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2003
Juvenile Justice Report

The Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act

The Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC) was established by Executive Order to implement the provisions of the Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. This Act established for the first time a single federal agency to address the problem of juvenile delinquency. As amended the Act was able to advance a philosophy at the state level by providing money for juvenile services to states, providing those states conformed to specific mandates.

The four mandates of the Act are:

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

Washington is in compliance with these mandates.

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

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

What the GJJAC Does

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

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

Each year the GJJAC issues a report to the Governor and the Legislature which summarizes juvenile justice data, presents juvenile justice problems, describes how federal funds are awarded, and reports the state's compliance with the federal Act. This is our 1993 Juvenile Justice Report.

Summary of Priority Problem Areas

Juvenile Offenders

The number of juvenile arrests continued to increase in 1992. A total of 52,314 juvenile arrests were reported in 1992 for an arrest rate of 92.7 for every thousand juveniles age 10-17.

The number of arrest of juveniles for serious and violent crimes continues to increase. The nearly 3,000 arrests of juveniles for violent offenses was double the number reported in 1982 when they exceeded 1,000 for the first time. The rate of arrests for violent offenses per 1,000 juveniles decreased slightly in 1992 for the first time since 1983.

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

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

Alternatives to Detention

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

Programs such as intensive probation supervision, day reporting centers, night reporting centers, community service, and restitution restrict the freedom of the offender while providing alternatives to detention.

Our state is providing an inadequate response to youth who runaway or for whom there is no suitable placement in the community. There are 76 Crisis Residential Center beds available to runaway youth and youth in conflict with their families in 1993. This figure represents a ratio of one bed per 6,600 juveniles age 10-17.

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

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

Delinquency Prevention/Target Site

The number of arrest of juveniles for violent crimes continues to increase. The arrests of juveniles for violent offenses has more than doubled in the last ten years.

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.

Summary

Delinquency Prevention/ Target Site, cont.

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

For 1992 and 1993 the GJJAC has allocated \$500,000 to fund projects in the Delinquency Prevention/Target Site Program area. These projects support a broad, integrated array of prevention, intervention and treatment programs for children, youth and families in Walla Walla County. By funding projects in a single community, the GJJAC hopes to determine whether through coordination and other efforts, delinquency can be impacted.

Transitional Services for Juvenile Offenders

In 1992, over 52,000 youth in our state came in contact with the juvenile justice system, many of these youth fail to make a successful adjustment in the community.

Statistics continue to show high rates of arrest, arrests for violent offenses and returns to local detention facilities and state institutions by previously committed offenders.

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

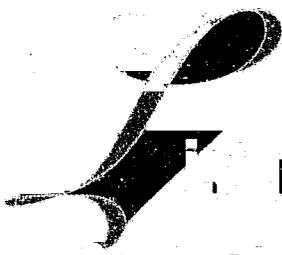
The GJJAC is concerned about this issue and supports efforts that respond to the needs of youth reentering the community from residential care. The GJJAC allocated \$118,000 to support programs that enable youth returning from residential care to adjust to community settings.

Summary of Selected Findings

- ◆ There are 1.3 million juveniles 17 years old and younger in Washington State; the number of youth in the at-risk age range of 10-17 will increase significantly in the coming years.
- ◆ King, Pierce, Snohomish and Spokane Counties contain over half of the state's youth population.
- ◆ Non-white youth make up about 15 percent of the state's population.
- ◆ Dropout rates for African American, Native American and Hispanic youth are about 2 to 2.5 times the state average dropout rate for youth of all races.
- ◆ There has been a steady increase in the number of persons receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) since 1988. The number of persons receiving AFDC increased by 15 percent from 1991 to 1992.
- ◆ There continues to be a steady increase in the number of families referred to Child Protective Services for child abuse.
- ◆ Females accounted for over 60 percent of the At-Risk Youth petitions.
- ◆ There were 52,314 juvenile arrests reported in 1992 for an arrest rate of 92.7 for every thousand juveniles in the state age 10 through 17.
- ◆ The number of juvenile arrest for each category, with the exception of drug and alcohol, increased slightly in 1992. The arrest rates per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17 decreased slightly in each category except property crimes.
- ◆ There were 3,003 arrests for violent offenses, more than double the number recorded in 1982 (1,449) when they exceeded 1,000 for the first time.
- ◆ In 1992, 243 juveniles were sentenced outside the standard range (Manifest Injustice), up from 187 in 1991. Of those cases, 174 were sentenced outside the standard range to the Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation (DJR), 57 percent were White, 13 percent were African American, 19 percent were Hispanic, two percent were Native American, and six percent were Asian American. Race was not reported in the other three percent of MI cases.

**Summary of
Selected Findings,
cont.**

- ◆ Over 19,000 juveniles were held in detention facilities on separate offenses during 1992. (A juvenile may be held in detention more than once within a year.) This is a five percent increase from 1991. This increase is slightly less than the population age 10-17 increase for the same time period.
- ◆ Sixty-one percent of the detention population was White, 16 percent African American, four percent Native American, three percent Asian American and Pacific Islander, and eight percent Hispanic.
- ◆ The average daily population in DJR residential programs increased 40 percent in the last three and one half years; an increase greater than double the 10-17 age population growth rate during the same period.
- ◆ The average daily population in DJR institutions has increased by 31 percent in the last three and one half years; after a relatively stable daily population in the two preceding years.
- ◆ The number of juveniles held in DJR facilities increased five percent from 1991 to 1992.
- ◆ Although over half of the juveniles held in DJR facilities were White, African American youth had the highest per capita rate.



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1993**

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GOVERNOR'S JUVENILE JUSTICE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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

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

Committee membership includes:

Margaret Martinez
Chairperson
Consultant
Seattle

Ann M. Baker
Teacher
Enumclaw

Bobbi Bridge
Judge
King County Superior Court
Seattle

David Chappell
Teacher
Chehalis

Tom Davis
Director
Spokane County Juvenile Court

Ruben Garcia
Youth Member
College Place

Sharry Heckt
Citizen Member
Bellevue

Greg Hubbard
Prosecutor
King County Prosecuting Attorney
Juvenile Division
Seattle

Bob Hunner
Executive Director
NW Resource Association
Seattle

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

Trula Nicholas
Program Coordinator
Northwest Youth Services
Bellingham

Diane Oberquell
Commissioner
Thurston County Courthouse
Olympia

Brian Pedersen
Sheriff
Cowlitz County
Longview

**GOVERNOR'S
JUVENILE JUSTICE
ADVISORY
COMMITTEE**

Elizabeth Penn
Indian Child Welfare Program
La Push

Sid Sidorwicz
Acting Director
Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation
Director
Division of Children and Family
Services
Olympia

Nancy Robinson
Adolescent Services Coordinator
Children's Home Society
Tacoma

Rebecca Rollins
Youth Member
Tacoma

Marilee Roloff
Director
Volunteres of America of Spokane
Spokane

Kellee Ann Smart
Youth Member
Kennewick

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

James Trujillo
Attorney
Bellevue

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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

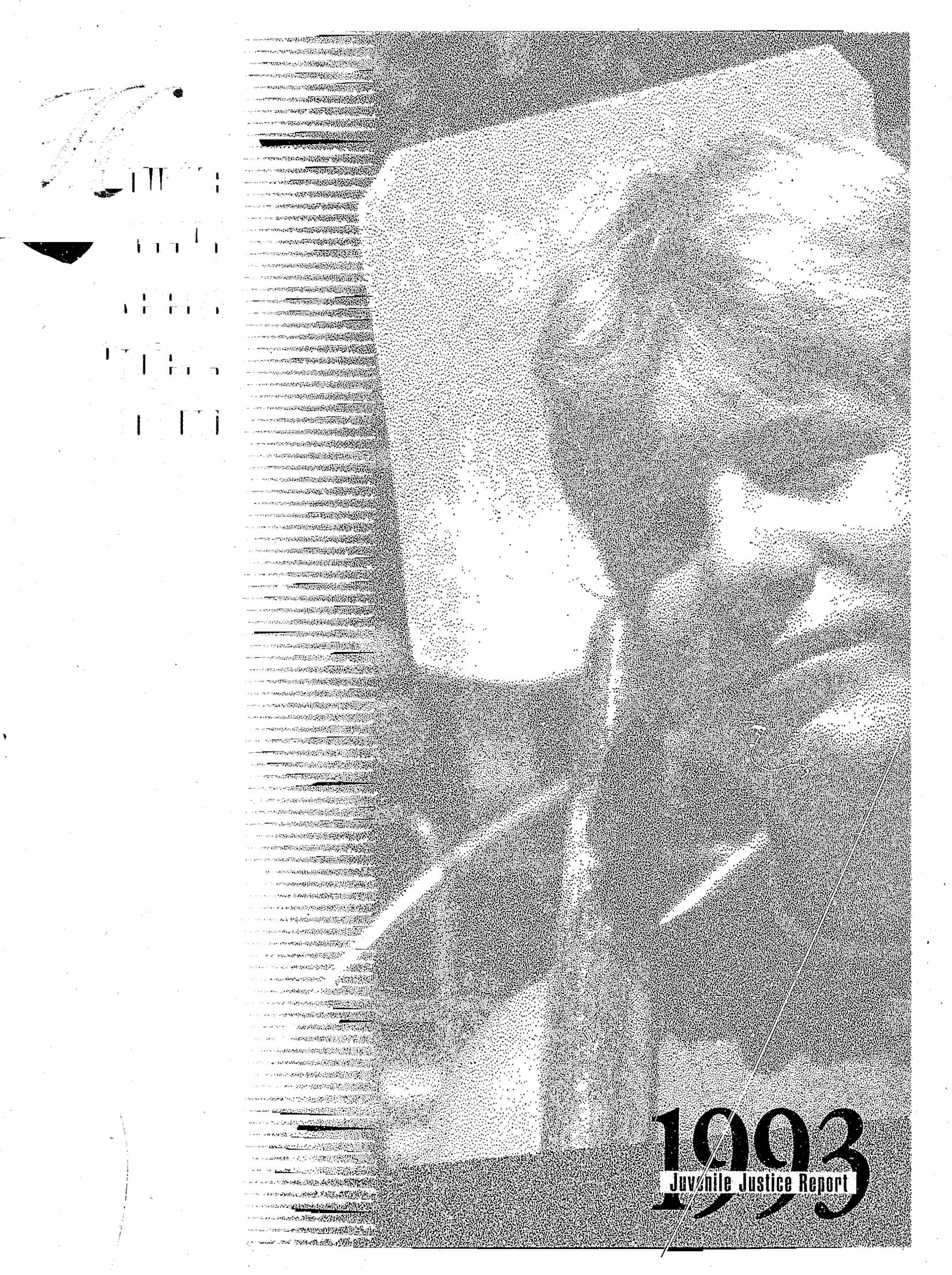
1. Implement the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act as amended.
2. Oppose efforts to criminalize "status offenders."
3. Support the preservation of a separate system of justice for juveniles; a system that is capable of having primary responsibility for, being accountable for, and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

Basic Positions, cont.

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

Basic Positions, cont.

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



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How THE GJJAC SELECTS PROJECTS TO BE FUNDED

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

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

1. The GJJAC reviews juvenile justice data and discusses problems which need attention.
2. The GJJAC decides upon major program areas for funding. (In 1992 the following program areas were selected: juvenile offenders; alternatives to detention; delinquency prevention/target site; transitional services for juvenile offenders; regional program development units; technical assistance and research).
3. A Request For Proposal (RFP) is written and distributed widely.
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 spokesperson for proposed projects.
7. The GJJAC selects the best applications for funding. (In 1993, 17 demonstration projects, 8 technical assistance/training projects, 1 research projects and 14 local program development projects were awarded funds).
8. The agency or individual who proposed the selected project signs a contract with the Department of Social and Health Services. (Demonstration project contracts are for a period of 12 months. Policy research contracts may be for a period of less than 12 months. If a long-term research study is necessary, 12-month contracts may be renewed.)
9. A demonstration project contract may be renewed twice, but only if the GJJAC determines, by on-site monitoring and outside evaluation, that the project is effective.

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PROGRAM
AREA: JUVENILE
OFFENDERS -
\$210,807

Project	Federal Amout	Year
"Safe Policy" ASOTIN COUNTY JUVENILE COURT 1603 Dustan Loop Clarkston, WA 99403 (509) 758-1623 Vonda Campbell, Director	\$55,493	2
"ONTU 4-H Challenge" FERRY COUNTY COMMUNITY SERVICES AND ONTU PO Box 406 Republic, WA 99166 (509) 775-3341 Linda Visness, Director	\$50,394	3
"Construction Skills Course" SUNNYSIDE SCHOOL DISTRICT 1110 South Sixth Street Sunnyside, WA 98944 (509) 837-2601 Jan Schuette, Director	\$51,239	2
"Chronic Offense Prevention Effort" YOUTH OUTREACH, INC. PO Box 291 Vancouver, WA 98666 (206) 696-0361 Joan Rukliss, Director	\$53,681	3

PROGRAM

**AREA:
ALTERNATIVES TO
DETENTION -
\$138,411**

Project	Federal Amount	Year
"Alternatives to Detention" NORTHWEST YOUTH SERVICES PO Box 2717 Everett, WA 98203 (206) 353-3883 Linda Vaughan, Director	\$46,453	3
"Juvenile Justice Services" QUILEUTE TRIBE PO Box 279 La Push WA 98350 (206) 374-6163 Neal Malmsten, Director	\$34,981	2
"Kitsap County Outreach" YOUTHCARE 333 First Avenue West Seattle, WA 98119 (206) 282-1288 Ann Rudnicki, Director	\$56,977	2

PROGRAM

AREA:
**DELINQUENCY
PREVENTION/
TARGET SITE**

Project	Federal Amount
“Coordination” WALLA WALLA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES PO Box 1595 Walla Walla, WA 99362 (509) 527-3278 Margaret Schacht, Director	\$24,950
“Dropout Reduction Program” WALLA WALLA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES PO Box 1595 Walla Walla, WA 99362 (509) 527-3278 Margaret Schacht, Director	\$30,500
“Early Start” WALLA WALLA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES PO Box 1595 Walla Walla, WA 99362 (509) 527-3278 Margaret Schacht, Director	\$34,683
“Family Connections” WALLA WALLA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES PO Box 1595 Walla Walla, WA 99362 (509) 527-3278 Margaret Schacht, Director	\$55,673
“Family Support Project” WALLA WALLA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES PO Box 1595 Walla Walla, WA 99362 (509) 527-3278 Margaret Schacht, Director	\$31,393

PROGRAM

**AREA:
DELINQUENCY
PREVENTION/
TARGET SITE ,
cont.**

Project	Federal Amount
“Target Site Evaluator” WALLA WALLA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES PO Box 1595 Walla Walla, WA 99362 (509) 527-3278 Margaret Schacht, Director	\$64,985
“Violence Intervention” WALLA WALLA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES PO Box 1595 Walla Walla, WA 99362 (509) 527-3278 Margaret Schacht, Director	\$46,252
“Violence Prevention” WALLA WALLA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES PO Box 1595 Walla Walla, WA 99362 (509) 527-3278 Margaret Schacht, Director	\$26,594

PROGRAM

**AREA:
TRANSITIONAL
SERVICES FOR
JUVENILE
OFFENDERS -
\$118,891**

Project	Federal Amount	Year
"Transitional Family Focus Visiting" DIVISION OF JUVENILE REHABILITATION/ MAPLE LANE SCHOOL 20311 Old Highway 9 SW, B21-7 Centralia, WA 98531-9699 (206) 736-1361 Patricia Edwards, Project Director	\$4,891	1
"Native Youth Services" THE N.A.T.I.V.E. PROJECT 1803 West Maxwell Spokane, WA 99201-2831 (509) 325-5502 Toni Lodge, Project Director	\$57,000	1
"Transitional Services for Juvenile Offenders" PROUD AFRICAN AMERICAN YOUTH SOCIETY 3551 Bridgeport Way W Tacoma, WA 98466 (206) 566-0363 Glenda Tanner, Project Director	\$57,000	1

PROGRAM
**AREA: REGIONAL
JUVENILE
JUSTICE
PROGRAM
DEVELOPMENT-
\$95,000**

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

PROGRAM
AREA: REGIONAL
JUVENILE
JUSTICE
PROGRAM
DEVELOPMENT-
\$95,000, cont.

Project	Federal Amount
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" ENTERPRIZE FOR PROGRESS IN THE COMMUNITY (E.P.I.C.) PO Box 9279 Yakima, WA 98909 (509) 457-8835 Debbie Chard, Director	\$10,000
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" HUMAN SERVICES COUNCIL 7417 NE Hazel Dell Drive, PO Box 425 Vancouver, WA 98666-0425 (206) 694-6577 Nicki Smith, Director	\$10,000
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" KITSAP COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL & HUMAN RESOURCES 614 Division Street Port Orchard, WA 98366 (206) 876-7185 Kay Bidwell, Director	\$10,000
"Regional Juvenile Justice \$5,000 Program Development" KITTITAS COUNTY Room 211, Courthouse 205 West Fifth Ellensburg, WA 98926 (509) 962-7516 William Holmes, Director	
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" MASON COUNTY DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION N. 11804 Highway 101 Shelton, WA 98548 (206) 427-9670 Est. 396 Daniel Frishman, Director	\$5,000

PROGRAM
AREA: REGIONAL
JUVENILE
JUSTICE
PROGRAM
DEVELOPMENT-
\$95,000, cont.

Project	Federal Amount
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" NORTHWEST REGIONAL COUNCIL 1800 James Street Bellingham, WA 98225 (206) 676-6749 Dewey G. Desler, Director	\$10,000
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" SNOHOMISH COUNTY HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT 2722 Colby, Suite 104 Everett, WA 98201 (206) 388-7227 Dan Bond, Director	\$10,000
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" THURSTON COUNTY COMMUNITY YOUTH SERVICES 824 Fifth Avenue SE Olympia, WA 98501 (206) 943-0780 Charles Shelan, Director	\$5,000
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" WALLA WALLA/COLUMBIA COUNTIES P.O. Box 1595 Walla Walla, WA 99362 (509) 527-3278 Margaret Schacht, Director	\$5,000
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" WHITMAN COUNTY JUVENILE COURT P.O. Box 598 Colfax, WA 99111 (509) 397-4622 ext. 246 Jack W. Lien, Director	\$5,000

***P*ROGRAM**

**AREA:
COMPLIANCE
MONITORING -
\$7,500**

Project

Federal Amount

"On-Site Jail Inspection"
Washington Association of
Sheriffs and Police Chiefs
PO Box 826
Olympia, WA 98507
Bill Closner, Director

\$7,525

PROGRAM

**AREA:
TECHNICAL
ASSISTANCE/
RESEARCH -
\$117,037**

Project	Federal Amount
“Racial Disproportionality Training” BENTON/FRANKLIN JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER 5606 W. Canal Place, Suite 1065 (206) 783-2151 Kennewick, WA 99336 Mary Lee Picket, Director	\$830
“Cultural Diversity Training” FRIENDS OF THE GUARDIAN AD LITEM 1211 East Alder, 2-L Seattle, WA 98122 (206) 296-1130 Bruce Knutson, Director	\$2,500
“RPD Training” GEORGE BRIDGES 5808 17th NE Seattle, WA 98105 (206)543-9882 George Bridges, Director	\$600
“Racial Disproportionality Analysis” KING COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES 1211 East Alder Seattle, WA 98122 (206) 343-2486 Janice O’Mahony, Director	\$3,500
“Racial Disproportionality Analysis” PIERCE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT 5501 Sixth Avenue Tacoma, WA 98406 (206) 756-0606 Stephen Johnston, Director	\$3,500

PROGRAM

**AREA:
TECHNICAL
ASSISTANCE/
RESEARCH -
\$117,037, cont.**

Project	Federal Amount
"Disproportionality Analysis" SPOKANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT W 1208 Mallon Avenue Spokane, WA 99201-2091 (509) 458-2406 Tom Davis, Director	\$2,725
"Analysis of Juvenile and Adult Justice System" URBAN POLICY RESEARCH 1518 NE 92nd Street Seattle, WA 98115 (206) 517-8060 Donna Schram, Director	\$990
"Detention Policy Manual Study" SPOKANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT West 1208 Mallon Avenue Spokane, WA 99201 (509) 458-2466 Rand Trevey, Director	\$3,500



1993
Juvenile Justice Report

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

A total of 52,314 juvenile arrests were reported in 1992 for an arrest rate of 92.7 for every thousand juveniles age 10-17.

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

Arrest data shows about three times as many juveniles were arrested for alcohol-related offenses as for drug offenses. Fifty-six percent of the arrests were for property offenses in 1992. The 15-17 year old age group accounted for more property crime arrests than any other age group, including much larger at-risk age groups. Juvenile arrest rates continue to vary significantly from county to county with King County showing a rate of arrests for violent crimes that is much higher than any other area, but a number of smaller and rural jurisdictions also showed sharp increases in arrests for violent crimes.

The continued increase in violent crime arrests concerns the GJJAC.

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

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

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

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

JUVENILE OFFENDERS, CONT.

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

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

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

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

Between 1990 and 1993 the GJJAC allocated approximately \$800,000 to fund projects in the juvenile offender area. The projects provide anger management to court ordered juvenile offenders; counseling, tutoring and outreach services to juvenile offenders; intensive supervision of chronic juvenile offenders; victim awareness education, case management and counseling services for chronic juvenile property offenders; a "Challenge" program for juvenile offenders and high risk youth; and a construction skills training program and academic remediation for juvenile offenders, school dropouts and high risk youth.

Strategies to deal with this population include:

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

JUVENILE OFFENDERS, CONT.

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

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

Alternatives to Detention

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

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

The GJJAC supports the development and implementation of statewide detention intake and risk assessment standards that would determine whether a juvenile should be placed in detention or in a less restrictive environment.

*A*lternatives to Detention, cont.

Statewide detention intake standards would establish objective, specific criteria for admission to secure detention and eliminate non-legal factors in detention intake decisions.

There were 19,303 juveniles held in 18 local detention facilities for separate offenses during 1992. (A juvenile may be held in detention more than once a year depending on the number of times the juvenile offends.) This figure does not correlate with juvenile arrest rates for serious crimes or with the size of the juvenile at-risk population.

The GJJAC has selected Alternatives to Detention as a program area for funding since 1989. Nearly \$950,000 has been awarded to innovative demonstration projects in the alternatives to detention program area. The GJJAC recognizes the need to continue the activities the Committee has begun in this area.

Washington State is currently providing an inadequate response to youth who run away or for whom there is no suitable placement in the community. There are only 76 Crisis Residential Center (CRC) beds available for all runaway youth in the state. This figure represents a ratio of one bed per 6,600 juveniles age 10-17. Beds are not equally distributed geographically.

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

Family Reconciliation Services (FRS) is only available to provide crisis counseling to 28 percent of the families who request help. "Homebuilders Program" is not available throughout the state.

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

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

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

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

*A*lternatives to Detention, cont.

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

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

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

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

Strategies to deal with this program area may also include:

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

*A*lternatives to Detention, cont.

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

The GJJAC recognizes the need to continue the activities the Committee began in this program area and again selected Alternatives to Detention as a program area for funding in 1993. Approximately \$160,000 was awarded to projects in this area. These projects provide shelter care placements for severely disturbed youth who have committed no crime; outreach services to runaway and street youth and youth at risk of delinquency; case management services, counseling and referral to treatment resources for Native American youth on an isolated reservation; and a Standard Operating Procedures Manual, that complies with American Correctional Association and Washington State Proposed Standards for detention facilities.

*D*elinquency Prevention/ Target Site

The number and rate of arrest of juveniles for violent crimes continues to increase. The arrest of juveniles for violent offenses almost doubled in the last ten years.

Arrest data for minority youth show that they accounted for approximately 23 percent of juvenile arrests in 1992. Black youth were arrested for violent crimes more than other youth. Black youth accounted for 16 percent of the arrests for homicide/ manslaughter, 20 percent of the arrests for rape, 38 percent of the arrests for aggravated assault, and 46 percent of the arrests for robbery.

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

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.

Delinquency Prevention/ Target Site, cont.

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

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

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

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

Strategies for Program Area

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

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

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

Delinquency Prevention/ Target Site, cont.

- youth problems/issues, and effective parenting education.*
- ◆ *Culturally relevant programs and services.*
- ◆ *Innovative programs to prevent and reduce delinquent behavior.*
- ◆ *Programs that coordinate client data bases so agencies can share data and cooperate in planning.*

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

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

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

For 1992 and 1993 the GJJAC has allocated \$500,000 to fund projects in the Delinquency Prevention/Target Site Program area. These projects support a broad, integrated array of prevention, intervention and treatment programs for children, youth and families in Walla Walla County. By funding projects in a single community, the GJJAC hopes to determine whether, through coordination and other efforts, delinquency can be impacted. Many of these projects serve Hispanic youth and their families.

An evaluation of the first year of funding conducted by Dr. Donna Schram found that the Target Site/Delinquency Prevention Program (Community Connections) is more than a collection of individual projects located in a single jurisdiction. "Community Connections represents a new and innovative model of service development and delivery - one that relies on community ownership and leadership, unprecedented levels of cooperation among service providers, and increased awareness about local children and youth issues."

Findings of the evaluation show that the Community Connection program was effective. A model for replication in other areas of the state is being developed.

*T*ransitional Services for Juvenile Offenders

In 1992 over 48,000 youth in Washington State come in contact with the juvenile justice system, an increase of 12 percent over the 1991 figure.

A recent study of juvenile offenders in DJR facilities showed that the youth had committed over 10 offenses prior to commitment.

Another recent study examined the re-offense behavior of 256 male juvenile offenders committed to the Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation (DJR) as of February 14, 1990. Of the 256, 59 were sex offenders and 197 were non-sex offenders. Of the 197 non-sex offenders, 132 were violent offenders and 65 were non-violent offenders. The follow up period extended until February 1993 with an average of two years time at risk. The study found:

of the sex offenders:

- ◆ 63% were arrested for a new offense of any kind.
- ◆ 2% were arrested for a new sex offense.
- ◆ 36% were arrested for a new violent offense.
- ◆ 54% were arrested for a new non-violent offense.

of the non-sex offenders:

- ◆ 72% were arrested for a new offense of any kind.
- ◆ 2% were arrested for a sex offense.
- ◆ 37% were arrested for a new violent offense.
- ◆ 64% were arrested for a new non-violent offense.

of the violent offenders:

- ◆ 42% were arrested for a new violent offense.
- ◆ 28% for the non-violent offenders.

Statistics continue to show high rates of arrest, arrests for violent offenses and returns to local detention facilities and state institutions by previously committed offenders.

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

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

Transitional Services for Juvenile Offenders, cont.

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

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

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

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

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

Effective transition services programs for youth must:

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

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

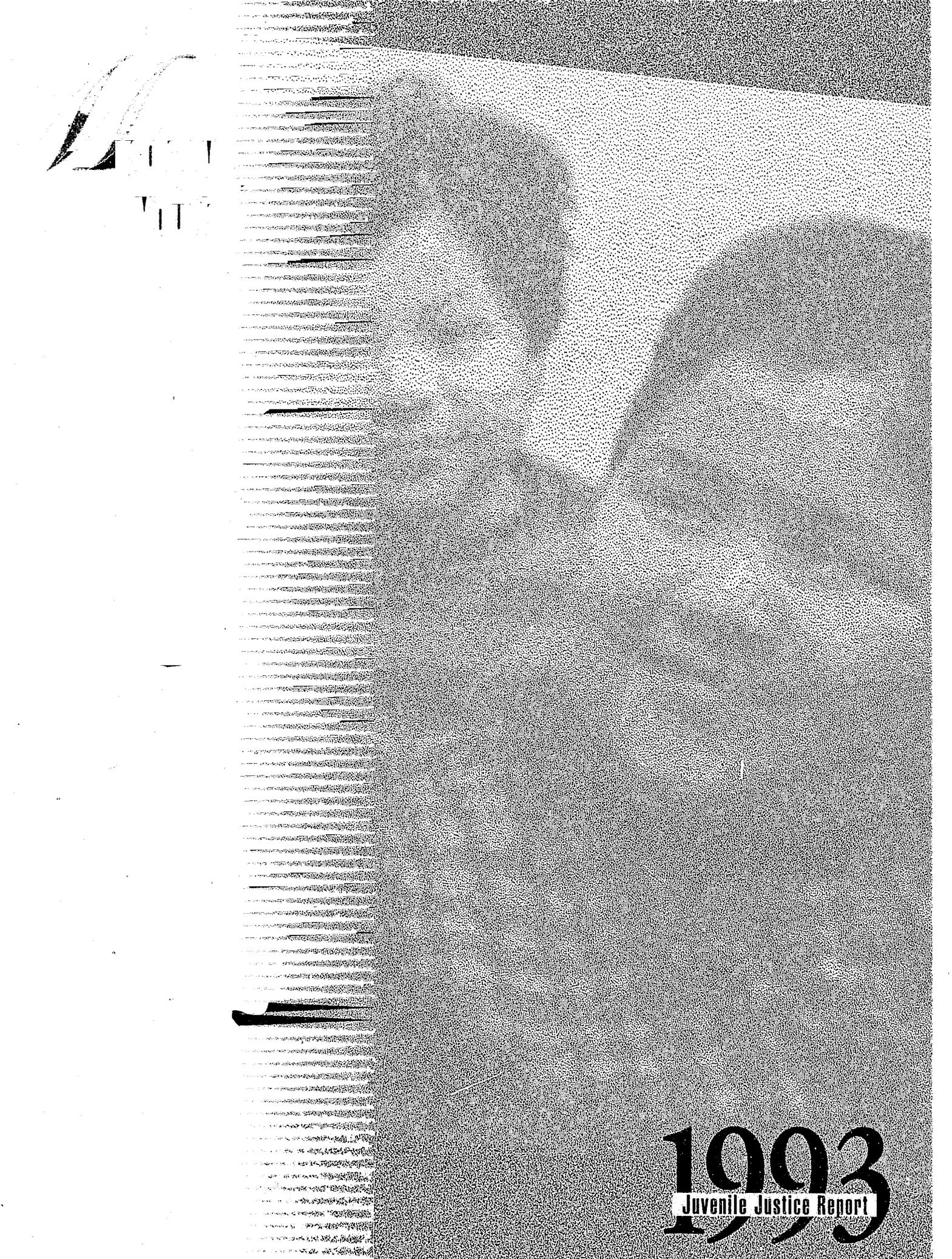
***T*ransitional Services for Juvenile Offenders, cont.**

Strategies for Program Area

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

- ◆ *To develop programs that enable adjudicated youth to make the transition from correctional settings and residential care to community settings and that provide for interagency collaboration, and a variety of components of the community.*
- ◆ *To develop programs that provide for pre-release assessment and planning.*
- ◆ *To develop programs that provide for a network of community based resources.*
- ◆ *To develop programs that provide support and supervision of the community. The transition process for youth is enhanced by frequent contacts between the youth and professionals in the community.*
- ◆ *To provide supervision programs that involve frequent monitoring of youth's activities.*
- ◆ *To provide semi-independent and independent living arrangements for youth released from residential care who cannot, for a variety of reasons, return to their homes.*
- ◆ *To develop innovative programs to help youth bridge the gap between residential placement and community life.*
- ◆ *To provide services to juvenile during their confinement, and their families, to ensure the safe return of such juvenile to their homes and to strengthen the families.*

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



1993
Juvenile Justice Report

Minority Youth in the Juvenile Justice System

In response to a growing concern statewide about racial disproportionality in the juvenile justice system, the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC) and the Washington State legislature appropriated funds to conduct a study which would evaluate the extent and causes of disproportionality within our state. The two year study was conducted by the University of Washington, and generally confirmed the GJJAC concerns relating to racial and ethnic disproportionality in our juvenile justice system.

The study consisted of three components. The first component was an analysis which included, for each racial group, rates of referral, diversion, detention, adjudication and confinement of juveniles in correctional facilities for each county in the state; the second component was a comparison of case processing of approximately 2,000 cases in six counties; and the third component examined the views and perceptions of persons involved in the juvenile justice system.

The study found that racial and ethnic disproportionality is pervasive across all stages of the juvenile justice system. Youth of color are more likely to be referred, detained, prosecuted, adjudicated and confined in juvenile correctional facilities than white youth and at rates higher than would be expected given their numbers in the population.

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

In general, the rate of over-representation is lowest at the arrest stage, with increasing levels of disproportionality as the juvenile justice system progresses towards one of two ends - secure confinement or decline to adult court. This pattern is consistent with an interpretation that processing within the juvenile justice system increases the differences between racial/ethnic groups.

The study also found that the following factors are associated with disproportionality.

- ◆ *Higher rates of detention for minority youth;*
- ◆ *Lower rates of diversion for minority youth;*
- ◆ *Charges are less likely to be filed in cases involving white youth;*
- ◆ *Charges are more likely to be dismissed in cases involving white youth;*
- ◆ *Youth detained prior to adjudication are more likely to be adjudicated guilty and sentenced to confinement;*
- ◆ *Minority youth are less likely to be placed in community residential facilities.*

Minority Youth in the Juvenile Justice System, cont.

The study recommended: expanded data collection on juvenile offenders throughout the system; development of uniform prosecutorial standards for juvenile offenders; changes to the consolidated juvenile services program and funding formula; dissemination of information to families and communities regarding court procedures; examination of juvenile disposition standards to redress any adverse effects to youth related to pre-adjudication detention; cultural diversity training for juvenile court and law enforcement personnel; and development of alternatives to detention and confinement. Legislation was passed and signed into law by Governor Lowry in 1993 to "implement the recommendations of the study in an effort to discourage differential treatment of youth of color and their families who come in contact with the juvenile courts, and to promote racial and ethnic sensitivity and awareness throughout the juvenile court system".

Strategies, per legislation, to address racial disproportionality and to promote fairness and accountability in our juvenile justice system include:

Strategies for Program Area

- ◆ *Improved procedures for the collection and analysis of information on youth referred, prosecuted, adjudicated and sentenced in the juvenile courts.*

There is no single statewide information system allowing uniform, routine collection and analysis of data on juveniles processed through the juvenile courts in all counties across the state. The amount of information entered into JUVIS (statewide Juvenile Information System) maintained by the Office of the Administrator of the Courts (OAC)) varies significantly between counties. King County has relied on its own information system until quite recently, submitting only minimal information to JUVIS on cases processed through King County Juvenile Court. SCOMIS maintained by OAC provides a source of legal information from filing to case disposition.

The 1993 legislature appropriated funds to the Office of the Administrator for the Courts to develop a plan for improvement of juvenile offender reporting. The long-term goal of OAC is to create a single Juvenile Information System (JIS) for tracking all cases, youth, adult, criminal, and civil from initial filing or arrest to disposition. This effort will greatly facilitate more effective information retrieval and ultimately research on youth and their legal cases in Washington State.

Because of the limited funding appropriated, the creation of JIS cannot be accomplished within the timeframe envisioned. However, within the current budget OAC plans to integrate JUVIS into SCOMIS, enabling a more efficient process for the collection of social and demographic, criminal

Minority Youth in the Juvenile Justice System, cont.

history and tracking of judicial system processes through completion of disposition requirements.

The Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC) appropriated funds to provide technical assistance to counties to further analyze data on racial disproportionality and to develop a plan to reduce disproportionality. Currently, King, Pierce, Spokane and Benton/Franklin counties requests for technical assistance have been approved by the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC).

In addition, Regional Program Development Units (RPDs), funded by the GJJAC, are responsible for developing a process for coordination of juvenile justice activities at the local level. RPDs are required as part of their work plan for the current contract year to assess the representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system, and where racial disparity exists to develop and implement a plan to address racial disparity in their county or counties. The GJJAC is currently funding fourteen RPDs across the state.

- ◆ *Development of uniform principles and practices in the prosecution and adjudication of juvenile offenders.*

A Work Group has been established by the Office of the Administrator for the Courts (OAC) to develop standards and guidelines for the prosecution of juvenile offenders, to review racial disparity in diversion, and to review the use of detention facilities with a goal of reducing racial disproportionality. The Work Group must develop and submit its recommended standards and guidelines to the appropriate committees of the legislature by December 1, 1994. A representative of the GJJAC is a member of the Work Group.

Development of statewide standards and guidelines for the prosecution of juvenile offenders will contribute to fairness and proportionality. Periodic monitoring should examine decision patterns for minority youth and white youth case processing to ensure fairness and equity in diversion, charging, and plea bargaining decisions.

- ◆ *Revision of RCW 13.06 specifying conditions on the use of Consolidated Juvenile Services (CJS) funds.*

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

Minority Youth in the Juvenile Justice System, cont.

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

Legislation enacted in 1993 requires that the distribution of CJS funds to the counties be based on criteria that takes into account the county's rates of poverty, and size of racial minority populations as well as per capita income, at-risk populations, and juvenile crime or arrest rates.

The CJS funding allocation for the 1993-1995 biennium is approximately 21 million dollars.

Counties applying for CJS funds for the 1993-1995 biennium must include efforts to address disproportionality in their plans.

The legislature also allocated funds to conduct an outside evaluation of the effectiveness of CJS funded programs to determine their effectiveness in reducing racial disproportionality. The analysis would also determine what programs are cost effective in reducing disproportionality in such areas as alternatives to detention, detention intake and risk assessment standards, alternatives to incarceration, and in the prosecution and adjudication of juveniles. A report of the findings and recommendations of the evaluation will be presented to the legislature by December 1, 1994, and December 1 of each year thereafter.

In addition, any county applying for CJS funding that also operates a detention facility must have standards of operations in place that include intake and admissions, medical and health care, communication, correspondence, visiting and telephone use, security and control, sanitation and hygiene, juvenile rights, rules and discipline, property, juvenile records, safety and emergency procedures, programming, release and transfer, training and staff development, and food service. The GJJAC provided technical assistance funds to assist Juvenile Court Administrators in developing detention standards policies and procedures.

- ◆ *Improved procedure for the dissemination of information about the administration of juvenile justice for non-English Speaking, as well as English Speaking youth and families.*

Legislation enacted in 1993 requires the Office of the Administrator for the Courts (OAC) in cooperation with juvenile courts to develop materials describing juvenile laws. Juvenile courts were surveyed in August 1993

Minority Youth in the Juvenile Justice System, cont.

requesting copies of information brochures or materials used by local courts to explain court procedures. Several courts responded with information which has been translated into languages other than English. The OAC plans to identify informational materials that can most generally be used throughout the state, and develop a model information package in the most commonly used foreign languages.

In addition, County CJS plans must provide information relating to the dissemination of information material describing juvenile laws, court procedures, etc, and make such information available to the public. Information and interpreters must also be available to non-English Speaking youth and their families.

- ◆ *Promote the use of alternatives to pre-adjudicated and post adjudicated detention; develop residential and non-residential alternatives to detention with the addition of community-based corrections placement for adjudicated youth.*

Detention has well-documented effects on subsequent dispositions and recidivism. The extensive use of detention can strain budgets and resources with cases which might be placed in less secure alternatives. Less costly alternative placements (for example, intensive supervision or tracking programs which do not require residential services) are needed to reduce the strain on overcrowded facilities.

Additional alternatives to detention for pre-adjudicated and post-adjudicated youth which are being implemented include:

- ◆ *Development of a risk assessment tool and detention intake criteria to support intake decisions for detention;*
- ◆ *Development of supervised release alternatives and home detention programs;*
- ◆ *Development of an array of alternatives which reflect the security needs and social profiles of current and projected detention populations. Again, intensive supervision programs and electronic monitoring programs provide "eyeball" security while youth remain at home. Other programs such as day reporting and night reporting centers also provide alternatives to detention for adjudicated youth.*
- ◆ *Extensive and routine diversity training for law enforcement and juvenile justice officials.*

Legislation enacted in 1993 requires the Criminal Justice Training Commission, the OAC and State Minority Commissions to develop a "curriculum for the general understanding of ethnic and cultural diversity and its implications

Minority Youth in the Juvenile Justice System, cont.

for working with youth of color and their families. The curriculum must be complete and made available to all superior court judges and court commissioners assigned to juvenile court, and other court personnel by October 1, 1994. Ethnic and cultural diversity training must be provided annually so as to incorporate sensitively and awareness into the daily operation of juvenile courts state-wide".

A technical assistance request approved by OJJDP allowed GJJAC members to attend a cultural diversity workshop. Workshop participants obtained an understanding of ethnic patterns or culture-specific rules, behavior and styles of interaction. A similar workshop will be conducted for representatives from projects the GJJAC is currently funding, and other interested parties.

◆ *Examination of juvenile disposition standards for racial/ethnic bias.*

Legislation enacted in 1993 requires the Juvenile Disposition Standards Commission to review current and proposed juvenile sentencing standards and guidelines for potential adverse impacts on the sentencing outcomes of racial and ethnic minority youth.

Other strategies and programs being implemented by the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC) include:

Between 1990 and 1993, the GJJAC awarded approximately \$375,000 to fund projects which address the needs of minority youth. These projects provide: home detention and alternatives to detention to Native American youth; advocacy and counseling services to minority youth in detention; education, self esteem, and employment training to African American youth at-risk of gang involvement; construction skills training and academic remediation to "Hispanic juvenile offenders, high school dropouts and high risk youth"; case management services, counseling and referral to other resources for Native American youth on an isolated Indian reservation; intensive mentoring, case management and support services to Native American juvenile offenders and their families; and case management, job search and job readiness skills, mentoring, and life skills training to African American juvenile offenders.

Programs funded through the Delinquency Prevention/Target Site program provide a comprehensive and coordinated community effort to provide services to at-risk youth and their families. Prevention, early intervention and rehabilitation services are provided to Hispanic youth and their families.

Technical Assistance and training funds were awarded to provide cultural diversity training for King County Superior Court program staff and to King, Pierce, Spokane and Benton/Franklin counties to further analyze data on racial disproportionality.

Minority Youth in the Juvenile Justice System, cont.

A workshop was conducted for Regional Program Development Units to assist local units to assess the over-representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system, and where racial disparity exists develop a plan and strategies to address the racial disparity.

Other strategies and initiatives that the GJJAC supports provide:

- ◆ *Aftercare programs designed to facilitate reintegration of minority youth back into the community;*
- ◆ *Increased availability and improvement of diversion programs for minorities who come in contact with the juvenile justice system such as community accountability boards and mediation programs;*
- ◆ *Increased availability of viable and credible community-based alternatives for minority youth involved in the system;*
- ◆ *Expanded use of volunteers as role models, mentors and tutors;*
- ◆ *Training and education for juvenile justice practitioners, elected officials, general public and the at-risk population regarding issues related to disproportionate representation of minority youth;*
- ◆ *Cultural diversity training to reduce the barriers to communication across economic and/or social lines as well as racial;*
- ◆ *Alternatives to secure placement, i.e. foster care, day reporting centers, night reporting centers etc;*
- ◆ *Community-centered and family based programs in urban communities where at-risk means high risk;*
- ◆ *Risk assessment standards to reduce detention;*
- ◆ *Development of "performance-based standards" that identify outcomes facilities should attempt to achieve, each of which should be to reduce penetration into the juvenile justice system.*

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

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

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

1993

Juvenile Justice Report

Summary of the Juvenile Justice Code

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

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

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

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

Juvenile Offenders

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

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

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

*Juvenile Offenders,
cont.*

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

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

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

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

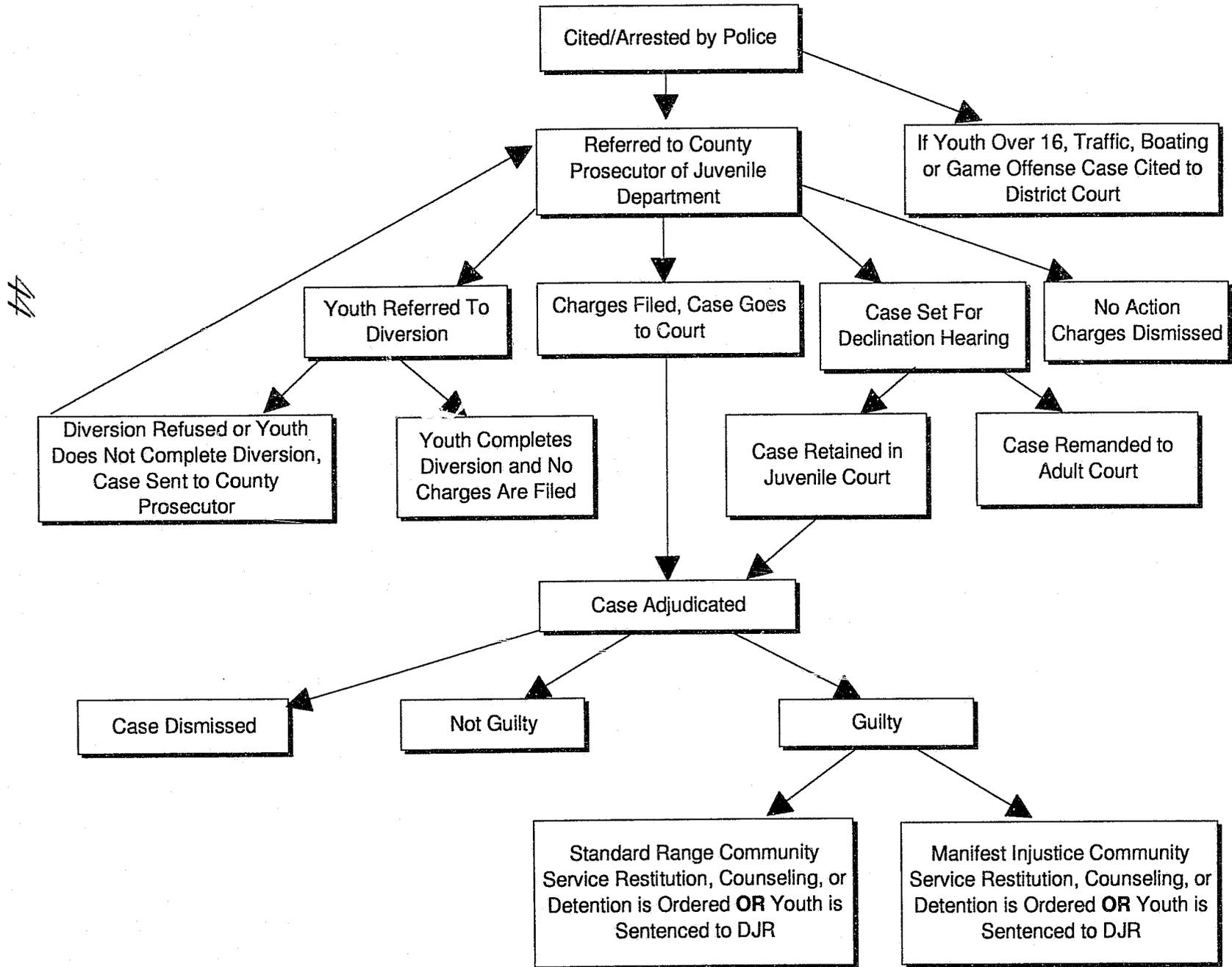
Sentencing of Offenders

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

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

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

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM FLOW CHART FOR CRIMINAL OFFENSES



Juvenile Institutions

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

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

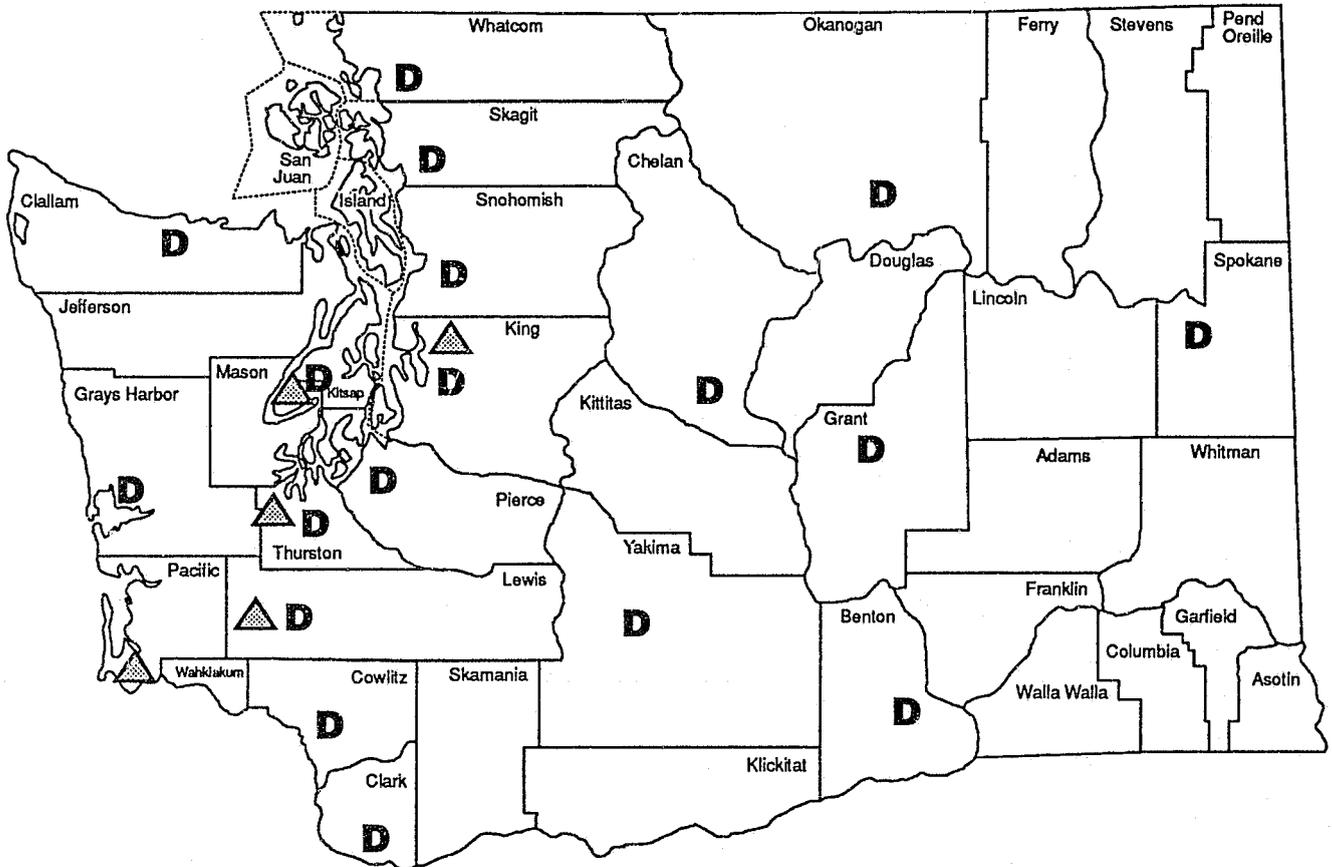
DJR operates three medium to maximum security institutions, Green Hill, Maple Lane, and Echo Glen; two medium security forestry camps, Mission Creek and Naselle; and seven minimum security group homes providing custody and treatment for committed offenders. Only Echo Glen provides services for female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

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

Consolidated Juvenile Services

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

(THERE ARE 18 DETENTION FACILITIES & 5 INSTITUTIONS)



D - COUNTY DETENTION

▲ - STATE INSTITUTION

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.*

*F*amily Reconciliation Act, cont.

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.

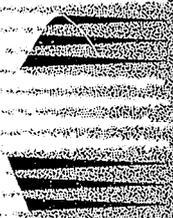
*D*ependency/ Termination of Parental Rights

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*
-



1993
Juvenile Justice Report

Data Analysis

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.

Introduction

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

The number of youth who live in Washington State has increased along with the state population. In 1992, there are approximately 1.3 million juveniles 17 years old and younger in Washington State. Juveniles comprise over one-fourth of the state's population in 1992; an increase of seven percent over the 1990 census count.

The largest cohort of youth now are the 0-9 year olds, which account for 58 percent of the total youth population age 0-17. This cohort increased by six percent since the 1990 census. The number of youth age 0-9 is expected to increase only slightly by the year 2000.

The juvenile population age 10-17 gradually decreased from 530,000 in 1982 to approximately 485,000 for the years 1986 through 1988, and increased to over 560,000 in 1992.

The number of youth age 10-17 have increased by eight percent since the 1990 census. This age group is expected to increase by about 14 percent by the year 2000.

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

Changes in the number of persons in selected age groups will place new demands, and make contributions to society, the economy, and government. Demographic trends should influence how the state plans services for youth.

***Current Demographic
Picture, cont.***

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

Location of Youth

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

***Racial and Ethnic
Distribution***

Approximately 85 percent of Washington's youth are White. Black youth comprise 4 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 Asian or Pacific Islander race categories comprise 3.8 percent of the total youth population.

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

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

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

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

***Juvenile Population of
American Indians***

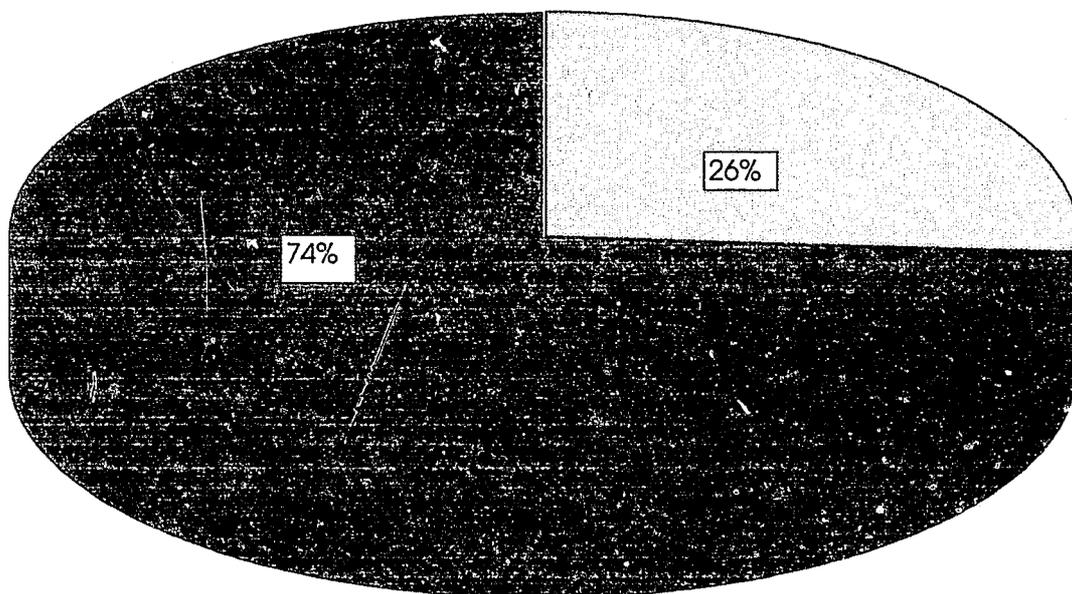
An amendment to the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act requires states to collect juvenile justice data on Native Americans residing on reservations and trust lands. The amendment also requires states to allocate a portion of their formula grants funds to Native American Tribes,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

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

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

JUVENILE POPULATION IN WASHINGTON

Graph 1



JUVENILES ARE 26% OF THE POPULATION

The total population of Washington in 1992 was 5, 116, 700.
The number of juveniles, 0-17 years old, was 1,349,638.

TABLE 1
1992 YOUTH POPULATION IN WASHINGTON

AGE COHORT	NUMBER OF YOUTH	PERCENT OF TOTAL
0-4 year olds	396,666	29%
5-9 year olds	388,466	29%
10-14 year olds	369,002	27%
15-17 year olds	195,504	14%
TOTAL	1,349,638	100%

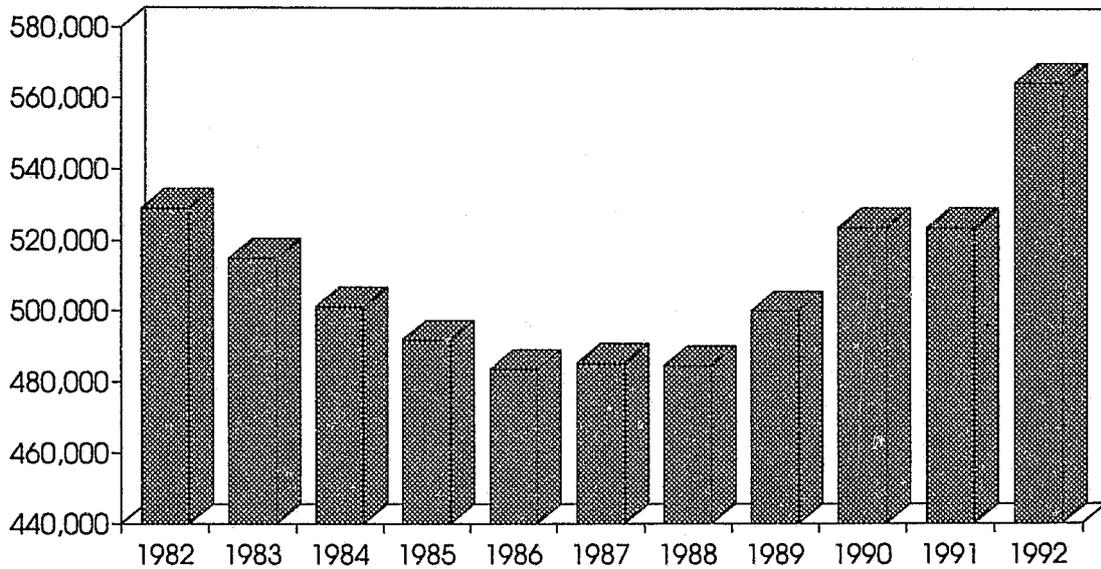
These population data are taken from "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Populations by Age and Sex - State of Washington: 1980-1992".

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

YEAR	1980 Census	1985	1990 Census	1992	2000	Net Change 1992-2000	Percent Change 1992-2000
AGE							
0-4	306,123	341,137	366,780	396,666	380,934		
5-9	296,011	308,085	371,093	388,466	410,217		
0-9	602,134	649,222	737,873	785,132	791,151	6,019	1%
10-14	321,995	301,191	337,662	369,002	412,054		
15-17	215,231	195,661	185,852	195,504	229,321		
10-17	537,226	496,852	523,514	564,506	641,375	76,869	14%
TOTAL	1,741,494	1,146,074	1,999,260	1,349,638	1,432,526		

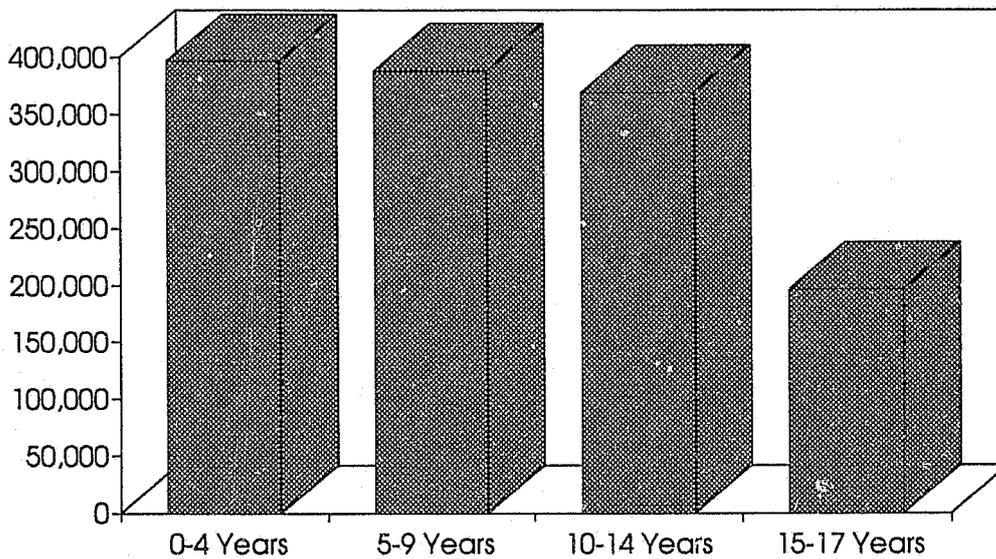
TRENDS IN THE JUVENILE POPULATION
JUVENILE POPULATION AGE 10-17

Graph 2



FOUR AGE GROUPS - 1992

Graph 3



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

TABLE 3
TRENDS IN JUVENILE POPULATION SINCE 1990
TWO AGE GROUPS

Age Group	1990 Census	1992	Net Change	% Change
0-9 Years	737,873	785,132	47,259	6%
10-17 Years	523,514	564,506	40,992	8%
TOTAL	1,261,387	1,349,638	88,251	7%

TABLE 4
TRENDS IN JUVENILE POPULATION SINCE 1990
FOUR AGE GROUPS

Age Group	1990 Census	1992	Net Change	% Change
0-4 Years	366,780	396,666	29,886	8%
5-9 Years	371,093	388,466	17,373	5%
10-14 Years	337,662	369,002	31,340	9%
15-17 Years	185,852	195,504	9,652	5%
TOTAL	1,261,387	1,349,638	88,251	7%

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

TABLE 5

1992 JUVENILE POPULATION BY COUNTY

COUNTY	YRS 0-4	YRS 5-9	YRS 10-14	YRS 15-17	TOTAL 0-17 YRS
Adams	1,341	1,398	1,431	620	4,790
Asotin	1,364	1,464	1,434	696	4,958
Benton	10,065	10,599	10,068	4,871	35,603
Chelan	4,332	4,352	4,084	1,972	14,740
Clallam	3,936	4,354	4,290	2,008	14,588
Clark	20,571	20,951	21,508	10,508	73,538
Columbia	227	269	326	157	979
Cowlitz	6,436	6,603	6,806	3,447	23,292
Douglas	2,248	2,398	2,321	1,139	8,106
Ferry	532	593	617	361	2,103
Franklin	3,808	4,104	3,855	1,879	13,646
Garfield	123	185	192	71	571
Grant	5,240	5,298	5,264	2,566	18,368
Grays Harbor	4,918	5,136	5,165	2,477	17,696
Island	5,442	5,035	4,336	2,172	16,985
Jefferson	1,309	1,556	1,501	671	5,037
King	111,906	101,972	94,439	52,577	360,894
Kitsap	17,325	16,843	15,917	8,260	58,345
Kittitas	1,611	1,740	1,722	1,656	6,729
Klickitat	1,321	1,435	1,532	667	4,955
Lewis	4,588	5,021	5,260	2,610	17,479
Lincoln	569	727	738	299	2,333
Mason	2,726	3,091	3,113	1,463	10,393
Okanogan	2,687	2,982	2,870	1,313	9,852
Pacific	1,277	1,301	1,343	707	4,628
Pend Oreille	713	760	870	383	2,726
Pierce	52,930	50,235	46,203	24,732	174,100
San Juan	670	694	667	257	2,288
Skagit	6,278	6,736	6,391	3,217	22,622
Skamania	679	765	788	346	2,578
Snohomish	42,986	41,475	36,329	17,680	138,470
Spokane	28,498	28,792	28,019	15,550	100,859
Stevens	2,427	2,992	3,212	1,357	9,988
Thurston	12,706	13,846	13,773	7,037	47,362
Wahkiakum	209	232	274	127	842
Walla Walla	3,538	3,652	3,683	2,325	13,198
Whatcom	9,726	10,001	10,037	5,832	35,596
Whitman	2,021	2,094	1,904	2,965	8,984
Yakima	17,383	16,785	16,720	8,526	59,414
TOTAL	396,666	388,466	369,002	195,504	1,349,638

These data were taken from "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Populations by Age and Sex - State of Washington: 1980-1992".

TABLE 6

LARGEST YOUTH POPULATION BY COUNTY IN 1992

COUNTY	YRS 0-4	YRS 5-9	YRS 10-14	YRS 15-17	TOTAL YOUTH POPULATION	PERCENT YOUTH POPULATION
King	111,906	101,972	94,439	52,580	360,897	29%
Pierce	52,930	50,235	46,203	24,732	174,100	14%
Snohomish	42,986	41,475	36,329	17,680	138,470	11%
Spokane	28,498	28,792	28,019	15,550	100,859	8%
Clark	20,571	20,951	21,508	10,508	73,538	6%
Yakima	17,383	16,785	16,720	8,526	59,414	5%
Kitsap	17,325	16,843	15,917	8,260	58,345	5%
Thurston	12,706	13,846	13,773	7,037	47,362	4%
Benton	10,065	10,599	10,068	4,871	35,603	3%
Whatcom	9,726	10,001	10,037	5,832	35,596	3%
Cowlitz	6,436	6,603	6,806	3,447	23,292	2%
Skagit	6,278	6,736	6,391	3,217	22,622	2%
Grays Harbor	4,918	5,136	5,165	2,477	17,696	1%
Grant	5,240	5,298	5,264	2,566	18,368	1%
Lewis	4,588	5,021	5,260	2,610	17,479	1%

TABLE 7

1992 JUVENILE POPULATION BY AGE AND DSHS REGIONS

REGION/ COUNTY	0-4	5-9	SUBTOTAL 0-9	10-14	15-17	SUBTOTAL 10-17	TOTAL
REGION 1							
Adams	1,341	1,398	2,739	1,431	620	2,051	4,790
Chelan	4,332	4,352	8,684	4,084	4,084	8,168	16,852
Douglas	2,248	2,398	4,646	2,321	2,321	4,642	9,288
Ferry	532	593	1,125	617	617	1,234	2,359
Grant	5,240	5,298	10,538	5,264	5,264	10,528	21,066
Lincoln	569	727	1,296	738	738	1,476	2,772
Okanogan	2,687	2,982	5,669	2,870	2,870	5,740	11,409
Pend Oreille	713	760	1,473	870	870	1,740	3,213
Spokane	28,498	28,792	57,290	28,019	28,019	56,038	113,328
Stevens	2,427	2,992	5,419	3,212	3,212	6,424	11,843
Whitman	2,021	2,094	4,115	1,904	1,904	3,808	7,923
Subtotal:	50,608	52,386	102,994	51,330	50,519	101,849	204,843
REGION 2							
Asotin	1,364	1,464	2,828	1,434	696	2,130	4,958
Benton	10,065	10,599	20,664	10,068	4,871	14,939	35,603
Columbia	227	269	496	326	157	483	979
Franklin	3,808	4,104	7,912	3,855	1,879	5,734	13,646
Garfield	123	185	308	192	71	263	571
Kittitas	1,611	1,740	3,351	1,722	1,656	3,378	6,729
Walla Walla	3,538	3,652	7,190	3,683	2,325	6,008	13,198
Yakima	17,383	16,785	34,168	16,720	8,526	25,246	59,414
Subtotal:	38,119	38,798	76,917	38,000	20,181	58,181	135,098
REGION 3							
Island	5,442	5,035	10,477	4,336	2,172	6,508	16,985
San Juan	670	694	1,364	667	257	924	2,288
Skagit	6,278	6,736	13,014	6,391	3,217	9,608	22,622
Snohomish	42,986	41,475	84,461	36,329	17,680	54,009	138,470
Whatcom	9,726	10,001	19,727	10,037	5,832	15,869	35,596
Subtotal:	65,102	63,941	129,043	57,760	29,158	86,918	215,961

TABLE 7 (CONT'D)

1992 JUVENILE POPULATION BY AGE AND DSHS REGIONS

REGION/ COUNTY	SUBTOTAL			SUBTOTAL			TOTAL
	0-4	5-9	0-9	10-14	15-17	10-17	
REGION 4							
King	111,906	101,972	213,878	94,439	52,577	147,016	360,894
REGION 5							
Kitsap	17,325	16,843	34,168	15,917	8,260	24,177	58,345
Pierce	52,930	50,235	103,165	46,203	24,732	70,935	174,100
Subtotal:	70,255	67,078	137,333	62,120	32,992	95,112	232,445
REGION 6							
Clallam	3,936	4,354	8,290	4,290	2,008	6,298	14,588
Clark	20,571	20,951	41,522	21,508	10,508	32,016	73,538
Cowlitz	6,436	6,603	13,039	6,806	3,447	10,253	23,292
Grays Harbor	4,918	5,136	10,054	5,165	2,477	7,642	17,696
Jefferson	1,309	1,556	2,865	1,501	671	2,172	5,037
Klickitat	1,321	1,435	2,756	1,532	667	2,199	4,955
Lewis	4,588	5,021	9,609	5,260	2,610	7,870	17,479
Mason	2,726	3,091	5,817	3,113	1,463	4,576	10,393
Pacific	1,277	1,301	2,578	1,343	707	2,050	4,628
Skamania	679	765	1,444	788	346	1,134	2,578
Thurston	12,706	13,846	26,552	13,773	7,037	20,810	47,362
Wahkiakum	209	232	441	274	127	401	842
Subtotal:	60,676	64,291	124,967	65,353	32,068	97,421	222,388
TOTAL	396,666	388,466	785,132	369,002	195,504	564,506	1,349,638

These data were taken from "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Populations by Age and Sex - State of Washington: 1980-1992".

TABLE 8

1990 CENSUS OF JUVENILE POPULATION BY RACE BY COUNTY

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

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

TABLE 9

PERCENTAGE OF RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE POPULATION IN 1990

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

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

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, and are the latest data available.

TABLE 11

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE POPULATION - 1990

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

TABLE 12

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

DSHS REGION 1

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

DSHS REGION 4

King	20%
------	-----

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, and are the latest data available.

TABLE 13
1990 CENSUS OF JUVENILE POPULATION
OF HISPANIC ORIGIN BY COUNTY

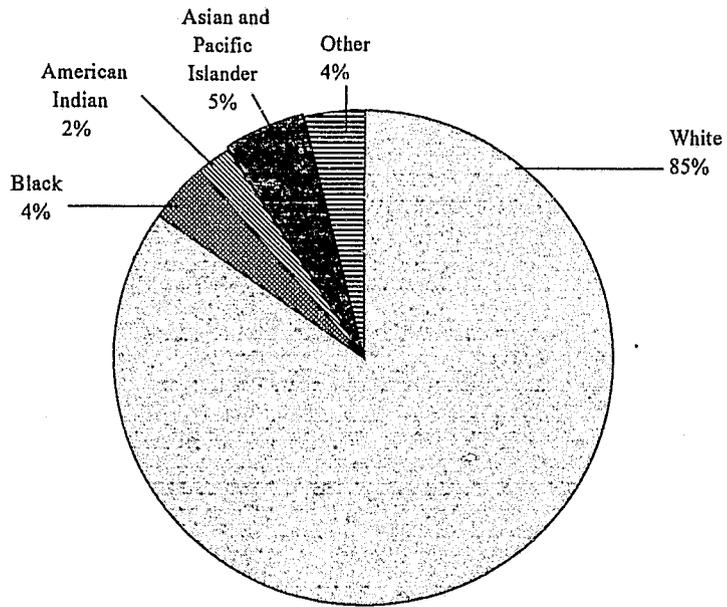
COUNTY	TOTAL POPULATION 0-17	HISPANIC ORIGIN	PERCENT HISPANIC ORIGIN
Adams	4,632	2,033	43.9
Asotin	4,874	135	2.8
Benton	33,733	3,923	11.6
Chelan	13,976	2,031	14.5
Clallam	13,689	440	3.2
Clark	67,688	2,492	3.7
Columbia	999	147	14.7
Cowlitz	22,408	740	3.3
Douglas	7,569	1,136	15.0
Ferry	1,985	41	2.1
Franklin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

* Juveniles of Hispanic Origin can be of any race

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

1990 CENSUS OF JUVENILES BY RACE

GRAPH 4



1990 CENSUS OF JUVENILES BY HISPANIC ORIGIN

GRAPH 5

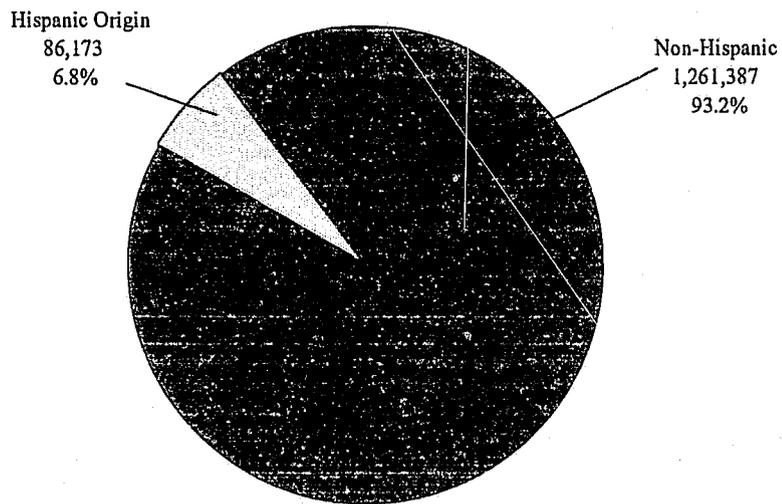


TABLE 14
1990 CENSUS OF JUVENILE POPULATION
OF AMERICAN INDIANS - WASHINGTON STATE

RESERVATIONS/ TRUST LANDS	YRS 0-4	YRS 5-9	SUBTOTAL 0-9	YRS 10-14	YRS 15-17	SUBTOTAL 10-17	TOTAL
Chehalis	54	40	94	41	9	50	238
Colville	443	458	901	417	207	624	2,426
Hoh	10	10	20	6	6	12	52
Jamestown Klallan	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", and are the latest data available.

TABLE 15
AMERICAN INDIAN DISTRIBUTION OF WASHINGTON STATE
JUVENILE POPULATION IN 1990

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

PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

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

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

The total number of students enrolled in public schools in October 1993 was 915,694. This figure represents an increase of two percent from the 1992 figure and an increase of thirteen percent from the 1988 figure.

School Dropout

The total high school drop out rate for the school year 1991-1992 is approximately 27 percent: 5.98 percent for grade 9; 6.63 percent for grade 10; 6.77 percent for grade 11; and 7.50 percent for grade 12. This figure represent a one percent increase from the 1990-1991 rate.

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

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

Washington's schoolchildren are becoming more diverse, and annual dropout statistics show major differences among ethnic and racial groups. Blacks, Hispanics, and American Indians are more apt to drop out of school than Whites or Asian Americans.

Approximately 14 percent of all Black youth enrolled in grades 9-12 dropped out during the 1991-1992 school year, 14 percent of all American Indian youth, and 12 percent of all Hispanic youth dropped out during the 1991-1992 school year as compared with six percent of all White youth and four percent of all Asian youth.

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

Counties with more than 500 dropouts in 1991-1992 were: Clark, King, Kitsap, Pierce, Snohomish, Spokane, and Yakima.

Those counties that had a dropout rate above the statewide average of 6.67 percent were: Adams, Chelan, Ferry, Klickitat, Mason, Okanogan, Pierce, Spokane, Walla Walla, and Yakima.

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

Graph 6

PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

October 1993

ENROLLMENT

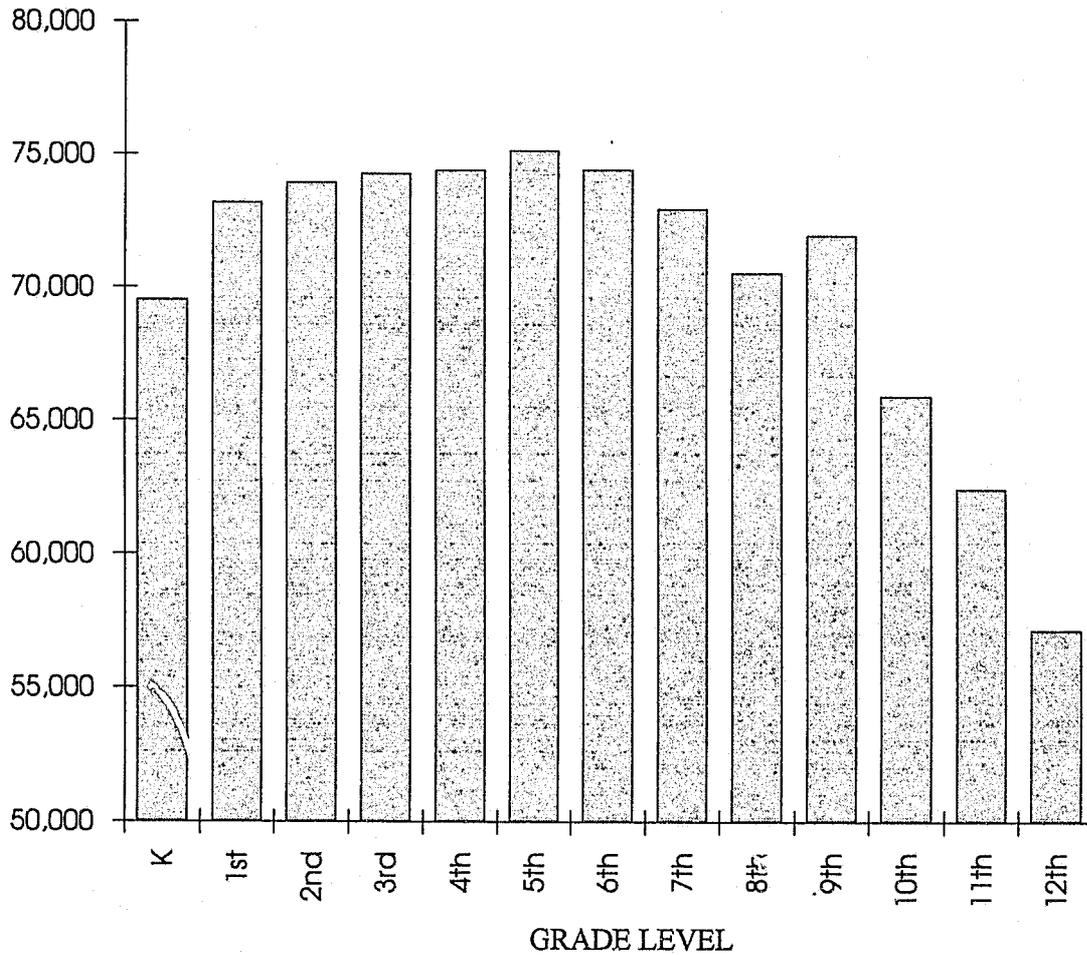


TABLE 16
PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
OCTOBER 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992 AND 1993

GRADE LEVEL	1988 STUDENTS	1989 STUDENTS	1990 STUDENTS	1991 STUDENTS	1992 STUDENTS	1993 STUDENTS
Kindergarten	65,939	65,850	67,976	68,972	68,831	69,497
First	70,711	71,847	71,908	73,148	73,913	73,177
Second	66,374	69,471	71,612	71,879	73,331	73,951
Third	64,617	67,835	71,180	72,874	73,400	74,284
Fourth	62,257	66,103	69,731	72,585	74,165	74,397
Fifth	59,586	63,600	67,871	71,019	73,824	75,125
Sixth	59,091	60,783	65,490	69,303	72,033	74,438
Seventh	56,086	60,817	62,612	66,932	70,545	72,951
Eighth	55,693	56,522	61,577	63,094	67,197	70,539
Ninth	58,155	59,637	61,368	66,887	68,808	71,945
Tenth	55,869	56,726	58,735	60,024	64,698	65,878
Eleventh	56,433	54,561	55,768	57,214	58,256	62,400
Twelfth	59,684	55,509	53,530	54,815	55,728	57,112
TOTAL	790,495	809,261	839,358	868,746	894,729	915,694

TABLE 17
ANNUAL HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT RATES 1991-1992 BY COUNTY
GRADES 9 THROUGH 12

COUNTY	NUMBER	RANK BY NUMBER	PERCENT	RANK BY PERCENT	CHANGE IN % 1990-1991 to 1991-1992	CHANGE IN % 1988-1989 to 1991-1992
Adams	66		6.80	10	1.09	2.88
Asotin	36		3.71		0.22	-0.61
Benton	364		5.23		-0.32	-0.24
Chelan	397	10	12.89	1	3.41	6.65
Clallam	165		5.90		-1.98	-1.13
Clark	746	6	5.23		-0.1	-0.76
Columbia	11		5.33		3.01	0.43
Cowlitz	253		5.35		-0.1	-0.02
Douglas	42		3.05		-1.41	-2.19
Ferry	25		6.84	9	3.39	3.68
Franklin	165		6.67		-5.01	0.56
Garfield	4		2.75		0.53	1.91
Grant	250		6.62		0.07	0.42
Grays Harbor	200		5.70		0.22	-1.01
Island	167		6.65		2.7	-0.51
Jefferson	47		4.94		3.16	1.09
King	4,172	1	6.63		0.36	-0.01
Kitsap	601	7	5.57		0.8	0.63
Kittitas	53		4.41		1.48	0.26
Klickitat	73		6.72		0.78	1.63
Lewis	137		4.03		0.39	0.36
Lincoln	11		1.72		-0.43	-0.22
Mason	181		8.86	3	0.28	-0.91
Okanogan	242		12.10	2	0.84	2.10
Pacific	46		4.75		-5.64	-1.96
Pend Oreille	18		2.79		1.32	0.08
Pierce	2,402	2	8.29	5	-0.6	-0.44
San Juan	21		4.49		0.57	-1.80
Skagit	241		5.84		1.17	-1.25
Skamania	15		4.73		1.48	-2.91
Snohomish	1,325	4	6.13		0.68	0.88
Spokane	1,703	3	8.56	4	1.25	2.19
Stevens	72		4.15		0.36	-0.37
Thurston	433	8	4.37		0.99	0.79
Wahkiakum	8		5.29		1.27	-7.67
Walla Walla	176		7.51	7	-0.23	1.24
Whatcom	413	9	6.93	8	0.85	1.08
Whitman	43		3.25		0.55	0.42
Yakima	908	5	7.86	6	0.28	0.61
Total/Average	16,237		6.67		0.31	0.31

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

TABLE 18

SCHOOL DROPOUT RATES 1982 - 1992

School Year	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	TOTAL
1991-92	5.98	6.63	6.77	7.50	26.88
1990-91	5.57	6.41	6.72	6.85	25.55
1989-90	5.09	6.21	6.84	7.23	25.37
1988-89	5.12	6.36	6.71	7.24	25.43
1987-88	4.89	6.34	6.27	7.28	24.78
1986-87	5.61	6.83	6.55	6.77	25.76
1985-86	5.27	6.60	6.61	6.27	24.75
1984-85	4.98	6.68	7.02	6.69	25.37
1983-84	4.66	6.31	6.46	6.10	23.53
1982-83	5.11	6.51	7.01	6.43	25.06

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

TABLE 19

DROPOUTS FOR SCHOOL YEAR 1991-1992 BY RACE/ETHNICITY

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

DROPOUTS FOR SCHOOL YEAR 1990-1991 BY RACE/ETHNICITY

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

DROPOUTS FOR SCHOOL YEAR 1989-1990 BY RACE ETHNICITY

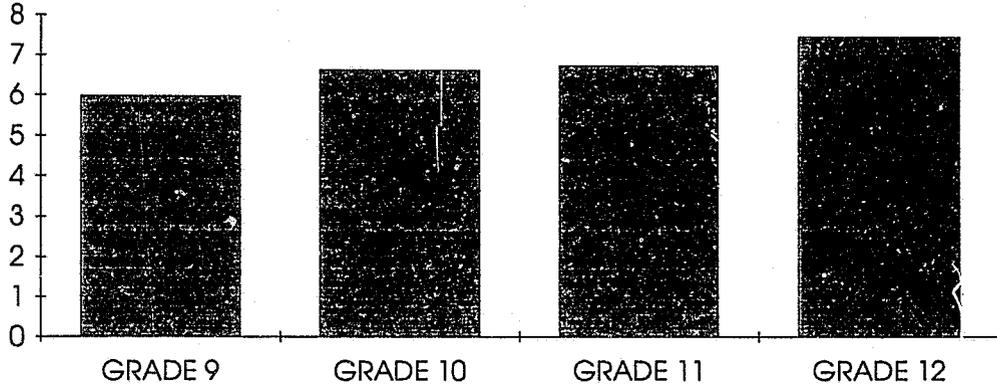
RACE/ETHNICITY	GRADES 9-12	GRADES 9-12	DROPOUT
	DROPOUTS	ENROLLMENT	PERCENTAGE
			1989-90
Asian	467	13,720	3.40
Black	1,157	8,205	14.10
Hiapanic	1,017	9,357	10.87
Indian	641	5,365	11.95
White	11,243	187,771	5.99
TOTAL	14,525	224,418	6.47

DROPOUTS FOR SCHOOL YEAR 1988-1989 BY RACE/ETHNICITY

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

HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT RATES 1991-1992

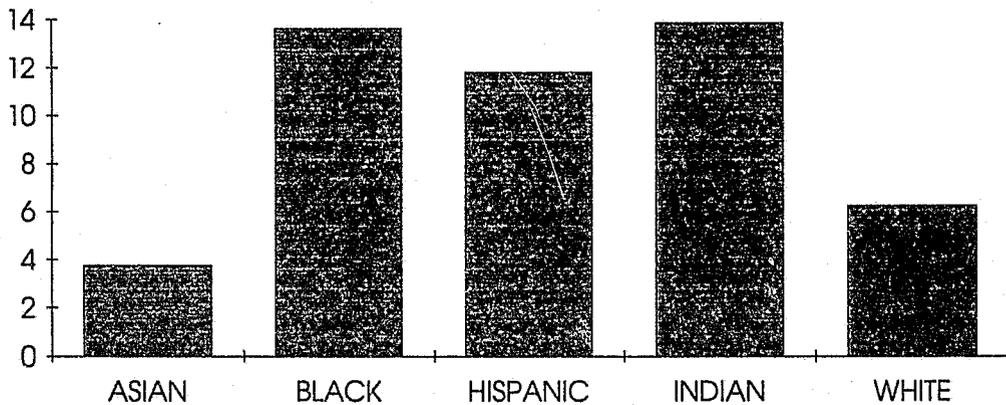
GRAPH 7



The total high school dropout rate for grades 9-12 for school year 1991-1992 is 26.88%

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

GRAPH 8



Juvenile Unemployment

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

The data for juvenile employment are calculated by using the 1992 household survey figures and the 1990 census. Approximately 15 percent of those youth seeking employment were unemployed in 1992. This figure represents a five percent decrease from the 1991 rate; and a two percent increase from the 1990 rate.

TABLE 20

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT 16-19 YEAR OLDS

YEAR	APPROXIMATE NUMBER	APPROXIMATE RATE
1985	30,000	21.1%
1986	33,000	23.1%
1987	34,000	21.5%
1988	27,000	19.9%
1989	29,000	17.3%
1990	20,000	12.9%
1991	28,000	20.0%
1992	20,000	15.2%

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

Youth Living in Poverty

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

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

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

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

There has been a steady increase in the number of persons receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) since 1988. The number of persons receiving AFDC increased by 15 percent from 1991 to 1992.

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

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

The percentage of population receiving AFDC increased in 34 counties and decreased in five counties during 1992.

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

TABLE 21

STATEWIDE AFDC RECIPIENTS

1992 TOTAL	1991 TOTAL	1990 TOTAL	1989 TOTAL	1988 TOTAL	PERCENTAGE INCREASE OVER 1991
277,032	241,889	225,791	217,361	213,313	15%

TABLE 22
1992 - PERCENTAGE OF AFDC RECIPIENTS BY COUNTY

County	Monthly Average Persons Served	Rank By Persons Served	Percent of County Population on AFDC	Rank By % of Population	Difference 1990-1992 % of County Population	1990 % of County Population on AFDC
Adams	1,162		8.2	10	1.9	6.3
Asotin	2,073		11.5	2	-0.5	12.0
Benton	5,585		4.7	25	0.1	4.6
Chelan	2,726		5.0	24	0.0	5.0
Clallam	3,461		5.8	21	-0.2	6.0
Clark	14,390	6	5.6	22	0.7	4.9
Columbia	271		6.8	17	2.4	4.4
Cowlitz	6,687	9	7.9	11	1.0	6.9
Douglas	900		3.2	36	0.3	3.0
Ferry	502		7.5	15	1.3	6.2
Franklin	4,194		10.7	4	1.9	8.8
Garfield	92		4.0	33	-1.6	5.6
Grant	4,948		8.5	9	0.9	7.6
Grays Harbor	6,535	10	10.0	6	2.0	8.0
Island	1,205		1.9	38	0.1	1.7
Jefferson	1,052		4.7	26	0.2	4.5
King	61,203	1	3.9	34	0.6	3.3
Kitsap	8,323	8	4.0	32	-0.2	4.3
Kittitas	1,133		4.1	31	0.4	3.7
Klickitat	1,750		10.2	5	0.8	9.4
Lewis	4,753		7.7	12	1.2	6.6
Lincoln	401		4.5	28	0.4	4.1
Mason	2,728		6.6	18	0.8	5.8
Okanogan	3,221		9.4	7	0.6	8.7
Pacific	1,398		7.2	16	0.7	6.5
Pend Oreille	1,392		14.8	1	3.8	11.0
Pierce	39,722	2	6.4	20	0.4	6.0
San Juan	146		1.3	39	0.1	1.2
Skagit	3,914		4.6	27	-0.1	4.7
Skamania	746		8.6	8	8.5	0.1
Snohomish	20,532	5	4.2	29	0.5	3.7
Spokane	28,112	3	7.5	14	1.0	6.5
Stevens	2,445		7.6	13	1.4	6.2
Thurston	8,820	7	5.1	23	0.6	4.5
Wahkiakum	144		4.2	30	1.2	3.1
Walla Walla	3,344		6.6	19	1.1	5.5
Whatcom	5,195		3.8	35	0.1	3.7
Whitman	1,099		2.8	37	0.6	2.3
Yakima	20,728	4	10.7	3	1.3	9.4
TOTAL	277,032		5.4		0.6	4.9

These data were obtained from Data Analysis Section, DSHS, June 1993.

Data for 1992 cover the period from January to December. Previous years data were from July to June.

Adolescent Pregnancy

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

According to the Family Income Study, Evergreen State College, 1988 study sample, over 50 percent of the women on AFDC became mothers as adolescents, and half did not complete high school.

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

A teen pregnancy prevention program (House Bill 1408) was enacted into law in 1993. The goal of HB 1408 is to reduce teen pregnancy rates in Washington State. As outlined in HB 1408, the teen pregnancy prevention program will coordinate and fund teen pregnancy prevention projects; coordinate a teen pregnancy prevention media campaign; and expand family planning education, outreach, and services. Approximately 2.7 million dollars was appropriated for this program.

The total number of adolescent pregnancies for females age 10-17 in the state in 1991 was 5,643. This figure represents a slight increase from the 1990 figure of 5,497. The rate of adolescent pregnancy for females age 10-17 in 1991 increased by about three percent from the 1990 rate.

There is evidence that younger teens are becoming pregnant. The total number of adolescent pregnancies for females age 10-14 continues to show a steady increase from 285 in 1988, to 293 in 1989, to 303 in 1990, and to 351 in 1991.

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

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

TABLE 23
ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY BY COUNTY IN 1991

County	Preg 10-14 Yr.	Preg 15-17 Yr.	Total * Preg 10-17 Yr.	Total Female 10-17 Yr.	Preg/ 100 Female	Rank By %	Preg/ 100 Fem. 1988	Preg/ 100 Fem 1989	Preg/ 100 Fem 1990	Diff 1991-90 Preg/100
Adams	2	16	18	980	1.84		1.71	1.79	2.55	-0.71
Asotin	0	17	17	1,073	1.58		1.37	1.88	2.14	-0.56
Benton	8	122	130	7,112	1.83		2.25	2.11	1.53	0.30
Chelan	5	58	63	2,778	2.27		2.60	2.85	2.16	0.11
Clallam	3	64	67	2,908	2.30		1.72	2.11	2.48	-0.18
Clark	15	250	265	14,369	1.84		2.01	1.94	1.45	0.39
Columbia	0	6	6	231	2.60	6	3.09	0.52	0.87	1.73
Cowlitz	7	119	126	4,810	2.62	5	2.69	2.45	1.85	0.77
Douglas	1	28	29	1,569	1.85		1.98	2.33	2.42	-0.57
Ferry	0	8	8	445	1.80		2.42	3.04	1.02	0.78
Franklin	6	100	106	2,633	4.03	1	3.91	4.30	3.00	1.03
Garfield	0	1	1	145	0.69		0.93	1.94	0.00	0.69
Grant	7	84	91	3,575	2.55	8	2.52	2.43	1.82	0.73
Grays Harbor	5	87	92	3,602	2.55	9	2.86	3.02	2.75	-0.20
Island	3	39	42	2,855	1.47		1.68	1.55	1.54	-0.07
Jefferson	1	17	18	950	1.89		1.14	1.45	1.79	0.10
King	83	1,390	1,473	67,148	2.19		2.43	2.23	2.28	-0.09
Kitsap	14	203	217	10,530	2.06		2.28	2.28	2.07	-0.01
Kittitas	1	17	18	1,210	1.49		1.56	0.29	1.49	0.00
Klickitat	0	16	16	1,058	1.51		1.34	2.34	1.42	0.09
Lewis	5	65	70	3,667	1.91		2.34	2.21	1.50	0.41
Lincoln	0	6	6	506	1.19		0.87	0.24	1.58	-0.39
Mason	3	45	48	2,088	2.30		2.33	2.40	3.88	-1.58
Okanogan	6	67	73	1,881	3.88	2	3.15	2.69	2.50	1.38
Pacific	3	17	20	938	2.13		2.24	2.61	2.03	0.10
Pend Oreille	4	12	16	604	2.65	4	2.58	3.50	2.32	0.33
Pierce	44	758	802	31,096	2.58	7	2.52	2.56	2.47	0.11
San Juan	0	4	4	406	0.99		1.10	1.09	2.22	-1.23
Skagit	9	101	110	4,381	2.51		2.37	2.41	2.24	0.27
Skamania	1	2	3	485	0.62		2.93	2.68	1.03	-0.41
Snohomish	27	440	467	24,557	1.90		2.01	2.06	2.02	-0.12
Spokane	23	378	401	19,650	2.04		2.04	2.03	2.01	0.03
Stevens	3	25	28	2,231	1.26		1.76	1.87	1.17	0.09
Thurston	10	174	184	9,191	2.00		2.52	2.35	1.96	0.04
Wahkiakum	0	2	2	203	0.99		1.61	3.24	1.48	-0.49
Walla Walla	4	58	62	2,507	2.47	10	2.45	1.49	2.11	0.36
Whatcom	4	105	109	6,689	1.63		1.80	1.51	1.78	-0.15
Whitman	0	12	12	1,368	0.88		0.50	0.52	1.39	-0.51
Yakima	44	379	423	11,775	3.59	3	3.48	3.59	3.27	0.32
State Total	351	5,292	5,643	254,204	2.22		2.33	2.21	2.16	0.06

* Provisional data obtained from the Center for Health Statistics, July 26, 1993.
Washington State Department of Health, June 1992 and "1990
U.S. Census of Population and Housing", June 1991.

*Y*outh Suicide

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

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

Results of the 1992 Washington State Survey of Adolescent Health Behaviors of public school students in Washington showed that:

- ◆ *20 percent of the students in grades eight and twelve had seriously thought about committing suicide;*
- ◆ *24 percent of the students in grade ten had seriously thought of taking their own lives;*
- ◆ *10 percent of the students in grades eight and twelve; and*
- ◆ *13 percent in grade ten had actually made a suicide attempt.*

About one-third of these suicide attempts resulted in an injury, poisoning or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse.

Statistics on suicide are generally considered to be low estimates of the true incidence. There has also been a tendency to underreport suicide because of religious implications, concern for the family and legal implications.

Suicide deaths for juveniles age 0-17 increased in 1991 reversing a trend of steady decreases over the last several years. The total number of youth suicide deaths in the 0-17 age group in 1991 was 28. However, year to year fluctuations from 1986 to 1991 make it difficult to analyze any trends.

Male suicide deaths in 1991 were three times greater than female suicide deaths.

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

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

These data were provided by Pat Starzyk of Vital Records, June, 1993

TABLE 25
RESIDENCE SUICIDE DEATHS BY GENDER IN WASHINGTON - 199
AGE 0-17

COUNTY	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
Clark	0	1	1
Douglas	0	1	1
Ferry	0	1	1
Grant	1	0	1
King	1	5	6
Kitsap	1	0	1
Pierce	0	4	4
Skagit	0	1	1
Snohomish	1	0	1
Spokane	1	5	6
Whatcom	1	1	2
Whitman	0	1	1
Yakima	1	1	2
TOTAL	7	21	28

These data were provided by Vital Records and are the latest data available.

Child Abuse

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

A recent study by the U.S. Department of Justice's National Institute of Justice (NIJ) found that childhood abuse increased the odds of future delinquency and adult criminality overall by 40 percent.

The study entitled, "The Cycle of Violence" followed two groups of people from childhood through adulthood, comparing their arrest records. The first group was composed of 908 individuals identified as victims of childhood abuse or neglect whose cases were processed by the courts between 1967 and 1971. A comparison group of 667 children who had no record of being abused and neglected was matched to the study group.

The study found that being abused or neglected as a child increased the likelihood of arrest as a juvenile by 53 percent, as an adult by 35 percent, and for a violent crime by 38 percent. *The study also revealed that victims of neglect are also far more likely to develop later criminal behavior as well.*

Although males generally have higher rates of criminal behavior than females, being abused or neglected in childhood increased the likelihood of arrest for females - by 77 percent over the comparison group. Abused and neglected females were more likely to be arrested for property, drug, and misdemeanor offenses such as disorderly conduct, curfew violation or loitering, but not for violent offenses. Females are more likely to appear in statistics on violence in the home and less likely to be arrested for street violence.

Childhood victimization represents a serious problem that increases the likelihood of delinquency, adult criminality and violent criminal behavior. Poor educational performance, health problems, and generally low levels of achievement also characterize the victims of early childhood abuse and neglect according to the findings of the study.

In 1992, 62,367 children were referred to Child Protective Services (CPS). In 1993, 68,399 children were referred to CPS.

There has been a steady increase in the number of families referred statewide to CPS since 1991. Figures from July 1986 to July 1988 are incomplete due to substantial under-reporting in SSPS.

Figures from January 1991 forward report the number of children referred to CPS. Previous years data reported families referred. The increase in CPS referrals may be attributed to a change in method of reporting.

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

TABLE 26
CPS FAMILIES REFERRED FROM 1986 - 1993

MONTH	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
January	1,613	3,382	3,810	4,564	4,299	5,311
February	1,714	2,975	3,368	4,064	5,058	5,683
March	2,186	3,992	4,189	5,039	5,058	7,071
April	1,836	3,591	3,983	5,080	5,780	6,142
May	2,051	4,120	4,198	5,760	5,531	6,358
June	1,867	3,774	3,787	4,993	5,334	5,670
July	2,222	3,346	3,324	4,963	5,005	4,909
August	3,270	3,500	3,581	5,100	5,008	5,265
September	3,215	3,513	3,497	5,259	5,380	5,640
October	3,330	3,957	3,650	5,910	5,808	5,884
November	3,068	3,102	4,199	4,811	5,234	5,350
December	3,036	2,578	3,858	4,306	4,872	5,106
TOTAL	29,408	42,223	45,444	59,849	62,367	68,399
AVERAGE PER MONTH	2,451	3,519	3,787	4,987	5,197	5,700

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

Placement/ Counseling Services for Youth

Crisis Residential Centers And Receiving Homes

Crisis Residential Centers (CRCs), as authorized by state statute, are emergency, temporary shelters available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to runaway youth and youth in conflict with their families. CRC's provide a place for law enforcement and others to take youth who are runaways or in conflict with their families. The family is contacted and on-site family counseling is arranged. Access to these shelters is usually arranged through the Office of the Division of Children and Family Services (DCFS), DSHS. Receiving homes also provide short-term temporary care for youth in conflict with their families.

There are 76 CRC beds available statewide in 1993. This figure represents a ratio of one bed per 6,600 juvenile age 10-17. Regional and group CRC beds are located in fourteen, up from twelve from the previous year, of the state's thirty-nine counties. Other beds are available statewide.

From July 1992 to March 1993, a average of 270 children per month were served in CRC's. During this same period an average of 1,275 children per month were served in receiving homes.

Assessment Centers

Assessments Centers, located in each of the six regions of the state, provide services to youth who have been referred for placement in foster care, treatment foster care or group care, but have not yet been placed.

Thirty-five beds that were formerly CRC beds have been converted to Assessment Center beds and 40 additional beds were purchased with a special appropriation provided by the 1992 Legislature. Services provided to youth in Assessment Centers include; case management, case planning, assessment of the family's capacity to serve youth, and on-going treatment.

Foster Care and Group Care

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

From July 1992 to August 1993 an average of 6,600 children per month were served in foster care.

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

An average of 750 children per month were served from July 1992 to August 1993. DCFS also monitors approximately 1,000 monthly placements of children in the homes of relatives.

Family Reconciliation Services

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

According to data reported by DCFS, there has been an increase in the percentage of families receiving FRS, based on the number of intake/assessment cases, on a year to year basis since 1988, except for 1992 when the rate decreased slightly.

The percentage of families receiving FRS in 1988 was 19 percent; in 1989 was 22 percent; in 1990 was 23 percent; in 1991 was 28 percent; in 1992 was 24 percent; and for the first three months of 1993 was 28 percent.

Alternative Residential Placement (ARP) And At-Risk Youth (ARY)

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

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

For the first six months of 1993 a total of 237 ARPs and a total of 154 At-Risk Youth (ARY) petitions were filed. The rate of ARP filings in the first six months of 1993 represent a slight increase over the average 1992 filing rate. ARP filings for 1992 represent a decrease of over 15 percent from the 1991 ARP filings. The rate of At-Risk Youth filings for the first six months of 1993 exceed the 1992 rate by over 35 percent. ARY filings for 1992 represent a decrease of over eight percent from the 1991 filings.

Washington State CRC Facilities

REGION 1 REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

Colville Confederated Tribes 6 Regional Beds
PO Box 150
Nespelem, WA 99155

Youth Help Association 8 Regional Beds
West 415 - 7th
Spokane, WA 99204
(509) 624-2868

GROUP CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

- 0 -

FAMILY CRISIS RESIDENTIAL HOMES

Chelan/Douglas County 2 Family Beds
Grant County 2 Family Beds

TOTAL BEDS 18

REGION 2 REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

E.P.I.C. 2 Regional Beds
1910 Englewood
Yakima, WA 98902

GROUP CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

Washington State Migrant Council 2 Group Beds
301 North First, Suite #1
Sunnyside, WA 98944

E.P.I.C. 1 Group Beds
1910 Englewood
Yakima, WA
Ellensburg Group CRC

Washington State CRC Facilities

FAMILY CRISIS RESIDENTIAL HOMES

Walla Walla	2 Family Beds
Tri Cities	2 Family Beds

TOTAL BEDS 9

REGION 3 REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

Northwest Youth Services PO Box 1449 Bellingham, WA 98327	4 Regional Beds
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GROUP CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

Northwest Youth Services Central (Skagit, Whatcom, Island)	4 Group Beds
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TOTAL BEDS 8

REGION 4 REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

Youth Advocates Inc. 2317 E. John Street Seattle, WA 98112	4 Regional Beds
--	-----------------

GROUP CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

YouthCare 333 First Avenue West Seattle, WA 98119 Kitsap- 4 Beds	4 Regional Beds
---	-----------------

TOTAL BEDS 8

Washington State CRC Facilities

REGION 5 REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

Sound Institute of Families 10 Regional Beds
1200 Navy Yard Highway
Bremerton, WA 98312
Tacoma - 6 Beds
Silverdale - 4 Beds

GROUP CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

Sound Institute of Families 2 Group Beds
1200 Navy Yard Highway
Bremerton, WA 98312
Silverdale - 2 Beds

FAMILY CRISIS RESIDENTIAL HOMES

- 0 -

TOTAL BEDS 12

REGION 6 REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

Regional Crisis Residential Center 4 Regional Beds
PO Box 291
Vancouver, WA 98117

GROUP CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

Toutle River Boys Ranch 2 Group Beds
2232 S. Silver Lake Road
Castle Rock, WA 98611

Community Youth Services 4 Group Beds
824 Fifth Avenue SE
Olympia, WA 98501

Columbia Residential Care 4 Group Beds
505 SE 102nd Avenue
Vancouver, WA 98664

Washington State CRC Facilities

FAMILY CRISIS RESIDENTIAL HOMES

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

TOTAL BEDS 21

TOTAL REGIONAL BEDS 42

TOTAL GROUP BEDS 19

TOTAL FAMILY BEDS 15

TOTAL ALL CRISIS BEDS 76

*** 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, December 7, 1993.

TABLE 27

CRISIS RESIDENTIAL BEDS PER COUNTY

COUNTY	TOTAL JUVENILE POPULATION 10-17 YEAR OLDS	CRC BEDS	RATIO OF BEDS AVAILABLE PER JUVENILE
King	147,019	8	11,823
Pierce	70,935	6	11,823
Snohomish	54,009	4	13,502
Spokane	43,569	8	5,446
Clark	32,016	8	4,002
Yakima	25,346	4	6,337
Kitsap	14,177	6	2,363
Thurston	14,810	4	3,703
Benton	14,939	2	7,470
Whatcom	15,869	2	7,935
Cowlitz	10,253	2	5,127
Chelan/Douglas	9,516	2	4,758
Skagit	9,608	2	4,804
Grays Harbor	7,642	3	2,547
Grant	7,830	2	3,915
Clallam	6,298	2	3,149
Walla Walla	6,008	2	3,004
Okanogan	4,183	6	697
Kittitas	3,378	1	3,378
Jefferson	2,172	1	2,172
Pacific	2,050	1	2,050
TOTAL	501,627	76	6,600

Population data are 1992 Estimates.
 These data were obtained from DCFS, June 1993, and include
 Regional, Group, and Family CRC beds.

TABLE 28

NUMBER OF FAMILIES SERVED THROUGH
FAMILY RECONCILIATION SERVICES

1988	Intake Assessment	Crisis Counseling	Intensive Counseling	Total Number	% Served	% Served/ Yr
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	
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	

TABLE 28 (CONT'D)
NUMBER OF FAMILIES SERVED THROUGH
FAMILY RECONCILIATION SERVICES

	Intake Assessment	Crisis Counseling	Intensive Counseling	Total Number	% Served	% Served/ Yr
1991						
January	1,487	363	86	449	30	
February	1,765	298	84	382	22	
March	1,463	327	72	399	27	
April	1,381	324	118	442	32	
May	1,301	300	106	406	31	
June	1,211	224	50	274	23	28
July	1,092	235	87	322	29	
August	1,109	216	46	262	24	
September	1,193	253	91	344	29	
October	1,277	320	90	410	32	
November	1,210	260	82	342	28	
December	1,094	214	67	281	26	
1992						
January	1,075	234	90	324	30	
February	1,101	188	94	282	26	
March	1,290	205	87	292	23	
April	1,118	182	81	263	24	24
May	1,180	180	86	266	23	
June	1,090	140	69	209	19	
July	988	189	70	259	26	
August	1,457	183	82	265	18	
September	1,073	215	68	283	26	
October	1,202	239	68	307	26	
November	1,135	227	77	304	27	
December	1,181	223	45	268	23	
1993						
January	1,100	246	115	361	33	
February	1,219	246	101	347	28	28
March	1,362	247	92	339	25	

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

TABLE 29

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

JUVENILE COURT	1990 FILINGS		1991 FILINGS		1992 FILINGS		1993 FILINGS*		
	ARPS	AT-RISK	ARPS	AT-RISK	ARPS	AT-RISK	ARPS	AT-RISK	TRUANCY
Adams	2	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton/Franklin	28	0	28	0	31	5	5	2	1
Chelan	1	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
Clallam	16	6	27	30	30	41	17	36	2
Clark	64	0	52	0	35	9	25	5	12
Columbia/Walla Walla	11	1	5	3	1	1	0	0	1
Cowlitz**	3	0	10	0	12	0	-	-	-
Douglas	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Ferry/Stevens/Pend Oreille	5	4	20	4	13	1	13	9	2
Grant	3	2	8	12	5	18	3	6	7
Grays Harbor	13	2	20	26	21	25	12	21	0
Island	8	0	6	0	4	0	2	0	0
Jefferson	15	3	10	7	10	15	5	16	2
King	137	18	132	55	159	50	77	39	0
Kitsap	28	3	26	6	14	4	10	3	5
Kittitas	2	0	8	2	7	3	0	1	0
Klickitat	6	0	8	0	5	1	2	3	0
Lewis	47	16	59	12	42	0	27	0	0
Lincoln	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0
Mason	4	1	17	11	10	12	6	4	4
Okanogan	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Pacific/Wahkiakum	1	0	4	0	0	0	7	1	5
Pierce**	15	4	17	11	12	11	-	-	-
San Juan	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skagit	6	0	3	17	2	5	1	8	0
Skamania	1	1	2	1	1	1	5	0	1
Snohomish	29	5	16	26	7	7	1	0	0
Spokane	46	0	38	0	26	0	7	0	0
Thurston**	9	6	18	20	12	15	-	-	-
Whatcom	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Whitman	2	0	2	0	1	0	5	0	0
Yakima	10	2	2	0	0	0	3	0	2
TOTAL	516	75	548	245	465	225	237	154	46

* January 1, 1993 through June 1, 1993.

**Do not report data to OAC.

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

TABLE 30

1991-1993 ARP AND AT-RISK YOUTH FILINGS BY GENDER

JUVENILE COURT	1991 FILINGS				1992 FILINGS*				1993 FILINGS*				TRUANCY													
	ARPS		AT-RISK		ARPS		AT-RISK		ARPS		AT-RISK		M	F	T											
	M	F	N	T**	M	F	N	T	M	F	N	T	M	F	T											
Adams	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Asotin/Garfield ***			0	0			0	0			0	0			0	0					0	0				0
Benton/Franklin	11	15	2	28	0	0	0	0	6	15	1	22	0	0	0	0	1	4	5	1	1	2	1			1
Chelan	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1			0			0				0
Clallam	10	16	1	27	13	16	1	30	3	7	1	11	10	11	0	21	2	13	15	17	22	39	3	1		4
Clark	22	30	0	52	0	0	0	0	3	12	1	16	0	0	0	0	2	13	15			0	5	6		11
Columbia/Walla Walla ***			5	5			3	3			1	1			0	0			0			0				0
Cowlitz	6	3	1	10	0	0	0	0	6	5	1	12	0	0	0	0	2	4	6			0	5	3		8
Douglas	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0			0			0				0
Ferry/Stevens/Pend Oreille	8	10	2	20	2	2	0	4	1	2	1	4	2	1	0	3	1	1	2	3	7	10	2	1		3
Grant	3	4	1	8	4	8	0	12	1	3	1	5	2	4		6		4	4	1	6	7	4	2		6
Grays Harbor	12	6	2	20	8	16	2	26	7	4	1	12	4	6	1	11	6	6	12	10	12	22	1			1
Island***			6	6			0	0			3	3			0	0			0			0				0
Jefferson	1	9	0	10	4	3	0	7	1	1	0	2	3	5	0	8	3	2	5	6	10	16	2			2
King***			132	132			55	55			72	72			37	37			0			0				0
Kitsap***			26	26			6	6			15	15			3	3			0			0				0
Kittitas ***			8	8			2	2			5	5			2	2			0	1		1	1			1
Klickitat***			8	8			0	0			4	4			0	0			0			0				0
Lewis	31	21	7	59	7	4	1	12	16	13	1	30	0	0	0	0	12	14	26			0	1	1		2
Lincoln	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		1	1			0				0
Mason	8	8	1	17	6	4	1	11	5	2	0	7	3	5	1	9	3	3	6	2	2	4	3	1		4
Okanogan***			0	0			0	0			0	0			0	0		4	4			1	1		3	3
Pacific/Wahkiakum	2	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5	1	1	2	2	3		5
Pierce	7	10	0	17	5	5	1	11	3	9	0	12	3	7	1	11	10	10	20	1	4	5				0
San Juan***			2	2			0	0			0	0			0	0			0			0				0
Skagit	0	3	0	3	2	9	6	17	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	4		1	1	3	9	12				0
Skamania	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	3		1	1				0
Snohomish	6	10	0	16	5	20	1	26	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0		1	1			0				0
Spokane	23	15	0	38	0	0	0	0	8	6	0	14	0	0	0	0	3	4	7			0				0
Thurston	6	11	1	18	4	13	3	20	6	6	0	12	4	11		15	5	4	9	19	35	54				0
Whatcom	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0		1	1			0				0
Whitman			2	2			0	0			2	2			0	0		2	2			0				0
Yakima	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		3	3			0	2			2
TOTAL	160	181	207	548	60	103	82	245	70	87	111	268	35	53	45	133	52	101	153	65	111	176	32	21		53

* January 1, 1992 through June 1, 1992.

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

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

Juvenile Arrests

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

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

Arrests shown on the following tables actually under-report the number of juveniles arrested in 1992. Available reports account for about 90 percent of the state's juvenile population. The figures of arrests do not represent every juvenile arrest made during the year, but reflect the information which was reported by the arresting agencies.

There were 52,314 juvenile arrests reported in 1992. This figure represents an arrest rate of 92.7 for every thousand juveniles in the state age 10 through 17.

From 1985 to 1988 the arrest rate for juveniles age 10-17 remained fairly steady at approximately 90 per 1,000. The rate decreased in the 1989-1990 period to about 86 per 1,000, and for the last two years, 1991 and 1992, the rates have been approximately 92 per 1,000.

Although approximately six percent of all juvenile arrests are for violent offenses, the arrest rate for violent offenses almost doubled in the last ten years.

The 3,003 arrests of juveniles for violent offenses in 1992 in the highest number recorded since the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC) began collecting and analyzing such data - with:

- ◆ 29 arrests for murder or manslaughter;
- ◆ 254 arrests for rape;
- ◆ 2,036 arrests for aggravated assault; and
- ◆ 684 arrests for robbery.

Arrest rates by county show that, while juveniles are arrested at varying rates in counties of all sizes, violent offense rates are concentrated in King County. King County's rate of arrests for violent offenses (11.4 per 1,000) is double that of the statewide average of 5.3 per 1,000 juveniles. The rate for King County has been at least double the statewide average since 1988. However, the rate for King County has decreased from a high of 12.7 per 1,000 in 1990 to the 1992 level of 11.4 per 1,000 juveniles. The rate of violent offenses in Franklin County, with a juvenile population age 10-17 of 5,735, has more than tripled since 1988, increasing from 3.2 to 10.1 per 1,000 juveniles.

Juvenile Arrests, cont.

Arrests of juveniles for sex offenses may have stabilized over the last three years at around 1.1 per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17, after having peaked in the range of 1.5 to 1.75 per 1,000 juveniles during the 1986 through 1989 timeframe.

The rate and number of juvenile arrests for drug and alcohol offenses continues to decrease. The rate decreased from 17.2 per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17 in 1982 to 9.0 per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17 in 1992. Reports of arrest of juveniles for drug and alcohol offenses have declined by almost 50 percent over the ten year period.

Nearly three times as many juveniles are arrested for alcohol offenses as for drug offenses. This proportion would be considerably higher if Seattle Police Department reported juvenile DWI's.

Juvenile Arrests By County

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

When the 39 counties are ranked by arrest rates, the four largest counties rank thus: King (6th); Pierce (30th); Spokane (13th); and Snohomish (33th). However, it should be noted that there is under-reporting by some law enforcement agencies in Pierce, Spokane and Snohomish Counties.

Counties, with juvenile populations age 10-17 over 5,000, with an arrest rate above the statewide average of 92.7 per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17, include: Chelan, Benton, King, Yakima, Franklin, Whatcom, Skagit, Spokane, and Clallam.

Counties, with juvenile populations age 10-17 over 5,000, with the highest rate for property offenses include: Chelan, Clallam, King, Spokane, Skagit, Yakima, Benton, and Franklin.

Counties, with juvenile populations age 10-17 over 5,000, with rates more than twice the statewide average for arrests for drug and alcohol offenses include: Chelan and Whatcom.

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

Over 65 percent of all juvenile violent offense arrests were for aggravated assault.

***Juvenile Arrests By
Race And Gender***

Arrest rates for violent offenses by race show the following:

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

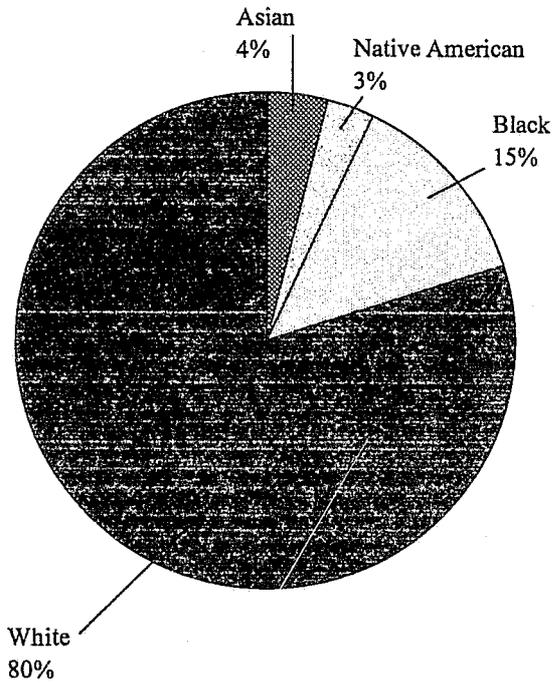
During 1992 females accounted for approximately:

- ◆ 25 percent of all juvenile arrests;
- ◆ 26 percent of all juvenile arrests for drug and alcohol offenses;
- ◆ 27 percent of all juvenile arrests for property offenses; and
- ◆ 17 percent of all juvenile arrests for violent offenses.

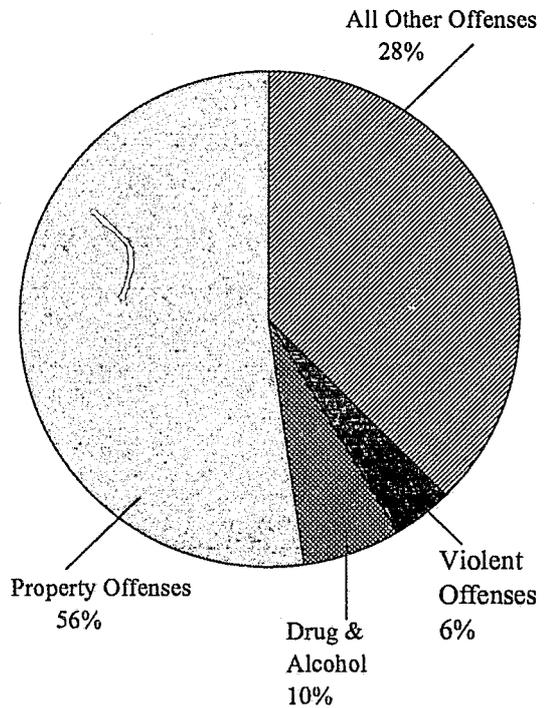
The proportion of arrests of female for violent offenses decreased by about five percent from the 1991 figure, while the proportion of arrests for females for other types of offenses changed by less than one percent.

1992 JUVENILE ARRESTS

Graph 9
By Ethnic Group



Graph 10
By Type of Offense



Graph 11
By Age of Offender

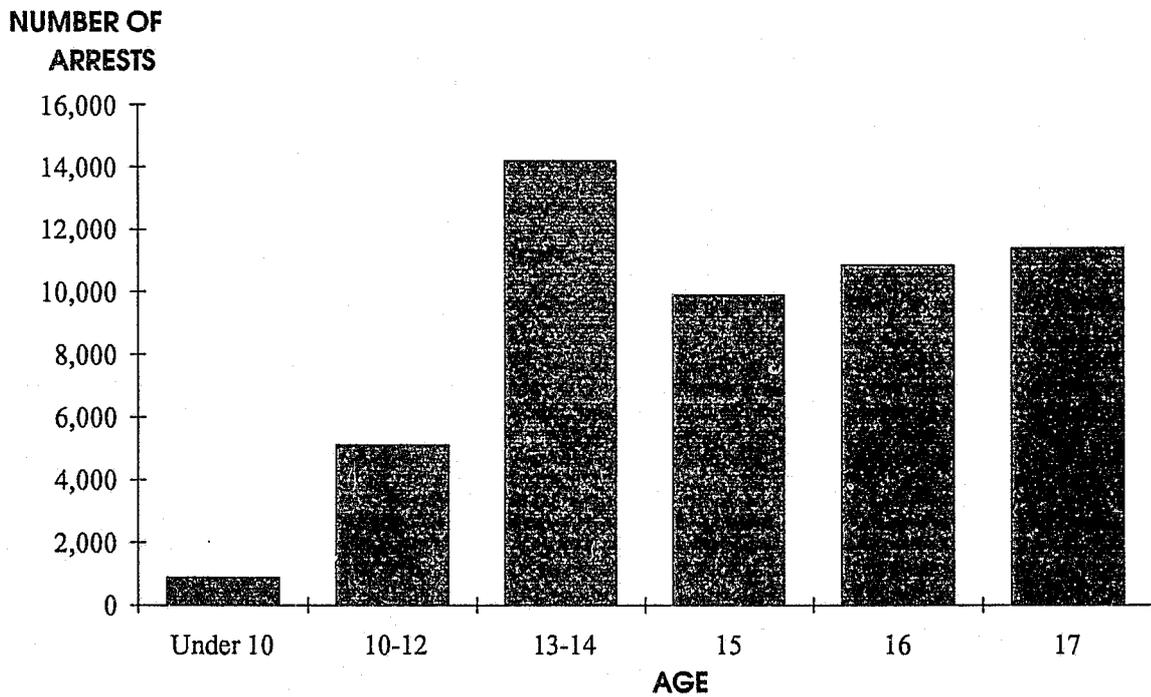


TABLE 31
JUVENILE ARREST RATES 1982 - 1992

YEAR	JUVENILE POPULATION AGE 10-17	TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE PER 1,000
1992	564,506	52,314	92.7
1991	523,514	48,639	92.9
1990	523,514	45,535	87.1
1989	500,067	42,575	85.1
1988	484,629	43,511	89.8
1987	485,346	44,149	91.0
1986	483,439	42,963	88.9
1985	491,756	43,982	89.4
1984	501,222	41,007	81.8
1983	514,838	39,035	75.8
1982	528,942	43,445	82.1

**JUVENILE ARREST RATES
VIOLENT OFFENSES**

YEAR	VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS	RATE PER 1,000
1992	3,003	5.3
1991	2,878	5.5
1990	2,689	5.1
1989	2,440	4.9
1988	2,293	4.7
1987	2,114	4.4
1986	1,859	3.8
1985	1,704	3.5
1984	1,593	3.2
1983	1,343	2.6
1982	1,449	2.7

**JUVENILE ARREST RATES
DRUG AND ALCOHOL OFFENSES**

YEAR	DRUG & ALCOHOL ARRESTS	RATE PER 1000
1992	5,069	9.0
1991	5,380	10.3
1990	6,467	12.4
1989	7,062	14.1
1988	7,480	15.3
1987	7,039	14.5
1986	5,801	12.0
1985	7,255	14.8
1984	6,871	13.7
1983	7,352	14.3
1982	9,078	17.2

**JUVENILE ARREST RATES
SEX OFFENSES**

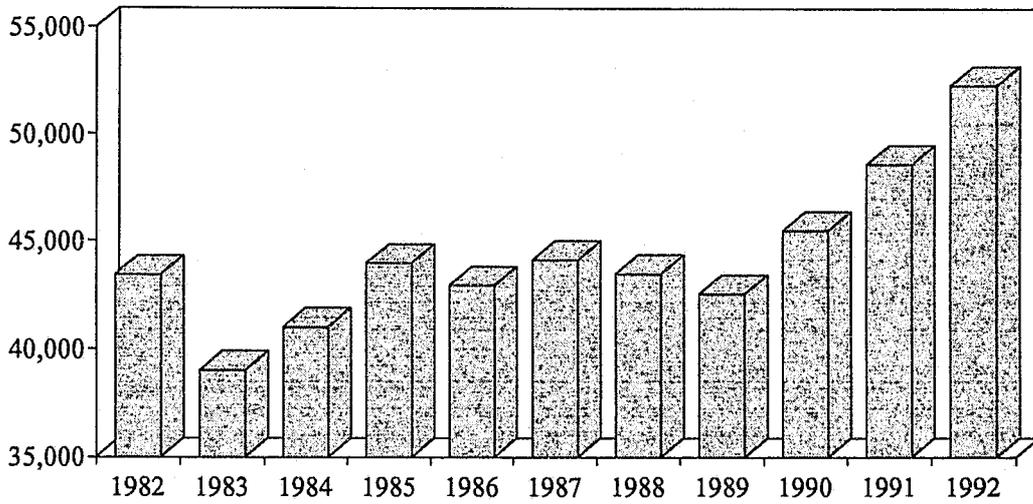
YEAR	SEX OFFENSE ARRESTS	RATE PER 1000
1992	625	1.1
1991	607	1.2
1990	655	1.3
1989	598	1.2
1988	725	1.5
1987	711	1.5
1986*	830	1.7
1985*	700	1.4
1984*	627	1.3
1983*	635	1.2
1982	370	0.7

*Data for 1983-1986 include rape.

JUVENILE ARREST RATES 1982-1992

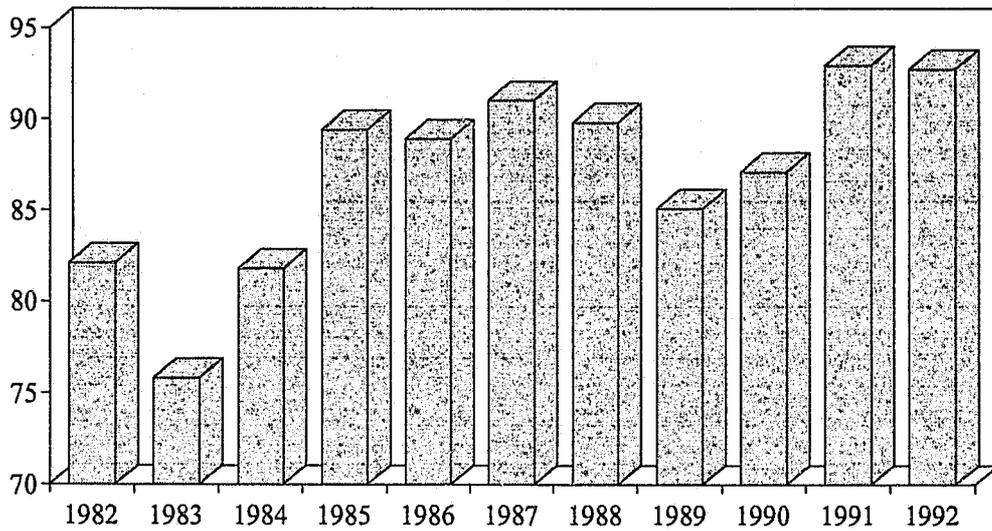
TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS

Graph 12



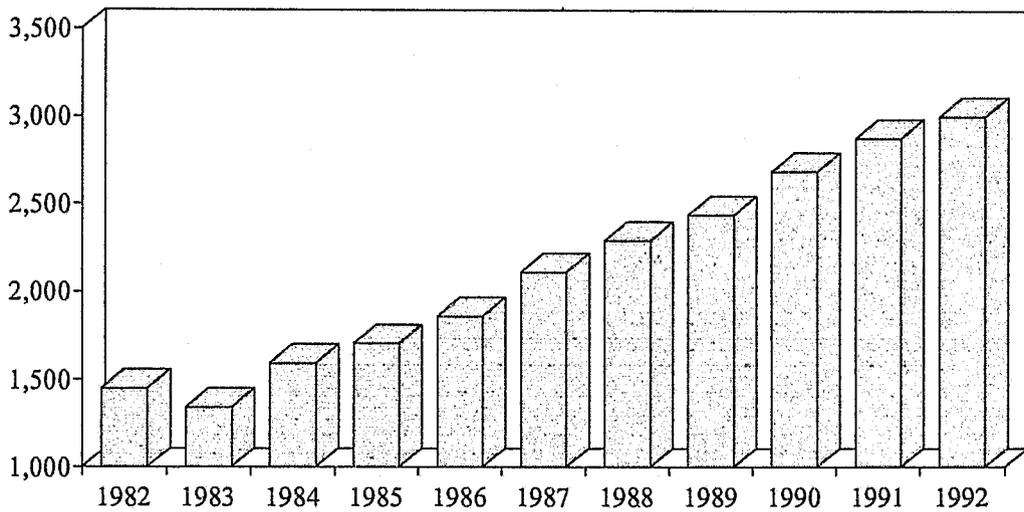
RATE PER 1,000 JUVENILES

Age 10-17

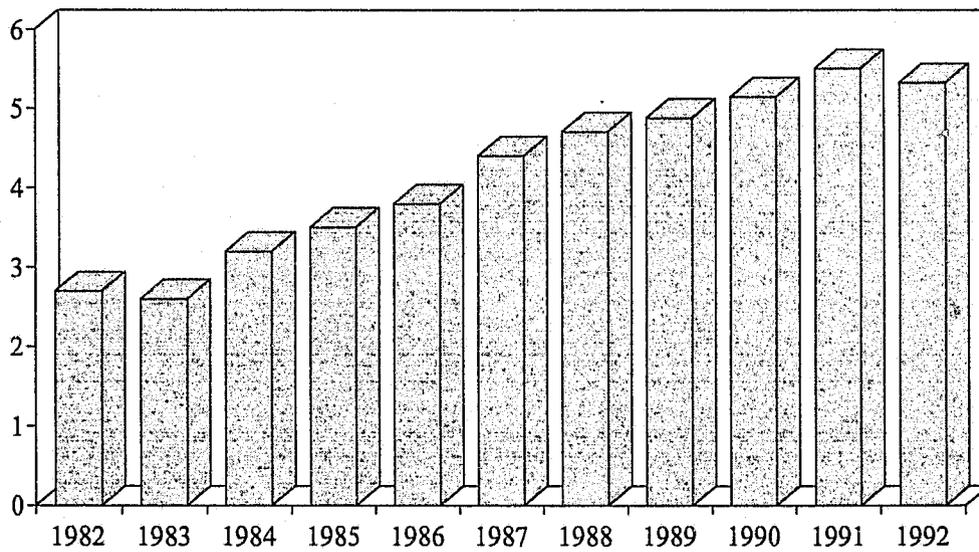


JUVENILE ARREST RATES 1982-1992
VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS

Graph 13

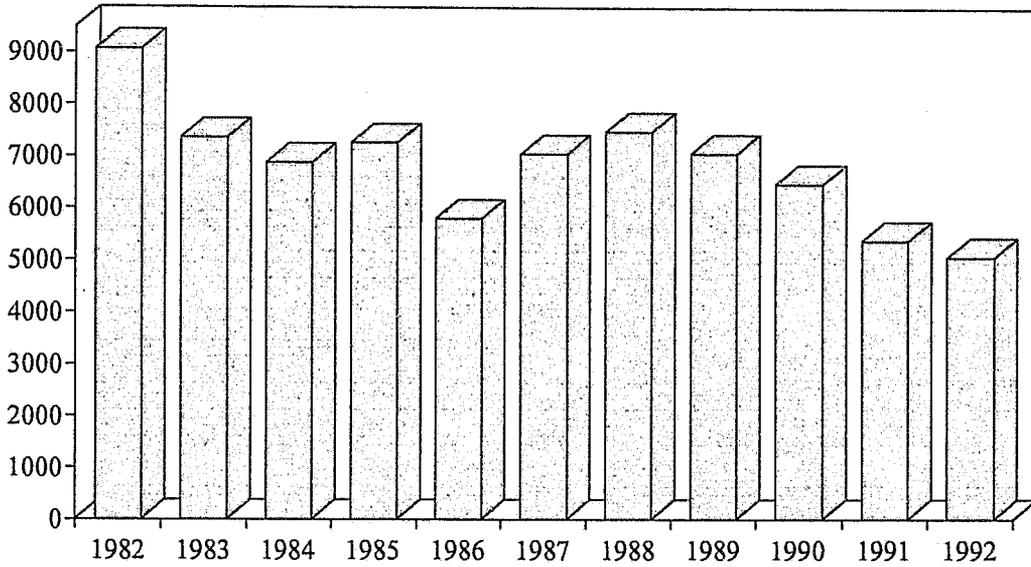


RATE PER 1,000 JUVENILES
Age 10-17

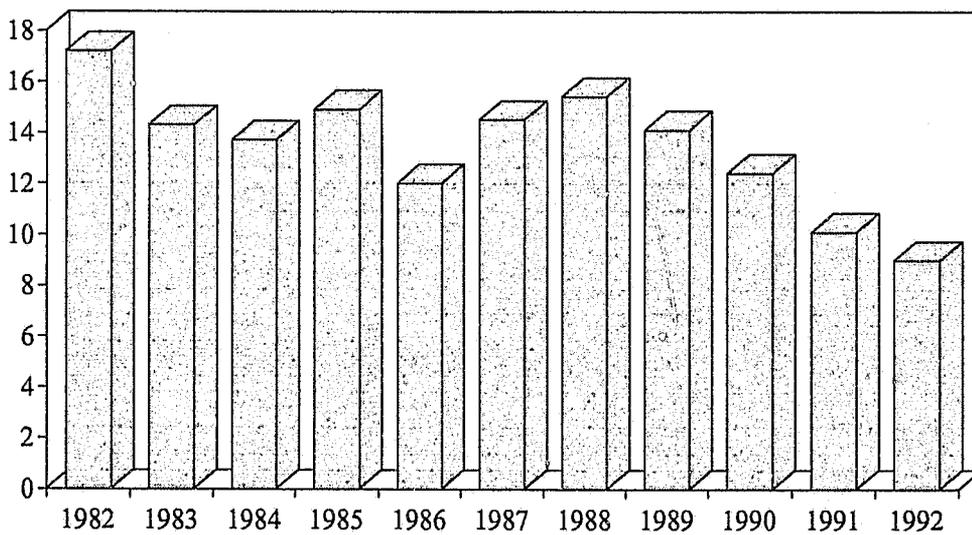


JUVENILE ARREST RATES 1982-1992
DRUG AND ALCOHOL OFFENSE ARRESTS

Graph 14



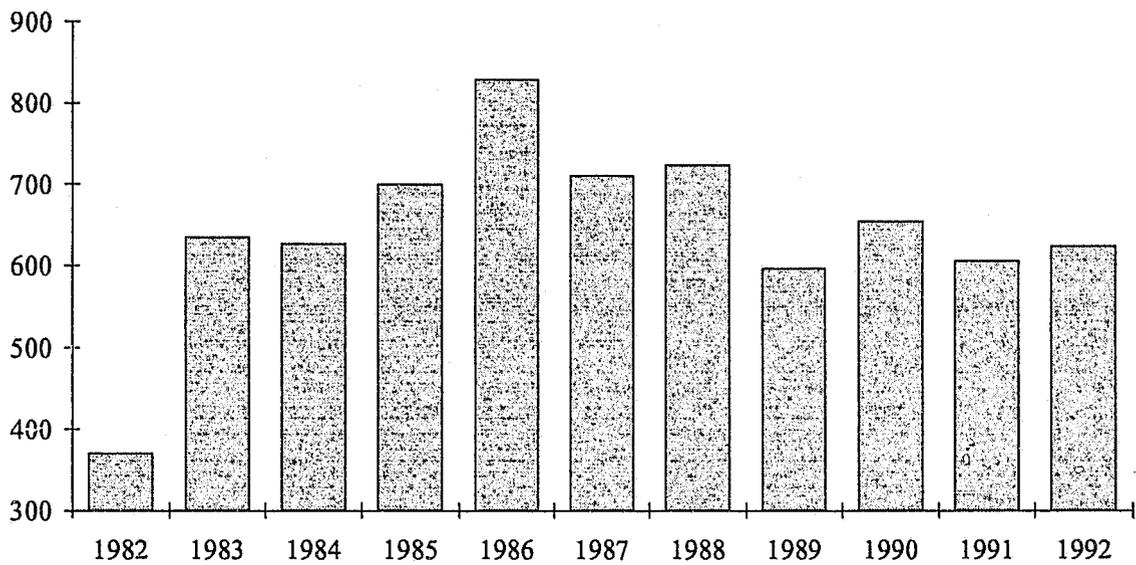
RATE PER 1,000 JUVENILES
Age 10-17



JUVENILE ARREST RATES 1982-1992

SEX OFFENSE ARRESTS

Graph 15



RATE PER 1,000 JUVENILES

Age 10-17

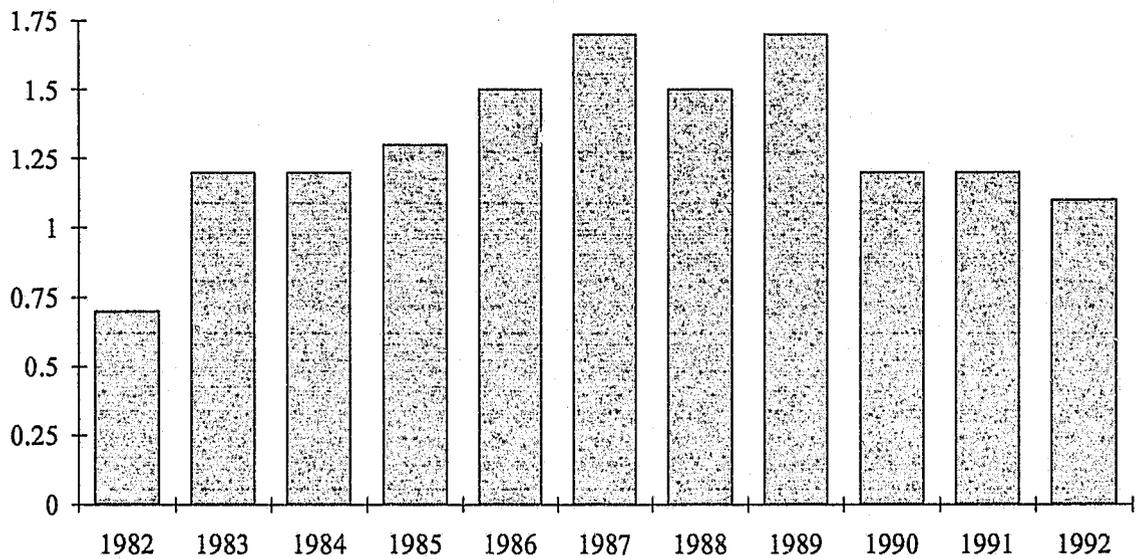


TABLE 32
JUVENILE ARREST RATES BY COUNTY - 1992

County	Total Population 10-17	Violent Crime Arrests	Rate Per 1,000	Property Crime Arrests	Rate Per 1,000	Drug & Alcohol Arrests	Rate Per 1,000	All Other Arrests	Rate Per 1,000	Total All Arrests	Rate Per 1,000
Adams	2,051	4	2.0	178	86.8	55	26.8	139	67.8	376	183.3
Asotin	2,130	9	4.2	109	51.2	27	12.7	38	17.8	183	85.9
Benton	14,939	67	4.5	1,022	68.4	186	12.5	695	46.5	1,970	131.9
Chelan	6,056	26	4.3	619	102.2	124	20.5	354	58.5	1,123	185.4
Clallam	6,298	9	1.4	378	60.0	33	5.2	166	26.4	586	93.0
Clark	32,016	111	3.5	1,368	42.7	251	7.8	654	20.4	2,384	74.5
Columbia	483	2	4.1	41	84.9	45	93.2	32	66.3	120	248.4
Cowlitz	10,253	31	3.0	441	43.0	137	13.4	248	24.2	857	83.6
Douglas	3,460	6	1.7	237	68.5	36	10.4	57	16.5	336	97.1
Ferry	978	6	6.1	17	17.4	17	17.4	16	16.4	56	57.3
Franklin	5,734	58	10.1	338	58.9	23	4.0	230	40.1	649	113.2
Garfield	263	1	3.8	28	106.5	2	7.6	7	26.6	38	144.5
Grant*	7,830	8	1.0	264	33.7	112	14.3	95	12.1	479	61.2
Grays Harbor	7,642	13	1.7	372	48.7	115	15.0	204	26.7	704	92.1
Island	6,508	10	1.5	311	47.8	30	4.6	99	15.2	450	69.1
Jefferson	2,172	10	4.6	88	40.5	40	18.4	58	26.7	196	90.2
King	147,019	1,672	11.4	10,211	69.5	1,188	8.1	5,062	34.4	18,133	123.3
Kitsap*	24,177	18	0.7	228	9.4	38	1.6	158	6.5	442	18.3
Kittitas	3,378	0	0.0	99	29.3	42	12.4	77	22.8	218	64.5
Klickitat	2,199	3	1.4	82	37.3	15	6.8	42	19.1	142	64.6
Lewis	7,870	25	3.2	352	44.7	73	9.3	182	23.1	632	80.3
Lincoln	1,037	0	0.0	50	48.2	9	8.7	12	11.6	71	68.5
Mason	4,576	8	1.7	142	31.0	31	6.8	83	18.1	264	57.7
Okanogan	4,183	31	7.4	194	46.4	86	20.6	128	30.6	439	104.9
Pacific*	2,050	0	0.0	28	13.7	25	12.2	13	6.3	66	32.2
Pend Oreille	1,253	1	0.8	15	12.0	18	14.4	5	4.0	39	31.1
Pierce*	70,935	287	4.0	2,723	38.4	352	5.0	1,186	16.7	4,548	64.1
San Juan	924	0	0.0	67	72.5	9	9.7	15	16.2	91	98.5
Skagit	9,608	25	2.6	611	63.6	143	14.9	282	29.4	1,061	110.4
Skamania	1,134	7	6.2	38	33.5	37	32.6	19	16.8	101	89.1
Snohomish*	54,009	196	3.6	1,882	34.8	174	3.2	935	17.3	3,187	59.0
Spokane*	43,569	112	2.6	2,628	60.3	504	11.6	1,317	30.2	4,561	104.7
Stevens	4,569	2	0.4	169	37.0	40	8.8	72	15.8	283	61.9
Thurston	20,810	49	2.4	997	47.9	136	6.5	461	22.2	1,643	79.0
Wahkiakum	401	1	2.5	10	24.9	27	67.3	5	12.5	43	107.2
Walla Walla	6,008	12	2.0	279	46.4	40	6.7	109	18.1	440	73.2
Whatcom	15,869	37	2.3	843	53.1	357	22.5	526	33.1	1,763	111.1
Whitman	4,869	11	2.3	110	22.6	36	7.4	37	7.6	194	39.8
Yakima	25,246	132	5.2	1,850	73.3	199	7.9	902	35.7	3,083	122.1
State Patrol		3		66		257		37		363	
TOTAL	564,506	3,003	5.3	29,485	52.2	5,069	9.0	14,757	26.1	52,314	92.7

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

TABLE 33
TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS 1991-1992

COUNTY	1992 ARRESTS	1991 ARRESTS	# INCREASE/ DECREASE	% INCREASE/ DECREASE
Adams	376	276	100	36.2
Asotin	183	157	26	16.6
Benton	1,970	1,873	97	5.2
Chelan	1,123	786	337	42.9
Clallam	586	748	-162	-21.7
Clark	2,384	2,312	72	3.1
Columbia	120	193	-73	-37.8
Cowlitz	857	1,113	-256	-23.0
Douglas	336	247	89	36.0
Ferry	56	31	25	80.6
Franklin	649	632	17	2.7
Garfield	38	116	-78	-67.2
Grant*	479	342	137	40.1
Grays Harbor	704	812	-108	-13.3
Island	450	429	21	4.9
Jefferson	196	240	-44	-18.3
King	18,133	17,439	694	4.0
Kitsap*	442	273	169	61.9
Kittitas	218	196	22	11.2
Klickitat	142	198	-56	-28.3
Lewis	632	550	82	14.9
Lincoln	71	71	0	0.0
Mason	264	213	51	23.9
Okanogan	439	396	43	10.9
Pacific*	66	85	-19	-22.4
Pend Oreille	39	37	2	5.4
Pierce*	4,548	4,030	518	12.9
San Juan	91	70	21	30.0
Skagit	1,061	659	402	61.0
Skamania	101	81	20	24.7
Snohomish*	3,187	2,957	230	7.8
Spokane*	4,561	3,783	778	20.6
Stevens	283	191	92	48.2
Thurston	1,643	1,350	293	21.7
Wahkiakum	43	15	28	186.7
Walla Walla	440	434	6	1.4
Whatcom	1,763	1,669	94	5.6
Whitman	194	165	29	17.6
Yakima	3,083	3,108	-25	-0.8
State Patrol	363	362	1	0.3
	0			
TOTAL	52,314	48,639	3,675	7.6

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

TABLE 34
COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF JUVENILE ARRESTS

COUNTY	POPULATION AGE 10-17	1992 ARRESTS	RATE PER 1,000
Columbia	483	120	248.4
Chelan	6,056	1,123	185.4
Adams	2,051	376	183.3
Garfield	263	38	144.5
Benton	14,939	1,970	131.9
King	147,019	18,133	123.3
Yakima	25,246	3,083	122.1
Franklin	5,734	649	113.2
Whatcom	15,869	1,763	111.1
Skagit	9,608	1,061	110.4
Wahkiakum	401	43	107.2
Okanogan	4,183	439	104.9
Spokane*	43,569	4,561	104.7
San Juan	924	91	98.5
Douglas	3,460	336	97.1
Clallam	6,298	586	93.0
Grays Harbor	7,642	704	92.1
Jefferson	2,172	196	90.2
Skamania	1,134	101	89.1
Asotin	2,130	183	85.9
Cowlitz	10,253	857	83.6
Lewis	7,870	632	80.3
Thurston	20,810	1,643	79.0
Clark	32,016	2,384	74.5
Walla Walla	6,008	440	73.2
Island	6,508	450	69.1
Lincoln	1,037	71	68.5
Klickitat	2,199	142	64.6
Kittitas	3,378	218	64.5
Pierce*	70,935	4,548	64.1
Stevens	4,569	283	61.9
Grant*	7,830	479	61.2
Snohomish*	54,009	3,187	59.0
Mason	4,576	264	57.7
Ferry	978	56	57.3
Whitman	4,869	194	39.8
Pacific	2,050	66	32.2
Pend Oreille	1,253	39	31.1
Kitsap*	24,177	442	18.3
State Patrol		363	
TOTAL	564,506	52,314	92.7

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

TABLE 35
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE ARREST RATES BY OFFENSE TYPE-1992
Rates Per 1,000 Juveniles

County	Population 10-17	Violent Crimes	Property Offenses	Drug & Alcohol Offenses	All Other Crimes	Total Arrests
King	147,019	11.4	69.5	8.1	34.4	127.0
Spokane*	43,569	2.6	60.3	11.6	30.2	93.0
Clark	32,016	3.5	42.7	7.8	20.4	77.9
Pierce*	70,935	4.0	38.4	5.0	16.7	63.0
Snohomish *	54,009	3.6	34.8	3.2	17.3	58.7
MAJOR METROPOLITAN COUNTIES		5.3	48.5	8.1	22.1	83.9
Whatcom	15,869	2.3	53.1	22.5	33.1	120.5
Cowlitz	10,253	3.0	43.0	13.4	24.2	112.7
Skagit	9,608	2.6	63.6	14.9	29.4	74.4
Lewis	7,870	3.2	44.7	9.3	23.1	71.8
Thurston	20,810	2.4	47.9	6.5	22.2	70.6
I-5 CORRIDOR COUNTIES (U/25,000)		3.3	46.0	16.0	24.8	90.0
Clallam	6,298	1.4	60.0	5.2	26.4	125.1
Grays Harbor	7,642	1.7	48.7	15.0	26.7	107.6
Island	6,508	1.5	47.8	4.6	15.2	73.2
OTHER WESTERN COUNTIES (O/5000)		1.5	52.2	8.3	25.9	102.0
Jefferson	2,172	4.6	40.5	18.4	26.7	119.2
San Juan	924	0.0	72.5	9.7	16.2	81.4
Skamania	1,134	6.2	33.5	32.6	16.8	73.6
Mason	4,576	1.7	31.0	6.8	18.1	49.7
Pacific*	2,050	0.0	13.7	12.2	6.3	41.1
Wahkiakum	401	2.5	24.9	67.3	12.5	37.8
OTHER WESTERN COUNTIES (U/5000)		2.5	36.0	24.5	16.1	67.1
Benton	14,939	4.5	68.4	12.5	46.5	130.9
Yakima	25,246	5.2	73.3	7.9	35.7	127.7
Franklin	5,734	10.1	58.9	4.0	40.1	115.1
Walla Walla	6,003	2.0	46.4	8.0	18.1	83.3
Grant*	7,830	1.0	33.7	14.3	12.1	46.3
OTHER EASTERN COUNTIES (O/5000)		4.6	56.1	9.3	30.5	100.7
Garfield	263	3.8	106.5	7.6	26.6	401.4
Columbia	483	4.1	84.9	93.2	66.3	381.4
Adams	2,051	2.0	86.8	26.8	67.8	136.9
Chelan	6,056	4.3	102.2	20.5	58.5	136.6
Okanogan	4,183	7.4	46.4	20.6	30.6	95.6
Klickitat	2,199	1.4	37.3	6.8	19.1	89.6
Kittitas	3,378	0.0	29.3	12.4	22.8	79.4
Douglas	3,460	1.7	68.5	10.4	16.5	76.0
Asotin	2,130	4.2	51.2	12.7	17.8	73.4
Lincoln	1,037	0	48.2	8.7	11.6	65.0
Whitman	4,869	2.3	22.6	7.4	7.6	57.8
Stevens	4,569	0.4	37.0	8.8	15.8	41.6
Ferry	978	6.1	17.4	17.4	16.4	33.0
Pend Orielle	1,253	0.8	12.0	14.4	4.0	29.9
OTHER EASTERN COUNTIES (U/5,000)		2.8	53.6	19.1	27.2	121.3

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

TABLE 36

JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT CRIME BY COUNTY 1988-1992*

	1992 Total Pop 10-17	1992 Violent Crime Arrests	1992 Rate Per 1,000	1991 Violent Crime Arrests	1991 Rate Per 1,000	1990 Violent Crime Arrests	1990 Rate Per 1,000	1989 Violent Crime Arrests	1989 Rate Per 1,000	1988 Violent Crime Arrests	1988 Rate Per 1,000
Adams	2,051	4	2.0	3	1.5	8	4.0	1	0.6	0	0.0
Asotin	2,130	9	4.2	5	2.3	2	0.9	3	1.6	4	2.1
Benton	14,939	67	4.5	27	1.9	48	3.4	25	2.1	18	1.5
Chelan	6,056	26	4.3	20	3.5	9	1.6	15	3.0	4	0.8
Clallam	6,298	9	1.4	15	2.5	12	2.0	9	1.6	4	0.7
Clark	32,016	111	3.5	93	3.1	57	1.9	37	1.4	43	1.7
Columbia	483	2	4.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	7.3
Cowlitz	10,253	31	3.0	39	4.0	25	2.5	16	1.8	19	2.1
Douglas	3,460	6	1.7	4	1.2	13	4.0	2	0.7	7	2.6
Ferry	978	6	6.1	2	2.1	7	7.5	4	5.5	1	1.4
Franklin	5,734	58	10.1	37	6.7	16	2.9	18	4.7	13	3.2
Garfield	263	1	3.8	0	0.0	1	3.5	3	12.8	0	0.0
Grant *	7,830	8	1.0	4	0.5	6	0.8	3	0.5	2	0.3
Grays Harbor	7,642	13	1.7	19	2.5	17	2.3	20	2.9	12	1.7
Island	6,508	10	1.5	7	1.2	6	1.0	16	2.8	4	0.7
Jefferson	2,172	10	4.6	1	0.5	1	0.5	4	2.3	0	0.0
King	147,019	1,672	11.4	1,681	12.2	1,741	12.7	1,709	11.8	1,666	12.0
Kitsap *	24,177	18	0.7	6	0.3	6	0.3	5	0.3	13	0.7
Kittitas	3,378	0	0.0	2	0.8	3	1.2	5	1.8	6	2.2
Klickitat	2,199	3	1.4	4	1.8	5	2.3	1	0.5	3	1.6
Lewis	7,870	25	3.2	25	3.3	14	1.8	28	4.3	26	4.0
Lincoln	1,037	0	0.0	4	3.7	12	11.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mason	4,576	8	1.7	2	0.5	12	2.8	3	0.8	6	1.6
Okanogan	4,183	31	7.4	16	3.9	9	2.2	7	2.0	5	1.4
Pacific	2,050	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.6
Pend Oreille	1,253	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pierce*	70,935	287	4.0	255	4.0	191	3.0	199	3.2	160	2.7
San Juan	924	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Skagit	9,608	25	2.6	16	1.8	5	0.6	5	0.7	16	2.2
Skamania	1,134	7	6.2	2	1.8	1	0.9	4	4.4	2	2.2
Snohomish *	54,009	196	3.6	257	5.1	168	3.3	80	1.7	41	0.9
Spokane*	43,569	112	2.6	78	1.9	60	1.5	64	1.7	88	2.2
Stevens	4,569	2	0.4	2	0.4	5	1.1	1	0.3	0	0.0
Thurston	20,810	49	2.4	47	2.5	33	1.7	22	1.3	24	1.4
Wahkiakum	401	1	2.5	1	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Walla Walla	6,008	12	2.0	4	0.8	19	3.6	17	3.3	20	3.9
Whatcom	15,869	37	2.3	67	4.8	56	4.0	30	2.3	20	1.6
Whitman	4,869	11	2.3	10	3.5	8	2.8	8	1.7	2	0.5
Yakima	25,246	132	5.2	123	5.1	109	4.5	70	3.2	56	2.6
State Patrol		3				1		6		4	
Total	564,506	3,003	5.3	2,878	5.5	2,689	5.1	2,440	4.9	2,293	4.7

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

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

TABLE 37

JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT CRIMES - 1992 BY AGE, GENDER, RACE

JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR HOMICIDE OR MANSLAUGHTER - 1992

AGE:	U/10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL
MALE			1	6	8	12	27
FEMALE					1	1	2
RACE:	WHITE	BLACK	AM. INDIAN	ASIAN	UNKNOWN		
	15	8	2	4	0		29

JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR AGGRAVATED ASSAULT - 1992

AGE:	U/10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL
MALE	32	149	395	301	332	411	1,620
FEMALE	2	44	127	75	90	78	416
RACE:	WHITE	BLACK	AM. INDIAN	ASIAN	UNKNOWN		
	1,154	688	67	123	4		2,036

JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR ROBBERY - 1992

AGE:	U/10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL
MALE	3	39	129	114	154	153	592
FEMALE		7	38	18	21	8	92
RACE:	WHITE	BLACK	AM. INDIAN	ASIAN	UNKNOWN		
	432	195	18	38	1		684

JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR RAPE - 1992

AGE:	U/10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL
MALE	9	28	68	36	58	47	246
FEMALE	1	2	3			2	8
RACE:	WHITE	BLACK	AM. INDIAN	ASIAN	UNKNOWN		
	205	37	10	2	0		254

TABLE 38

JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR PROPERTY CRIMES 1988-1992

COUNTY	Total Population 10-17	1992 Property Crime Arrests	1992 Rate Per 1,000	1991 Property Crime Arrests	1991 Rate Per 1,000	1990 Rate Per 1,000	1989 Rate Per 1,000	1988 Rate per 1,000	Rate Change 91-92	Rate Change 88-92
Adams	2,051	178	86.8	127	63.0	74.9	52.4	43.8	23.8	43.0
Asotin	2,130	109	51.2	101	47.2	45.4	45.6	57.1	4.0	-5.9
Benton	14,939	1022	68.4	1,068	74.6	56.5	63.0	58.3	-6.2	10.1
Chelan	6,056	619	102.2	414	72.0	58.8	45.3	57.1	30.2	45.1
Clallam	6,298	378	60.0	437	73.1	52	79.7	68.2	-13.1	-8.2
Clark	32,016	1368	42.7	1,387	46.7	41.1	39.6	37.7	-4.0	5.0
Columbia	483	41	84.9	72	142.3	51.4	56.8	82.5	-57.4	2.4
Cowlitz	10,253	441	43.0	521	52.8	50.1	59.7	61.2	-9.8	-18.2
Douglas	3,460	237	68.5	147	45.2	64	65.2	64.9	23.3	3.6
Ferry	978	17	17.4	18	19.2	25.6	22.1	39.2	-1.8	-21.8
Franklin	5,734	338	58.9	326	59.4	53.4	55.9	56.5	-0.5	2.4
Garfield	263	28	106.5	17	58.8	34.6	64.1	29.7	47.7	76.8
Grant*	7,830	264	33.7	186	25.2	19.4	27.6	7.3	8.5	26.4
Grays Harbor	7,642	372	48.7	432	57.2	54.3	69.7	52.7	-8.5	-4.0
Island	6,508	311	47.8	287	49.0	45.4	39.5	33.0	-1.2	14.8
Jefferson	2,172	88	40.5	132	65.5	48.2	28.1	54.2	-25.0	-13.7
King	147,019	10,211	69.5	9,708	70.7	66.3	54.9	62.9	-1.2	6.6
Kitsap*	24,177	228	9.4	128	5.9	6.2	7.8	16.8	3.5	-7.4
Kittitas	3,378	99	29.3	114	46.2	38.1	35.6	40.4	-16.9	-11.1
Klickitat	2,199	82	37.3	125	56.5	33.9	36.5	44.1	-19.2	-6.8
Lewis	7,870	352	44.7	266	34.7	27.5	58.3	41.0	10.0	3.7
Lincoln	1,037	50	48.2	36	33.0	46.7	6.1	28.3	15.2	19.9
Mason	4,576	142	31.0	112	26.1	29.4	39.1	36.4	4.9	-5.4
Okanogan	4,183	194	46.4	210	50.7	44.2	9.5	16.3	-4.3	30.1
Pacific*	2,050	28	13.7	35	16.9	23.2	20.6	6.0	-3.2	7.7
Pend Oreille	1,253	15	12.0	12	9.7	16.9	20.5	22.6	2.3	-10.6
Pierce*	70,935	2,723	38.4	2,545	39.8	35.4	31.8	35.5	-1.4	2.9
San Juan	924	67	72.5	43	50.0	59.3	72.8	73.2	22.5	-0.7
Skagit	9,608	611	63.6	362	40.9	31.7	39.0	57.8	22.7	5.8
Skamania	1,134	38	33.5	21	19.1	18.2	14.4	43.9	14.4	-10.4
Snohomish*	54,009	1,882	34.8	1,724	34.2	28.3	25.8	28.6	0.6	6.2
Spokane	43,569	2,628	60.3	2,068	50.9	59	64.8	65.4	9.4	-5.1
Stevens	4,569	169	37.0	99	21.6	21.8	17.1	20.0	15.4	17.0
Thurston	20,810	997	47.9	788	21.2	34	37.7	45.2	26.7	2.7
Wahkiakum	401	10	24.9	8	20.2	2.5	28.9	29.7	4.7	-4.8
Walla Walla	6,008	279	46.4	291	55.8	74.8	48.8	55.1	-9.4	-8.7
Whatcom	15,869	843	53.1	833	60.2	63.8	56.4	49.5	-7.1	3.6
Whitman	4,869	110	22.6	85	29.8	20.7	8.6	11.8	-7.2	10.8
Yakima	25,246	1,850	73.3	1,919	78.8	65.3	60.1	46.4	-5.5	26.9
State Patrol		66		70						
TOTAL	564,506	29,485	52.2	27,274	52.1	48.0	45.3	48.0	0.1	4.2

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

TABLE 39
JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR DRUG AND ALCOHOL OFFENSES 1988-1992

COUNTY	Total Population 10-17	1992	1992	1991	1991	1990	1989	1988	Rate Change 88-92
		Drug And Alcohol Arrests	Rate Per 1,000	Drug And Alcohol Arrests	Rate Per 1,000	Rate Per 1,000	Rate Per 1,000	Rate Per 1,000	
Adams	2,051	55	26.8	51	25.3	25.3	36.5	43.8	-17.0
Asotin	2,130	27	12.7	16	7.5	8.4	6.3	20.1	-7.4
Benton	14,939	186	12.5	135	9.4	13.2	22.4	22.4	-9.9
Chelan	6,056	124	20.5	120	20.9	26.6	25.6	33.6	-13.1
Clallam	6,298	33	5.2	107	17.9	33.8	52.2	41.1	-35.9
Clark	32,016	251	7.8	283	9.5	9.4	13.8	12.5	-4.7
Columbia	483	45	93.2	50	98.8	37.5	64.2	19.4	73.8
Cowlitz	10,253	137	13.4	245	24.8	19.6	23.2	32.2	-18.8
Douglas	3,460	36	10.4	56	17.2	11.7	15.8	20.5	-10.1
Ferry	978	17	17.4	4	4.3	18.1	23.5	17.6	-0.2
Franklin	5,734	23	4.0	34	6.2	5.5	11.6	14.5	-10.5
Garfield	263	2	7.6	30	103.8	48.4	4.3	16.9	-9.3
Grant*	7,830	112	14.3	73	9.9	12.2	12.0	5.1	9.2
Grays Harbor	7,642	115	15.0	122	16.2	22.1	22.7	17.0	-2.0
Island	6,508	30	4.6	51	8.7	8.4	9.5	8.3	-3.7
Jefferson	2,172	40	18.4	27	13.4	12.4	11.5	19.3	-0.9
King	147,019	1,188	8.1	1,267	9.2	10.6	11.9	12.9	-4.8
Kitsap*	24,177	38	1.6	39	1.8	3.5	3.2	3.4	-1.8
Kittitas	3,378	42	12.4	17	6.9	19.1	28.2	37.1	-24.7
Klickitat	2,199	15	6.8	36	16.3	20.8	5.9	7.4	-0.6
Lewis	7,870	73	9.3	77	10.0	12.5	17.9	8.6	0.7
Lincoln	1,037	9	8.7	12	11.0	6.4	9.2	6.1	2.6
Mason	4,576	31	6.8	43	10.0	11.4	3.6	2.3	4.5
Okanogan	4,183	86	20.6	68	16.4	32.8	8.7	11.8	8.8
Pacific	2,050	25	12.2	33	15.9	21.3	1.2	0.0	12.2
Pend Oreille	1,253	18	14.4	15	12.1	3.2	1.9	7.8	6.6
Pierce*	70,935	352	5.0	318	5.0	5.9	4.9	5.8	-0.8
San Juan	924	9	9.7	17	19.8	22.1	51.2	80.3	-70.6
Skagit	9,608	143	14.9	130	14.7	7.4	20.9	36.8	-21.9
Skamania	1,134	37	32.6	45	40.9	33.6	14.4	21.9	10.7
Snohomish*	54,009	174	3.2	201	4.0	4.1	5.2	6.1	-2.9
Spokane*	43,569	504	11.6	525	12.9	22.3	23.5	28.1	-16.5
Stevens	4,569	40	8.8	71	15.5	5.7	13.4	13.3	-4.5
Thurston	20,810	136	6.5	134	7.0	10.7	14.6	18.7	-12.2
Wahkiakum	401	27	67.3	5	12.6	55.4	15.8	32.2	35.1
Walla Walla	6,008	40	6.7	31	5.9	10.2	8.3	9.9	-3.2
Whatcom	15,869	357	22.5	327	23.6	29.8	35.5	21.0	1.5
Whitman	4,869	36	7.4	40	14.0	13.0	13.0	14.2	-6.8
Yakima	25,246	199	7.9	265	10.9	11.9	12.3	10.9	-3.0
State Patrol		257		260					
TOTAL	564,506	5,069	9.0	5,380	10.3	12.4	14.1	15.3	-6.3

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

TABLE 40
ARRESTS OF JUVENILES FOR DRUG LAW VIOLATION-1992-DETAIL

	GENDER	UN 10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL
Sale/Manufacturing								
Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	M		1	5	7	22	24	59
	F			1	2	5	5	13
Marjuana	M	1		10	10	20	15	56
	F		1		2	2	4	9
Synthetic Narcotics	M	1		1	3	2	2	9
	F			2			1	3
Other Dangerous Drugs	M		1	3	3	8	10	25
	F					2	3	5
Subtotal Sale/Manufacturing*	M	2	2	19	23	52	51	149
	F	0	1	3	4	9	13	30
Possession:								
Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	M		1	8	11	17	22	59
	F			6	5	7	7	25
Marijuana	M	1	15	82	63	109	153	423
	F		2	43	15	17	24	101
Synthetic Narcotics	M			7		4	4	15
	F		1	2	2	1	2	8
Other Dangerous Drugs	M		1	11	21	34	47	114
	F			2	3	3	8	16
Subtotal Possession*	M	1	17	108	95	164	226	611
	F	0	3	53	25	28	41	150
Total All Seattle* Drug Arrests	M		2	39	66	112	105	324
	F			10	15	23	21	69
Total Arrests for Drug Offenses	M	3	21	166	184	328	382	1,084
	F	0	4	66	44	60	75	249
Driving While Intoxicated**	M	2	1	5	12	65	160	245
	F			2	5	23	35	65
Liquor Law Violations	M	3	23	193	342	665	1,031	2,257
	F	2	12	126	178	257	347	922
Total Arrests for Alcohol Offenses	M	5	24	198	354	730	1,191	2,502
	F	2	12	128	183	280	382	987

*Seattle does not detail drug arrests.

**Seattle does not report juvenile DWI's

TABLE 41

1992 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	4	0	136	42	39	16	118	21	297	79.0	79	21.0
Asofin	9	0	79	30	16	11	30	8	134	73.2	49	26.8
Benton	64	3	725	297	152	34	508	187	1,449	73.6	521	26.4
Chelan	22	4	510	109	91	33	300	54	923	82.2	200	17.8
Clallam	9	0	322	56	24	9	137	29	492	84.0	94	16.0
Clark	94	17	931	437	170	81	487	167	1,682	70.6	702	29.4
Columbia	2	0	38	3	30	15	29	3	99	82.5	21	17.5
Cowlitz	27	4	309	132	97	40	191	57	624	72.8	233	27.2
Douglas	6	0	141	96	29	7	52	5	228	67.9	108	32.1
Ferry	6	0	13	4	7	10	10	6	36	64.3	20	35.7
Franklin	56	2	254	84	22	1	176	54	508	78.3	141	21.7
Garfield	1	0	25	3	1	1	6	1	33	86.8	5	13.2
Grant*	7	1	207	57	87	25	74	21	375	78.3	104	21.7
Grays Harbor	13	0	286	86	80	35	175	29	554	78.7	150	21.3
Island	9	1	256	55	18	12	76	23	359	79.8	91	20.2
Jefferson	10	0	70	18	27	13	41	17	148	75.5	48	24.5
King	1,341	331	7,260	2,951	923	265	4,116	946	13,640	75.2	4,493	24.8
Kitsap*	18	0	184	44	33	5	133	25	368	83.3	74	16.7
Kittitas	0	0	82	17	24	18	55	22	161	73.9	57	26.1
Klickitat	3	0	60	22	7	8	26	16	96	67.6	46	32.4
Lewis	22	3	315	37	50	23	147	35	534	84.5	98	15.5
Lincoln	0	0	33	17	7	2	10	2	50	70.4	21	29.6
Mason	8	0	112	30	24	7	64	19	208	78.8	56	21.2
Okanogan	21	10	145	49	58	28	100	28	324	73.8	115	26.2
Pacific	0	0	24	4	20	5	10	3	54	81.8	12	18.2
Pend Oreille	1	0	15	0	16	2	4	1	36	92.3	3	7.7
Pierce*	251	36	1,912	811	265	87	924	262	3,352	73.7	1,196	26.3
San Juan	0	0	54	13	8	1	15	0	77	84.6	14	15.4
Skagit	22	3	500	111	113	30	227	55	862	81.2	199	18.8
Skamania	7	0	37	1	26	11	13	6	83	82.2	18	17.8
Snohomish*	138	58	1,273	609	133	41	767	168	2,311	72.5	876	27.5
Spokane*	96	16	1,895	733	363	141	1,052	265	3,406	74.7	1,155	25.3
Stevens	1	1	138	31	30	10	63	9	232	82.0	51	18.0
Thurston	40	9	767	230	101	35	376	85	1,284	78.1	359	21.9
Wahkiakum	1	0	8	2	16	11	5	0	30	69.8	13	30.2
Walla Walla	10	2	223	56	34	6	97	12	364	82.7	76	17.3
Whatcom	35	2	613	230	243	114	409	117	1,300	73.7	463	26.3
Whitman	11	0	90	20	20	16	26	11	147	75.8	47	24.2
Yakima	117	15	1,364	486	165	34	736	166	2,382	77.3	701	22.7
State Patrol	3	0	48	18	192	65	30	7	273	75.2	90	24.8
TOTAL	2,485	518	21,454	8,031	3,761	1,308	11,815	2,942	39,515	75.5	12,799	24.5

* Significant underreporting by law enforcement.

Actual arrests are greater than reported.

TABLE 42
JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1992
AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS UNDER 2,500

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE
RITZVILLE P.D.	1,730	115	66.5
GRAND COULLE P.D.	1,010	66	65.3
EATONVILLE P.D.	1,470	78	53.1
LA CONNER P.D.	690	35	50.7
KETTLE FALLS P.D.	1,325	63	47.5
ZILLAH P.D.	1,960	85	43.4
DAVENPORT P.D.	1,505	49	32.6
COLUMBIA CO. S.O.	1,365	44	32.2
CHEWELAH P.D.	2,010	62	30.8
DAYTON P.D.	2,470	76	30.8
BREWSTER P.D.	1,645	48	29.2
TONASKET P.D.	960	27	28.1
POMEROY P.D.	1,415	35	24.7
CASTLE ROCK P.D.	2,055	50	24.3
STANWOOD P.D.	2,155	51	23.7
OROVILLE P.D.	1,505	33	21.9
RIDGEFIELD P.D.	1,445	28	19.4
TWISP P.D.	890	17	19.1
WINTHROP P.D.	330	6	18.2
CARNATION P.D.	1,277	22	17.2
OCEAN SHORES P.D.	2,493	42	16.8
CLE ELUM P.D.	1,785	30	16.8
BLACK DIAMOND P.D.	1,520	24	15.8
KALAMA P.D.	1,225	19	15.5
REPUBLIC P.D.	1,040	16	15.4
TOLEDO P.D.	625	9	14.4
RUSTON P.D.	700	10	14.3
COULEE DAM P.D.	1,087	15	13.8
SOUTH BEND P.D.	1,545	21	13.6
LACENTER P.D.	504	6	11.9
NAPAVINE P.D.	770	9	11.7
CONNELL P.D.	2,040	23	11.3
WESTPORT P.D.	1,920	21	10.9
MORTON P.D.	1,135	12	10.6
WILBUR P.D.	870	7	8.0
WHITE SALMON P.D.	1,912	14	7.3
SNOQUALMIE P.D.	1,350	9	6.7
LONG BEACH P.D.	1,250	8	6.4
NEWPORT P.D.	1,745	11	6.3
HARRINGTON P.D.	481	3	6.2
PALOUSE P.D.	920	4	4.3
ALGONA P.D.	1,851	7	3.8
COSMOPOLIS P.D.	1,372	5	3.6
GARFIELD CO. S.O.	885	3	3.4
MCCLEARY P.D.	1,498	5	3.3
VADER P.D.	425	1	2.4
YARROW POINT P.D.	965	2	2.1
NORTH BONNEVILLE P.D.	437	0	0.0
MOSSYROCK P.D.	498	0	0.0
WINLOCK P.D.	1,060	0	0.0
OKANOGAN P.D.	2,395	0	0.0

Population figures used were furnished by
Office of Financial Management/Forecasting 2/28/92.

TABLE 43
JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1992
AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS 2,500 - 5,000

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE
UNION GAP P.D.	3,110	191	61.4
OMAK P.D.	4,130	210	50.8
EAST WENATCHEE P.D.	3,920	196	50.0
BURLINGTON P.D.	4,690	226	48.2
OTHELLO P.D.	4,640	182	39.2
GIG HARBOR P.D.	3,600	120	33.3
GOLDENDALE P.D.	3,365	88	26.2
CHELAN P.D.	3,077	80	26.0
BATTLE GROUND P.D.	4,020	102	25.4
ELMA P.D.	3,005	73	24.3
ARLINGTON P.D.	4,450	102	22.9
PROSSER P.D.	4,485	94	21.0
MONTESANO P.D.	3,081	58	18.8
QUINCY P.D.	3,776	69	18.3
FORKSP.D.	3,310	59	17.8
MONROE P.D.	4,967	85	17.1
BLAINE P.D.	2,730	46	16.8
WAHKIAKUM CO. S.O.	2,895	43	14.9
BUCKLEY P.D.	3,600	52	14.4
FIFE P.D.	4,300	60	14.0
COLVILLE P.D.	4,410	59	13.4
RAYMOND P.D.	2,850	37	13.0
WOODLAND P.D.	2,506	27	10.8
WAPATO P.D.	3,790	32	8.4
WEST RICHLAND P.D.	4,065	34	8.4
MILTON P.D.	4,365	29	6.6
LAKE STEVENS P.D.	4,295	28	6.5
LINCOLN CO. S.O.	3,740	12	3.2
MEDINA P.D.	2,980	9	3.0
CLYDE HILL P.D.	2,980	7	2.3
COLFAX P.D.	2,785	3	1.1
LAKE FOREST PARK P.D.	3,402	3	0.9

Population figures used were furnished by
Office of Financial Management/Forecasting 2/28/92

TABLE 44
JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1992
AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS 5,001 - 10,000

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATES
PORT ORCHARD P.D.	5,275	198	37.5
TOPPENISH P.D.	7,460	270	36.2
FERNDAL P.D.	6,000	213	35.5
BRIER P.D.	5,740	186	32.4
POULSBO P.D.	5,280	167	31.6
SNOHOMISH P.D.	6,650	175	26.3
CAMAS P.D.	7,045	182	25.8
SHELTON P.D.	7,330	185	25.2
GRANDVIEW P.D.	7,380	173	23.4
ISSAQUAH P.D.	8,175	156	19.1
SEDRO WOOLEY P.D.	6,710	127	18.9
ENUMCLAW P.D.	8,760	162	18.5
LYNDEN P.D.	6,170	113	18.3
SKAMANIA CO. S.O.	7,113	101	14.2
ADAMS CO. S.O.	6,888	79	11.5
CHENEY P.D.	7,880	88	11.2
WHITMAN CO. S.O.	6,647	72	10.8
WASHOUGAL P.D.	5,100	55	10.8
PORT TOWNSEND P.D.	7,530	80	10.6
SUMNER P.D.	7,410	71	9.6
SAN JUAN CO. S.O.	9,675	91	9.4
BONNEY LAKE P.D.	8,110	72	8.9
PACIFIC P.D.	5,045	41	8.1
HOQUIAM P.D.	8,970	68	7.6
FERRY CO. S.O.	5,660	40	7.1
MILL CREEK P.D.	8,270	51	6.2
STEILACOOM P.D.	5,910	35	5.9
EPHRATA P.D.	5,430	26	4.8
COLLEGE PLACE P.D.	6,410	29	4.5
PEND OREILLE CO. S.O.	6,545	28	4.3
FIRCREST P.D.	5,310	16	3.0
NORMANDY PARK P.D.	6,860	10	1.5

* Population figures used were furnished by
Office of Financial Management/Forecasting 2/28/92

TABLE 45
JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1992
AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS 10,001 TO 25,000

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE
TUKWILA	14,630	802	54.8
SUNNYSIDE	11,270	497	44.1
KELSO	11,800	421	35.7
PASCO	20,660	492	23.8
MOSES LAKE	11,420	261	22.9
PT. ANGELES	17,890	403	22.5
TUMWATER	10,360	230	22.2
LACEY	20,210	417	20.6
CENTRALIA	12,210	232	19.0
ABERDEEN P.D.	16,660	280	16.8
PUYALLUP	24,450	399	16.3
OAK HARBOR	17,890	255	14.3
MT. VERNON	18,720	255	13.6
ELLENSBURG	12,570	152	12.1
JEFFERSON CO	14,370	152	10.6
KLICKITAT CO	10,940	108	9.9
FRANKLIN CO	15,925	120	7.5
BOTHELL	12,990	95	7.3
SAN JUAN CO	10,700	70	6.5
DOUGLAS CO	22,517	122	5.4
PULLMAN	23,090	114	4.9
ASOTIN CO	11,050	48	4.3
DES MOINES	17,480	69	3.9
MUKILTEO	12,990	49	3.8
MERCER ISLAND	21,190	79	3.7
OKANOGAN CO	22,836	80	3.5
STEVENS CO	23,111	51	2.2
KITTITAS CO	10,813	13	1.2

Population figures were furnished by
Office of Financial Management/Forecasting 2/28/92

TABLE 46
JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1992
AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS 25,001 - 50,000

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE
PUYALLUP P.D.	25,400	384	15.1
GRAYS HARBOR CO. S.O.	25,815	227	8.8
WALLA WALLA P.D.	28,134	334	11.9
LYNNWOOD P.D.	29,052	777	26.7
BENTON CO. S.O.	30,000	355	11.8
LONGVIEW P.D.	32,030	219	6.8
RICHLAND P.D.	33,550	456	13.6
MASON CO. S.O.	33,870	79	2.3
AUBURN P.D.	34,260	375	10.9
CLALLAM CO. S.O.	34,790	190	5.5
COWLITZ CO. S.O.	34,847	120	3.4
OLYMPIA P.D.	35,689	490	13.7
LEWIS CO. S.O.	37,437	450	12.0
REDMOND P.D.	39,040	217	5.6
SKAGIT CO. S.O.	40,490	263	6.5
KIRKLAND P.D.	41,390	390	9.4
RENTON P.D.	43,090	422	9.8
ISLAND CO. S.O.	44,065	156	3.5
KENNEWICK P.D.	44,490	1031	23.2
VANCOUVER P.D.	47,340	519	11.0

Population figures used were furnished by
Office of Financial Management/Forecasting 2/28/92

TABLE 47
JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1992
AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS 50,001 - 100,000

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE
BELLINGHAM P.D.	54,270	947	17.4
YAKIMA P.D.	58,706	1399	23.8
WHATCOM CO. S.O.	64,833	363	5.6
FEDERAL WAY P.D.	72,350	1027	14.2
EVERETT P.D.	75,853	867	11.4
BELLEVUE P.D.	88,580	841	9.5
YAKIMA CO. S.O.	88,790	472	5.3

TABLE 48
JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1992
AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS OVER 100,000

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE
THURSTON CO. S.O.	101,853	514	5.0
SPOKANE CO. S.O.	174,348	1291	7.4
TACOMA P.D.	179,000	2058	11.5
SPOKANE P.D.	180,800	3160	17.5
CLARK CO. S.O.	191,320	1492	7.8
SNOHOMISH CO. S.O.	268,677	579	2.2
PIERCE CO. S.O.	370,432	1563	4.2
KING CO. S.O.	504,490	5561	11.0
SEATTLE P.D.	522,000	7544	14.5

Population figures used were furnished by
Office of Financial Management/Forecasting 2/28/92

Juvenile Court Offense Referrals

Juvenile court offense referrals are a way to track trends in juvenile crime. Juvenile court referrals are standardized throughout the state and can be retrieved from the JUVIS system, which is maintained by the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, and from the King County record system. The two systems are not compatible.

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

The number of juvenile court offense referrals are always greater than the number of arrests, because a referral may include other court procedures.

The total number of juvenile court offense referrals for 1992 was 84,432. This figure represents an increase of eight percent over the 1991 figure of 78,030. This increase was similar to the 1990-1991 increase. However, the rate of increase in juvenile court offense referrals for the last two years was almost double the rate of increase from 1987 to 1992.

Of the 84,432 court offense referrals, 16,220 were from King County. Juvenile court offense referrals from King County increased 13 percent from 1991 to 1992. This reversed a trend of year to year decreases from 1987 to 1991.

Offense referrals are grouped according to severity. Type A+ and A are the most serious and include murder and rape; Type E is the least serious and includes reckless driving. Over sixty percent of offense referrals for 1992 were for Type D and E. One percent of all referrals were for Type A+ or A.

Court Referrals By Race and Ethnicity

The racial/ethnic distribution of juvenile court offense referrals for 1992 showed that 66 percent were White, 11 percent were Black, three percent were Asian, three percent were Hispanic, and three percent were Native American. The ethnicity of 12 percent of juvenile court offense referrals were not reported. These figures have remained relatively unchanged since 1987.

The court offense referral rate when compared to the state juvenile race/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 2.7 times their proportion of the population.*

Court Referrals By Race and Ethnicity

- ◆ *Court referrals for Asians are 60 percent of their proportion of the population.*
- ◆ *Court referrals for Native Americans are 1.5 times their proportion of the population.*
- ◆ *Court referrals for Hispanic youth are 75 percent of their proportion of the population.*

**TABLE 49
JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS
FROM 1987-1992**

	JUVIS	KING COUNTY	TOTALS
1992 TOTAL REFERRALS	68,212	16,220	84,432
1991 TOTAL REFERRALS	63,628	14,402	78,030
1990 TOTAL REFERRALS	57,972	14,545	72,517
1989 TOTAL REFERRALS	55,676	14,827	70,503
1988 TOTAL REFERRALS	52,982	14,884	67,866
1987 TOTAL REFERRALS	51,152	15,807	66,959
PERCENTAGE CHANGE SINCE 1991	7%	13%	8%

TABLE 50

1992 JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS

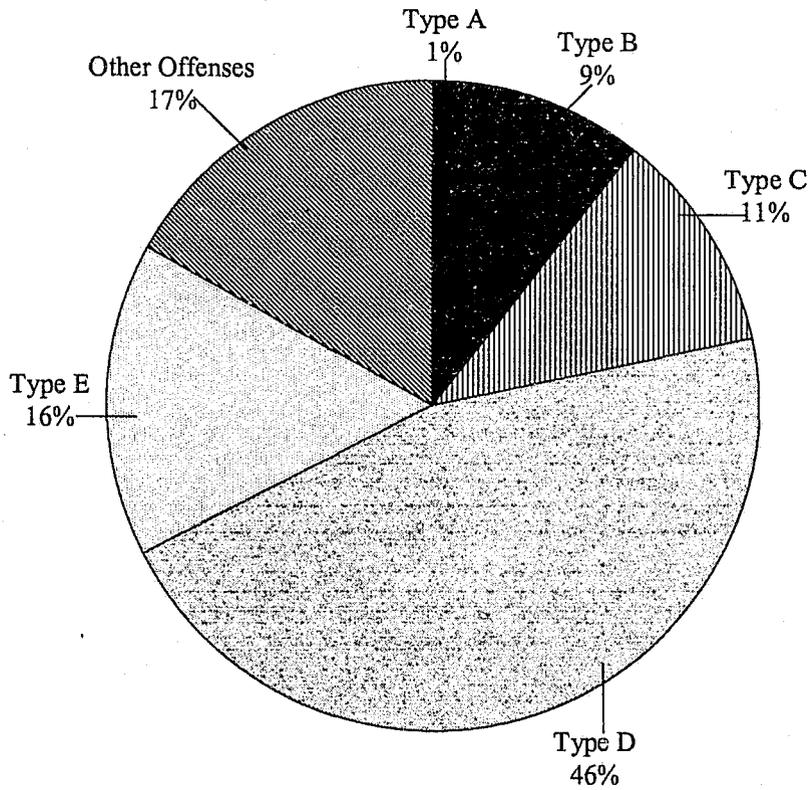
Offense	JUVIS System 1/ (Excludes King County)		King County 2/		Statewide Totals	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
A+ A & A-	784	1	334	2	1,118	1
B+ & B	6,006	9	1,833	11	7,839	9
C+ & C	6,879	10	2,547	16	9,426	11
D+ & D	30,078	44	8,628	53	38,706	46
E	10,599	16	2,622	16	13,221	16
Other Offenses	13,866	20	256	2	14,122	17
TOTAL REFERRALS	68,212	100	16,220	100	84,432	100

1/ JUVIS referrals were obtained from report 3012, AOC, June 1993.

2/ King County referrals were obtained from report JIS-381-A, KCDYS, June 1993.

1992 JUVENILE COURT REFERRAL

Graph 16



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.

1992 JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY ETHNICITY

Graph 17

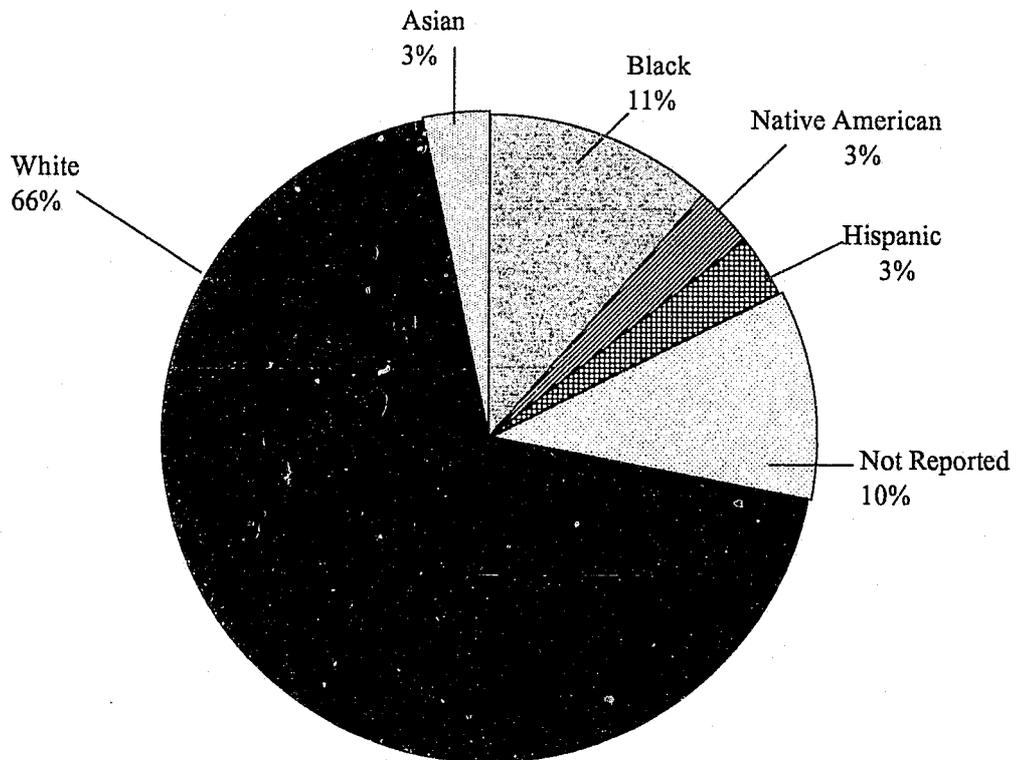


TABLE 51

1992 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	46,071	68	9,388	58	55,459	66	85
Black	4,966	7	4,084	25	9,050	11	4
Asian	1,526	2	1,421	9	2,947	3	5
Hispanic	5,060	7	542	3	2,369	3	4
Native American	1,964	3	384	2	2,348	3	2
Other	257	<1	170	1	427	<1	
Unknown	195	<1	19	0	214	<1	
Not Reported	8,173	12	212	1	8,385	10	
TOTAL REFERRALS	68,212	100	16,220	100	84,432	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 52

1992 JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY / ETHNICITY

County	White	Native					Other	Unknown	Not Reported	Total
		Black	American	Hispanic	Asian					
Adams	90	5	1	125		2		136	359	
Asotin/Garfield	91		3	5			7	46	152	
Benton/Franklin	2,511	240	42	1,045	38	1	1	166	4,044	
Chelan	1,372	22	27	206	3		1	112	1,743	
Clallam	660	6	62	11	8	3		29	779	
Clark	4,615	319	88	150	136	41		52	5,401	
Columbia	22			7				37	66	
Cowlitz	1,515	42	33	37	20	9	12	112	1,780	
Douglas	471	1	12	106	4		1	57	652	
Ferry	23		8			1		29	61	
Grant	352	32	23	174			1	855	1,437	
Grays Harbor	1,294	11	88	13	13	10	81	93	1,603	
Island	678	22		14	41			15	770	
Jefferson	261	7	7	8	1	1	3	111	399	
Kitsap	3,485	334	79	57	166	28	2	65	4,216	
Kittitas	246	5	5	13	3			12	284	
Klickitat	164	2	26	11				56	259	
Lewis	895	20	29	34	7			182	1,167	
Lincoln	18	1		1				73	93	
Mason	255	6	7	2	3	1	2	399	675	
Okanogan	560	5	225	84	3			16	893	
Pacific/Wahkiakum	187	3	8	4	2			114	318	
Pend Oreille	35		2			1		106	144	
Pierce	6,848	2,505	288	467	647	42	23	100	10,920	
San Juan	85			3		1	1	37	127	
Skagit	1,528	13	29	180	22	2		41	1,815	
Skamania	72		2	2				6	82	
Snohomish	6,490	388	153	135	118	11	4	687	7,986	
Spokane	5,379	644	208	137	121	36	3	2,438	8,966	
Stevens	112	1	5	1		2		288	409	
Thurston	2,422	158	101	119	118	51	39	788	3,796	
Walla Walla	344	13	1	99	5	3		179	644	
Whatcom	1,478	56	204	149	35	11	14	308	2,255	
Whitman	52	1	5	5				259	322	
Yakima	1,437	104	191	1,650	12			167	3,561	
Out of State	24		2	6				2	34	
TOTAL	46,071	4,966	1,964	5,060	1,526	257	195	8,173	68,212	

TABLE 53

1992 JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY ETHNICITY/CLASS*

Offense**	White	Black	Native American	Hispanic	Asian
Class A+	12	9	1	3	5
Class A	179	90	9	49	16
Class A-	262	19	9		
Class B+	1,188	199	60	238	46
Class B	2,753	206	109	348	77
Class C+	279	60	11	53	3
Class C	4,166	575	165	513	226
Class D+	4,981	715	252	580	144
Class D	15,406	1,375	630	1,585	573
Class E	7,102	669	311	883	165
Other Offenses	9,752	1,049	406	790	271

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

**Data do not include King County.

Juveniles Referred to Juvenile Court³

The county prosecutor is responsible for prosecuting juvenile cases. The prosecutor decides whether to divert a case, whether charges should be filed and which offenses should be charged. A juvenile may be involved in more than one case within a year depending on the number of times the juvenile offends. A case may involve more than one charge/offense depending on the circumstances of the event and the decision of the prosecutor.

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

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

Juvenile Courts handled over 30 percent more delinquency cases in 1992 than they did in 1988. The number of referrals to the prosecutor increased at almost double the 10-17 age group population growth rate for the same period.

In 1992, 48,118 cases were referred to the prosecutor for criminal offenses. Cases referred to diversion comprised 45 percent of the cases; charges were filed on 29 percent of the cases; and on 24 percent of the cases there was no action taken.

The rate of referrals to diversion was fairly constant from 1988 to 1991 in the range of 48 to 49 percent of those cases referred to the prosecutor. The rate of cases referred to diversion decreased to 45 percent in 1992.

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

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

The courts remanded juveniles to adult court in less than one percent of the cases charged in 1992, relatively no change throughout the five year period.

Most cases adjudicated result in a conviction. Seventy-five percent of the cases resulted in a guilty finding in 1992, a percentage relatively unchanged since 1988.

In 1992, just under ten percent of the juvenile cases were sentenced to the Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation (DJR), again relatively unchanged since 1988. Ninety percent of the cases were sentenced to either detention, probation, community service, community supervision, counseling, fines, restitution, or the SSODA program.

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

*J*uveniles Referred to Juvenile Court, cont.

During 1992, 146 juvenile cases or less than one half of one percent of those juvenile cases referred to the prosecutor were remanded to adult court. Thirty-eight or more than 25 percent of the cases remanded to adult court were from Clark County. Counties where ten or more juvenile cases were remanded to adult court were Clark, Pierce and Spokane.

Of the juvenile cases referred to diversion, 73 percent completed diversion, and 24 percent did not complete, refused or were refused diversion. Only 39 percent of those diversion cases where juveniles did not complete the diversion agreement, refused or were refused diversion resulted in charges being filed and cases referred to court. These rates remained relatively unchanged since 1988.

Most cases that are adjudicated result in a conviction. Approximately 74 percent of the adjudicated cases resulted in a guilty finding; an increase of six percent from 1991, and similar to the 1990 rate. Less than one percent of the cases were found not guilty and 22 percent of the cases were dismissed.

Sentencing within the standard range was the most common disposition. Over 98 percent of the juvenile cases adjudicated guilty were sentenced within the standard range. Two percent were sentenced outside the standard range (judge declared a manifest injustice). Sixty-nine percent of the cases were MI up and 31 percent of the cases were MI down.

Gender

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

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

Race and Ethnic Distribution⁴

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

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

***Race and Ethnic
Distribution, cont.***

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

Between 1991 and 1992 the number of cases referred to the prosecutor that involved White juveniles increased by 16 percent; cases that involved Black juveniles increased by 24 percent; cases that involved Native American juveniles increased by 28 percent; cases that involved Hispanic juveniles increased by 32 percent; and cases that involved Asian American juveniles increased by 32 percent.

Of the cases of juveniles referred to diversion where race or ethnicity was recorded, 69 percent of the juveniles were White, six percent were Black, two percent were Native American, six percent were Hispanic, and two percent were Asian American.

Of the juvenile cases remanded to adult court where race was recorded 50 percent of the juveniles were White, 25 percent were Black, three percent were Native American, ten percent were Hispanic, and seven percent were Asian American. The number of cases remanded to adult court that involved Native American and Hispanic juveniles decreased by one percent from the 1991 figures, while the number of cases of White and Black juveniles decreased by 17 percent and increased by 16 percent respectively.

In 1992, 11,582 juvenile cases were sentenced within the standard range. Of those cases where race or ethnicity was recorded, 68 percent were White, eight percent were Black, four percent were Native American, ten percent were Hispanic, and two percent were Asian American. These rates remain relatively unchanged from previous years.

In 1992, 243 juvenile cases were sentenced outside the standard range (judge declared a manifest injustice or M.I.), up from 187 in 1991. Of those cases, 174 were sentenced outside the standard range to the Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation (DJR). Of the 174 juvenile cases sentenced 57 percent were White, 13 percent were Black, two percent were Native American, 19 percent were Hispanic, and six percent were Asian American.

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM FLOW CHART FOR CRIMINAL OFFENSES

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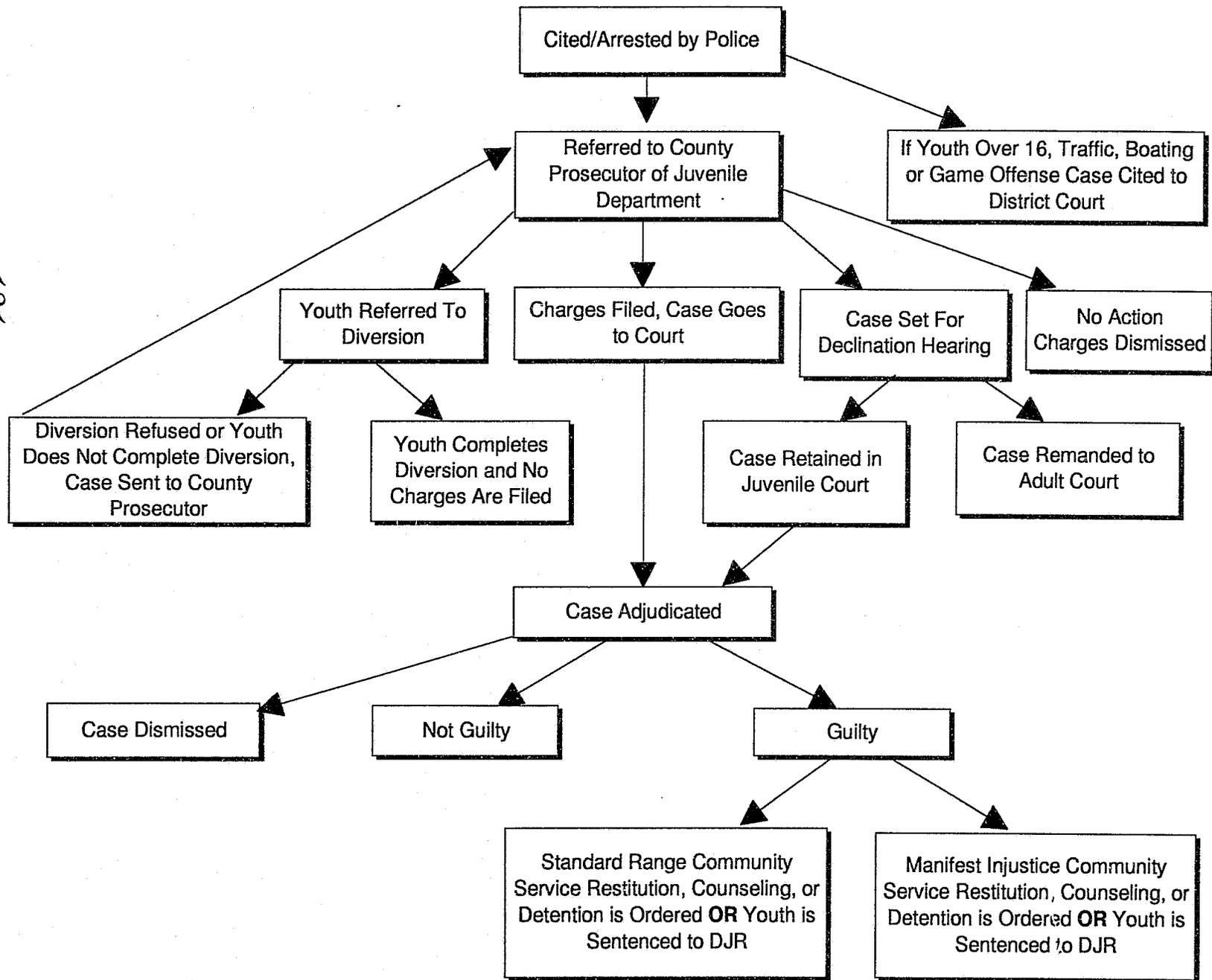


Table 54

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1992

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecution	Charges Filed	Refer to Diversion	No Action	No Intake Decision	Remand to Adult Court	Div Comp	Div in Process	Total Div Not Comp	Div Vazated	Div Reject by Div Unit	Div Refused by Juv	Div Not Compl Filed	Div Not Compl No Action
Adams	314	124	131	55	4	2	121	8	2	0	0	2	0	2
Asotin/Garfield	151	43	100	8	0	1	74	25	1	0	0	1	0	1
Benton/Franklin	2829	765	1467	544	53	8	1057	11	399	9	290	100	195	204
Chelan	1203	443	277	442	41	7	249	14	14	3	2	9	6	8
Clallam	656	125	306	190	35	0	170	17	15	0	112	7	18	101
Clark	3582	1117	1498	943	24	38	1481	15	2	2	0	0	2	0
Columbia	66	22	26	16	2	0	25	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	1463	459	516	449	39	3	508	5	3	1	2	0	1	2
Douglas	514	127	143	230	14	6	132	4	7	3	3	1	3	4
Ferry	58	26	21	10	1	0	11	6	4	0	3	1	0	4
Grant	1118	469	496	121	32	0	319	77	100	20	53	27	51	49
Grays Harbor	896	246	419	204	27	0	271	29	119	0	93	26	30	89
Island	711	185	342	155	29	0	304	31	7	0	1	6	0	7
Jefferson	271	72	138	57	4	0	89	13	36	0	18	18	13	23
King *									0					
Kitsap	3616	1114	1425	1066	11	2	945	36	444	0	186	258	238	206
Kittitas	273	133	131	7	2	0	70	4	57	1	44	12	37	20
Klickitat	216	76	117	23	0	4	85	8	24	0	13	11	10	14
Lewis	948	243	328	352	25	4	275	20	33	1	16	16	24	9
Lincoln	88	30	46	11	1	0	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	425	156	249	6	14	1	165	7	77	27	36	14	25	52
Okanogan	654	200	309	136	9	0	231	6	72	6	57	9	48	24
Pacific/Wahkiakum	251	69	87	78	17	1	70	4	13	0	0	13	12	1
Pend Oreille	124	41	64	19	0	0	53	5	6	0	1	5	0	6
Pierce	7003	1553	3548	1808	94	29	2075	83	1390	5	1243	142	237	1153
San Juan	120	50	67	1	2	0	65	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skagit	1333	399	585	281	68	6	570	13	2	2	0	0	1	1
Skamania	77	36	40	0	1	3	34	5	1	0	0	1	1	0
Snohomish	5389	860	3255	1165	109	5	1914	113	1228	8	1215	5	766	462
Spokane	4898	1738	2109	849	202	16	1575	30	504	0	337	167	194	310
Stevens	364	87	151	121	5	1	128	8	15	0	12	3	7	8
Thurston	2202	901	1106	174	21	3	647	2	457	3	176	278	90	367
Walla Walla	613	177	256	160	20	0	233	21	2	0	1	1	2	0
Whatcom	2067	808	768	468	23	1	726	23	19	16	1	2	19	0
Whitman	237	60	73	64	40	0	54	18	1	0	0	1	1	0
Yakima	3388	1236	957	1123	72	5	897	16	44	44	0	0	1	43
Total	48118	14190	21551	11336	1041	146	15669	680	5202	151	3915	1136	2032	3170

* King County data are not comparable.

** Column 2 (Charges Filed) equals columns 3 + 4 + 5 + 6.

**Column 10 (Total Div Not Compl) equals columns 11+ 12+13 and 14 + 15.

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

Table 54 (Con't)

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1992

County	Adjud Charges Dismissed	Adjud Found Not Guilty	Total Guilty	Adjud Found Guilty	Plead Guilty	No Decision	DJR	DJR Std Range	DJR MI Up	DJR MI Down	Local	Local Std Range	Local MI Up	Local MI Down	SSODA	Not Sent Yet
Adams	18	0	102	0	102	2	7	7	0	0	95	92	2	1	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	3	0	33	1	32	6	7	6	1	0	25	25	0	0	0	1
Benton/Franklin	240	10	700	26	674	2	51	43	7	1	646	643	1	2	3	0
Chelan	117	1	324	9	315	0	15	13	2	0	304	304	0	0	3	2
Clallam	15	1	124	14	110	3	6	5	1	0	116	116	0	0	2	0
Clark	127	0	953	19	934	1	62	59	3	0	856	858	0	1	35	0
Columbia	0	0	22	2	20	0	5	5	0	0	17	17	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	90	0	367	19	348	0	47	46	1	0	316	316	0	2	3	1
Douglas	18	2	103	6	97	1	6	6	0	0	97	97	0	0	0	0
Ferry	8	0	17	2	15	1	2	2	0	0	14	14	0	0	1	0
Grant	141	1	348	2	346	30	26	26	0	0	320	320	0	0	2	0
Grays Harbor	53	6	217	12	205	0	19	19	0	0	198	198	0	0	0	0
Island	25	4	149	4	145	7	3	2	1	0	144	144	0	0	2	0
Jefferson	9	3	73	10	63	0	4	4	0	0	69	68	1	0	0	0
King *			0													
Kitsap	316	6	930	37	893	98	105	105	0	0	825	825	0	0	0	0
Kittitas	51	0	117	10	107	2	19	19	0	0	98	98	0	0	0	0
Klickitat	26	0	56	0	56	0	4	4	0	0	52	52	0	0	0	0
Lewis	44	3	203	17	186	13	22	22	0	0	180	180	0	0	1	0
Lincoln	2	0	27	1	26	1	1	0	1	0	24	24	0	0	2	0
Mason	43	4	132	9	123	1	17	16	1	0	112	112	0	0	3	0
Okanogan	44	1	199	4	195	4	16	14	1	1	179	179	0	0	4	0
Pacific/Wahkiakum	13	1	64	2	62	2	12	12	0	0	52	52	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille	14	0	26	0	26	1	5	5	0	0	20	20	0	0	1	0
Pierce	368	8	1356	43	1313	29	158	101	57	0	1162	1154	7	2	11	25
San Juan	2	1	47	1	46	0	0	0	0	0	47	47	0	0	0	0
Skagit	133	0	243	4	239	18	38	34	2	2	201	201	0	0	4	0
Skamania	6	0	22	0	22	6	0	0	0	0	19	19	0	0	3	0
Snohomish	284	15	1298	76	1222	24	121	99	20	2	1132	1094	10	28	37	8
Spokane	491	22	1396	120	1276	7	91	79	12	0	1277	1280	0	1	21	7
Stevens	13	0	77	0	77	3	3	3	0	0	72	72	0	0	2	0
Thurston	230	3	754	8	746	1	104	91	12	1	650	644	2	4	0	0
Walla Walla	31	0	135	1	134	13	20	19	1	0	111	108	0	3	4	0
Whatcom	189	11	538	68	470	88	32	30	0	2	498	500	0	0	7	1
Whitman	5	0	30	1	29	26	2	2	0	0	27	27	0	0	1	0
Yakima	373	7	828	26	802	24	129	87	22	20	699	697	0	2	0	0
Total	3542	110	12010	554	11456	414	1159	985	145	29	10654	10597	23	46	152	45

* King County data are not comparable.

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

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1992
GENDER GROUP: MALE

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecution	Charges Filed	Refer to Diversion	No Action	No Intake Decision	Remand to Adult Court	Div Comp	Div in Process	Total Div Not Comp	Div Vacated	Div Reject by Div Unit	Div Refused by Juv	Div Not Compl Filed	Div Not Compl No Action
Adams	243	106	85	48	4	1	80	4	1	0	0	1	0	1
Asotin/Garfield	106	37	63	6	0	1	50	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton/Franklin	2120	652	996	424	48	8	710	7	279	5	214	60	133	146
Chelan	883	359	188	306	30	7	171	8	9	2	0	7	3	6
Clallam	519	111	209	169	30	0	119	15	75	0	69	6	11	64
Clark	2521	887	933	683	18	36	922	9	2	2	0	0	2	0
Columbia	52	22	17	11	2	0	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	1073	390	335	314	34	3	331	3	1	1	0	0	1	0
Douglas	355	104	86	152	13	6	79	2	5	3	1	1	3	2
Ferry	39	20	12	6	1	0	8	2	2	0	2	0	0	2
Grant	889	433	337	89	30	0	212	52	73	17	39	17	39	34
Grays Harbor	685	219	281	156	24	0	194	19	73	0	55	18	22	51
Island	577	171	250	131	25	0	218	27	5	0	1	4	0	5
Jefferson	220	68	99	50	3	0	63	9	27	0	12	15	10	17
King *									0					
Kitsap	2873	989	984	891	9	2	665	24	295	0	120	175	153	142
Kittitas	213	119	88	4	2	0	40	4	44	1	32	11	28	16
Klickitat	177	68	91	18	0	4	66	6	19	0	8	11	5	14
Lewis	746	211	229	286	20	4	197	13	19	1	8	10	14	5
Lincoln	71	27	38	6	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	323	133	174	6	10	1	114	6	54	22	22	10	20	34
Okanogan	489	173	198	110	8	0	150	4	44	2	36	6	29	15
Pacific/Wahkiakum	198	66	57	59	16	1	48	3	6	0	0	6	6	0
Pend Oreille	97	39	47	11	0	0	38	5	4	0	1	3	0	4
Pierce	5153	1377	2309	1388	79	29	1316	58	935	5	823	107	174	761
San Juan	96	45	48	1	2	0	47	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skagit	1037	353	417	212	55	6	407	9	1	1	0	0	0	1
Skamania	57	34	23	0	0	3	19	3	1	0	0	1	1	0
Snohomish	3957	766	2297	805	89	5	1234	75	988	3	983	2	621	367
Spokane	3673	1508	1389	610	166	16	1052	22	315	0	200	115	116	199
Stevens	292	75	106	106	5	1	90	5	11	0	9	2	4	7
Thurston	1688	774	764	132	18	3	441	2	321	2	143	176	69	252
Walla Walla	492	161	185	127	19	0	168	15	2	0	1	1	2	0
Whatcom	1559	664	522	354	19	1	490	19	13	11	0	2	13	0
Whitman	180	52	55	45	28	0	39	15	1	0	0	1	1	0
Yakima	2585	1068	628	829	60	4	593	9	26	26	0	0	1	25
Total	36238	12281	14545	8545	867	142	10425	469	3651	104	2779	768	1481	2170

* King County data are not comparable.

** Column 2 (Charges Filed) equals columns 3 + 4 + 5 + 6.

**Column 10 (Total Div Not Compl) equals columns 11+ 12+13 and 14 + 15.

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

Table 55 (Cont't)

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1992
GENDER GROUP: MALE

County	Adjud Charges Dismissed	Adjud Found Not Guilty	Total Guilty	Adjud Found Guilty	Plead Guilty	No Decision	DJR	DJR Std Range	DJR MI Up	DJR MI Down	Local	Local Std Range	Local MI Up	Local MI Down	SSODA	Not Sent Yet
Adams	17	0	87	0	87	1	7	7	0	0	80	80	0	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	2	0	28	1	27	6	6	5	1	0	21	21	0	0	0	1
Benton/Franklin	193	7	575	23	552	2	46	38	7	1	526	523	1	2	3	0
Chelan	89	1	265	7	258	0	13	13	0	0	247	247	0	0	3	2
Clallam	12	1	106	13	93	3	6	5	1	0	98	98	0	0	2	0
Clark	103	0	750	14	736	0	57	54	3	0	663	665	0	1	30	0
Columbia	0	0	22	2	20	0	5	5	0	0	17	17	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	75	0	313	17	296	0	42	41	1	0	268	268	0	2	2	1
Douglas	15	2	84	5	79	0	6	6	0	0	78	78	0	0	0	0
Ferry	7	0	13	2	11	0	2	2	0	0	10	10	0	0	1	0
Grant	119	0	327	2	325	26	26	26	0	0	299	299	0	0	2	0
Grays Harbor	44	6	191	12	179	0	19	19	0	0	172	172	0	0	0	0
Island	23	4	138	4	134	6	3	2	1	0	133	133	0	0	2	0
Jefferson	7	2	69	9	60	0	4	4	0	0	65	64	1	0	0	0
King *			0													
Kitsap	245	5	810	34	776	80	97	97	0	0	713	713	0	0	0	0
Kittitas	40	0	105	10	95	2	19	19	0	0	86	86	0	0	0	0
Klickitat	19	0	50	0	50	0	3	3	0	0	47	47	0	0	0	0
Lewis	38	3	167	15	152	13	21	21	0	0	146	146	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	1	0	25	0	25	1	1	0	1	0	22	22	0	0	2	0
Mason	33	3	116	7	109	0	17	16	1	0	96	96	0	0	3	0
Okanogan	35	1	163	4	159	3	13	12	0	1	146	146	0	0	4	0
Pacific/Wahkiakum	10	1	58	2	56	2	12	12	0	0	46	46	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille	13	0	25	0	25	1	5	5	0	0	19	19	0	0	1	0
Pierce	298	7	1192	42	1150	25	149	94	55	0	1008	1001	7	1	11	24
San Juan	0	1	44	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	44	44	0	0	0	0
Skagit	119	0	215	4	211	13	38	34	2	2	173	173	0	0	4	0
Skamania	6	0	21	0	21	5	0	0	0	0	18	18	0	0	3	0
Snohomish	233	13	1115	67	1048	21	119	98	19	2	953	917	10	26	35	8
Spokane	387	17	1199	102	1097	5	90	78	12	0	1082	1085	0	1	20	7
Stevens	7	0	68	0	68	3	3	3	0	0	63	63	0	0	2	0
Thurston	187	2	650	6	644	1	97	86	10	1	553	547	2	4	0	0
Walla Walla	31	0	123	0	123	9	20	19	1	0	99	96	0	3	4	0
Whatcom	147	11	445	56	389	73	27	25	0	2	410	412	0	0	7	1
Whitman	5	0	26	1	25	22	2	2	0	0	23	23	0	0	1	0
Yakima	328	7	715	24	691	15	119	78	21	20	596	594	0	2	0	0
Total	2888	94	10300	485	9815	338	1094	929	136	29	9020	8969	21	42	142	44

* King County data are not comparable.

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

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1992
GENDER GROUP: FEMALE

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecution	Charges Filed	Refer to Diversion	No Action	No Intake Decision	Remand to Adult Court	Div Comp	Div in Process	Total Div Not Comp	Div Vacated	Div Reject by Div Unit	Div Refused by Juv	Div Not Compl Filed	Div Not Compl No Action
Adams	71	18	46	7	0	1	41	4	1	0	0	1	0	1
Asotin/Garfield	45	6	37	2	0	0	24	12	1	0	0	1	0	1
Benton/Franklin	709	113	471	120	5	0	347	4	120	4	76	40	62	58
Chelan	320	84	89	136	11	0	78	6	5	1	2	2	3	2
Clallam	137	14	97	21	5	0	51	2	44	0	43	1	7	37
Clark	1060	231	564	259	6	2	558	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia	14	0	9	5	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	390	69	181	135	5	0	177	2	2	0	2	0	0	2
Douglas	159	23	57	78	1	0	53	2	2	0	2	0	0	2
Ferry	19	6	9	4	0	0	3	4	2	0	1	1	0	2
Grant	230	37	159	32	2	0	107	23	29	5	14	10	14	15
Grays Harbor	211	27	133	48	3	0	77	10	46	0	38	8	8	38
Island	134	14	92	24	4	0	86	4	2	0	0	2	0	2
Jefferson	51	4	39	7	1	0	26	4	9	0	6	3	3	6
King *									0					
Kitsap	743	125	441	175	2	0	280	12	149	0	66	83	85	64
Kittitas	60	14	43	3	0	0	30	0	13	0	12	1	9	4
Klickitat	39	8	26	5	0	0	19	2	5	0	5	0	5	0
Lewis	202	32	99	66	5	0	78	7	14	0	8	6	10	4
Lincoln	17	3	8	5	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	102	23	75	0	4	0	51	1	23	5	14	4	5	18
Okanogan	165	27	111	26	1	0	81	2	28	4	21	3	19	9
Pacific/Waikiakum	53	3	30	19	1	0	22	1	7	0	0	7	6	1
Pend Oreille	27	2	17	8	0	0	15	0	2	0	0	2	0	2
Pierce	1850	176	1239	420	15	0	759	25	455	0	420	35	63	392
San Juan	24	5	19	0	0	0	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skagit	296	46	168	69	13	0	163	4	1	1	0	0	1	0
Skamania	20	2	17	0	1	0	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	1432	94	958	360	20	0	680	38	240	5	232	3	145	95
Spokane	1225	230	720	239	36	0	523	8	189	0	137	52	78	111
Stevens	79	12	45	22	0	0	38	3	4	0	3	1	3	1
Thurston	513	127	341	42	3	0	206	0	135	1	33	101	21	114
Walla Walla	121	16	71	33	1	0	65	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whatcom	508	144	246	114	4	0	236	4	6	5	1	0	6	0
Whitman	57	8	18	19	12	0	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yakima	803	168	329	294	12	1	304	7	18	18	0	0	0	18
Total	11886	1911	7004	2797	174	4	5243	209	1552	49	1136	367	553	999

* King County data are not comparable.

** Column 2 (Charges Filed) equals columns 3 + 4 + 5 + 6.

**Column 10 (Total Div Not Compl) equals columns 11+ 12+13 and 14 + 15.

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

Table 56 (Con't)

**JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1992
GENDER GROUP: FEMALE**

County	Adjud Charges Dismissed	Adjud Found Not Guilty	Total Guilty	Adjud Found Guilty	Plead Guilty	No Decision	DJR	DJR Std Range	DJR MI Up	DJR MI Down	Local	Local Std Range	Local MI Up	Local MI Down	SSODA	Not Sent Yet
Adams	1	0	15	0	15	1	0	0	0	0	15	12	2	1	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	1	0	5	0	5	0	1	1	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
Benton/Franklin	47	3	125	3	122	0	5	5	0	0	120	120	0	0	0	0
Chelan	28	0	59	2	57	0	2	0	2	0	57	57	0	0	0	0
Clallam	3	0	18	1	17	0	0	0	0	0	18	18	0	0	0	0
Clark	24	0	203	5	198	2	5	5	0	0	193	193	0	0	5	0
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	15	0	54	2	52	0	5	5	0	0	48	48	0	0	1	0
Douglas	3	0	19	1	18	1	0	0	0	0	19	19	0	0	0	0
Ferry	1	0	4	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
Grant	23	1	21	0	21	6	0	0	0	0	21	21	0	0	0	0
Grays Harbor	9	0	26	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	26	26	0	0	0	0
Island	2	0	11	0	11	1	0	0	0	0	11	11	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	2	1	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
King *			0													
Kitsap	71	1	120	3	117	18	8	8	0	0	112	112	0	0	0	0
Kittitas	11	0	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	0
Klickitat	7	0	6	0	6	0	1	1	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0
Lewis	6	0	36	2	34	0	1	1	0	0	34	34	0	0	1	0
Lincoln	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Mason	10	1	16	2	14	1	0	0	0	0	16	16	0	0	0	0
Okanogan	9	0	36	0	36	1	3	2	1	0	33	33	0	0	0	0
Pacific/Waikiakum	3	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Pierce	72	1	163	1	162	3	9	7	2	0	153	152	0	1	0	1
San Juan	2	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Skagit	14	0	28	0	28	5	0	0	0	0	28	28	0	0	0	0
Skamania	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	49	2	186	9	177	2	2	1	1	0	181	179	0	2	3	0
Spokane	104	5	197	18	179	2	1	1	0	0	195	195	0	0	1	0
Stevens	6	0	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0
Thurston	43	1	104	2	102	0	7	5	2	0	97	97	0	0	0	0
Walla Walla	0	0	12	1	11	4	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	0
Whatcom	42	0	93	12	81	15	5	5	0	0	88	88	0	0	0	0
Whitman	0	0	4	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
Yakima	45	0	113	2	111	9	10	9	1	0	103	103	0	0	0	0
Total	655	16	1712	69	1643	77	65	56	9	0	1635	1629	2	4	11	1

* King County data are not comparable.

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

Table 57

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1992
RACIAL GROUP: WHITE

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecution	Charges Filed	Refer to Diversion	No Action	No Intake Decision	Remand to Adult Court	Div Comp	Div in Process	Total Div Not Comp	Div Vacated	Div Reject by Div Unit	Div Refused by Juv	Div Not Compl Filed	Div Not Compl No Action
Adams	81	27	32	20	2	0	28	3	1	0	0	1	0	1
Asotin/Garfield	90	15	72	3	0	1	60	11	1	0	0	1	0	1
Benton/Franklin	1810	442	1043	299	26	0	806	8	229	2	156	71	98	131
Chelan	954	341	241	344	28	7	219	11	11	2	2	7	6	5
Clallam	553	101	258	163	31	0	149	16	93	0	86	7	13	80
Clark	3077	933	1321	803	20	29	1307	12	2	2	0	0	2	0
Columbia	22	9	5	8	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	1251	382	479	358	32	1	471	5	3	1	2	0	1	2
Douglas	368	96	112	153	7	3	102	3	7	3	3	1	3	4
Ferry	21	10	6	5	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	247	143	57	35	12	0	42	4	11	3	5	3	7	4
Grays Harbor	742	204	363	148	27	0	241	21	101	0	79	22	29	72
Island	618	157	306	140	15	0	275	26	5	0	1	4	0	5
Jefferson	170	67	63	38	2	0	40	7	16	0	9	7	9	7
King *														
Kitsap	2979	893	1205	873	8	0	820	32	353	0	150	203	182	171
Kittitas	236	115	116	5	0	0	66	1	49	1	36	12	32	17
Klickitat	136	41	89	6	0	3	72	4	13	0	7	6	7	6
Lewis	706	202	288	202	14	2	255	11	22	1	11	10	20	2
Lincoln	17	12	3	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	135	72	49	3	11	0	24	1	24	12	12	0	8	16
Okanogan	413	128	204	76	5	0	157	4	43	5	32	6	30	13
Pacific/Wahkiakum	145	42	47	49	7	1	40	3	4	0	0	4	3	1
Pend Oreille	29	11	11	7	0	0	9	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
Pierce	4508	878	2411	1163	56	6	1513	39	859	3	746	110	138	721
San Juan	83	40	42	0	1	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skagit	1138	335	505	234	64	6	491	12	2	2	0	0	1	1
Skamania	68	31	36	0	1	3	31	4	1	0	0	1	1	0
Snohomish	4371	667	2717	908	79	3	1655	96	966	5	957	4	608	358
Spokane	2877	1104	1244	397	132	5	1008	16	220	0	136	84	95	125
Stevens	91	27	20	42	2	1	10	1	9	0	9	0	4	5
Thurston	1161	685	333	125	18	0	126	2	205	2	107	96	66	139
Walla Walla	324	106	145	64	9	0	133	10	2	0	1	1	2	0
Whatcom	1374	527	527	303	17	1	498	16	13	11	1	1	13	0
Whitman	38	10	7	11	10	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yakima	1368	422	483	428	35	1	459	7	17	17	0	0	1	16
Total	32120	9248	14808	7395	669	73	11138	388	3282	72	2548	662	1379	1903

* King County data are not comparable.

** Column 2 (Charges Filed) equals columns 3 + 4 + 5 + 6.

**Column 10 (Total Div Not Compl) equals columns 11+ 12+13 and 14 + 15.

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

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

Table 57 (Cont't)

JUVENILE OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1992
RACIAL GROUP: WHITE

County	Adjud Charges Dismissed	Adjud Found Not Guilty	Total Guilty	Adjud Found Guilty	Plead Guilty	No Decision	DJR	DJR Std Range	DJR MI Up	DJR MI Down	Local	Local Std Range	Local MI Up	Local MI Down	SSODA	Not Sent Yet
Adams	4	0	23	0	23	0	1	1	0	0	22	21	1	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	2	0	12	0	12	0	3	3	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	1
Benton/Franklin	104	5	430	13	417	1	31	25	5	1	397	394	1	2	2	0
Chelan	84	0	256	8	248	0	11	9	2	0	242	242	0	0	2	1
Clallam	10	0	101	12	89	3	5	4	1	0	94	94	0	0	2	0
Clark	113	0	792	16	776	1	45	42	3	0	717	717	0	1	30	0
Columbia	0	0	9	1	8	0	3	3	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	73	0	309	16	293	0	41	40	1	0	265	266	0	1	3	0
Douglas	9	1	85	4	81	1	5	5	0	0	80	80	0	0	0	0
Ferry	4	0	6	1	5	0	2	2	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
Grant	39	0	106	2	104	5	16	16	0	0	89	89	0	0	1	0
Grays Harbor	44	6	183	11	172	0	14	14	0	0	169	169	0	0	0	0
Island	22	3	126	4	122	6	3	2	1	0	121	121	0	0	2	0
Jefferson	7	1	68	10	58	0	4	4	0	0	64	63	1	0	0	0
King *																
Kitsap	238	6	761	28	733	70	79	79	0	0	682	682	0	0	0	0
Kittitas	47	0	99	8	91	1	13	13	0	0	86	86	0	0	0	0
Klickitat	15	0	30	0	30	0	1	1	0	0	29	29	0	0	0	0
Lewis	30	2	180	16	164	8	20	20	0	0	159	159	0	0	1	0
Lincoln	1	0	11	1	10	0	1	0	1	0	10	10	0	0	0	0
Mason	13	2	65	6	59	0	10	9	1	0	53	53	0	0	2	0
Okanogan	29	0	126	3	123	3	11	9	1	1	113	113	0	0	2	0
Pacific/Wahkiakum	3	0	39	1	38	2	8	8	0	0	31	31	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille	2	0	8	0	8	1	2	2	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0
Pierce	201	5	789	23	766	15	75	49	26	0	690	687	3	1	10	14
San Juan	2	1	37	1	36	0	0	0	0	0	37	37	0	0	0	0
Skagit	119	0	200	3	197	11	32	30	1	1	164	164	0	0	4	0
Skamania	4	0	20	0	20	5	0	0	0	0	19	19	0	0	1	0
Snohomish	208	9	1036	54	982	19	100	82	17	1	895	866	8	21	34	7
Spokane	280	14	894	77	817	6	61	51	10	0	811	812	0	1	16	6
Stevens	4	0	25	0	25	1	1	1	0	0	23	23	0	0	1	0
Thurston	161	3	587	7	580	0	76	65	10	1	511	506	2	3	0	0
Walla Walla	20	0	84	1	83	4	14	13	1	0	67	65	0	2	3	0
Whatcom	125	6	352	54	298	56	21	20	0	1	328	328	0	0	2	1
Whitman	0	0	8	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0
Yakima	119	3	294	8	286	6	38	25	7	6	256	254	0	2	0	0
Total	2132	67	8128	389	7739	227	746	646	88	12	7234	7191	15	34	118	30

* King County data are not comparable.

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

Table 58

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1992
RACIAL GROUP: BLACK

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecution	Charges Filed	Refer to Diversion	No Action	No Intake Decision	Remand to Adult Court	Div Comp	Div in Process	Total Div Not Comp	Div Vacated	Div Reject by Div Unit	Div Refused by Juv	Div Not Compl Filed	Div Not Compl No Action
Adams	5	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield									0					
Benton/Franklin	168	61	64	41	2	4	40	0	24	3	16	5	15	9
Chelan	18	8	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clallam	6	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Clark	188	79	51	56	2	6	50	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia									0					
Cowlitz	36	22	4	9	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry									0					
Grant	23	14	3	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grays Harbor	5	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Island	22	7	12	3	0	0	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	4	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	1	1
King *									0					
Kitsap	283	115	85	83	0	2	38	1	46	0	17	29	31	15
Kittitas	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Klickitat	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Lewis	16	9	2	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Okanogan	3	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific/Wahkiakum	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille									0					
Pierce	1512	434	674	384	20	14	319	22	333	0	315	18	58	275
San Juan									0					
Skagit	8	2	4	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skamania									0					
Snohomish	224	30	136	55	3	0	44	1	91	0	91	0	54	37
Spokane	386	213	85	68	20	6	63	0	22	0	16	6	10	12
Stevens	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thurston	100	57	32	10	1	2	9	0	23	0	10	13	6	17
Walla Walla	11	4	2	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whatcom	51	32	12	7	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitman	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yakima	101	56	17	28	0	0	14	1	2	2	0	0	0	2
Total	3189	1157	1196	777	59	37	620	30	546	5	468	73	175	371

* King County data are not comparable.

** Column 2 (Charges Filed) equals columns 3 + 4 + 5 + 6.

**Column 10 (Total Div Not Compl) equals columns 11+ 12+13 and 14 + 15.

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

Table 58 (Con't)

**JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1992
RACIAL GROUP: BLACK**

County	Adjud Charges Dismissed	Adjud Found Not Guilty	Total Guilty	Adjud Found Guilty	Plead Guilty	No Decision	DJR	DJR Std Range	DJR MI Up	DJR MI Down	Local	Local Std Range	Local MI Up	Local MI Down	SSODA	Not Sent Yet
Adams	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield			0													
Benton/Franklin	23	2	47	2	45	0	2	2	0	0	45	45	0	0	0	0
Chelan	4	0	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
Clallam	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Clark	7	0	66	2	64	0	6	6	0	0	59	60	0	0	1	0
Columbia			0													
Cowlitz	9	0	13	1	12	0	3	3	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry			0													
Grant	4	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0
Grays Harbor	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Island	2	0	4	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
King *			0													
Kitsap	46	0	90	3	87	8	13	13	0	0	77	77	0	0	0	0
Kittitas	0	0	4	2	2	0	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Klickitat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis	3	1	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Okanogan	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Pacific/Wahkiakum	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille			0													
Pierce	115	3	351	17	334	9	50	30	20	0	291	287	3	1	0	10
San Juan			0													
Skagit	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Skamania			0													
Snohomish	18	1	64	7	57	1	7	7	0	0	57	55	0	2	0	0
Spokane	64	1	152	14	138	0	8	7	1	0	143	143	0	0	0	1
Stevens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thurston	11	0	50	0	50	0	9	8	1	0	41	41	0	0	0	0
Walla Walla	0	0	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Whatcom	6	0	24	2	22	2	2	2	0	0	22	22	0	0	0	0
Whitman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yakima	20	0	36	3	33	0	9	8	0	1	27	27	0	0	0	0
Total	333	9	931	54	877	22	114	91	22	1	805	800	3	3	1	11

* King County data are not comparable.

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

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1992
RACIAL GROUP: NATIVE AMERICAN

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecution	Charges Filed	Refer to Diversion	No Action	No Intake Decision	Remand to Adult Court	Div Comp	Div in Process	Total Div Not Comp	Div Vacated	Div Reject by Div Unit	Div Refused by Juv	Div Not Compl Filed	Div Not Compl No Action
Adams	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	3	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton/Franklin	31	10	8	12	1	0	2	0	6	0	6	0	6	0
Chelan	16	6	4	5	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Ciallam	53	7	32	13	1	0	13	0	19	0	19	0	2	17
Clark	42	23	10	9	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia									0					
Cowlitz	26	10	7	9	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	12	3	1	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry	8	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	17	11	1	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grays Harbor	44	12	24	8	0	0	12	2	10	0	7	3	0	10
Island									0					
Jefferson	4	0	3	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
King *									0					
Kitsap	69	26	23	20	0	0	9	2	12	0	4	8	10	2
Kittitas	5	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Klickitat	21	8	10	3	0	0	8	6	2	0	2	0	1	1
Lewis	20	10	3	6	1	0	2	13	1	0	0	1	1	0
Lincoln									0					
Mason	4	0	4	0	0	0	2	6	2	1	1	0	1	1
Okanogan	163	53	68	39	3	0	51	4	16	0	13	3	10	6
Pacific/Wahkiakum	6	1	3	2	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0
Pend Oreille	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	1
Pierce	169	38	77	53	1	0	35	58	38	1	37	0	9	29
San Juan									1					
Skagit	20	0	8	11	1	0	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skamania	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	94	24	52	14	4	0	23	75	27	0	27	0	15	12
Spokane	133	51	50	26	6	3	37	22	12	0	10	2	5	7
Stevens	3	0	2	1	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thurston	54	30	15	9	0	0	6	2	9	0	5	4	3	6
Walla Walla	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whatcom	184	100	44	39	1	0	41	19	2	2	0	0	2	0
Whitman	5	1	1	0	3	0	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yakima	180	52	49	77	2	0	48	9	1	1	0	0	0	1
Total	1391	490	505	371	25	4	325	275	164	5	134	25	68	96

* King County data are not comparable.

** Column 2 (Charges Filed) equals columns 3 + 4 + 5 + 6.

**Column 10 (Total Div Not Compl) equals columns 11+ 12+13 and 14 + 15.

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

Table 59 (Con't)

**JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1992
RACIAL GROUP: NATIVE AMERICAN**

County	Adjud Charges Dismissed	Adjud Found Not Guilty	Total Guilty	Adjud Found Guilty	Plead Guilty	No Decision	DJR	DJR Std Range	DJR MI Up	DJR MI Down	Local	Local Std Range	Local MI Up	Local MI Down	SSODA	Not Sent Yet
Adams	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Benton/Franklin	4	0	12	0	12	0	1	1	0	0	11	11	0	0	0	0
Chelan	1	0	5	0	5	0	1	1	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
Clallam	2	0	7	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0
Clark	2	0	20	0	20	1	3	3	0	0	17	17	0	0	0	0
Columbia			0													
Cowlitz	0	0	10	0	10	0	1	1	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	1
Douglas	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Ferry	2	0	5	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	1	0
Grant	6	0	4	0	4	1	1	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Grays Harbor	3	0	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0
Island			0													
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
King *			0													
Kitsap	7	0	25	1	24	4	2	2	0	0	23	23	0	0	0	0
Kittitas	0	0	3	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Klickitat	3	0	6	0	6	0	1	1	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0
Lewis	3	0	8	0	8	0	1	1	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0
Lincoln			0													
Mason	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Okanogan	7	1	54	1	53	1	5	5	0	0	48	48	0	0	1	0
Pacific/Wahkiakum	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce	7	0	39	1	38	1	5	3	2	0	33	33	0	0	1	0
San Juan			0													
Skagit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skamania	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Snohomish	5	1	33	1	32	0	1	1	0	0	31	31	0	0	1	0
Spokane	13	0	40	1	39	0	2	2	0	0	38	38	0	0	0	0
Stevens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thurston	7	0	26	0	26	0	5	5	0	0	21	21	0	0	0	0
Walla Walla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whatcom	25	3	61	3	58	13	1	0	0	1	60	60	0	0	0	0
Whitman	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Yakima	17	0	34	0	34	1	1	1	0	0	33	33	0	0	0	0
Total	118	5	409	10	399	22	32	29	2	1	371	371	0	0	5	1

* King County data are not comparable.

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

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1992
RACIAL GROUP: HISPANIC

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecution	Charges Filed	Refer to Diversion	No Action	No Intake Decision	Remand to Adult Court	Div Comp	Div in Process	Total Div Not Comp	Div Vacated	Div Reject by Div Unit	Div Refused by Juv	Div Not Compl Filed	Div Not Compl No Action
Adams	94	40	41	12	1	0	39	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	5	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton/Franklin	718	233	292	171	22	4	167	3	122	4	94	24	67	55
Chelan	137	60	24	45	8	0	21	2	1	0	0	1	0	1
Clallam	9	5	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	1
Clark	102	29	54	19	0	0	53	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/11 Columbia	7	3	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	31	8	9	14	0	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	85	25	18	37	5	2	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry									0					
Grant	129	73	30	16	10	0	18	1	11	2	6	3	2	9
Grays Harbor	10	4	5	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	1
Island	13	4	2	6	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
King *									0					
Kitsap	50	12	23	15	0	0	14	0	9	0	3	6	4	5
Kittitas	13	5	6	2	0	0	2	0	4	0	4	0	4	0
Klickitat	9	6	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Lewis	30	8	9	10	3	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Okanogan	71	17	35	18	1	0	21	1	13	1	12	0	8	5
Pacific/Wahkiakum	4	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille									0					
Pierce	249	79	120	48	2	1	48	5	67	1	60	6	16	51
Sar Juan	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skagit	121	48	49	23	1	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skamania	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	81	19	41	17	4	1	15	3	23	0	23	0	11	12
Spokane	76	31	29	14	2	0	19	0	10	0	7	3	4	6
Stevens	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thurston	64	41	14	8	1	1	6	0	8	0	4	4	1	7
Walla Walla	94	29	50	12	3	0	46	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whatcom	132	66	31	31	4	0	28	1	2	2	0	0	2	0
Whitman	4	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yakima	1573	649	364	528	32	3	338	8	18	18	0	0	0	18
Total	3923	1504	1263	1053	103	14	937	33	293	28	217	48	121	172

* King County data are not comparable.

** Column 2 (Charges Filed) equals columns 3 + 4 + 5 + 6.

**Column 10 (Total Div Not Compl) equals columns 11+ 12+13 and 14 + 15.

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

Table 60 (Con't.)

**JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1992
RACIAL GROUP: HISPANIC**

County	Adjud Charges Dismissed	Adjud Found Not Guilty	Total Guilty	Adjud Found Guilty	Plead Guilty	No Decision	DJR	DJR Std Range	DJR MI Up	DJR MI Down	Local	Local Std Range	Local MI Up	Local MI Down	SSODA	Not Sent Yet
Adams	7	0	33	0	33	0	4	4	0	0	29	28	1	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Benton/Franklin	100	3	192	10	182	1	16	14	2	0	175	175	0	0	1	0
Chelan	21	1	38	0	38	0	3	3	0	0	34	34	0	0	1	0
Clallam	2	0	4	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Clark	0	0	29	0	29	0	3	3	0	0	26	26	0	0	0	0
Columbia	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	2	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
Douglas	7	0	16	2	14	0	1	1	0	0	15	15	0	0	0	0
Ferry			0													
Grant	11	0	59	0	59	5	2	2	0	0	57	57	0	0	0	0
Grays Harbor	1	0	3	0	3	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Island	1	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
King *			0													
Kitsap	2	0	12	0	12	2	2	2	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0
Kittitas	3	0	5	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0
Klickitat	2	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
Lewis	1	0	7	1	6	0	1	1	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Mason	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Okanogan	8	0	17	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	16	16	0	0	1	0
Pacific/Wahkiakum	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille			0													
Pierce	18	0	74	2	72	2	8	7	1	0	65	64	1	0	0	1
San Juan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skagit	13	0	28	1	27	7	4	2	1	1	24	24	0	0	0	0
Skamania	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Snohomish	11	1	17	2	15	0	4	2	1	1	13	13	0	0	0	0
Spokane	11	0	23	3	20	1	3	3	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0
Stevens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thurston	10	0	31	0	31	0	5	5	0	0	26	26	0	0	0	0
Walla Walla	6	0	22	0	22	1	2	2	0	0	19	19	0	0	1	0
Whatcom	18	1	44	3	41	5	6	6	0	0	38	38	0	0	0	0
Whitman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yakima	202	4	425	13	412	15	77	51	13	13	348	348	0	0	0	0
Total	459	10	1101	37	1064	41	145	112	18	15	950	948	2	0	5	1

* King County data are not comparable.

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

Table 61

**JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1992
RACIAL GROUP: ASIAN**

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecution	Charges Filed	Refer to Diversion	No Action	No Intake Decision	Remand to Adult Court	Div Comp	Div in Process	Total Div Not Comp	Div Vacated	Div Reject by Div Unit	Div Refused by Juv	Div Not Compl Filed	Div Not Compl No Action
Adams									0					
Asotin/Garfield									0					
Benton/Franklin	27	6	17	4	0	0	10	0	7	0	7	0	4	3
Chelan	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clallam	8	0	2	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clark	104	32	51	21	0	1	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia									0					
Cowlitz	18	7	8	3	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	3	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry									0					
Grant									0					
Grays Harbor	9	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Island	42	17	20	5	0	0	16	2	2	0	0	2	0	2
Jefferson	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
King *									0					
Kitsap	151	34	69	48	0	0	52	0	17	0	8	9	8	9
Kittitas	3	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Klickitat									0					
Lewis	7	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Lincoln									0					
Mason	3	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Okanogan	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific/Wahkiakum	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille									0					
Pierce	445	110	219	107	9	8	131	9	79	0	74	5	12	67
San Juan									0					
Skagit	12	4	7	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skamania									0					
Snohomish	89	14	54	20	1	0	36	1	17	0	17	0	8	9
Spokane	57	26	25	4	2	0	17	0	8	0	8	0	3	5
Stevens									0					
Thurston	52	37	11	3	1	0	4	0	7	0	2	5	4	3
Walla Walla	5	1	3	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whatcom	32	12	16	4	0	0	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitman									0					
Yakima	10	8	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Total	1085	325	509	238	13	10	356	13	140	1	118	21	40	100

* King County data are not comparable.

** Column 2 (Charges Filed) equals columns 3 + 4 + 5 + 6.

**Column 10 (Total Div Not Compl) equals columns 11+ 12+13 and 14 + 15.

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

Table 61 (Con't.)

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1992
RACIAL GROUP: ASIAN

County	Adjud Charges Dismissed	Adjud Found Not Guilty	Total Guilty	Adjud Found Guilty	Plead Guilty	No Decision	DJR	DJR Std Range	DJR MI Up	DJR MI Down	Local	Local Std Range	Local MI Up	Local MI Down	SSODA	Not Sent Yet
Adams			0													
Asotin/Garfield			0													
Benton/Franklin	4	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0
Chelan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clallam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clark	3	0	28	1	27	0	3	?	0	0	24	24	0	0	1	0
Columbia			0													
Cowlitz	1	0	6	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry			0													
Grant			0													
Grays Harbor	0	0	5	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0
Island	0	1	16	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	16	16	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
King *			0													
Kitsap	16	0	17	2	15	9	2	2	0	0	15	15	0	0	0	0
Kittitas	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Klickitat			0													
Lewis	1	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
Lincoln			0													
Mason	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Okanogan	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Pacific/Wahkiakum	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille			0													
Pierce	24	0	90	0	90	0	18	10	8	0	72	72	0	0	0	0
San Juan			0													
Skagit	1	0	3	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Skamania			0													
Snohomish	5	1	16	1	15	0	6	4	2	0	10	8	0	2	0	0
Spokane	5	0	24	0	24	0	3	3	0	0	21	21	0	0	0	0
Stevens			0													
Thurston	8	0	33	0	33	0	4	3	1	0	29	28	0	1	0	0
Walla Walla	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Whatcom	2	0	7	1	6	3	1	1	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0
Whitman			0													
Yakima	2	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0
Total	73	2	268	8	260	12	39	28	11	0	228	225	0	3	1	0

* King County data are not comparable.

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

Table 62

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

	Referred to Prosecutor	Referred to Diversion	Charges Filed	No Action	Remand to Adult Court	Diversion Completed No Charge	Diverison Not Compl /Refused	Diversion Charge Filed	Diversion Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Found Not Guilty	Adjud. Guilty	Guilty Standard Range	Guilty Manifest Injustice	Guilty DJR Range	Guilty DJR M. I.
1992 TOTAL REFERRALS	48,118	21,551	14,190	11,336	146	15,669	5,202	2,032	3,170	3,542	110	12,010	10,597	69	985	174
1991 TOTAL REFERRALS	43,135	20,526	13,526	8,904	109	15,209	4,837	2,245	2,271	4,402	74	10,762	9,629	55	946	132
1990 TOTAL REFERRALS	39,407	18,949	12,235	8,121	127	14,064	4,387	1,966	2,233	3,981	82	9,654	8,625	33	874	122
1989 TOTAL REFERRALS	37,604	18,226	11,283	7,938	137	14,027	3,753	1,703	1,844	3,276	89	9,329	8,389	19	810	111
1988 TOTAL REFERRALS	36,857	18,222	10,615	7,838	130	14,282	3,782	1,658	1,908	2,995	120	8,980	7,974	44	865	97
PERCENTAGE CHANGE																
1991 TO 1992	12%	5%	5%	27%	34%	3%	8%	-9%	40%	-20%	49%	12%	10%	25%	4%	32%

* King County data are not comparable.

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

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

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Table 63

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY ETHNICITY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1992

JUVENILES	White		Black		Native American		Hispanic		Asian American		Total 1992
	1992	% Total	1992	% Total	1992	% Total	1992	% Total	1992	% Total	
REFERRED TO PROSECUTOR	32,120	67%	3,189	7%	1391	3%	3,923	8%	1085	2%	48,118
Charges Filed	9,248	65%	1,157	8%	490	3%	1,504	11%	325	2%	14,190
No Action	7,395	65%	777	7%	371	3%	1,053	9%	238	2%	11,336
Remand to Adult Ct	73	50%	37	25%	4	3%	14	10%	10	7%	146
Referred to Diversion	14,808	69%	1,196	6%	505	2%	1,263	6%	509	2%	21,551
DIVERSION											
Completed	11,138	71%	620	4%	325	2%	937	6%	356	2%	15,669
Not Compl/Refused	3,282	63%	546	10%	164	3%	293	6%	140	3%	5,202
Charge Filed	1,379	68%	175	9%	68	3%	121	6%	40	2%	2,032
Charge Dismissed	1,309	41%	371	12%	96	3%	172	5%	100	3%	3,170
CHARGES FILED											
Charge Dismissed	2,132	60%	333	9%	118	3%	459	13%	73	2%	3,542
Not Guilty	67	61%	9	8%	5	5%	10	9%	2	2%	110
Guilty	8,128	68%	931	8%	409	3%	1,101	9%	268	2%	12,010
DISPOSITION											
Standard Range	7,191	68%	800	8%	371	4%	948	9%	225	2%	10,597
Manifest Injustice	49	71%	6	9%	0	0%	2	3%	3	4%	69
DJR Standard Range	646	66%	91	9%	29	3%	112	11%	28	3%	985
DJR M.I.	100	57%	23	13%	3	2%	33	19%	11	6%	174

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

** King County data are not included.

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

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

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Table 64

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY ETHNICITY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1992, 1991, 1990, 1989, 1988

JUVENILES	WHITE						BLACK					
	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	% CHG 1991 to 1992	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	% CHG 1991 to 1992
REFERRED TO PROSECUTOR	32,120	27,783	25,561	25,932	26,418	16%	3,189	2,565	2,472	2,094	1,818	24%
Charges Filed	9,248	8,629	7,936	7,730	7,568	7%	1,157	915	966	827	702	26%
No Action	7,395	5,515	4919	5,148	5,391	34%	777	598	522	466	408	30%
Remand to Adult Ct	73	73	92	97	93	0%	37	10	15	16	18	270%
Referred to Diversion	14,808	13,565	12,631	12,964	13,348	9%	1,196	1,075	1,030	807	689	11%
DIVERSION												
Completed	11,138	10,097	9,591	10,062	10,561	10%	620	592	597	469	387	5%
Not Compl/Refused	3,282	3,195	2,808	2,643	2,643	3%	546	463	419	327	291	18%
Charge Filed	1,379	1,569	1,317	1,234	1,252	-12%	175	197	185	136	107	-11%
Charge Dismissed	1,309	1,491	1,389	1,252	1,282	-12%	371	257	231	188	181	44%
CHARGES FILED												
Charge Dismissed	2,132	2,658	2,391	2,124	2,057	-20%	333	363	389	290	207	-8%
Not Guilty	67	47	50	59	79	43%	9	9	12	11	9	0%
Guilty	8,128	7,197	6,540	6,595	6,562	13%	931	706	725	649	586	32%
DISPOSITION												
Standard Range	7,191	6,455	5,841	5,933	5,819	11%	800	610	598	544	477	31%
Manifest Injustice	49	38	20	13	34	29%	6	2	4	3	2	200%
DJR Standard Range	646	616	596	810	648	5%	91	77	104	87	83	18%
DJR M.I.	100	88	83	111	61	14%	23	17	19	15	24	35%

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

** King County data are not included.

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

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

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Table 64 (cont.)

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY ETHNICITY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1992, 1991, 1990, 1989, 1988

JUVENILES	NATIVE AMERICAN						HISPANIC					
	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	% CHG 1991 to 1992	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	% CHG 1991 to 1992
REFERRED TO PROSECUTOR	1391	1089	1043	997	979	28%	3,923	2,969	2,435	1,976	1643	32%
Charges Filed	490	415	387	377	349	18%	1,504	1,272	983	758	639	18%
No Action	371	234	223	193	191	59%	1,053	602	587	450	323	75%
Remand to Adult Ct	4	4	1	2	5	0%	14	10	10	9	6	40%
Referred to Diversion	505	443	436	431	427	14%	1,263	1,059	876	773	696	19%
DIVERSION												
Completed	325	274	283	278	279	19%	937	835	626	596	551	12%
Not Compl/Refused	164	158	141	140	134	4%	293	193	238	171	139	52%
Charge Filed	68	74	63	67	57	-8%	121	89	104	90	56	36%
Charge Dismissed	96	75	70	64	71	28%	172	91	116	75	82	89%
CHARGES FILED												
Charge Dismissed	118	142	118	126	109	-17%	459	502	410	302	222	-9%
Not Guilty	5	2	1	1	2	150%	10	10	13	9	10	0%
Guilty	409	329	312	304	292	24%	1,101	812	616	527	455	36%
DISPOSITION												
Standard Range	371	293	276	273	256	27%	948	685	532	467	408	38%
Manifest Injustice	0	2	1	1	3	-100%	2	5	2	0	2	-60%
DJR Standard Range	29	31	30	25	33	-6%	112	112	74	55	43	0%
DJR M.I.	3	3	5	5	2	0%	33	10	8	5	2	230%

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

** King County data are not included.

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

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

Juveniles Referred to Juvenile Court From King County

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

In 1992, 16,068 juveniles were referred to the prosecutor in King County. Of this number 7,024 or 37 percent were referred to diversion; charges were filed on 8,012 or 50 percent; and there was no action on 1,555 or ten percent. During this time 18 juveniles were remanded to adult court.

Of the juveniles referred to diversion, 60 percent completed diversion, and 35 percent did not complete, refused or were refused diversion. Eighty percent of those diversion cases where the juvenile did not complete the diversion agreement, refused or were refused diversion resulted in charges being filed.

Of the juveniles adjudicated, 35 percent resulted in a guilty finding (found guilty or plead guilty); less than one percent were found not guilty and 32 percent of the charges were dismissed.

TABLE 65

JUVENILES REFERRED TO KING COUNTY JUVENILE COURT - 1992

Referred to Prosecutor	16,068
Referred to Diversion	7,042
Charges Filed	8,012
No Action	1,155
Remand to Adult Court	18

DIVERSION

Diversion Completed / No Charge	4,215
Diversion Not Completed / Refused	2,458
Diversion Charges Filed	1,973
Diversion Charged / Dismissed After Filing	N/A
Diversion Charged / Not Filed After Rejection	485

ADJUDICATION

Adjudicated Charge Dismissed	3,173
Adjudicated Found Not Guilty	180
Adjudicated Guilty (found guilty & plead guilty)	3,527

DISPOSITION*

Guilty Standard Range	5,040
Guilty DJR Standard Range	352
Guilty DJR MI	84
Guilty MI	19

* Include cases from previous year.

Juvenile Detention

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

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

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

The number of juveniles held in detention facilities in 1992 increased by 5.1 percent from the number of juveniles held in 1991. This increase is slightly less than the population age 10-17 increase for the same time period.

Use of secure detention for juveniles increased from a population of 15,500 to 19,303 between 1988 and 1992. This is not significantly different from the population growth over the same period.

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

There were 19,303 juveniles held in detention on separate offenses during 1992. This figure represents a rate of 32.9 per thousand juveniles age 10-17 and a slight decrease from the 1991 rate of (33.5).

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

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

Facilities that experienced an increase of over ten percent in the number of juveniles held in detention include: Chelan, Clallam, Clark, Grays Harbor, Kitsap, and Pierce.

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

***Race and Ethnic
Distribution***

Youth of color, age 10-17, who comprise approximately 15 percent of the general population, represented approximately 32 percent of the juveniles held in detention in 1992, an increase of five percent from 1990.

Facilities with a non-white juvenile population above the statewide average rate include: Benton/Franklin (34.9); King (62.9); Okanogan (31.6); Pierce (45.2); and Yakima (61.0).

The race and ethnic distribution of detention population during 1992 shows that 61 percent were White, 16 percent were Black, four percent were Native American, three percent were Asian and Pacific Islander, and eight percent were Hispanic. Race or ethnicity was not reported for seven percent of the detention population.

Gender

Females held in detention facilities during 1992 represented 18 percent of the detention population. This figure represents relatively no change since 1989.

TABLE 66
JUVENILES HELD IN DETENTION FACILITIES
JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1992

FACILITY (ALSO HOLDS FOR)	TOTAL HELD	POPULATION * AGE 10-17	RATE PER 1,000
BENTON/FRANKLIN (Walla Walla, Columbia, Adams, Klickitat, Asotin, Morrow, Ore.)	1,020	31,414	32.5
CHELAN (Douglas, Grant, Okanogan)	635	9,516	66.7
CLALLAM (San Juan, Mason, Lower Elwha Tribe)	258	9,366	27.5
CLARK (Skamania, Klickitat)	1,277	34,271	37.3
COWLITZ (Wahkiakum, Pacific, Columbia)	534	10,253	52.1
GRANT (Kittitas, Adams, Douglas, Lincoln)	319	13,259	24.1
GRAYS HARBOR ** (Pacific, Wahkiakum, Mason)	581	14,093	41.2
KING **	3,352	147,019	22.8
KITSAP ** (Jefferson, S'Klallam Tribe)	817	26,349	31.0
LEWIS	309	7,870	39.3
OKANOGAN (Ferry)	373	9,730	38.3
PIERCE	2,959	70,935	41.7
SKAGIT (San Juan, Island)	517	17,040	30.3
SNOHOMISH (Island)	1,836	54,009	34.0
SPOKANE (Asotin, Garfield, Stevens, Lincoln, Ferry, Pend Oreille)	1,758	51,568	34.1
THURSTON (Mason)	1,311	19,386	67.6
WHATCOM (San Juan)	540	15,869	34.0
YAKIMA (Kittitas, Klickitat)	907	25,246	35.9
TOTAL	19,303	586,496	32.9

*Some county populations have been overstated due to detention facility sharing.
Population data is 1992 Estimates .

** Detention data was reported by the court. Other county detention data was provided
by the Office of the Administrator for the Courts; and obtained from JUVIS using
INTELLECT software. All reported data include youth on community alternative commitment.

**JUVENILES HELD IN DETENTION FACILITIES
JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1986-1992**

GRAPH 18

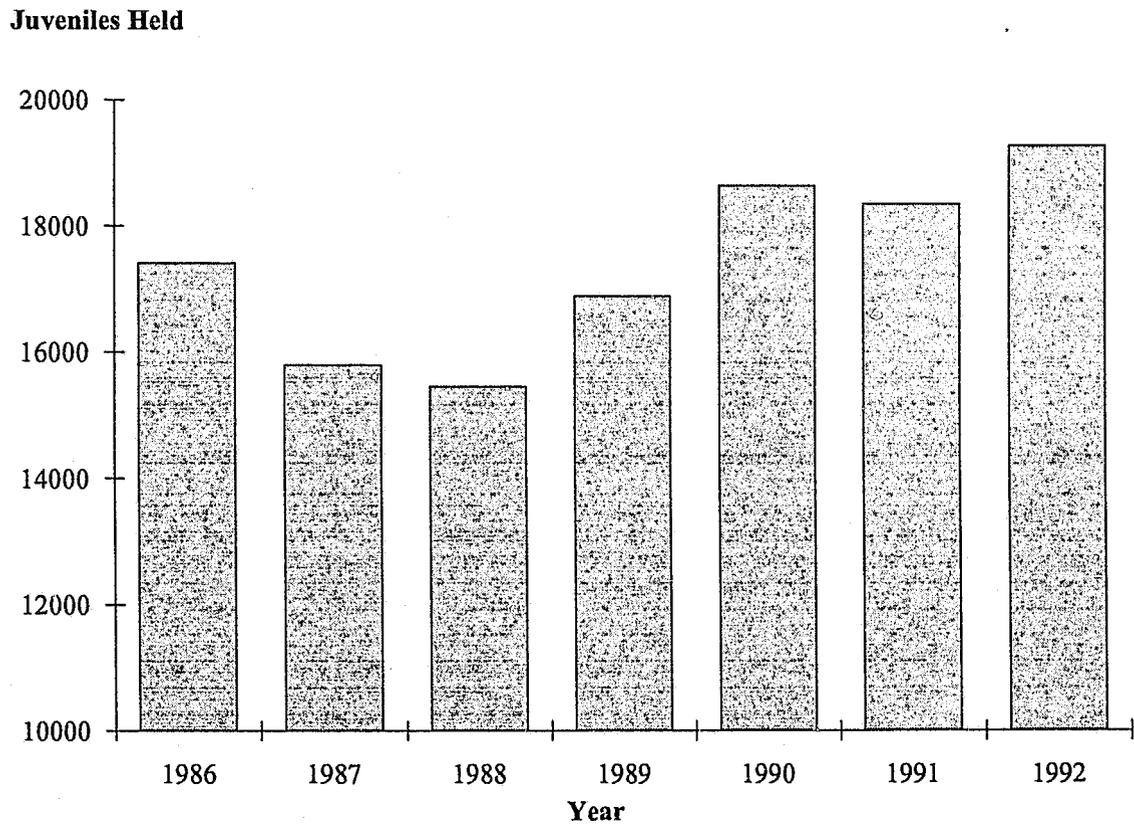


TABLE 67

**JUVENILES HELD IN DETENTION FACILITIES
JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1986-1992***

FACILITY (ALSO HOLDS FOR)	HELD IN	% CHANGE						
	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1991-1992
BENTON/FRANKLIN (Walla Walla, Columbia, Adams, Klickitat, Asotin Morrow, OR.)	1,020	942	818	826	818	932	842	8.3
CHELAN (Douglas, Grant, Okanogan)	635	472	402	398	436	490	330	34.5
CLALLAM (San Juan, Mason, Lower Elwha Tribe)	258	210	178	182	104	106	252	22.9
CLARK (Skamania, Klickitat)	1,277	1,152	1,096	1,043	694	1,092	1,040	10.9
COWLITZ (Wahkiakum, Pacific, Columbia)	534	496	525	442	502	606	467	7.7
GRANT (Kittitas, Adams, Douglas Lincoln)	319	312	347	415	298	340	350	2.2
GRAYS HARBOR *** (Pacific, Wahkiakum, Mason)	581	419	562	465	480	522	448	38.7
KING ***	3,352	3,129	3,059	3,159	2,688	2,638	3,278	7.1
KITSAP *** (Jefferson, S'KlallamTribe)	817	688	731	726	734	926	976	18.8
LEWIS	309	335	336	321	362	424	520	-7.8
OKANOGAN (Ferry)	373	387	263	247	262	238	206	-3.6
PIERCE	2,959	2,541	2,672	2,316	1,836	1,736	2,696	16.5
SKAGIT (San Juan, Island)	517	502	393	323	320	394	472	3.0
SNOHOMISH (Island)	1,836	1,842	2,244	2,291	2,114	1,019	1,924	-0.3
SPOKANE (Asotin, Garfield, Stevens, Lincoln, Ferry, Pend Oreille)	1,758	2,178	2,029	1,364	1,268	1,252	1,374	-19.3
THURSTON ** (Lewis, Clark, Cowlitz, King)	1,311	1,203	1,330	910	1,288	1,758	687	9.0
WHATCOM	540	530	664	643	528	574	626	1.9
YAKIMA (Kittitas, Klickitat)	907	1,037	1,013	824	720	746	918	-12.5
TOTAL	19,303	18,375	18,662	16,895	15,452	15,793	17,406	5.1

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

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

***Data was reported by the court. Other county detention data for years 1992, 1991 was provided by the Office of the Administrator for the Courts. Changes in previous years data may reflect differences in the method of tabulation of each court. All reported data include CAP youth.

TABLE 68
MINORITY DETENTION POPULATION
JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1989-1992

FACILITY (ALSO HOLDS FOR)	TOTAL HELD	TOTAL HELD	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
	1992	MINORITY 1992	MINORITY 1992	MINORITY 1991	MINORITY 1990	MINORITY 1989	CHANGE 1991-1992
BENTON/FRANKLIN (Walla Walla, Columbia, Adams, Klickitat, Asotin Morrow, OR)	1,020	356	34.9	28.8	28.6	21.4	6.1
CHELAN (Douglas, Grant, Okanogan)	635	115	18.1	16.9	11.2	10.1	1.2
CLALLAM (San Juan, Mason, Lower Elwha Tribe)	258	26	10.1	7.1	5.1	6.0	3.0
CLARK (Skamania, Klickitat)	1,277	224	17.5	13.2	13.3	8.5	4.3
COWLITZ (Wahkiakum, Pacific, Columbia)	534	50	9.4	8.5	5.0	5.4	0.9
GRANT (Kittitas, Adams, Douglas, Lincoln)	319	76	23.8	17.0	28.2	23.4	6.8
GRAYS HARBOR (Pacific, Wahkiakum, Mason)	581	38	6.5	12.9	10.0	7.1	6.5
KING	3,352	2,107	62.9	61.2	65.2	64.9	1.7
KITSAP (Jefferson, S'Klallam Tribe)	817	136	16.6	17.4	7.7	9.6	-0.8
LEWIS	309	32	10.4	6.0	4.2	4.4	4.4
OKANOGAN* (Ferry)	373	118	31.6	39.5		42.1	-7.9
PIERCE	2,959	1,336	45.2	40.0	42.7	43.0	5.2
SKAGIT (San Juan, Island)	517	102	19.7	17.1	17.0	16.1	2.6
SNOHOMISH** (Island)	1,836	202	11.0	11.0			0.0
SPOKANE*** (Asotin, Garfield, Stevens, Lincoln, Ferry, Pend Oreille)	1,758	259	14.7	10.9	9.0	8.4	3.8
THURSTON (Mason, Clark, Cowlitz)	1,311	212	16.2	14.0	5.8	13.7	2.2
WHATCOM	540	133	24.6	9.6	24.7	13.8	15.0
YAKIMA	907	553	61.0	57.8	61.5	45.8	3.2
TOTAL	19,303	6,075	31.5	27.4	26.4	26.5	4.1

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

** Ethnic group not reported for 1989 and 1990.

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

Except for Grays Harbor, King and Kitsap counties, data for 1991 & 1992 were provided by OAC.

TABLE 69
DETENTION POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP
JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1992

FACILITY (Also Holds For)	WHITE	BLACK	NATIVE AMER.	ASIAN & PAC. IS.	HISPANIC	OTHER	UN- KNOWN	NOT REPORT
BENTON/FRANKLIN (Walla Walla, Columbia, Adams, Klickitat, Asotin, Morrow, OR)	566	72	7	2	275	0	1	97
CHELAN (Douglas, Grant, Okanogan)	476	11	13	0	91	5	1	38
CLALLAM (San Juan, Mason, Lower Elwha Tribe)	213	2	18	0	6	1	0	18
CLARK (Skamania, Klickitat)	1,033	115	39	28	42	12	0	8
COWLITZ (Wahkiakum, Pacific, Columbia)	432	15	11	8	16	6	2	44
GRANT (Kittitas, Adams)	138	14	6	0	56	0	0	105
GRAYS HARBOR * (Pacific, Wahkiakum, Mason)	496	6	12	10	10	3	5	39
KING *	1,198	1,530	127	269	181	43	0	4
KITSAP * (Jefferson, S'Klallam Tribe)	662	83	20	15	18	19	0	0
LEWIS	267	9	12	5	6	0	0	10
OKANOGAN (Ferry)	233	5	79	1	33	0	0	22
PIERCE	1,583	868	98	192	178	22	5	13
SKAGIT (San Juan, Island)	394	5	8	9	80	0	0	21
SNOHOMISH (Island)	1,358	99	48	24	31	3	2	271
SPOKANE (Asotin, Garfield, Stevens, Lincoln, Ferry, Pend Oreille)	1,092	160	38	29	32	6	1	400
THURSTON (Mason, Clark, Cowlitz, King)	973	67	47	47	51	26	7	93
WHATCOM	354	13	73	4	43	0	2	51
YAKIMA (Kittitas, Klickitat)	322	40	44	4	465	0	0	32
TOTAL	11,790	3,114	700	647	1,614	146	26	1,266

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

TABLE 70
ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION OF DETENTION POPULATION
JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1989-1992*

1992						
WHITE	BLACK	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN & PACIFIC IS.	HISPANIC	OTHER/ UNKNOWN/ NOT REPORTED	TOTAL
11,790	3,114	700	647	1,614	1,438	19,303
61%	16%	4%	3%	8%	7%	100%
1991						
WHITE	BLACK	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN & PACIFIC IS.	HISPANIC	OTHER/ UNKNOWN/ NOT REPORTED	TOTAL
11,050	2,799	686	454	1,295	2,091	18,375
60%	15%	4%	2%	7%	11%	100%
1990						
WHITE	BLACK	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN & PACIFIC IS.	HISPANIC	OTHER/ UNKNOWN/ NOT REPORTED	TOTAL
10,250	2,865	565	303	1,198	1,104	16,285
62%	17%	4%	2%	8%	8%	100%
1989						
WHITE	BLACK	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN & PACIFIC IS.	HISPANIC	OTHER/ UNKNOWN/ NOT REPORTED	TOTAL
9,325	2,669	599	333	862	816	14,604
64%	18%	4%	2%	6%	6%	100%

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

TABLE 71
DETENTION POPULATION BY GENDER
JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1989-1992

FACILITY (Also Holds For)	MALE 1992	FEMALE 1992	TOTAL 1992	% FEMALE 1992	% FEMALE 1991	% FEMALE 1990	% FEMALE 1989	% CHANGE FEMALE 1991-1992
BENTON/FRANKLIN (Walla Walla, Columbia, Adams, Klickitat, Asotin Morrow, OR)	878	142	1,020	13.9	15.0	12.1	18.5	-1.1
CHELAN (Douglas, Grant, Okanogan)	509	126	635	19.8	14.6	17.7	15.3	5.2
CLALLAM (San Juan, Mason, Lower Elwha Tribe)	207	51	258	19.8	17.1	19.7	22.0	2.7
CLARK (Skamania, Klickitat)	973	304	1,277	23.8	22.0	19.3	15.1	1.8
COWLITZ (Hahkiakum, Pacific, Columbia)	429	105	534	19.7	16.9	14.7	23.1	2.8
GRANT (Adams, Kittitas, Douglas, Lincoln)	279	40	319	12.5	14.1	13.0	12.0	-1.6
GRAYS HARBOR (Pacific, Wahkiakum, Mason)	479	102	581	17.6	12.9	19.6	15.7	4.7
KING	2,869	483	3,352	14.4	15.1	17.5	14.4	-0.7
KITSAP (Jefferson, S'Klallam Tribe)	664	153	817	18.7	19.9	14.6	13.9	-1.2
LEWIS	245	64	309	20.7	20.3	20.5	18.4	0.4
OKANOGAN (Ferry)	301	72	373	19.3	16.3	15.6		3.0
PIERCE	2,369	590	2,959	19.9	18.3	18.6	19.8	1.6
SKAGIT (Island, San Juan)	445	72	517	13.9	12.7	13.5	18.9	1.2
SNOHOMISH (Island)	1,529	307	1,836	16.7	20.4	17.3	16.5	-3.7
SPOKANE* (Asotin, Garfield, Stevens, Ferry, Lincoln, Pend Oreille)	1,483	275	1,758	15.6	17.4	17.6	17.0	-1.8
THURSTON (Mason, Clark, Cowlitz)	1,017	294	1,311	22.4	22.9	12.6	18.1	-0.5
WHATCOM	457	83	540	15.4	17.4	13.6	15.7	-2.0
YAKIMA (Kittitas, Klickitat)	764	143	907	15.8	19.0	17.4	21.0	-3.2
TOTAL	15,897	3,406	19,303	17.6	17.8	16.9	16.9	-0.2

* 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 county juvenile courts commit the most serious offenders to DJR. With rare exception, youth committed to DJR have been adjudicated for at least one violent offense, or a large number of various offenses.

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

The DJR population in all residential programs from January 1988 to January 1989 was approximately 730. By June 1992, the population increased to about 1,054.

The average daily population in DJR institutions increased by 30 percent in the last three and a half years; after a relatively stable population in the two years preceding.

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

The average daily population of juveniles in DJR institutions for 1993 was 733. This figure represents a slight increase from the 1992 figure of 691, and a 20 percent increase over the 1989 figure.

The average daily population for community placement for 1993 was 332. In 1992 the figure was 290, in 1991 the figure was 227 and in 1990 and 1989 they were 207 and 197 respectively. These figures show a 40 percent increase in the community placement population from 1989 to of 1993.

The average daily active parole caseload for the first eight months of 1993 was 582. For 1992, the figure was 571, in 1991 the figure was 454, and in 1990 the figure was 394.

On October 21, 1993, 641 juvenile offenders were on parole supervision, 241 of these offenders were sex offenders.

Profile of Youth in DJR

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

- ◆ 68 percent increase in the number of violent offenders;
- ◆ 24 percent increase in the number of sex offenders;
- ◆ 1,171 percent increase in the number of drug offenders - (this dramatic

Profile of Youth in DJR, cont.

increase in the drug offender population is attributed to the increase in penalties for drug law violations);

- ◆ *9 percent increase in the female population;*
- ◆ *73 percent increase in the proportion of DJR population who are youth of color;*

From 1987 to 1993, the population of White youth decreased by 28 percent; the population of Black youth increased by 50 percent; the population of Native American youth increased by 25 percent; the population of Hispanic youth increased by 120 percent; and the population of Asian youth increased by 400 percent.

It should be noted that the total numbers of Native American and Asian youth in the DJR population are small, (in the range of 54 or less), so a small numerical increase in these numbers has a major influence on percentage change

The average length of stay of DJR offenders has increased by 64 percent over the last eight years.

Race and Ethnic Distribution

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

The racial/ethnic distribution within DJR for June 30, 1993 showed that 58 percent were Non-Hispanic White, 21 percent were Black, five percent were Native American, 11 percent were Hispanic, and four percent were Asian.

The demographic characteristics of the DJR population for the first ten months of 1993 showed that 42 percent were non-white; six percent were female; 30 percent were serious offenders; 16 percent were serious offenders under the age of 15; and 19 percent were sex offenders.

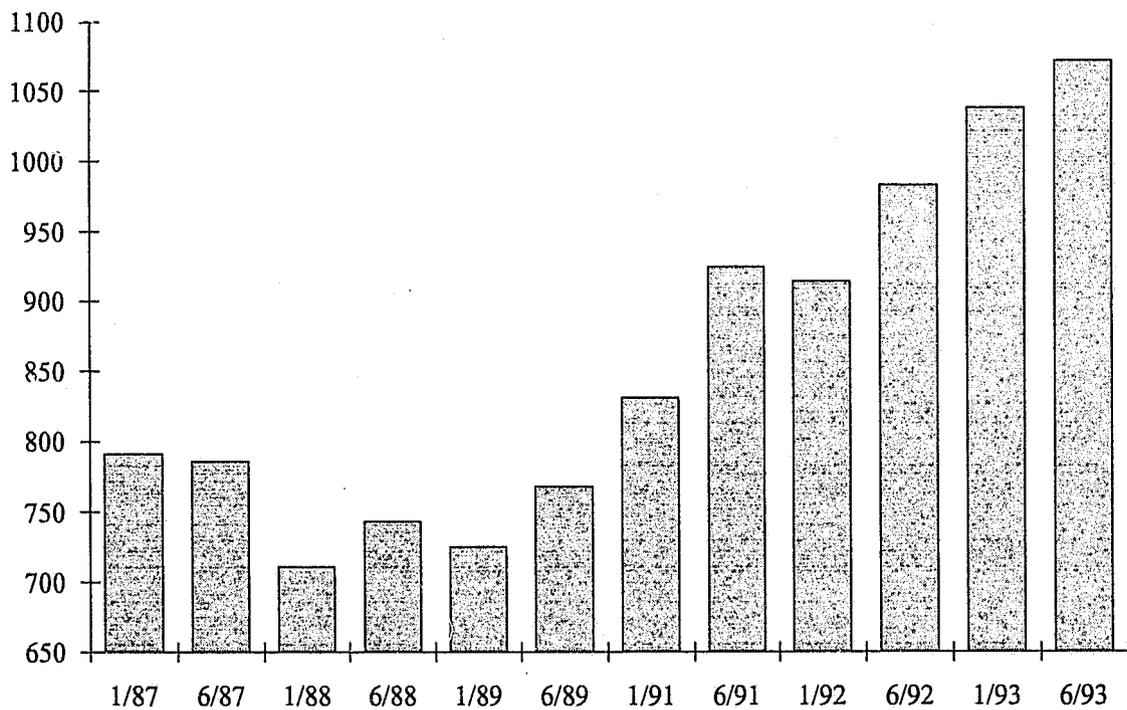
Gender

Females accounted for a smaller proportion (6 percent) of the total DJR population for the first five months of 1993. This figure represents little change from the 1992 figure.

DJR
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
ALL RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS

GRAPH 19

Population



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. In July 1991, a new 48 bed unit was opened at Green Hill School.

TABLE 72

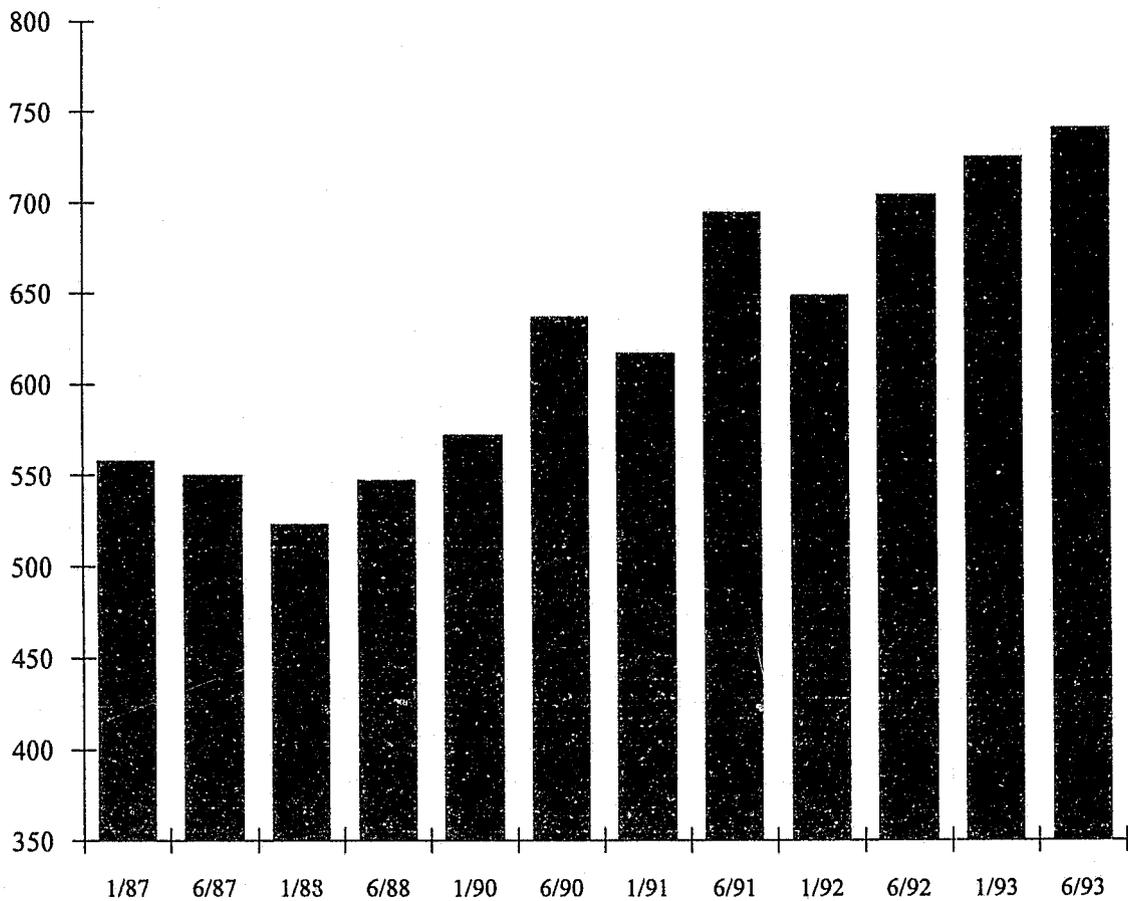
**DIVISION OF JUVENILE REHABILITATION
ALL RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION**

MONTH	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
January	791	711	725	767	831	915	1,040
February	803	736	735	775	849	920	1,049
March	796	771	751	813	882	947	1,053
April	806	775	756	830	902	949	1,050
May	792	755	743	842	918	970	1,067
June	786	743	768	845	925	984	1,074
July	776	744	765	839	915	1,006	1,088
August	760	736	772	857	918	1,024	1,087
September	767	727	761	844	923	1,000	1,060
October	762	729	757	835	930	1,000	1,063
November	759	727	760	839	942	1,015	1,071
December	749	717	762	836	937	1,042	1,082
Average Per Month	779	739	755	827	906	981	1,065

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. In July 1991, a new 48 bed unit was opened at Green Hill School.

DJR INSTITUTIONAL AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

GRAPH 20



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

TABLE 73

DJR INSTITUTIONAL AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

MONTH	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
January	558	523	537	572	617	649	726
February	569	526	546	579	636	648	731
March	561	553	538	613	663	668	726
April	553	563	550	628	676	667	719
May	553	552	553	635	688	693	731
June	550	547	541	637	695	705	742
July	549	555	562	623	683	707	747
August	534	542	567	641	686	722	747
September	538	533	567	634	690	693	728
October	530	544	570	632	702	689	725
November	529	541	563	626	715	713	735
December	534	533	566	620	693	732	735
Average Per Month	547	543	555	620	679	691	733

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

TABLE 74**TOTAL DJR COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION**

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

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

TABLE 75**DJR PAROLE AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION**

MONTH	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
January	483	423	387	390	425	553	600
February	467	414	369	392	413	563	600
March	477	391	377	369	421	561	540
April	465	402	371	366	413	539	532
May	466	422	362	355	425	548	557
June	471	429	348	371	454	572	571
July	428	433	359	410	460	582	578
August	412	433	365	401	459	601	572
September	417	432	374	417	468	596	589
October	427	416	356	418	484	585	606
November	420	379	350	413	500	575	607
December	416	388	365	431	528	578	636
AVERAGE PER MONTH	446	414	365	394	454	571	582

Data exclude JPS caseloads.

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

PERCENT OF TOTAL DJR POPULATION

GRAPH 21

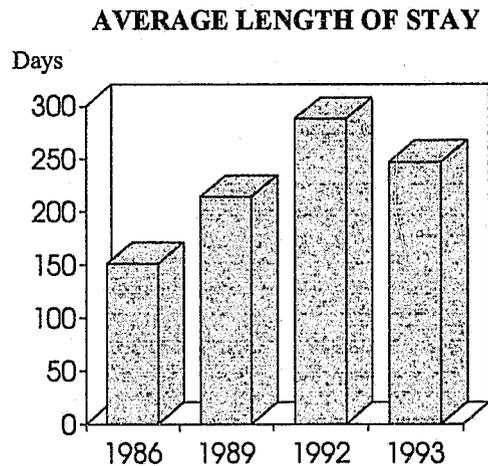
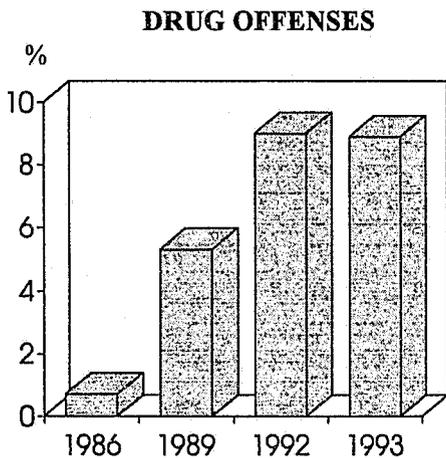
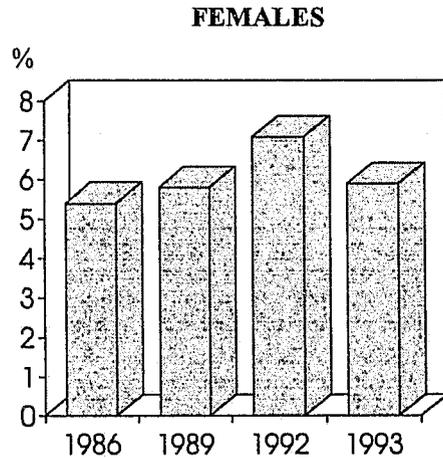
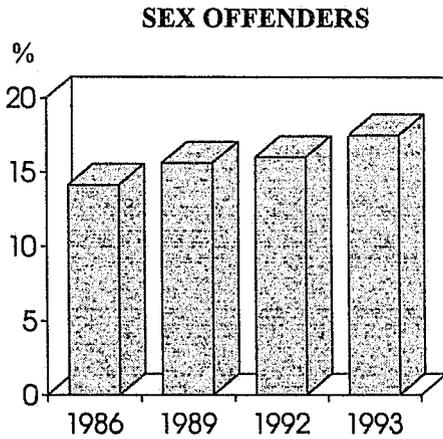
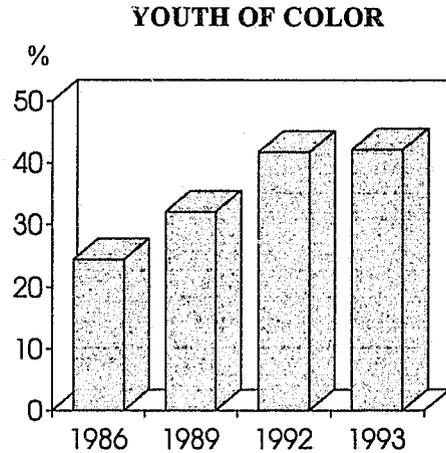
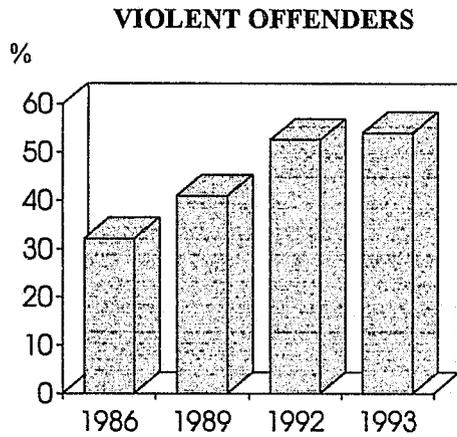


TABLE 76

DJR POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY/GENDER
JUNE 30 1993

ETHNIC GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
White	604	41	645	58
Black	224	14	238	21
Native American	49	5	54	5
Hispanic	125	2	127	11
Asian	41	4	45	4
Other	6	1	7	1
TOTAL	1,049	67	1,116	100

DJR POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY/GENDER
JUNE 30 1992

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

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

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

TABLE 76 (CON'T)

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

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

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

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

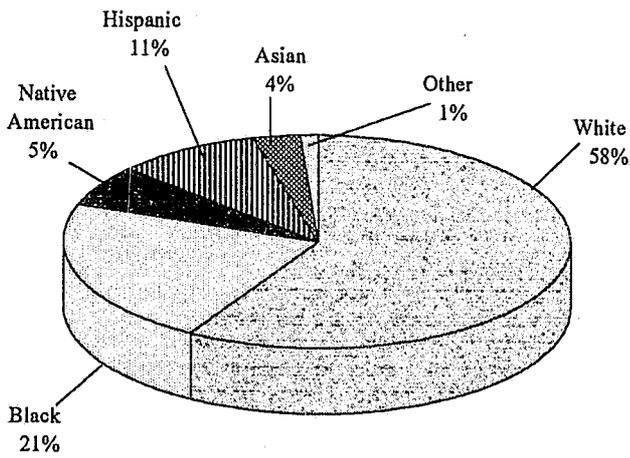
**DJR POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY /GENDER
ON JUNE 30 1988**

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

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.

**DJR POPULATION
BY ETHNIC GROUP**

GRAPH 22



**DJR POPULATION
BY GENDER**

GRAPH 23

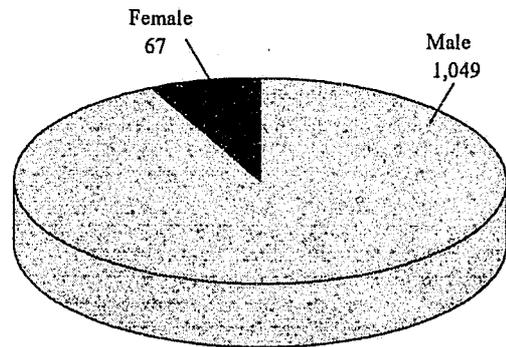


TABLE 77

DIVISION OF JUVENILE REHABILITATION CLIENT POPULATION

1989

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

1990

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

TABLE 77 (CON'T)

DIVISION OF JUVENILE REHABILITATION CLIENT POPULATION

1991

MONTH	PERCENT NON-WHITE	PERCENT FEMALE	PERCENT SERIOUS OFFENDERS	PERCENT RESTRICTED OFFENDERS	PERCENT SEX OFFENDERS
January	40.5	5.2	29.5	16.6	17.3
February	41.2	5.7	29.8	16.2	17.6
March	40.6	5.9	30.2	16.5	16.8
April	41.1	6.3	31.2	17.3	16.5
May	41.7	6.1	31.6	16.8	16.6
June	41.8	6.2	32.2	16.8	16.8
July	41.3	6.5	32.2	17.6	16.2
August	41.5	6.2	32.7	17.3	16.2
September	40.9	5.9	33.5	17.5	16.4
October	40.7	6.4	32.3	18.2	16.4
November	41.4	6.1	32.9	18.5	15.6
December	41.8	6.4	33.8	18.4	15.3

1992

MONTH	PERCENT NON-WHITE	PERCENT FEMALE	PERCENT SERIOUS OFFENDERS	PERCENT RESTRICTED OFFENDERS	PERCENT SEX OFFENDERS
January	42.1	5.8	32.9	17.6	16.1
February	41.2	6.9	34.0	17.2	15.9
March	42.8	7.2	34.1	17.0	15.5
April	42.2	7.0	34.2	16.6	15.6
May	43.2	7.4	34.4	17.0	16.1
June	42.3	7.4	35.7	17.0	16.1
July	41.8	7.0	35.8	16.7	17.6
August	41.8	7.2	36.4	17.3	17.9
September	42.4	7.2	36.7	16.9	17.2
October	41.8	6.4	36.5	16.9	17.5
November	41.3	6.0	37.5	16.4	17.2
December	41.5	5.9	37.9	15.6	16.5

TABLE 77 (CONT')

DIVISION OF JUVENILE REHABILITATION CLIENT POPULATION

1993

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

Consolidated Juvenile Services (CJS)

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

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

Legislation enacted in 1993 requires that the distribution of CJS funds to the counties be based on criteria that takes into account the county's rates of poverty, and size of racial minority populations as well as per capita income, at-risk populations, and juvenile crime or arrest rates.

The CJS funding allocation for the 1993-1995 biennium is approximately 21 million dollars.

Counties applying for CJS funds for the 1993-1995 biennium must include efforts to address disproportionality in their plans.

The legislature also allocated funds to conduct an outside evaluation of the effectiveness of CJS funded programs to determine their effectiveness in reducing racial disproportionality. The analysis would also determine what programs are cost effective in reducing disproportionality in such areas as alternatives to detention, detention intake and risk assessment standards, alternatives to incarceration, and in the prosecution and adjudication of juveniles. A report of the findings and recommendations of the evaluation will be presented to the legislature by December 1, 1994, and December 1 of each year thereafter.

In addition, any county applying for CJS funding that also operates a detention facility must have standards of operations in place that include intake and admissions, medical and health care, communication, correspondence, visiting and telephone use, security and control, sanitation and hygiene, juvenile rights, rules and discipline, property, juvenile records, safety and emergency procedures, programming, release and transfer, training and staff development, and food service.

Consolidated Juvenile Services (CJS), cont.

Each biennium DJR develops service priorities for use by the counties in the preparation of their CJS plans. The priorities for the 1993-95 biennium are listed below, in preferential order, and represent the continuing evolution of CJS toward providing cost and program effective services designed to accomplish the intents set forth in the enabling legislation. They incorporate the DJR focus on interventions intended to reduce the risk of further offense behavior as well as the court's need to hold youths accountable for present offenses.

1993-95 CJS Priorities

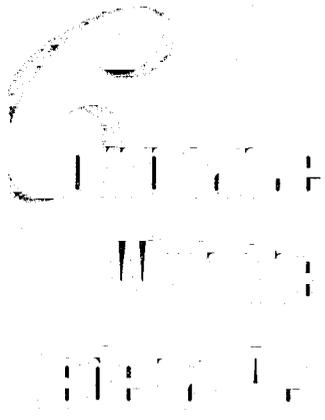
1. The provision of services to reduce the number of committable offenders who are placed in DJR Residential Programs. These caseloads/programs offer community based services to Option B and SSODA youth.
2. The provision of services intended to address issues specific to Racial Disproportionality (SHB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

Each county's share of the CJS funding for the 1993-95 biennium are shown in the following table. The table also shows each county share of Structured Residential funding (drug and alcohol programs in detention).

TABLE 78
DIVISION OF JUVENILE REHABILITATION*
1993-1995 Preliminary County Allotments

COUNTY	CONSOLIDATED CONTRACTS	STRUCTURED RESIDENTIAL
Adams	111,150	5,378
Chelan	269,664	15,346
Douglas	106,990	8,675
Franklin/Stevens/Pend Oreille	250,836	18,062
Grant	327,828	19,705
Lincoln	77,378	2,914
Okanogan	186,997	11,049
Spokane	1,644,642	108,470
Whitman	90,966	7,618
Region 1 Total	3,066,451	197,217
Asotin/Garfield	93,748	6,474
Benton/Franklin	797,354	52,825
Kittitas	100,388	6,580
Walla Walla/Columbia	257,940	15,251
Yakima	1,106,953	64,929
Region 2 Total	2,356,383	146,059
Island	195,573	15,627
San Juan	67,605	2,296
Skagit	374,584	23,634
Snohomish	2,058,980	134,479
Whatcom	547,026	36,937
Region 3 Total	3,243,768	212,973
King - Region 4	5,395,847	366,305
Kitsap	886,378	58,131
Pierce	2,678,383	170,518
Region 5 Total	3,564,761	228,649
Clallam	255,753	15,949
Clark	1,317,744	79,200
Cowlitz	430,327	26,334
Grays Harbor	313,890	20,138
Jefferson	79,180	5,372
Klickitat	79,876	5,897
Lewis	272,649	20,442
Mason	161,853	11,439
Pacific/Wahkiakum	93,473	6,580
Skamania	78,740	2,935
Thurston	725,305	51,011
Region 6 Total	3,808,790	245,297
STATEWIDE TOTAL	21,436,000	1,396,500

* Information provided by Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation (DJR).



1993

Juvenile Justice Report

Compliance With the Federal Act

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

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

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

Adult Jails

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

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

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

Juvenile Detention Facilities

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

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

***Juvenile Correctional
Facilities***

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

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

Non-secure Facilities

Group Care Facilities

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

Alcohol and Drug Treatment Facilities

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

Mental Health Care Facilities

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

Mental Hospitals and Special Care Units

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

Community and General Hospitals

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

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

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

