



# WASHINGTON STATE JUVENILE JUSTICE REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR & STATE LEGISLATURE



Washington State Department of  
**CHILDREN, YOUTH & FAMILIES**

August 2020

**WASHINGTON STATE  
PARTNERSHIP COUNCIL ON  
JUVENILE JUSTICE**

**WA-PCJJ**



Washington State Department of  
**CHILDREN, YOUTH & FAMILIES**



**WASHINGTON STATE CENTER  
FOR COURT RESEARCH**

**SAJE**  
C E N T E R

THE STUDY & ADVANCEMENT  
OF JUSTICE EFFECTIVENESS

Published by  
the Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice

In collaboration with  
Washington State Office of Juvenile Justice  
Washington State Center for Court Research  
The Center for Study and Advancement of Justice Effectiveness

The preparation of this report was supported by Grant Number 2016-JF-FX-0047 awarded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. The opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in the presentation are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect those of the Department of Justice.

The following report is a collaboration between the Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice, the Washington State Office of Juvenile Justice, the Washington State Center for Court Research and the Center for the Study and Advancement of Justice Effectiveness. Contributors to this report are as follows:

**Gordon McHenry, Jr.**

Chair, Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice  
President and CEO  
United Way of King County

**Alice Coil**

Deputy Director  
Office of Juvenile Justice, Washington State Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF)

**Rosemarie Clemente**

Juvenile Justice and Equity Manager  
Office of Juvenile Justice, DCYF

**Aaron Moore**

Compliance Manager,  
Office of Juvenile Justice, DCYF

**Jenny Young**

Juvenile Justice Manager  
Office of Juvenile Justice, DCYF

**Carl McCurley, Ph.D.**

Manager  
Washington State Center for Court Research  
Co-Director, SAJE Center

**Andrew Peterson, M.S., Ph.D.**

Senior Research Associate  
Washington State Center for Court Research

**Sarah Walker, Ph.D.**

Research Associate Professor  
Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences  
University of Washington School of Medicine  
Co-Director, SAJE Center

Members of the DCYF Office of Innovation, Alignment and Accountability

Members of the DCYF Office of Communications



## CONTENTS

Message From the Chair and Vice Chair.....	1
Executive Summary.....	2
Overall Assessment .....	2
Key Findings.....	2
Summary and Recommendations .....	2
Key Findings .....	3
Overall Assessment.....	3
1. Juvenile justice involvement is declining in Washington and nationally.....	3
2. Beginning in 2016, Washington State juvenile property offense arrest rates were below national rates.....	6
3. Truancy remains a referral issue for juvenile courts .....	7
4. Racial/ethnic disparities in justice system contact remain an issue for the state with higher than national average referral rates and wide variation across jurisdictions.....	9
5. Washington State’s juvenile recidivism rate was comparable to surrounding states’ rates .....	11
Recommendations .....	12
Objective 1: Ensure programs at all levels of system involvement are culturally responsive.....	12
Objective 2: Ensure equitable impact of juvenile justice system policies and procedures at diversion .....	13
Objective 3: Enhance the focus on local court system performance in achieving positive outcomes for youth .....	15
Objective 4: Recommit to the continued reduction in the use of secure detention.....	16
Federal Juvenile Justice Reform Act (JJRA) .....	17
Federal Juvenile Justice Legislation.....	17
Movement in the 114th Congress (2015-2016).....	17
Introduction in the 115th Congress (2017-2018) .....	17
The Juvenile Justice’s Four Core Protections (Requirements).....	18
Washington State’s Compliance Reporting.....	18
Funding: Federal and State .....	19
Federal Funding.....	19
State Funding.....	19
Washington State Juvenile Justice System: Structure and Function .....	20
Brief History and Milestones.....	20

Structure.....	21
Washington State Advisory Group Members.....	22
WA-PCJJ Mission and Guiding Principles .....	25
Mission for Washington’s Juvenile Justice System .....	25
Guiding Principles for Washington’s Juvenile Justice System.....	25
Strategies and Approaches.....	26
WA-PCJJ Major Accomplishments .....	27
WA-PCJJ Committees .....	32
Executive Committee .....	32
Behavioral Health Committee .....	33
Grants, Technical Assistance and Fiscal Committee .....	33
Legislative Committee .....	34
Racial and Ethnic Disparities Committee .....	37
Reentry and Reconnecting Youth Committee .....	38
Youth Committee .....	39
Washington State Office of Juvenile Justice .....	41
Capacity Building.....	41
Office of Juvenile Justice Core Programs and Activities.....	41
Databook.....	46
General Data Limitations and Notes.....	49

## Message From the Chair and Vice Chair

Established by Executive Order 15-03<sup>1</sup> on September 12, 2010, the Washington State Partnership Council on Justice (WA-PCJJ) is the primary state advisory group for matters pertaining to juvenile justice in the state of Washington. The executive order directs the WA-PCJJ to conform with the federal requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP), and to function as a common point of analysis, planning and advocacy for youth involved in the juvenile justice system or youth at risk of involvement in the juvenile justice system.

The WA-PCJJ meets the requirements for state advisory group membership per 42 U.S.C. 5633, Sec. 223(a)(3)(A) of the JJDP with 25 appointed council members and at least one-fifth of the membership under the age of 24 at the time of appointment. The Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ) provides staffing and administrative support to enable the WA-PCJJ to perform its functions.

As the WA-PCJJ Chair and Vice Chair, we are pleased to present the 2020 Washington State Juvenile Justice Report. This report summarizes the 2018-2019 WA-PCJJ accomplishments and highlights analysis and key findings. Our recommendations focus on promoting partnership and innovations for system improvement that would emphasize investment in community-based solutions for prevention and intervention and ultimately reduce our reliance on youth incarceration.

The WA-PCJJ is dedicated and committed to youth justice, eliminating racial and ethnic disparities, improving community safety and supporting restorative justice practices throughout the state. We credit our accomplishments to the collective efforts and contributions of WA-PCJJ council members and our system and community partners.

Please direct your questions about this report to Alice Coil, Deputy Director of the Office of Juvenile Justice, at [Alice.Coil@dcyf.wa.gov](mailto:Alice.Coil@dcyf.wa.gov).



Gordon McHenry, Jr.  
Council Chair



Sean Goode  
Council Vice Chair

---

<sup>1</sup> Executive Order 20-03, which supersedes Executive Order 15-03, was issued by Governor Jay Inslee effective August 20, 2020. The re-establishment of the Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice (Council), with membership to conform to the requirements of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018, as amended. The Council will be the State Advisory Group for Washington State and will comply with all federal requirements pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5601 – 5681 and 42 U.S.C. 5781 – 5784.



## Executive Summary

Preparation and completion of the report is a collaborative effort between the Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice (WA-PCJJ), the Department of Children, Youth, and Families' (DCYF) Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ), the Washington State Center for Court Research (WSCCR) and the Center for the Study and Advancement of Justice Effectiveness (SAJE). Special thank you to the Department of Children, Youth, and Families' Office of Innovation, Alignment and Accountability and Office of Communications for their technical support.

## Overall Assessment

The 2020 review of Washington State juvenile justice system performance pulls from juvenile justice system contact data from 2018 and recidivism data from 2014 and 2015. The trend data over ten years shows declining youth arrests and legal system involvement across the state, but with wide variations in practice regarding the disproportionate arrest of youth of color and use of detention, with many counties exceeding national rates in these areas. Truancy remains an issue for juvenile courts and a recent increase in truancy petitions should be monitored carefully.

## Key Findings

- Washington State juvenile arrest and case (filing) rates continued to drop slightly more than the national average in 2018.
- Counties show less variation in juvenile arrest practices, but wide variation in detention practices.
- Truancy remains a consistent referral issue for juvenile court.
- Race/ethnic disparities in legal system contact remain an issue for the state with higher than national average referral rates and wide variation in practice across jurisdictions.
- Washington State's juvenile recidivism rate is comparable, but not better than surrounding states.

## Summary and Recommendations

In light of these key findings, there are several broad conclusions we can draw regarding the current state of the juvenile justice system in the state of Washington.

- Washington State continues to see reductions in the number of juvenile cases filed.
- Referrals from law enforcement have dropped nearly universally across all court jurisdictions and more youth are diverted than referred to formal court processes.

At the same time, juvenile justice performance metrics suggest areas where the state is underperforming compared to national data or inconsistently performing across jurisdictions within the state.

- Black and American Indian/Alaskan Native youth continue to be disproportionately referred to courts and are detained for longer periods of time than White, Non-Hispanic youth.
- Truancy petitions rose sharply in 2018.
- Overall recidivism rates appear to be high when compared to surrounding states.

## Key Findings

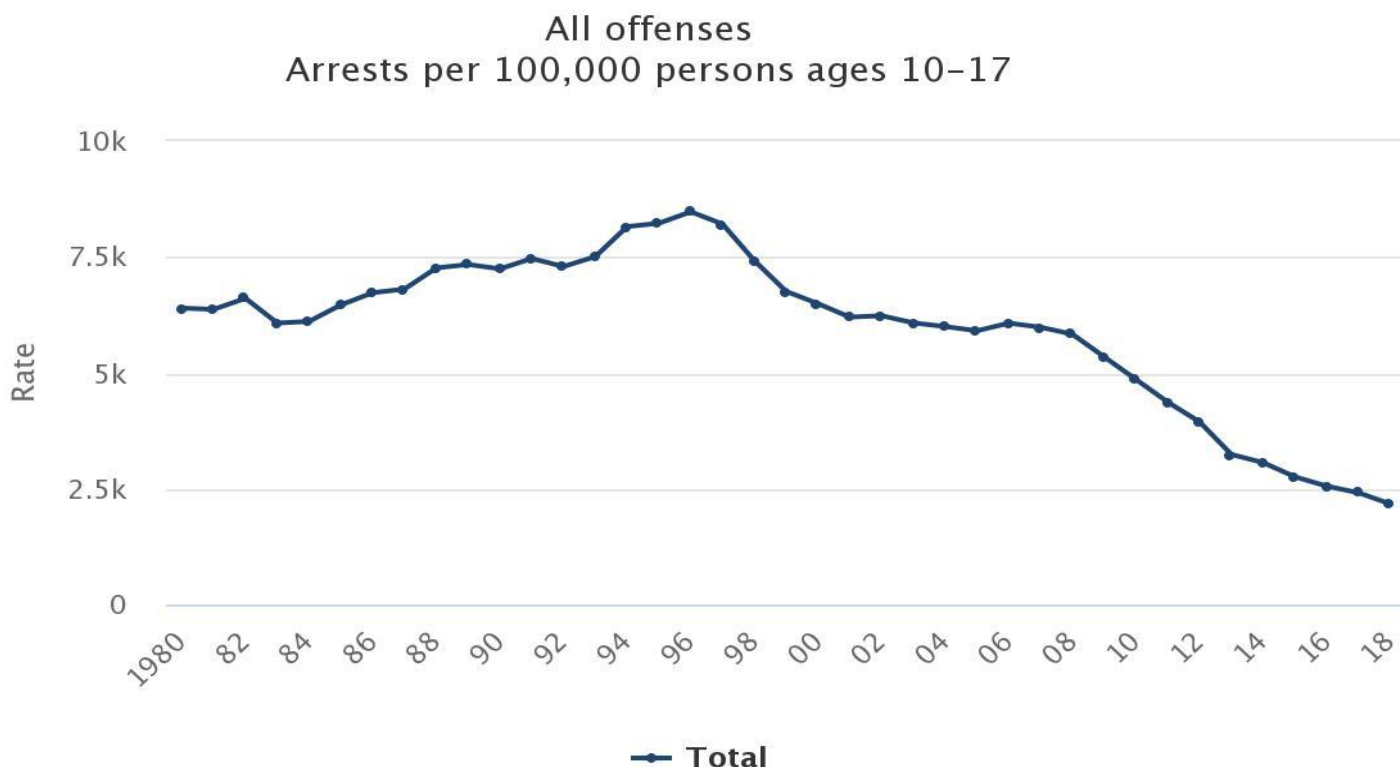
### Overall Assessment

The 2020 review of Washington State juvenile justice system performance pulls from juvenile justice system contact data from 2018 and recidivism data from youth who were system-involved in 2014 and 2015. The 10-year trend data shows declining youth arrests and legal system involvement across the state along with wide variations in the disproportionate arrest of youth of color and use of detention, with many counties exceeding national rates in these areas. A recent increase in truancy petitions should be monitored carefully.

### 1. Juvenile justice involvement is declining in Washington and nationally

Drops in arrest rates over the past ten years are part of an almost 25-year trend in reduced juvenile justice contact.<sup>2</sup> As Exhibit 1 shows, juvenile arrest rates in the U.S. have been declining since the mid-1990's, which has resulted in fewer juveniles in all stages of the justice system.

**Exhibit 1: OJJDP chart of US juvenile arrests per 100,000, 1980-2018**



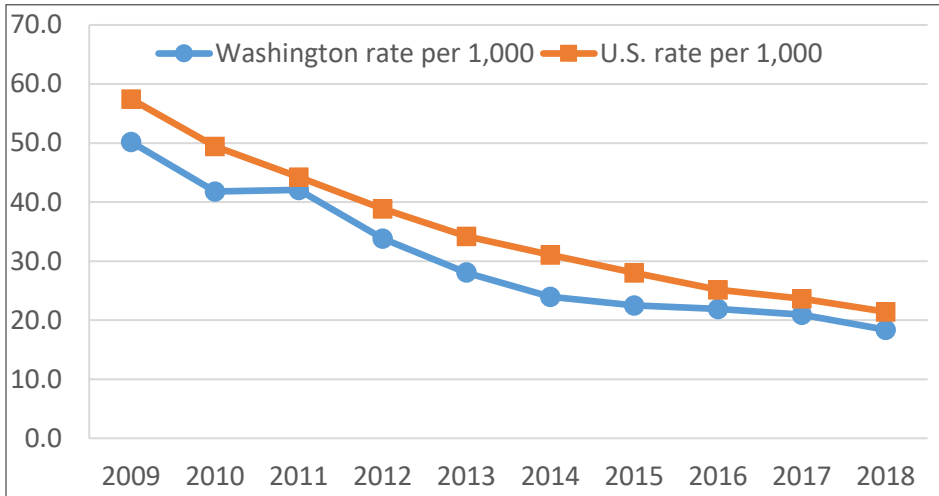
Consistent with national trends, the juvenile arrest rate in Washington State continued its steady decline for a drop of 58% from 2009 rates and has remained lower than the national rate for each of the past 10 years (currently, 18.4 v. 21.4 per 1,000 juvenile population). In 2018, 33 of 35 Washington State juvenile court jurisdictions had lower referral rates than in 2009, with many of those counties experiencing declines of 50% or more. This drop in juvenile justice contact was also seen with post-adjudication secure facilities, as

<sup>2</sup> [https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/crime/JAR\\_Display.asp?ID=qa05202](https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/crime/JAR_Display.asp?ID=qa05202)



admissions to Washington State’s long-term institutions have declined by about one-half (49%) in the past 10 years.

**Exhibit 2 (Databook Exhibit 2.1): Comparison of U.S. and Washington State juvenile index offense arrest rates per 1,000 population, 2009-2018**



**Exhibit 3 (Databook Exhibit 3.4): Map of Juvenile Court referrals per 1,000 population by county, 2009**

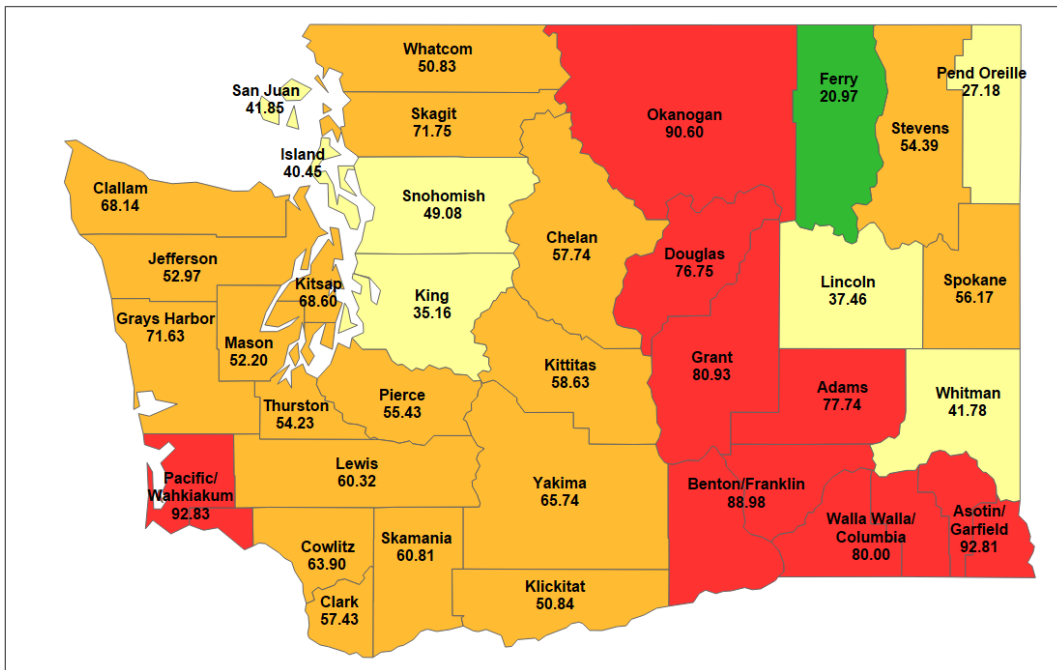
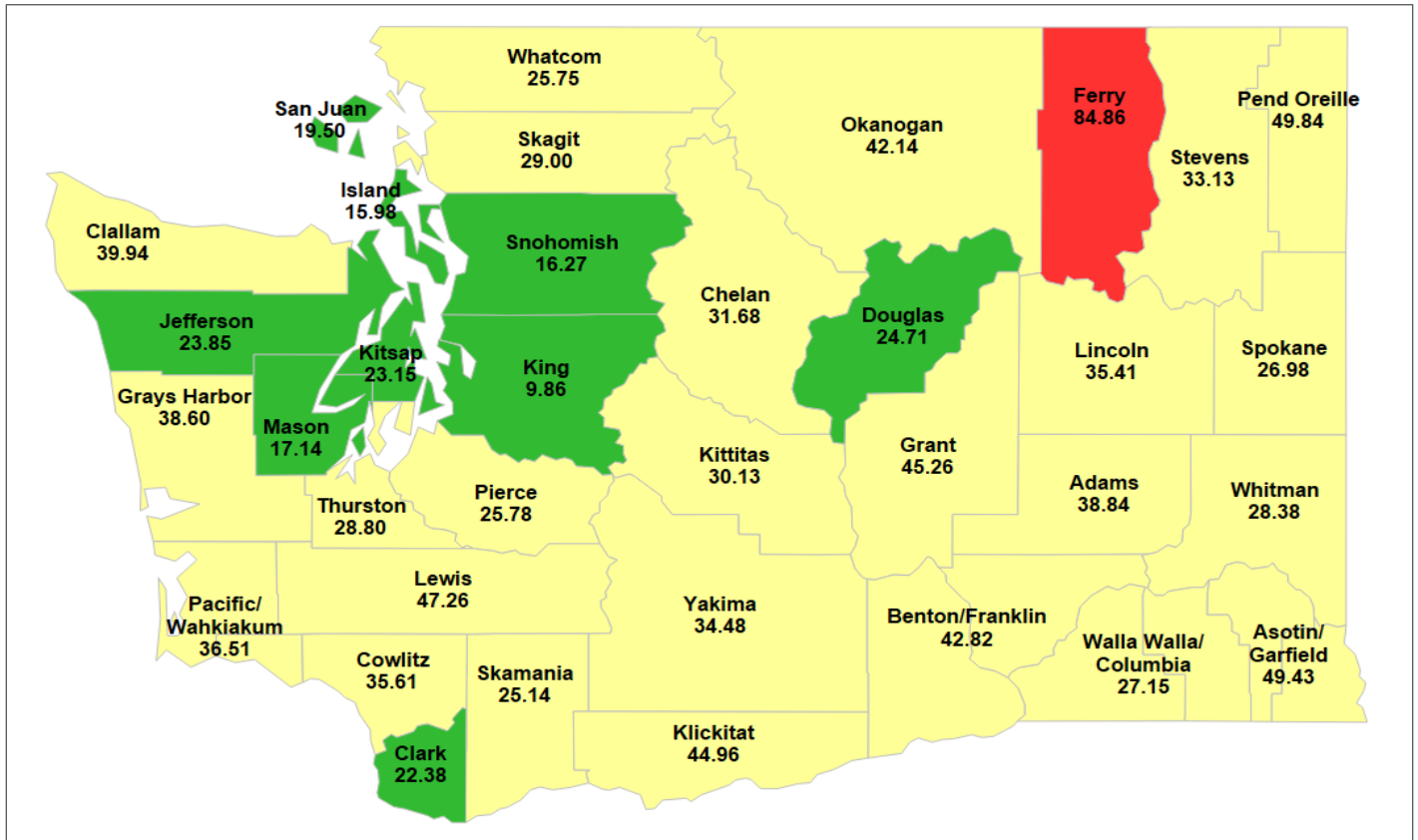
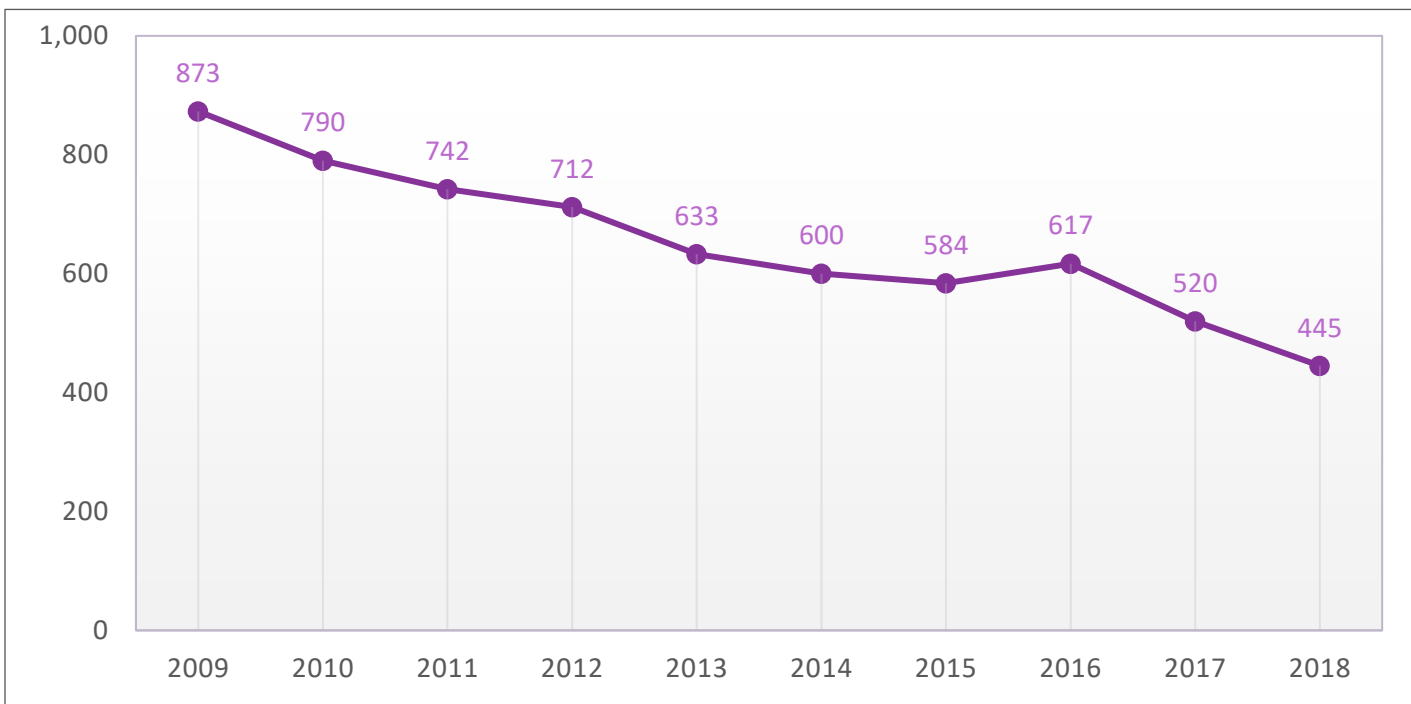


Exhibit 4 (Databook Exhibit 3.5): Map of Juvenile Court referrals per 1,000 population by county, 2018



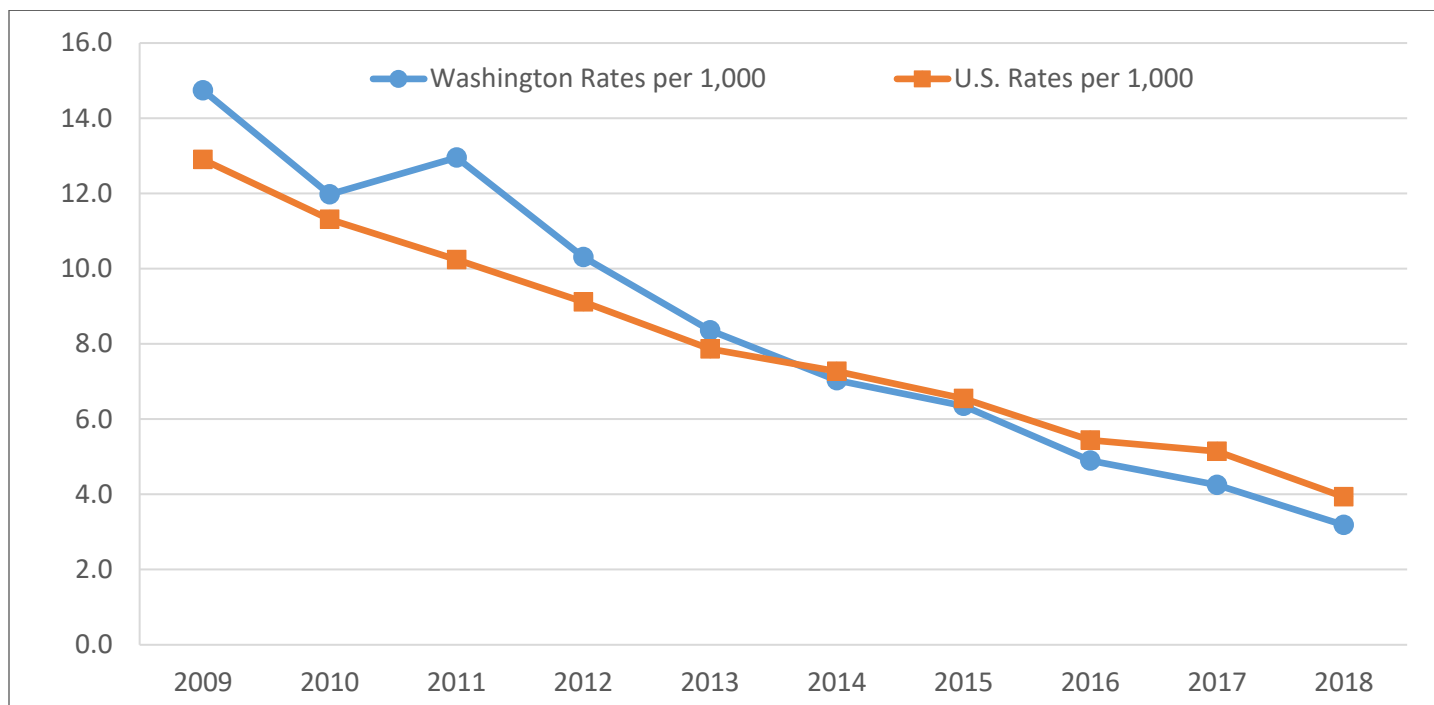
**Exhibit 5 (Databook Exhibit 5.1): Number of admissions to a Juvenile Rehabilitation facility, 2009-2018**



## 2. Beginning in 2016, Washington State juvenile property offense arrest rates were below national rates

Washington State has had a history of high rates of property offenses<sup>3</sup> among both juvenile and adults. As recently as 2011, the juvenile property offense arrest rate was 30% above the national average. However, the Washington rate has been declining steadily and dropped below the national rate for the first time in 2016 (5.4 v. 4.9 arrests per 1,000 juvenile population). The Washington rate continued to drop between 2016 and 2018, and most recently (2018) stood at 3.2 arrests per 1,000 juveniles versus 3.9, nationally.

<sup>3</sup> <https://csgjusticecenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/JusticeReinvestmentinWashington.pdf>

**Exhibit 6 (Databook Exhibit 2.3): Comparison of U.S. and Washington State juvenile property index offense arrest rates per 1,000 population, 2009-2018**

### 3. Truancy remains a referral issue for juvenile courts

After a period of decline, truancy petitions sharply climbed to pre-2010 levels in 2018. Contempt filings related to truancy petitions saw sharp declines in 2016 and 2017, but not in 2018. Legislative changes to the Washington State truancy laws in 2017 (requiring the use of individualized and research-informed practices to reduce truancy) and 2018 (eliminating use of detention for truancy) bring Washington State in line with national best practice standards (Gase, 2015), but the extent of district-level implementation of the policy changes is currently unknown. The Washington State Institute of Public Policy (WSIPP) is conducting a descriptive analysis of this implementation due to be released soon (Barch, 2016).

A survey of 182 Washington State school districts on their use of petitions to respond to truancy found a multitude of reasons they do not use the truancy petition process. The five most popular responses included: students will reach age 18 during the process (63%), youth resumed regular attendance (47%), it was not helpful to students (23%), a preference for handling truancy outside of court (20%) and a lack of funds or resources (18%).<sup>4</sup> The 2018 increase in truancy petitions may be an anomaly, but may indicate net widening from expanded screening and assessment procedures required by the 2017 legislative changes and should be monitored carefully in both process and outcomes going forward.

<sup>4</sup> [https://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1037/Wsipp\\_Washingtons-Truancy-Laws-School-District-Implementation-and-Costs\\_Full-Report.pdf](https://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1037/Wsipp_Washingtons-Truancy-Laws-School-District-Implementation-and-Costs_Full-Report.pdf). Districts may have included multiple reasons for not using the truancy petition process.

Exhibit 7 (Databook Exhibit 9.1): Juvenile status offenses in Washington State by type, 2009-2018

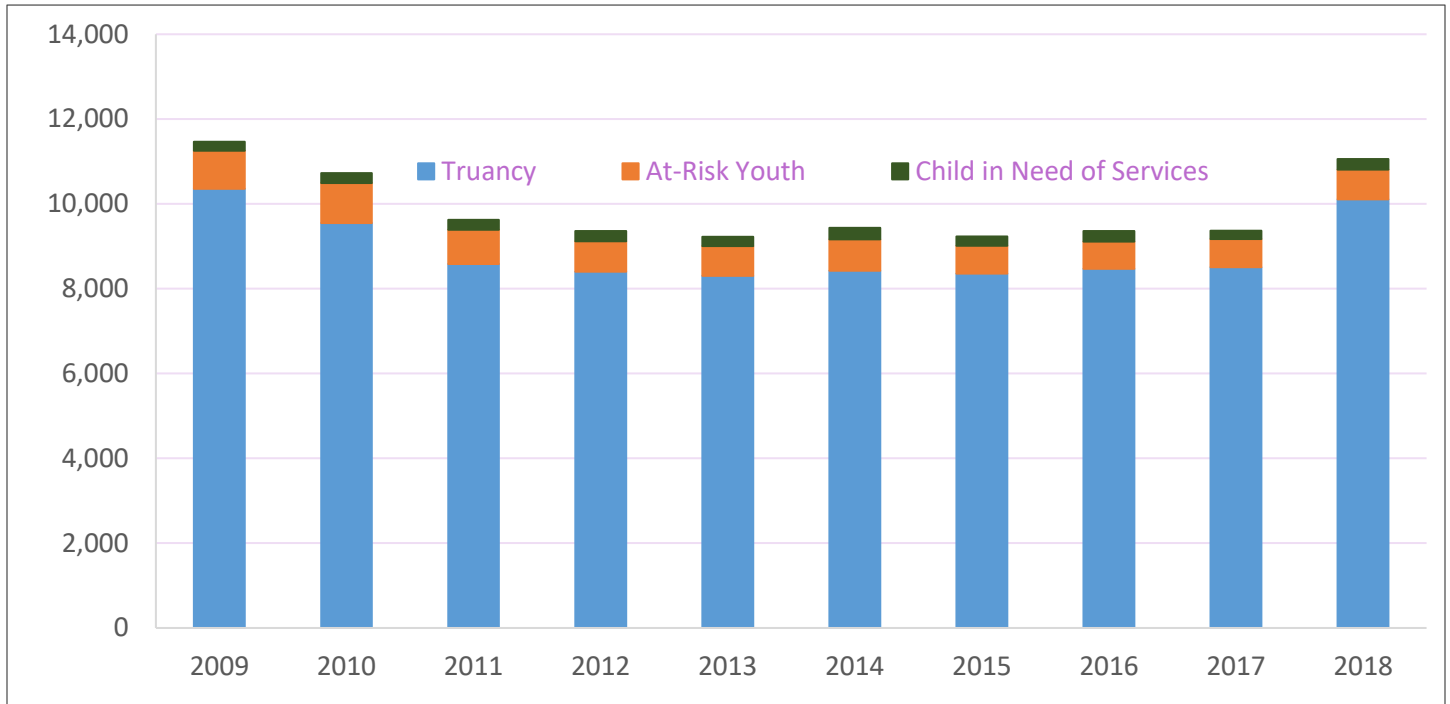
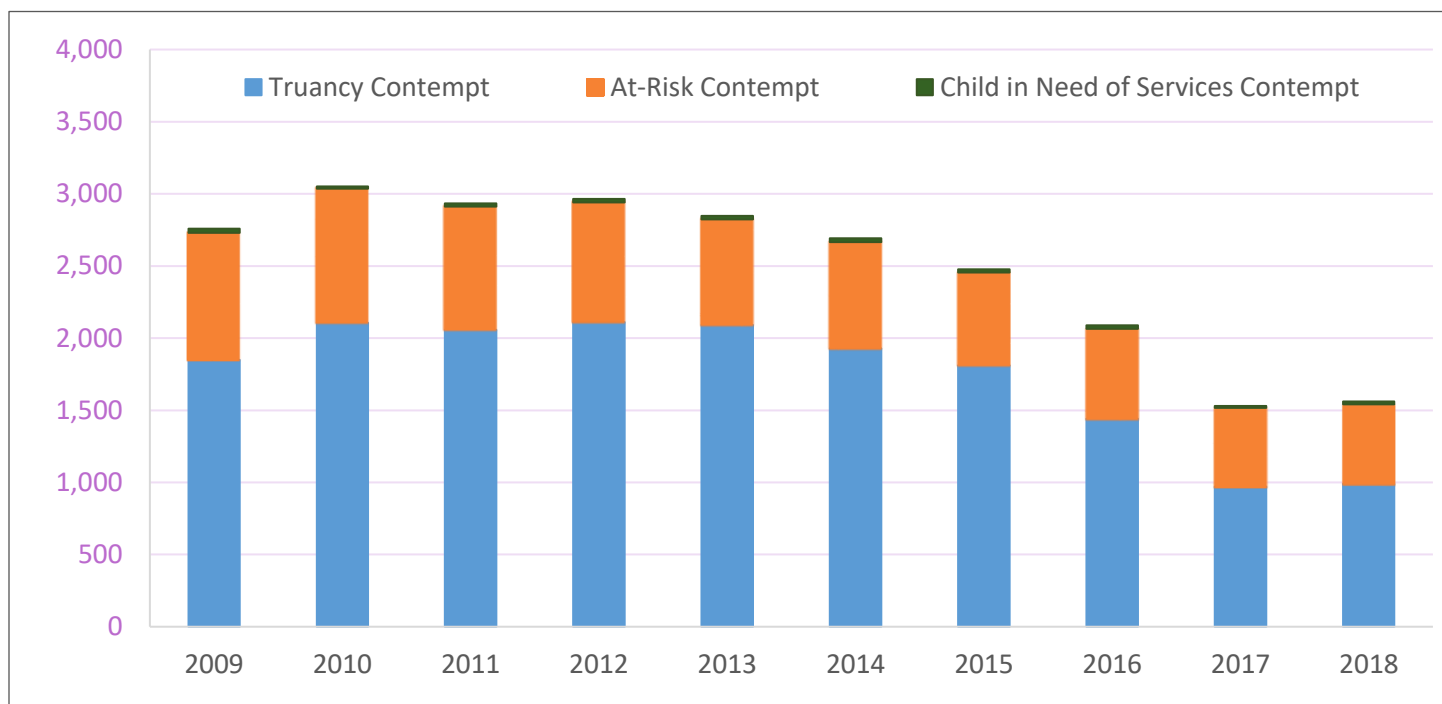


Exhibit 8 (Databook Exhibit 9.2): Juvenile status offense contempt charges in Washington State by type, 2009-2018



#### 4. Racial/ethnic disparities in justice system contact remain an issue for the state with higher than national average referral rates and wide variation across jurisdictions

We use the federal standard Relative Rate Index (RRI) for reporting racial/ethnic disparity. The RRI is one indicator of whether and to what extent non-White individuals are overrepresented in the justice system. It compares the number of minority justice system contacts to the minority population in that area to the same ratio for Whites. Dividing the non-White rate by the White rate produces the RRI measure. If it is greater than 1.0, minorities are overrepresented. If it is less than 1.0, minorities are underrepresented. The RRI number indicates how overrepresented or underrepresented that group is relative to Whites (e.g. if looking at Hispanic youth referral to prosecution, an RRI of 1.4 means that Hispanic referrals to prosecution are 40% higher than expected, given their population.)

As shown in Exhibit 9, in 2018, Black, Hispanic and American Indian/Alaska Native youth (“youth of color”) remained overrepresented for all stages of the court system involvement for Washington as a whole (Black youth referral RRI = 3.8; American Indian/Alaska Native youth referral RRI = 2.5; Hispanic youth referral RRI = 1.4).<sup>5</sup> Disparities persist as youth move through the system with Black youth experiencing the highest rates of adjudication.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Racial categories and terminology follow federal Office of Management and Budget conventions.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1997-10-30/pdf/97-28653.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> Lengths of stay (LOS) in Juvenile Rehabilitation facilities (average LOS of 379 days for Black youth vs. 311 days for White youth).

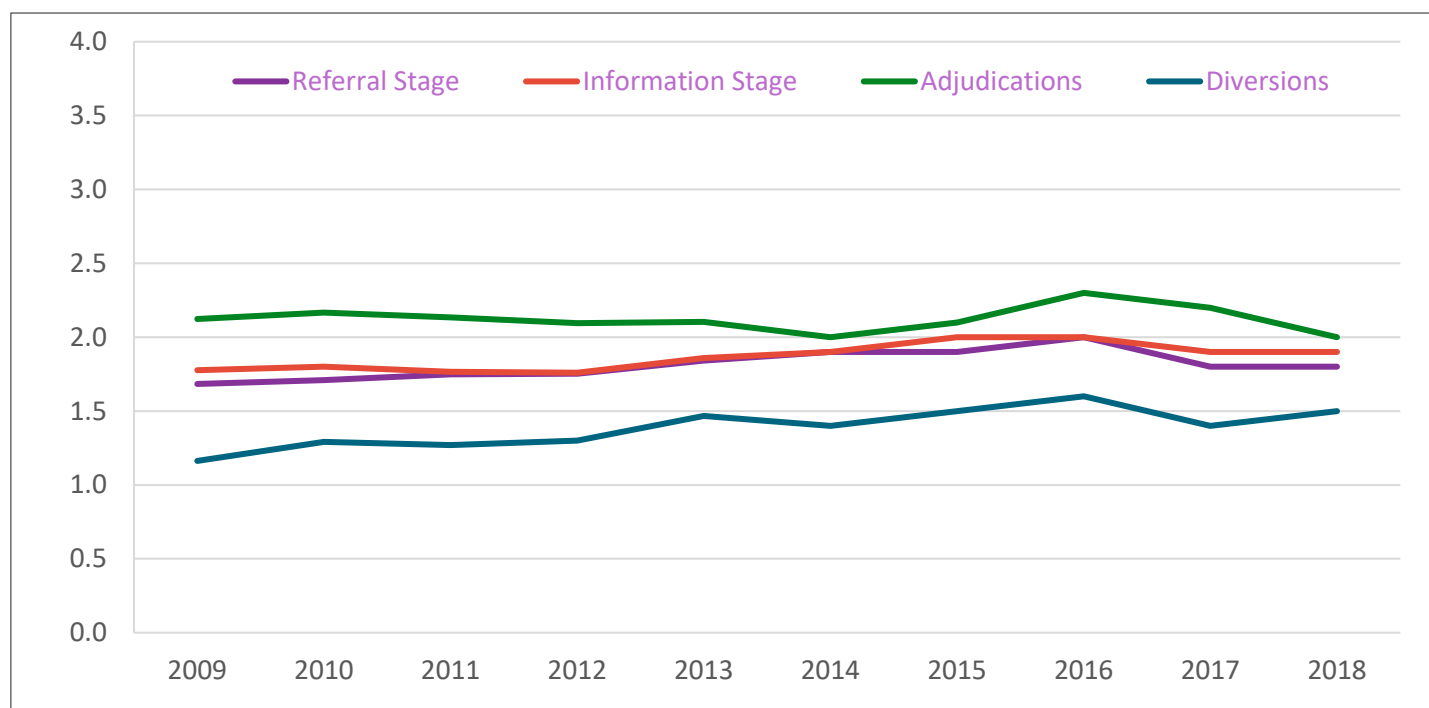


Washington’s RRIs were higher than national RRIs, but there is substantial variation from state to state. Nationally, in 2018, referrals to court for all minority youth had an RRI of 1.5, Black youth had an RRI of 2.9, American Indian/Alaska Native youth had an RRI of 1.1 and Hispanic youth had an RRI of 0.9.<sup>7</sup> Across individual states Florida, for example, showed an FY2017-2018 arrest RRI of 3.1 for Black youth, but 0.6 RRI for Hispanic youth.<sup>8</sup> In 2016, Oregon reported RRI at referral for only Multnomah County (including Portland) in which referral risk was even higher for Black youth (RRI = 5.5) and American Indian/Alaska Native (RR = 3.7),<sup>9</sup> but similarly to Florida, lower for Hispanic youth (1.0). Within Washington, a concern is the variation in risk of justice system contact for youth of color across counties. In 2018, the rate of referral to prosecutors for Black youth ranged from substantially lower than White youth in Whitman County to nearly 10 times as high in King County.<sup>10</sup>

**NOTE:**

*The federal Office of Management and Budget define race as White, Black, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Other/Unknown and ethnicity as Hispanic or Non-Hispanic. This federal identifier is complicated by the cultural diversity of Hispanics/Latinos, which is a label unique to the nature of Latin cultures. The diversity among Hispanic/Latino raises questions about the data collection process when considering racial/ethnic groups are mutually exclusive when, in fact, they are not.*

Exhibit 9 (Databook Exhibit 10.1): Relative Rate Index for youth of color by case progression, 2009-2018



<sup>7</sup> [https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/special\\_topics/qa11601.asp?qaDate=2017](https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/special_topics/qa11601.asp?qaDate=2017)

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.djj.state.fl.us/research/reports/reports-and-data/interactive-data-reports/disproportionate-minority-contact-reports/dmc-red-profile-fy2017-18>

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.oregon.gov/oia/reports/jjis/2016/multnomah-rri-2016.pdf>

<sup>10</sup> See Databook, Exhibit 10.3.

**Exhibit 10: Relative Rate Index by race/ethnicity and case progression, 2018**

Racial / Ethnic Group	Referral	Petition	Adjudication	Diversion
American Indian/ Alaska Native	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.0
Black	3.8	3.8	4.0	2.2
Hispanic	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3

**5. Washington State’s juvenile recidivism rate was comparable to surrounding states’ rates**

Recidivism is a key metric for justice system effectiveness, but is difficult to compare with state and national averages due to different underlying offending base rates and differences in arrest, referral and sentencing practices, as well as differences in which groups of youth are studied and how recidivism is defined. Traditionally, Washington has used the Washington State Institute for Public Policy’s definition of juvenile recidivism as an offense with a disposition, where the offense occurs within 18 months of the start of follow up period and the disposition occurs within 12 months of the offense date.<sup>11</sup> However, no other state uses this definition. To allow for comparison to other states, we introduced a new measure that defines recidivism as any new referral for a misdemeanor or felony within 12 months of their previous adjudication.

Compared to surrounding states with available juvenile recidivism data, Washington State appears to have either comparable or higher juvenile recidivism outcomes. Using the 12-month referral measure, 32.1% of Washington State juveniles who received a disposition in 2014 recidivated. In Oregon, the 12 month referral recidivism rate for 2014 was 27.4%.<sup>12</sup> Twelve-month recidivism rates for 2014 were reported as 28.7% for Colorado, 30.4% for Idaho, and 33.4% for Arizona.<sup>13</sup> As noted, reported recidivism outcomes across states may vary for several reasons, including unique youth populations, different court and supervision practices and studies with their own definitions and methodologies. Nonetheless, these examples suggest Washington State juvenile offenders may be reoffending at higher rates than other nearby states.

**Exhibit 11 (Databook Exhibit 6.2): One year referral recidivism outcomes by recidivism measure**

	All Dispositions (%)	Diversions (%)	Adjudications (%)	JR Release Cohort (%)
All Recidivism	32.1	23.1	46.4	51.9
Felony Recidivism	12.7	6.9	21.7	34.1

<sup>11</sup> Barnoski, R. (1997). Standards for Improving Effectiveness in Adult and Juvenile Justice. Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

<sup>12</sup> [https://www.oregon.gov/oia/reports/recidivism/2014\\_Recidivism.pdf](https://www.oregon.gov/oia/reports/recidivism/2014_Recidivism.pdf). The Oregon study included all juveniles with a criminal referral in 2014, whereas the Washington State study included only those that received a disposition.

<sup>13</sup> [https://le.utah.gov/audit/14\\_09rpt.pdf](https://le.utah.gov/audit/14_09rpt.pdf). It is not clear from the Utah report, the exact nature of the population studied in the respective states.

## Recommendations

Washington State continues to see reductions in the number of juvenile cases filed and stable patterns of community level youth health. Referrals from law enforcement have dropped nearly universally across all court jurisdictions and more youth are diverted than referred to formal court processes. At the same time, juvenile justice performance metrics suggest areas where the state is underperforming compared to national data or inconsistently performing across jurisdictions within the state. Black and American Indian/Alaskan Native youth continue to be disproportionately referred to courts and are detained for longer periods of time than White, Non-Hispanic youth. Truancy petitions rose sharply in 2018, and overall recidivism rates appear to be high when compared to surrounding states. These key findings suggest some avenues for improving the efficiency, effectiveness and transparency of the system.

Responding to these key findings are recommendations outlined below. The outline is inclusive of shared objectives emerged from stakeholder meetings and community forums and recommendations found in recent reports related to juvenile systems. Additionally, specific and actionable examples are included as suggested projects, which would support the achievement of the outlined recommendations below.

Identifying a concise and organized response to these findings is essential for the purposes of tracking implementation and improvement. The recommendations below are organized first with an overarching objective followed by specific recommendations at policy and programmatic levels and three inter-connecting areas of system commitment.

**Intentionality – specific policies and practices**  
**(Re)Investment – alignment and allocation of resources**  
**Impact – performance measures and accountability**

### Objective 1: Ensure programs at all levels of system involvement are culturally responsive

#### 1.1 Policy Recommendations

Adjust programs requirements and implementation policies to fit the needs of youth and families.

Intentionality	(Re)Investment	Impact
Shift the provision of programming and treatment for youth to culturally responsive, community-based services.	<p>Provide capacity-building support to local, culturally-responsive service providers to ensure equitable access to funding and resources.</p> <p>Establish a best practice, cultural responsiveness training for all juvenile justice system partners and staff.</p>	Measure the increase in contracts between court and state agencies and local community-based organizations as well as the impact on outcomes such as program completion, skill development and reduced recidivism.

### 1.2 Program Recommendations

Shift the majority of interventions via programming to community-based service providers.

Intentionality	(Re)Investment	Impact
<p>Commit to the identification and establishment of a diverse array of community-based providers to ensure the unique needs of youth and families are consistently met.</p> <p><i>Ex: Complete a statewide Gap Analysis to identify the geographic and saturation needs to provide adequate access to the complete service array for all youth and families.</i></p>	<p>Provide Technical Assistance to courts in the implementation of Performance Based Contracting with community-based providers.</p>	<p>Implement Performance Based Contracting for all youth serving contracts to ensure improved outcomes for youth served by culturally-responsive, community-based providers.</p>

## Objective 2: Ensure equitable impact of juvenile justice system policies and procedures at diversion

### 2.1 Policy Recommendations

Implement policies that align with research regarding low risk youth and limited system involvement being the most effective strategy for reducing recidivism.

Intentionality	(Re)Investment	Impact
<p>Ensure youth of all races, ethnicities, languages, family structure, gender and resources receive the same access to diversion.</p> <p>Require more low risk youth be diverted to culturally-responsive, community-based programming/services.</p>	<p>Provide support to law enforcement agencies for diversion policy and procedure design including data analysis.</p> <p>Provide funding for local system collaborations of law enforcement, schools, prosecutors and community-based providers on diversion processes and programs.</p> <p><i>Ex: Provide expertise and necessary support such as funding and technical assistance to implement the Law Enforcement Mental Health Diversion Statute (HB 1524) statewide.</i></p>	<p>Measure success of diversion programs through tracking school engagement, law enforcement and juvenile justice system involvement.</p> <p>Measure the number of low risk on probation caseloads, the number of youth engaged in community-based programs and the proportion of youth effectively engaging in school.</p>

**2.2 Program Recommendations**

Establish collaborative relationships among law enforcement, prosecutors, schools and community-based providers to ensure a coordinated and consistent response to youth with low risk.

Intentionality	(Re)Investment	Impact
<p>Implement simple screening and referral procedures for law enforcement and prosecutors to identify which community-based provider to refer a youth.</p> <p>Establish best practices for school-based diversion programs and community-based supports.</p>	<p>Identify replicable or state funding models for developing pre-justice referral/filing, community-based services.</p> <p>Create blended funding across juvenile justice, child welfare and public health dollars to ensure community-based intervention programs are available and appropriate for meeting the needs for family-based prevention services and youth-development services.</p> <p>Ensure funding is equitably distributed across the state with a focus on qualified programs and community-based providers East of the Cascades.</p>	<p>Evaluate efficacy of the screening process by justice personnel.</p> <p>Evaluate efficacy of the functional behavioral assessments completed by community-based providers.</p> <p>Track the use of blended, state and replicable funding streams to identify who is benefitting from the resources to ensure equitable access with a strong focus on rural communities.</p>

### Objective 3: Enhance the focus on local court system performance in achieving positive outcomes for youth

#### 3.1 Policy Recommendations

Modify legislation governing the use of Evidence-Based Programs (EBPs) in juvenile justice to allow for advancements in the field regarding the identification and monitoring of effective programs.

Intentionality	(Re)Investment	Impact
<p>Create pathways for grassroots organizations and small community-based providers to be identified as best practice, promising and/or evidence-based.</p> <p>Update Block Grant Funding Formula to support court and community partnerships in delivering programs that have demonstrated effectiveness in meeting the needs of low, moderate and high-risk youth.</p>	<p>Create funding streams for community-based providers to access outside of the limited funding allocated to courts.</p> <p>Provide incentive dollars to courts committed to reducing racial and ethnic disparities in EBP eligibility, access and outcomes.</p>	<p>Provide technical assistance to community based providers to insure fidelity to EBP models.</p> <p>Evaluate programs on outcomes and provide incentives to community-based providers who perform beyond minimum requirements.</p>

#### 3.2 Program Recommendations

Provide the necessary support to courts for successful implementation of assessments and youth program access to ensure improvement in youth outcomes.

Intentionality	(Re)Investment	Impact
<p>Identify a consistent and public definition of recidivism and require equitable outcomes by race and ethnicity for flexible use of funds.</p> <p>Require only designated and trained staff to administer the Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT.)</p> <p>Expand data collection, access and analysis to include school engagement and achievement as an outcome measure for juvenile courts.</p>	<p>Provide consistent and robust training to staff for the completion of the PACT.</p> <p>Provide statewide trainings for juvenile courts to support the engagement of target groups: community leaders, tribal members and families.</p>	<p>Establish a robust quality assurance model to evaluate and improve PACT implementation as needed.</p> <p>Improve data tracking and analysis of the PACT by separating out probation and diversion youth for the purpose of outcome evaluations.</p>



## Objective 4: Recommit to the continued reduction in the use of secure detention

### 4.1 Policy Recommendations

Adopt statewide policies restricting the use of detention to eliminate justice by geography.

Intentionality	(Re)Investment	Impact
Limit the eligible offenses for which law enforcement may present youth to detention to be considered for admission.	Provide technical assistance and grant dollars to juvenile justice systems committed to designing, testing and implementing validated detention screening tools.	Continue to work towards data improvement regarding collection, access and analysis of law enforcement arrests statewide.  Evaluate the impact of the State Sentencing Grid on detention sentences in response to Violations of Probation and its impact on youth of color.

### 4.2 Program Recommendations

Identify best practices and implement alternatives to detention strategies across the state.

Intentionality	(Re)Investment	Impact
Make use of pre-adjudication alternatives to detention supported in statute.  Remove days on electronic monitoring as a variable in the formula for calculation of secure confinement sentences.	Provide incentivized funding to courts who reduce their detention admissions each year to be used towards alternatives to detention programming.	Build the capacity within the courts to track the outcomes of youth on alternative to detention programs and the impact on public safety (i.e. re-arrest while released and failure to appear rates).

## Federal Juvenile Justice Reform Act (JJRA)

### Federal Juvenile Justice Legislation<sup>14</sup>

Signed into law by President Gerald Ford on September 7, 1974, and most recently reauthorized in 2018, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) embodies a partnership between the federal government and the U.S. states, territories and the District of Columbia to protect children and youth in the justice system, to effectively address high-risk and delinquent behavior, and to improve community safety. Reauthorization of the JJDP took place in 2018 after more than 15 years of work on the part of advocates across the country.

### Movement in the 114th Congress (2015-2016)

Last Congress, H.R. 5963, bipartisan legislation to reauthorize this landmark law passed the House of Representatives in September 2016, by a vote of 382-29. A similar bi-partisan bill was also approved by a voice vote in the Senate Judiciary Committee (S. 1169). Both bills included provisions to strengthen the law's core protections by reducing the placement of youth in adult jails pre-trial, providing more structure to the requirement to decrease racial and ethnic disparities and phasing out exceptions that allow the detention of youth who have engaged in status offense behaviors. They also promoted the use of alternatives to incarceration, improved conditions and educational services for incarcerated youth and increased accountability. A bipartisan attempt to approve a final bill at the end of the 114th Congress was not successful.

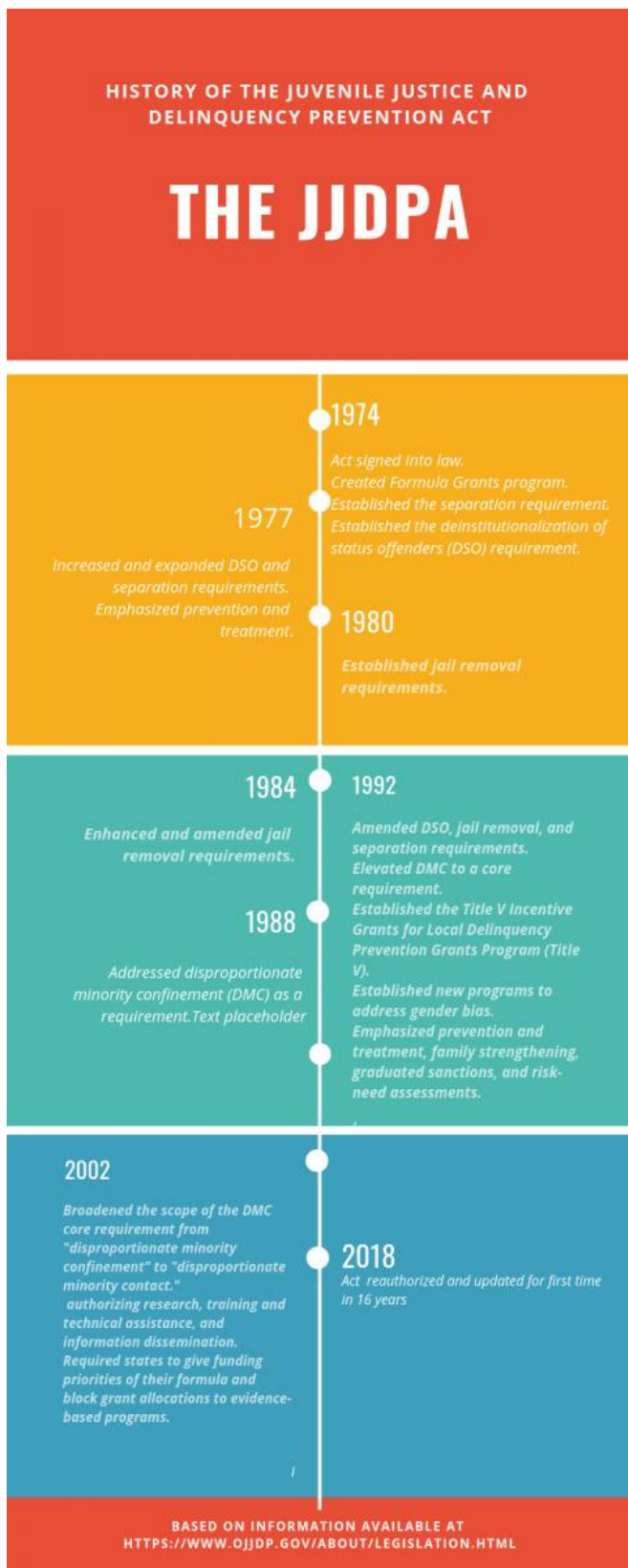
### Introduction in the 115th Congress (2017-2018)

On April 5, 2017, Senator Chuck Grassley (R-IA) and Senator Sheldon Whitehouse (D-RI) reintroduced their bipartisan bill to reauthorize the JJDP (S. 860). On April 4, 2017, a bipartisan House bill was introduced by Representative Jason Lewis (R-MN) and Education and the Workforce Committee Ranking Member Bobby Scott (D-VA). H.R. 1809, the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2017, is nearly identical to the Senate bill. On May 23, 2017, the U.S. House of Representatives approved H.R. 1809 by a voice vote.

Both bills strengthen core protections for youth who come in contact with the juvenile justice system; promote the use of alternatives to incarceration; support the implementation of trauma-informed, evidence-based practices; call for the elimination of dangerous practices in confinement, including the use of restraints on pregnant girls; improve conditions and educational services for incarcerated youth; focus on the particular needs of special youth population such as trafficked youth and tribal youth; and increase accountability. Compromise language known as H.R. 6964 was introduced and approved in December 2018. The legislation marks the first reauthorization of the Act in more than 15 years.

---

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.act4jj.org/history>



## The Juvenile Justice’s Four Core Protections (Requirements)

1. Preventing young people from being locked up for age-based offenses, such as truancy, running away and violating curfew.
2. Removing young people from adult facilities, with limited exceptions.
3. Keeping young people who are incarcerated separate from incarcerated adults.
4. Requiring states to identify and work to reduce racial and ethnic disparities in the juvenile justice system.

Each participating state must develop and implement a strategy for achieving and maintaining compliance with the four core protections as part of its annual Formula Grants State Plan. A state’s level of compliance with each of the four core requirements determines eligibility for its continued participation in the Formula Grants programs. For example, failure to achieve or maintain compliance, despite good faith efforts, reduces the Formula Grant to the state by 20% for each core requirement not met. In addition, the noncompliant state must agree to expend 50% of the state’s allocation for that year to achieve compliance with the core requirement(s) with which it is not in compliance.

As part of the strategy for maintaining compliance, states must provide for an adequate system of monitoring to ensure that the core requirements are met. States must visit and collect information from facilities to demonstrate compliance with the JJDP Act. On an annual basis, each state submits this information in the form of a compliance monitoring report and racial and ethnic disparities action plan to OJJDP.

## Washington State’s Compliance Reporting

Washington State has historically been in compliance with three of the four core requirements (Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders, Jail Removal, Sight and Sound Separation and Racial and Ethnic Disparities) of the JJDP Act. State law (RCW 13.04.116)

also prohibits holding juveniles in adult jails and lockups, and requires sight and sound separation in those

instances when juveniles are held. Federal requirements for addressing racial and ethnic disparities have also historically been met or exceeded.

## Funding: Federal and State

### Federal Funding

Historically, there have been two major sources of federal funding for juvenile justice work: the Formal Grants Program and the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant. The Formula Grants Program (Title II) was the original source of funding from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to the states. The Formula Grant Program supports state and local delinquency prevention and intervention efforts and juvenile justice system improvements. This program provides funds directly to states, territories and the District of Columbia to support the implementation of comprehensive state juvenile justice plans based on detailed studies of jurisdictional needs. Formula Grant funds can be used to fund programs to help states remain in compliance with the core requirements (Sight and Sound Separation, Jail Removal, Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders and Racial and Ethnic Disparities), Native American Pass-Through Fund, a variety of prevention programs, planning and administration and the State Advisory Group allocation.

Washington State's Title II Funding Allocation	
FFY 2008	\$867,200
FFY 2009	\$952,800
FFY 2010	\$917,600
FFY 2011	\$918,848
FFY 2012	\$521,697
FFY 2013	\$530,085
FFY 2014	\$753,803
FFY 2015	\$767,860
FFY 2016	\$820,423
FFY 2017	\$680,237
FFY 2018	\$888,145
FFY 2019	\$872,897

### State Funding

General Fund State dollars are provided at approximately \$1,056,000 per year to the Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ). This office staffs the Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice, develops and implements effective methods of preventing delinquency, improves the quality of juvenile justice by providing recommendations to the Governor, the Legislature, DCYF and other organizations, and informs the public about juvenile justice issues.

The administrative costs for OJJ include employee salaries/benefits, goods/services and travel. The OJJ receives approximately \$216,000 of State General Funds annually for these administrative costs. In addition, TeamChild provides legal representation for youth in the juvenile justice system and receives pass-thru funds

at \$557,000 annually, and the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) program operated out of the OJJ receives \$283,000 annually.

## Washington State Juvenile Justice System: Structure and Function

### Brief History and Milestones

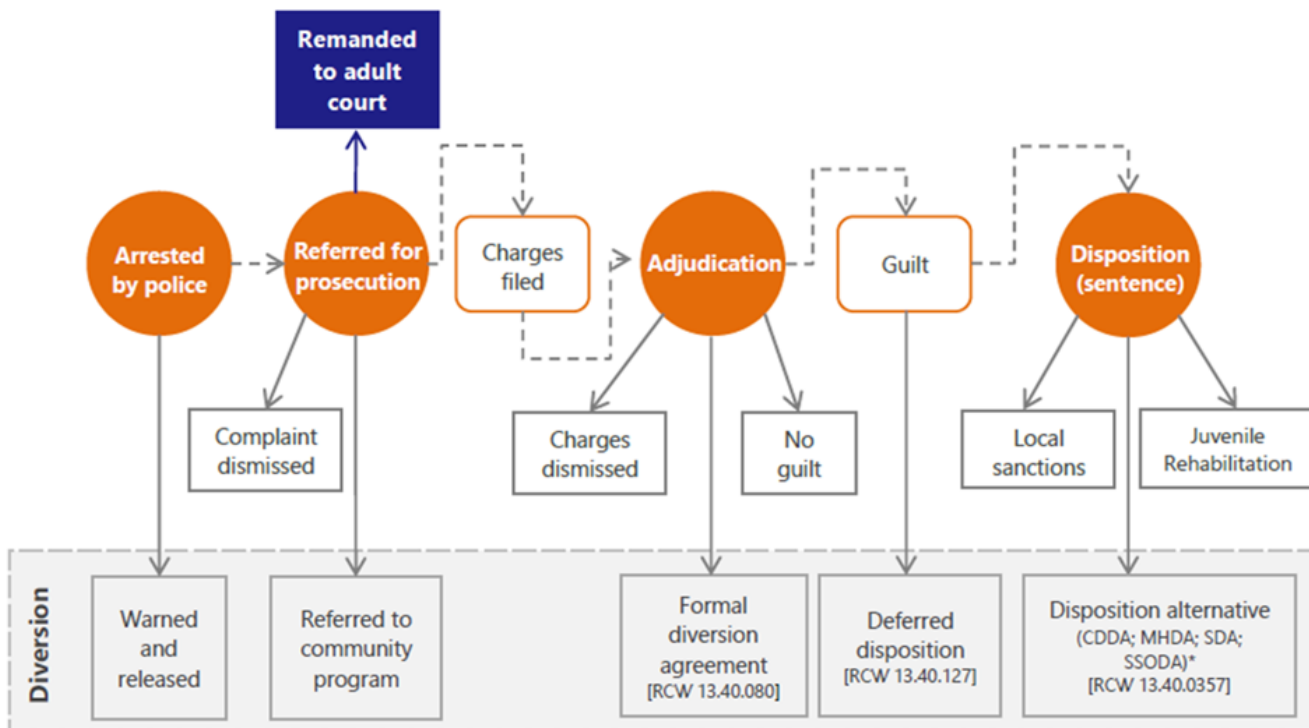
Washington State enacted its first juvenile code in 1913. The code remained in effect without major changes until 1977 when the Washington State Legislature totally revised the state's juvenile code, modeled after the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. The 1977 bipartisan Legislature passed statewide juvenile sentencing reform, the same basic structure that is in effect today.

Juvenile justice in Washington State is primarily governed by statute, otherwise known as the Juvenile Justice Act of 1977, which establishes a system of accountability and rehabilitation for juvenile offenders. The Juvenile Justice Act is codified in the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) under Title 13, primarily RCW 13.40.

In 2007 Washington became the fourth Models for Change state for its use of evidence-based interventions, its application of program evaluation and cost-benefit analysis techniques to juvenile justice policy-making and the progress it has made in combating disproportionate minority contact and integrating juvenile justice programs with child welfare and mental health services.

Every year Washington State elected officials introduce new or revised legislation for the purpose of improving the juvenile justice systems.

Key Stages in Washington State's Juvenile Justice System



Source: [https://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1719/Wsipp\\_Washington-State-s-Juvenile-Justice-System-Evolution-of-Policies-Populations-and-Practical-Research\\_Report.pdf](https://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1719/Wsipp_Washington-State-s-Juvenile-Justice-System-Evolution-of-Policies-Populations-and-Practical-Research_Report.pdf)

## Structure

The juvenile justice system in Washington State is a continuum of prevention, early intervention, intervention and rehabilitative services operated by both the county and state governments. State statute, Title 13, governs the work of the juvenile justice system, charges both county and state agencies with the responsibility of holding youth accountable for their offenses and with necessary treatment and rehabilitation to youth.

A fundamental attribute of the juvenile justice system in Washington State is the division of responsibility between the county-run system of juvenile courts and the state-run system intended to serve higher-risk youth who have been found responsible for more serious offending behavior. Thirty-three juvenile courts serve as the administrative authority for youth (under the age of 18) who come into contact with the justice system. The juvenile courts are a division of the Superior Court with exclusive original jurisdiction of youth. Broadly, the juvenile courts process cases for youth who engage in nondelinquent or delinquent behaviors. State funding for county juvenile justice operations is intended to support risk and needs assessment of youth sentenced to community supervision (probation), and to support funding for community-based, state-approved, evidence-based interventions.

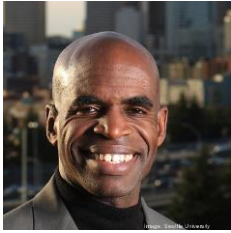
A key stage in the juvenile justice process for delinquent offenses includes law enforcement that investigates a reported crime and determines if there is enough probable cause to arrest a suspect. After an arrest, the case may be referred to the local prosecutor. Prosecutors are the chief law enforcement officers with the discretion and authority to determine prosecution. Some youth may be diverted from the juvenile court before or after the prosecutor's office files charges with the juvenile court. To be diverted after charges are filed, the prosecutor and probation officer determine whether enough probable cause exists and that the accused committed the crime. These youth sign a formal diversion agreement with the court and the diversion unit of the local probation department provides services for these youth.

Youth adjudicated and found guilty by the juvenile court receive a disposition according to Washington's juvenile sentencing standards. The seriousness of the youth's current offense and the number of prior adjudications determine the sentencing range from which the judge can impose a disposition. Two broad dispositions from the juvenile sentencing standards are "local sanctions" or a term of confinement with the state's Juvenile Rehabilitation (JR). Locally sanctioned youth can receive a variety of types of sanctions including confinement, probation, fines, community service or other sanctions carried out by the local probation department. Youth whose dispositions are more than 30 days of confinement are under the legal jurisdiction of JR. The vast majority of adjudicated youth are sanctioned locally.

Juvenile courts may also issue a deferred disposition. Under a deferred disposition, youth enter into a stipulated agreement with the court that includes supervision and may include mandatory participation in treatment. If the youth successfully complies with the terms of the deferred disposition, the conviction is vacated and removed from the youth's record. Failure to comply with the terms of a deferred disposition may result in the revocation of the deferred disposition and the filing of a disposition consistent with the sentencing guidelines.



## Washington State Advisory Group Members



Council Chair  
**Gordon McHenry, Jr.**  
President and CEO  
United Way of King  
County



Council Vice Chair  
**Sean Goode**  
Executive Director  
Choose 180



**Sonja Hallum**  
Senior Policy Advisor  
Governor's Office



**Sen. Jeannie Darneille**  
27<sup>th</sup> Legislative District



**Rep. Jesse Johnson**  
30<sup>th</sup> Legislative District



**Marybeth Queral**  
Assistant Secretary (retired)  
DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation



**Evelyn Clark**  
Youth Peer Liaison  
Program Manager  
Health Care Authority



**Diana Cockrell**  
Behavioral Health and  
Recovery Section Manager  
Health Care Authority



**Ada Daniels**  
Inst. Edu. Program  
Supervisor  
Office of the  
Superintendent of  
Public Instruction



**Jordan Duckum**  
Youth Member



**Mike Fenton**  
Thurston County  
Juvenile Court  
Administrator



**Dulce Gutierrez**  
Washington Labor Council,  
AFL-CIO Yakima



**Andrew Hill**  
Executive Director  
Excelsior Wellness  
Center



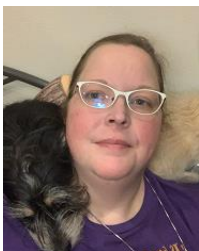
**Jimmy Hung**  
Chief Deputy Prosecutor  
King County Juvenile Court



**Deekon Jones**  
Founder and Executive  
Director  
New Developed Nations



**Chief Jim Kelly**  
Woodland Police  
Department



**Ahney King**  
Justice System Liaison,  
Washington  
Coordinated Care



**Judge Cindy Larsen**  
Snohomish County Superior  
Court



**Jalen Lilly**  
Youth Member



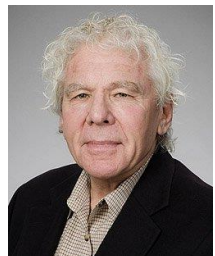
**Nicole McGrath**  
Washington Public Defender  
Association



**Isaac Miller**  
Youth Member



**Clinton Taylor**  
Founding President and CEO  
Your Money Matters



**Dr. Eric Trupin**  
Director and Professor  
Public Behavioral Health  
and Justice Policy  
Administration, UW

## WA-PCJJ Mission and Guiding Principles

The Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice (WA-PCJJ) was established via Executive Order 15-03 on September 13, 2010. The WA-PCJJ is the primary state planning agency for matters pertaining to juvenile justice in the state of Washington. The mission of WA-PCJJ is to promote partnerships and innovations that improve outcomes for juvenile offenders and their victims that build family and community capacity to prevent delinquency, and provide analysis and expertise to state and local policymakers.

### Mission for Washington's Juvenile Justice System

**Fairness** – All hearings and decisions under the Juvenile Justice Act and all services and strategies to achieve system missions are provided in a fair and unbiased manner to all participants.

**Community Protection** – All Washington's citizens deserve to be and feel safe from crime.

**Youth Accountability** – Youth offenders understand the impact of their actions on the victim and the community, accept responsibility for their actions and experience consequences that balance the impact of their actions with what will be effective for their rehabilitation.

**Victim Restoration** – A juvenile who commits a crime harms the victim of the crime and the community, and thereby incurs an obligation to repair that harm to the greatest extent possible.

**Youth Rehabilitation** – Juvenile offenders have strengths, are capable of change, can earn redemption and can become responsible and productive members of their communities.

### Guiding Principles for Washington's Juvenile Justice System

#### Prevention

Our belief: Reducing the involvement of youth in the juvenile justice system begins with prevention, and prevention requires collaboration among all systems that serve youth.

#### Rehabilitation

Our belief: Juvenile offenders have strengths, are capable of change, can earn redemption and can become responsible and productive members of their communities; brain science has established that there are fundamental developmental differences between adolescents and adults that must be taken into account in designing programs of prevention and intervention.

#### Community Protection

Our belief: All Washington's citizens deserve to be and feel safe from crime.

#### Youth Accountability/Restorative Justice

Our belief: Youth offenders should understand the effects of their actions on the victim and the community, accept responsibility for their actions and experience consequences that balance the impact of their actions with what will be effective for their rehabilitation.

#### Victim Support

Our belief: A juvenile who commits a crime harms the victim of the crime and the community, and thereby incurs an obligation to repair harm to the greatest extent possible.

### **Fairness**

Our belief: All hearings and decisions under the Juvenile Justice Act and all services and strategies implemented to achieve system missions should be provided in a fair and unbiased manner to all participants.

### **Racial and Ethnic Disparities**

Our belief: The juvenile justice system must be free of any bias based on race or ethnicity; the well-being of minority communities and of our whole society requires affirmative steps to reduce racial and ethnic disparities in the justice system.

### **Juvenile Justice System Operations**

Our belief: Washington's juvenile justice system should be driven by its mission, focused on outcomes and measured by its performance.

## **Strategies and Approaches**

The Council fulfills its mission by collaborating with public and private partners to:

- Promote and sustain partnerships to improve juvenile justice outcomes at the state and local levels.
- Implement the provisions of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP), including deinstitutionalization of status offenders, disproportionate minority contact, jail removal and sight and sound separation.
- Develop funding priorities and award federal JJDP funds, as well as other public and private funds, to local communities and advocate for delinquency prevention and improvements in the juvenile justice system.
- Inform and educate elected officials, policy advisors, community leaders and the public on juvenile justice trends, best practices and implications for juvenile justice reforms through research and policy briefs.
- Promote research-based preventive and rehabilitative programs.
- Support juvenile justice reform initiatives and work to reduce disproportionate minority contact in the juvenile justice system.
- Encourage responses to juvenile delinquency that are restorative for both youth and communities.
- Serve as an information resource for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention issues.
- Sponsor and promote public education programs on juvenile justice issues.
- Provide education and training for and facilitate information exchange between stakeholders on juvenile justice-related best practices.

## WA-PCJJ Major Accomplishments

### Collaborative Partnerships and Inclusive Engagement

Uplifting the voice of our youth members and members of marginalized communities is central to how WA-PCJJ functions. The WA-PCJJ members are Governor-appointed individuals inclusive of justice-involved youth, community-based/non-profit leaders, legislators and policy makers, court administrators, law enforcement, researchers, prosecutor, defense attorney, behavioral health/healthcare professionals, youth advocates and educators. The WA-PCJJ Racial and Ethnic Disparities, Behavioral Health, Re-Entry and Legislative Committees provide a platform for intentional and coordinated efforts to improve the juvenile justice systems. In addition to the 25 appointed council members, these standing committees are supported by more than 50 individuals associated with state, county and local government agencies, community-based organizations and communities-most-impacted. The WA-PCJJ hosted community forums to broader engagement at local levels.

*“The value of a program and the quality of its implementation is gauged in large measure by the extent to which it involves community members at all levels of implementation.” Juvenile Justice Newsletter, Vol. III, No. 1, OJJDP December 1996*

### 2018 Juvenile Justice Statewide Conference (attached conference brochure cover photo)

The WA-PCJJ’s Juvenile Justice Conference, “Juvenile Justice System Improvement and Innovation in Changing Times: Ending Racial and Ethnic Disparities,” was held in Tacoma, Washington on October 29-30, 2018. More than 250 individuals representing a broad array of system practitioners, community partners, youth and family members, policy makers and service providers participated in the two-day conference. Caren Harp, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) Administrator, offered opening remarks and engaged with WA-PCJJ Council Meeting in a discussion about the 2018 Juvenile Justice Re-authorization Act. The OJJDP leadership team presented and participated in conference session as well.

The October 29-30 General Session included 25 workshops and presentations, 52 presenters and a panel discussion with six panelists, five resource booths and 14 volunteers who all worked together to address three overarching themes:

- What changes can be made at the system’s front end to reduce disproportionate minority contact (DMC)?
- How can youth advocates, law enforcement, attorneys, the judiciary, educators, community leaders, youth and families work together to combat the crisis?
- What role does data collection play in eliminating racial, ethnic and gender disparities, and how can collection be improved?

WASHINGTON STATE  
PARTNERSHIP COUNCIL ON  
JUVENILE JUSTICE  
WA-PCJJ

## Statewide Conference PROGRAM

General Session | October 29–30, 2018  
Hotel Murano, Tacoma WA

Youth Summit | October 31, 2018  
University of Washington Tacoma





**Plenary Speakers Included:**

- Gordon McHenry Jr., Chair, Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice
- Sean Goode, Vice Chair, Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice
- Xavier Ferguson, Youth Council Member, Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice
- Caren Harp, Administrator, DCYF Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
- Senator Jeannie Darneille, Washington State Senate, 27th Legislative District
- Honorable Justice Bobbe J. Bridge (ret.), Founding President/CEO, Center for Children and Youth Justice
- Honorable Judge Steven C. Teske, National Board Chair, Coalition for Juvenile Justice
- Honorable Judge Frank Cuthbertson, Pierce County Superior Court
- Cheryl Strange, Secretary, Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
- Marybeth Queral, Assistant Secretary, DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation
- Frank Ordway, Government Affairs and Community Engagement Director, DCYF

**Panel Discussion:** *Juvenile Justice System Improvements and Innovation in Changing Times: End Disparities in Juvenile Justice*, provided by Dr. TeNeane Bradford, Dr. Bill Feyerherm, Dr. Rebecca Fix, Pastor Edward L. Palmer, Clinton Lacey and Marybeth Queral.



**Conference Sessions Included:**

- Application of Court Research Information – Dr. Carl McCurley, Dr. Arina Gertseva, Dr. Andrew Peterson and Rachel Sanford
- Tribal Relations and Cultural Practices: Marla Conwell, Shasta Cano-Martin, Tim Collins and Art Garza
- The Credible Messenger-A Whole Justice Approach: Clinton Lacey, Jason Clark, Eddie Howard and Will Jimerson
- Youth Leadership: Evelyn Maddox and Xavier Ferguson
- Ending Use of Valid Court Order and Detention of Status Offenders: Senator Jeannie Darneille
- One Girl, Many Systems: Engaging Communities, Schools and State Resources to Improve Services for Marginalized Girls at Risk



for Court Involvement: Dr. Sarah Veele, Ann Muno, Dr. Arina Gertseva and Amanda Scott-Thomas

- Probation Transformation: Dr. Sarah Walker and Susan Miller
- Stop Releasing Youth into Homelessness: Building A Statewide System That Prevents and Ends Youth Homelessness: Jim Theofelis and Elysa Hovard
- Rethinking Justice: Moving from Behavior Control to Behavior Change: Margaret Cary, Pam Jones and Angela Toussaint
- At the Intersections: Juvenile Justice, Education and Youth Homelessness: Naomi Smoot
- Policing the Teen Brain: David Walker, Mark Sterk and Nick Landas
- Status Offenses and Effective Interventions: Jodi Martin, Teresa McMahan and Trish Piliado
- It Takes a Village to Restore Hope: Jordan Chaney and Eric Lipp
- Ecological Intervention for Youth at Risk: Empowering the Families to Manage the Problems: Joshua Leblang
- Evidence-Based Program Classification in Washington State: Dr. Lauren Knoth and Paige Warner
- Racial and Ethnic Disparities Reduction – Moving from Vision to Action: Chanel Rhymes, Omari Amili, Maralise Hood Quan and Alice Coil
- Challenging the Use of Dependency Run Warrants: Disrupting the Foster Care to Prison Pipeline: Tara Urs
- Pathways to Re-Entry in Juvenile Rehabilitation and Community-Based Support: Cristi Devers, Lisa McAllister, Deb Drandoff and Kaitan Ohler
- Equity, Diversity and Inclusion: LaToya Holmes-Ware
- Supporting Systems-Involved LGBTQ+ Youth: Lessons From the Pilot Implementation of the Protocol for Safe and Affirming Care: Nicholas Oakley, Cameron Norton, Ryan Pinto and Tori Peterson
- Keeping Kids in School and Out of the Juvenile Justice System: Dr. Mick Moore, Nicole Rosenkrantz, Sara Zier, Vanessa Torres Hernandez and Ada Daniels
- Developing a Culturally Relevant Trauma Intervention in Juvenile Justice: Dr. Eric Trupin and Dr. Wong-Fong Johnson
- Gang Repression, Intervention and Prevention (GRIP): Pamela Sacks-Lawlar



The October 31 Youth Summit was a unique event designed by the WA-PCJJ Youth Committee members for community youth participants and members at Juvenile Rehabilitation facilities. The Summit showcased



creative and artistic expressions of resiliency through spoken word, poetry, music and dance/movement. More than 60 young adults participated at the Youth Summit held at the University of Washington Tacoma Campus. Youth members at Juvenile Rehabilitation facilities (Green Hill School, Echo Glen Children’s Center and Naselle Youth Camp) organized their onsite activities and all four Youth Summit sites connected virtually during part of the summit sessions.

**Youth Summit Presenters:**

- Gordon McHenry Jr., Chair, Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice
- Vazaskia Crockrell, Director, Office of Juvenile Justice
- Iziah Reedy, Youth Council Member, Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice
- Isaac Miller, Youth Council Member, Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice
- Vaiyane Major, Youth Council Member, Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice
- Tyrique Hardnett, Youth Council Member, Chair, Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice
- Evelyn Maddox, Council Member, Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice
- Hezekiah Wyatt, Student, Stanley Elementary School
- Aaron Toleafora, National Coalition for Juvenile Justice Emerging Leader
- Aazia-Marie Ross, National Coalition for Juvenile Justice Emerging Leader
- Jahila Moody, Dance Troop
- Jason Clark, Northwest Credible Messenger
- Noah Schultz, National Youth Advocate
- Maven Gardner, Seattle Poet Laureate
- Jacob Carmickle, Juvenile Justice Advocate
- Precious Manning, Juvenile Justice Advocate
- Blake Adams, Touchstone Community Facility
- Eddie Howard, Charles Howard, Evan Cook, Giavonna White, Artists and Community Activists





### 2019 Norm Maleng Advocate for Youth Award

WA-PCJJ Council Chair, Gordon McHenry Jr., was recognized with the 2019 Norm Maleng Advocate for Youth Award for his exemplary leadership and commitment for social justice, and his dedication and advocacy for the youth and families of Washington who become involved in our juvenile justice.



### The 2019 Coalition for Children and Youth Justice President's Award

The 2019 Coalition for Children and Youth Justice President's Award was presented to courageous youth members from Green Hill School – Aaron T., Jacob C., Joseph H., Garret C. and Isaac M. These youth lead with a powerful commitment to make a lasting difference for the youth in Washington's juvenile justice system.

### Coalition for Juvenile Justice's 2019 Spirit of Youth Award

The Coalition for Juvenile Justice's 2019 Spirit of Youth Award was presented to Green Hill School Youth recognizing their resiliency, leadership, and legislative achievements in Washington State. The Green Hill youth members played an integral part in advocating for juvenile justice reform including the Washington State's Senate Bill 6160 juvenile court jurisdiction to age 25 rather than transferring youth to adult prisons at age 21 as the state previously did.

### Youth Voice Matters

Six Green Hill youth members were selected to serve on the Coalition for Juvenile Justice (CJJ) Emerging Leaders Committee and one of the six members was appointed to chair the national CJJ Emerging Leaders Committee. CJJ is a nationwide coalition of State Advisory Groups (SAGs) and allies dedicated to preventing children and youth from becoming involved in the courts and upholding the highest standards of care when youth are charged with wrongdoing and enter the justice system. In 2019 the Green Hill School's Emerging Leaders Committee delegation co-hosted the annual CJJ Youth Summit in Tacoma, Washington.

## WA-PCJJ Committees

### Executive Committee

The Executive Committee of the WA-PCJJ, chaired by Gordon McHenry, Jr., consists of six voting members. The Executive Committee is responsible to act on behalf of the full WA-PCJJ, in accordance with its goals, in those cases when a meeting of the full WA-PCJJ is not scheduled or practical and action is needed. Meetings of the Executive Committee shall be called by the Chair, by any three members of the WA-PCJJ, by the Governor or at the request of the Office of Juvenile Justice Director. The WA-PCJJ is responsible for developing and approving the Biennial Report to the Governor and Legislature on the state of juvenile justice, a three-year strategic plan to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and administering the Federal Title II funds.

In 2018-2019, the committee sponsored numerous events, including the 2018 and 2019 Washington State Becca Conference, the 2018 and 2019 Choose 180 Fundraising Events, the 2018 and 2019 Justice for Girls Coalition Beyond Pink Conference, the 2019 Solid Ground Benefit Luncheon and the 2019 Maleng Breakfast Award and Fundraiser for Center for Children and Youth Justice.

**Washington State Becca Conference:** Every year, the Washington State Becca Task Force hosts an annual two-day conference for school, juvenile court, legal, service provider and other professionals. Attendees learn about current developments in Becca-related research, law and policy; receive information and training on model programs and practices used in Washington and nationally; and network with stakeholders and representatives from various youth-serving agencies in the state.

**The Justice for Girls Coalition of Washington State's Beyond Pink Annual Summit:** Beyond Pink is a one-day summit and training for girls-serving advocates and professionals working in systems including schools, youth development, child welfare, juvenile justice, health, mental health and housing.

**Choose 180 Diversion Program Fundraising Event:** In partnership with the King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office, Choose 180 provides a pre-filing diversion program that helps approximately 350 youth annually identify the path they are on, what has kept them stuck and commit to a new direction for their life. The Choose 180 Diversion Program Fundraising Event was held in order to raise the necessary resources for the organization to connect each workshop participant to a community support that will help them sustain their commitment to change and have no future engagement with the juvenile justice system.

**Center for Children and Youth Justice Breakfast:** CCYJ established the Norm Maleng Advocate for Youth Award in 2008 to honor the memory and inspiration of CCYJ co-founder and former King County Prosecutor Norm Maleng, after his passing in 2007. Maleng was a highly respected and unflagging advocate for children and youth. The Advocate for Youth Award recognizes those who show exemplary leadership, dedication, advocacy for, and commitment to the youth and families of Washington who become involved in our juvenile justice and child welfare systems.

**Solid Ground Luncheon:** The Solid Ground Building Community Luncheon is a gathering of supporters committed to ending poverty, and creating long-lasting social change and equitable opportunities for all to thrive.

## Behavioral Health Committee

The Behavioral Health Committee works to address mental health and chemical dependency needs of youth who encounter the juvenile justice system. The committee works across systems to identify and encourage implementation of evidence-based and promising assessment and treatment solutions that are culturally-responsive, community-based and designed to prevent youth from further penetrating the justice system. Dr. Eric Trupin from the University of Washington and Evelyn Clark from the Washington State Health Care Authority are the council members who have volunteered to co-chair this committee. Committee membership is comprised of youth from Green Hill School, juvenile justice system professionals, education advocates, youth-serving organizations and mental health system representatives.

The Behavioral Health Committee was formerly staffed by the Center for Children and Youth Justice; however, as of July 2018, the Office of Juvenile Justice staff began providing the necessary support to the committee chair. The committee meets every other month and in 2019, drafted a robust action plan to address many of the mental health and chemical dependency needs of youth in the juvenile justice system. The work regarding the goals outlined below is ongoing and regular updates to the detailed action plan can be found on the WA-PCJJ section of the DCYF website.

### 2019-2020 Goals:

1. Support the increase in referrals to WISe Services across the state.
2. Partner with prosecutors, law enforcement and local behavioral health providers to implement HB 1524.
3. Provide support and expertise to ensure behavioral health services are established to meet the needs of At-Risk Youth (ARY) cases as SB 5290 is fully implemented.
4. Support the expansion and establishment of programs that address and treat trauma and include treatment of trauma from racism.
5. Support programs, approaches and funding strategies that ensure youth are not released into homelessness after leaving state care.
6. Explore the possibility of a managed care model for youth released from JR similar to the model for foster youth.

**Community Passageways/UW Partnership on CBITS:** Community Passageways and UW have continued their partnership on the cultural adaptations of the Cognitive Behavioral Intervention for Trauma in Schools (CBITS) curriculum into its third year of funding. The Contract allows researchers to develop cultural adaptations, with the guidance of Community Passageways and add them to the curriculum in an effort to improve access to evidence-based trauma interventions for youth of color and to reduce racial and ethnic disparities in the assessment and treatment of trauma among youth of color. Two cohorts have participated in the study and the evaluation has identified positive outcomes. A third cohort session will be held in 2020 at Echo Glen to confirm the initial outcomes identified with the first two cohorts. For the complete evaluation report and a video regarding the project please visit the WA-PCJJ website.

## Grants, Technical Assistance and Fiscal Committee

The Grants, Technical Assistance and Fiscal Committee reviews, evaluates and recommend policies and procedures to be used by the WA-PCJJ in soliciting, selecting and administrating WA-PCJJ funded projects. The

committee supports all other WA-PCJJ committees in the development of Requests for Proposals (RFPS) prior to issuance, reviews subsequently submitted proposals and makes recommendations of finalists to the WA-PCJJ Executive Committee. The Committee reviews all requests for training and technical assistance and authorizes or denies the expenditures upon approval of the Council Chair, or forwards to the full WA-PCJJ for approval. The Committee also works with the Director of OJJ to review the WA-PCJJ funding and budget, and provides updates to the full Council.

In 2018-2019, the Grants, Technical Assistance, and Fiscal Committee awarded funds to support local trainings and technical assistance. These included Spokane School District's Georgetown University Certificate Program, Choose 180's Coalition for Juvenile Justice Conference Presentation, and Community Passageway's Coalition for Juvenile Justice Conference Presentation.

**Spokane School District—Georgetown University Certificate Program:** Spokane School District participated in the 2018 School-Justice Partnerships and Diversion Pathways Certificate Program offered by the Center for Juvenile Justice Reform. A team of school, court, and community members completed the program with a goal to build an in-school Diversion Program in Spokane that would increase school engagement, develop a graduated response protocol for Campus Resource Officers, improve outcomes of students and impact disproportionality in school arrests and exclusionary actions. Funds from this award sponsored three of the six members who completed the program.

**Choose 180—Coalition for Juvenile Justice Conference Presentation:** The CHOOSE 180 Diversion Program was a selected workshop presentation at the 2019 CJJ Annual Conference held in Washington D.C. The presentation showcased Choose 180 workshops and culturally relevant youth engagement model that are effective in diverting youth from court involvement. Funds from this award partially sponsored three Choose 180 staff members' conference participation.

**Community Passageways—Coalition for Juvenile Justice Conference Presentation:** The Community Passageways Felony Diversion Program was a selected workshop presentation at the 2018 CJJ Annual Conference held in Washington D.C. The presentation showcased Community Passageways' Felony Diversion Program and restorative justice model that aimed at reducing disproportionality of youth arrests and filing and eliminating juvenile detention. Funds from this award partially sponsored three Community Passageways staff members' conference participation.

## Legislative Committee

The Legislative Committee provides information and recommendations on behalf of WA-PCJJ regarding proposed legislation that impacts the juvenile justice system and identifies areas requiring reform related to juvenile justice policies and legislation. All proposed juvenile-justice related legislation is reviewed with regard to the potential impact on disproportionate minority contact (DMC) and Racial and Ethnic Disparities, and the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. The Committee follows established legislative protocol when providing comments and information regarding proposed legislation to DCYF, the Governor's Office and the Legislature.

## 2019 Legislative Session Accomplishments

**JR to 25: HB 1646**



- Requires youth to be placed in a JR facility instead of Department of Corrections (DOC) up until age 25 and applies to juveniles convicted of serious violent offenses in the adult criminal justice system.
- DOC retains the right to determine the youth's earned release date.
- If DCYF determines retaining custody of the individual presents a significant safety risk, the individual may be transferred to the custody of DOC.
- The bill retains current individuals in JR custody until the maximum age of 25 and sets a date no later than September 1, 2019 for the DOC and DCYF to establish through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), an interagency multidisciplinary team to conduct case-by-case review of the transfer of individuals from DOC to DCYF.
- WSIPP must assess the impact on community safety, racial disproportionality and youth rehabilitation and submit a report by December 1, 2024.
- The bill applies to individuals who are under 18 at the time of the offense.
- Allows persons in the custody of the DCYF who have an earned release date after their 25th birthday, but on or before their 26th birthday, to serve the remainder of their sentence after their 25th birthday in partial confinement under the authority and supervision of DCYF.
- Requires DCYF and the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) to create a comprehensive plan for the education of students in JR and provide it to the Governor and Legislative committees by December 1, 2019.
- Reduces sentencing ranges in juvenile court for attempted drive-by shooting and attempted robbery first degree committed at age 16 or 17.
- Eliminates a discretionary decline hearing when an offense is automatically transferred from adult court to juvenile court for disposition but allows a discretionary decline hearing when a juvenile is charged with custodial assault in juvenile court while serving a sentence in JR until age 21.

#### **Responsible Teen Communications: HB 1742**

- Makes a minor dealing in depictions of another minor 13 years of age or older engaged in sexually explicit conduct in the first degree a gross misdemeanor, and in the second degree a misdemeanor.
- Makes a minor dealing in depictions of another minor 12 years of age or younger engaged in sexually explicit conduct in the first and second degree a class B felony.
- Makes the sentencing requirements clear that this offense does not apply to minors over the age of 13 or under the age of 13 dealing in depictions of another minor over the age of 13.
- The bill requires that the prosecutor divert the first charge of a minor dealing in depictions of another minor over the age of 13.
- Makes minors selling depictions of themselves a misdemeanor, and requiring a prosecutor to divert the first offense of this charge for a youth arrested under this statute.

#### **Elimination of the Valid Court Order Exception: SB 5290**

- After July 1, 2020, no youth may be placed in detention as a contempt sanction or based on a warrant pursuant to laws related to Child in Need of Services (CHINS) or dependency.
- After July 1, 2021, no youth may be placed in detention as a contempt sanction or based on a warrant pursuant to laws related to truancy.
- After July 1, 2023, no youth may be placed in detention as a contempt sanction or based on a warrant pursuant to laws related to at-risk youth (ARY).

- After July 1, 2023, ARY may be committed to a secure residential program with intensive wraparound services, as a remedial sanction for contempt, or for failure to appear at a court hearing.
- The court must issue a summons to the child prior to issuing an arrest warrant for violation of an order.
- Arrest warrants may not be served on school grounds during school hours.
- Law enforcement must return youth who are in contempt of a dependency order to DCYF custody instead of to detention.
- The Administrative Offices of the Courts must provide an annual statewide report to the Legislature on data points as identified in the engrossed bill.

#### **Concerning Referred & Diverted Youth: SB 5429**

- Allows the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant funds that local juvenile courts use to support EBP programs for diverted and adjudicated youth to be available for pre-diversion youth as well.
- Adds a new section where the 2% stop-loss is codified in statute rather than in the proviso.

#### **Concerning JR Community Facilities: SB 5815**

- Removes the penalty for violating rules at the community facility around drugs and alcohol that automatically sends youth back to a secure JR institution.
- Requires JR to consult empirically validated best practices and evidence concerning most effective interventions before amending its infraction policy relating to use or possession of alcohol or controlled substances.
- Increases the authority for JR Community Facility Administrators to allow a juvenile to leave a community facility in a single day to participate in approved activities to be managed within existing resources.

After the 2019 Legislative Session ended, the Legislative Committee Co-Chairs embarked on a statewide listening tour to hear from local system stakeholders and community-based providers on the recommendations for next steps in policy and funding decisions to support the bills passed in 2019. The Legislative Committee Co-Chairs and the WA-PCJJ Chair visited Spokane, Yakima and Federal Way over the course of four months. The most frequent suggestions from across the state were:

- Provide funding for mentors/credible messengers.
- Redirect funds from the court process to community-based services.
- Change the EBP standards in order for smaller organizations with strong outcomes to access funding, even when they cannot increase scale or complete the research process to become evidence-based.
- Increase access to resources in rural areas (i.e. community-based services, respite beds, Crisis Residential Centers (CRCs), etc.).
- Medical, mental health and detox services for youth at risk to themselves rather than placement in detention.
- More beds needed for agencies like Crosswalk in Spokane, CRCs and Hope Beds. Need equitable distribution/access across the state and need to attach case management and services to the beds.
- Train judges on the impact of trauma on behavior/needs.
- Remove Truancy and ARY Petitions from the juvenile court and shift the resources and responses to the community.

- Address the impact of funding to the courts through Becca if schools choose not to file truancy petitions.
- Address the staffing issues in schools as they do not currently have the capacity to complete the WARNS per statute and provide the funding for the interventions required based on the assessment (need adequate funding for nurses, counselors and psychiatrists).

The complete summary from the listening sessions can be found on the WA-PCJJ website. Additionally, many of the suggestions included in this list and the complete summary online can be found in the formal recommendations made by the council to the Governor and Legislature.

### Racial and Ethnic Disparities Committee

The Racial and Ethnic Disparities Committee works to foster fair and equitable treatment of similarly situated youth in the Washington State juvenile justice system by recommending strategies for policy changes, education programs and funding and technical assistance at the local and state levels. The Committee also promotes and works with communities to develop alternatives to secure incarceration for status offenders and low risk offenders and encourages the statewide development of alternative programming, non-secure placement options and development of non-exclusionary school policies.

The Committee awarded Racial and Ethnic Disparities grants for a three-year renewal term. These grants provided support for community-based organizations to partner with their local justice systems to support the early diversion of youth from formal court involvement.

**Choose 180 Pre-filing Diversion:** Choose 180 is one of Western Washington’s leading community-designed and community-based diversion programs. Choose 180 focuses on preventing youth, age 12-17, primarily youth of color, from formal entry into the criminal justice system, thereby reducing and eliminating racial inequalities and disproportionality. Approximately 3/4 of the youth members who participated in the Choose 180 self-identified as youth of color. The 2018 and 2019 awards provided funding to the Outreach and Intake initiatives that functioned as a support and resource support for youth referred to Choose 180. Outreach and Intake specialists engaged with youth early on during the process, assisted them in overcoming barriers to fully and successfully complete the workshop, offered support at the workshop and post-workshop so that youth members were aware of, gained access to and connected to resources in their communities. Completion of the diversion workshop and wraparound services contributed to youth avoiding criminal charges and probability of reoffending.

**Choose 180 School-Based Diversion:** CHOOSE 180 School-Based Diversion Program offers a five-week restorative practice to youth at risk of suspension and expulsion in middle and high schools. In effort to disrupt the school-to-prison pipeline, the Choose 180 method keeps youth in school and builds intentional relationships with campus leaders while teaching them the skills necessary to prevent future disciplinary actions. The 2018 and 2019 awards provided funding to the Choose 180 School-Based Diversion Program in three high schools and one middle school in the Highline School District.

**Community Passageways Felony Diversion:** Community Passageways (CP) Felony Diversion seeks to shift a punitive youth criminal justice system to a restorative model that prioritizes the well-being, education and



economic stability of young people. Community Passageways proposes formalizing and expanding a Community-Based Intervention Program (CBIP) to prevent King County youth of color from entering and penetrating further into the justice system. The Felony Diversion Program is an alternative to prosecution for the highest need youth, which allows their diversion from the system before charges are filed against them. The 2018 and 2019 awards providing funding to the Community Ambassadors Program. Youth referred to CP are connected with a Community Ambassador (CA). CAs build strong relationships and support youth as they develop strong, positive relationships with their family, peers and community. They work with youth to set and accomplish goals, from finding a job to graduating, to positively engaging with their community. CAs shared similar racial and cultural backgrounds with our youth, and their lived experience navigating the school-to-prison pipeline allow them to act as credible messengers.

**Lummi Tribe Restorative Justice Program:** The Lummi Kwenangets (Court Services) Department’s restorative justice practices use Peacemaking Circles as a process for creating an open, safe environment for managing conflict, making decisions and working through disagreements. The Peacemaking Circle approach is a way to create a safe space that honors diversity, inclusion among participants, and open discussion while building trust and meaningful connections between disputing parties. The Kwenangets (Court Services Department) staff has been trained to utilize this method; however, expansion of case referrals for both youth and adults into this process is limited by a lack of trained Peacemaking Circle Keepers/Facilitators. The Native American Pass-Through Fund and WA-PCJJ Technical Assistance grant funded Lummi Introductory Peacemaking Circle training and Lummi Peacemaking Circle Keeper training for the purpose of increasing capacity for youth serving tribal programs with the use and practice of Peacemaking Circles.

## Reentry and Reconnecting Youth Committee

The Reentry and Reconnecting Youth Committee works to ensure that youth involved in the juvenile justice system have continuity of care and access to meaningful and appropriate medical and behavioral health treatment, education, housing, employment and community (as well as family) support upon their release from incarceration. They do this by promoting and recommending strategies that will improve and increase access to transitional support services, provide continuity of care and services for all youth to address their identified needs, and reduce stigma and other collateral consequences impacting a youth’s successful reentry.

Through the numerous activities conducted by the Re-Entry & Transition Committee over the past two years, a formal recommendation was drafted regarding the most effective manner for supporting successful re-entry of youth leaving institutions.

Intensive Case Management and Mentoring is the strategy the Re-Entry Committee Members believe will be the most effective way to support youth re-entering their communities after incarceration. The committee believes the following four areas within Intensive Case Management and Mentoring must be highlighted to ensure they are adequately addressed:

- Youth and Family Engagement
- Housing
- Education Engagement and/or Employment
- Behavioral Health Needs

The re-entry grants initially awarded in 2017 by the Re-Entry Committee have received two subsequent years of funding to continue the projects through September 30, 2020.

**Safe Streets Campaign (Pierce County):** A grassroots organization focused on building community capacity to connect youth services, the Safe Streets Campaign and its partners the Pierce County Juvenile Court (PCJC) and Bold Solutions (a behavioral health provider), are coordinating a two-tiered intervention to provide direct and intensive intervention services to youth diverted from the Pierce County Juvenile Court system for family violence incidents; and launch a community organizing and convening approach to assess the availability of evidence-based services to address youth violence and increase the use of evidence-based approaches in community-based youth services located in Pierce County.

**ESD 112's Educational Advocate Program (Clark County):** To maintain school enrollment and educational transitions for youth in secure placement, the Educational Service District 112 is expanding their Education Advocate Program to work with youth reentering the community from confinement in Clark County or JRA institutions. The Education Advocate Program was developed by the Washington State Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The program provides comprehensive case management services to increase the success of youth in reentry to school, family and community with the primary goal of successful engagement in education or employment.

## Youth Committee

The Governor supports the Federal Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act with appointments of five youth members (age 25 or younger) to the State Advisory Group, Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice. Youth members are 25% of the WA-PCJJ membership. Many of the youth members are justice-involved, formerly justice-involved or at risk of justice-involved youth.

The WA-PCJJ is committed to youth engagement and participation in the council, committees and community functions. In addition to the five appointed voting members, the Council ensures Youth Voice members from the three Juvenile Rehabilitation facilities are active participants at all the Council meetings. WA-PCJJ committees and work groups are inclusive of youth members. The Office of Juvenile Justice supports youth engagement activities and their involvement and engagement with the Council and beyond. OJJ staff facilitated contacts with Youth Voice members and JR staff to (i) prepare youth council members for meeting materials, (ii) support youth engagement with WA-PCJJ committees and action items, (iii) serve as a support and resources to them.

The 2018 WA-PCJJ Juvenile Justice Statewide Conference planning integrated programming ideas developed by youth WA-PCJJ council members, JR Youth Voice members, and community members. In addition to serving as speakers and presenters, youth members designed a youth summit on day three of the conference. The October 31 Youth Summit was a unique event designed by the youth for youth participants. The Summit showcased creative and artistic expressions of resiliency through spoken word, poetry, music and dance/movement. More than 60 young adults participated at the Youth Summit site at University of Washington Tacoma Campus. Youth members at Juvenile Rehabilitation facilities (Green Hill School, Echo Glen Children's Center and Naselle Youth Camp) organized their onsite activities and all four Youth Summit sites connected virtually during part of the summit sessions.

The following are some of the events and activities facilitated by the Youth Committee:

**Pursuit of Change:** Youth Voice Members at Green Hill School organized an annual event open to juvenile justice system professionals featuring a youth panel and tour of the facility. Pursuit of Change serves as a platform for youth to share their experiences in the juvenile justice system, along with what they would like to see improved within the system for youth coming after them into the system. A diverse group of educators, law enforcement officers, prosecutors, defense attorneys and social workers attended the event.

**Coalition for Juvenile Justice:** Five residents at Green Hill School were appointed to the Coalition for Juvenile Justice Emerging Leaders Committee. They were five of the 12 youth members nationally to receive this honor. Green Hill School Youth Voice received the 2019 Spirit of the Youth National Award in recognition of their leadership and policy advocacy roles in juvenile justice system improvements.

**Juvenile Justice System Education and Other Activities:** The Youth Members have participated in National Conferences and Conference Calls on Juvenile Justice Reform, Education Conference and are participating in the planning of the Statewide WISe (Wraparound with Intensive Services) Conference, Youth Leadership Trainings, Certified Peer Counselor trainings, restorative justice efforts and testifying on bills and policies. WA-PCJJ council members serve proudly as partners, mentors, coaches and resource for each other and for youth emerging leaders. A special acknowledgement is due to Vazaskia Crockrell, former Office of Juvenile Justice Director, for her tremendous support in uplifting youth voice and securing authentic youth engagement. A special recognition is in order to Evelyn Clark who served as the inaugural chair of the Youth Committee and her continued supportive role as Youth Peer Liaison in Health Care Authority, and as current WA-PCJJ Council Member.

## Washington State Office of Juvenile Justice

In 2018-19, the Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ) made substantial progress towards achieving a more equitable and effective juvenile justice system, and provided significant support to the WA-PCJJ.

### Capacity Building

The OJJ staff included an OJJ/EDI administrator, Racial and Ethnic Disparities Specialist and Juvenile Justice System Improvement Coordinator, Compliance Monitor and Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative Specialist.

### OJJ Accomplishments

- Provided support for WA-PCJJ council members recruitment and onboarding.
- Provided support to the WA-PCJJ six subcommittees: Executive, Behavioral Health, Legislative, Grants/Technical Assistance/Fiscal, Racial and Ethnic Disparities, Reentry and Transition and Youth Committee.
- Coordinated and facilitated public forums to engage system and community stakeholders in discussions on system improvement.
- Supported JR Youth Voice and community youth members.
- Organized a statewide juvenile justice conference and a youth summit.
- Development of the 2018-19 Biennial Juvenile Justice Report to the Governor and Legislature.
- Development of the State's Three-Year Strategic Plan as part of the OJJDP Title II Formula Grant Requirements.
- Development of the Annual Racial and Ethnic Disparities Compliance Report as required by OJJDP.
- Conducted JJDP Compliance Monitoring site visits and annual report to OJJDP.
- Provided legislative bill analysis and weekly reporting on the status of juvenile justice bills to WA-PCJJ.
- Implementation of the 2016-18 Juvenile Justice System Improvement Planning Grant.
- Administered the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative Grants and coordinated implementation of the program, to include supporting the Conditions of Confinement Workgroup, Data Workgroup and partnership with the Administrative Office of the Courts.
- Establishment of an equity, diversity and inclusion initiative to train juvenile justice staff on racial and ethnic disparities, implicit bias and cultural competency.
- Administered the Native American Pass-through fund.
- Administered the TeamChild Pass-through fund.

### Office of Juvenile Justice Core Programs and Activities

#### Compliance Monitoring

The Office of Juvenile Justice is responsible for monitoring the federal compliance with jail separation, jail removal and sight and sound separation.

The compliance monitor manager monitors and collects data from facilities statewide that may hold juveniles in secure custody, for compliance with the requirements of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP). This includes law enforcement departments/facilities that have a lockable interview room; cuffing bar, ring or bench; or a holding cell(s). The manager conducts site visits to review facility's

holding logs to determine the number of juveniles securely detained; how long the juveniles were detained; and whether or not sight and sound separation from adults in custody was maintained.

The monitor universe includes 334 facilities in Washington. The facilities are classified as Secure, Secure but may not hold due to policy, Unsecure, Non-Secure Law Enforcement Facilities, Co-Located Facilities and Court Holding Facilities. Site visits are completed in a three-year cycle. Facilities with compliance violations are labeled as high risk and they will be inspected as frequent as once a year.

In federal fiscal year 2019, there were 54 Jail Removal violations and 110 detention of status offender violations. Washington is deemed out of compliance due to these numbers of violations.

The Office of Juvenile Justice will work with Secure Community Residential Centers to find policy measures and procedures that will lower the number of status offenders and reduce the number of violations. The compliance manager is committed to assisting facilities in addressing federal compliance violations.

### **Juvenile Justice Systems Improvement Planning Grant**

Washington State received an Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) Juvenile Justice System Improvement Planning Grant. The purpose of the grant is to develop a statewide strategic plan to address reducing the out of home placement of low level and status offender, and reducing racial and ethnic disparities. Activities funded through the grant were successfully launched in March of 2017. These activities included the formation of a 50-member task force, stakeholder engagement, and technical assistance from the Council on State Government (CSG). The development of the statewide strategic plan was a collaborative process built on existing efforts and best practices, inclusive of stakeholder and community engagement, and informed by quantitative and qualitative analysis. The statewide strategic plan was completed in September 2018 with recommendations that include:

- Eliminate court as an option for status offense cases.
- Create a coordination of services inclusive of schools, law enforcement, community-based organizations, child welfare professionals and treatment providers, etc.
- Ensure youth are assessed quickly and fairly, warned and released by law enforcement appropriately and referred to services in a timely and appropriate fashion.
- Increase the availability of trauma-informed, culturally-relevant, community-based and health-based interventions.
- Adopt validated screening and assessment tools for detention, diversion and status offender youth.
- Fund and support detention and diversion programs with data driven local management, statewide quality assurance, and action-oriented racial and ethnic disparities reduction plans.
- Identify additional opportunities for system reform by developing data capabilities to track youths' pathways through the juvenile justice system from civil to criminal cases, particularly looking at referral rate (law enforcement, school-based or other referral sources) across groups defined by race, ethnicity, gender and sexual orientation across jurisdictions.

### **Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)**

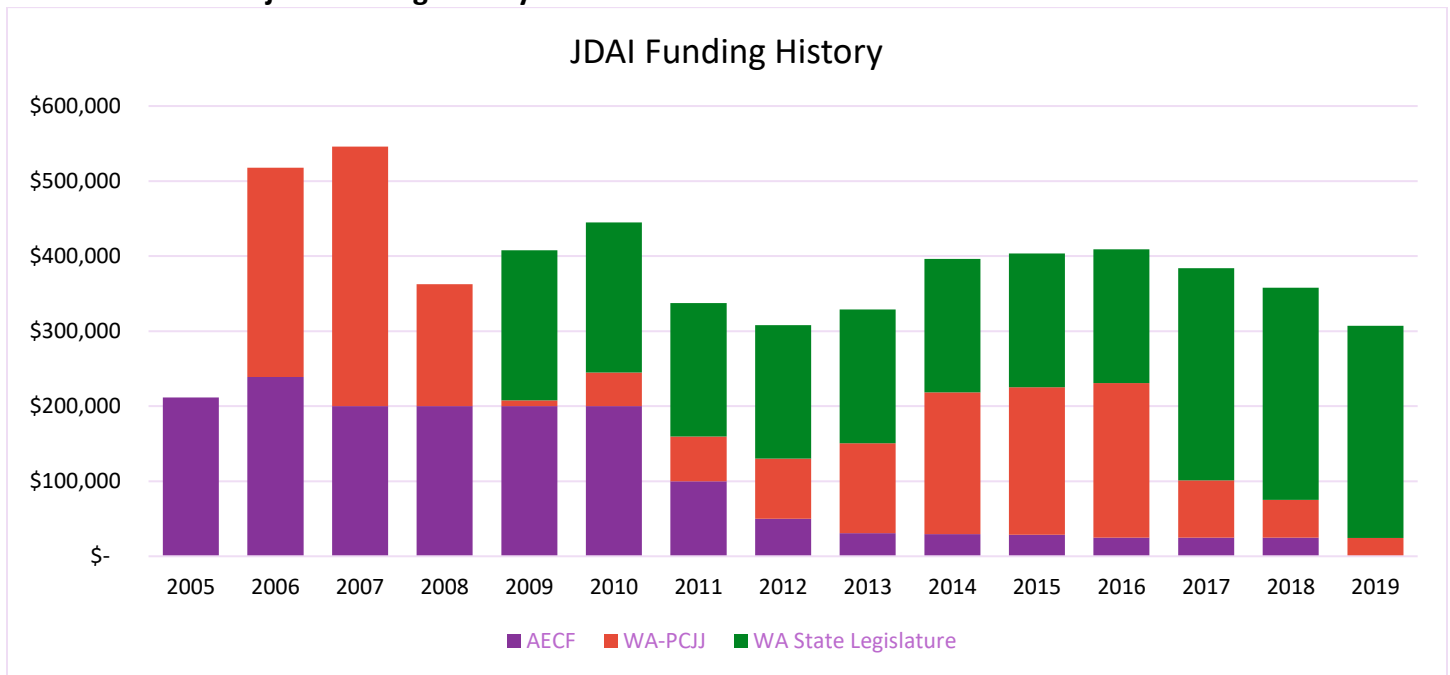
Washington State officially began supporting the expansion of JDAI in 2004, when the Annie E. Casey Foundation (AECF) awarded a grant to Washington State for JDAI expansion. In addition to funding from the AECF, the Washington State Legislature and the WA-PCJJ have provided funding for JDAI expansion (see

Exhibit 6 for reference). Since formal expansion began, use of detention has decreased by 66%, felony charges filed have reduced by 55% and commitments to Juvenile Rehabilitation have reduced by 73% in participating JDAI jurisdictions. There were eight jurisdictions formally participating in the Washington State JDAI Project as of 2019: Adams, Benton-Franklin Counties, Clark, King, Mason, Pierce, Snohomish and Whatcom. These nine counties represent 68% of the juvenile population in Washington ages 10 to 17 years.

In the midst of the successes realized in all Washington JDAI jurisdictions and coupled with the daily commitment to improving outcomes for all youth, there are still challenges with the availability and access to appropriate alternatives to detention as well as the continued challenge of increasing racial and ethnic disparities at almost every decision point within the system. The implementation of the Eight Core Strategies of JDAI (Collaboration and Leadership, Data-Driven Decisions, Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities, Objective Admissions to Detention, Alternatives to Detention, Expedited Case Processing, Addressing Special Detention Cases and Improving Conditions of Confinement) have not reduced racial and ethnic disparities automatically. Rather, the implementation of these core strategies have illuminated areas in the juvenile justice system where racial and ethnic disparities are most prevalent.

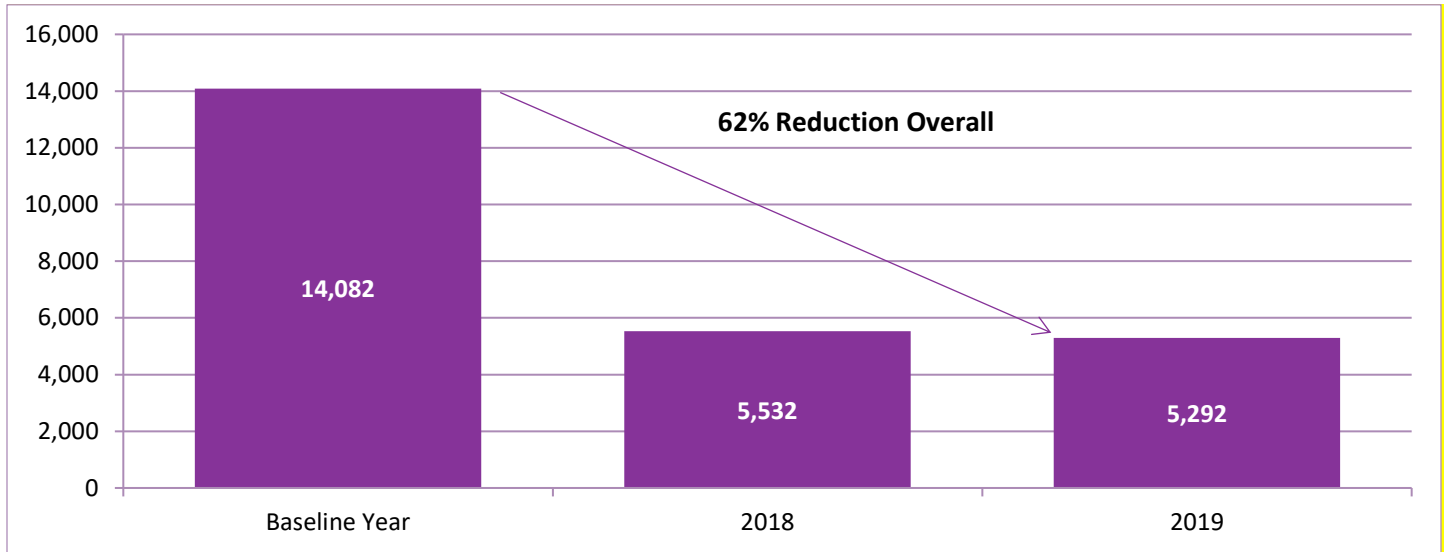
Youth of color are most over-represented in the juvenile justice system at the point of arrest and are most under-represented at the point of diversion. Throughout the state of Washington, there is a commitment to not only address the issues of equity that cause these disparities, but to actually reduce the overrepresentation of youth of color in the juvenile justice system overall. Investment in local jurisdictions will be the most effective strategy to achieve the statewide goal of reducing racial and ethnic disparities through increasing the use of diversion and alternatives to detention. Community engagement with local providers and stakeholders must happen at the county level and cannot be driven by state agencies or staff. Providing consistent support to local jurisdictions to achieve the goals of equity, fairness and justice for all youth while maintaining public safety remains critical to our success.

**Exhibit 12: JDAI Project Funding History**



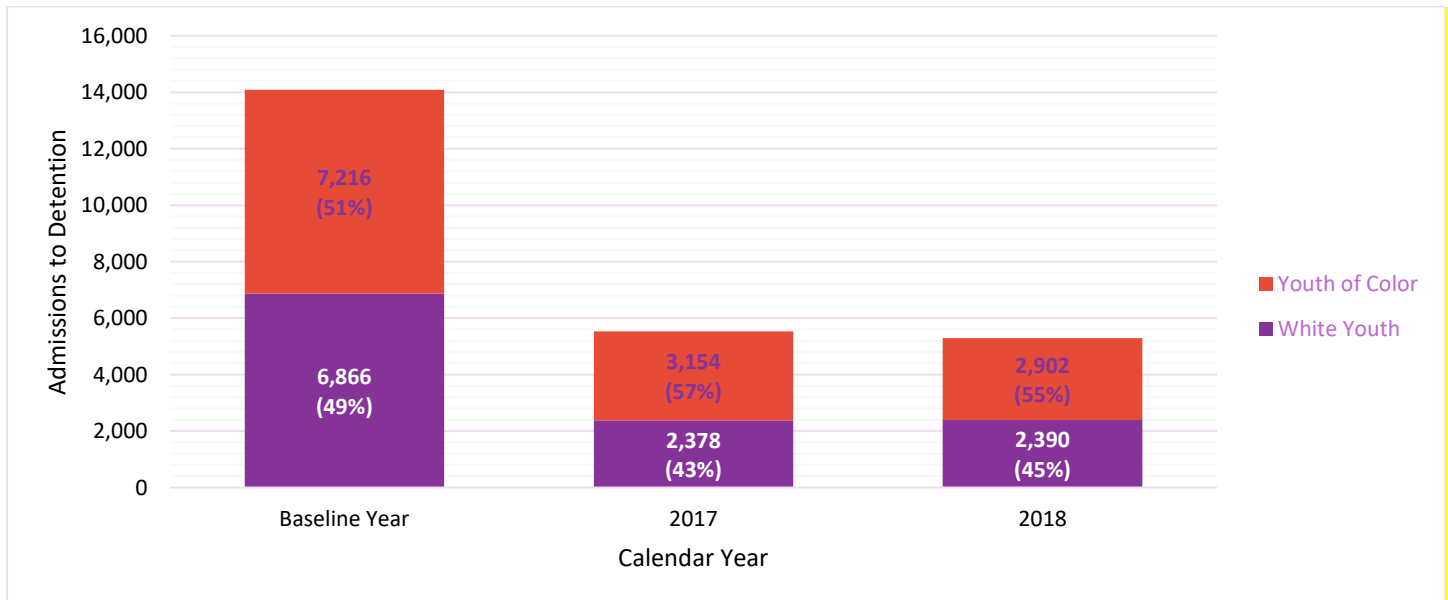
Over the past 13 years of JDAI expansion, there has been a shift in funding sources from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and federal funds allocated from the WA-PCJJ to the majority of the financial support coming from the state of Washington. Overall, the funding has decreased, though the number of sites formally participating in JDAI has increased. State funding increased between 2016 and 2017, and for the past three years has been consistent at \$283,000 per state fiscal year.

**Exhibit 13: Detention Admissions in JDAI Jurisdictions**



An overall reduction of 62% in total admissions has been achieved in the eight JDAI sites since implementation of JDAI began for each site. This continued decline shows that momentum has been maintained across the JDAI sites in reducing the use of detention.

**Exhibit 14: Detention Admissions Comparison**



The reduction in the use of detention has been experienced by all youth; however, the reduction is felt the most by White youth. Both White youth and youth of color continue to experience reductions in the use of secure detention with White youth still receiving the larger benefit. The use of detention has decreased by 65% for White youth and 60% for youth of color from the baseline year to the 2018 calendar year. The disproportionate representation of youth of color initially increased as JDAI was implemented across all the JDAI sites, and the continued intentional work by each JDAI site to address disparities has reduced that disproportionality between 2017 and 2018 by 2%. It is a primary goal of all JDAI sites that through continued efforts in all JDAI sites the disproportionality in detention admissions and other decision points in the system will continue to decrease.



## Databook

### Washington State Juvenile Justice Annual Report Historical Tables

#### 1. Washington State Juvenile Population

About the Data

Exhibit 1.1: Washington youth population by year, 2009-2018

Exhibit 1.2: Washington youth population by year and county, 2009-2018

#### 2. Juvenile Arrests

About the Data

Exhibit 2.1: Comparison of U.S. and Washington State juvenile index offense arrest rates per 1,000 population, 2009-2018

Exhibit 2.2: Comparison of U.S. and Washington State juvenile violent index offense arrest rates per 1,000 population, 2009-2018

Exhibit 2.3: Comparison of U.S. and Washington State juvenile property index offense arrest rates per 1,000 population, 2009-2018

#### 3. Juvenile Referrals, Cases, and Dispositions

About the Data

Exhibit 3.1: Juvenile Court referrals, cases, and dispositions, 2009-2018

Exhibit 3.2: Juvenile Court dispositions by disposition type, 2009-2018

Exhibit 3.3: Juvenile Court yearly referral progression, 2009-2018

Exhibit 3.4 Map of Juvenile Court referrals per 1,000 population by county, 2009

Exhibit 3.5 Map of Juvenile Court referrals per 1,000 population by county, 2018

Exhibit 3.6: Juvenile Court referrals by gender and county, 2018

Exhibit 3.7: Juvenile Court referrals by race, 2018

Exhibit 3.8: Juvenile Court referrals by race and county, 2018

Exhibit 3.9: Juvenile Court referrals by most serious offense type and county, 2018

Exhibit 3.10: Juvenile Court referrals by age and county, 2018

Exhibit 3.11: Juvenile Court demographics of youth with referrals, 2018

Exhibit 3.12: Juvenile Court cases by gender and county, 2018

Exhibit 3.13: Juvenile Court cases by race and county, 2018

Exhibit 3.14: Juvenile Court cases by most serious offense type and county, 2018

Exhibit 3.15: Juvenile Court cases by age and county, 2018

Exhibit 3.16: Juvenile Court demographics of youth with cases, 2018

Exhibit 3.17: Juvenile Court dispositions by county, 2018

Exhibit 3.18: Juvenile Court dispositions by gender and county, 2018

Exhibit 3.19: Juvenile Court dispositions by race, 2018

Exhibit 3.20: Juvenile Court dispositions by race and county, 2018

Exhibit 3.21: Juvenile Court dispositions by most serious offense type, 2018

Exhibit 3.22: Juvenile Court dispositions by age and county, 2018

Exhibit 3.23: Juvenile Court demographics of youth with dispositions, 2018

#### 4. Juvenile Detention

About the Data

Exhibit 4.1: Detentions, youth admitted, rates and changes from previous year, 2018

Exhibit 4.2: Map of juvenile detention facilities

Exhibit 4.3: Map of 2018 detention admission rates per 1,000 population

Exhibit 4.4: Juveniles admitted to detention by gender, 2018

Exhibit 4.5: Juveniles admitted to detention by race, 2018

Exhibit 4.6: Detention admissions by non-offender status, 2018

#### 5. Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration

About the Data

Exhibit 5.1: Number of admissions to a Juvenile Rehabilitation facility, 2009-2018

Exhibit 5.2: Number of admissions to a Juvenile Rehabilitation facility by county, 2018

Exhibit 5.3: Average daily population in a Juvenile Rehabilitation facility, 2009-2018

Exhibit 5.4: Juvenile Rehabilitation facility admission demographics, 2018

Exhibit 5.5: Juvenile length of stay by demographics (*correction*), 2016

Exhibit 5.6: Juvenile length of stay by demographics, 2018

#### 6. Juvenile Recidivism

About the Data

Exhibit 6.1: Recidivism outcomes for youth cohorts by recidivism measure, 2014

Exhibit 6.2: One year referral recidivism outcomes by recidivism measure, 2014

Exhibit 6.3: Recidivism outcomes for youth cohorts by recidivism measure and gender, 2014

Exhibit 6.4: Recidivism outcomes for youth cohorts by recidivism measures and race, 2014

Exhibit 6.5: Recidivism outcomes for youth cohorts by recidivism measures and age at the study qualifying disposition, 2014

Exhibit 6.6: Recidivism outcomes for youth cohorts by recidivism measures and age at first disposition, 2014

Exhibit 6.7: Recidivism outcomes for youth cohorts by recidivism measures and criminal history, 2014

#### 7. Juvenile Risk Assessment Reporting and Evidence-Based Programs (EBPs)

About the Data

Exhibit 7.1: Juvenile PACT risk assessment completions by risk level, 2009-2018

Exhibit 7.2: Juvenile PACT completions and progression through EBPs by county, 2018

Exhibit 7.3: Juvenile PACT completions and demographics by risk level, 2018

Exhibit 7.4: Juvenile PACT completions and demographics by EBP progression, 2018

Exhibit 7.5: Juvenile PACT completions and EBP progression, 2014-2018

- Exhibit 7.6: Juvenile EBP progression: Aggression Replacement Training, 2014-2018
- Exhibit 7.7: Juvenile EBP progression: Coordination of Services, 2014-2018
- Exhibit 7.8: Juvenile EBP progression: Education and Employment Training, 2014-2018
- Exhibit 7.9: Juvenile EBP progression: Functional Family Therapy, 2014-2018
- Exhibit 7.10: Juvenile EBP progression: Family Integrated Transitions, 2014-2018
- Exhibit 7.11: Juvenile EBP progression: Multisystemic Therapy, 2014-2018

## **8. Juvenile Decline Offenses/Offenders**

### About the Data

- Exhibit 8.1: Juvenile decline of jurisdiction cases, 2009-2018
- Exhibit 8.2: Juvenile of decline of jurisdiction case demographics, 2018

## **9. Status Offenses**

### About the Data

- Exhibit 9.1: Juvenile status offenses in Washington State by type, 2009-2018
- Exhibit 9.2: Juvenile status offense contempts in Washington State by type, 2009-2018
- Exhibit 9.3: Juvenile status offenses by type and county, 2018
- Exhibit 9.4: Juvenile status offense rates per 1,000 population, 2009-2018
- Exhibit 9.5: Juvenile status offense and contempt petition demographics by type, 2018
- Exhibit 9.6: Average number of status offenses by demographics, 2018
- Exhibit 9.7: Any status offense rates by race and county per 1,000 population, 2018

## **10. Relative Rate Index**

### About the Data

- Exhibit 10.1: Relative Rate Index for youth of color by case progression, 2009-2018
- Exhibit 10.2: Relative Rate Index for females by case progression, 2009-2018
- Exhibit 10.3: Relative Rate Index by race, county and case progression, 2018
- Exhibit 10.4: Relative Rate Index for females by county case progression, 2018

## General Data Limitations and Notes

### About the Book

This is the second edition of the Washington State Juvenile Justice Review (WAJJR) produced by the Center for the Study and Advancement of Justice (SAJE). This book contains descriptive statistics regarding the juvenile criminal justice system and provides selected statewide and jurisdictional data regarding a number offense and justice system variables.

This volume primarily covers records during Calendar Year 2018 as well as trends over a 10-year period. Where 2018 data were not available, the most recent available data were used. This edition of the WAJJR includes all relevant records extracted from court-related data management systems as of June 30, 2019.

### About the Data

All one-year tables and charts presented here include only the most serious entry per criminal justice cycle.<sup>15</sup> The ten-year charts show only the most serious charge per criminal justice cycle per year, so a criminal justice cycle where the referral was filed in year one but did not receive a disposition until year two would be reflected in year one in the referral count, but in year two in the disposition count. Except when otherwise noted, the WAJJR only shows records involving misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor and felony offenses.

Racial/ethnic demographic subgroup analysis is used throughout this databook. It is important to note that our racial categories are defined by the federal Office of Management and Budget and their guidelines for reporting race/ethnicity.<sup>16</sup> It should also be noted that the Washington State Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) source data reports race (White, Black, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native and Other/Unknown) and ethnicity (Hispanic or Non-Hispanic) separately. For the purposes of reporting, we treat Hispanic as a race. So, in our records, if an individual's ethnicity is recorded as Hispanic, regardless of the race that is recorded, we report that individual as Hispanic.

Each court-related record that appears in this volume was entered at the county level by local court representatives into databases then compiled through the AOC. Data were collected and sorted internally by SAJE and are intended for research purposes. Unless otherwise noted within each section, data in this volume are from AOC. Users should verify the information by personally consulting the "official" record reposing at the court of record. The Administrative Office of the Courts, the Washington Courts, and the Washington State County Clerks:

1. Do not warrant that the data or information is accurate or complete.
2. Make no representations regarding the identity of any persons whose names appear in data or information.
3. Do not assume any liability whatsoever resulting from the release or use of the data or information.

---

<sup>15</sup> A criminal justice cycle is defined as any group of charges for a single individual that shares the same case identification number, case referral data and, for analyses of adjudications, adjudication date.

<sup>16</sup> Office of Management and Budget (1997). Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity. *Federal Register*. October 30.

For purposes of maintaining anonymity, any field in a table with fewer than ten observations has been omitted. In addition, any field in a table that is represented as a ratio where the denominator in the ratio is less than 30, has been omitted to avoid presenting potentially skewed or misleading statistics.

Each section of this appendix contains information about the methods, definitions, and notes for each area of the juvenile justice system covered in this volume.

### Washington State Juvenile Justice Annual Report Historical Tables

Prior to 2018, a similar annual report was produced by the WA-PCJJ; this is the second volume of juvenile justice data produced by the Center for the Study and Advancement of Justice (SAJE). For historical information, at the end of this appendix is a list of tables previously published by WA-PCJJ that are no longer produced for this report and the sources used to create those tables. This volume also contains tables that were not previously published in historical reports.

#### 1. Washington State Juvenile Population

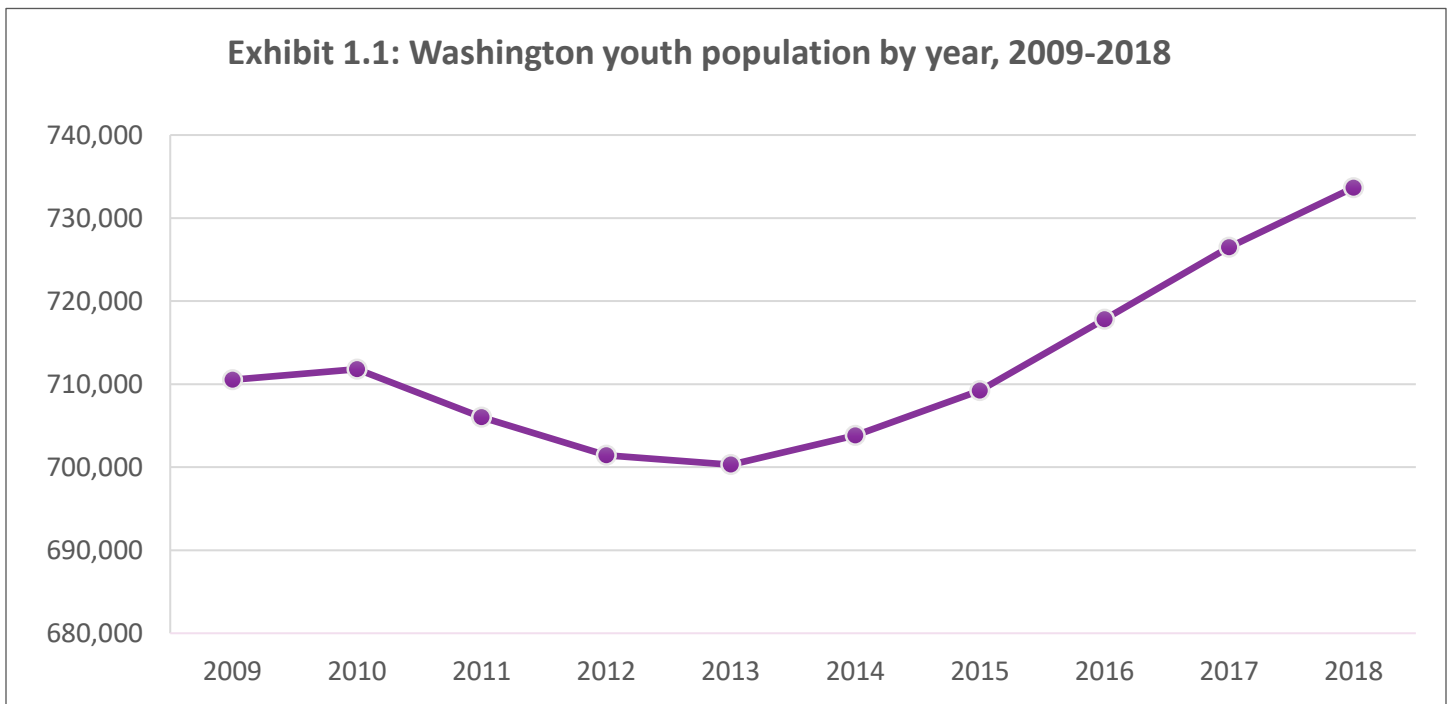
This volume begins with a 10-year overview of Washington’s statewide population of youth aged 10 to 17 by county.

#### About the Data

**Source:** Office of Financial Management, Estimates of April 1 population

**Data collection methods/adjustments:** None applicable

**Definitions:** Youth age 10 to 17



**Exhibit 1.2: Washington youth population by year and county, 2009-2018**

County	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Statewide	710,537	711,807	706,014	701,441	700,298	703,824	709,227	717,796	726,484	733,668
Adams	2,624	2,680	2,725	2,771	2,861	2,969	3,146	3,324	2,901	2,961
Asotin/ Garfield	2,392	2,358	2,251	2,152	2,139	2,150	2,175	2,189	2,388	2,367
Benton/ Franklin	31,500	32,212	32,394	32,674	33,384	34,022	34,353	34,842	36,613	37,434
Chelan	8,348	8,281	8,119	8,017	7,962	7,947	7,968	8,025	8,025	8,050
Clallam	6,325	6,223	6,061	5,928	5,883	5,798	5,773	5,790	5,879	5,784
Clark	51,802	52,009	51,918	51,706	51,521	51,649	51,920	52,360	54,030	53,929
Cowlitz	11,455	11,391	11,187	11,048	10,973	10,917	10,922	10,936	11,252	11,402
Douglas	4,808	4,831	4,774	4,703	4,661	4,695	4,685	4,739	4,948	5,100
Ferry	763	733	703	695	683	672	671	665	609	601
Grant	11,590	11,732	11,656	11,684	11,806	11,978	12,122	12,280	12,503	13,280
Grays Harbor	7,441	7,320	7,091	6,994	6,907	6,841	6,832	6,847	6,620	6,865
Island	7,564	7,414	7,140	6,911	6,728	6,636	6,543	6,325	6,224	6,196
Jefferson	2,322	2,250	2,123	2,098	2,060	2,020	1,997	1,981	1,827	1,761
King	178,307	179,919	180,653	181,209	181,911	184,043	186,861	190,864	192,628	194,971
Kitsap	26,882	26,529	25,485	24,787	23,807	23,662	23,678	23,687	24,442	24,409
Kittitas	3,411	3,402	3,246	3,582	3,879	4,163	4,215	4,293	3,544	3,618
Klickitat	2,203	2,163	2,150	2,062	2,042	2,007	1,989	1,969	2,028	2,024
Lewis	8,438	8,330	8,083	7,964	7,843	7,704	7,676	7,661	7,635	7,618
Lincoln	1,228	1,199	1,191	1,162	1,145	1,144	1,121	1,106	1,136	1,158
Mason	5,785	5,742	5,639	5,637	5,577	5,558	5,552	5,552	5,669	5,717
Okanogan	4,437	4,332	4,175	4,102	4,097	4,127	4,165	4,174	4,262	4,295
Pacific/ Wahkiakum	2,230	2,163	2,062	2,007	1,991	1,976	1,971	1,973	2,038	2,054
Pend Oreille	1,435	1,413	1,366	1,340	1,310	1,273	1,247	1,231	1,240	1,284
Pierce	89,535	88,901	87,239	86,186	85,836	85,853	86,241	87,463	89,208	90,101
San Juan	1,338	1,307	1,271	1,232	1,208	1,185	1,162	1,149	1,112	1,128
Skagit	12,809	12,728	12,339	12,170	12,096	12,114	12,199	12,348	12,208	12,413
Skamania	1,217	1,204	1,174	1,156	1,132	1,126	1,115	1,103	1,088	1,074
Snohomish	79,312	79,728	78,640	77,301	76,674	76,525	77,247	78,238	80,889	81,488
Spokane	49,406	49,515	49,806	49,672	49,686	49,904	50,179	50,649	50,420	51,072
Stevens	5,516	5,427	5,243	5,042	4,870	4,701	4,597	4,508	4,587	4,648
Thurston	26,998	27,112	26,866	26,621	26,577	26,712	26,894	27,441	27,124	27,325
Walla Walla/ Columbia	6,550	6,522	6,558	6,507	6,600	6,720	6,778	6,653	6,289	6,298
Whatcom	19,615	19,613	20,109	19,919	19,825	19,810	19,848	19,990	19,164	19,414
Whitman	2,944	2,953	3,328	3,515	3,714	3,944	3,997	4,058	3,187	3,242
Yakima	32,007	32,169	31,248	30,886	30,908	31,280	31,388	31,386	32,767	33,089

## 2. Juvenile Arrests

Data were obtained to compare national and Washington State arrest rates over the past 10 years.

### About the Data

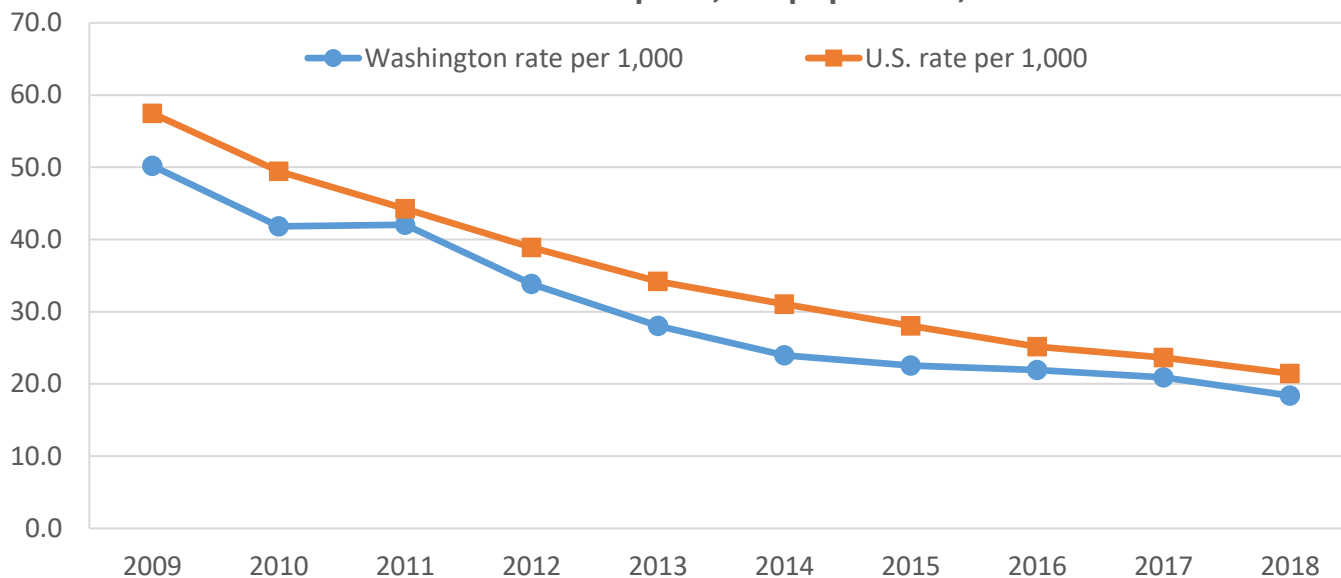
**Source:** Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Uniform Crime Data Explorer. Data were collected by the FBI through the Uniform Crime Reporting program. See data source directly for specific limitations on data use.

**Data collection methods/adjustments:** Adjustments were made to the FBI arrest data to account for non-reporting agencies in order to achieve 100% coverage of the populations reported.

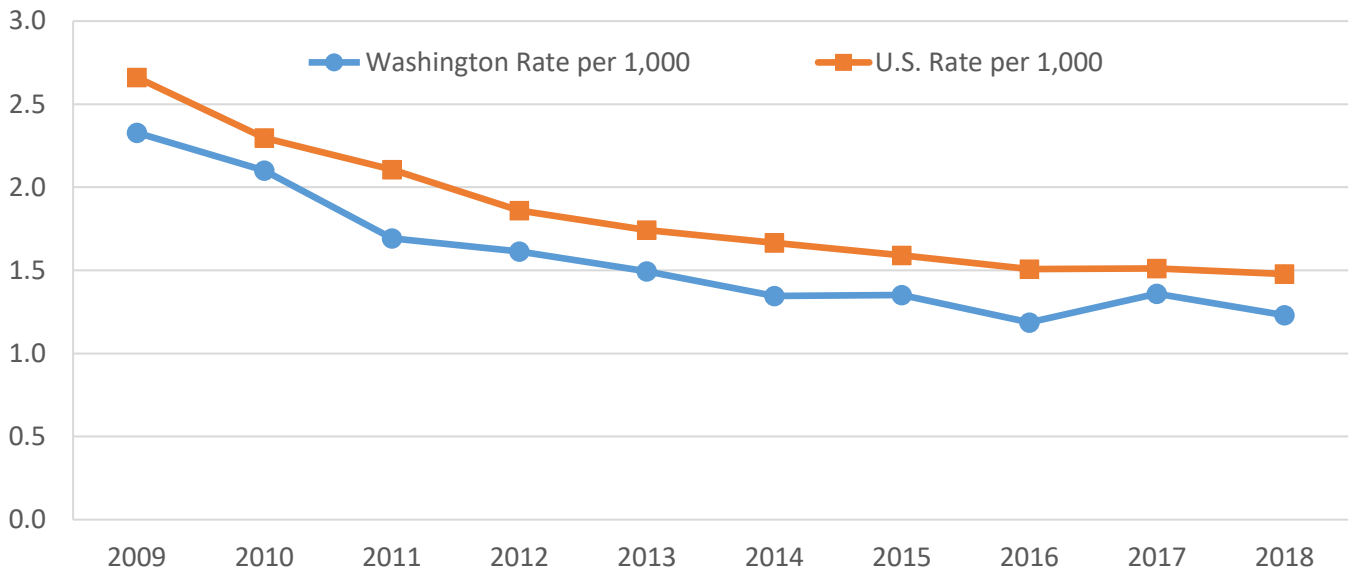
**Definitions:**

- Youth age 10 to 17 at the time of arrest.
- Index crimes are defined by the FBI. Violent index crimes include: murder and non-negligent homicide, rape, robbery and aggravated assault. Property index crimes include: burglary, motor vehicle theft, larceny-theft, and arson.

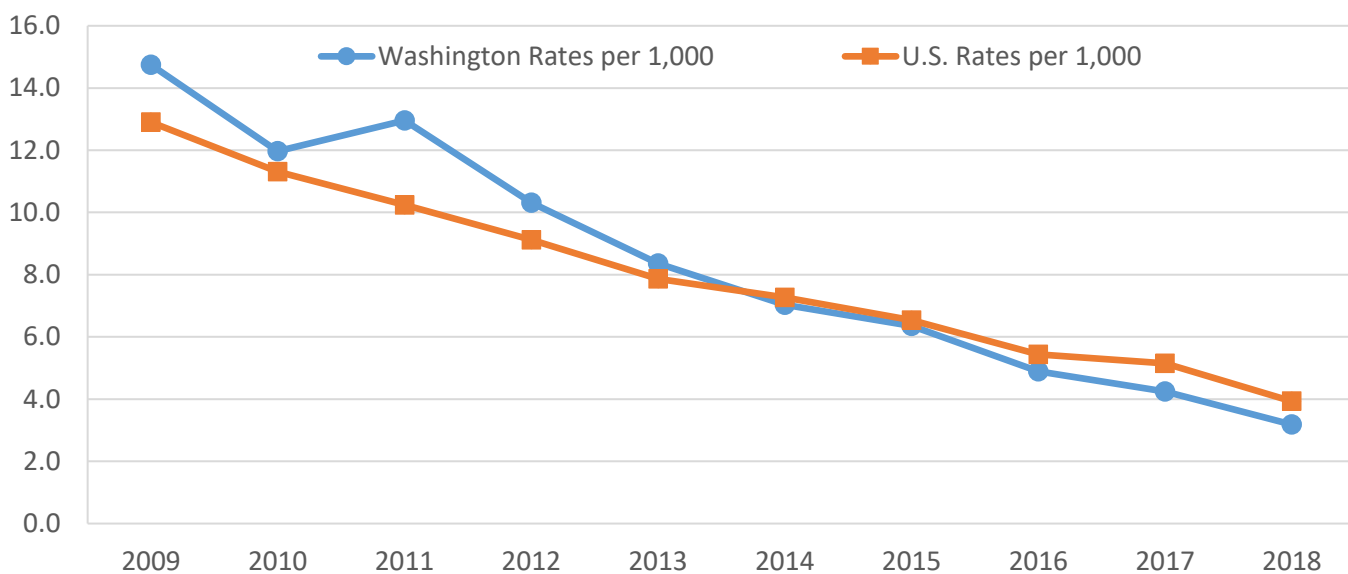
**Exhibit 2.1: Comparison of U.S. and Washington State juvenile index offense arrest rates per 1,000 population, 2009-2018**



**Exhibit 2.2: Comparison of U.S. and Washington State juvenile violent index offense arrest rates per 1,000 population, 2009-2018**



**Exhibit 2.3: Comparison of U.S. and Washington State juvenile property index offense arrest rates per 1,000 population, 2009-2018**



### 3. Juvenile Referrals, Cases, and Dispositions

In this section, we provide 10-year trends for referrals, case adjudications and dispositions in Washington State and more detailed information for one-year, 2016, data.

#### About the data

**Source:** Administrative Office of the Courts. All court data used in this section was obtained from the AOC's case management system and was entered by clerks and court personnel in their respective



counties. All criminal justice cycles with at least one charge in the relevant court stage are included. A person may appear more than once within the process and/or yearly count. For example, if a person had a referral, case and disposition that occurred in 2016, they would be included in each of the process counts. If they had two distinct referrals in 2016, each of those referrals would be included in the referral counts for 2016. If they had five referrals that had the same case number or the offenses occurred on the same day, only one of those referrals would be included in process count. In Washington State courts there are three different types of dispositions that recognize the offender's guilt: conviction, deferral and diversion. A conviction represents either the admission of guilt by the offender or the finding of guilt by a judge or jury and is followed by some type of sanction. A deferral also includes an admission or finding of guilt, but the final disposition is suspended and the offender is sanctioned with community supervision for up to 12 months along with the possibility of other conditions imposed by the court. If the offender completes the supervision without violating the judge imposed conditions, then the case is dismissed and, in most instances, the conviction is "vacated."<sup>17</sup> Together, convictions and deferrals are referred to as "adjudications."

A diversion occurs after the prosecutor has found probable cause and before formal charges are filed against the youth. The youth has to sign a contract that includes agreed upon conditions and sanctions. The youth has six months to fulfill the conditions of the contract, with the possibility for a six-month extension. If they are met, the case is completed, but will still appear as criminal history on the youth's record. If conditions are not met, then the prosecutor may formally file charges with the juvenile court.<sup>18</sup>

For purposes of this report, we define referrals as those initial charges that are reviewed by the judge or prosecutor before an information is filed. Cases are those referrals that progress past the information stage, regardless of the outcome. Dispositions are case outcomes, including convictions, deferrals and dispositions.

All referrals, cases and dispositions are identified independent of any preceding or subsequent juvenile justice court stages. For Exhibit 3.3, however, which demonstrates case progression, we relied upon a single cohort of referrals through the case and disposition stages to identify the number and percentage of the prior stage that advances through the court process. Almost all tables and charts used in this section of the report are done at the criminal justice cycle level and may include the same person more than once, if they have been involved in the juvenile justice system for separate criminal justice cycles. For all analyses in the courts section, only misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor, and felony charges were included. For tables or charts that look at the number of referrals or cases and another variable (i.e. offense type) for a single year, the most serious charge in that cycle is used. For the table involving adjudications and offense categories, the most serious charge in that cycle that resulted in a disposition is used.

Analyses that included a measure of rate of "X" per/1,000 population are designed to provide a more equivalent rate of occurrence that allows the viewer to understand how common the action is within

---

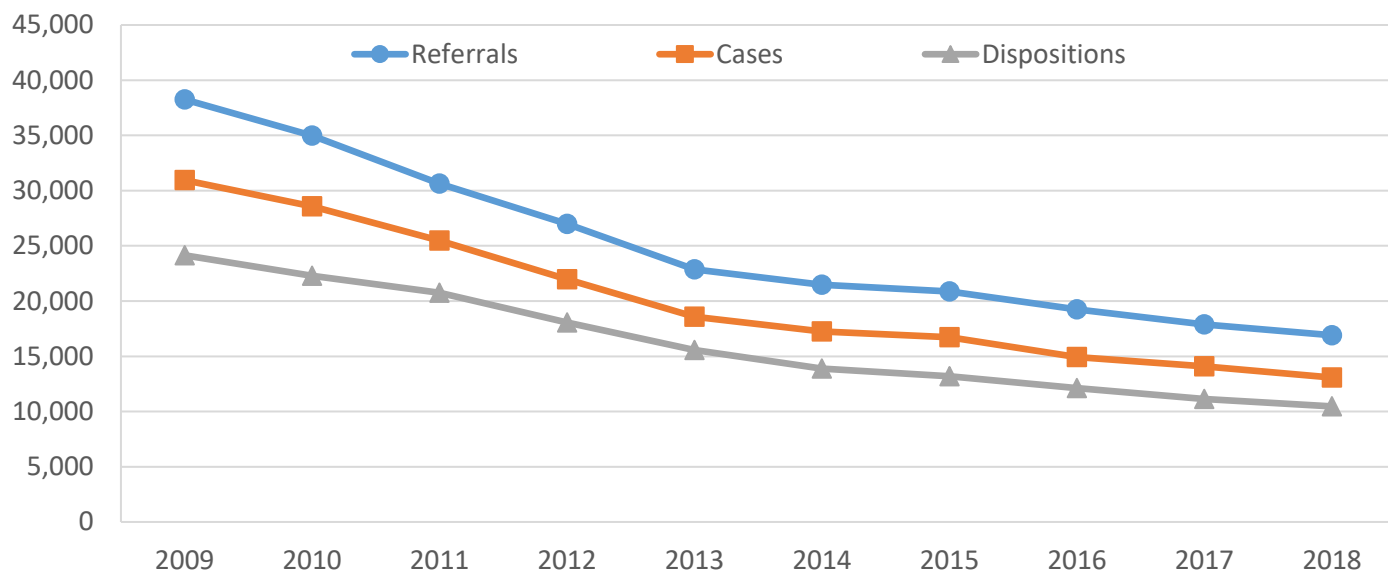
<sup>17</sup> Dowell, T. The Juvenile Offender System in Washington State, 2015 Edition. p. 21 Accessed from:

<http://70.89.120.146/wapa/materials/Understanding%20the%20Juvenile%20System%20in%20WA%202017%20Edition.pdf>

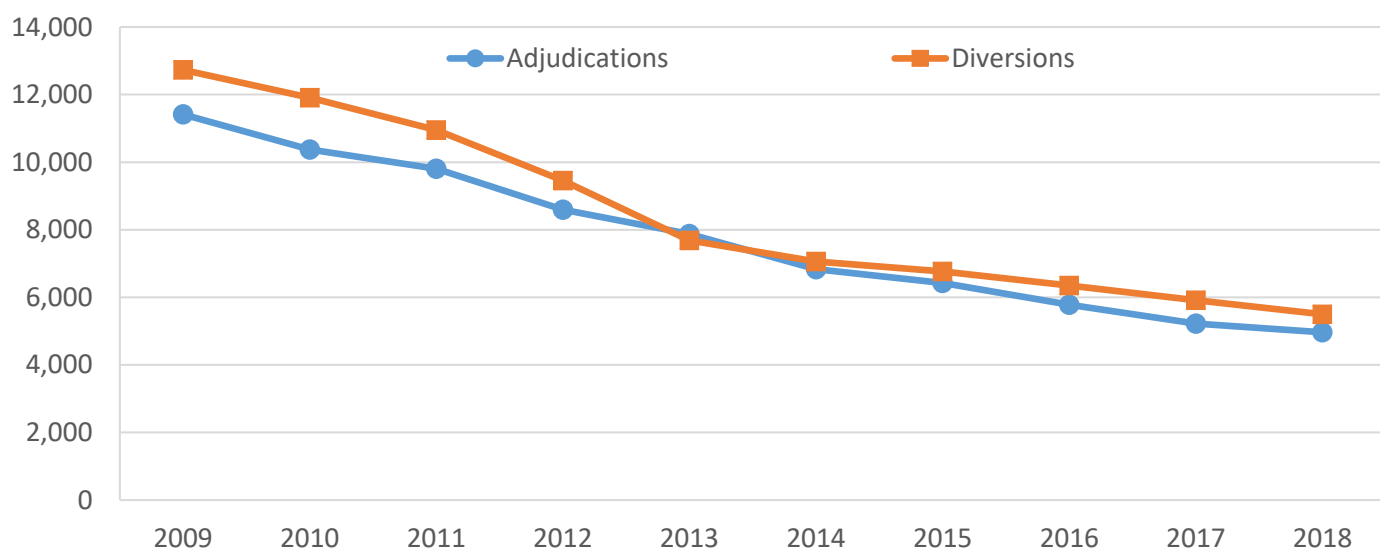
<sup>18</sup> Ibid., 3-4.

that jurisdiction and easily compare rates across jurisdictions. It should be noted that any designation of race is obtained from the court records and is recorded by the police or courts and entered into the case management system.

**Exhibit 3.1: Juvenile Court referrals, cases and dispositions, 2009-2018**



**Exhibit 3.2: Juvenile Court dispositions by disposition type, 2009-2018**



**Exhibit 3.3: Juvenile Court yearly referral progression, 2009-2018**

	Referrals	Cases	Any Disposition	Referrals to Cases	Cases to Dispositions
	N	N	N	%	%
2009	38,256	31,070	23,275	81.2	74.9
2010	34,981	28,535	22,192	81.6	77.8
2011	30,632	25,383	20,312	82.9	80.0
2012	26,974	21,902	17,780	81.2	81.2
2013	22,856	18,533	15,067	81.1	81.3
2014	21,467	17,192	13,785	80.1	80.2
2015	20,858	16,621	13,177	79.7	79.3
2016	19,234	14,868	11,866	77.3	79.8
2017	17,884	14,023	11,070	78.4	78.9
2018	16,906	13,009	10,020	76.9	77.0

**Exhibit 3.4: Map of Juvenile Court referrals per 1,000 population by county, 2009**

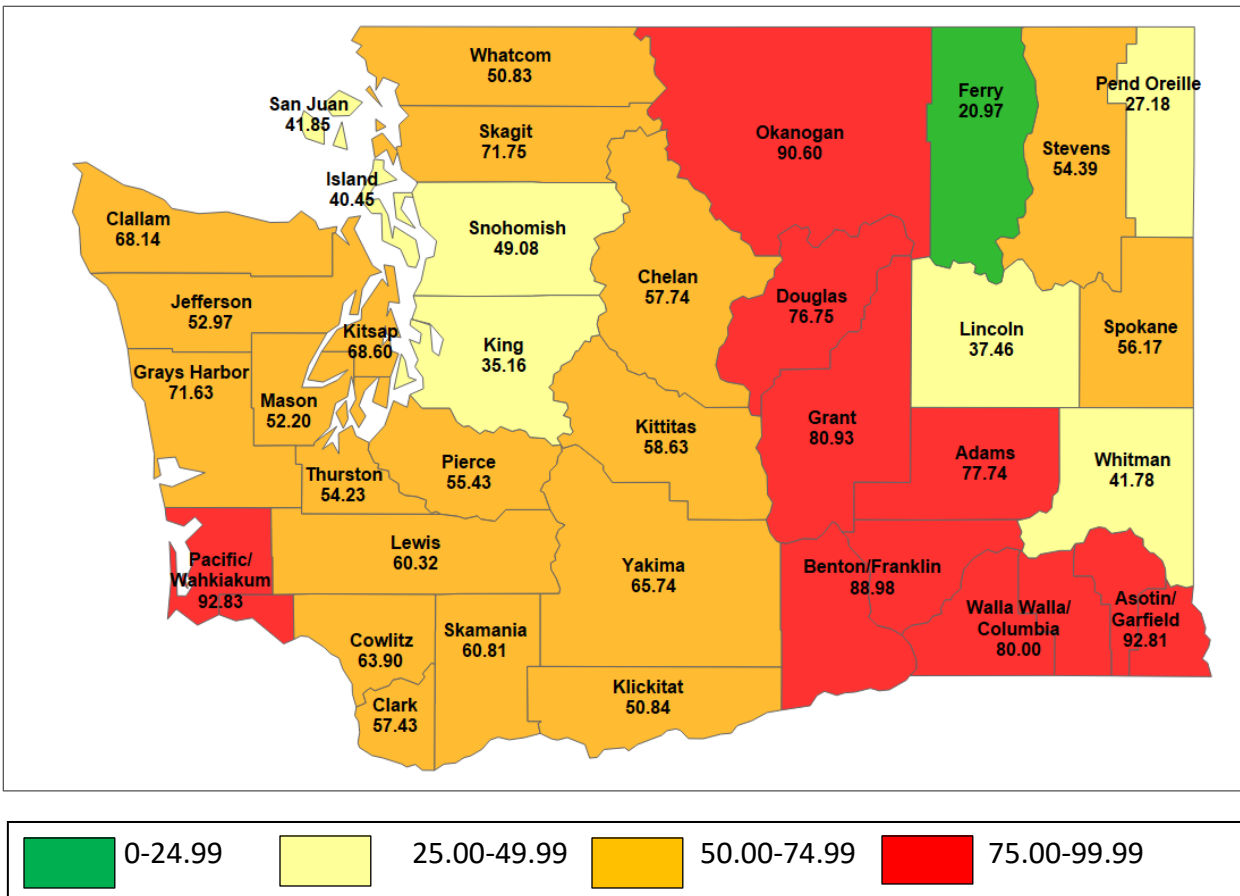
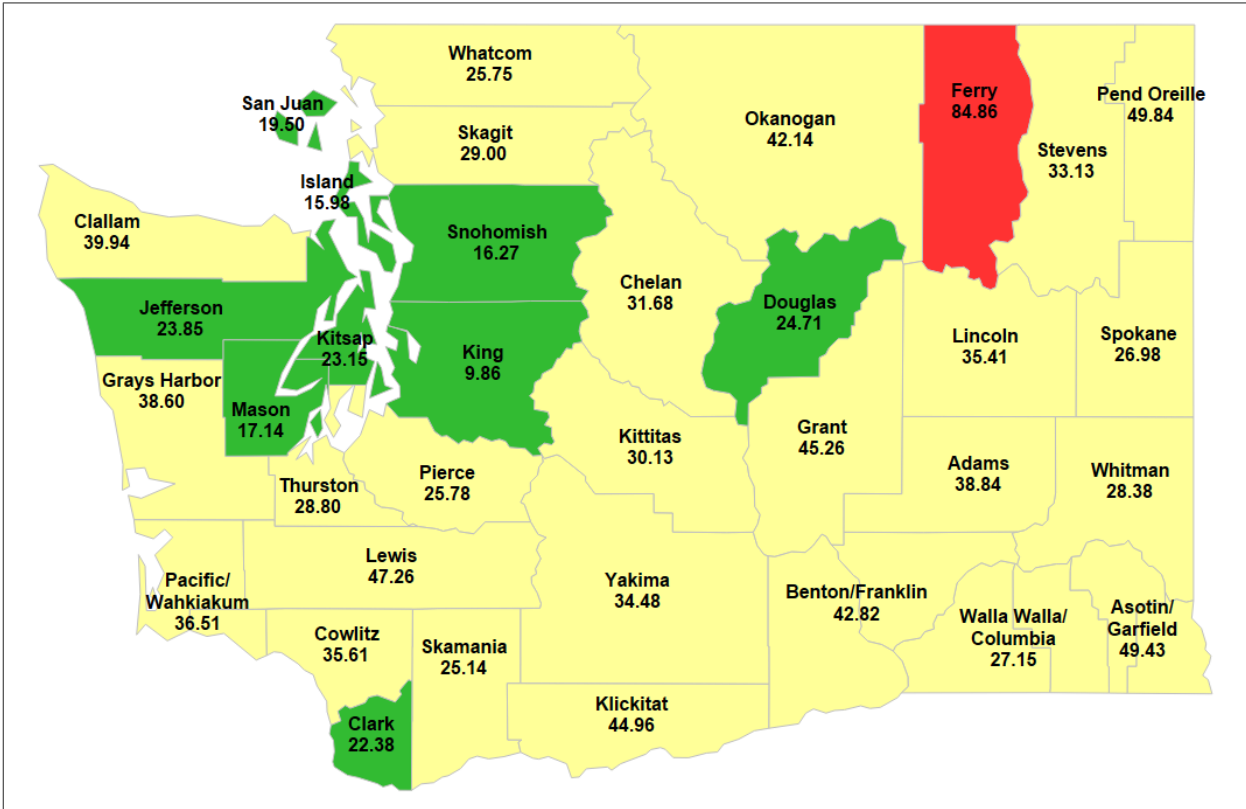


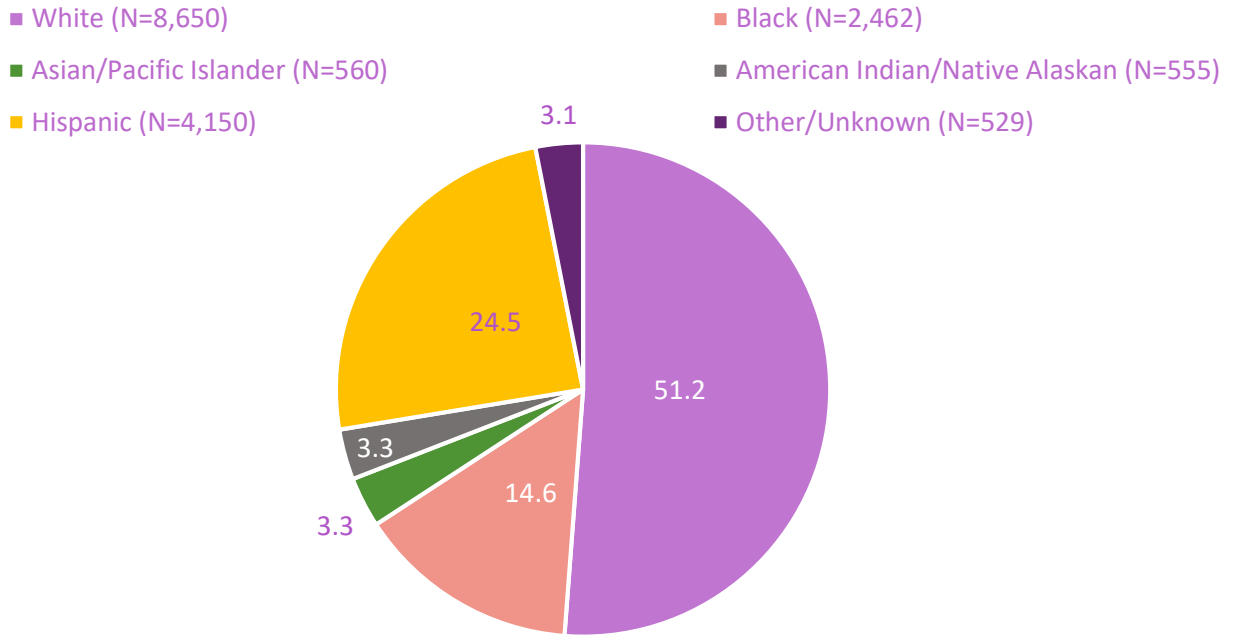
Exhibit 3.5: Map of Juvenile Court referrals per 1,000 population by county, 2018



**Exhibit 3.6: Juvenile Court referrals by gender and county, 2018**

County	Total	Male		Female	
	N	N	%	N	%
Total	16,863	12,084	71.7	4,779	28.3
Adams	115	93	80.9	22	19.1
Asotin/Garfield	117	90	76.9	27	23.1
Benton/Franklin	1,603	1,137	70.9	466	29.1
Chelan	255	184	72.2	71	27.8
Clallam	231	158	68.4	73	31.6
Clark	1,207	857	71.0	350	29.0
Cowlitz	406	292	71.9	114	28.1
Douglas	126	84	66.7	42	33.3
Ferry	51	33	64.7	18	35.3
Grant	597	439	73.5	158	26.5
Grays Harbor	265	189	71.3	76	28.7
Island	99	68	68.7	31	31.3
Jefferson	41	--	--	--	--
King	1,913	1,499	78.4	414	21.6
Kitsap	564	384	68.1	180	31.9
Kittitas	107	75	70.1	32	29.9
Klickitat	91	54	59.3	37	40.7
Lewis	360	255	70.8	105	29.2
Lincoln	41	29	70.7	12	29.3
Mason	98	69	70.4	29	29.6
Okanogan	181	126	69.6	55	30.4
Pacific/Wahkiakum	75	64	85.3	11	14.7
Pend Oreille	64	47	73.4	17	26.6
Pierce	2,317	1,607	69.4	710	30.6
San Juan	22	--	--	--	--
Skagit	359	260	72.4	99	27.6
Skamania	27	15	55.6	12	44.4
Snohomish	1,324	966	73.0	358	27.0
Spokane	1,373	974	70.9	399	29.1
Stevens	154	100	64.9	54	35.1
Thurston	787	532	67.6	255	32.4
Walla Walla/Columbia	170	121	71.2	49	28.8
Whatcom	499	352	70.5	147	29.5
Whitman	92	66	71.7	26	28.3
Yakima	1,132	813	71.8	319	28.2

**Exhibit 3.7: Juvenile Court referrals by race, 2018**



**Exhibit 3.9: Juvenile Court referrals by most serious offense type and county, 2018**

County	Total	Other Misdemeanor		Alcohol/Drug Misdemeanor		Property Misdemeanor		Assault Misdemeanor	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Total</b>	16,906	842	5.0	2,618	15.5	3,902	23.1	4,730	28.0
Adams	115	--	--	25	21.7	18	15.7	30	26.1
Asotin/ Garfield	117	13	11.1	18	15.4	29	24.8	36	30.8
Benton/ Franklin	1,603	87	5.4	319	19.9	370	23.1	474	29.6
Chelan	255	--	--	44	17.3	65	25.5	59	23.1
Clallam	231	18	7.8	58	25.1	70	30.3	56	24.2
Clark	1,207	39	3.2	221	18.3	313	25.9	285	23.6
Cowlitz	406	26	6.4	47	11.6	108	26.6	110	27.1
Douglas	126	--	--	21	16.7	34	27.0	33	26.2
Ferry	51	--	--	11	21.6	21	41.2	--	--
Grant	601	41	6.8	126	21.0	119	19.8	171	28.5
Grays Harbor	265	24	9.1	68	25.7	44	16.6	63	23.8
Island	99	--	--	27	27.3	20	20.2	29	29.3
Jefferson	42	--	--	10	23.8	14	33.3	--	--
King	1,923	79	4.1	144	7.5	392	20.4	475	24.7
Kitsap	565	18	3.2	92	16.3	200	35.4	150	26.5
Kittitas	109	--	--	27	24.8	23	21.1	21	19.3
Klickitat	91	--	--	38	41.8	12	13.2	13	14.3
Lewis	360	18	5.0	54	15.0	49	13.6	110	30.6
Lincoln	41	--	--	11	26.8	--	--	--	--
Mason	98	--	--	20	20.4	24	24.5	31	31.6
Okanogan	181	--	--	41	22.7	32	17.7	47	26.0
Pacific/ Wahkiakum	75	--	--	16	21.3	--	--	22	29.3
Pend Oreille	64	--	--	--	--	14	21.9	25	39.1
Pierce	2,323	134	5.8	295	12.7	444	19.1	717	30.9
San Juan	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	360	19	5.3	64	17.8	81	22.5	95	26.4
Skamania	27	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	1,326	59	4.4	216	16.3	283	21.3	411	31.0
Spokane	1,378	72	5.2	147	10.7	342	24.8	413	30.0
Stevens	154	--	--	30	19.5	27	17.5	64	41.6
Thurston	787	27	3.4	123	15.6	187	23.8	249	31.6
Walla Walla/ Columbia	171	--	--	32	18.7	44	25.7	52	30.4
Whatcom	500	24	4.8	100	20.0	154	30.8	92	18.4
Whitman	92	--	--	11	12.0	16	17.4	26	28.3
Yakima	1,141	72	6.3	139	12.2	333	29.2	341	29.9



**Exhibit 3.9 Continued: Juvenile Court referrals by most serious offense type and county, 2018**

County	Total	Other Felony		Drug Felony		Property Felony		Non-Violent Person Felony		Violent Person Felony	
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Total</b>	16,906	399	2.4	403	2.4	1,665	9.8	503	3.0	1,844	10.9
Adams	115	--	--	--	--	17	14.8	--	--	--	--
Asotin/ Garfield	117	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Benton/ Franklin	1,603	27	1.7	32	2.0	120	7.5	43	2.7	131	8.2
Chelan	255	--	--	--	--	41	16.1	--	--	19	7.5
Clallam	231	--	--	--	--	12	5.2	--	--	--	--
Clark	1,207	18	1.5	23	1.9	147	12.2	33	2.7	128	10.6
Cowlitz	406	--	--	13	3.2	49	12.1	--	--	38	9.4
Douglas	126	--	--	--	--	16	12.7	--	--	--	--
Ferry	51	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	601	--	--	32	5.3	50	8.3	--	--	40	6.7
Grays Harbor	265	--	--	--	--	17	6.4	--	--	33	12.5
Island	99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jefferson	42	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
King	1,923	113	5.9	12	0.6	242	12.6	65	3.4	401	20.9
Kitsap	565	--	--	--	--	43	7.6	17	3.0	33	5.8
Kittitas	109	--	--	--	--	10	9.2	--	--	14	12.8
Klickitat	91	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lewis	360	--	--	--	--	45	12.5	15	4.2	51	14.2
Lincoln	41	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Okanogan	181	--	--	12	6.6	25	13.8	--	--	12	6.6
Pacific/ Wahkiakum	75	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pend Oreille	64	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pierce	2,323	60	2.6	58	2.5	252	10.8	90	3.9	273	11.8
San Juan	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	360	11	3.1	13	3.6	39	10.8	12	3.3	26	7.2
Skamania	27	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	1,326	26	2.0	30	2.3	123	9.3	27	2.0	151	11.4
Spokane	1,378	26	1.9	28	2.0	145	10.5	35	2.5	170	12.3
Stevens	154	--	--	--	--	14	9.1	--	--	--	--
Thurston	787	--	--	--	--	53	6.7	28	3.6	92	11.7
Walla Walla/ Columbia	171	--	--	--	--	19	11.1	--	--	15	8.8
Whatcom	500	--	--	--	--	44	8.8	17	3.4	48	9.6
Whitman	92	--	--	--	--	12	13.0	--	--	10	10.9
Yakima	1,141	36	3.2	28	2.5	71	6.2	34	3.0	87	7.6

**Exhibit 3.10: Juvenile Court referrals by age and county, 2018**

County	Total	Age 10 to 12		Age 13		Age 14		Age 15		Age 16		Age 17	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Total</b>	16,906	1,311	7.8	1,725	10.2	2,577	15.2	3,426	20.3	3,956	23.4	3,911	23.1
Adams	115	13	11.3	18	15.7	17	14.8	14	12.2	27	23.5	26	22.6
Asotin/ Garfield	117	--	--	--	--	20	17.1	34	29.1	25	21.4	22	18.8
Benton/ Franklin	1,603	124	7.7	163	10.2	289	18.0	296	18.5	371	23.1	360	22.5
Chelan	255	18	7.1	20	7.8	28	11.0	57	22.4	61	23.9	71	27.8
Clallam	231	25	10.8	29	12.6	43	18.6	39	16.9	43	18.6	52	22.5
Clark	1,207	85	7.0	100	8.3	163	13.5	264	21.9	282	23.4	313	25.9
Cowlitz	406	30	7.4	54	13.3	69	17.0	93	22.9	85	20.9	75	18.5
Douglas	126	12	9.5	14	11.1	19	15.1	20	15.9	20	15.9	41	32.5
Ferry	51	--	--	12	23.5	--	--	13	25.5	--	--	--	--
Grant	601	86	14.3	66	11.0	100	16.6	133	22.1	112	18.6	104	17.3
Grays Harbor	265	32	12.1	36	13.6	46	17.4	51	19.2	53	20.0	47	17.7
Island	99	--	--	--	--	10	10.1	23	23.2	28	28.3	20	20.2
Jefferson	42	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	23.8	11	26.2
King	1,923	72	3.7	152	7.9	245	12.7	428	22.3	493	25.6	533	27.7
Kitsap	565	33	5.8	67	11.9	88	15.6	124	21.9	125	22.1	128	22.7
Kittitas	109	--	--	11	10.1	--	--	26	23.9	25	22.9	28	25.7
Klickitat	91	--	--	--	--	12	13.2	17	18.7	18	19.8	25	27.5
Lewis	360	54	15.0	36	10.0	67	18.6	63	17.5	65	18.1	75	20.8
Lincoln	41	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	26.8
Mason	98	10	10.2	10	10.2	18	18.4	10	10.2	28	28.6	22	22.4
Okanogan	181	23	12.7	22	12.2	26	14.4	22	12.2	48	26.5	40	22.1
Pacific/ Wahkiakum	75	--	--	--	--	12	16.0	13	17.3	18	24.0	17	22.7
Pend Oreille	64	16	25.0	--	--	--	--	12	18.8	--	--	11	17.2
Pierce	2,323	165	7.1	243	10.5	327	14.1	463	19.9	587	25.3	538	23.2
San Juan	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	360	28	7.8	45	12.5	46	12.8	70	19.4	82	22.8	89	24.7
Skamania	27	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	1,326	58	4.4	105	7.9	203	15.3	286	21.6	361	27.2	313	23.6
Spokane	1,378	144	10.4	133	9.7	220	16.0	267	19.4	313	22.7	301	21.8
Stevens	154	13	8.4	27	17.5	28	18.2	14	9.1	39	25.3	33	21.4
Thurston	787	59	7.5	74	9.4	106	13.5	154	19.6	213	27.1	181	23.0
Walla Walla/ Columbia	171	13	7.6	15	8.8	28	16.4	47	27.5	31	18.1	37	21.6
Whatcom	500	36	7.2	52	10.4	90	18.0	113	22.6	106	21.2	103	20.6
Whitman	92	14	15.2	13	14.1	15	16.3	12	13.0	14	15.2	24	26.1
Yakima	1,141	84	7.4	144	12.6	200	17.5	227	19.9	249	21.8	237	20.8

**Exhibit 3.11: Juvenile Court demographics of youth with referrals, 2018**

Total referrals	16,906	
Total youth	12,266	
Gender	N	%
Male	8,476	69.1
Female	3,761	30.7
Missing	29	0.2
Race	N	%
White	6,421	52.3
Black	1,599	13.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	421	3.4
American Indian/Alaskan Native	408	3.3
Hispanic	2,958	24.1
Other/Unknown	459	3.7
Age	N	%
10	91	0.7
11	226	1.8
12	713	5.8
13	1,320	10.8
14	1,816	14.8
15	2,377	19.4
16	2,751	22.4
17	2,972	24.2
Most Serious Offense	N	%
Other Misdemeanor	509	4.1
Alcohol/Drug Misdemeanor	1,917	15.6
Property Misdemeanor	2,528	20.6
Assault Misdemeanor	3,424	27.9
Other Felony	289	2.4
Drug Felony	322	2.6
Property Felony	1,209	9.9
Non-Violent Person Felony	440	3.6
Violent Person Felony	1,628	13.3

**Exhibit 3.12: Juvenile Court cases by gender and county, 2018**

County	Total	Male		Female	
	N	N	%	N	%
Total	13,047	9,403	72.1	3,644	27.9
Adams	83	67	80.7	16	19.3
Asotin/Garfield	100	78	78.0	22	22.0
Benton/Franklin	1,196	830	69.4	366	30.6
Chelan	227	168	74.0	59	26.0
Clallam	162	110	67.9	52	32.1
Clark	921	671	72.9	250	27.1
Cowlitz	386	277	71.8	109	28.2
Douglas	111	74	66.7	37	33.3
Ferry	47	30	63.8	17	36.2
Grant	368	279	75.8	89	24.2
Grays Harbor	206	153	74.3	53	25.7
Island	71	49	69.0	22	31.0
Jefferson	37	--	--	--	--
King	1,510	1,226	81.2	284	18.8
Kitsap	402	273	67.9	129	32.1
Kittitas	102	73	71.6	29	28.4
Klickitat	80	47	58.8	33	41.3
Lewis	289	197	68.2	92	31.8
Lincoln	41	29	70.7	12	29.3
Mason	93	63	67.7	30	32.3
Okanogan	139	92	66.2	47	33.8
Pacific/Wahkiakum	58	48	82.8	10	17.2
Pend Oreille	32	--	--	--	--
Pierce	1,608	1,140	70.9	468	29.1
San Juan	16	--	--	--	--
Skagit	297	215	72.4	82	27.6
Skamania	23	13	56.5	10	43.5
Snohomish	931	669	71.9	262	28.1
Spokane	1,063	755	71.0	308	29.0
Stevens	90	62	68.9	28	31.1
Thurston	758	516	68.1	242	31.9
Walla Walla/Columbia	151	106	70.2	45	29.8
Whatcom	469	327	69.7	142	30.3
Whitman	53	40	75.5	13	24.5
Yakima	927	659	71.1	268	28.9

**Exhibit 3.13: Juvenile Court cases by race and county, 2018**

County	Total	White		Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaska Native		Hispanic		Other/Unknown	
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	13,078	6,665	51.0	1,918	14.7	455	3.5	432	3.3	3,276	25.0	332	2.5
Adams	83	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	62	74.7	16	19.3
Asotin/Garfield	100	87	87.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Benton/Franklin	1,196	524	43.8	87	7.3	--	--	--	--	558	46.7	20	1.7
Chelan	227	102	44.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	109	48.0	--	--
Clallam	162	112	69.1	12	7.4	--	--	27	16.7	--	--	--	--
Clark	921	602	65.4	129	14.0	41	4.5	--	--	140	15.2	--	--
Cowlitz	386	291	75.4	--	--	11	2.8	--	--	65	16.8	--	--
Douglas	111	53	47.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	35	31.5	19	17.1
Ferry	47	19	40.4	--	--	--	--	20	42.6	--	--	--	--
Grant	369	107	29.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	183	49.6	68	18.4
Grays Harbor	206	158	76.7	--	--	--	--	15	7.3	21	10.2	--	--
Island	71	44	62.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jefferson	37	31	83.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
King	1,519	358	23.6	656	43.2	100	6.6	28	1.8	356	23.4	21	1.4
Kitsap	403	289	71.7	48	11.9	18	4.5	--	--	27	6.7	--	--
Kittitas	104	79	76.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	13.5	--	--
Klickitat	80	48	60.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	22	27.5	--	--
Lewis	289	196	67.8	21	7.3	--	--	--	--	63	21.8	--	--
Lincoln	41	35	85.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	93	66	71.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	17.2	--	--
Okanogan	139	46	33.1	--	--	--	--	63	45.3	23	16.5	--	--
Pacific/Wahkiakum	58	40	69.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pend Oreille	32	22	68.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pierce	1,613	801	49.7	491	30.4	85	5.3	--	--	203	12.6	--	--
San Juan	16	13	81.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	297	144	48.5	12	4.0	--	--	--	--	129	43.4	--	--
Skamania	23	16	69.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	933	517	55.4	125	13.4	50	5.4	--	--	193	20.7	--	--
Spokane	1,067	703	65.9	144	13.5	38	3.6	39	3.7	112	10.5	31	2.9
Stevens	90	68	75.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Thurston	758	480	63.3	66	8.7	38	5.0	18	2.4	109	14.4	47	6.2
Walla Walla/Columbia	151	92	60.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	52	34.4	--	--
Whatcom	470	276	58.7	45	9.6	33	7.0	--	--	85	18.1	--	--
Whitman	53	48	90.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yakima	933	193	20.7	15	1.6	--	--	59	6.3	660	70.7	--	--

**Exhibit 3.14: Juvenile Court cases by most serious offense type and county, 2018**

County	Total	Other Misdemeanor		Alcohol/ Drug Misdemeanor		Property Misdemeanor		Assault Misdemeanor	
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	13,078	640	4.9	2,152	16.5	3,095	23.7	3,290	25.2
Adams	83	--	--	21	25.3	13	15.7	15	18.1
Asotin/Garfield	100	12	12.0	14	14.0	24	24.0	29	29.0
Benton/Franklin	1,196	71	5.9	265	22.2	324	27.1	320	26.8
Chelan	227	--	--	39	17.2	58	25.6	48	21.1
Clallam	162	11	6.8	42	25.9	53	32.7	35	21.6
Clark	921	32	3.5	174	18.9	222	24.1	181	19.7
Cowlitz	386	25	6.5	47	12.2	96	24.9	104	26.9
Douglas	111	--	--	22	19.8	32	28.8	25	22.5
Ferry	47	--	--	--	--	20	42.6	--	--
Grant	369	28	7.6	95	25.7	74	20.1	87	23.6
Grays Harbor	206	20	9.7	49	23.8	42	20.4	45	21.8
Island	71	--	--	20	28.2	16	22.5	17	23.9
Jefferson	37	--	--	--	--	13	35.1	--	--
King	1,519	58	3.8	70	4.6	253	16.7	343	22.6
Kitsap	403	--	--	74	18.4	166	41.2	79	19.6
Kittitas	104	--	--	24	23.1	23	22.1	20	19.2
Klickitat	80	--	--	34	42.5	13	16.3	12	15.0
Lewis	289	12	4.2	46	15.9	47	16.3	76	26.3
Lincoln	41	--	--	12	29.3	--	--	--	--
Mason	93	--	--	22	23.7	25	26.9	30	32.3
Okanogan	139	--	--	28	20.1	24	17.3	38	27.3
Pacific/Wahkiakum	58	--	--	12	20.7	--	--	14	24.1
Pend Oreille	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pierce	1,613	106	6.6	237	14.7	286	17.7	428	26.5
San Juan	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	297	19	6.4	60	20.2	65	21.9	74	24.9
Skamania	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	933	33	3.5	168	18.0	238	25.5	278	29.8
Spokane	1,067	53	5.0	123	11.5	255	23.9	310	29.1
Stevens	90	--	--	27	30.0	17	18.9	24	26.7
Thurston	758	25	3.3	120	15.8	183	24.1	231	30.5
Walla Walla/Columbia	151	--	--	32	21.2	41	27.2	41	27.2
Whatcom	470	24	5.1	96	20.4	143	30.4	80	17.0
Whitman	53	--	--	11	20.8	--	--	10	18.9
Yakima	933	48	5.1	132	14.1	295	31.6	268	28.7

**Exhibit 3.14 Continued: Juvenile Court cases by most serious offense type and county, 2018**

County	Total	Other Felony		Drug Felony		Property Felony		Non-Violent Person Felony		Violent Person Felony	
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	13,078	344	2.6	299	2.3	1,363	10.4	391	3.0	1,504	11.5
Adams	83	--	--	--	--	15	18.1	--	--	--	--
Asotin/Garfield	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Benton/Franklin	1,196	23	1.9	17	1.4	68	5.7	29	2.4	79	6.6
Chelan	227	--	--	--	--	41	18.1	--	--	18	7.9
Clallam	162	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Clark	921	13	1.4	18	2.0	125	13.6	31	3.4	125	13.6
Cowlitz	386	--	--	13	3.4	48	12.4	--	--	38	9.8
Douglas	111	--	--	--	--	10	9.0	--	--	--	--
Ferry	47	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	369	--	--	10	2.7	44	11.9	--	--	18	4.9
Grays Harbor	206	--	--	--	--	13	6.3	--	--	25	12.1
Island	71	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jefferson	37	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
King	1,519	109	7.2	11	0.7	227	14.9	63	4.1	385	25.3
Kitsap	403	--	--	--	--	36	8.9	--	--	23	5.7
Kittitas	104	--	--	--	--	10	9.6	--	--	13	12.5
Klickitat	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lewis	289	--	--	--	--	41	14.2	12	4.2	40	13.8
Lincoln	41	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	93	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Okanogan	139	--	--	--	--	21	15.1	--	--	11	7.9
Pacific/Wahkiakum	58	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pend Oreille	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pierce	1,613	48	3.0	49	3.0	185	11.5	65	4.0	209	13.0
San Juan	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	297	--	--	--	--	34	11.4	10	3.4	18	6.1
Skamania	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	933	17	1.8	19	2.0	87	9.3	15	1.6	78	8.4
Spokane	1,067	20	1.9	23	2.2	118	11.1	25	2.3	140	13.1
Stevens	90	--	--	--	--	11	12.2	--	--	--	--
Thurston	758	--	--	--	--	52	6.9	28	3.7	92	12.1
Walla Walla/Columbia	151	--	--	--	--	15	9.9	--	--	14	9.3
Whatcom	470	--	--	--	--	44	9.4	16	3.4	47	10.0
Whitman	53	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yakima	933	32	3.4	17	1.8	51	5.5	24	2.6	66	7.1



**Exhibit 3.15: Juvenile Court cases by age and county, 2018**

County	Total	Age 10 to 12		Age 13		Age 14		Age 15		Age 16		Age 17	
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	13,078	872	6.7	1,295	9.9	2,003	15.3	2,738	20.9	3,099	23.7	3,071	23.5
Adams	83	--	--	14	16.9	14	16.9	--	--	21	25.3	16	19.3
Asotin/Garfield	100	--	--	--	--	14	14.0	30	30.0	22	22.0	19	19.0
Benton/Franklin	1,196	86	7.2	108	9.0	214	17.9	225	18.8	284	23.7	279	23.3
Chelan	227	14	6.2	16	7.0	24	10.6	54	23.8	55	24.2	64	28.2
Clallam	162	11	6.8	17	10.5	32	19.8	33	20.4	31	19.1	38	23.5
Clark	921	62	6.7	72	7.8	124	13.5	212	23.0	214	23.2	237	25.7
Cowlitz	386	24	6.2	53	13.7	66	17.1	90	23.3	82	21.2	71	18.4
Douglas	111	12	10.8	11	9.9	17	15.3	16	14.4	21	18.9	34	30.6
Ferry	47	--	--	10	21.3	--	--	11	23.4	--	--	--	--
Grant	369	37	10.0	42	11.4	69	18.7	85	23.0	68	18.4	68	18.4
Grays Harbor	206	26	12.6	28	13.6	38	18.4	41	19.9	36	17.5	37	18.0
Island	71	--	--	--	--	--	--	22	31.0	17	23.9	17	23.9
Jefferson	37	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
King	1,519	47	3.1	107	7.0	184	12.1	339	22.3	400	26.3	442	29.1
Kitsap	403	16	4.0	45	11.2	61	15.1	92	22.8	98	24.3	91	22.6
Kittitas	104	--	--	11	10.6	--	--	26	25.0	22	21.2	27	26.0
Klickitat	80	--	--	--	--	12	15.0	16	20.0	15	18.8	19	23.8
Lewis	289	44	15.2	26	9.0	60	20.8	53	18.3	50	17.3	56	19.4
Lincoln	41	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	29.3
Mason	93	--	--	10	10.8	16	17.2	--	--	30	32.3	21	22.6
Okanogan	139	13	9.4	23	16.5	20	14.4	18	12.9	37	26.6	28	20.1
Pacific/Wahkiakum	58	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	20.7	13	22.4	12	20.7
Pend Oreille	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pierce	1,613	91	5.6	161	10.0	230	14.3	347	21.5	413	25.6	371	23.0
San Juan	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	297	23	7.7	42	14.1	36	12.1	55	18.5	70	23.6	71	23.9
Skamania	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	933	34	3.6	69	7.4	140	15.0	211	22.6	244	26.2	235	25.2
Spokane	1,067	96	9.0	101	9.5	173	16.2	204	19.1	261	24.5	232	21.7
Stevens	90	--	--	16	17.8	17	18.9	--	--	21	23.3	20	22.2
Thurston	758	53	7.0	72	9.5	103	13.6	148	19.5	208	27.4	174	23.0
Walla Walla/Columbia	151	13	8.6	13	8.6	26	17.2	41	27.2	27	17.9	31	20.5
Whatcom	470	32	6.8	46	9.8	91	19.4	106	22.6	100	21.3	95	20.2
Whitman	53	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	20.8	16	30.2
Yakima	933	53	5.7	124	13.3	164	17.6	194	20.8	201	21.5	197	21.1

**Exhibit 3.16: Juvenile Court demographics of youth with cases, 2018**

Total Cases	13,078	
Total Youth	9,876	
Gender	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Male	6,884	69.7
Female	2,969	30.1
Missing	23	0.2
Race	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
White	5,183	52.5
Black	1,263	12.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	345	3.5
American Indian/Native Alaskan	335	3.4
Hispanic	2,461	24.9
Other/Unknown	289	2.9
Age	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
10	45	0.5
11	107	1.1
12	545	5.5
13	1,034	10.5
14	1,472	14.9
15	2,000	20.3
16	2,248	22.8
17	2,425	24.6
Most Serious Offense	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Other Misdemeanor	399	4.0
Alcohol/Drug Misdemeanor	1,620	16.4
Property Misdemeanor	2,080	21.1
Assault Misdemeanor	2,524	25.6
Other Felony	250	2.5
Drug Felony	251	2.5
Property Felony	1,023	10.4
Non-Violent Person Felony	353	3.6
Violent Person Felony	1,376	13.9

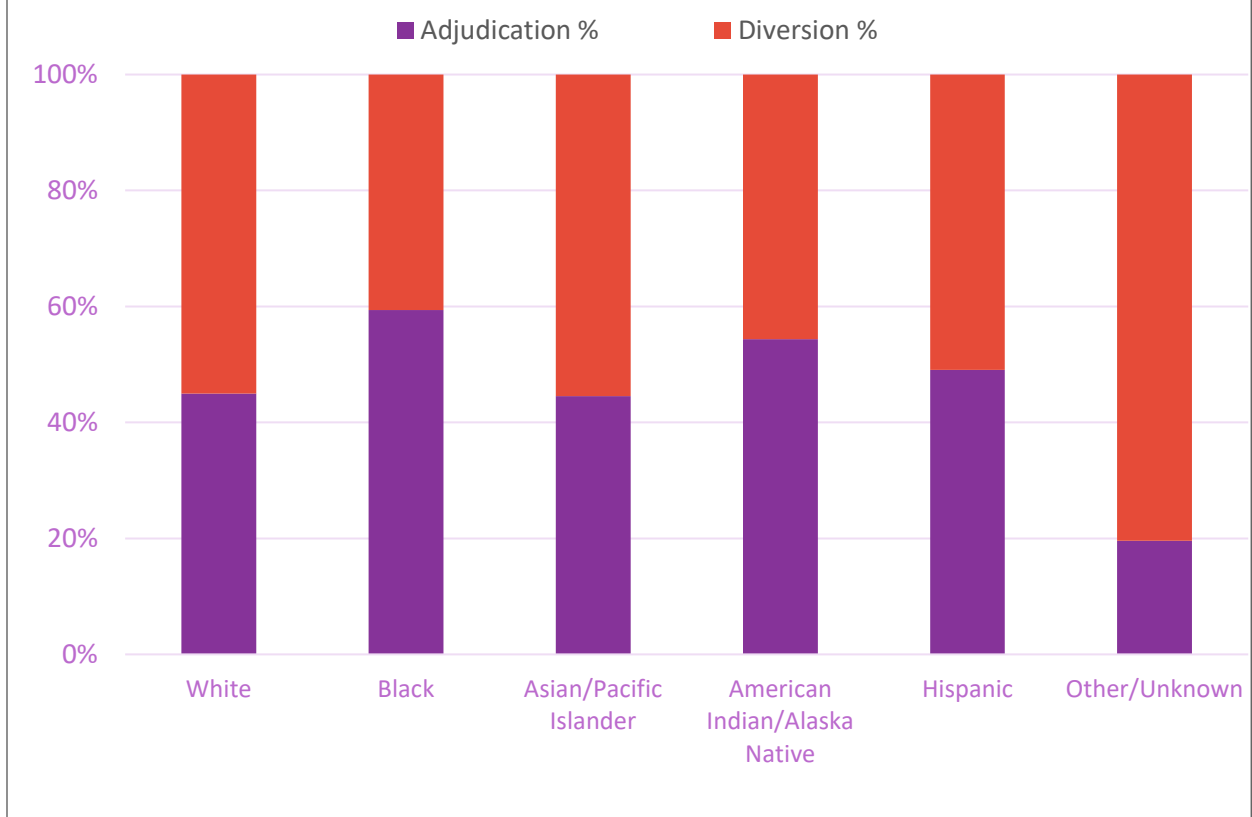
**Exhibit 3.17: Juvenile Court dispositions by county, 2018**

County	Adjudications		Diversions	
	N	%	N	%
Total	4,966	47.5	5,499	52.6
Adams	32	43.2	42	56.8
Asotin/Garfield	33	48.5	35	51.5
Benton/Franklin	395	38.5	630	61.5
Chelan	135	63.7	77	36.3
Clallam	81	58.7	57	41.3
Clark	415	51.8	386	48.2
Cowlitz	188	55.1	153	44.9
Douglas	57	57.0	43	43.0
Ferry	10	38.5	16	61.5
Grant	117	33.6	231	66.4
Grays Harbor	85	46.0	100	54.1
Island	39	49.4	40	50.6
Jefferson	22	56.4	17	43.6
King	548	64.8	298	35.2
Kitsap	123	36.1	218	63.9
Kittitas	51	54.3	43	45.7
Klickitat	21	26.9	57	73.1
Lewis	172	61.4	108	38.6
Lincoln	6	17.7	28	82.4
Mason	39	47.0	44	53.0
Okanogan	81	73.6	29	26.4
Pacific/Wahkiakum	34	68.0	16	32.0
Pend Oreille	10	41.7	14	58.3
Pierce	555	45.2	674	54.8
San Juan	7	46.7	8	53.3
Skagit	121	46.2	141	53.8
Skamania	13	52.0	12	48.0
Snohomish	335	41.0	482	59.0
Spokane	331	42.1	456	57.9
Stevens	43	51.2	41	48.8
Thurston	326	53.8	280	46.2
Walla Walla/Columbia	52	40.3	77	59.7
Whatcom	145	37.8	239	62.2
Whitman	15	37.5	25	62.5
Yakima	329	46.3	382	53.7

**Exhibit 3.18: Juvenile Court dispositions by gender and county, 2018**

County	Total	Male				Female			
		Adjudications		Diversions		Adjudications		Diversions	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Total</b>	10,442	3,926	53.2	3,450	46.8	1,026	33.5	2,040	66.5
Adams	74	26	44.8	32	55.2	--	--	--	--
Asotin/Garfield	68	24	47.1	27	52.9	--	--	--	--
Benton/Franklin	1,024	295	43.3	386	56.7	99	28.9	244	71.1
Chelan	211	107	70.4	45	29.6	27	45.8	32	54.2
Clallam	138	57	61.3	36	38.7	24	53.3	21	46.7
Clark	801	338	56.9	256	43.1	77	37.2	130	62.8
Cowlitz	340	151	61.6	94	38.4	36	37.9	59	62.1
Douglas	100	44	63.8	25	36.2	13	41.9	18	58.1
Ferry	26	10	50.0	10	50.0	--	--	--	--
Grant	347	100	39.4	154	60.6	17	18.3	76	81.7
Grays Harbor	185	67	51.9	62	48.1	18	32.1	38	67.9
Island	78	32	55.2	26	44.8	--	--	14	--
Jefferson	39	18	62.1	11	37.9	--	--	--	--
King	844	457	69.9	197	30.1	91	47.9	99	52.1
Kitsap	340	97	42.9	129	57.1	26	22.8	88	77.2
Kittitas	92	37	58.7	26	41.3	13	44.8	16	55.2
Klickitat	78	18	36.7	31	63.3	--	--	26	89.7
Lewis	280	140	67.0	69	33.0	32	45.1	39	54.9
Lincoln	34	--	--	16	--	--	--	12	100.0
Mason	83	31	56.4	24	43.6	--	--	20	71.4
Okanogan	110	59	75.6	19	24.4	22	68.8	10	31.3
Pacific/Wahkiakum	50	30	71.4	12	28.6	--	--	--	--
Pend Oreille	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pierce	1,226	434	49.6	441	50.4	120	34.2	231	65.8
San Juan	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	262	97	52.7	87	47.3	24	30.8	54	69.2
Skamania	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	815	265	47.2	297	52.8	68	26.9	185	73.1
Spokane	784	259	47.1	291	52.9	71	30.3	163	69.7
Stevens	84	30	51.7	28	48.3	13	50.0	13	50.0
Thurston	606	235	59.3	161	40.7	91	43.3	119	56.7
Walla Walla/Columbia	129	42	44.7	52	55.3	10	28.6	25	71.4
Whatcom	383	120	45.8	142	54.2	24	19.8	97	80.2
Whitman	40	14	51.9	13	48.1	--	--	12	--
Yakima	707	265	53.8	228	46.2	60	28.0	154	72.0

**Exhibit 3.19: Juvenile Court dispositions by race, 2018**



**Exhibit 3.20: Juvenile Court adjudications (Adj.) and diversions (Div.) by race and county, 2018**

County	Total	White		Black		Asian/ Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaska Native		Hispanic		Other/ Unknown	
		Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.
	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
<b>Total</b>	10,465	2,510	3,072	755	516	151	188	188	158	1,313	1,364	49	201
Adams	74	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29	28	--	12
Asotin/ Garfield	68	30	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Benton/ Franklin	1,025	154	292	32	40	--	--	--	--	207	280	--	17
Chelan	212	56	37	--	--	--	--	--	--	74	33	--	--
Clallam	138	56	48	--	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--
Clark	801	263	275	60	42	12	22	--	--	76	44	--	--
Cowlitz	341	146	108	--	--	--	--	--	--	29	30	--	--
Douglas	100	31	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	23	--	--	14
Ferry	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	348	40	56	--	--	--	--	--	--	70	127	--	45
Grays Harbor	185	63	73	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	15	--	--
Island	79	28	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jefferson	39	20	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
King	846	155	113	213	90	39	26	--	--	129	58	--	--
Kitsap	341	79	168	22	20	--	12	--	--	12	--	--	--
Kittitas	94	32	36	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	--	--	--
Klickitat	78	10	33	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17	--	--
Lewis	280	114	84	21	--	--	--	--	--	34	18	--	--
Lincoln	34	--	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	83	28	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Okanogan	110	23	13	--	--	--	--	34	--	20	--	--	--
Pacific/ Wahkiakum	50	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pend Oreille	24	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pierce	1,229	266	368	182	163	30	42	--	14	66	85	--	--
San Juan	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	262	53	67	11	--	--	--	--	--	52	66	--	--
Skamania	25	--	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	817	175	273	60	51	14	31	14	25	69	100	--	--
Spokane	787	202	340	60	37	11	--	13	14	42	38	--	18
Stevens	84	33	31	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Thurston	606	207	174	35	17	14	11	--	--	51	37	11	32
Walla Walla/ Columbia	129	31	44	--	--	--	--	--	--	17	31	--	--
Whatcom	384	80	151	12	21	--	15	20	12	28	40	--	--
Whitman	40	14	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yakima	711	66	81	--	--	--	--	26	25	231	268	--	--

**Exhibit 3.21: Juvenile Court adjudications (Adj.) and diversions (Div.) by most serious offense type, 2018**

County	N	Other Misdemeanor		Alcohol/Drug Misdemeanor		Property Misdemeanor		Assault Misdemeanor	
		Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.
		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
<b>Total</b>	10,465	266	322	593	1,328	971	1,766	982	1,857
Adams	74	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13
Asotin/ Garfield	68	--	--	--	--	--	10	--	--
Benton/ Franklin	1,025	26	50	49	166	97	181	90	202
Chelan	212	--	--	28	14	29	26	13	30
Clallam	138	--	--	11	20	26	16	12	15
Clark	801	20	13	44	120	64	130	78	114
Cowlitz	341	13	--	14	30	35	60	50	52
Douglas	100	--	--	10	11	15	13	--	13
Ferry	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	348	--	23	22	82	25	51	22	65
Grays Harbor	185	--	11	15	27	12	35	14	26
Island	79	--	--	--	17	--	11	--	--
Jefferson	39	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
King	846	22	25	47	--	80	121	100	146
Kitsap	341	--	--	19	53	35	114	19	41
Kittitas	94	--	--	12	13	--	17	--	--
Klickitat	78	--	--	--	32	--	13	--	--
Lewis	280	--	--	19	30	26	30	28	39
Lincoln	34	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--
Mason	83	--	--	--	12	--	16	14	13
Okanogan	110	--	--	21	--	15	--	10	15
Pacific/ Wahkiakum	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pend Oreille	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pierce	1,229	16	48	21	166	82	150	95	267
San Juan	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	262	14	--	20	34	22	49	24	50
Skamania	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	817	23	23	33	110	55	152	66	175
Spokane	787	22	22	27	81	53	161	78	171
Stevens	84	--	--	--	18	12	12	10	--
Thurston	606	20	--	50	68	79	91	104	103
Walla Walla/ Columbia	129	--	--	--	23	18	19	13	29
Whatcom	384	11	15	11	75	47	91	34	46
Whitman	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yakima	711	15	26	49	51	92	145	51	156



Exhibit 3.21 Continued: Juvenile Court adjudications (Adj.) and diversions (Div.) by most serious offense type, 2018

County	N	Other Felony		Drug Felony		Property Felony		Non-Violent Person Felony		Violent Person Felony	
		Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.
		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Total	10,465	246	--	169	51	813	122	160	26	766	24
Adams	74	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asotin/ Garfield	68	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Benton/ Franklin	1,025	19	--	--	--	50	16	19	--	38	--
Chelan	212	--	--	11	--	35	--	--	--	10	--
Clallam	138	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	--
Clark	801	15	--	12	--	92	--	20	--	70	--
Cowlitz	341	--	--	--	--	33	--	--	--	24	--
Douglas	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ferry	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	348	--	--	--	--	16	--	--	--	17	--
Grays Harbor	185	--	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	14	--
Island	79	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jefferson	39	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
King	846	60	--	--	--	79	--	--	--	144	--
Kitsap	341	--	--	--	--	19	--	--	--	11	--
Kittitas	94	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Klickitat	78	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lewis	280	--	--	--	--	41	--	--	--	32	--
Lincoln	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	83	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Okanogan	110	--	--	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific/ Wahkiakum	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pend Oreille	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pierce	1,229	35	--	26	10	126	23	35	--	119	--
San Juan	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	262	--	--	--	--	16	--	--	--	16	--
Skamania	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	817	15	--	10	--	66	14	--	--	61	--
Spokane	787	--	--	--	--	66	10	--	--	62	--
Stevens	84	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Thurston	606	--	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	33	--
Walla Walla/ Columbia	129	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Whatcom	384	--	--	--	--	13	11	--	--	15	--
Whitman	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yakima	711	24	--	15	--	41	--	--	--	35	--

**Exhibit 3.22: Juvenile Court adjudications (Adj.) and diversions (Div.) by age and county, 2018**

County	Total	Age 10 to 13		Age 14		Age 15		Age 16		Age 17	
		Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.
		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
<b>Total</b>	10,465	568	1,205	683	973	1,022	1,192	1,276	1,145	1,417	984
Adams	74	--	18	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--
Asotin/Garfield	68	--	--	--	--	10	10	10	--	--	--
Benton/Franklin	1,025	34	152	51	130	70	130	120	112	120	106
Chelan	212	13	14	14	16	33	12	38	18	37	17
Clallam	138	11	15	17	12	10	14	23	--	20	--
Clark	801	50	67	50	51	91	95	114	83	110	90
Cowlitz	341	26	40	30	33	48	25	38	31	46	24
Douglas	100	--	12	--	--	--	10	17	--	22	--
Ferry	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	348	17	58	15	56	24	46	18	43	43	28
Grays Harbor	185	15	29	14	19	15	18	15	19	26	15
Island	79	--	--	--	--	--	13	11	--	13	10
Jefferson	39	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
King	846	39	65	53	58	113	76	135	58	208	41
Kitsap	341	15	34	21	28	28	50	26	59	33	47
Kittitas	94	--	11	--	--	14	--	12	--	15	11
Klickitat	78	--	13	--	--	--	13	--	10	--	12
Lewis	280	31	30	36	20	34	28	33	15	38	15
Lincoln	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	83	10	--	--	10	--	--	--	11	--	13
Okanogan	110	17	--	--	--	10	--	21	--	24	--
Pacific/Wahkiakum	50	--	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--
Pend Oreille	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pierce	1,229	68	137	74	107	105	157	150	143	158	130
San Juan	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	262	12	42	10	18	31	22	33	39	35	20
Skamania	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	817	24	75	59	75	71	119	93	116	88	97
Spokane	787	32	92	51	87	67	96	85	109	96	72
Stevens	84	--	15	--	10	--	--	18	--	11	--
Thurston	606	46	54	39	45	65	59	93	70	83	52
Walla Walla/Columbia	129	--	13	--	19	13	18	11	15	11	12
Whatcom	384	23	42	28	51	33	52	26	56	35	38
Whitman	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yakima	711	34	110	46	68	74	75	86	64	89	65

**Exhibit 3.23: Juvenile Court demographics of youth with dispositions, 2018**

Total number of dispositions	10,465			
Total number of individuals with dispositions	9,086			
<b>Gender</b>	<b>Adjudications</b>	<b>Diversions</b>	<b>Total N</b>	<b>%</b>
Male	3,156	3,146	6,302	69.4
Female	844	1,919	2,763	30.4
Missing	13	8	21	0.2
<b>Race</b>	<b>Adjudications</b>	<b>Diversions</b>	<b>Total N</b>	<b>%</b>
White	2,052	2,848	4,900	53.9
Black	600	454	1,054	11.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	128	178	306	3.4
Am. Indian/Nat. Alaskan	158	148	306	3.4
Hispanic	1,033	1,252	2,285	25.1
Other/Unknown	42	193	235	2.6
<b>Age</b>	<b>Adjudications</b>	<b>Diversions</b>	<b>Total N</b>	<b>%</b>
10	4	28	32	0.4
11	18	74	92	1.0
12	142	370	512	5.4
13	318	647	965	9.6
14	523	867	1,390	13.3
15	791	1,096	1,887	17.2
16	1,014	1,059	2,073	18.6
17	1,203	932	2,135	19.1
<b>Offense Type</b>	<b>Adjudications</b>	<b>Diversions</b>	<b>Total N</b>	<b>%</b>
Other Misdemeanor	183	283	466	5.1
Alcohol/Drug Misdemeanor	430	1,181	1,611	15.7
Property Misdemeanor	642	1,622	2,264	20.8
Assault Misdemeanor	771	1,763	2,534	22.7
Other Felony	224	3	227	2.6
Drug Felony	151	51	202	2.3
Property Felony	707	120	827	8.8
Non-Violent Person Felony	152	26	178	2.0
Violent Person Felony	753	24	777	8.3

## 4. Juvenile Detention

### About the Data

**Source:** Washington State Center for Court Research Gilman, A.B., & Sanford, R. (2017) Washington State Juvenile Detention 2016 Annual Report. Olympia, WA: Washington State Center for Court Research, Administrative Office of the Courts.

**Data collection methods/adjustments:** Detention data are obtained from the AOC's case management system and was entered by detention facility personnel, except for records from King County, which were provided by King County and are included in this report with permission.

To avoid inflated statistics, analyses related to admissions count admissions one time per related offense. In addition, these statistics do not include "screen and release" episodes, but do count all other admissions regardless of the length of stay. Those Washington State juveniles that were housed in out-of-state facilities (Idaho and Oregon) are not included in these records, nor were records included for juveniles detained on behalf of a Native American Tribe or other jurisdiction. Analyses that included a measure of rate of "X" per/1,000 population are designed to provide a more equivalent rate of prevalence that allows the viewer to understand how common the action is within that jurisdiction and easily compare the rates across jurisdictions.

Non-offenders include: truancy, at-risk youth (ARY), child in need of services (CHINS), and related contempt offenses. These are more commonly known as "status offenses" or "Becca offenses" as a reference to SB 5439.

It should be noted that any designation of race is obtained from the court records and is recorded by the police or courts and entered into the case management system.

**Exhibit 4.1: Detentions, youth admitted, rates and changes from previous year, 2018**

County	Detention Admissions	Youth Admitted	Youth Population Aged 10-17	Detention Rate per 1,000 ((youth/population)x1,000)	Change in Total Admissions from 2017	
					N	%
Adams	55	34	2,961	11.5	0	-
Asotin	9	7	2,164	3.2	-14	-60.9
Benton	741	275	24,154	11.4	-73	-9.0
Chelan	306	162	8,050	20.1	-94	-23.5
Clallam	368	106	5,784	18.3	0	-
Clark	693	361	53,929	6.7	-48	-6.5
Columbia	10	4	348	11.5	-4	-28.6
Cowlitz	645	246	11,402	21.6	-44	-6.4
Douglas	138	58	5,100	11.4	-58	-29.6
Ferry	27	10	601	16.6	+17	+170.0
Franklin	289	129	13,280	9.7	+72	+33.2
Garfield	0	0	203	0.0	0	-
Grant	298	169	12,778	13.2	-51	-14.6
Grays Harbor	222	124	6,865	18.1	-61	-21.6
Island	72	43	6,196	6.9	-63	-46.7
Jefferson	37	16	1,761	9.1	-15	-28.8
King	1,050	578	194,971	3.0	-246	-19.0
Kitsap	388	172	24,409	7.0	-88	-18.5
Kittitas	68	32	3,618	8.8	+1	+1.5
Klickitat	50	24	2,024	11.9	-11	-18.0
Lewis	362	184	7,618	24.2	-3	-0.8
Lincoln	11	8	1,158	6.9	+6	+120.0
Mason	81	45	5,717	7.9	+5	+6.6
Okanogan	184	106	4,295	24.7	-41	-18.2
Pacific	45	26	1,656	15.7	+5	+12.5
Pend Oreille	52	23	1,284	17.9	+14	+36.8
Pierce	1,423	824	90,101	9.1	-28	-1.9
San Juan	8	4	1,128	3.5	+3	+60.0
Skagit	356	108	12,413	8.7	+49	+16.0
Skamania	21	14	1,074	13.0	+7	+50.0
Snohomish	703	322	81,488	4.0	-87	-11.0
Spokane	728	369	51,072	7.2	-100	-12.1
Stevens	95	48	4,648	10.3	-9	-8.7
Thurston	626	303	27,325	11.1	+62	+11.0
Wahkiakum	9	7	398	17.6	+3	+50.0
Walla Walla	172	71	5,950	11.9	-21	-10.9
Whatcom	401	185	19,414	9.5	+81	+25.3
Whitman	22	15	3,242	4.6	-3	-12.0
Yakima	722	358	33,089	10.8	+49	+7.3
JR hold	232	130			-28	-10.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,719</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>733,668</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>-816</b>	<b>-6.5</b>

Exhibit 4.2: Map of juvenile detention facilities



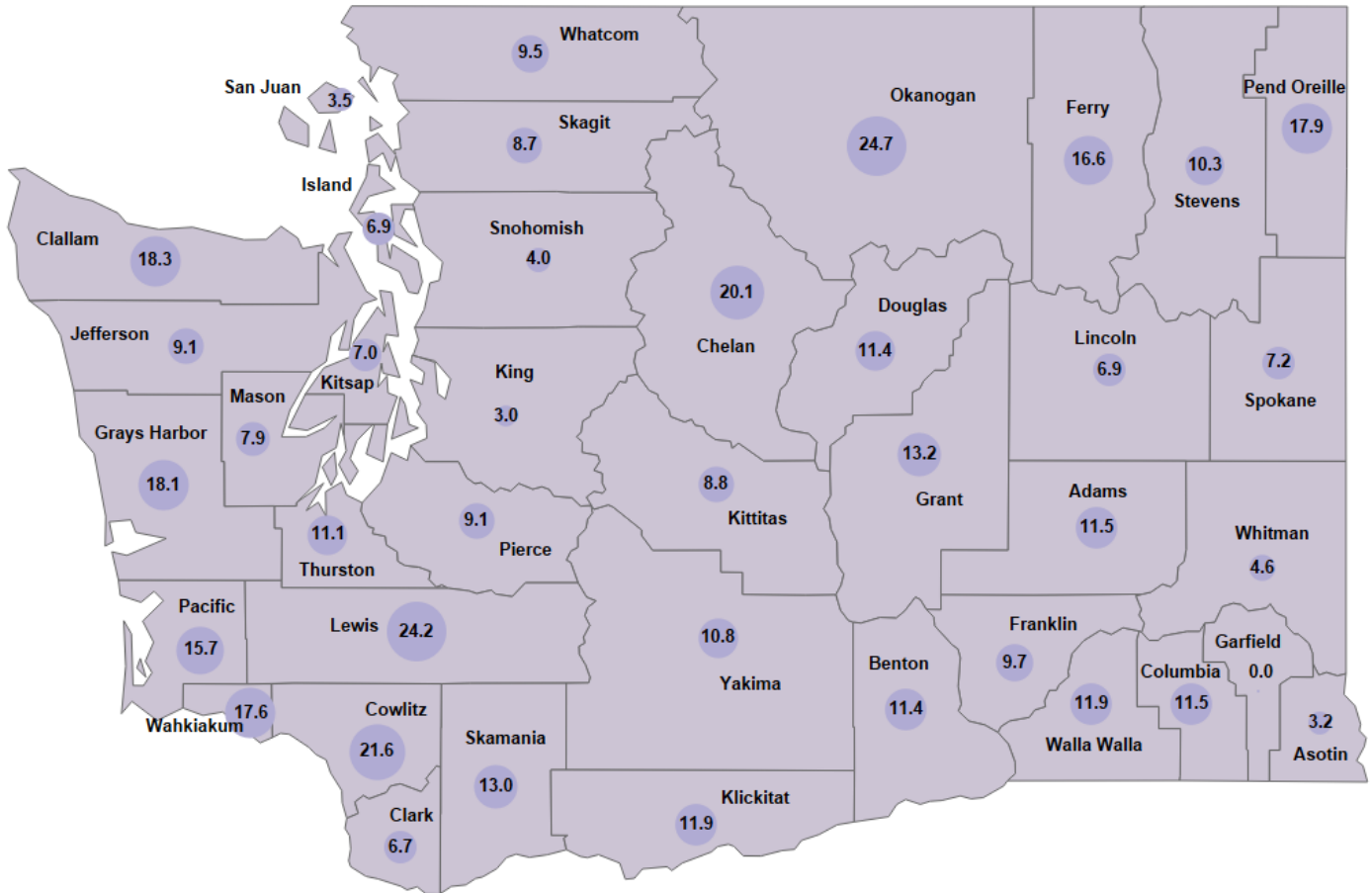
 20 County Detention Facilities

 1 Private Detention Facility

 2 Out of State Contracted Detention Facilities

 2 Secure Crisis Residential Centers

Exhibit 4.3: Map of 2018 detention admission rates per 1,000 population





**Exhibit 4.4: Juveniles admitted to detention by gender, 2018**

County (Number of Admissions)	Female		Male		Unknown	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Adams (55)	15	27.3	40	72.7	0	0.0
Asotin (9)	4	44.4	5	55.6	0	0.0
Benton (741)	209	28.2	526	71.0	6	0.8
Chelan (306)	96	31.4	208	68.0	2	0.7
Clallam (368)	110	29.9	258	70.1	0	0.0
Clark (693)	156	22.5	537	77.5	0	0.0
Columbia (10)	4	40.0	6	60.0	0	0.0
Cowlitz (645)	187	29.0	458	71.0	0	0.0
Douglas (138)	36	26.1	102	73.9	0	0.0
Ferry (27)	5	18.5	22	81.5	0	0.0
Franklin (289)	74	25.6	215	74.4	0	0.0
Garfield (0)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant (298)	76	25.5	222	74.5	0	0.0
Grays Harbor (222)	81	36.5	141	63.5	0	0.0
Island (72)	16	22.2	56	77.8	0	0.0
Jefferson (37)	8	21.6	28	75.7	1	2.7
King (1,050)	250	23.8	800	76.2	0	0.0
Kitsap (388)	131	33.8	257	66.2	0	0.0
Kittitas (68)	27	39.7	41	60.3	0	0.0
Klickitat (50)	15	30.0	35	70.0	0	0.0
Lewis (362)	91	25.1	271	74.9	0	0.0
Lincoln (11)	0	0.0	11	100.0	0	0.0
Mason (81)	33	40.7	48	59.3	0	0.0
Okanogan (184)	71	38.6	113	61.4	0	0.0
Pacific (45)	1	2.2	44	97.8	0	0.0
Pend Oreille (52)	29	55.8	23	44.2	0	0.0
Pierce (1,423)	453	31.8	966	67.9	4	0.3
San Juan (8)	2	25.0	6	75.0	0	0.0
Skagit (356)	71	19.9	285	80.1	0	0.0
Skamania (21)	8	38.1	13	61.9	0	0.0
Snohomish (703)	225	32.0	476	67.7	2	0.3
Spokane (728)	220	30.2	504	69.2	4	0.5
Stevens (95)	23	24.2	72	75.8	0	0.0
Thurston (626)	199	31.8	427	68.2	0	0.0
Wahkiakum (9)	3	33.3	6	66.7	0	0.0
Walla Walla (172)	46	26.7	125	72.7	1	0.6
Whatcom (401)	72	18.0	327	81.5	2	0.5
Whitman (22)	2	9.1	20	90.9	0	0.0
Yakima (722)	178	24.7	541	74.9	3	0.4
JR Hold (232)	15	6.5	217	93.5	0	0.0
<b>Total (11,719)</b>	<b>3,242</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>8,452</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0.2</b>

WASHINGTON STATE JUVENILE JUSTICE REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR & STATE LEGISLATURE

Exhibit 4.5: Juveniles admitted to detention by race, 2018

County (Number of Admissions)	European American/ White		Latino/ Hispanic		African American/ Black		Native American/ Alaska Native		Asian American		Other/ Unknown	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Adams (55)			47	85.5								
Asotin (9)												
Benton (741)	342	46.2	343	46.3	50	6.7						
Chelan (306)	110	35.9	180	58.8								
Clallam (368)	280	76.1	15	4.1	28	7.6	40	10.9				
Clark (693)	407	58.7	132	19.0	117	16.9			25	3.6		
Columbia (10)												
Cowlitz (645)	503	78.0	102	15.8					18	2.8		
Douglas (138)	54	39.1	55	39.9							19	13.8
Ferry (27)							19	70.4				
Franklin (289)	58	20.1	210	72.7	21	7.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Garfield (0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant (298)	94	31.5	176	59.1							16	5.4
Grays Harbor (222)	146	65.8	35	15.8	10	4.5	21	9.5				
Island (72)	48	66.7									10	13.9
Jefferson (37)	35	94.6										
King (1,050)	247	23.5	188	17.9	493	47.0	57	5.4	62	5.9	3	0.3
Kitsap (388)	288	74.2	32	8.2	51	13.1						
Kittitas (68)	49	72.1	12	17.6								
Klickitat (50)	25	50.0	11	22.0	0	0.0	14	28.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lewis (362)	217	59.9	108	29.8	29	8.0						
Lincoln (11)												
Mason (81)	61	75.3	10	12.3								
Okanogan (184)	66	35.9	31	16.8			83	45.1				
Pacific (45)	31	68.9										
Pend Oreille (52)	25	48.1	12	23.1							11	21.2
Pierce (1,423)	656	46.1	215	15.1	456	32.0	39	2.7	56	3.9	1	0.1
San Juan (8)												
Skagit (356)	154	43.3	152	42.7	37	10.4						
Skamania (21)	12	57.1										
Snohomish (703)	403	57.3	138	19.6	118	16.8	27	3.8	16	2.3	1	0.1
Spokane (728)	427	58.7	134	18.4	104	14.3	23	3.2	28	3.8	12	1.6
Stevens (95)	69	72.6					10	10.5				
Thurston (626)	395	63.1	86	13.7	77	12.3	16	2.6	25	4.0	27	4.3
Wahkiakum (9)												
Walla Walla (172)	108	62.8	53	30.8								
Whatcom (401)	236	58.9	69	17.2	31	7.7	45	11.2	20	5.0	0	0.0
Whitman (22)	19	86.4										
Yakima (722)	140	19.4	516	71.5	19	2.6	46	6.4				
JR hold (232)	107	46.1	77	33.2	36	15.5						
Total (11,719)	5,865	50.0	3,163	27.0	1,737	14.8	506	4.3	291	2.5	157	1.3

WASHINGTON STATE JUVENILE JUSTICE REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR & STATE LEGISLATURE

Exhibit 4.6: Detention admissions by non-offender status, 2018

County (Total Number of Admissions)	Non-Offender Admissions	= Truancy	+ ARY	+ Dependency	+ CHINS & Other	Change in Non-Offender Admits from 2017	
						N	%
Adams (55)	1	1	0	0	0	-4	-80.0
Asotin (9)	1	0	0	1	0	-7	-87.5
Benton (741)	49	17	24	7	1	-21	-30.0
Chelan (306)	44	15	29	0	0	+1	+2.3
Clallam (368)	30	12	13	4	1	-36	-54.5
Clark (693)	2	0	0	2	0	0	-
Columbia (10)	2	2	0	0	0	0	-
Cowlitz (645)	129	76	43	8	2	-24	-15.7
Douglas (138)	39	18	21	0	0	-2	-4.9
Ferry (27)	1	1	0	0	0	N/A	-
Franklin (289)	40	24	16	0	0	-14	-25.9
Garfield (0)	0	-	-	-	-	0	-
Grant (298)	75	68	4	2	1	-16	-17.6
Grays Harbor (222)	109	71	29	7	2	+5	+4.8
Island (72)	10	1	9	0	0	-19	-65.5
Jefferson (37)	0	-	-	-	-	0	-
King (1,050)	102	0	27	73	2	-44	-30.1
Kitsap (388)	31	1	16	14	0	+13	+72.2
Kittitas (68)	4	0	3	1	0	+3	+300.0
Klickitat (50)	6	2	4	0	0	-4	-40.0
Lewis (362)	57	23	23	11	0	-5	-8.1
Lincoln (11)	2	2	0	0	0	+1	+100.0
Mason (81)	18	2	5	11	0	+1	+5.9
Okanogan (184)	44	43	1	0	0	-4	-8.3
Pacific (45)	9	2	3	3	1	+4	+80.0
Pend Oreille (52)	31	1	28	0	2	+10	+47.6
Pierce (1,423)	87	2	69	16	0	-1	-1.1
San Juan (8)	0	-	-	-	-	0	-
Skagit (356)	28	3	12	13	0	+4	+16.7
Skamania (21)	4	4	0	0	0	+3	+300.0
Snohomish (703)	70	8	52	10	0	+21	+42.9
Spokane (728)	126	22	76	26	2	-58	-31.5
Stevens (95)	32	12	19	1	0	+3	+10.3
Thurston (626)	76	9	53	14	0	+21	+38.2
Wahkiakum (9)	0	-	-	-	-	0	-
Walla Walla (172)	3	1	2	0	0	+1	+50.0
Whatcom (401)	41	3	34	4	0	+9	+28.1
Whitman (22)	2	0	0	2	0	-7	-77.8
Yakima (722)	59	7	41	11	0	-8	-11.9
JR hold (232)	0	-	-	-	-	0	-
<b>Total (11,719)</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-174</b>	<b>-11.3</b>

## 5. Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration

### About the Data

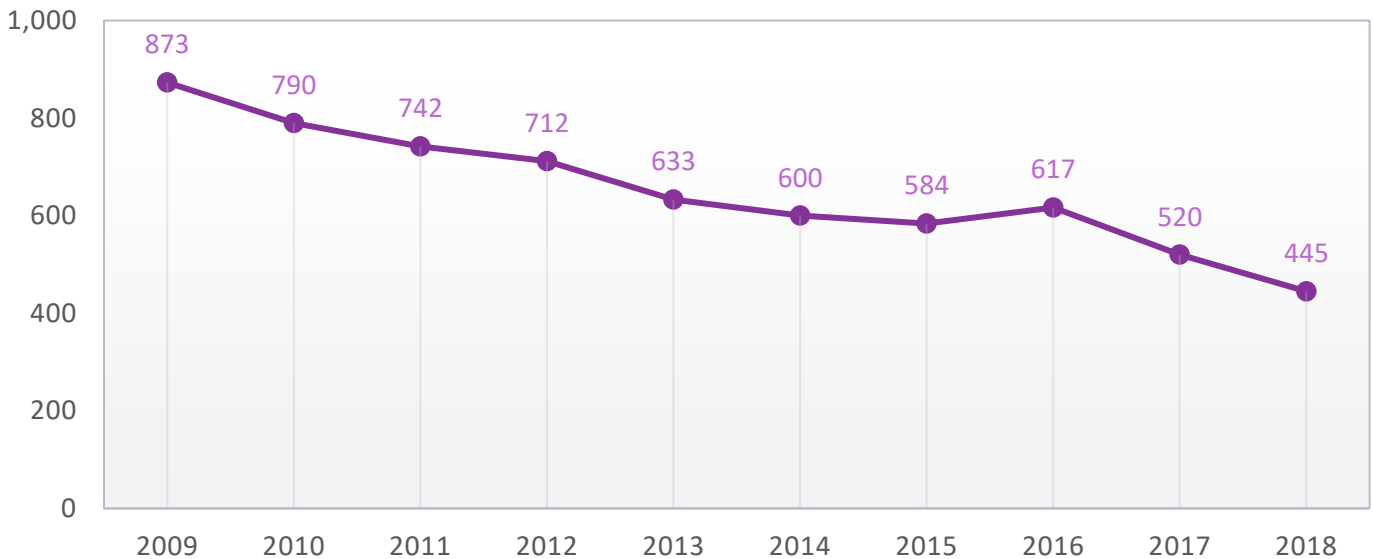
**Source:** Data were compiled and analyzed by the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration and distributed to SAJE expressly for the purposes of this book.

Admission data includes youth sent to a Juvenile Rehabilitation (JR) facility, but does not include youth from out of state that are sent back to a Washington State JR facility to serve a sentence. Multiple independent admissions for the same youth are included. Admissions are not unique, so one client may be counted for multiple admissions. To preserve anonymity, demographic data for groups of N < 10 are omitted. To avoid inferences from small numbers, averages based upon N < 30 subjects are omitted.

Parole revocations are only counted in the parole ADP count. ADP's in SSODA and CDDA should not include revocations. Revocations are also not included in the admission counts. The Length of Stay statistic is calculated from those individuals released in 2018. The Length of Stay statistic from 2016 is reprinted here, as the number in the previous report only included those that were admitted and released in 2016. This updated number includes all individuals released in 2016.

**Definitions:** Race is self-reported by the youth and recorded and maintained by JR.

**Exhibit 5.1: Number of admissions to a Juvenile Rehabilitation facility, 2009-2018**

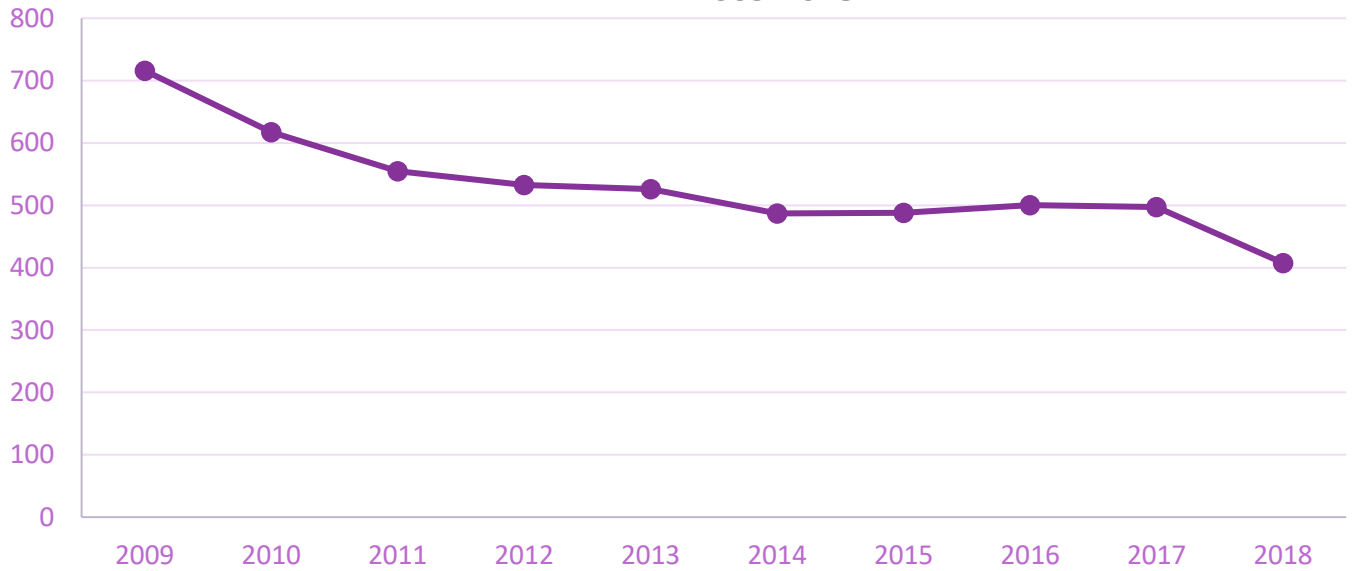


**Exhibit 5.2: Number of admissions to a Juvenile Rehabilitation facility by county, 2018**

Name of County	Number of Admissions	%
Total	445	100.0
Adams	--	--
Asotin	--	--
Benton	18	4.0
Chelan	--	--
Clallam	--	--
Clark	40	9.0
Columbia	--	--
Cowlitz	15	3.4
Douglas	--	--
Ferry	--	--
Franklin	--	--
Garfield	--	--
Grant	--	--
Grays Harbor	--	--
Island	--	--
Jefferson	--	--
King	100	22.5
Kitsap	10	2.3
Kittitas	--	--
Klickitat	--	--
Lewis	20	4.5
Lincoln	--	--
Mason	--	--
Okanogan	--	--
Pacific	--	--
Pend Oreille	--	--
Pierce	41	9.2
San Juan	--	--
Skagit	13	2.9
Skamania	--	--
Snohomish	23	5.2
Spokane	27	6.1
Stevens	--	--
Thurston	31	7.0
Wahkiakum	--	--
Walla Walla	--	--
Whatcom	--	--

Whitman	--	--
Yakima	21	4.7

**Exhibit 5.3: Average daily population in a Juvenile Rehabilitation facility, 2009-2018**



**Exhibit 5.4: Juvenile Rehabilitation facility admission demographics, 2018**

	N	%
<b>Total</b>	445	100.00%
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	393	88.30%
Female	52	11.70%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
Black	81	18.20%
White	157	35.30%
Hispanic	82	18.40%
Asian/Pacific Islander	15	3.40%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	16	3.60%
Multiple	72	16.20%
Other/Not reported	22	4.90%
<b>Age</b>		
10 to 13	--	--
14	39	8.80%
15	82	18.40%
16	117	26.30%
17	139	31.20%
18 and up	55	12.40%
<b>Dispositional Alternatives</b>		
SSODA Revoke	16	3.60%
CDDA Revoke	--	--
CDMHDA Revoke	28	5.60%
SDA Revoke	10	2.30%

**Exhibit 5.5: Juvenile length of stay by demographics (*correction*), 2016**

Releases	Average LOS
Total	322.8
Gender	
Male	334.3
Female	221.8
Race	
Caucasian	311.6
Black	379.9
Asian	--
Native American	--
Hispanic	356.0
Multiple	270.6
Other Race	203.6

**Exhibit 5.6: Juvenile length of stay by demographics, 2018**

Releases	Average LOS
Total	347.0
Gender	
Male	358.0
Female	228.8
Race	
Caucasian	322.5
Black	409.7
Asian	--
Native American	--
Hispanic	368.9
Multiple	284.2
Other	--

## 6. Juvenile Recidivism

### About the Data

**Source:** Compiled by the Washington State Center for Court Research.

The qualifying event for inclusion in the study's court cohort was the first criminal justice cycle for which an individual received an adjudication and/or diversion during 2013; for the JR cohort, it was an



individual's first release from JR during 2015.<sup>19</sup> Only the most serious disposed charge in that criminal justice cycle was counted.<sup>20</sup> For youth with more than one court disposition during 2014, or more than one JR release during 2015, the first disposition or release was the qualifying event for inclusion in the study and all follow-up periods are based upon that date. The follow-up period included offenses that may have occurred after the youth had reached the age of majority and was tried as an adult.

There are two definitions used for recidivism in this section. For most analyses, the follow-up period is defined as 18 months after the qualifying event for a new offense to occur and then that new offense must have received a disposition within 12 months of the new offense date for the new offense to be considered recidivism. For one table, the follow up period is defined as 12 months after the qualifying event for a new referral for prosecution to be filed. This second definition of recidivism was included to make Washington State recidivism rates more comparable to other states that commonly use the 12 month definition.

Some individuals served custodial sentences after their qualifying offense, which had the possibility of interfering with them completing the full follow-up period. To address this, we deducted time spent in JR and local detention from the interval between the youth's adjudication date and the date of the most recent data available to us. Only those individuals with the minimum amount of follow-up period (the full period of "street time"<sup>21</sup>) were included in the study.

We divided our analyses into categories, depending on the qualifying case outcome – all dispositions (convictions, deferrals and diversions), adjudications only (convictions and deferrals) and diversions only. Only some analyses include the JR release cohort because multiple factors, including a lack of a consistent case-related identifier between JR and court data, prevented connecting the JR release cohort to the original disposition.<sup>22</sup> To avoid inferences from small numbers, percentages based upon  $N < 30$  subjects are omitted.

**Data collection methods:** All juvenile recidivism data used in this section were obtained from the AOC's court case management system, including court records and detention facility admission and release records. JR admission and release records were used with the express permission of JR. King County juvenile detention records were used with express permission of the King County's Department of Adult and Juvenile Detention.

---

<sup>19</sup> Disposition cohorts were based on the first disposition in the calendar year. For individuals who had both an adjudication and diversion within the same year, the same individual may appear in more than one category if they had two different criminal justice cycles with different disposition types in the same year.

<sup>20</sup> The most serious charge is determined from the highest score in the criminal justice cycle, based upon the Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) severity score index, which is associated with the RCW code.

<sup>21</sup> For court cohorts, time to recidivism was counted starting from disposition date. For the JR release cohort, time to recidivism was counted starting from date of residential release. Recidivism was defined as a) an offense occurring within eighteen months of disposition (local) or residential release (JR) and b) that resulted in an adjudication or conviction within twelve months of the offense date.

<sup>22</sup> From past analysis we know that the majority of JR admissions come from convictions for felony charges, along with revocations for disposition alternatives or juveniles with extensive criminal histories.

**Exhibit 6.1: Recidivism outcomes for youth cohorts by recidivism measure, 2014**

	All Dispositions (%)	Diversions (%)	Adjudications (%)	JR Release Cohort (%)
All Recidivism	30.3	21.7	44.0	49.6
Misdemeanor Recidivism	24.6	18.9	33.9	25.3
Felony Recidivism	11.3	5.4	20.3	24.4
Violent Felony Recidivism	4.0	1.7	7.3	9.2

**Exhibit 6.2: One year referral recidivism outcomes by recidivism measure, 2014**

	All Dispositions (%)	Diversions (%)	Adjudications (%)	JR Release Cohort (%)
All Recidivism	32.1	23.1	46.4	51.9
Felony Recidivism	12.7	6.9	21.7	34.1

**Exhibit 6.3: Recidivism outcomes for youth cohorts by recidivism measure and gender, 2014**

	All Recidivism				Felony Recidivism			
	All Dispositions (%)	Diversions (%)	Adjudications (%)	JR (%)	All Dispositions (%)	Diversions (%)	Adjudications (%)	JR (%)
Males	33.7	24.5	45.8	52.2	13.8	6.7	22.9	26.2
Females	23.3	17.3	38.6	31.9	6.2	3.3	12.8	11.6

**Exhibit 6.4: Recidivism outcomes for youth cohorts by recidivism measures and race, 2014**

	All Recidivism				Felony Recidivism			
	All Dispositions (%)	Diversions (%)	Adjudications (%)	JR (%)	All Dispositions (%)	Diversions (%)	Adjudications (%)	JR (%)
White	27.7	20.5	40.6	42.3	9.5	4.6	17.8	18.6
Black	36.4	23.6	50.9	55.1	18.3	8.9	28.2	34.9
Hispanic	34.7	26.5	46.3	62.8	12.1	6.5	19.7	31.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	23.8	14.4	43.6	--	10.1	4.6	21.8	--
American Indian/Native Alaskan	36.9	21.9	53.9	51.1	17.3	4.9	29.7	19.2

**Exhibit 6.5: Recidivism outcomes for youth cohorts by recidivism measures and age at the study qualifying disposition, 2014**

Age	All Recidivism			Felony Recidivism		
	All Dispositions (%)	Diversions (%)	Adjudications (%)	All Dispositions (%)	Diversions (%)	Adjudications (%)
10	--	--	--	--	--	--
11	26.9	26.4	--	3.7	4.4	--
12	33.3	29.9	47.1	11.1	7.9	20.0
13	34.2	28.5	49.1	12.4	7.5	24.4
14	35.6	26.4	52.5	13.2	7.7	23.3
15	33.2	24.2	47.4	12.1	5.9	21.5
16	28.8	19.4	41.8	11.1	4.5	19.7
17	24.0	12.6	37.5	9.5	2.6	17.4

**Exhibit 6.6: Recidivism outcomes for youth cohorts by recidivism measures and age at first disposition, 2014**

Age	All Recidivism				Felony Recidivism			
	All Dispositions (%)	Diversions (%)	Adjudications (%)	JR (%)	All Dispositions (%)	Diversions (%)	Adjudications (%)	JR (%)
10	43.5	24.2	56.1	--	17.7	6.1	24.6	--
11	45.5	30.3	57.5	69.7	20.8	8.3	29.8	39.4
12	42.6	30.0	53.1	54.9	18.9	9.8	26.3	22.6
13	38.7	28.5	49.2	55.1	15.7	7.2	23.8	23.6
14	34.9	25.8	47.2	50.9	13.2	7.3	20.9	32.1
15	29.4	23.4	40.5	43.8	10.0	5.3	18.0	15.1
16	21.5	18.0	32.4	37.1	6.6	3.9	13.8	22.9
17	14.4	11.0	26.5	--	4.1	2.2	10.4	--

**Exhibit 6.7: Recidivism outcomes for youth cohorts by recidivism measures and criminal history, 2014**

	All Recidivism			Felony Recidivism		
	All Dispositions (%)	Diversions (%)	Adjudications (%)	All Dispositions (%)	Diversions (%)	Adjudications (%)
No Criminal History	23.3	20.5	34.3	7.0	4.9	15.2
Misdemeanor Criminal History	45.4	30.9	49.4	20.1	8.9	22.5
Felony Criminal History	54.1	42.6	54.6	32.1	20.4	32.7
Violent Felony Criminal History	49.2	--	48.8	30.0	--	30.0

## 7. Juvenile Probation Reporting and Evidence-based Programs (EBPs)

### About the Data

**Source:** Administrative Office of the Courts

Multiple types of analyses were used in this section to examine Probationer and EBP data from a variety of different angles, as such multiple methods were used. For all analyses we used results of prescreen and initial risk assessments for individuals between ages 10 and 18 at the time they completed their risk assessment.

We analyzed the progressions regarding EBPs across the four possible stages: PACT risk assessment completion, program eligibility, program start, and program completion. Not all individuals who complete a PACT risk assessment qualify for a specific EBP, due to the criteria related to individual EBPs.

For the analyses of 2018 demographics and program eligibilities and progressions, only the single year of data was analyzed to include only the furthest progression by an individual in an EBP (program completion, program start, program eligibility, and no program eligibility). This approach was also used for the analysis of probationer risk levels from 2009-2018.

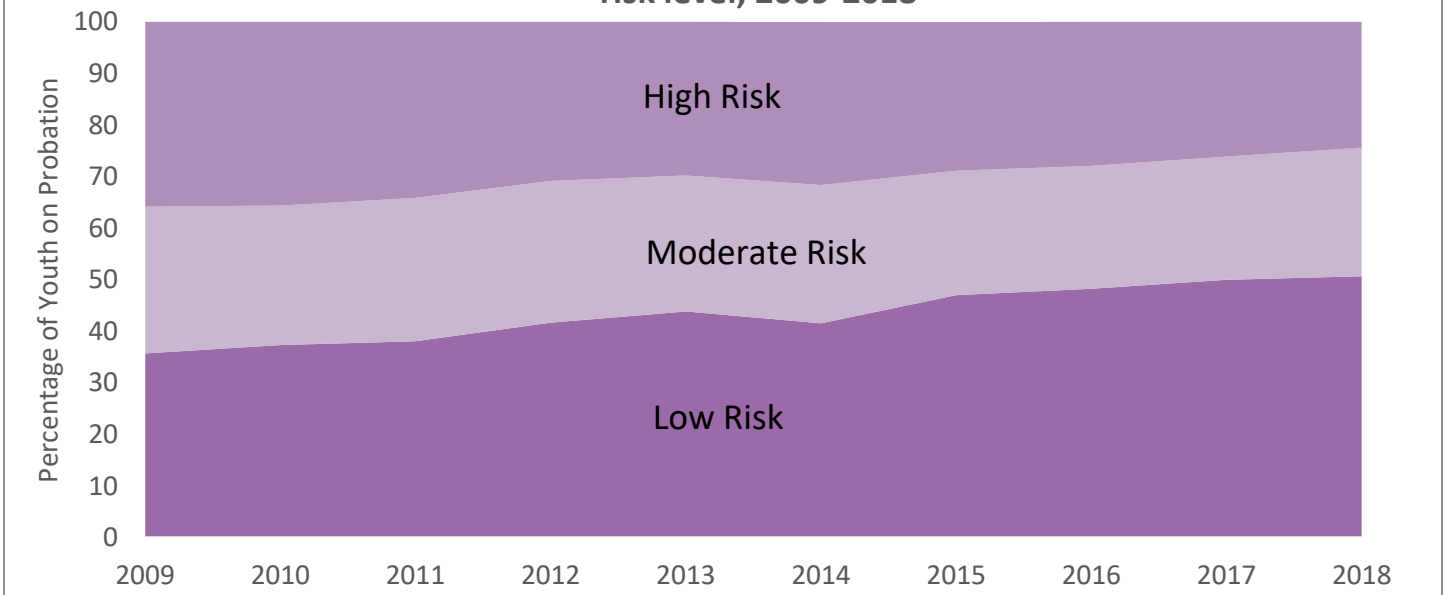
For the multiyear gap analysis, we included all unique risk assessment completions from a single individual. However, in instances where multiple eligibilities were generated from a single risk assessment completion, we retained the record that contained the furthest progression in a given program.

The 2014-2018 program analyses were different, as they included progression through specific programs. For those analyses, we included all unique program eligibilities in each individual year. However, in instances where an individual had multiple eligibilities for the same program in a single year, only the furthest progression within each of the programs was retained.

It should be noted that race is self-reported by the youth that receive the PACT and those data are maintained by Vant4ge.

**Data collection methods:** All data related to the Positive Change Achievement Tool (PACT) juvenile risk assessment and EBPs are entered by court officials. The databases for juvenile risk assessments are maintained by the AOC.

**Exhibit 7.1: Juvenile PACT risk assessment completions by risk level, 2009-2018**



WASHINGTON STATE JUVENILE JUSTICE REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR & STATE LEGISLATURE

**Exhibit 7.2: Juvenile PACT completions and progression through EBPs by county, 2018**

Court	Administered a PACT	Eligible	% of PACTs with EBP eligibility	Started	% of Eligibles with an EBP Start	Completed	% of Starters who completed
<b>Total</b>	4,801	4,017	83.7	1,637	40.8	1,291	78.9
Adams	12	4	33.3	2	50.0	2	100.0
Asotin/Garfield	10	8	80.0	3	37.5	2	66.7
Benton/Franklin	205	138	67.3	69	50.0	44	63.8
Chelan	55	36	65.5	25	69.4	19	76.0
Clallam	108	101	93.5	54	53.5	48	88.9
Clark	450	394	87.6	100	25.4	87	87.0
Cowlitz	213	198	93.0	49	24.7	41	83.7
Douglas	33	17	51.5	12	70.6	10	83.3
Ferry	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	61	34	55.7	10	29.4	5	50.0
Grays Harbor	73	69	94.5	26	37.7	23	88.5
Island	50	50	100.0	40	80.0	39	97.5
Jefferson	27	26	96.3	19	73.1	19	100.0
King	641	531	82.8	172	32.4	117	68.0
Kitsap	98	98	100.0	70	71.4	65	92.9
Kittitas	32	14	43.8	1	7.1	0	0.0
Klickitat	20	10	50.0	5	50.0	2	40.0
Lewis	187	176	94.1	52	29.5	47	90.4
Lincoln	26	6	23.1	1	16.7	1	100.0
Mason	26	22	84.6	13	59.1	9	69.2
Okanogan	71	41	57.7	29	70.7	21	72.4
Pacific/Wahkiakum	22	22	100.0	6	27.3	5	83.3
Pend Oreille	2	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pierce	479	468	97.7	251	53.6	195	77.7
San Juan	7	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Skagit	79	37	46.8	14	37.8	11	78.6
Skamania	4	3	75.0	3	100.0	2	66.7
Snohomish	579	539	93.1	170	31.5	146	85.9
Spokane	405	368	90.9	234	63.6	185	79.1
Stevens	30	30	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Thurston	244	143	58.6	40	28.0	30	75.0
Walla Walla/ Columbia	102	94	92.2	11	11.7	6	54.5
Whatcom	227	185	81.5	82	44.3	67	81.7
Whitman	28	27	96.4	2	7.4	2	100.0
Yakima	195	125	64.1	72	57.6	41	56.9

**Exhibit 7.3: Juvenile PACT completions and demographics by risk level, 2018**

	Low risk		Moderate risk		High risk		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
<b>Total</b>	2,410	50.2	1,230	25.6	1,161	24.2	4,801
<b>Gender</b>	Low risk		Moderate risk		High risk		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
<b>Male</b>	1,698	49.2	903	26.2	852	24.7	3,453
<b>Female</b>	712	52.8	327	24.3	309	22.9	1,348
	Risk Level						
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Low risk		Moderate risk		High risk		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
<b>White</b>	1,599	53.8	738	24.8	637	21.4	2,974
<b>Black</b>	233	37.7	165	26.7	220	35.6	618
<b>American Indian/Native Alaskan</b>	72	37.7	59	30.9	60	31.4	191
<b>Asian/Pacific Islander</b>	114	56.7	50	24.9	37	18.4	201
<b>Hispanic</b>	370	47.6	209	26.9	199	25.6	778
<b>Other</b>	22	56.4	9	23.1	8	20.5	39
	Risk Level						
<b>Age</b>	Low risk		Moderate risk		High risk		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
<b>10 to 13</b>	306	53.5	159	27.8	107	18.7	572
<b>14</b>	332	47.0	209	29.6	166	23.5	707
<b>15</b>	497	49.3	242	24.0	270	26.8	1,009
<b>16</b>	540	47.7	299	26.4	292	25.8	1,131
<b>17</b>	603	52.9	259	22.7	278	24.4	1,140
<b>18</b>	132	54.5	62	25.6	48	19.8	242

**Exhibit 7.4: Juvenile PACT completions and demographics by EBP progression, 2018**

Gender	EBP Progress						
	Administered a PACT	Eligible	% of PACTs with EBP eligibility	Started	% of Eligibles with an EBP Start	Completed	% of Starters who completed
Male	3,453	2,888	83.6	1,202	41.6	945	78.6
Female	1,348	1,129	83.8	435	38.5	346	79.5
Race/Ethnicity	EBP Progress						
	Administered a PACT	Eligible	% of PACTs with EBP eligibility	Started	% of Eligibles with an EBP Start	Completed	% of Starters who completed
White	2,974	2,541	85.4	1,039	40.9	841	80.9
Black	618	552	89.3	221	40.0	162	73.3
American Indian/Native Alaskan	191	158	82.7	69	43.7	50	72.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	201	173	86.1	71	41.0	61	85.9
Hispanic	778	556	71.5	220	39.6	161	73.2
Other	39	37	94.9	17	45.9	16	94.1
Age	EBP Progress						
	Administered a PACT	Eligible	% of PACTs with EBP eligibility	Started	% of Eligibles with an EBP Start	Completed	% of Starters who completed
10 to 13	572	469	82.0	196	41.8	157	80.1
14	707	585	82.7	274	46.8	218	79.6
15	1,009	851	84.3	384	45.1	301	78.4
16	1,131	979	86.6	412	42.1	319	77.4
17	1,140	942	82.6	336	35.7	270	80.4
18	242	191	78.9	35	18.3	26	74.3

**Exhibit 7.5: Juvenile PACT completions and EBP progression, 2014 to 2018**

Assessment Year	Administered a PACT	EBP Eligible	% of PACTs with EBP eligibility	Started an EBP	% of Eligibles with an EBP Start	Completed an EBP	% of Starters who completed
2014	5,344	4,146	77.6	1,864	45.0	1,485	79.7
2015	5,192	3,944	76.0	1,855	47.0	1,450	78.2
2016	4,863	3,852	79.2	1,835	47.6	1,464	79.8
2017	5,112	4,172	81.6	1,755	42.1	1,406	80.1
2018	4,801	4,017	83.7	1,637	40.8	1,291	78.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,312</b>	<b>20,131</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>8,946</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>7,096</b>	<b>79.3</b>



**Exhibit 7.6: Juvenile EBP progression: Aggression Replacement Training, 2014-2018**

Assessment Year	All Eligibilities	Started	% of Eligible	Completed	% of Started	Total
2014	3,509	1,176	33.5	783	66.6	3,509
2015	3,255	1,149	35.3	775	67.4	3,255
2016	2,857	1,011	35.4	637	63.0	2,857
2017	2,904	958	33.0	639	66.7	2,904
2018	2,570	762	29.6	473	62.1	2,570
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,159</b>	<b>7,616</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>5,101</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>23,159</b>

**Exhibit 7.7: Juvenile EBP progression: Coordination of Services, 2014-2018**

Assessment Year	All Eligibilities	Started	% of Eligible	Completed	% of Started
2014	3,509	1,176	33.5	783	66.6
2015	3,255	1,149	35.3	775	67.4
2016	2,857	1,011	35.4	637	63.0
2017	2,904	958	33.0	639	66.7
2018	2,570	762	29.6	473	62.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,159</b>	<b>7,616</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>5,101</b>	<b>67.0</b>

**Exhibit 7.8: Juvenile EBP progression: Education and Employment Training, 2014-2018**

Assessment Year	All Eligibilities	Started	% of Eligible	Completed	% of Started
2014	471	132	28.0	78	59.1
2015	386	108	28.0	60	55.6
2016	378	100	26.5	57	57.0
2017	813	164	20.2	108	65.9
2018	1,072	235	21.9	135	57.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,257</b>	<b>1,106</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>59.4</b>

**Exhibit 7.9: Juvenile EBP progression: Functional Family Therapy, 2014-2018**

Assessment Year	All Eligibilities	Started	% of Eligible	Completed	% of Started
2014	2,628	635	24.2	469	73.9
2015	2,386	599	25.1	424	70.8
2016	2,130	558	26.2	392	70.3
2017	2,248	602	26.8	410	68.1
2018	1,932	504	26.1	327	64.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,363</b>	<b>4,202</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>2,964</b>	<b>70.5</b>

**Exhibit 7.10: Juvenile EBP progression: Family Integrated Transitions, 2014-2018**

Assessment Year	All Eligibilities	Started	% of Eligible	Completed	% of Started
2014	195	24	12.3	21	87.5
2015	141	25	17.7	18	72.0
2016	166	19	11.4	15	78.9
2017	162	18	11.1	12	66.7
2018	147	15	10.2	12	80.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,232</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>81.1</b>

**Exhibit 7.11: Juvenile EBP progression: Multisystemic Therapy, 2014-2018**

Assessment Year	All Eligibilities	Started	% of Eligible	Completed	% of Started
2014	378	56	14.8	45	80.4
2015	325	53	16.3	40	75.5
2016	385	75	19.5	52	69.3
2017	403	78	19.4	55	70.5
2018	353	52	14.7	38	73.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,686</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>72.4</b>

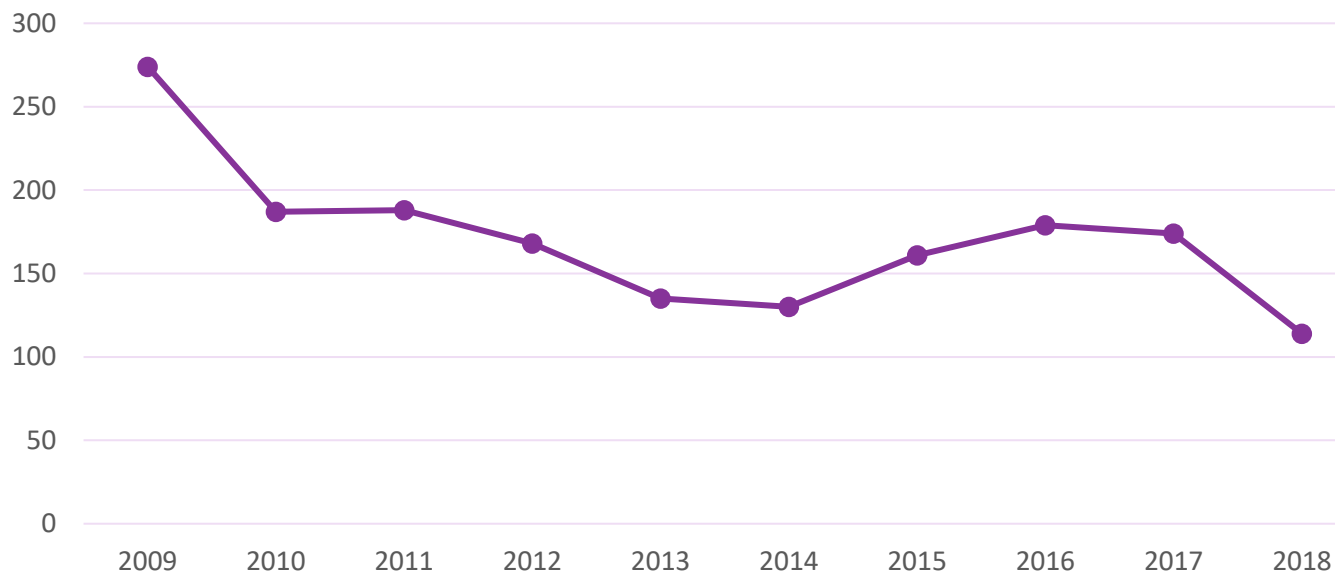
## 8. Juvenile Decline Offenses/Offenders

### About the Data

**Source:** Administrative Office of the Courts Juvenile declinations of jurisdiction are more commonly known as “juvenile declines” and include instances where the juvenile qualifies to be tried as an adult. As stated in RCW 13.40.110 and Juvenile Court Rule 8.1, juveniles in Washington State may be tried as adults depending upon their age, the seriousness of the charge against them, and, in some instances, their criminal history. Previous versions of juvenile decline offenses and offenders were based upon a code entered by the local court. Since our last report, we have learned that this code has not applied consistently across all jurisdictions. For this report, we relied on those that either had the juvenile decline code associated with their case or had the criteria to have qualified for the automatic declination of jurisdiction.

**Data collection methods:** All juvenile declination data used in this section were obtained from the AOC’s case management system and was entered by clerks and court personnel.

**Exhibit 8.1: Juvenile decline of jurisdiction cases, 2009-2018**



**Exhibit 8.2: Juvenile of decline of jurisdiction case demographics, 2018**

Total	N	%
	114	100.0
Race/Ethnicity	N	%
White	34	29.8
Black	35	30.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--
Am. Indian/Nat. Alaskan	--	--
Hispanic	39	34.2
Other/Unknown	--	--
Gender	N	%
Male	101	89.4
Female	12	10.6
Age at Offense	N	%
10	--	--
11	--	--
12	--	--
13	--	--
14	--	--
15	--	--
16	37	32.5
17	70	61.4

Note: Of the 113 Juvenile Declination of Jurisdictions filed in Washington State in 2018, one was missing information related to the defendant's gender.

## 9. Status Offenses

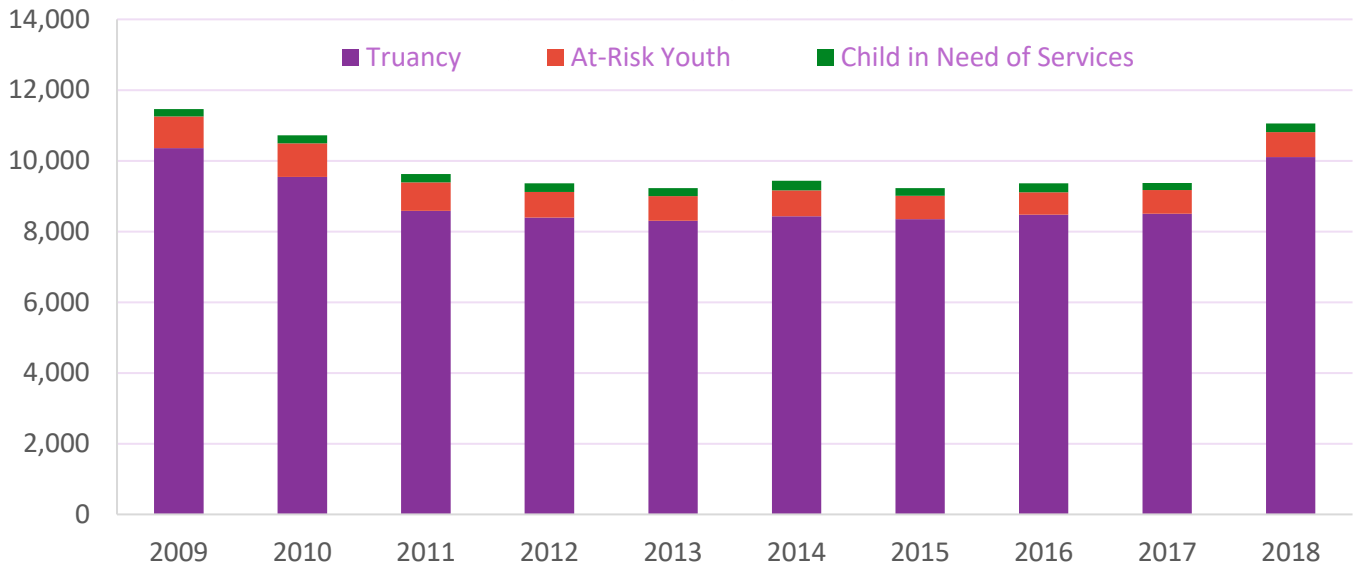
### About the Data

**Source:** Administrative Office of the Courts Status offenses consist of truancy, at-risk youth (ARY), child in need of services (CHINS), and related contempt offenses. These are more commonly known as “Non-offender matters” or “Becca offenses” in reference to SB 5439. In order to measure the number of status offenses, only those instances where the most serious item in a single criminal justice cycle was counted as a status offense.

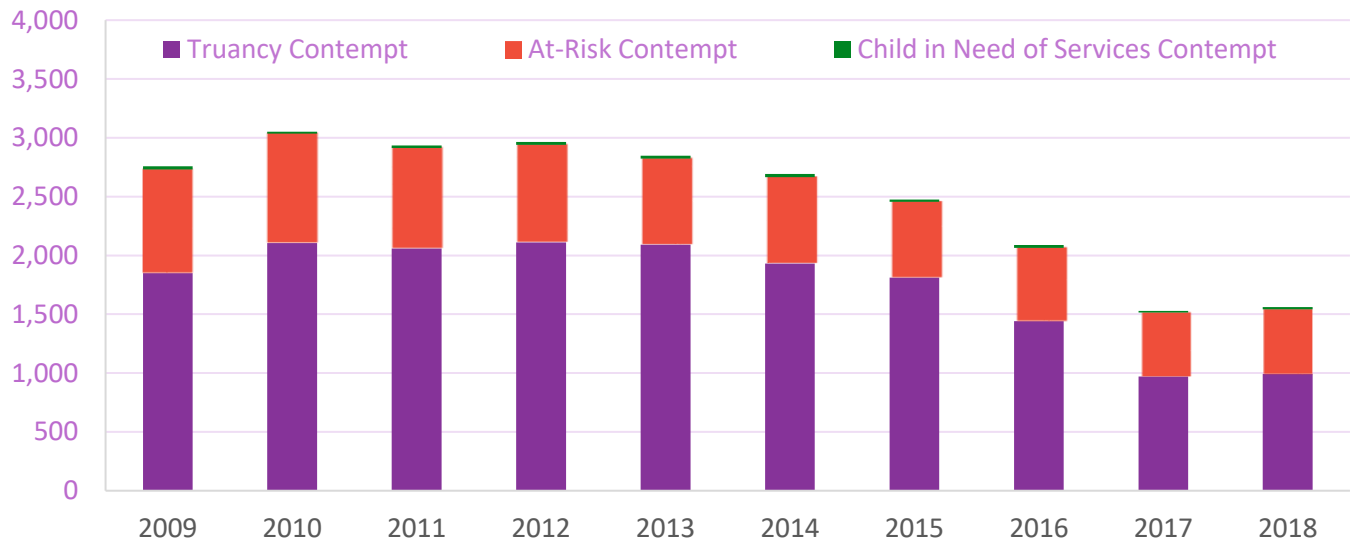
Analyses that included a measure of rate of “X” per/1,000 population are designed to provide a more equivalent rate of prevalence that allows the viewer to understand how common the action is within that jurisdiction and easily compare the rates across jurisdictions. In those instances where more than one status offense existed within the same criminal justice cycle, contempt items were prioritized over non-contempt items, but there was no priority among truancy, ARY or CHINS.

**Data collection methods:** All status offense data used in this section was obtained from the AOC’s case management system and was entered by clerks and court personnel.

**Exhibit 9.1: Juvenile status offenses in Washington State by type, 2009-2018**



**Exhibit 9.2: Juvenile status offense contempt in Washington State by type, 2009-2018**



**Exhibit 9.3: Juvenile status offenses by type and county, 2018**

County	Truancy	At-Risk Youth	Child in Need of Services	Truancy Contempt	At-Risk Youth Contempt	Child in Need Services Contempt
	N	N	N	N	N	N
<b>Total</b>	10,106	701	250	992	550	19
Adams	29	--	--	--	--	--
Asotin/Garfield	42	--	--	--	--	--
Benton/Franklin	382	41	--	288	25	--
Chelan	246	14	--	35	16	--
Clallam	177	19	--	64	13	--
Clark	584	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	327	12	--	25	26	--
Douglas	91	17	--	14	--	--
Ferry	10	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	195	--	--	38	--	--
Grays Harbor	82	13	--	68	21	--
Island	66	--	--	--	--	--
Jefferson	20	--	--	--	--	--
King	1,695	112	40	--	31	--
Kitsap	183	10	--	--	16	--
Kittitas	28	12	--	--	--	--
Klickitat	13	--	--	--	--	--
Lewis	136	--	--	28	14	--
Lincoln	19	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	100	--	--	--	--	--
Okanogan	99	--	--	20	--	--
Pacific/Wahkiakum	12	--	--	--	--	--
Pend Oreille	18	17	--	10	12	--
Pierce	1,152	69	--	12	53	--
San Juan	11	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	295	11	--	21	11	--
Skamania	27	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	767	76	--	24	80	--
Spokane	2,153	107	67	130	78	10
Stevens	38	19	--	27	22	--
Thurston	466	29	--	44	45	--
Walla Walla/Columbia	128	--	--	--	--	--
Whatcom	331	25	--	47	22	--
Whitman	27	--	--	--	--	--
Yakima	157	41	--	28	33	--

**Exhibit 9.4: Juvenile status offense rates  
per 1,000 population, 2009-2018**

Year	Status Offenses			Contempt Offenses		
	Truancy	At-Risk Youth	Child in Need of Services	Truancy Contempt	At-Risk Contempt	Child in Need of Services Contempt
2009	14.6	1.3	0.3	2.6	1.2	0.0
2010	13.4	1.3	0.3	3.0	1.3	0.0
2011	12.2	1.1	0.3	2.9	1.2	0.0
2012	12.0	1.0	0.3	3.0	1.2	0.0
2013	11.9	1.0	0.3	3.0	1.0	0.0
2014	12.0	1.0	0.4	2.7	1.0	0.0
2015	11.8	0.9	0.3	2.6	0.9	0.0
2016	11.8	0.9	0.3	2.0	0.9	0.0
2017	11.7	0.9	0.3	1.3	0.8	0.0
2018	13.8	1.0	0.3	1.4	0.7	0.0

**Exhibit 9.5: Juvenile status offense and contempt petition demographics by type, 2018**

	Total	Truancy		At-Risk Youth		Child in Need of Services		Truancy Contempt		At-Risk Contempt		Child in Need of Services Contempt	
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Gender</b>													
Male	6,756	5,462	80.8	358	5.3	90	1.3	547	8.1	291	4.3	--	--
Female	5,800	4,590	79.1	339	5.8	159	2.7	443	7.6	258	4.4	11	0.2
<b>Race</b>													
White	6,224	4,931	79.2	386	6.2	158	2.5	426	6.8	309	5.0	14	0.2
Black	1,122	944	84.1	79	7.0	23	2.0	32	2.9	44	3.9	--	--
Asian/Pacific Islander	534	476	89.1	20	3.7	--	--	18	3.4	12	2.2	--	--
American Indian/ Native Alaskan	460	355	77.2	19	4.1	--	--	58	12.6	19	4.1	--	--
Hispanic	3,273	2,561	78.2	143	4.4	32	1.0	402	12.3	133	4.1	--	--
Other/Unknown	1,005	839	83.5	54	5.4	20	2.0	56	5.6	33	3.3	--	--
<b>Age</b>													
10 to 12	1,764	1,552	0.9	43	0.0	--	--	129	0.1	36	0.0	--	--
13	1,218	911	74.8	79	6.5	20	1.6	133	10.9	72	5.9	--	--
14	1,893	1,430	75.5	118	6.2	38	2.0	195	10.3	110	5.8	--	--
15	2,843	2,204	77.5	156	5.5	48	1.7	277	9.7	152	5.3	--	--
16	3,118	2,503	80.3	189	6.1	79	2.5	210	6.7	133	4.3	--	--
17	1,782	1,506	84.5	116	6.5	61	3.4	48	2.7	47	2.6	--	--

**Exhibit 9.6: Average number of status offenses by demographics, 2018**

Total status offenses	12,618
Total youth	11,608
<b>Gender</b>	
Male	1.09
Female	1.09
<b>Race</b>	
White	1.10
Black	1.07
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.06
American Indian/ Native Alaskan	1.08
Hispanic	1.07
Other/Unknown	1.09
<b>Age at filing</b>	
10	1.04
11	1.04
12	1.07
13	1.08
14	1.09
15	1.10
16	1.10
17	1.08



WASHINGTON STATE JUVENILE JUSTICE REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR & STATE LEGISLATURE

Exhibit 9.7: Any status offense rates by race and county per 1,000 population, 2018

County	White	Black	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Hispanic
Total	14.0	24.4	7.1	35.6	21.3
Adams	7.9	--	--	--	8.8
Asotin/Garfield	17.2	0.0	41.7	0.0	6.5
Benton/Franklin	12.8	30.9	9.0	8.2	26.4
Chelan	26.3	21.7	8.8	0.0	54.3
Clallam	43.2	42.4	32.9	102.8	24.0
Clark	9.1	26.9	9.2	40.4	11.9
Cowlitz	30.5	96.6	60.7	46.6	36.1
Douglas	17.6	0.0	37.7	21.7	13.9
Ferry	8.8	--	--	69.1	0.0
Grant	15.5	16.8	0.0	17.7	19.5
Grays Harbor	23.5	49.0	15.9	44.8	26.1
Island	12.6	16.3	2.3	39.2	12.6
Jefferson	14.9	0.0	23.8	13.9	22.7
King	4.9	18.4	4.0	13.2	20.8
Kitsap	7.0	8.8	7.8	14.5	11.1
Kittitas	12.6	15.2	0.0	0.0	12.3
Klickitat	12.6	--	--	0.0	16.9
Lewis	20.0	6.1	0.0	25.9	29.1
Lincoln	9.5	--	--	--	103.4
Mason	11.4	8.5	7.6	34.1	7.8
Okanogan	21.3	33.9	54.1	75.8	18.6
Pacific/Wahkiakum	10.8	18.2	0.0	26.3	7.9
Pend Oreille	35.8	--	0.0	13.5	94.1
Pierce	11.0	25.4	10.8	26.0	15.4
San Juan	6.8	--	0.0	--	27.6
Skagit	17.1	14.0	19.7	70.0	45.3
Skamania	24.5	--	--	--	25.2
Snohomish	9.5	19.4	5.1	18.7	17.7
Spokane	40.0	84.0	41.5	71.9	66.1
Stevens	24.5	48.4	14.5	21.6	21.3
Thurston	19.2	27.4	9.7	59.9	30.9
Walla Walla/Columbia	19.1	35.7	8.3	45.5	17.0
Whatcom	16.7	62.1	14.3	76.5	37.0
Whitman	8.3	7.8	0.0	--	26.8
Yakima	5.7	10.2	0.0	2.6	9.2

## 10. Relative Rate Index

### About the Data

**Source:** Court process data comes from the AOC. Population data comes from the Office of Financial Management, projections of the state population by age, sex, race and Hispanic origin.

The Relative Rate Index is a measure used by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and other agencies to measure disproportionate minority contact with the justice system. It involves comparison of the minority group's justice contacts relative to the minority population to a reference group's justice contacts relative to that group's population. In this instance, we take the ratio of the referrals, cases, and dispositions (convictions and nonconviction dispositions) for each of Black, Hispanic and American Indian/Native Alaskan youth relative to the group's 10-17 year-old population within the same jurisdiction. That ratio is then compared to the same ratio for white youth aged 10-17. See the example formula below:

$$\frac{(\# \text{ of Black dispositions in Pierce County}/10-17 \text{ aged Black population in Pierce County})}{(\# \text{ of White dispositions in Pierce County}/10-17 \text{ aged White population in Pierce County})}$$

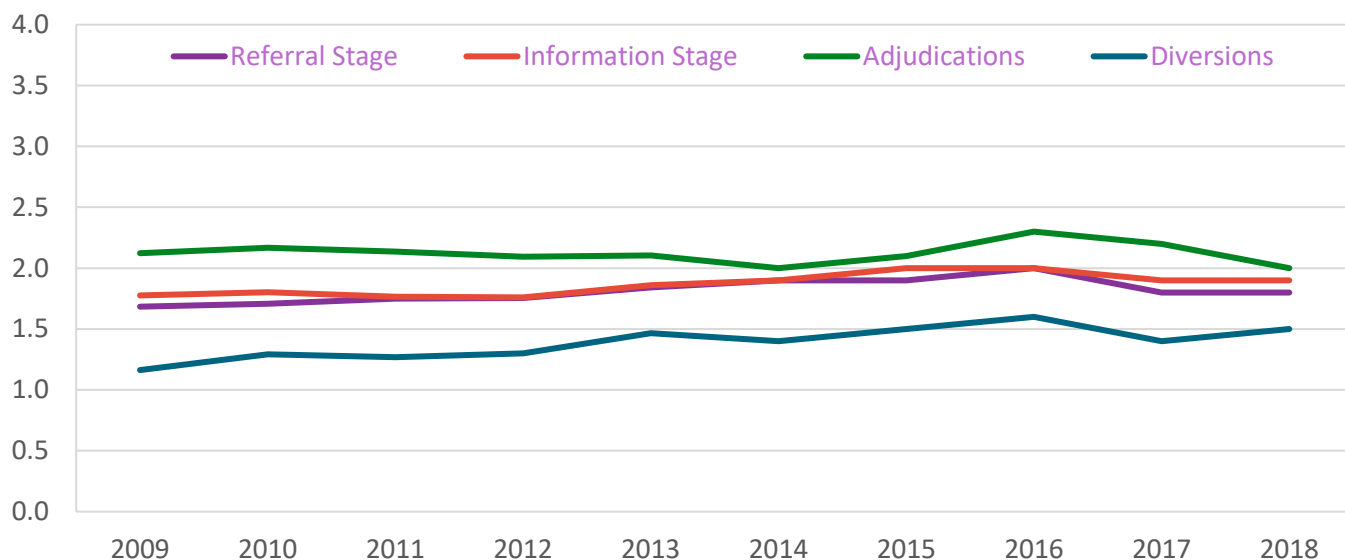
RRIs above 1.0 show disproportionate minority representation at that stage of the justice system. An RRI equal to 1.0 shows equal minority justice system appearances relative to the white youth population aged 10-17 in that jurisdiction. RRIs below 1.0 show that minority group has relatively fewer appearances in the juvenile justice system relative to the 10-17 year-old white population in that jurisdiction.

The RRI for each stage of the court process is calculated independently from one another, so that the denominator for the minority and reference groups come from the 10-17 aged population in that jurisdiction.

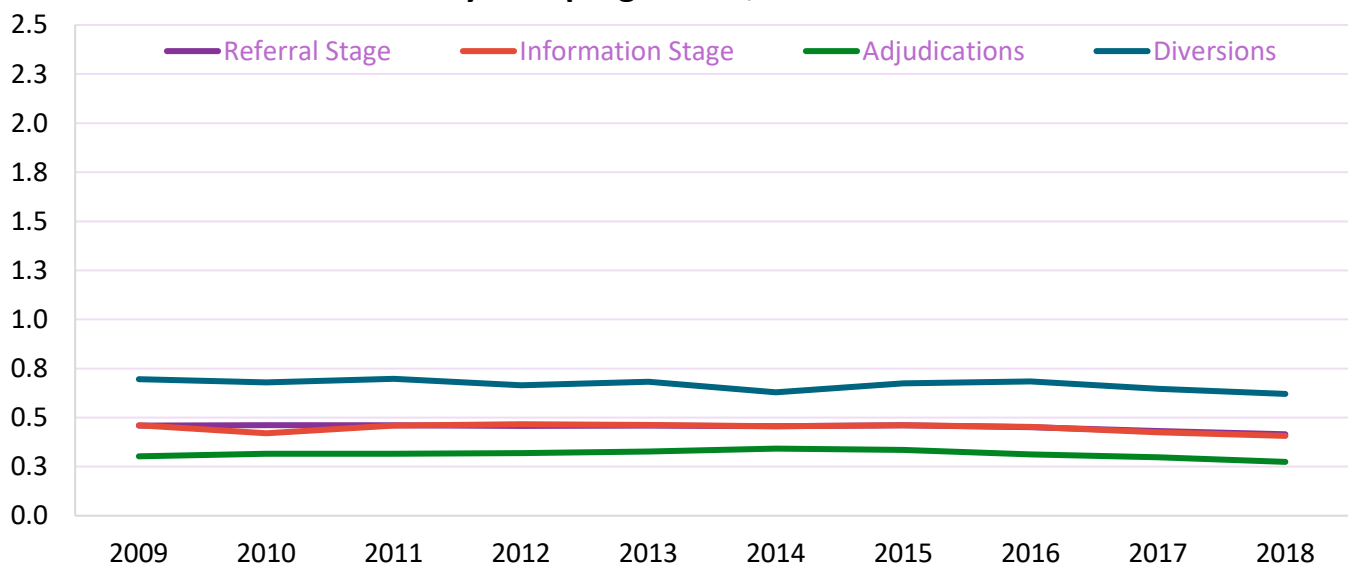
The "youth of color" designation in this section, refers to Black, Hispanic and American Indian/Alaska Native juveniles. RRIs for Asians/Pacific Islanders are not included as the analysis has shown us that they are very similar to Whites or slightly underrepresented relative to Whites in the Washington State juvenile justice system.

**Data collection methods:** All relative rate index data used in this section was obtained from the AOC's case management system and was entered by clerks and court personnel.

**Exhibit 10.1: Relative Rate Index for youth of color by case progression, 2009-2018**



**Exhibit 10.2: Relative Rate Index for females by case progression, 2009-2018**



**Exhibit 10.3: Relative Rate Index by race, county and case progression, 2018**

County	Black				Hispanic			
	Referral	Case	Adjudications	Diversions	Referral	Case	Adjudications	Diversions
Total	3.8	3.8	4.0	2.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3
Adams	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	3.5	2.7	4.0
Asotin/Garfield	--	--	--	--	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0
Benton/Franklin	4.8	5.1	6.4	4.2	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.0
Chelan	2.6	3.0	3.7	2.8	1.0	1.1	1.4	0.9
Clallam	5.5	7.5	10.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Clark	5.5	5.6	5.9	4.0	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.8
Cowlitz	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.3
Douglas	--	--	--	--	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4
Ferry	--	--	--	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grant	3.5	3.6	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5
Grays Harbor	1.7	1.5	3.1	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8
Island	3.4	3.6	3.5	4.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8
Jefferson	4.0	4.7	4.8	3.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.6
King	9.5	11.3	8.5	4.9	3.0	3.5	2.9	1.8
Kitsap	3.6	3.8	6.3	2.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.3
Kittitas	--	--	--	--	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.3
Klickitat	--	--	--	--	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.5
Lewis	5.6	5.8	9.9	2.6	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.9
Lincoln	--	--	--	--	2.8	2.8	4.9	1.5
Mason	1.2	1.2	2.9	0.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3
Okanogan	2.9	4.0	5.3	4.7	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.7
Pacific/Wahkiakum	5.3	5.5	5.9	6.1	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.7
Pend Oreille	--	--	--	--	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.0
Pierce	4.2	4.4	5.0	3.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
San Juan	--	--	--	--	0.7	1.0	0.0	1.0
Skagit	5.5	4.7	11.7	2.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
Skamania	--	--	--	--	1.3	1.5	1.7	0.0
Snohomish	5.2	4.9	7.0	3.8	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
Spokane	7.0	7.5	10.9	4.0	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.0
Stevens	7.9	6.1	0.0	6.6	0.9	1.4	2.5	0.9
Thurston	2.5	2.3	2.8	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0
Walla Walla/Columbia	4.0	3.2	3.8	2.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1
Whatcom	7.7	8.3	7.6	7.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.1
Whitman	0.5	0.8	0.0	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5
Yakima	4.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3

**Exhibit 10.3 Continued: Relative Rate Index by race, county and case progression, 2018**

County	American Indian/Alaska Native			
	Referral	Case	Adjudications	Diversions
Total	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.0
Adams	--	--	--	--
Asotin/Garfield	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0
Benton/Franklin	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chelan	2.0	2.3	1.4	4.3
Clallam	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.0
Clark	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.3
Cowlitz	1.3	1.4	0.7	1.9
Douglas	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
Ferry	4.6	4.2	14.0	3.4
Grant	2.1	0.9	1.2	1.7
Grays Harbor	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.4
Island	1.1	1.6	0.0	2.9
Jefferson	0.5	0.6	0.0	1.4
King	5.0	5.4	3.5	3.0
Kitsap	0.9	1.0	1.9	0.9
Kittitas	0.7	0.7	0.0	1.6
Klickitat	6.4	7.3	30.6	8.0
Lewis	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Lincoln	--	--	--	--
Mason	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.7
Okanogan	4.2	4.6	5.0	1.6
Pacific/Wahkiakum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pend Oreille	0.3	0.6	2.5	0.0
Pierce	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.7
San Juan	--	--	--	--
Skagit	1.1	1.0	1.9	1.1
Skamania	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.4
Spokane	2.6	2.6	3.0	1.9
Stevens	1.4	1.4	1.9	0.5
Thurston	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.6
Walla Walla/Columbia	1.3	1.4	4.3	0.0
Whatcom	2.4	2.2	4.8	1.5
Whitman	3.2	3.3	5.7	0.0
Yakima	2.3	2.3	3.0	2.4

## Exhibit 10.4: Relative Rate Index for females by county case progression, 2018

County	Females			
	Referral Stage	Information Stage	Adjudications	Diversions
Total	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6
Adams	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Asotin/Garfield	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Benton/Franklin	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7
Chelan	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.8
Clallam	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Clark	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5
Cowlitz	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6
Douglas	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.8
Ferry	0.7	0.7	--	0.7
Grant	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5
Grays Harbor	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6
Island	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.6
Jefferson	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6
King	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5
Kitsap	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7
Kittitas	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6
Klickitat	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.9
Lewis	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.6
Lincoln	0.4	0.4	--	0.7
Mason	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.9
Okanogan	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6
Pacific/Wahkiakum	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Pend Oreille	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8
Pierce	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5
San Juan	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Skagit	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6
Skamania	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5
Snohomish	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7
Spokane	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6
Stevens	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Thurston	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.8
Walla Walla/Columbia	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5
Whatcom	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.7
Whitman	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.9
Yakima	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.7

Previously used tables/charts not being carried forward**Current State Demographics**

1. Juvenile Population of Washington State in 2016 Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A., & Kang, W. (2017). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations 1990-2016. Available online: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstabb/ezapop/>.
2. Juvenile Population 1980-2016 (ages 10-17) Ibid.
3. Juvenile Population 2016 estimate – four age groups Ibid.
4. 2010 Youth population of Washington Ibid.
5. Youth Population and forecast 2000-2030 Source for past population: Ibid. Source for population forecast: State of WA, Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, November 2016, "Forecast of the State Population: November 2016 Forecast". Available online: [https://ofm.wa.gov/sites/default/files/public/legacy/pop/stfc/stfc2016/stfc\\_2016.pdf](https://ofm.wa.gov/sites/default/files/public/legacy/pop/stfc/stfc2016/stfc_2016.pdf)
6. Trends in Juvenile population since 1990 – two age groups Population Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2017). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2016." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstabb/ezapop/>
7. Trends in Juvenile Population since 1990 – four age groups Ibid.
8. Trends in juvenile population by age group and gender Source: "Census 2010 Summary File 1 for Washington - County Summary, Population by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic or Latino Origin, 1 Year Age groups," WA State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division. Gender 2016 Population Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2017). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2016." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstabb/ezapop/>
9. 2016 juvenile population by county Source: "Census 2010 Summary File 1 for Washington - County Summary, Population by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic or Latino Origin, 1 Year Age groups," WA State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division. Gender 2016 Population Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2017). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2016." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstabb/ezapop/>.
10. Total youth population by county and rank order in 2016 Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2017). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2016." Online. Available: <https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>. Derived from data originally collected by the U.S. Census Bureau and subsequently modified by the National Center for Health Statistics.
11. 2016 juvenile population by age and DSHS regions Ibid.
12. 2010 juvenile population by race and county Ibid.
13. Percentage of racial distribution of juvenile population in 2016 Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2017). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1980-2016." Online. Available: <http://ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/> . \*The population estimates displayed in "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations" were derived from data originally collected by the U.S. Census Bureau and subsequently modified by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). Data file source: National Center for Health Statistics (2017). Vintage 2016 postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States (April 1, 2010, July 1, 2010- July 1, 2016), by year, county, single-year of age (0, 1, 2, ..., 85 years and over), bridged race, Hispanic origin, and sex. Prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. Available online from [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged\\_race.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm) as of April 26, 2016, following release by the U.S. Census Bureau of the unbridged Vintage 2013 postcensal estimates by 5-year age group on April 26, 2017.

14. 2016 minority youth population by county Ibid.
15. 2016 minority youth population by county and percentage of population Ibid.
16. Racial distribution of juvenile population in 2016 – by county Ibid.
17. Juveniles population by gender – 2016 estimate Ibid.
18. Population and population growth by race and ethnicity Ibid.
19. Juveniles by race and ethnicity (0-17) – 2016 estimates Ibid.
20. Juvenile by race and ethnicity (10-17) – 2016 estimates Ibid.
21. Counties with minority juvenile populations above the 2016 statewide average Ibid.
22. 2016 juvenile population by race and county Ibid.
23. 2016 distribution of juvenile population Ibid.
24. Racial distribution of juvenile population in 2016 Ibid.
25. Counties with minority population above state average Ibid.
26. 2016 population by race/ethnicity by county age 10-17 Ibid.
27. 2016 percentage distribution of juvenile population in 2010 by county Ibid.
28. 2016 census of American Indian juvenile population Source: Data derived from Census 2010 Summary File 1 for Washington, Tribal Area Summary, Population by Age, Sex Race, and Hispanic or Latino Origin, 1 Year Age Groups, Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division
29. A distribution of juvenile American Indian population for Washington State Reservations and Trust Lands in 2016 Ibid.
30. 2016 Census of Total Juvenile Population residing on American Indian Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Lands Ibid.
31. A distribution of juvenile population for Washington State Reservations and Trust Lands in 2016 Ibid.
32. Juveniles population trends by race/ethnicity 1990-2016 Population Source: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2017). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2016." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstabb/ezapop/>

### Public School Enrollment

1. Public School Enrollment – October 2010 headcount Source: Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, 2015-2016 October 1 enrollment data as of 1/22/16
2. Washington state public school enrollment – 1990-2016 Source: Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Information Technology Services, "Public School Enrollment by Grade/County," October Annual Reports 1809A (for 1990-2004). October 2005 and 2006 enrollment derived from SPI October 2005 P-105 Data file; 2007-2009 data from "Total Enrollment Gender and Ethnicity-October Headcount Enrollment-Public" (taken from P105 Reporting Form); 2009 data updated 6/15/2010. October 2010 headcount data as of 1/6/11 from October 1 Enrollment Report State Level State Ethnicity Race by Grade; 2011 October enrollment report data from 12/20/11 report and 2012-13 October 1 enrollment data as of 12/10/12; 2013-2014 as of 12/16/2013; 2014-2015 data as of 12/14/15; downloadable OSPI data files – [www.k12.wa.us/dataadmin/](http://www.k12.wa.us/dataadmin/).
3. K-12 Public school enrollment by grade level October 2007-2016 Source: From Statewide Total Enrollments and Percentages by Grade, Gender and Ethnicity -- October 2009 Headcount Enrollment updated June 15, 2010 (taken from P-105 Reporting Form) Reports, Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, <http://www.k12.wa.us/dataadmin/>. 2010-11 October 1 Enrollment data updated report 8/29/11, from Enrollment Report State-Level Federal Ethnicity Race by Grade spreadsheet, OSPI. 2011-12 October Enrollment data as of 12/20/11, from Enrollment Report State-Level Federal Ethnicity Race



by Grade spreadsheet, OSPI. 2012-13 October Enrollment data as of 12/10/2012 from Oct 1 State Enrollment Report State-Level by Grade spreadsheet, OSPI. 2013-14 October Enrollment data as of 12/16/2013 from Oct 1 State Enrollment Report State-Level by Grade Spreadsheet, OSPI. 2014-15 October Enrollment data as of 12/10/2014 from Oct 1 State Enrollment Report State-Level by Grade Spreadsheet, OSPI.

4. K-12 Public school enrollment by race/ethnicity October 2007-2016 Ibid.
5. High school dropout rates – 2015-2016 by grade level Source: Graduation and Dropout Statistics Annual Report, Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, May 2017
6. Grades 9-12 dropout percent by race/ethnicity – 2015-2016 Ibid.
7. Out of school suspensions and expulsions for student behavior in school year 2008-2009 by county Source: 2015-2016 Student Behavior data, Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction; 8/20/16. Source Note: "Because school districts have significant control over disciplinary policies, and conduct definitions and sanctions vary significantly from district to district, comparisons between districts are not recommended without further research. For local student conduct policies and procedures, please contact district officials and request student code of conduct handbooks. Please note that high numbers may signify due diligence in addressing student safety."
8. High school dropout statistics by county 2015-2016 for grades 9-12 Source: From Appendix E, County Level (2014 Adjusted Cohort 5-Year), "Graduation and Dropout Statistics Annual Report," 2015-2016, Available at <http://www.k12.wa.us/DataAdmin/default.aspx>
9. High school dropout rates by grade level and gender from 2001-2016 Ibid.
10. High school dropout rates by race/ethnicity – statewide Ibid.

### Youth Unemployment

1. Juvenile unemployment 16-19 year olds – 2000-2016 Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, retrieved from: <http://www.bls.gov/lau/#ex14>

### Youth Living in Poverty

1. National School Lunch and breakfast program – applications received 2007-2016 Source: Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)
2. Poverty estimates for Washington counties – Age 0-17 2006-2016 Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (01/05/2017) Model-based Estimates for States, Counties and School Districts

### Adolescent Pregnancy

1. Adolescent pregnancy by county in 2016 Source: Center for Health Statistics, Washington State Department of Health, 10/2017, Table 16. "Total Pregnancies by Woman's Age and County of Residence, 2016."
2. Adolescent pregnancy rate by county 2006-2016 age 15-17 Source: Center for Health Statistics, Washington State Dept. of Health, last update 10/2014; Table 16, "Total pregnancies by woman's age and county of residence, 2013 and population data from: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2013" Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/> Population data: For years 2008 - 2009, from the Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Population by Age and Sex; population data for 2010 is from "Census 2010 Summary File 1 for

Washington - County Summary, Population by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic or Latino Origin, 1 Year Age groups," WA State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.

3. Teen pregnancy rates in Washington State 2000-2010 Source: Center for Health Statistics, WA State Department of Health, "Total Pregnancies by Woman's Age and County of Residence," last update 10/2017; population data obtained from OFM, "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Population by Age and Sex"; 2010 population data from Census 2010 Summary File 1 for Washington; and 2011-2012 population data from "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2016 available online at [www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/](http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/)

### Youth Suicide

1. Juvenile suicide deaths statewide 1990-2016 Source: Data provided by the Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, "Residence Suicide Deaths by Gender in Washington, Age 0-17," last update 10/2017.
2. Juvenile suicide deaths in Washington State by county 0-17 2000-2016 Source: Data provided by the Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; last updated 11/2017, "Residence Suicide Deaths by Gender in Washington: 2016, Age 0-17."
3. Juvenile suicide deaths by gender and county 2006-2016 Ibid.

### Placement/Counseling Service for Youth

1. Referrals to child protective services 2002-2016 Data obtained from Research and Data Analysis, Dept. of Social & Health Services, 1DDR-Exec. Mgmt. Information System (EMIS) Reports; Source: Case Management Information System (CAMIS) REFPRPT - Intake Referral Statistics Report, Total Intake Referrals by Program; 2014 data using CA EMIS report - retrieved 2/9/2015.
2. Referrals received by child protective services 1990-2016 Source: DSHS Research & Data Analysis, Exec. Management Information System, Case Management Information System (CAMIS) – Intake Referral Statistics Reports, February 2017.
3. Crisis Residential Center (CRC) and Responsible Living Skills Program (RLSP) and Hope Center beds per county – 2016 Source: Children's Administration, Department of Social & Health Services, updated May 2017.
4. Washington State CRC/HOPE CTR/RLSP facilities Ibid.
5. Number of families served through Family Reconciliation Services 1996-2016 Source for families served in In-Home Contracted Counseling: EMIS, RDA, DSHS: CAMIS reporting system reflecting unduplicated SSPS month of service client counts.
6. Youth on probation with a mental health diagnosis WA state juvenile court pre-screen risk assessment 2004-2016 Sources: Data from the Washington State Institute for Public Policy, Washington State Juvenile Court Pre-Screen Risk Assessment, for years 2004 through 2008. Data for 2009 through 2013 provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts, WA State Center for Court Research, last updated February 2014.

### Juvenile Arrests

1. Juvenile arrests for violent crimes - 1995-2016 Source: WA State UCR Program, Washington Association of Sheriffs & Police Chiefs
2. Juvenile arrests for property crimes – 2005-2016 Ibid.
3. Juvenile arrest for vandalism – 2016 Ibid.

4. Total number of arrests by individual offenses (top offense classification) 2006-2016 Ibid.
5. Arrests of juveniles for drug and alcohol offenses by type of offense, 2016 detail Ibid.
6. Juvenile arrests by law enforcement agency/department and county – 2016 Ibid.

### **Juvenile Court Referrals**

1. 2016 referrals by juvenile department by race/ethnicity Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

### **Juvenile Detention**

1. Minority detention population – 2001-2016 Source: Administrative Office of the Courts
2. Detention population by race/ethnicity – 2001-2016 Ibid.
3. Juvenile admissions to detention facilities 1988-2016 Ibid.
4. Detention population by gender – 1990-2016 Ibid.
5. Detention population by gender – 2001-2016 Ibid.
6. Admissions to juvenile detention facilities top 5 detention reasons by gender 2005-2016 Ibid.

### **Juvenile Population in Juvenile Rehabilitation (JR)**

1. JR residential average daily population 1990-2016 Source: Juvenile Rehabilitation Agency, DSHS, Population Summary Report.
2. JR residential average daily population 2002-2016 Ibid.
3. JR institutional average daily population 1990-2016 Source: Division of Research and Data Analysis, DSHS, EMIS report. Data includes State Community Facilities (SCF)-formerly State Group Homes, contracted community facilities (CCF)- formerly Community Residential Placement and short-term transition program.
4. JR institutional average daily population 2002-2016 Ibid.
5. JR total community residential placements average daily population 2002-2016 Source: Juvenile Rehabilitation Agency, DSHS, Population Summary Report.
6. JR parole average daily population 2001-2016 Source: Juvenile Rehabilitation Agency, DSHS, Population Summary Report.
7. JR population by race/ethnicity/gender 2006-2016 Source: Juvenile Rehabilitation Agency, DSHS, Population Summary Report.
8. Changes in JR population served for violent, drug, and sex offenders Source: Juvenile Rehabilitation Agency, DSHS.
9. Changes in JR population served for female offenders and minorities Ibid.