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The Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act The Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act was adopted by Congress in 1974, and amended in 1980, 1984, 1988 and 1992. The Act established for the first time a single federal agency to address the problems of juvenile delinquency. As amended the Act was able to advance a philosophy at the state level by providing money for juvenile services, providing the state conformed to specific core requirements.

The four core requirements of the Act are:

- 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;
- \* Assessing the over-representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system.

The federal Act also established State Advisory Groups appointed by the Governor of each state, and authorized block grants to participating states.

The Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC) was established by Executive Order in 1982 as the State Advisory Group. 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 federal Act.

Washington State has received federal juvenile justice funds since 1975.

Juvenile Justice Report

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# What the GJJAC Does

Jummary of Priority Problem Areas

**JUVENILE OFFENDERS** 

Juvenile Justice Report

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The Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee is responsible for implementing the provisions of the Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

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 objective, independent evaluation to demonstrate 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 projects are 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 presents juvenile justice problems, describes how federal funds are awarded, and reports the state's compliance with the federal Act. This is our <u>1995 Juvenile Justice Report</u>.

After a decrease of almost three percent from 1992 to 1993, the arrest rate per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17, as measured by police reports, increased by almost five percent from 1993 to 1994. The 1994 figure was ten percent higher than five years ago and 13 percent higher than ten years ago. Five percent of all juvenile arrests are for violent offenses. Except for aggravated assault, there was a slight increase in all violent crime categories from 1993 to 1994.

The rate and number of juvenile arrests for drug and alcohol offenses in 1994 increased by a little over one percent from the 1993 figure, and two percent from the 1992 figure.

These statistics indicate the need to prevent youth from becoming delinquent by focusing prevention programs on at-risk youth and by improving our juvenile justice system response to juvenile offenders through a system of graduated sanctions and a continuum of treatment alternatives. These alternatives include: immediate intervention, intermediate sanctions, and community based corrections sanctions, incorporating restitution and community service when appropriate.

Between 1992 and 1995, the GJJAC allocated over \$600,000 to fund projects in the juvenile offender area. These projects include: intensive

JUVENILE OFFENDERS, CONT.

TRANSITIONAL Services for Juvenile Offenders

Alternatives to Secure Confinement

Juvenile Justice Report

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supervision of high risk youth involving law enforcement, school and community agencies; case management and counseling services for chronic juvenile property offenders; victim awareness education and restitution to victims; community-based outreach program that enables juvenile offenders to create and exhibit their own art and humanities projects; after school restitution project for juvenile offenders; interdisciplinary team of civil and criminal lawyers that provide legal advocacy for juvenile offenders; mentorship program for youth involved in the system; and a day treatment program as an alternative to secure confinement.

In 1994 over 57,000 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.

Statistics continue to show high rates of arrest, arrests for violent offenses and returns to local detention facilities and state institutions by previously committed offenders. National studies show that almost one-third of the youth held in institutions commit new offenses within six months of release and almost 50 percent of the youth held commit new offenses within a year of release.

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 is concerned with this issue and supports efforts that respond to the needs of youth reentering the community from residential care. Between 1994 and 1995, the GJJAC allocated over \$350,000 to support programs that enable youth returning from residential care to adjust to community settings.

Crowding is a serious problem in our state's detention facilities and institutions. Many juveniles are held in facilities whose populations exceed their capacity. The number of juveniles held in detention facilities increased by seven percent from 1993 to 1994. The average daily population in state institutions increased by 35 percent in the last five years; an increase greater than double the 10-17 age population growth rate during the same period.

ALTERNATIVES TO SECURE CONFINEMENT, CONT.

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION / TARGET SITE Between 1989 and 1994, the proportion of minority youth among juveniles confined in detention facilities rose from 27 percent to 35 percent. From 1988 to 1994 there was a 54 percent increase in the proportion of the state institution population who were youth of color.

There has been a steady increase in the number of youth held in detention in violation of a court order pursuant to a status offense.

These statistics demonstrate the need for community-based programs that effectively provide alternatives to secure confinement for juvenile offenders and non-offenders. Research has shown that communitybased programs, based on a risk-focused continuum of graduated sanctions in which secure care is reserved for a small percentage of juvenile offenders who are violent, can reduce recidivism more effectively than traditional large-scale institutions and at less cost.

The GJJAC anticipates funding a variety of projects that provide alternatives to secure confinement for juvenile offenders who do not pose a threat to public safety, and that provide services to status offenders and non-offenders through methods other than secure confinement.

For nearly two decades, the GJJAC has allocated funds to individual programs to prevent or reduce delinquency. Despite the success of many of these individual projects, their widely scattered locations have hampered efforts to determine whether these projects have produced significant and lasting impacts on delinquent behavior. The GJJAC has attempted to overcome this problem by setting aside \$250,000 for each of three years to fund the Walla Walla *Community Connections* project.

*Community Connections* project, which completed its three years of funding, is a comprehensive and coordinated community effort that provides services to at-risk youth and their families and provides a service delivery model that relies on community ownership and leader-ship, and cooperation among service providers.

Results of an independent evaluation showed that the *Community Connections* project was successful in reducing delinquency, child abuse and neglect reports, and school dropouts over the three year period.

The GJJAC is committed to continuing the delinquency prevention/ target site initiative and has allocated funds for a Target/Site in Skagit County.

Juvenile Justice Report

# TITLE V Delinquency Prevention Grant Program

"Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs Act" The goal of this grant program is to reduce delinquency and youth violence by supporting communities in providing their children, families, neighborhoods, and institutions with the knowledge, skills and opportunities necessary to foster a healthy and nurturing environment. The end product will be the growth and development of productive and responsible citizens.

In 1995 the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC) allocated \$257,000 to projects that provide a school re-entry program for youth expelled or suspended from school for weapons violations or malicious conduct; a recreation program for at-risk teens; an after school program that provides recreation, remedial education and mentoring for at-risk elementary and middle school youth; and family neighborhood centers in low-income apartment complexes to provide coordinated services for at-risk youth and families.

The Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC) anticipates allocating funds for several new projects in 1996.

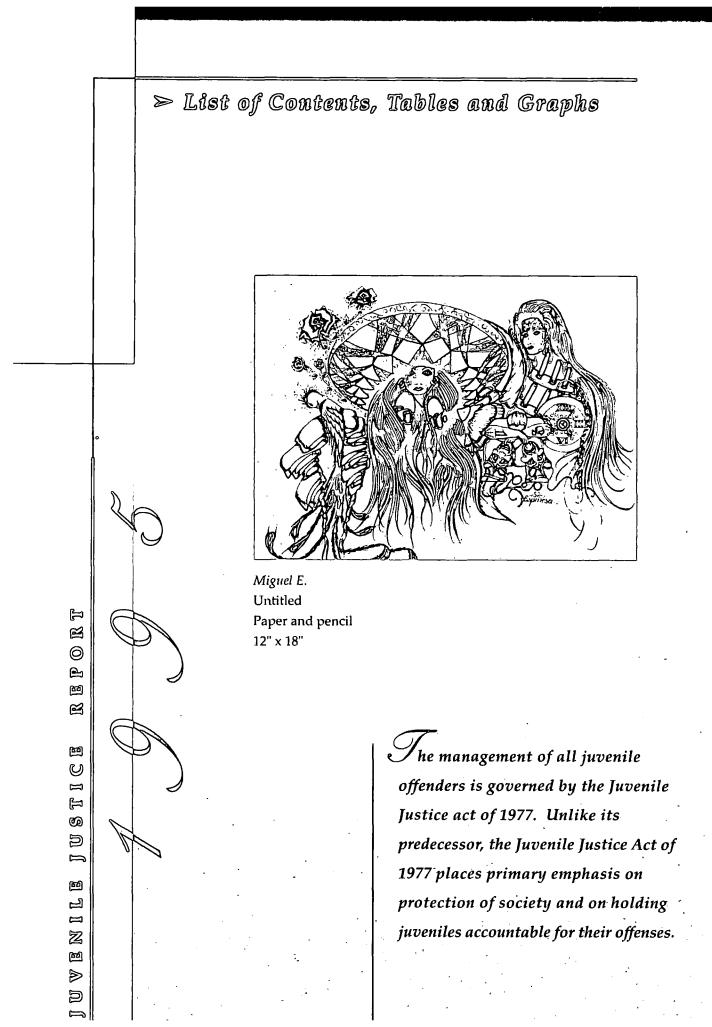
Juvenile Justice Report

# Jummary of Selected Findings

- By the year 2000, the total population of youth age 0-17 in Washington State is expected to increase by nine percent.
- King, Pierce, Snohomish and Spokane counties contain over half of the state's youth population.
- \* Non-white youth make up about 20 percent of the state's population.
- \* Dropout rates for African American, Native American and Hispanic youth are about two to two and a half times the state average dropout rate 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 and neglect.
- \* Females accounted for over 60 percent of the At-Risk Youth petition filings.
- There were 57,773 juvenile arrests reported in 1994 for an arrest rate of 94.9 for every thousand juveniles in the state age 10 through 17, an increase of almost five percent from the 1993 rate.
- The rate and number of juveniles arrested for alcohol offenses increased for the second consecutive year. The number and rate of arrests for property crimes increased over three percent from 1993 to 1994, after a decrease of over four percent during the 1992 to 1993 time period.
- \* Juvenile Court offense referrals increased nine percent over the 1993 figure.
- **\*** Over 65 percent of the referrals are for relatively minor offenses.
- The number of juveniles held in detention facilities in 1994 increased by seven percent from the number held in 1993. This increase is more than the population age 10-17 increase for the same time period (two percent).
- Sixty-one percent of the detention population was White, 17 percent was African American, four percent was Native American, five percent was Asian and Pacific Islander, and nine percent was Hispanic.
- The average daily population in JRA residential programs has increased by 32 percent in the last five and a half years; after a relatively stable daily population in the three preceding years.
- Although over half of the juveniles held in JRA facilities were White, African American youth had the highest per capita rate.

Juvenile Justice Report

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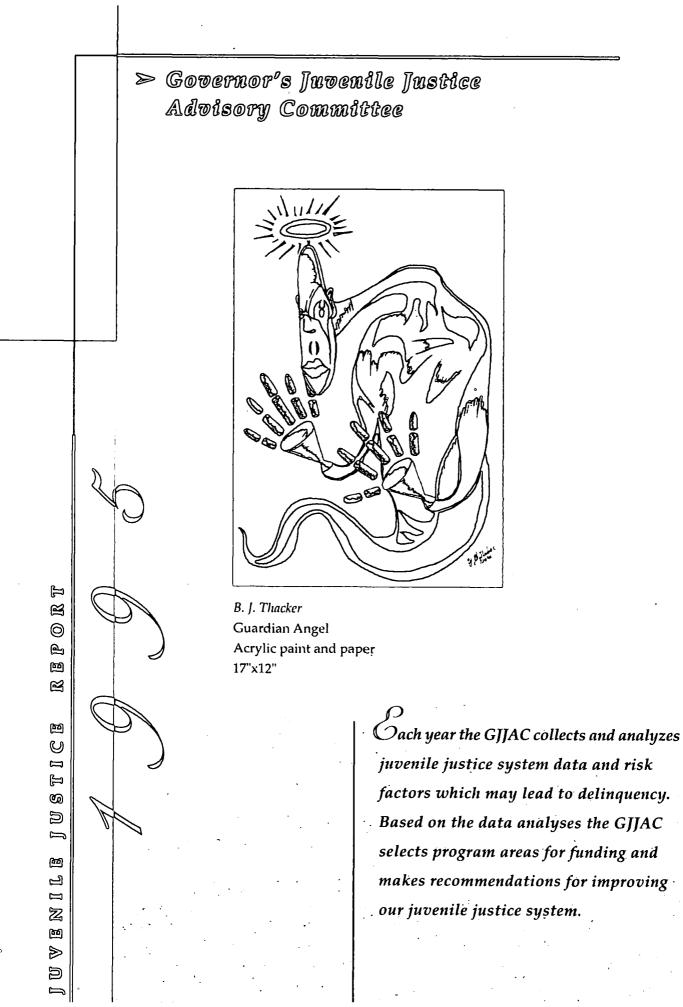
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The members of the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC), appointed by the Governor, are professionals in the juvenile justice system and knowledgeable private citizens. Members represent all sectors of the juvenile justice system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

Margaret Martinez Chairperson Program Coordinator Redmond

Ann M. Baker Teacher Enumclaw

Dan Bond Human Services Specialist Snohomish County Human Services, Childrens Affairs Everett

Debra Boyer Research Assistant Professor Women Studies University of Washington Seattle

Bobbi Bridge Judge King County Superior Court Seattle

Tom Davis Director Spokane County Juvenile Court Ruben Garcia Youth Member College Place

Jason Grant Youth Member Ellensburg

Leann Ruth Johnson Citizen Member Vancouver

Lindsey Marmont Youth Member Hoquiam

Rosie McCorkle Director Upper Pathways Tacoma

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

Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee, cont.

Trula Nicholas Faculty Western Washington University Bellingham

Rosie Oreskovich Assistant Secretary Childrens Administration Olympia

Brian Pedersen Sheriff Cowlitz County Longview

Michael Peters Executive Director South Puget Intertribal Planning Agency Shelton

Carla Pohl Community Health Nurse Tacoma-Pierce County Health Dept. Tacoma

ReBecca Rollins Youth Member Tacoma

Marilee Roloff Director Volunteers of America Spokane Sid Sidorowicz Assistant Secretary Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration Olympia

Eddie Trevino Youth Outreach Coordinator Columbia Industries Pasco

James Trujillo Attorney Bellevue

John Turner Chief Mountlake Terrace Police Department Mountlake Terrace

Randy Yates Prosecutor, Juvenile Unit King County Everett

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Mission Statement

**BASIC POSITIONS** 

GOALS

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

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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.

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- 1. Implement the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act as amended.
- 2. Oppose efforts to criminalize "status offenders."
- 3. Support the preservation of a separate system of justice for juveniles; a system that is capable of having primary responsibility for, being accountable for, and responding to the needs of youthful offenders.
- 4. 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.
- 5. Support effective prevention, early intervention, and treatment services to address areas of concern such as:

A. Child Abuse and Neglect	H. Runaway and Homeless Youth
B. Substance Abuse	I. Acquired Immune Deficiency
C. Families in Conflict	Syndrome (AIDS)
D. Juvenile Crime	J. Juvenile Sex Offenders and
E. Juvenile Mental Health	their Victims
F. Teen Pregnancy	K. Youth Gangs
G. School Drop Out	L. Violence

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BASIC POSITIONS, CONT.

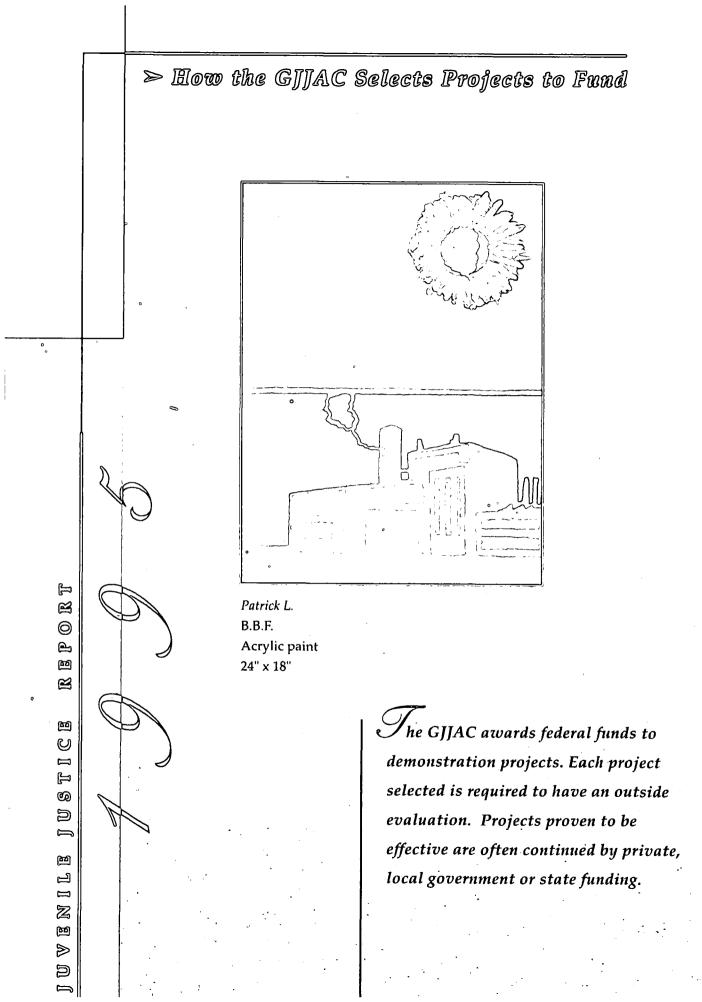
- 6. Support applied research on the juvenile justice system and the evaluation of juvenile justice programs to determine effectiveness. Support the replication of effective strategies and programs.
- 7. Support effective education services for juveniles to address areas of concern such as:
  - A. Primary 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.
  - G. Programs which promote meaningful employment.
  - H. Programs which provide anger management and conflict resolution skills.
- 8. Support effective outreach for runaway and homeless youth.
- 9. Support the non-confinement of minor and first offenders.
- 10. Support efforts to assure the accountability of juveniles who either accept or do not accept diversion agreements.
- 11. Support effective efforts to identify and protect exploited children, such as children involved in pornography, prostitution, drugs and other organized criminal activities.
- 12. Support prohibiting corporal punishment in public schools.
- 13. Support community-based residential programs and confinement for juvenile offenders. Programs should consider individual juvenile needs and risks to the community.
- 14. 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.

BASIC POSITIONS, CONT.

- 15. Support a comprehensive statewide program for AIDS which includes: education; outreach services to high risk youth, substance abusing youth and sexually active youth.
- 16. Support legislation prohibiting the state from executing persons who were under the age of 18 at the time of their offense.
- 17. Support adequate funding and coordination of delivery of services to children, youth and families.
- 18. Support a study of the "Youthful Offender Act".
- 19. Oppose mandatory decline of juveniles to adult court.
- 20. Support the primary purpose of the Juvenile Justice Act which is to hold youth accountable for their offenses, and to hold the state accountable for what it does to juveniles. The presumptive and determinate sentencing model of our juvenile law should ensure that youth who commit similar offenses receive similar sentences. Sentences should be based on the seriousness of the crime, age and prior criminal behavior of the offender.
- 21. Support the development of community based alternatives to incarceration. These alternatives must be consistent and uniform statewide. Our system of justice should be a continuum of punishment starting at the least restrictive end of the spectrum and reserving secure confinement for violent offenders. 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.
- 22. Support programs that successfully return juveniles from institutional care to community settings.
- 23. Support statewide initiatives that reduce the over-representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system.
- 24. Support a comprehensive strategy to reduce the availability of guns. Such a strategy involves prevention, intervention and rehabilitation efforts.

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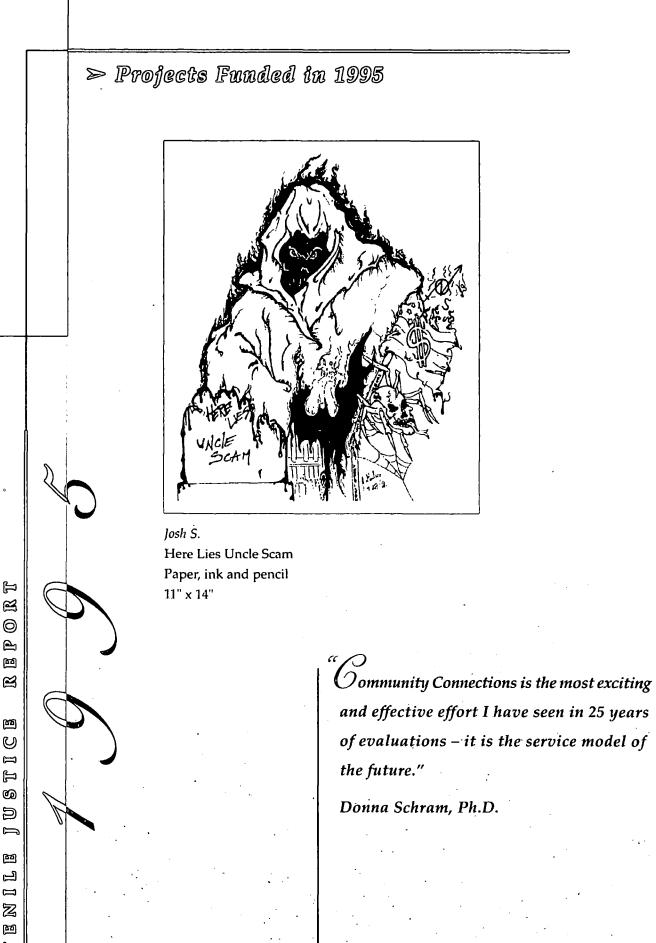


*How the* GJJAC Selects Projects to be Funded

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 1995 the following program areas were selected: juvenile offenders; alternatives to secure confinement (i.e. detention and/or secure residential facilities that restricts the movement of residents by hardware or construction fixtures) for juvenile offenders, status offenders and non offenders; delinquency prevention/target site; transitional services for juvenile offenders; regional program development units; technical assistance and research).
- 3. A Request For Proposal (RFP) is written and distributed widely.
- 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 spokesperson for proposed projects.
- The GJJAC selects the best applications for funding. (In 1995, 20 demonstration projects, 8 technical assistance/training projects, two research project and 16 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.)
- 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:	Project	Federal Amount
Juvenile Offenders \$300,604	"Mentor Project for D.A.A.Y. Project" King County Department of Human Services 506 Second Avenue, Room 2020 Seattle, WA 98104 (206) 296-7683 William Goldsmith	\$56,385
	"Juvenile Diversion" Makah Tribal Council PO Box 115 Neah Bay, WA 98357 (360) 645-2684 Rose Tageant	\$57,000
	"TEAMCHILD" Seattle-King County Public Defender Association 810 Third Avenue, Suite 800 Seattle, WA 98104 (206) 447-3900 ext. 670 Simmie Baer	\$57,000
	"Alternative Confinement Program" Spokane County Juvenile Court W. 1208 Mallon Avenue Spokane, WA 99201-2091 (509) 458-2466 Rand Trevey	\$56,800
	"A Changed World" Washington State Historical Society Experimental Gallery, State Capital Museum 211 West 21st Avenue Olympia, WA 98501 (360) 753-1998 Susan Warner	\$30,000

*P*rogram Area: Juvenile Offenders \$300,604, cont.

# Project

"Restitution School" White Pass School District 516 Silverbrook Road PO Box 188 Randle, WA 98377 (360) 497-5816 Gretchen Caufield

"On-Site SA Services for Juvenile Offenders" YWCA of Clark County 1115 Esther Street Vancouver, WA 98660 (360) 696-0167 Joan Renner **Federal Amount** 

\$22,580

\$20,839

<i>P</i> rogram Area:	Project	Federal Amount
Transitional Services for Juvenile Offenders \$254,343	"New Direction" Lower Valley Crisis and Support Services 600 North Avenue Sunnyside, WA 98944 (509) 837-6689 Ricki Tebaldi	\$56,597
	"Projects Mister and Sister" Medina Children's Services 123 Sixteenth Avenue Seattle, WA 98122-0638 (206) 461-4520 Nancy Roberts-Brown	\$56,747
	"Native Youth Services" The N.A.T.I.V.E. Project 1803 West Maxwell Spokane, WA 99201-2831 (509) 325-5502 Toni Lodge	\$57,000
	"Transitional Services for Juvenile Offenders" Proud African American Youth Society 23161 South Yakima Tacoma, WA 98466 (206) 572-1129 Glenda Tanner	\$57,000
	"Kitsap County Transitional Housing" YouthCare 190 Queen Anne Avenue N., Suite 333 Seattle, WA 98109 (206) 282-1288 Ann Rudnicki	<b>\$26,999</b>

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<i>P</i> rogram Area:	Project	Federal Amount
Delinquency	"At Risk Intervention Specialist"	\$53,750
Prevention/	Skagit County Commissioners	
Target Site	700 South Second Street, Room 202 Mount Vernon, WA 98273	
\$250,000	(360) 336-9300 Mike Woodmansee	
	"Best Self After School" Skagit County Commissioners 700 South Second Street, Room 202 Mount Vernon, WA 98273 (360) 336-9300 Mike Woodmansee	\$54,750
	"Doin' It Right" Skagit County Commissioners 700 South Second Street, Room 202 Mount Vernon, WA 98273 (360) 336-9300 Mike Woodmansee	\$37,055
	"Early Childhood Intervention" Skagit County Commissioners 700 South Second Street, Room 202 Mount Vernon, WA 98273 (360) 336-9300 Mike Woodmansee	\$53,445
	"Open Activiites Program" Skagit County Commissioners 700 South Second Street, Room 202 Mount Vernon, WA 98273 (360) 336-9360 Dennis Lind	\$20,000
	"SK Youth Encouragement Program" Skagit County Commissioners 700 South Second Street, Room 202 Mount Vernon, WA 98273 (360) 336-9360 Lyle Poolman	\$7,000

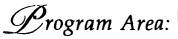
Program Area: Delinquency Prevention/ Target Site \$250,000, cont.

### Project

"Stop Resource Newsletter" Skagit County Commissioners 700 South Second Street, Room 202 Mount Vernon, WA 98273 (360) 336-9309 Vera Sullivan

"Tribal Compliance Officer" Skagit County Commissioners 700 South Second Street, Room 202 Mount Vernon, WA 98273 (360) 466-7258 Al Kuntze II Federal Amount \$4,000

\$20,000



Regional Program Development \$115,000

Project 1	Federal Amount
"Regional Juvenile Justice	\$10,000
Program Development"	
Benton/Franklin Juvenile Justice Center	
5606 West Canal Place, Suite 106	
Kennewick, WA 99336	
(509) 783-2151	
Mary Lee Pickett	
Regional Juvenile Justice	\$ 5,000
Program Development"	
Clallam County Juvenile Services	
1914 West 18th Street	
Port Angeles, WA 98362-5121	
(360) 452-7831 ext.282	
Peter Peterson	
Regional Juvenile Justice	\$ 5,000
Program Development"	
Cowlitz-Wahkiakum Governmental Conference	2
Administration Annex	
207 - 4th Avenue North	
Kelso, WA 98626	
(360) 577-3041	
Ramona Leber	
Regional Juvenile Justice	\$ 5,000
Program Development"	
Educational Service District 113	
112 East Wishkah Street	
Aberdeen, WA 98520	
(360) 532-2437	
Lee Bucsko	
Regional Juvenile Justice	\$10,000
Program Development"	
Human Services Council	
7414 NE Hazel Dell Avenue	
Vancouver, WA 98660	
(360) 694-6577	
Melissa Bosworth	

Program Area:	Project	Federal Amount
Regional Program Development \$115,000, cont.	"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" Kitsap County Department of Personnel and Human Resources 614 Division Street Port Orchard, WA 98366 (206) 876-7185 Kay Bidwell	\$10,000
	"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" Kittitas County Probation Services Room 211, Courthouse 205 West Fifth Ellensburg, WA 98926 (509) 962-7516 William Holmes	\$ 5,000
	Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" Lewis County Juvenile Court 360 NW North MS: HS DO2 Chehalis, WA 98532 (360) 740-1178 Jeannie De'Amato	\$ 5,000
	Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" Mason County Drug Abuse Prevention N. 11840 Highway 101 PO Box 1576 Shelton, WA 98584 (360) 427-9670 Ext.396 Julie Miljour	\$ 5,000
	Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" Northwest Regional Council 1800 James Street Bellingham, WA 98225 (360) 676-6749 Dewey G. Desler	\$10,000

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Program Area:	Project	Federal Amount
Regional Program Development \$115,000, cont.	"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department 3629 S 'D' Street, MS: ASD-005 Tacoma, WA 98408-6897 (206) 596-2884 Sharon Hansen	\$10,000
	Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" Snohomish County Human Services Department 2722 Colby, Suite 104 Everett, WA 98201 (206) 388-7200 Dan Bond	\$10,000
	Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" Community Youth Services 824 Fifth Avenue SE Olympia, WA 98501 (360) 943-0780 Charles Shelan	\$ 5,000
	Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" Walla Walla Department of Human Services P. O. Box 1595 Walla Walla, WA 99362 (509) 527-3278 Margaret Schacht	\$ 5,000
	Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" Whitman County Juvenile Court P. O. Box 598 Colfax, WA 99111 (509) 397-4622 Jack W. Lien	\$ 5,000

<i>Program</i> Area:	Project	Federal Amount
Regional Program Development \$115,000, cont.	"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" Enterprise for Progress in the Community PO Box 9279 Yakima, WA 98909 (509) 457-8835 Debbie Chard	\$10,000
Program Area:	Project	Federal Amount
Compliance Monitoring \$7,525	"Jail Monitoring" Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs PO Box 826 Olympia, WA 98507 (360) 586-3221 Bill Closner	\$7,525

Program Area:	Project	Federal Amount
Jogram Area. Title V - Delinquency Prevention \$256,500	"Re-Entry Program" Clark County Juvenile Services PO Box 5000 Vancouver, WA 98661-6812 (360) 750-7500 Susan Gilson	\$51,385
	"Port Angeles Teen Help - PATH" Port Angeles Police Department 321 East Fifth Street Port Angeles WA 99362 (360) 452-4545 Thomas Riepe	\$51,400
	"Juvenile Delinquency Prevention" City of Prosser 601 Seventh Street Prosser, WA 99350 (509) 786-7100 Vicki Meyer	\$34,515
	"Skagit County Together for Youth" Skagit County Juvenile Probation Department 124 West Gates Mount Vernon, WA 98273-3829 (360) 336-9360 Karen Peterka	\$42,000
	"Family Neighborhood Centers" Thurston County Health and Human Services Department 221 College Street Olympia, WA 98503 (360) 493-2230 Earlyse Swift	\$51,400

Program Area: Title V -Delinquency Prevention \$256,500, cont.

# Project

"Best S.E.L.F. Program" Whatcom County Juvenile Court "BEST S.E.L.F. PROGRAM" 311 Grand Avenue, Fifth Floor Bellingham, WA 98225 (360) 676-6780 Geof Morgan

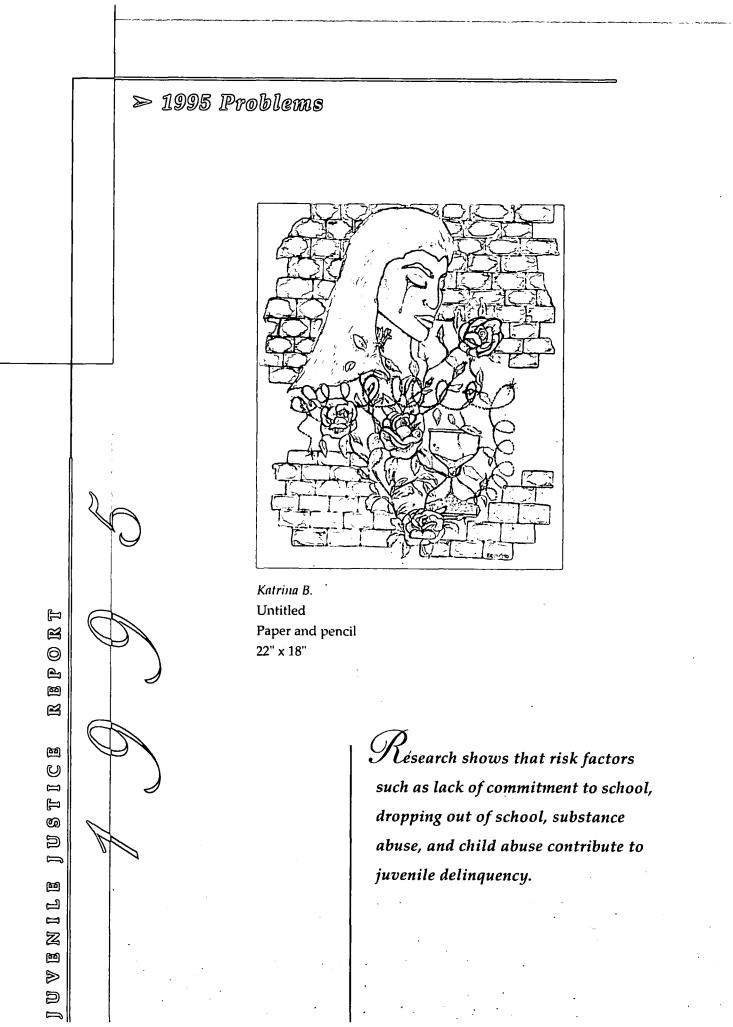
### **Federal Amount**

\$25,800

<i>P</i> rogram Area:	Project	Federal Amount
Technical Assistance/ Research \$149,743	"Girls in Washington State Juvenile Justice System" M.M. Bell, Inc. 1715 NE 80th Seattle, WA 98115 (206) 524-3832 Merlyn Bell	\$69,963
	"Skagit County Target Site Evaluation" Urban Policy Research 1518 N.E. 92nd Street Seattle, WA 98115 (206) 517-8060 Donna Schram, Ph.D.	\$64,522
	"Conflict-Negotiation Skills" SAFE STREETS Campaign 934 Broadway Tacoma, WA 98402 (206) 272-6824 Ivy Murphy	\$ 3,500
	"RPD Training" Urban Policy Research 1518 NE 92nd Seattle, WA 98115 (206) 517-8060 Donna Schram, Ph.D.	\$ 1,300
	"Lincoln, Ferry, Pend Oreille Assessment" M.M. Bell, Inc. 1715 NE 80th Seattle, WA 98115 (206) 524-3832 Merlyn Bell	\$ 2,000
	"Behavior Management" Pierce County Juvenile Court 5501 Sixth Avenue Tacoma, WA 98406 (206) 761-8104 Kathy Lyle	\$ 4,800

Program Area: Technical Assistance/ Research \$149,743, cont.

	Project	Federal Amount
	"E2SSB 5439 Implementation Workshop" Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators PO Box 41170 1206 South Quince Street Olympia, WA 98504-1170 Peter Peterson	\$ 558
	"Combating Gangs on the Rez" Puyallup Tribe of Indians 2002 East 28th Tacoma, WA 98404 (206) 597-6200 Valerie Scott - Bowechop	\$ 2,100
	"Disproportionality Assistance Skagit County Juvenile Probation" 124 West Gates Mount Vernon, WA 98273-3829 (360) 336-9360 Lyle Poolman	\$ 200
	"Juvenile Holding Facilities" Kittitas County 205 West Fifth Ellensburg, WA 98926 (509) 962-7516 William Holmes	\$ 800





The number of juveniles who will be entering the at-risk years for juvenile offenses will be increasing over the next few years. The number of youth age 10-17 in Washington State has increased by sixteen percent since 1990 census. This age group is expected to increase by about five percent by the year 2000.

This increase in the crime-prone teenage years requires that attention be focused on developing a strategy that prevents delinquency in the first place, and that ensures that youth who do become involved in delinquent behavior are held accountable for their actions and are given the opportunities for rehabilitation. The strategy must also identify and control the small percentage of violent and serious juvenile offenders who account for the most serious and violent crimes.

The arrest rate per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17, as measured by police reports, decreased almost three percent from 1992 to 1993, but increased by almost five percent from 1993-1994. The 1994 figure was ten percent higher than five years ago and 13 percent higher than ten years ago.

*Five percent of all juvenile arrests in Washington State in 1994 were for violent offenses.* There was a slight increase in all violent crime categories from 1993-1994, except for aggravated assault.

The rate and number of juvenile arrests for drug and alcohol offenses has increased at an annual rate of a little over one percent since 1992.

Evidence continues to support the fact that a small proportion of juvenile offenders commit the most serious and violent crimes. Research shows that a large proportion of youth who are involved in violent behavior at an early age eventually become chronic violent offenders.

Analyses of the National Youth Survey (NYS) data showed that the onset of serious violent careers begins to increase at age 12, doubles between ages 13 and 14, continues to increase to a peak at ages 16-17, drops 50 percent by age 18, continues to decrease through age 27. More than half of all violent offenders initiate their violence between ages 14 and 17. (Elliot, Huizinga, and Morse).

Researchers found that any child abuse and neglect severe enough to come to the attention of Child Protective Services appears to put the child at risk for later involvement in delinquency. Abused children report twice as much serious delinquency and were arrested twice as often when compared with youth who were not abused.

The Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee recognizes the need to focus prevention and juvenile justice resources on the serious, violent and chronic juvenile offenders. If we want to reduce the overall 1995 Problems



## STRATEGIES FOR PROGRAM AREA

level of violence in our society (Huizinga, Loeber, and Thomberry), "we must successfully intervene in the lives of high risk offenders because they constitute about 15 percent of high-risk youth and commit about 75 percent of all violent juvenile offenses". These statistics are sobering. "Even if we were 100 percent successful in preventing the non chronic violent offenders from ever engaging in violence, we would only reduce the level of violent offending by 25 percent".

The Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee also recognizes that the only way to reduce serious and violent offending is through prevention and early intervention with youth who are at risk of becoming serious, violent, and chronic offenders.

A comprehensive strategy is needed that combines accountability and sanctions with increasingly intensive treatment and rehabilitation as the juvenile offender engages in more and more serious crimes. Such a strategy uses Risk and Need Assessments to determine the appropriate placement of offenders. A system of graduated sanctions for juvenile offenders requires a broad continuum of programs and treatment options. These options include: immediate intervention, intermediate sanctions, and community based corrections sanctions, incorporating restitution and community service when appropriate.

Strategies for Program Area:

- Programs that provide a variety of services including but not limited to, 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 offense behavior.
- \* Programs that establish volunteer recruitment and training programs to provide tutors, monitors, role models, mentors, etc., to supplement formal juvenile justice system services.
- \* Programs that provide victim-offender mediation.
- \* Programs that develop and implement detention standards.
- \* Programs that collaborate with existing mental health, education, social welfare and vocational services to provide comprehensive services to juvenile offenders.
- \* Programs that increase the availability, involvement and success of diversion for minority youth who come in contact with the juvenile justice system.
- \* Programs that reduce the negative risk factors and enhance protective factors for juvenile offenders.
- \* Programs that emphasize the special needs of female juvenile offenders.

Fuvenile Offenders cont.

Transitional Services for Juvenile Offenders

- Programs that provide training , support and education for families of youth who are at risk of entering the juvenile justice system.
- \* Programs such as professional foster care that utilize sophisticated supervision and treatment for a population of youth with multi-problems.

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

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In 1994, over 57,000 youth in Washington State came in contact with the juvenile justice system, an increase of nine percent from the 1993 figure. Many of these youth fail to make successful adjustments in the community.

Statistics continue to show high rates of arrest, arrests for violent offenses and returns to local detention facilities and state institutions by previously committed offenders. National studies show that almost one-third of the youth held in institutions commit new offenses within six months of release and almost 50 percent of the youth held commit new offenses within a year of release.

Juvenile offenders who have committed very serious offenses move from state institutions to the community. Unfortunately, these juveniles receive an average of four months on parole supervision; few monthly contacts with a parole counselor and few treatment services; and are discharged from state institutions with no further supervision requirements. The process of transition from institution to community has not worked for the juvenile offenders nor for the community from which they return - 43 percent of those released from juvenile facilities reoffend within six months; 58 percent within one year; and 80 percent within six years.

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. Actively involving the family and the community in supporting and reintegrating the juvenile into the community must be an essential component of any aftercare program.

Transitional Services for Juvenile Offenders cont.

STRATEGIES FOR PROGRAM AREA Behavior, 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 behavior will withstand the assault by an environment that remains essentially pathogenic" (Kuchan et al., 1987).

Successful transition or reintegration services require that juvenile offenders receive better and more intensive services and treatment than under the current system. Juveniles will benefit most from services; tailored to their needs, and based upon the juvenile's risk for re-offense - high risk, medium risk and low risk. Length of parole, level of supervision and case management services should be based on the risk of the offender.

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

The GJJAC is concerned about this issue and supports the efforts that respond to the needs of youth reentering the community from residential care. The GJJAC wishes to continue 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.

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 require collaboration of many agencies. No one agency can hope to respond to the many needs of this population.

Strategies for Program Area:

- To develop programs that enable adjudicated youth to make the transition from correctional settings and residential care to community settings and that provide for interagency collaboration, and a variety of components of the community.
- To develop programs that provide for pre-release assessment and planning.
- \* To develop programs that provide for a network of community based resources.
- To develop 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.

**Transitional** Services for Juvenile Offenders cont.

Alternatives To Secure

**Confinement** "Detention and/or secure residential facilities that re-

STRICTS THE MOVEMENT

BY HARDWARE OR CON-

STRUCTION FIXTURES"

- To provide supervision programs that involve frequent monitoring of youth's activities.
- To provide semi-independent and independent living arrangements for youth released from residential care who cannot, for a variety of reasons, return to their homes.
- \* To develop innovative programs to help youth bridge the gap between residential placement and community life.
- To provide services to juveniles during their confinement, and their families, to ensure the safe return of such juveniles to their homes and to strengthen the families.

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

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Crowding is a serious problem in our state's detention facilities and institutions. Many juveniles are held in facilities whose populations exceed their capacity. The number of juveniles held in detention facilities increased by seven percent from 1993 to 1994. Between 1989 and 1994 the proportion of minority youth among juveniles confined in detention facilities rose from 27 percent to 35 percent.

The average daily population in the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA) residential programs increased by 35 percent in the last five and a half years; an increase greater than double the 10-17 age population growth rate during the same period. From 1988 to 1994 there was a 54 percent increase in the proportion of JRA population who were youth of color.

These statistics demonstrate the need for community-based programs that effectively provide alternatives to secure confinement for juvenile offenders and non-offenders. Research has shown that communitybased programs, based on a risk-focused continuum of graduated sanctions in which secure care is reserved for a small percentage of juvenile offenders who are violent, can reduce recidivism more effectively than traditional large-scale institutions and at less cost.

Studies have shown that children punished through measures other than incarceration have a better chance of being reformed than any other age group. 1995 Problems

Alternatives

To Secure Confinement, cont. Alternative programs for juvenile offenders which can be provided through contract with public or private ventures can range from community service to enrollment in day-long treatment centers that require juveniles to be electronically monitored when they walk out the door. The purpose of these programs is to identify and divert offenders into community-based programs, where they are supervised and provided services that may include substance abuse, counseling, anger management techniques, work opportunities and educational services (GED, High School).

An on-going longitudinal study in Hartford Connecticut shows that those who are punished by alternative methods have significantly lower recidivism rates than those who serve time. (William Carone, Div. Alternative Sanctions)

Washington State is providing an inadequate response to youth who run away, who are in conflict with their families, or for whom there is no suitable placement in the community. There are only 73 Crisis Residential Center beds available statewide for all runaway youth. This figure represents a ratio of one bed per 7,359 juveniles age 10-17. Beds are not geographically distributed. There is a lack of out-of-home placements for youth who cannot return home. In the past ten years group care beds in the state have decreased substantially.

Family Reconciliation Services (FRS) is available to provide crisis counseling to only 30 percent of families who request help. The "Homebuilders Program" is not available throughout the state. There are no follow-up services for FRS and CRC youth and their families. There is a lack of independent living skills programs for older youth who, because of abuse or family dysfunction, cannot return home.

There has been a steady increase in the number of youth held in detention in violaiton of a court order pursuant to a status offense.

In 1994, 223 youth were held in detention in violation of a court order pursuant to a status offense: 48 youth were held pursuant to contempt of a dependency order; four youth were held pursuant to a truancy order; 12 youth were held pursuant to an Alternative Residential Placement (ARP) order; and 166 youth were held pursuant to an At-Risk Youth order. These figures represent an increase of 21 percent from the 1993 figure. Counties with the largest number of youth held in detention in violation of a court order pursuant to a status offense include: Benton/Franklin (18); Clallam (57); Grays Harbor (61); and Thurston (43).

Two thirds of the At-Risk petitions filed in 1993 involved girls, and 50 percent of Alternative Residential Placement petitions filed in 1993 were for girls.

**1995** Problems

Alternatives

To Secure Confinement, cont.

# STRATEGIES FOR PROGRAM AREA

E2SSB 5439 which was signed into law allows law enforcement to take runaway youth into custody and take the child home or to a facility secured by hardware and/or construction fixtures, where they are to be held for at least 24 hours and up to five days while their problems are assessed.

Research shows that a high percentage of runaways and other status offenders (i.e. truants and incorrigible youth) first came to the attention of the courts as victims of child abuse and neglect. Many of these children are nurtured in the foster care/group care system, some do not receive adequate treatment for the devastating pain and losses they have experienced, some are subject to further abuse and develop behaviors destructive to themselves and others.

One cannot safely assume that status offenders are pre-delinquent in order to justify court intervention. The argument that if they are not somehow prevented or controlled, their behavior will escalate to delinquent acts is not substantiated in any research. (Weis 1980; Murray, 1983; Zata, 1992). If they commit delinquent acts, the system's response can be invoked, but there is no evidence that the justice system can be more effective than the child welfare system in resolving the issues without appropriate resources.

Strategies for program area:

- Programs that support core social institutions, including family, schools, churches and other local community-based organizations.
- Programs that provide community-based alternatives to secure confinement. These alternatives may include such programs as home detention, intensive supervision, day reporting centers, night reporting centers, work crews, public service projects, community service, community supervision and mentoring, staff secure residential facilities, wilderness and ecology programs, payment of restitution, crisis response teams, host homes, proctor homes, family mediation boards, etc.
- 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.
- Programs that provide alternatives to admissions to detention which assist counties in identifying and admitting only those youth who must be held to ensure their court appearance or to protect the community.
- \* Programs that provide alternatives to detention that will minimize risk to the community while reducing detention population.

*Alternatives* To Secure Confinement, cont.

Delinquency Prevention/ Target Site

- Programs that provide alternatives to secure confinement with emphasis on the special needs of females.
- Programs that reduce the number of pre-adjudication holds; provide resources to youth and their families to reunite families; and provide services to youth who cannot return home.
- Programs that provide alternatives to secure confinement that collaborate with existing mental health, drug and alcohol program, education, social welfare and vocational services to provide comprehensive services to juvenile offenders and non-offenders.
- Programs that provide viable and credible community-based alternatives for youth, with a special emphasis on minority youth involved in the system.

The GJJAC recognizes the need to provide alternatives to secure confinement to juvenile offenders and non-offenders and has chosen alternatives to secure confinement as a priority program area for 1996 funding.

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Preventing and reducing juvenile delinquency requires a multifaceted, coordinated approach, with prevention as a critical first step.

The GJJAC has funded a large number of projects of various kinds over the past fifteen years. Many of them have been successful, come 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.

The GJJAC allocated \$250,000 for each of three years to fund *one* Target site to determine if a coordinated, community-wide program would create an environment is which juvenile arrests and other measures of problematic behaviors such as violence, delinquency, substance abuse, school suspensions and school drop out are significantly reduced. Additional funds were allocated to evaluate the effectiveness of the Target Site program.

Walla Walla County was selected as the Target site. The Target Site, known as the *Community Connections* project, formed a consortium of community representatives from business, education, law enforcement, service clubs, industry, minority groups, social and health services, juvenile justice, and local government. The representatives are known as "investors" and serve as partners in the creation of a coordinated system to strengthen families and support the positive development of children in Walla Walla County. 1995 Problems

Delinquency Prevention/ Target Site, cont.

*Community Connections* also created a system of service delivery that integrates an array of prevention, early intervention and treatment services to high-risk youth and their families.

The *Community Connection* program provides an array of services and social supports including: crisis teams, student mentoring programs, business/education partnerships, teen support groups, recreational and wilderness experiences, treatment opportunities, interagency collaborations, community education on critical problems faced by local youth and families, ethnically diverse cultural activities, family friendly workplaces, violence intervention strategies, bilingual and bicultural schoolbased programs and family outreach services, parenting programs and training to prepare teachers to address issues of youth violence.

The evaluator found that "*Community Connections* was more than a collection of individual projects located in a single jurisdiction. Rather, *Community Connections* represented a new and innovative model of service delivery -- one that relied on community ownership and leader-ship, unprecedented levels of cooperation among service providers, and commitment to the delivery of effective, client-centered services".

The evaluation also showed that the actual incidence of juvenile referrals to juvenile court for criminal offenses, child abuse and neglect reports and school dropouts in Walla Walla were all below the expected numbers. These expectations were bases on pre-project trend line data.

The GJJAC is committed to supporting efforts that prevent and reduce delinquency and has chosen to allocate funds to a Target Site in Skagit County.

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# *Title V* Delinquency Prevention Grant Program

"INCENTIVE GRANTS FOR LOCAL DELIN-QUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS ACT" Preventing delinquent behavior is a much more cost-effective means of reducing juvenile crime than incarcerating juvenile offenders. Effective juvenile delinquency prevention also reduces the need for costly juvenile justice system processing and adjudication.

In 1994, juvenile courts in Washington State handled over 57,000 cases of delinquency and status offender cases. In any given day, 2,000 or more juveniles were held in detention facilities, correctional facilities and shelter facilities. Ninety-two dollars per day per youth is spent in detention facilities. The average annual cost of confining a juvenile in a state correctional institution exceeds \$45,000. Nationally, the cost for construction of secure facilities for juveniles is about \$100,000 per bed.

Research identifies many risk factors that place children at risk for delinquency. Youth who have a propensity for crime are more likely to come from families where parents are abusive or neglectful, provide erratic or harsh discipline, or show family conflict. These youth tend to live in communities where drugs, firearms, and poverty are prevalent, where there are little or no positive role models and safe, constructive recreational opportunities. These youth are also likely to associate with peers who are delinquent or drug abusing or participate in gangs. In many instances these youth show lack of commitment to school and are low achievers beginning in elementary school. Lack of self-control, problem-solving skills, and beliefs condoning violence have also been identified as risk factors that lead to delinquency. (Hawkins & Catalano)

A strong, sustained relationship with at least one adult, an even temperament, and an ability to evoke positive responses in others - have been identified by researches as "protective factors" that can prevent high risk youth from delinquent behavior. Schools and community organizations must also ensure that youth have opportunities to mature into law-abiding citizens. Prevention efforts that address the risk factors facing children, while enhancing protective factors will make them less likely to engage in delinquent behavior. (Hawkins & Catalano)

The goal of the *Title V Delinquency Prevention Grant Program* is to promote delinquency prevention as the most cost-effective approach to reducing juvenile delinquency. Families, schools and the community, (including citizen volunteers and the private sector) must take the lead in designing and building comprehensive prevention approaches that address known risk factors and target youth at risk of delinquency.

Prevention approaches that reduce risk and enhance protection can be effective in preventing crime, violence and substance abuse among youth.

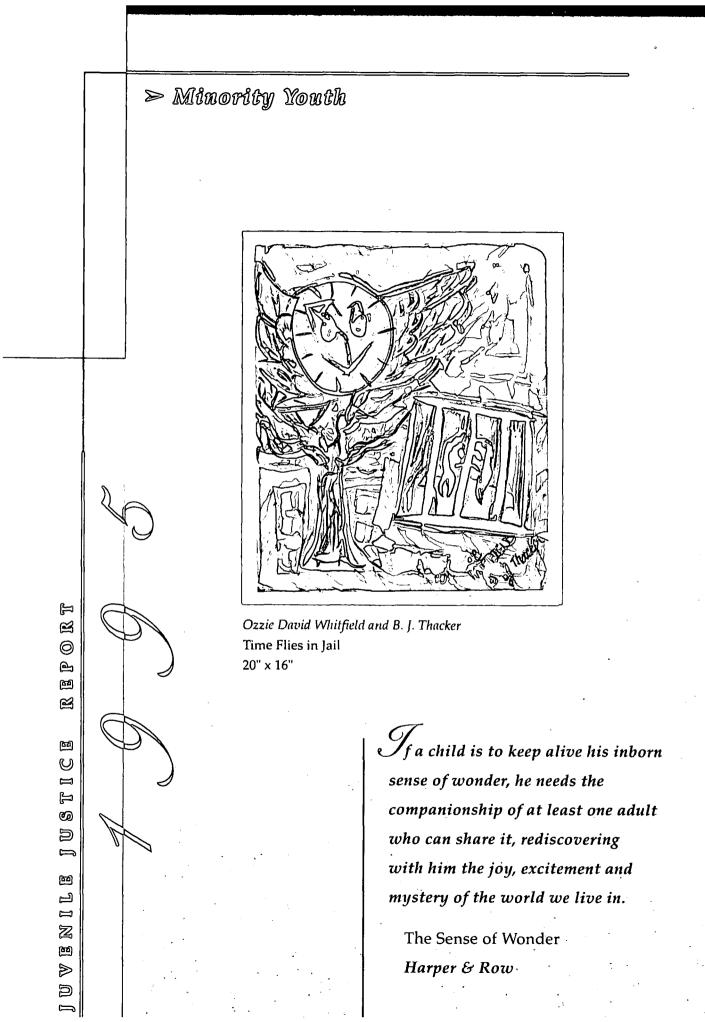
*Title V Delinquency Prevention Grant Program, Cont.* 

STRATEGIES FOR PROGRAM AREA Local delinquency prevention strategies may include:

- Structured programs for early intervention into the lives of children who have entered the juvenile justice system through delinquency or at-risk behavior.
- \* Programs for youth who exhibit behaviors or who live under environmental circumstances that have a high likelihood of leading to delinquent behavior.
- Programs that provide prevention and intervention services for at-risk minority youth, to reduce the disproportionate number of minority youth entering the juvenile justice system as well as the disproportionate number of minority youth incarcerated.
- \* Community-based programs that operate during the evening and on weekends for youth who have had or are likely to have contact with the juvenile justice system.
- \* School-based programs serving the community after school hours. Such programs may include: tutoring and other academic services; life skills activities; vocational training and job placement; conflict resolution and peer mediation training; cultural enrichment; recreation; group, individual and/ or family counseling.
- Programs that involve the participation of parents through parenting classes, parental support groups or similar activities.
- Programs for at-risk youth and their families designed to address the various risk factors that may lead to adolescent problem behaviors. These problem behaviors include: substance abuse, delinquency, teen pregnancy, school drop-out, and violence.
- Programs that encourage the development of positive, socially acceptable behavior and expose at-risk children, youth and delinquent youth to experiences that promote positive self image.
- \* Programs that provide health and mental health services to at-risk children and youth.
- \* Programs that address the needs of delinquent and at-risk youth within the context of the individual's economic and family environment.
- Programs that address the treatment needs of childhood and adolescent traumas, such as abuse, neglect, or witnessing of everyday violence in homes and neighborhoods.

The Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC) anticipates funding a variety of projects in the Title V Delinquency Prevention program area.

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Minority Youth in the Juvenile Justice System

Data collected over the past several years has documented the disproportionate representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system. Youth of color are over represented at all stages of the juvenile justice system compared to their numbers in the general population. Youth of color are more likely to be referred, detained, prosecuted, adjudicated and confined in juvenile correctional facilities than white youth. As youth of color are processed through the juvenile justice system, their over-representation becomes greater. Thus, the rate of over-representation is lowest at the arrest stage, with increasing levels of disproportionality as the juvenile justice system progresses towards one of two ends - secure confinement or decline to adult court. (George Bridges, Ph.D., University of Washington)

Over-representation of minority youth is not an equivalent problem for all minority groups. In most situations African American youth appear to be more over-represented than other groups. Hispanic youth also tend to be more over-represented.

Trends in juvenile arrest from 1990 to 1994 show that minority youth comprised a substantial and increasing share of all youth arrested, particularly violent arrests. In 1990, minority youth comprised 23 percent of youth arrested. This increased to over 28 percent in 1994.

Between 1990 and 1993, the percentage of minority youth referred to the juvenile court increased from 17 percent to 22 percent. During 1994, twenty percent of juveniles referred to juvenile court were minority youth.

Between 1990 and 1994, the percentage of minority youth held in detention increased from 26 percent to 35 percent. African American youth were held in detention at a rate four times their proportion of the population. The proportion of youth of color in Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA) increased from 32 percent in 1989 to 44 percent in 1995. African American youth comprised 20 percent of the JRA population during 1995; five times their proportion of the general population.

The GJJAC supports strategies that reduce the over-representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system.

Strategies and initiatives that the GJJAC supports provide:

- \* Aftercare programs designed to facilitate reintegration of minority youth back into the community.
- Increased availability and improvement of diversion programs for minorities who come in contact with the juvenile justice system such as community accountability boards and mediation programs.

Minority Youth in the Juvenile Justice System, cont.

- Increased availability of viable and credible community-based alternatives for minority youth involved in the system.
- Expanded use of volunteers as role models, mentors and tutors.
- Training and education for juvenile justice practitioners, elected officials, general public and the at-risk population regarding issues related to disproportionate representation of minority youth.
- Cultural diversity training to reduce the barriers to communication across economic and/or social lines as well as racial.
- Alternatives to secure placement, i.e. foster care, day reporting centers, night reporting centers, etc.
- Community-centered and family based programs in urban communities where at-risk means high risk.
- \* Risk assessment standards to reduce detention.
- Development of "performance-based standards" that identify outcomes facilities should attempt to achieve, each of which should be to reduce penetration into the juvenile justice system.
- Adoption and implementation f written comprehensive prosecutor charging standards.

The Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC) recognizes that long term solutions to the issue of racial disproportionality in the juvenile justice system lie in reversing the aggregate social and economic process which contribute to youth crime. Juvenile delinquency is not simply the result of behavioral or social processes. Economics processes and other dynamics which impact on communities are also correlates of delinquency.

The Governor's Juvenile justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC) believes that policies to prevent and reduce delinquency should be coordinated with policies of human services and economic development, and juvenile justice agencies should participate in statewide coordinating bodies to that end.

The GJJAC recognizes the need to continue the efforts to reduce the overrepresentation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system, and is committed to working with other groups to address this issue.

Girls in the Juvenile Justice System

The female population served by the juvenile justice agencies has seldom been given priority in terms of program planning and services. Girls are a minority in the juvenile justice population. Girls often enter the system as "status offenders" or because of minor delinquent infractions. Little attention has been given to the needs of girls.

There is also strong evidence that the majority of delinquent girls have been physically and sexually abused, often by family members. Recent national research shows the role played by abuse in girl's delinquency. According to a study of girls in correctional settings (ACA 1990), 61 percent had experienced physical abuse, and 55 percent had experienced sexual abuse and for most this was not an isolated incident.

Studies show that girls are beginning to engage in more violent behavior. Violent behavior in girls seems to be more family centered. While only 13 percent of young males arrested for murder and man-slaughter killed a family member, 44 percent of girls arrested for the same charge killed a family member (Ewing 1990).

Data collected on girls in Washington State found the following: during 1994 girls accounted for approximately 26 percent of all juvenile arrests; 16 percent of the total arrests for violent offenses; 26 percent of the juveniles referred to the prosecutor; 18 percent of the detention population; and 8 percent of the total Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration population.

On the other hand, girls accounted for two thirds of the At-Risk Youth petition filings; 50 percent of the Alternative Residential Placement filings in 1993; and 58 percent of the runaway youth taken into police custody in 1994.

The Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC) is concerned that little attention has been paid to the needs of girls. Much attention and public concern have centered on violent crime, ordinarily committed by males.

The GJJAC recognizes the need to address the needs of girls in the juvenile justice system and has initiated a research project to explore this issue. Three critical questions frame the study:

- Are juvenile females treated equitably, i.e. receive the same case processing treatment as juvenile males? What are the effects of contextual variables, such as being in an urban or rural environment?
- Are all juvenile females treated the same, i.e. are case processing decisions affected by legal and extra-legal variables? Is there racial and ethnic disparity? Are some young females more likely to be treated as delinquents

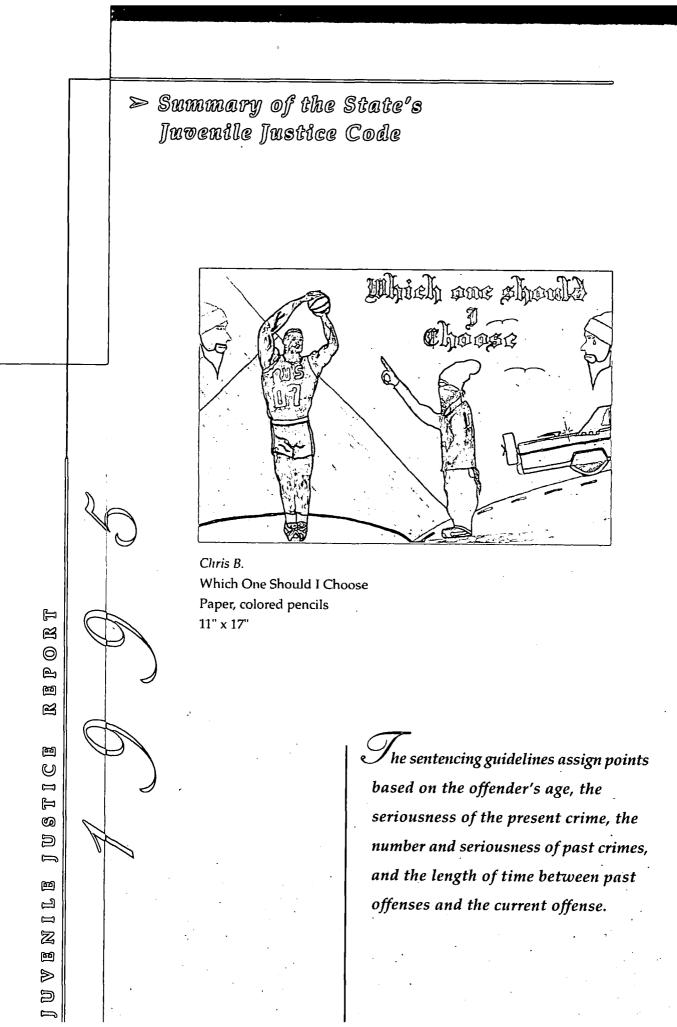
Girls in the Juvenile Justice System, cont.

when others are not? Are there differences in the treatment of first-time and repeat offenders?

 Are juvenile females receiving services which meet their particular needs? Recent data on the needs of young females who are in JRA institutions show that, in order to avoid re-offending, 57 percent need treatment for violent offenses or behavior problems, 49 percent need treatment for substance abuse, and 9 percent need treatment for sex related problems.

Findings and recommendations fo the research project conducted by M.M. Bell, will be available December 1996.

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Summary of the State's Juvenile Code

Summary of the Juvenile Justice Code

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

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.

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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.

# Summary of the State's Juvenile Code

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.

Juveniles 16 and 17 years old who are accused of a violent crime and/or have a certain criminal history are transferred to adult court.

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.

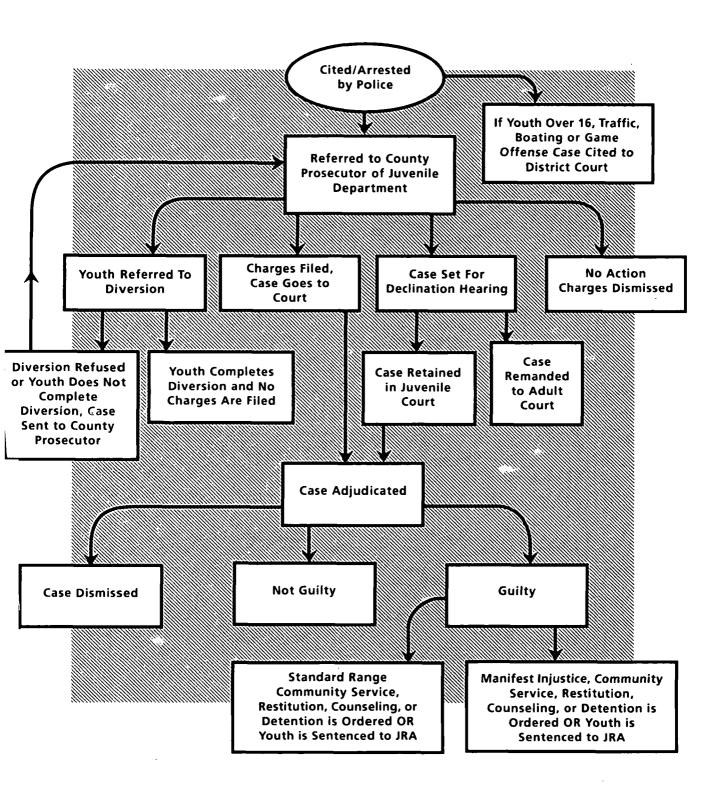
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In imposing a sentence, the court follows sentencing guidelines established by the Juvenile Disposition Standards Commission. The Commission reviews, modifies, and submits these standards to the legislature for approval in even-numbered years. The 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, commu-

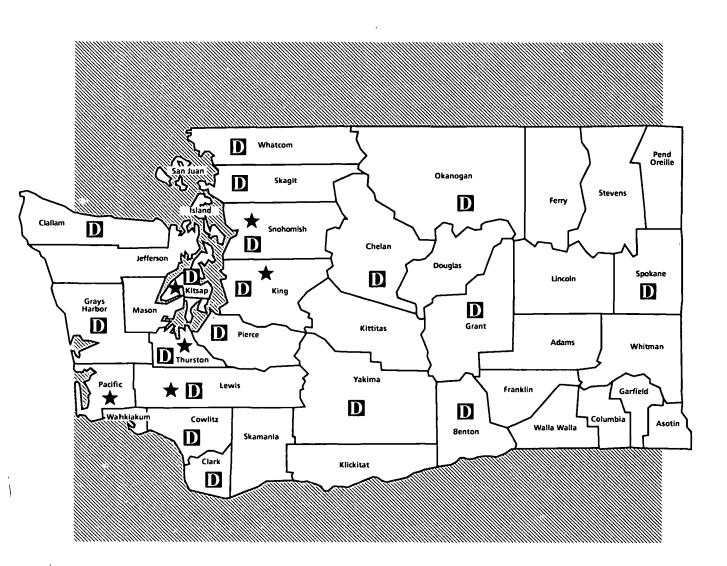
## SENTENCING OF OFFENDERS

Juvenile Justice System Flow Chart for Criminal Offenses



Sentencing of Offenders, cont.	nity 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 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 Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration.		
	The Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA), Department of Social and Health Services operates juvenile correctional institutions. JRA also contracts with privately-operated group homes and with county deten- tion facilities.		
	JRA operates three medium to maximum security institutions, Green Hill, Maple Lane, and Echo Glen; three medium security forestry camps, Mission Creek, Indian Ridge 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.		
	JRA provides specialized drug and alcohol treatment services to chemi- cally addicted juvenile offenders. JRA currently operates three separate intensive impatient chemical dependency programs. Other institutional and community programs include drug and alcohol assessment, inter- vention, education and aftercare. Sex offenders are provided treatment and resources throughout the JRA system.		

There are 18 detention facilities and 6 institutions.



- **D** County Detention
- ★ State Institution

Summary of the State's Juvenile Code

Consolidated Juvenile Services

Family Reconciliation Act The Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA) 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.

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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.

E2SSB which was signed into law in 1995 allows law enforcement to take a runaway into custody and take the child to his/her parents' home or place of employment. The parent may also request the officer to take the child to the home of a responsible adult, relative, or a licensed youth shelter. The officer must take the child to a secure Crisis Residential Center, where the child is to be held for at least 24 hours and up to five days while his/her problems are assessed. A child may be transferred to a semi-secure CRC after the initial 24 hours.

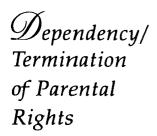
Multi-disciplinary teams are established to work with families in conflict to provide services to the family and achieve reconciliation. If such services fail to resolve the conflict, a Child in Need of Services (CHINS) court process may be initiated by DSHS, parent or the child. A family assessment must be completed before a CHINS petition is filed.

If the court approves a CHINS petition, the disposition may include an out-of-home placement and may require the child to: attend school;

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Summary of the State's Juvenile Code

Family Reconciliation Act, cont.



COURT ROLE IN TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS counseling; chemical dependency or mental health outpatient treatment; report to DSHS or other agency; comply with supervision conditions including employment, anger management, or refraining from alcohol or drugs. The child and DSHS must meet a higher burden of proof than parents, to obtain an out-of-home placement order. If the court grants an out-of-home placement as part of the CHINS, it will hold periodic reviews to find out if the child is able to return home.

Parents of at-risk youth may request and receive assistance from the court and the state in providing appropriate care, treatment and supervision for their children. Parents of at-risk youth as defined in statute, 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.

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.

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

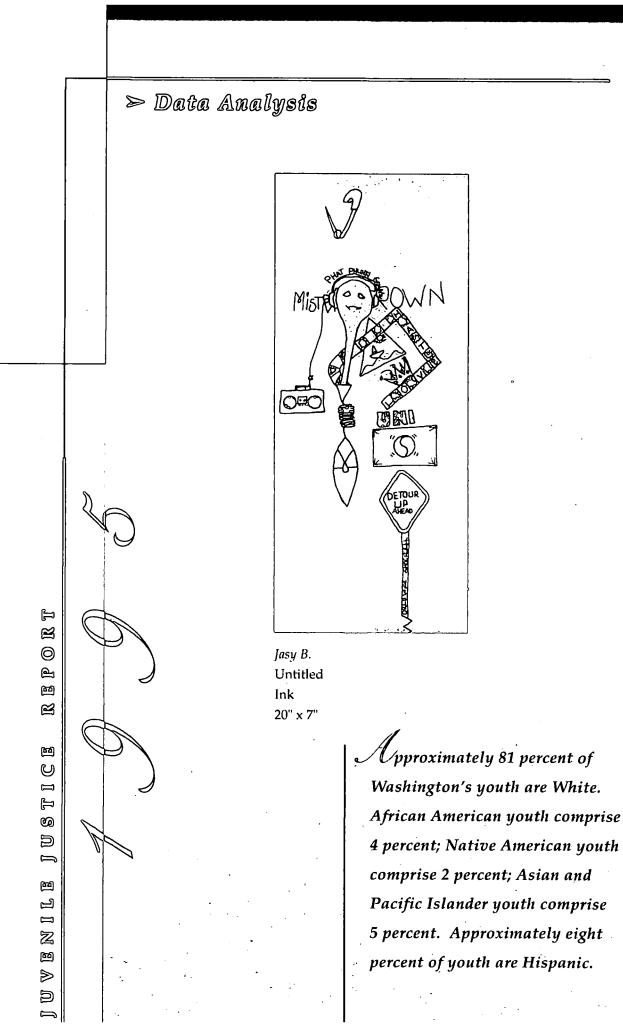
- If the parent abandoned the child and can't be found
- \* If termination is in the child's best interests
- If the child has been declared dependent
- \* If all reasonably available services capable of correcting the parent's deficiencies

# Summary of the State's Juvenile Code

Dependency/ Termination of Parental Rights, cont. 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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Data Analysis

Data Analysis

# INTRODUCTION

Current Demographic Picture 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, Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration population 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.

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The number of youth who live in Washington State has increased along with the state population. In 1994, there are approximately 1.4 million juveniles 17 years old and younger in Washington State. Juveniles comprise over one-fourth of the state's population in 1994; an increase of thirteen percent over the 1990 census count.

The largest cohort of youth now are the 0-9 year olds, which account for 57 percent of the total youth population age 0-17. This cohort increased by ten percent since the 1990 census. The number of youth age 0-9 is expected to increase only slightly by the year 2000.

The juvenile population age 10-17 gradually decreased from 530,000 in 1982 to approximately 485,000 for the years 1986 through 1988, and increased to over 600,000 in 1994.

The number of youth age 10-17 have increased by sixteen percent since the 1990 census. This age group is expected to increase by about five percent by the year 2000.

Youth age 10-17 are generally the population most at-risk for juvenile crime.

Changes in the number of youth in selected age groups will make different demands upon the state. Demographic trends should influence how the state plans services for youth. Factors such as minority status,

## Data Analysis

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 services for children.

LOCATION OF YOUTH

# RACIAL AND ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION

JUVENILE POPULATION OF AMERICAN INDIANS . . . . . . . . . . . . .

Most of the youth in our state live in four counties. Four of the state's thirtynine counties contain over half of the youth population. Sixty-three percent of the youth live in King, Pierce, Snohomish, and Spokane counties; an increase of four percent since the 1990 census count. Except for Spokane, these counties are in western Washington, along the interstate 5 corridor.

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Approximately 80 percent of Washington's youth are White. Black youth comprise four percent; American Indian youth comprise two percent; Asian and Pacific Islander youth comprise six percent; and Hispanic youth comprise eight percent.

Counties with a juvenile minority population above the statewide average (20.47) include: Adams, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Grant, King, Okanogan, Pierce, Walla Walla and Yakima.

Counties which have populations of minority youth above 10,000 are: King, Kitsap, Pierce, Snohomish, Spokane, and Yakima.

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

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

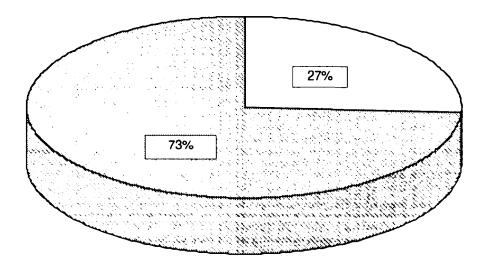
The 1990 census showed that there are a total of 9,295 Native Americans (age 0-17) in the state, who live on reservations and trust lands. This figure represents an increase of 22 percent over the 1980 census figure.

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.

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# JUVENILE POPULATION IN WASHINGTON





# JUVENILES ARE 27% OF THE POPULATION

The total population of Washington in 1994 was 5,334,400. The number of juveniles, 0-17 years old, was 1,421,993.

### TABLE 1

### **1994 YOUTH POPULATION IN WASHINGTON**

AGE COHORT	NUMBER OF YOUTH	PERCENT OF TOTAL
0-4 year olds	409,178	29%
5-9 year olds	403,795	28%
10-14 year olds	395,723	28%
15-17 year olds	213,297	15%
TOTAL	1,421,993	100%

These data were taken from "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Populations by Age and Sex - State of Washington: 1980;1994". OFM, Forcasting Division, August 1994

#### TABLE 2

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

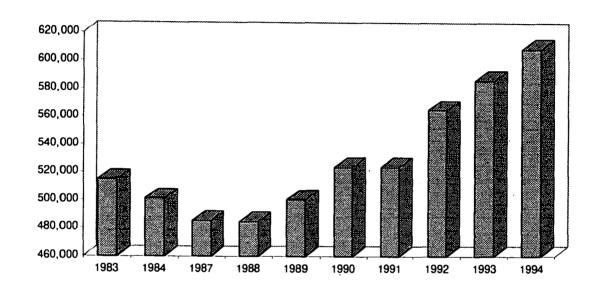
YEAR	1980 Census	1985	1990 Census	1994	2000	Net Change 1994-2000	Percent Change 1994-2000
AGE							
0-4	306,123	341,137	366,780	409,178	380,934	-28,244	-7%
5-9	296,011	308,085	371,093	403,795	410,217	6,422	2%
0-9	602,134	649,222	737,873	812,973	791,151	-21,822	-3%
10-14	321,995	301,191	337,662	395,723	412,054	16,331	4%
15-17	215,231	195,661	185,852	213,297	229,321	16,024	8%
10-17	537,226	496,852	523,514	609,020	641,375	32,355	5%
TOTAL	1,139,360	1,146,074	1,261,387	1,421,993	1,432,526	10,533	1%

These data were taken from "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates

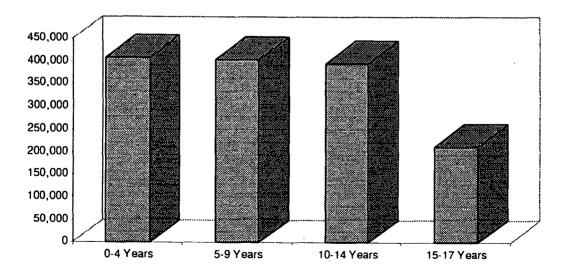
of County Populations by Age and Sex - State of Washington: 1980-1994".

OFM, Forcasting Division, August 1994

# JUVENILE POPULATION 1982-1994 AGE 10-17 GRAPH 2



POPULATION - 1994 FOUR AGE GROUPS GRAPH 3



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

### TABLE 3

### TRENDS IN JUVENILE POPULATION SINCE 1990 TWO AGE GROUPS

Age Group	1990 Census	1994	1990-1994 Net Change	% Change
0-9 Years	737,873	812,973	75,100	10%
10-17 Years	523,514	609,020	85,506	16%
TOTAL	1,261,387	1,421,993	160,606	13%

### TABLE 4

### TRENDS IN JUVENILE POPULATION SINCE 1990 FOUR AGE GROUPS

Age Group	1990 Census	1994	1990-1994 Net Change	% Change
0-4 Years	366,780	409,178	42,398	12%
5-9 Years	371,093	403,795	32,702	9%
10-14 Years	337,662	395,723	58,061	17%
15-17 Years	185,852	213,297	27,445	15%
TOTAL	1,261,387	1,421,993	160,606	13%

These data were taken from "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Populations by Age and Sex - State of Washington: 1980-1994". OFM, Forcasting Division, August 1994

#### **1994 JUVENILE POPULATION BY COUNTY**

COUNTY	YRS	YRS	YRS	YRS	TOTAL
COUNTY	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-17	0-17 YRS
Adams	1,370	1,439	1,518	752	5,079
Asotin	1,414	1,528	1,544	862	5,348
Benton	10,649	11,291	11,061	5,912	38,913
Chelan	4,545	4,598	4,449	2,280	15,872
Clallam	4,050	4,512	4,585	2,377	15,524
Clark	22,135	22,699	24,032	12,776	81,642
Colum bia	232	276	346	198	1,052
Cowlitz	6,598	6,815	7,246	3,868	24,527
Douglas	2,329	2,501	2,497	1,321	8,648
Ferry	547	614	659	432	2,252
Franklin	4,124	4,475	4,335	2,305	15,239
Garfield	124	188	201	108	621
Grant	5,533	5,632	5,771	3,067	20,003
Grays Harbor	5,003	5,260	5,456	2,876	18,595
Island	5,664	5,276	4,686	2,380	18,006
Jefferson	1,394	1,668	1,660	878	5,600
King	113,249	103,908	99,242	55,613	372,012
Kitsap	17,767	17,392	16,951	8,986	61,096
Kittitas	1,706	1,855	1,894	1,096	6,551
Klickitat	1,348	1,474	1,622	836	5,280
Lewis	4,678	5,155	5,570	3,044	18,447
Lincoln	578	744	779	404	2,505
Mason	2,895	3,305	3,434	1,783	11,417
Okanogan	2,763	3,087	3,064	1,595	10,509
Pacific	1,319	1,353	1,441	892	5,005
Pend Orelile	784	841	993	524	3,142
Pierce	54,509	52,091	49,410	25,918	181,928
San Juan	706	736	730	346	2,518
Skagit	6,597	7,127	6,973	3,709	24,406
Skamania	715	811	861	425	2,812
Snohomish	44,423	43,158	38,986	20,085	146,652
Spokane	29,490	30,000	30,108	16,692	106,290
Stevens	2,556	3,173	3,513	1,793	11,035
Thurston	13,373	14,674	15,054	8,170	51,271
Wahkiakum	218	243	297	151	909
Walla Walla	3,645	3,789	3,941	2,108	13,483
Whatcom	10,179	10,539	10,909	5,865	37,492
Whitman	2,070	2,158	2,024	1,255	7,507
Yakima	17,902	17,406	17,882	9,613	62,803
TOTAL	409,178	403,795	395,723	213,297	1,421,993

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These data were taken from "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates

of County Populations by Age and Sex - State of Washington: 1980-1994".

OFM, Forcasting Division, August 1994. Figures may equal total due to rounding.

## LARGEST YOUTH POPULATION BY COUNTY IN 1994

COUNTY	YRS 0-4	<b>YRS</b> 5-9	YRS 10-14	YRS 15-17	TOTAL YOUTH POPULATION	PERCENT YOUTH POPULATION
King	113,249	103,908	99,242	55,613	372,012	29%
Pierce	54,509	52,091	49,410	25,918	181,928	14%
Sno homish	44,423	43,158	38,986	20,085	146,652	12%
Spokane	29,490	30,000	30,108	16,692	106,290	8%
Clark	22,135	22,699	24,032	12,776	81,642	6%
Yakima	17,902	17,406	17,882	9,613	62,803	5%
Kitsap	17,767	17,392	16,951	8,986	61,096	5%
Thurston	13,373	14,674	15,054	8,170	51,271	4%
Benton	10,649	11,291	11,061	5,912	38,913	3%
Whatcom	10,179	10,539	10,909	5,865	37,492	3%
Cowlitz	6,598	6,815	7,246	3,868	24,527	2%
Skagit	6,597	7,127	6,973	3,709	24,406	2%
Grant	5,533	5,632	5,771	3,067	20,003	2%
Grays Harbor	5,003	5,260	5,456	2,876	18,595	1%
Lewis	4,678	5,155	5,570	3,044	18,447	1%

#### **1994 JUVENILE POPULATION BY AGE AND DSHS REGIONS**

<b>REGION</b> /		:	SUBTOTAL			SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
COUNTY	0-4	5-9	0-9	10-14	15-17	10-17	
	·						
<b>REGION 1</b>							
Adams	1,370	1,439	2,809	1,518	752	2,270	5,079
Chelan	4,545	4,598	9,143	4,449	2,280	6,729	15,872
Douglas	2,329	2,501	4,830	2,497	1,321	3,818	8,648
Ferry .	547	614	1,161	659	432	1,091	2,252
Grant	5,533	5,632	11,165	5,771	3,067	8,838	20,003
Lincoln	578	744	1,322	779	404	1,183	2,505
Okanogan	2,763	3,087	5,850	3,064	1,595	4,659	10,509
Pend Oreille	784	841	1,625	993	524	1,517	3,142
Spo kane	29,490	30,000	59,490	30,108	16,692	46,800	106,290
Stevens	2,556	3,173	5,729	3,513	1,793	5,306	11,035
Whitman	2,070	2,158	4,228	2,024	1,255	3,279	7,507
Subtotal:	52,565	54,787	107,352	55,375	30,115	85,490	192,842
<b>REGION 2</b>							
Asotin	1,414	1,528	2,942	1,544	862	2,406	5,348
Benton	10,649	11,291	21,940	11,061	5,912	16,973	38,913
Columbia	232	276	508	346	198	544	1,052
Franklin	4,124	4,475	8,599	4,335	2,305	6,640	15,239
Garfield	124	188	312	201	108	309	621
Kittitas	1,706	1,855	3,561	1,894	1,096	2,990	6,551
Walla Walla	3,645	3,789	7,434	3,941	2,108	6,049	13,483
Yakima	17,902	17,406	35,308	17,882	9,613	27,495	62,803
Subtotal:	39,796	40,808	80,604	41,204	22,202	63,406	144,010
<b>REGION 3</b>							
Island	5,664	5,276	10,940	4,686	2,380	7,066	18,006
San Juan	706	736	1,442	730	346	1,076	2,518
Skagit	6,597	7,127	13,724	6,973	3,709	10,682	24,406
Snohomish	44,423	43,158	87,581	38,986	20,085	59,071	146,652
Whatcom	10,179	10,539	20,718	10,909	5,865	16,774	37,492
Subtotal:	67,569	66,836	134,405	62,284	32,385	94,669	229,074

#### TABLE 7 (CONT'D)

#### **1994 JUVENILE POPULATION BY AGE AND DSHS REGIONS**

REGION/ COUNTY	0-4	5-9	SUBTOTAL 0-9	10-14	15-17	SUBTOTAL 10-17	TOTAL
<b>REGION 4</b>							
King	113,249	103,908	217,157	99,242	55,613	154,855	372,012
<b>REGION 5</b>							
Kitsap	17,767	17,392	35,159	16,951	8,986	25,937	61,096
Pierce	54,509	52,091	106,600	49,410	25,918	75,328	181,928
Subtotal:	72,276	69,483	141,759	66,361	34,904	101,265	243,024
<b>REGION 6</b>							
Clallam	4,050	4,512	8,562	4,585	2,377	6,962	15,524
Clark	22,135	22,699	44,834	24,032	12,776	36,808	81,642
Cowlitz	6,598	6,815	13,413	7,246	3,868	11,114	24,527
Grays Harbor	5,003	5,260	10,263	5,456	2,876	8,332	18,595
Jefferson	1,394	1,668	3,062	1,660	878	2,538	5,600
Klickitat	1,348	1,474	2,822	1,622	836	2,458	5,280
Lewis	4,678	5,155	9,833	5,570	3,044	8,614	18,447
Mason	2,895	3,305	6,200	3,434	1,783	5,217	11,417
Pacific	1,319	1,353	2,672	1,441	892	2,333	5,005
Skamania	715	811	1,526	861	425	1,286	2,812
Thurston	13,373	14,674	28,047	15,054	8,170	23,224	51,271
Wahkiakum	218	243	461	297	151	448	909
Subtotal:	63,726	67,969	131,695	71,258	38,076	109,334	241,029
TOTAL	409,178	403,795	812,973	395,723	213,297	609,020	1,421,993

These data were taken from "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates

.

of County Populations by Age and Sex - State of Washington: 1980-1994".

OFM, Forcasting Division, August 1994. Figures may not equal total due to rounding.

COUNTY	33/11/2010		AMERICAN	ASIAN &	
	WHITE	BLACK	INDIAN	PACIFIC IS.	HISPANIC
Adams	2,483	7	18	37	2,445
Asotin	4,807	22	140	69	190
Benton	30,922	512	247	1,006	5,743
Chelan	12,058	46	164	194	3,293
Clallam	13,170	78	1,155	262	635
Clark	71,432	1,590	858	3,282	3,586
Columbia	714	0	8	0	297
Cowlitz	22,080	170	551	568	962
Douglas	6,563	25	66	43	1,867
Ferry	1,623	8	487	21	52
Franklin	6,152	461	100	486	7,803
Garfield	562	0	13	4	16
Grant	13,095	214	277	195	6,005
Grays Harbor	16,229	53	1,124	354	617
l sland	15,060	629	156	1,124	908
Jefferson	4,979	61	230	104	103
King	278,847	27,153	5,143	41,622	16,843
Kitsap	50,458	2,263	1,269	3,506	2,964
Kittitas	6,006	47	39	128	332
Klickitat	4,309	18	271	64	476
Lewis	16,833	124	237	138	917
Lincoln	2,289	19	56	19	46
Mason	9,774	78	633	255	475
Okanogan	6,935	30	1,251	98	1,988
Pacific	3,962	40	224	383	272
Pend Oreille	2,949	23	35	3	56
Pierce	137,593	17,302	3,056	13,214	9,818
San Juan	2,324	8	32	50	59
Skagit	20,226	171	734	369	2,710
Skamania	2,457	0	118	38	151
Snohomish	128,813	2,195	2,463	7,494	5,136
Spo ka ne	95,270	2,109	2,262	2,641	3,322
Stevens	9,346	92	805	152	347
Thurston	42,567	1,681	926	3,015	2,474
Wahkiakum	827	ì	16	5	39
Walla Walla	9,741	142	81	244	3,112
Whatcom	32,027	298	1,606	1,137	2,064
Whitman	6,699	95	61	411	210
Yakima	29,399	653	3,129	575	28,544
TOTAL	1,121,580	58,418	30,041	83,310	116,877

# TABLE 8 1994 JUVENILE POPULATION BY RACE BY COUNTY\*

\* Note this Table is based on draft data obtained from ORDA Population Estimates, age 0-17, Estimates by County by Race 1988-1994. There is a variance in total population of 11767 juveniles.

Other data in this report are based on data from "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Populations by Age and Sex - State of Washington : 1980-1994".

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## PERCENTAGE OF RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE POPULATION IN 1994

	TOTAL POPULATION	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT AMERICAN	PERCENT ASIAN &	PERCENT
COUNTY	0-17	WHITE	BLACK	INDIAN	PACIFIC IS.	HISPANIC
Adams	4,990	49.76	0.14	0.36	0.74	49.00
Asotin	5,228	91.95	0.42	2.68	1.32	3.63
Benton	38,430	80.46	1.33	0.64	2.62	14.94
Chelan	15,755	76.53	0.29	1.04	1.23	20.90
Clallam	. 15,300	86.08	0.51	7.55	1.71	4.15
Clark	80,748	88.46	1.97	1.06	4.06	4.44
Columbia	1,019	70.07	0.00	0.79	0.00	29.15
Cowlitz	24,331	90.75	0.70	2.26	2.33	3.95
Douglas	8,564	76.63	0.29	0.77	0.50	21.80
Ferry	2,191	74.08	0.37	22.23	0.96	2.37
Franklin	15,002	41.01	3.07	0.67	3.24	52.01
Garfield	595	94.45	0.00	2.18	0.67	2.69
Grant	19,786	66.18	1.08	-1.40	0.99	30.35
Grays Harbor	18,377	88.31	0.29	6.12	1.93	3.36
Island	17,877	84.24	3.52	0.87	6.29	5.08
Jefferson	5,477	90.91	1.11	4.20	1.90	1.88
King	369,608	75.44	7.35	1.39	11.26	4.56
Kitsap	60,460	83.46	3.74	2.10	5.80	4.90
Kittitas	6,552	91.67	0.72	0.60	1.95	5.07
Klickitat	5,138	83.87	0.35	5.27	1.25	9.26
Lewis	18,249	92.24	0.68	1.30	0.76	5.02
Lincoln	2,429	94.24	0.78	2.31	0.78	1.89 4.24
Mason	11,215	87.15	0.70	5.64	2.27	4.24
Okanogan	10,302	67.32	0.29	12.14	0.95	5.57
Pacific	4,881	81.17	0.82	4.59	7.85	5.57 1.83
Pend Oreille	3,066	96.18	0.75	1.14	0.10 7.30	5.42
Pierce	180,983	76.03	9.56	1.69		2.39
' San Juan	2,473	93.97	0.32	1.29	2.02 1.52	11.19
Skagit	24,210	83.54	0.71	3.03 4.27	1.32	5.46
Skamania	2,764	88.89	0.00		5.13	3.52
Snohomish	146,101	88.17	1.50	1.69	2.50	3.15
Spokane	105,604	90.21	2.00	2.14 7.49	1.42	3.13
Stevens	10,742	87.00	0.86		5.95	4.88
Thurston	50,663	84.02	3.32	1.83	0.56	4.88
Wahkiakum	888	93.13	0.11	1.80	1.83	23.36
Walla Walla	13,320	73.13	1.07	0.61	3.06	5.56
Whatcom	37,132	86.25	0.80	4.33	5.50	2.81
Whitman	7,476	89.61	1.27	0.82		45.82
Yakima	62,300	47.19	1.05	5.02	0.92	43.82
TOTAL	1,410,226	79.53	4.14	2.13	5.91	8.29

\* Note this Table is based on data obtained from ORDA Population Estimates Draft, age 0-17, Estimates by County by Race 1988-1994. There is a variance in total population of 11,767 juveniles.

Other data in this report are based on data from "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Populations by Age and Sex - State of Washington : 1980-1994".

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	TOTAL NUMBER	
COUNTY	TOTAL NUMBER NON-WHITE	RANK BY NUMBER
Adams	2,507	
Asotin	421	
Benton	7,508	10
Chelan	3,697	
Clallam	2,130	
Clark	9,316	7
Columbia	305	
Cowlitz	2,251	
Douglas	2,001	,
Ferry	568	
Franklin	8,850	8
Garfield	33	
Grant	6,691	
Grays Harbor	2,148	
Island	2,817	
Jefferson	498	
King	90,761	1
Kitsap	10,002	6
Kittitas	546	
Klickitat	829	
Lewis	1,416	
Lincoln	140	
Mason	1,441	
Okanogan	3,367	
Pacific	919	
Pend Oreille	117	
Pierce	43,390	2
San Juan	149	
Skagit	3,984	
Skamania	307	
Snohomish	17,288	4
Spokane	10,334	5
Stevens	1,396	
Thurston	8,096	9
Wahkiakum	61	
Walla Walla	3,579	
Whatcom	5,105	
Whitman	777	
Yakima	32,901	3
		-
TOTAL	288,646	

 TABLE 10
 RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE POPULATION IN 1994

\* Note this Table is based on data obtained from ORDA Population Estimates, Draft, age 0-17 Estimates by County by Race 1988-1994.

There is a variance in total poplation of 11767 juveniles.

Other data in this report are based on data from "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Populations by Age and Sex - State of Washington : 1980-1994".

#### **RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE POPULATION IN 1994**

COUNTY	PERCENTAGE NON-WHITE	RANK BY PERCENTAGE
Adams	50.24	3
Asotin	8.05	
Benton	19.54	
Chelan	23.47	
Ciallam	13.92	
Clark	11.54	
Columbia	29.93	6
Cowlitz	9.25	
Douglas	23.37	
Ferry	25.92	8
Franklin	58.99	1
Garfield	5.55	
Grant	33.82	4
Grays Harbor	11.69	
Island	15.76	
Jefferson	9.09	
King	24.56	9
Kitsap	16.54	
Kittitas	8.33	
Klickitat	16.13	
Lewis	7.76	
Lincoln	5.76	
Mason	12.85	
Okanogan	32.68	5
Pacific	18.83	
Pend Oreille	3.82	
Pierce	23.97	10
San Juan	6.03	
Skagit	16.46	
Skamania	11.11	
Snohomish	11.83	
Spokane	9.79	
Stevens	13.00	
Thurston	15.98	
Wahkiakum	6.87	
Walla Walla	26.87	7
Whatcom	13.75	
Whitman	10.39	
Yakima	52.81	2
TOTAL	20.47	

\* Note this Table is based on data obtained from ORDA Population Estimates, Draft, age 0-17 Estimates by County by Race 1988-1994.

There is a variance in total poplation of 11767 juveniles.

Other data in this report are based on data from "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Populations by Age and Sex - State of Washington : 1980-1994".

#### **RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE POPULATION 1994**

	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASI AN & PACIFIC IS.	HISPANIC	TOTAL	
1994	1,121,580 80%	58,418 4%	30,041 2%	83,310 6%	116,877 8%	1,410,226 100%	

#### TABLE 13

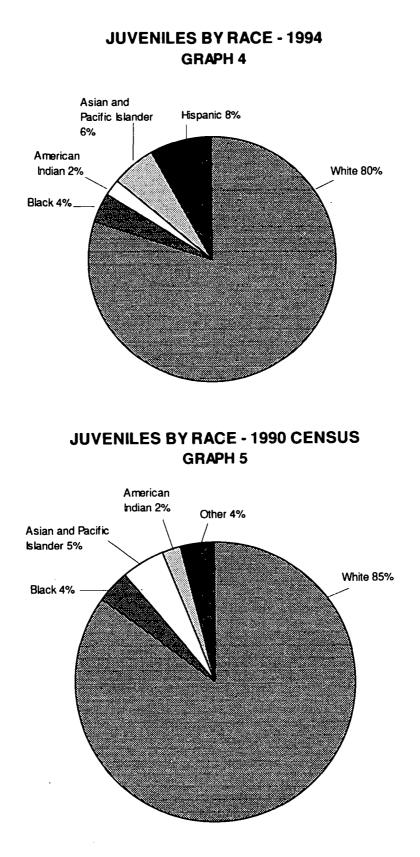
#### COUNTIES WITH MINORITY JUVENILE POPULATIONS ABOVE THE 1994 STATEWIDE AVERAGE

DSHS REGION 1		DSHS REGION 4	
Adams	50%	King	25%
Chelan	23%		
Douglas	23%		
Ferry	26%		
Grant	34%		
Okanogan	33%		
DSHS REGION 2		DSHS REGION 5	
Columbia	30%	Pierce	24%
Franklin	59%		
Walla Walla	27%		
Yakima	53%		

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\* Note this Table is based on data obtained from ORDA Population Estimates, Draft, age 0-17 Estimates by County by Race 1988-1994. There is a variance in total population of 11767 juveniles.

Other data in this report are based on data from "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Populations by Age and Sex - State of Washington : 1980-1994".



#### 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	144
Colville	443	458	901	417	207	624	1,525
Hoh	10	10	20	6		12	32
Jamestown Klallam	0	2	2	Ő	Ő	.~0	2
Kalispel	17	7	24	3	8	· 11	35
Lower Elwah	11	15	26	13	9	22	48
Lummi	212	190	402	172	104	276	678
Makah	118	118	236	116	33	149	385
Muc kleshoot	152	131	283	99	63	162	445
Nisqually	42	63	105	43	26	69	174
Nooksack	57	54	111	44	22	66	177
Ozette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Gamble	55	47	102	42	26	68	170
Port Madison	43	43	86	57	26	83	169
Puyallup	111	106	217	106	55	161	378
Quileute	38	30	68	38	13	51	119
Quinault	120	103	223	91	63	154	377
Sauk-Suiattle	11	12	23	10	4	14	37
Shoalwater	13	2	15	7	5	12	27
Skokomish	53	60	113	35	27	62	175
Spokane	175	156	331	124	66	190	521
Squa xin	24	17	41	16	8	24	65
Stillaquamish	13	10	23	18	7	25	48
Swinomish	61	59	120	69	53	122	242
Tulalip	168	187	355	125	64	189	544
Upper Skagit	21	21	42	13	8	21	63
Yakima	830	815	1,645	690	380	1,070	2,715
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", and are the latest data available.

#### TABLE 15

#### AMERICAN INDIAN DISTRIBUTION OF WASHINGTON STATE JUVENILE POPULATION IN 1990

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

Public School Enrollment	<ul> <li>Public school enrollment is a way to visualize trends in the juvenile justice system. Children who stay in school acquire academic skills which enable them to become contributing members of society.</li> <li>Numerous studies point to a relationship between school attendance, drug and alcohol problems, and juvenile delinquency.</li> <li>Juvenile delinquency can be reduced by providing programs that keep youth in school. The overwhelming overrepresentation of school dropouts among the nation's prison's population confirms the powerful ongoing link between school failure and criminal behavior.</li> <li>The total number of students enrolled in public schools in October 1995 was 948,539. This figure represents an increase of two percent from the 1994 figure and an increase of sixteen percent from the 1988 figure.</li> </ul>
	The greatest number of students enrolled were in the ninth grade. The fifth grade and seventh grades were also large cohorts.
School Dropout	There is a relationship between school attendance and juvenile delinquency. Research by Hawkins et al indicates that early bonding to school and family produces positive youth development and reduces delinquency. Academic failure, especially in the early elementary school years up through grade four, is a significant predicator of later delinquency and criminal behavior. ( <i>Farrington, 1991: Institute of Medicine, 1994: Toshikawa, 1994</i> ) High rates of truancy are early warning signals for subsequent antisocial behavior.
	Students who leave school without achieving a solid base of education skills are at an increased disadvantage to employment and face greater risks of problems in the future.
	For the school year 1991-1992 approximately 27 percent of Washington's students dropped out of school before completing twelve grade: 5.98 percent for grade 9; 6.63 percent for grade 10; 6.77 percent for grade 11; and 7.50 percent for grade 12. This figure represent a one percent increase from the 1990-1991 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.

Data Analysis

SCHOOL DROPOUT, CONT.

Washington's schoolchildren are becoming more diverse, and annual dropout statistics show major differences among ethnic and racial groups. 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 1991-1992 school year, 14 percent of all American Indian youth, and 12 percent of all Hispanic youth dropped out during the 1991-1992 school year as compared with six percent of all White youth and four percent of all Asian youth.

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

Counties with more than 500 dropouts in 1993-1994 were: Clark, King, Pierce, Snohomish, and Yakima.

Those counties that had a dropout rate above the statewide average of 4.05 percent were: Asotin, Benton, Chelan, Clallam, Cowlitz, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Grant, Klickitat, Lewis, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pierce, San Juan, Skagit, Thurston, and Yakima.

Counties with both a large number and percent of dropouts were: Benton, Chelan, Clallam, Cowlitz, Franklin, Grant, Pierce, Thurston, and Yakima.

Figures for school dropouts are the latest available.

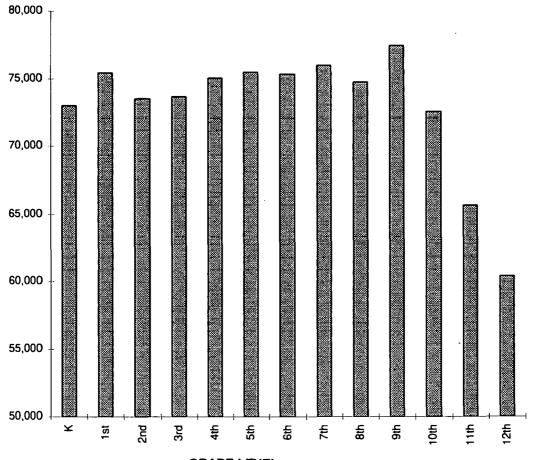
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## PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT October 1995

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Graph 6

ENROLLMENT



**GRADE LEVEL** 

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## PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OCTOBER 1988 - 1995

Grade Level	1988 Students	1989 Students	1990 Students	1991 1992 Students Students		1993 Students	1994 Students	1995 Students
Kindergarten	65,939	65,850	67,976	68,972	68,831	69,497	71,542	72,998
First	70,711	71,847	71,908	73,148	73,913	73,177	73,711	75,461
Second	66,374	69,471	71,612	71,879	73,331	73,951	73,148	73,553
Third	64,617	67,835	71,180	72,874	73,400	74,284	74,608	73,659
Fourth	62,257	66,103	69,731	72,585	74,165	74,397	75,092	75,056
Fifth	59,586	63,600	67,871	71,019	73,824	75,125	75,005	75,538
Sixth	59,091	60,783	65,490	69,303	72,033	74,438	75,571	75,396
Seventh	56,086	60,817	62,612	66,932	70,545	72,951	75,274	76,065
Eighth	55,693	56,522	61,577	63,094	67,197	70,539	72,810	74,779
Ninth	58,155	59,637	61,368	66,887	68,808	71,945	75,528	77,532
Tenth	55,869	56,726	58,735	60,024	64,698	65,878	69,436	72,557
Elevent h	56,433	54,561	55,768	57,214	58,256	62,400	62,947	65,622
Twelfth	59,684	55,509	53,530	54,815	55,728	57,112	59,637	60,323
TOTAL	790,495	809,261	839,358	868,746	894,729	915,694	934,309	948,539

#### ANNUAL HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT RATES 1993-1994 BY COUNTY GRADES 9 THROUGH 12

COUNTY	NUMBER	RANK BY NUMBER	PERCENT	RANK BY PERCENT	CHANGE IN % 1990-1991 to 1993-1994	CHANGE IN % 1988-1989 to 1993-1994
COUNTY	NUMBER	NUNDER	FERCENT	FERCENT	10 1 775-1774	
Adams	25		2.44		-3.27	-1.48
Asotin	85		8.10	3	4.61	3.78
Benton	346	8	4.60	_	-0.95	-0.87
Chelan	310	9	9.86	2	0.38	3.62
Clallam	213	_	6.87	5	-1.01	-0.16 -2.52
Clark	530	5	3.47		-1.86	-4.01
Columbia	2		0.89	10	-1.43 -0.31	-4.01
Cowiitz	259		5.14	10	-0.28	-1.06
Douglas	64		4.18		-0.28 1.04	1.33
Ferry	17		4.49		0.9	6.47
Franklin	306	10	12.58	1	0.9	2.26
Garfield	4		3.10 6.69	6	0.14	0.49
Grant	262		2.43	0	-3.05	-4.28
Grays Harbor	94		1.24		-2.71	-5.92
island	31 40		3.67		1.89	-0.18
Jefferson		1	3.92		-2.35	-2.72
King	2,521 426	7	3.75		-1.02	-1.19
Kitsap	420 49	/	3.90		0.97	-0.25
Kittitas	49 71		6.28	7	0.34	1.19
Klickitat	177		4.44	,	0.8	0.77
Lewis	35		5.11		2.96	3.17
Lincoln	93		3.93		-4.65	-5.84
Mason	157		7.51	4	-3.75	-2.49
Okanogan Pacific	42		3.69		-6.7	-3.02
Pend Oreille	22		3.19		1.72	0.48
Pierce	1,450	2	4.76		-4.13	-3.97
San Juan	30	-	6.25	8	2.33	-0.04
Skagit	244		5.34	9	0.67	-1.75
Skamania	0		0.00		-3.25	-7.64
Snohomish	697	3	3.03		-2.42	-2.22
Spokane	259	-	1.28		-6.03	-5.09
Stevens	73		3.71		-0.08	-0.81
Thurston	482	6	4.53		1.15	0.95
Wahkiakum	1		0.61		-3.41	-12.35
Walla Walla	75		3.04		-4.7	-3.23
Whatcom	233		3.53		-2.55	-2.32
Whitman	55		3.79		1.09	0.96
Yakima	571	4	4.79		-2.79	-2.46
Total/Average	10,351		4.05		-2.31	-2.31

These data were taken from "Dropout Rates and Graduation Statistics for Washington State School Districts School Year 1993-1994", published by the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

#### SCHOOL DROPOUT RATES 1982 - 1992

School Year	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	TOTAL
1993-94	Data for	this year not	released		
1992-93	Data for	this year not	released.		
1991-92	5.98	6.63	6.77	7.50	26.88
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

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These data were taken from "Dropout Rates and Graduation Statistics for Washington State School Districts School Year 1991-1992", published by the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction and are the latest data available by grade level.

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#### **DROPOUTS FOR SCHOOL YEAR 1991-1992 BY RACE/ETHNICITY**

	GRADES 9-12 DROPOUTS	GRADES 9-12 ENROLLMENT	DRO PO UT PERC ENTAGE
RACE/ETHNICITY			1991-92
Asian	581	15,452	3.76
Black	1,270	9,310	13.64
Hispanic	1,446	12,254	11.80
Indian	799	5,765	13.86
White	12,143	193,668	6.27
TOTAL	16,239	236,449	6.87

#### **DROPOUTS FOR SCHOOL YEAR 1990-1991 BY RACE/ETHNICITY**

	GRADES 9-12 DROPOUTS	GRADES 9-12 ENROLLMENT	DROPOUT PERCENTAGE
RACE/ETHNICITY			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**

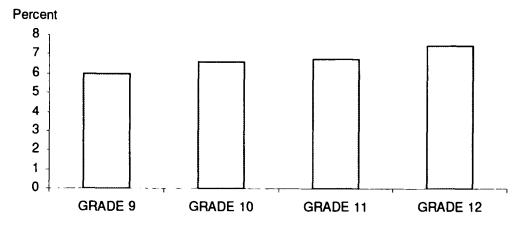
	GRADES 9-12	GRADES 9-12	DROPOUT
	DRO PO UTS	<b>ENRO LLMENT</b>	PERC ENTAGE
RACE/ETHNICITY			1989-90
Asian	467	13,720	3.40
Black	1,157	8,205	14.10
Hiapanic	1,017	9,357	10.87
Indian	641	5,365	11.95
White	11,243	187,771	5.99
TOTAL	14,525	224,418	6.47

#### **DROPOUTS FOR SCHOOL YEAR 1988-1989 BY RACE/ETHNICITY**

	GRADES 9-12 DROPOUTS	GRADES 9-12 ENROLLMENT	DROPOUT 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

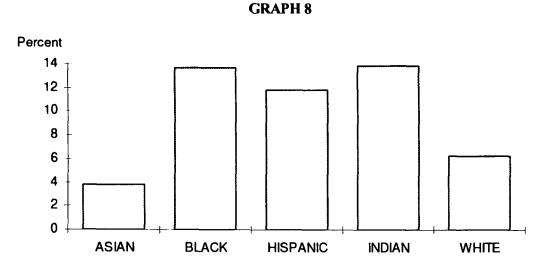
## HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT RATES 1991-1992\*

**GRAPH 7** 



The total high school dropout rate for grades 9-12 for school year 1991-1992 is 26.88% \* Data are latest available.

## DISTRIBUTION OF HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS BY ETHNICITY FOR SCHOOL YEAR 1991-1992\*



\* Data are latest available.

Data Analysis



Youth work for a variety of reasons, including enhancing self-esteem and to support themselves and their families.

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 1993 household survey figures and the 1990 census. Approximately 15 percent of those youth seeking employment were unemployed in 1993. This figure represents a five percent decrease from the 1991 rate; and a one percent decrease from the 1992 rate.

TABLE 20

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#### 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%
1992	20,000	15.2%
1993	20,000	14.7%

These figures were provided by Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch, Department of Employment Security and are the latest available. Data Analysis

## Youth Living in Poverty

We need the contributions of every child in our state today.

Growing up in poverty is closely correlated with increased risk of delinquency. The prevalence of drugs, crimes, guns, and poverty have been identified as risk factors for delinquency, as has the lack of positive role models, thriving community-based organizations, quality schools, and adequately funded social services.

Children who are born in poverty, grow up in poverty, or are exposed to recurring incidence 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.

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

Except for 1994, there has been a steady increase in the number of persons receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) since 1988. The number of persons receiving AFDC decreased by 10 percent from 1993 to 1994.

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

Counties with more than six percent of their population receiving AFDC were: Adams, Asotin, Columbia, Cowlitz, Franklin, Grant, Grays Harbor, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Okanogan, Pacific, Pend Oreille, Pierce, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Yakima.

The percentage of population receiving AFDC increased in 31 counties and decreased in eight counties from 1990 to 1994.

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

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#### TABLE 21 STATEWIDE AFDC RECIPIENTS

							PERCENTAGE
1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	CHANGE
TOTAL	SINCE 1993						
291,600	323,371	277,032	241,889	225,791	217,361	213,313	-11%

County	Monthly Average Persons Served	Rank By Persons Served	Percent of County Population on AFDC	Rank By % of Population	Difference 1990-1994 % of County Population	1990 % of County Population on AFDC
Adams	1,520		10.4	3	4.1	6.3
Asotin	1,929		10.2	5	-1.8	12.0
Benton	4,991		3.9	33	-0.7	4.6
Chelan	2,630		4.5	26	-0.5	5.0
Clallam	3,641		5.8	20	-0.2	6.0
Clark	16,149	6	5.8	21	0.9	4.9
Columbia	300		7.2	12	2.8	4.4
Cowlitz	7,254	9	8.3	9	1.4	6.9
Douglas	915		3.1	35	0.1	3.0
Ferry	561		1.3	39	-4.9	6.2
Franklin	4,121		8.9	8	0.2	8.8
Garfield	116		4.9	24	-0.7	5.6
Grant	4,347		7.0	13	-0.6	7.6 8.0
Grays Harbor	6,640	10	9.9	6	1.9	8.0 1.7
Island	1,527		2.2	37	0.5 -0.1	4.5
Jefferson	1,059		4.4	28	-0.1	3.3
King	68,525	1	4.3	29	0.2	4.3
Kitsap	9,651	7	4.5	27 32	0.2	3.7
Kittitas	1,185		4.0	32 4	0.9	9.4
Klickitat	1,830		10.3 7.9	4	1.3	6.6
Lewis	5,056		7.9 4.8	25	0.7	4.1
Lincoln	448			15	1.2	5.8
Mason	3,107		7.0 9.1	7	0.4	8.7
Okanogan	3,268		9.1 7.6	ú	1.1	6.5
Pacific	1,549		13.7	1	2.7	11.0
Pend Oreille	1,441	2	6.5	17	0.5	6.0
Pierce	41,856	2	1.7	38	0.6	1.2
San Juan	200 4,674		5.1	22	0.4	4.7
Skagit	4,674		5.8	19	5.7	0.1
Skamania	21,664	. 4	4.2	30	0.5	3.7
Snohomish	25,438	3	6.5	16	0.0	6.5
Spokane	23,438	J	7.0	14	0.8	6.2
Stevens	9,188	8	4.9	23	0.4	4.5
Thurston	110	0	3.1	34	0.0	3.1
Wahkiakum Walla Walla	3,381		6.4	18	0.9	5.5
	6,046		4.2	31	0.5	3.7
Whatcom Whitman	1,066		2.7	36	0.4	2.3
Whitman Nalidma	21,276	5	10.5	2	1.1	9.4
Yakima		5		-		
TOTAL	291,600		5.6		0.7	4.9

## 1994 - PERCENTAGE OF AFDC RECIPIENTS BY COUNTY

These data were obtained from Data Analysis Section, DSHS, August 1994.

Data from 1992 forward cover the period from January to December. Prior data were from July to June.

## *A*dolescent Pregnancy

Children born to teenage mothers face special health risks. These children are often born prematurely, or suffer low birth weight, conditions that predispose them to retardation and a variety of learning disorders.

Adolescents who become pregnant often drop out of school, lowering their potential earning power as well as the child's potential to lead a productive life.

According to Census data, almost one-half of all women receiving AFDC from 1976 to 1992 were or had been teen mothers. The data also indicates that these women are more likely to be the least educated and have larger families.

A report "Welfare Dependency: Coordinated Community Efforts Can Better Serve Young At-Risk Teen Girls" by the U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) showed that preventive services for young at-risk teenage girls are rare or non-existent; and community efforts have not included parents, and often have ignored the negative effects of a dysfunctional family. The report includes suggestions to improve services to teenage girls. The services include: individualized attention; emphasis on skills enhancement and life options; and development of multiple channels of influence, including parents, churches, and community organizations.

In 1994, the total number of adolescent pregnancies for females under the age of 15 was 340; for females age 15-17 was 5,373. These figures represent a rate of 1.8 per 1,000 females under the age of 15 and a rate of 52 per 1,000 females age 15-17.

The rate of pregnancy for females age 15-17 decreased by ten percent from 1991 to 1994 (57.7 in 1991 to 52.0 in 1994). The rate of pregnancy for females under the age of 15 remained fairly constant from 1991 to 1994.

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

Counties with a rate above the statewide average of 52.0 for females age 15-17 were: Adams, Benton, Chelan, Cowlitz, Franklin, Grant, Grays Harbor, Lewis, Mason, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Pierce, Skagit, Walla Walla and Yakima.

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County	Pop. <15	1994 Preg < < 15	1994 <15 Rate/ 1000	Pop. 15-17	1994 Preg 15-17	1994 15-17 Rate/ 1,000	1993 <15 Rate/ 1000	1993 15-17 Rate/ 1,000	1992 <15 Rate/ 1,000	1992 15-17 Rate/ 1000	Diff 1994-92 Preg/1000 15-17
Adams	738	0	0.0	363	20	55.1	4.2	71.7	1.4	76.6	-0.28
Asotin	771	0	0.0	437	18	41.2	1.3	65.0	0.0	37.2	0.11
Benton	5,450	7	1.3	2,975	163	54.8	1.7	48.5	1.4	55.1	0.00
Chelan	2,146	4	1.9	1,100	67	60.9	2.4	72.9	1.0	96.9	-0.37
Ciallam	2,239	2	0.9	1,144	37	32.3	0.9	38.1	0.5 <sup>.</sup>	53.6	-0.40
Clark	11,683	15	1.3	6,130	270	44.0	1.4	43.6	1.8	43.9	0.00
Columbia	161	1	6.2	87	3	34.5	0.0	23.5	0.0	73.2	-0.53
Cowlitz	3,487	4	1.1	1,924	117	60.8	1.2	63.7	1.2	53.0	0.15
Douglas	1,220	2	1.6	618	20	32.4	0.8	62.7	1.8	57.9	-0.44
Ferry	327	0	0.0	188	4	21.3	3.1	43.9	0.0	45.7	-0.53
Franklin	2,105	9	4.3	1,081	94	87.0	2.5	97.4	1.1	101.7	-0.14
Garfield	104	0	0.0	51	0	0.0	0.0	41.0	0.0	20.6	-1.00
Grant	2,816	9	3.2	1,455	86	59.1	2.2	63.5	1.2	73.6	-0.20
<b>Grays Harbor</b>	2,596	2	0.8	1,376	72	52.3	2.8	64.5	2.0	73.5	-0.29
island	2,295	3	1.3	1,132	40	35.3	1.8	36.9	0.9	53.0	-0.33
Jefferson	784	2	2.6	414	13	31.4	1.3	45.7	2.8	48.4	-0.35
King	48,399	107	2.2	27,323	1,361	49.8	1.7	49.9	1.8	52.5	-0.05
Kitsap	8,156	15	1.8	4,347	208	47.8	0.6	50.5	2.2	56.3	-0.15
Kittitas	935	0	0.0	534	17	31.8	1.1	33.1	0.0	42.0	-0.24
Klickitat	796	0	0.0	380	19	50.0	1.3	54.2	0.0	67.4	-0.26
Lewis	2,689	2	0.7	1,433	79	55.1	1.9	38.8	0.8	44.7	0.23
Lincoln	352	0	0.0	195	7	35.9	0.0	26.3	0.0	27.2	0.32
Mason	1,718	0	0.0	816	51	62.5	2.4	69.6	3.2	55.8	0.12
Okanogan	1,410	7	5.0	708	37	52.3	0.7	65.6	0.0	68.4	-0.24
Pacific	684	2	2.9	374	19	50.8	1.5	80.8	1.6	63.4	-0.20
Pend Oreille	483	ł	2.1	255	14	54.9	0.0	53.8	0.0	49.4	0.11
Pierce	24,033	43	1.8	12,562	736	58.6	2.2	64.6	1.7	66.6	-0.12
San Juan	335	0	0.0	171	7	40.9	0.0	30.2	3.3	32.1	0.27
Skagit	3,455	8	2.3	1,823	97	53.2	1.2	61.5	2.2	64.6	-0.18
Skamania	386	0	0.0	182	5	27.5	0.0	28.8	2.8	30.3	-0.09
Snohomish	18,970	28	1.5	9,803	471	48.0	1.0	53.0	1.7	50.8	-0.05
Spokane	14,555	21	1.4	8,075	403	49.9	1.0	54.7	0.9	48.5	0.03 0.33
Stevens	1,726	0	0.0	850	41	48.2	0.6	38.3	1.3	36.2	-0.16
Thurston	7,196	9	1.3	3,969	176	44.3	1.4	46.2	1.1	53.1	-0.18
Wahkia kum	163	. 0	0.0	67	1	14.9	0.0	15.6	0.0	65.1	-0.77
Walla Walla	1,905	5	2.6	1,005	70	69.7	3.2	66.0	3.4		
Whatcom	5,295	8	1.5	2,826	123	43.5	2.2	42.7	2.3	-	-0.13 1.76
Whitman	964	2	2.1	610	12	19.7	1.1	18.7	0.0		
Yakima	8,667	21	2.4	4,618	391	84.7	5.4	91.2	4.1	97.4	-0.13
Unknown		1			4						
State Total	192,194	340	1.8	103,401	5,373	52.0	1.7	54.9	1.7	57.0	-0.09

## TABLE 23 ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY BY COUNTY IN 1994\*

\* Total pregnancies equals the sum of live births, abortions, and fetal deaths.

Data obtained from the Department of Health, January, 1995.

Population data obtained from OFM, Forecasitng, "Postcensal County Population

Estimates by Age and Sex," August 1994

Youth Suicide

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

Attempted suicide is a risk factor for future completed suicide, and a potential indicator of other health problems. Many adolescent suicide attempters and completers have been in trouble with the police. Incarcerated youth are at extreme risk for suicide (OJJDP, "Conditions of Confinement" report).

Suicide deaths for juveniles age 10-17 increased in 1994 after a decrease in 1993. The total number of youth suicide deaths in the 10-17 age group in 1994 wa 41, in 1993 was 25, in 1992 was 30; and in 1991 was 28. However, year to year fluctuations from 1986 to 1991 make it difficult to analyze any trends.

Male suicide deaths in 1994 were three times greater than female suicide deaths.

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#### RESIDENCE SUICIDE DEATHS IN WASHINGTON STATE AGES 0-17

COUNTY	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Adams	1		2						
Asotin			1						2
Benton	2		1		1			2	Ì
Chelan	1								
Clallam		4	1	1			1		2
Clark	1	2	2	2		1	1		3
Columbia					_				,
Cowlitz			1	1	2		1		1
Douglas				1		1	1		1
Ferry				1	1	1	1		ı
Franklin	1		1				1		
Garfield	,	ł	i			1	1		
Grant	I	I	1	1					
Grays Harbor		1	1	1				1	
I sland		1						•	
Jefferson King	10	11	6	6	5	6	6	5	8
King Kitsap	10		6	1	ı 1	ĩ	-		2
Kittitas		1	Ŭ	•	•				1
Klickitat		•		1					
Lewis				i					
Lincoln									
Mason									
Okanogan		2						1	
Pacific									
Pend Orielle								_	_
Plerce	6	3	6		4	4	5	5	7
San Juan								1	•
Skagit						1			1
Skamania					_		r		
Snohomish	3	3	3	6	3	1	5	4 3	6
Spo ka ne	3	3	4		1	6	5	3	. 0
Stevens	1		_				1	1	2
Thurston	1		2	1			L	•	2
Wahkiakum		,							1
Walla Walla		1	,	,		2	2		•
Whatcom		1	1	1		2	2		
Whitman	2	1		1	1	2		2	2
Yakima	2	1		1	1	2		-	
TOTAL	33	34	39	25	19	28	30	25	41

These data were provided by Vital Records, September, 1995.

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#### RESIDENCE SUICIDE DEATHS BY GENDER IN WASHINGTON - 1991-1994 AGE 0-17

	1994			1993			1992			1991		
COUNTY	F	М	TOTAL									
Asotin	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clallam	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Clark	0	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
Cowlitz	t	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Douglas	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	I	1
Ferry	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0	ł	0	1	0	0	0
Grant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	I
Island	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
King	2	6	8	2	3	5	1	5	6	1	5	6
Okanogan	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kitsap	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Kittitas	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce	0	7	7	2	3	5	3	2	5	0	4	4
San Juan	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skagit	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	I
Snohomish	0	0	0	0	4	4	1	4	5	1	0	I
Spokane	3	3	6	2	1	3	1	4	5	1	5	6
Thurston	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	ł	1	0	0	0
Walla Walla	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whatcom	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2
Whitman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Yakima	0	2	2	1	l	2	0	0	0	1	1	2
TOTAL	10	31	41	9	16	25	10	20	30	7	21	28

These data were provided by Vital Records, January, 1995

# ${\mathcal G}$ hild Abuse

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

A report compiled for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) by Howard Synder and Melissa Sickmund found that the number of children who were subjects of child abuse and neglect reports to child protective service agencies more than doubled from approximately one million in 1980 to 2.9 million in 1992.

Research conducted over the past thirty years has shed some light on programs that have successfully reduced the risk for child abuse and neglect. Some of these programs are: home visiting services, particularly those offered at birth and continuing for more than a year; self-help groups such as Parent Anonymous; family resource centers; crisis intervention services and respite; and traditional methods of psychotherapy for either victim or perpetrator.

In addition to these direct services, research also indicates that broader efforts to change the environmental conditions in which children are raised are needed. Eliminating poverty, access to jobs and housing for families, early childhood education, increased medical care and reducing exposure to violence are important considerations in preventing child abuse and neglect.

In 1994 in Washington State, 71,257 children were referred to Child Protective Services (CPS). In the first six months of 1995, 38,880 children 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. Figures from July 1986 to July 1988 are incomplete due to substantial under-reporting in SSPS. Figures from January 1991 forward report the number of children referred to CPS. Previous years data reported families referred. The increase in CPS referrals may be attributed to a change in method of reporting.

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

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## **CPS FAMILIES REFERRED FROM 1988 - 1995**

MONTH	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
January	1,613	3,382	3,810	4,564	4,299	5,311	5,867	6,266
February	1,714	2,975	3,368	4,064	5,058	5,683	5,892	6,018
March	2,186	3,992	4,189	5,039	5,058	7,071	6,686	7,235
Aprii	1,836	3,591	3,983	5,080	5,780	6,142	5,974	6,067
May	2,051	4,120	4,198	5,760	5,531	6,358	6,621	7,151
June	1,867	3,774	3,787	4,993	5,334	5,670	5,799	6,143
July	2,222	3,346	3,324	4,963	5,005	4,909	5,115	
August	3,270	3,500	3,581	5,100	5,008	5,265	5,847	
September	3,215	3,513	3,497	5,259	5,380	5,641	6,206	
October	3,330	3,950	3,650	5,910	5808	5,884	6,171	
November	3,068	3,102	4,199	4,811	5234	5,360	5,690	
December	3,036	2,978	3,858	4,306	4872	5,106	5,389	
TOTAL	29,408	42,223	45,444	59,849	62,367	68,400	71,257	38,880
AVERAGE PER MONTH	2,451	3,519	3,787	4,987	5,197	5,700	5,938	6,480

These data were furnished by Data Support and Analysis Section, DSHS. Figures from January 1988 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.

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Data Analysis

<i>Placement/</i> Counseling	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. CRC's provide a place for law enforcement and others to take youth who are					
Services for Youth Crisis Residential Centers And Receiving Homes	runaways or in conflict with their families. The family is contacted and on-site family counseling is arranged. Access to these shelters is usually arranged through the Office of the Division of Children and Family Services (DCFS), DSHS. Receiving homes also provide short-term temporary care for youth in conflict with their families.					
	There are 73 CRC beds available statewide in 1995. This figure repre- sents a ratio of one bed per 7,359 juvenile age 10-17. Regional and group CRC beds are located in fourteen, up from twelve the previous year, of the state's thirty-nine counties. Other beds are available statewide.					
	From July 1994 to July 1995 an average of 1,194 children per month were served in CRC's. During this same period an average of 1,146 children per month were served in receiving homes. From February 1995 to June 1995 a total of 211 children (an average of 42 per month) were served in interim care (a temporary six month placement).					
Assessment Centers	Assessments Centers, located in each of the six regions of the state, provide services to youth who have been referred for placement in foster care, treatment foster care or group care, but have not yet been placed.					
	Thirty-five beds that were formerly CRC beds have been converted to Assessment Center beds and 40 additional beds were purchased with a special appropriation provided by the 1992 Legislature. Services pro- vided to youth in Assessment Centers include; case management, case planning, assessment of the family's capacity to serve youth, and on- going treatment.					
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 1994 to July 1995 an average of 7,000 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					

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Foster Care and Group Care, cont.	Family Services contracts with private, non profit agencies for group care services.				
	An average of 700 children per month were served from July 1994 to July 1995. DCFS also monitors approximately 1,500 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 designed to stabilize a family crisis and prevent out of home placement. Intake/assess- ment, referral to community resources, crisis counseling and intensive counseling (Homebuilders model) are provided.				
	According to data reported by DCFS, there has been an increase in the percentage of families receiving FRS, based on the number of intake/assessment cases, on a year to year basis since 1989, except for 1992 when the rate decreased slightly.				
	The percentage of families receiving FRS in 1989 was 22 percent; in 1990 was 23 percent; in 1991 was 28 percent; in 1992 was 24 percent; in 1993 was 28 percent; in 1994 was 29 percent; and for the first five months of 1995 was 39 percent.				
<b>、</b>					
CHILD IN NEED OF SUPERVISION (CHINS) AND AT-RISK YOUTH (ARY)	A Child in Need of Supervision (CHINS), formerly Alternative Residential Placement (ARP) until June 1995, is a legal process that enables court inter- vention 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 the home. An at-risk youth is defined by statute and includes: an individual under the age of 18 who is absent from home for more than 72 hour 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 whethere is no pending criminal charges related to the substance abuse.				
	For 1994 a total of 532 ARPs and a total of 393 At-Risk Youth (ARY) petitions were filed. The rate of ARP filings in 1994 represent little change over the average 1993 filing rate.				
	There has been a steady increase in the number of At-Risk Youth petition filings from 1991 (245) to 1994 (393). For the first six months of 1995, 391 ARY petitions were filed.				

## WASHINGTON STATE CRC FACILITIES

REGION	FACILITY	NUMBER OF BEDS*
<b>REGION 1</b>	REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CE	NTERS
	Colville Confederated Tribes PO Box 150 Nespelem, WA 99155	6 Regional Beds
	Youth Help Association West 415 - 7th Spokane, WA 99204 (509) 624-2868	8 Regional Beds
	GROUP CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTE	ERS
	- 0 -	
	FAMILY CRISIS RESIDENTIAL HOM	ES
	Wenatchee Chelan/Douglas Counties Grant (Moses Lake)/Adams Cou	4 Family Beds 2 Family Beds 2 Family Beds 2 Family Beds
	TOTAL	BEDS 22
<b>REGION 2</b>	<b>REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CE</b>	<u>NTERS</u>
	E.P.I.C. 1910 Englewood Yakima, WA 98902	2 Regional Beds
	GROUP CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTE	ERS
	Washington State Migrant Coun 301 North First, Suite #1 Sunnyside, WA 98944	cil 2 Group Beds
	<b>E.P.I.C.</b> 1910 Englewood Yakima, WA Ellensburg Family CRC	1 Family Bed
	FAMILY CRISIS RESIDENTIAL HOM	ES
	Tri Cities	2 Family Beds

TOTAL BEDS 7

## WASHINGTON STATE CRC FACILITIES

#### REGION FACILITY NUMBER OF BEDS\* **REGION 3 REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS** Northwest Youth Services **4** Regional Beds PO Box 1449 Bellingham, WA 98327 **TOTAL BEDS 4 REGION 4 REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS** Youth Advocates Inc. **4** Regional Beds 2317 E. John Street Seattle, WA 98112 **GROUP CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS** YouthCare 2 Regional Beds 333 First Avenue West Seattle, WA 98119 Auburn Youth Resources 2 Group Beds 816 F Street SE Auburn, WA 98052 Friends of Youth (Issaguah) 2 Group Beds . 16225 NE 87th Street Redmond, WA 98052 **TOTAL BEDS 10 REGION 5 REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS** Sound Institute of Families 10 Regional Beds 1200 Navy Yard Highway Bremerton, WA 98312 Tacoma -6 Beds Silverdale -4 Beds **GROUP CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS** Sound Institute of Families 2 Group Beds 1200 Navy Yard Highway Bremerton, WA 98312

Silverdale - 2 Beds

#### FAMILY CRISIS RESIDENTIAL HOMES

- 0 -

**TOTAL BEDS 12** 

#### WASHINGTON STATE CRC FACILITIES

WASHINGTON STATE CRC FACILITIES					
REGION	FACILITY	NUMBER OF BEDS*			
REGION	6 <u>REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CE</u> Regional Crisis Residential Cente PO Box 291 Vancouver, WA 98117				
	GROUP CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTE	CRS			
	Toutle River Boys Ranch 2232 S. Silver Lake Road Castle Rock, WA 98611	2 Group Beds			
	<b>Community Youth Services</b> 824 Fifth Avenue SE Olympia, WA 98501	2 Group Beds			
	Columbia Residential Care 505 SE 102nd Avenue Vancouver, WA 98664	4 Group Beds			
	FAMILY CRISIS RESIDENTIAL HOMI	ES			
	Clallam County Grays Harbor Pacific Jefferson	2 Family Beds 2 Family Beds 1 Family Beds 1 Family Beds			
	TOTAL	BEDS 18			
	TOTAL REGIONAL BEDS	40			
	TOTAL GROUP BEDS	16			
	TOTAL FAMILY BEDS	17			
	TOTAL ALL CRISIS BEDS	73			

• 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 21, 1994.

## **RESIDENTIAL ASSESSMENT CENTERS**

## **REGION 1**

Youth Help Association West 1101 College #360 Spokane, WA 99201	4 Beds	Narrows Project Pierce County Alliance 710 South Fawcett Tacoma, WA 98402	10 Beds
<b>REGION 2</b>		REGION 6	
EPIC 1910 Englewood Yakima, WA 98902	7 Beds	Columbia Residential Care 505 SE 102nd Avenue Vancouver, WA 98664	4 Beds
REGION 3		Haven House Assessment Center Community Youth Services 824 Fifth Avenue SE	6 Beds
Northwest Youth Services PO Box 1449 Bellingham, WA 98227	27 Beds	Olympia, WA 98501	

## **REGION 4**

Ruth Dykeman Assessment 8 Beds Center 1033 SW 152nd PO Box 66010 Seattle, WA 98166

Youth Advocates 8 Beds Assessment Center 2317 E. John Seattle, WA 98112

## **REGION 5**

Project Choice20 BedsPierce County Alliance710 South Fawcett710 South Fawcett710 South Fawcett

\* Data obtained from DCFS - December 1994

#### **CRISIS RESIDENTIAL BEDS PER COUNTY**

COUNTY	TOTAL JUVENILE POPULATION 10-17 YEAR OLDS	CRC BEDS	RATIO OF BEDS AVAILABLE PER JUVENILE
King	154,855	8	12,555
Pierce	75,328	6	12,555
Snohomish	59,071	4	14,768
Spokane	46,800	8	5,850
Clark	36,808	8	4,601
Yakima	27,495	4	6,874
Kitsap	25,937	6	4,323
Thurston	23,224	2	11,612
Benton	16,973	2	. 8,487
Whatcom	16,774	2	8,387
Cowlitz	11,114	2	5,557
Chelan/Douglas	10,547	2	5,274
Skagit	10,682	2	5,341
Grays Harbor	8,332	2	4,166
Grant	8,838	2	4,419
Clallam	6,962	2	3,481
Walla Walla	6,049	2	3,025
Okanogan	4,659	6	777
Kittitas	2,990	1	2,990
Jefferson	2,538	1	2,538
Pacific	2,333	1	2,333
TOTAL	558,309	73	7,648

Population data are 1994 Estimates.

These data were obtained from DCFS, November 1994, and include

Regional, Group, and Family CRC beds.

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# NUMBER OF FAMILIES SERVED THROUGH FAMILY RECONCILIATION SERVICES

1990	Intake Assessment	Crisis Counseling	Intensive Counseiing	Total Number	% Served Crisis/Intensive	% Served Crisis/Intensive Counseling/Year
		•	•		Counseling	Counselling/ tear
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	
Juty	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	
Aprii	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	1,118	182	81	263	24	24
May	1,180	180	86	266	23	
June	1,090	140	69	209	19	
July	988	189	70	259	26	
August	1,457	183	82	265	18	
September	1,073	215	68	283	26	
October	1,202	239	68	307	26	
November	1,135	227	77	304	27	
December	1,181	223	45	268	23	

# TABLE 28 (CONT'D)

## NUMBER OF FAMILIES SERVED THROUGH FAMILY RECONCILIATION SERVICES

					% Served	% Served
	Intake	Crisis	Intensive	Total	Crisis/Intensive	Crisis/Intensive
1993	Assessment	Counseling	Counseling	Number	Counseling	Counseling/Year
January	1,100	246	115	361	33	
February	1,219	246	101	347	28	28
March	1,362	247	92	339	25	
April	1,288	258	101	359	28	
May	1,243	262	84	346	28	
June	1,145	217	41	258	23	
July	898	206	99	305	34	
August	1,014	187	93	280	28	
September	1,165	224	85	309	27	
October	1,245	242	69	311	25	
November	1,114	231	73	304	27	
December	921	208	57	265	29	
1994						
January	1,189	252	62	314	26	
February	1,116	213	56	269	24	29
March	1,318	277	73	350	27	
April	1,153	232	77	309	27	
May	1,134	233	75	308	27	
June	901	175	53	228	25	
July	724	196	40	236	33	
August	805	185	71	256	32	
September	891	195	60	255	29	
October	941	235	64	299	32	
November	847	240	56	296	35	
December	656	191	51	242	37	
1995						
January	940	246	98	344	37	
February	899	227	89	316	35	
March	918	263	110	373	41	
April	775	227	120	347	45	
May	920	266	102	368	40	

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These data were obtained from the Data Analysis Section, DSHS.

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

	1990		1991		1992		1993			1994			1995*			1995*** Sept-Nov	
JUVENILE COURT	ARPS	ARY	ARPS	ARY	ARPS	ARY	ARPS	ARY	T	ARPS	ARY	Т	ARPS	ARY	Т	Т	
Adams	2	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Asotin/Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Õ	
Benton/Franklin	28	0	28	0	31	5	11	3	3	9	12	0	3	6	7	5	
Chelan	1	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	Õ	9	41	
Clallam	16	6	27	30	30	41	30	66	3	28	86	8	9	55	6	35	
Clark	64	0	52	0	35	9	51	6	13	58	6	0	28	4	õ	72	
Columbia/Walla Walla	11	1	5	3	i	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	
Cowlitz**	3	0	10	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	22	37	
Douglas	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	Ó	0	ō	0	12	
Ferry/Stevens/Pend Oreille	5	4	20	4	13	1	25	12	2	12	5	Ő	0	Õ	13	0	
Grant	3	2	8	12	5	18	5	12	10	0	0	25	3	35	Ő	22	
Grays Harbor	13	2	20	26	21	25	18	44	0	12	50	0	4	0	9	0	
Island	8	0	6	0	4	0	5	0	Ō	4	0	7	8	21	12	8	
Jefferson	15	3	10	7	10	15	9	30	5	6	21	11	84	86	6	26	
King	137	18	132	55	159	50	161	75	Ō	160	112	4	12	7	12	448	
Kitsap	28	3	26	6	14	4	19	3	5	36	2	7	0	7	ō	36	
Kittitas	2	0	8	2	7	3	2	3	0	2	7	Ó	2	4	ŏ	3	
Klickitat	6	0	8	0	5	1	2	3	Ō	12	5	Ŏ	25	1	ŏ	2	
Lewis	47	16	59	12	42	0	59	0	Õ	50	2	ŏ	2	ò	ŏ	16	
Lincoln	1	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	Ō	7	õ	ŏ	4	2	14	0	
Mason	4	1	17	11	10	12	15	5	5	19	3	1Ĩ	2	ō	3	16	
Okanogan	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	4	õ	6	2	6	õ	0	
Pacific/Wahkiakum	1	0	4	0	0	0	12	5	5	6	6	Ő	10	11	ŏ	0	
Pierce**	15	4	17	11	12	11	35	5	Ō	27	ŏ	ŏ	10	0	Ő	7	
San Juan	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	Ō	Ő	0	ŏ	õ	10	0	0	1	
Skagit	6	0	3	17	2	5	3	11	Õ	7	6	Ő	1	2	0 0	81	
Skamania	1	1	2	1	ī	1	8	0	Ĩ	3	5	4	0	6	5	01	
Snohomish	29	5	16	26	7	7	4	Õ	O	9	ő	0	8	0	0	112	
Spokane	46	0	38	0	26	Ó	14	Ŏ	ŏ	21	ŏ	ő	12	0	0	112	
Thurston**	9	6	18	20	12	15	21	98	ŏ	29	57	Ő	12	51	0	36	
Whatcom	ĺ	ī	1	0	0	0	-1	0	ŏ	2	2	Ő	6	9	0	2	
Whitman	2	0	2	Ō	1	Ŏ	7	ĩ	ŏ	6	5	ĩ	3	4	0	2 8	
Yakima	10	2	2	Ő	0	Ő	3	0	2	3	õ	0	0	4	0	151	
TOTAL	516	75	548	245	465	225	528	383	66	532	393	91	253	319	119	1189	

\* January 1 through July 1.

\*\*Do not report data to OAC.

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

\*\*\* Truancy Petitions filed in Juvenile Court under E2SSB 5439

## 1992-1993 ARP AND AT-RISK YOUTH AND TRUANCY FILINGS BY GENDER

#### JUVENILE COURT

1992 FILINGS\*

#### 1993 FILINGS\*

	ARPS		AT-RI	SK	ARPS	AT	-RISK	
	MFNT	Μ	F	Ν	ТМ ГТ	Μ	F	T M F T
	0 0 0 0	1	0	0				0 0
Adams	0 0 0 0 0 0	ı	U	0	0			0
Asotin/Garfield ***		0	0	0	0 1 4 5	1	1	2
Benton/Franklin	6 15 1 22	ĩ	0	0	1 0		•	0 <b>0</b>
Chelan	3.7.1.11	10	11	0	21 2 13 15	17	22	39 3 1 4
Clallam		0	0	Ő	0 2 13 15	17	22	0 5 6 11
Clark	(a) A Start 14 (1998) 10 (1998) (a) A Start 15 (1998) 10 (1998) 10 (1998)	U	U	0	0			0
Columbia/Walla Walla ***	ೆಲೆಗಳು ಎಂದುವೆ ಎಂದೇ	0	0	Ő	0 2 4 6			0 5 3 8
Cowlitz	6 5 1 12	0	Ő	ő	0			0 0
Douglas	ing the state of	2	i	Ő	3 4 1 2	3	7	10 2 1 3
Ferry/Stevens/Pend Oreille		2	4	v	6 4 4	1	6	7 4 2 6
Grant	7 4 1 12	4	6	1	11 6 6 12	10	12	22 1 1
Grays Harbor		4	0	0	0	10		<b>0 0</b>
Island***	<b>1 0 1 2</b>	3	5	0	8 3 2 5	6	10	16 2 2
Jefferson	72.72	3	_,	37	37	0	10	0 0
King***	- 5865.5 vitter - 14. 181861 vitteratura - 3			3	3			0
Kitsap***	15 15			2	2 S S S S S S 7 0	1		· 같은 국왕을 가장했다. - 1월 - 제왕은 지역 전환
Kittitas ***				0	0	•		0
Klickitat***	4 4	0	0	Ő	0 12 14 26			0 1 1 2
Lewis	16 13 1 30 1 0 0 1	0 0	0	0	0 14 14 1			0
Lincoln	5 2 0 7	3	5	1	9 3 3 6	2	2	4 3 1 4
Mason		3	3	0	0 4 4	2	1	1
Okanogan***		•	0	0	0 1 4 5	1	1	2 2 3 5
Pacific/Wahkiakum		03	0 7	1	11 10 10 20	ì	4	5
Pierce		3	,	0	0 0 0	'	-	<b>0</b>
San Juan***	- 영상에 관련 것 같은 것이 가슴 물을	,	3	0	4 1 1	3	9	12 0
Skagit		1	3 0	0	- 4 ⊴a - Josef av ( ≫8)   San 100 ( 2 men 30	5	í	14: 3 ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) (
Skamania		0	0	0			•	0
Snohomish	0 1 0 1	-	0	0	0 3 4 7			0
Spokane	8 6 0 14	0	11	U	15 5 4 9	19	35	54
Thurston	6 6 0 12	4	0	0	0	19	35	0
Whatcom	0 1 0 1	0	U	-	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{array}$			
Whitman	<b>4</b>	•	•	0				0 2 2
Yakima	1 0 0 1	0	0	0	0 3 3			이 이 좋겠는 것 같은 것 !
TOTAL	70 87 111 268	35	53	45	133 52 101 153	65	111	176 32 21 53

Data reported are from January 1 through June 30. Data are the latest available.

\*\* 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.



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

The information is reported by individual law enforcement agencies, collected and categorized by WUCR. The summary and analysis is by the staff of the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC).

Arrests shown on the following tables actually under-report the number of juveniles arrested in 1994. Available reports account for about 90 percent of the state's juvenile population. The figures of arrests do not represent every juvenile arrest made during the year, but do reflect the information which was reported by the arresting agencies.

Arrest data include 879 juveniles under the age of 10. Rates for the various categories of offenses are based on the population of juveniles age 10-17.

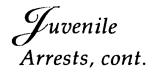
There were 57,773 juvenile arrests reported in 1994. This figure represents an arrest rate of 94.9 for every thousand juveniles in the state age 10-17, *an increase of almost five percent from the 1993 rate*.

From 1985 to 1988 the arrest rate for juveniles age 10-17 remained fairly steady at approximately 90 per 1,000. The rate decreased in the 1989-1990 period to about 86 per 1,000, and for 1991-1992 the rates were approximately 93 per 1,000. The juvenile arrest rate for 1993 decreased to approximately 92 per 1,000 and the rate for 1994 was 94.9.

Five percent of all juvenile arrests are for violent offenses. Analysis of juvenile arrests for violence offenses and trends in juvenile arrest rates for violent offenses cannot be accurately calculated. Changes in the method of counting for assaults in the Seattle Police Department resulted in a decrease in the number of assaults and a decrease in the number and rate of violent offense. Twelve crime classifications, prior to 1994, were categorized as *Assault* but are now categorized as Other. These crimes include: attempted coercion, coercion, attempted harass, harass, attempted malicious harass, malicious harass, attempted menace, menace, attempted obstruction, obstruction, attempted resistance, and resistance.

The 2,822 arrests of juveniles for violent offenses in 1994 breaks down as follows:

- 56 arrests for murder or manslaughter;
- \* 252 arrests for rape;
- ✤ 1,636 arrests for aggravated assault; and
- ✤ 878 arrests for robbery.



Except for aggravated assault, these figures represent a slight increase in all violent crime categories from 1993 figures.

Arrest rates by county show that the rate of violent offenses in Franklin County, with a juvenile population age 10-17 of 6,095, has almost doubled since 1989, increasing from 4.7 to 7.4 per 1,000 juveniles. (The rate was 10.1 per 1,000 juveniles in 1992 and 8.5 in 1993).)

Arrests of juveniles for sex offenses may have stabilized over the last four years at around 1.2 per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17, after having peaked in the range of 1.5 to 1.75 per 1,000 juveniles during the 1986 through 1989 timeframe.

The rate and number of juvenile arrests for drug and alcohol offenses increased for the second consecutive year. After a steady decrease, from 14.3 per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17 in 1983 to 9.0 per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17 in 1992, the rate increased to 9.8 per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17 in 1993, and 11.0 per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17 in 1994.

Nearly twice as many juveniles are arrested for alcohol offenses as for drug offenses.

The number and rate of arrests for property crimes increased over three percent from 1993 to 1994. The rate of arrests for property crimes showed steady increases from 1989 to 1992 (45.3 in 1989 to 52.2 in 1992). The rate decreased over four percent in 1993 to 48.1 per 1,000 youth age 10-17.

Approximately 11 percent of the arrests for property crimes were for vandalism.

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The arrest data for counties with very small juvenile populations, such as Columbia and San Juan, may be distorted since changes of few arrests can change the rates dramatically.

When the 39 counties are ranked by arrest rates, the four largest counties rank thus: King (17th); Pierce (27th); Spokane (33rd); and Snohomish (32nd). However, it should be noted that there is under-reporting by some law enforcement agencies in Snohomish Counties.

Counties with juvenile populations age 10-17 over 5,000, with an arrest rate above the statewide average of 94.9 per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17, include: Chelan, Benton, Whatcom, Skagit, Franklin, Spokane, Yakima, Walla Walla, King, Clallam, and Grays Harbor.

JUVENILE ARRESTS BY COUNTY

JUVENILE ARRESTS BY COUNTY, CONT.

JUVENILE ARRESTS BY RACE AND GENDER Arrests rates of individual agencies continue to show that sheriffs departments tend to have much lower rates of arrests than do the police departments of incorporated towns and cities.

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

Over 57 percent of all juvenile violent offense arrests were for aggravated assault.

Arrest rates for violent offenses by race show the following:

	White	Black	Native American	Asian & Pacific Island	-
% of Population 0-17	79.5	4.1	2.1	5.9	8.3
% of Arrests					
Homicide/Manslaughter	50.0	26.8	5.4	17.9	
Rape	74.2	19.4	4.0	2.4 ·	
Robbery	55.1	33.3	3.8	7. <del>9</del>	
Aggravated Assault	71.7	19.6	3.6	5.1	

\* Beginning in 1994 the method of accounting for assaults in Seattle P.D. chnaged. Prior data included 12 classifications of assaults which are now categorized as other offenses.

During 1994 females accounted for approximately:

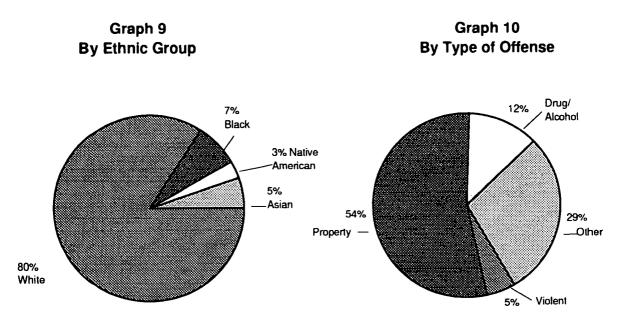
- **\*** 26 percent of all juvenile arrests;
- \* 25 percent of all juvenile arrests for drug and alcohol offenses;
- \* 29 percent of all juvenile arrests for property offenses; and
- \* 16 percent of all juvenile arrests for violent offenses.

Arrests of females for violent offenses accounted for 16.4 percent of the total arrests in 1989, increased to 21 percent of the total in 1991, and has steadily decreased to 15.6 percent of the total arrests in 1994, below the 1989 rate of 16.4 percent.

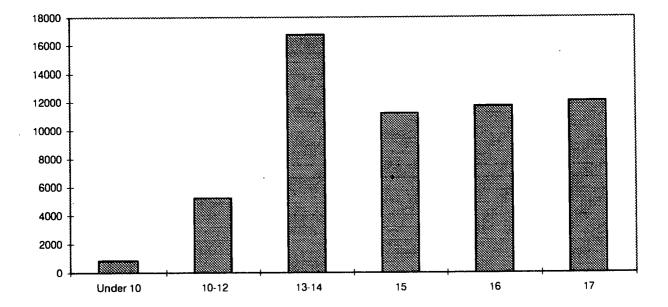
Arrests for females for drug and alcohol offenses accounted for 27 percent of the total arrests in the 1989 to 1991 timeframe, decreased to 23.4 percent of the total by 1993, and increased to 24.5 in 1994.

• • • • • • • • • • • • • •

# **1994 JUVENILE ARRESTS**



Graph 11 By Age of Offender



## JUVENILE ARREST RATES 1983 - 1994 \*\*

YEAR	JUVENILE POPULATION AGE 10-17	TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS**	RATE PER 1,000
1994	609,020	57,773	94.9
1993	586,247	52,831	90.1
1992	564,506	52,314	92.7
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

#### JUVENILE ARREST RATES VIOLENT OFFENSES\*\*\*

YEAR	VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS	RATE PER 1,000
1994	2,822	4.6
1993	3,252	5.5
1992	3,003	5.3
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

#### JUVENILE ARREST RATES DRUG AND ALCOHOL OFFENSES

#### JUVENILE ARREST RATES SEX OFFENSES

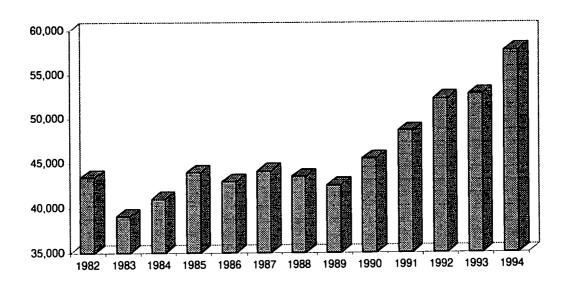
			•		
YEAR	DRUG & ALCOHOL ARRESTS	RATE PER 1000	YEAR	SEX OFFENSE ARRESTS	RATE PER 1000
1994	6,710	11.0	1994	740	1.2
1993	5,740	9.8	1993	618	1.1
1992	5,069	9.0	1992	625	1.1
1991	5,380	10.3	1991	607	1.2
1990	6,467	12.4	1990	655	1.3
1989	7,062	14.1	1989	598	1.2
1988	7,480	15.3	1988	725	1.5
1987	7,039	14.5	1987	711	1.5
1986	5,801	12.0	1986*	830	1.7
1985	7,255	14.8	1985*	700	1.4
1984	6,871	13.7	1984*	627	1.3
1983	7,352	14.3	1983*	635	1.2

\*Data for 1983-1986 include rape.

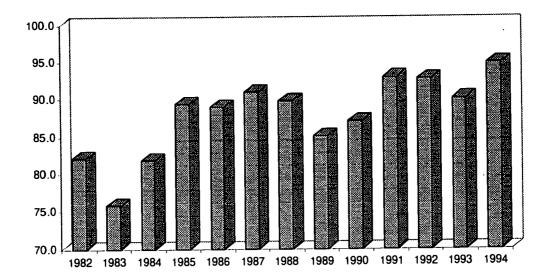
\*\* Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

\*\*\* Beginning in 1994 the method of accounting for assaults in Seattle P.D. changed.

# JUVENILE ARRESTS 1982-1994 TOTAL ARRESTS Graph 12



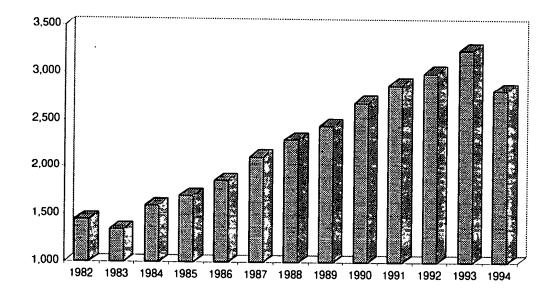
RATE PER 1,000 JUVENILES AGE 10-17



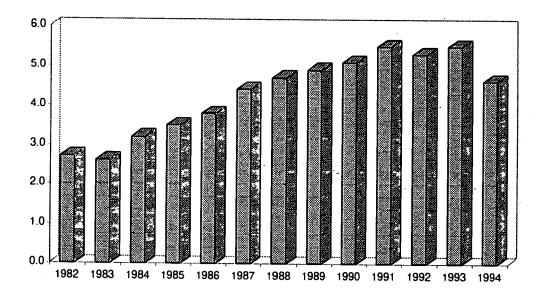
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JUVENILE ARRESTS 1982-1994 VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS Graph 13

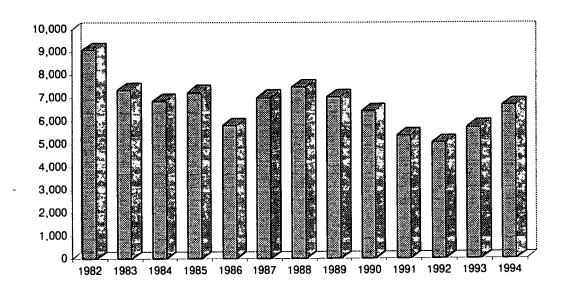


RATE PER 1,000 JUVENILES AGE 10-17

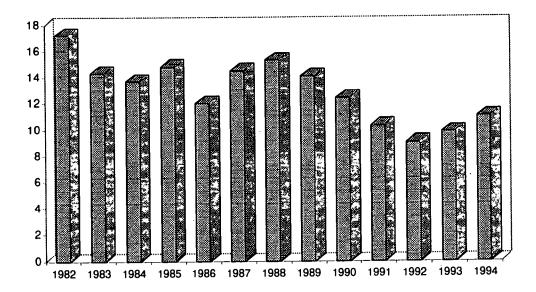


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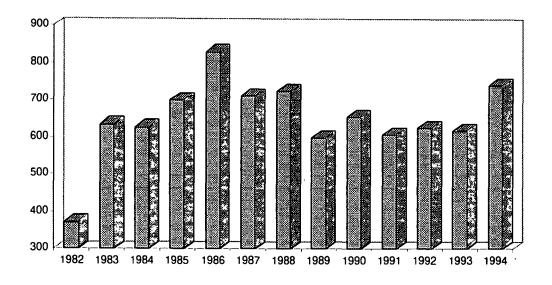
JUVENILE ARRESTS 1982-1994 DRUG AND ALCOHOL OFFENSE ARRESTS Graph 14



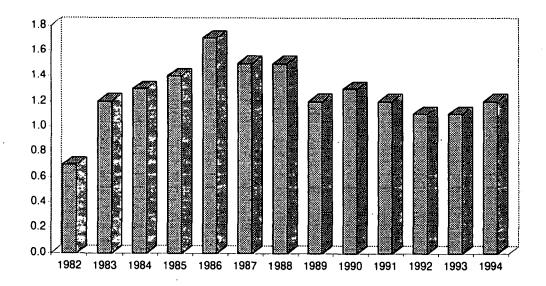
RATE PER 1,000 JUVENILES AGE 10-17



# JUVENILE ARRESTS 1982-1994 SEX OFFENSE ARRESTS Graph 15



RATE PER 1,000 AGE 10-17



## JUVENILE ARREST RATES BY COUNTY - 1994\*\*

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	2,270	18	7.9	220	96.9	63	27.8	157	69.2	458	201.8
Asotin	2,406	13	5.4	171	71.1	44	18.3	84	34.9	312	129.7
Benton	16,973	66	3.9	1,297	76.4	276	16.3	1077	63.5	2,716	160:0
Chelan	6,729	20	3.0	839	124.7	301	44.7	343	51.0	1,503	223.4
Clallam	6,962	26	3.7	419	60.2	53	7.6	202	29.0	700	100.5
Clark	36,808	131	3.6	1,756	47.7	384	10.4	751	20.4	3,022	82. i
Columbia	544	3	5.5	35	64.3	29	53.3	22	40.4	89	163.6
Cowlitz*	11,114	11	1.0	335	30.1	108	9.7	315	28.3	769	69.2
Douglas	3,818	9	2.4	226	59.2	44	11.5	82	21.5	361	94.6
Ferry	1,091	. 8	7.3	54	49.5	21	19.2	29	26.6	112	102.7
Franklin	6,640	49	7.4	465	70.0	65	9.8	211	31.8	790	119.0
Garfield	309	0	0.0	3	9.7	10	32.4	14	45.3	27	87.4
Grant	8,838	37	4.2	385	43.6	113	12.8	201	22.7	736	83.3
Grays Harbor	8,332	26	3.1	421	50.5	121	14.5	254	30.5	822	98.7
Island	7,066	16	2.3	380	53.8	64	9.1	191	27.0	651	92.1
Jefferson	2,538	3	1.2	164	64.6	88	34.7	85	33.5	340	134.0
King	154,855	1,057	6.8	8,566	55.3	1,482	9.6	4,849	31.3	15,954	103.0
Kitsap*	25,937	70	2.7	779	30.0	125	4.8	286	11.0	1,260	48.6
Kittitas	2,990	15	5.0	134	44.8	44	14.7	101	33.8	294	98.3
Klickitat	2,458	7	2.8	99	40.3	48	19.5	74	30.1	228	92.8
Lewis	8,614	28	3.3	389	45.2	85	9.9	228	26.5	730	84.7
Lincoln	1,183	5	4.2	71	60.0	31	26.2	31	26.2	138	116.7
Mason	5,217	22	4.2	154	29.5	. 47	9.0	101	19.4	324	62.1
Okanogan	4,659	27	5.8	238	51.1	95	20.4	158	33.9	518	111.2
Pacific	2,333	5	2.1	43	18.4	66	28.3	47	20.1	161	69.0
Pend Oreille	1,517	4	2.6	59	38.9	22	14.5	34	22.4	119	78.4
Pierce	75,328	403	5.3	3,341	44.4	520	6.9	2.028	26.9	6,292	83.5
San Juan	1,076	2	1.9	92	85.5	34	31.6	25	23.2	153 1,364	142.2 127.7
Skagit	10,682	23	2.2	812	76.0	199	18.6	330	30.9	1,304 90	70.0
Skamania	1,286	3	2.3	33	25.7	30	23.3	24	18.7	2,503	42.4
Snohomish*	59,071	69	1.2	1,493	25.3	262	4.4	679	11.5	,	42.4
Spokane	46,800	246	5.3	3,013	64.4	467	10.0	1,741 100	18.8	5,467 328	61.8
Stevens	5,306	12	2.3	158	29.8	58	10.9		24.4	2,117	91.2
Thurston	23,224	64	2.8	1,241	53.4	246	10.6	566 0	24.4	2,117	60.3
Wahkiakum	448	1	2.2	12	26.8	、 14 65	31.3 10.7	116	19.2	630	104.1
Walla Walla	6,049	43	7.1	406	67.1		26.6	578	34.5	2,176	129.7
Whatcom	16,774	84	5.0	1,068	63.7	446	20.0 3.4	118	36.0	2,178	68.3
Whitman	3,279	11	3.4	84	25.6	11			27.3	2,928	106.5
Yakima	27,495	182	6.6	1,703	61.9	292 237	10.6	751 37	21.3	2,928	100.5
State Patrol		3		63		237					
TOTAL	609,020	2,822	4.6	31,221	51.3	6,710	11.0	17,020	27.9	57,773	94.9

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

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\*\* Data include juveniles under the age of 10.
 Beginning in 1994 the method of accounting for assaults in Seattle P.D. changed.
 Prior data included 12 classifications of assaults which are now categorized as other offenses.

# TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS 1991-1994\*\*

COUNTY	1994 ARREST	1993 ARRESTS	1992 ARRESTS	1991 ARRESTS	1991-1994 # INCREASE/ DECREASE	1991-1994 % INCREASE/ DECREASE
Adams	458	462	376	276	182	39.7
Asotin	312	252	183	157	155	49.7
Benton	2,716	2,132	1,970	1.873	843	31.0
Chelan	1,503	1,169	1,123	786	717	47.7
Clallam	700	508	586	748	-48	-6.9
Ciark	3,022	2,137	2,384	2,312	710	23.5
Columbia	89	72	120	193	-104	-116.9
Cowlitz*	769	775	857	1,113	-344	-44.7
Douglas	361	356	336	247	114	31.6
Ferry	112	73	56	31	81	72.3
Franklin	790	728	649	632	158	20.0
Garfield	27	52	.38	116	-89	-329.6
Grant	736	527	479	342	394	53.5
Grays Harbor	822	892	704	812	10	1.2
Island	651	534	450	429	. 222	34.1
Jefferson	340	284	196	240	100	29.4
King	15,954	17,763	18,133	17,439	-1,485	-9.3
Kitsa p*	1,260	402	442	273	987	78.3
Kittitas	294	216	218	196	98	33.3
Klickitat	228	238	142	198	30	13.2
Lewis	730	921	632	550	180	24.7
Lincoln	138	88	71	71	67	48.6
Mason	324	236	264	213	111	34.3
Okanogan	518	568	439	396	122	23.6
Pacific	161	129	66	85	76	47.2
Pend Oreille	119	49	39	37	82	68.9
Pierce	6,292	4,442	4,548	4,030	2,262	36.0
San Juan	153	132	91	70	83	54.2
Skagit	1,364	1,228	1,061	659	705	51.7
Skamania	90	72	101	81	9	10.0
Snohomish*	2,503	2,625	3,187	2,957	-454	-18.1
Spokane	5,467	4,816	4,561	3,783	1,684	30.8
Stevens	328	295	283	191	137	41.8
Thurston	2,117	1,707	1,643	1,350	767	36.2
Wahkiakum	27	15	43	15	12	44.4
Walla Walla	630	601	440 `	434	196	31.1
Whatcom	2,176	2,230	1,763	1,669	507	23.3
Whitman	224	171	194	165	59	26.3
Yakima Studi Bada I	2,928	2,635	3,083	3,108	-180	-6.1
State Patrol	340	299	363	362	-22	-6.5
TOTAL	57,773	52,831	52,314	48,639	9,134	15.8

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

\*\* Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

		1994		1993		1992		1991	1990	1989	
	Total	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
<b>A</b> (	Population	All	Per	All	Per	All	Per	Per	Per		Change 1989-94
County	10-17	Arrests	1,000	Arrests	1,000	Arrests	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1907-94
Adams	2,270	458	201.8	462	219.4	376	183.3	136.9	172.6	122.6	79.2
Asotin	2,406	312	129.7	252	114.9	183	85.9	73.4	72.5	65.4	64.3
Benton	16,973	2,716	160.0	2,132	136.0	1,970	131.9 185.4	130.9 136.6	106.5 119.4	121.4 103.2	38.6 120.2
Chelan	6,729 6,962	1,503 700	223.4 100.5	1,169 508	185.8 77.8	1,123 586	93.0	125.1	125.1	175.3	-74.8
Clallam Clark	36,808	3.022	82.1	2,137	63.0	2,384	74.5	77.9	67.0	71.8	10.3
Columbia	544	89	163.6	72	141.7	120	248.4	381.4	140.3	175.3	-11.7
Cowlitz *	11,114	769	69.2	775	73.3	857	83.6	112.7	96.4	126.0	-56.8
Douglas	3,818	361	94.6	356	99.5	336	97.1	76	96.9	115.7	-21.1
Ferry	1,091	112	102.7	73	71.7	56	57.3	33	58.6	66.3	36.4
Franklin	6,640	790	119.0	728	119.4	649	113.2	115.1	90.0	109.8	9.2
Garfield	309	27	87.4	52	194.8	38	144.5	401.4	252.6	243.6	-156.2
Grant	8,838	736	83.3	527	64.1	479	61.2	46.3	42.8	50.9	32.4 -24.3
Grays Harbor	8,332	822	98.7 92.1	892 534	113.4 78.7	704 450	92.1 69.1	107.6 73.2	109.0 68.5	123.0 63.5	-24.3
Island	7,066 2,538	651 340	92.1 134.0	284	123.6	430 196	90.2	119.2	81.4	62.0	72.0
Jefferson	154,855	15,954	103.0	17.763	117.5	18,133	123.3	127	117.5	104.8	-1.8
King Kitsap*	25,937	1,260	48.6	402	16.1	442	18.3	12.5	15.0	13.2	35.4
Kittitas	2,990	294	98.3	216	60.1	218	64.5	79.4	81.1	84.1	14.2
Klickitat	2,458	228	92.8	238	104.9	142	64.6	89.6	83.7	61.7	31.1
Lewis	8,614	730	84.7	921	113.0	632	80.3	71.8	56.4	105.3	-20.6
Lincoln	1,183	138	116.7	88	82.0	71	68.5	65	70.5	18.4	98.3
Mason	5.217	324	62.1	236	48.9	264	57.7	49.7	66.0	57.4 33.0	4.7 78.2
Okanogan	4,659	518	111.2	568 129	130.4 60.9	439 66	104.9 32.2	95.6 41.1	105.5 59.4	43.0	26.0
Pacific	2,333	161 119	69.0 78.4	49	36.0	39	31.1	29.9	26.6	28.9	49.5
Pend Oreille	75,328	6,292	83.5	4,442	60.1	4,548	64.1	63	55.3	52.1	31.4
Pierce San Juan	1,076	153	142.2	132	134.0	91	98.5	81.4	108.1	141.5	0.7
Skagit	10,682	1,364	101.0	1,228	121.9	1,061	110.4	74.4	62.0	77.6	23.4
Skamania	1,286	90	70.0	72	61.4	101	89.1	73.6	80.9	53.2	16.8
Snohomish*	59,071	2,503	42.4	2,625	46.7	3,187	59.0	58.7	45.1	42.4	0.0
Spokane	46,800	5,467	116.8	4,816	106.5	4,561	104.7	93	115.7	115.8	1.0
Stevens	5,306	328	61.8	295	61.6	283	61.9	41.6	36.6	37.2	24.6 18.9
Thurston	23,224	2,117	91.2	1,707	78.2	1,643	79.0	70.6	65.6 68.0	72.3 55.3	5.0
Wahkiakum	448	27	60.3	15	35.9 96.3	43 440	107.2	37.8 83.3	109.4	84.8	19.3
Walla Walla	6,049 16,774	630 2,176	104.1 129.7	601 2,230	134.9	1,763	111.1	120.5	125.5	120.8	8.9
Whatcom	3,279	2,178	68.3	171	34.1	1,705	39.8	57.8	45.9	28.3	40.0
Whitman Yakima	27,495		106.5	2,635	101.4	3,083	122.1	127.7	108.1	102.7	3.8
State Patrol	21,-175	340		299		363		,			
				-	<b>64</b>	<b>53</b> 34 4	0 <b>3</b> 7	03.0	87.0	85.1	9.8
TOTAL	609,020	57,773	94.9	52,831	90.1	52,314	92.7	92.9	87.U	03.1	7.0

# JUVENILE ARREST RATES BY COUNTY 1989 - 1994 \*\*

\* Significant underreporting by law enforcement.

Actual arrests are greater than reported.

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\*\* Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

## COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF JUVENILE ARRESTS

COUNTY	POPULATION AGE 10-17	1994** ARRESTS	RATE PER 1,000
Chelan	6,729	1,503	223.4
Adams	2,270	458	201.8
Columbia	544	89	163.6
Benton	16,973	2,716	160.0
San Juan	1,076	153	142.2
Jefferson	2,538	340	134.0
Whatcom	16,774	2,176	129.7
Asotin	2,406	312	129.7
Skagit	10,682	1,364	127.7
Franklin	6,640	790	119.0
Spokane	46,800	5,467	116.8
Lincoln	1,183	138	116.7
Okanogan	4,659	518	111.2
Yakima	27,495	2,928	106.5
Walla Walla	6,049	630	104.1
King	154,855	15,954	103.0
Ferry	1,091	112	102.7
Clallam	6,962	700	100.5
Grays Harbor	8,332	822	98.7
Kittitas	2,990	294	98.3
Douglas	3,818	361	94.6
Klickitat	2,458	228	92.8
Island	7,066	651	92.1
Thurston	23,224	2,117	91.2
Garfield	309	27	87.4
Lewis	8,614	730	84.7
Pierce	75,328	6,292	83.5
Grant	8,838	736	83.3
Clark	36,808	3,022	82.1
Pend Oreille	1,517	119	78.4
Skamania	1,286	90	70.0
Cowlitz *	11,114	769	69.2
Pacific	2,333	161	69.0
Whitman	3,279	224	68.3
Mason	5,217	324	62.1
Stevens	5,306	328	61.8
Wahkiakum	448	27	60.3
Kitsap*	25,937	1,260	48.6
Snohomish*	59,071	2,503	42.4
State Patrol		340	
TOTAL	609,020	57,773	94.9

Significant underreporting by some law enforcement agencies Actual arrests are greater than reported.
 \*\* Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

#### GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE ARREST RATES BY OFFENSE TYPE-1994\*\* Rates Per 1,000 Juveniles

Rates Per 1,000 Juveniles									
County	Population 10-17	Violent Crimes	Property Offenses	Drug & Alcohol Offenses	All Other Crìmes	Total Arrests			
MAJOR METROPOLITAN COUNTIES									
King	154,855	6.8	55.3	9.6	31.3	103.0			
Spokane	46,800	5.3	64.4	10.0	37.2	116.8			
Clark	36,808	3.6	47.7	10.4	20.4	82.1			
Pierce	75,328	5.3	44.4	6.9	26.9	83.5			
Snohomish *	59,071	1.2	25.3	4.4	11.5	42.4			
TOTAL	372,862	4.4	47.4	8.3	25.5	85.6			
1-5 CORRIDOR COUNTIES (U/25,000)									
Whatcom	16,774	5.0	63.7	26.6	34.5	129.7			
Cowlitz *	11,114	1.0	30.1	9.7	28.3	69.2			
Skagit	10,682	2.2	76.0	18.6	30.9	127.7			
Lewis	8,614	3.3	45.2	9.9	26.5	84.7			
Thurston	23,224	2.8	53.4	10.6	24.4	91.2			
TOTAL	70,408	2.9	53.7	15.1	28.9	100.5			
OTHER WESTERN COUNTIES (O/5000)									
Clallam	6,962	3.7	60.2	7.6	29.0	100.5			
Grays Harbor	8,332	3.1	50.5	14.5	30.5	98.7			
Island	7,066	2.3	53.8	9.1	27.0	92.1			
Kitsap*	25,937	2.7	30.0	4.8	11.0	48.6			
TOTAL	48,297	3.0	48.6	9.0	24.4	85.0			
OTHER WESTERN COUNTIES (U/5000)									
Jefferson	2,538	1.2	64.6	347	33.5	134.0			
San Juan	1,076	1.9	85.5	31.6	23.2	142.2			
Skamania	1,286	2.3	25.7	23.3	18.7	70.0			
Mason	5,217	4.2	29.5	9.0	19.4	62.1			
Pacific	2,333	2.1	18.4	28.3	20.1	69.0			
Wahkiakum	448	2.2	26.8	31.3	0.0	60.3			
TOTAL	12,898	2.3	41.8	20.6	19.2	89.6			
OTHER EASTERN COUNTIES (O/5000)		•	74.4	16.2	(7.5	160.0			
Benton	16,973	3.9	76.4	16.3	63.5 27.3	106.5			
Yakima	27,495	6.6	61.9	10.6 9.8	31.8	119.0			
Franklin	6,640	7.4	70.0 67.1	9.8 10.7	19.2	104.1			
Walla Walla	6,049 8,838	7.1 4.2	43.6	10.7	22.7	83.3			
Grant		4.2 5.8	<b>63.8</b>	12.0	32.9-	114.6			
TOTAL	65,995	5.0	03.0	12.0	32.7	114.0			
OTHER EASTERN COUNTIES (U/5,000)	309	0.0	9.7	32.4	45.3	87.4			
Garfield			64.3	53.3	40.4	163.6			
	544 2,270	5.5 7.9	96.9	27.8	69.2	201.8			
Adams	6,729	3.0	124.7	44.7	51.0	223.4			
Chelan	4,659	5.8	51.1	20.4	33.9	111.2			
Okanogan Klickitat	2,458	2.8	40.3	19.5	30.1	92.8			
Kittitas	2,990	5.0	44.8	14.7	33.8	98.3			
Douglas	3,818	2.4	59.2	11.5	21.5	94.6			
Asotin	2,406	5.4	71.1	18.3	34.9	129.7			
Lincoln	1,183	4.2	60	26.2	26.2	116.7			
Whitman	3.279	3.4	25.6	3.4	36.0	68.3			
Stevens	5,306	2.3	29.8	10.9		61.8			
Ferry	1,091	7.3	49.5	19.2		102.7			
Pend Orielle	1,517	2.6	38.9	14.5	22.4	78.4			
TOTAL	38,559	2.0	54.7	22.6		116.5			
101/11/		2.0							

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

\*\* Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

Beginning in 1994 the method of accounting for assaults in Seattle P.D. changed. Prior data included 12 classifications of assaults which are now categorized as other offenses.

### JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT CRIME BY COUNTY 1989-1994\*\*

	1994 Total Pop 10-17	1994 Violent Crime Arrests	1994 Rate Per 1,000	1993 Violent Crime Arrests	1993 Rate Per 1,000	1992 Violent Crime Arrests	1992 Rate Per 1,000	1991 Rate Per 1,000	1990 Rate Per 1,000	1989 Rate Per 1,000	Rate Change 89-94
Adams	2,270	18	7.9	9	. 4.3	4	2.0	1.5	4.0	0.6	7.3
Asotin	2,406	13	5.4	6	2.7	9	4.2	2.3	0.9	1.6	3.8
Benton	16,973	66	3.9	80	5.1	67	4.5	1.9	3.4	2.1	1.8
Chela n	6,729	20	3.0	21	3.3	26	4.3	3.5	1.6	3.0	0.0
Clallam	6,962	26	3.7	16	2.4	9	1.4	2.5	2.0	1.6	2.1
Clark	36,808	131	3.6	105	3.1	111	3.5	3.1	1.9	1.4	2.2
Columbia	544	3	5.5	0	0.0	2	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5
Cowlitz*	11,114	11	1.0	33	3.1	31	3.0	4.0	2.5	1.8	-0.8
Douglas	3,818	9	2.4	7	2.0	6	1.7	1.2	4.0	0.7	1.7
Ferry	1,091	8	7.3	1	1.0	6	6.1	2.1	7.5	5.5	1.8
Franklin	6,640	49	7.4	52	8.5	58	10.1	6.7	2.9	4.7	2.7
Garfield	309 8,838	0 37	0.0	0	0.0	1 8	3.8	0.0	3.5	12.8	-12.8 3.7
Grant Grant Harbor	8,332	26	4.2 3.1	16 20	1.9 2.5	13	1.0 1.7	0.5 2.5	0.8 2.3	0.5 2.9	3.7 0.2
Grays Harbor Island	8,332 7,066	16	2.3	20	1.3	13	1.7	2.3 1.2	1.0	2.9	-0.5
Jefferson	2,538	3	1.2	6	2.6	10	4.6	0.5	0.5	2.8	-0.5 -1.1
King	154,855	1,057	6.8	1,943	12.8	1,672	11.4	12.2	12.7	11.8	-5.0
Kitsap *	25,937	70	2.7	8	0.0	1,072	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.4
Kittitas	2,990	15	5.0	5	1.4	0	0.0	0.8	1.2	1.8	3.2
Klickitat	2,458	.5	2.8	4	1.8	3	1.4	1.8	2.3	0.5	2.3
Lewis	8,614	28	3.3	29	3.6	25	3.2	3.3	1.8	4.3	-1.0
Lincoln	1,183	5	4.2	6	5.6	0	0.0	3.7	11.0	0.0	4.2
Mason	5,217	22	4.2	13	2.7	8	1.7	0.5	2.8	0.8	3.4
Okanogan	4,659	27	5.8	20	4.6	31	7.4	3.9	2.2	2.0	3.8
Pacific	2,333	5	2.1	6	2.8	0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.1
Pend Oreille	1,517	4	2.6	3	2.2	1	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.6
Pierce	75,328	403	5.3	256	3:5	287	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.2	2.1
San Juan	1,076	2	1.9	1	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.9
Skagit	10,682	23	2.2	19	1.9	25	2.6	1.8	0.6	0.7	1.5
Skamania	1,286	3	2.3	0	0.0	7	6.2	1.8	0.9	4.4	-2.1
Snohomish *	59,071	69	1.2	142	2.5	196	3.6	5.1	3.3	1.7	-0.5
Spokane	46,800	246	.5.3	130	2.9	112	2.6	1.9	1.5	1.7	3.6
Stevens	5,306	12	2.3	4	0.1	2	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.3	2.0
Thurston	23,224	64	2.8	36	1.7	49	2.4	2.5	1.7 0.0	1.3 0.0	1.5 2.2
Wahkiakum Walla Walla	448	1 43	2.2	0 21	0.0	1	2.5	2.5	0.0 3.6	3.3	3.8
Walla Walla Whatcom	6,049 16,774	43 84	7.1 5.0	57	3.4 3.4	12 37	2.0 2.3	0.8 4.8	4.0	2.3	2.7
Whitman	3,279	11	3.0	5	5.4 1.0	11	2.3	4.0	2.8	1.7	1.7
Yakima	27,495	182	6.6	159	6.1	132	5.2	5.1	4.5	3.2	3.4
State Patrol	21,733	3	0.0	4	0.1	3	5.2	5.1	ч.J	5.2	
		5		-		2					
Total	609,020	2,822	4.6	3,252	5.5	3,003	5.3	5.5	5.1	4.9	-0.3

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

\*\* Violent offenses include: Murder, Manslaughter, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault.

Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

Beginning in 1994 the method of accounting for assaults in Seattle P.D. changed.

#### JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT CRIMES - 1994 BY AGE, GENDER, RACE \*

JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR HOMICIDE OR MANSLAUGHTER - 1994										
AGE:	U/10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL			
MALE FEMALE		3	7	12	14 2	15	51 5			
RACE		WHITE	BLACK	AM INDIAN	ASIAN	UNKNOWN	: : :			
	ζα Norice 1 Antonio Antonio	28	15		10	• • •	56			
JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR AGGRAVATED ASSAULT - 1994**										
AGE:	U/10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL			
MALE	23	101	324	261	299	325	1333			
FEMALE	5	25	113	51	61	48	303			
RACE:	e seeden van de strander van d Se strander van de strander van	WHITE	BLACK	AM. INDIAN	ASIAN	UNKNOWN	\$ \ X			
		1,173	321	<b></b>	83		1,636			
JUVENILES ARR	ESTED FOR	ROBBERY	- 1994							
AGE:	U/10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL			
MALE	4	37	214	139	178	177 26	749 129			
FEMALE		8	44	32	19	20	129			
RACE:		WHITE	BLACK	AM. INDIAN	ASIAN	UNKNOWN				
		484	292		69	a da ser a ser La ser a s	878			
JUVENILES ARR	ESTED FOI	R RAPE - 199	4							
AGE:	U/10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL			
MALE	4	18	66	36	54	61	239			
FEMALE		2	3	4	2	2	13			
RACE		WHITE 187	BLACK 49	AM INDIAN 10	ASIAN 6	UNKNOWN	252			

\* Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

\*\*Beginning in 1994 the method of accounting for assaults in Seattle P.D. changed.

## JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT CRIMES 1989-1994\*

## HOMOCIDE OR MANSLAUGHTER

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ROBBERY

	Homocide or	Rate			Rate
	Manslaughter	Per		Robbery	Per
Year	Arrests	1,000	Year	Arrests	1000
1994	56	0.09	1994	878	1.44
1993	33	0.06	1993	719	1.23
1992	29	0.05	1992	689	1.22
1991	19	0.04	1991	683	1.30
1990	29	0.06	1990	470	0.90
1989	19	0.04	1989	416	0.83

RAPE

#### **AGGRAVATED ASSAULT\*\***

	Rape	Rate Per		Aggravated Assault	Rate Per
Year	Arrests	1,000	Year	Arrests	1,000
1994	252	0.41	1994	1,636	2.69
1993	237	0.40	1993	2,264	3.86
1992	254	0.45	1992	2,036	3.61
1991	216	0.41	1991	1,956	3.74
1990	208	0.40	1990	1,952	3.73
1989	160	0.32	1989	1,834	3.67

\* Data include juveniles under the age of 10. \*\*Beginning in 1994 the method of accounting for assaults in Seattle P.D. changed.

#### 1992 1994 1994 1993 1993 1991 1990 1989 1988 **Total Property Rate Property** Rate Rate Rate Rate Rate Rate Rate Rate Per Per Per Population Crime Per Per Per Crime per Change Change COUNTY 88-94 10-17 1.000 1,000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1000 1.000 93-94 Arrests Arrests 86.8 Adams 2.270 220 96.9 194 92.1 63.0 74.9 52.4 43.8 4.8 53.1 2,406 171 71.1 50.6 51.2 47.2 45.4 45.6 57.1 20.5 14.0 Asotin 111 Benton 16.973 1.297 76.4 1.028 65.5 68.4 74.6 56.5 63.0 58.3 10.9 18.1 Chelan 6.729 839 124.7 639 101.6 102.2 72.0 58.8 45.3 57.1 23.1 67.6 6.962 419 60.2 294 45.0 60.0 73.1 52 79.7 68.2 15.2 -8.0 Clallam 10.0 36.808 1.756 47.7 1.190 35.1 42.7 46.7 41.1 39.6 37.7 12.6 Clark Columbia 544 35 64 3 32 63.9 84.9 142.3 51.4 56.8 82.5 0.4 -18.211,114 318 52.8 50.1 59.7 61.2 0.0 -31.1 Cowlitz \* 335 30.1 30.1 43.0 3,818 239 68.5 45.2 64.9 -7.6 -5.7 226 50.2 66.8 64 65.2 Douglas 1,091 54 49.5 42 17.4 19.2 25.6 22.1 39.2 8.2 10.3 413 Ferry 465 70.0 401 65.8 58.9 59.4 53.4 55.9 56.5 4.2 13.5 6,640 Franklin 29.7 -35.2 -20.0 309 44.9 106.5 58.8 34.6 64.1 Garfield 3 9.7 12 25.2 19.4 27.6 7.3 178 36.3 385 25.8 Grant 8,838 43.6 212 33.7 -2.2 52.7 -7.7 48.7 57.2 54.3 69.7 8.332 421 50.5 458 58.2 **Gravs Harbor** 39 5 8.4 20.8 49.0 45.4 33.0 Island 7,066 380 53.8 308 45.4 47.8 54.2 2.8 10.4 Jefferson 2,538 164 64.6 142 61.8 40.5 65.5 48.2 28.1 54.9 -7.6 70.7 62.9 -5.0 9,120 69.5 66.3 King 154.855 8.566 55.3 60.3 13.2 7.8 22.7 5.9 16.8 Kitsap\* 25.937 779 30.0 183 7.3 9.4 6.2 29.3 46.2 35.6 40.4 10.8 4.4 2,990 134 44.8 122 34.0 38.1 **Kittitas** -3.8 -19.8 2,458 99 40.3 137 60.1 37.3 56.5 33.9 36.5 44.1 Klickitat 4.2 41.0 -17.0 Lewis 8,614 389 45.2 507 62.2 44.7 34.7 27.5 58.3 30.2 31.7 60.0 32 29.8 48.2 33.0 46.7 6.1 28.3 1,183 71 Lincoln 39.1 -6.9 25.5 31.0 26.1 29.4 36.4 . 4.0 5.217 154 29.5 123 Mason 250 57.4 50.7 44.2 9.5 16.3 -6.3 34.8 4.659 238 51.1 46.4 Okanogan 12.4 16.9 23.2 20.6 6.0 2.3 2.333 43 18.4 34 16.1 13.7 Pacific 16.3 9.7 16.9 20.5 22.6 25.7 1.517 59 38.9 18 13.2 12.0 **Pend Oreille** 8.9 39.8 35.4 31.8 35.5 12.1 75,328 3.341 44.4 2.382 32.3 38.4 Pierce 1,076 92 85.5 84 85.3 72.5 50.0 59.3 72.8 73.2 0.2 12.3 San Juan 39.0 57.8 2.3 18.2 812 76.0 742 73.7 63.6 40.9 31.7 Skagit 10,682 43.9 5.5 -18.220.2 33.5 19.1 18.2 14.4 1,286 33 25.7 24 Skamania -2.6 -3.3 27.9 34.2 28.3 25.8 28.6 1,569 34.8 59,071 1.493 25.3 Snohomish\* 50.9 59 64.8 65.4 3.8 -1.0 2,740 60.6 60.3 Spokane 46,800 3,013 64.4 -0.9 9.8 29.8 147 30.7 37.0 21.6 21.8 17.1 20.0 5,306 158 Stevens 37.7 45.2 1.8 8.2 23.224 1,241 53.4 1,126 51.6 47.9 21.2 34 Thurston 29.7 19.6 -2.9 28.9 20.2 2.5 Wahkiakum 448 12 26.8 3 7.2 24.9 12.0 48.8 55.1 8.0 369 59.1 46.4 55.8 74.8 Walla Walla 6,049 406 67.1 14.2 49.5 -5.0 53.1 60.2 63.8 56.4 16,774 1,068 63.7 1.136 68.7 Whatcom 13.8 84 25.6 74 14.8 22.6 29.8 20.7 8.6 11.8 10.8 3,279 Whitman 1,601 60.1 46.4 0.3 15.5 27,495 1,703 61.9 61.6 73.3 78.8 65.3 Yakima

#### JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR PROPERTY CRIMES 1988-1994\*\*

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

51.3

\*\* Property Offenses include burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, stolen property, vandalism,

51

28,194

48.1

52.2

52.1

48.0

45.3

48.0

3.2

3.3

forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, and embezzlement.

63

31,221

Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

609,020

**State Patrol** 

TOTAL

TABLE 41
JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR VANDALISM 1994 **

									RATE
0010001	POPULATION	UNDER						TOTAL	PER
COUNTY	AGE 10-17	10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	ARRESTS	1,000
Adams	2,270	t	4	25	6	10	11	57	25.1
Asotin	2,406		8		5		••	20	8.3
Benton	16,973		13	37	19	14	22	105	6.2
Chelan	6,729	1	16	53	23	55	17	165	24.5
Clallam	6,962	1	9	34	9	17	9	79	11.3
Clark	36,808	8	24	75	32	27	36	202	5.5
Columbia	544		1	3				4	7.4
Cowiitz*	11,114	2	3	13	.7	2	5	32	2.9
Douglas	3,818			9	5	3	9	26	6.8
Ferry	1,091		1	2	3	3	3	12	11.0
Franklin	6,640	8	17	42	21	24	19	131	19.7
Garfield	309		1	1				2	6.5
Grant	8,838	1	4	10	6	5	3	29	3.3
Grays Harbor	8,332	2	9	15	3	9	13	51	6.1
l sland	7,066	1		5	6	21	5	38	5.4
Jefferson	2,538		1	5	5	1		12	4.7
King	154,855	26	89	284	141	147	154	841	5.4
Kitsap*	25,937		2	18	10	9	28	67	2.6
Kittitas	2,990		4	6	1	1.	5	17	5.7
Klickitat	2,458			3			1	4	1.6
Lewis	8,614	3	5	21	10	13	11	63	7.3
Lincoln	1,183		3		1	2	1	7	5.9
Mason	5,217	2		6	4	2	1	15	2.9
Okanogan	4,659	3	3	4	4	2	2	18	3.9
Pacific	2,333					1	1	2	0.9
Pend Oreille	1,517							0	0.0
Pierce	75,328	5	48	90	70	64	51	328	4.4
San Juan	1,076		3	6	10	2	1	22	20.4
Skagit	10,682	1	7	25	18	15	16	82	7.7
Skamanla	1,286				1			1	0.8
Snohomish*	59,071	2	32	57	35	28	20	174	2.9
Spokane	46,800	12	46	96	74	69	63	360	7.7
Stevens	5,306		3	5	5		1	14	2.6
Thurston	23,224	4	10	49	17	33	21	134	5.8
Wahkiakum	448		2	6	1			9	20.1
Walla Walla	6,049	-	6	19	9	6	6	46	7.6
Whatcom	16,774	3	19	45	29	34	27	157	9.4
Whitman	3,279	_	2	14	4	3	3	26	7.9
Yakima	27,495	9	23	74	39	40	30	215	7.8
State Patrol					1	5		6	0.0
TOTAL	609,020	95	418	1,164	634	667	595	3,573	5.9

\* Significant underreporting by some law enforcement agencies

Actual arrests are greater than reported.

\*\* Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

#### 1993 1992 1991 1990 1989 1994 1993 1994 Rate Rate Total Drug And Rate **Drug And** Rate Rate Rate Rate Per Per Per Per Change Рег Alcohol Per Alcohol Population 89-94 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1.000 Arrests COUNTY 10-17 Arrests 36.5 -8.7 25.3 27.8 87 41.3 26.8 25.3 2,270 63 Adams 6.3 12.0 8.4 28.7 12.7 7.5 2,406 44 18.3 63 Asotin -6.1 9.4 13.2 22.4 214 13.7 12.5 16,973 276 16.3 Benton 19.1 25.6 301 44.7 169 26.9 20.5 20.9 26.6 6,729 Chelan 52.2 -44.6 49 7.5 5.2 17.9 33.8 6,962 53 7.6 Clallam -3.4 9.4 13.8 7.9 7.8 9.5 384 10.4 267 36,808 Clark -10.9 64.2 29 53.3 17 33.9 93.2 98.8 37.5 544 Columbia 23.2 -13.5 9.7 110 10.4 13.4 24.8 19.6 108 11,114 Cowlitz \* -4.3 9.5 17.2 11.7 15.8 11.5 34 10.4 3,818 44 Douglas -4.3 17.4 4.3 18.1 23.5 21 19.2 11 10.8 1.091 Ferry 9.8 4.0 6.2 5.5 11.6 -1.8 75 12.3 Franklin 6,640 65 28.1 41.2 7.6 103.8 48.4 4.3 11 309 10 32.4 Garfield 0.8 9.9 12.2 12.0 12.8 140 17.0 14.3 8,838 113 Grant -8.2 22.1 22.7 20.7 15.0 16.2 163 8,332 121 14.5 **Grays Harbor** -0.4 8.4 9.5 8.1 4.6 8.7 55 9.1 7,066 64 Island 23.2 25.3 18.4 13.4 12.4 11.5 58 2,538 88 34.7 Jefferson -2.3 9.6 8.1 9.2 10.6 11.9 1.447 154,855 1.482 9.6 King 2.6 3.5 3.2 1.6 1.6 1.8 25,937 125 4.8 66 Kitsap\* 19.1 28.2 -13.5 12.4 6.9 21 5.8 2,990 44 14.7 Kittitas 13.6 12.7 6.8 16.3 20.8 5.9 29 48 19.5 2.458 Klickitat 17.9 -8.0 12.5 12.5 9.3 10.0 102 85 9.9 8,614 Lewis 17.0 9.2 8.7 11.0 6.4 18.6 1,183 31 26.2 20 Lincoln 3.6 5.4 7.0 6.8 10.0 11.4 47 9.0 34 5.217 Mason 8.7 11.7 20.6 16.4 32.8 26.6 95 20.4 116 4,659 Okanogan 1.2 27.1 15.9 21.3 52 24.6 12.2 2,333 66 28.3 Pacific 1.9 12.6 12.1 3.2 14.4 22 14.5 18 13.2 1,517 **Pend Oreille** 5.0 5.9 4.9 2.0 5.0 336 4.6 75,328 520 6.9 Pierce -19.6 9.7 19.8 22.1 51.2 34 31.6 24 24.4 1,076 San Juan -2.3 7.4 20.9 142 14.1 14.9 14.7 199 18.6 10,682 Skagit 14.4 8.9 40.9 33.6 23.3 28 23.6 32.6 30 1,286 Skamania 5.2 -0.8 4.1 4.0 206 3.7 3.2 59,071 262 4.4 Snohomish\* 12.9 22.3 23.5 -13.5409 9.0 11.6 10.0 46,800 467 Spokane -2.5 13.4 8.8 15.5 5.7 73 15.2 10.9 5,306 58 Stevens -4.0 14.6 153 7.0 6.5 7.0 10.7 10.6 23.224 246 Thurston 15.5 12.6 55.4 15.8 21.5 67.3 9 14 31.3 448 Wahkiakum 2.4 10.2 8.3 6.7 5.9 44 7.0 6,049 65 10.7 Walla Walla 29.8 35.5 -8.9 22.5 23.6 416 25.2 446 26.6 16,774 Whatcom 13.0 -9.6 7.4 14.0 13.0 36 7.2 3,279 11 3.4 Whitman -1.7 10.9 11.9 12.3 7.9 292 10.6 208 8.0 27,495 Yakima 237 228 State Patrol 12.4 14.1 -3.1 9.0 10.3 5,740 9.8 609,020 6,710 11.0 TOTAL

## JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR DRUG AND ALCOHOL OFFENSES 1989-1994\*\*

\*Significant underreporting by some law enforcement agencies.

Actual arrests are greater than reported.

\*\* Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

# ARRESTS OF JUVENILES FOR DRUG AND ALCOHOL OFFENSES - 1994 DETAIL \*

DRUG OFFENSES	GENDER	UN 10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL
Total Arrests for Drug Offenses	M F TOTAL	4 () 4	55 15 70	411 119 <b>530</b>	372 63 <b>435</b>	514 103 <b>617</b>	622 90 712	1,978 390 2,268
ALCOHOL OFFENSES	GENDER	UN 10	10-12	13-14	435	16		2,368 Total
Driving Under the Influence	M F	4 1	1 0	4 3	12 2	87 20	169 30	277 56
Liquor Law Violations	M F	5	35 31	302 198	448 227	798 321	1,206 414	2,794 1,191
Drunkness	M F	0 0	0 0	0 1	2 5	4 2	10 0	16 8
Total Arrests for Alcohol Offenses	M F TOTAL	9 1 10	36 31 67	306 202 <b>508</b>	462 234 <b>696</b>	889 343 <b>1,232</b>	1,385 444 <b>1,829</b>	3,087 1,255 <b>4,342</b>

\* Changes in the method of reporting data do not allow for a breakdown of drug offenses.

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## 1994 JUVENILE ARRESTS BY GENDER OF OFFENDER \*\*

	VIOLI	ENT	PROPE	RTY	DRUG/ALC	OHOL	ALL OT	HER	тота	L ALL	ARRES	rs
COUNTY	Male	Fem	Male	Fem	Male	Fem	Male	Fem	Male	%	Fem	%
Adams	15	3	178	42	55	8	114	43	362	79.0	96	21.0
Asotin	7	6	147	24	32	12	72	12	258	82.7	54	17.3
Benton	57	9	882	415	210	66	790	287	1,939	71.4	777	28.6
Chelan	15	5	648	191	222	79	274	69	1,159	77.1	344	22.9
Clallam	20	6	336	83	39	14	157	45	552	78.9	148	21.1
Clark	116	15	1,297	459	289	95	571	180	2,273	75.2	749	24.8
Columbia	2	1	32	3	26	3	19	3	<b>79</b>	88.8	10	11.2
Cowlitz *	9	2	231	104	72	36	218	97	530	68.9	239	31.1
Douglas	9	0	123	103	29	15	62	20	223	61.8	138	38.2
Ferry	8	0	46	8	17	4	21	8	92	82.1	20	17.9
Franklin	45	4	369	96	53	12	159	52	626	79.2	164	20.8
Garfield	0	0	3	0		3	12	2	22	81.5	5	18.5
Grant	35	2	320	65		24	148	53	592	80.4	144	19.6
Grays Harbor	25	1	327	94	85	36	199	55	636		186	22.6
Island	12	4	260	120		21	132	59	447	68.7	204	31.3
Jefferson	3	0	131	33	73	15	66	19	273	80.3	67	19.7
King	864	193	5,834	2,732	1,138	344	3,760	1,089	11,596	72.7	4,358	27.3
Kitsap*	63	7	498	281	98	27	241	45	900	71.4	360	28.6
Kittitas	14	l	93	41	28	16	82	19	217	73.8	77	26.2
Klickitat	7	0	85	14		12	59	15	187	82.0	41	18.0
Lewis	26	2	316	73		18	196	32	605	82.9	125	17.1
Lincoln	5	0	59	12		6	27	4	116	84.1	22	15.9 22.8
Mason	19	3	121	33		20	83	18	250	77.2	74	22.8 24.1
Okanogan	22	5	181	57		24	119	39	393	75.9 76.4	125 38	24.1
Pacific	5	0	32	11		17	37	10	123		14	11.8
Pend Oreille	4	0	54	5		4	29	5	105	88.2 76.3	1,493	23.7
Pierce	325	78	2,464	877		111	1,601	427	4,799 109	71.2	1,493	28.8
San Juan	2	0	66	26		13	20	5		72.0	382	28.0
Skagit	20	3	588	224		62	237 19	93 5	982 67	74.4	23	25.6
Skamania	3	0	23	10		8		-	1,831	73.2	672	26.8
Snohomish*	58	11	1,039	454		66	538	141	4,004	73.2	1,463	26.8
Spokane	200	46	2,088	925		109	1,358	383 12	4,004 281	85.7	47	14.3
Stevens	11	1	142	16		18	88	110	1,507	71.2	610	28.8
Thurston	57	7	815	426		67	456	0	1,507	63.0	10	37.0
Wahkiakum	1	0	9	-		7	0		499	79.2	131	20.8
Walla Walla	36	7	313	93		13	98 447	18 131	1,557	79.2	619	20.8
Whatcom	73	11	736	332		145	447 95	23	1,337	79.5	46	20.4
Whitman	9	2	67	17		4		169	2,271	79.5	657	20.5
Yakima	167	15	1,274	429		44	582	169	2,271	80.6	66	19.4
State Patrol	3	0	51	12	2 191	46	29					
TOTAL	2,372	450	22,278	8,943	3 5,066	1,644	13,215	3,805	42,931	74.3	14,842	25.7

Significant underreporting by law enforcement. Actual arrests are greater than reported.
 Tata include juveniles under the age of 10.
 Beginning in 1994 the method of accounting for assaults in Seattle P.D. changed.
 Prior data included 12 classifications of assaults which are now categorized as other ottenses.

## TABLE 45 JUVENILE ARRESTS BY GENDER 1989 - 1994 \*

## **VIOLENT OFFENSES**

Year	Male Arrests	Percent of Total	Female Arrests	Percent of Total	Total Arrests
1994	2,372	84.1	450	15.9	2,822
1993	2,580	79.3	672	20.7	3,252
1992	2,485	82.8	518	17.2	3,086
1991	2,280	78.2	634	21.6	2,992
1990	2,150	80.0	539	20.0	2,769
1989	2,040	83.6	400	16.4	2,524

## **PROPERTY OFFENSES**

Year	Male Arrests	Percent of Total	Female Arrests	Percent of Total	Total Arrests	
1994	22,278	71.4	8,943	28.6	31,221	
1993	20,471	72.6	7,723	27.4	28,194	
1992	21,454	72.8	8,031	27.2	29,558	
1991	20,096	73.8	7,146	26.2	27,316	
1990	18,923	75.4	6,189	24.6	25,187	
1989	17,248	76.2	5,398	23.8	22,722	

#### **DRUG AND ALCOHOL OFFENSES**

Year	Male Arrests	Percent of Total	Female Arrests	Percent of Total	Total Arrests
1994	5,066	75.5	1,644	24.5	6,710
1993	4,397	76.6	1,343	23.4	5,740
1992	3,761	74.2	1,308	25.8	5,143
1991	3,929	73.0	1,452	27.0	5,454
1990	4,686	72.4	1,786	27.6	6,544
1989	5,161	73.1	1,901	26.9	7,135

#### **ALL OTHER OFFENSES\*\***

Year	Male Arrests	Percent of Total	Female Arrests	Percent of Total	Total Arrests
1994	13,215	77.6	3,805	22.4	17,020
1993	12,361	79.0	3,285	21.0	15,646
1992	11,815	80.6	2,842	19.4	14,738
1991	10,288	78.5	2,814	21.5	13,181
1990	8,947	79.4	2,315	20.6	11,341
1989	8,193	78.6	2,234	21.4	10,506

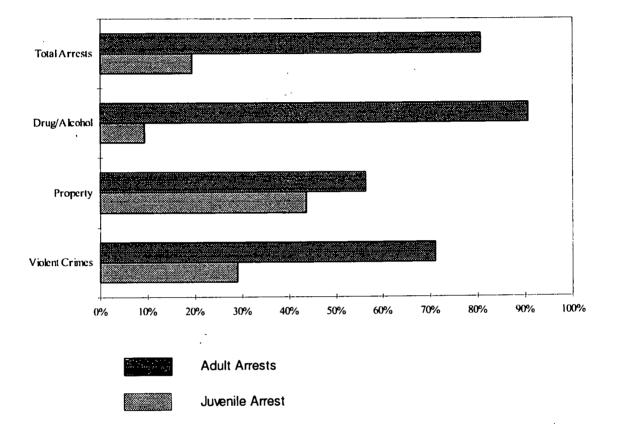
#### TOTAL ALL ARRESTS

	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total
Year	Arrests	of Total	Arrests	of Total	Arrests
1994	42,931	74.3	14.842	25.7	57,773
1993	39,809	75.4	13,021	24.6	52,830
1992	39,515	75.5	12,799	24.5	52,390
1991	36,593	75.2	12,046	24.8	48,714
1990	34,706	76.2	10,829	23.8	45,611
1989	32,642	76.7	9,933	23.3	42,652

\* Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

\*\*\*Beginning in 1994 the method of accounting for assaults in Seattle P.D. changed. Prior data included 12 classifications of assaults which are now categorized as other offenses.

# JUVENILE AND ADULT ARREST BY TYPE OF CRIME - 1994



## **JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1994** AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS UNDER 2,500

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE PER 1000
Winthrop P.D.	345	19	55.1
Vader P.D.	471	4	8.5
North Bonneville P.D.	478	10	20.9
Harrington P.D.	492	8	16.3
Reardon P.D.	497	4	8.0
Mossyrock P.D.	505	14	27.7
Toledo P.D.	640	0	0.0
Ruston P.D.	705	28	39.7
La Conner P.D.	720	24	33.3
La Center P.D.	759	1	1.3
Napavine P.D.	880	12	13.6
Garfield Co. S.O.	890	9	10.1
Wilbur P.D.	910	21	23.1
Palouse P.D.	910	16	17.6
Twisp P.D.	960	6	6.3
Yarrow Point P.D.	975	1	1.0
Tonasket P.D.	1,020	27	26.5
Grand Coulce P.D.	1,045	40	38.3
Coulce Dam P.D.	1,060	26	24.5
Republic P.D.	1,080	43	39.8
Winlock P.D.	1,110	7	6.3
Waitsburg P.D.	1,130	29	25.7
Morton P.D.	1,175	57	48.5
Kalama P.D.	1,285	11	8.6
Soap Lake P.D.	1,300	58	44.6
Long Beach P.D.	1,360	14	10.3
Tenino P.D.	1,360	54	39.7
Cosmopolis P.D.	1,377	5	3.6
Carnation P.D.	1,430	18	12.6
Kettle Falls P.D.	1,435	98	68.3
Pomeroy P.D.	1,460	18	12.3
Columbia Co. S.O.	1,480	28	18.9
McCleary P.D.	1,510	6	4.0
Oroville P.D.	1,520	109	71.7
Snoqualmic P.D.	1,540	30	19.5
Davenport P.D.	1,550	51	32.9
Eatonville P.D.	1,555	59	37.9
South Bend P.D.	1,585	45	28.4
Ridgefield P.D.	1,605	40	24.9
Black Diamond P.D.	1,610	22	13.7
Brewster P.D.	1,645	19	11.6
Ritzville P.D.	1,750	57	32.6
Newport P.D.	1,780	54	30.3
Cle Elum P.D.	1,785	36	20.2
White Salmon P.D.	1,915	37	19.3
Algona P.D.	1,940	8	4.1
Westport P.D.	2,055	13	6.3
Castle Rock P.D.	2,090	71	34.0
Zillah P.D.	2,190	71	32.4
Chewelah P.D.	2,243	74	33.0
Stanwood P.D.	2,470	110	44.5

Population figures used were furnished by Office of Financial Management/Forecasting 9/94.

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## JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1994 AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS 2,500 - 5,000

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE PER 1000
Dayton P.D.	2,505	61	24.4
Connell P.D.	2,640	78	29.5
Woodland P.D.	2,730	39	14.3
Colfax P.D.	2,810	0	0.0
Ocean Shores P.D.	2,830	51	18.0
Elma P.D.	2,840	84	29.6
Raymond P.D.	2,885	35	12.1
Blaine P.D.	2,975	37	12.4
Clyde Hill P.D.	2,995	12	4.0
Medina P.D.	3,015	23	7.6
Wahkiakum Co. S.O.	3,085	27	8.8
Chelan P.D.	3,200	80	25.0
Union Gap P.D.	3,220	315	97.8
Forks P.D.	3,355	82	24.4
Goldendale P.D.	3,425	87	25.4
Montesano P.D.	3,520	40	11.4
Gig Harbor P.D.	3,730	- 111	29.8
Wapato P.D.	3,790	91	24.0
Buckley P.D.	3,840	100	26.0
Quincy P.D.	3,860	113	29.3
Lincoln Co. S.O.	3,894	51	13.1
East Wenatchee P.D.	4,010	166	41.4
Sequim P.D.	4,135	75	18.1
Omak P.D.	4,220	189	44.8
Colville P.D.	4,420	52	11.8
Fife P.D.	4,420	40	9.0
Milton P.D.	4,450	53	11.9
Prosser P.D.	4,630	34	7.3
Battle Ground P.D.	4,720	172	36.4
Othello P.D.	4,780	318	66.5
Lake Stevens P.D.	4,840	27	5.6

Population figures used were furnished by Office of Financial Management/Forecasting 9/94

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## JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1994 AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS 5,001 - 10,000

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE PER
	SERVED	ARREDIS	1000
Burlington P.D.	5,170	337	65.2
Selah P.D.	5,170	141	27.3
Pacific P.D.	5,245	26	5.0
West Richland P.D.	5,265	38	7.2
Washougal P.D.	5,290	122	23.1
Fircrest P.D.	5,330	37	6.9
Poulsbo P.D.	5,415	180	33.2
Monroe P.D.	5,475	103	18.8
Ephrata P.D.	5,585	49	8.8
Port Orchard P.D.	5,700	348	61.1
Arlington P.D.	5,910	178	30.1
Ferry Co. S.O.	5,920	69	11.7
Brier P.D.	5,990	125	20.9
Steilacoom P.D.	6,065	39	6.4
Ferndale P.D.	6,605	223	33.8
College Place P.D.	6,710	30	4.5
Whitman Co. S.O.	6,737	42	6.2
Chehalis P.D.	6,740	206	30.6
Clarkston P.D.	6,750	209	31.0
Lynden P.D.	6,835	183	26.8
Normandy Park P.D.	6,900	20	2.9
Sedro Woolcy P.D.	7,120	186	26.1
Adams Co. S.O.	7,240		
Snohomish P.D.	7,250	184	25.4
Camas P.D.	7,430	204	27.5
Shelton P.D.	7,440	251	33.7
Pend Orielle P.D.	7,543	35	4.6
Sumner P.D.	7,645	60	7.8
Skamania P.D.	7,662	80	10.4
Grandview P.D.	7,690	236	30.7
Toppenish P.D.	7,734	329	42.5
Port Townsend P.D.	7,940	143	18.0
Cheney P.D.	8,220	88	10.7
Issaquah P.D.	8,420	118	14.0
Mill Creek P.D.	8,735	53	6.1
Bonney Lake P.D.	8,805	58	6.6
Hoquiam P.D.	8,940	148	16.6
Enumclaw P.D.	9,670	150	15.5

Population figures used were furnished by Office of Financial Management/Forecasting 9/94

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## JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1994 AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS 10,001 - 25,000

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE PER 1000
San Juan Co. S.O.	10,310	153	14.8
Asotin Co. S.O.	11,042	103	9.3
Tumwater P.D.	11,200	184	16.4
Klickitat Co. S.O.	11,700	104	8.9
Kelso P.D.	11,850	644	54.3
Moses Lake P.D.	12,190	428	35.1
Anacortes P.D.	12,510	193	15.4
Centralia P.D.	12,520	142	11.3
Kittitas Co. S.O.	12,612	29	2.3
Ellensburg P.D.	12,860	213	16.6
Bothell P.D.	13,210	221	16.7
Pacific Co. S.O.	13,600	67	4.9
Mukiteo P.D.	14,500	167	11.5
Tukwila P.D.	14,690	793	54.0
Walla Walla Co. S.O.	15,725	130	8.3
Jefferson Co. S.O.	16,360	197	12.0
Aberdeen P.D.	16,750	261	15.6
Baimbridge Island P.D.	17,510	88	5.0
Franklin Co. S.O.	17,575	110	6.3
Port Angeles P.D.	18,310	348	19.0
Oak Harbor P.D.	19,000	449	23.6
Mountlake Terrace P.D.	19,920	270	13.6
Mount Vernon P.D.	20,950	374	17.9
Mercer Island P.D.	21,270	96	4.5
Des Moines P.D.	21,330	160	7.5
Douglas Co. S.O.	21,391	195	9.1
Okanogan Co. S.O.	21,435	163	7.6
Pasco P.D.	22,170	620	28.0
Sea Tac P.D.	22,800	126	5.5
Wenatchee P.D.	23,460	1,046	44.6
Pullman P.D.	23,770	77	3.2
Lacey P.D.	24,280	650	26.8

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Population figures were furnished by Office of Financial Management/Forecasting 9/94

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## JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1994 AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS 25,001 - 50,000

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE PER 1000
Stevens Co. S.O.	25,628	104	4.1
Chelan Co. S.O.	26,115	377	14.4
Grays Harbor Co. S.O.	26,923	214	7.9
Walla Walla P.D.	28,730	441	15.3
Grant Co. S.O.	31,322	48	1.5
Lynwood P.D.	31,680	962	30.4
Benton Co. S.O.	32,625	575	17.6
Auburn P.D.	34,970	440	12.6
Richland P.D.	35,430	726	20.5
Clallam Co. S.O.	36,700	195	5.3 -
Olympia P.D.	36,740	494	13.4
Mason Co. S.O.	36,860	73	2.0
Lewis Co. S.O.	38,999	288	7.4
Redmond P.D.	39,390	315	8.0
Kirkand P.D.	41,900	461	11.0
Skagit Co. S.O.	43,260	219	5.1
Renton P.D.	43,970	479	10.9
Island Co. S.O.	46,394	202	4.4
Kennewick P.D.	46,960	1,343	28.6

Population figures used were furnished by Office of Financial Management/Forecasting 9/94

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## **JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1994** AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS 50,001 - 100,000

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE PER 1000
Bellingham P.D.	57,020	1,151	20.2
Vancouver P.D.	59,225	853	14.4
Yakima P.D.	. 59,740	1,329	22.2
Whatcom Co. S.O.	68,157	509	7.5
Federal Way P.D.	73,500	816	11.1
Everett P.D.	78,240	+	
Yakima Co. S.O.	94,248	357	3.8
Bellevue P.D.	99,140	819	8.3

#### TABLE 52

## **JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1994** AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS OVER 100,000

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE PER 1000
Thurston Co. S.O.	108,382	579	5.3
Tacoma P.D.	182,800	2,933	16.0
Spokane P.D.	185,600	3,927	21.2
Spokane Co. S.O.	186,054	1,160	6.2
Clark Co. S.O.	200,828	1616	8.0
Snohomish Co. S.O.	266,249	*	
Pierce Co. S.O.	388,321	2,265	5.8
King Co. S.O.	507,226	3,511	. 6.9
Seattle P.D.	531,400	6,795	12.8

\* Agencies did not report arrests to WUCR. Population figures used were furnished by Office of Financial Management/Forecasting 9/94

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# AGENCY ARREST REPORT STATUS

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

This information is reported by individual law enforcement agencies.

The following agencies did not provide any monthly juvenile arrest information:

Bremerton P.D. Cowlitz Co. S.O. Kent P.D. Lake Forest Park P.D. Longview P.D. Northport P.D. Snohomish Co. S. O. Marysville P.D. Everett P.D.

. . . . . . . . . .

Bonney Lake P.D. provided 9 months juvenile arrests. Cheney P.D. provided 10 months juvenile arrests. Long Beach P.D. provided 6 months juvenile arrests. Nisqually Tribal P.D. provided 2 months juvenile arrests. Sunnyside P.D. provided 2 months juvenile arrests. Tumwater P.D. provided 11 months juvenile arrests.

Juvenile Court Offense
Court Offense
Referrals

Court Offense Referrals	Juvenile court referrals are standardized throughout the state and can be retrieved from JUVIS system, which is maintained by the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, and from the King County record system. The two systems are not compatible.
	A court referral is a listing of a juvenile's name and offense in the juvenile court's legal record keeping system. It is a record that the juvenile was arrested or cited for an offense by a law enforcement agency, and then referred to the prosecutor. A referral is not a conviction.
	The number of juvenile court offense referrals are always greater than the number of arrests, because a referral may include other court procedures.
	The total number of juvenile court offense referrals for 1994 was 93,333. This figure represents an increase of nine percent over the 1993 figure of 85,844. From 1987 to 1994, the average rate increase of juvenile court offense referrals was above three percent per year.
	Of the 93,333 court offense referrals, 15,619 were from King County. Juve- nile court offense referrals from King County increased by five percent from 1993 to 1994.
	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 1994 were for Type D and E. One percent of all referrals were for Type A+ or A.
Court Referrals By Race and Ethnicity	The racial/ethnic distribution of juvenile court offense referrals for 1994 showed that 66 percent were White, 11 percent were Black, five percent were Asian, seven percent were Hispanic, and two percent were Native Ameri- can. The ethnicity of seven percent (down from 12 percent in 1992) 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/ ethnic population shows the following:
	<ul> <li>Court referrals for Whites are at least 25 percent less than their proportion of the population.</li> <li>Court referrals for Blacks are 2.7 times their proportion of the population.</li> <li>Court referrals for Asians are 60 percent of their proportion of the population.</li> <li>Court referrals for Native Americans are 1.5 times their proportion of the population.</li> <li>Court referrals for Hispanic youth are 75 percent of their proportion of the population.</li> </ul>

Juvenile court offense referrals are a way to track trends in juvenile crime.

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## JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS FROM 1987-1994

	JUVIS	KING COUNTY	TOTALS
1994 TOTAL REFERRALS	77,714	15,619	93,333
1993 TOTAL REFERRALS	71,013	14,831	85,844
1992 TOTAL REFERRALS	68,212	16,220	84,432
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 1993	9%	5%	9%

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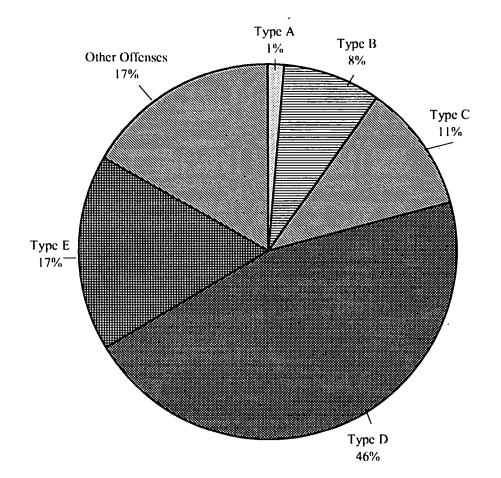
	JUVIS Sys		King Cou	nty 2/	Statewide	Totals
Offense	(Excludes Ki Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
A+ A & A-	886	I	359	2	1,245	1
B+ & B	6,028	8	1,699	11	7,727	8
C+ & C	8,133	10	2,291	15	10,424	11
D+ & D	34,314	44	8,302	53	42,616	46
E	13,077	17	2,693	17	15,770	17
Other Offenses	15,276	20	275	2	15,551	17
TOTAL REFERRALS	77,714	100	15,619	100	93,333	100

### **1994 JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS**

1/ JUVIS referrals were obtained from report 3012, AOC, June 1994.

2/ King County referrals were obtained from report JIS-381-A, KCDYS, June 1994.

## **1994 JUVENILE COURT REFERRAL**



Graph 16

Type A - murder, kidnap, rape, etc.

Type B - assualt 2, burglary, vehicular homicide, etc.

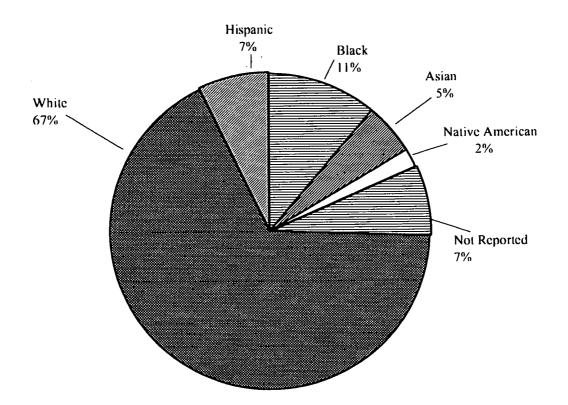
Type C - Assualt 3, malicious harassment, marijuana sale, etc.

Type D - weapon possession, criminal trespass, display weapon, DUI, 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.

## **1994 JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY ETHNICITY**





## **1994 JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY ETHNICITY**

		IS System		<b>.</b> .	<b>6</b>		State Pop
	(Excludes Ki	ng County)	Kii	ng County	Statew	ide Totals	Age 0 - 17
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	% Dist
White	52,890	68	8,872	57	61,762	66	85
Black	5,977	8	3,874	25	9,851	11	4
Asian	2,768	4	1,671	11	4,439	5	5
Hispanic	6,763	9	506	3	6,556	7	4
Native Americ	ai 1,955	3	332	2	2,287	2	2
Other	426	<1	155	1	581	<1	
Unknown	177	<1	13	0	190	<1	
Not Reported	6,758	9	196	I	6,954	7	
TOTAL REFERRALS	77,714	100	15,619	100	93,333	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.

			Native					Not
County	White	Black	American	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Unknown	Reported
Adams	96	5	3	199	0	5	0	215
Asotin/Garfield	246	2	8	1	0	0	6	55
Benton/Franklin	2,866	231	59	1,415	77	3	0	98
Chelan	1,535	.17	18	338	8	0	1	109
Clallam	1,040	52	161	9	7	I	0	21
Clark	4,614	373	146	210	252	48	2	67
Columbia	52	5	5	0	1	0	0	25
Cowlitz	1,817	45	56	86	37	15	13	293
Douglas	523	1	9	110	0	0	1	28
Ferry	73	35	0	0	0	0	0	34
Grant	353	49	22	210	1	1	7	796
Grays Harbor	1,552	29	62	24	7	3	15	47
l sland	794	63	1	40	84	1	0	2
Jefferson	501	12	14	19	1	7	2	12
Kitsap	2,857	296	44	48	174	27	13	153
Kittitas	397	7	18	28	3	1	1	19
Klickitat	174	2		21	1	4	0	65
Lewis	927	20		35	3	0	2	131
Lincoln	33	0		1	0	0	0	50
Mason	278	8	25	8	3	3	9	559
Okanogan	574	12		113	2	2		38
Pacific/Wahkiakur	219	7	-	3	11	0		127
Pend Oreille	53	3		0	0	0		
Pierce	7,650	2,764		534	618	80		
San Juan	112	3		0	1	3		48
Skagit	1,472	40		321	29	15		
Skamania	62	1		0	0	0		
Snohomish	7,632	513	•	187	244	72		
Spokane	7,808	920		379	111	37		
Stevens	137	3			0	0		
Thurston	2,668	275		119	194	77		-
Walla Walla	357	26		134	6	6		
Whatcom	1,732	73		126	69	13		
Whitman	96	2			I	0	-	
Yakima	1,590	123	192	2,038	11	I	I	89
TOTAL	52,890	6,017	2,733	6,759	1,956	425	i 177	6,757

## 1994 JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY / ETHNICITY

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## 1994 JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY ETHNICITY/CLASS\*

			Native		
Offense**	White	Black	American	Hispanic	Asian
Class A+	10	7	1	7	6
Class A	233	72	19	82	26
Class A-	252	29	10	24	7
Class B+	1,204	259	80	281	45
Class B	2,770	254	114	306	86
Class C+	338	72	46	70	3
Class C	5,038	767	228	688	229
Class D+	5,964	826	400	690	202
Class D	17,478	1,530	806	2,136	713
Class E	8,743	714	535	1,049	248
Other Offenses	10,890	1,448	574	1,095	393

\* Data for other, unknown or not reported categories are not listed.

\*\* Data do not include King County.

Data Analysis



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. A juvenile may be involved in more than one case within a year depending on the number of times the juvenile offends. A case may involve more than one charge/offense depending on the circumstances of the event and the decision of the prosecutor.

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.

Changes in the method of tabulation of data for 1992, 1993 and 1994 may account for differences in court case processing from previous years.

Juvenile Courts handled over 35 percent more delinquency cases in 1994 than they did in 1988. The number of referrals to the prosecutor increased at almost double the 10-17 age group population growth rate for the same period.

In 1994, 57,106 cases were referred to the prosecutor for criminal offenses. Cases referred to diversion comprised 40 percent of the cases; charges were filed on 29 percent of the cases; and on 25 percent of the cases there was no action taken.

The rate of referrals to diversion was fairly constant from 1988 to 1992 in the range of 45 to 49 percent of those cases referred to the prosecutor. The rate of cases referred to diversion decreased from 42 percent in 1993 to 40 percent in 1994.

The proportion of cases where charges were filed varied from 29 percent in 1988, peaked at 31 percent in 1990-1991, and dropped to 29 percent in 1992, and 28 percent in 1993, and increased to 29 percent in 1994.

The proportion of cases for which no action was taken was fairly constant at 21 percent from 1989 through 1991, and increased to 24 percent in 1992, and 25 percent in 1993 and 1994.

The courts remanded juveniles to adult court in less than one percent of the cases charged in 1994, relatively no change throughout the five year period.

Most cases adjudicated result in a conviction. Seventy-Five percent of the cases resulted in a guilty finding in 1994, a percentage relatively unchanged since 1988.

In 1994, just under ten percent of the juvenile cases were sentenced to the Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation (JRA), again relatively unchanged since

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

Data Analysis

Juveniles Referred to Juvenile Court

1988. Ninety percent of the cases were sentenced to either detention, probation, community service, community supervision, counseling, fines, restitution, or the SSODA program.

During 1994, 211 juvenile cases or less than one half of one percent of those juvenile cases referred to the prosecutor were remanded to adult court. Counties where ten or more juvenile cases were remanded to adult court were Benton/Franklin (25), Clark (47), Cowlitz (18), Kitsap (15), Pierce (38), Snohomish (11), and Spokane (15).

Of the juvenile cases referred to diversion, 71 percent completed diversion, and 29 percent did not complete, refused or were refused diversion. Only 33 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 represents a decrease of one percent from the 1993 figure and three percent from the 1992 figure. Rates remained relatively unchanged from 1988 to 1992.

Most cases that are adjudicated result in a conviction. Approximately 75 percent of the adjudicated cases resulted in a guilty finding; relatively unchanged from the 1993 rate; and similar to the 1990 rate. Less than one percent of the cases were found not guilty and 23 percent of the cases were dismissed; no change from previous years.

Sentencing within the standard range was the most common disposition. Over 95 percent of the juvenile cases adjudicated guilty were sentenced within the standard range. Five percent were sentenced outside the standard range (judge declared a manifest injustice). Sixtyseven percent of the cases were MI up and 33 percent of the cases were MI down.

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Cases involving males are far more likely to be referred to the prosecutor. Seventy-five percent of the juvenile cases referred to the prosecutor involved males. Ninety-seven percent of the juvenile cases remanded to adult court involved males. Fifty-nine percent of cases involving females were referred to diversion as compared to 40 percent of cases that involved males.

Cases referred to the prosecutor that involved females were much less likely to be charged. Sixteen percent of the cases referred involving females were charged as compared to 34 percent of the cases involving males. There was no action on approximately 24 percent of the cases for either gender. These rates remained unchanged since 1988.

## Gender

# RACE AND ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION<sup>2</sup>

Reporting of race and ethnicity has increased since 1988. Consequently, the rate of increase in cases referred to the prosecutor, diversion etc. by race or ethnicity may be overstated.

Of the cases where race or ethnicity was recorded, 67 percent of the cases referred to the prosecutor were White, seven percent were Black, three percent were Native American, eight percent were Hispanic, and two percent were Asian American.

Between 1992 and 1994 the number of cases referred to the prosecutor that involved White juveniles increased by ten percent; cases that involved Black juveniles increased by 13 percent; cases that involved Native American juveniles increased by 18 percent; cases that involved Hispanic juveniles increased by 20 percent; and cases that involved Asian American juveniles increased by 21 percent.

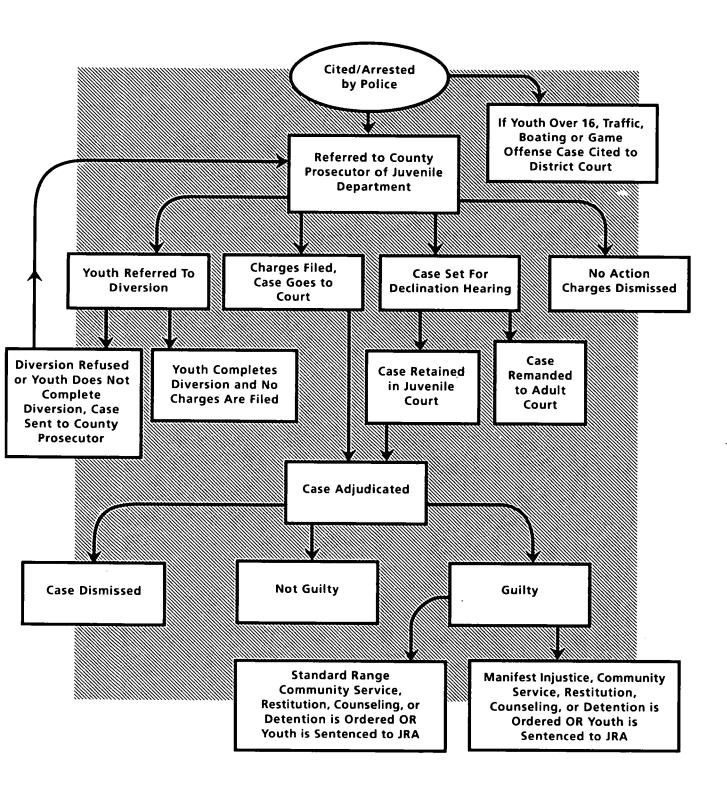
Of the cases of juveniles referred to diversion where race or ethnicity was recorded, 68 percent of the juveniles were White, five percent were Black, three percent were Native American, eight percent were Hispanic, and three percent were Asian American.

Of the juvenile cases remanded to adult court where race was recorded 63 percent of the juveniles were White, nine percent were Black, three percent were Native American, ten percent were Hispanic, and three percent were Asian American. The number of cases remanded to adult court that involved Black juveniles decreased by 11 percent and for Hispanic youth increased by six percent, from the 1993 figures; while the number of cases of White youth increased by eight percent.

In 1994, 13401 juvenile cases were sentenced within the standard range. Of those cases where race or ethnicity was recorded, 66 percent were White, eight percent were Black, three percent were Native American, ten percent were Hispanic, and two percent were Asian American. These rates remain relatively unchanged from previous years.

In 1994, 340 juvenile cases were sentenced outside the standard range (judge declared a manifest injustice or M.I.), up from 259 in 1993, 243 in 1992 and 187 in 1991. Of those cases, 273 were sentenced outside the standard range to the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA). Of the 273 juvenile cases sentenced 63 percent were White, nine percent were Black, five percent were Native American, 13 percent were Hispanic, and one percent were Asian American.

<sup>2</sup> Black youth comprise 4.1 percent; Native American youth 2.1 percent; Asian and Pacific Islander youth comprise 5.9 percent and Hispanic youth comprise 8.3 percent of the total youth population in Washington. Based on data obtained from ORDA Population Estimates Draft, Estimates by County by Race 1988-1994. Juvenile Justice System Flow Chart for Criminal Offenses



#### JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1994

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecution	Charges Filed	Refer to Diversion	No Action	No Intake Decision	Remand to Adult Court	Div Comp	Div in Process	Total Div Not Comp	Div Vacated	Div Reject by Div Unit	Div Refused by Juv	Div Not Compl Fil <del>e</del> d	Div Not Compl No Action
Adams	465	147	143	135	. 40	0	142	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	309	121	151	31	4	2	146	1	4	0	0	4	1	3
Benton/Franklin	3439	1201	1500	647	66	25	1176	9	315	5	214	96	167	148
Chelan	1504	465	365	598	67	9	348	16	1	0	0	1	0	1
Clallam	977	283	385	306	I	2	238	8	139	0	132	7	47	92
Clark	3808	1366	1342	1000	53	47	1339	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia	82	14	43	24	1	0	37	I	5	1	1	3	2	3
Cowlitz	1964	767	535	586	58	18	535	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	570	162	211	157	39	1	166	38	7	0	1	6	1	6
Ferry	137	60	54	21	2	0	45	3	6	0	1	5	1	5
Grant	1113	471	453	134	51	4	304	23	126	42	56	28	58	68
Grays Harbor	1092	304	494	275	. 19	0	395	6	93	0	81	12	18	75
Island	882	276	379	189	38	0	357	11	11	0	· 1	10	4	7
Jefferson	463	152	171	125	15	0	141	17	13	0	4	9	0	13
King *														
Kitsap	3368	797	1093	1440	23	15	792	25	276	0	94	182	79	197
Kittitas	471	153	198	118	2	0	81	4	113	<b>]</b> .	103	9	69	44
Klickitat	271	86	144	40	1	0	133	6	5	0	2	3	2	3
Lewis	895	304	238	338	13	2	203	0	35	0	18	17	13	22
Lincoln	89	43	37	7	2	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	567	191	198	98	80	0	160	9	29	0	20	9	11	18
Okanogan	835	281	349	185	18	2	232	5	112	11	62	39	54	58
Pacific/Waikaikum	314	99	123	75	17	0	90	4	29	0	14	15	13	16
Pend Oreille	137	41	75	18	3	0	60	6	9	1	4	4	5	4
Pierce	8221	2133	3599	2192	259	38	2294	124	1181	1	1041	139	254	927
San Juan	158	86	68	3	1	0	66	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
Skagit	1603	381	679	437	103	3	679	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skamania	114	35	60	17	2	0	58	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	6418	1136	3385	1679	207	11	1617	47	1721	0	1715	6	960	761
Spokane	6216	1471	2542	1451	737	15	1589	177	776	0	576	200	59	717
Stevens	584	158	147	277	2	0	134	8	5	0	2	3	4	1
• Thurston	2859	973	1679	146	58	3	839	0	840	6	394	440	144	696
Walla Walla	699	184	366	132	17	0	325	29	12	0	11	1	11	l
Whatcom	2384	974	702	689	13	6	672	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitman	281	62	95	79	45	0	80	11	4	0	4	0	3	l
Yakima	3817	1718	1161	859	71	8	1156	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	57106	17095	23164	14508	2128	211	16666	630	5868	68	4551	1249	1981	3887

King County data are not comparable.
 These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

Differences in data entry practices among the juvenile courts may contribute to variations in the data.

#### TABLE 58 (Con't)

## JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1994

Adam         15         0         128         4         7 </th <th>County</th> <th>Adjud Charges Dismissed</th> <th>Adjud Found Not Guilty</th> <th>Total Gullty</th> <th>Adjud Found Guilty</th> <th>Plead Guilty</th> <th>No Decision</th> <th>JRA</th> <th>JRA Std Range</th> <th>JRA MI Up</th> <th>JRA MI Down</th> <th>Local</th> <th>Local Std Range</th> <th>Local MI Up</th> <th>Locai Mi Down</th> <th>SSODA</th> <th>Not Sent Yet</th> <th></th>	County	Adjud Charges Dismissed	Adjud Found Not Guilty	Total Gullty	Adjud Found Guilty	Plead Guilty	No Decision	JRA	JRA Std Range	JRA MI Up	JRA MI Down	Local	Local Std Range	Local MI Up	Locai Mi Down	SSODA	Not Sent Yet	
BencorFranklin         269         26         1065         57         1008         8         81         64         17         0         976         970         6         0         8         0           Chelan         112         11         342         24         318         0         13         11         2         0         324         324         0         0         2         3           Chark         194         0         1172         24         1148         0         11         10         0         13         13         0         0         1         0         0         13         13         0         0         1         0         0         13         13         0         0         1         0         0         13         13         0         0         1         0         0         1         10         0         1         34         24         1         1         8         33         13         12         30         33         0         1         34         34         1         1         40         0         2         0         0         0         0         0         0<	Adams	15	O	128	0	128	4	9	5	1	3	119	117	2	0	0	0	
Chelin       112       11       342       24       318       0       13       11       2       0       324       324       0       0       2       3         Cluilam       48       1       280       18       262       1       21       15       6       0       234       334       0       0       2       21       0         Cluilam       48       1       280       18       262       1       21       15       6       0       256       256       0       0       3       0       0       1       0       0       13       13       0       0       1       0       0       13       13       0       0       1       0       0       0       1       0       0       0       1       0       0       0       1       0       0       13       13       0       0       1       0		7	0	108	2	106	7	7	7	0	0	100	100	0	0	1	0	
Clallam       48       1       280       18       262       1       21       15       6       0       256       256       0       0       3       0         Clark       194       0       1172       24       1148       0       115       104       8       3       1036       103       13       0       1       0         Cowitz       162       0       601       34       567       4       50       41       8       1       533       532       1       0       18       0         Cowitz       162       0       445       2       433       7       5       4       1       0       40       40       0 <t< td=""><td>Benton/Franklin</td><td>269</td><td>26</td><td>1065</td><td>57</td><td>1008</td><td>8</td><td>81</td><td>64</td><td>17</td><td>0</td><td>976</td><td>970</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td></td></t<>	Benton/Franklin	269	26	1065	57	1008	8	81	64	17	0	976	970	6	0	8	0	
Clark       194       0       1172       24       1148       0       115       104       8       3       1036       1034       0       2       21       0         Columbia       1       0       15       1       14       0       1       1       0       0       13       133       0       0       1       0         Douglas       19       1       142       8       134       1       8       7       0       1       133       130       2       1       1       0 <td>Chelan</td> <td>112</td> <td>11</td> <td>342</td> <td>24</td> <td>318</td> <td>0</td> <td>13</td> <td>11</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> <td>324</td> <td>324</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td></td>	Chelan	112	11	342	24	318	0	13	11	2	0	324	324	0	0	2	3	
Columbia       1       0       15       1       14       0       1       1       0       0       13       13       0       0       18       0         Cowitz       162       0       601       34       567       4       50       41       8       1       533       532       1       0       18       0         Douglas       19       1       142       8       134       1       8       7       5       4       1       0       40       40       0	Clallam	48	1	280	18	262	1	21	15	6	0	256	256	0	0	3	0	
Cowlitz16206013456745041815355210180Douglas1911428134187011331302110Ferry904524375410404000020Grant1271389838112393801348348020Grays Harbor3852783424411919001841821120Jefferson496971681065106026020300Kinga126571122689341061051060260201010Kitrias63215181410151060260201010Lincoin20611600660054540010Lincoin34236192374343400220220010Mason37116461580 <td< td=""><td>Clark</td><td>194</td><td>0</td><td>1172</td><td>24</td><td>1148</td><td>0</td><td>115</td><td>104</td><td>8</td><td>3</td><td>1036</td><td>1034</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>21</td><td>0</td><td></td></td<>	Clark	194	0	1172	24	1148	0	115	104	8	3	1036	1034	0	2	21	0	
	Columbia	1	0	15	L	14	0	1	1	0	0	13	13	0	0	1	0	
Fery       9       0       45       2       43       7       5       4       1       0       40       40       0       0       0       0         Grant       127       1       389       8       381       12       39       38       0       1       348       348       0	Cowlitz	162	0	601	34	567	4	50	41	8	1	533	532	1	0	18	0	
Grant1271389838112393801348380020Grays Harbor3852783424411919002592590000Grays Harbor38527834244119190025925900000Jefferson496971681065109191000000King *0136136006000 <td>Douglas</td> <td>19</td> <td>1</td> <td>142</td> <td>8</td> <td>134</td> <td>1</td> <td>8</td> <td>7</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>133</td> <td>130</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td></td>	Douglas	19	1	142	8	134	1	8	7	0	1	133	130	2	1	1	0	
Grays Harbor         38         5         278         34         244         1         19         19         0         0         259         259         0         0         0         0           Island         63         5         203         15         188         9         17         17         0         0         184         182         1         1         2         0           Grays Harbor         43         6         97         16         81         0         6         5         1         0         91         91         0         0         0         0           Kitsp         126         5         711         22         689         34         106         105         1         0         602         602         0         0         10         10         10         10         10         10         10         120         10         136         136         0         0         1         0         0         10         0         0         10         10         0         0         10         10         0         0         0         0         0         10         0         0	Ferry	9	0	45	2	43	7	5	4	1	0	40	40	0	0	0	0	
Island       63       5       203       15       188       9       17       17       0       0       184       182       1       1       2       0         Jefferson       49       6       97       16       81       0       6       5       1       0       91       91       0       0       0       0         King*       126       5       711       22       689       34       106       105       1       0       602       602       0       0       3       0         King*       126       5       711       22       689       34       106       105       1       0       602       602       0       0       3       0         Kitas       63       2       157       16       141       0       15       0       0       136       136       0       0       10       10       10       10       10       220       10       221       0       221       0       22       11       10       0       0       0       0       0       0       0       0       0       0       0       0       0<	Grant	· 127	1	389	8	381	12	39	38	0	1	348	348	0	0	2	0	
Jefferson       49       6       97       16       81       0       6       5       1       0       91       91       0       0       0       0         Kitsap       126       5       711       22       689       34       106       105       1       0       602       602       0       3       0         Kittias       63       2       157       16       141       0       15       15       0       0       136       136       0       0       6       0       6       0       1       0       0       1       0       0       1       0       0       1       0       0       1       0       0       0       1       0       0       1       0       0       1       0       0       0       1       0       0       0       1       0       0       0       1       0 </td <td>Grays Harbor</td> <td>38</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>244</td> <td>1</td> <td>19</td> <td>19</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>259</td> <td>259</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td></td>	Grays Harbor	38				244	1	19	19	0	0	259	259	0	0	0	0	
King •       King •       Lot for the formation of the fore	Island	63	5	203	15	188	9	17	17	0	0	184	182	1	1	2	0	
Kissp       126       5       711       22       689       34       106       105       1       0       602       602       0       0       3       0         Kittias       63       2       157       16       141       0       15       15       0       0       136       136       0       0       6       0         Kitkitas       27       0       61       1       60       6       6       0       0       54       54       0       0       1       0         Lewis       53       4       256       19       237       4       34       34       0       0       220       20       0       0       3       0	Jefferson	49	6	97	16	81	0	6	5	1	0	91	91	0	0	0	0	
Kititas6321571614101515001360060Kititat270611600660054540010Lewis5342561923743434002202200020Lincoln20391382220037361000Mason371164615802016311411410030Okanogan1012230522521814222102082011Pecific/Waikaikum181803771312102068680000Pecific/Waikaikum18180377131210202200100Perce4291418998418154534725689214781470443044San Juan30751749110073720101Skagit820266126533 <td>King *</td> <td></td>	King *																	
Klickitat       27       0       61       1       60       0       6       6       0       0       1.0.       0.0       0       1.0.       0.0       0       1.0.       0.0       0       1.0.       0.0       0       1.0.       0.0       0       1.0.       0.0       0       1.0.       0.0       0       1.0.       0.0       0       1.0.       0.0       0.0       1.0.       0.0       1.0.       0.0       1.0.       0.0       1.0.       0.0       1.0.       0.0       1.0.       0.0       0.0       1.0.       0.0       0.0       1.0.       0.0       0.0       1.0.       0.0	Kitsap	126	5	711	22	689	34	106	105	1	0	602	602	0	0	3	0	
Lewis534256192374343400220200010Lincoln20391382220037361000Mason371164615802016311411410030Okason1012230522521814222102082011Pacific/Waikaikum181803771312102068680000Pend Oreille21025124020214781470443044San Juan30751749110073720101Skagit8202661265331818002462460010Skagit82026612585170133325133013066181812Skagit82009809812660091910010Skagit8209809812 <td>Kittitas</td> <td>63</td> <td>2</td> <td>157</td> <td>16</td> <td>141</td> <td>0</td> <td>15</td> <td>15</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>136</td> <td>136</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>6</td> <td>0</td> <td></td>	Kittitas	63	2	157	16	141	0	15	15	0	0	136	136	0	0	6	0	
Lincoln       2       0       39       1       38       2       2       2       0       0       37       16       1       0       0       0         Mason       37       1       164       6       158       0       20       16       3       1       141       141       0       0       3       0         Okanogan       101       2       230       5       225       2       18       144       2       2       210       208       2       0       1       1         Pacific/Waikaikum       18       1       80       3       77       13       12       10       2       0       68       68       0<	Klickitat	27	0	61	1	60	0	6	6	0	0	54	54	0	0	1	0	
Mason       37       1       164       6       158       0       20       16       3       1       141       111       141	Lewis		4	256	19	237	4	34	34	0	0	220	220	0	0	2	0	
Okanogan       101       2       230       5       225       2       18       14       2       2       10       10       2       0       1       1         Pacific/Waikaikum       18       1       80       3       77       13       12       10       2       0       68       68       0       0       0       0         Pend Oreille       21       0       25       1       24       0       2       0       22       22       22       0       1       0         Pierce       429       14       1899       84       1815       45       347       256       89       2       1478       1470       4       4       30       44         San Juan       3       0       75       1       74       9       1       1       0       0       73       72       0       1       0       1       3       44       30       44       30       44       30       44       30       44       30       44       30       44       30       44       30       44       30       41       1       3       32       5       13	Lincoln	2	0	39	ł	38	2	2	2	0	0	37	36	1	0	0	0	
Pacific/Waikaikum       18       1       80       3       77       13       12       10       2       0       68       0       0       1       0         Pend Oreille       21       0       25       1       24       0       2       0       22       22       20       0       1       0         Pierce       429       14       1899       84       1815       45       347       256       89       2       1478       1470       4       4       30       44         San Juan       3       0       75       1       74       9       1       1       0       0       73       72       0       1       0       1         Skagit       82       0       266       1       265       33       18       18       0       0       246       246       0       0       2       0       2       0       2       0       2       0       2       0       2       0       2       0       2       0       1       0       1       0       3       3       2       5       130       130       1       1       1<		37				158	0	20	16	3	1	141	141	0	0	3	0	
Pend Oreille       21       0       25       1       24       0       2       0       22       22       0       0       1       0       0       1       0       0       1       0       0       1       0       0       1       0       0       1       0       0       1       0       0       1       0       0       1       0       0       1       0       0       1       0       0       1       0       0       1       0       0       1       0       0       1       0       0       1       0       0       1			2				2	18	14	2	2	210	208	2	0	1	I.	
Pierce       429       14       1899       84       1815       45       347       256       89       2       1478       1470       4       4       30       44         San Juan       3       0       75       1       74       9       1       1       0       0       73       72       0       1       0       1         Skagit       82       0       266       1       265       33       18       18       0       0       246       246       0       0       2       0       2       0       2       0       1       1       0       1       1       0       1       1 <th< td=""><td></td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td></td><td>3</td><td>77</td><td></td><td></td><td>10</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>68</td><td>68</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td></td></th<>		-	-		3	77			10	2	0	68	68	0	0	0	0	
San Juan       3       0       75       1       74       9       1       1       0       0       73       72       0       1       00       1         Skagit       82       0       266       1       265       33       18       18       0       0       246       246       0       0       2       0         Skagit       9       1       23       4       19       2       2       0       2       0       20       20       0       0       1       0       0       1       0       1       0       1       0       1       0       20       20       0       20       0       2       0       2       0       2       0       2       0       2       0       2       0       2       0       2       0       2       0       2       0       2       0       2       0       1       0       1       0       1       0       1       0       1       0       1       0       1       0       1       1       0       1       1       0       1       1       1       1       1 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>-</td><td></td><td>-</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>22</td><td>22</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td></td></t<>			-		-				0	2	0	22	22	0	0	1	0	
Skagit       82       0       266       1       265       33       18       18       0       0       246       246       0       1       0       2       0         Skamania       9       1       23       4       19       2       2       0       2       0       20       20       0       0       1       0         Snohomish       464       17       1530       105       1425       85       170       133       32       5       1330       1306       6       18       18       12         Spokane       423       20       1086       54       1032       1       162       146       8       8       909       909       0       0       14       1         Stevens       52       0       98       0       98       12       6       6       0       91       91       0       0       1       0       5       0         Walla Walla       32       0       130       6       124       33       24       24       0       0       103       0       3       0         Whitroon       242       12 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>84</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>347</td> <td>256</td> <td>89</td> <td>2</td> <td>1478</td> <td>1470</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>30</td> <td>44</td> <td></td>					84			347	256	89	2	1478	1470	4	4	30	44	
Skamania       9       1       23       4       19       2       2       0       2       0       20       20       0       0       1       0         Snohomish       464       17       1530       105       1425       85       170       133       32       5       1330       1306       6       18       18       12         Spokane       423       20       1086       54       1032       1       162       146       8       8       909       909       0       0       14       1         Stevens       52       0       98       0       98       12       6       6       0       91       91       0       0       1       0       5       0         Thurston       357       3       755       31       724       2       76       68       8       0       674       673       1       0       5       0         Walla Walla       32       0       130       6       124       33       24       24       0       0       103       103       0       3       0         Whatcom       242       1			-	75	. 1		9	-	1	0	0	73	72	0	1	0	1	
Snohomish       464       17       1530       105       1425       85       170       133       32       5       130       130       6       18       12       5         Spokane       423       20       1086       54       1032       1       162       146       8       8       909       909       0       0       14       1         Stevens       52       0       98       0       98       12       6       6       0       91       91       0       0       1       0       5       0         Thurston       357       3       755       31       724       2       76       68       8       0       674       673       1       0       5       0         Walla Walla       32       0       130       6       124       33       24       24       0       0       103       103       0       0       3       0         Whatcom       242       12       641       31       610       79       43       43       0       0       585       585       0       0       11       2         Whitman	-		0		1				18	0	0	246	246	0	0	2	0	
Spokane       423       20       1086       54       1032       1       162       146       8       8       909       909       0       0       14       1         Stevens       52       0       98       0       98       12       6       6       0       91       91       0       0       14       1         Stevens       52       0       98       0       98       12       6       6       0       91       91       0       0       14       1         Thurston       357       3       755       31       724       2       76       68       8       0       674       673       1       0       5       0         Walla Walla       32       0       130       6       124       33       24       24       0       0       103       103       0       0       3       0         Whatcom       242       12       641       31       610       79       43       43       0       0       585       585       0       0       11       2         Whitman       7       0       37       0											0	20	20	0	0	1	0	
Stevens         52         0         98         0         98         12         6         6         0         91         91         0         0         1         0           Thurston         357         3         755         31         724         2         76         68         8         0         674         673         1         0         5         0           Walla Walla         32         0         130         6         124         33         24         24         0         0         103         103         0         0         3         0           Whatcom         242         12         641         31         610         79         43         43         0         0         585         585         0         0         11         2           Whitman         7         0         37         0         37         21         2         2         0         0         35         35         0         0         0         0         0         7         3         360         11         42         705         691         0         14         5         3           Whitman<	Snohomish				105	1425	85	170	133	32	5	1330	1306	6	18	18	12	
Thurston       357       3       755       31       724       2       76       68       8       0       674       673       1       0       1       0         Walla Walla       32       0       130       6       124       33       24       24       0       0       103       0       0       3       0         Whatcom       242       12       641       31       610       79       43       43       0       0       585       585       0       0       11       2         Whitman       7       0       37       0       37       21       2       2       0       0       35       35       0       0       0       7         Yakima       845       0       846       22       824       27       133       80       11       42       705       691       0       14       5       3	Spokane	423	20	1086	54	1032	1	162	146	8	8	909	909	0	0	14	1	
Walla Walla       32       0       130       6       124       33       24       24       0       0       103       0       0       3       0         Whatcom       242       12       641       31       610       79       43       43       0       0       585       585       0       0       11       2         Whitman       7       0       37       0       37       21       2       2       0       0       35       35       0       0       0         Yakima       845       0       846       22       824       27       133       80       11       42       705       691       0       14       5       3	Stevens	52	0	98	. 0	98	12	6	6	0	0	91	91	0	0	1	0	
Whatcom         242         12         641         31         610         79         43         43         0         0         585         585         0         0         11         2           Whitman         7         0         37         0         37         21         2         2         0         0         35         35         0         0         0         0         7           Yakima         845         0         846         22         824         27         133         80         11         42         705         691         0         14         5         3			3	755	31	724	2	76	68	8	0	674	673	1	0	5	0	
Whitman         7         0         37         0         37         21         2         2         0         0         35         35         0         0         0         0           Yakima         845         0         846         22         824         27         133         80         11         42         705         691         0         14         5         3			0	130	6	124	33	24	24	0	0	103	103	0	0	3	0	
Yakima         845         0         846         22         824         27         133         80         11         42         705         691         0         14         5         3			12	641	31	610	79	43	43	0	0	585	585	0	0	11	2	
	Whitman	7	0	37	0	37	21	2	2	0	0	35	35	0	0	0	0	
Total 4506 138 13974 656 13318 458 1590 1317 204 69 12151 12084 26 41 166 67	· Yakima	845	0	846	22	824	27	133	80	11	42	705	691	0	14	5	3	
	Total	4506	138	13974	656	13318	458	1590	1317	204	69	12151	12084	26	41	166	67	

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\* King County data are not comparable.

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

#### JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1994 GENDER GROUP: MALE

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecution	Charges Filed	Refer to Diversion	No Action	No Intake Decision	Remand to Adult Court	Div Comp	Div in Process	Total Div Not Comp .	Div Vacated	Div Reject by Div Unit	Div Refused by Juv	Div Not Compi Filed	Div Not Compl No Action	
Adams	338	115	102	93	28	0	101	1	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	
Asotin/Garfield	233	98	. 107	22	4	2	103	1	3	0	0	3	1	2	
Benton/Franklin	2543	969	1020	472	59	23	803	9	208	3	142	63	114	94	
Chelan	1085	367	253	408	51	6	241	11	1	0	0	1	0	1	
Clallam	756	228	276	249	1	2	164	5	107	0	100	7	37	70	
Clark	2826	1084	926	732	48	36	923	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Columbia	66	12	32	21	I	0	29	0	3	I	1	1	1	2	
Ċowlitz	1467	611	361	428	50	17	361	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Douglas	361	114	138	85	24	0	110	24	4	0	l	3	1	3	
Ferry	104	47	39	16	2	0	36	0	3	0	1	2	0	3	
Grant	834	388	303	95	-44	4	197	16	90	34	36	20	-41	49	
Grays Harbor	804	246	348	198	12	0	275	6	67	0	57	10	9	58	
Island	649	218	263	138	30	0	247	7	9	0	1	8	2	7	
Jefferson	358	134	120	91	13	0	97	13	10	0	3	7	0	10	
King *															
Kitsap	2519	635	760	1093	17	14	547	21	192	0	69	123	61	131	
Kittitas	354	112	149	91	2	0	57	3	89	1	82	6	56	33	
Klickitat	188	65	97	25	1	0	91	3	3	0	I	2	1	2	
Lewis	677	248	162	253	12	2	136	0	26	0	11	15	9	17	
Lincoln	58	28	25	5	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
. Mason	403	148	133	66	56	0	109	5	19	0	12	7	9	10	
Okanogan	617	226	244	134	11	2	166	5	73	6	41	26	33	40	
Pacific/Waikaikum	241	83	84	60	14	0	62	3	19	0	8	11	9	10	
Pend Oreille	112	34	60	15	3	0	47	5	8	1	3	4	5	3	
Pierce	6222	1765	2592	1622	210	33	1632	79	881	1	775	105	190	691	
San Juan	119	72	45	1	I	0	43	1	ł	0	0	1	1	0	
Skagit	1165	283	475	324	81	2	475	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Skamania	96	34	46	14	2	0	44	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Snohomish	4813	927	2465	1256	156	9	1073	33	1359	0	1353	6	765	594	
Spokane	4608	1209	1749	1072	565	13	1096	112	541	0	393	148	42	499	
Stevens	451	132	103	214	2	0	93	8	2	0	1	1	2	0	
Thurston	2082	728	1191	118	43	2	548	0	643	3	313	327	105	538	
Walla Walla	542	165	259	102	16	0	236	20	3	0	3	0	2	1	
Whatcom	1741	756	473	494	12	6	454	19	0	0	0	Ō	Ō	0	
Whitman	208	47	73	54	34	0	63	7	3	0	3	0	2	1	
Yakima	2951	1404	832	647	60	8	828	4	0	0	0	0	ō	0 0	
Total	42591	13732	16305	10708	1665	181	11512	426	4367	50	3410	<del>9</del> 07	1498	2869	

\* King County data are not comparable.

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

Differences in data entry practices among the juvenile courts may contribute to variations in the data.

#### TABLE 59 (Con't.)

#### JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1994 GENDER GROUP: MALE

County	Adjud Charges Dismissed	Adjud Found Not Guilty	Total Guilty	Adjud Found Guilty	Plead Guilty	No Decision	JRA	JRA Std Range	JRA MI Up	JRA MI Down	Local	Local Std Range	Local Mi Up	Local MI Down	SSODA	Not Sent Yet
Adams	13	0	98	0	98	4	8	5	0	3	90	90	0	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	5	0	87	2	85	7	6	6	0	0	80	80	0	0	ı I	ŏ
Benton/Franklin	216	24	837	41	796	6	70	56	14	0	760	755	5	Ō	. 7	Õ
Chelan	92	8	267	17	250	0	10	9	1	0	254	254	0	0	2	i
Clallam	43	1	221	12	209	0	16	11	5	0	202	202	0	Ō	3	, 0
Clark	154	0	930	19	911	0	103	94	7	2	811	809	0	2	16	ŏ
Columbia	1	0	12	1	11	0	1	1	0	0	10	10	Ó	Õ		õ
Cowlitz	125	0	484	29	455	2	44	37	6	1	426	425	i	ŏ	14	ŏ
Douglas	12	1	101	5	96	1	8	7	0	1	92	90	1	1		ő
Ferry	6	0	36	2	34	5	3	3	0	0	33	33	Ö	0	0	ŏ
Grant	100	1	318	7	311	10	36	35	0	1	282	282	0	ň	õ	õ
Grays Harbor	28	4	223	30	193	0	17	17	0	0	206	206	0	Ő	ő	Ň
Island	49	4	1 <del>6</del> 0	12	148	7	14	14	0	0	144	143	Ō	ĩ	2	ŏ
Jefferson	48	4	82	15	67	0	6	5	1	0	76	76	ō	, 0	Ô	ŏ
King *											_		•	· ·	v	v
Kitsap	98	4	566	15	551	28	88	87	1	0	475	475	0	0	3	0
Kittitas	45	2	121	10	111	0	14	14	0 0	ŏ	101	101	ŏ	ő	5	0
Klickitat	17	0	49	0	49	0	4	4	ŏ	õ	44	44	ŏ	0	1	0
Lewis	44	3	208	14	194	2	31	31	Õ	Ő	176	176	ő	0	1	0
Lincoln	2	0	25	1	24	1	2	2	õ	õ	23	23	Ő	0	0	U O
Mason	24	0	133	5	128	Ó	19	15	3	ï	112	112	õ	ő	2	0
Okanogan	75	2	180	4	176	2	17	13	2	2	162	161	1	ő	0	0
Pacific/Waikaikum	16	0	66	3	63	10	10	8	-2	ō	56	56	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille	19	0	20	0	20	0	2	ō	2	Ö	18	18	õ	õ	0	0
Pierce	340	14	1564	74	1490	37	271	199	70	2	1230	1223	3	4	24	39
San Juan	2	0	65	0	65	6	1	1	0	0	63	62	Ő	1	24	96
Skagit	59	0	195	1	194	29	17	17	õ	ŏ	177	177	0	ò	, U	0
Skamania	9	1	22	4	18	2	2	0	2	Õ	19	19	ő	Ő	:	0
Snohomish	356	13	1254	88	1166	69	147	118	25	L L	1082	1061	4	17	15	10
Spokane	347	16	887	42	845	1	133	122		8	742	742	0	0	13	10
Stevens	41	0	81	0	81	12	6	6	ō	ő	74	74	ŏ	ŏ		0
Thurston	262	1	570	21	549	0	58	50	8	ŏ	509	509	ŏ	0	3	0
Walla Walla	23	0	116	5	111	28	23	23	ŏ	ŏ	91	91	ŏ	ŏ	2	0
Whatcom	193	11	494	24	470	58	30	30	Ő	ŏ	452	452	ŏ	ő	11	U 1
Whitman	5	Ó	27	0	27	17	2	2	ő	Ö	25	25	Ő	0	0	1
Yakima	671	0	713	18	695	20	115	70	9	36	590	579	0	11	5	0 3
Total	3540	114	11212	521	10691	364	1334	1112	161	61	9687	9635	15	37	134	57

• King County data are not comparable.

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

#### JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1994 GENDER GROUP: FEMALE

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecution	Charges Filed	Refer to Diversion	No Action	No Intake Decision	Remand to Adult Court	Div ' Comp	Div in Process	Total Div Not Comp	Div Vacated	Div Reject by Div Unit	Div Refused by Juv	Div Not Compl Filed	Div Not Compl No Action	
Adams	127	32	41	42	12	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	. 0	
Asoun/Garfield	76	23	44	9	0	0		0	1	2	72	1	0	1	
Benton/Franklin	896	232	480	175	. 7	2	373	0	107	0	0	33	53	54	
Chelan	418	98	112	189	16	3		5	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Clallam	221	55	109	57	0	0		3	32	0	32	0	10	22	
Clark	982	282	416	268	5	11	416	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Columbia	16	2	11	3	. 0	0	-	1	2	0	0	2	1	1	
Cowlitz	497	156	174	158	8	1	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Douglas	207	48	71	72	15	1	55	13	3	0	0	3	0	3	
Ferry	33	13	15	5	0	0	-	3	3	0	0	3	. 1	2	
Grant	279	83	150	39	· 7	0		7	36	8	20	8	17	19	
Grays Harbor	288	58	146	77	7	0		0	26	0	24	2	9	17	
Island	233	58	116	51	8	0		4	2	0	0	2	2	0	
Jefferson	105	18	51	34	2	0	44	4	3	0	1	2	0	3	
King *															
Kitsap	849	162	333	347	6	1	245	4	84	0	25	59	18	66	
Kittitas	117	41	49	27	0	0		1	24	0	21	3	13	11	
Klickitat	83	21	47	15	0	0		3	2	0	l	1	1	1	
Lewis	218	56	76	85	1	0		0	9	0	7	2	4	5	
Lincoln	31	15	12	2	2	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mason	164	43	65	32	24	0		4	10	0	8	2	2	8	
Okanogan	218	55	105	51	7	0		0	39	5	21	13	21	18	
Pacific/Waikaikum	73	16	39	15	3	0		1	10	0	6	4	4	6	
Pend Oreille	25	7	15	3		0		1	1	0	2((	0	•	236	
Pierce	1999	368	1007	570		5	-	45	300	0	266 0	34 0	64 0	236	
San Juan	39	14	23	2	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Skagit	438	98	204	113		1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Skamania	18	1	14	3		0		14	361	0	361	0	194	167	
Snohomish	1604	209	919					65	235	0	183	52	194	218	
Spokane	1608	262	793	379		2		0	233	0	103	2	2	-10	
Stevens	. 133	26	44	63			291	0	197 <sup>°</sup>	3	81	113	39	158	
Thurston	776	244	488			1	÷ ·	-	9	0	8	113	0	0	
Walla Walla	157	19	107	30		C			9	0	° 0	0	9	0	
Whatcom	643	218	229			0			U 1	0	0	0	0	0	
Whitman	73	15	22			(			1	0	0	0	0	0	
Yakima	866	314	329	212	11	(	) 328	I.	0	U	U	U	U	U	
Total	14510	3362	6856	3799	463	30	5153	203	1500	18	1140	342	482	1018	

\* King County data are not comparable.

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

Differences in data entry practices among the juvenile courts may contribute to variations in the data.

#### TABLE 60 (Con't)

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#### JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1994 GENDER GROUP: FEMALE

County	Adjud Charges Dismissed	Adjud Found Not Guilty	Total Guilty	Adjud Found Guilty	Plead Guilty	No Decision	JRA	JRA Std Range	JRA MI Up	JRA MI Down	Local	Local Std Range	Local MI Up	Local Mi Down	SSODA	Not Sent Yet	
Adams	2	0	30	0	30	0	1	0	1	0	29	27	2	0	0	0	
Asotin/Garfield	2	0	21	0	21	0	1	1	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	Ó	
Benton/Franklin	53	2	228	16	212	2	11	8	3	0	216	215	1	0	1	0	
Chelan	20	3	75	7	68	0	3	2	1	0	70	70	0	0	.0	2	
Clallam	5	0	59	6	53	1	5	4	1	0	54	54	0	0	0	0	
Clark	40	0	242	5	237	0	12	10	1	1	225	225	0	0	5	0	
Columbia	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	Ó	
Cowlitz	37	0	117	5	112	2	6	4	2	0	107	107	0	0	4	Ō	
Douglas	7	0	41	3	38	0	0	0	0	0	41	40	i	Ō	0	ŏ	
Ferry	3	0	9	0	9	2	2	1	1	0	7	7	Ó	Ō	Ŏ	ŏ	
Grant	27	0	71	1	70	2	3	3	0	0	66	66	Ō	Ō	2	Ő	
Grays Harbor	10	i	55	4	51	1	2	2	Ó	0	53	53	ŏ	õ	0	ŏ	
Island	14	1	43	3	40	2	3	3	0	0	40	39	1	Ō	ŏ	ŏ	
Jefferson	1	2	15	1	14	0 ·	0	Ō	0	Ō	15	15	O	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	
King •									-	·			•	·	v	v	
Kitsap	28	1	145	7	138	6	18	18	0	0	127	127	0	0	0	0	
Kittitas	18	0	36	6	30	ō	1	1	Ő	ŏ	35	35	ŏ	ŏ	ő	ŏ	
Klickitat	10	0	12	1	- D	0	2	2	Ō	ŏ	10	10	ŏ	ő	ŏ	ŏ	
Lewis	9	i	48	5	43	2	3	3	Ō	Ō	44	44	ŏ	ŏ	1	ŏ	
Lincoln	0	Ō	14	0	14	1	Ó	Ō	0	Ō	14	13	ĩ	ŏ		ň	
Mason	13	1	31	ī	30	Ó	ī	1	0	Õ	29	29	Ö	ŏ	i	ő	
Okanogan	26	Ó	50	1	49	Ō	i	i	Ō	Ő	48	47	ĩ	Ő	i i	ő	
Pacific/Waikaikum	2	1	14	Ó	14	3	2	2	Ő	õ	12	12	ò	ŏ	. 0	ŏ	
Pend Oreille	2	Ó	5	1	4	ō	ō	ō	ő	Ő	4	4	Ő	ő		0	
Pierce	89	Ō	335	10	325	8	76	57	19	õ	248	247	ň	ŏ	6	5	
San Juan		Ō	10	1	9	3	0	0	0	Ő	10	10	ò	ŏ	0	0	
Skagit	23	Ō	71	ò	71	4	ī	ĩ	ŏ	ů	69	69	õ	Ő	1	0	
Skamania	0	Õ	1	ō.	· 1	, O	ò		ŏ	0	1	, 0 <i>3</i>	ŏ	Ő	0	0	
Snohomish	108	4	275	17	258	16	23	15	7	ĩ	247	244	2	1	3	2	
Spokane	76	4	199	12	187	0	29	24	Ś	ò	167	167	õ	0	3	ó	
Stevens	11	0 0	17	0	17	ŏ	Ő	0	Ő	ŏ	107	17	ő	0	0	0	
Thurston	94	2	185	ıõ	175	2	18	18	.0	· 0	165	164	i i	0	2	0	
Walla Walla	9	õ	14		13	. 5		· 1	0	0	105	12	0	Ö	2	0	
Whatcom	49	ĩ	147	, ,	140	21	13	13	ů N	0	133	133	0	ŏ	0		
Whitman	2	ò	10	Ó	10	4	0	0	0	0	10	133	0	0	0	1	
Yakima	174	Ő	133	4	129	7	18	10	2	6	115	112	0	3	0	0	
Total	965	24	2761	135	2626	94	256	205	43	. 8	2463	2448	11	4	32	10	

• King County data are not comparable.

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

#### JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1994 **ETHNIC GROUP: WHITE**

COUNTY	Referr <del>e</del> d to Prosecution	Charges Filed	Refer to Diversion	No Action	No Intake Decision	Remand to Adult Court	Div Comp	Div in Process	Total Div Not Comp	Div Vacated	Div Reject by Div Unit	Div Refused by Juv	Div Not Compl Filed	Div Not Compl No Action
Adams	187	48	72	51	16	0	71	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	219	81	109	24	3	2	105	1	3	0	0	3	1	2
Benton/Franklin	2151	708	1017	376	31	19	812	5	200	2	139	59	99	101
Chelan	1065	341	269	408	42	5	258	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clallam	729	206	301	219	1	2	183	5	113	0	106	7	36	77
Clark	2829	1006	1010	740	42	31	1007	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia	50	12	22	15	1	0	17	1	4	1	0	3	2	2
Cowlitz	1422	576	382	408	44	12	382	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	416	128	147	109	31	1	112	28	7	0	1	6	1	6
Ferry	79	31	35	12	1	0	29	2	4	0	0	4	1	3
Grant	508	192	217	70	27	2	156	8	53	19	22	12	26	27
Grays Harbor	858	238	388	219	13	0	303	6	79	0	70	9	15	64
Island	670	197	293	151	29	0	275	10	8	0	1	7	4	4
Jefferson	373	134	131	95	13	0	109	12	10	0	2	8	0	10
King •														
Kitsap	2519	598	819	1076	15	11	596	16	207	0	75	132	59	148
Kittitas	348	126	138	82	2	0	55	3	80	1	70	9	46	34
Klickitat	184	56	101	26	1	0	97	2	2	0	1	1	0	2
Lewis	659	233	171	243	10	2	152	0	19	0	13	6	8	11
Lincoln	51	22	25	2	2	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	306	111	90	55	50	0	77	2	11	0	8	3	5	6
Okanogan	484	164	192	113	13	2	137	3	52	4	29	19	23	29
Pacific/Waikaikum	202	69	73	49	11	0	56	4	13	0	7	6	7	6
Pend Oreille	87	23	46	15	3	0	37	5	4	0	2	2	2	2
Pierce	5361	1295	2448	1436	163	19	1587	86	775	1	676	98	163	612
San Juan	108	60	46	1	1	0	44	i	1	0	0	1	1	0
Skagit	1145	275	492	308	68	2	492	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skamania	65	16	34	15	0	0	33	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	4720	802	2551	1213	147	7	1197	36	1318	0	1312	6	726	592
Spokane	4533	1024	1932	1034	538	5	1189	136	607	0	448	159	43	564
Stevens	301	72	83	144	2	0	76	5	2	0	1	1	2	0
Thurston	1600	656	807	93	43	i	341	0	466	2	243	221	88	378
Walla Walla	414	120	211	69	14	0	188	15	8	0	7	1	7	1
Whatcom	1666	673	491	486	10	6	472	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitman	160	31	57	44	28	0	48	7	0	0	2	0	2	0
Yakima	1947	827	636	444	36	4	634	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38416	11151	15836	9845	1451	133	11352	436	4048	30	3235	783	13 <del>6</del> 7	2681

\* King County data are not comparable.

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These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts. Differences in data entry practices among the juvenile courts may contribute to variations in the data.

#### TABLE 61 (Con't)

#### JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1994 ETHNIC GROUP: WHITE

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County	Adjud Charges Dismissed	Adjud Found Not Guilty	Totai Guilty	Adjud Found Guilty	Plead Guilty	No Decision	JRA	JRA Std Range	JRA MI Up	JRA MI Down	Local	Locai Std Range	Locai MI Up	Locai Mi Down	SSODA	Not Sent Yet
Adams	6	0	40	0	40	2	0	0	0	0	40	40	0	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	4	0	73	2	71	5	5	5	0	0	68	68	0	Ō	õ	õ
Benton/Franklin	164	16	622	31	591	5	48	40	8	0	567	563	4	Ō	7	õ
Chelan	74	8	259	16	243	0	13	11	2	0	241	241	0	Ō	2	3
Ciallam	40	0	202	12	190	0	16	12	4	0	183	183	0	0	3	ō
Clark	134	0	872	18	854	0	87	80	4	3	769	768	0	1	16	õ
Columbia	1	0	13	1	12	0	1	I	0	0	11	11	0	0	Ĩ	Ō
Cowlitz	121	0	452	24	428	3	42	35	. 6	1	397	397	0	0	13	Ō
Douglas	15	1	112	7	105	1	6	5	0	1	105	102	2	1	1	Ō
Ferry	6	0	22	1	21	4	1	1	0	0	21	21	0	0	0	Ō
Grant	51	1	161	3	158	5	17	17	0	0	143	143	0	0	1	Ó
Grays Harbor	29	3	220	27	193	1	15	15	0	0	205	205	0	0	0	0
Island	48	4	141	13	128	8	11		0	0	129	127	1	1	1	0
Jefferson	39	5	90	13	77	0	5	4	1	0	85	85	0	0	0	0
King •																
Kitsap	91	4	535	14	521	27	79	79	0	0	454	454	0	0	2	0
Kittitas	44	2	126	14	112	0	14	14	0	0	106	106	0	0	6	0
Klickitat	17	0	39	0	39	0	6	6	0	0	33	33	0	0	0	0
Lewis	36	4	197	14	183	4	27	27	0	0	168	168	0	0	2	0
Lincoln	2	0	19	1	18	i	1	1	0	0	18	17	1	0	0	0
Mason	17	1	98	5	93	0	11	8	3	0	86	86	0	0	1	0
Okanogan	62	1	123	3	120	1	10	7	1	2	111	111	0	0	1	1
Pacific/Waikaikum	12	1	56	1	55	7	5	4	1	0	51	51	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille	13	0	12	1	11	0	1	0	1	0	10	10	0	0	1	0
Pierce	259	9	1161	39	1122	29	219	162	57	0	888	883	3	2	22	32
San Juan	1	0	53	1	52	7	1	1	0	0	51	51	0	0	0	1
Skagit	57	0	192	0	192	26	13	13	0	0	177	177	0	0	2	0
Skamania	. 4	1	9	2	7	2	2	0	2	0	7	7	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	335	15	1124	73	1051	54	131	103	24	4	973	954	4	15	12	8
Spokane	286	13	768	37	731	0	116	103	5	8	638	638	0	0	13	1
Stevens	25	0	43	0	43	6	1	1	0	0	41	41	0	0	1	0
Thurston	221	2	520	18	502	1	51	45	6	0	466	<b>466</b>	0	0	3	0
Walla Walla	21	0	86	1	85	20	16	16	0	0	68	68	0	0	2	0
Whatcom	161	8	457	24	433	47	28	28	0	0	420	420	0	0	7	2
Whitman	3	0	22	0	22	8	1	1	0	0	21	21	0	0	0	0
Yakima	391	0	420	14	406	16	67	40	9	18	348	342	0	6	3	2
Total	2790	99	9339	430	8909	290	1067	896	134	37	8099	8058	15	26	123	50

\* King County data are not comparable.

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

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#### JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1994 ETHNIC GROUP: BLACK

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecution	Charges Filed	Refer to Diversion	No Action	No Intake Decision	Remand to Adult Court	Div Comp	Div in Process	Total Div Not Comp	Div Vacated	Div Reject by Div Unit	Div Refused by Juv	Div Not Compi Filed	Div Not Compi No Action
Adams .	12	3	5	3	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	16	4	11	1	0	0	8	2	L	0	0	L	0	1
Benton/Franklin	196	83	75	32	5	1	53	L	21	0	14	7	11	10
Chelan	32	10	8	10	1	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clallam	48	16	23	8	1	0	15	1	7	0	6	L	1	6
Clark	243	97	72	70	2	2	71	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	57	12	23	17	3	2	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	13	5	5	2	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry	3	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	42	26	10	3	3	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grays Harbor	42	12	19	11	0	0	13	0	6	0	5	1	1	5
Island	48	14	26	8	0	0	23	1	2	Q	0	2	0	2
Jefferson	18	8	4	4	2	0	3	0	1	Ó	0	1	1	0
King •														
Kitsap	325	100	94	127	2	2	48	3	43	0	17	26	27	16
Kittitas	13	6	5	0	0	2	4	i	0	0	0	0	0	0
Klickitat	6	3	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis	33	12	10	11	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Lincoln	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	· 22	9	9	1	3	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Okanogan	20	10	6	3	1	0	4	0	2	0	1	1	1	1
Pacific/Waikaikum	12	5	5	2	0	0	3	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
Pend Oreille	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce	1093	293	420	311	57	12	227	11	182	0	173	9	40	142
San Juan	6	4	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	• 0	0	0	0
Skagit	49	9	20	15	5	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skamania	3	0	• 3	0	0	0	3	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	317	55	177	69	16	0	83	8	86	0	86	0	39	47
Spokane	496	226	156	70	36	8	93	4	59	0	43	16	14	45
Stevens	23	5	7	11	0	0		0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0
Thurston	108	59	31	15	3	0		0	10	0	4	6	3	7
Walla Walla	39	8	21	9	1	0		2	1	0	0	1	1	0
Whatcom	111	43	32	34	2	0		2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitman	9	3	2		4	0	-	0	1	0	0	I	0	1
Yakima	141	60	39	37	5	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3602	1204	1328	884	154	32	865	39	424	0	350	74	140	284

• King County data are not comparable.

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

Differences in data entry practices among the juvenile courts may contribute to variations in the data.

#### TABLE 62 (Con't)

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#### Adjud Adjud Adjud Local Local Local Not Charges Plead No JRA Std JRA MI Found Total Found JRA MI Std MI MI Sent Guilty Guilty Decision JRA Range County Dismissed Not Guilty Guilty Üp Down Local Up Range Down SSODA Yet Adams Asotin/Garfield Benton/Franklin ß Chelan Clallam Clark Columbia n Cowlitz Douglas Ferry Grant Grays Harbor T Island Jefferson King \* Kitsap 0. Kittitas Klickitat Lewis Lincoln A Mason A Okanogan Q Pacific/Waikaikum Pend Oreille Pierce San Juan Skagit Û Skamania Snohomish I Spokane Stevens Thurston Walla Walla Whatcom Whitman Yakima Total

#### JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1994 ETHNIC GROUP: BLACK

\* King County data are not comparable.

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

#### JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1994 ETHNIC GROUP: NATIVE AMERICAN

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecution	Charges Filed	Refer to Diversion	No Action	No Intake Decision	Remand to Adult Court	Div Comp	Div in Process	Total Div Not Comp	Div Vacated	Div Reject by Div Unit	Div Refused by Juv	Div Not Compi Filed	Div Not Compl No Action
Adams	12	4	1	3	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Asotin/Garfield	12	3	7	l	1	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Benton/Franklin	69	30	23	14	2	0	14	0	9	0	8	I	7	1
Chelan	27	8	10	7	2	0	8	1	1	0	0	1	0	3
Clallam	78	31	22	25	0	0	13	1	8	0	8	0	5	0
Clark	113	46	33	29	5	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia	6	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	53	20	17	16	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	8	0	5	3	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry	23	9	8	6	0	0	6	1	1	0	l	0	0	1
Grant	31	9	13	7	2	0	11	1	I	0	0	1	0	1
Grays Harbor	37	10	17	10	0	0	13	0	4	0	4	0	2	2
Island	14	5	7	1	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	17	4	5	8	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
King *														
Kitsap	79	20	21	38	0	0	12	2	7	0	4	3	9	5
Kittitas	15	2	10	3	0	0	1	0	9	0	9	0	1	0
Klickitat	20	9	10	1	0	0	6	2	2	0	1	1	0	1
Lewis	24	10	6	7	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	8	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mason	20	8	5	7	0	0	3	1	L	0	0	1	14	15
Okanogan	162	62	66	32	2	0	37	0	29	2	14	13	1	2
Pacific/Waikaikum	8	2	4	1	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Pend Oreille	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	24
Pierce	238	78	80	68	8	4	49	1	30	0	29	1	0	0
San Juan	3	2	1	0	0	0	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skagit	40	7	18	15	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skamania	7	2	4	t	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	195	38	96	54	5	2	35	1	60	0	60	0	35	25
Spokane	295	76	100	71	46	2	59	4	37	0	32	5	2	35
Stevens	14	2	2	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thurston	67	26	39	2	0	0	18	0	21	0	12	9	6	15
Walla Walla	22	4	13	5	0	0	12	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Whatcom	133	70	29	34	0	0	26	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitman	9	0	3	2	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yakima	140	74	34	30	2	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2001	678	717	512	86	8	471	21	225	2	183	40	92	133

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• King County data are not comparable.

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

Differences in data entry practices among the juvenile courts may contribute to variations in the data.

#### TABLE 63 (Con't)

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#### JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1994 ETHNIC GROUP: NATIVE AMERICAN

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County	Adjud Charges Dismissed	Adjud Found Not Guilty	Total Guilty	Adjuđ Found Guilty	Plead Guilty	No Decision	JRA	JRA Std Range	JRA MI Up	JRA MI Down	Local	Local Std Range	Local MI Up	Local MI Down	SSODA	Not Sent Yet
Adams	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4		•	0		
Asotin/Garfield	0	0	3	0	3	ů 0	I I	1	0	0	2	4	0 0	0	0	0
Benton/Franklin	10	0	27	1	26	0	3	, 0	3	ő	24	24	0	0	0 0	0
Chelan	2	0	6	0	6	0	ō	ů 0	0 0	Ő	6	24 6	0	0	0	0 0
Clallam	4	1	31	4	27	0	3	ı I	2	Ő	28	28	0	0	0	0
Clark	7	0	39	1	38	0	3	3	0	Ő	36	36	ő	0	0	0
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ő	ů 0	0	0	Ő	ŏ	0	0
Cowlitz	2	0	18	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	18	18	0 0	ŏ	0	0
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ů 0	ŏ	0	0
Ferry	2	0	6	0	6	i	I	i i	0	ů 0	5	5	ŏ	0	0	0
Grant	2	0	7	0	7	0	1	1	0	0	6	6	ů	0	0	0
Grays Harbor	L	0	11	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	, Î	11	ŏ	· 0	0	0 0
Island	2	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	ů 0	ő	0	0
Jefferson	2	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	i i		0	ŏ	ů	0 0
King •												-	-		Ũ	v
Kitsap	4	0	17	1	16	1	2	2	0	0	15	15	0	0	0	0
Kittitas	5	0	6	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	ů 0
Klickitat	3	0	7	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	Ĭ	ů
Lewis	0	0	10	0	10	0	2	2	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	õ
Lincoln	0	0	7	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	6	6	0	Ő	Õ	õ
Mason	2	0	7	0	7	0	1	2	0	0	5	5	0	0	1	ő
Okanogan	19	0	57	1	56	0	3	3	0	0	54	52	2	0	0	Õ
Pacific/Waikaikum	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce	14	1	68	4	64	1	13	8	5	0	54	54	0	0	0	1
San Juan	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Skagit	1	0	4	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
Skamania	I	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	1	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	18	1	51	4	47	3	3	2	1	0	47	46	1	0	1	0
Spokane	27	1	50	0	50	0	10	9	1	0	40	40	0	0	0	0
Stevens	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	I	1	0	0	0	0
Thurston	9	0	23	2	21	0	5	3	2	0	18	18	0	0	0	0
Walla Walla	2	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Whatcom	23	0	42	2	40	5	5	5	0	0	37	37	0	0	0	0
Whitman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yakima	37	0	36	1	35	1	4	2	1	0	32	32	0	0	0	0
Total	201	4	551 .	28	523	14	62	46	15	1	485	482	3	0	3	1

\* King County data are not comparable.

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

### JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1994 ETHNIC GROUP: HISPANIC

						Remand						Div	Div	Div	
COUNTY	Referred to	Charges	Refer to	No		to Adult	Div	Div in	Total Div	Dłv	Div Reject	Refused	Not Compl	Not Compl	
	Prosecution	Filed	Diversion	Action	Decision	Court	Comp	Process	Not Comp	Vacated	by Div Unit	by Juv	Filed	No Action	·
Adams	120	47	27	39	7	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Asotin/Garfield	19	6	9	4	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Benton/Franklin	771	308	268	170	21	4	191	3	74	1	55	18	41	33	
Chelan	214	68	46	84	14	2	43	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Clallam	46	10	19	17	0	0	12	2	5	0	5	0	3	2	
Clark	220	85	79	52	0	4	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Columbia	10	2	5	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cowlitz	117	48	24	40	2	3	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Douglas	79	21	25	29	4	0	18	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ferry	6	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Grant	135	67	49	10	8	1	35	2	12	5	4	3	3	9	
Grays Harbor	52	12	26	12	2	0	21	0	5	0	3	· 2	0	5	
Island	40	13	17	8	2	0	15	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	
Jefferson	27	8	14	5	0	0	11	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	
King *															
Kitsap	151	24	55	67	4	1	40	0	15	0	4	11	2	13	
Kittitas	33	8	16	9	0	0	9	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	
Klickitat	. 18	7	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lewis	51	18	17	16	0	0	13	0	4	0	2	2	3	1	
Lincoln	5	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mason	30	10	13	4	3	0	10	0	3	0	2	1	1	2	
Okanogan	78	26	36	15	1	0		1	14	4	8	2	9	5	
Pacific/Waikaikum	19	7	9	3	0	0	7	0	2	0	1	I	0	2	
Pend Oreille	5	1	4		0	0		1	1	0	0	1	0	1	
Pierce	533	150	231	136	12	4	149	10	72	0	62	10	13	59	
San Juan	5	1	4		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Skagit	222	54	87	65	16	0	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Skamania	6	5	1	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Snohomish	318	66	148	90	14	0	82	0	66	. 0	66	0	40	26	
Spokane	373	97	133	97	45	1	91	11	31	0	20	11	1	30	
Stevens	22	3	7	12	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Thurston	136	53	70	8	5	0	34	0	36	0	21	15	6	30	
Walla Walla	104	32	49	22	1	0	46	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	
Whatcom	168	67	52	49	0	0	51	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Whitman	13	2	5	3	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Yakima	1251	630	322	271	25	3	319	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	5397	1962	1881	1342	189	23	1482	48	351	10	262	79	130	221	

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• King County data are not comparable.

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

Differences in data entry practices among the juvenile courts may contribute to variations in the data.

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#### TABLE 64 (Con't.)

#### JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1994 ETHNIC GROUP: HISPANIC

County	Adjud Charges Dismissed	Adjud Found Not Guilty	Total Guilty	Adjud Found Gullty	Plead Guilty	No Decision	JRA	JRA Std	JRA MI	JRA MI	11	Local Std	Local MI	Local MI	55.0 <b>D</b> 4	Not Sent
County	Dismisseu	Not Guilty	Guiny	Guiny	Guiny	Decision	JKA	Range	Up	Down	Local	Range	Up	Down	SSODA	Yet
Adams	7	0	38	0	38	2	7	4	1	2	31	31	0	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	1	0
Benton/Franklin	63	8	277	17	260	1	23	18	5	0	253	251	2	0	1	0
Chelan	22	3	43	7	36	0	0	0	0	0	43	43	0	0	0	0
Clallam	1	0	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	0
Clark	12	0	73	3	70	0	11	10	1	0	58	58	0	0	4	0
Columbia	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	13	0	35	1	34	0	2	2	0	0	32	32	0	0	1	0
Douglas	1	0	20	1	19	0	2	2	0	0	18	18	0	0	0	0
Ferry	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	I	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Grant	18	0	51	2	49	1	7	6	0	1	43	43	0	0	1	0
Grays Harbor	0	0	12	1	11	0	2	2	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0
Island	1	L	11	0		0	1	1	0	0	9	9	0	0	1	0
Jefferson	3	1	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
King •																
Kitsap	2	0	23	1	22	1	5	5	0	0	18	18	0	0	0	0
Kittitas	5	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0
Klickitat	3	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
Lewis	7	0	14	1	13	0	2	2	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Mason	6	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0
Okanogan	10	0	25	0	25	0	4	4	0	0	21	21	0	0	0	0
Pacific/Waikaikum	1	0	5	0	5	1	2	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce	35	0	126	12	114	2	23	17	6	0	100	99	1	0	2	1
San Juan	0	0	1	0	_1	0	0	0	0	0	I.	I	0	0	0	0
Skagit	14	0	37	0	37	3	2	2	0	0	35	35	0	0	0	0
Skamania	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	ł	0
Snohomish	22	0	78	7	71	6	9	6	2	I	66	65	0	1	2	I
Spokane	25	0	73	3	70	0	10	10	0	0	62	62	0	0	1	0
Stevens	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Thurston	19	0	40	4	36	0	5	5	0	0	34	34	0	0	1	0
Walla Walla	7	0	21	3	18	5	2	2	0	0	18	18	0	0	1	0
Whatcom	12	2	45	1	44	8	2	2	0	0	42	42	0	0	I	0
Whitman	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Ō
Yakima	314	0	308	5	303	8	47	30	0	17	259	251	0	8	i	1
Total	624	15	1413	70	1343	40	169	133	15	21	1222	1210	3	9	19	3

• King County data are not comparable.

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

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#### JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1994 ETHNIC GROUP: ASIAN

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecution	Charges Filed	Refer to Diversion	No Action	No Intake Decision	Remand to Adult Court	Div Comp	Div in Process	Total Div Not Comp	Div Vacated	Div Reject by Div Unit	Div Refused by Juv	Div Not Compi Filed	Div Not Compi No Action
Adams	5	I	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	6	3	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	• 0	0	0	0	0
Benton/Franklin	68	34	21	12	1	0	20	L	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chelan	26	8	4	12	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clallam	11	2	5	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clark	139	47	47	39	1	5	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	41	20	11	8	1	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	8	4	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	14	6	6	2	0	0	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
Grays Harbor	14	1	9	4	0	0	7	0	2	0	1	1	0	2
Island	61	29	22	9	1	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	7	0	4	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
King *														
Kitsap	121	25	53	42	1	0	41	1	11	0	2	9	i	10
Kittitas	4	L	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Klickitat	3	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis	16	7	4	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	3	ł	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	7	4	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Okanogan	11	2	6	3	0	0	5	0	1	.0	0	1	0	1
Pacific/Waikaikum	7	2	2	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille	3	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Pierce	314	83	134	84	12	1	85	6	43	0	40	3	9	34
San Juan	3	2	ì	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skagit	33	2	17	12	2	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skamania	3	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	168	29	93	43	3	0	49	1	43	0	43	0	20	23
Spokane	102	- 20	54	16	12	0	41	2	11	0	8	3	1	10
Stevens	7	2	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thurston	95	46	41	6	2	0	16	0	25	0	13	12	6	19
Walla Walla	10	1	6	3	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whatcom	57	27	19	10	1	0	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitman	L	0	0	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yakima	49	24	15	9	1	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1421	436	597	338	43	7	442	17	138	I	108	29	38	100

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• King County data are not comparable.

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

Differences in data entry practices among the juvenile courts may contribute to variations in the data.

#### TABLE 65 (Con'L)

#### JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1994 ETHNIC GROUP: ASIAN

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County	Adjud Charges Dismissed	Adjud Found Not Guilty	Totai Guilty	Adjud Found Gullty	Plead Gullty	No Decision	JRA	JRA Std Range	JRA MI Up	JRA MI Down	Local	Local Std Range	Local MI Up	Local MI Down	SSODA	Not Sent Yet
Adams	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
Asotin/Garfield	ů 0	0	3	0	3	ŏ	õ	Ő	0	0	3	3	0	0	0 0	0
Benton/Franklin	4	ů	30	ů 0	30	ů 0	i	1	0 0	0	29	29	0	0	0	0 0
Chelan	٦	ů 0	5	ů 0	5	ů	0	0	0	0	5	2 <del>9</del> 5	0	0	0	0
Clallam	0	ő	2	ĩ	1	ů 0	1	ů I	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0
Clark	7	ő	40	1	39	ů 0	4	1	1	0	36	36	0	0	0	0
Columbia	0	ů 0	0	0	0	ů	0	Ő	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	5	ů 0	15	3	12	0	Ő	0	ů 0	0	14	14	0	0	1	0
Douglas	-	0	3	0	3	0	Ő	Ő	ů	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Ferry	0	0 0	1	0	Ĩ	0	Ő	0	ů	0	í	1	0	0	0	0
Grant	1	0	4	0	4	1	ŏ	0	ů	Ő	4	4	ŏ	Ő	0	0
Grays Harbor	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	Ő	ů	0	1	1	Ő	0	0	0
Island	4	0	25	0	25	0	3	3	Ő	Ő	22	22	ŏ	0	0	0
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	0	0	ō	0	ů 0	ů 0	0	0	ŏ	0	0	0
King •									•	•	·	Ŭ	Ū	v	v	Ŭ
Kitsap	4	0	20	I.	19	2	1	1	0	0	18	18	0	0	1	0
Kittitas	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	0 0	0	ő
Klickitat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ō	0	0	ů 0	õ	ů 0	õ	0	0	Ő
Lewis	1	0	6	1	5	0	1	1	Ő	0	5	5	Ő	ů 0	0	ŏ
Lincoln	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	Õ	ů	j j	1	Ő	0	0	0
Mason	1	0	3	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	õ	ů 0	0	õ
Okanogan	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	Ő	Ő	ő	Ő
Pacific/Waikaikum	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	i	0	0	0	0	õ	ů 0	ő	Ő
Pend Oreille	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0 0	0 0	ő
Pierce	16	0	76	1	75	0	13	11	2	0	61	61	0	0	2	ō
San Juan	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	õ
Skagit	1	0	L	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Skamania	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	12	0	33	3	30	4	5	5	0	0	28	28	0	0	0	0
Spokane	9	I	11	1	10	0	2	2	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0
Stevens	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Thurston	17	0	35	.0	35	0	3	3	0	0	32	32	0	0	0	0
Walla Walla	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	I	1	0	0	0	0
Whatcom	6	0	18	0	18	3	2	2	0	0	16	16	0	0	0	0
Whitman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	ŏ
Yakima	15	0	8	0	8	1	1	0	0	1	7	7	0	0	0	0
Total	112	1	350	12	338	. 11	39	35	3	1	307	307	0	0	4	0

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\* King County data are not comparable.

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

#### JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1994, 1993, 1992, 1991, 1990, 1989 AND 1988

	Referred to Prosecutor	Referred to Diversion	Charges Filed	No Action		Diversion Completed No Charge	Diverison Not Compl /Refused	Diversion Charge Filed	Diversion Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Found Not Guilty	Adjud. Guilty	Guilty Standard Rang <del>e</del>	Guilty MI Local	Guilty JRA Range	ЛА
1994 TOTAL REFERRALS	57106	23164	17095	14508	211	16666	5868	1981	3887	4506	138	13974	12084	67	1317	273
1993 TOTAL REFERRALS	51518	21669	14892	13178	154	16322	4798	1620	3178	3619	116	12429	10922	56	996	203
1992 TOTAL REFERRALS	48118	21551	14190	11336	146	15669	5202	2032	3170	3542	110	12010	10597	69	985	174
1991 TOTAL REFERRALS	43135	20526	13526	8904	109	15209	4837	2245	2271	4402	74	10762	<del>96</del> 29	55	946	132
1990 TOTAL REFERRALS	39407	18949	12235	8121	. 127	140 <del>6</del> 4	4387	1966	2233	3981	82	9654	8625	33	874	122
1989 TOTAL REFERRALS	37604	18226	11283	7938	137	14027	3753	1703	1844	3276	89	9329	8389	19	810	111
1988 TOTAL REFERRALS	36857	18222	10615	7838	130	14282	3782	1658	1908	2995	120	8980	7974	44	865	97
PERCENTAGE Change 1993 to 1994	11%	7%	15%	10%	37%	2%	22%	22%	22%	25%	19%	12%	11%	20%	32%	34%

• King County data are not comparable.

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\* Changes in the method of tabulation may account for differences in juvenile court case processing data from previous years.

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

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## JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY ETHNICITY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES JANUARY I THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1994

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JUVENILES	1994	White % Total	E 1994	Black % Total	Native A 1994	m <del>er</del> ican % Total	ا 1994	Hispanic % Total	Asian Amer 1994	rican % Total	Total 1994
REFERRED TO PROSECUTOR	38,416	83%	3,982	9%	2001	4%	539	1%	1421	3%	46,559
Charges Filed	11,151	81%	1,375	10%	678	5%	1,962	14%	436	3%	13,689
No Action	9,845	82%	1,052	9%	512	4%	1.342	11%	338	3%	11,947
Remand to Adult Ct	133	97%	20	15%	8	6%	23	17%	7	5%	137
Referred to Diversion	15.836	82%	1,373	7%	717	4%	1.881	10%	597	3%	19,288
DIVERSION											
Completed	11,352	79%	910	6%	471	3%	1,482	10%	442	3%	14,451
Not Compl/Refused	4,831	111%	498	11%	225	5%	430	10%	164	4%	4,360
Charge Filed	1,367	93%	156	11%	92	6%	130	9%	38	3%	1,472
Charge Dismissed	2,681	93%	272	9%	133	5%	221	8%	100	3%	2,888
CHARGES FILED											
Charge Dismissed	2,790	84%	355	11%	201	6%	624	19%	112	3%	3.321
Not Guilty	99	89%	13	12%	4	4%	15	14%	I	1%	111
Guilty	9,339	82%	1,131	10%	551	5%	1.413	12%	350	3%	11,433
DISPOSITION											
Standard Range	8,058	80%	970	10%	482	5%	1,210	12%	307	3%	10.015
Manifest Injustice	41	84%	4	8%	3	6%	12	24%	0	0%	49
JRA Standard Range	896	95%	16	2%	46	5%	133	14%	35	4%	947
JRA M.I.	171	89%	27	14%	16	8%	36	19%	4	2%	193

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These data do not include Other Category and Unknown Category.
 King County data are not included.
 Changes in the method of tabulation may account for differences in juvenile court case processing data from previous years.

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

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## JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY ETHNICITY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1994 - 1988

JUVENILES	1994	1993	1992	1991	WHI 1990	TE 1989	1988	% CHG 1993-94	1994	1993	1992	1 1991	BLACK 1990	1989	1988	% CHG 1993-94
REFERRED TO PROSECUTOR	38461	35273	32120	27783	25561	25932	26418	9%	3982	3602	3189	2565	2472	2094	1818	11%
Charges Filed	11151	9912	9248	8629	7936	7730	7568	13%	1375	1204	1157	915	966	827	702	14%
No Action	9845	9055	7395	5515	4919	5148	5391	9%	1052	884	777	598	522	466	408	19%
Remand to Adult Ct	133	85	73	73	92	97	93	56%	20	32	37	10	15	16	18	-38%
Referred to Diversion	15836	15133	14808	13565	12631	12964	13348	5%	1373	1328	1196	1075	1030	807	689	3%
DIVERSION																
Completed	11352	11432	11138	10097	9591	10062	10561	-1%	910	865	620	592	597	469	387	5%
Not Compl/Refused	4048	3331	3282	3195	2808	2643	2643	22%	428	424	546	463	419	327	291	۱%
Charge Filed	1367	1121	1379	1569	. 1317	1234	1252	22%	156	140	175	197	185	136	107	11%
Charge Dismissed	3235	2210	1309	1491	1389	1252	1282	46%	354	284	371	257	231	188	181	25%
CHARGES FILED																
Charge Dismissed	2790	2335	2132	2658	2391	2124	2057	19%	355	300	333	363	389	290	207	18%
Not Guilty	99	80	67	47	50	59	79	24%	13	7	9	9	12	11	9	86%
Guilty	9339	8398	8128	7197	6540	6595	6562	11%	1131	1010	931	706	725	649	586	12%
DISPOSITION																
Standard Range	8058	7376	7191	6455	5841	5933	5819	9%	970	870	800	610	598	544	477	11%
Manifest Injustice	41	37	49	38	20	13	34	11%	4	4	6	2	4	3	2	0%
JRA Standard Range	896	686	646	616	596	810	648	31%	116	88	91	. 77	104	87	83	32%
JRA M.I.	171	126	100	88	83	111	61	36%	27	24	23	17	19	15	24	13%

These data do not include Other Category and Unknown Category.
 King County data are not included.
 Changes in the method of tabulation may account for differences in juvenile court case processing data from previous years.

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

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#### TABLE 68 (cont.)

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## JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY ETHNICITY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES JANUARY I THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1994-1988

JUVENILES	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	NATIVE / 1989	1988	CAN % CHG 1993-94	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	H 1989	IISPAN 1988	IC % CHG 1993-94
REFERRED TO PROSECUTOR	2001	1643	1391	1089	1043	<del>9</del> 97	979	22%	5397	4727	3923	2969	2435	1976	1643	14%
Charges Filed	678	568	490	415	387	377	349	19%	1962	1663	1504	1272	983	758	639	18%
No Action	512	433	371	234	223	193	191	18%	1342	1259	1053	602	587	450	323	7%
Remand to Adult Ct	8	4	4	4	ı	2	5	100%	23	10	14	10	10	9	6	130%
Referred to Diversion	717	575	505	443	436	431	427	25%	1881	1649	1263	1059	876	773	696	14%
DIVERSION																
Completed	471	406	325	274	283	278	279	16%	1482	1288	937	835	626	596	551	15%
Not Compl/Refused	225	155	164	158	141	140	134	45%	351	324	293	193	238	171	139	8%
Charge Filed	92	54	68	74	63	67	57	70%	130	117	121	89	104	90	56	11%
Charge Dismissed	183	101	96	75	70	64	71	81%	262	207	172	91	116	75	82	27%
CHARGES FILED																
Charge Dismissed	201	164	118	142	118	126	109	23%	624	444	459	502	410	302	222	41%
Not Guilty	4	5	5	2	1	1	2	-20%	15	14	10	10	13	9	10	7%
Guilty	551	444	409	329	312	304	292	24%	1413	1296	1101	812	616	527	455	9%
DISPOSITION																
Standard Range	482	382	371	293	276	273	256	26%	1210	1128	948	685	532	467	408	7%
Manifest Injustice	3	2	0	2	1	1	3	50%	12	4	2	5	2	0	2	200%
JRA Standard Range	46	45	29	31	30	25	33	2%	133	112	112	112	74	55	43	19%
JRA M.I.	16	4	3	3	5	5	2	300%	36	34	33	10	8	5	2	6%

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These data do not include Other Category and Unknown Category.
 King County data are not included.
 Changes in the method of tabulation may account for differences in juvenile court case processing data from previous years. These data were obtained from the Office of Administrator of the Courts.

#### TABLE 68 (cont.)

#### JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY ETHNICITY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1994-88

JUVENILES	1994	1993	1992	ASIAN 1991	AMERICA 1990	N 1989	1988	% CHG	
REFERRED TO PROSECUTOR	1421	1314	1085	825	671	601	484	1 <b>993-94</b> 8%	
Charges Filed	436	342	325	237	182	166	93	27%	
No Action	338	316	238	202	123	101	138	7%	
Remand to Adult Ct	43	6	10	l	3	0	2	617%	
Referred to Diversion	597	603	509	394	373	307	291	-1%	
DIVERSION									
Completed	<b>442</b>	460	356	294	269	226	234	-4%	
Not Compl/Refused	138	126	140	94	102	76	55	10%	
Charge Filed	38	40	40	39	40	35	25	-5%	
Charge Dismissed	108	86	100	53	61	40	29	26%	
CHARGES FILED									
Charge Dismissed	112	78	73	78	75	42	39	44%	
Not Guilty	1	5	2	1	0	0	2	-80%	
Guilty	350	285	268	182	144	157	73	23%	
DISPOSITION									
Standard Range	307	256	225	164	132	148	71	20%	
Manifest Injustice	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	-100%	
DJR Standard Range	35	16	28	14	12	6	2	119%	
DJR M.I.	4	2	11	3	0	3	0	100%	

• These data do not include Other Category and Unknown Category.

\*\* King County data are not included.

\*\*\* Changes in the method of tabulation may account for differences in juvenile court case processing data from previous years. These data were obtained from the Office of Administrator of the Courts.

Juveniles Referred to Juvenile Court From King County

Data on juveniles referred to King County Juvenile Court were provided by the King County Office of the Prosecuting Attorney. Data on gender and race/ethnicity are not available, but enhancements to the DYS/ Prosecutor computer system should allow this data to be provided in the future.

In 1994, 15,602 juveniles were referred to the prosecutor in King County. Of this number 6,380 or 40 percent were referred to diversion; charges were filed on 8,016 or 51 percent; and there was no action on 1,206 or seven percent. During this time 39 juveniles were remanded to adult court.

Between 1992 and 1994 cases referred to the prosecutor decreased by three percent; cases referred to diversion decreased by nine percent; and cases remanded to adult court increased by 117 percent (from 21 to 38 cases).

Of the juveniles referred to diversion in 1994, 53 percent completed diversion, and 42 percent did not complete, refused or were refused diversion. Eighty-four percent of those diversion cases where the juvenile did not complete the diversion agreement, refused or were refused diversion resulted in charges being filed. These figures represent an increase from the 1992 figures.

Of the juveniles adjudicated, 52 percent resulted in a guilty finding (found guilty or plead guilty); less than one percent were found not guilty and 48 percent of the charges were dismissed, up from 32 percent in 1992.

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## CASES REFERRED TO KING COUNTY JUVENILE COURT - 1994

	1994	1993	1992	% CHG 1992-1994
Referred to Prosecutor	15,602	14,666	16,068	-3%
Referred to Diversion	6,380	6,738	7,042	-9%
Charges Filed	8,016	7,388	8,012	0%
No Action	1,206	540	1,155	4%
Remand to Adult Court	39	21	18	117%
DIVERSION				
Diversion Completed / No Charge	3,380	4,291	4,215	-20%
Diversion Not Completed / Refused***	2,711	2,447	2,458	10%
Diversion Charges Filed	2,264	2,071	1,973	15%
Diversion Charged Dismissed After Filing	(Included in total	(Included in total		
	dismissal count)	dismissal count)		
Diversion Charged / Not Filed After Rejection	447	376	485	-8%
ADJUDICATION				
Adjudicated Charge Dismissed*	3,342	3,484	3,173	5%
Adjudicated Found Not Guilty	205	177	180	14%
Adjudicated Guilty (found guilty & plead guilty	3,603	3,367	3,527	2%
DISPOSITION**				
Guilty Standard Range	5,383	4,748	5,040	7%
Guilty JRA Standard Range	410	477	352	16%
Guilty JRA MI	94	43	84	12%
Guilty MI	44	64	19	132%

\* includes completed diversion dismissals.

\*\* includes cases from previous year.

**\*\*\*10** month total-due to computer change

These data were obtained from the King County Office of the Prosecuting Attorney.



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 Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration.

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. A juvenile may be held in detention more than once within a year depending on the number of times the juvenile offends. Changes in the method of tabulation may account for differences in population data from previous years.

The number of juveniles held in detention facilities in 1994 increased by seven percent from the number of juveniles held in 1993. This rate of increase is more than double the rate of the population age 10-17 increase for the same time period.

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 23,434 juveniles held in detention on separate offenses during 1994. This figure represents a rate of 37.5 per thousand juveniles age 10-17 and an increase from the 1993 rate of 35.6 and the 1992 rate of 32.9.

Facilities above the statewide average rate include: Benton/Franklin, Chelan, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Kitsap, Lewis, Okanogan, Pierce, and Thurston.

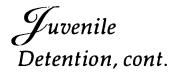
Facilities below the statewide average rate include: Grant, King, Skagit, Snohomish, Spokane, Whatcom, and Yakima.

Facilities that experienced a increase of over ten percent in the number of juveniles held in detention include: Clallam, Clark, Lewis, Okanogan, Pierce, Thurston, and Whatcom.

Facilities that experienced a decrease of ten percent or more include: Spokane and Yakima.

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Data Analysis



RACE AND ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION

Youth of color, age 10-17, who comprise approximately 20 percent of the general population, represented approximately 35 percent of the juveniles held in detention in 1994, an increase of nine percent from 1989.

Facilities with a non-white juvenile population above the statewide average rate include: Benton/Franklin (44.8); King (55.6); Okanogan (40.6); Pierce (43.4); and Yakima (63.9).

The race and ethnic distribution of detention population during 1994 shows that 61 percent were White, 17 percent were Black, four percent were Native American, five percent were Asian and Pacific Islander, and nine percent were Hispanic. Race or ethnicity was not reported for five percent of the detention population. These figures represent relatively no change since 1990.

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Gender

Females held in detention facilities during 1994 represented 18 percent of the detention population. This figure represents relatively no change since 1989.

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### JUVENILES HELD IN DETENTION FACILITIES JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1994

FACILITY (ALSO HOLDS FOR)	TOTAL HELD	POPULATION * AGE 10-17	RATE PER 1,000
BENTON/FRANKLIN (Walla Walla, Klickatat, Adams)	1,155	30,207	38.2
CHELAN (Douglas)	658	9,870	66.7
(Loughes) CLALLAM (San Juan, Mason,	378	9,660	39.1
Lower Elwha Tribe)			
CLARK	1,532	36,231	42.3
(Skamania, Klickitat)	543	10 (51	(0.(
COWLITZ (Wahkiakum, Pacific, Columbia)	743	10,671	69.6
GRANT	345	13,916	24.8
(Kittitas, Adams, Douglas,			
Lincoln)		13.015	
GRAYS HARBOR ** (Mason, Pacific)	641	13,815	46.4
KING **	5,561	154,855	35.9
KITSAP **	1,277	27,320	46.7
(Mason, Jefferson)			
LEWIS	423	9,614	44.0
OKANOGAN	362	6,735	53.7
(Ferry, Stevens, Pend Oreille, Lincoln, Adams)			
PIERCE	3,329	75,328	44.2
SKAGIT	549	17,839	30.8
(San Juan, Swinomosh, Upper Skagit)			
SNOHOMISH	1,859	56,244	33.1
(Island) SPOKANE	1,359	52,453	25.9
(Asotin,Adams, Stevens,	1,009	52,400	2017
Lincoln, Ferry, Pend Oreille)			
THURSTON	1,549	26,644	58.1
(Mason)			<b>33</b> /
WHATCOM	838	24,916	33.6
(San Juan, Island, Kittitas, Lumi) YAKIMA	876	25,981	33.7
(Kittitas, Klickitat)	0.0	20,001	
	<b>AA A A</b>	(35 733	3 <b>7</b> 5
TOTAL	23,434	625,733	37.5

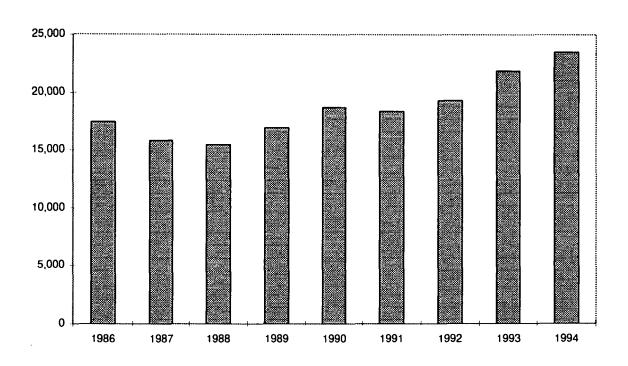
\*Some county populations have been overstated due to detention facility sharing.

\*\* Detention data was reported by the court. Other county detention data was provided by the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, extracting data from the JUVIS detention modular database.

All reported data include youth on community alternative commitment.

# JUVENILES HELD IN DETENTION FACILITIES JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1986 - 1994

Graph 18



#### JUVENILES HELD IN DETENTION FACILITIES JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1986-1994\*

FACILITY (ALSO HOLDS FOR)	HELD IN 1994	HELD IN 1993	HELD IN 1992	HELD IN 1991	HELD IN 1990	HELD IN 1989	HELD IN 1988	HELÐ IN 1987	HELD IN 1986	% CHANGE 1993-94
BENTON/FRANKLIN (Walla Walla, Klickatat, Adams)	1,155	1,116	1,020	942	818	826	818	932	842	3.5
CHELAN (Douglas),	658	626	635	472	402	398	436	490	330	5.1
CLALLAM (San Juan, Mason, Lower Elwha Tribe)	378	312	258	210	178	182	104	106	252	21.2
CLARK (Skamania, Klickitat)	1,532	1,365	1,277	1,152	1,096	1,043	694	1,092	1,040	12.2
COWLITZ (Wahkiakum, Pacific, Columbia	743 )	678	534	496	525	442	502	606	467	9.6
GRANT (Kittitas, Adams, Douglas Lincoln)	345	315	319	312	347	415	298	340	350	9.5
GRAYS HARBOR *** (Pacific, Mason)	641	597	581	419	562	465	480	522	448	7.4
KING *** KITSAP ***	5561 1277	5,269 1,230	3,352 817	3,129 688	3,059 731	3,159 726	2,688 734	2,638 926	3,278 976	5.5 3.8
(Mason, Jefferson)										
LEWIS OKANOGAN	423 362	384 327	309 373	335 387	336 263	321 247	362 262	424 238	520 206	10.2 10.7
(Ferry, Stevens, Pend Oreille, Lincoln, Adams)										
PIERCE SKAGIT	3,329 549	2,972 618	2,959 517	2,541 502	2,672 393	2,316 323	1,836 320	1,736 394	2,696 472	12.0
(San Juan, Swinomish, Upper Skagit)	347	010	517	502	393	343	320	394	4/2	-11.2
SNOHOM ISH (Island)	1,859	1,876	1,836	1,842	2,244	2,291	2,114	1,019	1,924	-0.9
SPOKANE (Asotin, Adams, Stevens, Lincoln, Ferry, Pend Oreille)	1,359	1,431	1,758	2,178	2,029	1,364	1,268	1,252	1,374	-5.0
THURSTON ** (Mason)	1,549	1,307	1,311	1,203	1,330	910	1,288	1,758	687	18.5
(Mason) WHATCOM (San Juan, Island, Kittitas, Lumi)	838	596	540	530	664	643	528	574	626	40.6
YAKIMA (Kittitas, Klickitat)	876	803	907	1,037	1,013	824	720	746	918	9.1
TOTAL	23,434	21,822	19,303	18,375	18,662	16,895	15,452	15,793	17,406	7.4

\* 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 for years 1991-1994 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. All reported data include CAP youth.

### MINORITY DETENTION POPULATION JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1989-1994

FACILITY (ALSO HOLDS FOR)	TOTAL HELD	TOTAL MINORITY HELD	PERCENT MINORITY			PERCI MINOI			PERCENT CHANGE
	1994	1994	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1993-94
BENTON/FRANKLIN	1,155	518	44.8	43.1	34.9	28.8	28.6	21.4	1.7
(Walla Walla, Klickaiat, Adams CHELAN (Douglas)	658	129	19.6	18.8	18.1	16.9	11.2	10.1	0.8
Okanogan) CLALLAM . (San Juan, Mason.	378	35	9.3	14.4	10.1	7.1	5.1	6.0	-5.1
Lower Elwha Tribe) CLARK	1,532	313	20.4	19.0	17.5	13.2	13.3	8.5	1.4
(Skamania, Klickitat) COWLITZ (Wahkiakum, Pacific,	743	78	10.5	10.8	9.4	8.5	5.0	5.4	-0.3
Columbia) GRANT (Kittitas, Adams, Douglas,	345	83	24.1	26.3	23.8	17.0	28.2	23.4	-2.2
Lincoln) GRAYS HARBOR	641	90	14.0	17.9	6.5	12.9	10.0	7.1	-3.9
(Pacific,Mason) KING KITSAP	5,561 1,277	3,091 266	55.6 20.8	59.2 27.0	62.9 16.6	61.2 17.4	65.2 7.7	64.9 9.6	-3.6 -6.2
(Mason, Jefferson) LEWIS	423 362			12.2 35.2	10.4 31.6	6.0 39.5		4.4 42.1	-2.3 5.4
OKANOGAN* (Ferry, Stevens, Pend Oreille, Lincoln, Adams)	302	147	40.0	55.2					
PIERCE SKAGIT	3,329 549		_	46.6 24.3	45.2 19.7	40.0 17.1	42.7 17.0		
(San Juan, Swinomosh, Upper Skagit) SNOHOMISH**	1,859	304	16.4	12.5	11.0	11.0			3.9
(Island) SPOKANE*** (Asotin, Adams, Stevens,	1,359	381	28.0	24.5	14.7	10.9	9.0	8.4	3.5
Lincoln, Ferry, Pend Oreille) THURSTON	1,549	300	) 19.4	21.2	16.2	14.0	5.8	13.7	-1.8
(Mason) WHATCOM (San Juan, Island, Kittitas,	838	3 220	26.3	24.3	24.6	9.6	24.7	13.8	2.0
Lumi) YAKIMA	870	5 560	) 63.9	64.3	61.0	57.8	61.5	5 45.8	3 -0.4
TOTAL	23,434	4 8,14	) 34.7				26.4		5 -1.2

\* 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 1991-1994 were provided by OAC.

### DETENTION POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1994

(Walla Walla, Klickatat, Adams),	36 34 22
(Walla Walla, Klickatat, Adams),	34
(Walla Walla, Klickatat, Adams),	34
	22
(Douglas),	22
Okanogan)	22
(San Juan, Mason,	
Lower Elwha Tribe)	
	22
(Skamania, Klickitat)	
COWLITZ 596 15 25 17 21 5 4 6	50
(Wahkiakum, Pacific,	
Columbia)	
GRANT 117 26 1 1 55 1 1 14	13
(Kittitas, Adams)	
GRAYS HARBOR * 551 25 31 12 22 0 0	0
(Mason, Pacific)	_
	0
KITSAP * 995 164 20 42 40 15 1	0
(Mason, Jefferson)	
	24
	31
(Ferry, Stevens, Pend Oreille,	
Lincoln, Adams)	29
	29 20
SRAGI	20
(San Juan, Swinomish,	
Upper Skagit) SNOHOMISH 1.380 145 55 51 53 19 4 15	52
	12
(Island) SPOKANE 978 212 71 15 83 0 0	0
	v
(Asotin, Adams, Stevens,	
Lincoln, Ferry, Pend Oreille) THURSTON 1,077 119 45 80 56 36 3 13	33
(Mason) WHATCOM 516 37 95 30 58 3 3 9	96
(San Juan, Island, Kittitas, Lumi)	-
YAKIMA 297 28 49 2 481 0 1 1	18
(Kittitas, Klickitat)	
TOTAL 14,183 3,992 957 1,204 2,033 210 35 82	20

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

#### ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION OF DETENTION POPULATION JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1989-1994\*

	OTHER	IDEN 51 190	UUII DECE	CARTTINKO	U/AL 1	1994
	UNKNOWN/		ASIAN &	NATIVE		
TOTAL	NOT REPORTED	HISPANIC	PAC.IS	AMERICAN	BLACK	WHITE
23,434	1,065	2,033	1,204	957	3,992	14,183
100%	5%	9%	5%	4%	17%	61%
	OTHER			B.1 & 7018 B 267		1993
TOTAL	UNKNOWN/ NOT REPORTED	HISPANIC	ASIAN & PAC.IS	NATIVE AMERICAN	BLACK	WHITE
21,822	1,069	1,946	1,032	937	3,726	13,112
100%	5%	9%	5%	4%	17%	60%
	OTHER					1992
	UNKNOWN/		ASIAN &	NATIVE		
TOTAL	NOT REPORTED	HISPANIC	PAC.IS	AMERICAN	BLACK	WHITE
19,303	1,438	1,614	647	700	3,114	11,790
100%	7%	8%	3%	4%	16%	61%
	OTHER					1991
	UNKNOWN/		ASIAN &	NATIVE		
TOTAL	NOT REPORTED	HISPANIC	PAC.IS	AMERICAN	BLACK	WHITE
18,375	2,091	1,295	454	686	2,799	11,050
100%	11%	7%	2%	4%	15%	60%
	OTHER/					1990
	UNKNOWN/		ASIAN &	NATIVE		
TOTAL	NOT REPORTED	HISPANIC	PAC.IS	AMERICAN	BLACK	WHITE
16,285	1,104	1,198	303	565	2,865	10,250
100%	8%	8%	2%	4%	17%	62%
	OTHER/					1989
	UNKNOWN/		ASIAN &	NATIVE		
TOTAL	NOT REPORTED	HISPANIC	PAC.IS	AMERICAN	BLACK	WHITE
14,604	816	862	333	599	2,669	9,325

\* 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.

### DETENTION POPULATION BY GENDER JANUARY I THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1989-1994

FACILITY (Also Holds For)	MALE 1994	FEMALE 1994	TOTAL 1994	% F 1994	% F 1993	% F 1992	% F 1991	% F 1990	% F 1989	% CHANGE FEMALE 1993-94	
DENTON/ED ANI/L IN	959	106	1 155	17.0	14.2	12.0	15.0	12.1	10.6	07	
BENTON/FRANKLIN		196	1,155	17.0	16.3	13.9	15.0	12.1	18.5	0.7	
(Walla Walla, Klickatat, Adar CHELAN	ns) 494	164	658	24.0	16.6	10.9	146	177	16.7	0 7	
(Douglas)	474	104	050	24.9	16.6	19.8	14.6	17.7	15.3	8.3	
	276	102	378	27.0	25.0	19.8	17.1	19.7	22.0	2.0	
(San Juan, Mason,	270	102	578	27.0	23.0	19.0	17.1	19.7	22.0	2.0	
Lower Elwha Tribe)											
CLARK	1198	334	1,532	21.8	23.2	23.8	22.0	19.3	15.1	-1.4	
(Skamania, Klickitat)	1170	774	1,552	21.0	23.2	23.0	22.0	19.5	13.1	- 1.4	
COWLITZ	601	142	743	19.1	18.1	19.7	16.9	14.7	23.1	1.0	
(Hahkiakum, Pacific,	001	172	745	12.1	10.1	12.7	10.7	14.7	23.1	1.0	
Columbia)											
GRANT	298	47	345	13.6	11.1	12.5	14.1	13.0	12.0	2.5	
(Adams, Kittitas, Douglas,		• •		1010			• … •	1010			
Lincoln)											
GRAYS HARBOR	493	148	641	23.1	16.6	17.6	12.9	19.6	15.7	6.5	
(Pacific, Mason)											
KING	4,566	995	5,561	17.9	18.7	14.4	15.1	17.5	14.4	-0.8	
KITSAP	1030	247	1,277	19.3	18.2	18.7	19.9	14.6	13.9	1.1	
(Mason, Jefferson)											
LEWIS	350	73	423	17.3	16.9	10.7	20.3	20.5	18.4	0.4	
OKANOGAN	309	53	362	14.6	18.3	19.3	16.3	15.6		-3.7	
(Ferry, Stevens, Pend Oreille,											
Lincoln, Adams)											
PIERCE	2,722	607	3,329	18.2	20.4	19.9	18.3	18.6	19.8	-2.2	
SKAGIT	468	81	549	14.8	14.6	13.9	12.7	13.5	18.9	0.2	
(Island, Swinomish, Upper Ska	ngit)										
SNOHOMISH	1,586	273	1,859	14.7	15.0	16.7	20.4	17.3	16.5	-0.3	
(Island)											
SPOKANE*	1,113	246	1,359	18.1	14.7	15.6	17.4	17.6	17.0	3.4	
(Asotin, Adams, Stevens,											
Ferry, Lincoln, Pend Oreille)											
THURSTON	1,200	349	1,549	22.5	20.5	22.4	22.9	12.6	18.1	2.0	
(Mason)											
WHATCOM	679	159	838	19.0	22.5	15.4	17.4	13.6	15.7	-3.5	
(San Juan, Island, Kittitas, Lu											
YAKIMA	739	137	876	15.6	12.8	15.8	19.0	17.4	21.0	2.8	
(Kittitas, Klickitat)											
TOTAL	19,081	4,353	23,434	18.6	18.0	17.6	17.8	16.9	16.9	0.6	

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

Data Analysis

Juvenile Population in the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA) Facilities The county juvenile courts commit the most serious offenders to JRA. With rare exception, youth committed to JRA have been adjudicated for at least one violent offense, or a large number of various offenses.

JRA operates six juvenile correction institutions. JRA also contracts with privately owned group homes and county detention facilities. Periodic risk assessments of juveniles in JRA custody determine the level of security required; i.e. institutions, group homes, etc. At the conclusion of their term of confinement, offenders are placed on parole supervision.

The JRA population in all residential programs from January 1988 to January 1989 was approximately 730. By June 1995, the population increased to about 1,411.

The average daily population of all JRA residential programs as well as institutions increased by 30 percent in the last four and a half years; after a relatively stable population in the two years preceding.

The increase in the average daily population of all JRA residential programs as well as institutions over the last three and a half years has grown at a rate of about double the 10-17 age population growth rate during the same period.

The average daily population of juveniles in JRA institutions for the first six months of 1995 was 971. This figure represents an increase of 15 percent from the 1994 figure of 816, and over a 40 percent increase over the 1989 figure.

The average daily population for community placement for the first six months of 1995 was 352. In 1994 the figure was 369, in 1993 the figure was 332, in 1992 the figure was 290 in 1991 the figure was 227 and in 1990 and 1989 they were 207 and 197 respectively.

The average daily active parole caseload for the first six months of 1995 was 786. For 1994 the figure was 669, in 1993 the figure was 578, in 1992 the figure was 571 and in 1991 the figure was 454.

The average daily active parole caseload for the first six months of 1995 was 768. For 1994 the figure was 669, in 1993 the figure was 578, in 1992 the figure was 571, and in 1991 the figure was 454.

In the last six years the profile of youth sent to JRA has seen several changes. Major population trends in the last years include:

30 percent increase in the number of violent offenders;

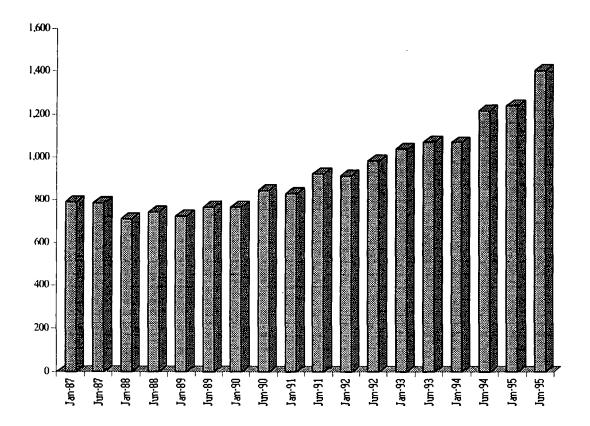
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PROFILE OF YOUTH SERVED IN JRA

# Data Analysis

PROFILES OF YOUTH       *       24 percent increase in the number of sex offenders;         SERVED IN JRA, CONT.       *       21 percent increase in the number of drug offenders - (There has 29 percent decrease over the last three years);         *       19 percent increase in the female population;         *       36 percent increase in the proportion of JRA population who are of color.         The average length of stay of JRA offenders have remained relative constant over the last six years	youth
RACE AND ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION A one day survey of JRA population showed that the number of N Hispanic White juveniles held in JRA facilities decreased by 15 per between 1988 and 1995, while the number of Black increased by or percent; Hispanic and Native American juveniles increased seven percent, four percent and four percent respectively.	rcent ne
The racial/ethnic distribution within JRA for June 30, 1995 shower 55 percent were Non-Hispanic White, 20 percent were Black, seve percent were Native American, 12 percent were Hispanic, and for percent were Asian.	n
The demographic characteristics of the JRA population for the firs months of 1995 showed that 46 percent were non-white; eight per were female; 37 percent were serious offenders; 19 percent were se offenders under the age of 15; and 16 percent were sex offenders.	cent
GENDER Females accounted for a smaller proportion (8 percent) of the total population for the first six months of 1995. This figure represents steady increase from the 1993 and 1994 figures.	I JRA a

JRA AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION ALL RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS Graph 19



These data were provided by the Office of Research and Data Analysis, DSHS, and prepared by JRA. Persons who are on temporary assignment of 14 days or less are included in the figures from February 1987 forward. JRA policy as of December 1, 1987 no longer counted youth on diagnostic status. These youth are not considered on residential status with JRA. In July 1991, a new 48 bed unit was opened at Green Hill School. Indian Ridge youth camp was opened in December 1994.

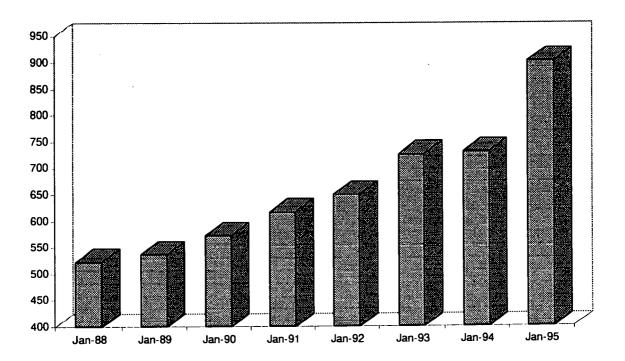
### JUVENILE REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION ALL RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

MONTH	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
January	791	711	725	767	831	915	1,040	1,071	1,245
February	803	736	735	775	849	920	1,049	1,069	1,270
March	796	771	751	813	882	947	1,053	1,116	1,300
April	806	775	756	830	902	949	1,050	1,170	1,337
May	792	755	743	842	918	970	1,067	1,204	1,373
June	786	743	768	845	925	984	1,074	1,222	1,411
July	776	744	765	839	915	1,006	1,088	1,218	·
August	760	736	772	857	918	1,024	1,087	1,200	
September	767	727	761	844	923	1,000	1,060	1,174	
October	762	729	757	835	930	1,000	1,063	1,205	
November	759	727	760	839	942	1,015	1,056	1,217	
December	749	717	762	836	937	1,042	1,063	1,241	
Average Per Month	779	739	755	827	906	981	1,063	1,176	1,323

These data were provided by the Office of Research and Data Analysis, DSHS, and prepared by JRA. Persons who are on temporary assignment of 14 days or less are included in the figures from February 1987 forward. JRA policy as of December 1, 1987 no longer counted youth on diagnostic status. These youth are not considered on residential status with JRA. In July 1991, a new 48 bed unit was opened at Green Hill School. Indian Ridge Youth Camp was open in December 1994.

# JRA INSTITUTIONAL AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION 1988 - 1995

Graph 20



These data were provided by the Office of Research and Data Analysis, DSHS, and prepared by JRA. Persons who are on temporary assignment of 14 days or less are included in the figures from February 1987 forward. JRA policy as of December 1, 1987 no longer counted youth on diagnostic status. These youth are not considered on residential status with JRA. In July 1991, a new 48 bed unit was opened at Green Hill School. Indian Ridge youth camp was opened in December 1994.

### JUVENILE REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION INSTITUTIONAL AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

MONTH	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
January	558	523	537	572	617	649	726	730	903
February	569	526	546	579	636	648	731	720	928
March	561	553	538	613	663	668	726	747	955
April	553	563	550	628	676	667	719	801	997
Мау	553	552	553	635	688	693	731	814	1,012
June	550	547	541	637	695	705	742	833	1,032
July	549	555	562	623	683	707	747	843	
August	534	542	567	641	686	722	747	844	
September	538	533	567	634	690	693	728	827	
October	530	544	570	632	702	689	725	858	
November	529	541	563	626	715	713	722	878	
December	534	533	566	620	693	732	721	895	
Average	547	543	555	620	679	691	730	816	971
Per Month									

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. Indian Ridge Youth Camp was opened in December 1994.

.

## JUVENILE REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION TOTAL COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

MONTH	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
January	233	188	188	195	214	267	314	341	342
February	234	210	189	196	213	272	318	349	342
March	235	218	198	200	219	279	327	369	345
April	253	212	202	201	225	282	331	369	340
May	239	203	203	207	225	277	336	390	361
June	· 236	196	201	208	230	279	332	389	379
July	201	189	203	216	232	299	341	375	
August	196	192	205	216	232	301	340	356	
September	198	190	194	210	233	306	332	347	
October	204	185	187	203	228	311	338	347	
November	205	186	197	213	227	302	334	339	
December	198	184	196	216	244	310	342	346	
Average Per Month	219	196	197	207	227	290	332	360	352

.

Data include state group homes, Community Residential Placements (CRP), Commitment Alternative Programs beds (CAP) and community diagnostic centers. In May 1993, CAP program changed to Community Commitment Program(CCP). JRA policy as of December 1, 1987 no longer counted youth on diagnostic status.

## JUVENILE REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION PAROLE AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

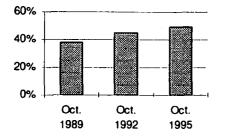
MONTH	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
January	483	423	387	390	425	553	600	646	726
February	467	414	369	392	413	563	600	646	733
March	477	391	377	369	421	561	540	614	773
April	465	402	371	366	413	539	532	621	777
May	466	422	362	355	425	548	557	625	795
June	471	429	348	371	454	572	571	640	805
July	428	433	359	410	460	582	578	668	
August	412	433	365	401	459	601	572	699	
September	417	432	374	417	468	596	587	740	
October	427	416	356	418	484	585	605	722	
November	420	379	350	413	500	575	585	701	
December	416	388	365	431	528	578	606	705	
AVERAGE PER MONTH	446	414	365	394	454	571	578	669	768

Data exclude JPS caseloads.

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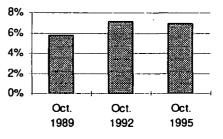
These data were provided by the Office of Research and Data Analysis and prepared by JRA.

# **CHANGES IN JRA POPULATION SERVED** Graph 21

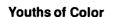


Violent Offenders

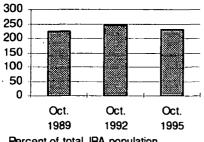




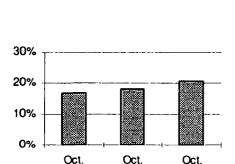
Percent of total JRA population.



Percent of total JRA population.



Percent of total JRA population.

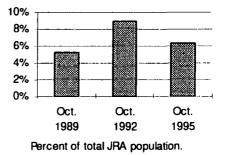


1992

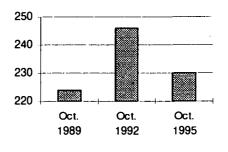
#### Sex Offenders

Percent of total JRA population.





Average Length of Stay



Average days per stay.

Data obtained from Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA) December, 1995.

1995

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#### JRA POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY/GENDER JUNE 30 1995

			· P	ERCENTAGE
ETHNIC GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	OF TOTAL
White	714	63	777	55
Black	260	20	280	20
Native American	84	12	96	7
Hispanic	166	8	174	12
Asian	51	3	54	4
Other	30	2	32	2
TOTAL	1,305	108	1,413	100

# JRA POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY/GENDER JUNE 30 1994

			PERCENTAGE		
ETHNIC GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	OF TOTAL	
White	628	52	680	48	
Black	197	17	214	15	
Native American	68	7	75	5	
Hispanic	175	10	185	13	
Asian	47	3	50	4	
Other	1	23	24	2	
TOTAL	1,116	112	1,228	87	

#### JRA POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY/GENDER JUNE 30 1993

00112301220					
		PERCENT			
MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	OF TOTAL		
604	41	645	58		
224	14	238	21		
49	5	54	5		
125	2	127	11		
41	4	45	4		
6	I	7	1		
1,049	67	1,116	100		
	MALE 604 224 49 125 41 6	MALE         FEMALE           604         41           224         14           49         5           125         2           41         4           6         1	MALE         FEMALE         TOTAL           604         41         645           224         14         238           49         5         54           125         2         127           41         4         45           6         1         7		

### TABLE 80 (CON'T)

#### JRA POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY/GENDER JUNE 30 1992

			PERCENTAGE		
ETHNIC GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	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	I	
TOTAL	928	71	999	100	

#### JRA POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY /GENDER ON JUNE 30 1991

			PERCENTAGE		
ETHNIC GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	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	

#### JRA POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY / GENDER ON JUNE 30 1990

	UN	JUNE JU 1990	PERCENTAGE		
ETHNIC GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	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	

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#### TABLE 80 (CON'T)

### JRA POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY /GENDER ON JUNE 30 1989

			PERCENTAGE		
ETHNIC GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	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	1	
TOTAL	716	44	760	100	

#### JRA POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY /GENDER ON JUNE 30 1988

	0	00110000			
			PERCENTAGE		
ETHNIC GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	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	

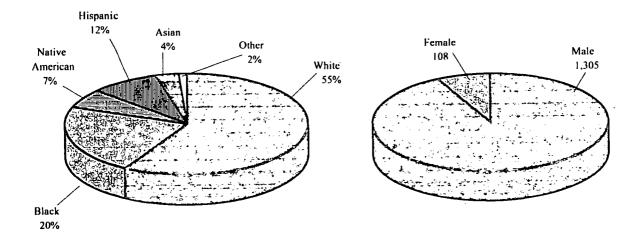
These data were furnished by the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration and include residential population. Previous data included youth on authorized leave, unauthorized leave, and temporary assignment beyond 14 days.

# JRA POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP

# JRA POPULATION BY GENDER

### **GRAPH 22**

#### **GRAPH 23**



# JUVENILE REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION CLIENT POPULATION

	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT SERIOUS	PERCENT RESTRICTED	PERCENT SEX
MONTH	NON-WHITE	FEMALE	OFFENDERS	OFFENDERS	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

			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
	PERCENT	PERCENT	SERIOUS	RESTRICTED	SEX
MONTH	NON-WHITE	FEMALE	OFFENDERS	OFFENDERS	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 81 (CON'T)

# JUVENILE REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION 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
Мау	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

	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT SERIOUS	PERCENT RESTRICTED	PERCENT SEX
MONTH	NON-WHITE	FEMALE	OFFENDERS	OFFENDERS	OFFENDERS
MONTH	NON-WHITE	FEMALE	OFFERDENS	OTTERDENS	011 01000
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	41.8	6.4	36.5	16.9	17.5
November	41.3	6.0	37.5	16.4	17.2
December	41.5	5.9	37.9	15.6	16.5

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# TABLE 81 (CONT')

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# JUVENILE REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION CLIENT POPULATION

1993			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
	PERCENT	PERCENT	SERIOUS	RESTRICTED	SEX
MONTH	NON-WHITE	FEMALE	OFFENDERS	OFFENDERS	OFFENDERS
January	42.2	6.3	38.2	16.0	18.2
February	40.8	6.2	37.5	15.6	18.1
March	41.1	5.7	37.6	15.5	18.7
April	43.0	5.8	37.6	16.6	17.9
May	41.7	6.2	· 37.9	16.4	17.9
June	42.4	6.1	38.2	16.4	17.8
July	43.4	6.5	37.8	16.1	18.3
August	43.0	6.5	38.2	15.9	18.6
September	42.5	6.4	38.7	16.2	19.0
October	42.4	6.6	38.4	16.9	18.8
November	42.4	6.4	38.5	17.6	19.5
December	42.8	6.8	38.9	18.4	19.6

1994

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MONTH	PERCENT NON-WHITE	PERCENT FEMALE	PERCENT SERIOUS OFFENDERS	PERCENT RESTRICTED OFFENDERS	PERCENT SEX OFFENDERS
January	43.3	6.8	39.5	17.8	19.8
February	44.4	6.7	38.0	18.6	20.0
March	43.7	6.5	37.0	18.5	20.0
April	43.8	7.3	38.1	18.2	19.3
May	43.8	7.7	39.0	17.3	18.6
June	45.1	7.3	39.8	17.0	17.9
July	44.9	6.8	41.5	17.4	18.0
August	43.4	6.6	41.3	18.0	18.0
September	44.2	7.1	41.3	17.6	18.8
October	43.7	7.3	38.8	18.7	18.2
November	43.7	7.3	37.7	18.4	16.7
December	45.0	7.6	36.7	18.7	16.1

# TABLE 81 (CONT')

# JUVENILE REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION CLIENT POPULATION

MONTH	PERCENT NON-WHITE	PERCENT FEMALE	PERCENT SERIOUS OFFENDERS	PERCENT RESTRICTED OFFENDERS	PERCENT SEX OFFENDERS
January	45.0	7.5	37.1	18.9	15.5
February	45.5	7.7	36.5	19.1	15.7
March	45.7	7.9	36.9	18.8	16.7
April	45.9	7.9	36.4	18.4	16.7
May	45.4	7.5	36.7	18.6	17.2
June	45.9	8.0	38.1	18.8	16.4

Data Analysis

# Gonsolidated Juvenile Services (CJS)

The CJS program, initiated in 1981, is a partnership between the state, county juvenile courts and the private sector, in which each shares in the cost of providing local comprehensive services to youthful offenders. These pre-commitment services include: diversion, probation supervision, individual and family counseling, drug/alcohol assessment and treatment, vocational training, and psychiatric and psychological services. There are CJS programs for at-risk youth in all 33 juvenile court jurisdictions representing the 39 counties.

In addition to these CJS early intervention and prevention services, the state also funds two alternatives to standard commitment to juvenile correctional facilities: the Special Sex Offender Disposition Alternative (SSODA) and Option B. SSODA for first time juvenile sex offenders allows the court to suspend the disposition of the offender and require the juvenile to receive treatment. Option B allows the courts, in lieu of commitment to a state institution, to impose a disposition of community supervision, community service, a fine and/or up to 30 days confinement in detention.

In 1993, to address categorical barriers and cost per day restrictions of the programs described above, a consolidated funding model was developed. Each county now receives funds to provide local programs for juvenile offenders within a single contract. Counties are now more able to move dollars between projects to meet individual community needs. With the initiation of this consolidated contract, a primary performance measure was established - county utilization of JRA residential bed space by youthful offenders. Counties are allocated a portion of state bed space based upon population, crime rates, poverty rates, and minority rates. Should counties exceed their allocated bed space, they may incur a fiscal penalty. It is anticipated that this increase in flexibility will enable local courts to develop more effective programs in which youthful offenders will be successfully monitored and treated in their local communities, while reducing the costs of institutionalizing youth.

The CJS funding allocation for the 1995-1997 biennium is approximately 24 million dollars.

Counties applying for CJS funds for the 1995-1997 biennium **must** include efforts to address disproportionality in their plans.

Any county applying for CJS funding that also operates a detention facility must have standards of operations in place that include intake and admissions, medical and health care, communication, correspondence, visiting and telephone use, security and control, sanitation and hygiene, juvenile rights, rules and discipline, property, juvenile records, Data Analysis

Gonsolidated Juvenile Services (CJS), cont.

1995-1997 CJS Priorities safety and emergency procedures, programming, release and transfer, training and staff development, and food service.

Each biennium JRA develops service priorities for use by the counties in the preparation of their CJS plans. The priorities for the 1995-1997 biennium are listed below, in preferential order, and represent the continuing evolution of CJS toward providing cost and program effective services designed to accomplish the intents set forth in the enabling legislation. They incorporate the JRA focus on interventions intended to reduce the risk of further offense behavior as well as the court's need to hold youths accountable for present offenses.

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- 1. The provision of services to reduce the number of committable offenders who are placed in JRA Residential Programs. These caseloads/programs offer community based services to Option B and SSODA youth.
- 2. The provision of services intended to address issues specific to Racial Disproportionality (SHB 1966).
- 3. 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.
- 4. The provision of specific intervention services (e.g., drug/alcohol, sex offender, skills training, education/employment, family/placement, individual/group counseling, victim awareness, pre-vocational/vocational, etc.) designed to positively impact the identified risk factors of those youths on the intensive supervision caseloads.
- 5. The provision of services to the juvenile offender population intended to reduce or eliminate barriers to effective family centered service delivery (Family Policy Initiative).
- 6. The provision of specific intervention services to other adjudicated offenders.
- 7. The provision of services intended to increase the likelihood of successful completion of court ordered conditions.
- 8. The provision of early intervention designed to reduce penetration into the Juvenile Justice System.
- 9. The provision of delinquency prevention services.

Each county's share of the CJS funding for the 1995-1997 biennium are shown in the following table.

### JUVENILE REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1995-1997 Proposed County Allotments

COUNTY	FY 96 SSODA	FY 97 SSODA	FY 96 OPTION B	FY 97 OPTION B
Adama	( 2 ( 2			
Adans	6,369	6,846	46,493	48,271
Chelan	32,737	35,186	28,340	29,423
Douglas Esonhiin (Steward (Den d. Oscilla	26,874	28,885	9,657	10,026
Franklin/Stevens/Pend Oreille Grant	40,668	43,710	19,270	20,006
Lincoln	57,520	61,824	45,406	47,143
Okanogan	9,086	9,765	4,906	5,094
Spokane	33,497	36,004 222,822	19,956	20,719
Whitman	207,313 17,568	18,883	205,405 7,218	213,261
Region 1 Total	431,632	463,925	386,651	7,495
•)•	451,052	403,923	300,031	401,438
Asotin/Garfield	17,290	18,584	46,238	48,007
Benton/Franklin	111,745	120,105	108,698	112,855
Kittitas	18,662	20,059	7,098	7,369
Walla Walla/Columbia	38,925	41,837	33,424	34,702
Yakima	104,203	112,030	135,689	140,878
Region 2 Total	290,825	312,615	331,147	343,811
Island	31,778	34,155	18,256	18,954
San Juan	8,936	9,590	7,779	8,077
Skagit	65,174	70,050	34,037	35,338
Snohomish	317,799	341,574	252,472	262,126
Whatcom	87,867	94,440	90,194	93,644
Region 3 Total	511,554	549,809	402,738	418,139
King	632,246	679,547	638,142	662,547
Region 4 Total	632,246	679,547	638,142	662,547
Kitsap	107,028	115,036	86,989	90,315
Pierce	387,720	416,727	224,952	233,554
Region 5 Total	494,748	531,763	311,941	323,869
Clallam	47,535	51,091	31,498	32,703
Clark	251,874	270,717	239,338	248,490
Cowlitz	83,783	90,051	63,761	66,200
Grays Harbor	37,222	40,006	41,935	43,538
Jefferson	12,025	12,925	9,402	9,762
Klickitat	12,586	13,528	21,112	21,920
Lewis	40,062	43,060	19,799	20,556
Mason	23,847	25,632	29,812	30,952
Pacific/Wahkiakum	8,290	8,894	7,960	8,265
Skamania	11,625	12,494	5,799	6,021
Thurston	94,711	101,796	107,411	111,518
Region 6 Total	623,560	670,194	577,827	599,925
STATEWIDE TOTAL	2,984,565	3,207,853	2,648,446	2,749,729

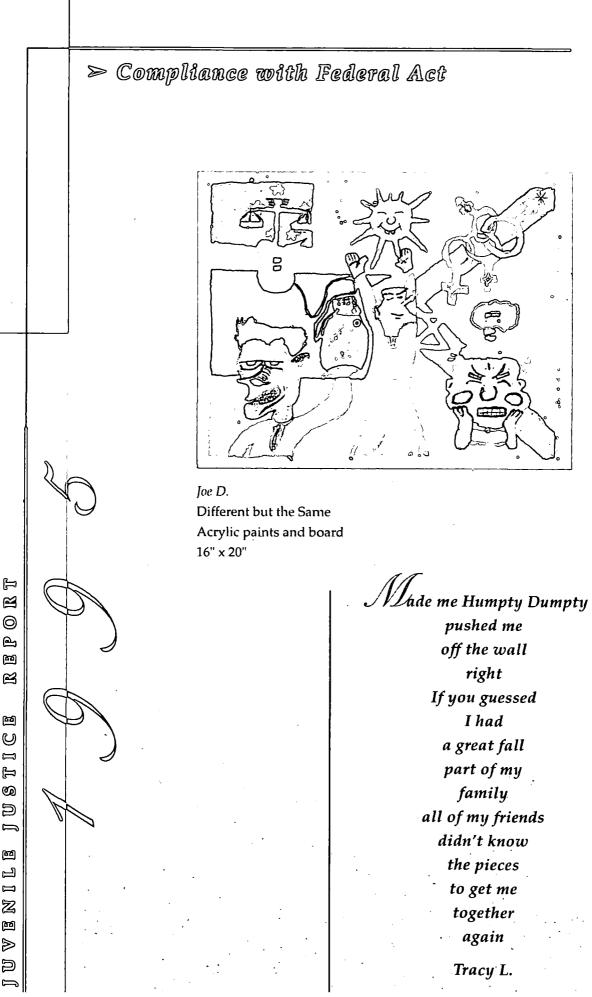
Option B and SSODA amounts are based 50% upon 12-month caseloads and 50% upon 10-17 youth population.

## TABLE 82 (CONT.)

# JUVENILE REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

## 1995-1997 Proposed At-Risk County Allotments based on JCA Funding Formula and the Legislative Conference Budget

COUNTY	FY 96 AT-RISK	FY 97 AT-RISK	TOTAL AT-RISK
Adans	28,571	29,245	57,816
Chelan	72,413	74,122	28,340
Douglas	31,114	31,849	62,963
Franklin/Stevens/Pend Oreille	65,616	67,164	132,780
Grant	90,773	92,915	183,688
Lincoln	22,238	22,762	45,000
Okanogan	57,158	58,507	1.15,665
Spokane	458,741	469,567	928,308
Whitman	28,109	28,773	56,882
Region 1 Total	854,733	874,904	1,611,442
Asotin/Gartield	23,521	24,076	47,597
Benton/Franklin	232,488	237,974	470,462
Kittitas	25,504	26,106	51,610
Walla Walla/Columbia	64,593	66,118	130,711
Yakima	348,586	356,813	705,399
Region 2 Total	694,692	711,087	1,405,779
Island	54,062	55,338	109,400
San Juan	22,238	22,762	45,000
Skagit	97,483	99,783	197,266
Snohomish	497,351	509,088	1,006,439
Whatcom	145,123	148,548	293,671
Region 3 Total	816,257	835,519	1,651,776
King	1,543,849	1,580,284	3,124,133
Region 4 Total	1,543,849	1,580,284	3,124,133
Kitsap	245,363	251,153	496,516
Pierce	775,803	794,111	1,569,914
Region 5 Total	1,021,166	1,045,264	2,066,430
Clailam	66,766	68,342	135,108
Clark	295,886	302,868	598,754
Cowlitz	106,816	109,337	216,153
Grays Harbor	83,119	85,080	168,199
Jefferson	22,238	22,762	45,000
Klickitat	24,650	25,232	49,882
Lewis	74,420	76,177	150,597
Mason	46,810	47,915	94,725
Pacific/Wahkiakum	28,013	28,674	56,687
Skamania	22,238	22,762	45,000
Thurston	196,863	201,509	398,372
Region 6 Total	967,819	990,658	1,958,477
STATEWIDE TOTAL	5,898,516	6,037,716	11,936,232



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Gompliance
With the
Federal Act

**JUVENILE DETENTION** 

FACILITIES

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.

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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 con- ducted by on-site inspection, at least annually.			
	The Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee's (GJJAC) annual survey, supplemented by on-site inspection of 40 of the state's 66 jails, showed that two juveniles were held in adult jails in violation of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.			

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Each year the GJJAC, through their staff, works with the Juvenile Court Administrators of the 18 detention facilities to collect data on juveniles detained.

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.

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Compliance with the Federal Act

JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

# Non-secure 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.

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#### **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.

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## Acknowledgements

ART WORK

Art work in the **1995** Juvenile Justice Report was provided by juvenile offenders in the six state correctional institutions in cooperation with institution staff and schools.

The Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC) has allocated funds to the Washington Historical Society Experimental Gallery, State Capital Museum, for "A Changed World" project. The project allows juveniles to work with some of Washington State's most pre-eminent artists and writers. A volunteer mentorship program assists youth in transitioning from institution-to-community-to-work.

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

