

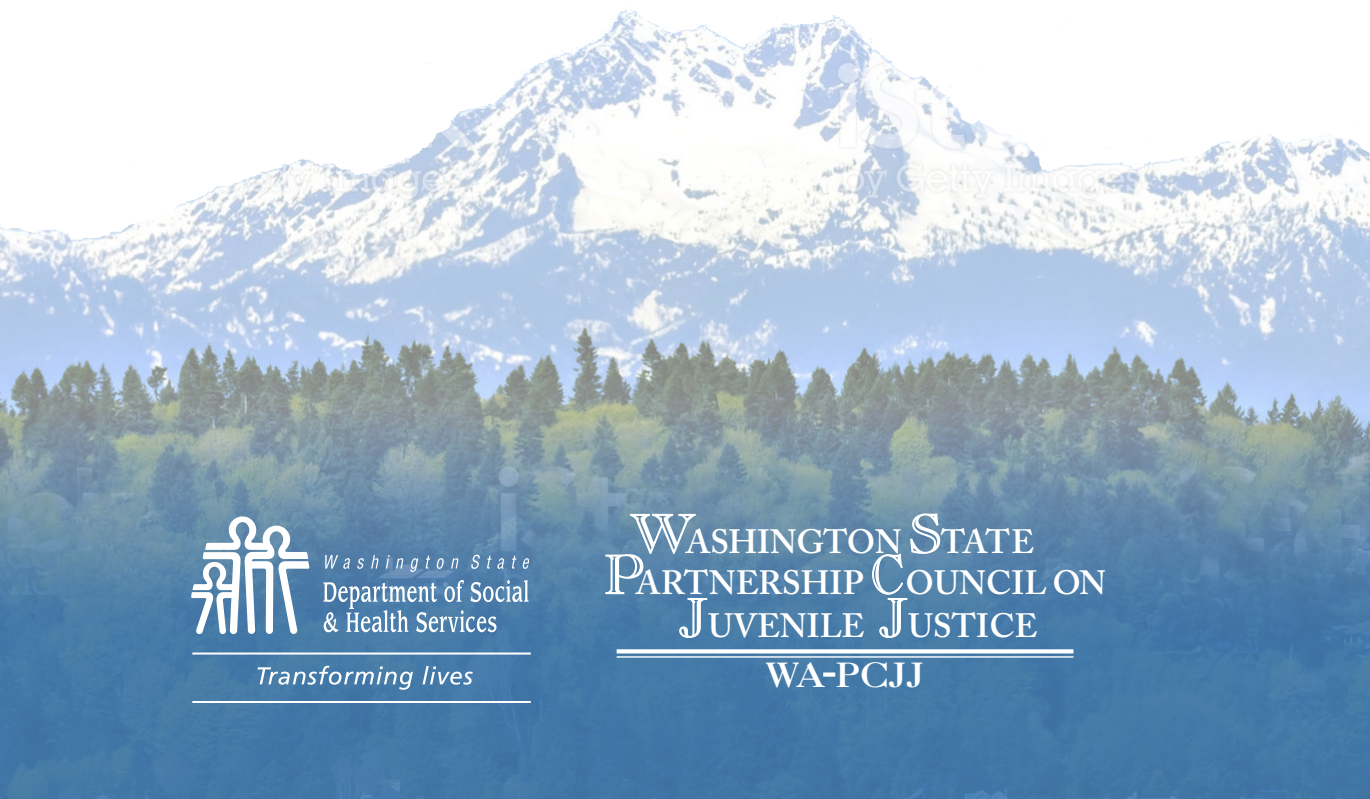


Washington State Partnership on Juvenile Justice

2017

Annual Report

*to the Governor
and State Legislature*



Washington State
Department of Social
& Health Services

Transforming lives

WASHINGTON STATE
PARTNERSHIP COUNCIL ON
JUVENILE JUSTICE

WA-PCJJ

Acknowledgements

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Message from the Chair and Director

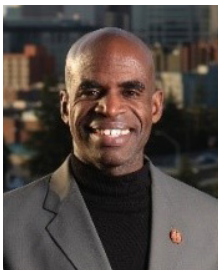
The Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice (WA-PCJJ) was established via Executive Order 15-03 on September 13, 2010. The WA-PCJJ is “the primary state planning agency for matters pertaining to juvenile justice in the state of Washington.”

The WA-PCJJ meets the requirements for state advisory group membership per 42 U.S.C. 5633, Sec. 223(a)(3)(A) of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP), including that at least one-fifth of the membership be under the age of 24 at the time of appointment. Gordon McHenry, Jr. is the appointed Chair of the WA-PCJJ. The Office of Juvenile Justice, within the Rehabilitation Administration, Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) and under the leadership of Vazaskia Crockrell, Director, supports the mission of the WA-PCJJ.

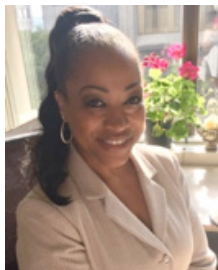
“We are dedicated and committed to youth justice, eliminating racial disparities, community safety and restorative justice.”

As the Chair of the WA-PCJJ and the Director of the Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ), we are pleased to present the 2017 Washington State Juvenile Justice Annual Report. This Annual Report is a requirement of federal juvenile justice funding received by the WA-PCJJ from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and summarizes the juvenile justice-related activities of the OJJ and the WA-PCJJ for 2016-17. We are dedicated and committed to youth justice, eliminating racial and ethnic disparities, community safety and restorative justice. We continue to support all efforts that will make a positive impact on juvenile justice system improvement in Washington state.

Questions regarding this report should be directed to Vazaskia Crockrell, Director of the Office of Juvenile Justice, Rehabilitation Administration, Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) at Vazaskia.Crockrell@dshs.wa.gov or 360-902-0821.



Gordon McHenry, Jr
Chair, Washington State
Partnership Council on
Juvenile Justice



Vazaskia V. Crockrell
Director, Washington State
Office of Juvenile Justice

Executive Summary

The following report is a collaboration between the Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice (WA-PCJJ), the Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ), and the Center for the Study and Advancement of Justice Effectiveness (SAJE) summarizing the activities of the WA-PCJJ as well as an annual summary of the performance of the Washington State juvenile justice system.

WA-PCJJ MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Hired a new director, Vazaskia Crockrell. Ms. Crockrell comes from Washington State Health Care Authority with a youth development background and a passion for promoting equity in public service.
- WA-PCJJ appointed Evelyn Maddox as Youth Chair, who oversaw a number of successful advocacy and educational events. Youth involved in this effort have received national recognition and awards for their outstanding work.
- Green Hill Youth played an integral part in SB 6160, revising conditions under which a person is subject to exclusive adult jurisdiction and extending juvenile court jurisdiction over serious cases to age 25. These youth were able to attend the bill signing with Governor Inslee and other state representatives.
- Green Hill Youth, Aaron Toleafoa and Jacob Carmickle were appointed to the Coalition for Juvenile Justice (CJJ) Emerging Leaders Committee, a nationwide coalition of State Advisory Groups (SAGs), organizations, individuals, youth, and allies dedicated to preventing children and youth from becoming involved in the courts system.
- The Governor appointed new Council members; IZIAH Reedy and Kevin IZIAH Ferguson, Community Youth Representative; Vaiyanen Major, Isaac Miller, and Tyrique Hardnett, Justice Involved Youth Representative; Emma Medicine White Crow, Tribal Representative; Sean Goode, Preserving Families Representative; Dulce Gutierrez, Local Elected Official Representative; and, Ada Daniels, Addressing School Violence Representative.

KEY FINDINGS OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

- Juvenile arrests, referrals to court services, and detention use have consistently declined over the last ten years.
- Black and American Indian/Alaskan Native youth are 3 and 4 times more likely to be referred to juvenile court than White youth and this disparity has grown over time.
- Juvenile justice practice varies widely by court jurisdiction with large differences in juvenile arrest rates, use of diversion services, and use of detention.
- Nearly 50% of the youth ordered to complete court programs are low risk to reoffend.
- Only 62% of high-risk youth are completing an evidence-based practice.
- Current data is inadequate for developing a complete picture of the services youth receive in civil, diversion, and probation services, and how services are related to educational outcomes.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

Successful prevention and intervention in the juvenile justice system will not be feasible without identifying a secure and sustained source of state funding to develop a wider array of community-based programs based on effective principals of adolescent development. This includes critically needed substance use treatment for adolescents, family-based services, and positive development programs. Funding for these programs need to support innovation, rapid cycle testing, and continuous improvements to best meet the cultural and geographic needs of Washington's diverse population. Data infrastructure to monitor performance, provide data and recommendations to sites, and assess effectiveness is critical.

Key Findings and Recommendations

Current Trends

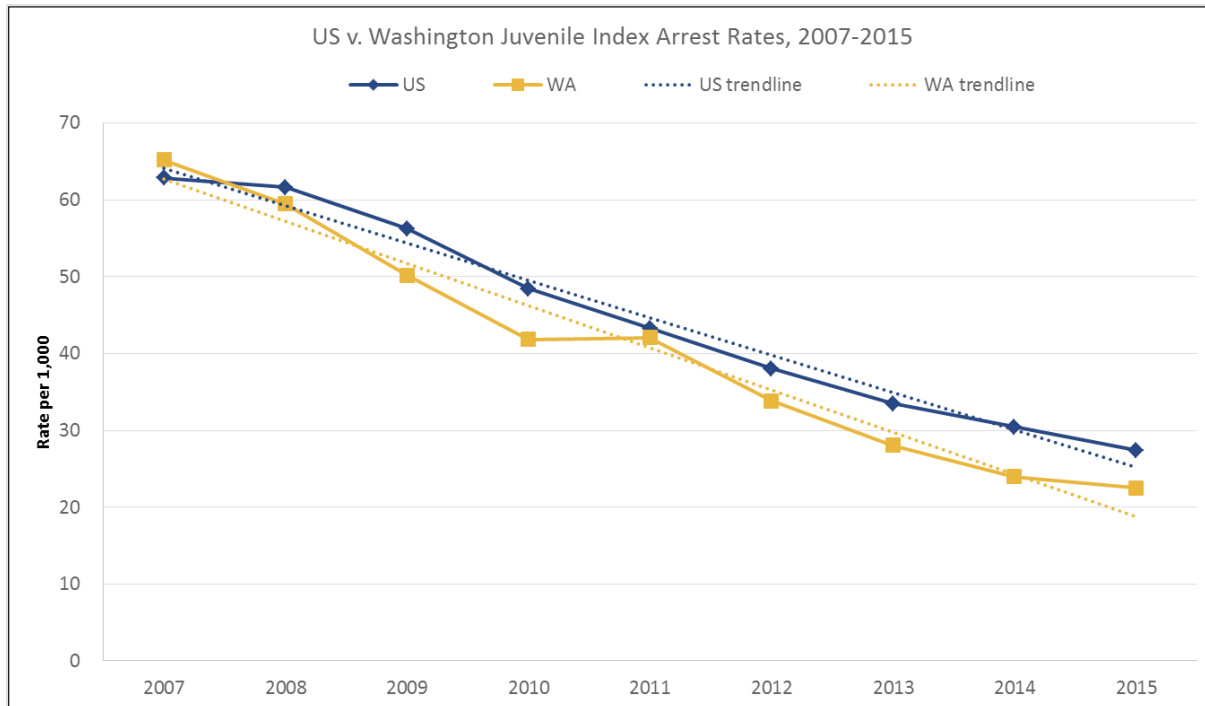
In this section, we highlight key indicators of Washington State's juvenile justice performance related to rates of arrest and disparities, probation caseload trends, evidence-based practice use and recidivism.

Washington State is acknowledged for its progressive and cost effective policies in juvenile justice. This includes early investments in Evidence-Based Programs¹, a statewide probation case management quality assurance system (CMAP), the integration of therapeutic practices in long-term juvenile corrections² and supportive state policies for using research to guide funding allocations. In addition to these policy and programmatic strengths, Washington State recorded a lower juvenile arrest rate per 1,000 youth (ages 12 –17) when compared to the national average (23/1,000 vs. 28/1,000 respectively). Similar to national trends, the absolute numbers of youth becoming involved in the justice system continues the general decline that began in the 1990s. From 2007 to 2015, the number of youth referred dropped by 55 percent.



Washington state recorded a lower juvenile arrest rate when compared to the national average.

Exhibit 1: Comparison of juvenile index offense arrest rates, 2007-2015



¹ Barnoski, R. 2009. *Providing evidence-based programs with fidelity in Washington state juvenile courts: Cost analysis.* Washington State Institute for Public Policy, Olympia: WA.

² Drake, E., & Barnoski, R. (2005). *Recidivism findings for the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration's dialectical behavior therapy program: Final report (Document N. 06-05-1202).* Olympia, WA: Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

Key Findings and Recommendations

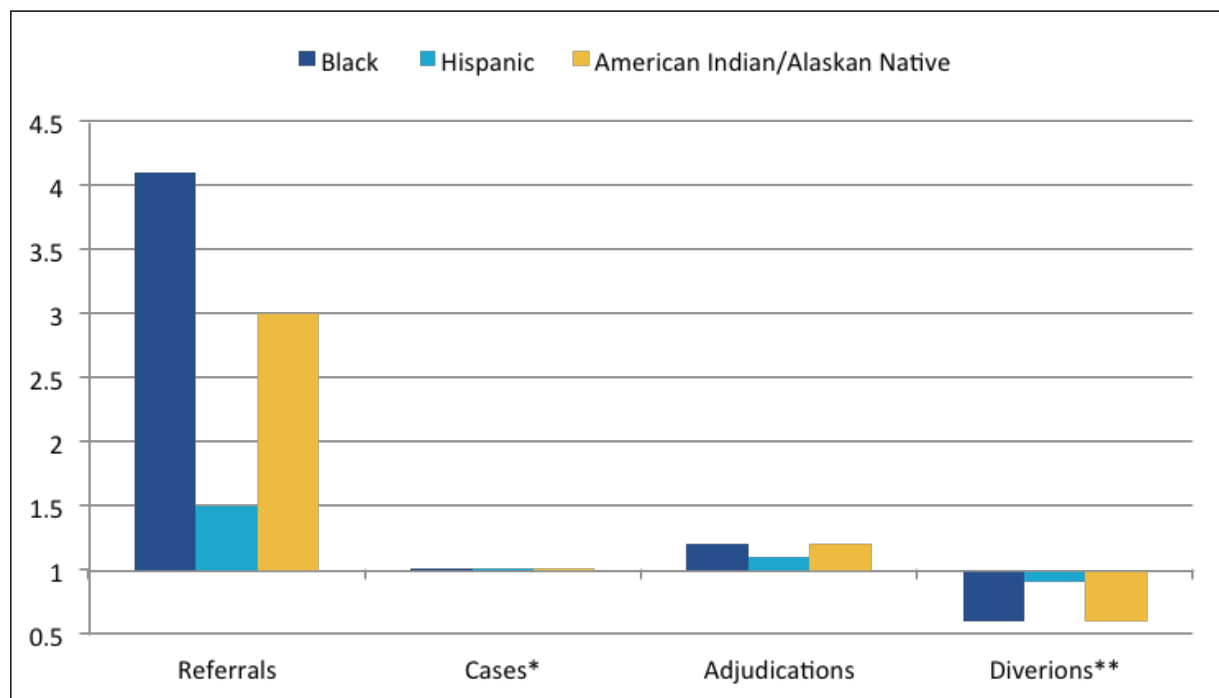
Current Trends

1. Racial/ethnic disparities are significant, they are most pronounced at arrest and referral, and despite efforts to reduce disparities, are increasing.

As areas of the state have made significant progress towards reducing overall numbers of youth referred to the justice system, disparities in contact for youth of color have steadily increased. Black youth are more than 4 times as likely and American Indian/Alaskan Native (AI/AN) youth are 3 times more likely than White youth to be referred to juvenile court, which, unfortunately, is comparable to national rates (3.8 and 4.5, respectively). In 2012, Black and AI/AN youth were 2.0 and 1.3³ times more likely to be referred to juvenile court, indicating that disparities have doubled

in the last six years. While disparities in contact are the highest at the point of referral, they also persist at each decision point of system involvement. Black youth are also 40 percent less likely than White youth to receive a diversion or deferred disposition, and Black and AI/AN youth are significantly more likely to be tried as adults. It is becoming increasingly clear that juvenile courts will not be able to reduce disparities through court policies alone. As outlined in the recommendations, more vigorous attempts to eliminate racial and ethnic disparities will require a community-wide effort to both prevent and intervene with juvenile cases outside of formal court processing.

Exhibit 2: Cumulative RRI by race/ethnicity and court stages compared to white youth, 2016



³ OJJ. R.E.D report. <https://www.dshs.wa.gov/ra/office-juvenile-justice/red-racial-ethnic-disparities>

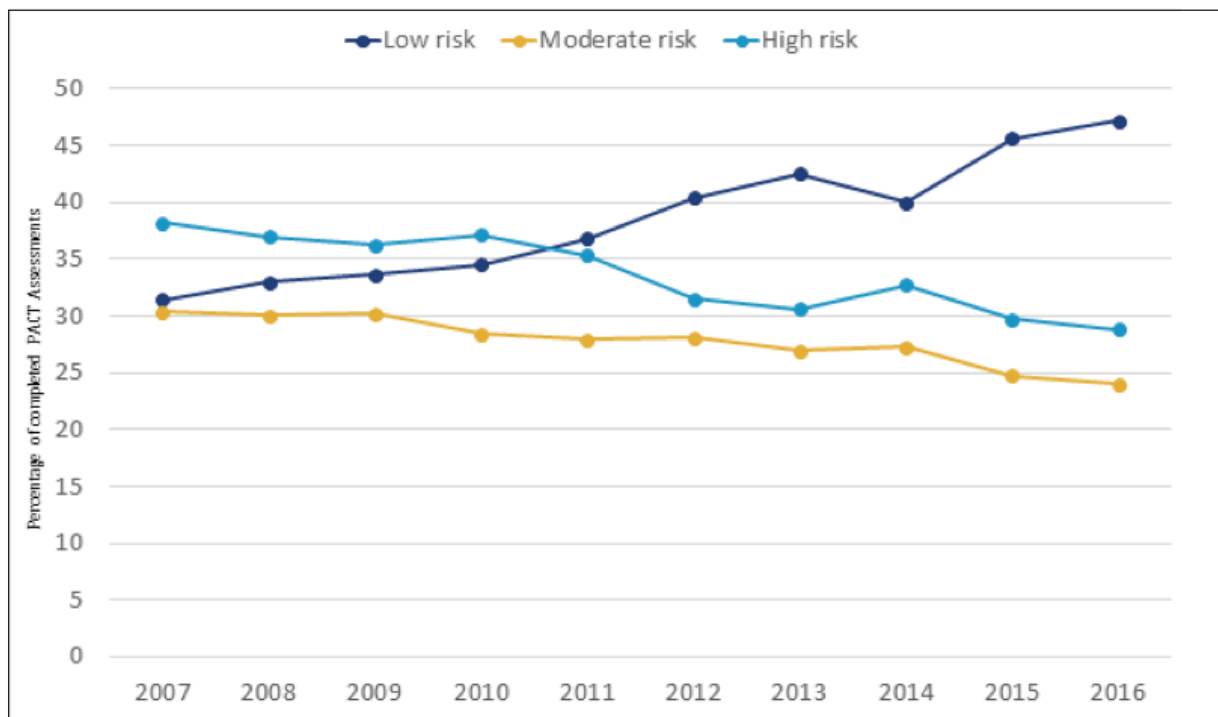
Key Findings and Recommendations

Current Trends

2. Youth assessed for risk and needs in juvenile criminal courts are increasingly made up of youth who are low risk to reoffend. In 2016, almost 50 percent of the youth receiving a court risk/needs assessment were identified as low risk to reoffend compared to 31 percent in 2007. This is at least partially due to an increase in the number of youth on diversion who received assessments in 2016 (youth on diversion prior to 2010 were unlikely to receive an assessment). Nevertheless, the trend also demonstrates the substantively high number of youth involved with courts who have little criminal history or other indicators of future risk of recidivism.



Exhibit 3: Youth who completed a PACT assessment by risk level, 2007 to 2016



Note: This graph includes all prescreen or initial PACT completions related to a new event.

⁴ This comes from reports of court-funded programs and does not include services youth may be receiving from other systems.

Key Findings and Recommendations

Current Trends

3. Availability, cultural responsiveness, and engagement in Evidence-Based Practices (EBP) are inconsistent across jurisdictions.

Despite strong legislative and policy supports for evidence-based practice, the availability of EBP varies widely – 16 percent to 100 percent of youth may be offered an EBP depending on the local jurisdiction⁴. Engagement varies as well, with only 62 percent of eligible youth in 2016 actually beginning an EBP program. The remaining 38 percent may be engaging in behavioral health services outside of the court program monitoring system, but this data is not integrated into court reporting and cannot be verified. While completion among youth who begin an EBP is strong (81%), there are notable disparities. High-risk youth are the least likely to complete an EBP

compared to moderate and low risk youth (68%, 76%, and 93% respectively). Black youth are slightly less likely to complete an EBP than White or Other race/ethnic groups (73% vs 83% and 90%, respectively). No systematic information is yet available about what is contributing to the disproportionate completion of court-funded EBP programs. Some early data suggests that juvenile courts, in general, would like more support for implementing programs with diverse populations. For example, data from the juvenile probation assessment program conducted by the Community Juvenile Accountability Act (CJAA) committee suggests that inadequate attention is being given to race/ethnicity and gender responsiveness in probation training and programming⁵.

Exhibit 4: EBP status by risk level, 2016

2016 EBP Participation Status by Risk Level								
RISK LEVEL	Total		Eligible		Started (of eligible)		Completed (of started)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	3,850		2,881	74.8	1,793	62.2	1,444	80.5
Low risk	2,049		1,351	65.9	759	56.2	703	92.6
Moderate risk	923		750	81.3	495	66.0	374	75.6
High risk	878		780	88.8	539	69.1	367	68.1

⁴ This comes from reports of court-funded programs and does not include services youth may be receiving from other systems.

⁵ Sattler, David. (2018). WA state juvenile courts environmental assessment results 2015 – 2018. Community Juvenile Accountability Act Committee. Olympia, WA.

Key Findings and Recommendations

Current Trends

4. Washington State reports some of the highest rates of chronic truancy in the country and truancy prevention resources are inconsistent among counties.

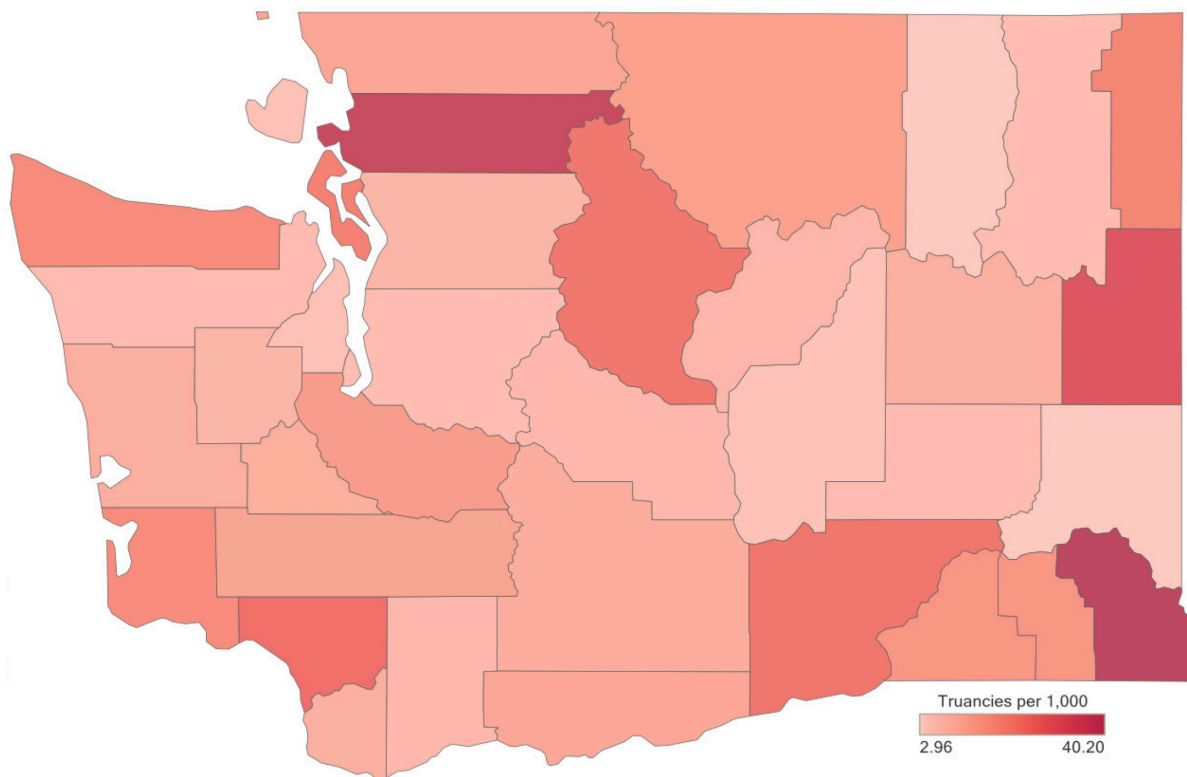
Statewide, 11 out of every 1,000 youth will be referred to juvenile court for chronic truancy and 9% of these youth will spend time in detention due to a truancy petition. Youth in rural areas are much more likely to experience detention as a result of chronic truancy, likely due to a lack of other intervention and prevention resources.

5. Performance data to assess the functioning of the justice system is inadequate for monitoring diversion services, non-court services for youth on probation and educational outcomes for court-involved youth.

As noted in the discussion of EBPs, data on court-funded programs and Medicaid and

health system programs are maintained separately and courts have no way to routinely access this data for performance monitoring. There is also a lack of data when youth are referred to programs outside of court-supported services, whether the services are locally funded and provided or provided by a State agency, such as DSHS. This is a critical gap in our state's data infrastructure, as we have no way of knowing whether youth referred to external services are accessing research-supported interventions. Adequate data for youth outcomes monitoring is also a notable gap in currently available data. Recidivism is but one measure of positive youth performance, additional intermediate outcomes should be gathered (i.e, treatment participation, needs reductions, truancy) that can show youth trends of importance.

Exhibit 5: Truancy status offense rate by jurisdiction, 2016



Note: Truancy offense status rates calculated as # of trancies per 1,000 youth ages 10-17.

Key Findings and Recommendations

Summary and Recommendations

Washington State continues to be a recognized leader in evidence-based practice policy, has a declining arrest rate, and a strong probation case management quality assurance process. At the same time, juvenile justice performance metrics suggest some areas where the state is underperforming compared to national data, inconsistently performing across jurisdictions within the state, or both. The large majority of justice-involved youth are managed by local courts (94%) and there are large differences in court process, diversion options and program availability across sites. Black and American Indian/Alaskan Native youth continue to be disproportionately referred to courts and of particular concern is the trend indicating that disparities have increased since 2007. Probation caseloads with high proportions of youth at low risk to reoffend suggests that probation may need to be more efficiently allocated through different probation funding formulas to only or primarily serve youth at moderate or high risk. We suggest this as an area of future research. About 60% of youth who are eligible for local evidence-based programs start and the rate of program completion is high, but availability is inconsistent across the state and completion is lowest for youth at high risk of re-offense (65%). These findings suggest some avenues for improving the efficiency, effectiveness and transparency of the system:

Reduce Disparities in Criminal Justice Involvement

Support strategies to divert youth from arrest and filing by pairing identified youth and families with effective prevention services based on an assessment of youth needs when appropriate and not in conflict with victim rights. Prioritize community services and intentional diversion strategies to reduce the proportion of Black and AI/AN youth who are arrested and referred. Build strategies that are right-sized to individual youth and that are coordinated with broader community health and violence prevention initiatives.

Policy level recommendation: Identify state funding models for developing pre-justice referral, community-based services for this population. This might include requirements to develop blended funding across child welfare, mental health prevention and public health dollars to ensure community-based intervention programs are available and appropriate for meeting youth and family needs for family-based prevention services and youth development services.

Programmatic recommendation: Use the same principles of validated assessment, triage and evidence based programs when providing pre-referral services. This will require the state and counties to collaborate on standards for monitoring state funded services allocated to family-based prevention and youth development services.

Performance and Measures: Measure the number of youth with law enforcement incidents who are referred directly to services, the number of community agencies coordinating or providing services, and the number of youth of color arrested and referred to community-based services in lieu of courts.

Build More Culturally Responsive and Effective Services into Pre-Court Diversion

Examine how funding and resources can be deployed to develop a more robust delinquency prevention system in diversion that assists the courts in serving or referring youth who could benefit from effective community services for housing, family supports, substance use and behavioral health needs. Examine the completion rates of services by race/ethnicity and gender and partner with local communities to provide culturally relevant services.

Policy Recommendation: Examine the statefunding formula for probation services. Convene a task force to review the feasibility of revising the funding formula to encourage probation to shift low risk cases to diversion and community services (when available). Provide juvenile courts with the administrative resources to support the contracting and coordinating of community services provided to youth outside of formal involvement with the court.

Key Findings and Recommendations

Summary and Recommendations

Program Recommendation: Shift more low risk youth to diversion services. Use functional behavioral assessments to refer youth to services while keeping legal obligations minimal (e.g., youth satisfy the legal obligation with community service but is also introduced to case management, youth development or treatment services). Provide capacity-building support to local, culturally relevant services to bring them in line with best practices for reducing recidivism and promoting youth development when needed.

Performance and Measures: Measure the number of low risk on probation caseloads, the number of youth engaged in non-required community programs, and the proportion of youth effectively engaging in school.

Improve the Availability and Responsivity of Evidence Based Programs

Conduct additional analyses to examine potential reasons for the low EBP completion rate for high-risk youth and develop strategies for improving program responsivity and availability. Introduce more rapid innovation testing to assess what program components are successful in achieving high engagement as well as high effectiveness within unique populations.

Policy recommendations: Modify legislation governing the use of EBPs in juvenile justice to allow for advancements in the field regarding the identification and monitoring of effective programs.

Program recommendations: Develop methods to build local program capacity to meet EBP standards, rigor and local needs.

Performance and Measures: Measure changes in legislation, changes in numbers of youth served by EBP programs locally, youth engagement, completion and outcomes.

Expand data access and analysis to include school engagement and achievement as an outcome measure for juvenile courts.

Develop an integrated and expanded court and probation program data infrastructure in order to measure and monitor all services youth receive while on diversion and probation. Develop data capabilities to track pathways through the system from civil to criminal cases and expand outcomes monitoring to educational outcomes.

Policy recommendations: Convene a workgroup to propose funding strategies for developing an educational outcome performance infrastructure for juvenile courts. Provide funding for tracking diversion and probation services.

Program recommendation: Provide routine feedback to courts about youth engagement in school, achievement and graduation rates.

Performance and Measures: Measure shifts in court organizational policy and practices because of receiving educational outcomes information.



Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act | Summary

Since its passage in 1974, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act has changed the way states and communities respond to troubled youth. The original goals of the Act and of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) were simple: to help state and local governments prevent and reduce juvenile delinquency and to improve the juvenile justice system. These goals were reaffirmed in the reauthorization of the Act in 2002. A second important element in the 1974 Act was to protect juveniles in the juvenile justice system from inappropriate placements and from the harm—both physical and psychological—that can occur as a result of exposure to adult inmates. Yet another important element of the JJDP Act emphasized the need for community-based treatment for juvenile offenders. In passing the JJDP Act, Congress recognized that keeping children in the community is critical to their successful treatment.

The JJDP Act, through the 2002 reauthorization, established four core requirements with which participating states and territories must comply to receive grants under the Act:

- Deinstitutionalization of status offenders (DSO).
- Sight and sound separation of juveniles from adults in institutions (separation).
- Removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups (jail removal).
- Reduction of disproportionate minority contact (DMC) where it exists.

Meeting the core requirements is essential to creating a fair, consistent, and effective juvenile justice system that advances the important goals of the JJDP Act.

Each participating state must develop and implement a strategy for achieving and maintaining compliance with the four core requirements 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 percent for each core requirement not met. In addition, the noncompliant state must agree to expend 50 percent of the state's allocation for that year to achieve compliance with the core requirement(s) with which it is not in compliance.

As part of the strategy for maintaining compliance, states must provide for an adequate system of monitoring to ensure that the core requirements are met. States must

visit and collect information from facilities to demonstrate compliance with the JJDP Act. On an annual basis, each state submits this information in the form of a compliance monitoring report to OJJDP.

(From the OJJDP "Guidance Manual for Monitoring Facilities Under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended")

Washington State's Non-compliance with the Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders Core Requirements

Washington State has historically been in compliance with three of the four core requirements (Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders, Jail Removal, Sight and Sound Separation, and DMC/Racial and Ethnic Disparities) of the JJDP Act. State law (RCW 13.04.116) also prohibits holding juveniles in adult jails and lockups, and requires sight and sound separation in those instances when juveniles are held. Federal requirements for addressing DMC have also historically been met or exceeded.

From fiscal years 2000 through 2010, Washington State was found out of compliance with the DSO core requirement of the federal JJDP Act by the federal Office of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention -- as Washington State's At-Risk/Runaway Youth Act, also known as the "Becca Law," allows runaway youth to be held in a secure crisis residential center located within a juvenile detention center for up to five days.

As a consequence of being out of compliance, OJJDP reduced Washington's FFY 2000 through 2003 Formula Grants Program funds by 25 percent, and the FFY 2005 through 2010 federal Formula Grant allocations were reduced by 20 percent per the JJDP Act of 2002.* Hence, the state was penalized a cumulative total of over 2.7 million dollars in federal Formula Grants Program funding from 2000 through 2010.

In September 2010, Washington State received written notification from the federal OJJDP that the state was in compliance with the DSO core requirement -- due to the reduction in the number of operating secure CRCs within juvenile detention facilities and reduction in beds -- and the subsequent significant reduction (over an 80 percent decrease) in the number of DSO violations for the state.

The state has remained in compliance with the four core requirements from FY 2011 through FY 2017.

Funding: Federal and State

FEDERAL FUNDING

Historically, there have been two major sources of federal funding for juvenile justice work: the Formal Grants Program and the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant. The Formula Grants Program (Title II) was the original source of funding from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to the states. The Formula Grant Program supports state and local delinquency prevention and intervention efforts and juvenile justice system improvements. This program provides funds directly to states, territories and the District of Columbia to support the implementation of comprehensive state juvenile justice plans based on detailed studies of jurisdictional needs. Formula Grant funds can be used to fund programs to help states remain in compliance with the core requirements (Sight and Sound Separation, Jail Removal, Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders and Disproportionate Minority Contact). Native American issues, a variety of prevention programs, planning and administration, and the State Advisory Group allocation. These funds have been precipitously reduced (reduced 25% since 2008).

The purpose of the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG), also from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, was to provide funds to states and units of local government to develop programs to promote greater accountability among youth in the juvenile justice system.

Funded programs focused on some or all of the following objectives: prosecuting juveniles as adults when they are charged with serious, violent offenses; widening the available options of graduated sanctions within juvenile courts; holding parents accountable for juveniles' obedience to court orders; and creating and maintaining juvenile court records that are comparable to records in the adult system.

Washington State counties are given latitude to use JABG funds within the 17 performance measures for programs, so they can best meet the needs of their juvenile justice system. In most counties, the Juvenile Court administers the grant. In some counties, the prosecutor's office manages the grant.

The JABG Program aligns with several Juvenile Rehabilitation goals, both within the state's share and in the Units of Local Government (ULG) programs. Specifically, the goal of maintaining a strong continuum of care is met with ULG JABG funded programs under purpose areas accountability programs. Most ULGs are using evidence-based programs such as Family Integrated Transitions (FIT), Functional Family Therapy (FFT), Aggression Replacement Training (ART), and mentoring. JABG allocations support numerous efforts to reduce recidivism through intensive diversion and counseling programs. Unfortunately, funding ended at the federal level after the FFY13 grant.

Washington State's Formula (Title II) Allocation FFY 2008-2017									
FFY 2008	FFY 2009	FFY 2010	FFY 2011	FFY 2012	FFY 2013	FFY 2014	FFY 2015	FFY 2016	FFY 2017
\$867,200	\$952,800	\$917,600	\$918,848	\$521,697	\$530,085	\$753,803	\$767,860	\$820,423	\$680,237

Washington State's Formula JABG Allocation FFY 2008-2017									
FFY 2008	FFY 2009	FFY 2010	FFY 2011	FFY 2012	FFY 2013	FFY 2014	FFY 2015	FFY 2016	FFY 2017
\$844,900	\$960,600	\$924,200	\$730,781	\$443,831	\$341,754	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

STATE FUNDING

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

The administrative costs for OJJ include employee salaries/benefits, goods/services, and travel. The OJJ receives approximately \$216,000 of State General Funds for these administrative costs. In addition, TeamChild provides legal representation for youth in the juvenile justice system and receives pass-thru funds for \$557,000, and the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) program operated out of the OJJ receives \$283,000.

Washington State's JDAI Funding Sources SFY 2005-2018

	AECF	WA-PCJJ	WA State	Total
2005	\$211,670	\$0	\$0	\$211,670
2006	\$239,000	\$278,733	\$0	\$517,733
2007	\$200,000	\$345,748	\$0	\$545,748
2008	\$200,000	\$162,636	\$0	\$362,636
2009	\$200,000	\$7,700	\$200,000	\$407,700
2010	\$200,000	\$45,040	\$200,000	\$445,040
2011	\$100,000	\$59,500	\$178,000	\$337,500
2012	\$50,000	\$80,000	\$178,000	\$308,000
2013	\$30,723	\$120,000	\$178,000	\$328,723
2014	\$29,471	\$189,000	\$178,000	\$396,471
2015	\$28,562	\$196,868	\$178,000	\$403,430
2016	\$25,000	\$206,000	\$178,000	\$409,000
2017	\$25,000	\$76,000	\$283,000	\$400,382
2018	\$25,000	\$50,000	\$283,000	\$358,000



Washington State Juvenile Justice

STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Washington State enacted its first juvenile code in 1913. The code remained in effect without major changes until 1977. In 1967, the United States Supreme Court forced many states, including Washington, to revise their juvenile laws. The Court held that juveniles, between the ages of 8 and 18, were entitled to most of the same constitutional rights as adults, except trial by jury. In 1977, the Washington State Legislature totally revised the state's juvenile code. This code, modeled after the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, went into effect on July 1, 1978. The legislature has made revisions to the code each year since its enactment.

In 1997, the Washington State Legislature again revised the state's juvenile code with the passage of E3SHB 3900. The Revised Code of Washington divides juvenile law into three main areas: juvenile offenders, the family reconciliation act, and dependency/termination of parental rights. Other sections of the code deal with juvenile records and the relationship between states in juvenile matters. In Washington, juveniles may not be housed with adults. Sight and sound separation must be maintained. The Compliance Monitor is responsible for ensuring compliance. Washington has one collocated facility that has not been utilized in years and will no longer be classified as collocated. This facility has a policy that requiring only staff trained and certified in working with juveniles may staff the juveniles, if they were to have any.

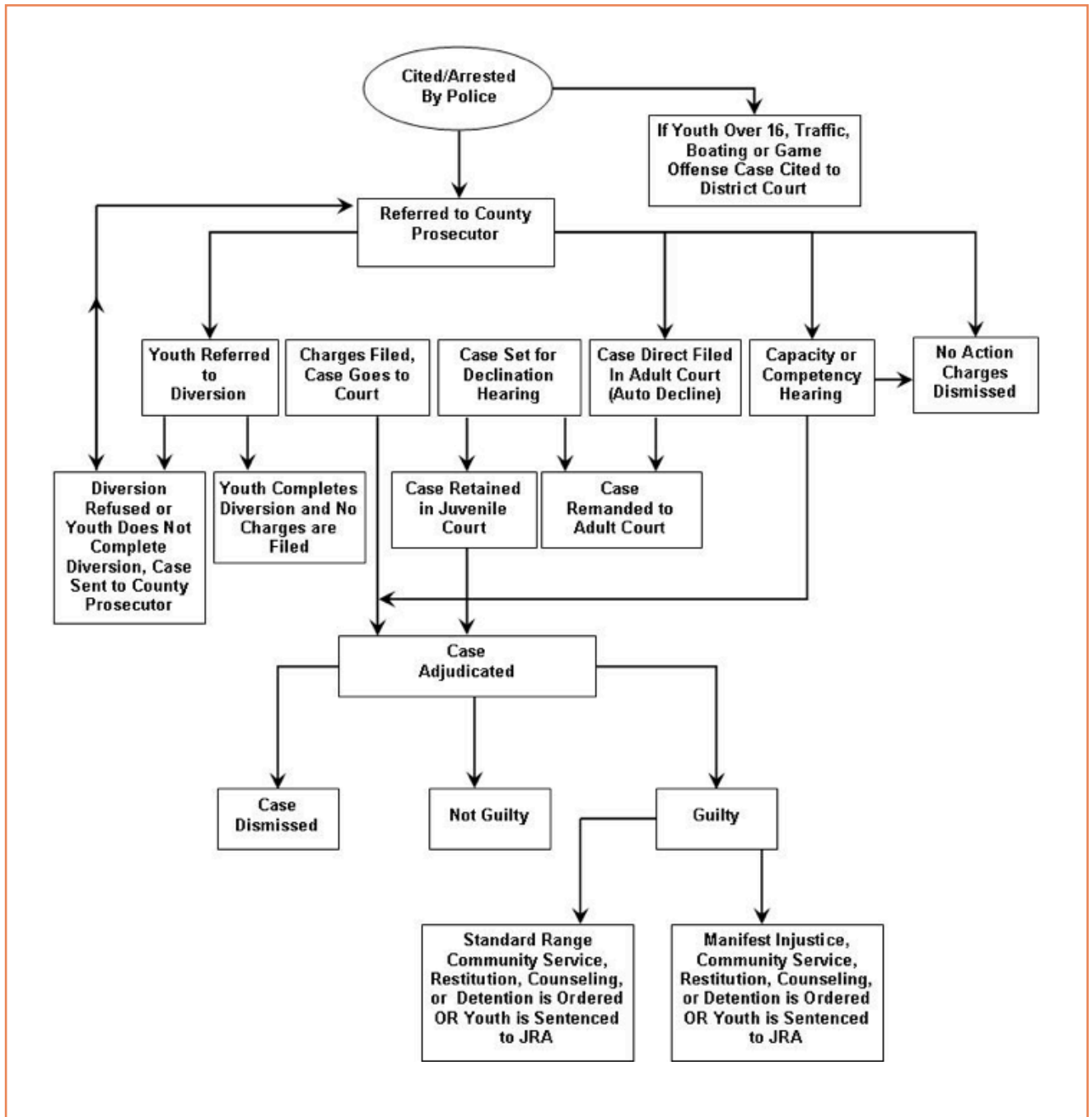
All compliance information and data related to sight and sound separation, DSO and jail removal may be found in the WA State compliance report

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. There are 35 independent, locally funded and locally administered juvenile courts serving Washington's 39 counties. State funding for county juvenile justice operations is limited to support of risk and needs assessment of youth sentenced to community supervision (probation) and to funding for community-based, state-approved evidence-based interventions,

such as Functional Family Therapy and Washington State Aggression Replacement Training. The state also partially funds the evidence-based interventions' quality assurance programs. In 2016, there were 19,234 misdemeanor and felony referrals to juvenile courts, 11,449 petitions for non-offender ("status offender") matters, and 12,131 juvenile court dispositions involving 10,553 youth. The state system of juvenile justice is the responsibility of Juvenile Rehabilitation, which admitted 647 youth in 2016, or about 6% of total youth with juvenile court dispositions.

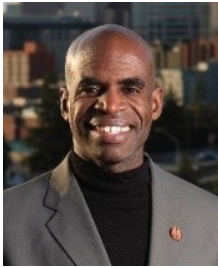
In Washington State, the SAG continues to support Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI), and the establishment of a Statewide JDAI Steering Committee that is working to bring JDAI to scale in Washington. A quality assurance plan has been implemented that includes a statewide coordinator, and each participating juvenile court has designated a coordinator to oversee implementation at the local level. The local coordinators work with the statewide coordinator to implement JDAI with fidelity and with attention given and respect for the individual strengths and challenges of the local communities. The implementation of JDAI is dependent on the cooperation and collaboration of the local jurisdictions. The limited funding for the eight JDAI sites is now solely dependent on State Legislated funding. The local juvenile courts supplement the JDAI initiative with county and other local funding sources. While Washington State is not a unified court system the collaboration between the various counties is exceptional in their support for one another and the implementation of best practices. Many of the juvenile court jurisdictions that are not official sites have adopted JDAI principles and practices.

Juvenile Justice System Flow Chart for Criminal Offenses



Washington State Advisory Group

WASHINGTON STATE PARTNERSHIP COUNCIL ON JUVENILE JUSTICE MEMBERSHIP



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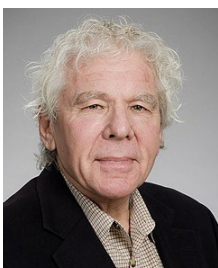
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Washington State Advisory Group

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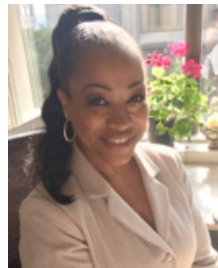
PICTURES NOT AVAILABLE

Vaiyanen Major
Youth Member
Justice Involved Youth
Echo Glen Children's Center Youth Representative

Isaac Miller
Youth Member
Justice Involved Youth
Green Hill School Youth Representative

Tyrique Hardnett
Youth Member
Justice Involved Youth
Naselle Youth Camp Youth Representative

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Mission and Guiding Principles

MISSION FOR WASHINGTON STATE ADVISORY GROUP (WA-PCJJ)

Promote partnerships and innovations that improve outcomes for juvenile offenders and their victims that build family and community capacity to prevent delinquency, and provide analysis and expertise to state and local policymakers.

MISSION FOR WASHINGTON'S JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

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

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

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

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

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

GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR WASHINGTON'S JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

The Partnership Council operates under the following guiding principles. These principles are consistent with state law and with the Council's understanding of best practices in juvenile justice. They should guide the operation of the juvenile justice system and be reflected in all programs and services. They should shape policy decisions within the system, as well as relationships forged with victims, offenders and their families and the public.

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

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

Community protection: All Washington's citizens deserve to be and feel safe from crime.

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

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

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

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

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

Committees

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee of the WA-PCJJ, chaired by Gordon McHenry, Jr., consists of six (6) voting members. The Executive Committee is responsible to act on behalf of the full WA-PCJJ, in accordance with its goals, in those cases when a meeting of the full WA-PCJJ is not scheduled or practical and action is needed. Meetings of the Executive Committee shall be called by the Chair, by any three members of the WA-PCJJ, by the Governor, or at the request of the Office of Juvenile Justice Director.

This year the Partnership Council seated nine (9) new adult members and six (6) new youth members (including youth currently incarcerated or justice system involved), placing the Partnership Council in full compliance with the JJDP Act and the Governor's Executive Order 15-03.

The WA-PCJJ is also responsible for developing and approving an Annual Report to the Governor and Legislature on the state of juvenile justice, a 3-Year Strategic Plan to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and administering the Federal Title II funds.

In 2016-17 the committee sponsored numerous events, including a Reentry Symposium, a Joint Summit on Gang Violence Prevention and Intervention, the WA Becca Conference, the Choose 180 Fundraising Event, and a fundraising and award breakfast for the Center for Children and Youth Justice.

Joint Conference on Gang Violence Prevention and Intervention: In partnership with the Washington State Governor's office, the Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice, Office of the Attorney General, Department of Commerce, Association of Washington Cities, and Washington State Association of Counties held a Joint Summit on Gang Prevention and Intervention on November 1, 2017. The summit featured national and state experts, as well as community leaders from our state to share information about research, best practices, responding to gang/group activity, community engagement, and designing community specific interventions. Participants included state, local, tribal and community leaders, law enforcement, prosecutors, educators, providers of services for youth involved in gang/group activity and policy makers. Over 400 participants attended the conference, shared their experiences and collaborated on potential pathways moving forward.

Washington State Becca Conference: The Washington State Becca Task Force co-hosted with Thurston County Juvenile Court and in conjunction with the Capital Region Education Service District and the Center for Children and Youth Justice, the 2017 Becca Conference held on October 5-6, 2017. The conference focused on enhancing services for youth with significant trauma histories and reducing the use of secure detention in Becca cases. The conference sessions supported the collaborative efforts to develop, implement and sustain truancy reduction efforts, including the use of Community Truancy Boards required by House Bills 2249 and 1170. There was a panel of presenters, including a youth representative, who highlighted approaches that prevent or provide alternatives to the use of secure detention.

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

Center for Children and Youth Justice Breakfast: The Center for Children and Youth Justice held their Maleng Advocate for Youth Award Breakfast to raise donations and to educate individuals about the organization. Gordon McHenry, WA-PCJJ Chair, Vazaskia Crockrell, OJJ Director and Marybeth Queral, RA Assistant Secretary, attended. Justice Bobbe Bridge was recognized as the founding President and CEO for the Center of Children and Youth Justice and for all of her great work throughout the last several years. Ross Hunter was introduced and recognized as the Secretary of the new Department of Children, Youth and Family. Below is a link to the video created about CCYJ: <https://arcmedia.app.box.com/s/8sz4mfkhjulbmw8oylyib8353x4wowwd>

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Behavioral Health Committee works to address mental health and chemical dependency needs of youth who encounter the juvenile justice system. The Committee works across systems to identify and encourage implementation of evidence-based and promising assessment and treatment solutions that are culturally responsive, community-based, and designed to prevent youth from further penetrating the justice system.

The Behavioral Health Committee met monthly to support interdisciplinary information sharing and strategic planning. The Committee is a unique partnership between the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Washington and the advocacy nonprofit Center for Children and Youth Justice. Members on the committee represent the state justice system, county behavioral health systems, juvenile courts, indigent defense, Universities and community advocacy. In 2017, the committee made recommendations to the PCJJ on a strategy for integrating trauma-informed principles into juvenile residential settings.

Community Passageways / UW Partnership on CBITS:

Community Passageways has collaborated with the University of Washington to build on a previous pilot study, which adapted the CBITS curriculum to use for adjudicated youth in a state facility. The Contract allows researchers to develop cultural adaptations, with the guidance of Community Passageways, and add them to the curriculum in an effort to improve access to evidence-based trauma interventions for youth of color and to reduce racial and ethnic disparities in the assessment and treatment of trauma among youth of color.



Committees

GRANTS, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, AND FISCAL COMMITTEE

The Grants, Technical Assistance, and Fiscal Committee reviews, evaluate and recommend policies and procedures to be used by the WA-PCJJ in soliciting, selecting and administering WA-PCJJ funded projects. The committee supports all other WA-PCJJ committees in the development of Requests for Proposals (RFPS) prior to issuance, reviews subsequently submitted proposals and makes recommendations of finalists to the WA-PCJJ Executive Committee. The Committee reviews all request for training and technical assistance and authorizes or denies the expenditures upon approval of the Council Chair, or forwards to the full WA-PCJJ for approval. The Committee also works with the Director of OJJ to review the WA-PCJJ funding and budget and provides updates to the full Council.

In 2017-18, the Grants, Technical Assistance, and Fiscal Committee awarded funds to support local trainings and technical assistance. These included Policing the Teen Brain (Clark County), Diversity Training (King County), validation of the PACT Assessment (Juvenile Court Administrators, WAJCA), a Therapeutic Detention Workgroup (Kitsap County), Gender Specific Conference (Justice for Girls Coalition), and Juvenile Justice training (Office of Public Defense).

Clark County- Policing the Teen Brain: Clark County contracted with Strategies for Youth to provide the Policing the Teen Brain in Schools training to fifty participants. Participants included School Resource Officers, School Security Staff, and School Administrators from Clark County's fifteen high schools. The training will provide information and tactics to build better relationships with youth, utilize community resources, identify alternatives to arrest, and to help improve both youth and law enforcement officer safety.

King County- Diversity Trainings (Race Relations): King County Juvenile Court contracted with Dr. Hollins of Cultures Connecting, LLC to engage court staff in workshops that focus on the following topics: cultural competence, addressing race relations in the 21st century, racial stereotypes, understanding privilege, and understanding institutional barriers. Each session with Dr. Hollins related back to the learning objective of how to integrate knowledge of race, equity, and privilege into work at juvenile court.

Kitsap County / WAJCA / WSU Partnership- Positive Achievement Change Tool Validation: Kitsap County contracted with Dr. Hamilton of WSU to update and improve the Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT) used by all probation departments within Washington State. Dr. Hamilton is working to complete research in order to make the appropriate adjustments to the tool.

Kitsap County / UW Partnership- Therapeutic Detention Workgroup: The Therapeutic Detention Workgroup at Kitsap Juvenile Court contracted with Dr. Sarah Walker to receive consultation in developing a model of detention that fits with the court's mission of therapeutic and positive youth development. Outcome goals are to see recidivism rates for probation violations decrease, resulting in fewer youth in secure detention.

Justice for Girls- Gender Specific Conference: Washington State has one of the highest rates of incarcerating girls for non-criminal activities, i.e. status offenses. Our system, originally designed for boys, does not effectively address the underlying issues that drive delinquent behavior for girls. The Technical Assistance Grant provided The Justice for Girls Coalition of Washington State members to attend training at the Delores Barr Weaver's Policy Center Summit and the Crittenton Foundation Conference. Girl-centered best practice research and training will be integrated into the bi-annual Beyond Pink Conference in Washington State.

Office of Public Defense- Juvenile Justice Training: Defense representation in juvenile offender cases varies significantly throughout Washington State due to lack of training and support. Each county oversees its own juvenile defense system which leads to patchwork of juvenile defense systems including about 12 public defense agencies, and 27 other systems of contracted and appointed counsel providing juvenile defense. The Technical Assistance Grant provided the Office of Public Defense to develop a 30-hour Training Academy for juvenile defense attorneys that improves the quality of juvenile defense practice throughout Washington State. This training utilized innovative adult learning techniques in highly interactive sessions.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

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

In 2017, the Legislative Committee was reestablished. The committee successfully established bylaws and provided continual education outreach for legislators and communities on the juvenile justice system. This included the structure and flow of the justice system processes, high priority areas for investment and current functioning.

2018 Legislative Session Accomplishments

Legal financial obligations—E2SHB 2595:

- Interest will be waived for legal financial obligations that are not for restitution
- Does not allow courts to impose costs on defendants who are at poverty level at the time of sentencing
- Establishes priorities for repayment
- Establishes sanctions for failure to pay and requires that 100 percent of the payments to the crime victims fund must be deposited there
- Also establishes that the DNA fee is not mandatory if DNA was collected during a previous offense

Juvenile offense diversion – ESSB 6550:

- Expands the circumstances when a prosecutor may divert rather than prosecute an alleged juvenile offender case
- Expands the programs that may be used as part of a juvenile diversion and allows law enforcement to enter into a diversion agreement with youth
- Requires that juvenile records of persons 18 years of age or older consisting of successfully completed diversion agreements and counsel and release agreements, or both, be destroyed within 90 days.

Youth discharge/homelessness – SSB 6560:

- Requires the Department of Children, Youth, and Families and the Office of Homeless Youth Prevention and Protection Programs (in Department of Commerce) to develop a plan to ensure that, by December 31, 2020, no unaccompanied youth is discharged from a publicly funded system of care (such as JR, child welfare, developmental disabilities, or behavioral health) into homelessness.
- Requires the Department of Licensing to issue an identicard at the cost of production to individuals scheduled for release from a juvenile rehabilitation institution or facility within 30 days and individuals released from those facilities within the last 30 days.

Tribal youth/residential custody – SB 6115:

- Permits DSHS/DCYF to contract with a tribe to provide residential custody services in a rehabilitation facility for youth who have been sentenced by a tribal court for equivalent types/numbers of crimes as youth coming to JR from county courts

Eliminating exclusive adult jurisdiction crimes – SB 6160:

- This bill removes the auto-decline requirement that all youth ages 16-17 who commit certain serious crimes be sentenced to adult court. The discretion still exists to send to adult court if a prosecutor chooses to do so. Youth can now be sentenced in juvenile court under a new crime category of A++ and their commitment period extended up to age 25. The applicable crimes are Robbery 1, Burglary in the first degree with one or more prior adjudications, Drive by shooting violent offenses with a firearm. Added enhancements are 12 additional months for use of a firearm and 3 additional months for gang involvement.

Relating to Extended Foster Care – SSB 6222:

- Removes the requirement that a youth be in foster care at the time that he or she reaches age 18 to be eligible for extended foster care.
- Extends the time period that an individual can request extended foster care from age 19 to age 21.
- Allows individuals to unenroll and reenroll in extended foster care an unlimited number of times.

Committees

RACIAL AND ETHNIC DISPARITIES COMMITTEE

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

In 2017, the Committee awarded four Racial and Ethnic Disparities grants for 2018. These grants will provide support for community based organizations to partner with their local justice systems to support the early diversion of youth from formal court involvement.

Clark County: Clark County Juvenile Court will contract with local and national experts to conduct training specific to reducing racial and ethnic disparities, understanding adolescent development and recognizing child trauma, introduction to restorative practices, understanding empathy for families with mental health needs. Training will be offered to school resource officers, school security officers, school administrators, and school support staff. Researchers will continue to analyze PACT data, with a focus on racial/ethnic disparities in ACEs, as well as “outcomes,” analyze school discipline data and referrals to the juvenile court on misdemeanor offenses. Data will be analyzed and shared with key stakeholders to help inform new practices and policies. Juvenile Court staff will assist law enforcement agencies and school districts to develop restorative school based diversion practices, connecting youth with minor offenses to resources within the school community while holding youth meaningfully accountable.

Choose 180: Choose 180 is one of Western Washington’s leading community-designed/community-based diversion programs. Choose 180 focuses on preventing youth, age 12-17, primarily youth of color, from formal entry into the criminal justice system, thereby reducing and eliminating racial inequalities and disproportionality. Since its inception in 2011, more than 2,000 participants have successfully completed their programs and avoided criminal prosecution. In 2018, through partnerships with King and Pierce Counties Choose 180 anticipates serving

500 youth alleged to have committed misdemeanor or low level felony offenses, which if gone unaddressed could result in additional offenses and a deepening engagement with the justice system. Historically 63 percent of participants referred to Choose 180 identify as ethnically diverse. In an effort to increase the number of youth of color who access the workshop, an Outreach and Intake Specialist works to engage referred participants in community activities, assists in overcoming barriers to attendance, supports youth at the workshop, and connects them to resources post-workshop in their community that will support participants in future successes and avoiding criminal charges and reducing recidivism.

Community Passageways: Community Passageways seeks to shift a punitive youth criminal justice system to a restorative model that prioritizes the well-being, education, and economic stability of young people. Community Passageways proposes formalizing and expanding a Community-Based Intervention Program (CBIP) to prevent King County youth of color from entering and penetrating further into the justice system. The program offers an alternative to prosecution for the highest need youth, which allows their diversion from the system before charges are filed against them. CBIP includes three components: community-based mentors, responsive programming, and access to services. Youth remain with the program for 3-12 months until they have established the assets needed to thrive in professional, education, and social settings. These youth will have their criminal charges dropped upon completion of the program.

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

Committees

REENTRY AND RECONNECTING YOUTH COMMITTEE

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



In the fall of 2016, the Reentry and Reconnecting Youth Committee held a Reentry Symposium, which was attended by 300 individuals. Additionally, the committee designed an RFP and subsequently awarded two reentry grants in 2017.

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

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

Committees

YOUTH COMMITTEE

The Youth Committee was reestablished in 2017. The Youth Committee membership includes participants from Juvenile Rehabilitation Facilities: Green Hill School, Naselle Youth Camp, and Echo Glen Children's Center; Community Facilities: Touchstone, Oakridge, Ridgeview, and Woodinville; and youth from Pierce, King, Spokane, Thurston and Clark Counties. The Youth Committee facilitated a variety of successful education and legislative advocacy events, which engaged legislators, judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and community members. Their impressive achievements earned state and national recognition.

The Governor recognized the efforts of the Youth Committee and their incredible work and leadership and established three new positions on the WA-PCJJ designated for justice-involved youth (requirement of the OJJDP). The Governor appointed; Vaiyanen Major, Echo Glen; Tyrique Hardnett, Naselle Youth Camp; and Isaac Miller, Green Hill School. In addition, three new local youth council members were also appointed: Alexa Andrews, Iziah Reedy, and Kevin Xavier Ferguson.

The committee meets monthly in person and via WebEx, and focus on juvenile justice reform.

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

Pursuit of Change: Justice involved Youth Committee Members at Green Hill School organized an event open to juvenile justice system professionals featuring a youth panel, BBQ and tour of the facility. Youth from Naselle Youth Camp, Echo Glen, Touchstone and Oakridge community facilities participated along with Green Hill School youth on the panel (Aaron Toleafoa, Shamar Slaughter, Jacob Carmickle, Ronnie Kendrick, Kenyan Adams-Konrad, Nathan Brooks, Isaac Miller, and Nathaly Leon). These youth shared their experiences in the juvenile justice system, along with what they would like to see improved within the system for youth coming after them into the system. A diverse group of educators, law enforcement officers, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and social workers attended the event. In addition, special guests were Sen. Jeannie Darneille, Secretary Ross Hunter, and members of the Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice. Guest speakers included Vazaskia Crockrell, OJJ Director; Marybeth Qeral, RA Assistant Secretary; Steve Primas, Youth Committee Support; and Evelyn Maddox, Youth Committee Chair.

They Call Us Monsters and the Spirit of Youth Awards:

Community Youth Committee Members organized a community event in Tacoma, Pierce County, where they viewed the documentary, "They Call Us Monsters" and held a post viewing panel discussion. The theatre was filled with youth, family members, community juvenile justice advocates, and professionals. In addition, Iziah Reedy received the Spirit of Youth Award, presented by Mary Williams. Iziah Reedy overcame obstacles in his life and is now giving back to his community. He is passionate about the education system and wants to bridge the gap for student education in the juvenile justice system. In early 2018, Iziah was appointed to the WA-PCJJ Council by the Governor as one of the Youth Representatives.

Perception: From Prison to Purpose: The WA-PCJJ Youth Committee planned four events with special guest, Noah Schultz, the producer of the documentary Perception: From Prison to Purpose. Noah traveled from Oregon to share his story of being involved in the juvenile justice system. He shared inspiration and provided hope to many youth in Washington State. Evelyn Maddox, Youth Committee Chair and other committee members took this event to the three Juvenile Rehabilitation facilities (assembly style), in addition to a community event held at Pacific Lutheran University.

Coalition for Juvenile Justice: Aaron Toleafoa and Jacob Carmickle, residents at Green Hill School, and active leaders on the WA-PCJJ Youth Committee were appointed to the Coalition for Juvenile Justice Emerging Leaders Committee for a 12-month appointment. Only 12 youth nationally, receive this honor. Aaron and Jacob are the only currently incarcerated youth appointed to the Committee. This is a reflection of the tremendous leadership the youth have contributed at Green Hill School and on the WA-PCJJ Youth Committee. Both Aaron and Jacob are using their experiences to serve as change agents locally and nationally.

Juvenile Justice System Education and Other

Activities: The Youth Committee Members are dedicated to educating themselves on juvenile justice. They are reading books such as “The New Jim Crow”, watching documentaries such as “13th” and “Teach Us All”. The Youth Committee Members have participated in National Conferences and Conference Calls on Juvenile Justice Reform, Education Conference, and are participating in the planning of the Statewide WISe (Wraparound with Intensive Services) Conference, Youth Leadership Trainings, Certified Peer Counselor trainings, restorative justice efforts and testifying on bills and policies.



Washington State Office of Juvenile Justice

In 2017, the Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ) made substantial progress towards achieving a more equitable and effective juvenile justice system, and provided significant support to the WA-PCJJ.

CAPACITY BUILDING

The OJJ hired five new staff members, including Director Vazaskia Crockrell, an OJJ/EDI Administrator, DMC/Racial and Ethnic Disparities Specialist & JJSI Coordinator, Compliance Monitor and JDAI Specialist.

OJJ ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Recruitment of nine (9) new Council members, in addition to six new Youth Council members.
- Provided support to the WA-PCJJ six (6) Subcommittees: Executive, Behavioral Health, Legislative, Grants/Technical Assistance/Fiscal, Racial and Ethnic Disparities, Reentry and Transition, and Youth Committee.
- Development of the 2017 Annual Juvenile Justice Report to the Governor and Legislature.
- Development of the State's 3-Year Strategic Plan (Required by the OJJDP).
- Participated in the State's Federal Compliance Audit.
- Development of the State's Annual Disproportionate Minority Contact (Racial and Ethnic Disparities) Compliance Report.
- Provided legislative bill analysis and weekly reporting on the status of juvenile justice bills.
- Implementation of the 2016-19 Juvenile Justice System Improvement Grant.
- Administered the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative Grants and coordinated implementation of the program, to include supporting the Conditions of Confinement Workgroup, Data Workgroup, and partnership with the Administrative Office of the Courts.

- Establishment of an equity, diversity and inclusion initiative to train juvenile justice staff on racial and ethnic disparities, implicit bias, and cultural competency.
- Administered the Native American Pass-through funds.
- Administered the TeamChild Pass-through funds.

OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE ACTIVITIES

Compliance Monitoring

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

In 2017, Washington State was, once again, found in full compliance with the Federal JJDP Act. In addition, OJJDP conducted an audit of the Washington Compliance Monitoring system in August 2017 and Washington State stood out as leader in the nation and was found to be in full compliance. The OJJDP Analyst stated that:

"I have been telling everyone who asks (and some who don't) that Washington State is the best example of true and actual justice for juveniles I have seen in a long time (maybe ever). What I saw last week gave me hope, hope that other jurisdictions will see what you are doing, consider adopting your strategies, and strive to implement the same opportunities you are giving your youth while still fighting for justice for ALL kids of every race, ethnicity, socio-economic background, etc. So thank you for the inspiration. I am so grateful for all that you all are doing to keep justice for ALL youth (including those in adult jails/adult lockups) at the forefront of your agency, and can't wait for the rest of the nation to be further exposed to what you are doing!"

– *Elissa Rumsey, USDOJ OJJDP Sr. Compliance Auditor*

Juvenile Justice Systems Improvement Grant

Washington State received an Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) Juvenile Justice System Improvement Planning Grant. The purpose of the grant is to develop a statewide strategic plan to address reducing the out of home placement of low level and status offender, and reducing racial and ethnic disparities. Activities funded through the grant were successfully launched in March of 2017. These activities included the formation of a 50-member task force, stakeholder engagement, and technical assistance from the Council on State Government (CSG). The statewide strategic plan is scheduled to be completed in September 2018.



Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative

Washington State officially began supporting the expansion of JDAI in 2004, when the Annie E. Casey Foundation (AECF) awarded a grant to WA State for JDAI expansion. In addition to funding from the AECF, the WA State Legislature and the WA State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice (WA-PCJJ) have provided funding for JDAI Expansion (Please see Exhibit 6 for reference). Since formal expansion began, use of detention has decreased by 57 percent, felony charges filed have reduced by 55 percent, and commitments to Juvenile Rehabilitation have reduced by 61 percent in participating JDAI jurisdictions. There were nine jurisdictions formally participating in the WA State JDAI Project as of 2017: Adams, Benton-Franklin Counties, Clark, King, Mason, Pierce, Snohomish, Spokane and Whatcom. These ten counties represented 72 percent of the juvenile population in WA ages 10 to 17 years.

In the midst of the successes realized in all WA 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 & 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. Rather the implementation of these core strategies have illuminated areas in the juvenile justice system where racial and ethnic disparities are most prevalent.

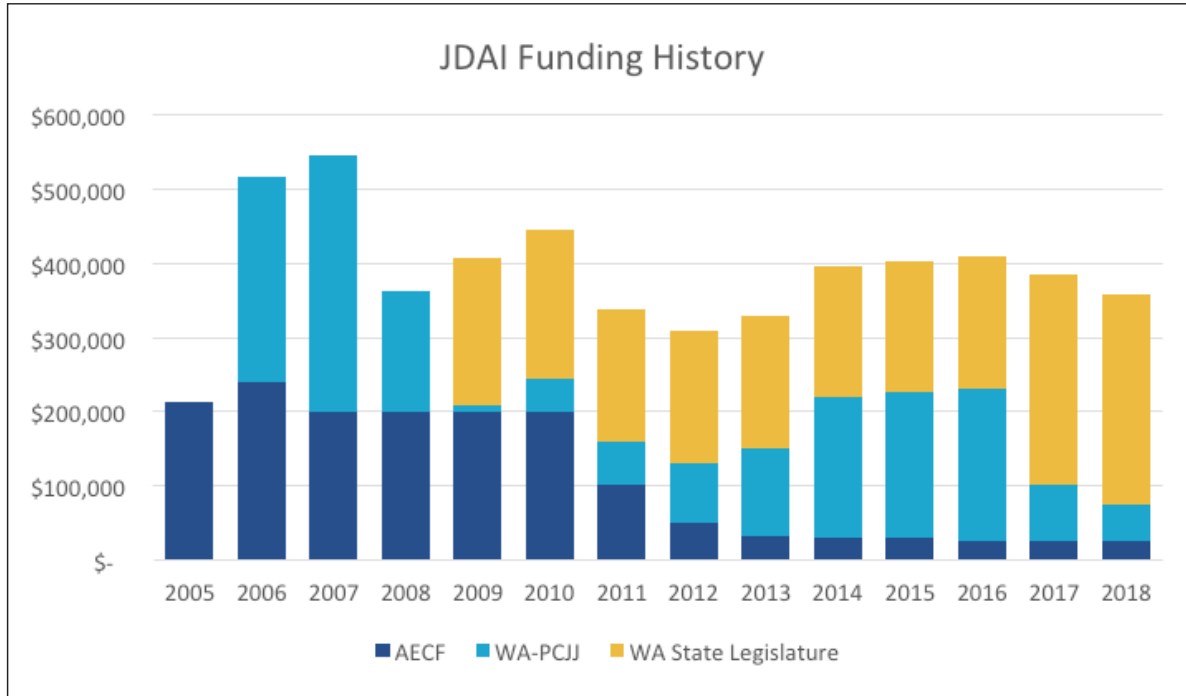
Washington State Office of Juvenile Justice

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 WA 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.

Over the past 13 years of JDAI Expansion there has been a shift in funding sources from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and federal funds allocated from the WA-PCJJ to the State of Washington. Overall, the funding has decreased though the number of sites formally participating in JDAI has increased as reflected in Exhibit 6.

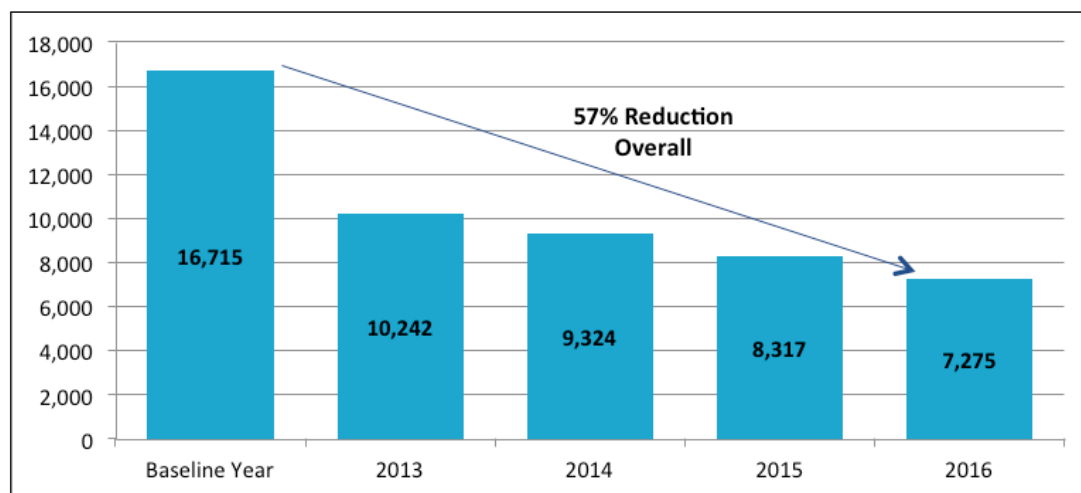
Exhibit 6: JDAI Project Funding History



As reflected in Exhibit 7, an overall reduction of 57% in total admissions has been achieved in the 9 JDAI sites since implementation of JDAI began for each site, with 13% of that reduction occurring between 2015 and 2016.

This continued decline shows that momentum as being maintained across the JDAI sites in reducing the use of detention.

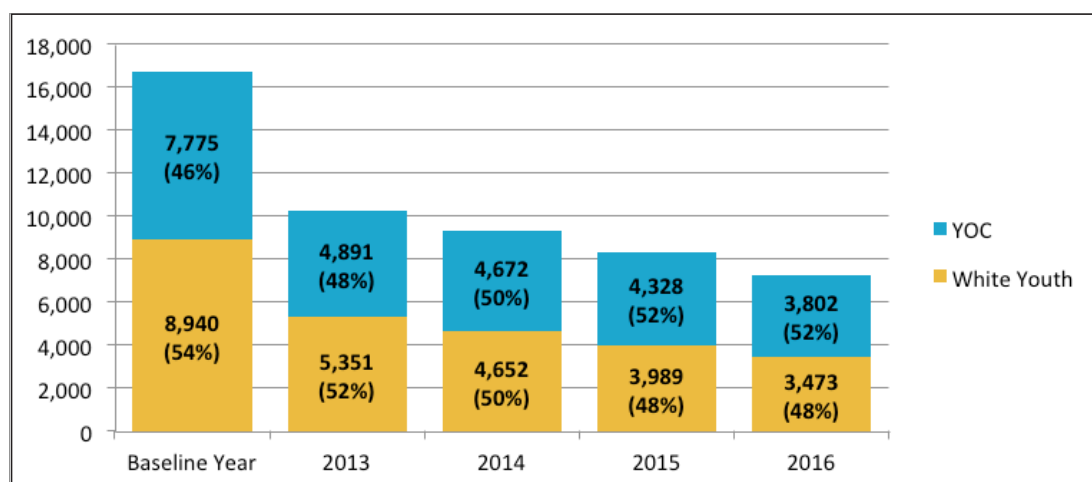
Exhibit 7: Detention Admissions in JDAI Jurisdictions



As reflected in Exhibit 8, the reduction in the use of detention has been experienced by all youth; however, White Youth have benefitted the most with a 62 percent decrease while Youth of Color have experienced a 51 percent decrease in the use of detention. Due to the reduction in the use of detention for White Youth outpacing that of Youth of Color the overrepresentation of Youth of Color at 46 percent of the detention population

during the Baseline Period has increased by 6 percent as of the end of 2016 to 52 percent. However, for the first time since tracking the Annual Results Report data for JDAI sites an equal reduction in the use of detention was experienced from 2015 to 2016 for both Youth of Color and White Youth at 13 percent and for the first time the disproportionality of Youth of Color did not increase from 2015 to 2016.

Exhibit 8: Detention Admissions Comparison



Postscript

The Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice and the Office of Juvenile Justice extends our sincere appreciation to all the individuals and entities who have contributed to the completion of the 2017 Annual Report.

This year we have produced a full report inclusive of this printed annual report and a web-based data book. You may view the full report and the extensive juvenile justice data report at www.dshs.wa.gov/ra/office-juvenile-justice.

Questions regarding this report should be directed to Vazaskia Crockrell, Director of the Office of Juvenile Justice, at Vazaskia.Crockrell@dshs.wa.gov or 360-902-0821.



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View data book details at: www.dshs.wa.gov/ra/office-juvenilejustice

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General Data Limitations & Notes

About the Book

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

This volume primarily covers records during Calendar Year 2016 as well as trends over a ten-year period. Where 2016 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, 2017.

About the Data

All one-year tables and charts presented here include only the most serious entry per criminal justice cycle¹. The ten-year charts show only the most serious charge per criminal justice cycle per year, so a criminal justice cycle where the referral was filed in year one but did not receive a disposition until year two would be reflected in year one in the referral count, but in year two in the disposition count. Except when otherwise noted, the WSAJJR only shows records involving misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor and felony offenses.

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 SAJE and are intended for research purposes. Unless otherwise noted within each section, data in this volume are from AOC. Users should verify the information by personally consulting the "official" record reposing at the court of record. The Administrative Office of the Courts, the Washington Courts, and the Washington State County Clerks:

- 1) Do not warrant that the data or information is accurate or complete;
- 2) Make no representations regarding the identity of any persons whose names appear in data or information; 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 ten observations has been omitted. In addition, any field in a table that is represented as a ratio where the denominator in the ratio is less than 30, has been omitted to avoid presenting potentially skewed or misleading statistics.

¹ 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.

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 Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice (WA-PCJJ); this is the first volume of juvenile justice data produced by the Center for the Study and Advancement of Justice (SAJE). For historical information, at the end of this appendix is a list of tables previously published by WA-PCJJ that are no longer produced for this report and the sources used to create those tables. This 2018 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

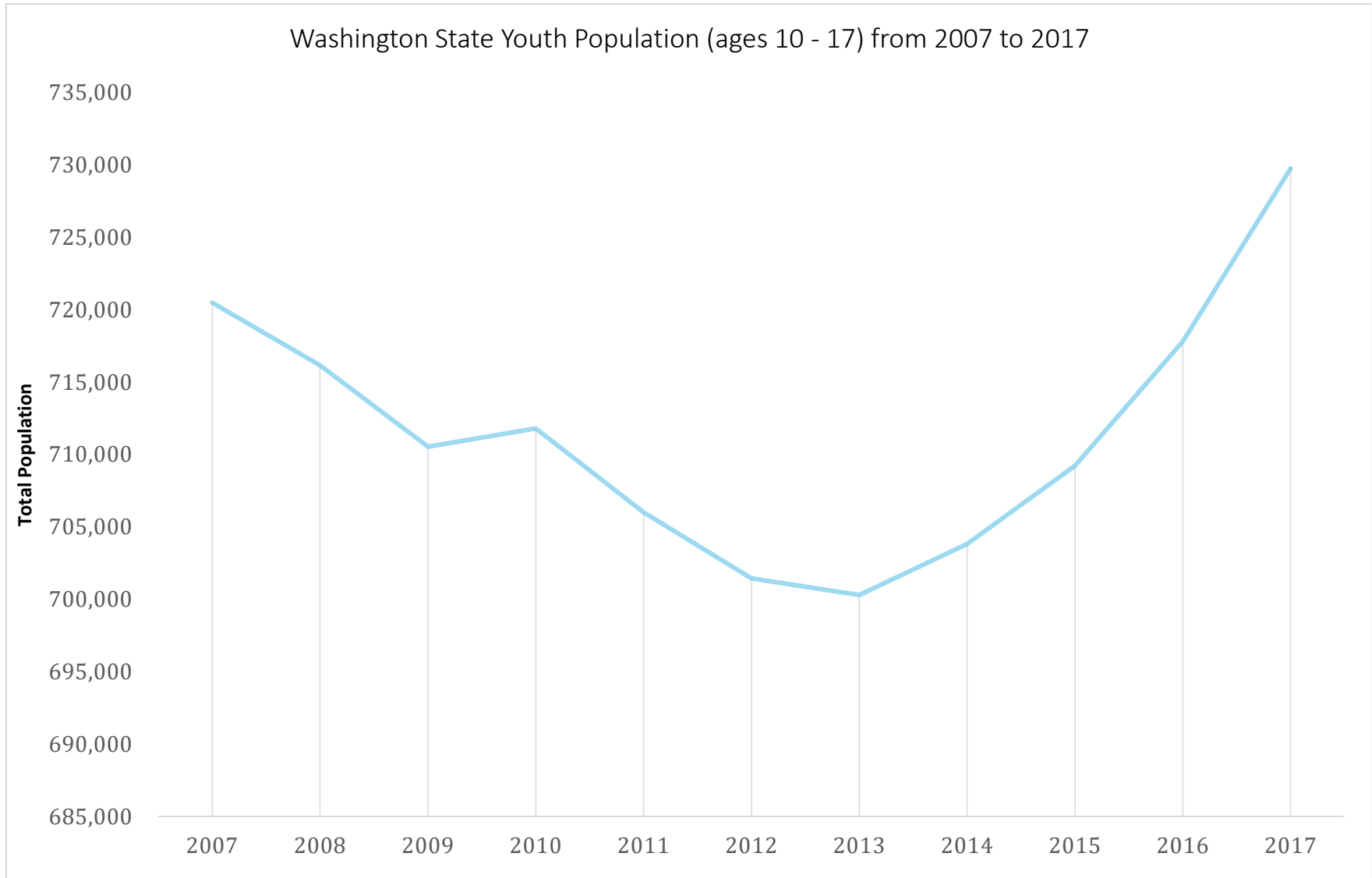
Definitions: Youth age 10 to 17

Exhibit 1.1: Washington youth population (ages 10 - 17) by year and county with trend line, 2007 to 2016

10 to 17 Population in Washington by Year and County											
County	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	720,497	716,159	710,537	711,805	706,013	701,439	700,296	703,824	709,227	717,814	729,770
Asotin/Garfield	2,518	2,467	2,392	2,358	2,251	2,151	2,139	2,150	2,175	2,175	2,189
Benton/Franklin	31,030	31,134	31,500	32,211	32,394	32,674	33,384	34,022	34,353	34,805	35,432
Chelan	8,554	8,483	8,348	8,281	8,119	8,017	7,962	7,947	7,968	8,016	8,089
Clallam	6,653	6,512	6,325	6,223	6,061	5,928	5,883	5,797	5,773	5,783	5,829
Clark	51,560	51,785	51,802	52,009	51,918	51,706	51,521	51,649	51,920	52,304	52,929
Cowlitz	11,707	11,617	11,455	11,391	11,187	11,048	10,973	10,917	10,922	10,926	10,993
Douglas	4,753	4,787	4,808	4,831	4,774	4,703	4,661	4,695	4,685	4,733	4,799
Ferry	846	806	763	733	703	695	683	672	671	664	664
Grant	11,453	11,556	11,590	11,732	11,656	11,684	11,806	11,978	12,122	12,274	12,443
Grays Harbor	7,875	7,654	7,441	7,320	7,091	6,994	6,907	6,841	6,832	6,837	6,857
Island	7,965	7,757	7,564	7,414	7,140	6,911	6,728	6,636	6,543	6,331	6,189
Jefferson	2,456	2,396	2,322	2,250	2,123	2,098	2,060	2,020	1,997	1,978	1,969
King	180,049	179,162	178,307	179,919	180,653	181,209	181,911	184,043	186,861	190,657	194,660
Kitsap	27,833	27,399	26,882	26,529	25,485	24,787	23,807	23,662	23,678	23,656	23,841
Kittitas	3,423	3,441	3,411	3,402	3,246	3,582	3,879	4,163	4,215	4,337	4,456
Klickitat	2,346	2,275	2,203	2,163	2,150	2,062	2,042	2,007	1,989	1,990	2,021
Lewis	8,755	8,607	8,438	8,330	8,083	7,964	7,843	7,704	7,676	7,652	7,680
Lincoln	1,268	1,256	1,228	1,199	1,191	1,162	1,145	1,144	1,121	1,105	1,099
Mason	5,918	5,890	5,785	5,742	5,639	5,637	5,577	5,558	5,552	5,545	5,613
Okanogan	4,720	4,566	4,437	4,332	4,175	4,102	4,097	4,127	4,165	4,179	4,225
Pacific/Wahkiakum	2,411	2,315	2,230	2,164	2,062	2,007	1,991	1,976	1,971	1,974	1,979
Pend Oreille	1,509	1,485	1,435	1,413	1,366	1,340	1,310	1,273	1,247	1,230	1,219
Pierce	91,586	90,763	89,535	88,901	87,239	86,186	85,836	85,853	86,241	87,365	88,971
San Juan	1,385	1,365	1,338	1,307	1,271	1,232	1,208	1,185	1,162	1,149	1,145
Skagit	13,067	12,952	12,809	12,728	12,339	12,170	12,096	12,114	12,199	12,335	12,508
Skamania	1,273	1,248	1,217	1,204	1,174	1,156	1,132	1,126	1,115	1,101	1,103

Snohomish	80,184	79,887	79,312	79,728	78,640	77,301	76,674	76,525	77,247	78,167	79,472
Spokane	50,161	49,773	49,406	49,515	49,806	49,672	49,686	49,904	50,179	50,595	51,500
Stevens	5,717	5,628	5,516	5,427	5,243	5,042	4,870	4,701	4,597	4,506	4,484
Thurston	26,984	27,033	26,998	27,112	26,866	26,621	26,577	26,712	26,894	27,410	27,862
Walla											
Walla/Columbia	6,712	6,610	6,550	6,522	6,558	6,507	6,600	6,720	6,778	6,652	6,815
Whatcom	19,986	19,795	19,615	19,613	20,109	19,919	19,825	19,810	19,848	19,969	20,194
Whitman	3,029	3,016	2,944	2,953	3,328	3,515	3,714	3,944	3,997	4,105	4,225
Yakima	32,179	32,111	32,007	32,169	31,248	30,886	30,908	31,280	31,388	32,108	33,025

Exhibit 1.2: Washington youth population (ages 10 – 17) by year with trend line, 2007 to 2017



2. Juvenile Arrests

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

About the Data

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

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

Definitions:

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

Exhibit 2.1: Comparison of US and WA State juvenile index offense arrest rates per 1,000, 2007 to 2015

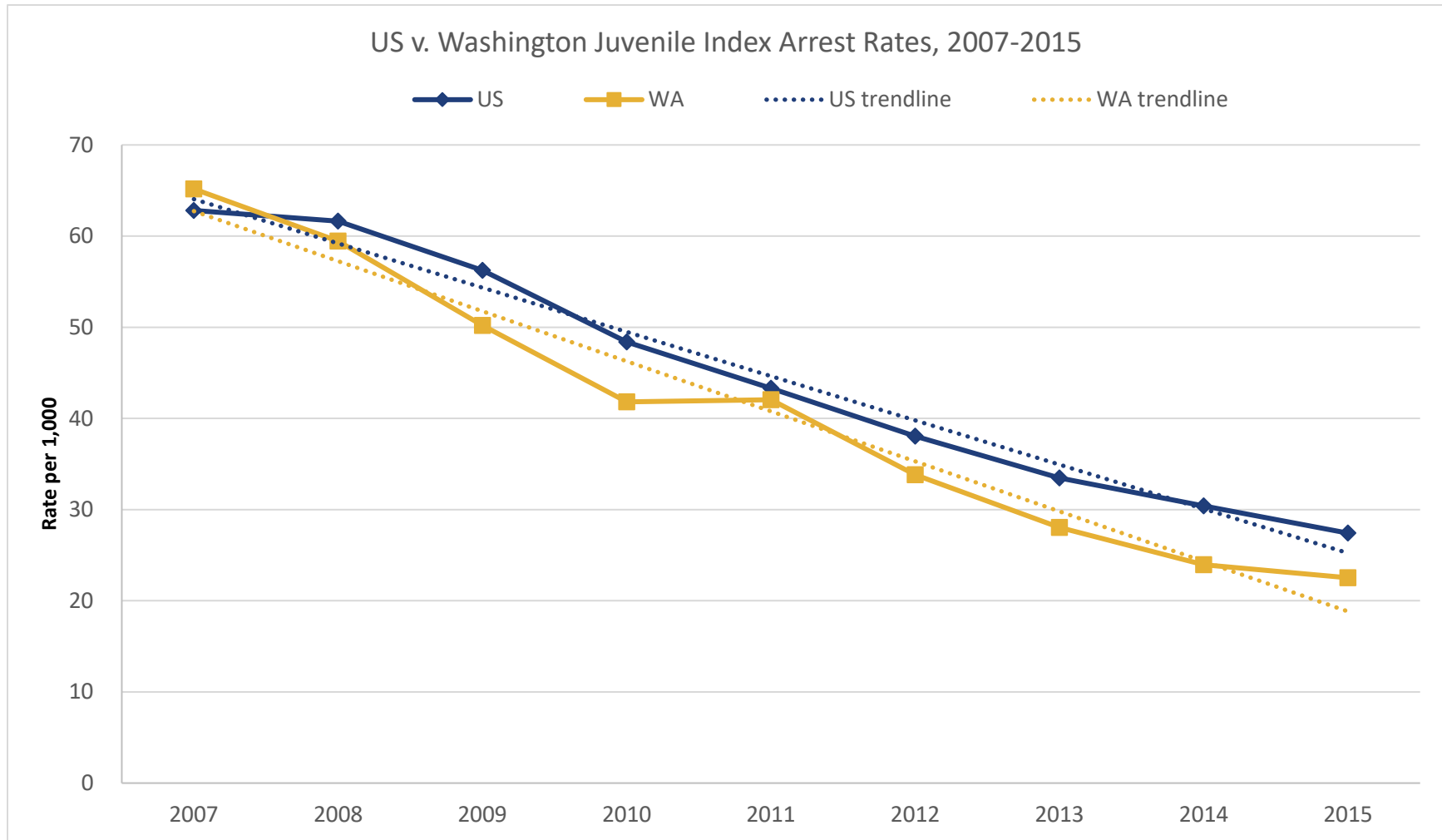


Exhibit 2.2: Comparison of US and WA State juvenile violent index offense arrest rates per 1,000, 2007 to 2015

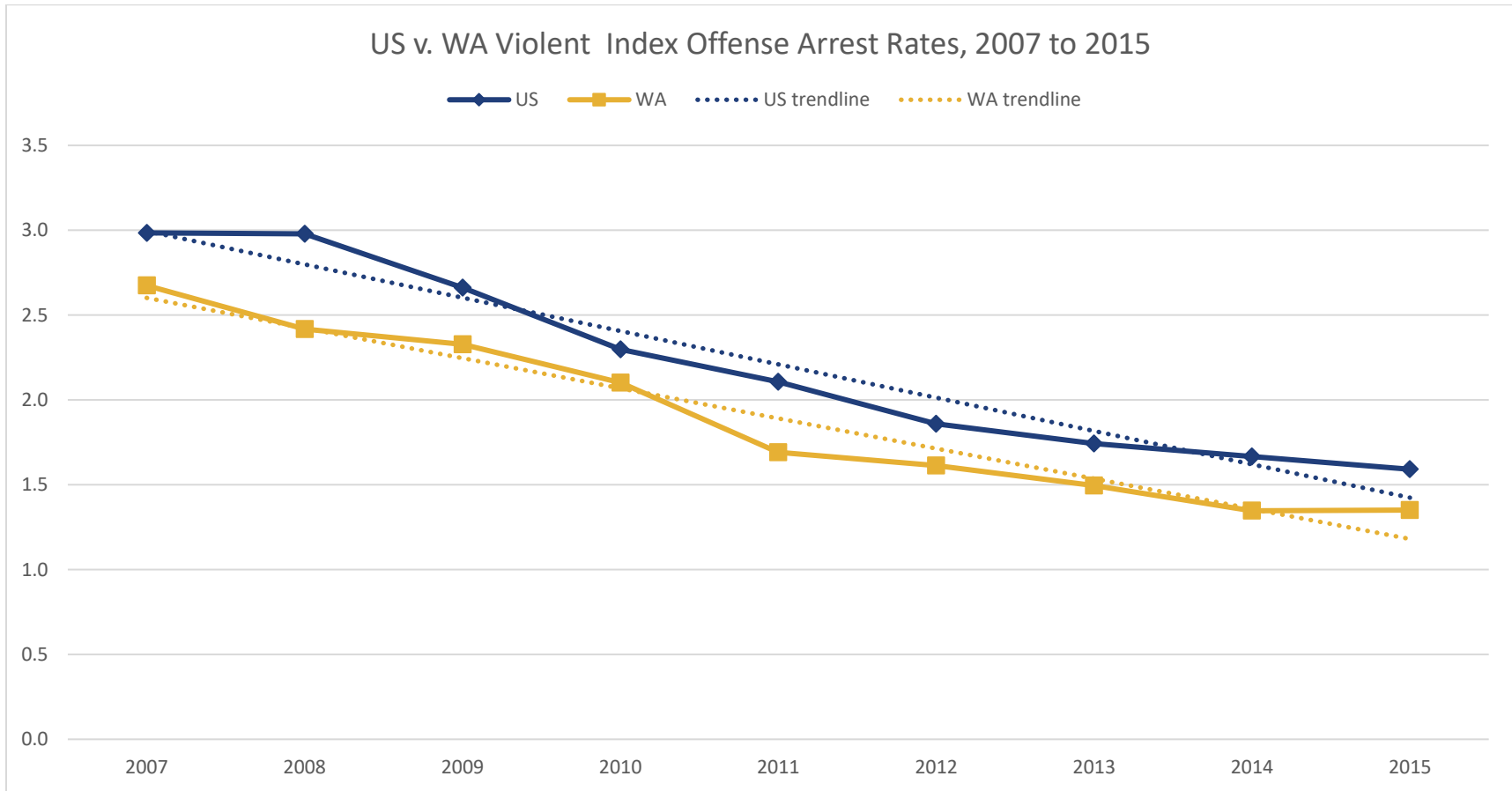
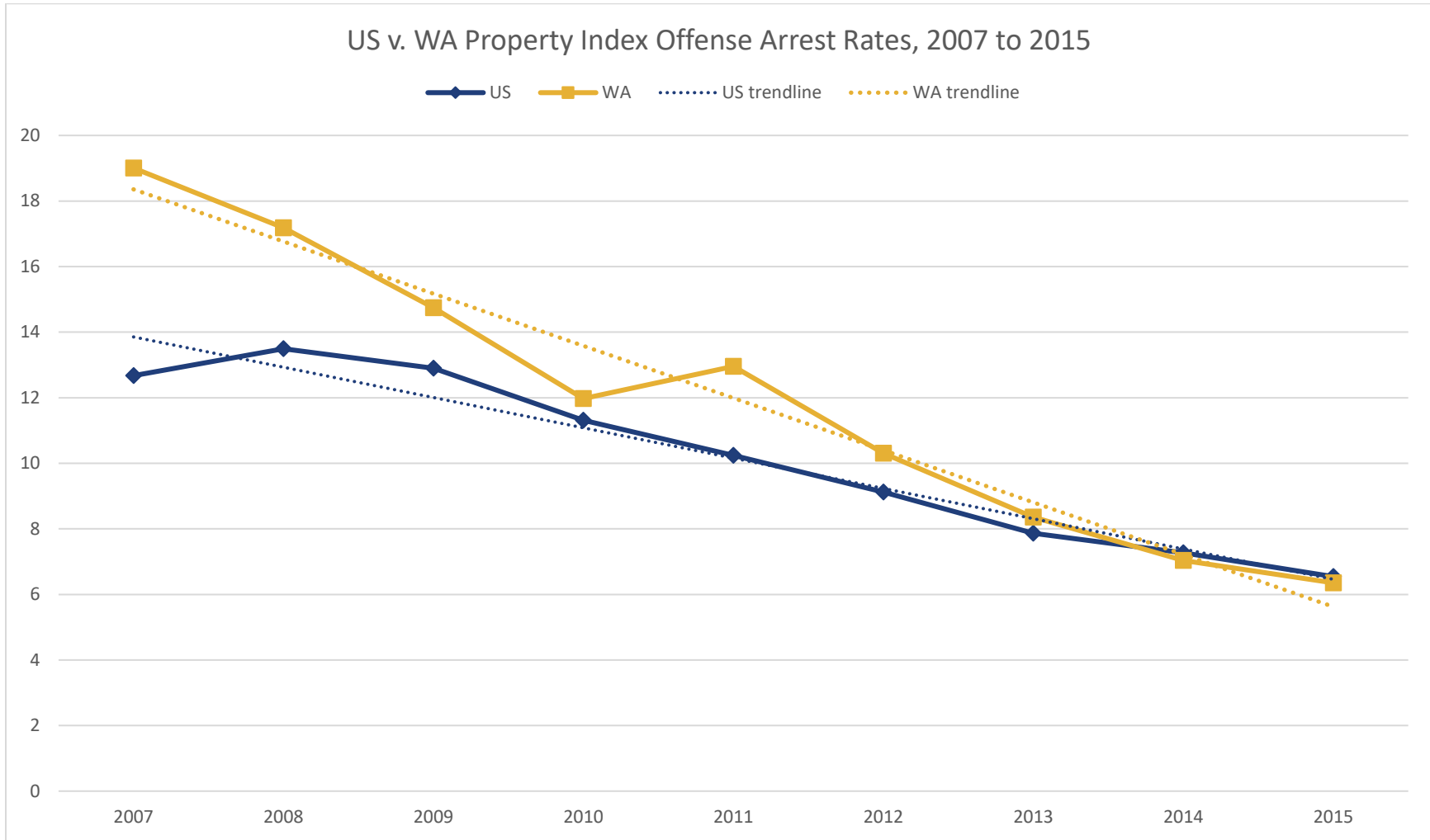


Exhibit 2.3: Comparison of US and WA State juvenile property index offense arrests per 1,000, 2007 to 2015



3. Juvenile Referrals, Cases, and Dispositions

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

About the data

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

All criminal justice cycles with at least one charge in the relevant court stage are included. A person may appear more than once within the process and/or yearly count. For example, if a person had a referral, case, and disposition that occurred in 2016, they would be included in each of the process counts. If they had two distinct referrals in 2016, each of those referrals would be included in the referral counts for 2016. If they had five referrals that had the same case number or the offenses occurred on the same day, only one of those referrals would be included in process count.

In Washington State, courts there are three different types of dispositions that recognize the offender's guilt: conviction, deferral, and diversion. A conviction represents either the admission of guilt by the offender or the finding of guilt by a judge or jury and is followed by some type of sanction. A deferral also includes an admission or finding of guilt, but the final disposition is suspended and the offender is sanctioned with community supervision for up to 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."² 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.³

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

² 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>

³ *Ibid.*, 3-4.

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 on through the case and disposition stages to identify the number and percentage of the prior stage that advance through the court process.

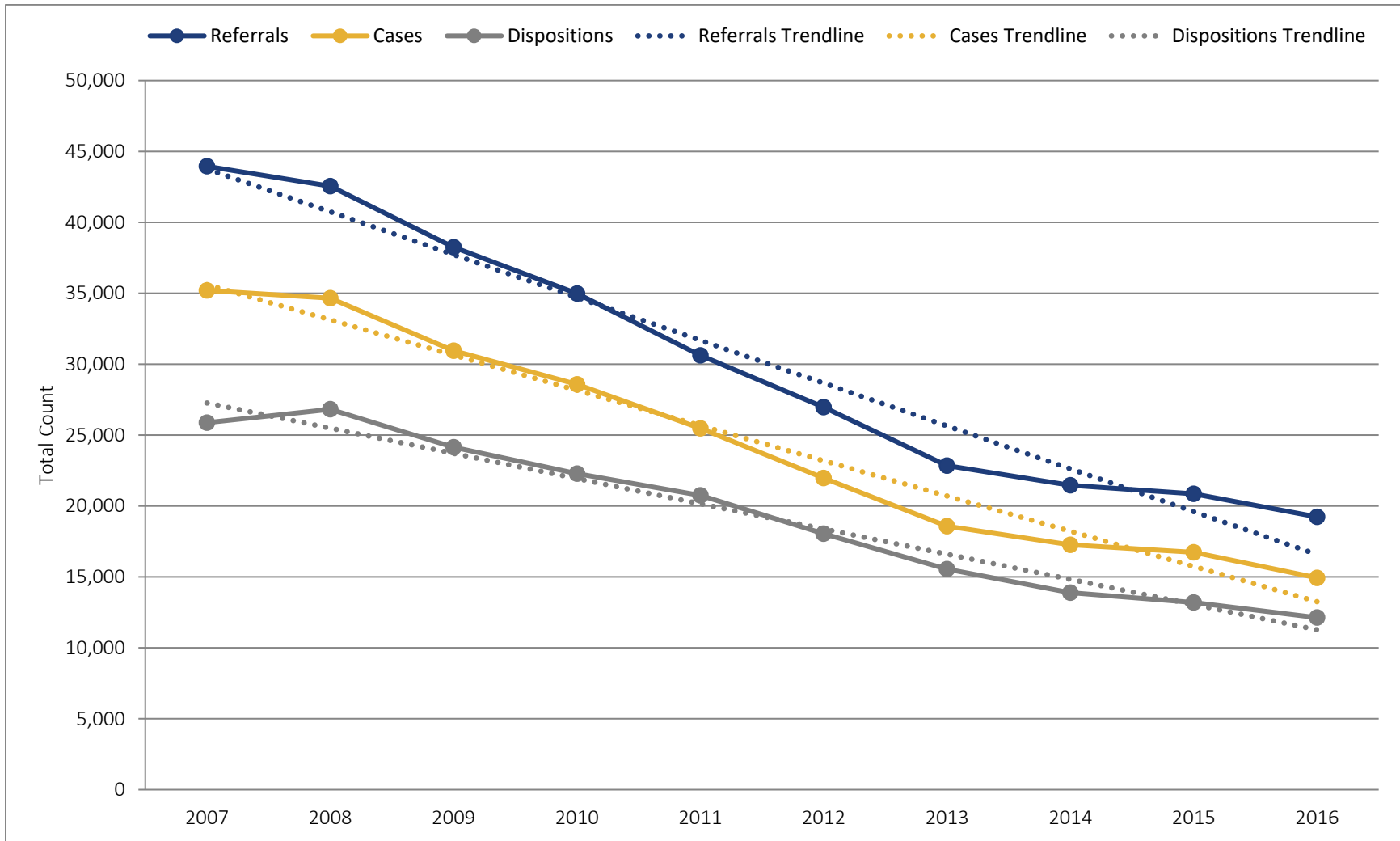
Almost all tables and charts used in this section of the report are done at the criminal justice cycle level and may include the same person more than once, if they have been involved in the juvenile justice system more than one time.

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.

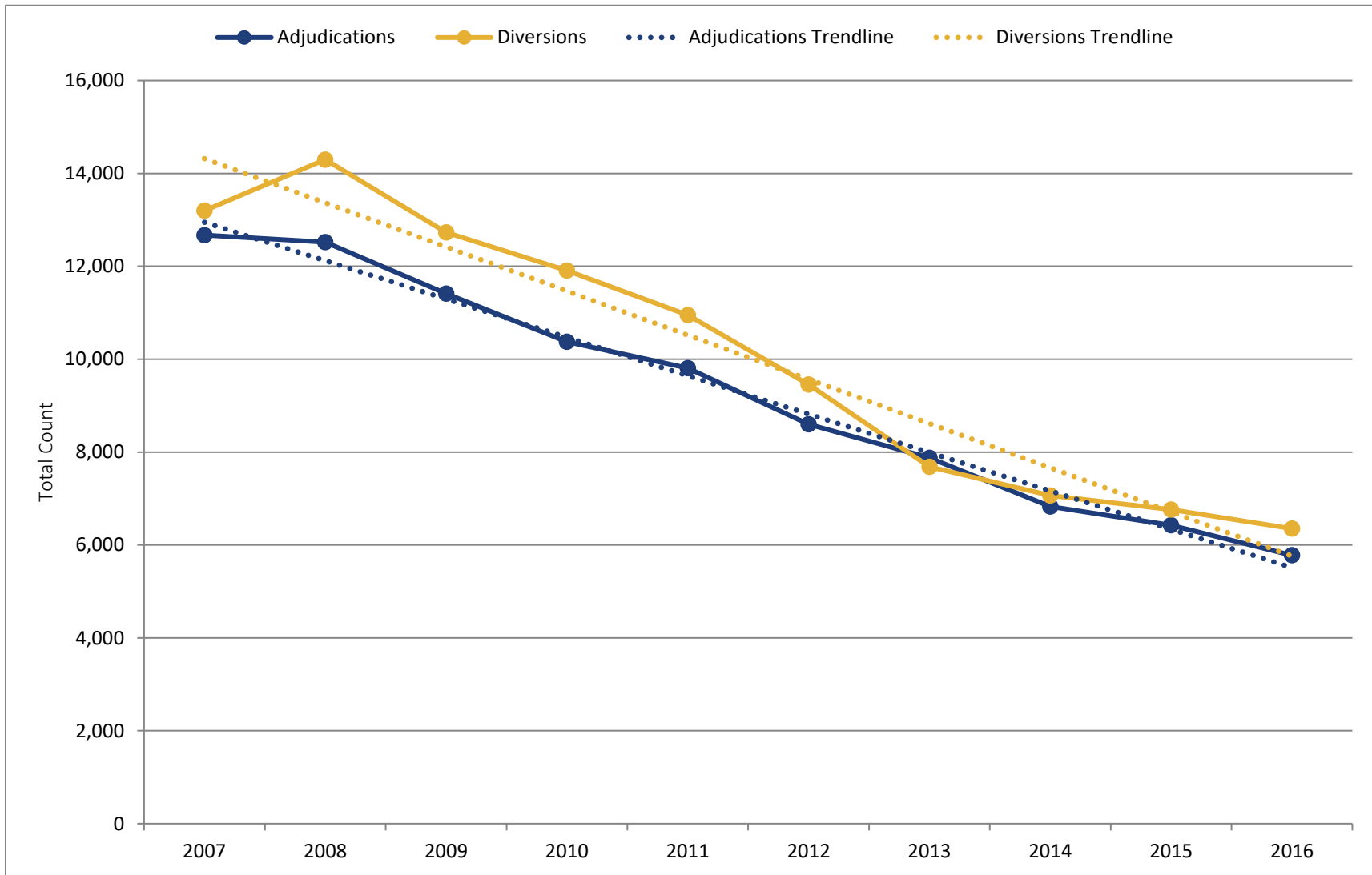
Analyses that included a measure of rate of "X" per/1,000 population are designed to provide a more equivalent rate of occurrence that allows the viewer to understand how common the action is within that jurisdiction and easily compare rates across jurisdictions. It should be noted that any designation of race is obtained from the court records and is recorded by the police or courts and entered into the case management system.

Exhibit 3.1: Juvenile court referrals, cases, and dispositions, 2007 to 2016



Note. Each criminal justice stage is counted independently. A person may appear more than once within the process or yearly count.

Exhibit 3.2: Juvenile court dispositions by disposition type, 2007 to 2016



Note. Adjudications include both convictions and deferrals. Deferrals comprise between 6.8% and 9.1% of the total number of adjudications over the ten-year period. Sanctions for convictions include: probation, admission to a detention facility or Juvenile Rehabilitation facility, or a disposition alternative.

Exhibit 3.3: Juvenile court case progression, 2007 to 2016

Progression in Court Process: Referral to Disposition					
Year	Referrals N	Cases N	Any Disposition N	Referrals to Cases %	Cases to Disposition %
2007	43,954	35,202	24,101	80.1	68.5
2008	42,557	34,658	24,376	81.4	70.3
2009	38,256	30,949	21,336	80.9	68.9
2010	34,981	28,580	20,305	81.7	71.0
2011	30,632	25,478	18,640	83.2	73.2
2012	26,974	21,973	16,226	81.5	73.8
2013	22,856	18,579	13,804	81.3	74.3
2014	21,467	17,258	12,531	80.4	72.6
2015	20,858	16,728	11,957	80.2	71.5
2016	19,234	14,936	10,926	77.7	73.2

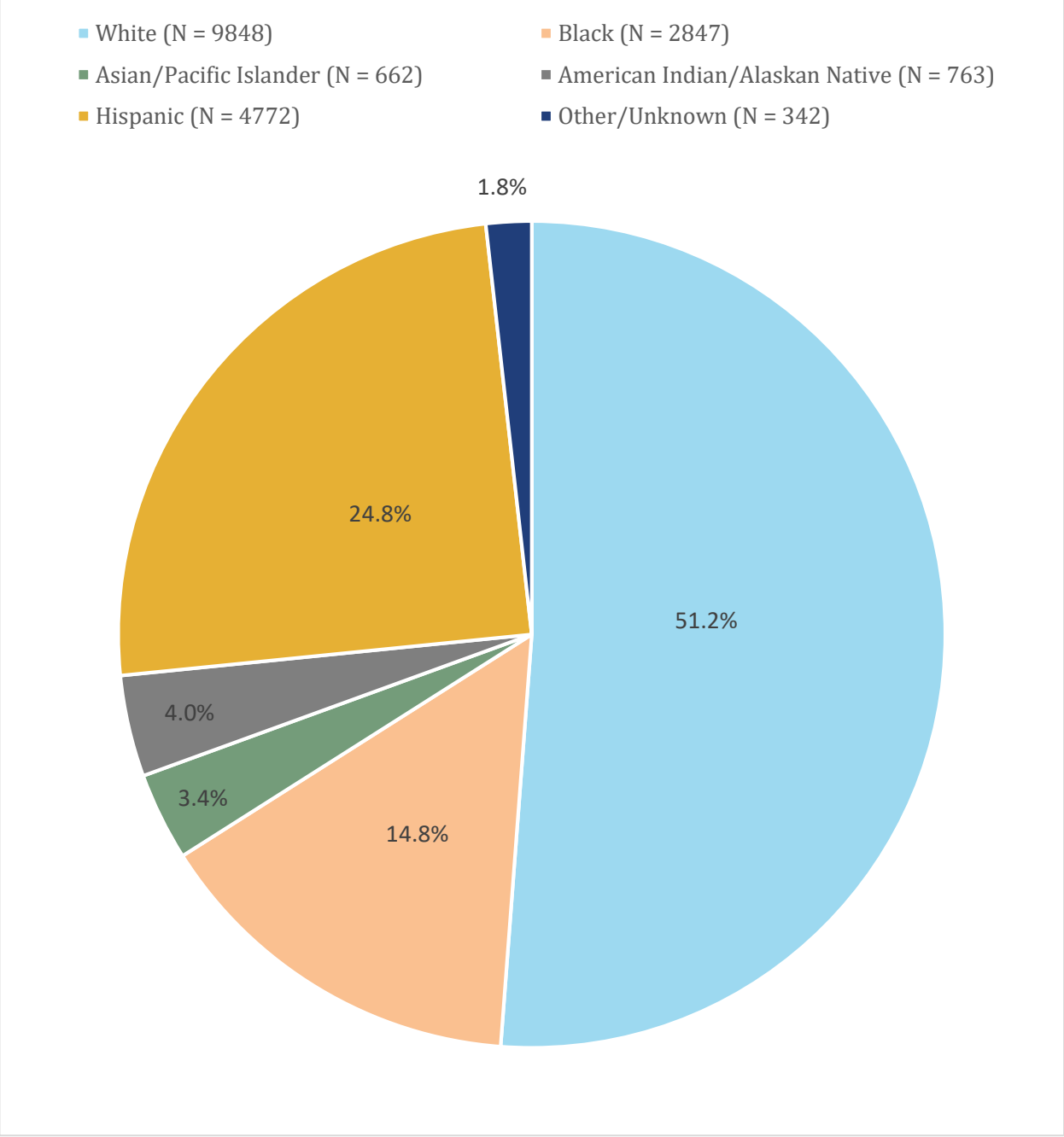
Note. Yearly progression calculated based upon cohorts defined by referral year.

Exhibit 3.4: Juvenile court referrals by gender and county, 2016

2016 Referrals by Gender					
County	Total N	Male		Female	
		N	%	N	%
Total	19,234	13,473	70.1	5,752	29.9
Adams	169	124	73.4	45	26.6
Asotin/Garfield	178	120	67.4	58	32.6
Benton/Franklin	1,484	1,073	72.3	411	27.7
Chelan	278	199	71.6	79	28.4
Clallam	238	155	65.1	83	34.9
Clark	1,495	1,073	71.8	422	28.2
Cowlitz	383	260	67.9	123	32.1
Douglas	204	142	70.0	61	30.0
Ferry	13	--	--	--	--
Grant	795	591	74.3	204	25.7
Grays Harbor	289	190	65.7	99	34.3
Island	123	88	71.5	35	28.5
Jefferson	83	58	69.9	25	30.1
King	2,534	1,752	69.2	781	30.8
Kitsap	812	586	72.3	225	27.7
Kittitas	57	38	66.7	19	33.3
Klickitat	61	49	80.3	12	19.7
Lewis	348	238	68.4	110	31.6
Lincoln	14	--	--	--	--
Mason	101	81	81.0	19	19.0
Okanogan	287	169	58.9	118	41.1
Pacific/Wahkiakum	107	80	75.5	26	24.5
Pend Oreille	69	43	62.3	26	37.7
Pierce	2,376	1,706	71.8	670	28.2
San Juan	24	--	--	--	--
Skagit	454	315	69.4	139	30.6
Skamania	49	32	65.3	17	34.7
Snohomish	1,699	1,173	69.0	526	31.0
Spokane	1,681	1,190	70.8	491	29.2
Stevens	97	64	66.0	33	34.0
Thurston	737	466	63.3	270	36.7
Walla Walla/Columbia	270	195	72.2	75	27.8
Whatcom	435	289	66.6	145	33.4
Whitman	97	77	79.4	20	20.6
Yakima	1,193	820	68.8	371	31.2

Note. Of the 19,234 referrals recorded in 2016, 9 did not record information related to individuals' gender. To preserve anonymity, gender data are omitted for those counties with a total referral count of less than 10. A person may appear more than once within the process or yearly count.

Exhibit 3.5: Juvenile court referrals by race, 2016



Note. A person may appear more than once within 2016 due to multiple referrals being recorded.

Exhibit 3.6 Juvenile court referrals by race and county, 2016

2016 Referrals by Race													
County	Total N	White		Black		Asian/ Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Hispanic		Other/ Unknown	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	19,234	9,848	51.2	2,847	14.8	662	3.4	763	4.0	4,772	24.8	342	1.8
Adams	169	23	13.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	127	75.1	15	8.9
Asotin/Garfield	178	163	91.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Benton/Franklin	1,484	651	43.9	86	5.8	18	1.2	--	--	685	46.2	41	2.8
Chelan	278	135	48.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	133	47.8	--	--
Clallam	238	190	79.8	--	--	--	--	17	7.1	17	7.1	--	--
Clark	1,495	990	66.2	190	12.7	60	4.0	19	1.3	227	15.2	--	--
Cowlitz	383	283	73.9	12	3.1	10	2.6	16	4.2	61	15.9	--	--
Douglas	204	82	40.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	91	44.6	25	12.3
Ferry	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	795	289	36.4	19	2.4	--	--	11	1.4	463	58.2	13	1.6
Grays Harbor	289	186	64.4	11	3.8	--	--	37	12.8	43	14.9	--	--
Island	123	104	84.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jefferson	83	72	86.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
King	2,534	791	31.2	1,021	40.3	210	8.3	64	2.5	433	17.1	15	0.6
Kitsap	812	504	62.1	102	12.6	31	3.8	10	1.2	62	7.6	103	12.7
Kittitas	57	30	52.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	19	33.3	--	--
Klickitat	61	33	54.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	29.5	--	--
Lewis	348	239	68.7	19	5.5	--	--	--	--	77	22.1	--	--
Lincoln	14	11	78.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	101	60	59.4	--	--	--	--	11	10.9	19	18.8	--	--
Okanogan	287	76	26.5	--	--	--	--	115	40.1	94	32.8	--	--
Pacific/Wahkiakum	107	66	61.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	11.2	19	17.8
Pend Oreille	69	47	68.1	--	--	--	--	10	14.5	--	--	--	--

Pierce	2,376	1,207	50.8	696	29.3	120	5.1	44	1.9	292	12.3	17	0.7
San Juan	24	23	95.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	454	240	52.9	10	2.2	--	--	20	4.4	178	39.2	--	--
Skamania	49	36	73.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	1,699	1,018	59.9	195	11.5	71	4.2	82	4.8	324	19.1	--	--
Spokane	1,681	1,006	59.8	265	15.8	48	2.9	106	6.3	252	15.0	--	--
Stevens	97	82	84.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Thurston	737	444	60.2	108	14.7	44	6.0	24	3.3	104	14.1	13	1.8
Walla Walla/Columbia	270	140	51.9	13	4.8	--	--	--	--	109	40.4	--	--
Whatcom	435	276	63.4	23	5.3	13	3.0	49	11.3	70	16.1	--	--
Whitman	97	87	89.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yakima	1,193	258	21.6	18	1.5	--	--	79	6.6	826	69.2	--	--

Note. To preserve anonymity, race data for groups with total referrals of n < 10 are omitted. A person may appear more than once within the yearly count due to multiple referrals recorded within the year.

Pend Oreille	69	--	--	12	17.4	14	20.3	31	44.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Pierce	2,376	127	5.3	331	13.9	569	23.9	642	27.0	57	2.4	48	2.0	254	10.7	80	3.4	268	11.3
San Juan	24	--	--	11	45.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	454	19	4.2	100	22.0	113	24.9	97	21.4	--	--	16	3.5	56	12.3	12	2.6	34	7.5
Skamania	49	--	--	13	26.5	--	--	14	28.6	--	--	--	--	12	24.5	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	1,699	76	4.5	274	16.1	438	25.8	509	30.0	36	2.1	53	3.1	148	8.7	29	1.7	136	8.0
Spokane	1,681	82	4.9	162	9.6	505	30.0	516	30.7	26	1.5	32	1.9	191	11.4	33	2.0	134	8.0
Stevens	97	--	--	23	23.7	25	25.8	23	23.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Thurston	737	28	3.8	144	19.5	227	30.8	206	28.0	11	1.5	21	2.8	52	7.1	12	1.6	36	4.9
Walla	270	42	15.6	55	20.4	77	28.5	53	19.6	--	--	--	--	20	7.4	--	--	13	4.8
Walla/Columbia																			
Whatcom	435	43	9.9	71	16.3	141	32.4	64	14.7	--	--	11	2.5	47	10.8	11	2.5	40	9.2
Whitman	97	--	--	10	10.3	31	32.0	22	22.7	--	--	--	--	10	10.3	--	--	--	--
Yakima	1,193	56	4.7	177	14.8	390	32.7	315	26.4	22	1.8	29	2.4	102	8.5	22	1.8	80	6.7

Note. Offense categories based upon RCW Code and WSIPP severity score. Weapon and sex misdemeanors aggregated into "Other Misdemeanor" due to small N. To preserve anonymity, race data for groups with total referrals of n < 10 are omitted. A person may appear more than once within the yearly count due to multiple referrals recorded within the year.

Exhibit 3.8: Juvenile court referrals by age and county, 2016

2016 Referrals by Age													
County	Total N	Age 10 - 12		Age 13		Age 14		Age 15		Age 16		Age 17	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	19,234	1,156	6.0	1,838	9.6	2,945	15.3	3,875	20.1	4,744	24.7	4,676	24.3
Adams	169	--	--	21	12.4	34	20.1	34	20.1	31	18.3	41	24.3
Asotin/Garfield	178	--	--	17	9.6	38	21.3	45	25.3	42	23.6	27	15.2
Benton/Franklin	1,484	85	5.7	148	10.0	250	16.8	339	22.8	335	22.6	327	22.0
Chelan	278	10	3.6	25	9.0	58	20.9	58	20.9	66	23.7	61	21.9
Clallam	238	16	6.7	24	10.1	33	13.9	47	19.7	54	22.7	64	26.9
Clark	1,495	78	5.2	128	8.6	187	12.5	341	22.8	363	24.3	398	26.6
Cowlitz	383	29	7.6	31	8.1	72	18.8	85	22.2	79	20.6	87	22.7
Douglas	204	--	--	14	6.9	33	16.2	46	22.5	37	18.1	65	31.9
Ferry	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	795	59	7.4	67	8.4	98	12.3	165	20.8	228	28.7	178	22.4
Grays Harbor	289	11	3.8	34	11.8	41	14.2	49	17.0	66	22.8	88	30.4
Island	123	--	--	13	10.6	24	19.5	25	20.3	31	25.2	25	20.3
Jefferson	83	--	--	--	--	--	--	22	26.5	22	26.5	15	18.1
King	2,534	90	3.6	178	7.0	388	15.3	524	20.7	657	25.9	697	27.5
Kitsap	812	91	11.2	83	10.2	102	12.6	140	17.2	208	25.6	188	23.2
Kittitas	57	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	28.1	22	38.6
Klickitat	61	--	--	--	--	11	18.0	13	21.3	16	26.2	15	24.6
Lewis	348	31	8.9	32	9.2	42	12.1	69	19.8	89	25.6	85	24.4
Lincoln	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	101	--	--	10	9.9	18	17.8	17	16.8	22	21.8	29	28.7
Okanogan	287	17	5.9	35	12.2	41	14.3	50	17.4	67	23.3	77	26.8
Pacific/Wahkiakum	107	--	--	--	--	--	--	22	20.6	34	31.8	29	27.1
Pend Oreille	69	--	--	--	--	15	21.7	15	21.7	10	14.5	18	26.1
Pierce	2,376	151	6.4	229	9.6	370	15.6	463	19.5	605	25.5	558	23.5
San Juan	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	41.7

Skamania	49	--	--	10	20.4	--	--	--	--	11	22.4	11	22.4
Skagit	454	13	2.9	47	10.4	80	17.6	86	18.9	117	25.8	111	24.4
Snohomish	1,699	66	3.9	158	9.3	226	13.3	367	21.6	446	26.3	436	25.7
Spokane	1,681	132	7.9	213	12.7	329	19.6	301	17.9	377	22.4	329	19.6
Stevens	97	--	--	10	10.3	24	24.7	25	25.8	19	19.6	14	14.4
Thurston	737	34	4.6	67	9.1	113	15.3	154	20.9	201	27.3	168	22.8
Walla	270												
Walla/Columbia		22	8.1	26	9.6	52	19.3	55	20.4	66	24.4	49	18.1
Whatcom	435	31	7.1	41	9.4	52	12.0	73	16.8	106	24.4	132	30.3
Whitman	97	12	12.4	--	--	10	10.3	22	22.7	16	16.5	28	28.9
Yakima	1,193	107	9.0	139	11.7	164	13.7	201	16.8	299	25.1	283	23.7

Note. To preserve anonymity, race data for groups with total referrals of $n < 10$ are omitted. A person may appear more than once within the yearly count due to multiple referrals recorded within the year.

Exhibit 3.9: Juvenile court youth referral demographics, 2016

2016 Youth with Referrals: Demographics		
Total referrals	19,234	
Total youth	13,948	
Gender	N	%
Male	9,422	67.6
Female	4,517	32.4
Missing	9	0.1
Race	N	%
White	7,457	53.5
Black	1,825	13.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	496	3.6
American Indian/Alaskan native	524	3.8
Hispanic	3,323	23.8
Other/Unknown	323	2.3
Age	N	%
Average	15.2	
10	63	0.5
11	196	1.4
12	599	4.3
13	1,279	9.2
14	2,005	14.4
15	2,714	19.5
16	3,403	24.4
17	3,689	26.4
Most Serious Offense	N	%
Other Misdemeanor	646	4.6
Alcohol/Drug Misdemeanor	2,553	18.3
Property Misdemeanor	3,853	27.6
Sex Misdemeanor	51	0.4
Assault Misdemeanor	3,451	24.7
Other Felony	253	1.8
Drug Felony	346	2.5
Property Felony	1,198	8.6
Non-Violent Person Felony	275	2.0
Violent Person Felony	1,322	9.5

Note. This table illustrates the differences between the case level analysis included above and person level analysis. A person may appear more than once within the yearly count due to multiple referrals recorded within the year.

Exhibit 3.10: Juvenile court cases by gender and county, 2016

2016 Cases by Gender					
County	Total	Male		Female	
	N	N	%	N	%
Total	14,929	10,441	69.9	4,488	30.1
Adams	137	102	74.5	35	25.5
Asotin/Garfield	152	102	67.1	50	32.9
Benton/Franklin	1,196	845	70.7	351	29.3
Chelan	240	179	74.6	61	25.4
Clallam	183	115	62.8	68	37.2
Clark	1,015	741	73.0	274	27.0
Cowlitz	339	234	69.0	105	31.0
Douglas	177	122	68.9	55	31.1
Ferry	10	--	--	--	--
Grant	535	385	72.0	150	28.0
Grays Harbor	212	146	68.9	66	31.1
Island	110	78	70.9	32	29.1
Jefferson	76	54	71.1	22	28.9
King	1,911	1,365	71.4	546	28.6
Kitsap	423	291	68.8	132	31.2
Kittitas	54	38	70.4	16	29.6
Klickitat	60	49	81.7	11	18.3
Lewis	261	178	68.2	83	31.8
Lincoln	10	10	100.0	--	--
Mason	94	76	80.9	18	19.1
Okanogan	233	138	59.2	95	40.8
Pacific/Wahkiakum	99	73	73.7	26	26.3
Pend Oreille	35	27	77.1	--	--
Pierce	1,755	1,268	72.3	487	27.7
San Juan	18	13	72.2	--	--
Skagit	374	264	70.6	110	29.4
Skamania	39	25	64.1	14	35.9
Snohomish	1,347	895	66.4	452	33.6
Spokane	,303	921	70.7	382	29.3
Stevens	87	57	65.5	30	34.5
Thurston	714	456	63.9	258	36.1
Walla					
Walla/Columbia	242	182	75.2	60	24.8
Whatcom	409	266	65.0	143	35.0
Whitman	61	48	78.7	13	21.3
Yakima	1,018	693	68.1	325	31.9

Note: To preserve anonymity, gender data for groups with total cases of $N \leq 10$ are omitted. A person may appear more than once within the yearly count due to multiple cases recorded within the year.

Pierce	1,755	906	51.6	497	28.3	92	5.2	39	2.2	214	12.2	--	--
San Juan	18	18	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	374	203	54.3	--	--	--	--	14	3.7	144	38.5	--	--
Skamania	39	28	71.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	1,347	822	61.0	141	10.5	62	4.6	58	4.3	259	19.2	--	--
Spokane	1,303	808	62.0	201	15.4	40	3.1	73	5.6	177	13.6	--	--
Stevens	87	75	86.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Thurston	715	431	60.3	103	14.4	43	6.0	24	3.4	103	14.4	11	1.5
Walla Walla/Columbia	242	125	51.7	10	4.1	--	--	--	--	102	42.1	--	--
Whatcom	409	266	65.0	21	5.1	14	3.4	40	9.8	65	15.9	--	--
Whitman	61	53	86.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yakima	1,020	216	21.2	14	1.4	--	--	70	6.9	710	69.6	--	--

Note: To preserve anonymity, race data for groups with total cases of $N \leq 10$ are omitted. A person may appear more than once within the yearly count due to multiple cases recorded within the year.

Skagit	374	11	2.9	42	11.2	62	16.6	74	19.8	95	25.4	90	24.1
Skamania	39	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	1,347	42	3.1	121	9.0	171	12.7	283	21.0	357	26.5	373	27.7
Spokane	1,303	81	6.2	160	12.3	260	20.0	241	18.5	316	24.3	245	18.8
Stevens	87	--	--	--	--	25	28.7	21	24.1	20	23.0	11	12.6
Thurston	715	29	4.1	64	9.0	109	15.2	152	21.3	198	27.7	163	22.8
Walla Walla/Columbia	242	21	8.7	21	8.7	42	17.4	51	21.1	59	24.4	48	19.8
Whatcom	409	24	5.9	38	9.3	47	11.5	67	16.4	106	25.9	127	31.1
Whitman	61	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	21.3	--	--	22	36.1
Yakima	1,020	92	9.0	117	11.5	132	12.9	170	16.7	269	26.4	240	23.5

Note: To preserve anonymity, age data for groups with total cases of $N \leq 10$ are omitted. A person may appear more than once within the yearly count due to multiple cases recorded within the year.

Exhibit 3.13: Juvenile court cases by most serious offense type and county, 2016

2016 Cases by Most Serious Offense Type																			
County	Total	Other Mis.		Alcohol/ Drug Mis.		Property Mis.		Assault Mis.		Other Felony		Drug Felony		Property Felony		Non-Violent Person Felony		Violent Person Felony	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	14,936	745	5.0	2,51	16.9	4,25	28.5	3,56	23.9	317	2.1	369	2.5	1,57	10.6	228	1.5	1,35	9.1
				9		7		4						9				8	
Adams	137	--		34	24.8	44	32.1	23	16.8	--		--		22	16.1	--		--	
Asotin/ Garfield	152	11	7.2	21	13.8	45	29.6	23	15.1	--		--		16	10.5	--		24	15.8
Benton/ Franklin	1,196	48	4.0	279	23.3	375	31.4	274	22.9	20	1.7	27	2.3	92	7.7	16	1.3	65	5.4
Chelan	240	12	5.0	49	20.4	55	22.9	59	24.6	--		10	4.2	26	10.8	--		22	9.2
Clallam	183	--		45	24.6	39	21.3	51	27.9	--		--		14	7.7	--		19	10.4
Clark	1,015	29	2.9	179	17.6	240	23.6	216	21.3	19	1.9	21	2.1	143	14.1	20	2.0	148	14.6
Cowlitz	339	--		66	19.5	89	26.3	95	28.0	--		--		45	13.3	--		24	7.1
Douglas	178	18	10.1	49	27.5	51	28.7	19	10.7	--		--		25	14.0	--		--	
Ferry	10	--		--		--		--		--		--		--		--		--	
Grant	535	33	6.2	115	21.5	136	25.4	124	23.2	--		--		75	14.0	11	2.1	26	4.9
Grays Harbor	212	20	9.4	40	18.9	55	25.9	52	24.5	--		--		17	8.0	--		17	8.0
Island	110	--		20	18.2	30	27.3	28	25.5	--		--		18	16.4	--		--	
Jefferson	76	--		20	26.3	25	32.9	11	14.5	--		--		--		--		--	
King	1,912	92	4.8	101	5.3	635	33.2	369	19.3	86	4.5	33	1.7	266	13.9	28	1.5	302	15.8
Kitsap	424	16	3.8	87	20.5	148	34.9	95	22.4	--		--		26	6.1	--		33	7.8
Kittitas	54	--		--		14	25.9	11	20.4	--		--		--		--		--	
Klickitat	60	--		15	25.0	15	25.0	--		--		--		--		--		--	
Lewis	261	16	6.1	53	20.3	68	26.1	71	27.2	--		--		--		--		30	11.5
Lincoln	10	--		--		--		--		--		--		--		--		--	
Mason	95	11	11.6	17	17.9	22	23.2	30	31.6	--		--		--		--		--	

Okanogan	233	--	72	30.9	30	12.9	41	17.6	--	21	9.0	29	12.4	--	24	10.3			
Pacific/ Wahkiakum	99	12	12.1	27	27.3	10	10.1	26	26.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--			
Pend Oreille	35	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	40.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--			
Pierce	1,755	99	5.6	277	15.8	429	24.4	441	25.1	50	2.8	40	2.3	191	10.9	37	2.1	191	10.9
San Juan	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	374	15	4.0	85	22.7	92	24.6	74	19.8	--	--	14	3.7	53	14.2	--	--	29	7.8
Skamania	39	--	--	12	30.8	--	--	11	28.2	--	--	--	--	10	25.6	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	1,347	63	4.7	250	18.6	360	26.7	410	30.4	23	1.7	40	3.0	102	7.6	12	0.9	87	6.5
Spokane	1,303	51	3.9	142	10.9	402	30.9	386	29.6	22	1.7	24	1.8	150	11.5	19	1.5	107	8.2
Stevens	87	--	--	20	23.0	25	28.7	18	20.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Thurston	715	25	3.5	137	19.2	227	31.7	198	27.7	11	1.5	20	2.8	50	7.0	12	1.7	35	4.9
Walla Walla/ Columbia	242	34	14.0	52	21.5	71	29.3	43	17.8	--	--	--	--	17	7.0	--	--	12	5.0
Whatcom	409	39	9.5	69	16.9	136	33.3	57	13.9	--	--	11	2.7	45	11.0	10	2.4	36	8.8
Whitman	61	--	--	--	--	23	37.7	10	16.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yakima	1,020	48	4.7	153	15.0	354	34.7	263	25.8	19	1.9	27	2.6	84	8.2	12	1.2	60	5.9

Note. Offense categories are based upon RCW Code and WSIPP severity score. "Other misdemeanors" include weapon and sex misdemeanors. A person may appear more than once within the yearly count due to multiple cases recorded within the year.

Exhibit 3.15: *Juvenile court cases demographics, 2016*

2016 Youth with Cases: Demographics		
Total cases	14,936	
Total youth	11,341	
Gender	N	%
Male	7,707	68.0
Female	3,627	32.0
Missing	7	0.1
Race	N	%
White	6,059	53.4
Black	1,442	12.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	411	3.6
American Indian/Alaskan native	433	3.8
Hispanic	2,845	25.1
Multiracial/ Other/ Unknown	151	1.3
Age	N	%
Average		15.3
10	22	0.2
11	108	1.0
12	465	4.1
13	1,033	9.1
14	1,649	14.5
15	2,250	19.8
16	2,801	24.7
17	3,013	26.6
Most Serious Offense	N	%
Other Misdemeanor	520	4.6
Alcohol/Drug Misdemeanor	2,073	18.3
Property Misdemeanor	3,208	28.3
Sex Misdemeanor	28	0.2
Assault Misdemeanor	2,694	23.8
Other Felony	213	1.9
Drug Felony	290	2.6
Property Felony	1,041	9.2
Non-Violent Person Felony	172	1.5
Violent Person Felony	1,102	9.7

Note. This table illustrates the difference between the case level analysis included above and person level analysis. A person may appear more than once within the yearly count due to multiple cases recorded within the year.

Exhibit 3.15: *Juvenile court dispositions by type and county, 2016*

2016 Dispositions by Type				
County	Adjudication		Diversion	
	N	%	N	%
Total	5,777	47.6	6,350	52.4
Adams	53	41.4	75	58.6
Asotin/Garfield	44	61.1	28	38.9
Benton/Franklin	445	42.5	603	57.5
Chelan	158	68.4	73	31.6
Clallam	69	54.8	57	45.2
Clark	504	56.0	396	44.0
Cowlitz	144	50.3	142	49.7
Douglas	70	49.6	71	50.4
Ferry	--	--	--	--
Grant	204	48.8	214	51.2
Grays Harbor	101	53.2	89	46.8
Island	43	43.4	56	56.6
Jefferson	23	38.3	37	61.7
King	761	56.0	599	44.0
Kitsap	219	51.0	210	49.0
Kittitas	34	72.3	13	27.7
Klickitat	17	31.5	37	68.5
Lewis	107	49.5	109	50.5
Lincoln	--	--	--	--
Mason	49	50.0	49	50.0
Okanogan	154	72.6	58	27.4
Pacific/Wahkiakum	41	56.9	31	43.1
Pend Oreille	14	50.0	14	50.0
Pierce	619	43.5	805	56.5
San Juan	--	--	11	68.8
Skagit	122	46.0	143	54.0
Skamania	21	52.5	19	47.5
Snohomish	404	38.4	648	61.6
Spokane	328	35.1	606	64.9
Stevens	45	57.7	33	42.3
Thurston	341	53.9	292	46.1
Walla Walla/Columbia	98	45.8	116	54.2
Whatcom	151	43.1	199	56.9
Whitman	21	40.4	31	59.6
Yakima	355	42.4	482	57.6

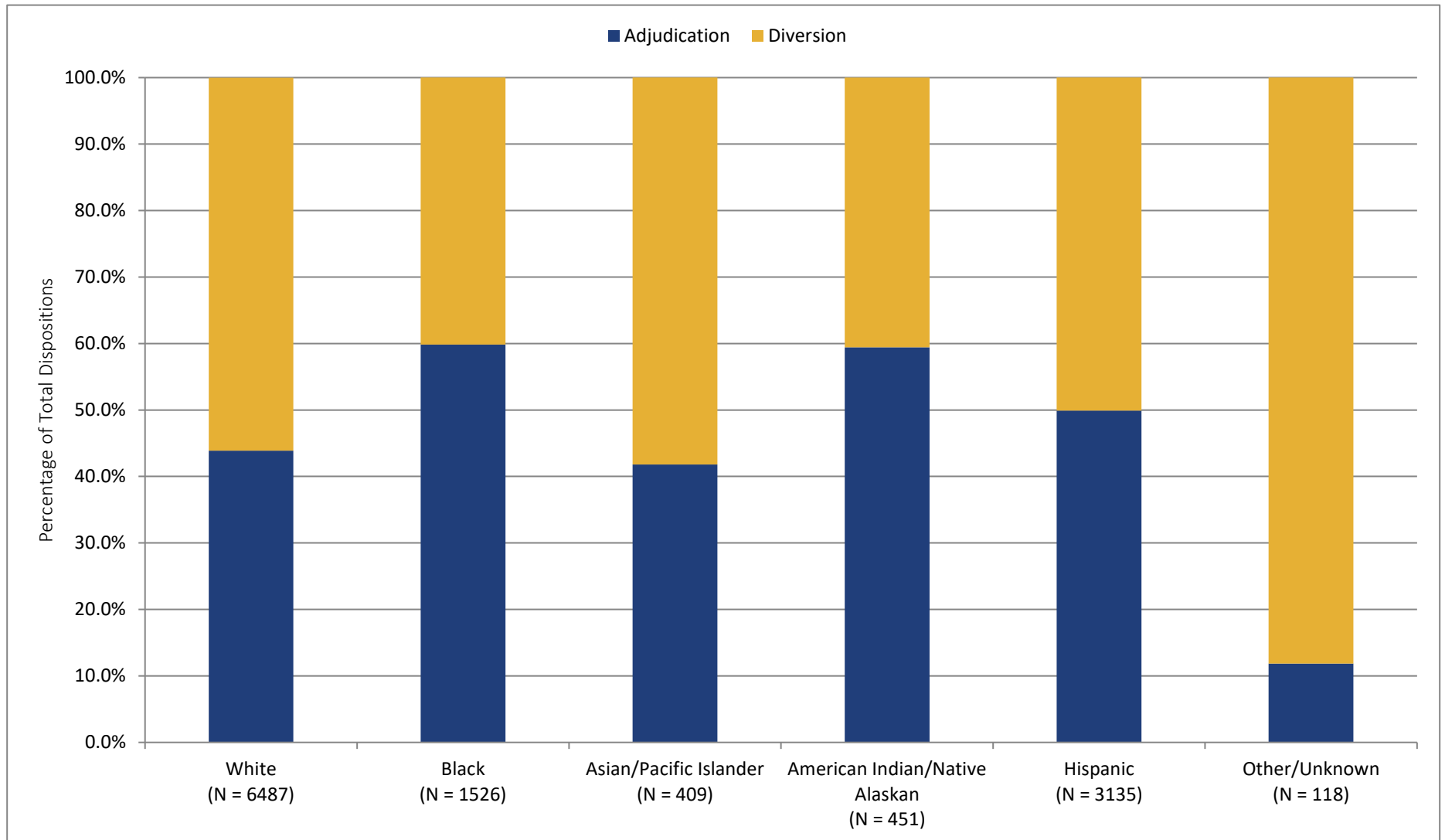
Note: To preserve anonymity, data for groups with total cases of $N \leq 10$ are omitted. A person may appear more than once within the yearly count due to multiple dispositions recorded within the year. Adjudications include convictions and deferrals.

Exhibit 3.16: Juvenile court dispositions by gender and county, 2016

2016 Dispositions by Gender									
County	Total	Male				Female			
		Adjudication		Diversion		Adjudication		Diversion	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	12,127	4,452	53.7	3,846	46.4	1,325	34.6	2,504	65.4
Adams	128	38	39.6	58	60.4	15	46.9	17	53.1
Asotin/Garfield	72	30	71.4	12	28.6	14	46.7	16	53.3
Benton/Franklin	1,048	346	47.1	389	52.9	99	31.6	214	68.4
Chelan	231	122	70.9	50	29.1	36	61.0	23	39.0
Clallam	126	46	60.5	30	39.5	23	46.0	27	54.0
Clark	900	396	60.8	255	39.2	108	43.4	141	56.6
Cowlitz	286	107	55.7	85	44.3	37	39.4	57	60.6
Douglas	141	54	54.5	45	45.5	16	38.1	26	61.9
Ferry	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	418	167	57.2	125	42.8	37	29.4	89	70.6
Grays Harbor	190	74	59.2	51	40.8	27	41.5	38	58.5
Island	99	36	50.7	35	49.3	--	--	21	75.0
Jefferson	60	18	43.9	23	56.1	--	--	14	73.7
King	1,360	590	63.3	342	36.7	171	40.0	257	60.1
Kitsap	429	169	57.1	127	42.9	50	37.6	83	62.4
Kittitas	47	22	73.3	--	--	12	70.6	--	--
Klickitat	54	13	29.5	31	70.5	--	--	--	--
Lewis	216	78	55.7	62	44.3	29	38.2	47	61.8
Lincoln	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	98	34	47.2	38	52.8	15	57.7	11	42.3
Okanogan	212	100	80.6	24	19.4	54	61.4	34	38.6
Pacific/Wahkiakum	72	34	66.7	17	33.3	--	--	14	66.7
Pend Oreille	28	11	61.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pierce	1,424	491	49.3	505	50.7	128	29.9	300	70.1
San Juan	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	265	94	51.1	90	48.9	28	34.6	53	65.4
Skamania	40	15	60.0	10	40.0	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	1,052	333	47.0	376	53.0	71	20.7	272	79.3
Spokane	934	252	40.4	371	59.6	76	24.4	235	75.6
Stevens	78	32	64.0	18	36.0	13	46.4	15	53.6
Thurston	633	260	64.4	144	35.6	81	35.4	148	64.6
Walla Walla/Columbia	214	76	46.9	86	53.1	22	42.3	30	57.7
Whatcom	350	115	52.0	106	48.0	36	27.9	93	72.1
Whitman	52	15	38.5	24	61.5	--	--	--	--
Yakima	837	271	48.3	290	51.7	84	30.4	192	69.6

Note: To preserve anonymity, gender data for groups with total cases of N < 10 are omitted. A person may appear more than once within the yearly count due to multiple dispositions recorded within the year. Adjudications include convictions and deferrals.

Exhibit 3.17: *Juvenile court dispositions by type and race, 2016*



Pend Oreille	28	--	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Pierce	1,421	305	447	203	163	21	56	21	17	69	117	--	--
San Juan	16	--	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	264	55	83	--	--	--	--	--	--	59	49	--	--
Skamania	40	16	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	1,051	221	434	50	54	26	30	15	27	91	101	--	--
Spokane	931	193	442	54	71	--	14	19	20	56	55	--	--
Stevens	78	36	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Thurston	633	210	183	52	36	13	18	--	--	56	42	--	--
Walla Walla/Columbia	212	57	55	--	--	--	--	--	--	36	55	--	--
Whatcom	349	90	140	--	--	--	--	21	14	30	31	--	--
Whitman	52	18	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yakima	829	71	109	--	--	--	--	22	30	255	332	--	--

Note: To preserve anonymity, race data for groups with total cases of N < 10 are omitted. A person may appear more than once within the yearly count due to multiple dispositions recorded within the year. Adjudications include convictions and deferrals.

Exhibit 3.19: Juvenile dispositions by age, type, and county, 2016

2016 Dispositions by Age											
County	Total	Age 10 to 13		Age 14		Age 15		Age 16		Age 17	
		Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.
		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Total	12,131	633	1,179	801	1,066	1,186	1,299	1,508	1,494	1,650	1,315
Adams	128	--	19	12	16	13	17	--	12	16	11
Asotin/Garfield	72	--	--	11	--	12	--	10	13	--	--
Benton/Franklin	1,048	42	114	59	118	107	125	110	133	127	113
Chelan	231	16	17	28	14	35	16	41	18	38	--
Clallam	126	--	13	--	11	19	--	12	13	22	13
Clark	900	71	48	56	57	112	98	131	97	134	96
Cowlitz	286	18	36	23	24	29	30	32	26	42	26
Douglas	142	--	12	11	--	19	16	17	13	19	22
Ferry	NR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	418	18	39	26	42	37	49	61	47	62	37
Grays Harbor	190	20	24	14	10	21	16	24	23	22	16
Island	99	--	12	--	10	12	12	12	10	--	12
Jefferson	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	--	--
King	1,361	66	88	101	111	155	132	177	146	262	123
Kitsap	429	34	39	30	29	45	30	56	58	54	54
Kittitas	47	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	--	14	--
Klickitat	54	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lewis	216	10	26	13	11	23	24	33	22	28	26
Lincoln	NR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	99	--	13	--	--	--	10	18	10	17	--
Okanogan	212	21	10	18	--	28	11	39	14	48	15
Pacific/Wahkiakum	72	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	--	13	--
Pend Oreille	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pierce	1,424	74	147	74	141	131	161	161	177	179	179

San Juan	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	265	15	28	24	30	23	19	31	43	29	23
Skamania	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	1,052	37	78	62	89	85	136	109	183	111	162
Spokane	934	44	133	59	110	60	109	85	143	80	111
Stevens	78	--	--	13	--	10	10	13	--	--	--
Thurston	633	36	46	51	45	71	58	92	77	91	66
Walla Walla/Columbia	214	--	35	13	24	25	22	27	21	25	14
Whatcom	350	14	34	16	29	20	41	46	53	55	42
Whitman	52	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Yakima	838	37	123	47	77	55	100	102	104	114	79

Note: To preserve anonymity, age data for groups with total cases of $N < 10$ are omitted. A person may appear more than once within the yearly count due to multiple dispositions recorded within the year. Adjudications include convictions and deferrals.

Pend Oreille	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Pierce	1,421	25	35	24	230	98	269	89	288	35	12	--	13	86	63	10	--	121	--
San Juan	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	264	--	--	13	48	31	49	--	42	--	--	--	--	26	--	--	--	24	--
Skamania	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	1,051	16	30	30	144	75	253	91	219	19	--	18	--	70	23	--	--	40	--
Spokane	931	23	18	22	114	83	234	68	235	--	--	--	--	52	16	--	--	47	--
Stevens	78	--	--	--	11	15	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Thurston	633	17	--	45	87	100	115	76	93	11	--	14	--	31	--	--	--	22	--
Walla Walla/Columbia	212	28	--	--	38	21	48	13	27	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Whatcom	349	11	45	21	32	50	93	29	28	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	11	--
Whitman	52	--	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yakima	829	20	25	38	75	98	211	66	166	16	--	16	--	49	--	--	--	35	--

Note: To preserve anonymity, data for groups with total cases of N < 10 are omitted. A person may appear more than once within the yearly count due to multiple dispositions recorded within the year. Offense categories are based upon RCW Code and WSIPP severity score. "Other misdemeanors" include weapon and sex misdemeanors.

Exhibit 3.21: *Juvenile court youth disposition demographics, 2016*

2016 Youth with Dispositions: Demographics			
Total dispositions	12,131		
Total youth	10,553		
Gender	N	%	
Male	7,086	67.6	
Female	3,463	32.4	
Missing	4	0.1	
Race	N	%	
White	5,730	54.3	
Black	1,289	12.2	
Asian/Pacific Islander	371	3.5	
American Indian/Alaskan native	388	3.7	
Hispanic	2,659	25.2	
Other/Unknown	116	1.1	
Age	N	%	
Average		15.2	
10	19	0.2	
11	91	0.9	
12	437	4.1	
13	1,001	9.5	
14	1,589	15.1	
15	2,131	20.2	
16	2,579	24.4	
17	2,706	25.6	
Most Serious Offense	N	%	
Other Misdemeanor	508	4.8	
Alcohol/Drug Misdemeanor	1,948	18.5	
Property Misdemeanor	3,378	32.0	
Sex Misdemeanor	36	0.3	
Assault Misdemeanor	2,570	24.4	
Other Felony	194	1.8	
Drug Felony	213	2.0	
Property Felony	836	7.9	
Non-Violent Person Felony	109	1.0	
Violent Person Felony	761	7.2	

Note: This table illustrates the difference between the case level analysis included above and the person level analysis. A person may appear more than once within the yearly count due to multiple dispositions recorded within the year. Offense categories are based upon RCW Code and WSIPP severity score. "Other misdemeanors" include weapon and sex misdemeanors.

4. Juvenile Detention

About the Data

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

Data collection methods/adjustments: Detention data are obtained from the AOC's case management system and was entered by detention facility personnel, except for records from King County, which were provided by King County and are included in this report with permission. Records from Martin Hall detention facility are not included in these analyses. Martin Hall is a private, juvenile detention facility located outside Spokane and houses some juveniles from counties around Eastern Washington.

To avoid inflated statistics, analyses related to admissions count admissions one time per related offense. In addition, these statistics do not include "screen and release" episodes but do count all other admissions regardless of the length of stay. Those Washington State juveniles that were housed in out-of-state facilities (Idaho and Oregon) are not included in these records, nor were records included for juveniles detained on behalf of a Native American Tribe or other jurisdiction.

Analyses that included a measure of rate of "X" per/1,000 population are designed to provide a more equivalent rate of prevalence that allows the viewer to understand how common the action is within that jurisdiction and easily compare the rates across jurisdictions.

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

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

Exhibit 4.1: Juvenile detention admissions by county, 2016

2016 Detention Admissions by County					
County	Detention Admissions	Youth Admitted	Youth Population Aged 10-17	Detention Rate Per 1,000 ((youth/population) x 1,000)	Admissions Per Youth (admissions/youth)
Total	13,282	6,531	705,226	9.3	2.0
Adams	N/A	--	--	--	--
Asotin	N/A	--	--	--	--
Benton	690	287	22,182	12.9	2.4
Chelan	390	169	8,025	21.1	2.3
Clallam	312	147	5,790	25.4	2.1
Clark	822	404	52,360	7.7	2.0
Columbia	--	--	354	--	--
Cowlitz	629	260	10,936	23.8	2.4
Douglas	200	86	4,739	18.1	2.3
Ferry	N/A	--	--	--	--
Franklin	366	174	12,660	13.7	2.1
Garfield	N/A	--	--	--	--
Grant	420	199	12,280	16.2	2.1
Grays Harbor	351	159	6,847	23.2	2.2
Island	120	55	6,325	8.7	2.2
Jefferson	28	17	1,981	8.6	1.7
King	1,381	731	190,864	3.8	1.9
Kitsap	565	238	23,687	10	2.4
Kittitas	49	35	4,293	8.2	1.4
Klickitat	55	27	1,969	13.7	2.0
Lewis	399	183	7,661	23.9	2.2
Lincoln	N/A	--	--	--	--
Mason	148	74	5,552	13.3	2.0
Okanogan	348	152	4,174	36.4	2.3
Pacific	43	30	1,643	18.3	1.4
Pend Oreille	N/A	--	--	--	--
Pierce	1,554	925	87,463	10.6	1.7
San Juan	--	--	1,149	--	--
Skagit	378	146	12,348	11.8	2.6
Skamania	25	15	1,103	13.6	1.7
Snohomish	1,001	504	78,238	6.4	2.0
Spokane	847	405	50,649	8	2.1
Stevens	80	45	4,508	10	1.8
Thurston	608	298	27,441	10.9	2.0
Wahkiakum	--	--	330	--	--
Walla Walla	189	93	6,299	14.8	2.0

Whatcom	410	182	19,990	9.1	2.3
Whitman	N/A	--	--	--	--
Yakima	613	361	31,386	11.5	1.7
JR hold	237	116	--	--	2.0

Note. Some counties utilize a private detention facility for some youth. Records from private detention facilities are not included in this analysis, and counties which utilize private facilities are designated "N/A". To preserve anonymity, data for counties with admissions $N < 10$ are omitted.

Exhibit 4.2: Map of juvenile detention facilities

Washington State youth are served by:

21 County Detention Facilities

1 Private Detention Facility

3 Out of State Contracted Detention Facilities



Exhibit 4.3: Map of 2016 detention admission rates per 1,000 population

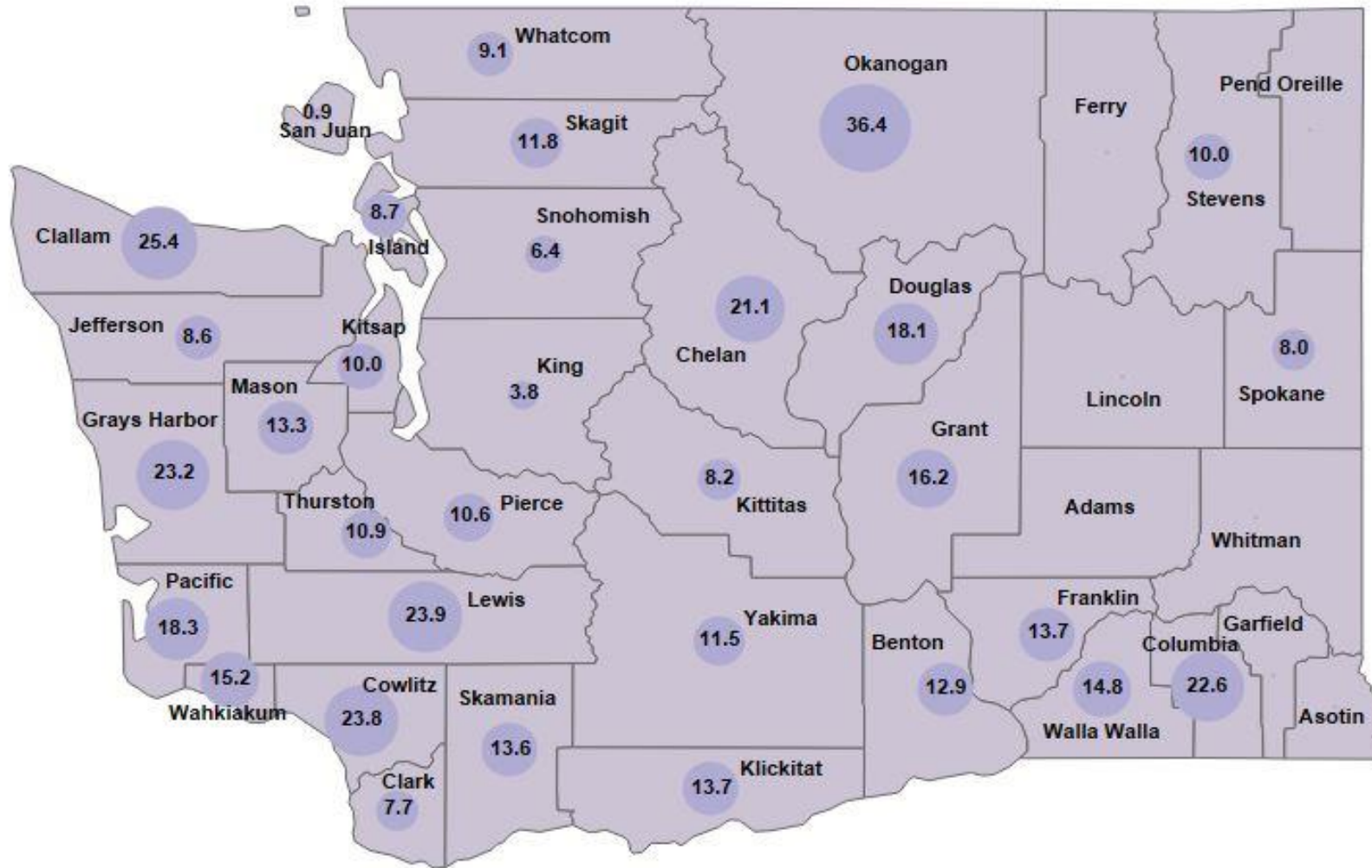


Exhibit 4.4: 2016 juveniles admitted to detention by gender

2016 Juveniles Admitted to Detention by Gender					
	Total	Males		Females	
	N	N	%	N	%
Total	6,525	4,587	70.2	1,942	29.7
Adams	N/A	--	--	--	--
Asotin	N/A	--	--	--	--
Benton	287	217	75.6	70	24.4
Chelan	169	126	74.6	43	25.4
Clallam	147	90	61.2	57	38.8
Clark	404	312	77.2	92	22.8
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	260	155	59.6	105	40.4
Douglas	86	53	61.6	32	37.2
Ferry	N/A	--	--	--	--
Franklin	174	112	64.4	62	35.6
Garfield	N/A	--	--	--	--
Grant	199	150	75.4	49	24.6
Grays Harbor	159	104	65.4	55	34.6
Island	55	39	70.9	16	29.1
Jefferson	17	--	--	--	--
King	731	532	72.8	199	27.2
Kitsap	238	168	70.6	70	29.4
Kittitas	35	21	60.0	14	40.0
Klickitat	27	--	--	--	--
Lewis	183	121	66.1	62	33.9
Lincoln	N/A	--	--	--	--
Mason	74	54	73.0	19	25.7
Okanogan	152	86	56.6	66	43.4
Pacific	30	--	--	--	--
Pend Oreille	N/A	--	--	--	--
Pierce	925	629	68.0	296	32.0
San Juan	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	146	105	71.9	41	28.1
Skamania	15	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	504	346	68.7	158	31.3
Spokane	405	283	69.9	122	30.1
Stevens	45	30	66.7	15	33.3
Thurston	298	205	68.8	93	31.2
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	93	71	76.3	22	23.7
Whatcom	182	134	73.6	48	26.4
Whitman	N/A	--	--	--	--

Yakima	361	265	73.4	96	26.6
JR hold	116	100	86.2	16	13.8

Note. Some counties utilize a private detention facility for some youth. Records from private detention facilities are not included in this analysis, and counties which utilize private facilities are designated “N/A”. To preserve anonymity, data for groups with admissions $N < 10$ are omitted.

Walla Walla	93	54	58.1	31	33.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Whatcom	182	110	60.4	33	18.1	11	6.0	24	13.2	--	--	--	--
Whitman	N/A	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yakima	361	73	20.2	253	70.1	--	--	27	7.5	--	--	--	--
JR hold	116	58	50.0	24	20.7	26	22.4	--	--	--	--	--	--

Note. Some counties utilize a private detention facility for some youth. Records from private detention facilities are not included in this analysis, and counties which utilize private facilities are designated "N/A". To preserve anonymity, data for groups with admissions $N < 10$ are omitted.

Walla Walla	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Whatcom	62	19	30.6	37	59.7	--	--	--	--
Whitman	N/A	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yakima	81	28	34.6	24	29.6	29	35.8	--	--
JR hold	0	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--

Note. Some counties utilize a private detention facility for some youth. Records from private detention facilities are not included in this analysis, and counties which utilize private facilities are designated "N/A". To preserve anonymity, data for groups with admissions $N < 10$ are omitted.

5. Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration

About the Data

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

Admission data includes youth sent to a Juvenile Rehabilitation (JR) Facility but does not include youth from out of state that are sent back to a Washington State JR Facility to serve a sentence. Multiple independent admissions for the same youth are included.

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 2016.

It should be noted that race is self-reported by the youth and recorded and maintained by JR.

Exhibit 5.1: Number of admissions to a Juvenile Rehabilitation facility in Washington State, 2007-2016

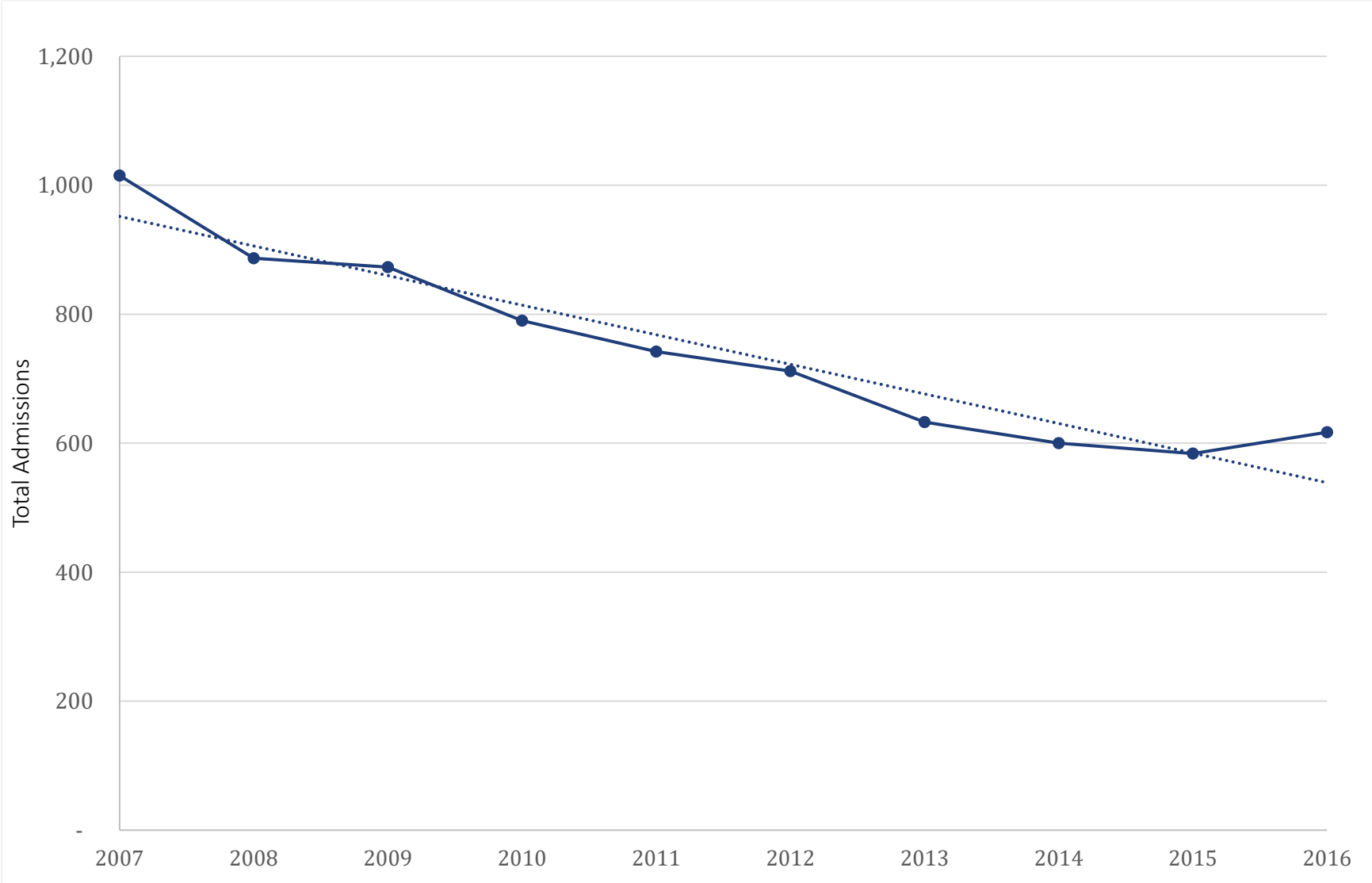


Exhibit 5.2: Juvenile Rehabilitation Facility admission demographics, 2016

2016 Admissions Demographics		
	N	%
Total	647	100.0
Gender		
Male	581	89.8
Female	65	10.0
Race/Ethnicity		
Black	130	20.1
White	235	36.3
Hispanic	136	21.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--
American Indian/Native Alaskan	--	--
Multiple	91	14.1
Other	54	8.3
Age		
12 to 13	35	5.4
14	59	9.1
15	141	21.8
16	154	23.8
17	209	32.3
18 and up	48	7.4

Note. To preserve anonymity, demographic data for groups of N < 10 are omitted.

Exhibit 5.3: Juvenile length of stay by demographics, 2016

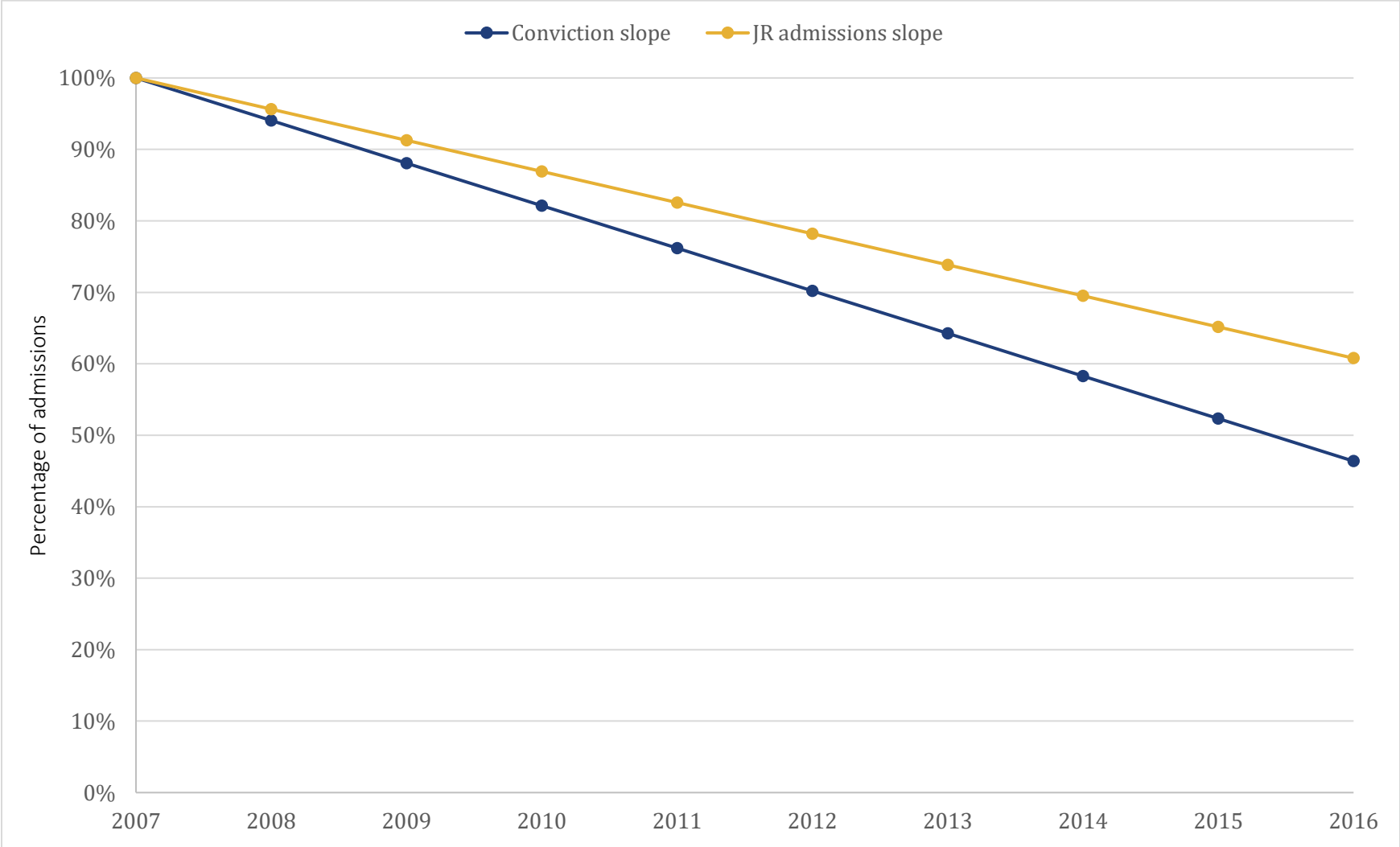
2016 Average LOS (days) by Demographics	
Releases	Average LOS
Total	228.82
Gender	
Male	233.49
Female	176.84
Race	
	Average LOS
African American	258.59
Asian	--
Caucasian	221.77
Hispanic	220.59
Multiple	210.71
Native American	--
Other Race	--

Note. LOS data for groups with admissions of N < 10 are omitted.

Exhibit 5.4: Special sentencing options: County local program, 2016

2016 Special Sentencing Options: County Local Program	
Program	2016 ADP
Special Sex Offender Sentencing Alternative	204
Chemical Dependency Disposition Alternative	373
Parole*	325

Exhibit 5.5: Rate of change for juvenile convictions v. rate of change in JR admissions, 2007 - 2016



6. Juvenile Recidivism

About the Data

Source: Compiled by the Washington State Center for Court Research

The qualifying event for inclusion in the study's court cohort was the first criminal justice cycle for which an individual received an adjudication and/or diversion during 2013; for the JR cohort, it was an individual's first release from JR during 2014.⁴ Only the most serious disposed charge in that criminal justice cycle was counted.⁵ For youth with more than one court disposition during 2013, or more than one JR release during 2014, the first disposition or release was the qualifying event for inclusion in the study and all follow-up periods are based upon that date. The follow-up period included offenses that may have occurred after the youth had reached the age of majority and was tried as an adult.

The follow-up period is defined as 18 months after the qualifying event for a new offense to occur and then that new offense must have received a disposition within 12 months of the new offense date for the new offense to be considered recidivism.

Some individuals served custodial sentences after their qualifying offense, which had the possibility of interfering with them completing the full follow-up period. To address this, we deducted time spent in JR and local detention from the interval between the youth's adjudication date and the date of the most recent data available to us. Only those individuals with the minimum amount of follow-up period (18 months)⁶ of "street time" were included in the study.

We divided our analyses into categories, depending on the qualifying case outcome - all dispositions (convictions, deferrals, and diversions), adjudications only (convictions and deferrals), and diversions only. Only some analyses include the JR release cohort because multiple factors, including a lack of a consistent case-related identifier between JR and court data, prevented connecting the JR release cohort to the original disposition.⁷

⁴ Disposition cohorts were based on the first disposition in the calendar year. For individuals who had both an adjudication and diversion within the same year, the same individual may appear in more than one category if they had two different criminal justice cycles with different disposition types in the same year.

⁵ 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.

⁶ For court cohorts, time to recidivism was counted starting from disposition date. For the JR release cohort, time to recidivism was counted starting from date of residential release. Recidivism was defined as a) an offense occurring within eighteen months of disposition (local) or residential release (JR) and b) that resulted in an adjudication or conviction within twelve months of the offense date.

⁷ From past analysis we know that the majority of JR admissions come from convictions for felony charges, along with revocations for disposition alternatives or juveniles with extensive criminal histories.

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 6.1: Recidivism outcomes for youth cohorts by recidivism measure

Recidivism Outcomes				
	All Dispositions	Diversion	Adjudication	JR Release Cohort
	%	%	%	%
All Recidivism	28.1	20.0	43.5	54.3
Misdemeanor Recidivism	23.3	17.4	34.8	33.9
Felony Recidivism	9.7	4.6	18.3	33.7
Violent Felony Recidivism	3.5	1.6	6.7	13.9

Note. Data omitted for those categories with N < 10.

Exhibit 6.2: Recidivism outcomes for youth cohorts by recidivism measure and gender

Recidivism Outcomes by Gender								
	All Recidivism				Felony Recidivism			
	All Dispositions	Diversion	Adjudication	JR Release Cohort	All Dispositions	Diversion	Adjudication	JR Release Cohort
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Males	31.9	23.1	45.3	53.8	12.2	6.2	20.5	34.1
Females	20.7	15.2	37.9	59	4.9	2.3	11.9	31.2

Note. Data omitted for those categories with N < 10.

Exhibit 6.3: Recidivism outcomes for youth cohorts by recidivism measure and race

Recidivism by Race								
	All Recidivism				Felony Recidivism			
	All Dispositions	Diversion	Adjudication	JR Release Cohort	All Dispositions	Diversion	Adjudication	JR Release Cohort
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
White	25.9	18.8	41.2	50.7	8.1	3.9	16.2	29.7
Black	35.0	23.1	49.2	59.8	15.3	7.8	23.4	47.3
Hispanic	31.8	23.2	46.1	55.3	11.2	5.7	19.7	30.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	23.0	16.7	37.9	--	9.0	3.0	22.9	--
American Indian / Native Alaskan	34.3	26.1	45.9	--	13.1	7.1	20.6	--
Unknown/Other	6.1	5.6	--	--	2.8	2.5	--	--

Note. Data omitted for those categories with N < 10.

Exhibit 6.4: Recidivism outcomes for youth cohorts by recidivism measure and age at qualifying disposition

Recidivism Outcomes by Age at Qualifying Disposition						
	All Recidivism			Felony Recidivism		
	All Dispositions	Diversion	Adjudications	All Dispositions	Diversion	Adjudication
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Age 10	12.8	3.2	--	0.0	0.0	--
Age 11	22.8	17.8	--	4.9	3.7	--
Age 12	28.1	25.9	39.4	8.2	7.3	13.8
Age 13	29.4	25.4	42.9	9.5	6.8	17.8
Age 14	32.0	25.3	48.1	9.8	5.2	18.5
Age 15	30.5	20.9	45.9	10.2	4.6	18.8
Age 16	28.2	18.8	43.7	10.7	4.5	19.8
Age 17	22.3	11.4	37.5	8.8	2.6	17.2

Note. Data omitted for those categories with N < 10.

Exhibit 6.5: Recidivism outcomes for youth cohorts by recidivism measure and age of first disposition

Recidivism Outcomes by Age at First Disposition								
	All Recidivism				Felony Recidivism			
	All Dispositions	Diversion	Adjudication	JR Release Cohort	All Dispositions	Diversion	Adjudication	JR Release Cohort
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Age 10	40.8	--	65.5	--	11.7	--	20.7	--
Age 11	40.9	23.5	57.6	61.1	17.0	6.5	26.3	50.0
Age 12	38.3	27.8	48.2	58.8	14.6	7.0	20.7	31.6
Age 13	35.7	25.3	47.6	54.2	13.5	6.8	20.4	29.9
Age 14	32.3	24.4	45.4	49.6	11.0	5.5	18.8	30.3
Age 15	26.1	19.9	39.7	55.4	8.8	4.2	17.4	34.8
Age 16	21.5	17.9	37.3	51.9	6.6	4.1	15.4	38.9
Age 17	12.3	10.0	22.9	--	2.9	2.0	7.4	--

Note. Data omitted for those categories with N < 10.

Exhibit 6.6: Recidivism outcomes for youth cohorts by recidivism measure and age of first disposition

Recidivism Outcomes by Criminal History						
	All Recidivism			Felony Recidivism		
	All Dispositions	Diversion	Adjudication	All Dispositions	Diversion	Adjudication
	%	%	%	%	%	%
No Criminal History	21.4	18.9	36.0	5.9	4.3	14.1
Misdemeanor Criminal History	43.8	28.3	49.2	18.4	7.0	21.6
Felony Criminal History	56.8	29.3	58.7	28.8	13.8	29.8
Violent Felony Criminal History	57.1	--	57.7	30.1	--	30.6
Mis. and Felony Criminal History	61.1	--	61.6	32.0	--	32.3

Note. Data omitted for those categories with N < 10.

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: Non-eligibility, eligibility, program start, and program completion. Non-eligibility for juveniles occur because there is no EBP for which the youth qualifies in the jurisdiction which the youth receives their disposition.

For the analyses of 2016 demographics and program eligibilities and progressions, only the single year of data was analyzed to include only the furthest progression by an individual in an EBP (program completion, program start, program eligibility, and no program eligibility). This approach was also used for the analysis of probationer risk levels from 2007-2016.

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 gap analysis was different, as it included progression through specific programs. So, for that analysis, we included all unique program eligibilities in a given year. However, in instances where the individual had multiple eligibilities for the same program in the 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 Vant4ge and shared with the AOC.

Exhibit 7.1: Youth on probation by risk level, 2007 to 2016

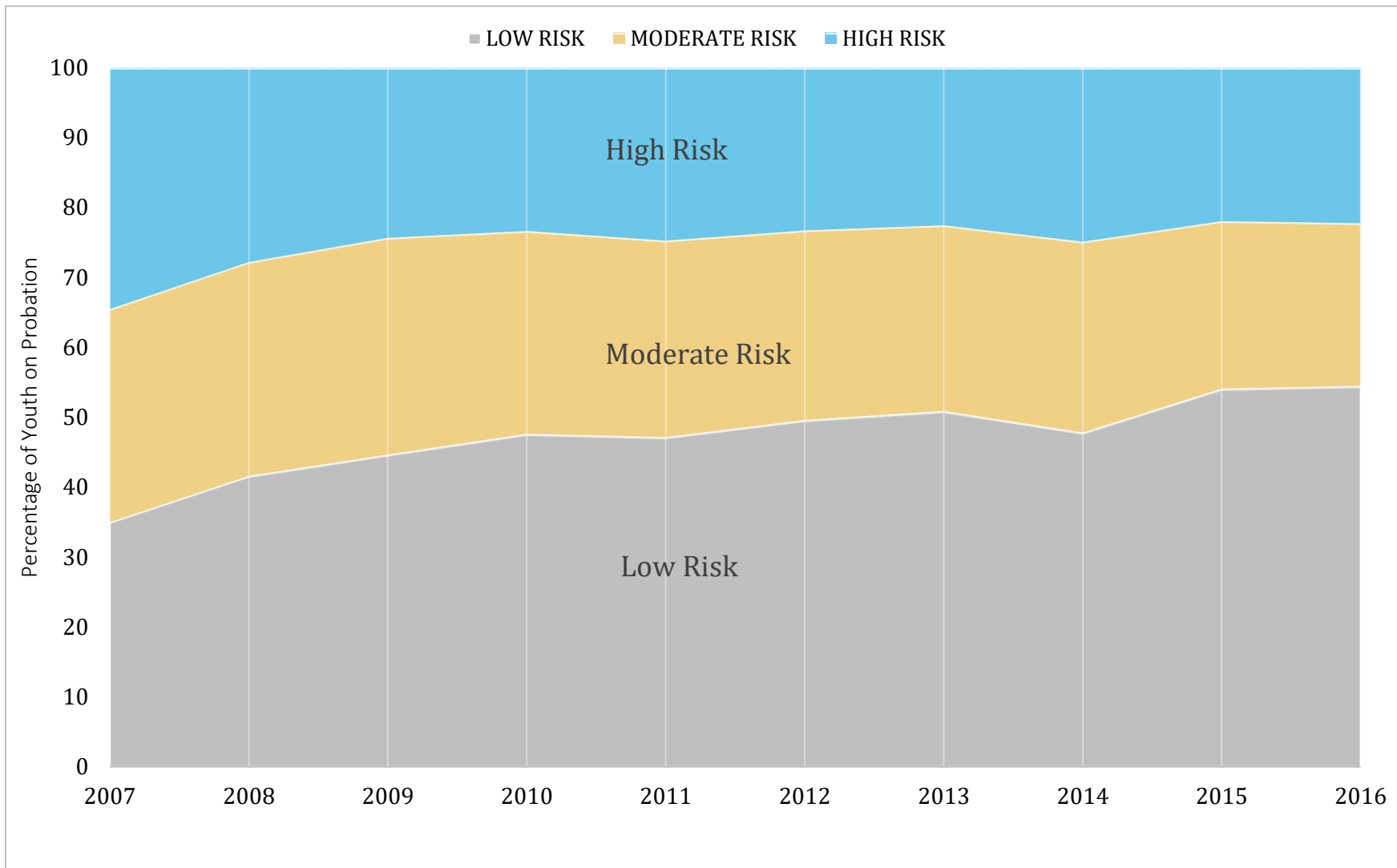


Exhibit 7.2: Evidence-based program participation by year and status at the probationer level of analysis

Evidence-Based Program Participation by Year							
Year	All Probationers	EBP Eligible		Started		Completed	
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%
2012	6,712	4,713	70.2	2,245	47.6	1,801	80.2
2013	6,087	4,537	74.5	2,091	46.1	1,670	79.9
2014	5,374	4,211	78.4	2,050	48.7	1,638	79.9
2015	5,354	4,075	76.1	2,025	49.7	1,602	79.1
2016	5,117	4,019	78.5	2,015	50.1	1,584	78.6

Note. This table demonstrates the number and percentage of probationers that are part of each level of EBP progression over the past five years. In this instance, 2012-2016 was used due to concerns about the quality of EBP participation data prior to 2012.

Exhibit 7.3: Evidence-based program participation by program at the program eligibility level of analysis, 2016

2016 Evidence-Based Program Participation by Program					
	Eligible	Started		Completed	
	N	N	%	N	%
Total	8,089	2,688	33.2	1,942	72.2
Aggression Replacement Training	2,774	1,016	36.6	637	62.7
Coordination of Services	2,029	757	37.3	713	94.2
Employment and Education Training	549	134	24.4	62	46.3
Functional Family Therapy	2,276	667	29.3	448	67.2
Family Integrated Transitions	153	32	20.9	26	81.3
Multisystemic Therapy	308	82	26.6	56	68.3

Exhibit 7.4: Youth on probation by court, 2016

2016 Youth on Probation by County		
Court	N	%
Total	4,314	
Adams	21	0.5
Asotin/Garfield	11	0.3
Benton/Franklin	221	5.1
Chelan	62	1.4
Clallam	74	1.7
Clark	353	8.2
Cowlitz	180	4.2
Douglas	31	0.7
Ferry	2	0.1
Grant	204	4.7
Grays Harbor	40	0.9
Island	40	0.9
Jefferson	44	1.0
King	695	16.1
Kitsap	110	2.6
Kittitas	9	0.2
Klickitat	10	0.2
Lewis	139	3.2
Lincoln	5	0.1
Mason	28	0.7
Okanogan	68	1.6
Pacific/Wahkiakum	15	0.4
Pend Oreille	3	0.1
Pierce	418	9.7
San Juan	10	0.2
Skagit	75	1.7
Skamania	9	0.2
Snohomish	458	10.6
Spokane	312	7.2
Stevens	17	0.4
Thurston	164	3.8
Walla Walla/Columbia	116	2.7
Whatcom	192	4.5
Whitman	34	0.8
Yakima	144	3.3

Exhibit 7.5: Youth on probation *demographics by EBP Status, 2016*

2016 Youth on Probation: Demographics by EBP Status							
	Total	Eligible		Started (of eligible)		Completed (of started)	
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	3,850	2,881	74.8	1,793	62.2	1,444	80.5
Male	2,639	1,986	75.3	1,264	63.6	1,007	79.7
Female	1,211	895	73.9	529	59.1	437	82.6
Race							
White	2,400	1,788	74.5	1,092	61.1	908	83.2
Black	506	418	82.6	272	65.1	196	72.1
American Indian/ Native Alaskan	152	123	80.9	71	57.7	49	69.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	137	116	84.7	78	67.2	67	85.9
Hispanic	614	408	66.4	261	64.0	207	79.3
Other	41	28	68.3	19	67.9	17	89.5
Age							
Average	15.4	15.5		15.5		15.2	
Age 10 - 12	120	89	74.2	50	56.2	44	88.0
Age 13	324	254	78.4	170	66.9	144	84.7
Age 14	609	469	77.0	341	72.7	279	81.8
Age 15	848	652	76.9	419	64.3	331	79.0
Age 16	927	703	75.8	436	62.0	350	80.3
Age 17	867	608	70.1	333	54.8	262	78.7
Age 18	155	106	68.4	44	41.5	34	77.3

Exhibit 7.6: Youth on probation by county and EBP status, 2016

2016 Youth on Probation by County and EBP Status							
County	Total	Eligible		Started (of eligible)		Completed (of started)	
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	3,850	2,881	74.8	1,793	62.2	1,444	80.5
Adams	16	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asotin/Garfield	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Benton/Franklin	210	111	52.9	84	75.7	60	71.4
Chelan	55	29	52.7	25	86.2	20	80.0
Clallam	69	67	97.1	53	79.1	48	90.6
Clark	326	114	35.0	78	68.4	58	74.4
Cowlitz	173	168	97.1	69	41.1	61	88.4
Douglas	29	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ferry	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	200	31	15.5	16	51.6	12	75.0
Grays Harbor	27	25	92.6	--	--	--	--
Island	34	32	94.1	25	78.1	22	88.0
Jefferson	34	31	91.2	30	96.8	29	96.7
King	622	517	83.1	294	56.9	226	76.9
Kitsap	83	81	97.6	59	72.8	51	86.4
Kittitas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Klickitat	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lewis	128	121	94.5	52	43.0	38	73.1
Lincoln	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	25	21	84.0	15	71.4	14	93.3
Okanogan	65	47	72.3	39	83.0	27	69.2
Pacific/Wahkiakum	15	15	100.0	--	--	--	--
Pend Oreille	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pierce	343	328	95.6	255	77.7	189	74.1
San Juan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	74	23	31.1	11	47.8	--	--
Skamania	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	360	324	90.0	227	70.1	198	87.2
Spokane	298	290	97.3	222	76.6	192	86.5
Stevens	17	17	100.0	--	--	--	--
Thurston	155	95	61.3	50	52.6	45	90.0
Walla	98	91	92.9	--	--	--	--
Walla/Columbia							
Whatcom	180	154	85.6	73	47.4	63	86.3
Whitman	22	21	95.5	--	--	--	--
Yakima	139	86	61.9	66	76.7	45	68.2

Note. To preserve anonymity, data omitted for those categories with N < 10.

Exhibit 7.7: 2016 EBP status by risk level

2016 EBP Participation Status by Risk Level							
	Total	Eligible		Started (of eligible)		Completed (of started)	
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	3,850	2,881	74.8	1,793	62.2	1,444	80.5
Low risk	2,049	1,351	65.9	759	56.2	703	92.6
Moderate risk	923	750	81.3	495	66.0	374	75.6
High risk	878	780	88.8	539	69.1	367	68.1

8. Juvenile Decline Offenses/Offenders

About the Data

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Juvenile declinations of jurisdiction are more commonly known as “juvenile declines” and include instances where the juvenile qualifies to be tried as an adult. As stated in [RCW 13.40.110](#) and [Juvenile Court Rule 8.1](#), juveniles in Washington State may be tried as adults depending upon their age, the seriousness of the charge against them, and, in some instances, their criminal history. Most juvenile declination cases in the AOC database receive a special designation which denotes the type of case. However, King County’s case management system does not include such a designation, so attempts are made to identify King County juvenile declination cases through the age, instant offense, and criminal history records.

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

Exhibit 8.1: Juvenile decline of jurisdiction cases, 2007 to 2016

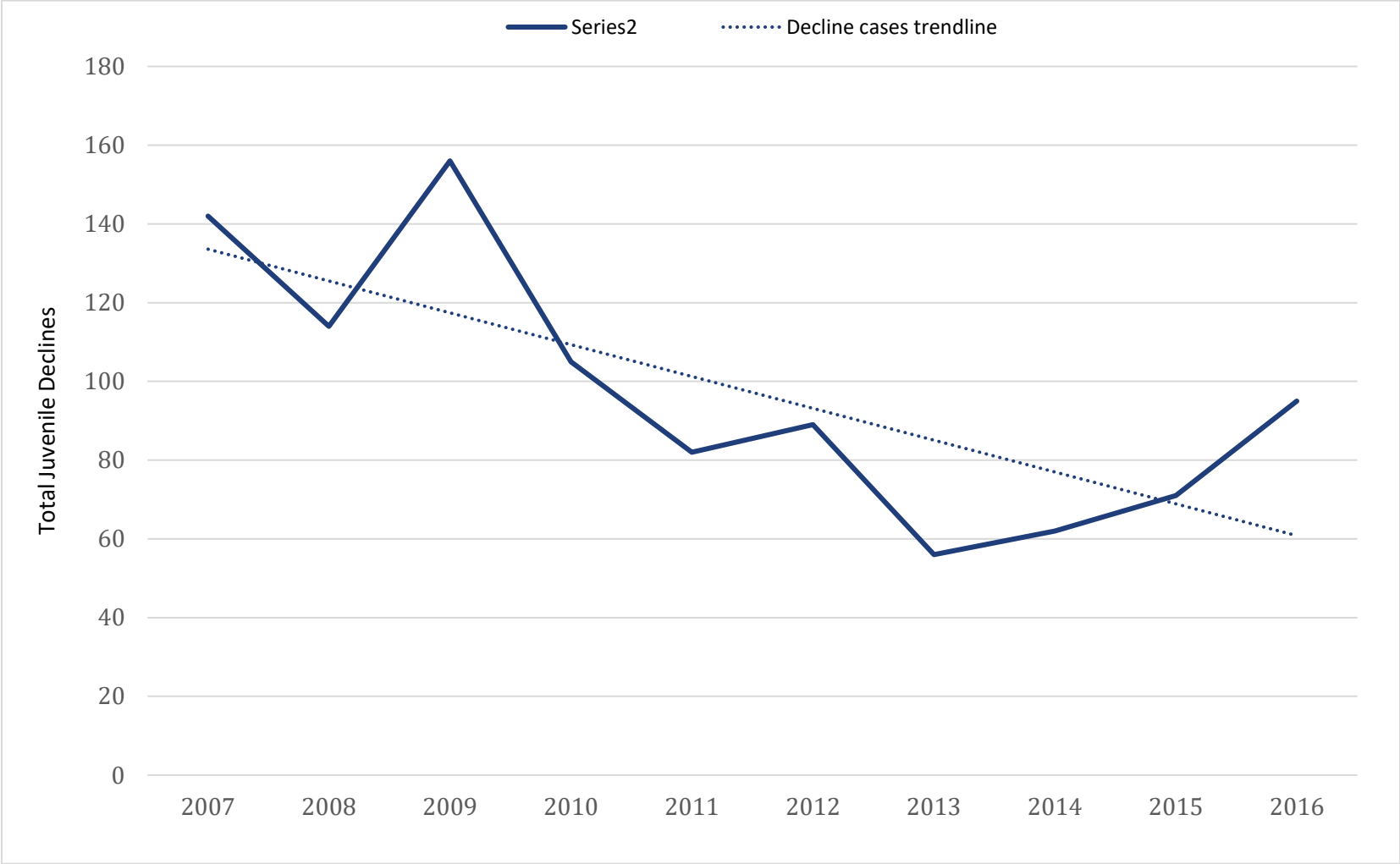


Exhibit 8.2: Juvenile decline of jurisdiction cases, percent change by year

Juvenile Decline of Jurisdiction Cases			
Year	N	% change relative to 2007	% change by year
2007	142	--	--
2008	114	-20%	-20%
2009	156	10%	37%
2010	105	-26%	-33%
2011	82	-42%	-22%
2012	89	-37%	9%
2013	56	-61%	-37%
2014	62	-56%	11%
2015	71	-50%	15%
2016	95	-33%	34%

Exhibit 8.3: Decline of jurisdiction cases by race and age, 2016

Juvenile Decline of Jurisdiction by Race		
Race	N	%
Total	95	100.0
White	30	31.6
Black	34	35.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--
American Indian/Native Alaskan	--	--
Hispanic	18	18.9
Age		
14	--	--
15	--	--
16	39	41.1
17	52	54.7

Note. To preserve anonymity, data omitted for those categories where N < 10.

9. Status Offenses

About the Data

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

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

Analyses that included a measure of rate of “X” per/1,000 population are designed to provide a more equivalent rate of prevalence that allows the viewer to understand how common the action is within that jurisdiction and easily compare the rates across jurisdictions.

In those instances where more than one status offense existed within the same criminal justice cycle, contempt items were prioritized over non-contempt items, but there was no priority among truancy, ARY, or CHINS.

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

Exhibit 9.1: Juvenile status offenses in Washington State by type, 2007 - 2016

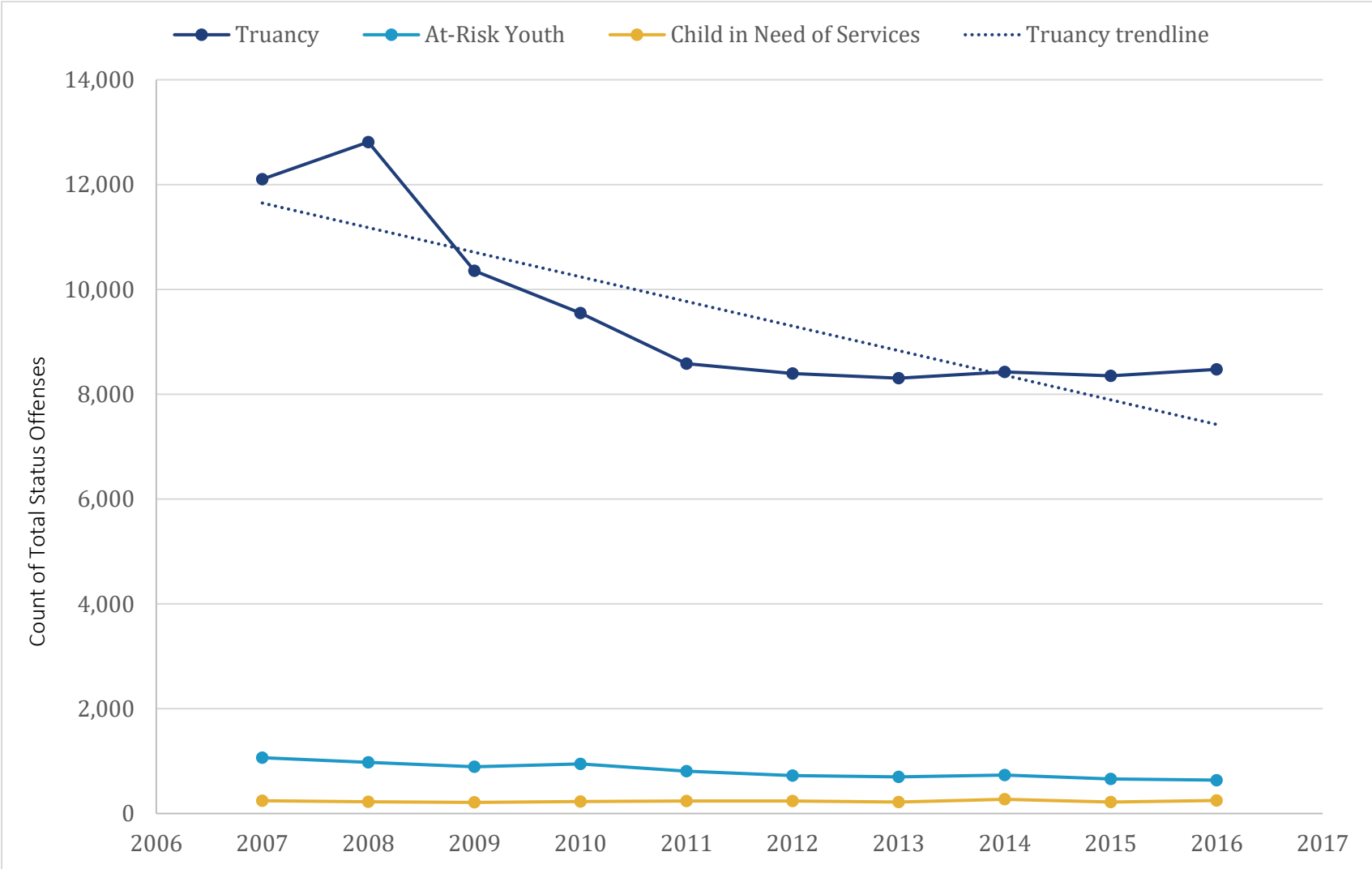


Exhibit 9.2: Juvenile status offense contempt in Washington State type, 2007 - 2016

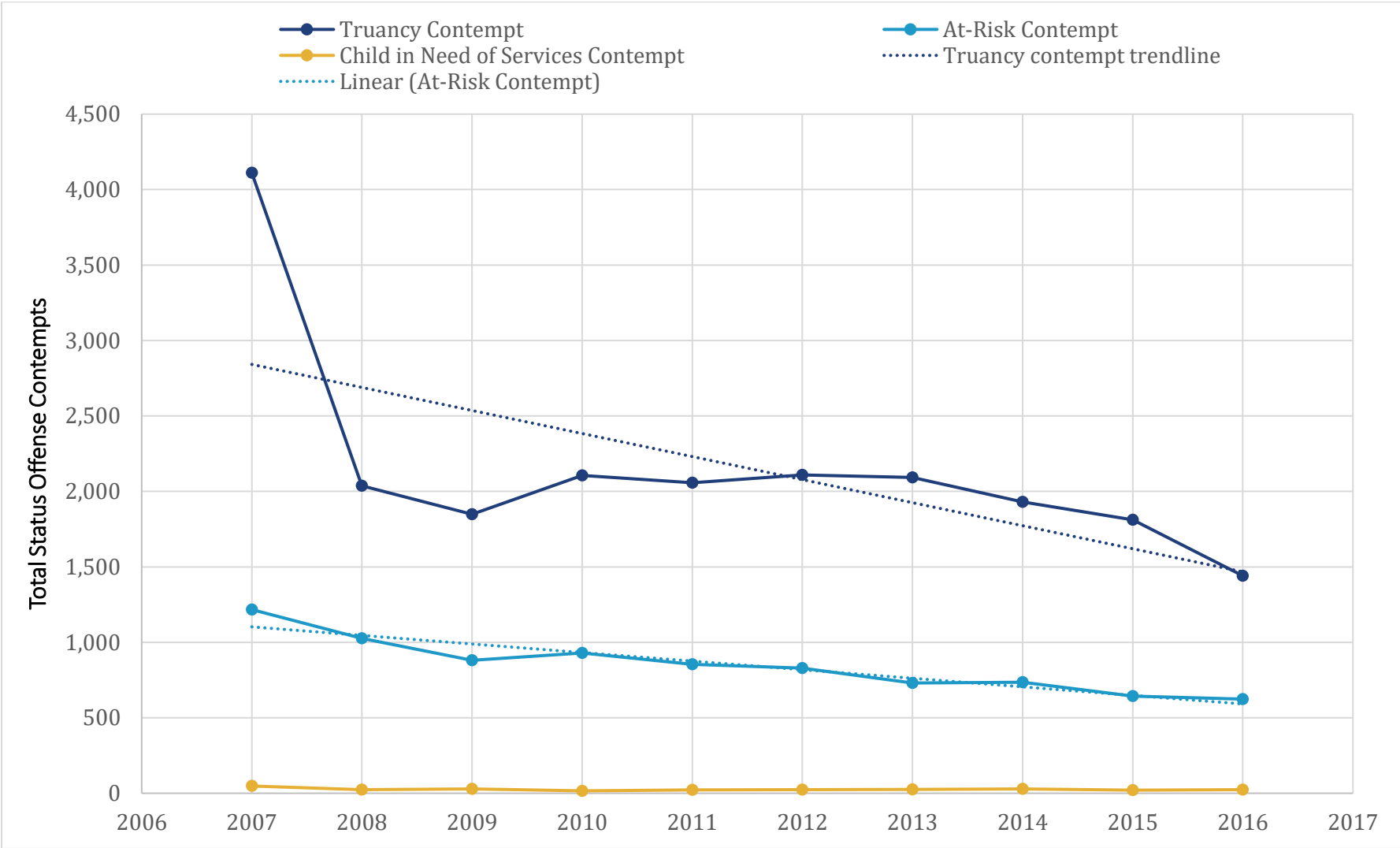


Exhibit 9.3: Juvenile status offenses by county and status offense type, 2016

2016 Status Offenses by County					
County	Truancy	ARY	CHINS and/or Contempt	Truancy Contempt	At-Risk Contempt
Total	8,473	637	274	1,441	624
Adams	21	-	-	-	-
Asotin/Garfield	44	-	-	10	-
Benton/Franklin	417	25	-	357	44
Chelan	188	17	-	40	15
Clallam	108	28	11	86	19
Clark	518	-	-	-	-
Cowlitz	278	-	-	91	34
Douglas	37	-	-	50	12
Ferry	2	-	-	-	-
Grant	59	-	-	77	-
Grays Harbor	70	-	-	56	26
Island	134	11	-	-	-
Jefferson	13	-	-	-	-
King	1,122	103	35	-	65
Kitsap	128	-	-	-	15
Kittitas	31	-	-	-	-
Klickitat	23	-	-	10	-
Lewis	98	13	-	63	19
Lincoln	11	-	-	-	-
Mason	46	-	-	17	10
Okanogan	57	-	-	27	-
Pacific/Wahkiakum	18	-	-	-	-
Pend Oreille	25	-	10	13	-
Pierce	1,270	39	-	60	62
San Juan	6	-	-	-	-
Skagit	466	17	-	-	20
Skamania	8	-	-	-	-
Snohomish	646	72	10	75	84
Spokane	1,635	86	83	166	78
Stevens	27	32	10	12	18
Thurston	278	27	21	70	31
Walla Walla/Columbia	109	13	-	-	-
Whatcom	245	23	28	73	15
Whitman	12	-	-	-	-
Yakima	323	47	-	52	25

Note. To preserve anonymity, data omitted for those groups with N < 10.

Exhibit 9.4: Juvenile status offenses rates per 1,000 population by county, 2016

2016 Status Offenses by County					
	Truancy	ARY	CHINS and/or Contempt	Truancy Contempt	At-Risk Contempt
Total	11.8	0.9	0.4	2.0	0.9
Adams	6.3	--	--	0.6	--
Asotin/Garfield	20.1	2.3	0.9	4.6	--
Benton/Franklin	12.0	0.7	0.1	10.2	1.3
Chelan	23.4	2.1	0.7	5.0	1.9
Clallam	18.7	4.8	1.9	14.9	3.3
Clark	9.9	0.1	0.1	--	--
Cowlitz	25.4	0.8	0.2	8.3	3.1
Douglas	7.8	1.7	--	10.6	2.5
Ferry	3.0	--	--	1.5	1.5
Grant	4.8	0.2	0.2	6.3	0.4
Grays Harbor	10.2	1.0	0.3	8.2	3.8
Island	21.2	1.7	0.3	0.3	1.1
Jefferson	6.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
King	5.9	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.3
Kitsap	5.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.6
Kittitas	7.2	1.9	0.7	1.4	0.5
Klickitat	11.7	1.5	2.0	5.1	1.5
Lewis	12.8	1.7	0.4	8.2	2.5
Lincoln	9.9	3.6	1.8	--	--
Mason	8.3	1.1	0.7	3.1	1.8
Okanogan	13.7	1.2	--	6.5	0.7
Pacific/Wahkiakum	9.1	4.6	4.1	0.5	--
Pend Oreille	20.3	2.4	8.1	10.6	4.9
Pierce	14.5	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.7
San Juan	5.2	0.9	0.9	--	0.9
Skagit	37.7	1.4	0.2	0.3	1.6
Skamania	7.3	--	0.9	0.9	0.9
Snohomish	8.3	0.9	0.1	1.0	1.1
Spokane	32.3	1.7	1.6	3.3	1.5
Stevens	6.0	7.1	2.2	2.7	4.0
Thurston	10.1	1.0	0.8	2.6	1.1
Walla Walla/Columbia	16.4	2.0	--	0.2	--
Whatcom	12.3	1.2	1.4	3.7	0.8
Whitman	3.0	0.2	--	1.2	0.5
Yakima	10.3	1.5	--	1.7	0.8

Note. To preserve anonymity, data omitted for those categories in counties where N < 10.

Exhibit 9.5: *Juvenile status offense and contempt petitions by demographics and status offense type, 2016*

2016 Status Offenses: Demographics												
	Total		Truancy		ARY		CHINS		Truancy Contempt		At-Risk Contempt	
	N		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gender												
Male	6,067		4,493	74.1	328	5.4	112	1.7	786	13.0	348	5.7
Female	5,365		3,967	73.9	309	5.8	161	2.7	652	12.2	276	5.1
Race												
White	6,041		4,464	73.9	351	5.8	177	2.6	680	11.3	369	6.1
Black	948		721	76.1	73	7.7	27	2.7	58	6.1	69	7.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	421		360	85.5	11	2.6	--	--	30	7.1	15	3.6
American Indian/Native Alaskan	429		294	68.5	24	5.6	14	2.8	77	17.9	20	4.7
Hispanic	2,806		1,991	71.0	136	4.8	32	1.0	522	18.6	125	4.5
Other	804		643	80.0	42	5.2	19	2.4	74	9.2	26	3.2
Age												
10 to 12	1,375		1,128	82.0	23	1.7	10	0.7	184	13.4	30	2.2
13	1,009		719	71.3	62	6.1	26	2.5	132	13.1	70	6.9
14	1,864		1,264	67.8	139	7.5	53	2.6	268	14.4	140	7.5
15	2,697		1,929	71.5	150	5.6	56	1.8	381	14.1	181	6.7
16	2,933		2,182	74.4	173	5.9	73	2.3	356	12.1	149	5.1
17	1,571		1,251	79.6	90	5.7	56	3.3	120	7.6	54	3.4

Note. To preserve anonymity, data omitted for those categories with N < 10.

Exhibit 9.6: Average number of status offenses by demographic, 2016

2016 Average Number of Status Offenses: by Demographics	
Gender	
Male	1.09
Female	.09
Race	
White	1.10
Black	1.10
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.06
American Indian/Alaskan native	1.11
Hispanic	1.08
Other/Unknown	1.03
Age at offense	
10 to 12	1.07
13	1.11
14	1.15
15	1.14
16	1.12
17	1.11

Note. This table illustrates the differences between the case level analysis included above and person level analysis.

Exhibit 9.7: Any status offense rates per 1,000 by race, 2016

Any Status Offense by Race per 1,000 population						
	White	Black	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Hispanic	Other/ Unknown
Adams	8.9	0.0	--	--	3.3	--
Asotin/Garfield	26.4	--	--	32.3	49.0	11.5
Benton/Franklin	15.2	58.6	6.5	17.5	34.2	20.4
Chelan	23.8	50.0	0.0	60.0	44.8	21.4
Clallam	44.0	134.6	21.3	85.8	17.8	34.9
Clark	9.3	34.8	3.9	25.2	13.1	7.6
Cowlitz	32.2	153.8	72.7	85.4	62.9	6.3
Douglas	16.3	--	23.3	51.3	13.7	288.0
Ferry	6.9	--	--	0.0	0.0	14.7
Grant	9.9	43.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	24.8
Grays Harbor	25.2	79.5	8.8	25.7	14.3	21.4
Island	27.6	25.3	16.0	16.4	18.3	15.6
Jefferson	8.7	--	16.9	24.4	0.0	6.9
King	5.1	16.0	3.6	14.5	6.8	15.6
Kitsap	5.9	27.3	8.2	16.7	5.7	4.4
Kittitas	8.2	--	10.9	19.2	10.9	75.1
Klickitat	15.3	--	--	60.6	30.6	65.9
Lewis	22.0	20.6	10.3	22.7	34.5	53.5
Lincoln	12.1	--	--	--	0.0	131.6
Mason	14.0	21.3	0.0	31.0	3.6	41.0
Okanogan	14.3	--	0.0	53.6	23.0	5.4
Pacific/Wahkiakum	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	64.5
Pend Oreille	46.6	--	--	12.7	0.0	163.3
Pierce	14.2	42.4	16.5	35.6	19.9	5.2
San Juan	9.7	--	--	--	0.0	0.0
Skagit	30.8	82.6	19.9	58.0	66.1	0.0
Skamania	5.7	--	--	--	18.5	0.0
Snohomish	9.6	30.6	6.0	25.8	18.7	9.6
Spokane	34.9	144.5	31.7	101.4	56.1	44.0
Stevens	23.3	62.5	0.0	12.8	24.3	7.2
Thurston	14.4	28.7	12.5	63.2	25.0	1.9
Walla Walla/Columbia	17.8	49.2	0.0	52.6	14.0	66.1
Whatcom	16.5	75.1	21.5	64.7	23.0	0.0
Whitman	4.6	11.9	0.0	26.3	0.0	14.9
Yakima	9.9	52.6	10.3	25.5	15.3	10.3

Note. To preserve anonymity, race data omitted for those counties with N < 10.

10. Relative Rate Index

About the data

Source: Washington State Center for Court Research

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, Hispanic, and American Indian/Native Alaskan youth relative to the group's 10-17 year old population within the same jurisdiction. That ratio is then compared to the same ratio for white youth aged 10-17. See the example formula below:

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

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

There are two different types of RRIs that were used in this book. The first is the independent relative rate index. In this type, the RRI for each stage 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 other type is the cumulative RRI. For this type, the RRI at each stage of the juvenile justice system is based upon the preceding stage. So, the denominators for the minority and reference groups at the case stage is based upon the number of minority and reference referrals, respectively.

RRIs for Asians/Pacific Islanders are not included as the analysis has shown us that they are very similar to Whites or slightly underrepresented relative to Whites in the Washington State juvenile justice system.

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

Exhibit 10.1: Relative Rate Index (independent) for females

Relative Rate Index (Independent): Female				
	Referral Stage	Information Stage	Adjudication	Diversion
Total	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6
Adams	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Asotin/Garfield	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Benton/Franklin	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7
Chelan	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Clallam	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
Clark	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Cowlitz	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6
Douglas	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5
Ferry	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.0
Grant	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6
Grays Harbor	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Island	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6
Jefferson	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9
King	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5
Kitsap	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5
Kittitas	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2
Klickitat	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5
Lewis	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
Lincoln	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mason	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Okanogan	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4
Pacific/Wahkiakum	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
Pend Oreille	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.0
Pierce	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7
San Juan	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7
Skagit	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6
Skamania	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7
Snohomish	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.9
Spokane	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.0
Stevens	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5
Thurston	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6
Walla Walla/Columbia	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Whatcom	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.9
Whitman	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
Yakima	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.8

Note. This table represents an independent relative rate index comparing the rate of females to males at each stage of the juvenile justice system independently of the previous or subsequent stages. Having the majority of the scores below 1.0 indicates that, in most jurisdictions, males are overrepresented relative to females in the Washington State juvenile justice system.

Exhibit 10.2: Relative Rate Index (cumulative) for females

Relative Rate Index (Cumulative): Female				
	Referral Stage	Information Stage	Adjudication	Diversion
Total	0.4	1.0	0.7	1.5
Adams	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.8
Asotin/Garfield	0.5	1.0	1.0	2.7
Benton/Franklin	0.4	1.1	0.7	1.3
Chelan	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.4
Clallam	0.6	1.1	0.8	1.5
Clark	0.4	0.9	0.7	1.5
Cowlitz	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.5
Douglas	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.3
Ferry	1.0	--	--	--
Grant	0.4	1.1	0.6	1.8
Grays Harbor	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.6
Island	0.4	1.0	0.5	1.5
Jefferson	0.4	--	--	--
King	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.9
Kitsap	0.4	1.2	0.6	1.4
Kittitas	0.5	--	1.2	1.5
Klickitat	0.3	--	1.3	0.9
Lewis	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.7
Lincoln	0.2	--	--	--
Mason	0.3	--	--	--
Okanogan	0.8	1.0	0.8	2.1
Pacific/Wahkiakum	0.4	--	--	--
Pend Oreille	0.7	--	--	--
Pierce	0.4	1.0	0.7	1.5
San Juan	0.3	--	--	--
Skagit	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.4
Skamania	0.5	--	--	--
Snohomish	0.5	1.1	0.4	1.4
Spokane	0.4	1.0	0.7	1.5
Stevens	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.6
Thurston	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.8
Walla Walla/Columbia	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.0
Whatcom	0.5	1.1	0.6	1.6
Whitman	0.2	--	--	--
Yakima	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.4

Note. This table represents a cumulative relative rate index comparing the rate of females to males at each stage of the juvenile justice system relative to the preceding stage. Having the majority of the referral scores below 1.0 and subsequent stages at or below 1.0 indicates that, in most jurisdictions, males are overrepresented relative to females in the Washington State juvenile justice system. To preserve anonymity, data omitted for groups w/ N < 10.

Exhibit 10.3: Relative Rate Index (independent) by race and case type

Relative Rate Index (Independent) by Race and Case Type												
	Referrals			Cases			Adjudications			Diversions		
	Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native
Total	4.1	1.5	3.0	4.0	1.5	3.0	4.6	1.7	3.8	2.4	1.3	1.9
Adams	3.1	1.8	--	3.6	1.6	--	2.7	1.4	--	3.4	2.5	--
Asotin/Garfield	--	0.3	0.8	--	0.4	0.4	--	0.7	3.3	--	0.0	0.0
Benton/Franklin	4.5	1.1	0.3	4.5	1.1	0.4	4.3	1.5	0.0	4.2	1.0	0.5
Chelan	3.8	1.1	0.0	4.5	1.2	0.0	4.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0
Clallam	3.7	0.5	0.9	3.8	0.6	0.9	2.9	0.4	1.7	3.6	0.7	1.2
Clark	5.4	1.3	1.8	5.0	1.1	2.0	5.6	1.1	2.0	4.3	1.1	1.0
Cowlitz	3.8	1.1	2.8	4.4	1.1	3.0	3.9	1.5	3.8	3.2	1.0	0.4
Douglas	--	1.2	2.2	--	1.2	1.6	--	0.9	1.7	--	1.3	2.5
Ferry	--	0.0	3.4	--	0.0	6.8	--	0.0	5.5	--	--	--
Grant	3.5	1.2	1.9	2.1	1.1	1.9	1.4	1.0	1.3	2.6	1.1	1.2
Grays Harbor	3.1	0.9	2.4	3.8	0.9	2.0	5.5	1.2	2.9	3.4	0.8	0.8
Island	1.3	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0
Jefferson	--	0.5	1.0	--	0.4	1.1	--	1.0	2.1	--	0.0	1.0
King	8.4	2.0	5.5	9.7	2.3	6.2	13.4	2.9	7.5	3.7	1.4	1.3
Kitsap	4.9	0.8	0.8	4.6	0.9	0.8	7.6	1.0	1.1	2.1	0.9	0.5
Kittitas	--	3.9	6.5	--	4.2	4.7	--	3.6	3.8	--	3.1	0.0
Klickitat	--	1.6	11.3	--	1.5	9.8	--	1.9	20.7	--	1.4	3.5
Lewis	4.6	1.4	1.1	4.6	1.6	1.2	6.1	2.0	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.5
Lincoln	--	2.0	--	--	0.0	--	--	0.0	--	--	0.0	--
Mason	2.8	1.5	3.2	3.0	1.6	3.2	0.0	1.1	3.4	5.6	0.5	3.5
Okanogan	--	1.7	5.3	--	2.0	4.9	--	1.4	4.8	--	0.9	2.6

Pacific/Wahkiakum	--	0.8	0.7	--	0.8	1.5	--	0.7	0.8	--	0.9	3.1
Pend Oreille	4.8	1.2	2.7	0.0	1.3	5.2	0.0	4.7	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pierce	4.4	0.9	1.6	4.2	0.9	1.9	5.2	0.9	3.0	2.8	1.0	1.7
San Juan	--	0.0	--	--	0.0	--	--	0.0	--	--	0.0	--
Skagit	2.8	1.4	2.1	3.0	1.4	1.7	3.9	2.2	2.9	3.2	1.1	1.2
Skamania	--	0.9	--	--	1.2	--	--	1.2	--	--	1.2	--
Snohomish	4.4	1.4	3.8	3.9	1.4	3.4	5.3	1.9	3.3	2.8	1.0	3.0
Spokane	10.2	2.5	4.9	9.6	2.2	4.2	10.9	3.0	4.6	6.2	1.2	2.1
Stevens	1.4	1.6	0.6	1.5	1.6	0.6	6.4	1.7	1.3	0.0	1.0	0.5
Thurston	4.3	1.2	2.8	4.3	1.2	2.9	4.5	1.4	2.2	3.5	1.2	2.5
Walla Walla/ Columbia	6.0	1.3	1.5	5.2	1.4	1.7	5.8	1.1	0.0	3.6	1.7	2.6
Whatcom	4.6	1.1	3.5	4.3	1.1	2.9	5.3	1.5	5.0	2.0	1.0	2.0
Whitman	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.5	1.6	2.3	0.0	5.0	3.2	2.2	0.0
Yakima	3.5	1.3	2.4	3.2	1.4	2.5	4.6	1.6	2.5	3.2	1.2	2.1

Note. This table represents an independent relative rate index comparing the rate of minorities to Whites at each stage of the juvenile justice system independently of the previous or subsequent stages. Having the majority of the scores above 1.0 indicates that, in most jurisdictions, minorities are overrepresented relative to Whites in the Washington State juvenile justice system. To preserve anonymity, data omitted for groups with N < 10.

Exhibit 10.4: Relative Rate Index (cumulative) by race and case type

Relative Rate Index (Cumulative) by Race and Case Type												
	Referrals			Cases			Adjudications			Diversions		
	Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native
Total	4.1	1.5	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.6
Adams	3.1	1.8	--	--	0.9	--	--	0.9	--	--	1.6	--
Asotin/Garfield	--	0.3	0.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Benton/Franklin	4.5	1.1	0.3	1.0	1.0	--	1.0	1.3	--	0.9	0.9	--
Chelan	3.8	1.1	0.0	--	1.1	--	--	1.2	--	--	1.1	--
Clallam	3.7	0.5	0.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Clark	5.4	1.3	1.8	0.9	0.9	--	1.1	1.0	--	0.9	1.0	--
Cowlitz	3.8	1.1	2.8	--	1.0	--	--	1.4	--	--	0.9	--
Douglas	--	1.2	2.2	--	1.0	--	--	0.7	--	--	1.1	--
Ferry	--	0.0	3.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	3.5	1.2	1.9	--	0.9	--	--	0.9	--	--	1.0	--
Grays Harbor	3.1	0.9	2.4	--	1.0	0.8	--	1.3	--	--	0.9	--
Island	1.3	0.2	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jefferson	--	0.5	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
King	8.4	2.0	5.5	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.2
Kitsap	4.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	--	1.7	1.1	--	0.5	0.9	--
Kittitas	--	3.9	6.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Klickitat	--	1.6	11.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lewis	4.6	1.4	1.1	--	1.1	--	--	1.3	--	--	0.4	--
Lincoln	--	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	2.8	1.5	3.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Okanogan	--	1.7	5.3	--	1.1	0.9	--	0.7	1.0	--	0.5	0.5

Pacific/Wahkiakum	--	0.8	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pend Oreille	4.8	1.2	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pierce	4.4	0.9	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.6	0.7	1.1	0.9
San Juan	--	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	2.8	1.4	2.1	--	1.0	--	--	1.6	--	--	0.8	--
Skamania	--	0.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	4.4	1.4	3.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.9
Spokane	10.2	2.5	4.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.5
Stevens	1.4	1.6	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Thurston	4.3	1.2	2.8	1.0	1.0	--	1.0	1.1	--	0.8	1.0	--
Walla Walla/Columbia	6.0	1.3	1.5	--	1.0	--	--	0.8	--	--	1.2	--
Whatcom	4.6	1.1	3.5	--	1.0	0.8	--	1.4	1.7	--	0.9	0.7
Whitman	0.4	1.1	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yakima	3.5	1.3	2.4	--	1.0	1.1	--	1.1	1.0	--	0.9	0.8

Note. This table represents a cumulative relative rate index comparing the rate of minorities to Whites at each stage of the juvenile justice system relative to the preceding stage. Having the majority of the referral scores above 1.0 and subsequent stages at or below 1.0 indicates that, in most jurisdictions, minorities are overrepresented relative to Whites in the Washington State juvenile justice system. In addition, there is a disparity comparing adjudications to diversions, with adjudication cumulative RRs slightly above 1.0 and diversion cumulative RRs slightly below 1.0. This indicates that minorities are less likely than Whites to receive a diversion than an adjudication in Washington State.

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: Puzzanchera, 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: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2013" Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/> Population data: For years 2008 - 2009, from the Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Population by Age and Sex; population data for 2010 is from "Census 2010 Summary File 1 for Washington - County Summary, Population by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic or Latino Origin, 1 Year Age groups," WA State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.

3. Teen pregnancy rates in Washington State 2000-2010

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

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.

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