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The Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act

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

The four mandates of the Act are:

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

Washington is in compliance with these mandates.

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

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

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U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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Juvenile Justice Report

What the GJJAC Does

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

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

Each year the GJJAC issues a report to the Governor and the Legislature which summarizes juvenile justice data, presents juvenile justice problems, describes how federal funds are awarded, and reports the state's compliance with the federal Act. This is our 1994 Juvenile Justice Report.

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Summary of Priority Problem Areas

Juvenile Offenders

Between 1992 and 1993, the arrest rate per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17, as measured by reports to police, decreased by almost three percent. The 1993 figure was, however five percent higher than five years ago, and 14 percent higher than ten years ago. Although for violent offenses, the rate remained virtually the same between 1991 and 1993, the number of offenses increased by seven percent. The rate of arrest for violent offenses, however, has almost doubled in the last ten years.

The rate and number of juvenile arrests for drug and alcohol offenses increased by seven percent.

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

Between 1992-1994, the GJJAC allocated over \$300,000 to fund projects in the juvenile offender area. These projects include: a "Challenge" program for juvenile offenders and high risk youth; victim awareness education, case management and counseling services for chronic juvenile property offenders; construction skills training and academic remediation for juvenile offenders; and intensive supervision of high risk youth involving law enforcement, school and community agencies.

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Juvenile Justice Report

**Delinquency
Prevention/Target Site**

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

These data focus on the need to develop a strategy to help prevent and reduce delinquency behavior.

For nearly two decades, the GJJAC has allocated funds to individual projects to reduce delinquency and to improve the juvenile justice system throughout Washington. Despite the success of many of these individual projects, their widely scattered locations have hampered efforts to determine whether they have produced significant and lasting impacts on delinquency behavior. The GJJAC has attempted to overcome this problem by setting aside \$250,000 for each of three years to fund the Walla Walla *Community Connections* project.

The *Community Connections* project, which is in its third year of funding, is governed by a consortium of community representatives from business, education, law enforcement, juvenile justice, industry, minority groups, social and health services, service clubs and local government. These representatives are known as "Investors" and serve as partners in the creation of a coordinated system to strengthen families and support the positive development of children in Walla Walla County.

The GJJAC is committed to continuing the delinquency prevention/target site as a priority program area and has allocated funds for a new target site for 1995 funding.

.....

**Transitional
Services for
Juvenile Offenders**

In 1993 over 52,000 youth in our state came in contact with the juvenile justice system, many of these youth fail to make a successful adjustment in the community.

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

The GJJAC is concerned about this issue and supports efforts that respond to the needs of youth reentering the community from residential care. In 1994 GJJAC allocated over \$200,000 to support programs that enable youth returning from residential care to adjust to community settings.

Summary

Title V Delinquency Prevention Grant Program

*"Incentive Grants for
Local Delinquency
Prevention Programs Act"*

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.

Title V of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Act makes available new funding to units of local government. Washington state's allocation for FY 94 is \$257,000.

The goal of this grant 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. The end product will be the growth and development of productive and responsible citizens.

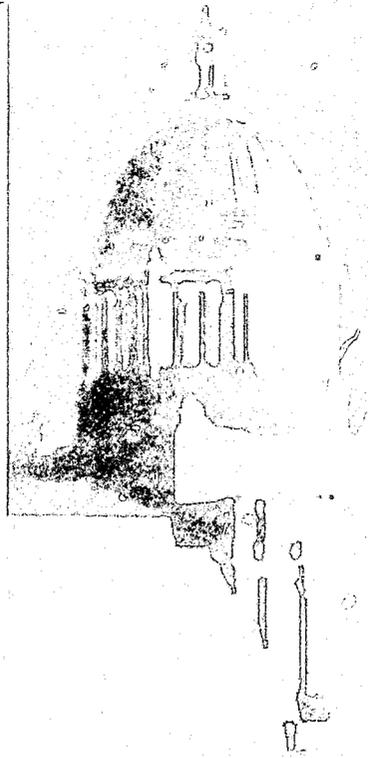
The Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC) anticipates funding a variety of projects in the *Title V Delinquency Prevention* program area.

Summary of Selected Findings

- * There are 1.3 million juveniles 17 years old and younger in Washington State; the number of youth in the at-risk age range of 10-17 will increase significantly in the coming years.
- * King, Pierce, Snohomish and Spokane Counties contain over half of the state's youth population.
- * Non-white youth make up about 18 percent of the state's population.
- * Dropout rates for African American, Native American and Hispanic youth are about 2 to 2.5 times the state average dropout rate for youth of all races.
- * There has been a steady increase in the number of persons receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) since 1988. The number of persons receiving AFDC increased by 17 percent from 1992 to 1993.
- * There continues to be a steady increase in the number of families referred to Child Protective Services for child abuse.
- * Females accounted for over 60 percent of the At-Risk Youth petition filings.
- * There were 52,831 juvenile arrests reported in 1993 for an arrest rate of 92.7 for every thousand juveniles in the state age 10 through 17.
- * The rate and number of juveniles arrested for alcohol offenses increased for the first time in ten years. The number and rate of arrests for property crimes decreased over four percent from 1992 to 1993.
- * There were 3,252 arrests for violent offenses, more than double the number recorded in 1982 (1,449) when they exceeded 1,000 for the first time.
- * In 1993, 259 juvenile cases were sentenced outside the standard range (Manifest Injustice), up from 187 in 1991. Of those cases, 203 were sentenced outside the standard range to the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA), 62 percent were White, 12 percent were African American, 17 percent were Hispanic, two percent were Native American, and less than one percent were Asian American. Race was not reported in the other six percent of MI cases.

Summary of Selected Findings, cont.

- * Over 21,000 juveniles were held in detention facilities on separate offenses during 1993. (A juvenile may be held in detention more than once within a year.) This is a 13 percent increase from 1992. This increase is four times the rate of the population age 10-17 increase for the same time period.
- * Sixty percent of the detention population was White, 17 percent African American, four percent Native American, five percent Asian American and Pacific Islander, and nine percent Hispanic.
- * The average daily population in JRA residential programs has grown in the last three and one half years at a rate of about double the 10-17 age population growth rate during the same period.
- * The average daily population in JRA institutions increased by 31 percent in the last four and one half years; after a relatively stable daily population in the three preceding years.
- * Although over half of the juveniles held in JRA facilities were White, African American youth had the highest per capita rate.



JUVENILE JUSTICE REPORT

Juvenile Justice Report 1994

Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee	2
How the GJJAC Selects Projects to Fund	8
Projects Funded in 1993	10
1994 Problems	24
Minority Youth	35
Summary of the State's Juvenile Justice Code	42
Data Analysis	50
Compliance with Federal Act	189

List of Tables and Graphs

Graph 1	
Juvenile Population In Washington	52
Table 1	
1993 Youth Population In Washington	53
Table 2	
Youth Population Forecast 1980-2000	53
Graph 2	
Juvenile Population Age 10-17	54
Graph 3	
Trends in the Juvenile Population Four Age Groups	54
Table 3	
Trends In Juvenile Population Since 1990 Two Age Groups	55
Table 4	
Trends in Juvenile Population Since 1990 Four Age Groups	55
Table 5	
1993 Juvenile Population By County	56
Table 6	
Largest Youth Population By County in 1993	57
Table 7	
1993 Juvenile Population By Age And DSHS Regions	58
Table 8	
Juvenile Population By Race By County	60
Table 9	
Percentage Of Racial Distribution Of Population in 1993	61
Table 10	
Racial Distribution Of Juvenile Population By County in 1993	62
Table 11	
Racial Distribution Of Juvenile Population 1993	63

List of Tables and Graphs, cont.

Table 12	
Racial Distribution of Juvenile Population 1993	64
Table 13	
Counties with Minority Juvenile Populations Above the 1993 Statewide Average	64
Graph 4	
Juveniles by Race 1993	65
Graph 5	
Juveniles by Race 1990	65
Table 14	
Juvenile Population Of American Indians - 1990	66
Table 15	
American Indian Distribution Of Washington State Juvenile Population in 1990	66
Graph 6	
Public School Enrollment 1988-1993	69
Table 16	
Public School Enrollment	70
Table 17	
Annual High School Dropout Rates 1991-1992 By County	71
Table 18	
School Dropout Rates 1982-1992	72
Table 19	
Dropouts For School Year 1991-1992 By Race/Ethnicity	73
Graph 7	
High School Dropout Rates 1991-1992	74
Graph 8	
High School Dropout By Ethnicity	74
Table 20	
Juvenile Unemployment 16-19 Year Olds	75
Table 21	
Statewide AFDC Recipients	76
Table 22	
Percent of AFDC Recipients By County	77

List of Tables and Graphs, cont.

Table 23	Adolescent Pregnancy By County In 1993	79
Table 24	Residence Suicide Deaths In Washington State Ages 0-17	81
Table 25	Residence Suicide Deaths by Gender Age 0-17	82
Table 26	CPS Families Referred From 1986 Through 1994	84
Table 27	Crisis Residential Beds Per County	91
Table 28	Number Of Families Served Through Family Reconciliation Services	92
Table 29	Alternative Residential Placement (ARP) And At-Risk Youth Filings	94
Table 30	1991-1993 ARP and At-Risk Youth Filings By Gender	95
Graph 9	Juvenile Arrests By Ethnic Group	99
Graph 10	Juvenile Arrests By Type of Offender	99
Graph 11	Juvenile Arrests By Age of Offender	99
Table 31	Juvenile Arrest Rates 1982-1993	99
Graph 12	Total Juvenile Arrests 1982-1993	101
Graph 13	Juvenile Arrests for Violent Offenses 1982-1993	102
Graph 14	Juvenile Arrests for Drug and Alcohol Offenses 1982-1993	103

List of Tables and Graphs, cont.

Graph 15	
Juvenile Arrests for Sex Offenses 1982-1993	104
Table 32	
Juvenile Arrest Rates By County 1993	105
Table 33	
Total Juvenile Arrests 1991-1993	106
Table 34	
Juvenile Arrests By County 1989-1993	107
Table 35	
Counties Ranked By Rate of Juvenile Arrests - 1993	108
Table 36	
Geographic Distribution of Juvenile Arrests	109
Table 37	
Juvenile Arrests For Violent Crimes 1993 By County	110
Table 38	
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes By Age, Gender , Race	111
Table 39	
Juvenile Arrests For Violent Crimes 1989-1993	112
Table 40	
Arrests of Juveniles For Property Crimes 1988-1993	113
Table 41	
Juvenile Arrests for Vandalism 1993	114
Table 42	
Juvenile Arrests For Drug and Alcohol Offenses 1989-1993	115
Table 43	
Arrests of Juveniles For Drug Law Violations	116
Table 44	
Juvenile Arrest By Gender of Offender	117
Table 45	
Juvenile Arrests By Gender 1989-1993	118
Table 46	
Juvenile Arrest Rates Agencies Serving Populations Under 2,500	119

List of Tables and Graphs, cont.

Table 47	Juvenile Arrest Rates - 1993	
	Agencies Serving Populations 2,500 - 5,000	120
Table 48	Juvenile Arrest Rates - 1993	
	Agencies Serving Populations 5,001 - 10,000	121
Table 49	Juvenile Arrest Rates - 1993	
	Agencies Serving Populations 10,001 - 25,000	122
Table 50	Juvenile Arrest Rates - 1993	
	Agencies Serving Populations 25,001 - 50,000	123
Table 51	Juvenile Arrest Rates - 1993	
	Agencies Serving Populations 50,001 - 100,000	124
Table 52	Juvenile Arrest Rates - 1993	
	Agencies Serving Populations Over 100,000	124
Table 53	Juvenile Court Offense Referrals From 1987-1993	126
Table 54	1993 Juvenile Court Offense Referrals	127
Graph 16	Juvenile Court Referrals	128
Graph 17	Juvenile Court Offense Referrals By Ethnicity	129
Table 55	1993 Juvenile Court Offense Referrals By Ethnicity	130
Table 56	1993 Juvenile Court Offense Referrals By County/Ethnicity	131
Table 57	1993 Juvenile Court Offense Referrals By Ethnicity/Class	132
Table 58	Juvenile Court Offense Referrals For Juveniles With Referral Dates From January 1 Through December 31, 1993	137

List of Tables and Graphs, cont.

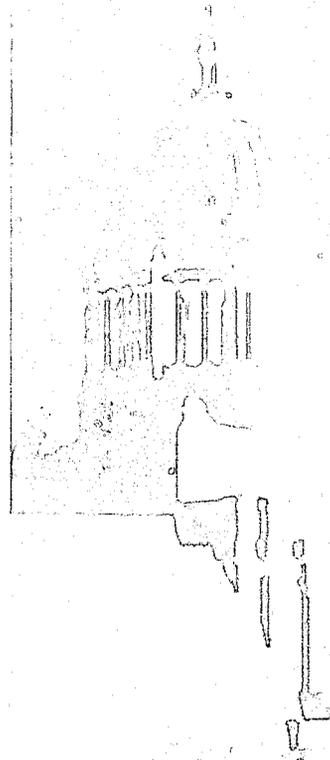
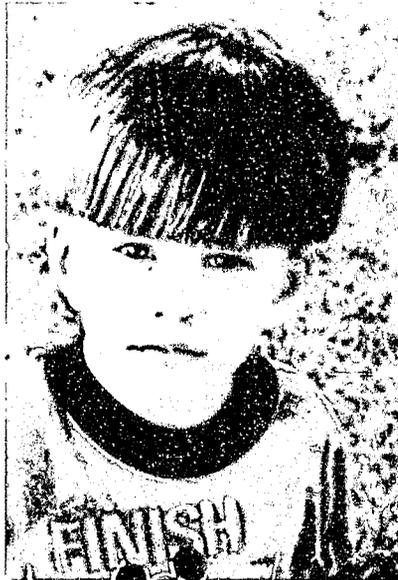
Table 59	Juvenile Court Offense Referrals For Juveniles With Referral Dates From January 1 Through December 31, 1993	
	Sex Group: Male	139
Table 60	Juvenile Court Offense Referrals For Juveniles With Referral Dates From January 1 Through December 31, 1993	
	Sex Group: Female	141
Table 61	Juvenile Court Offense Referrals For Juveniles With Referral Dates From January 1 Through December 31, 1993	
	Ethnic Group: White	143
Table 62	Juvenile Court Offense Referrals For Juveniles With Referral Dates From January 1 Through December 31, 1993	
	Ethnic Group: Black	145
Table 63	Juvenile Court Offense Referrals For Juveniles With Referral Dates From January 1 Through December 31, 1993	
	Ethnic Group: Native American	147
Table 64	Juvenile Court Offense Referrals For Juveniles With Referral Dates From January 1 Through December 31, 1993	
	Ethnic Group: Hispanic	149
Table 65	Juvenile Court Offense Referrals For Juveniles With Referral Dates From January 1 Through December 31, 1993	
	Ethnic Group: Asian American	151
Table 66	Juvenile Court Offense Referrals For Juveniles With Referral Dates From January 1 Through December 31, 1993	153
Table 67	Juvenile Court Offense Referrals By Ethnicity For Juveniles With Referral Dates From January 1 Through December 31, 1993	154
Table 68	Juvenile Court Offense Referrals By Ethnicity For Juveniles With Referral Dates From January 1 Through December 31, 1993 - 1988,	155

List of Tables and Graphs, cont.

Table 69	Juveniles Referred To King County Juvenile Court 1993	159
Table 70	Juveniles Held In Detention Facilities January 1 Through December 31, 1993	162
Graph 18	Juveniles Held in Detention Facilities 1986-1993	163
Table 71	Juveniles Held In Detention Facilities January 1 Through December 31, 1986-1993	164
Table 72	Minority Detention Population January 1 Through December 31, 1989-1993	165
Table 73	Detention Population By Ethnic Group January 1 Through December 31, 1993	166
Table 74	Ethnic Distribution Of Detention Population January 1 Through December 31, 1989-1993	167
Table 75	Detention Population By Gender January 1 Through December 31, 1989-1993	168
Graph 19	JRA Average Daily Population - All Residential Programs	171
Table 76	Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration All Residential Programs Average Daily Population	172
Graph 20	JRA Institutional Average Daily Population	173
Table 77	JRA Institutional Daily Average Population	174
Table 78	Total JRA Community Residential Placements Average Daily Population	175
Table 79	JRA Parole Average Daily Population	176

List of Tables and Graphs, cont.

Graph 21	
Percent of Total JRA Population	
Type of Offender, Gender, Youth of Color, Length of Stay	177
Table 80	
JRA Population By Ethnic Group And Sex	178
Graph 22	
JRA Population By Ethnic Group	181
Graph 23	
JRA Population By Gender	181
Table 81	
Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration Client Population	182
Table 82	
Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration	
1993-1995 Preliminary County Allotments	187



JUVENILE JUSTICE REPORT

GOVERNOR'S **J**UVENILE **J**USTICE **A**DVISORY **C**OMMITTEE

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

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

Committee membership includes:

Margaret Martinez
Chairperson
Consultant
Seattle

Ann M. Baker
Teacher
Enumclaw

Debra Boyer
Research Assistant Professor
Women Studies
University of Washington
Seattle

Bobbi Bridge
Judge
King County Superior Court
Seattle

Tom Davis
Director
Spokane County Juvenile Court

Ruben Garcia
Youth Member
College Place

Leann Ruth Johnson
Citizen Member
Vancouver

Lindsey Marmont
Youth Member
Montesano

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

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

Trula Nicholas
Faculty
Western Washington University
Bellingham

Diane Oberquell
Commissioner
Thurston County Courthouse
Olympia

Rosie Oreskovich
Assistant Secretary
Childrens Administration
Olympia

GOVERNOR'S
JUVENILE
JUSTICE
ADVISORY
COMMITTEE

Brian Pedersen
Sheriff
Cowlitz County
Longview

Elizabeth Penn
Indian Child Welfare Program
La Push

Nancy Robinson
Adolescent Services Coordinator
Children's Home Society
Tacoma

ReBecca Rollins
Youth Member
Tacoma

Marilee Roloff
Director
Volunteers of America
Spokane

Sid Sidorowicz
Assistant Secretary
Juvenile Rehabilitation
Administration
Olympia

Kellee Ann Smart
Youth Member
Kennewick

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

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John Turner
Chief
Mountlake Terrace Police
Department
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MISSION STATEMENT

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

.....

Goals

To fulfill its mission, the GJJAC will:

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

Basic Positions

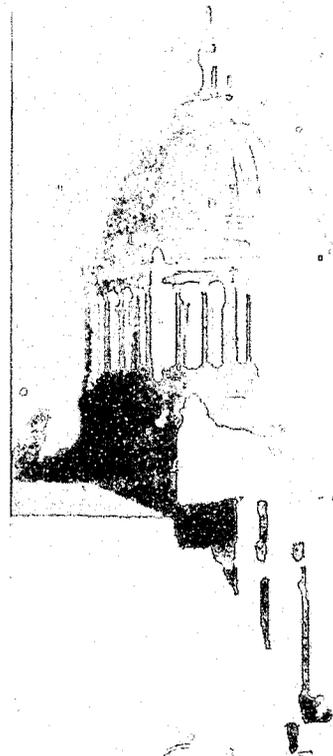
1. Implement the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act as amended.
2. Oppose efforts to criminalize "status offenders."
3. Support the preservation of a separate system of justice for juveniles; a system that is capable of having primary responsibility for, being accountable for, and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

Basic Positions, cont.

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

Basic Positions, cont.

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



JUVENILE JUSTICE REPORT

How THE GJJAC SELECTS PROJECTS TO BE FUNDED

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

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

1. The GJJAC reviews juvenile justice data and discusses problems which need attention.
2. The GJJAC decides upon major program areas for funding. (In 1994 the following program areas were selected: juvenile offenders; delinquency prevention/target site; transitional services for juvenile offenders; regional program development units; technical assistance and research).
3. A Request For Proposal (RFP) is written and distributed widely.
4. The GJJAC reviews proposals for demonstration projects and research designs for policy research projects.
5. The GJJAC selects finalists to submit full grant applications.
6. The GJJAC reviews full grant applications and interviews spokesperson for proposed projects.
7. The GJJAC selects the best applications for funding. (In 1994, 17 demonstration projects, 8 technical assistance/training projects, two research project and 16 local program development projects were awarded funds).
8. The agency or individual who proposed the selected project signs a contract with the Department of Social and Health Services. (Demonstration project contracts are for a period of 12 months. Policy research contracts may be for a period of less than 12 months. If a long-term research study is necessary, 12-month contracts may be renewed.)
9. A demonstration project contract may be renewed twice, but only if the GJJAC determines, by on-site monitoring and outside evaluation, that the project is effective.



WUP

JUVENILE JUSTICE REPORT

Program Area:
Juvenile
Offenders -
\$106,732

Project	Federal Amout	Year
"Safe Policy" ASOTIN COUNTY JUVENILE COURT 1603 Dustan Loop Clarkston, WA 99403 (509) 758-1623 Vonda Campbell, Director	\$55,493	3
"Construction Skills Course" SUNNYSIDE SCHOOL DISTRICT 1110 South Sixth Street Sunnyside, WA 98944 (509) 837-2601 Steve Burch, Director	\$51,239	3

Program Area:
Alternatives To
Detention -
\$56,977

Project	Federal Amount	Year
"Kitsap County Outreach" YOUTHCARE 333 First Avenue West Seattle, WA 98119 (206) 282-1288 Ann Rudnicki, Director	\$56,977	3

Program Area:
Delinquency
Prevention/
Target Site -
\$318,470

Project	Federal Amount
"Coordination" WALLA WALLA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES PO Box 1595 Walla Walla, WA 99362 (509) 527-3278 Margaret Schacht, Director	\$30,500
"Dropout Reduction Program" WALLA WALLA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES PO Box 1595 Walla Walla, WA 99362 (509) 527-3278 Margaret Schacht, Director	\$30,500
"Early Start" WALLA WALLA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES PO Box 1595 Walla Walla, WA 99362 (509) 527-3278 Margaret Schacht, Director	\$35,413
"Family Connections" WALLA WALLA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES PO Box 1595 Walla Walla, WA 99362 (509) 527-3278 Margaret Schacht, Director	\$57,736
"Family Support Project" WALLA WALLA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES PO Box 1595 Walla Walla, WA 99362 (509) 527-3278 Margaret Schacht, Director	\$31,393

Program Area:

**Delinquency
Prevention/
Target Site -**

\$318,470, cont.

Project

Federal Amount

“Violence Intervention”
WALLA WALLA COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
PO Box 1595
Walla Walla, WA 99362
(509) 527-3278
Margaret Schacht, Director

\$21,600

“Violence Prevention”
WALLA WALLA COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
PO Box 1595
Walla Walla, WA 99362
(509) 527-3278
Margaret Schacht, Director

\$46,441

“Target Site Evaluator”
URBAN POLICY RESEARCH
1518 NE 93rd Street
Seattle, WA 98115
(206) 517-8060
Donna Schram, Director

\$64,887

Program Area:
Transitional
Services For
Juvenile Offenders
\$307,134

Project	Federal Amount	Year
"Transitional Family Focus Visiting" DIVISION OF JUVENILE REHABILITATION/ MAPLE LANE SCHOOL 20311 Old Highway 9 SW, B21-7 Centralia, WA 98531-9699 (360) 736-1361 Patricia Edwards, Project Director	\$4,891	2
"Native Youth Services" THE N.A.T.I.V.E. PROJECT 1803 West Maxwell Spokane, WA 99201-2831 (509) 325-5502 Toni Lodge, Project Director	\$57,000	2
"Transitional Services for Juvenile Offenders" PROUD AFRICAN AMERICAN YOUTH SOCIETY 3551 Bridgeport Way W Tacoma, WA 98466 (206) 566-0363 Glenda Tanner, Project Director	\$57,000	2
"New Directions" LOWER VALLEY CRISIS AND SUPPORT SERVICES 600 North Avenue Sunnyside, WA 98944 (509) 837-6689 Ricki Tebaldi, Project Director	\$56,597	1
"Project Mister and Sister" MEDINA CHILDREN'S SERVICES 123 Sixteenth Avenue Seattle, WA 98122-0638 (206) 461-4520 Nancy Roberts-Brown, Project Director	\$56,747	1

Program Area:
Transitional
Services For
Juvenile Offenders
\$307,134, cont.

Project	Federal Amount	Year
"Kitsap County Transisioanl Housing" YOUTHCARE 190 Queen Anne Ave. N, Suite 333 Seattle, WA 98109 (206) 282-1288 Ann Rudnicki, Project Director	\$26,999	1
"Home Port Learning Center" WHATCOM COUNTY JUVENILE PROBATION 311 Grand Avenue Bellingham, WA 98225 (360) 676-6780 Stephen Paus, Project Director	\$47,900	1

Program Area:
Regional
Juvenile Justice
Program
Development-
\$135,416

Project	Federal Amount
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" BENTON/FRANKLIN JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER 5606 West Canal Place, Suite 106 Kennewick, WA 99336 (509) 783-2151 Mary Lee Pickett, Director	\$13,333
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" CLALLAM COUNTY JUVENILE SERVICES 1914 West 18th Street Port Angeles, WA 98362 (206) 452-7831 ext.282 Peter Peterson, Director	\$ 6,250
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" COWLITZ-WAHKIAKUM GOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE Administration Annex 207-4th Avenue North Kelso, WA 98626 (206) 577-3041 Ramona Leber, Director	\$ 6,667
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" EDUCATIONAL SERVICE DISTRICT 113 122 East Wishkah Street Aberdeen, WA 98520 (206) 532-2437 Lee Bucsko, Director	\$ 6,250

Program Area:
Regional
Juvenile Justice
Program
Development-
\$135,416, cont.

Project	Federal Amount
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" ENTERPRIZE FOR PROGRESS IN THE COMMUNITY (E.P.I.C.) PO Box 9279 Yakima, WA 98909 (509) 457-8835 Debbie Chard, Director	\$12,500
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" HUMAN SERVICES COUNCIL 7417 NE Hazel Dell Drive, PO Box 425 Vancouver, WA 98666-0425 (360) 694-6577 Wendy Nason, Director	\$13,333
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" KITSAP COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL & HUMAN RESOURCES 614 Division Street Port Orchard, WA 98366 (206) 876-7185 Kay Bidwell, Director	\$10,000
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" KITITAS COUNTY Room 211, Courthouse 205 West Fifth Ellensburg, WA 98926 (509) 962-7516 William Holmes, Director	\$ 6,250
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" LEWIS COUNTY JUVENILE COURT 360 NW North MS: HS D02 Chehalis, WA 98532 (360) 740-1178 Jack Ickes, Director	\$ 5,000

Program Area:
Regional
Juvenile Justice
Program
Development-
\$135,416, cont.

Project	Federal Amount
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" MASON COUNTY DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION N. 11804 Highway 101 Shelton, WA 98548 (360) 427-9670 Est. 396 Julie Miljour, Director	\$ 5,000
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" NORTHWEST REGIONAL COUNCIL 1800 James Street Bellingham, WA 98225 (360) 676-6749 Dewey G. Desler, Director	\$13,333
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" TACOMA-PIERCE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT 3629 S 'D' Street, MS: ASD-005 Tacoma, WA 98408-6897 (206) 596-2884 Marilyn Littlejohn, Director	\$10,000
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" SNOHOMISH COUNTY HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT 2722 Colby, Suite 104 Everett, WA 98201 (206) 388-7227 Dan Bond, Director	\$10,000
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" THURSTON COUNTY COMMUNITY YOUTH SERVICES 824 Fifth Avenue SE Olympia, WA 98501 (360) 943-0780 Charles Shelan, Director	\$ 6,250

Program Area:
Regional
Juvenile Justice
Program
Development-
\$135,416, cont.

"Regional Juvenile Justice
Program Development" \$6,250

WALLA WALLA/COLUMBIA COUNTIES

P.O. Box 1595

Walla Walla, WA 99362

(509) 527-3278

Margaret Schacht, Director

"Regional Juvenile Justice
Program Development" \$5,000

WHITMAN COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

P.O. Box 598

Colfax, WA 99111

(509) 397-4622 ext. 246

Jack W. Lien, Director

Program Area:

**Compliance
Monitoring-
\$7,525**

Project

Federal Amount

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

\$7,525

Program Area:

**Technical
Assistance/
Research -
\$21,934**

Project

Federal Amount

"Disproportionality Analysis"
ENTERPRISE FOR PROGRESS IN THE COMMUNITY
2909 Castlevale Road, Suite A
Yakima, WA 98909-0279
(509) 457-8835
Debbie Chard, Director

\$ 3,500

"Our House Group Home"
COMMUNITY YOUTH SERVICES
824 Fifth Avenue SE
Olympia, WA 98501
(360) 943-0780
Kim Schalow, Director

\$ 999

"Detention Standards"
KITSAP COUNTY JUVENILE DEPARTMENT
614 Division Street
Port Angeles, WA 98366
(360) 876-7024
Harold Delia, Director

\$3,250

"At-Risk Youth Petition Evaluation"
TOUCAN RESEARCH
1713 Third Avenue North
Seattle, WA 98109-2829
(206) 284-2454
Claus Tjaden, Director

\$6,690

"Community Resource Center"
BENTON/FRANKLIN JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER
5606 West Canal Place, Suite 106
Kennewick, WA 99336
(509) 783-2151
David Everitt, Director

\$2,500

"Walla Walla Technical Assistance"
M.M. BELL, INC.
1715 NE 80TH
Seattle, WA 98115
(206) 524-2832
Merlyn Bell, Director

\$1,500

Program Area:
Technical
Assistance/
Research -
\$21,934

Project

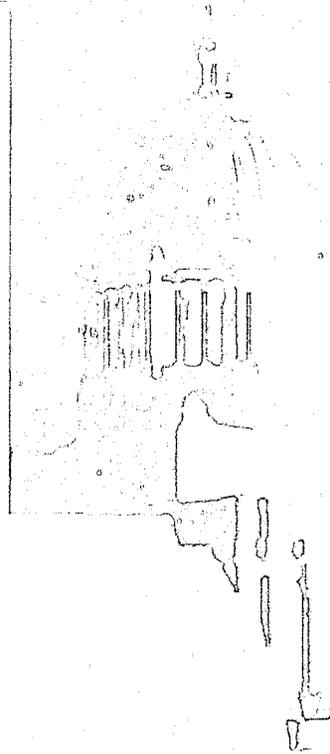
Federal Amount

“Detention Needs Assessment”
SPOKANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT
West 1208 Mallon Avenue
Spokane, WA 99201-2091
(509) 458-2406
Tom Davis, Director

\$4,995

“Local Juvenile Justice Disproportionality
Committee Training”
URBAN POLICY RESEARCH
1518 NE 92nd
Seattle, WA 98115
(206) 517-8060
Donna Schram, Director

\$ 970



JUVENILE JUSTICE REPORT

Juvenile Offenders

In 1993, over 50,000 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, arrests for violent offenses and returns to local detention facilities and state institutions by previously committed offenders.

Between 1992 and 1993, the arrest rate per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17, as measured by reports to police, decreased by almost three percent. The 1993 figure was, however five percent higher than five years ago, and 14 percent higher than ten years ago. Although for violent offenses, the rate remained virtually the same between 1991 and 1993, the number of offenses increased by seven percent. The rate of arrest for violent offenses, however, has almost doubled in the last ten years.

The rate and number of juveniles arrests for drug and alcohol offenses increased for the first time in ten years. Arrest data shows that about five times as many juveniles were arrested for alcohol-related offenses in 1993 as for drug offenses.

The number of juveniles held in detention facilities in 1993 increased by 13 percent from the number of juveniles held in 1992. The average daily population in Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration institutions increased by 31 percent in the last four and half years; after a relatively stable population in the three preceding years.

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

Children who have suffered neglect and abuse are more likely than others to turn to crime.

In a 1992 study, "The Cycle of Violence", for the National Institute of Justice, an office of the Justice Department reported that being abused or neglected as a child increased the likelihood of arrest as a juvenile by 53 percent, as an adult by 38 percent, and for violent crime by 38 percent.

These studies highlight the need to identify those youth most at risk of becoming offenders, to provide alternatives to detention to reduce the number of admissions to detention facilities and/or the number of pre-adjudication holds, and to reduce the rate at which previously convicted offenders commit subsequent offenses.

Juvenile Offenders cont.

Strategies for Program Area

- * *Programs that provide a variety of services including but not limited to, parent education and training; networking of community agencies; job development and placement; aftercare services, including intensive supervision, to reduce repeat offenses and the seriousness of offense behavior.*
- * *Programs that establish volunteer recruitment and training programs to provide tutors, monitors, role models, mentors, etc., to supplement formal juvenile justice system services.*
- * *Programs that provide victim-offender mediation programs.*
- * *Programs that provide Aggression Replacement Training (ART) or Anger Management Skills training and conflict resolution training for incarcerated youth.*
- * *Programs that develop programs that implement detention standards.*
- * *Programs that provide reintegration services that help juveniles deal with personal problems, social disorganization, unemployment and lack of education.*
- * *Programs that collaborate with existing mental health, education, social welfare and vocational services to provide comprehensive services to juvenile offenders.*
- * *Programs that increase the availability, involvement and success of diversion for minority youth who come in contact with the juvenile justice system.*
- * *Programs that provide viable and credible community-based alternatives for youth, with a special emphasis on minority youth, involved in the system.*
- * *Programs that reduce the negative risk factors and enhance protective factors for juvenile offenders.*
- * *Programs that emphasize the special needs of female juvenile offenders.*
- * *Programs that provide trainings and support and education programs for families of youth who are at risk of entering the juvenile justice system.*
- * *Programs that provide programs such as professional foster care that utilize sophisticated supervision and treatment for a population of youth with multi-problems.*

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

Delinquency Prevention/ Target Site

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

Arrest data for minority youth show that they accounted for approximately 23 percent of juvenile arrests in 1993. Black youth were arrested for violent crimes more than other youth. Black youth accounted for 24 percent of the arrests for homicide/ manslaughter, 16 percent of the arrests for rape, 33 percent of the arrests for aggravated assault, and 38 percent of the arrests for robbery.

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

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

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

Many delinquency prevention planning and programming efforts, while well intentioned, have been unsuccessful because of their negative focus on attempting to prevent juveniles from misbehaving. Delinquency prevention efforts have also been unsuccessful because of their narrow scope, generally focusing on only one or two aspects of a child's life such as individual behaviors or family problems. All available research has shown that successful delinquency prevention and reduction strategies must be positive in their orientation and comprehensive in their scope.

Strategies that emphasize opportunities for healthy social, physical and mental development and take into account individual, family, peer group, school, and community influences on a child's development have been shown to have a much greater likelihood of success in reducing and preventing delinquency.

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

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

Delinquency Prevention/ Target Site, cont.

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

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

Strategies for Program Area

- * *A public awareness and media campaign in the target location in support of the efforts to reduce delinquent behavior. Such a campaign may include Public Service Announcements (PSAs) and other creative media techniques to promote public awareness of prevention strategies, youth problems/issues, and effective parenting education.*
- * *Programs that coordinate client data bases so agencies can share data and cooperate in planning.*
- * *Implementation of the Second Step Violence Reduction curriculum and/or conflict resolution training in grades 1-8 of schools in the target community.*
- * *Victim Awareness program for all offenders beyond minor first offender status.*
- * *Anger Management Control or Anger Management Training programs through the schools or through juvenile court.*
- * *Programs that provide effective parent education/training, and family support.*
- * *Programs that emphasize the development of positive, socially acceptable behavior, and promote a positive self image and life choices.*
- * *Programs that address the various risk factors that may lead to adolescent problem behaviors. These problems include: substance abuse, delinquency, school drop-out, violence and teen pregnancy.*
- * *Culturally relevant programs and services.*
- * *Innovative programs to prevent and reduce delinquent behavior.*

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

Delinquency Prevention/ Target Site, cont.

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

The GJJAC wishes to concentrate resources on a single community to determine whether, through coordination and other efforts, delinquency and other measures of problematic behavior, such as school suspensions and school drop out, can be impacted.

From 1992 to 1994 the GJJAC allocated \$750,000 to fund projects in the Delinquency Prevention/Target Site Program Area.

The Target Site, known as the *Community Connections* project, is governed by a consortium of community representatives from business, education, law enforcement, juvenile justice, industry, minority groups, social and health services, service clubs and local government. These representatives are known as "Investors" and serve as partners in the creation of a coordinated system to strengthen families and support the positive development of children in Walla Walla County.

The *Community Connections* projects provide 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.

Evaluation findings of these efforts show that the *Community Connections* program is effective. A model for replication in other areas of the state is being developed.

Transitional Services for Juvenile Offenders

In 1993 over 50,000 youth in Washington State came in contact with the juvenile court system, an increase of seven percent over the 1992 figure.

The number of juveniles held in detention facilities in 1993 increased by 13 percent from the number held in 1992.

The average daily population in the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration institutions increased by 26 percent in the last three and a half years; after a relatively stable population in the two years proceedings.

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

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

of the sex offenders:

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

of the non-sex offenders:

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

of the violent offenders:

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

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

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

Behavioral, educational, and treatment gains made during confinement or placement are often short-lived or are quickly extinguished once a youth

Transitional Services for Juvenile Offenders, cont.

returns to his or her community. If substantial changes have not taken place in factors such as "family alcoholism, poor parenting skills, family poverty, etc., it is unlikely that recently acquired behaviors will withstand the assault by an environment that remains essentially pathogenic" (Kuchan et al., 1987).

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

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

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

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

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

Effective transition services programs for youth must:

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

Transitional Services for Juvenile Offenders, cont.

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

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

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Strategies for Program Area

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

The GJJAC recognizes the need to respond more effectively to the needs of juvenile offenders reentering community settings and has chosen this program area for funding in 1994. Approximately \$200,000 was awarded to projects in this area. These projects support programs that enable youth returning from residential care to adjust to community settings.

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Title V Delinquency Prevention Grant Program

"Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs Act"

The Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC) will make available new funding to units of local government for delinquency prevention programs.

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.

In 1993, juvenile courts in Washington State handled over 50,000 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.

The goal of this grant 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. The end product will be the growth and development of productive and responsible citizens.

The *objectives* of the program include:

- * *To form coalitions with communities to mobilize the community and direct delinquency prevention efforts;*
- * *To identify known delinquency risk factors which are present in the community;*
- * *To identify protective factors which will counteract identified risk factors, and develop local delinquency prevention plans to strengthen those protective factors;*
- * *To develop and implement local comprehensive prevention strategies which use and coordinate Federal, State, local and private resources for establishing a client continuum of services for at-risk children and their families;*
- * *To implement the delinquency prevention strategy, monitor their program and modify the plans as needed.*

Strategies for Program Area

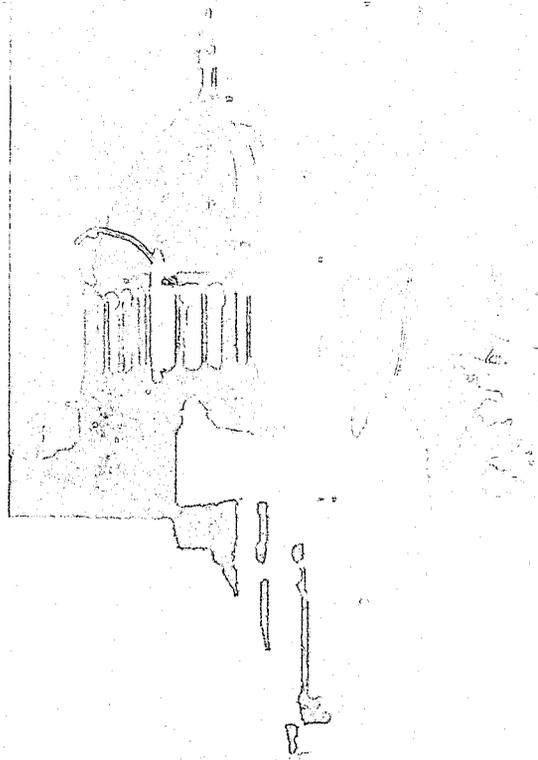
Local delinquency prevention strategies may include:

- * *Structured programs for early intervention into the lives of children who have entered the juvenile justice system through delinquency or at-risk behavior.*
- * *Programs for youth who exhibit behaviors or who live under environmental circumstances that have a high likelihood of leading to delinquent behavior.*

Title V Delinquency Prevention Grant Program, Cont.

- * *Programs that provide prevention and intervention services for at-risk children and youth.*
- * *Programs that provide prevention and intervention services for at-risk minority youth, to reduce the disproportionate number of minority youth entering the juvenile justice system as well as the disproportionate number of minority youth incarcerated.*
- * *Community-based programs that operate during the evening and on weekends for youth who have had or are likely to have contact with the juvenile justice system.*
- * *School-based programs serving the community after school hours. Such programs may include: tutoring and other academic services; life skills activities; vocational training and job placement; conflict resolution and peer mediation training; cultural enrichment; recreation; group, individual and/or family counseling.*
- * *Programs that involve the participation of parents through parenting classes, parental support groups or similar activities.*
- * *Programs for at-risk youth and their families designed to address the various risk factors that may lead to adolescent problem behaviors. These problem behaviors include: substance abuse, delinquency, teen pregnancy, school drop-out, and violence.*
- * *Programs that encourage the development of positive, socially acceptable behavior and expose at-risk children, youth and delinquent youth to experiences that promote positive self image.*
- * *Programs that provide health and mental health services to at-risk children and youth.*
- * *Programs that address the needs of delinquent and at-risk youth within the context of the individual's economic and family environment.*
- * *Programs that promote primary prevention activities.*
- * *Programs that address the treatment needs of childhood and adolescent traumas, such as abuse, neglect, or witnessing of everyday violence in homes and neighborhoods.*

The Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC) anticipates funding a variety of projects in the Title V Delinquency Prevention program area.



JUVENILE JUSTICE REPORT

Minority Youth in the Juvenile Justice System

Between 1990 and 1993, the racial diversity of youth in the state population increased. Over the four year period, the percent of youth of color increased from 15 percent in 1990 to 19 percent in 1993. In 1993, approximately 81 percent of Washington youth were White, four percent were African American, two percent were Native American and five percent were Asian/Pacific Islander. Approximately eight percent were Hispanic. The changes between 1990 and 1993 were primarily attributable to recent increases in the populations of Asians and Hispanic youth.

Trends in juvenile arrest rates from 1990 to 1993 show that minority youth comprised a substantial and increasing share of all youth arrested, particularly violent offenses. In 1990, minority youth comprised 23 percent of youth arrested in Washington State. This increased to 26 percent in 1991 and 28 percent in 1992 and 1993. In contrast, minority youth accounted for 50 percent of youth arrested for violent offenses in 1990, 45 percent in 1991, 40 percent in 1992, and 44 percent in 1993.

Between 1990 and 1993, the percentage of minority youth referred to the juvenile court increased. In 1990, minority youth comprised 17 percent of youth referred to juvenile court, excluding King County. In 1993, minority comprised 22 percent of youth referred to juvenile court.

Between 1990 and 1993, minority youth were held in secure facilities at disproportionately high rates. Minority youth accounted for 26 percent of the detention population in 1990, 27 percent in 1991, 31 percent in 1992 and 36 percent in 1993.

The number of minority youth sent to Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA) is disproportionately high. In the last six years the profile of youth sent to JRA showed a 45 percent increase in the proportion of the population who are youth of color.

In response to the growing concern statewide about disproportionality in the juvenile justice system, the Washington State Legislature enacted Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1966 (ESHB 1966), a law designed to remedy problems of racial and ethnic disproportionality in the administration of juvenile justice. Provisions of the legislation established programs and plans for improvements in procedures used by county courts and prosecutors in handling juvenile cases.

The legislature also provided funds to conduct a study designed to assess whether CJS programs focusing on disproportionality have been achieved; and how cost effective programs have been in achieving reductions in disproportionality.

Preliminary findings of the study, conducted by University of Washington, show that juvenile courts across the state have developed and implemented

Minority Youth in the Juvenile Justice System, cont.

plans for reducing disproportionality. At least eight different types of programs have been proposed and implemented. These include:

- * *Cultural Diversity Training for Juvenile Court Staff,*
- * *Improved Dissemination of Information About Court Procedures to the Public,*
- * *Additional Research on the Levels and Causes of Disproportionality,*
- * *Plans to Increase Staff Diversity by the Aggressive Hiring of Minorities,*
- * *Development of Alternatives to Detention,*
- * *Increased Diversity Among Court Volunteers,*
- * *Improved Risk Assessment and Diagnostic Procedures, and*
- * *Other programs.*

Other provisions of ESHB 1966 authorize the Office of the Administrator of the Courts to convene a Juvenile Justice Racial Disproportionality Working Group for the purpose of: developing racially neutral guidelines for the criminal prosecution of youthful offenders; reviewing any racial disproportionality in diversion; and reviewing the use of detention facilities in a way to reduce disproportionality. To reduce disproportionality, the work group recommended the following:

- * *Prosecutors should develop written standards and guidelines consistent with the charging standards proposed by the Washington Association of Prosecuting Attorneys;*
- * *Reasons for charging and preadjudication detention decisions should be recorded and made available for review by Juvenile Justice Advisory Committees;*
- * *Prosecutors and court personnel should develop written standards to guide diversion decisions in a timely and consistent manner;*
- * *Access to diversion programs for youth of color should be enhanced;*
- * *Barriers to parent participation in the juvenile justice system should be reduced by providing transportation assistance, night court, child care assistance, more language assistance, and a limited parental privilege;*
- * *Members of minority communities should be actively recruited to become more involved in the juvenile justice system and community-based programs; and*
- * *All changes in criminal law and agency policies should be assessed to identify and potential adverse effects on youth of color.*

Minority Youth in the Juvenile Justice System, cont.

In addition, state law requires each county to establish a Juvenile Justice Proportionality Advisory Committee. Members of the Committee are appointed by the local Law and Justice Councils.

The Juvenile Justice Committees are expected to perform three duties. They include: monitor and report to the Juvenile Disposition Standards Commission on the proportionality, effectiveness and cultural relevance of (a) rehabilitative services offered by county and state institutions to juvenile offenders; (b) rehabilitative services offered in conjunction with diversion, deferred dispositions, community supervision and parole; and (c) review citizen complaints regarding bias or disproportionality in the county's juvenile justice system.

The Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC) sponsored a work session for county Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee members, and continues to offer technical assistance and training to interested parties.

The enactment of ESHB 1966 and other legislation demonstrates the Legislature's commitment to reducing racial disparity in Washington's juvenile justice system.

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

An example of programs being implemented statewide to reduce disproportionality include:

- * *Hiring diversion case trackers to assist youth in successfully completing diversion agreement. (The 1993 disproportionality study showed that youth of color fail to comply with diversion agreements at higher rates than white youth.)*
- * *Alternative school program for youth accused of crimes who might not succeed in other public schools. (The 1993 disproportionality study showed that minority youth are more likely to be detained than white youth prior to adjudication because they are more likely to have dropped out of school.)*
- * *Programs that offer community support and mentoring for minority youth accused of crimes. The programs are intended to supplement parental supervision and to ensure that youth comply with court orders and are prevented from committing new crimes.*
- * *A number of courts have successfully recruited or are in the process of aggressively recruiting minority volunteers to serve on community accountability boards for diversion, to assist in transporting youth and*

Minority Youth in the Juvenile Justice System, cont.

their families to court and other legal proceedings, and to provide clerical and support to judges and their bailiffs.

- * *Modifying risk assessment instruments or tools to ensure that criteria used in court decision-making are not racially biased.*
- * *Gang prevention program that focuses on preventing siblings from becoming involved in crime.*
- * *Use of court interpreters and hiring bilingual staff to serve as liaisons between court personnel and youth and their families (A major concern has been the accessibility of juvenile courts to persons who do not speak English.)*

Some of these programs are being funded by the GJJAC.

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

Between 1990 and 1994, the GJJAC awarded over \$450,000 to fund projects which address the needs of minority youth. These projects provide: home detention and alternatives to detention to Native American youth; advocacy and counseling services to minority youth in detention; education, self esteem, and employment training to African American youth at-risk of gang involvement; construction skills training and academic remediation to "Hispanic juvenile offenders, high school dropouts and high risk youth"; case management services, counseling and referral to other resources for Native American youth on an isolated Indian reservation; intensive mentoring, case management and support services to Native American juvenile offenders and their families; and case management, job search and job readiness skills, mentoring, and life skills training to African American juvenile offenders.

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

Technical Assistance and training funds were awarded to counties to further analyze data on racial disproportionality and to develop detention intake standards based on a risk assessment.

The Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC) recognizes that long term solutions to the issue of racial disproportionality in the juvenile justice system lie in reversing the aggregate social and economic process which contribute to youth crime. Juvenile delinquency is not simply the

Minority Youth in the Juvenile Justice System, cont.

result of behavioral or social processes. Economic processes and other dynamics which impact on communities are also correlates of delinquency.

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

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

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Girls in the Juvenile Justice System

Juvenile delinquency in Washington State is largely a male phenomenon. Therefore, programs are often established to meet the needs of male juveniles. Girls in the juvenile justice system are seldom given priority in terms of program planning or services. Young women are a minority within the juvenile justice population. They often enter the system as status offenders or because of minor delinquent infractions. Scant attention is given to the needs of young women.

There is strong evidence that the majority of delinquent females have been physically and sexually abused, often by family members (Chisney & Lind, 1990). Studies indicate that the majority of females who enter the juvenile justice system experienced placement out of home because of abuse and family dysfunction.

There is also evidence that young women are beginning to engage more frequently in violent activities. Violent behavior in females seems to be more family centered than in males. While only 13.8 percent of male youth arrested for murder and man-slaughter killed a family member, 44 percent of the females arrested for the same charges killed a family member (Ewing 1990).

Data collected on girls in Washington State found the following: during 1993 girls accounted for approximately 25 percent of all juvenile arrests; 26 percent of the total arrests for violent offenses; 25 percent of the juvenile cases referred to the prosecutor; 18 percent of the detention population; and six percent of the total Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA) population.

During the first six month of 1993 girls accounted for 63 percent of the at-risk youth petition filings; 66 percent of the alternative residential placement filings; and 58 percent of the runaway youth taken into police custody.

Girls in the Juvenile Justice System cont.

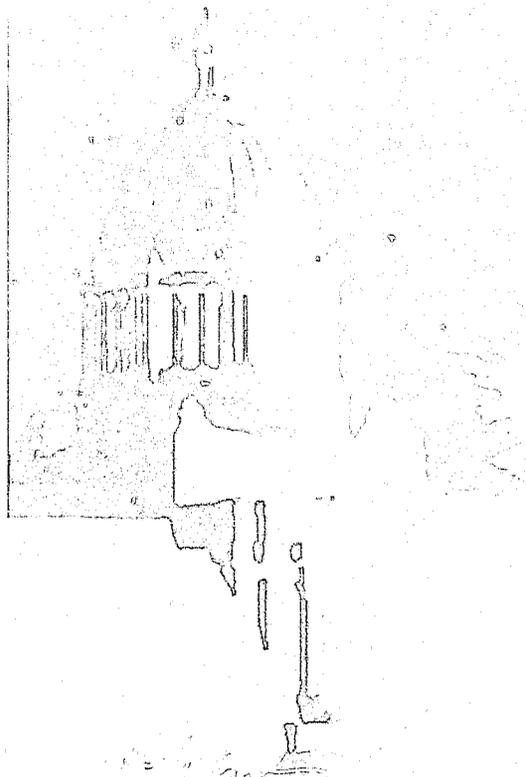
Little attention has been paid to the needs and issues of female youth and female youth of color in the juvenile justice system. Juvenile justice professionals, instead, address public concern about violent juvenile crime, ordinarily committed by male adolescents.

The GJJAC is interested in conducting a research project to assess girls in the juvenile justice system. The research will:

- * *Analyze female youth case processing under the Family Reconciliation Act, dependency statutes, at-risk youth petition process, contempt of court citations, detention as a result of a contempt violation, and offender statutes (i.e. arrests, referral to court, diversion, charge, adjudication, correctional processing {probation, access to alternatives to secure detention, etc.}, confinement, average length of stay, recidivism, etc.), as well as status offenses (i.e. running away from home, truancy, curfew violation), involvement in gang activity, legal representation, and foster home placements.*
- * *Provide a description of adjudicated female youth including data on age, race, ethnicity, family structure, school status, pregnant or parenting status, reports of abuse, mental health and health problems, etc.*
- * *Determine the extent to which other factors, such as child neglect, physical and sexual abuse; family dysfunction, substance abuse; school performance; dependency; family involvement; rural versus urban environment; environmental factors such as poverty and peer pressure may contribute to delinquency.*
- * *Examine, during a period of one year, what happened to a sample of first time female youth offenders.*
- * *Examine racial and ethnic disparities in female youth case processing.*
- * *Analyze gender specific services, gaps in services and barriers that exist to address the gaps.*
- * *Conduct interviews of key juvenile justice officials and community representatives to provide a qualitative assessment of female youth in the juvenile justice system.*

Findings of the research project will be available in December 1996.

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JUVENILE JUSTICE REPORT

Summary of the Juvenile Justice Code

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

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

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

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

.....

Juvenile Offenders

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

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

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

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

**Juvenile Offenders,
cont.**

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 re-manded 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 guilt requires a hearing for sentencing.

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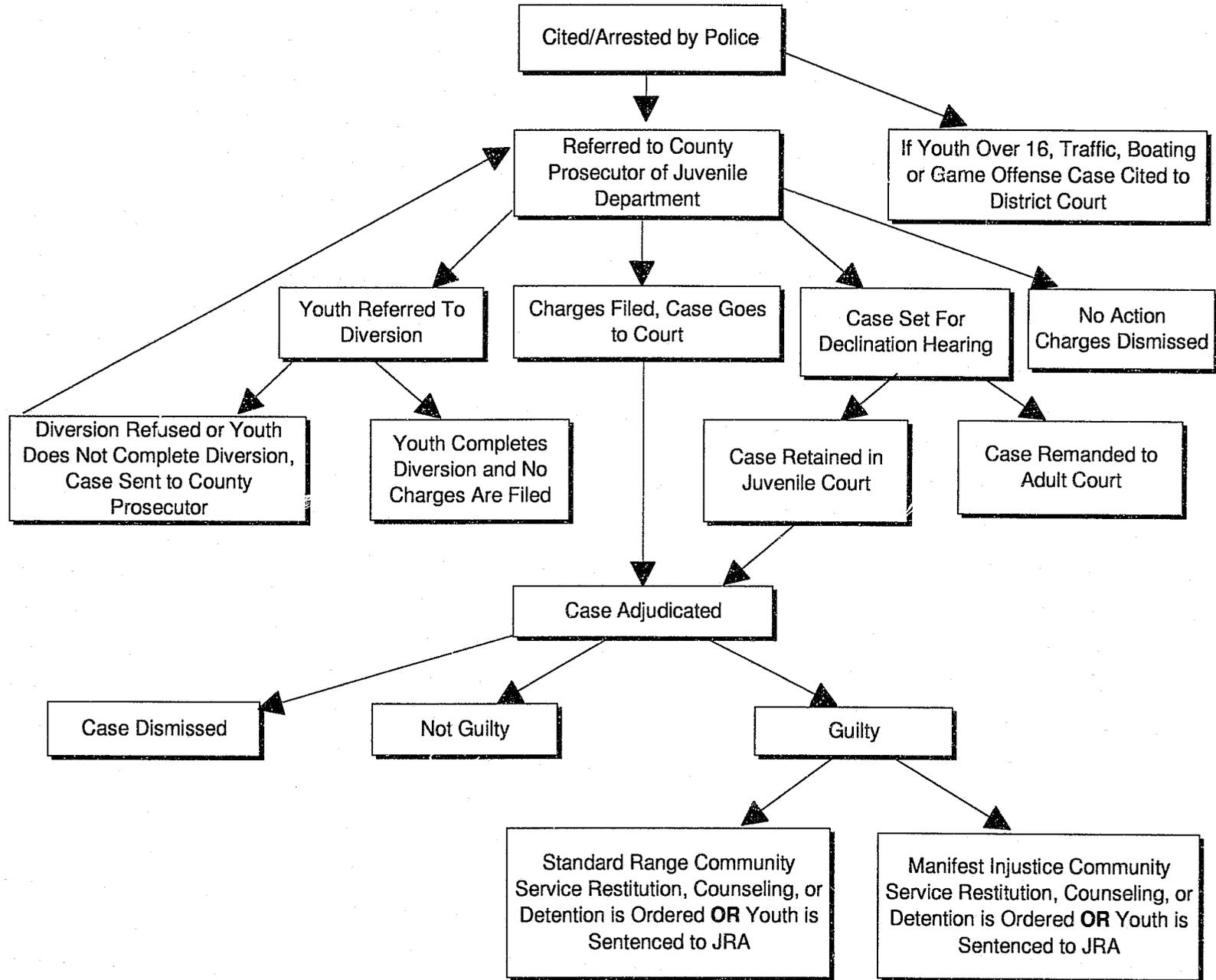
Sentencing of Offenders

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

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

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

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM FLOW CHART FOR CRIMINAL OFFENSES



Juvenile Institutions

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

The Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA), Department of Social and Health Services operates 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 camps, Indian Ridge, Mission Creek and Naselle; and seven minimum security group homes providing custody and treatment for committed offenders. Only Echo Glen provides services for female offenders. Juveniles released from these facilities may be supervised in the community for up to 18 months. Certain sex offenders may be supervised for up to 24 months. The court, after a hearing, may impose additional fines and detention time on offenders who violate terms of their community supervision.

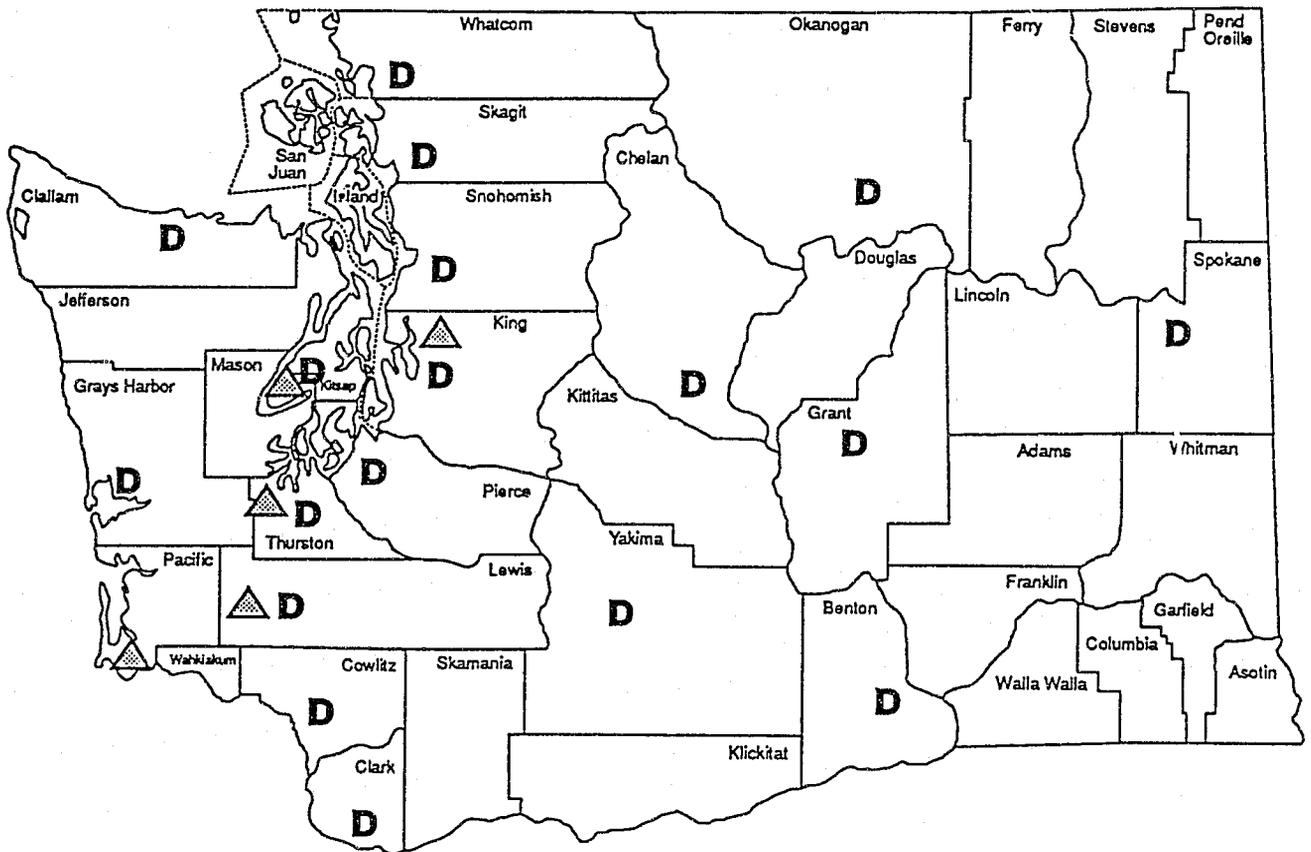
JRA provides specialized drug and alcohol treatment services to chemically addicted juvenile offenders. In 1989, the State Omnibus Alcohol and Controlled Substance Act allocated funds to various local and state agencies to provide treatment services. JRA currently operates three separate intensive inpatient 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 Service (CJS) program. CJS was initiated in 1981 to assist counties in developing programs based on local priorities. CJS provides funding to counties for a wide range of programs. These programs include diversion, diagnosis, probation supervision, individual counseling, drug/alcohol assessment and treatment, alternative education, vocational training, sex offender treatment, psychiatric and psychological services, recreation, detention, work release, intensive supervision, and other specialized services. All of the state's 39 counties have CJS programs.

(THERE ARE 18 DETENTION FACILITIES & 5 INSTITUTIONS)



D - COUNTY DETENTION

▲ - STATE INSTITUTION

Family Reconciliation Act

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Family **R**econciliation **A**ct, cont.

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

.....

Dependency/ **T**ermination of **P**arental Rights

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

.....

Court Role in **T**ermination of Parental **R**ights

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*



JUVENILE JUSTICE REPORT

Data Analysis

Introduction

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

Data are collected and analyzed in the following categories: demographic, school enrollment, school dropout rates, youth living in poverty, adolescent pregnancies, youth employment, youth suicide, families referred to Child Protective Services, families served by Family Reconciliation Services, juvenile arrests, juvenile court filings, juveniles referred to juvenile court by disposition (i.e., diversion, commitment, etc.), juvenile detention population, 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 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 1993, there are approximately 1.3 million juveniles 17 years old and younger in Washington State. Juveniles comprise over one-fourth of the state's population in 1993; an increase of seven percent over the 1990 census count.

The largest cohort of youth now are the 0-9 year olds, which account for 58 percent of the total youth population age 0-17. This cohort increased by nine 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 586,000 in 1993.

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

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

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Location of Youth

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, and law enforcement and judicial behavior can also affect the demand for services for children.

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

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Racial and Ethnic Distribution

Approximately 81 percent of Washington's youth are White. Black youth comprise 4 percent; American Indian youth comprise 2 percent; Asian and Pacific Islander youth comprise 5 percent. Approximately eight percent of youth are Hispanic.

Counties with a juvenile minority population above the statewide average (19.07) include: Adams, Columbia, Chelan, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Grant, King, Okanogan, Pierce, Walla Walla and Yakima.

Counties which have populations of minority youth above 8,000 are: Clark, 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

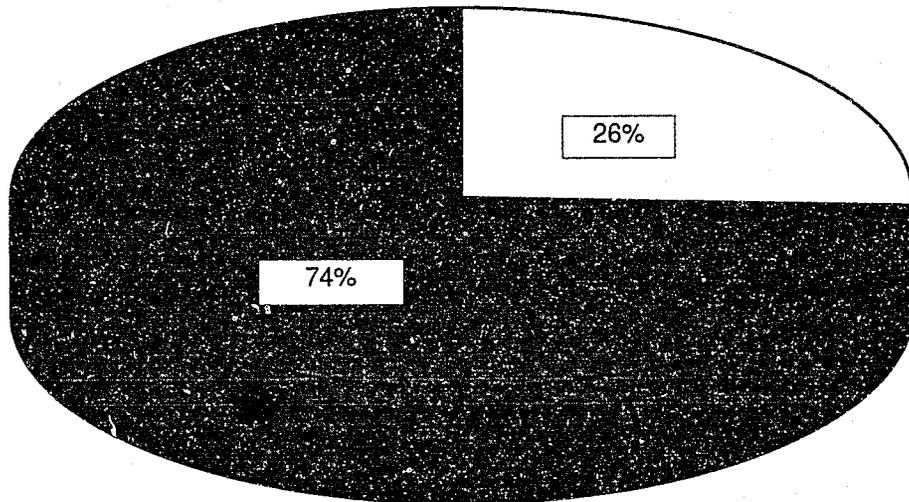
An amendment to the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act requires states to collect juvenile justice data on Native Americans residing on reservations and trust lands. The amendment also requires states to allocate a portion of their formula grants funds to Native American Tribes,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

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

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

JUVENILE POPULATION IN WASHINGTON

GRAPH 1



JUVENILES ARE 26% OF THE POPULATION

The total population of Washington in 1993 was 5,240,900
The number of juveniles, 0-17 years old, was 1,388,928

TABLE 1
1993 YOUTH POPULATION IN WASHINGTON

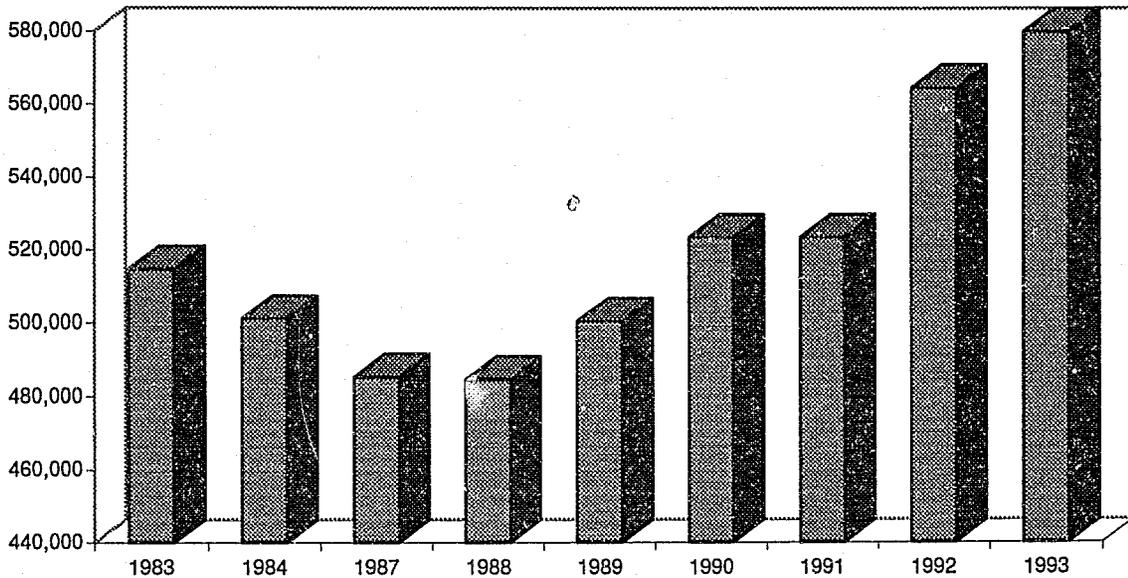
AGE COHORT	NUMBER OF YOUTH	PERCENT OF TOTAL
0-4 year olds	406,650	29%
5-9 year olds	396,031	29%
10-14 year olds	384,763	28%
15-17 year olds	201,484	15%
TOTAL	1,388,928	100%

These population data are taken from "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Populations by Age and Sex - State of Washington: 1980-1993".

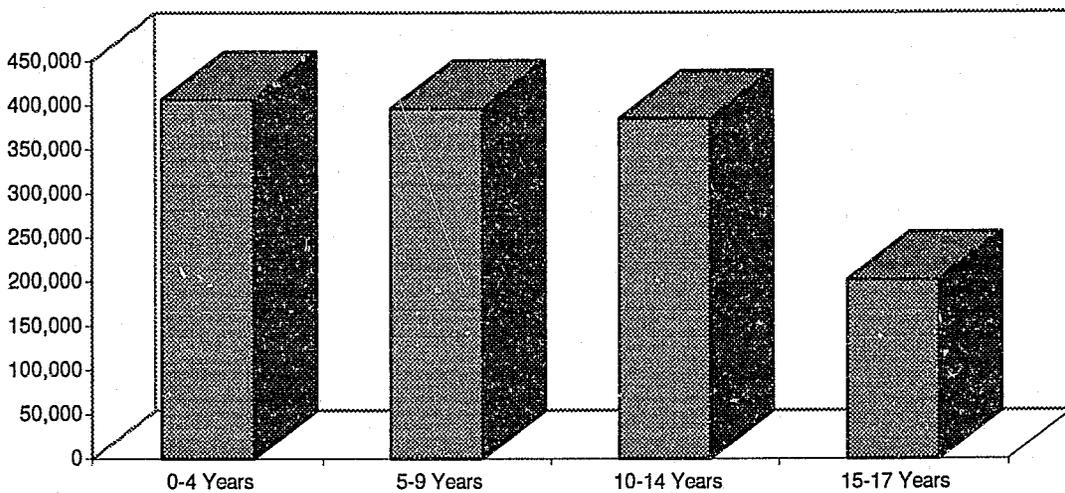
TABLE 2
YOUTH POPULATION FORECAST 1980 - 2000
FOR AGE RANGES 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-17

YEAR	1980 Census	1985	1990 Census	1993	2000	Net Change 1993-2000	Percent Change 1993-2000
AGE							
0-4	306,123	341,137	366,780	406,650	380,934		
5-9	296,011	308,085	371,093	396,031	410,217		
0-9	602,134	649,222	737,873	802,681	791,151	-11,530	-1%
10-14	321,995	301,191	337,662	384,763	412,054		
15-17	215,231	195,661	185,852	201,484	229,321		
10-17	537,226	496,852	523,514	586,247	641,375	55,128	9%
TOTAL	1,741,494	1,146,074	1,999,260	1,388,928	1,432,526		

JUVENILE POPULATION 1982-1993
AGE 10-17
GRAPH 2



POPULATION - 1993
FOUR AGE GROUPS
GRAPH 3



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

TABLE 3
TRENDS IN JUVENILE POPULATION SINCE 1990
TWO AGE GROUPS

Age Group	1990 Census	1993	Net Change	% Change
0-9 Years	737,873	802,681	64,808	9%
10-17 Years	523,514	586,247	62,733	12%
TOTAL	1,261,387	1,388,928	127,541	10%

TABLE 4
TRENDS IN JUVENILE POPULATION SINCE 1990
FOUR AGE GROUPS

Age Group	1990 Census	1993	Net Change	% Change
0-4 Years	366,780	406,650	39,870	11%
5-9 Years	371,093	396,031	24,938	7%
10-14 Years	337,662	384,763	47,101	14%
15-17 Years	185,852	201,484	15,632	8%
TOTAL	1,261,387	1,388,928	127,541	10%

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

TABLE 5
1993 JUVENILE POPULATION BY COUNTY

COUNTY	YRS 0-4	YRS 5-9	YRS 10-14	YRS 15-17	TOTAL 0-17 YRS
Adams	1,359	1,409	1,474	632	4,874
Asotin	1,387	1,480	1,482	711	5,060
Benton	10,428	10,916	10,605	5,072	37,021
Chelan	4,443	4,438	4,258	2,033	15,172
Clallam	4,029	4,431	4,465	2,066	14,991
Clark	21,520	21,787	22,873	11,049	77,229
Columbia	232	273	340	161	1,006
Cowlitz	6,555	6,685	7,047	3,529	23,816
Douglas	2,295	2,434	2,409	1,170	8,308
Ferry	547	606	645	373	2,171
Franklin	3,996	4,281	4,113	1,982	14,372
Garfield	123	184	195	72	574
Grant	5,430	5,457	5,545	2,672	19,104
Grays Harbor	5,000	5,190	5,338	2,531	18,059
Island	5,600	5,151	4,536	2,247	17,534
Jefferson	1,367	1,614	1,593	704	5,278
King	113,698	102,991	97,542	53,687	367,918
Kitsap	17,706	17,112	16,538	8,485	59,841
Kittitas	1,695	1,819	1,842	1,751	7,107
Klickitat	1,351	1,459	1,592	686	5,088
Lewis	4,689	5,102	5,465	2,682	17,938
Lincoln	580	738	766	307	2,391
Mason	2,839	3,200	3,296	1,532	10,867
Okanogan	2,762	3,047	2,999	1,357	10,165
Pacific	1,304	1,320	1,394	724	4,742
Pend Oreille	765	810	949	412	2,936
Pierce	54,416	51,339	48,289	25,554	179,598
San Juan	704	725	713	272	2,414
Skagit	6,489	6,930	6,724	3,347	23,490
Skamania	701	786	828	360	2,675
Snohomish	44,199	42,394	37,974	18,270	142,837
Spokane	29,201	29,328	29,187	16,014	103,730
Stevens	2,511	3,078	3,379	1,412	10,380
Thurston	13,153	14,248	14,494	7,322	49,217
Wahkiakum	215	237	287	131	870
Walla Walla	3,631	3,727	3,844	2,398	13,600
Whatcom	10,004	10,226	10,496	6,029	36,755
Whitman	2,062	2,123	1,974	3,040	9,199
Yakima	17,664	16,956	17,273	8,708	60,601
TOTAL	406,650	396,031	384,763	201,484	1,388,928

These data were taken from "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Populations by Age and Sex - State of Washington: 1980-1993".

TABLE 6
LARGEST YOUTH POPULATION BY COUNTY IN 1993

COUNTY	YRS 0-4	YRS 5-9	YRS 10-14	YRS 15-17	TOTAL YOUTH POPULATION	PERCENT YOUTH POPULATION
King	113,698	102,991	97,542	53,687	367,918	29%
Pierce	54,416	51,339	48,289	25,554	179,598	14%
Snohomish	44,199	42,394	37,974	18,270	142,837	11%
Spokane	29,201	29,328	29,187	16,014	103,730	8%
Clark	21,520	21,787	22,873	11,049	77,229	6%
Yakima	17,664	16,956	17,273	8,708	60,601	5%
Kitsap	17,706	17,112	16,538	8,485	59,841	5%
Thurston	13,153	14,248	14,494	7,322	49,217	4%
Benton	10,428	10,916	10,605	5,072	37,021	3%
Whatcom	10,004	10,226	10,496	6,029	36,755	3%
Cowlitz	6,555	6,685	7,047	3,529	23,816	2%
Skagit	6,489	6,930	6,724	3,347	23,490	2%
Grant	5,430	5,457	5,545	2,672	19,104	2%
Grays Harbor	5,000	5,190	5,338	2,531	18,059	1%
Lewis	4,689	5,102	5,465	2,682	17,938	1%

TABLE 7

1993 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	1,359	1,409	2,768	1,474	632	2,106	4,874
Chelan	4,443	4,438	8,881	4,258	2,033	6,291	15,172
Douglas	2,295	2,434	4,729	2,409	1,170	3,579	8,308
Ferry	547	606	1,153	645	373	1,018	2,171
Grant	5,430	5,457	10,887	5,545	2,672	6,217	19,104
Lincoln	580	738	1,318	766	307	1,073	2,391
Okanogan	2,762	3,047	5,809	2,999	1,357	4,356	10,165
Pend Oreille	765	810	1,575	949	412	1,361	2,936
Spokane	29,201	29,328	58,529	29,187	16,014	45,201	103,730
Stevens	2,511	3,078	5,589	3,379	1,412	4,791	10,380
Whitman	2,062	2,123	4,185	1,974	3,040	5,014	9,199
Subtotal:	51,955	53,468	105,423	53,585	29,422	83,007	188,430
REGION 2							
Asotin	1,387	1,480	2,867	1,482	711	2,193	5,060
Benton	10,428	10,916	21,344	10,605	5,072	15,677	37,021
Columbia	232	273	505	340	161	501	1,006
Franklin	3,996	4,281	8,277	4,113	1,982	6,095	14,372
Garfield	123	184	307	195	72	267	574
Kittitas	1,695	1,819	3,514	1,842	1,751	3,593	7,107
Walla Walla	3,631	3,727	7,358	3,844	2,398	6,242	13,600
Yakima	17,664	16,956	34,620	17,273	8,708	25,981	60,601
Subtotal:	39,156	39,636	78,792	39,694	20,855	60,549	139,341
REGION 3							
Island	5,600	5,151	10,751	4,536	2,247	6,783	17,534
San Juan	704	725	1,429	713	272	985	2,414
Skagit	6,489	6,930	13,419	6,724	3,347	10,071	23,490
Snohomish	44,199	42,394	86,593	37,974	18,270	56,244	142,837
Whatcom	10,004	10,226	20,230	10,496	6,029	16,525	36,755
Subtotal:	66,996	65,426	132,422	60,443	30,165	90,608	223,030

TABLE 7 (CONT'D)

1993 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	113,698	102,991	216,689	97,542	53,687	151,229	367,918
REGION 5							
Kitsap	17,706	17,112	34,818	16,538	8,485	25,023	59,841
Pierce	54,416	51,339	105,755	48,289	25,554	73,843	179,598
Subtotal:	72,122	68,451	140,573	64,827	34,039	98,866	239,439
REGION 6							
Clallam	4,029	4,431	8,460	4,465	2,066	6,531	14,991
Clark	21,520	21,787	43,307	22,873	11,049	33,922	77,229
Cowlitz	6,555	6,685	13,240	7,047	3,529	10,576	23,816
Grays Harbor	5,000	5,190	10,190	5,338	2,531	7,869	18,059
Jefferson	1,367	1,614	2,981	1,593	704	2,297	5,278
Klickitat	1,351	1,459	2,810	1,592	686	2,278	5,088
Lewis	4,689	5,102	9,791	5,465	2,682	8,147	17,938
Mason	2,839	3,200	6,039	3,296	1,532	4,828	10,867
Pacific	1,304	1,320	2,624	1,394	724	2,118	4,742
Skamania	701	786	1,487	828	360	1,188	2,675
Thurston	13,153	14,248	27,401	14,494	7,322	21,816	49,217
Wahkiakum	215	237	452	287	131	418	870
Subtotal:	62,723	66,059	128,782	68,672	33,316	101,988	230,770
TOTAL	396,666	388,466	785,132	369,002	195,504	564,506	1,388,928

These data were taken from "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Populations by Age and Sex - State of Washington: 1980-1993".

TABLE 8
1993 JUVENILE POPULATION BY RACE BY COUNTY*

COUNTY	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN & PACIFIC IS.	HISPANIC
Adams	2,521	16	19	66	2,294
Asotin	4,739	18	124	54	161
Benton	30,639	513	293	915	4,867
Chelan	12,164	35	216	187	2,635
Clallam	13,050	60	1,120	251	589
Clark	69,492	1,445	881	2,616	3,179
Columbia	815		11	5	191
Cowlitz	21,867	147	509	543	880
Douglas	6,707	24	77	58	1,495
Ferry	1,628	10	491	12	50
Franklin	7,244	326	68	359	6,459
Garfield	555		7	5	15
Grant	13,324	232	277	223	5,176
Grays Harbor	16,108	54	1,093	321	578
Island	14,870	553	173	983	873
Jefferson	4,858	41	234	88	102
King	281,516	26,239	5,642	37,132	15,911
Kitsap	50,172	2,093	1,322	3,281	2,982
Kittitas	6,430	55	59	140	276
Klickitat	4,329	18	277	75	433
Lewis	16,753	107	232	163	810
Lincoln	2,301	13	54	17	37
Mason	9,596	56	620	228	438
Okanogan	7,111	31	1,520	71	1,507
Pacific	4,053	32	216	278	205
Pend Oreille	2,812	11	86	7	58
Pierce	138,522	16,767	3,202	11,424	9,335
San Juan	2,322	7	23	36	49
Skagit	19,974	136	735	354	2,411
Skamania	2,471	2	75	35	117
Snohomish	126,981	1,932	2,518	6,812	4,887
Spokane	93,822	2,110	2,200	2,522	3,152
Stevens	9,231	40	841	107	299
Thurston	42,233	1,311	1,007	2,539	2,306
Wahkiakum	821	2	19	4	33
Walla Walla	10,501	180	100	245	2,554
Whatcom	31,773	260	1,780	938	1,819
Whitman	7,934	144	71	423	209
Yakima	32,083	722	3,344	1,057	23,649
TOTAL	1,124,322	55,742	31,536	74,574	103,021

* Note this Table is based on data obtained from ORDA Population age 0-17 Estimates by County by Race 1988-1993. There is a variance in total population of 267 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 : 1980-1993".

TABLE 9

PERCENTAGE OF RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE POPULATION IN 1993

COUNTY	TOTAL POPULATION 0-17	PERCENT WHITE	PERCENT BLACK	PERCENT AMERICAN INDIAN	PERCENT ASIAN & PACIFIC IS.	HISPANIC
Adams	4,916	51.28	0.33	0.39	1.34	46.66
Asotin	5,096	92.99	0.35	2.43	1.06	3.16
Benton	37,227	82.30	1.38	0.79	2.46	13.07
Chelan	15,237	79.83	0.23	1.42	1.23	17.29
Clallam	15,070	86.60	0.40	7.43	1.67	3.91
Clark	77,613	59.54	1.86	1.14	3.37	4.10
Columbia	1,022	79.75	0.00	1.08	0.49	18.69
Cowlitz	23,946	91.32	0.61	2.13	2.27	3.67
Douglas	8,361	80.22	0.29	0.92	0.69	17.88
Ferry	2,191	74.30	0.46	22.41	0.55	2.28
Franklin	14,456	50.11	2.26	0.47	2.48	44.68
Garfield	582	95.36	0.00	1.20	0.86	2.58
Grant	19,232	69.28	1.21	1.44	1.16	26.91
Grays Harbor	18,154	88.73	0.30	6.02	1.77	3.18
Island	17,452	85.21	3.17	0.99	5.63	5.00
Jefferson	5,323	91.26	0.77	4.40	1.65	1.92
King	366,440	76.82	7.16	1.54	10.13	4.34
Kitsap	59,850	83.83	3.50	2.21	5.48	4.98
Kittitas	6,960	92.39	0.79	0.85	2.01	3.97
Klickitat	5,132	84.35	0.35	5.40	1.46	8.44
Lewis	18,065	92.74	0.59	1.28	0.90	4.48
Lincoln	2,422	95.00	0.54	2.23	0.70	1.53
Mason	10,938	87.73	0.51	5.67	2.08	4.00
Okanogan	10,240	69.44	0.30	14.84	0.69	14.72
Pacific	4,784	84.72	0.67	4.52	5.81	4.29
Pend Oreille	2,974	94.55	0.37	2.89	0.24	1.95
Pierce	179,250	77.28	9.35	1.79	6.37	5.21
San Juan	2,437	95.28	0.29	0.94	1.48	2.01
Skagit	23,610	84.60	0.58	3.11	1.50	10.21
Skamania	2,700	91.52	0.07	2.78	1.30	4.33
Snohomish	143,130	88.72	1.35	1.76	4.76	3.41
Spokane	103,806	90.38	2.03	2.12	2.43	3.04
Stevens	10,518	87.76	0.38	8.00	1.02	2.84
Thurston	49,396	85.50	2.65	2.04	5.14	4.67
Wahkiakum	879	93.40	0.23	2.16	0.46	3.75
Walla Walla	13,580	77.33	1.33	0.74	1.80	18.81
Whatcom	36,570	86.88	0.71	4.87	2.56	4.97
Whitman	8,781	90.35	1.64	0.81	4.82	2.38
Yakima	60,855	52.72	1.19	5.50	1.74	38.86
TOTAL	1,389,195	80.93	4.01	2.27	5.37	7.42

* Note this Table is based on data obtained from ORDA Population age 0-17 Estimates by County by Race 1988-1993. There is a variance in total population of 267 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 : 1980-1993".

TABLE 10
RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE POPULATION IN 1993

COUNTY	TOTAL NUMBER NON-WHITE	RANK BY NUMBER
Adams	2,395	
Asotin	357	
Benton	6,588	10
Chelan	3,073	
Clallam	2,020	
Clark	8,121	7
Columbia	207	
Cowlitz	2,079	
Douglas	1,654	
Ferry	563	
Franklin	7,212	8
Garfield	27	
Grant	5,908	
Grays Harbor	2,046	
Island	2,582	
Jefferson	465	
King	84,924	1
Kitsap	9,678	6
Kittitas	530	
Klickitat	803	
Lewis	1,312	
Lincoln	121	
Mason	1,342	
Okanogan	3,129	
Pacific	731	
Pend Oreille	162	
Pierce	40,728	2
San Juan	115	
Skagit	3,636	
Skamania	229	
Snohomish	16,149	4
Spokane	9,984	5
Stevens	1,287	
Thurston	7,163	9
Wahkiakum	58	
Walla Walla	3,079	
Whatcom	4,797	
Whitman	847	
Yakima	28,772	3
TOTAL	264,873	

* Note this Table is based on data obtained from ORDA Population age 0-17 Estimates by County by Race 1988-1993.
There is a variance in total population of 267 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 : 1980-1993".

TABLE 11
RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE POPULATION IN 1993

COUNTY	PERCENTAGE NON-WHITE	RANK BY PERCENTAGE
Adams	48.72	2
Asotin	7.01	
Benton	17.70	
Chelan	20.17	
Clallam	13.40	
Clark	10.46	
Columbia	20.25	10
Cowlitz	8.68	
Douglas	19.78	
Ferry	25.70	4
Franklin	49.89	1
Garfield	4.64	
Grant	30.72	4
Grays Harbor	11.27	
Island	14.79	
Jefferson	8.74	
King	23.18	7
Kitsap	16.17	
Kittitas	7.61	
Klickitat	15.65	
Lewis	7.26	
Lincoln	5.00	
Mason	12.27	
Okanogan	30.56	5
Pacific	15.28	
Pend Oreille	5.45	
Pierce	22.72	8
San Juan	4.72	
Skagit	15.40	
Skamania	8.48	
Snohomish	11.28	
Spokane	9.62	
Stevens	12.24	
Thurston	14.50	
Wahkiakum	6.60	
Walla Walla	22.67	9
Whatcom	13.12	
Whitman	9.65	
Yakima	47.28	3
TOTAL	19.07	

* Note this Table is based on data obtained from ORDA Population age 0-17 Estimates by County by Race 1988-1993.

There is a variance in total population of 267 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 : 1980-1993".

TABLE 12
RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE POPULATION - 1993

	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN & PACIFIC IS.	HISPANIC	TOTAL
1993	1,124,322	55,742	31,536	74,574	103,021	1,389,195
	81%	4%	2%	5%	8%	100%

TABLE 13
**COUNTIES WITH MINORITY JUVENILE POPULATIONS
ABOVE THE 1993 STATEWIDE AVERAGE**

DSHS REGION 1

Adams	49%
Chelan	20%
Douglas	20%
Ferry	26%
Grant	31%
Okanogan	31%

DSHS REGION 4

King	23%
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DSHS REGION 2

Columbia	20%
Franklin	50%
Walla Walla	23%
Yakima	47%

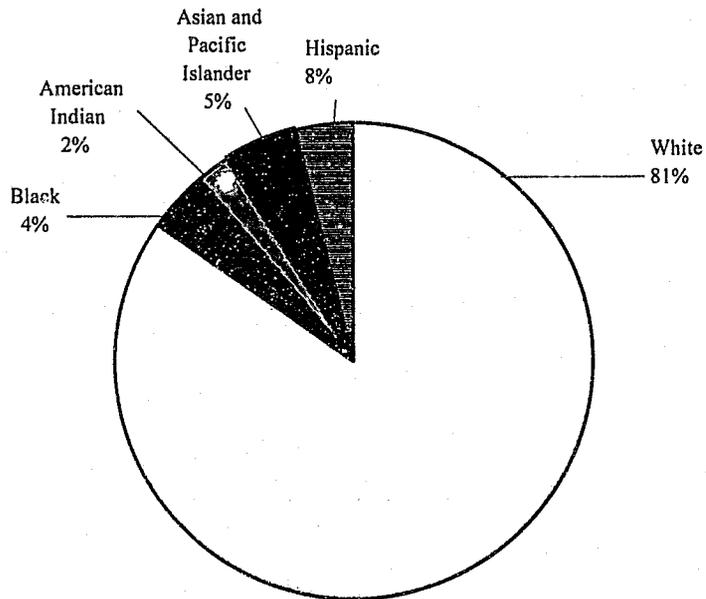
DSHS REGION 5

Pierce	23%
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* Note this Table is based on data obtained from ORDA Population age 0-17 Estimates by County by Race 1988-1993. There is a variance in total population of 267 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 : 1980-1993".

JUVENILES BY RACE - 1993

GRAPH 4



JUVENILES BY RACE - 1990 CENSUS

GRAPH 5

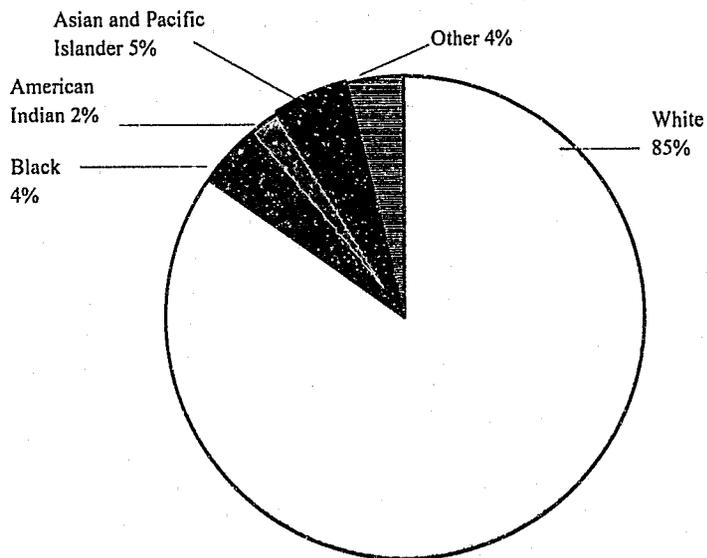


TABLE 14
1990 CENSUS OF JUVENILE POPULATION
OF AMERICAN INDIANS - WASHINGTON STATE

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	175	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. Children who stay in school acquire academic skills which enable them to become contributing members of society.

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

Juvenile delinquency can be reduced by providing programs that keep youth in school. Up to 80 percent of some prison populations are high school dropouts.¹

The total number of students enrolled in public schools in October 1994 was 934,309. This figure represents an increase of two percent from the 1993 figure and an increase of thirteen percent from the 1988 figure.

The greatest number of students enrolled were in the sixth grade. The seventh and ninth grades were also large cohorts.

.....

School Dropout

There is a relationship between school attendance and juvenile delinquency. Research by Hawkins et al indicates that early bonding to school and family produces positive youth development and reduces delinquency.

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

For the school year 1991-1992 approximately 27 percent of Washington's students dropped out of school before completing twelve 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 represent a one percent increase from the 1990-1991 rate.

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

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

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

¹ Appalachian regional Commission Dropout Prevention Program, 1987

**School Dropout,
cont.**

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.

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

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

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

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

Figures for school drop are the latest available.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
October 1994

Graph 6

ENROLLMENT

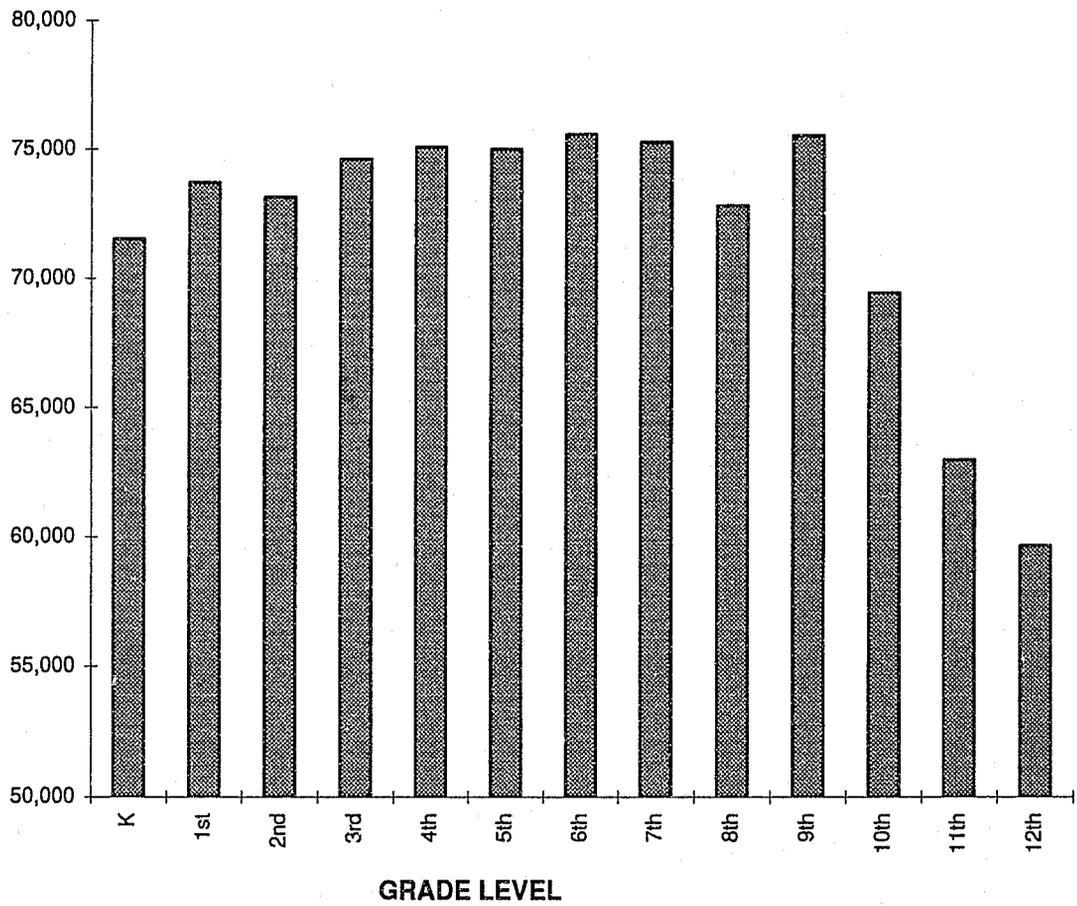


TABLE 16
PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
OCTOBER 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993 AND 1994

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

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

COUNTY	NUMBER	RANK BY NUMBER	PERCENT	RANK BY PERCENT	CHANGE IN % 1990-1991 to 1991-1992	CHANGE IN % 1988-1989 to 1991-1992
Adams	66		6.80	10	1.09	2.88
Asotin	36		3.71		0.22	-0.61
Benton	364		5.23		-0.32	-0.24
Chelan	397	10	12.89	1	3.41	6.65
Clallam	165		5.90		-1.98	-1.13
Clark	746	6	5.23		-0.1	-0.76
Columbia	11		5.33		3.01	0.43
Cowlitz	253		5.35		-0.1	-0.02
Douglas	42		3.05		-1.41	-2.19
Ferry	25		6.84	9	3.39	3.68
Franklin	165		6.67		-5.01	0.56
Garfield	4		2.75		0.53	1.91
Grant	250		6.62		0.07	0.42
Grays Harbor	200		5.70		0.22	-1.01
Island	167		6.65		2.7	-0.51
Jefferson	47		4.94		3.16	1.09
King	4,172	1	6.63		0.36	-0.01
Kitsap	601	7	5.57		0.8	0.63
Kittitas	53		4.41		1.48	0.26
Klickitat	73		6.72		0.78	1.63
Lewis	137		4.03		0.39	0.36
Lincoln	11		1.72		-0.43	-0.22
Mason	181		8.86	3	0.28	-0.91
Okanogan	242		12.10	2	0.84	2.10
Pacific	46		4.75		-5.64	-1.96
Pend Oreille	18		2.79		1.32	0.08
Pierce	2,402	2	8.29	5	-0.6	-0.44
San Juan	21		4.49		0.57	-1.80
Skagit	241		5.84		1.17	-1.25
Skamania	15		4.73		1.48	-2.91
Snohomish	1,325	4	6.13		0.68	0.88
Spokane	1,703	3	8.56	4	1.25	2.19
Stevens	72		4.15		0.36	-0.37
Thurston	438	8	4.37		0.99	0.79
Wahkiakum	8		5.29		1.27	-7.67
Walla Walla	176		7.51	7	-0.23	1.24
Whatcom	413	9	6.93	8	0.85	1.08
Whitman	43		3.25		0.55	0.42
Yakima	908	5	7.86	6	0.28	0.61
Total/Average	16,237		6.67		0.31	0.31

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

TABLE 18

SCHOOL DROPOUT RATES 1982 - 1992

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

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

TABLE 19

DROPOUTS FOR SCHOOL YEAR 1991-1992 BY RACE/ETHNICITY

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

DROPOUTS FOR SCHOOL YEAR 1990-1991 BY RACE/ETHNICITY

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

DROPOUTS FOR SCHOOL YEAR 1989-1990 BY RACE ETHNICITY

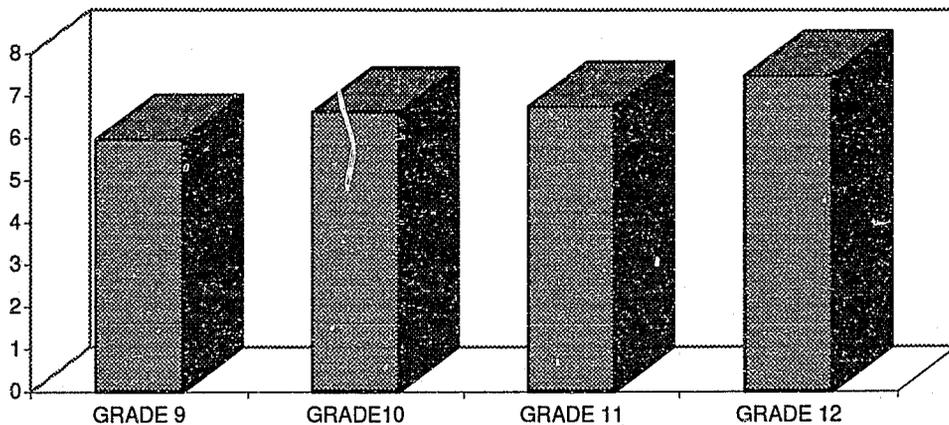
RACE/ETHNICITY	GRADES 9-12	GRADES 9-12	DROPOUT
	DROPOUTS	ENROLLMENT	PERCENTAGE
			1989-90
Asian	467	13,720	3.40
Black	1,157	8,205	14.10
Hispanic	1,017	9,357	10.87
Indian	641	5,365	11.95
White	11,243	187,771	5.99
TOTAL	14,525	224,418	6.47

DROPOUTS FOR SCHOOL YEAR 1988-1989 BY RACE/ETHNICITY

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

HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT RATES 1991-1992

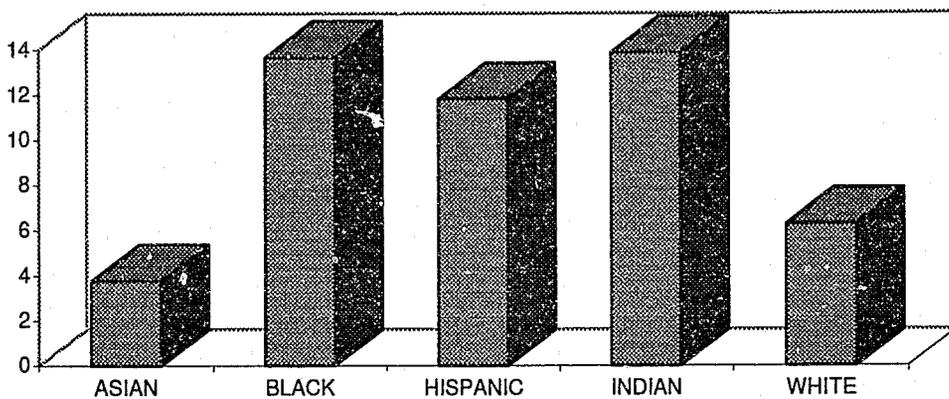
Graph 7



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

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

Graph 8



Juvenile Unemployment

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 1993 household survey figures and the 1990 census. Approximately 15 percent of those youth seeking employment were unemployed in 1993. This figure represents a five percent decrease from the 1991 rate; and a one percent decrease from the 1992 rate.

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

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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%

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

Youth Living in Poverty

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

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

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

There has been a steady increase in the number of persons receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) since 1988. The number of persons receiving AFDC increased by 17 percent from 1992 to 1993.

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

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

The percentage of population receiving AFDC increased in 35 counties and decreased in four counties during 1993.

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

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TABLE 21
STATEWIDE AFDC RECIPIENTS

1993 TOTAL	1992 TOTAL	1991 TOTAL	1990 TOTAL	1989 TOTAL	1988 TOTAL	PERCENTAGE INCREASE OVER 1992
323,371	277,032	241,889	225,791	217,361	213,313	17%

TABLE 22
1993 - 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 1990-1993 % of County Population	1990 % of County Population on AFDC
Adams	2,234		15.6	2	9.3	6.3
Asotin	1,975		10.8	8	-1.2	12.0
Benton	5,431		4.4	30	-0.2	4.6
Chelan	2,724		4.9	25	-0.1	5.0
Clallam	3,960		6.4	21	0.5	6.0
Clark	15,622	6	5.8	22	0.9	4.9
Columbia	297		7.2	17	2.9	4.4
Cowlitz	7,066	10	8.2	12	1.3	6.9
Douglas	914		3.2	36	0.2	3.0
Ferry	521		7.6	15	1.4	6.2
Franklin	4,343		10.6	7	1.8	8.8
Garfield	96		4.2	33	-1.4	5.6
Grant	7,185	9	11.9	4	4.3	7.6
Grays Harbor	6,749		10.1	9	2.1	8.0
Island	1,355		2.0	38	0.3	1.7
Jefferson	1,051		4.5	28	0.0	4.5
King	74,878	1	4.7	27	1.4	3.3
Kitsap	8,906	8	4.2	31	0.0	4.3
Kittitas	1,159		4.0	32	0.3	3.7
Klickitat	2,766		15.8	1	6.4	9.4
Lewis	4,824		7.7	14	1.1	6.6
Lincoln	420		4.6	29	0.5	4.1
Mason	2,973		6.9	18	1.1	5.8
Okanogan	3,265		9.2	11	0.5	8.7
Pacific	1,530		7.7	13	1.2	6.5
Pend Oreille	1,483		14.7	3	3.7	11.0
Pierce	43,252	2	6.8	20	0.8	6.0
San Juan	200		1.7	39	0.5	1.2
Skagit	4,221		4.8	26	0.0	4.7
Skamania	997		11.1	6	10.9	0.1
Snohomish	27,835	4	5.5	23	1.8	3.7
Spokane	37,308	3	9.7	10	3.3	6.5
Stevens	2,497		7.5	16	1.3	6.2
Thurston	9,081	7	5.0	24	0.6	4.5
Wahkiakum	118		3.4	35	0.3	3.1
Walla Walla	3,519		6.8	19	1.3	5.5
Whatcom	5,659		4.0	34	0.3	3.7
Whitman	1,068		2.7	37	0.4	2.3
Yakima	23,889	5	12.1	5	2.7	9.4
TOTAL	323,371		6.2		1.3	4.9

These data were obtained from Data Analysis Section, DSHS, August 1994.

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

Adolescent Pregnancy

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

According to the Family Income Study, Evergreen State College, a five year longitudinal survey of persons receiving, or at risk of receiving public assistance, over 50 percent of the women on AFDC became mothers as adolescents, and half did not complete high school.

In 1993, the total number of adolescent pregnancies for females under the age of 15 was 327; for females age 15-17 was 5,462. These figures represent a rate of 1.7 per 1,000 females under the age of 15 and a rate of 54.9 per 1,000 females age 15-17.

The rate of pregnancy for females age 15-17 decreased by three percent from 1991 to 1993. The rate of pregnancy for females under the age of 15 remained fairly constant from 1991 to 1993.

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

Counties with a rate above the statewide average of 54.9 for females age 15-17 were: Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Cowlitz, Douglas, Franklin, Grant, Grays Harbor, Mason, Okanogan, Pacific, Pierce, Skagit, Walla Walla and Yakima.

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TABLE 23
ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY BY COUNTY IN 1993*

County	Pop. <15	1993 Preg <15	1993 Rate/ 1000 <15	1993 Pop. 15-17	1993 Preg 15-17	1993 Rate/ 1,000 15-17	1992 Rate/ 1000 <15	1992 Rate/ 1000 15-17	1991 Rate/ 1000 <15	1991 Rate/ 1000 15-17	Diff 1993-91 Preg/1000
Adams	717	3	4.2	349	25	71.7	1.4	76.6	3.0	48.7	0.47
Asotin	741	1	1.3	416	27	65.0	0.0	37.2	0.0	43.1	0.51
Benton	5,227	9	1.7	2,824	137	48.5	1.4	55.1	1.7	47.4	0.02
Chelan	2,055	5	2.4	1,043	76	72.9	1.0	96.9	2.6	61.3	0.19
Clallam	2,182	2	0.9	1,104	42	38.1	0.5	53.6	1.5	62.5	-0.39
Clark	11,124	16	1.4	5,777	252	43.6	1.8	43.9	1.5	48.1	-0.09
Columbia	158	0	0.0	85	2	23.5	0.0	73.2	0.0	73.8	-0.68
Cowlitz	3,393	4	1.2	1,853	118	63.7	1.2	53.0	2.2	68.6	-0.07
Douglas	1,177	1	0.8	590	37	62.7	1.8	57.9	0.9	48.6	0.29
Ferry	320	1	3.1	182	8	43.9	0.0	45.7	0.0	47.5	-0.08
Franklin	1,997	5	2.5	1,016	99	97.4	1.1	101.7	3.3	107.9	-0.10
Garfield	101	0	0.0	49	2	41.0	0.0	20.6	0.0	20.6	0.99
Grant	2,707	6	2.2	1,385	88	63.5	1.2	73.6	2.4	66.6	-0.05
Grays Harbor	2,541	7	2.8	1,334	86	64.5	2.0	73.5	2.1	68.4	-0.06
Island	2,222	4	1.8	1,085	40	36.9	0.9	53.0	1.5	39.4	-0.06
Jefferson	752	1	1.3	393	18	45.7	2.8	48.4	1.5	48.1	-0.05
King	47,588	81	1.7	26,586	1,326	49.9	1.8	52.5	1.9	55.9	-0.11
Kitsap	7,961	5	0.6	4,200	212	50.5	2.2	56.3	1.8	53.2	-0.05
Kittitas	910	1	1.1	513	17	33.1	0.0	42.0	1.2	37.4	-0.12
Klickitat	782	1	1.3	369	20	54.2	0.0	67.4	0.0	49.1	0.11
Lewis	2,639	5	1.9	1,393	54	38.8	0.8	44.7	2.0	49.8	-0.22
Lincoln	346	0	0.0	190	5	26.3	0.0	27.2	0.0	33.1	-0.20
Mason	1,650	4	2.4	776	54	69.6	3.2	55.8	2.0	64.0	0.09
Okanogan	1,380	1	0.7	686	45	65.6	0.0	68.4	4.6	104.1	-0.37
Pacific	662	1	1.5	359	29	80.8	1.6	63.4	4.8	50.1	0.61
Pend Oreille	462	0	0.0	242	13	53.8	0.0	49.4	9.8	55.5	-0.03
Pierce	23,497	52	2.2	12,154	785	64.6	1.7	66.6	2.0	68.7	-0.06
San Juan	327	0	0.0	165	5	30.2	3.3	32.1	0.0	27.3	0.11
Skagit	3,333	4	1.2	1,741	107	61.5	2.2	64.6	2.6	63.2	-0.03
Skamania	371	0	0.0	173	5	28.8	2.8	30.3	2.9	12.5	1.30
Snohomish	18,484	19	1.0	9,455	501	53.0	1.7	50.8	1.5	50.3	0.05
Spokane	14,116	14	1.0	7,749	424	54.7	0.9	48.5	1.8	52.9	-0.03
Stevens	1,661	1	0.6	810	31	38.3	1.3	36.2	2.0	33.2	0.15
Thurston	6,932	10	1.4	3,784	175	46.2	1.1	53.1	1.6	50.8	-0.09
Wahkiakum	157	0	0.0	64	1	15.6	0.0	65.1	0.0	33.9	-0.54
Walla Walla	1,860	6	3.2	970	64	66.0	3.4	61.5	2.3	65.6	0.01
Whatcom	5,096	11	2.2	2,691	115	42.7	2.3	50.2	0.9	43.3	-0.01
Whitman	941	1	1.1	588	11	18.7	0.0	7.1	0.0	22.5	-0.17
Yakima	8,376	45	5.4	4,417	403	91.2	4.1	97.4	5.6	91.6	0.00
Unknown		0			3						
State Total	186,945	327	1.7	99,560	5,462	54.9	1.7	57.0	2.0	57.7	-0.12

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

Data obtained from the Department of Health, December 2, 1994

Population data obtained from Postcensal County Population Estimates by Age and Sex: 1990-1994,
The Office of Financial Management.

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 adolescent suicide attempters and completers have been in trouble with the police. Incarcerated youth are at extreme risk for suicide (OJJDP, "Conditions of Confinement" report).

Suicide deaths for juveniles age 10-17 increased in 1992. The total number of youth suicide deaths in the 10-17 age group in 1992 was 30; in 1991 was 28. However, year to year fluctuations from 1986 to 1991 make it difficult to analyze any trends.

Male suicide deaths in 1992 were three times greater than female suicide deaths.

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

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

These data were provided by Pat Starzyk of Vital Records, August, 1994.

TABLE 25

RESIDENCE SUICIDE DEATHS BY GENDER IN WASHINGTON - 1991-1992
AGE 0-17

COUNTY	1992			1991			FEMALES MALES TOTAL		
	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL	1991-1992	1991-1992	1991-1992
Clallam	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Clark	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	-1	0
Cowlitz	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Douglas	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Ferry	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	-1	-1
Franklin	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Grant	0	1	1	1	0	1	-1	1	0
King	1	5	6	1	5	6	0	0	0
Kitsap	0	0	0	1	0	1	-1	0	-1
Pierce	3	2	5	0	4	4	3	-2	1
Skagit	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	-1	-1
Snohomish	1	4	5	1	0	1	0	4	4
Spokane	1	4	5	1	5	6	0	-1	-1
Thurston	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Whatcom	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
Whitman	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	-1	-1
Yakima	0	0	0	1	1	2	-1	-1	-2
TOTAL	10	20	30	7	21	28	3	-1	2

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

Child Abuse

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

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

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

In 1993, 68,400 children were referred to Child Protective Services (CPS). In the first seven months of 1994, 41,954 children were referred to CPS. 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.

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

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

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

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TABLE 26
CPS FAMILIES REFERRED FROM 1988 - 1994

MONTH	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
January	1,613	3,382	3,810	4,564	4,299	5,311	5,867
February	1,714	2,975	3,368	4,064	5,058	5,683	5,892
March	2,186	3,992	4,189	5,039	5,058	7,071	6,686
April	1,836	3,591	3,983	5,080	5,780	6,142	5,974
May	2,051	4,120	4,198	5,760	5,531	6,358	6,621
June	1,867	3,774	3,787	4,993	5,334	5,670	5,799
July	2,222	3,346	3,324	4,963	5,005	4,909	5,115
August	3,270	3,500	3,581	5,100	5,008	5,265	
September	3,215	3,513	3,497	5,259	5,380	5,641	
October	3,330	3,950	3,650	5,910	5,808	5,884	
November	3,068	3,102	4,199	4,811	5,234	5,360	
December	3,036	2,978	3,858	4,306	4,872	5,106	
TOTAL	29,408	42,223	45,444	59,849	62,367	68,400	41,954
AVERAGE PER MONTH	2,451	3,519	3,787	4,987	5,197	5,700	5,993

These data were furnished by Data Support and Analysis Section, DSHS. 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 73 CRC beds available statewide in 1994. This figure represents a ratio of one bed per 7,359 juvenile age 10-17. Regional and group CRC beds are located in ten, down from fourteen the previous year, of the state's thirty-nine counties. Other beds are available statewide.

From July 1993 to July 1994 an average of 174 children per month were served in CRC's. During this same period an average of 1,210 children per month were served in receiving homes.

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Assessment Centers

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

There are 94 assessment center beds available statewide in 1994. 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 1993 to July 1994 an average of 6,600 children per month were served in foster care.

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

An average of 750 children per month were served from July 1993 to July 1994. DCFS also monitors approximately 1,550 monthly placements of children in the homes of relatives.

Family Reconciliation Services

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

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

The percentage of families receiving FRS in 1988 was 19 percent; in 1989 was 22 percent; in 1990 was 23 percent; in 1991 was 28 percent; in 1992 was 24 percent; in 1993 was 28 percent; and for the first six months of 1994 was 26 percent.

.....

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

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

State statute also allows parents of at-risk youth to 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 is no pending criminal charges related to the substance abuse.

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

The rate of At-Risk Youth filings for the first six months of 1993 exceed the 1992 rate by over 35 percent. ARY filings for 1992 represent a decrease of over eight percent from the 1991 filings.

.....

WASHINGTON STATE CRC FACILITIES

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

REGION 1 REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

Colville Confederated Tribes PO Box 150 Nespelem, WA 99155	6 Regional Beds
Youth Help Association West 415 - 7th Spokane, WA 99204 (509) 624-2868	8 Regional Beds

GROUP CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

- 0 -

FAMILY CRISIS RESIDENTIAL HOMES

Wenatchee	4 Family Beds
Chelan/Douglas Counties	2 Family Beds
Grant (Moses Lake)/Adams Counties	2 Family Beds

TOTAL BEDS 22

REGION 2 REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

E.P.I.C. 1910 Englewood Yakima, WA 98902	2 Regional Beds
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GROUP CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

Washington State Migrant Council 301 North First, Suite #1 Sunnyside, WA 98944	2 Group Beds
E.P.I.C. 1910 Englewood Yakima, WA Ellensburg Family CRC	1 Family Bed

FAMILY CRISIS RESIDENTIAL HOMES

Tri Cities 2 Family Beds

TOTAL BEDS 7

REGION 3 REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

Northwest Youth Services 4 Regional Beds
PO Box 1449
Bellingham, WA 98327

TOTAL BEDS 4

REGION 4 REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

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

GROUP CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

YouthCare 2 Regional Beds
333 First Avenue West
Seattle, WA 98119

Auburn Youth Resources 2 Group Beds
816 F Street SE
Auburn, WA 98052

Friends of Youth (Issaquah) 2 Group Beds
16225 NE 87th Street
Redmond, WA 98052

TOTAL BEDS 10

REGION 5 REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

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

GROUP CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

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

Silverdale - 2 Beds

FAMILY CRISIS RESIDENTIAL HOMES

- 0 -

TOTAL BEDS 12

REGION 6 REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

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

GROUP CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

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

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

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

FAMILY CRISIS RESIDENTIAL HOMES

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

TOTAL BEDS 18

TOTAL REGIONAL BEDS	<u>40</u>
TOTAL GROUP BEDS	<u>16</u>
TOTAL FAMILY BEDS	<u>17</u>
TOTAL ALL CRISIS BEDS	<u>73</u>

*** DEFINITION**

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

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

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

** These data were confirmed by DCFS, November 21, 1994.

TABLE 27

CRISIS RESIDENTIAL BEDS PER COUNTY

COUNTY	TOTAL JUVENILE POPULATION 10-17 YEAR OLDS	CRC BEDS	RATIO OF BEDS AVAILABLE PER JUVENILE
King	151,229	8	12,307
Pierce	73,843	6	12,307
Snohomish	56,244	4	14,061
Spokane	45,201	8	5,650
Clark	33,922	8	4,240
Yakima	25,981	4	6,495
Kitsap	25,023	6	4,171
Thurston	21,816	2	10,908
Benton	15,677	2	7,839
Whatcom	16,525	2	8,263
Cowlitz	10,576	2	5,288
Chelan/Douglas	9,870	2	4,935
Skagit	10,071	2	5,036
Grays Harbor	7,869	2	3,935
Grant	8,217	2	4,109
Clallam	6,531	2	3,266
Walla Walla	6,242	2	3,121
Okanogan	4,356	6	726
Kittitas	3,593	1	3,593
Jefferson	2,297	1	2,297
Pacific	2,118	1	2,118
TOTAL	537,201	73	7,359

Population data are 1993 Estimates.
 These data were obtained from DCFS, November 1994, and include
 Regional, Group, and Family CRC beds.

TABLE 28

NUMBER OF FAMILIES SERVED THROUGH
FAMILY RECONCILIATION SERVICES

1989	Intake Assessment	Crisis Counseling	Intensive Counseling	Total Number	% Served Crisis/Intensive Counseling	% Served Crisis/Intensive Counseling/Year
January	1,378	228	51	279	20	
February	1,272	178	80	258	20	
March	1,551	305	60	365	24	
April	1,492	216	58	274	18	
May	1,480	247	72	319	22	
June	1,225	162	52	214	17	
July	1,070	173	52	225	21	22
August	1,120	212	71	283	25	
September	1,268	227	43	270	21	
October	1,458	271	67	338	23	
November	1,436	247	77	324	23	
December	1,318	228	40	268	20	
1990						
January	1,305	260	90	350	27	
February	1,449	316	56	372	26	
March	1,658	326	67	393	24	
April	1,598	315	67	382	24	
May	1,553	296	71	367	24	
June	1,389	225	63	288	21	
July	1,193	213	64	277	23	23
August	1,230	255	47	302	25	
September	1,352	248	55	303	22	
October	1,566	328	70	398	25	
November	1,433	280	65	345	24	
December	1,308	257	30	287	22	
1991						
January	1,487	363	86	449	30	
February	1,765	298	84	382	22	
March	1,463	327	72	399	27	
April	1,381	324	118	442	32	
May	1,301	300	106	406	31	
June	1,211	224	50	274	23	28
July	1,092	235	87	322	29	
August	1,109	216	46	262	24	
September	1,193	253	91	344	29	
October	1,277	320	90	410	32	
November	1,210	260	82	342	28	
December	1,094	214	67	281	26	

TABLE 28 (CONT'D)

NUMBER OF FAMILIES SERVED THROUGH
FAMILY RECONCILIATION SERVICES

1992	Intake Assessment	Crisis Counseling	Intensive Counseling	Total Number	% Served Crisis/Intensive Counseling	% Served Crisis/Intensive Counseling/Year
January	1,075	234	90	324	30	
February	1,101	188	94	282	26	
March	1,290	205	87	292	23	
April	1,118	182	81	263	24	24
May	1,180	180	86	266	23	
June	1,090	140	69	209	19	
July	988	189	70	259	26	
August	1,457	183	82	265	18	
September	1,073	215	68	283	26	
October	1,202	239	68	307	26	
November	1,135	227	77	304	27	
December	1,181	223	45	268	23	
1993						
January	1,100	246	115	361	33	
February	1,219	246	101	347	28	28
March	1,362	247	92	339	25	
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	
1994						
January	1,189	252	62	314	26	
February	1,116	213	56	269	24	26
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	

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

TABLE 29

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

JUVENILE COURT	1990 FILINGS		1991 FILINGS		1992 FILINGS		1993 FILINGS			1994 FILINGS*		
	ARPS	AT-RISK	ARPS	AT-RISK	ARPS	AT-RISK	ARPS	AT-RISK	TRUANCY	ARPS	AT-RISK	TRUANCY
Adams	2	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton/Franklin	28	0	28	0	31	5	11	3	3	5	4	0
Chelan	1	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	7	0	0	4
Clallam	16	6	27	30	30	41	30	66	3	10	48	2
Clark	64	0	52	0	35	9	51	6	13	32	2	0
Columbia/Walla Walla	11	1	5	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Cowlitz**	3	0	10	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Ferry/Stevens/Pend Oreille	5	4	20	4	13	1	25	12	2	7	3	0
Grant	3	2	8	12	5	18	5	12	10	0	0	14
Grays Harbor	13	2	20	26	21	25	18	44	0	8	19	0
Island	8	0	6	0	4	0	5	0	0	2	0	3
Jefferson	15	3	10	7	10	15	9	30	5	2	14	0
King	137	18	132	55	159	50	161	75	0	85	48	3
Kitsap	28	3	26	6	14	4	19	3	5	25	0	0
Kittitas	2	0	8	2	7	3	2	3	0	1	5	0
Klickitat	6	0	8	0	5	1	2	3	0	6	1	0
Lewis	47	16	59	12	42	0	59	0	0	29	0	0
Lincoln	1	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	0	7	0	0
Mason	4	1	17	11	10	12	15	5	5	14	1	10
Okanogan	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	1	0	1
Pacific/Wahkiakum	1	0	4	0	0	0	12	5	5	5	2	0
Pierce**	15	4	17	11	12	11	35	5	0	20	0	0
San Juan	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skagit	6	0	3	17	2	5	3	11	0	3	6	0
Skamania	1	1	2	1	1	1	8	0	1	1	1	0
Snohomish	29	5	16	26	7	7	4	0	0	2	0	0
Spokane	46	0	38	0	26	0	14	0	0	12	0	0
Thurston**	9	6	18	20	12	15	21	98	0	14	28	0
Whatcom	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	1
Whitman	2	0	2	0	1	0	7	1	0	2	4	1
Yakima	10	2	2	0	0	0	3	0	2	2	0	0
TOTAL	516	75	548	245	465	225	528	383	66	296	186	39

* January 1, 1994 through July 1, 1994

**Do not report data to OAC.

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

TABLE 30

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

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

Data reported are from January 1 through June 30.

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

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

Juvenile Arrests

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

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

Arrests shown on the following tables actually under-report the number of juveniles arrested in 1993. Available reports account for about 90 percent of the state's juvenile population. The figures of arrests do not represent every juvenile arrest made during the year, but reflect the information which was reported by the arresting agencies.

Arrest data include 780 juveniles under the age of 10. Rates for the various categories of offenses are based on the population of juvenile age 10-17.

There were 52,831 juvenile arrests reported in 1993. This figure represents an arrest rate of 90.1 for every thousand juveniles in the state age 10 through 17, *a decrease of almost three percent from the 1992 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 last two years, 1991 and 1992, the rates have been approximately 93 per 1,000.

Although approximately six percent of all juvenile arrests are for violent offenses, the arrest rate for violent offenses almost doubled in the last ten years. The rate of arrest for violent offenses per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17 remained relatively constant between 1992 and 1993.

The 3,252 arrests of juveniles for violent offenses in 1993 in the highest number recorded since the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC) began collecting and analyzing such data - with:

- * 33 arrests for murder or manslaughter;
- * 237 arrests for rape;
- * 2,264 arrests for aggravated assault; and
- * 718 arrests for robbery.

These figures represent a slight increase in all violent crime categories except rape from 1992 figures.

Arrest rates by county show that, while juveniles are arrested at varying rates in counties of all sizes, violent offense rates are concentrated in King County. King County's rate of arrests for violent offenses (12.8 per 1,000) is double that of the statewide average of 5.5 per 1,000 juveniles. The rate for King County has been at least double the statewide average since 1988.

Juvenile Arrests, cont.

The rate of violent offenses in Franklin County, with a juvenile population age 10-17 of 6,095, has almost tripled since 1988, increasing from 3.2 to 8.5 per 1,000 juveniles. (The rate was 10.1 per 1,000 juveniles in 1992.)

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

The rate and number of juvenile arrests for drug and alcohol offenses increased for the first time in ten years. After steadily decreasing, from 17.2 per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17 in 1982 to 9.0 per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17 in 1992, the rate increased to 9.8 per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17 in 1993.

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

The number and rate of arrests for property crimes decreased over four percent from 1992 to 1993. This represents the first decrease in property crimes since 1989.

Approximately 15 percent of the arrest for property crimes were for vandalism.

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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 (12th); Pierce (32nd); Spokane (16th); and Snohomish (35th). However, it should be noted that there is under-reporting by some law enforcement agencies in Pierce and Snohomish Counties.

Counties, with juvenile populations age 10-17 over 5,000, with an arrest rate above the statewide average of 90.1 per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17, include: Chelan, Benton, Grays Harbor, Lewis, King, Yakima, Franklin, Skagit, Spokane, Walla Walla and Whatcom.

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

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

**Juvenile Arrests By
County, cont.**

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.

**Juvenile Arrests By Race
And Gender**

Almost 70 percent of all juvenile violent offense arrests were for aggravated assault.

Arrest rates for violent offenses by race show the following: (*WUCR does not report arrest by Hispanic origin.*)

	White	Black	Native American	Asian & Pacific Island	Hispanic
% of Population 0-17	80.9	4.0	2.3	5.2	7.4
% of Arrests					
Homicide/Manslaughter	63.6	24.2	6.1	6.1	
Rape	79.7	16.0	1.7	2.5	
Robbery	52.5	37.6	3.9	5.8	
Aggravated Assault	54.4	33.1	3.4	8.9	

During 1993 females accounted for approximately:

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

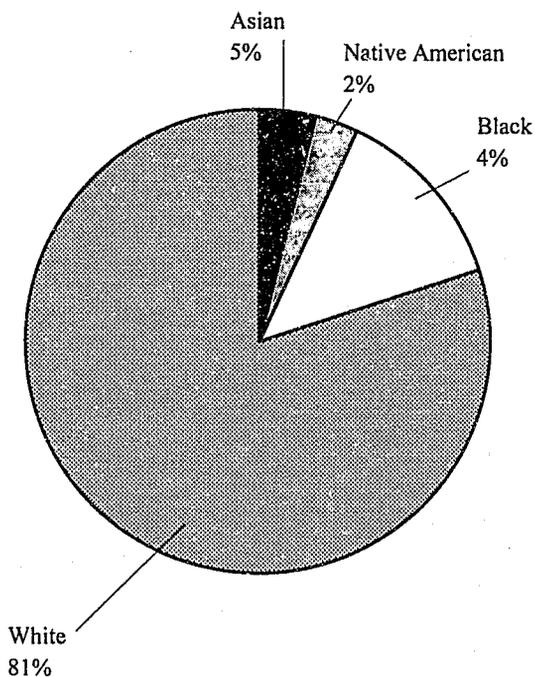
Arrests of female for violent offenses accounted for 16.4 percent of the total arrests in 1989, increased to 21 percent of the total in 1991, decreased to 17.2 percent in 1992 and returned to near the 1991 level in 1993, accounting for 20.7 percent of the total arrests.

Arrests of females for drug and alcohol offenses accounted for 27 percent of the total arrests in the 1989 to 1991 timeframe, and had decreased to 23.4 percent of the total by 1993.

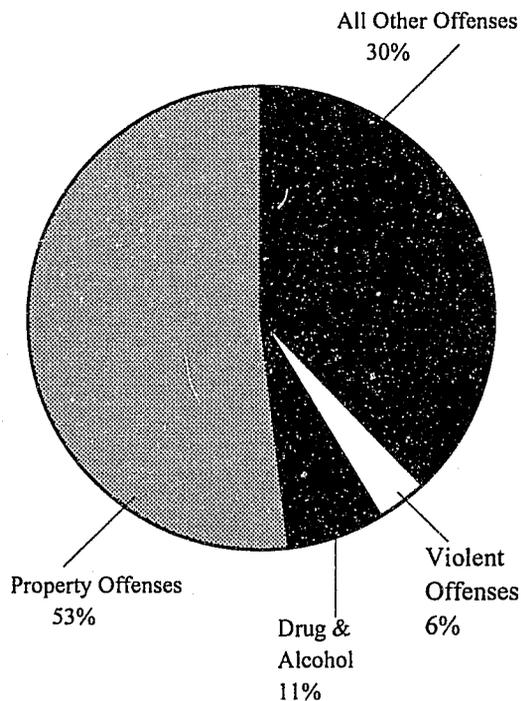
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1993 JUVENILE ARRESTS

Graph 9
By Ethnic Group



Graph 10
By Type of Offense



Graph 11
By Age of Offender

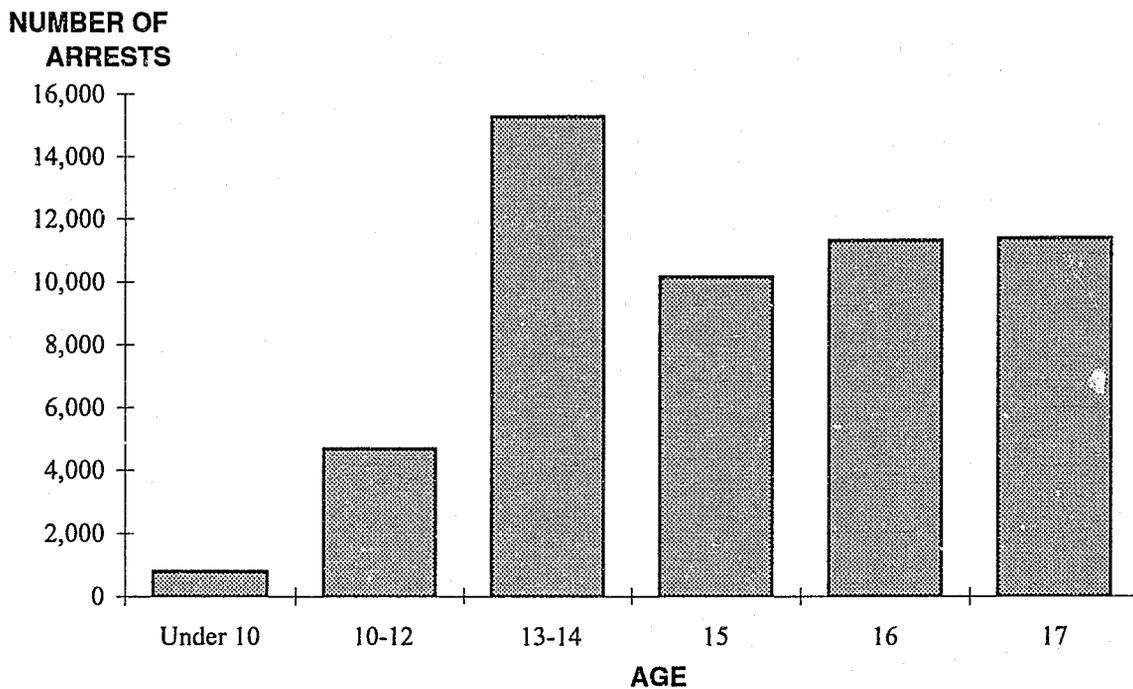


TABLE 31

JUVENILE ARREST RATES 1982 - 1993

YEAR	JUVENILE POPULATION AGE 10-17	TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS**	RATE PER 1,000
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
1982	528,942	43,445	82.1

**JUVENILE ARREST RATES
VIOLENT OFFENSES**

YEAR	VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS	RATE PER 1,000
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
1982	1,449	2.7

**JUVENILE ARREST RATES
DRUG AND ALCOHOL OFFENSES**

YEAR	DRUG & ALCOHOL ARRESTS	RATE PER 1000
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
1982	9,078	17.2

**JUVENILE ARREST RATES
SEX OFFENSES**

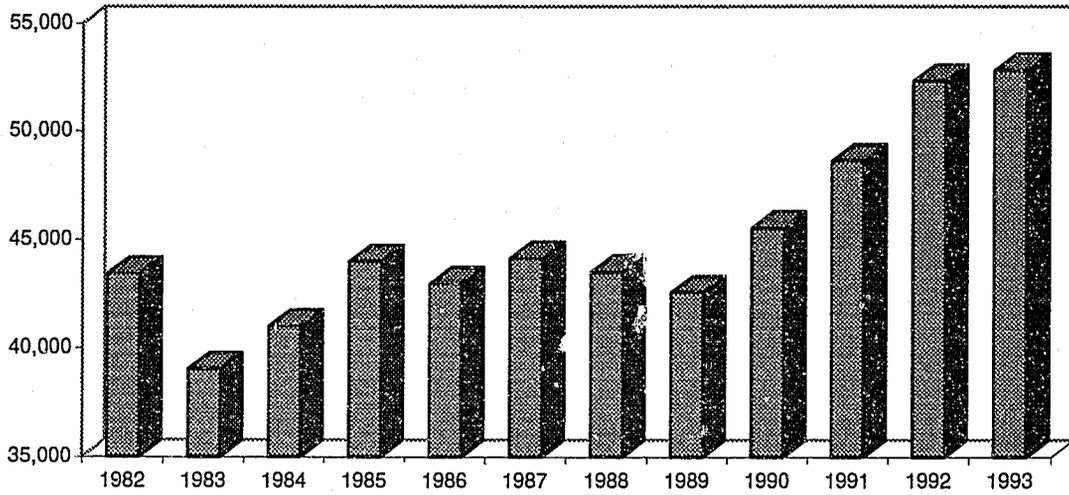
YEAR	SEX OFFENSE ARRESTS	RATE PER 1000
1993	618	1.1
1992	625	1.1
1991	607	1.2
1990	655	1.3
1989	598	1.2
1988	725	1.5
1987	711	1.5
1986*	830	1.7
1985*	700	1.4
1984*	627	1.3
1983*	635	1.2
1982	370	0.7

*Data for 1983-1986 include rape.

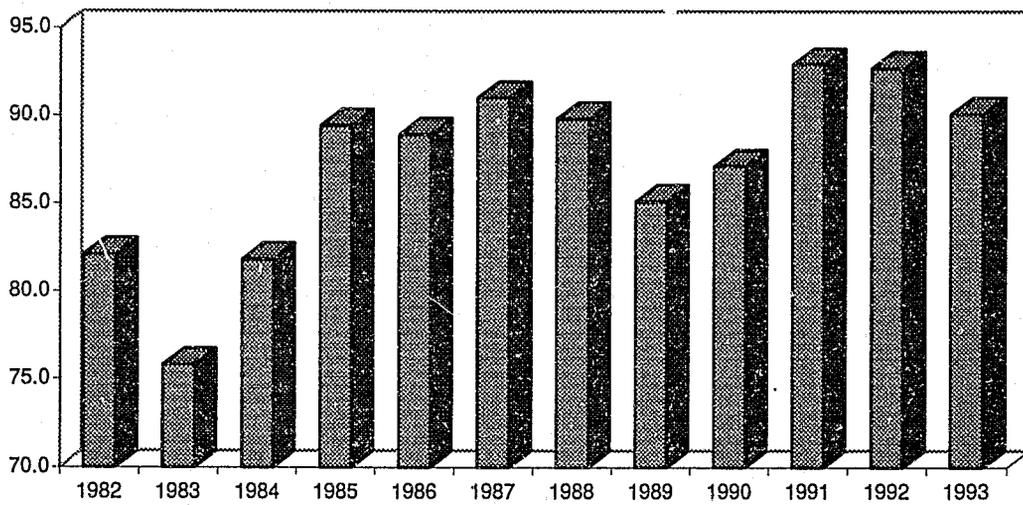
** Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

JUVENILE ARRESTS 1982-1993
TOTAL ARRESTS

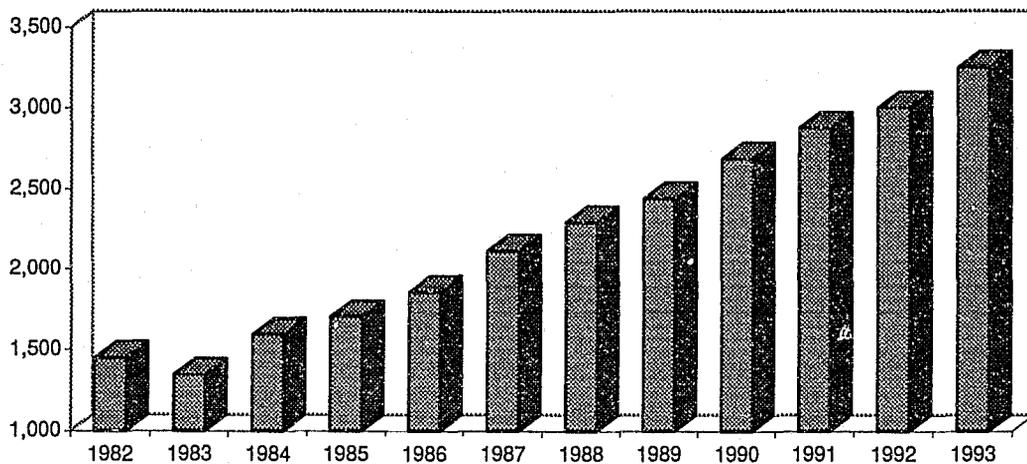
Graph 12



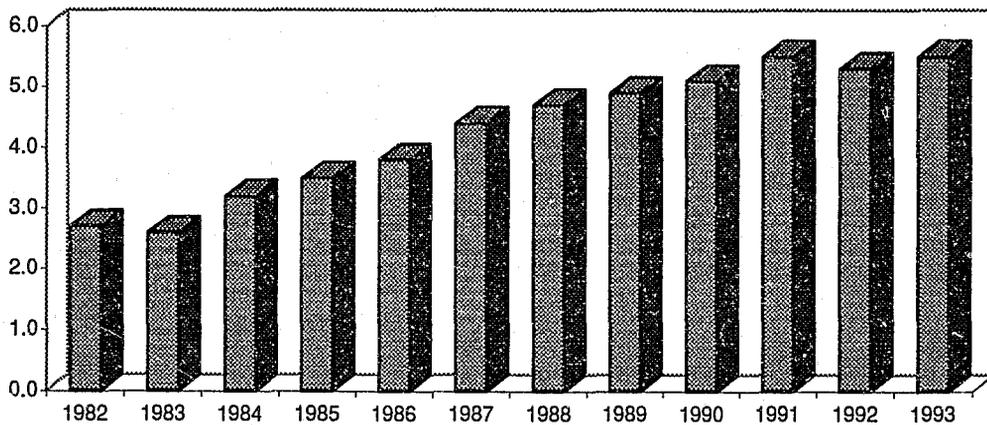
RATE PER 1,000 JUVENILES
AGE 10-17



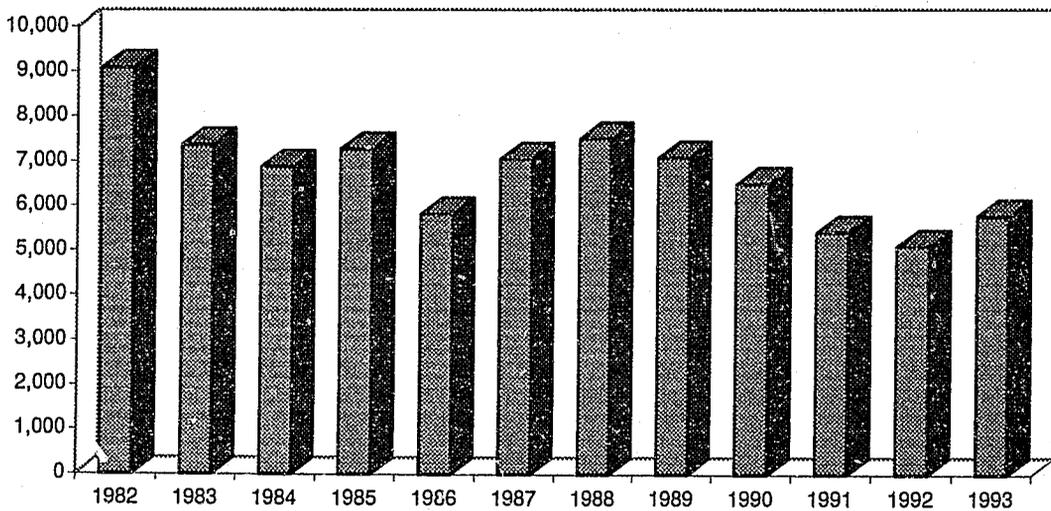
JUVENILE ARRESTS 1982-1993
VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS
Graph 13



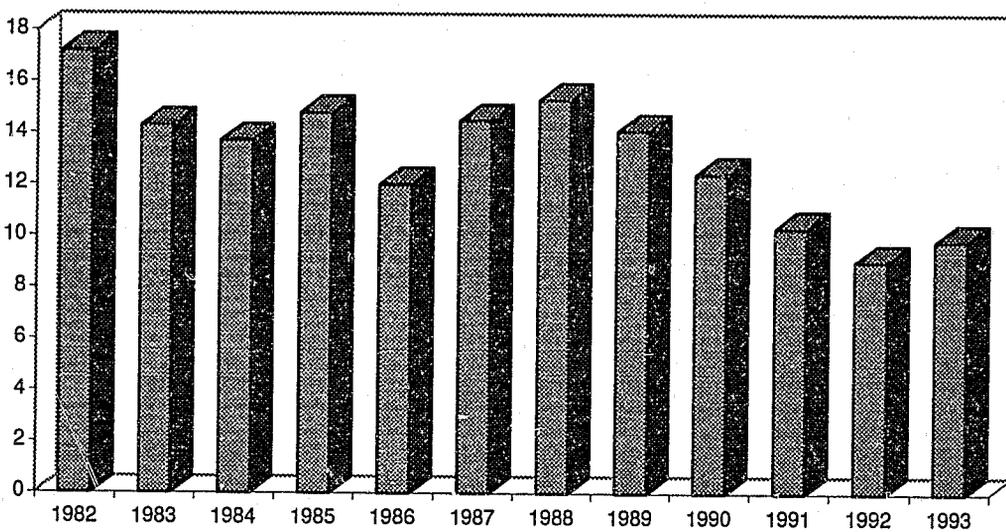
RATE PER 1,000 JUVENILES
AGE 10-17



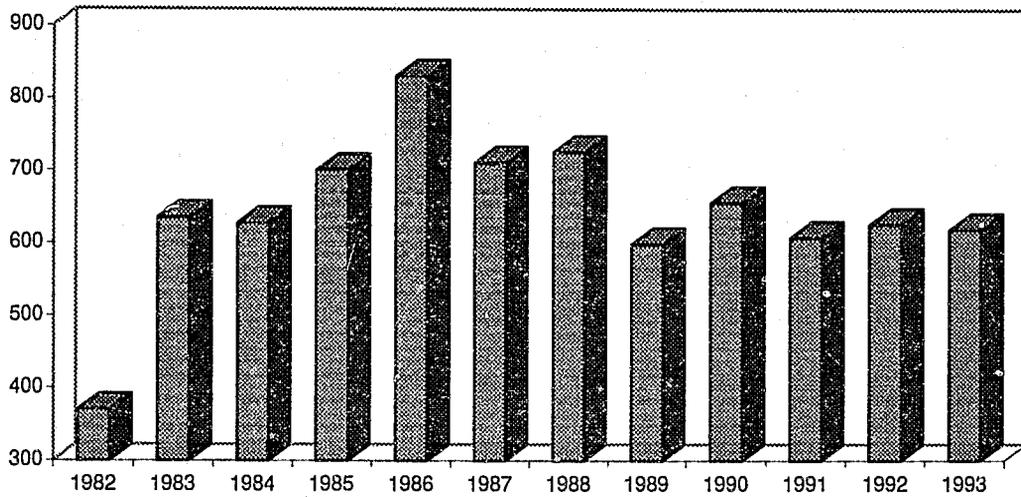
JUVENILE ARRESTS 1982-1993
DRUG AND ALCOHOL OFFENSE ARRESTS
Graph 14



RATE PER 1,000 JUVENILES
AGE 10-17



JUVENILE ARRESTS 1982-1993
SEX OFFENSE ARRESTS
Graph 15



RATE PER 1,000
AGE 10-17

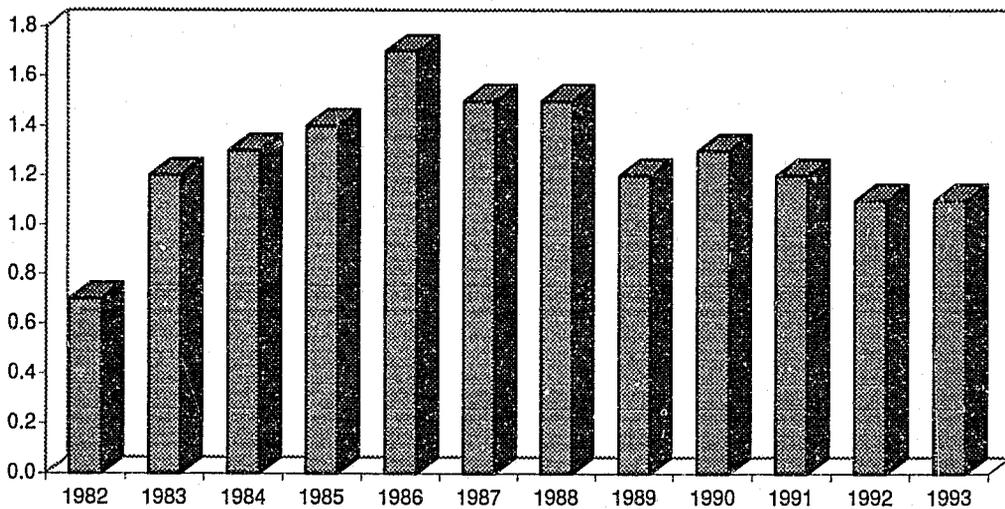


TABLE 32

JUVENILE ARREST RATES BY COUNTY - 1993**

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	2,106	9	4.3	194	92.1	87	41.3	172	81.7	462	219.4
Asotin	2,193	6	2.7	111	50.6	63	28.7	72	32.8	252	114.9
Benton	15,677	80	5.1	1,028	65.6	214	13.7	810	51.7	2,132	136.0
Chelan	6,291	21	3.3	639	101.6	169	26.9	340	54.0	1,169	185.8
Ciallam*	6,531	16	2.4	294	45.0	49	7.5	149	22.8	508	77.8
Clark	33,922	105	3.1	1,190	35.1	267	7.9	575	17.0	2,137	63.0
Columbia	501	0	0.0	32	63.9	17	33.9	23	45.9	72	143.7
Cowlitz	10,576	33	3.1	318	30.1	110	10.4	314	29.7	775	73.3
Douglas	3,579	7	2.0	239	66.8	34	9.5	76	21.2	356	99.5
Ferry	1,018	1	1.0	42	41.3	11	10.8	19	18.7	73	71.7
Franklin	6,095	52	8.5	401	65.8	75	12.3	200	32.8	728	119.4
Garfield	267	0	0.0	12	44.9	11	41.2	30	112.4	52	194.8
Grant*	8,217	16	1.9	212	25.8	140	17.0	159	19.4	527	64.1
Grays Harbor	7,869	20	2.5	458	58.2	163	20.7	251	31.9	892	113.4
Island	6,783	9	1.3	308	45.4	55	8.1	162	23.9	534	78.7
Jefferson	2,297	6	2.6	142	61.8	58	25.3	78	34.0	284	123.6
King	151,229	1,943	12.8	9,120	60.3	1,447	9.6	5,251	34.7	17,763	117.5
Kitsap*	25,023	8	0.3	183	7.3	66	2.6	145	5.8	402	16.1
Kittitas	3,593	5	1.4	122	34.0	21	5.8	68	18.9	216	60.1
Klickitat	2,278	4	1.8	137	60.1	29	12.7	69	30.3	238	104.5
Lewis	8,147	29	3.6	507	62.2	102	12.5	283	34.7	921	113.0
Lincoln	1,073	6	5.6	32	29.8	20	18.6	30	28.0	88	82.0
Mason	4,828	13	2.7	123	25.5	34	7.0	66	13.7	236	48.9
Okanogan	4,356	20	4.6	250	57.4	116	26.6	182	41.8	568	130.4
Pacific	2,118	6	2.8	34	16.1	52	24.6	37	17.5	129	60.9
Pend Oreille	1,361	3	2.2	18	13.2	18	13.2	10	7.3	49	36.0
Pierce*	73,843	256	3.5	2,382	32.3	336	4.6	1,467	19.9	4,442	60.2
San Juan	985	1	1.0	84	85.3	24	24.4	23	23.4	132	134.0
Skagit	10,071	19	1.9	742	73.7	142	14.1	325	32.3	1,228	121.9
Skamania	1,188	0	0.0	24	20.2	28	23.6	21	17.7	72	60.6
Snohomish*	56,244	142	2.5	1,569	27.9	206	3.7	708	12.6	2,625	46.7
Spokane	45,201	130	2.9	2,740	60.6	409	9.0	1,537	34.0	4,816	106.5
Stevens	4,791	4	0.8	147	30.7	73	15.2	71	14.8	295	61.6
Thurston	21,816	36	1.7	1,126	51.6	153	7.0	392	18.0	1,707	78.2
Wahkiakum	418	0	0.0	3	7.2	9	21.5	3	7.2	15	35.9
Walla Walla	6,242	21	3.4	369	59.1	44	7.0	167	26.8	601	96.3
Whatcom	16,525	57	3.4	1,136	68.7	416	25.2	621	37.6	2,230	134.9
Whitman	5,014	5	1.0	74	14.8	36	7.2	56	11.2	171	34.1
Yakima	25,981	159	6.1	1,601	61.6	208	8.0	667	25.7	2,635	101.4
State Patrol		4		51		228		16		299	
TOTAL	586,247	3,252	5.5	28,194	48.1	5,740	9.8	15,645	26.7	52,831	90.1

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

** Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

TABLE 33

TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS 1991-1993**

COUNTY	1993 ARRESTS	1992 ARRESTS	1991 ARRESTS	1991-1993 # INCREASE/ DECREASE	1991-1993 % INCREASE/ DECREASE
Adams	462	376	276	186	40.3
Asotin	252	183	157	95	37.7
Benton	2,132	1,970	1,873	259	12.1
Chelan	1,169	1,123	786	383	32.8
Clallam*	508	586	748	-240	-47.2
Clark	2,137	2,384	2,312	-175	-8.2
Columbia	72	120	193	-121	-168.1
Cowlitz	775	857	1,113	-338	-43.6
Douglas	356	336	247	109	30.6
Ferry	73	56	31	42	57.5
Franklin	728	649	632	96	13.2
Garfield	52	38	116	-64	-123.1
Grant*	527	479	342	185	35.1
Grays Harbor	892	704	812	80	9.0
Island	534	450	429	105	19.7
Jefferson	284	196	240	44	15.5
King	17,763	18,133	17,439	324	1.8
Kitsap*	402	442	273	129	32.1
Kittitas	216	218	196	20	9.3
Klickitat	238	142	198	40	16.8
Lewis	921	632	550	371	40.3
Lincoln	88	71	71	17	19.3
Mason	236	264	213	23	9.7
Okanogan	568	439	396	172	30.3
Pacific	129	66	85	44	34.1
Pend Oreille	49	39	37	12	24.5
Pierce*	4,442	4,548	4,030	412	9.3
San Juan	132	91	70	62	47.0
Skagit	1,228	1,061	659	569	46.3
Skamania	72	101	81	-9	-12.5
Snohomish*	2,625	3,187	2,957	-332	-12.6
Spokane	4,816	4,561	3,783	1,033	21.4
Stevens	295	283	191	104	35.3
Thurston	1,707	1,643	1,350	357	20.9
Wahkiakum	15	43	15	0	0.0
Walla Walla	601	440	434	167	27.8
Whatcom	2,230	1,763	1,669	561	25.2
Whitman	171	194	165	6	3.5
Yakima	2,635	3,083	3,108	-473	-18.0
State Patrol	299	363	362	-63	-21.1
TOTAL	52,831	52,314	48,639	4,192	7.9

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

** Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

TABLE 34

JUVENILE ARREST RATES BY COUNTY 1989 - 1993**

County	Total Population 10-17	1993		1992		1991		1990		1989		Rate Change 1989-93
		Total Arrests	Rate Per 1,000									
Adams	2106	462	219.4	376	183.3	276	136.9	348	172.6	208	122.6	96.8
Asotin	2193	252	114.9	183	85.9	157	73.4	155	72.5	123	65.4	49.5
Benton	15677	2132	136.0	1970	131.9	1873	130.9	1524	106.5	1427	121.4	14.6
Chelan	6291	1169	185.8	1123	185.4	786	136.6	687	119.4	520	103.2	82.6
Clallam*	6531	508	77.8	586	93.0	748	125.1	748	125.1	974	175.3	-97.5
Clark	33922	2137	63.0	2384	74.5	2312	77.9	1990	67.0	1847	71.8	-8.8
Columbia	501	72	141.7	120	248.4	193	381.4	71	140.3	71	175.3	-33.6
Cowlitz	10576	775	73.3	857	83.6	1113	112.7	952	96.4	1120	126.0	-52.7
Douglas	3579	356	99.5	336	97.1	247	76	315	96.9	314	115.7	-16.2
Ferry	1018	73	71.7	56	57.3	31	33	56	58.6	48	66.3	5.4
Franklin	6095	728	119.4	649	113.2	632	115.1	494	90.0	424	109.8	9.6
Garfield	267	52	194.8	38	144.5	116	401.4	73	252.6	57	243.6	-48.8
Grant*	8217	527	64.1	479	61.2	342	46.3	316	42.8	323	50.9	13.2
Grays Harbor	7869	892	113.4	704	92.1	812	107.6	823	109.0	845	123.0	-9.6
Island	6783	534	78.7	450	69.1	429	73.2	401	68.5	362	63.5	15.2
Jefferson	2297	284	123.6	196	90.2	240	119.2	164	81.4	108	62.0	61.6
King	151229	17763	117.5	18133	123.3	17439	127	16141	117.5	15234	104.8	12.7
Kitsap*	25023	402	16.1	442	18.3	273	12.5	326	15.0	249	13.2	2.9
Kittitas	3593	216	60.1	218	64.5	196	79.4	200	81.1	236	84.1	-24.0
Klickitat	2278	238	104.9	142	64.6	198	89.6	185	83.7	115	61.7	43.2
Lewis	8147	921	113.0	632	80.3	550	71.8	432	56.4	681	105.3	7.7
Lincoln	1073	88	82.0	71	68.5	71	65	77	70.5	18	18.4	63.6
Mason	4828	236	48.9	264	57.7	213	49.7	283	66.0	226	57.4	-8.5
Okanogan	4356	568	130.4	439	104.9	396	95.6	437	105.5	114	33.0	97.4
Pacific	2118	129	60.9	66	32.2	85	41.1	123	59.4	73	43.0	17.9
Pend Oreille	1361	49	36.0	39	31.1	37	29.9	33	26.6	31	28.9	7.1
Pierce*	73843	4442	60.1	4548	64.1	4030	63	3534	55.3	3264	52.1	8.0
San Juan	985	132	134.0	91	98.5	70	81.4	93	108.1	105	141.5	-7.5
Skagit	10071	1228	121.9	1061	110.4	659	74.4	549	62.0	573	77.6	44.3
Skamania	1188	72	61.4	101	89.1	81	73.6	89	80.9	48	53.2	8.2
Snohomish*	56244	2625	46.7	3187	59.0	2957	58.7	2272	45.1	2044	42.4	4.3
Spokane	45201	4816	106.5	4561	104.7	3783	93	4706	115.7	4453	115.8	-9.3
Stevens	4791	295	61.6	283	61.9	191	41.6	168	36.6	133	37.2	24.4
Thurston	21816	1707	78.2	1643	79.0	1350	70.6	1255	65.6	1258	72.3	5.9
Wahkiakum	418	15	35.9	43	107.2	15	37.8	27	68.0	21	55.3	-19.4
Walla Walla	6242	601	96.3	440	73.2	434	83.3	570	109.4	440	84.8	11.5
Whatcom	16525	2230	134.9	1763	111.1	1669	120.5	1738	125.5	1584	120.8	14.1
Whitman	5014	171	34.1	194	39.8	165	57.8	131	45.9	131	28.3	5.8
Yakima	25981	2635	101.4	3083	122.1	3108	127.7	2632	108.1	2232	102.7	-1.3
State Patrol		299		363		362		417		541		
TOTAL	586247	52831	90.1	52314	92.7	48639	92.9	45535	87.0	42575	85.1	5.0

* Significant underreporting by law enforcement.

Actual arrests are greater than reported.

** Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

TABLE 35
COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF JUVENILE ARRESTS

COUNTY	POPULATION AGE 10-17	1993** ARRESTS	RATE PER 1,000
Adams	2,106	462	219.4
Garfield	267	52	194.8
Chelan	6,291	1,169	185.8
Columbia	501	72	143.7
Benton	15,677	2,132	136.0
Whatcom	16,525	2,230	134.9
San Juan	985	132	134.0
Okanogan	4,356	568	130.4
Jefferson	2,297	284	123.6
Skagit	10,071	1,228	121.9
Franklin	6,095	728	119.4
King	151,229	17,763	117.5
Asotin	2,193	252	114.9
Grays Harbor	7,869	892	113.4
Lewis	8,147	921	113.0
Spokane	45,201	4,816	106.5
Klickitat	2,278	238	104.5
Yaldma	25,981	2,635	101.4
Douglas	3,579	356	99.5
Walla Walla	6,242	601	96.3
Lincoln	1,073	88	82.0
Island	6,783	534	78.7
Thurston	21,816	1,707	78.2
Clallam*	6,531	508	77.8
Cowlitz	10,576	775	73.3
Ferry	1,018	73	71.7
Grant*	8,217	527	64.1
Clark	33,922	2,137	63.0
Stevens	4,791	295	61.6
Pacific	2,118	129	60.9
Skamania	1,188	72	60.6
Pierce*	73,843	4,442	60.2
Kittitas	3,593	216	60.1
Mason	4,828	236	48.9
Snohomish*	56,244	2,625	46.7
Pend Oreille	1,361	49	36.0
Wahkiakum	418	15	35.9
Whitman	5,014	171	34.1
Kitsap*	25,023	402	16.1
State Patrol		299	
TOTAL	586,247	52,831	90.1

* Significant underreporting by some law enforcement agencies

Actual arrests are greater than reported.

** Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

TABLE 36
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE ARREST RATES BY OFFENSE TYPE-1993
Rates Per 1,000 Juveniles

County	Population 10-17	Violent Crimes	Property Offenses	Drug & Alcohol Offenses	All Other Crimes	Total Arrests
MAJOR METROPOLITAN COUNTIES						
King	151,229	12.8	60.3	9.6	34.7	117.5
Spokane	45,201	2.9	60.6	9.0	34.0	106.5
Clark	33,922	3.1	35.1	7.9	17.0	63.0
Pierce*	73,843	3.5	32.3	4.6	19.9	60.1
Snohomish *	54,009	2.5	27.9	3.7	12.6	46.7
TOTAL	358,204	5.0	43.2	7.0	23.6	78.8
I-5 CORRIDOR COUNTIES (U/25,000)						
Whatcom	16,525	3.4	68.7	25.2	37.6	134.9
Cowlitz	10,576	3.1	30.1	10.4	29.7	73.3
Skagit	10,071	1.9	73.7	14.1	32.3	121.9
Lewis	8,147	3.6	62.2	12.5	34.7	113.0
Thurston	21,816	1.7	51.6	7.0	18.0	78.2
TOTAL	67,135	2.7	57.3	13.8	30.5	104.3
OTHER WESTERN COUNTIES (O/5000)						
Clallam*	6,531	2.4	45.0	7.5	22.8	77.8
Grays Harbor	7,869	2.5	58.2	20.7	31.9	113.4
Island	6,783	1.3	45.4	8.1	23.9	78.7
Kitsap*	25,023	0.3	7.3	2.6	5.8	16.1
TOTAL	46,206	1.6	39.0	9.7	21.1	71.5
OTHER WESTERN COUNTIES (U/5000)						
Jefferson	2,297	2.6	61.8	25.3	34.0	123.6
San Juan	985	1.0	85.3	24.4	23.4	121.9
Skamania	1,188	0.0	20.2	23.6	17.7	61.4
Mason	4,828	2.7	25.5	7.0	7.0	48.9
Pacific	2,118	2.8	16.1	24.6	7.2	60.9
Wahkiakum	418	0.0	7.2	21.5	12.5	35.9
TOTAL	11,834	1.5	36.0	21.1	17.0	75.4
OTHER EASTERN COUNTIES (O/5000)						
Benton	15,667	5.1	65.6	13.7	51.7	136.0
Yakima	25,981	6.1	61.6	8.0	25.7	101.4
Franklin	6,095	8.5	65.8	12.3	32.8	119.4
Walla Walla	6,242	3.4	59.1	7.0	26.8	96.3
Grant*	8,217	1.9	25.8	17.0	12.1	64.1
TOTAL	62,202	5.0	55.6	11.6	29.8	103.4
OTHER EASTERN COUNTIES (U/5,000)						
Garfield	267	0.0	44.9	37.5	112.4	194.8
Columbia	501	0.0	63.9	31.9	45.9	143.7
Adams	642	4.3	92.1	41.3	81.7	219.4
Chelan	6,291	3.3	65.6	26.9	54.0	185.8
Okanogan	4,356	4.6	57.4	26.6	41.8	130.4
Klickitat	2,278	1.8	60.1	12.7	30.3	104.9
Kittitas	3,593	1.4	34.0	5.8	18.9	60.1
Douglas	3,579	2.0	66.8	9.5	21.2	99.5
Asotin	2,106	2.7	50.6	28.7	32.8	114.9
Lincoln	1,073	5.6	29.8	18.6	28	82.0
Whitman	5,014	1.0	14.8	7.2	11.2	34.1
Stevens	4,791	0.8	30.7	15.2	14.8	71.7
Ferry	1,018	1.0	41.3	10.8	18.7	61.6
Pend Orielle	1,361	2.2	13.2	13.2	7.3	36.0
TOTAL	36,870	2.0	47.5	20.4	37.1	109.9

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

** Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

TABLE 37

JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT CRIME BY COUNTY 1988-1993**

	1993 Total Pop 10-17	1993 Violent Crime Arrests	1993 Rate Per 1,000	1992 Violent Crime Arrests	1992 Rate Per 1,000	1991 Violent Crime Arrests	1991 Rate Per 1,000	1990 Violent Crime Arrests	1990 Rate Per 1,000	1989 Violent Crime Arrests	1989 Rate Per 1,000
Adams	2,106	9	4.3	4	2.0	3	1.5	8	4.0	1	0.6
Asotin	2,193	6	2.7	9	4.2	5	2.3	2	0.9	3	1.6
Benton	15,677	80	5.1	67	4.5	27	1.9	48	3.4	25	2.1
Chelan	6,291	21	3.3	26	4.3	20	3.5	9	1.6	15	3.0
Clallam*	6,531	16	2.4	9	1.4	15	2.5	12	2.0	9	1.6
Clark	33,922	105	3.1	111	3.5	93	3.1	57	1.9	37	1.4
Columbia	501	0	0.0	2	4.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cowlitz	10,576	33	3.1	31	3.0	39	4.0	25	2.5	16	1.8
Douglas	3,579	7	2.0	6	1.7	4	1.2	13	4.0	2	0.7
Ferry	1,018	1	1.0	6	6.1	2	2.1	7	7.5	4	5.5
Franklin	6,095	52	8.5	58	10.1	37	6.7	16	2.9	18	4.7
Garfield	267	0	0.0	1	3.8	0	0.0	1	3.5	3	12.8
Grant *	8,217	16	1.9	8	1.0	4	0.5	6	0.8	3	0.5
Grays Harbor	7,869	20	2.5	13	1.7	19	2.5	17	2.3	20	2.9
Island	6,783	9	1.3	10	1.5	7	1.2	6	1.0	16	2.8
Jefferson	2,297	6	2.6	10	4.6	1	0.5	1	0.5	4	2.3
King	151,229	1,943	12.8	1,672	11.4	1,681	12.2	1,741	12.7	1,709	11.8
Kitsap *	25,023	8	0.3	18	0.7	6	0.3	6	0.3	5	0.3
Kittitas	3,593	5	1.4	0	0.0	2	0.8	3	1.2	5	1.8
Klickitat	2,278	4	1.8	3	1.4	4	1.8	5	2.3	1	0.5
Lewis	8,147	29	3.6	25	3.2	25	3.3	14	1.8	28	4.3
Lincoln	1,073	6	5.6	0	0.0	4	3.7	12	11.0	0	0.0
Mason	4,828	13	2.7	8	1.7	2	0.5	12	2.8	3	0.8
Okanogan	4,356	20	4.6	31	7.4	16	3.9	9	2.2	7	2.0
Pacific	2,118	6	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0
Pend Oreille	1,361	3	2.2	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.8	0	0.0
Pierce*	73,843	256	3.5	287	4.0	255	4.0	191	3.0	199	3.2
San Juan	985	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.2	0	0.0
Skagit	10,071	19	1.9	25	2.6	16	1.8	5	0.6	5	0.7
Skamania	1,188	0	0.0	7	6.2	2	1.8	1	0.9	4	4.4
Snohomish *	56,244	142	2.5	196	3.6	257	5.1	168	3.3	80	1.7
Spokane	45,201	130	2.9	112	2.6	78	1.9	60	1.5	64	1.7
Stevens	4,791	4	0.8	2	0.4	2	0.4	5	1.1	1	0.3
Thurston	21,816	36	1.7	49	2.4	47	2.5	33	1.7	22	1.3
Wahkiakum	418	0	0.0	1	2.5	1	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Walla Walla	6,242	21	3.4	12	2.0	4	0.8	19	3.6	17	3.3
Whatcom	16,525	57	3.4	37	2.3	67	4.8	56	4.0	30	2.3
Whitman	5,014	5	1.0	11	2.3	10	3.5	8	2.8	8	1.7
Yakima	25,981	159	6.1	132	5.2	123	5.1	109	4.5	70	3.2
State Patrol		4		3				1		6	
Total	586,247	3,252	5.5	3,003	5.3	2,878	5.5	2,689	5.1	2,440	4.9

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

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

Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

TABLE 38

JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT CRIMES - 1993 BY AGE, GENDER, RACE

JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR HOMICIDE OR MANSLAUGHTER - 1993

AGE:	U/10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL
MALE		1	4	6	12	8	31
FEMALE			1		1		2

RACE:	WHITE	BLACK	AM. INDIAN	ASIAN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
	21	8	2	2	0	33

JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR AGGRAVATED ASSAULT - 1993

AGE:	U/10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL
MALE	35	193	419	324	395	374	1,740
FEMALE	6	36	181	103	101	97	524

RACE:	WHITE	BLACK	AM. INDIAN	ASIAN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
	1,235	749	77	202	1	2,264

JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR ROBBERY - 1993

AGE:	U/10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL
MALE	1	39	141	118	134	143	576
FEMALE		5	65	38	21	13	142

RACE:	WHITE	BLACK	AM. INDIAN	ASIAN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
	377	270	28	42	1	718

JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR RAPE - 1993

AGE:	U/10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL
MALE	7	24	64	41	57	40	233
FEMALE			2		1	1	4

RACE:	WHITE	BLACK	AM. INDIAN	ASIAN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
	189	32	4	6		231

TABLE 39

JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT CRIMES 1989-1993**

HOMICIDE OR MANSLAUGHTER

Year	Homocide or Manslaughter Arrests	Rate Per 1,000
1993	33	0.06
1992	29	0.05
1991	19	0.04
1990	29	0.06
1989	19	0.04

ROBBERY

Year	Robbery Arrests	Rate Per 1000
1993	719	1.23
1992	689	1.22
1991	683	1.30
1990	470	0.90
1989	416	0.83

RAPE

Year	Rape Arrests	Rate Per 1,000
1993	237	0.40
1992	254	0.45
1991	216	0.41
1990	208	0.40
1989	160	0.32

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

Year	Aggravated Assault Arrests	Rate Per 1,000
1993	2,264	3.86
1992	2,036	3.61
1991	1,956	3.74
1990	1,952	3.73
1989	1,834	3.67

** Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

TABLE 40

JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR PROPERTY CRIMES 1988-1993**

COUNTY	Total Population 10-17	1993 Property Crime Arrests	1993 Rate Per 1,000	1992 Property Crime Arrests	1992 Rate Per 1,000	1991 Property Crime Arrests	1991 Rate Per 1,000	1990 Rate Per 1,000	1989 Rate Per 1,000	1988 Rate per 1,000	Rate Change 92-93	Rate Change 88-93
Adams	2,106	194	92.1	178	86.8	127	63.0	74.9	52.4	43.8	5.3	48.3
Asotin	2,193	111	50.6	109	51.2	101	47.2	45.4	45.6	57.1	-0.6	-6.5
Benton	15,677	1,028	65.6	1,022	68.4	1,068	74.6	56.5	63.0	58.3	-2.8	7.3
Chelan	6,291	639	101.6	619	102.2	414	72.0	58.8	45.3	57.1	-0.6	44.5
Clallam*	6,531	294	45.0	378	60.0	437	73.1	52	79.7	68.2	-15.0	-23.2
Clark	33,922	1,190	35.1	1,368	42.7	1,387	46.7	41.1	39.6	37.7	-7.6	-2.6
Columbia	501	32	63.9	41	84.9	72	142.3	51.4	56.8	82.5	-21.0	-18.6
Cowlitz	10,576	318	30.1	441	43.0	521	52.8	50.1	59.7	61.2	-12.9	-31.1
Douglas	3,579	239	66.8	237	68.5	147	45.2	64	65.2	64.9	-1.7	1.9
Ferry	1,018	42	41.3	17	17.4	18	19.2	25.6	22.1	39.2	23.9	2.1
Franklin	6,095	401	65.8	338	58.9	326	59.4	53.4	55.9	56.5	6.9	9.3
Garfield	267	12	44.9	28	106.5	17	58.8	34.6	64.1	29.7	-61.6	15.2
Grant*	8,217	212	25.8	264	33.7	186	25.2	19.4	27.6	7.3	-7.9	18.5
Grays Harbor	7,869	458	58.2	372	48.7	432	57.2	54.3	69.7	52.7	9.5	5.5
Island	6,783	308	45.4	311	47.8	287	49.0	45.4	39.5	33.0	-2.4	12.4
Jefferson	2,297	142	61.8	88	40.5	132	65.5	48.2	28.1	54.2	21.3	7.6
King	151,229	9,120	60.3	10,211	69.5	9,708	70.7	66.3	54.9	62.9	-9.2	-2.6
Kitsap*	25,023	183	7.3	228	9.4	128	5.9	6.2	7.8	16.8	-2.1	-9.5
Kittitas	3,593	122	34.0	99	29.3	114	46.2	38.1	35.6	40.4	4.7	-6.4
Klickitat	2,278	137	60.1	82	37.3	125	56.5	33.9	36.5	44.1	22.8	16.0
Lewis	8,147	507	62.2	352	44.7	266	34.7	27.5	58.3	41.0	17.5	21.2
Lincoln	1,073	32	29.8	50	48.2	36	33.0	46.7	6.1	28.3	-18.4	1.5
Mason	4,828	123	25.5	142	31.0	112	26.1	29.4	39.1	36.4	-5.5	-10.9
Okanogan	4,356	250	57.4	194	46.4	210	50.7	44.2	9.5	16.3	11.0	41.1
Pacific	2,118	34	16.1	28	13.7	35	16.9	23.2	20.6	6.0	2.4	10.1
Pend Oreille	1,361	18	13.2	15	12.0	12	9.7	16.9	20.5	22.6	1.2	-9.4
Pierce*	73,843	2,382	32.3	2,723	38.4	2,545	39.8	35.4	31.8	35.5	-6.1	-3.2
San Juan	985	84	85.3	67	72.5	43	50.0	59.3	72.8	73.2	12.8	12.1
Skagit	10,071	742	73.7	611	63.6	362	40.9	31.7	39.0	57.8	10.1	15.9
Skamania	1,188	24	20.2	38	33.5	21	19.1	18.2	14.4	43.9	-13.3	-23.7
Snohomish*	56,244	1,569	27.9	1,882	34.8	1,724	34.2	28.3	25.8	28.6	-6.9	-0.7
Spokane	45,201	2,740	60.6	2,628	60.3	2,068	50.9	59	64.8	65.4	0.3	-4.8
Stevens	4,791	147	30.7	169	37.0	99	21.6	21.8	17.1	20.0	-6.3	10.7
Thurston	21,816	1,126	51.6	997	47.9	788	21.2	34	37.7	45.2	3.7	6.4
Wahkiakum	418	3	7.2	10	24.9	8	20.2	2.5	28.9	29.7	-17.7	-22.5
Walla Walla	6,242	369	59.1	279	46.4	291	55.8	74.8	48.8	55.1	12.7	4.0
Whatcom	16,525	1,136	68.7	843	53.1	833	60.2	63.8	56.4	49.5	15.6	19.2
Whitman	5,014	74	14.8	110	22.6	85	29.8	20.7	8.6	11.8	-7.8	3.0
Yakima	25,981	1,601	61.6	1,850	73.3	1,919	78.8	65.3	60.1	46.4	-11.7	15.2
State Patrol		51		66		70						
TOTAL	586,247	28,194	48.1	29,485	52.2	27,274	52.1	48.0	45.3	48.0	-4.1	0.1

* Significant underreporting by some law enforcement agencies. 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 41
JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR VANDALISM 1993

COUNTY	POPULATION AGE 10-17	UNDER						TOTAL ARRESTS	RATE PER 1,000
		10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17		
Adams	2,106		8	20	7	1	4	40	19.0
Asotin	2,193	1	8	1	2			12	5.5
Benton	15,677	1	17	30	30	30	40	148	9.4
Chelan	6,291	2	7	56	19	16	76	176	28.0
Clallam	6,531	1	7	4	5	9	8	34	5.2
Clark	33,922	8	14	34	14	23	19	110	3.2
Columbia	501			2	1			3	6.0
Cowlitz	10,576	2	5	5	5	3	2	22	2.1
Douglas	3,579		3	6	5	2	3	19	5.3
Ferry	1,018		1	1				2	2.0
Franklin	6,095	3	10	22	17	9	16	77	12.6
Garfield	267					5	1	6	22.5
Grant*	8,217		5	4	4	3	3	19	2.3
Grays Harbor	7,869		5	6	8	5	5	29	3.7
Island	6,783		4	5	10	6	6	31	4.6
Jefferson	2,297						1	1	0.4
King	151,229	15	63	182	126	138	120	644	4.3
Kitsap*	25,023	36	129	314	183	218	213	1,093	43.7
Kittitas	3,593		1	1		1	1	4	1.1
Klickitat	2,278	2		4	7	4		17	7.5
Lewis	8,147	1	7	17	13	32	20	90	11.0
Lincoln	1,073		1					1	0.9
Mason	4,828		1	3	5	3	2	14	2.9
Okanogan	4,356	1	4	8		4	4	21	4.8
Pacific	2,118						3	3	1.4
Pend Oreille	1,361							0	0.0
Pierce*	73,843	4	25	65	40	43	25	202	2.7
San Juan	985		1	3	1	3		8	8.1
Skagit	10,071	2	13	29	11	16	13	84	8.3
Skamania	1,188			1				1	0.8
Snohomish*	56,244	11	20	44	19	37	28	159	2.8
Spokane*	45,201	6	61	105	79	57	72	380	8.4
Stevens	4,791		2	10	2	4	1	19	4.0
Thurston	21,816	2	12	43	24	27	32	140	6.4
Wahkiakum	418							0	19.0
Walla Walla	6,242	1	8	15	4	8	1	37	5.9
Whatcom	16,525	5	31	22	14	44	49	165	10.0
Whitman	5,014	1	2	1		2		6	1.2
Yakima	25,981	10	31	61	49	41	22	214	8.2
State Patrol								0	0.0
TOTAL	586,247	125	506	1,124	719	808	807	4,031	6.9

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

TABLE 42
JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR DRUG AND ALCOHOL OFFENSES 1989-1993**

COUNTY	Total Population 10-17	1993 Drug And Alcohol Arrests	1993 Rate Per 1,000	1992 Drug And Alcohol Arrests	1992 Rate Per 1,000	1991 Drug And Alcohol Arrests	1991 Rate Per 1,000	1990 Rate Per 1,000	1989 Rate Per 1,000	Rate Change 89-93
Adams	2,106	87	41.3	55	26.8	51	25.3	25.3	36.5	4.8
Asotin	2,193	63	28.7	27	12.7	16	7.5	8.4	6.3	22.4
Benton	15,677	214	13.7	186	12.5	135	9.4	13.2	22.4	-8.7
Chelan	6,291	169	26.9	124	20.5	120	20.9	26.6	25.6	1.3
Clallam*	6,531	49	7.5	33	5.2	107	17.9	33.8	52.2	-44.7
Clark	33,922	267	7.9	251	7.8	283	9.5	9.4	13.8	-5.9
Columbia	501	17	33.9	45	93.2	50	98.8	37.5	64.2	-30.3
Cowlitz	10,576	110	10.4	137	13.4	245	24.8	19.6	23.2	-12.8
Douglas	3,579	34	9.5	36	10.4	56	17.2	11.7	15.8	-6.3
Ferry	1,018	11	10.8	17	17.4	4	4.3	18.1	23.5	-12.7
Franklin	6,095	75	12.3	23	4.0	34	6.2	5.5	11.6	0.7
Garfield	267	11	41.2	2	7.6	30	103.8	48.4	4.3	36.9
Grant*	8,217	140	17.0	112	14.3	73	9.9	12.2	12.0	5.0
Grays Harbor	7,869	163	20.7	115	15.0	122	16.2	22.1	22.7	-2.0
Island	6,783	55	8.1	30	4.6	51	8.7	8.4	9.5	-1.4
Jefferson	2,297	58	25.3	40	18.4	27	13.4	12.4	11.5	13.8
King	151,229	1,447	9.6	1,188	8.1	1,267	9.2	10.6	11.9	-2.3
Kitsap*	25,023	66	2.6	38	1.6	39	1.8	3.5	3.2	-0.6
Kittitas	3,593	21	5.8	42	12.4	17	6.9	19.1	28.2	-22.4
Klickitat	2,278	29	12.7	15	6.8	36	16.3	20.8	5.9	6.8
Lewis	8,147	102	12.5	73	9.3	77	10.0	12.5	17.9	-5.4
Lincoln	1,073	20	18.6	9	8.7	12	11.0	6.4	9.2	9.4
Mason	4,828	34	7.0	31	6.8	43	10.0	11.4	3.6	3.4
Okanogan	4,356	116	26.6	86	20.6	68	16.4	32.8	8.7	17.9
Pacific	2,118	52	24.6	25	12.2	33	15.9	21.3	1.2	23.4
Pend Oreille	1,361	18	13.2	18	14.4	15	12.1	3.2	1.9	11.3
Pierce*	73,843	336	4.6	352	5.0	318	5.0	5.9	4.9	-0.3
San Juan	985	24	24.4	9	9.7	17	19.8	22.1	51.2	-26.8
Skagit	10,071	142	14.1	143	14.9	130	14.7	7.4	20.9	-6.8
Skamania	1,188	28	23.6	37	32.6	45	40.9	33.6	14.4	9.2
Snohomish*	56,244	206	3.7	174	3.2	201	4.0	4.1	5.2	-1.5
Spokane	45,201	409	9.0	504	11.6	525	12.9	22.3	23.5	-14.5
Stevens	4,791	73	15.2	40	8.8	71	15.5	5.7	13.4	1.8
Thurston	21,816	153	7.0	136	6.5	134	7.0	10.7	14.6	-7.6
Wahkiakum	418	9	21.5	27	67.3	5	12.6	55.4	15.8	5.7
Walla Walla	6,242	44	7.0	40	6.7	31	5.9	10.2	8.3	-1.3
Whatcom	16,525	416	25.2	357	22.5	327	23.6	29.8	35.5	-10.3
Whitman	5,014	36	7.2	36	7.4	40	14.0	13.0	13.0	-5.8
Yakima	25,981	208	8.0	199	7.9	265	10.9	11.9	12.3	-4.3
State Patrol		228		257		260				
TOTAL	586,247	5,740	9.8	5,069	9.0	5,380	10.3	12.4	14.1	-4.3

*Significant underreporting by some law enforcement agencies.

Actual arrests are greater than reported.

** Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

TABLE 43

ARRESTS OF JUVENILES FOR DRUG LAW VIOLATION-1993-DETAIL

DRUG OFFENSES	GENDER	UN 10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL
Sale/Manufacturing								
Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	M			13	11	23	27	74
	F			2		2	2	6
Marjuana	M		4	20	23	27	31	105
	F		1	5	2	4	2	14
Synthetic Narcotics	M		3		2	3	16	24
	F				1	2	4	7
Other Dangerous Drugs	M			3	5	12	4	24
	F					1		1
Subtotal Sale/Manufacturing*	M	0	7	36	41	65	78	227
	F	0	1	7	3	9	8	28
Possession:								
Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	M			14	10	33	22	79
	F			6	2	9	6	23
Marijuana	M	2	6	120	93	162	212	595
	F		8	33	22	18	26	107
Synthetic Narcotics	M			2	9	10	6	27
	F				5	1	3	9
Other Dangerous Drugs	M		3	12	14	33	29	91
	F			4	9	1	11	25
Subtotal Possession*	M	2	9	148	126	238	269	792
	F	0	8	43	38	29	46	164
Total All Seattle* Drug Arrests	M		5	55	55	125	133	373
	F		2	8	15	20	29	74
Total Arrests for Drug Offenses	M	2	21	239	222	428	480	1,392
	F	0	11	58	56	58	83	266
	TOTAL	2	32	297	278	486	563	1,658
ALCOHOL OFFENSES	GENDER	UN 10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL
Driving Under the Influence**	M	2		7	15	57	137	218
	F			5	5	16	19	45
Liquor Law Violations	M	9	17	252	457	789	1,263	2,787
	F	1	20	161	234	272	344	1,032
Total Arrests for Alcohol Offenses	M	11	17	259	472	846	1,400	3,005
	F	1	20	166	239	288	363	1,077
	TOTAL	12	37	425	711	1,134	1,763	4,082

*Seattle does not detail drug arrests.

**Seattle does not report juvenile DWI's

TABLE 44
1993 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	5	4	147	47	63	24	138	34	353	76.4	109	23.6
Asotin	5	1	102	9	40	23	66	6	213	84.5	39	15.5
Benton	57	23	731	297	162	52	616	194	1,566	73.5	566	26.5
Chelan	19	2	539	100	144	25	294	46	996	85.2	173	14.8
Clallam*	16	0	219	75	39	10	119	30	393	77.4	115	22.6
Clark	87	18	844	346	198	69	451	124	1,580	73.9	557	26.1
Columbia	0	0	20	12	14	2	21	2	55	77.5	16	22.5
Cowlitz	31	2	228	90	82	28	232	82	573	73.9	202	26.1
Douglas	7	0	138	101	31	3	68	8	244	68.5	112	31.5
Ferry	0	1	40	2	9	2	17	2	66	90.4	7	9.6
Franklin	45	7	341	60	71	4	173	27	630	86.5	98	13.5
Garfield	0	0	9	3	4	6	26	4	39	75.0	13	25.0
Grant*	16	0	172	40	102	38	126	33	416	78.9	111	21.1
Grays Harbor	18	2	329	129	121	42	197	54	665	74.6	227	25.4
Island	7	2	219	89	42	13	125	37	393	73.6	141	26.4
Jefferson	6	0	110	32	41	17	61	17	218	76.8	66	23.2
King	1,496	447	6,374	2,746	1,134	313	4,215	1,037	13,219	74.4	4,543	25.6
Kitsap*	7	1	146	37	51	15	117	28	321	79.9	81	20.1
Kittitas	4	1	110	12	19	2	61	7	194	89.8	22	10.2
Klickitat	3	1	111	26	18	11	54	15	186	77.8	53	22.2
Lewis	25	4	405	102	67	35	243	40	740	80.3	181	19.7
Lincoln	5	1	24	8	16	4	21	9	66	75.0	22	25.0
Mason	10	3	93	30	27	7	49	17	179	75.8	57	24.2
Okanogan	20	0	196	54	83	33	131	51	430	75.7	138	24.3
Pacific	5	1	29	5	43	9	30	7	107	82.9	22	17.1
Pend Oreille	2	1	12	6	13	5	5	5	32	65.3	17	34.7
Pierce*	205	51	1,743	639	262	74	1,092	375	3,302	74.4	1,139	25.6
San Juan	1	0	74	10	18	6	22	1	115	87.1	17	12.9
Skagit	17	2	554	188	103	39	247	78	921	75.0	307	25.0
Skamania	0	0	20	4	20	8	18	3	58	79.5	15	20.5
Snohomish*	110	32	1,069	500	160	46	582	126	1,921	73.2	704	26.8
Spokane	107	23	2,007	733	320	89	1,220	317	3,654	75.9	1,162	24.1
Stevens	3	1	137	10	60	13	59	12	259	87.8	36	12.2
Thurston	33	3	822	304	120	33	297	95	1,272	74.5	435	25.5
Wahkiakum	0	0	2	1	4	5	2	1	8	53.3	7	46.7
Walla Walla	20	1	272	97	36	8	124	43	452	75.2	149	24.8
Whatcom	42	15	839	297	287	129	464	157	1,632	73.2	598	26.8
Whitman	5	0	62	12	21	15	47	9	135	78.9	36	21.1
Yakima	138	21	1,143	458	173	35	515	152	1,969	74.7	666	25.3
State Patrol	3	1	39	12	179	49	16	0	237	79.3	62	20.7
TOTAL	2,580	672	20,471	7,723	4,397	1,341	12,361	3,285	39,809	75.4	13,021	24.6

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

TABLE 45
JUVENILE ARRESTS BY GENDER
1989 - 1993

VIOLENT OFFENSES

Year	Male Arrests	Percent of Total	Female Arrests	Percent of Total	Total Arrests
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
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
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
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
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

TABLE 46
JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1993
AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS UNDER 2,500

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE
Winthrop P.D.	335	12	35.8
North Bonneville P.D.	458	8	17.5
Vader P.D.	462	6	13.0
Harrington P.D.	495	6	12.1
Mossyrock P.D.	495	4	8.1
Reardon P.D.	497	19	38.2
La Center P.D.	520	7	13.5
Toledo P.D.	625	0	0.0
Ruston P.D.	705	33	46.8
La Conner P.D.	713	69	96.8
Napavine P.D.	845	15	17.8
Garfield Co. S.O.	865	24	27.7
Wilbur P.D.	875	4	4.6
Twisp P.D.	900	7	7.8
Palouse P.D.	925	19	20.5
Yarrow Point P.D.	965	2	2.1
Tonasket P.D.	985	8	8.1
Coulee Dam P.D.	986	27	27.4
Waitsburg P.D.	1,016	11	10.8
Grand Coulee P.D.	1,018	43	42.2
Republic P.D.	1,055	23	21.8
Winlock P.D.	1,090	0	0.0
Morton P.D.	1,145	18	15.7
White Salmon P.D.	1,190	25	21.0
Kalama P.D.	1,245	25	20.1
Soap Lake P.D.	1,260	75	59.5
Long Beach P.D.	1,290	12	9.3
Kettle Falls P.D.	1,328	66	49.7
Tenino P.D.	1,330	38	28.6
Carnation P.D.	1,360	25	18.4
Cosmopolis P.D.	1,375	0	0.0
Pomeroy P.D.	1,435	28	19.5
Columbia P.D.	1,445	18	12.5
McCleary P.D.	1,501	5	3.3
Ridgefield P.D.	1,510	30	19.9
Oroville P.D.	1,515	63	41.6
Davenport P.D.	1,540	35	22.7
Eatonville P.D.	1,545	42	27.2
Snoqualmie P.D.	1,545	22	14.2
South Bend P.D.	1,570	54	34.4
Black Diamond P.D.	1,575	48	30.5
Brewster P.D.	1,645	50	30.4
Ritzville P.D.	1,740	96	55.2
Newport P.D.	1,755	27	15.4
Cle Elum P.D.	1,785	28	15.7
Algona P.D.	1,895	15	7.9
Westport P.D.	1,970	5	2.5
Zillah P.D.	2,060	91	44.2
Castle Rock P.D.	2,075	41	19.8
Chewelah P.D.	2,212	52	23.5
Stanwood P.D.	2,250	44	19.6
Connell P.D.	2,375	43	18.1
Okanogan P.D.	2,390	0	0.0
Dayton P.D.	2,490	64	25.7
Ocean Shores P.D.	2,620	71	27.1

Population figures used were furnished by
Office of Financial Management/Forecasting 9/93.

TABLE 47
JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1993
AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS 2,500 - 5,000

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE
Woodland P.D.	2,610	39	14.9
Colfax P.D.	2,790	2	0.7
Blaine P.D.	2,860	82	28.7
Raymond P.D.	2,870	19	6.6
Clyde Hill P.D.	2,990	12	4.0
Wahkiakum Co. S.O.	2,992	15	5.0
Medina P.D.	3,000	8	2.7
Elma P.D.	3,011	128	42.5
Chelan P.D.	3,150	78	24.8
Union Gap P.D.	3,170	206	65.0
Forks P.D.	3,335	63	18.9
Goldendale P.D.	3,378	92	27.2
Montesano P.D.	3,510	67	19.1
Gig Harbor P.D.	3,660	111	30.3
Buckley P.D.	3,720	27	7.3
Wapato P.D.	3,760	61	16.2
Quincy P.D.	3,810	50	13.1
Lincoln Co. S.O.	3,822	24	6.3
East Wenatchee P.D.	3,970	197	49.6
Sequim P.D.	4,070	91	22.4
Omak P.D.	4,150	238	57.3
Battle Ground P.D.	4,244	122	28.7
Milton P.D.	4,410	57	12.9
Colville P.D.	4,420	93	21.0
Fife P.D.	4,455	67	15.0
West Richland P.D.	4,510	6	1.3
Prosser P.D.	4,540	71	15.6
Lake Stevens P.D.	4,540	22	4.8
Burlington P.D.	4,690	268	57.1
Othello P.D.	4,690	267	56.9
Arlington P.D.	4,690	175	37.3
Monroe P.D.	5,120	44	8.6

Population figures used were furnished by
Office of Financial Management/Forecasting 9/93

TABLE 48
JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1993
AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS 5,001 - 10,000

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATES
Selah P.D.	5,110	95	18.6
Port Orchard P.D.	5,610	190	33.9
Toppenish P.D.	7,550	202	26.8
Ferndale P.D.	6,420	236	36.8
Brier P.D.	5,855	128	21.9
Poulsbo P.D.	5,350	156	29.2
Snohomish P.D.	6,940	220	31.7
Camas P.D.	7,220	169	23.4
Shelton P.D.	7,396	154	20.8
Grandview P.D.	7,590	287	37.8
Issaquah P.D.	8,326	116	13.9
Sedro Wooley P.D.	6,920	164	23.7
Enumclaw P.D.	9,205	101	11.0
Lynden P.D.	6,480	130	20.1
Chehalis P.D.	6,710	245	36.5
Clarkston P.D.	6,725	160	23.8
Skamania P.D.	7,387	64	8.7
Adams Co. S.O.	7,044	99	14.1
Cheney P.D.	7,870	58	7.4
Whitman Co. S.O.	6,782	52	7.7
Washougal P.D.	5,190	96	18.5
Port Townsend P.D.	7,740	134	17.3
Sumner P.D.	7,550	53	7.0
San Juan Co. S.O.	11,900	132	11.1
Bonney Lake P.D.	8,500	48	5.6
Pacific P.D.	5,045	28	5.6
Hoquiam P.D.	8,970	137	15.3
Ferry Co. S.O.	5,845	50	8.6
Mill Creek P.D.	8,610	116	13.5
Steilacoom P.D.	5,980	45	7.5
Ephrata P.D.	5,550	43	7.7
Colege Place P.D.	6,530	19	2.9
Pend Orielle P.D.	7,185	22	3.1
Fircrest P.D.	5,315	30	5.6
Normandy Park P.D.	6,890	3	0.4

* Population figures used were furnished by
Office of Financial Management/Forecasting 9/93

TABLE 49

JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1993
 AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS 10,001 - 25,000

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE
San Juan Co. S.O.	10,170	132	13.0
Asotin Co. S.O.	10,529	93	8.8
Turnwater P.D.	11,116	234	21.1
Klickitat Co. S.O.	11,565	121	10.5
Moses Lake P.D.	11,700	292	25.0
Kelso P.D.	11,850	469	39.6
Kittitas Co. S.O.	12,260	36	2.9
Anacortes P.D.	12,260	119	9.7
Centralia P.D.	12,380	178	14.4
Ellensburg P.D.	12,770	135	10.6
Bothell P.D.	13,050	215	16.5
Pacific Co. S.O.	13,180	44	3.3
Mukiteo P.D.	14,035	118	8.4
Tukwila P.D.	14,660	806	55.0
Walla Walla Co. S.O.	15,154	85	5.6
Jefferson Co. S.O.	15,760	150	9.5
Aberdeen P.D.	16,665	252	15.1
Franklin Co. S.O.	16,840	120	7.1
Bainbridge Island P.D.	17,200	56	3.3
Port Angeles P.D.	18,270	330	18.1
Oak Harbor P.D.	18,930	305	16.1
Des Moines P.D.	19,460	137	7.0
Mountlake Terrace P.D.	19,880	254	12.8
Mount Vernon P.D.	20,450	292	14.3
Douglas Co. S.O.	20,702	159	7.7
Okanogan Co. S.O.	21,052	146	6.9
Mercer Island P.D.	21,260	77	3.6
Pasco P.D.	21,370	565	26.4
Lacey P.D.	22,660	450	19.9
Sea Tac P.D.	22,840	117	5.1
Wenatchee P.D.	23,000	866	37.7
Pullman P.D.	23,480	95	4.0
Stevens Co. S.O.	24,633	84	3.4
Chelan Co. S.O.	24,975	225	9.0

Population figures were furnished by
 Office of Financial Management/Forecasting 9/93

TABLE 50
JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1993
AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS 25,001 - 50,000

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE
Grays Harbor Co. S.O.	26,246	227	8.6
Walla Walla P.D.	28,820	486	16.9
Lynwood P.D.	29,580	813	27.5
Grant Co. S.O.	30,456	24	0.8
Benton Co. S.O.	32,610	465	14.3
Richland P.D.	34,080	416	12.2
Mason Co. S.O.	35,504	82	2.3
Auburn P.D.	34,550	398	11.5
Clallam Co. S.O.	35,725	26	0.7
Cowlitz Co. S.O.	35,670	201	5.6
Olympia P.D.	36,520	500	13.7
Lewis Co. S.O.	38,588	455	11.8
Redmond P.D.	40,095	361	9.0
Skagit Co. S.O.	42,213	256	6.1
Kirkand P.D.	41,700	556	13.3
Renton P.D.	43,470	389	8.9
Island Co. S.O.	45,125	229	5.1
Kennewick P.D.	45,110	1,174	26.0

Population figures used were furnished by
Office of Financial Management/Forecasting 9/93

TABLE 51
JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1993
AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS 50,001 - 100,000

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE
Vancouver P.D.	55,450	865	15.6
Bellingham P.D.	55,480	1,235	22.3
Yakima P.D.	59,580	1,384	23.2
Whatcom Co. S.O.	66,461	450	6.8
Federal Way P.D.	75,320	502	6.7
Everett P.D.	76,980	400	5.2
Bellevue P.D.	89,710	716	8.0
Yakima Co. S.O.	90,328	308	3.4

TABLE 52
JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1993
AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS OVER 100,000

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE
Thurston Co. S.O.	105,535	485	4.6
Spokane Co. S.O.	180,051	1,191	6.6
Tacoma P.D.	181,200	2,200	12.1
Spokane P.D.	183,800	3,548	19.3
Clark Co. S.O.	194,529	848	4.4
Snohomish Co. S.O.	265,254	292	1.1
Pierce Co. S.O.	383,130	1,729	4.5
King Co. S.O.	511,655	4,476	8.7
Seattle P.D.	527,700	8,566	16.2

Population figures used were furnished by
Office of Financial Management/Forecasting 9/93

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 1993 was 85,844. This figure represents an increase of two percent over the 1992 figure of 84,432. From 1987 to 1993, the average rate increase of juvenile court offense referrals was above three percent per year.

Of the 85,844 court offense referrals, 14,831 were from King County. Juvenile court offense referrals from King County decreased nine percent from 1992 to 1993. Court offense referrals for 1993 were about the same as referrals in the 1988 to 1991 timeframe.

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

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Court Referrals By Race and Ethnicity

The racial/ethnic distribution of juvenile court offense referrals for 1993 showed that 67 percent were White, 11 percent were Black, four percent were Asian, three percent were Hispanic, and three percent were Native American. The ethnicity of seven percent (from 12 percent in 1992) of juvenile court offense referrals were not reported. These figures have remained relatively unchanged since 1987.

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

- * *Court referrals for Whites are at least 25 percent less than their proportion of the population.*
- * *Court referrals for Blacks are 2.7 times their proportion of the population.*
- * *Court referrals for Asians are 60 percent of their proportion of the population.*

**Court Referrals By
Race and Ethnicity**

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

TABLE 53
JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS
FROM 1987-1993

	JUVIS	KING COUNTY	TOTALS
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 1992	4%	-9%	2%

TABLE 54

1993 JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS

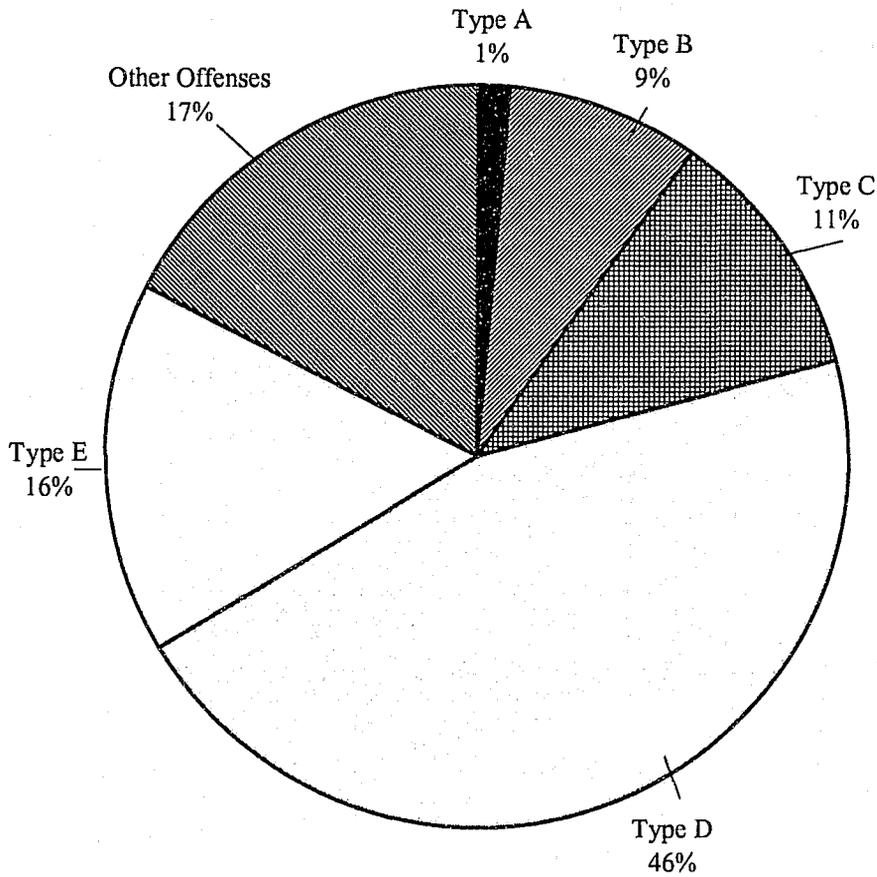
Offense	JUVIS System 1/ (Excludes King County)		King County 2/		Statewide Totals	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
A+ A & A-	771	1	312	2	1,083	1
B+ & B	5,728	8	1,573	11	7,301	9
C+ & C	7,201	10	2,404	16	9,605	11
D+ & D	31,249	44	7,696	52	38,945	45
E	11,334	16	2,570	17	13,904	16
Other Offenses	14,730	21	276	2	15,006	17
TOTAL REFERRALS	71,013	.100	14,831	100	85,844	100

1/ JUVIS referrals were obtained from report 3012, AOC, June 1994.

2/ King County referrals were obtained from report JIS-381-A, KCDYS, June 1994.

1993 JUVENILE COURT REFERRAL

Graph 16



Type A - murder, kidnap, rape, etc.

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

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

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

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

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

1993 JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY ETHNICITY

Graph 17

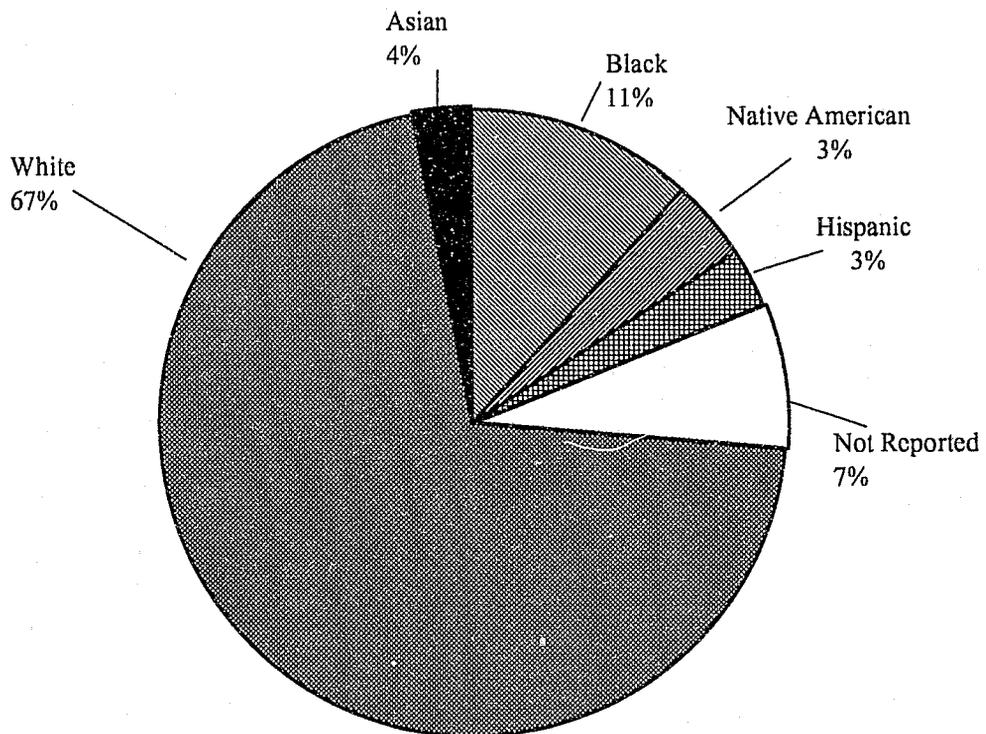


TABLE 55

1993 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	49,063	69	8,263	56	57,326	67	85
Black	5,399	8	3,862	26	9,261	11	4
Asian	2,370	3	1,414	10	3,784	4	5
Hispanic	6,021	8	535	4	6,556	8	4
Native American	1,815	3	378	3	2,193	3	2
Other	342	<1	214	1	556	<1	
Unknown	172	<1	15	0	187	<1	
Not Reported	5,831	8	150	1	5,981	7	
TOTAL REFERRALS	71,013	100	14,831	100	85,844	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 56

1993 JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY / ETHNICITY

County	White	Native					Other Unknown	Reported	Total
		Black American	Hispanic	Asian					
Adams	70	2	2	149		5		198	426
Asotin/Garfield	128	4	6			2	26	198	364
Benton/Franklin	2,601	194	28	1,311	41	2	2	130	4,309
Chelan	1,334	14	24	209	2	3	1	68	1,655
Clallam	866	23	83	7	2	8		18	1,007
Clark	4,556	339	131	204	167	52	3	64	5,516
Columbia	21			10				25	56
Cowlitz	1,811	28	63	68	24	5	1	108	2,108
Douglas	471	1	7	138	1			41	659
Ferry	31	2	25					29	87
Grant	313	37	13	193	2			796	1,354
Grays Harbor	1,586	16	69	18	9	6	60	73	1,837
Island	766	39	5	26	81		2	6	925
Jefferson	482	2	19	2	4	13	3	15	540
Kitsap	3,012	410	44	68	236	15	3	62	3,850
Kittitas	256	3	2	10	1			7	279
Klickitat	160		30	15	2	3		69	279
Lewis	983	18	22	60	6	1	4	178	1,272
Lincoln	16		3					45	64
Mason	251	9	16	3		1	6	404	690
Okanogan	585	2	234	99	2	1		49	972
Pacific/Wahkiakum	302	4	7	4	10	1	4	137	469
Pend Oreille	40		1					79	120
Pierce	6,617	2,571	365	500	669	68	13	102	10,905
San Juan	114			5		2		49	170
Skagit	1,484	27	63	234	61	1	3	44	1,917
Skamania	70		2			1		60	133
Snohomish	7,281	418	209	189	205	47	2	820	9,171
Spokane	7,030	887	382	253	105	41	12	229	8,939
Stevens	135	1	11	1				373	521
Thurston	2,161	170	132	105	119	37	18	563	3,305
Walla Walla	421	15	3	183	6	3		173	804
Whatcom	1,720	71	204	137	51	22	9	203	2,417
Whitman	43	1	2					290	336
Yakima	1,346	91	163	1,820	9	2		126	3,557
TOTAL	49,063	5,399	2,370	6,021	1,815	342	172	5,831	71,013

TABLE 57

1993 JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY ETHNICITY/CLASS*

Offense**	White	Black	Native American	Hispanic	Asian
Class A+	5	5	1	7	2
Class A	158	71	25	60	18
Class A-	284	17	10	21	9
Class B+	1,101	231	65	556	53
Class B	2,654	227	142	330	96
Class C+	290	54	20	51	15
Class C	4,550	652	202	577	211
Class D+	5,478	848	276	675	168
Class D	16,286	1,395	683	1,915	713
Class E	7,639	669	369	1,145	196
Other Offenses	10,617	1,228	577	990	335

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

** Data do not include King County.

Juveniles Referred to Juvenile Court³

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

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

Changes in the method of tabulation of data for 1992 and 1993 may account for differences in court case processing from previous years.

Juvenile Courts handled over 30 percent more delinquency cases in 1993 than they did in 1988. The number of referrals to the prosecutor increased at almost double the 10-17 age group population growth rate for the same period.

In 1993, 51,518 cases were referred to the prosecutor for criminal offenses. Cases referred to diversion comprised 42 percent of the cases; charges were filed on 28 percent of the cases; and on 25 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 to 42 percent in 1993.

The proportion of cases where charges were filed varied from 29 percent in 1988, peaked at 31 percent in 1990-1991, and dropped to 29 percent in 1992, and 28 percent in 1993.

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

The courts remanded juveniles to adult court in less than one percent of the cases charged in 1993, relatively no change throughout the five year period.

Most cases adjudicated result in a conviction. Seventy-five percent of the cases resulted in a guilty finding in 1993, a percentage relatively unchanged since 1988.

In 1993, just under ten percent of the juvenile cases were sentenced to the

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

Juveniles Referred to Juvenile Court³

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

During 1993, 154 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 Clark, Chelan, Cowlitz, Pierce and Spokane.

Of the juvenile cases referred to diversion, 75 percent completed diversion, and 25 percent did not complete, refused or were refused diversion. Only 34 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. This figure represents a decrease of four percent from the 1993 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; an increase of two percent from 1992, and similar to the 1990 rate. Less than one percent of the cases were found not guilty and 22 percent of the cases were dismissed; no change from previous years.

Sentencing within the standard range was the most common disposition. Over 98 percent of the juvenile cases adjudicated guilty were sentenced within the standard range. Two percent were sentenced outside the standard range (judge declared a manifest injustice). Sixty-four percent of the cases were MI up and 36 percent of the cases were MI down.

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Gender

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

Cases referred to the prosecutor that involved females were much less likely to be charged. Twenty-two percent of the cases referred involving females were charged (up from 16 percent in 1992) as compared to 31 percent of the cases involving males. There was no action on approximately 25 percent of the cases for either gender. These rates remained unchanged since 1988.

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Race and Ethnic Distribution⁴

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

Of the cases where race or ethnicity was recorded, 68 percent of the cases referred to the prosecutor were White, seven percent were Black, three percent were Native American, nine percent were Hispanic, and two percent were Asian American.

Between 1992 and 1993 the number of cases referred to the prosecutor that involved White juveniles increased by ten percent; cases that involved Black juveniles increased by 13 percent; cases that involved Native American juveniles increased by 18 percent; cases that involved Hispanic juveniles increased by 20 percent; and cases that involved Asian American juveniles increased by 21 percent.

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

Of the juvenile cases remanded to adult court where race was recorded 55 percent of the juveniles were White, 20 percent were Black, two percent were Native American, six percent were Hispanic, and four percent were Asian American. The number of cases remanded to adult court that involved Native American and Hispanic juveniles decreased by 14 percent and 29 percent respectively, from the 1992 figures; while the number of cases of White juveniles increased by 16 percent.

In 1993, 11,918 juvenile cases were sentenced within the standard range. Of those cases where race or ethnicity was recorded, 68 percent were White, eight percent were Black, four percent were Native American, ten percent were Hispanic, and two percent were Asian American. These rates remain relatively unchanged from previous years.

In 1993, 259 juvenile cases were sentenced outside the standard range (judge declared a manifest injustice or M.I.), up from 243 in 1992 and 187 in 1991. Of those cases, 203 were sentenced outside the standard range to the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA). Of the 203 juvenile cases sentenced 62 percent were White, 12 percent were Black, two percent were Native American, 17 percent were Hispanic, and less than one percent were Asian American. Washington's eighteen detention facilities are maintained by the

⁴Black youth comprise 4 percent; Native American youth 2.3 percent; Asian and Pacific Islander youth comprise 5.2 percent and Hispanic youth comprise 7.4 percent.

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM FLOW CHART FOR CRIMINAL OFFENSES

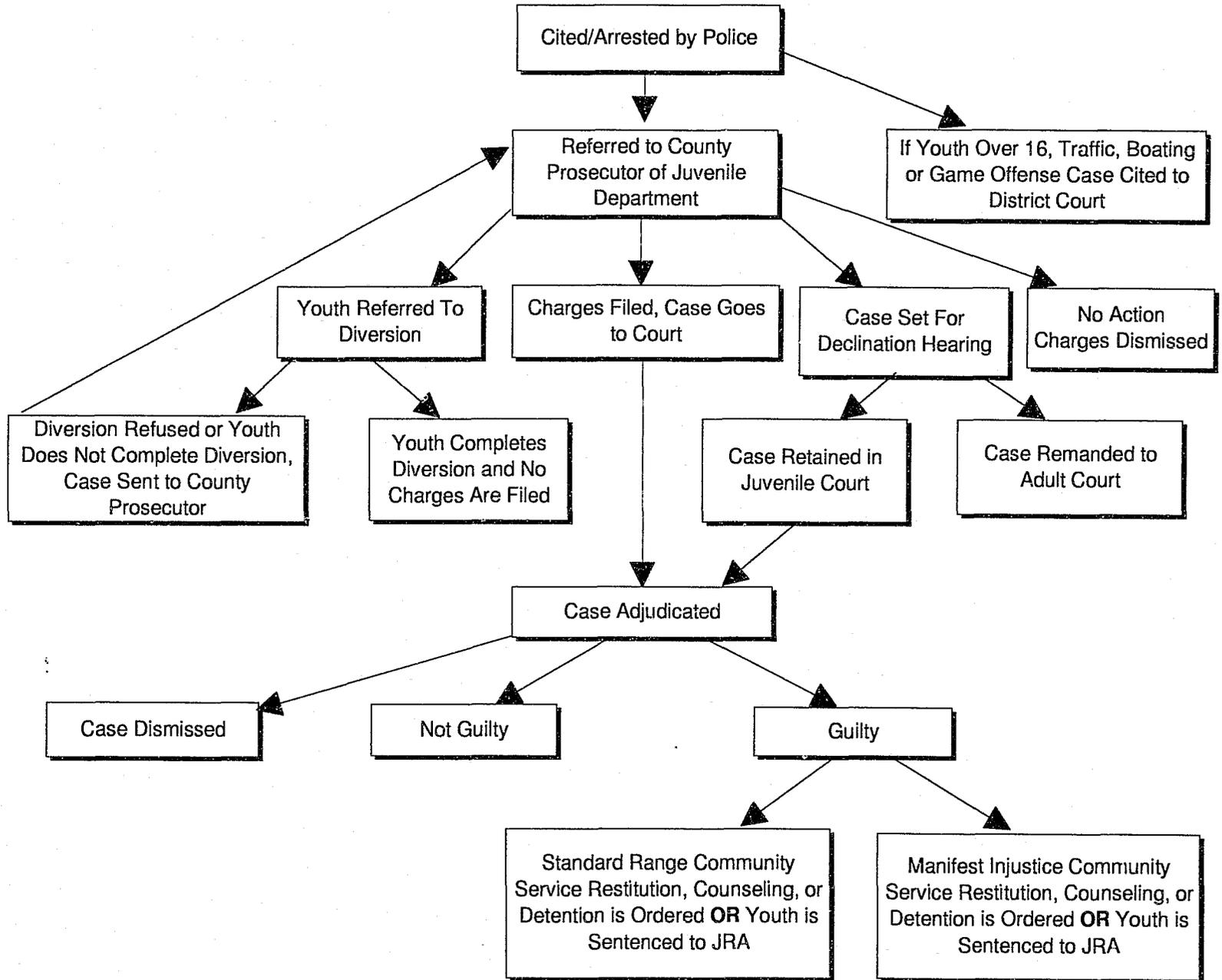


TABLE 58

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1993

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecution	Charges Filed	Refer to Diversion	to Action	No No Intake Decision	Remand to Adult Court	Div Comp	Div in Process	Total Div Not Comp	Div Vacated	Div Reject by Div Unit	Div	Div	Div
												Refused by Juv	Net Compl Filed	Not Compl No Action
Adams	398	136	145	100	16	1	139	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	344	109	198	33	2	2	170	20	8	0	2	6	4	4
Benton/Franklin	3162	975	1462	652	70	3	1122	7	333	9	227	97	175	158
Chelan	1153	480	248	345	65	15	233	6	9	0	4	5	1	8
Clallam	831	183	377	252	19	0	278	9	90	0	84	6	14	76
Clark	3829	1317	1357	1096	37	22	1352	4	1	0	1	0	1	0
Columbia	53	10	35	8	0	0	30	2	3	1	0	2	1	2
Cowlitz	1715	517	500	615	64	19	495	1	4	4	0	0	1	3
Douglas	523	158	168	186	7	4	160	4	4	3	1	0	1	3
Ferry	83	30	46	7	0	0	36	4	6	0	1	5	2	4
Grant	1020	477	382	103	56	2	306	13	63	8	36	19	36	27
Grays Harbor	1153	321	546	263	23	0	424	12	110	0	94	16	12	98
Island	854	282	376	142	54	0	343	13	20	0	1	19	4	16
Jefferson	386	130	164	74	18	0	130	14	20	0	5	15	3	17
King *														
Kitsap	3533	889	1179	1442	18	5	833	27	319	0	128	191	142	177
Kittitas	275	137	124	8	2	4	61	7	56	2	45	9	33	23
Klickitat	234	97	96	38	0	3	86	8	2	0	2	0	0	2
Lewis	1052	318	299	416	18	1	273	3	23	0	17	6	12	11
Lincoln	64	26	26	12	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	445	160	196	42	46	1	162	5	29	0	19	10	5	24
Okanogan	730	270	331	108	20	1	241	3	87	10	45	32	44	43
Pacific/Walkikum	377	108	116	141	11	1	99	6	11	0	4	7	3	8
Pend Oreille	110	36	58	16	0	0	49	2	7	0	3	4	2	5
Pierce	7288	1591	3321	2071	273	32	2052	89	1180	0	1032	148	208	972
San Juan	158	69	82	6	1	0	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skagit	1507	380	683	349	92	3	683	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skamania	70	17	43	6	3	1	36	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	6009	804	3554	1479	166	6	2009	105	1440	0	1435	5	662	778
Spokane	5256	1660	2357	813	410	15	1614	55	688	0	498	190	164	524
Stevens	473	94	198	181	0	0	150	16	32	0	30	2	17	15
Thurston	1758	738	786	190	41	3	560	0	226	0	91	135	56	170
Walla Walla	750	191	405	145	9	0	366	27	12	0	11	1	12	0
Whatcom	2291	911	740	627	12	1	691	42	7	0	5	2	4	3
Whitman	252	51	103	65	33	0	78	17	8	0	2	6	1	7
Yakima	3382	1220	968	1147	38	9	953	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	51518	14892	21669	13178	1624	154	16322	549	4798	37	3823	938	1620	3178

* King County data are not comparable.

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

TABLE 58 (Con't.)

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1993

County	Adjud	Adjud	Total	Adjud	Plead	No	DJR	DJR	DJR	DJR	Local	Local	Local	SSODA	Not
	Charges	Found		Found				Guilty	Guilty	Decision		Std	MI		
	Dismissed	Not Guilty	Guilty	Guilty	Guilty	Decision	DJR	Range	Up	Down		Range	Up	Down	Yet
Adams	16	0	118	3	115	2	12	10	2	0	106	106	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	7	1	90	0	90	15	5	5	0	0	84	84	0	0	1
Benton/Franklin	254	10	886	51	835	0	73	62	10	1	802	798	1	3	11
Chelan	124	3	354	21	333	0	21	15	6	0	327	327	0	0	3
Clallam	20	1	176	20	156	0	8	6	2	0	164	164	0	0	4
Clark	193	0	1121	16	1105	4	77	76	1	0	1012	1008	0	4	32
Columbia	2	0	9	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	0
Cowlitz	93	3	418	34	384	4	49	38	10	1	362	360	0	2	6
Douglas	29	0	128	2	126	2	6	6	0	0	120	120	0	0	2
Ferry	1	0	28	0	28	3	3	3	0	0	24	24	0	0	0
Grant	122	0	373	8	365	18	28	28	0	0	336	335	0	1	9
Grays Harbor	60	9	263	25	238	1	28	28	0	0	235	235	0	0	0
Island	50	1	231	13	218	4	16	14	2	0	212	212	0	0	3
Jefferson	34	1	98	13	85	0	7	5	2	0	89	89	0	0	2
King *															
Kitsap	229	7	749	43	706	46	84	83	1	0	659	659	0	0	6
Kittitas	42	2	126	11	115	0	15	14	1	0	110	108	2	0	1
Klickitat	25	0	71	0	71	1	5	5	0	0	64	64	0	0	2
Lewis	45	1	278	16	262	6	39	37	2	0	238	238	0	0	1
Lincoln	0	0	26	0	26	0	2	0	1	1	24	24	0	0	0
Mason	23	1	141	10	131	0	7	7	0	0	132	132	0	0	2
Okanogan	84	3	227	7	220	0	18	17	0	1	204	204	0	0	5
Pacific/Waikaikum	22	1	79	2	77	9	3	2	0	1	75	75	0	0	0
Pend Orelle	17	0	21	0	21	0	1	1	0	0	18	18	0	0	1
Pierce	290	12	1463	54	1409	34	189	139	49	1	1204	1193	5	6	35
San Juan	18	0	50	0	50	1	0	0	0	0	43	43	0	0	1
Skagit	128	0	217	5	212	35	33	28	5	0	184	183	1	0	0
Skamania	6	0	11	0	11	0	2	2	0	0	8	8	0	0	1
Snohomish	227	21	1190	74	1116	28	129	102	21	6	1032	1017	4	11	24
Spokane	499	21	1300	71	1229	4	89	82	7	0	1188	1183	1	4	19
Stevens	24	0	79	3	76	8	7	7	0	0	72	72	0	0	0
Thurston	199	1	594	5	589	0	56	48	7	1	531	529	1	1	7
Walla Walla	36	0	150	4	146	17	22	21	1	0	126	126	0	0	2
Whatcom	188	12	646	36	610	69	39	39	0	0	596	596	0	0	6
Whitman	9	0	29	1	28	14	1	0	1	0	27	27	0	0	1
Yakima	503	5	689	11	678	23	125	66	18	41	561	552	3	6	3
Total	3619	116	12429	561	11868	348	1199	996	149	54	10978	10922	18	38	190

* King County data are not comparable.

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

TABLE 59

**JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1993
GENDER GROUP: MALE**

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecution	Charges Filed	Refer to Diversion	No Action	No Decision	Remand			Total Div Not Comp	Div Vacated	Div Reject by Div Unit	Div Refused by Juv	Div Not Compl Filed	Div Not Compl No Action
						to Adult Court	Intake	Div Comp						
Adams	296	105	105	74	11	1	102	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	258	89	138	28	2	1	117	13	8	0	2	6	4	4
Benton/Franklin	2449	813	1058	518	58	2	809	2	247	6	173	68	132	115
Chelan	905	403	163	272	53	14	155	4	4	0	0	4	1	3
Clallam	638	143	275	204	16	0	203	6	66	0	61	5	12	54
Clark	2842	1035	954	803	30	20	953	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Columbia	47	9	31	7	0	0	27	1	3	1	0	2	1	2
Cowlitz	1285	419	356	445	49	16	353	0	3	3	0	0	1	2
Douglas	379	132	117	120	6	4	111	3	3	3	0	0	1	2
Ferry	66	24	37	5	0	0	31	1	5	0	1	4	2	3
Grant	800	400	277	78	44	1	225	9	43	6	26	11	23	20
Grays Harbor	859	260	379	202	18	0	295	8	76	0	63	13	10	66
Island	634	235	259	95	45	0	240	5	14	0	1	13	4	10
Jefferson	298	108	125	52	13	0	98	13	14	0	3	11	2	12
King *														
Kitsap	2637	743	781	1094	14	5	535	18	228	0	85	143	106	122
Kittitas	209	110	85	8	2	4	39	6	40	2	34	4	23	17
Klickitat	170	79	60	29	0	2	54	5	1	0	1	0	0	1
Lewis	826	272	223	317	13	1	204	3	16	0	12	4	8	8
Lincoln	42	20	14	8	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	326	126	136	29	34	1	118	0	18	0	15	3	4	14
Okanogan	530	217	225	75	12	1	163	3	59	8	26	25	27	32
Pacific/Waikaikum	298	92	87	110	8	1	74	4	9	0	3	6	2	7
Pend Oreille	88	31	45	12	0	0	37	2	6	0	2	4	2	4
Pierce	5443	1295	2339	1552	230	27	1397	64	878	0	769	109	159	719
San Juan	127	60	60	6	1	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skagit	1110	300	484	255	69	2	484	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skamania	46	10	28	4	3	1	23	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	4418	648	2611	1034	121	4	1353	79	1179	0	1174	5	553	626
Spokane	3950	1360	1636	619	322	13	1106	40	490	0	343	147	106	384
Stevens	382	73	158	151	0	0	116	11	31	0	30	1	17	14
Thurston	1314	577	551	148	36	2	392	0	159	0	75	84	38	121
Walla Walla	539	143	290	99	7	0	259	22	9	0	8	1	9	0
Whatcom	1655	688	490	468	8	1	464	23	3	0	2	1	1	2
Whitman	189	45	73	50	21	0	53	15	5	0	1	4	1	4
Yakima	2516	979	705	795	29	8	693	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38571	12043	15355	9766	1275	132	11357	380	3618	29	2911	678	1250	2368

* King County data are not comparable.

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

TABLE 59(Con't.)

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1993
GENDER GROUP: MALE

County	Adjud	Adjud	Total	Adjud	Plead	No	DJR	DJR Std	DJR MI	DJR MI	Local	Local	Local	Local	SSODA	Not
	Charges	Found		Found								Decision	Range	Up		
	Dismissed	Not Guilty	Guilty	Guilty	Guilty	Decision	DJR	Range	Up	Down	Local	Range	Up	Down	SSODA	Yet
Adams	14	0	89	3	86	2	11	10	1	0	78	78	0	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	4	1	75	0	75	13	3	3	0	0	71	71	0	0	1	0
Benton/Franklin	207	7	731	49	682	0	67	58	9	0	656	653	1	2	8	0
Chelan	99	2	303	19	284	0	20	14	6	0	279	279	0	0	1	3
Clallam	19	1	135	17	118	0	7	5	2	0	125	125	0	0	3	0
Clark	150	0	882	14	868	4	65	65	0	0	792	789	0	3	25	0
Columbia	2	0	8	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	71	3	344	30	314	2	40	31	9	0	298	297	0	1	5	1
Douglas	23	0	108	2	106	2	5	5	0	0	102	102	0	0	1	0
Ferry	1	0	24	0	24	1	3	3	0	0	21	21	0	0	0	0
Grant	102	0	304	5	299	17	23	23	0	0	274	273	0	1	7	0
Grays Harbor	44	9	216	24	192	1	22	22	0	0	194	194	0	0	0	0
Island	39	0	196	13	183	4	15	13	2	0	179	179	0	0	2	0
Jefferson	29	1	80	11	69	0	7	5	2	0	71	71	0	0	2	0
King *			0													
Kitsap	180	6	625	38	587	38	71	71	0	0	549	549	0	0	5	0
Kittitas	30	2	101	8	93	0	12	11	1	0	88	86	2	0	1	0
Klickitat	19	0	59	0	59	1	3	3	0	0	54	54	0	0	2	0
Lewis	38	1	237	14	223	4	37	35	2	0	199	199	0	0	1	0
Lincoln	0	0	20	0	20	0	2	0	1	1	18	18	0	0	0	0
Mason	16	1	113	8	105	0	7	7	0	0	104	104	0	0	2	0
Okanogan	65	2	177	5	172	0	12	11	0	1	161	161	0	0	4	0
Pacific/Walkikum	18	1	67	1	66	8	3	2	0	1	63	63	0	0	0	1
Pend Oreille	16	0	17	0	17	0	1	1	0	0	14	14	0	0	1	1
Pierce	234	8	1184	44	1140	28	162	119	43	0	965	955	5	5	25	32
San Juan	17	0	43	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	36	36	0	0	1	6
Skagit	96	0	182	4	178	22	28	25	3	0	154	153	1	0	0	0
Skamania	4	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	1	0
Snohomish	188	16	977	63	914	20	110	89	16	5	845	832	4	9	19	3
Spokane	391	15	1058	56	1002	2	79	73	6	0	962	958	1	3	14	3
Stevens	18	0	65	3	62	7	6	6	0	0	59	59	0	0	0	0
Thurston	150	1	464	3	461	0	44	37	6	1	414	412	1	1	6	0
Walla Walla	27	0	115	3	112	10	14	13	1	0	99	99	0	0	2	0
Whatcom	141	6	487	25	462	55	32	32	0	0	447	447	0	0	4	4
Whitman	8	0	26	1	25	12	1	0	1	0	25	25	0	0	0	0
Yakima	396	3	564	7	557	16	97	53	13	31	464	458	2	4	3	0
Total	2856	86	10082	472	9610	269	1009	845	124	40	8873	8827	17	29	146	54

* King County data are not comparable.

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

TABLE 60

**JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1993
GENDER GROUP: FEMALE**

141

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecution	Charges Filed	Refer to Diversion	No No Intake to Adult	No 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	Not Compl Filed	Div Not Compl No Action
Adams	102	31	40	26	5	0	37	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	86	20	60	5	0	1	53	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton/Franklin	712	162	403	134	12	1	312	5	86	3	54	29	43	43
Chelan	248	77	85	73	12	1	78	2	5	0	4	1	0	5
Clallam	193	40	102	48	3	0	75	3	24	0	23	1	2	22
Clark	987	282	403	293	7	2	399	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia	6	1	4	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	430	98	144	170	15	3	142	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
Douglas	144	26	51	66	1	0	49	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
Ferry	17	6	9	2	0	0	5	3	1	0	0	1	0	1
Grant	220	77	105	25	12	1	81	4	20	2	10	8	13	7
Grays Harbor	294	61	167	61	5	0	129	4	34	0	31	3	2	32
Island	220	47	117	47	9	0	103	8	6	0	0	6	0	6
Jefferson	88	22	39	22	5	0	32	1	6	0	2	4	1	5
King *														
Kitsap	896	146	398	348	4	0	298	9	91	0	43	48	36	55
Kittitas	66	27	39	0	0	0	22	1	16	0	11	5	10	6
Klickitat	64	18	36	9	0	1	32	3	1	0	1	0	0	1
Lewis	226	46	76	99	5	0	69	0	7	0	5	2	4	3
Lincoln	22	6	12	4	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	119	34	60	13	12	0	44	5	11	0	4	7	1	10
Okanogan	200	53	106	33	8	0	78	0	28	2	19	7	17	11
Pacific/Walkalkum	79	16	29	31	3	0	25	2	2	0	1	1	1	1
Pend Oreille	21	5	12	4	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce	1845	296	982	519	43	5	655	25	302	0	263	39	49	253
San Juan	31	9	22	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skagit	397	80	199	94	23	1	199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skamania	24	7	15	2	0	0	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	1591	156	943	445	45	2	656	26	261	0	261	0	109	152
Spokane	1306	300	721	194	88	2	508	15	198	0	155	43	58	140
Stevens	91	21	40	30	0	0	34	5	1	0	0	1	0	1
Thurston	444	161	235	42	5	1	168	0	67	0	16	51	18	49
Walla Walla	211	48	115	46	2	0	107	5	3	0	3	0	3	0
Whatcom	636	223	250	159	4	0	227	19	4	0	3	1	3	1
Whitman	63	6	30	15	12	0	25	2	3	0	1	2	0	3
Yakima	866	241	263	352	9	1	260	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12945	2849	6312	3412	349	22	4964	169	1179	8	911	260	370	809

* King County data are not comparable.

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

TABLE 60 (Con't.)

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1993
GENDER GROUP: FEMALE

County	Adjud	Adjud	Total	Adjud	Plead	No	DJR	DJR Std	DJR MI	DJR MI	Local	Local	Local	Local	SSODA	Not
	Charges	Found		Found								Decision	Range	Up		
	Dismissed	Not Guilty	Guilty	Guilty	Guilty	Decision	DJR	Range	Up	Down	Local	Range	Up	Down	SSODA	Yet
Adams	2	0	29	0	29	0	1	0	1	0	28	28	0	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	3	0	15	0	15	2	2	2	0	0	13	13	0	0	0	0
Benton/Franklin	47	3	155	2	153	0	6	4	1	1	146	145	0	1	3	0
Chelan	25	1	51	2	49	0	1	1	0	0	48	48	0	0	2	0
Clallam	1	0	41	3	38	0	1	1	0	0	39	39	0	0	1	0
Clark	43	0	239	2	237	0	12	11	1	0	220	219	0	1	7	0
Columbia	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	22	0	74	4	70	2	9	7	1	1	64	63	0	1	1	0
Douglas	6	0	20	0	20	0	1	1	0	0	18	18	0	0	1	0
Ferry	0	0	4	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	1
Grant	20	0	69	3	66	1	5	5	0	0	62	62	0	0	2	0
Grays Harbor	16	0	47	1	46	0	6	6	0	0	41	41	0	0	0	0
Island	11	1	35	0	35	0	1	1	0	0	33	33	0	0	1	0
Jefferson	5	0	18	2	16	0	0	0	0	0	18	18	0	0	0	0
King *			0													
Kitsap	49	1	124	5	119	8	13	12	1	0	110	110	0	0	1	0
Kittitas	12	0	25	3	22	0	3	3	0	0	22	22	0	0	0	0
Klickitat	6	0	12	0	12	0	2	2	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0
Lewis	7	0	41	2	39	2	2	2	0	0	39	39	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0
Mason	7	0	28	2	26	0	0	0	0	0	28	28	0	0	0	0
Okanogan	19	1	50	2	48	0	6	6	0	0	43	43	0	0	1	0
Pacific/Waikaikum	4	0	12	1	11	1	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille	1	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
Pierce	56	4	279	10	269	6	27	20	6	1	239	238	0	1	10	3
San Juan	1	0	7	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0
Skagit	32	0	35	1	34	13	5	3	2	0	30	30	0	0	0	0
Skamania	2	0	5	0	5	0	2	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	39	5	213	11	202	8	19	13	5	1	187	185	0	2	5	2
Spokane	108	6	242	15	227	2	10	9	1	0	226	225	0	1	5	1
Stevens	6	0	14	0	14	1	1	1	0	0	13	13	0	0	0	0
Thurston	49	0	130	2	128	0	12	11	1	0	117	117	0	0	1	0
Walla Walla	9	0	35	1	34	7	8	8	0	0	27	27	0	0	0	0
Whatcom	47	6	159	11	148	14	7	7	0	0	149	149	0	0	2	1
Whitman	1	0	3	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0
Yakima	107	2	125	4	121	7	28	13	5	10	97	94	1	2	0	0
Total	763	30	2347	89	2258	79	190	151	25	14	2105	2095	1	9	44	8

* King County data are not comparable.

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

TABLE 61

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1993
ETHNIC GROUP: WHITE

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecution	Charges Filed	Refer to Diversion	No No Action	No No Intake to Decision	Remand to Adult Court	Div Comp	Div in Process	Total Div Not Comp	Div Vacated	Div Reject by Div Unit	Div	Div	Div
												Refused by Juv	Not Compl Filed	Not Compl No Action
Adams	160	43	68	40	8	1	66	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	208	70	123	14	1	0	106	12	5	0	1	4	3	2
Benton/Franklin	1959	541	1001	381	34	2	780	3	218	6	141	71	111	107
Chelan	889	383	187	260	49	10	174	4	9	0	4	5	1	8
Clallam	650	147	285	207	11	0	209	5	71	0	66	5	13	58
Clark	2824	952	1023	810	26	13	1020	2	1	0	1	0	1	0
Columbia	33	7	19	7	0	0	16	1	2	1	0	1	1	1
Cowlitz	1371	417	397	497	49	11	393	1	3	3	0	0	1	2
Douglas	372	110	116	139	5	2	110	3	3	2	1	0	0	3
Ferry	43	15	25	3	0	0	19	3	3	0	1	2	1	2
Grant	449	194	157	65	31	2	128	6	23	5	13	5	9	14
Grays Harbor	898	256	421	202	19	0	329	10	82	0	68	14	10	72
Island	644	222	270	110	42	0	248	11	11	0	1	10	1	10
Jefferson	300	99	128	58	15	0	101	12	15	0	3	12	1	14
King *														
Kitsap	2617	643	878	1079	14	3	631	18	229	0	94	135	94	135
Kittitas	210	100	101	5	2	2	49	3	49	2	39	8	28	21
Klickitat	149	64	57	26	0	2	52	4	1	0	1	0	0	1
Lewis	815	266	233	302	13	1	214	3	16	0	11	5	9	7
Lincoln	39	15	20	4	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	250	98	97	24	31	0	81	3	13	0	8	5	2	11
Okanogan	505	180	238	75	12	0	183	1	54	6	26	22	27	27
Pacific/Waikaikum	252	78	66	100	7	1	59	2	5	0	2	3	1	4
Pend Oreille	69	25	30	14	0	0	25	1	4	0	1	3	2	2
Pierce	4749	980	2226	1369	160	14	1403	56	767	0	658	109	132	635
San Juan	103	43	53	6	1	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skagit	1135	289	521	263	59	3	521	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skamania	47	12	26	5	3	1	20	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	4484	597	2668	1101	115	3	1520	80	1068	0	1063	5	497	571
Spokane	3831	1153	1788	582	303	5	1225	44	519	0	379	140	125	394
Stevens	206	43	69	94	0	0	50	6	13	0	12	1	6	7
Thurston	1088	516	406	133	30	3	275	0	131	0	50	81	37	94
Walla Walla	459	118	261	73	7	0	237	19	5	0	5	0	5	0
Whatcom	1603	634	551	411	7	0	516	30	5	0	4	1	2	3
Whitman	124	23	59	25	17	0	43	10	6	0	2	4	1	5
Yakima	1738	579	565	571	17	6	556	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35273	9912	15133	9055	1088	85	11432	370	3331	25	2655	651	1121	2210

* King County data are not comparable.

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

TABLE 61 (Con't.)

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1993
ETHNIC GROUP: WHITE

County	Adjud	Adjud	Total	Adjud	Plead	No	DJR	Std	DJR	MI	DJR	MI	Local	Local	Local	SSODA	Not
	Charges	Found		Found													
	Dismissed	Not Guilty	Guilty	Guilty	Guilty	Decision	DJR	Range	Up	Down	Local	Range	Up	Down	SSODA	Yet	
Adams	4	0	38	1	37	1	3	1	2	0	35	35	0	0	0	0	
Asotin/Garfield	4	0	62	0	62	7	3	3	0	0	58	58	0	0	1	0	
Benton/Franklin	145	5	502	28	474	0	35	30	4	1	458	455	1	2	9	0	
Chelan	102	3	279	20	259	0	17	13	4	0	256	256	0	0	3	3	
Clallam	16	0	144	14	130	0	5	3	2	0	138	138	0	0	1	0	
Clark	136	0	815	10	805	2	65	64	1	0	731	728	0	3	19	0	
Columbia	2	0	6	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	
Cowlitz	75	3	336	28	308	4	37	30	7	0	293	291	0	2	5	1	
Douglas	20	0	90	2	88	0	6	6	0	0	84	84	0	0	0	0	
Ferry	0	0	15	0	15	1	1	1	0	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	
Grant	56	0	137	2	135	10	13	13	0	0	118	118	0	0	6	0	
Grays Harbor	48	9	208	15	193	1	22	22	0	0	186	186	0	0	0	0	
Island	38	1	181	8	173	3	13	11	2	0	167	167	0	0	1	0	
Jefferson	25	1	74	10	64	0	6	4	2	0	67	67	0	0	1	0	
King *			0														
Kitsap	158	3	546	27	519	30	60	60	0	0	483	483	0	0	3	0	
Kittitas	30	2	96	10	86	0	10	9	1	0	85	84	1	0	1	0	
Klickitat	12	0	51	0	51	1	2	2	0	0	47	47	0	0	2	0	
Lewis	38	1	232	12	220	4	35	33	2	0	196	196	0	0	1	0	
Lincoln	0	0	15	0	15	0	1	0	1	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	
Mason	11	1	88	5	83	0	5	5	0	0	82	82	0	0	1	0	
Okanogan	53	2	152	5	147	0	11	10	0	1	136	136	0	0	5	0	
Pacific/Walkalukum	15	1	58	1	57	5	2	1	0	1	55	55	0	0	0	1	
Pend Oreille	15	0	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	0	0	0	1	
Pierce	182	8	898	33	865	24	112	87	24	1	744	737	4	3	24	18	
San Juan	15	0	28	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	21	21	0	0	1	6	
Skagit	92	0	169	4	165	28	29	25	4	0	140	139	1	0	0	0	
Skamania	4	0	8	0	8	0	2	2	0	0	5	5	0	0	1	0	
Snohomish	160	16	895	60	835	23	100	80	15	5	778	768	3	7	14	3	
Spokane	338	15	922	42	880	3	61	56	5	0	840	836	1	3	17	4	
Stevens	9	0	37	3	34	3	5	5	0	0	32	32	0	0	0	0	
Thurston	135	0	418	3	415	0	48	42	5	1	364	364	0	0	6	0	
Walla Walla	21	0	94	3	91	8	16	16	0	0	77	77	0	0	1	0	
Whatcom	125	7	456	21	435	48	28	28	0	0	418	418	0	0	5	5	
Whitman	6	0	11	1	10	7	1	0	1	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	
Yakima	245	2	325	7	318	7	58	24	13	21	264	258	3	3	3	0	
Total	2335	80	8398	377	8021	220	812	686	95	31	7413	7376	14	23	131	42	

* King County data are not comparable.

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

TABLE 62

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1993
ETHNIC GROUP: BLACK

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecution	Charges Filed	Refer to Diversion	No No Action Decision	No No Intake Decision	Remand to Adult Court	Div Comp	Div in Process	Total Div Not Comp	Div Vacated	Div Reject by Div Unit	Div	Div	Div
												Refused by Juv	Not Compl Filed	Not Compl No Action
Adams	12	3	5	3	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	16	4	11	1	0	0	8	2	1	0	0	1	0	1
Benton/Franklin	196	83	75	32	5	1	53	1	21	0	14	7	11	10
Chelan	32	10	8	10	1	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clallam	48	16	23	8	1	0	15	1	7	0	6	1	1	6
Clark	243	97	72	70	2	2	71	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	57	12	23	17	3	2	23	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	13	5	5	2	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry	3	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	42	26	10	3	3	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grays Harbor	42	12	19	11	0	0	13	0	6	0	5	1	1	5
Island	48	14	26	8	0	0	23	1	2	0	0	2	0	2
Jefferson	18	8	4	4	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
King *														
Kitsap	325	100	94	127	2	2	48	3	43	0	17	26	27	16
Kittitas	13	6	5	0	0	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Klickitat	6	3	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis	33	12	10	11	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Lincoln	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	22	9	9	1	3	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Okanogan	20	10	6	3	1	0	4	0	2	0	1	1	1	1
Pacific/Waikalkum	12	5	5	2	0	0	3	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
Pend Oreille	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce	1093	293	420	311	57	12	227	11	182	0	173	9	40	142
San Juan	6	4	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skagit	49	9	20	15	5	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skamania	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	317	55	177	69	16	0	83	8	86	0	86	0	39	47
Spokane	496	226	156	70	36	8	93	4	59	0	43	16	14	45
Stevens	23	5	7	11	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thurston	108	59	31	15	3	0	21	0	10	0	4	6	3	7
Walla Walla	39	8	21	9	1	0	18	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
Whatcom	111	43	32	34	2	0	30	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitman	9	3	2	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Yakima	141	60	39	37	5	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3602	1204	1328	884	154	32	865	39	424	0	350	74	140	284

* King County data are not comparable.

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

TABLE 62 (Con't.)

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1993
 ETHNIC GROUP: BLACK

County	Adjud Charges Dismissed	Adjud Found Not Guilty	Total Guilty	Adjud Found Guilty	Plead Guilty	No Decision	DJR	DJR Std Range	DJR MI Up	DJR MI Down	Local Local	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	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Benton/Franklin	25	1	68	7	61	0	11	10	1	0	57	57	0	0	0	0
Chelan	1	0	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0
Clallam	4	0	13	4	9	0	1	1	0	0	9	9	0	0	3	0
Clark	19	0	78	4	74	0	4	4	0	0	72	71	0	1	2	0
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	1	0	11	0	11	0	3	3	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0
Douglas	1	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	0
Ferry	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Grant	4	0	22	1	21	0	3	3	0	0	18	18	0	0	1	0
Grays Harbor	3	0	10	0	10	0	2	2	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0
Island	4	0	10	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	1	0
Jefferson	2	0	7	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0
King *			0													
Kitsap	42	0	78	11	67	7	7	7	0	0	71	71	0	0	0	0
Kittitas	1	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0
Klickitat	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Lewis	2	0	9	2	7	1	3	3	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	0	0	9	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0
Okanogan	3	0	8	0	8	0	1	1	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0
Pacific/Waikaikum	0	0	5	0	5	1	1	1	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Pierce	49	3	276	9	267	5	32	21	11	0	229	227	1	1	3	12
San Juan	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
Skagit	6	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Skamania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	17	0	76	6	70	1	9	6	2	1	67	66	0	1	0	0
Spokane	63	3	174	15	159	0	14	13	1	0	160	160	0	0	0	0
Stevens	3	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Thurston	17	0	45	1	44	0	4	3	1	0	41	41	0	0	0	0
Walla Walla	2	0	3	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Whatcom	11	0	31	2	29	1	3	3	0	0	28	28	0	0	0	0
Whitman	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0
Yakima	20	0	35	1	35	4	12	7	0	5	24	24	0	0	0	0
Total	300	7	1010	67	943	27	112	88	17	7	874	870	1	3	12	12

* King County data are not comparable.

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

TABLE 63

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1993
ETHNIC GROUP: NATIVE AMERICAN

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecution	Charges Filed	Refer to Diversion	No Action	No Decision	Intake to Court	Remand			Total Div Not Comp	Div Vacated	Div by Div Unit	Div Refused by Juv	Div Not Compl Filed	Div Not Compl No Action
							Adult	Comp	Process						
Adams	5	2	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Asotin/Garfield	4	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Benton/Franklin	52	18	19	15	0	0	16	0	3	0	2	1	1	2	
Chelan	21	8	7	5	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Clallam	44	9	19	14	2	0	15	0	4	0	4	0	0	4	
Clark	135	59	41	33	2	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cowlitz	60	27	12	21	0	0	11	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	
Douglas	10	4	1	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ferry	9	5	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	
Grant	21	9	8	4	0	0	6	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	
Grays Harbor	41	10	19	10	2	0	15	0	4	0	4	0	0	4	
Island	9	3	4	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Jefferson	13	4	7	2	0	0	5	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	
King *															
Kitsap	68	17	19	31	1	0	16	0	3	0	1	2	1	2	
Kittitas	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	
Klickitat	15	4	11	0	0	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lewis	19	1	6	12	0	0	5	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	
Lincoln	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mason	13	6	5	1	1	0	3	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	
Okanogan	110	47	47	11	4	1	24	2	21	3	15	3	12	9	
Pacific/Walkalkum	5	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pend Oreille	3	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pierce	239	56	106	68	8	1	58	4	44	0	41	3	10	34	
San Juan	3	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Skagit	44	10	19	10	5	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Skamania	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Snohomish	146	23	83	37	3	0	37	4	42	0	42	0	20	22	
Spokane	219	80	62	48	28	1	42	1	19	0	15	4	5	14	
Stevens	16	6	5	5	0	0	2	1	2	0	2	0	1	1	
Thurston	54	34	11	8	1	0	7	0	4	0	3	1	0	4	
Walla Walla	3	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Whatcom	146	79	25	40	2	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Whitman	4	1	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Yakima	104	38	23	42	1	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	1643	568	575	433	63	4	406	14	155	4	135	16	54	101	

* King County data are not comparable.

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

TABLE 63 (Con't.)

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1993
 ETHNIC GROUP: NATIVE AMERICAN

County	Adjud	Adjud	Total	Adjud	Plead	No	DJR	DJR	DJR	DJR	Local	Local	Local	SSODA	Not
	Charges	Found		Found				Std	MI	MI		Std	MI		
	Dismissed	Not Guilty	Guilty	Guilty	Guilty	Decision		Range	Up	Down		Range	Up	Down	Yet
Adams	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton/Franklin	5	0	14	0	14	0	2	2	0	0	10	10	0	0	2
Chelan	2	0	6	0	6	0	2	1	1	0	4	4	0	0	0
Clallam	0	1	8	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0
Clark	11	0	48	0	48	0	1	1	0	0	47	47	0	0	0
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	4	0	23	1	22	0	2	2	0	0	21	21	0	0	0
Douglas	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0
Ferry	0	0	4	0	4	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	1
Grant	4	0	5	0	5	1	1	1	0	0	4	4	0	0	0
Grays Harbor	2	0	8	2	6	0	1	1	0	0	7	7	0	0	0
Island	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Jefferson	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
King *			0												
Kitsap	3	1	14	1	13	0	4	4	0	0	9	9	0	0	1
Kittitas	2	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
Klickitat	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Lewis	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	2	0	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
Okanogan	16	1	42	1	41	0	5	5	0	0	37	37	0	0	0
Pacific/Waikikum		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce	11	0	55	3	52	0	11	9	2	0	39	38	0	1	3
San Juan	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Skagit	2	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0
Skamania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	11	1	31	4	27	0	5	5	0	0	25	25	0	0	1
Spokane	31	0	54	1	53	0	7	7	0	0	47	47	0	0	0
Stevens	2	0	4	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0
Thurston	8	0	26	0	26	0	1	0	1	0	24	23	0	1	1
Walla Walla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whatcom	19	1	53	2	51	6	3	3	0	0	50	50	0	0	0
Whitman	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yakima	20	0	18	0	18	0	1	1	0	0	17	17	0	0	0
Total	164	5	444	18	426	9	49	45	4	0	384	382	0	2	8

* King County data are not comparable.

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

TABLE 64

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1993
ETHNIC GROUP: HISPANIC

149

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecution	Charges Filed	Refer to Diversion	No Action	Remand			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
					No Intake Decision	to Adult Court	to Adult Court								
Adams	92	39	23	28	2	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	8	2	5	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton/Franklin	726	275	245	180	26	0	176	2	67	3	51	13	40	27	
Chelan	117	48	25	31	11	2	24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Clallam	32	4	17	8	3	0	13	1	3	0	3	0	0	3	
Clark	228	82	76	67	2	1	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Columbia	9	3	5	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cowlitz	81	25	28	22	6	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Douglas	83	30	23	27	1	2	22	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	
Ferry	9	4	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Grant	121	80	25	9	7	0	15	3	7	1	4	2	4	3	
Grays Harbor	61	19	27	13	2	0	22	0	5	0	5	0	0	5	
Island	44	10	23	6	5	0	21	0	2	0	0	2	1	1	
Jefferson	16	4	8	3	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
King *															
Kitsap	173	48	53	72	0	0	42	0	11	0	2	9	4	7	
Kittitas	16	10	5	1	0	0	2	0	3	0	2	1	1	2	
Klickitat	20	8	9	3	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lewis	73	25	16	31	1	0	14	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	
Lincoln	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mason	17	8	5	2	1	1	4	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	
Okanogan	55	17	23	13	2	0	16	0	7	1	3	3	3	4	
Pacific/Waikaikum	10	3	2	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pend Oreille	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	
Pierce	429	103	211	99	16	0	130	5	76	0	65	11	10	66	
San Juan	15	8	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Skagit	150	36	68	35	11	0	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Skamania	3	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Snohomish	302	31	183	78	10	0	100	5	78	0	78	0	37	41	
Spokane	287	95	124	48	19	1	84	0	40	0	31	9	9	31	
Stevens	22	3	14	5	0	0	10	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	
Thurston	122	54	51	15	2	0	33	0	18	0	8	10	4	14	
Walla Walla	129	46	54	28	1	0	51	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Whatcom	165	78	42	44	0	1	37	4	1	0	0	1	1	0	
Whitman	15	3	4	5	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Yakima	1094	460	239	379	14	2	235	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	4727	1663	1649	1259	146	10	1288	37	324	6	255	63	117	207	

* King County data are not comparable.

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

TABLE 64 (Con't.)

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1993
 ETHNIC GROUP: HISPANIC

County	Adjud	Adjud	Total	Adjud	Plead	No	DJR	DJR	DJR	DJR	Local	Local	Local	SSODA	Not
	Charges	Found		Found				Decision	Std	MI		MI	Std		
	Dismissed	Not Guilty	Guilty	Guilty	Guilty	Decision	DJR	Range	Up	Down		Range	Up	Down	Yet
Adams	7	0	31	2	29	1	6	6	0	0	25	25	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Benton/Franklin	61	4	250	13	237	0	21	17	4	0	229	228	0	1	0
Chelan	11	0	37	1	36	0	1	0	1	0	36	36	0	0	0
Clallam	0	0	4	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
Clark	10	0	72	1	71	0	3	3	0	0	63	63	0	0	6
Columbia	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
Cowlitz	2	0	23	3	20	0	3	0	3	0	19	19	0	0	1
Douglas	6	0	24	0	24	1	0	0	0	0	24	24	0	0	0
Ferry	0	0	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
Grant	12	0	72	3	69	0	6	6	0	0	66	66	0	0	0
Grays Harbor	3	0	16	8	8	0	3	3	0	0	13	13	0	0	0
Island	2	0	9	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	0
Jefferson	0	0	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	1
King *			0												
Kitsap	8	1	40	2	38	3	8	7	1	0	31	31	0	0	1
Kittitas	3	0	8	0	8	0	3	3	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
Klickitat	5	0	3	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Lewis	3	0	23	1	22	0	1	1	0	0	22	22	0	0	0
Lincoln	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Mason	2	0	7	0	7	0	1	1	0	0	6	6	0	0	0
Okanogan	6	0	14	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	14	14	0	0	0
Pacific/Waikalkum	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Pend Oreille	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce	19	1	93	2	91	0	17	12	5	0	71	71	0	0	3
San Juan	1	0	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0
Skagit	16	0	18	1	17	2	3	3	0	0	15	15	0	0	0
Skamania	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Snohomish	15	1	51	1	50	1	6	4	2	0	42	42	0	0	1
Spokane	29	2	73	6	67	0	4	4	0	0	68	68	0	0	1
Stevens	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Thurston	12	0	46	1	45	0	2	2	0	0	44	44	0	0	0
Walla Walla	10	0	35	0	35	1	5	5	0	0	30	30	0	0	0
Whatcom	16	2	55	6	49	6	2	2	0	0	53	53	0	0	0
Whitman	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
Yakima	184	3	264	3	261	9	49	31	5	13	215	212	0	3	0
Total	444	14	1296	60	1236	26	146	112	21	13	1132	1128	0	4	14

* King County data are not comparable.

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

TABLE 65

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1993
 ETHNIC GROUP: ASIAN

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecution	Charges Filed	Refer to Diversion	No Action	No 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	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	4	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton/Franklin	45	16	22	6	1	0	19	1	2	0	2	0	2	0
Chelan	14	4	6	3	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clallam	11	0	6	5	0	0	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Clark	111	46	41	17	3	4	40	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	32	9	7	15	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	6	2	3	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Grant	20	6	12	0	2	0	11	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Grays Harbor	15	3	9	3	0	0	8	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Island	58	20	24	9	5	0	19	1	4	0	0	4	1	3
Jefferson	8	3	2	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
King *														
Kitsap	161	44	66	51	0	0	50	2	14	0	6	8	8	6
Kittitas	4	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Klickitat	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis	15	4	7	4	0	0	6	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Lincoln	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	8	1	5	1	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Okanogan	6	3	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Pacific/Waikikum	8	1	6	1	0	0	5	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Pend Oreille	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce	318	62	142	100	13	1	82	8	52	0	45	7	6	46
San Juan	3	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skagit	36	14	13	7	2	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skamania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	157	15	97	37	8	0	67	1	29	0	29	0	12	17
Spokane	93	26	53	10	4	0	43	1	9	0	6	3	4	5
Stevens	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thurston	52	18	26	4	4	0	18	0	8	0	5	3	4	4
Walla Walla	12	0	9	3	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whatcom	57	22	19	15	1	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yakima	48	15	15	17	1	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1314	342	603	316	47	6	460	17	126	0	99	27	40	86

* King County data are not comparable.

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

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

TABLE 65 (Con't.)

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1993
 ETHNIC GROUP: ASIAN

County	Adjud Charges Dismissed	Adjud Found Not Guilty	Total Guilty	Adjud Found Guilty	Plead Guilty	No Decision	DJR	DJR Std Range	DJR MI Up	DJR MI Down	Local Local	Local Std Range	Local MI Up	Local MI Down	SSODA	Not Sent Yet
Adams	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton/Franklin	5	0	13	0	13	0	2	1	1	0	11	11	0	0	0	0
Chelan	1	0	3	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Clallam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clark	5	0	41	1	40	0	1	1	0	0	40	40	0	0	0	0
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	2	0	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0
Douglas	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Ferry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	2	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	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	16	1	15	1	3	3	0	0	13	13	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
King *			0													
Kitsap	9	1	38	2	36	4	1	1	0	0	37	37	0	0	0	0
Kittitas	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Klickitat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis	1	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Mason	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Okanogan	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
Pacific/Waikaikum	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce	11	0	55	1	54	2	5	4	1	0	48	48	0	0	1	1
San Juan	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Skagit	4	0	8	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0
Skamania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	5	1	21	1	20	0	4	4	0	0	15	13	0	2	2	0
Spokane	12	1	17	1	16	0	0	0	0	0	17	17	0	0	0	0
Stevens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thurston	4	0	18	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	18	18	0	0	0	0
Walla Walla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whatcom	4	1	12	0	12	5	1	1	0	0	10	10	0	0	1	0
Whitman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yakima	5	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0
Total	78	5	285	7	278	14	18	16	2	0	261	259	0	2	5	1

* King County data are not comparable.

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

TABLE 66

**JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES
FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1993, 1992, 1991, 1990, 1989 AND 1988**

	Referred to Prosecutor	Referred to Diversion	Charges Filed	No Action	Remand to Adult Court	Diversion Completed No Charge	Diverison Not Compl /Refused	Diversion Charge Filed	Diversion Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Found Not Guilty	Adjud. Guilty	Guilty Standard Range	Guilty Manifest Injustice	Guilty DJR Range	Guilty DJR M. I.
1993 TOTAL REFERRALS	51518	21669	14892	13178	154	16322	4798	1620	3178	3619	116	12429	10922	56	996	203
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																
1992 TO 1993	7%	1%	5%	16%	5%	4%	-8%	-20%	0%	2%	5%	3%	3%	-19%	1%	17%

* 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 67

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY ETHNICITY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1993

JUVENILES	White		Black		Native American		Hispanic		Asian American		Total 1993
	1993	% Total	1993	% Total	1993	% Total	1993	% Total	1993	% Total	
REFERRED TO PROSECUTOR	35,273	76%	3,602	8%	1,643	4%	4,727	10%	1,314	3%	46,559
Charges Filed	9,912	72%	1,204	9%	568	4%	1,663	12%	342	2%	13,689
No Action	9,055	76%	884	7%	433	4%	1,259	11%	316	3%	11,947
Remand to Adult Ct	85	62%	32	23%	4	3%	10	7%	6	4%	137
Referred to Diversion	15,133	78%	1,328	7%	575	3%	1,649	9%	603	3%	19,288
DIVERSION											
Completed	11,432	79%	865	6%	406	3%	1,288	9%	460	3%	14,451
Not Compl/Refused	3,331	76%	424	10%	155	4%	324	7%	126	3%	4,360
Charge Filed	1,121	76%	140	10%	54	4%	117	8%	40	3%	1,472
Charge Dismissed	2,210	77%	284	10%	101	3%	207	7%	86	3%	2,888
CHARGES FILED											
Charge Dismissed	2,335	70%	300	9%	164	5%	444	13%	78	2%	3,321
Not Guilty	80	72%	7	6%	5	5%	14	13%	5	5%	111
Guilty	8,398	73%	1,010	9%	444	4%	1,296	11%	285	2%	11,433
DISPOSITION											
Standard Range	7,376	74%	870	9%	382	4%	1,128	11%	259	3%	10,015
Manifest Injustice	37	76%	4	8%	2	4%	4	8%	2	4%	49
DJR Standard Range	686	72%	88	9%	45	5%	112	12%	16	2%	947
DJR M.I.	129	67%	24	12%	4	2%	34	18%	2	1%	193

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

** King County data are not included.

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

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

TABLE 68

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY ETHNICITY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1993 - 1988

JUVENILES	WHITE							BLACK						
	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	% CHG 1992-93	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	% CHG 1992-93
REFERRED TO PROSECUTOR	35273	32120	27783	25561	25932	26418	10%	3602	3189	2565	2472	2094	1818	13%
Charges Filed	9912	9248	8629	7936	7730	7568	7%	1204	1157	915	966	827	702	4%
No Action	9055	7395	5515	4919	5148	5391	22%	884	777	598	522	466	408	14%
Remand to Adult Ct	85	73	73	92	97	93	16%	32	37	10	15	16	18	-14%
Referred to Diversion	15133	14808	13565	12631	12964	13348	2%	1328	1196	1075	1030	807	689	11%
DIVERSION														
Completed	11432	11138	10097	9591	10062	10561	3%	865	620	592	597	469	387	40%
Not Compl/Refused	3331	3282	3195	2808	2643	2643	1%	424	546	463	419	327	291	-22%
Charge Filed	1121	1379	1569	1317	1234	1252	-19%	140	175	197	185	136	107	-20%
Charge Dismissed	2210	1309	1491	1389	1252	1282	69%	284	371	257	231	188	181	-23%
CHARGES FILED														
Charge Dismissed	2335	2132	2658	2391	2124	2057	10%	300	333	363	389	290	207	-10%
Not Guilty	80	67	47	50	59	79	19%	7	9	9	12	11	9	-22%
Guilty	8398	8128	7197	6542	6595	6562	3%	1010	931	706	725	649	586	8%
DISPOSITION														
Standard Range	7376	7191	6455	5841	5933	5819	3%	870	800	610	598	544	477	9%
Manifest Injustice	37	49	38	20	13	34	-24%	4	6	2	4	3	2	-33%
DJR Standard Range	686	646	616	596	810	648	6%	88	91	77	104	87	83	-3%
DJR M.I.	126	100	88	83	111	61	26%	24	23	17	19	15	24	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 of the Courts.

TABLE 68 (cont.)

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY ETHNICITY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1993-1988

JUVENILES	NATIVE AMERICAN							HISPANIC						
	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	% CHG 1993-92	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	% CHG 1993-92
REFERRED TO PROSECUTOR	1643	1391	1089	1043	997	979	18%	4727	3923	2969	2435	1976	1643	20%
Charges Filed	568	490	415	387	377	349	16%	1663	1504	1272	983	758	639	11%
No Action	433	371	234	223	193	191	17%	1259	1053	602	587	450	323	20%
Remand to Adult Ct	4	4	4	1	2	5	0%	10	14	10	10	9	6	-29%
Referred to Diversion	575	505	443	436	431	427	14%	1649	1263	1059	876	773	696	31%
DIVERSION														
Completed	406	325	274	283	278	279	25%	1288	937	835	626	596	551	37%
Not Compl/Refused	155	164	158	141	140	134	-5%	324	293	193	238	171	139	11%
Charge Filed	54	68	74	63	67	57	-21%	117	121	89	104	90	56	-3%
Charge Dismissed	101	96	75	70	64	71	5%	207	172	91	116	75	82	20%
CHARGES FILED														
Charge Dismissed	164	118	142	118	126	109	39%	444	459	502	410	302	222	-3%
Not Guilty	5	5	2	1	1	2	0%	14	10	10	13	9	10	40%
Guilty	444	409	329	312	304	292	9%	1296	1101	812	616	527	455	18%
DISPOSITION														
Standard Range	382	371	293	276	273	256	3%	1128	948	685	532	467	408	19%
Manifest Injustice	2	0	2	1	1	3	N/A	4	2	5	2	0	2	100%
DJR Standard Range	45	29	31	30	25	33	55%	112	112	112	74	55	43	0%
DJR M.I.	4	3	3	5	5	2	33%	34	33	10	8	5	2	3%

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

** King County data are not included.

*** Changes in the method of tabulation may account for differences in juvenile court case processing data from previous years. These data were obtained from the Office of Administrator of the Courts.

TABLE 68 (cont.)

**JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY ETHNICITY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES
JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1993-88**

JUVENILES	1993	1992	ASIAN AMERICAN				% CHG 1993-92
			1991	1990	1989	1988	
REFERRED TO PROSECUTOR	1314	1085	825	671	601	484	21%
Charges Filed	342	325	237	182	166	0 ²	5%
No Action	316	238	202	123	101	138	33%
Remand to Adult Ct	6	10	1	3	0	2	-40%
Referred to Diversion	603	509	394	373	307	291	18%
DIVERSION							
Completed	460	356	294	269	226	234	29%
Not Compl/Refused	126	140	94	102	76	55	-10%
Charge Filed	40	40	39	40	35	25	0%
Charge Dismissed	86	100	53	61	40	29	-14%
CHARGES FILED							
Charge Dismissed	78	73	78	75	42	39	7%
Not Guilty	5	2	1	0	0	2	150%
Guilty	285	268	182	144	157	73	6%
DISPOSITION							
Standard Range	256	225	164	132	148	71	14%
Manifest Injustice	2	3	1	0	0	0	-33%
DJR Standard Range	16	28	14	12	6	2	-43%
DJR M.I.	2	11	3	0	3	0	-82%

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

** King County data are not included.

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

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

Juveniles Referred to Juvenile Court From King County

Data on juvenile cases referred to King County Juvenile Court were provided by the King County Office of 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 1993, 14,666 juvenile cases were referred to the prosecutor in King County. Of this number 6,738 or 45 percent were referred to diversion; charges were filed on 7,388 or 50 percent; and there was no action on 540 or three percent. During this time 21 juvenile cases were remanded to adult court.

Between 1992 and 1993 cases referred to the prosecutor decreased by nine percent; cases referred to diversion decreased by four percent; and cases remanded to adult court increased by 17 percent (from 18 to 21 cases).

Of the juvenile cases referred to diversion in 1993, 63 percent completed diversion, and 36 percent did not complete, refused or were refused diversion. Eighty-four percent of those diversion cases where the juvenile did not complete the diversion agreement, refused or were refused diversion resulted in charges being filed. These figures represent slight or no changes from the 1992 figures.

Of the juveniles adjudicated, 46 percent resulted in a guilty finding (found guilty or plead guilty), less than one percent were found not guilty and 47 percent of the charges were dismissed, up from 32 percent in 1992.

TABLE 69

CASES REFERRED TO KING COUNTY JUVENILE COURT - 1993

	1993	1992	% CHG 1992-1993
Referred to Prosecutor	14,666	16,068	-9%
Referred to Diversion	6,738	7,042	-4%
Charges Filed	7,388	8,012	-8%
No Action	540	1,155	-53%
Remand to Adult Court	21	18	17%

DIVERSION

Diversion Completed / No Charge	4,291	4,215	2%
Diversion Not Completed / Refused	2,447	2,458	0%
Diversion Charges Filed	2,071	1,973	5%
Diversion Charged Dismissed After Filing	(Included in total dismissal count)		
Diversion Charged / Not Filed After Rejection	376	485	-22%

ADJUDICATION

Adjudicated Charge Dismissed*	3,484	3,173	10%
Adjudicated Found Not Guilty	177	180	-2%
Adjudicated Guilty (found guilty & plead guilty)	3,367	3,527	-5%

DISPOSITION**

Guilty Standard Range	4,748	5,040	-6%
Guilty DJR Standard Range	477	352	36%
Guilty DJR MI	43	84	-49%
Guilty MI	64	19	237%

* includes completed diversion dismissals.

** includes cases from previous year.

Juvenile Detention

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

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

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 1993 increased by 13 percent from the number of juveniles held in 1992. This increase is four times the rate of the population age 10-17 increase for the same time period.

Use of secure detention for juveniles increased from a population of 15,500 to 21,822 between 1988 and 1993.

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 21,822 juveniles held in detention on separate offenses during 1993. This figure represents a rate of 35.6 per thousand juveniles age 10-17 and a slight decrease from the 1992 rate of (32.9).

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

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

Facilities that experienced an increase of over ten percent in the number of juveniles held in detention include: Clallam, Cowlitz, Clark, King, Kitsap, Lewis, Skagit, and Whatcom.

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

**Race and Ethnic
Distribution**

Youth of color, age 10-17, who comprise approximately 19 percent of the general population, represented approximately 36 percent of the juveniles held in detention in 1993, an increase of nine percent from 1989.

Facilities with a non-white juvenile population above the statewide average rate include: Benton/Franklin (34.9); King (59.2); Okanogan (35.2); Pierce (46.6); and Yakima (64.3).

The race and ethnic distribution of detention population during 1993 shows that 60 percent were White, 17 percent were Black, four percent were Native American, five percent were Asian and Pacific Islander, and nine percent were Hispanic. Race or ethnicity was not reported for five percent of the detention population.

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Gender

Females held in detention facilities during 1993 represented 18 percent of the detention population. This figure represents relatively no change since 1989.

TABLE 70

**JUVENILES HELD IN DETENTION FACILITIES
JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1993**

FACILITY (ALSO HOLDS FOR)	TOTAL HELD	POPULATION * AGE 10-17	RATE PER 1,000
BENTON/FRANKLIN (Walla Walla, Columbia, Adams, Klickitat, Asotin, Morrow, Ore.)	1,116	32,986	33.8
CHELAN (Douglas, Grant, Okanogan)	626	9,870	63.4
CLALLAM (San Juan, Mason, Lower Elwha Tribe)	312	9,660	32.3
CLARK (Skamania, Klickitat)	1,365	36,231	37.7
COWLITZ (Wahkiakum, Pacific, Columbia)	678	10,671	63.5
GRANT (Kittitas, Adams, Douglas, Lincoln)	315	13,916	22.6
GRAYS HARBOR ** (Pacific, Wahkiakum, Mason)	597	15,233	39.2
KING **	5,269	151,229	34.8
KITSAP ** (Jefferson, S'Klallam Tribe)	1,230	27,320	45.0
LEWIS	384	8,147	47.1
OKANOGAN (Ferry)	327	5,374	60.8
PIERCE	2,972	73,843	40.2
SKAGIT (San Juan, Island)	618	17,839	34.6
SNOHOMISH (Island)	1,876	56,244	33.4
SPOKANE (Asotin, Garfield, Stevens, Lincoln, Ferry, Pend Oreille)	1,431	53,490	26.8
THURSTON (Mason)	1,307	26,644	49.1
WHATCOM (San Juan)	596	16,525	36.1
YAKIMA (Kittitas, Klickitat)	803	25,981	30.9
TOTAL:	21,822	613,025	35.6

*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 - 1993**

Graph 18

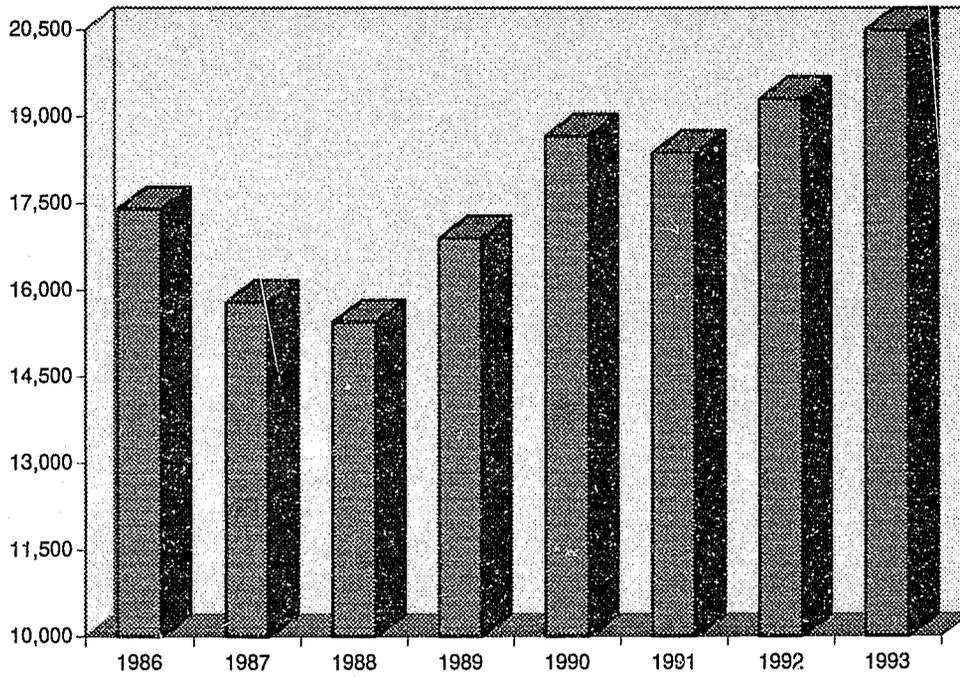


TABLE 71

**JUVENILES HELD IN DETENTION FACILITIES
JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1986-1993***

FACILITY (ALSO HOLDS FOR)	HELD IN 1993	HELD IN 1992	HELD IN 1991	HELD IN 1990	HELD IN 1989	HELD IN 1988	HELD IN 1987	HELD IN 1986	% CHANGE 1992-1993
BENTON/FRANKLIN (Walla Walla, Columbia, Adams, Klickitat, Asotin Morrow, OR.)	1,116	1,020	942	818	826	818	932	842	9.4
CHELAN (Douglas, Grant, Okanogan)	626	635	472	402	398	436	490	330	-1.4
CLALLAM (San Juan, Mason, Lower Elwha Tribe)	312	258	210	178	182	104	106	252	20.9
CLARK (Skamania, Klickitat)	1,365	1,277	1,152	1,096	1,043	694	1,092	1,040	6.9
COWLITZ (Wahkiakum, Pacific, Columbia)	678	534	496	525	442	502	606	467	27.0
GRANT (Kittitas, Adams, Douglas Lincoln)	315	319	312	347	415	298	340	350	-1.3
GRAYS HARBOR *** (Pacific, Wahkiakum, Mason)	597	581	419	562	465	480	522	448	2.8
KING ***	5,269	3,352	3,129	3,059	3,159	2,688	2,638	3,278	57.2
KITSAP *** (Jefferson, S'KlallamTribe)	1,230	817	688	731	726	734	926	976	50.6
LEWIS	384	309	335	336	321	362	424	520	24.3
OKANOGAN (Ferry)	327	373	387	263	247	262	238	206	-12.3
PIERCE	2,972	2,959	2,541	2,672	2,316	1,836	1,736	2,696	0.4
SKAGIT (San Juan, Island)	618	517	502	393	323	320	394	472	19.5
SNOHOMISH (Island)	1,876	1,836	1,842	2,244	2,291	2,114	1,019	1,924	2.2
SPOKANE (Asotin, Garfield, Stevens, Lincoln, Ferry, Pend Oreille)	1,431	1,758	2,178	2,029	1,364	1,268	1,252	1,374	-18.6
THURSTON ** (Lewis, Clark, Cowlitz, King)	1,307	1,311	1,203	1,330	910	1,288	1,758	687	-0.3
WHATCOM	596	540	530	664	643	528	574	626	10.4
YAKIMA (Kittitas, Klickitat)	803	907	1,037	1,013	824	720	746	918	-11.5
TOTAL	21,822	19,303	18,375	18,662	16,895	15,452	15,793	17,406	13.0

* 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 1991-1993 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 72
MINORITY DETENTION POPULATION
JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1989-1993

FACILITY (ALSO HOLDS FOR)	TOTAL			PERCENT			PERCENT	
	TOTAL HELD 1993	MINORITY HELD 1993	PERCENT MINORITY 1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1992-1993
BENTON/FRANKLIN (Walla Walla, Columbia, Adams, Klickitat, Asotin Morrow, OR)	1,116	481	43.1	34.9	28.8	28.6	21.4	8.2
CHELAN (Douglas, Grant, Okanogan)	626	118	18.8	18.1	16.9	11.2	10.1	0.7
CLALLAM (San Juan, Mason, Lower Elwha Tribe)	312	45	14.4	10.1	7.1	5.1	6.0	4.3
CLARK (Skamania, Klickitat)	1,365	259	19.0	17.5	13.2	13.3	8.5	1.5
COWLITZ (Wahkiakum, Pacific, Columbia)	678	73	10.8	9.4	8.5	5.0	5.4	1.4
GRANT (Kittitas, Adams, Douglas, Lincoln)	315	83	26.3	23.8	17.0	28.2	23.4	2.5
GRAYS HARBOR (Pacific, Wahkiakum, Mason)	597	107	17.9	6.5	12.9	10.0	7.1	11.4
KING	5,269	3,118	59.2	62.9	61.2	65.2	64.9	-3.7
KITSAP (Jefferson, S'Klallam Tribe)	1,230	332	27.0	16.6	17.4	7.7	9.6	10.4
LEWIS	384	47	12.2	10.4	6.0	4.2	4.4	1.8
OKANOGAN* (Ferry)	327	115	35.2	31.6	39.5		42.1	3.6
PIERCE	2,972	1,385	46.6	45.2	40.0	42.7	43.0	1.4
SKAGIT (San Juan, Island)	618	150	24.3	19.7	17.1	17.0	16.1	4.6
SNOHOMISH** (Island)	1,876	235	12.5	11.0	11.0			1.5
SPOKANE*** (Asotin, Garfield, Stevens, Lincoln, Ferry, Pend Oreille)	1,431	350	24.5	14.7	10.9	9.0	8.4	9.8
THURSTON (Mason, Clark, Cowlitz)	1,307	277	21.2	16.2	14.0	5.8	13.7	5.0
WHATCOM	596	145	24.3	24.6	9.6	24.7	13.8	-0.3
YAKIMA	803	516	64.3	61.0	57.8	61.5	45.8	3.3
TOTAL	21,822	7,836	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 1991-1993 were provided by OAC.

TABLE 73
DETENTION POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP
JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1993

FACILITY (Also Holds For)	WHITE	BLACK	NATIVE AMER.	ASIAN & PAC. IS.	HISPANIC	OTHER	UN-KNOWN	NOT REPORT
BENTON/FRANKLIN (Walla Walla, Columbia, Adams, Klickitat, Asotin, Morrow, OR)	564	54	14	12	399	2	4	67
CHELAN (Douglas, Grant, Okanogan)	478	4	13	1	100	0	5	25
CLALLAM (San Juan, Mason, Lower Elwha Tribe)	255	6	28	0	5	6	0	12
CLARK (Skamania, Klickitat)	1,089	86	55	51	59	8	0	17
COWLITZ (Wahkiakum, Pacific, Columbia)	564	9	25	10	28	1	0	41
GRANT (Kittitas, Adams)	116	12	4	2	65	0	0	116
GRAYS HARBOR * (Pacific, Wahkiakum, Mason)	490	9	62	14	22	0	0	0
KING *	2,151	2,014	188	559	271	86	0	0
KITSAP * (Jefferson, S'Klallam Tribe)	897	210	27	48	21	26	1	0
LEWIS	324	6	14	2	25	0	1	12
OKANOGAN (Ferry)	171	1	71	0	42	1	0	41
PIERCE	1,566	862	124	184	187	28	3	18
SKAGIT (San Juan, Island)	449	8	23	34	84	1	2	17
SNOHOMISH (Island)	1,359	114	52	27	38	4	6	276
SPOKANE (Asotin, Garfield, Stevens, Lincoln, Ferry, Pend Oreille)	1,040	210	78	16	41	5	0	41
THURSTON (Mason, Clark, Cowlitz, King)	947	77	65	58	56	21	1	82
WHATCOM	388	24	60	6	49	6	3	60
YAKIMA (Kittitas, Klickitat)	264	20	34	8	454	0	0	23
TOTAL	13,112	3,726	937	1,032	1,946	195	26	848

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

TABLE 74

ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION OF DETENTION POPULATION
JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1989-1993*

1993		NATIVE	ASIAN &		OTHER	
WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN	PACIFIC IS.	HISPANIC	UNKNOWN/ NOT REPORTED	TOTAL
13,112	3,726	937	1,032	1,946	1,069	21,822
60%	17%	4%	5%	9%	5%	100%
1992		NATIVE	ASIAN &		OTHER	
WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN	PACIFIC IS.	HISPANIC	UNKNOWN/ NOT REPORTED	TOTAL
11,790	3,114	700	647	1,614	1,438	19,303
61%	16%	4%	3%	8%	7%	100%
1991		NATIVE	ASIAN &		OTHER	
WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN	PACIFIC IS.	HISPANIC	UNKNOWN/ NOT REPORTED	TOTAL
11,050	2,799	686	454	1,295	2,091	18,375
60%	15%	4%	2%	7%	11%	100%
1990		NATIVE	ASIAN &		OTHER/ UNKNOWN/ NOT REPORTED	
WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN	PACIFIC IS.	HISPANIC	NOT REPORTED	TOTAL
10,250	2,865	565	303	1,198	1,104	16,285
62%	17%	4%	2%	8%	8%	100%
1989		NATIVE	ASIAN &		OTHER/ UNKNOWN/ NOT REPORTED	
WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN	PACIFIC IS.	HISPANIC	NOT REPORTED	TOTAL
9,325	2,669	599	333	862	816	14,604
64%	18%	4%	2%	6%	6%	100%

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

TABLE 75
DETENTION POPULATION BY GENDER
JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1989-1993

FACILITY (Also Holds For)	MALE 1993	FEMALE 1993	TOTAL 1993	% FEMALE 1993	Percent FEMALE			% CHANGE FEMALE 1992-1993	
					1992	1991	1990		
BENTON/FRANKLIN (Walla Walla, Columbia, Adams, Klickitat, Asotin Morrow, OR)	934	182	1,116	16.3	13.9	15.0	12.1	18.5	2.4
CHELAN (Douglas, Grant, Okanogan)	522	104	626	16.6	19.8	14.6	17.7	15.3	-3.2
CLALLAM (San Juan, Mason, Lower Elwha Tribe)	234	78	312	25.0	19.8	17.1	19.7	22.0	5.2
CLARK (Skamania, Klickitat)	1048	317	1,365	23.2	23.8	22.0	19.3	15.1	-0.6
COWLITZ (Hahkiakum, Pacific, Columbia)	555	123	678	18.1	19.7	16.9	14.7	23.1	-1.6
GRANT (Adams, Kittitas, Douglas, Lincoln)	280	35	315	11.1	12.5	14.1	13.0	12.0	-1.4
GRAYS HARBOR (Pacific, Wahkiakum, Mason)	498	99	597	16.6	17.6	12.9	19.6	15.7	-1.0
KING	876	201	1,077	18.7	14.4	15.1	17.5	14.4	4.3
KITSAP (Jefferson, S'Kla!lam Tribe)	1006	224	1,230	18.2	18.7	19.9	14.6	13.9	-0.5
LEWIS	319	65	384	16.9	10.7	20.3	20.5	18.4	6.2
OKANOGAN (Ferry)	267	60	327	18.3	19.3	16.3	15.6		-1.0
PIERCE	2,367	605	2,972	20.4	19.9	18.3	18.6	19.8	0.5
SKAGIT (Island, San Juan)	528	90	618	14.6	13.9	12.7	13.5	18.9	0.7
SNOHOMISH (Island)	1,595	281	1,876	15.0	16.7	20.4	17.3	16.5	-1.7
SPOKANE* (Asotin, Garfield, Stevens, Ferry, Lincoln, Pend Oreille)	1,221	210	1,431	14.7	15.6	17.4	17.6	17.0	-0.9
THURSTON (Mason, Clark, Cowlitz)	1,039	268	1,307	20.5	22.4	22.9	12.6	18.1	-1.9
WHATCOM	462	134	596	22.5	15.4	17.4	13.6	15.7	7.1
YAKIMA (Kittitas, Klickitat)	700	103	803	12.8	15.8	19.0	17.4	21.0	-3.0
TOTAL	14,451	3,179	17,630	18.0	17.6	17.8	16.9	16.9	0.4

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

Juvenile Population in the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA) Facilities

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 five 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 from January 1988 to January 1989 was approximately 730. By July 1994, the population increased to about 1,218.

The average daily population in JRA institutions increased by 26 percent in the last three and a half years; after a relatively stable population in the two years preceding.

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

The average daily population of juveniles in JRA institutions for the first seven months of 1994 was 784. This figure represents a slight increase from the 1993 figure of 730, and a 41 percent increase over the 1989 figure.

The average daily population for community placement for the first seven months of 1994 was 369. In 1993 the figure was 332, in 1992 the figure was 290, in 1991 the figure was 227, and in 1990 and 1989 they were 207 and 197 respectively. These figures show a 87 percent increase in the community placement population from 1989 to the first seven months of 1994.

The average daily active parole caseload for the first seven months of 1994 was 638. For 1993, the figure was 578, in 1992 the figure was 571, and in 1991 the figure was 454.

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

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Profile of Youth in JRA

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

- * 28 percent increase in the number of violent offenders;
- * 22 percent in the number of sex offenders;
- * 300 percent increase in the number of drug offenders - (There has been a 28% decrease over the last three years);

**Profile of Youth in
JRA, cont.**

- * 19 percent increase in the female population;
- * 45 percent increase in the proportion of JRA population who are youth of color.

The average length of stay of JRA offenders has increased by 17 percent over the last six years.

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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 13 percent between 1989 and 1994, while the number of Black decreased by two percent; Hispanic and Native American juveniles increased ten percent and one percent.

The racial/ethnic distribution within JRA for June 30, 1994 showed that five percent were Non-Hispanic White, 17 percent were Black, six percent were Native American, 15 percent were Hispanic, and four percent were Asian.

The demographic characteristics of the JRA population for the first seven months 1994 showed that 43 percent were non-white; seven percent were female; 40 percent were serious offenders; 18 percent were serious offenders under the age of 15; and 20 percent were sex offenders.

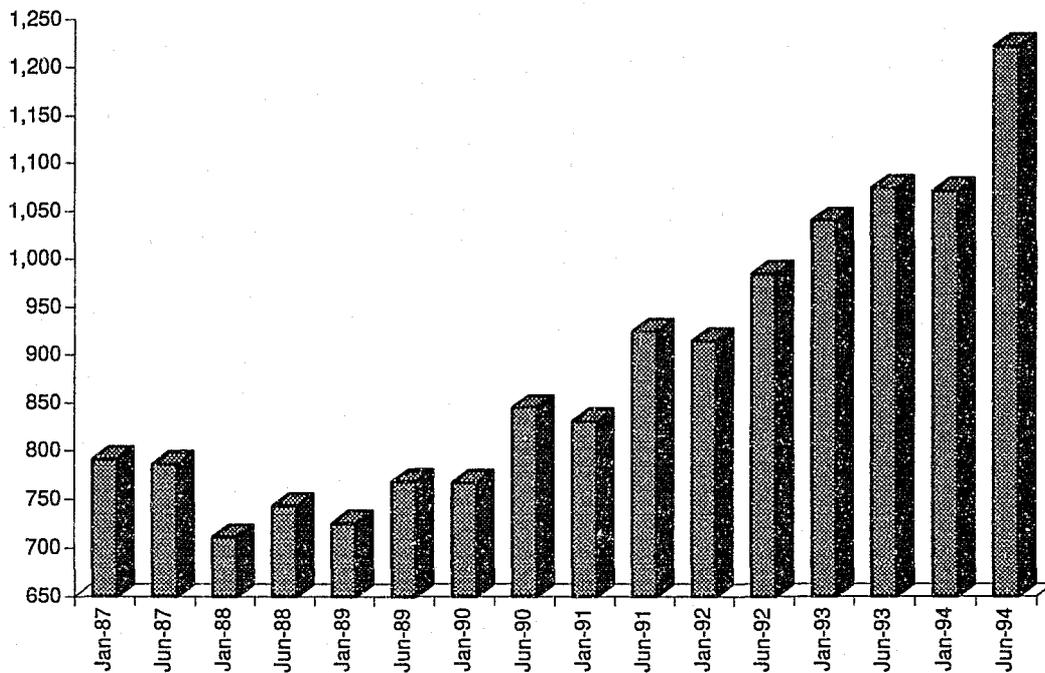
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Gender

Females accounted for a smaller proportion (7 percent) of the total JRA population for the first seven months of 1994. This figure represents little change from the 1993 figure.

**JRA
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
ALL RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS**

Graph 19



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

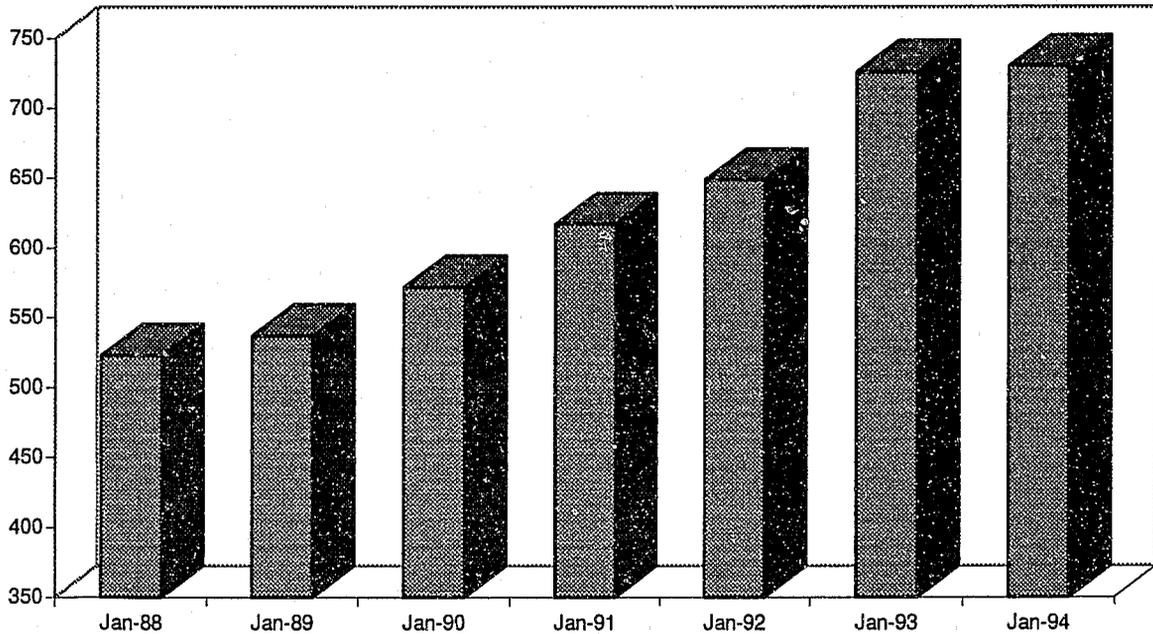
TABLE 76**JUVENILE REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
ALL RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION**

MONTH	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
January	791	711	725	767	831	915	1,040	1,071
February	803	736	735	775	849	920	1,049	1,069
March	796	771	751	813	882	947	1,053	1,116
April	806	775	756	830	902	949	1,050	1,170
May	792	755	743	842	918	970	1,067	1,204
June	786	743	768	845	925	984	1,074	1,222
July	776	744	765	839	915	1,006	1,088	1,218
August	760	736	772	857	918	1,024	1,087	
September	767	727	761	844	923	1,000	1,060	
October	762	729	757	835	930	1,000	1,063	
November	759	727	760	839	942	1,015	1,056	
December	749	717	762	836	937	1,042	1,063	
Average Per Month	779	739	755	827	906	981	1,063	1,153

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

JRA INSTITUTIONAL AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

Graph 20



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

TABLE 77**JUVENILE REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
INSTITUTIONAL AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION**

MONTH	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
January	558	523	537	572	617	649	726	730
February	569	526	546	579	636	648	731	720
March	561	553	538	613	663	668	726	747
April	553	563	550	628	676	667	719	801
May	553	552	553	635	688	693	731	814
June	550	547	541	637	695	705	742	833
July	549	555	562	623	683	707	747	843
August	534	542	567	641	686	722	747	
September	538	533	567	634	690	693	728	
October	530	544	570	632	702	689	725	
November	529	541	563	626	715	713	722	
December	534	533	566	620	693	732	721	
Average Per Month	547	543	555	620	679	691	730	784

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

TABLE 78**JUVENILE REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
TOTAL COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION**

MONTH	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
January	233	188	188	195	214	267	314	341
February	234	210	185	196	213	272	318	349
March	235	218	198	200	219	279	327	369
April	253	212	202	201	225	282	331	369
May	239	203	203	207	225	277	336	390
June	236	196	201	208	230	279	332	389
July	201	189	203	216	232	299	341	375
August	196	192	205	216	232	301	340	
September	198	190	194	210	233	306	332	
October	204	185	187	203	228	311	338	
November	205	186	197	213	227	302	334	
December	198	184	196	216	244	310	342	
Average Per Month	219	196	197	207	227	290	332	369

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

TABLE 79

JUVENILE REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
PAROLE AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

MONTH	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
January	483	423	387	390	425	553	600	646
February	467	414	369	392	413	563	600	646
March	477	391	377	369	421	561	540	614
April	465	402	371	366	413	539	532	621
May	466	422	362	355	425	548	557	625
June	471	429	348	371	454	572	571	640
July	428	433	359	410	460	582	578	676
August	412	433	365	401	459	601	572	
September	417	432	374	417	468	596	587	
October	427	416	356	418	484	585	605	
November	420	379	350	413	500	575	585	
December	416	388	365	431	528	578	606	
AVERAGE PER MONTH	446	414	365	394	454	571	578	638

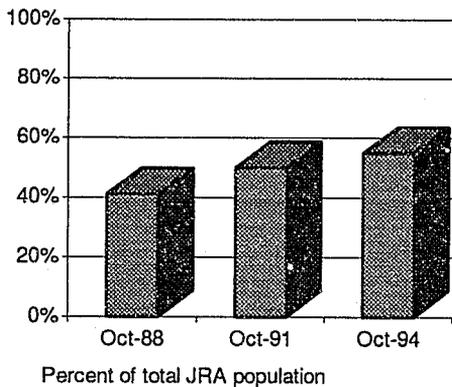
Data exclude JPS caseloads.

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

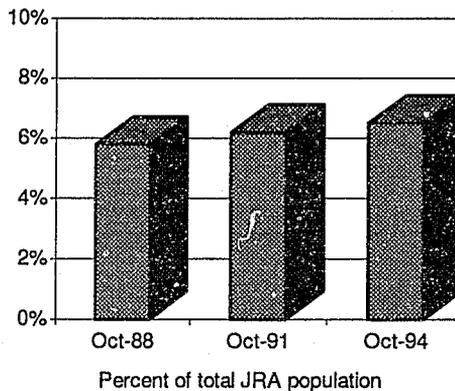
CHANGES IN JRA POPULATION SERVED

Graph 21

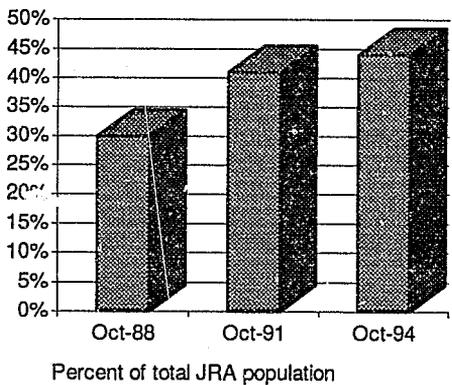
Violent Offenders



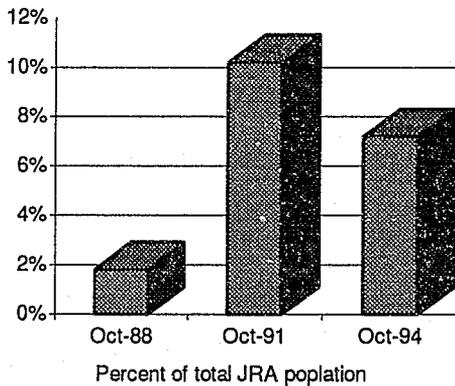
Female



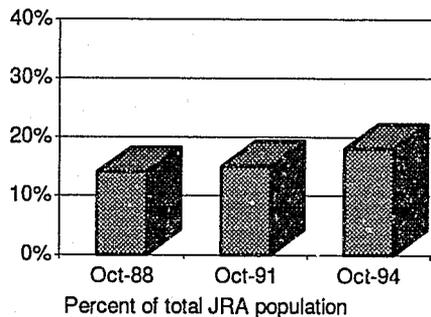
Youths of Color



Drug Offenders



Sex Offenders



Average Length of Stay

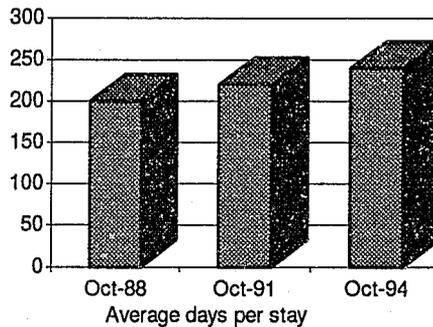


TABLE 80**JRA POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY/GENDER
JUNE 30 1994**

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

**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

TABLE 80 (CON'T)

**JRA POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY /GENDER
ON JUNE 30 1991**

ETHNIC GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	PERCENTAGE	
			TOTAL	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

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

ETHNIC GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	PERCENTAGE	
			TOTAL	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	PERCENTAGE	
			TOTAL	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

TABLE 80 (CON'T)

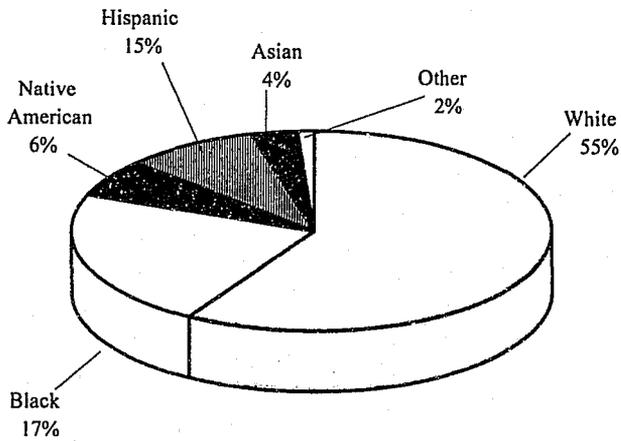
JRA POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY /GENDER
ON JUNE 30 1988

ETHNIC GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	PERCENTAGE	
			TOTAL	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.

**DJR POPULATION
BY ETHNIC GROUP**

GRAPH 22



**DJR POPULATION
BY GENDER**

GRAPH 23

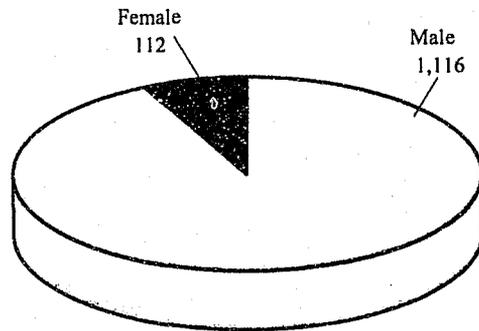


TABLE 81

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

1990

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

TABLE 81 (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

1992

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

TABLE 81 (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

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					
September					
October					
November					
December					

Consolidated **J**uvenile Services **(CJS)**

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

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

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

The CJS funding allocation for the 1993-1995 biennium is approximately 26 million dollars.

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

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

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

Consolidated **J**uvenile Services **(CJS), cont.**

Each biennium JRA develops service priorities for use by the counties in the preparation of their CJS plans. The priorities for the 1993-95 biennium are listed below, in preferential order, and represent the continuing evolution of CJS toward providing cost and program effective services designed to accomplish the intents set forth in the enabling legislation. They incorporate the 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.

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1993-95 CJS Priorities

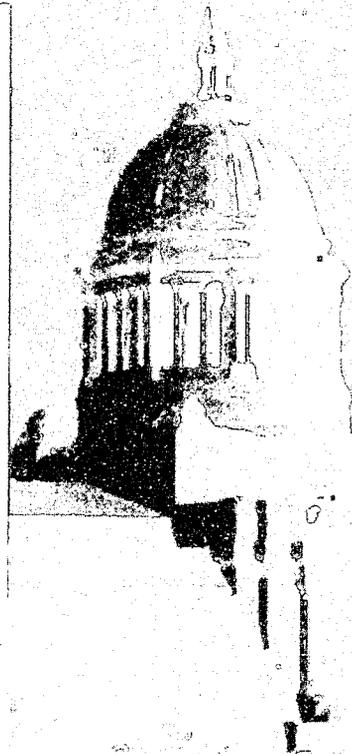
1. The provision of services to reduce the number of committable offenders who are placed in JRA Residential Programs. These caseloads/programs offer community based services to Option B and SSODA youth.
2. The provision of services intended to address issues specific to Racial Disproportionality (SHB 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/place-ment, individual/group counseling, victim awareness, pre-voca-tional/vocational, etc.) designed to positively impact the identified risk factors of those youths on the intensive supervision caseloads.
5. The provision of services to the juvenile offender population intended to reduce or eliminate barriers to effective family centered service delivery (Family Policy Initiative).
6. The provision of specific intervention services to other adjudicated offenders.
7. The provision of services intended to increase the likelihood of successful completion of court ordered conditions.
8. The provision of early intervention designed to reduce penetration into the Juvenile Justice System.
9. The provision of delinquency prevention services.

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

TABLE 82
JUVENILE REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION*
1993-1995 County Allotments

COUNTY	CONSOLIDATED CONTRACTS	STRUCTURED RESIDENTIAL
Adans	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).



JUVENILE JUSTICE REPORT

94

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

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

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

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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. The state's juvenile justice code prohibits the detention of status offenders.

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

**Juvenile Correctional
Facilities**

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

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

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Non-secure Facilities

Group Care Facilities

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

Alcohol and Drug Treatment Facilities

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

Mental Health Care Facilities

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

Mental Hospitals and Special Care Units

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

Community and General Hospitals

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

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

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

