

Introduction

Each year, Washington's State Advisory Group reviews juvenile justice system data prepared by their staff (the Office of Juvenile Justice within the Department of Social and Health Services). The analysis includes data and findings by race/ethnicity - youth of color are generally over-represented in the juvenile justice system in Washington State.

These data serve as the basis for selection of priority areas to fund and focus areas to pursue with juvenile justice stakeholders, the Governor, and the Legislature in order to improve the juvenile justice system within the state.

In 2012 the WA-PCJJ determined that Racial and Ethnic Disparities (R.E.D.) is the number one priority for the state; other identified priorities include: evidence-based or promising practices targeting minority youth, aftercare/re-entry programs, alternatives to detention--specifically, the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI), services to prevent truancy and suspension/expulsion, and services and programs to reduce the use of detention for status offenders held pursuant to the VCO exception. Other focus areas include: gang prevention and intervention; gender specific services (including services to children in the juvenile justice system victimized by the sex trade); mental health; and system improvement efforts, including a statewide system for youth advocacy.

Data are collected and analyzed in the following categories: demographics, school enrollment, school dropout statistics, school suspension/expulsion, youth living in poverty, adolescent pregnancies, youth employment, youth suicide, children referred to Child Protective Services, families served by Family Reconciliation Services, mental health diagnosis statistics for youth on probation, status offender filings, contempt orders and detention admissions (Truancy, ARY, CHINS), juvenile arrests, juvenile court referrals, juvenile court case referrals by disposition (i.e., diversion, commitment, etc.), juvenile detention population, and population in the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration. Data are also collected on state and local programs that operate outside the formal juvenile justice system and impact delinquency prevention or reduction.

This information is contained in the following tables, graphs and narrative.

Current Demographic Picture

Washington's total statewide population estimate was 6.9 million for 2012, and has increased by 2.6 percent from the 2010 Census count. According to a June 25, 2012, OFM Press release, "The pattern of modest growth the state has been experiencing the last few years continues in 2012."

Juveniles comprise approximately 23 percent of the state's total population, with 1,580,315 youth ages 0-17 years old residing in Washington State. The juvenile population decreased slightly (by less than one percent) from the 2010 Census count.

The age 5-17 population estimate was a slight decrease from the 2010 Census, with less than a one percent decrease. The age 5-17 population cohort is forecast to increase by 5 percent from the 2010 Census to the 2020 forecast, and by 9 percent from the 2020 forecast to 2030.

The 10-17 age group accounts for approximately 45 percent of the total youth population. This age group decreased by approximately one percent from the 2010 Census. The 10-17 year old age group is forecast to increase by approximately 3 percent from the 2010 Census to the year 2020, and by 9 percent from the 2020 forecast to the year 2030.

When comparing the four juvenile age groups (0-4, 5-9, 10-14 and 15-17), the 0-4 year old age group had the highest youth population increase from the 2000 to 2010 Census (11.5 percent increase), followed by the 15-17 year old age group (a 5.7 percent increase). The 5 to 9 and 10 to 14 year old age groups had a very minimal increase from 2000 to 2010 (less than one percent).

Trends in the state's juvenile population by gender show the percentage of girls and boys has remained constant from the 2000 Census to the 2012 estimate, with boys representing approximately 51 percent of the 0-17 juvenile population, and girls representing approximately 49 percent.

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

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

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Location of Youth

The 2012 population estimate shows that one-half (approximately 50 percent) of the youth in our state continue to live in three western counties: King, Pierce and Snohomish. According to the Office of Financial Management June 25, 2012, press release: "Population growth was primarily concentrated in metropolitan counties: King (14,400), Pierce (6,050), Snohomish (5,900), Clark (3,250) and Spokane (2,950). The remaining top 10 counties in terms of net growth are: Thurston (2,700), Benton (2,100), Franklin (2,000), Whatcom (1,400) and Yakima (1,300)." The press release also noted that Whitman County saw the largest percentage increase in population at 2.57 percent – and that this increase was primarily the result of an increase in the number of students living in college housing.

As of April 1, 2013, 31 of the state's 39 counties continued to meet the state's definition of a "rural" county (a county with a population density less than 100 persons per square mile, or a county smaller than 225 square miles). The remaining eight counties (Benton, Clark, King, Kitsap, Pierce, Snohomish, Spokane and Thurston) collectively comprise three-fourths (74%) of the youth population in the state; with the exception of Benton and Spokane, all of these counties are located in Western Washington.

Racial and Ethnic Distribution

Population data in the 2013 juvenile justice report utilizes the "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2012" database; these data were derived from data originally collected by the U.S. Census Bureau and subsequently modified by the National Center for Health Statistics; these data provide Bridged Race Estimates, and are not directly comparable with Census race categories (see Tables 9-16).

According to 2012 Bridged-Race Population Estimates for youth age 0-17, approximately: 64 percent of Washington's youth are White (non-Hispanic), 6 percent are Black (non-Hispanic), 2 percent are American Indian & Alaska Native (non-Hispanic), 9 percent are Asian (non-Hispanic), and 19 percent are Hispanic (of any race) – percentages have been rounded. This is no change in the juvenile minority youth population percentage from the 2011 Bridged Race Category data (36.1 percent of the age 0-17 population are youth of color).

The 1990 Census reported that 7 percent of juveniles in the state were of Hispanic origin; according to the 2000 Census data, 12 percent of Washington's youth were of Hispanic or Latino origin; and according to 2010 Census counts, 19 percent of Washington's youth were of Hispanic or Latino origin. In 2012, 19.44 percent of Washington's age 0-17 youth were of Hispanic or Latino origin.

The 13 counties with a juvenile minority population above the 2012 statewide average percentage (36.1%) include: Adams, Benton, Chelan, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Grant, King, Okanogan, Pierce, Skagit, Walla Walla and Yakima. Four counties (Adams, Franklin, Grant and Yakima) have a minority youth population that is 50 percent or more of their total county youth population. Adams County continues to have the highest percentage of minority youth in the state (76.2% of youth age 0-17).

Almost two-thirds (63) percent of Washington State's minority youth reside within four counties (King, Pierce, Snohomish and Yakima).

Table 13 provides a comparison of Washington's youth population by race and ethnicity compared

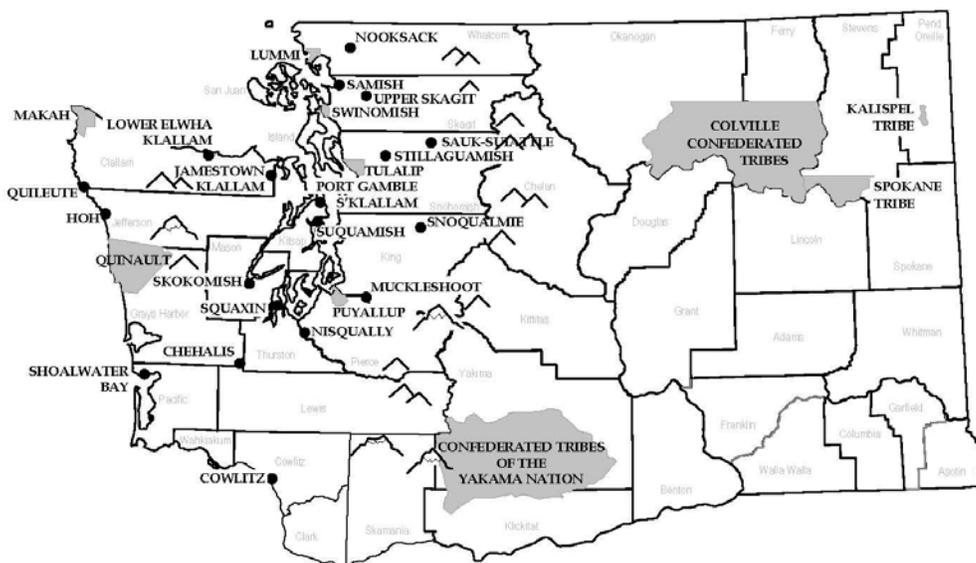
to the nation; the percentage of White (non-Hispanic), American Indian (non-Hispanic) and of Asian (non-Hispanic) youth is higher in Washington State compared to the national percentages.

Juvenile Population of American Indians

The federal JJDP Act requires states to collect data on the juvenile population residing on reservations and off-reservation trust lands. The Act also requires states to allocate a specified portion of their Formula Grant funds to American Indian Tribes that perform law enforcement functions and who agree to comply with the core requirements of the JJDP Act. There are currently 29 federally recognized Indian Tribes in Washington (see map below), and there are seven landless, non-federally recognized Indian Tribes.

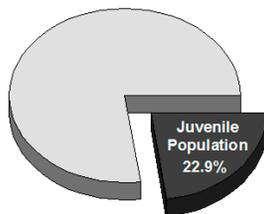
The 2010 Census provides information on youth residing on 28 tribal reservations and trust lands (does not include Cowlitz). The 2010 Census shows there are a total of 42,296 youth (age 0-17) in the state who live on reservations and trust lands (2.7 percent of the state's total youth population). There has been a 19 percent decrease in the age 0-17 American Indian juvenile population residing on reservations and trust lands from the 2000 Census to the 2010 Census (from 11,015 to 8,869). In 2010, approximately 37 percent of American Indian youth age 0-17 statewide resided on reservations and trust lands, while in 2000 approximately 35 percent of American Indian youth age 0-17 resided on reservations and trust lands.

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES OF WASHINGTON STATE



Map Source: Washington State Governor's Office of Indian Affairs, at: http://www.goia.wa.gov/tribal_gov/documents/WAStateTribalMap.pdf .

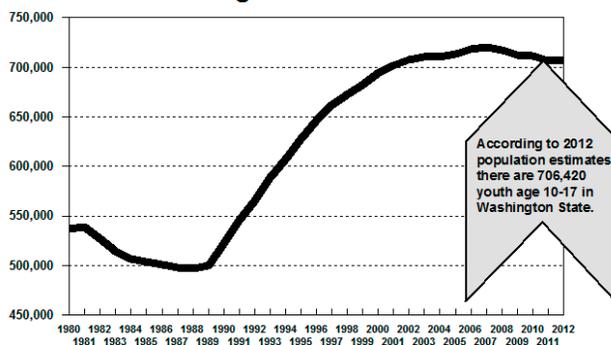
Graph 1
Juvenile Population of Washington State - 2012



Juveniles represent 22.9 percent of the total population. The total population estimate of Washington in 2012 was 6,897,012. The number of juveniles age 0-17 years old was 1,580,315.

Source: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2013). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2012." Online. Available: <http://www.ojdp.gov/ojstabb/ezapop/>.

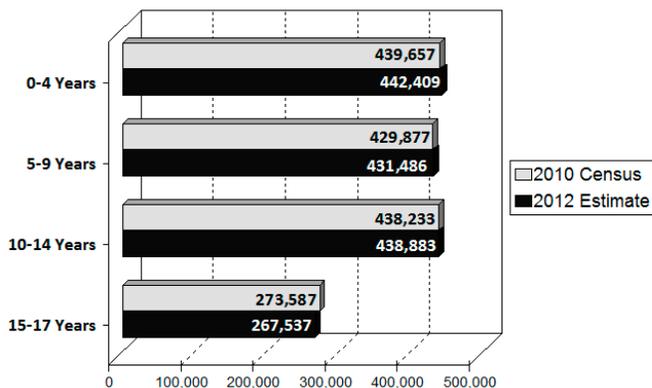
Graph 2
Juvenile Population 1980-2012
Age 10 - 17



According to 2012 population estimates, there are 706,420 youth age 10-17 in Washington State.

Source: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2013). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2012." Online. Available: <http://www.ojdp.gov/ojstabb/ezapop/>.

Graph 3
Juvenile Population Comparison
Four Age Groups



Source: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2013). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2012." Online. Available: <http://www.ojdp.gov/ojstabb/ezapop/>.

TABLE 1
2012 Youth Population in Washington
by Age Group

Age Group	# of Youth	% of Youth Population
0-4 year olds	442,409	28.0%
5-9 year olds	431,486	27.3%
10-14 year olds	438,883	27.8%
15-17 year olds	267,537	16.9%
TOTAL	1,580,315	100%

Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2013). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2012." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstabb/ezapop/>

TABLE 2
Youth Population and Forecast by Age Ranges

Age Range	2010 Census	2012 Estimate	2020 Forecast	2030 Forecast	2040 Forecast	2010-2012 Net Change	2010-2012 % Change	2010-2020 % Change	2020-2030 % Change	2030-2040 % Change
0-4	439,657	442,409	466,236	500,166	533,204	2,752	1%	6%	7%	7%
5-9	429,877	431,486	461,801	510,219	536,071	1,609	0%	7%	10%	5%
10-14	438,233	438,883	466,640	504,742	539,082	650	0%	6%	8%	7%
15-17	273,587	267,537	270,080	296,318	324,615	-6,050	-2%	-1%	10%	10%
TOTAL 0-17	1,581,354	1,580,315	1,664,757	1,811,445	1,932,972	-1,039	0%	5%	9%	7%
5-17	1,141,697	1,137,906	1,198,521	1,311,279	1,399,768	-3,791	0%	5%	9%	7%
10-17	711,820	706,420	736,720	801,060	863,697	-5,400	-1%	3%	9%	8%

Source for 2012 Population: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2013). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2012." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstabb/ezapop/> ; Population Forecast Source: State of WA, Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, November 2012, "Forecast of the State Population: November 2012 Forecast." Available online: http://www.ofm.wa.gov/pop/stfc/stfc2012/stfc_2012.pdf

TABLE 3

**Trends in Age 5-17 and 10-17 Population
Two Age Groups**

Age Group	2000 Census	2010 Census	2012 Estimate	2010-2012 Net Change	2000-2010 Net Change	2000-2010 % Change
5-17 Years	1,119,537	1,141,697	1,137,906	-3,791	22,160	2.0%
10-17 Years	693,628	711,820	706,420	-5,400	18,192	2.6%

TABLE 4

**Trends in Age 0-17 Population:
Four Age Groups**

Age Group	2000 Census	2010 Census	2012 Estimate	2010-2012 Net Change	2000-2010 Net Change	2000-2010 % Change
0-4 Years	394,306	439,657	442,409	2,752	45,351	11.5%
5-9 Years	425,909	429,877	431,486	1,609	3,968	0.9%
10-14 Years	434,836	438,233	438,883	650	3,397	0.8%
15-17 Years	258,792	273,587	267,537	-6,050	14,795	5.7%
TOTAL 0-17	1,513,843	1,581,354	1,580,315	-1,039	67,511	4.5%

2012 Population Source: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2013). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2012." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstabb/ezapop/>

TABLE 5

Trends in Youth Population by Age Group and Gender

Age Group	2000 Census				2012 Estimate			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
0-4 Years	202,065	51.2%	192,241	48.8%	226,200	51.1%	216,209	48.9%
5-9 Years	218,501	51.3%	207,408	48.7%	220,670	51.1%	210,816	48.9%
10-14 Years	222,937	51.3%	211,899	48.7%	225,066	51.3%	213,817	48.7%
15-17 Years	133,557	51.6%	125,235	48.4%	137,082	51.2%	130,455	48.8%
5-17 Years	574,995	51.4%	544,542	48.6%	582,818	51.2%	555,088	48.8%
10-17 Years	356,494	51.4%	337,134	48.6%	362,148	51.3%	344,272	48.7%
TOTAL	777,060	51.3%	736,783	48.7%	809,018	51.2%	771,297	48.8%

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.
2012 Population Source: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2013). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2012." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstabb/ezapop/>

TABLE 6
2012 - Youth Population by County
Postcensal Estimates

County	Age Group				TOTAL Age 0-17
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-17	
Adams	2,073	1,854	1,674	1,019	6,620
Asotin	1,259	1,313	1,311	780	4,663
Benton	13,370	13,204	13,579	8,160	48,313
Chelan	5,049	4,854	5,103	3,133	18,139
Clallam	3,357	3,350	3,733	2,370	12,810
Clark	29,172	31,016	33,165	19,361	112,714
Columbia	196	181	242	154	773
Cowlitz	6,402	6,710	6,987	4,341	24,440
Douglas	2,789	2,800	2,965	1,810	10,364
Ferry	373	399	429	299	1,500
Franklin	8,778	8,211	7,253	3,947	28,189
Garfield	94	107	141	103	445
Grant	8,144	7,700	7,551	4,390	27,785
Grays Harbor	4,223	4,159	4,327	2,714	15,423
Island	4,503	4,210	4,437	2,716	15,866
Jefferson	1,036	1,136	1,284	826	4,282
King	122,588	114,790	111,795	67,956	417,129
Kitsap	14,669	15,061	15,689	10,008	55,427
Kittitas	2,089	2,024	2,085	1,252	7,450
Klickitat	1,120	1,204	1,335	840	4,499
Lewis	4,568	4,491	4,936	3,197	17,192
Lincoln	520	606	746	462	2,334
Mason	3,212	3,303	3,529	2,152	12,196
Okanogan	2,802	2,591	2,630	1,630	9,653
Pacific	1,021	1,007	1,019	742	3,789
Pend Oreille	644	681	854	515	2,694
Pierce	56,128	53,186	54,577	32,897	196,788
San Juan	497	631	763	495	2,386
Skagit	7,566	7,427	7,667	4,861	27,521
Skamania	563	653	728	456	2,400
Snohomish	47,063	47,166	48,533	30,217	172,979
Spokane	30,039	29,595	30,270	18,650	108,554
Stevens	2,249	2,626	3,127	2,097	10,099
Thurston	15,700	15,506	16,576	10,202	57,984
Wahkiakum	141	182	251	151	725
Walla Walla	3,474	3,669	3,733	2,384	13,260
Whatcom	11,254	11,336	11,940	7,285	41,815
Whitman	2,032	1,778	1,783	1,110	6,703
Yakima	21,652	20,769	20,136	11,855	74,412
TOTAL	442,409	431,486	438,883	267,537	1,580,315

Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2013). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2012." Online. Available: <http://www.ojdp.gov/ojstabb/ezapop/>. Derived from data originally collected by the U.S. Census Bureau and subsequently modified by the National Center for Health Statistics. [Released 6/23/2013; Retrieved 7/1/2013].

TABLE 7

**2012 Youth Population by County and Rank Order
Postcensal Estimates**

County	Age Group				Total Youth Population	Percent of Total Youth Population
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-17		
King	122,588	114,790	111,795	67,956	417,129	26.4%
Pierce	56,128	53,186	54,577	32,897	196,788	12.5%
Snohomish	47,063	47,166	48,533	30,217	172,979	10.9%
Clark	29,172	31,016	33,165	19,361	112,714	7.1%
Spokane	30,039	29,595	30,270	18,650	108,554	6.9%
Yakima	21,652	20,769	20,136	11,855	74,412	4.7%
Thurston	15,700	15,506	16,576	10,202	57,984	3.7%
Kitsap	14,669	15,061	15,689	10,008	55,427	3.5%
Benton	13,370	13,204	13,579	8,160	48,313	3.1%
Whatcom	11,254	11,336	11,940	7,285	41,815	2.6%
Franklin	8,778	8,211	7,253	3,947	28,189	1.8%
Grant	8,144	7,700	7,551	4,390	27,785	1.8%
Skagit	7,566	7,427	7,667	4,861	27,521	1.7%
Cowlitz	6,402	6,710	6,987	4,341	24,440	1.5%
Chelan	5,049	4,854	5,103	3,133	18,139	1.1%
Lewis	4,568	4,491	4,936	3,197	17,192	1.1%
Island	4,503	4,210	4,437	2,716	15,866	1.0%
Grays Harbor	4,223	4,159	4,327	2,714	15,423	1.0%
Walla Walla	3,474	3,669	3,733	2,384	13,260	0.8%
Clallam	3,357	3,350	3,733	2,370	12,810	0.8%
Mason	3,212	3,303	3,529	2,152	12,196	0.8%
Douglas	2,789	2,800	2,965	1,810	10,364	0.7%
Stevens	2,249	2,626	3,127	2,097	10,099	0.6%
Okanogan	2,802	2,591	2,630	1,630	9,653	0.6%
Kittitas	2,089	2,024	2,085	1,252	7,450	0.5%
Whitman	2,032	1,778	1,783	1,110	6,703	0.4%
Adams	2,073	1,854	1,674	1,019	6,620	0.4%
Asotin	1,259	1,313	1,311	780	4,663	0.3%
Klickitat	1,120	1,204	1,335	840	4,499	0.3%
Jefferson	1,036	1,136	1,284	826	4,282	0.3%
Pacific	1,021	1,007	1,019	742	3,789	0.2%
Pend Oreille	644	681	854	515	2,694	0.2%
Skamania	563	653	728	456	2,400	0.2%
San Juan	497	631	763	495	2,386	0.2%
Lincoln	520	606	746	462	2,334	0.1%
Ferry	373	399	429	299	1,500	0.1%
Columbia	196	181	242	154	773	0.0%
Wahkiakum	141	182	251	151	725	0.0%
Garfield	94	107	141	103	445	0.0%
TOTALS	442,409	431,486	438,883	267,537	1,580,315	100.0%

Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2013). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2012." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstabb/ezapop/>. Derived from data originally collected by the U.S. Census Bureau and subsequently modified by the National Center for Health Statistics. [Released 6/23/2013; Retrieved 7/1/2013].

TABLE 8
2012 Youth Population by Age and DSHS Regions

Region/ County	Age 0-4	Age 5-9	Subtotal Age 0-9	Age 10-14	Age 15-17	Subtotal Age 10-17	TOTAL Age 0-17
Region 1							
Adams	2,073	1,854	3,927	1,674	1,019	2,693	6,620
Asotin	1,259	1,313	2,572	1,311	780	2,091	4,663
Benton	13,370	13,204	26,574	13,579	8,160	21,739	48,313
Chelan	5,049	4,854	9,903	5,103	3,133	8,236	18,139
Columbia	196	181	377	242	154	396	773
Douglas	2,789	2,800	5,589	2,965	1,810	4,775	10,364
Ferry	373	399	772	429	299	728	1,500
Franklin	8,778	8,211	16,989	7,253	3,947	11,200	28,189
Garfield	94	107	201	141	103	244	445
Grant	8,144	7,700	15,844	7,551	4,390	11,941	27,785
Kittitas	2,089	2,024	4,113	2,085	1,252	3,337	7,450
Klickitat	1,120	1,204	2,324	1,335	840	2,175	4,499
Lincoln	520	606	1,126	746	462	1,208	2,334
Okanogan	2,802	2,591	5,393	2,630	1,630	4,260	9,653
Pend Oreille	644	681	1,325	854	515	1,369	2,694
Spokane	30,039	29,595	59,634	30,270	18,650	48,920	108,554
Stevens	2,249	2,626	4,875	3,127	2,097	5,224	10,099
Walla Walla	3,474	3,669	7,143	3,733	2,384	6,117	13,260
Whitman	2,032	1,778	3,810	1,783	1,110	2,893	6,703
Yakima	21,652	20,769	42,421	20,136	11,855	31,991	74,412
Subtotal:	108,746	106,166	214,912	106,947	64,590	171,537	386,449
Region 2							
Island	4,503	4,210	8,713	4,437	2,716	7,153	15,866
King	122,588	114,790	237,378	111,795	67,956	179,751	417,129
San Juan	497	631	1,128	763	495	1,258	2,386
Skagit	7,566	7,427	14,993	7,667	4,861	12,528	27,521
Snohomish	47,063	47,166	94,229	48,533	30,217	78,750	172,979
Whatcom	11,254	11,336	22,590	11,940	7,285	19,225	41,815
Subtotal:	193,471	185,560	379,031	185,135	113,530	298,665	677,696
Region 3							
Clallam	3,357	3,350	6,707	3,733	2,370	6,103	12,810
Clark	29,172	31,016	60,188	33,165	19,361	52,526	112,714
Cowlitz	6,402	6,710	13,112	6,987	4,341	11,328	24,440
Grays Harbor	4,223	4,159	8,382	4,327	2,714	7,041	15,423
Jefferson	1,036	1,136	2,172	1,284	826	2,110	4,282
Kitsap	14,669	15,061	29,730	15,689	10,008	25,697	55,427
Lewis	4,568	4,491	9,059	4,936	3,197	8,133	17,192
Mason	3,212	3,303	6,515	3,529	2,152	5,681	12,196
Pacific	1,021	1,007	2,028	1,019	742	1,761	3,789
Pierce	56,128	53,186	109,314	54,577	32,897	87,474	196,788
Skamania	563	653	1,216	728	456	1,184	2,400
Thurston	15,700	15,506	31,206	16,576	10,202	26,778	57,984
Wahkiakum	141	182	323	251	151	402	725
Subtotal:	140,192	139,760	279,952	146,801	89,417	236,218	516,170

Source: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2013). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2012." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstabb/ezapop/>. Derived from data originally collected by the U.S. Census Bureau and subsequently modified by the National Center for Health Statistics. [Released 6/23/2013; Retrieved 7/1/2013].

TABLE 9
2012 Age 0-17 Youth Population by Race/Ethnicity by County

These Bridged-Race population estimates were derived from data collected by the U.S. Census Bureau and subsequently modified by the NCHS *					
County	WHITE Non-Hispanic	BLACK Non-Hispanic	AMERICAN INDIAN Non-Hispanic	ASIAN Non-Hispanic	HISPANIC of Any Race
Adams	1,574	46	31	37	4,932
Asotin	4,131	75	112	52	293
Benton	30,847	1,110	453	1,474	14,429
Chelan	9,699	133	154	230	7,923
Clallam	9,752	246	1,121	264	1,427
Clark	86,408	4,143	1,053	6,956	14,154
Columbia	653	11	11	9	89
Cowlitz	19,246	409	525	511	3,749
Douglas	5,372	101	122	104	4,665
Ferry	956	29	403	25	87
Franklin	8,997	501	125	462	18,104
Garfield	384	8	1	8	44
Grant	11,973	354	278	237	14,943
Grays Harbor	11,069	309	1,002	306	2,737
Island	12,142	761	185	1,116	1,662
Jefferson	3,539	121	209	119	294
King	236,241	41,822	3,987	73,905	61,174
Kitsap	41,433	2,870	1,224	4,086	5,814
Kittitas	5,960	131	90	147	1,122
Klickitat	3,323	55	158	41	922
Lewis	13,343	308	327	231	2,983
Lincoln	2,118	46	62	12	96
Mason	9,045	237	645	235	2,034
Okanogan	4,872	106	1,436	104	3,135
Pacific	2,740	65	159	102	723
Pend Oreille	2,288	48	172	21	165
Pierce	124,818	21,641	3,139	16,809	30,381
San Juan	1,966	40	27	47	306
Skagit	17,267	445	699	586	8,524
Skamania	2,023	46	58	28	245
Snohomish	117,340	7,701	2,875	19,257	25,806
Spokane	89,945	4,185	2,251	3,800	8,373
Stevens	8,477	146	833	113	530
Thurston	42,185	3,224	1,036	4,328	7,211
Wahkiakum	621	17	23	8	56
Walla Walla	7,999	204	136	201	4,720
Whatcom	31,175	929	1,574	1,917	6,220
Whitman	5,443	195	65	506	494
Yakima	22,962	846	3,249	785	46,570
TOTAL	1,010,326	93,664	30,010	139,179	307,136
% of Total Pop	63.93%	5.93%	1.90%	8.81%	19.44%

Source: Puzanzchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2013). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1980-2012." 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 (2012). Vintage 2012 postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States (April 1, 2010, July 1, 2010-July 1, 2012), 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 June 13, 2013, following release by the U.S. Census Bureau of the unbridged Vintage 2012 postcensal estimates by 5-year age group on June 23, 2013. [Retrieved 7/1/2013]

TABLE 10

2012 Distribution of Age 0-17 Youth Population by Race/Ethnicity by County

These Bridged-Race population estimates were derived from data collected by the U.S. Census Bureau and subsequently modified by the NCHS *						
County	Population Age 0-17	WHITE Non-Hispanic	BLACK Non-Hispanic	AMERICAN INDIAN Non-Hispanic	ASIAN Non-Hispanic	HISPANIC of Any Race
Adams	6,620	23.78	0.69	0.47	0.56	74.50
Asotin	4,663	88.59	1.61	2.40	1.12	6.28
Benton	48,313	63.85	2.30	0.94	3.05	29.87
Chelan	18,139	53.47	0.73	0.85	1.27	43.68
Clallam	12,810	76.13	1.92	8.75	2.06	11.14
Clark	112,714	76.66	3.68	0.93	6.17	12.56
Columbia	773	84.48	1.42	1.42	1.16	11.51
Cowlitz	24,440	78.75	1.67	2.15	2.09	15.34
Douglas	10,364	51.83	0.97	1.18	1.00	45.01
Ferry	1,500	63.73	1.93	26.87	1.67	5.80
Franklin	28,189	31.92	1.78	0.44	1.64	64.22
Garfield	445	86.29	1.80	0.22	1.80	9.89
Grant	27,785	43.09	1.27	1.00	0.85	53.78
Grays Harbor	15,423	71.77	2.00	6.50	1.98	17.75
Island	15,866	76.53	4.80	1.17	7.03	10.48
Jefferson	4,282	82.65	2.83	4.88	2.78	6.87
King	417,129	56.63	10.03	0.96	17.72	14.67
Kitsap	55,427	74.75	5.18	2.21	7.37	10.49
Kittitas	7,450	80.00	1.76	1.21	1.97	15.06
Klickitat	4,499	73.86	1.22	3.51	0.91	20.49
Lewis	17,192	77.61	1.79	1.90	1.34	17.35
Lincoln	2,334	90.75	1.97	2.66	0.51	4.11
Mason	12,196	74.16	1.94	5.29	1.93	16.68
Okanogan	9,653	50.47	1.10	14.88	1.08	32.48
Pacific	3,789	72.31	1.72	4.20	2.69	19.08
Pend Oreille	2,694	84.93	1.78	6.38	0.78	6.12
Pierce	196,788	63.43	11.00	1.60	8.54	15.44
San Juan	2,386	82.40	1.68	1.13	1.97	12.82
Skagit	27,521	62.74	1.62	2.54	2.13	30.97
Skamania	2,400	84.29	1.92	2.42	1.17	10.21
Snohomish	172,979	67.83	4.45	1.66	11.13	14.92
Spokane	108,554	82.86	3.86	2.07	3.50	7.71
Stevens	10,099	83.94	1.45	8.25	1.12	5.25
Thurston	57,984	72.75	5.56	1.79	7.46	12.44
Wahkiakum	725	85.66	2.34	3.17	1.10	7.72
Walla Walla	13,260	60.32	1.54	1.03	1.52	35.60
Whatcom	41,815	74.55	2.22	3.76	4.58	14.88
Whitman	6,703	81.20	2.91	0.97	7.55	7.37
Yakima	74,412	30.86	1.14	4.37	1.05	62.58
TOTAL	1,580,315	63.93	5.93	1.90	8.81	19.44

Source: Puzanzchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2013). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1980-2012." 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 (2012). Vintage 2012 postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States (April 1, 2010, July 1, 2010-July 1, 2012), 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 June 13, 2013, following release by the U.S. Census Bureau of the unbridged Vintage 2012 postcensal estimates by 5-year age group on June 23, 2013. [Retrieved 7/1/2013]

TABLE 11
2012 Minority Youth Population (Age 0-17) *
by County

County	Total Number Minority Youth	Rank by Number
Adams	5,046	17
Asotin	532	32
Benton	17,466	8
Chelan	8,440	14
Clallam	3,058	24
Clark	26,306	5
Columbia	120	37
Cowlitz	5,194	16
Douglas	4,992	18
Ferry	544	31
Franklin	19,192	6
Garfield	61	39
Grant	15,812	9
Grays Harbor	4,354	20
Island	3,724	22
Jefferson	743	30
King	180,888	1
Kitsap	13,994	11
Kittitas	1,490	26
Klickitat	1,176	28
Lewis	3,849	21
Lincoln	216	36
Mason	3,151	23
Okanogan	4,781	19
Pacific	1,049	29
Pend Oreille	406	34
Pierce	71,970	2
San Juan	420	33
Skagit	10,254	13
Skamania	377	35
Snohomish	55,639	3
Spokane	18,609	7
Stevens	1,622	25
Thurston	15,799	10
Wahkiakum	104	38
Walla Walla	5,261	15
Whatcom	10,640	12
Whitman	1,260	27
Yakima	51,450	4
TOTAL	569,989	

* Includes youth of Hispanic origin.

Source: Puzanchara, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2013). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2012." Online. Available: <http://ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>.

TABLE 12

**2012 Minority Youth Population (Age 0-17) *
by County and Percentage of Population**

County	Percentage Minority	
	Youth*	Rank by Percentage
Adams	76.22	1
Asotin	11.41	38
Benton	36.15	13
Chelan	46.53	7
Clallam	23.87	22
Clark	23.34	24
Columbia	15.52	34
Cowlitz	21.25	26
Douglas	48.17	6
Ferry	36.27	12
Franklin	68.08	3
Garfield	13.71	37
Grant	56.91	4
Grays Harbor	28.23	15
Island	23.47	23
Jefferson	17.35	30
King	43.37	8
Kitsap	25.25	21
Kittitas	20.00	27
Klickitat	26.14	18
Lewis	22.39	25
Lincoln	9.25	39
Mason	25.84	19
Okanogan	49.53	5
Pacific	27.69	16
Pend Oreille	15.07	35
Pierce	36.57	11
San Juan	17.60	29
Skagit	37.26	10
Skamania	15.71	33
Snohomish	32.17	14
Spokane	17.14	31
Stevens	16.06	32
Thurston	27.25	17
Wahkiakum	14.34	36
Walla Walla	39.68	9
Whatcom	25.45	20
Whitman	18.80	28
Yakima	69.14	2
STATEWIDE TOTAL	36.07	

* Includes youth of Hispanic origin.

Source: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2013). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1980-2012." Online. Available: <http://ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>.

TABLE 13

**Distribution of Youth Population (Age 0-17) by Race/Ethnicity
Washington State and National Comparison for 2012**

	White (non-Hispanic)	Black (non-Hispanic)	American Indian (non-Hispanic)	Asian (non-Hispanic)	Hispanic of any Race	TOTAL
WA State						
2012 Estimate	1,010,326	93,664	30,010	139,179	307,136	1,580,315
Percentage	63.9%	5.9%	1.9%	8.8%	19.4%	100%
United States						
2012 Estimate	40,687,163	11,227,375	754,694	3,845,587	17,396,130	73,910,949
Percentage	55.0%	15.2%	1.0%	5.2%	23.5%	100%

TABLE 14

**Counties with Minority Youth Populations
Above the 2012 Statewide Average by DSHS Region**

DSHS Region 1		DSHS Region 2	
Adams	76.2	King	43.4
Benton	36.2	Skagit	37.3
Chelan	46.5		
Douglas	48.2	DSHS Region 3	
Ferry	36.3	Pierce	36.6
Franklin	68.1		
Grant	56.9		
Okanogan	49.5		
Walla Walla	39.7		
Yakima	69.1		

Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2013). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2012." Online. Available: <http://ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>.

TABLE 15

2012 Age 10-17 Youth Population by Race/Ethnicity by County

These Bridged-Race population estimates were derived from data collected by the U.S. Census Bureau and subsequently modified by the NCHS *					
County	WHITE Non-Hispanic	BLACK Non-Hispanic	AMERICAN INDIAN Non-Hispanic	ASIAN Non-Hispanic	HISPANIC of Any Race
Adams	778	25	14	16	1,860
Asotin	1,882	26	39	13	131
Benton	14,524	466	207	638	5,904
Chelan	4,722	55	86	102	3,271
Clallam	4,758	119	495	123	608
Clark	40,904	1,969	530	3,265	5,858
Columbia	338	7	5	4	42
Cowlitz	9,180	182	244	251	1471
Douglas	2,630	45	67	46	1,987
Ferry	516	15	148	7	42
Franklin	3,554	221	49	165	7,211
Garfield	216	5	0	0	23
Grant	5,477	146	132	95	6,091
Grays Harbor	5,221	147	466	141	1066
Island	5,597	333	94	526	603
Jefferson	1,746	56	99	72	137
King	105,891	17,700	1,870	30,782	23,508
Kitsap	19,587	1,215	585	1,964	2,346
Kittitas	2,756	55	52	70	404
Klickitat	1,665	20	64	22	404
Lewis	6,481	160	176	118	1198
Lincoln	1,101	26	27	3	51
Mason	4,388	104	310	110	769
Okanogan	2,310	45	616	60	1,229
Pacific	1,298	37	85	43	298
Pend Oreille	1,184	23	87	13	62
Pierce	57,007	9,574	1,457	7,620	11,816
San Juan	1,076	20	10	32	120
Skagit	8,262	207	348	290	3,421
Skamania	999	22	33	15	115
Snohomish	55,778	3,200	1,344	8,452	9,976
Spokane	40,993	1,764	1002	1,699	3,462
Stevens	4,487	69	379	53	236
Thurston	19,764	1,510	492	2,059	2,953
Wahkiakum	349	7	17	4	25
Walla Walla	3,881	90	82	97	1,967
Whatcom	14,494	412	752	866	2,701
Whitman	2,433	65	28	177	190
Yakima	10,734	347	1,340	357	19,213
TOTAL	468,961	40,489	13,831	60,370	122,769
% of Total Pop	66.39	5.73	1.96	8.55	17.38

Source: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2013). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1980-2012." 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 (2012). Vintage 2012 postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States (April 1, 2010, July 1, 2010-July 1, 2012), 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 June 13, 2013, following release by the U.S. Census Bureau of the unbridged Vintage 2012 postcensal estimates by 5-year age group on June 23, 2013. [Retrieved 7/1/2013]

TABLE 16

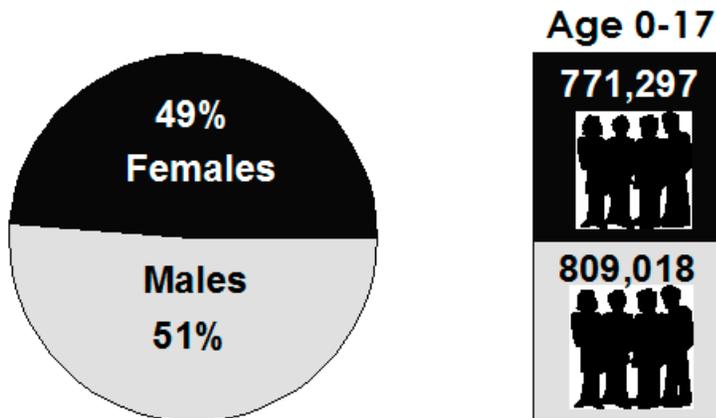
2012 Distribution of AGE 10-17 Youth Population by Race/Ethnicity by County

These Bridged-Race population estimates were derived from data collected by the U.S. Census Bureau and subsequently modified by the NCHS *						
County	Population Age 10-17	WHITE Non-Hispanic	BLACK Non-Hispanic	AMERICAN INDIAN Non-Hispanic	ASIAN Non-Hispanic	HISPANIC of Any Race
Adams	2,693	28.89	0.93	0.52	0.59	69.07
Asotin	2,091	90.00	1.24	1.87	0.62	6.26
Benton	21,739	66.81	2.14	0.95	2.93	27.16
Chelan	8,236	57.33	0.67	1.04	1.24	39.72
Clallam	6,103	77.96	1.95	8.11	2.02	9.96
Clark	52,526	77.87	3.75	1.01	6.22	11.15
Columbia	396	85.35	1.77	1.26	1.01	10.61
Cowlitz	11,328	81.04	1.61	2.15	2.22	12.99
Douglas	4,775	55.08	0.94	1.40	0.96	41.61
Ferry	728	70.88	2.06	20.33	0.96	5.77
Franklin	11,200	31.73	1.97	0.44	1.47	64.38
Garfield	244	88.52	2.05	0.00	0.00	9.43
Grant	11,941	45.87	1.22	1.11	0.80	51.01
Grays Harbor	7,041	74.15	2.09	6.62	2.00	15.14
Island	7,153	78.25	4.66	1.31	7.35	8.43
Jefferson	2,110	82.75	2.65	4.69	3.41	6.49
King	179,751	58.91	9.85	1.04	17.12	13.08
Kitsap	25,697	76.22	4.73	2.28	7.64	9.13
Kittitas	3,337	82.59	1.65	1.56	2.10	12.11
Klickitat	2,175	76.55	0.92	2.94	1.01	18.57
Lewis	8,133	79.69	1.97	2.16	1.45	14.73
Lincoln	1,208	91.14	2.15	2.24	0.25	4.22
Mason	5,681	77.24	1.83	5.46	1.94	13.54
Okanogan	4,260	54.23	1.06	14.46	1.41	28.85
Pacific	1,761	73.71	2.10	4.83	2.44	16.92
Pend Oreille	1,369	86.49	1.68	6.36	0.95	4.53
Pierce	87,474	65.17	10.94	1.67	8.71	13.51
San Juan	1,258	85.53	1.59	0.79	2.54	9.54
Skagit	12,528	65.95	1.65	2.78	2.31	27.31
Skamania	1,184	84.38	1.86	2.79	1.27	9.71
Snohomish	78,750	70.83	4.06	1.71	10.73	12.67
Spokane	48,920	83.80	3.61	2.05	3.47	7.08
Stevens	5,224	85.89	1.32	7.25	1.01	4.52
Thurston	26,778	73.81	5.64	1.84	7.69	11.03
Wahkiakum	402	86.82	1.74	4.23	1.00	6.22
Walla Walla	6,117	63.45	1.47	1.34	1.59	32.16
Whatcom	19,225	75.39	2.14	3.91	4.50	14.05
Whitman	2,893	84.10	2.25	0.97	6.12	6.57
Yakima	31,991	33.55	1.08	4.19	1.12	60.06
TOTAL	706,420	66.39	5.73	1.96	8.55	17.38

Source: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2013). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1980-2012." Online. Available: <http://ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>.

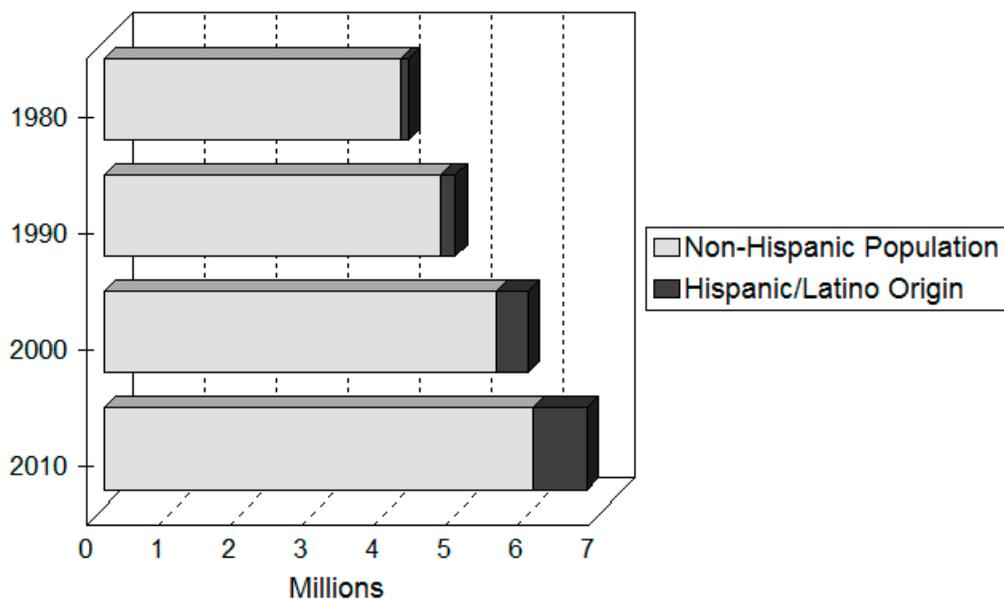
* The population estimates displayed in "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations" were derived from data originally collected by the U.S. Census Bureau and subsequently modified by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). Data file source: National Center for Health Statistics (2012). Vintage 2012 postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States (April 1, 2010, July 1, 2010-July 1, 2012), 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 June 13, 2013, following release by the U.S. Census Bureau of the unbridged Vintage 2012 postcensal estimates by 5-year age group on June 23, 2013. [Retrieved 7/1/2013]

Graph 4
Juvenile Population by Gender
 2012 Estimate



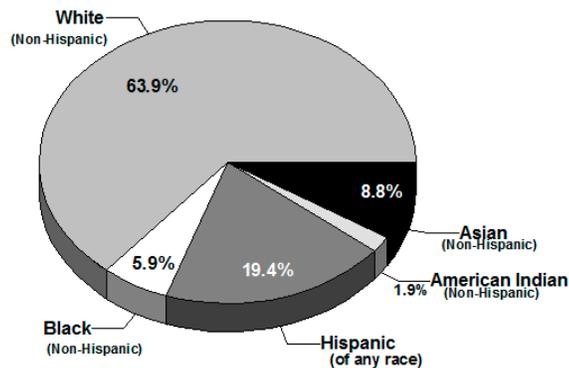
Source: Puzanzhera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2013). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2012." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstabb/ezapop/>.

Graph 5
Washington State Population Growth by Ethnicity
 1980 - 2010 Census



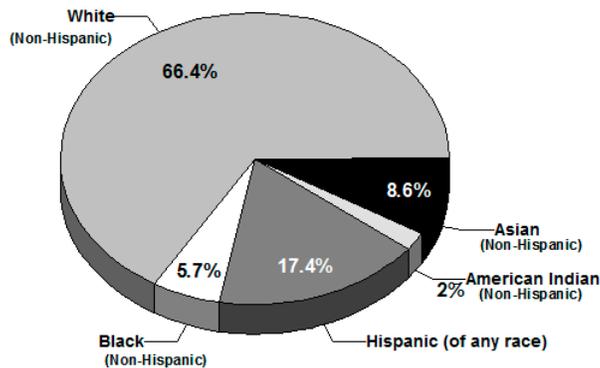
Source: Puzanzhera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2012). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2011." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstabb/ezapop/>. Census 1980 data source: OFM, Population of Hispanic/Latino Origin, Washington Trends, www.ofm.wa.gov/trends/population/fig307.asp.

Graph 6
Juveniles (Age 0-17) by Race/Ethnicity
2012 Bridged-Race Population Estimates

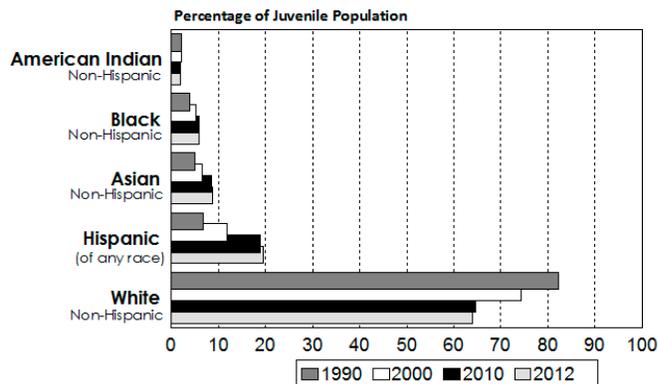


Source: Puzanhera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2013). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2012." Online. Available: <http://www.ojdp.gov/ojstabb/ezapop/>.

Graph 7
Juveniles (Age 10-17) by Race/Ethnicity
2012 Bridged-Race Population Estimates



Graph 8
WA State Juvenile Population (Age 0-17)
Trend by Race/Ethnicity 1990-2012



Source: Puzanhera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2013). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2012." Online. Available: <http://www.ojdp.gov/ojstabb/ezapop/>.

TABLE 17

2010 Census of Total Age 0-17 Youth Population *
Residing on American Indian Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Lands
in Washington State

RESERVATIONS AND TRUST LANDS	Age 0-4	Age 5-9	SUBTOTAL 0-9	Age 10-14	Age 15-17	SUBTOTAL 10-17	TOTAL
Chehalis	59	62	121	58	30	88	209
Colville	660	524	1,184	542	376	918	2,102
Hoh Indian	7	13	20	16	8	24	44
Jamestown S'Klallam	1	1	2	0	0	0	2
Kalispel	26	27	53	32	8	40	93
Lower Elwha	70	52	122	47	23	70	192
Lummi	283	316	599	346	238	584	1,183
Makah	128	113	241	136	73	209	450
Muckleshoot	298	295	593	306	208	514	1,107
Nisqually	49	52	101	44	32	76	177
Nooksack	94	62	156	90	56	146	302
Port Gamble	70	62	132	58	45	103	235
Port Madison	447	493	940	462	303	765	1,705
Puyallup	3,443	3,393	6,836	3,462	2,126	5,588	12,424
Quileute	44	43	87	37	19	56	143
Quinault	128	109	237	118	92	210	447
Samish	1,562	1,663	3,225	1,873	1,244	3,117	6,342
Sauk-Suiattle	3	9	12	9	3	12	24
Shoalwater Bay	5	11	16	6	4	10	26
Skokomish	37	53	90	72	34	106	196
Snoqualmie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spokane	215	207	422	172	106	278	700
Squaxin Island	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Stillaguamish	48	44	92	47	20	67	159
Swinomish	143	155	298	162	80	242	540
Tulalip	642	697	1,339	733	459	1,192	2,531
Upper Skagit	18	26	44	22	7	29	73
Yakama Nation	3,180	3,038	6,218	2,879	1,792	4,671	10,889
TOTAL	11,661	11,520	23,181	11,729	7,386	19,115	42,296

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.

TABLE 17-A

Distribution of Youth Population
for Washington State Reservations and Trust Lands in 2010

Youth Age 0-17	Total Statewide Age 0-17 Population	% of Youth Residing On Reservations/Trust Lands
42,296	1,581,354	2.67%

TABLE 18

**2010 Census of American Indian (Non-Hispanic) Youth Population *
Residing on American Indian Reservation and Off-Reservation
Trust Lands In Washington State**

RESERVATIONS AND TRUST LANDS	Age 0-4	Age 5-9	Subtotal 0-9	Age 10-14	Age 15-17	Subtotal 10-17	TOTAL
Chehalis	34	27	61	31	21	52	113
Colville	451	351	802	345	208	553	1,355
Hoh Indian	5	7	12	9	5	14	26
Jamestown S'Klallam	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Kalispel	17	20	37	26	6	32	69
Lower Elwha	48	28	76	40	20	60	136
Lummi	164	189	353	215	151	366	719
Makah	90	71	161	93	48	141	302
Muckleshoot	119	111	230	125	91	216	446
Nisqually	28	34	62	27	14	41	103
Nooksack	59	29	88	47	24	71	159
Port Gamble	62	50	112	51	31	82	194
Port Madison	51	56	107	50	28	78	185
Puyallup	81	93	174	71	59	130	304
Quileute	33	30	63	30	15	45	108
Quinalt	88	76	164	81	69	150	314
Samish	12	9	21	18	11	29	50
Sauk-Suiattle	1	4	5	6	3	9	14
Shoalwater Bay	4	9	13	4	2	6	19
Skokomish	31	44	75	52	19	71	146
Snoqualmie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spokane	166	169	335	131	73	204	539
Squaxin Island	19	23	42	25	11	36	78
Stillaguamish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swinomish	68	65	133	76	29	105	238
Tulalip	248	211	459	221	127	348	807
Upper Skagit	13	19	32	17	5	22	54
Yakama Nation	700	755	1,455	606	329	935	2,390
TOTAL	2,592	2,481	5,073	2,397	1,399	3,796	8,869

* May include Alaska Natives, age 0-17.

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.

TABLE 18-A

**Distribution of American Indian Youth Population
for Washington State Reservations and Trust Lands in 2010**

American Indian Youth* Age 0-17	Total Statewide Age 0-17 Population	Percentage of American Indian Youth Residing On Reservations/Trust Lands
8,869	1,581,354	0.56%

TABLE 19
K-12 Public School Enrollment by Grade Level
October Enrollment Report 2009 - 2013

Grade Level	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
K	81,530	80,258	77,919	75,998	74,645
First	83,345	80,497	79,022	78,080	77,336
Second	80,436	78,779	78,445	77,539	75,989
Third	79,228	78,595	78,018	76,503	77,762
Fourth	78,929	78,154	77,168	78,445	78,185
Fifth	78,534	77,242	79,081	78,315	78,051
Sixth	77,672	78,881	79,211	78,296	77,611
Seventh	79,452	79,385	79,058	78,512	77,680
Eighth	79,984	79,306	78,995	77,628	77,263
Ninth	83,313	84,088	84,457	84,113	85,608
Tenth	81,442	80,938	80,599	81,966	81,266
Eleventh	79,771	78,971	80,075	79,874	79,642
Twelfth	84,217	84,121	82,884	83,818	83,683
TOTAL	1,047,853	1,039,215	1,034,932	1,029,087	1,024,721

Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI); 2013-14 October 1 Enrollment Data as of 12/16/13; 2010-11 data updated 8/29/11 from October 1 Enrollment Report, "Enrollment by Grade"; 2007-2009 data from "State Level T Enrollment Gender and Ethnicity - October Headcount Enrollment--Public" (taken from P105 Reporting Form); Oct. 2009 enrollment data updated June 15, 2010; downloadable OSPI data files - <http://www.k12.wa.us/dataadmin/>

Public School Enrollment

In 2013, according to the Washington State Superintendent of Public Instruction, there were 1,0047,853 students enrolled in Washington's public schools. This is an increase of over 8,638 students from the prior year (2012), when the enrollment was 1,039,215. During the last five years (2009-2013), public school enrollment has gradually increased. Grades with the highest number of students enrolled in October 2013 were twelfth (84,217) and first (83,345). Kindergarten and ninth grade were right behind them at 81,530 and 83,313 respectively.

During the school year 2012-13, minority youth represented 40.7 percent of the total Washington public school enrollment. Approximately 20.2 percent were Hispanic, 7.2 percent of the students were Asian, 4.6 percent were Black, 1.5 percent were American Indian, and 59.3 percent were White. Minority enrollment in Washington's public schools has increased during the past decade, particularly enrollment of Hispanic students. During the past five years (2008-2012) minority enrollment

increased from 35.1 percent in 2008 to 40.7 percent in 2012 (an increase of over almost 16%).

Local school districts and Educational Services Districts (ESDs) in Washington, via the OSPI, provide education services 220 days per year to all youth at juvenile detention centers (under age 18), within JRA facilities (up to age 21), and juveniles (under age 18) who have been transferred to adult court jurisdiction and are detained in adult jails. The OSPI developed a guidebook regarding providing education to juveniles held in adult jails, which is legislatively mandated in WA State.

Graduation and Dropout Statistics Annual Report from OSPI, reports a five year cohort dropout rate for grades 9-12 for Washington's Counties, Districts, and Schools (School Year 2012-13), 14,475 total dropouts. The dropout rate for 2012-13 was 17.84 percent .

American Indian, Black, and Hispanic students had the highest dropout rates (10.75, 6.91, and 5.95 respectively). Asian/Pacific Islander and White students had the lowest dropout rates (2.51 and 3.87 respectively).

There are lifelong economic impacts from dropping out of school. According to a report from the Center for Labor Market Studies (*Left Behind: the Nation's Dropout Crisis*, 2009), Americans without a high school diploma have considerably lower earning power and job opportunities in today's workforce. Over a working lifetime from ages 18-64, high school dropouts are estimated to earn \$400,000 less than those that graduated from high school. For males, the lifetime earnings loss is nearly \$485,000 and exceeds \$500,000 in many large states. Due to their lower lifetime earnings and other sources of market incomes, dropouts will contribute far less in federal, state, and local taxes than they will receive in cash benefits, in-kind transfers, and correctional costs. Over their lifetimes, this will impose a net fiscal burden on the rest of society.

By contrast, adults with high school diplomas contribute major fiscal benefits to the country over their lifetime. The combined lifetime fiscal benefits—including the payment of payroll, federal, and state income taxes—could amount to more than \$250,000 per graduated student. Such a public fiscal benefit more than outweighs the estimated cost of enrolling a student who has dropped out.

According to researchers including J. David Hawkins, Richard Catalano, Bonnie Bernard and others, there is a correlation between school attendance and performance, and risky behaviors, including substance abuse, delinquency, sexual activity and association with peers engaging in risky behaviors. It is noteworthy that school districts in Washington State reported 46,394 suspensions and expulsions for student behavior (alcohol, drugs, harassment by intimidation (bullying), violent criminal offenses, and assault) in school year 2010-11. This number represents 4.4 percent of the total enrollment in our public schools for that school year.

Programs that help youth stay in school, and programs that help youth re-enter school and complete graduation, have both social and economic implications. Socially, youth who are attending school are less likely to be involved in substance abuse and delinquency.

Washington Appleseed and TeamChild produce a report in 2012, *Reclaiming Students*, which discusses the education and economic costs of

exclusionary discipline in Washington State. The report states: "Every year, tens of thousands of children are removed from Washington State schools through exclusionary discipline. While some students are excluded from school for just a few days, there is a hidden subset of students who are pushed out on a long-term or indefinite basis. According to a growing body of research, these long-term and indefinite exclusions are a high-risk and high-cost approach to addressing youthful behavior: in many cases, these exclusions are a tipping point leading toward dropout, delinquency, and lifelong poverty."

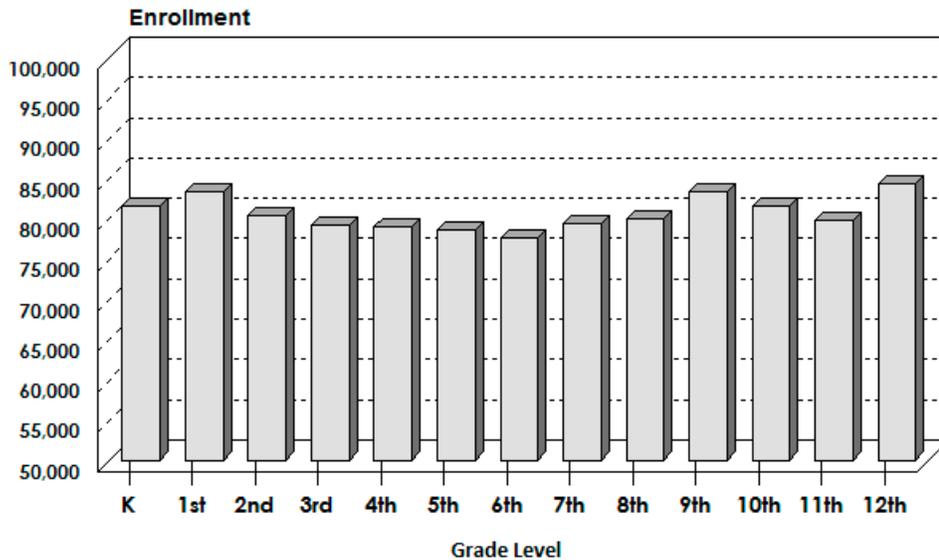
The report found:

1. Exclusionary discipline negatively impacted academic success and a student's relationship with the educational system.
 - Higher disciplinary exclusions were associated with higher dropout rates – school districts with more than 100 incidents per 1,000 students had an average graduation rate 24% lower than school district with fewer than 25 discipline incidents per 1,000 students.
 - Exclusionary discipline caused significant loss of instruction time among Washington students – students in 183 of the state's 295 school districts missed at least 70,000 days of school due to long-term suspensions alone during the 2009-2010 school year, greatly reducing the probability of academic success for these students and increasing their risk of dropout.
 - Surveyed educational stakeholders expressed concern about the message that exclusionary discipline sends to students, citing themes of alienation, low expectations, and overall disengaging in school as a result of the exclusions.
2. The vast majority of disciplined students did not receive educational services for the duration of their exclusion.
 - Data from 183 school districts revealed that only 7% of students were reported to have received education services while excluded from school.
 - Only 80 school districts (27% of the state total) were able to provide information about

- educational services used during student exclusions. Of those 80 districts, 44 could not provide specific information as to what kind of education services were provided.
- School districts providing educational services to excluded students had an average graduation rate 10% higher than school districts that did not report providing services.
3. Exclusionary discipline practices disproportionately impacted students of color and youth living in poverty.
 - Data from 177 school districts show that students of color were 1.5 times more likely to be disciplined than their white peers, and that Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders, American Indian/Alaska Natives, and African Americans were more than twice as likely to be disciplined.
 - White students were nearly twice as likely to receive educational services during exclusions than students of color.
 - While low-income students made up 47% of the overall student population of reporting districts, 58% of all discipline incidents involved a low-income student.
 - Students in families above the poverty line were 1.6 times more likely to receive educational services during exclusions than low-income students.
 4. Reliance on exclusionary discipline practices varied significantly from district to district, even among districts with similar demographic characteristics.
 - While 32 school districts (10%) reported no incidents of exclusionary discipline in the 2009-2010 school year, 17 districts (6%) reported a number of exclusionary discipline incidents equivalent to more than 10% of their total student population.
 - Variance of discipline rates per capita did not correlate to the size of the school district or the overall demographics within that district. Instead, what did vary was the way school districts defined misbehavior and the range of tools and methods used to address student behaviors in school district codes of conduct.
 5. Discipline data yielded only a partial picture of the number of students impacted by exclusionary practices each year in Washington public schools.
 - Due to limitations in record keeping and reporting, it was not possible to summarize the total number of students excluded from school through disciplinary actions, the total number of discipline incidents in any given school year, or the number of days of school missed.
 - Despite significant advancements in the capacity of Washington's public schools to collect and analyze data on school discipline, significant data fields have been omitted from new collection efforts that leave the picture of discipline incomplete.
- The report recommends that, collectively as a state, we take the following steps to ensure that all students have equitable access to public schools and that student behavior does not result in a loss of educational services.
1. Reduce that use of out-of-school exclusions.
 2. Require school districts to provide access to educational services during periods of exclusionary discipline.
 3. Ensure that no student is subject to indefinite exclusion.
 4. Adopt and follow recommendations of the Education Opportunity Gap Oversight and Accountability Committee in order to support a reduction in the disproportionate impact of exclusionary discipline on students of color.
 5. Require school districts to retrieve excluded students and re-engage them in education.
- The full Washington Appleseed report can be found at: www.appleseednetwork.org/12_28_2012 .

Graph 9

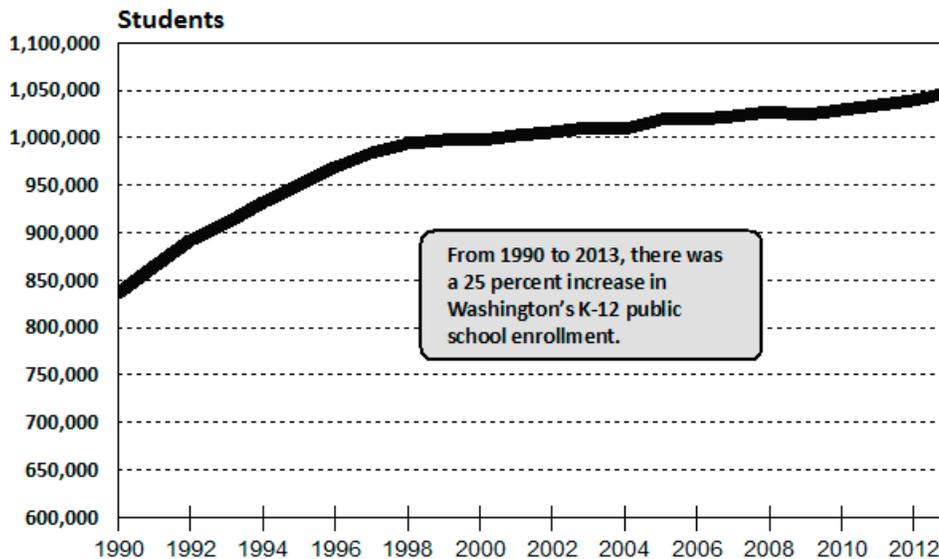
Washington State Public School Enrollment Grades K - 12, October 2013 Headcount



Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, 2013-14 October 1 Enrollment Data as of 12/16/13.

Graph 10

Washington State K-12 Public School Enrollment 1990 - 2013



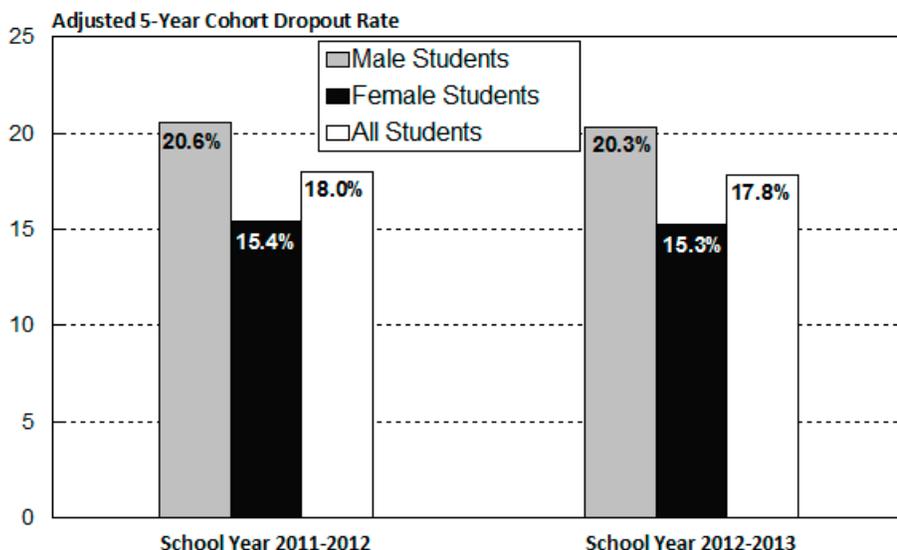
Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Information Technology Services, "Public School Enrollment by Grade/County," October Annual Reports 1809A (for 1990-2004). October 2005 and 2006 enrollment derived from SPI October 2005 P-105 Data File; 2007 - 2009 data from "Total Enrollment Gender and Ethnicity--October Headcount Enrollment--Public" (taken from P105 Reporting Form); 2009 data updated 6/15/10. 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; 2013-14 data as of 12/16/2013; downloadable OSPI data files - www.k12.wa.us/dataadmin/.

TABLE 20
K-12 Public School Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity
October 2009 - 2013

Race/Ethnicity	* 2013		* 2012		* 2011		* 2010		2009	
	Students	%								
Black/African American (Not Hispanic)	46,963	4.5%	47,856	4.6%	47,191	4.6%	48,413	4.7%	57,718	5.6%
Asian (Not Hispanic)	75,187	7.2%	74,612	7.2%	74,138	7.2%	73,797	7.2%	81,465	7.9%
American Indian/Alaskan Native (Not Hispanic)	15,775	1.5%	16,041	1.5%	16,530	1.6%	17,557	1.7%	25,772	2.5%
Hispanic/Latino of any race	220,500	21.0%	210,222	20.2%	201,789	19.5%	193,158	18.8%	162,844	15.9%
White (Not Hispanic)	609,029	58.1%	615,790	59.3%	623,497	60.2%	631,193	61.3%	655,263	63.9%
Multiracial (2 or more races, Not Hispanic)	70,226	6.7%	65,014	6.3%	61,563	5.9%	55,665	5.4%	28,570	2.8%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander (Not Hispanic)	10,107	1.0%	9,567	0.9%	9,232	0.9%	9,011	0.9%	8,912	0.9%
* Not Provided/ Other/NA	66	0.0%	113	0.0%	992	0.1%	293	0.0%	4,177	0.4%
Total Enrollment	1,047,853		1,039,215		1,034,932		1,029,087		1,024,721	

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.
* OSPI Note: Not provided is not an acceptable category beginning in 2010-2011. Students in this category cannot be included in federal compliance reports.

Graph 11
5-Year Cohort Dropout Rates by Gender



Source: "Graduation and Dropout Statistics Annual Report 2012-13" and "Report to the Legislature: Graduation and Dropout Statistics Annual Report 2011-12," Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, March 2013 report.

Graph 12
5-Year Cohort Dropout Rate by Race/Ethnicity
For School Year 2012-2013

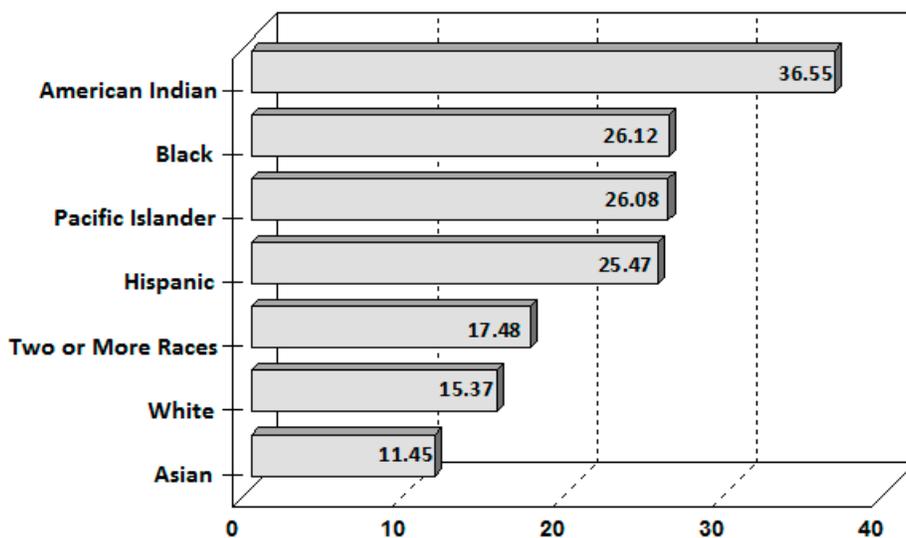


TABLE 21
Out of School Suspensions and Expulsions *
for Student Behavior in School Year 2012-13 by County

County	Bullying		Tobacco		Alcohol		Illicit Drug	
	Suspend	Expel	Suspend	Expel	Suspend	Expel	Suspend	Expel
Adams	74	1	7	0	1	0	28	2
Asotin	23	0	9	0	0	0	26	0
Benton	103	3	42	0	42	1	193	17
Chelan	68	0	16	0	3	0	49	9
Clallam	84	1	23	0	11	0	49	5
Clark	666	65	161	2	106	4	459	67
Columbia	5	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
Cowlitz	71	3	63	0	13	1	94	17
Douglas	45	0	3	0	4	0	20	1
Ferry	6	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
Franklin	123	0	19	0	15	0	163	17
Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	194	4	21	0	27	1	130	3
Grays Harbor	44	1	20	0	8	2	63	5
Island	34	0	4	0	12	0	39	4
Jefferson	16	1	15	0	2	0	14	1
King	1,162	63	133	1	285	8	1,483	71
Kitsap	148	10	98	1	45	15	146	49
Kittitas	19	0	14	0	13	0	6	0
Klickitat	12	0	9	0	2	0	15	1
Lewis	110	1	70	0	15	1	34	17
Lincoln	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Mason	54	3	18	2	20	2	56	12
Okanogan	41	0	4	0	15	0	34	2
Pacific	44	0	8	0	0	0	10	0
Pend Oreille	5	0	5	0	1	0	2	0
Pierce	802	36	252	1	160	18	716	80
San Juan	4	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Skagit	81	0	67	0	38	0	140	4
Skamania	12	0	2	0	0	0	18	0
Snohomish	567	10	217	1	154	10	592	56
Spokane	306	15	131	0	69	12	470	74
Stevens	57	1	36	1	16	0	29	4
Thurston	172	0	49	0	89	0	284	9
Wahkiakum	1	0	2	0	4	0	5	0
Walla Walla	140	3	8	0	2	0	43	3
Whatcom	124	6	39	2	37	0	189	10
Whitman	4	0	5	0	1	0	9	0
Yakima	424	42	78	1	41	3	378	85
Total	5,848	269	1,650	12	1,254	78	6,008	625

* "Suspension" shall mean a denial of attendance at any single subject or class, or at any full schedule of subjects or classes for a stated period of time.

"Expulsion" shall mean a denial of attendance at any single subject or class, or at any full schedule of subjects or classes for an indefinite period of time.

Districts have latitude to implement local suspension policies that are in accordance with local district policy and the State Board of Education rules governing suspensions and emergency actions. (See RCW 28A.600.460 for state guidelines.) Districts were asked to report only out-of-school suspensions and expulsions.

Source: 2012-13 Student Behavior data, Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction; updated 4/15/2014.

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."

NOTE: There are many other categories of student behavior that may result in emergency expulsion, expulsion and long term suspension that are not aggregated statewide or reported by districts in any uniform manner; therefore, the data is not fully reflective of the out of school exclusions in the state.

TABLE 21 (continued)
Out of School Suspensions and Expulsions *
for Student Behavior in School Year 2012-13 by County

County	Fighting without major injury		Violent without major injury		Violence with major injury		Other Behavior Resulting in Susp or Exp		TOTAL SUSPENSIONS & EXPULSIONS FOR STUDENT BEHAVIOR	
	Suspend	Expel	Suspend	Expel	Suspend	Expel	Suspend	Expel	Suspend	Expel
Adams	50	0	17	0	0	0	97	0	274	3
Asotin	44	0	29	0	2	0	237	0	370	0
Benton	488	2	95	10	4	0	1116	27	2,083	60
Chelan	86	0	41	0	2	0	520	2	785	11
Clallam	76	1	35	1	3	0	23	0	304	8
Clark	650	18	555	25	7	3	1867	43	4,471	227
Columbia	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
Cowlitz	203	1	145	1	1	2	494	24	1,084	49
Douglas	86	1	4	0	0	0	135	3	297	5
Ferry	1	0	4	0	0	0	9	0	35	0
Franklin	243	1	136	1	7	0	299	2	1,005	21
Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	287	0	61	1	3	0	20	1	743	10
Grays	124	2	26	1	14	0	345	3	644	14
Island	35	0	20	0	1	0	0	1	145	5
Jefferson	42	1	4	1	0	0	15	3	108	7
King	2,638	28	1,060	63	28	3	5680	153	12,469	390
Kitsap	155	1	49	8	2	1	490	29	1,133	114
Kittitas	26	1	3	2	3	0	30	0	114	3
Klickitat	24	0	9	0	1	0	78	1	150	2
Lewis	79	0	32	0	9	0	608	17	957	36
Lincoln	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
Mason	93	5	25	4	3	0	247	23	516	51
Okanogan	49	0	18	2	5	0	16	1	182	5
Pacific	26	1	7	1	1	0	18	0	114	2
Pend Oreille	9	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	28	0
Pierce	2,001	22	303	23	58	4	4142	110	8,434	294
San Juan	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
Skagit	165	10	46	1	12	0	1	0	550	15
Skamania	12	0	5	0	0	0	26	0	75	0
Snohomish	868	9	310	2	40	2	1587	17	4,335	107
Spokane	679	8	407	15	30	5	2486	88	4,578	217
Stevens	88	0	20	5	1	0	277	8	524	19
Thurston	168	0	85	0	20	1	1502	11	2,369	21
Wahkiakum	3	0	1	0	1	0	11	0	28	0
Walla Walla	73	0	11	0	2	0	281	6	560	12
Whatcom	162	0	86	1	27	2	201	2	865	23
Whitman	29	0	16	0	2	0	34	2	100	2
Yakima	769	31	107	10	7	1	1909	163	3,713	336
Total	10,539	143	3,782	178	296	24	24,801	740	54,178	2,069

* "Suspension" shall mean a denial of attendance at any single subject or class, or at any full schedule of subjects or classes for a stated period of time.

"Expulsion" shall mean a denial of attendance at any single subject or class, or at any full schedule of subjects or classes for an indefinite period of time.

Districts have latitude to implement local suspension policies that are in accordance with local district policy and the State Board of Education rules governing suspensions and emergency actions. (See RCW 28A.600.460 for state guidelines.) Districts were asked to report only out-of-school suspensions and expulsions.

Source: 2012-13 Student Behavior data, Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction; updated 4/15/2014.

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."

NOTE: There are many other categories of student behavior that may result in emergency expulsion, expulsion and long term suspension that are not aggregated statewide or reported by districts in any uniform manner; therefore, the data is not fully reflective of the out of school exclusions in the state.

TABLE 22
High School Dropout Statistics by County 2012-13 School Year
5-Year Cohort Dropout Rates*

COUNTY	2012-13 Total Dropouts	Rank By Number	Cohort Dropout Rate	Rank by Percent
Adams	55	30	19.57	16
Asotin	70	28	23.65	9
Benton	371	10	14.61	27
Chelan	231	18	21.59	14
Clallam	971	4	51.05	2
Clark	876	6	15.09	25
Columbia	6	36	16.22	23
Cowlitz	239	17	17.63	19
Douglas	66	29	13.02	31
Ferry	6	37	9.23	36
Franklin	265	14	22.27	12
Garfield	1	39	3.57	39
Grant	326	13	23.66	8
Grays Harbor	211	19	24.59	6
Island	78	26	11.73	35
Jefferson	31	31	14.62	26
King	2,907	1	14.56	28
Kitsap	389	9	12.74	32
Kittitas	79	25	19.90	15
Klickitat	88	23	29.83	5
Lewis	247	15	23.37	11
Lincoln	10	35	5.99	38
Mason	101	22	17.21	20
Okanogan	132	20	23.91	7
Pacific	127	21	40.71	3
Pend Oreille	18	34	12.33	33
Pierce	1,831	2	19.02	17
San Juan	20	33	16.67	21
Skagit	336	12	22.16	13
Skamania	75	27	53.19	1
Snohomish	1,334	3	15.67	24
Spokane	853	7	14.47	29
Stevens	245	16	34.22	4
Thurston	518	8	16.65	22
Wahkiakum	5	38	13.16	30
Walla Walla	86	24	12.29	34
Whatcom	358	11	18.27	18
Whitman	28	32	8.24	37
Yakima	885	5	23.54	10
STATE TOTAL	14,475		17.84	

* Students identified as entering 9th grade for the first time in 2008-09 and who are reported as dropouts within the 5-year timeframe. A student who leaves during the year but returns during the reporting period is not considered a dropout. From Appendix E, County Level (2013 Adjusted Cohort 5-Year), "Graduation and Dropout Statistics Annual Report," 2012-13, Available at <http://www.k12.wa.us/DataAdmin/default.aspx>.

TABLE 23
Adjusted Cohort Graduation and Dropouts (Five-Year) * by Student Group
for school years 2011-12 and 2012-13

Student Group	GRADUATION RATES						DROPOUT RATES			
	2011-12			2012-13			2011-12		2012-13	
	Total All Graduates	Adjusted Cohort	Adjusted 5-Year Cohort Graduation	Total All Graduates	Adjusted Cohort	Adjusted 5-Year Cohort Graduation	Total Dropouts	Adjusted 5-Year Cohort Dropout Rate	Total Dropouts	Adjusted 5-Year Cohort Dropout Rate
All Students	64,520	81,759	78.90%	63,955	81,156	78.81	14,755	18.00%	14,475	17.84
American Indian	917	1,620	56.60%	820	1,401	58.53	597	36.90%	512	36.55
Asian/Pacific Islanders (combined)	5,529	6,565	84.20%	5,696	6,767	84.17	874	13.30%	873	12.90
<i>Asian</i>	5,111	5,937	86.10%	5,229	6,096	85.78	691	11.60%	698	11.45
<i>Pacific Islanders</i>	418	628	66.60%	467	671	69.60	183	29.10%	175	26.08
Black	2,742	4,017	68.30%	2,718	4,012	67.75	1,086	27.00%	1,048	26.12
Hispanic	8,580	12,181	70.40%	9,286	13,266	70.00	3,124	25.60%	3,379	25.47
White	44,209	54,149	81.60%	42,485	51,922	81.82	8,507	15.70%	7,979	15.37
Two or More Races	2,536	3,161	80.20%	2,949	3,759	78.45	511	16.20%	657	17.48
Special Education	5,741	9,158	62.70%	5,783	9,269	62.39	2,487	27.20%	2,373	25.60
Bilingual	2,767	4,632	59.70%	2,884	4,792	60.18	1,622	35.00%	1,583	33.03
Low Income	25,641	37,348	68.70%	26,484	37,945	69.80	10,043	26.90%	9,536	25.13
Title I Migrant	1,445	2,088	69.20%	1,598	2,331	68.55	524	25.10%	625	26.81
504 Plan	1,754	2,130	82.30%	2,325	2,861	81.27	298	14.00%	397	13.88
Homeless				2,324	4,421	52.57			1,750	39.58
Foster Care	288	630	45.70%	310	644	48.14	281	44.60%	280	43.48
Female	32,883	40,095	82.00%	32,728	39,899	82.03	6,172	15.40%	6,101	15.29
Male	31,637	41,664	75.90%	31,227	41,257	75.69	8,583	20.60%	8,374	20.30

Data from "Graduation and Dropout Statistics Annual Report 2012-13" and "Report to the Legislature: Graduation and Dropout Statistics Annual Report 2011-12," Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, March 2013 report. "The federal NCLB Act requires the use of graduation rates when determining if a high school is showing progress in retaining and graduating students. Beginning in August 2012, the adjusted five-year cohort graduation rate reported is to be used to determine Washington's High School Other Indicator status for Annual Measurable Objectives (AMO) for schools and districts."

* This calculation is based on a five-year timeframe for graduation after students first enter ninth grade. The OSPI report provides information on the cohort of students who first entered ninth grade in 2007-08 and tracks their enrollment status through 2011-12; and for students who entered ninth grade for the first time in 2008-09 and tracks their enrollment status through 2012-13.

Adjusted Cohort: A group of students identified as beginning ninth grade in a specified year. Students are included in the cohort based on when they first entered ninth grade, regardless of their expected graduation year. The cohort of entering ninth graders is "adjusted" by adding in students that transfer into the school and by subtracting students who transfer out of the school through the next five years.

Dropout: A student who leaves school for any reason, except death, before completing school with a regular diploma or transferring to another school with a known exit reason. A student is considered a dropout regardless of when dropping out occurs (i.e., during or between regular school terms). A student who leaves during the year but returns during the reporting period is not considered a dropout.

Graduate: A student who earns a high school diploma, a high school diploma with modifications allowed under a student's Individualized Education Plan, or an Associate's Degree from a community or technical college.

Youth Unemployment

In January 2013, the Washington State seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 7.5 percent. In January 2014, the Washington State seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 6.4 percent. This was well below the January 2013 rate of 7.5 percent, and even further below the January 2012 rate of 8.5 percent. The state rate is just below the national rate of 6.6 percent for January 2014.

In Washington State, approximately 30.6 percent of those youth (16 to 19 years old) seeking employment were unemployed in 2013 – this is above the 2012 youth unemployment rate for our state (28.6 percent), and comparable to the 2011 unemployment rate of 30.4 percent.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) summer news release (August 20, 2013): “The number of unemployed youth in July 2013 was 3.8 million, compared with 4.0 million a year ago. The youth unemployment rate was 16.3 percent in July 2013.”

The month of July is typically the summertime peak for youth employment – from April through July of each year, the number of youth age 16 to 24 years old seeking employment grows sharply, as a large number of high school and college students search for or take summer jobs, and many graduates enter the labor market to begin or look for permanent employment. In the news release¹, it was noted: “The labor force participation rate for all youth—the proportion of the population 16 to 24 years old working or looking for work—was 60.5 percent in July, the same as a year earlier. Taking a longer-term perspective, the July 2013 participation rate was 17.0 percentage points below the peak rate for that month in 1989 (77.5 percent).”

The BLS further summarized that youth labor force participation was highest for white youth (63.1 percent); in contrast, the rate was 53.8 for black youth, 46.1 percent for Asian youth, and 57.8 percent for Hispanic youth. These labor force participation rates (the proportion of the population 16 to 24 years old working or looking for work) were “little different from last year.”

A new Washington State study (February 2014) conducted by the state’s Education Research and Data Center at the Office of Financial Management shows Washington college graduates who earn a bachelor’s degree “earn 20 percent more in the first 2 years after graduation compared to those who did not pursue a college degree.” This confirms one of the widely accepted beliefs about education: a college degree will boost a person’s earnings. The study, Earnings Premium Estimates for Bachelor’s Degrees in Washington, also confirms the earnings gap between men and women – “After controlling for many factors, women still earn about 20 percent less than men after college graduation.”

TABLE 24
Juvenile Unemployment
for 16-19 Year Olds
2000 - 2013

Year	Approximate Number Unemployed	Approximate Unemployment Rate
2013	37,000	30.6%
2012	36,000	28.6%
2011	38,000	30.4%
2010	45,000	34.1%
2009	44,000	30.5%
2008	39,000	25.7%
2007	28,000	17.6%
2006	31,000	18.0%
2005	29,000	18.9%
2004	32,000	21.9%
2003	37,000	21.7%
2002	39,000	20.7%
2001	37,000	19.8%
2000	36,000	18.6%

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, retrieved from: <http://www.bls.gov/lau/#ex14>; retrieved 2/11/14

¹“Employment and Unemployment Among Youth—Summer 2013,” News Release, August 20, 2013, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, USDL-13-1698

Youth Living in Poverty

Nearly 16 million children in the United States – 22% of all children – live in families with incomes below the federal poverty level - \$23,021 a year for a family of four. Research shows that, on average, families need an income of about twice that level to cover basic expenses. Using this standard, 45% of children live in low-income families. Poverty can impede children's ability to learn and contribute to social, emotional, and behavioral problems. Poverty also can contribute to poor health and mental health. Risks are greatest for children who experience poverty when they are youth and/or experience deep and persistent poverty.²

According to data published by the U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates for Washington Counties, 2012, approximately 18.5 percent (288,035) of Washington's children under age 18 lived below the poverty level in 2012. This represents the fourth consecutive year of increase in youth living in poverty. From 2008 to 2012 the number of youth living in poverty has increased 31 percent (217,241 or 14.3% in 2008 to 288,376 or 18.5% in 2012). More than one in five American children lives in poverty, according to the Census.

The National Center for Homeless Education reports that in Washington State during the 2011-2012 school year there were 27,390 homeless youth enrolled in school. This is five percent increase over the 200-2011 school year when there were 26,048, and an increase of over 25% from the 2009-2010 school year when there were 21,826.

Child poverty is not simply a function of economics or geography but complex social phenomena, with significant disparities by race. Children who are Hispanic or Black have the highest national child poverty rates at 27 percent and 33 percent, compared to White and Asian children who have lower rates at 14 and 12 percent.

According to Kids Count, in 2012 there were 288,376 children under 18 in poverty (18.5%). The percent of children in poverty by race and ethnic in Washington State was 13 percent

² National Center for Children in Poverty (NCCP), www.nccp.org/topics/childpoverty.html

White, 15 percent Asian and Pacific Islander, 35 percent American Indian/Alaska Native, 34 percent Black, 35 percent Hispanic and 19 percent Multiracial.

An indicator of children living in poverty is the National School Lunch and Breakfast Program. In Washington State, the number of children eligible for the free and reduced lunch program has steadily increased during the past five years, from 433,017 in 2009 to 476,211 in 2013. This is an increase of over 10 percent. The largest increase in National School Lunch program occurred between 2008 and 2009 when the number of eligible students went from 400,760 (2008) to 433,017(2009).

Children and youth living in poverty is widely recognized as an indicator of well being. Poverty is closely linked to inadequate prenatal care, low birth weight, low academic achievement, risky behavior, and emotional problems. In addition to the physical and emotional health issues associated with poverty, the Child Trends Data Bank points out that, "...poverty in childhood and adolescence is associated with a higher risk for negative cognitive and academic outcomes, including decreased cognitive abilities and development, less school attendance, lower reading and math test scores, increased distractibility, and higher rates of grade failure and early high school dropout. Poor children are also more likely than other children to have externalizing and other behavior problems, increased aggression, and emotional problems, and are more likely to engage in delinquent behaviors during adolescence".

Juvenile delinquency is driven by the negative consequences of social and economic development.³ The Washington State Employment Security Department compiles what they term a Distressed Area List. Distressed areas are counties where the averaged three-year unemployment rate is at least 20 percent higher than the statewide average. In 2012 there were ten Washington Counties listed as distressed areas: Clark, Cowlitz, Ferry, Grays Harbor, Lewis, Pacific, Pend Oreille, Skamania, Stevens and Wahkiakum. Distressed areas often struggle with resources to provide services to their youth as well.

³ Juvenile Delinquency, World Youth Report, 2003

TABLE 25
National School Lunch and Breakfast Program
Applications Received

County	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	% change 2012-2013	% change 2009-2012
Adams	3,640	3,372	3,320	3,349	3,256	7.9	11.8
Asotin	1,627	1,677	1,594	1,687	1,633	-3.0	-0.4
Benton	17,617	16,617	15,669	15,492	14,629	6.0	20.4
Chelan	7,594	7,426	7,356	7,323	7,060	2.3	7.6
Clallam	4,400	4,394	4,252	4,113	4,088	0.1	7.6
Clark	30,908	32,175	31,784	31,638	29,801	-3.9	3.7
Columbia	255	287	267	271	255	-11.1	0.0
Cowlitz	8,803	8,983	8,601	8,550	8,476	-2.0	3.9
Douglas	4,466	4,346	4,221	4,162	4,079	2.8	9.5
Ferry	629	596	630	582	582	5.5	8.1
Franklin	13,478	12,929	12,582	12,006	11,482	4.2	17.4
Garfield	162	160	135	152	175	1.3	-7.4
Grant	13,457	13,479	13,113	12,860	12,387	-0.2	8.6
Grays Harbor	7,151	6,798	6,910	6,430	6,476	5.2	10.4
Island	3,367	3,319	3,359	3,192	2,995	1.4	12.4
Jefferson	1,227	1,282	1,392	1,355	1,320	-4.3	-7.0
King	99,880	99,330	96,129	91,648	86,719	0.6	15.2
Kitsap	13,097	13,009	13,010	12,920	12,204	0.7	7.3
Kittitas	2,058	2,080	1,929	2,011	1,776	-1.1	15.9
Klickitat	1,550	1,593	1,620	1,580	1,605	-2.7	-3.4
Lewis	6,844	6,848	6,491	6,562	6,248	-0.1	9.5
Lincoln	918	908	975	989	985	1.1	-6.8
Mason	4,887	4,731	4,469	4,520	4,313	3.3	13.3
Okanogan	4,350	4,338	4,378	4,401	4,385	0.3	-0.8
Pacific	1,816	1,787	1,784	1,701	1,731	1.6	4.9
Pend Oreille	890	943	1,005	947	1,027	-5.6	-13.3
Pierce	61,198	60,681	59,785	57,292	54,354	0.9	12.6
San Juan	652	679	654	636	559	-4.0	16.6
Skagit	9,925	10,711	10,091	9,971	9,429	-7.3	5.3
Skamania	534	527	574	553	516	1.3	3.5
Snohomish	41,135	41,459	40,778	38,291	36,246	-0.8	13.5
Spokane	34,273	34,814	34,128	33,181	31,838	-1.6	7.6
Stevens	3,241	3,402	3,570	3,464	3,562	-4.7	-9.0
Thurston	15,155	15,345	14,539	13,401	12,672	-1.2	19.6
Wahkiakum	225	232	250	265	246	-3.0	-8.5
Walla Walla	4,971	5,088	5,025	4,890	4,782	-2.3	4.0
Whatcom	10,612	11,851	11,243	11,056	10,959	-10.5	-3.2
Whitman	1,517	1,583	1,536	1,504	1,425	-4.2	6.5
Yakima	37,702	37,140	38,131	37,131	36,742	1.5	2.6
State Average	476,211	476,919	467,279	452,076	433,017	-0.1	10.0

Source: Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) (4/30/2013)

TABLE 26
Poverty Estimates for Washington Counties
Age 0-17

County	2012 Poverty	2012 % of 0-17 pop.	2011 Poverty	2010 Poverty	2009 Poverty	2008 Poverty	% Change 2011-12	%
Adams	1,760	26.6	1,887	1,970	1,786	1,545	-6.7	
Asotin	1,065	23.5	1,200	1,176	1,108	1,180	-11.3	
Benton	10,037	21.0	8,165	8,693	8,011	7,252	22.9	
Chelan	4,085	22.8	4,314	3,875	3,432	3,034	-5.3	
Clallam	2,778	22.6	2,508	2,936	2,859	2,712	10.8	
Clark	17,814	16.1	19,973	19,511	18,151	14,074	-10.8	
Columbia	164	22.8	172	172	169	169	-4.7	
Cowlitz	5,497	23.6	6,514	6,895	5,640	4,392	-15.6	
Douglas	2,460	23.9	2,796	2,234	2,172	1,745	-12.0	
Ferry	423	29.2	424	409	504	488	-0.2	
Franklin	7,238	25.1	9,952	6,666	6,471	5,560	-27.3	
Garfield	86	20.5	78	90	84	73	10.3	
Grant	7,474	27.1	7,702	8,125	6,694	5,797	-3.0	
Grays Harbor	4,390	29.8	4,409	4,384	4,021	3,311	-0.4	
Island	2,165	14.2	2,390	2,332	1,973	2,247	-9.4	
Jefferson	978	24.0	994	958	1,045	933	-1.6	
King	63,852	15.3	59,240	62,481	47,085	40,519	7.8	
Kitsap	7,688	14.4	7,767	8,275	6,469	6,539	-1.0	
Kittitas	1,476	20.3	1,571	1,384	1,277	1,039	-6.0	
Klickitat	1,177	27.4	1,157	1,268	1,193	1,100	1.7	
Lewis	4,043	24.3	3,922	3,755	3,811	3,236	3.1	
Lincoln	466	20.8	435	428	453	408	7.1	
Mason	2,947	25.5	2,590	2,662	2,729	2,241	13.8	
Okanogan	3,053	32.5	3,245	3,021	2,867	2,712	-5.9	
Pacific	1,022	28.9	1,011	959	991	960	1.1	
Pend Oreille	846	32.4	865	798	852	742	-2.2	
Pierce	34,640	17.9	31,742	33,157	29,729	27,405	9.1	
San Juan	450	19.8	459	496	376	332	-2.0	
Skagit	5,716	21.4	6,080	5,562	4,704	4,175	-6.0	
Skamania	520	22.3	501	475	437	374	3.8	
Snohomish	22,689	13.4	25,868	22,142	19,560	17,074	-12.3	
Spokane	21,168	2.0	19,482	18,978	19,255	17,485	8.7	
Stevens	2,685	28.0	2,885	2,751	2,425	2,084	-6.9	
Thurston	9,384	16.5	9,814	8,130	7,929	6,108	-4.4	
Wahkiakum	163	24.0	183	182	176	151	-10.9	
Walla Walla	3,427	26.5	3,041	2,894	2,806	2,797	12.7	
Whatcom	7,643	18.7	7,237	6,796	6,678	5,946	5.6	
Whitman	1,248	18.5	1,197	1,051	1,088	988	4.3	
Yakima	23,658	32.3	22,940	25,922	22,856	18,314	3.1	
Statewide Total	288,375	18.5	286,710	283,993	249,866	217,241	0.6	

Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (03/4/13)

Model-based Estimates for States, Counties and School Districts

TABLE 27
2012 Distressed Areas*

County	Three-Year Average Unemployment Rate (Jan 10 - Dec 12) (Not Seasonally Adjusted)	Distressed Area: Unemployment Rate Greater Than or Equal to 10.9% (20% higher than the statewide average of 9.1)
Adams	9.4%	
Asotin	8.9%	
Benton	7.9%	
Chelan	8.4%	
Clallam	10.3%	
Clark	12.3%	Clark
Columbia	11.1%	Columbia
Cowlitz	12.0%	Cowlitz
Douglas	8.0%	
Ferry	14.0%	Ferry
Franklin	9.0%	
Garfield	7.8%	
Grant	10.1%	
Grays Harbor	13.1%	Grays Harbor
Island	8.9%	
Jefferson	9.8%	
King	8.0%	
Kitsap	7.9%	
Kittitas	8.8%	
Klickitat	10.5%	
Lewis	13.2%	Lewis
Lincoln	8.4%	
Mason	11.1%	Mason
Okanogan	10.0%	
Pacific	12.3%	Pacific
Pend Oreille	12.7%	Pend Oreille
Pierce	9.6%	
San Juan	6.8%	
Skagit	10.0%	
Skamania	12.2%	Skamania
Snohomish	9.2%	
Spokane	9.3%	
Stevens	12.2%	Stevens
Thurston	8.2%	
Wahkiakum	13.1%	Wahkiakum
Walla Walla	7.5%	
Whatco	8.3%	
Whitman	6.5%	
Yakima	9.7%	
Washington State	9.1%	

*The Distressed Areas List identifies all counties with a three-year average unemployment rate equal to or greater than 120 percent of the statewide unemployment rate. For the period from January 2010 to December 2012, Washington had a three year average of 9.1 percent unemployment. Twelve counties are on the distressed list for 2012.

Adolescent Pregnancy

In 2012, Washington teens age 15-17 years of age had 2,224 pregnancies (live births, abortions and fetal deaths). This equates to a rate of 17.2 pregnancies per 1,000 youth ages 15-17 years. This is a decrease of 11.3 percent from the 2011 rate of 19.4. Washington's rate of 17.2 is higher than the National rate of 15.4 for this age group. Nationally, birth rates fell 11% for women aged 15–17 years from the 2010 rate.

Washington counties with a rate of over 40 pregnancies per 1,000 include: Franklin (40.8), Grant (44.4), and Okanogan (43.3). Four additional counties are significantly higher than the state rate. These counties include: Adams (33.1), Clallam (35.6), Wahkiakum (30.8), and Yakima (38.3). It is important to note that Adams County has had a 54.6 percent reduction in pregnancy rate from 2009-2011 (73% in 2009 to 33.1% in 2011).

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, teen pregnancy and childbearing bring substantial social and economic costs through immediate and long-term impacts on teen parents and their children.

- Teen pregnancy accounts for nearly \$11 billion per year in costs to U.S. taxpayers for increased health care and foster care, increased incarceration rates among children of teen parents, and lost tax revenue because of lower educational attainment and income among teen mothers.
- Pregnancy and birth are significant contributors to high school dropout rates among girls. Only about 50% of teen mothers receive a high school diploma by 22 years of age, versus approximately 90% of women who had not given birth during adolescence.
- The children of teenage mothers are more likely to have lower school achievement and drop out of high school, have more health problems, be incarcerated at some time during adolescence, give birth as a teenager, and face unemployment as a young adult.

These effects remain for the teen mother and her child even after adjusting for those factors that increased the teenager's risk for pregnancy; such as, growing up in poverty, having parents with low levels of education, growing up in a single-parent family, and having low attachment to and performance in school

Numerous individual, family, and community characteristics have been linked to adolescent childbearing. For example, adolescents who are enrolled in school and engaged in learning (including participating in after-school activities, having positive attitudes toward school, and performing well educationally) are less likely than are other adolescents to have or to father a baby. At the family level, adolescents with mothers who gave birth as teens and/or whose mothers have only a high school degree are more likely to have a baby before age 20 than are teens whose mothers were older at their birth or who attended at least some college. In addition, having lived with both biological parents at age 14 is associated with a lower risk of a teen birth. At the community level, adolescents who live in wealthier neighborhoods with strong levels of employment are less likely to have or to father a baby than are adolescents in neighborhoods in which income and employment opportunities are more limited.⁴

Programs that appear to make a difference in reducing teenage pregnancy include: early childhood education, nurse home-visiting, school-based curricula, abstinence and contraceptive programs, and activities that enhance life options for adolescent girls.

The CDC reports disparities in teen pregnancies. Non-Hispanic black youth, Hispanic/Latino youth, American Indian/Alaska Native youth, and socioeconomically disadvantaged youth of any race or ethnicity experience the highest rates of teen pregnancy and childbirth. Together, black and Hispanic youth comprised 57% of U.S. teen births in 2011.

⁴ U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, Trends in Teen Pregnancy and Childbearing

TABLE 28
Adolescent Pregnancy* by County in 2012

County	Under age 15	Age 15-19	15-17 Years only	18-19 Years only
Adams	0	62	18	44
Asotin	1	29	9	20
Benton	2	243	63	180
Chelan	4	88	31	57
Clallam	0	65	13	52
Clark	3	457	147	310
Columbia	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	0	128	36	92
Douglas	0	52	17	35
Ferry	0	9	3	6
Franklin	5	209	79	130
Garfield	0	0	0	0
Grant	1	226	77	149
Grays Harbor	3	95	28	67
Island	0	69	20	49
Jefferson	0	23	3	20
King	30	1,495	443	1,052
Kitsap	0	231	58	173
Kittitas	0	28	8	20
Klickitat	0	16	6	10
Lewis	1	106	30	76
Lincoln	0	10	0	10
Mason	3	86	37	49
Okanogan	3	67	17	50
Pacific	0	29	11	18
Pend Oreille	0	11	4	7
Pierce	10	1,060	271	789
San Juan	1	4	1	3
Skagit	1	143	43	100
Skamania	0	11	3	8
Snohomish	6	650	196	454
Spokane	11	478	126	352
Stevens	1	51	19	32
Thurston	2	260	68	192
Wahkiakum	0	3	1	2
Walla Walla	1	84	31	53
Whatcom	5	209	66	143
Whitman	1	36	4	32
Yakima	11	652	234	418
Unknown	0	8	3	5
State Total	106	7,483	2,224	5,259

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

Source: Center for Health Statistics, Washington State Department of Health, 10/2013, Table 16. "Total Pregnancies by Woman's Age and County of Residence, 2012."

TABLE 29
Age 15-17 Adolescent Pregnancies by County *

County	2012 Estimate Female Population Age 15-17	2012 Pregnancies 15-17	2012 15-17 Rate/ 1,000	2011 15-17 Rate/ 1,000	2010 15-17 Rate/ 1,000	2009 15-17 Rate/ 1,000	2008 15-17 Rate/ 1,000	% Change 2011-2012 15-17 Preg/1000
Adams	457	18	39.4	33.1	56.7	73.0	67.5	18.9
Asotin	375	9	24.0	15.1	44.6	14.1	11.8	59.2
Benton	3,897	63	16.2	20.1	27.3	22.6	30.6	-19.6
Chelan	1,539	31	20.1	24.7	31.3	28.2	41.1	-18.4
Clallam	1,162	13	11.2	35.6	25.9	22.6	21.3	-68.6
Clark	9,683	147	15.2	16.3	17.7	20.8	20.2	-6.7
Columbia	73	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	44.4	0.0
Cowlitz	2,040	36	17.6	23.5	20.8	23.4	27.5	-24.8
Douglas	864	17	19.7	29.3	27.5	28.5	29.3	-32.8
Ferry	162	3	18.5	13.9	27.6	5.0	14.7	33.3
Franklin	2,118	79	37.3	40.8	45.9	51.8	50.5	-8.7
Garfield	44	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.2	0.0
Grant	2,106	77	36.6	44.4	41.3	50.5	50.9	-17.6
Grays Harbor	1,303	28	21.5	23.2	25.3	29.1	29.0	-7.3
Island	1,267	20	15.8	8.8	14.3	10.6	11.1	79.6
Jefferson	401	3	7.5	9.6	11.6	9.9	19.3	-22.2
King	33,019	443	13.4	15.6	18.2	20.5	24.7	-14.1
Kitsap	4,756	58	12.2	14.2	13.5	14.8	18.8	-14.1
Kittitas	612	8	13.1	17.4	20.7	19.4	13.1	-24.7
Klickitat	413	6	14.5	21.5	7.2	23.7	16.9	-32.5
Lewis	1,521	30	19.7	19.0	27.9	29.3	22.9	3.9
Lincoln	197	0	0.0	13.9	18.9	4.0	7.8	-100.0
Mason	1,071	37	34.5	26.8	30.1	34.4	32.0	28.9
Okanogan	747	17	22.8	43.3	36.5	29.9	30.3	-47.4
Pacific	319	11	34.5	24.4	18.7	22.5	19.3	41.4
Pend Oreille	252	4	15.9	11.2	24.9	18.2	20.9	41.8
Pierce	15,997	271	16.9	19.8	24.3	26.0	29.0	-14.4
San Juan	228	1	4.4	0.0	11.1	8.2	12.1	100.0
Skagit	2,298	43	18.7	24.1	31.7	30.9	41.0	-22.2
Skamania	219	3	13.7	14.2	17.6	15.4	19.0	-3.7
Snohomish	14,520	196	13.5	15.2	16.5	18.9	22.2	-11.3
Spokane	8,987	126	14.0	17.5	20.0	20.1	23.4	-19.9
Stevens	971	19	19.6	20.2	19.9	17.6	18.1	-3.3
Thurston	4,859	68	14.0	15.6	16.5	21.8	18.8	-10.2
Wahkiakum	68	1	14.7	30.8	50.0	10.5	40.9	-52.2
Walla Walla	1,158	31	26.8	22.4	17.7	21.3	28.8	19.8
Whatcom	3,647	66	18.1	19.4	19.0	24.3	26.9	-6.6
Whitman	493	4	8.1	3.9	8.9	6.2	5.9	107.7
Yakima	5,638	234	41.5	38.3	44.4	54.2	54.6	8.2
Unknown		3						
State Total *	129,481	2,224	17.2	19.4	21.9	24.0	26.7	-11.3

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

Age-specific rates equal the number of pregnancies to women in a specific age group per 1,000 women in the age group.

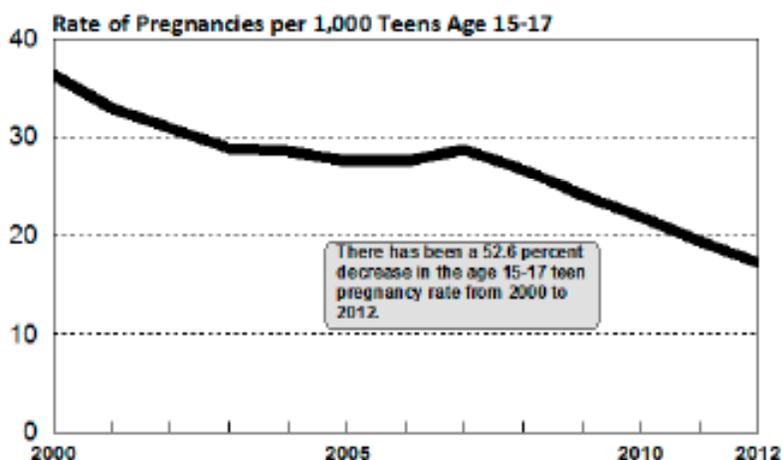
Source: Center for Health Statistics, Washington State Dept. of Health, last update 10/2013; Table 16, "Total pregnancies by woman's age and county of residence, 2012; and population data from: Puzanchara, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2013). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2012." Online. Available: <http://www.ojdp.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

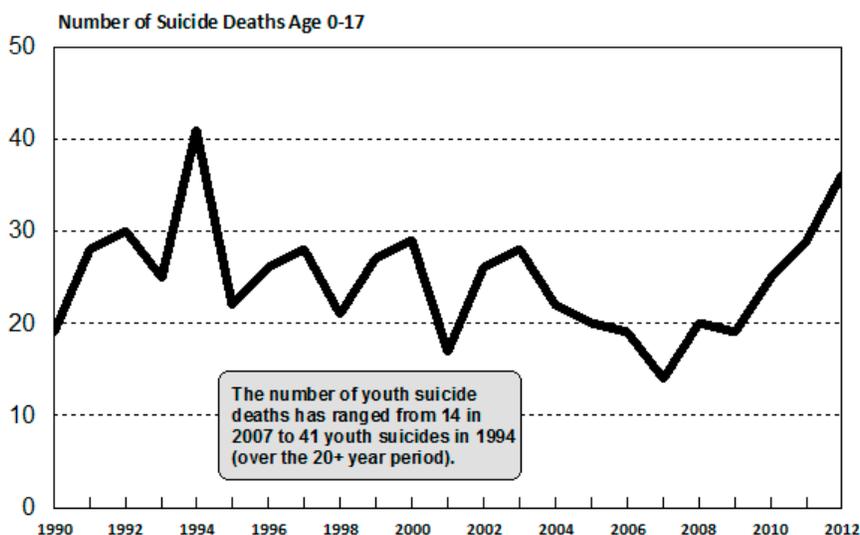
Origin, 1 Year Age groups," WA State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.

Graph 13
Teen Pregnancy Rates in Washington State
2000 - 2012



Source: Center for Health Statistics, WA State Department of Health, "Total Pregnancies by Women's Age and County of Residence," last update 10/2013; population data obtained from OFM, "Inter-censal and Post-censal Estimates of County Population by Age and Sex"; 2010 population data from Census 2010 Summary File 1 for Washington; and 2011-12 population data from "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2012 available online at www.ojdsp.gov/ojstatlib/ezapp/.

Graph 14
Youth Suicide Deaths in Washington State
1990 - 2012



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 10/2013.

Youth Suicide

The number of suicides by youth in Washington varies from year to year. In 2012, there were 36 suicides by youth, up from 29 in 2011. During the five years 2008-2012, the number of Washington youth committing suicide has ranged from a high of 36 in 2012 to a low of 19 in 2009. The average number of youth deaths due to suicide for the five-year period 2008-2012 is 25.8.

The number of males who commit suicide is generally higher than the number of females. In recent years, the ratio of males to females has been approximately 4 to 1. In 2013 the ratio was 6 to 1.

The Washington State Department of Health reports:

- Suicide is the second leading cause of death in the state of Washington for youth 10-24 years old and the third leading cause of death nationally.
- There were nearly twice as many suicides as homicides of youth ages 10-24 in 2010.
- In Washington State, suicide rates tend to be highest for American Indian and White youth.
- Suicide rates are lower for African-Americans and Hispanics.
- In Washington State and nationally, females attempted suicide more frequently, yet males died by suicide more often by a ratio of at least 4:1.
- In Washington State, firearms were the leading method of suicide for both males and females.
- The DOH reports included information on the costs of suicide: *Based on national estimates adjusted to Washington State, the average cost for each completed suicide for youth between the ages of 10-24 is about \$1.9 million in future work loss and \$5,000 in medical costs. The estimated cost of a non-fatal suicide attempt that results in hospitalization is about \$11,000 in work loss and \$9,000 in medical costs.*

Attempted suicide heightens the risk of eventual suicide, and is related to a variety of other

problem behaviors such as substance abuse and delinquency. According to Washington State Healthy Youth Survey, 2012 Analytic Report, in 2012, 8 percent of grade 8 and 10 students, and 6 percent of grade 12 students actually attempted suicide in the past year.

The National Center for the Prevention of Youth Suicide reports that saving the lives of youth at risk involves a diverse range of interventions including effective assessment and treatment of those with mental disorders, promotion of mental health and help-seeking, early detection of and support for youth in crisis, training in life skills, and reduction of access to lethal means of harm.

Many studies have found that lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGB) youth attempt suicide more frequently than straight peers. Garafalo et al. (1999) found that LGB high school students and students unsure of their sexual orientation were 3.4 times more likely to have attempted suicide in the last year than their straight peers. Eisenberg and Resnick (2006) found LGB high school students were more than twice as likely as their straight peers to have attempted suicide.

The state Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction currently has a contract with the Youth Suicide Prevention Program (YSPP) to provide trainings and curriculum for educators to prevent suicide attempts and deaths in schools statewide.

Attempted suicide is a risk factor for future completed suicide, and a potential indicator of other health problems. Many adolescents who have committed suicide or attempted suicide have been in contact with the juvenile justice system (or law enforcement). Incarcerated youth are at an extreme risk for suicide (OJJDP, "Conditions of Confinement" report).

TABLE 30

**Youth Suicide Deaths in Washington State
by County of Residence, Age 0-17 Years from 2003 - 2012**

County	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	Total over 10-year period
Adams											0
Asotin					1						1
Benton					1		1			2	4
Chelan	2		1	1	1						5
Clallam		2						1	1		4
Clark	4	2			1	2	1		2	1	13
Columbia			1						1		2
Cowlitz			1					1			2
Douglas	1		1				1				3
Ferry											0
Franklin											0
Garfield											0
Grant								1			1
Grays Harbor	3	2	1								6
Island	2					1	1	1		1	6
Jefferson		1									1
King	13	6	3	7	4	2	2	3	2	6	48
Kitsap				1		2	4	1	1	2	11
Kittitas									1		1
Klickitat									1		1
Lewis					1				1	2	4
Lincoln									1		1
Mason	1										1
Okanogan		2									2
Pacific			2	1							3
Pend Orielle											0
Pierce	4	3	3	3	7		2	3	4	8	37
San Juan											0
Skagit	1	1		1		1					4
Skamania							1				1
Snohomish	1	2	5		3	1	2	1	1	4	20
Spokane	1	2	2	1			1	3	4	2	16
Stevens	1	1				1		1			4
Thurston				1	1	2	2	1			7
Wahkiakum								1			1
Walla Walla				1							1
Whatcom	1	2	1	1		1	1				7
Whitman			1								1
Yakima	1	3	3	1		1		2	2		13
TOTAL	36	29	25	19	20	14	19	20	22	28	232

Source: Data provided by the Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; last updated 10/2013, "Residence Suicide Deaths by Gender in Washington: 2012, Age 0-17."

TABLE 31

**Youth Suicide Deaths in Washington State by Gender
Age 0-17 Years, from 2008 - 2012**

County	2012			2011			2010			2009			2008			2008 - 2012		
	F	M	Total	F	M	TOTAL												
Asotin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Benton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Chelan	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	3	5
Clallam	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Clark	1	3	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	6	7
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Cowlitz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Douglas	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Grays Harbor	0	3	3	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	6
Island	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
King	3	10	13	4	2	6	1	2	3	4	3	7	0	4	4	12	21	33
Kitsap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Lewis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Mason	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Okanogan	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	3
Pierce	1	3	4	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	1	6	7	2	18	20
Skagit	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	3
Snohomish	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	5	5	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	8	11
Spokane	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	6
Stevens	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Thurston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2
Walla Walla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Whatcom	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	5
Whitman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Yakima	0	1	1	0	3	3	1	2	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	7	8
TOTAL	5	31	36	7	22	29	4	21	25	8	11	19	7	13	20	31	98	129

Source: Data provided by the Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; last updated 10/2013, "Residence Suicide Deaths by Gender in Washington: 2012, Age 0-17."

Substance Abuse

In 2012, there were 3,553 drug and alcohol arrests, for an arrest rate of 5 per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17 in Washington State. This continues the steady decline since 2008 when the rate was 10.4 per 1,000 (approximately a 52% decline in five years.) The following table displays the juvenile drug/alcohol arrests and rates per 1,000 juveniles from 2008 – 2012.

Juvenile Arrests for Drug and Alcohol Offenses 2008 -2012

	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Arrests	3,533	5,130	5,776	6,505	7,441
Rate per 1,000	5.0	7.3	8.1	9.1	10.4

Males accounted for 78.4% of the 2012 drug and alcohol arrests; females, 21.6%.

In 2012, 20.3 percent of the total juvenile arrests in 2012 were for drug and alcohol offenses. Approximately 56 percent of the drug and alcohol juvenile arrests in 2012 were for drug offenses, and 44 percent were for alcohol offenses.

A report was produced by the Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation (PIER) with funding from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Sept. 2011) on *“Underage Drinking in Washington - The Facts”*.

According to this report, underage drinking is a causal factor in a host of serious problems, including homicide, suicide, traumatic injury, drowning, burns, violent and property crime, high risk sex, fetal alcohol syndrome, alcohol poisoning, and need for treatment for alcohol abuse and dependence.

Young people who begin drinking before age 15 are four times more likely to develop alcohol dependence and are two and a half times more likely to become abusers of alcohol than those who begin drinking at age 21.

According to the report, underage drinking cost the citizens of Washington \$1.4 billion in 2010. Youth violence (homicide, suicide, aggravated

assault) and traffic crashes attributable to alcohol use by underage youth in Washington represent the largest costs for the State.

According to the “Tobacco, Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse Trends in Washington State” 2010 Report from the Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse (DASA), Department of Social & Health Services, the use of alcohol in the past 30 days and binge drinking by Washington State 8th, 10th and 12th graders has leveled off.

The report found that youth who start drinking at age 14 or younger are four times more likely to become alcohol dependent in their lifetimes than those who start drinking at age 20 or older. Other Washington State findings from the Healthy Youth Survey include:

- More than a quarter of High School Seniors have engaged in recent binge drinking.
- One-fifth of Washington 12th graders reported being drunk or high in school in the past year.
- More than 40% of Washington high school seniors report using alcohol in the past 30 days.
- Almost a third of Washington 6th graders have tried alcohol.
- Marijuana use among 8th and 12th graders has increased. By 12th grade, over 40% of Washington students have tried marijuana.
- By the 12th grade, over 40% of students have tried marijuana.
- The percentage of 12th graders who reported they had tried methamphetamine at least once in their lifetime dropped by 21% between 2006 and 2008.
- Two-thirds of youth entering state Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration facilities in SFY 2009 that were screened, had substance abuse related problems,
- In state fiscal year 2009, 509 youth received treatment under the chemical dependency disposition alternative.

Youth Gangs

Nationally, violent crime and property crime rates have declined dramatically over the past decade (Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2011; Truman, 2011). An enduring concern for many jurisdictions, however, is the continued presence of gangs and gang activity, which are often associated with violence and serious crimes (Cooper and Smith, 2011). Despite the overall decline in crime, gang violence continues at high levels in some cities (Howell and colleagues, 2011).

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) published a bulletin in December of 2010 entitled *Gang Prevention: An Overview of Research and Programs*. Some of the key findings from that include:

- Youth join gangs for protection, enjoyment, respect, money, or because a friend is in a gang.
- Youth are at higher risk of joining a gang if they engage in delinquent behaviors, are aggressive or violent, experience multiple care-taker transitions, have many problems at school, associate with other gang-involved youth, or live in communities where they feel unsafe and where many youth are in trouble.
- To prevent youth from joining gangs, communities must strengthen families and schools, improve community supervision, train teachers and parents to manage disruptive youth, and teach students interpersonal skills.

When starting a program for delinquency and gang prevention, a community should conduct a gang-problem assessment to identify elevated risk factors that lead to child delinquency and gang involvement. Communities must define youth gangs, locate them, and identify and target the youth who are at greatest risk of joining. OJJDP has developed a Comprehensive Gang Model to help communities develop a continuum of gang prevention, intervention, and suppression programs and strategies.

In a cooperative effort between the National Gang Intelligence Center (NGIC) and the National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC) to examine the threat posed to the United States by criminal

gangs, The “National Gang Threat Assessment 2011” was published. The report can be found on-line in its entirety at <http://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications/2011-national-gang-threat-assessment>. The assessment is based on federal, state, and local law enforcement information and is supplemented by information retrieved from open sources.

The report lists the following key findings:

- There are approximately 1.4 million active street, prison and outlaw motorcycle gangs (OMG) comprising more than 33,000 gangs in the United States. Gang membership increased most significantly in the Northeast and Southeast regions, although the West and Great Lakes regions boast the highest number of gang members. Neighborhood-based gangs, hybrid gang members, and national-level gangs such as the Surenos are rapidly expanding in many jurisdictions. Many communities are also experiencing an increase in ethnic-based gangs such as African, Asian, Caribbean and Eurasian gangs.
- Gangs are responsible for an average of 48 percent of violent crime in most jurisdictions and up to 90 percent in several others, according to NGIC analysis.
- Gangs are increasingly engaging in non-traditional gang-related crime, such as alien smuggling, human trafficking, and prostitution.
- Gang members continue to engage in gang activity while incarcerated. Family members play pivotal roles in assisting or facilitating gang activities and recruitment during a gang members’ incarceration. Gang members in some correctional facilities are adopting radical religious views while incarcerated.
- Gangs encourage members, associates, and relatives to obtain law enforcement, judiciary, or legal employment in order to gather information on rival gangs and law enforcement operations. Gang infiltration of the military continues to pose a significant criminal threat, as members of at least 53 gangs have been identified on both domestic and international military installations. Gang members who learn advanced weaponry and combat techniques in the military are at risk of

employing these skills on the street when they return to their communities.

- Gangs on Indian Reservations often emulate national-level gangs and adopt names and identifiers from nationally recognized urban gangs. Gang members on some Indian Reservations are associating with gang members in the community to commit crime.
- Gangs are becoming increasingly adaptable and sophisticated, employing new and advanced technology to facilitate criminal activity discreetly, enhance their criminal operations, and connect with other gang members, criminal organizations, and potential recruits nationwide and even worldwide.
- Gang involvement in alien smuggling, human trafficking, and prostitution is increasing primarily due to their higher profitability and lower risks of detention and punishment than that of drug and weapons trafficking. Over the past year, federal, state, and local law enforcement officials in at least 35 states and US territories have reported that gangs in their jurisdictions are involved in alien smuggling, human trafficking, or prostitution.
- Human trafficking victims - usually women and children - are often forced, coerced, or led with fraudulent pretense into prostitution and forced labor. The Bloods, MS-13, Sureños, and Somali gangs have been reportedly involved in human trafficking, according to multiple law enforcement and NGIC reporting.

NGIC reporting indicates that juvenile gangs are responsible for a majority of crime in various jurisdictions in Arizona, California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and Washington.

The National Gang Threat Assessment has identified 67 named, recognized gangs in Washington State.

Youth gang membership

There is no consensus on the definition of a youth gang. However, the following criteria are widely accepted among researchers for classifying groups as gangs:

- The group has three or more members, generally aged 12-24.
- Members share an identity, typically linked to a name, and often other symbols.
- Members view themselves as a gang, and they are recognized by others as a gang.
- The group has some permanence and a degree of organization.
- The group is involved in an elevated level of criminal activity.

Gang membership may often be less of a long-term commitment than is commonly believed. Studies in Denver and Rochester report that half of the male youth gang members belonged to a gang for less than one year. The studies also found that gang members are responsible for a disproportionate amount of crime.

Many researchers have found that youth gangs have low levels of organizational sophistication and are typically loose in structure.

Washington State Criminal Street Gang Prevention & Intervention Grant Programs

Washington State RCW 9.101.010 defines criminal street gang as: *“any ongoing organization, association, or group of three or more persons, whether formal or informal, having a common name or common identifying sign or symbol, having as one of its primary activities the commission of criminal acts, and whose members or associates individually or collectively engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal street gang activity. This definition does not apply to employees engaged in concerted activities for their mutual aid and protection, or to the activities of labor and bona fide non-profit organization or their members agents.”*

The 2012 Washington State Legislature recognized that street gang activities are a serious problem that threatens the long-term economic, social, and public safety interests of Washington State and its counties and cities. Local communities require assistance to reduce criminal street gang activity and to increase criminal street gang intervention and prevention

services that can strengthen families, improve school performance, reduce criminal activity, and promote pro-social development and success among our state's young adults. As a result, the Legislature has invested funds for a Criminal Street Gang Prevention and Intervention Grant Program to be administered by the WA-PCJJ.

Two programs were funded, one in the City of Tacoma and one in Yakima County. Additionally, the WA-PCJJ contracted with an independent evaluator to conduct the first year evaluation.

The evaluation reported the following conclusions and recommendations:

- Both sites faces a number of barriers that inhibited full implementation and delivery of project services. In large part, this was a result of an overall lack of understanding of the scope and magnitude of these projects as well as the short turnaround for initial planning and initiation of program services across five strategic areas.
- Despite challenges, findings indicate that sites made progress toward the implementation of a multidisciplinary approach.
- Future funding initiatives should require the adoption of the OJJDP Comprehensive Gang Model, and should include an implementation timeline that follows the model recommendations - increasing likelihood of implementation fidelity and positive outcomes.
- Memorandum of Agreements with service providers should include definitive language related the agency's roles and responsibilities specifically regarding the types of program youth to be served e.g., gang involved, level and dosage of prevention and/or intervention services, and requirements for data collection.
- To increase the likelihood of youth achieving targeted youth-centered outcomes, service providers should implement evidence-based programs designed for youth of focus e.g., gang involved, or high risk.
- Finally, as projects are required to implement the OJJDP CGM, the evaluation, too, should follow the recommended data collection process including the collection of gang related crime data, individual client data, key agency

participation data (process and outcome), and community perception data.

In 2013, the Washington State Legislature once again allocated funds to implement the Criminal Street Gang Prevention and Intervention Grant Program. The Legislature allocated \$250,000 per State fiscal year, for two years.

Building on lessons learned, the WA-PCJJ released a request for proposals in August 2013 for jurisdictions to **implement the OJJDP Comprehensive Gang Model**.

The WA-PCJJ selected three proposals: City of Tacoma, Suburban King County Coordinating Council (thru the Center for Children & Youth Justice), and Benton/Franklin County (thru F.I.R.M.E. organization).

Due to the late legislative session, the contracts were entered into for a twenty one (21) month contract. Based on lessons learned, the first nine months could be utilized for infrastructure development with the second fiscal year for service delivery. The funding was awarded per state fiscal year, therefore, half of the funds had to be expended in the first nine months.

A contract was entered into with an independent evaluator to conduct a multi-site evaluation. (Maik & Associates)

The final evaluation will be released in August 2015.

Child Abuse

In 2013, 86,863 children were referred to Child Protective Services (CPS) in Washington State (an average of 7,239 per month). This reflects an increase of 5,652 from the number of children referred in 2012 (81,211), and the highest amount of referrals in the ten year period 2003-2013. Beginning in 2009, there has been a steady increase of children referred to CPC annually. (72,040 in 2009 to 86,863 in 2013 - An increase of 20%)

Research continues to document a link between domestic violence and substance abuse, and domestic violence and child abuse. According to the National Center for Children Exposed to Violence:

- Studies show that child abuse is 15 times

more likely to occur in families where domestic violence is present.

- 77% of all the children who died from abuse and neglect were younger than 4 years of ages.
- An estimated 896,000 children were determined to be victims of child abuse or neglect in 2002.
- Being abused or neglected as a child increases the likelihood of arrest as a juvenile by 53% and of arrest for a violent crime as an adult by 38 percent.
- Children who witness violence at home display emotional and behavioral disturbances as diverse as withdrawal, low self-esteem, nightmares, and aggression against peers, family members and property.

Child abuse and neglect have known detrimental effects on the physical, psychological, cognitive and behavioral development of children (National Research Council 1993). These consequences range from minor to severe, and include physical injuries, brain damage, chronic low self-esteem, problems with bonding and forming relationships, developmental delays, learning disorders, and aggressive and anti-social behaviors. More recently, Vincent Felitti, M.D. has demonstrated a connection between childhood abuse, particularly sexual abuse, and adult obesity, thus increasing weight-related health risks. Child maltreatment has been linked with long-term negative societal consequences. For example, studies link child maltreatment with increased risk of low academic achievement, drug use, teen pregnancy, generational child abuse and neglect, juvenile delinquency, and adult criminality (Widom, 1992; Kelly, Thornberry, and Smith, 1997).

“Total Estimated Cost of Child Abuse and Neglect in the United States,” written for Prevent Child Abuse America by Ching-Tung Wang, Ph.D. and John Holten, Ph.D., states, “It is well documented that children who have been abused or neglected are more likely to experience adverse outcomes throughout their life span in a number of areas” (summarized):

- Poor physical health

- Poor emotional and mental health
- Social difficulties
- Cognitive dysfunction
- High-risk health behavior
- Behavior problems

A recent Center for Disease Control study, *The Economic Burden of Child Maltreatment in the United States and Implications for Prevention*, found the total lifetime estimated financial costs associated with just one year of confirmed cases of child maltreatment (physical abuse, sexual abuse, psychological abuse and neglect) is approximately \$124 billion. Indirect costs represent the long-term economic consequences to society because of child abuse and neglect. These include costs associated with increased use of our health-care system, juvenile and adult criminal activity, mental illness, substance abuse, and domestic violence. Prevent Child Abuse America estimates that child abuse and neglect prevention strategies can save taxpayers \$104 billion each year. According to the Schuyler Center for Analysis and Advocacy (2011), every \$1 spent on home visiting yields a \$5.70 return on investment in New York, including reduced confirmed reports of abuse, reduced family enrollment in Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, decreased visits to emergency rooms, decreased arrest rates for mothers, and increased monthly earnings.

The U.S. Department of Health & Human Services reports that children who experience child abuse & neglect are about 9 times more likely to become involved in criminal activity.

While the causes of child abuse and neglect are complex, research has identified risk factors that contribute to child maltreatment. These factors include: family history of abuse, parental substance abuse, mental illness or mental retardation, childhood disability, domestic violence, lack of parenting skills and knowledge, extreme poverty, social isolation, and life stress overload. Effective prevention programs identify family risk factors and develop service approaches that target these risk factors.

Placement/Counseling Services for Youth

Regional Crisis Residential Centers

Regional Crisis Residential Centers (CRCs), as authorized by state statute, are emergency, temporary shelters available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to runaway youth and youth in conflict with their families. Access to these shelters is usually arranged through the Division of Children and Family Services (DCFS), Children's Administration (CA), DSHS. When the youth enters the CRC, the CRC staff contacts the family and can arrange on-site family counseling. Foster homes can also provide short-term temporary care for youth in conflict with their families.

The number of regional CRC beds has declined notably in recent years, as a result of the 2005-2007 budget, which reduced regional CRC spending by 25 percent. There were 52 regional CRC beds from 2002 to 2004; in May 2014, there are 32 regional CRC beds available statewide. These 32 CRC beds are located in six of the state's 39 counties (Clark, King, Snohomish, Spokane, Thurston, and Yakima).

Secure Crisis Residential Centers

The At-Risk/Runaway Youth Act, effective in July 1995, authorized the creation of "Secure" Crisis Residential Centers (S-CRCs) to receive runaway children taken into custody by law enforcement officers. It also provides for the creation of multidisciplinary teams to provide assistance and support to a youth and his or her parents. Teams may be formed at the request of a youth placed at the facility, or at the request of a parent. The administrator of the facility may also convene a team if there is reasonable cause to believe that a child is in need of services and the parent is unavailable or unwilling to continue efforts to maintain the family structure.

RCW 13.32A.130 was amended in 2009, to provide that a youth admitted to a secure crisis residential facility not located in a juvenile detention center or a semi-secure facility may remain for up to 15 consecutive days. "If a child is transferred between a secure and semi-secure facility, the aggregate length of time a child may remain in both facilities, shall not exceed 15 consecutive days

per admission, and in no event may a child's stay in a secure facility located in a juvenile detention center exceed five days per admission."

Youth may be placed in a S-CRC by law enforcement, and under limited circumstances, by transfer from a semi-secure facility if the youth is assessed as a risk to run. Additionally, in 2000 the Act was amended to expand the population of youth eligible for admission to some S-CRCs. Since June 2000 state law has allowed juvenile courts to order detention of a child for contempt of court related to a status offense proceeding/order to either a detention facility or a S-CRC which is located within a separate section of a detention facility. No more than 50 percent of the S-CRC population can be comprised of youth held for contempt of court.

In 2009, the number of Secure CRC beds was reduced from 60 beds total within nine facilities to 40 beds total within six facilities, as a result of reductions to the 2009 operating budget. As of May 2014, there are 34 total Secure CRC beds statewide within five facilities. Two of these CRCs are located within specific designated areas of secure juvenile detention facilities—in Chelan and Clallam counties, representing 8 beds total—and the remaining 3 are privately operated facilities that meet the federal definition of staff-secure facilities. During SFY 2013 (July 2012 to June 2013), there was a total of 1,170 admissions/ placements of youth to the secure crisis residential centers (combined), little change from 1,151 admissions/ placements in SFY 2012, and an increase from SFY 2011 when there were 1,016 total admissions.

Assessment Services

Diagnostic Assessment Services are offered to children and youth in the care of the state who may qualify for more intensive services. Assessment services typically last no more than 90 days. Assessment services provided to youth include: assessment of the contributing factors to the child's behaviors; assessment of the strengths and needs of the family system; case planning; case management; and individual and family treatment. From assessment care, a child may be placed in treatment foster care, residential care or may return to the family setting with additional community supports.

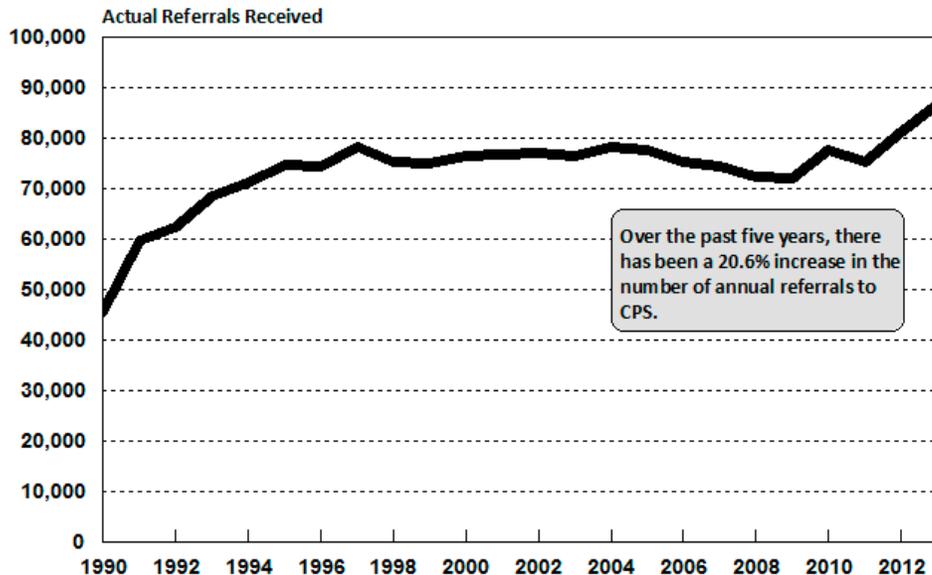
TABLE 32
Referrals to Child Protective Services *
2004 - 2013

Month	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
January	7,534	6,340	6,593	6,613	6,088	6,335	6,446	6,933	6,645	6,296
February	6,939	7,051	6,127	6,426	6,032	6,143	6,177	6,245	6,104	6,666
March	7,918	7,806	7,479	7,498	6,677	6,701	7,280	7,358	7,320	7,832
April	7,738	6,936	6,597	7,421	6,595	6,622	6,317	6,134	6,559	7,136
May	8,571	7,876	7,148	7,192	6,529	6,792	7,292	7,414	7,717	7,075
June	6,725	6,629	6,467	6,076	6,225	5,870	5,999	6,364	6,757	6,662
July	6,358	5,769	4,454	5,411	5,253	5,306	5,291	5,237	5,427	5,517
August	6,452	6,019	5,673	5,809	5,098	5,170	5,666	5,794	5,990	5,852
September	7,065	6,163	6,477	6,508	5,934	6,147	5,905	6,138	6,760	6,245
October	7,950	7,726	6,560	6,961	6,076	6,680	6,846	6,815	6,831	6,763
November	6,976	6,714	5,926	6,040	5,790	5,520	6,083	5,819	6,107	6,251
December	6,637	6,182	5,911	5,819	5,743	5,137	5,053	5,162	5,553	6,041
TOTAL	86,863	81,211	75,412	77,774	72,040	72,423	74,355	75,413	77,770	78,336
Average per Month	7,239	6,768	6,284	6,481	6,003	6,035	6,196	6,284	6,481	6,528

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*;
2013 data using CA EMIS report - retrieved 10/25/13.

* The data represent counts of field workers receipts of reportings and referrals about incidences (includes multiple counts of incidents and/or individuals). The data provided is the "Actual" number of referrals received.

Graph 15
Referrals Received by Child Protective Services
1990 - 2013



Source: DSHS Research & Data Analysis, Exec. Management Information System, Case Management Information System (CAMIS) -Intake Referral Statistics Reports, updated February 2014.

Hope Centers and Responsible Living Skills Programs

The 1998 Washington State Legislature established HOPE Centers and Responsible Living Skills Programs to address the needs of dependent homeless and/or street youth who were not the primary focus of the “Becca Law,” in that they do not have active, responsible parents in their lives. A “street youth” is defined in RCW as a person under the age of 18 who lives outdoors or in another unsafe location not intended for occupancy.

The objective of Hope Centers is to perform a comprehensive assessment of the youth, and establish an appropriate permanency placement plan. HOPE Centers are 30-day temporary residential facilities, primarily intended to serve older adolescent “street youth,” for whom traditional child welfare services have proved ineffective.

Responsible Living Skills (RLS) Programs are designed for dependent street youth age 16 to 18, who have not found success in other traditional state placement. The RLS Program provides residential and transitional living services with an emphasis on independent living skills. In order for a youth to be eligible for the RLS Program, a youth must have first resided in a HOPE Center or in a S-CRC. However, this requirement may be waived if the social worker feels this is the most suitable placement; occasionally, a youth age 14-15 may qualify to reside in an RLS program.

As of May 2014, there are a total of 22 Hope beds, a decrease from 2007 through 2009, when there were 27-28 beds available statewide, and a significant increase from prior years (there were 15-18 beds from 2003 to 2006). There are 6 Responsible Living Skills Program providers, with a total of 28 beds.

Foster Care and Residential Care

Family foster care serves most of the children who need out of home care due to abuse, neglect or family conflict. Children live with individual families who are licensed by the Children’s Administration (CA) either through the Division of Licensed Resources or through authorized Child Placing Agencies.

Family Reconciliation Services

Within CA, the Family Reconciliation Services (FRS) program provides services to families in conflict

and to runaway youth and their families. The goal of FRS is to preserve, strengthen, and reconcile families in conflict. The range of services provided is designed to help families find solutions to their conflicts by developing skills and supports to maintain the family unit. Service delivery begins with the least intensive, least intrusive intervention appropriate in the individual case circumstance.

Services are voluntary, family-focused, and rely on the family’s participation. FRS is available at no cost to the family. Participation in FRS cannot be a condition on a family for dismissing a dependency or closing a CPS case. If appropriate, FRS services may be offered to families involved in other CA programs, including CPS or CFWS.

FRS is comprised of two service categories:

Assessment & Brief Intervention: These are short-term interactions between Children’s Administration (CA) staff and the family requesting services. The services are directed towards de-escalating the immediate crisis, defining the goals of the family seeking services, and exploring options to meet those goals. When possible, the family’s kinship and community support systems should be utilized.

Contracted Counseling: When it is determined the family would benefit from services from CA beyond assessment and brief intervention, the social worker may offer the family contracted services based on the unique needs of the family. Contracted counseling for FRS primarily consists of Crisis Family Intervention and Functional Family Therapy.

From 2012 to 2013 there was a decrease (12.4 percent) in the number of families receiving Assessment and Brief Intervention services (formerly Phase I), and approximately a four percent decrease in the number of families served through FRS In-Home Contracted counseling. There has been a significant decline in the number of families served through FRS in the past ten years (a 41 percent decrease in families receiving Assessment & Brief Intervention services, and a 63 percent decrease in families served through In-Home Contracted Counseling).

Family Preservation Services

In addition to FRS, preservation services are provided through the Division of Children and Family Services, Children’s Administration, DSHS. Family Preservation Services (FPS) and Intensive Family

Preservation Services (IFPS) are available. FPS is available to families whose children face a substantial likelihood of being placed outside of the home or to reunify a child with their family from out-of-home care. These services are available within 48 hours of the referral, and are offered for a maximum of six months provided by a contracted service provider. IFPS is a voluntary service that provides up to 20 hours of in-home therapy weekly, when a family has a child who DCFS believes is at imminent risk of foster care placement. These services are available seven days per week, 24 hours per day, for approximately a 30-day period of time.

Child in Need of Services (CHINS) and At-Risk Youth (ARY)

Under the provisions of the Child in Need of Services (CHINS), the parent, the child or DSHS can file a petition for out of home placement. Placement may be in a foster home or a group home. A multidisciplinary team may be formed to provide assistance and support to children and parents.

In 2012, a total of 260 CHINS were filed, little change from 257 CHINS filings in 2011. In July 1995, CHINS replaced the Alternative Residential Placement process. From 1997 to 1999, the number of CHINS petitions filed had remained fairly constant at 529 to 534 filings, and ranged from 467 to 408 filings during the period 2001 to 2004. From 2008 to 2012, the number of filings per year has ranged from a high of 260 in 2012, to a low of 239 in 2009. There were 18 contempt hearings held related to a CHINS order/proceeding in 2012.

Parents of at-risk youth may petition the court to order the youth to remain in the home. An at-risk youth is defined by statute as a juvenile (under the age of 18): who is absent from home for more than 72 consecutive hours without parental consent; who is beyond the control of the parent such that the child's behavior substantially endangers the health, safety or welfare of the child or another person; or who has a substance abuse problem for which there are no pending criminal charges related to the substance abuse.

In 2012, there were 1,548 At-Risk Youth filings, a 5.8 percent decrease from 1,643 ARY filings in 2011. There has been an average of 1,763 ARY petition filings annually over the past five years (from 2008 to 2012). There were 2,365 contempt hearings held in 2012 related to an ARY order/proceeding. The number of contempt hearings held

related to an ARY proceeding or order continues to be significant from 1998 forward. From 2008 to 2012, the number of contempt hearings held related to an ARY petition averaged 2,258 annually, with a 5.2 percent decrease in the number of hearings held from 2011 to 2012.

Truancy

Changes in the state law in 1995 require the filing of truancy petitions by school districts under certain conditions when a youth required to attend public school has seven unexcused absences in a month or ten unexcused absences in a school year. Additionally, a parent may file a truancy petition with the juvenile court if the school district fails to file a petition, if a child has five or more unexcused absences in any month during a school year, or upon the 10th unexcused absence during a school year.

In 2012, the state legislature made changes to the truancy provisions (Senate bill 6494) that changed the applicability of mandatory truancy petition filing provisions to children under seventeen years of age (i.e., districts are not required to file on 17 year olds); that require initial petitions to contain information about the child's academic status; that prohibit issuance of a bench warrant at an initial truancy status hearing; and that modify school district reporting requirements after the court assumes jurisdiction in a truancy case (the school district must periodically update the court about the child's academic status).

In 1996, in conjunction with the enactment of the At Risk/Runaway Youth Act, the number of petitions filed quadrupled (over a 300 percent increase in the number of filings). Approximately 15 to 16,000 truancy petitions were filed annually with juvenile courts from 1997 through 2001. From 2002 to 2004, the number of truancy filings declined (to an average of 13,145 annually). From 2005 through 2008, the number of truancy petitions filed again increased, ranging from 14,500 to over 16,000 filings annually. There was a 17.5 percent decrease in truancy petitions filed from 2008 to 2009. In 2012, there were 11,299 truancy filings, a slight decrease (less than one percent) from 2011 (when there were 11,358 filings). In 2012, approximately 47 percent of the truancy filings were female youth, and approximately 53 percent were male youth.

From 2004 to 2008, the number of contempt hearings held related to a truancy order/proceeding averaged 5,100 annually. In 2009, there was a significant decrease (55 percent) in the number of contempt hearings held related to a Truancy order (see information regarding Court of Appeals opinion, below). In 2010, the number of contempt hearings related to a truancy order increased by approximately 54 percent from 2009 (from 2,278 to 3,500), which again slightly increased to 3,601 contempt hearings in 2011, and to 4,046 hearings in 2012 (a 12.4 percent increase from 2011 to 2012).

On June 9, 2011, the Washington State Supreme Court reversed the Court of Appeals decision, and found that neither the due process clause of the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution nor the due process clause set forth in the Washington State Constitution would require appointment of counsel at the initial truancy proceeding stage; it was concluded there were no significant interests

at stake (i.e., the youth’s physical liberty) warranting appointment of counsel at the initial hearing where the determination is made if the student is truant under state statute; and it was noted that the youth has the right to counsel at contempt hearings related to a truancy order.

Hence, while the statewide total orders on contempt, and admissions to detention facilities related to a truancy order/proceeding, showed a significant (over 50%) decrease from 2008 to 2009, there was an increase in 2010 and 2011 from 2009 (the number of orders on contempt remained fairly constant at 3,659 and 3,643, respectively, in 2010 and 2011, increasing to 2,948 in 2012 – up from 2,112 orders in 2009); and the number of admissions to juvenile detention facilities related to a truancy contempt finding also remained fairly constant in 2010 and 2011, increasing by 12 percent from 2011 to 2012, and by six percent from 2012 to 2013. From 2009 to 2012, there was a 74.7 percent increase in admissions to detention related to contempt of a truancy court order.

**TABLE 33
Foster Care Placements -- Children Served
For Fiscal Years 2006 - 2012**

	Youth Served Age 0-17 *	White (Non- Hispanic) Only	Any Minority Total
SFY 2012	8,948	44.1%	55.5%
SFY 2011	9,398	43.9%	55.6%
SFY 2010	9,795	44.3%	55.2%
SFY 2009	10,130	45.3%	54.1%
SFY 2008	10,568	46.5%	53.2%
SFY 2007	10,975	47.9%	52.0%
SFY 2006	10,955	49.0%	50.8%
2012 Age 0-17 Population		63.9%	36.1%

* Included are the unduplicated number of clients served. Foster Care Placement Services are provided to children who need short-term or temporary protection because they are abused, neglected, or involved in family conflict. The goal of these services is to return children to their homes or to find another permanent home as early as possible. Children are served exclusively in out-of-home placements which include traditional Foster Care as well as Family Receiving Homes. Foster Care Placement Services may be provided without prior Child Protective Services (CPS) involvement. Client counts for Foster Care Placement Services include only the children being served. Unlicensed relative foster care is not included.

A client who self-identifies as a member of one or more minority groups is counted once in the Any Minority column. Clients who identify as White with no minority group membership are counted under the White Non-Hispanic Only column. Some DSHS clients will not show up in the percentages because they have an unknown race.

Source: DSHS, RDA, "DSHS Client Services Youth (ages 0-17) by Race" fiscal year data reports, retrieved from website on 2/10/2014, at: <http://clientdata.rda.dshs.wa.gov/>

Washington State CRC/HOPE CTR/RLSP Facilities

	FACILITY*	NUMBER OF BEDS
Region 1-N	REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER YFA Connections Spokane, WA	8 Regional
	HOPE CENTER YFA Connections Spokane, WA	5 Hope
	RESPONSIBLE LIVING SKILLS PROGRAM Helping Hands Spokane Valley, WA	4 RLSP
	SECURE CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS Chelan County Juvenile Center Wenatchee, WA	4 Secure
		TOTAL BEDS 21
Region 1-S	REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER Ohana Crisis Center, Inc. Yakima, WA	4 Regional
	HOPE CENTERS Ohana Crisis Center, Inc. Yakima, WA	2 Hope
	RESPONSIBLE LIVING SKILLS PROGRAM (no provider at this time) Yakima, WA	
	SECURE CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER Ohana Crisis Center, Inc. Yakima, WA	5 Secure
		TOTAL BEDS 11
Region 2-N	REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER Service Alternatives - Cedar House Everett, WA	6 Regional
	HOPE CENTERS Cocoon House Everett, WA	3 Hope
	Service Alternatives Arlington, WA - 1 Bed Lynden, WA - 1 Bed	2 Hope
	RESPONSIBLE LIVING SKILLS PROGRAM Cocoon House Everett, WA	4 RLSP
	YouthNet Mount Vernon, WA	3 RLSP
		TOTAL BEDS 18

Region 2-S

HOPE CENTER Youth Care Seattle, WA	4 Hope
RESPONSIBLE LIVING SKILLS PROGRAMS Youth Care Seattle, WA	4 RLSP
REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER Pioneer Human Services Seattle, WA	3 Regional
SECURE CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER Pioneer Human Services Seattle, WA	15 Secure
<hr/>	
	TOTAL BEDS 26

Region 3-N

RESPONSIBLE LIVING SKILLS PROGRAMS Pierce County Alliance Tacoma, WA	7 RLSP
<hr/>	
	TOTAL BEDS 7

Region 3-S

REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS Community Youth Services - Haven House Olympia, WA	7 Regional
JANUS Youth Programs Vancouver, WA	4 Regional
HOPE CENTERS Community Youth Services Olympia, WA	3 Hope
JANUS Youth Programs Vancouver, WA	3 Hope
RESPONSIBLE LIVING SKILLS PROGRAMS Community Youth Services Olympia, WA	6 RLSP
SECURE CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS Clallam County Juvenile Court Port Angeles, WA	4 Secure
JANUS Youth Programs Vancouver, WA	6 Secure
<hr/>	
	TOTAL BEDS 33

Source: Children's Administration, Department of Social & Health Services, updated May 2014.

Assessment Services

Residential Providers

REGION 1

Lutheran Community Services
Spokane, WA 99204

REGION 2

Central Washington Comprehensive Mental Health
Yakima, WA 98901

REGION 3

Catholic Community Services
Mount Vernon, WA 98273

Secret Harbor Youth Services
Burlington, WA 98233

Service Alternatives
Burlington, WA 98233

REGION 4

Friends of Youth
Renton, WA 98506

Ruth Dykeman Childrens Center
Burien, WA 98166

Ryther Child Center
Seattle, WA 98115

YMCA Family Services & Mental Health
Seattle, WA 98110

REGION 5

A Place Called Hope
Gig Harbor, WA 98335

Homelife
Tacoma, WA 98419

Comprehensive Life Resources
Tacoma, WA 98405

REGION 6

Community Youth Services
Olympia, WA 98506

Janus Youth Inc.
Vancouver, WA 98662

source: Children's Administration, Department of Social and Health Services, last updated October 2014.

TABLE 34

**Crisis Residential Center (CRC),
Responsible Living Skills Program (RLSP)
and Hope Center Beds by County -- 2014**

County	Regional CRC Beds	Secure CRC Beds	RLSP Beds	Hope Ctr Beds
Chelan		4		
Clallam		4		
Clark	4	6		3
King	3	15	4	4
Pierce			7	
Skagit			3	
Snohomish	6		4	4
Spokane	8		4	5
Thurston	7		6	3
Whatcom				1
Yakima	4	5		2
Total	32	34	28	22

Source of data: Children's Administration, DSHS, updated May 2014.

TABLE 35

**Number of Families Served Through
Family Reconciliation Services (FRS)
1996 - 2013**

	(formerly Phase I) Assessment & Brief Intervention (Actual cases opened)	(formerly Phase II) In-Home Contracted Counseling (Families served)	Percentage Served Contracted Counseling
2013	4,962	636	13%
2012	5,663	664	12%
2011	5,993	684	11%
2010	6,779	767	11%
2009	7,056	908	13%
2008	7,209	1,550	22%
2007	7,636	1,484	19%
2006	7,709	1,385	18%
2005	8,116	1,672	21%
2004	8,420	1,713	20%
2003	8,559	1,431	17%
2002	8,239	2,076	25%
2001	8,748	2,699	31%
2000	8,907	2,577	29%
1999	8,796	2,438	28%
1998	9,323	2,463	26%
1997	9,754	2,542	26%
1996	9,412	2,362	25%

Note: A new method of paying for FRS began July 2006, and client counts for July through September 2006 are incomplete. An estimate of the correct count provided by Children's Administration, Decision Support Unit, for CY 2006 is about 1,583. Data obtained from CAMIS downloads as presented in the Research and Data Analysis, DSHS, EMIS Reports, Family Support & Preservation Services - FRS (FRS Actual Cases Opened and Families Served); total annual number of families served from 1996 to 2004 has been updated to reflect May 2007 EMIS Report totals. CY 2012 and CY 2013 data generated from EMIS report on 2/10/2014. Source for families served in In-Home Contracted Counseling: EMIS, RDA, DSHS: CAMIS reporting system reflecting unduplicated SSPS month of service client counts.

TABLE 36

**Youth* on Probation with a Mental Health Diagnosis
Washington State Juvenile Court Pre-Screen Risk Assessment
2004 - 2013**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total # of Assessments	11,619	9,586	9,304	9,380	9,251	8,749	8,418	8,187	6,191	5,127
Diagnosed Only	7.3%	7.7%	7.2%	7.0%	7.4%	7.6%	8.3%	8.4%	9.0%	8.9%
Medication Prescribed	3.0%	2.7%	2.8%	2.5%	2.4%	2.5%	2.7%	3.0%	2.6%	2.6%
Treatment Prescribed	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%	1.5%	1.7%	2.0%	1.8%	2.1%	2.1%	2.5%
Medication & Treatment Prescribed	10.5%	10.5%	9.5%	9.6%	9.4%	9.3%	10.7%	9.5%	9.3%	9.1%
Total Diagnosed	22.1%	22.2%	20.9%	20.6%	20.9%	21.4%	23.5%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%
Not Diagnosed	77.9%	77.8%	79.1%	79.4%	79.1%	78.4%	76.4%	76.9%	77.0%	77.0%

* A youth is counted once in each year, but the same youth may be counted in different years. An improved version of the assessment software was implemented in 2003.

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.

Note: Less than one percent of assessment data was reported as "missing" for each of the years through 2012.

TABLE 37

**Child in Need of Services (CHINS), Dependency, At-Risk Youth (ARY),
and Truancy Cases Filed 2008 - 2012**

County/Court	CHINS					DEPENDENCY					ARY					TRUANCY				
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Adams	0	0	1	0	0	19	8	14	5	5	5	1	1	0	0	44	45	40	42	36
Asotin/Garfield	1	0		0	0	36	38	26	6	15	6	0	3	5	0	23	19	7	15	48
Benton/Franklin	0	0		0	1	190	157	182	188	183	46	41	55	36	56	681	769	886	776	803
Chelan	2	2	7	5	6	38	31	40	37	60	45	31	46	45	31	209	129	158	190	274
Clallam	7	6	4	9	14	79	81	80	57	56	88	66	80	77	96	275	284	334	379	437
Clark	9	23	12	5	5	304	365	343	259	213	7	11	17	12	15	670	517	729	686	874
Columbia/Walla Walla	1	0	2	3	1	85	84	41	60	30	18	11	11	10	8	120	153	120	152	162
Cowlitz	3	7	6	1	2	60	63	95	60	85	57	36	39	64	83	381	316	443	511	530
Douglas	3	0		1	1	23	4	8	8	20	25	21	26	33	24	56	68	94	62	94
Ferry/Pend Oreille/Stevens	23	14	21	11	12	81	90	91	60	93	32	40	45	28	38	51	83	65	102	108
Grant	1	0	4	2	0	101	128	85	55	75	6	19	20	29	18	141	96	108	130	195
Grays Harbor	0	2	2	0	2	129	139	149	105	155	92	98	116	114	103	182	241	262	257	299
Island	2	0		0	0	31	48	36	31	41	18	25	12	15	18	249	310	341	223	277
Jefferson	3	4	1	7	4	11	15	37	10	20	0	6	10	14	16	23	34	36	59	46
King	40	35	58	42	48	853	838	808	619	573	174	234	277	296	354	1,271	1,350	1,614	2,083	2,513
Kitsap	0	2	1	3	4	175	207	287	160	170	4	12	13	20	26	257	261	277	324	407
Kittitas	5	4	2	2	2	30	31	33	24	25	4	6	7	2	9	16	18	13	18	51
Klickitat	2	9	2	1	2	23	15	24	18	13	3	7	1	1	4	25	34	16	16	40
Lewis	1	1		0	2	46	54	60	30	46	19	27	27	43	30	253	190	146	160	166
Lincoln	1	0	1	0	2	8	8	6	5	4	6	1	2	3	5	15	25	13	13	13
Mason	4	6	4	5	4	68	50	64	59	38	19	15	19	18	15	78	105	96	107	93
Okanogan	0	1		1	0	46	28	31	24	37	2	3	6	1	4	123	102	127	104	109
Pacific/Wahkiakum	7	4	9	12	7	25	22	17	17	17	21	11	16	10	13	18	34	22	20	30
Pierce	8	7	5	5	5	607	611	923	594	656	121	94	141	139	161	1,188	1,247	989	757	1,129
San Juan	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	3	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	11	2	4	2	13
Skagit	6	11	4	10	4	95	93	135	62	90	49	57	69	74	58	572	683	576	473	485
Skamania	0	0	1	0	0	14	7	19	12	11	1	0	2	0	3	10	2	3	6	16
Snohomish	8	14	13	14	19	520	439	460	392	540	203	226	234	171	246	1,777	1,990	2,160	2,607	2,672
Spokane	57	54	55	63	51	648	602	520	479	580	204	233	244	194	223	1,678	1,539	1,700	1,735	2,046
Thurston	38	29	18	18	20	140	163	114	94	132	99	119	138	134	132	342	314	347	303	422
Whatcom	20	16	7	17	18	158	133	202	153	137	61	44	43	44	53	241	171	226	303	330
Whitman	5	5	2	2	1	12	23	23	15	20	1	0	2	2	2	13	21	27	21	22
Yakima	3	1	3	0	7	208	200	202	185	194	112	148	136	136	149	306	206	395	220	838
TOTAL	260	257	246	239	244	4,864	4,778	5,158	3,883	4,337	1,548	1,643	1,861	1,771	1,993	11,299	11,358	12,374	12,856	15,578

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, "Caseloads of the Courts of Washington," Superior Courts Juvenile Dependency Cases Filed by Type of Case (CY) - Annual Reports.

TABLE 38

Contempt Hearings Held in At-Risk Youth (ARY) and Truancy Cases *

County/Court	ARY Contempt Hearings						Truancy Contempt Hearings**					
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2011-12 % Change	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2011-12 % Change
Adams			1						2			
Asotin/Garfield							1	2				-50%
Benton/Franklin	75	68	43	44	68	10%	790	663	644	321	406	19%
Chelan	36	42	35	27	15	-14%	49	44	92	28	96	11%
Clallam	126	91	73	60	97	38%	226	327	303	192	373	-31%
Clark		25	12	6	2	-100%	2		1	1	1	
Columbia/Walla Walla												
Cowlitz	206	187	54	121	181	10%	262	120	17	35	194	118%
Douglas	59	28	44	32	34	111%	69	76	120	52	105	-9%
Ferry/Pend Oreille/Stevens	34	54	43	52	39	-37%	47	35	60	19	49	34%
Grant	6	48	42	49	44	-88%	116	121	170	212	223	-4%
Grays Harbor	246	276	247	226	212	-11%	318	329	369	366	342	-3%
Island	6	13	5	10	4	-54%	6	1	11	17	9	500%
Jefferson		5	17	9	6	-100%	34	33	38	25	44	3%
King	148	148	171	158	137	0%	123	21	12		61	486%
Kitsap	2	8	14	15	9	-75%	100	91	110	93	144	10%
Kittitas		4	3	2	4	-100%	2	6	4	1	24	-67%
Klickitat	2				2				1	3	10	
Lewis	23	33	46	52	40	-30%	142	117	108	27	73	21%
Lincoln	4			1			1	4	2	1	7	-75%
Mason	23	35	27	13	15	-34%	261	293	190	75	295	-11%
Okanogan	6	4	12	1	13	50%	131	127	128	55	95	3%
Pacific/Wahkiakum	3	2	6	3	7	50%						
Pierce	105	91	197	163	197	15%	32	50	45	63	308	-36%
San Juan			2		3		10		1	7	14	
Skagit	93	90	80	68	81	3%	89	50		3	53	78%
Skamania							2	2	1		13	0%
Snohomish	539	542	320	261	337	-1%	545	439	438	132	894	24%
Spokane	286	237	211	250	229	21%	126	163	176	101	215	-23%
Thurston	91	130	95	144	135	-30%	234	211	270	153	379	11%
Whatcom	77	61	60	55	72	26%	85	87	105	23	102	-2%
Whitman												
Yakima	169	273	258	266	241	-38%	243	189	82	273	518	29%
TOTAL	2,365	2,495	2,118	2,088	2,224	-5%	4,046	3,601	3,500	2,278	5,047	12%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts; contempt data is based on calendar year docket data--any action that took place during the calendar year related to a petition is included; data last updated August 2013.

The Administrative Office of the Courts makes no representation as to the accuracy and completeness of the data except for court business purposes.

* Contempt hearings held as reflected in case dockets and reported on SCOMIS (and CAPS for Yakima only) for ARY and Truancy cases.

** Note: In January 2009 the State Court of Appeals published an opinion that had a significant impact on the truancy petition process (and subsequently on significantly reducing truancy contempt filings and admissions to juvenile detention facilities related to a truancy order/proceeding); Bellevue School District v. E.S., 148 Wash. App. 205 (2009); however, on June 9, 2011, the State Supreme Court reversed the Court of Appeals decision.

TABLE 39

CHINS, Dependency, ARY & Truancy - Filings, Contempt Hearings* and Orders on Contempt by County for 2012

County	CHINS			DEPENDENCY			At-Risk Youth (ARY)			TRUANCY			TOTAL CHINS-DEP-ARY-TRUANCY		
	Filings	Contempt Hearings	Order on Contempt	Filings	Contempt Hearings	Order on Contempt	Filings	Contempt Hearings	Order on Contempt	Filings	Contempt Hearings	Order on Contempt	Filings	Contempt Hearings	Orders on Contempt
Adams	0			19	0		5			44	0	1	68	0	1
Asotin	1			34	0		6			23	1		64	1	0
Benton	0			110	6	10	25	32	40	315	248	268	450	286	318
Chelan	2			38	2	3	45	36	41	209	49	48	294	87	92
Clallam	7			79	3	5	88	126	133	275	226	233	449	355	371
Clark	9			304	1	3	7		4	670	2	1	990	3	8
Columbia	0			4			0			10			14	0	0
Cowlitz	3	2	2	60		1	57	206	195	381	262	97	501	470	295
Douglas	3			23			25	59	54	56	69	63	107	128	117
Ferry	3			8			0			9	5	7	20	5	7
Franklin	0			80	7	8	21	43	48	366	542	561	467	592	617
Garfield	0			2			0			0			2	0	0
Grant	1	1	1	101			6	6	9	141	116	159	249	123	169
Grays Harbor	0	1		129	23	23	92	246	254	182	318	319	403	588	596
Island	2			31			18	6	34	249	6	2	300	12	36
Jefferson	3			11			0		1	23	34	36	37	34	37
King	40	2		853	96	29	174	148	197	1,271	123	217	2,338	369	443
Kitsap	0			175			4	2	2	257	100	96	436	102	98
Kittitas	5			30			4			16	2	1	55	2	1
Klickitat	2			23			3	2	5	25		4	53	2	9
Lewis	1			46	5	5	19	23	25	253	142	174	319	170	204
Lincoln	1			8			6	4	8	15	1	8	30	5	16
Mason	4			68	2	10	19	23	25	78	261	264	169	286	299
Okanogan	0			46			2	6	11	123	131	176	171	137	187
Pacific	6			23			14	2	7	18			61	2	7
Pend Oreille	8		3	20	4	5	9	8	17	16	13	13	53	25	38
Pierce	8			607	9	10	121	105	106	1,188	32	29	1,924	146	145
San Juan	0			1			0			11	10	1	12	10	1
Skagit	6			95	20	8	49	93	76	572	89	67	722	202	151
Skamania	0			14			1			10	2	2	25	2	2
Snohomish	8			520	43	14	203	539	534	1,777	545	538	2,508	1,127	1,086
Spokane	57	9	8	648	14	19	204	286	325	1,678	126	128	2,587	435	480
Stevens	12			53			23	26	28	26	29	38	114	55	66
Thurston	38	1	1	140	13	14	99	91	90	342	234	247	619	339	352
Wahkiakum	1			2			7	1	1	0			10	1	1
Walla Walla	1			81			18			110			210	0	0
Whatcom	20	2	3	158	11	9	61	77	78	241	85	74	480	175	164
Whitman	5		1	12			1			13		4	31	0	5
Yakima	3		1	208	98	32	112	169	97	306	243	72	629	510	202
TOTAL	260	18	20	4,864	357	208	1,548	2,365	2,445	11,299	4,046	3,948	17,971	6,786	6,621

Sources: Administrative Office of the Courts, "Caseloads of the Courts of Washington," Superior Courts Juvenile Dependency Cases Filed by Type of Case; and Administrative Office of the Courts, August 2013 -- contempt data is based on docket data -- any action that took place during the calendar year related to a petition is included.

* Contempt hearings held as reflected in case dockets and reported on SCOMIS (and CAPS for Yakima only) for ARY, Truancy, and CHINS cases.

Variances in reporting practices to SCOMIS by individual courts and generic coding options may account for inconsistencies between the number of cases with contempt hearings and the # of contempt orders. The Administrative Office of the Courts makes no representation as to the accuracy and completeness of the data except for court business purposes.

TABLE 40-A

**ARY, CHINS, Dependency & Truancy -- Cases Filed, Contempt Hearings
and Orders on Contempt by RACE/ETHNICITY for 2012**

	American Indian or Alaskan Native, Non- Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non- Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	White, Non- Hispanic	Hispanic (of any race)	Unknown	TOTAL
CHINS							
Filings	9	5	24	178	16	28	260
Contempt Hearings	2			13	1	2	18
Order on Contempt	1		1	16	1	1	20
DEPENDENCY							
Filings	254	54	206	1302	209	2839	4,864
Contempt Hearings	27	6	67	129	65	63	357
Order on Contempt	17	1	21	114	34	21	208
ARY							
Filings	60	35	135	955	269	94	1,548
Contempt Hearings	113	48	157	1601	378	68	2,365
Order on Contempt	120	48	172	1679	358	66	2,443
TRUANCY							
Filings	610	403	799	6,152	2,010	1,325	11,299
Contempt Hearings	353	85	139	1995	1164	310	4,046
Order on Contempt	344	99	141	1935	1104	325	3,948

TABLE 40-B

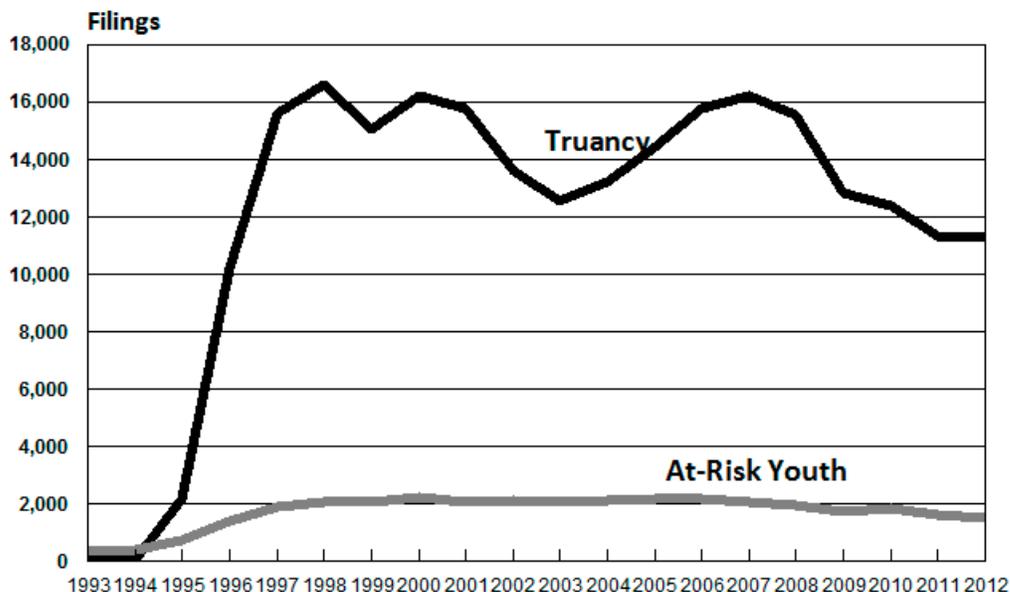
**ARY, CHINS, Dependency & Truancy -- Cases Filed, Contempt Hearings
and Orders on Contempt by GENDER for 2012**

	Female	% Female	Male	% Male	Unknown	% Unknown	TOTAL
CHINS							
Filings	160	61.5%	99	38.1%	1	0.0%	260
Contempt Hearings	8	44.4%	10	55.6%		0.0%	18
Order on Contempt	7	35.0%	13	65.0%		0.0%	20
DEPENDENCY							
Filings	2371	48.7%	2450	50.4%	43	0.0%	4,864
Contempt Hearings	224	62.7%	131	36.7%	2	0.0%	357
Order on Contempt	126	60.6%	79	38.0%	3	0.0%	208
ARY							
Filings	727	47.0%	817	52.8%	4	0.3%	1,548
Contempt Hearings	1059	44.7%	1307	55.2%	1	0.0%	2,367
Order on Contempt	1070	43.8%	1372	56.2%	1	0.0%	2,443
TRUANCY							
Filings	5,277	46.7%	5,984	53.0%	38	0.3%	11,299
Contempt Hearings	1734	42.9%	2302	56.9%	10	0.2%	4,046
Order on Contempt	1674	42.4%	2266	57.4%	8	0.2%	3,948

Data source: Administrative Office of the Courts, August 2013. The ARY orders on contempt and contempt hearings totals are +2 and -2, respectively, compared to the totals reported on the previous tables as the data in this table reports person detail level, and the previous tables report case level data.

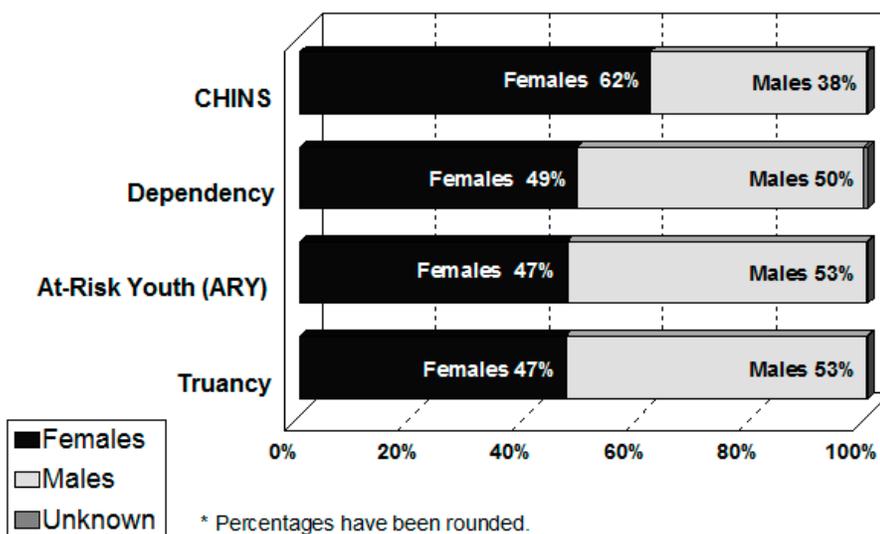
The Administrative Office of the Courts makes no representation as to the accuracy and completeness of the data except for court business purposes.

Graph 16
At-Risk Youth (ARY) and Truancy Cases Filed
1993 - 2012



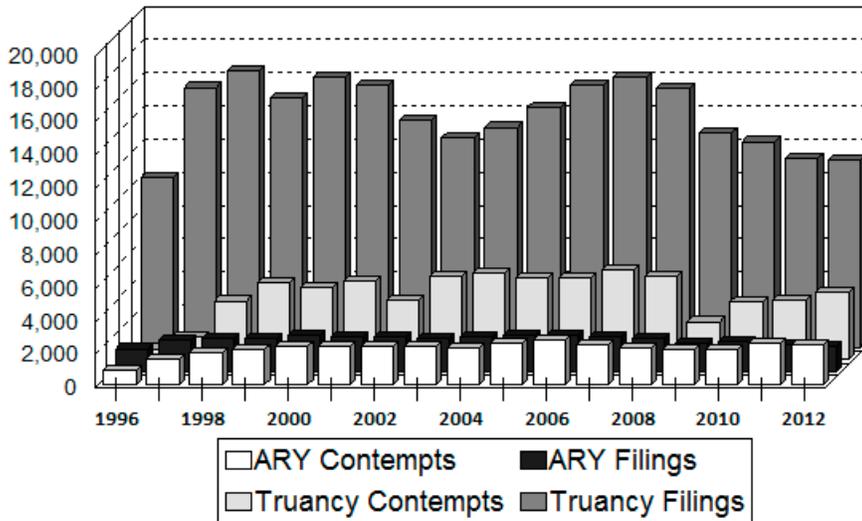
Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, "Caseloads of the Courts of Washington," Superior Courts Juvenile Dependency Cases Filed by Type of Case, annual reports

Graph 17
Percentage of ARY, CHINS & Truancy Cases
Filed by Gender for 2012



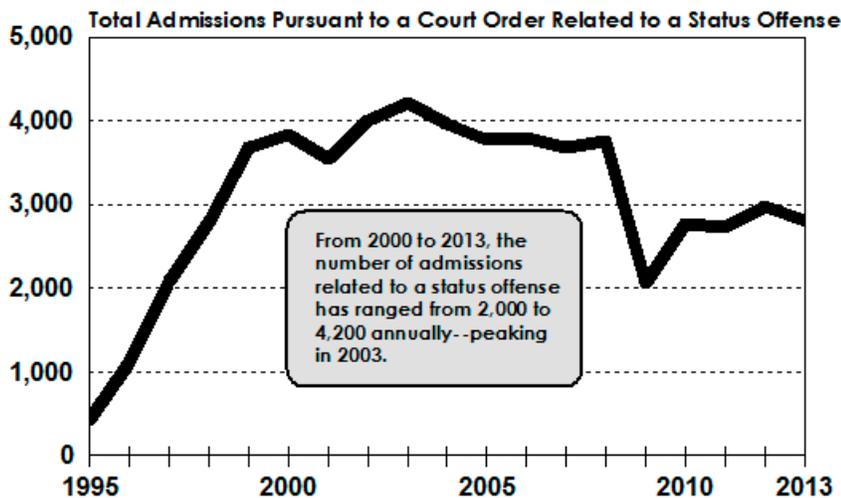
Data Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, August 2013.

Graph 18
Filings and Contempt Hearings* in
At-Risk Youth (ARY) and Truancy Cases
1996 - 2012



* Contempt Hearings held as reflected in case dockets and reported on SCOMIS; Pierce County Juvenile Court provided 2002 contempt data for Pierce County.
 Source: Administrative Office of the Courts; the AOC makes no representation as to the accuracy and completeness of the data except for court business purposes; most recent update August 2013.

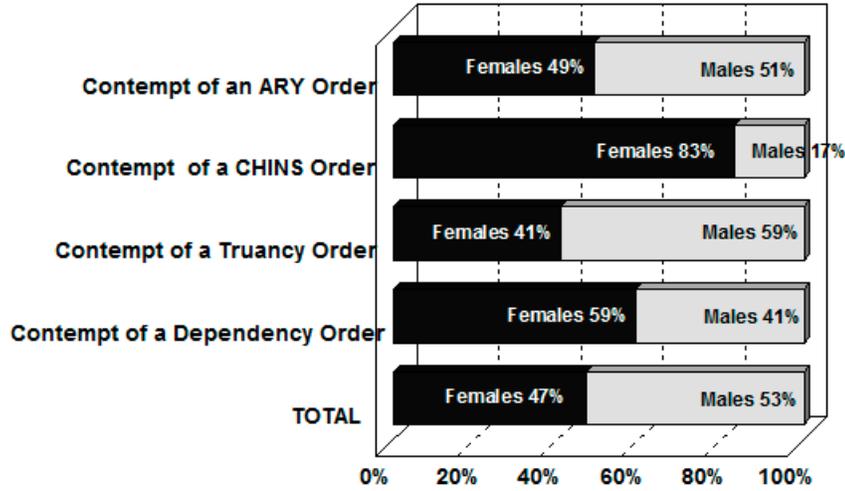
Graph 19
Admissions to Juvenile Detention Facilities Related to a
Status Offense from 1995 to 2013 *



* An admission to a juvenile detention facility with a duration (stay) of more than four hours; does not include juveniles detained in detention facilities related only to a minor in possession charge.

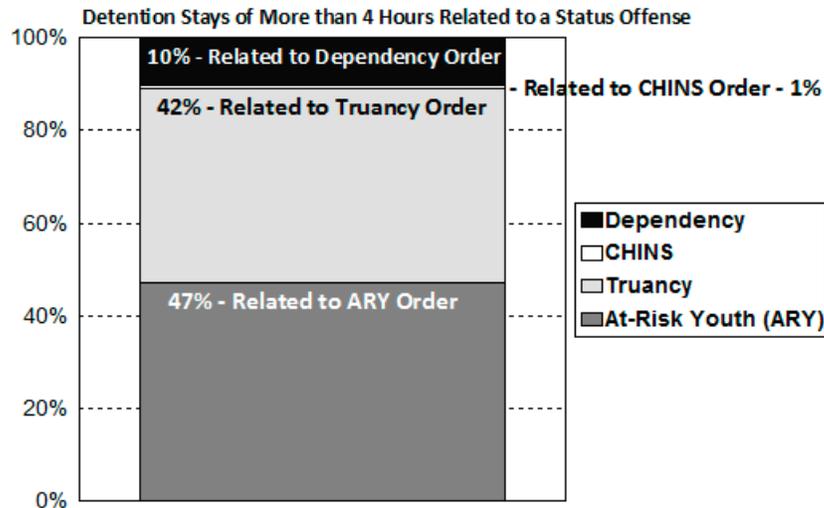
Sources: Administrative Office of the Courts and county detention data sources; 2005 data may not be complete and comparable to prior years data due to conversion to the new JCS application; 2006 -2013 data obtained from JCS system.

Graph 20
Admissions to Juvenile Detention Facilities
Related to a Status Offense by Gender in 2013



Data Source: County detention data sources (including King and Martin Hall) and Administrative Office of the Courts (JCS); the AOC makes no representation as to the accuracy and completeness of the data except for court business purposes.

Graph 21
Admissions to Juvenile Detention Facilities
Statewide Related to a Status Offense in 2013
(by Type of Status Offense)



Juvenile Arrests

Arrest data contained in the following pages summarize juvenile arrest data that was provided to the Office of Juvenile Justice by the WUCR Program, which is administered by the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs. These data were compiled from monthly UCR submissions to the WUCR Program by individual law enforcement agencies; data collection follows the FBI guidelines and standards.

The national Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program has been redesigned, and since December 2006 Washington State has been converting to this new data collection system – known as the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS). NIBRS provides more comprehensive data for reports and analysis. The majority of data in WASPC’s Crime in Washington 2012 report is from law enforcement agencies using the NIBRS method of submission.

The 2012 data provided in the following tables and summarized in this narrative combines arrest data submitted via the NIBRS and Summary UCR methods (that was provided by WASPC); as the NIBRS statistics are not static (i.e., the totals will vary at different points in time as incidents/arrests are updated by the contributing law enforcement agencies), this report data may vary from other 2012 arrest statistics reported, including WASPC’s annual report.

In Summary UCR, for multiple offenses that occur in one crime incident, only the most serious offense is counted. In NIBRS, this rule does not exist and “all crimes committed within the same incident by the same person or group of persons without a significant time or space interval separating them would be reported” (“Crime in Washington 2011 Annual Report,” <http://www.waspc.org/index.php?c=Crime%20Statistics>).

Note: Many law enforcement agencies experienced a drop in their “Group B-All Other Arrests” when they converted from Summary Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) method of submission. After some research, it was determined that one reason for this decrease was due to how “Fail To Appear” (FTA) or other non-compliance-type arrests are reported on a previous incident.

In Summary UCR reporting, many records management systems do not associate arrests to incidents when adding the numbers of offenses, so when there is an FTA arrest, both the original offense and the FTA are counted. In NIBRS, if the FTA arrest is linked to the original incident because of the case number, only one arrest is counted per offender.

To “count” the FTA arrest in NIBRS, an agency would need to assign a new incident number and report it separately. However, agencies may not have the resources to do this or it may be a policy decision to keep the FTA arrest associated to the original incident with the same case number.

For this reason, the WASPC Criminal Justice Information Support (CJIS) Department did not display the “Group B - All Other Arrests” category in their 2011 annual report (because the variation in Summary Uniform Crime Reporting and National Incident-Based Reporting System submissions on non-compliance arrests would have created an inaccurate trend comparison between 2010 and 2011 data.)

However, all arrests reported in the “all other offenses” category to the WUCR Program have been included in this juvenile justice report with the understanding that 2011 and 2012 arrest data is not comparable to prior years data due to the conversion to NIBRS and the inaccurate trend in the “all other offenses—except traffic” category.

Additionally, it should be noted that while the reporting of ethnicity was not an available option for law enforcement to report in the UCR Summary reporting system, it is an available “option” in the NIBRS. The Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice (WA-PCJJ) supports efforts to address disproportionate minority contact and to implement changes to the NIBRS that would require both the reporting of race and ethnicity (Hispanic, non-Hispanic) to provide uniform, valuable data that can be used in identifying and assessing the over-representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system. The Council will continue to pursue addressing this issue at both the federal and state level.

Staff of the Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice provided the analysis and summary of the juvenile arrest data set.

Arrests shown on the following tables actually underreport the number of juveniles arrested; these numbers have not been adjusted by subtracting the population of police jurisdictions that did not report arrest data to UCR. The figures of arrests do not represent every juvenile arrest made during the year, but reflect the information that was reported by the arresting agencies. Please note that juvenile arrest data provided in WA-PCJJ reports do not include runaways or curfew violators reported to the WUCR by individual agencies.

Rates for the various categories of offenses are based on the population of juveniles age 10 through 17. There were 17,505 juvenile arrests in 2012. This figure represents an arrest rate of 24.8 for every thousand juveniles in the state age 10 through 17. The 2012 juvenile arrest rate is the lowest rate for Washington State since prior to 1982. The juvenile arrest rate peaked in 1994 at 94.9 per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17.

Arrest data for 2012 include 61 arrests of youth under the age of 10 (representing less than one percent of the total juvenile arrests). There was a 36 percent decrease in the number of juveniles under the age of 10 arrested from 2011 to 2012 (from 96 to 61).

Comparing Juvenile and Adult Arrests

When comparing arrests for adults and juveniles in Washington State in 2012, juveniles comprised approximately 9 percent of the total number of arrests statewide. Adults continue to represent a significantly larger proportion of the arrests for drug and alcohol offenses (94.5 percent) than juveniles (5.5 percent of the total arrests in 2012).

Approximately 16 percent of property offense arrests were juvenile arrests in 2012, and 11.7 percent of violent crime arrests in 2012 were juvenile arrests.

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests

The rate of arrests for violent offenses was 1.3 per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17 in 2012. The 2012 rate of 1.3 is the lowest rate reported since prior to 1982. There was a seven percent decrease in the violent crime arrest rate from 2011 to 2012.

The 884 arrests of juveniles for violent crimes in 2012 breakdown as follows:

- 5 arrests for murder or non-negligent manslaughter.
- 69 arrests for forcible rape.
- 509 arrests for aggravated assault.
- 301 arrests for robber.

In 2012, 10 counties had a violent offense rate above the statewide average (6 in eastern Washington and 4 in western Washington).

Juvenile Arrests for Other Offenses

The category of “property crimes” was revised in 2012 from previous years’ annual reports to include only the four property crimes per the UCR Program Property Crime Index: burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Therefore, we are not able to compare the 2011 and 2012 property crime category to previous years’ property crimes data. There were 5,317 juvenile property crime arrests in 2012, for a rate of 7.5 per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17, a decrease from 2011 when there were 6,950 property crime arrests. Larceny – theft has continued to represent the offense for which youth were most often arrested (24.2 percent of the total juvenile arrests in 2012).

In 2012, the rate of juvenile arrests for drug and alcohol offenses was 5.0 per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17. The 2012 rate is a 31.5 percent decrease from the 2011 rate of 7.3 per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17.

Within the drug and alcohol offense category, in 2012 drug offenses comprised approximately 55.5 percent and alcohol offenses comprised 44.5 percent of all juvenile drug and alcohol arrests. The majority of juvenile arrests for drug offenses were for “possession” (88.5 percent in 2012). The majority of juvenile arrests for alcohol offenses were for “liquor law violations” (88.4 percent).

Juvenile Arrests by County

Note: *The arrest rates for counties with very small juvenile populations (such as Columbia, Garfield, and Wahkiakum) may be distorted, because a few arrests can change the rates dramatically.*

When the 39 counties are ranked by juvenile arrest rates in 2012, the five largest counties rank: King (27th); Pierce (22nd); Snohomish (23rd), Clark (19th) and Spokane (5th). Note: There was significant under-reporting by law enforcement within King County and Snohomish County in 2012 (a significant percentage—approximately 33% of the population within King County, and approximately 28% of the population within Snohomish County -- was not represented in the county total); therefore, the actual number of arrests for these counties is greater than the totals reported.

In 2012, there were 13 counties with juvenile populations age 10-17 over 5,000, with an arrest rate above the statewide average of 24.8 per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17: Benton, Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Franklin, Grant, Grays Harbor, Lewis, Skagit, Spokane, Walla Walla, Whatcom and Yakima.

In 2012, one county (Benton) had a juvenile arrest rate that was more than two times the statewide average per 1,000 youth age 10-17 for total arrests.

Four counties (Adams, Benton, Jefferson and Skagit) had an arrest rate that was more than twice the statewide average for arrests for drug and alcohol offenses in 2012. One county (Benton) had a juvenile arrest rate that was more than twice the statewide average for property offenses.

Juvenile Arrests by Race

The racial distribution of total juvenile arrests for 2012 follows: 80.4 percent were White, 13.6 percent were Black, 3.0 percent were Native American, and 3.0 percent were Asian youth. Race proportions include persons of Hispanic origin. Black or African American youth comprised 5.7 percent of the 2012 age 10-17 youth population – juvenile arrests for Black youth were more than two times their proportionate percentage of the youth population. Arrests for Native American youth were also higher than their proportionate percentage of the age 10-17 youth population (1.96 percent).

From 2005 through 2012 Black youth have comprised from 10.6 to 13.6 percent of total juvenile arrests.

According to the “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations” data set, approximately 87 percent of

youth age 10-17 of Hispanic ethnicity in 2012 were reported in the White race category. As reported on page 13, the non-reporting of ethnicity provides a notable gap in the data and the ability to assess the over-representation of youth of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity at the juvenile arrest stage.

Table 49 provides the arrest rates for violent offenses by race in 2012. Notably, when reviewing arrests for robbery only by race, approximately 44% of the total juvenile arrests for robbery were Black youth (this is more than 7 times the percentage of age 10-17 Black or African American youth in our state, and almost one out of every two juvenile robbery arrests.) Also see Table 63, which provides the percentage of total juvenile arrests by race and gender for each specific offense.

Juvenile Arrests by Gender

In 2012, females accounted for 31.6 percent of the total juvenile arrests. Ten years ago, females accounted for 28.9 percent of total juvenile arrests. While from 2002 to 2012 the percentage of total arrests increased by approximately 9.3 percent for girls, the percentage of total arrests for boys decreased by 3.8 percent in comparison. (See Graph 26 for the historical trend since 1990.)

During 2012 females accounted for approximately:

- 32 percent of all juvenile arrests.
- 27 percent of all juvenile arrests for drug and alcohol offenses
- 37 percent of all juvenile arrests for property offenses
- 22 percent of all juvenile arrests for violent offenses
- 31 percent of all juvenile arrests for “all other” offenses

Girls represented approximately 43 percent of all juvenile arrests for larceny (theft) in 2012, and 40 percent of the juvenile arrests in 2012 for “other assaults.”

Girls accounted for approximately 27 percent of the total juvenile arrests for drug and alcohol offenses in 2012, and 36 percent of the juvenile arrests for “liquor law” offenses (MIP/MIC). While girls represented 22 percent of the total juvenile

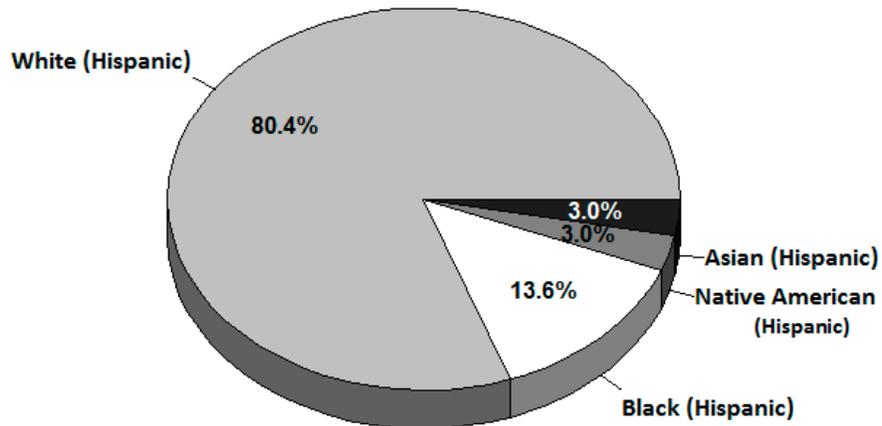
arrests for violent crimes in 2012, they represented 27 percent of the arrests for aggravated assault (about one in five arrests).

Thus, while the total number of juvenile arrests for committing crimes has decreased substantially over the past ten years (from 38,073 in 2002 to 17,505 arrests in 2012—a 54 percent decrease in the number of arrests), the female juvenile arrest trend differs from the male trend (the number of juvenile arrests for boys decreased by 55.8 percent from 2002 to 2012, compared to a 49.6 percent decrease for girls).

This is consistent with the national trend in the rise in the proportion of females entering the juvenile justice system—“According to data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, from 1991 to 2000, arrests of girls increased more (or decreased less) than arrests of boys for most types of offenses. By 2004, girls accounted for 30 percent of all juvenile arrests. However, questions remain about whether these trends reflect an actual increase in girls’ delinquency or changes in societal responses to girls’ behavior. To find answers to these questions, the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention convened the Girls Study Group to establish a theoretical and empirical foundation to guide the development, testing, and dissemination of strategies to reduce or prevent girls’ involvement in delinquency and violence.” An October 2008 OJJDP bulletin on findings from the Girls Study Group indicates that arrest laws and changes in law enforcement policy appear to have had more of an impact on arrest rates than changes in girls’ behavior.

Graph 22

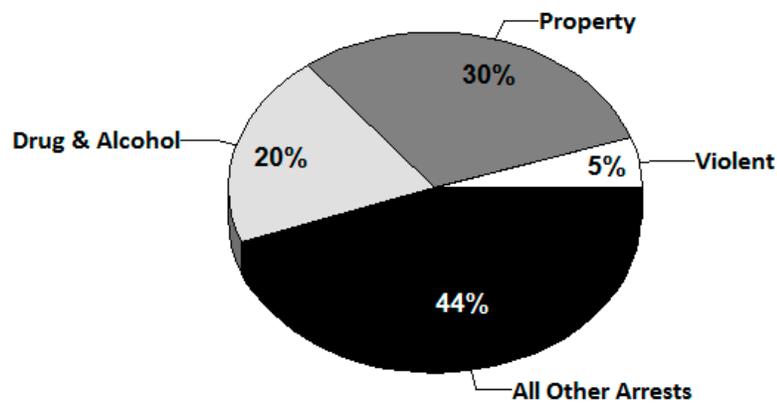
2012 Juvenile Arrests by Race *



* Note: Race proportions include youth of Hispanic origin. Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race; however, typically in UCR they are included in the White race category.

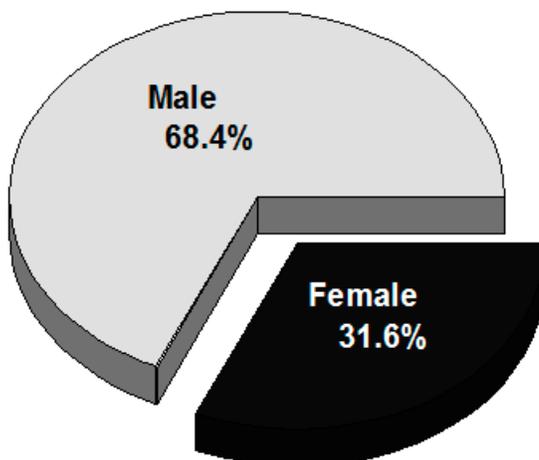
Graph 23

2012 Juvenile Arrests by Type of Offense *



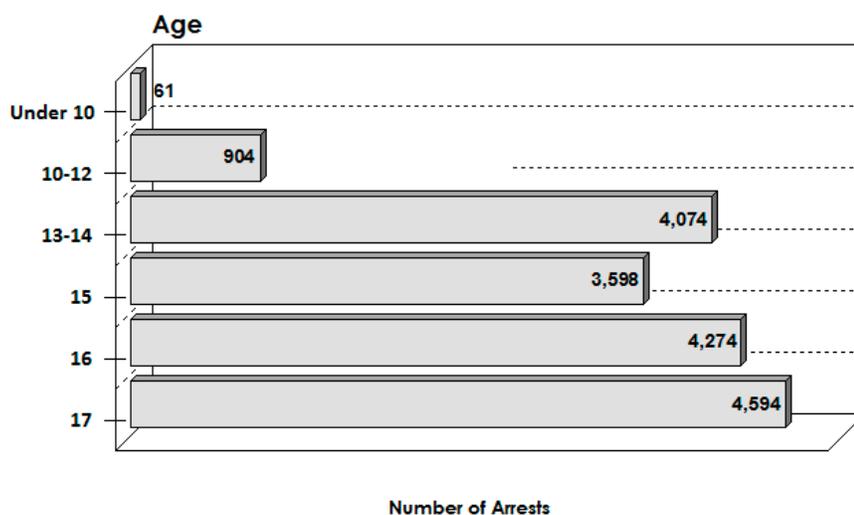
* Percentages have been rounded.

Graph 24
2012 Juvenile Arrests by Gender



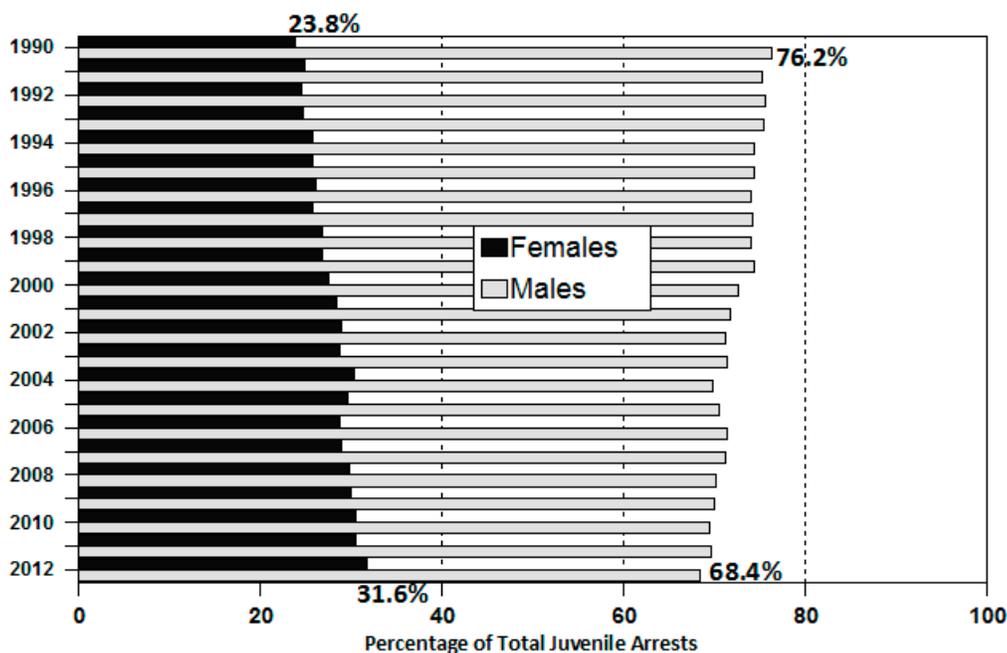
Juvenile arrest data source: Compiled from data provided by WASPC, retrieved Sept 2013 (data submitted to the WUCR Program and NIBRS System); runaways taken into protective custody and curfew-loitering violators reported to UCR are not included in the arrest totals.

Graph 25
2012 Juvenile Arrests By Age of Offender

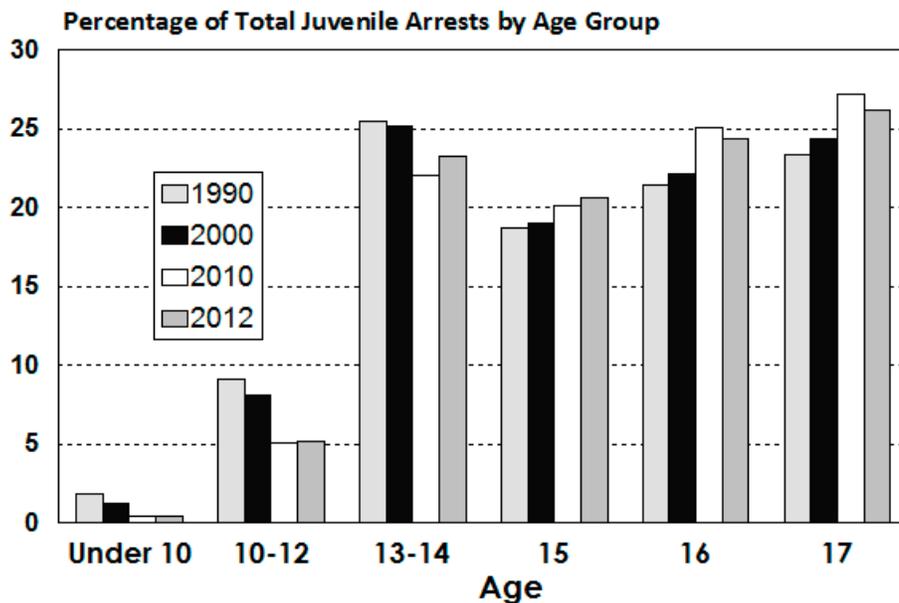


Juvenile arrest data source: Compiled from data provided by WASPC, September 2013 (data submitted to the WUCR Program and NIBRS System); runaways taken into protective custody and curfew-loitering violators reported to UCR are not included in the arrest totals.

Graph 26
1990 - 2012 Juvenile Arrests by Gender

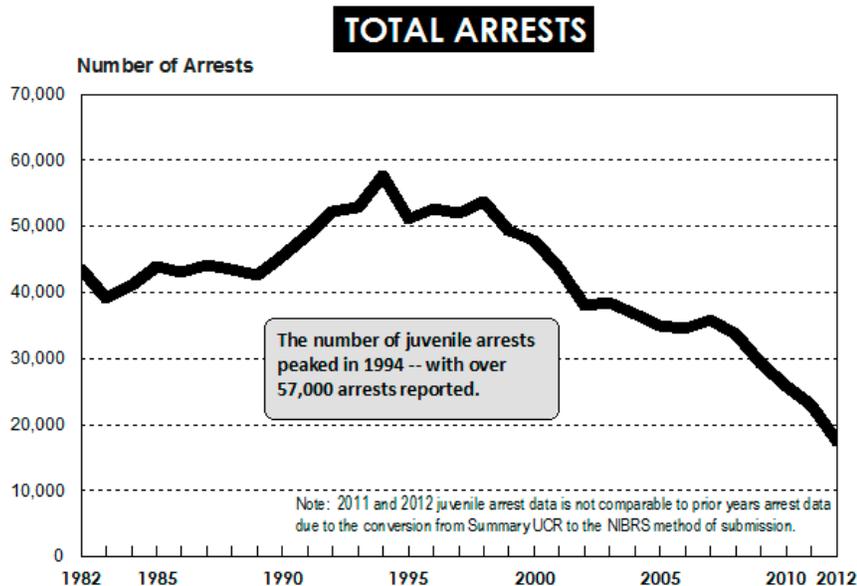


Graph 27
Juvenile Arrests by Age 1990 - 2012



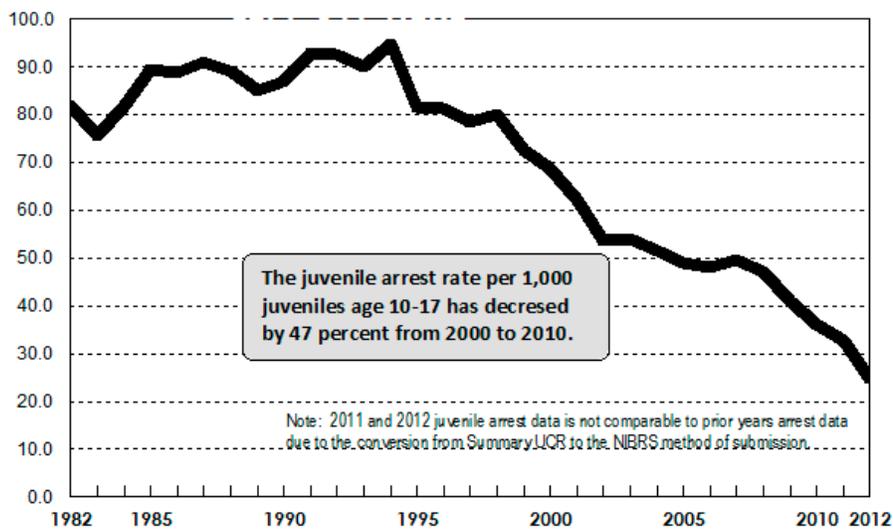
Juvenile arrest data source: Compiled from data provided by WASPC, updated Sept. 2013 (data submitted to the WUCR Program and NIBRS System); runaways taken into protective custody and curfew-loitering violators reported to UCR are not included in the arrest totals.

Graph 28
Juvenile Arrests 1982-2012*



* Arrest data include juveniles under the age of 10; data do not include runaways and curfew-loitering violators reported to WUCR. Data source: WA State UCR Program, Washington Association of Sheriffs & Police Chiefs.

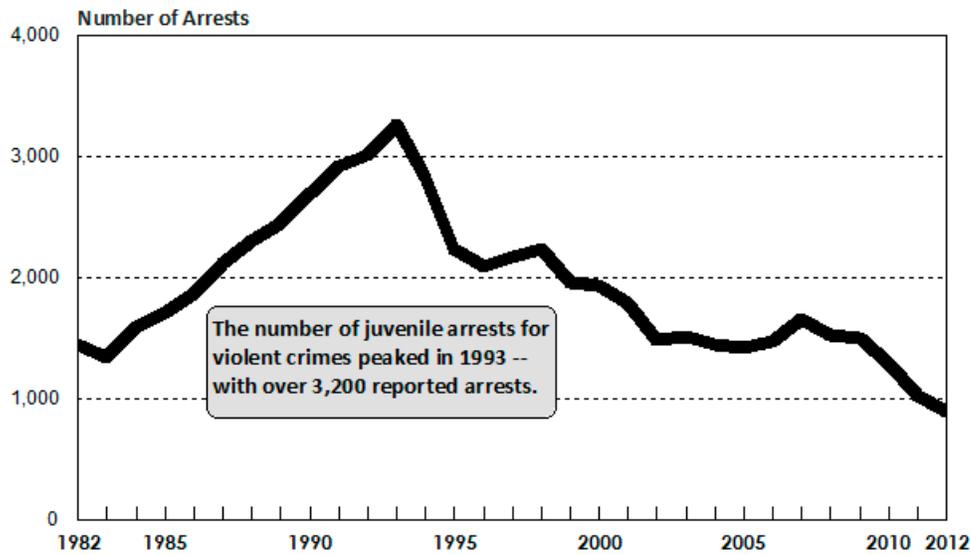
Graph 29
**Total Arrest Rate Per 1,000 Juveniles
 Age 10-17***



* Arrest data include juveniles under the age of 10; data do not include runaways and curfew-loitering violators reported to WUCR. Data source: WA State UCR Program, Washington Association of Sheriffs & Police Chiefs.

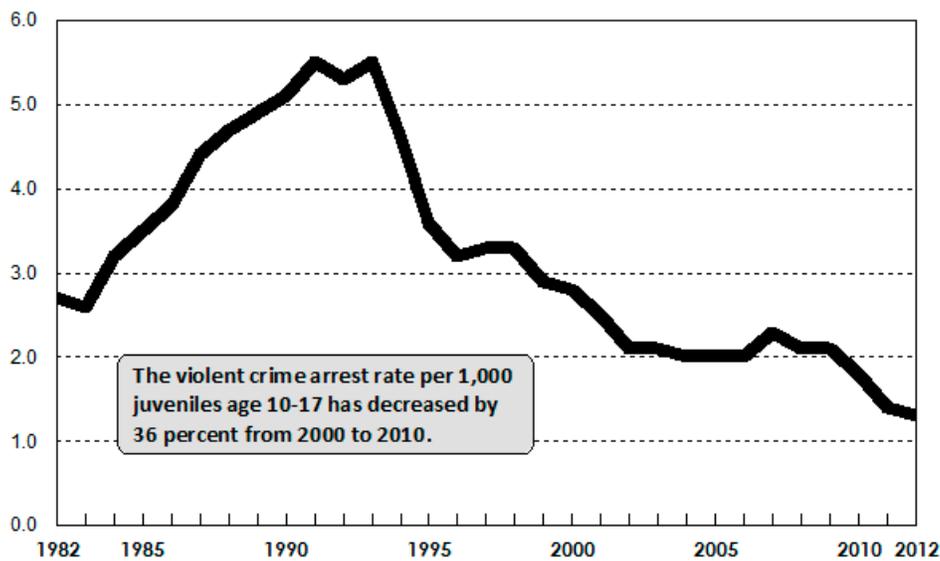
Graph 30
Juvenile Arrests 1982-2012 *

VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS



* Arrest data include juveniles under the age of 10. Note: 2011 and 2012 juvenile arrest data is not comparable to prior years arrest data due to the conversion from Summary UCR to the NIBRS method of submission.

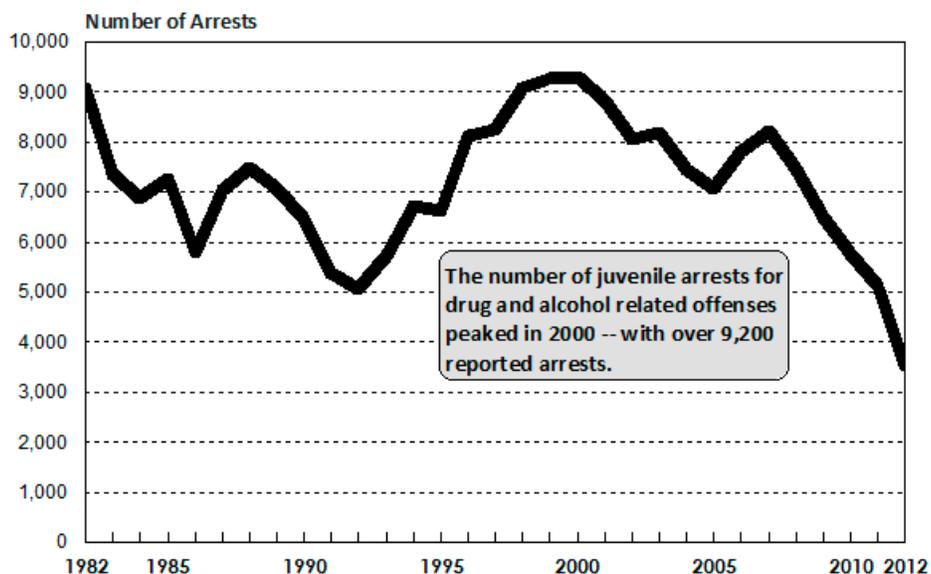
Graph 31
Violent Crime Arrest Rate Per 1,000 Juveniles
Age 10-17*



* Arrest data include juveniles under the age of 10. Note: 2011 and 2012 juvenile arrest data is not comparable to prior years arrest data due to the conversion from Summary UCR to the NIBRS method of submission.

Graph 32
Juvenile Arrests 1982-2012*

DRUG AND ALCOHOL OFFENSE ARRESTS

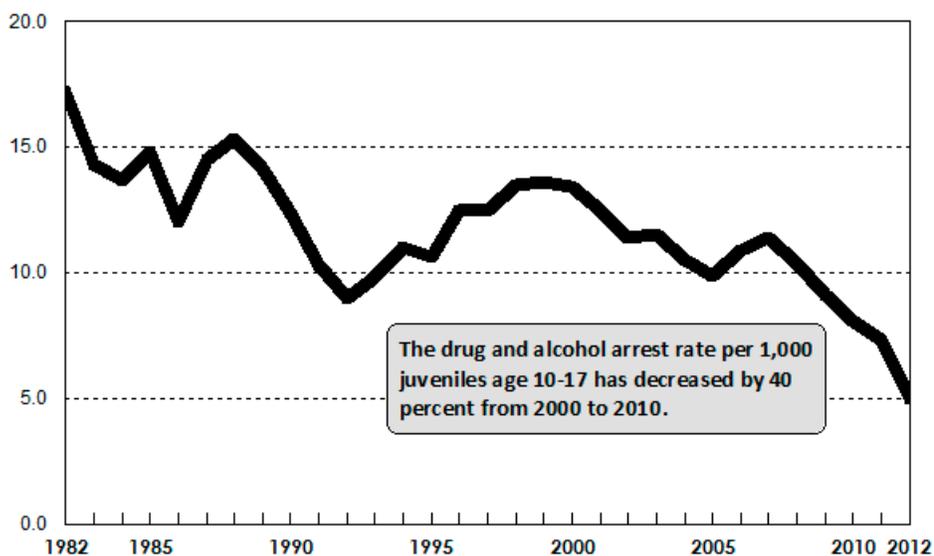


* Arrest data include juveniles under the age of 10.

Note: 2011 and 2012 juvenile arrest data is not comparable to prior years arrest data due to the conversion from Summary UCR to the NIBRS method of submission.

Graph 33

**Drug and Alcohol Arrest Rate Per 1,000 Juveniles
 Age 10-17***



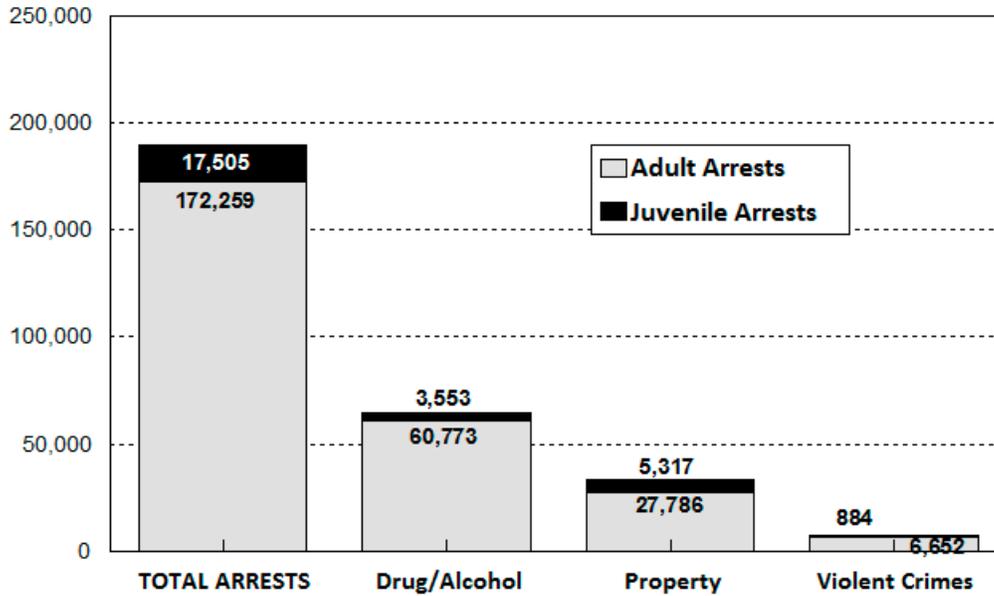
* Arrest data include juveniles under the age of 10.

Note: 2011 and 2012 juvenile arrest data is not comparable to prior years arrest data due to the conversion from Summary UCR to the NIBRS method of submission.

Graph 34

Juvenile and Adult Arrests - 2012

NUMBER OF ARRESTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE



* Arrest data include juveniles under the age of 10; data do not include runaways and curfew-loitering violators reported to WA State UCR. Data source: WA State UCR Program, WASPC; this data set combines arrest data submitted via the NIBRS and Summary UCR methods; as the NIBRS statistics are not static, this report data may vary from other 2012 arrest statistics reported.

Graph 35

Juvenile and Adult Arrests - 2012

PERCENTAGE OF ARRESTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE

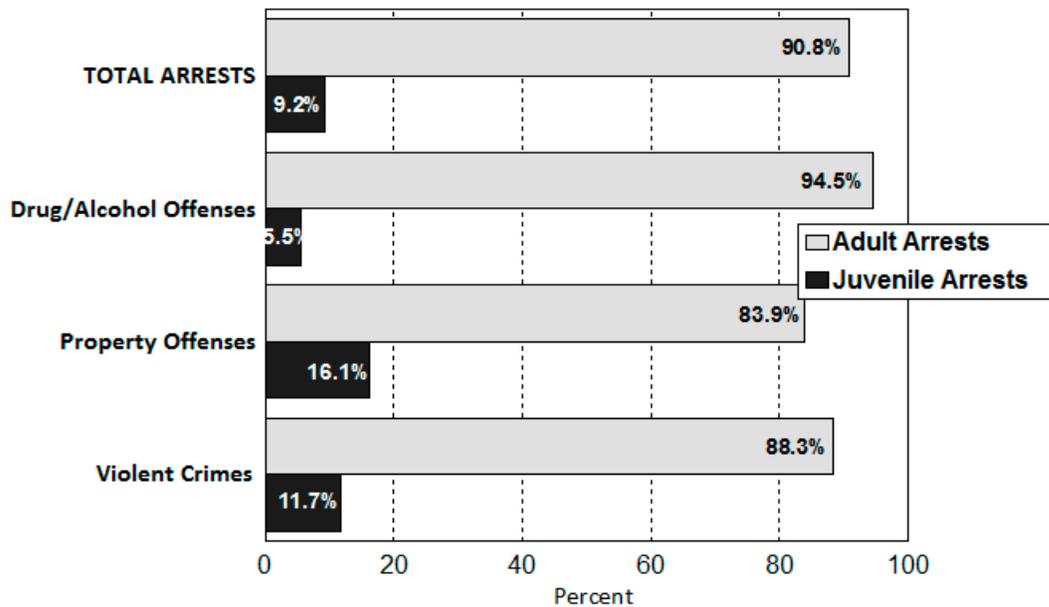


TABLE 41
Total Juvenile Arrest Rates
1982 - 2012 *

Year	Juvenile Population Age 10-17	Total Juvenile Arrests*	Rate Per 1,000
2012	706,420	17,505	24.8
2011	706,531	23,004	32.6
2010	711,820	25,772	36.2
2009	712,418	29,187	41.0
2008	717,126	33,736	47.0
2007	720,502	35,865	49.8
2006	717,898	34,432	48.0
2005	713,051	35,046	49.1
2004	710,432	36,667	51.6
2003	710,592	38,365	54.0
2002	708,035	38,073	53.8
2001	702,137	43,714	62.3
2000	693,628	47,763	68.9
1999	681,823	49,357	72.4
1998	672,177	53,827	80.1
1997	661,940	51,940	78.5
1996	646,280	52,592	81.4
1995	627,255	51,120	81.5
1994	609,020	57,773	94.9
1993	586,247	52,831	90.1
1992	564,506	52,314	92.7
1991	523,514	48,639	92.9
1990	523,514	45,535	87.0
1989	500,067	42,575	85.1
1988	487,638	43,511	89.2
1987	485,346	44,149	91.0
1986	483,439	42,963	88.9
1985	491,756	43,982	89.4
1984	501,222	41,007	81.8
1983	514,838	39,035	75.8
1982	528,942	43,445	82.1

* Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

TABLE 41 (continued)

Total Juvenile Arrest Rates 2000 - 2012 *

Year	VIOLENT CRIMES		PROPERTY CRIMES**		DRUG & ALCOHOL OFFENSES	
	Violent Crime Arrests	Rate Per 1,000	Property Crime Arrests	Rate Per 1,000	Drug and Alcohol Arrests	Rate Per 1,000
2012	884	1.3	5,317	7.5	3,553	5.0
2011	1,016	1.4	6,950	9.8	5,130	7.3
2010	1,287	1.8	7,497	10.5	5,776	8.1
2009	1,491	2.1	8,884	12.5	6,505	9.1
2008	1,523	2.1	10,396	14.5	7,441	10.4
2007	1,650	2.3	10,935	15.2	8,216	11.4
2006	1,470	2.0	10,255	14.3	7,802	10.9
2005	1,416	2.0	10,969	15.4	7,063	9.9
2004	1,441	2.0	11,755	16.5	7,464	10.5
2003	1,513	2.1	12,430	17.5	8,173	11.5
2002	1,484	2.1	12,642	17.9	8,070	11.4
2001	1,780	2.5	14,018	20.0	8,811	12.5
2000	1,924	2.8	16,557	23.9	9,289	13.4

**** NOTE: In 2011 this category of offenses was revised from previous year's annual reports to include only the four property crimes per the UCR Program Property Crime Index (see crimes listed below).**

DEFINITIONS:

Violent Crimes: Includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Property Crimes: Includes burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Drug and Alcohol Offenses: Includes drug arrests for both sale and possession; and the alcohol related offenses of DUI, Drunkenness, and Liquor Laws.

* Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

Source: Puzanhera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2013). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1980-2012." Online. Available: <http://ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>.

Juvenile arrests data source: Compiled from data provided by the WASPC Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, retrieved September 2013; Runaways (taken into protective custody) and Curfew-Loitering law violations are not included in the arrest totals or tables in this report.

NOTE: This data set combines arrest data submitted via the NIBRS and Summary UCR methods; as the NIBRS statistics are not static (i.e., the totals will vary at different points in time as incidents/arrests are updated by the contributing law enforcement agencies), this report data may vary from other 2012 arrest statistics reported.

Note: 2011 and 2012 juvenile arrest data should not be compared to previous years' data due to law enforcement agency conversion from Summary UCR to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) method of submission and the inconsistent reporting in the "All Other Offenses" category.

Note: In 2011, one arrest was reported as driving under the influence for a juvenile under age 10 that was included in WASPC's 2011 "Crime in Washington" report--this arrest was not included in the arrest data within this report. Also, in 2006, 165 arrests were reported to WUCR as driving under the influence arrests for juveniles "under age 10"; these arrests were adult arrests or of unknown age, and therefore are not included in the 2006 juvenile arrest total (and have been added to the adult arrest total for 2006).

The 2011 total includes arrests reported in the "all other offenses" category by LE agencies; WASPC's 2011 "Crime in Washington" report did not include this offense category due to the variation in Summary UCR and NIBRS submissions on non-compliance (FTA) arrests. Hence, 2011 juvenile arrest data comparisons in the "all other offenses" category should not be compared with previous years due to the inconsistent reporting.

TABLE 42

Juvenile Arrests and Rates by County and by Type of Offense - 2012 **

County	County Population Age 10-17	Violent Crime Arrests	Rate Per 1,000	Property Crime Arrests	Rate Per 1,000	Drug & Alcohol Arrests	Rate Per 1,000	All Other Arrests	Rate Per 1,000	Total All Arrests	Rate Per 1,000
Adams	2,693	2	0.7	26	9.7	37	13.7	58	21.5	123	45.7
Asotin	2,091	3	1.4	22	10.5	15	7.2	38	18.2	78	37.3
Benton	21,739	33	1.5	335	15.4	260	12.0	460	21.2	1,088	50.0
Chelan	8,236	2	0.2	74	9.0	40	4.9	83	10.1	199	24.2
Clallam	6,103	5	0.8	63	10.3	60	9.8	89	14.6	217	35.6
Clark	52,526	85	1.6	324	6.2	190	3.6	748	14.2	1,347	25.6
Columbia	396	1	2.5	2	5.1	2	5.1	1	2.5	6	15.2
Cowlitz	11,328	16	1.4	135	11.9	107	9.4	291	25.7	549	48.5
Douglas	4,775	0	0.0	50	10.5	40	8.4	69	14.5	159	33.3
Ferry	728	0	0.0	1	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.4
Franklin	11,200	15	1.3	74	6.6	80	7.1	209	18.7	378	33.8
Garfield	244	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.2	0	0.0	2	8.2
Grant	11,941	7	0.6	111	9.3	87	7.3	114	9.5	319	26.7
Grays Harbor	7,041	2	0.3	68	9.7	42	6.0	111	15.8	223	31.7
Island	7,153	6	0.8	22	3.1	16	2.2	63	8.8	107	15.0
Jefferson	2,110	1	0.5	15	7.1	26	12.3	29	13.7	71	33.6
King *	179,751	214	1.2	950	5.3	459	2.6	1,220	6.8	2,843	15.8
Kitsap	25,697	23	0.9	92	3.6	77	3.0	149	5.8	341	13.3
Kittitas	3,337	3	0.9	22	6.6	24	7.2	45	13.5	94	28.2
Klickitat	2,175	2	0.9	6	2.8	5	2.3	25	11.5	38	17.5
Lewis	8,133	5	0.6	53	6.5	67	8.2	105	12.9	230	28.3
Lincoln	1,208	2	1.7	8	6.6	2	1.7	11	9.1	23	19.0
Mason	5,681	7	1.2	25	4.4	23	4.0	66	11.6	121	21.3
Okanogan	4,260	3	0.7	33	7.7	31	7.3	52	12.2	119	27.9
Pacific	1,761	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.1	4	2.3	6	3.4
Pend Oreille	1,369	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pierce	87,474	154	1.8	676	7.7	351	4.0	862	9.9	2,043	23.4
San Juan	1,258	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	3	2.4	4	3.2
Skagit	12,528	6	0.5	139	11.1	138	11.0	199	15.9	482	38.5
Skamania	1,184	0	0.0	5	4.2	1	0.8	13	11.0	19	16.0
Snohomish *	78,750	89	1.1	660	8.4	344	4.4	685	8.7	1,778	22.6
Spokane	48,920	110	2.2	635	13.0	288	5.9	854	17.5	1,887	38.6
Stevens	5,224	1	0.2	12	2.3	9	1.7	11	2.1	33	6.3
Thurston	26,778	25	0.9	175	6.5	169	6.3	268	10.0	637	23.8
Wahkiakum *	402	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Walla Walla	6,117	9	1.5	79	12.9	60	9.8	102	16.7	250	40.9
Whatcom	19,225	28	1.5	184	9.6	168	8.7	226	11.8	606	31.5
Whitman	2,893	0	0.0	10	3.5	23	8.0	11	3.8	44	15.2
Yakima	31,991	25	0.8	231	7.2	208	6.5	471	14.7	935	29.2
State Patrol		0		0		99		6		105	
TOTAL	706,420	884	1.3	5,317	7.5	3,553	5.0	7,751	11.0	17,505	24.8

* Significant under-reporting by law enforcement (a significant percentage--over 25%--of the population within the county was not represented in the county total, as local law enforcement agency(s) did not provide juvenile arrest information); therefore, the actual number of arrests for the county is greater than the total reported.

* Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

Source: Puzanhera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2013). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1980-2012." Online. Available: <http://ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>.

Juvenile arrests data source: Compiled from data provided by the WASPC Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, retrieved September 2013; Runaways (taken into protective custody) and Curfew-Loitering law violations are not included in the arrest totals or tables in this report.

NOTE: This data set combines arrest data submitted via the NIBRS and Summary UCR methods; as the NIBRS statistics are not static (i.e., the totals will vary at different points in time as incidents/arrests are updated by the contributing law enforcement agencies), this report data may vary from other 2012 arrest statistics reported.

Note: 2011 and 2012 juvenile arrest data should not be compared to previous years' data due to law enforcement agency conversion from Summary UCR to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) method of submission and the inconsistent reporting in the "All Other Offenses" category.

TABLE 43
Total Juvenile Arrests 2008 - 2012**

County	Total Arrests by Year					2008-2012 Number Change	2008-2012 Percentage Change
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008		
Adams	123	189	235	193	220	-97	-44.1
Asotin	78	133	123	164	166	-88	-53.0
Benton	1,088	1,411	1,750	1,693	1,792	-704	-39.3
Chelan	199	309	347	429	578	-379	-65.6
Clallam	217	328	201	409	564	-347	-61.5
Clark	1,347	2,226	2,238	2,347	2,592	-1,245	-48.0
Columbia	6	11	7	24	20	-14	-70.0
Cowlitz	549	690	789	872	1,105	-556	-50.3
Douglas	159	223	226	317	275	-116	-42.2
Ferry	1	3	5	12	12	-11	-91.7
Franklin	378	627	774	787	852	-474	-55.6
Garfield	2	6	6	24	32	-30	-93.8
Grant	319	483	473	494	535	-216	-40.4
Grays Harbor	223	384	390	397	486	-263	-54.1
Island	107	189	213	228	247	-140	-56.7
Jefferson	71	91	108	97	150	-79	-52.7
King *	2,843	2,673	2,603	3,745	4,945	-2,102	-42.5
Kitsap	341	588	711	815	852	-511	-60.0
Kittitas	94	146	170	219	298	-204	-68.5
Klickitat	38	50	80	100	134	-96	-71.6
Lewis	230	357	395	391	389	-159	-40.9
Lincoln	23	33	68	62	37	-14	-37.8
Mason	121	277	251	264	391	-270	-69.1
Okanogan	119	218	202	206	209	-90	-43.1
Pacific	6	29	38	58	59	-53	-89.8
Pend Oreille	0	2	0	1	20	-20	-100.0
Pierce	2,043	2,909	3,175	3,645	4,169	-2,126	-51.0
San Juan	4	23	27	46	29	-25	-86.2
Skagit	482	743	811	835	1,006	-524	-52.1
Skamania	19	17	29	35	16	3	18.8
Snohomish *	1,778	2,078	2,513	3,195	3,268	-1,490	-45.6
Spokane	1,887	1,904	2,303	2,330	2,837	-950	-33.5
Stevens	33	68	105	162	154	-121	-78.6
Thurston	637	812	879	794	878	-241	-27.4
Wahkiakum *	0	0	4	4	0	0	0.0
Walla Walla	250	280	300	279	308	-58	-18.8
Whatcom	606	863	954	1,057	1,120	-514	-45.9
Whitman	44	80	84	119	134	-90	-67.2
Yakima	935	1,172	1,721	1,756	2,148	-1,213	-56.5
State Patrol	105	379	464	582	709	-604	-85.2
TOTAL	17,505	23,004	25,772	29,187	33,736	-16,231	-48.1

* Significant under-reporting by law enforcement in 2012 (a significant percentage--over 25%--of the population within the county was not represented in the county total, as local law enforcement agency(s) did not provide juvenile arrest information); therefore, the actual number of arrests for the county is greater than the total reported.

** Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

Source: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2013). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1980-2012." Online. Available: <http://ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>.

Juvenile arrests data source: Compiled from data provided by the WASPC Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, retrieved September 2013; Runaways (taken into protective custody) and Curfew-Loitering law violations are not included in the arrest totals or tables in this report.

Note: 2011 and 2012 juvenile arrest data should not be compared to previous years' data due to law enforcement agency conversion from Summary UCR to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) method of submission and the inconsistent reporting in the "All Other Offenses" category.

TABLE 44

Juvenile Arrest Rates by County 2007 - 2012**

County	County Population Age 10-17	2012 Total All Arrests	2012 Rate Per 1,000	2,011 Rate Per 1,000	2010 Rate Per 1,000	2009 Rate Per 1,000	2008 Rate Per 1,000	Rate Change 2008-2012
Adams	2,693	123	45.7	70.5	87.5	79.1	89.5	-43.9
Asotin	2,091	78	37.3	63.5	58.3	73.4	73.1	-35.8
Benton	21,739	1,088	50.0	64.9	81.3	78.7	83.7	-33.7
Chelan	8,236	199	24.2	37.5	41.9	49.8	66.3	-42.2
Clallam	6,103	217	35.6	53.7	32.3	60.4	81.8	-46.2
Clark	52,526	1,347	25.6	42.3	43.0	47.1	51.9	-26.3
Columbia	396	6	15.2	27.9	17.1	55.0	44.9	-29.7
Cowlitz	11,328	549	48.5	60.7	69.2	78.3	97.9	-49.4
Douglas	4,775	159	33.3	46.3	46.7	68.2	59.0	-25.7
Ferry	728	1	1.4	4.2	6.8	11.9	11.8	-10.4
Franklin	11,200	378	33.8	55.6	72.2	80.0	88.1	-54.3
Garfield	244	2	8.2	24.4	23.9	81.4	104.1	-95.9
Grant	11,941	319	26.7	40.2	40.3	43.7	47.2	-20.5
Grays Harbor	7,041	223	31.7	54.4	53.3	49.5	59.6	-27.9
Island	7,153	107	15.0	26.4	28.7	27.4	29.5	-14.5
Jefferson	2,110	71	33.6	43.2	48.0	37.4	57.0	-23.3
King *	179,751	2,843	15.8	14.9	14.5	21.6	28.3	-12.5
Kitsap	25,697	341	13.3	22.8	26.8	29.0	29.9	-16.6
Kittitas	3,337	94	28.2	44.1	49.9	63.2	85.0	-56.9
Klickitat	2,175	38	17.5	22.9	37.0	40.9	54.1	-36.6
Lewis	8,133	230	28.3	43.9	47.4	44.0	43.2	-14.9
Lincoln	1,208	23	19.0	27.4	56.7	51.9	30.5	-11.5
Mason	5,681	121	21.3	48.9	43.7	44.7	65.4	-44.1
Okanogan	4,260	119	27.9	51.3	46.6	41.3	41.5	-13.6
Pacific	1,761	6	3.4	16.4	21.4	26.7	26.5	-23.1
Pend Oreille	1,369	0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.6	12.4	-12.4
Pierce	87,474	2,043	23.4	33.3	35.7	39.8	45.1	-21.7
San Juan	1,258	4	3.2	18.3	20.7	31.8	19.9	-16.7
Skagit	12,528	482	38.5	59.2	63.7	62.8	75.0	-36.6
Skamania	1,184	19	16.0	14.4	24.0	26.9	12.2	3.9
Snohomish *	78,750	1,778	22.6	26.4	31.5	40.0	40.7	-18.1
Spokane	48,920	1,887	38.6	38.9	46.5	46.1	55.8	-17.2
Stevens	5,224	33	6.3	13.0	19.3	27.6	25.9	-19.6
Thurston	26,778	637	23.8	30.1	32.4	28.8	31.9	-8.1
Wahkiakum *	402	0	0.0	0.0	10.4	9.0	0.0	0.0
Walla Walla	6,117	250	40.9	45.7	49.1	45.3	49.4	-8.6
Whatcom	19,225	606	31.5	45.2	48.7	54.4	57.1	-25.5
Whitman	2,893	44	15.2	28.3	28.4	37.7	41.7	-26.5
Yakima	31,991	935	29.2	36.5	53.5	58.1	70.5	-41.3
State Patrol		105						
TOTAL	706,420	17,505	24.8	32.6	36.2	41.0	47.0	-22.3

* Significant under-reporting by law enforcement in 2012 (a significant percentage--over 25%--of the population within the county was not represented in the county total, as local law enforcement agency(s) did not provide juvenile arrest information); therefore, the actual number of arrests for the county is greater than the total reported.

** Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

Source: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2013). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1980-2012." Online. Available: <http://ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>.

Juvenile arrests data source: Compiled from data provided by the WASPC Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, retrieved September 2013; Runaways (taken into protective custody) and Curfew-Loitering law violations are not included in the arrest totals or tables in this report.

Note: 2011 and 2012 juvenile arrest data should not be compared to previous years' data due to law enforcement agency conversion from Summary UCR to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) method of submission and the inconsistent reporting in the "All Other Offenses" category.

TABLE 45
Counties Ranked by Rate of Juvenile Arrests - 2012**

County	County Population Age 10-17	2012** Arrests	Rate Per 1,000
Benton	21,739	1,088	50.0
Cowlitz	11,328	549	48.5
Adams	2,693	123	45.7
Walla Walla	6117	250	40.9
Spokane	48,920	1,887	38.6
Skagit	12,528	482	38.5
Asotin	2,091	78	37.3
Clallam	6,103	217	35.6
Franklin	11,200	378	33.8
Jefferson	2,110	71	33.6
Douglas	4775	159	33.3
Grays Harbor	7,041	223	31.7
Whatcom	19,225	606	31.5
Yakima	31,991	935	29.2
Lewis	8,133	230	28.3
Kittitas	3,337	94	28.2
Okanogan	4,260	119	27.9
Grant	11,941	319	26.7
Clark	52,526	1,347	25.6
Chelan	8,236	199	24.2
Thurston	26,778	637	23.8
Pierce	87,474	2,043	23.4
Snohomish *	78,750	1,778	22.6
Mason	5,681	121	21.3
Lincoln	1,208	23	19.0
Klickitat	2,175	38	17.5
Skamania	1,184	19	16.0
King *	179,751	2,843	15.8
Whitman	2,893	44	15.2
Columbia	396	6	15.2
Island	7,153	107	15.0
Kitsap	25,697	341	13.3
Garfield	244	2	8.2
Stevens	5,224	33	6.3
Pacific	1,761	6	3.4
San Juan	1,258	4	3.2
Ferry	728	1	1.4
Pend Oreille	1,369	0	0.0
Wahkiakum *	402	0	0.0
State Patrol		105	
TOTAL	706,420	17,505	24.8

* Significant under-reporting by law enforcement (a significant percentage--over 25%--of the population within the county was not represented in the county total, as local law enforcement agency(s) did not provide juvenile arrest information); therefore, the actual number of arrests for the county is greater than the total reported.

** Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2013). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1980-2012." Online. Available: <http://ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>.

Juvenile arrests data source: Compiled from data provided by the WASPC Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, retrieved September 2013; Runaways (taken into protective custody) and Curfew-Loitering law violations are not included in the arrest totals or tables in this report.

Note: 2011 and 2012 juvenile arrest data should not be compared to previous years' data due to law enforcement agency conversion from Summary UCR to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) method of submission and the inconsistent reporting in the "All Other Offenses" category.

TABLE 46
Geographic Distribution of Juvenile Arrest Rates by Offense Type - 2012**
Rates Per 1,000 Juveniles

	Population 10-17	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Drug & Alcohol Offenses	All Other Offenses	Total Arrests
Major Metropolitan Counties						
Clark	52,526	1.6	6.2	3.6	14.2	25.6
King	179,751	1.2	5.3	2.6	6.8	15.8
Pierce	87,474	1.8	7.7	4.0	9.9	23.4
Snohomish	78,750	1.1	8.4	4.4	8.7	22.6
Spokane	48,920	2.2	13.0	5.9	17.5	38.6
TOTAL	447,421	1.6	8.1	4.1	11.4	25.2
I-5 Corridor Counties (U/30,000)						
Cowlitz	11,328	1.4	11.9	9.4	25.7	48.5
Lewis	8,133	0.6	6.5	8.2	12.9	28.3
Skagit	12,528	0.5	11.1	11.0	15.9	38.5
Thurston	26,778	0.9	6.5	6.3	10.0	23.8
Whatcom	19,225	1.5	9.6	8.7	11.8	31.5
TOTAL	77,992	1.0	9.1	8.7	15.3	34.1
Other Western Counties (O/5,000)						
Clallam	6,103	0.8	10.3	9.8	14.6	35.6
Grays Harbor	7,041	0.3	9.7	6.0	15.8	31.7
Island	7,153	0.8	3.1	2.2	8.8	15.0
Kitsap	25,697	0.9	3.6	3.0	5.8	13.3
Mason	5,681	1.2	4.4	4.0	11.6	21.3
TOTAL	51,675	0.8	6.2	5.0	11.3	23.4
Other Western Counties (U/5,000)						
Jefferson	2,110	0.5	7.1	12.3	13.7	33.6
Pacific	1,761	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.3	3.4
San Juan	1,258	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.4	3.2
Skamania	1,184	0.0	4.2	0.8	11.0	16.0
Wahkiakum	402	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	6,715	0.1	2.3	3.0	5.9	11.2
Other Eastern Counties (O/5,000)						
Benton	21,739	1.5	15.4	12.0	21.2	50.0
Chelan	8,236	0.2	9.0	4.9	10.0	24.2
Franklin	11,200	1.3	6.6	7.1	18.7	33.8
Grant	11,941	0.6	9.3	7.3	9.5	26.7
Stevens	5,224	0.2	2.3	1.7	2.1	6.3
Walla Walla	6,117	1.5	12.9	9.8	16.7	40.9
Yakima	31,991	0.8	7.2	6.5	14.7	29.2
TOTAL	96,448	0.9	9.0	7.0	13.3	30.2
Other Eastern Counties (U/5,000)						
Adams	2,693	0.7	9.7	13.7	21.5	45.7
Asotin	2,091	1.4	10.5	7.2	18.2	37.3
Columbia	396	2.5	5.1	5.1	2.5	15.2
Douglas	4,775	0.0	10.5	8.4	14.5	33.3
Ferry	728	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.4
Garfield	244	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.0	8.2
Kittitas	3,337	0.9	6.6	7.2	13.5	28.2
Klickitat	2,175	0.9	2.8	2.3	11.5	17.5
Lincoln	1,208	1.7	6.6	1.7	9.1	19.0
Okanogan	4,260	0.7	7.7	7.3	12.2	27.9
Pend Orielle	1,369	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Whitman	2,893	0.0	3.5	8.0	3.8	15.2
TOTAL	26,169	0.7	5.4	5.8	8.9	20.7

* Significant under-reporting by law enforcement (a significant percentage--over 25%--of the population within the county was not represented in the county total, as local law enforcement agency(s) did not provide juvenile arrest information); therefore, the actual number of arrests for the county is greater than the total reported.

** Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

TABLE 47
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crime by County 2008 - 2012 **

County	2012 County Population Age 10-17	2012 Violent Crime Arrests	2012 Rate Per 1,000	2011 Rate Per 1,000	2010 Rate Per 1,000	2009 Rate Per 1,000	2008 Rate Per 1,000	Rate Change 2008-2012
Adams	2,693	2	0.7	1.5	4.1	1.2	6.1	-5.4
Asotin	2,091	3	1.4	1.9	0.9	0.9	0.4	1.0
Benton	21,739	33	1.5	2.3	1.4	2.9	2.5	-1.0
Chelan	8,236	2	0.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.8	-0.6
Clallam	6,103	5	0.8	1.6	0.2	4.1	1.6	-0.8
Clark	52,526	85	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.0	-0.3
Columbia	396	1	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
Cowlitz	11,328	16	1.4	3.3	2.5	2.2	2.9	-1.5
Douglas	4,775	0	0.0	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.9	-0.9
Ferry	728	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	-3.0
Franklin	11,200	15	1.3	1.8	2.7	3.7	3.9	-2.6
Garfield	244	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grant	11,941	7	0.6	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.5	-1.9
Grays Harbor	7,041	2	0.3	2.0	1.8	1.1	1.2	-0.9
Island	7,153	6	0.8	0.3	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.5
Jefferson	2,110	1	0.5	0.9	2.7	1.2	2.3	-1.8
King *	179,751	214	1.2	1.0	1.3	2.0	2.2	-1.0
Kitsap	25,697	23	0.9	1.0	1.6	2.2	1.9	-1.0
Kittitas	3,337	3	0.9	0.3	0.6	1.7	0.9	0.0
Klickitat	2,175	2	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.2	-0.3
Lewis	8,133	5	0.6	2.2	2.2	1.5	1.7	-1.1
Lincoln	1,208	2	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	3.3	-1.6
Mason	5,681	7	1.2	2.3	1.9	2.4	3.3	-2.1
Okanogan	4,260	3	0.7	1.2	0.5	1.4	1.2	-0.5
Pacific	1,761	0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9	-0.9
Pend Oreille	1,369	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	-0.6
Pierce	87,474	154	1.8	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.7	-0.9
San Juan	1,258	0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Skagit	12,528	6	0.5	1.5	1.4	2.6	1.9	-1.5
Skamania	1,184	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Snohomish *	78,750	89	1.1	0.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	-0.6
Spokane	48,920	110	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.5	3.0	-0.7
Stevens	5,224	1	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.9	0.7	-0.5
Thurston	26,778	25	0.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.0
Wahkiakum *	402	0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Walla Walla	6,117	9	1.5	0.7	2.0	1.3	1.8	-0.3
Whatcom	19,225	28	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.7	-0.2
Whitman	2,893	0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yakima	31,991	25	0.8	1.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	-2.1
State Patrol		0						0.0
Total	706,420	884	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.1	-0.9

* Significant under-reporting by law enforcement (a significant percentage--over 25%--of the population within the county was not represented in the county total, as local law enforcement agency(s) did not provide juvenile arrest information); therefore, the actual number of arrests for the county is greater than the total reported.

** Violent offenses include: Murder and non-negligent Manslaughter, Forcible Rape, Robbery, and Aggravated Assault.

Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

Source: Puzzanhera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2013). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1980-2012." Online. Available: <http://ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>.

Juvenile arrests data source: Compiled from data provided by the WASPC Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, retrieved September 2013; Runaways (taken into protective custody) and Curfew-Loitering law violations are not included in the arrest totals or tables in this report.

Note: 2011 and 2012 juvenile arrest data should not be compared to previous years' data due to law enforcement agency conversion from Summary UCR to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) method of submission and the inconsistent reporting in the "All Other Offenses" category.

TABLE 48

**Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes - 2012
By Age, Gender, Race**

ARRESTS FOR MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER - 2012

Age:	U/10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total
Male	0	0	1	0	1	2	4
Female	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Race:	White (Hispanic)	Black (Hispanic)	Native American	Asian (Hispanic)	Total		
	4	1	0	0	5		
	80.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%			

ARRESTS FOR AGGRAVATED ASSAULT - 2012

Age:	U/10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total
Male	6	36	64	70	86	111	373
Female	0	5	40	26	25	40	136
Race:	White (Hispanic)	Black (Hispanic)	Native American	Asian (Hispanic)	Total		
	372	95	20	22	509		
	73.1%	18.7%	3.9%	4.3%			

ARRESTS FOR ROBBERY - 2012

Age:	U/10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total
Male	1	6	42	44	65	89	247
Female	0	2	13	13	10	16	54
Race:	White (Hispanic)	Black (Hispanic)	Native American	Asian (Hispanic)	Total		
	146	132	9	14	301		
	48.5%	43.9%	3.0%	4.7%			

ARRESTS FOR FORCIBLE RAPE - 2012

Age:	U/10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total
Male	0	12	23	11	7	16	69
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Race:	White (Hispanic)	Black (Hispanic)	Native American	Asian (Hispanic)	Total		
	58	9	1	1	69		
	84.1%	13.0%	1.4%	1.4%			

* Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

TABLE 49
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes 1995-2012 *

MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER			ROBBERY		
Year	Murder or Manslaughter Arrests	Rate Per 1,000	Year	Robbery Arrests	Rate Per 1,000
2012	5	0.01	2012	301	0.43
2011	15	0.02	2011	325	0.46
2010	6	0.01	2010	476	0.67
2009	18	0.03	2009	542	0.76
2008	14	0.02	2008	550	0.77
2007	17	0.02	2007	585	0.81
2006	23	0.03	2006	507	0.71
2005	18	0.03	2005	412	0.58
2004	11	0.02	2004	401	0.56
2003	8	0.01	2003	415	0.58
2002	13	0.02	2002	405	0.57
2001	23	0.03	2001	492	0.70
2000	31	0.04	2000	555	0.80
1999	27	0.04	1999	546	0.80
1998	28	0.04	1998	780	1.16
1997	52	0.08	1997	705	1.07
1996	45	0.07	1996	704	1.09
1995	46	0.07	1995	692	1.10

FORCIBLE RAPE			AGGRAVATED ASSAULT		
Year	Rape Arrests	Rate Per 1,000	Year	Aggravated Assault Arrests	Rate Per 1,000
2012	69	0.10	2012	509	0.72
2011	108	0.15	2011	568	0.80
2010	101	0.14	2010	704	0.99
2009	107	0.15	2009	824	1.16
2008	135	0.19	2008	824	1.15
2007	127	0.18	2007	921	1.28
2006	133	0.19	2006	807	1.12
2005	134	0.19	2005	852	1.19
2004	125	0.18	2004	904	1.27
2003	200	0.28	2003	890	1.25
2002	172	0.24	2002	894	1.26
2001	167	0.24	2001	1,098	1.56
2000	209	0.30	2000	1,129	1.63
1999	201	0.29	1999	1,185	1.74
1998	179	0.27	1998	1,245	1.85
1997	189	0.29	1997	1,219	1.84
1996	152	0.24	1996	1,181	1.83
1995	167	0.27	1995	1,322	2.11

* Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

Note: 2011 and 2012 juvenile arrest data should not be compared to previous years' data due to law enforcement agency conversion from Summary UCR to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) method of submission.

TABLE 50

Juvenile Arrests for Property Crimes 2007 - 2012 **

(includes Burglary, Larceny-theft, Motor Vehicle Theft and Arson)

County	County Population Age 10-17	2012 Property Arrests	2012 Rate Per 1,000	2011 Rate Per 1,000	2010 Rate Per 1,000	2009 Rate Per 1,000	2008 Rate Per 1,000	Rate Change 2008-2012
Adams	2,693	26	9.7	25.7	24.6	21.7	24.8	-15.2
Asotin	2,091	22	10.5	12.4	11.9	9.8	18.5	-8.0
Benton	21,739	335	15.4	18.9	27.8	24.2	20.4	-5.0
Chelan	8,236	74	9.0	10.3	12.3	15.3	18.8	-9.8
Clallam	6,103	63	10.3	13.9	7.5	16.4	17.3	-6.9
Clark	52,526	324	6.2	11.2	11.0	14.2	16.5	-10.3
Columbia	396	2	5.1	7.6	9.8	25.2	2.2	2.8
Cowlitz	11,328	135	11.9	16.6	19.8	20.8	22.2	-10.3
Douglas	4,775	50	10.5	24.5	16.5	21.5	23.8	-13.3
Ferry	728	1	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.0	5.9	-4.5
Franklin	11,200	74	6.6	11.3	11.5	13.3	18.8	-12.2
Garfield	244	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.3	0.0	0.0
Grant	11,941	111	9.3	10.8	11.7	15.0	18.7	-9.4
Grays Harbor	7,041	68	9.7	12.8	15.0	13.8	16.9	-7.3
Island	7,153	22	3.1	6.8	9.4	7.7	9.8	-6.7
Jefferson	2,110	15	7.1	10.9	11.6	13.5	17.5	-10.4
King *	179,751	950	5.3	4.9	4.9	6.6	9.4	-4.1
Kitsap	25,697	92	3.6	5.6	5.9	6.9	6.7	-3.1
Kittitas	3,337	22	6.6	10.6	17.6	21.7	30.8	-24.2
Klickitat	2,175	6	2.8	7.3	9.3	18.8	18.2	-15.4
Lewis	8,133	53	6.5	10.9	13.4	10.7	12.9	-6.4
Lincoln	1,208	8	6.6	10.0	12.5	10.9	4.9	1.7
Mason	5,681	25	4.4	9.0	7.8	9.8	12.5	-8.1
Okanogan	4,260	33	7.7	10.4	6.9	14.4	7.7	0.0
Pacific	1,761	0	0.0	4.0	4.5	3.2	7.2	-7.2
Pend Oreille	1,369	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	-2.5
Pierce	87,474	676	7.7	10.9	10.3	12.7	15.4	-7.7
San Juan	1,258	0	0.0	6.4	7.7	9.0	6.2	-6.2
Skagit	12,528	139	11.1	22.9	22.0	22.5	25.9	-14.8
Skamania	1,184	5	4.2	2.5	0.8	6.9	2.3	1.9
Snohomish *	78,750	660	8.4	9.4	9.9	15.2	15.4	-7.0
Spokane	48,920	635	13.0	13.9	14.9	16.0	20.3	-7.3
Stevens	5,224	12	2.3	4.2	5.2	6.5	6.4	-4.1
Thurston	26,778	175	6.5	8.9	9.7	8.1	10.6	-4.0
Wahkiakum *	402	0	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.3	0.0	0.0
Walla Walla	6,117	79	12.9	15.0	16.0	12.7	21.2	-8.3
Whatcom	19,225	184	9.6	11.6	13.1	17.4	17.4	-7.8
Whitman	2,893	10	3.5	8.5	8.8	9.2	2.8	0.7
Yakima	31,991	231	7.2	12.6	17.9	18.0	19.9	-12.7
State Patrol								
TOTAL	706,420	5,317	7.5	9.8	10.5	12.5	14.5	-7.0

* Significant under-reporting by law enforcement (a significant percentage--over 25%--of the population within the county was not represented in the county total, as local law enforcement agency(s) did not provide juvenile arrest information); therefore, the actual number of arrests for the county is greater than the total reported.

** Data include juveniles under the age of 10; data for 2008 - 2010 has been revised from previous annual reports to provide only the four property crimes in the property crime index.

Property Crimes Include: arson, burglary (breaking or entering), larceny - theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Note: 2011 and 2012 juvenile arrest data should not be compared to previous years' data due to law enforcement agency conversion from Summary UCR to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) method of submission.

TABLE 51

**Juvenile Arrests for Property Crimes - 2012
By Age, Gender, Race**

ARRESTS FOR BURGLARY

Age:	U/10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total	Percentage
Male	0	26	146	187	184	167	710	89.8%
Female	0	5	17	16	19	24	81	10.2%
Race:		White (Hispanic)	Black (Hispanic)	Native American	Asian (Hispanic)		Total	
		605	125	20	41		791	100.0%
		76.5%	15.8%	2.5%	5.2%			

ARRESTS FOR LARCENY-THEFT (except motor vehicle theft)

Age:	U/10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total	
Male	10	135	562	531	557	603	2398	56.7%
Female	4	56	455	358	482	480	1835	43.3%
Race:		White (Hispanic)	Black (Hispanic)	Native American	Asian (Hispanic)		Total	
		3,246	683	125	179		4,233	100.0%
		76.7%	16.1%	3.0%	4.2%			

ARRESTS FOR MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Age:	U/10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total	
Male	0	4	40	53	47	42	186	82.7%
Female	0	0	6	18	10	5	39	17.3%
Race:		White (Hispanic)	Black (Hispanic)	Native American	Asian (Hispanic)		Total	
		180	29	8	8		225	100.0%
		80.0%	12.9%	3.6%	3.6%			

ARRESTS FOR ARSON

Age:	U/10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total	
Male	2	10	19	6	8	6	51	75.0%
Female	0	0	12	1	3	1	17	25.0%
Race:		White (Hispanic)	Black (Hispanic)	Native American	Asian (Hispanic)		Total	
		58	7	2	1		68	100.0%
		85.3%	10.3%	2.9%	1.5%			

TABLE 52
Juvenile Arrests for Larceny-Theft (except Motor Vehicle) in 2012 *
by Age and by County

County	County Population Age 10-17	Under 10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total Arrests	Rate Per 1,000
Adams	2,693	0	1	4	3	2	2	12	4.5
Asotin	2,091	0	1	3	6	4	8	22	10.5
Benton	21,739	2	17	77	59	63	58	276	12.7
Chelan	8,236	0	4	23	9	15	14	65	7.9
Clallam	6,103	1	4	14	10	15	9	53	8.7
Clark	52,526	9	12	53	45	63	57	239	4.6
Columbia	396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Cowlitz	11,328	0	5	29	26	23	26	109	9.6
Douglas	4,775	0	1	17	8	3	11	40	8.4
Ferry	728	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1.4
Franklin	11,200	0	1	5	10	10	9	35	3.1
Garfield	244	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Grant	11,941	0	4	22	16	13	17	72	6.0
Grays Harbor	7,041	1	3	10	10	14	12	50	7.1
Island	7,153	0	0	4	3	4	3	14	2.0
Jefferson	2,110	0	0	4	3	4	1	12	5.7
King *	179,751	1	29	195	172	210	185	792	4.4
Kitsap	25,697	0	4	8	13	23	21	69	2.7
Kittitas	3,337	0	1	7	1	5	8	22	6.6
Klickitat	2,175	0	1	2	1	2	0	6	2.8
Lewis	8,133	0	2	9	10	9	8	38	4.7
Lincoln	1,208	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	2.5
Mason	5,681	0	0	4	0	6	6	16	2.8
Okanogan	4,260	0	1	5	2	7	7	22	5.2
Pacific	1,761	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Pend Oreille	1,369	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Pierce	87,474	0	26	116	111	134	160	547	6.3
San Juan	1,258	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Skagit	12,528	0	4	28	23	26	35	116	9.3
Skamania	1,184	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	2.5
Snohomish *	78,750	0	22	118	123	145	153	561	7.1
Spokane	48,920	0	18	119	116	123	135	511	10.4
Stevens	5,224	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0.6
Thurston	26,778	0	1	20	28	34	46	129	4.8
Wahkiakum *	402	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Walla Walla	6,117	0	11	26	12	7	11	67	11.0
Whatcom	19,225	0	3	40	32	42	39	156	8.1
Whitman	2,893	0	3	2	0	0	2	7	2.4
Yakima	31,991	0	12	50	35	28	40	165	5.2
State Patrol								0	
TOTAL	706,420	14	191	1,017	889	1,039	1,083	4,233	6.0

* Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

* Significant under-reporting by law enforcement (a significant percentage--over 25%--of the population within the county was not represented in the county total, as local law enforcement agency(s) did not provide juvenile arrest information); therefore, the actual number of arrests for the county is greater than the total reported.

TABLE 53
Juvenile Arrests for Drug and Alcohol Offenses 2008 - 2012**

County	County Population Age 10-17	2012 Drug & Alcohol Arrests	2012 Rate Per 1000	2011 Rate Per 1000	2010 Rate Per 1000	2009 Rate Per 1000	2008 Rate Per 1,000	Rate Change 2008-2012
Adams	2,693	37	13.7	15.7	12.7	13.9	15.9	-2.1
Asotin	2,091	15	7.2	12.9	11.4	27.7	20.7	-13.5
Benton	21,739	260	12.0	16.7	18.2	16.3	19.9	-7.9
Chelan	8,236	40	4.9	9.7	7.7	12.0	16.9	-12.0
Clallam	6,103	60	9.8	18.7	11.6	17.1	24.8	-15.0
Clark	52,526	190	3.6	8.4	9.9	11.3	10.6	-7.0
Columbia	396	2	5.1	17.8	2.4	11.5	40.4	-35.3
Cowlitz	11,328	107	9.4	8.2	11.0	14.9	21.0	-11.6
Douglas	4,775	40	8.4	8.9	11.8	13.1	8.6	-0.2
Ferry	728	0	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.0	1.0	-1.0
Franklin	11,200	80	7.1	11.3	13.6	17.4	17.7	-10.5
Garfield	244	2	8.2	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.0	8.2
Grant	11,941	87	7.3	10.2	7.9	10.5	9.8	-2.5
Grays Harbor	7,041	42	6.0	16.3	12.8	13.3	17.9	-11.9
Island	7,153	16	2.2	4.3	6.9	4.8	6.0	-3.7
Jefferson	2,110	26	12.3	14.7	20.0	13.5	19.4	-7.1
King *	179,751	459	2.6	3.1	3.2	4.5	6.0	-3.5
Kitsap	25,697	77	3.0	5.2	5.7	4.6	6.1	-3.1
Kittitas	3,337	24	7.2	12.7	12.6	17.0	23.1	-15.9
Klickitat	2,175	5	2.3	2.3	6.5	6.1	10.5	-8.2
Lewis	8,133	67	8.2	11.1	11.6	8.4	9.0	-0.8
Lincoln	1,208	2	1.7	5.0	21.7	10.1	10.7	-9.1
Mason	5,681	23	4.0	9.4	8.4	7.8	10.7	-6.7
Okanogan	4,260	31	7.3	12.7	16.6	9.8	13.5	-6.2
Pacific	1,761	2	1.1	2.8	2.3	10.1	3.1	-2.0
Pend Oreille	1,369	0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	5.6	-5.6
Pierce	87,474	351	4.0	5.6	6.9	8.1	7.9	-3.9
San Juan	1,258	1	0.8	10.3	9.9	15.9	11.7	-10.9
Skagit	12,528	138	11.0	13.6	15.5	15.0	17.8	-6.7
Skamania	1,184	1	0.8	0.8	5.8	7.7	2.3	-1.4
Snohomish *	78,750	344	4.4	5.1	5.7	6.5	6.4	-2.1
Spokane	48,920	288	5.9	5.6	8.1	8.1	10.0	-4.1
Stevens	5,224	9	1.7	3.4	4.1	6.5	7.4	-5.7
Thurston	26,778	169	6.3	7.6	8.6	7.5	6.7	-0.4
Wahkiakum *	402	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Walla Walla	6,117	60	9.8	14.2	11.4	11.5	7.9	1.9
Whatcom	19,225	168	8.7	15.0	16.4	13.6	14.7	-6.0
Whitman	2,893	23	8.0	6.0	5.4	10.4	12.4	-4.5
Yakima	31,991	208	6.5	7.0	8.1	10.3	14.0	-7.5
State Patrol		99						
TOTAL	706,420	3,553	5.0	7.3	8.1	9.1	10.4	-5.3

* Significant under-reporting by law enforcement (a significant percentage--over 25%--of the population within the county was not represented in the county total, as local law enforcement agency(s) did not provide juvenile arrest information); therefore, the actual number of arrests for the county is greater than the total reported.

** Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

Drug Offenses include sale or possession of: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine), marijuana, synthetic narcotics, and other dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbituates, benzedrine, etc.).

Alcohol offenses include: driving under the influence, liquor laws (liquor law violations include transgression of any state or local liquor law except drunkenness and driving while intoxicated) and drunkenness.

Note: In 2011, one arrest was reported as driving under the influence for a juvenile under age 10 that was included in WASPC's "Crime in Washington" report--this arrest was not included in the juvenile arrest data within this report.

Note: 2011 and 2012 juvenile arrest data should not be compared to previous years' data due to law enforcement agency conversion from Summary UCR to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) method of submission.

TABLE 54

**Total Number of Arrests by Individual Offenses (Top Offense Classifications)
2011 - 2012 ***

2012 Offense Classification	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 1,000
Larceny - theft (except Motor Vehicle Theft)	4,233	6.0
Other Assaults **	3,223	4.6
All other offenses (except traffic) ***	2,279	3.2
Liquor laws	1,397	2.0
Poss-Marijuana	1,384	2.0
Vandalism	1,240	1.8
Burglary - breaking or entering	791	1.1
Aggravated assault	509	0.7
Robbery	301	0.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	281	0.4
Disorderly conduct	269	0.4
Poss-Other - dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbit)	255	0.4
Motor Vehicle Theft	225	0.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	194	0.3
2012 Age 10-17 Juvenile Population	706,420	

2011 Offense Classification	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 1,000
Larceny - theft (except Motor Vehicle Theft)	5,385	7.6
Other Assaults **	3,857	5.5
All other offenses (except traffic) ***	3,021	4.3
Poss-Marijuana	2,099	3.0
Liquor laws	1,929	2.7
Vandalism	1,625	2.3
Burglary - breaking or entering	1,187	1.7
Aggravated assault	568	0.8
Disorderly conduct	472	0.7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	437	0.6
Robbery	325	0.5
Driving under the influence	277	0.4
Motor Vehicle Theft	259	0.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	255	0.4
2011 Age 10-17 Juvenile Population	706,531	

* The above offense categories represent approximately 94% of the juvenile arrests reported in 2011 and 2012; (reported arrest totals do not include runaways taken into protective custody and transgressions of curfew or loitering ordinances).

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

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

TABLE 55

Arrests of Juveniles for Drug and Alcohol Offenses - 2012 Detail

Drug Offenses		Gender	Under 10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total
Sale	M	0	12	42	37	52	57	200	
	F	0	1	9	6	6	5	27	
Possession	M	2	39	269	284	370	403	1,367	
	F	0	16	120	79	79	84	378	
Total Arrests for Drug Offenses	M	2	51	311	321	422	460	1,567	
	F	0	17	129	85	85	89	405	
TOTAL		2	68	440	406	507	549	1,972	

RACE: Categories include youth of Hispanic origin					
	White	Black	NA	Asian	Total
	1,728	140	61	43	1,972
	87.6%	7.1%	3.1%	2.2%	

Alcohol Offenses		Gender	Under 10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total
Driving Under the Influence	M	1	0	1	5	36	78	121	
	F	1	0	2	0	14	36	53	
Liquor Law Violations	M	0	11	116	158	249	362	896	
	F	0	7	87	118	133	156	501	
Drunkenness	M	0	0	2	0	1	3	6	
	F	0	0	1	0	1	2	4	
Total Arrests for Alcohol Offenses	M	1	11	119	163	286	443	1,023	
	F	1	7	90	118	148	194	558	
TOTAL		2	18	209	281	434	637	1,581	

RACE: Categories include youth of Hispanic origin					
	White	Black	NA	Asian	Total
	1,399	89	64	29	1,581
	88.5%	5.6%	4.0%	1.8%	

TABLE 56

Juvenile Arrests for Other (Simple) Assaults *

By Age, Gender, Race

Age:	U/10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total	Percentage
Male	14	196	527	371	426	402	1936	60.1%
Female	2	80	371	273	310	251	1287	39.9%
Race:	White (Hispanic)	Black (Hispanic)	Native Amer (Hispanic)	Asian (Hispanic)				Total
	2,595	484	67	77				3,223
	80.5%	15.0%	2.1%	2.4%				

TABLE 57
Juvenile Arrests by Gender of Offender ** - 2012

County	Violent		Property		Drug/Alcohol		All Other		Total All Arrests			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	%	Female	%
Adams	2	0	24	2	29	8	41	17	96	78.0	27	22.0
Asotin	1	2	9	13	9	6	27	11	46	59.0	32	41.0
Benton	28	5	219	116	190	70	335	125	772	71.0	316	29.0
Chelan	2	0	41	33	24	16	53	30	120	60.3	79	39.7
Clallam	3	2	42	21	33	27	56	33	134	61.8	83	38.2
Clark	73	12	225	99	132	58	507	241	937	69.6	410	30.4
Columbia	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	6	100.0	0	0.0
Cowlitz	16	0	100	35	78	29	213	78	407	74.1	142	25.9
Douglas	0	0	25	25	28	12	45	24	98	61.6	61	38.4
Ferry	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Franklin	14	1	58	16	64	16	149	60	285	75.4	93	24.6
Garfield	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	100.0	0	0.0
Grant	6	1	72	39	60	27	86	28	224	70.2	95	29.8
Grays Harbor	1	1	43	25	31	11	72	39	147	65.9	76	34.1
Island	5	1	16	6	12	4	37	26	70	65.4	37	34.6
Jefferson	1	0	11	4	16	10	20	9	48	67.6	23	32.4
King *	154	60	537	413	359	100	807	413	1,857	65.3	986	34.7
Kitsap	18	5	68	24	56	21	109	40	251	73.6	90	26.4
Kittitas	3	0	12	10	22	2	25	20	62	66.0	32	34.0
Klickitat	0	2	4	2	3	2	22	3	29	76.3	9	23.7
Lewis	5	0	36	17	46	21	79	26	166	72.2	64	27.8
Lincoln	2	0	7	1	1	1	10	1	20	87.0	3	13.0
Mason	6	1	21	4	17	6	55	11	99	81.8	22	18.2
Okanogan	2	1	24	9	22	9	30	22	78	65.5	41	34.5
Pacific	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	5	83.3	1	16.7
Pend Oreille	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pierce	123	31	390	286	241	110	591	271	1,345	65.8	698	34.2
San Juan	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	3	75.0	1	25.0
Skagit	5	1	80	59	95	43	139	60	319	66.2	163	33.8
Skamania	0	0	5	0	0	1	10	3	15	78.9	4	21.1
Snohomish *	73	16	404	256	269	75	493	192	1,239	69.7	539	30.3
Spokane	82	28	398	237	217	71	577	277	1,274	67.5	613	32.5
Stevens	1	0	9	3	6	3	6	5	22	66.7	11	33.3
Thurston	14	11	122	53	118	51	158	110	412	64.7	225	35.3
Wahkiakum *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Walla Walla	8	1	44	35	41	19	71	31	164	65.6	86	34.4
Whatcom	23	5	125	59	119	49	174	52	441	72.8	165	27.2
Whitman	0	0	9	1	19	4	6	5	34	77.3	10	22.7
Yakima	21	4	162	69	159	49	327	144	669	71.6	266	28.4
State Patrol	0	0	0	0	67	32	4	2	71	67.6	34	32.4
TOTAL	693	191	3,345	1,972	2,590	963	5,340	2,411	11,968	68.4	5,537	31.6

* Significant under-reporting by law enforcement (a significant percentage--over 25%--of the population within the county was not represented in the county total, as local law enforcement agency(s) did not provide juvenile arrest information); therefore, the actual number of arrests for the county is greater than the total reported.

** Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

Juvenile arrests data source: Compiled from data provided by the WASPC Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, retrieved September 2013; Runaways (taken into protective custody) and Curfew-Loitering law violations are not included in the arrest totals or tables in this report.

TABLE 58
Juvenile Arrests by Gender 2008 - 2012 *

Violent Crimes					
Year	Male Arrests	Percent of Total	Female Arrests	Percent of Total	Total Arrests
2012	693	78.4	191	21.6	884
2011	850	83.7	166	16.3	1,016
2010	1,053	81.8	234	18.2	1,287
2009	1,247	83.6	244	16.4	1,491
2008	1,260	82.7	263	17.3	1,523

Property Crimes **					
Year	Male Arrests	Percent of Total	Female Arrests	Percent of Total	Total Arrests
2012	3,345	62.9	1,972	37.1	5,317
2011	4,328	62.3	2,622	37.7	6,950
2010	4,644	61.9	2,853	38.1	7,497
2009	5,681	63.9	3,203	36.1	8,884
2008	6,606	63.5	3,790	36.5	10,396

Drug and Alcohol Offenses					
Year	Male Arrests	Percent of Total	Female Arrests	Percent of Total	Total Arrests
2012	2,590	72.9	963	27.1	3,553
2011	3,701	72.1	1,429	27.9	5,130
2010	4,136	71.6	1,640	28.4	5,776
2009	4,628	71.1	1,877	28.9	6,505
2008	5,253	70.6	2,188	29.4	7,441

All Other Offenses **					
Year	Male Arrests	Percent of Total	Female Arrests	Percent of Total	Total Arrests
2012	5,340	68.9	2,411	31.1	7,751
2011	7,142	72.1	2,766	27.9	9,908
2010	8,090	72.2	3,122	27.8	11,212
2009	8,889	72.2	3,418	27.8	12,307
2008	10,555	73.4	3,821	26.6	14,376

TOTAL ALL JUVENILE ARRESTS					
Year	Male Arrests	Percent of Total	Female Arrests	Percent of Total	Total Arrests
2012	11,968	68.4	5,537	31.6	17,505
2011	16,021	69.6	6,983	30.4	23,004
2010	17,923	69.5	7,849	30.5	25,772
2009	20,445	70.0	8,742	30.0	29,187
2008	23,674	70.2	10,062	29.8	33,736

* Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

**** NOTE: This category of offenses has been revised from previous year's annual reports to include only the four property crimes per the UCR Program Property Crime Index: burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.**

Subsequently, the "All Other Offenses" category has been revised to include property-related offenses that were previously included in the Property Offenses category (i.e., forgery & counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, and vandalism).

Note: 2011 and 2012 juvenile arrest data should not be compared to previous years' data due to law enforcement agency conversion from Summary UCR to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) method of submission.

TABLE 59

Juvenile Arrests by Race ** - 2012

County	White (Hispanic)	Black (Hispanic)	Native American (Hispanic)	Asian (Hispanic)	Total
Adams	120	1	2	0	123
Asotin	76	1	1	0	78
Benton	1,014	68	2	4	1,088
Chelan	196	1	2	0	199
Clallam	189	10	17	1	217
Clark	1,134	173	7	33	1,347
Columbia	6	0	0	0	6
Cowlitz	507	29	6	7	549
Douglas	154	3	2	0	159
Ferry	1	0	0	0	1
Franklin	363	13	1	1	378
Garfield	2	0	0	0	2
Grant	302	10	7	0	319
Grays Harbor	199	2	17	5	223
Island	90	14	1	2	107
Jefferson	71	0	0	0	71
King *	1,621	970	37	215	2,843
Kitsap	278	46	5	12	341
Kittitas	89	4	1	0	94
Klickitat	37	0	1	0	38
Lewis	218	10	0	2	230
Lincoln	23	0	0	0	23
Mason	112	2	7	0	121
Okanogan	72	0	47	0	119
Pacific	6	0	0	0	6
Pend Oreille	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce	1,363	539	18	123	2,043
San Juan	4	0	0	0	4
Skagit	454	6	19	3	482
Skamania	16	3	0	0	19
Snohomish *	1,554	146	28	50	1,778
Spokane	1,554	193	104	36	1,887
Stevens	29	3	1	0	33
Thurston	550	71	7	9	637
Wahkiakum *	0	0	0	0	0
Walla Walla	243	7	0	0	250
Whatcom	474	18	97	17	606
Whitman	39	2	0	3	44
Yakima	825	26	84	0	935
State Patrol	91	8	4	2	105
TOTAL	14,076	2,379	525	525	17,505
Percentage	80.4%	13.6%	3.0%	3.0%	

* Significant under-reporting by law enforcement (a significant percentage--over 25%--of the population within the county was not represented in the county total, as local law enforcement agency(s) did not provide juvenile arrest information); therefore, the actual number of arrests for the county is greater than the total reported.

** Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

Note: Race proportions include persons of Hispanic origin. Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race; however, typically in UCR they are included in the White race category.

TABLE 60

Percentage of Juvenile Arrests by Race
2002 - 2012

	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2002-2012 % Change
Race *												
White (Hispanic)	80.4	82.6	83.9	83.1	83.4	82.4	83.0	82.8	83.9	84.6	84.9	-5.3%
Black (Hispanic)	13.6	11.7	10.6	11.4	11.0	11.8	11.3	10.8	10.0	9.5	9.5	43.2%
Native American (Hispanic)	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.0	2.9	3.4%
Asian (Hispanic)	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.8	7.1%

*Note: While persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race, the majority of youth of Hispanic origin are reported in the White race category.

According to the "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations" data set, Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2012),

approximately 87 percent of youth age 10-17 of Hispanic ethnicity in 2010 through 2012 were reported in the White race category.

Note: 2011 and 2012 juvenile arrest data should not be compared to previous years' data due to law enforcement agency conversion from Summary UCR to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) method of submission.

TABLE 61

**2012 Percentage of Juvenile Arrests
by Race by County**

County	White (Hispanic)	Black (Hispanic)	Native American (Hispanic)	Asian (Hispanic)
Adams	97.6	0.8	1.6	0.0
Asotin	97.4	1.3	1.3	0.0
Benton	93.2	6.3	0.2	0.4
Chelan	98.5	0.5	1.0	0.0
Clallam	87.1	4.6	7.8	0.5
Clark	84.2	12.8	0.5	2.4
Columbia	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cowlitz	92.3	5.3	1.1	1.3
Douglas	96.9	1.9	1.3	0.0
Ferry	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Franklin	96.0	3.4	0.3	0.3
Garfield	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grant	94.7	3.1	2.2	0.0
Grays Harbor	89.2	0.9	7.6	2.2
Island	84.1	13.1	0.9	1.9
Jefferson	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
King *	57.0	34.1	1.3	7.6
Kitsap	81.5	13.5	1.5	3.5
Kittitas	94.7	4.3	1.1	0.0
Klickitat	97.4	0.0	2.6	0.0
Lewis	94.8	4.3	0.0	0.9
Lincoln	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mason	92.6	1.7	5.8	0.0
Okanogan	60.5	0.0	39.5	0.0
Pacific	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pend Oreille	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pierce	66.7	26.4	0.9	6.0
San Juan	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Skagit	94.2	1.2	3.9	0.6
Skamania	84.2	15.8	0.0	0.0
Snohomish *	87.4	8.2	1.6	2.8
Spokane	82.4	10.2	5.5	1.9
Stevens	87.9	9.1	3.0	0.0
Thurston	86.3	11.1	1.1	1.4
Wahkiakum *	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Walla Walla	97.2	2.8	0.0	0.0
Whatcom	78.2	3.0	16.0	2.8
Whitman	88.6	4.5	0.0	6.8
Yakima	88.2	2.8	9.0	0.0
State Patrol	86.7	7.6	3.8	1.9
TOTAL	80.4	13.6	3.0	3.0

* Significant under-reporting by law enforcement (a significant percentage--over 25%--of the population within the county was not represented in the county total, as local law enforcement agency(s) did not provide juvenile arrest information); therefore, the actual number of arrests for the county is greater than the total reported.

** Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

Note: Race proportions include persons of Hispanic origin. Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race; however, typically in UCR they are included in the White race category.

TABLE 62
2012 Juvenile Arrests by Type of Offense -- Percentage by Gender and Race

Offense	2012 Number of Juvenile Arrests	Juvenile Arrests as a Percentage of Total Juvenile Arrests					
		Males		White	Black	Am Indian	Asian
		%	%	(Hispanic)	(Hispanic)	(Hispanic)	(Hispanic)
Violent Crime Index							
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	5	80	20	80	20	0	0
Forcible rape	69	100	0	84	13	1	1
Robbery	301	82	18	49	44	3	5
Aggravated assault	509	73	27	73	19	4	4
Property Crime Index							
Burglary - breaking or entering	791	90	10	76	16	3	5
Larceny - theft (except Motor Vehicle Theft)	4,233	57	43	77	16	3	4
Motor Vehicle Theft	225	83	17	80	13	4	4
Arson	68	75	25	85	10	3	1
Non-index							
Manslaughter by negligence	1	100	0	100	0	0	0
Other Assaults	3,223	60	40	81	15	2	2
Forgery and counterfeiting	21	57	43	90	5	5	0
Fraud	37	65	35	70	22	3	5
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	194	80	20	77	13	4	5
Trespass of Real Property	2	50	50	100	0	0	0
Vandalism	1,240	79	21	86	9	3	2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	281	90	10	83	13	2	2
Prostitution and commercial vice	18	11	89	33	61	0	6
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	154	92	8	82	11	4	3
Drug abuse offenses:							
Poss-Marijuana	1,384	78	22	88	7	3	2
Poss-Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine)	62	79	21	76	16	5	3
Poss-Other - dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbituates, benzedrine, etc.)	255	82	18	91	3	4	2
Poss-Synthetic narcotics - manufactured narcotics	44	70	30	89	7	2	2
Sale-Marijuana	148	90	10	80	11	3	6
Sale-Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine)	43	84	16	88	12	0	0
Sale-Other - dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbituates, benzedrine, etc.)	31	84	16	97	3	0	0
Sale-Synthetic narcotics - manufactured narcotics	5	100	0	100	0	0	0
Offenses against family and children	32	59	41	88	9	0	3
Driving under the influence	174	70	30	90	6	2	1
Liquor laws	1,397	64	36	88	6	4	2
Drunkenness	10	60	40	100	0	0	0
Disorderly conduct	269	73	27	86	10	3	1
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,279	71	29	79	15	4	3
TOTAL	17,505	68	32	80	14	3	3

TABLE 63

**2012 Juvenile Arrests by Law Enforcement
Agency/Department and by County ***

County	Agency Name	Juvenile Arrests	Total 2012 Population Estimate (City or Unincorporated Area)
ADAMS	Adams County Sheriff's Office	26	8,980
	Othello Police Department	94	7,495
	Ritzville Police Department	3	1,695
	ADAMS Total	123	
ASOTIN	Asotin County Sheriff's Office	16	13,240
	Asotin Police Department	3	1,255
	Clarkston Police Department	59	7,205
	ASOTIN Total	78	
BENTON	Benton County Sheriff's Office	94	33,300
	Kennewick Police Department	579	75,160
	Prosser Police Department	43	5,785
	Richland Police Department	340	49,890
	West Richland Police Department	32	12,570
	BENTON Total	1,088	
CHELAN	Chelan County Sheriff's Office	47	30,680
	Wenatchee Police Department	152	32,400
	CHELAN Total	199	
CLALLAM	Clallam County Sheriff's Office	48	42,560
	Forks Police Department	9	3,545
	Port Angeles Police Department	105	19,100
	Sequim Police Department	55	6,795
	CLALLAM Total	217	
CLARK	Battle Ground Police Department	155	17,920
	Camas Police Department	70	20,020
	Clark County Sheriff's Office	432	205,885
	La Center Police Department	5	2,985
	Ridgefield Police Department	19	5,210
	Vancouver Police Department	623	163,200
	Wa. State Univ.-Vancouver PD	0	
	Washougal Police Department	43	14,340
CLARK Total	1,347		
COLUMBIA	Columbia County Sheriff's Office	6	1,435
	COLUMBIA Total	6	

TABLE 63

**2012 Juvenile Arrests by Law Enforcement
Agency/Department and by County (continued)**

County	Agency Name	Juvenile Arrests	Total 2012 Population Estimate (City or Unincorporated Area)
COWLITZ	Castle Rock Police Department	24	2,135
	Cowlitz County Sheriff's Office	59	44,180
	Kalama Police Department	24	2,390
	Kelso Police Department	155	11,930
	Longview Police Department	259	36,910
	Woodland Police Department	28	5,590
	COWLITZ Total	549	
DOUGLAS	Douglas County Sheriff's Office	60	20,760
	East Wenatchee Police Department	99	13,280
	DOUGLAS Total	159	
FERRY	Ferry County Sheriff's Office	1	6,565
	Republic Police Department	0	1,085
	FERRY Total	1	
FRANKLIN	Connell Police Department	5	5,320
	Franklin County Sheriff's Office	46	13,820
	Pasco Police Department	327	62,670
	FRANKLIN Total	378	
GARFIELD	Garfield County Sheriff's Office	2	840
	GARFIELD Total	2	
GRANT	Ephrata Police Department	21	7,750
	Grand Coulee Police Department	6	1,035
	Grant County Sheriff's Office	37	40,790
	Moses Lake Police Department	198	20,950
	Quincy Police Department	41	6,945
	Royal City Police Department	13	2,160
	Soap Lake Police Department	0	1,520
	Warden Police Department	3	2,695
GRANT Total	319		
GRAYS HARBOR	Aberdeen Police Department	108	16,890
	Cosmopolis Police Department	0	1,640
	Elma Police Department	19	3,110
	Grays Harbor County Sheriff's Office	25	28,610
	Hoquiam Police Department	45	8,655
	Mc Cleary Police Department	0	1,655
Montesano Police Department	10	4,050	

TABLE 63

**2012 Juvenile Arrests by Law Enforcement
Agency/Department and by County (continued)**

County	Agency Name	Juvenile Arrests	Total 2012 Population Estimate (City or Unincorporated Area)
GRAYS HARBOR, cont.	Oakville Police Department	3	690
	Ocean Shores Police Department	10	5,745
	Westport Police Department	3	2,105
	GRAYS HARBOR Total	223	
ISLAND	Coupeville Police Department	17	1,880
	Island County Sheriff's Office	18	54,215
	Langley Police Department	0	1,055
	Oak Harbor Police Department	72	22,200
	ISLAND Total	107	
JEFFERSON	Jefferson County Sheriff's Office	36	20,990
	Port Townsend Police Department	35	9,185
	JEFFERSON Total	71	
KING	Algona Police Department	3	3,070
	Auburn Police Department	246	71,240
	Bellevue Police Department	220	124,600
	Black Diamond Police Department	10	4,170
	Bothell Police Department	31	34,000
	Carnation Police Department	1	1,785
	Clyde Hill Police Department	1	2,980
	Des Moines Police Department	78	29,700
	Duvall Police Department	13	6,900
	Enumclaw Police Department	24	11,030
	Federal Way Police Department	280	89,460
	Issaquah Police Department	62	31,150
	Kirkland Police Department	128	81,480
	Lake Forest Park Police Department	78	12,640
	Medina Police Department	2	2,990
	Mercer Island Police Department	30	22,690
	Normandy Park Police Department	4	6,350
	Pacific Police Department	1	6,620
	Port of Seattle Police Department	5	
	Redmond Police Department	85	55,360
	Renton Police Department	160	93,910
	Seattle Police Department	991	616,500
Snoqualmie Police Department	31	11,320	
Tukwila Police Department	353	19,080	
University of Washington Police Dept	6		
Yarrow Point Police Department	0	1,060	
KING Total		2,843	

TABLE 63

**2012 Juvenile Arrests by Law Enforcement
Agency/Department and by County (continued)**

County	Agency Name	Juvenile Arrests	Total 2012 Population Estimate (City or Unincorporated Area)
KITSAP	Bainbridge Island Police Department	21	23,090
	Bremerton Police Department	80	39,650
	Kitsap County Sheriff's Office	123	170,620
	Port Orchard Police Department	81	11,780
	Poulsbo Police Department	36	9,360
	KITSAP Total	341	
KITTITAS	Central Washington University	2	
	Cle Elum Police Department	0	1,865
	Ellensburg Police Department	83	18,320
	Kittitas County Sheriff's Office	8	18,440
	Kittitas Police Department	1	1,450
	KITTITAS Total	94	
Klickitat	Bingen Police Department	0	730
	Goldendale Police Department	25	3,425
	Klickitat County Sheriff's Office	13	14,190
	White Salmon Police Department	0	2,255
	Klickitat Total	38	
LEWIS	Centralia Police Department	98	16,670
	Chehalis Police Department	45	7,345
	Lewis County Sheriff's Office	82	45,285
	Morton Police Department	1	1,125
	Napavine Police Department	0	1,790
	Vader Police Department	1	625
	Winlock Police Department	3	1,340
	LEWIS Total	230	
LINCOLN	Lincoln County Sheriff's Office	17	5,185
	Odessa Police Department	0	915
	Rearadan Police Department	6	575
	Wilbur Police Department	0	885
	LINCOLN Total	23	
MASON	Mason County Sheriff's Office	17	51,580
	Shelton Police Department	104	9,870
	MASON Total	121	

TABLE 63

**2012 Juvenile Arrests by Law Enforcement
Agency/Department and by County (continued)**

County	Agency Name	Juvenile Arrests	Total 2012 Population Estimate (City or Unincorporated Area)
OKANOGAN	Brewster Police Department	7	2,355
	Coulee Dam Police Department	17	1,100
	Okanogan County Sheriff's Office	22	25,085
	Omak Police Department	63	4,835
	Oroville Police Department	10	1,715
	Tonasket Police Department	0	1,020
	Twisp Police Department	0	930
	Winthrop Police Department	0	405
	OKANOGAN Total	119	
PACIFIC	Ilwaco Police Department	1	940
	Long Beach Police Department	0	1,400
	Pacific County Sheriff's Office	4	14,115
	Raymond Police Department	1	2,890
	South Bend Police Department	0	1,625
	PACIFIC Total	6	
PEND OREILLE	Pend Oreille County Sheriff's Office	0	9,890
	PEND OREILLE Total	0	
PIERCE	Bonney Lake Police Department	47	17,730
	Buckley Police Department	11	4,365
	Du Pont Police Department	2	8,640
	Eatonville Police Department	31	2,785
	Edgewood P.D.	7	9,425
	Fife Police Department	4	9,235
	Fircrest Police Department	7	6,525
	Gig Harbor Police Department	49	7,340
	Lakewood P.D.	148	58,260
	Milton Police Department	22	6,985
	Orting Police Department	16	6,790
	Pierce County Sheriff's Office	646	375,955
	Puyallup Police Department	263	37,620
	Roy Police Department	1	805
	Ruston Police Department	8	755
	Steilacoom Police Department	7	6,015
	Sumner Police Department	36	9,470
	Tacoma Police Department	685	199,600
	University Place P.D.	53	31,270
	PIERCE Total	2,043	

TABLE 63

**2012 Juvenile Arrests by Law Enforcement
Agency/Department and by County (continued)**

County	Agency Name	Juvenile Arrests	Total 2012 Population Estimate (City or Unincorporated Area)
SAN JUAN	San Juan County Sheriff's Office	4	13,785
	SAN JUAN Total	4	
SKAGIT	Anacortes Police Department	65	15,960
	Burlington Police Department	82	8,435
	Mount Vernon Police Department	209	32,250
	Sedro Wooley Police Department	73	10,610
	Skagit County Sheriff's Office	53	48,345
	Swinomish Tribal Police Department	0	
	SKAGIT Total	482	
SKAMANIA	Skamania County Sheriff's Office	19	8,755
	SKAMANIA Total	19	
SNOHOMISH	Arlington Police Department	103	17,970
	Brier Police Department	10	6,155
	Edmonds Police Department	100	39,800
	Everett Police Department	427	103,300
	Granite Falls Police Department	12	3,380
	Lake Stevens Police Department	151	28,510
	Lynnwood Police Department	354	35,900
	Marysville Police Department	267	61,360
	Mill Creek Police Department	38	18,450
	Monroe Police Department	61	17,390
	Mountlake Terrace Police Department	49	20,090
	Mukilteo Police Department	40	20,360
	Snohomish County Sheriff's Office	45	308,445
	Snohomish Police Department	30	9,215
	Stanwood Police Department	78	6,300
	Sultan Police Department	13	4,660
	Woodway Police Department	0	1,310
SNOHOMISH Total	1,778		
SPOKANE	Airway Heights Police Department	0	7,780
	Cheney Police Department	44	10,820
	Eastern Washington University Police	2	
	Liberty Lake Police Department	2	7,900
	Spokane County Sheriff's Office	201	136,487
	Spokane Police Department	1,271	210,000
	Spokane Valley Police Department	367	90,550
SPOKANE Total	1,887		

TABLE 64

**2012 Juvenile Arrests by Law Enforcement
Agency/Department and by County (continued)**

County	Agency Name	Juvenile Arrests	Total 2012 Population Estimate (City or Unincorporated Area)
STEVENS	Chewelah Police Department	6	2,620
	Colville Police Department	6	4,695
	Kettle Falls Police Department	3	1,600
	Springdale Police Department	3	280
	Stevens County Sheriff's Office	15	34,035
	STEVENS Total	33	
THURSTON	Evergreen St. College P.D.	0	
	Lacey Police Department	240	43,600
	Nisqually Tribal P.D.	2	
	Olympia Police Department	114	47,500
	Rainier Police Department	6	1,825
	Tenino Police Department	11	1,705
	Thurston County Sheriff's Office	74	136,610
	Tumwater Police Department	87	17,900
	Yelm Police Department	103	7,100
THURSTON Total	637		
WAHKIAKUM	WAHKIAKUM Total	0	3,500
WALLA WALLA	College Place Police Department	9	8,845
	Walla Walla County Sheriff's Office	43	16,975
	Walla Walla Police Department	198	31,740
	WALLA WALLA Total	250	
WHATCOM	Bellingham Police Department	298	81,360
	Blaine Police Department	21	4,760
	Everson Police Department	10	2,520
	Ferndale Police Department	44	11,830
	Lummi Tribal Police Department	56	
	Lynden Police Department	41	12,340
	Nooksak Tribal Police Department	0	
	Sumas Police Department	1	1,399
	Western Washington University Police	3	
	Whatcom County Sheriff's Office	132	87,921
WHATCOM Total	606		

TABLE 63
2012 Juvenile Arrests by Law Enforcement
Agency/Department and by County (continued)

County	Agency Name	Juvenile Arrests	Total 2012 Population Estimate (City or Unincorporated Area)
WHITMAN	Colfax Police Department	0	2,790
	Colton Police Department	0	415
	Garfield Police Department	1	595
	Palouse Police Department	0	1,020
	Pullman Police Department	22	31,000
	Rosalia Police Department	0	555
	Washington State University	11	
	Whitman County Sheriff's Office	10	5,974
	WHITMAN Total		44
YAKIMA	Grandview Police Department	119	11,000
	Granger Police Department	4	3,285
	Mabton Police Department	2	2,290
	Moxee City Police Department	0	3,505
	Selah Police Department	15	7,290
	Sunnyside Police Department	90	16,130
	Tieton Police Department	4	1,195
	Toppenish Police Department	126	8,950
	Union Gap Police Department	59	6,105
	Wapato Police Department	15	5,030
	Yakima County Sheriff's Office	133	84,800
	Yakima Police Department	363	91,930
	Zillah Police Department	5	3,035
	YAKIMA Total		935
WSP	Washington State Patrol	105	
	WSP Total		105
GRAND TOTAL		17,505	

Sources: Population source: "2012 Population Trends," Forecasting Division, OFM, State of Washington, September 2012.

Juvenile arrests: Compiled from data provided by WASPC Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, retrieved September 2013;

Runaways taken into protective custody and Curfew-Loitering law violations are not included in the arrest totals.

* Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

Note: A number of cities are on full law enforcement contracts with other agencies; arrests for these cities, therefore, are included in the total arrests for the respective contracted agency (e.g., Hatton, Lind and Washtucna are on contract with the Adams County S.O.). Therefore, cities who are on full law enforcement contracts do not appear on the list of non-reporting agencies.

Agency Arrest Report Status

Arrest data contained in the previous pages were provided by the Washington Uniform Crime Reporting (WUCR) program of the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs. This information is reported by individual law enforcement agencies.

The following agencies **did not provide any juvenile arrest information for 2012:**

Agency

Burien P.D.
 Colton PD
 Coulee City P.D.
 Covington PD
 Fife P.D.
 Kenmore P.D.
 Kent P.D.
 King County Sheriff's Office
 Maple Valley P.D.
 Mattawa P.D.
 Mossyrock PD
 Newcastle P.D.
 North Bend P.D.
 Oakesdale PD
 Sammamish P.D.
 SeaTac P.D.
 Shoreline P.D.
 Woodinville P.D.

The following agencies **provided less than 12 months of juvenile arrest data for 2012:**

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Number of Months Reported</u>
Cosmopolis P.D.	11
Garfield P.D.	11
Odessa P.D.	11
Oakville PD	11
Olympia PD	11
Pe Ell PD	11
Republic PD	11
Rosalia PD	2
Roy PD	11
Nisqually Tribal PD	6
Nooksack Tribal PD	2
Office of Insurance Commission	11
Skagit County Drug Task Force	10
Snohomish County SO	4
South Bend PD	10
Toledo PD	2
Twisp PD	11
Wilbur PD	11

Juvenile Court Offense Referrals

Juvenile court offense referrals are a way to track trends in juvenile crime. A court referral is a listing of a juvenile's name and offense in the juvenile court's legal record keeping system. It is a record that the juvenile was arrested or cited for an offense by a law enforcement agency, and then referred to the prosecutor. A referral is not a conviction.

The number of juvenile court offense referrals is always greater than the number of arrests, because a referral may include other court procedures, such as warrants.

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

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

In 2012, 28,947 cases were referred to the prosecutor for criminal offenses. Cases referred to diversion comprised 43 percent of the cases and charges were filed on 49 percent of the cases; and on eight percent of the cases there was no action taken. The courts remanded juveniles to adult court in less than one percent of the cases charged. Thirteen percent of the juvenile cases where a youth was found to be guilty were sentenced to the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA). Seventy-eight percent of the cases were sentenced to local detention.

During 2012, 174 juvenile cases (just over one half of one percent of those juvenile cases referred to the prosecutor) were transferred to adult court. Counties where ten or more juvenile cases were remanded to adult court were Clark (12), King (29), Pierce (21), Spokane (28), and Yakima (21).

Sentencing within the standard range was the most common disposition. Approximately 88 percent of the juvenile cases adjudicated guilty were sentenced within the standard range. Three percent were sentenced outside the standard range (judge declared a manifest injustice [M.I.]). Of the cases sentenced outside the standard range, 94 percent of the cases were above the standard range (MI up) and 6 percent of the cases were below the standard range (MI down).

Gender

Males have legal cases filed at a higher rate than females. Sixty-nine percent of the juvenile cases referred to the prosecutor in 2012 involved males. Eighty-five percent of the juvenile cases remanded to adult court involved males.

Cases referred to the prosecutor that involved females were much less likely to be charged (42 percent for females, compared to 54 percent for males in 2012). Females referred to the prosecutor were more likely to be deferred than males (59 percent for females and 39 percent for males in 2012).

Race and Ethnic Distribution

Of the cases where race or ethnicity was recorded in 2012, 58.1 percent of the cases referred to the prosecutor were White, 13.3 percent were Black, 3.7 percent were Native American, 18.3 percent were Hispanic, 3.3 percent were Asian American, and 3.3 percent were unknown/other.

Table 64 shows the percentage of youth referred to the prosecutor by race/ethnicity and the percentage of those youth that had charges filed or diversions filed.

Table 64
Juvenile Court Offense Referrals/Case Results by Race/Ethnicity 2012

	Total	White	Black	Native American	Hispanic	Asian
<i>% of Total Referred to Prosecutor</i>	28,947	58.1%	13.3%	3.7%	18.3%	3.3%
<i>% of Referrals with Charges Filed</i>	14,432	54.4%	15.1%	4.5%	20.5%	3.0%
<i>% of Referrals with Diversions Filed</i>	12,695	62.6%	10.7%	3.0%	16.4%	4.0%
	Total	White	Black	Native American	Hispanic	Asian
Total Guilty	7,652	3,987	1,191	359	1,700	200
<i>% Guilty</i>		52.1%	15.6%	4.7%	22.2%	2.6%
Standard Range	6,894	3,717	1,048	286	1,448	174
<i>% of total Standard Range</i>		53.9%	15.2%	4.1%	21.0%	2.5%
<i>% of total guilty that received standard range</i>	90.1%	93.2%	88.0%	79.7%	85.2%	87.0%
Total Manifest Injustice (MI)	241	104	26	2	126	0
<i>% of total guilty that received MI</i>	3.1%	2.6%	2.2%	0.6%	7.4%	0.0%
MI Up	227	98	24	2	120	0
<i>% of MIs that were MI Up</i>	94.2%	94.2%	92.3%	100.0%	95.2%	0.0%
MI Down	14	6	2	0	6	0
<i>% of MIs that were MI Down</i>	5.8%	5.8%	7.7%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%

Data obtained from Administrator Office of the Courts.

Does not include "Other" category.

Table 65

2012 Juvenile Offense Referrals Statewide by Race/Ethnicity

	2012 Statewide Totals		State Pop Age 10-17
	Number	Percent	% Dist
White	16,815	58.09	66.39
Black	3,845	13.28	5.73
Asian	962	3.32	8.55
Hispanic	5,297	18.30	17.38
Native American	1,065	3.68	1.96
Other/Unknown	963	3.33	**
TOTAL REFERRALS	28,947	100	

Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A., and Kang, W. (2011), "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1980-2012," Online. JCS referrals were obtained from report 3012, produced by the Administrative Office of the Courts.

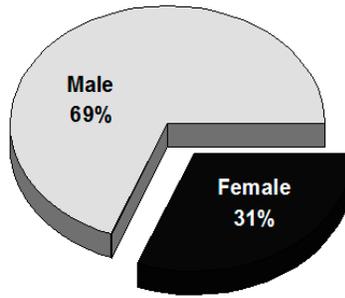
Table 66

2012 Juvenile Offense Referrals by County/Gender

County	Male		Female	
	Total	%	Total	%
Adams	169	80.5	41	19.5
Asotin/Garfield	128	56.9	97	43.1
Benton/Franklin	1,568	71.5	625	28.5
Chelan	236	64.1	132	35.9
Clallam	264	62.7	157	37.3
Clark	1,693	69.1	756	30.9
Cowlitz	456	73.5	164	26.5
Douglas	188	63.3	109	36.7
Ferry	10	52.6	9	47.4
Grant	604	75.3	198	24.7
Grays Harbor	286	68.3	133	31.7
Island	126	68.5	58	31.5
Jefferson	105	67.3	51	32.7
King	2,805	67.8	1,330	32.2
Kitsap	827	67.4	400	32.6
Kittitas	102	69.9	44	30.1
Klickitat	69	69.7	30	30.3
Lewis	356	73.4	129	26.6
Lincoln	36	83.7	7	16.3
Mason	178	73.6	64	26.4
Okanogan	236	71.3	95	28.7
Pacific/Wahkiakum	99	75.0	33	25.0
Pend Oreille	56	74.7	19	25.3
Pierce	2,474	68.4	1,142	31.6
San Juan	20	71.4	8	28.6
Skagit	522	67.6	250	32.4
Skamania	74	81.3	17	18.7
Snohomish	1,887	70.7	781	29.3
Spokane	1,482	67.7	708	32.3
Stevens	93	64.1	52	35.9
Thurston	825	67.1	405	32.9
Walla Walla	324	66.5	163	33.5
Whatcom	569	67.7	272	32.3
Whitman	100	73.0	37	27.0
Yakima	1,047	73.8	372	26.2
TOTAL	20,014	69.2	8,888	30.8

Data obtained from Administrator Office of the Courts.
Does not include Unknown (+45)

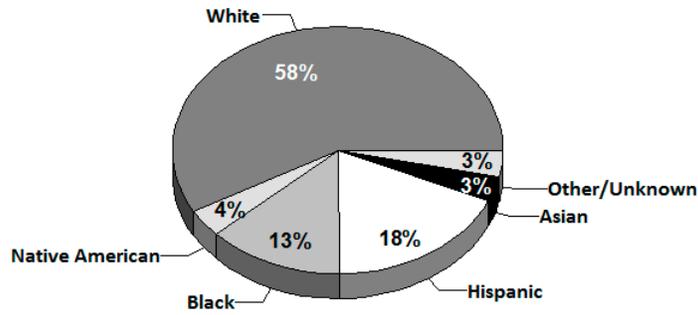
Graph 36
**2012 Juvenile Offense Referrals
 by Gender ***



* Data include King County.

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, JCS system; does not include "unknown" (+45).

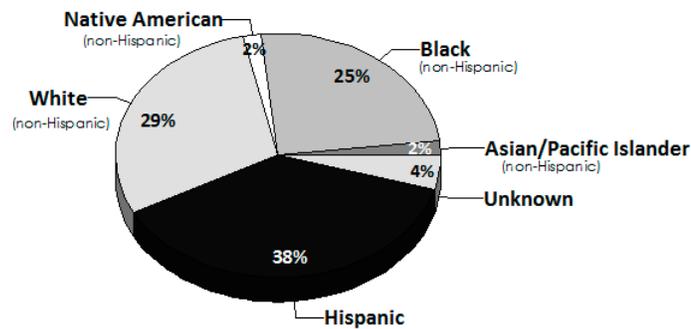
Graph 37
**2012 Juvenile Offense Referrals
 by Race/Ethnicity ***



* Percentages have been rounded.

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, JCS system, Report 3012.

Graph 38
**Juveniles Charged and Sentenced in Adult Criminal Court
 by Race/Ethnicity in FY 2013***



Percentages have been rounded.

* Includes both exclusive adult or original jurisdiction (auto dec line) and discretionary transfer cases.

Table 67 (Continued)
 Juvenile Court Offense Referrals by County for Juveniles with Referral Dates from January 1 through December 31, 2012

COUNTY	Charge		Found		Total Guilty	Found Guilty	Plead Guilty	Not Sentenced	JRA	JRA Std Range	JRA MI		Local	Local		Local MI Down
	Dismissed	Not Guilty	Not Guilty	Guilty							Up	Down		Std Range	Up	
Adams	14				22		22	10	2	2			22			
Asotin/Garfield	37				50		50	36	6	5	1		50		48	2
Benton/Franklin	237	9		23	698		675	147	59	54	5		513		507	6
Chelan	30				138		138	29	14	12	2		131		127	3
Clallam	61				139		125	57	22	21	1		103		101	2
Clark	119	4		18	734		716	106	46	46			326		326	
Cowlitz	55	1		2	262		260	81	41	32	9		250		238	12
Douglas	12				85		83	16	8	6	2		74		72	2
Ferry	3				4		4	4					0			
Grant	92				215		205	75	19	17	2		184		182	2
Grays Harbor	51				94		85	50	16	14	2		102		99	3
Island	31				33		30	30	2	1	1		30		29	1
Jefferson	29	1			42		41	31	3	3			39		39	
King	840	21		121	1,100		979	756	166	165	1		607		604	2
Kitsap	107	1			277		271	71	21	20	1		306		304	2
Kittitas	12	4			53		51	2	7	7			52		52	
Klickitat	41				19		19	11	7	5	2		21		19	2
Lewis	28	1			95		93	37	41	36	5		113		103	10
Lincoln	2				4		4	3		3			9		9	
Mason	22				81		79	34	12	12			79		79	
Okanogan	18				159		158	10	15	13	2		127		123	3
Pacific/Wahkiakum	9				35		33	5	8	7	1		29		28	1
Pend Oreille	14				11		11	19	2	1	1		3		2	1
Pierce	367	4		40	754		714	101	101	100	1		641		633	4
San Juan	1				7		6	2	20	20			6		5	1
Skagit	145				204		204	91	0				169		169	
Skamania	6	1			24		23	10	2	2			23		23	
Snohomish	377	3		32	473		441	227	79	68	11		401		389	12
Spokane	564				301		291	429	72	50	22		271		242	29
Stevens	18				54		53	18					48		48	
Thurston	157	1			528		512	160	54	44	10		529		519	10
Walla Walla/Columbia	33				177		176	23	31	21	10		194		181	12
Whatcom	111	2			320		315	78	28	28			244		244	
Whitman	25				19		18	4	4	4			14		13	1
Yakima	262	2			441		432	230	60	51	6		314		305	6
Total	3,930	55		335	7,652		7,317	2,993	971	870	98	3	6,024		5,884	129

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, February 2013. Differences in data entry practices among the juvenile courts may contribute to variations in the data. Not all juvenile courts utilize all categories.

Table 68
Juvenile Court Offense Referrals by County for Juveniles with Referral Dates from January 1 through December 31, 2012
GENDER GROUP: MALES

COUNTY	Legal Cases			Divisions		Informal Action		Div. Counselor & Released		Div. Process		Total Div. Not Comp		Div. Refused by Juv		Div. Not Compl Filed		Div. Not Action	
	Referred to Juv. Dept.	Filed	Filed	Filed	Filed	Taken	No Action* Taken	Action Taken	Div. Comp	Counseled & Released	Div. in Process	Div. in Process	Div. Reject by Div Unit	Div. Refused by Juv	Div. Not Compl Filed	Div. Not Compl Filed	Div. Not Action		
Adams	169	45	64	31	14	13	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	128	77	42	2	11	24	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton/Franklin	1,568	809	592	169	128	220	196	84	23	60	23	84	23	60	23	60	23	60	23
Chelan	236	159	72	13	26	1	42	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clallam	264	178	88	33	13	1	52	30	2	25	2	30	25	2	30	25	2	30	25
Clark	1,693	797	689	132	335	15	340	70	13	57	13	70	57	13	70	57	13	70	57
Cowlitz	456	355	156	11	48	26	36	23	2	21	2	23	21	2	23	21	2	23	21
Douglas	188	99	71	5	24	51	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry	10	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	604	263	199	135	60	5	131	5	2	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	2	5	3
Grays Harbor	286	137	100	6	23	1	72	12	3	9	3	12	9	3	12	9	3	12	9
Island	126	73	48	6	11	38	38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jefferson	105	66	36	0	11	3	25	2	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2
King *	2,805	1,669	981	0	205	155	353	46	0	46	0	46	46	0	46	46	0	46	46
Kitsap	827	467	245	164	10	1	165	53	18	26	18	53	26	18	53	26	18	53	26
Kittitas	102	59	42	6	6	1	12	6	0	6	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	6	6
Klickitat	69	27	46	0	10	1	32	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Lewis	356	172	79	60	26	57	57	15	6	9	6	15	9	6	15	9	6	15	9
Lincoln	36	12	14	4	3	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	178	123	51	15	16	6	30	18	2	13	2	18	13	2	18	13	2	18	13
Okanogan	236	157	59	37	4	11	27	10	2	7	2	10	7	2	10	7	2	10	7
Pacific/Wahkiakum	99	45	29	10	8	1	37	7	4	3	4	7	3	4	7	3	4	7	3
Pend Oreille	56	25	25	2	0	24	24	3	0	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3
Pierce	2,474	1,022	1,020	461	390	4	576	240	45	191	45	240	191	45	240	191	45	240	191
San Juan	20	14	4	0	4	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skagit	522	269	229	31	81	53	131	31	2	29	2	31	29	2	31	29	2	31	29
Skamania	74	38	30	5	2	10	20	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Spokane	1,887	970	1,087	50	4	276	259	370	10	349	10	370	349	10	370	349	10	370	349
Spokane	1,482	736	578	138	31	55	222	161	17	144	17	161	144	17	161	144	17	161	144
Stevens	93	57	39	2	12	1	30	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Thurston	825	596	195	2	152	64	254	64	1	46	1	64	46	1	64	46	1	64	46
Walla Walla/Columbia	324	173	91	1	28	64	64	14	8	4	8	14	4	8	14	4	8	14	4
Whatcom	569	348	275	8	5	8	199	22	3	12	3	22	12	3	22	12	3	22	12
Whitman	100	34	22	21	5	2	15	5	0	2	0	5	2	0	5	2	0	5	2
Yakima	1,047	614	418	134	9	214	320	59	14	35	14	59	35	14	59	35	14	59	35
Total	20,014	10,691	7,718	1,688	2,543	721	3,907	1,350	186	1,099	186	1,350	1,099	186	1,350	1,099	186	1,350	1,099

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, February 2013.

Differences in data entry practices among the juvenile courts may contribute to variations in the data. Not all juvenile courts utilize all categories. Informal Action includes: Form letter response, Other remedies available, and Counselor, closed at intake.

* **No Action** includes cases not filed include: no action, too young to prosecute, forward for adult prosecution, incompetent/incapacity, incomplete facts, referred to another agency, unable to locate, witness/victim unavailable or uncooperative.

Table 68 (Continued)
Juvenile Court Offense Referrals by County for Juveniles with Referral Dates from January 1 through December 31, 2012
 GENDER GROUP: MALES

COUNTY	Charges		Total		Plead		Not		JRA		JRA MI		Local		Local	
	Dismissed	Found	Not Guilty	Guilty	Found	Guilty	Sentenced	JRA	Range	Up	Down	Local	Std	Range	Up	Down
Adams	10		20		20		8	2	2				20			
Asotin/Garfield	22		32		32		26	4	4				29		28	1
Benton/Franklin	177	7	569	19	550	19	103	53	49	4			424		419	5
Chelan	29		97		97		24	11	10	1			92		90	2
Clallam	41		93		86	7	41	18	17	1			70		69	1
Clark	97	4	585	17	568	17	89	39	39				253		253	
Cowlitz	40	1	203	2	201	2	60	36	28	8			197		186	11
Douglas	7		62		60	2	9	8	6	2			58		56	2
Ferry			4		4			0					0			
Grant	70		167		8	159	58	14	12	2			145		143	2
Grays Harbor	41		76		8	68	36	13	11	2			80		77	3
Island	23		25		2	23	20	2	1	1			23		22	1
Jefferson	22		34		1	33	22	3	3				30		30	
King *	548	18	889	93	796	93	544	146	145	1			477		476	1
Kitsap	81	1	207	3	204	3	53	17	16	1			229		227	2
Kittitas	7	1	34	1	33	1	2	7	6	1			36		36	
Klickitat	32		12		12		6	4	4				11		10	1
Lewis	24	1	80	2	78	2	33	41	36	5			97		87	10
Lincoln	2		4		4		3	3	3				8		8	
Mason	13		71		2	69	25	12	12				65		65	
Okanogan	14		51		1	50	9	11	9	2			88		84	3
Pacific /Wahkiakum	7		26		2	24	2	8	7	1			23		22	1
Pend Oreille	14		9		9		19	2	1	1			2		1	1
Pierce	250	4	557	30	527	30	70	92	91	1			471		463	4
San Juan	1		6		1	5	1	0	0				6		5	1
Skagit	105		158		158		58	19	19				135		135	
Skamania	5		23		1	22	7	2	2				22		22	
Snohomish	274	3	377	21	356	21	161	73	63	10			319		308	11
Spokane	408		233		10	223	312	63	45	18			216		191	25
Stevens	10		35		1	34	12	0	0				34		34	
Thurston	99	1	372	13	359	13	122	47	40	7			379		372	7
Walla Walla/Columbia	19		133		129	14	14	23	17	6			132		124	8
Whatcom	78	2	243	5	238	5	62	27	27				181		181	
Whitman	18		15		1	14	4	4	4				10		10	
Yakima	187	2	346	9	337	9	167	56	47	6			253		244	6
Total	2,775	45	5,848	262	5,582	262	2,182	860	776	81	3	4,615	4,498	109	8	8

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, February 2013. Differences in data entry practices among the juvenile courts may contribute to variations in the data. Not all juvenile courts utilize all categories.

Table 69
Juvenile Court Offense Referrals by County for Juveniles with Referral Dates from January 1 through December 31, 2012
GENDER GROUP: FEMALES

COUNTY	Referred to Juv. Dept		Legal Cases Filed		Divisions Filed		No Action* Taken		Informal Action Taken		Div. Counselor & Released		Div. in Progress		Total Div Not Comp		Div Reject by Div Unit		Div Refused by Juv		Div Not Compl Filed		Div Not Compl No Action		
Adams	41	4	17	14	6	3	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Asotin/Garfield	97	44	46	7	16	1	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Benton/Franklin	625	224	371	51	58	153	101	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	
Chelan	132	67	52	11	12	1	38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Clallam	157	82	63	25	14	1	48	15	14	14	1	14	1	14	1	14	1	14	1	14	1	14	1	14	
Clark	756	192	463	72	266	2	215	35	28	28	2	215	35	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	
Cowlitz	164	104	98	6	35	15	27	16	16	16	15	27	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
Douglas	109	35	59	6	14	4	34	2	2	2	4	34	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Ferry	9	4	1																						
Grant	198	86	92	38	27	2	62	1	1	1	2	62	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Grays Harbor	133	46	83	2	16	7	53	7	7	7	16	53	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
Island	58	41	32	1	11	2	29	1	1	1	11	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Jefferson	51	19	33		12	79	22	12	12	12	2	22	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
King *	1,330	588	708	1	177	1	295	38	38	38	177	295	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	
Kitsap	400	181	203	48	107	1	128	44	44	44	107	128	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	
Kittitas	44	28	22	1	2	2	5	2	2	2	2	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Klickitat	30	16	14	1	4	4	11	1	1	1	4	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Lewis	129	42	68	18	31	3	52	7	7	7	31	52	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
Lincoln	7	2	3		1		3				1	3													
Mason	64	27	25	13	7	4	19	8	8	8	7	19	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Okanogan	95	59	34	12	11	4	16	4	4	4	11	16	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Pacific /Wahkiakum	33	18	8	4			11	5	5	5		11	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Pend Oreille	19	4	12	3			6	6	6	6		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
Pierce	1,142	375	646	175	221	6	297	183	154	154	221	297	183	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	
San Juan	8	4	1		2		2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Skagit	250	103	170	9	60	39	92	28	26	26	60	92	28	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	
Skamania	17	6	9	5	4	5	5	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Snohomish	781	359	597	24	185	55	109	179	173	173	185	109	179	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	
Spokane	708	276	399	55	76	33	160	108	95	95	76	160	108	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	
Stevens	52	31	19	1	8	8	16	2	1	1	8	16	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Thurston	405	234	161		119	4	194	36	24	24	119	194	36	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	
Walla Walla/Columbia	163	81	66		24	5	57	8	8	8	24	57	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Whatcom	272	127	169	2	68	14	117	14	9	9	68	117	14	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
Whitman	37	9	16	7	7	2	10				7	10													
Yakima	372	203	200	47	86	1	146	37	20	20	86	146	37	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	
Total	8,888	3,721	4,960	658	1,687	416	2,426	854	699	100	416	2,426	854	699	100	38	17	38	17	38	17	38	17	38	

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, February 2013.

Differences in data entry practices among the juvenile courts may contribute to variations in the data. Not all juvenile courts utilize all categories.

Informal Action includes: Form letter response, Other remedies available, and Counselor, closed at intake.

* No Action includes cases not filed include: no action, too young to prosecute, forward for adult prosecution, incompetent/incapacity, incomplete facts, referred to another agency, unable to locate, witness/victim unavailable or uncooperative.

TABLE 69 (Continued)
 Juvenile Court Offense Referrals by County for Juveniles with Referral Dates from January 1 through December 31, 2012

GENDER GROUP: FEMALES

COUNTY	Charges		Found		Total	Found		Plead		Not		JRA		JRA MI		Local		Local	
	Dismissed	Not Guilty	Not Guilty	Guilty	Guilty	Not Guilty	Guilty	Guilty	Sentenced	Not Sentenced	JRA	JRA Range	JRA MI Up	JRA MI Down	Local	Local Range	Local MI Up	Local MI Down	
Adams	3			1	1		1	1	2	2					2	2			
Asotin/Garfield	16			1	1		18	18	10	10					21	20		1	
Benton/Franklin	63	2	2	126	124	2	44	44	6	6					89	88		1	
Chelan	1			41	41		5	5	3	3					39	37		1	
Clallam	20			46	39	7	16	16	4	4					33	32		1	
Clark	22			149	148	1	17	17	7	7					73	73			
Cowlitz	15			61	59	2	21	21	5	5					53	52		1	
Douglas	5			23	23		7	7	0	0					16	16			
Ferry	3						4	4							0				
Grant	23			48	46	2	17	17	5	5					39	39			
Grays Harbor	9			18	17	1	14	14	3	3					22	22			
Island	8			8	7	1	10	10	0	0					7	7			
Jefferson	7	1	1	8	8		9	9	0	0					9	9			
King *	286	3	3	204	180	24	210	210	18	18					131	129		1	
Kitsep	26			70	67	3	18	18	4	4					77	77			
Kittitas	6	3	3	19	18	1			1	1					17	16		1	
Klickitat	9			7	7		5	5	2	2					9	9			
Lewis	4			15	15		4	4							16	16			
Lincoln															1	1			
Mason	9			9	9		8	8							13	13			
Okanogan	4			50	50		1	1							38	38			
Pacific/Wahkiakum	14			11	10	1	3	3							6	6			
Pend Oreille				2	2										1	1			
Pierce	117			197	187	10	31	31	9	9					170	170			
San Juan				1	1		1	1							0				
Skagit	40			46	46		32	32	0	0					34	34			
Skamania	1	1	1	1	1		3	3							1	1			
Snohomish	103			96	85	11	66	66	6	6					82	81		1	
Spokane	156			68	68		117	117	9	9					55	51		4	
Stevens	8			19	19		6	6							14	14			
Thurston	58			156	153	3	38	38	7	7					150	147		3	
Walla Walla/Columbia	14			47	47		9	9							62	57		4	
Whatcom	33			79	77	2	16	16	1	1					63	63			
Whitman	2			4	4		4	4							4	3		1	
Yakima	75			96	95	1	63	63	4	4					61	61			
Total	1,160	10	10	1,727	1,672	72	807	807	96	96	92	17	0	1408	1,385	20	3		

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, February 2013. Differences in data entry practices among the juvenile courts may contribute to variations in the data. Not all juvenile courts utilize all categories.

Table 70
Juvenile Court Offense Referrals by County for Juveniles with Referral Dates from January 1 through December 31, 2012
 ETHNIC GROUP: WHITE

COUNTY	Referred to Juv. Dept.	Legal Cases Filed		Diversion Filed		No Action Taken		Informal Action Taken		Div. Comp	Div. Counselor & Released		Div in Process	Total Div Not Comp		Div Reject by Div Unit	Div Refused by Juv	Div. Not Complete Filed	Div. Not Complete No Action
		36	204	6	107	82	17	3	26		6	6		51	1				
Adams		36	204	6	107	10	17												
Asotin/Garfield		204	1,093	107	437	82	108	7	3	26	116	220	1	190	55	27			7
Benton/Franklin		155	321	99	182	50	54	10	1	17	26	3	3	89	33	2			10
Chelan		1,768	436	679	318	870	144	178	178	485	11	11	11	202	45	13			54
Clallam		91	39	39	41	41	13	4	1	10	61	33	33	44	29	2			144
Clark		7	5	5								1	1	27					13
Cowlitz		290	114	114	124	61	61	7	2	41	3	3	3	64	1	2			4
Douglas		302	148	148	118	5	5	42	42	27	1	1	1	85	21	4			61
Ferry		132	85	85	61	7	7			12	1	1	1	49	4				5
Grant		124	65	65	58					18	3	3	3	10	10				7
Grays Harbor		1,769	819	819	862	1	1	862	4	205	157	322	31	30	30				1
Island		775	410	410	316	110	110	4	4	174	1	209	151	30	11				110
Jefferson		127	78	78	55	42	4	4	2	7	2	15	7	6	1				4
King *		74	33	33	42	103	55	4		11	1	34	69	8	6				4
Kitsap		352	145	145	103	49	49	55		49	78	78	8	8	6				55
Kittitas		38	14	14	14	4	4			3	10	10	3	10					4
Klickitat		183	113	113	61	14	14	14	5	19	9	40	31	13	4				14
Lewis		121	73	73	42	5	5	15	2	14	9	19	18	2	1				15
Lincoln		72	37	37	19	5	5	5		2	1	24	11	2	4				5
Mason		65	23	23	34	34	5	5	1			27	5	5					5
Okanogan		2,017	707	707	991	370	370	111	111	386	5	555	579	165	42				370
Pacific/Wahkiakum		23	12	12	5					6	7	7							2
Pend Oreille		427	194	194	227	16	16	16	5	82	63	125	41	24	1				16
Pierce		71	36	36	31	9	9	9		10	20	20	10	1	9				9
San Juan		1,838	820	820	1,215	52	52	37	37	357	145	264	390	325	13				52
Skagit		1,637	731	731	755	147	147	37	37	163	79	308	351	183	21				147
Skamania		114	67	67	48	2	2	2	2	18	1	37	3	2	1				2
Snohomish		908	615	615	267	2	2	2	2	210	2	336	64	40	22				2
Spokane		296	137	137	103	7	7	7	4	34	9	84	10	4	6				7
Stevens		505	285	285	268	7	7	7	4	125	9	196	23	10	6				7
Thurston		114	35	35	30	25	25	25	3	10	2	22	67	8	8				25
Walla Wall/Columbia		330	171	171	155	51	51	51	1	80	2	115	67	8	8				51
Whatcom																			
Whitman																			
Yakima																			
Total		16,815	7,839	7,839	7,946	1,318	424	2,804	771	3,946	2,558	1,040	198	1,318	2				2

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, February 2013.
 Differences in data entry practices among the juvenile courts may contribute to variations in the data. Not all juvenile courts utilize all categories.
 Informal Action includes: Form letter response, Other remedies available, and Counselor, closed at intake.

Table 70 (Continued)

Juvenile Court Offense Referrals by County for Juveniles with Referral Dates from January 1 through December 31, 2012

ETHNIC GROUP: WHITE

COUNTY	Charges Dismissed		Found Not Guilty		Total Guilty		Found Guilty		Plead Guilty		Not Sentenced JRA		JRA Std Range		JRA MI Up		JRA MI Down		Local Std Range		Local MI Up		Local MI Down		
Adams	3				3						3	2	1	1	1	2				2	2				
Asotin/Garfield		31			43						43	31	5	5	44					44	42				2
Benton/Franklin	102		2		286		11				275	59	26	22	202					201	201				1
Chelan	13				63						63	12	7	7	58					54	54				3
Clallam	45				101		9				92	30	17	17	77					75	75				2
Clark	76		3		516		13				503	69	34	34	243					243	243				
Cowlitz	40		1		175		2				173	62	21	20	164					156	156				8
Douglas	5				21						21	5	6	5	19					18	18				1
Ferry	2				1						1	3	0	0	0					0	0				
Grant	32				70		2				68	27	7	6	66					65	65				1
Grays Harbor	42				69		8				61	43	12	12	81					78	78				3
Island	22				27		2				25	20	0	0	23					23	23				
Jefferson	23				32		1				31	25	3	3	31					31	31				
King	290		8		341		32				309	318	53	53	184					184	184				
Kitasop	71				176		4				172	47	8	8	188					187	187				1
Kittitas	10		4		47		2				45	1	4	4	45					45	45				
Klickitat	20				12						12	7	2	2	16					15	15				1
Lewis	20		1		65		1				64	21	23	23	82					73	73				9
Lincoln	2				4						4	3	3	3	9					9	9				
Mason	17				61		1				60	29	9	9	63					63	63				
Okanogan	8				51						51	6	3	3	37					35	35				2
Pacific/Wahkiakum	3				21		1				20	2	4	4	19					18	18				1
Pend Oreille	11				8						8	15	1	1	2					1	1				1
Pierce	216		2		386		28				358	61	44	44	311					306	306				2
San Juan	1				3						3	2	0	0	3					2	2				1
Skagit	67				113						113	37	13	13	99					99	99				
Skamania	5		1		15		1				14	10	1	1	16					16	16				
Snohomish	232		2		266		18				248	138	37	37	239					232	232				7
Spokane	428				206		4				202	327	36	35	189					169	169				20
Stevens	13				37		1				36	15	0	0	34					34	34				
Thurston	117		1		380		14				366	128	35	34	389					380	380				9
Walla Walla/Columbia	14				90						90	11	12	12	108					102	102				6
Whatcom	67				192		4				188	50	16	16	144					144	144				
Whitman	17				15		1				14	3	4	4	13					12	12				1
Yakima	67				91		1				90	59	20	13	66					64	64				2
Total	2,132		25		3,987		161				3,826	1,678	467	451	3,266					3,178	3,178				85

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, February 2013. Differences in data entry practices among the juvenile courts may contribute to variations in the data. Not all juvenile courts utilize all categories.

Table 71
Juvenile Court Offense Referrals by County for Juveniles with Referral Dates from January 1 through December 31, 2012
 ETHNIC GROUP: BLACK

COUNTY	Referred to Juv. Dept.		Legal Cases Filed		Diversion		Informal Action		Div Counsel & Released		Total Div Not Comp		Div Refused by Juv		Div. Not Compl	
	Filed	No Action	Filed	No Action	Filed	No Action	Taken	Comp	Counseled & Released	Div in Process	Not Comp	Div Reject by Div Unit	Div Refused by Juv	Div. Not Compl Filed	Div. Not Compl No Action	
Adams	1	1	1	1					1	1	1					
Asotin/Garfield	7	3	3	3	1	1			1	1	2					
Benton/Franklin	109	58	41	15	15	7	9	16	8	5	2	1				
Chelan	6	3	1	1	1											
Clallam	19	16	1	1												
Clark	295	133	121	25	40	49	55	22	16	6						
Cowlitz	31	21	11	1	1	6	3	2								
Douglas	4	2	1	1												
Ferry	0															
Grant	20	13	5	4												
Grays Harbor	10	6	2	1												
Island	17	12	5	3	1	5										
Jefferson	6	2	4	2												
King	1,391	909	411	18	4	92	27	162	29	29	5	2	7			
Kitsap	139	90	37	18	4	13	24	14	5	2						
Kittitas	4	4														
Klickitat	2	1	1	1												
Lewis	33	17	5	9												
Lincoln	1	1	1	1												
Mason	5	1	1	3												
Okanogan	3	2	1	1												
Pacific/Wahkiakum	6	4	1	1												
Pend Oreille	5	3	1	1												
Pierce	982	439	389	166	58	125	3	183	123	103	13	1	6			
San Juan	1	2														
Skagit	14	9	4	1												
Skamania	9	3	4	2												
Snohomish	267	183	136	5	1	22	8	25	69	66	3					
Spokane	232	106	102	21	4	13	4	33	32	29	3					
Stevens	2		2													
Thurston	112	74	28													
Walla Walla/Columbia	18	7	4													
Whatcom	45	27	19													
Whitman	7	4	1	2												
Yakima	42	27	19	2												
Total	3845	2181	1362	273	114	374	54	603	321	272	31	14	6			

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, February 2013. Differences in data entry practices among the juvenile courts may contribute to variations in the data. Not all juvenile courts utilize all categories. Informal Action includes: Form letter response, Other remedies available, and Counselor, closed at intake.

Table 71 (Continued)
Juvenile Court Offense Referrals by County for Juveniles with Referral Dates from January 1 through December 31, 2012
 ETHNIC GROUP: BLACK

COUNTY	Charges		Found		Total	Found		Plead	Not	JRA	JRA Std		Local	Local		Local	
	Dismissed	Not Guilty	Not Guilty	Guilty		Guilty	Guilty				Range	Up		Down	Std		Range
Adams																	
Asotin/Garfield	1								1							0	
Benton/Franklin	15			33			33	8	1		1				30		
Chelan	1			4			4	4							3		
Clallam	2			5			4	4	4		1				4		
Clark	18			98			94	15	8		8				41		
Cowlitz	2			12			12	2	5		3				16		
Douglas				1			1	1							1		
Ferry																	
Grant	3			8			7	7			1				5		
Grays Harbor	1			2			1	2	0						2		
Island	1			6			5	4	4		1				7		
Jefferson				0					1								
King	341		9	480		45	435	254	70		69				297		
Kitsap	11			46			46	10	6		6				51		
Kittitas	1			3			3	3			1				4		
Klickitat	1			1			1	1	1		1				1		
Lewis				13			12	1	11		10				11		
Lincoln															0		
Mason				2			1	1			1						
Okanogan				0													
Pacific /Wahkiakum	1			2			2	1	1		1				1		
Pend Oreille	1			1			1	1	2								
Pierce	83		1	257		5	252	26	45		44				223		
San Juan							1								2		
Skagit	5			6			6	1							4		
Skamania				2			2								2		
Snohomish	50		1	72		3	69	28	11		9				63		
Spokane	57			40		3	37	38	11		8				40		
Stevens															0		
Thurston	11			52		1	51	10	2		2				53		
Walla Walla /Columbia				6			6		0						7		
Whatcom	8			14			14	3			3				12		
Whitman	1			3			3								1		
Yakima	10			21		1	20	9	2		1				13		
Total	625	11	1191	68	1,123	427	173	171	11	0	892	877	13	2			

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, February 2013. Differences in data entry practices among the juvenile courts may contribute to variations in the data. Not all juvenile courts utilize all categories.

Table 72
Juvenile Court Offense Referrals by County for Juveniles with Referral Dates from January 1 through December 31, 2012
 ETHNIC GROUP: NATIVE AMERICAN

COUNTY	Referred to Juv. Dept.		Legal Cases		Diversion		No Action		Informal Action		Div Counselor & Released		Div Process		Total Div Not Comp		Div Reject by Div Unit		Div Refused by Juv		Div. Not Compl		
	0	0	Filed	Filed	Filed	Filed	Action	Action	Taken	Comp	& Released	Process	Not Comp	by Div Unit	Refused	by Juv	Comp	Filed	Comp	No Action			
Adams	0	0																					
Asotin/Garfield	0	0																					
Benton/Franklin	4	2	2	2							1												
Chelan	3	3	1	1								1											
Clallam	54	38	10	10	2	2				1		4	4										
Clark	20	8	6	6	2	2				1		4	1							1			
Cowlitz	21	17	4	4								1	1										
Douglas	4	4																					
Ferry	9	3	2	2																			
Grant	22	7	6	6	10	10				2		4	0										
Grays Harbor	32	10	20	20						1		12	2										
Island	2	2	1	1						1		1											
Jefferson	8	6	1	1																			
King	82	52	26	26						4		1	2										
Kitsap	39	26	9	9	4	4				1		4	2										
Kittitas	1	1																					
Klickitat	8	5	3	3						2		3											
Lewis	6	1	1	1	2	2																	
Lincoln	3	1	1	1																			
Mason	14	11	1	1	4	4																	
Okanogan	140	93	29	29	27	27				2		8	7										
Pacific/Wahkiakum	4	2			1	1																	
Pend Oreille	2	1	1	1																			
Pierce	66	30	30	30	11	11				1		5	12										
San Juan	0																						
Skagit	32	15	16	16	2	2				2		1	3										
Skamania	1	1																					
Snohomish	89	62	57	57	5	5				10		6	24										
Spokane	150	94	47	47	12	12				6		2	10										
Stevens	9	5	4	4	1	1																	
Thurston	28	19	8	8						8		11	5										
Walla Walla /Columbia	3	4																					
Whatcom	91	55	42	42						13		1	4										
Whitman	0																						
Yakima	118	73	58	58	18	18				1		14	16										
Total	1,065	650	386	386	101	101			7	86	16	177	106	94	8	8	106	94	8	1	1	1	

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, February 2013.
 Differences in data entry practices among the juvenile courts may contribute to variations in the data. Not all juvenile courts utilize all categories.
 Informal Action includes: Form letter response, Other remedies available, and Counselor, closed at intake.

Table 72 (Continued)
Juvenile Court Offense Referrals by County for Juveniles with Referral Dates from January 1 through December 31, 2012
ETHNIC GROUP: NATIVE AMERICAN

COUNTY	Charges		Total Guilty	Found Guilty	Plead Guilty	Not Sentenced	JRA	JRA Std Range	JRA MI Up	JRA MI Down	Local	Local Std Range	Local MI Up	Local MI Down
	Dismissed	Found Not Guilty												
Adams														
Asotin/Garfield											0			
Bentley/Franklin			1		1				1		2	1		1
Chelan	1		4		4						2	2		
Clallam	8		21	4	17	12	2	2			15	15		
Clark	1		8		8			1			1	1		
Cowlitz	2		12		12	1	2	1			12	12		
Douglas			2		2	1	1				2	2		
Ferry	1		1		1	1					0			
Grant	1		6		6		1				3	3		
Grays Harbor			10		10	1		1			9	9		
Island											0			
Jefferson	2	1	5		5	2					4	4		
King	25	1	33	11	22	15	1	3			10	10		
Kitsap	1		12		12	3	2	2			13	13		
Kittitas								1			0			
Klickitat	8		4		4						2	2		
Lewis			1		1						1	1		
Lincoln											0			
Mason	2		4		4	1		2			2	2		
Okanogan	3		69		69	3	7	7			57	57		
Pacific/Wahkiakum			2	1	1			1			2	2		
Pend Oreille	1		1		1	1					0			
Pierce	6		14	3	11	4	1	1			11	11		
San Juan											0			
Skagit	6		11		11	5	1	3			8	8		
Skamania	1		1		1						1	1		
Snohomish	23		20	5	15	20	3	3			12	12		
Spokane	43		32	3	29	41	5	5			18	18		
Stevens	1		3		3	1					2	2		
Thurston	4		11		11	5					9	9		
Walla Walla/Columbia	1		3		3						3	3		
Whatcom	16	2	34		34	10	5	4			29	29		
Whitman											0			
Yakima	26		34	2	32	19	2	2			20	20		
Total	183	4	359	29	330	146	33	37	1	0	250	249	1	0

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, February 2013. Differences in data entry practices among the juvenile courts may contribute to variations in the data. Not all juvenile courts utilize all categories.

Table 73
Juvenile Court Offense Referrals by County for Juveniles with Referral Dates from January 1 through December 31, 2012
ETHNIC GROUP: HISPANIC

COUNTY	Referred to Juv. Dept.	Legal Charges		Divisions		No Action Taken		Informal Action Taken		Div Comp & Released		Div in Process	Total Div Not Comp		Div Reject by Div Unit	Refused by Juv	Div		Div Not Compl Filed	Div No Action		
		Filed	Charges	Filed	Divisions	Filed	No Action Taken	Informal Action Taken	Comp	Counseled & Released	Not Comp		Not Compl									
Adams	144	37	59	23	17	9	53															
Asotin/Garfield	6	3	3	1																		
Benton/Franklin	904	500	322	91	67	128	105	4	128	128	40	10	53	1	10	1				2		
Chelan	190	113	69	11	20	1	43		1		1	1	1									
Clallam	14	12	6	1			2				1		2									
Clark	191	98	72	17	28	2	33	18	2	2	13		13									
Cowlitz	87	72	24	3	9	3	4	1	3	3	3		3									
Douglas	107	64	36	4	8	1	18		1													
Ferry																						
Grant	415	198	128	89	34	1	89	4	1	3	3		3									
Grays Harbor	28	10	15	2	4		9	2	4	0			0									
Island	16	8	7		4		7		4													
Jefferson	10	9																				
King	476	279	192		32	21	69	1	21	15	15		15									
Kitsap	106	73	20	15	12		17	4		3	2		3									
Kittitas	6	3	3																			
Klickitat	14	3	13	3	2		5															
Lewis	72	44	21	9	8		16		8	4	3		4		1							
Lincoln																						
Mason	11	5	5	1	3	1	4		1	1	1		1									
Okanogan	62	45	20	5	8	1	12		1	3	2		3									
Pacific/Wahkiakum	7	5	2	1			2			0			0									
Pend Oreille	3	2	1				1															
Pierce	351	157	145	55	50		70	12		46	40		46		3						3	
San Juan	4	4																				
Skagit	292	149	148	21	53	27	86	3	27	30	27		30		3							
Skamania	5	3	1																			
Snohomish	318	199	180	9	36	13	39		13	86	84		86		1						1	
Spokane	112	59	38	9	3		13	1		9	7		9		2							
Stevens	2	2																				
Thurston	115	77	34		21	2	38		2	14	11		14		2						1	
Walla Walla/Columbia	157	104	46		16		34	1		9	2		9		5						2	
Whatcom	167	93	91	2	40	2	60	2	2	9	6		9		2						1	
Whitman	2	3																				
Yakima	903	524	377	109	197	2	303	7	2	52	27		52		6						5	
Total	5,297	2,957	2,078	481	672	214	1,132	60	214	355	287	36	355	22	36	22	10					

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, February 2013.
 Differences in data entry practices among the juvenile courts may contribute to variations in the data. Not all juvenile courts utilize all categories.
 Informal Action includes: Form letter response, Other remedies available, and Counseled, closed at intake.

Table 73 (Continued)
Juvenile Court Offense Referrals by County for Juveniles with Referral Dates from January 1 through December 31, 2012
ETHNIC GROUP: HISPANIC

COUNTY	Charges Dismissed	Found		Total Guilty	Found Guilty	Plead Guilty	Not Sentenced	JRA	JRA Std Range	JRA MI Up	JRA MI Down	Local	Local Std Range	Local MI Up	Local MI Down
		Not Guilty	Guilty												
Adams	9			15		15	7	1	1			18	18		
Asotin/Garfield	1			3		3	1					2	2		
Benton/Franklin	109	6		351	10	341	74	35	30	5		265	260	5	
Chelan	13			65		65	17	6	4	2		65	65		
Clallam	3			4		4	5	1		1		3	3		
Clark	10			61	1	60	10	1	1			22	22		
Cowlitz	6			46		46	8	17	8	9		41	40	1	
Douglas	3			44	2	42	7	3	1	2		35	34	1	
Ferry															
Grant	52			120	5	115	38	11	9	2		101	100	1	
Grays Harbor	5			9		9	2	3	1	2		6	6		
Island	2						3	1		1					
Jefferson	3			5		5	3					3	3		
King	108			142	16	126	97	17	16	1		65	64	1	
Kitsap	15			28	1	27	8	4	3	1		33	33		
Kittitas	1			2		2	1	2	2			2	2		
Klickitat	11			2		2	2	3	1	2		1	1		
Lewis	8			15		15	15	8	3	5		18	18		
Lincoln															
Mason	2			3		3	2					3	3		
Okanogan	6			37	1	36		5	3	2		32	30	1	1
Pacific /Wahkiakum	1			2		2	1	2	1	1		1	1		
Pend Oreille	1			1		1	1	1		1		1	1		
Pierce	38	1		68	4	64	9	9	8	1		68	68		
San Juan				3	1	2						3	3		
Skagit	65			67		67	45	4	4			55	55		
Skamania				4		4						3	3		
Snohomish	59			94	6	88	32	24	13	11		64	64		
Spokane	26			21		21	16	24	2	22		19	17	2	
Stevens				1		1									
Thurston	12			58		58	8	16	6	10		52	51	1	
Walla Walla/Columbia	16			77	1	76	12	19	9	10		74	68	6	
Whatcom	17			69	1	68	13	4	4			51	51		
Whitman	1			1		1	1								
Yakima	145	2		282	5	277	138	43	34	6		204	198	4	2
Total	748	9	54	1,700	54	1,646	576	264	164	97	3	1,310	1,284	23	3

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, February 2013. Differences in data entry practices among the juvenile courts may contribute to variations in the data. Not all juvenile courts utilize all categories.

Table 74
Juvenile Court Offense Referrals by County for Juveniles with Referral Dates from January 1 through December 31, 2012
ETHNIC GROUP: ASIAN

COUNTY	Referred to Juv. Dept.	Legal Charges Filed	Diversions Filed	No Action Taken	Informal Action Taken	Div Comp	Div. Counseled & Released	Div in Process	Total Div Not Comp	Div Reject by Div Unit	Div Refused by Juv	Div Not Compl Filed	Div Not Compl No Action
Adams													
Asotin/Garfield													
Benton/Franklin	18	6	10			1	6	2					
Chelan	2	1											
Clallam	3	2	2					1	1	1			
Clark	118	51	53		6	18	3	28	9	9			
Cowlitz	10	8	5		1	1	1	1					
Douglas													
Ferry													
Grant	3	3											
Grays Harbor	5	5											
Island													
Jefferson	3		3			2		2					
King	315	145	161			41	23	73	6	6			
Kitsap	54	31	28			13		16	7	3	1	3	
Kittitas	1	1	1										
Klickitat	1	1	1										
Lewis	2	2	1					1					
Lincoln													
Mason	2	2	1						1	1			
Okanogan	3	2	1				1						
Pacific/Wahkiakum	3	1	2			2		2					
Pend Oreille													
Pierce	176	57	99		17	40	1	49	26	23	3		
San Juan													
Skagit	5	4	3			1	1	1	1	1			
Skamania	2	1	1			1		1					
Snohomish	103	39	69			29	12	18	12	12			
Spokane	46	20	25			9	2	11	8	8			
Stevens									0				
Thurston	51	34	14			12		17	4	3	1		
Walla Walla/Columbia	1												
Whatcom	33	15	24			11	1	18					
Whitman	1												
Yakima	1	2	1			1		1	1	1			1
Total	962	432	505	0	24	182	51	242	76	67	5	3	1

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, February 2013.
 Differences in data entry practices among the juvenile courts may contribute to variations in the data. Not all juvenile courts utilize all categories.
 Informal Action includes: Form letter response, Other remedies available, and Counseled, closed at intake.

Table 74 (Continued)
Juvenile Court Offense Referrals by County for Juveniles with Referral Dates from January 1 through December 31, 2012
 ETHNIC GROUP: ASIAN

COUNTY	Charges		Found		Total Guilty	Found Guilty	Plead Guilty	Not Sentenced	JRA	JRA Std Range	JRA MI		Local		Local MI Down
	Dismissed	Not Guilty	Not Guilty	Guilty							Up	Down	Local Up	Local Range	
Adams															
Asotin/Garfield															
Benton/Franklin	2						1						2	2	
Chelan									1	1			1	1	
Clallam	1						1								
Clark	8			34	34	34	8	2	2	2		15	15		
Cowlitz	2			3	3	3	4					3	3		
Douglas															
Ferry															
Grant	1			3	3	1	2	1				2	2		
Grays Harbor				3	3	3	3	1				3	3		
Island	2														
Jefferson															
King	59	2		73	9	64	50	18		18		36	36		
Kitsap	3			9		9	1					13	13		
Kittitas															
Klickitat							1								
Lewis				1		1						1	1		
Lincoln															
Mason				1		1						1	1		
Okanogan	1			1		1	1					1	1		
Pacific/Wahkiakum				1		1						1	1		
Pend Oreille															
Pierce	19			28		28	1	3		3		26	26		
San Juan															
Skagit	2			2		2	3					1	1		
Skamania				1		1	1					1	1		
Snohomish	7			7		7	7	1		1		11	10	1	
Spokane	7			2		2	5					2	2		
Stevens															
Thurston	7			20	1	19	6					21	21		
Walla Walla/Columbia															
Whatcom	2			11		11	2	1		1		8	8		
Whitman															
Yakima	1														
Total	124	2	2	200	11	189	93	26	26	26	0	149	148	1	0

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, February 2013.
 Differences in data entry practices among the juvenile courts may contribute to variations in the data. Not all juvenile courts utilize all categories.

TABLE 75

**Juveniles Transferred to Adult Criminal Court Jurisdiction *
and Sentenced/Convicted in Adult Court by Type of Transfer or Waiver
State Fiscal Years (FYs) 2009 - 2013**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	5-Year Period	% of Total
Exclusive Original Adult Criminal Court Jurisdiction-- Auto Decline (<i>Statutory Exclusion</i>):	57	73	52	56	43	281	41.8
Discretionary Decline of Jurisdiction (<i>Judicially Controlled Transfer</i>):							
Original Juvenile Court Jurisdiction -- Transferred by the Juvenile Court to Adult Criminal Court after a Discretionary Decline Hearing	81	84	65	60	63	353	52.5
Original Juvenile Court Jurisdiction--Transferred by the Juvenile Court to Adult Criminal Court after a Mandatory Decline Hearing	14	5	8	4	7	38	5.7
Total Judicially Controlled Transfers	95	89	73	64	70	391	58.2
Total # of Juveniles Charged and Sentenced in Adult Criminal Court	152	162	125	120	113	672	100.0

Data Source: Forecasting Division, Office of Financial Management, WA State Statistical Analysis Center, August 2014.

* These person-level data provide only youth whose cases were filed/charged in adult criminal (Superior) court while under the age of 18 years, and who were convicted in adult court.

TABLE 76
Juveniles Charged and Sentenced in Adult Criminal Court *
by Race/Ethnicity from FY 2009 - 2013

Race/Ethnicity	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		5-Year Total	5-Year % of Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Asian/Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic) **	4	2.6%	4	2.5%	9	7.2%	8	6.7%	2	1.8%	27	4.0%
Black (non-Hispanic) **	33	21.7%	59	36.4%	29	23.2%	43	35.8%	28	24.8%	192	28.6%
Native American (non-Hispanic) **	14	9.2%	2	1.2%	3	2.4%	3	2.5%	2	1.8%	24	3.6%
White (non-Hispanic) **	69	45.4%	41	25.3%	38	30.4%	24	20.0%	33	29.2%	205	30.5%
Hispanic (of any race)	28	18.4%	42	25.9%	41	32.8%	37	30.8%	43	38.1%	191	28.4%
Race & Ethnicity Unknown	4	2.6%	14	8.6%	5	4.0%	5	4.2%	5	4.4%	33	4.9%
TOTAL	152		162		125		120		113		672	100.0%
Total Number of Minority Youth	79	52.0%	107	66.0%	82	65.6%	91	75.8%	75	66.4%	434	64.6%

Data Source: Forecasting Division, Office of Financial Management, WA State Statistical Analysis Center, August 2014.

* Data includes both youth transferred from juvenile court to adult superior court (Discretionary declines) and Exclusive Adult Jurisdiction (auto declines).

These person-level data provide only youth who were filed/charged in adult criminal (Superior) court while under the age of 18 years, **and** who were convicted in adult court.

** Note: Youth designated with "unknown" ethnicity are included in this race category (e.g., both Asian non-hispanic and Asian "unknown ethnicity" are included); ethnicity is not a required field in the Judicial Information System (JIS).

TABLE 77
Juveniles Charged and Sentenced in Adult Criminal Court *
by Race/Ethnicity and Type of Transfer or Waiver from FY 2009-2013

Race/Ethnicity	2009				2010				2011			
	Auto		Disc		Auto		Disc		Auto		Disc	
	# of Cases	% of Total										
Asian/Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic) **	1	1.8%	3	3.2%	3	4.1%	1	1.1%	7	13.5%	2	2.7%
Black (non-Hispanic) **	14	24.6%	19	20.0%	33	45.2%	26	29.2%	13	25.0%	16	21.9%
Native American (non-Hispanic) **	7	12.3%	7	7.4%	1	1.4%	1	1.1%	1	1.9%	2	2.7%
White (non-Hispanic) **	26	45.6%	43	45.3%	15	20.5%	26	29.2%	10	19.2%	28	38.4%
Hispanic (of any race)	7	12.3%	21	22.1%	19	26.0%	23	25.8%	18	34.6%	23	31.5%
Race & Ethnicity Unknown	2	3.5%	2	2.1%	2	2.7%	12	13.5%	3	5.8%	2	2.7%
TOTAL	57		95		73		89		52		73	

LEGEND:

Auto = Exclusive Original Adult Criminal Court Jurisdiction (Auto decline)

Disc = Discretionary decline of jurisdiction = transferred by the Juvenile Court to Adult Criminal (Superior) Court following a discretionary or mandatory hearing

Race/Ethnicity	2012				2013				TOTAL 5-Year Period			
	Auto		Disc		Auto		Disc		Auto		Disc	
	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Cases	% of Total						
Asian/Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic) **	5	8.9%	3	4.7%	0	0.0%	2	2.9%	16	5.7%	11	2.8%
Black (non-Hispanic) **	27	48.2%	16	25.0%	15	34.9%	13	18.6%	102	36.3%	90	23.0%
Native American (non-Hispanic) **	0	0.0%	3	4.7%	0	0.0%	2	2.9%	9	3.2%	15	3.8%
White (non-Hispanic) **	5	8.9%	19	29.7%	8	18.6%	25	35.7%	64	22.8%	141	36.1%
Hispanic (of any race)	17	30.4%	20	31.3%	17	39.5%	26	37.1%	78	27.8%	113	28.9%
Race & Ethnicity Unknown	2	3.6%	3	4.7%	3	7.0%	2	2.9%	12	4.3%	21	5.4%
TOTAL	56		64		43		70		281		391	

Data Source: Forecasting Division, Office of Financial Management, WA State Statistical Analysis Center, August 2014.

* Data includes both youth transferred from juvenile court to adult superior court (Discretionary declines) and Exclusive Adult Jurisdiction (auto declines).

These person-level data provide only youth who were filed/charged in adult criminal (Superior) court while under the age of 18 years, **and** who were convicted in adult court.

** Note: Youth designated with "unknown" ethnicity are included in this race category (e.g., both Asian non-hispanic and Asian "unknown ethnicity" are included); ethnicity is not a required field in the Judicial Information System (JIS).

TABLE 78

Juveniles Charged and Sentenced in Adult Criminal Court *
by Type of Transfer and Age at the Date of Filing
 Totals for Fiscal Years (FYs) 2009 - 2013

Type of Transfer or Waiver	Age of Youth at Date of Filing in Adult Court							5-Year Period Total
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Exclusive Original Adult Criminal Court Jurisdiction--Auto Decline (<i>Statutory Exclusion</i>):	0	0	0	0	0	107	174	281
Discretionary Decline of Jurisdiction (<i>Judicially Controlled Transfer</i>):								
Original Juvenile Court Jurisdiction -- Transferred by the Juvenile Court to Adult Criminal Court after a Discretionary Decline Hearing	2	2	2	5	31	91	220	353
Original Juvenile Court Jurisdiction--Transferred by the Juvenile Court to Adult Criminal Court after a Mandatory Decline Hearing	0	0	0	0	3	11	24	38
Total Judicially Controlled Transfers	2	2	2	5	34	102	244	391
Total # of Juveniles Charged and Sentenced in Adult Criminal Court by Age at Date of Filing	2	2	2	5	34	209	418	672

Data Source: Forecasting Division, Office of Financial Management, WA State Statistical Analysis Center, August 2014.

* These person-level data provide only youth whose cases were filed/charged in adult criminal (Superior) court while under the age of 18 years, and who were convicted in adult court.

Fiscal Year	GENDER		Total Youth	% of Girls
	Female	Male		
2009	7	145	152	4.6%
2010	11	151	162	6.8%
2011	7	118	125	5.6%
2012	10	110	120	8.3%
2013	8	105	113	7.1%
5-Yr Total	43	629	672	
5-Year average	6.4%	93.6%	100%	

* Data includes both youth transferred from juvenile court to adult superior court (Discretionary declines) and Exclusive Adult Jurisdiction (auto declines).

These person-level data provide only youth who were filed/charged in adult criminal (Superior) court while under the age of 18 years, and who were convicted in adult court.

Data Source: Forecasting Division, Office of Financial Management, WA State Statistical Analysis Center, August 2014.

Juvenile Detention

Washington has 21 county-operated facilities, which are maintained by the juvenile courts, and one regional center maintained by a consortium of counties. Juveniles from all 39 counties are held in these 22 facilities.

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

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

The number of admissions of juveniles to detention facilities in 2013 decreased by approximately seven percent, from the number of juveniles admitted in 2012. In the ten year period 2004 to 2013 the number of admissions of juveniles to detention facilities decreased by 39.6 percent. In the five year period from 2009 to 2013, the decrease was 19.2 percent.

From 2012 to 2013 seven facilities experienced a decrease of ten percent or more: Clallam (-14.8), Grant (-20.1), Island (-16.0), Kitsap (-11.7), Skagit (-17.3), Spokane (-13.1) and Walla Walla (-18.9). One facility experienced an increase of ten percent or more: Okanogan (12.9).

Some abnormal fluctuations in the youth admitted to detention in 2009 and 2010 may be due to a State Court of Appeals opinion published in January of 2009 and reversed in June of 2011.

On January 12, 2009, the State Court of Appeals published an opinion that had a significant impact on the truancy petition process (and subsequently on significantly reducing truancy contempt filings and admissions to juvenile detention facilities related to a truancy order/proceeding in 2009 – for

contempt or FTA). The case – *Bellevue School District v. E.S.*, 148 Wash. App. 205 (2009), petition for review granted July 7, 2009 – found that the youth had not been afforded legal counsel at the time the original truancy petition was filed in court (the fact-finding stage). The appellate court concluded that a child's interest in liberty, privacy and right to an education are in jeopardy, and a child is unable to protect those interests without counsel.

On June 9, 2011, the Washington State Supreme Court reversed the Court of Appeals decision, and found that neither the due process clause of the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution nor the due process clause set forth in the Washington State Constitution would require appointment of counsel at the initial truancy proceeding stage; it was concluded there were no significant interests at stake (i.e. the youths physical liberty) warranting appointment of counsel at the initial hearing where the determination is made if the student is truant under state statute; and it was noted that the youth has the right to counsel at contempt hearings related to a truancy order.

Race and Ethnic Distribution

Minority youth, age 10-17, representation in detention increased from 2012 to 2013 by 3.1 percent, from 44.5 percent to 45.9 percent. This is the highest percentage of minority youth in detention in the time that the Office of Juvenile Justice has collected this data - 1989. In the ten year period 2004-2013 the percentage of minority youth in detention has increased 8.8 percent.

The percentage of youth with unknown race has declined. The change in the overall percent of minority youth held in detention may be partially due to better reporting of race/ethnicity.

Gender

Females accounted for 28.8 percent of the detention population in 2012, an increase of 2.2 percent from 2011. In the ten year period from 2003 to 2012 the percentage of females in detention population increased only half of one percent. In the five year period from 2008 to 2012 the percentage of minority youth in detention increased almost three percent.

TABLE 79

**Juvenile Admissions to Detention Facilities
JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2004 -2013**

FACILITY (also holds for)	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	%	%
											Increase/ Decrease	Increase/ Decrease
											2012-2013	2004-2013
BENTON/FRANKLIN (Klickitat, Umatillo, Morrow, OR)	1,249	1,343	1,487	1,440	1,471	1,692	1,651	1,635	1,554	1,465	-7.0	-14.7
CHELAN	481	479	512	546	637	914	803	834	913	796	0.4	-39.6
CLALLAM (San Juan, Jefferson Point No Point)	629	738	702	656	619	776	679	815	573	711	-14.8	-11.5
CLARK (Skamania)	1,467	1,607	1,955	1,956	2,008	2,106	1,929	1,863	2,004	1,778	-8.7	-17.5
COWLITZ (Wahkiakum, Skamania, Columbia, OR.Clatsop, OR)	898	907	938	933	985	1,227	1,295	1,427	1,581	1,582	-1.0	-43.2
GRANT (Adams, Lincoln, Kittitas)	402	503	553	614	593	580	502	571	793	662	-20.1	-39.3
GRAYS HARBOR (Pacific, Wahkiakum)	733	812	773	766	792	755	775	886	962	1,003	-9.7	-26.9
ISLAND	178	212	205	293	278	279	225	180			-16.0	
KING **	2,139	2,257	2,378	2,983	3,238	3,527	3,784	3,833	4,102	3,774	-5.2	-43.3
KITSAP (Jefferson, Suquamish Tribe)	935	1,059	1,259	1,387	1,504	1,584	1,577	1,528	1,595	1,648	-11.7	-43.3
LEWIS (Skamania, Pacific)	337	369	418	424	471	555	417	444	518	481	-8.7	-29.9
MASON*	230	247	278	275	323	511	474	424	424	435	-6.9	-47.1
MEDICAL LAKE* (Adams, Asotin, Douglas, Ferry, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Whitman)	563	570	615	688	662	839	1,021	1,021	1,109	1,136	-1.2	-50.4
OKANOGAN	429	380	412	409	333	396	358	404	490	544	12.9	-21.1
PIERCE	1,610	1,602	1,638	1,897	2,141	2,798	2,691	3,000	3,092	3,045	0.5	-47.1
SKAGIT (Island, San Juan, Swinomish, Border Control)	363	439	485	476	562	642	549	617	798	746	-17.3	-51.3
SNOHOMISH (Island)	1,641	1,664	1,644	1,771	2,026	2,899	2,659	3,088	2,913	3,904	-1.4	-58.0
SPOKANE	1,184	1,363	1,434	1,496	1,609	1,900	1,953	2,089	2,225	2,323	-13.1	-49.0
THURSTON	948	948	1,176	1,232	1,160	1,269	1,260	1,353	1,338	1,315	0.0	-27.9
WALLA WALLA (Columbia)	377	465	460	524	485	433	455	435	402	358	-18.9	5.3
WHATCOM (Island, San Juan, Lummi Indian Res.)	756	878	764	819	791	959	922	864	890	1,031	-13.9	-26.7
YAKIMA (Kittitas, Klickitat, Jefferson, Skamania)	844	918	1,130	1,182	1,309	1,553	1,429	1,485	1,509	1,727	-8.1	-51.1
TOTAL	18,393	19,760	21,216	22,767	23,997	28,194	27,408	28,796	29,785	30,464	-6.9	-39.6

2006 -2009 data obtained from new AOC JCS System. Prior data obtained from Juvis System.

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

TABLE 80

Minority Detention Population
JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2004-2013

FACILITY (also holds for)	Total Held 2013	Total Min. Held 2013	PERCENT MINORITY										% Change 2012-13	% Change 2009-13
			2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004		
BENTON/FRANKLIN (Klickitat, Umatillo, Morrow, OR)	1,249	770	61.6	63.9	63.3	64.2	62.3	61.8	53.0	55.8	53.5	50.8	-3.5	-1.0
CHELAN	481	254	52.8	55.3	48.2	47.6	50.9	44.9	46.0	42.8	33.2	34.3	-4.5	3.8
CLALLAM (San Juan, Jefferson Jefferson, Point No Point)	629	208	33.1	34.0	35.9	26.1	23.9	23.3	24.2	28.6	17.6	24.5	-2.8	38.3
CLARK (Skamania)	1,467	446	30.4	27.1	26.2	24.8	20.2	21.5	21.7	22.1	13.8	12.9	12.1	50.7
COWLITZ (Wahkiakum, Skamania, Columbia, OR.Clatsop, OR)	898	238	26.5	28.1	26.8	26.6	26.6	24.8	24.2	18.8	20.4	19.7	-5.7	-0.4
GRANT (Adams, Lincoln, Kittitas)	402	281	69.9	68.4	83.0	67.9	57.5	51.7	53.2	51.3	48.9	47.1	2.2	21.6
GRAYS HARBOR (Adams, Pacific, Wahkiakum)	733	224	30.6	30.0	25.5	27.2	24.7	14.6	24.6	23.7	23.3	19.0	1.7	23.5
ISLAND	178	42	23.6	20.8	21.0	18.1	34.2	29.7	32.4	27.8			13.7	-31.0
KING **	2,139	1,452	67.9	66.9	65.6	67.0	66.3	66.4	62.5	59.6	58.0	53.9	1.4	2.4
KITSAP (Jefferson, Suquamish Tribe)	935	334	35.7	39.9	36.8	35.5	35.1	30.4	30.4	32.3	26.5	23.4	-10.6	1.8
LEWIS (Skamania, Pacific)	337	120	35.6	29.3	37.8	27.8	24.6	30.5	29.0	25.0	9.7	8.5	21.7	44.6
MASON**	230	51	22.2	21.5	22.3	23.3	24.5	16.0	14.6	15.6	15.6	13.3	3.3	-9.3
MEDICAL LAKE ** (Adams, Asotin, Douglas, Ferry, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Whitman)	563	277	49.2	46.5	46.0	41.6	38.7	37.7	29.9	29.9	28.9	32.1	5.8	27.2
OKANOGAN	429	310	72.3	68.4	65.8	68.5	67.0	63.4	66.8	59.9	68.0	66.5	5.6	7.9
PIERCE	1,610	825	51.2	48.8	45.7	48.3	47.5	49.5	47.0	47.4	42.2	41.7	5.0	7.8
SKAGIT (Island, San Juan, Swinomish, Border Control)	363	161	44.4	47.8	37.3	40.8	47.7	52.5	52.8	50.1	39.7	37.8	-7.3	-7.0
SNOHOMISH (Island)	1,641	647	39.4	37.9	33.3	27.8	28.1	27.5	25.6	26.0	20.3	20.5	4.0	40.4
SPOKANE	1,184	342	28.9	26.6	28.1	23.9	26.8	26.1	23.6	23.8	19.3	19.7	8.8	7.6
THURSTON	948	317	33.4	26.8	26.4	29.4	31.1	27.3	26.7	25.6	23.2	20.0	24.8	7.4
WALLA WALLA (Columbia)	377	166	44.0	44.5	51.3	50.8	46.2	45.0	52.7	44.4	48.3	36.0	-1.1	-4.7
WHATCOM (Island, San Juan, Lummi Indian Res.)	756	335	44.3	37.9	46.1	43.3	44.9	36.7	33.4	36.2	36.0	33.0	16.8	-1.3
YAKIMA (Kittitas, Klickitat, Jefferson, Skamania)	844	642	76.1	74.2	69.5	67.9	65.9	69.9	69.7	64.2	63.6	64.5	2.5	15.5
TOTAL	18,393	8,442	45.9	44.5	42.8	40.8	42.2	40.9	39.5	38.5	35.1	33.3	3.1	8.8

*2006-2009 data obtained from new AOC JCS System. Prior data obtained from Juvis System.

**2000-2005 data do not include Other Category, Unknown Category and Not Reported Category. All other years data include these categories.

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

TABLE 81

Detention Population by Race/Ethnicity
JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2013*

FACILITY (also holds for)	White	Black	Native American	Hispanic	Asian & Pacific Is.	Other/ Unknown
BENTON/FRANKLIN (Klickitat, Umatillo, Morrow, OR)	479	59	1	687	18	5
CHELAN	227	11	5	202	4	32
CLALLAM (San Juan, Jefferson Point No Point)	421	19	113	68	5	3
CLARK (Skamania)	1,012	177	18	176	49	35
COWLITZ (Wahkiakum, Skamania, Columbia, OR.Clatsop, OR)	660	31	34	115	5	53
GRANT (Adams, Lincoln, Kittitas)	121	20	10	247	1	3
GRAYS HARBOR (Adams, Pacific, Wahkiakum)	509	30	52	47	11	84
ISLAND	136	7	1	20	4	10
KING *	687	894	120	287	140	11
KITSAP (Jefferson, Suquamish Tribe)	601	129	42	131	22	10
LEWIS (Skamania, Pacific)	217	16	6	85	1	12
MASON*	179	5	21	25	0	0
MEDICAL LAKE * (Adams, Asotin, Douglas, Ferry, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Spokane. Stevens, Whitman)	286	10	162	95	7	3
OKANOGAN	119	1	211	98	0	0
PIERCE	765	574	50	169	51	1
SKAGIT (Island, San Juan, Swinomish, Border Control)	202	5	32	117	2	5
SNOHOMISH (Island)	994	249	56	269	50	23
SPOKANE	842	131	78	99	18	16
THURSTON	631	146	42	93	29	7
WALLA WALLA (Columbia)	211	15	19	122	1	9
WHATCOM (Island, San Juan, Lummi Indian Res.)	421	19	119	170	24	3
YAKIMA (Kittitas, Klickitat, Jefferson, Skamania)	202	40	63	533	2	4
TOTAL	9,922	2,588	1,255	3,855	444	329

*2006 - 2009 data obtained from new AOC JCS System. Prior data obtained from Juvis System.

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

TABLE 82

**Ethnic Distribution of Detention Population
2004-2013**

	White	Black	Native American	Asian & Pacific Is.	Hispanic	Other/ Unknown	TOTAL
2013	9,922	2,588	1,255	444	3,855	329	18,393
	54%	14%	7%	2%	21%	2%	100%
2012	10,983	2,651	1,332	467	3,942	385	19,760
	56%	13%	7%	2%	20%	2%	100%
2011	12,080	2,675	1,248	469	4,260	484	21,216
	57%	13%	6%	2%	20%	2%	100%
2010	13,013	3,187	1,279	525	4,276	487	22,767
	57%	14%	6%	2%	19%	2%	100%
2009	13,873	3,289	1,311	671	4,331	522	23,997
	58%	14%	5%	3%	18%	2%	100%
2008	16,716	3,862	1,601	788	4,779	540	28,286
	58%	14%	5%	3%	18%	2%	100%
2007	16,487	3,797	1,611	767	4,129	605	27,396
	60%	14%	6%	3%	15%	2%	100%
2006	17,722	3,790	1,727	817	4,047	683	28,786
	62%	13%	6%	3%	14%	2%	100%
2005	18,472	3,729	1,876	848	3,992	848	29,765
	62%	13%	6%	3%	13%	`	97%
2004	19,505	3,481	1,935	811	3,894	807	30,433
	64%	11%	6%	3%	13%	3%	100%

TABLE 83

**DETENTION POPULATION BY GENDER
JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2004-2013**

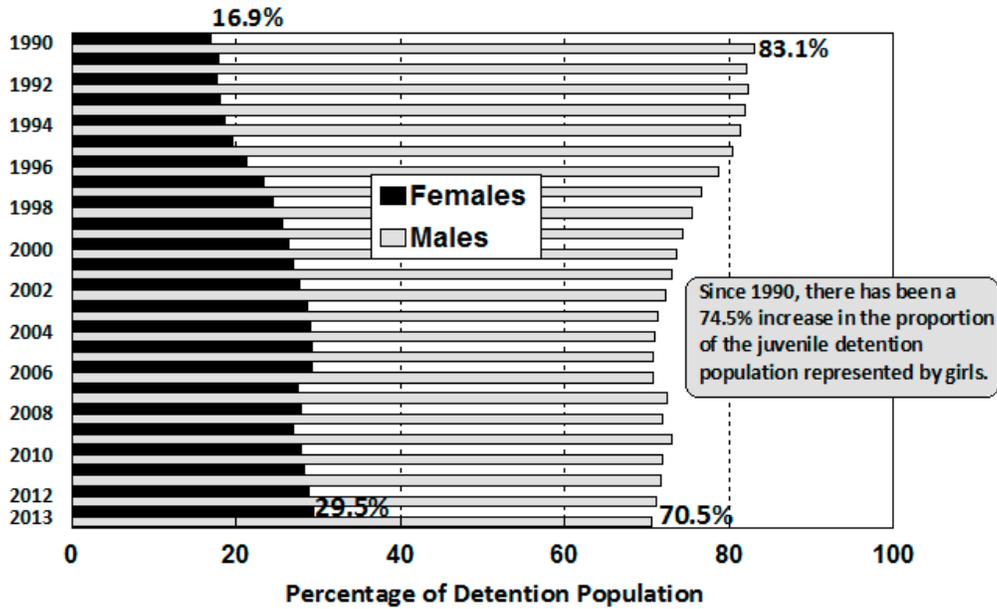
FACILITY (Also Holds For)	Male 2013	Female 2013	TOTAL* 2013	Percent Female										% Change Female	
				2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2012-13	2004-13
BENTON/FRANKLIN (Klickitat, Umatillo, Morrow, OR)	928	321	1,249	25.70	25.56	21.06	21.7	24.07	23.29	24.9	25.7	26.9	23.3	0.6	10.4
CHELAN	333	148	481	30.77	35.91	27.15	33.2	29.83	27.46	27.6	28.9	31.9	30.4	-14.3	1.1
CLALLAM (San Juan, Jefferson Jefferson, Point No Point)	385	244	629	38.79	39.57	38.75	40.4	39.58	36.47	32.3	35.5	35.8	34.7	-2.0	11.7
CLARK (Skamania)	1,104	363	1,467	24.74	23.27	27.98	25.8	23.95	25.59	23.4	27.3	25.2	23.9	6.3	3.7
COWLITZ (Wahkiakum, Skamania, Columbia, OR.Clatsop, OR)	641	257	898	28.62	27.56	24.33	29.8	30.36	28.85	31.2	28.8	36.0	33.5	3.8	-14.6
GRANT (Adams, Lincoln, Kittitas)	296	106	402	26.37	26.64	28.03	31.8	30.35	30.00	25.5	31.4	26.9	25.4	-1.0	3.9
GRAYS HARBOR (Adams, Pacific, Wahkiakum)	462	270	732	36.89	30.30	38.55	29.9	30.00	32.45	31.1	34.4	29.3	34.4	21.8	7.2
ISLAND	133	43	176	24.43	26.42	23.90	36.2	32.37	27.60	26.7	30.0			-7.5	
KING **	1,480	659	2,139	30.81	29.07	30.07	27.4	27.30	27.42	28.4	28.4	27.3	28.3	6.0	8.8
KITSAP (Jefferson, Suquamish Tribe)	676	259	935	27.70	28.64	29.25	31.4	27.13	28.43	25.8	27.0	26.1	26.1	-3.3	6.0
LEWIS (Skamania, Pacific)	242	95	337	28.19	25.75	20.57	27.4	26.11	30.27	28.8	34.5	35.3	32.4	9.5	-13.1
MASON	161	69	230	30.00	26.32	30.94	35.3	33.44	26.03	36.9	36.1	36.1	35.4	14.0	-15.3
MEDICAL LAKE (Adams, Asotin, Douglas, Ferry, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Whitman)	390	173	563	30.73	30.00	27.80	26.7	21.75	28.61	21.0	26.1	23.3	22.1	2.4	39.1
OKANOGAN	298	131	429	30.54	34.47	35.44	34.0	25.23	29.04	29.3	28.2	31.6	33.8	-11.4	-9.7
PIERCE	1,137	473	1,610	29.38	29.34	25.95	27.0	24.99	26.88	28.8	30.6	31.3	28.2	0.1	4.1
SKAGIT (Island, San Juan, Swinomish, Border Control)	254	109	363	30.03	33.94	29.07	24.6	19.93	22.43	23.9	27.4	31.4	22.7	-11.5	32.5
SNOHOMISH (Island)	1,154	486	1,640	29.63	30.71	31.02	27.9	27.31	32.70	29.0	32.6	29.9	33.5	-3.5	-11.6
SPOKANE	815	369	1,184	31.17	28.10	25.17	25.3	23.93	24.95	25.7	24.7	25.9	26.8	10.9	16.4
THURSTON	650	297	947	31.36	29.54	31.66	30.4	32.84	33.75	29.4	30.0	33.6	32.5	6.2	-3.4
WALLA WALLA (Columbia)	259	117	376	31.12	30.54	20.09	21.6	22.89	24.94	35.4	32.9	29.2	33.8	1.9	-7.9
WHATCOM (Island, San Juan, Lummi Indian Res.)	569	187	756	24.74	21.98	26.44	32.1	31.23	29.20	30.8	33.1	38.0	33.9	12.5	-26.9
YAKIMA (Kittitas, Klickitat, Jefferson, Skamania)	596	248	844	29.38	29.55	26.37	21.8	24.75	23.39	24.3	24.3	23.8	25.6	-0.6	14.8
TOTAL	12,963	5,424	18,387	29.50	28.78	28.17	28.0	26.99	27.98	27.6	29.2	29.2	29.0	2.5	1.7

*2006 and 2007 data obtained from new AOC JCS System. Prior data obtained from Juvis System.

* These data do not include unknown/not reported categories (+6).

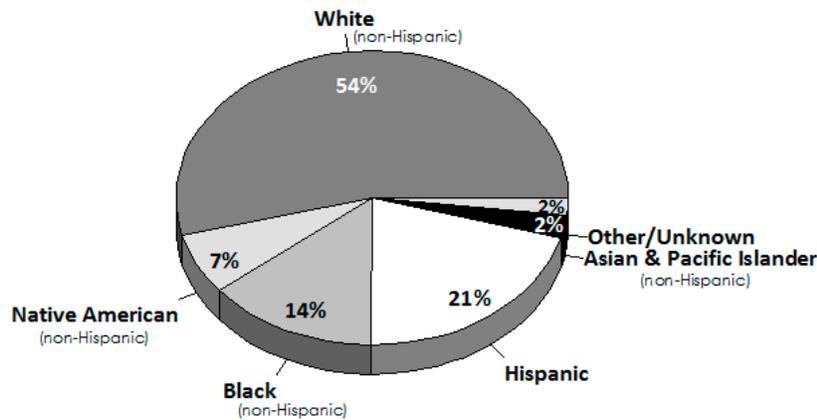
** King County data has been revised to reflect 2002 data that had not been reported in the prior year.

Graph 39
Juvenile Detention Facility Population
by Gender from 1990 - 2013



Source: AOC and county detention data sources; 2006 - 2013 Administrative Office of the Courts data obtained from new JCS system, prior data obtained from JUVIS; the AOC makes no representation as to the accuracy of the data except for court business purposes.

Graph 40
2013 Juvenile Detention Facility Population
By Race and Ethnicity



Percentages have been rounded.

Source: Data provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts - JCS system. Data for King, Martin Hall and Mason Counties provided by the respective juvenile courts.

Table 84

Admissions to Juvenile Detention Related to a Status Offense²

Facility	Total Number of Status Offenders Held					Percent of Total Holds That Were Status Offenders				
	Any SO Total*	Any SO Total*	Any SO Total*	Any SO Total*	Any SO Total*	Percent of total	Percent of total	Percent of total	Percent of total	Percent of total
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Benton/Franklin	43	111	129	119	154	2.9	7.7	8.7	8.7	12.3
Chelan	38	62	40	52	58	6.0	11.4	7.8	7.8	12.1
Clallam	117	173	144	161	132	18.9	26.4	20.5	20.5	21.0
Clark	6	8	9	8	3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2
Cowlitz	45	51	104	229	246	4.6	5.5	11.1	11.1	27.4
Grant	104	132	83	57	66	17.5	21.5	15.0	15.0	16.4
Grays Harbor	461	520	501	567	559	58.2	67.9	64.8	64.8	76.3
Island	37	19	27	37	37	13.3	6.5	13.2	13.2	20.8
King	186	221	210	179	200	5.7	7.4	8.8	8.8	9.4
Kitsap	64	66	44	41	30	4.3	4.8	3.5	3.5	3.2
Lewis	77	86	66	69	66	16.3	20.3	15.8	15.8	19.6
Mason***	55	89	74	72	68	17.0	32.4	26.6	26.6	29.6
Martin Hall+	91	77	88	102	79	13.7	11.2	14.3	14.3	14.0
Okanogan	30	102	105	115	135	9.0	24.9	25.5	25.5	31.5
Pierce	42	136	111	97	105	2.0	7.2	6.8	6.8	6.5
Skagit	52	51	84	108	38	9.3	10.7	17.3	17.3	10.5
Snohomish ¹	218	306	345	386	374	10.8	17.3	21.0	21.0	22.8
Spokane	158	205	172	239	196	9.8	13.7	12.0	12.0	16.6
Thurston	76	127	134	89	89	6.6	10.3	11.4	11.4	9.4
Walla Walla***	3	0	1	3	3	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.8
Whatcom	39	87	80	82	50	4.9	10.6	10.5	10.5	6.6
Yakima	113	131	168	155	124	8.6	11.1	14.9	14.9	14.7
	2,055	2,760	2,719	2,967	2,812	8.6	12.1	12.8	15.0	15.3

¹ Snohomish County data include youth referred to alternative program (PATH).² An admission to a juvenile detention facility with a duration of more than four hours.

Sources: Office of the Administrator for the Courts and county detention data sources for Grays Harbor, King, Mason, and Medical Lake.

* does not include firearms

Table 85
Admissions to Juvenile Detention Related to a Status Offense²
By Status Offender Contempt Charge

Facility	Dependency Contempt					Truancy Contempt					At-Risk Youth Contempt				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2010-13 % Chg.	2013	2012	2011	2010	2010-13 % Chg.	2013	2012	2011	2010	2010-13 % Chg.
Benton/Franklin	18	15	20	14	29%	109	62	74	72	51%	27	42	35	25	8%
Chelan	0	3	0	0		30	21	15	42	-29%	28	28	25	20	40%
Clallam	17	12	8	7	143%	67	67	90	98	-32%	48	82	46	68	-29%
Clark	1	5	3	4	-75%	1	2	0	1	0%	1	2	6	3	-67%
Cowlitz	11	10	1	1	1000%	91	65	35	25	264%	144	150	68	24	500%
Grant	0	0	0	1	-100%	48	52	45	91	-47%	18	5	38	39	-54%
Grays Harbor	27	27	41	46	-41%	294	322	260	300	-2%	238	218	197	174	37%
Island	0	0	0	0		25	18	12	10	150%	12	19	15	9	33%
King	77	85	67	71	8%	23	10	16	8	188%	93	82	119	137	-32%
Kitsap	2	1	3	1	100%	8	36	32	54	-85%	20	3	9	11	82%
Lewis	6	5	4	12	-50%	46	38	37	42	10%	14	26	23	32	-56%
Mason**+	1	8	6	9	-89%	106	46	42	64	66%	19	18	26	16	19%
Martin Hall+	0	4	0	2	-100%	42	40	43	30	40%	35	58	45	45	-22%
Okanogan	0	1	0	0		132	108	98	90	47%	3	6	7	12	-75%
Pierce	25	13	10	3	733%	11	30	44	21	-48%	68	54	55	112	-39%
Skagit	16	11	15	9	78%	7	35	11	1	600%	13	62	58	41	-68%
Snohomish ¹	13	15	6	10	30%	113	93	50	37	205%	248	278	289	259	-4%
Spokane	34	27	10	20	70%	21	26	32	42	-50%	137	185	127	140	-2%
Thurston	3	17	5	12	-75%	21	21	42	51	-59%	63	50	83	64	-2%
Walla Walla***	0	1	1	0		2	0	0	0		1	1	0	0	
Whatcom	8	13	6	4	100%	11	14	32	40	-73%	27	52	40	40	-33%
Yakima	29	30	28	44	-34%	28	59	42	15	87%	67	66	97	72	-7%
	288	303	234	270	7%	1,236	1,165	1,052	1,134	9%	1,324	1,487	1,408	1,343	-1%

¹ Snohomish County data include youth referred to alternative program (PATH).

² An admission to a juvenile detention facility with a duration of more than four hours.

Sources: Office of the Administrator for the Courts and county detention data sources for Grays Harbor, King, Mason, and Medical Lake.

* Does not include Child in Need of Services (CHINS) or firearms

Table 85-B
ARY, CHINS, Dependency & Truancy -- Detention Admissions
for Status Offenses by RACE/ETHNICITY for 2013

	American Indian or Alaskan Native, Non-Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	White, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic (of any race)	Unknown	TOTAL
CHINS		1	2	12			15
% of Total		6.67	13.33	80.00			
DEPENDENCY	33	2	31	129	38	15	248
% of Total	13.31	0.81	12.50	52.02	15.32	6.05	
ARY	49	41	96	939	208	83	1416
% of Total	3.46	2.90	6.78	66.31	14.69	5.86	
TRUANCY	137	8	25	738	318	182	1408
% of Total	9.73	0.57	1.78	52.41	22.59	12.93	
TOTAL	219	52	154	1,818	564	280	3,087
% of TOTAL	7.09	1.68	4.99	58.89	18.27	9.07	
pop % (2012)	1.9	8.81	5.93	63.93	19.44		

Data source: Administrative Office of the Courts, August 2013. The ARY orders on contempt and contempt hearings totals are +2 and -2, respectively, compared to the totals reported on the previous tables as the data in this table reports person detail level, and the previous tables report case level data. The Administrative Office of the Courts makes no representation as to the accuracy and completeness of the data except for court business purposes.

Graph 42
ADMISSIONS TO JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES STATEWIDE
Proportion of Delinquent and Status Offenders

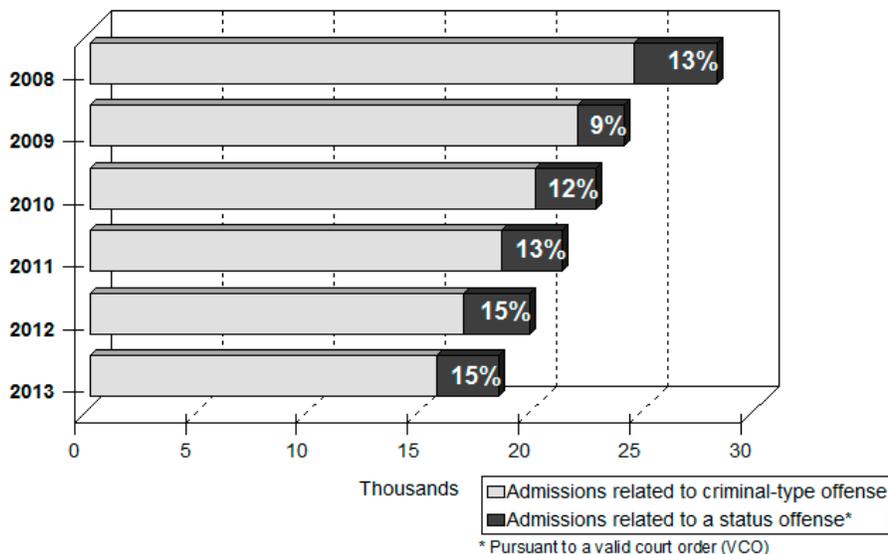


TABLE 86
Admissions to Juvenile Detention Facilities: *
Top 5 Detention Reasons by Gender, 2008 - 2013

	Detention Reason Description	Male	Detention Reason Description	Female
2013	Assault-4	1,610	Assault-4	966
	Probation Violation	1,159	Theft - 3	499
	Theft-3	1,035	At-Risk Youth	479
	***At-Risk youth	524	Probation Violation	401
	***Truancy	497	Truancy	323
2012	Assault-4	1,452	Assault-4	853
	Probation Violation	1,271	***At-Risk youth	598
	Theft-3	786	Probation Violation	454
	***At-Risk youth	712	***Truancy	414
	***Truancy	697	Theft-3	412
2011	Assault-4	1,623	Assault-4	991
	Probation Violation	1,542	***At-Risk youth	553
	Theft-3	785	Probation Violation	549
	***At-Risk youth	713	Theft-3	398
	***Truancy	640	***Truancy	354
2010	Assault-4	2,042	Assault-4	1,322
	Probation Violation	1,315	Theft-3	610
	Theft-3	1,170	***At-Risk Youth	540
	***Truancy	656	Probation Violation	503
	***At-Risk youth	647	***Truancy	418
2009	Assault-4	2,494	Assault-4	1,292
	Probation Violation	1,460	Theft-3	607
	Theft-3	1,404	Probation Violation	522
	Minor Possess/Consume Liquor	838	***At-Risk Youth	453
	Residential Burglary	750	***Truancy	273
2008	Assault-4	2,832	Assault-4	1,554
	Probation Violation	1,572	Theft-3	766
	Theft-3	1,444	***Truancy	734
	Residential Burglary	1,012	***At-Risk Youth	637
	***Truancy	949	Probation Violation	573

Detention admission = A detention stay/hold of 4 hours or longer.

Note: There may be more than one reason/offense related to a detention admission/episode; the above data includes all reasons related to each detention episode. For example, a single detention episode could have a Probation Violation, Theft-3 and Malicious Mischief charge -- all of these reasons were included, and sorted in providing the top offense/reasons for detention listed above.

* Does not include King, Mason, and Martin Hall juvenile detention facilities, or admissions to out-of-state juvenile facilities (in Oregon and Idaho).

** Washington State's Superior Court Juvenile Departments converted from the Juvenile Court Information System (JUVIS) to the Juvenile & Corrections System (JCS) between May 2005 and June 2006. Detention data from JUVIS was converted to conform to the JCS business rules, but fundamental differences exist between the two systems. The method for entering Detention Reasons and the overall but fundamental differences exist between the two systems. The method for entering Detention Reasons and the overall counts of Detention Reasons varies between systems.

*** The juvenile departments statewide have different data entry practices when it comes to how they track "Becca Bill" law cases (At-Risk Youth or Truancy Cases). If a youth is held in Detention on a Becca Bill law, it would be because of a violation against the original petition. The Truancy Detention Reason count is a total count of the following reasons: Truancy, Contempt - Truancy Juvenile, Truancy Petition - Juvenile, Punitive Contempt-Truancy and Punitive (Criminal) Contempt - Truancy. The At-Risk Youth Detention Reason is a total count of the following reasons: At-Risk Youth, At Risk Youth Petition, Contempt - At-Risk Youth, Punitive Contempt - At-Risk Youth and Punitive (Criminal) Contempt - At-Risk Youth. Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, updated data August 2013.

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;

Juvenile Population in Juvenile Rehabilitation (JR)

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

JR operates the following four secure residential facilities:

- **Two medium/maximum security institutions** (Green Hill School and Echo Glen Children's Center).
- **One medium security forestry camp** (Naselle Youth Camp).
- **One basic training camp** (Camp Outlook) which is operated through a contract with Pioneer Human Services, a private non-profit organization.

Echo Glen Children's Center provides services for female offenders, and the basic training camp provides a 120-day program for both male and female non-violent and non-sex offenders.

Currently, JR operates eight state-run community facilities with 121 minimum-security community beds, and contracts with two private providers for 7 Residential Treatment and Care beds for low-risk offenders that replicates the Therapeutic Foster Care Blueprints program.

Juveniles released from these facilities may be supervised in the community for up to 6 months; most sex offenders are supervised for 24 to 36 months. JR utilizes a family based service model for all parole services.

JR provides Cognitive Behavioral intervention and treatment to all youth within its residential programs. In addition, JR has evidence based treatments available throughout its residential and community settings including Functional Family Therapy, Aggression Replacement Training, and Family Integrated Transitions.

JR provides specialized drug and alcohol treatment services to substance abusing and chemically dependent juvenile offenders. JR currently operates two separate intensive inpatient chemical dependency programs, two intensive outpatient programs and one recovery house and long-term care chemical de-

pendency program. Other institutional and community programs include; drug and alcohol assessment, intervention, education, and aftercare.

Sex offenders are provided assessments, treatment and resources throughout the JRA system. Offenders with mental health disorders are given assessments, appropriate medication management and treatment services. In FY 2013, approximately 71% of youth in residential facilities were identified as having mental health service needs.

All Residential Programs – *The average daily population (ADP) of juveniles in JR residential programs decreased 2.5 percent from 2012 to 2013. The ADP for all residential programs decreased steadily by 41.5 percent from 2004 to 2013 (from 929 to 543).*

Institutions – *The average daily population in JR institutions decreased by 2.2 percent from 2012 to 2013. The ADP for institutions steadily decreased by 44.1 percent from 2004 to 2013 (from 801 to 447). It is important to note that Maple Lane School closed on July 1, 2011.*

Community Residential Placements – *The average daily population of total community placements decreased by four percent from 2012 to 2013 (from 100 in 2012 to 96 in 2013). The ADP for total community residential placements decreased by approximately 24 percent from 2004 to 2013 (from 127 to 96).*

Parole – *The average daily population on parole decreased by almost six percent from 2012 to 2013. The ADP on parole decreased by almost 54 percent from 2004 to 2013 (from 755 to 348).*

Race and Ethnic Distribution

A one-day survey of the JR population on June 30, 2013, of the racial/ethnic distribution within JRA for that day, showed that: 43 percent were White, 13 percent were Black, five percent were Native American, 21 percent were Hispanic, two percent were Asian, and 16 percent were "other".

The percentage of non-white youth held in state juvenile correctional institutions for 2012 was 58.5 percent, a 5.6 percent increase from 51.4 percent in 2012. In 2012, Black youth were confined in state juvenile correctional institutions 2.3 times their proportion of the general population (Black youth represented 5.7 percent of the age 10-17 juvenile population in 2012, and 13 percent of the population in JR).

The demographic characteristics of the JR population for 2012 showed that 58.5 percent were non-white, 9.5 percent were female, 18.5 percent were sex offenders and 54.3 percent were violent offenders.

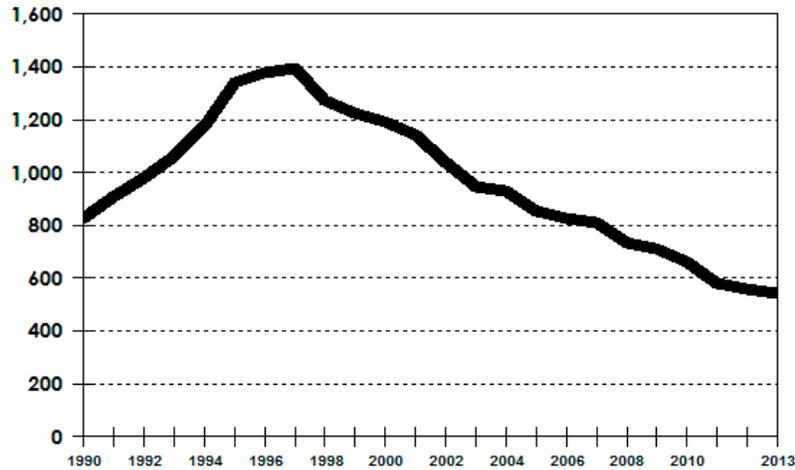
Education for Juveniles in Detention & JRA Facilities

Local school districts and Educational Services Districts (ESDs) in Washington, via the OSPI, provide education services 220 days per year to all youth at juvenile detention centers (under age 18), within JR facilities (up to age 21), and juveniles (under age 18) who have been transferred to adult court jurisdiction and are detained in adult jails. The OSPI developed a guidebook regarding provid-

ing education to juveniles held in adult jails, which is legislatively mandated in WA State.

The OSPI provides Federal Title 1 Neglected-Delinquent funding annually to school districts and Educational Service Districts to provide services within juvenile detention center schools, JR schools, and community high and middle schools to work with youth who have been incarcerated -- to provide them case management transition services to get them back to school, and to assist them to stay in school following incarceration. An Education Advocate Manual is available on the OSPI website providing an outline of these services.

Graph 43
JR Average Daily Population
For All Residential Programs
1990 - 2013



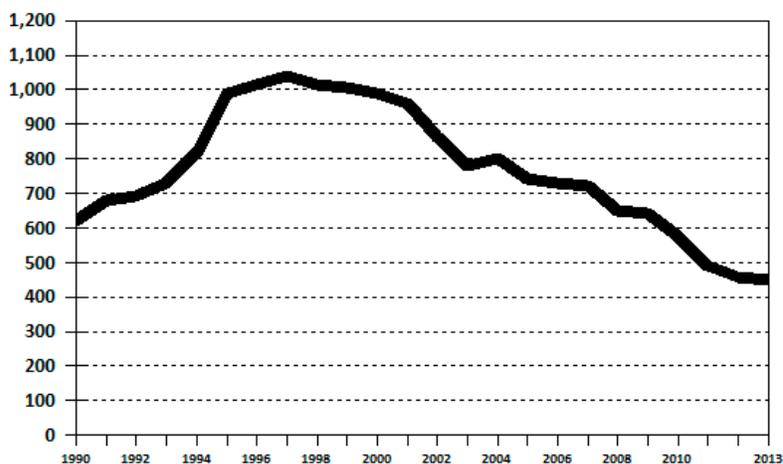
These data were provided by Research & Data Analysis, DSHS, Population Summary Report, last updated 2/11/2014. Residential Population includes both Institutional ADP and community residential placements. The Maple Lane School closed on June 30, 2011; the Mission Creek Youth Camp was closed on June 30, 2002, and Indian Ridge Youth Camp was closed in May 2000. Camp Outlook (formally called "Basic Training," a 120-day Boot Camp for youth) was opened in April 1997.

TABLE 87
JUVENILE REHABILITATION
ALL RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
2004-2013

MONTH	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
January	538	553	587	696	689	756	837	827	892	882
February	541	552	590	712	712	757	839	825	883	912
March	552	561	584	705	717	760	830	821	874	922
April	553	574	599	704	707	753	818	820	858	923
May	542	567	601	679	711	763	820	811	864	933
June	551	562	588	664	714	769	820	818	855	952
July	559	560	585	659	717	727	793	833	854	954
August	556	571	585	644	717	709	807	834	857	953
September	544	561	582	626	709	706	805	818	826	946
October	529	547	564	610	709	706	801	830	826	936
November	525	538	558	622	721	697	779	821	832	924
December	526	533	555	617	716	692	760	834	826	910
Average Per Month	543	557	582	662	712	733	809	824	854	929
% Change 2012-2013		-2.5								
% Change 2004-2013			-41.5							

These data were provided by JJ&RA, DSHS, Population Summary Report last updated 2/11/14. Residential Population: Juveniles in Residence (IR), and Juveniles on Authorized Leave (AL), and Temporary Assignment (TA) for 14 days or less.

Graph 44
**JR Institutional Average Daily Population
 1990 - 2013**



These data were provided by Research & Data Analysis, DSHS, Population Summary Report last updated 2/11/2014. Data include juveniles in residence, on authorized leave, unauthorized leave, and who are on temporary assignment for 14 days or less. These data include: Echo Glen Children's Center, Green Hill School, Naselle Youth Camp, Maple Lane School (closed June 30, 2011), Mission Creek youth camp (closed on June 30, 2002), and Indian Ridge youth camp (closed in May 2000). Camp Outlook (formally called "Basic Training," a 120-day Boot Camp for youth) was opened in April 1997.

TABLE 88

**JUVENILE REHABILITATION
 INSTITUTIONAL AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
 2004-2013**

MONTH	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
January	449	451	503	617	615	663	738	734	779	747
February	450	446	503	629	644	678	744	730	758	768
March	456	460	497	617	650	679	737	726	749	783
April	455	472	512	612	641	667	733	728	734	795
May	442	465	523	589	642	683	733	715	743	809
June	445	460	506	576	642	689	735	726	732	828
July	462	459	494	572	647	647	708	740	727	825
August	461	470	494	559	650	630	719	744	732	827
September	450	465	490	537	640	621	712	730	715	830
October	439	456	473	525	638	615	711	736	730	812
November	434	439	458	539	648	620	706	722	739	798
December	426	440	455	530	643	614	683	735	738	791
Average Per Month	447	457	492	575	642	651	722	731	740	801
% Change 2012-2013	-2.2%									
% Change 2004-2013	-44.2%									

These data were provided by the Division of Research and Data Analysis, DSHS, EMIS report updated 2/11/14.

These data include Maple Lane School, Green Hill School, Echo Glen

Data from July 2011 forward reflects that Maple Lane School was officially closed on 7/1/2011.

Children's Center, Mission Creek Youth Camp (closed July 2002), Naselle Youth Camp,

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

TABLE 89
JUVENILE REHABILITATION
TOTAL COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
2004-2013

MONTH	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
January	87	102	84	79	74	93	99	93	115	135
February	92	106	87	83	68	79	95	93	124	142
March	96	101	87	88	66	81	92	92	125	137
April	97	102	87	92	65	86	86	90	123	128
May	102	102	78	89	68	80	86	95	122	123
June	107	102	82	88	71	80	84	90	124	124
July	96	101	91	88	69	80	82	92	127	128
August	95	101	91	85	67	79	87	91	124	124
September	94	96	92	87	69	85	92	89	111	116
October	89	91	91	84	71	91	94	95	96	126
November	92	99	100	82	73	77	95	99	93	125
December	100	93	100	88	73	78	96	96	88	119
Average Per Month	96	100	89	86	70	82	91	93	114	127
% Change 2012-2013	-4.0%									
% Change 2004-2013	-24.4%									

These data were provided by the Division of Research and Data Analysis, DSHS, EMIS report updated 2/11/14.
 Data includes State Community Facilities (SCF)-formerly State Group Homes, contracted community facilities (CCF)-formerly Community Residential Placement and short-term transition program.
 Beds in the Benton/Franklin county detention facility are opened for a 30-day intake program for lower risk youth who are candidates for eventual placement in a community facility.
 Includes those on leave of 14 days or less.

TABLE 90
JUVENILE REHABILITATION
PAROLE AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
2004-2013

MONTH	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007*	2006*	2005	2004
January	372	367	432	442	654	720	660	750	721	825
February	369	366	428	442	647	709	662	733	726	806
March	362	375	431	438	640	699	676	735	722	792
April	365	373	417	437	630	691	682	732	732	775
May	355	370	407	439	619	688	686	737	740	758
June	388	372	402	431	606	680	691	738	756	733
July	328	373	403	426	451	674	718	723	755	732
August	325	367	391	423	448	676	720	719	766	721
September	323	364	375	420	435	662	726	726	776	723
October	330	367	362	412	431	665	720	708	775	733
November	326	371	364	407	427	661	723	694	771	737
December	327	375	360	412	437	665	737	674	777	724
Average Per Month	348	370	398	427	535	683	700	722	751	755
% Change 2012-2013	-5.9%									
% Change 2004-2013	-53.9%									

In July 2006, JRA changed the data collection and reporting in the EMIS system to more accurately reflect the total ADP. These data were provided by the Division of Research and Data Analysis, DSHS, EMIS report updated 12/11/14.
 Data excludes residential JPS caseloads. Includes regular parole, sex offender parole, enhanced parole, transition parole, intensive supervision, and intensive sex offender supervision.
 Sex offenders have a mandatory 2-year period.

TABLE 91
JUVENILE REHABILITATION CLIENT POPULATION
2004-2013

Year	Percent Non-White	Percent Female	Percent Violent Offenders	Percent Sex Offenders
2013	58.5	9.5	54.3	18.5
2012	57.6	9.2	51.4	16.7
2011	56.8	8.6	58.6	18.8
2010	54.7	7.9	58.1	16.4
2009	50.8	7.2	53.1	15.9
2008	49.0	9.0	51.6	15.7
2007**	49.1	10.3	47.9	16.9
2006	47.1	10.3	44.9	20.9
2005	45.7	9.7	51.7	22.4
2004	44.5	7.9	48.3	22.3
% Change 2009-2013	15.2%	31.9%	2.3%	16.8%
% change 2004-2013	31.5%	20.3%	12.4%	-16.9%

**2003- 2006 counts reflect End of Month population. After 2006 counts reflect average monthly population.

These data were provided by the Division of Research and Data Analysis, DSHS, EMIS report updated 2/11/14.

TABLE 92

JR POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY/GENDER

JUNE 30 2013

ETHNIC GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	PERCENTAGE	
			TOTAL	OF TOTAL
White	193	19	212	43
African American	56	8	64	13
Native American	23	0	23	5
Hispanic	97	6	103	21
Asian	9	1	10	2
Other	70	6	76	16
TOTAL	448	40	488	100

JUNE 30 2010

ETHNIC GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	PERCENTAGE	
			TOTAL	OF TOTAL
White	275	21	296	45
African American	116	12	128	19
Native American	15	1	16	2
Hispanic	123	5	128	19
Asian	23	2	25	4
Other	59	10	69	10
TOTAL	611	51	662	100

JUNE 30 2012

ETHNIC GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	PERCENTAGE	
			TOTAL	OF TOTAL
White	211	22	233	42
African American	97	7	104	19
Native American	20	2	22	4
Hispanic	96	7	103	18
Asian	14	1	15	3
Other	72	11	83	15
TOTAL	510	50	560	100

JUNE 30 2009

ETHNIC GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	PERCENTAGE	
			TOTAL	OF TOTAL
White	307	20	327	46
African American	132	6	138	20
Native American	27	6	33	5
Hispanic	114	7	121	17
Asian	19	1	20	3
Other	61	5	66	9
TOTAL	660	45	705	100

JUNE 30 2011

ETHNIC GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	PERCENTAGE	
			TOTAL	OF TOTAL
White	233	18	251	43
African American	92	13	105	18
Native American	16	3	19	3
Hispanic	107	4	111	19
Asian	13	0	13	2
Other	70	10	80	14
TOTAL	531	48	579	100

JUNE 30 2008

ETHNIC GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	PERCENTAGE	
			TOTAL	OF TOTAL
White	346	37	383	51
African American	129	11	140	19
Native American	26	6	32	4
Hispanic	106	7	113	15
Asian	24	1	25	3
Other	49	7	56	7
TOTAL	680	69	749	100

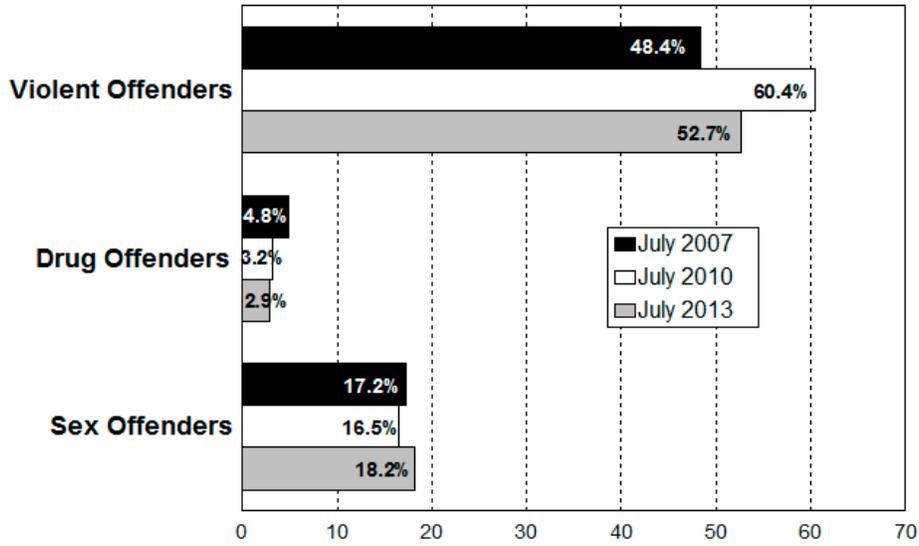
* Resident Population: Juveniles in Residence (IR), and Juveniles on Authorized Leave (AL), Unauthorized Leave (UL), Temporary Assignment (TA) for 14 days or less.

These data were provided by the JRA Population Summary Report, January, 2014.

Note: Totals are not indicative of numbers of persons in residence, but of self-reported ethnicity.

Graph 45

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

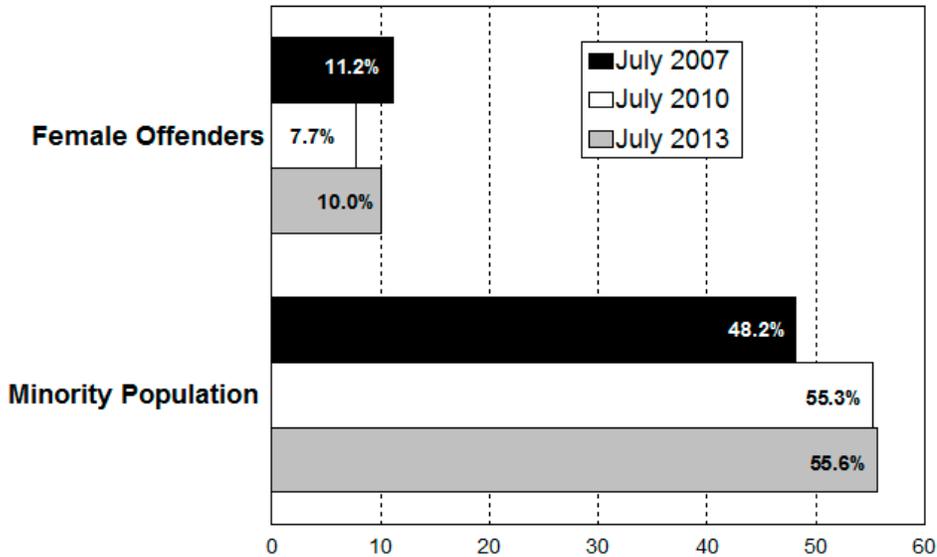


* Percent of Total JRA Population.

Source: Information Services, Juvenile Rehabilitation, DSHS, January 2014.

Graph 46

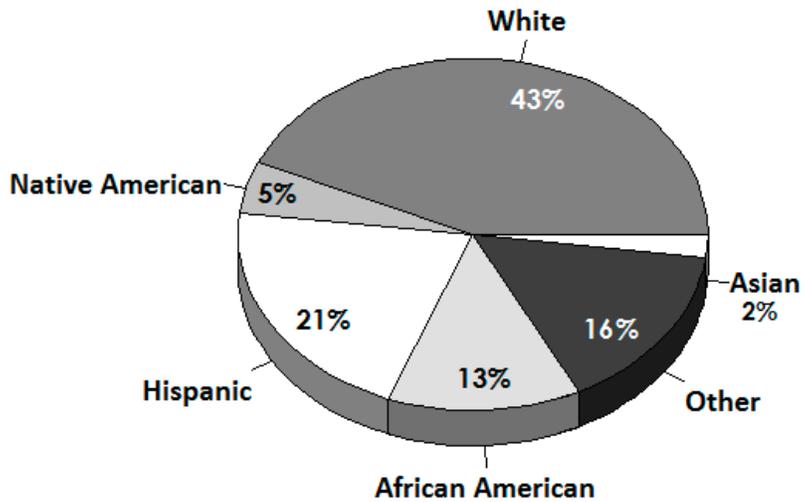
**CHANGES IN JR POPULATION SERVED
For Female Offenders and Minorities***



* Percent of Total JRA Population.

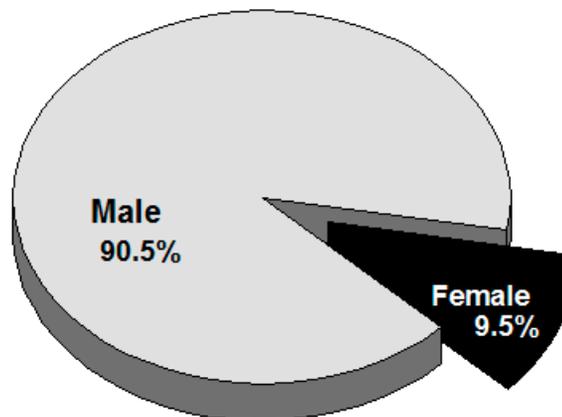
Source: Information Services, Juvenile Rehabilitation, DSHS, March 2013.

Graph 47
**JR Residential Programs Population
by Race/Ethnicity**
June 30, 2013 Snapshot



Source: "Population Summary Report," Juvenile Rehabilitation, DSHS, January 2014.

Graph 48
**JR Average Client Population
by Gender for 2013**



Locally Committed Youth Block Grant

The Juvenile Justice and Rehabilitation Administration's (JJ&RA) Juvenile Rehabilitation (JR) manages the Consolidated Juvenile Services (CJS) program. CJS was initiated in 1981 to assist counties in developing programs based on local priorities. CJS provides funding to counties for a wide range of programs. These programs include: Diversion, diagnosis, probation supervision, individual counseling, drug/alcohol assessment and treatment, alternative education, vocational training, sex offender treatment, psychiatric and psychological services, recreation, detention, work release, intensive supervision, and other specialized services. County juvenile courts participating in CJS are mandated to utilize a client risk assessment tool to determine the most appropriate program assignment for probation youth. All of the state's 39 counties have CJS At-Risk programs (within 33 juvenile court jurisdictions).

Disposition Alternatives

Disposition alternatives are available and they include CDDA (Chemical Dependency Disposition Alternative), SSODA (Special Sex Offender Disposition Alternative), MHDA (Mental Health Disposition Alternative), and SDA (Suspended Disposition Alternative). These alternatives may be used to provide community-based services to individual youth who would otherwise be committed to state care.

Block Grant

Over the years, the CJS Program has been expanded to include CJAA (Community Juvenile Accountability Act), CDDA, SSODA, MHDA, and SDA. These programs are folded together into a consolidated contract to give the courts flexibility to more effectively coordinate services at the local level.

County Juvenile Courts applying for Block Grant funds are required to describe how they will be using the funding to include the anticipated amounts they will spend in each program area. Additionally, they were required to provide projected numbers of youth to be served in each program area.

As was true under the previous funding structure, they were required to describe efforts to address minority disproportionality in their plans.

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG)

Juvenile Rehabilitation also administers the federal Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program that provides funding for state, county, city and tribal juvenile justice projects. Examples of projects funded include: intensive county probation services, day reporting programs, drug court programs, additional juvenile prosecutors, and enhancement to county CJAA interventions.

Evidence Based Programs (EBP) Expansion

In addition to the locally Committed Youth Block Grant, the JRA provides approximately three million additional dollars per State Fiscal Year for EBPs. The Legislature authorized this expanded funding for EBPs in 2008. These funds are monitored through a separated contracting process to ensure the outcome is a true expansion State-wide in the delivery of EBPs. This funding source roughly doubled the appropriated funding level for these programs that have demonstrated reductions in recidivism and an associated cost/benefit to the State. The delivery of these additional EBPs supported by this funding source is expected to reduce the need for future adult prison construction in Washington State.
