

JUVENILE  
JUSTICE  
REPORT  
1988

Governor's Juvenile Justice  
Advisory Committee

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Prepared by  
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Olympia, Washington

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# INTRODUCTION

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## INTRODUCTION

### THE FEDERAL JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (JJDPA) began the flow of federal funds to the states for juvenile justice projects. The Act charged the federal Department of Justice to provide resources, leadership and coordination in order to:

- \* Develop and implement effective methods of preventing and reducing delinquency.
- \* Develop and conduct effective programs to divert juveniles from the traditional juvenile justice system and to provide alternatives to institutionalization.

Federal regulations established two objectives for participating states to achieve the goals of the Act and to receive federal funds.

#### 1. Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders

This means that status offenders, such as runaways, truants, and dependent and neglected juveniles should not be placed in detention or correctional facilities.

#### 2. Jail Removal

This means that juveniles, regardless of offenses, should not be held in any institution where they might have regular contact with adults convicted of, or awaiting trial for, criminal charges.

The JJDPA also established State Advisory Groups (SAG) appointed by the Governor of each state, and authorized block grants to participating states. Federal funds are allocated to the states annually based on the state's population of youth under age 18.

Washington received federal juvenile justice funds beginning in 1975. At that time, the State Advisory Group was a committee of the Governor's Council on Criminal Justice.

In 1982, the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC) was established by Executive Order as the State Advisory Group. Staff support for the GJJAC is provided by the Department of Social and Health Services.

In order to receive federal funds, the GJJAC prepares an annual plan on behalf of the state and submits it to the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention in the Department of Justice. The plan contains demographic, school enrollment, school drop-out, teenage pregnancy, suicide, poverty, child abuse, juvenile arrest, court referral, detention, and juvenile institutions information. The plan also reports on the state's

## INTRODUCTION

compliance with federal regulations. Program areas the GJJAC has selected for funding and projects the GJJAC is funding is also described.

The GJJAC prepares an annual report for the Governor and the Legislature. This is our 1988 Juvenile Justice Report.

Washington State is in compliance with the objectives of the Act.

The State's 1977 Juvenile Justice Code was modeled after the federal Act. Status offenders cannot be detained in secure facilities. A bill drafted by the GJJAC and signed into law by Governor Gardner, prohibits holding juveniles in adult jails.

The federal Act has been amended in 1980, 1984 and 1988. Funds to the states have been authorized each year in Congress.



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**GOVERNOR'S  
JUVENILE JUSTICE  
ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

## GOVERNOR'S JUVENILE JUSTICE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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

Each year the GJJAC issues a report that summarizes juvenile justice data, presents juvenile justice problems, describes how federal funds were awarded, and reports the state's compliance with the federal Act. This is our report to the Governor and to the Legislature for 1988.

GOVERNOR'S JUVENILE JUSTICE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MARY ANN MURPHY, Chairperson  
Manager  
Regional Center for Child  
Abuse/Neglect  
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Spokane

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Judge  
Spokane County  
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Spokane

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Correctional Officer  
Youth Member  
Everett

MARLO REYNA  
Probation Officer  
Youth Member  
Moses Lake

COKE ROTH  
Citizen Member  
Kennewick

KELLY RYAN  
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## GOVERNOR'S JUVENILE JUSTICE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

### MISSION STATEMENT

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

### GOALS

To fulfill its mission, the GJJAC will:

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

## GOVERNOR'S JUVENILE JUSTICE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

### BASIC POSITIONS

1. IMPLEMENT THE FEDERAL JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT AS AMENDED.
2. OPPOSE EFFORTS TO CRIMINALIZE "STATUS OFFENDERS."
3. SUPPORT ADOPTION OF STATEWIDE STANDARDS FOR COUNTY DETENTION FACILITIES AND STATE JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.
4. SUPPORT EFFECTIVE PREVENTION AND EARLY INTERVENTION IN AREAS SUCH AS:
  - A. Child Abuse and Neglect
  - B. Substance Abuse
  - C. Families in Conflict
  - D. Juvenile Crime
  - E. Juvenile Mental Health
5. SUPPORT EFFECTIVE TREATMENT SERVICES FOR CHILDREN IN AREAS SUCH AS:
  - A. Child Abuse and Neglect
  - B. Substance Abuse
  - C. Families in Conflict
  - D. Juvenile Crime
  - E. Juvenile Mental Health
  - F. Runaway and Homeless Youth
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 IN AREAS SUCH AS:
  - A. Primary prevention curricula for child abuse and substance abuse
  - 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
8. SUPPORT EFFECTIVE OUTREACH FOR RUNAWAYS AND HOMELESS YOUTH.

**GOVERNOR'S JUVENILE JUSTICE ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

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 PROTECT EXPLOITED OR MISSING CHILDREN.
12. SUPPORT ADEQUATE FUNDING FOR THE FULL CONTINUUM OF CARE FOR YOUTH.

**HOW  
THE GJJAC  
SELECTS  
PROJECTS  
TO FUND**

## HOW THE GJJAC SELECTS PROJECTS TO FUND

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 1988 the following program areas were selected: detention and juvenile offenders, technical assistance and research. These program areas will be funded in 1989.)
3. A Request For Proposal (RFP) is written, a public notice about the RFP is published in newspapers, and the RFP is distributed widely.
4. The GJJAC reviews 3-page proposals for demonstration projects and research designs for policy research projects.
5. The GJJAC selects finalists to submit full grant applications.
6. The GJJAC reviews full grant applications and interviews spokespersons for proposed projects.
7. The GJJAC selects the best applications for funding. (In 1988, 10 demonstration projects, 15 technical assistance/training projects, 7 local program development projects and 1 research project were awarded funds.)
8. The agency or individual who proposed the selected project signs a contract with the Department of Social and Health Services. (Demonstration project contracts are for a period of 12 months. Policy research contracts may be for a period of less than 12 months. If a long-term research study is necessary, 12-month contracts may be renewed.)
9. A demonstration project contract may be renewed twice, but only if the GJJAC determines, by on-site monitoring and the outside evaluation, the project is effective.

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# PROJECTS FUNDED IN 1988

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**PROJECTS FUNDED IN 1988**

PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT	YEAR	LOCAL MATCH
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PROGRAM AREA: SERIOUS AND VIOLENT OFFENDERS PROJECTS - \$221,346

"Project Youth Recovery" BENTON/FRANKLIN JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER 5606 West Canal Place, Suite 106 Kennewick, WA 99336 (509) 783-2151 Mary Hoffman, Director	\$55,000	1	
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"Clallam County Safe Policy" CLALLAM COUNTY YOUTH SERVICES P.O. Box 357 Port Angeles, WA 98362 (206) 452-7831 Edward G. King, Director	\$44,053	1	
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"Parenting Skills For Mothers of Adolescent Sex Offenders" DSHS - DJR - REGION 4 2366 Eastlake Avenue East, Room 328, MS:N17-15 Seattle, WA 98102 (206) 464-7700 Nancy German, Director	\$15,270	1	
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"Anger Control Training (ACT)" LOWER VALLEY CRISIS & SUPPORT SERVICES P.O. Box 93 Sunnyside, WA 98944 (509) 837-6689 Ricki L. Tebaldi, Director	\$54,103	1	
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"Youth Interact" NORTHWEST YOUTH SERVICES P.O. Box 1449 Bellingham, WA 98227 (206) 734-9862 Donna Jean Whitaker, Director	\$52,920	1	
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**PROJECTS FUNDED IN 1988**

PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT	YEAR	LOCAL MATCH
<b>PROGRAM AREA: DETENTION - \$169,932</b>			
"Social Services Coordinator" GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY JUVENILE DEPARTMENT 103 Junction City Road Aberdeen, WA 98520 (206) 532-8665 Rod Herling, Director	\$33,970	1	
"Home Detention Project" KING COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES 1211 East Alder Seattle, WA 98122 (206) 343-2620 Dick Carlson, Director	\$55,000	1	\$27,500
"Home Detention Program" PIERCE COUNTY ALLIANCE 710 South Fawcett Tacoma, WA 98402 (206) 572-4750 Nancy Robinson, Director	\$41,557	1	
"Natural Helpers Support Network" SPOKANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT West 1208 Mallon Spokane, WA 99201 (509) 456-4742 Mark Lewis, Director	\$30,345	1	
"Law-Related Education In Detention" WASHINGTON COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY 1535 - 4th Avenue South, Suite C Seattle, WA 98134 (206) 461-3421 Larry M. Fehr, Director	\$ 9,060	1	

**PROJECTS FUNDED IN 1988**

PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT	YEAR	LOCAL MATCH
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PROGRAM AREA: DRUG/ALCOHOL ABUSE PROJECTS - \$39,696

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<p>"Prevention Treatment for High-Risk Children and Youth" EDUCATIONAL SERVICE DISTRICT #101 W. 1025 Indiana Spokane, WA 99205 (509) 456-7086 Marilyn Kimble, Director</p>	<p>\$14,333</p>	<p>3</p>	
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<p>"Drug/Alcohol Abuse Prevention" THE SALVATION ARMY 3rd and Division Grandview, WA 98930 (509) 882-2584 Royce Bynum, Auxiliary Captain</p>	<p>\$25,363</p>	<p>3</p>	
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**PROJECTS FUNDED IN 1988**

PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT	YEAR	LOCAL MATCH
<b>PROGRAM AREA: STREET KIDS - \$109,948</b>			

"CHOICE Transitional Housing Project" PIERCE COUNTY ALLIANCE 710 South Fawcett Tacoma, WA 98402 (206) 572-4750 Nancy Robinson, Director	\$54,998	3	
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"Street Kids Project (Crosswalk)" VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA CROSSWALK North 507 Howard Street Spokane, WA 99201 (509) 838-6596 Marilee Roloff, Director	\$54,950	3	
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PROJECTS FUNDED IN 1988

PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT	YEAR	LOCAL MATCH
PROGRAM AREA: DEPENDENT OFFENDERS - \$55,000			

"Foster Care For Dependent/Offenders" DSHS - DCFS - REGION 1 TAF C38, B32-21 Spokane, WA 99220 (509) 458-2042 Ned Panther, Director	\$55,000	3	
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**PROJECTS FUNDED IN 1988**

PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT	YEAR	LOCAL MATCH
<b>PROGRAM AREA: REGIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT UNITS - \$26,157</b>			
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" BENTON/FRANKLIN JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER 5606 West Canal Place, Suite 106 Kennewick, WA 99336 (509) 783-2151 Mary Lee Pickett, Director	\$3,657		\$3,657
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" COWLITZ-WAHKIAKUM GOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE Administration Annex 207 - 4th Avenue North Kelso, WA 98626 (206) 577-3041 Donald C. Mathison, Director	\$3,750		\$3,750
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" GRAYS HARBOR REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION 2109 Sumner Avenue, Suite 202 Aberdeen, WA 98520 (206) 532-8812 Tim Trohimovich, Director	\$3,750		\$3,750
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" INTERGOVERNMENTAL RESOURCE CENTER 1351 Officers' Row Vancouver, WA 98661 (206) 699-2361 Claudia Fisher, Director	\$3,750		\$3,750
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" NORTHWEST REGIONAL COUNCIL 1000 North Forest Bellingham, WA 98225 (206) 676-6749 Dewey G. Desler, Director	\$3,750		\$3,750
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" THURSTON COUNTY JUVENILE COURT P.O. Box 2256 Olympia, WA 98507 (206) 786-5575 Corinne Newman, Director	\$3,750		\$3,750
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" WALLA WALLA/COLUMBIA COUNTIES P.O. Box 1595 Walla Walla, WA 99362 (509) 527-3275 Margaret Schacht, Director	\$3,750		\$3,750

**PROJECTS FUNDED IN 1988**

PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT	YEAR	LOCAL MATCH
<b>PROGRAM AREA: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/TRAINING/RESEARCH - \$47,763</b>			
"SCAR Terminal" ATTORNEY GENERAL OF WASHINGTON 9th and Columbia Bldg., #260, MS:GH-21 Olympia, WA 98504 (206) 586-1200 Bruce Spong, Director	\$ 893		
"NCAST" BENTON/FRANKLIN DISTRICT HEALTH DEPARTMENT 506 McKenzie Richland, WA 99352 (509) 943-2614 Sandra Owen, R.N.	\$1,150		
"Training/Workshops" BENTON/FRANKLIN COUNTIES CHILD ABUSE COUNCIL 710B George Washington Way Richland, WA 99352 (509) 783-1524 Ron Waldner, Director	\$1,031		
"Technical Assistance/Jail Monitoring" GORDON B. BUNKER 18906 - 107th Street Court KPN Gig Harbor, WA 98335-5590 Gordon B. Bunker, Director	\$10,000		
"Non-Violent Crisis Intervention" CHELAN COUNTY JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER 316 Washington Street Wenatchee, WA 98801 Joe Rasmussen, Director	\$ 398		
"Anger Management/Training" CLALLAM COUNTY JUVENILE DIVERSION 223 East 4th Street Port Angeles, WA 98362 (206) 452-7831 Harriett Buchmann, Director	\$1,225		\$ 225
"Detention Manager Training" CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRAINING COMMISSION Caller #9690, MS:PW-11 Olympia, WA 98504-8811 (206) 764-4301 Myra L. Wall, Director	\$8,200		
"Juvenile Justice Needs Assessment" INTERGOVERNMENTAL RESOURCE CENTER P.O. Box 5000 Vancouver, WA 98668 (206) 699-2361 Claudia Fisher, Director	\$2,400		

**PROJECTS FUNDED IN 1988**

PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT	YEAR	LOCAL MATCH
<b>PROGRAM AREA: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/TRAINING/RESEARCH (Cont.)</b>			
"Detention Program Assessment" KING COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES 1211 East Alder Seattle, WA 98122 (206) 343-2579 Teresa Revelle, Director	\$2,999		
"Technical Assistance/Training" PERFORMANCE RESOURCES, INC. 8500 El Rey Blvd. Austin, Texas 78737 Dennis A. Romig, Director	\$2,390		
"Suicide Assessment Training" THURSTON COUNTY JUVENILE COURT P.O. Box 2256 Olympia, WA 98507 (206) 786-5575 Robert Murphy, Director	\$2,950		\$2,950
"National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges" WHATCOM COUNTY JUVENILE COURT 311 Grand Avenue Bellingham, WA 98225 Gary Wood, Administrator	\$ 572		
"Conference Speaker" WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION OF CHILD ABUSE COUNCILS P.O. Box 9602 Seattle, WA 98109-9602 Carol Mason, Director	\$ 730		
"Technical Assistance" WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION OF SHERIFFS AND POLICE CHIEFS P.O. Box 826 Olympia, Wa 98507 (206) 459-6386 Mert Obert, Director	\$8,000		\$ 706
"Projects Funded Since 1981" MCHALE AND MCHALE 21210 S.E. 29 Street Issaquah, WA 98027 Nicole McHale, Director	\$4,825		

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# 1988 PROBLEMS

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## DETENTION

Although the number of juveniles held in detention facilities in Washington State continues to decline, the state detains juveniles at a much higher rate than the national average. Washington's detention incarceration rates were third highest in the nation.<sup>1</sup>

The Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC) is concerned about this issue, and has sponsored activities in this area. These activities include the Columbia Information System study, the Kehoe/Rowan evaluations of detention facilities, Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Detention Standards and the Detention Standards which were proposed to the Legislature in January 1988.

In 1985, the Columbia Information System study of detention intake criteria noted that although statutes exist which specify conditions under which juveniles may be detained, actual practices vary from facility to facility. Major reasons for these different practices include availability of alternatives to detention, 24-hour intake services, availability of court commissioners and interpretations of the law.

The Kehoe/Rowan evaluation of detention facilities sponsored by the GJJAC in 1987 compared Washington detention facilities with standards established by the American Corrections Association. The evaluations found that an excessive number of youth are detained in Washington's juvenile detention centers. National organizations including the National Council on Crime and Delinquency and U.S. Children's Bureau feel that no more than 10 percent of juveniles arrested need secure detention pending a court hearing.

Fifty percent of all youth admitted to detention facilities in Washington State during the first six months of 1987 were released within 72 hours. It is doubtful these youth are "less dangerous" 72 hours later.

There were 7,726 juveniles held in 18 local detention facilities during the first six months of 1988. This figure does not correlate with juvenile arrest rates for serious crimes or with the size of the juvenile at-risk population.

The detention studies found training of staff falls below national standards and practices. Study also revealed that most juvenile detention centers lack adequate programs for residents. Some facilities offer A.A. and counseling, but this is the exception rather than the rule.

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<sup>1</sup>Data obtained from U.S. Department of Census Children in Custody Series. Based on one-day court and age-eligible population in state.

## 1988 PROBLEMS

In a number of centers, residents spend too much time in their cells. National standards require residents to be out of their cells 14 hours a day.

Other areas where Washington falls short relate to Citizen Advisory Boards, use of volunteers, and the lack of statewide standards for detention facilities.

Programs, such as home detention, are needed which will provide alternatives to holding pre-adjudicated juveniles.

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

Social service and rehabilitative programs in detention are needed if juveniles are to be prevented from re-entering the juvenile justice system.

The lack of statewide detention standards is a concern of the GJJAC. A committee of state officials, juvenile court administrators and citizens have drafted Detention Standards. The GJJAC recognizes the need for statewide standards and that the standards should include all areas covered by the American Correctional Association (ACA) Standards.

The GJJAC is committed to the implementation of statewide detention standards that include a monitoring body to assure compliance with the standards.

The committee realizes that detention facilities are funded by the counties. Due to local economics, funding allocations for detention facilities vary from county to county. Services and programs in the facilities range from excellent to non-existent.

The GJJAC recognizes the need to continue the activities the committee began in the area and wishes to retain the current program area of detention as a priority.

## JUVENILE OFFENDERS

The rate and number of arrests of serious and violent offenses continues to increase in Washington State.

Arrests for violent crimes has increased from 3.5 per 1,000 in 1985 to 4.4 per 1,000 in 1987. This data indicates a 25 percent increase in the number of arrests for violent crimes (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault) in a two-year period.

The male arrest rate for violent crimes in Washington State in 1987 is six times the female rate.

Juvenile arrest rates continue to vary significantly from county to county with King County showing a rate for violent arrests that is much higher than any other area. In 1987, King County's juvenile violent crime arrest rate was two and a half times the state average.

This continued increase in violent crime arrests concerns the GJJAC.

In 1987 over 50 percent of the juvenile arrests in Washington State were for property crimes.

Nationally, juveniles accounted for approximately 30 percent of all 1985 arrests, violent and property combined. Studies indicated that after their release, 70 percent of juveniles were usually re-arrested within one year and more than 50 percent were returned to some form of secure confinement.

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

A recent study, "Court Careers of Juvenile Offenders," examined the court records of 69,509 youth and found:

- \* Fifty-nine percent of the youth who make two appearances in court before age 18 will return again.
- \* The younger a youth is on entering the court system, the greater the likelihood the youth will later be referred for a violent offense. Of youth who make their second court appearance by age 13, 82 percent will be referred a third time.
- \* Youth most likely to commit a violent offense were first referred to court for robbery, aggravated assault or burglary.

- \* Youth referred to court for a second time before age 16 could be considered, with a high degree of certainty, a chronic offender.<sup>2</sup>

The study highlights the need to intervene early in the lives of these youth to deter them from committing additional delinquent acts.

Strategies to deal with this population include:

- \* Programs which hold youth accountable by involving them in activities that build self-esteem and work skills.
- \* Programs that incorporate community protection, accountability and rehabilitation.
- \* Victim-offender mediation programs that offer both monetary and community service restitution.
- \* Public-Private Partnerships that provide employment opportunities for youth, role models, tutors and mentors.
- \* Social skills training, anger management, academic and vocational education.
- \* Treatment services that utilize a diagnostic and case management approach.
- \* Interpersonal skills training for youth and their families.
- \* Parent training in discipline management, problem solving and stress management.

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

The GJJAC recognizes the need to continue to respond more effectively to the serious dangers posed by serious/violent and chronic offenders, and wishes to retain this problem area as a priority for 1989 funding.

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<sup>2</sup>Howard Snyder, National Center for Juvenile Justice, Court Careers of Juvenile Offenders conducted for OJJDP, 1988.

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**STRUCTURE AND  
FUNCTION OF THE STATE'S  
JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM**

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## STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF THE STATE'S JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

### SUMMARY OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT

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 a solution to the problem. Children who committed identical crimes received different sentences from different judges. Abused and neglected children were housed with juvenile offenders. 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 its 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.

Ten years later, Washington enacted the present Juvenile Justice Act which totally revised the state's juvenile code. This new code went into effect July 1, 1978, and is known as the Juvenile Justice Act of 1977. The legislature has made clarifying and procedural changes throughout the years.

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

### JUVENILE OFFENDERS

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. Their cases are handled by District or Municipal Courts. Juveniles who are sentenced will serve time in a juvenile detention facility, instead of an adult jail. The juvenile courts, which are part of the Superior Court system, handle all other charges against juveniles.

Juveniles who have committed minor crimes may be offered diversion instead of being taken to court. Juveniles who are diverted meet with citizen volunteers or a court representative

## STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF THE STATE'S JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

who decides the appropriate diversion agreement. The penalty 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. Although in general juveniles may not be housed with adult offenders, juveniles remanded to adult court may serve their jail or prison terms in adult facilities.

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

## STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF THE STATE'S JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

### SENTENCING OF OFFENDERS

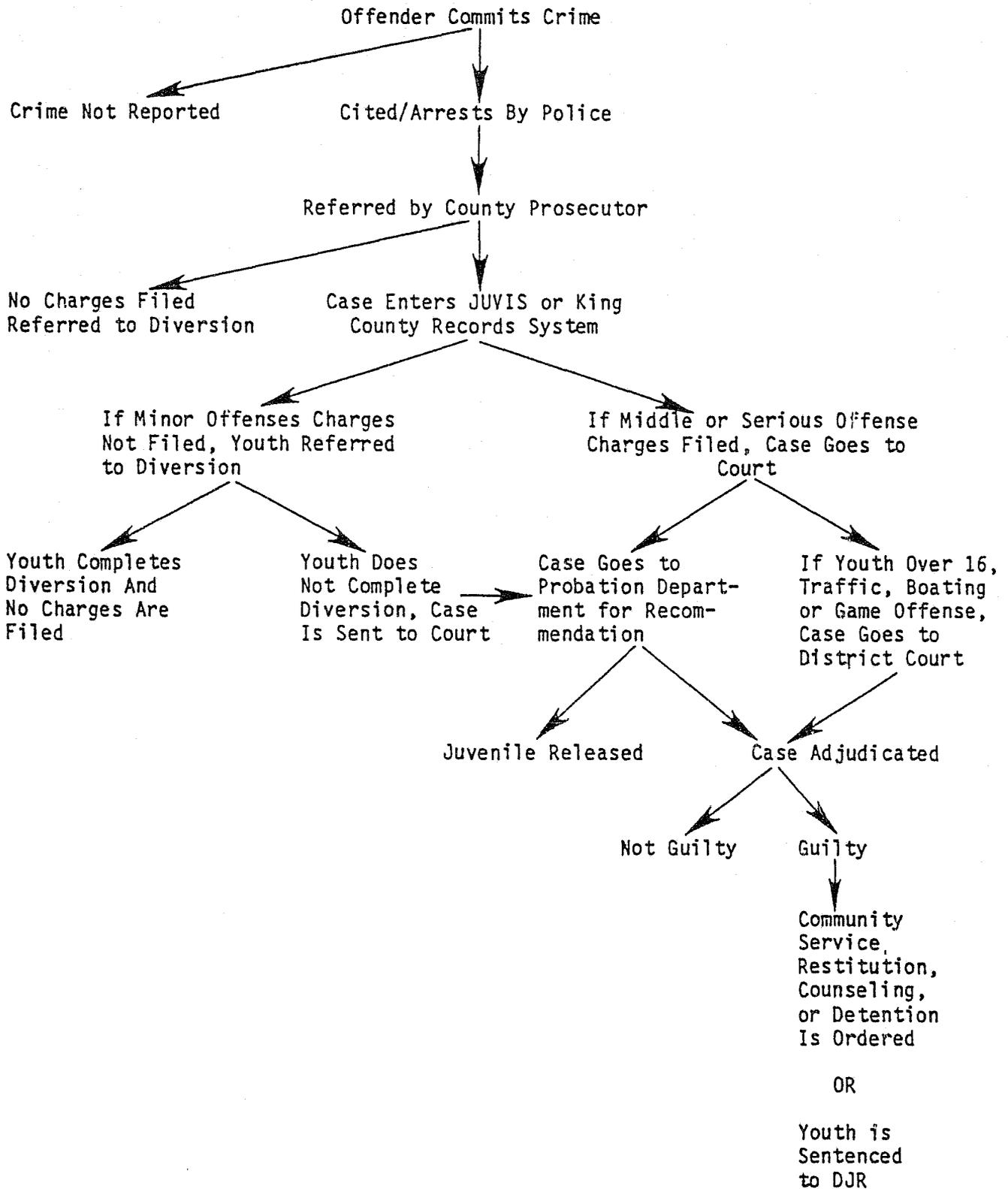
In imposing a sentence, the court follows sentencing guidelines established by the Juvenile Disposition Standards Commission. The Commission reviews, modifies, and submits these standards to the legislature for approval in even-numbered years. The standards help make sure that offenders receive similar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

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

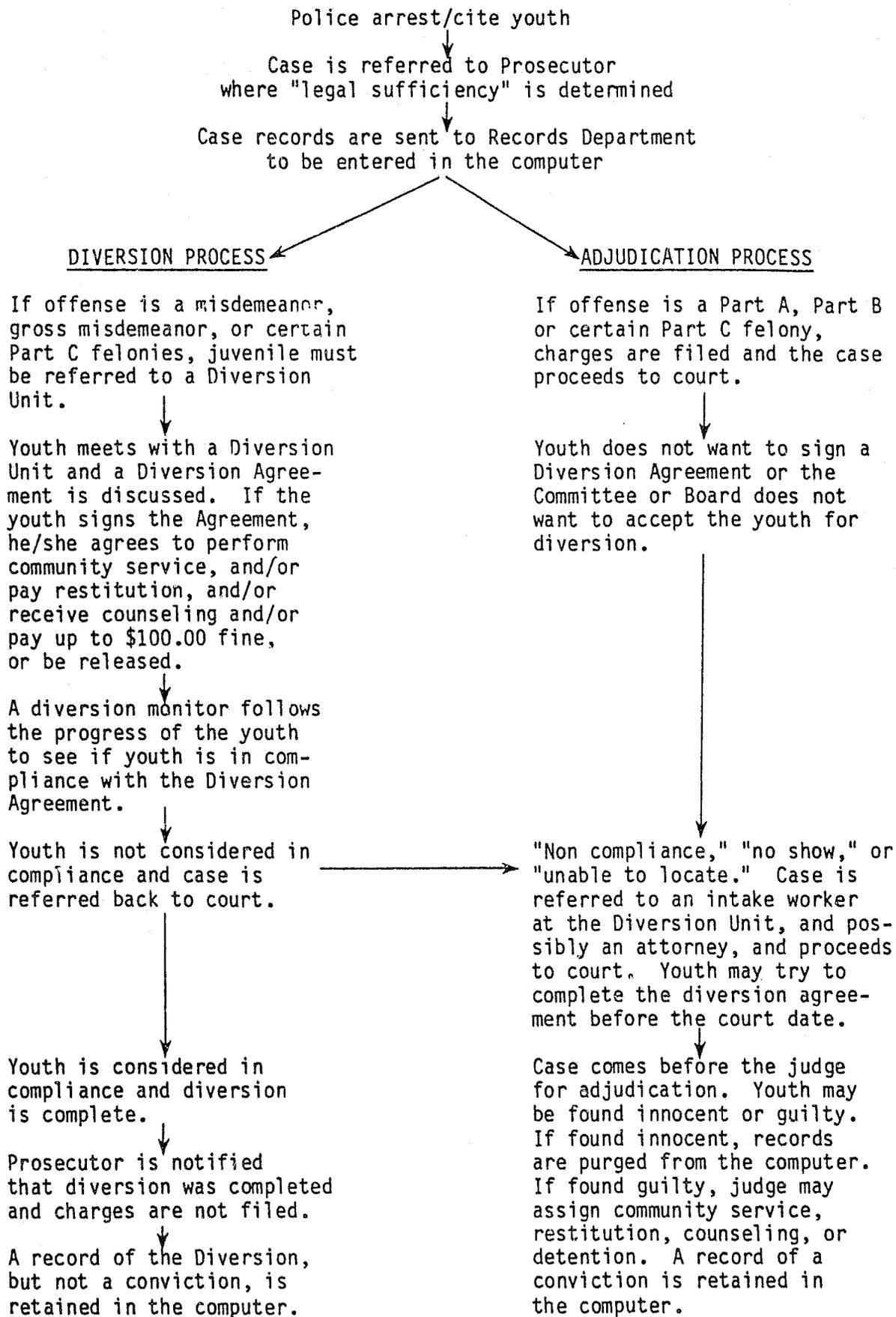
**STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF THE STATE'S JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM**

**JUVENILE JUSTICE FLOW CHART  
FOR CRIMINAL OFFENSES**



# STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF THE STATE'S JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

## THE DIVERSION PROCESS



## JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS

Washington has 18 county operated detention centers, 11 in western Washington and seven in eastern Washington.

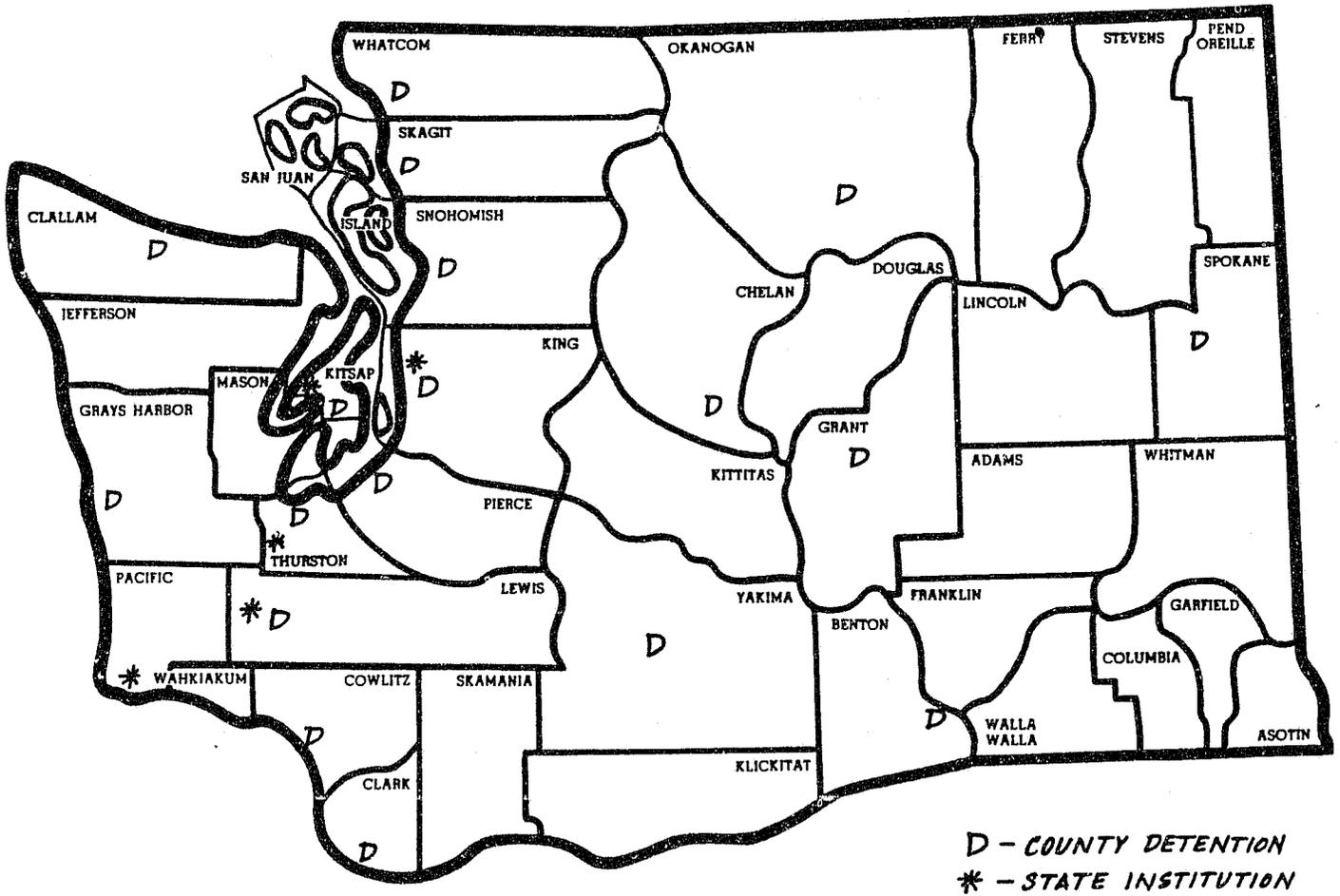
The Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation (DJR), Department of Social and Health Services operates juvenile correctional institutions. DJR also contracts with privately-operated group homes and with county detention facilities.

DJR operates three medium to maximum security institutions, Green Hill, Maple Lane, and Echo Glen; two medium security forestry camps, Mission Creek and Naselle; and five minimum security group homes providing custody and treatment for committed offenders. Only Echo Glen and one minimum security group home provide 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.

The law does not provide facilities for residential care of juvenile offenders with alcohol and drug problems. However, DJR provides limited alcohol and drug treatment throughout its facilities.

STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF THE STATE'S JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

COUNTY DETENTION FACILITIES and STATE INSTITUTIONS  
(THERE ARE 18 DETENTION FACILITIES & 5 INSTITUTIONS)



## STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF THE STATE'S JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

### CONSOLIDATED JUVENILE SERVICES

The Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation (DJR) manages the Consolidated Juvenile Service (CJS) program which provides funds to counties for juvenile justice programs. The purpose of CJS is to provide community-based programs for juvenile offenders as an alternative to institutionalization.

## STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF THE STATE'S JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

### FAMILIES IN CONFLICT

In enacting the Juvenile Justice Act of 1977, the Washington Legislature said that the "family is the fundamental resource of American life which should be nurtured and remain intact in the absence of compelling evidence to the contrary." Laws dealing with runaways, families in conflict, and abused or neglected children attempt first to re-unite the family while protecting the child. Juveniles, such as runaways, whose offenses would not be crimes if committed by an adult, are treated differently from juveniles who commit crimes.

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

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

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

## STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF THE STATE'S JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

### DEPENDENCY/TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS

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

**COURT ROLE IN TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS** - The court can terminate the parent-child relationship under the following circumstances:

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

# DATA ANALYSIS

## DATA ANALYSIS

### INTRODUCTION TO DATA ANALYSIS SECTION

Each year the GJJAC staff, the Juvenile Justice Section of the Department of Social and Health Services, collects data in several categories: demographic, school enrollment, school drop-out rates, youth suicides, families served by Child Protective Services, families served by Family Reconciliation Services, juvenile arrests, juvenile court filings, detention rates, population in Department of Juvenile Rehabilitation institutions and juveniles in adult jails.

This information is included in the annual Juvenile Justice Report. The information serves as a basis for funding decisions and legislative positions of the GJJAC.

## DATA ANALYSIS

### CURRENT DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

Juveniles comprise 26 percent of the state population in 1988.

The largest cohort of youth in Washington is the 0-4 year olds. The second largest cohort is the 5-9 year olds. These two cohorts combined have increased by 13 percent since the 1980 census. The third largest age cohort is the 10-14 year olds. This age cohort has decreased by eight percent since the 1980 census.

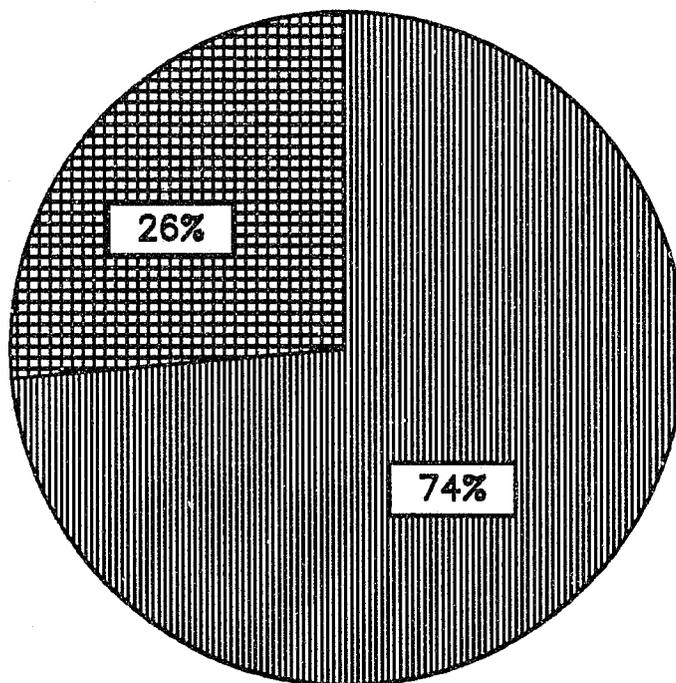
Older youth, those in the 15-17 year old age group have decreased by 11 percent since the 1980 census.

Despite a 13 percent increase in the 0-9 age cohort the total population of youth increased by three percent since the 1980 census.

Demographic factors should be taken into consideration when planning services for juveniles. Public policy, funding, juvenile arrest rates, charging decisions and juvenile court action are other factors which can also affect the demand for services for juveniles.

GRAPH 1

## JUVENILE POPULATION IN WASHINGTON 1988



**JUVENILES ARE 26% OF THE POPULATION**  
The total population of Washington in 1988 is 4,533,727  
The number of juveniles, 0 - 17 years old, is 1,170,435

**DATA ANALYSIS**

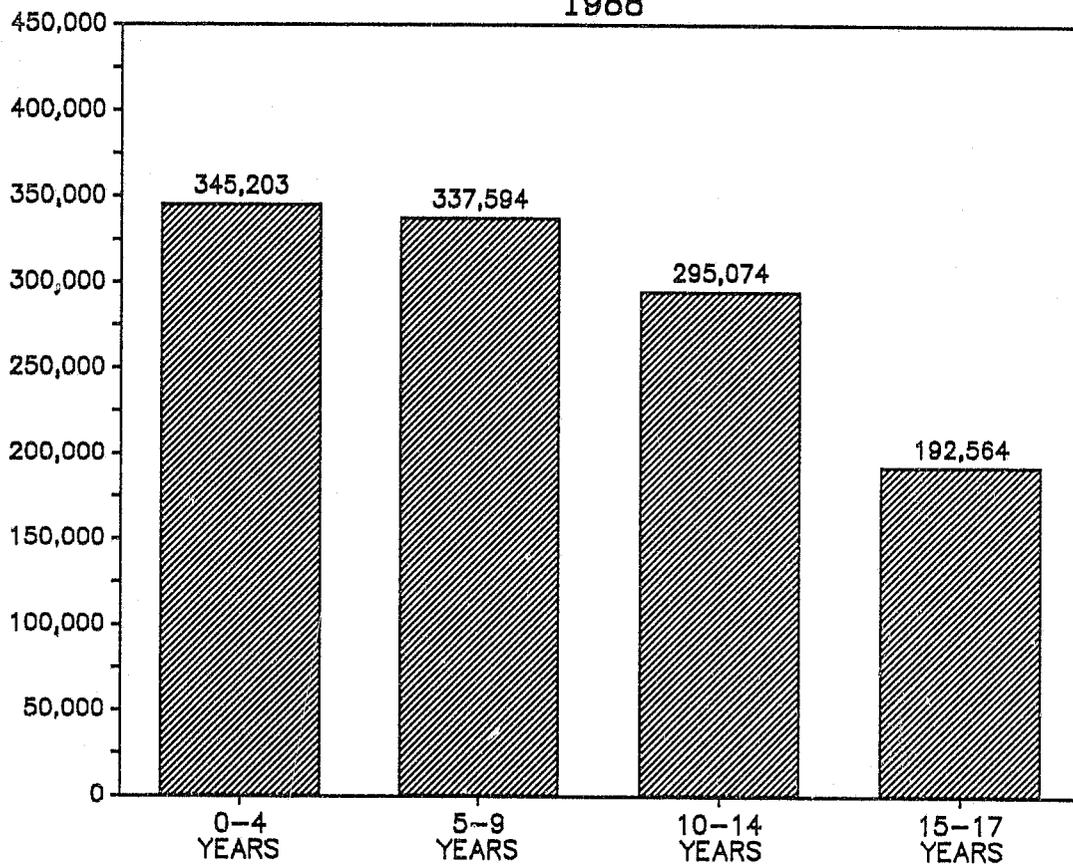
TABLE 1  
1988 YOUTH POPULATION IN WASHINGTON

<b>AGE COHORT</b>	<b>NUMBER OF YOUTH IN 1988</b>	<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>
0 - 4	345,203	29%
5 - 9	337,594	29%
10 - 14	295,074	25%
15 - 17	192,564	16%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,170,435</b>	<b>100%</b>

These population data are taken from Forecasts of the State And County Population by Year for Selected Age Groups: 1980 - 2000. Published by the Office of Financial Management (OFM), September 1986.

GRAPH 2

TRENDS IN THE JUVENILE POPULATION  
FOUR AGE GROUPS  
1988



SOURCE: All 1988 juvenile population figures used were furnished by the Office of Financial Management (OFM).

**DATA ANALYSIS**

TABLE 2  
1988 YOUTH POPULATION BY AGE

AGE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
0	69,522	35,636	33,886
1	69,591	35,670	33,921
2	69,769	35,757	34,012
3	68,584	35,147	33,437
4	68,142	35,014	33,128
5	69,366	35,426	33,940
6	69,787	35,775	34,012
7	67,950	34,894	33,056
8	68,095	34,929	33,166
9	62,838	32,232	30,606
10	61,393	31,099	30,294
11	60,560	30,976	29,584
12	58,913	30,076	28,837
13	58,101	29,734	28,367
14	56,551	28,983	27,568
15	58,223	29,444	28,779
16	61,343	31,453	29,890
17	69,545	35,505	34,040
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,168,273</b>	<b>597,750</b>	<b>570,523</b>

These data were taken from Forecasts of the State Population By Age  
And Sex 1987-2010, Office of Financial Management, December 1986.

**DATA ANALYSIS**

TABLE 3

**TRENDS IN JUVENILE POPULATION SINCE 1980  
TWO AGE GROUPS 1/**

Age Group	1980 Census	1988 Forecast	Net Change	% Change
0-9 Years	602,134	682,797	80,663	13.40%
10-17 Years	537,226	487,638	-49,588	-9.23%
<b>TOTAL:</b>	1,139,360	1,170,435	31,075	2.73%

TABLE 4

**TRENDS IN JUVENILE POPULATION SINCE 1980  
FOUR AGE GROUPS**

Age Group	1980 Census	1988 Forecast	Net Change	% Change
0-4 Years	306,123	345,203	39,080	12.77%
5-9 Years	296,011	337,594	41,583	14.05%
10-14 Years	321,995	295,074	-26,921	-8.36%
15-17 Years	215,231	192,564	-22,667	-10.53%
<b>TOTAL:</b>	1,139,360	1,170,435	31,075	2.73%

1/ All 1988 juvenile population figures used were furnished by Office of Financial Management

**DATA ANALYSIS**

TABLE 5

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

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1988</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>
<b>AGE COHORT</b>					
0-4	306,123	345,203	348,600	343,515	337,645
5-9	296,011	337,594	347,685	359,256	355,601
10-14	321,995	295,074	315,016	360,539	374,652
15-17	215,231	192,564	174,136	199,917	208,443
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,139,360</b>	<b>1,170,435</b>	<b>1,185,437</b>	<b>1,263,227</b>	<b>1,276,341</b>

These data were taken from Forecasts of the State Population by Age and Sex 1987 - 2010, published by OFM, December 1986.

## DATA ANALYSIS

### LOCATION OF JUVENILE POPULATION

Fifty-six percent of the youth in our state live in King, Pierce, Snohomish and Spokane Counties. With the exception of Spokane, these high youth population counties are located in the western part of the state.

TABLE 6

#### LARGEST YOUTH POPULATION BY COUNTY IN 1988

COUNTY	YRS 0-4	YRS 5-9	YRS 10-14	YRS 15-17	TOTAL YOUTH POPULATION	%
King	88,306	89,502	83,994	55,290	317,092	27%
Pierce	44,922	40,742	35,346	24,482	145,492	12%
Snohomish	31,839	32,281	28,403	17,028	109,551	9%
Spokane	28,396	28,243	23,471	15,664	95,774	8%
Clark	18,592	18,714	16,021	9,343	62,670	5%
Yakima	16,468	15,484	13,270	8,654	53,876	5%
Kitsap	14,011	13,875	11,422	7,003	46,311	4%
Thurston	11,773	11,842	10,333	6,408	40,356	3%
Benton	9,748	9,260	7,589	4,666	31,263	3%
Whatcom	9,054	8,776	7,590	5,236	30,656	3%
Cowlitz	6,804	6,832	5,507	3,418	22,561	2%
Skagit	5,306	5,241	4,435	2,854	17,836	2%
Grays Harbor	5,241	4,900	4,342	2,714	17,197	1%
Lewis	4,683	4,622	3,939	2,543	15,787	1%
Grant	4,989	4,655	3,762	2,506	15,912	1%

**DATA ANALYSIS**

TABLE 7

**1988 JUVENILE POPULATION BY COUNTY**

COUNTY	YRS 0-4	YRS 5-9	YRS 10-14	YRS 15-17	TOTAL 0-17 YRS
Adams	1,543	1,330	1,077	682	4,632
Asotin	1,369	1,392	1,196	694	4,651
Benton	9,748	9,260	7,589	4,666	31,263
Chelan	3,498	3,246	2,958	2,019	11,721
Clallam	4,338	3,986	3,393	2,136	13,853
Clark	18,592	18,714	16,021	9,343	62,670
Columbia	260	278	261	151	950
Cowlitz	6,804	6,832	5,507	3,418	22,561
Douglas	2,032	1,930	1,652	1,031	6,645
Ferry	613	580	420	320	1,933
Franklin	4,247	3,632	2,483	1,586	11,948
Garfield	187	168	147	89	591
Grant	4,989	4,655	3,762	2,506	15,912
Grays Harbor	5,241	4,900	4,342	2,714	17,197
Island	4,565	4,160	3,330	2,120	14,175
Jefferson	1,223	1,200	1,038	621	4,082
King	88,306	89,502	83,994	55,290	317,092
Kitsap	14,011	13,875	11,422	7,003	46,311
Kittitas	1,618	1,542	1,376	1,321	5,857
Klickitat	1,415	1,425	1,197	707	4,744
Lewis	4,683	4,622	3,939	2,543	15,787
Lincoln	684	714	622	366	2,386
Mason	2,701	2,622	2,284	1,558	9,165
Okanogan	2,684	2,625	2,234	1,325	8,868
Pacific	1,209	1,140	1,011	662	4,022
Pend Orielle	770	735	712	438	2,655
Pierce	44,922	40,742	35,346	24,482	145,492
San Juan	549	543	439	258	1,789
Skagit	5,306	5,241	4,435	2,854	17,836
Skamania	665	701	562	350	2,278
Snohomish	31,839	32,281	28,403	17,028	109,551
Spokane	28,396	28,243	23,471	15,664	95,774
Stevens	2,950	3,011	2,380	1,318	9,659
Thurston	11,773	11,842	10,333	6,408	40,356
Wahkiakum	277	312	249	155	993
Walla Walla	3,317	3,213	2,914	2,255	11,699
Whatcom	9,054	8,776	7,590	5,236	30,656
Whitman	2,357	2,140	1,715	2,593	8,805
Yakima	16,468	15,484	13,270	8,654	53,876
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>345,203</b>	<b>337,594</b>	<b>295,074</b>	<b>192,564</b>	<b>1,170,435</b>
<b>PERCENTAGE</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION**

The great majority of Washington population is white. Asians, Blacks, Native Americans and Hispanics each comprise three percent or less of the state population. The total minority population in Washington State is approximately ten percent.

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

Eight counties have a total minority population above 10,000. They are: Clark, King, Kitsap, Pierce, Snohomish, Spokane, Thurston and Yakima.

TABLE 8

**ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL POPULATION  
OF WASHINGTON IN 1987**

WHITE	ASIAN	BLACK	NATIVE AMERICAN	OF SPANISH ORIGIN	OTHER	TOTAL
4020103	147961	123131	68230	159504	121675	4640604
88%	3%	3%	1%	3%	2%	100%

TABLE 9

**COUNTIES WITH MINORITY POPULATIONS  
ABOVE THE 1987 STATEWIDE AVERAGE**

**DSHS REGION 1**

Adams	17%
Ferry	19%
Grant	13%
Okanogan	13%

**DSHS REGION 4**

King	14%
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**DSHS REGION 2**

Franklin	15%
Yakima	20%

**DSHS REGION 5**

Pierce	14%
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1/ These data are taken from 1987 Population Estimates By Census Bureau Racial Categories Washington State, OFM, Dec 1987. Persons identified as Of Spanish Origin may be of any race and are counted in one of the four major racial groups.

**DATA ANALYSIS**

TABLE 10

**ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL WASHINGTON STATE  
POPULATION IN 1987 1/**

COUNTY	TOTAL NUMBER NON -WHITE	RANK BY NUMBER	PERCENTAGE NON-WHITE	RANK BY PERCENTAGE
Adams	2407		17.19	3
Asotin	339		1.97	
Benton	4648		4.46	
Chelan	2074		4.26	
Clallam	3285		6.15	
Clark	10513	8	5.01	
Columbia	129		3.15	
Cowlitz	2531		3.20	
Douglas	843		3.59	
Ferry	1119		18.65	2
Franklin	5271		14.85	4
Garfield	15		0.63	
Grant	6639		12.74	8
Grays Harbor	2692		4.27	
Island	5245		10.07	10
Jefferson	1001		5.53	
King	190920	1	13.74	6
Kitsap	17453	6	10.35	9
Kittitas	815		3.25	
Klickitat	1013		6.14	
Lewis	1306		2.29	
Lincoln	192		1.98	
Mason	2515		6.99	
Okanogan	4093		12.95	7
Pacific	645		3.73	
Pend Orielle	284		3.19	
Pierce	79715	2	14.82	5
San Juan	260		2.83	
Skagit	4408		6.34	
Skamania	158		2.03	
Snohomish	25112	4	6.38	
Spokane	18182	5	5.11	
Stevens	2030		6.72	
Thurston	11898	7	8.18	
Wahkiakum	77		2.14	
Walla Walla	3714		7.69	
Whatcom	8062		6.88	
Whitman	2262		5.79	
Yakima	37128	3	20.13	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>460993</b>		<b>10.00</b>	

1/ These data were obtained from the State of Washington 1987 Population Estimates by Census Bureau Racial Categories and for Spanish Origin

## DATA ANALYSIS

### PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The total number of students enrolled in public schools in October 1988 was 790,495. This figure represents a two percent increase from the 1987 school enrollment population.

The student population increased in all grade levels except in grades 10, 11 and 12.

Students who leave school before graduation lack the basic skills to compete in today's labor market. The unemployment rate for high school dropouts in 1985 was two and a half times greater than the rate for high school graduates.<sup>3</sup> Those with fewer than 12 years of schooling compose a large part of the long-term unemployed. This means that taxpayers must support dropouts through welfare or other public services.

Studies point to a relationship between school attendance, drug or alcohol problems and juvenile delinquency. Seventy-one percent of prison inmates never completed high school.<sup>4</sup>

Dropouts are twice as likely to be frequent drug users.<sup>5</sup>

### SCHOOL DROPOUT

The average dropout rate per year for school year 1984-1985 was 6.03 percent, for school year 1985-1986 was 6.17 percent and for school year 1986-1987 was 6.44 percent.

The total high school dropout rate is approximately 26 percent for school year 1986-1987.

Counties with the highest dropout rate are: Clark, Franklin, King, Pierce and Yakima.

In the 1987-1989 biennium the Washington State legislature appropriated \$5.5 million to 60 school districts for dropout prevention programs.

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<sup>3</sup>Dropouts in America, The Institute for Educational Leadership, March, 1987.

<sup>4</sup>Dealing with Dropouts, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, U.S. Department of Education, November, 1987.

<sup>5</sup>Labor Notes, National Governor's Association, June, 1987.

**DATA ANALYSIS**

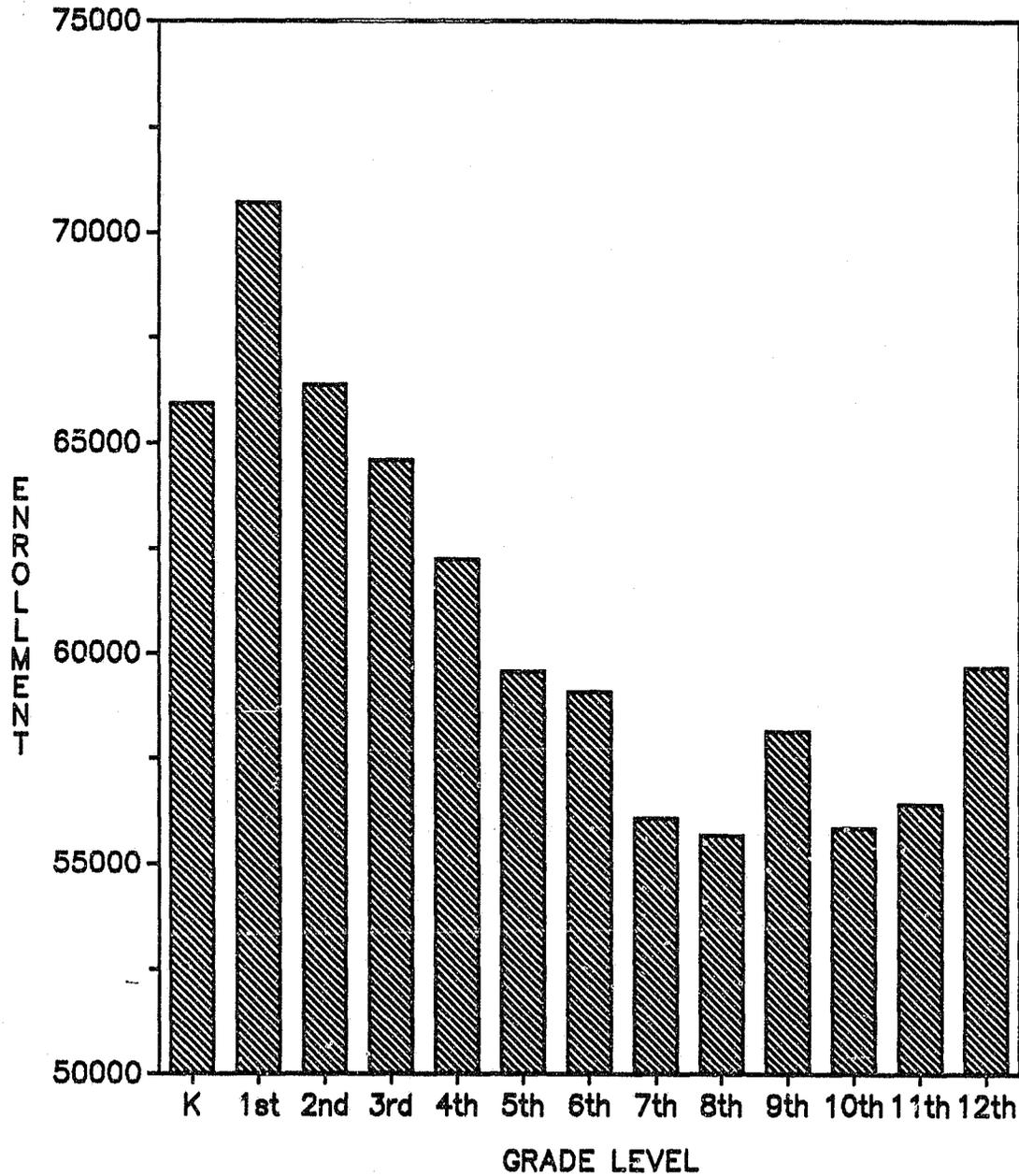
TABLE 11

**PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT  
OCTOBER 1987 AND OCTOBER 1988**

<b>GRADE LEVEL</b>	<b>1987 STUDENTS</b>	<b>1988 STUDENTS</b>
Kindergarten	64,833	65,939
First	68,464	70,711
Second	63,642	66,374
Third	61,298	64,617
Fourth	58,354	62,257
Fifth	57,850	59,586
Sixth	54,842	59,091
Seventh	55,329	56,086
Eighth	54,537	55,693
Ninth	57,671	58,155
Tenth	57,939	55,869
Eleventh	60,892	56,433
Twelfth	60,175	59,684
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>775,826</b>	<b>790,495</b>

GRAPH 3

**PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT  
OCTOBER 1988**



DATA ANALYSIS

TABLE 12

SCHOOL DROPOUT

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
9th grade	5.00%	5.27%	5.61%
10th grade	6.69%	6.60%	6.83%
11th grade	7.03%	6.61%	6.55%
12th grade	6.66%	6.27%	6.77%
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL:	25.38%	24.75%	25.76%

**DATA ANALYSIS**

TABLE 13

**ANNUAL HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT RATES 1986-1987 BY COUNTY**

County	Number	Rank by Number	Percentage	Rank By Percentage
Adams	33		3.86	
Asotin	12		1.27	
Benton	336		4.9	
Chelan	52		1.97	
Clallam	164		6.00	
Clark	1200	5	8.50	3
Columbia	6		2.90	
Cowlitz	294		5.86	
Douglas	66		4.91	
Ferry	12		4.05	
Franklin	306		12.11	1
Garfield	2		1.61	
Grant	220		6.18	
Grays Harbor	235		6.33	7
Island	142		6.24	
Jefferson	27		3.21	
King	4856	1	7.07	5
Kitsap	517	7	5.14	
Kittitas	26		2.19	
Klickitat	64		6.07	
Lewis	132		3.73	
Lincoln	13		2.00	
Mason	85		4.61	
Okanogan	71		3.73	
Pacific	44		4.66	
Pend Oreille	18		2.58	
Pierce	2562	2	8.69	2
San Juan	8		2.05	
Skagit	175		4.51	
Skamania	15		4.36	
Snohomish	1424	3	6.45	6
Spokane	1008	4	5.04	
Stevens	62		3.62	
Thurston	319		3.51	
Wahkiakum	7		4.79	
Walla Walla	119		5.48	
Whatcom	268		4.64	
Whitman	42		2.82	
Yakima	932	6	8.30	4
Total/Average	15874		6.44	

These data were taken from Dropout Rates and Graduation Statistics for Washington State School Districts School Year 1986-87, published by the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

## DATA ANALYSIS

### JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT

The preparation of a competent and motivated work force is an investment in the future. Employment for youth helps them achieve social and economic self-sufficiency and helps them become contributing members of society.

The data for youth unemployment are calculated by using the 1987 household survey figures and the 1980 census data. These figures are the latest available.<sup>6</sup>

TABLE 14

### JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT

Approximate Number of		Approximate Rate
1985	30,000	21.1%
1986	33,000	23.1%
1987	34,000	21.5%

Unemployment rate for juveniles age 16-19 has decreased one and a half percent from the 1986 rate.

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<sup>6</sup>These figures were provided by Ivars Graudins, Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch, Department of Employment Security.

## ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY

Four out of five girls who become pregnant in high school drop out as compared to less than ten percent of those who are childless.

Children born to teenage parents are more likely than other children to be raised in poverty. Several national studies have shown that about 55 percent of all AFDC payments are made to women who first become mothers as teenagers.

Teens are more likely than women 20 years or older to have late or no prenatal care, have low-birth weight babies and have babies that die before reaching age one. Some studies suggest that child abuse is more frequent in families with low-birth weight babies.<sup>7</sup>

The total number of adolescent pregnancies for females age 10-17 in the state in 1986 was 5,618.

Those counties with more than three pregnancies per 100 females age 10-17 were: Chelan, Franklin, Okanogan and Yakima.

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<sup>7</sup>Lisbeth Schoor, Within Our Reach, 1988.

**DATA ANALYSIS**

TABLE 15

**ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY BY COUNTY IN 1986 1/**

COUNTY	PREGNAN 10-14 YR.	PREGNAN 15-17 YR.	TOT PREG. 10-17 YR.	TOT FEMALE POP.10-17 YR.	PREGNAN/ 100 FEMALE	RANK BY PERCENT
Adams		21	21	900	2.33	
Asotin		18	18	945	1.90	
Benton	11	131	142	5996	2.37	
Chelan	1	75	76	2409	3.15	4
Clallam	4	37	41	2719	1.51	
Clark	9	236	245	12239	2.00	
Columbia		4	4	198	2.02	
Cowlitz	4	83	87	4385	1.98	
Douglas	2	20	22	1293	1.70	
Ferry		7	7	336	2.08	
Franklin	3	69	72	1937	3.72	1
Garfield		2	2	112	1.79	
Grant	4	77	81	2864	2.83	7
Grays Harbor	8	96	104	3488	2.98	5
Island	1	28	29	3450	0.84	
Jefferson		8	8	851	0.94	
King	97	1587	1684	67459	2.50	8
Kitsap	10	208	218	8860	2.46	9
Kittitas	1	16	17	1355	1.25	
Klickitat		17	17	926	1.84	
Lewis	2	61	63	3151	2.00	
Lincoln		5	5	475	1.05	
Mason	1	34	35	1777	1.97	
Okanogan	2	62	64	1735	3.69	2
Pacific		16	16	810	1.98	
Pend Oreille	2	11	13	549	2.37	
Pierce	43	775	818	28661	2.85	6
San Juan		3	3	344	0.87	
Skagit	4	83	87	3563	2.44	10
Skamania		5	5	447	1.12	
Snohomish	21	407	428	21681	1.97	
Spokane	18	425	443	19507	2.27	
Stevens	2	33	35	1819	1.92	
Thurston	12	170	182	7946	2.29	
Wahkiakum		2	2	197	1.02	
Walla Walla	5	51	56	2624	2.13	
Whatcom	13	99	112	6348	1.76	
Whitman	1	20	21	2251	0.93	
Yakima	17	318	335	10501	3.19	3
STATE TOT	298	5320	5618	237108	2.05	

1/ These data were obtained from Division of Health, DSHS, May 1988, and from Forecast of the State and County Population by Year for Selected Age Groups September 1986, OFM.

**YOUTH LIVING IN POVERTY**

Resources of the family create an environment that can greatly influence a young person's behavior and attitudes. A study by Robert Lorman (1986) found that about 18 percent of high school dropouts ages 14 to 21 live in families on AFDC, while only five percent of high school graduates rely on this aid.

Poverty is also a risk factor for substance abuse, teenage pregnancy and juvenile crime.

The number of families receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) increased by nine percent from 1986 to 1987 and increased by eleven percent from 1985 to 1986.

Counties with the highest percentage of AFDC recipients were: Asotin, Cowlitz, Franklin, Pacific, Pend Oreille and Yakima.

TABLE 16  
STATEWIDE AFDC RECIPIENTS

<u>1987</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>1986</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>1985</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>Percentage</u> <u>Increase</u> <u>Over 1986</u>
210,344	192,471	172,981	9%

These data obtained from Office of Research & Data Analysis, DSHS.

**DATA ANALYSIS**

TABLE 17

**PERCENT OF AFDC RECIPIENTS BY COUNTY IN 1987 1/**

County	Monthly Average Persons Served	Rank By Persons Served	Percent of County Population on AFDC	Rank By % of Population
Adams	768		5.49	19
Asotin	1929		11.22	1
Benton	5195		4.99	23
Chelan	2482		5.10	22
Clallam	3045		5.70	18
Clark	12143	6	5.79	17
Columbia	172		4.20	28
Cowlitz	5920	8	7.47	6
Douglas	752		3.20	33
Ferry	424		7.07	9
Franklin	2942		8.29	5
Garfield	54		2.25	36
Grant	3114		5.98	15
Grays Harbor	4664		7.40	8
Island	919		1.76	37
Jefferson	878		4.85	24
King	42736	1	3.09	34
Kitsap	6512		3.86	30
Kittitas	1020		4.06	29
Klickitat	1231		7.46	7
Lewis	3760		6.58	12
Lincoln	267		2.75	35
Mason	2236		6.21	13
Okanogan	2832		8.96	3
Pacific	1157		6.69	11
Pend Orielle	965		10.84	2
Pierce	31291	2	5.82	16
San Juan	125		1.36	39
Skagit	3809		5.48	20
Skamania	479		6.14	14
Snohomish	14655	5	3.72	31
Spokane	18677	3	5.25	21
Stevens	2023		6.70	10
Thurston	6786	7	4.66	26
Wahkiakum	121		3.36	32
Walla Walla	2322		4.81	25
Whatcom	5005		4.27	27
Whitman	630		1.61	38
Yakima	16288	4	8.83	4

1/ These data are taken from the State of Washington Data Book, OFM, 1987

**MENTAL HEALTH AND SUICIDE**

Many youth feel disconnected from society. A recent study conducted by Dr. Trupin of the University of Washington found that about seven percent of Washington's public school children, 50,000 youth, may be seriously emotionally disturbed. The study also found that 67 percent of children in the state's child welfare service system are seriously emotionally disturbed.

Growing up in our society places many strains on our youth.

The total number of suicides in the 0-17 age group in Washington State in 1986 was 33. This figure represents a 32 percent increase from the number of suicides in this age group in 1985.

**DATA ANALYSIS**

**TABLE 18**  
**RESIDENCE SUICIDE DEATHS IN WASHINGTON STATE**  
**AGES 0 - 17**

COUNTY	Number of Deaths 1984	Number of Deaths 1985	Number of Deaths 1986
Adams			1
Asotin	1		
Benton	2	1	2
Chelan			1
Clallam			
Clark	1	1	1
Columbia			
Cowlitz			
Douglas			
Ferry			
Franklin			1
Garfield			
Grant		1	1
Grays Harbor		1	
Island	1		
Jefferson			
King	6	6	10
Kitsap		1	
Kittitas			
Klickitat			
Lewis	1		
Lincoln			
Mason			
Okanogan	1	1	
Pacific			
Pend Orielle			
Pierce	1	2	6
San Juan			
Skagit			
Skamania		1	
Snohomish	2	7	3
Spokane			3
Stevens	1		1
Thurston	1		1
Wahkiakum			
Walla Walla	2		
Whatcom		1	
Whitman		2	2
Yakima			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>33</b>

These data were provided by Pat Starzyk of Vital Records, May 1988.

## DATA ANALYSIS

### CHILD ABUSE

The research literature has established a clear relationship between abuse and poor adolescent adjustments, including runaway behavior, prostitution and delinquency.

Dorothy Lewis, a psychiatrist at New York University of Medical School found much higher rates of physical abuse among violent delinquents than in non-violent delinquents and in non-delinquent controls.<sup>8</sup>

A 1982-1983 NCCAN-funded study of 150 delinquents found an abuse rate of 65 percent.

Child Protective Services (CPS) provides 24-hour emergency response to reports of child abuse or neglect which indicate a child is at imminent risk of serious harm. All reports are accepted by CPS and screened for the sufficiency of information. Those reports meeting the legal definition of child abuse or which indicate a child is at imminent risk of abuse or neglect are then prioritized for investigations.

CPS refers cases to law enforcement whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that a crime has been committed. In other instances, where protective custody may be necessary or highly volatile circumstances present themselves, CPS works closely with police.

CPS may also refer low-risk cases to other community resources for available services which are appropriate to the needs of the family.

CPS works to strengthen families and to maintain children in their homes. Case plans to protect children are usually developed cooperatively with parents. When that is not possible a petition may be filed with the Juvenile Court to remove the child from the home or to terminate the parental rights.

The number of families referred to CPS increased from 1980 to 1986. The number of families referred to CPS in 1987 and the first seven months of 1988 decreased. These figures are reflective of local administrative decisions to manage work loads and adjustments in staffing levels.

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<sup>8</sup>David Sandberg, Chronic Acting-Out Students and Child Abuse, 1987.

**DATA ANALYSIS**

**TABLE 19**  
**CPS FAMILIES REFERRED FROM 1980 THROUGH 1988**

<b>MONTH</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1981</b>	<b>1982</b>	<b>1983</b>	<b>1984</b>	<b>1985</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>1987</b>	<b>1988</b>
January	1,555	1,843	1,656	1,911	2,640	2,549	2,479	2,316	1,613
February	1,499	1,594	1,591	1,839	2,391	2,189	2,403	2,167	1,714
March	1,691	1,937	2,000	2,399	2,643	2,855	2,781	2,688	2,186
April	1,579	1,813	1,805	2,142	2,666	2,797	2,805	2,257	1,836
May	1,501	1,850	1,892	2,306	2,940	2,789	2,708	2,187	2,051
June	1,456	1,531	1,839	2,114	2,377	2,290	2,721	2,101	1,867
July	1,526	1,495	1,674	1,912	2,413	2,427	2,354	1,911	2,222
August	1,503	1,692	1,958	2,302	2,692	2,245	2,379	1,608	
September	1,538	1,766	1,857	2,147	2,400	2,299	2,550	1,755	
October	1,662	1,872	1,838	2,289	2,604	2,628	2,899	1,763	
November	1,259	1,582	1,818	1,989	2,354	1,820	2,021	1,638	
December	1,449	1,529	1,608	1,773	1,952	1,916	2,282	1,407	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18,218</b>	<b>20,504</b>	<b>21,536</b>	<b>25,123</b>	<b>30,072</b>	<b>28,804</b>	<b>30,382</b>	<b>23,798</b>	<b>13,489</b>
<b>AVERAGE PER MONTH</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>1,709</b>	<b>1,795</b>	<b>2,094</b>	<b>2,506</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,532</b>	<b>1,983</b>	<b>1,927</b>

These data were furnished by the Data Support and Analysis Section, DSHS.  
 Figures for July 1986 forward are incomplete due to substantial  
 under-reporting in SSPS (related to DCFS workload priorities).

## DATA ANALYSIS

### FAMILY RECONCILIATION SERVICES

Family Reconciliation Services (FRS) provides a 24-hour response to families in conflict or to runaways. This service was developed to maintain the family as a unit and to prevent out-of-home placement whenever possible. Intake, assessment, referral to community resources, crisis counseling (state provided or private contracted), and intensive crisis counseling (Homebuilder's model) are provided.

FRS is based on crisis theory, which supports time limited services to families to help them deal with current problems and teach them ways to cope with future family problems.

### SERVICE SYSTEM

Intake/assessment, referral to community resources and crisis counseling are provided.

After initial screening, intake/assessment services were provided by state staff to about 1,398 families per month during the first eight months of 1988. Assessment may include referring families to community resources and/or referring families to state or contracted crisis services.

Crisis counseling services were provided to about 245 families per month during the first eight months of 1988.

### CRISIS COUNSELING SERVICES

There are two models of crisis counseling that the state contracts with private agencies.

- \* First model consists of up to 15 hours of counseling for families during a 30-day period. Approximately 200 families per month were served during the first eight months of 1988.
- \* Second model is intensive counseling of up to 50 hours in a 30-day period and is called Homebuilders. Approximately 50 families are served per month.

Both of these programs are designed to involve families in problem solving, are provided without cost to families, and involve face-to-face contact within 24 hours.

The percentage of families receiving crisis counseling services, based on the number of intake/assessment cases, has decreased dramatically since July 1985.

The percentage of families receiving crisis counseling decreased from about 54 percent in 1985 to 18 percent for the first eight months of 1988.

## DATA ANALYSIS

### PLACEMENT SERVICES FOR CHILDREN

Interim care includes short-term, temporary care while an evaluation of need and service options are being considered. There are two kinds of interim care: crisis residential centers (CRCs) and receiving homes. Crisis Residential Centers are used when law enforcement or social service providers believe it is not in the best interest of the child to be returned home. Receiving homes care for children 30 days or less.

There are 129 Crisis Residential Center beds available statewide in 1988. The CRCs are located in 11 of the 39 counties. Other beds are available statewide. In the first nine months of 1988 an average of 1,313 children per month were served in receiving care and 263 in CRCs.

Family Foster Care serves most of the children who need out-of-home care. Most frequently children enter foster care because of abuse, neglect, running away, or serious family conflict. Children live with individual families who have been licensed by the Division of Children and Family Services (DCFS) or by licensed child care agencies. An average of 5,118 children per month were served during the first nine months of 1988, including 904 children placed by Child Placing Agencies and 4,214 placed by DCFS.

Group Care includes residential care for children whose emotional and/or behavioral difficulties are so severe that proper supervision and treatment cannot occur in other less restrictive placement options such as their own homes, relatives homes, or family foster homes. The Division of Children and Family Services contracts with private, non-profit agencies for group care services. An average of 788 children per month were served during the first nine months of 1988.

The Division of Children and Family Services also monitors approximately 972 monthly placements of children in homes of relatives.

All children in DCFS out-of-home placement receive Permanency Planning Services. These services are designed to minimize the need for continued placement by use of regular court or administrative case plan reviews and intensive casework services.

TABLE 20

## NUMBER OF FAMILIES SERVED THROUGH FAMILY RECONCILIATION SERVICES

	Intake Assessment	Crisis Counseling	Intensive Counseling	Total Number	% Served	% Served Per Year
1985	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
July	694	342	50	393	56	
August	703	332	51	383	54	
September	791	425	59	484	61	53.8
October	1017	523	61	584	57	
November	752	336	37	373	50	
December	639	252	36	288	45	
1986						
January	877	437	65	502	57	
February	799	329	52	381	48	
March	1064	420	55	475	45	
April	1027	327	61	388	38	
May	538	172	48	220	41	
June	1583	405	44	449	28	34.8
July	1666	259	45	304	18	
August	1625	383	30	413	25	
September	1741	394	56	450	26	
October	1954	527	52	579	30	
November	1863	537	55	592	32	
December	1650	429	65	494	20	

TABLE 20 (cont.)

1987					
January	1571	475	62	537	34
February	1772	551	51	602	34
March	1924	543	53	596	31
April	1675	220	47	267	16
May	1515	180	45	225	15
June	1400	148	51	199	14
July	1230	129	46	175	14
August	1239	198	36	234	19
September	1351	178	66	244	18
October	1413	179	57	236	17
November	1434	228	43	271	19
December	1239	204	31	235	19
					20.83
1988					
January	1312	252	64	316	24
February	1515	239	66	305	20
March	1605	273	50	323	20
April	1552	185	35	220	14
May	1547	192	37	229	15
June	1331	114	35	149	11
July	1121	159	54	213	19
August	1193	169	36	205	17
					18.00

This Data was furnished by the Data Support and Analysis Section

**DATA ANALYSIS**

**WASHINGTON STATE CRC FACILITIES**

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>FACILITY</u>	<u>BEDS AVAILABLE*</u>
King	YMCA Youth Shelter 909 - 4th Avenue Seattle, WA 98194 (206) 382-5014	15 Regional
King	The Loft-Ruth Dykeman Center 1033 Southwest 152nd Seattle, WA 98166 (206) 246-2673	8 Regional
Kitsap	Sound Institute of Family & Child Services 5100 Anderson Hill Rd, NW Silverdale, WA 98383	4 Regional 2 Group
Pierce	Sound Institute of Family & Child Services 8421 South 19th Street Tacoma, WA 98402 (206) 564-9006	6 Regional
Snohomish	Youth Outreach 510 West Casino Road Everett, WA 98243 (206) 353-3883	6 Regional 4 Family
Spokane	Youth Help Association West 415 - 7th Spokane, WA 99204 (509) 624-2868	8 Regional
Clark	Youth Outreach, Inc. 806 N.W. 75th Street Vancouver, WA 98665	4 Group
Clark	Youth Outreach 3921 N.E. 57th Avenue Vancouver, WA 98661	4 Regional

**DATA ANALYSIS**

Clark	Columbia Residential Care 905 Winchel Avenue Vancouver, WA 98661 (206) 694-1711	8 Group
Yakima	E.P.I.C. 1411 West Yakima Avenue Yakima, WA 98909 (509) 453-2103	6 Regional 4 Group
Thurston	Community Youth Services Haven House 513 E. 14th Olympia, WA 98501	8 Group
Whatcom	Northwest Youth Services 2324 William Street Bellingham, WA 98225 (206) 676-1022	6 Group
Skagit	Skagit Crisis Residential Center 677 Stevenson Anacortes, WA 98221 (206) 293-7097	6 Group
Cowlitz	Toutle River Boys' Ranch P.O. Box 40 Toutle, WA 98649 (206) 274-6610	2 Group
Statewide		20 Additional Family Beds
TOTAL:		57 Regional CRC 40 Group CRC 24 Family CRC —
	TOTAL:	121

## DATA ANALYSIS

### \*DEFINITION:

- Regional CRC: A facility with several beds, and one staff per two children. The average cost is \$3,539 per month per bed.
- Group CRC: A facility which may also have long-term group care beds. The cost is \$1,607 per month per bed. Two programs have higher staffing requirements and a rate of \$2,294.
- Family CRC: A family foster home with one or two beds. The average cost is \$130 per month per bed retainer fee, plus \$25 per day per occupied bed.

**DATA ANALYSIS**

TABLE 21

**CRISIS RESIDENTIAL BEDS PER COUNTY 1/**

County	Total Juvenile Population (includes 0-17 year olds)	CRC Beds	Ratio of Beds Available Per Juvenile
King	317,092	23	1:13787
Pierce	145,492	6	1:24249
Snohomish	109,551	10	1:10955
Spokane	95,774	8	1:11972
Clark	62,670	16	1:3917
Yakima	53,876	10	1:5388
Kitsap	46,311	6	1:7716
Thurston	40,356	8	1:5045
Benton	31,263	0	1:31265
Whatcom	30,656	6	1:5109
Cowlitz	22,561	2	1:11281
Skagit	17,836	6	1:2973
Other Beds		20	
Statewide			
<b>Total / Average</b>	<b>973,438</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>1:8045</b>

1/ These data were confirmed by DCFS , December 1988.

**JUVENILE ARRESTS**

In 1987, there were 44,149 juvenile arrests in Washington State.

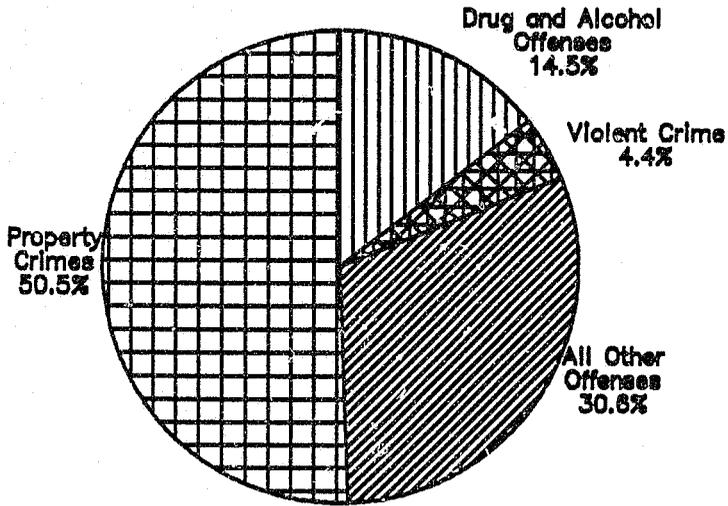
Total arrests and arrests per thousand juveniles increased slightly (91.0 per thousand in 1987, 88.9 per thousand in 1986). More significantly, perhaps, arrests for violent offenses (murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault) continued the upward trend seen in the previous three years. Arrest rates for property offenses also showed an increase while drug and alcohol arrests continued the pattern of moderate decline observed over the past two years. About five times as many juveniles were arrested for alcohol related offenses as for drug offenses.

Juvenile arrest rates continue to vary significantly from county to county, with King County showing a rate for violent offenses that is much higher than any other area, large or small. Highest overall rates were reported by smaller counties such as Columbia and San Juan, which reported high property crime rates. Drug and alcohol arrest rates tended to be higher in small and middle-sized counties than in the major urban areas.

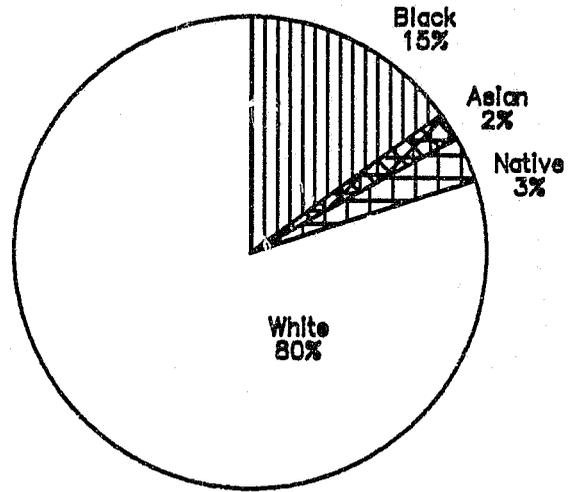
In total arrests and in most sub-categories boys are arrested at about three times the rate of girls, but in arrests for drug offenses the rate is about 5 to 1, and in violent offenses 6 to 1.

# 1987 JUVENILE ARRESTS

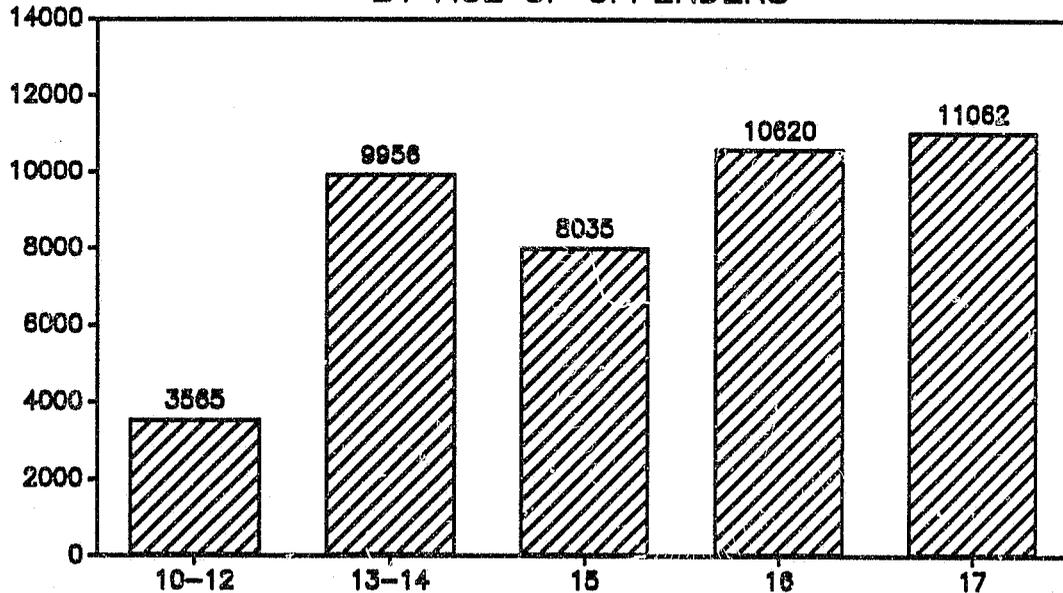
GRAPH 4  
BY TYPE OF OFFENSE



GRAPH 5  
BY ETHNIC GROUP



GRAPH 6  
BY AGE OF OFFENDERS



**DATA ANALYSIS**

TABLE 22

**TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS 1985-1987**

	TOTAL POP 10-17	1987 ARRESTS	1987 RATE / 1,000	1986 RATE / 1,000	1985 RATE / 1,000
ADAMS	1,746	148	84.8	82.9	62.3
ASOTIN	1,893	269	142.1	142.3	169.6
BENTON	12,255	1,421	116.0	113.7	99.8
CHELAN	4,988	630	126.3	98.8	123.3
CLALLAM	5,494	779	141.8	117.7	109.8
CLARK	25,092	1,720	68.5	67.1	78.3
COLUMBIA	419	114	272.1	265.7	185.3
COWLITZ	8,962	1,220	136.1	109.3	122.1
DOUGLAS	2,658	103	38.8	50.0	50.4
FERRY	742	78	105.1	145.2	148.3
FRANKLIN	4,029	308	76.4	92.8	80.1
GARFIELD	240	5	20.8	61.5	7.8
GRANT	6,220	159	25.6	82.6	91.7
GRAYS HARBOR	7,077	935	132.1	118.0	100.9
ISLAND	5,318	422	79.4	64.4	87.7
JEFFERSON	1,655	84	50.8	33.9	50.4
KING_/2	138,577	16,934	122.2	115.1	104.4
KITSAP_/3	18,352	821	44.7	49.6	49.5
KITTITAS_/4	2,712	209	77.1	79.4	50.6
KLICKITAT	1,915	89	46.5	33.7	79.0
LEWIS	6,516	477	73.2	108.9	110.7
LINCOLN	1,002	14	14.0	13.8	7.6
MASON	3,800	127	33.4	56.4	43.9
OKANOGAN	3,570	205	57.4	65.5	57.3
PACIFIC	1,694	47	27.7	26.6	44.5
PEND ORIELLE	1,161	58	50.0	14.5	19.0
PIERCE	59,520	3,523	59.1	62.9	75.8
SAN JUAN	693	170	245.3	192.8	131.8
SKAGIT	7,261	939	129.3	102.9	148.3
SKAMANIA	913	73	80.0	79.3	98.4
SNOHOMISH_/1	44,691	2,048	45.8	39.7	50.0
SPOKANE	39,095	3,683	94.2	100.1	98.1
STEVENS	3,697	232	62.8	50.7	39.9
THURSTON	16,741	1,773	105.9	86.1	87.9
WAHKIAKUM	412	15	36.4	110.0	173.9
WALLA WALLA	5,200	551	106.0	108.5	92.8
WHATCOM	12,733	1,091	85.7	95.8	103.0
WHITMAN	4,309	142	33.0	35.6	33.9
YAKIMA	21,924	1,903	86.8	94.8	95.5
STATE PATROL		630			
TOTAL	485,346	44,149	91.0	88.9	89.6

\_/1 Arlington, Edmonds and Marysville Police Department did not report juvenile arrests for 1987.

\_/2 Kent Police Department reported nine months arrest data for 1987.

\_/3 Kitsap County Sheriffs Office did not report juvenile arrests for 1987.

\_/4 Kittitas County Sheriffs Office did not report juvenile arrests.

**DATA ANALYSIS**

TABLE 23

**COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF JUVENILE ARRESTS - 1987**

COUNTY	TOTAL POPULATION 10-17	TOTAL ALL ARRESTS	RATE PER 1,000
COLUMBIA	419	114	272.1
SAN JUAN	693	170	245.3
ASOTIN	1,893	269	142.1
CLALLAM	5,494	779	141.8
COWLITZ	8,962	1,220	136.1
GRAYS HARBOR	7,077	935	132.1
SKAGIT	7,261	939	129.3
CHELAN	4,988	630	126.3
KING_/2	138,577	16,934	122.2
BENTON	12,255	1,421	116.0
WALLA WALLA	5,200	551	106.0
THURSTON	16,741	1,773	105.9
FERRY	742	78	105.1
SPOKANE	39,095	3,683	94.2
YAKIMA	21,924	1,903	86.8
WHATCOM	12,733	1,091	85.7
ADAMS	1,746	148	84.8
SKAMANIA	913	73	80.0
ISLAND	5,318	422	79.4
KITTITAS_/4	2,712	209	77.1
FRANKLIN	4,029	308	76.4
LEWIS	6,516	477	73.2
CLARK	25,092	1,720	68.5
STEVENS	3,697	232	62.8
PIERCE	59,590	3,523	59.1
OKANOGAN	3,570	205	57.4
JEFFERSON	1,655	84	50.8
PEND ORIELLE	1,161	58	50.0
KLICKITAT	1,915	89	46.5
SNOHOMISH_/1	44,691	2,048	45.8
KITSAP_/3	18,352	821	44.7
DOUGLAS	2,658	103	38.8
WAHIAKUM	412	15	36.4
MASON	3,800	127	33.4
WHITMAN	4,309	142	33.0
PACIFIC	1,694	47	27.7
GRANT	6,220	159	25.6
GARFIELD	240	5	20.8
LINCOLN	1,002	14	14.0
STATE PATROL		630	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>485,346</b>	<b>44,149</b>	<b>91.0</b>

**DATA ANALYSIS**

TABLE 24

**JUVENILE ARREST RATES BY COUNTY - 1987**

	TOTAL POPULATION 10-17	VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS	RATE PER 1,000	PROPERTY CRIME ARRESTS	RATE PER 1,000	DRUG AND ALCOHOL ARRESTS	RATE PER 1,000	ALL OTHER ARRESTS	RATE PER 1,000	TOTAL ALL ARRESTS	RATE PER 1,000
ADAMS	1,746	2	1.1	73	41.8	37	21.2	36	20.6	148	84.8
ASOTIN	1,893	7	3.7	164	86.6	20	10.6	78	41.2	269	142.1
BENTON	12,255	33	2.7	725	59.2	226	18.4	437	35.7	1,421	116.0
CHELAN	4,988	8	1.6	347	69.6	136	27.3	139	27.9	630	126.3
CLALLAM	5,494	11	2.0	389	70.8	196	35.7	183	33.3	779	141.8
CLARK	25,092	52	2.1	1,062	42.3	232	9.2	374	14.9	1,720	68.5
COLUMBIA	419	0	0.0	54	128.9	6	14.3	54	128.9	114	272.1
COWLITZ	8,962	12	1.3	521	58.1	405	45.2	282	31.5	1,220	136.1
DOUGLAS	2,658	0	0.0	73	27.5	14	5.3	16	6.0	103	38.8
FERRY	742	4	5.4	37	49.9	27	36.4	10	13.5	78	105.1
FRANKLIN	4,029	7	1.7	210	52.1	31	7.7	60	14.9	308	76.4
GARFIELD	240	0	0.0	4	16.7	0	0.0	1	4.2	5	20.8
GRANT	6,220	3	0.5	76	12.2	35	5.6	45	7.2	159	25.6
GRAYS HARBO	7,077	18	2.5	468	66.1	185	26.1	264	37.3	935	132.1
ISLAND	5,318	3	0.6	269	50.6	79	14.9	71	13.4	422	79.4
JEFFERSON	1,655	1	0.6	49	29.6	21	12.7	13	7.9	84	50.8
KING_/2	138,577	1,517	10.9	9,214	66.5	1,842	13.3	4,361	31.5	16,934	122.2
KITSAP_/3	18,352	11	0.6	467	26.5	153	8.3	170	9.3	821	44.7
KITTITAS_/4	2,712	7	2.6	80	29.5	82	30.2	40	14.7	209	77.1
KLICKITAT	1,915	1	0.5	48	25.1	11	5.7	29	15.1	89	46.5
LEWIS	6,516	17	2.6	276	42.4	61	9.4	123	18.9	477	73.2
LINCOLN	1,002	0	0.0	5	5.0	9	9.0	0	0.0	14	14.0
MASON	3,800	0	0.0	99	26.1	7	1.8	21	5.5	127	33.4
OKANOGAN	3,570	4	1.1	130	36.4	30	8.4	41	11.5	205	57.4
PACIFIC	1,694	1	0.6	34	20.1	2	1.2	10	5.9	47	27.7
PEND ORIELLE	1,161	0	0.0	33	28.4	17	14.6	8	6.9	58	50.0
PIERCE	59,590	148	2.5	2,212	37.1	370	6.2	793	13.3	3,523	59.1
SAN JUAN	693	0	0.0	86	124.1	62	89.5	22	31.7	170	245.3
SKAGIT	7,261	17	2.3	363	50.0	400	55.1	159	21.9	939	129.3
SKAMANIA	913	6	6.6	29	31.8	24	26.3	14	15.3	73	80.0
SNOHOMISH_/1	44,691	55	1.2	1,404	31.4	227	5.1	362	8.1	2,048	45.8
SPOKANE	39,095	44	1.1	2,200	56.3	541	13.8	898	23.0	3,683	94.2
STEVENS	3,697	8	2.2	125	33.8	69	18.7	30	8.1	232	62.8
THURSTON	16,741	20	1.2	907	54.2	471	28.1	375	22.4	1,773	105.9
WAHIAKUM	412	0	0.0	5	12.1	10	24.3	0	0.0	15	36.4
WALLA WALLA	5,200	38	7.3	294	56.5	44	8.5	175	33.7	551	106.0
WHATCOM	12,733	25	2.0	542	42.6	208	16.3	316	24.8	1,091	85.7
WHITMAN	4,309	0	0.0	68	15.8	52	12.1	22	5.1	142	33.0
YAKIMA	21,924	30	1.4	1,238	56.5	194	8.8	441	20.1	1,903	86.8
STATE PATROL		4		91		503		32		630	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>485,346</b>	<b>2,114</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>24,491</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>7,039</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>10,505</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>44,149</b>	<b>91.0</b>

/1 Arlington, Edmonds and Marysville Police Department did not report juvenile arrests for 1987.

/2 Kent Police Department reported nine months of arrest data for 1987.

/3 Kitsap County Sheriffs Office did not report juvenile arrests for 1987.

/4 Kittitas County Sheriffs Office did not report juvenile arrests for 1987.

**DATA ANALYSIS**

TABLE 25

**JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT CRIMES**

	TOTAL POP 10-17	1987 ARRESTS	1987 RATE / 1,000	1986 ARRESTS	1986 RATE / 1,000	1985 RATE / 1,000
ADAMS	1,746	2	1.1	0	0.0	0.0
ASOTIN	1,893	7	3.7	7	3.7	2.1
BENTON	12,255	33	2.7	23	1.9	1.4
CHELAN	4,988	8	1.6	6	1.2	1.2
CLALLAM	5,494	11	2.0	5	0.9	1.1
CLARK	25,092	52	2.1	31	1.2	1.8
COLUMBIA	419	0	0.0	2	4.7	0.0
COWLITZ	8,962	12	1.3	14	1.6	2.7
DOUGLAS	2,658	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
FERRY	742	4	5.4	1	1.3	1.3
FRANKLIN	4,029	7	1.7	7	1.8	1.2
GARFIELD	240	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
GRANT	6,220	3	0.5	7	1.1	0.5
GRAYS HARBOR	7,077	18	2.5	12	1.7	1.4
ISLAND	5,318	3	0.6	7	1.3	0.4
JEFFERSON	1,655	1	0.6	0	0.0	2.8
KING_/2	138,577	1,517	10.9	1,293	9.4	7.1
KITSAP_/3	18,352	11	0.6	28	1.5	1.4
KITTITAS_/4	2,712	7	2.6	3	1.1	3.2
KLICKITAT	1,915	1	0.5	1	0.5	2.5
LEWIS	6,516	17	2.6	24	3.7	2.1
LINCOLN	1,002	0	0.0	0	0.0	1.2
MASON	3,800	0	0.0	1	0.3	0.3
OKANOGAN	3,570	4	1.1	5	1.4	1.4
PACIFIC	1,694	1	0.6	1	0.6	0.6
PEND ORIELLE	1,161	0	0.0	1	0.9	1.7
PIERCE	59,590	148	2.5	130	2.2	2.5
SAN JUAN	693	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
SKAGIT	7,261	17	2.3	9	1.2	2.2
SKAMANIA	913	6	6.6	1	1.1	0.0
SNOHOMISH_/1	44,691	55	1.2	57	1.3	3.8
SPOKANE	39,095	44	1.1	53	1.4	2.2
STEVENS	3,697	8	2.2	10	2.7	0.0
THURSTON	16,741	20	1.2	19	1.2	0.7
WAHIAKUM	412	0	0.0	3	7.2	6.9
WALLA WALLA	5,200	38	7.3	16	3.1	1.1
WHATCOM	12,733	25	2.0	19	1.5	2.1
WHITMAN	4,309	0	0.0	3	0.7	0.5
YAKIMA	21,924	30	1.4	54	2.5	1.3
STATE PATROL		4		6		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>485,346</b>	<b>2,114</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1,853</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>

\_/1 Arlington, Edmonds & Marysville P D did not report juvenile arrests for 1987.

\_/2 Kent Police Department reported nine months of arrest data for 1987.

\_/3 Kitsap County Sheriffs Office did not report juvenile arrest data for 1987.

\_/4 Kittitas County Sheriffs Office did not report juvenile arrests.

**DATA ANALYSIS**

TABLE 26

**COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF JUVENILE  
ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT CRIMES**

COUNTY	TOTAL POPULATION 10-17	VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS	1987 RATE PER 1,000	1986 RATE PER 1,000	1985 RATE PER 1,000
KING	138,577	1,517	10.9	9.4	7.1
WALLA WALLA	5,200	38	7.3	3.1	1.1
SKAMANIA	913	6	6.6	1.1	0.0
FERRY	742	4	5.4	1.3	1.3
ASOTIN	1,893	7	3.7	3.7	2.1
BENTON	12,255	33	2.7	1.9	1.4
LEWIS	6,516	17	2.6	3.7	2.1
KITTITAS	2,712	7	2.6	1.1	1.1
GRAYS HARBOR	7,077	18	2.5	1.7	1.7
PIERCE	59,590	148	2.5	2.2	2.2
SKAGIT	7,261	17	2.3	1.2	1.2
STEVENS	3,697	8	2.2	2.7	2.7
CLARK	25,092	52	2.1	1.2	1.2
CLALLAM	5,494	11	2.0	0.9	0.9
WHATCOM	12,733	25	2.0	1.5	1.5
FRANKLIN	4,029	7	1.7	1.8	1.8
CHELAN	4,988	3	1.6	1.2	1.2
YAKIMA	21,924	30	1.4	2.5	2.5
COWLITZ	8,962	12	1.3	1.6	1.6
SNOHOMISH	44,691	55	1.2	1.3	1.3
THURSTON	16,741	20	1.2	1.2	1.2
ADAMS	1,746	2	1.1	0.0	0.0
SPOKANE	39,095	44	1.1	1.4	1.4
OKANOGAN	3,570	4	1.1	1.4	1.4
JEFFERSON	1,655	1	0.6	0.0	0.0
KITSAP	18,352	11	0.6	1.5	1.5
PACIFIC	1,694	1	0.6	0.6	0.6
ISLAND	5,318	3	0.6	1.3	1.3
KLICKITAT	1,915	1	0.5	0.5	0.5
GRANT	6,220	3	0.5	1.1	1.1
GARFIELD	240	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LINCOLN	1,002	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
COLUMBIA	419	0	0.0	4.7	4.7
SAN JUAN	693	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PEND ORIELLE	1,161	0	0.0	0.9	0.9
MASON	3,800	0	0.0	0.3	0.3
WHITMAN	4,309	0	0.0	0.7	0.5
DOUGLAS	2,658	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
WAHKIAKUM	412	0	0.0	7.2	6.9
TOTAL	485,346	2,114	4.4	3.8	3.5

**DATA ANALYSIS**

TABLE 27

**JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR PROPERTY CRIMES**

	TOTAL POPULATION 10-17	1987 PROPERTY ARRESTS	1987 RATE PER 1,000	1986 RATE PER 1,000	1985 RATE PER 1,000
ADAMS	1,746	73	41.8	25.9	21.0
ASOTIN	1,893	164	86.6	63.8	77.1
BENTON	12,255	725	59.2	54.0	50.8
CHELAN	4,988	347	69.6	55.8	56.9
CLALLAM	5,494	389	70.8	69.2	54.1
CLARK	25,092	1,062	42.3	38.2	40.1
COLUMBIA	419	54	128.9	102.6	33.5
COWLITZ	8,962	521	58.1	45.9	57.4
DOUGLAS	2,658	73	27.5	29.6	25.8
FERRY	742	37	49.9	48.4	36.7
FRANKLIN	4,029	210	52.1	54.5	57.1
GARFIELD	240	4	16.7	16.4	3.9
GRANT	6,220	76	12.2	34.8	28.1
GRAYS HARBOR	7,077	468	66.1	57.4	42.7
ISLAND	5,318	269	50.6	31.7	39.5
JEFFERSON	1,655	49	29.6	13.9	26.5
KING_/2	138,577	9,214	66.5	57.2	52.9
KITSAP_/3	18,352	487	26.5	24.8	25.6
KITTITAS_/3	2,712	80	29.5	34.4	19.7
KLICKITAT	1,915	48	25.1	19.2	41.3
LEWIS	6,516	276	42.4	55.8	57.2
LINCOLN	1,002	5	5.0	8.9	3.8
MASON	3,800	99	26.1	40.9	30.8
OKANOGAN	3,570	130	36.4	38.2	25.0
PACIFIC	1,694	34	20.1	15.7	22.5
PEND ORIELLE	1,161	33	28.4	6.0	13.2
PIERCE	59,590	2,212	37.1	36.4	43.6
SAN JUAN	693	86	124.1	76.3	40.6
SKAGIT	7,261	363	50.0	42.5	65.4
SKAMANIA	913	29	31.8	43.4	34.9
SNOHOMISH_/1	44,691	1,404	31.4	21.7	27.2
SPOKANE	39,095	2,200	56.3	53.0	56.2
STEVENS	3,697	125	33.8	32.9	25.8
THURSTON	16,741	907	54.2	42.4	44.9
WAHKIAKUM	412	5	12.1	7.2	27.5
WALLA WALLA	5,200	294	56.5	51.9	46.0
WHATCOM	12,733	542	42.6	49.6	46.9
WHITMAN	4,309	68	15.8	14.7	14.9
YAKIMA	21,924	1,238	56.5	56.0	56.4
STATE PATROL		91			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>485,346</b>	<b>24,491</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>46.3</b>

\_/1 Arlington, Edmonds and Marysville Police Department did not report juvenile arrests for 1987.

\_/2 Kent Police Department reported nine months of arrest data for 1987.

\_/3 Kitsap County Sheriffs Office did not report juvenile arrests for 1987.

\_/4 Kittitas County Sheriffs Office did not report juvenile arrests for 1987.

**DATA ANALYSIS**

TABLE 28

**JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR DRUG AND ALCOHOL CRIMES**

	TOTAL POPULATION 10-17	1987 ARRESTS	1987 RATE / 1,000	1986 RATE / 1,000	1985 RATE / 1,000
ADAMS	1,746	37	21.2	27.6	7.4
ASOTIN	1,893	20	10.6	31.1	36.0
BENTON	12,255	226	18.4	10.7	19.5
CHELAN	4,988	136	27.3	15.8	32.0
CLALLAM	5,494	196	35.7	17.4	31.4
CLARK	25,092	232	9.2	7.4	14.6
COLUMBIA	419	6	14.3	30.3	31.3
COWLITZ	8,962	405	45.2	27.2	26.6
DOUGLAS	2,658	14	5.3	3.0	7.8
FERRY	742	27	36.4	24.2	56.4
FRANKLIN	4,029	31	7.7	16.3	6.4
GARFIELD	240	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GRANT	6,220	35	5.6	13.3	29.5
GRAYS HARBOR	7,077	185	26.1	15.5	25.1
ISLAND	5,318	79	14.9	14.2	29.5
JEFFERSON	1,655	21	12.7	11.5	12.4
KING_/2	138,577	1,842	13.3	12.0	12.9
KITSAP_/3	18,352	153	8.3	6.3	9.1
KITTITAS_/4	2,712	82	30.2	15.7	16.7
KLICKITAT	1,915	11	5.7	7.8	11.6
LEWIS	6,516	61	9.4	14.0	16.2
LINCOLN	1,002	9	9.0	3.9	2.8
MASON	3,800	7	1.8	2.4	6.6
OKANOGAN	3,570	30	8.4	7.0	14.9
PACIFIC	1,694	2	1.2	4.1	13.5
PEND ORIELLE	1,161	17	14.6	0.9	2.5
PIERCE	59,590	370	6.2	5.0	6.4
SAN JUAN	693	62	89.5	33.1	35.1
SKAGIT	7,261	400	55.1	29.2	40.7
SKAMANIA	913	24	26.3	1.1	15.9
SNOHOMISH_/1	44,691	227	5.1	4.1	6.5
SPOKANE	39,095	541	13.8	13.3	11.1
STEVENS	3,697	69	18.7	5.7	6.8
THURSTON	16,741	471	28.1	15.7	19.6
WAHKIAKUM	412	10	24.3	59.8	123.6
WALLA WALLA	5,200	44	8.5	20.1	18.6
WHATCOM	12,733	208	16.3	15.8	21.4
WHITMAN	4,309	52	12.1	12.1	8.6
YAKIMA	21,924	194	8.8	11.4	15.1
STATE PATROL		503			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>485,346</b>	<b>7,039</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>14.0</b>

**DATA ANALYSIS**

TABLE 29

**ARRESTS OF JUVENILES FOR DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS - 1987 - DETAIL**

	SEX	UN 10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL
<b>Sale/Manufacturing</b>								
Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	M			1	3	5	6	15
	F			2	2		8	12
Marijuana	M		1	10	12	27	27	77
	F			3	1	2	9	15
Synthetic Narcotics	M			1	2	1	5	9
	F					1		1
Other Dangerous Drugs	M		1	1	1	3	3	9
	F			2	4	1	4	11
*Subtotal	M	0	2	13	18	36	41	110
Sale/Manuf	F	0	0	7	7	4	21	39
<b>Possession:</b>								
Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	M		1	5	7	29	43	85
	F			8	5	7	10	30
Marijuana	M	2	14	94	137	214	281	742
	F			27	22	35	28	112
Synthetic Narcotics	M			2	3	3	5	13
	F			2		3	2	7
Other Dangerous Drugs	M			2	1	3	10	16
	F			2	3	2	3	10
*Subtotal	M	2	15	103	148	249	339	856
Possession	F	0	0	39	30	47	43	159
*Total Arrests for Drug Offenses	M	2	17	116	166	285	380	966
	F	0	0	46	37	51	64	198
**Driving While Intoxicated	M			4	13	103	230	350
	F			2	77	20	38	137
Liquor Law Violations	M	7	20	171	398	1,080	1,656	3,332
	F		11	131	229	424	433	1,228
Total Arrests for Alcohol Offenses	M	7	20	221	448	1,234	1,950	3,880
	F		11	133	306	444	471	1,365
<b>TOTAL ALL SEATTLE JUVENILE DRUG ARRESTS:</b>								
	M			23	47	101	101	272
	F		2	5	4	7	21	39

\*Seattle does not detail drug arrests.

\*\*Seattle does not report juvenile DWI's

**DATA ANALYSIS**

TABLE 30

**1987 JUVENILE ARRESTS BY SEX OF OFFENDER**

	VIOLENT		PROPERTY		DRUG /ALCOHOL		ALL OTHER		TOTAL ALL ARRESTS			
	MALE	FEM	MALE	FEM	MALE	FEM	MALE	FEM	MALE	%	FEM	%
ADAMS	1	1	57	17	28	9	26	9	112	75.68	36	24.32
ASOTIN	6	1	141	23	17	3	73	5	237	88.10	32	11.90
BENTON	31	2	557	168	161	65	339	98	1,088	76.57	333	23.43
CHELAN	4	4	280	67	101	35	114	25	499	79.21	131	20.79
CLALLAM	11	0	301	88	131	65	139	44	582	74.71	197	25.29
CLARK	50	2	797	262	173	59	301	74	1,323	76.92	397	23.08
COLUMBIA	0	0	54	0	6	0	44	10	104	91.23	10	8.77
COWLITZ	12	0	449	72	299	106	224	58	984	80.66	236	19.34
DOUGLAS	0	0	55	18	14	0	16	0	85	82.52	18	17.48
FERRY	4	0	27	10	23	4	10	0	64	82.05	14	17.95
FRANKLIN	7	0	151	59	26	5	50	11	233	75.65	75	24.35
GARFIELD	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	5	100.00	0	0.00
GRANT	2	1	62	14	28	7	37	8	129	81.13	30	18.87
GRAYS HARBOR	18	0	368	100	142	43	207	57	735	78.61	200	21.39
ISLAND	2	1	225	44	63	16	63	8	353	83.65	69	16.35
JEFFERSON	0	1	36	13	18	3	9	4	63	75.00	21	25.00
KING_/2	1,246	271	7,852	2,292	1,365	477	3,412	949	12,945	76.44	3989	23.56
KITSAP_/3	10	1	379	108	107	46	124	46	620	75.52	201	24.48
KITTITAS_/4	5	2	63	17	64	18	37	3	169	80.86	40	19.14
KLICKITAT	1	0	42	6	10	1	28	1	81	91.01	8	8.99
LEWIS	16	1	215	61	49	12	110	13	390	81.76	87	18.24
LINCOLN	0	0	5	0	5	4	0	0	10	71.43	4	28.57
MASON	0	0	88	11	6	1	18	3	112	88.19	15	11.81
OKANOGAN	4	0	116	14	23	7	38	3	181	88.29	24	11.71
PACIFIC	1	0	25	8	1	1	9	1	37	78.72	10	21.28
PEND ORIELLE	0	0	23	10	12	5	7	1	42	72.41	16	27.59
PIERCE	129	19	1,484	728	281	89	569	224	2,463	69.91	1060	30.09
SAN JUAN	0	0	79	7	52	10	22	0	153	90.00	17	10.00
SKAGIT	15	2	295	68	299	101	132	27	741	78.91	198	21.09
SKAMANIA	6	0	24	5	21	3	12	2	63	86.30	10	13.70
SNOHOMISH_/1	48	7	1,029	375	158	69	298	64	1,533	74.85	515	25.15
SPOKANE	43	1	1,670	530	429	112	722	176	2,864	77.76	819	22.24
STEVENS	7	1	107	18	58	11	23	7	195	84.05	37	15.95
THURSTON	19	1	714	193	342	129	287	88	1,362	76.82	411	23.18
WAHIAKUM	0	0	4	1	7	3	0	0	11	73.33	4	26.67
WALLA WALLA	37	1	232	62	32	12	142	33	443	80.40	108	19.60
WHATCOM	25	0	429	113	157	51	248	68	859	78.74	232	21.26
WHITMAN	0	0	64	4	36	16	18	4	118	83.10	24	16.90
YAKIMA	27	3	939	299	151	43	346	95	1,463	76.88	440	23.12
STATE PATROL	4	0	83	8	402	101	27	5	516	81.90	114	18.10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,791</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>19,525</b>	<b>5,893</b>	<b>5,297</b>	<b>1,742</b>	<b>8,282</b>	<b>2,224</b>	<b>33,967</b>	<b>76.94</b>	<b>10,182</b>	<b>23.06</b>

**DATA ANALYSIS**

**TABLE 31  
REPORTED JUVENILE ARRESTS - 1987**

OFFENSE	AGE OF OFFENDER						SEX OF OFFENDER		
	UNDER 10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
MURDER/MANSLAUGHTER			5	4	6	1	16	15	1
RAPE	1	11	41	20	28	22	123	123	
ROBBERY	4	28	95	94	94	81	396	354	42
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	41	136	397	259	373	373	1,579	1,299	280
<b>TOTAL VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>2,114</b>	<b>1,791</b>	<b>323</b>
OTHER CRIMES AGAINST PERSON	58	274	768	599	736	758	3,251	2,452	741
SEX OFFENSES	19	68	168	127	166	163	711	433	278
PROPERTY OFFENSES	649	2,555	6,608	4,705	5,323	4,652	24,492	18,599	5,893
DRUG AND ALCOHOL OFFENSES	14	56	537	979	2,250	3,203	7,039	5,297	1,742
<b>ALL OTHER OFFENSES</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>1,248</b>	<b>1,644</b>	<b>1,809</b>	<b>6,600</b>	<b>5,395</b>	<b>1,205</b>
<b>TOTAL ARRESTS</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>3,565</b>	<b>9,956</b>	<b>8,035</b>	<b>10,620</b>	<b>11,062</b>	<b>44,207</b>	<b>33,967</b>	<b>10,182</b>

## DATA ANALYSIS

### JUVENILE OFFENSE COURT REFERRALS

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

A court referral indicates a court procedure. Therefore, the number of court referrals are greater than the number of arrests.

Washington State has two computerized record keeping systems:

- \* JUVIS (Juvenile Information System) is maintained by the Administrator for the Courts.
- \* King County's Department of Youth Services system which is used by King County.

The total number of juvenile offense court referrals for 1987 was 66,961. This figure represents less than a one percent decrease in the 1986 total of 67,034.

The ethnic distribution of juvenile offense court referrals for 1987 shows 72 percent were White, nine percent Black, one percent Asian, three percent Hispanic and three percent Native American.

Offenses are reported according to severity. Type A+ and A are the most serious and Type E is the least serious. Type A offenses include murder while Type E offenses include reckless driving.

The majority of juvenile offenses referrals are Type D and Type E offenses. Forty-three percent of juvenile court offense referrals in 1987 were for Type D and 23 percent were for Type E. Less than one percent were Type A offense.

GRAPH 7

1987 JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS

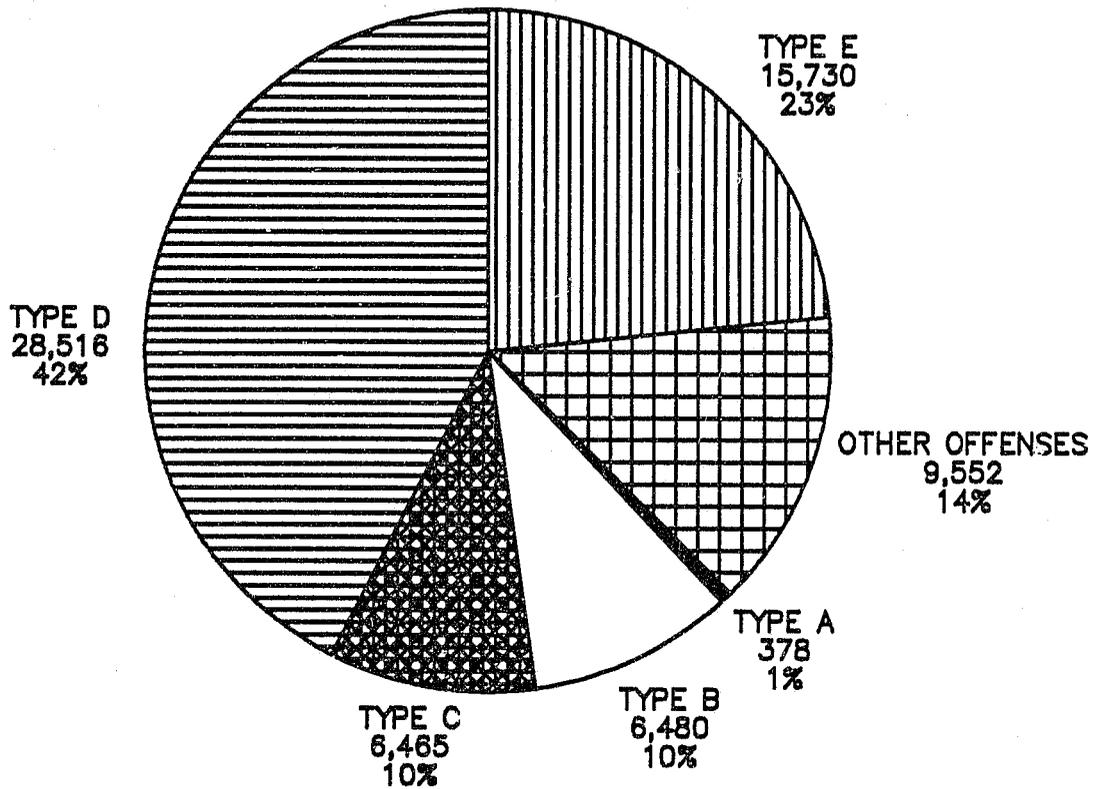


TABLE 32

**JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS  
FROM 1984 -1987**

	<b>JUVIS</b>	<b>KING COUNTY</b>	<b>STATEWIDE TOTALS</b>
<b>1987 TOTAL REFERRALS</b>	51,154	15,807	66,961
<b>1986 TOTAL REFERRALS</b>	51,128	15,906	67,034
<b>1985 TOTAL REFERRALS</b>	51,900	15,573	67,479
<b>1984 TOTAL REFERRALS</b>	45,312	14,098	59,410
<b>PERCENTAGE CHANGE SINCE 1986</b>	< 1	< 1	< 1

**DATA ANALYSIS**

TABLE 33

**JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY ETHNICITY 1/**

	JUVIS System (Excludes King County)		King County		Statewide Totals		State Pop
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	% Dist
White	38,845	75	9,076	57	47,921	72	90
Black	2,393	5	3,966	25	6,359	9	3
Asian	526	1	372	2	898	1	3
Hispanic	1,867	4	164	1	2,031	3	3
Native American	1,268	3	517	3	1,785	3	1
Other	186	1	135	< 1	321	< 1	
Unknown	58	< 1	5	< 1	63	< 1	
Not Reported	6,011	11	1,572	10	7,583	11	
<b>TOTAL REFERRALS</b>	<b>51,154</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15,807</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>66,961</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

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

**DATA ANALYSIS**

**TABLE 34  
1987 JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS**

Offense	JUVIS System _/2 (Excludes King County)		King County _/1		Statewide Totals	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
AA+ & A-	225	< 1	153	< 1	378	< 1
B & B+	4,910	9	1,570	10	6,480	10
C & C+	4,813	9	1,652	10	6,465	10
D & D+	20,922	41	7,594	48	28,516	43
E	11,535	23	4,195	27	15,730	23
Other Offenses	8,949	17	643	4	9,552	14
<b>TOTAL REFERRALS</b>	<b>51,154</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15,807</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>66,961</b>	<b>100</b>

\_/1 King County referrals were obtained from report JIS-381 in May 1988.

\_/2 JUVIS referrals were obtained from report 3012 in May 1988.

## DATA ANALYSIS

### JUVENILE DETENTION

Juvenile courts maintain Washington State's 18 juvenile detention facilities. Juveniles from 39 counties are held in these 18 facilities.

The GJJAC members and staff conduct on-site monitoring visits to verify the number of juveniles held in each detention facility.

There were 7,726 juveniles held in detention facilities on separate offenses during the first six months of 1988.

The number of youth held in detention facilities continued to decline in most areas:

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1986</u>
Jan 1 - June 30	7,726	8,406	9,041

Only two jurisdictions have shown a consistent upward trend over the three-year period.

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1986</u>
Snohomish	1,057	1,019	962
Okanogan	131	119	103

**DATA ANALYSIS**

TABLE 35

**JUVENILES HELD IN DETENTION FACILITIES  
January 1 through June 30**

FACILITY (ALSO HOLDS FOR)	HELD IN 1988	HELD IN 1987	HELD IN 1986	% CHANGE 1987-1988
BENTON/FRANKLIN (Walla Walla, Columbia Kittitas, Klickitat, Morrow, Ore.)	409	466	421	-13.9
CHELAN (Douglas, Grant, Okanogan)	218	245	165	-12.4
CLALLAM (San Juan)	52	53	126	-2.0
CLARK (Skamania, Klickitat)	347	546	520	-57.3
COWLITZ (Pacific, Wahkiakum, Columbia, Ore., Clatsop, Ore., Tillamook, Ore.)	251	303	238	-20.7
GRANT (Kittitas, Grant, Klickitat)	149	170	175	-14.1
GRAYS HARBOR (Pacific, Wahkiakum)	240	261	224	-8.8
KING	1344	1319	1639	+1.9
KITSAP (Jefferson)	367	463	488	-26.2
LEWIS	181	212	260	-17.1
OKANOGAN (Ferry)	131	119	103	+9.2
PIERCE	918	868	1348	+5.4
SKAGIT (San Juan, Island)	160	197	236	-23.1
SNOHOMISH (San Juan, Island)	1057	1019	962	+3.6
SPOKANE (Lincoln, Ferry, Stevens, Pend Orielle, Asotin, Whitman)	634	626	687	+1.3
THURSTON (Mason)	644	879	687	-36.3
WHATCOM	264	287	313	-8.7
YAKIMA	360	373	459	-3.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7726</b>	<b>8406</b>	<b>9041</b>	<b>-8.8</b>

## DATA ANALYSIS

### JUVENILES HELD IN STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

The Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation (DJR), Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), maintains three medium to maximum security institutions (Green Hill, Maple Lane, and Echo Glen); two medium security youth forestry camps (Mission Creek and Naselle); seven state-operated minimum security group homes; and five community-based diagnostic centers. The DJR also contracts with seven privately-operated minimum security group homes; seven counties for medium to minimum security beds in county detention facilities; and 10 counties for community-based diagnostic services. Juveniles released from residential facilities may be supervised on parole for up to 18 months.

DJR also manages the Consolidated Juvenile Services program (CJS), which provides funding to participating counties for a wide range of juvenile justice programs. In the 1987-1989 biennium, \$12,229,170 in CJS funds has been allocated to participating counties.

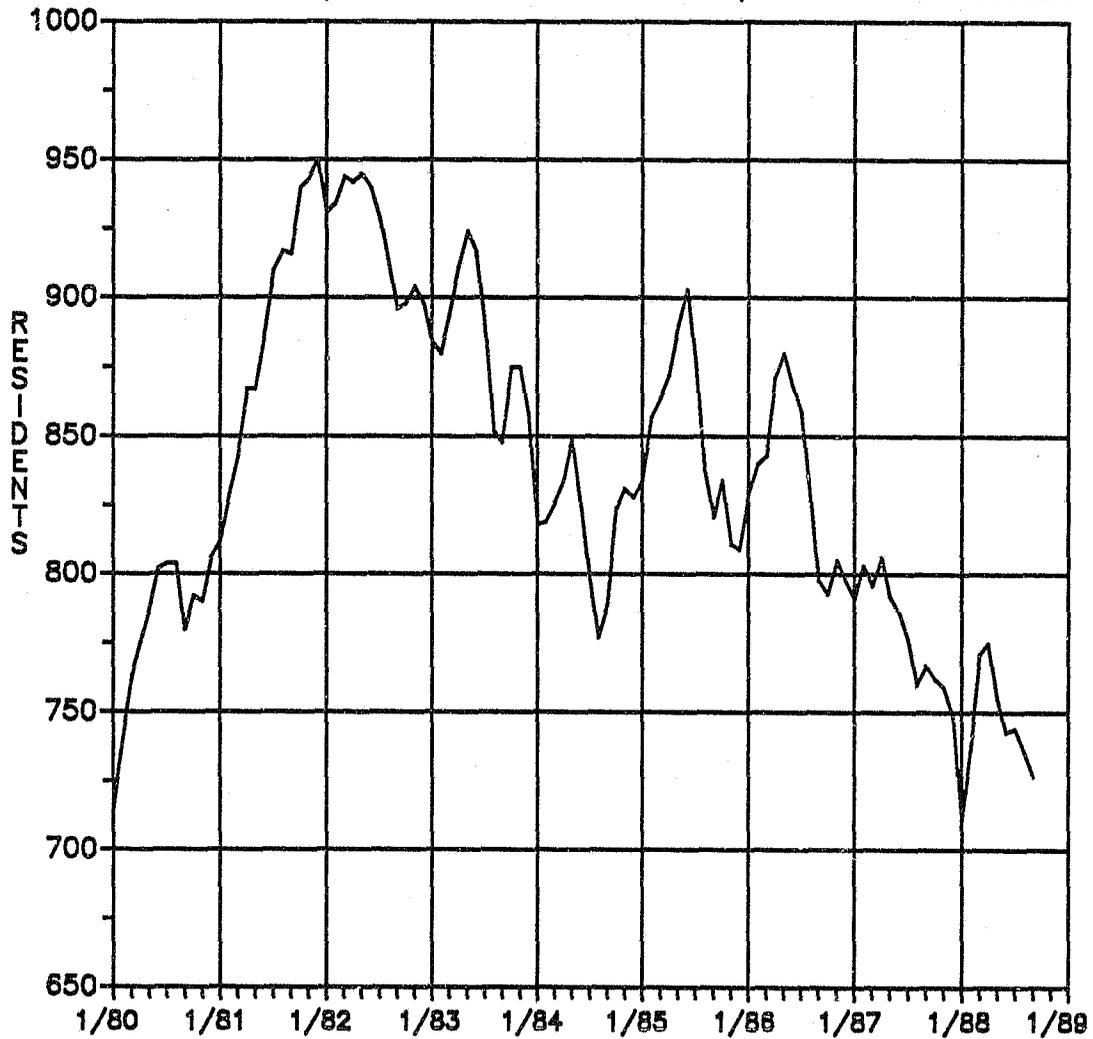
### 1988 JUVENILE POPULATION IN STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY

The average daily population of state residential facilities has decreased since 1986. This decrease is consistent with the population trend of older juveniles.

The ethnic distribution within DJR facilities June 30, 1988 reflects a higher percentage of Blacks and Native Americans than are in the population as a whole.

GRAPH 8

DIVISION OF JUVENILE REHABILITATION  
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION  
INSTITUTIONS, DIAGNOSTIC CENTERS, & GROUP HOMES



**DATA ANALYSIS**

TABLE 36

**DIVISION OF JUVENILE REHABILITATION  
ALL RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION 1/**

Month	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
January	715	812	931	884	818	834	829	791	711
February	740	829	934	880	819	857	840	803	736
March	763	843	944	894	826	864	843	796	771
April	775	867	942	911	834	872	871	806	775
May	787	867	945	924	849	890	880	792	755
June	802	887	940	917	825	903	869	786	743
July	804	910	929	890	798	877	859	776	744
August	804	917	914	852	777	838	829	760	736
September	780	916	896	848	789	821	798	767	727
October	792	940	898	875	824	834	793	762	
November	790	943	904	875	831	811	805	759	
December	806	950	898	858	828	809	798	749	
Average Per Month	780	890	923	884	818	851	835	779	744

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

TABLE 37

## DJR INSTITUTIONAL DAILY AVERAGE POPULATION 1/

MONTH	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
January	605	625	699	591	567	618	584	558	523
February	626	639	689	586	572	618	594	569	526
March	628	641	681	591	581	616	582	561	553
April	645	650	671	596	580	618	594	553	563
May	637	646	663	615	599	641	606	553	552
June	629	669	667	607	575	649	607	550	547
July	614	686	671	590	552	641	584	549	555
August	609	673	652	572	545	606	568	534	542
September	583	659	625	570	561	593	547	538	533
October	600	678	628	602	591	597	540	530	
November	596	695	622	607	600	571	549	529	
December	613	718	605	601	603	562	549	534	
Average Per Month	615	665	656	594	577	611	575	547	544

1/ These data include Maple Lane School, Green Hill School, Echo Glen Children's Center, Mission Creek Youth Camp, Naselle Youth Camp, and the Diagnostic and Reception Center, until it closed in August 1984, and those on leave of 14 days or less.

TABLE 38

**TOTAL DJR COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS  
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION 1/**

MONTH	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
January	109	189	232	294	251	217	245	233	188
February	114	193	245	295	247	238	246	234	210
March	134	202	264	303	263	246	261	235	218
April	130	217	270	315	254	254	277	253	212
May	149	221	282	308	250	249	274	239	203
June	172	210	272	310	250	254	262	236	196
July	190	223	258	299	246	236	275	227	189
August	194	245	261	279	232	232	261	226	194
September	196	257	271	278	228	228	251	229	194
October	193	264	270	274	233	237	253	232	
November	295	249	282	269	231	240	256	230	
December	194	238	293	258	225	247	249	215	
<b>Average Per Month</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>200</b>

1/ Includes community diagnostic centers, state group homes, contracted beds in county detention facilities and those on leave of 14 days or less for February 1987 forward. DJR policy as of December 1, 1987 no longer counted youth on diagnostic status. These youth are not considered on residential status with DJR.

TABLE 39  
DJR PAROLE AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION 1/

MONTH	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
January	427	366	331	457	527	527	513	483	423
February	446	335	345	452	525	508	514	467	414
March	436	318	374	451	517	515	509	477	391
April	424	309	389	447	513	495	495	465	402
May	433	304	405	445	512	462	480	466	422
June	432	292	413	447	518	459	492	471	429
July	424	282	301	441	526	463	502	428	433
August	419	286	348	435	530	502	522	412	427
September	441	301	391	441	538	511	517	417	429
October	409	299	405	449	516	510	511	427	
November	379	315	418	482	525	530	509	421	
December	379	315	434	503	534	537	510	417	
<b>AVERAGE PER MONTH</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>419</b>

1/ These data were provided by the Office of Research and Data Analysis. These figures are different from previous figures reported due to inaccuracies in the DJR/ORDA POP system data.

**DATA ANALYSIS**

TABLE 40  
DJR POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP  
ON JUNE 30, 1988 1/

Ethnic Group	Male	Female	Total	% Of Total
White	510	25	535	74
Black	140	6	146	14
Native American	23	1	24	4
Hispanic	35	1	36	5
Asian	5	0	5	1
Other	14	0	14	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>100</b>

TABLE 41  
DJR POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP  
ON JUNE 30, 1987 1/

Ethnic Group	Male	Female	Total	% Of Total
White	549	33	582	74
Black	104	4	108	14
Native American	33	1	34	4
Hispanic	33	2	35	5
Asian	11	0	11	1
Other	13	1	14	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>100</b>

**DATA ANALYSIS**

TABLE 42

**DJR POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP  
ON JUNE 30, 1986 1/**

Ethnic Group	Male	Female	Total	% Of Total
White	626	26	652	76
Black	113	10	123	14
Native American	30	4	34	4
Hispanic	27	4	31	4
Asian	8	0	8	1
Other	13	2	15	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>100</b>

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

## DATA ANALYSIS

### CONSOLIDATED JUVENILE SERVICES

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

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

The CJS at-risk allocation for the 1987-89 biennium is \$12,229,170.

Each biennium DJR develops service priorities for use by the counties in the preparation of their CJS plans. The priorities for the 1987-89 biennium are listed below, in preferential order, and represent the continuing evolution of CJS toward meeting legislative intent by providing efficient and effective services to juvenile offenders in the community and reducing reliance on state correctional institutions.

### 1987-89 CJS PRIORITIES

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

## DATA ANALYSIS

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

Each county's at-risk proportion and share of the CJS funding for the 1987-89 biennium and the types of services that are provided by CJS funds are shown in the following pages.

**DATA ANALYSIS**

**CJS 1987-1989 AT-RISK PROPORTION AND SHARE**

Region 1 .....	At-Risk Proportion	\$12,229,170 At-Risk Share
Adams County	.0035	41,501
Chelan County	.0100	120,171
Douglas County	.0054	64,614
Ferry/Pend Oreille/ Stevens	.0114	136,964
Grant County	.0128	153,738
Lincoln County	*	30,000
Okanogan County	.0073	88,179
Spokane County	.0831	998,577
Whitman County	.0115	138,638
Regional Total:		\$1,772,382
Region 2 .....		
Asotin/Garfield*	*	60,000
Benton/Franklin	.0333	400,537
Kittitas County	.0063	75,973
Walla Walla/Columbia	.0126	151,769
Yakima County	.0449	540,179
Regional Total:		\$1,228,458
Region 3 .....		
Island County	.0110	132,771
San Juan County*	*	30,000
Skagit	.0149	179,193
Snohomish County	.0894	1,073,920
Whatcom County	.0273	327,635
Regional Total:		\$1,743,519
Region 4 .....		
King	.2927	\$3,517,897

\*Counties whose at-risk proportion results in an at-risk share less than \$30,000 are given that amount. \$30,000 is considered to be the minimum necessary to site a program for a biennium.

**DATA ANALYSIS**

Region 5

.....

Kitsap County	.0387	465,407
Pierce County	.1271	1,528,027
Regional Total:		\$1,993,434

Region 6

.....

Clallam County	.0114	136,393
Clark County	.0501	602,174
Cowlitz County	.0190	228,727
Grays Harbor County	.0152	183,229
Jefferson County	.0032	38,115
Klickitat County	.0039	46,226
Lewis County	.0138	165,235
Mason County	.0077	92,550
Pacific/Wahkiakum County*	*	60,000
Skamania County*	*	30,000
Thurston County	.0325	390,831

Regional Total:		\$1,973,480
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<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>\$12,229,170</b>
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\*Counties whose at-risk proportion results in an at-risk share less than \$30,000 are given that amount. \$30,000 is considered to be the minimum necessary to site a program for a biennium.

# DATA ANALYSIS

## TABLE 43

### 87-89 CJS FUNDED SERVICES

PROGRAMS	SERVICES											
	Diversion	Diagnostic	Community Supervision	Parole	Community Commitment	Education	Employment	Sex Offender	Alcohol/Substance Abuse	Community Service	Prevention	Purchase of Services*
<b>REGION 1</b>												
Adams	X		X	X							X	X
Chelan		X	X	X					D			X
Douglas		C	X	X					1			X
ESD #171											X	X
Grant		C				X			X			X
Lincoln			X	X							X	X
Okanogan		C	X	X	X				X			X
Snohomish		3	X	S	X	S		X	1	X	X	X
Snohomish Dist. #81											X	X
Stevens/Pend Orielle/Ferry	X		X	X							X	X
Whitman	X		X	X								X
<b>REGION 3</b>												
Asotin/Garfield		B	X	X								X
Benton/Franklin		X	X	X	X							X
Kittitas	X		X									X
Walla Walla/Columbia		B	X	X		X						X
Yakima								X		X		X
<b>REGION 3</b>												
Island	X		X	X								X
San Juan	X		X	X								X
Skegit						X				X		X
Snohomish		S	X	3		3		2				X
Whatcom	1	X	X	X		X		2	X			X
<b>REGION 4</b>												
Kino	2	X	X					X	X	X	1	X
<b>REGION 5</b>												
Kitsap	1		X							X		X
Pierce	X		X		X			X	X			X
<b>REGION 6</b>												
Clallam		X	X	X	X							X
Clerk		X	X									X
Cowlitz	1	X	X			X				X		X
Grays Harbor		X	X	X	X							X
Jefferson			X	M							X	X
Klickitat	X		X									X
Lewis						1	1					X
Mason	X		X	X				X	X			X
Pacific/Wahkiakum		G	X	G						X		X
Skamania		X						X				X
Thurston	1		X		X			X	X			X

**\*Purchase of Services**

- . Counseling
- . Detention
- . Med./Dental
- . Recreation
- . Education
- . Psychological
- . Psychiatric
- . Day Treatment
- . Crisis Intervention
- . Skill Training
- . Employment
- . Bilingual Services
- . Substance Abuse
- . Sex Offender Tx
- . Parent Ed./Training
- . Volunteer Coordination
- . Independent/Alt. Living Skills/Situations

1 = Sub-Contracted

2 = Sub-Contracted and County FTE

3 = State Function Closely Aligned with CJS

S = State Function

C,D,B,G,M = Service Provided by Indicated County, e.g., Chelan Douglas, Benton/Franklin, Grays Harbor, Mason

**COMPLIANCE  
WITH THE  
FEDERAL ACT**

## COMPLIANCE WITH THE FEDERAL ACT

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

- \* adult jails
- \* juvenile detention facilities
- \* juvenile correctional facilities
- \* non-secure facilities

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 detention.

### ADULT JAILS

Legislation authored by the GJJAC was passed into law in 1985. The law prohibits the jailing of juveniles, unless the juvenile was 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 the county where he or she is held does not have a juvenile detention facility. Some juveniles may be held for a first court appearance in certain, narrowly-defined circumstances.

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

The Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee's (GJJAC) annual survey, supplemented by on-site inspection of 41 of the state's 78 jails, showed that 12 juveniles were held in adult jails in violation of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. An additional 10 juveniles were held for initial court appearances in facilities which have been granted "removal exception" status.

One instance was found in which sight and sound separation may not have been adequately maintained. The GJJAC is working with the jurisdiction to avoid similar violations in the future.

## DATA ANALYSIS

### JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES

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

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

One status offender was held for 15 1/2 hours at the request of a caseworker while alternative placement was developed. The hold was without the knowledge of the juvenile court. Both the jail and the Department of Social and Health Services have developed policies to prevent any recurrences of this type of detention.

### JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

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

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

### NON-SECURE FACILITIES

#### Group Care Facilities

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

#### Alcohol and Drug Treatment Facilities

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

#### Mental Health Care Facilities

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

## COMPLIANCE WITH THE FEDERAL ACT

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.