



WASHINGTON STATE JUVENILE JUSTICE REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR & STATE LEGISLATURE



Washington State Department of
CHILDREN, YOUTH & FAMILIES

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**WASHINGTON STATE
PARTNERSHIP COUNCIL ON
JUVENILE JUSTICE**

WA-PCJJ



Washington State Department of
CHILDREN, YOUTH & FAMILIES



**WASHINGTON STATE CENTER
FOR COURT RESEARCH**

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

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Message From the Chair and Vice Chair

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. Governor Jay Inslee issued Executive Order 20-02¹ which 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 26 appointed council members and at least one-fifth of the membership under the age of 28 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 2022 Washington State Juvenile Justice Report. This report summarizes the 2019-2020 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.



Gordon McHenry, Jr.
Council Chair



Sean Goode
Council Vice Chair

¹ Executive Order 20-02, 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

Governor Jay Inslee issued Executive Order 20-02 re-establishing the Washington State Partnership Council on Justice (WA-PCJJ) with membership to conform to the requirements of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018, as amended. The WA-PCJJ serves as the State Advisory Group for Washington State and complies with all federal requirements pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5601 – 5681 and 42 U.S.C. 5781 – 5784. The compliance requirements include submitting to the Governor and the Legislature a report and necessary recommendations regarding state compliance with the core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) at least every two years.

Preparation and completion of the biennial report is a collaborative effort between the WA-PCJJ, the Department of Children, Youth, and Families' (DCYF) Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ), the Administrative Office of the Courts' Office of Court Innovation (OCI), and Washington State Center for Court Research (WSCCR). We also thank DCYF's Office of Innovation, Alignment, and Accountability and Office of Communications for their technical support.

This 2022 review of juvenile justice system performance in Washington State primarily pulls from juvenile justice data from 2019 and 2020.

Summary Assessment

The pandemic affected every part of the juvenile justice system. There have been declining youth arrests and legal system involvement across the state. There was a sizable (39.5%) drop in the number of juvenile arrests from 2019 to 2020. This decline in arrests led to fewer contacts at later points in the system, and court case volume declined by about one-third (32.7%) across the same period. The largest decrease came in juvenile detention, where admissions dropped by almost one-half (49.3%) from 2019 to 2020. The pandemic offered an opportunity to challenge old ways of doing business and be open to innovative solutions.

In spite of the most recent notable declines in juvenile justice system involvement with revised practices to limit exposure and spread of COVID-19, youth of color remained overrepresented for all stages of the court system involvement for Washington as a whole. There were large differences across counties in the disproportionate arrest of youth, use of court filed diversions for youth of color, and detention facility admissions, with many counties exceeding national rates in these areas. Disparities persist as youth move through the system with Black youth experiencing the highest rates of adjudication. These disparities had been increasing from 2011 to 2019, before dropping during the pandemic year 2020.

Responding to the key findings, recommendations are outlined below. The recommendations are organized using OJJDP federal priorities and inclusive of shared objectives that emerged from stakeholder meetings and recent reports related to the juvenile justice systems.

Objective 1:

Serve children at home, in their communities, with their families

Recommendations:

- 1.1 Reduce out-of-home placements by supporting effective community-based alternatives to incarceration.
- 1.2 Implement policies that align with research regarding low-risk youth and limited system involvement.

- 1.3 Incentivize changes in policy and practice to continue downward trending of juvenile detention admissions.
- 1.4 Invest in infrastructure that promotes accountability, transparency, and system improvement.

Objective 2:**Open up opportunities for youth involved in the juvenile justice system**

Recommendations:

- 2.1 Reconsider how recidivism is defined and measured.
- 2.2 Support community partnership for transition services.

Overall Assessment

Preparation and completion of the report is a collaborative effort between WA-PCJJ, DCYF's OJJ, OCI, and WSCCR. We also thank the Department of Children, Youth, and Families' Office of Innovation, Alignment and Accountability and Office of Communications for their technical support.

This 2022 review of juvenile justice system performance in Washington State primarily pulls from juvenile justice data from 2019 and 2020. The 10-year trend shows declining youth arrests and legal system involvement, with wide variations across counties in the disproportionate arrest of youth of color and in the use of detention, with many counties exceeding national average rates in these areas. The most recent year of data, 2020, showed notable declines in juvenile justice system involvement that occurred as practices were adopted to limit exposure and spread of COVID-19.

Key Findings

- Declining youth arrests and legal system involvement across the state.
- Missing ethnicity data from the police and the courts that results in undercounts of Latino youth and over-counts of White youth in the juvenile justice system.
- Marked decreases, starting pre-pandemic, of status offense petitions and contempt filings related to status offenses.
- Large differences across counties appear in the disproportionate arrest of youth, use of court filed diversions for youth of color, and detention facility admissions, with many counties exceeding national rates in these areas.
- Felony and violent felony recidivism rates are climbing. General recidivism rates are steady, but remain higher than other states.

Key Findings

1. The Pandemic Affected Every Part of the Juvenile Justice System

Before the pandemic, decreases in the number of juvenile arrests lagged behind as compared to other areas of the juvenile justice system. Arrests dropped between 1.5% to 2.5% annually from 2017 to 2019, while referrals, cases, and adjudications dropped between 6.5% to 9.5% annually during the same time period. However, as Figure 1 shows, there was a sizable (39.5%) drop in the number of juvenile arrests from 2019 to 2020. This decline in arrests led to fewer contacts at later points in the system, and court case volume declined by about one-third (32.7%) across the same period. The largest decrease came in juvenile detention, where admissions dropped by almost one-half (49.3%) from 2019 to 2020.

Unlike other parts of the juvenile justice system, Juvenile Rehabilitation (JR) did not experience substantial case declines coincident with the pandemic, with admissions nearly unchanged from 2019 to 2020. Plausible explanations include, first, that more serious offenses were still processed in the courts during the 2020 pandemic year, while cases involving less serious crimes were delayed. Second, the more serious cases that are likely to end in a JR sentence take more time to resolve and would have likely begun before the pandemic. Third, House Bill 1646 “JR to 25” took effect in June of 2020 and JR saw admissions from youth that previously would have been sent directly to the Department of Corrections (DOC). Because of the bill, eligible youth were also transferred from DOC to JR custody, as demonstrated by the increase in 21+ year old admissions in table 5.4 of the databook at the end of this report.

Figure 1: Decline in Juvenile Arrests Accelerated with the Pandemic

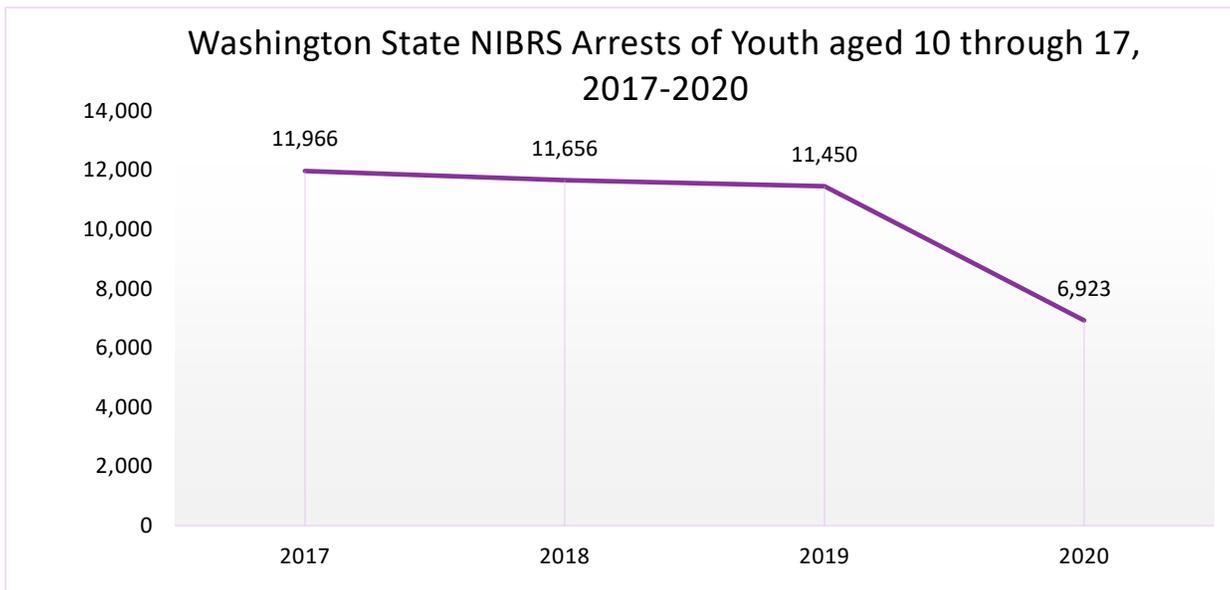


Figure 2: Sharp Drop in Juvenile Court Caseload from 2019 to 2020

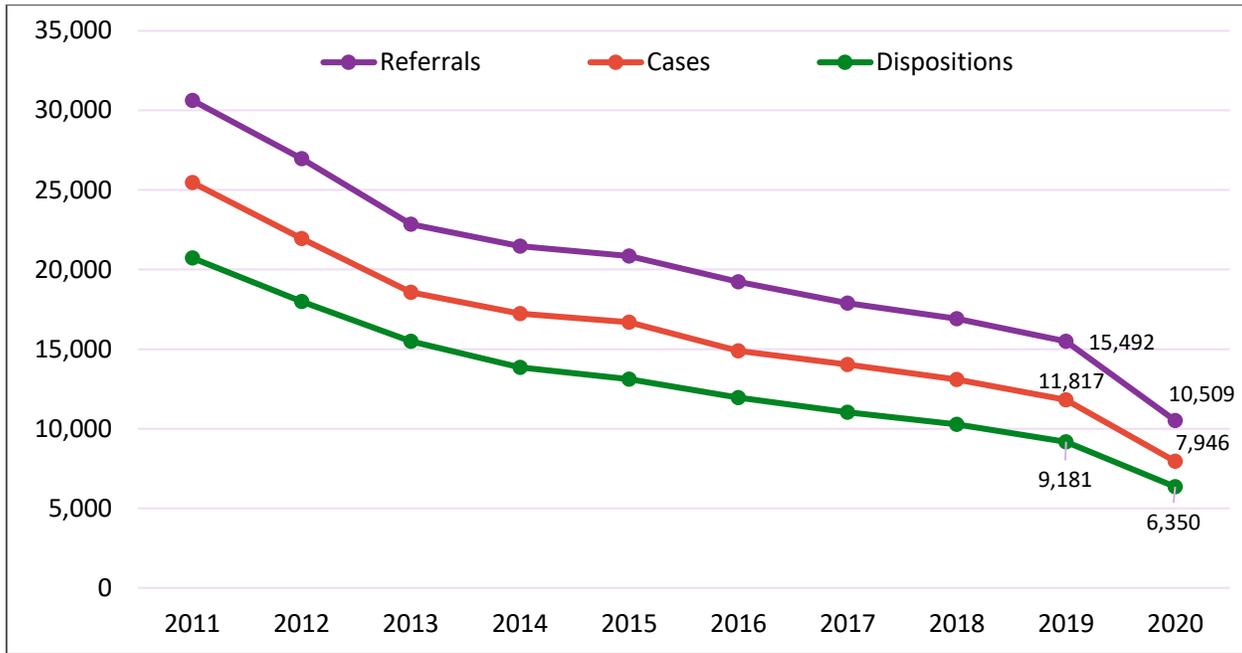
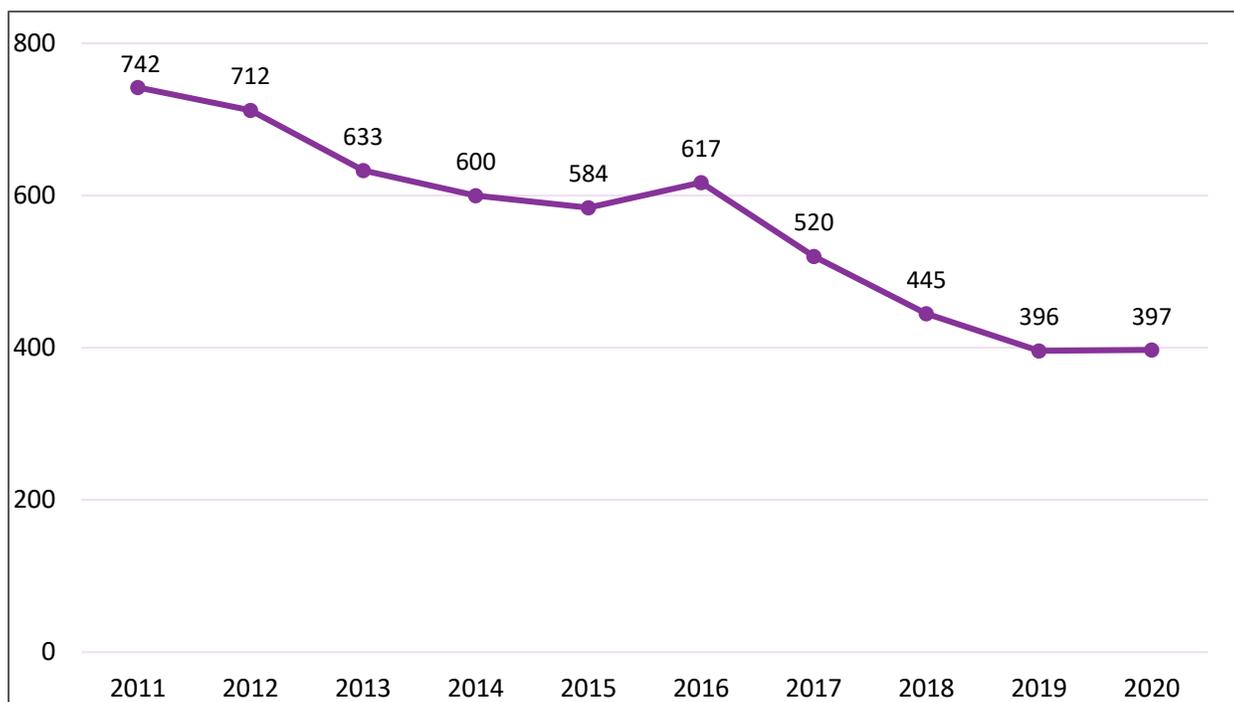


Table 1: In 36 of 39 Counties, Juvenile Detention Admissions Fell across 2019 and 2020

County	Primary Facility Used	Admissions	Change from 2019	
			N	%
Adams	Martin Hall	16	-27	-62.8
Asotin	Martin Hall & Nez Perce (Idaho) Juvenile Detention	13	-29	-69.0
Benton	Benton/Franklin Juvenile Detention	328	-291	-47.0
Chelan	Chelan Juvenile Detention	177	-85	-32.4
Clallam	Clallam Juvenile Detention	180	-116	39.2
Clark	Clark Juvenile Detention	238	-333	-58.3
Columbia	Walla Walla Juvenile Detention	6	0	0.0
Cowlitz	Cowlitz Juvenile Detention	201	-343	-63.1
Douglas	Martin Hall & Chelan Juvenile Detention	67	-57	-46.0
Ferry	Martin Hall	17	-2	-10.5
Franklin	Benton/Franklin Juvenile Detention	127	-112	-46.9
Garfield	Martin Hall	1	+1	-
Grant	Martin Hall	147	-145	-49.7
Grays Harbor	Grays Harbor Juvenile Detention	87	-190	-68.6
Island	Island Juvenile Detention	38	-12	-24.0
Jefferson	Kitsap Juvenile Detention	5	-15	-75.0
King	King Juvenile Detention	475	-468	-49.6
Kitsap	Kitsap Juvenile Detention	256	-225	-46.8
Kittitas	Yakima Juvenile Detention	38	-22	-36.7
Klickitat	NORCOR (Oregon)	39	-33	-45.8
Lewis	Lewis Juvenile Detention	168	-149	-47.0
Lincoln	Martin Hall	8	-2	-20.0
Mason	Mason Juvenile Detention	51	-28	-35.4
Okanogan	Okanogan Juvenile Detention	125	-110	-46.8
Pacific	Grays Harbor & Cowlitz Juvenile Detention	19	-28	-59.6
Pend Oreille	Martin Hall	14	-25	-64.1
Pierce	Pierce Juvenile Detention	436	-732	-62.7
San Juan	Skagit Juvenile Detention	8	-4	-33.3
Skagit	Skagit Juvenile Detention	154	-172	-52.8
Skamania	NORCOR (Oregon)	5	+1	25.0
Snohomish	Snohomish Juvenile Detention	253	-257	-50.4
Spokane	Spokane Juvenile Detention	406	-347	-46.1
Stevens	Martin Hall	61	-40	-39.6
Thurston	Thurston Juvenile Detention	377	-203	-35.0
Wahkiakum	Cowlitz Juvenile Detention	3	-2	-40.0
Walla Walla	Walla Walla Juvenile Detention	91	-76	-45.5
Whatcom	Whatcom Juvenile Detention	163	-199	-55.0
Whitman	Martin Hall	8	-19	-70.4
Yakima	Yakima Juvenile Detention	398	-301	-43.1

Figure 3: JR Admissions Had Been Dropping, but Held Steady 2019 to 2020



2. We cannot determine how many Latino youth get arrested or have charges filed in courts

In a large percentage of arrests (28.7%) and court referrals (27.6%) individuals' ethnicity is marked Unknown or is left blank. This leads to under-reporting of Latino youth in the juvenile justice system. Law enforcement's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) and the courts' Judicial Information System (JIS) record race and ethnicity separately. The race category includes designations for: American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Black, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Other, and White. The ethnicity category has options for Latino, Non-Latino, and Unknown. Depending upon the system, there may also be options for Other race (NIBRS), or Multiracial (JIS). If the individual's ethnicity is left blank or marked as Unknown, we are left with only their racial category to classify the individual. Table 2 shows that approximately 95% of Latino individuals have a racial designation of White. Because of these conditions, unless all those individuals with missing or Unknown ethnicities are actually Non-Latino, we under-count Latino youth and over-count non-Latino White youth.

Table 2: Almost all arrestee’s whose ethnicity is classified as Latino, are racially classified as White

Ethnicity	American Indian/Alaska Native %	Asian %	Black %	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander %	Unknown %	White %
Latino	0.9	0.8	1.5	0.1	2.9	93.7
Non-Latino	2.6	3.2	20.1	0.6	1.3	72.2
Unknown/Missing	2.6	3.2	18.7	0.8	11.9	62.8

While having a high percentage of missing data is troubling, we are also concerned that the percentages are increasing among law enforcement. As shown in Figure 4, the percentage of White arrestees with a missing ethnicity increased almost doubled (97.9%) from 2018 to 2020.

Figure 5 shows, until 2020, courts had a higher percentage of missing or unknown ethnicity for White juveniles referred to court than did law enforcement. However, the courts’ missing or unknown ethnicity percentage has declined over the past four years. Anecdotally, we have been told some courts record defendant information directly from police reports. As a result, we believe the courts’ reduction in missing or unknown ethnicity data will reverse if arrest records continue their current trend.

Figure 4: Percentage of White Arrestees with “Unknown” Ethnicity Almost Doubled from 2018 to 2020

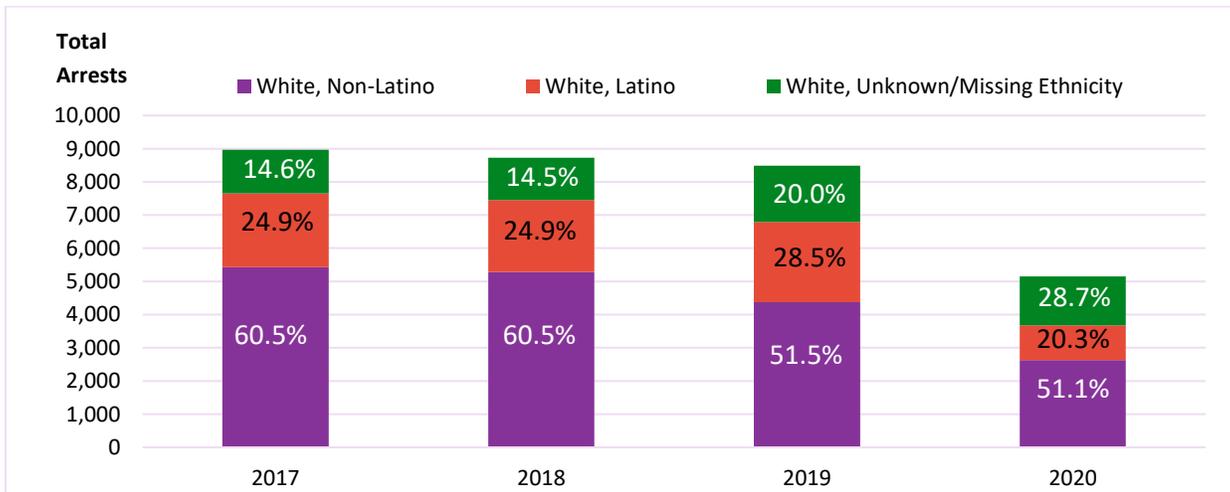


Figure 5: Percentage of White Referrals with “Unknown” Ethnicity Have Been Steadily High for the Past Four Years

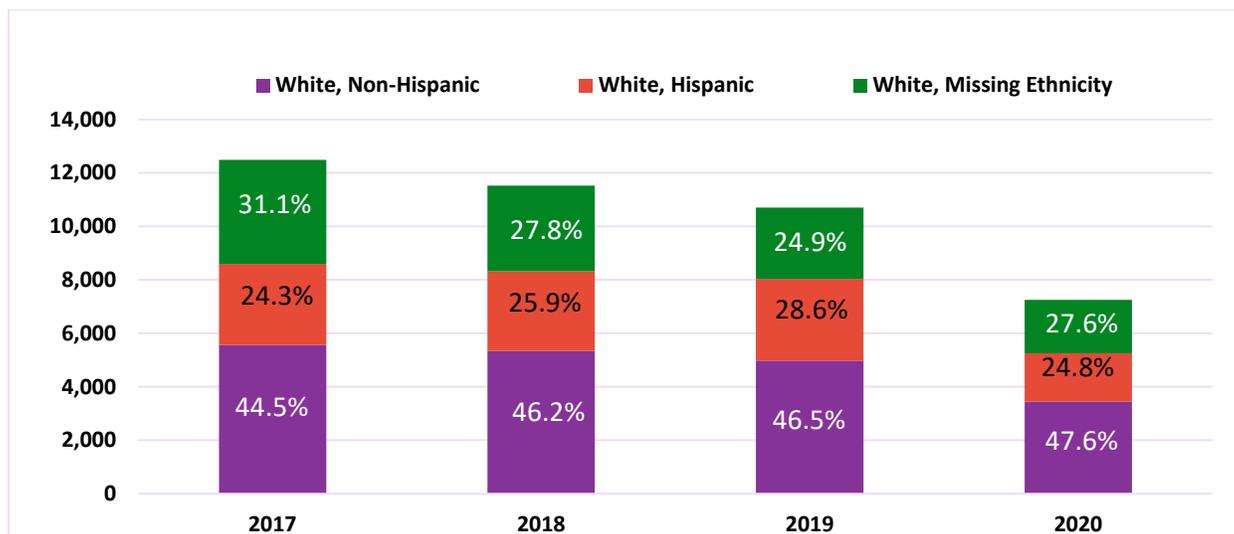


Table 3: Some Counties Greatly Increased How Often They Recorded an Arrestee’s Ethnicity as “Missing” or “Unknown” from 2018 to 2020

County	Average Yearly Arrests (2018-2020)	2018 Missing Ethnicity %	2020 Missing Ethnicity %	2018 Latino Arrest %	2020 Latino Arrest %	2020 County Latino Population %
Chelan	143	0.0	99.1	39.0	0.1	45.1
Cowlitz	256	0.3	95.3	12.7	0.1	14.7
Lewis	162	0.0	87.4	18.0	0.3	16.0
Yakima	630	0.4	56.1	59.1	11.3	62.3
Thurston	305	44.2	47.2	6.3	1.9	11.9
Skagit	206	0.4	40.0	42.6	3.4	30.3
King	739	41.0	32.7	12.9	18.2	12.5

While several counties have been recording missing ethnicities for a substantial percent of arrestees and defendants, other areas have few missing ethnicities in their records. Table 4 shows the police departments with the fewest missing ethnicities recorded for their arrestees. We reached out to many of these departments to learn how they were able to maintain higher quality records. They indicated that multiple factors were necessary to maintain their records – a combination of county and departmental leadership placing an emphasis on completing all records with accuracy, having a software system that made demographic data fields mandatory, and a dedicated team of records specialists willing to ensure the records were complete and accurate. These efforts are noticeable in the Benton and Franklin Counties, as several police departments from those counties have the highest rates of complete records.

Table 4: Several Police Departments Successfully Record the Ethnicity for at least 95% of Their White Arrestees (Departments That Averaged at Least 100 Arrests per Year from 2017-2020)

Agency	2017-2020 Juvenile White Arrests	White, Latino Arrests %	White, Non-Latino Arrests %	White, Missing Ethnicity %
Bellingham PD	672	26.8	73.2	0.0
Benton County Sheriff's Office	418	25.8	73.9	0.2
Kennewick PD	1,639	35.1	64.9	0.1
Moses Lake PD	686	58.3	40.4	1.3
Pasco PD	1,180	44.9	55.0	0.1
Pierce County Sheriff's Office	994	13.5	85.1	1.4
Richland PD	946	20.7	79.0	0.3
Tacoma PD	529	20.0	75.4	4.5

3. How will in-person school affect truancy petitions?

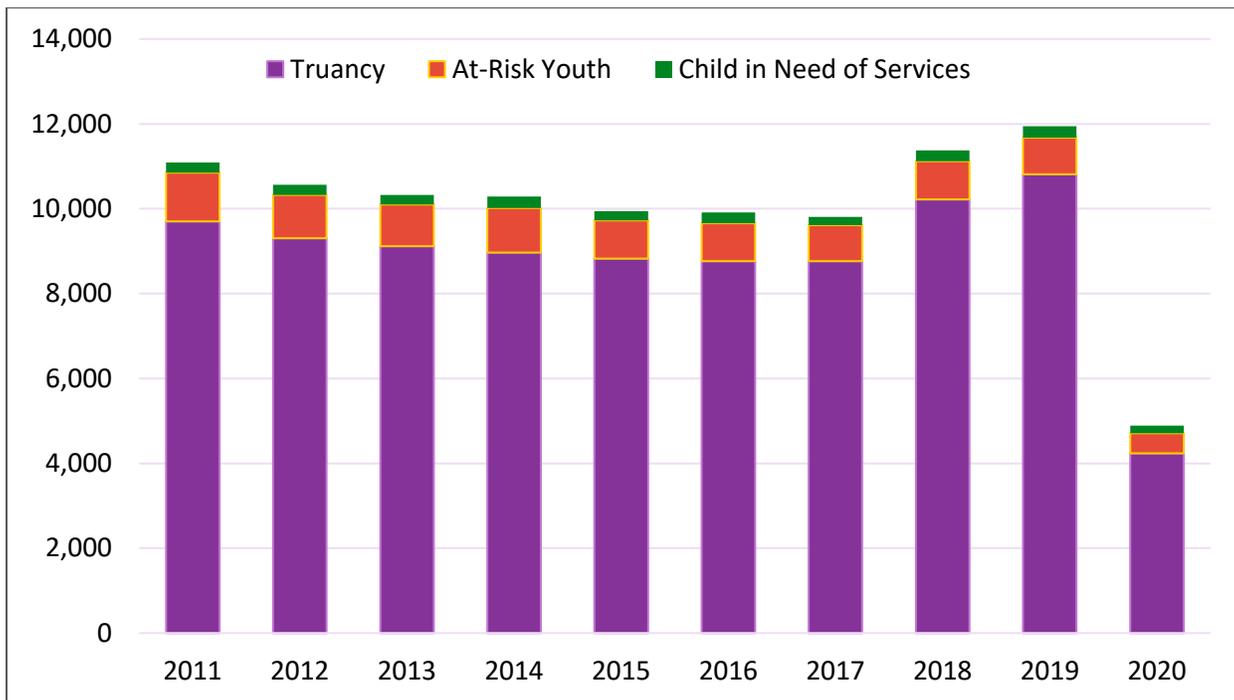
After years of decline, truancy petitions increased in 2018 and 2019 (Figure 8). After 2014, truancy contempt filings declined in five of the following six years, approaching zero in 2020 (Figure 6). The pandemic likely affected the 2020 numbers, but so did legislative changes to the Washington State truancy laws. Legislation also reduced truancy contempt findings and brought Washington State in line with national best practice standards:¹ changes to law in 2017 required use of individualized and research-informed practices to reduce truancy, and in 2018 eliminated use of detention for truancy.

A survey of 182 Washington State school districts on their use of petitions in response to truancy asked why districts do not use the truancy petition process. The five most popular responses were: students will reach

¹ Gase, L., et. al., (2016). Youths' Perspectives on the Reasons Underlying School Truancy and Opportunities to Improve School Attendance. *Qualitative Report*. Vol 21(2). pp. 299-320.

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%).² The 2018 and 2019 increases in truancy petitions may be anomalies but may indicate net-widening resulting from expanded screening and assessment procedures required by the 2017 legislative changes. Trends in truancy petitions should be monitored carefully in both process and outcomes after we have data following the resumption of in-person education. Future analyses of truancy will aim to include the number of youth eligible for truancy petitions to better understand schools' responses to these youth, as well as recent legislative actions to reduce truancy.³

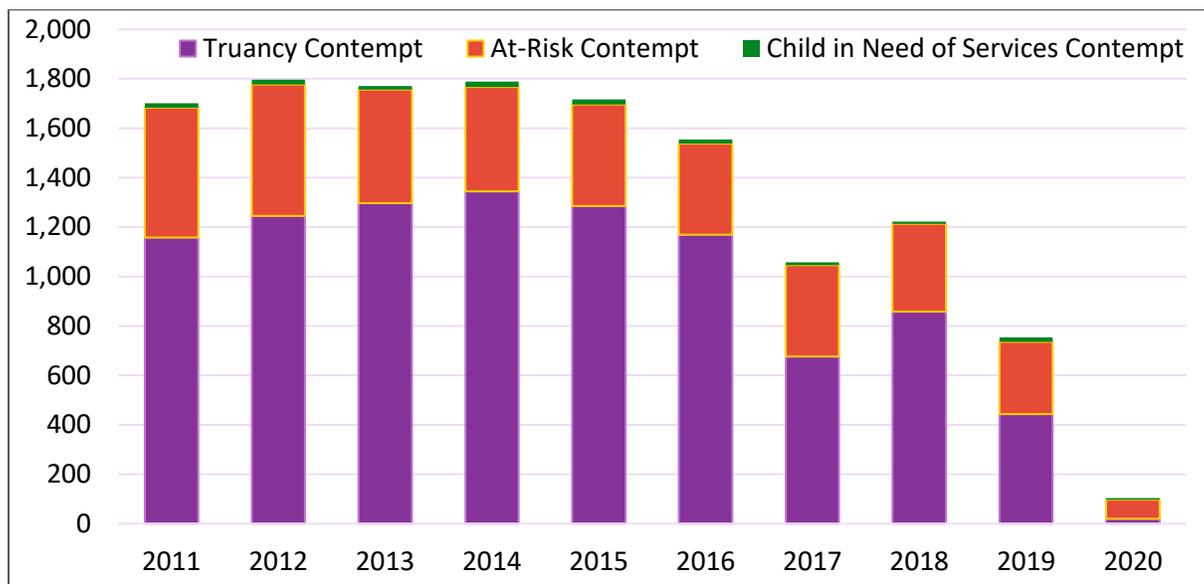
Figure 6: Status Offense Petitions had been Increasing in 2018 and 2019, Prior to the Drop in 2020 During the Pandemic and School Shut Downs



² 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.

³ Recent legislative actions to reduce truancy include: H.B. 2449 (2016); H.B. 1170 (2017); and H.B. 1113 (2021).

Figure 7: Contempt Offenses for Status Offense Petitions Have Been Declining for Several Years and Dropped Dramatically During the Pandemic and School Shut Down



4. Racial/ethnic disparities: higher than national average relative rates and wide variation across jurisdictions

We used the 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.⁴ It compares the number of minority justice system contacts to the minority population in a geographic area to the same ratio for White contacts. Dividing the non-White rate by the White rate produces the RRI measure. This same formula is used to calculate the RRI at each stage of the justice system, so each stage can be compared to any other. If the RRI is greater than 1.0, the non-White group is overrepresented relative to White youth. If it is less than 1.0, the non-White group is underrepresented relative to White youth. For example a RRI of 1.3 of Latino referrals to prosecution means that the rate of Latino youth referrals to prosecution relative to their overall populations is 30% higher than the rate of White youth referrals to their population. Of course, as mentioned in the first key takeaway #2, we know that Latino youth are undercounted and White youth are overcounted, which reduces the RRI on both sides of the ratio.

As shown in Figure 8, in 2020, youth of color (for this analysis of disparity, “youth of color” refers to the combined group of Black, Latino, and American Indian/Alaska Native youth) remained overrepresented for all stages of the court system involvement for Washington as a whole (Black youth referral RRI = 3.9; American Indian/Alaska Native youth referral RRI = 2.9; Latino youth referral RRI = 1.3).⁵ Disparities persist as youth

⁴ There are no universally agreed upon measures of calculating racial/ethnic disparity and each metric has advantages and disadvantages. Our intent was to provide a metric that would allow the greatest number of comparisons across stages of the juvenile justice system,

⁵ 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>

move through the system with Black youth experiencing the highest rates of adjudication.⁶ These disparities had been increasing from 2011 to 2019, before dropping during the pandemic year 2020. In addition, the RRI below 1.0 for diversions compared to adjudications indicates that youth of color are less likely to get diverted out of the juvenile justice system than White youth.

Washington’s RRI were higher than national RRI, but there is substantial variation from state to state. Nationally, in 2019, 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 1.2, and Latino youth had an RRI of 1.0.⁷ Across individual states, Florida, for example, showed an FY2017-2018 arrest RRI of 3.9 for Black youth but 1.1 RRI for Latino youth.⁸ 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)⁹ but, similarly to Florida, lower for Latino youth (1.0). Within Washington, a concern is the variation in risk of justice system contact for youth of color across counties. In 2020, the rate of referral to prosecutors for Black youth ranged from 0.7 in San Juan County to 9.0 in Spokane County.¹⁰

Figure 8: Court Related RRI for All Youth of Color (American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Black, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and Latino) Have been Slowly Increasing Over Time. The Higher Rate of Adjudication to Diversion is Especially Problematic for Equality.

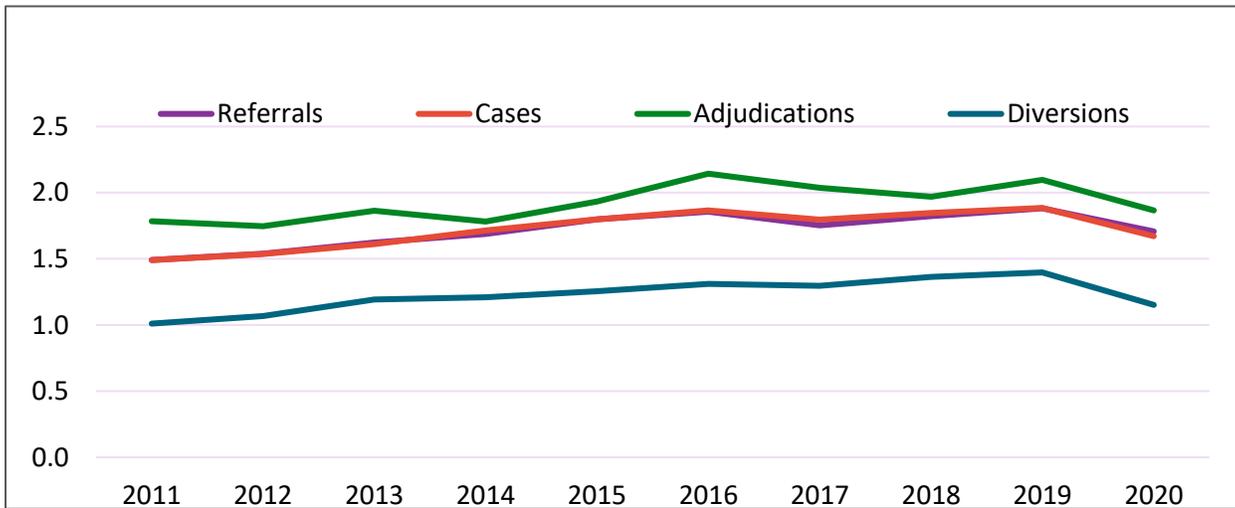


Table 5: A Comparison of State and National Disparity Metrics Shows Washington with Higher Disparity than National Levels

Jurisdiction	Black RRI	American Indian/Alaska Native RRI	Latino RRI
United States	2.9	1.2	1.0
Florida	3.9	2.3	1.1

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

⁷ https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/special_topics/qa11601.asp?qaDate=2019

⁸ <https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh176/files/media/document/FL-FY18-DMC-PLAN%20508.pdf>

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

¹⁰ See Databook, Exhibit 10.3

Multnomah County (OR)	5.5	3.7	1.0
Washington	3.9	2.9	1.3

Figure 9: Black, Pacific Islander, and American Indian/Alaska Native Youth are Less Likely to Receive a Diversion than White, Asian, and Latino Youth

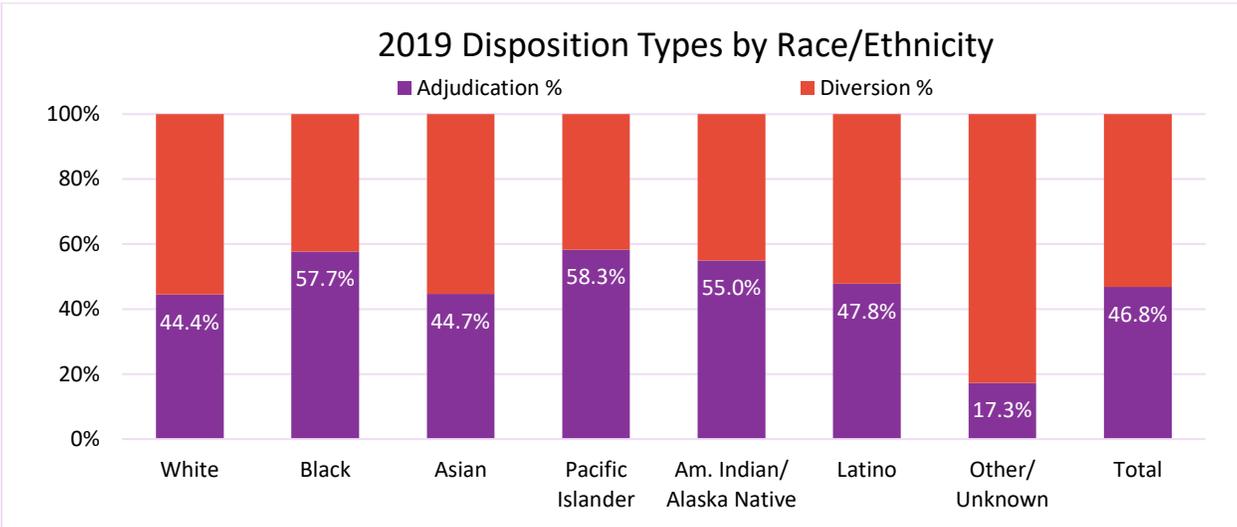


Figure 10: With Alcohol or Drug Misdemeanor charges, American Indian/Alaska Native youth are Less Likely to Get a Diversion; with Felony Property charges, Black Youth are Less Likely to Get a Diversion

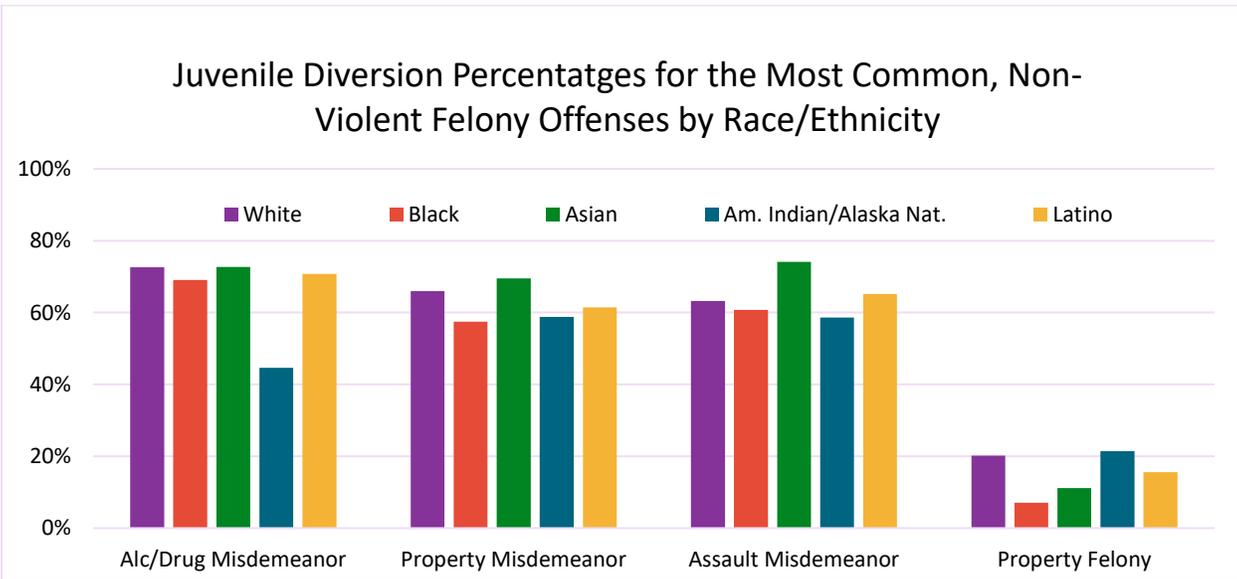
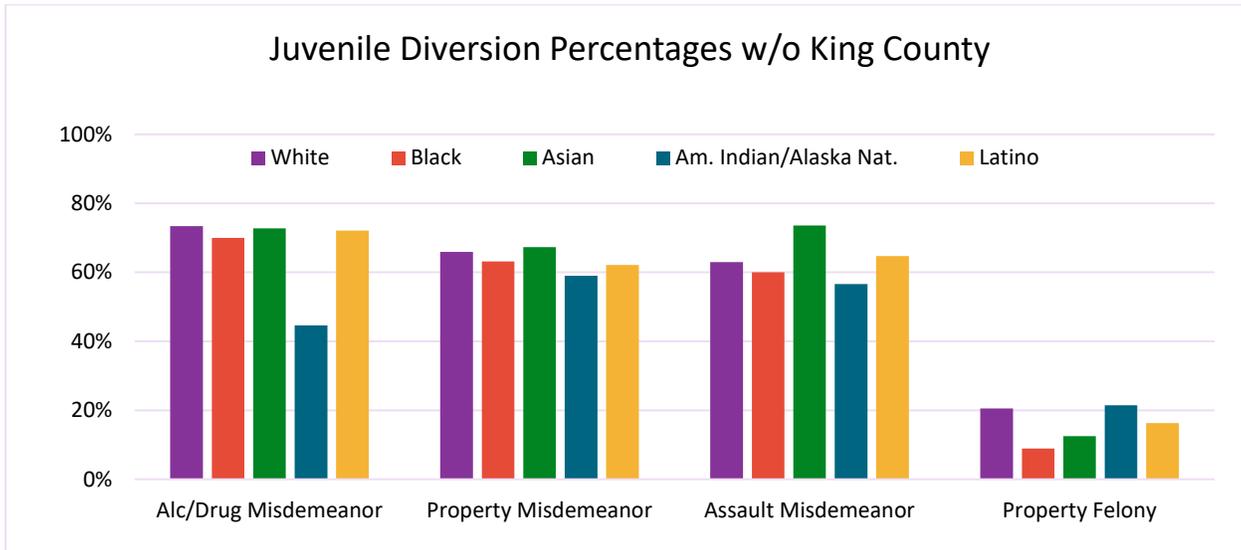


Figure 11: Because King County Prosecutor Diversions are not in court records, we analyze Diversions for Youth without King County



5. General recidivism rates have held steady, but felony and violent felony recidivism rates have increased and remain higher than our neighbors

It is difficult to find a perfect metric for understanding youth outcomes after they have become justice involved. Recidivism is the statistic most often used, but it omits other important life outcomes (e.g., education, health, employment, etc.). Because of data access and compatibility issues, a researcher that already has enough access to justice system data to establish a cohort of youth is incentivized to continue using only justice system data and to establish recidivism as the sole outcomes measure. So, while recidivism is limited in its value, it is common and convenient. Because many sites have reported recidivism for several years, Washington youth recidivism rates can be compared across time. They can also be compared to other states’ and to the nation’s numbers.

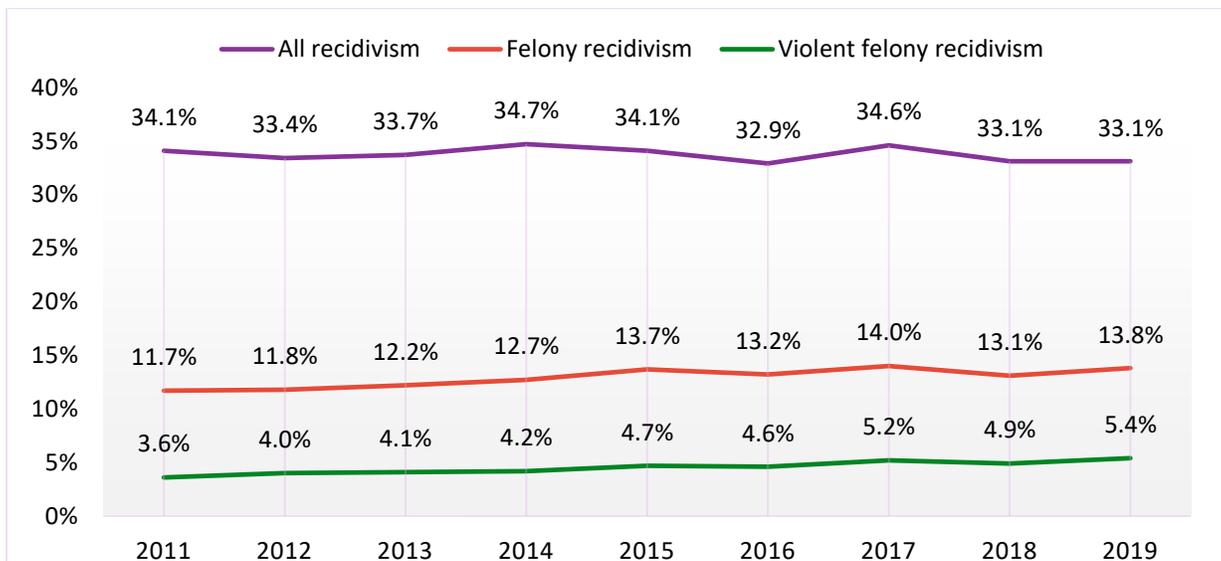
The standard Washington State definition of recidivism was established in 1997, after the Legislature directed the Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) to make recommendations for methods and definitions to be used in adult and juvenile recidivism studies (Barnoski, 1997). WSIPP defined juvenile recidivism as an offense that occurred within 18 months after a) end of confinement or b) the program eligibility date or program start date, and that resulted in a conviction within 12 months of the offense date. Drawbacks to the WSIPP definition are that a) no other states use this definition, and b) it requires that researchers wait at least 30 months to obtain recidivism results for any cohort of youth, limiting the statistics’ relevance for informing decisions about how to improve juvenile court operations.

We created a more flexible definition of recidivism that allows us to measure recidivism after only six months of follow-up, and continues to measure recidivism at six month increments up to 36 months. We measure recidivism for a) new referral to court and b) new adjudication or conviction. We also calculate recidivism for both court and JR release cohorts. Among the benefits of our approach are greater operational relevance and better comparability with the methods used by other states.

How Other States Measure Recidivism	
Measures of Reoffending	Number of Agencies
Arrest	16
Adjudication or Conviction	28
Commitment (juvenile or adult)	25
<i>Length of Follow-up</i>	
12 months	21
24 months	15
36 months	19
<i>Follow Offenders into the Adult System</i>	30
<i>Measuring Performance</i>	
Compare to the Previous Year Release Cohorts	32
Compare Rates by Offender Risk	21
<i>Reporting</i>	
At Least Annually	33
Results Released to All Three Branches of Govt.	21

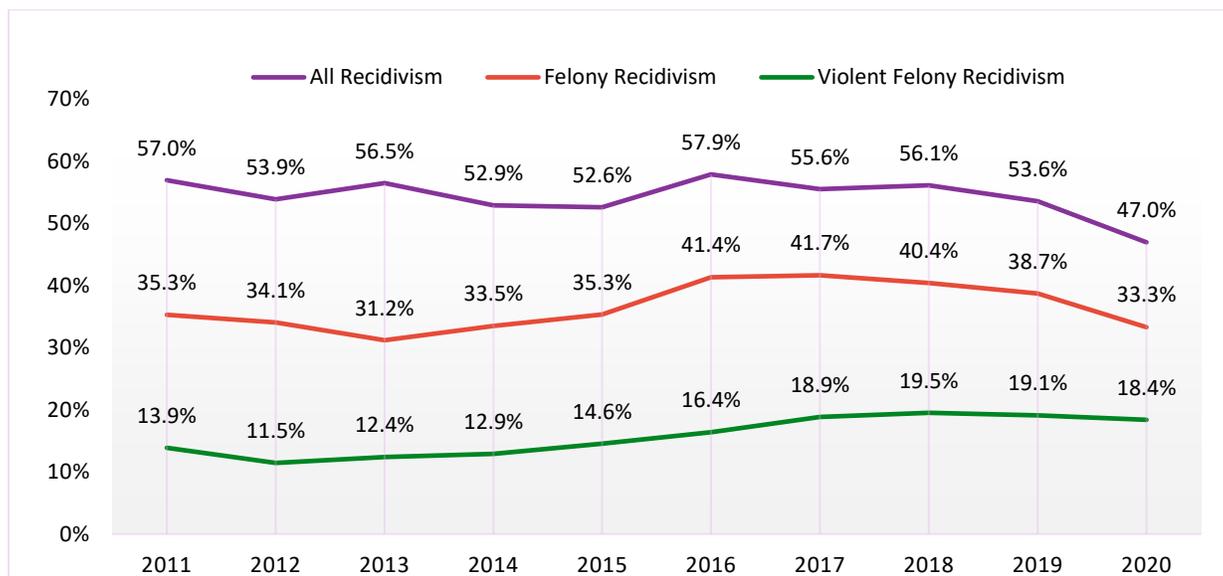
As shown below in Figures 12 and 13, when we measure recidivism as any new offense within the time frame that results in a criminal referral, the rates have been very consistent or may be declining slightly. However, felony and violent felony rates have been increasing during this same time period.¹¹ While the increases are relatively small, this is an area that deserves further exploration and continued monitoring to better understand possible causes and typologies of offenses and offenders. Specifically, there is a small jump in the recidivism rates in 2015. A review of that time period might uncover systemic changes that contributed to higher felony and violent felony rates.

Figure 12: A 12-month follow-up of youth adjudicated in court shows consistent rates over time for any new criminal referral, but felony and violent felony referral recidivism rates have been increasing



¹¹ Felony recidivism rates for the JR release cohort appear to have declined during 2020, but that decline may be the result of a delay in filing new charges during the pandemic.

Figure 13: A 12-month follow-up of youth released from JR shows declining recidivism rates over time for any new criminal referral, but violent felony referral recidivism rates have been increasing



In Tables 6 through 8 we compare juvenile recidivism in Washington State to similarly defined recidivism in surrounding states. Table 6 addresses youth with local sanctions, while Tables 7 and 8 address JR release cohorts. Varying definitions, cohorts, and follow-up periods of other states complicate this analysis, but we have done our best to create like comparisons. We find that Washington youth, generally, have higher recidivism rates than similarly situated youth in other states. There is no obvious explanation for the differences and more work needs to be done to confirm that these recidivism rates are measured and defined in similar ways.

Table 6: In Recent Years Oregon Youth Adjudicated in Court have Lower Recidivism Rates than Similar Groups of Washington Youth

Recidivism Comparison of Court Adjudicated Cohort for Any New Criminal Offense				
	Washington 12 months (%)	Oregon 12 months (%)	Washington 36 months (%)	Oregon 36 months (%)
2012	33.4	27.1	49.9	37.1
2013	33.7	26.0	50.0	36.6
2014	34.7	27.4	50.0	38.1
2015	34.1	27.2	48.3	36.8
2016	32.9	27.7	47.5	36.8
2017	34.6	28.8	46.7	37.7
2018	33.1	28.7	43.2	37.0
2019	33.1	27.9	--	--

Table 7: Washington Recidivism Rates are Higher than Most of This Published List of JR Equivalent Release Cohorts

2016 Recidivism Comparison of JR Equivalent Release Cohort for Any New Criminal Adjudication			
State/Federal District	12 months (%)	24 months (%)	36 months (%)
Idaho	29.0	--	54.0
Washington	41.2	56.1	65.2

*Idaho tracks youth for one- and three-year follow up time periods only.

Table 8: Washington Youth Have Consistently Lower Rates of JR Reccommitments than Arizona Youth in Recent Years and Across Various Follow-up Periods

JR Equivalent Release Cohorts Rates of Reccommitment						
	Washington 12 months (%)	Arizona 12 months (%)	Washington 24 months (%)	Arizona 24 Months (%)	Washington 36 months (%)	Arizona 36 months (%)
2014	11.7%	26.8%	16.9%	34.7%	17.3%	41.9%
2015	13.1%	20.3%	18.8%	29.5%	20.2%	36.9%
2016	15.7%	23.4%	20.8%	32.2%	21.5%	39.7%
2017	16.5%	23.2%	21.0%	33.3%	--	--
2018	10.5%	18.6%	--	--	--	--

Recommendations

The pandemic affected every part of the juvenile justice system. The already declining youth arrests and legal system involvement across the state and nation continued to plummet. There was a significant reduction in the number of juvenile arrests, court cases, and juvenile detention admissions during 2020. Lessons from the pandemic offer us an opportunity to challenge old ways of doing business and be open to innovative solutions.

In spite of the notable declines in juvenile justice system involvement where revised practices were in place to limit exposure and spread of COVID-19, youth of color remained overrepresented for all stages of court system involvement. There were significant differences across counties in the disproportionate arrest of youth, use of court filed diversions, and detention facility admissions, with many counties exceeding national rates in these areas. Disparities persist as youth move through the system with Black youth experiencing the highest rates of adjudication.

In response to the key findings of our biennial data analysis, recommendations are outlined below. The recommendations are framed using priorities outlined by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and shared objectives that emerged from stakeholder meetings and recent reports related to the juvenile justice systems.

Priority Objectives:

1. Treat children as children – keep kids out of the juvenile justice system, and ensure that any youth contact with the justice system is rare, fair, and beneficial.

2. Serve children at home, in their communities, with their families – find safer and more effective alternatives to detention, incarceration, and other out-of-home placements, including community-based and family-involved strategies.
3. Open up opportunities for youth involved in the juvenile justice system – support kids who have been in contact with the juvenile justice system so they have equal access to opportunities for a successful life after their system involvement.

Specific and actionable policy and program recommendations are organized in three inter-connecting components of system commitment, supportive to the achievement of each priority objective.

Components of System Commitment:

- Intentionality – specific policy and practice changes
- (Re)Investment – (re)alignment and (re)allocation of resources
- Impact – performance measures and accountability

Objective 1: Serve children at home, in their communities, with their families

1.1 Policy Recommendation: Reduce out-of-home placements by supporting effective community-based alternatives to incarceration.

Intentionality	(Re)Investment	Impact
Require through policy revision that the provision of programming and treatment for youth shift to effective culturally responsive community-based services.	Ensure equitable access to funding and resources and support capacity-building initiatives to culturally responsive community-based services.	Measure the increase in contracts between court/state agencies and local community-based organizations as well as the impact on outcomes such as program completion, skill development, disparity reduction, and desistance from crime.

1.2 Policy Recommendation: Implement policies that align with research regarding low-risk youth and limited system involvement.

Intentionality	(Re)Investment	Impact
Require the formal or informal diversion of all low-risk youth to culturally responsive community-based programming/services. Ensure the definition of “low-risk” and the assessment of youth to determine their level of risk is equitable across all jurisdictions to	Provide funding for local system collaborations of law enforcement, schools, prosecutors, and community-based providers to implement equitable diversion processes and programs. Provide necessary training and resources to staff completing	Measure success of diversion programs through tracking and measuring progress toward or achievement of positive outcomes for youth. Adapt a youth-led approach to developing individualized plan of measuring success. Complete regular reviews of the assessment tool used to

ensure “justice by geography” is eliminated.	assessments to ensure accuracy and equity in results.	determine risk to ensure it is not biased within its design and/or application.
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1.3 Program Recommendation: Incentivize changes in policy and practice to continue downward trending of juvenile detention admissions.

Intentionality	(Re)Investment	Impact
Leverage on lessons learned from the decrease of admissions during the COVID pandemic lockdown and shift the majority of interventions via programming to community-based service providers.	Provide incentivized funding to courts who reduce their detention admissions each year to be used toward alternatives to detention programming.	Build the capacity within the courts to track the outcomes of youth on alternative-to-detention programs and improved outcomes for youth served by culturally responsive, community-based providers.

1.4 Program Recommendation: Invest in infrastructure that promotes accountability, transparency, and system improvement.

Intentionality	(Re)Investment	Impact
Ensure RCW and WACs are clear regarding the kind of data to be submitted by all juvenile justice system entities, to whom the data should be submitted, and in what timeframe.	Provide funding for data systems designed as accessible and useful tools for public and private entities to analyze trends of juvenile justice and identify specific areas where changes in policy and practice are necessary and possible.	Recognize increased community and system partnerships with effective local strategies and practices to improve system and reduce disparity.

Objective 2: Open up opportunities for youth involved in the juvenile justice system

2.1 Policy Recommendation: Reconsider how recidivism is defined and measured.

Intentionality	(Re)Investment	Impact
Identify a consistent and public definition of recidivism that includes desistance-focused and positive youth outcomes measures.	Support and fund data collection and analysis that track desistance outcomes beyond recidivism measure.	Position recidivism as one measure among a range of measures including graduation rate, employment rate, independent living, and access to

		health care and treatment recovery, etc.
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2.2 Program Recommendation: Support community partnership for transition services.

Intentionality	(Re)Investment	Impact
Establish and sustain local community partnerships for transition services with community partners who reflect the people they serve through experience, location, and culturally responsive approaches.	Resource effective community-based programs with trained reentry navigators (mentors/credible messengers) to support youth re-integrating with their communities and accessing effective behavioral health, educational, employment, housing, and needed services.	Measure progress made toward youth-driven transition plans, including family engagement, education, employment, independent living, and positive outcomes as a result of health care and treatment recovery, etc.

Washington State Juvenile Justice System: Structure and Function

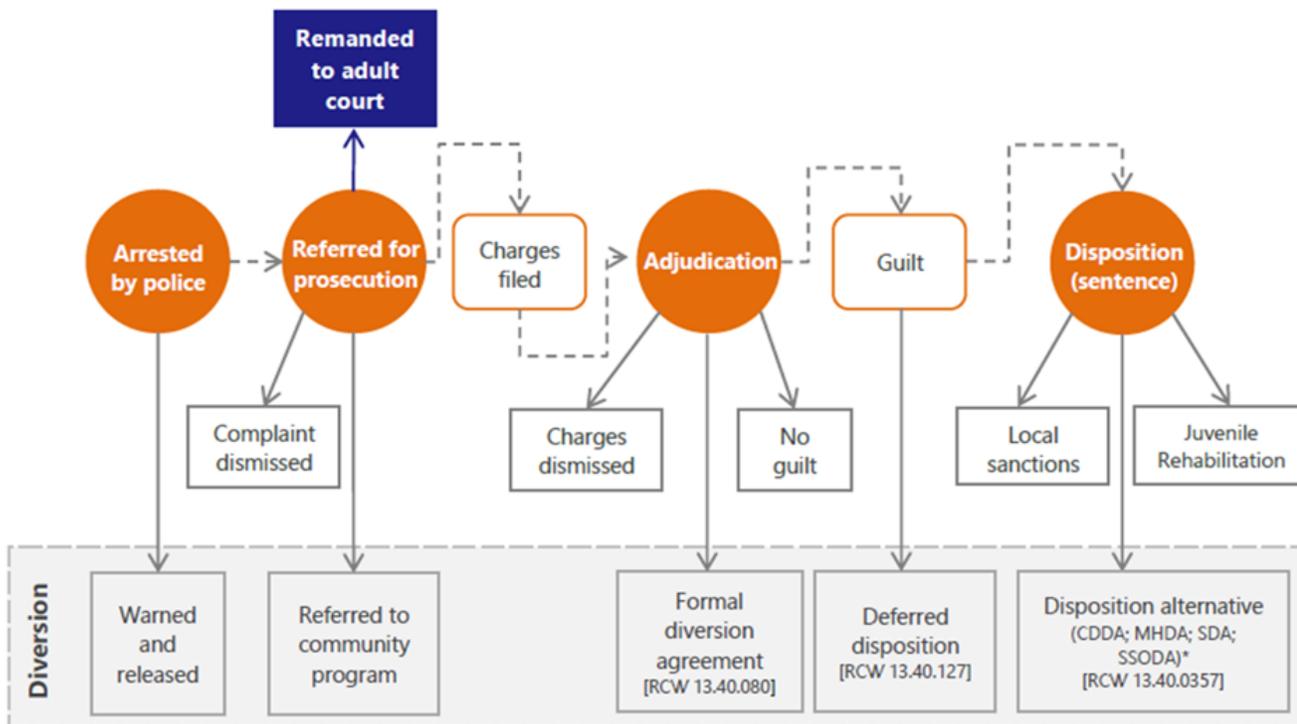
Brief History and Milestones

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

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, and 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 non-delinquent 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 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.

Legislative Updates

Members of the Partnership Council and OJJ have participated in the Juvenile Justice Work Group convened by Sen. Jeannie Darneille for several years. Staff and council members provide 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 racial and ethnic disparities, and the federal JJDPA. Council members and OJJ staff follow established legislative protocol when providing comments and information regarding proposed legislation to DCYF, the Governor's Office, and the Legislature.

2020-2021 Legislative Biennial Juvenile Justice System Bills

HB 1186: DCYF/JR agency request legislation. Creates a Community Transition Services (CTS) program administered by DCYF, in which an individual who has served at least 60% of a term of confinement and at least 15 weeks of total confinement may serve the remaining portion of that term in the community, while DCYF monitors the individual's location and provides appropriate treatment and programming.

E2SHB 1295: Established new and modified duties for OSPI, DCYF, and the State Board of Education related to the provision of public education to youth in or released from secure facilities, including duties related to education access and delivery, student supports, data collection and reporting, and facility policies. Directed OSPI and DCYF to jointly develop recommendations by Nov. 1, 2022, for the establishment, implementation, and funding of a reformed institutional education system. Establishes provisions related to the recommendations of OSPI and DCYF, including identification of issues that must be addressed, creation of an advisory group, and selection of a third party entity to facilitate the development of the recommendations and staff the advisory group.

HB 1775: Limits the crime of prostitution to individuals 18 and over.

HB 2116: Establishes an 11-member Task Force on Improving Institutional Education Programs and Outcomes (Task Force). The Task Force is directed to examine delineated issues, including goals and strategies for improving the coordination and delivery of education services to youth involved with the juvenile justice system; the transmission of student records for students in institutional facilities; goals and strategies for increasing the graduation rate of youth in institutional facilities; an assessment of the level and adequacy of basic and special education funding for institutional facilities; school safety, with a focus on school safety issues that are applicable in institutional facilities; and special skills and services of faculty and staff, including associated professional development and nonacademic supports for addressing social emotional and behavioral health needs that are barriers to learning for youth in institutional facilities.

Staff support for the Task Force is to be provided by Senate Committee Services and the Office of Program Research of the House of Representatives. The Office of Financial Management, OSPI, DCYF, and DOC must cooperate with the Task Force and provide information as the co-chairs may reasonably request. Directed the Task Force to report findings and recommendations to the Governor and the appropriate committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate by Dec. 15, 2020.

HB 2277: Prohibits the use of juvenile solitary confinement in juvenile detention and JR institutions, to include any consortium of counties contracting with a private entity to operate a juvenile detention center. Limits the use of juvenile room confinement or isolation to no more than four hours in any 24-hour period except in limited circumstances. Establishes definitions for solitary confinement, room confinement, and isolation. Required DCYF to adopt a model policy regarding the use of juvenile room confinement and isolation by July 1, 2021, and detention facilities or institutions to either adopt or indicate why they are not adopting this policy by Dec. 1, 2021. Required DCYF to compile, on a monthly basis until Nov. 1, 2022, certain information regarding juveniles confined in all JR institutions and facilities and county detention facilities who are receiving isolation or room confinement.

HB 2794: The ability for the court to receive an objection to sealing or note a compelling reason not to seal, and set a contested administrative sealing hearing is removed. The requirement that a respondent completes the terms and conditions of disposition before a court seals a juvenile court record during an administrative sealing hearing is removed, while requiring the individual to no longer be on supervision for the case. Any restitution owing to a public or private entity providing insurance coverage is excluded from the requirement that a respondent has paid the full amount of restitution at the time of an administrative sealing hearing. The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) must ensure that sealed juvenile records remain private in case of an appeal. Criminal justice agencies may not disclose confidential information or sealed records accessed through the Washington State Identification System or other means, and no information can be given to third parties other than Washington criminal justice agencies about the existence or nonexistence of confidential or sealed records. The Washington State Patrol must limit access to sealed juvenile record information to criminal justice agencies in Washington State. DCYF and OSPI developed policies and procedures that prevent any information from being included on a student transcript indicating that a student received credit while confined in a juvenile detention facility or institution and provided a report by Nov. 1, 2020, to the Legislature and the Governor describing the procedures in place to prevent this from happening.

HISTORY OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT

THE JJDPA

1974
Act signed into law.
Created Formula Grants program.

1977
Established the separation requirement.
Established the deinstitutionalization of status offenders (DSO) requirement.

Increased and expanded DSO and separation requirements. Emphasized prevention and treatment.

1980
Established jail removal requirements.

1984
Enhanced and amended jail removal requirements.

1988
Addressed disproportionate minority confinement (DMC) as a requirement.

1992
Amended DSO, jail removal, and separation requirements. Elevated DMC to a core requirement.
Established the Title V Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Grants Program (Title V).
Established new programs to address gender bias.
Emphasized prevention and treatment, family strengthening, graduated sanctions, and risk-need assessments.

2002
Broadened the scope of the DMC core requirement from "disproportionate minority confinement" to "disproportionate minority contact." authorizing research, training and technical assistance, and information dissemination. Required states to give funding priorities of their formula and block grant allocations to evidence-based programs.

2018
Act reauthorized and updated for first time in 16 years

BASED ON INFORMATION AVAILABLE AT [HTTPS://WWW.OJJDP.GOV/ABOUT/LEGISLATION.HTML](https://www.ojjdp.gov/about/legislation.html)

SB 5164: Relating to resentencing of individuals sentenced as a persistent offender due to a robbery in the second degree conviction.

E2SSB 5304: Expands the Medicaid suspension policy to confinement settings where the use of federal Medicaid funds is prohibited, including JR institutions. Requires full reinstatement of Medicaid benefits at the moment of a person's release from confinement, and allows the Health Care Authority (HCA) to reinstate medical assistance prior to the day of release as long as no federal funds are expended for an unauthorized purpose. Requires HCA to apply for a Medicaid waiver to allow the state to provide services to confined persons up to 30 days prior to the person's release or discharge to the community. Directs HCA to convene a Reentry Services Work Group. Improves care coordination through information sharing and treatment coordination, which would allow for better coordination and handoffs to community providers.

ESB 5476: Addresses the State Supreme Court's decision in State v. Blake (Feb. 25, 2021), which found unconstitutional the state's strict liability drug possession statute, which criminalized unintentional, unknowing possession of controlled substances without a prescription. Provides that a person who is guilty of possession of a controlled substance or counterfeit substance is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. Unlawful possession of a legal drug remains a misdemeanor. Where a case involving possession is legally sufficient, the prosecutor must divert 1st and 2nd time violations to treatment. Using or manufacturing drug paraphernalia is not illegal to the extent the drug paraphernalia is for personal use. Requires the HCA to establish a substance use recovery services advisory committee. Persons confined in correctional facilities entitled to vacation of a conviction or recalculation of an offender score may be released from confinement pursuant to a court order.

SB 5488: When sentencing a person for a felony in adult court for a crime committed under age 18, the court has full discretion to depart from mandatory sentencing enhancements and to take the particular circumstances

surrounding the defendant's youth into account. A felony sentencing court may consider a defendant's age, lack of sophistication, susceptibility to peer pressure, or other factors relating to the defendant's youthfulness at the time of the offense that render the defendant less culpable than if the offense had been committed by a fully developed adult as a statutory mitigating circumstance supporting a sentence below the standard range.

Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act

First enacted in 1974, the JJDP Act was reauthorized in December 2018 for the first time in nearly 16 years. H.R. 6964 received broad bipartisan support. The legislation provides long awaited updates to the Act and its core protections, and reflects the new knowledge that has developed in the field. The Act authorizes an annual formula grant allocation to those states that provide an acceptable plan to comply with four federal protections for juveniles, known as the core protections or core requirements.

The JJDP Act's Four Core Protections (Requirements)

1. Deinstitutionalization of status offenders.
2. Separation of sight and sound contact with adult inmates.
3. Prohibition of youth detained in adult jails/lock up with limited exceptions.
4. Reduction of racial and ethnic disparities at key contact points.

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 first three 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 three-year plan to OJJDP.

Washington State's Compliance Reporting

Washington State remained in compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act.

Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice

Mission, Structure, and Strategies

Brief history

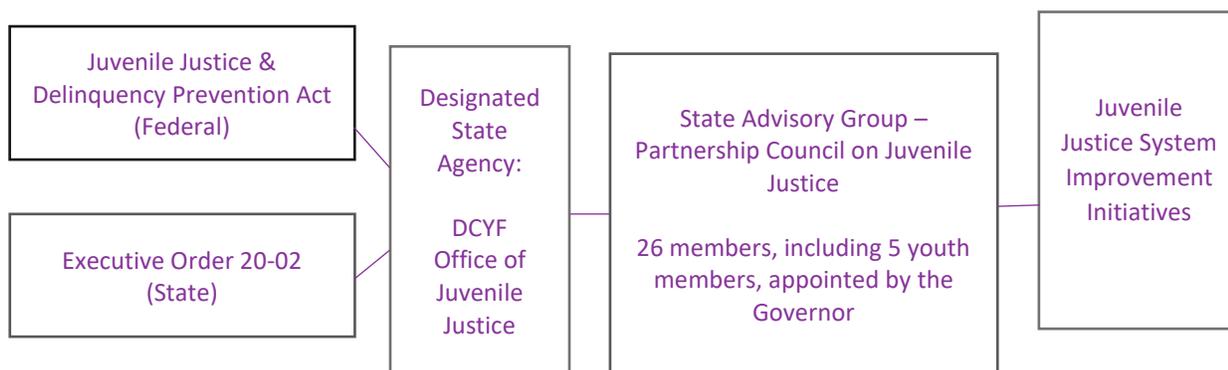
In 1982 Governor John Spellman issued Executive Order 82-21 to establish the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee and to conform with the JJDP Act of 1974 as amended in 1980. The Advisory Committee was renamed as the Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice (WA-PCJJ) in 2010 with

Executive Order 10-03, and new requirements of the JJDPa as amended in 2002 were incorporated with issuance of Executive Order 15-03.

Today, the WA-PCJJ continues to serve the primary state planning agency for matters pertaining to juvenile justice in the state of Washington while fulfilling the requirements outlined in the 2018 Juvenile Justice Reauthorization Act and Executive Order 20-02.

Mission and Structure

WA-PCJJ provides 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 collective efforts of a broad array of stakeholders further the positive development of youth and the health and safety of the state.



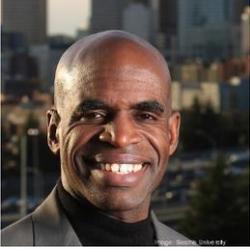
Strategies and Approaches

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 JJDPa, 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 racial and ethnic disparities 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.

State Advisory Group Members

(As of January 2022)

	<p><u>Council Chair</u> Gordon McHenry, Jr. President & CEO, United Way of King County</p>		<p><u>Council Vice Chair</u> Sean Goode Executive Director Choose 180</p>		<p>Sonja Hallum Senior Policy Advisor Governor's Office</p>
	<p>Sen. Jeannie Darneille 27th Legislative District</p>		<p>Rep. Jesse Johnson 30th Legislative District</p>		<p>Felice Upton Assistant Secretary, DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation</p>
	<p>Gabriel Fensler Youth Member</p>		<p>Jalen Lilly Youth Member</p>		<p>Lorraine Stone Youth Member</p>
	<p>Megan Boyd Youth Member</p>		<p>Romeo Bingham Youth Member</p>		<p>Ada Daniels Institute Education Program Supervisor, Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction</p>

	<p>Andrew Hill Executive Director, Excelsior Wellness Center</p>		<p>Ahney King Community Engagement Coordinator, Beacon Health Options</p>		<p>Breean Beggs Spokane City Council President</p>
	<p>Judge Cindy Larsen Snohomish County Superior Court</p>		<p>Clinton Taylor Founding President & CEO, Your Money Matters</p>		<p>Deekon Jones Founder & Executive Director, New Developed Nations</p>
	<p>Diana Cockrell Behavioral Health & Recovery Section Manager, Health Care Authority</p>		<p>Dr. Eric Trupin Director & Professor, Public Behavioral Health & Justice Policy Administration, UW</p>		<p>Imari Romeo Family Resource and Learning Assistance Program Coordinator, Bethel School District</p>
	<p>Jenn Davis Nielsen WA Certified Sexual Assault & Crime Victim Advocate</p>		<p>Chief Jim Kelly, Woodland Police Department</p>		<p>Jimmy Hung Chief Deputy Prosecutor, King County Juvenile Court</p>
	<p>Nicole McGrath Washington Public Defender Association</p>		<p>Tori Peterson Spokane County Juvenile Court Administrator</p>		

Federal Funding

WA-PCJJ, as a recognized state advisory group, received Title II Formula Grants funding from the OJJDP through an application process annually. To be eligible to receive a formula grant under JJDP’s Title II, Part B, Formula Grants program, a state must:

- Satisfy 33 statutory state plan requirements,
- Designate a state agency to prepare and administer the state’s comprehensive three-year juvenile justice and delinquency prevention plan,
- Establish a State Advisory Group to provide policy direction and participate in the preparation and administration of the three-year plan, and
- Commit to achieve and maintain compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDP.

With the Formula Grants, WA-PCJJ supports prevention and intervention efforts and juvenile justice system improvements. (See Grants & Technical Assistance Committee section for details of funded projects.)

Washington State’s Title II Funding Allocation	
FFY 2020	\$951,025
FFY 2019	\$872,897
FFY 2018	\$888,145
FFY 2017	\$680,237
FFY 2016	\$820,423
FFY 2015	\$767,860
FFY 2014	\$753,803
FFY 2013	\$530,085
FFY 2012	\$521,697
FFY 2011	\$918,848
FFY 2010	\$917,600

State Funding

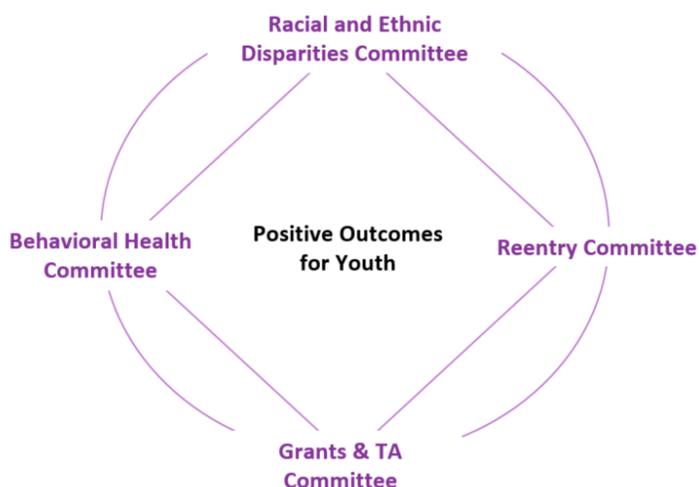
The Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ) receives General Fund State dollars at approximately \$1,240,000 per year. This office staffs the WA-PCJJ and administers federal Title II Formula Grants at the average of \$800,000 per year. OJJ also coordinates the statewide Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative and manages state pass-through dollars.

The administrative costs for OJJ include employee salaries/benefits, goods/services, and travel. The OJJ receives approximately \$250,000 of State General Funds annually for these administrative costs where approximately 50% of the state allocation serves as federal matching. In addition, TeamChild provides legal representation for youth in the juvenile justice system and receives pass-through funds at \$707,000 annually, and the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) program supported through the OJJ receives \$283,000 annually.

Committees

Collaborative Partnerships and Inclusive Engagement

The WA-PCJJ council members are Governor-appointed individuals inclusive of youth and community members with lived experience, 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 Grants & TA committees provide a platform for intentional community and system partnerships to improve the juvenile justice systems. In addition to the 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.



“Communities play the primary role in preventing juvenile delinquency and the criminal victimization of juveniles...When all members of the community work together to achieve common goals, everyone benefits from the strength of a working partnership.” – Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention

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, 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.

Addressing racial and ethnic disparities is not always easy. The good news is that progress can and has been made by systems and communities working together to help reduce or even eliminate disparities. The Racial and Ethnic Disparities Committee organizes monthly meetings to raise awareness and cultivate partnerships to take action on transforming the justice system with *From Awareness to Action* themes, including:

- Understanding the history of youth of color in the justice system
- Disrupting the school-to-prison pipeline
- Addressing the intersection of trauma and racism

- Using data to inform policy and practice
- Supporting alternatives to incarceration
- Connecting race, gender, and class
- Advancing anti-poverty agendas
- Building capacity for community-led solutions
- Uplifting youth voice and lived experts

Behavioral Health and Re-Entry and Reconnecting Youth Committees

Prior to summer 2020, the Behavioral Health Committee and the Re-Entry and Reconnecting Youth Committee functioned separately with their own individual meetings. After recognizing that much of their work regularly overlapped with subject matters, the co-chairs determined to combine the committee meetings. The Reentry/Aftercare and Behavioral Health Joint Committee meetings continue to focus on improving access to mental health assessment and treatment services as well as supporting youth's transition and reengagement to home and community from confinement.

The purpose of the joint committee meetings continues to support meaningful and appropriate community-based, culturally responsive medical and behavioral health treatment, education, housing, employment, and community (including family) support upon release from incarceration. Additionally, the joint committee works to ensure access to these same behavioral health assessment and treatment services as a preventative measure to keep youth from being pulled deeper into the juvenile justice system.

The committee meets every month and in 2020, began holding joint committee meetings with the Re-Entry and Transition Committee members. This collaboration has continued through 2021. The focus of the joint committee meetings has been to learn from and about community-based providers working to serve youth in need of behavioral health services and re-entry support. Additionally, the committee focuses on moving from awareness of programs and services to action in support of youth accessing those programs and services. Below is a summary of the committees' work over the past five years.

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Statewide Reentry Summit Top 3 Re-Entry Focus Areas – Identified •State & National Data Reports & Programs - Reviewed •Re-Entry Programs Funded: ESD 112 and SafeStreets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Formal Statement on effective Re-Entry strategies - Drafted •JR Re-Entry & OHY Presentations - Informational •Behavioral Health Program Funded: CBITS-CA (Cognitive Behavioral Interventions in Schools - Cultural Adaptation) Pilot at Echo Glen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •New Committee Members Recruited •Intentional Youth Engagement Initiated •Re-entry and Behavioral Health Committees Centered on Racial Equity - Initiated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •JR Re-Entry Presentation to PCJJ Full Council - Informational •Coordination with OSPI and ESDs – Explored •WISe Enrollment and Community Beh. Health Capacity - Recommended •Behavioral Health & Re-Entry Programs Funded: Your Money Matters Mentoring, Bold Solutions, and TRANSFORM (CBITS-CA Expansion) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •HB 1186 DCYF Workgroup on Community Transition Services - Participating •Community Engagement for BIPOC Reentry Success - Developed •Reentry Resource App - Explored •LEMHD Project - Ongoing •TRANSFORM Project - Ongoing

Grants and Technical Assistance Committee

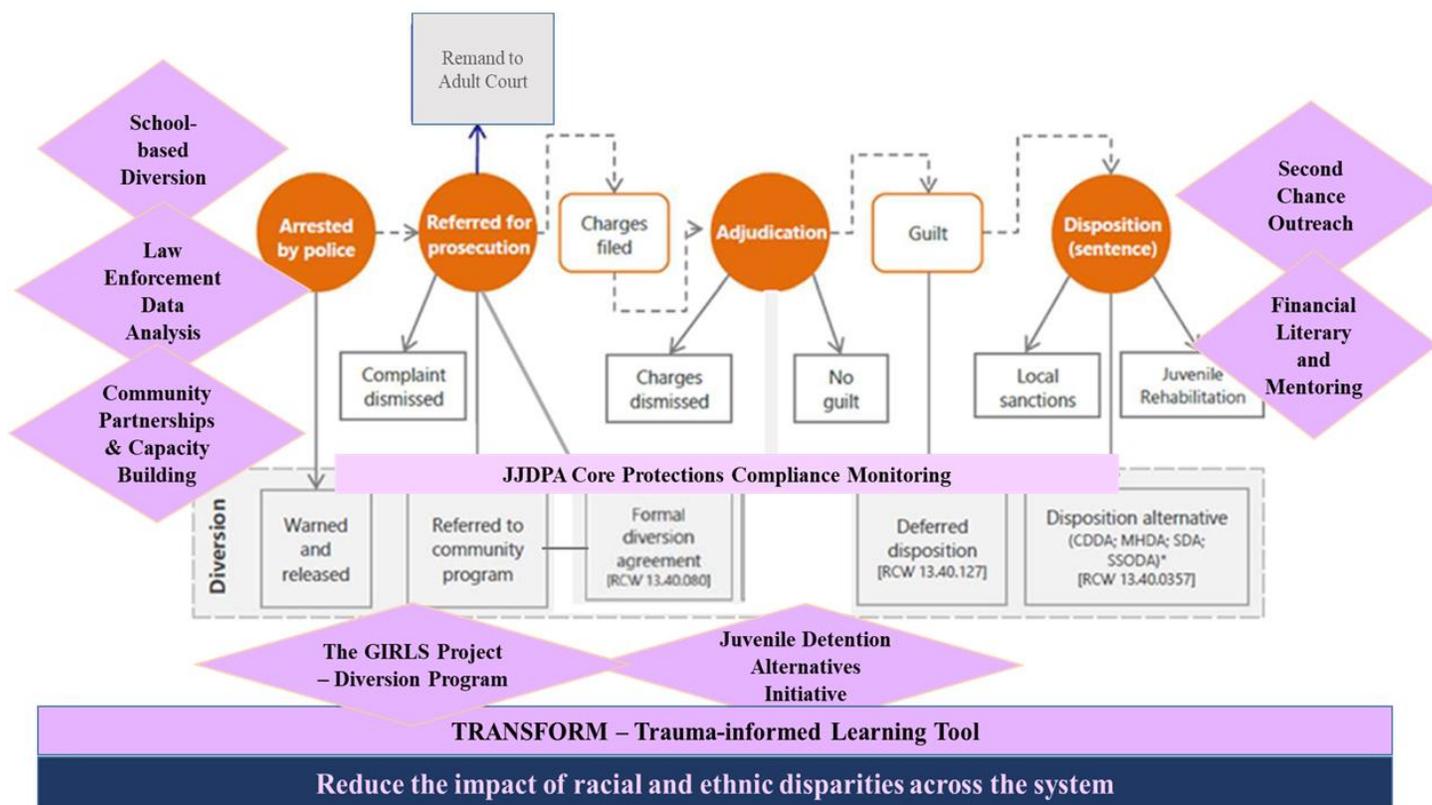
The Grants and Technical Assistance Committee assists WA-PCJJ in soliciting, selecting, and identifying WA-PCJJ-funded projects. The committee applied priority areas approved by the full Council in the development of awards solicitation, reviews subsequently submitted proposals, and makes recommendations of finalists to the WA-PCJJ for approval. The Committee also reviews all technical assistance one-time requests and redirects successful applications for WA-PCJJ approval. The Committee works closely with OJJ to track progress made by funded projects, and present regular budget updates to the full Council.

Priority areas for Action Grants for fiscal years 2019-2022 are:

- (a) Programs to divert youth from entering or re-entering the juvenile justice system with demonstrated outcomes on reducing racial and ethnic disparities,
- (b) Culturally relevant and trauma-informed behavioral health expansions that support justice-involved youth and their families, and
- (c) Culturally relevant and trauma-informed programs that support justice-involved youth and their families with the process of re-entry and transitioning back into their home communities from detention or state custody.

This diagram illustrates funded projects at various stages in the juvenile justice system.

Key Stages in Washington State's Juvenile Justice System



Title II Action Grants Funded Projects:

Law Enforcement Data Analysis project aims to fill an important gap in our knowledge of the juvenile justice system and help us with the larger work of comparing decision point data in order to understand where disparities increase and decrease. We began this initiative with Law Enforcement Data Analysis (LEDA) because arrests represent the entrance into the justice system for the majority of youth. As the work continues, we will be publishing dashboards on arrest, referral/diversion, detention, prosecutorial filing decisions, and confinement admissions.

Choose 180 School-based Diversion program is aimed at keeping youth in school and out of the justice system by disrupting traditional exclusionary discipline practices. Choose 180 offers a five-week, school-based restorative program for youth at risk of suspension and expulsion in middle and high schools. The program also intentionally builds relationships with school districts to disrupt institutional biases and end inequitable practices so that all students have an equal chance at success.

Spokane Public Schools School-based Diversion program provides restorative interventions for youth disengaged from school and to prevent future disciplinary actions. In collaboration with local community-based programs, youth are paired with meaningful adult mentors who empower youth in their development of accountability and social and emotional skills building. Through the use of a two-generational approach, the program prioritizes whole family mentorship and wellness. Youth participants are encouraged to engage in social emotional learning groups, job training, and access to employment opportunities.

Bold Solutions, Inc.—The Girl’s Project (Pierce County) supports BIPOC girls who have mental health, substance abuse, and/or trauma histories and are referred by the Pierce County Juvenile Court or other relevant public agencies. This is a highly intensive, three-month program seeking to support girls and their families in learning and applying social and emotional management skills, realizing an increase in mental well-being, sobriety, and resilience; decreased family conflicts; and improvement in youth school attendance all while the youth remaining at home and/or returning home.

TRANSFORM (Trauma and Racism Addressed by Navigating Systemic Forms of Oppression using Resilience Methods) is a holistic and culturally responsive learning tool aimed at addressing levels of distress that result from traumatic experiences that *includes* racism. TRANSFORM focuses on addressing trauma and racism, including historical/intergenerational trauma, racial trauma, and the intersection of these experiences with both covert and overt racism. This program is designed to be implemented by both clinicians and non-clinicians in child-serving institutions such as schools and juvenile justice settings.

Your Money Matters & Mentoring (YMMM) financial literacy workshops prepares youth exiting JR to communities in Pierce, King, Snohomish, or Thurston Counties. YMMM will provide four, 8-week financial literacy courses at JR facilities. Additionally, group and one-on-one mentoring support are provided to youth who have completed the financial literacy course.

Second Chance Outreach (Snohomish County) focuses on providing culturally informed programming and wraparound services to youth at risk of gang involvement and youth exiting the juvenile justice system. Second Chance offers formal one-to-one mentoring for youth both in the community and currently in JR facilities. A holistic approach to promote healing, growth, and empowerment is prioritized with positive activities offered, including healing circles, community outings, nature walks, academic support, tutoring, and resource brokering for youth and their families.

Title II Capacity Building/Technical Assistance Grants Funded Projects

Washington State Office of Public Defense—Washington State Strategy Session Regarding Youth Sex Offender Registration: The Office of Public Defense coordinated with the King County Department of Public Defense to convene a strategy session regarding youth sex offender registration. The session was held as a webinar due to the COVID-19 pandemic. A robust agenda included a presentation and technical assistance by Dr. Elizabeth Letourneau. The overarching goal of this strategy session to draft legislation to correct the harm caused by sex offender registration was achieved and the legislation was brought during the 2021 Legislative Session. Unfortunately, SB 5123 did not pass during the session and it was not brought again during the short 2022 Legislative Session.

King County Superior Court—R.A.C.E. Academy Training: The Court engaged and contracted with Ubuntu Research and Evaluation, Inc. to provide the Radical Accountability for Creating Equity (R.A.C.E.) Academy training to all Juvenile Court Services Department employees at all organization levels. A total of 72 employees participated in the training, which consisted of four, three-hour virtual sessions with the following objectives: learning about what it means to create an organization that priorities the dignity of all clients and building

skills that address four main areas that support equity in organizations: building partnerships, thoughtful communication, service-oriented program delivery, and addressing complex needs of clients.

TeamChild—Know Your Rights Webinars: TeamChild hosted “Know Your Rights” webinars reviewing the “Education in the Wake of COVID-19 Know Your Rights Manual,” which was designed to address some of the new difficulties youth and families are facing because of the changes in circumstances surrounding education due to COVID-19. A total of eight webinars/panel presentation/trainings were completed during the contract period. Recorded webinars were shared with partners and parents throughout the year as a resource.

W. Haywood Burns Institute—History of Structural Racism in Youth-Serving Institutions Webinar: The W. Haywood Burns Institute coordinated with OJJ to host a webinar as part of OJJ’s *Racial and Ethnic Disparities Reduction – Awareness, Facts, and Action* presentation/webinar series. The objectives of the webinar series was to deepen awareness on disparate circumstances and situations experienced by youth of color, leverage facts with data and evidence-based practices, and to inspire individual and collective action to transform the juvenile justice system.

University of Washington CoLab for Community and Behavioral Health Policy—New Developed Nations (NDN) Co-Designed Curriculum Project: The CoLab partnered with NDN to co-design a training curriculum informed by evidence-based principles and integrated elements of culturally and community-centered approaches for improving mental health of at-risk youth experiencing chemical dependency. The collaboration and process for this partnership serves as a model for the process of designating other community-based programs as evidence-based. This model functions as an alternative to running randomized and quasi-experimental studies which accelerates the ability of NDN and other community-based programs to qualify for funding earmarked for evidence-based programs.

King County Department of Adult and Juvenile Detention (DAJD), Juvenile Division—Conditions of Confinement Improvement: The King County DAJD purchased Forward-Thinking interactive journals from The Change Companies and the necessary licenses for implementation of the Carey Guides in both English and Spanish to implement and enhance trauma-informed programs, allowing youth in detention to process their own trauma experiences through writing and skill development. The DAJD subcontracted with the Pongo Poetry Project to provide therapeutic, trauma-informed poetry writing workshops to offer youth the opportunity to process their trauma through creative expression.

Justice for Girls Coalition of Washington—Annual Beyond Pink Conference: The Beyond Pink Conference is a one-day, girl-centered practices training conference aimed at improving services for girls. The annual conference included renowned speakers, trainers, and breakout sessions that: 1) illuminate newly disaggregated data on the status of girls and their wellbeing, 2) provide a platform for youth to speak on their experiences, 3) explore current (or emerging) therapeutic modality for girls who are court-involved, and 4) provide training to professionals on evidence-based methodologies to preventing gender-based violence.

Center for Children and Youth Justice—Annual Becca Conference Sponsorship: The Becca Conference is an annual conference hosted by the Washington State Becca Task Force in collaboration with juvenile court and education partners. The conference focused on strategies, practices, and programs that promote school engagement, family reconciliation, well-being, and lifelong success for children who are chronically absent from school or engaging in at-risk behavior. The Becca Conference is named after the “Becca Bill” passed by

the Washington State Legislature in 1995. The bill requires that school districts file truancy petitions in juvenile court when students accumulate a specified number of unexcused absences.

Compliance Monitoring

The JJDP sets out detailed requirements that a state must satisfy in order to be eligible to receive Title II Formula Grants funding. These requirements include putting in place an effective system of monitoring jails, lock-ups, detention facilities, and correctional facilities and reporting on how the core requirements meet compliance.

The annual compliance monitoring process includes:

- Collecting and analyzing online data from juvenile holding facilities,
- Compiling and updating a list of secure juvenile facilities in the state (approximately 180+ facilities out of 300+ are recognized as secure facilities),
- Communicating JJDP requirements and scheduling site visits,
- Interviewing key personnel and conducting facility inspection,
- Offering technical assistance as needed,
- Verifying online and onsite data,
- Submitting report to the OJJDP

For the 2019-2020 reporting period, Washington was deemed to be in compliance with the core requirements according to measures set forth by the OJJDP. It is our objective to continue working with facilities in minimizing non-compliance cases. The most common non-compliance scenarios were:

JJDP Requirement	Description
Deinstitutionalization of status offenders (DSO)	Under the JJDP, status offenders may not be held in secure detention or confinement. The Act and federal regulations establish limited exceptions to this requirement, including a provision that allows accused status offenders to be securely held in juvenile facilities for up to 24 hours prior to and following an initial court appearance, and one that permits juveniles who commit a violation of a valid court order (VCO) to be detained in a juvenile facility.
Sight and sound separation	Under the JJDP, when youth are detained or confined for any length of time, both sight and sound contact with adult inmates is prohibited.
Adult jail and lock-up removal	Under the JJDP, youth may not be detained in adult jails or lock-ups. There are limited exceptions for juveniles accused of non-status offenses, including time for processing or release (six hours), the periods immediately before or after a court hearing (six hours), and in rural areas (48 hours excluding weekends and holidays, or until weather conditions permit, prior to an initial court appearance). This requirement does not apply to youth who have been transferred to adult criminal court and charged with or convicted of a felony.

Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ)

OJJ envisions Washington’s children as healthy, educated, and free from violence. Should they come into contact with the juvenile justice system, we want the experience to be rare, fair, and beneficial to them.

Positioned within DCYF, OJJ provides statewide resource, education, and coordination of juvenile justice system improvement and reform efforts. OJJ supports innovation and collaboration to reduce the impact of racial and ethnic disparities throughout the juvenile justice system. By providing compliance monitoring, funding, and training, OJJ acts as a resource to juvenile justice system partners.

The work of OJJ generates better outcomes for youth by:

- Supporting and staffing the WA-PCJJ, a designated primary state advisory group for juvenile justice topics in Washington described in the Governor’s Executive Order 20-02.
- Monitoring federal compliance with core requirements of the JJDP.
- Administering the Title II Formula Grant to incentivize juvenile justice system improvements at local, county and state levels.
- Supporting implementation of the JDAI model in partnership with local JDAI sites.
- Providing technical assistance and serving as a resource for Washington State’s juvenile justice improvement initiatives.

OJJ is staffed by four full time positions: Deputy Director, Juvenile Justice Program Manager, Compliance Monitoring Manager, and Program Specialist.

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) Update

In collaboration with local juvenile court jurisdictions, Washington State has been supporting the implementation of JDAI for the past 17 years. Currently, JDAI implementation is fully funded through the state operating budget. As of December 2021, seven jurisdictions were formally implementing JDAI’s Eight Core Strategies: Adams, Clark, King, Mason, Pierce, Snohomish, and Whatcom Counties. These seven counties represent 61% of the juvenile population (ages 10 -17) and 64% of youth of color in Washington State.

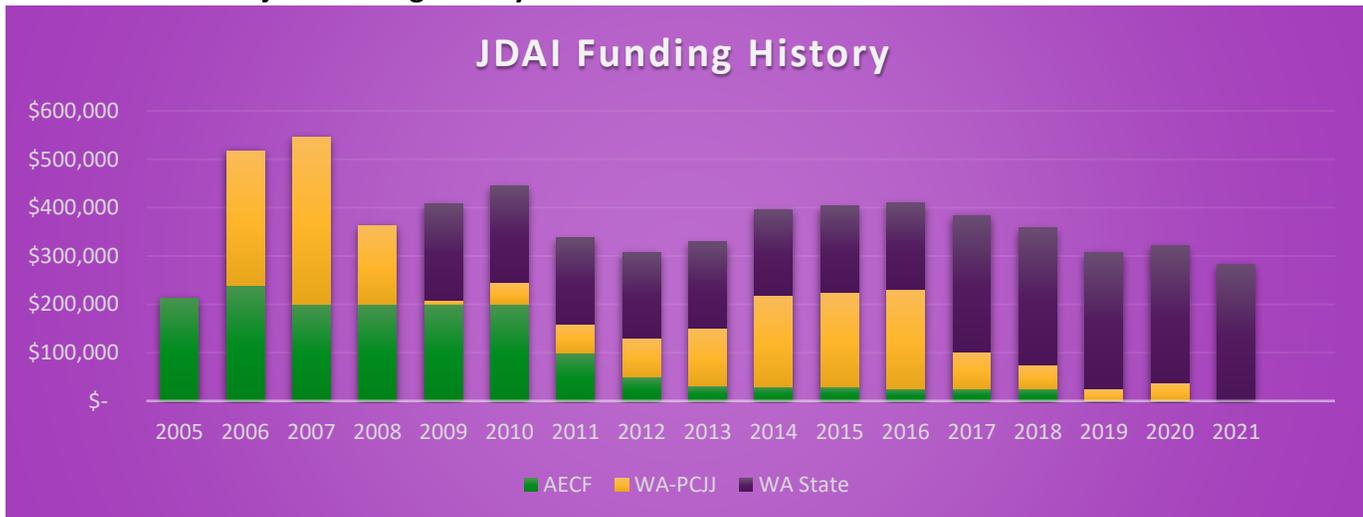
Much of the focus over the past two years for juvenile courts has been responding to the impact of COVID on the juvenile justice system as a whole and the families involved with the juvenile court. Drastic reductions in detention admissions were realized statewide due to the public health crisis along with reductions in overall referrals to the courts. JDAI sites had already experienced deep reductions in detention usage due to JDAI implementation; however, they were still able to reduce detention admissions further. From baseline years for the current seven JDAI sites to 2019, there was an 80% reduction in detention admissions. From 2019 to 2021, there was an additional 12% reduction in detention admissions in these same jurisdictions for a total reduction in admissions of 92%.

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 has illuminated areas in the juvenile justice system where racial and ethnic disparities are most prevalent.

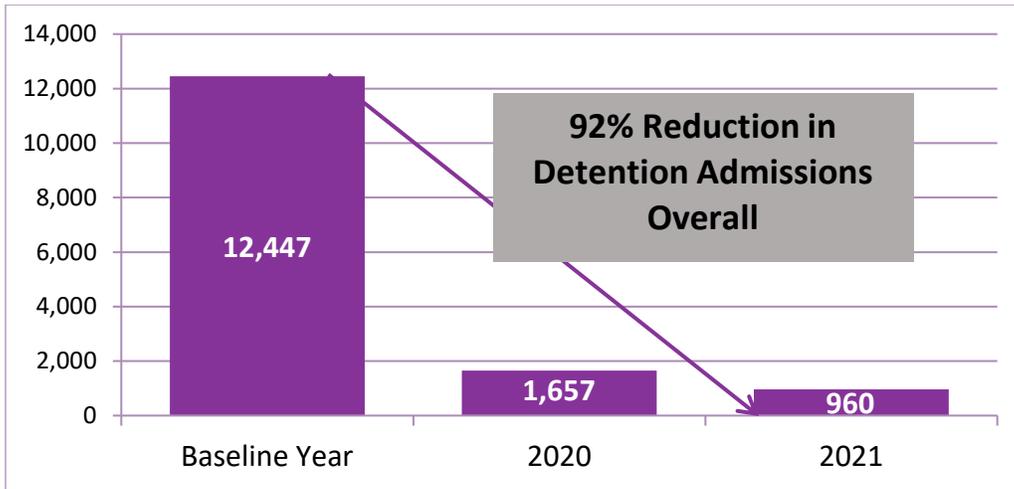
Youth of color are most over-represented in the juvenile justice system at the point of arrest and are most under-represented at the point of diversion. Throughout the state of Washington, there is a commitment to not only address the issues of equity that cause these disparities, but to actually reduce 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



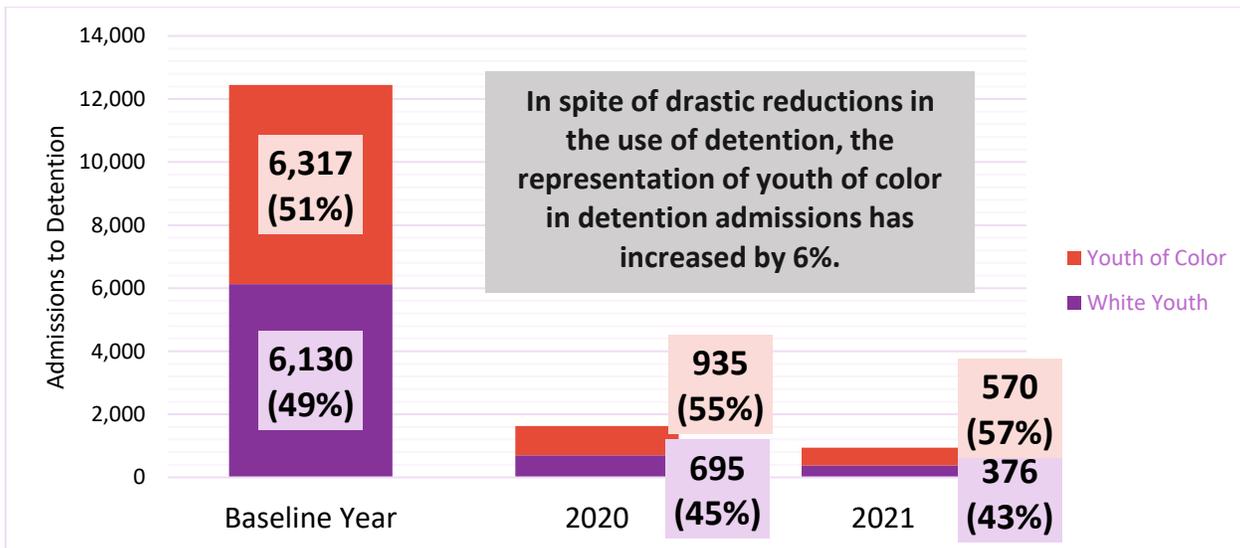
Over the past 17 years of JDAI expansion, there has been a shift in funding sources from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and federal funds allocated from the WA-PCJJ to the entirety of the financial support coming from the state of Washington. Overall, the funding has decreased, though the number of sites formally participating in JDAI has increased. State funding increased between 2016 and 2017, and for the past five years has been consistent at \$283,000 per state fiscal year.

Exhibit 13: Detention Admissions in JDAI Jurisdictions



An overall reduction of 92% in total admissions has been achieved in the seven JDAI sites since implementation of JDAI began for each site.

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. Detention admissions have decreased by 94% for White youth and 91% for youth of color from the baseline year to the 2021 calendar year. The disproportionate representation of youth of color has continued to increase even as actual numbers of youth impacted by admissions to detention have decreased drastically. Each JDAI site in Washington State is committed to reducing racial and ethnic disparities and continue to work locally to reduce the overrepresentation of youth of color in their system.

Databook

Washington State Juvenile Justice Annual Report Historical Tables

1. Washington State Juvenile Population

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Exhibit 11.4 Combined Relative Rate Index for females by county and case progression, 2016-2020

General Data Limitations & Notes

About the Book

This is the third edition of the Washington State Juvenile Justice Review (WAJJR) produced by the Washington State Center for Court Research (WSCCR). 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 Years 2019 and 2020 as well as trends over a 10-year period. Where 2019-2020 data were not available, the most recent available data were used. This edition of the WSAJJR includes all relevant records extracted from court-related data management systems as of December 31, 2021.

About the Data

All two-year tables and charts presented here include only the most serious entry per criminal justice cycle.¹² The 10-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 WSAJJR 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.¹³ It should also be noted that AOC source data reports race (White, Black, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Other/Unknown) and ethnicity

¹² 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.

¹³ Office of Management and Budget (1997). Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity. *Federal Register*. October 30.

(Latino or Non-Latino) separately. For the purposes of reporting, we treat Latino as a race. So, in our records, if an individual's ethnicity is recorded as Latino, regardless of the race that is recorded, we report that individual as Latino.

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 Washington State Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC). Data were collected and sorted internally by WSCCR and are intended for research purposes. Unless otherwise noted within each section, data in this volume are from the AOC. Users should verify the information by personally consulting the "official" record reposing at the court of record. The AOC, 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; and
- 3) Do not assume any liability whatsoever resulting from the release or use of the data or information.

For purposes of maintaining anonymity, any field in a table with fewer than 10 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. 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 1.1 Washington Youth Population by Year, 2011-2020

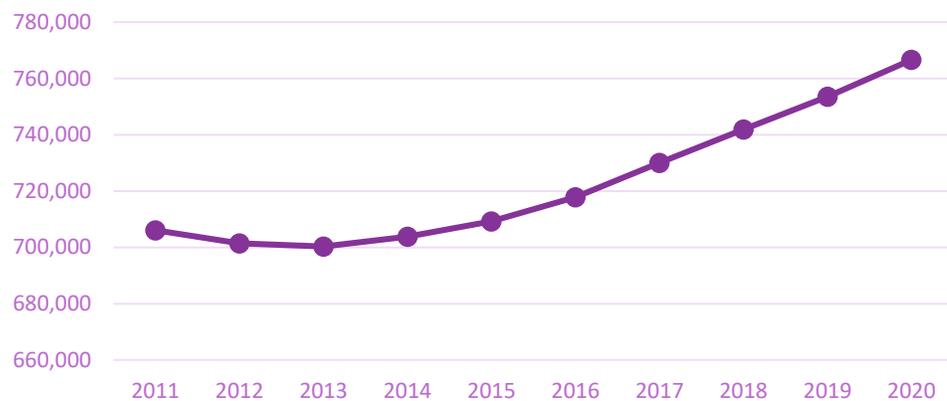


Exhibit 1.2: Washington youth population by year and county, 2011-2020

County	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Statewide	706,014	701,441	700,298	703,824	709,227	717,819	730,005	741,873	753,516	766,613
Adams	2,725	2,771	2,861	2,969	3,149	3,241	3,322	3,349	3,357	3,403
Asotin	2,009	1,912	1,902	1,924	1,952	1,977	1,992	2,007	2,022	2,032
Benton	21,431	21,334	21,603	21,806	22,004	22,209	22,529	22,993	23,519	24,103
Chelan	8,119	8,017	7,962	7,947	7,978	8,031	8,109	8,199	8,270	8,368
Clallam	6,061	5,928	5,883	5,798	5,780	5,802	5,856	5,920	5,998	6,083
Clark	51,918	51,706	51,521	51,649	51,979	51,971	52,589	53,077	53,591	54,375
Columbia	400	387	373	369	360	353	355	359	363	370
Cowlitz	11,187	11,048	10,973	10,917	10,935	10,939	10,997	11,087	11,203	11,373
Douglas	4,774	4,703	4,661	4,695	4,691	4,734	4,809	4,891	4,982	5,106
Ferry	703	695	683	672	672	666	668	671	672	676
Franklin	10,963	11,340	11,781	12,216	12,387	12,708	12,964	13,283	13,582	13,878
Garfield	242	239	237	226	225	220	220	227	236	237
Grant	11,656	11,684	11,806	11,978	12,135	12,390	12,549	12,796	12,968	13,175
Grays Harbor	7,091	6,994	6,907	6,841	6,840	6,914	6,931	6,963	6,981	7,026
Island	7,140	6,911	6,728	6,636	6,551	6,076	5,971	6,022	6,102	6,230
Jefferson	2,123	2,098	2,060	2,020	1,999	1,976	1,966	1,964	1,963	1,967
King	180,653	181,209	181,911	184,043	187,079	190,572	194,484	197,703	200,830	204,369
Kitsap	25,485	24,787	23,807	23,662	23,706	23,412	23,638	23,830	24,028	24,330
Kittitas	3,246	3,582	3,879	4,163	3,765	3,857	3,969	4,070	4,177	4,326
Klickitat	2,150	2,062	2,042	2,007	1,991	1,982	2,006	2,020	2,048	2,072
Lewis	8,083	7,964	7,843	7,704	7,685	7,665	7,703	7,799	7,914	8,002
Lincoln	1,191	1,162	1,146	1,144	1,123	1,111	1,109	1,119	1,135	1,151
Mason	5,639	5,637	5,577	5,558	5,559	5,574	5,641	5,716	5,803	5,879
Okanogan	4,175	4,102	4,097	4,127	4,170	4,244	4,294	4,348	4,398	4,432
Pacific	1,676	1,641	1,638	1,628	1,637	1,675	1,684	1,694	1,702	1,715
Pend Oreille	1,366	1,340	1,310	1,273	1,249	1,220	1,214	1,218	1,229	1,238
Pierce	87,239	86,186	85,836	85,853	86,340	87,642	89,439	91,231	93,263	95,321
San Juan	1,271	1,232	1,208	1,185	1,164	1,141	1,139	1,148	1,164	1,171
Skagit	12,339	12,170	12,096	12,114	12,213	12,386	12,556	12,774	13,002	13,150
Skamania	1,174	1,156	1,132	1,126	1,117	1,089	1,089	1,094	1,101	1,110
Snohomish	78,640	77,301	76,674	76,525	77,337	78,019	79,419	80,781	81,998	83,372
Spokane	49,806	49,672	49,686	49,904	50,237	50,865	51,789	52,827	53,707	54,692
Stevens	5,243	5,042	4,870	4,701	4,602	4,455	4,447	4,472	4,521	4,564
Thurston	26,866	26,621	26,577	26,712	26,924	27,586	28,057	28,630	29,097	29,770
Wahkiakum	386	366	353	348	337	324	317	316	318	319
Walla Walla	6,158	6,120	6,227	6,351	6,426	6,235	6,461	6,552	6,605	6,600
Whatcom	20,109	19,919	19,825	19,810	19,870	19,974	20,222	20,523	20,891	21,252
Whitman	3,328	3,515	3,714	3,944	3,639	3,769	3,851	3,920	4,003	4,016
Yakima	31,248	30,886	30,908	31,280	31,420	32,814	33,649	34,280	34,776	35,360

2. Juvenile Arrests

About the Data

Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC), National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS). Local law enforcement agencies enter arrest data into NIBRS and those data are stored with WASPC. Arrest data include on the most serious charge for which a person is arrested as part of that incident. If more than one person is arrested as part of the same incident, each person arrested is recorded separately. A single person may appear more than once within the yearly count, if they are arrested in multiple, separate incidents in that same calendar year.

WASPC has indicated that not all arrests made by local law enforcement are recorded into NIBRS. They also indicated there are multiple, potential reasons for this discrepancy, including a lack of resources within local law enforcement agencies. There is no indication that arrests are omitted based on offense type or defendant demographics.

In 2017, law enforcement agencies representing 92.7% of the Washington State population entered arrest data into NIBRS. Since 2018, law enforcement agencies representing 100% of the Washington State population have entered arrest data into NIBRS. Some, but not all, tribal police departments located within Washington State report data into NIBRS.

Exhibit 2.4 represents the number of arrests where the individual's race was recorded as White and their ethnicity was recorded as something other than Latino. It also represents the percentage of those arrestees whose ethnicity was recorded as Non-Latino and those whose ethnicity was recorded as Unknown or not recorded.

Definitions:

- Youth age 10 to 17 at the time of arrest.
- Arrests are all those recorded in NIBRS

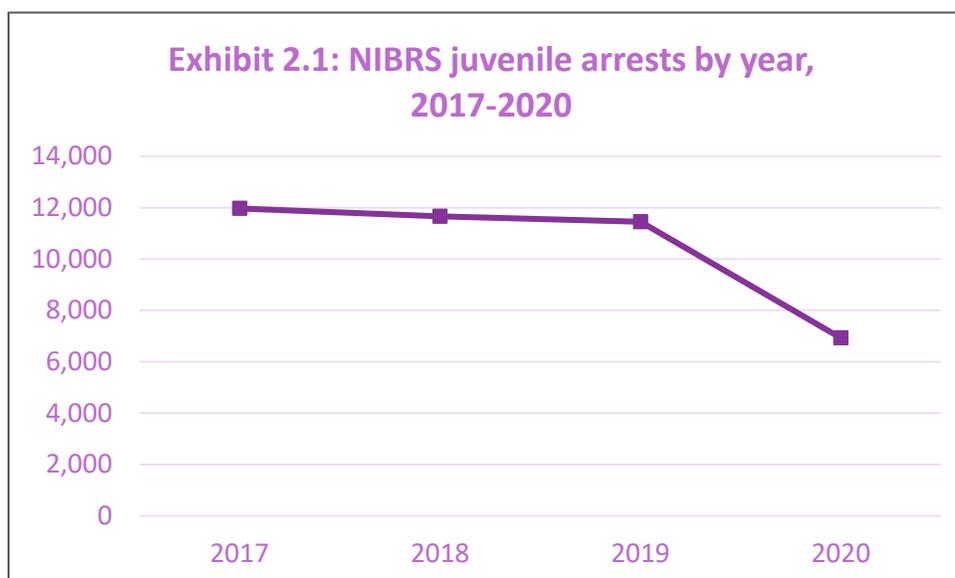


Exhibit 2.2: NIBRS juvenile arrests by county, 2019 and 2020

County	2019	2020
Statewide	11,450	6,923
Adams	83	69
Asotin	--	--
Benton	968	601
Chelan	149	117
Clallam	197	115
Clark	639	394
Columbia	--	--
Cowlitz	291	176
Douglas	47	27
Ferry	--	--
Franklin	476	204
Garfield	--	--
Grant	320	191
Grays Harbor	141	97
Island	10	--
Jefferson	16	--
King	1,837	1,229
Kitsap	269	140
Kittitas	82	63
Klickitat	107	19
Lewis	182	104
Lincoln	27	18
Mason	32	19
Okanogan	13	--
Pacific	21	11
Pend Oreille	13	--
Pierce	1,263	599
San Juan	--	19
Skagit	298	150
Skamania	--	--
Snohomish	1,177	732
Spokane	1,020	630
Stevens	18	--
Thurston	407	289
Wahkiakum	--	--
Walla Walla	121	76
Whatcom	236	207
Whitman	34	43
Yakima	891	490

Exhibit 2.3: NIBRS juvenile arrests by race, 2019 and 2020

Race	2019	2020
White	6,070	4,103
Black	1,800	1,012
American Indian/Alaska Native	208	129
Asian	301	181
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	84	37
Unknown	406	310
Latino	2,581	1,151
Total	11,450	6,923

Exhibit 2.4 Race/Ethnicity of White Arrestees, 2017-2020

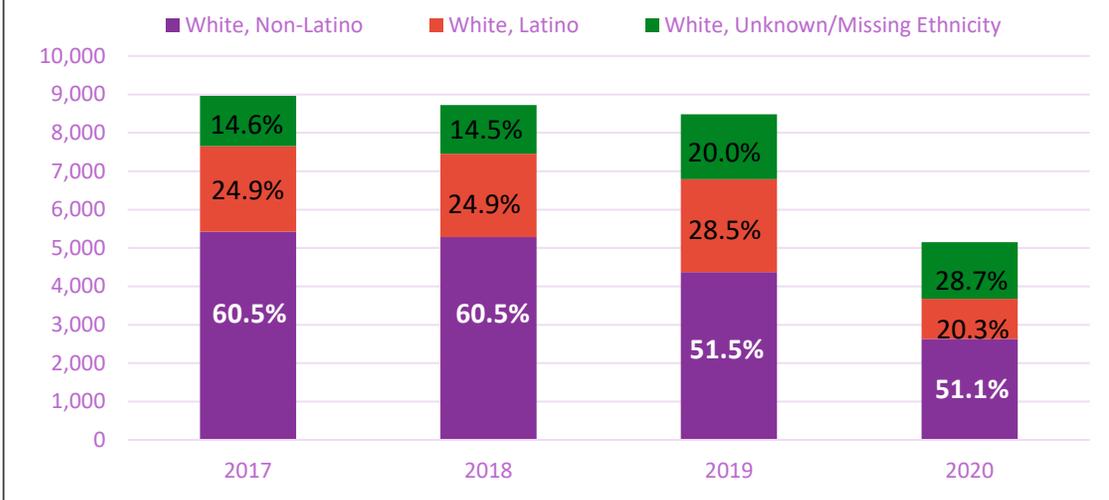


Exhibit 2.5: NIBRS juvenile arrests by gender, 2019 and 2020

Gender	2019	2020
Female	3,376	1,957
Male	8,069	4,960
Total	11,450	6,923

Exhibit 2.6: NIBRS juvenile arrests by age, 2019 and 2020

Age	2019	2020
10 to 12	709	370
13	1,210	616
14	1,896	1,072
15	2,422	1,363
16	2,669	1,772
17	2,544	1,730
Total	11,450	6,923

Exhibit 2.7: NIBRS juvenile arrests by offense category, 2019 and 2020

Offense Category	2019	2020
Trespassing	283	173
Disorderly Conduct	291	122
Additional Other Offenses	1,111	617
Liquor Law Violations	524	319
Other Alcohol/Drug Offenses	1,253	534
Shoplifting	772	383
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	913	685
Burglary/Breaking and Entering	424	393
Motor Vehicle Theft	195	162
Other Property Offenses	976	635
Person, Non-Violent Offenses	62	42
Weapons Violations	264	128
Rape/Statutory Rape	106	76
Sexual Assault/Fondling	94	52
Other Sex Offenses	46	39
Simple Assault	2,841	1,705
Aggravated Assault	454	354
Robbery	482	312
Other Person, Violent Offenses	359	192
Total	11,450	6,923

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 were obtained from the AOC's case management system and were 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 twelve 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."¹⁴ 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.¹⁵

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 that

¹⁴ 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>

¹⁵ Ibid., 3-4.

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 3.8 represents the number of referrals where the individual’s race was recorded as White and their ethnicity was recorded as something other than Latino. It also represents the percentage of those referrals whose ethnicity was recorded as Non-Latino and those whose ethnicity was recorded as Unknown or not recorded.

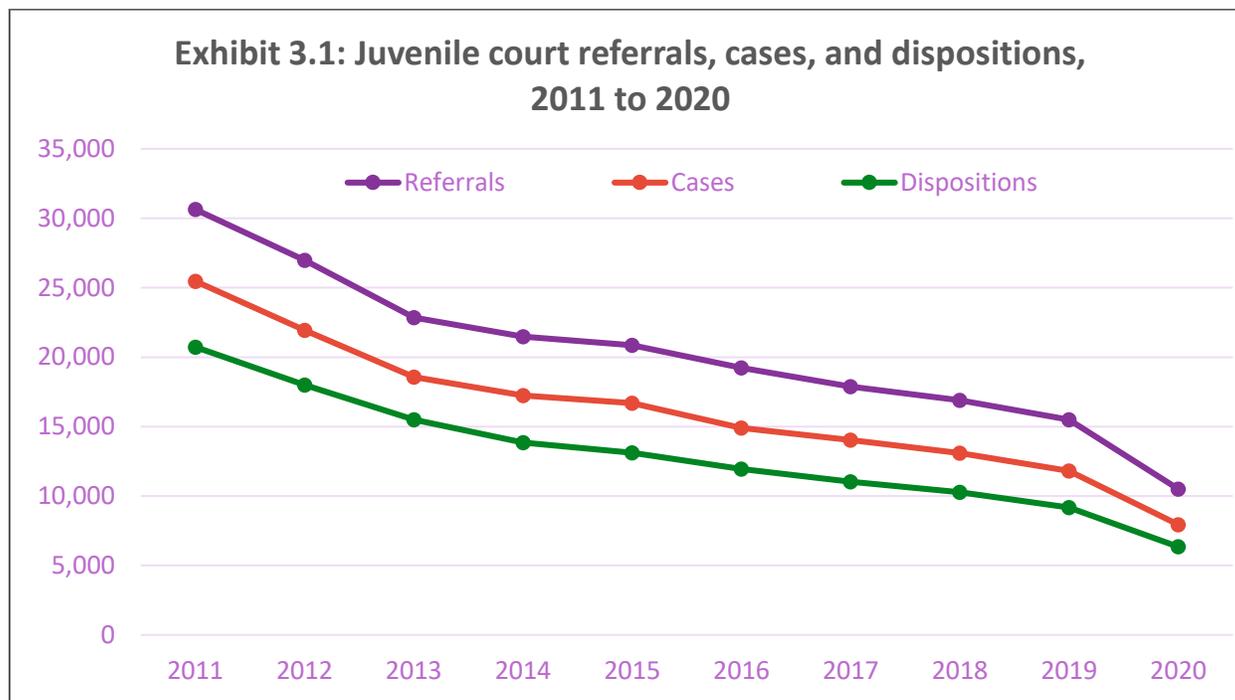


Exhibit 3.2: Juvenile court dispositions by type, 2011 to 2020

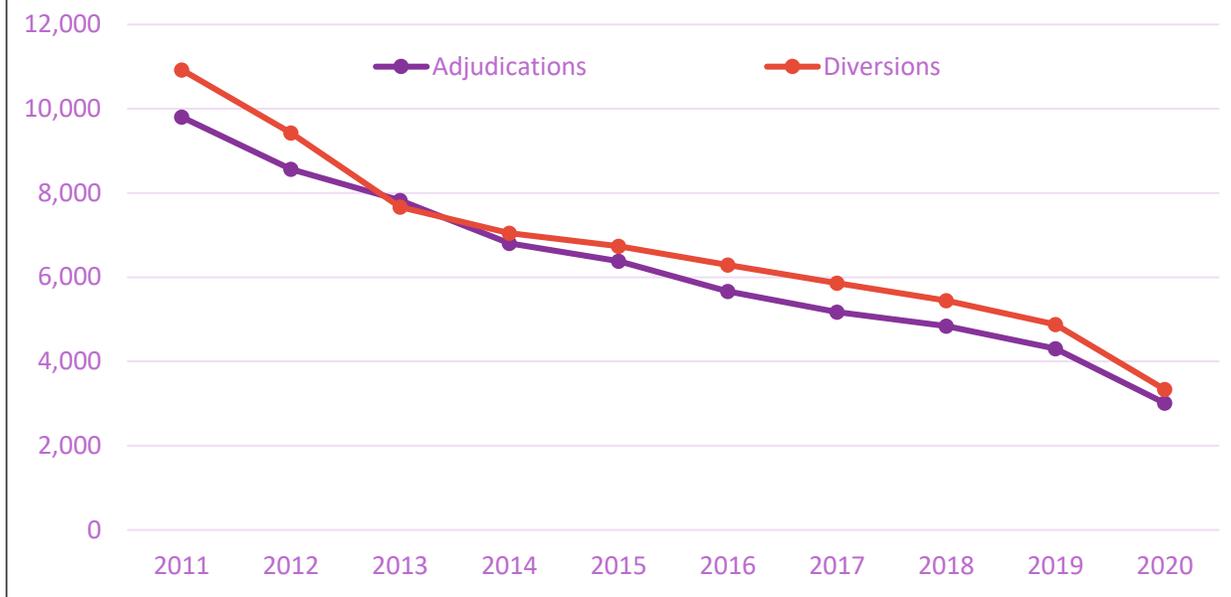


Exhibit 3.3: Juvenile court yearly referral progression, 2011-2020

	Referrals	Cases	Any Disposition	Referrals to Cases	Cases to Dispositions
	N	N	N	%	%
2011	30,654	25,357	20,253	82.7	79.9
2012	26,946	21,866	17,698	81.1	80.9
2013	22,860	18,506	15,001	81.0	81.1
2014	21,466	17,159	13,727	79.9	80.0
2015	20,831	16,567	13,096	79.5	79.0
2016	18,614	14,838	11,779	79.7	79.4
2017	17,866	13,977	10,959	78.2	78.4
2018	16,649	13,027	9,959	78.2	76.4
2019	15,492	11,748	8,949	75.8	76.2
2020	10,509	7,880	5,401	75.0	68.5

Exhibit 3.4: Map of juvenile court referrals per 1,000 population by county, 2011

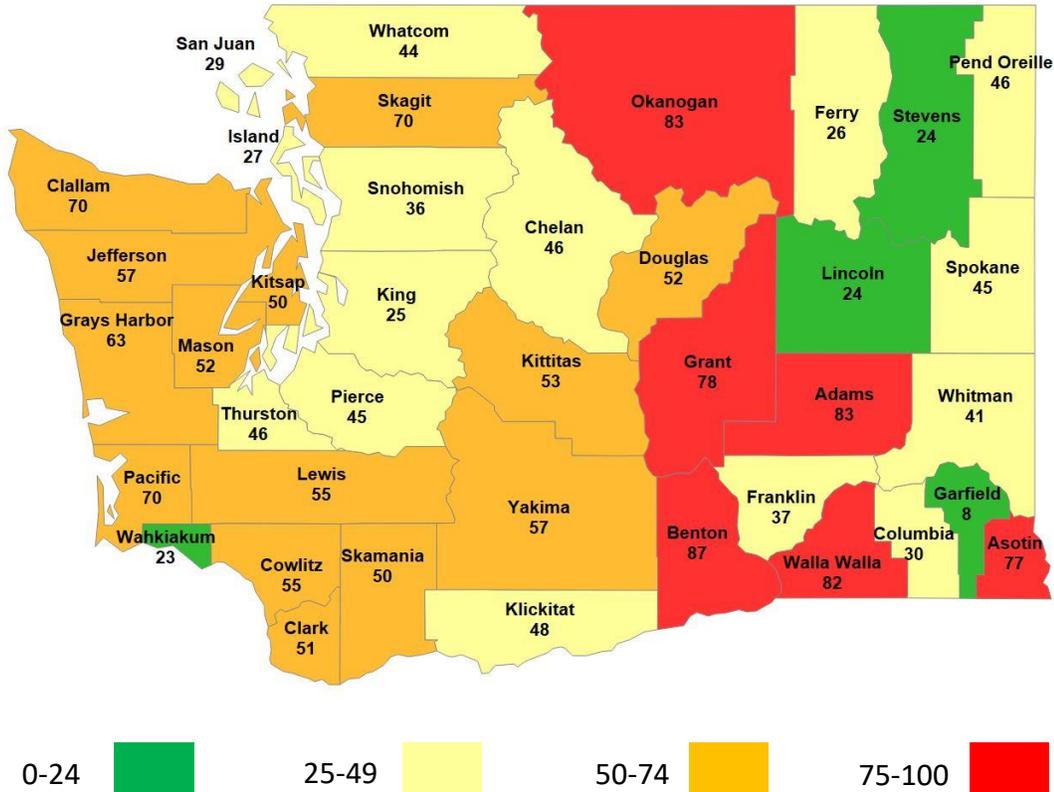


Exhibit 3.5: Map of juvenile court referrals per 1,000 population by county, 2020

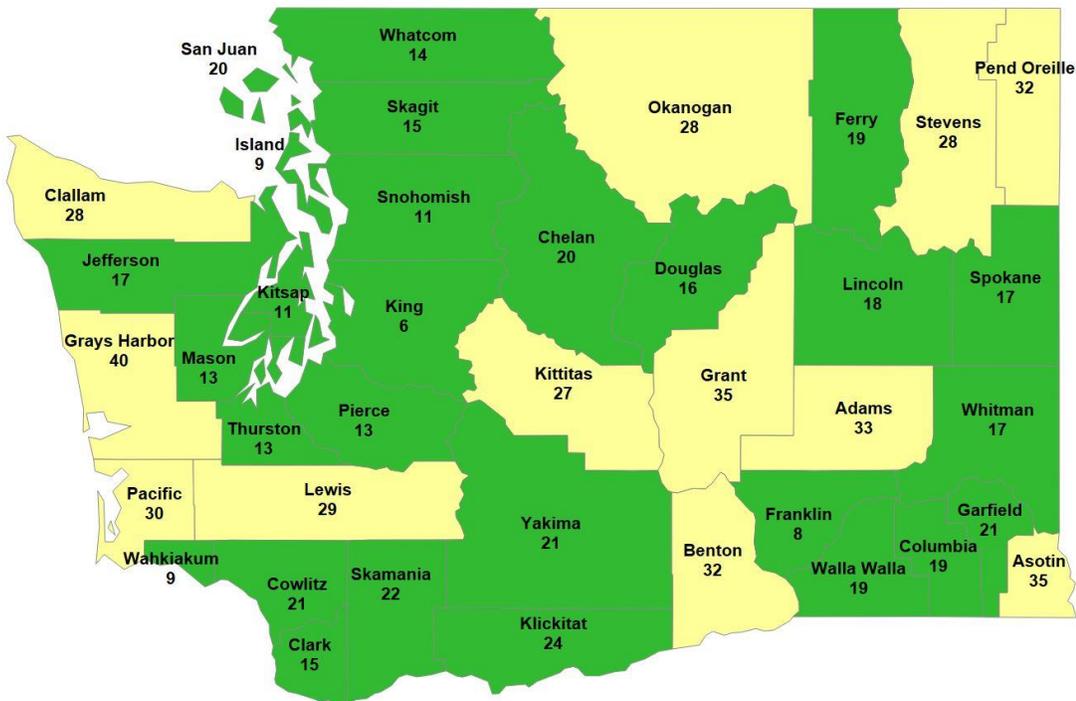


Exhibit 3.6: Juvenile court referrals by race, 2019

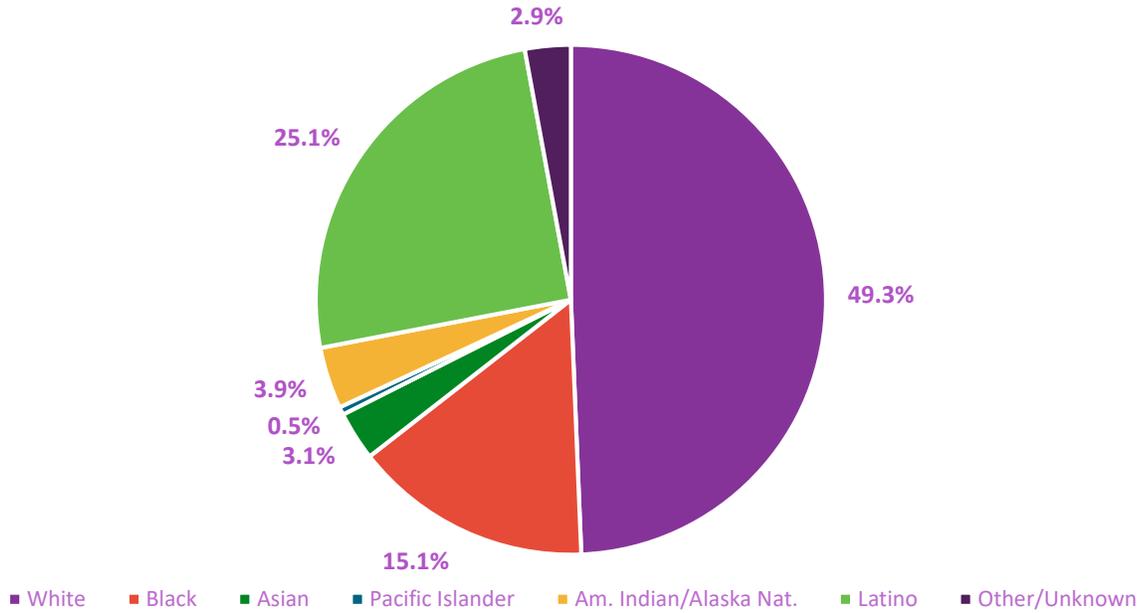


Exhibit 3.7: Juvenile court referrals by race, 2020

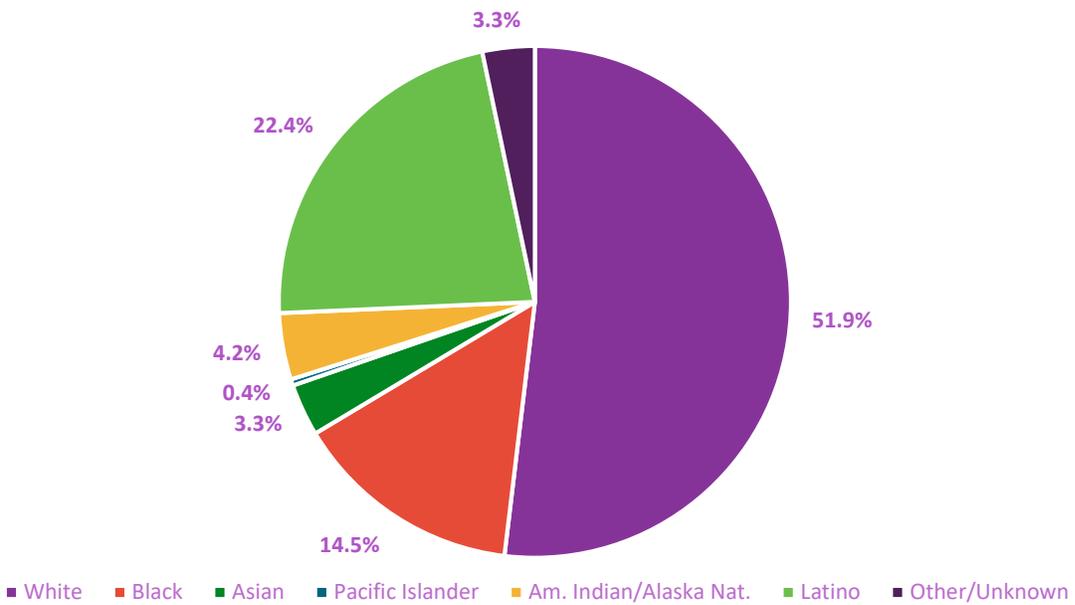


Exhibit 3.8: Ethnicity of White juveniles referred to court, 2017-2020

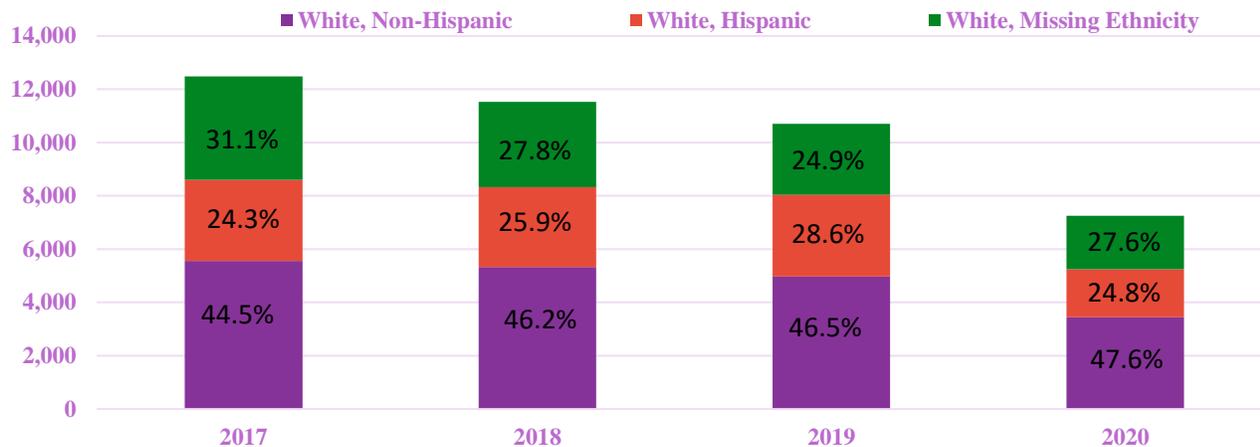


Exhibit 3.9: Juvenile court referrals by gender and county, 2019

County	Total	Female		Male	
	N	N	%	N	%
Total	15,492	4,544	29.3	10,921	70.5
Adams	130	34	26.2	94	72.3
Asotin	129	47	36.4	82	63.6
Benton	1,368	395	28.9	973	71.1
Chelan	240	79	32.9	161	67.1
Clallam	269	83	30.9	186	69.1
Clark	1,168	307	26.3	860	73.6
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	354	116	32.8	238	67.2
Douglas	125	38	30.4	87	69.6
Ferry	17	--	--	--	--
Franklin	212	31	14.6	181	85.4
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	564	179	31.7	385	68.3
Grays Harbor	363	100	27.5	263	72.5
Island	85	25	29.4	60	70.6
Jefferson	40	13	32.5	27	67.5
King	1,634	389	23.8	1,231	75.3
Kitsap	468	149	31.8	319	68.2
Kittitas	107	33	30.8	74	69.2
Klickitat	81	21	25.9	60	74.1
Lewis	405	108	26.7	294	72.6
Lincoln	31	--	--	--	--
Mason	103	33	32.0	70	68.0
Okanogan	171	68	39.8	103	60.2
Pacific	72	24	33.3	48	66.7
Pend Oreille	50	16	32.0	34	68.0
Pierce	2,119	610	28.8	1,505	71.0
San Juan	26	--	--	--	--
Skagit	366	100	27.3	265	72.4
Skamania	20	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	819	250	30.5	568	69.4
Spokane	1,391	457	32.9	934	67.1
Stevens	131	46	35.1	85	64.9
Thurston	676	227	33.6	449	66.4
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	228	75	32.9	153	67.1
Whatcom	350	105	30.0	245	70.0
Whitman	60	25	41.7	35	58.3
Yakima	1,109	335	30.2	773	69.7

Exhibit 3.10: Juvenile court referrals by gender and county, 2020

County	Total	Female		Male	
	N	N	%	N	%
Total	10,509	2,941	28.0	7,538	71.7
Adams	113	14	12.4	99	87.6
Asotin	71	23	32.4	48	67.6
Benton	771	220	28.5	550	71.3
Chelan	169	57	33.7	112	66.3
Clallam	170	54	31.8	116	68.2
Clark	811	252	31.1	558	68.8
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	237	64	27.0	173	73.0
Douglas	82	15	18.3	67	81.7
Ferry	13	--	--	--	--
Franklin	116	24	20.7	92	79.3
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	457	138	30.2	318	69.6
Grays Harbor	283	70	24.7	213	75.3
Island	56	17	30.4	36	64.3
Jefferson	34	--	--	--	--
King	1,141	277	24.3	850	74.5
Kitsap	261	82	31.4	179	68.6
Kittitas	117	16	13.7	101	86.3
Klickitat	50	16	32.0	34	68.0
Lewis	231	66	28.6	165	71.4
Lincoln	21	--	--	--	--
Mason	79	20	25.3	59	74.7
Okanogan	122	54	44.3	68	55.7
Pacific	52	11	21.2	41	78.8
Pend Oreille	40	15	37.5	25	62.5
Pierce	1,204	326	27.1	869	72.2
San Juan	24	--	--	--	--
Skagit	191	48	25.1	143	74.9
Skamania	24	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	912	229	25.1	682	74.8
Spokane	914	269	29.4	645	70.6
Stevens	126	28	22.2	98	77.8
Thurston	389	143	36.8	246	63.2
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	126	34	27.0	92	73.0
Whatcom	288	81	28.1	207	71.9
Whitman	69	20	29.0	49	71.0
Yakima	730	215	29.5	515	70.5

Exhibit 3.11: Juvenile court referrals by age and county, 2019

County	Total	Age 10 to 12		Age 13		Age 14		Age 15		Age 16		Age 17	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	15,492	1,189	7.7	1,805	11.7	2,641	17.0	3,099	20.0	3,419	22.1	3,339	21.6
Adams	130	13	10.0	--	--	34	26.2	31	23.8	20	15.4	24	18.5
Asotin	129	11	8.5	12	9.3	12	9.3	26	20.2	34	26.4	34	26.4
Benton	1,368	137	10.0	177	12.9	239	17.5	303	22.1	269	19.7	243	17.8
Chelan	240	12	5.0	26	10.8	28	11.7	47	19.6	60	25.0	67	27.9
Clallam	269	19	7.1	43	16.0	43	16.0	51	19.0	50	18.6	63	23.4
Clark	1,168	64	5.5	118	10.1	216	18.5	242	20.7	258	22.1	270	23.1
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	354	47	13.3	33	9.3	69	19.5	69	19.5	81	22.9	55	15.5
Douglas	125	10	8.0	17	13.6	22	17.6	16	12.8	32	25.6	28	22.4
Ferry	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	212	--	--	16	7.5	33	15.6	47	22.2	59	27.8	51	24.1
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	564	63	11.2	87	15.4	107	19.0	105	18.6	114	20.2	88	15.6
Grays Harbor	363	42	11.6	50	13.8	69	19.0	79	21.8	72	19.8	51	14.0
Island	85	10	11.8	--	--	17	20.0	--	--	22	25.9	21	24.7
Jefferson	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	27.5	--	--
King	1,634	71	4.3	145	8.9	248	15.2	315	19.3	380	23.3	475	29.1
Kitsap	468	23	4.9	47	10.0	88	18.8	115	24.6	96	20.5	99	21.2
Kittitas	107	--	--	--	--	11	10.3	18	16.8	38	35.5	27	25.2
Klickitat	81	--	--	11	13.6	24	29.6	15	18.5	15	18.5	--	--
Lewis	405	48	11.9	56	13.8	62	15.3	63	15.6	84	20.7	92	22.7
Lincoln	31	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	103	--	--	13	12.6	18	17.5	18	17.5	30	29.1	20	19.4
Okanogan	171	18	10.5	21	12.3	42	24.6	26	15.2	34	19.9	30	17.5
Pacific	72	--	--	12	16.7	--	--	16	22.2	18	25.0	14	19.4
Pend Oreille	50	14	28.0	--	--	11	22.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pierce	2,119	156	7.4	280	13.2	374	17.6	423	20.0	459	21.7	427	20.2
San Juan	26	--	--	--	--	10	38.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	366	28	7.7	47	12.8	69	18.9	77	21.0	65	17.8	80	21.9
Skamania	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	819	27	3.3	80	9.8	103	12.6	147	17.9	223	27.2	239	29.2
Spokane	1,391	147	10.6	142	10.2	227	16.3	255	18.3	318	22.9	302	21.7
Stevens	131	--	--	18	13.7	26	19.8	25	19.1	25	19.1	28	21.4
Thurston	676	59	8.7	92	13.6	97	14.3	149	22.0	138	20.4	141	20.9
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	228	13	5.7	26	11.4	33	14.5	65	28.5	43	18.9	48	21.1
Whatcom	350	17	4.9	30	8.6	64	18.3	60	17.1	101	28.9	78	22.3
Whitman	60	--	--	--	--	12	20.0	11	18.3	14	23.3	12	20.0
Yakima	1,109	87	7.8	154	13.9	196	17.7	251	22.6	228	20.6	193	17.4

Exhibit 3.12: Juvenile court referrals by age and county, 2020

County	Total	Age 10 to 12		Age 13		Age 14		Age 15		Age 16		Age 17	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	10,509	760	7.2	1,079	10.3	1,680	16.0	2,108	20.1	2,447	23.3	2,435	23.2
Adams	113	11	9.7	15	13.3	20	17.7	26	23.0	24	21.2	17	15.0
Asotin	71	--	--	13	18.3	13	18.3	--	--	14	19.7	15	21.1
Benton	771	49	6.4	66	8.6	163	21.1	170	22.0	167	21.7	156	20.2
Chelan	169	16	9.5	14	8.3	19	11.2	25	14.8	40	23.7	55	32.5
Clallam	170	--	--	--	--	31	18.2	28	16.5	50	29.4	37	21.8
Clark	811	74	9.1	74	9.1	124	15.3	187	23.1	184	22.7	168	20.7
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	237	19	8.0	31	13.1	36	15.2	43	18.1	61	25.7	47	19.8
Douglas	82	17	20.7	--	--	--	--	19	23.2	12	14.6	20	24.4
Ferry	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	116	--	--	--	--	11	9.5	21	18.1	36	31.0	37	31.9
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	457	58	12.7	62	13.6	71	15.5	87	19.0	87	19.0	92	20.1
Grays Harbor	283	24	8.5	46	16.3	38	13.4	55	19.4	55	19.4	65	23.0
Island	56	--	--	--	--	10	17.9	12	21.4	15	26.8	14	25.0
Jefferson	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	32.4	--	--
King	1,141	66	5.8	129	11.3	155	13.6	206	18.1	262	23.0	323	28.3
Kitsap	261	19	7.3	18	6.9	28	10.7	56	21.5	68	26.1	72	27.6
Kittitas	117	--	--	10	8.5	19	16.2	25	21.4	28	23.9	28	23.9
Klickitat	50	--	--	--	--	10	20.0	18	36.0	10	20.0	--	--
Lewis	231	30	13.0	18	7.8	27	11.7	38	16.5	50	21.6	68	29.4
Lincoln	21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	79	--	--	--	--	18	22.8	--	--	19	24.1	29	36.7
Okanogan	122	--	--	14	11.5	20	16.4	32	26.2	24	19.7	25	20.5
Pacific	52	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	30.8	15	28.8
Pend Oreille	40	--	--	--	--	10	25.0	--	--	10	25.0	--	--
Pierce	1,204	80	6.6	140	11.6	214	17.8	274	22.8	248	20.6	248	20.6
San Juan	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	191	--	--	--	--	37	19.4	33	17.3	55	28.8	52	27.2
Skamania	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	912	36	3.9	79	8.7	153	16.8	211	23.1	237	26.0	196	21.5
Spokane	914	56	6.1	106	11.6	152	16.6	142	15.5	239	26.1	219	24.0
Stevens	126	11	8.7	19	15.1	20	15.9	39	31.0	19	15.1	18	14.3
Thurston	389	35	9.0	33	8.5	84	21.6	70	18.0	78	20.1	89	22.9
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	126	--	--	10	7.9	22	17.5	23	18.3	34	27.0	28	22.2
Whatcom	288	12	4.2	26	9.0	41	14.2	54	18.8	79	27.4	76	26.4
Whitman	69	--	--	--	--	--	--	21	30.4	16	23.2	13	18.8
Yakima	730	66	9.0	73	10.0	96	13.2	140	19.2	182	24.9	173	23.7

Exhibit 3.13: Juvenile court referrals by most serious offense type and county, 2019

County	Total		Other Misd.		Alcohol/Drug Misd.		Property Misd.		Assault Misd.		Other Felony		Drug Felony		Property Felony		Non-Violent Person Felony		Violent Person Felony	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	15,492		952	6.1	2,339	15.1	3,406	22.0	4,297	27.7	392	2.5	334	2.2	1,518	9.8	463	3.0	1,791	11.6
Adams	130	--	--	--	38	29.2	32	24.6	30	23.1	--	--	--	--	15	11.5	--	--	--	--
Asotin	129	--	--	--	18	14.0	24	18.6	33	25.6	--	--	10	7.8	15	11.6	--	--	18	14.0
Benton	1,368	130	9.5	261	19.1	315	23.0	354	25.9	20	1.5	24	1.8	126	9.2	42	3.1	96	7.0	
Chelan	240	--	--	--	74	30.8	35	14.6	54	22.5	--	--	20	8.3	24	10.0	--	--	16	6.7
Clallam	269	17	6.3	96	35.7	50	18.6	60	22.3	--	--	--	--	16	5.9	--	--	21	7.8	
Clark	1,168	61	5.2	183	15.7	360	30.8	261	22.3	17	1.5	30	2.6	114	9.8	31	2.7	111	9.5	
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	354	22	6.2	67	18.9	101	28.5	111	31.4	--	--	--	--	15	4.2	--	--	26	7.3	
Douglas	125	--	--	--	29	23.2	15	12.0	42	33.6	--	--	--	--	11	8.8	--	--	11	8.8
Ferry	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	212	23	10.8	35	16.5	41	19.3	29	13.7	10	4.7	--	--	28	13.2	--	--	28	13.2	
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	564	49	8.7	83	14.7	99	17.6	166	29.4	--	--	19	3.4	86	15.2	--	--	40	7.1	
Grays Harbor	363	33	9.1	81	22.3	75	20.7	80	22.0	12	3.3	--	--	29	8.0	--	--	42	11.6	
Island	85	--	--	--	24	28.2	17	20.0	21	24.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Jefferson	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	32.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
King	1,634	85	5.2	74	4.5	312	19.1	412	25.2	95	5.8	14	0.9	221	13.5	32	2.0	389	23.8	
Kitsap	468	14	3.0	67	14.3	113	24.1	177	37.8	--	--	--	--	34	7.3	--	--	45	9.6	
Kittitas	107	--	--	--	26	24.3	32	29.9	25	23.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Klickitat	81	--	--	--	26	32.1	24	29.6	14	17.3	--	--	--	--	10	12.3	--	--	--	
Lewis	405	11	2.7	53	13.1	87	21.5	100	24.7	10	2.5	13	3.2	28	6.9	29	7.2	74	18.3	
Lincoln	31	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Mason	103	--	--	--	16	15.5	26	25.2	22	21.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	15.5	
Okanogan	171	--	--	--	42	24.6	31	18.1	46	26.9	--	--	17	9.9	12	7.0	--	--	11	6.4
Pacific	72	--	--	--	11	15.3	13	18.1	11	15.3	--	--	--	--	12	16.7	--	--	10	13.9
Pend Oreille	50	--	--	--	16	32.0	10	20.0	14	28.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Pierce	2,119	156	7.4	273	12.9	458	21.6	663	31.3	49	2.3	29	1.4	213	10.1	74	3.5	204	9.6	
San Juan	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Skagit	366	19	5.2	68	18.6	69	18.9	71	19.4	14	3.8	10	2.7	54	14.8	11	3.0	50	13.7	
Skamania	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Snohomish	819	42	5.1	118	14.4	148	18.1	258	31.5	22	2.7	31	3.8	80	9.8	21	2.6	99	12.1	
Spokane	1,391	81	5.8	143	10.3	315	22.6	468	33.6	23	1.7	22	1.6	117	8.4	39	2.8	183	13.2	
Stevens	131	--	--	--	25	19.1	20	15.3	42	32.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	12.2	
Thurston	676	12		1.8		119		17.6		148		21.9		191		28.3		14		
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Walla Walla	228	15	6.6	45	19.7	68	29.8	47	20.6	--	--	--	--	18	7.9	--	--	13	5.7	
Whatcom	350	21	6.0	75	21.4	74	21.1	72	20.6	--	--	--	--	36	10.3	--	--	54	15.4	
Whitman	60	--	--	--	--	10	16.7	20	33.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Yakima	1,109	87	7.8	121	10.9	258	23.3	362	32.6	43	3.9	15	1.4	97	8.7	39	3.5	87	7.8	

Exhibit 3.14: Juvenile court referrals by most serious offense type and county, 2020

County	Total	Other Misd.		Alcohol/Drug Misd.		Property Misd.		Assault Misd.		Other Felony		Drug Felony		Property Felony		Non-Violent Person Felony		Violent Person Felony	
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	10,509	541	5.1	1,322	12.6	2,451	23.3	2,776	26.4	280	2.7	181	1.7	1,253	11.9	283	2.7	1,422	13.5
Adams	113	--	--	23	20.4	37	32.7	22	19.5	--	--	--	--	11	9.7	--	--	--	8.0
Asotin	71	--	--	10	14.1	11	15.5	15	21.1	--	--	--	--	11	15.5	--	--	16	22.5
Benton	771	41	5.3	101	13.1	203	26.3	216	28.0	14	1.8	15	1.9	80	10.4	27	3.5	74	9.6
Chelan	169	--	--	42	24.9	21	12.4	44	26.0	--	--	--	--	31	18.3	--	--	--	--
Clallam	170	14	8.2	49	28.8	46	27.1	31	18.2	--	--	--	--	17	10.0	--	--	11	6.5
Clark	811	29	3.6	102	12.6	260	32.1	207	25.5	--	--	--	--	90	11.1	23	2.8	75	9.2
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	237	--	--	35	14.8	63	26.6	63	26.6	--	--	--	--	28	11.8	--	--	28	11.8
Douglas	82	--	--	13	15.9	14	17.1	25	30.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	12.2
Ferry	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	116	--	--	17	14.7	19	16.4	21	18.1	--	--	--	--	21	18.1	--	--	22	19.0
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	457	28	6.1	66	14.4	107	23.4	119	26.0	19	4.2	--	--	63	13.8	--	--	30	6.6
Grays Harbor	283	18	6.4	72	25.4	71	25.1	47	16.6	--	--	--	--	25	8.8	--	--	33	11.7
Island	56	--	--	16	28.6	10	17.9	15	26.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jefferson	34	--	--	--	--	16	47.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
King	1,141	72	6.3	69	6.0	206	18.1	229	20.1	62	5.4	--	--	157	13.8	--	--	315	27.6
Kitsap	261	15	5.7	46	17.6	67	25.7	72	27.6	--	--	--	--	27	10.3	--	--	26	10.0
Kittitas	117	--	--	20	17.1	36	30.8	18	15.4	11	9.4	--	--	18	15.4	--	--	--	--
Klickitat	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	30.0	--	--	--	--
Lewis	231	--	--	26	11.3	44	19.0	70	30.3	--	--	--	--	13	5.6	14	6.1	45	19.5
Lincoln	21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	79	--	--	18	22.8	13	16.5	15	19.0	--	--	--	--	12	15.2	--	--	10	12.7
Okanogan	122	--	--	23	18.9	24	19.7	30	24.6	--	--	16	13.1	12	9.8	--	--	13	10.7
Pacific	52	--	--	25	48.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pend Oreille	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	21	52.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pierce	1,204	81	6.7	114	9.5	286	23.8	330	27.4	--	--	--	--	153	12.7	33	2.7	167	13.9
San Juan	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	191	12	6.3	34	17.8	35	18.3	43	22.5	--	--	--	--	26	13.6	--	--	27	14.1
Skamania	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	45.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	912	48	5.3	93	10.2	190	20.8	280	30.7	22	2.4	11	1.2	110	12.1	26	2.9	132	14.5
Spokane	914	44	4.8	74	8.1	190	20.8	282	30.9	14	1.5	17	1.9	116	12.7	27	3.0	150	16.4
Stevens	126	--	--	16	12.7	33	26.2	46	36.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Thurston	389		10		2.6		49		12.6		93		23.9		126		32.4		--
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	126	--	--	23	18.3	32	25.4	33	26.2	--	--	--	--	12	9.5	--	--	11	8.7
Whatcom	288	--	--	44	15.3	97	33.7	58	20.1	--	--	--	--	33	11.5	--	--	39	13.5
Whitman	69	--	--	--	--	20	29.0	22	31.9	--	--	--	--	10	14.5	--	--	--	--
Yakima	730	36	4.9	64	8.8	173	23.7	221	30.3	31	4.2	24	3.3	79	10.8	27	3.7	75	10.3

Exhibit 3.15: Juvenile court demographics of youth with referrals, 2019 and 2020

	2019		2020	
Total referrals	15,492		10,509	
Total youth	11,045		7,721	
Gender	N	%	N	%
Male	7,547	68.3	5,374	69.6
Female	3,474	31.5	2,320	30.1
X	--	--	--	--
Unknown/Missing	--	--	--	--
Race	N	%	N	%
White	5,684	51.5	4,109	53.2
Black	1,459	13.2	1,027	13.3
Asian	341	3.1	252	3.3
Pacific Islander	51	0.5	32	0.4
American Indian/Alaskan Native	406	3.7	303	3.9
Latino	2,688	24.3	1,681	21.8
Other/Unknown	416	3.8	317	4.1
Age	N	%	N	%
10 to 12	885	8.0	567	7.3
13	1,268	11.5	782	10.1
14	1,808	16.4	1,188	15.4
15	2,117	19.2	1,494	19.4
16	2,418	21.9	1,784	23.1
17	2,549	23.1	1,906	24.7
Most Serious Offense	N	%	N	%
Other Misdemeanor	583	5.3	332	4.3
Alc/Drug Misdemeanor	1,741	15.8	1,009	13.1
Property Misdemeanor	2,080	18.8	1,595	20.7
Assault Misdemeanor	3,098	28.1	2,021	26.2
Other Felony	279	2.5	212	2.8
Drug Felony	259	2.3	142	1.8
Property Felony	1,059	9.6	933	12.1
Non-Violent Person Felony	385	3.5	233	3.0
Violent Person Felony	1,561	14.1	1,244	16.1

Exhibit 3.16: Juvenile court cases by race and county, 2019

County	Total	White		Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaska Native		Latino		Other/Unknown	
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	11,817	5,800	49.1	1,698	14.4	345	2.9	61	0.5	3,114	26.4	481	4.1
Adams	95	13	13.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	69	72.6	--	--
Asotin	104	85	81.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Benton	1,011	450	44.5	64	6.3	--	--	--	--	441	43.6	--	--
Chelan	212	109	51.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	90	42.5	--	--
Clallam	195	137	70.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	6.7	26	13.3
Clark	877	535	61.0	141	16.1	35	4.0	--	--	151	17.2	--	--
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	338	270	79.9	12	3.6	12	3.6	--	--	38	11.2	--	--
Douglas	96	30	31.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	36	37.5	--	--
Ferry	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	191	42	22.0	11	5.8	--	--	--	--	137	71.7	--	--
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	362	108	29.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	197	54.4	--	--
Grays Harbor	271	190	70.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	45	16.6	25	9.2
Island	76	56	73.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jefferson	39	29	74.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
King	1,148	296	25.8	449	39.1	78	6.8	12	1.0	248	21.6	30	2.6
Kitsap	355	244	68.7	38	10.7	16	4.5	--	--	39	11.0	--	--
Kittitas	99	66	66.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	19	19.2	--	--
Klickitat	74	61	82.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lewis	268	183	68.3	17	6.3	--	--	--	--	56	20.9	--	--
Lincoln	27	17	63.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	96	80	83.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Okanogan	155	50	32.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	19	12.3	82	52.9
Pacific	58	40	69.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pend Oreille	32	18	56.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pierce	1,216	525	43.2	440	36.2	54	4.4	--	--	157	12.9	31	2.5
San Juan	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	302	118	39.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	152	50.3	11	3.6
Skamania	16	15	93.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	735	380	51.7	99	13.5	41	5.6	--	--	153	20.8	55	7.5
Spokane	1,079	633	58.7	191	17.7	24	2.2	36	3.3	108	10.0	70	6.5
Stevens	81	69	85.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Thurston	662	397	60.0	80	12.1	--	--	--	--	105	15.9	22	3.3
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	198	104	52.5	11	5.6	--	--	--	--	78	39.4	--	--
Whatcom	333	195	58.6	30	9.0	23	6.9	--	--	62	18.6	23	6.9
Whitman	42	31	73.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yakima	940	202	21.5	49	5.2	--	--	--	--	640	68.1	44	4.7

Exhibit 3.17: Juvenile court cases by race and county, 2020

County	Total	White		Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaska Native		Latino		Other/Unknown	
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	7,946	4,145	52.2	1,056	13.3	264	3.3	33	0.4	1,851	23.3	344	4.3
Adams	81	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65	80.2	--	--
Asotin	64	53	82.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Benton	559	311	55.6	28	5.0	--	--	--	--	175	31.3	--	--
Chelan	139	65	46.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	59	42.4	--	--
Clallam	140	96	68.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27	19.3
Clark	539	355	65.9	73	13.5	30	5.6	--	--	77	14.3	--	--
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	216	157	72.7	11	5.1	--	--	--	--	34	15.7	--	--
Douglas	62	23	37.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	22	35.5	--	--
Ferry	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	107	20	18.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	76	71.0	--	--
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	326	127	39.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	175	53.7	--	--
Grays Harbor	167	125	74.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	17	10.2	--	--
Island	49	38	77.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jefferson	27	19	70.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
King	797	217	27.2	277	34.8	91	11.4	--	--	134	16.8	25	3.1
Kitsap	184	120	65.2	22	12.0	--	--	--	--	17	9.2	--	--
Kittitas	113	71	62.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	33	29.2	--	--
Klickitat	36	23	63.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	30.6	--	--
Lewis	186	126	67.7	13	7.0	--	--	--	--	40	21.5	--	--
Lincoln	20	15	75.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	75	61	81.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	14.7	--	--
Okanogan	98	42	42.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48	49.0
Pacific	45	29	64.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pend Oreille	18	13	72.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pierce	658	287	43.6	219	33.3	29	4.4	--	--	92	14.0	19	2.9
San Juan	13	10	76.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	147	71	48.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	52	35.4	11	7.5
Skamania	15	14	93.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	870	475	54.6	145	16.7	34	3.9	--	--	143	16.4	59	6.8
Spokane	699	444	63.5	110	15.7	10	1.4	20	2.9	56	8.0	40	5.7
Stevens	88	77	87.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Thurston	355	206	58.0	30	8.5	10	2.8	--	--	69	19.4	14	3.9
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	103	57	55.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	35	34.0	--	--
Whatcom	276	180	65.2	23	8.3	--	--	--	--	45	16.3	19	6.9
Whitman	46	41	89.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yakima	602	152	25.2	27	4.5	--	--	--	--	382	63.5	29	4.8

Exhibit 3.18: Juvenile court cases by gender and county, 2019

County	Total	Female		Male	
	N	N	%	N	%
Total	11,817	3,412	28.9	8,380	70.9
Adams	95	26	27.4	67	70.5
Asotin	104	37	35.6	67	64.4
Benton	1,011	297	29.4	714	70.6
Chelan	212	70	33.0	142	67.0
Clallam	195	57	29.2	138	70.8
Clark	877	227	25.9	649	74.0
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	338	111	32.8	227	67.2
Douglas	96	31	32.3	65	67.7
Ferry	11	--	--	--	--
Franklin	191	20	10.5	171	89.5
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	362	108	29.8	254	70.2
Grays Harbor	271	74	27.3	197	72.7
Island	76	22	28.9	54	71.1
Jefferson	39	12	30.8	27	69.2
King	1,148	249	21.7	885	77.1
Kitsap	355	113	31.8	242	68.2
Kittitas	99	33	33.3	66	66.7
Klickitat	74	21	28.4	53	71.6
Lewis	268	75	28.0	191	71.3
Lincoln	27	--	--	25	92.6
Mason	96	32	33.3	64	66.7
Okanogan	155	64	41.3	91	58.7
Pacific	58	18	31.0	40	69.0
Pend Oreille	32	14	43.8	18	56.3
Pierce	1,216	306	25.2	906	74.5
San Juan	12	--	--	--	--
Skagit	302	70	23.2	231	76.5
Skamania	16	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	735	229	31.2	506	68.8
Spokane	1,079	372	34.5	707	65.5
Stevens	81	32	39.5	49	60.5
Thurston	662	219	33.1	443	66.9
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	198	65	32.8	133	67.2
Whatcom	333	95	28.5	238	71.5
Whitman	42	18	42.9	24	57.1
Yakima	940	277	29.5	662	70.4

Exhibit 3.19: Juvenile court cases by gender and county, 2020

County	Total	Female		Male	
	N	N	%	N	%
Total	7,946	2,126	26.8	5,796	72.9
Adams	81	--	--	73	90.1
Asotin	64	19	29.7	45	70.3
Benton	559	158	28.3	400	71.6
Chelan	139	46	33.1	93	66.9
Clallam	140	42	30.0	98	70.0
Clark	539	157	29.1	381	70.7
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	216	54	25.0	162	75.0
Douglas	62	10	16.1	52	83.9
Ferry	12	--	--	10	83.3
Franklin	107	23	21.5	84	78.5
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	326	106	32.5	219	67.2
Grays Harbor	167	49	29.3	118	70.7
Island	49	17	34.7	30	61.2
Jefferson	27	--	--	21	77.8
King	797	163	20.5	620	77.8
Kitsap	184	49	26.6	135	73.4
Kittitas	113	16	14.2	97	85.8
Klickitat	36	--	--	27	75.0
Lewis	186	52	28.0	134	72.0
Lincoln	20	--	--	12	60.0
Mason	75	19	25.3	56	74.7
Okanogan	98	42	42.9	56	57.1
Pacific	45	--	--	36	80.0
Pend Oreille	18	--	--	11	61.1
Pierce	658	160	24.3	494	75.1
San Juan	13	--	--	--	--
Skagit	147	35	23.8	112	76.2
Skamania	15	--	--	12	80.0
Snohomish	870	208	23.9	661	76.0
Spokane	699	200	28.6	499	71.4
Stevens	88	18	20.5	70	79.5
Thurston	355	129	36.3	226	63.7
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	103	30	29.1	73	70.9
Whatcom	276	80	29.0	196	71.0
Whitman	46	13	28.3	33	71.7
Yakima	602	168	27.9	434	72.1

Exhibit 3.20: Juvenile court cases by age and county, 2019

County	Total	Age 10 to 12		Age 13		Age 14		Age 15		Age 16		Age 17	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	11,817	784	6.6	1,368	11.6	1,991	16.8	2,403	20.3	2,645	22.4	2,626	22.2
Adams	95	--	--	--	--	25	26.3	21	22.1	17	17.9	17	17.9
Asotin	104	--	--	--	--	10	9.6	22	21.2	30	28.8	28	26.9
Benton	1,011	99	9.8	132	13.1	170	16.8	236	23.3	192	19.0	182	18.0
Chelan	212	11	5.2	24	11.3	23	10.8	43	20.3	53	25.0	58	27.4
Clallam	195	--	--	28	14.4	33	16.9	35	17.9	41	21.0	49	25.1
Clark	877	35	4.0	94	10.7	174	19.8	182	20.8	191	21.8	201	22.9
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	338	43	12.7	30	8.9	63	18.6	68	20.1	80	23.7	54	16.0
Douglas	96	--	--	12	12.5	19	19.8	11	11.5	22	22.9	24	25.0
Ferry	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	191	--	--	14	7.3	30	15.7	40	20.9	54	28.3	48	25.1
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	362	23	6.4	61	16.9	70	19.3	71	19.6	79	21.8	58	16.0
Grays Harbor	271	29	10.7	31	11.4	55	20.3	60	22.1	58	21.4	38	14.0
Island	76	--	--	--	--	16	21.1	--	--	20	26.3	18	23.7
Jefferson	39	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	25.6	--	--	--	--
King	1,148	35	3.0	89	7.8	159	13.9	220	19.2	292	25.4	353	30.7
Kitsap	355	21	5.9	36	10.1	61	17.2	88	24.8	73	20.6	76	21.4
Kittitas	99	--	--	--	--	10	10.1	18	18.2	34	34.3	26	26.3
Klickitat	74	--	--	10	13.5	23	31.1	14	18.9	13	17.6	--	--
Lewis	268	23	8.6	32	11.9	45	16.8	36	13.4	65	24.3	67	25.0
Lincoln	27	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	96	--	--	14	14.6	16	16.7	17	17.7	25	26.0	20	20.8
Okanogan	155	12	7.7	15	9.7	42	27.1	28	18.1	31	20.0	27	17.4
Pacific	58	--	--	12	20.7	--	--	11	19.0	13	22.4	12	20.7
Pend Oreille	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pierce	1,216	69	5.7	164	13.5	214	17.6	266	21.9	239	19.7	264	21.7
San Juan	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	302	20	6.6	38	12.6	63	20.9	65	21.5	49	16.2	67	22.2
Skamania	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	735	26	3.5	70	9.5	90	12.2	131	17.8	200	27.2	218	29.7
Spokane	1,079	110	10.2	116	10.8	173	16.0	200	18.5	244	22.6	236	21.9
Stevens	81	--	--	12	14.8	18	22.2	12	14.8	21	25.9	17	21.0
Thurston	662	59	8.9	89	13.4	92	13.9	152	23.0	129	19.5	141	21.3
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	198	12	6.1	22	11.1	28	14.1	55	27.8	39	19.7	42	21.2
Whatcom	333	16	4.8	29	8.7	61	18.3	53	15.9	97	29.1	77	23.1
Whitman	42	--	--	--	--	10	23.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yakima	940	58	6.2	142	15.1	159	16.9	212	22.6	202	21.5	167	17.8

Exhibit 3.21: Juvenile court cases by age and county, 2020

County	Total	Age 10 to 12		Age 13		Age 14		Age 15		Age 16		Age 17	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	7,946	485	6.1	776	9.8	1,294	16.3	1,605	20.2	1,889	23.8	1,897	23.9
Adams	81	--	--	12	14.8	16	19.8	20	24.7	15	18.5	13	16.0
Asotin	64	--	--	12	18.8	12	18.8	11	17.2	12	18.8	14	21.9
Benton	559	36	6.4	47	8.4	119	21.3	126	22.5	119	21.3	112	20.0
Chelan	139	14	10.1	11	7.9	16	11.5	19	13.7	36	25.9	43	30.9
Clallam	140	--	--	14	10.0	22	15.7	20	14.3	42	30.0	36	25.7
Clark	539	39	7.2	46	8.5	76	14.1	134	24.9	134	24.9	110	20.4
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	216	16	7.4	25	11.6	33	15.3	37	17.1	60	27.8	45	20.8
Douglas	62	--	--	--	--	--	--	17	27.4	--	--	22	35.5
Ferry	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	107	--	--	--	--	11	10.3	20	18.7	33	30.8	33	30.8
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	326	35	10.7	47	14.4	55	16.9	63	19.3	65	19.9	61	18.7
Grays Harbor	167	14	8.4	33	19.8	26	15.6	30	18.0	40	24.0	24	14.4
Island	49	--	--	--	--	10	20.4	--	--	12	24.5	13	26.5
Jefferson	27	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
King	797	41	5.1	80	10.0	111	13.9	147	18.4	182	22.8	236	29.6
Kitsap	184	10	5.4	10	5.4	24	13.0	39	21.2	48	26.1	53	28.8
Kittitas	113	--	--	10	8.8	15	13.3	26	23.0	28	24.8	27	23.9
Klickitat	36	--	--	--	--	10	27.8	14	38.9	--	--	--	--
Lewis	186	23	12.4	14	7.5	20	10.8	27	14.5	39	21.0	63	33.9
Lincoln	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	75	--	--	--	--	16	21.3	--	--	18	24.0	28	37.3
Okanogan	98	--	--	13	13.3	14	14.3	27	27.6	19	19.4	22	22.4
Pacific	45	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	26.7	16	35.6
Pend Oreille	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pierce	658	36	5.5	71	10.8	131	19.9	144	21.9	135	20.5	141	21.4
San Juan	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	147	--	--	--	--	27	18.4	27	18.4	45	30.6	37	25.2
Skamania	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	870	32	3.7	78	9.0	148	17.0	197	22.6	224	25.7	191	22.0
Spokane	699	38	5.4	75	10.7	119	17.0	115	16.5	178	25.5	174	24.9
Stevens	88	--	--	13	14.8	13	14.8	29	33.0	15	17.0	11	12.5
Thurston	355	28	7.9	31	8.7	78	22.0	61	17.2	66	18.6	91	25.6
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	103	--	--	--	--	17	16.5	19	18.4	30	29.1	24	23.3
Whatcom	276	--	--	24	8.7	39	14.1	52	18.8	78	28.3	75	27.2
Whitman	46	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	34.8	10	21.7	--	--
Yakima	602	44	7.3	55	9.1	75	12.5	126	20.9	154	25.6	148	24.6

Exhibit 3.22: Juvenile court cases by most serious offense type and county, 2019

County	Total		Other Misd.		Alcohol/Drug Misd.		Property Misd.		Assault Misd.		Other Felony		Drug Felony		Property Felony		Non-Violent Person Felony		Violent Person Felony	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	11,817		703	5.9	1,829	15.5	2,618	22.2	2,980	25.2	346	2.9	264	2.2	1,236	10.5	326	2.8	1,515	12.8
Adams	95	--	--		31	32.6	22	23.2	22	23.2	--	--	--	--	10	10.5	--	--	--	--
Asotin	104	--	--		16	15.4	19	18.3	22	21.2	--	--	--	--	15	14.4	--	--	18	17.3
Benton	1,011	95	9.4		207	20.5	253	25.0	257	25.4	13	1.3	--	--	90	8.9	24	2.4	63	6.2
Chelan	212	--	--		63	29.7	31	14.6	45	21.2	--	--	19	9.0	23	10.8	--	--	15	7.1
Clallam	195	16	8.2		72	36.9	34	17.4	40	20.5	--	--	--	--	15	7.7	--	--	10	5.1
Clark	877	48	5.5		139	15.8	269	30.7	163	18.6	15	1.7	27	3.1	96	10.9	23	2.6	97	11.1
Columbia	--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	338	22	6.5		65	19.2	99	29.3	100	29.6	--	--	--	--	15	4.4	--	--	25	7.4
Douglas	96	--	--		25	26.0	10	10.4	30	31.3	--	--	--	--	10	10.4	--	--	--	--
Ferry	11	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	191	17	8.9		32	16.8	37	19.4	25	13.1	10	5.2	--	--	25	13.1	--	--	28	14.7
Garfield	--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	362	20	5.5		64	17.7	70	19.3	96	26.5	--	--	--	--	67	18.5	--	--	24	6.6
Grays Harbor	271	20	7.4		52	19.2	57	21.0	63	23.2	12	4.4	--	--	25	9.2	--	--	33	12.2
Island	76	--	--		21	27.6	17	22.4	18	23.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jefferson	39	--	--		--	--	--	--	13	33.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
King	1,148	60	5.2		56	4.9	251	21.9	148	12.9	82	7.1	14	1.2	189	16.5	17	1.5	331	28.8
Kitsap	355	12	3.4		52	14.6	94	26.5	113	31.8	--	--	--	--	28	7.9	--	--	40	11.3
Kittitas	99	--	--		24	24.2	28	28.3	25	25.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Klickitat	74	--	--		25	33.8	20	27.0	14	18.9	--	--	--	--	10	13.5	--	--	--	--
Lewis	268	--	--		44	16.4	55	20.5	53	19.8	--	--	10	3.7	21	7.8	19	7.1	52	19.4
Lincoln	27	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	96	--	--		15	15.6	23	24.0	21	21.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	14.6
Okanogan	155	--	--		37	23.9	24	15.5	40	25.8	--	--	21	13.5	11	7.1	--	--	12	7.7
Pacific	58	--	--		12	20.7	13	22.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pend Oreille	32	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pierce	1,216	111	9.1		111	9.1	232	19.1	350	28.8	35	2.9	21	1.7	148	12.2	43	3.5	165	13.6
San Juan	12	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	302	17	5.6		60	19.9	55	18.2	48	15.9	13	4.3	--	--	48	15.9	--	--	46	15.2
Skamania	16	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	735	42	5.7		106	14.4	129	17.6	235	32.0	21	2.9	24	3.3	73	9.9	12	1.6	93	12.7
Spokane	1,079	49	4.5		121	11.2	229	21.2	370	34.3	20	1.9	16	1.5	88	8.2	26	2.4	160	14.8
Stevens	81	--	--		15	18.5	15	18.5	24	29.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Thurston	662		12			1.8		118		17.8		139		21.0		188		28.4		14
Wahkiakum	--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	198	13	6.6		40	20.2	59	29.8	38	19.2	--	--	--	--	16	8.1	--	--	12	6.1
Whatcom	333	19	5.7		72	21.6	72	21.6	66	19.8	--	--	--	--	34	10.2	--	--	54	16.2
Whitman	42	--	--		--	--	--	--	10	23.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yakima	940	65	6.9		104	11.1	226	24.0	305	32.4	44	4.7	12	1.3	73	7.8	35	3.7	76	8.1

Exhibit 3.23: Juvenile court cases by most serious offense type and county, 2020

County	Total	Other Misd.		Alcohol/Drug Misd.		Property Misd.		Assault Misd.		Other Felony		Drug Felony		Property Felony		Non-Violent Person Felony		Violent Person Felony	
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	7,946	368	4.6	1,045	13.2	1,871	23.5	1,862	23.4	244	3.1	132	1.7	994	12.5	210	2.6	1,220	15.4
Adams	81	--	--	14	17.3	23	28.4	17	21.0	--	--	--	--	10	12.3	--	--	--	--
Asotin	64	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	20.3	--	--	--	--	10	15.6	--	--	16	25.0
Benton	559	28	5.0	81	14.5	163	29.2	151	27.0	11	2.0	--	--	56	10.0	16	2.9	44	7.9
Chelan	139	--	--	32	23.0	15	10.8	38	27.3	--	--	--	--	31	22.3	--	--	--	--
Clallam	140	11	7.9	48	34.3	33	23.6	24	17.1	--	--	--	--	14	10.0	--	--	--	--
Clark	539	14	2.6	83	15.4	185	34.3	100	18.6	15	2.8	--	--	60	11.1	15	2.8	66	12.2
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	216	--	--	29	13.4	53	24.5	59	27.3	--	--	--	--	28	13.0	--	--	28	13.0
Douglas	62	--	--	16	25.8	10	16.1	11	17.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ferry	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	107	--	--	17	15.9	17	15.9	21	19.6	--	--	--	--	17	15.9	--	--	22	20.6
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	326	16	4.9	54	16.6	84	25.8	80	24.5	15	4.6	10	3.1	41	12.6	--	--	22	6.7
Grays Harbor	167	--	--	42	25.1	35	21.0	32	19.2	--	--	--	--	18	10.8	--	--	21	12.6
Island	49	--	--	15	30.6	--	--	11	22.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jefferson	27	--	--	--	--	14	51.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
King	797	44	5.5	50	6.3	136	17.1	66	8.3	54	6.8	--	--	133	16.7	15	1.9	294	36.9
Kitsap	184	--	--	40	21.7	50	27.2	37	20.1	--	--	--	--	22	12.0	--	--	21	11.4
Kittitas	113	--	--	17	15.0	37	32.7	17	15.0	11	9.7	--	--	18	15.9	--	--	--	--
Klickitat	36	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	36.1	--	--	--	--
Lewis	186	--	--	25	13.4	29	15.6	56	30.1	--	--	--	--	11	5.9	12	6.5	38	20.4
Lincoln	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	75	--	--	16	21.3	14	18.7	14	18.7	--	--	--	--	12	16.0	--	--	--	--
Okanogan	98	--	--	21	21.4	18	18.4	22	22.4	--	--	13	13.3	--	--	--	--	11	11.2
Pacific	45	--	--	24	53.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pend Oreille	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pierce	658	58	8.8	32	4.9	155	23.6	158	24.0	26	4.0	--	--	82	12.5	22	3.3	120	18.2
San Juan	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	147	--	--	26	17.7	27	18.4	33	22.4	--	--	--	--	20	13.6	--	--	21	14.3
Skamania	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	870	45	5.2	88	10.1	183	21.0	263	30.2	22	2.5	10	1.1	110	12.6	25	2.9	124	14.3
Spokane	699	25	3.6	62	8.9	155	22.2	186	26.6	10	1.4	10	1.4	93	13.3	26	3.7	132	18.9
Stevens	88	--	--	14	15.9	26	29.5	28	31.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Thurston	355	10		2.8		46		13.0		80		22.5		111		31.3		--	
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	103	--	--	21	20.4	26	25.2	28	27.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Whatcom	276	--	--	42	15.2	95	34.4	52	18.8	--	--	--	--	31	11.2	--	--	39	14.1
Whitman	46	--	--	--	--	15	32.6	14	30.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yakima	602	24	4.0	57	9.5	154	25.6	170	28.2	27	4.5	20	3.3	68	11.3	18	3.0	64	10.6

WASHINGTON STATE JUVENILE JUSTICE REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR & STATE LEGISLATURE

Exhibit 3.24: Juvenile court demographics of youth with cases, 2019 and 2020

	2019		2020	
Total cases	11,817		7,946	
Total youth	8,799		6,076	
Gender	N	%	N	%
Male	6,088	69.2	4,306	70.9
Female	2,689	30.6	1,748	28.8
X	--	--	--	--
Unknown/Missing	--	--	--	--
Race	N	%	N	%
White	4,480	50.9	3,265	53.7
Black	1,105	12.6	740	12.2
Asian	260	3.0	195	3.2
Pacific Islander	40	0.5	26	0.4
American Indian/Alaskan Native	345	3.9	251	4.1
Latino	2,281	25.9	1,366	22.5
Other/Unknown	288	3.3	233	3.8
Age	N	%	N	%
10 to 12	594	6.8	385	6.3
13	1,005	11.4	591	9.7
14	1,437	16.3	944	15.5
15	1,717	19.5	1,185	19.5
16	1,948	22.1	1,437	23.7
17	2,098	23.8	1,534	25.3
Most Serious Offense	N	%	N	%
Other Misdemeanor	463	5.3	228	3.8
Alc/Drug Misdemeanor	1,405	16.0	816	13.4
Property Misdemeanor	1,679	19.1	1,289	21.2
Assault Misdemeanor	2,241	25.5	1,418	23.3
Other Felony	262	3.0	185	3.0
Drug Felony	210	2.4	108	1.8
Property Felony	891	10.1	755	12.4
Non-Violent Person Felony	283	3.2	177	2.9
Violent Person Felony	1,365	15.5	1,100	18.1

Exhibit 3.25: Juvenile court dispositions by county, 2019

County	Total	Adjudications		Diversions	
		N	%	N	%
Total	9,181	4,301	46.9	4,880	53.2
Adams	76	11	14.5	65	85.5
Asotin	62	39	62.9	23	37.1
Benton	843	272	32.3	571	67.7
Chelan	174	117	67.2	57	32.8
Clallam	151	83	55.0	68	45.0
Clark	742	344	46.4	398	53.6
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	301	135	44.9	166	55.2
Douglas	92	45	48.9	47	51.1
Ferry	16	--	--	--	--
Franklin	--	--	--	--	--
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	298	128	43.0	170	57.1
Grays Harbor	196	77	39.3	119	60.7
Island	68	23	33.8	45	66.2
Jefferson	37	15	40.5	22	59.5
King	590	385	65.3	205	34.8
Kitsap	285	149	52.3	136	47.7
Kittitas	76	37	48.7	39	51.3
Klickitat	76	27	35.5	49	64.5
Lewis	216	141	65.3	75	34.7
Lincoln	29	14	48.3	15	51.7
Mason	82	50	61.0	32	39.0
Okanogan	134	92	68.7	42	31.3
Pacific	52	33	63.5	19	36.5
Pend Oreille	23	--	--	--	--
Pierce	1,035	412	39.8	623	60.2
San Juan	11	--	--	--	--
Skagit	206	117	56.8	89	43.2
Skamania	13	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	619	261	42.2	358	57.8
Spokane	769	315	41.0	454	59.0
Stevens	53	31	58.5	22	41.5
Thurston	526	261	49.6	265	50.4
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	153	51	33.3	102	66.7
Whatcom	262	124	47.3	138	52.7
Whitman	33	18	54.6	15	45.5
Yakima	768	357	46.5	411	53.5

Exhibit 3.26: Juvenile court dispositions by county, 2020

County	Total	Adjudications		Diversions	
		N	%	N	%
Total	6,350	3,013	47.5	3,337	52.6
Adams	72	21	29.2	51	70.8
Asotin	52	--	--	--	--
Benton	524	171	32.6	353	67.4
Chelan	113	67	59.3	46	40.7
Clallam	94	53	56.4	41	43.6
Clark	490	209	42.7	281	57.4
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	129	70	54.3	59	45.7
Douglas	46	21	45.7	25	54.4
Ferry	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	--	--	--	--	--
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	244	96	39.3	148	60.7
Grays Harbor	152	58	38.2	94	61.8
Island	41	15	36.6	26	63.4
Jefferson	20	--	--	--	--
King	384	241	62.8	143	37.2
Kitsap	182	94	51.7	88	48.4
Kittitas	79	39	49.4	40	50.6
Klickitat	29	14	48.3	15	51.7
Lewis	164	113	68.9	51	31.1
Lincoln	20	5	25.0	15	75.0
Mason	56	34	60.7	22	39.3
Okanogan	84	48	57.1	36	42.9
Pacific	39	22	56.4	17	43.6
Pend Oreille	13	--	--	--	--
Pierce	607	247	40.7	360	59.3
San Juan	11	--	--	--	--
Skagit	140	83	59.3	57	40.7
Skamania	16	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	506	209	41.3	297	58.7
Spokane	646	299	46.3	347	53.7
Stevens	70	36	51.4	34	48.6
Thurston	328	204	62.2	124	37.8
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	101	48	47.5	53	52.5
Whatcom	227	87	38.3	140	61.7
Whitman	40	17	42.5	23	57.5
Yakima	550	251	45.6	299	54.4

Exhibit 3.27: Juvenile court dispositions by race, 2019

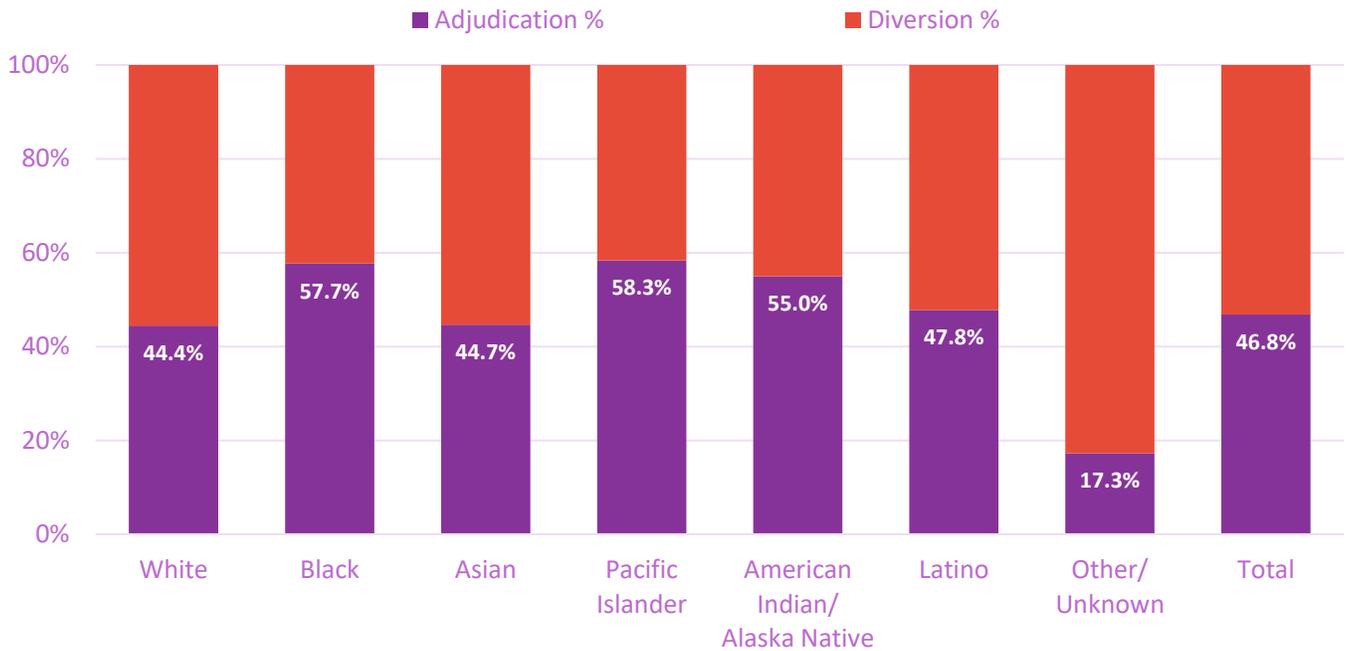


Exhibit 3.28: Juvenile court dispositions by race, 2020

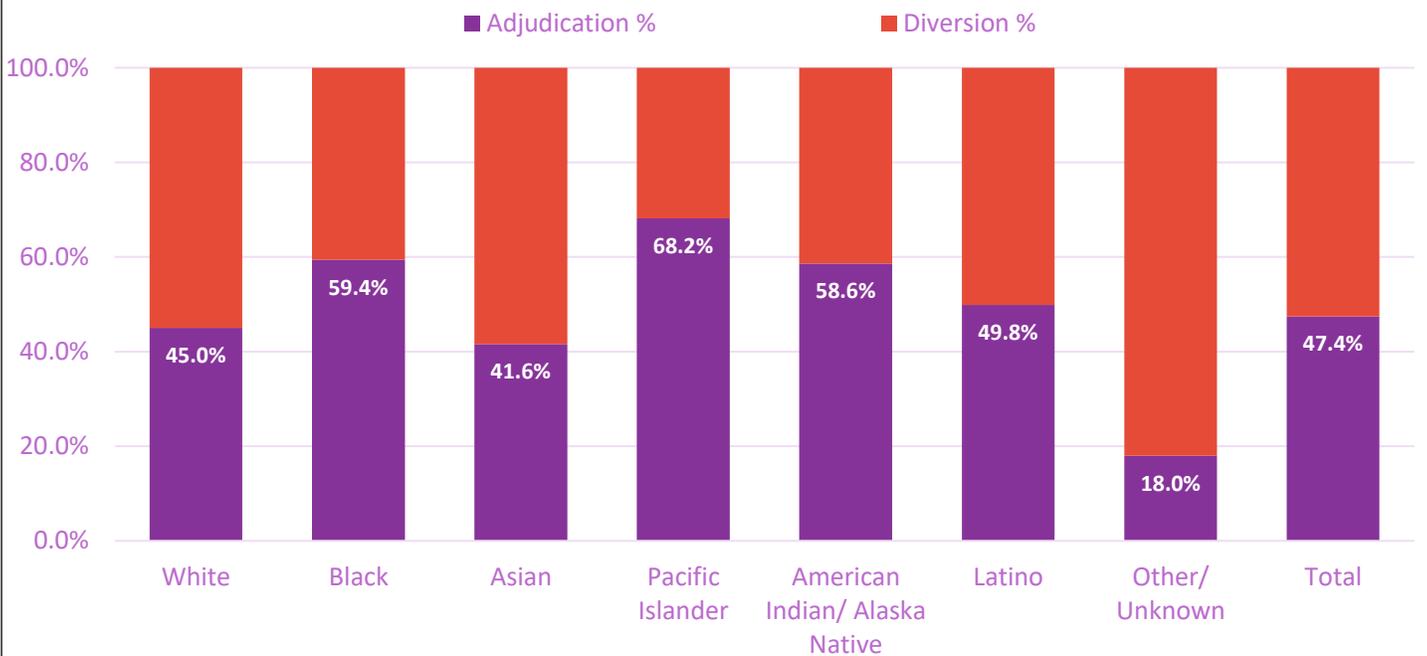


Exhibit 3.29: Juvenile court dispositions by gender and county, 2019

County	Total	Female		Male	
		Adjudications	Diversions	Adjudications	Diversions
		%	%	%	%
Total	9,181	10.5	19.4	36.3	33.7
Adams	76	--	26.3	--	56.6
Asotin	62	19.4	17.7	43.5	19.4
Benton	843	6.2	23.3	26.1	44.5
Chelan	174	17.2	14.4	50.0	18.4
Clallam	151	12.6	15.9	42.4	29.1
Clark	742	9.3	17.4	37.1	36.1
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	301	12.0	20.6	32.9	34.6
Douglas	92	22.8	15.2	26.1	35.9
Ferry	16	--	--	--	--
Franklin	107	17.8	--	82.2	--
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	298	10.7	17.4	32.2	39.3
Grays Harbor	196	9.2	18.9	30.1	41.8
Island	68	--	22.1	26.5	44.1
Jefferson	37	--	--	32.4	37.8
King	590	9.3	12.7	55.1	21.9
Kitsap	285	11.6	17.2	40.7	30.2
Kittitas	76	--	26.3	38.2	25.0
Klickitat	76	--	18.4	25.0	46.1
Lewis	216	19.0	16.2	45.8	18.5
Lincoln	29	--	--	48.3	48.3
Mason	82	--	24.4	51.2	14.6
Okanogan	134	25.4	14.9	43.3	16.4
Pacific	52	25.0	--	38.5	28.8
Pend Oreille	23	--	--	--	--
Pierce	1,035	7.2	18.7	32.3	41.4
San Juan	11	--	--	--	--
Skagit	206	13.6	12.1	43.2	31.1
Skamania	13	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	619	10.2	21.8	32.0	36.0
Spokane	769	9.4	24.4	31.6	34.6
Stevens	53	--	24.5	49.1	--
Thurston	526	11.6	20.7	38.0	29.7
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	153	11.1	26.1	22.2	40.5
Whatcom	262	10.7	19.8	36.6	32.8
Whitman	33	--	--	42.4	--
Yakima	768	10.0	22.0	36.5	31.5

Exhibit 3.30: Juvenile court dispositions by gender and county, 2020

County	Total	Female		Male	
		Adjudications	Diversions	Adjudications	Diversions
		% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N
Total	6,350	10.1	19.3	37.2	33.2
Adams	72	--	--	29.2	59.7
Asotin	52	--	--	65.4	--
Benton	524	6.7	24.0	26.0	43.3
Chelan	113	20.4	15.9	38.9	24.8
Clallam	94	13.8	17.0	42.6	26.6
Clark	490	5.9	23.7	36.7	33.7
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	129	9.3	17.1	45.0	28.7
Douglas	46	--	--	37.0	45.7
Ferry	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	63	17.5	--	82.5	--
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	244	10.7	23.4	28.7	37.3
Grays Harbor	152	--	31.6	32.2	30.3
Island	41	--	--	29.3	41.5
Jefferson	20	--	--	--	60.0
King	384	8.6	14.6	52.9	22.7
Kitsap	182	12.6	17.0	39.0	31.3
Kittitas	79	--	16.5	45.6	34.2
Klickitat	29	--	--	41.4	--
Lewis	164	15.2	12.8	53.0	18.3
Lincoln	20	--	--	--	--
Mason	56	--	--	44.6	26.8
Okanogan	84	22.6	19.0	34.5	23.8
Pacific	39	--	--	48.7	30.8
Pend Oreille	13	--	--	--	--
Pierce	607	7.7	18.8	32.9	40.4
San Juan	11	--	--	--	--
Skagit	140	13.6	12.9	45.7	27.1
Skamania	16	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	506	5.7	21.7	35.6	36.8
Spokane	646	11.1	22.0	35.1	31.7
Stevens	70	15.7	14.3	35.7	34.3
Thurston	328	20.4	13.4	41.8	24.4
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	101	12.9	14.9	34.7	37.6
Whatcom	227	12.3	20.3	26.0	41.4
Whitman	40	--	--	32.5	37.5
Yakima	550	9.6	21.6	36.0	32.5

Exhibit 3.31: Juvenile court adjudications (Adj.) and diversions (Div.) by age and county, 2019

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	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N
Total	9,181	6.4	12.1	7.2	10.3	9.3	11.0	11.4	10.7	12.5	9.1
Adams	76	--	17.1	--	23.7	--	17.1	--	18.4	--	--
Asotin	62	--	--	--	--	16.1	--	--	--	17.7	--
Benton	843	4.4	16.4	5.2	14.0	6.8	15.7	7.9	11.5	7.9	10.2
Chelan	174	13.2	--	--	--	13.8	8.0	14.4	6.3	20.7	9.8
Clallam	151	8.6	11.9	9.3	9.3	11.9	6.6	10.6	8.6	14.6	8.6
Clark	742	5.3	9.7	8.5	10.8	10.4	11.2	10.8	11.3	11.5	10.6
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	301	6.3	15.0	6.6	11.3	11.0	10.3	10.0	11.6	11.0	7.0
Douglas	92	--	17.4	--	10.9	--	--	--	13.0	21.7	--
Ferry	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	107	10.3	--	15.9	--	20.6	--	28.0	--	25.2	--
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	298	7.0	15.1	6.7	11.4	8.4	11.7	10.4	12.1	10.4	6.7
Grays Harbor	196	7.7	16.3	6.6	14.3	12.2	9.2	6.6	12.8	6.1	8.2
Island	68	--	--	--	17.6	--	--	--	16.2	--	--
Jefferson	37	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
King	590	4.2	5.6	8.5	7.6	11.4	9.0	17.3	6.1	23.9	6.4
Kitsap	285	7.0	7.0	9.5	7.4	13.0	10.9	11.2	9.8	11.6	12.6
Kittitas	76	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.4	13.2	--	--
Klickitat	76	--	19.7	--	18.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lewis	216	14.4	7.4	13.9	6.5	9.7	7.4	13.9	8.3	13.4	5.1
Lincoln	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	82	--	--	12.2	--	--	--	19.5	--	13.4	--
Okanogan	134	11.9	7.5	14.2	10.4	12.7	--	15.7	7.5	14.2	--
Pacific	52	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pend Oreille	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pierce	1,035	5.4	12.8	5.3	12.0	8.5	13.9	8.4	11.5	12.2	10.0
San Juan	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	206	7.3	11.7	8.7	10.7	10.2	11.2	12.1	--	18.4	5.3
Skamania	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	619	4.7	9.2	6.0	8.9	5.8	11.5	13.6	14.7	12.1	13.6
Spokane	769	5.2	14.3	4.9	11.3	7.8	10.4	11.4	11.8	11.6	11.2
Stevens	53	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Thurston	526	9.3	10.5	6.3	8.4	9.7	13.9	12.2	9.1	12.2	8.6
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	153	--	15.0	--	9.8	11.1	16.3	--	13.7	9.2	11.8
Whatcom	262	5.0	11.1	8.0	8.8	8.0	9.2	10.3	13.4	16.0	10.3
Whitman	33	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yakima	768	5.7	16.7	7.6	10.4	10.8	9.5	12.0	10.2	10.4	6.8

Exhibit 3.32: Juvenile court adjudications (Adj.) and diversions (Div.) by age and county, 2020

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	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N
Total	6,350	5.8	11.7	7.9	9.2	9.9	10.8	11.7	11.4	12.2	9.5
Adams	72	--	19.4	--	13.9	--	15.3	--	--	--	--
Asotin	52	19.2	--	--	--	--	--	21.2	--	--	--
Benton	524	3.8	15.8	6.7	10.7	6.7	16.2	7.6	12.4	7.8	12.2
Chelan	113	9.7	11.5	8.8	--	8.8	--	16.8	--	15.0	9.7
Clallam	94	--	--	--	11.7	13.8	--	16.0	10.6	12.8	--
Clark	490	5.7	10.0	5.9	9.4	10.0	12.4	10.8	15.1	10.2	10.4
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	129	7.8	11.6	9.3	12.4	10.1	--	17.1	10.9	10.1	--
Douglas	46	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ferry	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	63	--	--	--	--	28.6	--	22.2	--	25.4	--
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	244	6.1	18.0	7.4	13.5	7.0	13.5	7.8	11.5	11.1	4.1
Grays Harbor	152	7.2	19.7	--	15.1	11.2	9.9	8.6	10.5	--	6.6
Island	41	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jefferson	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
King	384	5.2	10.4	7.6	7.0	12.0	5.7	17.2	8.1	20.8	6.0
Kitsap	182	--	9.3	8.8	--	14.3	10.4	11.5	11.5	13.2	12.6
Kittitas	79	--	--	--	--	--	12.7	15.2	--	12.7	--
Klickitat	29	--	--	--	--	37.9	--	--	--	--	--
Lewis	164	9.8	7.3	6.7	6.7	8.5	6.1	23.8	--	20.1	7.3
Lincoln	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	56	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25.0	--
Okanogan	84	--	14.3	11.9	--	14.3	11.9	13.1	--	15.5	--
Pacific	39	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pend Oreille	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pierce	607	5.6	15.8	9.2	11.5	8.6	12.9	7.2	11.0	10.0	8.1
San Juan	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	140	7.9	--	12.1	7.9	9.3	7.9	12.1	12.1	17.9	7.9
Skamania	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	506	4.5	8.3	5.7	9.5	9.7	13.6	12.1	13.2	9.3	14.0
Spokane	646	5.6	10.5	7.6	9.6	7.7	10.8	11.5	14.4	13.9	8.4
Stevens	70	--	--	--	--	15.7	--	--	--	--	--
Thurston	328	10.7	7.9	13.1	6.7	12.2	9.8	11.6	5.2	14.6	8.2
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	101	--	10.9	--	--	9.9	9.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9
Whatcom	227	--	9.3	6.2	9.7	7.0	11.9	12.3	17.2	9.7	13.7
Whitman	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yakima	550	5.1	15.1	7.1	6.9	9.5	9.3	12.2	11.6	11.8	11.5

Exhibit 3.33: Juvenile court adjudications (Adj.) and diversions (Div.) by most serious offense type, 2019

County	Other Misd.		Alcohol/Drug Misd.		Property Misd.		Assault Misd.		Other Felony		Drug Felony		Property Felony		Non-Violent Person Felony		Violent Person Felony		
	Adj	Div	Adj	Div	Adj	Div	Adj	Div	Adj	Div	Adj	Div	Adj	Div	Adj	Div	Adj	Div	
	N	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N
Total	9,181	2.4	4.0	4.8	12.0	8.5	15.2	10.5	18.9	2.3	0.2	1.3	0.7	7.4	1.5	1.5	0.3	8.2	0.3
Adams	76	--	--	--	31.6	--	21.1	--	22.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asotin	62	--	--	--	16.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Benton	843	1.5	8.1	3.8	18.9	7.4	18.9	7.7	17.9	--	--	--	--	4.3	2.4	--	--	5.2	--
Chelan	174	--	--	19.0	14.9	12.6	--	6.3	11.5	--	--	5.7	--	12.1	--	--	--	--	--
Clallam	151	--	--	13.2	21.9	11.3	7.9	13.9	9.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Clark	742	2.4	3.2	3.9	13.3	8.0	22.9	9.4	12.3	--	--	2.0	--	9.3	--	1.8	--	8.4	--
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	301	--	--	6.6	15.0	13.6	16.3	10.3	20.6	--	--	--	--	4.0	--	--	--	5.3	--
Douglas	92	--	--	10.9	16.3	--	--	16.3	18.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ferry	16	--	--	--	--	--	62.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	107	14.0	--	15.9	--	21.5	--	15.0	--	--	--	--	--	10.3	--	--	--	10.3	--
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	298	--	5.4	4.7	15.8	10.7	11.4	5.0	18.8	--	--	--	--	12.4	--	--	--	4.7	--
Grays Harbor	196	--	7.7	--	19.4	5.6	12.2	6.6	20.9	--	--	--	--	6.6	--	--	--	6.6	--
Island	68	--	--	--	20.6	--	19.1	--	22.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jefferson	37	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
King	590	3.9	2.7	3.2	--	10.5	11.2	8.0	20.2	5.8	--	--	--	8.6	--	--	--	23.6	--
Kitsap	285	--	--	5.3	8.4	12.6	19.6	14.7	17.5	--	--	--	--	7.4	--	--	--	8.1	--
Kittitas	76	--	--	--	17.1	--	19.7	21.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Klickitat	76	--	--	--	31.6	--	18.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lewis	216	--	--	5.6	13.0	7.9	9.3	19.9	9.3	--	--	--	--	13.0	--	--	--	11.6	--
Lincoln	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37.9	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	82	--	--	13.4	--	--	15.9	12.2	13.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Okanogan	134	--	--	12.7	8.2	13.4	--	13.4	12.7	--	--	8.2	--	9.0	--	--	--	7.5	--
Pacific	52	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pend Oreille	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pierce	1,035	1.6	6.1	1.3	9.7	4.4	14.3	7.9	25.8	2.3	--	1.0	--	8.9	2.7	2.3	--	10.0	--
San Juan	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	206	7.8	--	8.3	13.1	13.6	16.0	9.7	9.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.3	--
Skamania	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	619	--	2.7	2.9	10.7	5.8	16.8	8.7	23.1	2.3	--	1.8	--	7.9	2.3	--	--	10.7	--
Spokane	769	1.3	4.3	3.3	7.8	5.7	15.7	12.2	28.5	2.2	--	--	--	6.0	--	--	--	9.1	--
Stevens	53	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Thurston	526	2.7		--		5.3		14.1		9.3		15.4		15.8		16.0		--	
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	153	--	--	--	19.0	6.5	19.6	--	14.4	--	--	--	--	7.2	--	--	--	--	--
Whatcom	262	--	4.2	5.7	16.4	9.5	15.6	11.8	12.6	--	--	--	--	6.1	--	--	--	9.2	--
Whitman	33	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yakima	768	1.7	5.6	4.2	7.4	10.7	14.6	12.6	24.1	4.6	--	--	--	5.7	--	1.8	--	4.6	--

Exhibit 3.34: Juvenile court adjudications (Adj.) and diversions (Div.) by most serious offense type, 2020

County	N	Other Misd.		Alcohol/Drug Misd.		Property Misd.		Assault Misd.		Other Felony		Drug Felony		Property Felony		Non-Violent Person Felony		Violent Person Felony	
		Adj	Div	Adj	Div	Adj	Div	Adj	Div	Adj	Div	Adj	Div	Adj	Div	Adj	Div	Adj	Div
		% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N	% of N
Total	6,350	2.1	3.0	5.0	9.3	8.2	17.7	9.7	18.3	2.4	--	0.8	0.8	7.4	2.4	1.7	0.3	10.2	0.6
Adams	72	--	--	--	16.7	--	20.8	--	25.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asotin	52	--	--	--	--	--	--	19.2	--	--	--	--	--	19.2	--	--	--	19.2	--
Benton	524	--	4.2	4.2	16.2	5.9	21.8	6.9	18.1	--	--	--	--	6.7	4.4	--	--	4.6	--
Chelan	113	--	--	14.2	10.6	12.4	--	--	20.4	--	--	--	--	13.3	--	--	--	--	--
Clallam	94	--	--	16.0	14.9	18.1	18.1	10.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Clark	490	2.2	2.0	3.5	9.8	8.2	26.5	7.6	15.3	--	--	--	--	7.6	3.1	--	--	9.8	--
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	129	--	--	--	7.8	14.7	17.1	10.1	20.2	--	--	--	--	12.4	--	--	--	--	--
Douglas	46	--	--	--	21.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ferry	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	63	--	--	15.9	--	--	--	20.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.9	--
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	244	--	4.1	6.6	13.5	10.2	12.7	6.1	25.8	--	--	--	--	6.1	--	--	--	5.7	--
Grays Harbor	152	--	--	--	24.3	--	14.5	--	20.4	--	--	--	--	8.6	--	--	--	9.9	--
Island	41	--	--	--	24.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jefferson	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
King	384	2.9	3.1	4.2	--	10.2	10.2	2.6	20.6	3.4	--	--	--	8.1	2.6	--	--	30.2	--
Kitsap	182	--	--	7.7	12.1	7.1	20.3	10.4	12.1	--	--	--	--	11.5	--	--	--	8.8	--
Kittitas	79	--	--	--	--	--	26.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Klickitat	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lewis	164	--	--	7.9	8.5	12.2	6.7	15.2	12.8	--	--	--	--	7.3	--	6.7	--	13.4	--
Lincoln	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	56	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Okanogan	84	--	--	--	--	--	13.1	15.5	11.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific	39	--	--	--	25.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pend Oreille	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pierce	607	2.0	6.3	1.8	2.1	4.9	22.9	10.2	20.9	2.6	--	--	--	4.6	4.9	--	--	12.5	--
San Juan	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	140	7.1	--	11.4	8.6	10.0	15.7	7.9	12.1	--	--	--	--	8.6	--	--	--	7.9	--
Skamania	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	506	2.0	3.2	2.8	9.3	5.3	16.0	6.1	23.7	--	--	--	--	6.9	3.8	2.8	--	13.2	--
Spokane	646	1.5	1.9	3.4	7.4	5.4	20.7	14.1	20.7	2.0	--	--	--	7.9	--	2.0	--	9.6	--
Stevens	70	--	--	--	--	--	30.0	14.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Thurston	328	--	--	--	--	--	5.5	--	7.9	--	--	10.1	--	13.4	--	--	14.0	--	3.0
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	101	--	--	--	13.9	13.9	13.9	--	18.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Whatcom	227	--	--	6.6	12.3	4.4	26.9	10.1	15.4	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--	8.4	--
Whitman	40	--	--	--	--	--	32.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yakima	550	2.0	4.2	2.9	7.5	11.8	15.1	10.2	21.6	4.2	--	--	1.8	6.0	2.4	--	--	6.5	--

Exhibit 3.35: Juvenile court demographics of youth with dispositions, 2019

Total number of dispositions	9,181				
Total number of individuals with dispositions	7,939				
Gender	Adjudications	%	Diversions	%	Total N
Male	2,639	48.3	2,829	51.7	5,468
Female	789	32.1	1,667	67.9	2,456
X	--	--	--	--	--
Unknown/Missing	--	--	--	--	--
Race	Adjudications	%	Diversions	%	Total N
White	1,662	41.0	2,392	59.0	4,054
Black	555	54.0	472	46.0	1,027
Asian	93	40.8	135	59.2	228
Pacific Islander	19	57.6	14	42.4	33
American Indian/Alaskan Native	158	51.6	148	48.4	306
Latino	912	44.2	1,150	55.8	2,062
Other/Unknown	37	16.2	192	83.8	229
Age	Adjudications	%	Diversions	%	Total N
10-13	461	30.6	1,045	69.4	1,506
14	492	36.6	851	63.4	1,343
15	674	42.5	911	57.5	1,585
16	828	47.8	905	52.2	1,733
17	981	55.4	791	44.6	1,772
Offense Type	Adjudications	%	Diversions	%	Total N
Other Misdemeanor	140	29.4	337	70.6	477
Alcohol/Drug Misdemeanor	321	24.4	997	75.6	1,318
Property Misdemeanor	512	29.2	1,244	70.8	1,756
Assault Misdemeanor	749	31.3	1,646	68.7	2,395
Other Felony	187	91.2	18	8.8	205
Drug Felony	99	60.7	64	39.3	163
Property Felony	570	80.6	137	19.4	707
Non-Violent Person Felony	123	79.9	31	20.1	154
Violent Person Felony	735	96.2	29	3.8	764

Exhibit 3.36: Juvenile Court demographics of youth with dispositions, 2020

Total number of dispositions	6,350				
Total number of individuals with dispositions	5,699				
Gender	Adjudications	%	Diversions	%	Total N
Male	2,013	50.6	1,969	49.4	3,982
Female	542	31.8	1,165	68.2	1,707
X	--	--	--	--	--
Unknown/Missing	--	--	--	--	--
Race	Adjudications	%	Diversions	%	Total N
White	1,320	42.6	1,776	57.4	3,096
Black	367	57.4	272	42.6	639
Asian	67	38.3	108	61.7	175
Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	19
American Indian/Alaskan Native	118	54.1	100	45.9	218
Latino	639	47.4	709	52.6	1,348
Other/Unknown	38	18.6	166	81.4	204
Age	Adjudications	%	Diversions	%	Total N
10-13	310	30.9	692	69.1	1,002
14	409	43.3	535	56.7	944
15	516	44.5	644	55.5	1,160
16	624	47.3	695	52.7	1,319
17	702	55.1	572	44.9	1,274
Offense Type	Adjudications	%	Diversions	%	Total N
Other Misdemeanor	88	33.6	174	66.4	262
Alcohol/Drug Misdemeanor	266	32.9	542	67.1	808
Property Misdemeanor	391	27.2	1,047	72.8	1,438
Assault Misdemeanor	494	30.9	1,105	69.1	1,599
Other Felony	--	--	--	--	151
Drug Felony	49	48.0	53	52.0%	102
Property Felony	402	72.8	150	27.2%	552
Non-Violent Person Felony	102	83.6	20	16.4%	122
Violent Person Felony	626	94.1	39	5.9%	665

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 were 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 4.2: Detentions, youth admitted, rates and change from previous years, 2019

County	Primary Facility Used	Detention Admissions	Change in Total Admissions from 2018	
			N	%
Adams	Martin Hall	43	-12	-21.8
Asotin	Martin Hall & Nez Perce (Idaho) Juvenile Detention	42	+33	+366.7
Benton	Benton/Franklin Juvenile Detention	619	-122	-16.5
Chelan	Chelan Juvenile Detention	262	-44	-14.4
Clallam	Clallam Juvenile Detention	296	-72	-19.6
Clark	Clark Juvenile Detention	571	-122	-17.6
Columbia	Walla Walla Juvenile Detention	6	-4	-40.0
Cowlitz	Cowlitz Juvenile Detention	544	-101	-15.7
Douglas	Martin Hall & Chelan Juvenile Detention	124	-14	-10.1
Ferry	Martin Hall	19	-8	-29.6
Franklin	Benton/Franklin Juvenile Detention	239	-50	-17.3
Garfield	Martin Hall	0	0	-
Grant	Martin Hall	292	-6	-2.0
Grays Harbor	Grays Harbor Juvenile Detention	277	+55	+24.8
Island	Island Juvenile Detention	50	-22	-30.6
Jefferson	Kitsap Juvenile Detention	20	-17	-45.9
King	King Juvenile Detention	943	-107	-10.2
Kitsap	Kitsap Juvenile Detention	481	+93	+24.0
Kittitas	Yakima Juvenile Detention	60	-8	-11.8
Klickitat	NORCOR (Oregon)	72	+22	+44.0
Lewis	Lewis Juvenile Detention	317	-45	-12.4
Lincoln	Martin Hall	10	-1	-9.1
Mason	Mason Juvenile Detention	79	-2	-2.5
Okanogan	Okanogan Juvenile Detention	235	+51	+27.7
Pacific	Grays Harbor Juvenile Detention & Cowlitz Juvenile Detention	47	+2	+4.4
Pend Oreille	Martin Hall	39	-13	-25.0
Pierce	Pierce Juvenile Detention	1,168	-255	-17.9
San Juan	Skagit Juvenile Detention	12	+4	+50.0
Skagit	Skagit Juvenile Detention	326	-30	-8.4
Skamania	NORCOR (Oregon)	4	-17	-81.0
Snohomish	Snohomish Juvenile Detention	510	-193	-27.5
Spokane	Spokane Juvenile Detention	753	+25	+3.4
Stevens	Martin Hall	101	+6	+6.3
Thurston	Thurston Juvenile Detention	580	-46	-7.3
Wahkiakum	Cowlitz Juvenile Detention	5	-4	-44.4
Walla Walla	Walla Walla Juvenile Detention	167	-5	-2.9
Whatcom	Whatcom Juvenile Detention	362	-39	-9.7
Whitman	Martin Hall	27	+5	+22.7
Yakima	Yakima Juvenile Detention	699	-23	-3.2
JR hold	All	222	-10	-4.3
Total		10,623	-1,096	-9.4

Exhibit 4.3: Detentions, youth admitted, rates and change from previous years, 2020

County	Primary Facility Used	Detention Admissions	Change in Total Admissions from 2019	
			N	%
Adams	Martin Hall	16	-27	-62.8
Asotin	Martin Hall & Nez Perce (Idaho) Juvenile Detention	13	-29	-69.0
Benton	Benton/Franklin Juvenile Detention	328	-291	-47.0
Chelan	Chelan Juvenile Detention	177	-85	-32.4
Clallam	Clallam Juvenile Detention	180	-116	-39.2
Clark	Clark Juvenile Detention	238	-333	-58.3
Columbia	Walla Walla Juvenile Detention	6	0	0.0
Cowlitz	Cowlitz Juvenile Detention	201	-343	-63.1
Douglas	Martin Hall & Chelan Juvenile Detention	67	-57	-46.0
Ferry	Martin Hall	17	-2	-10.5
Franklin	Benton/Franklin Juvenile Detention	127	-112	-46.9
Garfield	Martin Hall	1	+1	-
Grant	Martin Hall	147	-145	-49.7
Grays Harbor	Grays Harbor Juvenile Detention	87	-190	-68.6
Island	Island Juvenile Detention	38	-12	-24.0
Jefferson	Kitsap Juvenile Detention	5	-15	-75.0
King	King Juvenile Detention	475	-468	-49.6
Kitsap	Kitsap Juvenile Detention	256	-225	-46.8
Kittitas	Yakima Juvenile Detention	38	-22	-36.7
Klickitat	NORCOR (Oregon)	39	-33	-45.8
Lewis	Lewis Juvenile Detention	168	-149	-47.0
Lincoln	Martin Hall	8	-2	-20.0
Mason	Mason Juvenile Detention	51	-28	-35.4
Okanogan	Okanogan Juvenile Detention	125	-110	-46.8
Pacific	Grays Harbor Juvenile Detention & Cowlitz Juvenile Detention	19	-28	-59.6
Pend Oreille	Martin Hall	14	-25	-64.1
Pierce	Pierce Juvenile Detention	436	-732	-62.7
San Juan	Skagit Juvenile Detention	8	-4	-33.3
Skagit	Skagit Juvenile Detention	154	-172	-52.8
Skamania	NORCOR (Oregon)	5	+1	25.0
Snohomish	Snohomish Juvenile Detention	253	-257	-50.4
Spokane	Spokane Juvenile Detention	406	-347	-46.1
Stevens	Martin Hall	61	-40	-39.6
Thurston	Thurston Juvenile Detention	377	-203	-35.0
Wahkiakum	Cowlitz Juvenile Detention	3	-2	-40.0
Walla Walla	Walla Walla Juvenile Detention	91	-76	-45.5
Whatcom	Whatcom Juvenile Detention	163	-199	-55.0
Whitman	Martin Hall	8	-19	-70.4
Yakima	Yakima Juvenile Detention	398	-301	-43.1
JR hold	All	180	-42	-18.9
Total		5,384	-5,239	-49.3

Exhibit 4.4: Map of 2019 detention admission rates per 1,000 population

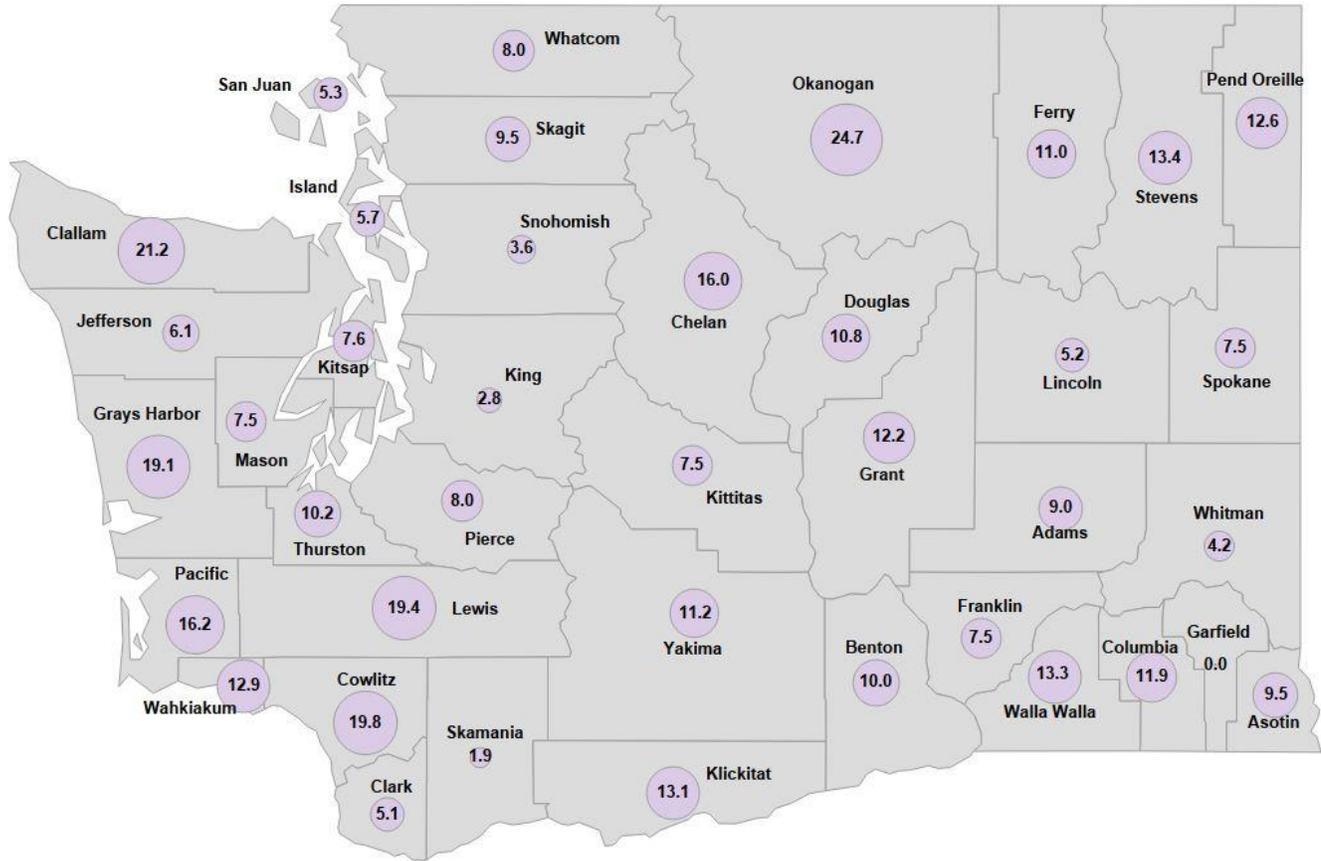


Exhibit 4.5: Map of 2020 detention admission rates per 1,000 population

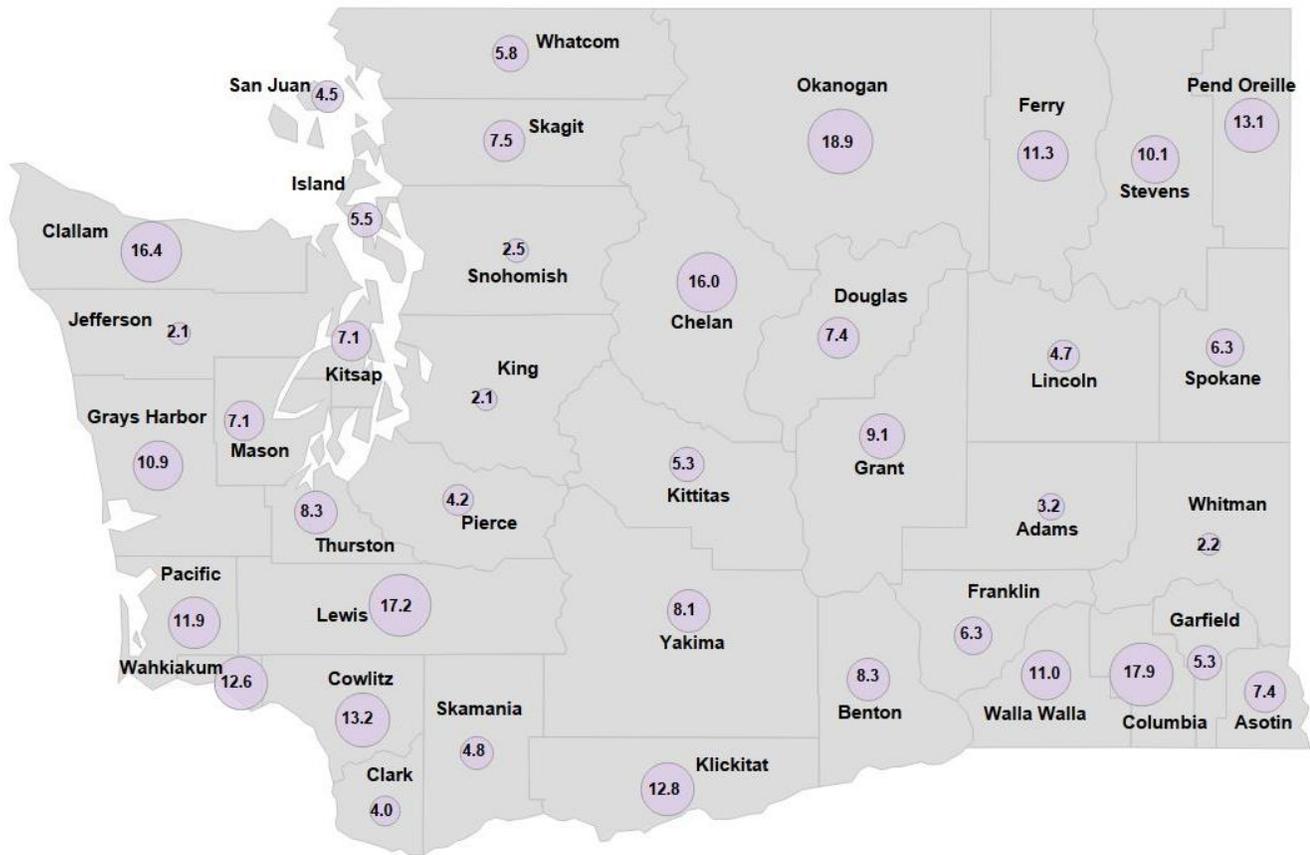


Exhibit 4.6: Juveniles admitted to detention by race, 2019

County (Number of Admissions)	White		Latino		Black		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Asian American/ Pacific Islander		Other/ Unknown	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Adams (43)			27	62.8								
Asotin (42)	39	92.9										
Benton (619)	309	49.9	261	42.2	41	6.6						
Chelan (262)	121	46.2	131	50.0								
Clallam (296)	210	70.9	14	4.7	13	4.4	38	12.8	19	6.4	2	0.7
Clark (571)	320	56.0	116	20.3	108	18.9			19	3.3		
Columbia (6)												
Cowlitz (544)	433	79.6	62	11.4	19	3.5			28	5.1		
Douglas (124)	53	42.7	57	46.0							13	10.5
Ferry (19)							16	84.2				
Franklin (239)	54	22.6	168	70.3	14	5.9						
Garfield (0)	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Grant (292)	86	29.5	178	61.0	12	4.1					13	4.5
Grays Harbor (277)	192	69.3	53	19.1			26	9.4				
Island (50)	33	66.0										
Jefferson (20)	17	85.0										
King (943)	204	21.6	239	25.3	420	44.5	22	2.3	57	6.0	1	0.1
Kitsap (481)	322	66.9	66	13.7	53	11.0			24	5.0		
Kittitas (60)	36	60.0	17	28.3								
Klickitat (72)	56	77.8	11	15.3								
Lewis (317)	204	64.4	70	22.1	17	5.4	13	4.1				
Lincoln (10)												
Mason (79)	68	86.1										
Okanogan (235)	55	23.4	44	18.7			135	57.4				
Pacific (47)	40	85.1										
Pend Oreille (39)	20	51.3	16	41.0								
Pierce (1,168)	453	38.8	206	17.6	432	37.0	23	2.0	54	4.6	0	0.0
San Juan (12)												
Skagit (326)	97	29.8	194	59.5	13	4.0	10	3.1				
Skamania (4)												
Snohomish (510)	251	49.2	137	26.9	75	14.7	24	4.7	20	3.9	3	0.6
Spokane (753)	393	52.2	113	15.0	136	18.1	50	6.6	45	6.0	16	2.1
Stevens (101)	86	85.1										
Thurston (580)	351	60.5	113	19.5	78	13.4					17	2.9
Wahkiakum (5)												
Walla Walla (167)	86	51.5	55	32.9	19	11.4						
Whatcom (362)	187	51.7	61	16.9	48	13.3	42	11.6	23	6.4	1	0.3
Whitman (27)	19	70.4										
Yakima (699)	142	20.3	499	71.4	21	3.0	36	5.2				
JR Hold (222)	93	41.9	64	28.8	48	21.6	12	5.4				
Total (10,623)	5,068	47.7	3,005	28.3	1,586	14.9	493	4.6	337	3.2	134	1.3

Exhibit 4.7: Juveniles admitted to detention by race, 2020

County (Number of Admissions)	White		Latino		Black		American Indian/Alaska Native		Asian/Pacific Islander		Other/Unknown	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Adams (16)			15	93.8								
Asotin (13)												
Benton (328)	177	54.0	132	40.2	17	5.2						
Chelan (177)	88	49.7	73	41.2								
Clallam (180)	127	70.6					35	19.4				
Clark (238)	143	60.1	33	13.9	48	20.2			13	5.5		
Columbia (6)												
Cowlitz (201)	139	69.2	33	16.4					18	9.0		
Douglas (67)	25	37.3	33	49.3								
Ferry (17)							15	88.2				
Franklin (127)	28	22.0	89	70.1								
Garfield (1)												
Grant (147)	54	36.7	87	59.2								
Grays Harbor (87)	63	72.4	13	14.9								
Island (38)	26	68.4										
Jefferson (5)												
King (475)	122	25.7	100	21.1	200	42.1	10	2.1	41	8.6	2	0.4
Kitsap (256)	185	72.3	30	11.7	27	10.5						
Kittitas (38)	18	47.4	15	39.5								
Klickitat (39)	25	64.1	10	25.6								
Lewis (168)	106	63.1	34	20.2	20	11.9						
Lincoln (8)												
Mason (51)	42	82.4										
Okanogan (125)	32	25.6	15	12.0			77	61.6				
Pacific (19)	13	68.4										
Pend Oreille (14)												
Pierce (436)	179	41.1	71	16.3	158	36.2			20	4.6		
San Juan (8)												
Skagit (154)	49	31.8	91	59.1								
Skamania (5)												
Snohomish (253)	125	49.4	68	26.9	38	15.0						
Spokane (406)	202	49.8	60	14.8	73	18.0	39	9.6	25	6.2	7	1.7
Stevens (61)	54	88.5										
Thurston (377)	219	58.1	74	19.6	37	9.8					28	7.4
Wahkiakum (3)												
Walla Walla (91)	51	56.0	33	36.3								
Whatcom (163)	101	62.0	30	18.4	13	8.0	14	8.6				
Whitman (8)												
Yakima (398)	124	31.2	233	58.5	23	5.8						
JR hold (180)	72	40.0	68	37.8	24	13.3						
Total (5,384)	2,646	49.1	1,464	27.2	729	13.5	297	5.5	171	3.2	77	1.4

Exhibit 4.8: Juveniles admitted to detention by gender, 2019

County (Number of Admissions)	Female		Male		Unknown	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Adams (43)	8	18.6	34	79.1	1	2.3
Asotin (42)	13	31.0	29	69.0	0	0.0
Benton (619)	153	24.7	466	75.3	0	0.0
Chelan (262)	85	32.4	177	67.6	0	0.0
Clallam (296)	82	27.7	214	72.3	0	0.0
Clark (571)	117	20.5	454	79.5	0	0.0
Columbia (6)	3	50.0	3	50.0	0	0.0
Cowlitz (544)	149	27.4	395	72.6	0	0.0
Douglas (124)	36	29.0	88	71.0	0	0.0
Ferry (19)	8	42.1	11	57.9	0	0.0
Franklin (239)	44	18.4	195	81.6	0	0.0
Garfield (0)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Grant (292)	91	31.2	201	68.8	0	0.0
Grays Harbor (277)	87	31.4	190	68.6	0	0.0
Island (50)	15	30.0	35	70.0	0	0.0
Jefferson (20)	4	20.0	16	80.0	0	0.0
King (943)	259	27.5	684	72.5	0	0.0
Kitsap (481)	138	28.7	343	71.3	0	0.0
Kittitas (60)	14	23.3	46	76.7	0	0.0
Klickitat (72)	10	13.9	62	86.1	0	0.0
Lewis (317)	100	31.5	216	68.1	1	0.3
Lincoln (10)	2	20.0	8	80.0	0	0.0
Mason (79)	17	21.5	62	78.5	0	0.0
Okanogan (235)	105	44.7	130	55.3	0	0.0
Pacific (47)	14	29.8	33	70.2	0	0.0
Pend Oreille (39)	27	69.2	12	30.8	0	0.0
Pierce (1,168)	334	28.6	833	71.3	1	0.1
San Juan (12)	6	50.0	6	50.0	0	0.0
Skagit (326)	71	21.8	255	78.2	0	0.0
Skamania (4)	0	0.0	4	100.0	0	0.0
Snohomish (510)	145	28.4	364	71.4	1	0.2
Spokane (753)	187	24.8	566	75.2	0	0.0
Stevens (101)	23	22.8	78	77.2	0	0.0
Thurston (580)	178	30.7	402	69.3	0	0.0
Wahkiakum (5)	2	40.0	3	60.0	0	0.0
Walla Walla (167)	49	29.3	118	70.7	0	0.0
Whatcom (362)	121	33.4	241	66.6	0	0.0
Whitman (27)	11	40.7	16	59.3	0	0.0
Yakima (699)	167	23.9	532	76.1	0	0.0
JR Hold (222)	19	8.6	203	91.4	0	0.0
Total (10,623)	2,894	27.2	7,725	72.7	4	0.0

Exhibit 4.9: Juveniles admitted to detention by gender, 2020

County (Number of Admissions)	Female		Male	
	N	%	N	%
Adams (16)	0	0.0	16	100.0
Asotin (13)	3	23.1	10	76.9
Benton (328)	102	31.1	226	68.9
Chelan (177)	62	35.0	115	65.0
Clallam (180)	51	28.3	129	71.7
Clark (238)	48	20.2	190	79.8
Columbia (6)	4	66.7	2	33.3
Cowlitz (201)	60	29.9	141	70.1
Douglas (67)	14	20.9	53	79.1
Ferry (17)	4	23.5	13	76.5
Franklin (127)	28	22.0	99	78.0
Garfield (1)	0	0.0	1	0.0
Grant (147)	49	33.3	98	66.7
Grays Harbor (87)	17	19.5	70	80.5
Island (38)	8	21.1	30	78.9
Jefferson (5)	1	20.0	4	80.0
King (475)	133	28.0	342	72.0
Kitsap (256)	89	34.8	167	65.2
Kittitas (38)	2	5.3	36	94.7
Klickitat (39)	8	20.5	31	79.5
Lewis (168)	53	31.5	115	68.5
Lincoln (8)	1	12.5	7	87.5
Mason (51)	15	29.4	36	70.6
Okanogan (125)	59	47.2	66	52.8
Pacific (19)	4	21.1	15	78.9
Pend Oreille (14)	9	64.3	5	35.7
Pierce (436)	107	24.5	329	75.5
San Juan (8)	5	62.5	3	37.5
Skagit (154)	36	23.4	118	76.6
Skamania (5)	0	0.0	5	100.0
Snohomish (253)	53	20.9	200	79.1
Spokane (406)	115	28.3	291	71.7
Stevens (61)	16	26.2	45	73.8
Thurston (377)	147	39.0	230	61.0
Wahkiakum (3)	0	0.0	3	100.0
Walla Walla (91)	28	30.8	63	69.2
Whatcom (163)	54	33.1	109	66.9
Whitman (8)	2	25.0	6	75.0
Yakima (398)	115	28.9	283	71.1
JR hold (180)	10	5.6	170	94.4
Total (5,384)	1,512	28.1	3,872	71.9

Exhibit 4.10: Detention admissions by non-offender status, 2019

County (Total Number of Admissions)	Non-Offender Admissions	=	Truancy	+	ARY	+	Dependency	+	CHINS and Other
Adams (43)	0		0		0		0		0
Asotin (42)	0		0		0		0		0
Benton (619)	34		8		26		0		0
Chelan (262)	20		8		12		0		0
Clallam (296)	26		18		7		1		0
Clark (571)	1		1		0		0		0
Columbia (6)	1		1		0		0		0
Cowlitz (544)	99		75		20		1		3
Douglas (124)	31		18		13		0		0
Ferry (19)	3		3		0		0		0
Franklin (239)	27		17		9		0		1
Garfield (0)	0		0		0		0		0
Grant (292)	73		57		14		0		2
Grays Harbor (277)	95		54		38		1		2
Island (50)	8		6		2		0		0
Jefferson (20)	0		0		0		0		0
King (943)	55		1		27		25		2
Kitsap (481)	31		1		26		4		0
Kittitas (60)	4		1		2		0		1
Klickitat (72)	12		4		8		0		0
Lewis (317)	63		32		25		6		0
Lincoln (10)	1		0		1		0		0
Mason (79)	5		1		1		3		0
Okanogan (235)	42		31		9		0		2
Pacific (47)	2		2		0		0		0
Pend Oreille (39)	17		5		11		0		1
Pierce (1,168)	32		4		21		7		0
San Juan (12)	0		0		0		0		0
Skagit (326)	8		1		7		0		0
Skamania (4)	0		0		0		0		0
Snohomish (510)	35		11		23		1		0
Spokane (753)	72		14		46		10		2
Stevens (101)	37		16		20		1		0
Thurston (580)	58		5		36		15		2
Wahkiakum (5)	0		0		0		0		0
Walla Walla (167)	18		2		16		0		0
Whatcom (362)	57		5		50		1		1
Whitman (27)	6		5		1		0		0
Yakima (699)	26		13		10		3		0
JR Hold (222)	0		0		0		0		0
Total (10,623)	999		420		481		79		19

Exhibit 4.10: Detention admissions by non-offender status, 2020

County (Total Number of Admissions)	Non-Offender Admissions	=	Truancy	+	ARY	+	Dependency	+	CHINS and Other
Adams (16)	0		0		0		0		0
Asotin (13)	0		0		0		0		0
Benton (328)	8		1		7		0		0
Chelan (177)	2		0		2		0		0
Clallam (180)	2		0		2		0		0
Clark (238)	1		0		1		0		0
Columbia (6)	0		0		0		0		0
Cowlitz (201)	19		15		2		0		2
Douglas (67)	6		2		4		0		0
Ferry (17)	2		0		2		0		0
Franklin (127)	10		2		8		0		0
Garfield (1)	0		0		0		0		0
Grant (147)	13		12		1		0		0
Grays Harbor (87)	0		0		0		0		0
Island (38)	8		3		5		0		0
Jefferson (5)	0		0		0		0		0
King (475)	8		0		7		0		1
Kitsap (256)	18		0		18		0		0
Kittitas (38)	0		0		0		0		0
Klickitat (39)	3		0		3		0		0
Lewis (168)	11		5		6		0		0
Lincoln (8)	1		1		0		0		0
Mason (51)	2		0		2		0		0
Okanogan (125)	15		10		5		0		0
Pacific (19)	1		0		0		1		0
Pend Oreille (14)	5		4		0		0		1
Pierce (436)	2		0		1		1		0
San Juan (8)	0		0		0		0		0
Skagit (154)	2		0		2		0		0
Skamania (5)	0		0		0		0		0
Snohomish (253)	11		3		8		0		0
Spokane (406)	12		0		11		0		1
Stevens (61)	7		0		7		0		0
Thurston (377)	12		0		12		0		0
Wahkiakum (3)	0		0		0		0		0
Walla Walla (91)	3		0		3		0		0
Whatcom (163)	6		1		5		0		0
Whitman (8)	0		0		0		0		0
Yakima (398)	6		0		4		2		0
JR hold (180)	0		0		0		0		0
Total (5,384)	196		59		128		4		5

5. Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration

About the Data

Source: Data were compiled and analyzed by the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration and distributed to WSCCR 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.

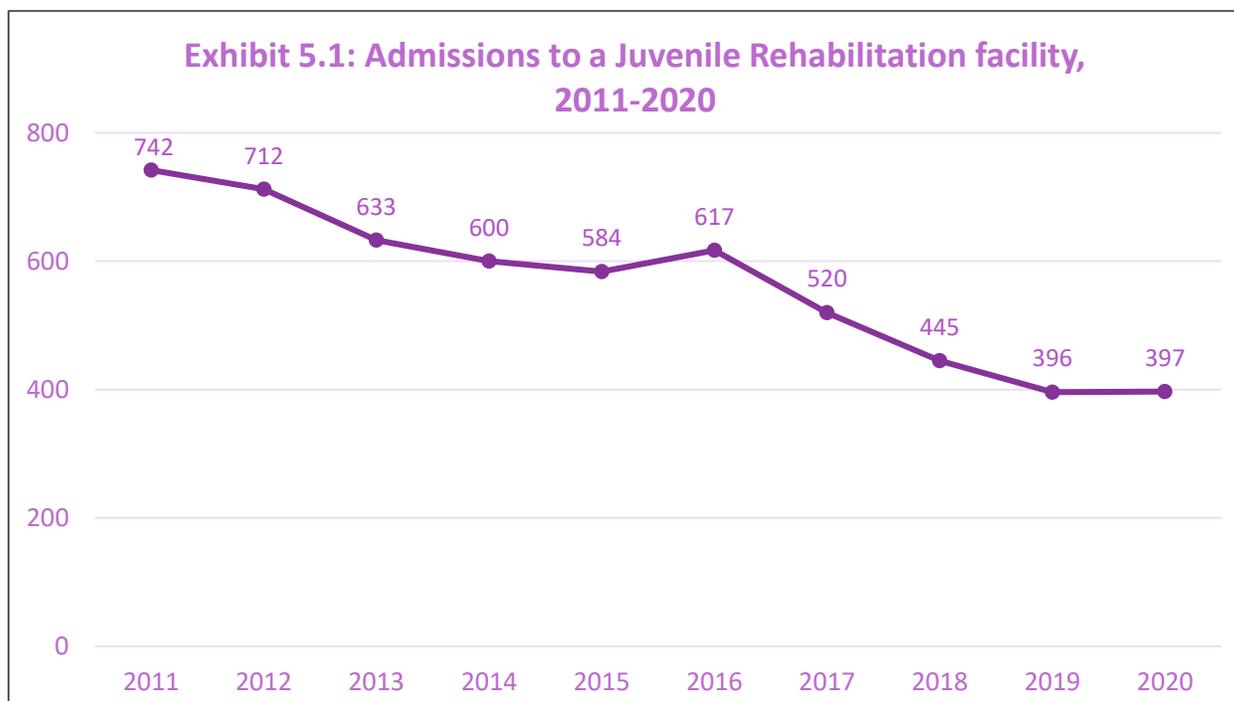


Exhibit 5.2: Number of admissions to a Juvenile Rehabilitation facility by county, 2019 and 2020

County	2019		2020	
	Number of Admissions	%	Number of Admissions	%
Total	396	100.0	397	100.0
Adams	--	--	--	--
Asotin	--	--	--	--
Benton	33	8.3	20	5.0
Chelan	10	2.5	--	--
Clallam	--	--	--	--
Clark	28	7.1	29	7.3
Columbia	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	11	2.8	--	--
Douglas	--	--	--	--
Ferry	--	--	--	--
Franklin	--	--	--	--
Garfield	--	--	--	--
Grant	12	3.0	13	3.3
Grays Harbor	--	--	--	--
Island	--	--	--	--
Jefferson	--	--	--	--
King	83	21.0	77	19.4
Kitsap	--	--	--	--
Kittitas	--	--	--	--
Klickitat	--	--	--	--
Lewis	--	--	16	4.0
Lincoln	--	--	--	--
Mason	--	--	--	--
Okanogan	--	--	--	--
Pacific	--	--	--	--
Pend Oreille	--	--	--	--
Pierce	40	10.1	31	7.8
San Juan	--	--	--	--
Skagit	11	2.8	--	--
Skamania	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	29	7.3	29	7.3
Spokane	18	4.5	27	6.8
Stevens	--	--	--	--
Thurston	14	3.5	19	4.8
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	--	--	--	--
Whatcom	16	4.0	19	4.8
Whitman	--	--	--	--
Yakima	18	4.5	26	6.5

Exhibit 5.3: Average daily population in a Juvenile Rehabilitation facility, 2011-2020

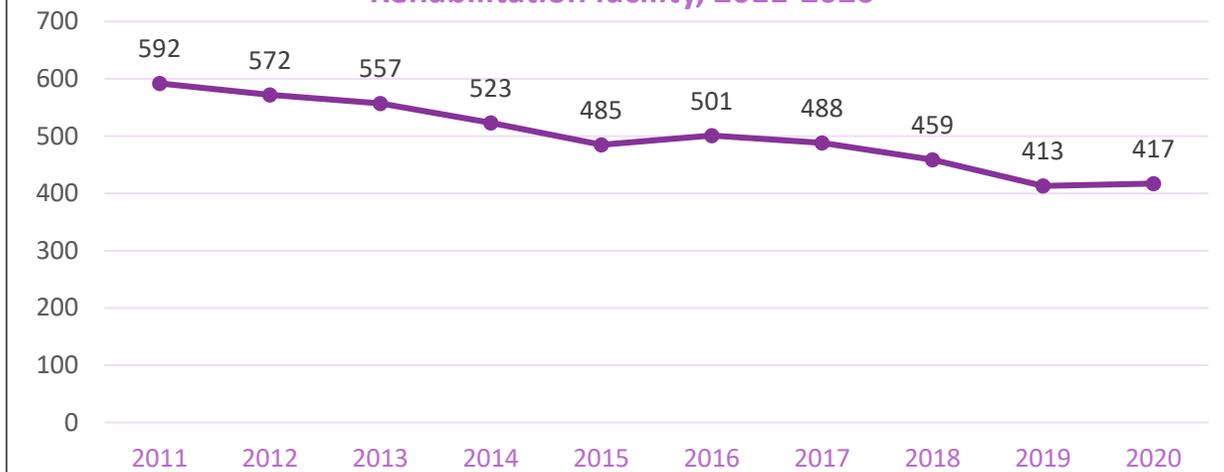


Exhibit 5.4: Juvenile Rehabilitation facility admission demographics, 2019 and 2020

	2019		2020	
	N	%	N	%
Total	396	100.0	397	100.0
Gender¹				
Male	359	90.7	360	90.7
Female	36	9.1	37	9.3
Race/Ethnicity				
Black	33	8.3	23	5.8
White	--	--	--	--
Latino	92	23.2	99	24.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	112	28.3	103	25.9
American Indian/Alaskan Native	--	--	--	--
Multiple	144	36.4	145	36.5
Other/Not reported	--	--	--	--
Age				
11 to 13	--	--	16	4.0
14	31	7.8	28	7.1
15	58	14.6	59	14.9
16	93	23.5	86	21.7
17	121	30.6	108	27.2
18-21	66	16.7	82	20.7
21+	--	--	18	4.5
Dispositional Alternatives				
SSODA Revoke	27	6.8	19	4.8
CDDA Revoke	18	4.5	12	3.0
CDMHDA Revoke	22	5.6	17	4.3
SDA Revoke	396	100.0	397	100.0

¹Clients with an unknown or unreported gender were not included, due to overall counts < 10.

Exhibit 5.5: Juvenile Rehabilitation average length of stay (in days) by demographics, 2019 and 2020

	Average LOS (in days)	
	2019	2020
Total	360	330
Gender		
Male	379	338
Female	188	245
Race		
White	333	270
Black	583	557
Asian	390	347
Native American	389	331
Latino	270	263
Multiple	307	300
Other	390	572

6. Juvenile Recidivism

About the Data

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

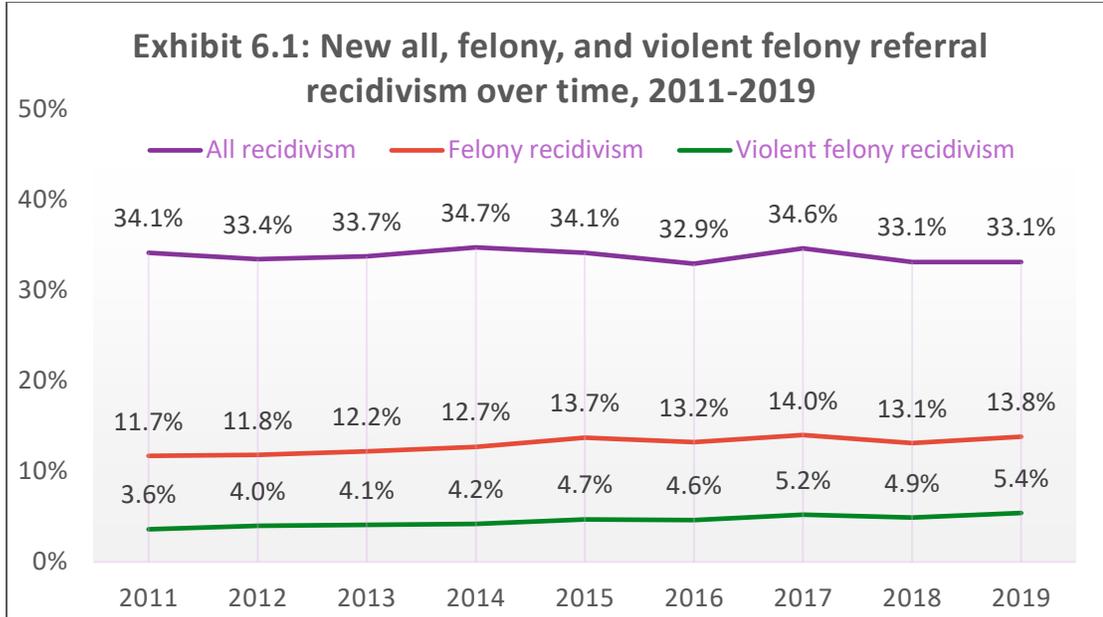
The qualifying event for inclusion in these analyses was an adjudication or diversion between calendar years 2015-2019. Only the most serious disposed charge in the first criminal justice cycle of the calendar year was counted.¹⁶ All follow-up periods are based upon the disposition date from the individual's first disposition of that calendar year. 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.

For Exhibits 6.1 to 6.3, the follow-up period is up to 36 months after the qualifying event in 6 month increments. In those exhibits recidivism is defined as a new referral for prosecution of the indicated type (i.e., any, felony, or violent felony) to be filed. For Exhibits 6.4 to 6.8, the follow up period is 12 months after the qualifying event for a new referral for prosecution to be filed.

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 who were out of custody for the minimum amount of follow-up period after their qualifying event were included in the study.

¹⁶ 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.

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.



**Exhibit 6.2: New referral recidivism by county,
12 month follow-up, 2019 (Frequency Missing=207)**

County	No Recidivism w/in 12 Months		Recidivism w/in 12 Months		Total
	N	%	N	%	
Total	5,671	66.9	2,801	33.1	8,472
Adams	48	64.0	27	36.0	75
Asotin	45	80.4	11	19.6	56
Benton	528	65.8	274	34.2	802
Chelan	112	70.0	48	30.0	160
Clallam	85	57.8	62	42.2	147
Clark	444	63.5	255	36.5	699
Columbia	--	100.0	--	0.0	--
Cowlitz	205	73.5	74	26.5	279
Douglas	55	65.5	29	34.5	84
Ferry	--	85.7	--	14.3	--
Franklin	39	42.9	52	57.1	91
Garfield	--	100.0	--	0.0	--
Grant	168	62.7	100	37.3	268
Grays Harbor	121	64.7	66	35.3	187
Island	57	85.1	10	14.9	67
Jefferson	--	75.0	--	25.0	--
King	302	65.9	156	34.1	458
Kitsap	172	65.7	90	34.4	262
Kittitas	49	72.1	19	27.9	68
Klickitat	45	62.5	27	37.5	72
Lewis	140	70.0	60	30.0	200
Lincoln	--	83.3	--	16.7	--
Mason	43	58.1	31	41.9	74
Okanogan	79	60.3	52	39.7	131
Pacific	31	72.1	12	27.9	43
Pend Oreille	--	68.4	--	31.6	--
Pierce	649	67.5	312	32.5	961
San Juan	--	63.6	--	36.4	--
Skagit	122	68.9	55	31.1	177
Skamania	--	72.7	--	27.3	--
Snohomish	420	73.7	150	26.3	570
Spokane	489	67.8	232	32.2	721
Stevens	25	54.4	21	45.7	46
Thurston	347	68.0	163	32.0	510
Wahkiakum	--	66.7	--	33.3	--
Walla Walla	97	67.4	47	32.6	144
Whatcom	173	73.3	63	26.7	236
Whitman	21	67.7	10	32.3	31
Yakima	468	63.9	264	36.1	732

**Exhibit 6.3: New referral recidivism by race,
12 month follow-up, 2019 (Frequency Missing=207)**

Race/Ethnicity	No Recidivism w/in 12 Months		Recidivism w/in 12 Months		Total
	N	%	N	%	N
Total	5,671	66.9	2,801	33.1	8,472
White	3,009	69.1	1,347	30.9	4,356
Black	628	56.9	475	43.1	1,103
Asian	172	76.4	53	23.6	225
Pacific Islander	14	41.2	20	58.8	34
American Indian/ Alaska Native	197	58.8	138	41.2	335
Latino	1,455	66.4	735	33.6	2,190
Other/Unknown	196	85.6	33	14.4	229

**Exhibit 6.4: New referral recidivism by gender,
12 month follow-up, 2019 (Frequency Missing=215)**

Gender	No Recidivism w/in 12 Months		Recidivism w/in 12 Months		Total
	N	%	N	%	N
Total	5,664	66.9	2,800	33.1	8,464
Female	1,942	73.1	714	26.9	2,656
Male	3,717	64.1	2,085	35.9	5,802
X	--	--	--	--	--
Unknown	--	--	--	--	--

**Exhibit 6.5: New referral recidivism by age,
12 month follow-up, 2019 (Frequency Missing=207)**

Age	No Recidivism w/in 12 Months		Recidivism w/in 12 Months		Total
	N	%	N	%	N
Total	5,671	66.9	2,801	33.1	8,472
10	--	--	--	--	--
11	--	--	--	--	--
12	351	71.9	137	28.1	488
13	678	65.1	363	34.9	1,041
14	935	60.8	602	39.2	1,537
15	1,161	65.1	623	34.9	1,784
16	1,288	68.5	592	31.5	1,880
17	1,190	72.4	454	27.6	1,644

Exhibit 6.6: New referral recidivism by offense type, 12 month follow-up, 2019 (Frequency Missing=207)

Offense Type	No Recidivism w/in 12 Months		Recidivism w/in 12 Months		Total
	N	%	N	%	N
Total	5,671	66.9	2,801	33.1	8,472
Other Misdemeanor	382	69.3	169	30.7	551
Alc/Drug Misdemeanor	1,057	76.3	329	23.7	1,386
Property Misdemeanor	1,370	65.5	723	34.5	2,093
Assault Misdemeanor	1,782	68.0	838	32.0	2,620
Other Felony	113	60.1	75	39.9	188
Drug Felony	109	63.0	64	37.0	173
Property Felony	393	52.5	355	47.5	748
Non-Violent Person Felony	95	63.3	55	36.7	150
Violent Person Felony	370	65.7	193	34.3	563

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 2019 and 2020 demographics and program eligibilities and progressions, only the two years of data were 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 2011-2020.

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 2016-2020 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.

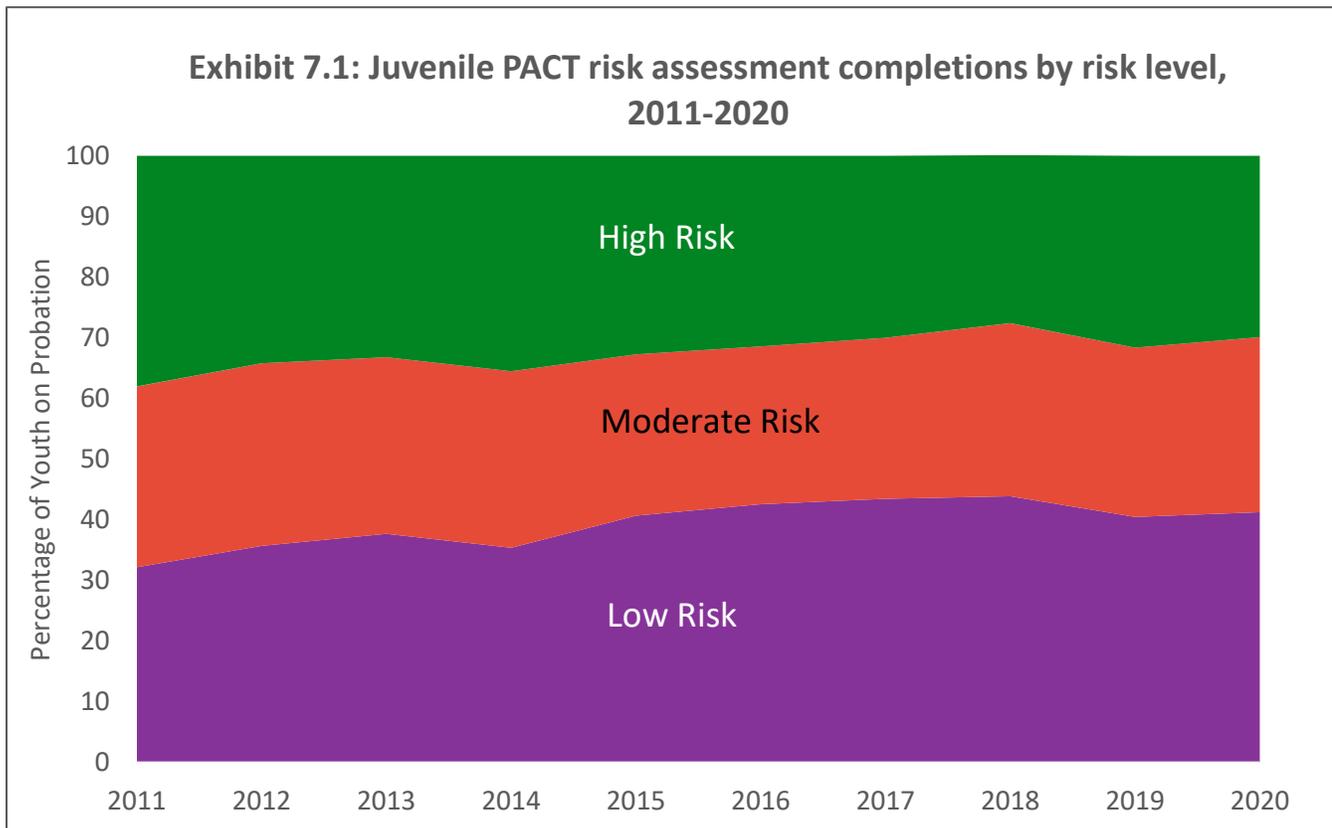


Exhibit 7.2: Juvenile PACT completions and progression through EBPs by county, 2019

Court	Administered a PACT	Eligible	% of PACTs with EBP eligibility	Started	% of Eligibles with an EBP Start	Completed	% of Starters who completed
Total	4,031	3,511	87.1	1,501	42.8	1,180	78.6
Adams	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asotin/Garfield	25	14	56.0	--	--	--	--
Benton/Franklin	175	134	76.6	61	45.5	44	72.1
Chelan	70	47	67.1	45	95.7	30	66.7
Clallam	91	87	95.6	39	44.8	34	87.2
Clark	384	354	92.2	120	33.9	95	79.2
Cowlitz	223	199	89.2	52	26.1	41	78.8
Douglas	25	15	60.0	--	--	--	--
Ferry	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	56	27	48.2	--	--	--	--
Grays Harbor	60	59	98.3	28	47.5	22	78.6
Island	54	53	98.1	40	75.5	37	92.5
Jefferson	29	29	100.0	21	72.4	19	90.5
King	524	478	91.2	163	34.1	122	74.8
Kitsap	99	98	99.0	65	66.3	59	90.8
Kittitas	20	14	70.0	--	--	--	--
Klickitat	15	10	66.7	--	--	--	--
Lewis	134	127	94.8	40	31.5	33	82.5
Lincoln	14	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	22	19	86.4	16	84.2	--	--
Okanogan	68	46	67.6	28	60.9	23	82.1
Pacific/Wahkiakum	15	14	93.3	--	--	--	--
Pend Oreille	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pierce	418	401	95.9	225	56.1	173	76.9
San Juan	12	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	77	35	45.5	14	40.0	--	--
Skamania	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	403	390	96.8	139	35.6	119	85.6
Spokane	344	329	95.6	189	57.4	155	82.0
Stevens	15	15	100.0	--	--	--	--
Thurston	167	115	68.9	38	33.0	26	68.4
Walla Walla/ Columbia	117	109	93.2	--	--	--	--
Whatcom	149	130	87.2	73	56.2	62	84.9
Whitman	13	13	100.0	--	--	--	--
Yakima	194	128	66.0	79	61.7	47	59.5

Exhibit 7.3: Juvenile PACT completions and progression through EBPs by county, 2020

Court	Administered a PACT	Eligible	% of PACTs with EBP eligibility	Started	% of Eligibles with an EBP Start	Completed	% of Starters who completed
Total	3,196	2,732	85.5	833	30.5	614	73.7
Adams	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asotin/Garfield	40	28	70.0	--	--	--	--
Benton/Franklin	155	105	67.7	15	14.3	--	--
Chelan	57	33	57.9	20	60.6	16	80.0
Clallam	82	79	96.3	33	41.8	30	90.9
Clark	281	253	90.0	62	24.5	50	80.6
Cowlitz	90	82	91.1	13	15.9	12	92.3
Douglas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ferry	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	57	23	40.4	--	--	--	--
Grays Harbor	49	49	100.0	--	--	--	--
Island	40	39	97.5	26	66.7	23	88.5
Jefferson	21	21	100.0	14	66.7	12	85.7
King	467	411	88.0	112	27.3	71	63.4
Kitsap	63	63	100.0	26	41.3	19	73.1
Kittitas	17	10	58.8	--	--	--	--
Klickitat	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lewis	105	96	91.4	23	24.0	10	43.5
Lincoln	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	18	14	77.8	--	--	--	--
Okanogan	34	16	47.1	--	--	--	--
Pacific/Wahkiakum	23	21	91.3	--	--	--	--
Pend Oreille	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pierce	315	278	88.3	135	48.6	97	71.9
San Juan	10	10	100.0	--	--	--	--
Skagit	46	23	50.0	--	--	--	--
Skamania	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	436	406	93.1	86	21.2	79	91.9
Spokane	289	262	90.7	88	33.6	71	80.7
Stevens	21	21	100.0	--	--	--	--
Thurston	129	98	76.0	18	18.4	--	--
Walla Walla/ Columbia	42	39	92.9	--	--	--	--
Whatcom	113	99	87.6	55	55.6	48	87.3
Whitman	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yakima	146	116	79.5	56	48.3	28	50.0

Exhibit 7.4: Juvenile PACT completions and demographics by risk level, 2019

	Low risk		Moderate risk		High risk		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Total	1,931	47.9	992	24.6	1,108	27.5	4,031
Gender	Low risk		Moderate risk		High risk		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Male	1,328	46.5	713	25.0	815	28.5	2,856
Female	603	51.3	279	23.7	293	24.9	1,175
	Risk Level						
Race/Ethnicity	Low risk		Moderate risk		High risk		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
White	1,263	52.1	603	24.9	559	23.1	2,425
Black	197	35.5	140	25.2	218	39.3	555
American Indian/Native Alaskan	40	28.8	43	30.9	56	40.3	139
Asian/Pacific Islander	77	50.0	34	22.1	43	27.9	154
Latino	336	46.5	164	22.7	223	30.8	723
Other	18	51.4	--	--	--	--	35
	Risk Level						
Age	Low risk		Moderate risk		High risk		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
10 to 13	249	50.9	124	25.4	116	23.7	489
14	310	48.7	162	25.4	165	25.9	637
15	351	43.8	215	26.8	235	29.3	801
16	439	47.3	223	24.0	267	28.7	929
17	489	50.9	217	22.6	255	26.5	961
18	93	43.5	51	23.8	70	32.7	214

Exhibit 7.5: Juvenile PACT completions and demographics by risk level, 2020

	Low risk		Moderate risk		High risk		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Total	1,512	47.3	836	26.2	848	26.5	3,196
Gender	Low risk		Moderate risk		High risk		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Male	1,068	46.8	602	26.4	611	26.8	2,281
Female	444	48.5	234	25.6	237	25.9	915
	Risk Level						
Race/Ethnicity	Low risk		Moderate risk		High risk		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
White	999	50.2	510	25.6	481	24.2	1,990
Black	154	38.2	110	27.3	139	34.5	403
American Indian/Native Alaskan	43	35.2	32	26.2	47	38.5	122
Asian/Pacific Islander	80	56.3	33	23.2	29	20.4	142
Latino	226	43.7	146	28.2	145	28.0	517
Other	10	45.5	--	--	--	--	22
	Risk Level						
Age	Low risk		Moderate risk		High risk		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
10 to 13	122	38.0	100	31.2	99	30.8	321
14	227	44.4	149	29.2	135	26.4	511
15	304	46.2	163	24.8	191	29.0	658
16	336	45.4	196	26.5	208	28.1	740
17	387	53.5	172	23.8	164	22.7	723
18	136	56.0	56	23.0	51	21.0	243

Exhibit 7.6: Juvenile PACT completions and demographics by EBP progression, 2019

	EBP Progress						
	Administered a PACT	Eligible	% of PACTs with EBP eligibility	Started	% of Eligibles with an EBP Start	Completed	
Total	4,031	3,511	87.1	1,501	42.8	1,180	
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	2,856	2,499	87.5	1,073	42.9	844	78.7
Female	1,175	1,012	86.1	428	42.3	336	78.5
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	2,425	2,124	87.6	943	44.4	765	81.1
Black	555	513	92.4	234	45.6	164	70.1
American Indian/Native Alaskan	139	112	80.6	35	31.3	26	74.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	154	132	85.7	49	37.1	38	77.6
Latino	723	588	81.3	222	37.8	173	77.9
Other	35	32	91.4	18	56.3	14	77.8
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	489	408	83.4	187	45.8	151	80.7
14	637	546	85.7	262	48.0	211	80.5
15	801	714	89.1	335	46.9	265	79.1
16	929	832	89.6	361	43.4	279	77.3
17	961	836	87.0	312	37.3	241	77.2
18	214	175	81.8	44	25.1	33	75.0

Exhibit 7.7: Juvenile PACT completions and demographics by EBP progression, 2020

	EBP Progress						
	Administered a PACT	Eligible	% of PACTs with EBP eligibility	Started	% of Eligibles with an EBP Start	Completed	
Total	3,196	2,732	85.5	833	30.5	614	
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	2,281	1,947	85.4	605	31.1	445	73.6
Female	915	785	85.8	228	29.0	169	74.1
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	1,990	1,723	86.6	526	30.5	408	77.6
Black	403	352	87.3	126	35.8	79	62.7
American Indian/Native Alaskan	122	98	80.3	30	30.6	16	53.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	142	130	91.5	43	33.1	35	81.4
Latino	517	407	78.7	103	25.3	73	70.9
Other	22	22	100.0	--	--	--	--
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	321	258	80.4	91	35.3	69	75.8
14	511	434	84.9	152	35.0	115	75.7
15	658	559	85.0	193	34.5	138	71.5
16	740	647	87.4	204	31.5	149	73.0
17	723	636	88.0	166	26.1	124	74.7
18	243	198	81.5	28	14.1	19	67.9

Exhibit 7.8: Juvenile PACT completions and EBP progression, 2016-2020

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
2016	4,837	3,866	79.9	1,847	47.8	1,468	79.5
2017	5,043	4,178	82.8	1,770	42.4	1,418	80.1
2018	4,583	4,005	87.4	1,686	42.1	1,378	81.7
2019	4,031	3,511	87.1	1,501	42.8	1,180	78.6
2020	3,196	2,732	85.5	833	30.5	614	73.7
Total	21,690	18,292	84.3	7,637	41.8	6,058	79.3

Exhibit 7.9: Juvenile EBP progression: Aggression Replacement Training, 2016-2020

Assessment Year	All Eligibilities	Started	% of Eligible	Completed	% of Started
2016	2,857	1,013	35.5	639	63.1
2017	2,910	968	33.3	644	66.5
2018	2,575	802	31.1	507	63.2
2019	2,334	644	27.6	377	58.5
2020	1,655	222	13.4	119	53.6
Total	31,937	10,260	32.1	6,818	66.5

Exhibit 7.10: Juvenile EBP progression: Coordination of Services, 2016-2020

Assessment Year	All Eligibilities	Started	% of Eligible	Completed	% of Started
2016	1,925	775	40.3	731	94.3
2017	2,172	676	31.1	637	94.2
2018	2,193	689	31.4	654	94.9
2019	1,774	592	33.4	564	95.3
2020	1,441	304	21.1	288	94.7
Total	16,637	5,683	34.2	5,375	94.6

Exhibit 7.11: Juvenile EBP progression: Education and Employment Training, 2016-2020

Assessment Year	All Eligibilities	Started	% of Eligible	Completed	% of Started
2016	378	100	26.5	58	58.0
2017	817	168	20.6	114	67.9
2018	1,079	261	24.2	170	65.1
2019	1,104	254	23.0	135	53.1
2020	1,050	249	23.7	97	39.0
Total	6,974	1,751	25.1	1,040	59.4

Exhibit 7.12: Juvenile EBP progression: Functional Family Therapy, 2016-2020

Assessment Year	All Eligibilities	Started	% of Eligible	Completed	% of Started
2016	2,130	561	26.3	392	69.9
2017	2,251	603	26.8	414	68.7
2018	1,941	537	27.7	398	74.1
2019	1,873	497	26.5	335	67.4
2020	1,337	359	26.9	233	64.9
Total	24,092	5,880	24.4	4,184	71.2

Exhibit 7.13: Juvenile EBP progression: Family Integrated Transitions, 2016-2020

Assessment Year	All Eligibilities	Started	% of Eligible	Completed	% of Started
2016	168	21	12.5	15	71.4
2017	162	18	11.1	12	66.7
2018	147	17	11.6	14	82.4
2019	161	16	9.9	--	--
2020	128	--	--	--	--
Total	1,726	213	12.3	162	76.1

Exhibit 7.14: Juvenile EBP progression: Multisystemic Therapy, 2016-2020

Assessment Year	All Eligibilities	Started	% of Eligible	Completed	% of Started
2016	385	76	19.7	52	68.4
2017	404	82	20.3	56	68.3
2018	356	55	15.4	46	83.6
2019	359	63	17.5	48	76.2
2020	315	66	21.0	51	77.3
Total	3,861	603	15.6	440	73.0

8. 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 were obtained from the AOC’s case management system and were entered by clerks and court personnel.

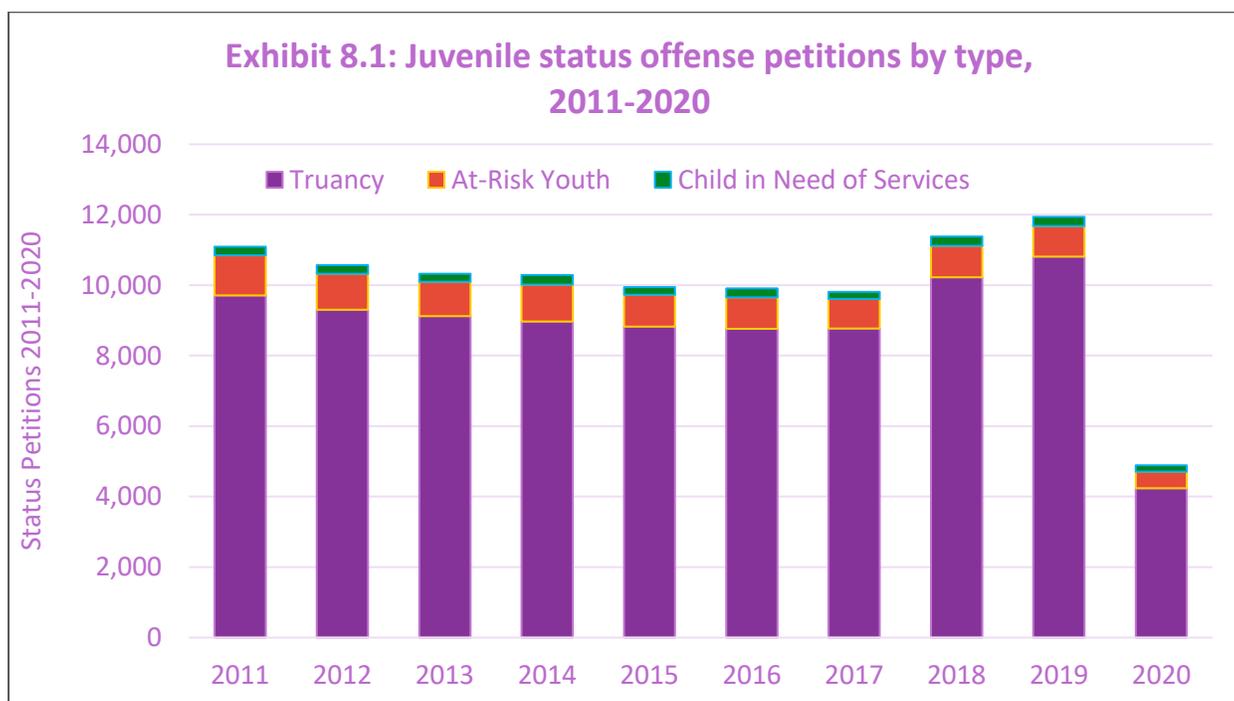


Exhibit 8.2: Juvenile status offense contempt petitions by type, 2011-2020

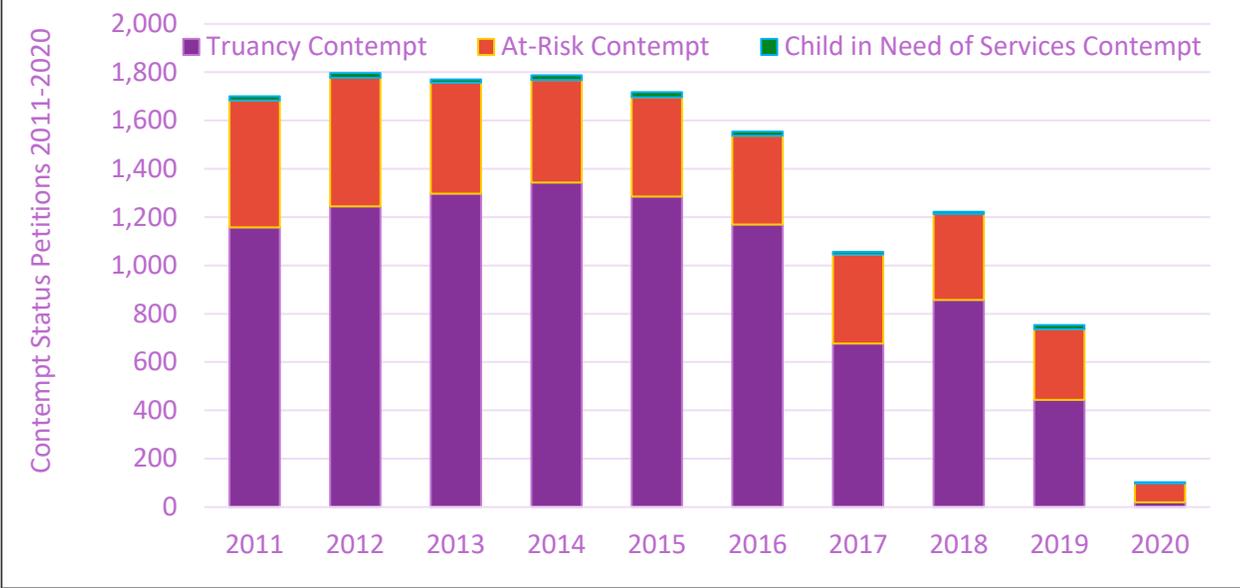


Exhibit 8.3: Juvenile status offenses by type and county, 2019

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
Total	10,812	865	266	444	292	18
Adams	17	--	--	--	--	--
Asotin	49	--	--	--	--	--
Benton	489	34	--	142	41	--
Chelan	175	--	--	--	--	--
Clallam	246	20	--	23	--	--
Clark	876	--	--	--	--	--
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	345	10	--	19	15	--
Douglas	106	27	--	--	--	--
Ferry	11	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	--	--	--	--	--	--
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	225	--	--	60	--	--
Grays Harbor	91	--	--	19	17	--
Island	91	12	--	--	--	--
Jefferson	23	--	--	--	--	--
King	1,497	115	43	--	--	--
Kitsap	182	35	--	--	--	--
Kittitas	29	--	--	--	--	--
Klickitat	23	--	--	--	--	--
Lewis	152	18	--	27	--	--
Lincoln	17	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	91	--	--	--	--	--
Okanogan	141	--	--	16	--	--
Pacific	14	--	--	--	--	--
Pend Oreille	32	14	11	--	--	--
Pierce	1,090	54	14	--	34	--
San Juan	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	247	29	--	--	--	--
Skamania	20	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	1,214	147	31	--	--	--
Spokane	2,065	102	70	--	71	13
Stevens	54	45	--	--	--	--
Thurston	486	41	14	46	26	--
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	126	12	--	--	--	--
Whatcom	339	26	19	39	20	--
Whitman	27	--	--	--	--	--
Yakima	220	48	--	28	20	--

Exhibit 8.4: Juvenile status offenses by type and county, 2020

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
Total	4,238	470	178	20	77	--
Adams	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asotin	21	11	--	--	--	--
Benton	179	32	--	--	--	--
Chelan	46	--	--	--	--	--
Clallam	73	--	--	--	--	--
Clark	305	--	--	--	--	--
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	154	--	--	--	--	--
Douglas	45	12	--	--	--	--
Ferry	--	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	--	--	--	--	--	--
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	153	--	--	--	--	--
Grays Harbor	57	--	--	--	--	--
Island	27	--	--	--	--	--
Jefferson	--	--	--	--	--	--
King	420	60	11	--	--	--
Kitsap	60	28	--	--	--	--
Kittitas	11	--	--	--	--	--
Klickitat	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lewis	58	11	--	--	--	--
Lincoln	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	27	--	--	--	--	--
Okanogan	77	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific	13	--	--	--	--	--
Pend Oreille	10	--	--	--	--	--
Pierce	353	24	--	--	--	--
San Juan	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	90	16	--	--	--	--
Skamania	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	488	58	15	--	--	--
Spokane	921	63	71	--	11	--
Stevens	34	29	--	--	--	--
Thurston	241	34	10	--	11	--
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	67	--	--	--	--	--
Whatcom	134	13	17	--	10	--
Whitman	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yakima	133	18	--	--	--	--

Exhibit 8.5: Juvenile status offense rates per 1,000 population, 2011-2020

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
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	0.7	0.0
2018	13.6	0.9	0.3	1.3	0.7	0.0
2019	14.3	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.0
2020	5.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0

Exhibit 8.6: Juvenile status offense and contempt petition demographics by type, 2019

	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	%
Gender													
Female	5,888	4,962	84.3	416	7.1	161	2.7	206	3.5	132	2.2	11	0.2
Male	6,733	5,779	85.8	447	6.6	104	1.5	237	3.5	159	2.4	--	--
X	15	14	93.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unknown/Missing	61	57	93.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race													
White	6,044	5,103	84.4	446	7.4	166	2.7	161	2.7	154	2.5	14	0.2
Black	1,193	987	82.7	103	8.6	47	3.9	24	2.0	31	2.6	--	--
Asian	515	462	89.7	--	--	--	--	12	2.3	--	--	--	--
Pacific Islander	201	193	96.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian/ Native Alaskan	565	472	83.5	40	7.1	--	--	35	6.2	10	1.8	--	--
Latino	3,047	2,579	84.6	190	6.2	17	0.6	191	6.3	70	2.3	--	--
Other/Unknown	1,132	1,016	89.8	60	5.3	20	1.8	19	1.7	16	1.4	--	--
Age													
10 to 12	1,976	1,841	93.2	58	2.9	12	0.6	40	2.0	25	1.3	--	--
13	1,313	1,103	84.0	91	6.9	25	1.9	59	4.5	33	2.5	--	--
14	2,045	1,671	81.7	175	8.6	38	1.9	104	5.1	50	2.4	--	--
15	2,879	2,376	82.5	239	8.3	64	2.2	114	4.0	82	2.8	--	--
16	2,992	2,512	84.0	210	7.0	82	2.7	105	3.5	80	2.7	--	--
17	1,492	1,309	87.7	92	6.2	45	3.0	22	1.5	22	1.5	--	--

Exhibit 8.7: Juvenile status offense and contempt petition demographics by type, 2020

	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
Gender													
Female	2,294	1,885	82.2	249	10.9	116	5.1	--	--	32	1.4	--	--
Male	2,665	2,324	87.2	221	8.3	61	2.3	13	0.5	45	1.7	--	--
X	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unknown/Missing	27	26	96.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race													
White	2,494	2,025	81.2	277	11.1	132	5.3	10	0.4	44	1.8	--	--
Black	379	323	85.2	40	10.6	10	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian	149	138	92.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Islander	69	67	97.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian/ Native Alaskan	265	234	88.3	16	6.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Latino	1,116	1,004	90.0	78	7.0	10	0.9	--	--	17	1.5	--	--
Other/Unknown	517	447	86.5	48	9.3	17	3.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Age													
10 to 12	774	735	95.0	25	3.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	516	412	79.8	67	13.0	20	3.9	--	--	14	2.7	--	--
14	838	704	84.0	91	10.9	26	3.1	--	--	12	1.4	--	--
15	1,173	980	83.5	115	9.8	45	3.8	--	--	28	2.4	--	--
16	1,143	959	83.9	118	10.3	45	3.9	--	--	12	1.0	--	--
17	545	448	82.2	54	9.9	35	6.4	--	--	--	--	--	--

WASHINGTON STATE JUVENILE JUSTICE REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR & STATE LEGISLATURE

Exhibit 8.8: Any status offense rates by race and county per 1,000 population, 2019

County	White	Black	Asian	Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaska Native	Latino
Total	14.1	35.7	8.7	27.5	50.2	19.7
Adams	1.5					3.9
Asotin	22.2				29.9	6.8
Benton	16.4	73.3	6.8		4.9	51.2
Chelan	18.7	49.5			20.3	30.0
Clallam	43.2	81.8	20.2	92.0	97.8	15.8
Clark	12.9	63.4	28.8	1.7	150.4	21.2
Columbia						
Cowlitz	27.5	125.9	84.2	21.1	102.8	32.9
Douglas	14.7	124.8			48.7	14.8
Ferry	21.0				47.5	
Franklin						
Garfield						
Grant	19.9	18.7	22.9		39.7	21.5
Grays Harbor	20.2	51.1		49.1	24.9	20.0
Island	17.6	35.3	3.0	16.5	33.3	15.0
Jefferson	16.6	126.9			12.2	21.9
King	4.8	18.8	5.1	10.5	16.5	14.4
Kitsap	9.1	19.3	7.9	3.2	7.1	11.0
Kittitas	11.5	69.3			17.3	10.2
Klickitat	14.3				32.3	18.3
Lewis	21.0	75.4			14.5	18.3
Lincoln	15.0		211.9			
Mason	13.5	19.3			29.9	14.4
Okanogan	27.1	93.6			88.1	36.6
Pacific	13.9			418.4	33.7	8.0
Pend Oreille	30.3				24.9	50.9
Pierce	9.4	38.6	14.7	37.2	57.2	13.2
San Juan	2.2					7.1
Skagit	14.1	14.7	15.4	53.6	50.0	36.2
Skamania	17.4				214.4	25.5
Snohomish	12.6	50.6	7.9	38.9	52.4	29.8
Spokane	36.1	153.5	29.8	143.2	95.1	51.8
Stevens	26.1	105.9	54.7		29.5	11.1
Thurston	20.6	45.3	10.0	20.5	84.7	24.7
Wahkiakum						
Walla Walla	13.9	30.6			36.1	22.3
Whatcom	17.9	123.9	20.4		59.8	26.4
Whitman	6.4		7.5			3.6
Yakima	3.7	41.0	3.1		13.8	11.0

WASHINGTON STATE JUVENILE JUSTICE REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR & STATE LEGISLATURE

Exhibit 8.9: Any status offense rates by race and county per 1,000 population, 2020

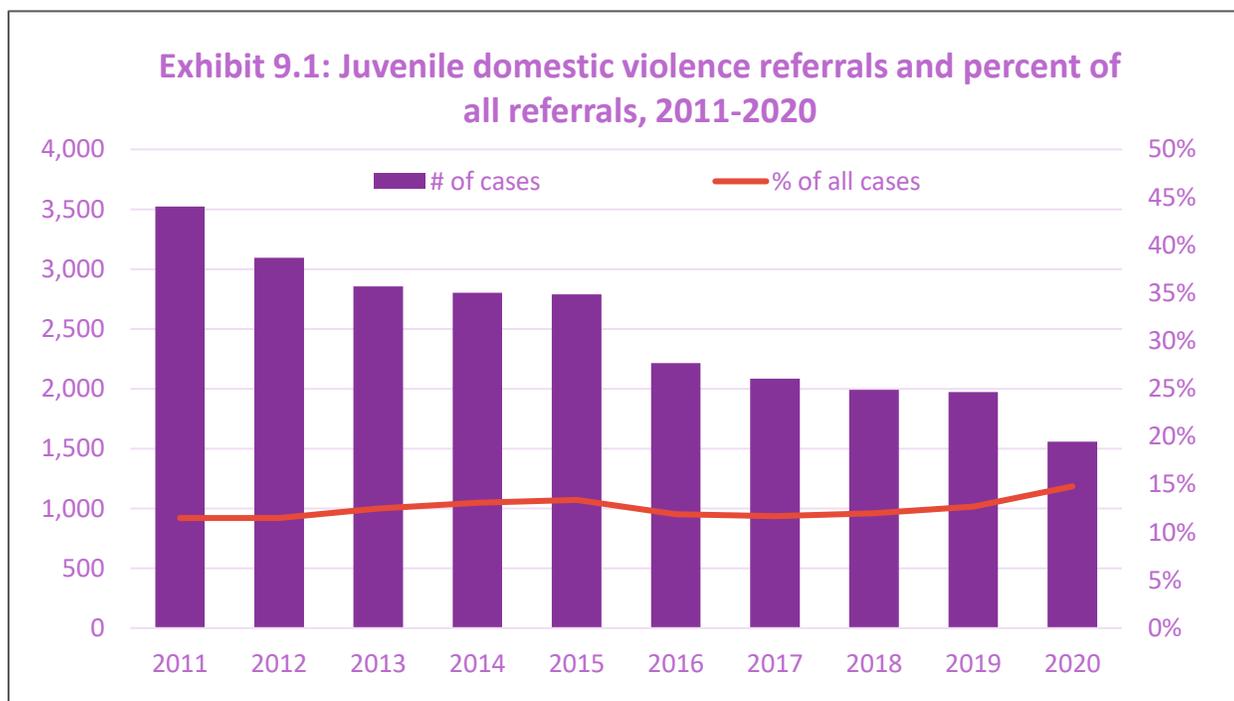
County	White	Black	Asian	Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaska Native	Latino
Total	5.8	10.9	2.4	9.0	23.3	7.0
Adams			0.0	0.0	0.0	
Asotin	17.5			0.0	60.1	
Benton	4.5	12.4			0.0	16.3
Chelan	4.9	23.8			20.3	6.4
Clallam	15.6	15.7			25.9	3.8
Clark	4.8	21.9	10.9		37.1	6.3
Columbia						
Cowlitz	12.0	34.6	33.0		71.0	16.6
Douglas	6.4	60.9				3.6
Ferry	4.7				9.6	
Franklin						
Garfield						
Grant	11.5	36.3	22.2		29.3	12.0
Grays Harbor	7.9	9.9	9.5		12.3	8.2
Island	5.1	8.3				5.8
Jefferson	9.0					
King	1.6	4.6	1.1	6.4	6.9	3.1
Kitsap	3.5	13.2	2.3	3.1		2.8
Kittitas	5.1					4.9
Klickitat	2.8				33.1	2.0
Lewis	8.4		9.3		7.2	6.8
Lincoln	3.0				45.6	
Mason	3.2		13.6		4.2	3.0
Okanogan	10.6	31.0			41.2	24.1
Pacific	9.4				34.1	10.2
Pend Oreille	9.1					
Pierce	3.4	10.2	2.8	10.0	19.4	4.1
San Juan						
Skagit	6.1	14.2	3.7		33.3	12.5
Skamania	7.0					
Snohomish	5.2	14.4	1.9		54.7	11.4
Spokane	16.1	62.0	11.7	57.9	40.7	24.0
Stevens	15.3				25.0	10.7
Thurston	10.0	16.6	5.8	7.3	48.3	9.8
Wahkiakum						
Walla Walla	9.1	15.2			17.9	6.4
Whatcom	7.1	72.0	4.6		22.8	8.0
Whitman	2.6					3.5
Yakima	3.1	9.9			4.3	5.0

9. Domestic Violence

About the Data

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts. All criminal justice cycles with at least one domestic violence referral are counted as domestic violence referrals. The Administrative Office of the Courts flag domestic violence referrals based upon the associated RCW and cross-referenced to a list of domestic violence related RCWs. As we are counting criminal justice cycles, a person may appear more than once within the yearly count.

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



**Exhibit 9.2: Juvenile domestic violence referrals
by county, 2019**

County	Total	Non-DV Offense		DV Offense	
		N	%	N	%
Total	15,489	13,517	87.3	1,972	12.7
Adams	130	116	89.2	14	10.8
Asotin	129	112	86.8	17	13.2
Benton	1,380	1,208	87.5	172	12.5
Chelan	239	210	87.9	29	12.1
Clallam	269	237	88.1	32	11.9
Clark	1,168	1,148	98.3	20	1.7
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	355	288	81.1	67	18.9
Douglas	124	104	83.9	20	16.1
Ferry	17	--	--	--	--
Franklin	200	185	92.5	15	7.5
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	565	502	88.8	63	11.2
Grays Harbor	363	340	93.7	23	6.3
Island	85	73	85.9	12	14.1
Jefferson	40	--	--	--	--
King	1,633	1,484	90.9	149	9.1
Kitsap	468	--	--	--	--
Kittitas	107	96	89.7	11	10.3
Klickitat	81	--	--	--	--
Lewis	406	346	85.2	60	14.8
Lincoln	31	--	--	--	--
Mason	103	86	83.5	17	16.5
Okanogan	172	147	85.5	25	14.5
Pacific	73	62	84.9	11	15.1
Pend Oreille	48	--	--	--	--
Pierce	2,119	1,823	86.0	296	14.0
San Juan	26	--	--	--	--
Skagit	365	321	87.9	44	12.1
Skamania	20	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	816	631	77.3	185	22.7
Spokane	1,391	1,114	80.1	277	19.9
Stevens	131	--	--	--	--
Thurston	676	566	83.7	110	16.3
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	229	198	86.5	31	13.5
Whatcom	350	303	86.6	47	13.4
Whitman	60	43	71.7	17	28.3
Yakima	1,111	948	85.3	163	14.7

Exhibit 9.3: Juvenile domestic violence referrals by county, 2020

County	Total	Non-DV Offense	DV Offense
	N	% of N	% of N
Total	10,511	85.2	14.8
Adams	113	--	--
Asotin	71	71.8	28.2
Benton	780	81.4	18.6
Chelan	169	82.8	17.2
Clallam	169	85.8	14.2
Clark	811	96.5	3.5
Columbia	--	--	--
Cowlitz	237	77.2	22.8
Douglas	82	65.9	34.1
Ferry	13	--	--
Franklin	111	89.2	10.8
Garfield	--	--	--
Grant	456	86.6	13.4
Grays Harbor	282	95.4	4.6
Island	57	--	--
Jefferson	34	70.6	29.4
King	1,142	92.9	7.1
Kitsap	261	--	--
Kittitas	117	--	--
Klickitat	50	--	--
Lewis	231	87.4	12.6
Lincoln	21	--	--
Mason	80	80.0	20.0
Okanogan	123	81.3	18.7
Pacific	52	--	--
Pend Oreille	41	73.2	26.8
Pierce	1,203	90.9	9.1
San Juan	24	--	--
Skagit	197	79.2	20.8
Skamania	24	--	--
Snohomish	911	76.1	23.9
Spokane	912	73.7	26.3
Stevens	126	92.1	7.9
Thurston	389	81.5	18.5
Wahkiakum	--	--	--
Walla Walla	126	83.3	16.7
Whatcom	285	90.5	9.5
Whitman	70	80.0	20.0
Yakima	726	78.7	21.3

10. 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 were entered by clerks and court personnel.

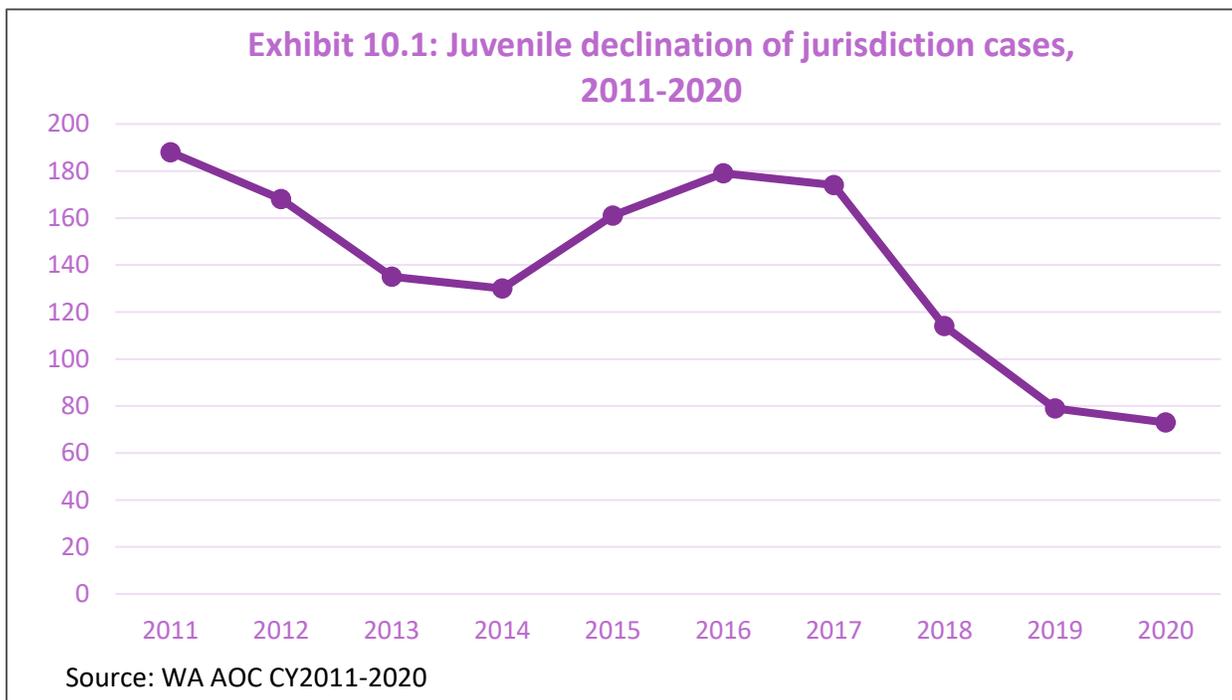


Exhibit 10.2: Juvenile declinations of jurisdiction case demographics, 2019

Total	N	%
	79	100.0
Race/Ethnicity	N	%
White	25	31.7
Black	22	27.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--
Am. Indian/Nat. Alaskan	--	--
Latino	24	30.4
Other/Unknown	--	--
Gender	N	%
Male	74	93.7
Female	--	--
X	--	--
Unknown/Missing	--	--
Age at Offense	N	%
12	--	--
13	--	--
14	--	--
15	--	--
16	30	38.0
17	38	48.1

Exhibit 10.3: Juvenile declinations of jurisdiction case demographics, 2020

Total	N	%
	73	100.0
Race/Ethnicity	N	%
White	24	32.9
Black	22	30.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--
Am. Indian/Nat. Alaskan	--	--
Latino	19	26.0
Other/Unknown	--	--
Gender	N	%
Male	72	98.6
Female	--	--
X	--	--
Unknown/Missing	--	--
Age at Offense	N	%
12	--	--
13	--	--
14	--	--
15	--	--
16	24	32.9
17	37	50.7

11. 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 Latino 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 non-conviction dispositions) for each of Black, Latino, 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:

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

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, Latino, 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 were obtained from the AOC's case management system and were entered by clerks and court personnel.

Exhibit 11.1: Relative Rate Index for youth of color by case progression, 2011-2020

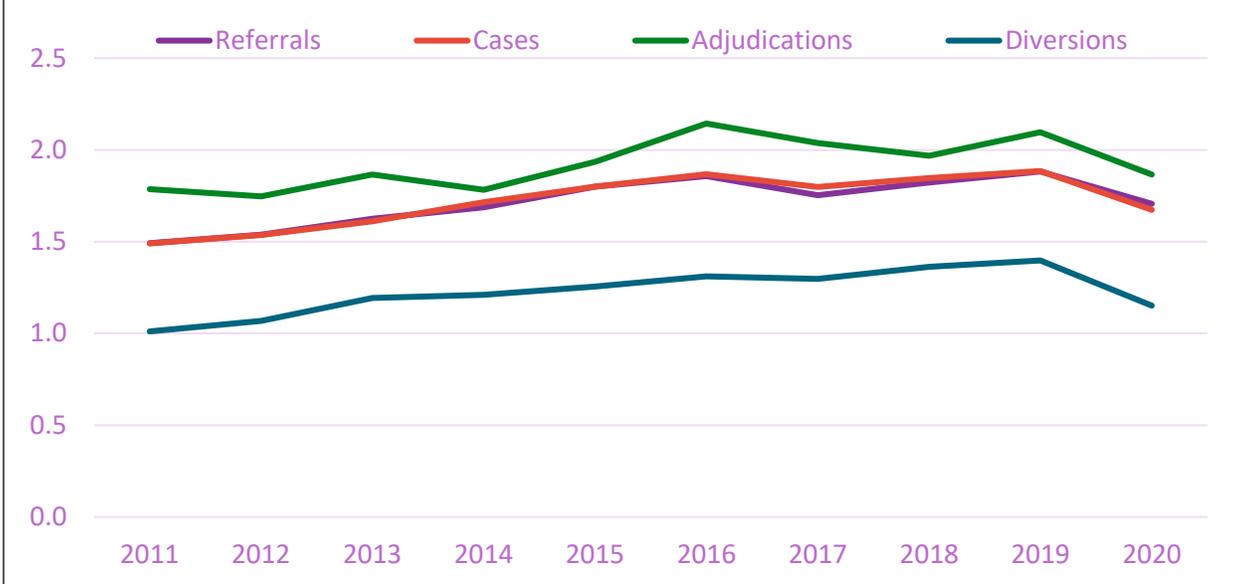


Exhibit 11.2: Relative Rate Index for females by case progression, 2011-2020

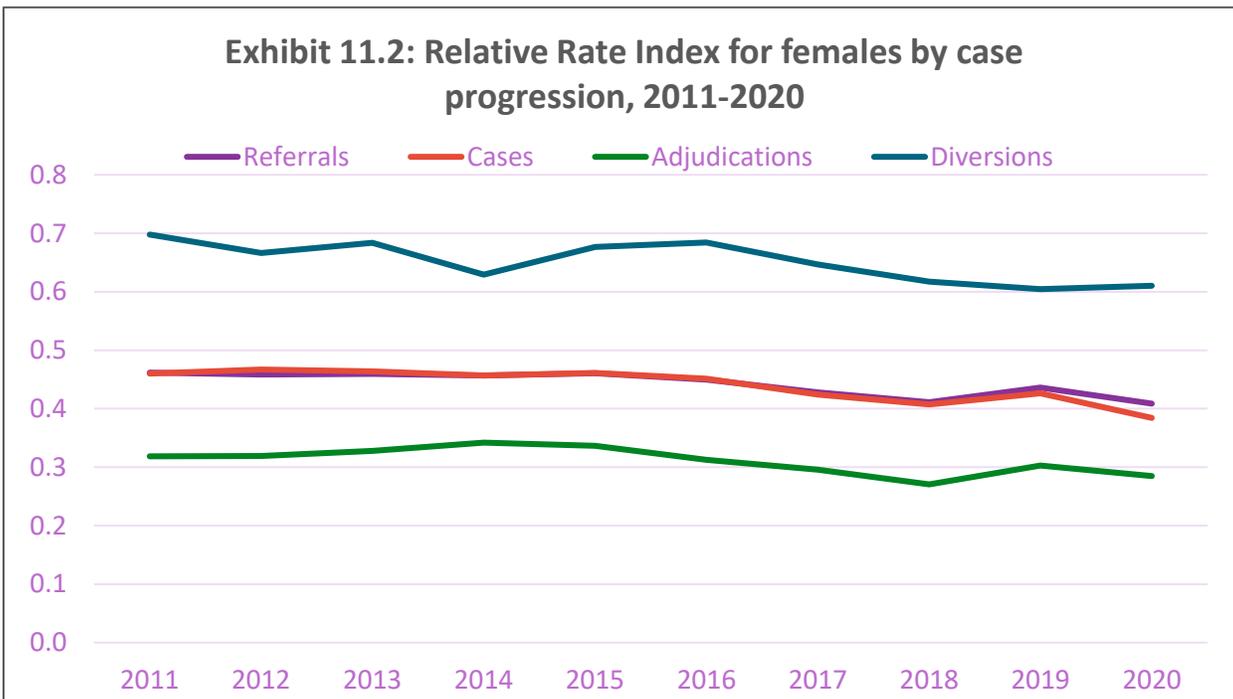


Exhibit 11.3: Combined Relative Rate Index by race, county, and case progression, 2016-2020

County	Black				Latino				American Indian/Alaska Native			
	Referral	Case	Adj.	Div.	Referral	Case	Adj.	Div.	Referral	Case	Adj.	Div.
Total	3.9	3.8	4.3	2.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.2	2.9	3.0	3.5	2.2
Adams	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.4	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.1	0.4	0.5	1.5	0.0
Asotin	4.2	4.9	4.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5
Benton	5.2	4.9	6.2	4.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4
Chelan	4.2	4.3	3.8	2.7	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.5	2.7
Clallam	4.9	4.7	4.8	2.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.2
Clark	5.6	5.3	6.6	3.9	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.6	0.8
Columbia	3.3	3.8	5.3		0.3	0.3	0.4		2.3	0.0	0.0	
Cowlitz	4.0	3.8	3.5	2.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5
Douglas	8.3	7.6	5.2	6.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	2.2	1.5	1.0	2.7
Ferry	1.7	2.0	7.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	4.1	4.4	6.8	2.5
Franklin	7.4	7.8	7.3		1.3	1.3	1.3		1.6	1.1	1.7	
Garfield					0.8	0.8	1.0					
Grant	3.5	3.0	2.9	3.4	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.2	1.8	2.5	1.4
Grays Harbor	3.2	3.0	4.4	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Island	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.7
Jefferson	3.8	3.9	5.6	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.8
King	8.5	9.3	11.3	4.1	2.3	2.5	2.6	1.4	6.3	7.0	7.9	3.2
Kitsap	4.1	4.0	5.8	2.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.7
Kittitas	7.5	8.0	11.5	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.9	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5
Klickitat	3.7	3.4	0.0	5.1	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.8	7.3	7.3	15.1	4.4
Lewis	5.0	5.6	8.2	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.6
Lincoln	2.1	1.1	0.0	3.1	3.8	3.4	10.2	1.5	2.9	3.1	5.0	2.2
Mason	1.9	2.3	1.0	3.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4
Okanogan	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	2.7
Pacific	3.5	4.1	4.4	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.4
Pend Oreille	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.7	2.1	0.5	1.6	1.7	2.7	0.3
Pierce	4.5	4.7	5.6	3.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.0
San Juan	0.7	1.2	0.0	2.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Skagit	4.9	5.0	4.2	4.5	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.2	2.5	2.3	3.2	1.5
Skamania	4.6	5.3	8.4	2.4	0.7	0.8	1.7	0.3	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.5
Snohomish	5.3	5.1	6.3	3.7	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.0	4.5	4.5	3.6	4.0
Spokane	9.0	9.5	12.2	6.1	1.3	1.2	1.5	0.9	4.3	4.0	5.3	2.5
Stevens	3.8	2.3	2.0	3.0	1.1	1.2	1.9	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.7
Thurston	3.2	3.1	3.6	2.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7
Wahkiakum	5.2	5.6	8.2		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	
Walla Walla	5.6	5.1	6.5	3.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.9	0.8
Whatcom	7.9	8.1	9.1	6.7	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.0	2.8	2.6	3.1	1.7
Whitman	0.9	0.8	0.5	2.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.8	2.3	0.8
Yakima	7.1	6.5	7.1	4.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	2.0	2.1	2.5	1.5

Exhibit 11.4: Combined Relative Rate Index for females by county and case progression, 2016-2020

County	Females			
	Referral Stage	Information Stage	Adjudications	Diversions
Total	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6
Adams	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Asotin	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7
Benton	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6
Chelan	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.7
Clallam	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7
Clark	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6
Columbia	0.3	0.3	0.2	--
Cowlitz	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7
Douglas	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
Ferry	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.8
Franklin	0.3	0.2	0.3	--
Garfield	0.2	0.2	0.1	--
Grant	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6
Grays Harbor	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7
Island	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6
Jefferson	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7
King	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.7
Kitsap	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6
Kittitas	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.8
Klickitat	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
Lewis	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7
Lincoln	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Mason	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7
Okanogan	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.0
Pacific	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6
Pend Oreille	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Pierce	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6
San Juan	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.6
Skagit	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6
Skamania	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
Snohomish	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7
Spokane	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7
Stevens	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7
Thurston	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.8
Wahkiakum	0.3	0.3	0.3	--
Walla Walla	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
Whatcom	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7
Whitman	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6
Yakima	0.5	0.4	0.3	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
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 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/.
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: Puzzanhera, 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/

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 the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA)

1. JRA residential Average daily population 1990-2016 Source: Juvenile Rehabilitation Agency, DSHS, Population Summary Report.

2. JRA residential Average daily population 2002-2016 Ibid.
3. JRA 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. JRA institutional average daily population 2002-2016 Ibid.
5. JRA total community residential placements average daily population 2002-2016 Source: Juvenile Rehabilitation Agency, DSHS, Population Summary Report.
6. JRA parole average daily population 2001-2016 Source: Juvenile Rehabilitation Agency, DSHS, Population Summary Report.
7. JRA population by race/ethnicity/gender 2006-2016 Source: Juvenile Rehabilitation Agency, DSHS, Population Summary Report.
8. Changes in JRA population served for violent, drug, and sex offenders Source: Juvenile Rehabilitation Agency, DSHS.
9. Changes in JRA population served for female offenders and minorities Ibid.