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JUVENILE
JUSTICE
REPORT



PREPARED BY
OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

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**THE FEDERAL
JUVENILE
JUSTICE AND
DELINQUENCY
PREVENTION
ACT**

The Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act was adopted by Congress in 1974, and amended in 1980, 1984, 1988 and 1992. The principle purpose of the Act is to support three specific standards in the juvenile justice system: first, children who have not committed crimes should not be treated like criminals; second, children who have committed crimes should never have contact with adult criminals; and third, the juvenile justice system should be free of conscious or unconscious bias.

States receive federal money, in the form of block grants, to help them meet these standards and to support a broad range of programs to improve the juvenile justice system and to prevent and reduce juvenile delinquency.

The federal Act also established State Advisory Groups. The Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC) was established by Executive Order in 1982 as Washington's State Advisory Group. The GJJAC is responsible for developing and implementing a state plan which sets the priorities for awarding federal funds and for monitoring the state's compliance with the federal Act.

The federal Act is a good vehicle for channeling federal funds to states to use against juvenile crime because the Act provides an ideal structure for ensuring that those dollars go to community-based programs designed by and operated by local communities. The funding method provides for local people to develop local solutions to local problems.

Washington State has received federal juvenile justice funds since 1975.

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WHAT THE GJJAC DOES

The Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee is responsible for implementing the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. Members of the GJJAC are appointed by the Governor and are juvenile justice professionals and knowledgeable private citizens.

The GJJAC awards federal funds to innovative demonstration projects for delinquency prevention and the treatment of juveniles involved in the juvenile justice system, or at risk of involvement in the system. The projects are selected on the basis of an annual competitive process and are required to have an objective, independent evaluation to determine their effectiveness. The GJJAC, in disbursing the federal funds, ensures that a wide range of community interests is represented.

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

Each year the GJJAC issues a report that 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 *1996 Juvenile Justice Report*.

.....

SUMMARY OF PRIORITY PROBLEM AREAS

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

The number of youth who will be entering the at-risk years for juvenile offenses will be increasing over the next few years. By the year 2000, the total population of youth age 10-17 in the state is expected to increase by 12 percent. This increase in the crime-prone teenage years requires that attention be focused on developing a strategy that prevents delinquency and ensures that youth who do become involved in delinquent behavior are held accountable for their actions and are given opportunities for rehabilitation.

The arrest rate per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17, as measured by police reports, decreased by 14 percent from 1994 to 1995. Juvenile arrest rates for violent offenses decreased by 22 percent from 1994 to 1995, and arrest rates for sex offenses decreased by 50 percent.

The rate of juvenile arrests for drug and alcohol offenses has ranged from 9 to 11 per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17 since 1991.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS,
continued

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

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

Between 1993 and 1995, the GJJAC allocated over \$600,000 to fund projects in the juvenile offender area. These projects include: case management and counseling services for juvenile offenders, a day treatment program as an alternative to detention, a community based outreach program that enables juvenile offenders to create and exhibit their own art and humanities projects, an interdisciplinary team of civil and criminal lawyers that provide legal advocacy for juvenile offenders, and a tribal diversion program.

.....

ALTERNATIVES
TO SECURE
CONFINEMENT

Crowding is a serious problem in our state's detention facilities. Many juveniles are held in facilities that exceed their design capacity. The number of juveniles held in detention facilities increased by eight percent from 1994 to 1995. This rate of increase is more than double the rate of the 10-17 age population increase for the same period. The average daily population in the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration's (JRA) residential programs increased by about 50 percent in the last five and one-half years, an increase greater than double the 10-17 age population increase during the same period.

Between 1989 and 1995, the proportion of minority youth among juveniles confined in detention rose from 27 percent to 35 percent. From 1989 to 1995, there was a 42 percent increase in the proportion of the JRA population who were minority youth.

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

ALTERNATIVES
TO SECURE
CONFINEMENT,
continued

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

The GJJAC is currently funding a variety of projects that provide alternatives to secure confinement for juveniles who do not pose a threat to public safety (work crews, non-secure residential treatment, electronic monitoring, intense supervision, mentoring, individual education services, and academic remediation), and that provide services to status offenders and non-offenders through methods other than secure confinement.

.....

STATUS OFFENDERS

Washington State is providing an inadequate response to youth who run away, who are in conflict with their families, or for whom there is no suitable placement in the community. In 1996, there were only 69 Crisis Residential Center beds available statewide for all runaway youth in the state (down from 73 in 1995).

There has been a dramatic increase in the number of At-Risk Youth (ARY) and Truancy petitions filed and in the number of youth held in detention in violation of a court order pursuant to a status offense.

The GJJAC recognizes the need to provide comprehensive programs for status offenders and their families, and has chosen *Status Offenders* as a priority program area for 1997 funding. The GJJAC expects to fund a number of projects in this program area.

.....

DELINQUENCY
PREVENTION/
TARGET SITE

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

In 1992, the GJJAC fashioned a creative experiment to determine whether a coordinated and complete system of prevention, intervention and rehabilitation services for youth and their families would result in a significant reduction in delinquent behavior in a *single site*. The GJJAC set aside \$250,000 for each of three years to

DELINQUENCY
PREVENTION/
TARGET SITE,
continued

fund *one Target Site* that would coordinate and implement a community-wide program to prevent and reduce delinquency. An outside, independent evaluator assessed the effectiveness of the program.

The Target Site program, known as the *Walla Walla Community Connections Project*, formed a collaboration of 15 members of the community. These representatives, known collectively as "Investors," designed eight specific projects that integrated a broad array of prevention, early intervention and treatment services to high risk youth and their families.

The evaluation of the *Community Connections Project* showed that—over a three-year period—the actual incidence of juvenile referrals to juvenile court for criminal offenses, child abuse and neglect reports, and school dropouts in Walla Walla were all below the expected numbers. These expectations were based on pre-project trend line data (1987-1991).

After the successful results of the Walla Walla Target Site, the GJJAC selected a *second target site* to coordinate and implement a community-wide program to prevent and reduce delinquency. The site, known as the *Skagit County Delinquency Prevention Target Site*, utilizes risk-based service strategies that differentiate the needs of youth on the basis of their respective ages and developments. With the educational system serving as the foundation, the program creates a more seamless system of service delivery that integrates a continuum of services for children from pre-school to high school.

An evaluation of the first year has just been completed. Although much of the early evaluation focused on implementation of the various projects, the initial results are very promising and indicate that the projects are serving the intended target population of at-risk youth.

.....

TITLE V
DELINQUENCY
PREVENTION
GRANT PROGRAM

We know from research that the biggest effect on delinquency prevention and reduction occurs with early intervention strategies.

A recent study by the *Rand Corporation* further suggests that prevention works, and that a substantial reduction in juvenile delinquency can be achieved by implementing a number of strategies, including: parent training, home visits by trained

TITLE V
DELINQUENCY
PREVENTION
GRANT PROGRAM,
continued

professionals, graduation incentives, and monitoring and supervising youth who exhibit delinquent behavior.

The goal of the Title V Delinquency Prevention Program is to reduce delinquency and youth violence by supporting communities in providing their children, families, neighborhoods, and institutions with the knowledge, skills and opportunities necessary to foster a healthy and nurturing environment.

Since 1995, the GJJAC has funded a variety of projects in this grant program. The projects provide a school reentry program for youth expelled or suspended from school for weapons violation or malicious conduct; a recreation program for at-risk teens; an after-school program that provides recreation, remedial education, and mentoring for at-risk elementary and middle school youth; family neighborhood centers in low-income apartment complexes that provide coordinated services for at-risk children and families; parent training and therapy for families with young children who have shown aggressive behavior in school; conflict resolution and peer mediation training; and education and counseling for families and youth who have been convicted of domestic violence.

.....

STATE CHALLENGE
ACTIVITIES GRANT
PROGRAM

In 1992 Congress enacted the *State Challenge Activities* program. Challenge Grants serve as an incentive for states to develop, adopt, and improve policies and programs in one or more of ten specified Challenge Activities through seed grants to enhance juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs and systems.

The GJJAC awarded Challenge Activities funds to projects that provide a comprehensive program to address the needs of runaway girls, a program for youth who have been expelled or suspended from school due to weapons-related incidents or malicious conduct, and an aftercare program for juveniles transitioning to the community from state institutions.

The GJJAC anticipates awarding Challenge Grants in 1997 to provide medical, mental health, and special education services for incarcerated juveniles, and gender-specific programs to girls in the juvenile justice system.

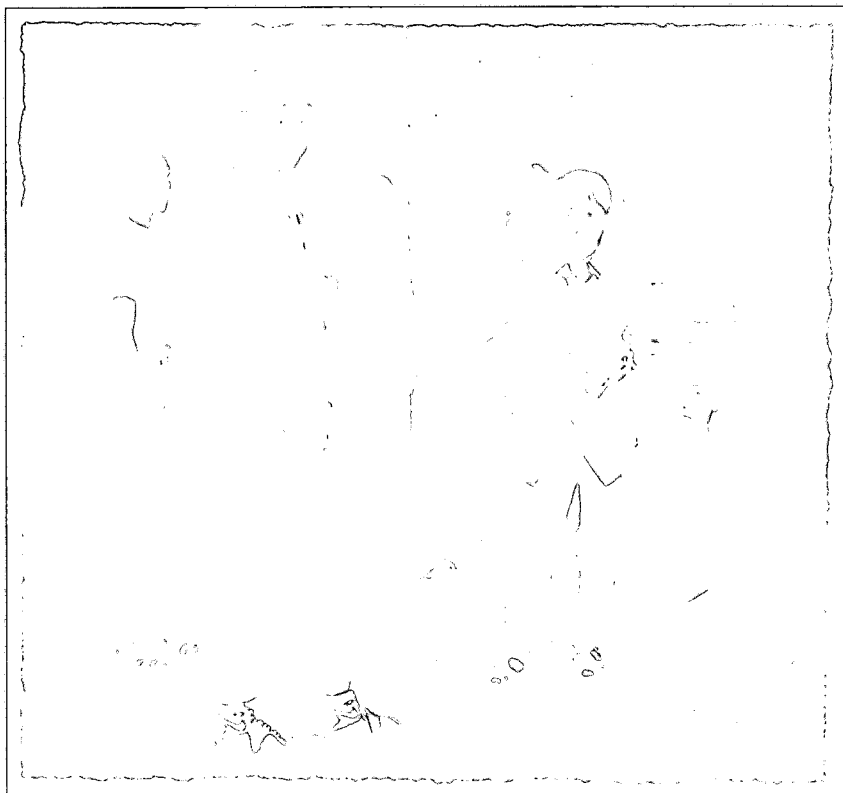
SUMMARY OF SELECTED FINDINGS

- By the year 2000, the total population of youth age 0-17 in Washington State is expected to increase by 12 percent.
- King, Pierce, Snohomish, and Spokane counties collectively contain over-half (57 percent) of the state's youth population.
- Minority youth make up about 20 percent of the state's population.
- There continues to be an increase in the number of children referred to Child Protective Services for child abuse and neglect from 1991 through 1995.
- There has been a steady increase in the number of At-Risk Youth (ARY) petition filings from 1992 to 1994 (225, 383, and 393, respectively). For the first six months of 1995, 319 ARY petitions were filed. From July 1995 to June 1996, 1,111 ARY petitions were filed, representing a substantial increase in filings.
- From July 1995 to June 1996, approximately 10,000 truancy petitions were filed, with over 650 truancy contempt motions.
- There were 51,120 juvenile arrests reported in 1995 for an arrest rate of 81.5 for every thousand juveniles in the state age 10 through 17, a decrease of 14.1 percent from the 1994 rate.
- Violent offense arrest rates dropped dramatically in 1994 and 1995, to 4.6 per 1,000 and 3.6 per 1,000 juveniles, respectively. This represents a year-to-year decrease of 17.2 percent from 1993 to 1995, and a 21.7 percent decrease from 1994 to 1995.
- Juvenile court offense referrals decreased by 14 percent over the 1994 figure.
- Over two-thirds of the referrals are for relatively minor offenses.
- The number of juveniles held in detention facilities in 1995 increased by eight percent from the number held in 1994. This rate of increase is more than double the rate of the population age 10-17 increase for the same time period.
- Sixty-three percent of the detention population was White, 15 percent was Black, four percent was Native American, four percent was Asian and Pacific Islander, and nine percent was Hispanic (five percent was unknown/not reported).
- The average daily population in JRA institutions increased by about 64 percent since 1990.
- Although over half of the juveniles held in JRA facilities were White, Black youth had the highest per capita rate.

1996

JUVENILE JUSTICE REPORT

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The Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee is responsible for implementing the provisions of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. For the past 15 years, the Committee has allocated funds to individual programs to prevent or reduce delinquency.

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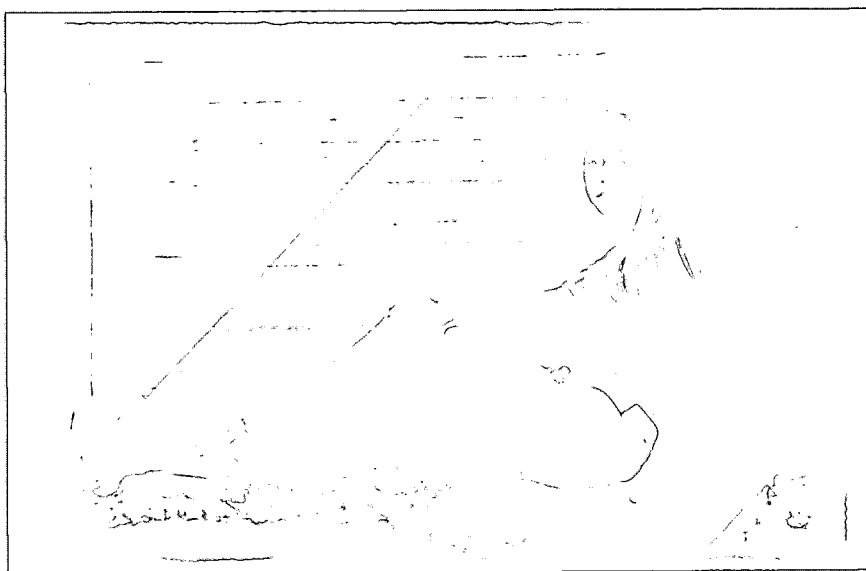
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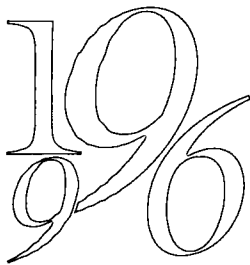
Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee



*The members of the Governor's
Juvenile Justice Advisory
Committee, appointed by the
Governor, are professionals in the
juvenile justice system and
knowledgeable private citizens.*

*Governor's Juvenile Justice
Advisory Committee*

**GOVERNOR'S
JUVENILE
JUSTICE
ADVISORY
COMMITTEE**



The members of the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC), appointed by the Governor, are professionals in the juvenile justice system and 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:

Marilee Roloff, Chairperson
Executive Director
Volunteers of America
Spokane

Marcy Drummond
President
Gambel Group
Spokane

Dan Bond
Human Services Specialist
Snohomish County Human
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King County Superior Court
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Sorrell Joshua
Youth Member
Bellingham

Tom Davis
Director
Spokane County Juvenile Court
Spokane

Margaret Martinez
Program Coordinator
Kirkland Boys and Girls Club
Kirkland

*Governor's Juvenile Justice
Advisory Committee*

*GOVERNOR'S
JUVENILE
JUSTICE
ADVISORY
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continued*

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Mary Ann Murphy
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Deaconess Medical Center
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MISSION STATEMENT

GOALS

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

To fulfill its mission, the GJJAC will:

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

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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 responding to the needs of youthful offenders, protecting the public, and holding youth accountable.
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 Dropout
 - 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,
continued

6. Support applied research on the juvenile justice system and the evaluation of juvenile justice programs to determine their 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, statewide juvenile correctional facilities, and adult 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/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 legislation 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,
continued**

15. Support a comprehensive statewide program for AIDS which includes: education; and 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. Oppose mandatory transfer of juveniles to adult court without judicial review.
19. 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.
20. Support the development of community based alternatives to incarceration. These alternatives must be consistent and uniform statewide. Our system of justice should be a continuum of punishment starting at the least restrictive end of the spectrum and reserving secure confinement for violent offenders. Other offenders should be punished in the community with such programs as: home detention, intensive supervision, day reporting centers, night reporting centers, work crews, public service projects, community service, and payment of restitution to victims.
21. Support programs that successfully return juveniles from institutional care to community settings.
22. Support a comprehensive strategy to reduce the availability of guns. Such a strategy involves prevention, intervention and rehabilitation efforts.
23. Support programs that encourage and improve youth and family involvement in the completion of diversion.
24. Support programs that encourage and enhance parental involvement in all stages of the juvenile justice system and reduce barriers to parental participation. These programs may include: transportation assistance, night or regional court, child care assistance, and language assistance.

*Governor's Juvenile Justice
Advisory Committee*

**BASIC POSITIONS,
continued**

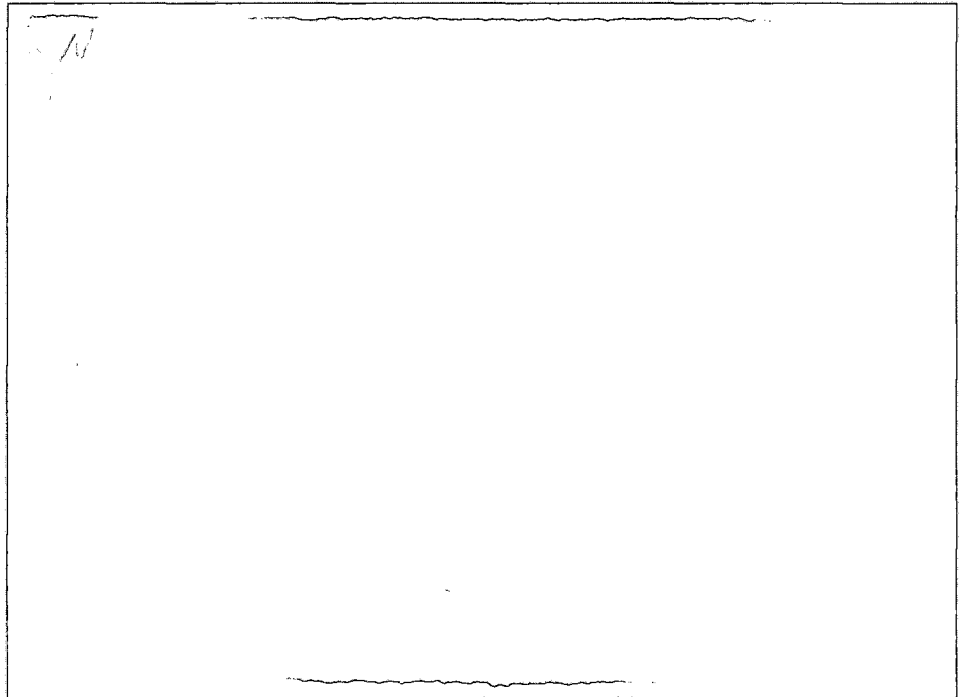
25. Support legislation that requires all changes in criminal law and agency policies to be assessed to identify any potential adverse disproportionate impact on minority youth.
26. Support the adoption of statewide prosecutorial standards.
27. Support efforts that reduce disproportionality in the juvenile justice system and ensure that equal consequences are applied and equal options are offered, regardless of race or ethnicity.
28. Support a system of graduated sanctions and a continuum of treatment alternatives that include immediate intervention, intermediate sanctions, and community-based corrections, incorporating restitution and community service when appropriate. Placement of the offenders should be based on an objective risk-based criteria.
29. Support a wide array of residential and nonresidential services that address the identifiable needs of victims, offenders, and the community.
30. Oppose lowering the age of majority from age 18.
31. Oppose lowering the age of capacity to less than 12.
32. Support efforts to develop and implement a "restorative justice model" that responds to juvenile crime through emphasizing the accountability of offenders to the people and communities that they have harmed, active involvement of crime victims and the community in the juvenile justice process, and opportunities for growth and restoration for all involved parties.

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19%

How the GJJAC Selects Projects to Fund

JUVENILE
JUSTICE
REPORT



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

*HOW
THE GJJAC
SELECTS
PROJECTS
TO FUND*

The GJJAC awards federal funds to begin and to objectively evaluate demonstration projects. Projects proved 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.

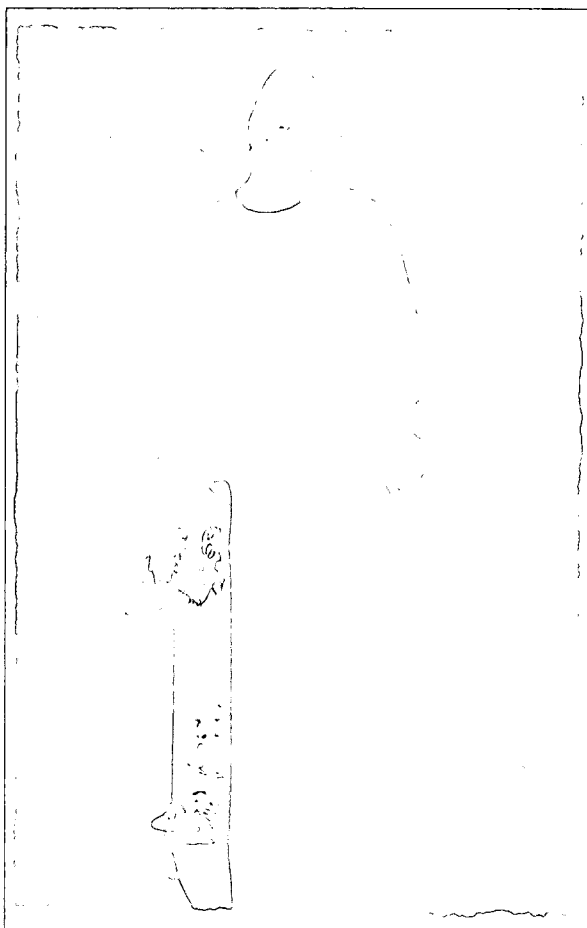
1. The GJJAC reviews juvenile justice data and discusses problems which need attention.
2. The GJJAC decides upon major program areas for funding. (In 1996 the following program areas were selected: juvenile offenders; alternatives to secure confinement for juvenile offenders, status offenders and non-offenders; delinquency prevention/target site; transitional services for juvenile offenders; regional program development units; and 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 spokespersons for proposed projects.
7. The GJJAC selects the best applications for funding. (In 1996, 26 demonstration projects, 9 technical assistance/training projects, 6 research projects, and 15 local program development projects were awarded funds).
8. The agency or individual who proposed the selected project signs a contract with the Office of Juvenile Justice, Department of Social and Health Services. (Demonstration project contracts are for a period of 12 months.)
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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1996

JUVENILE JUSTICE REPORT

Projects Funded in 1996



The goal of the Title V Delinquency Prevention Program is to reduce delinquency and youth violence by supporting communities in providing their children, families, neighborhoods, and institutions with the knowledge, skills and opportunities necessary to foster a healthy and nurturing environment.

Program Area:

**JUVENILE
OFFENDERS**
\$221,739

PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT
"JUVENILE DIVERSION" Makah Tribal Council PO Box 115 Neah Bay, WA 98357 (360) 645-2201 Robin Denney	\$57,000
"TEAMCHILD" Seattle-King County Public Defender Association 810 Third Avenue, Suite 800 Seattle, WA 98104 (206) 447-3900 Simmie Baer	\$57,000
"A CHANGED WORLD, PART 2" Department of Social & Health Services, Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration PO Box 45720 Olympia, WA 98504-5720 (360) 902-8499 Susan Warner	\$30,000
"ALTERNATIVE CONFINEMENT PROGRAM" Spokane County Juvenile Court 1208 W. Mallon Avenue Spokane, WA 99201-2091 (509) 458-2466 Rand Trevey	\$56,800
"ON-SITE SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICES FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS" YWCA of Clark County 1115 Esther Street Vancouver, WA 98660 (360) 696-0167 Joan Renner	\$20,939

Program Area:
**TRANSITIONAL
SERVICES FOR
JUVENILE
OFFENDERS
\$113,597**

PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT
"NEW DIRECTIONS" Lower Valley Crisis and Support Services 600 North Avenue Sunnyside, WA 98944 (509) 837-6689 Ricki Tebaldi	\$56,597
"PROJECTS MISTER AND SISTER" Tacoma Urban League, Inc. 2550 South Yakima Avenue Tacoma, WA 98405 (206) 383-3006 Gary Winston	\$57,000

Program Area:
**ALTERNATIVES
 TO SECURE
 CONFINEMENT
 \$284,930**

PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT
"RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT UTILIZATION" Douglas County Juvenile Department 93 Eastmont Avenue, Suite 135 East Wenatchee, WA 98802-4879 (509) 884-3545 Larry Wardle	\$56,934
"YOUTH ACUTE CRISIS RESPITE FACILITY" Island Mental Health 208 Kincaid Mt. Vernon, WA 98273 (360) 678-5555 Bruce Bardwell	\$57,000
"JEFF-CO PROCTOR HOME MODEL PROJECT" Jefferson County Jefferson County Courthouse, 3rd Floor 1820 Jefferson Street Port Townsend, WA 98368 (360) 385-9190 Lois M. Smith	\$57,000
"COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION" Juvenile Department of Kitsap County 1338 SW Old Clifton Road Port Orchard, WA 98366 (360) 876-7055 Robert C. Ewell	\$57,000
"PASS PROJECT" Snohomish County Juvenile Court 1801 10th Street Everett, WA 98201 (206) 259-0031 ext. 243 William Engnes	\$56,996

Program Area:
**DELINQUENCY
 PREVENTION/
 TARGET SITE**
\$250,000

PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT
"AT RISK INTERVENTION SPECIALIST" Skagit County Commissioners 700 South Second Street, Room 202 Mount Vernon, WA 98273 (360) 336-9300 Mike Woodmansee	\$54,000
"BEST SELF AFTER SCHOOL" Skagit County Commissioners 700 South Second Street, Room 202 Mount Vernon, WA 98273 (360) 336-9300 Mike Woodmansee	\$40,000
"DOIN' IT RIGHT" Skagit County Commissioners 700 South Second Street, Room 202 Mount Vernon, WA 98273 (360) 336-9300 Mike Woodmansee	\$54,000
"EARLY CHILDHOOD INTERVENTION" Skagit County Commissioners 700 South Second Street, Room 202 Mount Vernon, WA 98273 (360) 336-9300 Mike Woodmansee	\$52,000
"OPEN ACTIVITIES" Skagit County Commissioners 700 South Second Street, Room 202 Mount Vernon, WA 98273 (360) 336-9300 Mike Woodmansee	\$30,000
"TRIBAL COMPLIANCE OFFICER" Skagit County Commissioners PO Box 388 LaConner, WA 98257 (360) 466-7258 A.J. Kuntze II	\$20,000

Projects Funded in 1996

<i>Program Area:</i>	PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT
REGIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT \$110,000	"REGIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT" Benton/Franklin Counties Juvenile Justice Center 5606 West Canal Place, Suite 106 Kennewick, WA 99336 (509) 783-2151 Mary Lee Pickett	\$10,000
	"REGIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT" Clallam County Juvenile Services 1912 West 18 th Street Port Angeles, WA 98363 (360) 417-2282 Peter A. Peterson	\$5,000
	"REGIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT" Cowlitz/Wahkiakum Council of Governments 207 4 th Avenue North, Admin. Annex Kelso, WA 98626 (360) 577-3041 Ramona R. Leber	\$5,000
	"REGIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT" Educational Service District 113 112 East Wishkah Street Aberdeen, WA 98520 (360) 532-2437 Lee Bucsko	\$5,000
	"REGIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT" Human Services Council 7414 NE Hazel Dell Avenue Vancouver, WA 98666-0425 (360) 694-6577 Anne Turner	\$10,000
	"REGIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT" Kitsap County Board of Commissioners 614 Division Street, MS: 23 Port Orchard, WA 98366 (360) 895-4879 Kay Bidwell	\$10,000

Projects Funded in 1996

<i>Program Area:</i>	PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT
REGIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT <i>\$110,000, continued</i>	"REGIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT" Kittitas County 205 West 5 th , Courthouse, Rm 211 Ellensburg, WA 98926 (509) 962-7516 William D. Holmes	\$5,000
	"REGIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT" Mason County Drug Abuse Prevention North 11840 Highway 101 PO Box 1576 Shelton, WA 98584 (360) 427-9670 Cathy Dell	\$5,000
	"REGIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT" Northwest Regional Council 1800 James Street Bellingham, WA 98225 (360) 676-6749 Dewey Desler	\$10,000
	"REGIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT" Tacoma/Pierce County Health Dept. 3629 South D Street, MS: 069 Tacoma, WA 98408 (206) 596-2884 Sharon Hansen	\$10,000
	"REGIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT" Snohomish County Human Services Dept. 2722 Colby, Suite 104 Everett, WA 98201 (206) 388-7227 Dan Bond	\$10,000
	"REGIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT" Community Youth Services 824 Fifth Avenue SE Olympia, WA 98501 (360) 943-0780, ext. 638 Charles Shelan	\$5,000

<i>Program Area:</i>	PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT
REGIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT \$110,000, <i>continued</i>	"REGIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT" Walla Walla County Department of Human Services 3015 Poplar, PO Box 1595 Walla Walla, WA 99362 (509) 527-3278 Margaret Schacht	\$5,000
	"REGIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT" Whitman County Juvenile Court North 400 Main Colfax, WA 99111 (509) 397-6246 Jack W. Lien	\$5,000
	"REGIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT" Enterprise for Progress in the Community 1106 Hathaway Yakima, WA 98902 (509) 457-8835 Debbie Chard	\$10,000
	
<i>Program Area:</i>	PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT
COMPLIANCE MONITORING \$8,000	"JAIL MONITORING" Washington Association of Sheriffs & Police Chiefs PO Box 826 Olympia, WA 98507 (360) 586-3221 Bill Closner	\$8,000

Program Area:	PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT
TITLE V— DELINQUENCY PREVENTION \$387,037	"RE-ENTRY PROGRAM" Clark County Juvenile Services PO Box 5000 Vancouver, WA 98661-6812 (360) 750-7500 Susan Gilson	\$51,385
	"ADOLESCENT PEER CONFLICT RESOLUTION" Pacific County Sheriff's Department Pacific County Public Safety Building South Bend, WA 98586 (360) 942-3986 Elizabeth Isajiw	\$19,760
	"PORT ANGELES TEEN HELP—PATH" Port Angeles Police Department 321 East Fifth Street Port Angeles WA 99362 (360) 452-4545 Thomas Riepe	\$51,400
	"JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION" City of Prosser 832 6th Street Prosser, WA 99350 (509) 786-7100 Jane Riley	\$34,515
	"SKAGIT COUNTY TOGETHER FOR YOUTH" Skagit County Juvenile Probation Dept. 124 West Gates Mount Vernon, WA 98273-3829 (360) 424-7790 Karen Peterka	\$42,500

<i>Program Area:</i>	PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT
TITLE V— DELINQUENCY PREVENTION \$387,037, <i>continued</i>	"SNOHOMISH COUNTY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INTERVENTION" Snohomish County Juvenile Court 3000 Rockefeller Everett, WA 98201 (206) 259-0031, ext. 231 Richard E. Carlson	\$55,000
	"NEIGHBORHOOD CENTERS" Thurston County Health & Human Services 221 College Street NE Lacey, WA 98509-5325 (360) 493-2230 Mary Segawa	\$51,400
	"BEST S.E.L.F. SUMMER PROGRAM" Whatcom County Juvenile Court 311 Grand Avenue, Fifth Floor Bellingham, WA 98225 (360) 738-1196 Geof Morgan	\$25,800
	"COMMUNITY BUILDING PREVENTION PROGRAM" Whatcom County Juvenile Probation Dept. 311 Grand Avenue Bellingham, WA 98225 (360) 676-0122 Ron D'Aloisio	\$55,277

Program Area:

*STATE
CHALLENGE
ACTIVITIES
\$327,406*

PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT
<p><i>"REACH ALTERNATIVE MIDDLE SCHOOL"</i></p> <p>Benton-Franklin Counties Juvenile Justice Center 5606 West Canal Place, Suite 106 Kennewick, WA 99336 (509) 736-2710 Shari Gasperino</p>	\$58,300
<p><i>"OAKBRIDGE YOUTH SHELTER"</i></p> <p>Vancouver Housing Authority 500 Omaha Way Vancouver, WA 98661 (360) 694-2501 Kevin McTeague</p>	\$98,811
<p><i>"INTENSIVE AFTERCARE PROJECT"</i></p> <p>Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration—Region 1 2610 West Northwest Boulevard Spokane, WA 99205 (509) 456-3250 Martin Keeling</p>	\$62,600
<p><i>"BREAKTHROUGH FOR RUNAWAY GIRLS"</i></p> <p>Volunteers of America of Spokane 525 West 2nd Avenue Spokane, WA 99204 (509) 624-2378 Marilee Roloff</p>	\$107,695

<i>Program Area:</i>	PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT
<i>TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ RESEARCH \$200,596</i>	<i>"GIRLS IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM"</i>	\$69,963
	M.M. Bell, Inc. 1715 NE 80 th Seattle, WA 98115 (206) 524-3832 Merlyn Bell	
	<i>"SHORT-TERM HOLDING FACILITY"</i>	\$1,500
	M.M. Bell, Inc. 1715 NE 80 th Seattle, WA 98115 (206) 524-3832 Merlyn Bell	
	<i>"COMMUNITY YOUTH & DEVELOPMENT TRAINING"</i>	\$950
	Community Youth Services 824 5th Ave SE Olympia WA 98501 (360) 943-0780 ext. 638 Charles Shelan	
	<i>"MENTOR PROJECT FOR DAAAY"</i>	\$2,816
	King County Dept. of Community & Human Services 506 2nd Ave, Rm. 2020 Seattle WA 98104 (206) 205 0610 William Goldsmith	
	<i>"TRUANCY LAW WORKSHOP"</i>	\$1,707
	Northwest Regional Council 1800 James Bellingham, WA 98225 (360) 676-6749 Dewey G. Desler	

<i>Program Area:</i>	PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ RESEARCH \$200,596, <i>continued</i>	"SEXUALLY AGGRESSIVE YOUTH TRAINING" Northwest Youth Services 1310 Pacific Avenue, Suite 9 Everett, WA 98201 (206) 339-0266 Jeri Richards	\$1,000
	"EVALUATION OF RUNAWAY GIRLS PROJECTS" JoAnn Ray & Associates 1035 South Azalea Drive Spokane, WA 99204 (509) 747-0371 JoAnn Ray	\$40,747
	"IMAGES AND REALITY WORKSHOP" Bob Royer Communications, Inc. 911 Western Ave, Suite 400 Seattle, WA 98104 (206) 292-0058 Bob Royer	\$4,215
	"COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS FOLLOW-UP EVALUATION" Urban Policy Research 12701 240 th Street NE Arlington, WA 98223 (360) 435-7815 Donna Schram	\$11,676
	"SKAGIT COUNTY SITE EVALUATION" Urban Policy Research 12701 240 th Street NE Arlington, WA 98223 (360) 435-7815 Donna Schram	\$64,522
	"IMAGES AND REALITY WORKSHOP" Urban Policy Research 12701 240 th Street NE Arlington, WA 98223 (360) 435-7815 Donna Schram	\$1,500

1996

JUVENILE JUSTICE REPORT

1996 Problems



Research suggests that we can improve our response to delinquent offenders through a comprehensive strategy that combines accountability and sanctions with increasingly intensive treatment and rehabilitation as the juvenile offender engages in more and more serious crimes.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

The number of juveniles who will be entering the at-risk years for juvenile offenses will be increasing over the next few years. By the year 2000, the total population of youth age 10-17 in Washington State is expected to increase by 12 percent.

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

The arrest rate per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17, as measured by police reports, decreased by 14 percent from 1994-1995.

Juvenile arrest rates for violent offenses increased from 2.6 per 1,000 juveniles in 1983 to 5.5 per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17 in 1991. The rate decreased to 5.3 per 1,000 in 1992 and increased to 5.5 in 1993. Violent offense arrest rates dropped dramatically in 1994 and 1995 to 4.6 per 1,000 and 3.6 per 1,000 juveniles, respectively. *This represents a year to year decrease of 17.2 percent from 1993 to 1995 and a 21.7 percent decrease from 1994 to 1995.* Although the rates of arrests of juveniles for violent offenses declined in 1994 and 1995, the rates remain high by historical standards.

The rate of juvenile arrests for drug and alcohol offenses has ranged from 9 to 11 per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17 since 1991. Nearly twice as many juveniles are arrested for alcohol offenses as for drug offenses.

Females accounted for 26 percent of all juvenile arrests in 1995, up from 23 percent in 1989.

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

Analyses of the National Youth Survey (NYS) data showed that the onset of serious violent careers begins to increase at age 12, doubles between ages 13 and 14, continues to increase to a peak at

**JUVENILE
OFFENDERS,
*continued***

ages 16-17, drops 50 percent by age 18, and continues to decrease through age 27. More than half of all violent offenders initiate their violence between ages 14 and 17. (Elliot, Huizinga, and Morse).

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

The Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee recognizes the need to focus prevention and juvenile justice resources on the serious, violent and chronic juvenile offenders. If we want to reduce the overall level of violence in our society (Huizinga, Loeber, and Thornberry), "we must successfully intervene in the lives of high risk offenders because they constitute about 15 percent of high-risk youth and commit about 75 percent of all violent juvenile offenses."

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

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

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**STRATEGIES FOR
PROGRAM AREA**

Strategies to address this program area include:

- *Prevention and intervention programs that target career offenders by identifying risk factors early in the development of serious and violent careers.*
- *Programs that respond to delinquent offenders through a system of graduated sanctions and a continuum of treatment alternatives that include immediate intervention, intermediate sanctions, and community-based corrections sanctions, incorporating restitution and community service, and community-based corrections when appropriate. The family must be actively involved in each part of the continuum and aftercare must be an integral component of all residential placements: Risk (based on objective criteria) and needs assessments need to be used to determine appropriate placement for the offenders.*
- *Programs that foster collaborative efforts between the juvenile justice system and other service systems, including mental health, health, child welfare and education.*
- *Gender specific programs for female offenders, whose rates of delinquency have generally been increasing faster than males in recent years.*
- *Programs for special needs populations, such as sex offenders, mentally retarded, emotionally disturbed, and learning disabled.*
- *Intervention programs that focus on a balanced and restorative justice model that emphasizes three programming practices: accountability, community protection, and competency development, and in which the community, victim and offender receive balanced attention. The balanced approach in each case must be individualized and based on the circumstances of the offense and the needs and risks of the offender.*
- *Programs that provide community-based alternatives to secure confinement. These alternatives may include such programs as home detention, intensive supervision, day reporting centers, night reporting centers, work crews, public service projects, community service, community supervision and mentoring, staff secure residential facilities, wilderness and ecology programs, payment of restitution, crisis response teams, host homes, proctor homes, family mediation boards, etc.*

**STRATEGIES FOR
PROGRAM AREA,
continued**

- *Alternatives to admissions to detention which assist counties in identifying and admitting only those youth who must be held to ensure their court appearance or to protect public safety.*
- *Services to reduce the number of youth readmitted for violation of conditions of probation. Services may include, but are not limited to, parent training and support, reintegration services, and other community-based services.*
- *Culturally-relevant programs and services.*
- *Programs that reduce 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 that implement detention standards.*

The GJJAC recognizes the need to continue to respond more effectively to the dangers posed by serious/violent and chronic offenders and has chosen to retain the Juvenile Offenders program area as a priority.

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**ALTERNATIVES
TO SECURE
CONFINEMENT**

In 1994, over 57,000 youth in Washington State came in contact with the juvenile justice system; many of these youth fail to make successful adjustments in the community.

Statistics continue to show high rates of arrests and returns to local detention facilities and state institutions *by previously committed offenders.*

Crowding is a serious problem in our state's detention facilities. Many juveniles are held in facilities whose populations exceed their design capacity. The number of juveniles held in detention facilities increased by eight percent from 1994 to 1995. Between 1989 and 1995 the proportion of minority youth among juveniles confined in detention facilities rose from 27 percent to 35 percent.

The average daily population in the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA) residential programs increased 52 percent in the last five and one-half years; an increase greater than double the 10-17 age population growth rate during the same period. From 1989 to 1995 there was a 42 percent increase in the proportion of JRA population who were youth of color.

**ALTERNATIVES
TO SECURE
CONFINEMENT,
*continued***

**STRATEGIES FOR
PROGRAM AREA**

Recently enacted law allows runaway youth to be held in secure Crisis Residential Centers (CRCs).

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

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Strategies to address this program area include:

- *Programs that support core social institutions, including: family, schools, churches, and other local community-based organizations.*
- *Programs that provide community-based alternatives to secure confinement. These alternatives may include such programs as: home detention, intensive intervention, day reporting centers, night reporting centers, work crews, public service projects, community service, community supervision and mentoring, staff secure residential program, wilderness and ecology programs, payment of restitution, crisis response teams, host homes, proctor homes, family mediation boards, etc.*
- *Programs that recruit and train foster families and provide family support services, family counseling, in-home care, day care, respite care, foster care, specialized foster care, adoption, group home care, residential treatment, and independent living.*
- *Programs that provide alternatives to detention which assist counties in identifying and admitting only those youth who must be held to ensure their court appearance or to protect the community.*
- *Programs that provide alternatives to secure confinement with special emphasis on the special needs of females.*
- *Programs that reduce the number of pre-adjudicated holds, provide resources to youth and families to reunite families, and provide services to youth who cannot return home.*

STRATEGIES FOR
PROGRAM AREA,
continued

- *Culturally-relevant programs and services.*
- *Programs that provide alternatives to secure confinement that collaborate with existing mental health, drug and alcohol programs, education, social welfare, and vocational services to provide comprehensive services to juvenile offenders, status offenders and non-offenders.*
- *Programs that provide viable and credible community-based alternatives for youth, with a special emphasis on minority youth, involved in the system.*

The GJJAC recognizes the need to provide effective alternatives to secure confinement to offenders, status offenders and non-offenders and has chosen this program area for 1997 funding.

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**TARGET SITE/
DELINQUENCY
PREVENTION**

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

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

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

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

**TARGET SITE/
DELINQUENCY
PREVENTION,
*continued***

to strengthen families and support the positive development of children in Walla Walla County. *Community Connections* also created a service delivery system that integrates an array of prevention, early intervention and treatment services to high-risk youth and their families.

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

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

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

The GJJAC is committed to supporting efforts that prevent and reduce delinquency and has allocated funds for a new Target Site. The lessons and experiences from the evaluation of the *Walla Walla Community Connections* program have been incorporated into the design of the new Target Site, *Skagit County Delinquency Prevention Project*.

The *Skagit County Delinquency Prevention Project* consists of four related school-based projects, a tribal diversion compliance project, and an open gym project. A public awareness campaign and a community resource newsletter is provided by the county. The project expects to create a more seamless system of service delivery that integrates a continuum of services: prevention, intervention, and rehabilitation for children from pre-school through high school.

**TARGET SITE/
DELINQUENCY
PREVENTION,
*continued***

The Skagit County Delinquency Prevention Project is designed to provide a risk-based service delivery system that differentiates the needs of young people based upon their ages and developmental stages. Although the program has only completed the first year of its three year demonstration period, it has successfully implemented a variety of projects in all seven school districts within Skagit County.

Two projects are worthy of particular notice because of the training and rigor needed to identify appropriate clients and the unusually high level of collaboration required to develop and implement effective intervention plans. These projects are *Early Childhood Intervention* and *Extended A.R.I.S.*.

The *Early Childhood Intervention* project screens all Skagit County preschool and kindergarten children, identifies potential problems, and provides appropriate assistance to the children and families. *Extended A.R.I.S.* identifies and assesses elementary school youth in every school district for problem behaviors, and develops and facilitates the implementation of service plans based on the needs of the individual children. To qualify for inclusion in either of these projects, children are expected to score in the 93rd percentile or above on key subscales of two standardized tests; either aggressive or maladaptive subscales of the Social Behavior Observation Test, or aggressive or delinquent subscales of the Achenbach (Teacher Form). Once children are identified, case managers work with family members, teachers, and counselors to develop and implement interventions to ameliorate specific problem behaviors. If these interventions are successful, the test scores of these children should decline significantly.

Although it is too soon to know whether the projects have produced the desired results, early findings demonstrate that it is possible to identify the intended target population with the use of standardized screening instruments and to work collaboratively with families and school personnel to develop and implement intervention strategies to address the problem behaviors of the children. To date the teachers and parents of these children have consistently reported a reduced incidence of aggressive behavior in the classroom and at home.

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STATUS OFFENDERS

Washington State is providing an inadequate response to youth who run away, who are in conflict with their families, or for whom there is no suitable placement in the community. There were only 69 Crisis Residential Center beds in 1996 available statewide for all runaway youth in the state (down from 73 in 1995). This figure represents a ratio of one bed per 9,091 youth age 10-17. Beds are not geographically distributed.

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

There has been a dramatic increase in the number of At-Risk Youth (ARY) and truancy petitions filed. From July 1995 to June 1996, 1,111 ARY petitions, 495 CHINS petitions, and 9,727 truancy petitions were filed in juvenile court. Contempt proceedings were conducted on 667 truancy petitions. Counties with the highest truancy petition filing rate per 1,000 students include: Yakima, Jefferson, Cowlitz and Skagit. (This increase in court filings appears to be attributed to the impact of The Becca Bill.) In calendar year 1994, 393 ARY and 91 truancy petitions were filed in juvenile court.

In 1995, 422 youth were held in detention in violation of a court order pursuant to a status offense; 61 youth were held pursuant to contempt of a dependency order; 318 youth were held pursuant to an At-Risk Youth order; four youth were held pursuant to a CHINS order; and 28 youth were held pursuant to a truancy order. Counties with the largest number of youth held in detention in violation of a court order pursuant to a status offense include: Clallam, Grays Harbor and Thurston. (In many instances, the same youth is held in detention on multiple contempt orders: for example, 13 youth made up 45 of the ARY contempt orders.) In 1994 and 1993, 222 and 177 youth, respectively, were held in detention in violation of a court order pursuant to a status offense.

Research shows that most runaway youth and youth in conflict with their families have been victims of physical and/or sexual abuse, have dropped out of school, been arrested for prostitution or property crimes, and have drug or alcohol problems.

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STRATEGIES FOR PROGRAM AREA

Strategies to address this program area include:

- *Comprehensive prevention programs for youth at greatest risk of involvement in delinquent behavior, that attempts to reduce and offset risk factors that, over time, multiply and become more interwoven. This includes youth who exhibit known risk factors for future delinquency: drug and alcohol abuse; youth who have had contact with the juvenile justice system as non-offenders (neglected, abused, and dependent); status offenders (runaways, truants, and alcohol offenders); or minor delinquent offenders.*
- *Programs that support core social institutions, including schools, religious organizations, families, citizen volunteers, private sector, and other local community-based organizations.*
- *Gender specific programs for runaways and status offenders.*
- *Programs that emphasize individualized and tailored care from multi-disciplinary teams that reach out to troubled families.*
- *Appropriate intervention services in response to the impact of the Becca Bill on truancy filings and contempt proceedings.*
- *Services that effectively deal with youth in staff secure facilities that prevent youth from running away and prevent staff assault.*
- *Programs and services to prevent or reduce the number of youth held in detention for contempt of court on a status offense.*
- *Programs that increase coordination between law enforcement and social workers in the design and delivery of services for status offenders and their families.*
- *Voluntary community-based programs that assist status offenders and their families to prevent or reduce problems such as truancy, running away, substance abuse and mental illness.*
- *Programs that de-escalate crisis and stabilize families; conflict resolution training, family mediation boards, crisis response teams, host homes, short term shelters, twenty-four hour crisis lines, transitional housing and counseling.*
- *Appropriate treatment and support services for children who engage in status offenses.*
- *Programs that assist youth who cannot return home in making successful transitions to self sufficiency.*

The GJJAC recognizes the need to provide comprehensive programs for status offenders and their families and has chosen Status Offenders as a priority program area for 1997 funding.

**TITLE V
DELINQUENCY
PREVENTION
GRANT
PROGRAM**

In 1995, juvenile courts in Washington State handled over 60,000 cases of delinquency and status offender cases. In any given day, 2,000 or more juveniles were held in detention facilities, correctional facilities and shelter facilities. Ninety-two dollars per day per youth is spent in detention facilities. The average annual cost of confining a juvenile in a state correctional institution exceeds \$45,000. Nationally, the cost for construction of secure facilities for juveniles is about \$100,000 per bed.

Preventing delinquent behavior is a much more cost-effective means of reducing juvenile crime than incarcerating juvenile offenders. Effective juvenile delinquency prevention also reduces the need for costly juvenile justice system processing and adjudication.

We know from research that the biggest effect on delinquency prevention and reduction occurs with early intervention strategies.

A recent study by the *Rand* Corporation further suggests that prevention works and that substantial reduction in juvenile delinquency can be achieved by implementing a number of strategies. The strategies include: parent training and therapy for families with young children who have shown aggressive behavior in schools; home visits by professionals beginning before birth, through the first year of childhood; cash and other incentives to induce disadvantaged high school students to graduate; and monitoring and supervising of youth who have exhibited delinquent behavior.

Research suggests that a risk-focused delinquency prevention approach (Hawkins and Catalano 1992) to delinquency reduction and prevention is effective. This approach states that to prevent a problem from occurring or escalating, the factors contributing to the development of that problem must be identified and then ways must be found (protective factors) to address and ameliorate those factors. Risk factors include: family (family history of problem behaviors, poor management problems, child abuse and neglect, family conflict), school (early and persistent antisocial behavior, academic failure, lack of commitment to school), peer group (friends who engage in problem behaviors, favorable attitude toward problem behavior), the community (availability of drugs and firearms, extreme economic deprivation), and characteristics of the youth themselves (aggressive behavior, antisocial). The more risk factors present in a community and/or individual, the greater likelihood of adolescent problem behaviors and delinquency.

***TITLE V
DELINQUENCY
PREVENTION
GRANT
PROGRAM,
continued***

Prevention and intervention strategies must be comprehensive and address each of the risk factors.

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

Between 1994 and 1996, the GJJAC funded a number of projects in the Title V Delinquency Prevention Grant Program. These projects provide: night-time recreation and after-school programs for elementary to high school students that encourage positive, socially acceptable behavior and expose at-risk youth to experiences that promote positive self-images; an intensive intervention program for youth convicted of domestic violence that involves parent participation; peer mediation and conflict resolution training programs; and after-school programs that include tutoring and other academic services, life skills training, anger management and parent training.

The GJJAC recognizes the need to continue efforts to prevent and reduce delinquency, and is committed to working with families, schools and communities to develop and implement a risk reduction and protective factor enhancement approach to delinquency prevention.

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**STATE
CHALLENGE
ACTIVITIES
GRANT
PROGRAM**

The 1992 reauthorization of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 added a new program, *State Challenge Activities*. The purpose of *State Challenge Activities* is to provide incentives for states to develop, adopt and improve policies and programs in one or more of the ten specified Challenge areas. Challenge Activities include such areas as system services (health, mental health, education), access to counsel, community-based alternatives, gender bias, aftercare services, deinstitutionalization of status offenders, and alternatives to suspension and expulsion from school.

Growing concerns about detention and institution crowding, escalating costs of confinement and high rates of recidivism have fueled interest in bringing new ideas and innovative programming to juvenile justice philosophy and practice. In 1996, over 60,000 youth in our state came in contact with the juvenile justice system as either offenders, runaways, truants, and/or children in need of supervision. Research shows that a high percentage of runaways and other status offenders first came to the attention of the courts as victims of child abuse and neglect. Studies continue to find a high prevalence of health, mental health, and special educational needs among youth in the juvenile justice system and at risk of involvement in the system.

The GJJAC is concerned about these issues and has chosen Challenge Activities that seek to address these issues.

In 1995 and 1996, the GJJAC awarded Challenge Grants to two projects that provide comprehensive model programs for runaway girls that stress effective alternatives to court involvement and secure confinement. An independent evaluation will assess the effectiveness of the projects. Challenge Grants were also awarded to projects that provide an alternative to school suspension and expulsion for youth involved in weapon-related incidents and/or malicious conduct, and an aftercare program for juvenile offenders reentering the community from state institutions, based upon a risk model for re-offense.

The GJJAC anticipates awarding Challenge Grants to projects that provide: health, mental health, and/or educational services, including special education in juvenile detention and state correctional institutions that are defined by the needs of the youth held in the facility; and to projects that provide effective gender-specific programming specific to the female experience and free of gender bias.

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1996

JUVENILE JUSTICE REPORT

Minority Youth



*The Governor's Juvenile Justice
Advisory Committee supports
strategies that reduce the over-
representation of minority youth
in the juvenile justice system.*

**MINORITY
YOUTH
IN THE
JUVENILE
JUSTICE
SYSTEM**

Statistics and research as far back as the 1960s began to show that minority youth, particularly Black males, were being arrested and confined in secure correctional institutions in numbers far greater than their proportion to the general population. In the 1970s and 1980s, attention was drawn to this same overrepresentation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system. Statistics showed that minority youth, even when taking into account the severity of current offense and criminal histories, were far more likely to receive formal sanctions, to be sentenced to secure confinement, and to be transferred to adult court. National attention focused on this issue and Congress responded by adding a mandate to the Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act which required states to conduct studies to assess the representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system and if overrepresentation exists, to develop strategies to address the overrepresentation.

Statewide data and research conducted by the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC) and others in the state have documented that minority youth are numerically overrepresented in the juvenile justice system in relation to their numbers in the general population. Research data collected by the GJJAC examined race and ethnicity as factors influencing decisions at various points within the juvenile justice system (e.g., decisions to arrest, detain, commit to a state institution, etc.).

Although Black youth constitute four percent of the population in Washington State, data showed that Black youth comprised a disproportionately higher percentage of juvenile arrests than other races—11 percent in 1995. Black youth accounted for 22 percent of the arrests for violent crime. Data from the juvenile courts in the state also indicate that Black youth constitute a disproportionate proportion of the delinquency cases brought before the court. In 1995, Black youth were involved in ten percent of the cases.

Minority youth age 10-17, who comprise approximately 20 percent of the general population, represented approximately 35 percent of the youth held in detention in 1995, unchanged from 1994, a decrease of one percent from the 1993 rate, and an increase of nine percent from 1989. In 1995, 15 percent of youth in detention facilities were Black, 63 percent were White, nine percent were Hispanic, four percent were Native American, and four percent were Asian and Pacific Islander.

**MINORITY
YOUTH
IN THE
JUVENILE
JUSTICE
SYSTEM,
*continued***

A youth securely detained prior to adjudication is more likely to be subsequently incarcerated. Indeed, pre-adjudication detention is one of the best predictors of subsequent secure confinement. In 1995 about 45 percent of the juveniles in state correctional institutions were non-white. Of these juveniles, about 20 percent were Black and 15 percent were Hispanic.

To reduce disproportionate minority representation in the juvenile justice system, public officials, juvenile justice professionals, and community leaders must work together to ensure that race and ethnicity do not determine the decision to detain or incarcerate a youth. Local initiatives that involve families, neighborhoods, and community-based agencies serving minority youth should be developed and implemented. Policies, legislation and practice must ensure that race and ethnicity do not determine the decision to detain or incarcerate a youth.

Strategies to reduce the disproportionate confinement of minority youth include the use of risk and need assessment instruments, cultural competency training for law enforcement and other juvenile justice professionals, individualized home-based care, mentors, therapeutic foster care, community-based family oriented services, reintegration services for juveniles placed outside the home, independent living, job training, and increased accessibility to treatment.

In the five years since the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee examined the overrepresentation of minority youth in the juvenile justice, much has happened to generate a greater focus on this issue.

Monitoring procedures are in place in the state to determine the percent of minority/non minority youth being processed through each stage of the system. In addition, state law requires each county to establish a Juvenile Justice Proportionality Committee. Members of the Committee are appointed by the local Law and Justice Councils. The Juvenile Justice Proportionality Committees are expected to monitor and report on the proportionality, effectiveness and cultural relevance of rehabilitative services offered by county and state institutions to juvenile offenders, and to review citizen complaints regarding bias or disproportionality in the county's juvenile justice system.

**MINORITY
YOUTH
IN THE
JUVENILE
JUSTICE
SYSTEM,
*continued***

Juvenile courts in the state, prompted by a 1993 state law, have established a number of programs aimed at reducing racial disparity in how they treat juvenile offenders. Most courts have established cultural awareness programs and "diversity training" for their staff. Other courts have developed new hiring plans designed to increase staff diversity. Some courts have also published multi-lingual brochures and made greater use of interpreters to ensure that minority youth and their families understand court procedures. A number of courts, assisted by funds awarded by the GJJAC, have further analyzed local data to determine the extensiveness and causes of racial disparity in their systems.

A study of these programs was conducted by Dr. George Bridges, University of Washington. Dr. Bridges found these approaches promising, but said they have not yet proved effective in reducing racial disparity. Dr. Bridges found that, although minorities comprised 20 percent of the juvenile population in 1994, they accounted for 30 percent of the referrals to juvenile court. In addition, 48 percent of the juveniles who were detained were members of minority groups, as were 37 percent of youth prosecuted and 42 percent of the youth sentenced to state institutions. The study recommended that prosecutors and the court develop formal guidelines that could be used to guide their discretion at the early decision-making points in the system. King County has formal criteria to guide prosecutors in making these decisions, and the study found racial disparity figures lower in that county.

Legislation was passed that created a pilot program to establish prosecutorial criteria in additional counties and to evaluate the effectiveness of these criteria on reducing racial disproportionality. Prosecutors selected three counties for this pilot program. Findings of the study will be available in June 1997.

Other programs being developed statewide include—standards or risk assessment instruments that judges can use to determine the likelihood that a youth will return to court, graduated sanctions based on a risk focused model, objective detention intake criteria, cultural competency training for law enforcement and other juvenile justice professionals, and objective risk assessment tools to determine custody level. (The study conducted by Dr. Bridges found that minority youth accused of delinquent acts were less likely to be diverted from the court system into more informal sanctions, and were more likely to be placed in detention and state institutions than in alternatives to detention or group homes.)

**MINORITY
YOUTH
IN THE
JUVENILE
JUSTICE
SYSTEM,
*continued***

The GJJAC recognizes the need to continue efforts to reduce overrepresentation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system. The GJJAC continues to allocate funds to provide technical assistance to counties to further analyze data on racial disproportionality and to develop a plan to reduce disproportionality. A technical assistance grant award was provided to Benton/Franklin Juvenile Court to evaluate the deferred adjudication process within the Benton/Franklin Juvenile Justice Center. The deferred adjudication project evaluated whether the process reflected good decision-making or represented bias within the juvenile justice system. Funds were also allocated to projects to reduce disproportionality. In 1996 approximately \$200,000 was allocated to specifically address overrepresentation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system.

The GJJAC is committed to working with the Governor, Legislature, DSHS, local courts, and others to reduce racial disproportionality in our juvenile justice system. Reducing overrepresentation of minority youth in our juvenile justice system remains a priority of the GJJAC.

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**GIRLS
IN THE
JUVENILE
JUSTICE
SYSTEM**

Juvenile delinquency in Washington State is largely a male phenomenon. Therefore, policies and programs are often established that meet the needs of males.

The 1995 arrest figures reveal that there is considerable gender difference in delinquency. Far fewer girls than boys are arrested for delinquent behavior. Although over 13,000 arrests of girls occurred during 1995, arrests of males outnumbered female arrests by about a 3:1 ratio, meaning that about three boys were arrested for every girl. Between 1989 and 1995, girls' share of all juvenile arrests remained more or less stable at about one-quarter (within a range of 23 percent to 26 percent).

Boys are also far more likely than girls to be arrested for violent offenses and serious property offenses. The male to female ratio for violent offenses (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) in 1995 was about 6:1, meaning nearly six boys were arrested for every girl.

**GIRLS
IN THE
JUVENILE
JUSTICE
SYSTEM,
*continued***

Girls, in contrast, are more likely to come to the attention of the juvenile justice system for a status offense (an act that would not be an offense if committed by an adult). Girls accounted for 58 percent of the runaway youth taken into police custody in 1994. Two-thirds of the At-Risk Youth petition filings and 50 percent of the alternative residential placement filings in 1993 were for girls. Current Washington State law allows judges to incarcerate juveniles who have violated a court order. Girls are far more likely than boys to be held in detention for violating a court order for having committed status offenses (running away, curfew violation, incorrigible, etc.).

The majority of girls who encounter the juvenile justice system in Washington State are processed informally. That is, 51 percent of the cases involving females were referred to diversion as compared to 34 percent of the cases that involved males. Cases referred to the prosecutor that involved females were much less likely to be charged (22 percent)—relatively unchanged since 1992—as compared to eight percent of the cases involving males. There was no action on about 24 percent of the cases for either gender.

Girls accounted for approximately 18 percent of the detention population in 1995 and eight percent of the total Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration population.

Studies investigating female juvenile offenders and incarcerated girls identified several risk factors which increase the likelihood of girls' involvement in the juvenile justice system. These factors include: physical or sexual abuse, associating with peers involved in delinquent behavior, or with peers that abuse drugs, and difficulties in school.

A history of being a victim of violence (physical and/or sexual abuse) is one of the most universally-shared attributes of incarcerated women. Up to 73 percent of girls in the juvenile justice system are victims of physical or sexual abuse, as compared to up to 34 percent of women in the general population. (*Prevention & Parity: Girls in Juvenile Justice*, Girls Incorporated, 1996).

In designing effective programs for female juvenile offenders, it is important to address the factors that place girls at risk for delinquent behaviors. Programs need to be gender-specific, designed to meet the individual needs of girls, and free of gender bias. In addition, programs need to focus on empowering girls to

**GIRLS
IN THE
JUVENILE
JUSTICE
SYSTEM,
*continued***

realize they have choices in their lives. Program components may include vocational and educational testing and training and health education, covering issues as sex education, nutrition and exercise, AIDS awareness, experiential learning, life skills, family group meetings, individual family sessions, coping skills, and substance abuse prevention and intervention.

Programs are needed that sensitize juvenile justice personnel in order to appropriately serve the needs of adolescent high risk girls and female offenders. Programs are also needed that educate juvenile justice personnel, services providers and the public about the specific needs of girls in the juvenile justice system and at risk of involvement in the system. Such programs may include; training curricula, information on advocacy, fact sheets, speakers bureau, public service announcements, and information on effective programming and services, as well as current issues affecting girls.

The Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee recognizes the importance of addressing the needs of girls in the juvenile justice system and has initiated a research project to explore this issue. Three critical questions frame the study: *first*, are female juveniles offenders treated equitably? *second*, are all female juvenile offenders treated the same? and *third*, are female juvenile offenders receiving services that meet their needs? Findings and recommendations of the study will be available February 1997.

Other initiatives being taken by the GJJAC to address the needs of girls in the juvenile justice system include funding two projects in the *State Challenge Activities Program Area* that develop and implement comprehensive program models specifically targeted to address the needs of runaway girls that stress effective alternatives to court involvement and secure confinement. The projects emphasize staff training, individualized and tailored care from multidisciplinary teams that reach out to troubled families, de-escalate crisis and stabilize families, conflict resolution training, family mediation boards, crisis response teams, host homes, short-term shelter, twenty-four hour crisis lines, transitional housing, and counseling.

An outside, independent evaluator is assessing the effectiveness of the projects. Initial findings indicate that the projects' services are effective in reducing runaway behavior and in resolving family conflict.

***GIRLS
IN THE
JUVENILE
JUSTICE
SYSTEM,
continued***

Other statewide efforts to address services to females include transitional housing and/or independent living for girls who cannot return home, pre and post-natal care for pregnant teens, and treatment for female offenders who are victims of sexual abuse.

The GJJAC recognizes the need to continue efforts to address the needs of girls in the juvenile justice system and has selected this issue as a priority.

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1996

JUVENILE JUSTICE REPORT

Summary of the State's Juvenile Justice Code



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.

**SUMMARY OF
THE STATE'S
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 18, 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 on 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, the family reconciliation act, and dependency/termination of parental rights. Other sections of the code deal with juvenile records and the relationship between states in juvenile matters.

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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.

**JUVENILE OFFENDERS,
continued**

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

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

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

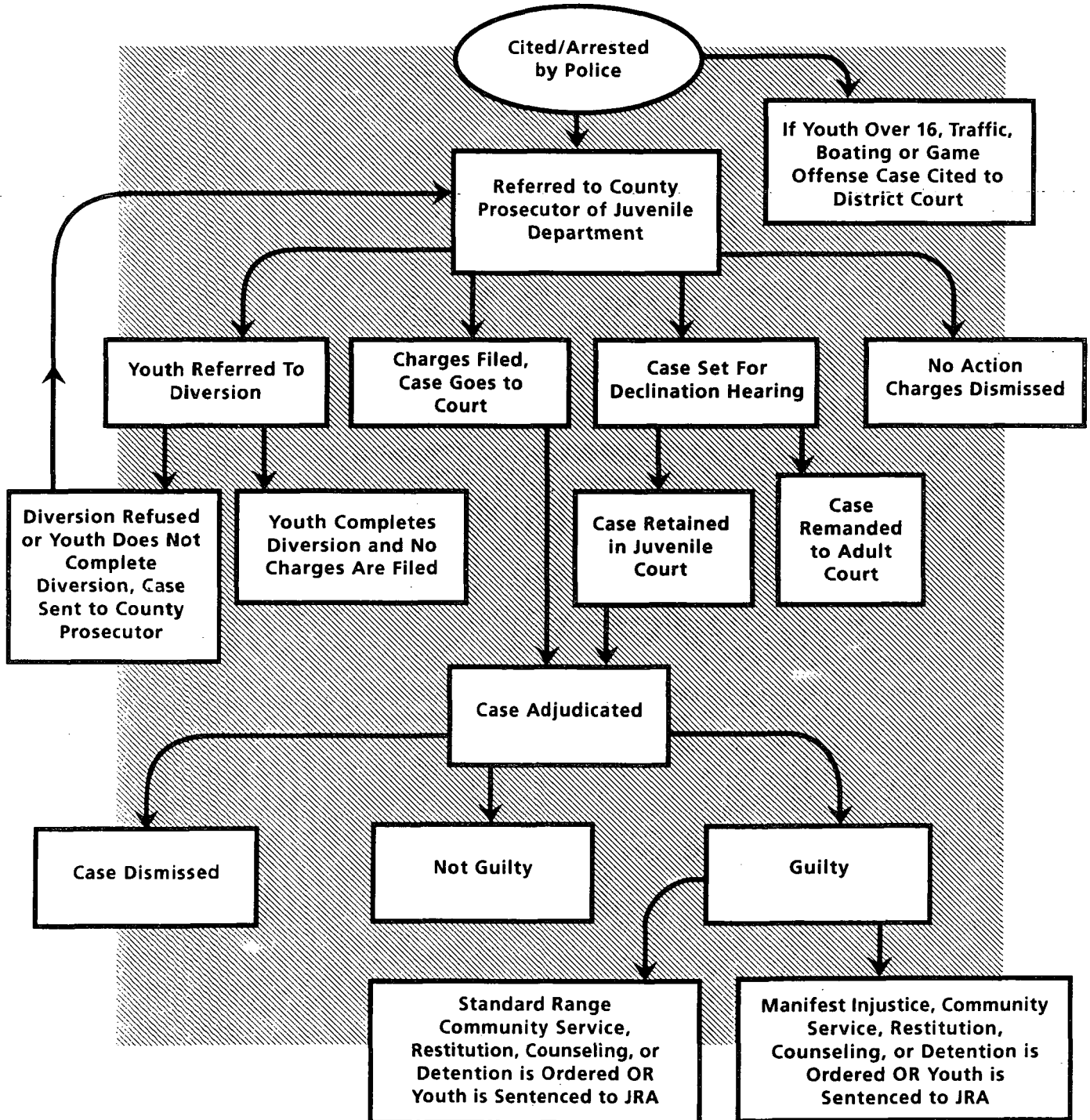
A juvenile who commits a very serious crime, such as aggravated murder, may be treated as an adult for that crime and for any future crimes committed. A juvenile court must make the determination that handling as an adult is the appropriate course of action for the accused offender. Although in general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

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

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

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Juvenile Justice System Flow Chart for Criminal Offenses



**SENTENCING
OF OFFENDERS**

In imposing a sentence, the court follows sentencing guidelines established by the Juvenile Disposition Standards Commission (JDSC). 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. (Legislation enacted in 1996 transferred the duties and functions of the JDSC to the Sentencing Guidelines Commission.)

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.

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**JUVENILE
INSTITUTIONS**

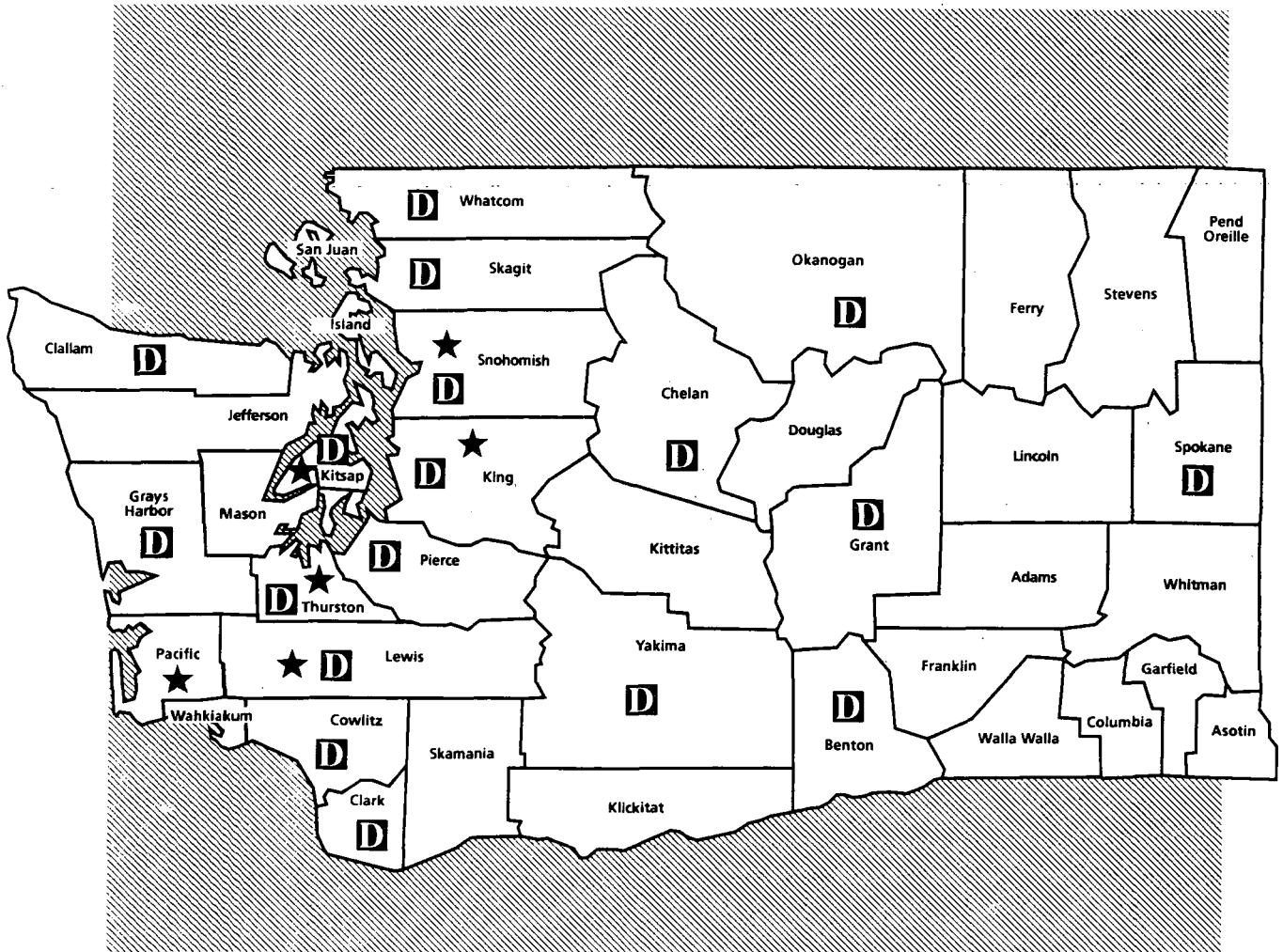
Washington has 18 county-operated detention centers, (11 in western Washington and seven in eastern Washington), which are maintained by the juvenile courts. Juveniles from all 39 counties are held in these 18 facilities. Juveniles are held in local detention facilities to await court hearings or as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

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

JRA operates three medium to maximum security institutions, Green Hill, Maple Lane, and Echo Glen; three medium security forestry camps, Mission Creek, Naselle, and Indian Ridge; and seven minimum security group homes providing custody and treatment for committed offenders. Only Echo Glen provides

*Summary of the State's
Juvenile Justice Code*

There are 18 detention facilities and 6 institutions.



D - County Detention

★ - State Institution

**JUVENILE
INSTITUTIONS,
continued**

services for female offenders. Juveniles released from these facilities may be supervised in the community for up to 18 months; sex offenders are supervised for 24 months. The court, after a hearing, may impose additional fines and detention time on offenders who violate terms of their community supervision.

JRA provides specialized drug and alcohol treatment services to chemically-addicted juvenile offenders. JRA 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 JRA system.

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**CONSOLIDATED
JUVENILE
SERVICES**

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

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**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.

**FAMILY
RECONCILIATION
ACT,
continued**

Current law (enacted in 1995) allows law enforcement to take a runaway into custody and take the child to his/her parents' home or place of employment. The parent may also request the officer to take the child to the home of a responsible adult, relative, or a licensed youth shelter. If the parent cannot be located, the officer must take the child to a secure Crisis Residential Center (CRC), or to a semi-secure facility if a secure CRC is full, not available, or not located within a reasonable distance. The child is to be held in a secure CRC for at least 24 hours and up to five days while his/her problems are assessed. A child may be transferred to a semi-secure CRC after the initial 24 hours.

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

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

Parents of at-risk youth may request and receive assistance from the court and the state in providing appropriate care, treatment and supervision for their children. Parents of at-risk youth as defined in statute, can file an At-Risk Youth (ARY) petition to keep the youth at home. The court can order the youth to remain at home and meet certain conditions. The court can also order both the parent and child to participate in counseling services.

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

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**DEPENDENCY/
TERMINATION
OF PARENTAL
RIGHTS**

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

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**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.*
-

1996

JUVENILE JUSTICE REPORT

Data Analysis



There were 51,120 juvenile arrests reported in 1995. This represents a 16 percent increase since 1985. This increase was fairly proportional to the increase in the population of youth age 10-17 during that timeframe.

DATA ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

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

Data are collected and analyzed in the following categories: demographic, school enrollment, school dropout rates, youth living in poverty, adolescent pregnancies, youth employment, youth suicide, children 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 Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration, 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, graphs and narrative. The information serves as the basis for funding decisions and legislative priorities of the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee.

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CURRENT DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

The number of youth who live in Washington State has increased along with the state population. In 1995, there are approximately 1.4 million juveniles age 17 years old and younger in Washington State. Juveniles comprised over 27 percent of the state's population in 1995, an increase of 15 percent over the 1990 census count, and 26 percent from 1985.

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

The juvenile population age 10-17 gradually decreased from 530,000 in 1982 to approximately 485,000 for the years 1986 through 1988, and increased to over 600,000 in 1995.

The number of youth age 10-17 has increased by 20 percent since the 1990 census. This age group is expected to increase by about 12 percent by the year 2000, and an additional six percent by the year 2010.

**CURRENT
DEMOGRAPHIC
PICTURE,
continued**

The late teens are considered the "crime-prone" years and juveniles will constitute increasing portions of the population in coming years. The population of youth age 15-17 is expected to increase by 14.5 percent by the year 2000, and an additional 14 percent by the year 2010.

Changes in the number of youth in selected age groups will make different demands upon the state. Demographic trends should influence how the state plans services for youth. Factors such as minority status, poverty, juvenile crime, and child abuse should also be considered. Public policy, funding, public awareness, types of crimes committed, law enforcement and judicial behavior can also affect the demand for services for children.

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**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. Fifty-seven percent of the youth live in King, Pierce, Snohomish, and Spokane counties. Except for Spokane, these counties are in Western Washington, along the Interstate 5 corridor.

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**RACIAL AND ETHNIC
DISTRIBUTION**

Approximately 80 percent of Washington's youth are White. Black youth comprise 4 percent; American Indian youth comprise 2 percent; Asian and Pacific Islander youth comprise 6 percent; and Hispanic youth comprise 8 percent.

Counties with a juvenile minority population above the statewide average (20.55) include: Adams, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Grant, King, Okanogan, Pierce, Walla Walla, and Yakima. Counties with a juvenile minority population of over 50 percent include: Adams, Franklin and Yakima.

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

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

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**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 American youth residing on reservations and trust lands. The amendment also requires states to allocate a portion of their formula grants funds to American Indian Tribes, who perform law enforcement functions and who agree to comply with the mandates of the JJDP Act.

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

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

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TABLE 1

1995 YOUTH POPULATION IN WASHINGTON

AGE COHORT	NUMBER OF YOUTH	PERCENT OF TOTAL
0-4 year olds	412,410	28%
5-9 year olds	423,693	29%
10-14 year olds	404,225	28%
15-17 year olds	223,030	15%
TOTAL	1,463,358	100%

These data were taken from "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Populations by Age and Sex - State of Washington: 1980-1995." OFM, Forecasting Division, December 1995.

TABLE 2

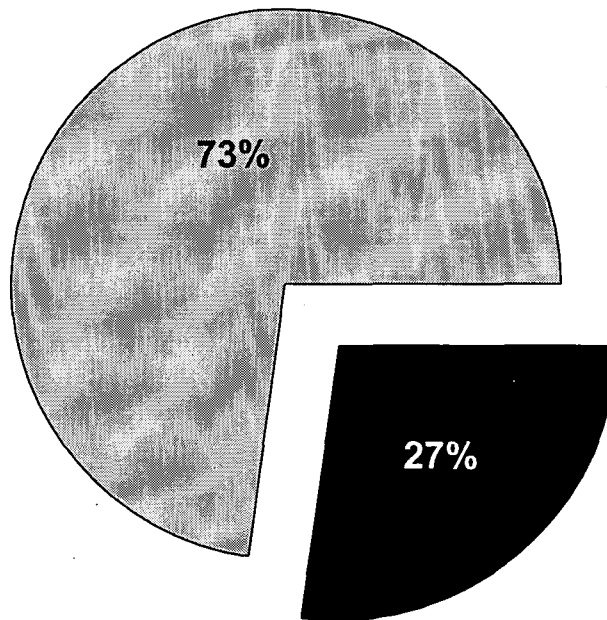
YOUTH POPULATION FORECAST 1980 - 2020
FOR AGE RANGES 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-17

YEAR	1980 Census	1985	1990 Census	1995	2000 Forecast	2010 Forecast	2020 Forecast	Net Change 1995-2000	Percent Change 1995-2000
AGE									
0-4	306,123	344,693	374,357	412,410	403,368	455,302	524,090	-9,042	-2%
5-9	296,011	315,875	370,640	423,693	444,212	449,948	527,199	20,519	5%
0-9	602,134	660,568	744,997	836,103	847,580	905,250	1,051,289	11,477	1%
10-14	321,995	304,184	336,801	404,225	446,717	454,860	506,737	42,492	11%
15-17	215,231	200,049	185,811	223,030	255,349	282,761	292,587	32,319	14%
10-17	537,226	504,233	522,612	627,255	702,066	737,621	799,324	74,811	12%
TOTAL	1,139,360	1,164,801	1,267,609	1,463,358	1,549,646	1,642,871	1,850,613	86,288	6%

These data were taken from "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Population by Age and Sex: 1980-1995," OFM, Forecasting Division, December 1995, and "Forecast of the State Population by Age and Sex: 1990 to 2020," OFM, Forecasting Division, November 1995 Forecast.

JUVENILE POPULATION OF WASHINGTON STATE

Graph 1



Juveniles are 27 Percent of the Total Population.

The total population of Washington in 1995 was 5,429,900.
The number of juveniles, 0-17 years old, was 1,463,358.

TABLE 3**TRENDS IN JUVENILE POPULATION SINCE 1990
TWO AGE GROUPS**

Age Group	1990 Census	1995	1990-1995 Net Change	% Change
0-9 Years	744,997	836,103	91,106	12%
10-17 Years	522,612	627,255	104,643	20%
TOTAL	1,267,609	1,463,358	195,749	15%

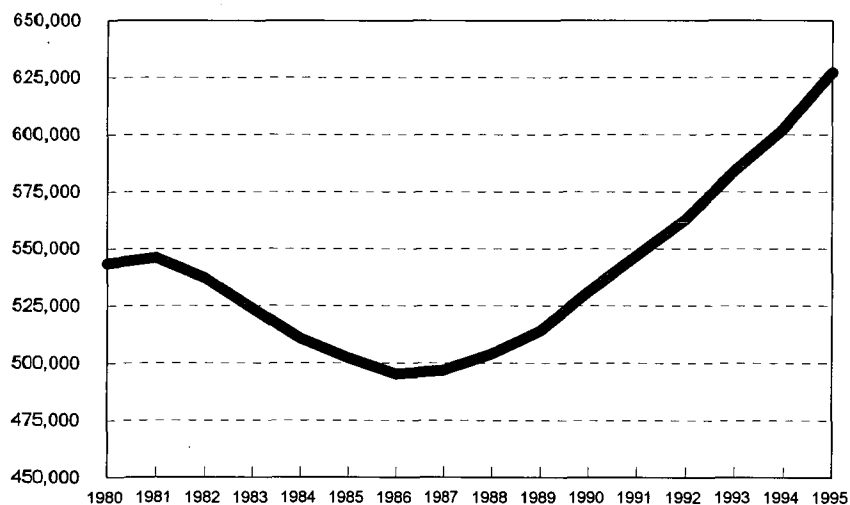
TABLE 4**TRENDS IN JUVENILE POPULATION SINCE 1990
FOUR AGE GROUPS**

Age Group	1990 Census	1995	1990-1995 Net Change	% Change
0-4 Years	374,357	412,410	38,053	10%
5-9 Years	370,640	423,693	53,053	14%
10-14 Years	336,801	404,225	67,424	20%
15-17 Years	185,811	223,030	37,219	20%
TOTAL	1,267,609	1,463,358	195,749	15%

These data were taken from "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates
of County Populations by Age and Sex - State of Washington: 1980-1995."
OFM, Forecasting Division, December 1995.

JUVENILE POPULATION 1980-1995 AGE 10 - 17

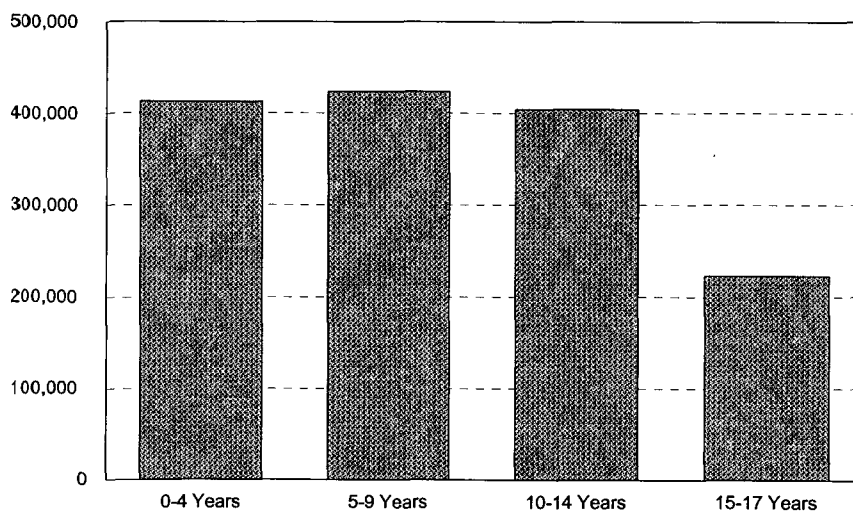
Graph 2



Source: Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Population by Age and Sex, State of Washington: 1980-1995, Office of Financial Management Forecasting Division, December 1995.

POPULATION - 1995 FOUR AGE GROUPS

Graph 3



Source: Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Population by Age and Sex, State of Washington: 1980-1985, Office of Financial Management Forecasting Division, December 1995.

TABLE 5
1995 JUVENILE POPULATION BY COUNTY

COUNTY	YRS 0-4	YRS 5-9	YRS 10-14	YRS 15-17	TOTAL 0-17 YRS
Adams	1,520	1,446	1,448	869	5,283
Asotin	1,391	1,527	1,556	903	5,377
Benton	10,825	11,524	11,402	6,164	39,915
Chelan	5,205	4,936	4,713	2,425	17,279
Clallam	3,913	4,200	4,404	2,582	15,099
Clark	23,902	24,105	23,035	13,378	84,420
Columbia	277	269	295	213	1,054
Cowlitz	6,788	7,030	6,929	3,733	24,480
Douglas	2,149	2,375	2,420	1,309	8,253
Ferry	505	588	615	405	2,113
Franklin	4,759	4,118	4,225	2,291	15,393
Garfield	145	145	195	150	635
Grant	5,732	5,773	5,562	3,090	20,157
Grays Harbor	4,855	5,336	5,363	3,068	18,622
Island	5,529	5,036	4,790	2,451	17,806
Jefferson	1,495	1,615	1,693	1,019	5,822
King	111,561	118,403	106,990	57,505	394,459
Kitsap	18,668	18,184	17,234	8,965	63,051
Kittitas	1,828	1,842	1,867	1,398	6,935
Klickitat	1,262	1,439	1,492	962	5,155
Lewis	4,918	5,135	5,390	3,323	18,766
Lincoln	578	681	790	523	2,572
Mason	3,047	3,261	3,363	2,076	11,747
Okanogan	2,968	2,986	3,132	1,790	10,876
Pacific	1,237	1,431	1,393	835	4,896
Pend Oreille	858	833	828	565	3,084
Pierce	54,535	52,444	49,750	26,748	183,477
San Juan	711	811	769	458	2,749
Skagit	7,073	7,201	7,190	3,713	25,177
Skamania	680	785	821	484	2,770
Snohomish	41,313	44,889	42,464	21,542	150,208
Spokane	29,845	30,559	30,105	17,210	107,719
Stevens	2,549	2,849	3,202	2,103	10,703
Thurston	13,872	14,404	14,654	8,387	51,317
Wahkiakum	227	263	267	171	928
Walla Walla	3,520	3,800	3,769	2,403	13,492
Whatcom	10,570	11,092	10,722	7,176	39,560
Whitman	2,163	2,260	2,246	1,313	7,982
Yakima	19,436	18,119	17,137	9,346	64,038
TOTAL	412,410	423,693	404,225	223,030	1,463,358

These data were taken from "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Populations by Age and Sex - State of Washington: 1980-1995." OFM, Forecasting Division, December 1995. Figures may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 6
LARGEST YOUTH POPULATION BY COUNTY IN 1995

COUNTY	YRS 0-4	YRS 5-9	YRS 10-14	YRS 15-17	TOTAL YOUTH POPULATION	PERCENT YOUTH POPULATION
King	111,561	118,403	106,990	57,505	394,459	27%
Pierce	54,535	52,444	49,750	26,748	183,477	13%
Snohomish	41,313	44,889	42,464	21,542	150,208	10%
Spokane	29,845	30,559	30,105	17,210	107,719	7%
Clark	23,902	24,105	23,035	13,378	84,420	6%
Yakima	19,436	18,119	17,137	9,346	64,038	4%
Kitsap	18,668	18,184	17,234	8,965	63,051	4%
Thurston	13,872	14,404	14,654	8,387	51,317	4%
Benton	10,825	11,524	11,402	6,164	39,915	3%
Whatcom	10,570	11,092	10,722	7,176	39,560	3%
Skagit	7,073	7,201	7,190	3,713	25,177	2%
Cowlitz	6,788	7,030	6,929	3,733	24,480	2%
Grant	5,732	5,773	5,562	3,090	20,157	1%
Lewis	4,918	5,135	5,390	3,323	18,766	1%
Grays Harbor	4,855	5,336	5,363	3,068	18,622	1%
Island	5,529	5,036	4,790	2,451	17,806	1%
Chelan	5,205	4,936	4,713	2,425	17,279	1%
Franklin	4,759	4,118	4,225	2,291	15,393	1%
Clallam	3,913	4,200	4,404	2,582	15,099	1%
Walla Walla	3,520	3,800	3,769	2,403	13,492	1%
Mason	3,047	3,261	3,363	2,076	11,747	1%
Okanogan	2,968	2,986	3,132	1,790	10,876	1%
Stevens	2,549	2,849	3,202	2,103	10,703	1%
Douglas	2,149	2,375	2,420	1,309	8,253	1%
Whitman	2,163	2,260	2,246	1,313	7,982	1%

TABLE 7

1995 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 1							
Adams	1,520	1,446	2,966	1,448	869	2,317	5,283
Chelan	5,205	4,936	10,141	4,713	2,425	7,138	17,279
Douglas	2,149	2,375	4,524	2,420	1,309	3,729	8,253
Ferry	505	588	1,093	615	405	1,020	2,113
Grant	5,732	5,773	11,505	5,562	3,090	8,652	20,157
Lincoln	578	681	1,259	790	523	1,313	2,572
Okanogan	2,968	2,986	5,954	3,132	1,790	4,922	10,876
Pend Oreille	858	833	1,691	828	565	1,393	3,084
Spokane	29,845	30,559	60,404	30,105	17,210	47,315	107,719
Stevens	2,549	2,849	5,398	3,202	2,103	5,305	10,703
Whitman	2,163	2,260	4,423	2,246	1,313	3,559	7,982
Subtotal:	54,072	55,286	109,358	55,061	31,602	86,663	196,021
REGION 2							
Asotin	1,391	1,527	2,918	1,556	903	2,459	5,377
Benton	10,825	11,524	22,349	11,402	6,164	17,566	39,915
Columbia	277	269	546	295	213	508	1,054
Franklin	4,759	4,118	8,877	4,225	2,291	6,516	15,393
Garfield	145	145	290	195	150	345	635
Kittitas	1,828	1,842	3,670	1,867	1,398	3,265	6,935
Walla Walla	3,520	3,800	7,320	3,769	2,403	6,172	13,492
Yakima	19,436	18,119	37,555	17,137	9,346	26,483	64,038
Subtotal:	42,181	41,344	83,525	40,446	22,868	63,314	146,839
REGION 3							
Island	5,529	5,036	10,565	4,790	2,451	7,241	17,806
San Juan	711	811	1,522	769	458	1,227	2,749
Skagit	7,073	7,201	14,274	7,190	3,713	10,903	25,177
Snohomish	41,313	44,889	86,202	42,464	21,542	64,006	150,208
Whatcom	10,570	11,092	21,662	10,722	7,176	17,898	39,560
Subtotal:	65,196	69,029	134,225	65,935	35,340	101,275	235,500

TABLE 7 (CONT'D)

1995 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	111,561	118,403	229,964	106,990	57,505	164,495	394,459
REGION 5							
Kitsap	18,668	18,184	36,852	17,234	8,965	26,199	63,051
Pierce	54,535	52,444	106,979	49,750	26,748	76,498	183,477
Subtotal:	73,203	70,628	143,831	66,984	35,713	102,697	246,528
REGION 6							
Clallam	3,913	4,200	8,113	4,404	2,582	6,986	15,099
Clark	23,902	24,105	48,007	23,035	13,378	36,413	84,420
Cowlitz	6,788	7,030	13,818	6,929	3,733	10,662	24,480
Grays Harbor	4,855	5,336	10,191	5,363	3,068	8,431	18,622
Jefferson	1,495	1,615	3,110	1,693	1,019	2,712	5,822
Klickitat	1,262	1,439	2,701	1,492	962	2,454	5,155
Lewis	4,918	5,135	10,053	5,390	3,323	8,713	18,766
Mason	3,047	3,261	6,308	3,363	2,076	5,439	11,747
Pacific	1,237	1,431	2,668	1,393	835	2,228	4,896
Skamania	680	785	1,465	821	484	1,305	2,770
Thurston	13,872	14,404	28,276	14,654	8,387	23,041	51,317
Wahkiakum	227	263	490	267	171	438	928
Subtotal:	66,196	69,004	135,200	68,804	40,018	108,822	244,022
TOTAL	412,410	423,693	836,103	404,225	223,030	627,255	1,463,358

These data were taken from "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Populations by Age and Sex - State of Washington: 1980-1995." OFM, Forecasting Division, December 1995. Figures may not equal total due to rounding.

TABLE 8
1995 JUVENILE POPULATION BY RACE BY COUNTY*

COUNTY	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN & PACIFIC IS.	HISPANIC
Adams	2,445	8	20	36	2,662
Asotin	5,052	21	131	70	191
Benton	32,446	537	234	1,136	6,074
Chelan	12,119	44	153	206	3,197
Clallam	13,373	63	1,127	279	625
Clark	75,127	1,606	835	3,512	3,724
Columbia	742	0	10	0	251
Cowlitz	22,306	156	471	607	984
Douglas	6,979	24	72	49	1,910
Ferry	1,646	10	508	17	55
Franklin	6,392	522	79	510	8,055
Garfield	561	0	9	5	12
Grant	13,583	225	257	214	6,242
Grays Harbor	16,183	48	1,092	374	622
Island	15,476	612	148	1,199	989
Jefferson	5,169	47	236	107	120
King	278,658	27,310	4,711	43,657	17,252
Kitsap	53,150	2,290	1,242	3,912	3,253
Kittitas	6,223	53	41	116	314
Klickitat	4,373	15	262	74	477
Lewis	17,239	106	231	166	959
Lincoln	2,340	14	60	17	43
Mason	10,326	80	665	281	498
Okanogan	7,137	24	1,329	79	1,851
Pacific	4,040	44	210	382	258
Pend Oreille	3,036	19	46	5	67
Pierce	139,141	17,739	2,797	13,799	10,156
San Juan	2,335	8	29	48	52
Skagit	21,098	145	740	412	2,827
Skamania	2,475	0	95	37	145
Snohomish	133,289	2,144	2,402	8,296	5,385
Spokane	97,480	2,180	2,142	2,846	3,410
Stevens	10,031	71	898	151	362
Thurston	44,562	1,604	905	3,285	2,640
Wahkiakum	850	1	16	6	45
Walla Walla	10,071	148	70	241	3,002
Whatcom	33,294	267	1,640	1,143	2,132
Whitman	6,580	88	50	406	208
Yakima	30,563	670	3,321	593	29,312
TOTAL	1,147,890	58,943	29,284	88,273	120,361

* Note this Table is based on initial draft data obtained from "1995 ORDA Population Estimates (Draft)," Age 0-17, Estimates by County by Race, September 1996.

There is a variance in total population of 18,607 juveniles.

Other data in this report are based on data from "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Populations by Age and Sex - State of Washington: 1980-1995," Forecasting Division, OFM, December 1995.

TABLE 9

PERCENTAGE OF RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE POPULATION IN 1995*

COUNTY	TOTAL POPULATION 0-17	PERCENT WHITE	PERCENT BLACK	PERCENT AMERICAN INDIAN	PERCENT ASIAN & PACIFIC IS.	PERCENT HISPANIC
Adams	5,171	47.28	0.15	0.39	0.70	51.48
Asotin	5,465	92.44	0.38	2.40	1.28	3.49
Benton	40,427	80.26	1.33	0.58	2.81	15.02
Chelan	15,719	77.10	0.28	0.97	1.31	20.34
Clallam	15,467	86.46	0.41	7.29	1.80	4.04
Clark	84,804	88.59	1.89	0.98	4.14	4.39
Columbia	1,003	73.98	0.00	1.00	0.00	25.02
Cowlitz	24,524	90.96	0.64	1.92	2.48	4.01
Douglas	9,034	77.25	0.27	0.80	0.54	21.14
Ferry	2,236	73.61	0.45	22.72	0.76	2.46
Franklin	15,558	41.08	3.36	0.51	3.28	51.77
Garfield	587	95.57	0.00	1.53	0.85	2.04
Grant	20,521	66.19	1.10	1.25	1.04	30.42
Grays Harbor	18,319	88.34	0.26	5.96	2.04	3.40
Island	18,424	84.00	3.32	0.80	6.51	5.37
Jefferson	5,679	91.02	0.83	4.16	1.88	2.11
King	371,588	74.99	7.35	1.27	11.75	4.64
Kitsap	63,847	83.25	3.59	1.95	6.13	5.09
Kittitas	6,747	92.23	0.79	0.61	1.72	4.65
Klickitat	5,201	84.08	0.29	5.04	1.42	9.17
Lewis	18,701	92.18	0.57	1.24	0.89	5.13
Lincoln	2,474	94.58	0.57	2.43	0.69	1.74
Mason	11,850	87.14	0.68	5.61	2.37	4.20
Okanogan	10,420	68.49	0.23	12.75	0.76	17.76
Pacific	4,934	81.88	0.89	4.26	7.74	5.23
Pend Oreille	3,173	95.68	0.60	1.45	0.16	2.11
Pierce	183,632	75.77	9.66	1.52	7.51	5.53
San Juan	2,472	94.46	0.32	1.17	1.94	2.10
Skagit	25,222	83.65	0.57	2.93	1.63	11.21
Skamania	2,752	89.93	0.00	3.45	1.34	5.27
Snohomish	151,516	87.97	1.42	1.59	5.48	3.55
Spokane	108,058	90.21	2.02	1.98	2.63	3.16
Stevens	11,513	87.13	0.62	7.80	1.31	3.14
Thurston	52,996	84.09	3.03	1.71	6.20	4.98
Wahkiakum	918	92.59	0.11	1.74	0.65	4.90
Walla Walla	13,532	74.42	1.09	0.52	1.78	22.18
Whatcom	38,476	86.53	0.69	4.26	2.97	5.54
Whitman	7,332	89.74	1.20	0.68	5.54	2.84
Yakima	64,459	47.41	1.04	5.15	0.92	45.47
TOTAL	1,444,751	79.45	4.08	2.03	6.11	8.33

* Note this Table is based on initial draft data obtained from "1995 ORDA Population Estimates (Draft)," Age 0-17, Estimates by County by Race, September 1996.

There is a variance in total population of 18,607 juveniles.

Other data in this report are based on data from "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Populations by Age and Sex - State of Washington: 1980-1995," Forecasting Division, OFM, December 1995.

TABLE 10
RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE POPULATION IN 1995*

COUNTY	TOTAL NUMBER NON-WHITE	RANK BY NUMBER
Adams	2,726	
Asotin	413	
Benton	7,981	10
Chelan	3,600	
Clallam	2,094	
Clark	9,677	7
Columbia	261	
Cowlitz	2,218	
Douglas	2,055	
Ferry	590	
Franklin	9,166	8
Garfield	26	
Grant	6,938	
Grays Harbor	2,136	
Island	2,948	
Jefferson	510	
King	92,930	1
Kitsap	10,697	5
Kittitas	524	
Klickitat	828	
Lewis	1,462	
Lincoln	134	
Mason	1,524	
Okanogan	3,283	
Pacific	894	
Pend Oreille	137	
Pierce	44,491	2
San Juan	137	
Skagit	4,124	
Skamania	277	
Snohomish	18,227	4
Spokane	10,578	6
Stevens	1,482	
Thurston	8,434	9
Wahkiakum	68	
Walla Walla	3,461	
Whatcom	5,182	
Whitman	752	
Yakima	33,896	3
TOTAL	296,861	

* Note this Table is based on initial draft data obtained from "1995 ORDA Population Estimates (Draft)," Age 0-17, Estimates by County by Race, September 1996.

There is a variance in total population of 18,607 juveniles.

Other data in this report are based on data from "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Populations by Age and Sex - State of Washington: 1980-1995," Forecasting Division, OFM, December, 1995.

TABLE 11

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE POPULATION IN 1995*

COUNTY	PERCENTAGE NON-WHITE	RANK BY PERCENTAGE
Adams	52.72	2
Asotin	7.56	
Benton	19.74	
Chelan	22.90	
Clallam	13.54	
Clark	11.41	
Columbia	26.02	7
Cowlitz	9.04	
Douglas	22.75	
Ferry	26.39	6
Franklin	58.92	1
Garfield	4.43	
Grant	33.81	4
Grays Harbor	11.66	
Island	16.00	
Jefferson	8.98	
King	25.01	9
Kitsap	16.75	
Kittitas	7.77	
Klickitat	15.92	
Lewis	7.82	
Lincoln	5.42	
Mason	12.86	
Okanogan	31.51	5
Pacific	18.12	
Pend Oreille	4.32	
Pierce	24.23	10
San Juan	5.54	
Skagit	16.35	
Skamania	10.07	
Snohomish	12.03	
Spokane	9.79	
Stevens	12.87	
Thurston	15.91	
Wahkiakum	7.41	
Walla Walla	25.58	8
Whatcom	13.47	
Whitman	10.26	
Yakima	52.59	3
TOTAL	20.55	

* Note this Table is based on initial draft data obtained from "1995 ORDA Population Estimates (Draft)," Age 0-17, Estimates by County by Race, September 1996.

There is a variance in total population of 18,607 juveniles.

Other data in this report are based on data from "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Populations by Age and Sex - State of Washington: 1980-1995," Forecasting Division, OFM, December, 1995.

TABLE 12

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE POPULATION IN 1995*

	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN & PACIFIC IS.	HISPANIC	TOTAL
1995	1,147,890	58,943	29,284	88,273	120,361	1,444,751
	79%	4%	2%	6%	8%	100%

* Note: Percentages may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 13

COUNTIES WITH MINORITY JUVENILE POPULATIONS
ABOVE THE 1995 STATEWIDE AVERAGE*

DSHS REGION 1

Adams	53%
Chelan	23%
Douglas	23%
Ferry	26%
Grant	34%
Okanogan	32%

DSHS REGION 4

King	25%
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DSHS REGION 2

Columbia	26%
Franklin	59%
Walla Walla	26%
Yakima	53%

DSHS REGION 5

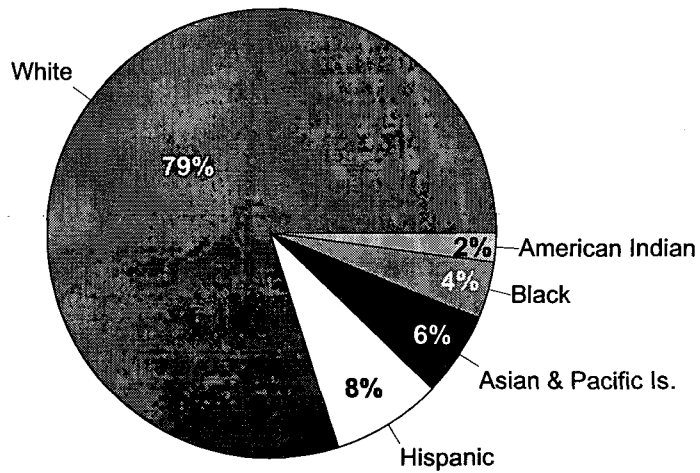
Pierce	24%
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* Note this Table is based on initial draft data obtained from "1995 ORDA Population Estimates (Draft)," Age 0-17, Estimates by County by Race, September 1996. There is a variance in total population of 18,607 juveniles.

Other data in this report are based on data from "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Populations by Age and Sex - State of Washington: 1980-1995," Forecasting Division, OFM, December 1995.

JUVENILES BY RACE - 1995

Graph 4



Note: Percentages may not add due to rounding.

JUVENILES BY RACE - 1990 CENSUS

Graph 5

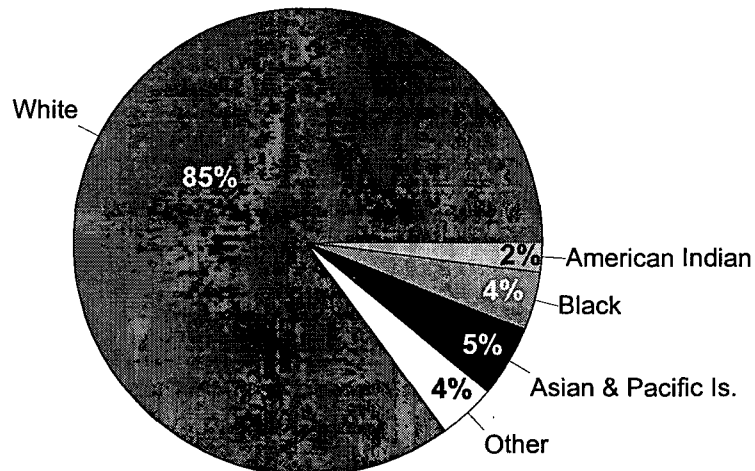


TABLE 14

**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	144
Colville	443	458	901	417	207	624	1,525
Hoh	10	10	20	6	6	12	32
Jamestown Klallam	0	2	2	0	0	0	2
Kalispel	17	7	24	3	8	11	35
Lower Elwah	11	15	26	13	9	22	48
Lummi	212	190	402	172	104	276	678
Makah	118	118	236	116	33	149	385
Muckleshoot	152	131	283	99	63	162	445
Nisqually	42	63	105	43	26	69	174
Nooksack	57	54	111	44	22	66	177
Ozette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Gamble	55	47	102	42	26	68	170
Port Madison	43	43	86	57	26	83	169
Puyallup	111	106	217	106	55	161	378
Quileute	38	30	68	38	13	51	119
Quinault	120	103	223	91	63	154	377
Sauk-Suiattle	11	12	23	10	4	14	37
Shoalwater	13	2	15	7	5	12	27
Skokomish	53	60	113	35	27	62	175
Spokane	175	156	331	124	66	190	521
Squaxin	24	17	41	16	8	24	65
Stillaquamish	13	10	23	18	7	25	48
Swinomish	61	59	120	69	53	122	242
Tulalip	168	187	355	125	64	189	544
Upper Skagit	21	21	42	13	8	21	63
Yakima	830	815	1,645	690	380	1,070	2,715
TOTAL	2,852	2,756	5,608	2,395	1,292	3,687	9,295

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

TABLE 15

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

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

PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Public school enrollment is a way to visualize trends in the juvenile justice system. Numerous studies point to a relationship between school attendance, drug and alcohol problems, and juvenile delinquency.

Juvenile delinquency can be reduced by providing programs that keep youth in school. The overwhelming over-representation of school dropouts among the nation's prison population confirms the powerful ongoing link between school failure and criminal behavior.

A characteristic of juveniles incarcerated in correctional and detention facilities is their poor experience with elementary and secondary education. For many, difficulties in reading underlie their poor academic achievement. Rolf Loeber and colleagues at the Western Psychiatric Institute of Pittsburgh Medical School noted a link between reading failure and delinquency. (Loeber, Rolf, et al., *Urban Delinquency and Substance Abuse Initial Findings Report*, Washington, D.C. OJJDP. 1993.)

A study conducted by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention of 2,670 juvenile offenders found that the average student, (while 15 years, 6 months of age at the time of testing and in the ninth grade) was reading at a fourth grade level. "Thirty-eight percent of all students scored below the fourth grade."

Children who do not do well in school are more likely to get into trouble, both in school and out of school. Research shows that school performance, whether measured by grades, attendance or other means of academic achievements, i.e. tests, is a strong predictor of delinquency. (Thornberry, Moore and Christenson, *The Effects of Dropping Out of School on Subsequent Criminal Behavior*)

The total number of students enrolled in public schools in October 1996 was 969,152; in October 1995 it was 948,539. This figure represents an increase of two percent from 1995 and an increase of 23 percent from the 1988 enrollment of 790,495.

The greatest number of students enrolled in 1996 were in the ninth grade; the first grade also represented a larger proportion of students.

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SCHOOL DROPOUT

Students who leave school without achieving a solid base of education skills are at an increased disadvantage for employment and face greater risks of problems in the future.

Today's labor market demands a more comprehensive and advanced academic and vocational training curriculum.

Research has shown that dropping out of school is associated with teen pregnancy and later criminal activity. Dropouts have higher rates of arrests than do graduates. (Thornberry et al.)

For the school year 1991-1992, approximately 27 percent of Washington's students dropped out of school before completing twelfth grade: 5.98 percent for grade 9; 6.63 percent for grade 10; 6.77 percent for grade 11; and 7.50 percent for grade 12. This figure represents 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.

The annual dropout rate for the school year 1994-1995 was 4.3 percent, relatively no change from the 1993-1994 rate.

Counties with more than 500 dropouts in 1994-1995 were: Clark, King, Kitsap, Pierce, Snohomish, and Yakima.

Those counties that had a dropout rate above the statewide average of 4.30 percent in 1995 were: Asotin, Chelan, Clallam, Cowlitz, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Grant, Grays Harbor, Island, Kitsap, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Pierce, Skagit, Skamania, Spokane, Stevens and Yakima.

The four counties with both a large number and percent of dropouts were: Pierce, Franklin, Kitsap and Yakima.

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.

**SCHOOL
DROPOUT,
continued**

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.

Figures for school dropouts are the latest available. Dropout rates and graduation statistics for 1992-93 will never be available, and data for 1993-94 and 1994-95 broken down by ethnicity, grade level, gender, and/or reason for dropping out is not available (Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, December 1996).

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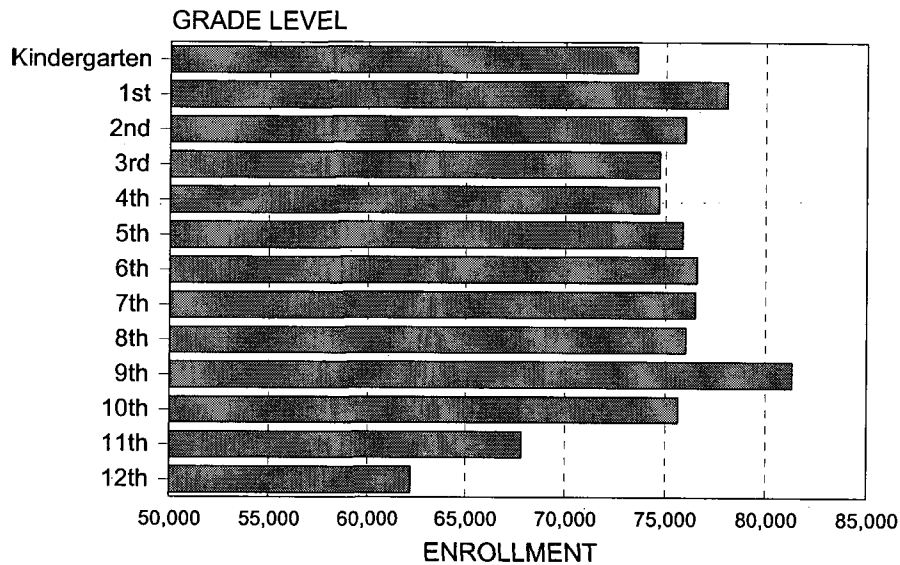
TABLE 16
PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
OCTOBER 1988 - 1996

Grade Level	1988 Students	1989 Students	1990 Students	1991 Students	1992 Students	1993 Students	1994 Students	1995 Students	1996 Students
Kindergarten	65,939	65,850	67,976	68,972	68,831	69,497	71,542	72,998	73,577
First	70,711	71,847	71,908	73,148	73,913	73,177	73,711	75,461	78,077
Second	66,374	69,471	71,612	71,879	73,331	73,951	73,148	73,553	76,008
Third	64,617	67,835	71,180	72,874	73,400	74,284	74,608	73,659	74,718
Fourth	62,257	66,103	69,731	72,585	74,165	74,397	75,092	75,056	74,697
Fifth	59,586	63,600	67,871	71,019	73,824	75,125	75,005	75,538	75,883
Sixth	59,091	60,783	65,490	69,303	72,033	74,438	75,571	75,396	76,591
Seventh	56,086	60,817	62,612	66,932	70,545	72,951	75,274	76,065	76,508
Eighth	55,693	56,522	61,577	63,094	67,197	70,539	72,810	74,779	76,033
Ninth	58,155	59,637	61,368	66,887	68,808	71,945	75,528	77,532	81,336
Tenth	55,869	56,726	58,735	60,024	64,698	65,878	69,436	72,557	75,649
Eleventh	56,433	54,561	55,768	57,214	58,256	62,400	62,947	65,622	67,840
Twelfth	59,684	55,509	53,530	54,815	55,728	57,112	59,637	60,323	62,235
TOTAL	790,495	809,261	839,358	868,746	894,729	915,694	934,309	948,539	969,152

Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Information Services, January 1997.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT October 1996

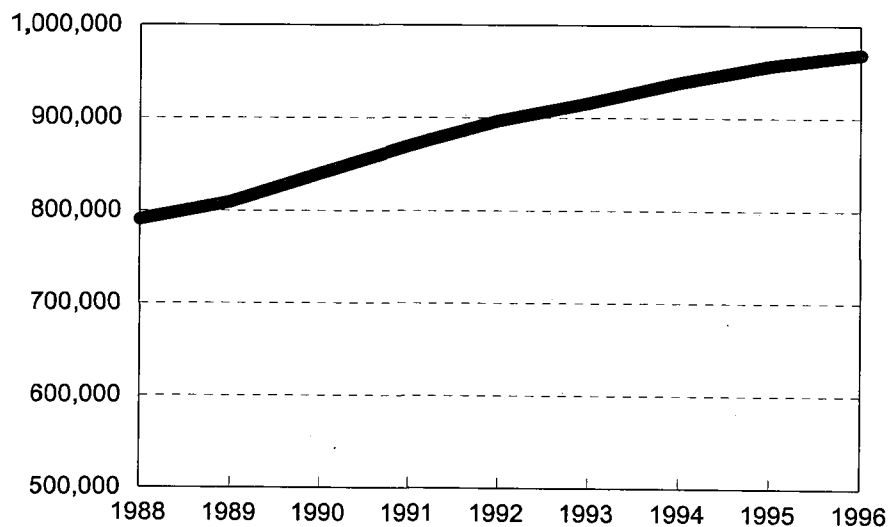
Graph 6



Source: Superintendent of Public Instruction, Information Services, January 1997.

WASHINGTON STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT 1988-1996

Graph 7



Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Information Services,
"Public School Enrollment by Grade," October 1996.

TABLE 17

**ANNUAL HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT RATES 1994-1995 BY COUNTY
GRADES 9 THROUGH 12**

COUNTY	1994-1995 NUMBER	RANK BY NUMBER	1994-1995 PERCENT	RANK BY PERCENT	CHANGE IN % 1993-1994 to 1994-1995	CHANGE IN % 1990-1991 to 1994-1995	CHANGE IN % 1988-1989 to 1994-1995
Adams	16		1.65		-0.79	-4.06	-2.27
Asotin	82		7.00	5	-1.10	3.51	2.68
Benton	317		3.90		-0.70	-1.65	-1.57
Chelan	231		6.37	10	-3.49	-3.11	0.13
Clallam	204		6.08		-0.79	-1.8	-0.95
Clark	599	6	3.58		0.11	-1.75	-2.41
Columbia	12		4.11		3.22	1.79	-0.79
Cowlitz	336	9	6.48	8	1.34	1.03	1.11
Douglas	113		6.48	9	2.30	2.02	1.24
Ferry	14		3.68		-0.81	0.23	0.52
Franklin	395	8	14.81	2	2.23	3.13	8.70
Garfield	4		2.61		-0.49	0.39	1.77
Grant	234		5.40		-1.29	-1.15	-0.80
Grays Harbor	201		4.92		2.49	-0.56	-1.79
Island	197		7.23	4	5.99	3.28	0.07
Jefferson	30		2.44		-1.23	0.66	-1.41
King	2,562	1	3.71		-0.21	-2.56	-2.93
Kitsap	642	5	5.45		1.70	0.68	0.51
Kittitas	25		1.77		-2.13	-1.16	-2.38
Klickitat	78		6.51	7	0.23	0.57	1.42
Lewis	248		5.75		1.31	2.11	2.08
Lincoln	17		2.25		-2.86	0.1	0.31
Mason	194		7.47	3	3.54	-1.11	-2.30
Okanogan	49		2.24		-5.27	-9.02	-7.76
Pacific	23		1.87		-1.82	-8.52	-4.84
Pend Oreille	16		2.07		-1.12	0.6	-0.64
Pierce	1,547	2	4.74		-0.02	-4.15	-3.99
San Juan	18		3.45		-2.80	-0.47	-2.84
Skagit	267		5.50		0.16	0.83	-1.59
Skamania	87		19.91	1	19.91	16.66	12.27
Snohomish	910	3	3.59		0.56	-1.86	-1.66
Spokane	330	10	1.52		0.24	-5.79	-4.85
Stevens	113		5.31		1.60	1.52	0.79
Thurston	486	7	4.07		-0.46	0.69	0.49
Wahkiakum	1		0.56		-0.05	-3.46	-12.40
Walla Walla	74		2.88		-0.16	-4.86	-3.39
Whatcom	272		3.74		0.21	-2.34	-2.11
Whitman	57		3.74		-0.05	1.04	0.91
Yakima	897	4	6.73	6	1.94	-0.85	-0.52
Total/Average	11,898		4.30		0.25	-2.06	-2.06

Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction,
"School Year 1994-95 Graduate and Dropout Report," October 1996.

TABLE 18
SCHOOL DROPOUT RATES 1982 - 1992

School Year	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	TOTAL
1994-95	Data for this year is not available.				
1993-94	Data for this year is not available.				
1992-93	Data for this year will never be available.				
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," Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, and are the latest data available by grade level. Data for 1992-93 will never be available, and data for 1993-1994 broken down by ethnicity, grade level, gender, and/or reason for dropping out is not available (OSPI, October 1996).

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

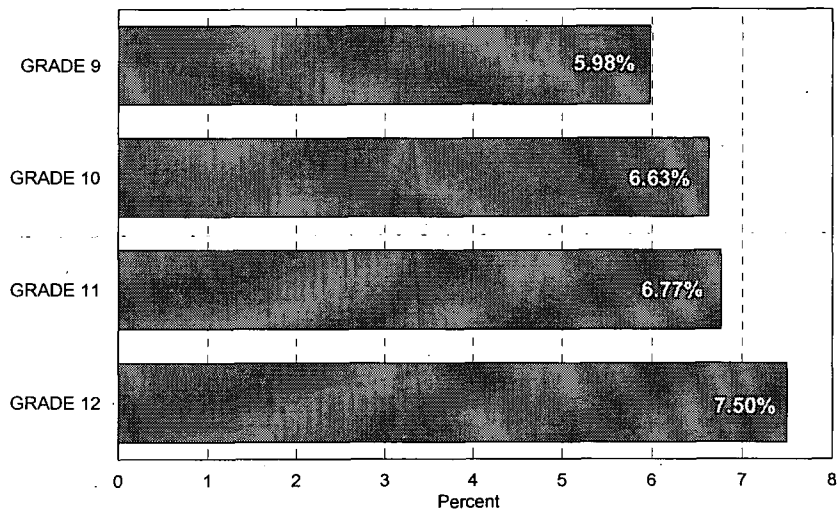
RACE/ETHNICITY	GRADES 9-12	GRADES 9-12	DROPOUT
	DROPOUTS	ENROLLMENT	PERCENTAGE
			1989-90
Asian	467	13,720	3.40
Black	1,157	8,205	14.10
Hiapanic	1,017	9,357	10.87
Indian	641	5,365	11.95
White	11,243	187,771	5.99
TOTAL	14,525	224,418	6.47

DROPOUTS FOR SCHOOL YEAR 1988-1989 BY RACE/ETHNICITY

	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 8

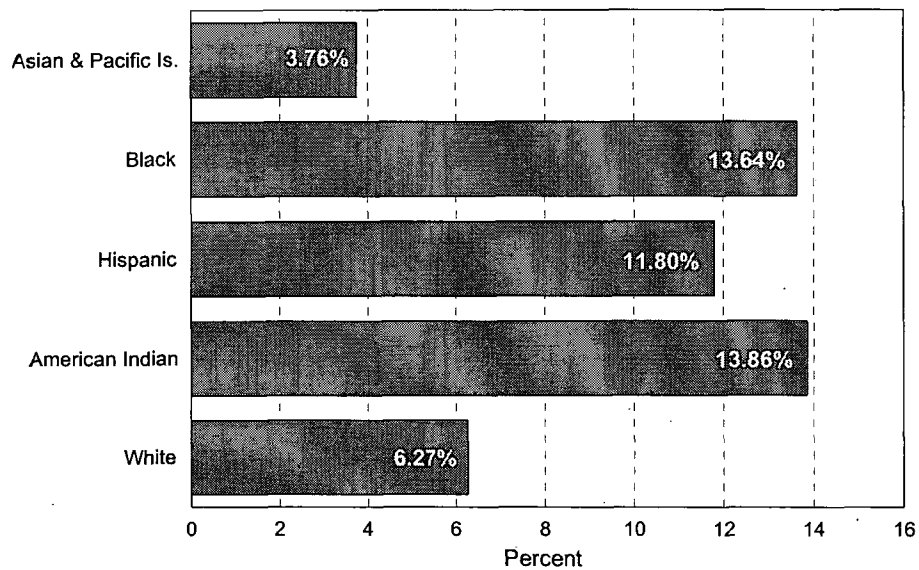


The total high school dropout rate for grades 9-12 for school year 1991-1992 is 26.88%.

* Data are latest available.

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

Graph 9



* Data are the latest available.

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

The data for juvenile employment are calculated by using the 1995 household survey figures and the 1990 census. Approximately 19.5 percent of those youth seeking employment were unemployed in 1995. This figure represents a 23 percent increase from the 1994 rate of 15.9 percent.

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TABLE 20

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT 16-19 YEAR OLDS

YEAR	APPROXIMATE NUMBER	APPROXIMATE RATE
1985	30,000	21.1%
1986	33,000	23.1%
1987	34,000	21.5%
1988	27,000	19.9%
1989	29,000	17.3%
1990	20,000	12.9%
1991	28,000	20.0%
1992	20,000	15.2%
1993	20,000	14.7%
1994	24,000	15.9%
1995	31,000	19.5%

Source: Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch,
Department of Employment Security, January 1997.

YOUTH LIVING IN POVERTY

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

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

Becoming a perpetrator or victim of violence could happen to any youth, but according to the authors of *Reason to Hope*, "it is more likely to occur among youth whose living conditions are associated with poverty, social inequality and lack of opportunity." Parent training and support, Head Start and school-based programs, peer mentoring and support programs, individual counseling and therapy, and community-based programs appear to work the best at reducing youth violence.

Various sources indicate that problems such as substance abuse, learning disabilities, emotional problems and domestic violence are not uncommon among welfare recipients. If these problems are left unaddressed they can interfere with the recipient's ability to get or keep a job and may result in long-term welfare dependency.

The number of families receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) is used as a measure of youth in poverty. Since 1988, except for 1994 and 1995, there has been a steady increase in the number of persons receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). *The number of persons receiving AFDC decreased by ten percent from 1993 to 1994 and by three percent from 1994 to 1995.*

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 at least nine percent of their population receiving AFDC were: Adams, Asotin, Franklin, Grays Harbor, Pend Oreille, and Yakima.

The percentage of population receiving AFDC increased in 28 counties and decreased in 11 counties from 1990 to 1995.

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

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TABLE 21

STATEWIDE AFDC RECIPIENTS

1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	PERCENTAGE CHANGE SINCE 1994
TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	
282,659	291,600	323,371	277,032	241,889	225,791	217,361	213,313	-3%

Data obtained from the Office of Research and Data Analysis, DSHS.

TABLE 22
1995 - 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 1990-1995 % of County Population	1990 % of County Population on AFDC
Adams	1,459		9.6	3	3.3	6.3
Asotin	1,771		9.3	4	-2.7	12.0
Benton	5,091		3.9	32	-0.7	4.6
Chelan	2,388		4.0	31	-1.0	5.0
Clallam	3,255		5.1	22	-0.9	6.0
Clark	16,346	6	5.6	20	0.7	4.9
Columbia	310		7.4	10	3.0	4.4
Cowlitz	6,880	9	7.7	9	0.8	6.9
Douglas	813		2.7	36	-0.2	3.0
Ferry	523		7.4	11	1.2	6.2
Franklin	3,962		9.0	5	0.3	8.8
Garfield	120		5.1	23	-0.5	5.6
Grant	4,178		6.5	15	-1.2	7.6
Grays Harbor	6,063	10	9.0	6	0.9	8.0
Island	1,524		2.2	38	0.5	1.7
Jefferson	977		3.9	33	-0.6	4.5
King	67,252	1	4.2	28	0.9	3.3
Kitsap	9,697	7	4.4	26	0.1	4.3
Kittitas	1,150		3.8	34	0.1	3.7
Klickitat	1,554		8.6	7	-0.9	9.4
Lewis	4,807		7.3	12	0.8	6.6
Lincoln	424		4.4	27	0.3	4.1
Mason	3,129		6.9	13	1.1	5.8
Okanogan	2,930		7.9	8	-0.8	8.7
Pacific	1,440		6.9	14	0.4	6.5
Pend Oreille	1,414		13.2	1	2.2	11.0
Pierce	40,678	2	6.2	17	0.2	6.0
San Juan	207		1.7	39	0.5	1.2
Skagit	4,461		4.8	24	0.1	4.7
Skamania	494		5.2	21	5.1	0.1
Snohomish	21,360	4	4.1	29	0.4	3.7
Spokane	24,015	3	6.0	18	-0.5	6.5
Stevens	2,308		6.5	16	0.3	6.2
Thurston	8,964	8	4.7	25	0.3	4.5
Wahkiakum	117		3.2	35	0.1	3.1
Walla Walla	3,040		5.8	19	0.3	5.5
Whatcom	6,052		4.1	30	0.4	3.7
Whitman	1,095		2.7	37	0.4	2.3
Yakima	20,411	5	10.0	2	0.6	9.4
TOTAL	282,659		5.2		0.3	4.9

Source: Office of Research and Data Analysis, Department of Social & Health Services.

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

ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY

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

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

A Washington State study, the Family Income Study, surveyed Washington's AFDC population in March 1988. That study found that over half (51%) of the women had been teenage mothers. Having been a teen mother was associated with a lower probability of employment and reduced educational attainment. Many of the teen mothers had dropped out of school before becoming pregnant.

A survey by the National Institute of Health of evaluations of programs intended to reduce teenage pregnancy across the nation found that programs for at-risk girls were largely ineffective. The more effective programs were those that combined contraceptive services and hands-on education.

In 1995, the total number of adolescent pregnancies for females under the age of 15 was 350; for females age 15-17 it was 5,404. These figures represent a rate of 1.8 per 1,000 females under the age of 15 and a rate of 49.5 per 1,000 females age 15-17.

The rate of pregnancy for females under the age of 15 has remained fairly constant from 1991 to 1995. The rate of pregnancy for females age 15-17 decreased by four percent from 1994 to 1995, and decreased by nine percent from 1993 to 1995 (54.9 in 1993 and 49.9 in 1995).

Counties with more than 400 pregnancies for females age 10-17 were: King, Pierce, Yakima, Spokane, and Snohomish.

Counties with a rate above the statewide average of 49.9 for 1995 for females age 15-17 were: Benton, Chelan, Clark, Columbia, Cowlitz, Franklin, Grant, Grays Harbor, Lewis, Mason, Okanogan, Pacific, Pend Oreille, Pierce, Walla Walla, and Yakima. Counties with more than three pregnancies per 100 females age 10-17 were: Franklin, Grant, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Walla Walla, and Yakima.

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TABLE 23

ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY BY COUNTY IN 1995*

County	1995			1995			1994	1994	1993	1993	Diff 1995-1993 Preg/1000
	1995 Pop. <15	1995 Preg <15	<15 Rate/ 1000	1995 Pop. 15-17	1995 Preg 15-17	15-17 Rate/ 1,000	<15 Rate/ 1000	15-17 Rate/ 1000	<15 Rate/ 1000	15-17 Rate/ 1000	
Adams	699	3	4.3	419	18	43.0	0.0	55.1	4.2	71.7	-0.40
Asotin	762	6	7.9	455	21	46.2	0.0	41.2	1.3	65.0	-0.29
Benton	5,549	5	0.9	3,078	154	50.0	1.3	54.8	1.7	48.5	0.03
Chelan	2,301	4	1.7	1,181	70	59.3	1.9	60.9	2.4	72.9	-0.19
Clallam	2,132	1	0.5	1,225	53	43.3	0.9	32.3	0.9	38.1	0.14
Clark	11,176	17	1.5	6,498	350	53.9	1.3	44.0	1.4	43.6	0.24
Columbia	128	0	0.0	98	5	51.0	6.2	34.5	0.0	23.5	1.17
Cowlitz	3,352	7	2.1	1,847	97	52.5	1.1	60.8	1.2	63.7	-0.18
Douglas	1,192	1	0.8	655	26	39.7	1.6	32.4	0.8	62.7	-0.37
Ferry	311	0	0.0	193	4	20.7	0.0	21.3	3.1	43.9	-0.53
Franklin	2,059	9	4.4	1,092	91	83.3	4.3	87.0	2.5	97.4	-0.14
Garfield	100	0	0.0	79	1	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.0	-0.69
Grant	2,682	9	3.4	1,534	102	66.5	3.2	59.1	2.2	63.5	0.05
Grays Harbor	2,620	6	2.3	1,466	82	55.9	0.8	52.3	2.8	64.5	-0.13
Island	2,302	2	0.9	1,266	47	37.1	1.3	35.3	1.8	36.9	0.01
Jefferson	823	2	2.4	465	15	32.3	2.6	31.4	1.3	45.7	-0.29
King	52,389	88	1.7	28,076	1,294	46.1	2.2	49.8	1.7	49.9	-0.08
Kitsap	8,250	10	1.2	4,489	189	42.1	1.8	47.8	0.6	50.5	-0.17
Kittitas	900	1	1.1	690	9	13.0	0.0	31.8	1.1	33.1	-0.61
Klickitat	710	2	2.8	463	14	30.2	0.0	50.0	1.3	54.2	-0.44
Lewis	2,577	5	1.9	1,499	79	52.7	0.7	55.1	1.9	38.8	0.36
Lincoln	368	0	0.0	245	7	28.6	0.0	35.9	0.0	26.3	0.09
Mason	1,633	5	3.1	976	56	57.4	0.0	62.5	2.4	69.6	-0.18
Okanogan	1,555	2	1.3	817	63	77.1	5.0	52.3	0.7	65.6	0.18
Pacific	672	1	1.5	396	21	53.0	2.9	50.8	1.5	80.8	-0.34
Pend Oreille	414	0	0.0	274	17	62.0	2.1	54.9	0.0	53.8	0.15
Pierce	24,280	60	2.5	12,803	722	56.4	1.8	58.6	2.2	64.6	-0.13
San Juan	369	0	0.0	229	2	8.7	0.0	40.9	0.0	30.2	-0.71
Skagit	3,523	5	1.4	1,865	92	49.3	2.3	53.2	1.2	61.5	-0.20
Skamania	408	0	0.0	209	8	38.3	0.0	27.5	0.0	28.8	0.33
Snohomish	20,651	27	1.3	10,484	464	44.3	1.5	48.0	1.0	53.0	-0.16
Spokane	14,596	13	0.9	8,296	400	48.2	1.4	49.9	1.0	54.7	-0.12
Stevens	1,521	3	2.0	1,043	35	33.6	0.0	48.2	0.6	38.3	-0.12
Thurston	7,150	13	1.8	4,050	167	41.2	1.3	44.3	1.4	46.2	-0.11
Wahkiakum	134	0	0.0	88	3	34.1	0.0	14.9	0.0	15.6	1.19
Walla Walla	1,874	5	2.7	1,101	77	69.9	2.6	69.7	3.2	66.0	0.06
Whatcom	5,227	6	1.1	3,424	117	34.2	1.5	43.5	2.2	42.7	-0.20
Whitman	1,110	0	0.0	636	14	22.0	2.1	19.7	1.1	18.7	0.18
Yakima	8,330	32	3.8	4,601	416	90.4	2.4	84.7	5.4	91.2	-0.01
Unknown		0			2						
State Total	196,833	350	1.8	108,293	5,404	49.9	1.8	52.0	1.7	54.9	-0.09

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

Data obtained from the Department of Health, November 1996.

Population data obtained from OFM, "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of Population by Age and Sex: State of Washington: 1980-1995," December 1995. Population figures may not add due to rounding.

YOUTH 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 adolescents who have committed suicide or attempted suicide have been in contact with the juvenile justice system (or law enforcement). Incarcerated youth are at an extreme risk for suicide (OJJDP, "Conditions of Confinement" report).

Suicide deaths for juveniles age 0-17 decreased in 1995. The total number of youth suicide deaths in the 0-17 age group was: 22 in 1995, 41 in 1994, and 25 in 1993. However, year to year fluctuations from 1986 to 1995 make it difficult to analyze any trends. The average number of youth suicides over the 10-year period, from 1986 to 1995, was 33.

Male suicide deaths in 1995 were four times greater than female suicide deaths. The number of juvenile male suicides has consistently been significantly higher than female suicides over the years. From 1992-1995, there were 85 male youth suicides in Washington State, compared to 33 female youth suicides.

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

COUNTY	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Adams	1		2							
Asotin			1						2	
Benton	2		1		1			2	1	1
Chelan	1									
Clallam		4	1	1			1		2	1
Clark	1	2	2	2		1	1		3	2
Columbia										
Cowlitz			1	1	2		1		1	
Douglas				1		1	1		1	
Ferry				1	1	1			1	
Franklin	1		1				1			
Garfield										
Grant	1	1	1			1	1			
Grays Harbor			1	1						
Island		1						1		1
Jefferson										
King	10	11	6	6	5	6	6	5	8	5
Kitsap			6	1	1	1			2	1
Kittitas		1							1	
Klickitat				1						
Lewis				1						
Lincoln										
Mason										
Okanogan		2						1		
Pacific										
Pend Orielle										
Pierce	6	3	6		4	4	5	5	7	1
San Juan								1		1
Skagit						1			1	
Skamania										
Snohomish	3	3	3	6	3	1	5	4		1
Spokane	3	3	4		1	6	5	3	6	3
Stevens	1									
Thurston	1		2	1			1	1	2	4
Wahkiakum										
Walla Walla		1							1	
Whatcom		1	1	1		2	2			
Whitman						1				
Yakima	2	1		1	1	2		2	2	1
TOTAL	33	34	39	25	19	28	30	25	41	22

Source: Data provided by the Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, November 1996.

TABLE 25

RESIDENCE SUICIDE DEATHS BY GENDER IN WASHINGTON: 1992-1995
AGE 0-17

COUNTY	1995			1994			1993			1992			TOTAL 1992-95
	F	M	TOTAL	F	M	TOTAL	F	M	TOTAL	F	M	TOTAL	
Asotin	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Benton	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	4
Clallam	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	4
Clark	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	6
Cowlitz	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Douglas	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Ferry	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Grant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Island	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
King	1	4	5	2	6	8	2	3	5	1	5	6	24
Kitsap	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Kittitas	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Okanogan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Pierce	0	1	1	0	7	7	2	3	5	3	2	5	18
San Juan	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Skagit	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Snohomish	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	4	1	4	5	10
Spokane	0	3	3	3	3	6	2	1	3	1	4	5	17
Thurston	0	4	4	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	8
Walla Walla	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Whatcom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
Whitman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yakima	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	5
TOTAL	4	18	22	10	31	41	9	16	25	10	20	30	118

Source: Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, November 1996.

CHILD ABUSE

Research studies establish a clear link between abuse and neglect and future delinquency and adult criminality.

People who were sexually or physically abused as children or were neglected by their parents or guardians are substantially more likely to become juvenile delinquents or adult offenders than those who were not abused or neglected, according to findings of a major study. The research was conducted by Cathy Spatz Widom, professor of criminal justice and psychology and director of the Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center at the State University of New York, Albany.

The study found that being abused or neglected as a child increased the likelihood of arrest as a juvenile by 53 percent. It also increased the likelihood of arrest as an adult by 38 percent. When arrest occurred, the abused and neglected youths also had their first arrest at a younger age than those who were not abused or neglected. They also committed nearly twice as many offenses, and were more likely to be arrested repeatedly (17 percent of the abused and neglected cases had more than five arrests, compared to 9 percent of the comparison cases).

While it has long been believed that physical or sexual abuse of children starts the "cycle of violence," Professor Widom's report also highlights the importance of neglect in causing delinquency and crime.

The research also found little difference between the arrest records of those youth who had remained at home and those who had been placed outside the home because of abuse or neglect. However, children, who had been moved three or more times did have significantly higher juvenile and adult arrest rates than those who had had fewer than three out-of-home placements. The report concluded that "stability of placement appears to be important."

Research also indicates that being sexually abused as a child increases the likelihood of arrest as a juvenile (Bowers, 1990; Burgess et al., 1987). Some juvenile courts in Washington State report that over 65 percent of youth served by their programs have been sexually assaulted.

Education about sexual assault and counseling that emphasizes relationships, effective coping and communications may benefit youth by teaching them to interact more positively with their

***CHILD
ABUSE,
continued***

community. Consequently, youth who receive such education and support may be less likely to return to criminal activity.

In 1995 in Washington State, 74,638 children were referred to Child Protective Services (CPS). In the first eight months of 1996, 50,561 children were referred to CPS. Approximately 36 percent of these referrals were screened out "because there was not sufficient information to locate the child, the alleged perpetrator was not a caretaker, the risk factor did not exist or the allegation did not meet the legal and/or WAC definition."

According to staff in the Division of Children and Family Services, 50 percent of the families of victims of child abuse contained an adult with a substance abuse problem.

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TABLE 26

CPS CHILDREN REFERRED FROM 1988 - 1996*

MONTH	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
January	1,613	3,382	3,810	4,564	4,299	5,311	5,867	6,266	6,377
February	1,714	2,975	3,368	4,064	5,058	5,683	5,892	6,018	6,311
March	2,186	3,992	4,189	5,039	5,058	7,071	6,686	7,235	6,939
April	1,836	3,591	3,983	5,080	5,780	6,142	5,974	6,067	6,526
May	2,051	4,120	4,198	5,760	5,531	6,358	6,621	7,151	7,207
June	1,867	3,774	3,787	4,993	5,334	5,670	5,799	6,143	5,777
July	2,222	3,346	3,324	4,963	5,005	4,909	5,115	5,652	5,652
August	3,270	3,500	3,581	5,100	5,008	5,265	5,847	6,163	5,772
September	3,215	3,513	3,497	5,259	5,380	5,641	6,206	6,326	
October	3,330	3,950	3,650	5,910	5,808	5,884	6,171	6,549	
November	3,068	3,102	4,199	4,811	5,234	5,360	5,690	5,894	
December	3,036	2,978	3,858	4,306	4,872	5,106	5,389	5,174	
TOTAL	29,408	42,223	45,444	59,849	62,367	68,400	71,257	74,638	50,561
AVERAGE PER MONTH	2,451	3,519	3,787	4,987	5,197	5,700	5,938	6,220	6,320

* Data from 1988-1990 reflected the number of CPS *families* referred.

These data were furnished by the Office of Research & Data Analysis,
Department of Social & Health Services, August 1996.

Figures from January 1988 to July 1988 are incomplete due to substantial
under-reporting in SSPS. As of 10/90, some DCFS offices began reporting
through CAMIS instead of SSPS - resulting in a drop in counts.

**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 69 CRC beds available statewide in 1996, down from 73 in 1994. This figure represents a ratio of one bed per 6,781 juveniles age 10-17. Regional and group CRC beds are located in eighteen of the state's thirty-nine counties. Other beds are available statewide.

From July 1995 to June 1996, an average of 174 children per month were served in CRC's; down from 194 last year. During this same period, an average of 1,072 children per month were served in receiving homes. From July 1995 to June 1996 a total of 903 children (an average of 75 per month) were served in interim care, (a temporary six month placement).

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**ASSESSMENT
CENTERS**

Assessments Centers, located in five 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.

There are 74 Assessment Center beds available statewide in 1996. 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.

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**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 1995 to June 1996 an average of 6,000 children per month were served in foster care.

**FOSTER CARE
AND
GROUP CARE,
continued**

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 922 children per month were served from July 1995 to June 1996. DCFS also monitors approximately 1,500 monthly placements of children in the homes of relatives.

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**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, since 1988 the percentage of families receiving FRS, based on the number of intake/assessment cases, varied on a year to year basis in the range of 24 to 35 percent.

The percentage of families receiving FRS in 1990 was 24 percent; in 1991 was 28 percent; in 1992 was 24 percent; in 1993 was 28 percent; in 1994 was 29 percent; in 1995 was 35 percent; and for the first six months of 1996 was 24 percent.

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**ALTERNATIVE
RESIDENTIAL
PLACEMENT (ARP),
CHILD IN NEED
OF SUPERVISION
(CHINS), 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. The ARP process was replaced by Child in Need of Supervision (CHINS) process in 1995.

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.

**ALTERNATIVE
RESIDENTIAL
PLACEMENT (ARP),
CHILD IN NEED
OF SUPERVISION
(CHINS), AND
AT-RISK YOUTH
(ARY),
continued**

For the first six months of 1995 a total of 253 ARP petitions were filed. In 1995 the ARP process was replaced with a Child in Need of Supervision (CHINS) process. From July 1995 to June 1996, a total of 495 CHINS were filed.

There has been a steady increase in the number of At-Risk Youth petition filings from 1992 (225), 1993 (383) to 1994 (393). For the first six months of 1995, 319 ARY petitions were filed. *From July 1995 to June 1996, 1,111 ARY petitions were filed.*

Changes in the law in 1995 require the filing of truancy petitions under certain conditions. *From July 1995 to June 1996 approximately 10,000 truancy petitions were filed.*

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WASHINGTON STATE CRC FACILITIES

REGION	FACILITY*	NUMBER OF BEDS
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REGION 1

REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

Colville Confederated Tribes
PO Box 150
Nespelem, WA 98155-0150

4 Regional

Youth Help Association
West 522 Riverside, #600
Spokane, WA 99201

8 Regional

GROUP CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

- 0 -

FAMILY CRISIS RESIDENTIAL HOMES

Wenatchee
Chelan/Douglas Counties
Grant/Adams Counties

4 Family

2 Family

2 Family

TOTAL BEDS

20

REGION 2

REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

Yakima Valley Farmworkers
PO Box 190
Toppenish, WA 98948

2 Regional

GROUP CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

Washington State Migrant Workers
419 Cemetery Road
Sunnyside, WA 98944

2 Group

TOTAL BEDS

4

REGION 3

REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

Northwest Youth Services
PO Box 5447
Bellingham, WA 98227

4 Regional

TOTAL BEDS

4

WASHINGTON STATE CRC FACILITIES

REGION	FACILITY*	NUMBER OF BEDS
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REGION 4

REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

Youth Advocates 2317 East John Street Seattle, WA 98112	4 Regional
--	------------

GROUP CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

Youth Care PO Box 9130 Seattle, WA 98109	2 Group
---	---------

Auburn Youth Resources 816 F Street SE Auburn, WA 98002-6121	2 Group
---	---------

Friends of Youth 2500 Lake Washington Blvd. N. Renton, WA 98056	2 Group
--	---------

TOTAL BEDS	10
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REGION 5

REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

Sound Institute of Family 1200 Navy Yard Highway Bremerton, WA 98312	12 Regional
Tacoma - 6 Beds	
Silverdale - 6 Beds	

GROUP CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

- 0 -

FAMILY CRISIS RESIDENTIAL HOMES

- 0 -

TOTAL BEDS	12
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WASHINGTON STATE CRC FACILITIES

REGION	FACILITY*	NUMBER OF BEDS
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REGION 6

REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

Community Youth Services 824 5 th Avenue Olympia, WA 98501	4 Regional
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GROUP CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

Community Youth Services 824 Fifth Avenue Olympia, WA 98501	2 Group
---	---------

JANUS 738 NE Davis, Oak Bridge Portland, WA 97323	4 Group
---	---------

FAMILY CRISIS RESIDENTIAL HOMES

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

TOTAL BEDS	19
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TOTAL REGIONAL BEDS	<u>38</u>
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TOTAL GROUP BEDS	<u>14</u>
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TOTAL FAMILY BEDS	<u>17</u>
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TOTAL ALL CRISIS BEDS	<u>69</u>
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*** DEFINITIONS:**

Regional CRC: A facility with several beds, and one staff per two children.

Group CRC: A facility which may also have long-term group care beds.

Family CRC: A family foster home with one or two beds.

Source: Division of Children & Family Services, DSHS, November 1996.

RESIDENTIAL ASSESSMENT CENTERS

REGION 1

Youth Help Association 12 Beds
West 522 Riverside, #600
Spokane, WA 99201

REGION 2

Central Washington 2 Beds
Comprehensive M. H.
PO Box 959
Yakima, WA 98901

Yakima Valley Farmworkers 4 Beds
PO Box 190
Toppenish, WA 98948

Service Alternatives 10 Beds
PO Box 595
Coupeville, WA 98239

Children's Home Society 2 Beds
405 Denny Building
Walla Walla, WA 99362

REGION 3

Northwest Youth Services 18 Beds
PO Box 5447
Bellingham, WA 98227

REGION 4

Service Alternatives 10 Beds
PO Box 595
Coupeville, WA 98239

Valley Cities Counsel Center 2 Beds
2317 E. John
Seattle, WA 98112

REGION 5

No beds available.

REGION 6

Children's Home Society 4 Beds
505 SE 102nd Avenue
Vancouver, WA 98664

Haven House Assessment Ctr 4 Beds
Community Youth Services
824 Fifth Avenue SE
Olympia, WA 98501

Peninsula Community 2 Beds
Mental Health
118 East 8th Street
Port Angeles, WA 98362

Service Alternatives 4 Beds
PO Box 595
Coupeville, WA 98239

Source: DCFS, November 1996.

TABLE 27
CRISIS RESIDENTIAL BEDS PER COUNTY*

COUNTY	TOTAL JUVENILE POPULATION 10-17 YEAR OLDS	CRC BEDS	RATIO OF JUVENILES PER AVAILABLE BED
King	164,495	10	16,450
Pierce	76,498	6	12,750
Spokane	47,315	8	5,914
Clark	36,413	4	9,103
Yakima	26,483	4	6,621
Kitsap	26,199	6	4,367
Thurston	23,041	6	3,840
Whatcom	17,898	4	4,475
Grant/Adams	10,969	2	5,485
Chelan/Douglas	10,867	6	1,811
Grays Harbor	8,431	2	4,216
Clallam	6,986	2	3,493
Okanogan	4,922	4	1,231
Jefferson	2,712	2	1,356
Klickitat	2,454	2	1,227
Pacific	2,228	1	2,228
TOTAL	467,911	69	6,781

Population data are December 1995 Estimates.

Source: Division of Children & Family Services, DSHS, November 1996.

* Crisis Residential Beds include Regional, Group, and Family CRC beds.

TABLE 28
NUMBER OF FAMILIES SERVED THROUGH
FAMILY RECONCILIATION SERVICES

	Intake	Crisis	Intensive	Total	% Served
1990	Assessment	Counseling	Counseling	Number	Crisis/Intensive
					Counseling
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
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
TOTAL	17,034	3319	745	4064	24
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
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
TOTAL	15,583	3334	979	4313	28
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
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
TOTAL	13,890	2405	917	3322	24

TABLE 28 (CONT'D)

**NUMBER OF FAMILIES SERVED THROUGH
FAMILY RECONCILIATION SERVICES**

	Intake	Crisis	Intensive	Total	% Served
	Assessment	Counseling	Counseling*	Number	Crisis/Intensive Counseling
1993					
January	1,100	246	115	361	33
February	1,219	246	101	347	28
March	1,362	247	92	339	25
April	1,288	258	101	359	28
May	1,243	262	84	346	28
June	1,145	217	41	258	23
July	898	206	99	305	34
August	1,014	187	93	280	28
September	1,165	224	85	309	27
October	1,245	242	69	311	25
November	1,114	231	73	304	27
December	921	208	57	265	29
TOTAL	13,714	2774	1010	3784	28
1994					
January	1,189	252	62	314	26
February	1,116	213	56	269	24
March	1,318	277	73	350	27
April	1,153	232	77	309	27
May	1,134	233	75	308	27
June	901	175	53	228	25
July	724	196	40	236	33
August	805	185	71	256	32
September	891	195	60	255	29
October	941	235	64	299	32
November	847	240	56	296	35
December	656	191	51	242	37
TOTAL	11,675	2624	738	3362	29
1995					
January	940	246	98	344	37
February	899	227	89	316	35
March	918	263	110	373	41
April	775	227	120	347	45
May	920	266	102	368	40
June	747	175	95	270	36
July	649	151	84	235	36
August	724	165	100	265	37
September	861	204	95	299	35
October	912	271		271	30
November	831	167		167	20
December	667	204		204	31
TOTAL	9,843	2566	893	3459	35

TABLE 28 (CONT'D)

**NUMBER OF FAMILIES SERVED THROUGH
FAMILY RECONCILIATION SERVICES**

1996	Intake Assessment	Crisis Counseling	Intensive Counseling*	Total Number	% Served Crisis/Intensive Counseling
January	893	235		235	26
February	837	237		237	28
March	892	205		205	23
April	864	205		205	24
May	916	174		174	19
June	713	172		172	24
July					
August					
September					
October					
November					
December					
TOTAL	5,115	1228		1228	24

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

* Number of families served in Intensive Counseling is not yet available for the period of October 1995 through June 1996.

TABLE 29

**ALTERNATIVE RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENT (ARP), AT-RISK YOUTH (ARY),
CHINS, AND TRUANCY (TR) FILINGS (Petitions and Contempt Motions)**

JUVENILE COURT	1992		1993		TR	1994		TR	1995*		TR	FY 1995- 1996**		TRUANCY***	
	ARPS	ARY	ARPS	ARY		ARPS	ARY		ARPS	ARY		ARY	CHINS	Petitions	Contempt
Adams	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	1
Benton/Franklin	31	5	11	3	3	9	12	0	3	6	7	37	8	20	12
Chelan	1	1	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	9	1	0	146	19
Clallam	30	41	30	66	3	28	86	8	9	55	6	83	12	139	89
Clark	35	9	51	6	13	58	6	0	28	4	0	42	46	545	3
Columbia/Walla Walla	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	23	0
Cowlitz	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	22	11	12	333	7
Douglas	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	35	0
Ferry/Stevens/Pend	13	1	25	12	2	12	5	0	0	0	13	13	6	33	4
Grant	5	18	5	12	10	0	0	25	3	35	0	8	3	60	0
Grays Harbor	21	25	18	44	0	12	50	0	4	0	9	73	4	67	19
Island	4	0	5	0	0	4	0	7	8	21	12	9	4	23	1
Jefferson	10	15	9	30	5	6	21	11	84	86	6	28	6	72	47
King	159	50	161	75	0	160	112	4	12	7	12	273	171	4371	5
Kitsap	14	4	19	3	5	36	2	7	0	7	0	35	29	233	125
Kittitas	7	3	2	3	0	2	7	0	2	4	0	15	1	16	4
Klickitat	5	1	2	3	0	12	5	0	25	1	0	8	7	13	1
Lewis	42	0	59	0	0	50	2	0	2	0	0	41	15	83	7
Lincoln	2	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	4	2	14	0	1	0	0
Mason	10	12	15	5	5	19	3	11	2	0	3	13	4	112	11
Okanogan	1	0	1	0	4	4	0	6	2	6	0	0	1	165	5
Pacific/Wahkiakum	0	0	12	5	5	6	6	0	10	11	0	11	12	21	0
Pierce	12	11	35	5	0	27	0	0	10	0	0	73	17	294	35
San Juan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	4	0
Skagit	2	5	3	11	0	7	6	0	1	2	0	39	6	343	39
Skamania	1	1	8	0	1	3	5	4	0	6	5	3	1	8	5
Snohomish	7	7	4	0	0	9	0	0	8	0	0	74	86	866	131
Spokane	26	0	14	0	0	21	0	0	12	0	0	19	17	400	4
Thurston	12	15	21	98	0	29	57	0	10	51	0	118	0	223	81
Whatcom	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	0	6	9	0	37	6	102	0
Whitman	1	0	7	1	0	6	5	1	3	4	0	6	1	12	0
Yakima	0	0	3	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	29	19	962	12
TOTAL	465	225	528	383	66	532	393	91	253	319	119	1111	495	9727	667

* For January 1, 1995, through July 1, 1995 (6 months of data).

** For July 1, 1995, through June 30, 1996. These data were prepared by Mike Curtis, Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

*** Truancy data reported from JUVIS and SCOMIS. For those courts which record truancy actions on JUVIS, JUVIS has been used

as the source for the reported data on truancy contempt motions. For those courts which do not record truancy actions on JUVIS, truancy contempt motion data has been extracted from SCOMIS through an inquiry process relying on the use of specific docket codes. Docket codes are not used uniformly statewide, and, therefore, the accuracy of this data is questionable.

TABLE 30
CHINS, AT-RISK YOUTH, AND TRUANCY FILINGS
BY COUNTY, JANUARY-JUNE 1996*

COUNTY	CHINS	ARY	TRUANCY
Adams	0	0	0
Asotin	0	1	1
Benton	1	17	9
Chelan	0	1	95
Clallam	7	44	89
Clark	21	28	407
Columbia	0	0	0
Cowlitz	5	5	241
Douglas	0	0	22
Ferry	0	0	1
Franklin	0	8	5
Garfield	0	0	1
Grant	2	4	27
Grays Harbor	2	37	0
Island	3	4	11
Jefferson	4	16	42
King	103	183	3166
Kitsap	19	21	173
Kittitas	1	9	13
Klickitat	4	7	11
Lewis	11	24	40
Lincoln	1	0	0
Mason	2	8	72
Okanogan	0	0	164
Pacific	6	3	16
Pend Oreille	0	1	13
Pierce	10	56	223
San Juan	0	3	3
Skagit	2	23	138
Skamania	0	1	6
Snohomish	42	39	666
Spokane	5	16	293
Stevens	3	9	12
Thurston	0	65	166
Wahkiakum	1	1	0
Walla Walla	0	1	23
Whatcom	4	23	59
Whitman	1	1	3
Yakima	10	21	663
TOTAL	270	680	6,874

* SCOMIS Filings, Office of the Administrator for the Courts, October 1996.

TABLE 31

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

JUVENILE COURT

1992 FILINGS*

1993 FILINGS*

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

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

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

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

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. 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. Available reports for 1995 account for about 84 percent of the state's juvenile population. Reports for previous years (1990-1994) account for between 87 and 92 percent of the state's juvenile population.

Arrest data include 631 juveniles under the age of 10 for 1995. Rates for the various categories of offenses are based on the population of juveniles age 10-17.

There were 51,120 juvenile arrests reported in 1995. This figure represents an arrest rate of 81.5 for every thousand juveniles in the state age 10 through 17, a decrease of 14.1 percent from the 1994 rate.

From 1985 to 1988 the arrest rate for juveniles age 10-17 remained fairly steady at approximately 90 per 1,000. The rate decreased in the 1989-1990 period to about 86 per 1,000, and for the years, 1991-1992, the rates were approximately 92 per 1,000. The juvenile arrest rate for 1993 was 90.1, and increased to 94.9 in 1994.

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COMPARING JUVENILE AND ADULT ARRESTS

When comparing arrests for adults and juveniles in Washington State in 1995, juveniles comprised 17.5 percent of the total number of arrests statewide. When examining arrests for drug and alcohol crimes, adults represented a significantly larger proportion of the arrests (89.9 percent) than juveniles (10.1 percent).

Juveniles continue to make up a greater proportion of property crimes, comparatively, than other arrest categories when compared to adults (36.6 percent for juveniles, compared to 63.4 percent for adults). When comparing violent crime arrests, juveniles represented only 21.3 percent of the total arrests for violent crimes in 1995, compared to 78.7 percent for adults.

**JUVENILE VIOLENT
CRIME ARRESTS**

Juvenile arrest rates for violent offenses increased from 2.6 per 1,000 juveniles in 1983 to 5.5 per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17 in 1991. The rate decreased to 5.3 per 1,000 in 1992 and increased to 5.5 per 1,000 juveniles in 1993. *Violent offense arrest rates dropped dramatically in 1994 and 1995 to 4.6 per 1,000 and 3.6 per 1,000 juveniles, respectively. This represents a year to year decrease of 17.2 percent from 1993 to 1995 and a 21.7 percent decrease from 1994 to 1995.*

The 2,227 arrests of juveniles for violent crimes in 1995 breakdown as follows:

- 46 arrests for murder or manslaughter.
- 167 arrests for rape.
- 1,322 arrests for aggravated assault.
- 692 arrests for robbery.

These figures represent a decrease in all violent crime categories from 1994 figures.

Arrest rates by county show that the rate of violent offenses in Cowlitz County, with a juvenile population age 10-17 of 10,662, has more than doubled since 1990, increasing from 2.5 to 5.8 per 1,000 juveniles.

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**JUVENILE ARRESTS
FOR OTHER
OFFENSES**

Arrests of juveniles for sex offenses and the rate per 1,000 juveniles in 1995 were less than half the 1994 arrest and rate figures.

The rate of juvenile arrests for drug and alcohol offenses has ranged from 9 to 11 per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17 since 1991. From 1983 to 1990 the rate of juveniles arrests for drug and alcohol offenses was in the range of 10 to 15 per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17.

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

The rate of arrests for property crimes fell 15.8 percent from 1994 to 1995. The rate of arrests for property crimes showed steady increases from 1989 to 1992 (45.3 in 1989 to 52.2 in 1992). The rate decreased eight percent in 1993 to 48.1 per 1,000 youth age 10-17.

Approximately 12 percent of the arrests for property crimes were for vandalism.

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 (35th); Pierce (32nd); Spokane (21st); and Snohomish (36th). However, it should be noted that there is under-reporting by some law enforcement agencies in King County.

Counties, with juvenile populations age 10-17 over 5,000, with an arrest rate above the statewide average of 81.5 per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17, include: Benton, Chelan, Cowlitz, Whatcom, Skagit, Grant, Island, Franklin, Spokane, Yakima, Walla Walla, Clallam, Clark, and Grays Harbor.

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: Skagit, Chelan, Grays Harbor 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.

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JUVENILE ARRESTS BY RACE AND GENDER

Arrest rates for violent offenses by race show the following:

	White	Black	Native American	Asian & Pacific Island	Other
<i>% of Population 0-17</i>	79.5	4.1	2.0	6.1	8.3
% of Arrests					
Homicide/Manslaughter	69.5	23.9	2.1	4.3	
Rape	84.4	10.8	1.1	3.6	
Robbery	54.6	35.4	3.3	6.6	
Aggravated Assault	78.1	14.8	3.8	3.3	

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

**JUVENILE ARRESTS
BY RACE
AND GENDER,
continued**

During 1995 females accounted for approximately:

- 26 percent of all juvenile arrests.
- 25 percent of all juvenile arrests for drug and alcohol offenses.
- 28 percent of all juvenile arrests for property offenses.
- 15 percent of all juvenile arrests for violent offenses.

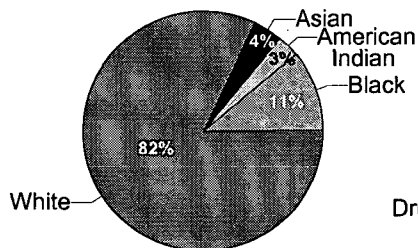
Arrests of females for violent offenses accounted for 16.4 percent of the total violent arrest in 1989, increased to 21 percent of the total in 1991, and has decreased to 14.7 percent of the total violent arrests in 1995, below the 1989 rate of 16.4 percent.

Arrests for females for drug and alcohol offenses accounted for 27 percent of the total arrests in the 1989 to 1991 time-frame, decreased to 23.4 percent of the total by 1993, and increased to 24.5 percent in 1994 and to 25.1 percent in 1995.

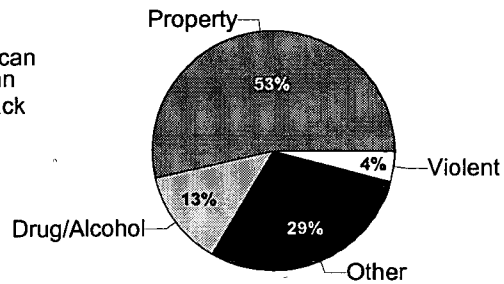
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1995 JUVENILE ARRESTS

**Graph 10
By Ethnic Group**



**Graph 11
By Type of Offense**



**Graph 12
By Age of Offender**

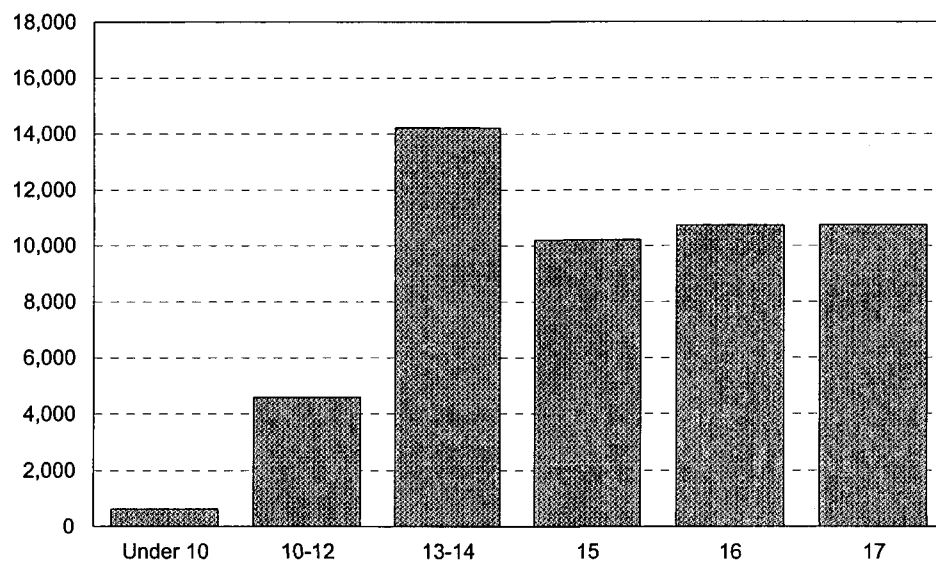


TABLE 32
JUVENILE ARREST RATES 1983 - 1995 **

YEAR	JUVENILE POPULATION AGE 10-17	TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS**	RATE PER 1,000
1995	627,255	51,120	81.5
1994	609,020	57,773	94.9
1993	586,247	52,831	90.1
1992	564,506	52,314	92.7
1991	523,514	48,639	92.9
1990	523,514	45,535	87.1
1989	500,067	42,575	85.1
1988	484,629	43,511	89.8
1987	485,346	44,149	91.0
1986	483,439	42,963	88.9
1985	491,756	43,982	89.4
1984	501,222	41,007	81.8
1983	514,838	39,035	75.8

**JUVENILE ARREST RATES
VIOLENT OFFENSES*****

YEAR	VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS	RATE PER 1,000
1995	2,227	3.6
1994	2,822	4.6
1993	3,252	5.5
1992	3,003	5.3
1991	2,878	5.5
1990	2,689	5.1
1989	2,440	4.9
1988	2,293	4.7
1987	2,114	4.4
1986	1,859	3.8
1985	1,704	3.5
1984	1,593	3.2
1983	1,343	2.6

**JUVENILE ARREST RATES
DRUG AND ALCOHOL OFFENSES**

YEAR	DRUG & ALCOHOL ARRESTS	RATE PER 1000
1995	6,626	10.6
1994	6,710	11.0
1993	5,740	9.8
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

**JUVENILE ARREST RATES
SEX OFFENSES**

YEAR	SEX OFFENSE ARRESTS	RATE PER 1000
1995	355	0.6
1994	740	1.2
1993	618	1.1
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

*Data for 1983-1986 include rape.

** Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

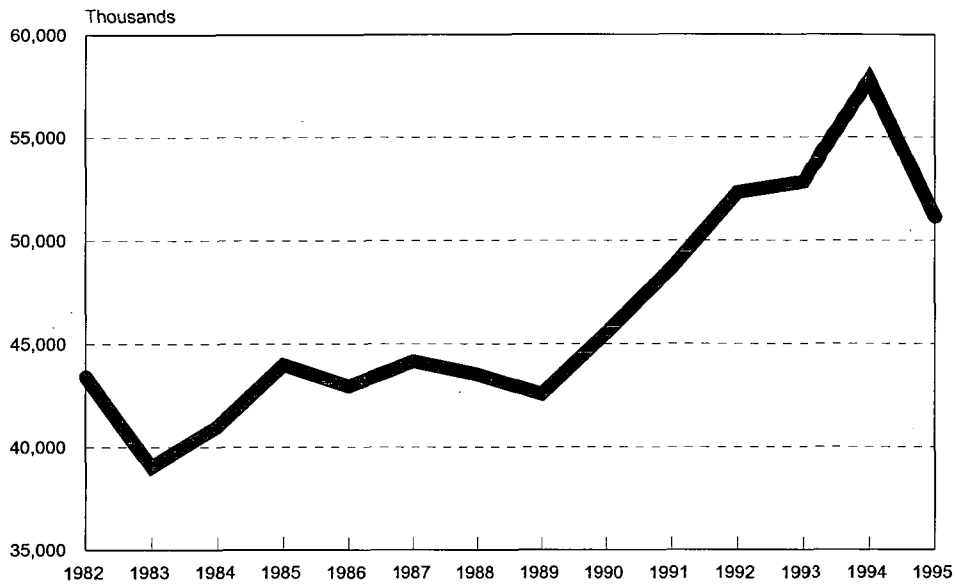
***Beginning in 1994 the method of accounting for assaults in Seattle P.D. changed.

Prior data included 12 classifications of assaults which are now categorized as other offenses.

JUVENILE ARRESTS 1982-1995*

TOTAL ARRESTS

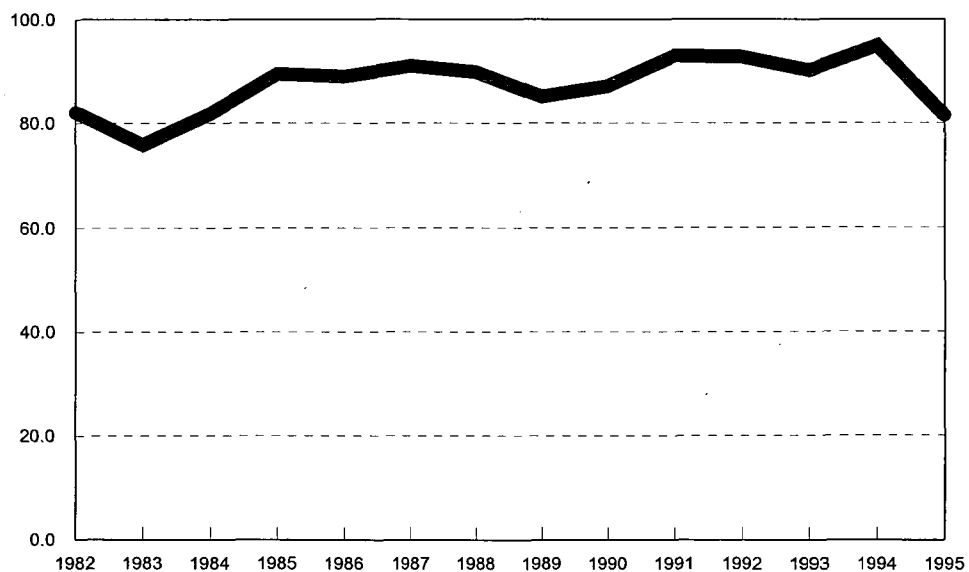
Graph 13



*Data include youth under the age of 10.

TOTAL ARREST RATE PER 1,000 JUVENILES

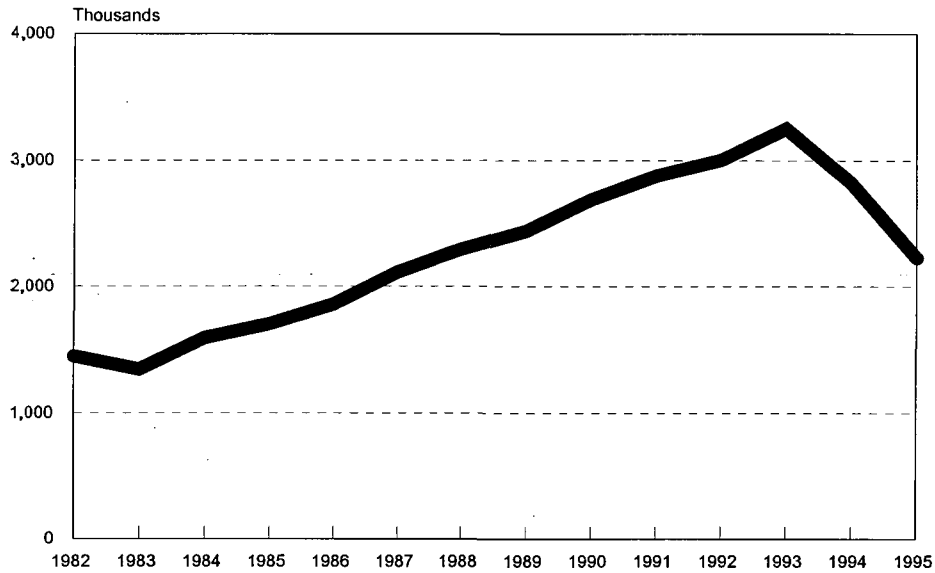
AGE 10-17*



* Data include youth under the age of 10.

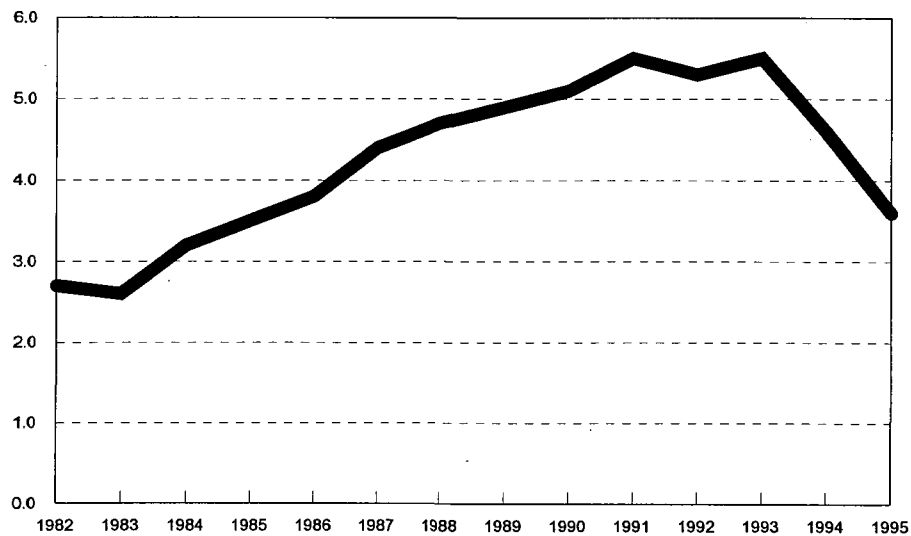
JUVENILE ARRESTS 1982-1995*
VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS

Graph 14



* Data include youth under the age of 10.

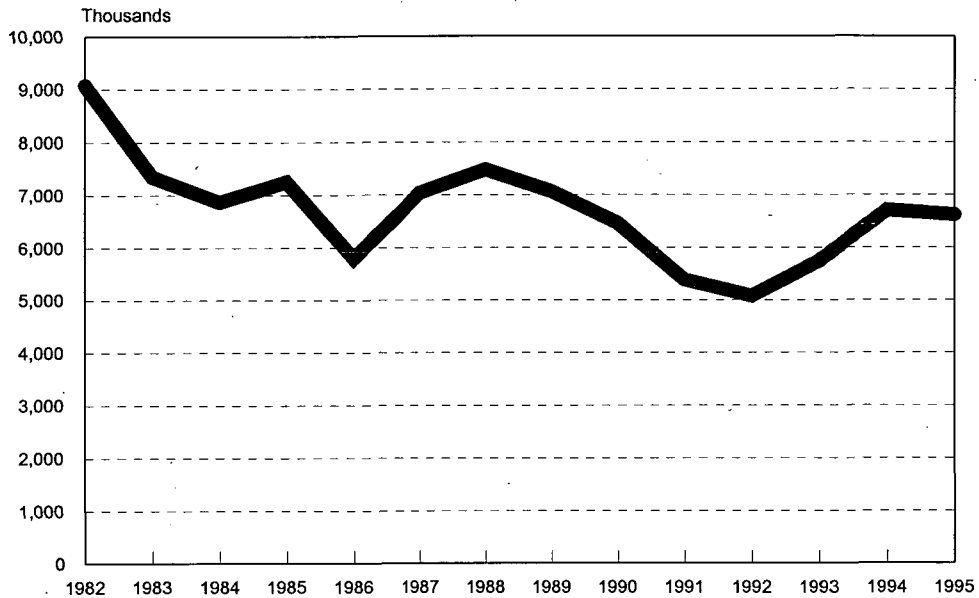
**VIOLENT CRIME ARREST RATE
PER 1,000 JUVENILES
AGE 10-17***



* Data include youth under the age of 10.

JUVENILE ARRESTS 1982-1995*
DRUG AND ALCOHOL OFFENSE ARRESTS

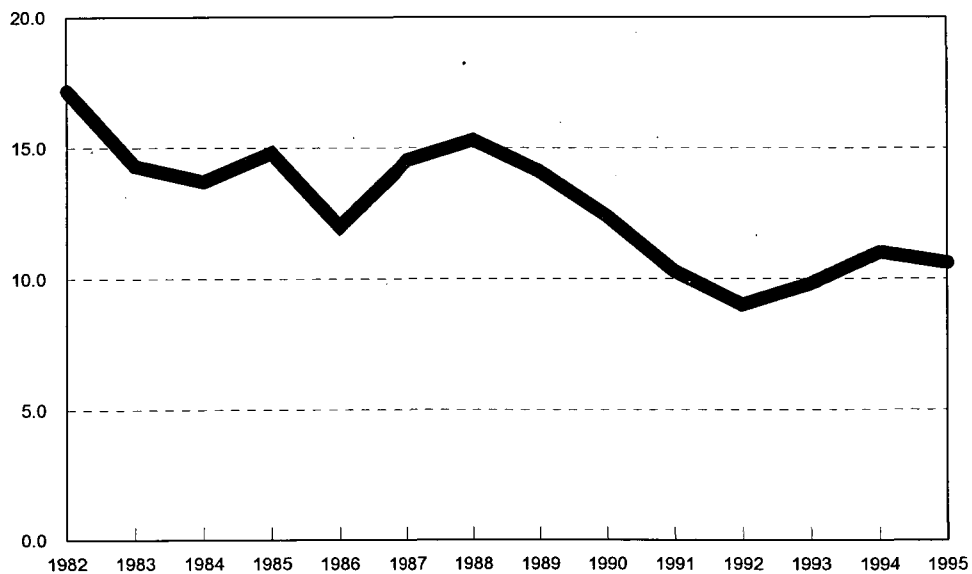
Graph 15



* Data include youth under the age of 10.

**DRUG AND ALCOHOL ARREST RATE
PER 1,000 JUVENILES**

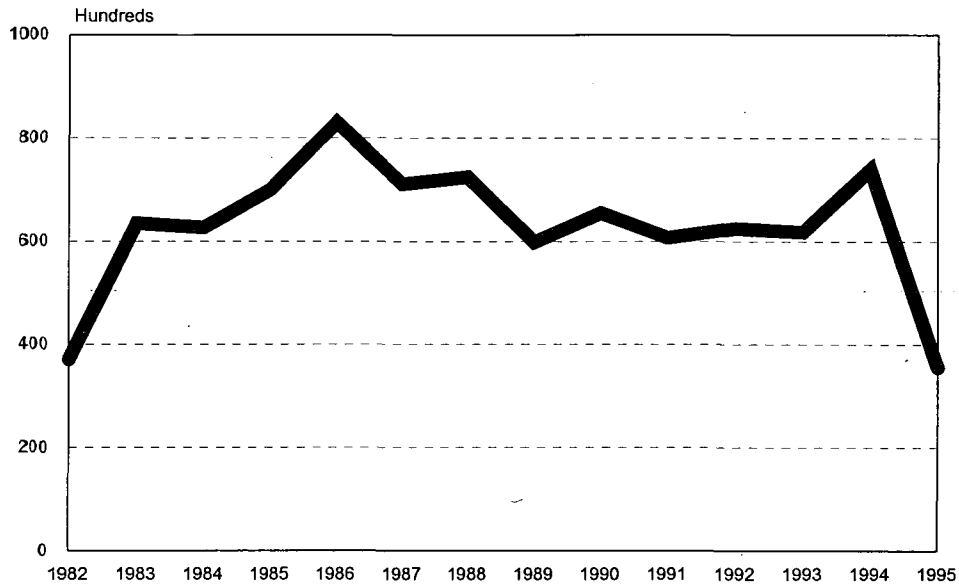
AGE 10-17*



* Data include youth under the age of 10.

JUVENILE ARRESTS 1982-1995*
SEX OFFENSE ARRESTS

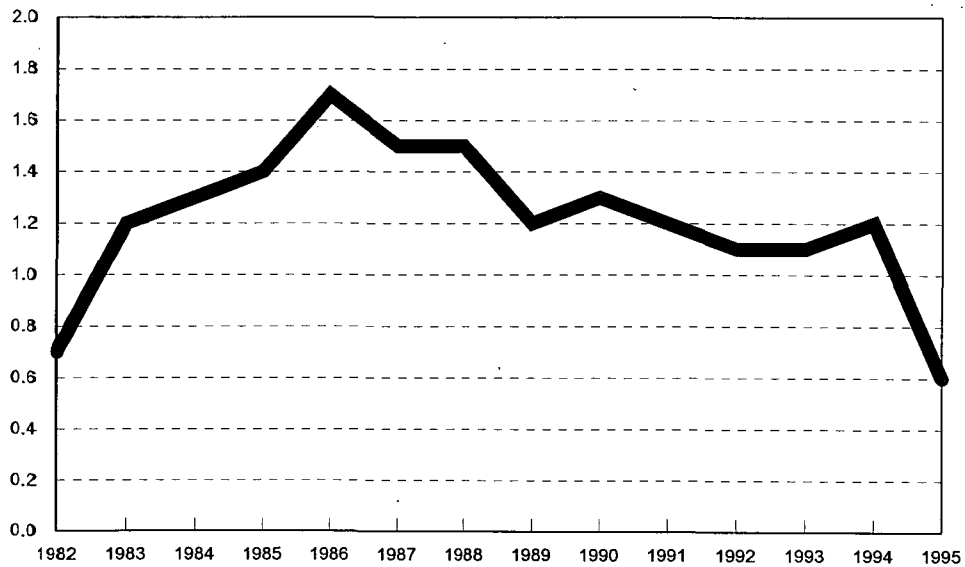
Graph 16



* Data include youth under the age of 10.

SEX OFFENSE ARREST RATE
PER 1,000 JUVENILES

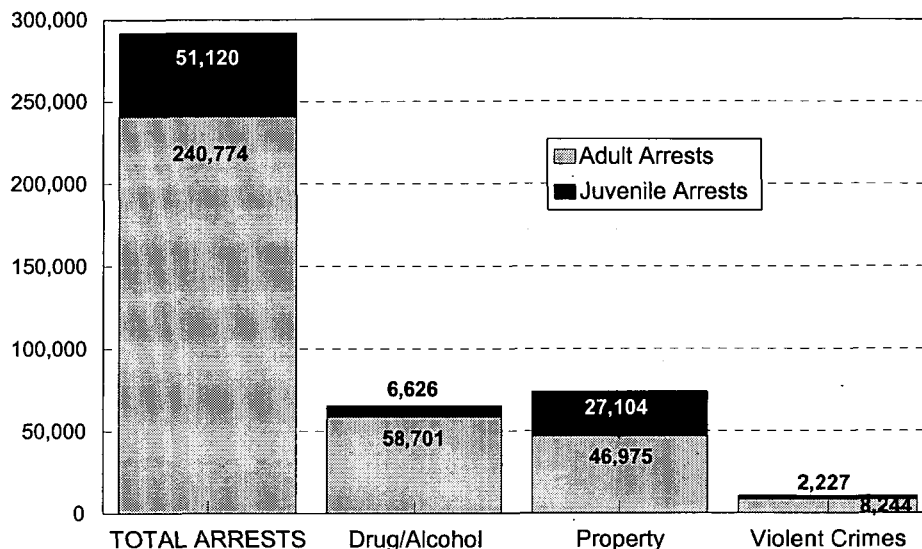
AGE 10-17*



* Data include youth under the age of 10.

JUVENILE AND ADULT ARRESTS - 1995 **NUMBER OF ARRESTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE**

Graph 17



JUVENILE AND ADULT ARRESTS - 1995 **PERCENTAGE OF ARRESTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE**

Graph 18

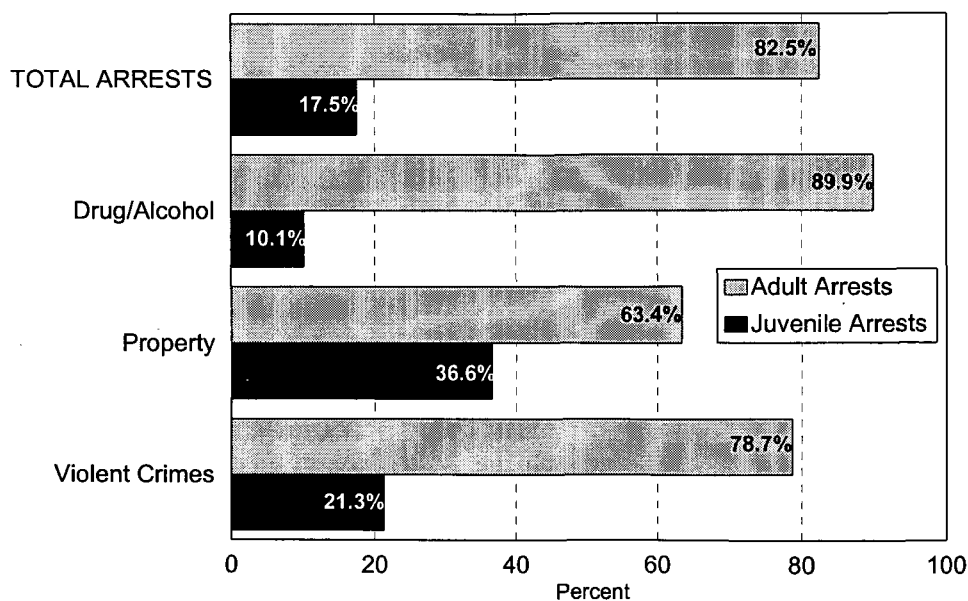


TABLE 33

JUVENILE ARREST RATES BY COUNTY - 1995**

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	2,317	9	3.9	244	105.3	95	41.0	161	69.5	509	219.7
Asotin	2,459	19	7.7	171	69.5	41	16.7	62	25.2	293	119.2
Benton	17,566	99	5.6	1,080	61.5	305	17.4	1062	60.5	2,546	144.9
Chelan	7,138	35	4.9	739	103.5	305	42.7	355	49.7	1,434	200.9
Clallam	6,986	19	2.7	442	63.3	84	12.0	221	31.6	766	109.6
Clark	36,413	143	3.9	1,560	42.8	362	9.9	638	17.5	2,703	74.2
Columbia	508	0	0.0	53	104.3	29	57.1	32	63.0	114	224.4
Cowlitz	10,662	62	5.8	770	72.2	209	19.6	641	60.1	1,682	157.8
Douglas	3,729	10	2.7	239	64.1	70	18.8	115	30.8	434	116.4
Ferry	1,020	5	4.9	41	40.2	17	16.7	20	19.6	83	81.4
Franklin	6,516	41	6.3	381	58.5	62	9.5	245	37.6	729	111.9
Garfield	345	1	2.9	18	52.2	14	40.6	12	34.8	45	130.4
Grant	8,652	32	3.7	373	43.1	81	9.4	300	34.7	786	90.8
Grays Harbor	8,431	22	3.1	504	50.5	204	14.5	385	30.5	1,115	132.3
Island	7,241	22	3.0	319	44.1	111	15.3	180	24.9	632	87.3
Jefferson	2,712	19	7.0	145	53.5	71	26.2	95	35.0	330	121.7
King*	164,495	457	2.8	5,580	33.9	919	5.6	2,794	17.0	9,750	59.3
Kitsap	26,199	90	3.4	1,057	40.3	198	7.6	498	19.0	1,843	70.3
Kittitas	3,265	17	5.2	159	48.7	60	18.4	122	37.4	358	109.6
Klickitat	2,454	9	3.7	138	56.2	104	42.4	97	39.5	348	141.8
Lewis	8,713	41	4.7	343	39.4	105	12.1	196	22.5	685	78.6
Lincoln	1,313	13	9.9	64	48.7	36	27.4	26	19.8	139	105.9
Mason	5,439	20	3.7	174	32.0	48	8.8	99	18.2	341	62.7
Okanogan	4,922	31	6.3	253	51.4	136	27.6	164	33.3	584	118.7
Pacific	2,228	2	0.9	49	22.0	33	14.8	52	23.3	136	61.0
Pend Oreille	1,393	8	5.7	27	19.4	45	32.3	49	35.2	129	92.6
Pierce	76,498	291	3.8	2,901	37.9	362	4.7	1,542	20.2	5,096	66.6
San Juan	1,227	2	1.6	66	53.8	21	17.1	16	13.0	105	85.6
Skagit	10,903	38	3.5	976	89.5	232	21.3	367	33.7	1,613	147.9
Skamania	1,305	2	1.5	37	28.4	29	22.2	26	19.9	94	72.0
Snohomish	64,006	229	3.6	1,633	25.5	404	6.3	700	10.9	2,966	46.3
Spokane	47,315	146	3.1	2,521	53.3	541	11.4	1,666	35.2	4,874	103.0
Stevens	5,305	9	1.7	183	34.5	77	14.5	121	22.8	390	73.5
Thurston*	23,041	13	0.6	220	9.5	58	2.5	232	10.1	523	22.7
Wahkiakum	438	0	0.0	6	13.7	0	0.0	3	6.8	9	20.5
Walla Walla	6,172	27	4.4	518	83.9	58	9.4	244	39.5	847	137.2
Whatcom	17,898	70	3.9	1,164	65.0	450	25.1	639	35.7	2,323	129.8
Whitman*	3,559	3	0.8	34	9.6	14	3.9	36	10.1	87	24.4
Yakima	26,483	167	6.3	1,846	69.7	379	14.3	918	34.7	3,310	125.0
State Patrol		4		76		257		32		369	
TOTAL	627,255	2,227	3.6	27,104	43.2	6,626	10.6	15,163	24.2	51,120	81.5

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

** Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

Population details may not add due to rounding.

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

Prior data included 12 classifications of assaults which are now categorized as other offenses.

TABLE 34

TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS 1991-1995**

COUNTY	1995 ARRESTS	1994 ARRESTS	1993 ARRESTS	1992 ARRESTS	1991 ARRESTS	1991-1995 # INCREASE/ DECREASE	1991-1995 % INCREASE/ DECREASE
Adams	509	458	462	376	276	233	45.8
Asotin	293	312	252	183	157	136	46.4
Benton	2,546	2,716	2,132	1,970	1,873	673	26.4
Chelan	1,434	1,503	1,169	1,123	786	648	45.2
Clallam	766	700	508	586	748	18	2.3
Clark	2,703	3,022	2,137	2,384	2,312	391	14.5
Columbia	114	89	72	120	193	-79	-69.3
Cowlitz	1,682	769	775	857	1,113	569	33.8
Douglas	434	361	356	336	247	187	43.1
Ferry	83	112	73	56	31	52	62.7
Franklin	729	790	728	649	632	97	13.3
Garfield	45	27	52	38	116	-71	-157.8
Grant	786	736	527	479	342	444	56.5
Grays Harbor	1,115	822	892	704	812	303	27.2
Island	632	651	534	450	429	203	32.1
Jefferson	330	340	284	196	240	90	27.3
King *	9,750	15,954	17,763	18,133	17,439	-7,689	-78.9
Kitsap	1,843	1,260	402	442	273	1,570	85.2
Kittitas	358	294	216	218	196	162	45.3
Klickitat	348	228	238	142	198	150	43.1
Lewis	685	730	921	632	550	135	19.7
Lincoln	139	138	88	71	71	68	48.9
Mason	341	324	236	264	213	128	37.5
Okanogan	584	518	568	439	396	188	32.2
Pacific	136	161	129	66	85	51	37.5
Pend Oreille	129	119	49	39	37	92	71.3
Pierce	5,096	6,292	4,442	4,548	4,030	1,066	20.9
San Juan	105	153	132	91	70	35	33.3
Skagit	1,613	1,364	1,228	1,061	659	954	59.1
Skamania	94	90	72	101	81	13	13.8
Snohomish	2,966	2,503	2,625	3,187	2,957	9	0.3
Spokane	4,874	5,467	4,816	4,561	3,783	1,091	22.4
Stevens	390	328	295	283	191	199	51.0
Thurston *	523	2,117	1,707	1,643	1,350	-827	-158.1
Wahkiakum	9	27	15	43	15	-6	-66.7
Walla Walla	847	630	601	440	434	413	48.8
Whatcom	2,323	2,176	2,230	1,763	1,669	654	28.2
Whitman *	87	224	171	194	165	-78	-89.7
Yakima	3,310	2,928	2,635	3,083	3,108	202	6.1
State Patrol	369	340	299	363	362	7	1.9
TOTAL	51,120	57,773	52,831	52,314	48,639	2,481	4.9

* Significant underreporting by some law enforcement agencies in 1995 only.
Actual arrests are greater than reported.

** Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

TABLE 35

JUVENILE ARREST RATES BY COUNTY 1990 - 1995 **

County	1995		1994		1993		1992		1991		1990	
	Total Population 10-17	Total All Arrests	Rate Per 1,000	Total All Arrests	Rate Per 1,000	Total All Arrests	Rate Per 1,000	Rate Per 1,000	Rate Per 1,000	Rate Per 1,000	Rate Change 1990-95	
Adams	2,317	509	219.7	458	201.8	462	219.4	183.3	136.9	172.6	47.1	
Asotin	2,459	293	119.2	312	129.7	252	114.9	85.9	73.4	72.5	46.7	
Benton	17,566	2,546	144.9	2,716	160.0	2,132	136.0	131.9	130.9	106.5	38.4	
Chelan	7,138	1,434	200.9	1,503	223.4	1,169	185.8	185.4	136.6	119.4	81.5	
Clallam	6,986	766	109.6	700	100.5	508	77.8	93.0	125.1	125.1	-15.5	
Clark	36,413	2,703	74.2	3,022	82.1	2,137	63.0	74.5	77.9	67.0	7.2	
Columbia	508	114	224.4	89	163.6	72	141.7	248.4	381.4	140.3	84.1	
Cowlitz	10,662	1,682	157.8	769	69.2	775	73.3	83.6	112.7	96.4	61.4	
Douglas	3,729	434	116.4	361	94.6	356	99.5	97.1	76	96.9	19.5	
Ferry	1,020	83	81.4	112	102.7	73	71.7	57.3	33	58.6	22.8	
Franklin	6,516	729	111.9	790	119.0	728	119.4	113.2	115.1	90.0	21.9	
Garfield	345	45	130.4	27	87.4	52	194.8	144.5	401.4	252.6	-122.2	
Grant	8,652	786	90.8	736	83.3	527	64.1	61.2	46.3	42.8	48.0	
Grays Harbor	8,431	1,115	132.3	822	98.7	892	113.4	92.1	107.6	109.0	23.3	
Island	7,241	632	87.3	651	92.1	534	78.7	69.1	73.2	68.5	18.8	
Jefferson	2,712	330	121.7	340	134.0	284	123.6	90.2	119.2	81.4	40.3	
King*	164,495	9,750	59.3	15,954	103.0	17,763	117.5	123.3	127	117.5	-58.2	
Kitsap	26,199	1,843	70.3	1,260	48.6	402	16.1	18.3	12.5	15.0	55.3	
Kittitas	3,265	358	109.6	294	98.3	216	60.1	64.5	79.4	81.1	28.5	
Klickitat	2,454	348	141.8	228	92.8	238	104.9	64.6	89.6	83.7	58.1	
Lewis	8,713	685	78.6	730	84.7	921	113.0	80.3	71.8	56.4	22.2	
Lincoln	1,313	139	105.9	138	116.7	88	82.0	68.5	65	70.5	35.4	
Mason	5,439	341	62.7	324	62.1	236	48.9	57.7	49.7	66.0	-3.3	
Okanogan	4,922	584	118.7	518	111.2	568	130.4	104.9	95.6	105.5	13.2	
Pacific	2,228	136	61.0	161	69.0	129	60.9	32.2	41.1	59.4	1.6	
Pend Oreille	1,393	129	92.6	119	78.4	49	36.0	31.1	29.9	26.6	66.0	
Pierce	76,498	5,096	66.6	6,292	83.5	4,442	60.1	64.1	63	55.3	11.3	
San Juan	1,227	105	85.6	153	142.2	132	134.0	98.5	81.4	108.1	-22.5	
Skagit	10,903	1,613	147.9	1,364	127.7	1,228	121.9	110.4	74.4	62.0	85.9	
Skamania	1,305	94	72.0	90	70.0	72	61.4	89.1	73.6	80.9	-8.9	
Snohomish	64,006	2,966	46.3	2,503	42.4	2,625	46.7	59.0	58.7	45.1	1.2	
Spokane	47,315	4,874	103.0	5,467	116.8	4,816	106.5	104.7	93	115.7	-12.7	
Stevens	5,305	390	73.5	328	61.8	295	61.6	61.9	41.6	36.6	36.9	
Thurston*	23,041	523	22.7	2,117	91.2	1,707	78.2	79.0	70.6	65.6	-42.9	
Wahkiakum	438	9	20.5	27	60.3	15	35.9	107.2	37.8	68.0	-47.5	
Walla Walla	6,172	847	137.2	630	104.1	601	96.3	73.2	83.3	109.4	27.8	
Whatcom	17,898	2,323	129.8	2,176	129.7	2,230	134.9	111.1	120.5	125.5	4.3	
Whitman*	3,559	87	24.4	224	68.3	171	34.1	39.8	57.8	45.9	-21.5	
Yakima	26,483	3,310	125.0	2,928	106.5	2,635	101.4	122.1	127.7	108.1	16.9	
State Patrol		369		340		299						
TOTAL	627,255	51,120	81.5	57,773	94.9	52,831	90.1	92.7	92.9	87.0	-5.5	

* Significant underreporting by law enforcement in 1995.

Actual arrests are greater than reported.

** Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

Population details may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 36
COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF JUVENILE ARRESTS

COUNTY	POPULATION AGE 10-17	1995** ARRESTS	RATE PER 1,000
Columbia	508	114	224.4
Adams	2,317	509	219.7
Chelan	7,138	1,434	200.9
Cowlitz	10,662	1,682	157.8
Skagit	10,903	1,613	147.9
Benton	17,566	2,546	144.9
Klickitat	2,454	348	141.8
Walla Walla	6,172	847	137.2
Grays Harbor	8,431	1,115	132.3
Garfield	345	45	130.4
Whatcom	17,898	2,323	129.8
Yakima	26,483	3,310	125.0
Jefferson	2,712	330	121.7
Asotin	2,459	293	119.2
Okanogan	4,922	584	118.7
Douglas	3,729	434	116.4
Franklin	6,516	729	111.9
Clallam	6,986	766	109.6
Kittitas	3,265	358	109.6
Lincoln	1,313	139	105.9
Spokane	47,315	4,874	103.0
Pend Oreille	1,393	129	92.6
Grant	8,652	786	90.8
Island	7,241	632	87.3
San Juan	1,227	105	85.6
Ferry	1,020	83	81.4
Lewis	8,713	685	78.6
Clark	36,413	2,703	74.2
Stevens	5,305	390	73.5
Skamania	1,305	94	72.0
Kitsap	26,199	1,843	70.3
Pierce	76,498	5,096	66.6
Mason	5,439	341	62.7
Pacific	2,228	136	61.0
King*	164,495	9,750	59.3
Snohomish	64,006	2,966	46.3
Whitman*	3,559	87	24.4
Thurston*	23,041	523	22.7
Wahkiakum	438	9	20.5
State Patrol		369	
TOTAL	627,255	51,120	81.5

* Significant underreporting by some law enforcement agencies.

Actual arrests are greater than reported.

** Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

Population details may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 37
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE ARREST RATES BY OFFENSE TYPE-1995**
Rates Per 1,000 Juveniles

County	Population 10-17	Violent Crimes	Property Offenses	Drug & Alcohol Offenses	All Other Crimes	Total Arrests
MAJOR METROPOLITAN COUNTIES						
Clark	36,413	4.1	44.3	10.3	18.1	76.8
King *	164,495	2.8	34.2	5.6	17.1	59.7
Pierce	76,498	3.8	37.9	4.7	20.1	66.5
Snohomish	64,006	3.7	26.1	6.5	11.2	47.4
Spokane	47,315	3.1	53.5	11.5	35.4	103.5
TOTAL	388,727	3.5	39.2	7.7	20.4	70.8
I-5 CORRIDOR COUNTIES (U/25,000)						
Cowlitz	10,662	5.9	72.9	19.8	60.7	159.3
Lewis	8,713	4.9	40.9	12.5	23.4	81.8
Skagit	10,903	3.6	91.5	21.8	34.4	151.3
Thurston *	23,041	0.6	9.8	2.6	10.3	23.3
Whatcom	17,898	4.0	65.9	25.5	36.2	131.4
TOTAL	71,217	3.8	56.2	16.4	33.0	109.4
OTHER WESTERN COUNTIES (O/5000)						
Clallam	6,986	2.8	65.9	12.5	32.9	114.2
Grays Harbor	8,431	3.1	50.5	14.5	30.5	137.3
Island	7,241	3.1	44.6	15.5	25.2	88.3
Kitsap	26,199	3.5	40.9	7.7	19.3	71.3
Mason	5,439	3.8	33.3	9.2	19.0	65.3
TOTAL	54,296	3.3	47.0	11.9	25.4	95.3
OTHER WESTERN COUNTIES (U/5000)						
Jefferson	2,712	7.5	57.0	27.9	37.3	129.6
Pacific	2,228	0.9	23.1	15.6	24.5	64.1
San Juan	1,227	1.8	57.8	18.4	14.0	92.0
Skamania	1,305	1.6	29.6	23.2	20.8	75.3
Wahkiakum	438	0.0	14.2	0.0	7.1	21.3
TOTAL	7,910	2.4	36.3	17.0	20.7	76.5
OTHER EASTERN COUNTIES (O/5000)						
Benton	17,566	5.8	63.8	18.0	62.7	150.4
Chelan	7,138	5.0	106.0	43.7	50.9	205.7
Franklin	6,516	6.5	60.5	9.8	38.9	115.7
Grant	8,652	3.8	44.6	9.7	35.9	93.9
Walla Walla	6,172	4.1	79.1	8.9	37.3	129.3
Whitman *	3,559	0.6	6.3	2.6	6.6	16.1
Yakima	26,483	6.4	71.3	14.6	35.4	127.8
TOTAL	76,086	4.6	61.7	15.3	38.2	119.8
OTHER EASTERN COUNTIES (U/5,000)						
Adams	2,317	4.1	110.7	43.1	73.1	231.0
Asotin	2,459	8.1	73.3	17.6	26.6	125.5
Columbia	508	0.0	111.9	61.2	67.5	240.6
Douglas	3,729	2.8	66.0	19.3	31.8	119.9
Ferry	1,020	5.1	42.1	17.5	20.6	85.3
Garfield	345	3.4	60.5	47.0	40.3	151.2
Kittitas	3,265	4.1	38.5	14.5	29.6	86.8
Klickitat	2,454	3.9	60.0	45.2	42.2	151.3
Lincoln	1,313	10.9	53.4	30.1	21.7	116.1
Okanogan	4,922	6.6	53.9	29.0	34.9	124.4
Pend Orielle	1,393	6.2	20.8	34.7	37.8	99.5
Stevens	5,305	1.8	37.1	15.6	24.5	79.1
TOTAL	29,030	4.8	60.7	31.2	37.6	134.2

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

** Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

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

Prior data included 12 classifications of assaults which are now categorized as other offenses.

Population details may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 38
JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT CRIME BY COUNTY 1990-1995**

	1995 Total Pop 10-17	1995 Violent Crime Arrests	1995 Rate Per 1,000	1994 Violent Crime Arrests	1994 Rate Per 1,000	1993 Violent Crime Arrests	1993 Rate Per 1,000	1992 Rate Per 1,000	1991 Rate Per 1,000	1990 Rate Per 1,000	Rate Change 90-95
Adams	2,317	9	3.9	18	7.9	9	4.3	2.0	1.5	4.0	-0.1
Asotin	2,459	19	7.7	13	5.4	6	2.7	4.2	2.3	0.9	6.8
Benton	17,566	99	5.6	66	3.9	80	5.1	4.5	1.9	3.4	2.2
Chelan	7,138	35	4.9	20	3.0	21	3.3	4.3	3.5	1.6	3.3
Clallam	6,986	19	2.7	26	3.7	16	2.4	1.4	2.5	2.0	0.7
Clark	36,413	143	3.9	131	3.6	105	3.1	3.5	3.1	1.9	2.0
Columbia	508	0	0.0	3	5.5	0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cowlitz	10,662	62	5.8	11	1.0	33	3.1	3.0	4.0	2.5	3.3
Douglas	3,729	10	2.7	9	2.4	7	2.0	1.7	1.2	4.0	-1.3
Ferry	1,020	5	4.9	8	7.3	1	1.0	6.1	2.1	7.5	-2.6
Franklin	6,516	41	6.3	49	7.4	52	8.5	10.1	6.7	2.9	3.4
Garfield	345	1	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	3.8	0.0	3.5	-0.6
Grant	8,652	32	3.7	37	4.2	16	1.9	1.0	0.5	0.8	2.9
Grays Harbor	8,431	22	2.6	26	3.1	20	2.5	1.7	2.5	2.3	0.3
Island	7,241	22	3.0	16	2.3	9	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.0	2.0
Jefferson	2,712	19	7.0	3	1.2	6	2.6	4.6	0.5	0.5	6.5
King*	164,495	457	2.8	1,057	6.8	1,943	12.8	11.4	12.2	12.7	-9.9
Kitsap	26,199	90	3.4	70	2.7	8	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	3.1
Kittitas	3,265	17	5.2	15	5.0	5	1.4	0.0	0.8	1.2	4.0
Klickitat	2,454	9	3.7	7	2.8	4	1.8	1.4	1.8	2.3	1.4
Lewis	8,713	41	4.7	28	3.3	29	3.6	3.2	3.3	1.8	2.9
Lincoln	1,313	13	9.9	5	4.2	6	5.6	0.0	3.7	11.0	-1.1
Mason	5,439	20	3.7	22	4.2	13	2.7	1.7	0.5	2.8	0.9
Okanogan	4,922	31	6.3	27	5.8	20	4.6	7.4	3.9	2.2	4.1
Pacific	2,228	2	0.9	5	2.1	6	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4
Pend Oreille	1,393	8	5.7	4	2.6	3	2.2	0.8	0.0	0.8	4.9
Pierce	76,498	291	3.8	403	5.3	256	3.5	4.0	4.0	3.0	0.8
San Juan	1,227	2	1.6	2	1.9	1	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.4
Skagit	10,903	38	3.5	23	2.2	19	1.9	2.6	1.8	0.6	2.9
Skamania	1,305	2	1.5	3	2.3	0	0.0	6.2	1.8	0.9	0.6
Snohomish	64,006	229	3.6	69	1.2	142	2.5	3.6	5.1	3.3	0.3
Spokane	47,315	146	3.1	246	5.3	130	2.9	2.6	1.9	1.5	1.6
Stevens	5,305	9	1.7	12	2.3	4	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.6
Thurston*	23,041	13	0.6	64	2.8	36	1.7	2.4	2.5	1.7	-1.1
Wahkiakum	438	0	0.0	1	2.2	0	0.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Walla Walla	6,172	27	4.4	43	7.1	21	3.4	2.0	0.8	3.6	0.8
Whatcom	17,898	70	3.9	84	5.0	57	3.4	2.3	4.8	4.0	-0.1
Whitman*	3,559	3	0.8	11	3.4	5	1.0	2.3	3.5	2.8	-2.0
Yakima	26,483	167	6.3	182	6.6	159	6.1	5.2	5.1	4.5	1.8
State Patrol		4		3		4					
Total	627,255	2,227	3.6	2,822	4.6	3,252	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.1	-1.5

* Significant underreporting by law enforcement agencies in 1995 only. Actual arrests are greater than reported.

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

Data include juveniles under the age of 10. Population figures may not add due to rounding.

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

Prior data included 12 classifications of assaults which are now categorized as other offenses.

TABLE 39

JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT CRIMES - 1995 BY AGE, GENDER, RACE *

JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR HOMICIDE OR MANSLAUGHTER - 1995

AGE:	U/10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL
MALE		0	5	12	19	9	45
FEMALE			1				1

RACE:	WHITE	BLACK	AM. INDIAN	ASIAN	
	32	11	1	2	46

JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR AGGRAVATED ASSAULT - 1995**

AGE:	U/10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL
MALE	12	98	250	244	232	256	1092
FEMALE		18	80	49	38	45	230

RACE:	WHITE	BLACK	AM. INDIAN	ASIAN	
	1,032	196	50	44	1,322

JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR ROBBERY - 1995

AGE:	U/10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL
MALE	3	42	131	114	152	155	597
FEMALE		3	34	24	20	14	95

RACE:	WHITE	BLACK	AM. INDIAN	ASIAN	
	378	245	23	46	692

JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR RAPE - 1995

AGE:	U/10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL
MALE	4	16	49	30	28	39	166
FEMALE				1			1

RACE:	WHITE	BLACK	AM. INDIAN	ASIAN	
	141	18	2	6	167

* Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

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

TABLE 40

JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT CRIMES 1989-1995*

HOMICIDE OR MANSLAUGHTER			ROBBERY		
Year	Homicide or Manslaughter Arrests	Rate Per 1,000	Year	Robbery Arrests	Rate Per 1000
1995	46	0.07	1995	692	1.10
1994	56	0.09	1994	878	1.44
1993	33	0.06	1993	719	1.23
1992	29	0.05	1992	689	1.22
1991	19	0.04	1991	683	1.30
1990	29	0.06	1990	470	0.90
1989	19	0.04	1989	416	0.83

RAPE			AGGRAVATED ASSAULT**		
Year	Rape Arrests	Rate Per 1,000	Year	Aggravated Assault Arrests	Rate Per 1,000
1995	167	0.27	1995	1,322	2.11
1994	252	0.41	1994	1,636	2.69
1993	237	0.40	1993	2,264	3.86
1992	254	0.45	1992	2,036	3.61
1991	216	0.41	1991	1,956	3.74
1990	208	0.40	1990	1,952	3.73
1989	160	0.32	1989	1,834	3.67

* Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

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

Prior data included 12 classifications of assaults which are now categorized as other offenses .

TABLE 41

JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR PROPERTY CRIMES 1988-1995**

COUNTY	1995 Total Population 10-17	1995 Property Crime Arrests	1995 Rate Per 1,000	1994 Property Crime Arrests	1994 Rate Per 1,000	1993 Rate Per 1,000	1992 Rate Per 1,000	1991 Rate Per 1,000	1990 Rate Per 1,000	1989 Rate Per 1,000	1988 Rate Per 1,000	Rate Change 94-95	Rate Change 88-95
Adams	2,317	244	105.3	220	96.9	92.1	86.8	63.0	74.9	52.4	43.8	13.2	61.5
Asotin	2,459	171	69.5	171	71.1	50.6	51.2	47.2	45.4	45.6	57.1	18.9	12.4
Benton	17,566	1,080	61.5	1,297	76.4	65.5	68.4	74.6	56.5	63.0	58.3	-4.0	3.2
Chelan	7,138	739	103.5	839	124.7	101.6	102.2	72.0	58.8	45.3	57.1	1.9	46.4
Clallam	6,986	442	63.3	419	60.2	45.0	60.0	73.1	52	79.7	68.2	18.3	-4.9
Clark	36,413	1,560	42.8	1,756	47.7	35.1	42.7	46.7	41.1	39.6	37.7	7.7	5.1
Columbia	508	53	104.3	35	64.3	63.9	84.9	142.3	51.4	56.8	82.5	40.4	21.8
Cowlitz	10,662	770	72.2	335	30.1	30.1	43.0	52.8	50.1	59.7	61.2	42.1	11.0
Douglas	3,729	239	64.1	226	59.2	66.8	68.5	45.2	64	65.2	64.9	-2.7	-0.8
Ferry	1,020	41	40.2	54	49.5	41.3	17.4	19.2	25.6	22.1	39.2	-1.1	1.0
Franklin	6,516	381	58.5	465	70.0	65.8	58.9	59.4	53.4	55.9	56.5	-7.3	2.0
Garfield	345	18	52.2	3	9.7	44.9	106.5	58.8	34.6	64.1	29.7	7.3	22.5
Grant	8,652	373	43.1	385	43.6	25.8	33.7	25.2	19.4	27.6	7.3	17.3	35.8
Grays Harbor	8,431	504	59.8	421	50.5	58.2	48.7	57.2	54.3	69.7	52.7	1.6	7.1
Island	7,241	319	44.1	380	53.8	45.4	47.8	49.0	45.4	39.5	33.0	-1.3	11.1
Jefferson	2,712	145	53.5	164	64.6	61.8	40.5	65.5	48.2	28.1	54.2	-8.3	-0.7
King *	164,495	5,580	33.9	8,566	55.3	60.3	69.5	70.7	66.3	54.9	62.9	-26.4	-29.0
Kitsap	26,199	1,057	40.3	779	30.0	7.3	9.4	5.9	6.2	7.8	16.8	33.0	23.5
Kittitas	3,265	159	48.7	134	44.8	34.0	29.3	46.2	38.1	35.6	40.4	14.7	8.3
Klickitat	2,454	138	56.2	99	40.3	60.1	37.3	56.5	33.9	36.5	44.1	-3.9	12.1
Lewis	8,713	343	39.4	389	45.2	62.2	44.7	34.7	27.5	58.3	41.0	-22.8	-1.6
Lincoln	1,313	64	48.7	71	60.0	29.8	48.2	33.0	46.7	6.1	28.3	18.9	20.4
Mason	5,439	174	32.0	154	29.5	25.5	31.0	26.1	29.4	39.1	36.4	6.5	-4.4
Okanogan	4,922	253	51.4	238	51.1	57.4	46.4	50.7	44.2	9.5	16.3	-6.0	35.1
Pacific	2,228	49	22.0	43	18.4	16.1	13.7	16.9	23.2	20.6	6.0	5.9	16.0
Pend Oreille	1,393	27	19.4	59	38.9	13.2	12.0	9.7	16.9	20.5	22.6	6.2	-3.2
Pierce	76,498	2,901	37.9	3,341	44.4	32.3	38.4	39.8	35.4	31.8	35.5	5.6	2.4
San Juan	1,227	66	53.8	92	85.5	85.3	72.5	50.0	59.3	72.8	73.2	-31.5	-19.4
Skagit	10,903	976	89.5	812	76.0	73.7	63.6	40.9	31.7	39.0	57.8	15.8	31.7
Skamania	1,305	37	28.4	33	25.7	20.2	33.5	19.1	18.2	14.4	43.9	8.2	-15.5
Snohomish	64,006	1,633	25.5	1,493	25.3	27.9	34.8	34.2	28.3	25.8	28.6	-2.4	-3.1
Spokane	47,315	2,521	53.3	3,013	64.4	60.6	60.3	50.9	59	64.8	65.4	-7.3	-12.1
Stevens	5,305	183	34.5	158	29.8	30.7	37.0	21.6	21.8	17.1	20.0	3.8	14.5
Thurston *	23,041	220	9.5	1,241	53.4	51.6	47.9	21.2	34	37.7	45.2	-42.1	-35.7
Wahkiakum	438	6	13.7	12	26.8	7.2	24.9	20.2	2.5	28.9	29.7	6.5	-16.0
Walla Walla	6,172	518	83.9	406	67.1	59.1	46.4	55.8	74.8	48.8	55.1	24.8	28.8
Whatcom	17,898	1,164	65.0	1,068	63.7	68.7	53.1	60.2	63.8	56.4	49.5	-3.7	15.5
Whitman *	3,559	34	9.6	84	25.6	14.8	22.6	29.8	20.7	8.6	11.8	-5.2	-2.2
Yakima	26,483	1,846	9.7	1,703	61.9	61.6	73.3	78.8	65.3	60.1	46.4	8.1	23.3
State Patrol		76		63									
TOTAL	627,255	27,104	43.2	31,221	51.3	48.1	52.2	52.1	48.0	45.3	48.0	-8.1	-4.8

* Significant underreporting by some law enforcement agencies in 1995. Actual arrests are greater than reported.

** Property Offenses include burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, stolen property, vandalism, forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, and embezzlement.

Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

TABLE 42
JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR VANDALISM 1995 **

COUNTY	POPULATION AGE 10-17	UNDER						TOTAL ARRESTS	RATE PER 1,000
		10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17		
Adams	2,317	1	5	8	3	4	2	23	9.9
Asotin	2,459			4	4	1	2	11	4.5
Benton	17,566	2	3	25	22	25	25	102	5.8
Chelan	7,138	5	23	43	34	12	13	130	18.2
Clallam	6,986	5	26	24	4	11	15	85	12.2
Clark	36,413	2	14	43	28	24	23	134	3.7
Columbia	508			3	3	3	2	11	21.7
Cowlitz	10,662	7	24	20	10	16	8	85	8.0
Douglas	3,729		4	8	8	12	6	38	10.2
Ferry	1,020	7	2			1		10	9.8
Franklin	6,516		9	46	20	30	19	124	19.0
Garfield	345							0	0.0
Grant	8,652	2	6	24	7	3	9	51	5.9
Grays Harbor	8,431	2	16	17	15	14	12	76	9.0
Island	7,241		8	18	7	3	8	44	6.1
Jefferson	2,712		5	5	5	4		19	7.0
King *	164,495	9	42	91	57	113	82	394	2.4
Kitsap	26,199	4	22	28	26	27	28	135	5.2
Kittitas	3,265			9	6	1	5	21	6.4
Klickitat	2,454		2	13	3	1	3	22	9.0
Lewis	8,713		7	17	19	19	15	77	8.8
Lincoln	1,313			3	1	1		5	3.8
Mason	5,439		2	3		3	1	9	1.7
Okanogan	4,922	3	5	64	1	5	1	79	16.1
Pacific	2,228		1	2		2		5	2.2
Pend Oreille	1,393				3	1	2	6	4.3
Pierce	76,498	2	36	105	50	59	54	306	4.0
San Juan	1,227			1		1	1	3	2.4
Skagit	10,903	3	12	62	40	27	18	162	14.9
Skamania	1,305		1	3	1	1	1	7	5.4
Snohomish	64,006	5	23	75	34	25	17	179	2.8
Spokane	47,315	6	41	83	56	70	55	311	6.6
Stevens	5,305	1	2	10	5	12	5	35	6.6
Thurston *	23,041	2	8	7	10	13	4	44	1.9
Wahkiakum	438							0	0.0
Walla Walla	6,172		13	19	11	9	10	62	10.0
Whatcom	17,898	3	14	55	26	25	28	151	8.4
Whitman *	3,559		2	4	3		2	11	3.1
Yakima	26,483	11	20	67	60	49	28	235	8.9
State Patrol								0	0.0
TOTAL	627,255	82	398	1,009	582	627	504	3,202	5.1

* Significant underreporting by some law enforcement agencies.

Actual arrests are greater than reported.

** Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

TABLE 43

JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR DRUG AND ALCOHOL OFFENSES 1989-1995**

COUNTY	Total Population 10-17	1995 Drug And Alcohol Arrests	1995 Rate Per 1,000	1994 Drug And Alcohol Arrests	1994 Rate Per 1,000	1993 Rate Per 1,000	1992 Rate Per 1,000	1991 Rate Per 1,000	1990 Rate Per 1,000	1989 Rate Per 1,000	Rate Change 89-95
Adams	2,317	95	41.0	63	27.8	41.3	26.8	25.3	25.3	36.5	4.5
Asotin	2,459	41	16.7	44	18.3	28.7	12.7	7.5	8.4	6.3	10.4
Benton	17,566	305	17.4	276	16.3	13.7	12.5	9.4	13.2	22.4	-5.0
Chelan	7,138	305	42.7	301	44.7	26.9	20.5	20.9	26.6	25.6	17.1
Clallam	6,986	84	12.0	53	7.6	7.5	5.2	17.9	33.8	52.2	-40.2
Clark	36,413	362	9.9	384	10.4	7.9	7.8	9.5	9.4	13.8	-3.9
Columbia	508	29	57.1	29	53.3	33.9	93.2	98.8	37.5	64.2	-7.1
Cowlitz	10,662	209	19.6	108	9.7	10.4	13.4	24.8	19.6	23.2	-3.6
Douglas	3,729	70	18.8	44	11.5	9.5	10.4	17.2	11.7	15.8	3.0
Ferry	1,020	17	16.7	21	19.2	10.8	17.4	4.3	18.1	23.5	-6.8
Franklin	6,516	62	9.5	65	9.8	12.3	4.0	6.2	5.5	11.6	-2.1
Garfield	345	14	40.6	10	32.4	41.2	7.6	103.8	48.4	4.3	36.3
Grant	8,652	81	9.4	113	12.8	17.0	14.3	9.9	12.2	12.0	-2.6
Grays Harbor	8,431	204	24.2	121	14.5	20.7	15.0	16.2	22.1	22.7	1.5
Island	7,241	111	15.3	64	9.1	8.1	4.6	8.7	8.4	9.5	5.8
Jefferson	2,712	71	26.2	88	34.7	25.3	18.4	13.4	12.4	11.5	14.7
King *	164,495	919	5.6	1,482	9.6	9.6	8.1	9.2	10.6	11.9	-6.3
Kitsap	26,199	198	7.6	125	4.8	2.6	1.6	1.8	3.5	3.2	4.4
Kittitas	3,265	60	18.4	44	14.7	5.8	12.4	6.9	19.1	28.2	-9.8
Klickitat	2,454	104	42.4	48	19.5	12.7	6.8	16.3	20.8	5.9	36.5
Lewis	8,713	105	12.1	85	9.9	12.5	9.3	10.0	12.5	17.9	-5.8
Lincoln	1,313	36	27.4	31	26.2	18.6	8.7	11.0	6.4	9.2	18.2
Mason	5,439	48	8.8	47	9.0	7.0	6.8	10.0	11.4	3.6	5.2
Okanogan	4,922	136	27.6	95	20.4	26.6	20.6	16.4	32.8	8.7	18.9
Pacific	2,228	33	14.8	66	28.3	24.6	12.2	15.9	21.3	1.2	13.6
Pend Oreille	1,393	45	32.3	22	14.5	13.2	14.4	12.1	3.2	1.9	30.4
Pierce	76,498	362	4.7	520	6.9	4.6	5.0	5.0	5.9	4.9	-0.2
San Juan	1,227	21	17.1	34	31.6	24.4	9.7	19.8	22.1	51.2	-34.1
Skagit	10,903	232	21.3	199	18.6	14.1	14.9	14.7	7.4	20.9	0.4
Skamania	1,305	29	22.2	30	23.3	23.6	32.6	40.9	33.6	14.4	7.8
Snohomish	64,006	404	6.3	262	4.4	3.7	3.2	4.0	4.1	5.2	1.1
Spokane	47,315	541	11.4	467	10.0	9.0	11.6	12.9	22.3	23.5	-12.1
Stevens	5,305	77	14.5	58	10.9	15.2	8.8	15.5	5.7	13.4	1.1
Thurston *	23,041	58	2.5	246	10.6	7.0	6.5	7.0	10.7	14.6	-12.1
Wahkiakum	438	0	0.0	14	31.3	21.5	67.3	12.6	55.4	15.8	-15.8
Walla Walla	6,172	58	9.4	65	10.7	7.0	6.7	5.9	10.2	8.3	1.1
Whatcom	17,898	450	25.1	446	26.6	25.2	22.5	23.6	29.8	35.5	-10.4
Whitman *	3,559	14	3.9	11	3.4	7.2	7.4	14.0	13.0	13.0	-9.1
Yakima	26,483	379	14.3	292	10.6	8.0	7.9	10.9	11.9	12.3	2.0
State Patrol		257		237							
TOTAL	627,255	6,626	10.6	6,710	11.0	9.8	9.0	10.3	12.4	14.1	-3.5

*Significant underreporting by law enforcement agencies in 1995 only.

Actual arrests are greater than reported.

** Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

TABLE 44**OFFENSES JUVENILES MOST OFTEN ARRESTED FOR
IN 1995**

OFFENSE CLASS	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	RATE PER 1000
Larceny	16,887	26.9
All Other Offenses*	6,451	10.3
Other Assaults**	6,428	10.2
Liquor Law	3,749	6.0
Vandalism	3,202	5.1
Burglary	2,875	4.6
Drug Abuse	2,489	4.0
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,945	3.1
Stolen Property	1,583	2.5
Aggravated Assault	1,322	2.1
Weapon - Carrying	1,073	1.7

* All Other Offenses includes: contempt of court, possession of drug paraphernalia, public nuisances, riot and rout, trespass, and others.

** Other Assaults includes: simple assault, minor assault, assault and battery, injury by culpable negligence, resisting or obstructing an officer, intimidation, coercion, hazing, and attempts to commit any of the above.

TABLE 45

ARRESTS OF JUVENILES FOR DRUG AND ALCOHOL OFFENSES - 1995 DETAIL/*

DRUG OFFENSES	GENDER	UN 10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL
Total Arrests for Drug Offenses	M	6	66	438	374	553	602	2,039
	F	0	20	125	87	100	118	450
	TOTAL	6	86	563	461	653	720	2,489

ALCOHOL OFFENSES	GENDER	UN 10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL
Driving Under the Influence	M	2	0	9	15	75	187	288
	F	1	0	0	2	30	40	73
Liquor Law Violations	M	1	33	265	464	747	1,100	2,610
	F	2	23	236	211	302	365	1,139
Drunkenness	M	0	0	5	5	5	9	24
	F	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
Total Arrests for Alcohol Offenses	M	3	33	279	484	827	1,296	2,922
	F	3	23	236	214	333	406	1,215
	TOTAL	6	56	515	698	1,160	1,702	4,137

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

TABLE 46

1995 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	9	0	191	53	73	22	118	43	391	76.8	118	23.2
Asotin	18	1	141	30	30	11	55	7	244	83.3	49	16.7
Benton	84	15	783	297	230	75	797	265	1,894	74.4	652	25.6
Chelan	29	6	538	201	233	72	264	91	1,064	74.2	370	25.8
Clallam	16	3	344	98	63	21	178	43	601	78.5	165	21.5
Clark	119	24	1,064	496	267	95	449	189	1,899	70.3	804	29.7
Columbia	0	0	51	2	20	9	31	1	102	89.5	12	10.5
Cowlitz	54	8	564	206	133	76	458	183	1,209	71.9	473	28.1
Douglas	8	2	169	70	61	9	94	21	332	76.5	102	23.5
Ferry	5	0	34	7	12	5	16	4	67	80.7	16	19.3
Franklin	39	2	314	67	49	13	183	62	585	80.2	144	19.8
Garfield	1	0	12	6	13	1	9	3	35	77.8	10	22.2
Grant	26	6	290	83	65	16	215	85	596	75.8	190	24.2
Grays Harbor	21	1	413	91	147	57	301	84	882	79.1	233	20.9
Island	19	3	246	73	83	28	139	41	487	77.1	145	22.9
Jefferson	18	1	113	32	33	38	73	22	237	71.8	93	28.2
King *	377	80	3,680	1,900	724	195	2,166	628	6,947	71.3	2,803	28.7
Kitsap	74	16	770	287	145	53	380	118	1,369	74.3	474	25.7
Kittitas	15	2	126	33	46	14	99	23	286	79.9	72	20.1
Klickitat	5	4	108	30	76	28	63	34	252	72.4	96	27.6
Lewis	39	2	272	71	80	25	165	31	556	81.2	129	18.8
Lincoln	12	1	48	16	24	12	16	10	100	71.9	39	28.1
Mason	19	1	129	45	22	26	73	26	243	71.3	98	28.7
Okanogan	23	8	221	32	102	34	122	42	468	80.1	116	19.9
Pacific	2	0	39	10	29	4	39	13	109	80.1	27	19.9
Pend Oreille	7	1	22	5	30	15	34	15	93	72.1	36	27.9
Pierce	254	37	2,067	834	282	80	1,197	345	3,800	74.6	1,296	25.4
San Juan	2	0	49	17	12	9	15	1	78	74.3	27	25.7
Skagit	36	2	752	224	155	77	288	79	1,231	76.3	382	23.7
Skamania	2	0	32	5	21	8	24	2	79	84.0	15	16.0
Snohomish	188	41	1,157	476	313	91	529	171	2,187	73.7	779	26.3
Spokane	126	20	1,732	789	413	128	1,271	395	3,542	72.7	1,332	27.3
Stevens	7	2	150	33	55	22	105	16	317	81.3	73	18.7
Thurston *	12	1	190	30	45	13	204	28	451	86.2	72	13.8
Wahkiakum	0	0	6	0	0	0	3	0	9	100.0	0	0.0
Walla Walla	22	5	358	160	47	11	169	75	596	70.4	251	29.6
Whatcom	63	7	828	336	316	134	502	137	1,709	73.6	614	26.4
Whitman *	3	0	27	7	11	3	32	4	73	83.9	14	16.1
Yakima	142	25	1,360	486	305	74	760	158	2,567	77.6	743	22.4
State Patrol	4	0	57	19	196	61	27	5	284	77.0	85	23.0
TOTAL	1,900	327	19,447	7,657	4,961	1,665	11,663	3,500	37,971	74.3	13,149	25.7

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

** Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

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

Prior data included 12 classifications of assaults which are now categorized as other offenses .

TABLE 47
JUVENILE ARRESTS BY GENDER
1989 - 1995 *

VIOLENT OFFENSES

Year	Male Arrests	Percent of Total	Female Arrests	Percent of Total	Total Arrests
1995	1,900	85.3	327	14.7	2,227
1994	2,372	84.1	450	15.9	2,822
1993	2,580	79.3	672	20.7	3,252
1992	2,485	82.8	518	17.2	3,086
1991	2,280	78.2	634	21.6	2,992
1990	2,150	80.0	539	20.0	2,769
1989	2,040	83.6	400	16.4	2,524

PROPERTY OFFENSES

Year	Male Arrests	Percent of Total	Female Arrests	Percent of Total	Total Arrests
1995	19,447	71.7	7,657	28.3	27,104
1994	22,278	71.4	8,943	28.6	31,221
1993	20,471	72.6	7,723	27.4	28,194
1992	21,454	72.8	8,031	27.2	29,558
1991	20,096	73.8	7,146	26.2	27,316
1990	18,923	75.4	6,189	24.6	25,187
1989	17,248	76.2	5,398	23.8	22,722

DRUG AND ALCOHOL OFFENSES

Year	Male Arrests	Percent of Total	Female Arrests	Percent of Total	Total Arrests
1995	4,961	74.9	1,665	25.1	6,626
1994	5,066	75.5	1,644	24.5	6,710
1993	4,397	76.6	1,343	23.4	5,740
1992	3,761	74.2	1,308	25.8	5,143
1991	3,929	73.0	1,452	27.0	5,454
1990	4,686	72.4	1,786	27.6	6,544
1989	5,161	73.1	1,901	26.9	7,135

ALL OTHER OFFENSES**

Year	Male Arrests	Percent of Total	Female Arrests	Percent of Total	Total Arrests
1995	11,663	76.9	3,500	23.1	15,163
1994	13,215	77.6	3,805	22.4	17,020
1993	12,361	79.0	3,285	21.0	15,646
1992	11,815	80.6	2,842	19.4	14,738
1991	10,288	78.5	2,814	21.5	13,181
1990	8,947	79.4	2,315	20.6	11,341
1989	8,193	78.6	2,234	21.4	10,506

TOTAL ALL ARRESTS

Year	Male Arrests	Percent of Total	Female Arrests	Percent of Total	Total Arrests
1995	37,971	74.3	13,149	25.7	51,120
1994	42,931	74.3	14,842	25.7	57,773
1993	39,809	75.4	13,021	24.6	52,830
1992	39,515	75.5	12,799	24.5	52,390
1991	36,593	75.2	12,046	24.8	48,714
1990	34,706	76.2	10,829	23.8	45,611
1989	32,642	76.7	9,933	23.3	42,652

* Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

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

TABLE 48
JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1995
AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS UNDER 2,500

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE PER 1000
Winthrop P.D.	350	16	45.7
Harrington P.D.	484	7	14.5
Vader P.D.	488	12	24.6
North Bonneville P.D.	497	13	26.2
Reardon P.D.	505	7	13.9
Ione P.D.	506	12	23.7
Mossyrock P.D.	535	15	28.0
Pe Ell P.D.	590	4	6.8
Bingen P.D.	665	10	15.0
Oakville P.D.	665	0	0.0
Toledo P.D.	690	8	11.6
Ruston P.D.	720	22	30.6
La Conner P.D.	737	26	35.3
La Center P.D.	865	16	18.5
Tekoa P.D.	880	21	23.9
Garfield Co. S.O.	885	10	11.3
Wilbur P.D.	885	19	21.5
Tieton P.D.	930	1	1.1
Twisp P.D.	955	4	4.2
Napavine P.D.	960	7	7.3
Woodway P.D.	960	0	0.0
Palouse P.D.	975	*	
Yarrow Point P.D.	995	1	1.0
Langley P.D.	1,020	24	23.5
Tonasket P.D.	1,025	15	14.6
Grand Coulee P.D.	1,075	63	58.6
Coulee Dam P.D.	1,096	86	78.5
Republic P.D.	1,100	30	27.3
Darrington P.D.	1,125	18	16.0
Waitsburg P.D.	1,145	19	16.6
Winlock P.D.	1,162	9	7.7
Morton P.D.	1,258	*	
Kalama P.D.	1,320	23	17.4
Soap Lake P.D.	1,320	108	81.8
Long Beach P.D.	1,365	9	6.6
Rainier P.D.	1,440	13	9.0
Granite Falls P.D.	1,465	70	47.8
Kettle Falls P.D.	1,465	54	36.9
Pomeroy P.D.	1,465	35	23.9
Royal City P.D.	1,466	29	19.8
Carnation P.D.	1,490	6	4.0
Columbia Co. S.O.	1,490	70	47.0
Cosmopolis P.D.	1,495	4	2.7

* Agencies did not report arrests to WUCR.

Population figures from "1995 Population Trends for Washington State."

Forecasting Division, Office of Financial Management, October 1995.

TABLE 48 (CONTINUED)
JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1995
AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS UNDER 2,500

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE PER 1000
Tenino P.D.	1,495	53	35.5
McCleary P.D.	1,525	12	7.9
Snoqualmie P.D.	1,540	20	13.0
Oroville P.D.	1,550	54	34.8
Eatonville P.D.	1,610	61	37.9
South Bend P.D.	1,620	23	14.2
Ridgefield P.D.	1,625	61	37.5
Mattawa P.D.	1,685	2	1.2
Davenport P.D.	1,739	23	13.2
Ritzville P.D.	1,745	40	22.9
Black Diamond P.D.	1,760	24	13.6
Cle Elum P.D.	1,800	25	13.9
Everson P.D.	1,800	0	0.0
Newport P.D.	1,840	86	46.7
Algona P.D.	1,970	17	8.6
White Salmon P.D.	1,975	56	28.4
Brewster P.D.	2,023	25	12.4
Westport P.D.	2,055	13	6.3
Yelm P.D.	2,095	*	
Castle Rock P.D.	2,105	34	16.2
Granger P.D.	2,130	*	
Zillah P.D.	2,235	58	26.0
Chewelah P.D.	2,322	38	16.4

* Agencies did not report arrests to WUCR.

Population figures from "1995 Population Trends for Washington State."

Forecasting Division, Office of Financial Management, October 1995.

TABLE 49
JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1995
AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS 2,500 - 5,000

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE PER 1000
Dayton P.D.	2,520	44	17.5
Sultan P.D.	2,535	57	22.5
Connell P.D.	2,690	57	21.2
Colfax P.D.	2,820	3	1.1
Elma P.D.	2,855	161	56.4
Raymond P.D.	2,905	2	0.7
Airway Heights P.D.	2,910	71	24.4
Stanwood P.D.	2,910	178	61.2
North Bend P.D.	2,925	*	
Ocean Shores P.D.	2,930	100	34.1
Clyde Hill P.D.	3,000	11	3.7
Woodland P.D.	3,000	38	12.7
Medina P.D.	3,050	23	7.5
Blaine P.D.	3,125	79	25.3
Wahkiakum Co. S.O.	3,180	9	2.8
Chelan P.D.	3,230	88	27.2
Union Gap P.D.	3,305	238	72.0
Forks P.D.	3,369	38	11.3
Goldendale P.D.	3,460	121	35.0
Montesano P.D.	3,530	60	17.0
Medical Lake P.D.	3,650	27	7.4
Wapato P.D.	3,825	167	43.7
Buckley P.D.	3,870	72	18.6
Gig Harbor P.D.	3,890	70	18.0
Quincy P.D.	3,925	132	33.6
Lincoln Co. S.O.	4,078	82	20.1
Sequim P.D.	4,200	66	15.7
Fife P.D.	4,250	35	8.2
Omak P.D.	4,365	243	55.7
Colville P.D.	4,580	124	27.1
Prosser P.D.	4,790	30	6.3
East Wenatchee P.D.	4,850	173	35.7
Lake Stevens P.D.	4,955	38	7.7

* Agencies did not report arrests to WUCR.

Population figures from "1995 Population Trends for Washington State."
 Forecasting Division, Office of Financial Management, October 1995.

TABLE 50
JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1995
AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS 5,001 - 10,000

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE PER 1000
Battle Ground P.D.	5,015	135	26.9
Othello P.D.	5,240	319	60.9
Milton P.D.	5,270	63	12.0
Pacific P.D.	5,300	25	4.7
Arlington P.D.	5,350	200	37.4
Fircrest P.D.	5,375	46	8.6
Burlington P.D.	5,385	379	70.4
Selah P.D.	5,450	148	27.2
Washougal P.D.	5,594	117	20.9
Ephrata P.D.	5,715	30	5.2
Poulsbo P.D.	5,765	193	33.5
Ferry Co. S.O.	6,000	53	8.8
Brier P.D.	6,030	121	20.1
Monroe P.D.	6,095	181	29.7
Steilacoom P.D.	6,120	44	7.2
Port Orchard P.D.	6,240	158	25.3
West Richland P.D.	6,420	45	7.0
Whitman Co. S.O.	6,704	48	7.2
College Place P.D.	6,735	27	4.0
Clarkston P.D.	6,810	211	31.0
Ferndale P.D.	6,830	247	36.2
Chehalis P.D.	6,910	155	22.4
Normandy Park P.D.	6,935	15	2.2
Lake Forest Park P.D.	7,130	**	
Lynden P.D.	7,315	207	28.3
Sedro Wooley P.D.	7,340	255	34.7
Adams Co. S.O.	7,364	150	20.4
Snohomish P.D.	7,495	101	13.5
Shelton P.D.	7,555	243	32.2
Pend Orielle Co. S.O.	7,700	31	4.0
Sumner P.D.	7,700	54	7.0
Grandview P.D.	7,725	219	28.3
Toppenish P.D.	7,765	419	54.0
Skamania Co. S.O.	7,888	81	10.3
Camas P.D.	8,015	178	22.2
Newcastle P.D.	8,052	*	
Port Townsend P.D.	8,165	118	14.5
Cheney P.D.	8,240	124	15.0
Hoquiam P.D.	9,015	259	28.7
Issaquah P.D.	9,025	155	17.2
Bonney Lake P.D.	9,085	93	10.2
Mill Creek P.D.	9,230	47	5.1
Woodinville P.D.	9,615	*	

* Agencies did not report arrests to WUCR.

** Arrests reported to WUCR in the WIBR format, which is still in the developmental stage.

Population figures from "1995 Population Trends for Washington State."

Forecasting Division, Office of Financial Management, October 1995.

TABLE 51

JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1995
AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS 10,001 - 25,000

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE PER 1000
Enumclaw P.D.	10,170	192	18.9
San Juan Co. S.O.	10,490	105	10.0
Asotin Co. S.O.	11,210	82	7.3
Tumwater P.D.	11,420	*	
Sunnyside P.D.	11,710	231	19.7
Kelso P.D.	11,870	637	53.7
Klickitat Co. S.O.	12,000	161	13.4
Moses Lake P.D.	12,490	353	28.3
Centralia P.D.	12,730	237	18.6
Anacortes P.D.	12,820	281	21.9
Kittitas Co. S.O.	12,841	22	1.7
Ellensburg P.D.	12,990	284	21.9
Pacific Co. S.O.	14,035	102	7.3
Tukwila P.D.	14,750	736	49.9
Mukilteo P.D.	14,760	141	9.6
Walla Walla Co. S.O.	15,645	102	6.5
Aberdeen P.D.	16,700	264	15.8
Jefferson Co. S.O.	16,935	212	12.5
Bainbridge Island P.D.	17,910	149	8.3
Franklin Co. S.O.	18,270	98	5.4
Port Angeles P.D.	18,540	445	24.0
Oak Harbor P.D.	19,160	359	18.7
Mountlake Terrace P.D.	20,050	269	13.4
Douglas Co. S.O.	20,746	261	12.6
Mercer Island P.D.	21,290	30	1.4
Des Moines P.D.	21,450	174	8.1
Mount Vernon P.D.	21,580	401	18.6
Okanogan Co. S.O.	21,764	141	6.5
Pasco P.D.	22,500	574	25.5
Sea Tac P.D.	22,910	*	
Wenatchee P.D.	24,180	1,006	41.6
Pullman P.D.	24,360	**	

* Agencies did not report arrests to WUCR.

** Arrests reported to WUCR in the WIBR format, which is still in the developmental stage.

Population figures from "1995 Population Trends for Washington State."

Forecasting Division, Office of Financial Management, October 1995.

TABLE 52
JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1995
AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS 25,001 - 50,000

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE PER 1000
Lacey P.D.	25,110	*	
Bothell P.D.	25,850	158	6.1
Stevens Co. S.O.	26,253	174	6.6
Grays Harbor Co. S.O.	26,930	242	9.0
Chelan Co. S.O.	27,300	340	12.5
Burien P.D.	27,680	*	
Walla Walla P.D.	28,870	699	24.2
Edmonds P.D.	31,310	241	7.7
Lynnwood P.D.	31,950	853	26.7
Grant Co. S.O.	32,405	69	2.1
Benton Co. S.O.	33,280	593	17.8
Longview P.D.	33,480	657	19.6
Auburn P.D.	35,230	657	18.6
Richland P.D.	36,270	661	18.2
Olympia P.D.	37,170	*	
Clallam Co. S.O.	37,491	217	5.8
Mason Co. S.O.	37,745	98	2.6
Cowlitz Co. S.O.	37,755	293	7.8
Bremerton P.D.	39,610	288	7.3
Redmond P.D.	40,030	337	8.4
Lewis Co. S.O.	40,177	238	5.9
Kirkland P.D.	42,350	379	8.9
Skagit Co. S.O.	43,936	244	5.6
Kent P.D.	44,620	*	
Renton P.D.	44,890	378	8.4
Island Co. S.O.	47,145	249	5.3
Kennewick P.D.	48,130	1,217	25.3

* Agencies did not report arrests to WUCR.

Population figures from "1995 Population Trends for Washington State."

Forecasting Division, Office of Financial Management, October 1995.

TABLE 53
JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1995
AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS 50,001 - 100,000

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE PER 1000
Bellingham P.D.	57,830	1,268	21.9
Yakima P.D.	60,850	1,534	25.2
Vancouver P.D.	65,360	1,100	16.8
Whatcom Co. S.O.	69,635	441	6.3
Federal Way P.D.	74,290	*	
Everett P.D.	79,180	*	
Yakima Co. S.O.	94,440	295	3.1

TABLE 54
JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1995
AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS OVER 100,000

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE PER 1000
Bellevue P.D.	102,000	1,051	10.3
Thurston Co. S.O.	109,860	457	4.2
Kitsap Co. S.O.	151,075	1,055	7.0
Tacoma P.D.	184,500	2,349	12.7
Spokane P.D.	188,800	3,182	16.9
Spokane Co. S.O.	191,406	1,444	7.5
Clark Co. S.O.	203,536	1,096	5.4
Snohomish Co. S.O.	269,544	451	1.7
Pierce Co. S.O.	396,357	1,831	4.6
King Co. S.O.	497,403	*	
Seattle P.D.	532,900	5,283	9.9

* Agencies did not report arrests to WUCR.

Population figures from "1995 Population Trends for Washington State."

Forecasting Division, Office of Financial Management, October 1995.

**AGENCY
ARREST
REPORT
STATUS**

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

This information is reported by individual law enforcement agencies.

The following agencies did not provide any juvenile arrest information:

Burien P.D.
Everett P.D.
Federal Way P.D.
Granger P.D.
Kent P.D.
King County Sheriff's Office
Lacey P.D.
Lake Forest Park P.D.*
Morton P.D.
Newcastle P.D.
Nisqually Tribal P.D.
North Bend P.D.
Olympia P.D.
Palouse P.D.
Pullman P.D.*
SeaTac P.D.
Tumwater P.D.
Woodinville P.D.
Yelm P.D.

Enumclaw P.D. provided 8 months juvenile arrests.*
Kittitas County Sheriff's Office provided 7 months juvenile arrests.
Mattawa P.D. provided 6 months juvenile arrests.
Mercer Island P.D. provided 4 months juvenile arrests.*
Pend Oreille County S.O. provided 6 months juvenile arrests.
Puyallup P.D. provided 10 months juvenile arrests.*
Oakville P.D. provided 7 months juvenile arrests.
Odessa P.D. provided 7 months juvenile arrests.
Raymond P.D. provided 6 months juvenile arrests.
Tekoa P.D. provided 6 months juvenile arrests.

* These agencies are reporting their crime data in the WIBR format, which is still in the developmental stage; they have met the requirements of reporting arrest data.

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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 1995 was 80,263. This figure represents a decrease of 14 percent over the 1994 figure of 93,333. From 1987 to 1994, the average rate increase of juvenile court offense referrals was above three percent per year.

Of the 80,263 court offense referrals, 14,917 were from King County. Juvenile court offense referrals from King County decreased by four percent from 1994 to 1995 and five percent since 1987.

Offense referrals are grouped according to severity. Type A+ and A are the most serious and include murder and rape; Type E is the least serious and includes reckless driving. Over two-thirds of offense referrals for 1995 were for Type D and E. One percent of all referrals were for Type A+ A or A -.

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Court Referrals By Race And Ethnicity

The racial/ethnic distribution of juvenile court offense referrals for 1995 showed that 66 percent were White, ten percent were Black, four percent were Asian, nine percent were Hispanic, and three percent were Native American. The ethnicity of eight percent of juvenile court offense referrals were not reported. These figures have remained relatively unchanged since 1987.

**Court Referrals
By Race
And Ethnicity,
continued**

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

- *Court referrals for Whites are 83 percent of their proportion of the population.*
- *Court referrals for Blacks are almost 2.4 times their proportion of the population.*
- *Court referrals for Asians are about two-third 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 about 1.1 times their proportion of the population.*

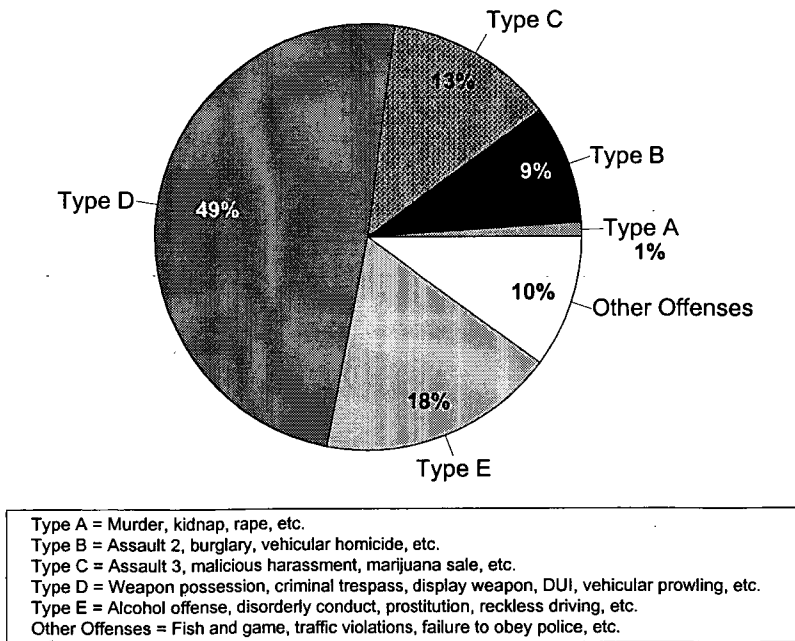
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TABLE 55
JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS
FROM 1987-1995

	JUVIS	KING COUNTY	TOTALS
1995 TOTAL REFERRALS	65,292	14,971	80,263
1994 TOTAL REFERRALS	77,714	15,619	93,333
1993 TOTAL REFERRALS	71,013	14,831	85,844
1992 TOTAL REFERRALS	68,212	16,220	84,432
1991 TOTAL REFERRALS	63,628	14,402	78,030
1990 TOTAL REFERRALS	57,972	14,545	72,517
1989 TOTAL REFERRALS	55,676	14,827	70,503
1988 TOTAL REFERRALS	52,982	14,884	67,866
1987 TOTAL REFERRALS	51,152	15,807	66,959
PERCENTAGE CHANGE SINCE 1994	-16%	-4%	-14%

1995 JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS

Graph 19



1995 JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY ETHNICITY

Graph 20

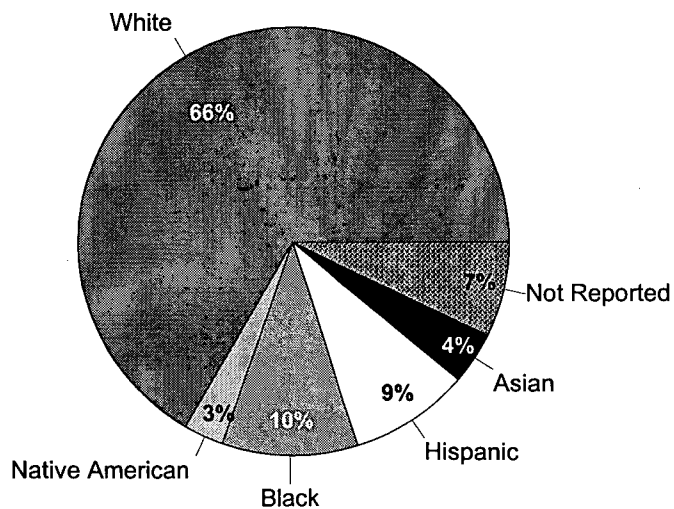


TABLE 56

1995 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-	768	1	231	2	999	1
B+ & B	6,004	9	1,591	11	7,595	9
C+ & C	7,883	12	2,543	17	10,426	13
D+ & D	30,967	47	8,073	54	39,040	49
E	12,213	19	2,281	15	14,494	18
Other Offenses	7,457	11	252	2	7,709	10
TOTAL REFERRALS	65,292	100	14,971	100	80,263	100

1/ JUVIS referrals were obtained from report 3012, AOC, July 1996.

2/ King County referrals were obtained from report JIS-381-A, KCDYS, July 1996.

TABLE 57

1995 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	44,325	68	8,628	58	52,953	66	80
Black	4,563	7	3,686	25	8,249	10	4
Asian	1,583	2	1,518	10	3,101	4	6
Hispanic	6,536	10	476	3	7,012	9	8
Native American	2,417	4	322	2	2,739	3	2
Other	325	<1	167	1	492	<1	
Unknown	144	<1	114	1	258	<1	
Not Reported	5,399	8	60	0	5,459	7	
TOTAL REFERRALS	65,292	100	14,971	100	80,263	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 58

1995 JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY / ETHNICITY

County	White	Black	Native American	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Unknown	Not Reported	Total
Adams	111	14	10	254	0	2	1	128	520
Asotin/Garfield	203	0	6	4	0	1	9	65	288
Benton/Franklin	2,465	184	40	1,246	43	2	2	61	4,043
Chelan	1,242	28	28	337	13	12	2	51	1,713
Clallam	1,009	21	87	14	2	0	0	26	1,159
Clark	4,366	322	139	277	175	45	2	52	5,378
Columbia	54	0	6	8	0	1	0	24	93
Cowlitz	1,482	46	37	92	38	9	6	434	2,144
Douglas	458	9	9	123	1	0	0	21	621
Ferry	53	0	39	0	0	1	0	20	113
Grant	447	30	29	291	1	1	4	693	1,496
Grays Harbor	1,405	14	43	19	8	4	12	49	1,554
Island	759	52	3	39	60	11	0	6	930
Jefferson	347	17	16	14	0	1	0	10	405
Kitsap	2,591	269	60	28	140	15	2	225	3,330
Kittitas	368	16	26	49	3	0	1	59	522
Klickitat	191	1	38	10	0	11	0	61	312
Lewis	743	20	21	37	6	3	5	138	973
Lincoln	27	0	3	0	0	0	1	77	108
Mason	480	16	25	6	2	1	1	240	771
Okanogan	553	17	423	90	3	1	1	29	1,117
Pacific/Wahkiakum	184	5	0	9	10	3	2	110	323
Pend Oreille	121	0	2	0	2	0	0	64	189
Pierce	5,473	1,908	237	362	555	49	9	135	8,728
San Juan	108	1	3	0	0	0	0	39	151
Skagit	1,407	44	57	327	24	14	10	28	1,911
Skamania	52	0	1	3	0	0	0	63	119
Snohomish	5,937	438	217	186	204	33	13	256	7,284
Spokane	5,598	611	331	243	89	25	3	188	7,088
Stevens	218	5	25	1	0	2	0	363	614
Thurston	2,196	189	70	102	149	50	52	717	3,525
Walla Walla	550	24	26	172	6	13	0	278	1,069
Whatcom	1,365	54	163	88	28	9	2	347	2,056
Whitman	106	2	1	3	2	0	1	215	330
Yakima	1,630	205	196	2,087	18	6	3	115	4,260
Out of State	26	1	0	15	1	0	0	12	55
TOTAL	44,325	4,563	2,417	6,536	1,583	325	144	5,399	65,292

TABLE 59

1995 JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY ETHNICITY/CLASS*

Offense**	White	Black	Native American	Hispanic	Asian
Class A+	9	10	1	12	0
Class A	222	89	16	73	17
Class A-	188	33	6	24	9
Class B+	1,157	224	79	261	35
Class B	2,891	252	152	329	96
Class C+	377	100	50	99	18
Class C	4,764	624	255	782	232
Class D+	5,552	738	335	687	153
Class D	15,698	1,336	716	2,107	663
Class E	8,209	605	484	1,466	196
Other Offenses	5,255	551	323	695	164

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

** Data do not include King County.

TABLE 60

**1995 KING COUNTY JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS
BY ETHNICITY/CLASS**

Offense**	White	Black	Native American	Hispanic	Asian
Class A+	2	4	0	0	3
Class A	53	60	1	5	15
Class A-	63	15	2	2	3
Class B+	349	223	31	40	32
Class B	561	143	32	16	110
Class C+	98	74	3	2	14
Class C	1,152	669	52	95	321
Class D+	944	532	38	56	109
Class D	3,743	1,500	104	174	707
Class E	1,526	394	52	80	184
Other Offenses	139	72	7	6	20

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

**JUVENILES
REFERRED
TO JUVENILE
COURT***

The county prosecutor is responsible for prosecuting juvenile cases. The prosecutor decides whether to divert a case, whether charges should be filed and which 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 forward may account for differences in court case processing from previous years. The Office of the Administrator for the Courts has reissued the data for 1994 due to a program coding error, in reports that reflect the gender and racial breakdowns for juveniles (Tables 62, 63, 65-69). Data for 1994 has been updated to more accurately depict current information.

Juvenile Courts handled over 47 percent more delinquency cases in 1995 than they did in 1990. The number of referrals to the prosecutor increased at about 2.3 times the 10-17 age group population growth rate for the same period.

In 1995, 58,234 cases were referred to the prosecutor for criminal offenses. Cases referred to diversion comprised 38 percent of the cases; charges were filed on 34 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 1992 in the range of 45 to 49 percent of those cases referred to the prosecutor. The rate of cases referred to diversion decreased from 42 percent in 1993 to 41 percent in 1994, and to 38 percent in 1995.

The proportion of cases where charges were filed varied from 29 percent in 1988, increased to 31 percent in 1990-1991, dropped to 29 percent in 1992 and 28 percent in 1993, and again has increased to 30 percent in 1994 and 34 percent in 1995.

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

***JUVENILES
REFERRED
TO JUVENILE
COURT,
continued***

The proportion of cases for which no action was taken was fairly constant at 21 percent from 1989 through 1991, increased to 24 percent in 1992, 25 percent in 1993, and 26 percent in 1994, and decreased to 24 percent in 1995.

The courts remanded juveniles to adult court in less than one percent of the cases charged in 1995, relatively no change throughout the five-year period.

Most cases adjudicated result in a conviction. Seventy-six percent of the cases resulted in a guilty finding in 1995, a percentage relatively unchanged since 1988.

In 1995, just nine percent of the juvenile cases were sentenced to the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA), again relatively unchanged since 1988. Ninety-one percent of the cases were sentenced to either detention, probation, community service, community supervision, counseling, fines, restitution, or the SSODA program.

During 1995, 175 juvenile cases (or less than one half of one percent of those juvenile cases referred to the prosecutor) were remanded to adult court. Counties where ten or more juvenile cases were remanded to adult court were Benton/Franklin (25), Clark (35), Cowlitz (22), Pierce (12), Spokane (22), and Yakima (11).

Of the juvenile cases referred to diversion, 75 percent completed diversion, and 25 percent did not complete, refused or were refused diversion. Only 32 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 (compared to 33 percent in 1994). This figure represents a decrease of one percent from the 1994 figure and four percent from the 1992 figure. Rates remained relatively unchanged from 1988 to 1992.

Most cases that are adjudicated result in a conviction. Approximately 76 percent of the adjudicated cases resulted in a guilty finding, relatively unchanged from the 1994 rate; and similar to the 1990 rate. Less than one percent of the cases were found not guilty; and 28 percent of the cases were dismissed; an increase of four percent from 1994.

**JUVENILES
REFERRED
TO JUVENILE
COURT,
*continued***

GENDER

Sentencing within the standard range was the most common disposition. Over 97 percent of the juvenile cases adjudicated guilty were sentenced within the standard range. Three percent were sentenced outside the standard range (judge declared a manifest injustice—MI). Sixty-three percent of the cases were MI up and 37 percent of the cases were MI down.

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Cases involving males are far more likely to be referred to the prosecutor. Seventy-four percent of the juvenile cases referred to the prosecutor involved males. Ninety-four percent of the juvenile cases remanded to adult court involved males. Fifty-one percent of cases involving females were referred to diversion as compared to 34 percent of cases that involved males.

Cases referred to the prosecutor that involved females were much less likely to be charged (22 percent)—relatively unchanged since 1992—as compared to 38 percent of the cases involving males. There was no action on approximately 24 percent of the cases for either gender.

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**RACE AND ETHNIC
DISTRIBUTION**

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

Of the cases where race or ethnicity was recorded, 75 percent of the cases referred to the prosecutor were White, eight percent were Black, four percent were Native American, eleven percent were Hispanic, and three percent were Asian American.

Between 1994 and 1995 the number of cases referred to the prosecutor that involved White juveniles increased by two percent; cases that involved Black juveniles increased by one percent; cases that involved Native American juveniles increased by one percent; cases that involved Hispanic juveniles increased by two percent; and cases that involved Asian American juveniles showed no change.

Of the cases of juveniles referred to diversion where race or ethnicity was recorded, 79 percent of the juveniles were White, six percent were Black, three percent were Native American, 9 percent were Hispanic, and three percent were Asian American.

**RACE AND ETHNIC
DISTRIBUTION,
continued**

Of the juvenile cases remanded to adult court where race was recorded 51 percent of the juveniles were White, 16 percent were Black, five percent were Native American, 24 percent were Hispanic, and three percent were Asian American.

In 1995, 13,088 juvenile cases were sentenced within the local standard range. Of those cases where race or ethnicity was recorded, 73 percent were White, eight percent were Black, five percent were Native American, 12 percent were Hispanic, and three percent were Asian American. These rates remain relatively unchanged from previous years.

In 1995, 275 juvenile cases were sentenced outside the standard range (judge declared a manifest injustice or M.I.), down from 350 cases in 1994. There were 259 juvenile cases sentenced outside the standard range in 1993, 243 in 1992, and 187 in 1991. Of those cases in 1995, 214 were sentenced outside the standard range to the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA). Of the 214 juvenile cases sentenced, 57 percent were White, 13 percent were Black, 6 percent were Native American, 23 percent were Hispanic, and 1 percent was Asian American.

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Juvenile Justice System Flow Chart for Criminal Offenses

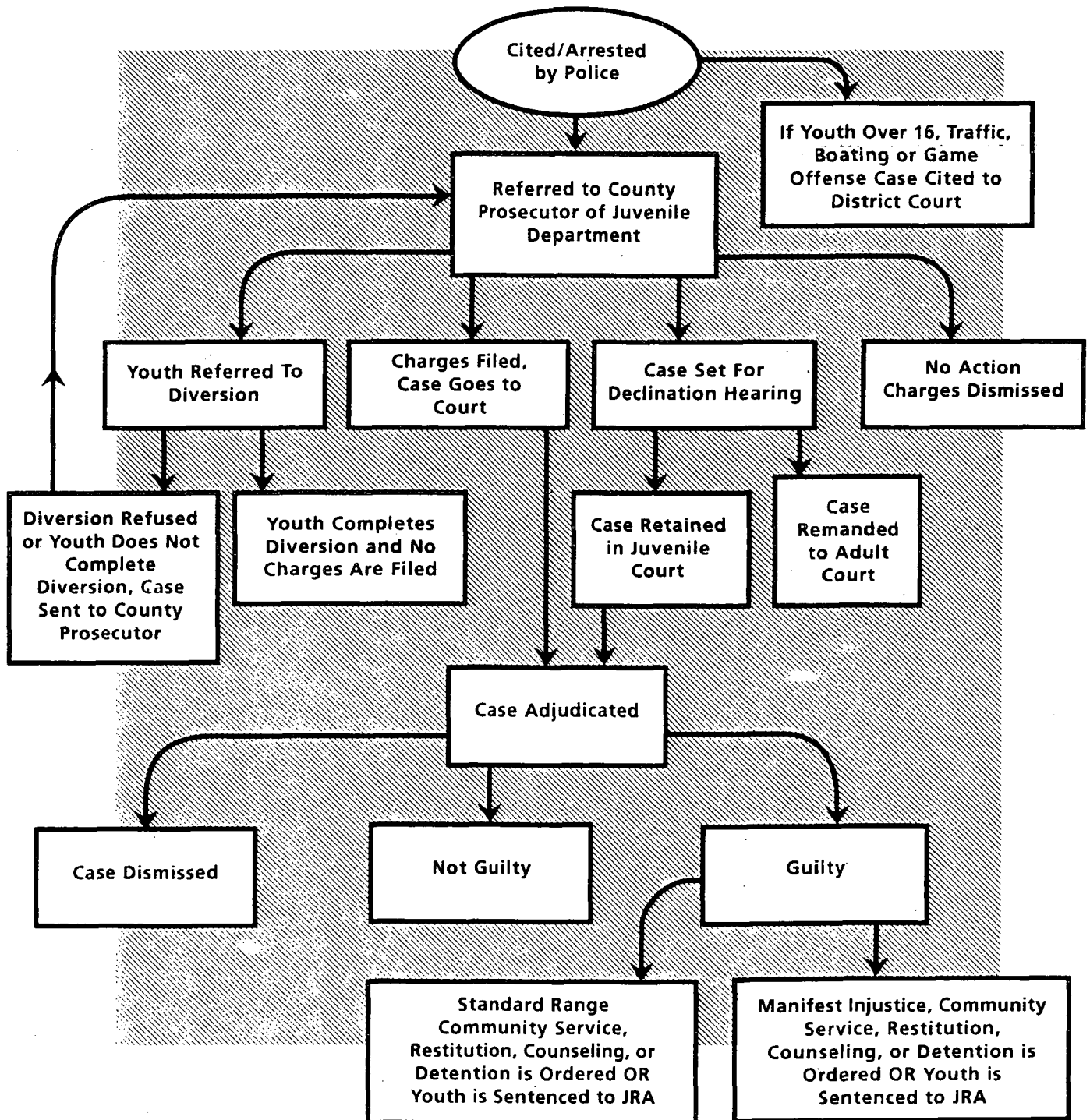


TABLE 61

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES, FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1995

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 Compl	Div Vacated	Div Reject by Div Unit	Div Refused by Juv	Div Not Compl Filed	Div Not Compl No Action
Adams	490	145	143	178	24	0	140	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	290	107	153	26	3	1	135	10	8	0	3	5	1	7
Benton/Franklin	3594	1393	1426	668	82	25	1100	5	321	13	204	104	144	177
Chelan	1455	527	416	441	65	6	403	8	5	0	0	5	1	4
Clallam	1069	363	281	416	6	3	179	2	100	10	77	13	20	80
Clark	3924	1308	1473	1035	73	35	1473	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia	90	24	52	14	0	0	47	1	4	0	2	2	3	1
Cowlitz	1975	790	477	598	88	22	476	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Douglas	593	191	215	141	41	5	195	19	1	0	0	1	1	0
Ferry	112	37	44	29	2	0	39	3	2	0	0	2	1	1
Grant	1346	523	561	232	29	1	397	8	156	44	83	29	100	56
Grays Harbor	1218	350	387	447	34	0	275	0	112	0	102	10	0	112
Island	884	238	362	243	39	2	349	4	9	1	1	7	2	7
Jefferson	441	146	149	130	14	2	114	8	27	5	4	18	0	27
King*														
Kitsap	3308	1025	1392	866	25	0	1064	23	305	0	98	207	141	164
Kittitas	519	236	143	132	6	2	83	3	57	1	50	6	22	35
Klickitat	287	135	109	40	0	3	100	8	1	0	1	0	1	0
Lewis	880	286	324	260	7	3	213	3	108	30	56	22	21	87
Lincoln	107	45	42	15	5	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	641	206	216	179	40	0	127	7	82	0	56	26	13	69
Okanogan	948	339	312	270	27	0	198	1	113	14	42	57	58	55
Pacific	323	115	119	77	12	0	94	2	23	0	8	15	5	18
Pend Oreille	184	72	73	33	6	0	62	10	1	0	0	1	1	0
Pierce	7969	2364	3271	1945	377	12	2210	62	999	0	798	201	127	872
San Juan	148	92	48	3	5	0	47	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Skagit	1708	486	610	501	104	7	609	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skamania	98	28	54	14	1	1	50	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	6600	1236	3253	1851	256	4	1749	15	1489	0	1462	27	720	769
Spokane	5970	1521	2630	1404	393	22	1653	69	908	0	689	219	103	805
Stevens	591	156	181	253	1	0	150	3	28	0	24	4	25	3
Thurston	3101	1852	1062	73	108	6	698	2	362	15	190	157	143	219
Walla Walla	1054	268	527	239	19	1	477	25	25	0	17	8	20	5
Whatcom	2063	947	716	375	24	1	636	79	1	0	0	1	0	1
Whitman	324	51	102	87	84	0	88	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yakima	3930	1992	1040	835	52	11	1029	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	58234	19594	22363	14050	2052	175	16701	413	5249	135	3967	1147	1675	3574

* King County data are not comparable.

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, December 1996.

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

TABLE 61 (Continued)

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1995

County	Adjud Charges Dismissed	Adjud Found Not Guilty	Total Guilty	Adjud Found Guilty	Plead Guilty	No Decision	JRA	JRA Std Range	JRA MI Up	JRA MI Down	Local	Local Std Range	Local MI Up	Local MI Down	SSODA	Not Sent Yet
Adams	7	0	135	0	135	3	12	9	2	1	122	120	1	1	1	0
Asotin/Garfield	19	0	71	0	71	18	15	15	0	0	55	55	0	0	1	0
Benton/Franklin	430	23	1084	55	1029	0	104	87	17	0	975	975	0	0	5	0
Chelan	155	6	337	17	320	30	19	19	0	0	316	316	0	0	1	1
Clallam	64	1	316	9	307	2	21	19	2	0	293	292	0	1	2	0
Clark	164	0	1144	24	1120	0	128	122	5	1	998	997	0	1	18	0
Columbia	5	0	21	0	21	1	3	2	1	0	18	18	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	183	1	604	43	561	3	60	52	8	0	538	530	1	7	5	1
Douglas	38	1	153	6	147	0	5	5	0	0	147	145	1	1	1	0
Ferry	7	0	22	0	22	9	1	1	0	0	21	21	0	0	0	0
Grant	155	6	456	20	436	6	24	22	1	1	430	429	1	0	0	2
Grays Harbor	67	4	279	31	248	0	24	24	0	0	255	255	0	0	0	0
Island	80	0	157	7	150	3	9	8	1	0	145	145	0	0	2	1
Jefferson	45	7	94	17	77	0	10	3	6	1	81	81	0	0	3	0
King*																
Kitsap	190	2	933	7	926	41	99	99	0	0	819	819	0	0	11	4
Kittitas	77	2	179	24	155	0	7	7	0	0	171	171	0	0	1	0
Klickitat	42	0	94	1	93	0	10	8	2	0	84	84	0	0	0	0
Lewis	35	2	267	11	256	3	22	21	1	0	243	243	0	0	2	0
Lincoln	0	0	44	3	41	1	5	5	0	0	37	36	1	0	2	0
Mason	62	1	156	4	152	0	9	5	4	0	145	145	0	0	2	0
Okanogan	124	3	270	2	268	0	24	22	2	0	244	241	1	2	2	0
Pacific	26	0	83	2	81	11	20	15	5	0	62	61	1	0	0	1
Pend Oreille	23	0	49	2	47	1	3	2	1	0	45	45	0	0	1	0
Pierce	348	8	2056	77	1979	79	290	262	23	5	1699	1680	3	16	35	32
San Juan	8	1	84	8	76	0	0	0	0	0	84	84	0	0	0	0
Skagit	101	0	354	1	353	31	29	23	6	0	321	321	0	0	3	1
Skamania	4	0	24	5	19	0	1	1	0	0	21	21	0	0	2	0
Snohomish	776	6	1162	76	1086	12	154	119	33	2	991	982	3	6	17	0
Spokane	602	5	1017	36	981	0	154	138	13	3	851	849	0	2	12	0
Stevens	75	0	100	6	94	6	7	7	0	0	88	87	0	1	5	0
Thurston	740	11	1243	42	1201	1	74	70	2	2	1157	1157	0	0	12	0
Walla Walla	87	0	179	11	168	22	26	17	9	0	150	150	0	0	3	0
Whatcom	248	8	629	47	582	62	38	38	0	0	582	582	0	0	6	3
Whitman	5	0	40	1	39	6	1	1	0	0	39	39	0	0	0	0
Yakima	926	0	1061	18	1043	5	136	82	14	40	922	912	0	10	3	0
Total	5918	98	14897	613	14284	356	1544	1330	158	56	13149	13088	13	48	158	46

* King County data are not comparable.

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, December 1996.

TABLE 62

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1995

GENDER GROUP: MALES

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	368	122	98	130	18	0	95	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	226	95	108	21	1	1	93	8	7	0	2	5	0	7
Benton/Franklin	2690	1147	961	491	67	24	752	4	205	11	131	63	88	117
Chelan	1035	401	274	307	48	5	265	4	5	0	0	5	1	4
Clallam	811	304	186	312	6	3	120	1	65	7	46	12	13	52
Clark	2797	1022	951	737	53	34	951	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia	73	21	40	12	0	0	36	0	4	0	2	2	3	1
Cowlitz	1422	616	279	440	65	22	278	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Douglas	435	162	153	85	31	4	137	15	1	0	0	1	1	0
Ferry	77	32	28	15	2	0	24	3	1	0	0	1	0	1
Grant	998	426	379	166	26	1	263	6	110	28	62	20	72	38
Grays Harbor	934	314	256	340	24	0	178	0	78	0	71	7	0	78
Island	626	194	242	154	34	2	235	1	6	1	0	5	1	5
Jefferson	300	114	75	101	8	2	61	3	11	2	2	7	0	11
King*														
Kitsap	2454	852	923	662	17	0	706	18	199	0	68	131	90	109
Kittitas	406	199	99	102	5	1	59	1	39	0	34	5	13	26
Klickitat	207	112	69	23	0	3	63	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis	668	246	217	197	5	3	144	3	70	17	39	14	13	57
Lincoln	82	37	28	12	5	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	448	162	130	124	32	0	76	3	51	0	36	15	8	43
Okanogan	690	255	212	198	25	0	131	1	80	11	27	42	41	39
Pacific	250	99	79	62	10	0	63	0	16	0	6	10	2	14
Pend Oreille	147	69	51	22	5	0	45	5	1	0	0	1	1	0
Pierce	5974	2048	2101	1513	303	9	1415	40	646	0	499	147	88	558
San Juan	116	77	32	3	4	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skagit	1282	411	392	385	87	7	391	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skamania	71	25	36	8	1	1	33	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	4777	1035	2203	1330	205	4	1053	12	1138	0	1118	20	543	595
Spokane	4289	1263	1643	1047	315	21	1008	39	596	0	442	154	68	528
Stevens	445	126	122	196	1	0	102	1	19	0	17	2	18	1
Thurston	2239	1481	618	49	85	6	399	0	219	9	114	96	84	135
Walla Walla	759	215	370	159	14	1	333	22	15	0	13	2	12	3
Whatcom	1471	763	445	242	20	1	398	46	1	0	0	1	0	1
Whitman	253	45	70	71	67	0	60	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yakima	3061	1667	667	672	46	9	659	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	42881	16157	14537	10388	1635	164	10686	267	3584	87	2729	768	1161	2423

* King County data are not comparable.

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, December 1996.

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

TABLE 62 (Continued)

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1995
GENDER GROUP: MALES

County	Adjud Charges Dismissed	Adjud Found Not Guilty	Total Guilty	Adjud Found Guilty	Plead Guilty	No Decision	JRA	JRA Std Range	JRA MI Up	JRA MI Down	Local	Local Std Range	Local MI Up	Local MI Down	SSODA	Not Sent Yet
Adams	6	0	113	0	113	3	12	9	2	1	100	98	1	1	1	0
Asotin/Garfield	17	0	62	0	62	16	15	15	0	0	46	46	0	0	1	0
Benton/Franklin	328	18	889	48	841	0	94	77	17	0	790	790	0	0	5	0
Chelan	117	5	258	15	243	22	16	16	0	0	240	240	0	0	1	1
Clallam	53	1	261	7	254	2	20	18	2	0	239	238	0	1	2	0
Clark	123	0	899	18	881	0	116	110	5	1	767	766	0	1	16	0
Columbia	5	0	19	0	19	0	3	2	1	0	16	16	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	127	0	488	37	451	2	58	50	8	0	424	417	1	6	5	1
Douglas	30	1	132	5	127	0	4	4	0	0	127	125	1	1	1	0
Ferry	5	0	19	0	19	8	1	1	0	0	18	18	0	0	0	0
Grant	120	5	367	19	348	6	22	21	1	0	343	342	1	0	0	2
Grays Harbor	63	4	247	29	218	0	24	24	0	0	223	223	0	0	0	0
Island	68	0	125	6	119	2	9	8	1	0	113	113	0	0	2	1
Jefferson	32	7	75	15	60	0	9	3	5	1	63	63	0	0	3	0
King*																
Kitsap	141	1	770	6	764	30	97	97	0	0	659	659	0	0	10	4
Kittitas	67	2	143	20	123	0	7	7	0	0	135	135	0	0	1	0
Klickitat	30	0	82	1	81	0	7	5	2	0	75	75	0	0	0	0
Lewis	28	1	227	8	219	3	22	21	1	0	203	203	0	0	2	0
Lincoln	0	0	36	3	33	1	4	4	0	0	30	29	1	0	2	0
Mason	46	1	123	3	120	0	8	5	3	0	113	113	0	0	2	0
Okanogan	87	2	207	2	205	0	23	21	2	0	182	180	1	1	2	0
Pacific	18	0	73	2	71	10	20	15	5	0	52	51	1	0	0	1
Pend Oreille	22	0	47	2	45	1	3	2	1	0	43	43	0	0	1	0
Pierce	288	8	1782	60	1722	58	269	244	21	4	1453	1438	2	13	35	25
San Juan	5	0	72	6	66	0	0	0	0	0	72	72	0	0	0	0
Skagit	83	0	305	1	304	23	29	23	6	0	273	273	0	0	3	0
Skamania	2	0	23	5	18	0	1	1	0	0	20	20	0	0	2	0
Snohomish	600	4	964	63	901	10	144	112	30	2	805	797	3	5	15	0
Spokane	486	5	840	31	809	0	137	124	12	1	694	694	0	0	9	0
Stevens	57	0	82	6	76	5	6	6	0	0	72	71	0	1	4	0
Thurston	551	10	1003	41	962	1	69	66	1	2	922	922	0	0	12	0
Walla Walla	66	0	143	10	133	18	25	17	8	0	115	115	0	0	3	0
Whatcom	211	7	502	41	461	43	34	34	0	0	462	462	0	0	6	0
Whitman	4	0	35	1	34	6	1	1	0	0	34	34	0	0	0	0
Yakima	724	0	938	16	922	5	130	77	13	40	805	795	0	10	3	0
Total	4610	82	12351	527	11824	275	1439	1240	147	52	1072	10676	12	40	149	35

* King County data are not comparable.

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, December 1996.

TABLE 63

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1995
GENDER GROUP: FEMALES

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	122	23	45	48	6	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	64	12	45	5	2	0	42	2	1	0	1	0	1	0
Benton/Franklin	904	246	465	177	15	1	348	1	116	2	73	41	56	60
Chelan	420	126	142	134	17	1	138	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clallam	258	59	95	104	0	0	59	1	35	3	31	1	7	28
Clark	1127	286	522	298	20	1	522	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia	17	3	12	2	0	0	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	553	174	198	158	23	0	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	158	29	62	56	10	1	58	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry	35	5	16	14	0	0	15	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Grant	348	97	182	66	3	0	134	2	46	16	21	9	28	18
Grays Harbor	284	36	131	107	10	0	97	0	34	0	31	3	0	34
Island	258	44	120	89	5	0	114	3	3	0	1	2	1	2
Jefferson	141	32	74	29	6	0	53	5	16	3	2	11	0	16
King*														
Kitsap	854	173	469	204	8	0	358	5	106	0	30	76	51	55
Kittitas	113	37	44	30	1	0	24	2	18	1	16	1	9	9
Klickitat	80	23	40	17	0	1	37	2	1	0	1	0	1	0
Lewis	212	40	107	63	2	0	69	0	38	13	17	8	8	30
Lincoln	25	8	14	3	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	193	44	86	55	8	0	51	4	31	0	20	11	5	26
Okanogan	258	84	100	72	2	0	67	0	33	3	15	15	17	16
Pacific	73	16	40	15	2	0	31	2	7	0	2	5	3	4
Pend Oreille	37	3	22	11	1	0	17	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce	1995	316	1170	432	74	3	795	22	353	0	299	54	39	314
San Juan	32	15	16	0	1	0	15	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Skagit	426	75	218	116	17	0	218	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skamania	27	3	18	6	0	0	17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	1823	201	1050	521	51	0	696	3	351	0	344	7	177	174
Spokane	1680	258	986	357	78	1	645	29	312	0	247	65	35	277
Stevens	146	30	59	57	0	0	48	2	9	0	7	2	7	2
Thurston	860	369	444	24	23	0	299	2	143	6	76	61	59	84
Walla Walla	295	53	157	80	5	0	144	3	10	0	4	6	8	2
Whatcom	592	184	271	133	4	0	238	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitman	71	6	32	16	17	0	28	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yakima	869	325	373	163	6	2	370	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	15350	3435	7825	3662	417	11	6015	145	1665	48	1238	379	514	1151

* King County data are not comparable.

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, December 1996.
Differences in data entry practices among the juvenile courts may contribute to variations in the data.

Data Analysis

TABLE 63(Continued)

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1995
GENDER GROUP: FEMALES

County	Adjud Charges Dismissed	Adjud Found Not Guilty	Total Guilty	Adjud Found Guilty	Plead Guilty	No Decision	JRA	JRA Std Range	JRA MI Up	JRA MI Down	Local	Local Std Range	Local MI Up	Local MI Down	SSODA	Not Sent Yet
Adams	1	0	22	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	22	22	0	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	2	0	9	0	9	2	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0
Benton/Franklin	102	5	195	7	188	0	10	10	0	0	185	185	0	0	0	0
Chelan	38	1	79	2	77	8	3	3	0	0	76	76	0	0	0	0
Clallam	11	0	55	2	53	0	1	1	0	0	54	54	0	0	0	0
Clark	41	0	245	6	239	0	12	12	0	0	231	231	0	0	2	0
Columbia	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	56	1	116	6	110	1	2	2	0	0	114	113	0	1	0	0
Douglas	8	0	21	1	20	0	1	1	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0
Ferry	2	0	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Grant	35	1	89	1	88	0	2	1	0	1	87	87	0	0	0	0
Grays Harbor	4	0	32	2	30	0	0	0	0	0	32	32	0	0	0	0
Island	12	0	32	1	31	1	0	0	0	0	32	32	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	13	0	19	2	17	0	1	0	1	0	18	18	0		0	0
King*														0		
Kitsap	49	1	163	1	162	11	2	2	0	0	160	160	0	0	1	0
Kittitas	10	0	36	4	32	0	0	0	0	0	36	36	0	0	0	0
Klickitat	12	0	12	0	12	0	3	3	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0
Lewis	7	1	40	3	37	0	0	0	0	0	40	40	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	0	0	8	0	8	0	1	1	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0
Mason	16	0	33	1	32	0	1	0	1	0	32	32	0	0	0	0
Okanogan	37	1	63	0	63	0	1	1	0	0	62	61	0	1	0	0
Pacific	8	0	10	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Pierce	60	0	274	17	257	21	21	18	2	1	246	242	1	3	0	7
San Juan	3	1	12	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	0
Skagit	18	0	49	0	49	8	0	0	0	0	48	48	0	0	0	1
Skamania	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	176	2	198	13	185	2	10	7	3	0	186	185	0	1	2	0
Spokane	116	0	177	5	172	0	17	14	1	2	157	155	0	2	3	0
Stevens	18	0	18	0	18	1	1	1	0	0	16	16	0	0	1	0
Thurston	188	1	239	1	238	0	5	4	1	0	234	234	0	0	0	0
Walla Walla	21	0	36	1	35	4	1	0	1	0	35	35	0	0	0	0
Whatcom	37	1	127	6	121	19	4	4	0	0	120	120	0	0	0	3
Whitman	1	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0
Yakima	202	0	123	2	121	0	6	5	1	0	117	117	0	0	0	0
Total	1307	16	2545	86	2459	81	105	90	11	4	2420	2411	1	8	9	11

* King County data are not comparable.

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, December 1996.

TABLE 64

**JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES
FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1994-1995**

	Referred to Prosecutor	Referred to Diversion	Charges Filed	No Action	Remand to Adult Court	Diversion Completed No Charge	Diversion Not Compl /Refused	Diversion Charge Filed	Diversion Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Found Not Guilty	Adjud. Guilty	Guilty Standard Range	Guilty MI Local	Guilty JRA Range	Guilty JRA M. I.
MALES																
1995 TOTAL	42881	14537	16157	10388	164	10686	3584	1161	2423	4610	82	12351	10676	52	1240	199
REFERRALS																
1994 TOTAL	42608	15627	14389	11275	199	11034	4383	1509	2874	3580	126	12043	10271	57	1252	251
REFERRALS																
PERCENTAGE																
CHANGE																
1994 TO 1995	1%	-7%	12%	-8%	-18%	-3%	-18%	-23%	-16%	29%	-35%	3%	4%	-9%	-1%	-21%
FEMALES																
1995 TOTAL	15,350	7,825	3,435	3,662	11	6,015	1,665	514	1,151	1,307	16	2,545	2,411	9	90	15
REFERRALS																
1994 TOTAL	14,502	7,507	2,931	3,795	13	5,700	1,708	493	1,215	978	28	2,382	2,216	16	103	26
REFERRALS																
PERCENTAGE																
CHANGE																
1994 TO 1995	6%	4%	17%	-4%	-15%	6%	-3%	4%	-5%	34%	-43%	7%	9%	-44%	-13%	-42%

Data Analysis

* 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 for the Courts, December 1996.

TABLE 65

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1995
ETHNIC 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	112	30	40	39	3	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	207	68	126	9	3	1	116	4	6	0	3	3	1	5
Benton/Franklin	2220	824	946	387	55	8	779	1	166	11	83	72	68	98
Chelan	1076	365	319	341	47	4	308	7	4	0	0	4	0	4
Clallam	928	324	243	355	5	1	160	1	82	8	62	12	16	66
Clark	3179	1017	1243	834	63	22	1243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia	51	20	27	4	0	0	26	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Cowlitz	1430	637	375	329	71	18	375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	440	130	171	102	33	4	156	14	1	0	0	1	1	0
Ferry	52	13	27	12	0	0	24	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	413	176	162	60	15	0	132	3	27	12	12	3	15	12
Grays Harbor	1131	318	363	421	29	0	261	0	102	0	92	10	0	102
Island	720	198	301	190	30	1	291	2	8	1	1	6	2	6
Jefferson	379	122	135	110	11	1	104	8	23	3	4	16	0	23
King*														
Kitsap	2576	808	1101	646	21	0	844	22	235	0	73	162	102	133
Kittitas	365	165	117	77	5	1	69	3	45	1	39	5	19	26
Klickitat	178	85	81	9	0	3	75	5	1	0	1	0	1	0
Lewis	659	245	267	143	4	0	192	2	73	26	36	11	18	55
Lincoln	26	10	7	7	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	411	128	120	131	32	0	72	4	44	0	31	13	7	37
Okanogan	477	163	188	112	14	0	121	1	66	6	21	39	37	29
Pacific	190	80	58	44	8	0	45	2	11	0	3	8	2	9
Pend Oreille	124	55	40	23	6	0	34	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce	5020	1389	2186	1232	208	5	1535	43	608	0	460	148	77	531
San Juan	105	66	35	2	2	0	34	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Skagit	1284	355	495	367	65	2	494	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skamania	40	13	15	10	1	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	5376	1003	2674	1496	201	2	1484	15	1175	0	1150	25	563	612
Spokane	4717	1178	2188	1040	300	11	1436	57	695	0	516	179	76	619
Stevens	210	42	58	109	1	0	49	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
Thurston	1920	1356	420	55	87	2	211	1	208	12	112	84	95	113
Walla Walla	549	173	297	69	10	0	285	6	6	0	4	2	6	0
Whatcom	1382	569	533	263	16	1	483	49	1	0	0	1	0	1
Whitman	107	16	44	24	23	0	39	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yakima	1499	716	497	272	13	1	493	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	39553	12857	15899	9324	1384	89	12032	269	3598	81	2712	805	1117	2481

* King County data are not comparable.

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, December 1996.

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

TABLE 65 (Continued)

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1995

ETHNIC GROUP: WHITE

County	Adjud Charges Dismissed	Adjud Found Not Guilty	Total Guilty	Adjud Found Guilty	Plead Guilty	No Decision	JRA	JRA Std Range	JRA MI Up	JRA MI Down	Local	Local Std Range	Local MI Up	Local MI Down	SSODA	Not Sent Yet
Adams	3	0	26	0	26	1	1	1	0	0	24	24	0	0	1	0
Asotin/Garfield	13	0	47	0	47	9	8	8	0	0	38	38	0	0	1	0
Benton/Franklin	236	14	642	31	611	0	55	45	10	0	582	582	0	0	5	0
Chelan	100	4	236	11	225	25	12	12	0	0	223	223	0	0	0	1
Clallam	56	1	281	6	275	2	19	17	2	0	260	259	0	1	2	0
Clark	122	0	895	21	874	0	98	95	3	0	781	780	0	1	16	0
Columbia	3	0	18	0	18	0	3	2	1	0	15	15	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	139	0	495	32	463	3	53	46	7	0	436	428	1	7	5	1
Douglas	20	1	110	3	107	0	1	1	0	0	108	107	1	0	1	0
Ferry	3	0	4	0	4	6	1	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Grant	35	1	152	3	149	3	7	6	1	0	145	144	1	0	0	0
Grays Harbor	60	4	254	26	228	0	18	18	0	0	236	236	0	0	0	0
Island	69	0	130	6	124	1	7	6	1	0	121	121	0	0	1	1
Jefferson	37	5	80	14	66	0	8	3	4	1	69	69	0	0	3	0
King*																
Kitsap	145	2	733	5	728	30	76	76	0	0	643	643	0	0	10	4
Kittitas	50	2	132	18	114	0	5	5	0	0	127	127	0	0	0	0
Klickitat	26	0	60	0	60	0	5	4	1	0	55	55	0	0	0	0
Lewis	30	1	231	11	220	1	20	19	1	0	209	209	0	0	2	0
Lincoln	0	0	10	0	10	0	2	2	0	0	8	7	1	0	0	0
Mason	29	1	105	1	104	0	7	3	4	0	96	96	0	0	2	0
Okanogan	56	2	142	1	141	0	17	15	2	0	125	123	1	1	0	0
Pacific	21	0	55	1	54	6	15	10	5	0	39	39	0	0	0	1
Pend Oreille	16	0	39	2	37	0	3	2	1	0	35	35	0	0	1	0
Pierce	197	6	1213	40	1173	50	143	131	9	3	1026	1013	3	10	27	17
San Juan	2	1	64	7	57	0	0	0	0	0	64	64	0	0	0	0
Skagit	76	0	262	0	262	17	19	17	2	0	239	239	0	0	3	1
Skamania	3	0	10	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	1	0
Snohomish	600	6	951	61	890	9	122	93	27	2	814	807	2	5	15	0
Spokane	464	5	785	23	762	0	111	100	9	2	664	662	0	2	10	0
Stevens	19	0	30	2	28	2	2	2	0	0	27	26	0	1	1	0
Thurston	509	9	933	33	900	0	47	44	1	2	877	877	0	0	9	0
Walla Walla	45	0	118	4	114	16	14	11	3	0	101	101	0	0	3	0
Whatcom	147	3	391	36	355	28	23	23	0	0	364	364	0	0	4	0
Whitman	3	0	12	1	11	1	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	0
Yakima	298	0	415	8	407	3	41	26	6	9	372	369	0	3	2	0
Total	3632	68	10061	409	9652	213	963	844	100	19	8947	8906	10	31	125	26

* King County data are not comparable.

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, December 1996.

TABLE 66

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1995

ETHNIC GROUP: BLACK

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecution	Charges Filed	Refer to Diversion	No Action	No Intake Decision	Remand to Adult Court	Div Comp	Div in Process	Total Div Not Comp	Div Vacated	Div Reject by Div Unit	Div Refused by Juvs	Div Not Compl Filed	Div Not Compl No Action
Adams	12	8	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield			0		0				0					
Benton/Franklin	165	70	58	30	4	3	43	0	15	1	13	1	8	7
Chelan	20	11	1	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clallam	16	9	1	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clark	242	97	71	70	1	3	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia			0		0				0					
Cowlitz	44	22	7	11	3	1	6	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Douglas	9	4	2	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry			0		0				0					
Grant	20	11	3	6	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	1
Grays Harbor	8	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Island	50	13	17	15	5	0	16	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Jefferson	19	11	1	7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
King*														
Kitsap	267	94	86	87	0	0	59	0	27	0	10	17	19	8
Kittitas	25	14	3	6	1	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	1
Klickitat	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis	16	6	1	6	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lincoln			0		0				0					
Mason	14	5	2	7	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Okanogan	15	7	3	5	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
Pacific	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille			0		0				0					
Pierce	1717	611	602	399	99	6	352	12	238	0	204	34	27	211
San Juan	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skagit	38	17	7	9	5	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skamania			0		0				0					
Snohomish	396	82	174	126	13	1	67	0	107	0	106	1	56	51
Spokane	518	158	174	157	25	4	74	7	93	0	73	20	17	76
Stevens	5	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thurston	166	133	24	3	2	4	9	0	15	0	12	3	9	6
Walla Walla	23	6	12	4	1	0	11	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Whatcom	54	34	14	6	0	0	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitman	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yakima	188	95	43	45	4	1	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4057	1527	1308	1029	165	28	780	23	505	4	423	78	140	365

* King County data are not comparable.

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, December 1996.

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

TABLE 66 (Continued)

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1995
ETHNIC GROUP: BLACK

County	Adjud Charges Dismissed	Adjud Found Not Guilty	Total Guilty	Adjud Found Guilty	Plead Guilty	No Decision	JRA	JRA Std Range	JRA MI Up	JRA MI Down	Local	Local Std Range	Local MI Up	Local MI Down	SSODA	Not Sent Yet
Adams	0	0	8	0	8	0	2	2	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield																
Benton/Franklin	23	1	54	3	51	0	8	8	0	0	46	46	0	0	0	0
Chelan	2	0	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0
Clallam	2	0	7	1	6	0	1	1	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0
Clark	17	0	80	2	78	0	12	12	0	0	67	67	0	0	1	0
Columbia																
Cowlitz	5	0	18	1	17	0	1	1	0	0	17	17	0	0	0	0
Douglas	1	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Ferry																
Grant	3	0	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	1
Grays Harbor	1	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Island	2	0	10	1	9	1	1	1	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	4	1	6	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0
King*																
Kitsap	24	0	87	1	86	2	16	16	0	0	71	71	0	0	0	0
Kittitas	5	0	10	4	6	0	1	1	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0
Klickitat	1	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0
Lincoln																
Mason	2	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Okanogan	1	0	6	1	5	0	1	1	0	0	4	4	0	0	1	0
Pacific	0	0	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0
Pend Oreille																
Pierce	96	2	527	24	503	13	90	81	8	1	423	417	0	6	3	11
San Juan	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skagit	4	0	10	0	10	3	3	2	1	0	7	7	0	0	0	0
Skamania																
Snohomish	56	0	80	8	72	2	18	14	4	0	62	61	1	0	0	0
Spokane	68	0	107	7	100	0	26	22	4	0	80	80	0	0	1	0
Stevens	0	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thurston	54	1	86	4	82	1	12	11	1	0	74	74	0	0	0	0
Walla Walla	4	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Whatcom	10	1	19	2	17	4	2	2	0	0	17	17	0	0	0	0
Whitman	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yakima	27	0	68	0	68	0	11	3	2	6	57	55	0	2	0	0
Total	412	6	1220	62	1158	29	206	179	20	7	996	986	2	8	6	12

* King County data are not comparable.

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, December 1996.

TABLE 67

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1995
ETHNIC GROUP: NATIVE AMERICAN

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecution	Charges Filed	Refer to Diversion	No Action	No Intake Decision	Remand to Adult Court	Div Comp	Div in Process	Total Div Not Comp	Div Vacated	Div Reject by Div Unit	Div Refused by Juv	Div Not Compl Filed	Div Not Compl No Action
Adams	7	3	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	6	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton/Franklin	21	13	4	4	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	1
Chelan	23	17	1	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clallam	84	21	24	37	0	2	10	1	13	2	11	0	4	9
Clark	84	51	17	14	1	1	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia	6	3	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	38	21	6	9	1	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	8	3	2	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry	39	18	11	10	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Grant	24	10	2	12	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Grays Harbor	34	15	13	3	3	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	0	7
Island	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	16	7	2	5	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
King*														
Kitsap	59	24	21	14	0	0	14	0	7	0	3	4	1	6
Kittitas	22	16	3	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	2
Klickitat	35	19	10	6	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis	18	7	5	6	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
Lincoln	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	22	9	9	4	0	0	6	0	3	0	1	2	0	3
Okanogan	372	148	91	121	12	0	58	0	33	2	18	13	14	19
Pacific														
Pend Oreille	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce	216	77	52	62	25	0	32	0	20	0	18	2	2	18
San Juan	3	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skagit	53	14	19	12	8	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skamania	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	208	39	103	52	14	0	18	0	85	0	85	0	43	42
Spokane	289	91	86	82	26	4	42	0	44	0	41	3	8	36
Stevens	24	8	4	12	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thurston	61	44	10	2	5	0	4	0	6	0	4	2	4	2
Walla Walla	24	14	9	1	0	0	7	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
Whatcom	164	91	49	23	1	0	42	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitman	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yakima	179	83	56	36	4	0	55	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2148	877	615	545	102	9	378	9	228	5	194	29	81	147

* King County data are not comparable.

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, December 1996.

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

TABLE 67 (Continued)

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1995

ETHNIC GROUP: NATIVE AMERICAN

County	Adjud Charges Dismissed	Adjud Found Not Guilty	Total Guilty	Adjud Found Guilty	Plead Guilty	No Decision	JRA	JRA Std Range	JRA MI Up	JRA MI Down	Local	Local Std Range	Local MI Up	Local MI Down	SSODA	Not Sent Yet
Adams	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	0	0	3	0	3	1	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Benton/Franklin	5	0	9	1	8	0	2	2	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0
Chelan	5	0	10	0	10	2	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0
Clallam	3	0	22	2	20	0	1	1	0	0	21	21	0	0	0	0
Clark	7	0	44	0	44	0	7	5	1	1	37	37	0	0	0	0
Columbia	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	4	0	17	2	15	0	1	0	1	0	16	16	0	0	0	0
Douglas	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Ferry	4	0	13	0	13	2	0	0	0	0	13	13	0	0	0	0
Grant	1	0	10	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0
Grays Harbor	2	0	13	2	11	0	4	4	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0
Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	1	0	6	2	4	0	2	0	2	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
King*																
Kitsap	5	0	19	0	19	1	1	1	0	0	18	18	0	0	0	0
Kittitas	5	0	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	0	0	0	0
Klickitat	6	0	13	0	13	0	4	3	1	0	9	9	0	0	0	0
Lewis	0	1	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Mason	4	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0
Okanogan	51	1	110	0	110	0	6	6	0	0	103	102	0	1	1	0
Pacific																
Pend Oreille	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Pierce	7	0	71	3	68	1	12	10	2	0	58	58	0	0	0	1
San Juan	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Skagit	3	0	9	1	8	2	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0
Skamania	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Snohomish	41	0	41	1	40	0	3	3	0	0	38	38	0	0	0	0
Spokane	42	0	57	1	56	0	5	4	0	1	52	52	0	0	0	0
Stevens	6	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Thurston	15	0	33	1	32	0	4	4	0	0	28	28	0	0	1	0
Walla Walla	6	0	10	2	8	0	3	2	1	0	7	7	0	0	0	0
Whatcom	19	1	61	1	60	10	7	7	0	0	51	51	0	0	0	3
Whitman	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yakima	36	0	46	1	45	1	10	8	1	1	36	36	0	0	0	0
Total	280	3	654	22	632	21	75	63	9	3	572	571	0	1	3	4

* King County data are not comparable.

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, December 1996.

TABLE 68

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1995

ETHNIC 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	236	73	57	92	14	0	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	4	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton/Franklin	1086	454	370	228	20	14	232	3	135	1	104	30	66	69
Chelan	275	107	86	67	13	2	84	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
Clallam	14	4	5	5	0	0	2	0	3	0	2	1	0	3
Clark	212	76	83	47	2	4	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia	8	1	6	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	106	67	21	13	3	2	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	118	49	33	30	6	0	28	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry														
Grant	263	115	105	33	9	1	74	0	31	16	11	4	20	11
Grays Harbor	14	7	5	2	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Island	38	10	12	15	1	0	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	16	2	9	5	0	0	7	0	2	0	0	2	0	2
King*														
Kitsap	28	12	7	8	1	0	4	0	3	0	0	3	2	1
Kittitas	49	26	6	17	0	0	4	0	2	0	1	1	1	1
Klickitat	10	3	6	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis	37	14	17	6	0	0	14	0	3	2	1	0	1	2
Lincoln	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	5	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Okanogan	68	15	28	25	0	0	17	0	11	4	3	4	7	4
Pacific	9	5	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille														
Pierce	327	100	123	87	16	1	72	2	49	0	47	2	12	37
San Juan														
Skagit	273	81	74	93	20	5	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skamania	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	181	40	85	47	9	0	42	0	43	0	42	1	23	20
Spokane	196	65	55	58	15	3	33	0	22	0	19	3	1	21
Stevens	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thurston	97	74	12	4	7	0	6	0	6	0	3	3	2	4
Walla Walla	178	41	111	22	3	1	93	11	7	0	4	3	6	1
Whatcom	90	45	19	23	3	0	17	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitman	3	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yakima	1949	1054	410	449	28	8	404	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5896	2548	1751	1385	171	41	1400	31	320	23	239	58	142	178

* King County data are not comparable.

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, December 1996.

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

TABLE 68 (Continued)

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1995

ETHNIC GROUP: HISPANIC

County	Adjud Charges Dismissed	Adjud Found Not Guilty	Total Guilty	Adjud Found Guilty	Plead Guilty	No Decision	JRA	JRA Std Range	JRA MI Up	JRA MI Down	Local	Local Std Range	Local MI Up	Local MI Down	SSODA	Not Sent Yet
Adams	3	0	69	0	69	1	9	6	2	1	60	58	1	1	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	0	0	3	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Benton/Franklin	154	7	359	20	339	0	37	31	6	0	322	322	0	0	0	0
Chelan	37	2	67	6	61	2	5	5	0	0	61	61	0	0	1	0
Clallam	1	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Clark	11	0	65	1	64	0	5	4	1	0	60	60	0	0	0	0
Columbia	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	15	1	51	5	46	0	1	1	0	0	50	50	0	0	0	0
Douglas	14	0	35	3	32	0	3	3	0	0	32	31	0	1	0	0
Ferry																
Grant	32	1	100	11	89	2	8	7	0	1	92	92	0	0	0	0
Grays Harbor	3	0	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
Island	4	0	5	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
King*																
Kitsap	2	0	11	0	11	1	0	0	0	0	11	11	0	0	0	0
Kittitas	11	0	16	2	14	0	1	1	0	0	14	14	0	0	1	0
Klickitat	0	0	3	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Lewis	1	0	13	0	13	1	2	2	0	0	11	11	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Okanogan	14	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0
Pacific	1	0	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille																
Pierce	24	0	82	7	75	6	19	17	1	1	61	61	0	0	0	2
San Juan																
Skagit	16	0	58	0	58	7	6	4	2	0	52	52	0	0	0	0
Skamania	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	32	0	31	1	30	0	2	1	1	0	29	29	0	0	0	0
Spokane	17	0	49	3	46	0	10	10	0	0	39	39	0	0	0	0
Stevens	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thurston	24	0	52	2	50	0	3	3	0	0	48	48	0	0	1	0
Walla Walla	12	0	35	3	32	0	9	4	5	0	26	26	0	0	0	0
Whatcom	13	1	27	3	24	4	3	3	0	0	24	24	0	0	0	0
Whitman	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yakima	534	0	519	9	510	1	72	44	5	23	446	441	0	5	1	0
Total	978	13	1672	78	1594	27	198	149	23	26	1468	1460	1	7	4	2

* King County data are not comparable.

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, December 1996.

TABLE 69

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1995

ETHNIC GROUP: ASIAN

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecution	Charges Filed	Refer to Diversion	No Action	No Intake Decision	Remand to Adult Court	Div Comp	Div in Process	Total Div Not Comp	Div Vacated	Div Reject by Div Unit	Div Refused by Juv	Div Not Compl Filed	Div Not Compl No Action
Adams														
Asotin/Garfield														
Benton/Franklin	41	14	22	5	0	0	21	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Chelan	12	3	3	6	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clallam	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clark	136	43	47	35	6	5	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia														
Cowlitz	30	11	7	11	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry														
Grant	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grays Harbor	7	3	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Island	57	15	23	17	1	1	22	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson														
King*														
Kitsap	138	48	48	41	1	0	36	1	11	0	4	7	7	4
Kittitas	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Klickitat														
Lewis	6	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lincoln														
Mason	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Okanogan	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	9	4	5	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	0	2
Pend Oreille	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce	512	154	235	107	16	0	167	2	66	0	56	10	6	60
San Juan									0					
Skagit	20	4	7	8	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skamania									0					
Snohomish	189	34	105	42	8	0	77	0	28	0	28	0	15	13
Spokane	75	10	47	14	4	0	37	0	10	0	7	3	1	9
Stevens														
Thurston	128	96	26	0	6	0	9	1	16	0	15	1	9	7
Walla Walla	6	2	3	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whatcom	28	8	13	7	0	0	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitman	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yakima	14	10	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1424	471	599	303	45	6	459	6	134	0	112	22	39	95

* King County data are not comparable.

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, December 1996.

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

TABLE 69 (Continued)

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1995

ETHNIC GROUP: ASIAN

County	Adjud Charges Dismissed	Adjud Found Not Guilty	Total Guilty	Adjud Found Guilty	Plead Guilty	No Decision	JRA	JRA Std Range	JRA MI Up	JRA MI Down	Local	Local Std Range	Local MI Up	Local MI Down	SSODA	Not Sent Yet
Adams																
Asotin/Garfield																
Benton/Franklin	3	1	11	0	11	0	1	1	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0
Chelan	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Clallam	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Clark	3	0	40	0	40	0	3	3	0	0	37	37	0	0	0	0
Columbia																
Cowlitz	1	0	10	2	8	0	1	1	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry																
Grant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grays Harbor	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Island	4	0	11	0	11	0	1	1	0	0	9	9	0	0	1	0
Jefferson																
King*																
Kitsap	4	0	51	0	51	0	4	4	0	0	47	47	0	0	0	0
Kittitas	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Klickitat																
Lewis	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
Lincoln																
Mason	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Okanogan	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	4	0	4	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce	18	0	136	2	134	6	22	19	3	0	108	108	0	0	5	1
San Juan																
Skagit	1	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Skamania																
Snohomish	17	0	32	4	28	0	4	4	0	0	27	26	0	1	1	0
Spokane	6	0	5	0	5	0	1	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	0
Stevens																
Thurston	32	0	73	2	71	0	5	5	0	0	68	68	0	0	0	0
Walla Walla	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Whatcom	1	0	3	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Whitman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yakima	6	0	4	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Total	98	1	400	10	390	11	45	42	3	0	346	345	0	1	8	1

* King County data are not comparable.

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, December 1996.

TABLE 70

**JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES
FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1988-1995**

	Referred to Prosecutor	Referred to Diversion	Charges Filed	No Action	Remand to Adult Court	Diversion Completed No Charge	Diversion Not Compl /Refused	Diversion Charge Filed	Diversion Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Found Not Guilty	Adjud. Guilty	Guilty Standard Range	Guilty MI Local	Guilty JRA Range	Guilty JRA M. I.
1995 TOTAL	58234	22363	19594	14050	175	16701	5249	1675	3574	5918	98	14897	13088	61	1330	214
REFERRALS																
1994 TOTAL	57115	23135	17322	15072	212	16734	6091	2002	4089	4560	154	14425	12487	73	1355	277
REFERRALS																
1993 TOTAL	51518	21669	14892	13178	154	16322	4798	1620	3178	3619	116	12429	10922	56	996	203
REFERRALS																
1992 TOTAL																
REFERRALS	48118	21551	14190	11336	146	15669	5202	2032	3170	3542	110	12010	10597	69	985	174
1991 TOTAL																
REFERRALS	43135	20526	13526	8904	109	15209	4837	2245	2271	4402	74	10762	9629	55	946	132
1990 TOTAL																
REFERRALS	39407	18949	12235	8121	127	14064	4387	1966	2233	3981	82	9654	8625	33	874	122
1989 TOTAL																
REFERRALS	37604	18226	11283	7938	137	14027	3753	1703	1844	3276	89	9329	8389	19	810	111
1988 TOTAL																
REFERRALS	36857	18222	10615	7838	130	14282	3782	1658	1908	2995	120	8980	7974	44	865	97
PERCENTAGE																
CHANGE																
1994 TO 1995	2%	-3%	13%	-7%	-17%	0%	-14%	-16%	-13%	30%	-36%	3%	5%	-16%	-2%	-23%

* 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.

TABLE 71

**JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY ETHNICITY
FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1995**

JUVENILES	White		Black		Native American		Hispanic		Asian		Total*
	1995	% Total	1995	% Total	1995	% Total	1995	% Total	1995	% Total	1995
REFERRED TO											
PROSECUTOR	39553	75%	4057	8%	2148	4%	5896	11%	1424	3%	53078
Charges Filed	12857	70%	1527	8%	877	5%	2548	14%	471	3%	18280
No Action	9324	74%	1029	8%	545	4%	1385	11%	303	2%	12586
Remand to Adult Ct	89	51%	28	16%	9	5%	41	24%	6	3%	173
Referred to Diversion	15899	79%	1308	6%	615	3%	1751	9%	599	3%	20172
DIVERSION											
Completed	12032	80%	780	5%	378	3%	1400	9%	459	3%	15049
Not Compl/Refused	3598	75%	505	11%	228	5%	320	7%	134	3%	4785
Charge Filed	1117	74%	140	9%	81	5%	142	9%	39	3%	1519
Charge Dismissed	2481	76%	365	11%	147	5%	178	5%	95	3%	3266
CHARGES FILED											
Charge Dismissed	3632	67%	412	8%	280	5%	978	18%	98	2%	5400
Not Guilty	68	75%	6	7%	3	3%	13	14%	1	1%	91
Guilty	10061	72%	1220	9%	654	5%	1672	12%	400	3%	14007
DISPOSITION											
Standard Range	8906	73%	986	8%	571	5%	1460	12%	345	3%	12268
Manifest Injustice	41	67%	10	16%	1	2%	8	13%	1	2%	61
JRA Standard Range	844	66%	179	14%	63	5%	149	12%	42	3%	1277
JRA M.I.	119	57%	27	13%	12	6%	49	23%	3	1%	210

* 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 Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

TABLE 72

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY ETHNICITY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1989 - 1995

JUVENILES	WHITE								BLACK							
	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	% CHG 1994-95	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	% CHG 1994-95
REFERRED TO																
PROSECUTOR	39553	38785	35273	32120	27783	25561	25932	2%	4057	4080	3602	3189	2565	2472	2094	-1%
Charges Filed	12857	11192	9912	9248	8629	7936	7730	15%	1527	1470	1204	1157	915	966	827	4%
No Action	9324	10071	9055	7395	5515	4919	5148	-7%	1029	1150	884	777	598	522	466	-11%
Remand to Adult Ct	89	114	85	73	73	92	97	-22%	28	39	32	37	10	15	16	-28%
Referred to Diversion	15899	16482	15133	14808	13565	12631	12964	-4%	1308	1317	1328	1196	1075	1030	807	-1%
DIVERSION																
Completed	12032	12076	11432	11138	10097	9591	10062	0%	780	778	865	620	592	597	469	0%
Not Compl/Refused	3598	4223	3331	3282	3195	2808	2643	-15%	505	515	424	546	463	419	327	-2%
Charge Filed	1117	1397	1121	1379	1569	1317	1234	-20%	140	179	140	175	197	185	136	-22%
Charge Dismissed	2481	2826	2210	1309	1491	1389	1252	-12%	365	336	284	371	257	231	188	9%
CHARGES FILED																
Charge Dismissed	3632	2700	2335	2132	2658	2391	2124	35%	412	341	300	333	363	389	290	21%
Not Guilty	68	106	80	67	47	50	59	-36%	6	15	7	9	9	12	11	-60%
Guilty	10061	9671	8398	8128	7197	6540	6595	4%	1220	1288	1010	931	706	725	649	-5%
DISPOSITION																
Standard Range	8906	8453	7376	7191	6455	5841	5933	5%	986	1059	870	800	610	598	544	-7%
Manifest Injustice	41	45	37	49	38	20	13	-9%	10	5	4	6	2	4	3	100%
JRA Standard Range	844	852	686	646	616	596	810	-1%	179	164	88	91	77	104	87	9%
JRA M.I.	119	148	126	100	88	83	111	-20%	27	43	24	23	17	19	15	-37%

* 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 the Administrator for the Courts.

TABLE 72 (Continued)

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY ETHNICITY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1989-1995

JUVENILES

NATIVE AMERICAN

HISPANIC

	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	% CHG 1994-95	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	% CHG 1994-95
REFERRED TO PROSECUTOR	2148	2094	1643	1391	1089	1043	997	3%	5896	5536	4727	3923	2969	2435	1976	7%
Charges Filed	877	758	568	490	415	387	377	16%	2548	2273	1663	1504	1272	983	758	12%
No Action	545	561	433	371	234	223	193	-3%	1385	1401	1259	1053	602	587	450	-1%
Remand to Adult Ct	9	4	4	4	4	1	2	125%	41	27	10	14	10	10	9	52%
Referred to Diversion	615	722	575	505	443	436	431	-15%	1751	1726	1649	1263	1059	876	773	1%
DIVERSION																
Completed	378	425	406	325	274	283	278	-11%	1400	1385	1288	937	835	626	596	1%
Not Compl/Refused	228	283	155	164	158	141	140	-19%	320	318	324	293	193	238	171	1%
Charge Filed	81	109	54	68	74	63	67	-26%	142	129	117	121	89	104	90	10%
Charge Dismissed	147	174	101	96	75	70	64	-16%	178	189	207	172	91	116	75	-6%
CHARGES FILED																
Charge Dismissed	280	228	164	118	142	118	126	23%	978	822	444	459	502	410	302	19%
Not Guilty	3	3	5	5	2	1	1	0%	13	19	14	10	10	13	9	-32%
Guilty	654	630	444	409	329	312	304	4%	1672	1549	1296	1101	812	616	527	8%
DISPOSITION																
Standard Range	571	543	382	371	293	276	273	5%	1460	1291	1128	948	685	532	467	13%
Manifest Injustice	1	5	2	0	2	1	1	-80%	8	12	4	2	5	2	0	-33%
JRA Standard Range	63	60	45	29	31	30	25	5%	149	182	112	112	112	74	55	-18%
JRA M.I.	12	19	4	3	3	5	5	-37%	49	51	34	33	10	8	5	-4%

* 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 for the Courts.

TABLE 72 (Continued)

**JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY ETHNICITY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES
JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1989-1995**

JUVENILES**ASIAN**

	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	% CHG 1994-95
REFERRED TO PROSECUTOR	1424	1428	1314	1085	825	671	601	0%
Charges Filed	471	446	342	325	237	182	166	6%
No Action	303	350	316	238	202	123	101	-13%
Remand to Adult Ct	6	14	6	10	1	3	0	-57%
Referred to Diversion	599	588	603	509	394	373	307	2%
DIVERSION								
Completed	459	437	460	356	294	269	226	5%
Not Compl/Refused	134	139	126	140	94	102	76	-4%
Charge Filed	39	38	40	40	39	40	35	3%
Charge Dismissed	95	101	86	100	53	61	40	-6%
CHARGES FILED								
Charge Dismissed	98	82	78	73	78	75	42	20%
Not Guilty	1	3	5	2	1	0	0	-67%
Guilty	400	393	285	268	182	144	157	2%
DISPOSITION								
Standard Range	345	333	256	225	164	132	148	4%
Manifest Injustice	1	0	2	3	1	0	0	0%
DJR Standard Range	42	48	16	28	14	12	6	-13%
DJR M.I.	3	4	2	11	3	0	3	-25%

* 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 the Administrator for 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 1995, 15,834 juveniles were referred to the prosecutor in King County. Of this number 5,669 (36 percent) were referred to diversion; charges were filed on 7,190 (45 percent), and there was no action on 2,975 (19 percent). During this time, 23 juveniles were remanded to adult court, and 10 juveniles were automatically transferred to adult court.

Between 1992 and 1995 cases referred to the prosecutor decreased by one percent; cases referred to diversion decreased by 19 percent; and cases remanded to adult court increased by 28 percent (from 18 to 23 cases).

Of the juveniles referred to diversion in 1995, 52 percent completed diversion, and 45 percent did not complete, refused or were refused diversion. Seventy-one percent of those diversion cases where the juvenile did not complete the diversion agreement, or refused or were refused diversion, resulted in charges being filed.

Of the juveniles adjudicated in 1995, 59 percent resulted in a guilty finding (found guilty or plead guilty); three percent were found not guilty; and 38 percent of the charges were dismissed, compared to 47 percent in 1994, 50 percent in 1993, and 46 percent in 1992.

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TABLE 73
CASES REFERRED TO KING COUNTY JUVENILE COURT - 1995

	1995	1994	1993	1992	% CHG 1992-1995
Referred to Prosecutor	15,834	15,602	14,666	16,068	-1%
Referred to Diversion	5,669	6,380	6,738	7,042	-19%
Charges Filed	7,190	8,016	7,388	8,012	-10%
No Action	2,975	1,206	540	1,155	158%
Remand to Adult Court	23	39	21	18	28%
Automatic Transfer to Adult Court	10				

DIVERSION

Diversion Completed / No Charge	2,947	3,380	4,291	4,215	-30%
Diversion Not Completed / Refused***	2,543	2,711	2,447	2,458	3%
Diversion Charges Filed	1,816	2,264	2,071	1,973	-8%
Diversion Charged Dismissed After Filing	(Included in total dismissal count)	(Included in total dismissal count)	(Included in total dismissal count)		
Diversion Charged / Not Filed After Rejection	727	447	376	485	50%

ADJUDICATION

Adjudicated Charge Dismissed*	2,507	3,342	3,484	3,173	-21%
Adjudicated Found Not Guilty	189	205	177	180	5%
Adjudicated Guilty (found guilty & plead guilty)	3,827	3,603	3,367	3,527	9%

DISPOSITION**

Guilty Standard Range	(data not available)	5,383	4,748	5,040	
Guilty JRA Standard Range	(data not available)	410	477	352	
Guilty JRA MI	(data not available)	94	43	84	
Guilty MI	(data not available)	44	64	19	

* includes completed diversion dismissals.

** includes cases from previous year.

***10 month total-due to computer change

These data were obtained from the King County Office of the Prosecuting Attorney, January 1997.

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 Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration.

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

The number of juveniles held in detention facilities in 1995 increased by eight percent from the number of juveniles held in 1994. This rate of increase is more than double the rate of the population age 10-17 increase for the same period of time.

Use of secure detention for juveniles increased from a population of 15,500 to 25,329 between 1988 and 1995.

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 25,329 juveniles held in detention on separate offenses during 1995. This figure represents a rate of 40.6 per thousand juveniles age 10-17 and an increase from the 1994 rate of 37.5, the 1993 rate of 35.6, and the 1992 rate of 32.9.

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

**JUVENILE
DETENTION,
continued**

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

Facilities that experienced an increase of over ten percent in the number of juveniles held in detention include: Chelan, Clallam, Grant, Grays Harbor, Okanogan, Whatcom and Yakima.

One facility experienced a decrease of ten percent or more: Benton/Franklin.

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**RACE AND ETHNIC
DISTRIBUTION**

Youth of color, age 10-17, who comprise approximately 20 percent of the general population, represented approximately 35 percent of the juveniles held in detention in 1995, unchanged from 1994, a decrease of one percent from the 1993 rate, and an increase of nine percent from 1989.

Facilities with a non-white juvenile population above the statewide average rate include: Benton/Franklin (43.9), King (51.6), Okanogan (45.9), Pierce (41.5), and Yakima (62.7).

The race and ethnic distribution of the detention population during 1995 showed that 63 percent were White, 15 percent were Black, four percent were Native American, four percent were Asian/Pacific Islander, and nine percent were Hispanic. Race or ethnicity was not reported for five percent of the detention population. These figures represent a two percent increase in the White population and a two percent decrease in the Black population since 1990.

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GENDER

Females held in detention facilities during 1995 represented 24.4 percent of the detention population, up from 18.6 percent in 1994.

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TABLE 74
JUVENILES HELD IN DETENTION FACILITIES
JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1995

FACILITY (ALSO HOLDS FOR)	TOTAL HELD	POPULATION * AGE 10-17	RATE PER 1,000
BENTON/FRANKLIN (Adams, Klickitat, Asotin, Morrow, Ore.)	993	19,128	51.9
CHELAN (Douglas, Grant, Okanogan)	729	9,973	73.1
CLALLAM (San Juan, Mason, Jefferson, Adams, Point No Point)	539	10,397	51.8
CLARK (Skamania)	1,603	36,440	44.0
COWLITZ (Wahkiakum, Pacific, Skamania, Klickitat, Mason, Columbia, OR)	722	18,322	39.4
GRANT (Kittitas, Adams, Douglas, Lincoln, Klickitat)	431	12,504	34.5
GRAYS HARBOR ** (Pacific, Wahkiakum, Mason, Adams)	784	10,657	73.6
KING **	6,020	163,323	36.9
KITSAP ** (Jefferson, Mason)	1,569	27,366	57.3
LEWIS (Skamania, Pacific, Mason)	419	8,379	50.0
OKANOGAN (Ferry, Stevens, Pend Oreille)	455	5,991	75.9
PIERCE	3,165	76,626	41.3
SKAGIT (San Juan, Swinomish, Upper Skagit Tribe)	514	11,163	46.0
SNOHOMISH (Island)	1,967	62,536	31.5
SPOKANE (Asotin, Whitman, Stevens, Lincoln, Ferry, Pend Oreille)	1,411	47,079	30.0
THURSTON (Mason)	1,661	27,673	60.0
WHATCOM (Island, San Juan)	1,051	22,675	46.4
YAKIMA (Kittitas, Klickitat, Adams)	1,296	28,896	44.9
TOTAL	25,329	624,457	40.6

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

** Detention data was reported by the court. Other county detention data was provided by the Office of the Administrator for the Courts; 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 - 1995

Graph 21

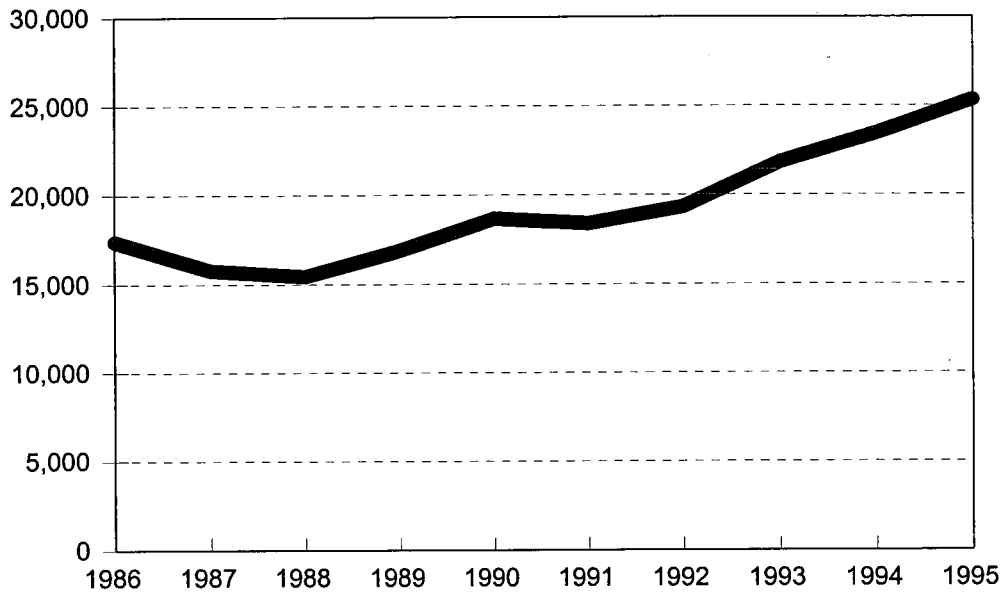


TABLE 75
JUVENILES HELD IN DETENTION FACILITIES
JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1986-1995*

FACILITY (ALSO HOLDS FOR)	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	% CHANGE 1994-1995
BENTON/FRANKLIN (Adams, Klickitat, Asotin Morrow, OR.)	993	1,155	1,116	1,020	942	818	826	818	932	842	-14.0
CHELAN (Douglas, Grant, Okanogan)	729	658	626	635	472	402	398	436	490	330	10.8
CLALLAM (San Juan, Mason, Jefferson, Adams, Point No Point)	539	378	312	258	210	178	182	104	106	252	42.6
CLARK (Skamania)	1,603	1,532	1,365	1,277	1,152	1,096	1,043	694	1,092	1,040	4.6
COWLITZ (Wahkiakum, Pacific, Skamania, Klickitat, Mason, Columbia, OR)	722	743	678	534	496	525	442	502	606	467	-2.8
GRANT (Kittitas, Adams, Douglas Lincoln, Klickitat)	431	345	315	319	312	347	415	298	340	350	24.9
GRAYS HARBOR *** (Pacific, Wahkiakum, Mason, Adams)	784	641	597	581	419	562	465	480	522	448	22.3
KING ***	6,020	5,561	5,269	3,352	3,129	3,059	3,159	2,688	2,638	3,278	8.3
KITSAP *** (Jefferson, Mason)	1,569	1,277	1,230	817	688	731	726	734	926	976	22.9
LEWIS (Skamania, Pacific, Mason)	419	423	384	309	335	336	321	362	424	520	-0.9
OKANOGAN (Ferry, Stevens, Pend Oreille)	455	362	327	373	387	263	247	262	238	206	25.7
PIERCE	3,165	3,329	2,972	2,959	2,541	2,672	2,316	1,836	1,736	2,696	-4.9
SKAGIT (San Juan, Swinomish, Upper Skagit Tribe)	514	549	618	517	502	393	323	320	394	472	-6.4
SNOHOMISH (Island)	1,967	1,859	1,876	1,836	1,842	2,244	2,291	2,114	1,019	1,924	5.8
SPOKANE (Asotin, Whitman, Stevens, Lincoln, Ferry, Pend Oreille)	1,411	1,359	1,431	1,758	2,178	2,029	1,364	1,268	1,252	1,374	3.8
THURSTON ** (Mason)	1,661	1,549	1,307	1,311	1,203	1,330	910	1,288	1,758	687	7.2
WHATCOM (Island, San Juan)	1,051	838	596	540	530	664	643	528	574	626	25.4
YAKIMA (Kittitas, Klickitat, Adams)	1,296	876	803	907	1,037	1,013	824	720	746	918	47.9
TOTAL	25,329	23,434	21,822	19,303	18,375	18,662	16,895	15,452	15,793	17,406	8.1

* 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 1991-1995 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 76
MINORITY DETENTION POPULATION
JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1989-1995

FACILITY (ALSO HOLDS FOR)	TOTAL HELD 1995	TOTAL MINORITY HELD 1995	PERCENT MINORITY							PERCENT CHANGE 1994-1995
			1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	
BENTON/FRANKLIN (Adams, Klickitat, Asotin, Marrow, Ore.)	993	436	43.9	44.8	43.1	34.9	28.8	28.6	21.4	8.2
CHELAN (Douglas, Grant, Okanogan)	729	210	28.8	19.6	18.8	18.1	16.9	11.2	10.1	0.7
CLALLAM (San Juan, Mason, Jefferson, Adams, Point No Point)	539	62	11.5	9.3	14.4	10.1	7.1	5.1	6.0	4.3
CLARK (Skamania)	1,603	308	19.2	20.4	19.0	17.5	13.2	13.3	8.5	1.5
COWLITZ (Wahkiakum, Pacific, Skamania, Klickitat, Mason, Columbia, OR.)	722	74	10.2	10.5	10.8	9.4	8.5	5.0	5.4	1.4
GRANT (Kittitas, Adams, Douglas, Lincoln, Klickitat)	431	112	26.0	24.1	26.3	23.8	17.0	28.2	23.4	2.5
GRAYS HARBOR (Pacific, Wahkiakum, Mason, Adams)	784	78	9.9	14.0	17.9	6.5	12.9	10.0	7.1	11.4
KING	6,020	3,105	51.6	55.6	59.2	62.9	61.2	65.2	64.9	-3.7
KITSAP (Jefferson, Mason)	1,569	303	19.3	20.8	27.0	16.6	17.4	7.7	9.6	10.4 27.0
LEWIS	419	39	9.3	9.9	12.2	10.4	6.0	4.2	4.4	1.8
OKANOGAN* (Ferry, Stevens, Pend Oreille)	455	209	45.9	40.6	35.2	31.6	39.5		42.1	3.6
PIERCE	3,165	1,314	41.5	43.4	46.6	45.2	40.0	42.7	43.0	1.4
SKAGIT (San Juan, Swinomish, Upper Skagit Tribe)	514	156	30.4	25.1	24.3	19.7	17.1	17.0	16.1	4.6
SNOHOMISH** (Island)	1,967	325	16.5	16.4	12.5	11.0	11.0			1.5
SPOKANE*** (Asotin, Whitman, Stevens, Lincoln, Ferry, Pend Oreille)	1,411	329	23.3	28.0	24.5	14.7	10.9	9.0	8.4	9.8
THURSTON (Mason, Clark, Cowlitz)	1,661	274	16.5	19.4	21.2	16.2	14.0	5.8	13.7	5.0
WHATCOM (Island, San Juan)	1,051	193	18.4	26.3	24.3	24.6	9.6	24.7	13.8	-0.3
YAKIMA (Kittitas, Klickitat, Adams)	1,296	812	62.7	63.9	64.3	61.0	57.8	61.5	45.8	3.3
TOTAL	25,329	8,339	34.7	34.7	35.9	31.5	27.4	26.4	26.5	4.4

* 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 1991-1995 were provided by OAC.

TABLE 77
DETENTION POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP
JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1995

FACILITY (Also Holds For)	WHITE	BLACK	NATIVE AMER.	ASIAN & PAC. IS.	HISPANIC	OTHER	UNKNOWN	NOT REPORT
BENTON/FRANKLIN (Adams, Klickitat, Asotin, Morrow, OR)	541	42	15	12	367	3	1	12
CHELAN (Douglas, Grant, Okanogan)	486	17	19	0	174	8	2	23
CLALLAM (San Juan, Mason, Jefferson, Adams, Point No Point)	456	13	26	2	21	0	0	21
CLARK (Skamania)	1,265	100	64	62	82	13	0	17
COWLITZ (Wahkiakum, Pacific, Skamania, Klickitat, Mason, Columbia, OR.)	582	17	12	10	35	2	6	58
GRANT (Kittitas, Adams, Douglas, Lincoln, Klickitat)	137	22	3	0	87	0	0	182
GRAYS HARBOR * (Pacific, Wahkiakum) Mason, Adams)	701	12	34	6	26	5	0	0
KING *	2,810	2,047	183	614	261	105	0	0
KITSAP * (Jefferson, Mason)	1,240	148	39	67	49	26	0	0
LEWIS (Skamania, Pacific, Mason)	345	6	14	2	17	1	1	33
OKANOGAN (Ferry, Stevens, Pend Oreille)	231	6	174	0	29	1	0	14
PIERCE	1,792	865	111	185	155	29	4	24
SKAGIT (San Juan, Swinomish, Upper Skagit Tribe)	325	21	7	1	127	8	2	23
SNOHOMISH (Island)	1,547	155	77	40	52	9	2	85
SPOKANE (Asotin, Whitman, Stevens, Lincoln, Ferry, Pend Oreille)	1,070	168	58	11	92	1	0	2
THURSTON (Mason)	1,252	114	28	83	49	30	17	88
WHATCOM (Island, San Juan)	617	37	86	15	55	6	0	235
YAKIMA (Kittitas, Klickitat, Adams)	443	81	73	6	652	2	0	39
TOTAL	15,849	3,871	1,023	1,116	2,330	249	35	856

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

TABLE 78
ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION OF DETENTION POPULATION
JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1990-1995*

1995					OTHER UNKNOWN/ NOT REPORTED	
WHITE	BLACK	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN & PACIFIC IS.	HISPANIC		TOTAL
15,849	3,871	1,023	1,116	2,330	1,140	25,329
63%	15%	4%	4%	9%	5%	100%
1994					OTHER UNKNOWN/ NOT REPORTED	
WHITE	BLACK	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN & PACIFIC IS.	HISPANIC		TOTAL
14,183	3,992	957	1,204	2,033	1,065	23,434
61%	17%	4%	5%	9%	5%	100%
1993					OTHER UNKNOWN/ NOT REPORTED	
WHITE	BLACK	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN & PACIFIC IS.	HISPANIC		TOTAL
13,112	3,726	937	1,032	1,946	1,069	21,822
60%	17%	4%	5%	9%	5%	100%
1992					OTHER UNKNOWN/ NOT REPORTED	
WHITE	BLACK	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN & PACIFIC IS.	HISPANIC		TOTAL
11,790	3,114	700	647	1,614	1,438	19,303
61%	16%	4%	3%	8%	7%	100%
1991					OTHER/ UNKNOWN/ NOT REPORTED	
WHITE	BLACK	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN & PACIFIC IS.	HISPANIC		TOTAL
11,050	2,799	686	454	1,295	2,091	18,375
60%	15%	4%	2%	7%	11%	100%
1990					OTHER/ UNKNOWN/ NOT REPORTED	
WHITE	BLACK	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN & PACIFIC IS.	HISPANIC		TOTAL
10,250	2,865	565	303	1,198	1,104	16,285
62%	17%	4%	2%	8%	8%	100%

* 1990 data do not include Snohomish & Okanogan Facilities since Ethnic Group was not reported.

TABLE 79

**DETENTION POPULATION BY GENDER
JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1990-1995**

FACILITY (Also Holds For)	MALE 1995	FEMALE 1995	TOTAL 1995	PERCENT FEMALE					% CHANGE FEMALE 1994-95
				1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	
BENTON/FRANKLIN Adams, Klickitat, Asotin Morrow, OR)	766	227	993	29.6	17.0	16.3	13.9	15.0	12.6
CHELAN (Douglas, Grant, Okanogan)	586	143	729	24.4	24.9	16.6	19.8	14.6	-0.5
CLALLAM (San Juan, Mason, Jefferson, Adams, Point No Point)	402	137	539	34.1	27.0 21.8	25.0	19.8	17.1	7.1 -21.8
CLARK (Skamania)	1,237	366	1,603	29.6	19.1	23.2	23.8	22.0	10.5
COWLITZ (Wahkiakum, Pacific, Skamania, Klickitat, Mason, Columbia, OR.)	588	134	722	22.8	13.6	18.1	19.7	16.9	9.2
GRANT (Adams, Kittitas, Douglas, Lincoln, Klickitat)	357	74	431	20.7	13.6	11.1	12.5	14.1	7.1
GRAYS HARBOR (Pacific, Wahkiakum, Mason, Adams)	585	199	784	34.0	23.1	16.6	17.6	12.9	10.9
KING	4,906	1,114	6,020	22.7	17.9	18.7	14.4	15.1	4.8
KITSAP (Jefferson, Mason)	1230	339	1,569	27.6	19.3	18.2	18.7	19.9	8.3
LEWIS	346	73	419	21.1	17.3	16.9	10.7	20.3	3.8
OKANOGAN (Ferry, Stevens, Pend Oreille)	359	96	455	26.7	14.6	18.3	19.3	16.3	12.1
PIERCE	2,604	561	3,165	21.5	18.2	20.4	19.9	18.3	3.3
SKAGIT (San Juan, Swinomish, Upper Skagit Tribe)	423	91	514	21.5	14.8	14.6	13.9	12.7	6.7
SNOHOMISH (Island)	1,600	367	1,967	22.9	14.7	15.0	16.7	20.4	8.2
SPOKANE* (Asotin, Whitman, Stevens, Ferry, Lincoln, Pend Oreille)	1,185	226	1,411	19.1	18.1	14.7	15.6	17.4	1.0
THURSTON (Mason)	1,219	442	1,661	36.3	22.5	20.5	22.4	22.9	13.8
WHATCOM (Island, San Juan)	872	179	1,051	20.5	19.0	22.5	15.4	17.4	1.5
YAKIMA (Kittitas, Klickitat, Adams)	1,092	204	1,296	18.7	15.6	12.8	15.8	19.0	3.1
TOTAL	20,357	4,972	25,329	24.4	18.6	18.0	17.6	17.8	5.8

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

**JUVENILE
POPULATION IN
THE JUVENILE
REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION
(JRA)**

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

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

The JRA population in all residential programs for January 1989 was approximately 725. By June 1996, the population increased to about 1,422.

The average daily population in JRA institutions increased by about 64 percent since 1990.

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

The average daily population of juveniles in JRA institutions for the first nine months of 1996 was 1,014. This figure represents an increase of 2.5 percent from the 1995 figure of 989.

The average daily population for community placement for the first nine months of 1996 was 360. In 1995 the figure was 352, in 1994 was 360, in 1993 was 332, in 1992 was 290, in 1991 was 227, and in 1990 and 1989 they were 207 and 197, respectively.

The average daily active parole caseload for the first nine months of 1996 was 970. For 1995, the figure was 860, in 1994 the figure was 669, in 1993 the figure was 578, in 1992 the figure was 571, and in 1991 the figure was 454.

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**RACE AND ETHNIC
DISTRIBUTION**

A one-day survey of JRA population showed that the number of Non-Hispanic White juveniles held in JRA facilities decreased by 14 percent between 1988 and 1996, while the number of Black decreased by one percent; Hispanic and Native American juveniles increased eight percent, and four percent.

**RACE AND ETHNIC
DISTRIBUTION,
continued**

The racial/ethnic distribution within JRA for June 30, 1996, showed that 56 percent were Non-Hispanic White, 18 percent were Black, seven percent were Native American, 13 percent were Hispanic, and four percent were Asian.

The demographic characteristics of the JRA population for 1995 showed that 45 percent were non-white, 7.4 percent were female, and 16 percent were sex offenders.

The percentage of serious violent offenders increased from 37 percent during the first six months of 1995 to 59 percent during the last six months of 1995. This change was a result of including restricted offenders (serious offenders under age 15) in the definition of serious violent offenders (age 15 or older).

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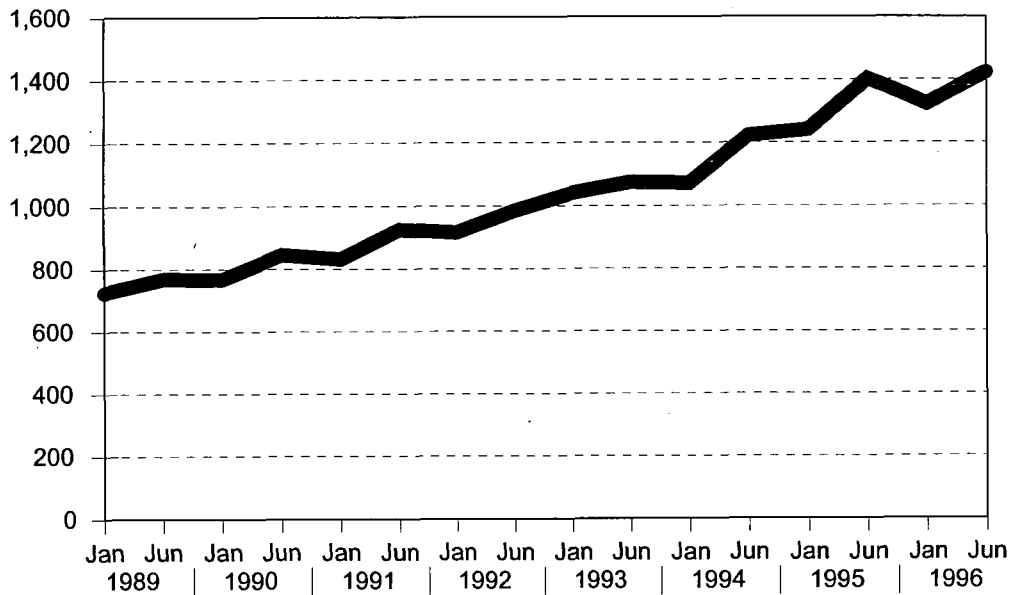
GENDER

Females accounted for a smaller proportion (7.6 percent) of the total JRA population for both 1995 and 1996.

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JRA AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION FOR ALL RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS

Graph 22



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

TABLE 80

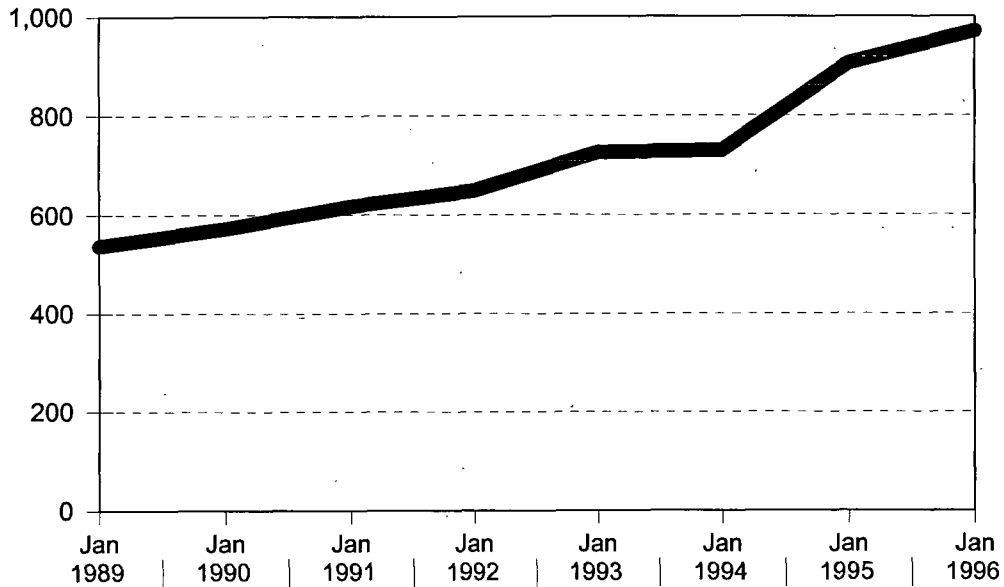
**JUVENILE REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
ALL RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION**

MONTH	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
January	725	767	831	915	1,040	1,071	1,240	1,321
February	735	775	849	920	1,049	1,069	1,271	1,335
March	751	813	882	947	1,053	1,116	1,297	1,347
April	756	830	902	949	1,050	1,170	1,331	1,357
May	743	842	918	970	1,067	1,204	1,367	1,383
June	768	845	925	984	1,074	1,222	1,402	1,422
July	765	839	915	1,006	1,088	1,218	1,372	1,425
August	772	857	918	1,024	1,087	1,200	1,373	1,388
September	761	844	923	1,000	1,060	1,174	1,355	1,387
October	757	835	930	1,000	1,063	1,205	1,367	
November	760	839	942	1,015	1,056	1,217	1,371	
December	762	836	937	1,042	1,063	1,241	1,343	
Average Per Month	755	827	906	981	1,063	1,176	1,341	1,374

These data were provided by the Office of Research and Data Analysis, DSHS,
and prepared by JRA. Data include both institutional ADP and community residential placements.

JRA INSTITUTIONAL AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION 1989 - 1996

Graph 23



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

TABLE 81
JUVENILE REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
INSTITUTIONAL AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

MONTH	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
January	537	572	617	649	726	730	905	971
February	546	579	636	648	731	720	931	977
March	538	613	663	668	726	747	957	980
April	550	628	676	667	719	801	995	1,000
May	553	635	688	693	731	814	1,010	1,029
June	541	637	695	705	742	833	1,030	1,056
July	562	623	683	707	747	843	1,013	1,052
August	567	641	686	722	747	844	1,018	1,039
September	567	634	690	693	728	827	1,012	1,025
October	570	632	702	689	725	858	1,012	
November	563	626	715	713	722	878	1,004	
December	566	620	693	732	721	895	980	
Average Per Month	555	620	679	691	730	816	989	1,014

These data include Maple Lane School, Green Hill School, Echo Glen Children's Center, Mission Creek Youth Camp, Naselle Youth Camp, and Indian Ridge Youth Camp (opened 12/94).

Data include juveniles in residence, on authorized, unauthorized leave, and temporary assignment for 14 days or less.

TABLE 82
JUVENILE REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
TOTAL COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

MONTH	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
January	188	195	214	267	314	341	335	350
February	189	196	213	272	318	349	340	358
March	198	200	219	279	327	369	340	367
April	202	201	225	282	331	369	336	357
May	203	207	225	277	336	390	357	354
June	201	208	230	279	332	389	372	366
July	203	216	232	299	341	375	359	373
August	205	216	232	301	340	356	355	349
September	194	210	233	306	332	347	343	362
October	187	203	228	311	338	347	355	
November	197	213	227	302	334	339	367	
December	196	216	244	310	342	346	363	
Average Per Month	197	207	227	290	332	360	352	360

Data include state group homes, Community Residential Placements (CRP), Community Commitment Program (CCP), those on leave of 14 days or less.

TABLE 83
JUVENILE REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
PAROLE AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

MONTH	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
January	387	390	425	553	600	646	758	936
February	369	392	413	563	600	646	767	950
March	377	369	421	561	540	614	811	963
April	371	366	413	539	532	621	827	958
May	362	355	425	548	557	625	830	949
June	348	371	454	572	571	640	822	933
July	359	410	460	582	578	668	859	973
August	365	401	459	601	572	699	895	1,010
September	374	417	468	596	587	740	928	1,061
October	356	418	484	585	605	722	932	
November	350	413	500	575	585	701	931	
December	365	431	528	578	606	705	962	
AVERAGE PER MONTH	365	394	454	571	578	669	860	970

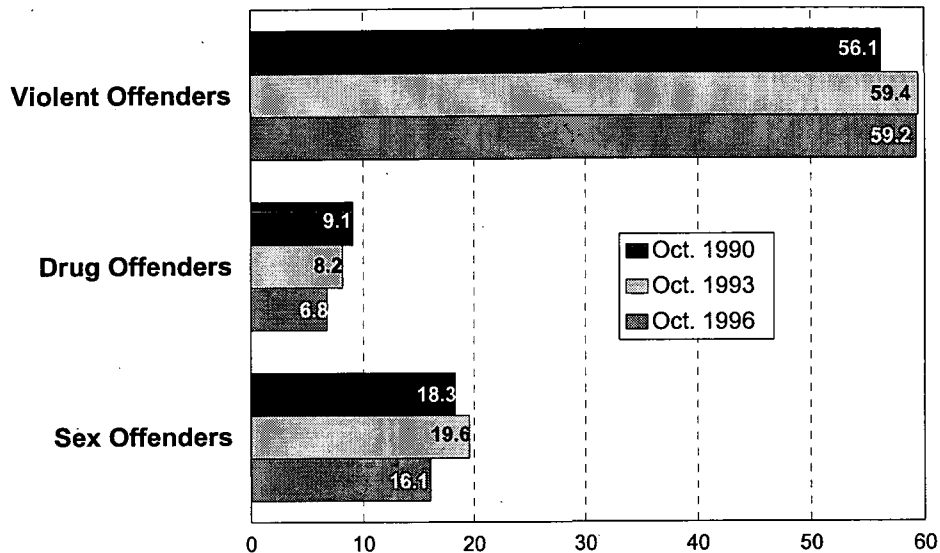
Data excludes residential JPS caseloads; includes both discretionary and sex offender cases.

Sex offenders have a mandatory 2-year period.

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

CHANGES IN JRA POPULATION SERVED For Violent, Drug, and Sex Offenders*

Graph 24

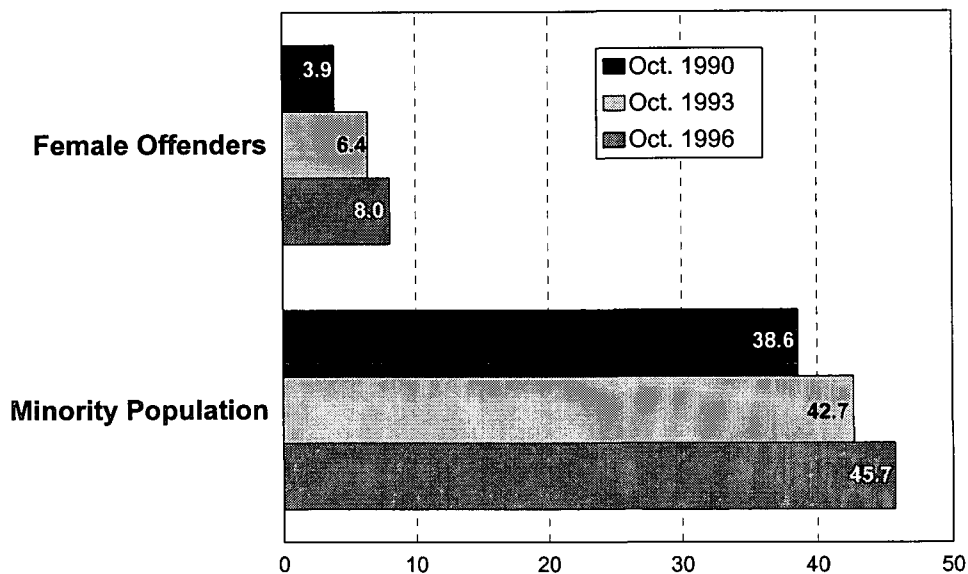


* Percent of total JRA population.

Source: Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration, DSHS, November 1996.

CHANGES IN JRA POPULATION SERVED For Female Offenders and Minorities*

Graph 25

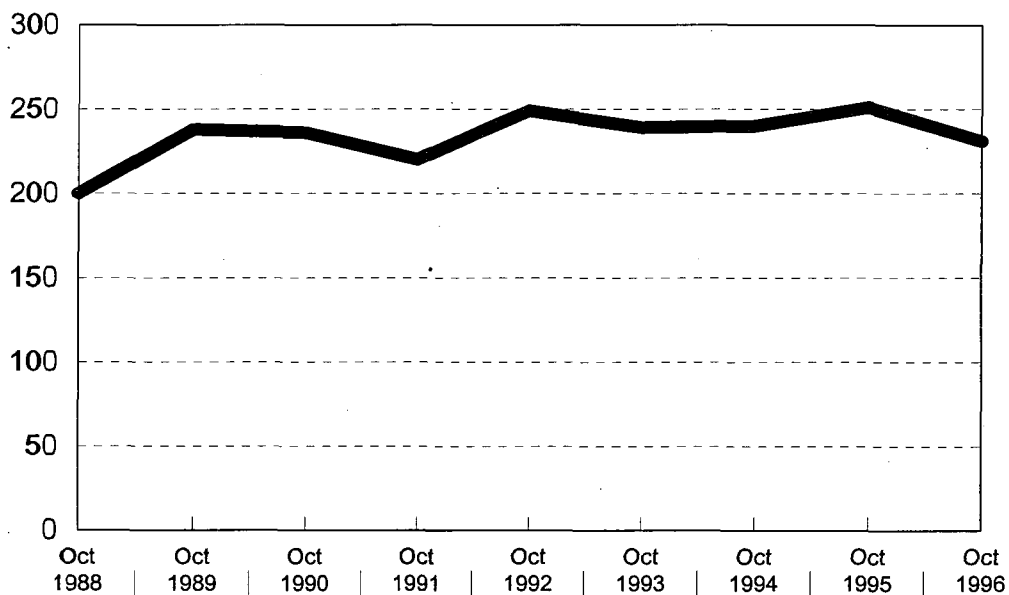


* Percent of total JRA population.

Source: Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration, DSHS, November 1996.

CHANGES IN JRA POPULATION SERVED For Average Length of Stay: 1988 - 1996*

Graph 26



* Average days per stay.

Source: Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration, DSHS, November 1996.

TABLE 84

**JRA POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY/GENDER
JUNE 30 1996**

ETHNIC GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
White	743	57	800	56
Black	245	16	261	18
Native American	86	14	100	7
Hispanic	168	13	181	13
Asian	54	6	60	4
Other	31	3	34	2
TOTAL	1,327	109	1,436	100

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

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

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

ETHNIC GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
White	628	52	680	55
Black	197	17	214	17
Native American	68	7	75	6
Hispanic	175	10	185	15
Asian	47	3	50	4
Other	1	23	24	2
TOTAL	1,116	112	1,228	100

TABLE 84 (CON'T)

**JRA 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

**JRA 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

**JRA 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 84 (CON'T)

**JRA 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

**JRA 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

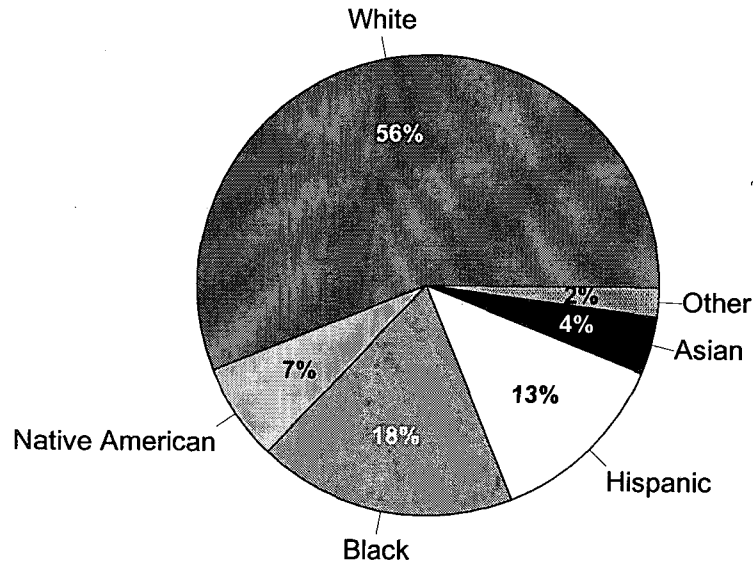
**JRA POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY /GENDER
ON JUNE 30 1988**

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

JRA POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP June 1996

Graph 27



JRA POPULATION BY GENDER June 1996

Graph 28

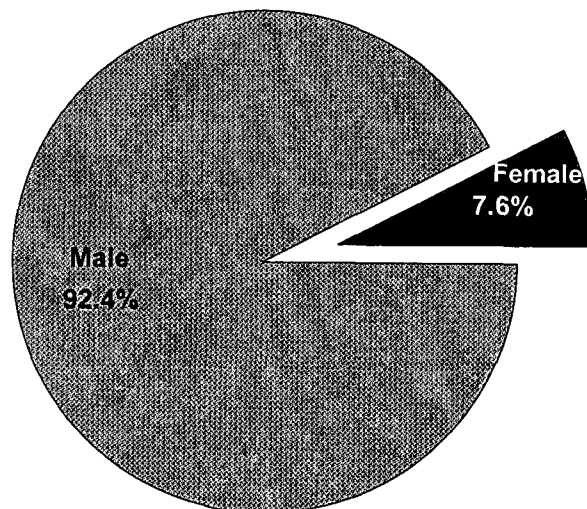


TABLE 85

JUVENILE REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION 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
Average per month	31.9	5.9	27.9	12.6	15.7

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
Average per month	37.3	5.4	30.4	17.1	18.0

TABLE 85 (CON'T)

JUVENILE REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION CLIENT POPULATION

1991

MONTH	PERCENT NON-WHITE	PERCENT FEMALE	PERCENT SERIOUS OFFENDERS	PERCENT RESTRICTED OFFENDERS	PERCENT SEX OFFENDERS
January	40.5	5.2	29.5	16.6	17.3
February	41.2	5.7	29.8	16.2	17.6
March	40.6	5.9	30.2	16.5	16.8
April	41.1	6.3	31.2	17.3	16.5
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
Average per month	41.2	6.1	31.8	17.3	16.5

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
Average per month	42.0	6.8	35.5	16.9	16.6

TABLE 85 (CONT')

JUVENILE REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION 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
Average per month	42.3	6.3	38.1	16.5	18.5

1994

MONTH	PERCENT NON-WHITE	PERCENT FEMALE	PERCENT SERIOUS OFFENDERS	PERCENT RESTRICTED OFFENDERS	PERCENT SEX OFFENDERS
January	43.3	6.8	39.5	17.8	19.8
February	44.4	6.7	38.0	18.6	20.0
March	43.7	6.5	37.0	18.5	20.0
April	43.8	7.3	38.1	18.2	19.3
May	43.8	7.7	39.0	17.3	18.6
June	45.1	7.3	39.8	17.0	17.9
July	44.9	6.8	41.5	17.4	18.0
August	43.4	6.6	41.3	18.0	18.0
September	44.2	7.1	41.3	17.6	18.8
October	43.7	7.3	38.8	18.7	18.2
November	43.7	7.3	37.7	18.4	16.7
December	45.0	7.6	36.7	18.7	16.1
Average per month	44.1	7.1	39.1	18.0	18.5

TABLE 85 (CONT')
JUVENILE REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION CLIENT POPULATION

1995	PERCENT				
	PERCENT	PERCENT	SERIOUS VIOLENT *	PERCENT RESTRICTED	PERCENT SEX
MONTH	NON-WHITE	FEMALE	OFFENDERS	OFFENDERS	OFFENDERS
January	45.0	7.5	37.1	18.9	15.5
February	45.5	7.7	36.5	19.1	15.7
March	45.7	7.9	36.9	18.8	16.7
April	45.9	7.9	36.4	18.4	16.7
May	45.4	7.5	36.7	18.6	17.2
June	45.9	8.0	38.1	18.8	16.4
July	45.4	7.8	57.3		16.8
August	45.2	7.4	57.7		16.5
September	45.3	7.0	58.8		16.3
October	44.1	6.8	59.6		15.7
November	44.9	6.9	59.5		15.5
December	43.7	6.9	59.3		15.9
Average per month	45.2	7.4	47.8	18.8	16.2

As of July 1995 violent offenders include both restricted offenders (under age 15) and serious offenders (age 15 or older).

1996	PERCENT			
	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT VIOLENT	PERCENT SEX
MONTH	NON-WHITE	FEMALE	OFFENDERS	OFFENDERS
January	43.8	7.1	61.3	16.6
February	44.1	7.8	60.2	16.4
March	44.5	7.4	60.7	16.5
April	44.8	7.4	60.1	15.9
May	44.6	7.7	58.7	15.7
June	44.1	7.6	58.4	15.6
July	44.1	7.5	58.7	15.6
August	44.9	7.9	58.3	15.8
September	45.7	8.0	59.2	16.1
October				
November				
December				
Average per month	44.5	7.6	59.5	16.0

Violent offenders include both restricted offenders (under age 15) and serious offenders (age 15 or older).

**CONSOLIDATED
JUVENILE
SERVICES**

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

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

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

The CJS funding allocation for the 1995-1997 biennium is approximately 24 million dollars. Counties applying for CJS funds for the 1995-1997 biennium must include efforts to address disproportionality in their plans.

Any county applying for CJS funding that also operates a detention facility must have standards of operations in place that

**CONSOLIDATED
JUVENILE
SERVICES,
continued**

**1995-97
CJS PRIORITIES**

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.

Each biennium, JRA develops service priorities for use by the counties in the preparation of their CJS plans. The priorities for the 1995-97 biennium are listed below and represent the continuing evolution of CJS toward providing cost and program effective services designed to accomplish the intents set forth in the enabling legislation. They incorporate the JRA focus on interventions intended to reduce the risk of further offense behavior as well as the court's need to hold youths accountable for present offenses.

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

Each county's share of the CJS funding for the 1995-97 biennium are shown in the following table.

TABLE 86

JUVENILE REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION*

1993-1995 County Allotments

COUNTY	CONSOLIDATED CONTRACTS	STRUCTURED RESIDENTIAL
Adams	147,325	5,378
Chelan/Douglas	574,427	24,021
Franklin/Stevens/Pend Oreille	322,302	18,062
Grant	435,967	19,705
Lincoln	87,920	2,914
Okanogan	312,490	11,049
Spokane	1,863,864	108,470
Whitman	116,503	7,618
Region 1 Total	3,860,798	197,217
Asotin/Garfield	114,544	6,474
Benton/Franklin	1,224,866	52,825
Kittitas	112,576	6,580
Walla Walla/Columbia	346,261	15,251
Yakima	1,273,534	64,929
Region 2 Total	3,071,781	146,059
Island	221,408	15,627
San Juan	71,638	2,296
Skagit	421,169	23,634
Snohomish	2,296,688	134,479
Whatcom	766,877	36,937
Region 3 Total	3,777,780	212,973
King	6,888,169	366,305
Region 4 Total	6,888,169	366,305
Kitsap	1,034,631	58,131
Pierce	3,049,157	170,518
Region 5 Total	4,083,788	228,649
Clallam	344,577	15,949
Clark	1,519,141	79,200
Cowlitz	545,171	26,334
Grays Harbor	418,063	20,138
Jefferson	115,611	5,372
Klickitat	91,656	5,897
Lewis	324,351	20,442
Mason	236,458	11,439
Pacific/Wahkiakum	106,863	6,580
Skamania	86,995	2,935
Thurston	839,957	51,011
Region 6 Total	4,628,843	245,297
STATEWIDE TOTAL	26,311,159	1,396,500

* Information provided by Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA).

1996

JUVENILE JUSTICE REPORT

Compliance with Federal Act



The state must ensure that juveniles are not jailed with adults, 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.

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.

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ADULT JAILS

Legislation authorized 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 immediately before and/or after a court appearance for processing and transportation to a juvenile detention facility. Juveniles must be completely separate from sight or sound contact with adult prisoners. 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 inspections, at least annually. The Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee's (GJJAC) annual survey, supplemented by on-site inspection of 40 of the state's 66 jails, showed that six juveniles were held in adult jails in violation of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

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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.

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. No status offenders were held in violation of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

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