



GOVERNOR'S JUVENILE JUSTICE
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

135900

LE JUSTICE REPORT

PREPARED BY JUVENILE JUSTICE SECTION
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

135900

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National Institute of Justice**

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INTRODUCTION

Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act

The Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC) was established by Executive Order to implement the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. The members of the GJJAC are professionals and knowledgeable private citizens who are appointed by the Governor to represent various perspectives on the juvenile justice system.

The federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act was adopted by Congress in 1974, and amended in 1980, 1984 and 1988. The Act provides federal funds to states and U.S. territories to help reduce juvenile delinquency.

The Act and its amendments mandate:

The State's Juvenile Justice Code is modeled after the federal Act. Status offenders cannot be held in locked facilities.

- Removing non-offending youth and status offenders, such as runaways or truants, from locked facilities;
- Ensuring complete separation of children from adult offenders in jails and lockups;
- Eliminating confinement of juveniles in adult jails and lockups;
- Assessing the over-representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system.

Washington is in compliance with the mandates of the Act.

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

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

JUVENILE
JUSTICE
REPORT



I N T R O D U C T I O N

CONTINUED Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act

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. In the plan the GJJAC reviews data on the juvenile justice system, identifies problems, establishes priorities needing attention, and lists projects that the GJJAC is funding with federal funds. The plan also reports on the state's compliance with federal requirements.

What The GJJAC Does

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

The GJJAC awards federal funds to innovative demonstration prevention and treatment projects for up to three years.

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

Each year the GJJAC also issues a report to the Governor and the Legislature which presents data on the status of the juvenile justice system and priority problem areas it has selected for funding. This is our 1991 Juvenile Justice Report.

JUVENILE
JUSTICE
REPORT



S U M M A R Y

Summary of Priority Problem Areas

Alternatives to Detention

In 1987, the GJJAC sponsored a study to determine how well detention facilities in the state comply with standards established by the American Correctional Association. One conclusion of the study was that more youth are held upon referral than necessary.

Washington State is currently providing an inadequate response to youth who runaway or for whom there is no suitable placement in the community. There are only 133 Crisis Residential Center (CRC) beds available for all runaway youth in the state. These beds are not geographically distributed. Family Reconciliation Services is only able to provide crisis counseling to 24 percent of the families who request help. There is a lack of out-of-home placements for youth who cannot return home.

*The GJJAC believes
programs are needed
which provide
alternatives to
detention.*

.....

The GJJAC is concerned about this issue. The GJJAC believes programs are needed which provide alternatives to detention. Social services and rehabilitative programs are needed if juveniles are to be prevented from re-entering the juvenile justice system. Programs are needed that provide resources to youth and families to reunite them. Programs are also needed for youth who cannot return home.

The GJJAC selected Alternatives to Detention as a priority program area in 1989, 1990 and in 1991. Nearly \$700,000 was awarded to projects in this area. These projects provide services such as 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; work crew as an alternative to secure detention; a temporary holding facility for juveniles in a rural community to

JUVENILE
JUSTICE
REPORT



S U M M A R Y

CONTINUED Alternatives to Detention

prevent placement in adult jails; and shelter care placements for severely disturbed youth who have committed no crimes.

GJJAC recognizes the need to continue the activities the Committee began in this area.

Juvenile Offenders

The rate and number of arrests of juveniles for serious and violent crimes continues to increase in Washington State. The number and rate of arrests of juveniles for violent crimes have tripled since 1981. Arrest data show that about five times as many juveniles were arrested for alcohol-related offenses in 1990 as for drug offenses. Juveniles accounted for about 40 percent of all arrests for violent crimes in 1991. The 15-17 year old age group accounted for more property crime arrests than any other age group, including much larger at-risk groups.

The rate and number of arrests of juveniles for serious and violent crimes continues to increase in Washington State.

These statistics highlight the need to identify these offenders at an early stage, and undertake preventive measures in order to reduce delinquent behavior, and produce law abiding citizens. Identification, prosecution, and treatment services are also needed for the serious, violent offender.

In 1990-1991 the GJJAC allocated approximately \$400,000 to fund projects in the juvenile offenders area. These projects provide intensive supervision

of chronic juvenile offenders involving school, law enforcement and community agencies; a Challenge program for juvenile offenders and high risk youth; case management and counseling services for chronic juvenile property offenders; counseling, tutoring and outreach services for juvenile offenders; and victim awareness education for juvenile offenders.

JUVENILE
JUSTICE
REPORT



S U M M A R Y

CONTINUED Juvenile Offenders

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

.....

Delinquency Prevention/ Target Site

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

Over the past ten years the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC) has allocated over \$8,000,000 in juvenile justice funds to projects designed to prevent or control delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system.

.....

Over the past ten years the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC) has allocated over \$8,000,000 in juvenile justice funds to projects designed to prevent or control delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system. Projects funded by the GJJAC have operated in locations scattered across the state. Most of the projects have been successful, some outstandingly so, yet none have produced a significant decrease in delinquency in any one community.

The GJJAC proposes to identify a target area or community to receive enhanced juvenile justice funding. The strategy calls for

coordination and cooperation among agencies and organizations educating and serving youth. Communities would be empowered to develop a delinquency prevention and reduction program specially designed for their community.

JUVENILE
JUSTICE
REPORT



S U M M A R Y

Summary of Selected Findings

- There are 1.2 million juveniles 17 years old and younger in Washington State in 1991; an increase of 11 percent from 1980.
- Juveniles, 0-17 year olds, represent 26 percent of the state's population; the largest segment of the juvenile population is the 0-9 year olds, and over 20 percent of this group live in households with an income below the poverty level.

Black, Hispanic and Native American youth are far more likely to drop out of school than are white and Asian youth and they are more likely to be arrested and incarcerated.

.....

- Fifty-eight percent of the juveniles in the state live in four of the state's thirty-nine counties. These counties are: King, Pierce, Snohomish and Spokane.
- Non-White youth make up about 15 percent of the youth population in the state.
- Approximately 25 percent of students in Washington drop out of school before completing twelfth grade. The greatest number of children enrolled in a single grade level in 1991 were in the first grade.
- The average number of cases referred to Child Protective Services (CPS) for the first six months of 1991 was higher than the average number of cases per month for the last five years.
- In 1991, an average of 6,000 children were served in out-of-home care.
- There were 45,535 juvenile arrests in the state in 1990. This was a two percent increase in juvenile arrests over the 1989 figure and the highest number of arrests in ten years.

JUVENILE
JUSTICE
REPORT



S U M M A R Y

CONTINUED Summary of Selected Findings

- While violent crimes accounted for less than 6 percent of juvenile arrests, arrests for violent crimes have tripled since 1981. More than 6,500 arrests were made for violent crimes in 1990. Approximately 40 percent of those arrested were juveniles.

Arrests of juveniles for drug and alcohol related offenses declined sharply in 1990, and have decreased by more than 25 percent from those reported in 1981.

.....

- Property crimes accounted for 55 percent of the juvenile arrests.
- Females accounted for 24 percent of all juvenile arrests. A similar pattern of gender difference was found in juvenile court referrals and detention and correctional institution populations.
- There were 18,662 juveniles held in the state's 18 detention facilities during 1990. This was an eleven percent increase over the 1989 figure. Non-White juveniles who make up 15 percent of the state's juvenile population comprised 26 percent of the detention population.
- The Average Monthly population of all state juvenile correctional facilities operated by the Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation, for the first five months of 1991, was 876. This figure represents a steady increase in the number of youth held in state facilities over the last five years.
- Although more than half of the juveniles held in DJR facilities were White, Blacks had the highest per capita rate.
- More than 45 percent of DJR's population were sentenced for serious crime, such as murder, rape or manslaughter.

JUVENILE
JUSTICE
REPORT





List of Contents, Tables and Graphs

JUVENILE JUSTICE REPORT

Juvenile Justice Report 1991

Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee.....	2
How the GJJAC Selects Projects to Fund	8
Projects Funded in 1991	10
1991 Problems	19
Minority Youth	29
Summary of the State's Juvenile Justice Code	35
Data Analysis	42
Compliance With the Federal Act.....	150
Appendix	A-1

.....

List of Tables and Graphs

Graph 1

Juvenile Population In Washington State43

Table 1

1990 Youth Population In Washington44

Table 2

Youth Population Forecast 1980-200045

Graph 2

Trends In the Juvenile Population46

Table 3

Trends In Juvenile Population Since 1980
Two Age Groups47

Table 4

Trends in Juvenile Population Since 1980
Four Age Groups47

Table 5

1990 Juvenile Population By County48

Table 6

Largest Youth Population By County in 1990 Census49

Table 7

1990 Juvenile Population By Age And DSHS Region50

Table 8

1990 Juvenile Population By Race By County53

Table 9

Percentage Of Racial Distribution Of Juvenile Population in 199054

.....

List of Tables and Graphs

Table 10	
Racial Distribution Of Juvenile Population In 1990	55
Graph 3	
1990 Census Of Juveniles By Race	56
Table 11	
Racial Distribution Of Juvenile Population - 1990	57
Table 12	
Counties With Minority Juvenile Populations Above The 1990 Statewide Average	57
Graph 4	
1990 Census of Juveniles by Hispanic Origin	58
Table 13	
Juvenile Population by Hispanic Origin by County - 1990	59
Table 14	
1990 Juvenile Population of American Indians By Reservations/Trust Lands	60
Table 15	
1990 Distribution of American Indian Juvenile Population	61
Graph 5	
Public School Enrollment - October 1991	63
Table 16	
Public School Enrollment	64
Table 17	
Annual High School Dropout Rates 1989-1990 By County Grades 9 Through 12	65
Graph 6	
High School Dropout Rates 1989-1990	66
Table 18	
School Dropout Rates 1982-1990	67

.....

List of Tables and Graphs

Table 19

Ethnic Dropouts By Ethnicity For School Years 1989-1990 and 1988-1989 68

Graph 7

Distribution of High School Dropouts By Ethnicity 69

Table 20

Juvenile Unemployment 16-19 Year Olds 71

Table 21

Percent Of AFDC Recipients By County - July 1989 - June 1990 73

Table 22

Statewide AFDC Recipients 74

Table 23

Adolescent Pregnancy By County In 1989 76

Table 24

Residence Suicide Deaths In Washington State Ages 0-17 78

Table 25

CPS Families Referred From 1986 Through 1991 80

Table 26

Crisis Residential Beds Per County 87

Table 27

Number Of Families Served Through Family Reconciliation Services 88

Table 28

Alternative Residential Placement (ARP) And At-Risk Youth Filings 90

Graph 8

1990 Juvenile Arrests By Type Of Offense 94

Graph 9

1990 Juvenile Arrests By Ethnic Group 94

.....

List of Tables and Graphs

Graph 10	
1990 Juvenile Arrests By Age Of Offender	94
Table 29	
Juvenile Arrest Rates 1981-1990	95
Table 30	
Juvenile Arrest Rates By County 1990	96
Table 31	
Total Juvenile Arrests 1990-1989	97
Table 32	
Counties Ranked By Rate Of Juvenile Arrests - 1990	98
Table 33	
Geographic Distribution of Juvenile Arrest Rates By Offense Type - 1990	99
Table 34	
Violent Crime Arrests By County 1986-1990	100
Table 35	
Juvenile Arrests For Violent Crimes 1990 By Age, Gender And Race	101
Table 36	
Juvenile Arrests For Property Crimes 1986-1990	102
Table 37	
Juvenile Arrests For Drug And Alcohol Offenses - 1990	103
Table 38	
Arrests of Juveniles For Drug Law Violations - 1990	104
Table 39	
1990 Juvenile Arrests By Gender Of Offender	105
Graph 11	
1990 Juvenile Court Referrals	107

.....

List of Tables and Graphs

Table 40	
Juvenile Court Offense Referrals From 1987-1990.....	108
Table 41	
1990 Juvenile Court Offense Referrals.....	109
Graph 12	
1990 Juvenile Court Offense Referrals By Ethnicity.....	110
Table 42	
1990 Juvenile Court Offense Referrals By Ethnicity.....	111
Table 43	
1990 Juvenile Court Offense Referrals By County And Ethnicity	112
Table 44	
Juvenile Court Offense Referrals By County For Juveniles With Referral Dates From January 1 Through December 31, 1990	115
Table 45	
Juvenile Court Offense Referrals By County For Juveniles With Referral Dates From January 1 Through December 31, 1990 Gender Group: Male	116
Table 46	
Juvenile Court Offense Referrals By County For Juveniles With Referral Dates From January 1 Through December 31, 1990 Gender Group: Female	117
Table 47	
Juvenile Court Offense Referrals By County For Juveniles With Referral Dates From January 1 Through December 31, 1990 Ethnic Group: White.....	118
Table 48	
Juvenile Court Offense Referrals By County For Juveniles With Referral Dates From January 1 Through December 31, 1990 Ethnic Group: Black.....	119

.....

List of Tables and Graphs

Table 49

Juvenile Court Offense Referrals By County For Juveniles With Referral Dates

From January 1 Through December 31, 1990

Ethnic Group: Native American120

Table 50

Juvenile Court Offense Referrals By County For Juveniles With Referral Dates

From January 1 Through December 31, 1990

Ethnic Group: Hispanic.....121

Table 51

Juvenile Court Offense Referrals By County For Juveniles With Referral Dates

From January 1 Through December 31, 1990

Ethnic Group: Asian American122

Table 52

Juvenile Court Offense Referrals By County For Juveniles With Referral Dates

From January 1 Through December 31, 1990

Ethnic Group: Unknown Or Not Stated123

Table 53

Juvenile Court Offense Referrals For Juveniles With Referral Dates

From January 1 Through December 31, 1990, 1989 And 1988124

Table 54

Juvenile Court Offense Referrals By Ethnicity For Juveniles

With Referral Dates From January 1 Through December 31, 1990125

Table 55

Juvenile Court Offense Referrals By Ethnicity For Juveniles With Referral Dates

From January 1 Through December 31, 1990, 1989 And 1988126

Table 56

Juveniles Held In Detention Facilities

January 1 Through December 31, 1990129

Table 57

Juveniles Held In Detention Facilities

January 1 Through December 31, 1986-1990130

.....

List of Tables and Graphs

Table 58

Minority Detention Population

January 1 Through December 31, 1989-1990131

Table 59

Detention Population By Ethnic Group

January 1 Through December 31, 1990132

Table 60

Ethnic Distribution Of Detention Population

January 1 Through December 31, 1989-1990133

Table 61

Detention Population By Gender

January 1 Through December 31, 1989-1990134

Graph 13

Division Of Juvenile Rehabilitation Average Daily

Population-Institutions, Diagnostic Centers And Group Homes136

Table 62

Division Of Juvenile Rehabilitation All Residential Programs

Average Daily Population137

Table 63

DJR Institutional Daily Average Population138

Table 64

Total DJR Community Residential Placements Average Daily Population139

Table 65

DJR Parole Average Daily Population140

Graph 14

DJR Population By Ethnic Group June 30, 1991141

Graph 15

DJR Population By Gender June 30, 1991141

.....

List of Tables and Graphs

Table 66

DJR Population By Ethnic Group And Gender142

Table 67

Division Of Juvenile Rehabilitation Client Population144

Table 68

CJS 1991-1993 Allocations By County148

.....



Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee

JUVENILE JUSTICE REPORT

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 1991.

Mary Ann Murphy

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

Ann M. Baker

Teacher
Enumclaw

Stephen M. Brown

Judge
Yakima Superior Court
County Courthouse
Yakima

David Chappell

Teacher
Chehalis

Tom Davis

Director
Spokane County Juvenile Court

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Chief
Aberdeen Police Department
Aberdeen

Kathleen Field

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Bellevue

Greg Hubbard

Prosecutor
King County Prosecuting Attorney
Juvenile Division
Seattle

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James J. McKenna

Citizen Member
U. S. Bank of Washington
Bremerton

Kellee Ann Magnuson

Youth Member
Pasco

Margaret Martinez

Consultant
The Children's Alliance
Seattle

Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee

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Program Coordinator
Northwest Youth Services
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Nancy Robinson
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Pierce County Alliance
Tacoma

Re Becca Rollins
Youth Member
Tacoma

Kelly Ryan
Youth Member
Bellingham

Beth Taylor
Deputy Director of Operations
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William (Jim) Teverbaugh
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Snohomish County Department of
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Everett

Jerry Wasson
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Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation
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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
-

CONTINUED
Basic Positions

- 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, drugs and other organized criminal activities.
 11. Support legislation prohibiting corporal punishment in public schools.
 12. Support community-based residential programs and confinement for juvenile offenders. Programs should consider individual juvenile needs and risks to the community.
-

CONTINUED
Basic Positions

13. Support a service delivery system for children and families which is sensitive to the cultural differences in the population it serves. The service delivery system should include a minimum of:
 - A. Accessibility, including interpretive services, to existing services.
 - B. Recruitment of minority staff.
 - C. Cultural awareness training for all employees.
 - D. Programs and services that address the needs of minorities.
14. Support a comprehensive statewide program for AIDS which includes: education, outreach services to high risk youth, substance abusing youth and sexually active youth.
15. Support legislation prohibiting the state from executing persons who were under the age of 18 at the time of their offense.
16. Support adequate funding and coordination of delivery of services to children, youth and families.

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How The GJJAC Selects Projects to Fund

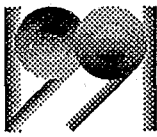
JUVENILE JUSTICE REPORT

How The GJJAC Selects Projects to Be Funded

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

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

1. The GJJAC reviews juvenile justice data and discusses problems which need attention.
 2. The GJJAC decides upon major program areas for funding. (In 1991 the following program areas were selected: alternatives to detention, including community residential placements; juvenile offenders; delinquency prevention/target site; technical assistance and research. These program areas will be funded in 1992.)
 3. A Request For Proposal (RFP) is written and distributed widely.
 4. The GJJAC reviews proposals for demonstration projects and research designs for policy research projects.
 5. The GJJAC selects finalists to submit full grant applications.
 6. The GJJAC reviews full grant applications and interviews spokespersons for proposed projects.
 7. The GJJAC selects the best applications for funding. (In 1991, 10 demonstration projects, 12 technical assistance/training projects, 2 research projects and 11 local program development projects were awarded funds).
 8. The agency or individual who proposed the selected project signs a contract with the Department of Social and Health Services. (Demonstration project contracts are for a period of 12 months. Policy research contracts may be for a period of less than 12 months. If a long-term research study is necessary, 12-month contracts may be renewed.)
 9. A demonstration project contract may be renewed twice, but only if the GJJAC determines, by on-site monitoring and outside evaluation, that the project is effective.
-



Projects Funded in 1991

JUVENILE JUSTICE REPORT

Program Area: Detention - \$209,378

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	\$21,130	3	\$28,985
"Minority Juvenile Justice Improvement Project" I-W' a SIL YOUTH PROGRAM 102 Prefontaine Place South Seattle, WA 98199 (206) 343-3111 Ligia Maria Sanchez	\$57,000	3	
"Temporary Holding/Home Detention" KITTITAS COUNTY JUVENILE COURT SERVICES Room 211, Courthouse 205 West Fifth Ellensburg, WA 98926 (509) 962-7591 Gerald W. Bailey, Director	\$24,084	3	
"Alternatives to Detention" NORTHWEST YOUTH SERVICES PO Box 2717 Everett, WA 98203 (206) 353-3883 Linda Vaughan	\$50,164	1	
"Education/Pride Provides Alternatives" PIERCE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT 5501 Sixth Avenue Tacoma, WA 98406 (206) 756-0606 Stephen E. Johnston, Director	\$57,000	2	
.....			

Program Area: Juvenile Offenders - \$229,638

PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT	YEAR	LOCAL MATCH
.....			
"ONTU 4-H Challenge" FERRY COUNTY COMMUNITY SERVICES AND ONTU PO Box 406 Republic, WA 99166 (509) 775-3341 Linda Visness	\$50,413	1	
"Victim Awareness and Impact Project" SPOKANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT West 1208 Mallon Spokane, WA 99201 (509) 456-4742 Tom Davis, Director	\$36,859	3	
"Intensive Intervention Project" VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA OF SPOKANE 152 South Washington Spokane, WA 99204-1379 (509) 838-6596 Marilee Roloff, Director	\$48,685	3	
"Community Alternative Program" YAKIMA INDIAN NATION-LAW & JUSTICE DEPARTMENT P.O. Box 151 Toppenish, WA 98948 (509) 865-5121 Sharon Goudy, Director	\$40,000	3	
"Chronic Offense Prevention Effort" YOUTH OUTREACH, INC. PO Box 291 Vancouver, WA 98666 (206) 696-0361 Dave Schaaf	\$53,681	1	
.....			

Program Area: Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development - \$78,498

PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT	YEAR	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	\$10,000		
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" CLALLAM COUNTY JUVENILE SERVICES PO Box 357 Port Angeles, WA 98362 (206) 452-7831 ext.282 Peter Peterson, Administrator	\$4,998		\$4,998
"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 Sue Patnude, Director	\$5,000		\$5,000

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CONTINUED**Program Area: Regional Juvenile Justice Program
Development - \$78,498**

PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT	YEAR	LOCAL MATCH
.....			
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" INTERGOVERNMENTAL RESOURCE CENTER 1351 Officers' Row Vancouver, WA 98661 (206) 699-2361 Claudia Fisher, Director	\$10,000		\$8,006
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" KITSAP COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL & HUMAN RESOURCES 614 Division Street Port Orchard, WA 98366 (206) 876-7185 Kay Bidwell, Director	\$10,000		\$10,000
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" NORTHWEST REGIONAL COUNCIL 1800 James Street Bellingham, WA 98225 (206) 676-6749 Dewey G. Desler, Director	\$10,000		\$10,000
"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

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CONTINUED**Program Area: Regional Juvenile Justice Program
Development - \$78,498**

PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT	YEAR	LOCAL MATCH
.....			
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" THURSTON COUNTY COMMUNITY YOUTH SERVICES 824 Fifth Avenue SE Olympia, WA 98501 (206) 943-0780 Charles Shelan, Director	\$5,000		\$5,000
.....			
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" WALLA WALLA/COLUMBIA COUNTIES P.O. Box 1595 Walla Walla, WA 99362 (509) 527-3278 Margaret Schacht, Director	\$5,000		\$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, Administrator	\$3,500		\$3,500
.....			

PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT	YEAR	LOCAL MATCH
.....			
"On-Site Jail Inspection"	\$7,500		
BUNKER, GORDON			
17803 - 153rd			
Yelm, WA 98597			
Gordon Bunker			

Program Area: Technical Assistance/Research - \$85,765

PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT	YEAR	LOCAL MATCH
.....			
"Anger Management Program" BENTON-FRANKLIN COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER 5606 W Canal Place, Suite 106 Kennewick, WA 99336 Michael Stafford	\$950		
"RPD Training" BUNKER, GORDON 17803 - 153rd Yelm, WA 98597 Gordon Bunker	\$200		
"Safe Policy Project Data Management" CLALLAM COUNTY YOUTH SERVICES PO Box 357 Port Angeles, WA 98362 (206) 452-7831 Peter Peterson, Administrator	\$1,071		
"RPD Training" FISH, LEE 2997 Crosby Blvd. SW #336 Tumwater, WA 98502 Lee Fish	\$200		
"Study of Racial Disparity" WA STATE COMMISSION ON AFRICAN AMERICAN AFFAIRS MS: EM-14 1011 - 10th Avenue SE Olympia, WA 98504-8411 (206) 753-0127 James Kelly, Director	\$5,000		

(Continued on next page.)

CONTINUED**Program Area: Technical Assistance/Research - \$85,765**

PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT	YEAR	LOCAL MATCH
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"Study of Racial Disparity" WA STATE COMMISSION ON AFRICAN AMERICAN AFFAIRS MS: EM-14 1011 - 10th Avenue SE Olympia, WA 98504-8411 (206) 753-0127 James Kelly, Director	\$26,250		
"Tri-Cities Teen Theatre Project" TRI-CITIES TEEN THEATRE 1716 North 20th Pasco, WA 99301 (509) 545-0344 Gwen Chaplin, Director	2,500		
"Juvenile Detention Standards" M M BELL, INC. 1101 North Northlake Way Suite 106 Seattle, WA 98103 (206) 457-3932 Merlyn Bell	\$49,594		



1991 Problems

JUVENILE JUSTICE REPORT

Alternatives to Detention

In 1987, the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC) sponsored a study to determine how well detention facilities in the state comply with standards established by the American Correctional Association. One of the conclusions of this study was that more youth are held, upon referral, than necessary.

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 were less dangerous 72 hours later.

There were 18,662 juveniles held in 18 local detention facilities during 1990. This figure does not correlate with juvenile arrest rates for serious crimes or with the size of the juvenile at-risk population.

The GJJAC selected Detention as a program priority area for funding in 1989, 1990 and 1991. Nearly \$700,000 was awarded to innovative demonstration projects in the detention program area. The GJJAC recognizes the need to continue the activities the Committee began in this area.

Washington State is currently providing an inadequate response to youth who run away or for whom there is no suitable placement in the community. There are only 133 Crisis Residential Center (CRC) beds available for all runaway youth in the state. This figure represents a ratio of one bed per 8,733 juveniles age 0-17. Beds are not geographically distributed. Communities such as Ellensburg, Tri-Cities, Forks, and Port Angeles are without CRC bed capacity.

CRCs are not being used as they were intended. CRCs were intended to be short term placements for no longer than 72 hours, during which time staff would work with the family to resolve differences. CRCs are being used to house juveniles on a long term basis because of the lack of available long term placements.

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

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

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

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

Programs are needed which will reduce the number of admissions to detention facilities and the number of pre-adjudication holds; provide resources to youth

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CONTINUED
Alternatives to
Detention

and families to reunite families; and provide services to youth who cannot return home.

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

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.

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

Strategies to deal with this program area may also include:

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

CONTINUED Alternatives to Detention

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

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; work crew as an alternative to secure detention; a temporary holding facility for juveniles in a rural community to prevent placement in adult jails; and shelter care placements for severely disturbed youth who have committed no crimes.

The GJJAC recognizes the need to continue the activities the Committee began in this program area and has selected alternatives to detention, including community residential placements, as a priority program area.

Juvenile Offenders

The rate and number of arrests of juveniles for serious and violent crimes continues to increase in Washington State. More than 6,500 arrests were made for violent crimes in 1990. Approximately 40 percent of those arrested were juveniles.

Arrest data show about five times as many juveniles were arrested for alcohol-related offenses in 1990 as for drug offenses. Fifty-five percent of the arrests were for property crime in 1990. The 15-17 year old age group accounted for more property crime arrests than any other age group, including much larger at-risk groups.

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

The continued increase in violent crime arrests concerns the GJJAC.

CONTINUED
Juvenile Offenders

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 age 18 will return again. The study also found that youth referred to court for a second time before age 16 could be considered, with a high degree of certainty, a chronic offender.

A recent study, "Profiles of Juvenile Offenders in Washington State, Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation (DJR) Facilities" assessed a random sample of 267 juvenile offenders serving sentences in DJR residential facilities in 1990 and found:

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

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

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

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

**CONTINUED
Juvenile Offenders**

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.

In 1990 and 1991 the GJJAC allocated approximately \$400,000 to fund projects in the juvenile offender area. The projects provide anger management to court ordered juvenile offenders; counseling, tutoring and outreach services to juvenile offenders; intensive supervision of chronic juvenile offenders involving schools, law enforcement and the community; case management and counseling services for chronic juvenile property offenders; and a Challenge program for juvenile offenders and high risk youth.

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

Strategies to deal with this population include:

- Programs that replicate SAFE POLICY
 - Aggression Replacement Training (ART) or Anger Management Skills training for incarcerated youth.
 - Programs that incorporate community protection, accountability and rehabilitation.
 - Victim-offender mediation programs that offer both monetary and community service restitution.
 - Public-Private Partnerships that provide employment opportunities, role models, tutors and mentors for youth.
 - Programs that provide social skills training, anger management, academic and vocational education.
 - Programs for detained youth to help reduce the number re-admitted for subsequent offenses.
 - Services that include parent education and training; networking of community agencies; job development and placement; aftercare services, including intensive supervision, to reduce repeat offenses and the seriousness of offender behavior.
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**CONTINUED
Juvenile Offenders**

- Programs which hold youth accountable by involving them in activities that build self-esteem and work skills.
- Programs that implement detention standards.
- Programs that provide reintegration services that help juveniles deal with personal problems, social disorganization, unemployment and lack of education.
- Programs that collaborate with existing mental health, education, social welfare and vocational services to provide comprehensive services to juvenile offenders.

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.

**Delinquency
Prevention/
Target Site**

The total number and rate (arrests per thousand juveniles age 10-17) of juvenile arrests increased slightly from 1989 figures. The total number of juvenile arrests reached the highest number since 1980.

The number and rate of arrest of juveniles for violent crimes continues to increase. More than 6,500 arrests were made for violent crimes in Washington State in 1990. Approximately 40 percent of those arrested (2,689) were juveniles.

Arrest data for minority youth show that they accounted for approximately 23 percent of juvenile arrests in 1990. Black youth were arrested for violent crimes more than other youth. Black youth accounted for 24 percent of the arrests for homicide/manslaughter, 21 percent of the arrests for rape, 42 percent of the arrests for aggravated assault, and 52 percent of the arrests for robbery. These figures show a slight increase from the 1989 figures.

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

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

Research has identified the following common factors which put youth at risk for substance abuse and for juvenile delinquency: families with low income; minority status; trouble in school; lower I.Q.; lack of achievement in school; poor and

CONTINUED
**Delinquency Prevention/
Target Site**

Inconsistent family management practices; family conflict; parent or sibling substance abuse or involvement in crime; lack of neighborhood attachment and community disorganization; and early age at which delinquency begins.^{1 2}

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

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

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

The GJJAC proposes to select a target location where GJJAC effort and funding would be concentrated to provide prevention, early intervention, and rehabilitation programs to focus on creating an environment in which juvenile arrests and other measures of problematic behavior, such as school suspensions and school drop out, are significantly reduced.

Strategies to deal with this program area may include:

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

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

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

CONTINUED
**Delinquency Prevention/
Target Site**

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

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

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

Criteria for selection of the community may include:

- Size. The target location should be large enough to produce statistically significant findings as program effects are measured. It should also have one or more media outlets.
 - RPD experience or track record of agencies and organizations in successfully implementing projects.
 - Cooperation. A demonstrated commitment to involve a variety of agencies in a coordinated program.
 - Location. The target location should be somewhat isolated geographically to reduce delinquency risk factors beyond the control of the target location, and because in a smaller, more isolated community, the efforts will have greater visibility.
 - At least ten percent of the population of the target location should be minorities, or the target site should rank in the top ten for total minority population.
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CONTINUED
**Delinquency Prevention/
Target Site**

- Target location should have a demonstrated delinquency problem, with a juvenile arrest rate above the statewide average or a rate of increase above five percent for at least two consecutive years.
- Other unique features, such as proximity to an adult correctional facility, presence of military installation, poverty status, school drop out rate, child abuse rates etc. would also be considered.

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

Community Mobilization programs across the state attempt to reduce substance abuse among youth and adults.

The GJJAC wishes to concentrate resources on a single community to determine whether, through coordination and other efforts, delinquency can be impacted. Individual projects and the community coordination effort could be replicated by other communities.

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Minority Youth

JUVENILE JUSTICE REPORT

Minority Youth in Secure Facilities

During 1990, 18,662 juveniles were held in secure detention facilities. Minority youth, which make up 14.2 percent of the total at-risk population age 10-17, accounted for 26.4 percent of the juveniles held in detention. Minority youth are represented in secure detention facilities at a rate of 1.9 times their percentage of the at-risk population.

The number of minority youth held in the Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation (DJR) secure correctional facilities is disproportionately high.

During 1990, 1,125 juveniles were held in secure correctional facilities. Approximately 45 percent of the juveniles held were minorities, despite representing 14.2 of the at-risk juvenile population age 10-17.

There were 95 juveniles held in adult jails during 1990. Minority youth accounted for approximately 18 percent of the juveniles held in adult jails.

Although minority youth constitute 14.2 percent of the juvenile population age 10-17, they make up 21 percent of all juveniles prosecuted, 23 percent of all juveniles transferred to adult court, nearly 29 percent of all juveniles adjudicated guilty in juvenile court, and approximately 25 percent of all juveniles committed to the Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation (DJR). These data do not include King County.

Arrest data for juveniles show that minority youth accounted for approximately 23 percent of juvenile arrests in 1990. Black youth, which comprise approximately four percent of the at risk population age 10-17, were arrested for violent crimes more than other youth. Black youth accounted for 24 percent of the arrests for homicide/manslaughter, 21 percent of the arrests for rape, 42 percent of the arrests for aggravated assault, and 52 percent of the arrests for robbery.

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

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

A major concern of the GJJAC is the availability of information on juvenile court cases processed in King County. Although King County processes a large percentage of all cases handled in the state, the juvenile court in King County does not report processing information to the JUVIS system, (statewide standardized record keeping system maintained by the Office of the Administrator of the Courts (AOC)). Data from King County record keeping system is not comparable with JUVIS. Furthermore, case processing data on individual cases is not readily available from the management information system maintained by the juvenile court in King County.

CONTINUED
Minority Youth in
Secure Facilities

The GJJAC has had discussions with officials from the Juvenile Court in King County and the King County Systems Services Division which manages the juvenile court's information system regarding this problem. All parties have agreed to work with the GJJAC to identify the data required to analyze juvenile court processing in King County and to obtain the data. It is anticipated that data from King County will be obtained in a timely manner to include as part of the data analysis in the 1992 Juvenile Justice Report.

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

Strategies include:

- A study of disparate representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system to determine the scope and nature of the problem, where it is located in the decision making, and possible solutions that could be implemented.
- Community-based programs that reduce the number of minority youth entering the system.
- Programs that provide alternatives to secure confinement when minority youth are involved in the juvenile justice system.
- Programs that train and educate juvenile justice professionals, law enforcement, judiciary, and appropriate elected official on cultural awareness issues.
- Public-private partnerships that provide employment opportunities for youth, role models, tutors and mentors.
- Programs that teach interpersonal skills, decision making and anger management to minority youth.
- Programs that provide after care services to reduce repeat offenses and the seriousness of delinquent behavior. Services may include transitional and vocational services, intensive supervision and reintegration services.
- Prevention and early intervention services in communities with a high percentage of minority youth. Programs that strengthen the family and provide role models to youth at risk of delinquency.

The GJJAC has worked with the Washington State Commission on African American Affairs, the legislature and other interested parties on the issue of minority youth in the juvenile justice system. In response to the growing concern about disproportionality in the juvenile justice system, the Legislature passed SSSB 5167 which mandated an independent study of racial

**CONTINUED
Minority Youth in
Secure Facilities**

disproportionality in the juvenile justice system. The Legislature allocated \$30,000 to study the extensiveness and causes of disproportionality within our state. These funds were augmented by an additional \$60,000 from the Technical Assistance /Research Program Area of the GJJAC.

The Study consists of three components. The first component is a county-level comparison; the second component is a comparison of case processing of individual cases in six counties; and the third component examines the views and perceptions of persons involved in the juvenile justice system.

The legislation also required that initial findings of the study be presented to the Juvenile Issues Task Force in September 1991, and a report on the first component of the study be submitted to the legislature in December 1991. The second and third components of the study which will provide a more comprehensive data analysis and recommendations will be completed by December 1992.

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

The GJJAC awarded a grant of \$50,000 to an independent Contractor to conduct an analysis of Washington State's 18 detention facilities to determine what it would cost each facility to meet standards. Findings and recommendations of the study will be presented to the legislature during the 1992 Session.

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

The Minority Affairs Initiative was adopted by the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) to review, assess and improve DSHS's responsiveness to people of color.

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

The GJJAC is also concerned with the distribution of limited social services resources. Most often, funding is allocated based on population. This is essentially a parity model. A distribution model based on equity would consider poverty rates, minority population rates, and other risk factors. Using an equity

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CONTINUED
Minority Youth in
Secure Facilities

model, communities which are disproportionately represented, or under represented, as users of social and health services or in risk assessments, would receive greater allocations.

The GJJAC proposes to select a single community where GJJAC effort and funding would be concentrated to determine whether, through coordination and other efforts, delinquency can be impacted. Criteria for site selection would include minority population rates, delinquency problems and other risk factors.

If successful, individual projects and the community effort could be replicated in other areas across the state.

In 1990-1991, the GJJAC awarded approximately \$150,000 to fund projects which address the needs of minority youth. These projects provide drug and alcohol treatment; alternatives to detention; advocacy and counseling services to minority youth in detention; and education, self esteem, ethnic pride, and employment training to Black youth at-risk of gang involvement.

Other programs that the GJJAC has funded provide alternatives to detention for pre-adjudicated minority youth and anger management to minority youth.

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

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



Summary of The State's Juvenile Justice Code

JUVENILE JUSTICE REPORT

Summary of the State's Juvenile Code

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

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

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

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

Juvenile Offenders

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

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

Juveniles who are sentenced to confinement will serve time in either a juvenile detention facility and/or a state juvenile facility, instead of an adult jail. The juvenile courts, which are part of the Superior Court system, handle all charges against juveniles outside of what is handled by District or Municipal Court. Juveniles who have committed minor crimes, such as shoplifting, and do not

CONTINUED
Juvenile Offenders

have a record of serious offenses, may be offered diversion instead of being taken to court. Juveniles who are diverted meet with citizen volunteers or a court representative who decides the appropriate diversion agreement.

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

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

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

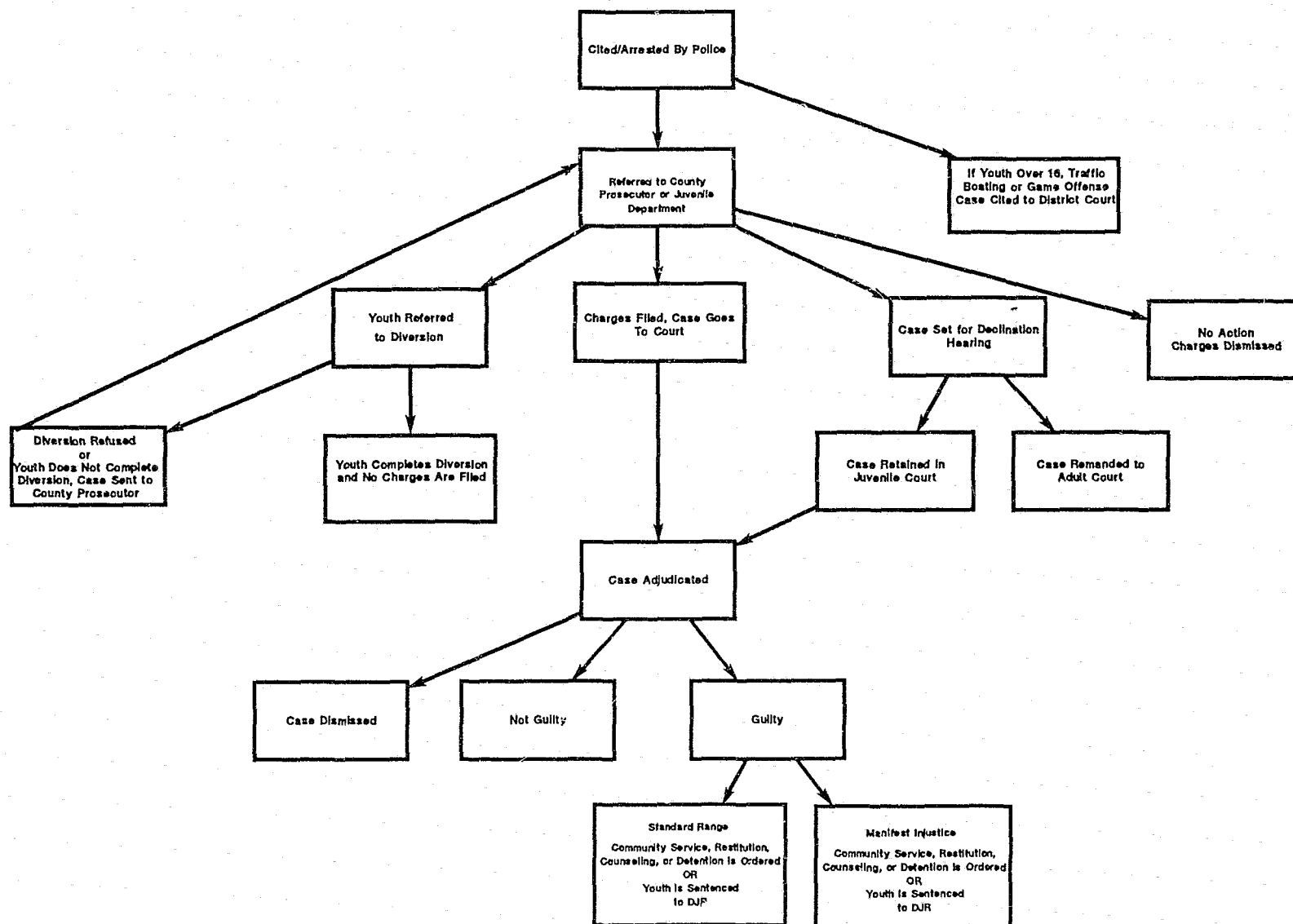
**Sentencing of
Offenders**

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

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

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

Juvenile Justice System Flow for Criminal Offenses



Juvenile Institutions

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

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

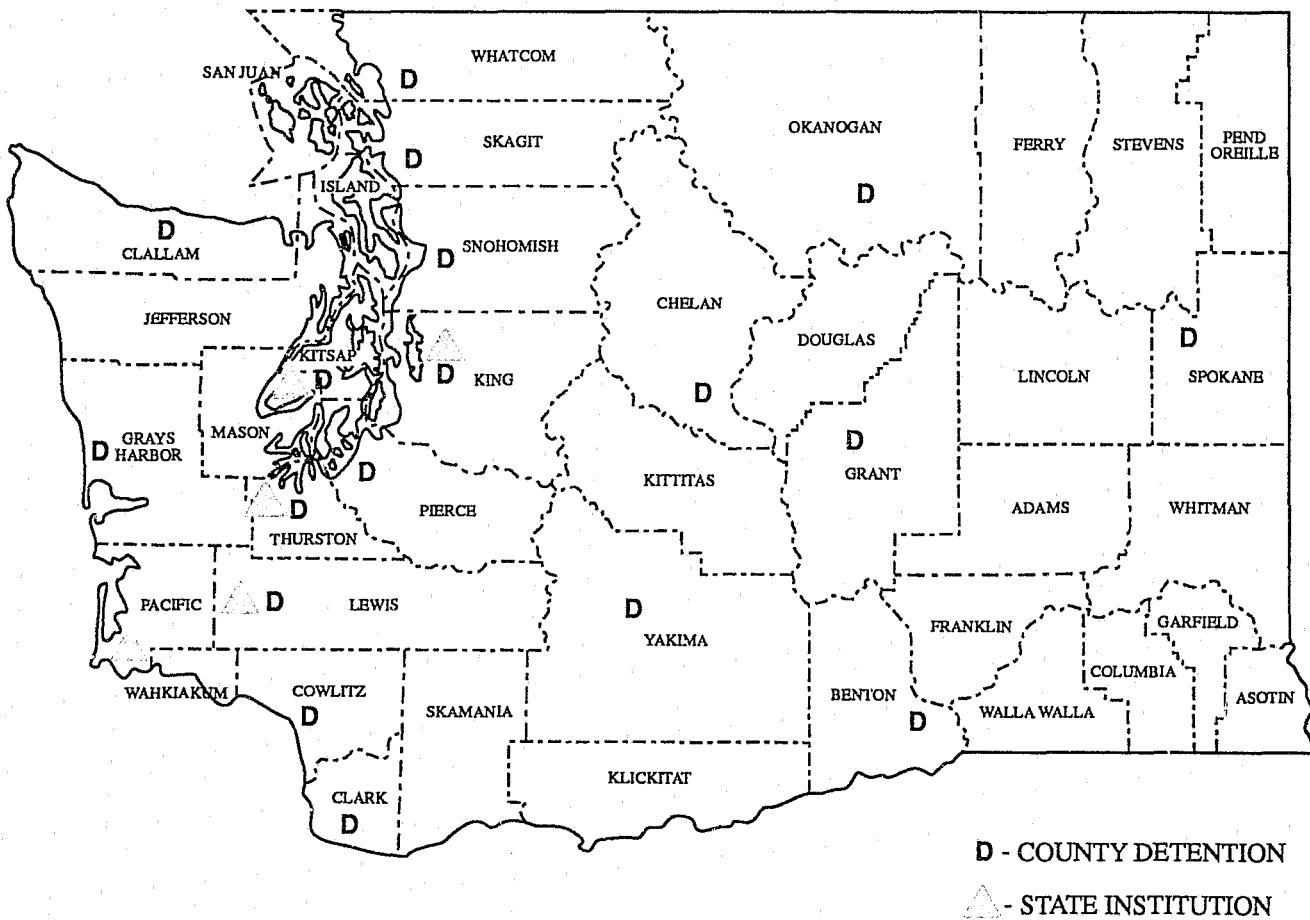
DJR operates three medium to maximum security institutions, Green Hill, Maple Lane, and Echo Glen; two medium security forestry camps, Mission Creek and Naselle; and seven minimum security group homes providing custody and treatment for committed offenders. Only Echo Glen provides services for female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

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

Consolidated Juvenile Services

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

(THERE ARE 18 DETENTION FACILITIES & 5 INSTITUTIONS)



Family Reconciliation Act

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONTINUED
Family Reconciliation Act

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

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

**Dependency/
Termination of
Parental Rights**

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

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

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



Data Analysis

JUVENILE JUSTICE REPORT

Data Analysis Introduction

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

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

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

Current Demographic Picture

There are approximately 1.2 million juveniles age 0-17 in Washington State. Juveniles comprise 26 percent of the state's population in the 1990 census.

The major trend is the increase in the number of younger children and the decrease in the number of older children since the 1980 census. The largest cohorts of juvenile population now are the 0-4 year olds and the 5-9 year olds. These two cohorts combined have increased by 23 percent since the 1980 census. The 10-14 year olds have increased by 5 percent since the 1980 census. Older youth, those in the 15-17 year old age group have decreased by 14 percent since the 1980 census.

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

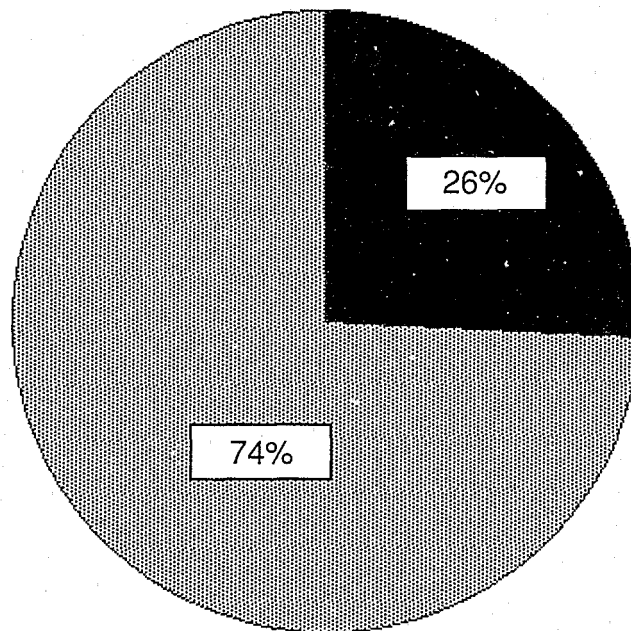
Demographic trends should influence how the state plans services for children. Other factors such as: minority status, poverty, juvenile crime, and child abuse should also be considered. Public awareness, funding and public policy can also affect the demand for services for children.

Location of Youth

Most of the youth in our state live in a relatively small number of high population counties. Four of the state's thirty-nine counties have more than half of the youth population. Fifty-eight percent of the youth in our state live in King, Pierce, Snohomish and Spokane Counties. Except for Spokane, these counties are in western Washington, along the I-5 corridor.

JUVENILE POPULATION IN WASHINGTON

GRAPH 1



JUVENILES ARE 26% OF THE POPULATION

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

TABLE 1**YOUTH POPULATION IN WASHINGTON**

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

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

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TABLE 2

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

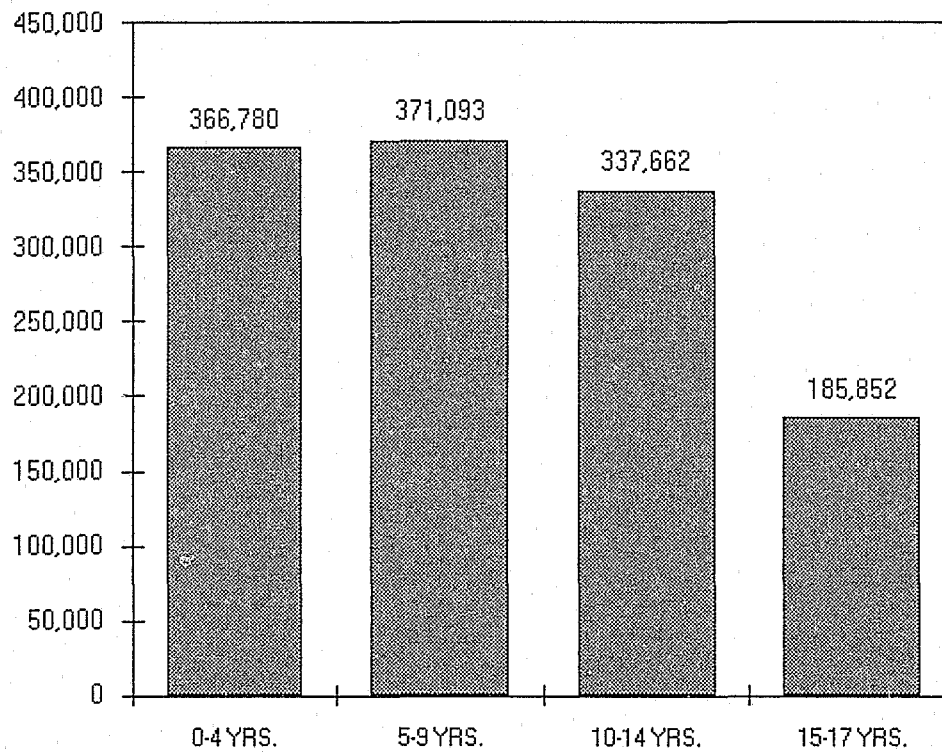
YEAR	1980 CENSUS	1985	1990 CENSUS	1995	2000
AGE					
0-4	306,123	341,137	366,780	352,178	344,787
5-9	296,011	308,085	371,093	362,688	364,270
10-14	321,995	301,191	337,662	368,721	377,870
15-17	215,231	195,661	185,852	198,386	227,930
TOTAL	1,139,360	1,146,074	1,261,387	1,281,973	1,314,857

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TRENDS IN THE JUVENILE POPULATION

GRAPH 2

FOUR AGE GROUPS - 1990



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

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TABLE 3
TRENDS IN JUVENILE POPULATION SINCE 1980
TWO AGE GROUPS

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

TABLE 4
TRENDS IN JUVENILE POPULATION SINCE 1980
FOUR AGE GROUPS

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

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

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TABLE 5

1990 JUVENILE POPULATION BY COUNTY

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

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

TABLE 6
LARGEST YOUTH POPULATION BY COUNTY
1990 CENSUS

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

TABLE 7
1990 JUVENILE POPULATION BY AGE AND DSHS REGION

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

TABLE 7 (CONT'D)

1990 JUVENILE POPULATION BY AGE AND DSHS REGION

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

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

Racial and Ethnic Distribution

The great majority of the juvenile population of Washington is White. Black, American Indian, Asian and Pacific Islander youth comprise 15 percent of the youth population of the state. Black youth comprise 4.0 percent; American Indian youth comprise 2.3 percent; Asian and Pacific Islander youth comprise 5.1 percent; Other Race category which includes other persons not included in the White, American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut, and the Asian or Pacific Islander race categories comprise 3.8 percent of the total youth population.

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

The counties which have total juvenile minority populations above 5,000 are: King, Kitsap, Pierce, Snohomish, Spokane, and Yakima.

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

Seven percent of the juvenile population is of Hispanic Origin.

Juvenile Population of American Indians

The 1988 amendments to the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act require states to collect juvenile justice data on American Indians residing on reservations and trust lands. The amendments also require states to allocate a portion of their formula grant funds to American Indian tribes to use for juvenile justice efforts.

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

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

TABLE 8
JUVENILE POPULATION BY RACE BY COUNTY

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

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

TABLE 9

PERCENTAGE OF RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE POPULATION IN 1990

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

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

TABLE 10
RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE POPULATION IN 1990

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

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

1990 CENSUS OF JUVENILES BY RACE

GRAPH 3

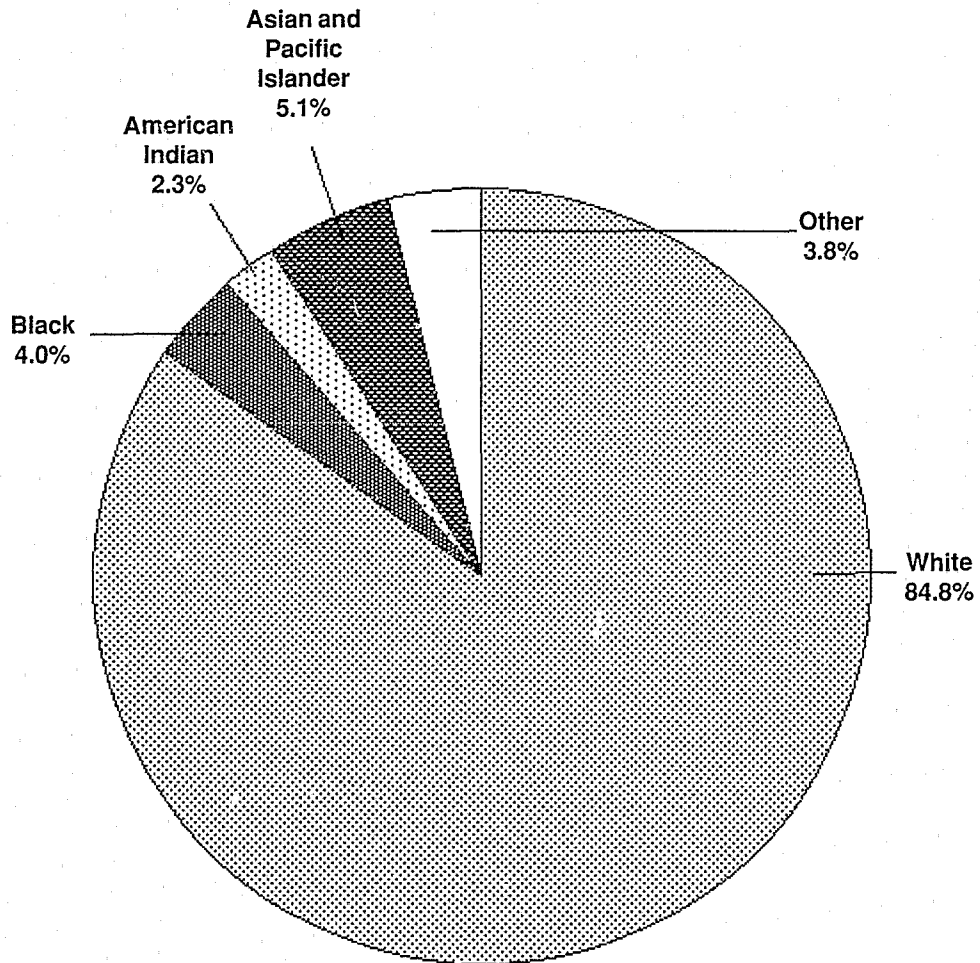


TABLE 11
RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE POPULATION - 1990

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

TABLE 12
**COUNTIES WITH MINORITY JUVENILE POPULATIONS
 ABOVE THE 1990 STATEWIDE AVERAGE**

DSHS REGION 1

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

DSHS REGION 4

King	20%
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DSHS REGION 2

Yakima	37%
Franklin	37%

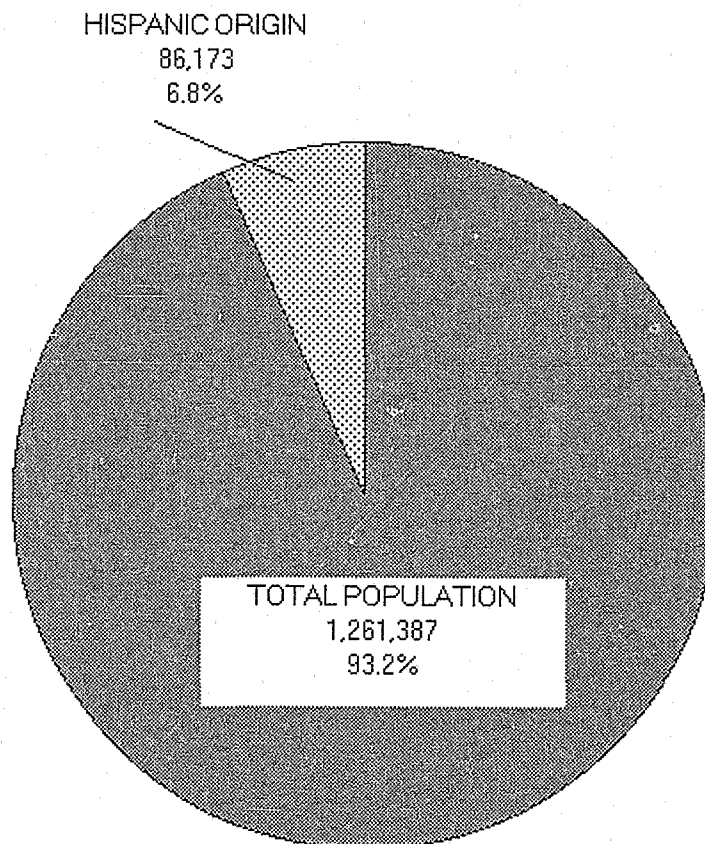
DSHS REGION 5

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

1990 CENSUS OF JUVENILES BY HISPANIC ORIGIN

GRAPH 4



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TABLE 13

**JUVENILE POPULATION
BY HISPANIC ORIGIN BY COUNTY - 1990**

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

* Juveniles of Hispanic Origin can be of any race

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

TABLE 14
1990 JUVENILE POPULATION
OF AMERICAN INDIANS - BY RESERVATIONS/TRUST LANDS

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

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

1990 DISTRIBUTION OF AMERICAN INDIAN JUVENILE POPULATION

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

These data were taken from 1990 Census.

Public School Enrollment

Public school enrollment is a way to assess trends in the juvenile population. Children who stay in school acquire social and academic skills which enable them to become contributing members of society.

Students who leave school before graduation lack basic skills needed by today's employers. In many cases, that means that taxpayers must support dropouts through welfare and other public services.

Studies point out a relationship between school attendance, drug and alcohol problems and juvenile delinquency.

The total number of students enrolled in public schools in October 1991 was 873,585. This figure represents an increase of four percent from the 1990 figure.

The student population increased in all grades.

School Dropout

The total high school dropout rate is approximately 25 percent: 5.09 percent for grade 9; 6.21 percent for grade 10; 6.84 percent for grade 11; and 7.23 percent for grade 12 for school year 1989-1990. This figure represents no change from the 1988-1989 rate. There are no accurate figures on students who leave school before the ninth grade.

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

Approximately 14 percent of all Black youth enrolled in grades 9-12 dropped out during school year 1989-1990. Twelve percent of all Indian youth and eleven percent of all Hispanic youth dropped out during school year 1989-1990 as compared with six percent of all White youth and three percent of all Asian youth.

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

The counties that had more than 500 dropouts in 1989-1990 were: Clark, King, Kitsap, Pierce, Snohomish, Spokane, and Yakima.

Those counties that had a dropout rate above the statewide average of 6.31 percent were: Chelan, Clark, Douglas, Franklin, Grant, Grays Harbor, King, Mason, Okanogan, Pierce, Spokane, and Yakima.

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

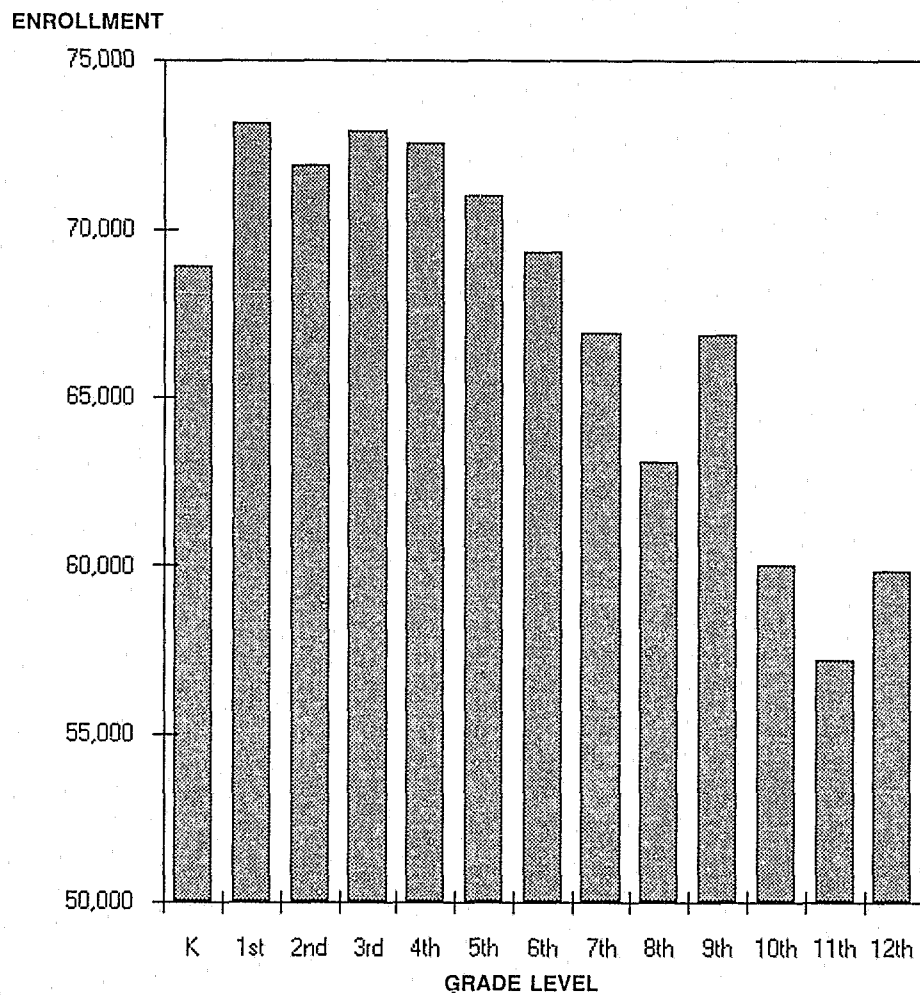
PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT**GRAPH 5****OCTOBER 91**

TABLE 16
PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

GRADE LEVEL	1988 STUDENTS	1989 STUDENTS	1990 STUDENTS	1991 STUDENTS
Kindergarten	65,939	65,850	67,976	68,877
First	70,711	71,847	71,908	73,126
Second	66,374	69,471	71,612	71,864
Third	64,617	67,835	71,180	72,884
Fourth	62,257	66,103	69,731	72,578
Fifth	59,586	63,600	67,871	71,020
Sixth	59,091	60,783	65,490	69,315
Seventh	56,086	60,817	62,612	66,946
Eighth	55,693	56,522	61,577	63,095
Ninth	58,155	59,637	61,368	66,870
Tenth	55,869	56,726	58,735	60,002
Eleventh	56,433	54,561	55,768	57,192
Twelfth	59,684	55,509	53,530	59,816
TOTAL	790,495	809,261	839,358	873,585

Data obtained from OSPI and reflects enrollment reported each October.

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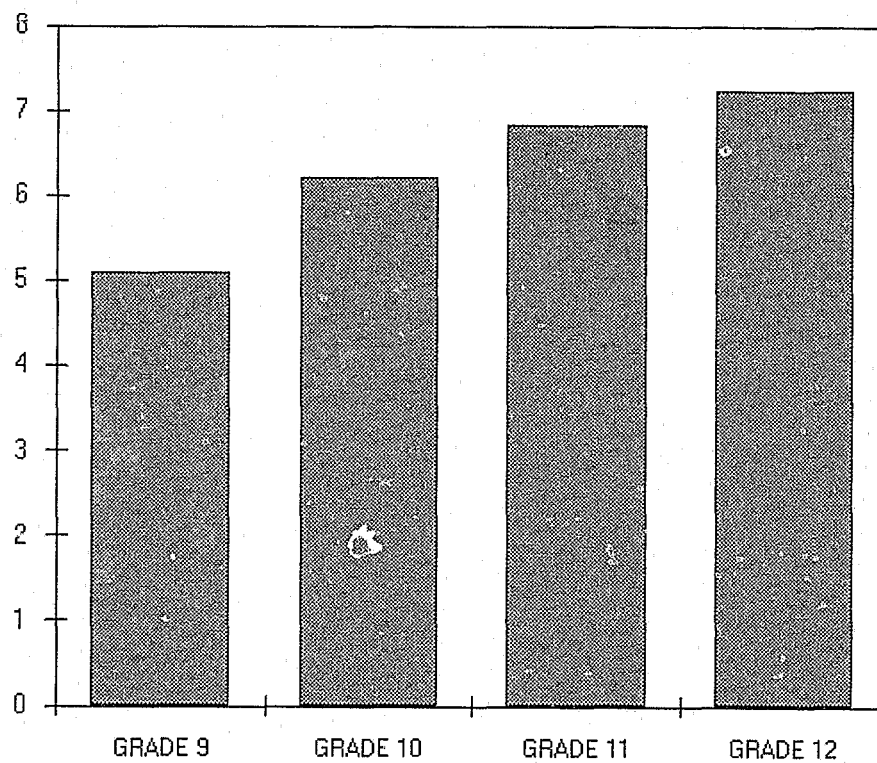
TABLE 17
ANNUAL HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT RATES 1989-1990 BY COUNTY
GRADES 9 THROUGH 12

COUNTY	NUMBER	RANK BY NUMBER	PERCENT	RANK BY %	CHANGE IN % 1986-1987 TO 1987-88	CHANGE IN % 1987-1988 TO 1988-89	CHANGE IN % 1988-1989 TO 1989-1990
Adams	38		4.32		0.12	0.34	0.4
Asotin	30		3.31		5.89	-3.85	-1.01
Benton	357		5.42		-0.11	0.63	-0.05
Chelan	205		8.02	3	2.1	3.95	1.78
Clallam	157		6.02		-1.24	1.26	-1.01
Clark	896	5	6.75	8	-2.71	0.96	0.76
Columbia	7		3.53		5.08	-4.45	-1.37
Cowlitz	254		5.62		1.01	-1.25	0.25
Douglas	82		6.49	10	1.5	0.08	1.25
Ferry	15		4.85		1.56	-0.76	1.69
Franklin	220		8.57	2	-1.57	-1.97	2.46
Garfield	2		1.52		3.22	-3.31	0.68
Grant	271		7.60		-0.4	1.82	1.4
Grays Harbor	228		6.81	7	0.64	-0.16	0.1
Island	70		3.12		-1.07	-2.05	-4.04
Jefferson	30		3.32		0.38	-0.27	-0.53
King	3,970	1	6.46		-0.61	0	-0.18
Kitsap	538	7	5.28		0.35	-0.21	0.34
Kittitas	38		3.50		1.71	-0.4	-0.65
Klickitat	60		5.65		-0.61	0.19	0.56
Lewis	123		3.70		1.06	-1.09	0.03
Lincoln	6		1.00		0.56	-1.56	-0.94
Mason	138		7.36	4	3.47	-0.72	-2.41
Okanogan	121		6.92	6	2.92	0.27	-3.08
Pacific	38		4.21		3.67	-4.12	-2.5
Pend Oreille	8		1.32		0.36	-1.62	-1.39
Pierce	2,533	2	9.15	1	-0.38	0.84	0.42
San Juan	11		2.94		0.48	0.41	-3.35
Skagit	177		4.85		3.53	-3.19	-2.24
Skamania	17		5.18		3.78	-2.96	-2.46
Snohomish	1,122	4	5.44		-0.8	-0.21	0.19
Spokane	1,311	3	7.03	5	0	1.99	0.66
Stevens	58		3.57		-0.4	0.35	-0.95
Thurston	274		3.06		0.33	-0.78	-0.52
Wahkiakum	4		2.77		3.08	-5.1	-10.19
Walla Walla	75		3.71		3.59	-5.36	-2.56
Whatcom	312		5.65		1	0.01	-0.2
Whitman	22		1.67		-1.02	-0.13	-1.16
Yakima	707	6	6.61	9	-1.34	-0.35	-0.64
Total/Average	14,525		6.31		-0.24	0.11	-0.05

These data were taken from "Dropout Rates and Graduation Statistics for Washington State School Districts School Year 1989-90", published by the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT RATES 1989 - 1990

GRAPH 6



The total high school dropout rate for grades 9 - 12 for school year 1989 - 1990 is 25.4%.

TABLE 18

SCHOOL DROPOUT RATES 1982-1990

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

These data were taken from "Dropout Rates and Graduation Statistics for Washington State School Districts School Year 1989-1990", published by the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

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Table 19

DROPOUTS BY ETHNICITY FOR SCHOOL YEAR 1989-1990

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

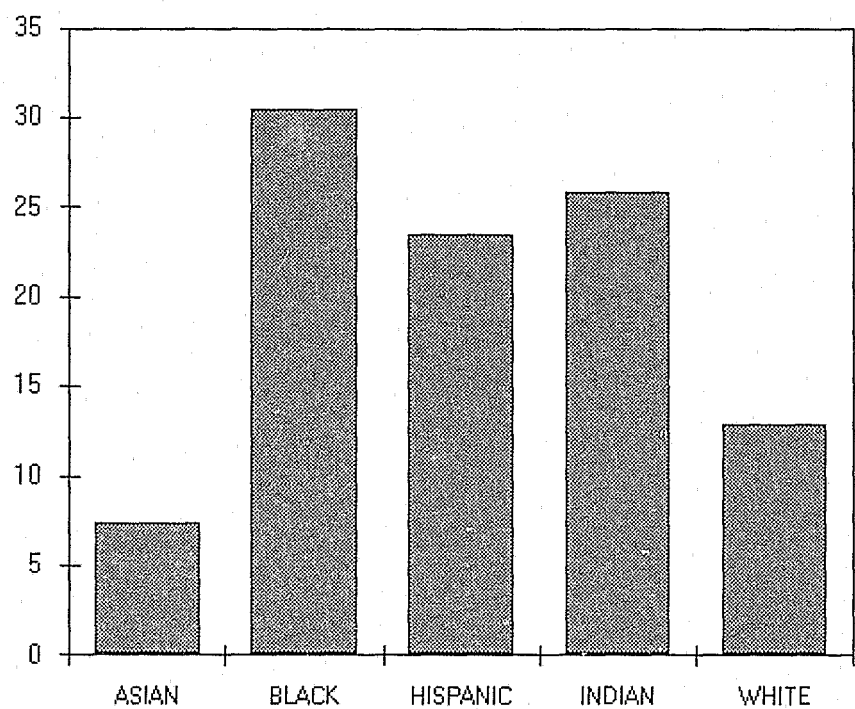
DROPOUTS BY ETHNICITY FOR SCHOOL YEAR 1988 - 1989

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

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**DISTRIBUTION OF HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS BY ETHNICITY
FOR SCHOOL YEAR 1989 - 1990**

GRAPH 7



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Juvenile Unemployment

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

The data for juvenile unemployment are calculated by using the 1990 household survey figures and the 1990 Census. Approximately 13 percent of those youth seeking employment were unemployed in 1990. This figure represents a four percent decrease from the 1989 rate.

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TABLE 20
JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT
16-19 YEAR OLDS

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

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

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Youth Living in Poverty

Being raised in poverty endangers the physical, mental and emotional development of children. Youth living in poverty are more likely to be in a cycle of physical abuse, low academic achievement, dropping out of school, high unemployment, substance abuse and juvenile delinquency.

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

The number of families receiving AFDC in the state from July 1989 to June 1990 was 225,791. This figure represents an increase of four percent per year over the last four years.

Counties with a monthly average of over 5,000 persons receiving AFDC from July 1989 to June 1990 were: Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, King, Kitsap, Pierce, Snohomish, Spokane, Thurston, and Yakima.

Counties with more than six percent of their population receiving AFDC from July 1989 to June 1990 were: Adams, (6.3 %); Asotin, (12 %); Cowlitz, (6.8 %); Douglas, (6.2%); Ferry, (8.7%); Franklin, (8.7%); Grant, (7.6%); Grays Harbor, (8%); Klickitat, (9.4%); Lewis, (6.5%); Okanogan, (8.7%); Pacific, (6.5%); Pend Oreille, (11%); Skamania, (7.4%); Spokane, (6.4%); Stevens, (6.1%); Yakima, (9.4%).

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

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TABLE 21

PERCENTAGE OF AFDC RECIPIENTS BY COUNTY - JULY 1989 - JUNE 1990

County	Monthly Average Persons Served	Rank By Persons Served	Percent of County Population on AFDC	Rank By % of Population	Difference 1989-1990 % Cty Pop
Adams	845		6.31	14	0.26
Asotin	2,115		12.02	1	0.22
Benton	4,786		4.60	25	-0.07
Chelan	2,433		5.01	22	-0.11
Clallam	3,297		5.97	18	0.39
Clark	10,841	6	4.92	23	-0.16
Columbia	179		4.37	28	-0.29
Cowlitz	5,647	9	6.88	10	-0.25
Douglas	755		2.97	36	-0.19
Ferry	377		6.18	15	0.03
Franklin	2,994		8.75	5	0.30
Garfield	73		5.62	20	3.58
Grant	3,960		7.63	8	0.90
Grays Harbor	5,110	10	8.03	7	0.39
Island	951		1.72	38	-0.01
Jefferson	861		4.48	27	-0.36
King	47,604	1	3.29	34	0.19
Kitsap	7,741	7	4.27	29	0.05
Kittitas	936		3.69	33	-0.07
Klickitat	1,577		9.44	3	1.64
Lewis	3,805		6.56	11	0.17
Lincoln	359		4.08	30	0.53
Mason	2,170		5.79	19	0.24
Okanogan	2,768		8.73	6	-0.18
Pacific	1,151		6.50	12	0.25
Pend Oreille	982		11.03	2	-0.32
Pierce	33,582	2	5.99	17	0.01
San Juan	112		1.15	39	-0.03
Skagit	3,418		4.72	24	-0.47
Skamania	603		7.44	9	0.72
Suohomish	15,917	5	3.70	31	0.21
Spokane	23,151	3	6.47	12	0.77
Stevens	1,885		6.18	16	-0.16
Thurston	6,954	8	4.48	26	-0.01
Wahkiakum	107		3.06	35	-0.74
Walla Walla	2,672		5.48	21	0.25
Whatcom	4,519		3.70	32	-0.25
Whitman	859		2.28	37	-0.02
Yakima	17,695	4	9.42	4	0.91
TOTAL	225,791		4.85		0.18

These data were obtained from Data Analysis Section, DSHS, June 1991.

Population data were obtained from "State and County Population by Age and Sex: 1980 to 2000", OFM, August

TABLE 22
STATEWIDE AFDC RECIPIENTS

1990 TOTAL	1989 TOTAL	1988 TOTAL	1987 TOTAL	1986 TOTAL	PERCENTAGE INCREASE OVER 1989
225,791	217,361	213,313	201,344	192,471	3.73%

These data were obtained from Data Analysis Section, DSHS , June 1991.

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Adolescent Pregnancy

The consequences of teenage pregnancy, to teenagers themselves and to society are well documented. National studies show that only half of all teenage mothers ever finish high school and that two-thirds of families headed by women who first gave birth before age twenty live below the poverty level.

The children of teenage mothers often have low birth weight and require more health and social services than babies born to older mothers. There is also evidence that teenage pregnancy is not increasing, but younger teens are bearing children. The total number of adolescent pregnancies for females age 10-17 in the state in 1989 was 5,540. This figure represents a slight decrease from the 1988 figure of 5,610. The rate of pregnancies per 100 females age 10-17 has decreased by approximately six percent per year for the last three years.

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

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

Counties with more than three pregnancies per 100 females age 10-17 were: Ferry, Franklin, Grays Harbor, Pend Oreille, Wahkiakum, and Yakima.

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TABLE 23
ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY BY COUNTY IN 1989

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 1987	Preg/ 100 Fem 1988	Diff 1989-88 Preg/100
Adams	1	14	15	836	1.79		2.32	1.71	0.08
Asotin	2	16	18	955	1.88		1.38	1.37	0.51
Benton	7	115	122	5,782	2.11		2.37	2.25	-0.14
Chelan	2	65	67	2,350	2.85	7	3.00	2.60	0.25
Clallam	5	53	58	2,754	2.11		2.27	1.72	0.39
Clark	11	235	246	12,682	1.94		2.14	2.01	-0.07
Columbia		1	1	193	0.52		1.03	3.09	-2.57
Cowlitz	4	104	108	4,407	2.45		2.13	2.69	-0.24
Douglas	1	31	32	1,372	2.33		3.14	1.98	0.35
Ferry	1	9	10	329	3.04	5	2.4	2.42	0.62
Franklin	7	71	78	1,813	4.30	1	3.89	3.91	0.39
Garfield	1	1	2	103	1.94		0.89	0.93	1.01
Grant	6	65	71	2,917	2.43		2.69	2.52	-0.09
Grays Harbor	3	99	102	3,379	3.02	6	3.23	2.86	0.16
Island		41	41	2,639	1.55		1.64	1.68	-0.13
Jefferson	1	12	13	899	1.45		0.94	1.14	0.31
King	86	1,494	1,580	70,958	2.23		2.46	2.43	-0.20
Kitsap	8	204	212	9,289	2.28		2.24	2.28	0.00
Kittitas	1	21	22	7,532	0.29		1.41	1.56	-1.27
Klickitat		21	21	897	2.34		2.72	1.34	1.00
Lewis	3	66	69	3,126	2.21		2.2	2.34	-0.13
Lincoln		1	1	416	0.24		1.49	0.87	-0.63
Mason		44	44	1,834	2.40		2.06	2.33	0.07
Okanogan	5	40	45	1,673	2.69	8	2.84	3.15	-0.46
Pacific		21	21	804	2.61	10	1.63	2.24	0.37
Pend Oreille		18	18	515	3.50	3	2.39	2.58	0.92
Pierce	48	723	771	30,075	2.56		2.92	2.52	0.04
San Juan		4	4	366	1.09		1.75	1.10	-0.01
Skagit	6	82	88	3,644	2.41		2.44	2.37	0.04
Skamania		12	12	447	2.68	9	3.16	2.93	-0.25
Snohomish	23	469	492	23,858	2.06		2.36	2.01	0.05
Spokane	15	378	393	19,337	2.03		2.19	2.04	-0.01
Stevens		33	33	1,766	1.87		1.93	1.76	0.11
Thurston	12	187	199	8,469	2.35		2.52	2.52	-0.17
Wahkiakum	2	4	6	185	3.24	4	1.55	1.61	1.63
Walla Walla	3	36	39	2,617	1.49		2.03	2.45	-0.96
Whatcom	5	95	100	6,630	1.51		1.66	1.80	-0.29
Whitman	1	11	12	2,291	0.52		0.49	0.50	0.02
Yakima	23	351	374	10,417	3.59	2	3.46	3.48	0.11
State Total	293	5,247	5,540	250,556	2.21		2.45	2.33	-0.12

These data were obtained from the Division of Parent/Child Health Services, April, 1991 and State and County Populations by Age and Sex: 1980-2000, August 1989, OFM.

Youth Suicide

Youth suicide figures often under-estimate the magnitude of the mental health problems since suicide attempts are not reported.

The Forgotten Children report estimated that 6.7 percent (about 50,250) of Washington State's school age children have serious emotional disorders. More than 65 percent of these children had a family history of alcohol and drug abuse and about 35 percent were victims of abuse and neglect.

A recent study that assessed a random sample of 267 offenders serving sentences in the Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation, DSHS, found that 30 percent of the youth had a history of suicide ideation or threats.

The total number of youth suicides in the 0-17 age group in 1989 was 25. This figure represents a decrease from the 1988 figure of 39. The number of youth suicides was 34 in 1987, 33 in 1986, 25 in 1985 and 20 in 1984.

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

COUNTY	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Adams		1		2	
Asotin				1	
Benton	1	2		1	
Chelan		1			
Clallam			4	1	1
Clark	1	1	2	2	2
Columbia					
Cowlitz				1	1
Douglas					1
Ferry					1
Franklin		1		1	
Garfield					
Grant	1	1	1	1	
Grays Harbor	1			1	1
Island			1		
Jefferson					
King	6	10	11	6	6
Kitsap	1			6	1
Kittitas			1		
Klickitat					1
Lewis					1
Lincoln					
Mason					
Okanogan	1		2		
Pacific					
Pend Orielle					
Pierce	2	6	3	6	
San Juan					
Skagit					
Skamania	1				
Snohomish	7	3	3	3	6
Spokane		3	3	4	
Stevens		1			
Thurston		1		2	1
Wahkiakum					
Walla Walla			1		
Whatcom			1	1	1
Whitman	1				
Yakima	2	2	1		1
TOTAL	25	33	34	39	25

These data were provided by Pat Starzyk of Vital Records, April 1991.

Child Abuse

A healthy home environment is critical for positive youth development.

Family stress and isolation are believed to contribute to child abuse. Conditions such as poverty, substance abuse and domestic violence are often present when child abuse occurs.

Research studies show that children who have been physically or sexually abused or have witnessed domestic violence exhibit problems in adolescence, such as pregnancy, prostitution, and delinquency. Studies also show that these problems divide along gender lines. The most frequently reported symptoms for boys was aggressive, disruptive behavior, stealing, temper tantrums, truancy, and fights with siblings and peers. Girls tended to become withdrawn, passive, clinging and anxious as a result of abuse. (Jaffe et al., 1990).

In 1990 45,444 families were referred to Child Protective Services (CPS). In the first six months of 1991, 29,500 families were referred to CPS. According to staff in the Division of Children and Families Services, approximately 50 percent of the families of victims of child abuse contained an adult with a substance abuse problem.

A study conducted by Richard Famulare et al., 1989 assessed parental compliance in 218 individuals before the court for child abuse; 147 of whom were involved in substance abuse. The study found that parents ordered to substance abuse treatment reached a compliance rate of 50 percent and only a total of 9 percent attended at least two-thirds of their sessions. Parents were considered compliant if they kept 50 percent of their scheduled appointments during their time of court involvement. Parents did not need to find their own treatment resources and, in most cases, were not financially responsible for the treatment.

The results of this study could have major implications for the role criminal prosecution plays in compliance to court-ordered substance abuse treatment.

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

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

TABLE 25

CPS FAMILIES REFERRED FROM 1986 - 1991

MONTH	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
January	2,479	2,316	1,613	3,382	3,810	4,564
February	2,403	2,167	1,714	2,975	3,368	4,064
March	2,781	2,688	2,186	3,992	4,189	5,039
April	2,805	2,257	1,836	3,591	3,983	5,080
May	2,708	2,187	2,051	4,120	4,198	5,760
June	2,721	2,101	1,867	3,774	3,787	4,993
July	2,354	1,911	2,222	3,346	3,324	
August	2,379	1,608	3,270	3,500	3,581	
September	2,550	1,755	3,215	3,513	3,497	
October	2,899	1,763	3,330	3,950	3,650	
November	2,021	1,638	3,068	3,102	4,199	
December	2,282	1,407	3,036	2,978	3,858	
TOTAL	30,382	23,798	29,408	42,223	45,444	29,500
AVERAGE PER MONTH	2,532	1,983	2,451	3,519	3,787	4,917

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

.....

Placement/ Counseling Services for Youth

CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS AND RECEIVING HOMES

Crisis Residential Centers (CRC), as authorized by state statute, provide emergency, temporary shelter to runaway youth and youth in conflict. Receiving homes also provide short-term temporary care for youth in conflict with their families.

There are 133 CRC beds available statewide in 1991. This figure represents a ratio of one bed per 8,733 juvenile age 0-17. Regional and group beds are located in twelve of the 39 counties. Other beds are available statewide.

From July 1990 to June 1991, an average of 257 children per month were served in CRC's and an average of 1,215 children per month were served in receiving homes. These figures represent little change from the number of children served from July 1989 to June 1990.

Family Reconciliation Services

Family Reconciliation Services (FRS) provide services to families in conflict and to runaway youth. This service is mandated by law and designed to stabilize a family crisis and prevent out-of-home placement.

The percentage of families receiving crisis counseling services, based on the number of intake/assessment cases, has increased since 1987.

The percentage of families receiving crisis counselling increased from about 22 percent in 1987 to 28 percent for the first six months of 1991.

ALTERNATIVE RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENT (ARP) AND AT-RISK YOUTH

Alternative Residential Placement usually refers to foster care, but may also include group care. Foster care serves most of the children who need out of home care because of abuse, neglect or family conflict. Children live with individual families who are licensed by the Department of Social and Health Services or by licensed Child Care Agencies. From July 1990 to June 1991, an average of 5,704 children per month were served in foster care.

Group care provides residential care for children who are too severely disturbed for foster families to handle. The Division of Children and Families Services (DCFS) contracts with private, non profit agencies for group care services. An average of 736 children per month were served from July 1990 to June 1991. DCFS also monitors approximately 1,000 monthly placements of children in the homes of relatives.

Parents of at-risk youth may petition the court to order the youth to remain in the home. At-risk youth is defined by state statute as an individual under 18 years of old who is absent from the home for more than 72 hours without

CONTINUED
Family Reconciliation
Services

parental consent; is beyond the control of the parent such that the child's behavior substantially endangers the health, safety or welfare of the child or another person; or has a serious substance abuse problem for which there are no pending criminal charges related to the substance abuse.

In 1990 a total of 516 ARPS and a total of 75 At-Risk Youth petitions were filed. From January 1, 1991 through June 1, 1991, a total of 230 ARPS and a total of 106 At-Risk Youth petitions were filed.

.....

Washington State CRC Facilities

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

Washington State CRC Facilities

REGION	FACILITY	NUMBER OF BEDS*
.....		
REGION 3	REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS	
	Northwest Youth Services PO Box 1449 Bellingham, WA 98327	6 Regional
	GROUP CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS	
	Northwest Youth Services	14 Group
	Central	6
	Snohomish	2
	Whatcom	6
	FAMILY CRISIS RESIDENTIAL HOMES	
	Snohomish County	4 Family
	Central	2 Family
	Whatcom County	2 Family
	TOTAL BEDS	28
REGION 4	REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS	
	Ruth Dykeman Childrens Center PO Box 66010 Seattle, WA 98166	8 Regional
	Youth Advocates Inc. 2317 E. John Street Seattle, WA 98112	9 Regional
	GROUP CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS	
	- 0 -	
	FAMILY CRISIS RESIDENTIAL HOMES	
	Bothell	4 Family
	Auburn	2 Family
	Seattle	3 Family
	Seattle Area Family Homes	8 Family
	TOTAL BEDS	34
.....		

Washington State CRC Facilities

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

Washington State CRC Facilities

REGION	FACILITY	NUMBER OF BEDS*
--------	----------	-----------------

FAMILY CRISIS RESIDENTIAL HOMES

Clallam County	2 Family
Grays Harbor	3 Family
Pacific	1 Family
Jefferson	1 Family

TOTAL BEDS	29
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TOTAL RESIDENTIAL BEDS	57
TOTAL GROUP BEDS	36
TOTAL FAMILY BEDS	40
TOTAL ALL CRISIS BEDS	133

* DEFINITION

Regional CRC: A facility with several beds, and one staff per two children. The cost is \$4,183 - 4,462 per month per bed

Group CRC: A facility which may also have long-term group care beds. The cost is \$2,026 per month per bed.

Family CRC: A family foster home with one or two beds. The average cost is \$155.18 per month per bed retainer fee, plus \$31.66 per day per occupied bed.

** These data were confirmed by DCFS, January 1992.

TABLE 26
CRISIS RESIDENTIAL BEDS PER COUNTY

COUNTY	TOTAL JUVENILE POPULATION (0-17 YEAR OLDS)	CRC BEDS	RATIO OF BEDS AVAILABLE PER JUVENILE
King	341,071	34	1:10335
Pierce	159,649	6	1:26608
Snohomish	129,152	12	1:8610
Spokane	95,286	8	1:11911
Clark	67,588	12	1:5632
Yakima	57,238	8	1:5203
Kitsap	52,989	6	1:8832
Thurston	43,444	8	1:5431
Benton	33,733	2	1:16867
Whatcom	32,014	6	1:5336
Cowlitz	22,408	2	1:11204
Chelan	21,545	2	1:10773
Skagit	20,844	8	1:3474
Grays Harbor	17,304	3	1:5768
Grant	17,182	2	1:5727
Clallam	13,689	2	1:6845
Walla Walla	12,020	2	1:4007
Okanogan	9,587	6	1:1598
Kittitas	5,644	2	1:2822
Jefferson	4,553	1	1:4553
Pacific	4,549	1	1:4549
TOTAL	1,161,489	133	1:8733

These data were confirmed by DCFS, October 1991, and include Regional, Group, and Family CRC beds.

TABLE 27

NUMBER OF FAMILIES SERVED THROUGH FAMILY RECONCILIATION SERVICES

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

TABLE 27 (CON'T)

NUMBER OF FAMILIES SERVED THROUGH FAMILY RECONCILIATION SERVICES

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

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

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TABLE 28

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

JUVENILE COURT	1990 FILINGS		1991 FILINGS *	
	ARPS	AT-RISK	ARPS	AT-RISK
Adams	2	0	0	2
Asotin/Garfield	0	0	0	0
Benton/Franklin	28	0	11	0
Chelan	1	0	1	0
Clark	64	0	21	0
Clallam	16	6	9	10
Columbia/Walla Walla	11	1	4	1
Cowlitz	3	0	4	0
Douglas	2	0	0	0
Ferry/Stevens/Peud Oreille	5	4	6	3
Grant	3	2	3	4
Grays Harbor	13	2	13	17
Island	8	0	5	0
Jefferson	15	3	5	2
King	137	18	57	21
Kitsap	28	3	14	5
Kittitas	2	0	4	1
Klickitat	6	0	4	0
Lewis	47	16	23	6
Lincoln	1	0	2	0
Mason	4	1	1	6
Okanogan	0	0	0	0
Pacific/Wahkiakum	1	0	2	0
Pierce	15	4	4	6
San Juan	0	0	2	0
Skagit	6	0	1	4
Skamania	1	1	0	
Snohomish	29	5	9	12
Spokane	46	0	15	0
Thurston	9	6	10	6
Whatcom	1	1	0	0
Whitman	2	0	0	0
Yakima	10	2	0	0
TOTAL	516	75	230	106

* January 1, 1991 through June 1, 1991.

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

Juvenile Arrests

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

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

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

The rate (arrests per 1,000 juveniles) of juvenile arrests in 1990 rose slightly from the 1989 level, but remained lower than 1985-88 rates. The total number of juvenile arrests reached the highest number (45,535) in the ten years that the Juvenile Justice Section has been reviewing arrest data.

The number and rate of arrests of juveniles for violent crimes continued to increase. More than 6,500 arrests were made for violent crimes in 1990 - approximately 40% of those arrested (2,689) were juveniles.

King County continued to hold the dubious distinction of the highest rate of arrests of juveniles for violent offenses, but a number of smaller and rural jurisdictions also showed sharp increases in arrests for violent crimes.

After showing a decline in 1989, arrests of juveniles for sex offenses again rose in 1990, reaching the highest number (867) occurring in the past 10 years. The rate of such arrests also equalled the highest levels previously reported.

Arrests of juveniles for drug and alcohol offenses showed another sharp decline in 1990 and were down about 25% from those reported in 1989.

Arrests for alcohol related offenses (5,291) continued to far out distance those for drug offenses (1,176). Again in 1990, as in 1989, there were nearly 400 arrests of juveniles for driving while intoxicated.

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

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CONTINUED Juvenile Arrests

ARREST RATES FOR VIOLENT CRIMES BY RACE

	White	Black	Native American	Asian & Pacific Island	Other
% OF POPULATION 0-17	84.8	4.0	2.3	5.1	3.8
% OF ARRESTS					
Homicide/Manslaughter	72.4	24.1	3.4		
Rape	73.1	20.7	2.9	3.4	
Robbery	40.0	51.5	2.3	6.2	
Aggravated Assault	49.2	42.2	3.7	4.8	.1

Counties which were well above the state average rate of juvenile arrests for property crimes in 1990 included: Adams, Walla Walla, King, Yakima, Douglas, Whatcom, Spokane, Chelan and Benton.

Counties which were considerably above the state average rate for drug and alcohol arrests included Wahkiakum, Garfield, Columbia, Clallam, Skamania, Okanogan, Whatcom, Chelan, Adams, Spokane, and Grays Harbor.

When counties are ranked by total arrests, for all types of offenses, and counties with a youth population of less than 1,000 are excluded (very few arrests can significantly change rates in these jurisdictions) the counties with the highest overall arrest rates are shown to be: Whatcom, Clallam, Chelan, King, Spokane, Walla Walla, Grays Harbor, Yakima, Benton and Okanogan.

Females accounted for 23.8% of all juvenile arrests in 1990. Agencies serving more heavily populated areas tend to arrest a much larger proportion of females than do smaller rural jurisdictions.

Arrests of females accounted for about 28% of the total juvenile arrests for drug and alcohol offenses, 25% of all property crime arrests and 20% of those arrested for violent offenses.

This year the Juvenile Justice Section tried some additional analysis of arrest data with rather startling results. We looked at arrest rates of individual agencies and found, for example that sheriffs departments serving primarily rural populations

CONTINUED Juvenile Arrests

have far lower arrest rates than do the police departments of incorporated towns and cities.³

(Note that rates by agency are computed by using total population figures since youth populations are available only by county. Therefore rates shown for individual agencies are not comparable to rates shown in the county by county tables.)

All reporting law enforcement agencies statewide in 1990 reported the arrests of 45,535 juveniles. This is an average of 10.4 juvenile arrests for every 1,000 population.

State rate-juvenile arrests per 1,000 population	10.4
Rate Agencies serving population under 2,500	22.2
Agencies serving population 2,501 to 5,000	22.3
Agencies serving population 5,001 to 10,000	13.8
Agencies serving population 10,001 to 25,000	10.5
Agencies serving population 25,001 to 50,000	10.6
Agencies serving population 50,001 to 100,000	8.0
Agencies serving population over 100,000	9.5

It must be kept in mind that there are large differences between agencies of similar size. Reference should be made to tables showing comparisons of similar size agencies.

Some small towns had rates of arrest for violent crimes which were as high, or higher than those reported by major metropolitan police departments.

Most agencies with extremely high arrests rates (i.e. East Wenatchee, Tukwila, Union Gap, Burlington) serve large shopping malls. By far the largest number of their arrests are for larceny, which indicates many arrests for shoplifting and petty theft.

Wide variations in arrest by type of offense, especially among smaller agencies can result from several arrests stemming from a single event. For example a fight involving several youths, in which a weapon is displayed, could lead to a number of arrests for aggravated assault and a high "violent offenses" arrest rate. Similarly, the arrest of a group of youths at a drinking party could produce a high "drug and alcohol" rate. The larger the jurisdiction the less likely that a single event will produce unusually high rates.

³ See Appendix A for rates by individual agency.

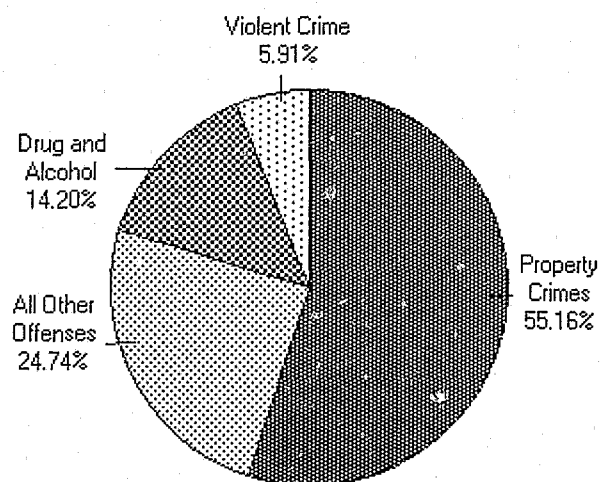
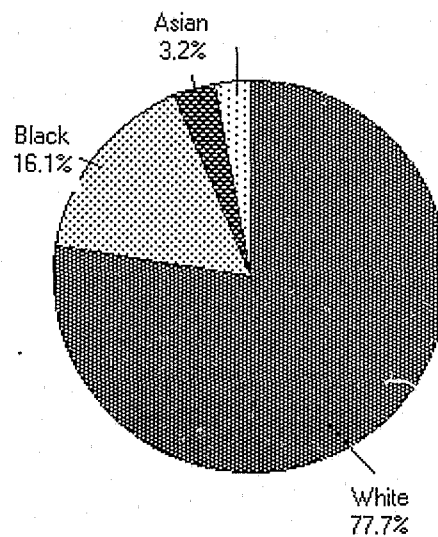
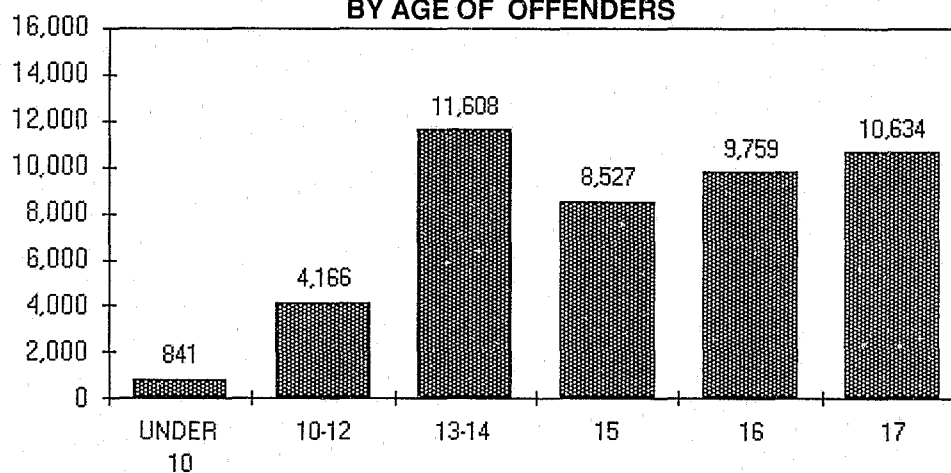
1990 JUVENILE ARRESTS**GRAPH 8****BY TYPE OF OFFENSE****GRAPH 9****BY ETHNIC GROUP****GRAPH 10****BY AGE OF OFFENDERS**

TABLE 29

JUVENILE ARREST RATES 1981-1990

YEAR	JUVENILE POPULATION AGE 10-17	TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE PER 1,000
1990	532,514	45,535	87.1
1989	500,067	42,575	85.1
1988	484,629	43,511	89.8
1987	485,346	44,149	91.0
1986	483,439	42,963	88.9
1985	491,756	43,982	89.4
1984	501,222	41,007	81.8
1983	514,838	39,035	75.8
1982	528,942	43,445	82.1
1981	542,125	40,578	74.9

JUVENILE ARREST RATES
VIOLENT CRIMES 1981-1990

YEAR	VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS	RATE PER 1,000
1990	2,689	5.1
1989	2,440	4.9
1988	2,293	4.7
1987	2,114	4.4
1986	1,859	3.8
1985	1,704	3.5
1984	1,593	3.2
1983	1,343	2.6
1982	1,449	2.7
1981	871	1.6

JUVENILE ARREST RATES
DRUG AND ALCOHOL OFFENSES

YEAR	DRUG & ALCOHOL ARRESTS	RATE PER 1000
1990	6,467	12.4
1989	7,062	14.1
1988	7,480	15.4
1987	7,039	14.5
1986	5,801	12.0
1985	7,255	14.9
1984	6,871	13.7
1983	7,352	14.3
1982	9,078	17.2
1981	8,854	16.3

JUVENILE ARREST RATES
SEX OFFENSES

YEAR	SEX OFFENSE ARRESTS	RATE PER 1000
1990	867	1.7
1989	596	1.2
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	0.7

TABLE 30

JUVENILE ARREST RATES BY COUNTY - 1990

	Total Population 10-17	Violent Crime Arrests	Rate Per 1,000	Property Crime Arrests	Rate Per 1,000	Drug & Alcohol Arrests	Rate Per 1,000	All Other Arrests	Rate Per 1,000	Total All Arrests	Rate Per 1,000
Adams	2,016	8	4.0	151	74.9	51	25.3	138	68.5	348	172.6
Asotin	2,138	2	0.9	97	45.4	18	8.4	38	17.8	155	72.5
Benton	14,314	48	3.4	809	56.5	189	13.2	478	33.4	1,524	106.5
Chelan	5,753	9	1.6	338	58.8	153	26.6	187	32.5	687	119.4
Clallam	5,979	12	2.0	311	52.0	202	33.8	223	37.3	748	125.1
Clark	29,690	57	1.9	1,219	41.1	279	9.4	435	14.7	1,990	67.0
Columbia	506	0	0.0	26	51.4	19	37.5	26	51.4	71	140.3
Cowlitz	9,872	25	2.5	495	50.1	193	19.6	239	24.2	952	96.4
Douglas	3,252	13	4.0	208	64.0	38	11.7	56	17.2	315	96.9
Ferry	939	7	7.5	24	25.6	17	18.1	8	8.5	56	59.6
Franklin	5,489	16	2.9	293	53.4	30	5.5	155	28.2	494	90.0
Garfield	289	1	3.5	10	34.6	14	48.4	48	166.1	73	252.6
Grant*	7,387	6	0.8	143	19.4	90	12.2	77	10.4	316	42.8
Grays Harbor	7,549	17	2.3	410	54.3	167	22.1	229	30.3	823	109.0
Island	5,858	6	1.0	266	45.4	49	8.4	80	13.7	401	68.5
Jefferson	2,014	1	0.5	97	48.2	25	12.4	41	20.4	164	81.4
King	137,319	1,741	12.7	9,100	66.3	1,455	10.6	3,845	28.0	16,141	117.5
Kitsap*	21,792	6	0.3	136	6.2	76	3.5	108	5.0	326	15.0
Kittitas	2,467	3	1.2	94	38.1	47	19.1	56	22.7	200	81.1
Klickitas	2,211	5	2.3	75	33.9	46	20.8	59	26.7	185	83.7
Lewis	7,663	14	1.8	211	27.5	96	12.5	111	14.5	432	56.4
Lincoln**	1,092	12	11.0	51	46.7	7	6.4	7	6.4	77	70.5
Mason	4,288	12	2.8	126	29.4	49	11.4	96	22.4	283	66.0
Okanogan**	4,142	9	2.2	183	44.2	136	32.8	109	26.3	437	105.5
Pacific	2,070	1	0.5	48	23.2	44	21.3	30	14.5	123	59.4
Pend Oreille	1,239	1	0.8	21	16.9	4	3.2	7	5.6	33	26.6
Pierce	63,923	191	3.0	2,260	35.4	376	5.9	707	11.1	3,534	55.3
San Juan	860	1	1.2	51	59.3	19	22.1	22	25.6	93	108.1
Skagit	8,860	5	0.6	281	31.7	66	7.4	197	22.2	549	62.0
Skamania	1,100	1	0.9	20	18.2	37	33.6	31	28.2	89	80.9
Snohomish*	50,413	168	3.3	1,426	28.3	206	4.1	472	9.4	2,272	45.1
Spokane	40,663	60	1.5	2,399	59.0	908	22.3	1,339	32.9	4,706	115.7
Stevens**	4,593	5	1.1	100	21.8	26	5.7	37	8.1	168	36.6
Thurston	19,123	33	1.7	651	34.0	205	10.7	366	19.1	1,255	65.6
Wahkiakum	397	0	0.0	1	2.5	22	55.4	4	10.1	27	68.0
Walla Walla	5,211	19	3.6	390	74.8	53	10.2	108	20.7	570	109.4
Whatcom	13,847	56	4.0	884	63.8	412	29.8	386	27.9	1,738	125.5
Whitman	2,856	8	2.8	59	20.7	37	13.0	27	9.5	131	45.9
Yakima	24,340	109	4.5	1,590	65.3	290	11.9	643	26.4	2,632	108.1
State Patrol		1		61		316		39		417	
TOTAL	523,514	2,689	5.1	25,115	48.0	6,467	12.4	11,264	21.5	45,535	87.0

* Significant underreporting by law enforcement.

** Improved reporting by law enforcement
may account for some increases.

TABLE 31
TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS 1990-1989

COUNTY	1990 Arrests	1989 Arrests	Increase/ Decrease	% Increase/ Decrease
ADAMS	348	208	140	40.2
ASOTIN	155	123	32	20.6
BENTON	1,524	1,427	97	6.4
CHELAN	687	520	167	24.3
CLALLAM	748	974	-226	-30.2
CLARK	1,990	1,847	143	7.2
COLUMBIA	71	71	0	0.0
COWLITZ	952	1,120	-168	-17.6
DOUGLAS	315	314	1	0.3
FERRY	56	48	8	14.3
FRANKLIN	494	424	70	14.2
GARFIELD	73	57	16	21.9
GRANT*	316	323	-7	-2.2
GRAYS HARBOR	823	845	-22	-2.7
ISLAND	401	362	39	9.7
JEFFERSON	164	108	56	34.1
KING	16,141	15,234	907	5.6
KITSAP*	326	249	77	23.6
KITTITAS*	200	236	-36	-18.0
KLICKITAT	185	115	70	37.8
LEWIS	432	681	-249	-57.6
LINCOLN**	77	18	59	76.6
MASON	283	226	57	20.1
OKANOGAN**	437	114	323	73.9
PACIFIC	123	73	50	40.7
PEND OREILLE	33	31	2	6.1
PIERCE	3,534	3,264	270	7.6
SAN JUAN	93	105	-12	-12.9
SKAGIT	549	573	-24	-4.4
SKAMANIA	89	48	41	46.1
SNOHOMISH*	2,272	2,044	228	10.0
SPOKANE	4,706	4,453	253	5.4
STEVENS**	168	133	35	20.8
THURSTON	1,255	1,258	-3	-0.2
WAHIAKUM	27	21	6	22.2
WALLA WALLA	570	440	130	22.8
WHATCOM	1,738	1,584	154	8.9
WHITMAN	131	131	0	0.0
YAKIMA	2,632	2,232	400	15.2
STATE PATROL	417	541	-124	-29.7
TOTAL	45,535	42,575	2,960	6.5

* Significant underreporting by some law enforcement agencies.

** Improved reporting by law enforcement may account for some increases.

TABLE 32

COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF JUVENILE ARRESTS

County	1990 Population Age 10-17	1990 Arrests	Rate Per 1,000
Garfield	289	73	252.6
Adams	2,016	348	172.6
Columbia	506	71	140.3
Whatcom	13,847	1738	125.5
Clallam	5,979	748	125.1
Chelan	5,753	687	119.4
King	137,319	16141	117.5
Spokane	40,663	4706	115.7
Walla Walla	5,211	570	109.4
Grays Harbor	7,549	823	109.0
San Juan	860	93	108.1
Yakima	24,340	2632	108.1
Benton	14,314	1524	106.5
Okanogan**	4,142	437	105.5
Douglas	3,252	315	96.9
Cowlitz	9,872	952	96.4
Franklin	5,489	494	90.0
Klickitat	2,211	185	83.7
Jefferson	2,014	164	81.4
Kittitas*	2,467	200	81.1
Skamania	1,100	89	80.9
Asotin	2,138	155	72.5
Lincoln**	1,092	77	70.5
Island	5,858	401	68.5
Wahkiakum	397	27	68.0
Clark	29,690	1990	67.0
Mason	4,288	283	66.0
Thurston	19,123	1255	65.6
Skagit	8,860	549	62.0
Ferry	939	56	59.6
Pacific	2,070	123	59.4
Lewis	7,663	432	56.4
Pierce	63,923	3534	55.3
Whitman	2,856	131	45.9
Snohomish*	50,413	2272	45.1
Grant*	7,387	316	42.8
Stevens**	4,593	168	36.6
Pend Oreille	1,239	33	26.6
Kitsap*	21,792	326	15.0
State Patrol		417	
Total	523,514	45,535	87.0

* Significant underreporting by some law enforcement agencies

** Improved reporting by law enforcement may account for some increases

TABLE 33

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE ARREST RATES BY OFFENSE TYPE - 1990
Rates Per 1,000 Juveniles

County	Population 10-17	Violent Crimes	Property Offenses	Drug & Alcohol Offenses	All Other Crimes	Total Arrests
King	137,319	12.7	66.3	10.6	28.0	117.5
Pierce	63,923	3.0	35.4	5.9	11.1	55.3
Snohomish *	50,413	3.3	28.3	4.1	9.4	45.1
Spokane	40,663	1.5	59.0	22.3	32.9	115.7
Clark	29,690	1.9	41.1	9.4	14.7	67.0
MAJOR METROPOLITAN COUNTIES:		6.9	43.9	10.0	21.1	89.0
Whatcom	13,847	4.0	63.8	29.8	27.9	125.5
Skagit	8,860	0.6	31.7	7.4	22.2	62.0
Thurston	19,123	1.7	34.0	10.7	19.1	65.6
Lewis	7,663	1.8	27.5	12.5	14.5	56.4
Cowlitz	9,872	2.5	50.1	19.6	24.2	96.4
I-5 CORRIDOR COUNTIES (U/25,000)		2.2 #	42.5	24.6	21.9	83.0
Clallam	5,979	2.0	52.0	33.8	37.3	125.1
Grays Harbor	7,549	2.3	54.3	22.1	30.3	109.0
Island	5,858	1.0	45.4	8.4	13.7	68.5
OTHER WESTERN COUNTIES (O/5,000)		1.8	50.9	21.6	25.6	101.7
Jefferson	2,014	0.5	48.2	12.4	20.4	81.4
Mason	4,288	2.8	29.4	11.4	22.4	66.0
Pacific	2,070	0.5	23.2	21.3	14.5	59.4
San Juan	860	1.2	59.3	22.1	25.6	108.1
Skamania	1,100	0.9	18.2	33.6	28.2	80.9
Wahkiakum	397	0.0	2.5	55.4	10.1	68.0
OTHER WESTERN COUNTIES (U/5,000)		1.5	30.1	18.3	20.9	72.6
Benton	14,314	3.4	56.5	13.2	33.4	106.5
Grant*	7,387	0.8	19.4	12.2	10.4	42.8
Walla Walla	5,211	3.6	74.8	10.2	20.7	109.4
Yakima	24,340	4.5	65.3	11.9	26.4	108.1
OTHER EASTERN COUNTIES (O/5,000)		3.6	57.2	12.1	25.5	98.4
Adams	2,016	4.0	74.9	25.3	68.5	172.6
Asotin	2,138	0.9	45.4	8.4	17.8	72.5
Chelan	5,753	1.6	58.8	26.6	32.5	119.4
Columbia	506	0.0	51.4	37.5	51.4	140.3
Douglas	3,252	4.0	64.0	11.7	17.2	96.9
Ferry	939	7.5	25.6	18.1	8.5	59.6
Franklin	5,489	2.9	53.4	5.5	28.2	90.0
Garfield	289	3.4	34.5	48.3	165.5	251.7
Kittitas	2,457	1.2	38.1	19.1	22.7	81.1
Klickitat	2,211	2.3	33.9	20.8	26.7	83.7
Lincoln**	1,092	11.0	46.8	6.4	6.4	70.6
Okanogan**	4,142	2.2	44.2	32.8	26.3	105.5
Pend Oreille	1,239	0.8	16.9	3.2	5.6	26.6
Stevens**	4,593	1.1	21.8	5.7	8.1	36.6
Whitman	2,856	2.8	20.6	13.0	9.4	45.9
OTHER EASTERN COUNTIES (U/5,000)		2.6	44.4	16.5	24.6	88.0

* Significant underreporting by law enforcement.

** Improved reporting by law enforcement may account for some increases.

Kitsap County not included due to serious underreporting by law enforcement.

TABLE 34

VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS BY COUNTY 1986-1990

	1990 Total Pop 10-17	1990 Violent Crime Arrests	1990 Rate Per 1,000	1989 Violent Crime Arrests	1989 Rate Per 1,000	1988 Violent Crime Arrests	1988 Rate Per 1,000	1987 Violent Crime Arrests	1987 Rate Per 1,000	1986 Rate Per 1,000
Adams	2,016	8	4.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	2	1.1	0.0
Asotin	2,138	2	0.9	3	1.4	4	1.9	7	3.7	3.7
Benton	14,314	48	3.4	25	2.1	18	1.5	33	2.7	1.9
Chelan	5,753	9	1.6	15	3.0	4	0.8	8	1.6	1.2
Clallam	5,979	12	2.0	9	1.6	4	0.7	11	2.0	0.9
Clark	29,690	57	1.9	37	1.4	43	1.7	52	2.1	1.2
Columbia	506	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	7.4	0	0.0	4.7
Cowlitz	9,872	25	2.5	16	1.8	19	2.1	12	1.3	1.6
Douglas	3,252	13	4.0	2	0.7	7	2.6	0	0.0	0.0
Ferry	939	7	7.5	4	5.5	1	1.4	4	5.4	1.3
Franklin	5,489	16	2.9	18	4.7	13	3.4	7	1.7	1.8
Garfield	289	1	3.5	3	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Grant *	7,387	6	0.8	3	0.3	2	0.3	3	0.5	1.1
Grays Harbor	7,549	17	2.3	20	2.9	12	1.7	18	2.6	1.7
Island	5,858	6	1.0	16	2.8	4	0.7	3	0.6	1.3
Jefferson	2,014	1	0.5	4	2.3	0	0.0	1	0.6	0.0
King	137,319	1,741	12.7	1,709	11.8	1,666	11.5	1,517	10.9	9.4
Kitsap *	21,792	6	0.3	5	0.3	13	0.7	11	0.6	1.5
Kittitas *	2,467	3	1.2	5	1.8	6	2.1	7	2.6	1.1
Klickitat	2,211	5	2.3	1	0.5	3	1.6	1	0.5	0.5
Lewis	7,663	14	1.8	28	4.3	26	4.0	17	2.6	3.7
Lincoln **	1,092	12	11.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Mason	4,288	12	2.8	3	0.8	6	1.5	0	0.0	0.3
Okanogan **	4,142	9	2.2	7	2.0	5	1.4	4	1.1	1.4
Pacific	2,070	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.6	0.6
Pend Oreille	1,239	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.9
Pierce	63,923	191	3.0	199	3.2	160	2.6	148	2.5	2.2
San Juan	860	1	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Skagit	8,860	5	0.6	5	0.7	16	2.2	17	2.3	1.2
Skamania	1,100	1	0.9	4	4.4	2	2.2	6	6.6	1.1
Suohomish *	50,413	168	3.3	80	1.7	41	0.8	55	1.2	1.3
Spokane	40,663	60	1.5	64	1.7	88	2.3	44	1.1	1.4
Stevens **	4,593	5	1.1	1	0.3	0	0.0	8	2.2	2.7
Thurston	19,123	33	1.7	22	1.3	24	1.4	20	1.2	1.2
Wahkiakum	397	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7.2
Walla Walla	5,211	19	3.6	17	3.3	20	3.9	38	7.3	3.1
Whatcom	13,847	56	4.0	30	2.3	20	1.5	25	2.0	1.5
Whitman	2,856	8	2.8	8	1.7	2	.4	0	0.0	0.7
Yakima	24,340	109	4.5	70	3.2	56	2.6	30	1.4	2.5
State Patrol		1		6		4		4		
Total	523,514	2,689	5.1	2,440	4.9	2,293	4.4	2,112	4.4	3.8

* Significant underreporting by law enforcement agencies

** Improved reporting by law enforcement may account for some increases

TABLE 35

JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT CRIMES - 1990 BY AGE, SEX, RACE

JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR HOMICIDE OR MANSLAUGHTER - 1990

AGE:	U/10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL
MALE			5	4	3	11	23
FEMALE			1	1	1	3	6
RACE:	WHITE	BLACK	AM. INDIAN	ASIAN	UNKNOWN		
	21	7	1				29

JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR AGGRAVATED ASSAULT - 1990

AGE:	U/10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL
MALE	22	165	326	289	367	371	1,540
FEMALE	4	35	127	89	96	91	442
RACE:	WHITE	BLACK	AM. INDIAN	ASIAN	UNKNOWN		
	976	837	73	95	1		1982

JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR ROBBERY - 1990

AGE:	U/10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL
MALE	1	24	98	83	86	88	380
FEMALE		8	38	16	22	6	90
RACE:	WHITE	BLACK	AM. INDIAN	ASIAN	UNKNOWN		
	188	242	11	29			470

JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR RAPE - 1990

AGE:	U/10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL
MALE	1	22	63	35	40	46	207
FEMALE			1				1
RACE:	WHITE	BLACK	AM. INDIAN	ASIAN	UNKNOWN		
	152	43	6	7			208

TABLE 36

JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR PROPERTY CRIMES 1986-1990

COUNTY	Total Population 10-17	1990 Property Crime Arrests	1990 Rate Per 1,000	1989 Property Crime Arrests	1989 Rate Per 1000	1988 Rate per 1,000	1987 Rate Per 1,000	1986 Rate Per 1,000	Rate Change 89-90	Rate Change 86-90
Adams	2,016	151	74.9	89	54.4	45.4	41.8	25.9	20.5	49.0
Asotin	2,138	97	45.4	87	45.3	56.6	86.6	63.8	0.1	-18.4
Benton	14,314	809	56.5	741	62.4	60.8	59.2	54.0	-5.9	2.5
Chelan	5,753	338	58.8	228	45.9	56.4	69.6	55.8	12.9	3.0
Clallam	5,979	311	52.0	443	78.9	67.9	70.8	69.2	-26.9	-17.2
Clark	29,690	1,219	41.1	1017	38.8	37.2	42.3	38.2	2.3	2.9
Columbia	506	26	51.4	23	56.7	84.0	128.9	102.6	-5.3	-51.2
Cowlitz	9,872	495	50.1	531	56.1	61.4	58.1	45.9	-6.0	4.2
Douglas	3,252	208	64.0	177	62.0	64.1	27.5	29.6	2.0	34.4
Ferry	939	24	25.6	16	21.8	40.1	49.9	48.4	3.8	-22.8
Franklin	5,489	293	53.4	216	58.2	59.5	52.1	54.5	-4.8	-1.1
Garfield	289	10	34.6	15	67.3	29.9	16.7	16.4	-32.7	18.2
Grant*	7,387	143	19.4	175	28.3	7.2	12.2	34.8	-8.9	-15.4
Grays Harbor	7,549	410	54.3	479	69.5	54.1	66.1	57.4	-15.2	-3.1
Island	5,858	266	45.4	225	35.0	31.6	50.6	31.7	10.4	13.7
Jefferson	2,014	97	48.2	49	27.4	51.7	29.6	13.9	20.8	34.3
King	137,319	9,100	66.3	7988	54.1	60.3	66.5	57.2	12.2	9.1
Kitsap*	21,792	136	6.2	148	7.6	16.4	26.5	24.8	-1.4	-18.6
Kittitas*	2,467	94	38.1	100	35.3	38.8	29.5	34.4	2.8	3.7
Klickitat	2,211	75	33.9	68	36.2	45.1	25.1	19.2	-2.3	14.7
Lewis	7,663	211	27.5	377	57.7	41.1	42.4	55.8	-30.2	-28.3
Lincoln**	1,092	51	46.7	6	6.7	28.6	5.0	8.9	40.0	37.8
Mason	4,288	126	29.4	154	38.2	35.5	26.1	40.9	-8.8	-11.5
Okanogan**	4,142	183	44.2	33	9.5	16.8	36.4	38.2	34.7	6.0
Pacific	2,070	48	23.2	35	20.6	5.9	20.1	15.7	2.6	7.5
Pend Oreille	1,239	21	16.9	22	20.1	24.3	28.4	6.0	-3.2	10.9
Pierce	63,923	2,260	35.4	1991	31.3	33.9	37.1	36.4	4.1	-1.0
San Juan	860	51	59.3	54	71.3	68.7	124.1	76.3	-12.0	-17.0
Skagit	8,860	281	31.7	288	38.2	57.0	50.0	42.5	-6.5	-10.8
Skamania	1,100	20	18.2	13	14.2	44.3	31.8	43.4	4.0	-25.2
Suohomish*	50,413	1,426	28.3	1244	24.8	26.9	31.4	21.7	3.5	6.6
Spokane	40,663	2,399	59.0	2490	64.1	66.6	56.3	53.0	-5.1	6.0
Stevens**	4,593	100	21.8	61	16.9	20.7	33.8	32.9	4.9	-11.1
Thurston	19,123	651	34.0	656	36.5	43.4	54.2	42.4	-2.5	-8.4
Wahkiakum	397	1	2.5	11	29.0	31.6	12.1	7.2	-26.5	-4.7
Walla Walla	5,211	390	74.8	253	48.4	54.9	56.5	51.9	26.4	22.9
Whatcom	13,847	884	63.8	740	55.3	48.4	42.6	49.6	8.5	14.2
Whitman	2,856	59	20.7	40	9.0	11.0	15.8	14.7	11.7	6.0
Yakima	24,340	1,590	65.3	1307	59.9	46.8	56.5	56.0	5.4	9.3
State Patrol		61		56						
TOTAL	523,514	25,115	48.0	22646	44.5	48.0	50.5	45.3	3.5	2.7

* Significant underreporting by some law enforcement agencies

** Improved reporting by law enforcement may account for some increases

TABLE 37

JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR DRUG AND ALCOHOL OFFENSES - 1990

COUNTY	Total Population 10-17	1990 Drug And Alcohol Arrests	1990 Rate Per 1,000	1989 Drug And Alcohol Arrests	1989 Rate Per 1,000	1988 Rate Per 1,000	1987 Rate Per 1,000	1986 Rate Per 1,000	Rate Change 89-90	Rate Change 86-90
Adams	2,016	51	25.3	62	36.5	43.8	21.2	27.6	-11.2	-2.3
Asotin	2,138	18	8.4	12	6.3	20.1	10.6	31.1	2.1	-22.7
Benton	14,314	189	13.2	263	22.4	22.4	18.4	10.7	-9.2	2.5
Chelan	5,753	153	26.6	129	25.6	33.6	27.3	15.8	1.0	10.8
Clallam	5,979	202	33.8	290	52.2	41.1	35.7	17.4	-18.4	16.4
Clark	29,690	279	9.4	356	13.8	12.5	9.2	7.4	-4.4	2.0
Columbia	506	19	37.5	26	64.2	19.4	14.3	30.3	-26.7	7.2
Cowlitz	9,872	193	19.6	206	23.2	32.2	45.2	27.2	-3.6	-7.6
Douglas	3,252	38	11.7	43	15.8	20.5	5.3	3.0	-4.1	8.7
Ferry	939	17	18.1	17	23.5	17.6	36.4	24.2	-5.4	-6.1
Franklin	5,489	30	5.5	45	11.6	14.5	7.7	16.3	-6.1	-10.8
Garfield	289	14	48.4	1	4.3	16.9	0.0	0.0	44.1	48.4
Grant*	7,387	90	12.2	76	12.0	5.1	5.6	13.3	0.2	-1.1
Grays Harbor	7,549	167	22.1	156	22.7	17.0	26.1	15.5	-0.6	6.6
Island	5,858	49	8.4	54	9.5	8.3	14.9	14.2	-1.1	-5.8
Jefferson	2,014	25	12.4	20	11.5	19.3	12.7	11.5	0.9	0.9
King	137,319	1,455	10.6	1733	11.9	12.9	13.3	12.0	-1.3	-1.4
Kitsap*	21,792	76	3.5	61	3.2	3.4	8.3	6.3	0.3	-2.8
Kittitas*	2,467	47	19.1	79	28.2	37.1	30.2	15.7	-9.1	3.4
Klickitat	2,211	46	20.8	11	5.9	7.4	5.7	7.8	14.9	13.0
Lewis	7,663	96	12.5	116	17.9	8.6	9.4	14.0	-5.4	-1.5
Lincoln**	1,092	7	6.4	9	9.2	6.1	9.0	3.9	-2.8	2.5
Mason	4,288	49	11.4	14	3.6	2.3	1.8	2.4	7.8	9.0
Okanogan**	4,142	136	32.8	30	8.7	11.8	8.4	7.0	24.1	25.8
Pacific	2,070	44	21.3	2	1.2	0.0	1.2	4.1	20.1	17.2
Pend Oreille	1,239	4	3.2	2	1.9	7.8	14.6	0.9	1.3	2.3
Pierce	63,923	376	5.9	306	4.9	5.8	6.2	5.0	1.0	0.9
San Juan	860	19	22.1	38	51.2	80.3	89.5	33.1	-29.1	-11.0
Skagit	8,860	66	7.4	154	20.9	36.8	55.1	29.2	-13.5	-21.8
Skamania	1,100	37	33.6	13	14.4	21.9	26.3	1.1	19.2	32.5
Snohomish*	50,413	206	4.1	249	5.2	6.1	5.1	4.1	-1.1	0.0
Spokane	40,663	908	22.3	903	23.5	28.1	13.8	13.3	-1.2	9.0
Stevens**	4,593	26	5.7	48	13.4	13.3	18.7	5.7	-7.7	0.0
Thurston	19,123	205	10.7	254	14.6	18.7	28.1	15.7	-3.9	-5.0
Wahkiakum	397	22	55.4	6	15.8	32.2	24.3	59.8	39.6	-4.4
Walla Walla	5,211	53	10.2	43	8.3	9.9	8.5	20.1	1.9	-9.9
Whatcom	13,847	412	29.8	465	35.5	21.0	16.3	15.8	-5.7	14.0
Whitman	2,856	37	13.0	60	13.0	14.2	12.1	12.1	0.0	0.9
Yakima	24,340	290	11.9	267	12.3	10.9	8.8	11.4	-0.4	0.5
State Patrol		316		443						
TOTAL	523,514	6,467	12.4	7,062	14.1	15.3	14.5	12.0	-1.7	0.4

*Significant underreporting by some law enforcement agencies

**Improved reporting by law enforcement may account for some increases

TABLE 38

ARRESTS OF JUVENILES FOR DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS - 1990

	SEX	UN 10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL
Sale/Manufacturing								
Opium or Cocaine	M			7	11	15	16	49
and Derivatives	F				1	1	6	8
Marijuana	M		1	9	5	23	13	51
	F			2		1	1	4
Synthetic Narcotics	M						1	1
	F							0
Other Dangerous	M		2	4	8	15	13	42
Drugs	F			2	1	2		5
*Subtotal	M		3	20	24	53	43	143
Sale/Manuf	F	0	0	4	2	4	7	17
Possession:								
Opium or Cocaine	M	1			9	10	16	36
and Derivatives	F			2	2	1	4	9
Marijuana	M	3	11	38	59	97	114	322
	F		1	16	14	11	16	58
Synthetic Narcotics	M				1	6	4	11
	F			2	1	2	1	6
Other Dangerous	M		9	16	23	32	42	122
Drugs	F			3	9	9	9	30
*Subtotal	M	4	20	54	92	145	176	491
Possession	F	0	1	23	26	23	30	103
*Total Arrests for	M	4	23	74	116	198	219	634
Drug Offenses	F	0	1	27	28	27	37	120
**Driving While	M		1	11	16	74	218	320
Intoxicated	F			2	7	16	43	68
Liquor Law	M	7	24	256	484	998	1,623	3,392
Violations	F	1	13	218	317	390	572	1,511
Total Arrests for	M	7	25	267	500	1,072	1,841	3,712
Alcohol Offenses	F	1	13	220	324	406	615	1,579
TOTAL ALL SEATTLE JUVENILE DRUG ARRESTS:								
	M		4	42	72	103	114	335
	F		1	12	14	29	31	87

*Seattle does not detail drug arrests.

**Seattle does not report juvenile DWI's

TABLE 39
1990 JUVENILE ARRESTS BY GENDER OF OFFENDER

COUNTY	Violent		Property		Drug/Alcohol		All Other		Total		All Arrests	
	Male	Fem	Male	Fem	Male	Fem	Male	Fem	Male	%	Fem	%
Adams	8	0	135	16	34	22	119	14	296	85.1	52	14.9
Asotin	2	0	83	14	6	12	31	7	122	78.7	33	21.3
Benton	42	6	614	195	138	51	357	121	1,151	75.5	373	24.5
Chelan	8	1	295	43	126	27	157	30	586	85.3	101	14.7
Clallam	12	0	241	70	115	87	169	54	537	71.8	211	28.2
Clark	49	8	870	349	211	68	316	119	1,446	72.7	544	27.3
Columbia	0	0	19	7	18	1	23	3	60	84.5	11	15.5
Cowlitz	23	2	394	101	115	78	182	57	714	75.0	238	25.0
Douglas	9	4	151	57	29	9	48	8	237	75.2	78	24.8
Ferry	7	0	19	5	12	5	7	1	45	80.4	11	19.6
Franklin	15	1	242	51	27	3	120	35	404	81.8	90	18.2
Garfield	1	0	9	1	8	6	45	3	63	86.3	10	13.7
Grant*	6	0	121	22	65	25	59	18	251	79.4	65	20.6
Grays Harbor	17	0	333	75	114	53	182	49	646	78.5	177	21.5
Island	4	2	220	46	32	17	68	12	324	80.8	77	19.2
Jefferson	1	0	86	11	16	9	33	8	136	82.9	28	17.1
King	1,345	396	6,625	2,475	1,115	340	3,054	791	12,139	75.2	4,002	24.8
Kitsap*	5	1	99	37	54	22	94	14	252	77.3	74	22.7
Kittitas	3	0	63	31	38	9	50	6	154	77.0	46	23.0
Klickitat	5	0	65	10	33	13	43	16	146	78.9	39	21.1
Lewis	12	2	184	27	74	22	100	11	370	85.6	62	14.4
Lincoln**	12	0	49	2	6	1	6	1	73	94.8	4	5.2
Mason	12	0	109	17	32	17	82	14	235	83.0	48	17.0
Okanogan**	8	1	155	28	106	30	90	19	359	82.2	78	17.8
Pacific	1	0	40	8	23	21	23	7	87	70.7	36	29.3
Pend Oreille	1	0	20	1	3	1	7	0	31	93.9	2	6.1
Pierce	168	23	1,650	610	287	89	549	158	2,654	75.1	880	24.9
San Juan	1	0	41	10	17	2	20	2	79	84.9	14	15.1
Skagit	5	0	205	76	52	14	148	49	410	74.7	139	25.3
Skamania	1	0	18	2	32	5	26	5	77	86.5	12	13.5
Snohomish**	117	51	1,075	351	146	60	396	76	1,734	76.3	538	23.7
Spokane	54	6	1,798	601	600	308	1,050	289	3,502	74.4	1,204	25.6
Stevens**	5	0	77	23	22	4	30	7	134	79.8	34	20.2
Thurston	30	3	545	106	147	58	281	85	1,003	79.9	252	20.1
Wahkiakum	0	0	1	0	19	3	3	1	23	85.2	4	14.8
Walla Walla	19	0	319	70	45	8	98	11	481	84.4	89	15.6
Whatcom	54	2	640	244	269	143	322	64	1,285	73.9	453	26.1
Whitman	8	0	48	11	24	13	25	2	105	80.2	26	19.8
Yakima	79	30	1,212	378	225	65	500	143	2,016	76.6	616	23.4
State Patrol	1	0	53	8	251	65	34	5	339	81.3	78	18.7
TOTAL	2,150	539	18,923	6,189	4,686	1,786	8,947	2,315	34,706	76.2	10,829	23.8

* Significant underreporting by law enforcement.

** Improved reporting may account for some increases

Juvenile Court Offense Referrals

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

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

The total number of juvenile court offense referrals for 1990 was 72,517. This figure represents an increase of three percent over the 1989 total of 70,503.

Of the 72,517 court offense referrals, 14,545 were from King County. Juvenile court offense referrals from King County show a steady decrease since 1987.

Offense referrals are grouped according to severity. Type A+ and A are the most serious and include murder and rape; Type E is the least serious and includes reckless driving. The majority of offense referrals in 1990 were for Type D and E. One percent of all referrals were for Type A+ or A offenses.

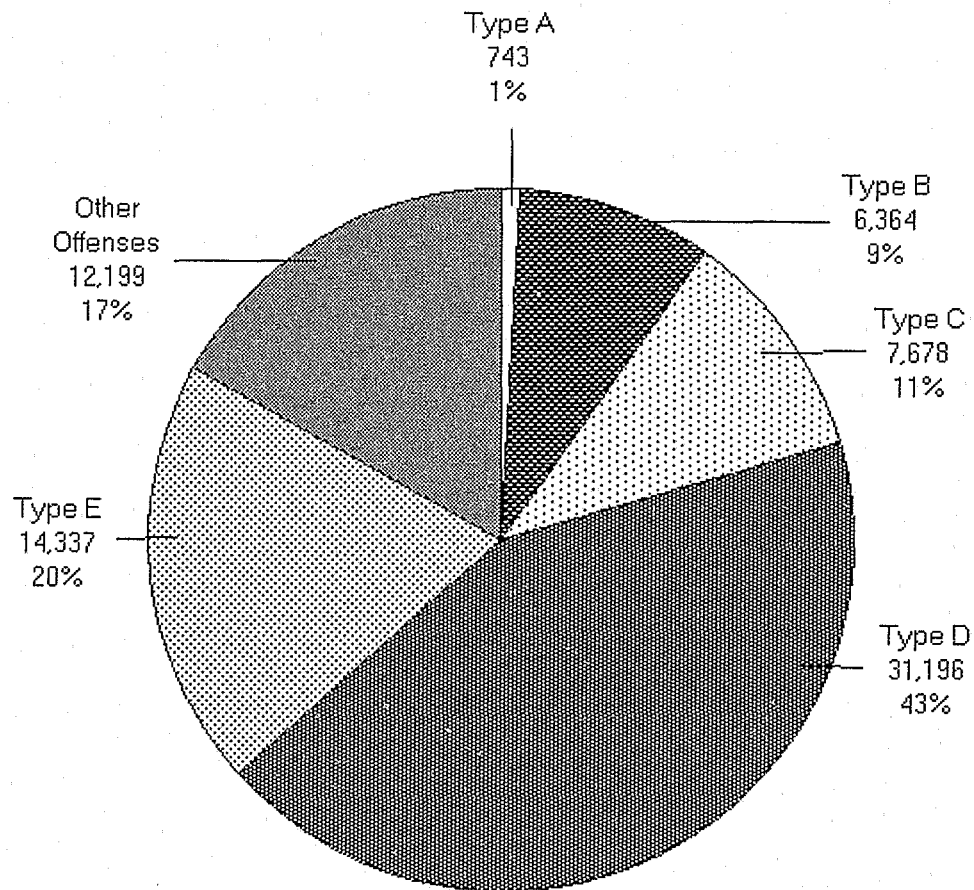
Since 1987 there has been a steady increase of about two percent per year in the statewide total of offense referrals. The increase in court referrals from 1987 to 1990 is spread evenly over all types of referrals.

Ethnic Population of Court Referrals

The ethnic distribution of juvenile court offense referrals for 1990 showed that 63 percent were White, 11 percent were Black, two percent were Asian, three percent were Hispanic, and three percent were Native American. The ethnicity of 15 percent of juvenile court offense referrals was not reported. These figures have remained relatively unchanged since 1987.

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

- Court referrals for Whites are at least 25 percent less than their proportion of the population.
 - Court referrals for Blacks are more than two and half times their proportion of the population.
 - Court referrals for Asians are significantly less than their proportion of the population.
 - Court referrals for Native Americans are similar to their proportion of the population.
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1990 JUVENILE COURT REFERRAL**GRAPH 11**

Type A - murder, kidnap, rape etc.

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

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

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

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

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

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TABLE 40
JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS
FROM 1987-1990

	JUVIS	KING COUNTY	STATEWIDE TOTALS
1990 TOTAL REFERRALS	57,972	14,545	72,517
1989 TOTAL REFERRALS	55,676	14,827	70,503
1988 TOTAL REFERRALS	52,982	14,884	67,866
1987 TOTAL REFERRALS	51,152	15,807	66,959
PERCENTAGE CHANGE SINCE 1989	4%	-2%	3%

TABLE 41
1990 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-	517	1	226	2	743	1
B+ & B	4,727	8	1,637	11	6,364	9
C+ & C	5,661	10	2,017	14	7,678	11
D+ & D	24,059	42	7,137	49	31,196	43
E	11,457	20	2,880	20	14,337	20
Other	11,551	20	648	4	12,199	17
TOTAL REFERRALS	57,972	100	14,545	100	72,517	100

1/ JUVIS referrals were obtained from report 3012, AOC, June 1991.

2/ King County referrals were obtained from report JIS-381-A, KCDYS, June 1991.

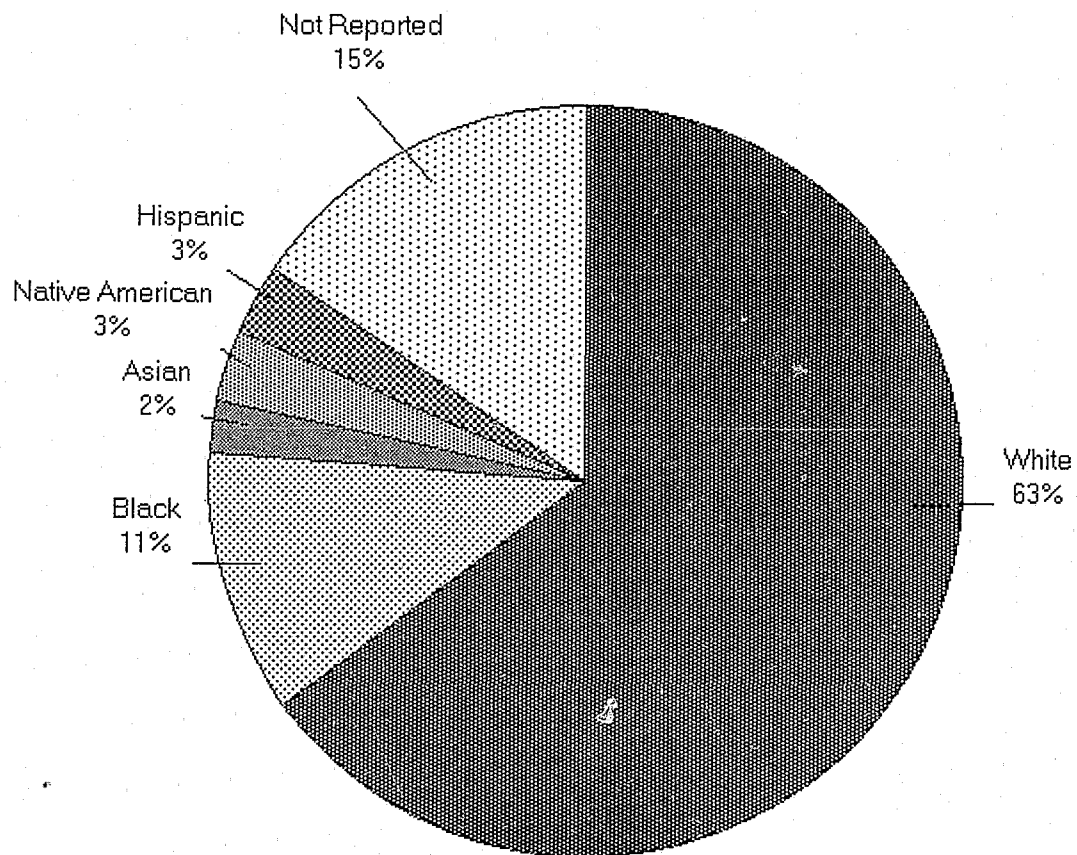
1990 JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY ETHNICITY**GRAPH 12**

TABLE 42

1990 JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY ETHNICITY

	JUVIS System (Excludes King County)		King County		Statewide Totals		State Pop Age 0 - 17
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	% Dist
White	38,248	66	7,345	50	45,593	63	85
Black	3,867	7	4,406	30	8,273	11	4
Asian	999	2	685	5	1,684	2	5
Hispanic	3,316	6	264	2	2,369	3	4
Native American	1,686	3	350	2	2,036	3	2
Other	218	<1	135	1	353	<1	
Unknown	82	<1	11	0	93	<1	
Not Reported	9,556	16	1,349	9	10,905	15	
TOTAL REFERRALS	57,972	100	14,545	100	72,517	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 43

1990 JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY AND ETHNICITY

County	White	Black	Native American	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Unknown	Not Reported	Total
Adams	96		17	62				145	320
Asotin/Garfield	38						2	68	108
Benton/Franklin	2,263	170	16	650	38			163	3,300
Chelan	1,023	4	36	61	4			92	1,220
Clallam	1,008	10	85	2	2	1		14	1,122
Clark	3,889	218	57	120	63	31	1	42	4,421
Columbia	28			6				69	103
Cowlitz	1,085	8	7	17	6	8		287	1,418
Douglas	392	1	6	43	2			50	494
Ferry	18			2				57	77
Grant	318	18	12	90				452	890
Grays Harbor	1,079	7	99	10	17	2	44	48	1,306
Island	617	20	1	24	39	3		10	714
Jefferson	168	1	28	1		4		25	227
Kitsap	2,543	285	43	40	104	26	2	46	3,089
Kittitas	229		4	3		1		9	246
Klickitat	159		14	7		1		57	238
Lewis	706	17	7	9	4		1	127	871
Lincoln	18							51	69
Mason	308	5	22	3	2	1		354	695
Okanogan	399		187	46	2		2	41	677
Pacific/Wahkiakum	232	3	19	2	1	2		119	378
Pend Oreille	16		2	2				108	128
Pierce	5,857	2,239	302	231	463	35	9	73	9,209
San Juan	54							30	84
Skagit	1,213	13	39	94	10	3	3	22	1,397
Skamania	59		3					4	66
Snohomish	5,430	243	110	106	114	17	9	323	6,352
Spokane	4,332	312	188	88	76	41	1	3,436	8,474
Stevens	56		4					316	376
Thurston	2,151	114	101	36	41	12	6	674	3,135
Walla Walla	125	1	5	18				639	788
Whatcom	706	8	56	8	3	10	1	1,286	2,078
Whitman	27	1	1	1				179	209
Yakima	1,583	168	215	1,526	8	20	1	133	3,654
Out of State	23	1		8				7	39
TOTAL	38,248	3,867	1,686	3,316	999	218	82	9,556	57,972

Juveniles Referred to Juvenile Court⁴

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 commit minor/first offenses 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.

Between 1989 and 1990 the number of juveniles referred to the prosecutor increased by five percent. From January 1, 1990 to December 31, 1990, 39,407 juveniles were referred to the prosecutor for criminal offenses. Of the 39,407 juveniles, 18,949 or 48 percent were referred to diversion; charges were filed on 12,235 or 31 percent; and there was no action on 8,121 or 21 percent. These rates represent an increase of four percent (juveniles who were referred to diversion) and an increase of eight percent (juveniles who were charged) from the 1989 figures.

During this time period 127 juveniles or less than one-half of one percent of those juveniles referred to the prosecutor were remanded to adult court. Forty juveniles or approximately one-third of the juveniles remanded to adult court were from Clark County.

Of the 18,949 juveniles referred to diversion 74 percent completed the diversion, and 23 percent did not complete, refused or were refused diversion. Only forty-four percent of those diversion cases where juveniles did not complete the diversion agreement, refused or were refused diversion resulted in charges being filed and cases referred to court. These rates have remained relatively unchanged since 1988.

Most cases that are adjudicated result in conviction. Approximately 68 percent of the adjudicated cases resulted in a guilty finding, down from 72 percent for 1989. Less than one percent of the adjudicated cases were found not guilty and 28 percent of the cases were dismissed.

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

⁴ Data on juveniles referred to juvenile court do not include King County.

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Gender

Males were far more likely to be referred to the prosecutor for criminal offenses. Seventy-six percent of the juveniles referred to the prosecutor were males. Males accounted for 91 percent of the juveniles remanded to adult court, no change from the previous year. Sixty percent of females were referred to diversion as compared to 44 percent of males. Females referred to the prosecutor are much less likely to be charged. Nineteen percent of the females referred were charged as compared to 35 percent of the males. There was no action on 21 percent of the cases for either gender. These rates remained unchanged from 1988.

Race and Ethnic Distribution ⁵

Race was unknown or not stated for 18 percent of the juveniles referred to the prosecutor for criminal offenses. Of the cases where race was recorded, 65 percent of the juveniles referred were White, 6 percent were Black, 3 percent were Native American, 6 percent were Hispanic, and 2 percent were Asian American.

Between 1989 and 1990 the number of White juveniles referred to the prosecutor decreased by one percent while the number of Black juveniles increased by 15 percent, Hispanic juveniles increased by 17 percent, Native American juveniles increased by 4 percent, and Asian American juveniles increased by 10 percent.

Race was unknown or not stated for 18 percent of the juveniles referred to diversion. Of the cases where race was recorded, 67 percent of the juveniles were White, 5 percent were Black, 2 percent were Native American, 5 percent were Hispanic, and 2 percent were Asian American.

Race was unknown or not stated for 5 percent of the juveniles remanded to adult court, but where race was recorded, 72 percent of the juveniles were White, 12 percent were Black, 1 percent were Native American, 8 percent were Hispanic, and 2 percent were Asian American.

In 1990, 9,499 were sentenced within the standard range. Of those juveniles for whom race was recorded, 68 percent were White, 7 percent were Black, 3 percent were Native American, 6 percent were Hispanic, and 2 percent were Asian American. These rates remain unchanged from previous years.

In 1990, 155 juveniles were sentenced outside the standard range. Of those juveniles for whom race was recorded 67 percent were White, 16 percent were Black, 4 percent were Native American, and 7 percent were Hispanic. No Asian American juveniles were sentenced outside the standard during 1990.

⁵ Eighty-five percent of the juvenile population in Washington state was classified as White by the 1990 U.S. Census.

Table 44

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1990

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecutor	Referred to Diversion	Charges Filed	No Action	Remand to Adult Court	Diversion Completed No Charge	Diversion Not Compl /Refused	Diversion Charge Filed	Diversion Charge Dismissed	Adj. Charge Dismissed	Adj. Found Not Guilty	Adj. Guilty	Guilty Standard Range	Guilty Manifest Injustice	Guilty DJR Range	Guilty DJR M. I.
Adams	291	158	48	78	1	136	4	1	3	13	0	28	27	0	1	0
Asotin/Garfield	102	57	33	6	0	56	0	0	0	1	0	31	23	1	4	3
Benton/Franklin	2230	1270	671	281	4	910	349	202	144	296	18	557	515	1	34	7
Chelan	751	260	325	160	16	224	30	15	14	115	3	222	209	0	13	0
Clallam	800	479	137	118	0	328	143	22	92	16	3	134	127	0	7	0
Clark	2911	1161	912	839	40	1154	1	0	1	157	1	752	692	4	56	0
Columbia	86	59	15	12	0	57	2	0	2	5	3	7	6	0	1	0
Cowlitz	1170	495	339	312	10	491	3	0	3	53	2	281	248	2	23	8
Douglas	313	127	122	63	4	123	2	2	0	17	2	104	99	0	3	2
Ferry	57	30	29	0	0	22	7	5	1	10	0	21	17	1	3	0
Grant	615	298	243	86	0	250	43	39	1	83	2	191	178	0	12	1
Grays Harbor	834	410	304	123	1	259	129	39	90	86	4	252	230	0	22	0
Island	548	286	157	93	0	269	13	6	7	39	1	116	95	1	18	2
Jefferson	192	92	66	33	1	60	27	9	18	17	2	56	51	0	4	1
King *																
Kitsap	2639	1167	885	583	1	745	400	233	167	291	5	743	657	0	86	0
Kittitas	227	115	108	1	5	63	47	26	2	28	1	97	90	0	7	0
Klickitat	188	99	71	24	0	81	10	8	2	29	0	47	44	0	1	2
Lewis	666	258	178	204	1	231	22	13	9	22	2	151	121	0	30	0
Lincoln	50	22	23	4	0	19	3	1	2	4	0	17	15	0	2	0
Mason	350	146	208	0	0	116	24	6	0	47	1	157	134	0	23	0
Okanogan	524	269	159	95	1	170	84	66	18	53	1	169	150	0	18	1
Pacific/Waiiakum	299	98	119	69	0	77	21	17	4	24	0	99	70	0	26	3
Pend Oreille	101	66	37	2	0	52	5	1	0	10	0	25	21	0	4	0
Pierce	5766	3237	1480	1259	12	2063	1133	329	800	749	8	1022	867	5	131	19
San Juan	76	49	26	1	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	26	26	0	0	0
Skagit	991	481	333	156	4	467	7	2	5	154	0	155	137	0	15	3
Skamania	51	48	3	0	0	38	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Snohomish	4116	2560	725	751	1	1522	995	622	329	272	1	1032	885	9	111	27
Spokane	4647	2023	1322	1196	12	1504	511	169	342	367	0	1121	1075	4	40	2
Stevens	288	132	97	60	0	102	26	21	4	16	1	93	93	0	0	0
Thurston	1671	688	890	111	5	507	177	51	91	217	0	711	636	2	56	17
Walla Walla	714	386	209	116	1	308	44	37	6	112	0	101	91	0	8	2
Whatcom	1980	903	693	390	0	732	25	2	21	179	3	446	403	1	38	4
Whitman	191	100	20	46	2	66	2	2	0	2	0	13	12	0	0	1
Yakima	2972	920	1248	849	5	818	96	20	55	497	16	676	580	2	77	17
TOTAL	39,407	18,949	12,235	8,121	127	14,064	4,387	1,966	2,233	3,981	82	9,654	8,625	33	874	122

* King County data are not comparable.

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

Table 45

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1990
GENDER GROUP: MALE

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecutor	Referred to Diversion	Charges Filed	No Action	Remand to Adult Court	Diversion Completed No Charge	Diversion Not Compl /Refused	Diversion Charge Filed	Diversion Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Found Not Guilty	Adjud. Guilty	Guilty Standard Range	Guilty Manifest Injustice	Guilty DJR Range	Guilty DJR M. I.
Adams	244	133	46	58	1	118	3	0	3	12	0	26	25	0	1	0
Asotin/Garfield	76	38	30	5	0	37	0	0	0	1	0	28	20	1	4	3
Benton/Franklin	1737	905	606	222	4	644	253	154	96	248	18	492	452	1	33	6
Chelan	607	199	279	126	13	171	23	13	9	100	1	191	178	0	13	0
Clallam	588	315	120	95	0	215	96	17	63	13	3	117	110	0	7	0
Clark	2143	758	769	614	34	752	1	0	1	131	0	636	584	3	49	0
Columbia	74	53	12	9	0	51	2	0	2	4	1	7	6	0	1	0
Cowlitz	871	325	286	236	10	323	2	0	2	44	2	237	204	2	23	8
Douglas	237	85	106	46	3	83	1	1	0	12	2	93	88	0	3	2
Ferry	45	25	22	0	0	17	7	5	1	9	0	16	12	1	3	0
Grant	467	197	208	70	0	169	25	23	1	59	2	167	154	0	12	1
Grays Harbor	654	294	268	95	1	192	85	23	62	63	4	223	203	0	20	0
Island	431	212	139	74	0	203	7	4	3	30	1	105	84	1	18	2
Jefferson	155	71	57	26	1	48	19	7	12	15	2	47	42	0	4	1
King *																
Kitsap	2041	823	759	457	1	525	283	160	123	222	4	626	541	0	85	0
Kittitas	168	74	89	1	5	44	27	14	2	20	1	74	67	0	7	0
Klickitat	143	62	67	20	0	51	5	4	1	24	0	45	42	0	1	2
Lewis	547	188	163	176	1	166	17	9	8	20	1	135	105	0	30	0
Lincoln	41	16	22	2	0	13	3	1	2	4	0	16	14	0	2	0
Mason	278	104	177	0	0	82	18	5	0	41	1	135	112	0	23	0
Okanogan	427	203	140	81	1	130	64	51	13	42	1	147	131	0	15	1
Pacific/Waikiakum	243	72	105	52	0	57	15	11	4	18	0	87	58	0	26	3
Pend Oreille	88	54	36	2	0	42	3	1	0	9	0	25	21	0	4	0
Pierce	4416	2360	1283	952	12	1514	810	226	580	594	8	886	743	5	122	16
San Juan	70	44	25	1	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	0	0	0
Skagit	776	374	269	119	4	363	5	2	3	116	0	136	118	0	15	3
Skamania	39	36	3	0	0	32	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Snohomish	3122	1874	632	554	1	1026	820	520	265	215	1	898	755	8	110	25
Spokane	3481	1361	1150	878	12	1024	332	112	220	296	0	963	918	4	39	2
Stevens	237	100	89	49	0	80	18	14	3	16	1	78	78	0	0	0
Thurston	1287	486	732	82	4	354	128	41	60	176	0	585	514	2	54	15
Walla Walla	583	299	186	94	1	236	37	31	5	99	0	95	85	0	8	2
Whatcom	1466	603	576	288	0	483	18	2	14	145	3	384	342	1	37	4
Whitman	149	75	19	35	2	51	1	1	0	2	0	11	10	0	0	1
Yakima	2264	624	1004	661	5	562	57	9	34	389	14	561	474	2	71	14
TOTAL	30,195	13,442	10,474	6,180	116	9,898	3,187	1,461	1,592	3,189	71	8,298	7,316	31	840	111

* King County data are not comparable.

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

Table 46

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1990
GENDER GROUP: FEMALE

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecutor	Referred to Diversion	Charges Filed	No Action	Remand to Adult Court	Diversion Completed No Charge	Diversion Not Compl /Refused	Diversion Charge Filed	Diversion Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Found Not Guilty	Adjud. Guilty	Guilty Standard Range	Guilty Manifest Injustice	Guilty DJR Range	Guilty DJR M. I.
Adams	47	25	2	20	0	18	1	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	26	19	3	1	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
Benton/Franklin	493	365	65	59	0	266	96	48	48	48	0	65	63	0	1	1
Chelan	144	61	46	34	3	53	7	2	5	15	2	31	31	0	0	0
Clallam	212	164	17	23	0	113	47	5	29	3	0	17	17	0	0	0
Clark	768	403	143	225	6	402	0	0	0	26	1	116	108	1	7	0
Columbia	12	6	3	3	0	6	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	299	170	53	76	0	168	1	0	1	9	0	44	44	0	0	0
Douglas	76	42	16	17	1	40	1	1	0	5	0	11	11	0	0	0
Ferry	12	5	7	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	5	5	0	0	0
Grant	148	101	35	16	0	81	18	16	0	24	0	24	24	0	0	0
Grays Harbor	180	116	36	28	0	67	44	16	28	23	0	29	27	0	2	0
Island	117	74	18	19	0	66	6	2	4	9	0	11	11	0	0	0
Jefferson	37	21	9	7	0	12	8	2	6	2	0	9	9	0	0	0
King *																
Kitsap	598	344	126	126	0	220	117	73	44	69	1	117	116	0	1	0
Kittitas	59	41	19	0	0	19	20	12	0	8	0	23	23	0	0	0
Klickitat	45	37	4	4	0	30	5	4	1	5	0	2	2	0	0	0
Lewis	119	70	15	28	0	65	5	4	1	2	1	16	16	0	0	0
Lincoln	9	6	1	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Mason	72	42	31	0	0	34	6	1	0	6	0	22	22	0	0	0
Okanogan	97	66	19	14	0	40	20	15	5	11	0	22	19	0	3	0
Pacific/Waikiakum	56	26	14	17	0	20	6	6	0	6	0	12	12	0	0	0
Pend Oreille	13	12	1	0	0	10	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce	1350	877	197	307	0	549	323	103	220	155	0	136	124	0	9	3
San Juan	6	5	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Skagit	215	107	64	37	0	104	2	0	2	38	0	19	19	0	0	0
Skamania	12	12	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	994	686	93	197	0	496	175	102	64	57	0	134	130	1	1	2
Spokane	1166	662	172	318	0	480	179	57	122	71	0	158	157	0	1	0
Stevens	51	32	8	11	0	22	8	7	1	0	0	15	15	0	0	0
Thurston	384	202	158	29	1	153	49	10	31	41	0	126	122	0	2	2
Walla Walla	131	87	23	22	0	72	7	6	1	13	0	6	6	0	0	0
Whatcom	514	300	117	102	0	249	7	0	7	34	0	62	61	0	1	0
Whitman	42	25	1	11	0	15	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Yakima	708	296	244	188	0	256	39	11	21	108	4	115	106	0	6	3
TOTAL	9,212	5,507	1,761	1,941	11	4,166	1,200	505	641	792	11	1,356	1,309	2	34	11

* King County data are not comparable.

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

Table 47

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1990
ETHNIC GROUP: WHITE **

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecutor	Referred to Diversion	Charges Filed	No Action	Remand to Adult Court	Diversion Completed No Charge	Diversion Not Compl /Refused	Diversion Charge Filed	Diversion Charge Dismissed	Adj. Charge Dismissed	Adj. Found Not Guilty	Adj. Guilty	Guilty Standard Range	Guilty Manifest Injustice	Guilty DJR Range	Guilty DJR M. I.
Adams	82	38	22	20	0	31	2	1	1	8	0	9	9	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	36	22	13	0	0	21	0	0	0	1	0	12	9	0	2	1
Benton/Franklin	1607	946	465	195	2	715	224	119	104	189	11	383	356	1	22	4
Chelan	632	230	283	115	13	201	23	13	10	93	1	202	189	0	13	0
Clallam	730	441	121	110	0	309	125	19	80	15	3	118	112	0	6	0
Clark	2559	1066	773	718	37	1060	1	0	1	134	1	636	584	4	48	0
Columbia	22	8	11	3	0	7	1	0	1	5	3	3	2	0	1	0
Cowlitz	887	448	218	204	6	448	0	0	0	31	2	185	160	0	18	7
Douglas	240	102	93	44	3	99	2	2	0	13	1	81	76	0	3	2
Ferry	13	6	8	0	0	5	1	1	0	3	0	5	2	0	3	0
Grant	171	44	110	19	0	36	7	6	0	23	1	88	79	0	8	1
Grays Harbor	689	359	251	83	1	234	107	34	73	70	4	210	190	0	20	0
Island	475	250	133	80	0	235	11	5	6	29	1	102	82	1	18	1
Jefferson	144	72	46	26	0	46	23	7	16	10	2	41	39	0	1	1
King *																
Kitsap	2187	988	719	477	1	652	315	187	128	235	3	607	538	0	69	0
Kittitas	212	112	96	1	5	61	46	25	2	23	1	90	83	0	7	0
Klickitat	121	69	52	4	0	65	4	4	0	20	0	33	30	0	1	2
Lewis	516	239	155	111	0	219	17	11	6	18	2	131	114	0	17	0
Lincoln	15	9	4	1	0	8	1	0	1	1	0	3	1	0	2	0
Mason	139	48	92	0	0	43	4	1	0	19	0	74	59	0	15	0
Okanogan	325	172	92	60	0	111	49	37	12	32	1	94	83	0	10	1
Pacific/Waikiakum	175	62	72	33	0	50	12	11	1	16	0	57	43	0	13	1
Pend Oreille	12	5	7	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	5	5	0	0	0
Pierce	3734	2214	800	849	2	1487	695	180	511	419	2	544	488	1	50	5
San Juan	48	27	20	1	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	0	0	0
Skagit	878	436	296	130	3	422	7	2	5	142	0	131	114	0	14	3
Skamania	48	45	3	0	0	37	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Snohomish	3497	2199	628	613	1	1307	853	548	276	227	1	907	772	7	105	23
Spokane	2261	1048	721	443	10	902	143	56	87	158	0	618	580	3	33	2
Stevens	41	11	20	10	0	7	4	1	2	4	0	14	14	0	0	0
Thurston	988	208	707	77	4	121	87	34	40	143	0	589	523	2	50	14
Walla Walla	99	45	40	11	1	36	3	3	0	20	0	18	16	0	2	0
Whatcom	661	154	379	132	0	112	11	1	9	100	2	258	226	1	27	4
Whitman	24	8	7	6	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	6	5	0	0	1
Yakima	1293	500	479	343	3	470	28	9	17	187	8	265	237	0	18	10
TOTAL	25,561	12,631	7,936	4,919	92	9,591	2,808	1,317	1,389	2,391	50	6,540	5,841	20	596	83

* King County data are not comparable.

** Other category is not listed

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

Table 48

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1990
ETHNIC GROUP: BLACK **

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecutor	Referred to Diversion	Charges Filed	No Action	Remand to Adult Court	Diversion Completed No Charge	Diversion Not Compl /Refused	Diversion Charge Filed	Diversion Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Found Not Guilty	Adjud. Guilty	Guilty Standard Range	Guilty Manifest Injustice	Guilty DJR Range	Guilty DJR M. I.
Adams																
Asotin/Garfield																
Benton/Franklin	123	59	47	18	0	38	19	13	6	18	2	40	36	0	1	3
Chelan	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clallam	6	3	1	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Clark	156	41	66	50	2	41	0	0	0	7	0	59	57	0	2	0
Columbia																
Cowlitz	5	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	3	0
Douglas	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry																
Grant	13	10	4	0	0	7	2	2	0	1	0	5	5	0	0	0
Grays Harbor	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0
Island	19	8	7	3	0	8	0	0	0	3	0	4	3	0	0	1
Jefferson	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
King *																
Kitsap	245	80	99	64	0	37	42	29	13	37	1	80	68	0	12	0
Kittitas																
Klickitat																
Lewis	17	1	9	5	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	7	0
Lincoln																
Mason	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	0	0	0
Okanogan																
Pacific/Waikiakum	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0
Pend Oreille																
Pierce	1330	630	507	253	7	339	284	101	183	238	6	353	270	4	66	13
San Juan																
Skagit	11	2	6	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	5	5	0	0	0
Skamania																
Snohomish	137	84	19	32	0	32	52	32	18	19	0	32	30	0	2	0
Spokane	187	65	71	44	2	56	8	2	6	23	0	50	50	0	0	0
Stevens																
Thurston	63	14	47	4	1	11	3	2	0	12	0	37	33	0	2	2
Walla Walla	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whatcom	6	1	3	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
Whitman	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yakima	138	28	65	42	2	22	5	3	2	24	3	38	32	0	6	0
TOTAL	2,472	1,030	966	522	15	597	419	185	231	389	12	725	598	4	104	19

* King County data are not comparable.

** Other category is not listed

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

Table 49

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1990
ETHNIC GROUP: NATIVE AMERICAN **

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecutor	Referred to Diversion	Charges Filed	No Action	Remand to Adult Court	Diversion Completed No Charge	Diversion Not Compl /Refused	Diversion Charge Filed	Diversion Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Found Not Guilty	Adjud. Guilty	Guilty Standard Range	Guilty Manifest Injustice	Guilty DJR Range	Guilty DJR M. I.
Adams	17	13	1	3	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield																
Benton/Franklin	9	3	5	1	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	4	3	0	1	0
Chelan	13	7	4	1	1	5	2	0	2	0	0	4	4	0	0	0
Clallam	53	28	14	8	0	13	14	3	8	1	0	14	13	0	1	0
Clark	25	13	11	2	0	13	0	0	0	3	0	8	8	0	0	0
Columbia																
Cowlitz	7	5	1	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Douglas	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0
Ferry																
Grant	6	2	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0
Grays Harbor	58	19	33	7	0	9	8	1	7	8	0	26	24	0	2	0
Island																
Jefferson	19	4	13	2	0	0	2	1	1	5	0	9	6	0	3	0
King *																
Kitsap	33	12	14	7	0	8	4	2	2	2	0	13	13	0	0	0
Kittitas	4	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Klickitat	10	6	3	2	0	5	1	1	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
Lewis	7	2	4	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	4	2	0	2	0
Lincoln																
Mason	6	1	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0
Okanogan	135	70	49	17	0	42	25	22	3	15	0	56	49	0	7	0
Pacific/Waikiakum	15	1	8	6	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	7	5	0	2	0
Pend Oreille	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce	178	94	47	42	0	47	47	16	31	23	0	39	32	0	6	1
San Juan																
Skagit	17	8	2	5	0	8	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Skamania																
Snohomish	64	46	9	8	0	29	17	10	7	9	0	10	9	0	0	1
Spokane	96	35	23	36	0	29	6	1	5	4	0	20	20	0	0	0
Stevens	3	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thurston	34	6	22	7	0	3	3	1	2	4	0	19	17	0	1	1
Walla Walla	4	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Whatcom	49	14	24	11	0	9	1	0	1	5	0	12	12	0	0	0
Whitman	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yakima	175	42	82	53	0	34	8	2	1	30	0	48	40	1	5	2
TOTAL	1,043	436	387	223	1	283	141	63	70	118	1	312	276	1	30	5

* King County data are not comparable.

** Other category is not listed

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

Table 50

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1990
ETHNIC GROUP: HISPANIC **

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecutor	Referred to Diversion	Charges Filed	No Action	Remand to Adult Court	Diversion Completed No Charge	Diversion Not Compl /Refused	Diversion Charge Filed	Diversion Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Found Not Guilty	Adjud. Guilty	Guilty Standard Range	Guilty Manifest Injustice	Guilty DJR Range	Guilty DJR M. I.
Adams	56	32	11	12	0	28	2	0	2	2	0	7	7	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield																
Benton/Franklin	425	233	128	61	2	134	97	62	33	77	4	108	99	0	9	0
Chelan	43	10	22	10	2	8	2	1	0	12	2	9	9	0	0	0
Clallam	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clark	78	25	33	23	1	25	0	0	0	8	0	25	21	0	4	0
Columbia	6	5	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Cowlitz	15	4	7	2	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	6	6	0	0	0
Douglas	30	6	12	11	1	5	0	0	0	2	0	9	9	0	0	0
Ferry	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Grant	55	16	34	7	0	15	1	1	0	11	0	24	24	0	0	0
Grays Harbor	5	3	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Island	17	7	6	5	0	6	1	1	0	2	0	5	5	0	0	0
Jefferson	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
King *																
Kitsap	34	13	12	9	0	6	7	4	3	4	0	8	7	0	1	0
Kittitas	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Klickitat	7	4	1	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Lewis	8	4	3	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	2	0
Lincoln																
Mason	3	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0
Okanogan	34	13	11	9	1	7	6	4	2	3	0	12	12	0	0	0
Pacific/Waikiakum	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Pend Oreille	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Pierce	136	73	44	25	0	35	38	9	29	17	0	34	29	0	5	0
San Juan																
Skagit	63	28	21	11	1	28	0	0	0	9	0	12	11	0	1	0
Skamania																
Snohomish	71	43	17	11	0	20	23	12	10	4	0	25	21	1	0	3
Spokane	52	21	19	9	0	19	2	0	2	9	0	10	9	0	1	0
Stevens																
Thurston	23	3	17	3	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	16	15	0	1	0
Walla Walla	17	9	4	4	0	6	2	2	0	4	0	2	2	0	0	0
Whatcom	8	4	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitman	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yakima	1238	316	569	368	0	260	53	6	33	238	7	293	241	1	46	5
TOTAL	2,435	876	983	587	10	626	238	104	116	410	13	616	532	2	74	8

* King County data are not comparable.

** Other category is not listed

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

Table 51

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1990
ETHNIC GROUP: ASIAN AMERICAN **

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecutor	Referred to Diversion	Charges Filed	No Action	Remand to Adult Court	Diversion Completed No Charge	Diversion Not Compl /Refused	Diversion Charge Filed	Diversion Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Found Not Guilty	Adjud. Guilty	Guilty Standard Range	Guilty Manifest Injustice	Guilty DJR Range	Guilty DJR M. I.
Adams																
Asotin/Garfield																
Benton/Franklin	28	12	15	2	0	8	4	3	1	6	0	12	11	0	1	0
Chelan	3	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clallam	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clark	37	11	14	12	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	14	13	0	1	0
Columbia																
Cowlitz	6	4	2	0	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Douglas	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Ferry																
Grant																
Grays Harbor	8	2	2	4	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Island	30	18	11	1	0	17	1	0	1	5	0	5	5	0	0	0
Jefferson																
King *																
Kitsap	84	51	20	14	0	31	20	10	10	10	0	18	16	0	2	0
Kittitas																
Klickitat																
Lewis	4	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Lincoln																
Mason	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Okanogan	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific/Waikiakum	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille																
Pierce	311	193	69	58	3	136	56	19	37	42	0	46	42	0	4	0
San Juan																
Skagit	4	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skamania																
Snohomish	82	41	19	19	0	26	15	7	7	6	0	20	17	0	3	0
Spokane	40	21	13	6	0	19	2	0	2	2	0	11	10	0	1	0
Stevens																
Thurston	16	5	10	1	0	3	2	1	1	2	0	9	9	0	0	0
Walla Walla																
Whatcom	3	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitman																
Yakima	7	2	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	0	0	0
TOTAL	671	373	182	123	3	269	102	40	61	75	0	144	132	0	12	0

* King County data are not comparable.

** Other category is not listed

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

Table 52

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1990
ETHNIC GROUP: UNKNOWN OR NOT STATED **

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecutor	Referred to Diversion	Charges Filed	No Action	Remand to Adult Court	Diversion Completed No Charge	Diversion Not Compl /Refused	Diversion Charge Filed	Diversion Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Found ot Guilty	Adjud. Guilty	Guilty Standard Range	Guilty Manifest Injustice	Guilty DJR Range	Guilty DJR M. I.
Adams	136	75	14	43	1	64	0	0	0	3	0	11	10	0	1	0
Asotin/Garfield	64	33	20	6	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	19	14	1	2	2
Benton/Franklin	34	14	10	4	0	10	4	4	0	5	0	9	9	0	0	0
Chelan	58	10	16	32	0	8	2	0	2	9	0	7	7	0	0	0
Clallam	7	4	1	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Clark	36	2	4	29	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
Columbia	58	46	3	9	0	45	1	0	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
Cowlitz	242	33	106	98	2	30	2	0	2	19	0	85	80	2	2	1
Douglas	35	19	11	6	0	19	0	0	0	2	1	8	8	0	0	0
Ferry	42	24	19	0	0	17	6	4	1	6	0	15	14	1	0	0
Grant	370	226	91	60	0	190	33	30	1	48	1	70	66	0	4	0
Grays Harbor	31	3	10	16	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	8	8	0	0	0
Island	4	3	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	24	13	5	5	1	11	2	1	1	1	0	5	5	0	0	0
King *																
Kitsap	36	12	17	7	0	6	6	1	5	3	1	13	11	0	2	0
Kittitas	9	1	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	6	6	0	0	0
Klickitat	49	19	15	16	0	6	5	3	2	7	0	11	11	0	0	0
Lewis	113	9	5	86	0	3	4	1	3	2	0	4	2	0	2	0
Lincoln	34	13	19	2	0	11	2	1	1	3	0	14	14	0	0	0
Mason	196	95	104	0	0	71	19	4	0	24	1	75	68	0	7	0
Okanogan	26	13	6	7	0	9	4	3	1	2	0	7	6	0	1	0
Pacific/Waikiakum	103	34	34	30	0	25	9	6	3	7	0	30	22	0	6	2
Pend Oreille	86	61	27	2	0	48	5	1	0	6	0	19	16	0	3	0
Pierce	44	11	7	25	0	7	4	0	4	5	0	2	2	0	0	0
San Juan	28	22	6	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0
Skagit	13	3	3	7	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Skamania	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	248	138	33	61	0	100	34	12	11	7	0	37	35	1	1	0
Spokane	1984	821	465	656	0	470	347	108	239	166	0	405	399	1	5	0
Stevens	244	119	77	49	0	93	22	20	2	12	1	79	79	0	0	0
Thurston	536	448	80	18	0	366	78	10	48	52	0	34	32	0	2	0
Walla Walla	593	331	163	99	0	265	39	32	6	87	0	80	72	0	6	2
Whatcom	1244	728	281	237	0	609	11	1	9	73	1	169	158	0	11	0
Whitman	164	90	13	40	2	58	2	2	0	1	0	7	7	0	0	0
Yakima	102	28	38	37	0	26	2	0	2	12	0	23	21	0	2	0
TOTAL	6,996	3,504	1,711	1,688	6	2,636	645	244	346	569	6	1,265	1,195	6	57	7

* King County data are not comparable.

** Other category is not listed

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

Table 53

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

	Referred to Prosecutor	Referred to Diversion	Charges Filed	No Action	Remand to Adult Court	Diversion Completed No Charge	Diversion Not Compl /Refused	Diversion Charge Filed	Diversion Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Found Not Guilty	Adjud. Guilty	Guilty Standard Range	Guilty Manifest Injustice	Guilty DJR Range	Guilty DJR M. I.
1990 TOTAL REFERRALS	39,407	18,949	12,235	8,121	127	14,064	4,387	1,966	2,233	3,981	82	9,654	8,625	33	874	122
1989 TOTAL REFERRALS	37,604	18,226	11,283	7,938	137	14,027	3,753	1,703	1,844	3,276	89	9,329	8,389	19	810	111
1988 TOTAL REFERRALS	36,857	18,222	10,615	7,838	130	14,282	3,782	1,658	1,908	2,995	120	8,980	7,974	44	865	97
PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1989 TO 1990**	5%	4%	8%	2%	N/A	0%	14%	13%	17%	18%	N/A	3%	3%	N/A	N/A	N/A

* King County data are not comparable.

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

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

Table 54

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

JUVENILES	White		Black		Native American		Hispanic		Asian American		Unknown/ Not Stated		Total
	1990	% Total	1990	% Total	1990	% Total	1990	% Total	1990	% Total	1990	% Total	1990
REFERRED TO PROSECUTOR	25,561	65%	2,472	6%	1043	3%	2,435	6%	671	2%	6,996	18%	39,407
Charges Filed	7,936	65%	966	8%	387	3%	983	8%	182	1%	1,711	14%	12,235
No Action	4919	61%	522	6%	223	3%	587	7%	123	2%	1,688	21%	8,121
Remand to Adult Ct	92	72%	15	12%	1	1%	10	8%	3	2%	6	5%	127
Referred to Diversion	12,631	67%	1,030	5%	436	2%	876	5%	373	2%	3,504	18%	18,949
DIVERSION													
Completed	9,591	68%	597	4%	283	2%	626	4%	269	2%	2,636	19%	14,064
Not Compl/Refused	2,808	64%	419	10%	141	3%	238	5%	102	2%	645	15%	4,387
Charge Filed	1,317	67%	185	9%	63	3%	104	5%	40	2%	244	12%	1,966
Charge Dismissed	1,389	62%	231	10%	70	3%	116	5%	61	3%	346	15%	2,233
CHARGES FILED													
Charge Dismissed	2,391	60%	389	10%	118	3%	410	10%	75	2%	569	14%	3,981
Not Guilty	50	61%	12	15%	1	1%	13	16%	0	0%	6	7%	82
Guilty	6,540	68%	725	8%	312	3%	616	6%	144	1%	1,265	13%	9,654
DISPOSITION													
Standard Range	5,841	68%	598	7%	276	3%	532	6%	132	2%	1,195	14%	8,625
Manifest Injustice	20	61%	4	12%	1	3%	2	6%	0	0%	6	18%	33
DJR Standard Range	596	68%	104	12%	30	3%	74	8%	12	1%	57	7%	874
DJR M.I.	83	68%	19	16%	5	4%	8	7%	0	0%	7	6%	122

* These data do not include Other Category.

** King County data are not included.

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

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

Table 55

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

JUVENILES	1990	White 1989	1988	% CHG 1989 to 1990	1990	Black 1989	1988	% CHG 1989 to 1990	1990	Native American 1989	1988	% CHG 1989 to 1990
REFERRED TO PROSECUTOR	25,561	25,932	26,418	-1%	2,472	2,094	1,818	15%	1043	997	979	4%
Charges Filed	7,936	7,730	7,568	3%	966	827	702	14%	387	377	349	3%
No Action	4919	5,148	5,391	-5%	522	466	408	11%	223	193	191	13%
Remand to Adult Ct	92	97	93	N/A	15	16	18	N/A	1	2	5	N/A
Referred to Diversion	12,631	12,964	13,348	-3%	1,030	807	689	22%	436	431	427	1%
DIVERSION												
Completed	9,591	10,062	10,561	-5%	597	469	387	21%	283	278	279	2%
Not Compl/Refused	2,808	2,643	2,643	6%	419	327	291	22%	141	140	134	1%
Charge Filed	1,317	1,234	1,252	6%	185	136	107	26%	63	67	57	N/A
Charge Dismissed	1,389	1,252	1,282	10%	231	188	181	19%	70	64	71	N/A
CHARGES FILED												
Charge Dismissed	2,391	2,124	2,057	11%	389	290	207	25%	118	126	109	-7%
Not Guilty	50	59	79	N/A	12	11	9	N/A	1	1	2	N/A
Guilty	6,540	6,595	6,562	-1%	725	649	586	10%	312	304	292	3%
DISPOSITION												
Standard Range	5,841	5,933	5,819	-2%	598	544	477	9%	276	273	256	1%
Manifest Injustice	20	13	34	N/A	4	3	2	N/A	1	1	3	N/A
DJR Standard Range	596	810	648	-36%	104	87	83	N/A	30	25	33	N/A
DJR M.I.	83	111	61	-34%	19	15	24	N/A	5	5	2	N/A

* These data do not include Other Category.

** King County data are not included.

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

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

Table 55 (cont.)

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

JUVENILES	1990	1989	Hispanic 1988	% CHG 1989 to 1990	1990	1989	Asian American 1988	% CHG 1989 to 1990	1990	1989	Unknown or Not Stated 1988	% CHG 1989 to 1990
REFERRED TO PROSECUTOR	2,435	1,976	1643	17%	671	601	484	10%	6,996	5,903	5,515	16%
Charges Filed	983	758	639	16%	182	166	93	9%	1,711	1,399	1,264	18%
No Action	587	450	323	28%	123	101	138	18%	1,688	1,516	1,426	10%
Remand to Adult Ct	10	9	6	N/A	3	0	2	N/A	6	12	6	N/A
Referred to Diversion	876	773	696	10%	373	307	291	18%	3,504	2,900	2,771	17%
DIVERSION												
Completed	626	596	551	8%	269	226	234	16%	2,636	2,363	2,270	10%
Not Compl/Refused	238	171	139	19%	102	76	55	25%	645	388	440	40%
Charge Filed	104	90	56	38%	40	35	25	13%	244	138	161	N/A
Charge Dismissed	116	75	82	-9%	61	40	29	34%	346	221	263	N/A
CHARGES FILED												
Charge Dismissed	410	302	222	26%	75	42	39	44%	569	388	361	32%
Not Guilty	13	9	10	N/A	0	0	2	N/A	6	8	18	N/A
Guilty	616	527	455	14%	144	157	73	-9%	1,265	1,075	1,012	15%
DISPOSITION												
Standard Range	532	467	408	13%	132	148	71	-12%	1,195	1,005	943	16%
Manifest Injustice	2	0	2	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	6	2	3	N/A
DJR Standard Range	74	55	43	22%	12	6	2	N/A	57	62	56	N/A
DJR M.I.	8	5	2	60%	0	3	0	N/A	7	6	8	N/A

* These data do not include Other Category.

** King County data are not included.

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

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

Juvenile Detention

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

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

From 1986 to 1988 there was a continuing decrease in the number of juveniles held in detention facilities. The number of juveniles held in detention facilities has increased by about 10 percent per year since 1988.

There were 18,662 juveniles held in detention facilities on separate offenses during 1990. This figure represents a rate of 34.3 per thousand juveniles age 10-17 and a slight increase over the 1989 (33.0) rate.

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

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

Facilities that experienced an increase of over ten percent in the number of youth held in detention from 1989 include: Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Pierce, Skagit, Spokane, Thurston, and Yakima.

Only Grant County facility experienced a decrease of over ten percent.

Race and Ethnic Distribution

Non-white juveniles, who make up 15.2 percent of the juvenile population, represented 26.4 percent of the juveniles held in detention facilities in 1990, a decrease of less than one percent over the 1989 figure.

The ethnic distribution of detention population during 1990 shows that 62 percent were White, 17 percent were Black, 4 percent were Native American, 2 percent were Asian and Pacific Islander, and 8 percent were Hispanic.

Non-whites accounted for 65 percent of the detention population in King, 62 percent in Yakima, 43 percent in Pierce, 29 percent in Benton/Franklin, 28 percent in Grant, and 25 percent in Whatcom during this time period.

Gender

Females held in detention facilities during 1990 represented 17 percent of the detention population. This figure represents no change from previous years.

TABLE 56

**JUVENILES HELD IN DETENTION FACILITIES
JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1990**

FACILITY (ALSO HOLDS FOR)	TOTAL HELD	POPULATION * AGE 10-17	RATE PER 1,000
BENTON/FRANKLIN (Walla Walla, Columbia, Adams, Klickitat, Morrow, Ore.)	818	29,747	27.5
CHELAN (Douglas, Grant, Okanogan)	402	9,005	44.6
CLALLAM (San Juan, Mason Lower Elwha Tribe)	178	8,983	19.8
CLARK (Skamania, Klickitat)	1,096	30,001	36.5
COWLITZ	525	9,872	53.2
GRANT (Kittitas, Adams)	347	11,185	31.0
GRAYS HARBOR (Pacific, Wahkiakum, Clallam)	562	10,416	54.0
KING	3,059	137,319	22.3
KITSAP (Jefferson)	731	23,806	30.7
LEWIS	336	7,663	43.8
OKANOGAN (Ferry)	263	5,081	51.8
PIERCE	2,672	63,923	41.8
SKAGIT (San Juan, Island)	393	15,578	25.2
SNOHOMISH (Island)	2,244	50,413	44.5
SPOKANE (Asotin, Garfield, Stevens, Lincoln, Ferry, Pend Oreille)	2,029	50,953	39.8
THURSTON (Mason, Clark, Cowlitz)	1,330	23,411	56.8
WHATCOM	664	13,847	48.0
YAKIMA (Kittitas, Klickitat)	1,013	24,340	41.6
TOTAL	18,662	544,205	34.3

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

TABLE 57
JUVENILES HELD IN DETENTION FACILITIES
JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1986-1990*

FACILITY (ALSO HOLDS FOR)	HELD IN 1990	HELD IN 1989	HELD IN 1988	HELD IN 1987	HELD IN 1986	% CHANGE 1989-1990
BENTON/FRANKLIN (Walla Walla, Columbia, Adams, Klickitat, Morrow, OR.)	818	826	818	932	842	-1.0
CHELAN (Douglas, Grant, Okanogan)	402	398	436	490	330	1.0
CLALLAM (San Juan)	178	182	104	106	252	-2.2
CLARK (Skamania, Klickitat)	1,096	1,043	694	1,092	1,040	5.1
COWLITZ	525	442	502	606	467	18.8
GRANT (Kittitas, Adams)	347	415	298	340	350	-16.4
GRAYS HARBOR (Pacific, Wahkiakum, Clallam)	562	465	480	522	448	20.9
KING	3,059	3,159	2,688	2,638	3,278	-3.2
KITSAP (Jefferson)	731	726	734	926	976	0.7
LEWIS	336	321	362	424	520	4.7
OKANOGAN (Ferry)	263	247	262	238	206	6.5
PIERCE	2,672	2,316	1,836	1,736	2,696	15.4
SKAGIT (San Juan, Island)	393	323	320	394	472	21.7
SNOHOMISH (Island)	2,244	2,291	2,114	1,019	1,924	-2.1
SPOKANE (Asotin, Garfield, Stevens, Lincoln, Ferry, Pend Oreille)	2,029	1,364	1,268	1,252	1,374	48.8
THURSTON ** (Lewis, Clark, Cowlitz, King)	1,330	910	1,288	1,758	687	46.2
WHATCOM	664	643	528	574	626	3.3
YAKIMA (Kittitas, Klickitat)	1,013	824	720	746	918	22.9
TOTAL	18,662	16,895	15,452	15,793	17,406	10.5

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

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

TABLE 58
MINORITY DETENTION POPULATION
JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1989-1990

FACILITY (ALSO HOLDS FOR)	TOTAL HELD 1990	TOTAL HELD MINORITY 1990	PERCENTAGE MINORITY 1990	PERCENTAGE MINORITY 1989	PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1989-1990
BENTON/FRANKLIN (Walla Walla, Columbia, Adams, Klickitat, Morrow, OR)	818	234	28.6	21.4	7.21
CHELAN (Douglas, Grant, Okanogan)	402	45	11.2	10.1	1.09
CLALLAM (San Juan, Mason, Lower Elwha Tribe)	178	9	5.1	6.0	-0.94
CLARK (Skamania, Klickitat)	1,096	146	13.3	8.5	4.82
COWLITZ	525	26	5.0	5.4	-0.45
GRANT (Kittitas, Adams)	347	98	28.2	23.4	4.84
GRAYS HARBOR (Pacific, Wahkiakum, Clallam)	562	56	10.0	7.1	2.86
KING	3,059	1,993	65.2	64.9	0.25
KITSAP (Jefferson)	731	56	7.7	9.6	-1.94
LEWIS	336	14	4.2	4.4	-0.23
OKANOGAN* (Ferry)	263			42.1	
PIERCE	2,672	1,141	42.7	43.0	-0.30
SKAGIT (San Juan, Island)	393	67	17.0	16.1	0.95
SNOHOMISH** (Island)	2,244				
SPOKANE*** (Asotin, Garfield, Stevens, Lincoln, Ferry, Pend Oreille)	2,029	182	9.0	8.4	0.57
THURSTON (Mason, Clark, Cowlitz)	1,330	77	5.8	13.7	-7.91
WHATCOM	664	164	24.7	13.8	10.90
YAKIMA	1,013	623	61.5	45.8	15.70
TOTAL	18,662	4,931	26.4	26.5	-0.08

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

** Ethnic group not reported.

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

TABLE 59
DETENTION POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP
JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1990

FACILITY (Also Holds For)	WHITE	BLACK	NATIVE AMER.	ASIAN & PAC. IS.	HISPANIC	OTHER	UN- KNOWN	NOT REPORT
BENTON/FRANKLIN (Walla Walla, Columbia, Adams, Klickitat, Morrow, OR)	584	42	7	11	174			
CHELAN (Douglas, Grant, Okanogan)	324	1	24	1	19			33
CLALLAM (San Juan, Mason, Lower Elwha Tribe)	168		8		1	1		
CLARK (Skamania, Klickitat)	925	71	21	15	39	18		7
COWLITZ	376	6		1	19	8	115	
GRANT (Kittitas, Adams)	248	14	7		77	1		
GRAYS HARBOR (Pacific, Wahkiakum) Clallam)	506	6	40	7	3			
KING	1,021	1,632	121	98	142	43	2	
KITSAP (Jefferson)	652	35	12	9			23	
LEWIS	322	3	5	3	3			
OKANOGAN* (Ferry)								
PIERCE	1,513	849	102	100	90	18		
SKAGIT (San Juan, Island)	307	5	11	8	43	3	2	14
SNOHOMISH * (Island)								
SPOKANE (Asotin, Garfield, Stevens, Lincoln, Ferry, Pend Oreille)	1,057	81	56	22	23	11	779	
THURSTON (Mason, Clark, Cowlitz, King)	1,239	38	19	13	7	7		7
WHATCOM	500	13	75	7	69			
YAKIMA (Kittitas, Klickitat)	378	69	57	8	489	1		11
TOTAL	10,120	2,865	565	303	1,198	111	921	72

* Ethnic Group not reported.

TABLE 60

**ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION OF DETENTION POPULATION
JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1989 -1990***

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

* Data does not include Snohomish Facility since Ethnic Group was not reported.

1990 data does not include Okanogan Facility since Ethnic Group was not reported.

TABLE 61

**DETENTION POPULATION BY GENDER
JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1989-90**

FACILITY (Also Holds For)	MALE 1990	FEMALE 1990	TOTAL 1990	PERCENTAGE FEMALE 1990	PERCENTAGE FEMALE 1989	% CHANGE FEMALE 1989-1990
BENTON/FRANKLIN (Walla Walla, Columbia, Adams, Klickitat, Morrow, OR)	719	99	818	12.10	18.5	-6.40
CHELAN (Douglas, Grant, Okanogan)	331	71	402	17.66	15.3	2.36
CLALLAM (San Juan, Mason, Lower Elwha Tribe)	143	35	178	19.66	22.0	-2.34
CLARK (Skamania, Klickitat)	885	211	1,096	19.25	15.1	4.15
COWLITZ	448	77	525	14.67	23.1	-8.43
GRANT (Adams, Kittitas)	302	45	347	12.97	12.0	0.97
GRAYS HARBOR (Pacific, Wahkiakum, Clallam)	452	110	562	19.57	15.7	3.87
KING	2,525	534	3,059	17.46	14.4	3.06
KITSAP (Jefferson)	624	107	731	14.64	13.9	0.74
LEWIS	267	69	336	20.54	18.4	2.14
OKANOGAN (Ferry)	222	41	263	15.59		15.59
PIERCE	2,174	498	2,672	18.64	19.8	-1.16
SKAGIT (Island, San Juan)	340	53	393	13.49	18.9	-5.41
SNOHOMISH (Island)	1,857	387	2,244	17.25	16.5	0.75
SPOKANE* (Asotin, Garfield, Stevens, Ferry, Lincoln, Pend Oreille)	1,672	357	2,029	17.59	17.0	0.59
THURSTON (Mason, Clark, Cowlitz)	1,162	168	1,330	12.63	18.1	-5.47
WHATCOM	574	90	664	13.55	15.7	-2.15
YAKIMA (Kittitas, Klickitat)	837	176	1,013	17.37	21.0	-3.63
TOTAL	15,534	3,128	18,662	16.76	16.9	-0.14

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

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

The population in DJR facilities has fluctuated since 1986. In general, the population has followed the juvenile population trends of older juveniles.

After showing a decline from 1986 to 1989, the average daily population of all state facilities rose in 1990. For the first five months of 1991, the average daily population of all state facilities was 876. In 1990 the figure was 827 and in 1989 the figure was 755. These figures show a steady increase in the number of juveniles held in state facilities over the last three years.

In the last three years the average daily population of juveniles in DJR institutions increased by 21 percent. For the first five months of 1991, the average daily population for state institutions was 656. In 1990 the figure was 620 and in 1989 it was 555.

The average daily population for community placement for the first five months of 1991 was 220. For 1990 the figure was 206 and in 1989 and in 1988 they were 197 and 196 respectively. These figures show a ten percent change in the community placement population over the last three years.

The average daily active parole caseload for the first five months of 1991 was 419. For 1990 the figure was 394 and in 1989 it was 365 and in 1988 it was 414. These figures show little change in the three year period.

Race and Ethnic Distribution

Although White youth made up the majority of the juveniles held in DJR facilities, the rates for Black, Native American, and Hispanic youth were disproportionately high in 1991. Their rates were 25 percent, five percent, and seven percent respectively. These rates for non-white juveniles held in DJR facilities represent steady increases since 1989.

The number of White juveniles held in DJR facilities decreased (6 percent) between 1989 and the first five months of 1991.

The characteristics of the total DJR population for the first five months of 1991 showed that 40 percent were non-white; 6 percent were female; 30 percent were serious offenders; 17 percent were serious offenders under the age of 15; and 17 percent were sex offenders. Between 1989 and the first five months of 1991 the non-white juvenile population increased by six percent.

Gender

Females accounted for a smaller proportion (6 percent) of the total DJR population for the first five months of 1991. The total number of females in DJR facilities has remained relatively unchanged since 1989.

**AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
ALL RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS****GRAPH 13**

RESIDENTS

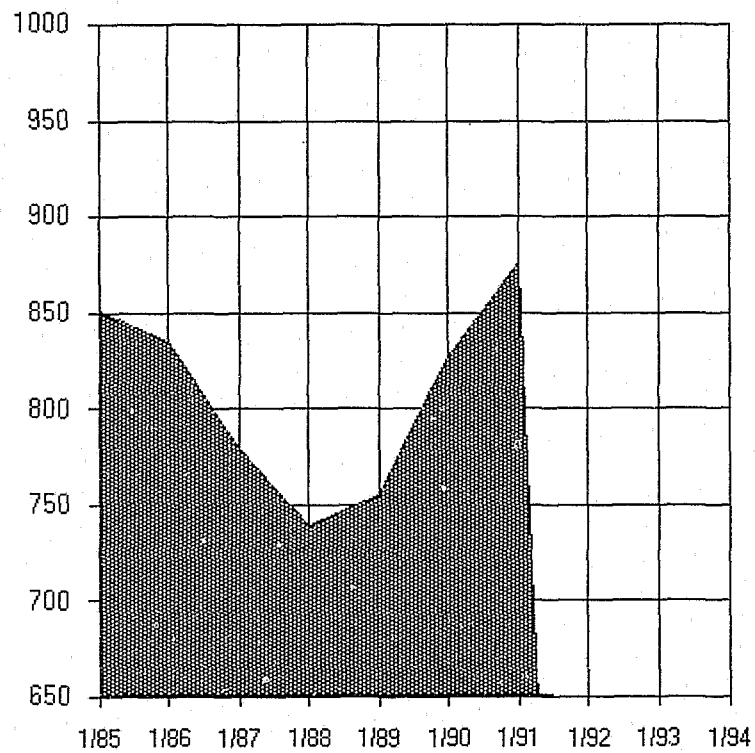


TABLE 62

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

Month	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
January	829	791	711	725	767	831
February	840	803	736	735	775	849
March	843	796	771	751	813	882
April	871	806	775	756	830	902
May	880	792	755	743	842	918
June	869	786	743	768	845	
July	859	776	744	765	839	
August	829	760	736	772	857	
September	798	767	727	761	844	
October	793	762	729	757	835	
November	805	759	727	760	839	
December	798	749	717	762	836	
Average Per Month	835	779	739	755	827	876

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.

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TABLE 63

DJR INSTITUTIONAL AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

MONTH	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
January	584	558	523	537	572	617
February	594	569	526	546	579	636
March	582	561	553	538	613	663
April	594	553	563	550	628	676
May	606	553	552	553	635	688
June	607	550	547	541	637	
July	584	549	555	562	623	
August	568	534	542	567	641	
September	547	538	533	567	634	
October	540	530	544	570	632	
November	549	529	541	563	626	
December	549	534	533	566	620	
Average Per Month	575	547	543	555	620	656

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.

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TABLE 64

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

MONTH	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
January	245	233	188	188	195	214
February	246	234	210	189	196	213
March	261	235	218	198	200	219
April	277	253	212	202	201	226
May	274	239	203	203	207	230
June	262	236	196	201	208	
July	275	201	189	203	216	
August	261	196	192	205	216	
September	251	198	190	194	210	
October	253	204	185	187	203	
November	256	205	186	197	213	
December	249	198	184	196	216	
Average Per Month	259	219	196	197	207	220

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.

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TABLE 65

DJR PAROLE AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

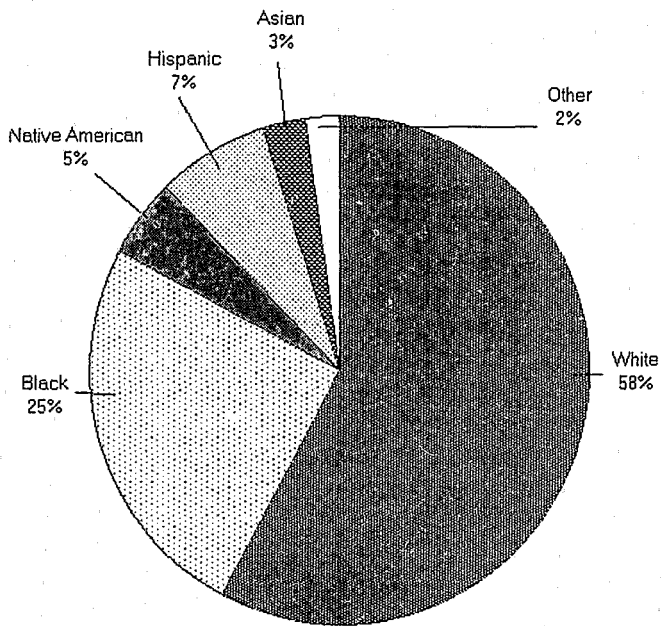
MONTH	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
January	513	483	423	387	390	425
February	514	467	414	369	392	413
March	509	477	391	377	369	421
April	495	465	402	371	366	413
May	480	466	422	362	355	425
June	492	471	429	348	371	
July	502	428	433	359	410	
August	522	412	433	365	401	
September	517	417	432	374	417	
October	511	427	416	356	418	
November	509	420	379	350	413	
December	510	416	388	365	431	
AVERAGE PER MONTH	506	446	414	365	394	419

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

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DJR POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP

GRAPH 14



DJR POPULATION BY GENDER

GRAPH 15

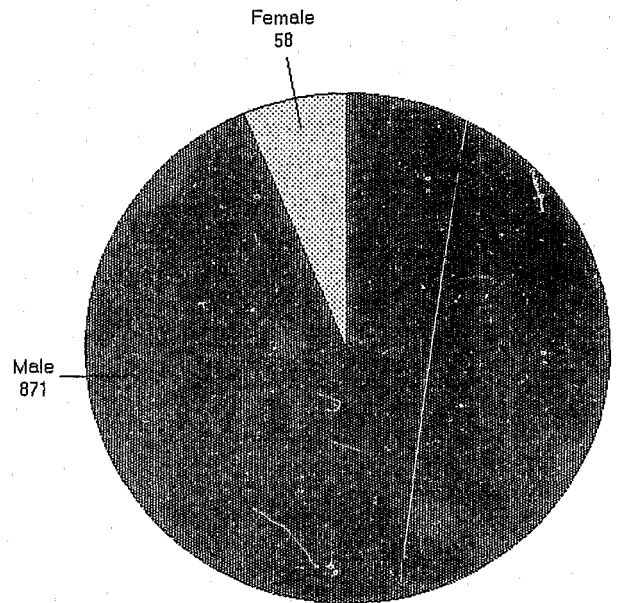


TABLE 66

**DJR POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP AND GENDER
ON JUNE 30, 1991**

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

**DJR POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP AND GENDER
ON JUNE 30, 1990**

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

**DJR POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP AND GENDER
ON JUNE 30, 1989**

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

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TABLE 66 (CON'T)

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

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

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

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

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

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TABLE 67

DIVISION OF JUVENILE REHABILITATION CLIENT POPULATION

1989

MONTH	PERCENT NON-WHITE	PERCENT FEMALE	PERCENT SERIOUS OFFENDERS	PERCENT RESTRICTED OFFENDERS	PERCENT SEX OFFENDERS
January	30.6	6.1	26.4	12.2	14.1
February	30.9	6.1	26.6	12.3	13.7
March	31.1	5.5	27.1	12.4	15.1
April	30.9	5.9	27.6	11.7	15.5
May	31.0	6.0	28.0	13.0	16.0
June	32.1	5.8	28.4	12.5	15.6
July	32.0	6.0	28.0	12.0	16.0
August	32.4	5.3	29.0	11.1	16.1
September	32.3	5.4	28.4	12.3	16.5
October	33.1	6.2	29.3	12.3	16.7
November	33.3	5.9	28.6	13.9	16.1
December	33.4	6.1	27.6	14.9	16.9

1990

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

TABLE 67 (CON'T)

DIVISION OF JUVENILE REHABILITATION CLIENT POPULATION

1991

MONTH	PERCENT NON-WHITE	PERCENT FEMALE	PERCENT SERIOUS OFFENDERS	PERCENT RESTRICTED OFFENDERS	PERCENT SEX OFFENDERS
January	40.5	5.2	29.5	16.6	17.3
February	41.2	5.7	29.8	16.2	17.6
March	40.6	5.9	30.2	16.5	16.8
April	41.1	6.3	31.2	17.3	16.5
May	41.7	6.1	31.6	16.8	16.6
June					
July					
August					
September					
October					
November					
December					

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

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Consolidated Juvenile Services

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

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

The CJS at-risk allocation for the 1991-93 biennium is \$29,917,673. An additional \$1,306,711 is provided in parole and diagnostic services. Community commitment programs continue to be funded above the at-risk allocations and total \$4,753,072 for the 1991-93 biennium. Alternative community programs for juvenile sex offenders (SSODA) and juvenile offenders (Option B) are also funded and total \$9,857,890. Drug and alcohol programs in detention (Structured Residential) are funded at \$1.5 million.

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

1991-93 CJS Priorities

1. The provision of intensive supervision services designed to reduce the likelihood of future offense behavior. Priority is given to caseloads of middle offenders and parolees whose continued offending could result in commitment. Based on research and literature it is recommended that caseloads be in the 20-30 range and that each case receive at least four personal contacts per month.
 2. The provision of specific intervention services, e.g., drug/alcohol, sex offender, skills training, education/employment, family/placement, individual/group counseling, etc., designed to positively impact the identified risk factors of those youth on the intensive supervision caseloads.
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CONTINUED
1991-93 CJS Priorities

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.

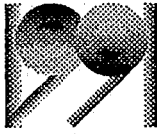
Each county's at-risk proportion and share of the CJS funding for the 1991-93 biennium and the types of services that are provided by CJS funds are shown on the following page.

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Table 68

CJS 1991 - 1993 ALLOCATIONS BY COUNTY

County	At-Risk	CAP	SSODA	Option B	Parole	Diagnostic	Structured Residential	Total
Adams	45,000	0	13,642	18,474	8,240	0	4,800	90,156
Chelan	121,100	0	39,850	56,575	28,840	141,500	14,700	402,565
Douglas	69,027	0	22,771	32,329	12,360	0	8,400	144,887
Ferry, Stevens, Pend Oreille	133,210	0	43,509	61,771	28,840	0	16,050	283,380
Grant	150,164	127,912	49,202	69,853	41,200	0	18,150	456,481
Lincoln	45,000	0	13,642	12,060	4,120	0	2,700	77,522
Okanogan	84,770	383,736	27,651	39,256	24,720	0	10,200	570,333
Spokane	947,002	895,384	310,260	440,480	0	0	114,450	2,707,576
Whitman	107,779	0	35,377	50,225	8,240	0	13,050	214,671
Subtotal	1,703,052	1,407,032	555,904	781,023	156,560	141,500	202,500	4,947,571
Asotin, Garfield	60,000	0	17,078	24,246	4,120	0	6,300	111,744
Benton/ Franklin	380,254	511,648	124,429	176,654	82,400	152,000	45,900	1,473,285
Kittitas	69,027	0	22,364	31,751	0	0	8,250	131,392
Walla Walla, Columbia	136,843	0	45,136	64,080	28,840	0	16,650	291,549
Yakima	531,629	0	174,445	247,662	0	0	64,350	1,018,086
Subtotal	1,177,753	511,648	383,452	544,393	115,360	152,000	141,450	3,026,056
Island	156,219	0	51,235	72,740	8,240	0	18,900	307,334
San Juan	45,000	0	13,642	12,060	4,120	0	2,250	77,072
Skagit	184,072	0	60,181	85,440	0	0	22,200	351,893
Snohomish	1,220,688	0	400,126	568,063	0	0	147,600	2,336,477
Whatcom	325,759	127,912	106,944	151,830	37,080	50,591	39,450	839,566
Subtotal	1,931,738	127,912	632,128	890,133	49,440	50,591	230,400	3,912,342
King	3,599,092	787,800	1,170,641	1,674,747	0	313,000	435,150	7,980,430
Kitsap	475,923	0	156,146	221,683	0	0	57,600	911,352
Pierce	1,547,658	959,340	507,477	720,470	0	0	187,200	3,922,145
Subtotal	2,023,581	959,340	663,623	942,153	0	0	244,800	4,833,497
Clallam	136,843	127,912	44,729	63,503	16,480	12,500	16,500	418,467
Clark	639,408	0	209,415	297,309	0	40,000	77,250	1,263,382
Cowlitz	230,090	0	75,663	107,378	0	92,000	27,900	533,031
Grays Harbor	168,329	319,780	54,895	77,935	32,960	79,000	20,250	753,149
Jefferson	45,000	0	14,232	20,205	16,480	7,000	5,250	108,167
Klickitat	45,000	0	15,045	21,360	0	0	5,550	86,955
Lewis	158,641	0	52,048	73,894	0	0	19,200	303,783
Mason	98,091	0	32,123	45,606	28,840	0	11,850	216,510
Pacific, Wahkiakum	60,000	0	16,671	23,669	0	0	6,150	106,490
Skamania	45,000	0	13,642	12,060	0	3,000	2,700	76,402
Thurston	438,382	511,648	143,947	204,364	0	0	53,100	1,351,441
Subtotal	2,064,784	959,340	672,410	947,283	94,760	233,500	245,700	5,217,777
Total	12,500,000	4,753,072	4,078,158	5,779,732	416,120	890,591	1,500,000	29,917,673



Compliance With The Federal Act

JUVENILE JUSTICE REPORT

Compliance With The Federal Act

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

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

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

Adult Jails

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

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

The Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee's (GJJAC) annual survey, supplemented by on-site inspection of 27 of the state's 66 jails, showed that 11 juveniles were held in adult jails in violation of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

Juvenile Detention Facilities

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

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

Juvenile Correctional Facilities

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

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

Non-Secure Facilities

GROUP CARE FACILITIES

The Division of Children and Family Services (DCFS), Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), has the responsibility to monitor these facilities.

Extensive detailed data are submitted to the Division, which is also responsible for verification procedures.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG TREATMENT FACILITIES

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

MENTAL HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

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

MENTAL HOSPITALS AND SPECIAL CARE UNITS

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

COMMUNITY AND GENERAL HOSPITALS

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

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



Appendix

JUVENILE JUSTICE REPORT

ARREST ANALYSIS
AGENCIES WITH HIGHEST ARREST RATES IN EACH POPULATION CATEGORY

AGENCY	CATEGORY	VIOLENT		PROPERTY		DRUG AND		TOTAL			
		OFFENSES	PER CENT	OFFENSES	PER CENT	ALCOHOL	PER CENT	OTHER	PER CENT	OFFENSES	RATE
E. WENATCHEE P.D.	U/2,500	12	6.8	135	76.7	6	3.4	23	13.1	176	98.6
STANWOOD P.D.	"	6	4.3	110	79.7	8	5.8	14	10.1	138	73.4
MOSSYROCK P.D.	"	6	21.4	16	57.1	1	3.6	5	17.9	28	61.5
RITZVILLE P.D.	"	22	21.0	42	40.0	9	8.6	32	30.5	105	58.7
GRAND COULEE P.D.	"	8	15.4	25	48.1	16	30.8	3	5.8	52	53.3
LA CONNER P.D.	"	3	9.4	12	37.5	8	25.0	9	28.1	32	47.8
ELMA P.D.	"	30	26.8	51	45.5	18	16.1	13	11.6	112	46.3
COULEE DAM P.D.	"	0	0.0	7	15.2	32	69.6	7	15.2	46	42.2
POMEROY P.D.	"	6	9.1	10	15.2	13	19.7	37	56.1	66	40.4
EATONVILLE P.D.	"	4	8.2	15	30.6	30	61.1	0	0.0	49	40.0
TUKWILA P.D.	2,500 TO 5,000	25	5.5	389	85.1	10	2.2	33	7.2	457	94.8
UNION GAP P.D.	"	19	11.4	126	75.9	11	6.6	10	6.0	166	51.4
OTHELLO P.D.	"	24	11.6	95	45.9	26	12.6	62	30.0	207	45.5
BURLINGTON P.D.	"	8	5.1	114	72.2	23	14.6	13	8.2	158	41.3
PT. ORCHARD P.D.	"	24	13.3	73	40.6	39	21.7	44	24.4	180	37.0
OMAK P.D.	"	20	14.2	62	44.0	32	22.7	27	19.1	141	36.4
CHELAN P.D.	"	0	0.0	38	39.2	42	43.3	17	17.5	97	34.3
POULSBO P.D.	"	19	13.0	63	43.2	37	25.3	27	18.5	146	34.2
PROSSER P.D.	"	16	11.8	84	61.8	22	16.2	14	10.3	136	33.9
DAYTON P.D.	"	1	1.6	20	32.3	16	25.8	25	40.3	62	23.5
SUNNYSIDE P.D.	5,001 TO 10,000	32	8.8	173	47.8	58	16.0	99	27.3	362	37.2
GRANDVIEW P.D.	"	19	10.3	110	59.8	30	16.3	25	13.6	184	29.0
SNOHOMISH P.D.	"	10	6.1	91	55.8	48	29.4	14	8.6	163	27.8
SHELTON P.D.	"	27	14.8	77	42.1	43	23.5	36	19.7	183	24.0
TUMWATER P.D.	"	33	17.0	106	54.6	28	14.4	27	13.9	194	23.7
HOQUIAM P.D.	"	25	12.0	121	57.9	14	6.7	49	23.4	209	23.0
CAMAS P.D.	"	21	15.4	72	52.9	22	16.2	21	15.4	136	22.7
PT ANGELES P.D.	10,001 TO 25,000	2	0.4	197	40.5	143	29.4	144	29.6	486	27.8
KELSO P.D.	"	4	1.5	137	51.5	63	23.7	62	23.3	266	23.6
PASCO P.D.	"	16	3.9	254	61.4	24	5.8	120	29.0	414	23.6
WENATCHEE P.D.*	"	5	1.2	229	53.5	83	19.4	111	25.9	428	21.5
MOSES LAKE P.D.	"	4	1.8	106	48.0	57	25.8	54	24.4	221	20.4
BELLINGHAM P.D.	25,001 TO 50,000	43	3.5	681	56.1	253	20.8	237	19.5	1214	25.7
LYNWOOD P.D.	"	13	2.1	463	76.5	45	7.4	84	13.9	605	23.0
KENNEWICK P.D.	"	17	2.2	477	62.3	60	7.8	212	27.7	766	20.8
YAKIMA P.D.	50,001 TO 100,000	77	5.9	836	63.5	107	8.1	296	22.5	1316	26.0
SPOKANE P.D.	OVER 100,000	42	1.2	1798	51.3	583	16.6	1081	30.9	3503	20.5
SEATTLE P.D.	"	1464	17.0	4153	48.2	856	9.9	2143	24.9	8616	17.3
TACOMA P.D.	"	118	6.4	1149	62.0	200	10.8	385	20.8	1852	11.4
STATEWIDE			5.9		56.0		14.2		24.7		

JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1990
AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS UNDER 2,500

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	COMM. OFFICERS	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE
E. WENATCHEE P.D.	1,785	9	176	98.6
STANWOOD P.D.	1,880	7	130	73.4
MOSSYROCK P.D.	455	1	28	61.5
RITZVILLE P.D.	1,790	3	105	58.7
GRAND COULEE P.D.	975	2	52	53.3
LA CONNER P.D.	670	4	32	47.8
ELMA P.D.	2,420	5	112	46.3
COULEE DAM P.D.	1,090	3	46	42.2
POMEROY P.D.	1,635	3	66	40.4
EATONVILLE P.D.	1,225	5	49	40.0
BREWSTER P.D.	1,590	6	61	38.4
KETTLE FALLS P.D.	1,255	4	48	38.2
RIDGEFIELD P.D.	1,145	2.5	41	35.8
DAVENPORT P.D.	1,465	4	45	30.7
OROVILLE P.D.	1,495	4	45	30.1
SULTAN P.D.	1,890	3	51	27.0
MABTON P.D.	1,245	3	30	24.1
NAPAVINE P.D.	755	2	18	23.8
OCEAN SHORES P.D.	2,210	7	52	23.5
PALOUSE P.D.	895	1	21	23.5
SOUTH BEND P.D.	1,625	3	35	21.5
RUSTON P.D.	640	2	12	18.8
BLACK DIAMOND P.D.	1,375	3	24	17.5
WINTHROP P.D.	385	2	6	15.6
REPUBLIC P.D.	1,025	2	15	14.6
TONASKET P.D.	1,045	4	15	14.4
ZILLAH P.D.	1,835	4	25	13.6
WILBUR P.D.	875	2	11	12.6
MORTON P.D.	1,175	3	14	11.9
WESTPORT P.D.	1,910	7	22	11.5
GARFIELD S.O.	665	3	7	10.5
CONNELL P.D.	2,015	5	21	10.4
PE ELL P.D.	585	1	6	10.3
WHITE SALMON P.D.	2,050	4	21	10.2
CASTLE ROCK P.D.	2,100	4	18	8.6
CLE ELUM P.D.	2,240	6	18	8.0
VADER P.D.	385	1	3	7.8
MCCLEARY P.D.	1,460	5	10	6.8
BLAINE P.D.	2,470	10	16	6.5
ODESSA P.D.	940	2	6	6.4
HARRINGTON P.D.	480	1	3	6.3
COLUMBIA S.O.	1,460	4	9	6.2
ALGONA P.D.	1,705	5	10	5.9
TWISP P.D.	885	4	5	5.6
NEWPORT P.D.	1,590	4	8	5.0
CARNATION P.D.	1,250	4	6	4.8
BINGEN P.D.	675	4	3	4.4
PATEROS P.D.	560	2	2	3.6
WINLOCK P.D.	1,055	3	3	2.8
CHEWLAH P.D.	1,940	4	5	2.6
LONG BEACH P.D.	1,310	6	3	2.3
COSMOPOLIS P.D.	1,545	5	3	1.9
KALAMA P.D.	1,125	4	1	0.9

AVERAGE RATE OF THESE AGENCIES
STATE RATE - ALL REPORTING AGENCIES

22.2
10.4

JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1990
AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS 2,501 TO 5,000

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	COMM. OFFICERS	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE
.....
TUKWILA P.D.	4,820	57	457	94.8
UNION GAP P.D.	3,230	12	166	51.4
OTHELLO P.D.	4,550	9	207	45.5
BURLINGTON P.D.	3,830	15	158	41.3
PORT ORCHARD P.D.	4,860	11	180	37.0
OMAK P.D.	3,870	9	141	36.4
CHELAN P.D.	2,830	8	97	34.3
POULSBO P.D.	4,270	12	146	34.2
PROSSER P.D.	4,010	8	136	33.9
DAYTON P.D.	2,640	4	62	23.5
BATTLEGROUND P.D.	3,550	8	83	23.4
BRIER P.D.	4,970	7	116	23.3
SELAH P.D.	4,980	8	113	22.7
SEQUIM P.D.	3,400	8	77	22.6
GOLDENDALE P.D.	3,730	6	81	21.7
WOODLAND P.D.	2,620	5	56	21.4
FERNDALE P.D.*	4,810	10	98	20.4
FIFE P.D.	2,960	13	60	20.3
MONTESANO P.D.	3,140	7	63	20.1
WASHOUGAL P.D.	4,090	6	72	17.6
RAYMOND P.D.	2,870	5	50	17.4
MILTON P.D.	4,335	9	69	15.9
MONROE P.D.	3,870	14	56	14.5
LYNDEN P.D.	4,840	7	68	14.0
FORKS P.D.	2,930	7	39	13.3
COLVILLE P.D.	4,740	9	53	11.2
QUINCY P.D.	3,520	7	38	10.8
WAHKIAKUM S.O.	2,885	5	27	9.4
WAPATO P.D.	3,730	16	33	8.8
W. RICHLAND P.D.	3,650	8	31	8.5
CLYDE HILL P.D.	4,080	7	24	5.9
LAKE STEVENS P.D.	2,920	6	15	5.1
PACIFIC P.D.	3,740	7	19	5.1
BUCKLEY P.D.	3,100	7	15	4.8
LAKE FOREST PARK	2,790	5	13	4.7
COLFAX P.D.	2,550	5	9	3.5
LINCOLN S.O.	3,805	11	12	3.2
MEDINA P.D.	3,510	7	7	2.0

AVERAGE RATE OF THESE AGENCIES 22.3

STATE RATE - ALL REPORTING AGENCIES 10.4

* Reported 11 months arrest data

JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1990
 AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS 5,001 TO 10,000

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	COMM. OFFICERS	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE
.....
SUNNYSIDE P.D.	9,730	19	362	37.2
GRANDVIEW P.D.	6,350	11	184	29.0
SNOMISH P.D.	5,860	15	163	27.8
SHELTON P.D.	7,620	16	183	24.0
TUMWATER P.D.	8,200	19	194	23.7
HOQUIAM P.D.	9,100	21	209	23.0
CAMAS P.D.	6,000	16	136	22.7
CLARKSTON P.D.	6,700	12	111	16.6
ENUMCLAW P.D.	6,380	16	104	16.3
SKAMANIA S.O.	6,995	19	89	12.7
ISSAQUAH P.D.	7,440	19	93	12.5
TOPPENISH P.D.	6,600	14	80	12.1
PT. TOWNSEND P.D.	6,940	8	77	11.1
STEILACOOM P.D.	5,420	9	57	10.5
SAN JUAN S.O.	9,700	16	93	9.6
BONNEY LAKE P.D.	6,810	11	64	9.4
SUMNER P.D.	5,750	13	48	8.3
COLLEGE PLACE P.D.	5,990	8	50	8.3
FERRY S.O.	5,075	8	41	8.1
MILL CREEK P.D.	5,920	13	44	7.4
MUKILTEO P.D.	6,130	11	34	5.5
ADAMS S.O.	7,060	15	36	5.1
FIRCREST P.D.	5,440	7	24	4.4
NORMANDY PK. PD.	6,320	11	26	4.1
PEND ORIELLE S.O.	6,525	11	25	3.8
WHITMAN S.O.	8,370	11	14	1.7
EPHRATA P.D.	5,440	10	5	0.9

AVERAGE RATE OF THESE AGENCIES	13.8
STATE RATE - ALL REPORTING AGENCIES	10.4

JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1990
AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS 10,001 TO 25,000

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	COMM. OFFICERS	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE
.....
PT. ANGELES P.D.	17,490	28	486	27.8
KELSO P.D.	11,270	26	266	23.6
PASCO P.D.	17,560	38	414	23.6
WENATCHEE P.D.*	19,950	34	428	21.5
MOSES LAKE P.D.	10,810	21	221	20.4
LACEY P.D.	16,940	31	318	18.8
OAK HARBOR P.D.	14,790	23	254	17.2
ELLENSBURG P.D.	11,730	17	171	14.6
PUYALLUP P.D.	21,290	43	303	14.2
ABERDEEN P.D.	17,140	38	229	13.4
MOUNT VERNON P.D.	14,790	29	168	11.4
CENTRALIA P.D.	11,840	22	133	11.2
BOTHELL P.D.	10,810	22	116	10.7
KLICKITAT S.O.	10,245	15	80	7.8
JEFFERSON S.O.	12,260	15	87	7.1
DOUGLAS S.O.	22,805	34	139	6.1
OKANOGAN S.O.	20,755	24	116	5.6
GRAYS HARBOR S.O.	24,675	60	123	5.0
DES MOINES P.D.	14,820	19	70	4.7
ASOTIN S.O.	10,900	10	44	4.0
FRANKLIN S.O.	14,625	20	59	4.0
WALLA WALLA S.O.	16,090	18	57	3.5
MERCER ISLAND P.D.	20,390	30	65	3.2
PULLMAN P.D.	22,270	21	70	3.1
PACIFIC S.O.	11,895	17	35	2.9
STEVENS S.O.	22,340	25	62	2.8
ANACORTES P.D.**	10,600	16	3	0.3

AVERAGE RATE OF THESE AGENCIES 10.5

STATE RATE - ALL REPORTING AGENCIES 10.4

* Reported 11 months arrest data

** Reported 1 month arrest data

JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1990
 AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS 25,001 TO 50,000

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	COMM. OFFICERS	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE
.....
BELLINGHAM P.D.	47,290	88	1,214	25.7
LYNWOOD P.D.	26,280	46	605	23.0
KENNEWICK P.D.	36,880	52	766	20.8
WALLA WALLA P.D.	25,690	38	463	18.0
KIRKLAND P.D.	36,620	63	522	14.3
AUBURN P.D.	32,460	66	356	11.0
LONGVIEW P.D.	30,320	47	328	10.8
RICHLAND P.D.	29,970	44	320	10.7
VANCOUVER P.D.	44,450	83	460	10.3
OLYMPIA P.D.	31,070	59	299	9.6
BENTON S.O.	29,590	32	271	9.2
COWLITZ S.O.	34,755	42	283	8.1
RENTON P.D.	38,480	76	261	6.8
REDMOND P.D.	33,400	51	219	6.6
LEWIS S.O.	34,870	44	227	6.5
SKAGIT S.O.	35,460	40	188	5.3
CLALLAM S.O.	31,380	33	146	4.7
CHELAM S.O.	44,135	42	162	3.7
ISLAND S.O.	40,510	32	147	3.6
MASON S.O.	29,880	53	100	3.3

AVERAGE RATE OF THESE AGENCIES

10.6

STATE RATE - ALL REPORTING AGENCIES

10.4

JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1990
AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS 50,001 TO 100,000

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	COMM. OFFICERS	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE
.....
YAKIMA P.D.	50,610	104	1,316	26.0
EVERETT P.D.	64,170	126	520	8.1
BELLEVUE P.D.	86,350	144	692	8.0
WHATCOM S.O.	60,255	45	332	5.5
THURSTON S.O.	95,155	96	444	4.7
YAKIMA S.O.	98,025	72	323	3.3

AVERAGE RATE OF THESE AGENCIES 8.0
STATE RATE - ALL REPORTING AGENCIES 10.4

AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS OVER 100,000

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	COMM. OFFICERS	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE
.....
SPOKANE P.D.	170,700	256	3,503	20.5
SEATTLE P.D.	497,200	1,272	8,616	17.3
TACOMA P.D.	162,100	346	1,852	11.4
CLARK S.O.	161,075	132	1,198	7.4
KING CO. P.D.	593,000	576	4,349	7.3
SPOKANE S.O.	173,535	158	1,200	6.9
PIERCE S.O.	336,339	188	981	2.9
SNOHOMISH S.O.	243,100	166	530	2.2

AVERAGE RATE OF THESE AGENCIES 9.5
STATE RATE - ALL REPORTING AGENCIES 10.4

JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1990
AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS 50,001 TO 100,000

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	COMM. OFFICERS	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE
.....
YAKIMA P.D.	50,610	104	1,316	26.0
EVERETT P.D.	64,170	126	520	8.1
BELLEVUE P.D.	86,350	144	692	8.0
WHATCOM S.O.	60,255	45	332	5.5
THURSTON S.O.	95,155	96	444	4.7
YAKIMA S.O.	98,025	72	323	3.3
AVERAGE RATE OF THESE AGENCIES				8.0
STATE RATE - ALL REPORTING AGENCIES				10.4

AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS OVER 100,000

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	COMM. OFFICERS	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE
.....
SPOKANE P.D.	170,700	256	3,503	20.5
SEATTLE P.D.	497,200	1,272	8,616	17.3
TACOMA P.D.	162,100	346	1,852	11.4
CLARK S.O.	161,075	132	1,198	7.4
KING CO. P.D.	593,000	576	4,349	7.3
SPOKANE S.O.	173,535	158	1,200	6.9
PIERCE S.O.	336,339	188	981	2.9
SNOHOMISH S.O.	243,100	166	530	2.2
AVERAGE RATE OF THESE AGENCIES				9.5
STATE RATE - ALL REPORTING AGENCIES				10.4

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