

GOVERNMENT
JUVENILE JUSTICE
ADVISORY BOARD



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126376

**JUVENILE
JUSTICE
REPORT
1989**

Prepared by
Juvenile Justice Section
Olympia, Washington

INTRODUCTION

126376

**U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice**

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THE FEDERAL JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act was adopted by Congress in 1974, and amended in 1980, 1984 and 1988. 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 secure facilities.

2. Jail Removal

This means that juveniles, regardless of offenses, should not be detained or confined in any jail or lockup for adults.

The federal Act also established State Advisory Groups (SAGs) 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 compliance with federal regulations.

Program areas the GJJAC has selected for future funding and projects the GJJAC is currently funding are also described.

The GJJAC prepares an annual report for the Governor and the Legislature. This is our *1989 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.

Funds to the states have been authorized by broad bipartisan support in Congress each year since 1974.

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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 1989.

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

Stephen M. Brown
Judge
Yakima Superior Court
County Courthouse
Yakima

Karyn Clarke
Counseling Career Development
Tacoma Public Schools
Tacoma

Marianne Connelly
Citizen Member
Spokane

William Ellis
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Aberdeen Police Department
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Sharry Heckt
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NW Resource Association
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Sheriff's Department
Port Angeles

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

Diane Oberquell
Commissioner
Thurston County Courthouse
Olympia

Carmen Rasmussen
Youth Member
Corrections Counselor
Everett

Marlo Reyna
Youth Member
Probation Counselor
Moses Lake

Coke Roth
Citizen Member
Richland

Kelly Ryan
Youth Member
Bellingham

Katherine Szabo
Youth Member
Richland

Beth Taylor
Deputy Director of Operations
Network
Vancouver

(Continued)

GOVERNOR'S JUVENILE JUSTICE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

(Continued)

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Director
Snohomish County Department
of Human Services
Everett

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IWA'SIL Youth Program
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MISSION STATEMENT

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

GOALS

To fulfill its mission, the GJJAC will:

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

BASIC POSITIONS

1. Implement the Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act as amended.
2. Oppose efforts to criminalize "status offenders."
3. Support use of comprehensive statewide county detention and juvenile institutions standards which include all areas addressed by national standards and provide for independent monitoring for compliance.
4. Support effective prevention, early intervention, and treatment services to address areas of concern such as:
 - A. Child Abuse and Neglect
 - B. Substance Abuse
 - C. Families in Conflict
 - D. Juvenile Crime
 - E. Juvenile Mental Health
 - F. Teen Pregnancy
 - G. School Drop Out
 - H. Runaway and Homeless Youth
 - I. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)
 - J. Juvenile Sex Offenders and their Victims
 - K. Youth Gangs
5. Support applied research on the juvenile justice system, and the evaluation of juvenile justice programs to determine effectiveness. Support the replication of effective strategies and programs.
6. Support effective education services for juveniles to address areas of concern such as:
 - A. Primary prevention curricula for child abuse, teen pregnancy and substance abuse, AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases.
 - B. Programs to assist juveniles to remain in school.
 - C. Programs which provide law-related education.
 - D. Programs which provide adequate education opportunities for youth incarcerated in county detention and statewide juvenile correctional facilities.
 - E. Programs to help offenders re-enter school.
 - F. Programs which provide school-based social and health services.
7. Support effective outreach for runaways and homeless youth.
8. Support the non-confinement of minor and first offenders.
9. Support efforts to assure the accountability of juveniles who either accept or do not accept diversion agreements.
10. Support effective efforts to identify and protect exploited children, such as children involved in pornography, prostitution, drug and other organized criminal activities
11. Support legislation prohibiting corporal punishment in public schools.
12. Support community-based residential programs and confinement for juvenile offenders. Programs should consider individual juvenile needs and risks to the community.
13. Support a service delivery system for children and families which is sensitive to the cultural differences in the population it serves. The service delivery system should include a minimum of :
 - A. Accessibility, including interpreting services, to existing services.
 - B. Recruitment of minority staff.
 - C. Cultural awareness training for all employees.
 - D. Programs and services that address the needs of minorities.
14. Support a comprehensive statewide program for AIDS which includes: education, outreach services to high risk youth, substance abusing youth and sexually active youth.
15. Support legislation prohibiting the state from executing persons who were under the age of 18 at the time of their offense.
16. Support adequate funding and coordination of delivery of services to children, youth and families.

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 1989 the following program areas were selected: detention and juvenile offenders, technical assistance and research. These program areas will be funded in 1990.)
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 1989, 18 demonstration projects, 12 technical assistance/training projects, and 10 local program development projects were awarded funds).
8. The agency or individual who proposed the selected project signs a contract with the Department of Social and Health Services. (Demonstration project contracts are for a period of 12 months. Policy research contracts may be for a period of less than 12 months. If a long-term research study is necessary, 12-month contracts may be renewed.)
9. A demonstration project contract may be renewed twice, but only if the GJJAC determines, by on-site monitoring and the outside evaluation, the project is effective.



PROJECTS FUNDED IN 1989

PROJECTS FUNDED IN 1989

PROJECTS FUNDED IN 1989-90

**PROGRAM AREA: SERIOUS AND VIOLENT
OFFENDERS -\$225,238**

PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT	YEAR	LOCAL MATCH
"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	2	
"Clallam County Safe Policy" CLALLAM COUNTY YOUTH SERVICES P.O. Box 357 Port Angeles, WA 98362 (206) 452-7831 Harriette Buchman, Director	\$49,469	2	\$5,416
"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	\$13,746	2	
"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	2	
"Youth InterACT" NORTHWEST YOUTH SERVICES P.O. Box 1449 Bellingham, WA 98227 (206) 734-9862 Donna Jean Whitaker, Director	\$52,920	2	

PROJECTS FUNDED IN 1989

PROGRAM AREA: DETENTION -\$335,413

PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT	YEAR	LOCAL MATCH
"Detention Work Crew" COWLITZ COUNTY JUVENILE DEPARTMENT 906 Croy Street Kelso, WA 98626 (206) 577-3100 C. Mel Jewell, Director	\$34,473	1	
"Social Services Coordinator" GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY JUVENILE DEPARTMENT 103 Junction City Road Aberdeen, WA 98520 (206) 532-8665 Rod Herling, Director	\$19,960	2	\$16,944
"Home Detention Project" KING COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES 1211 East Alder Seattle, WA 98122 (206) 343-2620 Dick Carlson, Director	\$55,000	2	\$27,500
"Home Detention Program" PIERCE COUNTY ALLIANCE 710 South Fawcett Tacoma, WA 98402 (206) 572-4750 Nancy Robinson, Director	\$41,557	2	
"Natural Helpers Support Network" SPOKANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT West 1208 Mallon Spokane, WA 99201 (509) 456-4742 Bonnie Bush, Director	\$30,005	2	
"Minority Juvenile Justice Improvement Project" I-W a SIL YOUTH PROGRAM 102 Prefontaine Seattle, WA 98199 (206) 343-3111 Eduardo Diaz, Director	\$57,000	1	

(Continued)

PROJECTS FUNDED IN 1989

PROGRAM AREA: DETENTION (Continued)

PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT	YEAR	LOCAL MATCH
"Temporary Holding/Home Detention" KITTITAS COUNTY JUVENILE COURT SERVICES Room 211, Courthouse 205 W. Fifth Ellensburg, WA 98926 (509)962-6811, ext. 313 Gerald W. Bailey, Director	\$40,418	1	
"Education/Pride Provides Alternatives" PIERCE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT 5501 Sixth Avenue Tacoma, WA 98406 (206) 756-0606 Robert Womack, Director	\$57,000	1	

**PROGRAM AREA:
JUVENILE OFFENDERS - \$235,645**

PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT	YEAR	LOCAL MATCH
<p>"Pre-Teen Bridge Program" ATLANTIC STREET CENTER 2103 South Atlantic Street Seattle, WA 98144 (206) 329-2050 Marlu P. Scott, Director</p>	\$53,820	1	
<p>"Youth Halfway House Program" INTER-TRIBAL SOCIAL SERVICES 2284 Community Plaza Sedro Woolley, WA 98284 (206) 856-5501 Jerald Folsom, Director</p>	\$56,281	1	
<p>"Victim Awareness and Impact Project" SPOKANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT W. 1208 Mallon Spokane, WA 99201 (509) 456-4742 Leland E. Fish, Director</p>	\$36,859	1	
<p>"Intensive Intervention Project" VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA OF SPOKANE North 507 Howard Street Spokane, WA 99201 (509) 838-6596 Marilee Roloff, Director</p>	\$48,685	1	
<p>"Community Alternative Program" YAKIMA INDIAN NATION-LAW & JUSTICE DEPARTMENT P.O. Box 151 Toppinish, WA 98948 (509) 865-512 Sharon Goudy, Director</p>	\$40,000	1	

PROJECTS FUNDED IN 1989

PROGRAM AREA: PHYSICALLY & SEXUALLY ABUSED CHILDREN - \$37,674

PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT	YEAR	LOCAL MATCH
"Law-Enforcement Assistance" BREMERTON CITY COUNCIL DBA/KITSAP COUNTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEY 614 Division Port Orchard, WA 98366 (206) 876-7174 C. Danny Clem, Director	\$37,674	1	

PROJECTS FUNDED IN 1989

**PROGRAM AREA: REGIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT – \$71,754**

PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT	LOCAL MATCH
"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	\$9,944	\$9,944
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" COWLITZ-WAHKIAKUM GOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE Administration Annex 207-4th Avenue North Kelso, WA 98626 (206) 577-3041 Donald C. Mathison, Director	\$5,000	\$5,000
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" GRAYS HARBOR REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION 2109 Sumner Avenue, Suite 202 Aberdeen, WA 98520 (206) 532-8812 Gary Bloomquist, Director	\$5,000	\$5,000
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" INTERGOVERNMENTAL RESOURCE CENTER 1351 Officers' Row Vancouver, WA 98661 (206) 699-2361 Claudia Fisher, Director	\$9,790	\$9,790

(Continued)

PROJECTS FUNDED IN 1989

PROGRAM AREA: REGIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT *(Continued)*

PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT	LOCAL MATCH
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" KITSAP COUNTY COMMISSION ON CHILDREN & YOUTH 614 Division Port Orchard, WA 98366 (206)876-7185 Tom Ansart, Director	\$10,000	\$40,073
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" NORTHWEST REGIONAL COUNCIL 1800 James Street Bellingham, WA 98225 (206) 676-6749 Dewey G. Desler, Director	\$8,500	\$8,500
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" SNOHOMISH COUNTY HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT 2722 Colby, Suite 104 Everett, WA 98201 (206) 388-7200 Jim Teverbaugh, Director	\$10,000	\$10,000
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" THURSTON COUNTY JUVENILE COURT P.O. Box 2256 Olympia, WA 98507 (206) 78605575 Corinne Newman, Director	\$5,000	\$5,000
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" WHITMAN COUNTY JUVENILE COURT P.O. Box 598 Colfax, WA 99111 (509) 397-4622 ext.246 Jack W. Lien, Director	\$3,520	\$3,520

(Continued)

PROJECTS FUNDED IN 1989

**PROGRAM AREA: REGIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT (Continued)**

PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT	LOCAL MATCH
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" WALLA WALLA/COLUMBIA COUNTIES P.O. Box 1595 Walla Walla, WA 99362 (509) 527-3275 Margaret Schacht, Director	\$5,000	\$5,000

**PROGRAM AREA:
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/RESEARCH - \$42,160**

PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT	LOCAL MATCH
<p>"Juvenile Justice and Ethnic Communities" ALLIANCE FOR CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILIES 172-20th Avenue Seattle, WA 98122 (206) 324-k0340 Daryl Bramall, Director</p>	\$15,000	\$15,000
<p>"Equipment-Child Abuse Interview Room" ABERDEEN POLICE DEPARTMENT 210 East Market Street Aberdeen, WA 98570 (206) 533-3180 Sgt. Robert L. Maxfield</p>	\$900	\$501
<p>"Sexual Abuse Trauma in Children and Adolescents: Advanced Treatment Issues" BENTON/FRANKLIN RAPE RELIEF AND SEXUAL ASSAULT PROGRAM 640 Jadwin Avenue, Suite D Richland, WA 99352 (509) 946-2377 Mary E. Sisk, Director</p>	\$300	
<p>"Survival Skills Training" BLUE MOUNTAIN COUNCIL/ BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA 8308 W. Gage Blvd. Kennewick, WA 99336 (509) 735-7306 David Tate, Director</p>	\$535	

(Continued)

PROJECTS FUNDED IN 1989

PROGRAM AREA:
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/RESEARCH *(Continued)*

PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT	LOCAL MATCH
"Child Abuse Service Provider's Resource Directory" CENTER FOR CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION SERVICES 949 Market Street, #411 Tacoma, WA 98402 (206) 572-5541 Dawn Larsen, Director	\$1,700	
"Video Camera" CLALLAM COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT 223 East 4th Street Port Angeles, WA 98362 SCAN 575-1260 Sheriff Steven T. Kernes	\$999	\$400
"Regional Center for Child Abuse & Neglect" DEACONESS MEDICAL CENTER FOUNDATION P.O. Box 248 Spokane, WA 99210-0248 (509) 623-7501 Mary Ann Murphy, Manager	\$999	\$748
"Services for Sexually Abused Children-East King County" HARBORVIEW MEDICAL CENTER 325-9th Avenue Seattle, WA 98104 (206) 462-5130 Deborah Doane, Director	\$970	

(Continued)

PROGRAM AREA:
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/RESEARCH *(Continued)*

PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT	LOCAL MATCH
"Technical Assistance – Consultant" KING COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES 1211 East Alder Seattle, WA 98122 (206) 343-2424 Harold Delia, Director	\$2,495	
"Anger Control Training (ACT) Computer" LOWER VALLEY CRISIS & SUPPORT SERVICES P.O. Box 93 Sunnyside, WA 98944 (509) 837-6689 Ricki Tebaldi, Director	\$950	
"Victim Interview/Counseling" LUTHERAN SOCIAL SERVICES Symons Building S. 7 Howard, Suite 200 Spokane, WA 99204 (509) 747-8224 David Bruxer, Director	\$890	
"Child Sexual Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Training Material Production" LUTHERAN SOCIAL SERVICES Symons Building S. 7 Howard, Suite 200 Spokane, WA 99204 (509) 747-8224 David Bruxer, Director	\$900	\$388

(Continued)

PROJECTS FUNDED IN 1989

**PROGRAM AREA:
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/RESEARCH (Continued)**

PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT	LOCAL MATCH
"Youth Conference/Workshop" MUCKLESHOOT INDIAN TRIBE 39015-172nd Avenue S.E. Auburn, WA 98002 (206) 939-3311 Virginia Cross, Director	\$500	
"Abused Children: Training & Prevention" NORTH SEATTLE YOUTH SERVICES 9250 - 14th Avenue N.W. Seattle, WA 98117 (206) 789-3163 Hermann Berlin, Director	\$999	
"Training Staff" NORTHWEST YOUTH SERVICES P.O. Box 1449 Bellingham, WA 98227 Michael Tyers, Director	\$770	
"Youth Interact" NORTHWEST YOUTH SERVICES P.O. Box 1449 Bellingham, WA 98227 (206) 734-9862 Donna Whitaker, Director	\$999	
"Child Sexual Assault Clinic" ST. PETER HOSPITAL 413 North Lilly Road Olympia, WA 98506 (206) 456-9467 Melissa Allen, Director	\$967	

(Continued)

PROJECTS FUNDED IN 1989

**PROGRAM AREA:
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/RESEARCH (Continued)**

PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT	LOCAL MATCH
"Skagit Mental Health Equipment Purchase" SKAGIT COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTER 208 Kincaid Street Mount Vernon, WA 98273 (206) 336-3193 Jere G. LaFollette, Director	\$999	\$162
"Child Abuse" SPOKANE CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT PREVENTION CENTER S. 500 Stone Spokane, WA 99202 (509) 458-7445 Sue Hille, Director	\$930	
"Consultation to Child Sexual Abuse Task Force" SPOKANE CITY/COUNTY CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE TASK FORCE Spokane County Courthouse W. 1116 Broadway Spokane, WA 99260 (509) 747-8224 Shirley Cannon, Director	\$9,300	
"Monitoring Manual" URBAN POLICY RESEARCH 731 N. Northlake Way Seattle, WA 98103 Donna Schram, Director	\$2,494	
"A Conference on Family Violence" VANESSA BEHAN CRISIS NURSERY E. 1004-8th Avenue Spokane, WA 99202 (509) 458-7445 Sue Hille, Director	\$900	

(Continued)

PROJECTS FUNDED IN 1989

**PROGRAM AREA:
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/RESEARCH (Continued)**

PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT	LOCAL MATCH
"Workshop" WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION OF CHILD ABUSE COUNCILS 1305-4th Avenue, Suite 310 Seattle, WA 98101 Norleen Lee, Director	\$1,450	
"Jail Consultation-Gordon Bunker" WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION OF SHERIFFS & POLICE CHIEFS P.O. Box 826 Olympia, WA 98507 (206) 459-6386 Bill Closner, Director	\$2,688	
"Jail Monitoring" WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION OF SHERIFFS & POLICE CHIEFS P.O. Box 826 Olympia, WA 98507 (206) 586-3221 Bill Closner, Director	\$7,525	



1989 PROBLEMS

DETENTION

Washington State detains juveniles at a higher rate than the national average. Washington's detention incarceration rates were third highest in the nation.¹

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.

The GJJAC selected Detention as a program priority area for funding in 1988 and 1989. Nearly \$350,000 was awarded to innovative demonstration projects in the detention program area.

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. Washington detained more than 30 percent of arrested youth in 1988.

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 8,420 juveniles held in 18 local detention facilities during the first six months of 1989. 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. The 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.

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.

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.

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

The GJJAC has funded demonstration projects for home detention of pre-adjudicated juveniles. These models, if successful should be put in place across the state.

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

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

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

Projects that the GJJAC has funded provide services, such as drug and alcohol treatment to youth in detention; advocacy and counseling services to minority juveniles in detention; education, self-esteem and ethnic pride to Blacks at-risk of gang involvement; victim awareness education to juveniles in detention; and work crew as an alternative to secure detention.

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 juveniles for violent crimes continues to increase in Washington State.

Arrests for violent crimes have increased from 3.5 per 1,000 in 1985 to 4.7 per 1,000 in 1988.

Juvenile arrest rates continue to vary significantly from county to county with King County showing a rate of arrests for violent crimes that is much higher than any other area. In 1988, King County's juvenile violent crime arrest rate was four to twelve times that of other metropolitan counties.

This continued increase in violent crime arrests concerns the GJJAC.

In 1988 over 50 percent of the juvenile arrests in Washington State were for property crimes.

Forty-four percent of all arrests for property crime and forty percent of all arrests for violent crime include juveniles.

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 chronic offender.

A recent study, "Court Careers of Juvenile Offenders," examined the court records of 69,509 youth and found that 59 percent of the youth who make two appearances in court before the age of 18 will return again. The study also found that youth referred to court for a second time before age 16 could be considered, with a high degree of certainty, a chronic offender.²

The study highlights the need to identify these offenders at an earlier stage, and undertake preventive measures in order to reduce delinquent behavior and produce law abiding citizens.

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.*

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

-
- *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 has allocated approximately \$200,000 to fund projects in the juvenile offender area. The projects provide anger management to court ordered juvenile offenders; counseling, tutoring and outreach services to youth at-risk of delinquency and dropping-out of school; intensive supervision involving schools, law enforcement and community of chronic juvenile offenders; and drug and alcohol half-way house for Native American youth.

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.



MINORITY YOUTH

IN JUVENILE

JUSTICE SYSTEM

MINORITY YOUTH

Minority youth are over-represented in the juvenile justice system, as compared to their numbers in the general population in Washington State.

Minority youth are incarcerated in secure county detention and state correctional facilities at rates three to five times those of whites.

In the first six months of 1989, minority youth represented 27 percent of the juveniles held in detention facilities and almost 40 percent of the juveniles held in the Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation (DJR) institutions.

Arrest data for minority youth show that they accounted for approximately 21 percent of juvenile arrest in 1988. Black youth were arrested for violent crimes more than other youth. Black youth accounted for 44 percent of the violent arrest. White youth accounted for 48 percent of the violent arrests while Native Americans accounted for three percent. Data for Hispanic youth is not available.

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

The GJJAC recognizes the need to address the needs of minority youth.

Strategies to deal with the needs of minority youth include:

- *Community-based programs that reduce the number of minority youth entering the system.*
- *Home-based programs that teach effective parenting skills.*
- *Family support services and self help groups.*
- *Programs that provide role models and family surrogates, such as teachers, foster grandparents, big brother and big sisters.*
- *Competency training which prepares incarcerated youth to survive in the outside world.*
- *Treatment programs that address the needs of minority youth.*
- *Programs that teach interpersonal skills, decision making and anger management.*

In addition, the juvenile justice system must have professionals who are trained and sensitive to cultural, ethnic and racial differences.

We need to encourage recruitment and hiring of minority staff reflective of the juvenile population in correctional facilities.

Emphasis must be placed on prevention and early intervention programs.

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

MINORITY YOUTH IN JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

The Diversion of Juvenile Rehabilitation (DJR), Department of Social and Health Services established a Minority Task Force to study minority issues and make recommendations that would improve the service delivery for minority youth and ensure equal opportunity for minority employees. The Task Force recognized that there are obstacles within the current system which lead to differential treatment for DJR youth and staff, and made recommendations to address the problems.

The recommendations of the Minority Task Force include the following:

DJR implement a cultural awareness program for staff.

DJR evaluate the needs of minority residents and develop treatment plans within a culturally relevant context.

DJR develop and implement a monitoring and review mechanism to ensure equal access and involvement of minority youth in all DJR programs and to prevent minority youth from receiving harsher punishment than their non-minority peers, both at the court and institutions, for similar offenses.

DJR actively recruit, hire and train minority staff.

The DJR also established a Youth Gang Task Force to analyze youth gang activities in the state and to assess the gangs' impact on the Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation. The Committee also looked at how to respond to the threat of organized criminal gangs without exacerbating racial stereotyping and tension.

Some of the recommendations of the Committee include: that DJR require cultural awareness training for all employees, that DJR develop a comprehensive, aggressive minority recruitment process, that DJR provide gang identification and information to DJR employees, that DJR increase pro-social programming for youth, that DJR develop specialized parole caseloads for high risk inner city youth.

In 1989, the GJJAC awarded \$264,101 to projects which address the needs of minority youth. These projects provide services such as drug and alcohol treatment to Native American youth; advocacy and counseling services to minority youth in detention; education, self-esteem, and ethnic pride to Blacks at-risk of gang involvement; counseling, tutoring, and outreach services to at-risk minority youth age 10-12.

Other projects the GJJAC funds serve minority youth. These projects provide alternatives to detention for pre-adjudicated minority youth and anger management to minority youth.

The GJJAC will co-sponsor a conference on Minority Issues. The three day conference will focus on the impact of the juvenile justice system on ethnic communities throughout Washington State. The purpose of the conference will be to challenge institutionalized responses within the juvenile justice system to ethnic youth and communities and to develop a plan for on-going action relevant to and involving youth, the communities and major institutions.



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.

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 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.

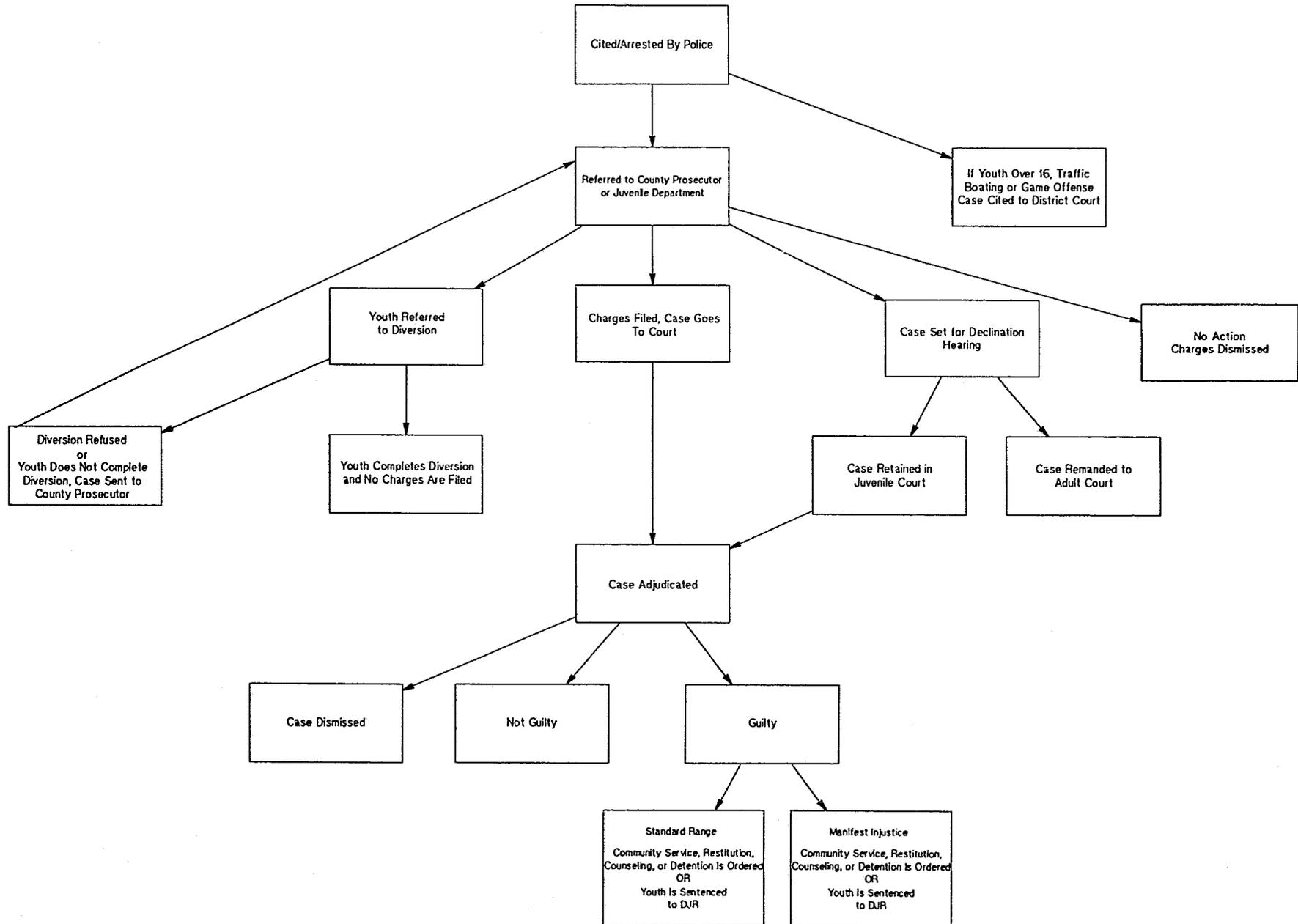
Sentencing of Offenders

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

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

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

Juvenile Justice System Flow for Criminal Offenses



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.

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.

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.

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

INTRODUCTION

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 dropout 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.

Current Demographic Picture

There are approximately 1.2 million juveniles in Washington State. Juveniles comprise 26 percent of the state's population in 1989.

The largest cohort of youth in Washington is the 5-9 year olds. The second largest cohort is the 0-4 year olds. These two cohorts combined have increased by 16 percent since the 1980 census. The third largest cohort is the 10-14 year olds. This age cohort has decreased by 14 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.

Although there was a 16 percent increase in the 0-9 age cohort, the total population of youth increased by five percent since the 1980 census.

Changes in the number of youth in selected age groups will place new demands on the state.

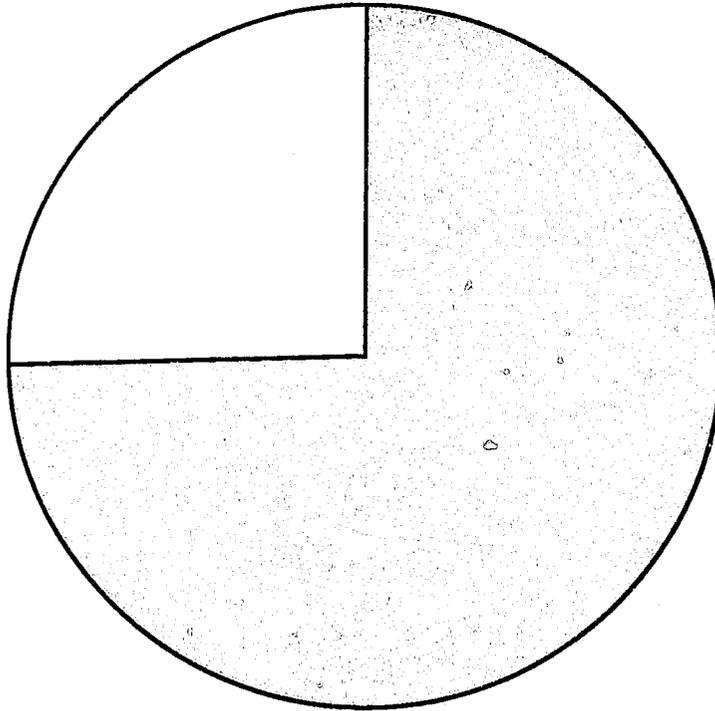
Demographic factors should influence how the state plans services for children. Public policy, funding, juvenile crime and child abuse are other factors which can affect the demand for services for children.

Location of Youth

Most of the juveniles in the state live in a relatively small number of high population counties. Fifty-nine percent of the juveniles in the state live in four of the state's 39 counties. These counties are: King, Pierce, Snohomish, and Spokane. Except for Spokane, these four counties are in the western portion of the state, along the interstate-5 corridor.

GRAPH 1

JUVENILE POPULATION IN WASHINGTON 1989



JUVENILES ARE 26% OF THE POPULATION

The total population of Washington in 1989 was 4,593,504.
The number of juveniles, 0-17 years old, was 1,200,602.

TABLE 1

1989 YOUTH POPULATION IN WASHINGTON

AGE COHORT	NUMBER OF YOUTH	PERCENT OF TOTAL
0-4 year olds	349,309	29%
5-9 year olds	351,226	29%
10-14 year olds	307,999	26%
15-17 year olds	192,068	16%
TOTAL	1,200,602	100%

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.

TABLE 2**YOUTH POPULATION FORECAST 1980 - 2000
FOR AGE RANGES 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-17**

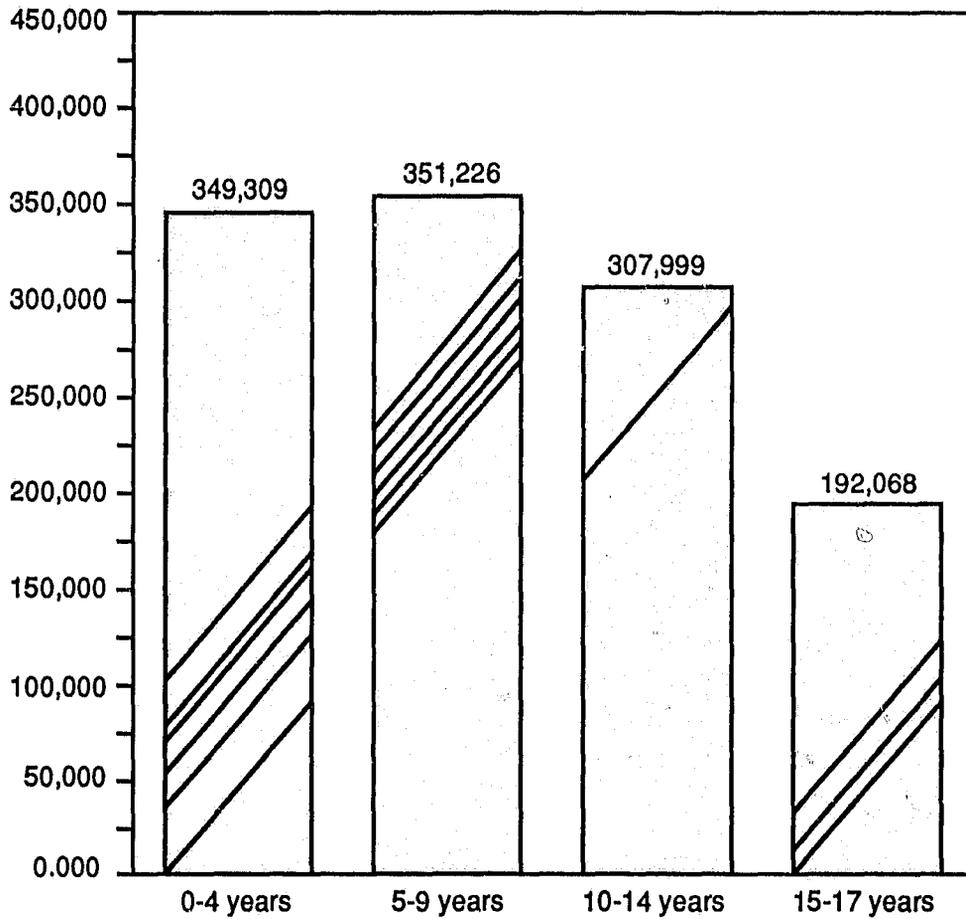
YEAR	1980	1989	1990	1995	2000
AGE					
0-4	306,123	349,309	351,849	352,178	344,787
5-9	296,011	351,226	355,148	362,688	364,270
10-14	321,995	307,999	321,776	368,721	377,870
15-17	215,231	192,068	184,564	198,386	227,930
TOTAL	1,139,360	1,200,602	1,213,337	1,281,973	1,314,857

These data were taken from "Forecasts of the Washington State Population by Age and Sex 1988 - 2010", published by OFM, December 1988; and "State and County Populations by Age and Sex: 1980 to 1991", January 1989.

GRAPH 2

TRENDS IN THE JUVENILE POPULATION

FOUR AGE GROUPS - 1989



SOURCE: All 1989 juvenile population figures used were furnished by the Office of Financial Management (OFM).

TABLE 3

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

Age Group	1980 Census	1989 Forecast	Net Change	% Change
0-9 Years	602,134	700,535	98,401	16%
10-17 Years	537,226	500,067	-37,159	-7%
TOTAL	1,139,360	1,200,602	61,242	5%

TABLE 4

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

Age Group	1980 Census	1989 Forecast	Net Change	% Change
0-4 Years	306,123	349,309	43,186	14%
5-9 Years	296,011	351,226	55,215	19%
10-14 Years	321,995	307,999	-13,996	-4%
15-17 Years	215,231	192,068	-23,163	-11%
TOTAL	1,139,360	1,200,602	61,242	5%

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

TABLE 5

1989 JUVENILE POPULATION BY COUNTY

COUNTY	YRS 0-4	YRS 5-9	YRS 10-14	YRS 15-17	TOTAL 0-17 YRS
Adams	1,494	1,325	1,075	622	4,516
Asotin	1,376	1,441	1,241	668	4,726
Benton	9,297	9,076	7,456	4,301	30,130
Chelan	3,522	3,363	3,074	1,964	11,923
Clallam	4,329	4,089	3,490	2,066	13,974
Clark	18,858	19,508	16,740	8,974	64,080
Columbia	260	284	269	136	949
Cowlitz	6,757	6,972	5,635	3,253	22,617
Douglas	2,063	2,009	1,725	990	6,787
Ferry	599	584	426	298	1,907
Franklin	3,977	3,498	2,398	1,465	11,338
Garfield	187	173	151	83	594
Grant	5,059	4,854	3,932	2,416	16,261
Grays Harbor	5,089	4,891	4,344	2,528	16,852
Island	4,669	4,373	3,511	2,192	14,745
Jefferson	1,290	1,300	1,127	615	4,332
King	90,620	94,399	88,801	56,579	330,399
Kitsap	14,142	14,394	11,877	6,997	47,410
Kittitas	1,613	1,579	1,413	1,393	5,998
Klickitat	1,391	1,439	1,213	651	4,694
Lewis	4,688	4,755	4,061	2,405	15,909
Lincoln	683	732	643	337	2,395
Mason	2,751	2,744	2,399	1,540	9,434
Okanogan	2,617	2,628	2,243	1,213	8,701
Pacific	1,228	1,189	1,058	639	4,114
Pend Orielle	731	715	695	377	2,518
Pierce	46,053	42,931	37,330	25,305	151,619
San Juan	588	597	486	256	1,927
Skagit	5,365	5,449	4,618	2,765	18,197
Skamania	659	714	575	328	2,276
Snohomish	33,630	35,042	30,910	17,328	116,910
Spokane	27,505	28,118	23,420	15,029	94,072
Stevens	2,874	3,014	2,388	1,184	9,460
Thurston	12,193	12,605	11,026	6,380	42,204
Wahkiakum	264	304	243	137	948
Walla Walla	3,272	3,258	2,962	2,227	11,719
Whatcom	9,025	8,991	7,792	5,320	31,128
Whitman	2,284	2,131	1,711	2,917	9,043
Yakima	16,307	15,758	13,541	8,190	53,796
TOTAL	349,309	351,226	307,999	192,068	1,200,602

These Data were taken from "State and County Populations by Age and Sex: 1980 to 1991", published by OFM, January 1989.

TABLE 6

LARGEST YOUTH POPULATION BY COUNTY IN 1989

COUNTY	YRS 0-4	YRS 5-9	YRS 10-14	YRS 15-17	TOTAL YOUTH POPULATION	PERCENT YOUTH POP
King	90,620	94,399	88,801	56,579	330,399	28%
Pierce	46,053	42,931	37,330	25,305	151,619	13%
Snohomish	33,630	35,042	30,910	17,328	116,910	10%
Spokane	27,505	28,118	23,420	15,029	94,072	8%
Clark	18,858	19,508	16,740	8,974	64,080	5%
Yakima	16,307	15,758	13,541	8,190	53,796	4%
Kitsap	14,142	14,394	11,877	6,997	47,410	4%
Thurston	12,193	12,605	11,026	6,380	42,204	4%
Whatcom	9,025	8,991	7,792	5,320	31,128	3%
Benton	9,297	9,076	7,456	4,301	30,130	3%
Cowlitz	6,757	6,972	5,635	3,253	22,617	2%
Skagit	5,365	5,449	4,618	2,765	18,197	2%
Grays Harbor	5,089	4,891	4,344	2,528	16,852	1%
Grant	5,059	4,854	3,932	2,426	16,261	1%
Lewis	4,688	4,755	4,061	2,405	15,909	1%

TABLE 7

1989 JUVENILE POPULATION BY AGE AND DSHS REGIONS

REGION/ COUNTY	SUBTOTAL					SUBTOTAL 10-17	TOTAL
	0-4	5-9	0-9	10-14	15-17		
REGION 1							
Adams	1,494	1,325	2,819	1,075	622	1,697	4,516
Chelan	3,522	3,363	6,885	3,074	1,964	5,038	11,923
Douglas	2,063	2,009	4,072	1,725	990	2,715	6,787
Ferry	599	584	1,183	426	298	724	1,907
Grant	5,059	4,854	9,913	3,932	2,416	6,348	16,261
Lincoln	683	732	1,415	643	337	980	2,395
Okanogan	2,617	2,628	5,245	2,243	1,213	3,456	8,701
Pend Oreille	731	715	1,446	695	377	1,072	2,518
Spokane	27,505	28,118	55,623	23,420	15,029	38,449	94,072
Stevens	2,874	3,014	5,888	2,388	1,184	3,572	9,460
Whitman	2,284	2,131	4,415	1,711	2917	4,628	9,043
Subtotal:	49,431	49,473	98,904	41,332	27,347	68,679	167,583
REGION 2							
Asotin	1,376	1,441	2,817	1,241	668	1,909	4,726
Benton	9,297	9,076	18,373	7,456	4,301	11,757	30,130
Columbia	260	284	544	269	136	405	949
Franklin	3,977	3,498	7,475	2,398	1,465	3,863	11,338
Garfield	187	173	360	151	83	234	594
Kittitas	1,613	1,579	3,192	1,413	1,393	2,806	5,998
Walla Walla	3,272	3,258	6,530	2,962	2,227	5,189	11,719
Yakima	16,309	15,758	32,067	13,541	8,190	21,731	53,798
Subtotal:	36,291	35,067	71,358	29,431	18,463	47,894	119,252
REGION 3							
Island	4,669	4,373	9,042	3,511	2,192	5,703	14,745
San Juan	588	597	1,185	486	256	742	1,927
Skagit	5,365	5,449	10,814	4,618	2,765	7,383	18,197
Snohomish	33,630	35,042	68,672	30,910	17,328	48,238	116,910
Whatcom	9,025	8,991	18,016	7,792	5,320	13,112	31,128
Subtotal:	53,277	54,452	107,729	47,317	27,861	75,178	182,907

TABLE 7 (CONT'D)

1989 JUVENILE POPULATION BY AGE AND DSHS REGIONS

REGION/ COUNTY			SUBTOTAL			SUBTOTAL		TOTAL
	0-4	5-9	0-9	10-14	15-17	10-17		
REGION 4								
King	90,620	94,399	185,019	88,801	56,579	145,380	330,399	
REGION 5								
Kitsap	14,142	14,394	28,536	11,877	6,997	18,874	47,410	
Pierce	46,053	42,931	88,984	37,330	25,305	62,635	151,619	
Subtotal:	60,195	57,325	117,520	49,207	32,302	81,509	199,029	
REGION 6								
Clallam	4,329	4,089	8,418	3,490	2,066	5,556	13,974	
Clark	18,858	19,508	38,366	16,740	8,974	25,714	64,080	
Cowlitz	6,757	6,972	13,729	5,635	3,253	8,888	22,617	
Grays Harbor	5,089	4,891	9,980	4,344	2,528	6,872	16,852	
Jefferson	1,290	1,300	2,590	1,127	615	1,742	4,332	
Klickitat	1,391	1,439	2,830	1,213	651	1,864	4,694	
Lewis	4,688	4,755	9,443	4,061	2,405	6,466	15,909	
Mason	2,751	2,744	5,495	2,399	1,540	3,939	9,434	
Pacific	1,228	1,189	2,417	1,058	639	1,697	4,114	
Skamania	659	714	1,373	575	328	903	2,276	
Thurston	12,193	12,605	24,798	11,026	6,380	17,406	42,204	
Wahkiakum	264	304	568	243	137	380	948	
Subtotal:	59,497	60,510	120,007	51,911	29,516	81,427	201,434	
TOTAL	349,309	351,226	700,535	307,999	192,068	500,067	1,200,602	

These data were taken from "State And County Populations by Age and Sex: 1980 to 1991". OFM, January 1989.

Ethnic Distribution

The current ethnic distribution of the youth population is not available.

The great majority of the population of Washington is white. Asians, Blacks, Native Americans, and Hispanics each comprise three percent or less of the population. The total minority population in the state is approximately 11 percent; however, the minority youth population is increasing at a greater rate than the majority youth population.

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

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

Counties that have both a large number and a large percentage of minorities are; King, Kitsap, Pierce, and Yakima.

Since minority families experience greater poverty, these counties may require more services for children.

Distribution of Juvenile Population of American Indians

According to the 1980 census there are a total of 7,299 American Indians in the state, age 0-17, who reside in geographic areas where Indian tribes perform law enforcement functions. This figure represents less than one percent of the total juvenile population age 0-17 in the state.

TABLE 8

**ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL WASHINGTON STATE
POPULATION IN 1988 BY COUNTY**

COUNTY	WHITE	BLACK	INDIAN	ASIAN & PACIFIC IS.	OTHER
Adams	11,593	38	64	78	2,227
Asotin	17,052	21	176	70	81
Benton	99,452	781	722	1,393	1,752
Chelan	47,484	57	421	300	1,438
Clallam	50,995	126	2,306	530	443
Clark	203,383	2,088	1,828	3,720	3,481
Columbia	3,971	0	30	20	79
Cowlitz	77,868	195	979	865	593
Douglas	23,187	24	204	129	556
Ferry	4,953	35	1,061	7	44
Franklin	30,229	1,476	237	454	3,104
Garfield	2,385	0	2	9	4
Grant	45,775	602	465	654	5,104
Grays Harbor	60,677	69	2,099	379	176
Island	47,838	952	508	2,507	1,595
Jefferson	17,536	55	573	176	260
King	1,213,798	67,052	14,450	87,039	31,561
Kitsap	157,750	3,744	2,679	7,958	5,169
Kittitas	24,189	141	213	204	253
Klickitat	15,572	21	505	131	371
Lewis	56,077	86	516	413	308
Lincoln	9,508	4	137	26	25
Mason	34,158	175	1,330	453	684
Okanogan	27,583	33	3,414	88	582
Pacific	16,930	36	368	130	136
Pend Orielle	8,519	7	204	23	47
Pierce	464,861	36,484	7,006	22,314	17,035
San Juan	9,307	12	73	70	138
Skagit	66,145	110	1,328	522	2,695
Skamania	7,833	7	96	26	38
Snohomish	381,805	3,172	5,695	10,166	8,662
Spokane	336,011	4,657	4,481	5,262	3,689
Stevens	28,170	29	1,622	123	256
Thurston	136,634	1,428	2,309	5,205	3,724
Wahkiakum	3,425	0	47	11	17
Walla Walla	44,586	744	323	466	2,181
Whatcom	110,721	406	3,898	1,350	2,725
Whitman	36,746	532	243	1,137	342
Yakima	148,296	1,743	7,142	1,527	27,592
TOTAL	4,083,002	127,142	69,754	155,935	129,167

These data were obtained from "1988 Population Estimates by Bureau of the Census Racial Categories and for the Spanish Origin Population by County", OFM, May 1989.

TABLE 9

PERCENTAGE OF ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL STATE POPULATION IN 1988

COUNTY	TOTAL	PERCENT WHITE	PERCENT BLACK	PERCENT INDIAN	PERCENT ASIAN & PACIFIC IS.	PERCENT OTHER
Adams	14,000	82.8	0.3	0.5	0.6	15.9
Asotin	17,400	98.0	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.5
Benton	104,100	95.5	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.7
Chelan	49,700	95.5	0.1	0.8	0.6	2.9
Clallam	54,400	93.7	0.2	4.2	1.0	0.8
Clark	214,500	94.8	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.6
Columbia	4,100	96.9	0.0	0.7	0.5	1.9
Cowlitz	80,500	96.7	0.2	1.2	1.1	0.7
Douglas	24,100	96.2	0.1	0.8	0.5	2.3
Ferry	6,100	81.2	0.6	17.4	0.1	0.7
Franklin	35,500	85.2	4.2	0.7	1.3	8.7
Garfield	2,400	99.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2
Grant	52,600	87.0	1.1	0.9	1.2	9.7
Grays Harbor	63,400	95.7	0.1	3.3	0.6	0.3
Island	53,400	89.6	1.8	1.0	4.7	3.0
Jefferson	18,600	94.3	0.3	3.1	0.9	1.4
King	1,413,900	85.8	4.7	1.0	6.2	2.2
Kitsap	177,300	89.0	2.1	1.5	4.5	2.9
Kittitas	25,000	96.8	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.0
Klickitat	16,600	93.8	0.1	3.0	0.8	2.2
Lewis	57,400	97.7	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.5
Lincoln	9,700	98.0	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.3
Mason	36,800	92.8	0.5	3.6	1.2	1.9
Okanogan	31,700	87.0	0.1	10.8	0.3	1.8
Pacific	17,600	96.2	0.2	2.1	0.7	0.8
Pend Oreille	8,800	96.8	0.1	2.3	0.3	0.5
Pierce	547,700	84.9	6.7	1.3	4.1	3.1
San Juan	9,600	96.9	0.1	0.8	0.7	1.4
Skagit	70,800	93.4	0.2	1.9	0.7	3.8
Skamania	8,000	97.9	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.5
Snohomish	409,500	93.2	0.8	1.4	2.5	2.1
Spokane	354,100	94.9	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.0
Stevens	30,200	93.3	0.1	5.4	0.4	0.8
Thurston	149,300	91.5	1.0	1.5	3.5	2.5
Wahkiakum	3,500	97.9	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.5
Walla Walla	48,300	92.3	1.5	0.7	1.0	4.5
Whatcom	119,100	93.0	0.3	3.3	1.1	2.3
Whitman	39,000	94.2	1.4	0.6	2.9	0.9
Yakima	186,300	79.6	0.9	3.8	0.8	14.8
TOTAL	4,565,000	89.4	2.8	1.5	3.4	2.8

These data were obtained from "1988 Population Estimates by Bureau of the Census Racial Categories and for the Spanish Origin Population by County", OFM, May 1989.

TABLE 10

**ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL WASHINGTON STATE
POPULATION IN 1988**

COUNTY	TOTAL NUMBER NON-WHITE	RANK BY	PERCENTAGE NON-WHITE	RANK BY PERCENTAGE
Adams	2,407		17.19	3
Asotin	348		2.00	
Benton	4,648		4.46	
Chelan	2,216		4.45	
Clallam	3,405		6.25	
Clark	11,117	8	5.18	
Columbia	129		3.14	
Cowlitz	2,531		3.14	
Douglas	913		3.78	
Ferry	1,147		18.80	2
Franklin	5,271		14.84	5
Garfield	15		0.62	
Grant	6,825		12.97	8
Grays Harbor	2,723		4.29	
Island	5,562		10.41	10
Jefferson	1,064		5.72	
King	200,102	1	14.15	6
Kitsap	19,550	5	11.02	9
Kittitas	711		2.84	
Klickitat	1,028		6.19	
Lewis	1,323		2.30	
Lincoln	192		1.97	
Mason	2,642		7.17	
Okanogan	4,150		13.09	7
Pacific	670		3.80	
Pend Orielle	281		3.19	
Pierce	82,839	2	15.12	4
San Juan	293		3.25	
Skagit	4,655		6.57	
Skamania	167		2.08	
Snohomish	27,695	4	6.76	
Spokane	18,089	6	5.10	
Stevens	2,030		6.72	
Thurston	12,666	7	8.48	
Wahkiakum	75		2.14	
Walla Walla	3,714		7.68	
Whatcom	8,379		7.03	
Whitman	4,166		5.77	
Yakima	38,004	3	20.39	1
TOTAL	483,742		10.59	

These data were obtained from "1988 Population Estimates by Bureau of the Census Racial Categories and for the Spanish Origin Population by County", OFM, May 1989.

TABLE 11

**ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL POPULATION
OF WASHINGTON STATE IN 1988**

WHITE	BLACK	INDIAN	ASIAN & PACIFIC IS.	OTHER	TOTAL
4,083,002	127,142	69,754	155,935	129,167	4,565,000
89%	3%	2%	3%	3%	100%

TABLE 12

**COUNTIES WITH MINORITY POPULATIONS
ABOVE THE 1988 STATEWIDE AVERAGE**

DSHS REGION 1

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

DSHS REGION 3

Kitsap	11%
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DSHS REGION 2

Franklin	15%
Yakima	20%

DSHS REGION 4

King	14%
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DSHS REGION 5

Pierce	15%
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These data were obtained from "1988 Population Estimates by Bureau of the Census Racial Categories and for the Spanish Origin Population by County", OFM, May 1989.

ETHTOT88

TABLE 13
JUVENILE POPULATION OF AMERICAN INDIANS
WASHINGTON STATE

RESERVATIONS	YRS		TOTAL
	0-4	5-17	
Chehalis	41	53	94
Colville	436	1045	1481
Hoh	9	11	20
Kalispel	11	38	49
Lower Elwah	4	18	22
Lummi	152	435	587
Makah	118	253	371
Muckleshoot	47	147	194
Nisqually	3	13	16
Nooksack			
Ozette			
Port Gamble	38	76	114
Port Madison	16	34	50
Puyallup	125	280	405
Quileute	34	94	128
Quinault	115	302	417
Sauk-Suiattle			
Shoalwater	2	5	7
Skokomish	39	108	147
Spokane	119	314	433
Squaxin	11	8	19
Swinomish	52	117	169
Tulalip	106	251	357
Upper Skaqgit			
Yakima	605	1,614	2,219
TOTAL	2,083	5,216	7,299

These data were obtained from 1980 Census Table 49, and are the latest figures available.

TABLE 14

**AMERICAN INDIAN DISTRIBUTION OF WASHINGTON STATE
JUVENILE POPULATION IN 1980**

AMERICAN INDIAN AGE 0-17	TOTAL JUVENILE AGE 0-17	PERCENTAGE AMERICAN INDIAN
7,299	1,139,000	0.6

These data were taken from 1980 Census, and are the latest figures available.

Public School Enrollment

School enrollment is a way to assess trends in the juvenile population. The decision to stay in school can profoundly affect a child's life. In 1986, the unemployment rate for young adult dropouts, age 16-24, was double that of high school graduates.³

The ability of our schools to produce an informed and skilled citizenry will shape the future of the state.

As we move into the technological/information age, society is demanding higher levels of achievement of students. More sophisticated skills are needed in an increasingly complex technological age, consigning more dropouts to the lower end of the economic ladder.

There is a relationship between juvenile delinquency and dropping out of school. Students who have been suspended, are chronically truant, are substance abusers or are in conflict with the law have a higher than average chance of dropping out of school.

A recent study conducted on youth placed on intensive probation showed that 86 percent had school discipline problems. Up to 70 percent of some prison populations have not completed high school.

The total number of students enrolled in public schools in October 1989 was 809,291. This figure represents a increase of two percent over the October enrollment in 1988.

The student population increased in all grade levels except in kindergarten, eleventh and twelfth.

School Dropout

The total high school dropout rate is approximately 25 percent for school year 1987-1988. There are no accurate data on students who leave school before the ninth grade.

The average dropout rate per year for school year 1985-1986 was 6.17, for school year 1986-1987 was 6.44, and for school year 1987-1988 was 6.19.

Approximately 14 percent of all Black youth enrolled in grades 9-12 dropped out during school year 1987-1988. Thirteen percent of all Indian youth and eleven percent of all Hispanic youth enrolled in grades 9-12 dropped out during school year 1987-1988 as compared with six percent of all White youth and four percent of all Asian youth.

³ *Dealing With Dropouts*, U.S. Department of Education, November 1987.

GRAPH 3

PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

OCTOBER 1989

ENROLLMENT
75,000

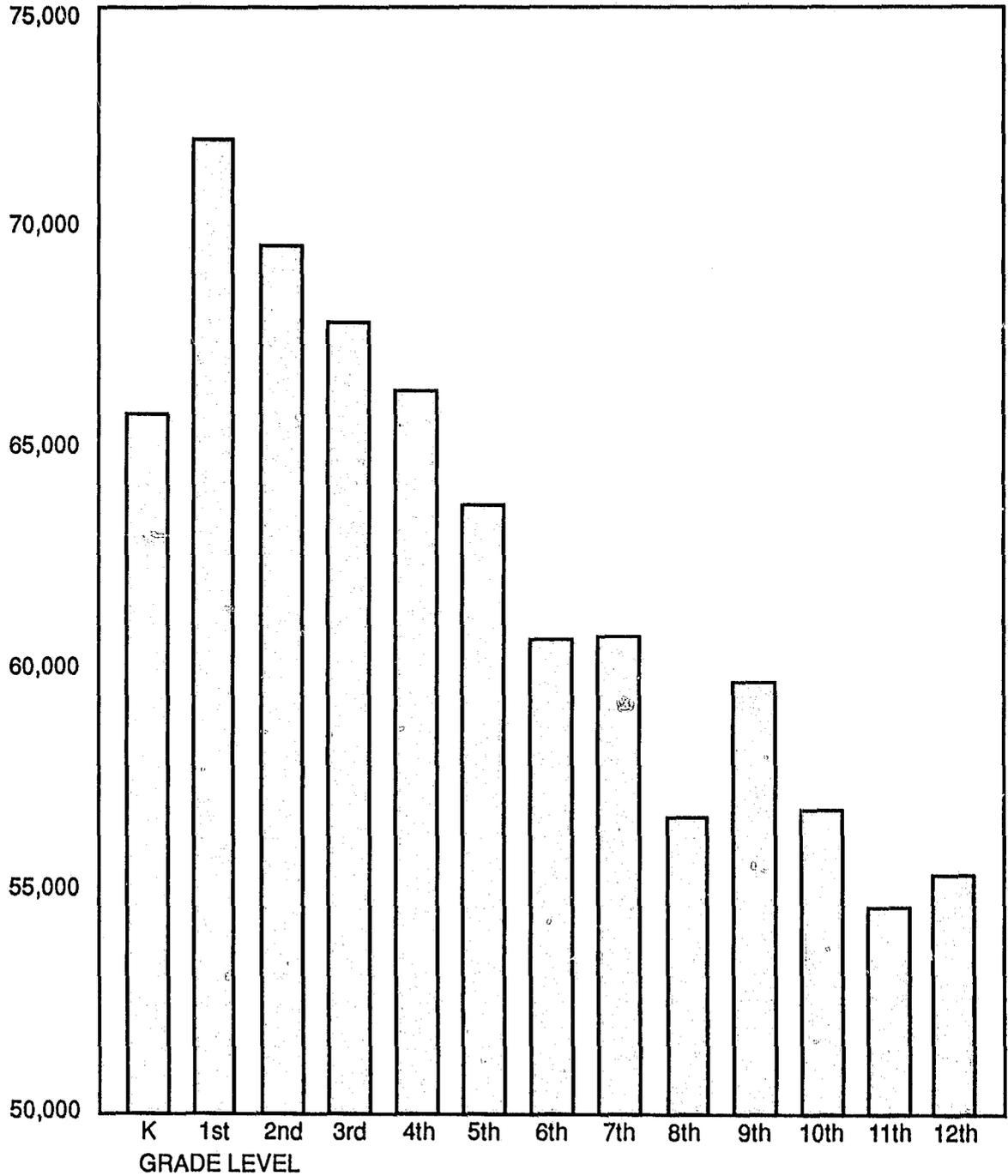


TABLE 15
PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
OCTOBER 1987, OCTOBER 1988 AND OCTOBER 1989

GRADE LEVEL	1987 STUDENTS	1988 STUDENTS	1989 STUDENTS
Kindergarten	64,833	65,939	65,850
First	68,464	70,711	71,847
Second	63,642	66,374	69,471
Third	61,298	64,617	67,835
Fourth	58,354	62,257	66,103
Fifth	57,850	59,586	63,600
Sixth	54,842	59,091	60,783
Seventh	55,329	56,086	60,817
Eighth	54,537	55,693	56,522
Ninth	57,671	55,155	59,637
Tenth	57,939	55,869	56,726
Eleventh	60,892	56,433	54,561
Twelfth	60,175	59,684	55,509
TOTAL	775,826	790,495	809,261

TABLE 16

**ANNUAL HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT RATES 1987-1988 BY COUNTY
GRADES 9 THROUGH 12**

COUNTY	NUMBER	RANK BY NUMBER	PERCENTAGE	RANK BY PERCENTAGE	CHANGE IN % 1986-1987 TO 1987-88
Adams	34		3.98		0.12
Asotin	67		7.16		5.89
Benton	323		4.79		-0.11
Chelan	108		4.07		2.10
Clallam	133		4.76		-1.24
Clark	767	6	5.79		-2.71
Columbia	17		7.98	8	5.08
Cowlitz	339		6.87		1.01
Douglas	84		6.41		1.50
Ferry	16		5.61		1.56
Franklin	266		10.54	1	-1.57
Garfield	6		4.83		3.22
Grant	198		5.78		-0.40
Grays Harbor	252		6.97		0.64
Island	113		5.17		-1.07
Jefferson	30		3.59		0.38
King	4,268	1	6.46		-0.61
Kitsap	554	7	5.49		0.35
Kittitas	47		3.90		1.71
Klickitat	58		5.46		-0.61
Lewis	166		4.79		1.06
Lincoln	16		2.56		0.56
Mason	155		8.08	6	3.47
Okanogan	119		6.65		2.92
Pacific	77		8.33	3	3.67
Pend Oreille	18		2.94		0.36
Pierce	2,363	2	8.31	4	-0.38
San Juan	10		2.53		0.48
Skagit	317		8.04	7	3.53
Skamania	29		8.14	5	3.78
Snohomish	1,230	3	5.65		-0.80
Spokane	968	4	5.04		0.00
Stevens	53		3.22		-0.40
Thurston	351		3.84		0.33
Wahkiakum	13		7.87	9	3.08
Walla Walla	197		9.07	2	3.59
Whatcom	321		5.64		1.00
Whitman	25		1.80		-1.02
Yakima	776	5	6.96		-1.34
Total/Average	14,884		6.20		

These data were taken from Dropout Rates and Graduation Statistics for Washington State School Districts School Year 1987-88, published by the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

DROPOUTS

TABLE 17**SCHOOL DROPOUT RATES 1982-1988**

School Year	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	TOTAL
1987-88	4.89	6.34	6.27	7.28	24.78
1986-87	5.61	6.83	6.55	6.77	25.76
1985-86	5.27	6.60	6.61	6.27	24.75
1984-85	4.98	6.68	7.02	6.69	25.37
1983-84	4.66	6.31	6.46	6.10	23.53
1982-83	5.11	6.51	7.01	6.43	25.06

These data were taken from "Dropout Rates and Graduation Statistics for Washington State School Districts School Year 1987-1988," published by the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

TABLE 18**ETHNIC DROPOUTS FOR SCHOOL YEAR 1987-1988**

	DROPOUTS	GRADES 9-12 ENROLLMENT	DROPOUT PERCENTAGE
Asian	436	12,637	3.5
Black	1,185	8,543	13.9
Hispanic	813	7,726	10.5
Indian	687	5,233	13.1
White	11,763	200,564	5.9
TOTAL	14,884	234,703	6.3

Juvenile Unemployment

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

The data for youth unemployment are calculated by using the 1988 household survey figures and the 1980 census. Approximately 20 percent of those youth available to the labor force and seeking employment were unemployed in 1988. This figure represents a one and one-half percent decrease over the 1987 rate.

TABLE 19

**JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT
16-19 YEAR OLDS**

YEAR	APPROXIMATE NUMBER	APPROXIMATE RATE
1985	30,000	21.1%
1986	33,000	23.1%
1987	34,000	21.5%
1988	27,000	19.9%

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

Youth Living in Poverty

Changes in the family structure and in the state's economy have resulted in many of the state's children being reared in poverty. Poor children are less likely to develop into productive citizens.

Research shows that youth who are reared in poverty are at risk of dropping out of school, substance abuse, juvenile delinquency and adolescent pregnancy.

The number and percent of Aid to Families Dependent Children recipients is used as a measure of youth in poverty.

The number of families receiving Aid to Dependent Children (AFDC) increased by 1.4 percent from 1987 to 1988.

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

TABLE 20

PERCENT OF AFDC RECIPIENTS BY COUNTY IN 1988

County	Monthly Average Persons Served	Rank By Persons Served	Percent of County Population on AFDC	Rank By % of Population	Difference 1987-1988 % Cty Pop
Adams	758		5.41	20	-0.08
Asotin	2,061		11.84	2	0.62
Benton	4,979		4.78	25	-0.21
Chelan	2,449		4.93	24	-0.17
Clallam	2,986		5.49	18	-0.21
Clark	11,520	6	5.37	21	-0.42
Columbia	194		4.73	26	0.53
Cowlitz	5,909	8	7.34	7	-0.13
Douglas	787		3.27	33	0.07
Ferry	385		6.32	12	-0.75
Franklin	2,915		8.21	5	-0.08
Garfield	54		2.25	36	0.00
Grant	3,364		6.40	11	0.42
Grays Harbor	4,709		7.43	6	0.03
Island	917		1.72	38	0.04
Jefferson	939		5.05	23	0.20
King	43,542	1	3.08	35	-0.01
Kitsap	7,478		4.22	28	0.36
Kittitas	1,025		4.10	30	0.04
Klickitat	1,191		7.18	8	-0.28
Lewis	3,561		6.20	10	-0.38
Lincoln	308		3.18	34	0.43
Mason	2,110		5.71	16	-0.50
Okanogan	2,791		8.80	3	-0.16
Pacific	1,110		6.31	13	-0.38
Pend Orielle	1,056		12.00	1	1.16
Pierce	32,957	2	6.02	15	0.20
San Juan	119		1.24	39	0.12
Skagit	3,839		5.42	19	-0.06
Skamania	495		6.19	14	0.05
Snohomish	14,630	5	3.58	32	-0.14
Spokane	19,471	3	5.50	17	0.25
Stevens	1,965		6.50	9	-0.20
Thurston	6,894	7	4.62	27	-0.04
Wahkiakim	135		3.86	31	0.50
Walla Walla	2,451		5.07	22	0.26
Whatcom	4,918		4.13	29	0.14
Whitman	808		2.07	37	0.26
Yakima	15,533	4	8.34	4	-0.49

These data were furnished by Data Analysis Section, Office of Research and Data Analysis, DSHS. Data include regular and FIF AFDC (Programs C, E, J, O).

TABLE 21

STATEWIDE AFDC RECIPIENTS

1988 TOTAL	1987 TOTAL	1986 TOTAL	1985 TOTAL	PERCENTAGE INCREASE OVER 1987
213,313	201,344	192,471	172,981	1.40%

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

Adolescent Pregnancy

A study conducted over a 17 year period by the University of Missouri-Columbia showed that children of teenage mothers are far more likely to be high school dropouts, to be sexually active and to have trouble with the law than the general population.⁴

Other statistics on teen parenthood highlight the costs to society and to the individual. Over 50 percent of the welfare expenditures in this country go to families in which the mother began her parenting as a teenager. Fewer than 50 percent of teenage mothers graduate from high school and teen fathers are 40 percent less likely to graduate than their peers who are not parents.⁵

Medical evidence shows that low birth weight is often linked to the youth of the mother. Low birth weight is linked to a variety of learning disorders and diseases.

Accurate figures for the number of youth who are the children of teenaged parents are not available.

The total number of adolescent pregnancies for females age 10-17 in the state in 1987 was 5,799, an increase of 181 over the 1986 total.

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

Counties with more than 500 teenage pregnancies were: King, Pierce, and Snohomish.

⁴ *Juvenile Justice Digest*, Volume 17, Number 22.

⁵ *Children in Need*, Research and Policy Committee for Economic Development, 1987.

TABLE 22
ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY BY COUNTY IN 1987

COUNTY	PREG 10-14 YR.	PREG 15-17 YR.	TOTAL PREG 10-17 YR.	TOTAL FEMALE 10-17 YR	PREG/ 100 FEMALE	RANK BY PERCENT	PREG/ 100 FEM 1986	DIFF 1986-1987 PREG/100
Adams	3	18	21	905	2.32		2.33	-0.01
Asotin	1	12	13	943	1.38		1.90	-0.52
Benton	2	140	142	5,985	2.37		2.37	0.00
Chelan	5	67	72	2,404	3.00	6	3.15	-0.15
Clallam	3	59	62	2,730	2.27		1.51	0.76
Clark	11	253	264	12,340	2.14		2.00	0.14
Columbia	1	1	2	194	1.03		2.02	-0.99
Cowlitz	4	89	93	4,359	2.13		1.98	0.15
Douglas	1	40	41	1,304	3.14	5	1.70	1.44
Ferry		8	8	334	2.40		2.08	0.32
Franklin	6	70	76	1,953	3.89	1	3.72	0.17
Garfield		1	1	112	0.89		1.79	-0.90
Grant	4	75	79	2,942	2.69	9	2.83	-0.14
Grays Harbor	5	107	112	3,472	3.23	3	2.98	0.25
Island	2	39	41	2,505	1.64		0.84	0.80
Jefferson	1	7	8	852	0.94		0.94	0.00
King	96	1,570	1,666	67,701	2.46		2.50	-0.04
Kitsap	10	189	199	8,880	2.24		2.46	-0.22
Kittitas		19	19	1,343	1.41		1.25	0.16
Klickitat	1	24	25	918	2.72	8	1.84	0.88
Lewis		69	69	3,133	2.20		2.00	0.20
Lincoln		7	7	470	1.49		1.05	0.44
Mason	1	36	37	1,795	2.06		1.97	0.09
Okanogan	2	47	49	1,727	2.84		3.69	-0.85
Pacific		13	13	800	1.63		1.98	-0.36
Pend Oreille		13	13	543	2.39		2.37	0.02
Pierce	55	783	838	28,734	2.92	7	2.85	0.07
San Juan		6	6	343	1.75		0.87	0.88
Skagit	4	85	89	3,660	2.43		2.44	-0.01
Skamania		14	14	443	3.16	4	1.12	2.04
Snohomish	23	496	519	21,996	2.36		1.97	0.39
Spokane	20	407	427	19,497	2.19		2.27	-0.08
Stevens	1	34	35	1,815	1.93		1.92	0.01
Thurston	11	191	202	8,031	2.52	10	2.29	0.23
Wahkiakum		3	3	194	1.55		1.02	0.53
Walla Walla	5	48	53	2,607	2.03		2.13	-0.10
Whatcom	6	100	106	6,383	1.66		1.76	-0.10
Whitman		11	11	2,254	0.49		0.93	-0.44
Yakima	27	337	364	10,529	3.46	2	3.19	0.27
State Total	311	5,488	5,799	237,130	2.45		2.05	0.40

These Data were obtained from the Division of Health, DSHS, May 1989, and from Forecast of the State and County Population by Year for Selected Age Groups, September 1988, OFM.

PREG87

Youth Suicide

Youth suicide is a serious problem. The magnitude of the problem is often under-estimated since suicide attempts are not reported.

Suicide is believed to be a symptom of problems in a youth's life. Suicide is not an illness or a disease.

The total number of suicides in the 0-17 age group in our state in 1987 was 34, an increase of one over the 1986 total.

TABLE 23**RESIDENCE SUICIDE DEATHS IN WASHINGTON STATE
AGES 0 - 17**

COUNTY	1984	1985	1986	1987
Adams			1	
Asotin	1			
Benton	2	1	2	
Chelan			1	
Clallam				4
Clark	1	1	1	2
Columbia				
Cowlitz				
Douglas				
Ferry				
Franklin			1	
Garfield				
Grant		1	1	1
Grays Harbor		1		
Island	1			1
Jefferson				
King	6	6	10	11
Kitsap		1		
Kittitas				1
Klickitat				
Lewis	1			
Lincoln				
Mason				
Okanogan	1	1		2
Pacific				
Pend Orielle				
Pierce	1	2	6	3
San Juan				
Skagit				
Skamania		1		
Snohomish	2	7	3	3
Spokane			3	3
Stevens	1		1	
Thurston	1		1	
Wahkiakum				
Walla Walla				1
Whatcom	2			1
Whitman		1		
Yakima		2	2	1
TOTAL	20	25	33	34

These data were provided by Pat Starzyk of Vital Records, May 1989.

Child Abuse

The abuse and neglect of children contributes to many social problems including; delinquency, prostitution, teen pregnancy and mental illness. Studies of juvenile offenders have found that these youth experienced abuse at rates higher than the general population.⁶

Child Protective Services (CPS) provides 24 hour emergency response to reports of child abuse and neglect which indicate that a child is in imminent risk or serious harm. All reports are accepted by CPS and prioritized for investigation.

CPS refers cases to law enforcement whenever there is reason 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 the police.

CPS also refers low risk cases to other community resources for services to the family.

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

There has been a steady increase in the number of families referred to CPS from July 1988 to March 1989, except for February 1989. Figures from July 1986 to July 1988 are incomplete due to substantial under-reporting to SSPS.

The average number of cases referred for the first six month of 1989 is higher than the average number per month for any year since 1985. According to the Division of Children and Family Services, CPS caseloads are rising due to the increased number of families disrupted by drug abuse, violence and economic distress.

⁶ *Child Abuse: Prelude to Delinquency*, Findings of Research Conference for Prevention of Child Abuse, September 1986.

TABLE 24**CPS FAMILIES REFERRED FROM 1985 THROUGH 1989**

MONTH	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
January	2,549	2,479	2,316	1,613	3,382
February	2,189	2,403	2,167	1,714	2,975
March	2,855	2,781	2,688	2,186	3,992
April	2,797	2,805	2,257	1,836	
May	2,789	2,708	2,187	2,051	
June	2,290	2,721	2,101	1,867	
July	2,427	2,354	1,911	2,222	
August	2,245	2,379	1,608	3,270	
September	2,299	2,550	1,755	3,215	
October	2,628	2,899	1,763	3,330	
November	1,820	2,021	1,638	3,068	
December	1,916	2,282	1,407	3,036	
TOTAL	28,804	30,382	23,798	29,408	10,349
AVERAGE PER MONTH	2,400	2,532	1,983	2,451	3,450

These data were furnished by Data Support and Analysis Section, DSHS.
Figures from July 1986 to July 1988 are incomplete due to substantial
under-reporting in SSPS.

Other Services for Children

Family Reconciliation Services (FRS) provides services to families in conflict and to runaways. This service was mandated by the legislature in 1978 to maintain the family as a unit and to prevent out of home placement. Intake/assessment, referral to community resources, crisis counseling (state provided or private contracted), and intensive crisis counseling (Homebuilder's model) are provided.

Placement Services for Children

Interim care includes short term, temporary care while an evaluation of need and services are being considered. There are two types of interim care: Crisis Residential Centers (CRCs) and receiving homes. CRCs serve adolescents who are in conflict with their families. Receiving homes are licensed foster homes that provide care for children for 30 days or less. Children who are abused or neglected or in conflict with their parents may be placed in a receiving home.

There are 121 CRC beds available statewide in 1989. The CRCs are located in eleven of the 39 counties. Other beds are available statewide. In fiscal year 1989 an average of 1,282 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 because of child abuse and neglect or family conflict. Children live with individual families who are licensed by the Division of Children and Family Services (DCFS) or by licensed Child Care Agencies. In 1989, 6,760 foster homes were licensed to provide foster care. An average of 5,102 children per month were served in 1989, including 738 children placed by Child Placing Agencies and 4,364 children placed by DCFS.

Group care provides residential care for children who are too severely disturbed for foster families to handle. DCFS contracts with private, non profit agencies for group care services. An average of 738 children per month were served during 1989.

DCFS also monitors approximately 1,028 monthly placements of children in the homes of relatives.

All children in 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. In February 1988, DCFS received a grant to develop a citizen case review system in Snohomish County, one of four pilot sites nationwide. The 1989 legislature allocated funds to extend a system of citizen review to one or more counties. In this system, citizens review cases before the placement of children to ensure that DCFS has made reasonable efforts to prevent placement.

WASHINGTON STATE CRC FACILITIES

COUNTY	FACILITY	BEDS AVAILABLE*
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
Clark	Columbia Residential Care 905 Winchel Avenue Vancouver, WA 98661 (206) 694-1711	8 Group

DATA ANALYSIS

WASHINGTON STATE CRC FACILITIES

COUNTY	FACILITY	BEDS AVAILABLE*
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

*** 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.

TABLE 25

CRISIS RESIDENTIAL BEDS PER COUNTY

COUNTY	TOTAL JUVENILE POPULATION (0-17 YEAR OLDS)	CRC BEDS	RATIO OF BEDS AVAILABLE PER JUVENILE
King	330,399	23	1:14365
Pierce	151,619	6	1:25270
Snohomish	116,910	10	1:11691
Spokane	94,072	8	1:11759
Clark	64,080	16	1:4005
Yakima	53,796	10	1:5380
Kitsap	47,410	6	1:7902
Thurston	42,204	8	1:5276
Whatcom	31,128	6	1:5188
Cowlitz	22,617	2	1:11309
Skagit	18,197	6	1:3033
Other Beds Statewide		20	
TOTAL	972,432	101	1:9628

These data were confirmed by DCFS, September 1989.

Family Reconciliation Services

Family Reconciliation Services (FRS) is a crisis families to prevent out-of-home placement.

DCFS workers provide intake/assessment and supportive services to help families deal with problems, refer families to community resources and/or refer families to Homebuilders Program. FRS and Homebuilders Program are contracted with local agencies.

Intake/assessment services were provided to about 1,400 families per month during the first six months of 1989.

Crisis counseling services were provided to about 425 families per month during the first six months of 1989.

There are two models of crisis counseling: Family Reconciliation Services (FRS) and the Homebuilders Program. FRS consists of up to 13 hours of counseling per family during a 30 day period. Approximately 375 families were served during the first six months of 1989. The Homebuilders Program consists of intensive counseling of up to 50 hours in a 30 day period. Approximately 50 families are served per month.

The percentage of families receiving counseling 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 to 20 percent for the first six months of 1989.

The 1989 legislature provided \$982,000 to enhance FRS and \$694,000 to enhance the Homebuilders Program.

TABLE 26

NUMBER OF FAMILIES SERVED THROUGH FAMILY RECONCILIATION SERVICES

	Intake Assessment	Crisis Counseling	Intensive Counseling	Total Number	% Served	% Served Per Year
1985						
July	694	343	50	393	57	
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	30	
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	20.83
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	

TABLE 26 (Cont'd)

NUMBER OF FAMILIES SERVED THROUGH FAMILY RECONCILIATION SERVICES

1988	Intake Assessment	Crisis Counseling	Intensive Counseling	Total Number	% Served	% Served Per Year
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	18.00
July	1121	159	54	213	19	
August	1193	169	36	205	17	
September	1403	190	51	241	17	
October	1489	230	52	282	19	
November	1440	195	53	248	17	
December	1338	189	46	235	18	
1989						
January	1378	228	51	279	20	
February	1272	178	80	258	20	27.33
March	1551	305	60	365	24	

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

JUVENILE ARRESTS

Background

Arrest data contained in the following tables was provided by the Washington Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program of the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC). The information on arrests was reported by individual law enforcement agencies, collected and categorized by UCR. The summary and analysis is by the staff of the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC).

Population data was supplied by the Population Estimation and Forecasting Unit of the Office of Financial Management.

Information on court filings and dispositions was supplied by the Administrator for the Courts from information provided by the Juvenile Courts.

Arrests shown on the following pages actually under-report the number of juveniles arrested in 1988. Available reports account for about 90 percent of the state's juvenile population. The figures do not represent every juvenile arrest made during the year. The figures reflect the data which was reported by the arresting agencies. Non-reporting agencies are listed in Table 42.

1988 Juvenile Arrests

The rate (arrests per 1,000 juveniles) of juvenile arrests appears to have stabilized over the last four years. Although 1988 produced the second highest arrest rate on record, it was slightly lower than the rate for 1987.

The disturbing trend of increasing arrests of juveniles for violent crimes continued. While the total number of such arrests is relatively small, it can be noted that the rate of arrests for violent crimes has more than doubled since 1981. Both the total number (2,293) and rate (4.7 per 1,000) were at new highs in 1988.

Arrest rates by county show that, while juveniles are arrested at varying rates in counties of all sizes, violent crime arrests are concentrated in King County. King County's rate of arrests of juveniles for violent offenses is four to twelve times that of other metropolitan counties.

In 1988, juveniles were involved in 43,511 arrests or about 22 percent of all arrests statewide. Juveniles were involved in a disproportionately high number of serious crimes and property crimes. Juveniles accounted for about 40 percent of all arrests for violent crimes and 44 percent of all arrests for property crimes. Eleven percent of all arrests for drugs and alcohol involved juveniles.

Juvenile Arrests By County

The arrest rates in counties with very small juvenile populations, such as Columbia and San Juan, can be distorted by relatively few arrests - below a certain population level, rates are not a reliable indicator.

When 39 counties are ranked by arrest rates, the four largest counties rank thus: Spokane - 6th, King - 11th, Pierce - 28th, and Snohomish - 31st.

Spokane's rate of juvenile arrests showed a sharp increase (about 28%), while Pierce and Snohomish Counties had small increases and King County experienced a small decline.

Counties with the highest arrest rates, with the exception of Spokane and Benton, are located in western Washington. The counties with the highest arrest rates, in descending order are: Clallam, Cowlitz, Spokane, Skagit, King and Benton.

Counties with a youth population greater than 5000, with the lowest total arrest rate include: Snohomish, Island and Pierce.

Counties with the highest arrest rate for property crimes include: Clallam (68.2), Spokane (65.4), King (63.9), Cowlitz (61.2), Benton (58.3), Skagit (57.8), and Walla Walla (55.1).

Counties with the highest arrest rate for drug and alcohol crimes include: Clallam (41.1), Skagit (38.6), Cowlitz (32.2), and Spokane (28.1).

In general, counties with juvenile populations of less than 5,000 have lower arrest rates than larger counties.

Juvenile Arrests For Sex Offenses

Even though the rate at which juveniles are arrested for sex offenses has more than doubled in the six years covered by the report, arrests for these offenses also seem to have stabilized and have not increased since 1986. Note that rape is classified a violent crime, not a sex offense.

Juvenile Drug and Alcohol Arrests

Arrests for drug and alcohol offenses showed an increase over 1987, but remained below the levels of the early 80's, both in total arrests and arrest rates. An examination of the kinds of arrests which were reported shows that arrests for liquor-related offenses far exceed those for narcotics and other drugs. More than four times as many youngsters are arrested for liquor-related offenses than for offenses involving drugs. 1988 did not show a significant increase in arrests of juveniles for sale or use of cocaine or its derivatives.

It should be noted that when a juvenile who may be under the influence of drugs or alcohol is arrested for a more serious offense, the reported arrest will not show the substance abuse violation.

There appears to be an interesting consistency in arrest rates for drug and alcohol offenses in certain counties. While the number of arrests and arrest rates vary from year to year, counties with high arrest rates tend to remain high and counties with low rates tend to remain low. High rates of arrests of juveniles for drug and alcohol offenses can indicate a high level of use by teenagers, can be related to community attitudes reflecting a low level of tolerance and prompt reporting of suspected offenses, or can be indicative of law enforcement policies and priorities.

Juvenile Arrests By Race and Sex

Over 75 percent of all juvenile violent crime arrests were for aggravated assault.

Black youth accounted for a disproportionate number of arrests for violent crimes. Although data is not available on the percent of the Black population 10-17 in the state, Blacks make up 3 percent of the total state population, about 6 percent of the total juvenile population age 10-17 in King County and about 18 percent of the total juvenile population age 10-17 in Seattle.

Blacks accounted for:

- *47% of juveniles arrested for aggravated assault*
- *41% of juveniles arrested for robbery*
- *21% of juveniles arrested for homicide*
- *20% of juveniles arrested for rape*

Ninety percent of Black juvenile arrests for aggravated assault occurred in Seattle.

White youth are more likely than Black youth to be arrested for homicide, manslaughter or rape. Whites accounted for 69 percent of the arrests for homicide or manslaughter; and 74 percent of the arrests for rape.

Fifty percent of White juvenile arrests for aggravated assault occurred in Seattle.

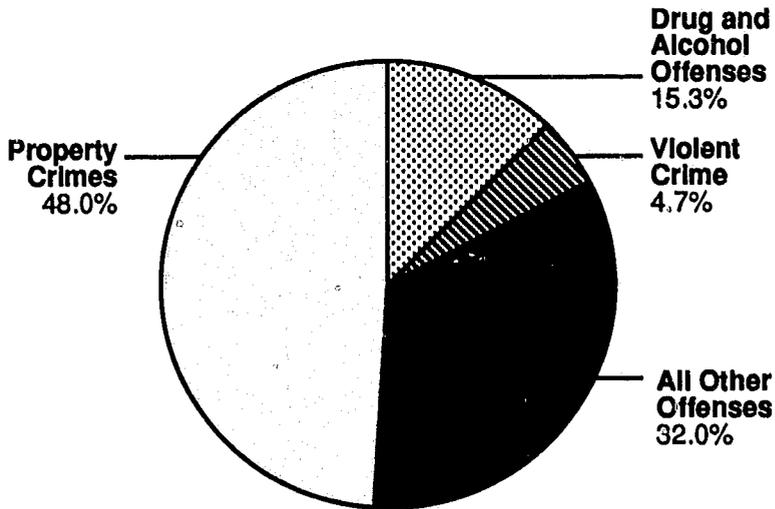
White youth are more likely than minority youth to be arrested for drug and alcohol and sex offenses. White youth accounted for 88 percent of the arrests for drug and alcohol offenses and 75 percent of the arrests for sex offenses.

Females accounted for about 20 percent of reported arrests for violent crimes and 24 percent of the total arrests for all causes. This proportion was relatively unchanged from the previous two years.

1988 JUVENILE ARRESTS

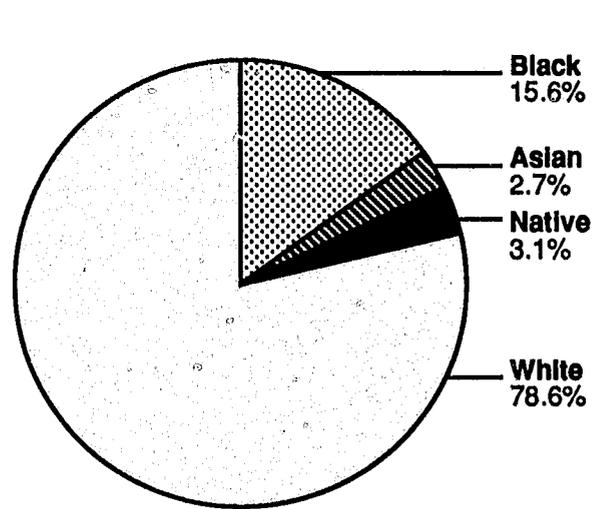
GRAPH 4

BY TYPE OF OFFENSE



GRAPH 5

BY ETHNIC GROUP



GRAPH 6

BY AGE OF OFFENDERS

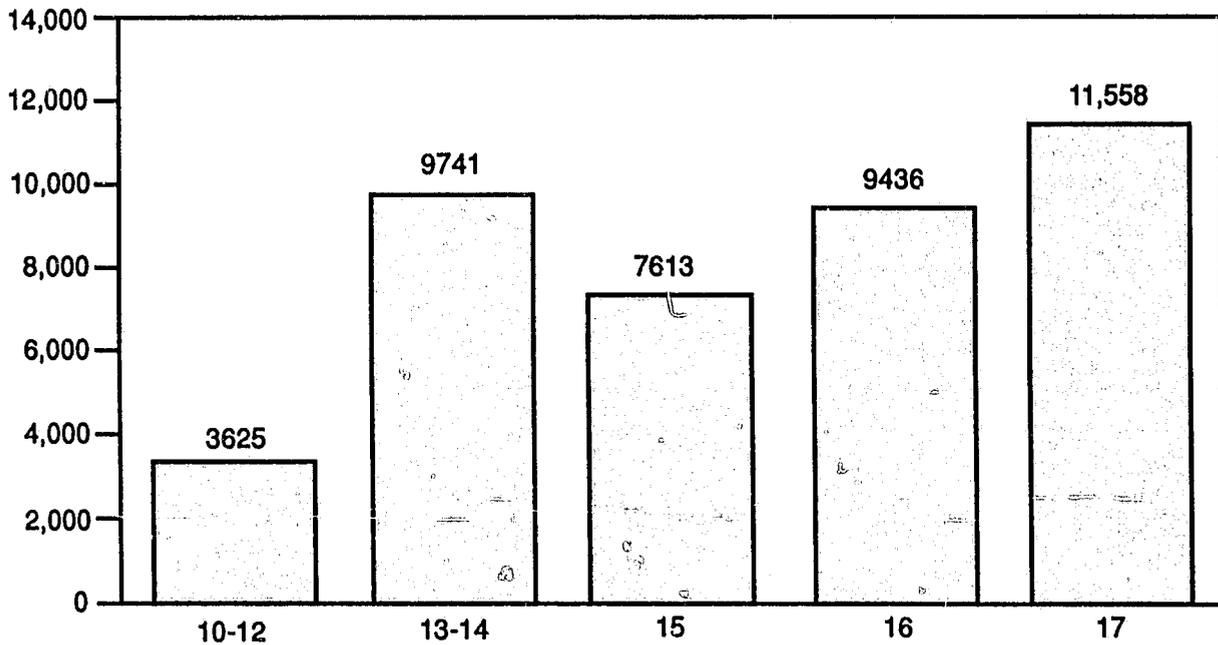


TABLE 27

JUVENILE ARREST RATES 1981-1988

YEAR	JUVENILE POPULATION AGE 10-17	TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE PER 1,000
1988	484,629	43,511	89.8
1987	485,346	44,149	91.0
1986	483,439	42,963	88.9
1985	491,756	43,982	89.4
1984	501,222	41,007	81.8
1983	514,838	59,035	75.8
1982	528,942	43,445	82.1
1981	542,125	40,578	74.9

**JUVENILE ARREST RATES
VIOLENT CRIMES 1981-1988**

YEAR	VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS	RATE PER 1,000
1988	2,293	4.7
1987	2,114	4.4
1986	1,859	3.8
1985	1,704	3.5
1984	1,593	3.2
1983	1,343	2.6
1982	1,449	2.7
1981	871	1.6

**JUVENILE ARREST RATES
DRUG AND ALCOHOL OFFENSES**

YEAR	DRUG & ALCOHOL ARRESTS	RATE PER 1,000
1988	7,480	15.4
1987	7,039	14.5
1986	5,801	12.0
1985	7,255	14.9
1984	6,871	13.7
1983	7,352	14.3
1982	9,078	17.2
1981	8,854	16.3

**JUVENILE ARREST RATES
SEX OFFENSES**

YEAR	SEX OFFENSE ARRESTS	RATE PER 1,000
1988	725	1.7
1987	711	1.5
1986	830	1.7
1985	700	1.5
1984	627	1.3
1983	635	1.2
1982	370	1.2
1981	370	.7

TABLE 28

TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS 1986-1988

	TOTAL POPULATION 10-17	1988 ARRESTS	1988 RATE PER 1,000	1987 RATE PER 1,000	1986 RATE PER 1,000	RATE CHANGE 87-88
ADAMS	1,759	210	119.4	84.8	82.9	34.6
ASOTIN	1,890	175	92.6	142.3	142.3	-49.7
BENTON	12,255	1,384	112.9	116.0	113.7	-3.1
CHELAN	4,977	573	115.1	126.6	98.8	-11.5
CLALLAM	5,529	771	139.4	140.9	117.7	-1.5
CLARK	25,364	1,727	68.1	67.8	67.1	0.3
COLUMBIA	412	73	177.2	276.7	265.7	-99.5
COWLITZ	8,925	1,200	134.5	136.7	109.3	-2.2
DOUGLAS	2,683	310	115.5	38.4	50.0	77.1
FERRY	740	50	67.6	105.4	145.2	-37.8
FRANKLIN	4,069	389	95.6	75.7	92.8	19.9
GARFIELD	236	31	131.4	21.2	61.5	110.2
GRANT	6,268	100	16.0	25.4	82.6	-9.4
GRAYS HARBOR	7,056	700	99.2	132.5	118.0	-33.3
ISLAND	5,450	295	54.1	77.4	64.4	-23.3
JEFFERSON	1,659	140	84.4	50.6	33.9	33.8
KING	139,284	15,895	114.1	121.6	115.1	-7.5
KITSAP	18,425	501	27.2	44.6	49.6	-17.4
KITTITAS	2,697	251	93.1	77.5	79.4	15.6
KLICKITAT	1,904	129	67.8	46.7	33.7	21.1
LEWIS	6,482	490	75.6	73.6	108.9	2.0
LINCOLN	988	36	36.4	14.2	13.8	22.2
MASON	3,842	196	51.0	33.1	56.4	17.9
OKANOGAN	3,559	126	35.4	57.6	65.5	-22.2
PACIFIC	1,673	19	11.4	28.1	26.6	-16.7
PEND ORIELLE	1,150	49	42.6	50.4	14.5	-7.8
PIERCE	59,828	3,654	61.1	58.9	62.9	2.2
SAN JUAN	697	117	167.9	243.9	192.8	-76.0
SKAGIT	7,289	881	120.9	128.8	102.9	-7.9
SKAMANIA	912	97	106.4	80.0	79.3	26.4
SNOHOMISH	45,431	2,146	47.2	45.1	39.7	2.1
SPOKANE	39,135	4,795	122.5	94.1	100.1	28.4
STEVENS	3,698	172	46.5	62.7	50.7	-16.2
THURSTON	16,741	1,453	86.8	105.9	86.1	-19.1
WAHKIAKUM	404	31	76.7	110.0	173.9	-33.3
WALLA WALLA	5,169	507	98.1	108.5	92.8	-10.4
WHATCOM	12,826	1,347	105.0	95.8	103.0	9.2
WHITMAN	4,308	143	33.2	35.6	33.9	-2.4
YAKIMA	21,924	1,652	75.4	94.8	95.5	-19.4
STATE PATROL		696				
TOTAL	487,638	43,511	89.2	91.0	88.9	-1.8

TABLE 29

COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF JUVENILE ARRESTS - 1988

	TOTAL POPULATION 10-17	TOTAL ARRESTS 1,988	RATE PER 1,000
COLUMBIA	412	73	177.2
SAN JUAN	697	117	167.9
CLALLAM	5,529	771	139.4
COWLITZ	8,925	1,200	134.5
GARFIELD	236	31	131.4
SPOKANE	39,135	4,795	122.5
SKAGIT	7,289	881	120.9
ADAMS	1,759	210	119.4
DOUGLAS	2,683	310	115.5
CHELAN	4,977	573	115.1
KING	139,284	15,895	114.1
BENTON	12,255	1,384	112.9
SKAMANIA	912	97	106.4
WHATCOM	12,826	1,347	105.0
GRAYS HARBOR	7,056	700	99.2
WALLA WALLA	5,169	507	98.1
FRANKLIN	4,069	389	95.6
KITTITAS	2,697	251	93.1
ASOTIN	1,890	175	92.6
THURSTON	16,741	1,453	86.8
JEFFERSON	1,659	140	84.4
WAHKIAKUM	404	31	76.7
LEWIS	6,482	490	75.6
YAKIMA	21,924	1,652	75.4
CLARK	25,364	1,727	68.1
KLICKITAT	1,904	129	67.8
FERRY	740	50	67.6
PIERCE	59,828	3,654	61.1
ISLAND	5,450	295	54.1
MASON	3,842	196	51.0
SNOHOMISH	45,431	2,146	47.2
STEVENS	3,698	172	46.5
PEND ORIELLE	1,150	49	42.6
LINCOLN	988	36	36.4
OKANOGAN	3,559	126	35.4
WHITMAN	4,308	143	33.2
KITSAP	18,425	501	27.2
GRANT	6,268	100	16.0
PACIFIC	1,673	19	11.4
STATE PATROL		696	
TOTAL	487,638	43,511	89.2

TABLE 30

JUVENILE ARREST RATES BY COUNTY - 1988

	Total Population 10-17	Violent Crime Arrests	Rate Per 1,000	Property Crime Arrests	Rate Per 1,000	Drug & Alcohol Arrests	Rate Per 1,000	All Other Arrests	Rate Per 1,000	Total All Arrests	Rate Per 1,000
ADAMS	1,759	0	0.0	77	43.8	77	43.8	56	31.8	210	119.4
ASOTIN	1,890	4	2.1	108	57.1	38	20.1	25	13.2	175	92.6
BENTON	12,255	18	1.5	715	58.3	275	22.4	376	30.7	1,384	112.9
CHELAN	4,977	4	0.8	284	57.1	167	33.6	118	23.7	573	115.1
CLALLAM	5,529	4	0.7	377	68.2	227	41.1	163	29.5	771	139.4
CLARK	25,364	43	1.7	956	37.7	317	12.5	411	16.2	1,727	68.1
COLUMBIA	412	3	7.3	34	82.5	8	19.4	28	68.0	73	177.2
COWLITZ	8,925	19	2.1	546	61.2	287	32.2	348	39.0	1,200	134.5
DOUGLAS	2,683	7	2.6	174	64.9	55	20.5	74	27.6	310	115.5
FERRY	740	1	1.4	29	39.2	13	17.6	7	9.5	50	67.6
FRANKLIN	4,069	13	3.2	230	56.5	59	14.5	87	21.4	389	95.6
GARFIELD	236	0	0.0	7	29.7	4	16.9	20	84.7	31	131.4
GRANT	6,268	2	0.3	46	7.3	32	5.1	20	3.2	100	16.0
GRAYS HARBOR	7,056	12	1.7	372	52.7	120	17.0	196	27.8	700	99.2
ISLAND	5,450	4	0.7	180	33.0	45	8.3	66	12.1	295	54.1
JEFFERSON	1,659	0	0.0	90	54.2	32	19.3	18	10.8	140	84.4
KING	139,284	1,666	12.0	8,762	62.9	1,801	12.9	3,666	26.3	15,895	114.1
KITSAP	18,425	13	0.7	310	16.8	62	3.4	116	6.3	501	27.2
KITTITAS	2,697	6	2.2	109	40.4	100	37.1	36	13.3	251	93.1
KLICKITAT	1,904	3	1.6	84	44.1	14	7.4	28	14.7	129	67.8
LEWIS	6,482	26	4.0	266	41.0	56	8.6	142	21.9	490	75.6
LINCOLN	988	0	0.0	28	28.3	6	6.1	2	2.0	36	36.4
MASON	3,842	6	1.6	140	36.4	9	2.3	41	10.7	196	51.0
OKANOGAN	3,559	5	1.4	58	16.3	42	11.8	21	5.9	126	35.4
PACIFIC	1,673	1	0.6	10	6.0	0	0.0	8	4.8	19	11.4
PEND ORIELLE	1,150	0	0.0	26	22.6	9	7.8	14	12.2	49	42.6
PIERCE	59,828	160	2.7	2,122	35.5	346	5.8	1,026	17.1	3,654	61.1
SAN JUAN	697	0	0.0	51	73.2	56	80.3	10	14.3	117	167.9
SKAGIT	7,289	16	2.2	421	57.8	268	36.8	176	24.1	881	120.9
SKAMANIA	912	2	2.2	40	43.9	20	21.9	35	38.4	97	106.4
SNOHOMISH	45,431	41	0.9	1,300	28.6	275	6.1	530	11.7	2,146	47.2
SPOKANE	39,135	88	2.2	2,559	65.4	1,101	28.1	1,047	26.8	4,795	122.5
STEVENS	3,698	0	0.0	74	20.0	49	13.3	49	13.3	172	46.5
THURSTON	16,741	24	1.4	756	45.2	313	18.7	360	21.5	1,453	86.8
WAHIAKUM	404	0	0.0	12	29.7	13	32.2	6	14.9	31	76.7
WALLA WALLA	5,169	20	3.9	285	55.1	51	9.9	151	29.2	507	98.1
WHATCOM	12,826	20	1.6	635	49.5	269	21.0	423	33.0	1,347	105.0
WHITMAN	4,308	2	0.5	51	11.8	61	14.2	29	6.7	143	33.2
YAKIMA	21,924	56	2.6	1,018	46.4	238	10.9	340	15.5	1,652	75.4
STATE PATROL		4		77		565		50		696	
TOTAL	487,638	2,293	4.7	23,419	48.0	7,480	15.3	10,319	21.2	43,511	89.2

TABLE 31

JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT CRIMES

	TOTAL POPULATION 10-17	1988 VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS	1988 RATE PER 1,000	1987 VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS	1987 RATE PER 1,000	1986 RATE PER 1,000
ADAMS	1,759	0	0.0	2	1.1	0.0
ASOTIN	1,890	4	2.1	7	3.7	3.7
BENTON	12,255	18	1.5	33	2.7	1.9
CHELAN	4,977	4	0.8	8	1.6	1.2
CLALLAM	5,529	4	0.7	11	2.0	0.9
CLARK	25,364	43	1.7	52	2.1	1.2
COLUMBIA	412	3	7.3	0	0.0	4.7
COWLITZ	8,925	19	2.1	12	1.3	1.6
DOUGLAS	2,683	7	2.6	0	0.0	0.0
FERRY	740	1	1.4	4	5.4	1.3
FRANKLIN	4,069	13	3.2	7	1.7	1.8
GARFIELD	236	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
GRANT	6,268	2	0.3	3	0.5	1.1
GRAYS HARBOR	7,056	12	1.7	18	2.6	1.7
ISLAND	5,450	4	0.7	3	0.6	1.3
JEFFERSON	1,659	0	0.0	1	0.6	0.0
KING	139,284	1,666	12.0	1,517	10.9	9.4
KITSAP	18,425	13	0.7	11	0.6	1.5
KITTITAS	2,697	6	2.2	7	2.6	1.1
KLICKITAT	1,904	3	1.6	1	0.5	0.5
LEWIS	6,482	26	4.0	17	2.6	3.7
LINCOLN	988	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
MASON	3,842	6	1.6	0	0.0	0.3
OKANOGAN	3,559	5	1.4	4	1.1	1.4
PACIFIC	1,673	1	0.6	1	0.6	0.6
PEND ORIELLE	1,150	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.9
PIERCE	59,828	160	2.7	148	2.5	2.2
SAN JUAN	697	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
SKAGIT	7,289	16	2.2	17	2.3	1.2
SKAMANIA	912	2	2.2	6	6.6	1.1
SNOHOMISH	45,431	41	0.9	55	1.2	1.3
SPOKANE	39,135	88	2.2	44	1.1	1.4
STEVENS	3,698	0	0.0	8	2.2	2.7
THURSTON	16,741	24	1.4	20	1.2	1.2
WAHKIAKUM	404	0	0.0	0	0.0	7.2
WALLA WALLA	5,169	20	3.9	38	7.3	3.1
WHATCOM	12,826	20	1.6	25	2.0	1.5
WHITMAN	4,308	2	0.5	0	0.0	0.7
YAKIMA	21,924	56	2.6	30	1.4	2.5
STATE PATROL		4		4		
TOTAL	487,638	2,293	4.7	2,112	4.4	3.8

TABLE 32

COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT CRIMES

COUNTY	TOTAL POPULATION 10-17	VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS	1988 RATE PER 1,000	1987 RATE PER 1,000	1986 RATE PER 1,000
KING	139,284	1,666	12.0	10.9	10.9
COLUMBIA	412	3	7.3	0.0	4.7
LEWIS	6,482	26	4.0	2.6	3.7
WALLA WALLA	5,169	20	3.9	7.4	3.1
FRANKLIN	4,069	13	3.2	1.7	1.8
PIERCE	59,828	160	2.7	2.5	2.2
DOUGLAS	2,683	7	2.6	0.0	0.0
YAKIMA	21,924	56	2.6	1.4	2.5
SPOKANE	39,135	88	2.2	1.1	1.4
KITTITAS	2,697	6	2.2	2.6	1.1
SKAGIT	7,289	16	2.2	2.3	1.2
SKAMANIA	912	2	2.2	6.6	1.1
COWLITZ	8,925	19	2.1	1.3	1.6
ASOTIN	1,890	4	2.1	3.7	3.7
GRAYS HARBOR	7,056	12	1.7	2.6	1.7
CLARK	25,364	43	1.7	2.1	1.2
KLICKITAT	1,904	3	1.6	0.5	0.5
WHATCOM	12,826	20	1.6	2.0	1.5
BENTON	12,255	18	1.5	2.7	1.9
THURSTON	16,741	24	1.4	1.2	1.2
OKANOGAN	3,559	5	1.4	1.1	1.4
FERRY	740	1	1.4	5.4	1.3
SNOHOMISH	45,431	41	0.9	1.2	1.3
CHELAN	4,977	4	0.8	1.6	1.2
ISLAND	5,450	4	0.7	0.6	1.3
CLALLAM	5,529	4	0.7	2.0	0.9
KITSAP	18,425	13	0.7	0.6	1.5
PACIFIC	1,673	1	0.6	0.6	0.6
GRANT	6,268	2	0.3	0.5	1.1
GARFIELD	236	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SAN JUAN	697	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LINCOLN	988	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
JEFFERSON	1,659	0	0.0	0.6	0.0
PEND ORIELLE	1,150	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADAMS	1,759	0	0.0	1.1	0.0
WHITMAN	4,308	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
MASON	3,842	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
STEVENS	3,698	0	0.0	2.2	0.0
WAHKIAKUM	404	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
STATE PATROL		4			
TOTAL	487,638	2,293	4.7	4.4	3.8

TABLE 33

JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR PROPERTY CRIMES

	TOTAL POPULATION 10-17	1988 PROPERTY ARRESTS	1988 RATE PER 1,000	1987 PROPERTY ARRESTS	1987 RATE PER 1,000	1986 RATE PER 1,000
ADAMS	1,759	77	43.8	73	41.8	25.9
ASOTIN	1,890	108	57.1	164	86.6	63.8
BENTON	12,255	715	58.3	725	59.2	54.0
CHELAN	4,977	284	57.1	347	69.6	55.8
CLALLAM	5,529	377	68.2	389	70.8	69.2
CLARK	25,364	956	37.7	1,062	42.3	38.2
COLUMBIA	412	34	82.5	54	128.9	102.6
COWLITZ	8,925	546	61.2	521	58.1	45.9
DOUGLAS	2,683	174	64.9	73	27.5	29.6
FERRY	740	29	39.2	37	49.9	48.4
FRANKLIN	4,069	230	56.5	210	52.1	54.5
GARFIELD	236	7	29.7	4	16.7	16.4
GRANT	6,268	46	7.3	76	12.2	34.8
GRAYS HARBOR	7,056	372	52.7	468	66.1	57.4
ISLAND	5,450	180	33.0	269	50.6	31.7
JEFFERSON	1,659	90	54.2	49	29.6	13.9
KING	139,284	8,762	62.9	9,214	66.5	57.2
KITSAP	18,425	310	16.8	487	26.5	24.8
KITTITAS	2,697	109	40.4	80	29.5	34.4
KLICKITAT	1,904	84	44.1	48	25.1	19.2
LEWIS	6,482	266	41.0	276	42.4	55.8
LINCOLN	988	28	28.3	5	5.0	8.9
MASON	3,842	140	36.4	99	26.1	40.9
OKANOGAN	3,559	58	16.3	130	36.4	38.2
PACIFIC	1,673	10	6.0	34	20.1	15.7
PEND ORIELLE	1,150	26	22.6	33	28.4	6.0
PIERCE	59,828	2,122	35.5	2,212	37.1	36.4
SAN JUAN	697	51	73.2	86	124.1	76.3
SKAGIT	7,289	421	57.8	363	50.0	42.5
SKAMANIA	912	40	43.9	29	31.8	43.4
SNOHOMISH	45,431	1,300	28.6	1,404	31.4	21.7
SPOKANE	39,135	2,559	65.4	2,200	56.3	53.0
STEVENS	3,698	74	20.0	125	33.8	32.9
THURSTON	16,741	756	45.2	907	54.2	42.4
WAHKIAKUM	404	12	29.7	5	12.1	7.2
WALLA WALLA	5,169	285	55.1	294	56.5	51.9
WHATCOM	12,826	635	49.5	542	42.6	49.6
WHITMAN	4,308	51	11.8	68	15.8	14.7
YAKIMA	21,924	1,018	46.4	1,238	56.5	56.0
STATE PATROL		77		91		
TOTAL	487,638	23,419	48.0	24,418	50.5	45.3

TABLE 34

JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR DRUG AND ALCOHOL OFFENSES - 1988

	TOTAL POPULATION 10-17	1988 DRUG AND ALCOHOL ARRESTS	1988 RATE PER 1,000	1987 RATE PER 1,000	1986 RATE PER 1,000	RATE CHANGE '87-'88
ADAMS	1,759	77	43.8	21.2	27.6	22.6
ASOTIN	1,890	38	20.1	10.6	31.1	9.5
BENTON	12,255	275	22.4	18.4	10.7	4.0
CHELAN	4,977	167	33.6	27.3	15.8	6.3
CLALLAM	5,529	227	41.1	35.7	17.4	5.4
CLARK	25,364	317	12.5	9.2	7.4	3.3
COLUMBIA	412	8	19.4	14.3	30.3	5.1
COWLITZ	8,925	287	32.2	45.2	27.2	-13.0
DOUGLAS	2,683	55	20.5	5.3	3.0	15.2
FERRY	740	13	17.6	36.4	24.2	-18.8
FRANKLIN	4,069	59	14.5	7.7	16.3	6.8
GARFIELD	236	4	16.9	0.0	0.0	16.9
GRANT	6,268	32	5.1	5.6	13.3	-0.5
GRAYS HARBOR	7,056	120	17.0	26.1	15.5	-9.1
ISLAND	5,450	45	8.3	14.9	14.2	-6.6
JEFFERSON	1,659	32	19.3	12.7	11.5	6.6
KING	139,284	1,801	12.9	13.3	12.0	-0.4
KITSAP	18,425	62	3.4	8.3	6.3	-4.9
KITTITAS	2,697	100	37.1	30.2	15.7	6.9
KLICKITAT	1,904	14	7.4	5.7	7.8	1.7
LEWIS	6,482	56	8.6	9.4	14.0	-0.8
LINCOLN	988	6	6.1	9.0	3.9	-2.9
MASON	3,842	9	2.3	1.8	2.4	0.5
OKANOGAN	3,559	42	11.8	8.4	7.0	3.4
PACIFIC	1,673	0	0.0	1.2	4.1	-1.2
PEND ORIELLE	1,150	9	7.8	14.6	0.9	-6.8
PIERCE	59,828	346	5.8	6.2	5.0	-0.4
SAN JUAN	697	56	80.3	89.5	33.1	-9.2
SKAGIT	7,289	268	36.8	55.1	29.2	-18.3
SKAMANIA	912	20	21.9	26.3	1.1	-4.4
SNOHOMISH	45,431	275	6.1	5.1	4.1	1.0
SPOKANE	39,135	1,101	28.1	13.8	13.3	14.3
STEVENS	3,698	49	13.3	18.7	5.7	-5.4
THURSTON	16,741	313	18.7	28.1	15.7	-9.4
WAHKIAKUM	404	13	32.2	24.3	59.8	7.9
WALLA WALLA	5,169	51	9.9	8.5	20.1	1.4
WHATCOM	12,826	269	21.0	16.3	15.8	4.7
WHITMAN	4,308	61	14.2	12.1	12.1	2.1
YAKIMA	21,924	238	10.9	8.8	11.4	2.1
STATE PATROL		565				
TOTAL	487,638	7,480	15.3	14.5	12.0	0.8

TABLE 35

ARRESTS OF JUVENILES FOR DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS - 1988 - DETAIL

	SEX	AGE						TOTAL
		UND 10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	
SALE/MANUFACTURING:								
OPIUM OR COCAINE AND DERIVATIVES	M			1	6	5	17	29
	F			3	1	3	4	11
MARIJUANA	M			11	14	30	36	91
	F			2	1	8	5	16
SYNTHETIC NARCOTICS	M			2	3	4	4	13
	F					3	1	4
OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS	M		1	2	3	4	4	14
	F			1	1		2	4
*SUBTOTAL: SALE/MFG.	M	0	1	16	26	43	61	147
	F	0	0	6	3	14	12	35
POSSESSION:								
OPIUM OR COCAINE AND DERIVATIVES	M		3	21	41	40	72	177
	F		2	7	14	14	20	57
MARIJUANA	M	1	6	75	129	182	255	648
	F		2	20	22	33	53	130
SYNTHETIC NARCOTICS	M				3	4	7	14
	F			1		1	4	6
OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS	M			2	10	15	17	44
	F		1	1	1		2	5
*SUBTOTAL: POSSESSION	M	1	9	98	183	241	351	883
	F	0	5	29	37	48	79	198
*TOTAL ARRESTS FOR DRUG OFFENSES	M	1	10	114	209	284	412	1,030
	F	0	5	35	40	62	91	233
**DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED								
	M		2	9	18	79	256	364
	F				8	15	48	71
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	M	3	23	202	463	1,116	1,951	3,758
	F	6	13	182	281	461	559	1,502
TOTAL ARRESTS FOR ALCOHOL OFFENSES	M	3	30	246	521	1,257	2,298	4,355
	F	6	13	182	289	476	607	1,573
TOTAL ALL SEATTLE JUVENILE DRUG ARRESTS:								
	M		5	73	84	115	132	409
	F			3	20	21	31	75

*SEATTLE DOES NOT DETAIL DRUG ARRESTS.

**SEATTLE DOES NOT REPORT JUVENILE DWI'S.

TABLE 36

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE ARREST RATES BY OFFENSE TYPE - 1988

County	Population 10-17	Violent Crimes	Property Offenses	Drug & Alcohol Offenses	All Other Crimes	Total Arrests
King	138,284	12.0	62.9	12.9	26.3	114.1
Pierce	59,828	2.7	35.5	5.8	17.1	61.1
Snohomish	45,431	0.9	28.6	6.1	11.7	47.2
Spokane	39,135	2.2	65.4	28.1	26.8	122.5
Clark	25,364	1.7	37.7	12.5	16.2	68.1
MAJOR METROPOLITAN COUNTIES:		6.5	50.8	12.4	21.6	91.3
Whatcom	12,826	1.6	49.5	21.0	33.0	105.0
Skagit	7,289	2.2	57.8	36.8	24.1	120.9
Thurston	16,741	1.4	45.2	18.7	21.5	86.8
Lewis	6,482	4.0	41.0	8.6	21.9	75.6
Cowlitz	8,925	2.1	61.2	32.2	39.0	134.5
I-5 CORRIDOR COUNTIES (U/25,000)		2.0	50.2	22.8	27.7	102.8
Clallam	5,529	0.7	68.2	41.1	29.5	139.4
Grays Harbor	7,056	1.7	52.7	17.0	27.8	99.2
Island	5,450	0.7	33.0	8.3	12.1	54.1
OTHER WESTERN COUNTIES (O/5,000)		1.6	51.5	21.7	23.6	97.9
Jefferson	1,659	0.0	54.2	19.3	10.8	84.4
Mason	3,842	1.6	36.4	2.3	10.7	51.0
Pacific	1,673	0.6	6.0	0.0	4.8	11.4
San Juan	697	0.0	73.2	80.3	14.3	167.9
Skamania	912	2.2	43.9	21.9	38.4	106.4
Wahkiakum	404	0.0	29.7	32.2	14.9	76.7
OTHER WESTERN COUNTIES (U/5,000)		1.0	37.3	14.2	12.8	65.3
Benton	12,255	1.5	58.3	22.4	30.7	112.9
Walla Walla	5,169	3.9	55.1	9.9	29.2	98.1
Yakima	21,924	2.6	46.4	10.9	15.5	75.4
OTHER EASTERN COUNTIES (O/5,000)		2.4	51.3	14.3	22.0	90.0
Adams	1,759	0.0	43.8	43.8	31.8	119.4
Asotin	1,890	2.1	57.1	20.1	13.2	92.6
Chelan	4,977	0.8	57.1	33.6	23.7	115.1
Columbia	412	7.3	82.5	19.4	68.0	177.2
Douglas	2,683	2.6	64.9	20.5	27.6	115.5
Ferry	740	1.4	39.2	17.6	9.5	67.6
Franklin	4,069	3.2	56.5	14.5	21.4	95.6
Garfield	236	0.0	29.7	16.9	84.7	131.4
Klickitat	1,904	1.6	44.1	7.4	14.7	67.8
Lincoln	988	0.0	28.3	6.1	2.0	36.4
Okanogan	3,559	1.4	16.3	11.8	5.9	35.4
Pend Orielle	1,150	0.0	22.6	7.8	12.2	42.6
Whitman	4,308	0.5	11.8	14.2	6.7	33.2
OTHER EASTERN COUNTIES (U/5,000)		1.3	41.4	20.8	17.3	81.1

Following counties excluded due to serious underreporting: Grant, Kitsap, Kittitas, Stevens.

TABLE 37

JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT CRIMES - 1988 BY AGE, SEX AND RACE

JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR HOMICIDE OR MANSLAUGHTER - 1988

AGE:	U/10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL
		1	3	8	5	6	23

SEX: ALL ARRESTEES WERE MALE

RACE:	WHITE	BLACK	AM. INDIAN	ASIAN	UNKNOWN
	16	5		2	

JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR AGGRAVATED ASSAULT - 1988

AGE:	U/10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL
MALE	26	123	340	256	277	320	1,342
FEMALE	1	35	113	86	72	89	396

RACE:	WHITE	BLACK	AM. INDIAN	ASIAN	UNKNOWN
	772	815	53	94	4

JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR ROBBERY - 1988

AGE:	U/10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL
MALE	1	25	73	69	78	89	335
FEMALE			27	12	8	6	53

RACE:	WHITE	BLACK	AM. INDIAN	ASIAN	UNKNOWN
	207	161	10	9	1

JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR RAPE - 1988

AGE:	U/10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL
MALE		10	45	25	30	27	137
FEMALE			1	2	1	3	7

RACE:	WHITE	BLACK	AM. INDIAN	ASIAN	UNKNOWN
	106	29	4	5	

VIOLASR

TABLE 38

1988 JUVENILE ARRESTS BY RACE

Type Offense	White		Black		Nat. Amer.		Asian	Asian		Other		Total
	White	Percent	Black	Percent	Amer.	Percent		Percent	Other	Percent		
Violent/1	1,101	48.0	1,010	44.0	67	2.9	110	4.8	5	0.2	2,293	
Property/2	18,615	79.5	3,355	14.3	693	3.0	747	3.2	9	0.0	23,419	
Drug & Alcohol	6,576	87.9	574	7.7	266	3.6	63	0.8	1	0.0	7,480	
Sex Offense/3	547	75.4	144	19.9	22	3.0	10	1.4	2	0.3	725	
Other/4	7,339	76.5	1,725	18.0	300	3.1	227	2.4	8	0.1	9,599	
TOTAL	34,178	78.5	6,808	15.6	1,348	3.1	1,157	2.7	25	0.1	43,516	

1/Murder, rape, robbery, agg, assault

2/Burglary, larceny, auto theft, arson, forgery, fraud, embezz., stolen ppty., vandalism

3/Prostitution, vice, other sex offenses

4/Other assaults, weapons, disorderly, other

TABLE 39

1988 JUVENILE ARRESTS BY SEX OF OFFENDER

County	Violent Offenses		Property Offenses		Drug & Alcohol Offenses		All Other Offenses		Total All Arrests			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
Adams	0	0	56	21	50	27	40	16	146	69.5%	64	30.5%
Asotin	4	0	95	13	27	11	21	4	147	88.1%	28	11.9%
Benton	17	1	526	189	201	74	288	88	1,032	76.6%	352	23.4%
Chelan	4	0	241	43	125	42	101	17	471	79.2%	102	20.8%
Clallam	4	0	304	73	155	72	133	30	596	77.3%	175	22.4%
Clark	42	1	737	219	237	80	327	84	1,343	77.8%	384	22.2%
Columbia	3	0	33	1	8	0	25	3	69	91.2%	4	8.8%
Cowlitz	19	0	410	136	203	84	251	97	883	73.6%	317	26.4%
Douglas	6	1	137	37	41	14	55	19	239	77.1%	71	22.9%
Ferry	1	0	24	5	12	1	7	0	44	88.0%	6	12.0%
Franklin	13	0	173	57	52	7	61	26	299	76.9%	90	23.1%
Garfield	0	0	6	1	3	1	16	4	25	80.6%	6	19.4%
Grant	2	0	33	13	25	7	13	7	73	73.0%	27	27.0%
Grays Harbor	12	0	303	69	78	42	156	40	549	78.4%	151	21.6%
Island	1	3	138	42	34	11	47	19	220	74.6%	75	25.4%
Jefferson	0	0	76	14	21	11	16	2	113	80.7%	27	19.3%
King	1,283	383	6,526	2,236	1,364	437	2,842	824	12,015	75.6%	3,880	24.4%
Kitsap	11	2	225	85	49	13	90	26	375	74.9%	126	25.1%
Kittitas	6	0	84	25	64	36	23	13	177	70.5%	74	29.5%
Klickitat	3	0	64	20	11	3	24	4	102	79.1%	27	20.9%
Lewis	26	0	188	78	37	19	112	30	363	74.1%	127	25.9%
Lincoln	0	0	26	2	3	3	2	0	31	86.1%	5	13.9%
Mason	6	0	121	19	7	2	36	5	170	86.7%	26	13.3%
Okanogan	4	1	50	8	37	5	18	3	109	86.5%	17	13.5%
Pacific	1	0	8	2	0	0	6	2	15	78.9%	4	21.1%
Pend Oreille	0	0	23	3	2	7	14	0	39	79.6%	10	20.4%
Pierce	131	29	1,563	559	266	80	749	277	2,709	74.1%	945	25.9%
San Juan	0	0	48	3	44	12	10	0	102	87.2%	15	12.8%
Skagit	14	2	351	70	204	64	149	27	718	81.5%	163	18.5%
Skamania	2	0	37	3	14	6	33	2	86	88.7%	11	11.3%
Snohomish	34	7	910	390	193	82	402	128	1,539	71.7%	607	28.3%
Spokane	72	16	1,897	662	802	299	838	209	3,609	75.3%	1,186	24.7%
Stevens	0	0	60	14	36	13	29	20	125	72.7%	47	27.3%
Thurston	21	3	606	150	226	87	277	83	1,130	77.8%	323	22.2%
Wahkiakum	0	0	11	1	6	7	6	0	23	74.2%	8	25.8%
Walla Walla	18	2	231	54	43	8	108	43	400	78.9%	107	21.1%
Whatcom	19	1	482	153	196	73	332	91	1,029	76.4%	318	23.6%
Whitman	2	0	46	5	42	19	24	5	114	79.7%	29	20.3%
Yakima	53	3	767	251	186	52	259	81	1,265	76.6%	387	23.4%
State Patrol	3	1	58	19	460	105	42	8	563	80.9%	133	19.1%
Total	1,837	456	17,674	5,745	5,564	1,916	7,982	2,337	33,057	76.0%	10,454	24.0%

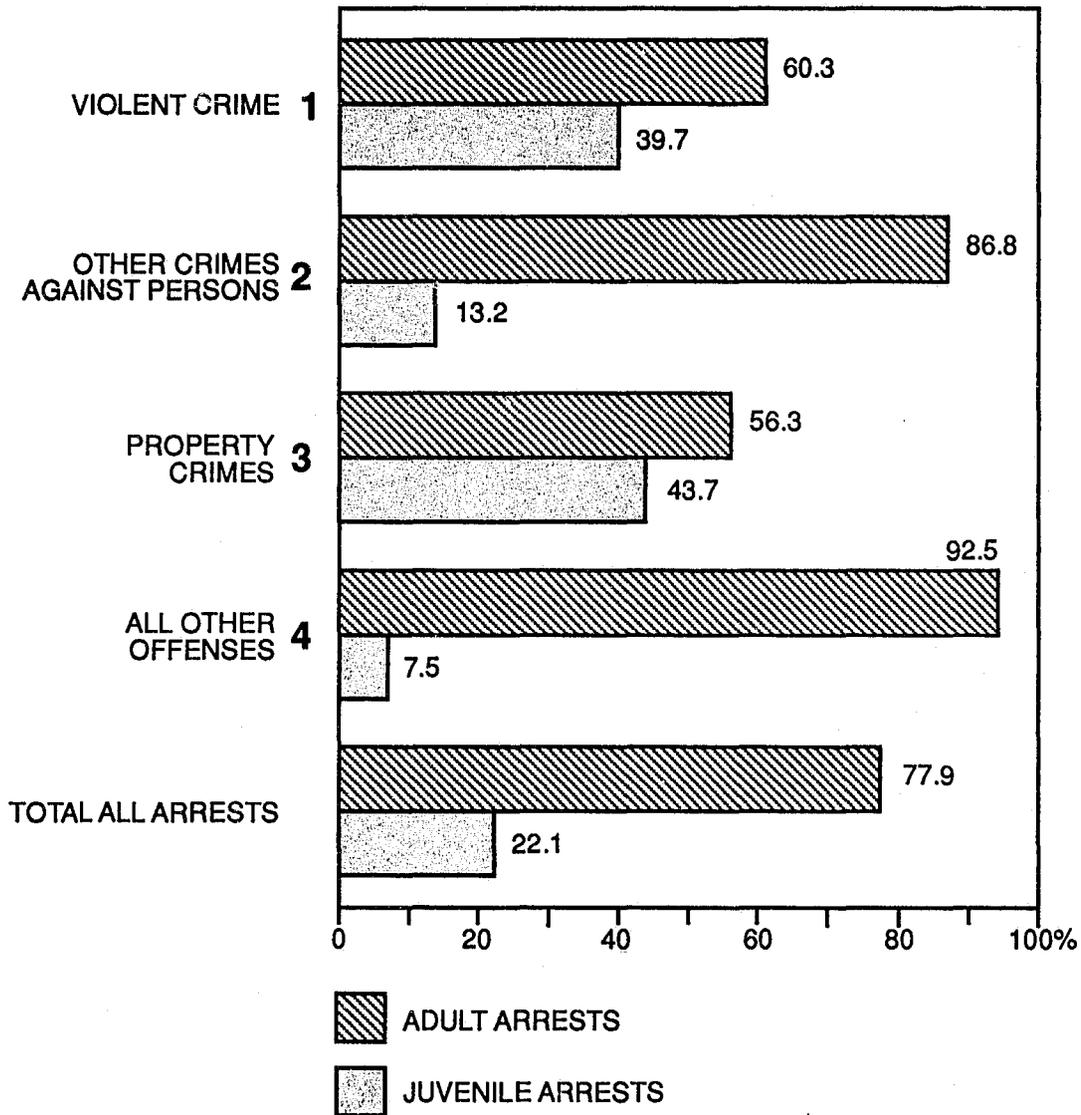
TABLE 40

REPORTED JUVENILE ARRESTS - 1988

OFFENSE	AGE OF OFFENDER						SEX OF OFFENDER		
	UNDER 10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
MURDER/MANSLAUGHTER		1	3	8	5	6	23	23	
RAPE		10	46	27	31	30	144	137	7
ROBBERY	1	25	100	81	86	95	388	335	53
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	27	158	453	342	349	409	1,738	1,342	396
TOTAL VIOLENT OFFENSES	28	194	602	458	471	540	2,293	1,837	456
OTHER CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	70	317	831	529	730	858	3,335	2,452	741
SEX OFFENSES	13	80	180	142	131	179	725	462	263
PROPERTY OFFENSES	769	2,698	6,540	4,252	4,550	4,610	23,419	17,671	5,748
DRUG / ALCOHOL OFFENSES	10	58	619	1,124	2,154	3,515	7,480	5,564	1,916
ALL OTHER OFFENSES	103	278	969	1,108	1,400	1,856	5,714	5,395	1,205
TOTAL ARRESTS	993	3,625	9,741	7,613	9,436	11,558	42,966	31,544	9,873

GRAPH 7

JUVENILE AND ADULT ARRESTS BY TYPE OF CRIME -1988



- 1 Murder, Manslaughter, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated assault
- 2 Other Assaults, Other Sex Offenses, Offenses Against Families
- 3 Burglary, Larceny, Auto Theft, Forgery, Fraud, Embezzlement, Stolen Property
- 4 Arson, Vandalism, Weapons, Prostitution and Vice, Drug violations, Liquor violations, DWI, Gambling, Disorderly, Vagrancy, All others

TABLE 41

JUVENILE AND ADULT ARRESTS - 1988

OFFENSE TYPE	JUVENILE ARRESTS	PERCENT	ADULT ARRESTS	PERCENT
VIOLENT	2,293	39.7%	3,486	60.3%
PROPERTY	23,419	43.7%	30,124	56.3%
DRUG AND ALCOHOL	7,480	11.1%	59,959	88.9%
OTHER SEX OFFENSES	725	19.5%	2,998	80.5%
OTHER AGAINST PERSONS	3,335	12.4%	23,646	87.6%
ALL OTHER	6,259	7.6%	76,422	92.5%
TOTAL	43,511	22.1%	153,124	77.9%

	1988 POPULATION	VIOLENT ARRESTS	RATE PER 1,000	PROPERTY ARRESTS	RATE PER 1,000
AGE U/10-12	182,262	222	1.2	560	3.1
" 13-14	74,333	305	4.1	9,437	127.0
" 15-17	231,043	1,766	7.6	13,422	58.1
" 18-20	200,670	910	4.5	9,646	48.1
" 21-24	273,463	1,250	4.6	8,264	30.2
" 25-29	394,786	1,457	3.7	9,095	23.0
" 30-34	413,852	1,101	2.7	7,474	18.1

Offenses include:

Violent:	Property:	Drug/Alcohol:
Murder	Burglary	Sale
Manslaughter	Larceny-Theft	Manufacturing
Rape	Motor Vehicle	Possession
Robbery	Arson	DWI
Aggravated Assault	Forgery	Liquor Laws
	Counterfeiting	
Other Sex Offenses:	Fraud	All Other:
	Embezzlement	
Statutory Rape	Stolen Property	Weapons
Indecent Liberties	Vandalism	Disorderly
Incest		Vagrancy
Prostitution	Other Crimes	Suspicion
Pornography	Against Persons:	All Other
	Other Assaults	

TABLE 42

AGENCIES NOT REPORTING JUVENILE ARREST DATA

COUNTIES	POPULATION	NONREPORTED
GRANT	50,200	
KITSAP	164,500	
KITTITAS	25,100	
STEVENS	21,866	
		261,666
CITIES (OVER 10,000)		
CENTRALIA	11,850	
EDMONDS	28,300	
KENT	29,000	
MOSES LAKE	10,650	
MOUNTLAKE TERRACE	16,000	
		95,800
CITIES (5,000 TO 9,999)		
MARYSVILLE	7,070	
STELLACOOM	5,000	
		12,070
CITIES (2,500 TO 4,999)		
ARLINGTON	3,474	
CHELAN	2,979	
COLFAX	2,840	
ELMA	2,460	
LAKE FOREST PARK	2,770	
MEDICAL LAKE	3,760	
OMAK	3,910	
QUINCY	3,650	
RAYMOND	2,870	
WINSLOW	2,580	
		31,293
CITIES (UNDER 2,500)		
		50,385
TOTAL NONREPORTED		451,214
PERCENT OF STATE NOTREPORTED		10%

Juvenile Court Offense 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 juvenile was arrested or cited for an offense, and then referred to the prosecutor. A referral is not a conviction.

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

The total number of Juvenile Court Offense referrals for 1988 was 67,866. This figure represents an increase of one percent over the 1987 total of 66,961.

Of the 67,866 court offense referrals, nearly 15,000 were from King County.

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

Ethnic Population of Court Referrals

The court referral rate when compared to the State ethnic population shows the following:

- *Court referrals for Whites are somewhat less than their proportion of the population.*
- *Court referrals for Blacks are more than three times their proportion of the population.*
- *Court Referrals for Native Americans are about three times their proportion of the population.*
- *Court referrals for Asians are less than their proportion of the population.*

GRAPH 8

1988 JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS

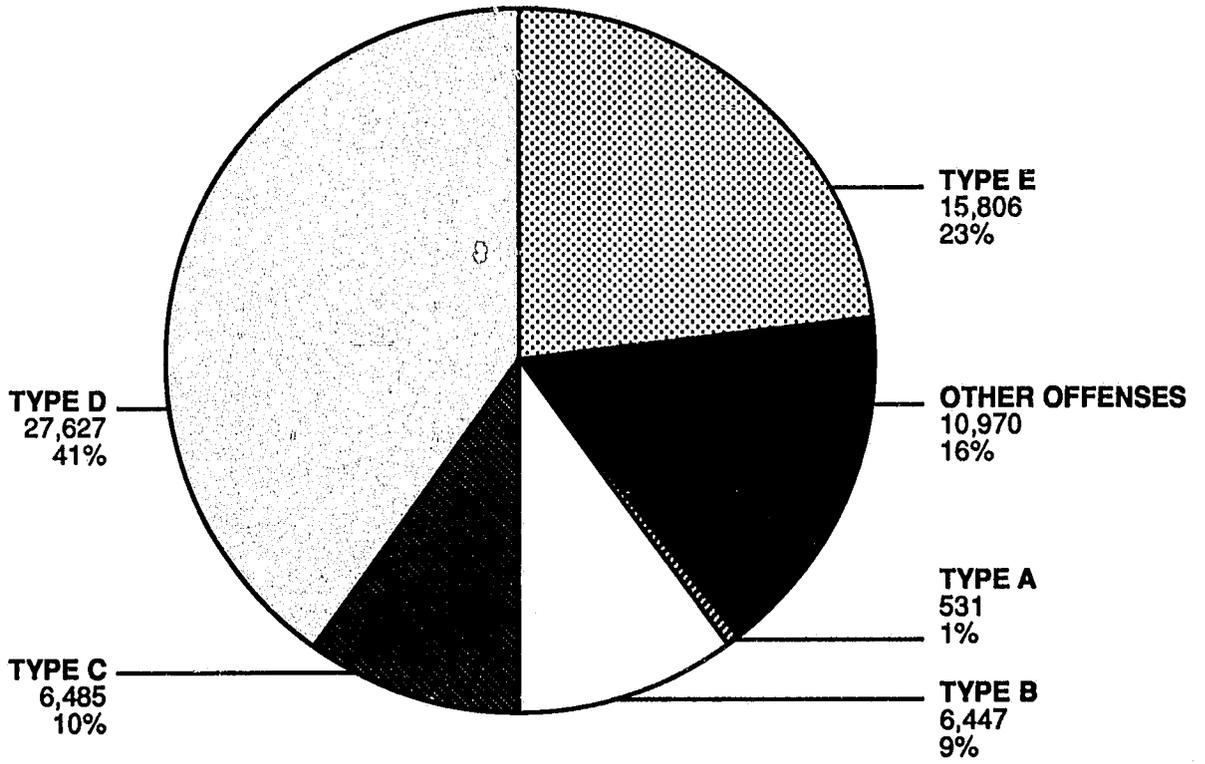


TABLE 43

**JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS
FROM 1985-1988**

	JUVIS	KING COUNTY	STATEWIDE TOTALS
1988 TOTAL REFERRALS	52,982	14,884	67,866
1987 TOTAL REFERRALS	51,154	15,807	66,961
1986 TOTAL REFERRALS	51,128	15,906	67,034
PERCENTAGE CHANGE SINCE 1987	4	-6	1

TABLE 44**1988 JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS**

Offense	JUVIS System 1/ (Excludes King County)		King County 2/		Statewide Totals	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
A+ A & A-	371	< 1	160	1	531	1
B+ & B	4,935	9	1,512	10	6,447	9
C+ & C	4,536	9	1,949	13	6,485	10
D+ & D	21,019	40	6,608	44	27,627	41
E	11,903	22	3,903	26	15,806	23
Other Offenses	10,218	19	752	5	10,970	16
TOTAL REFERRALS	52,982	100	14,884	100	67,866	100

1/ JUVIS referrals were obtained from AOC, July 1989.

2/ King County referrals were obtained from KCDYS, June 1989.

TABLE 45**JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY ETHNICITY**

	JUVIS System (Excludes King County)		King County		Statewide Totals		State Pop
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	% Dist
White	38,203	72	8,136	55	46,339	68	89
Black	2,864	5	3,906	26	6,770	10	3
Asian	635	1	520	3	1,155	2	3
Hispanic	2,215	4	154	1	2,369	3	3
Native American	1,449	3	492	3	1,941	3	2
Other	214	<1	127	<1	341	1	
Unknown	45	<1	2	<1	47	<1	
Not Reported	7,357	14	1,547	10	8,904	13	
TOTAL REFERRALS	52,982	100	14,884	100	67,866	100	100

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

TABLE 46

1988 JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY

County	White	Black	Native		Asian	Other	Unknown	Not Reported	Total
			American	Hispanic					
Adams	35			24			2	168	229
Asotin/Garfield	39			1				129	169
Benton/Franklin	1,882	114	4	400	8			119	2,527
Chelan	1,090	6	24	53	7	1	2	98	1,281
Clallam	1,024	5	74	3	4			31	1,141
Clark	3,608	161	39	49	24	21		118	4,020
Columbia	8			2				39	49
Cowlitz	1,276	29	4	7	1	11		281	1,609
Douglas	430	2	5	19	2	3	4	56	521
Ferry	32		7					41	80
Grant	361	4	22	81	2			395	865
Grays Harbor	1,089	6	56	8	4		5	109	1,277
Island	519	29	3	15	39	4		13	622
Jefferson	208	1	3	2	1			42	257
Kitsap	2,119	115	48	25	73	23	8	42	2,453
Kittitas	227	1	2					22	252
Klickitat	158		7	3	1	1		68	238
Lewis	849	14	14	5	4		2	173	1,061
Lincoln	40		1					18	59
Mason	320	8	16		2		6	110	462
Okanogan	305		191	31		1	2	37	567
Pacific/Wahkiakum	220	11	4	1	1			107	344
Pend Oreille	26		1	1				97	125
Pierce	5,771	1,755	244	134	268	76	1	74	8,323
San Juan	105							13	118
Skagit	1,090	17	49	125	7	2	7	16	1,313
Skamania	85		2		1			1	89
Snohomish	6,324	155	82	61	89	20		63	6,794
Spokane	4,137	225	141	53	51	37		3,194	7,838
Stevens	133		6		5	1		271	416
Thurston	1,542	100	62	32	14	11	3	692	2,456
Walla Walla	160	2	3	10			3	326	504
Whatcom	1,202	4	127	20	18	1		199	1,571
Whitman	74	2	1	1	1			125	204
Yakima	1,715	98	207	1,049	8	1		70	3,148
TOTAL	38,203	2,864	1,449	2,215	635	214	45	7,357	52,982

Juveniles Referred to Juvenile Court

The county prosecutor 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 have committed minor crimes may be offered diversion instead of being taken to court. Juveniles who do not complete the diversion agreement, refuse diversion or were refused diversion are charged in juvenile court.

From January 1, 1988 to December 31, 1988, 36,857 juveniles were referred to the prosecutor for criminal offenses. Of this number 18,222 or 49 percent were referred to diversion, charges were filed on 10,615 or 29 percent and there was no action on 7,838 or 21 percent.

During this time period 130 juveniles or less than one half percent of those referred to prosecutors were remanded to adult court. Approximately a third of the juveniles remanded to adult court were from Clark County, while the number of juveniles referred to the prosecutor accounted for about seven percent of the total juveniles referred from Clark County.

Of the 18,222 juveniles referred to diversion 78 percent completed the diversion agreement, 20 percent did not complete, refused or were refused diversion. Forty-five percent of those diversion cases where juveniles did not complete the diversion agreement, refused or were refused diversion resulted in charges being filed and cases referred to court.

Almost 75 percent of the adjudicated cases resulted in a guilty finding, less than one percent were found not guilty and 24 percent of the cases were dismissed.

Of the youth adjudicated guilty over 98 percent were sentenced within the standard range and 1.6 percent were sentences outside the standard range (the judge declared a manifest injustice). Over 4.2 percent of the youth adjudicated guilty were sentenced on a manifest injustice in Pierce County. This is over two and a half times the state average.

Seventy-six percent of the juveniles referred to the prosecutor were males. Males accounted for 94 percent of the juveniles remanded to adult court.

Sixty-two percent of the females were referred to diversion as compared to 49 percent of the total juveniles. Only 15 percent of the females referred were charged as compared to almost 29 percent of the total juveniles. There was no action on 23 percent of the female cases referred as compared to 21 percent for total juveniles.

TABLE 47

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1988

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecutor	Referred to Diversion	Charges Filed	No Action	Remanded to Adult Court	Diversion Completed No Charge	Diversion Not Compl/ Refused	Diversion Charge Filed	Diversion Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Charge Dismissed	Adjudicated Found Not Guilty	Adjud. Guilty	Guilty Standard Range	Guilty Manifest Injustice	Guilty DJR Range	Guilty DJR M.I.
Adams	216	129	32	55	1	118	1			3		28	27		1	
Asotin/Garfield	166	77	62	19	1	76					3	58	46		5	7
Benton/Frankli	1,849	1,004	503	327	4	776	226	108	118	193	10	408	367	5	30	6
Chelan	845	345	297	201	4	302	41	23	18	74	2	244	230		13	1
Clallam	891	521	140	143		365	145	14	101	27	1	115	92		23	
Clark	2,641	1,106	745	775	43	1,102	1		1	118	4	622	562	2	47	11
Columbia	47	34	9	4		33	1	1		2		8	6	2		
Cowlitz	1,354	618	388	323	7	609	5		2	49	4	335	282	1	45	7
Douglas	350	165	138	49	1	148	14	7	5	15	1	128	124		3	1
Ferry	57	21	36	1		19				3		31	28	1	2	
Grant	583	331	208	69	1	304	25	24		76		152	141		11	
Grays Harbor	831	354	308	172	2	245	108	15	93	88	6	227	208		19	
Island	541	292	132	113		275	13	6	7	31	1	105	95		10	
Jefferson	222	98	88	35		67	30	10	20	37	6	55	50	3	1	1
King *																
Kitsap	2,056	1,001	675	357	5	685	308	196	111	212	18	621	533		88	
Kittitas	219	118	86	12	2	72	44	29	6	24	2	88	80		8	
Klickitat	215	90	86	38		69	11	4	6	46		43	39		4	
Lewis	772	331	230	206	7	286	44	26	18	58	4	192	168		24	
Lincoln	48	33	13	2	1	30				1		10	10			
Mason	349	94	214	4		77	15	5	3	69		143	129	1	11	2
Okanogan	416	250	89	83		149	95	66	29	29		124	109	1	13	1
Pacific/Waikiak	253	88	127	33		75	9	8	1	29	3	99	52		42	5
Pend Oreille	91	58	23	11		50	4		1	5		17	15		2	
Pierce	5,394	2,757	1,358	1,336	11	1,768	949	232	713	468	9	1097	947	18	109	23
San Juan	111	89	23			89				2	1	20	17		2	1
Skagit	983	512	215	243	5	491	17	6	11	83		126	105		20	1
Skamania	86	68	15	1	2	59						11	10	1		
Snohomish	4,211	2,674	696	823	10	1,655	987	663	268	293		1,055	942	3	101	9
Spokane	4,513	2,083	1,263	1,116	2	1,623	438	146	292	323		1,086	1,034		48	4
Stevens	316	192	71	54		155	33	29	3	20		62	59		3	
Thurston	1,688	675	792	215	10	664	10	2	1	142	1	629	576	3	42	8
Walla Walla	464	241	153	69	2	218	16	11	4	32	16	113	100		13	
Whatcom	1,482	706	417	353	4	678	5		3	103	1	290	259	1	30	
Whitman	193	62	9	121		54	1		1			6	5		1	
Yakima	2,404	1,005	974	475	5	896	106	27	72	340	27	632	527	2	94	9
TOTAL	36,857	18,222	10,615	7,838	130	14,282	3,702	1,658	1,908	2,995	120	8,980	7,974	44	865	97

* King County data are not comparable.

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

TABLE 48

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1988
SEX GROUP: MALE

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecutor	Referred to Diversion	Charges Filed	No Action	Remanded to Adult Court	Diversion Completed No Charge	Diversion Not Compl/ Refused	Diversion Charge Filed	Diversion Charge Dismissed	Adj. Charge Dismissed	Adj. Charge Found Not Guilty	Adj. Charge Guilty	Guilty Standard Range	Guilty Manifest Injustice	Guilty DJR Range	Guilty DJR M.I.
Adams	150	82	28	40	1	74				2		25	24		1	
Asotin/Garfield	130	54	54	16	1	54					3	51	39		5	7
Benton/Frankli	1,407	694	440	259	4	527	166	77	89	154	7	356	318	4	30	4
Chelan	667	242	268	157	4	212	29	14	15	60	2	220	206		13	1
Clallam	677	370	126	115		259	103	10	74	20	1	105	82		23	
Clark	1,997	767	648	563	42	763	1		1	95	1	551	492	2	46	11
Columbia	46	33	9	4		32	1	1		2		8	6	2		
Cowlitz	1,010	411	341	239	3	404	4		1	40	4	297	246	1	45	5
Douglas	280	115	124	40	1	100	12	6	5	11	1	117	113		3	1
Ferry	52	19	33	1		19				2		29	26	1	2	
Grant	449	239	173	52	1	221	17	16		57		130	119		11	
Grays Harbor	650	238	270	144	2	161	77	13	64	72	6	203	184		19	
Island	408	202	119	85		195	7	2	5	25	1	94	84		10	
Jefferson	176	70	75	30		53	16	6	10	28	4	49	44	3	1	1
King *																
Kitsap	1,587	687	594	285	5	470	212	134	78	163	12	536	452		84	
Kittitas	158	75	72	8	2	47	26	14	6	16	1	69	63		6	
Klickitat	167	65	78	24		49	8	3	4	41		39	35		4	
Lewis	589	217	215	152	7	183	33	17	16	51	4	176	152		24	
Lincoln	39	26	12	1	1	23				1		10	10			
Mason	305	70	204	4		58	12	3	3	63		137	123	1	11	2
Okanogan	343	198	84	68		108	86	61	25	29		115	100	1	13	1
Pacific/Waikiak	210	64	115	26		55	6	6		26	2	91	44		42	5
Pend Oreille	72	44	23	6		38	3		1	5		17	15		2	
Pierce	4,049	1,961	1,193	944	10	1,282	648	152	493	375	8	949	808	14	107	20
San Juan	88	67	22			67				2	1	19	16		2	1
Skagit	753	373	185	185	5	363	7	2	5	64		118	98		19	1
Skamania	67	50	14	1	2	42						11	10	1		
Snohomish	3,097	1,913	590	574	9	1,105	787	524	220	210		893	785	1	98	9
Spokane	3,420	1,371	1,139	866	2	1,077	282	97	185	278		958	907		47	4
Stevens	233	140	58	36		112	25	22	3	13		52	49		3	
Thurston	1,326	477	696	148	10	470	7	1	1	128	1	552	506	1	39	6
Walla Walla	364	177	124	56	1	158	14	9	4	23	11	97	84		13	
Whatcom	1,135	500	350	278	4	482	5		3	84	1	247	219	1	27	
Whitman	149	53	9	86		47						6	5		1	
Yakima	1,847	729	794	360	5	659	67	18	43	265	26	519	422	2	88	7
TOTAL	28,097	12,793	9,279	5,851	122	9,969	2,661	1,208	1,354	2,405	97	7,846	6,886	35	839	86

* King County data are not comparable.

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

TABLE 49

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1988
SEX GROUP: FEMALE

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecutor	Referred to Diversion	Charges Filed	No Action	Remanded to Adult Court	Diversion Completed No Charge	Diversion Not Compl/Refused	Diversion Charge Filed	Diversion Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Charge Dismissed	Adjudicated Found Not Guilty	Adjud. Guilty	Guilty Standard Range	Guilty Manifest Injustice	Guilty DJR Range	Guilty DJR M.I.
Adams	66	47	4	15		44	1			1		3	3			
Asotin/Garfield	36	23	8	3		22						7	7			
Benton/Frankli	442	310	63	68		249	60	31	29	39	3	52	49	1		2
Chelan	176	103	28	43		90	12	9	3	13		24	24			
Ciallam	214	151	14	28		106	42	4	27	7		10	10			
Clark	644	339	97	212	1	339				23	3	71	70		1	
Columbia	1	1				1										
Cowlitz	344	207	47	84	4	205	1		1	9		38	36			2
Douglas	70	50	14	9		48	2	1		4		11	11			
Ferry	5	2	3							1		2	2			
Grant	134	92	35	17		83	8	8		19		22	22			
Grays Harbor	181	116	38	28		84	31	2	29	16		24	24			
Island	133	90	13	28		80	6	4	2	6		11	11			
Jefferson	46	28	13	5		14	14	4	10	9	2	6	6			
King *																
Kitsap	469	314	81	72		215	96	62	33	49	6	85	81		4	
Kittitas	61	43	14	4		25	18	15		8	1	19	17		2	
Klickitat	48	25	8	14		20	3	1	2	5		4	4			
Lewis	183	114	15	54		103	11	9	2	7		16	16			
Lincoln	9	7	1	1		7										
Mason	42	24	10			19	3	2		6		6	6			
Okanogan	73	52	5	15		41	9	5	4			9	9			
Pacific/Waikiak	43	24	12	7		20	3	2	1	3	1	8	8			
Pend Oreille	19	14		5		12	1									
Pierce	1,345	796	165	392	1	486	301	80	220	93	1	148	139	4	2	3
San Juan	23	22	1			22						1	1			
Skagit	230	139	30	60		128	10	4	6	19		8	7		1	
Skamania	19	18	1			17										
Snohomish	1,114	761	106	249	1	550	200	139	48	83		162	157	2	3	
Spokane	1,092	711	124	250		545	156	49	107	45		128	127		1	
Stevens	83	52	13	18		43	8	7		7		10	10			
Thurston	360	197	96	66		193	3	1		14		77	70	2	3	2
Walla Walla	100	64	29	13	1	60	2	2		9	5	16	16			
Whatcom	347	206	67	75		196			1	19		43	40		3	
Whitman	44	9		35		7	1									
Yakima	557	276	180	115		237	39	9	29	75	1	113	105		6	2
TOTAL	8,753	5,427	1,335	1,985	8	4,311	1,041	450	554	589	23	1,134	1,088	9	26	11

* King County data are not comparable.

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

TABLE 50

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1988
 RACE ETHNIC GROUP: WHITE

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecutor	Referred to Diversion	Charges Filed	No Action	Remanded to Adult Court	Diversion Completed No Charge	Diversion Not Compl/ Refused	Diversion Charge Filed	Diversion Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Charge Dismissed	Adjudicated Found Not Guilty	Adjud. Guilty	Guilty Standard Range	Guilty Manifest Injustice	Guilty DJR Range	Guilty DJR M.I.
Adams	30	14	9	7		13						9	9			
Asotin/Garfield	41	16	20	3	1	16					2	18	15		3	
Benton/Frankli	1,435	816	367	248	1	667	148	66	82	137	7	289	264	3	19	3
Chelan	739	325	262	153	2	284	39	22	17	68	2	214	201		12	1
Clallam	808	460	132	135		331	120	14	81	23		112	90		22	
Clark	2,372	1,043	645	676	36	1,039	1		1	96	2	546	493	2	41	10
Columbia	7	4	3			4						3	3			
Cowlitz	1,071	467	330	253	7	459	4		2	40	3	287	240	1	39	7
Douglas	278	132	110	37	1	117	12	6	5	11		104	100		3	1
Ferry	28	9	19			9				1		17	16	1		
Grant	203	86	114	13	1	76	10	10		36		87	81		6	
Grays Harbor	709	305	280	127	2	220	85	14	71	77	6	209	190		19	
Island	450	253	105	88		239	11	5	6	21		88	79		9	
Jefferson	175	67	80	27		43	23	10	13	34	5	51	46	3	1	1
King *																
Kitsap	1,781	886	574	303	3	617	262	167	94	184	14	529	453		76	
Kittitas	198	109	77	10	1	66	41	27	6	20	2	81	74		7	
Klickitat	144	70	61	13		60	6	2	3	34		29	25		4	
Lewis	597	282	197	116	4	252	30	19	11	41	3	170	150		20	
Lincoln	32	20	10	1	1	17				1		8	8			
Mason	231	64	136	3		57	6	3		42		92	81	1	8	2
Okanogan	237	139	50	53		96	39	27	12	21		55	49		6	
Pacific/Waikiak	161	56	87	17		49	5	5		14	3	72	39		29	4
Pend Oreille	20	16	4			13	2			1		3	3			
Pierce	3,805	2,032	868	962	5	1,385	621	130	488	313	4	670	596	15	52	7
San Juan	99	80	20			80				1	1	18	15		2	1
Skagit	838	442	180	204	5	424	14	3	11	66		106	87		19	
Skamania	82	64	15	1	2	56						11	10	1		
Snohomish	3,898	2,504	639	741	7	1,540	935	627	255	262		994	887	3	95	9
Spokane	2,292	1,132	694	452	1	982	147	63	84	178		579	537		39	3
Stevens	92	45	33	14		30	15	13	2	7		32	30		2	
Thurston	938	190	614	134	5	184	6	1	1	98	1	499	459	1	32	7
Walla Walla	140	44	77	18	2	40	2	1	1	10	4	62	55		7	
Whatcom	1,133	597	257	274	4	578	3		2	59	1	184	158	1	25	
Whitman	72	19	5	48		16						3	2		1	
Yakima	1,282	560	494	260	2	502	56	17	34	161	19	331	274	2	50	5
TOTAL	26,418	13,348	7,568	5,391	93	10,561	2,643	1,252	1,282	2,057	79	6,562	5,819	34	648	61

* King County data are not comparable.

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

TABLE 51

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1988
 RACE ETHNIC GROUP: BLACK

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecutor	Referred to Diversion	Charges Filed	No Action	Remanded to Adult Court	Diversion Completed No Charge	Diversion Not Compl/Refused	Diversion Charge Filed	Diversion Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Charge Dismissed	Adjudicated Found Not Guilty	Adjud. Guilty	Guilty Standard Range	Guilty Manifest Injustice	Guilty DJR Range	Guilty DJR M.I.
Adams																
Asotin/Garfield																
Benton/Frankli	86	40	30	10		32	8	5	3	7	1	27	21		3	3
Chelan	4	1	2	1			1	1				3	3			
Clallam	4	3	1			2	1		1			1	1			
Clark	118	37	43	36	2	37				12	1	30	25		5	
Columbia																
Cowlitz	15	2	10	3		2						10	10			
Douglas	1			1												
Ferry																
Grant	3	2	1	1		2				1						
Grays Harbor	6		5	1						1		4	4			
Island	27	8	14	6		6	1	1		9		6	5		1	
Jefferson	1		1									1	1			
King *																
Kitsap	93	43	32	16		19	23	12	11	11	1	31	29		2	
Kittitas	1		1							1						
Klickitat																
Lewis	12		6	2	3							6	4		2	
Lincoln																
Mason	7	1	6			1				3		3	3			
Okanogan																
Pacific/Waikiak	10		8							2		5	1		3	1
Pend Oreille																
Pierce	1,053	453	369	234	6	214	231	74	156	116	4	320	251	2	51	16
San Juan																
Skagit	9	2	2	5		2						2	1		1	
Skamania																
Snohomish	101	41	23	33	3	22	19	12	5	9		25	21		4	
Spokane	118	28	55	30	1	22	6	2	4	16		41	41			
Stevens																
Thurston	69	7	53	6	3	6				8		45	39		5	1
Walla Walla	1		1									1	1			
Whatcom	4	3	1	1		3										
Whitman	2			2												
Yakima	73	18	38	20		17	1		1	11	2	25	16		6	3
TOTAL	1,818	689	702	408	18	387	291	107	181	207	9	586	477	2	83	24

* King County data are not comparable.

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

TABLE 52

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1988
 RACE ETHNIC GROUP: NATIVE AMERICAN

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecutor	Referred to Diversion	Charges Filed	No Action	Remanded to Adult Court	Diversion Completed No Charge	Diversion Not Compl/ Refused	Diversion Charge Filed	Diversion Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Charge Dismissed	Adjudicated Found Not Guilty	Adjud. Guilty	Guilty Standard Range	Guilty Manifest Injustice	Guilty DJR Range	Guilty DJR M.I.
Adams																
Asotin/Garfield																
Benton/Franklin	1	1	1			1				1						
Chelan	9	1	5	3		1				1		4	4			
Clallam	49	39	6	3		19	18		13	3	1	2	1		1	
Clark	15	4	6	4	2	4				1		5	4			1
Columbia																
Cowlitz	5	2	2	1		2						2	2			
Douglas	5		4	1						1		3	3			
Ferry	2	1	1			1						1	1			
Grant	17	3	11	3		3				2		9	8		1	
Grays Harbor	39	17	17	5		10	6	1	5	8		10	10			
Island																
Jefferson	3		3							1		2	2			
King *																
Kitsap	42	12	24	6		6	6	4	2	7		21	19		2	
Kittitas	2		1	1						2		1	1			
Klickitat	4	2	2			2						2	2	2		
Lewis	10	2	8			2				2		6	5		1	
Lincoln																
Mason	10		9									7	6		1	
Okanogan	129	81	27	22		42	38	29	9	4		52	44	1	6	1
Pacific/Waikiak	2		1									1			1	
Pend Oreille																
Pierce	149	71	36	35		30	39	10	29	11		35	30		5	
San Juan																
Skagit	37	18	8	9		18				4		4	4			
Skamania	2	2				1										
Snohomish	48	25	10	12		13	10	10		3		17	16		1	
Spokane	83	32	29	21		27	5		5	7		22	22			
Stevens	4	2	2				1	1				3	3			
Thurston	36	4	30	3		4				7		22	20		2	
Walla Walla	3	3				1		2	1	1		1	1			
Whatcom	123	48	43	32		44				17		24	23		1	
Whitman	1			1												
Yakima	149	57	63	29	3	48	9	1	7	27	1	36	25		11	
TOTAL	979	427	349	191	5	279	134	57	71	109	2	292	256	3	33	2

* King County data are not comparable.

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

TABLE 53

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1988
 RACE ETHNIC GROUP: HISPANIC

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecutor	Referred to Diversion	Charges Filed	No Action	Remanded to Adult Court	Diversion Completed No Charge	Diversion Not Compl/ Refused	Diversion Charge Filed	Diversion Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Charge Dismissed	Adjudicated Found Not Guilty	Adjud. Guilty	Guilty Standard Range	Guilty Manifest Injustice	Guilty DJR Range	Guilty DJR M.I.
Adams	22	12	6	3	1	11				1		4	4			
Asotin/Garfield	1		1									1	1			
Benton/Frankli	279	123	96	55	3	61	61	32	29	42	2	84	76	1	7	
Chelan	31	9	7	14	1	9				2		5	5			
Clallam	2	2					2		2							
Clark	25	5	16	4	1	5				2		14	14			
Columbia	2	2				2										
Cowlitz	5	1	2	2		1				2						
Douglas	14	8	3	4		7	1	1		2	1	1	1			
Ferry																
Grant	36	11	25	5		8	2	2		10		17	13		4	
Grays Harbor	6	4	2			2	2		2	1		1	1			
Island	12	4	5	3		4				1		4	4			
Jefferson	2	1	1			1					1					
King *																
Kitsap	24	7	11	6		7						9	8		1	
Kittitas																
Klickitat	3		2	1						1						
Lewis	4	3		1		2	1	1		1						
Lincoln																
Mason																
Okanogan	25	13	8	4		5	8	2	6	1		9	8		1	
Pacific/Waikiak	1		1									1				1
Pend Oreille	1		1									1				1
Pierce	93	33	37	23		18	14	5	9	8	1	32	30	1	1	
San Juan																
Skagit	84	46	20	19		43	3	3		9		13	12			1
Skamania																
Snohomish	50	33	5	12		28	4	2	2	4		3	3			
Spokane	27	19	7			16	3	1	2	2		6	6			
Stevens																
Thurston	18	4	13	1		4				1		12	12			
Walla Walla	10	2	5	3		2						5	5			
Whatcom	19	7	5	8		7				2		3	3			
Whitman	1			1												
Yakima	846	347	360	154		308	38	7	30	130	5	230	202		27	1
TOTAL	1,643	696	639	323	6	551	139	56	82	222	10	455	408	2	43	2

* King County data are not comparable.

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

TABLE 54

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1988
 RACE ETHNIC GROUP: ASIAN AMERICAN

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecutor	Referred to Diversion	Charges Filed	No Action	Remanded to Adult Court	Diversion Completed No Charge	Diversion Not Compl/Refused	Diversion Charge Filed	Diversion Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Charge Dismissed	Adjudicated Found Not Guilty	Adjud. Guilty	Guilty Standard Range	Guilty Manifest Injustice	Guilty DJR Range	Guilty DJR M.I.
Adams																
Asotin/Garfield																
Benton/Frankli	8	6	1	1		4	2	2		2		1	1			
Chelan	6	1	5			1						5	4			1
Clallam	4	4				4										
Clark	16	9	2	5		9						2	2			
Columbia																
Cowlitz	1	1				1										
Douglas	2	1		1		1										
Ferry																
Grant	1	1				1										
Grays Harbor	1	1				1										
Island	37	23	8	6		23					1	7	7			
Jefferson																
King *																
Kitsap	64	39	12	13		29	10	8	2	7	1	10	9			1
Kittitas																
Klickitat	1	1				1										
Lewis	3	3				3										
Lincoln																
Mason	2		1							1						
Okanogan																
Pacific/Waikiak	1	1				1										
Pend Oreille																
Pierce	210	129	32	54		97	31	8	23	15		25	25			
San Juan																
Skagit	2		2							2						
Skamania	1	1				1										
Snohomish	65	43	10	12		34	9	5	3	8		7	7			
Spokane	23	13	8	2		12	1		1			8	8			
Stevens	4	1	3				1	1		1		2	2			
Thurston	10	1	6		2	1				1		5	5			
Walla Walla																
Whatcom	17	8	3	6		7				1		1	1			
Whitman	1			1												
Yakima	4	4				3	1	1		1						
TOTAL	484	291	93	101		2	234	55	25	29	39	2	73	71		2

* King County data are not comparable.

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

JUVENILE DETENTION

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

There were 8,420 juveniles held in detention facilities on separate offenses during the first six months of 1989. This figure represents an eight percent increase over the number held in the first six months of 1988.

Counties which have shown an increase of over ten percent in the number of youth held in detention from the first six months of 1988 to the first six months of 1989 include: Clallam, Clark, Grant, King and Pierce.

Counties which experienced a decrease of more than ten percent include: Chelan, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Okanogan and Thurston.

Minority Youth in Detention

Minorities, which make up 11 percent of the total at-risk juvenile population, represented 27 percent of the juveniles held in detention facilities during the first six months of 1989. Minority youth are represented in secure detention facilities at a rate of 2.5 times their percentage of the at-risk population.

Minorities accounted for 67 percent of the detention population in King County, 45 percent in Yakima County, 44 percent in Pierce County, 44 percent in Okanogan County and 24 percent in Grant County during this time period.

Females held in detention facilities during the first six months of 1989 represented 17 percent of the detention population.

TABLE 55

JUVENILES HELD IN DETENTION FACILITIES
JANUARY 1 THROUGH JUNE 30

FACILITY (ALSO HOLDS FOR)	HELD IN 1989	HELD IN 1988	HELD IN 1987	HELD IN 1986	% CHANGE 1988-1989
BENTON/FRANKLIN (Walla Walla, Columbia, Kittitas, Klickitat, Morrow, Ore., Umatilla, Ore.)	419	409	466	421	2.4
CHELAN (Douglas, Grant, Okanogan)	194	218	245	165	-12.4
CLALLAM (San Juan)	81	52	53	126	35.8
CLARK (Skamania, Klickitat)	514	347	546	520	32.5
COWLITZ	218	251	303	238	-15.1
GRANT (Kittitas, Adams)	169	149	170	175	11.8
GRAYS HARBOR (Pacific, Wahkiakum, Clallam)	201	240	261	224	-19.4
KING	1,603	1,344	1,319	1,639	16.2
KITSAP (Jefferson)	374	367	463	488	1.9
LEWIS	175	181	212	260	-3.4
OKANOGAN (Ferry, Douglas, Grant, Chelan, B/F, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Kittitas)	117	131	119	103	-12.0
PIERCE	1,205	918	868	1,348	23.8
SKAGIT (San Juan, Island)	160	160	197	236	0.0
SNOHOMISH (Island)	1,093	1,057	1,019	962	3.3
SPOKANE (Asotin, Garfield, Stevens, Lincoln, Ferry, Pend Oreille)	682	634	626	687	7.0
THURSTON (Mason, Clark, Cowlitz)	536	644	879	687	-20.1
WHATCOM	282	264	287	313	6.4
YAKIMA (Kittitas, Klickitat)	397	360	373	459	9.3
TOTAL	8,420	7,726	8,406	9,051	8.2

TABLE 56

MINORITY DETENTION POPULATION
JANUARY 1 THROUGH JUNE 30 1989

FACILITY (Also Holds For)	TOTAL HELD	TOTAL HELD MINORITY	PERCENTAGE MINORITY
BENTON/FRANKLIN (Walla Walla, Columbia, Kittitas, Klickitat, Morrow, Or. Umatilla, Or.)	419	70	16.7
CHELAN (Douglas, Grant, Okanogan)	194	11	5.7
CLALLAM (San Juan)	81	4	4.9
CLARK (Skamania, Klickitat)	514	45	8.8
COWLITZ	218	15	6.9
GRANT (Adams, Kittitas)	169	41	24.3
GRAYS HARBOR (Pacific, Wahkiakum, Clallam)	201	14	7.0
KING	1,603	1,067	66.6
KITSAP (Jefferson)	374	36	9.6
LEWIS	175	11	6.3
OKANOGAN (Ferry, Douglas, Grant, Chelan, B/F, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Kittitas)	117	52	44.4
PIERCE	1,205	525	43.6
SKAGIT (Island, San Juan)	160	27	16.9
SNOHOMOSH (Island)	1,093		0.0
SPOKANE (Asotin, Garfield, Stevens, Ferry, Lincoln, Pend Oreille)	682	57	8.4
THURSTON (Mason, Clark, Cowlitz)	536	78	14.6
WHATCOM	282	31	11.0
YAKIMA (Kittitas, Klickitat)	397	179	45.1
TOTAL	8,420	2,263	26.9

TABLE 57

DETENTION POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP
JANUARY 1 THROUGH JUNE 30 1989

FACILITY (Also Holds For)	WHITE	BLACK	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN & PACIFIC IS.	HISPANIC	OTHER	UN- KNOWN	NOT REPORTED
BENTON/FRANKLIN (Walla Walla, Columbia, Kittitas, Klickitat, Morrow, Ore., Umatilla, Ore.)	349	8		2	60			
CHELAN (Douglas, Grant, Okanogan)	161	1	3		7		1	21
CLALLAM (San Juan)	77	1	3					
CLARK (Skamania, Klickitat)	466	20	6	10	9	3		
COWLITZ	169	11	2	1	1	4		30
GRANT (Kittitas, Adams)	128	6	3		32			
GRAYS HARBOR (Pacific, Wahkiakum) Clallam)	181	4	8		2	6		
KING	519	872	76	59	60	15		2
KITSAP (Jefferson)	334	15	6	12	3		4	
LEWIS	164	3	5		3			
OKANOGAN (Ferry, Douglas, Grant, Chelan, B/F, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Kittitas)	65		45		7			
PIERCE	663	389	38	53	45	11		7
SKAGIT (San Juan, Island)	128	1	3	3	20		4	1
SNOHOMISH *								
(Island)								
SPOKANE (Asotin, Garfield, Stevens, Lincoln, Ferry, Pend Oreille)	341	27	18	7	5	3		281
THURSTON (Mason, Clark, Cowlitz)	457	27	26	14	11	1		
WHATCOM	251	2	15	8	6			
YAKIMA (Kittitas, Klickitat)	218	13	20		146			
TOTAL	4,671	1,400	277	169	417	43	9	342

* Ethnic Group not reported

TABLE 58

**ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION OF DETENTION POPULATION
JANUARY 1 THROUGH JUNE 30 1989**

WHITE	BLACK	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN & PACIFIC IS.	HISPANIC
4,671	1,400	277	169	417
55%	17%	3%	2%	5%

TABLE 59
DETENTION POPULATION BY SEX
JANUARY 1 THROUGH JUNE 30 1989

FACILITY (Also Holds For)	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE FEMALE
BENTON/FRANKLIN Kittitas, Klickitat, Morrow, Ore., Umatilla, Ore.)	343	76	419	18.1
CHELAN (Douglas, Grant, Okanogan)	164	30	194	15.5
CLALLAM (San Juan)	69	12	81	14.8
CLARK (Skamania, Klickitat)	441	73	514	14.2
COWLITZ	163	55	218	25.2
GRANT (Adams, Kittitas)	140	29	169	17.2
GRAYS HARBOR (Pacific, Wahkiakum, Clallam)	167	34	201	16.9
KING	1,364	239	1,603	14.9
KITSAP (Jefferson)	322	52	374	13.9
LEWIS	139	36	175	20.6
OKANOGAN (Ferry, Douglas, Grant, Chelan, B/F, Lincoln, Pend Orielle, Kittitas)	92	25	117	21.4
PIERCE	980	225	1,205	18.7
SKAGIT (Island, San Juan)	131	29	160	18.1
SNOHOMISH (Island)	909	184	1,093	16.8
SPOKANE (Asotin, Garfield, Stevens, Ferry, Lincoln, Pend Oreille)	566	116	682	17.0
THURSTON (Mason, Clark, Cowlitz)	435	101	536	18.8
WHATCOM	236	46	282	16.3
YAKIMA (Kittitas, Klickitat)	318	79	397	19.9
TOTAL	6,979	1,441	8,420	17.1

Juvenile Population in State Residential Facilities

The Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation (DJR), Department of Social and Health Services operates five residential institutions: Echo Glen Children's Center, Maple Lane, Green Hill, Mission Creek Youth Camp and Naselle Youth Camp. The DJR also operates group homes, contracts with privately operated group homes and county detention facilities for juvenile offenders. Juveniles released from residential facilities may be placed on parole for up to 18 months.

The DJR also manages Consolidated Juvenile Services (CJS), which provides funding to counties for a wide range of services. All 39 counties have on-going CJS programs.

Population in DJR Facilities in 1989

There has been relatively little change in the Average Daily Population of state institutions from 1988 to the first six months of 1989.

Minority Population in State Residential Facilities

The number of minorities held in the DJR facilities is disproportionately high.

There were a total of 539 juveniles held in DJR institutions for the first six months of 1989. Almost 40 percent of the juveniles held were minorities, despite representing 11 percent of the at-risk juvenile population age 10-17.

The ethnic distribution within DJR for June 30, 1989 reflects a higher percentage of Blacks, Native Americans, and Hispanics than are in the general population as a whole. The June 30, 1989 ethnic distribution figure represents an increase over the June 30, 1988 figure.

The characteristics of the total DJR population for the first seven months of 1989 show that 69 percent were white; 31 percent were minorities, 6 percent were females; 27 percent were serious offenders; 12 percent were serious offenders under the age of 15; and 15 percent were sex offenders.

Females accounted for five percent of the total DJR population on June 30, 1989. This figure represents a slight increase over the June 30, 1988 figure.

GRAPH 9

DIVISION OF JUVENILE REHABILITATION

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION INSTITUTIONS, DIAGNOSTIC CENTERS, & GROUP HOMES

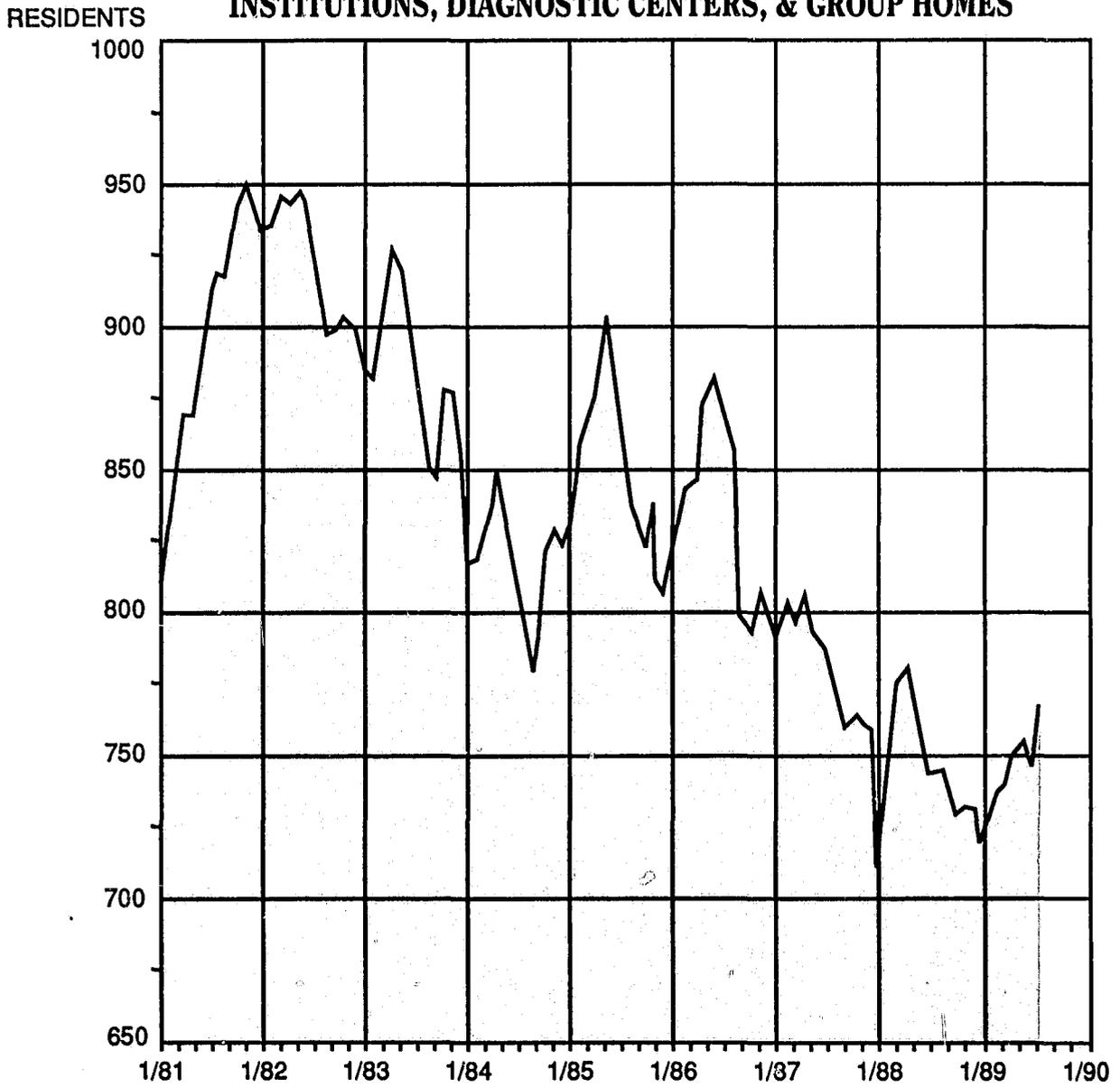


TABLE 60**DIVISION OF JUVENILE REHABILITATION
ALL RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION**

Month	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
January	834	829	791	711	725
February	857	840	803	736	735
March	864	843	796	771	751
April	872	871	806	775	756
May	890	880	792	755	743
June	903	869	786	743	768
July	877	859	776	744	
August	838	829	760	736	
September	821	798	767	727	
October	834	793	762	729	
November	811	805	759	727	
December	809	798	749	717	
Average Per Month	851	835	779	739	745

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

TABLE 61**DJR INSTITUTIONAL DAILY AVERAGE POPULATION**

MONTH	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
January	618	584	558	523	537
February	618	594	569	526	546
March	616	582	561	553	538
April	618	594	553	563	550
May	641	606	553	552	553
June	649	607	550	547	541
July	641	584	549	555	562
August	606	568	534	542	
September	593	547	538	533	
October	597	540	530	544	
November	571	549	529	541	
December	562	549	534	533	
Average Per Month	611	575	547	543	547

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 62**TOTAL DJR COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION**

MONTH	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
January	217	245	233	188	188
February	238	246	234	210	189
March	246	261	235	218	199
April	254	277	253	212	201
May	249	274	239	203	204
June	254	262	236	196	202
July	236	275	201	189	206
August	232	261	196	192	
September	228	251	198	190	
October	237	253	204	185	
November	240	256	205	186	
December	247	249	198	184	
Average Per Month	240	259	219	196	198

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

TABLE 63**DJR PAROLE AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION**

MONTH	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
January	527	513	483	423	387
February	508	514	467	414	369
March	515	509	477	391	377
April	495	495	465	402	371
May	462	480	466	422	362
June	459	492	471	429	350
July	463	502	428	433	357
August	502	522	412	433	
September	511	517	417	432	
October	510	511	427	416	
November	530	509	420	379	
December	537	510	416	388	
AVERAGE PER MONTH	502	506	446	414	368

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

TABLE 64**DJR POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP AND SEX
ON JUNE 30, 1989**

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

**DJR POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP AND SEX
ON JUNE 30, 1988**

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

**DJR POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP AND SEX
ON JUNE 30, 1987**

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

TABLE 65

DIVISION OF JUVENILE REHABILITATION CLIENT POPULATION-1989

MONTH	PERCENT NON-WHITE	PERCENT FEMALE	PERCENT SERIOUS OFFENDERS	PERCENT RESTRICTED OFFENDERS	PERCENT SEX OFFENDERS
January	30.6	6.1	26.4	12.2	14.1
February	30.9	6.1	26.6	12.3	13.7
March	31.1	5.5	27.1	12.4	15.1
April	30.9	5.9	27.6	11.7	15.5
May	31.0	6.0	28.0	13.0	16.0
June	32.1	5.8	28.4	12.5	15.6
July	32.0	6.0	28.0	12.0	16.0
August					
September					
October					
November					
December					

These data were furnished by Office of Research and Data Analysis,
DSHS and prepared by DJR.

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 1989-91 biennium is \$11,710,876. An additional \$863,116 is provided in parole and diagnostic services previously funded as part of the at-risk allocation. Community commitment programs continue to be funded above the at-risk allocations and total \$2,608,560 for the 1989-91 biennium.

1989-91 CJS Priorities

Each biennium DJR develops service priorities for use by the counties in the preparation of their CJS plans. The priorities for the 1989-91 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.

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.
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 1989-91 biennium and the types of services that are provided by CJS funds are shown in the following pages.

DATA ANALYSIS

CJS 1989-1991 AT-RISK PROPORTION AND SHARE

Region	At-Risk Proportion	\$12,229,170 At-Risk Share
Region 1		
Adams County	*	45,000
Chelan County	.0101	114,341
Douglas County	.0054	61,472
Ferry/Pend Oreille/ Stevens	.0115	130,416
Grant County	.0129	146,379
Lincoln County	*	45,000
Okanogan County	.0074	83,888
Spokane County	.0839	950,501
Whitman County	.0116	132,001
Regional Total:		\$1,708,998
Region 2		
Asotin/Garfield*	*	60,000
Benton/Franklin	.0336	381,174
Kittitas County	.0063	72,340
Walla Walla/Columbia	.0127	144,454
Yakima County	.0454	514,194
Regional Total:		\$1,172,162
Region 3		
Island County	.0111	126,342
San Juan County*	*	45,000
Skagit	.0150	170,606
Snohomish County	.0903	1,022,162
Whatcom County	.0275	311,890
Regional Total:		\$1,676,000
Region 4		
King	.2957	\$3,348,602
Region 5		
Kitsap County	.0391	442,986
Pierce County	.1284	1,454,506
Regional Total:		\$1,897,492

(Continued)

DATA ANALYSIS

CJS 1989-1991 AT-RISK PROPORTION AND SHARE

Region	At-Risk Proportion	\$12,229,170 At-Risk Share
Region 6		
Clallam County	.0114	129,850
Clark County	.0506	573,176
Cowlitz County	.0192	217,700
Grays Harbor County	.0154	174,455
Jefferson County	*	45,000
Klickitat County	*	45,000
Lewis County	.0139	157,360
Mason County	.0077	88,076
Pacific/Wahkiakum County*	*	60,000
Skamania County*	*	45,000
Thurston County	.0328	<u>372,005</u>
Regional Total:		<u>\$1,907,622</u>
TOTAL:		\$11,710,876

*Counties whose at-risk proportion results in an at-risk share less than \$45,000 are given that amount. \$45,000 is considered to be the minimum necessary to site a program for a biennium. Multiple jurisdictions are given \$60,000.

1989-1991 CJS FUNDED SERVICES

S E R V I C E S

Diversion
 Diagnostic
 Community Supervision
 Parole
 Community Commitment
 Education
 Employment
 Sex Offender
 Alcohol/Substance Abuse
 Community Service
 Prevention
 Purchase of Services

Region	Diversion	Diagnostic	Community Supervision	Parole	Community Commitment	Education	Employment	Sex Offender	Alcohol/Substance Abuse	Community Service	Prevention	Purchase of Services
REGION 1												
Adams	▲		▲	▲							▲	■
Chelan		▲	▲	▲				D				■
Douglas		C	▲	▲								■
ESD #171											▲	■
Grant		C					▲				▲	■
Lincoln			▲	▲							▲	■
Okanogan		C	▲	▲	▲			▲				■
Spokane		3	▲	4	▲	4	▲	1	▲	▲	▲	■
Spokane District #81											▲	■
Stevens/Pend Orielle/Ferry	▲		▲	▲							▲	■
Whitman	▲		▲	▲							▲	■
REGION 2												
Asotin/Garfield		B	▲	▲								■
Benton/Franklin		▲	▲	▲	▲							■
Kittitas	▲		▲									■
Walla Walla/Columbia		B	▲	▲		▲						■
Yakima			▲				▲	▲	▲	▲		■
REGION 3												
Island			▲	▲								■
San Juan	▲		▲	▲								■
Skagit						▲				▲		■
Snohomish		4	▲	3		3	2	1				■
Whatcom	1	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	2					■
REGION 4												
King	2	▲	▲				▲	▲			1	■
REGION 5												
Kitsap	1		▲								▲	■
Pierce	▲		▲		▲			▲	▲			■
REGION 6												
Clallam		▲	▲	▲	▲							■
Clark		▲	▲									■
Cowlitz	▲	▲	▲									■
Grays Harbor		▲	▲	▲	▲							■
Jefferson			▲	▲							▲	■
Klickitat	▲		▲								▲	■
Lewis											▲	■
Mason	▲		▲	▲			▲				▲	■
Pacific/Wahkiakum		G	▲	G								■
Skamania		▲				▲				▲		■
Thurston	1		▲		▲		▲	▲				■

- 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
- Service Provider**
- 1 Sub-Contracted
- 2 Sub-Contracted and County FTE
- 3 State Function Closely Aligned with CJS
- 4 State Function
- Service Provided by Indicated County:**
- B Benton/Franklin
- C Chelan
- D Douglas
- G Grays Harbor
- M Mason

COMPLIANCE

WITH THE

FEDERAL ACT

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

ADULT JAILS

Legislation authored by the GJJAC was passed into law in 1985. The law prohibits the jailing of juveniles, unless the juvenile has been remanded to adult court. A juvenile may be held in jail up to six hours, pending release or transportation to a juvenile detention facility, if 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 27 of the state's 66 jails, showed that 12 juveniles were held in adult jails in violation of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES

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

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

JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

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

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

NON-SECURE FACILITIES

Group Care Facilities

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

Alcohol and Drug Treatment Facilities

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

Mental Health Care Facilities

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

Mental Hospitals and Special Care Units

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

Community and General Hospitals

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

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