

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 2013, and again in 2014, 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 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

Juveniles comprise approximately 23 percent of the state's total population in 2013, with 1,595,795 youth ages 0-17 years old residing in Washington State. The juvenile population increased slightly (by less than one percent) from the 2010 Census count.

The age 5-17 population estimate increased 2.8 percent from the 2010 Census. 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 44 percent of the total youth population. This age group increased by two 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.

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 2013 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 committed, and law enforcement and judicial behavior can also affect the demand for services for children.

Location of Youth

The 2013 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 30, 2014, press release: "Seventy-five percent of the state's total population increase occurred in the five largest metropolitan counties: Clark, King, Pierce, Snohomish and Spokane..."

Racial and Ethnic Distribution

Population data in the 2014 juvenile justice report utilizes the “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2013” 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 2013 Bridged-Race Population Estimates for youth age 0-17, approximately: 63 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 20 percent are Hispanic (of any race) – percentages have been rounded. This is a slight change in the juvenile minority youth population percentage from the 2012 Bridged Race Category data (37.3 percent of the age 0-17 population are youth of color, up slightly from the 2012 figure of 36.1 percent).

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 2013, 20.2 percent of Washington’s age 0-17 youth were of Hispanic or Latino origin.

The 13 counties with a juvenile minority population above the 2013 statewide average percentage (37.3%) include: Adams, Benton, Chelan, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Grant, King, Okanogan, Pierce, Skagit, Walla Walla and Yakima.

Five counties (Adams, Franklin, Grant, Okanogan 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 (77.9% 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).

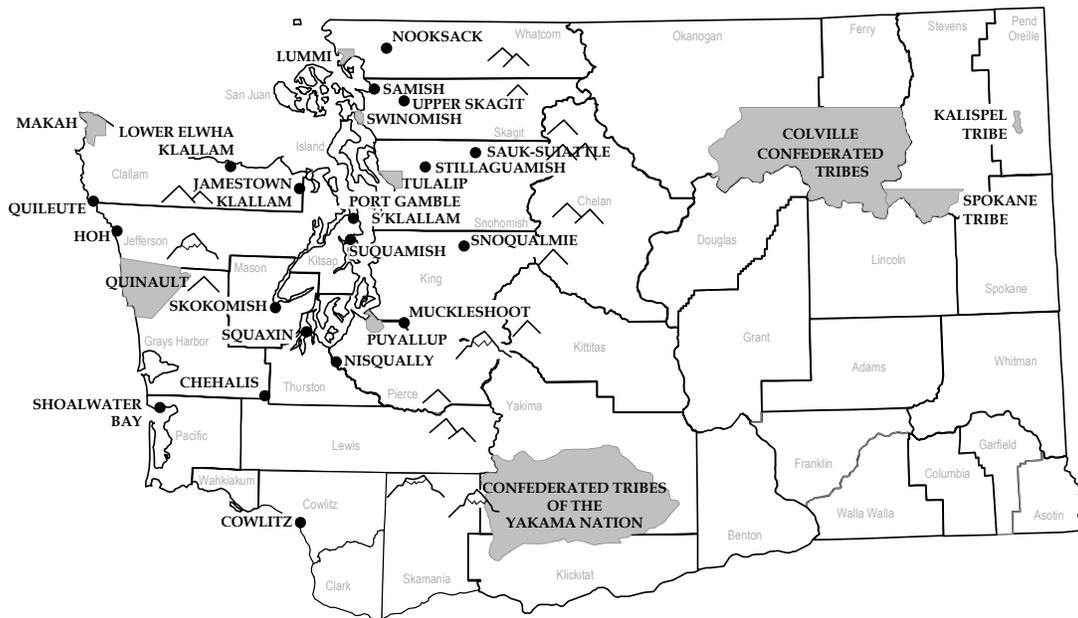
Table 13 provides a comparison of Washington’s youth population by race and ethnicity compared to the nation; the percentage of White (non-Hispanic), American Indian (non-Hispanic) and of Asian (non-Hispanic) youth is higher in Washington State compared to the national percentages.

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.

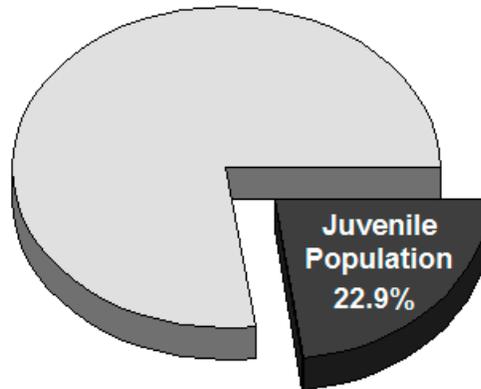
The 2010 Census provides information on youth residing on 28 tribal reservations and trust lands (does not include Cowlitz). The 2010 Census shows there are a total of 42,296 youth (age 0-17) in the state who live on reservations and trust lands (2.7 percent of the state’s total youth population). There 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/WASStateTribalMap.pdf.

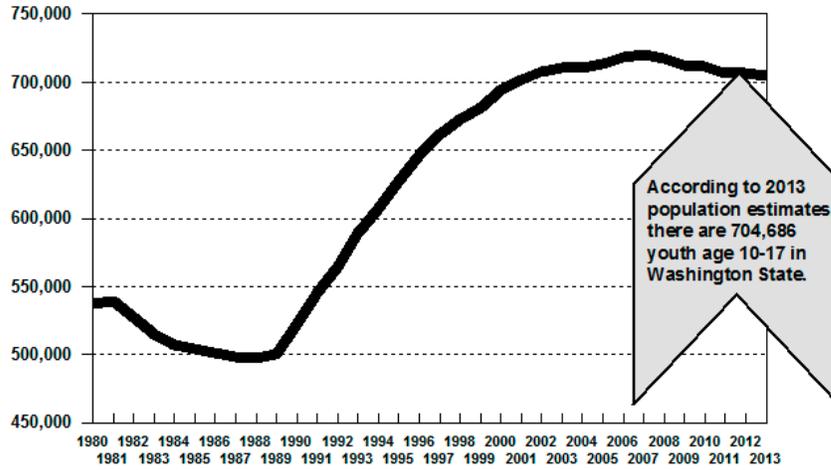
Graph 1
Juvenile Population of Washington State - 2013



Juveniles represent 22.9 percent of the total population.
The total population estimate of Washington in 2013 was 6,971,406.
The number of juveniles age 0-17 years old was 1,595,795.

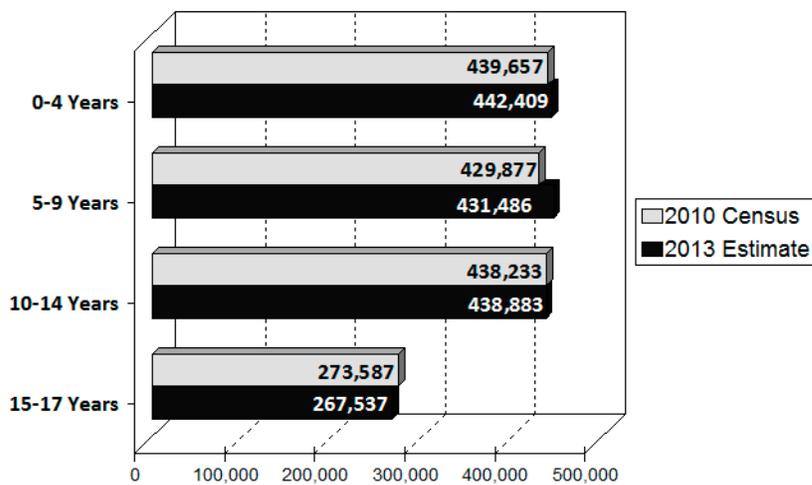
Source: Puzanzchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2013." Online. Available: <http://www.ojdp.gov/ojstabb/ezapop/>.

Graph 2
Juvenile Population 1980-2013
Age 10 - 17



Source: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2013." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstabb/ezapop/>.

Graph 3
Juvenile Population Comparison
Four Age Groups



Source: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2013." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstabb/ezapop/>.

TABLE 1
2013 Youth Population in Washington
by Age Group

Age Group	# of Youth	% of Youth Population
0-4 year olds	444,620	27.9%
5-9 year olds	446,489	28.0%
10-14 year olds	437,708	27.4%
15-17 year olds	266,978	16.7%
TOTAL	1,595,795	100%

Source: Puzanhera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2013." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstabb/ezapop/>

TABLE 2
Youth Population and Forecast by Age Ranges

Age Range	2010 Census	2013 Estimate	2020 Forecast	2030 Forecast	2040 Forecast	2010-2013 Net Change	2010-2013 % Change	2010-2020 % Change	2020-2030 % Change	2030-2040 % Change
0-4	439,657	444,620	465,220	499,314	532,373	4,963	1%	6%	7%	7%
5-9	429,877	446,489	460,806	509,214	535,304	16,612	4%	7%	11%	5%
10-14	438,233	437,708	465,812	503,713	538,234	-525	0%	6%	8%	7%
15-17	273,587	266,978	269,696	295,357	324,022	-6,609	-2%	-1%	10%	10%
TOTAL 0-17	1,581,354	1,595,795	1,661,534	1,807,598	1,929,933	14,441	1%	5%	9%	7%
5-17	1,141,697	1,151,175	1,196,314	1,308,284	1,397,560	9,478	1%	5%	9%	7%
10-17	711,820	704,686	735,508	799,070	862,256	-7,134	-1%	3%	9%	8%

Source for 2012 Population: Puzanhera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "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 2013, "Forecast of the State Population: November 2013 Forecast." Available online: http://www.ofm.wa.gov/pop/stfc/stfc2013/stfc_2013.pdf

TABLE 3

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

Age Group	2000 Census	2010 Census	2013 Estimate	2010-2013 Net Change	2000-2010 Net Change	2000-2010 % Change
5-17 Years	1,119,537	1,141,697	1,151,175	9,478	22,160	2.0%
10-17 Years	693,628	711,820	704,686	-7,134	18,192	2.6%

TABLE 4

Trends in Age 0-17 Population: Four Age Groups

Age Group	2000 Census	2010 Census	2013 Estimate	2010-2013 Net Change	2000-2010 Net Change	2000-2010 % Change
0-4 Years	394,306	439,657	444,620	4,963	45,351	11.5%
5-9 Years	425,909	429,877	446,489	16,612	3,968	0.9%
10-14 Years	434,836	438,233	437,708	-525	3,397	0.8%
15-17 Years	258,792	273,587	266,978	-6,609	14,795	5.7%
TOTAL 0-17	1,513,843	1,581,354	1,595,795	14,441	67,511	4.5%

2013 Population Source: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2013." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstabb/ezapop/>

TABLE 5

Trends in Youth Population by Age Group and Gender

Age Group	2000 Census				2013 Estimate			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
0-4 Years	202,065	51.2%	192,241	48.8%	226,673	51.0%	217,947	49.0%
5-9 Years	218,501	51.3%	207,408	48.7%	228,863	51.3%	217,626	48.7%
10-14 Years	222,937	51.3%	211,899	48.7%	224,114	51.2%	213,594	48.8%
15-17 Years	133,557	51.6%	125,235	48.4%	136,858	51.3%	130,120	48.7%
5-17 Years	574,995	51.4%	544,542	48.6%	589,835	51.2%	561,340	48.8%
10-17 Years	356,494	51.4%	337,134	48.6%	360,972	51.2%	343,714	48.8%
TOTAL	777,060	51.3%	736,783	48.7%	816,508	51.2%	779,287	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.
2013 Population Source: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2013." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstabb/ezapop/>

TABLE 6
2013 - Youth Population by County
Postcensal Estimates

County	Age Group				TOTAL Age 0-17
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-17	
Adams	2,040	1,966	1,698	967	6,671
Asotin	1,206	1,353	1,325	779	4,663
Benton	13,526	13,815	13,900	8,345	49,586
Chelan	5,142	4,935	4,987	2,986	18,050
Clallam	3,362	3,463	3,691	2,404	12,920
Clark	28,643	31,866	33,290	20,030	113,829
Columbia	152	214	233	173	772
Cowlitz	6,042	6,537	6,785	4,236	23,600
Douglas	2,769	2,890	2,994	1,829	10,482
Ferry	349	398	382	300	1,429
Franklin	8,873	8,649	7,605	4,080	29,207
Garfield	96	121	133	105	455
Grant	8,097	8,003	7,524	4,428	28,052
Grays Harbor	3,999	4,183	4,108	2,704	14,994
Island	4,434	4,099	4,124	2,530	15,187
Jefferson	1,016	1,107	1,204	819	4,146
King	126,611	121,473	114,468	69,223	431,775
Kitsap	14,596	14,635	14,967	9,723	53,921
Kittitas	2,083	2,089	2,062	1,299	7,533
Klickitat	1,061	1,223	1,281	805	4,370
Lewis	4,422	4,437	4,720	3,124	16,703
Lincoln	496	597	678	440	2,211
Mason	3,223	3,171	3,307	2,115	11,816
Okanogan	2,668	2,823	2,569	1,566	9,626
Pacific	967	992	902	691	3,552
Pend Oreille	594	725	786	541	2,646
Pierce	56,871	55,155	53,722	32,674	198,422
San Juan	474	610	710	484	2,278
Skagit	7,389	7,526	7,339	4,664	26,918
Skamania	518	642	743	452	2,355
Snohomish	46,930	49,134	48,500	29,814	174,378
Spokane	29,544	30,343	30,243	18,236	108,366
Stevens	2,203	2,628	2,932	1,984	9,747
Thurston	15,946	16,202	16,271	9,991	58,410
Wahkiakum	146	187	240	145	718
Walla Walla	3,463	3,684	3,678	2,230	13,055
Whatcom	11,477	11,380	11,676	7,365	41,898
Whitman	2,113	1,904	1,875	1,104	6,996
Yakima	21,079	21,330	20,056	11,593	74,058
TOTAL	444,620	446,489	437,708	266,978	1,595,795

Source: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2013." 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 6/26/2014; Retrieved 7/1/2014].

TABLE 7
2013 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	126,611	121,473	114,468	69,223	431,775	27.1%
Pierce	56,871	55,155	53,722	32,674	198,422	12.4%
Snohomish	46,930	49,134	48,500	29,814	174,378	10.9%
Clark	28,643	31,866	33,290	20,030	113,829	7.1%
Spokane	29,544	30,343	30,243	18,236	108,366	6.8%
Yakima	21,079	21,330	20,056	11,593	74,058	4.6%
Thurston	15,946	16,202	16,271	9,991	58,410	3.7%
Kitsap	14,596	14,635	14,967	9,723	53,921	3.4%
Benton	13,526	13,815	13,900	8,345	49,586	3.1%
Whatcom	11,477	11,380	11,676	7,365	41,898	2.6%
Franklin	8,873	8,649	7,605	4,080	29,207	1.8%
Grant	8,097	8,003	7,524	4,428	28,052	1.8%
Skagit	7,389	7,526	7,339	4,664	26,918	1.7%
Cowlitz	6,042	6,537	6,785	4,236	23,600	1.5%
Chelan	5,142	4,935	4,987	2,986	18,050	1.1%
Lewis	4,422	4,437	4,720	3,124	16,703	1.0%
Island	4,434	4,099	4,124	2,530	15,187	1.0%
Grays Harbor	3,999	4,183	4,108	2,704	14,994	0.9%
Walla Walla	3,463	3,684	3,678	2,230	13,055	0.8%
Clallam	3,362	3,463	3,691	2,404	12,920	0.8%
Mason	3,223	3,171	3,307	2,115	11,816	0.7%
Douglas	2,769	2,890	2,994	1,829	10,482	0.7%
Stevens	2,203	2,628	2,932	1,984	9,747	0.6%
Okanogan	2,668	2,823	2,569	1,566	9,626	0.6%
Kittitas	2,083	2,089	2,062	1,299	7,533	0.5%
Whitman	2,113	1,904	1,875	1,104	6,996	0.4%
Adams	2,040	1,966	1,698	967	6,671	0.4%
Asotin	1,206	1,353	1,325	779	4,663	0.3%
Klickitat	1,061	1,223	1,281	805	4,370	0.3%
Jefferson	1,016	1,107	1,204	819	4,146	0.3%
Pacific	967	992	902	691	3,552	0.2%
Pend Oreille	594	725	786	541	2,646	0.2%
Skamania	518	642	743	452	2,355	0.1%
San Juan	474	610	710	484	2,278	0.1%
Lincoln	496	597	678	440	2,211	0.1%
Ferry	349	398	382	300	1,429	0.1%
Columbia	152	214	233	173	772	0.0%
Wahkiakum	146	187	240	145	718	0.0%
Garfield	96	121	133	105	455	0.0%
TOTALS	444,620	446,489	437,708	266,978	1,595,795	100.0%

Source: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2013." 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 6/26/2014; Retrieved 7/1/2014].

TABLE 8
2013 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	2,040	1,966	4,006	1,698	967	2,665	6,671
Asotin	1,206	1,353	2,559	1,325	779	2,104	4,663
Benton	13,526	13,815	27,341	13,900	8,345	22,245	49,586
Chelan	5,142	4,935	10,077	4,987	2,986	7,973	18,050
Columbia	152	214	366	233	173	406	772
Douglas	2,769	2,890	5,659	2,994	1,829	4,823	10,482
Ferry	349	398	747	382	300	682	1,429
Franklin	8,873	8,649	17,522	7,605	4,080	11,685	29,207
Garfield	96	121	217	133	105	238	455
Grant	8,097	8,003	16,100	7,524	4,428	11,952	28,052
Kittitas	2,083	2,089	4,172	2,062	1,299	3,361	7,533
Klickitat	1,061	1,223	2,284	1,281	805	2,086	4,370
Lincoln	496	597	1,093	678	440	1,118	2,211
Okanogan	2,668	2,823	5,491	2,569	1,566	4,135	9,626
Pend Oreille	594	725	1,319	786	541	1,327	2,646
Spokane	29,544	30,343	59,887	30,243	18,236	48,479	108,366
Stevens	2,203	2,628	4,831	2,932	1,984	4,916	9,747
Walla Walla	3,463	3,684	7,147	3,678	2,230	5,908	13,055
Whitman	2,113	1,904	4,017	1,875	1,104	2,979	6,996
Yakima	21,079	21,330	42,409	20,056	11,593	31,649	74,058
Subtotal:	107,554	109,690	217,244	106,941	63,790	170,731	387,975
Region 2							
Island	4,434	4,099	8,533	4,124	2,530	6,654	15,187
King	126,611	121,473	248,084	114,468	69,223	183,691	431,775
San Juan	474	610	1,084	710	484	1,194	2,278
Skagit	7,389	7,526	14,915	7,339	4,664	12,003	26,918
Snohomish	46,930	49,134	96,064	48,500	29,814	78,314	174,378
Whatcom	11,477	11,380	22,857	11,676	7,365	19,041	41,898
Subtotal:	197,315	194,222	391,537	186,817	114,080	300,897	692,434
Region 3							
Clallam	3,362	3,463	6,825	3,691	2,404	6,095	12,920
Clark	28,643	31,866	60,509	33,290	20,030	53,320	113,829
Cowlitz	6,042	6,537	12,579	6,785	4,236	11,021	23,600
Grays Harbor	3,999	4,183	8,182	4,108	2,704	6,812	14,994
Jefferson	1,016	1,107	2,123	1,204	819	2,023	4,146
Kitsap	14,596	14,635	29,231	14,967	9,723	24,690	53,921
Lewis	4,422	4,437	8,859	4,720	3,124	7,844	16,703
Mason	3,223	3,171	6,394	3,307	2,115	5,422	11,816
Pacific	967	992	1,959	902	691	1,593	3,552
Pierce	56,871	55,155	112,026	53,722	32,674	86,396	198,422
Skamania	518	642	1,160	743	452	1,195	2,355
Thurston	15,946	16,202	32,148	16,271	9,991	26,262	58,410
Wahkiakum	146	187	333	240	145	385	718
Subtotal:	139,751	142,577	282,328	143,950	89,108	233,058	515,386

Source: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2013." 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. [Retrieved 7/1/2014].

TABLE 9

2013 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	1,477	53	27	46	5,068
Asotin	4,067	98	117	54	327
Benton	30,910	1,291	440	1,567	15,378
Chelan	9,197	243	154	254	8,202
Clallam	9,714	252	1,122	279	1,553
Clark	85,480	4,244	1,043	7,319	15,743
Columbia	647	19	15	7	84
Cowlitz	18,442	467	471	510	3,710
Douglas	5,293	104	95	135	4,855
Ferry	905	30	378	25	91
Franklin	9,106	546	120	520	18,915
Garfield	393	7	2	9	44
Grant	11,814	402	308	248	15,280
Grays Harbor	10,445	335	970	306	2,938
Island	11,263	842	169	1,093	1,820
Jefferson	3,428	109	188	121	300
King	240,459	42,817	3,999	79,222	65,278
Kitsap	39,971	2,896	1,170	3,909	5,975
Kittitas	5,983	111	85	163	1,191
Klickitat	3,131	57	153	43	986
Lewis	12,721	333	310	248	3,091
Lincoln	1,977	32	68	27	107
Mason	8,569	253	632	240	2,122
Okanogan	4,695	140	1,402	120	3,269
Pacific	2,501	60	164	89	738
Pend Oreille	2,222	60	181	23	160
Pierce	124,040	22,061	3,078	17,325	31,918
San Juan	1,857	37	29	49	306
Skagit	16,542	429	673	618	8,656
Skamania	1,971	47	53	27	257
Snohomish	115,469	8,198	2,773	20,323	27,615
Spokane	89,268	4,360	2,274	3,844	8,620
Stevens	8,075	140	826	122	584
Thurston	41,679	3,443	1,072	4,426	7,790
Wahkiakum	608	20	17	6	67
Walla Walla	7,715	225	119	197	4,799
Whatcom	30,704	999	1,590	1,999	6,606
Whitman	5,596	245	71	560	524
Yakima	21,862	886	3,293	799	47,218
TOTAL	1,000,196	96,891	29,651	146,872	322,185
% of Total Pop	62.68%	6.07%	1.86%	9.20%	20.19%

Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1980-2013." 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 (2014). Vintage 2013 postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States (April 1, 2010, July 1, 2010-July 1, 2013), 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 26, 2014, following release by the U.S. Census Bureau of the unbridged Vintage 2013 postcensal estimates by 5-year age group on June 26, 2014. [Retrieved 7/1/2014]

TABLE 10

2013 % 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	6,671	22.14	0.79	0.40	0.69	75.97
Asotin	4,663	87.22	2.10	2.51	1.16	7.01
Benton	49,586	62.34	2.60	0.89	3.16	31.01
Chelan	18,050	50.95	1.35	0.85	1.41	45.44
Clallam	12,920	75.19	1.95	8.68	2.16	12.02
Clark	113,829	75.10	3.73	0.92	6.43	13.83
Columbia	772	83.81	2.46	1.94	0.91	10.88
Cowlitz	23,600	78.14	1.98	2.00	2.16	15.72
Douglas	10,482	50.50	0.99	0.91	1.29	46.32
Ferry	1,429	63.33	2.10	26.45	1.75	6.37
Franklin	29,207	31.18	1.87	0.41	1.78	64.76
Garfield	455	86.37	1.54	0.44	1.98	9.67
Grant	28,052	42.11	1.43	1.10	0.88	54.47
Grays Harbor	14,994	69.66	2.23	6.47	2.04	19.59
Island	15,187	74.16	5.54	1.11	7.20	11.98
Jefferson	4,146	82.68	2.63	4.53	2.92	7.24
King	431,775	55.69	9.92	0.93	18.35	15.12
Kitsap	53,921	74.13	5.37	2.17	7.25	11.08
Kittitas	7,533	79.42	1.47	1.13	2.16	15.81
Klickitat	4,370	71.65	1.30	3.50	0.98	22.56
Lewis	16,703	76.16	1.99	1.86	1.48	18.51
Lincoln	2,211	89.42	1.45	3.08	1.22	4.84
Mason	11,816	72.52	2.14	5.35	2.03	17.96
Okanogan	9,626	48.77	1.45	14.56	1.25	33.96
Pacific	3,552	70.41	1.69	4.62	2.51	20.78
Pend Oreille	2,646	83.98	2.27	6.84	0.87	6.05
Pierce	198,422	62.51	11.12	1.55	8.73	16.09
San Juan	2,278	81.52	1.62	1.27	2.15	13.43
Skagit	26,918	61.45	1.59	2.50	2.30	32.16
Skamania	2,355	83.69	2.00	2.25	1.15	10.91
Snohomish	174,378	66.22	4.70	1.59	11.65	15.84
Spokane	108,366	82.38	4.02	2.10	3.55	7.95
Stevens	9,747	82.85	1.44	8.47	1.25	5.99
Thurston	58,410	71.36	5.89	1.84	7.58	13.34
Wahkiakum	718	84.68	2.79	2.37	0.84	9.33
Walla Walla	13,055	59.10	1.72	0.91	1.51	36.76
Whatcom	41,898	73.28	2.38	3.79	4.77	15.77
Whitman	6,996	79.99	3.50	1.01	8.00	7.49
Yakima	74,058	29.52	1.20	4.45	1.08	63.76
TOTAL	1,595,795	62.68	6.07	1.86	9.20	20.19

Source: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1980-2013." 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 (2014). Vintage 2013 postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States (April 1, 2010, July 1, 2010-July 1, 2013), 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 26, 2014, following release by the U.S. Census Bureau of the unbridged Vintage 2013 postcensal estimates by 5-year age group on June 26, 2014. [Retrieved 7/1/2014]

TABLE 11
2013 Population (Age 0-17) for Youth of Color*
by County

County	Total Number Youth of Color *	Rank by Number
Adams	5,194	16
Asotin	596	31
Benton	18,676	8
Chelan	8,853	14
Clallam	3,206	24
Clark	28,349	5
Columbia	125	37
Cowlitz	5,158	18
Douglas	5,189	17
Ferry	524	32
Franklin	20,101	6
Garfield	62	39
Grant	16,238	10
Grays Harbor	4,549	20
Island	3,924	22
Jefferson	718	30
King	191,316	1
Kitsap	13,950	11
Kittitas	1,550	26
Klickitat	1,239	28
Lewis	3,982	21
Lincoln	234	36
Mason	3,247	23
Okanogan	4,931	19
Pacific	1,051	29
Pend Oreille	424	33
Pierce	74,382	2
San Juan	421	34
Skagit	10,376	13
Skamania	384	35
Snohomish	58,909	3
Spokane	19,098	7
Stevens	1,672	25
Thurston	16,731	9
Wahkiakum	110	38
Walla Walla	5,340	15
Whatcom	11,194	12
Whitman	1,400	27
Yakima	52,196	4
TOTAL	595,599	

* Includes youth of Hispanic origin.

Source: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2013." Online. Available: <http://ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>.

TABLE 12

**2013 Population (Age 0-17) for Youth of Color *
by County and Percentage of Population**

County	Percentage Youth of Color*	Rank by Percentage
Adams	77.86	1
Asotin	12.78	38
Benton	37.66	11
Chelan	49.05	7
Clallam	24.81	24
Clark	24.90	23
Columbia	16.19	34
Cowlitz	21.86	26
Douglas	49.50	6
Ferry	36.67	13
Franklin	68.82	3
Garfield	13.63	37
Grant	57.89	4
Grays Harbor	30.34	15
Island	25.84	22
Jefferson	17.32	31
King	44.31	8
Kitsap	25.87	21
Kittitas	20.58	27
Klickitat	28.35	18
Lewis	23.84	25
Lincoln	10.58	39
Mason	27.48	19
Okanogan	51.23	5
Pacific	29.59	16
Pend Oreille	16.02	35
Pierce	37.49	12
San Juan	18.48	29
Skagit	38.55	10
Skamania	16.31	33
Snohomish	33.78	14
Spokane	17.62	30
Stevens	17.15	32
Thurston	28.64	17
Wahkiakum	15.32	36
Walla Walla	40.90	9
Whatcom	26.72	20
Whitman	20.01	28
Yakima	70.48	2
STATEWIDE TOTAL	37.32	

* Includes youth of Hispanic origin.

Source: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1980-2013." 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 2013**

	White (non-Hispanic)	Black (non-Hispanic)	American Indian (non-Hispanic)	Asian (non-Hispanic)	Hispanic of any Race	TOTAL
WA State						
2013 Estimate	1,000,196	96,891	29,651	146,872	322,185	1,595,795
Percentage	62.7%	6.1%	1.9%	9.2%	20.2%	100%
United States						
2013 Estimate	39,970,256	11,133,659	744,947	3,985,736	17,751,274	73,585,872
Percentage	54.3%	15.1%	1.0%	5.4%	24.1%	100%

TABLE 14

**12 Counties with Minority Youth Populations
Above the 2013 Statewide Average by DSHS Region**

DSHS Region 1		DSHS Region 2	
Adams	77.9	King	44.3
Benton	37.7	Skagit	38.6
Chelan	49.1		
Douglas	49.5	DSHS Region 3	
Franklin	68.8	Pierce	37.5
Grant	57.9		
Okanogan	51.2		
Walla Walla	40.9		
Yakima	70.5		

Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2013." Online. Available: <http://ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>.

TABLE 15
2013 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	687	29	15	24	1,910
Asotin	1,856	41	49	20	138
Benton	14,463	531	196	708	6,347
Chelan	4,424	72	83	103	3,291
Clallam	4,695	113	488	148	651
Clark	40,819	1,977	495	3,519	6,510
Columbia	353	9	9	2	33
Cowlitz	8,808	203	231	256	1523
Douglas	2,579	48	53	71	2,072
Ferry	465	13	151	7	46
Franklin	3,598	236	47	201	7,603
Garfield	207	4	1	2	24
Grant	5,435	173	142	92	6,110
Grays Harbor	4,948	170	422	153	1119
Island	5,108	338	79	475	654
Jefferson	1,684	48	84	57	150
King	105,382	18,030	1,800	33,128	25,351
Kitsap	18,626	1,185	561	1,901	2,417
Kittitas	2,706	44	41	76	494
Klickitat	1,548	23	62	23	430
Lewis	6,116	169	154	121	1284
Lincoln	1,020	15	27	4	52
Mason	4,091	108	309	115	799
Okanogan	2,184	56	594	69	1,232
Pacific	1,129	32	91	32	309
Pend Oreille	1,147	25	94	12	49
Pierce	55,196	9,417	1,434	7,878	12,471
San Juan	1,012	18	11	34	119
Skagit	7,726	191	345	321	3,420
Skamania	1,001	26	29	12	127
Snohomish	53,807	3,406	1,257	8,848	10,996
Spokane	40,436	1,786	981	1,700	3,576
Stevens	4,177	54	375	57	253
Thurston	19,106	1,521	501	1,988	3,146
Wahkiakum	331	6	13	4	31
Walla Walla	3,671	101	72	94	1,970
Whatcom	14,156	433	728	912	2,812
Whitman	2,433	101	20	219	206
Yakima	10,092	352	1,449	343	19,413
TOTAL	457,222	41,104	13,493	63,729	129,138
% of Total Pop	64.88	5.83	1.91	9.04	18.33

Source: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1980-2013." 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 (2014). Vintage 2013 postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States (April 1, 2010, July 1, 2010-July 1, 2013), 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 26, 2014, following release by the U.S. Census Bureau of the unbridged Vintage 2013 postcensal estimates by 5-year age group on June 26, 2014. [Retrieved 7/1/2014]

TABLE 16

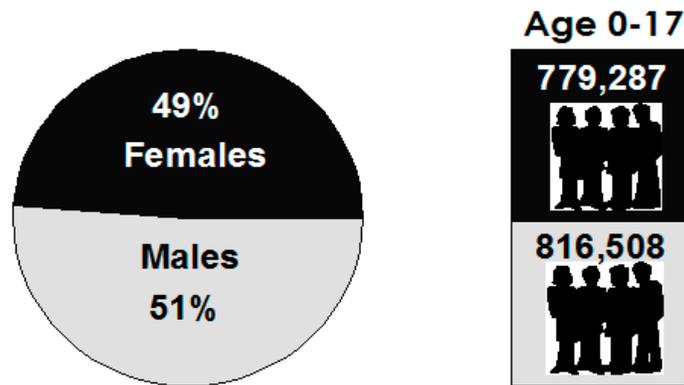
2013 % Distribution of AGE 10-17 Youth Population by Race/Ethnicity by County

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	2,665	25.78	1.09	0.56	0.90	71.67
Asotin	2,104	88.21	1.95	2.33	0.95	6.56
Benton	22,245	65.02	2.39	0.88	3.18	28.53
Chelan	7,973	55.49	0.90	1.04	1.29	41.28
Clallam	6,095	77.03	1.85	8.01	2.43	10.68
Clark	53,320	76.55	3.71	0.93	6.60	12.21
Columbia	406	86.95	2.22	2.22	0.49	8.13
Cowlitz	11,021	79.92	1.84	2.10	2.32	13.82
Douglas	4,823	53.47	1.00	1.10	1.47	42.96
Ferry	682	68.18	1.91	22.14	1.03	6.74
Franklin	11,685	30.79	2.02	0.40	1.72	65.07
Garfield	238	86.97	1.68	0.42	0.84	10.08
Grant	11,952	45.47	1.45	1.19	0.77	51.12
Grays Harbor	6,812	72.64	2.50	6.19	2.25	16.43
Island	6,654	76.77	5.08	1.19	7.14	9.83
Jefferson	2,023	83.24	2.37	4.15	2.82	7.41
King	183,691	57.37	9.82	0.98	18.03	13.80
Kitsap	24,690	75.44	4.80	2.27	7.70	9.79
Kittitas	3,361	80.51	1.31	1.22	2.26	14.70
Klickitat	2,086	74.21	1.10	2.97	1.10	20.61
Lewis	7,844	77.97	2.15	1.96	1.54	16.37
Lincoln	1,118	91.23	1.34	2.42	0.36	4.65
Mason	5,422	75.45	1.99	5.70	2.12	14.74
Okanogan	4,135	52.82	1.35	14.37	1.67	29.79
Pacific	1,593	70.87	2.01	5.71	2.01	19.40
Pend Oreille	1,327	86.44	1.88	7.08	0.90	3.69
Pierce	86,396	63.89	10.90	1.66	9.12	14.43
San Juan	1,194	84.76	1.51	0.92	2.85	9.97
Skagit	12,003	64.37	1.59	2.87	2.67	28.49
Skamania	1,195	83.77	2.18	2.43	1.00	10.63
Snohomish	78,314	68.71	4.35	1.61	11.30	14.04
Spokane	48,479	83.41	3.68	2.02	3.51	7.38
Stevens	4,916	84.97	1.10	7.63	1.16	5.15
Thurston	26,262	72.75	5.79	1.91	7.57	11.98
Wahkiakum	385	85.97	1.56	3.38	1.04	8.05
Walla Walla	5,908	62.14	1.71	1.22	1.59	33.34
Whatcom	19,041	74.34	2.27	3.82	4.79	14.77
Whitman	2,979	81.67	3.39	0.67	7.35	6.92
Yakima	31,649	31.89	1.11	4.58	1.08	61.34
TOTAL	704,686	64.88	5.83	1.91	9.04	18.33

Source: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1980-2013." Online. Available: <http://ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>.

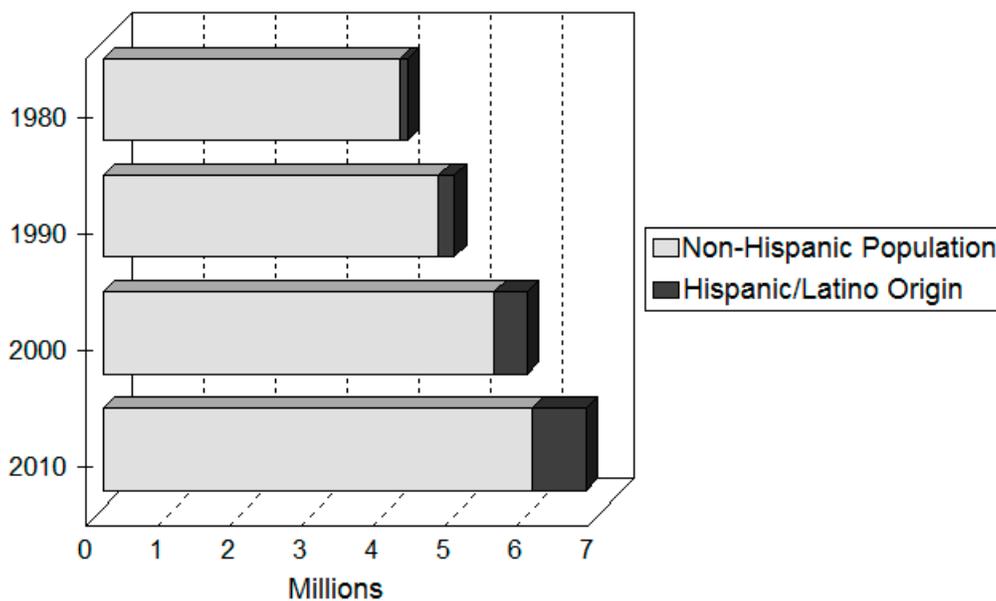
* The population estimates displayed in "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations" were derived from data originally collected by the U.S. Census Bureau and subsequently modified by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). Data file source: National Center for Health Statistics (2014). Vintage 2013 postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States (April 1, 2010, July 1, 2010-July 1, 2013), 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 26, 2014, following release by the U.S. Census Bureau of the unbridged Vintage 2013 postcensal estimates by 5-year age group on June 26, 2014. [Retrieved 7/1/2014]

Graph 4
Juvenile Population by Gender
 2013 Estimate



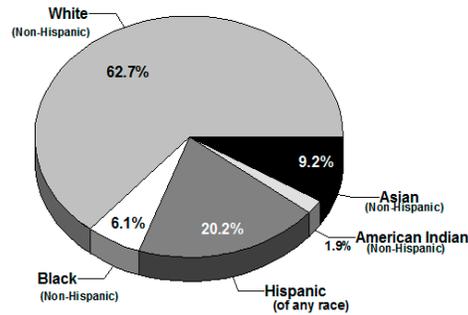
Source: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2013." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstabb/ezapop/>.

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



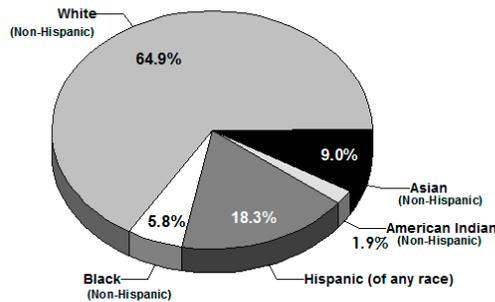
Source: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2012). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2011." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstabb/ezapop/>. Census 1980 data source: OFM, Population of Hispanic/Latino Origin, Washington Trends, www.ofm.wa.gov/trends/population/fig307.asp.

Graph 6
Juveniles (Age 0-17) by Race/Ethnicity
2013 Bridged-Race Population Estimates



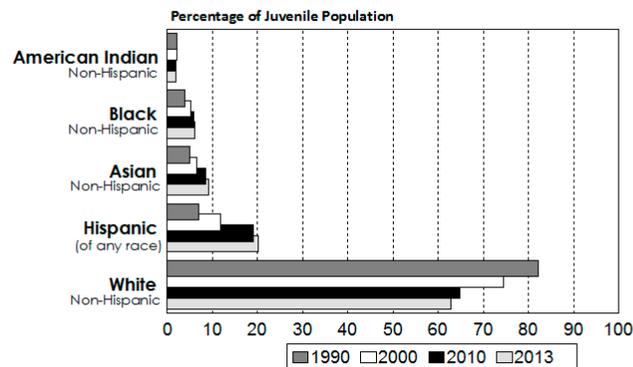
Source: Puzanchara, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2013." Online. Available: <http://www.ojdp.gov/ojsabb/ezapop/>.

Graph 7
Juveniles (Age 10-17) by Race/Ethnicity
2013 Bridged-Race Population Estimates



Source: Puzanchara, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2013." Online. Available: <http://www.ojdp.gov/ojsabb/ezapop/>.

Graph 8
WA State Juvenile Population (Age 0-17)
Trend by Race/Ethnicity 1990-2013



Source: Puzanchara, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2013." Online. Available: <http://www.ojdp.gov/ojsabb/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
Quinault	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 2010 - 2014

Grade Level	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
K	81,206	81,530	80,258	77,919	75,998
First	84,112	83,345	80,497	79,022	78,080
Second	84,007	80,436	78,779	78,445	77,539
Third	81,291	79,228	78,595	78,018	76,503
Fourth	79,737	78,929	78,154	77,168	78,445
Fifth	79,703	78,534	77,242	79,081	78,315
Sixth	78,890	77,672	78,881	79,211	78,296
Seventh	78,424	79,452	79,385	79,058	78,512
Eighth	80,412	79,984	79,306	78,995	77,628
Ninth	83,277	83,313	84,088	84,457	84,113
Tenth	82,136	81,442	80,938	80,599	81,966
Eleventh	81,040	79,771	78,971	80,075	79,874
Twelfth	86,821	84,217	84,121	82,884	83,818
TOTAL	1,061,056	1,047,853	1,039,215	1,034,932	1,029,087

Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI); 2014-15 October 1 Enrollment Data as of 12/10/14; 2010-11 data updated 8/29/11 from October 1 Enrollment Report, "Enrollment by Grade"; downloadable OSPI data files - <http://www.k12.wa.us/dataadmin/>

Public School Enrollment

In 2014, according to the Washington State Superintendent of Public Instruction, there were 1,061,056 students enrolled in Washington's public schools. This is an increase of over 13,203 students from the prior year (2013), when the enrollment was 1,047,853. During the last five years (2010-2014), public school enrollment has gradually increased. Grades with the highest number of students enrolled in October 2014 were twelfth (86,821) and first (84,112). Second and ninth grade were right behind them at 84,007 and 83,277 respectively.

During the school year 2014-15, minority youth represented 42.8 percent of the total Washington public school enrollment. Approximately 21.7 percent were Hispanic, 7.2 percent of the students were Asian, 4.5 percent were Black, 1.4 percent were American Indian, and 57.2 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 (2010-2014) minority

enrollment increased from 38.7 percent in 2010 to 42.8 percent in 2014 (an increase of 10.6%).

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

Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington's Counties, Districts, and Schools (School Year 2013-14), a report from the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, indicates that in school year 2013-14, 12,985 students dropped out of school (grades 9-12). This is a decrease of 10% from the 2012-13 figure of 14,475, and continues a steady decline since 2007-2008.

OSPI reports the 5 year adjusted cohort for American Indian and Hispanic students had the highest dropout rates (34.70 and 23.60 respectively).

White and Asian/Pacific Islander students had the lowest dropout rates (14.0 and 18.15 respectively). However, when the Asian/Pacific Islander category is broken down, the rate for Pacific Islander youth is 27.3 - second highest rate.

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 56,247 suspensions and expulsions for student behavior (alcohol, drugs, harassment by intimidation (bullying), violent criminal offenses, and assault) in school year 2012-13. This number represents 5.3 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 produced 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.

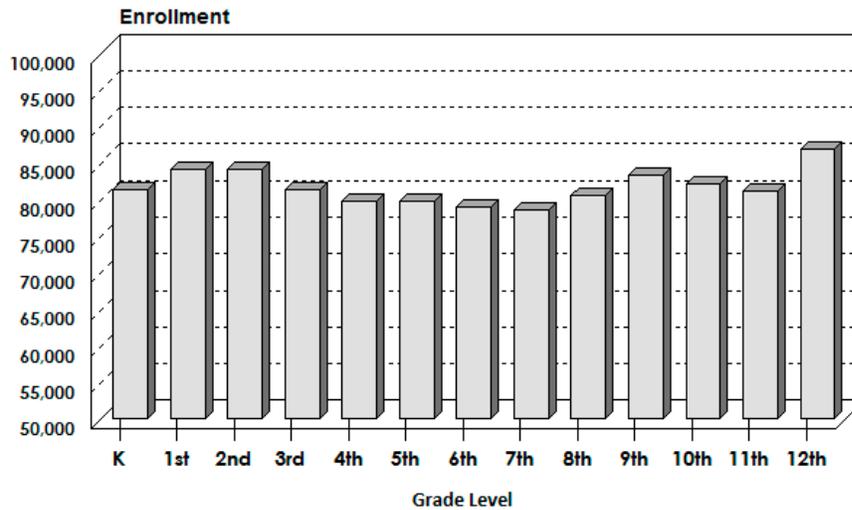
5. Discipline data yielded only a partial picture of the number of students impacted by exclusionary practices each year in Washington public schools.
- Due to limitations in record keeping and reporting, it was not possible to summarize the total number of students excluded from school through disciplinary 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.

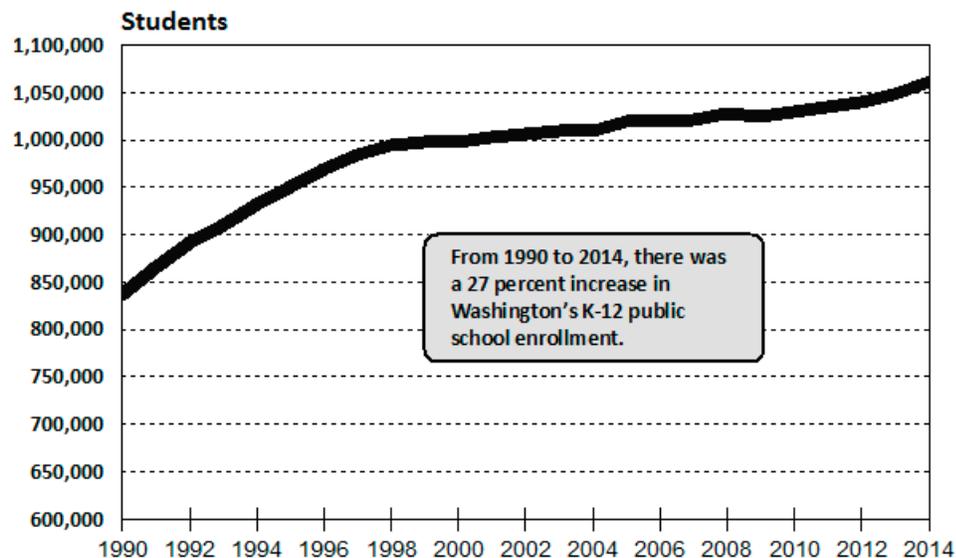
The full Washington Appleseed report can be found at: www.appleseednetwork.org/12_28_2012.

Graph 9
Washington State Public School Enrollment
Grades K - 12, October 2014 Headcount



Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, 2014-15 October 1 Enrollment Data as of 12/10/14.

Graph 10
Washington State K-12 Public School Enrollment
1990 - 2014



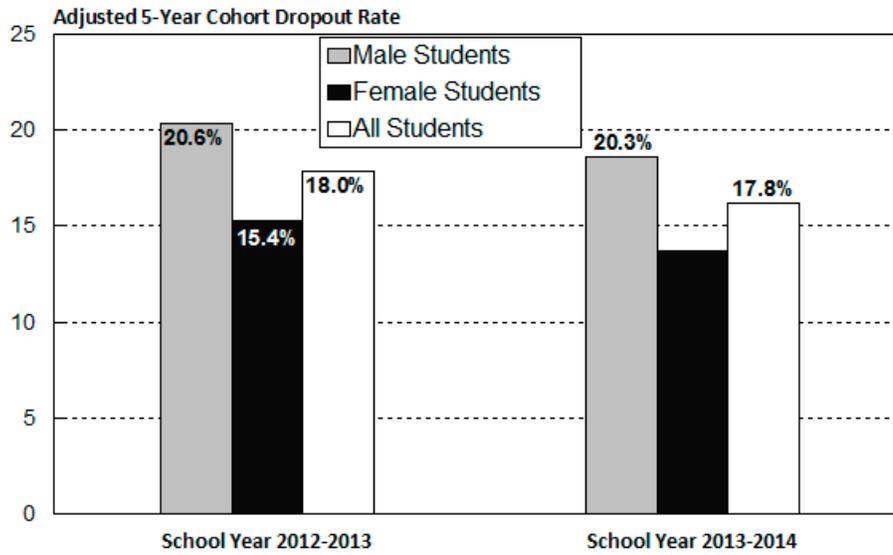
Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Information Technology Services, "Public School Enrollment by Grade/County," October Annual Reports 1809A (for 1990-2004). October 2005 and 2006 enrollment derived from SPI October 2005 P-105 Data File; 2007 - 2009 data from "Total Enrollment Gender 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; 2014-15 data as of 12/14/15, downloadable OSPI data files - www.k12.wa.us/dataadmin/.

TABLE 20
K-12 Public School Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity
October 2010 - 2014

Race/Ethnicity	* 2014		* 2013		* 2012		* 2011		* 2010	
	Students	%								
Black/African American (Not Hispanic)	48,143	4.5%	46,963	4.5%	47,856	4.6%	47,191	4.6%	48,413	4.7%
Asian (Not Hispanic)	77,453	7.2%	75,187	7.2%	74,612	7.2%	74,138	7.2%	73,797	7.2%
American Indian/Alaskan Native (Not Hispanic)	15,162	1.4%	15,775	1.5%	16,041	1.5%	16,530	1.6%	17,557	1.7%
Hispanic/Latino of any race	232,807	21.7%	220,500	21.0%	210,222	20.2%	201,789	19.5%	193,158	18.8%
White (Not Hispanic)	614,096	57.2%	609,029	58.1%	615,790	59.3%	623,497	60.2%	631,193	61.3%
Multiracial (2 or more races, Not Hispanic)	75,723	7.1%	70,226	6.7%	65,014	6.3%	61,563	5.9%	55,665	5.4%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander (Not Hispanic)	10,648	1.0%	10,107	1.0%	9,567	0.9%	9,232	0.9%	9,011	0.9%
* Not Provided/ Other/NA	25	0.0%	66	0.0%	113	0.0%	992	0.1%	293	0.0%
Total Enrollment	1,074,057		1,047,853		1,039,215		1,034,932		1,029,087	

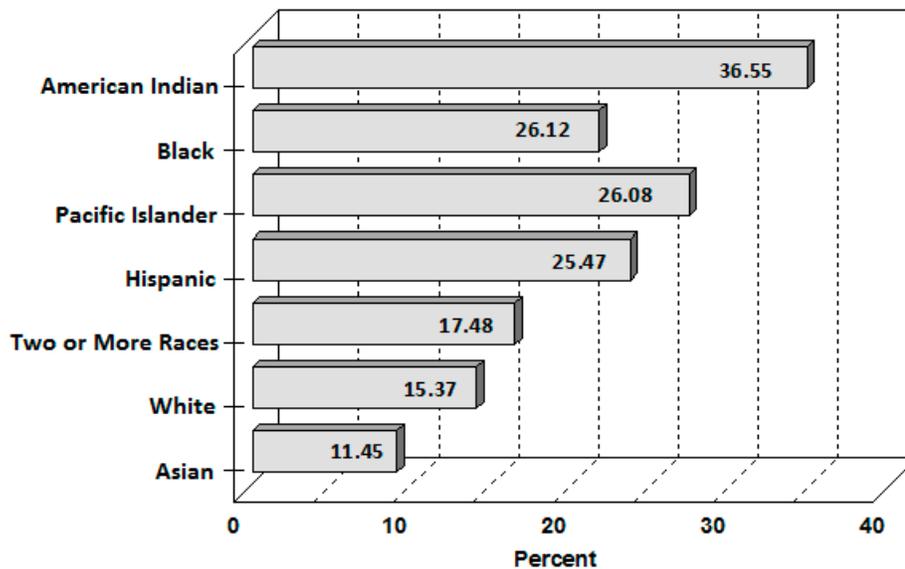
Source: From Statewide Total Enrollments and Percentages by Grade, Gender and Ethnicity -- October 2009 Headcount Enrollment updated June 15, 2010 (taken from P-105 Reporting Form) Reports, Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, <http://www.k12.wa.us/dataadmin/>.
2010-11 October 1 Enrollment data updated report 8/29/11, from Enrollment Report State-Level Federal Ethnicity Race by Grade spreadsheet, OSPI.
2011-12 October Enrollment data as of 12/20/11, from Enrollment Report State-Level Federal Ethnicity Race by Grade spreadsheet, OSPI.
2012-13 October Enrollment data as of 12/10/2012 from Oct 1 State Enrollment Report State-Level by Grade spreadsheet, OSPI.
2013-14 October Enrollment data as of 12/16/2013 from Oct 1 State Enrollment Report State-Level by Grade Spreadsheet, OSPI.
2014-15 October Enrollment data as of 12/10/2014 from Oct 1 State Enrollment Report State-Level by Grade Spreadsheet, OSPI.
* 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, Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, April 2015 report.

Graph 12
5-Year Cohort Dropout Rate by Race/Ethnicity
For School Year 2013-2014



Data from: "Graduation and Dropout Statistics Annual Report", April 2015, Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

TABLE 21
Out of School Suspensions and Expulsions *
for Student Behavior in School Year 2013-14 by County

County	Bullying		Tobacco		Alcohol		Illicit Drug	
	Suspend	Expel	Suspend	Expel	Suspend	Expel	Suspend	Expel
Adams	45	0	12	0	2	0	19	1
Asotin	6	0	7	0	0	0	1	0
Benton	101	1	56	0	38	6	133	12
Chelan	64	0	32	0	7	0	29	1
Clallam	42	0	24	0	23	0	9	2
Clark	503	51	192	2	117	9	205	20
Columbia	3	1	4	0	0	0	1	0
Cowlitz	62	0	82	1	16	0	52	4
Douglas	15	0	11	0	5	1	9	0
Ferry	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	66	0	13	1	14	0	50	10
Garfield	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	133	11	43	0	17	1	28	1
Grays Harbor	56	4	34	0	10	0	9	1
Island	13	0	5	0	3	0	15	3
Jefferson	11	0	5	0	2	0	9	0
King	842	41	235	2	335	10	300	15
Kitsap	134	8	139	0	39	1	56	5
Kittitas	28	2	4	0	14	0	1	1
Klickitat	4	0	5	0	4	0	3	0
Lewis	72	3	47	0	13	1	15	1
Lincoln	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	55	2	22	0	11	2	27	3
Okanogan	36	0	7	0	13	4	6	4
Pacific	27	2	2	0	1	0	8	0
Pend Oreille	5	0	26	0	6	0	0	0
Pierce	649	7	537	6	141	6	350	15
San Juan	4	0	5	0	0	0	11	1
Skagit	84	1	76	0	31	1	48	1
Skamania	11	0	2	0	1	0	1	1
Snohomish	380	9	307	1	155	8	206	26
Spokane	345	1	189	2	71	7	85	12
Stevens	28	2	34	0	14	1	12	0
Thurston	143	1	84	0	95	1	49	8
Wahkiakum	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0
Walla Walla	50	5	16	0	9	1	7	4
Whatcom	65	2	50	0	36	1	73	5
Whitman	10	0	2	0	5	0	0	0
Yakima	348	47	147	7	47	8	142	38
Total	4,447	201	2,463	22	1,295	69	1,970	195

* "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: 2013-14 Student Behavior data, Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction; 8/20/15.

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
Out of School Suspensions and Expulsions *
for Student Behavior in School Year 2013-14 by County

County	Bullying		Tobacco		Alcohol		Illicit Drug	
	Suspend	Expel	Suspend	Expel	Suspend	Expel	Suspend	Expel
Adams	45	0	12	0	2	0	19	1
Asotin	6	0	7	0	0	0	1	0
Benton	101	1	56	0	38	6	133	12
Chelan	64	0	32	0	7	0	29	1
Clallam	42	0	24	0	23	0	9	2
Clark	503	51	192	2	117	9	205	20
Columbia	3	1	4	0	0	0	1	0
Cowlitz	62	0	82	1	16	0	52	4
Douglas	15	0	11	0	5	1	9	0
Ferry	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	66	0	13	1	14	0	50	10
Garfield	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	133	11	43	0	17	1	28	1
Grays Harbor	56	4	34	0	10	0	9	1
Island	13	0	5	0	3	0	15	3
Jefferson	11	0	5	0	2	0	9	0
King	842	41	235	2	335	10	300	15
Kitsap	134	8	139	0	39	1	56	5
Kittitas	28	2	4	0	14	0	1	1
Klickitat	4	0	5	0	4	0	3	0
Lewis	72	3	47	0	13	1	15	1
Lincoln	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	55	2	22	0	11	2	27	3
Okanogan	36	0	7	0	13	4	6	4
Pacific	27	2	2	0	1	0	8	0
Pend Oreille	5	0	26	0	6	0	0	0
Pierce	649	7	537	6	141	6	350	15
San Juan	4	0	5	0	0	0	11	1
Skagit	84	1	76	0	31	1	48	1
Skamania	11	0	2	0	1	0	1	1
Snohomish	380	9	307	1	155	8	206	26
Spokane	345	1	189	2	71	7	85	12
Stevens	28	2	34	0	14	1	12	0
Thurston	143	1	84	0	95	1	49	8
Wahkiakum	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0
Walla Walla	50	5	16	0	9	1	7	4
Whatcom	65	2	50	0	36	1	73	5
Whitman	10	0	2	0	5	0	0	0
Yakima	348	47	147	7	47	8	142	38
Total	4,447	201	2,463	22	1,295	69	1,970	195

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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 2013-14 School Year
5-Year Cohort Dropout Rates*

COUNTY	2013-14 Total Dropouts	Rank By Number	Cohort Dropout Rate	Rank by Percent
Adams	53	29	18.50	16
Asotin	64	27	23.30	5
Benton	350	10	14.10	25
Chelan	235	14	21.20	9
Clallam	685	7	42.90	1
Clark	864	4	14.10	24
Columbia	2	38	7.40	38
Cowlitz	215	17	15.90	21
Douglas	99	21	17.90	17
Ferry	14	35	22.20	7
Franklin	231	15	18.70	15
Garfield	2	39	7.40	39
Grant	274	13	20.50	11
Grays Harbor	153	19	19.60	12
Island	68	26	10.90	32
Jefferson	41	30	17.60	19
King	2,831	1	14.00	26
Kitsap	344	11	11.70	30
Kittitas	74	25	19.50	13
Klickitat	54	28	19.10	14
Lewis	222	16	21.10	10
Lincoln	15	34	10.70	34
Mason	87	23	15.20	23
Okanogan	130	20	24.70	4
Pacific	79	24	27.80	3
Pend Oreille	13	36	9.40	37
Pierce	1,409	2	15.50	22
San Juan	16	33	10.70	33
Skagit	365	9	23.10	6
Skamania	36	31	34.60	2
Snohomish	1,146	3	13.60	29
Spokane	778	6	13.90	27
Stevens	207	18	11.70	31
Thurston	552	8	17.70	18
Wahkiakum	4	37	10.50	35
Walla Walla	99	22	13.80	28
Whatcom	344	12	16.70	20
Whitman	31	32	9.80	36
Yakima	799	5	21.80	8
STATE TOTAL	12,985		16.33	

* Students identified as entering 9th grade for the first time in 2009-10 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 (2014 Adjusted Cohort 5-Year), "Graduation and Dropout Statistics Annual Report," 2013-14, 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 2012-13 and 2013-14

Student Group	GRADUATION RATES						DROPOUT RATES					
	2012-13			2013-14			2012-13			2013-14		
	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	Total Dropouts	Adjusted 5-Year Cohort Dropout Rate
All Students	63,955	81,156	78.81	63,765	80,224	79.90	14,475	17.84	12,985	16.20		
American Indian	820	1,401	58.53	762	1,321	58.00	512	36.55	459	34.70		
Asian/Pacific Islanders (combined)	5,696	6,767	84.17	5,659	6,617	77.55	873	12.90	709	18.15		
Asian	5,229	6,096	85.78	5,243	6,001	87.60	698	11.45	541	9.00		
Pacific Islanders	467	671	69.60	416	616	67.50	175	26.08	168	27.30		
Black	2,718	4,012	67.75	2,734	3,842	71.40	1,048	26.12	833	21.70		
Hispanic	9,286	13,266	70.00	9,615	13,621	70.80	3,379	25.47	3,210	23.60		
White	42,485	51,922	81.82	41,689	50,666	82.80	7,979	15.37	7,084	14.00		
Two or More Races	2,949	3,759	78.45	3,306	41,148	80.00	657	17.48	682	16.40		
Special Education	5,783	9,269	62.39	5,657	9,009	62.80	2,373	25.60	2,129	23.60		
Limited English	2,884	4,792	60.18	2,682	4,497	59.60	1,583	33.03	1,415	31.50		
Low Income	26,484	37,945	69.80	27,530	39,661	69.70	9,536	25.13	9,659	24.40		
Title I Migrant	1,598	2,331	68.55	1,520	2,266	67.10	625	26.81	604	26.70		
504 Plan	2,325	2,861	81.27	2,686	3,374	79.80	397	13.88	509	15.10		
Homeless	2,324	4,421	52.57	2,262	4,364	51.90	1,750	39.58	1,702	39.00		
Foster Care	310	644	48.14	338	795	42.50	280	43.48	352	44.30		
Female	32,728	39,899	82.03	32,626	39,531	83.10	6,101	15.29	5,432	13.70		
Male	31,227	41,257	75.69	31,139	40,693	76.70	8,374	20.30	7,553	18.60		

* 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 2008-09 and tracks their enrollment status through 2012-13; and for students who entered ninth grade for the first time in 2009-10 and tracks their enrollment status through 2013-14.

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 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 23.2 percent of those youth (16 to 19 years old) seeking employment were unemployed in 2014 – this is below the 2013 youth unemployment rate for our state (30.6 percent).

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) summer news release (July 2014): “The number of unemployed youth in July 2014 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 release, 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 the July value in the prior two summers. Taking a longer-term perspective, the July 2014 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 (63.2 percent). By contrast, the rate was 52.9 for black youth, 48.5 percent for Asian youth, and 56.2 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 Manage-

ment 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.”

The full report can be found at www.erdc.wa.gov/briefs/pdf/201503.pdf.

TABLE 24
Juvenile Unemployment
for 16-19 Year Olds
2005-2014

Year	Approximate Number Unemployed	Approximate Unemployment Rate
2014	28,000	23.2%
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%

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, retrieved from: <http://www.bls.gov/lau/#ex14>; retrieved 8/24/15

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 - \$23,550 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.

According to data published by the U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates for Washington Counties, 2013, approximately 18.3 percent (291,840) of Washington’s children under age 18 lived below the poverty level in 2013. This represents the fourth consecutive year of increase in youth living in poverty. From 2009 to 2013 the number of youth living in poverty has increased 16.8 percent (249,866 in 2009 to 291,840 in 2013). 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 2012-2013 school year there were 30,609 homeless youth enrolled in school. This is an 11 percent increase over the 2011-2012 school year when there were 27,390, and an increase of over 17% from the 2010-2011 school year when there were 26,048.

According to Kids Count, child poverty is not simply a function of economics or geography but complex social phenomena, with significant disparities by race. Children who are Native American, Black, or Hispanic have the highest national child poverty rates at 37 percent, 39, and 33 percent, compared to White and Asian children who have lower rates at 14 percent.

According to Kids Count, Washington State in 2013 there were 291,840 children under 18 in poverty (18.3%). The percent of children in poverty by race and ethnic in Washington State was 13 percent White, 14 percent Asian and Pacific Islander, 35 percent American Indian/

Alaska Native (2012), 41 percent Black, 33 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. 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 2013 there were 15 Washington Counties listed as distressed areas: Clallam, Clark, Columbia, Cowlitz, Ferry, Grays Harbor, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pend Oreille, Skamania, Stevens, Wahkiakum and Yakima. Distressed areas often struggle with resources to provide services to their youth as well.

TABLE 25
National School Lunch and Breakfast Program
Applications Received

County	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	% change 2012-2013	% change 2009-2013
Adams	3,640	3,372	3,320	3,349	3,256	7.9	11.8
Asofin	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) (4/30/2014)

TABLE 26
Poverty Estimates for Washington Counties
Age 0-17

County	2013 Poverty	2013 % of 0-17 pop.	2012 Poverty	2011 Poverty	2010 Poverty	2009 Poverty	% Change 2012-2013	% Change 2009-2013
Adams	1,566	23.5	1,760	1,887	1,970	1,786	-11.0	-12.3
Asotin	1,178	25.3	1,065	1,200	1,176	1,108	10.6	6.3
Benton	8,893	17.9	10,037	8,165	8,693	8,011	-11.4	11.0
Chelan	4,063	22.5	4,085	4,314	3,875	3,432	-0.5	18.4
Clallam	3,111	24.1	2,778	2,508	2,936	2,859	12.0	8.8
Clark	19,464	17.1	17,814	19,973	19,511	18,151	9.3	7.2
Columbia	196	25.4	164	172	172	169	19.5	16.0
Cowlitz	5,304	22.5	5,497	6,514	6,895	5,640	-3.5	-6.0
Douglas	2,446	23.3	2,460	2,796	2,234	2,172	-0.6	12.6
Ferry	460	32.2	423	424	409	504	8.7	-8.7
Franklin	6,896	23.6	7,238	9,952	6,666	6,471	-4.7	6.6
Garfield	115	25.3	86	78	90	84	33.7	36.9
Grant	6,734	24.0	7,474	7,702	8,125	6,694	-9.9	0.6
Grays Harbor	4,115	27.4	4,390	4,409	4,384	4,021	-6.3	2.3
Island	2,261	14.9	2,165	2,390	2,332	1,973	4.4	14.6
Jefferson	964	23.3	978	994	958	1,045	-1.4	-7.8
King	66,685	15.4	63,852	59,240	62,481	47,085	4.4	41.6
Kitsap	7,910	14.7	7,688	7,767	8,275	6,469	2.9	22.3
Kittitas	1,375	18.3	1,476	1,571	1,384	1,277	-6.8	7.7
Klickitat	1,062	24.3	1,177	1,157	1,268	1,193	-9.8	-11.0
Lewis	4,254	25.5	4,043	3,922	3,755	3,811	5.2	11.6
Lincoln	437	19.8	466	435	428	453	-6.2	-3.5
Mason	3,155	26.7	2,947	2,590	2,662	2,729	7.1	15.6
Okanogan	2,892	30.0	3,053	3,245	3,021	2,867	-5.3	0.9
Pacific	955	26.9	1,022	1,011	959	991	-6.6	-3.6
Pend Oreille	805	30.4	846	865	798	852	-4.8	-5.5
Pierce	37,525	18.9	34,640	31,742	33,157	29,729	8.3	26.2
San Juan	405	17.8	450	459	496	376	-10.0	7.7
Skagit	5,652	21.0	5,716	6,080	5,562	4,704	-1.1	20.2
Skamania	479	20.3	520	501	475	437	-7.9	9.6
Snohomish	24,854	14.3	22,689	25,868	22,142	19,560	9.5	27.1
Spokane	21,405	19.8	21,168	19,482	18,978	19,255	1.1	11.2
Stevens	2,571	26.4	2,685	2,885	2,751	2,425	-4.2	6.0
Thurston	9,325	16.0	9,384	9,814	8,130	7,929	-0.6	17.6
Wahkiakum	189	26.3	163	183	182	176	16.0	7.4
Walla Walla	2,899	22.2	3,427	3,041	2,894	2,806	-15.4	3.3
Whatcom	7,015	16.7	7,643	7,237	6,796	6,678	-8.2	5.0
Whitman	1,149	16.4	1,248	1,197	1,051	1,088	-7.9	5.6
Yakima	21,076	28.5	23,658	22,940	25,922	22,856	-10.9	-7.8
Statewide Total	291,840	18.3	288,375	286,710	283,993	249,866	1.2	16.8

Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (01/05/2015)

Model-based Estimates for States, Counties and School Districts

TABLE 27
2013 Distressed Areas*

County	Three-Year Average Unemployment Rate (Jan 2010 - Dec 2013) (Not Seasonally Adjusted)	Distressed Area: Unemployment Rate Greater Than or Equal to 9.7% (3-year unemployment rate is at least 20% higher than the statewide average)
Adams	9.0%	
Asotin	8.3%	
Benton	8.3%	
Chelan	7.9%	
Clallam	9.9%	Clallam
Clark	10.8%	Clark
Columbia	10.7%	Columbia
Cowlitz	11.0%	Cowlitz
Douglas	7.5%	
Ferry	13.1%	Ferry
Franklin	9.1%	
Garfield	7.6%	
Grant	9.5%	
Grays Harbor	12.5%	Grays Harbor
Island	8.4%	
Jefferson	9.5%	
King	6.6%	
Kitsap	7.4%	
Kittitas	8.2%	
Klickitat	10.0%	Klickitat
Lewis	13.2%	Lewis
Lincoln	8.0%	
Mason	10.5%	Mason
Okanogan	9.4%	
Pacific	11.5%	Pacific
Pend Oreille	11.9%	Pend Oreille
Pierce	8.9%	
San Juan	6.4%	
Skagit	9.2%	
Skamania	11.4%	Skamania
Snohomish	7.6%	
Spokane	8.6%	
Stevens	11.6%	Stevens
Thurston	7.7%	
Wahkiakum	12.1%	Wahkiakum
Walla Walla	7.3%	
Whatco	7.6%	
Whitman	6.5%	
Yakima	9.7%	Yakima
Washington State	8.1%	

*The Distressed Areas List identifies all counties with a three-year average unemployment rate equal to or greater than 20 percent of the statewide unemployment rate. For the period from January 2011 to December 2013, Washington had a three year average of 8.1 percent unemployment. Fifteen counties are on the distressed list for 2012.

WA State Employment Security Dept. Distressed areas list.

Adolescent Pregnancy

In 2013, Washington teens age 15-17 years of age had 1,886 pregnancies (live births, abortions and fetal deaths). This equates to a rate of 14.5 pregnancies per 1,000 youth ages 15-17 years. This is a decrease of 15.7 percent from the 2012 rate of 17.2. This is significantly below the national teen pregnancy rate of 27 births per 1,000 girls.

The only Washington County in 2013 with a rate of over 40 pregnancies per 1,000 was Adams (40.1). Five additional counties are significantly higher than the state rate. These counties include: Asotin (30.5), Franklin (31.4), Grant (29.5), Walla Walla (29.9) and Yakima (34.6).

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.

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.

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.

TABLE 28
Adolescent Pregnancy* by County in 2013

County	Under age 15	Age 15-19	15-17 Years only	18-19 Years only
Adams	2	46	19	27
Asotin	1	28	12	16
Benton	3	232	57	175
Chelan	0	71	24	47
Clallam	1	65	19	46
Clark	3	426	118	308
Columbia	0	3	0	3
Cowlitz	2	125	26	99
Douglas	0	43	14	29
Ferry	0	11	3	8
Franklin	2	194	63	131
Garfield	0	0	0	0
Grant	4	171	63	108
Grays Harbor	2	86	21	65
Island	0	49	12	37
Jefferson	1	14	3	11
King	20	1,298	403	895
Kitsap	1	204	48	156
Kittitas	0	25	7	18
Klickitat	1	14	7	7
Lewis	0	108	35	73
Lincoln	0	9	3	6
Mason	1	71	22	49
Okanogan	1	67	18	49
Pacific	1	16	6	10
Pend Oreille	0	11	1	10
Pierce	6	941	244	697
San Juan	0	10	1	9
Skagit	4	136	42	94
Skamania	0	10	3	7
Snohomish	4	575	143	432
Spokane	5	456	108	348
Stevens	2	39	14	25
Thurston	2	229	50	179
Wahkiakum	0	3	0	3
Walla Walla	1	95	33	62
Whatcom	3	146	42	104
Whitman	0	24	4	20
Yakima	8	533	198	335
Unknown	1	2	0	2
State Total	82	6,586	1,886	4,700

* 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, 2013."

TABLE 29
Adolescent Pregnancy* by County in 2013

County	2013 Estimate	2013 Pregnancies 15-17	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	% Change
	Female Population Age 15-17		Rate/ 1,000	Rate/ 1,000	Rate/ 1,000	Rate/ 1,000	Rate/ 1,000	2012-2013 15-17 Preg/1000
Adams	474	19	40.1	39.4	33.1	57.0	175.0	1.8
Asotin	393	12	30.5	24.0	15.1	24.0	47.0	27.2
Benton	3,982	57	14.3	16.2	20.1	19.0	46.0	-11.5
Chelan	1,481	24	16.2	20.1	24.7	118.0	308.0	-19.5
Clallam	1,143	19	16.6	11.2	35.6	0.0	3.0	48.6
Clark	9,808	118	12.0	15.2	16.3	26.0	99.0	-20.8
Columbia	87	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	29.0	
Cowlitz	2,061	26	12.6	17.6	23.5	3.0	8.0	-28.5
Douglas	856	14	16.4	19.7	29.3	63.0	131.0	-16.9
Ferry	153	3	19.6	18.5	13.9	0.0	0.0	5.9
Franklin	2,005	63	31.4	37.3	40.8	63.0	108.0	-15.8
Garfield	49	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.0	65.0	
Grant	2,139	63	29.5	36.6	44.4	12.0	37.0	-19.4
Grays Harbor	1,326	21	15.8	21.5	23.2	3.0	11.0	-26.3
Island	1,220	12	9.8	15.8	8.8	403.0	895.0	-37.7
Jefferson	413	3	7.3	7.5	9.6	48.0	156.0	-2.9
King	33,612	403	12.0	13.4	15.6	7.0	18.0	-10.6
Kitsap	4,669	48	10.3	12.2	14.2	7.0	7.0	-15.7
Kittitas	633	7	11.1	13.1	17.4	35.0	73.0	-15.4
Klickitat	382	7	18.3	14.5	21.5	3.0	6.0	26.1
Lewis	1,487	35	23.5	19.7	19.0	22.0	49.0	19.3
Lincoln	217	3	13.8	0.0	13.9	18.0	49.0	
Mason	1,047	22	21.0	34.5	26.8	6.0	10.0	-39.2
Okanogan	746	18	24.1	22.8	43.3	1.0	10.0	6.0
Pacific	299	6	20.1	34.5	24.4	244.0	697.0	-41.8
Pend Oreille	243	1	4.1	15.9	11.2	1.0	9.0	-74.1
Pierce	16,067	244	15.2	16.9	19.8	42.0	94.0	-10.4
San Juan	239	1	4.2	4.4	0.0	3.0	7.0	-4.6
Skagit	2,280	42	18.4	18.7	24.1	143.0	432.0	-1.6
Skamania	218	3	13.8	13.7	14.2	108.0	348.0	0.5
Snohomish	14,565	143	9.8	13.5	15.2	14.0	25.0	-27.3
Spokane	8,893	108	12.1	14.0	17.5	50.0	179.0	-13.4
Stevens	983	14	14.2	19.6	20.2	0.0	3.0	-27.2
Thurston	4,849	50	10.3	14.0	15.6	33.0	62.0	-26.3
Wahkiakum	78	0	0.0	14.7	30.8	42.0	104.0	-100.0
Walla Walla	1,103	33	29.9	26.8	22.4	4.0	20.0	11.8
Whatcom	3,671	42	11.4	18.1	19.4	198.0	335.0	-36.8
Whitman	527	4	7.6	8.1	3.9	0.0	2.0	-6.5
Yakima	5,722	198	34.6	41.5	38.3	44.4	54.2	-16.6
Unknown								
State Total *	130,120	1,886	14.5	17.2	19.4	21.9	24.0	-15.6

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

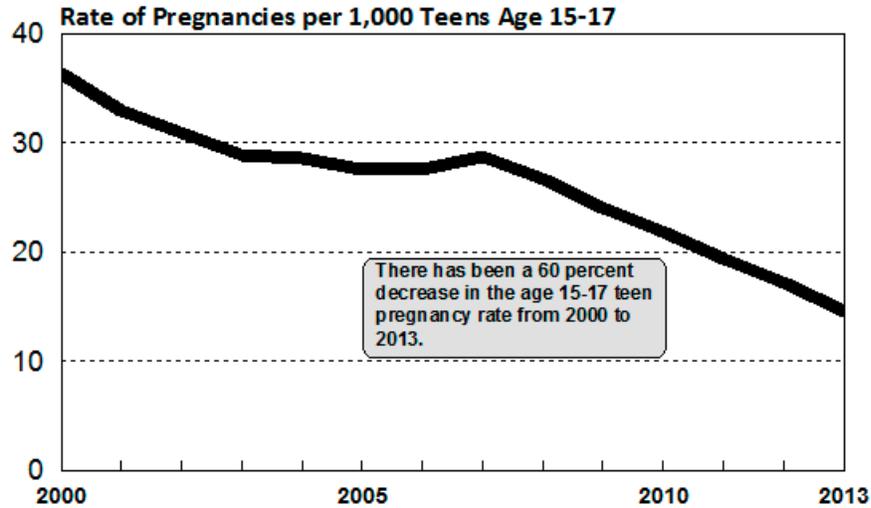
Table 16. "Total Pregnancies by Woman's Age and County of Residence, 2013."

Source: Center for Health Statistics, Washington State Dept. of Health, last update 10/2014; Table 16, "Total pregnancies by woman's age and county of residence, 2013 and population data from: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2013" Online. Available: <http://www.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

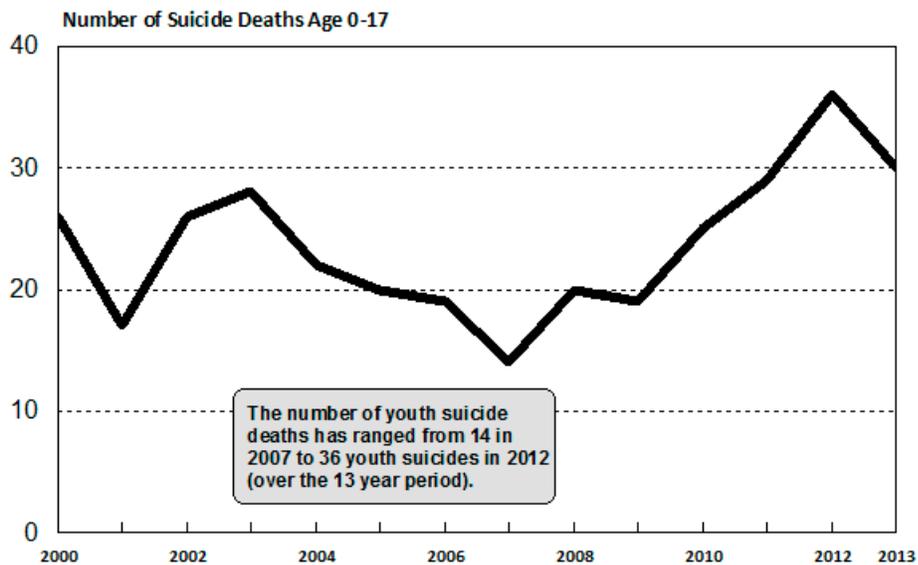
Summary File 1 for Washington - County Summary, Population by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic or Latino Origin, 1 Year Age groups," WA State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.

Graph 13 Teen Pregnancy Rates in Washington State 2000 - 2013



Source: Center for Health Statistics, WA State Department of Health, "Total Pregnancies by Woman's Age and County of Residence," last update 10/2013; population data obtained from OFM, "Inter-censal and Postcensal 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: 1990-2013 available online at www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/.

Graph 14 Youth Suicide Deaths in Washington State 2000 - 2013



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 2013, there were 30 suicides by youth, down from 36 in 2012. During the five years 2009-2013, 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 2009-2013 is 28.4.

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 (LGBT) youth attempt suicide more frequently than straight peers. Garafalo et al. (1999) found that LGBT 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 LGBT 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 2004 - 2013**

County	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	Total over 10- year period
Adams											0
Asotin						1					1
Benton	1					1		1			3
Chelan		2		1	1	1					5
Clallam			2						1	1	4
Clark	3	4	2			1	2	1		2	15
Columbia				1						1	2
Cowlitz				1					1		2
Douglas		1		1				1			3
Ferry											0
Franklin											0
Garfield											0
Grant	1								1		2
Grays Harbor		3	2	1							6
Island		2					1	1	1		5
Jefferson	2		1								3
King		13	6	3	7	4	2	2	3	2	42
Kitsap	8				1		2	4	1	1	17
Kittitas	3									1	4
Klickitat										1	1
Lewis						1				1	2
Lincoln										1	1
Mason		1									1
Okanogan	1		2								3
Pacific				2	1						3
Pend Orielle											0
Pierce		4	3	3	3	7		2	3	4	29
San Juan	4										4
Skagit		1	1		1		1				4
Skamania								1			1
Snohomish		1	2	5		3	1	2	1	1	16
Spokane		1	2	2	1			1	3	4	14
Stevens	2	1	1				1		1		6
Thurston					1	1	2	2	1		7
Wahkiakum	1								1		2
Walla Walla	2				1						3
Whatcom	1	1	2	1	1		1	1			8
Whitman				1							1
Yakima	1	1	3	3	1		1		2	2	14
TOTAL	30	36	29	25	19	20	14	19	20	22	234

Source: Data provided by the Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; last updated 11/2014, "Residence Suicide Deaths by Gender in Washington: 2013, Age 0-17."

TABLE 31
Youth Suicide Deaths in Washington State by Gender
Age 0-17 Years, from 2009 - 2013

County	2013			2012			2011			2010			2009			2009 - 2013		
	F	M	Total	F	M	TOTAL												
Asotin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Chelan	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	3	4
Clallam	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Clark	1	2	3	1	3	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	9
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Cowlitz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Douglas	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
Grant	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Grays Harbor	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	5	6
Island	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Jefferson	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
King	0	0	0	3	10	13	4	2	6	1	2	3	4	3	7	12	17	29
Kitsap	2	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	7	9
Kittitas	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Lewis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Okanogan	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	3
Pierce	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	1	12	13
San Juan	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
Skagit	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	3
Snohomish	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	8	8
Spokane	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	2	4	6
Stevens	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Thurston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Wahkiakum	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Walla Walla	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	3
Whatcom	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	4	6
Whitman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Yakima	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	3	3	1	2	3	0	1	1	1	8	9
TOTAL	6	24	30	5	31	36	7	22	29	4	21	25	8	11	19	30	109	139

Source: Data provided by the Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; last updated 11/2014, "Residence Suicide Deaths by Gender in Washington: 2013, Age 0-17."

Substance Abuse

In 2013, 20.7 percent of the total juvenile arrests were for drug and alcohol offenses. There were 3,571 drug and alcohol arrests, for an arrest rate of 5.1 per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17 in Washington State. This is relatively unchanged from 2012. From 2008 to 2012 there was a steady decline from 10.4 in 2008 to 5 in 2012(approximately a 52% decline in five years.) The following table displays the juvenile drug/alcohol arrests and rates per 1,000 juveniles from 2008 – 2013.

Juvenile Arrests for Drug and Alcohol Offenses 2008 -2012

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Arrests	3,571	3,533	5,130	5,776	6,505	7,441
Rate per 1,000	5.1	5.0	7.3	8.1	9.1	10.4

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 than someone who waits until adulthood.

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.

The 2014 Healthy Youth Survey taken by 6th, 7th, 8th, and 12th graders in Washington State:

- Of students who report drinking within the past 30 days, the average number of days drinking per month is four.

- Among students who drink, most use hard liquor, putting themselves at greater risk for alcohol poisoning.
- Nearly one in five 10th graders (18%) and 12th graders (17%) reported riding in a car with a driver who had been drinking alcohol. About one in ten 12th graders (9%) reported driving after using alcohol.

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 Federal Bureau of Investigation reports that in 2014:

- There are 1,150,000 gang members in 24,250 gangs in the U.S.
- Forty percent (40%) of the those gang members are under age 18.

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, Surenos, 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.

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

The final evaluation will be released in August 2015.

In 2014, the Washington State Legislature allocated the gang prevention funds to the DSHS Rehabilitation Administration, for competitive grants to community based organizations to provide at-risk youth intervention services.

Child Abuse

In 2014, 91,407 children were referred to Child Protective Services (CPS) in Washington State (an average of 7,617 per month). This reflects an increase of 5.2 percent from the number of children referred in 2013 (86,863), and the highest amount of referrals in the ten year period 2004-2014. Since 2009, there has been a steady increase of children referred to CPC annually. (72,040 in 2009 to 891,407 in 2014 - An increase of 26.9%)

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 aca-

ademic 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 manage-

ment; 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.

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.

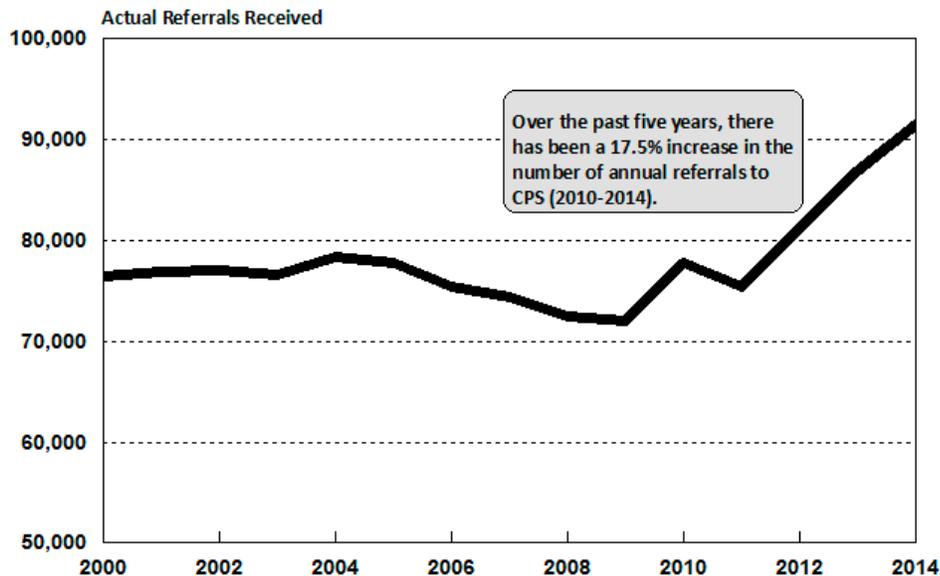
TABLE 32
Referrals to Child Protective Services *
2005 - 2014

Month	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
January	7,857	7,534	6,340	6,593	6,613	6,088	6,335	6,446	6,933	6,645
February	7,343	6,939	7,051	6,127	6,426	6,032	6,143	6,177	6,245	6,104
March	8,366	7,918	7,806	7,479	7,498	6,677	6,701	7,280	7,358	7,320
April	8,260	7,738	6,936	6,597	7,421	6,595	6,622	6,317	6,134	6,559
May	8,382	8,571	7,876	7,148	7,192	6,529	6,792	7,292	7,414	7,717
June	6,888	6,725	6,629	6,467	6,076	6,225	5,870	5,999	6,364	6,757
July	6,686	6,358	5,769	4,454	5,411	5,253	5,306	5,291	5,237	5,427
August	6,642	6,452	6,019	5,673	5,809	5,098	5,170	5,666	5,794	5,990
September	7,898	7,065	6,163	6,477	6,508	5,934	6,147	5,905	6,138	6,760
October	8,805	7,950	7,726	6,560	6,961	6,076	6,680	6,846	6,815	6,831
November	6,894	6,976	6,714	5,926	6,040	5,790	5,520	6,083	5,819	6,107
December	7,386	6,637	6,182	5,911	5,819	5,743	5,137	5,053	5,162	5,553
TOTAL	91,407	86,863	81,211	75,412	77,774	72,040	72,423	74,355	75,413	77,770
Average per Month	7,617	7,239	6,768	6,284	6,481	6,003	6,035	6,196	6,284	6,481

Data obtained from Research and Data Analysis, Dept. of Social & Health Services, 1DDR-Exec. Mgmt. Information System (EMIS) Reports;
 Source: Case Management Information System (CAMIS) REFPRPT - Intake Referral Statistics Report, *Total Intake Referrals by Program*;
 2014 data using CA EMIS report - retrieved 2/9/2015.

* 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 - 2014



Source: DSHS Research & Data Analysis, Exec. Management Information System, Case Management Information System (CAMIS) -Intake Referral Statistics Reports, updated February 2015.

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 pro-

vided 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 2009 - 2013**

	Youth Served Age 0-17 *	White (Non- Hispanic) Only	Any Minority Total	African American	American Indian/Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Hispanic
SFY 2013	9,311	43.8%	55.7%	17.6%	24.0%	5.7%	19.9%
SFY 2012	9,281	43.3%	56.2%	17.9%	24.3%	6.2%	20.2%
SFY 2011	9,815	43.5%	56.0%	18.5%	24.2%	6.2%	19.9%
SFY 2010	10,295	43.7%	55.8%	18.3%	24.7%	6.1%	18.9%
SFY 2009	10,573	44.6%	54.4%	18.4%	24.2%	5.4%	18.3%
2013 Age 0-17 Population		62.7%	37.3%	6.1%	1.9%	9.2%	20.2%

5 Year % change	-11.9	-1.9	2.5	-4.2	-0.9	6.1	8.9
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* 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.

Total number of youth served SFY 2009-2012 have been updated to reflect February 2015 RDA report totals.

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 2/26/2015, 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
	TOTAL BEDS 26

Region 3-N

RESPONSIBLE LIVING SKILLS PROGRAMS Pierce County Alliance Tacoma, WA	7 RLSP
	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
	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)
2005-2014**

	(formerly Phase I) Assessment & Brief Intervention (Actual cases opened)	(formerly Phase II) In-Home Contracted Counseling (Families served)	Percentage Served Contracted Counseling
2014	4,669	587	13%
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%

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); CY 2014 data generated from EMIS report on 2/126/2015.

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 2009 - 2013

County/Court	CHINS					DEPENDENCY					ARY					TRUANCY				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Adams	1	0	0	1	0	9	19	8	14	5	1	5	1	1	0	19	44	45	40	42
Asotin/Garfield		1	0		0	57	36	38	26	6	4	6	0	3	5	39	23	19	7	15
Benton/Franklin		0	0		0	132	190	157	182	188	24	46	41	55	36	662	681	769	886	776
Chelan	1	2	2	7	5	58	38	31	40	37	36	45	31	46	45	184	209	129	158	190
Clallam	2	7	6	4	9	118	79	81	80	57	49	88	66	80	77	238	275	284	334	379
Clark	3	9	23	12	5	312	304	365	343	259	5	7	11	17	12	676	670	517	729	686
Columbia/Walla Walla	4	1	0	2	3	110	85	84	41	60	16	18	11	11	10	147	120	153	120	152
Cowlitz	4	3	7	6	1	68	60	63	95	60	58	57	36	39	64	313	381	316	443	511
Douglas		3	0		1	27	23	4	8	8	14	25	21	26	33	60	56	68	94	62
Ferry/Pend Oreille/Stevens	16	23	14	21	11	67	81	90	91	60	43	32	40	45	28	55	51	83	65	102
Grant		1	0	4	2	93	101	128	85	55	23	6	19	20	29	118	141	96	108	130
Grays Harbor		0	2	2	0	159	129	139	149	105	88	92	98	116	114	177	182	241	262	257
Island	3	2	0		0	34	31	48	36	31	14	18	25	12	15	177	249	310	341	223
Jefferson	1	3	4	1	7	27	11	15	37	10	6	0	6	10	14	25	23	34	36	59
King	36	40	35	58	42	889	853	838	808	619	132	174	234	277	296	1,235	1,271	1,350	1,614	2,083
Kitsap	3	0	2	1	3	170	175	207	287	160	27	4	12	13	20	208	257	261	277	324
Kittitas	2	5	4	2	2	28	30	31	33	24	4	4	6	7	2	33	16	18	13	18
Klickitat		2	9	2	1	17	23	15	24	18	2	3	7	1	1	32	25	34	16	16
Lewis		1	1		0	54	46	54	60	30	19	19	27	27	43	191	253	190	146	160
Lincoln		1	0	1	0	8	8	8	6	5	5	6	1	2	3	24	15	25	13	13
Mason	11	4	6	4	5	89	68	50	64	59	14	19	15	19	18	64	78	105	96	107
Okanogan	1	0	1		1	29	46	28	31	24	2	2	3	6	1	116	123	102	127	104
Pacific/Wahkiakum	10	7	4	9	12	25	25	22	17	17	14	21	11	16	10	32	18	34	22	20
Pierce	15	8	7	5	5	644	607	611	923	594	151	121	94	141	139	1,144	1,188	1,247	989	757
San Juan		0	0	1	0	6	1	3	3	0		0	0	3	1	7	11	2	4	2
Skagit	4	6	11	4	10	74	95	93	135	62	29	49	57	69	74	533	572	683	576	473
Skamania		0	0	1	0	13	14	7	19	12		1	0	2	0	11	10	2	3	6
Snohomish	6	8	14	13	14	499	520	439	460	392	214	203	226	234	171	1,791	1,777	1,990	2,160	2,607
Spokane	77	57	54	55	63	753	648	602	520	479	157	204	233	244	194	1,813	1,678	1,539	1,700	1,735
Thurston	18	38	29	18	18	151	140	163	114	94	88	99	119	138	134	279	342	314	347	303
Whatcom	21	20	16	7	17	184	158	133	202	153	47	61	44	43	44	331	241	171	226	303
Whitman	1	5	5	2	2	12	12	23	23	15	3	1	0	2	2	29	13	21	27	21
Yakima		3	1	3	0	232	208	200	202	185	129	112	148	136	136	520	306	206	395	220
TOTAL	240	260	257	246	239	5,148	4,864	4,778	5,158	3,883	1,418	1,548	1,643	1,861	1,771	11,283	11,299	11,358	12,374	12,856

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**					
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2012-13 % Change	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2012-13 % Change
Adams				1						2		
Asotin/Garfield	2						7	1	2			600%
Benton/Franklin	44	75	68	43	44	-41%	873	790	663	644	321	11%
Chelan	43	36	42	35	27	19%	97	49	44	92	28	98%
Clallam	64	126	91	73	60	-49%	245	226	327	303	192	8%
Clark			25	12	6			2		1	1	-100%
Columbia/Walla Walla												
Cowlitz	196	206	187	54	121	-5%	204	262	120	17	35	-22%
Douglas	26	59	28	44	32	-56%	60	69	76	120	52	-13%
Ferry/Pend Oreille/Stevens	44	34	54	43	52	29%	27	47	35	60	19	-43%
Grant	19	6	48	42	49	217%	132	116	121	170	212	14%
Grays Harbor	266	246	276	247	226	8%	297	318	329	369	366	-7%
Island	2	6	13	5	10	-67%	3	6	1	11	17	-50%
Jefferson	3		5	17	9		20	34	33	38	25	-41%
King	142	148	148	171	158	-4%	188	123	21	12		53%
Kitsap	30	2	8	14	15	1400%	46	100	91	110	93	-54%
Kittitas	2		4	3	2		18	2	6	4	1	800%
Klickitat		2				-100%	1			1	3	
Lewis	13	23	33	46	52	-43%	143	142	117	108	27	1%
Lincoln		4			1	-100%	2	1	4	2	1	100%
Mason	36	23	35	27	13	57%	204	261	293	190	75	-22%
Okanogan	1	6	4	12	1	-83%	172	131	127	128	55	31%
Pacific/Wahkiakum	4	3	2	6	3	33%						
Pierce	121	105	91	197	163	15%	51	32	50	45	63	59%
San Juan				2			4	10		1	7	-60%
Skagit	32	93	90	80	68	-66%	56	89	50		3	-37%
Skamania							4	2	2	1		100%
Snohomish	507	539	542	320	261	-6%	718	545	439	438	132	32%
Spokane	188	286	237	211	250	-34%	134	126	163	176	101	6%
Thurston	98	91	130	95	144	8%	233	234	211	270	153	0%
Whatcom	48	77	61	60	55	-38%	93	85	87	105	23	9%
Whitman												
Yakima	227	169	273	258	266	34%	410	243	189	82	273	69%
TOTAL	2,158	2,365	2,495	2,118	2,088	-9	4,442	4,046	3,601	3,500	2,278	10%

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 October 2014.

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 2013

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	1			9			1			19			30	0	0
Asotin	0			57			4	2	1	39	7	5	100	9	6
Benton	0			87	8	12	15	28	34	305	266	287	407	302	333
Chelan	1			58			36	43	46	184	97	78	279	140	124
Clallam	2			118	15	20	49	64	70	238	245	238	407	324	328
Clark	3			312			5			676		1	996	0	1
Columbia	1			16			0			10			27	0	0
Cowlitz	4	1		68	7	1	58	196	169	313	204	85	443	408	255
Douglas	0			27			14	26	26	60	60	47	101	86	73
Ferry	0		1	6			1			23	1	17	30	1	18
Franklin	0			45	4	4	9	16	19	357	607	657	411	627	680
Garfield	0			0			0			0			0	0	0
Grant	0			93			23	19	18	118	132	119	234	151	137
Grays Harbor	0			159	24	27	88	266	274	177	297	322	424	587	623
Island	3			34			14	2	26	177	3		228	5	26
Jefferson	1			27		1	6	3	2	25	20	22	59	23	25
King	36	9	12	889	96	36	132	142	167	1,235	188	247	2,292	435	462
Kitsap	3			170			27	30	26	208	46	40	408	76	66
Kittitas	2		1	28	1		4	2	2	33	18	13	67	21	16
Klickitat	0			17			2		1	32	1	6	51	1	7
Lewis	0			54	5	8	19	13	16	191	143	158	264	161	182
Lincoln	0			8			5			24	2	3	37	2	3
Mason	11	2	3	89		5	14	36	39	64	204	212	178	242	259
Okanogan	1			29		1	2	1	4	116	172	216	148	173	221
Pacific	9			25	3	5	13	4	7	31			78	7	12
Pend Oreille	6			20	1	1	16	13	17	16	12	13	58	26	31
Pierce	15			644	4	3	151	121	133	1,144	51	57	1,954	176	193
San Juan	0			6			0			7	4		13	4	0
Skagit	4	1	1	74	11	11	29	32	25	533	56	74	640	100	111
Skamania	0			13			0			11	4	5	24	4	5
Snohomish	6			499	32	13	214	507	523	1,791	718	686	2,510	1,257	1,222
Spokane	77	8	9	753	33	29	157	188	204	1,813	134	157	2,800	363	399
Stevens	10	4	5	41	1	1	26	31	36	16	14	25	93	50	67
Thurston	18	1	3	151	3	5	88	98	104	279	233	270	536	335	382
Wahkiakum	1			0			1			1			3	0	0
Walla Walla	3			94			16			137			250	0	0
Whatcom	21	3	3	184	7	9	47	48	47	331	93	85	583	151	144
Whitman	1			12			3		2	29			45	0	2
Yakima	0			232	82	29	129	227	102	520	410	99	881	719	230
TOTAL	240	29	38	5,148	337	221	1,418	2,158	2,140	11,283	4,442	4,244	18,089	6,966	6,643

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, October 2014 -- 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 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							
Filings	2	5	26	158	15	34	240
Contempt Hearings	1		3	25	1		30
Order on Contempt	1		3	33	1	1	39
DEPENDENCY							
Filings	278	65	239	1,433	248	2,881	5,144
Contempt Hearings	40	7	48	142	51	49	337
Order on Contempt	32	2	25	107	35	20	221
ARY							
Filings	43	32	132	830	276	105	1,418
Contempt Hearings	49	69	190	1,385	394	71	2,158
Order on Contempt	55	72	207	1,397	326	83	2,140
TRUANCY							
Filings	537	362	801	5,970	2,377	1,236	11,283
Contempt Hearings	402	4	155	2,006	1,513	291	4,371
Order on Contempt	362	91	160	1,983	1,342	306	4,244

TABLE 40-B

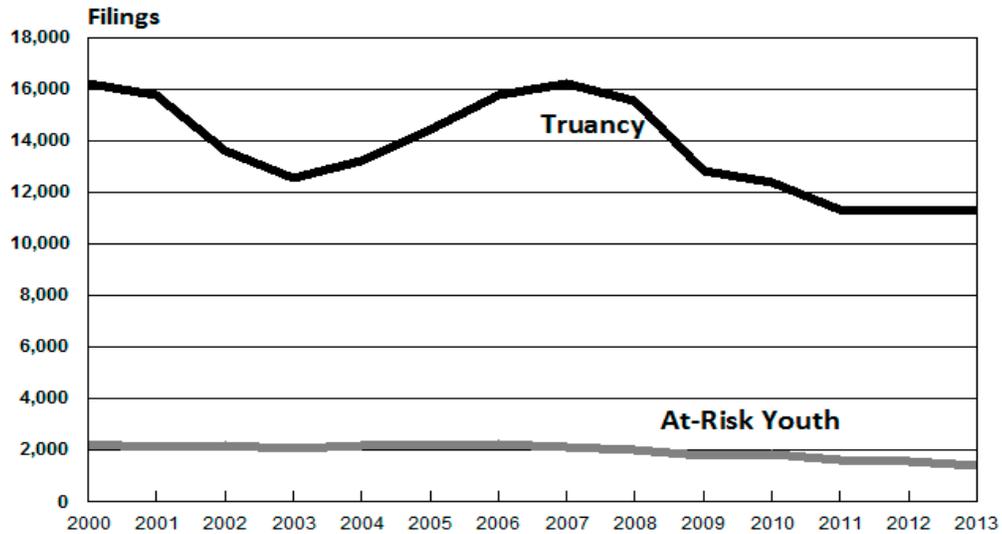
**ARY, CHINS, Dependency & Truancy -- Cases Filed, Contempt Hearings
and Orders on Contempt by GENDER for 2013**

	Female	% Female	Male	% Male	Unknown	% Unknown	TOTAL
CHINS							
Filings	142	59.2%	96	40.0%	2	0.0%	240
Contempt Hearings	23	79.3%	6	20.7%		0.0%	29
Order on Contempt	29	76.3%	9	23.7%		0.0%	38
DEPENDENCY							
Filings	2,473	48.1%	2,624	51.0%	47	0.0%	5,144
Contempt Hearings	200	59.3%	137	40.7%		0.0%	337
Order on Contempt	129	58.4%	92	41.6%		0.0%	221
ARY							
Filings	678	47.8%	733	51.7%	7	0.5%	1,418
Contempt Hearings	1,001	46.4%	1,156	53.6%	1	0.0%	2,158
Order on Contempt	991	46.3%	1,148	53.6%	1	0.0%	2,140
TRUANCY							
Filings	5,161	45.8%	6,066	53.8%	52	0.5%	11,279
Contempt Hearings	2,031	45.7%	2,397	54.0%	14	0.3%	4,442
Order on Contempt	1,927	45.4%	2,309	54.4%	8	0.2%	4,244

Data source: Administrative Office of the Courts, October 2014. 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.

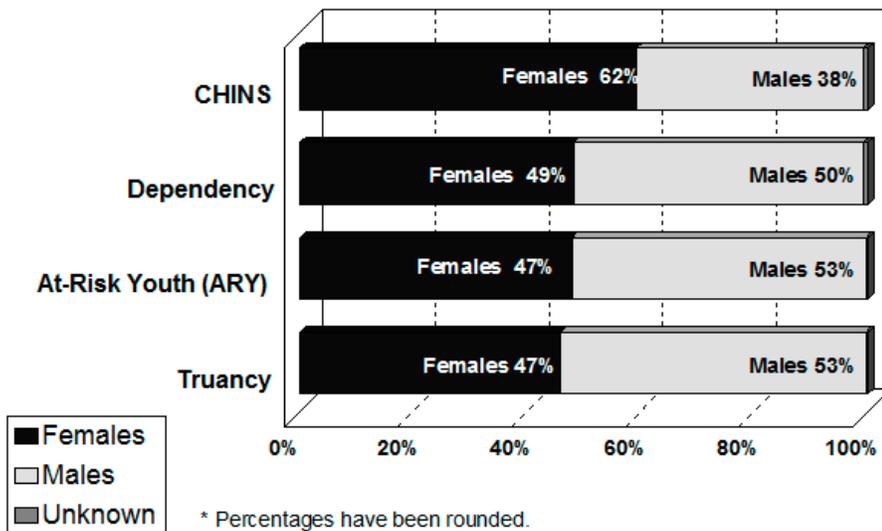
The Administrative Office of the Courts makes no representation as to the accuracy and completeness of the data except for court business purposes.

Graph 16
At-Risk Youth (ARY) and Truancy Cases Filed
1993 - 2013



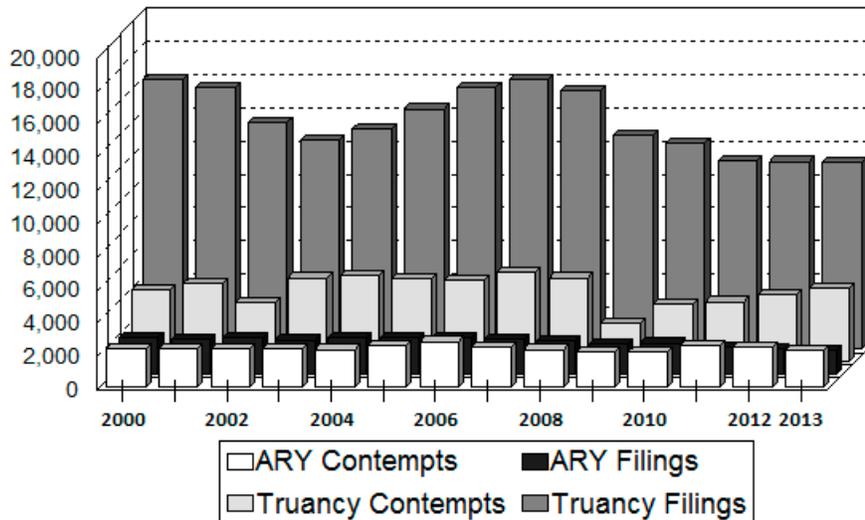
Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, "Caseloads of the Courts of Washington," Superior Courts Juvenile Dependency Cases Filed by Type of Case, annual reports

Graph 17
Percentage of ARY, CHINS & Truancy Cases
Filed by Gender for 2013



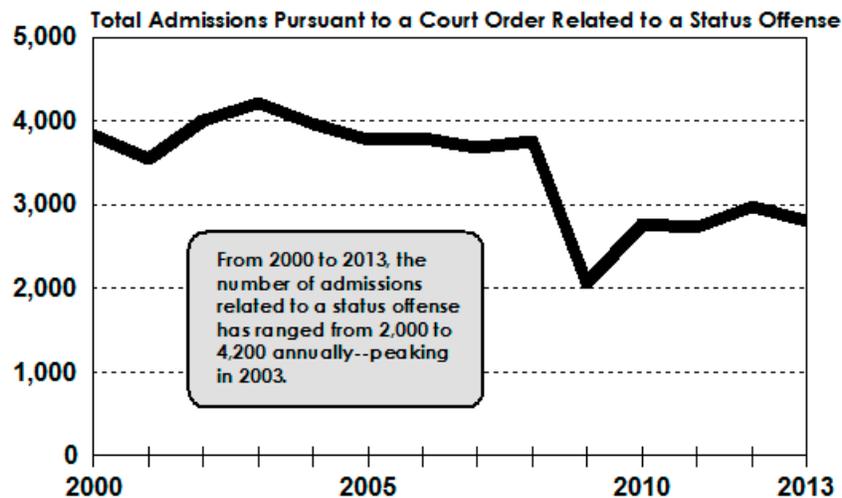
Data Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, August 2014.

Graph 18
Filings and Contempt Hearings* in
At-Risk Youth (ARY) and Truancy Cases
2000 - 2013



* 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 2014.

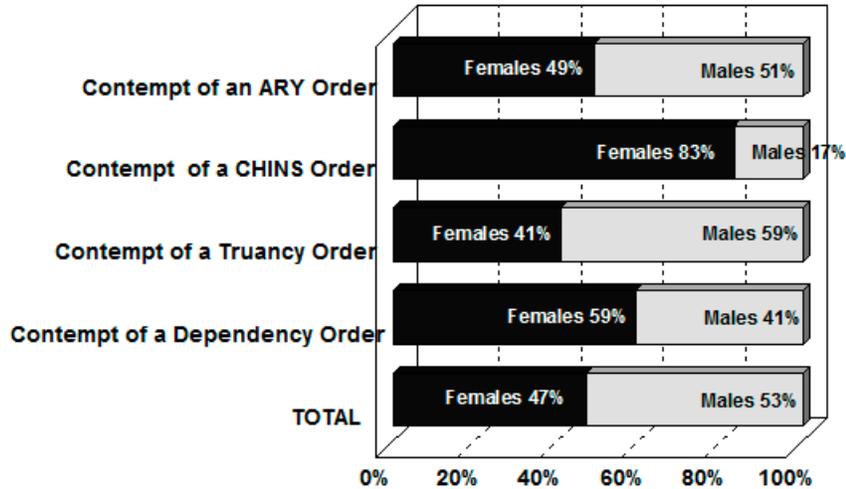
Graph 19
Admissions to Juvenile Detention Facilities Related to a
Status Offense from 2000 to 2013 *



* 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.

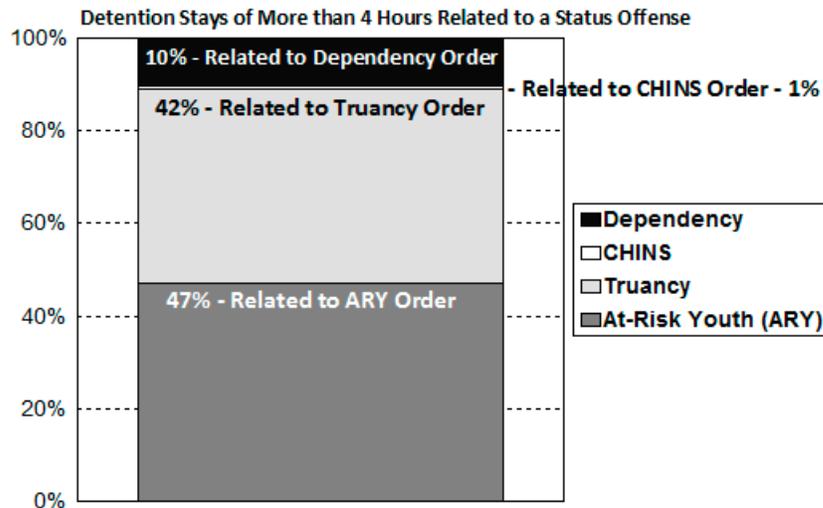
Sources: Administrative Office of the Courts and county detention data sources; 2005 data may not be complete and comparable to prior years data due to conversion to the new JCS application; 2006 -2014 data obtained from JCS system.

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 2013 report is from law enforcement agencies using the NIBRS method of submission.

The 2013 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 2013 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 data is not comparable to later 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 17,264 juvenile arrests in 2013. This figure represents an arrest rate of 24.5 for every thousand juveniles in the state age 10 through 17. The 2013 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 2013 include 68 arrests of youth under the age of 10 (representing less than one percent of the total juvenile arrests). This is a slight increase from the 2012 figure of 61.

Comparing Juvenile and Adult Arrests

When comparing arrests for adults and juveniles in Washington State in 2013, juveniles comprised approximately 8.6 percent of the total number of arrests statewide.

According to the Washington Association of Sheriffs & Police Chiefs (WASPC) Crime in Washington 2013 Annual Report, in 2013 juvenile represented:

- 14.2 percent of property offense arrests.
- 16.7 % of Robbery arrests
- 13.8% of Larceny arrests
- 9.3% of Aggravated Assault arrests
- 32% of Arson arrests
- 20.2% of Destruction of Property arrests
- 17.3% of Drug/Narcotic Violation arrests
- 12.3% of Simple Assault (Assault 4) arrests

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests

The 2013 rate of arrests for violent offenses was unchanged from 2012 - 1.3 per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17. This is the lowest rate reported since prior to 1982. The 944 arrests of juveniles for violent crimes in 2013 breakdown as follows:

- 6 arrests for murder or non-negligent manslaughter.
- 100 arrests for forcible rape.
- 521 arrests for aggravated assault.
- 314 arrests for robbery.

In 2013, 9 counties had a violent offense rate above the statewide average (5 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 2012 and 2013 property crime category to previous years’ property crimes data. There were 5,129 juvenile property crime arrests in 2013, for a rate of 7.3 per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17, a decrease from 2012 when there were 5,317 property crime arrests. Larceny – theft has continued to represent the offense for which youth were most often arrested.

In 2013, the rate of juvenile arrests for drug and alcohol offenses remained relatively stable from the previous year at 5.1 per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17. There was a steady decrease of four percent in the rate of juvenile arrest for drug and alcohol offenses from 2009-2012.

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 2013, the five largest counties rank: King (31st); Pierce (19th); Snohomish (24th), Clark (28th) and Spokane (14th). Note: There was significant under-reporting by law enforcement within King County and Snohomish County in 2013 (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 2013, there were 6 counties with an arrest rate above the statewide 40 per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17: Adams (59.7), Asotin (58.5), Benton (50.4), Clallam (40.9), Cowlitz (48.8), and Skagit (41.4). Three of those (Adams, Asotin and Benton) rates more than two times the statewide average of 24.5 per 1,000 youth age 10-17 for total arrests.

One county (Adams) had an arrest rate for violent crime that was more than twice the state average in 2013. Eight counties (Adams, Asotin, Benton, Clallam, Jefferson, Lincoln, Skagit and Whatcom) had an arrest rate that was more than twice the statewide average for arrests for drug and alcohol offenses in 2013. Two counties (Benton and Walla Walla) 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 2013 follows: 78.5 percent were White, 15.6 percent were Black, 3.7 percent were Native American, and 2.2 percent were Asian youth. Race proportions include persons of Hispanic origin. Black or African American youth comprised 5.8 percent of the 2013 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 (1.91 percent).

From 2005 through 2013 Black youth have comprised from 10.6 to 15.6 percent of total juvenile arrests.

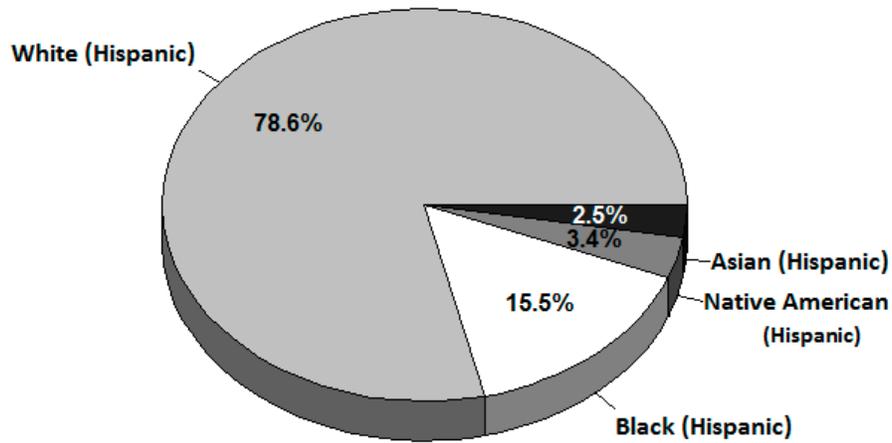
According to the “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations” data set, approximately 87 percent of youth age 10-17 of Hispanic ethnicity in 2012 were reported in the White race category. As reported on page 13, the non-reporting of ethnicity provides a notable gap in the data and the ability to assess the over-representation of youth of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity at the juvenile arrest stage.

Juvenile Arrests by Gender

In 2013, females accounted for 31 percent of the total juvenile arrests. Five years ago, females accounted for 29.8 percent of total juvenile arrests. While from 2008 to 2013 the percentage of total arrests increased by approximately 4 percent for girls, the percentage of total arrests for boys decreased by almost 2 percent in comparison.

Graph 22

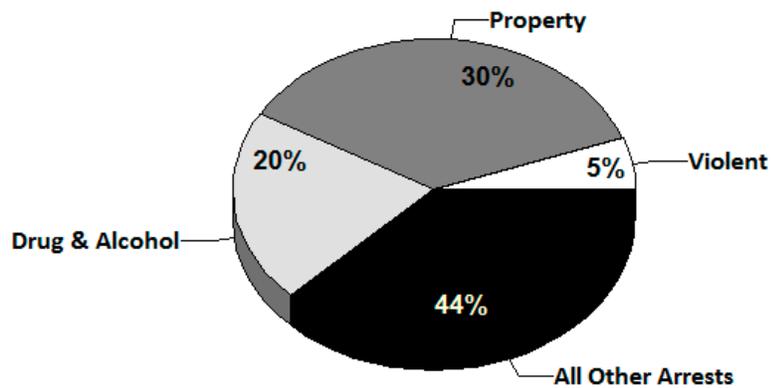
2013 Juvenile Arrests by Race *



* 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.

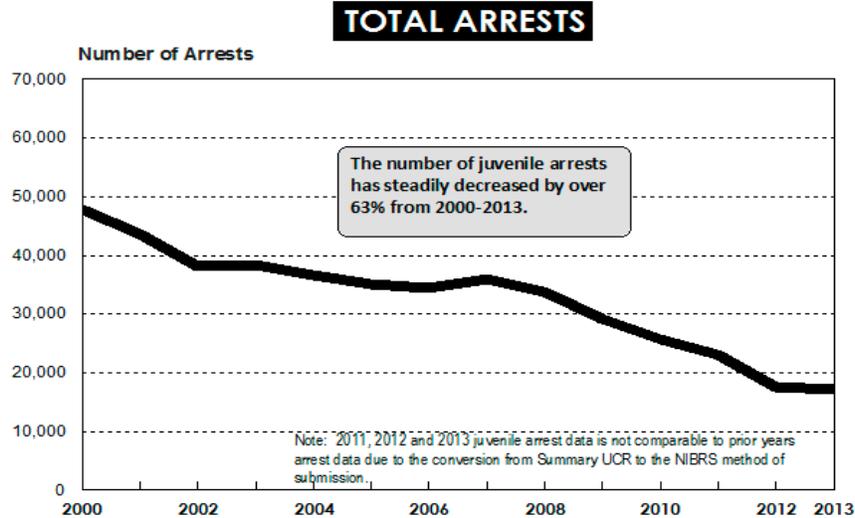
Graph 23

2013 Juvenile Arrests by Type of Offense *



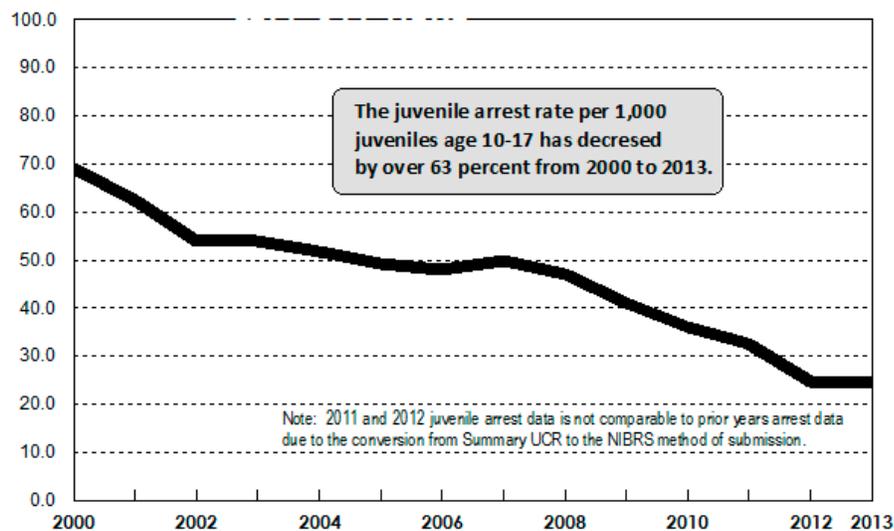
* Percentages have been rounded.

Graph 24
Juvenile Arrests 2000-2013*



* 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.

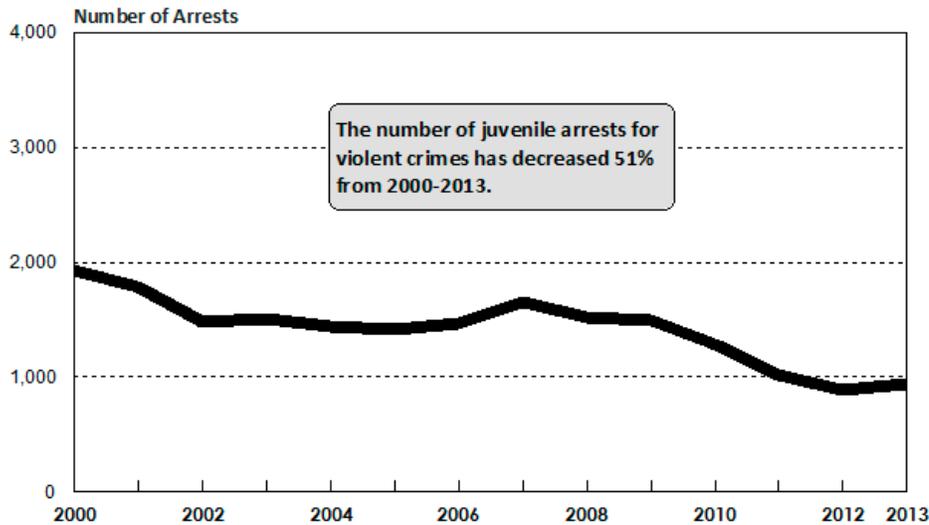
Graph 25
**Total Arrest Rate Per 1,000 Juveniles
 Age 10-17***



* 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 26
Juvenile Arrests 2000-2013 *

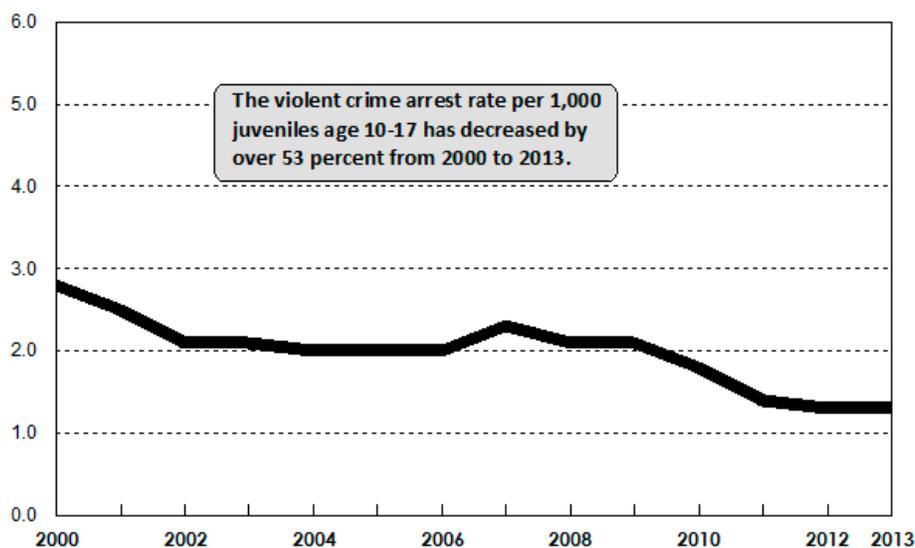
VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS



Note: 2011, 2012, and 2013 juvenile arrest data is not comparable to prior years arrest data due to the conversion from Summary UCR to the NIBRS method of submission.

* Arrest data include juveniles under the age of 10.

Graph 27
Violent Crime Arrest Rate Per 1,000 Juveniles Age 10-17*

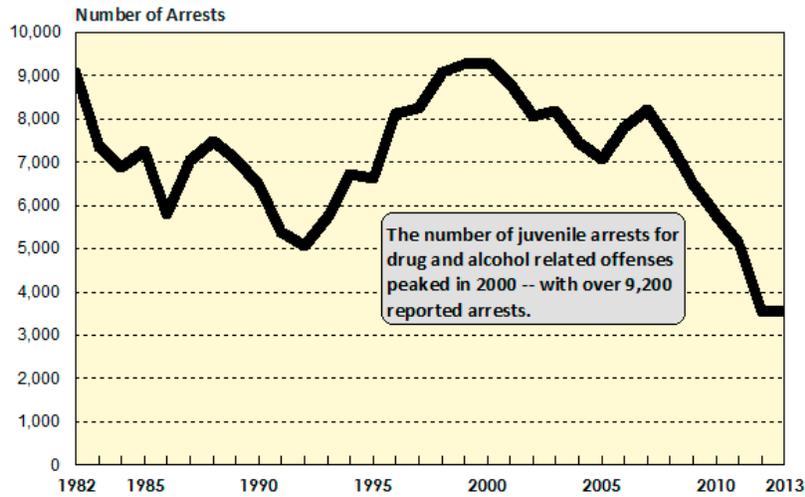


Note: 2011, 2012 and 2013 juvenile arrest data is not comparable to prior years arrest data due to the conversion from Summary UCR to the NIBRS method of submission.

* Arrest data include juveniles under the age of 10.

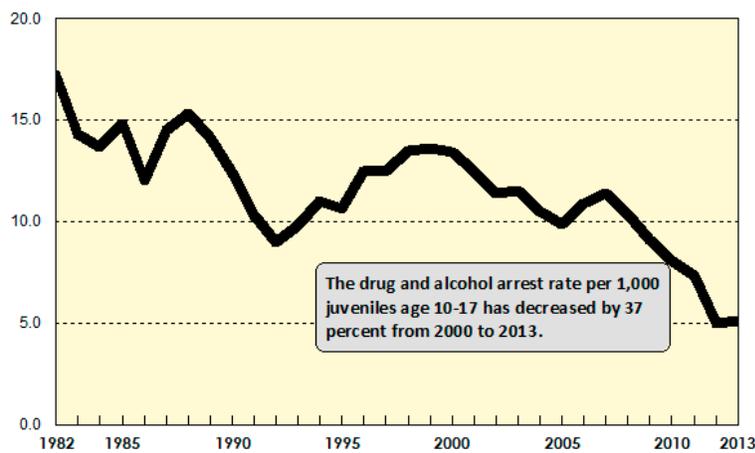
Graph 28
Juvenile Arrests 1982-2013*

DRUG AND ALCOHOL OFFENSE ARRESTS



* Arrest data include juveniles under the age of 10. Note: 2011, 2012 and 2013 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 29
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.

TABLE 41
Total Juvenile Arrest Rates
2000 - 2013 *

Year	Juvenile Population Age 10-17	Total Juvenile Arrests*	Rate Per 1,000
2013	704,686	17,264	24.5
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

* Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

TABLE 41 (continued)

Total Juvenile Arrest Rates 2004 - 2013 *

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
2013	944	1.3	6,041	8.6	3,571	5.1
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

**** 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: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1980-2013." 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 2014; 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: 201, 2012, and 2013 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 - 2013 **

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	2,665	9	3.4	56	21.0	48	18.0	46	17.3	159	59.7
Asotin	2,104	2	1.0	52	24.7	34	16.2	35	16.6	123	58.5
Benton	22,245	33	1.5	400	18.0	317	14.3	372	16.7	1,122	50.4
Chelan	7,973	9	1.1	114	14.3	56	7.0	81	10.2	260	32.6
Clallam	6,095	4	0.7	89	14.6	76	12.5	80	13.1	249	40.9
Clark	53,320	36	0.7	257	4.8	174	3.3	401	7.5	868	16.3
Columbia	406		0.0	1	2.5	4	9.9	5	12.3	10	24.6
Cowlitz	11,021	22	2.0	178	16.2	94	8.5	244	22.1	538	48.8
Douglas	4,823	3	0.6	53	11.0	34	7.0	35	7.3	125	25.9
Ferry	682		0.0	1	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.5
Franklin	11,685	13	1.1	104	8.9	69	5.9	175	15.0	361	30.9
Garfield	238		0.0	3	12.6	1	4.2	1	4.2	5	21.0
Grant	11,952	14	1.2	160	13.4	65	5.4	104	8.7	343	28.7
Grays Harbor	6,812	7	1.0	105	15.4	35	5.1	106	15.6	253	37.1
Island	6,654	6	0.9	30	4.5	20	3.0	49	7.4	105	15.8
Jefferson	2,023	3	1.5	17	8.4	26	12.9	25	12.4	71	35.1
King *	183,691	269	1.5	1,202	6.5	370	2.0	1,057	5.8	2,898	15.8
Kitsap	24,690	33	1.3	131	5.3	80	3.2	147	6.0	391	15.8
Kittitas	3,361	2	0.6	32	9.5	31	9.2	38	11.3	103	30.6
Klickitat	2,086	3	1.4	12	5.8	11	5.3	22	10.5	48	23.0
Lewis	7,844	8	1.0	71	9.1	72	9.2	105	13.4	256	32.6
Lincoln	1,118	1	0.9	11	9.8	16	14.3	10	8.9	38	34.0
Mason	5,422	7	1.3	15	2.8	13	2.4	49	9.0	84	15.5
Okanogan	4,135		0.0	48	11.6	22	5.3	30	7.3	100	24.2
Pacific	1,593	1	0.6	1	0.6	1	0.6	8	5.0	11	6.9
Pend Oreille	1,327		0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pierce	86,396	181	2.1	835	9.7	467	5.4	920	10.6	2,403	27.8
San Juan	1,194	1	0.8	2	1.7	5	4.2	4	3.4	12	10.1
Skagit	12,003	5	0.4	170	14.2	155	12.9	164	13.7	494	41.2
Skamania	1,195		0.0	2	1.7	2	1.7	9	7.5	13	10.9
Snohomish *	78,314	97	1.2	646	8.2	365	4.7	631	8.1	1,739	22.2
Spokane	48,479	80	1.7	602	12.4	230	4.7	603	12.4	1,515	31.3
Stevens	4,916		0.0	9	1.8	9	1.8	15	3.1	33	6.7
Thurston	26,262	25	1.0	154	5.9	141	5.4	231	8.8	551	21.0
Wahkiakum *	385		0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Walla Walla	5,908	4	0.7	111	18.8	39	6.6	54	9.1	208	35.2
Whatcom	19,041	20	1.1	290	15.2	206	10.8	207	10.9	723	38.0
Whitman	2,979		0.0	16	5.4	12	4.0	22	7.4	50	16.8
Yakima	31,649	46	1.5	263	8.3	218	6.9	416	13.1	943	29.8
State Patrol				0		53		5		58	
TOTAL	704,686	944	1.3	6,243	8.9	3,571	5.1	6,506	9.2	17,264	24.5

* 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: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1980-2013." 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 2014; 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, 2012 and 2013 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 2009 - 2013**

County	Total Arrests by Year					2009-2013	2009-2013
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	Number Change	Percentage Change
Adams	159	123	189	235	193	-34	-17.6
Asotin	123	78	133	123	164	-41	-25.0
Benton	1,122	1,088	1,411	1,750	1,693	-571	-33.7
Chelan	260	199	309	347	429	-169	-39.4
Clallam	249	217	328	201	409	-160	-39.1
Clark	868	1,347	2,226	2,238	2,347	-1,479	-63.0
Columbia	10	6	11	7	24	-14	-58.3
Cowlitz	538	549	690	789	872	-334	-38.3
Douglas	125	159	223	226	317	-192	-60.6
Ferry	1	1	3	5	12	-11	-91.7
Franklin	361	378	627	774	787	-426	-54.1
Garfield	5	2	6	6	24	-19	-79.2
Grant	343	319	483	473	494	-151	-30.6
Grays Harbor	253	223	384	390	397	-144	-36.3
Island	105	107	189	213	228	-123	-53.9
Jefferson	71	71	91	108	97	-26	-26.8
King *	2,898	2,843	2,673	2,603	3,745	-847	-22.6
Kitsap	391	341	588	711	815	-424	-52.0
Kittitas	103	94	146	170	219	-116	-53.0
Klickitat	48	38	50	80	100	-52	-52.0
Lewis	256	230	357	395	391	-135	-34.5
Lincoln	38	23	33	68	62	-24	-38.7
Mason	84	121	277	251	264	-180	-68.2
Okanogan	100	119	218	202	206	-106	-51.5
Pacific	11	6	29	38	58	-47	-81.0
Pend Oreille	0	0	2	0	1	-1	-100.0
Pierce	2,403	2,043	2,909	3,175	3,645	-1,242	-34.1
San Juan	12	4	23	27	46	-34	-73.9
Skagit	494	482	743	811	835	-341	-40.8
Skamania	13	19	17	29	35	-22	-62.9
Snohomish *	1,739	1,778	2,078	2,513	3,195	-1,456	-45.6
Spokane	1,515	1,887	1,904	2,303	2,330	-815	-35.0
Stevens	33	33	68	105	162	-129	-79.6
Thurston	551	637	812	879	794	-243	-30.6
Wahkiakum *	0	0	0	4	4	-4	-100.0
Walla Walla	208	250	280	300	279	-71	-25.4
Whatcom	723	606	863	954	1,057	-334	-31.6
Whitman	50	44	80	84	119	-69	-58.0
Yakima	943	935	1,172	1,721	1,756	-813	-46.3
State Patrol	58	105	379	464	582	-524	-90.0
TOTAL	17,264	17,505	23,004	25,772	29,187	-11,923	-40.9

* 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 2014; Runaways (taken into protective custody) and Curfew-Loitering law violations are not included in the arrest totals or tables in this report.

Note: 2011, 2012 and 2013 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 2009 - 2013**

County	County Population Age 10-17	2013 Total All Arrests	2013 Rate Per 1,000	2012 Rate Per 1,000	2,011 Rate Per 1,000	2010 Rate Per 1,000	2009 Rate Per 1,000	Rate Change 2009-2013
Adams	2,665	159	59.7	45.7	70.5	87.5	79.1	-19.5
Asotin	2,104	123	58.5	37.3	63.5	58.3	73.4	-14.9
Benton	22,245	1,122	50.4	50.0	64.9	81.3	78.7	-28.3
Chelan	7,973	260	32.6	24.2	37.5	41.9	49.8	-17.2
Clallam	6,095	249	40.9	35.6	53.7	32.3	60.4	-19.5
Clark	53,320	868	16.3	25.6	42.3	43.0	47.1	-30.8
Columbia	406	10	24.6	15.2	27.9	17.1	55.0	-30.3
Cowlitz	11,021	538	48.8	48.5	60.7	69.2	78.3	-29.5
Douglas	4,823	125	25.9	33.3	46.3	46.7	68.2	-42.2
Ferry	682	1	1.5	1.4	4.2	6.8	11.9	-10.4
Franklin	11,685	361	30.9	33.8	55.6	72.2	80.0	-49.1
Garfield	238	5	21.0	8.2	24.4	23.9	81.4	-60.4
Grant	11,952	343	28.7	26.7	40.2	40.3	43.7	-15.0
Grays Harbor	6,812	253	37.1	31.7	54.4	53.3	49.5	-12.3
Island	6,654	105	15.8	15.0	26.4	28.7	27.4	-11.6
Jefferson	2,023	71	35.1	33.6	43.2	48.0	37.4	-2.3
King *	183,691	2,898	15.8	15.8	14.9	14.5	21.6	-5.8
Kitsap	24,690	391	15.8	13.3	22.8	26.8	29.0	-13.1
Kittitas	3,361	103	30.6	28.2	44.1	49.9	63.2	-32.6
Klickitat	2,086	48	23.0	17.5	22.9	37.0	40.9	-17.9
Lewis	7,844	256	32.6	28.3	43.9	47.4	44.0	-11.4
Lincoln	1,118	38	34.0	19.0	27.4	56.7	51.9	-18.0
Mason	5,422	84	15.5	21.3	48.9	43.7	44.7	-29.2
Okanogan	4,135	100	24.2	27.9	51.3	46.6	41.3	-17.1
Pacific	1,593	11	6.9	3.4	16.4	21.4	26.7	-19.8
Pend Oreille	1,327	0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.6	-0.6
Pierce	86,396	2,403	27.8	23.4	33.3	35.7	39.8	-11.9
San Juan	1,194	12	10.1	3.2	18.3	20.7	31.8	-21.8
Skagit	12,003	494	41.2	38.5	59.2	63.7	62.8	-21.6
Skamania	1,195	13	10.9	16.0	14.4	24.0	26.9	-16.0
Snohomish *	78,314	1,739	22.2	22.6	26.4	31.5	40.0	-17.8
Spokane	48,479	1,515	31.3	38.6	38.9	46.5	46.1	-14.9
Stevens	4,916	33	6.7	6.3	13.0	19.3	27.6	-20.9
Thurston	26,262	551	21.0	23.8	30.1	32.4	28.8	-7.9
Wahkiakum *	385	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	9.0	-9.0
Walla Walla	5,908	208	35.2	40.9	45.7	49.1	45.3	-10.1
Whatcom	19,041	723	38.0	31.5	45.2	48.7	54.4	-16.4
Whitman	2,979	50	16.8	15.2	28.3	28.4	37.7	-20.9
Yakima	31,649	943	29.8	29.2	36.5	53.5	58.1	-28.3
State Patrol		58						
TOTAL	704,686	17,264	24.5	24.8	32.6	36.2	41.0	-16.5

* 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: Puzanchara, 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 2014; Runaways (taken into protective custody) and Curfew-Loitering law violations are not included in the arrest totals or tables in this report.

Note: 2011, 2012 and 2013 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 - 2013**

County	County Population Age 10-17	2013** Arrests	Rate Per 1,000
Adams	2,665	159	59.7
Asotin	2,104	123	58.5
Benton	22,245	1,122	50.4
Cowlitz	11,021	538	48.8
Skagit	12,003	494	41.2
Clallam	6,095	249	40.9
Whatcom	19,041	723	38.0
Grays Harbor	6,812	253	37.1
Walla Walla	5,908	208	35.2
Jefferson	2,023	71	35.1
Lincoln	1,118	38	34.0
Lewis	7,844	256	32.6
Chelan	7,973	260	32.6
Spokane	48,479	1,515	31.3
Franklin	11,685	361	30.9
Kittitas	3,361	103	30.6
Yakima	31,649	943	29.8
Grant	11,952	343	28.7
Pierce	86,396	2,403	27.8
Douglas	4,823	125	25.9
Columbia	406	10	24.6
Okanogan	4,135	100	24.2
Klickitat	2,086	48	23.0
Snohomish *	78,314	1,739	22.2
Garfield	238	5	21.0
Thurston	26,262	551	21.0
Whitman	2,979	50	16.8
Clark	53,320	868	16.3
Kitsap	24,690	391	15.8
Island	6,654	105	15.8
King *	183,691	2,898	15.8
Mason	5,422	84	15.5
Skamania	1,195	13	10.9
San Juan	1,194	12	10.1
Pacific	1,593	11	6.9
Stevens	4,916	33	6.7
Ferry	682	1	1.5
Pend Oreille	1,327	0	0.0
Wahkiakum *	385	0	0.0
State Patrol		58	
TOTAL	704,686	17,264	-16.5

* 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. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1980-2013." 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 2014; Runaways (taken into protective custody) and Curfew-Loitering law violations are not included in the arrest totals or tables in this report.

Note: 2011, 2012 and 2013 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
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crime by County 2009-2013 **

County	2013 County Population Age 10-17	2013 Violent Crime Arrests	2013 Rate Per 1,000	2012 Rate Per 1,000	2011 Rate Per 1,000	2010 Rate Per 1,000	2009 Rate Per 1,000	Rate Change 2009-2013
Adams	2,665	9	3.4	0.8	1.5	4.1	1.2	2.1
Asotin	2,104	2	1.0	1.4	1.9	0.9	0.9	0.1
Benton	22,245	33	1.5	1.5	2.3	1.4	2.9	-1.4
Chelan	7,973	9	1.1	0.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.0
Clallam	6,095	4	0.7	0.8	1.6	0.2	4.1	-3.5
Clark	53,320	36	0.7	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.6	-1.0
Columbia	406		0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cowlitz	11,021	22	2.0	1.5	3.3	2.5	2.2	-0.2
Douglas	4,823	3	0.6	0.0	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.0
Ferry	682		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Franklin	11,685	13	1.1	1.3	1.8	2.7	3.7	-2.5
Garfield	238		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grant	11,952	14	1.2	0.6	1.4	1.7	2.1	-0.9
Grays Harbor	6,812	7	1.0	0.3	2.0	1.8	1.1	-0.1
Island	6,654	6	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.9	1.2	-0.3
Jefferson	2,023	3	1.5	0.5	0.9	2.7	1.2	0.3
King *	183,691	269	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.3	2.0	-0.5
Kitsap	24,690	33	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.6	2.2	-0.9
Kittitas	3,361	2	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.6	1.7	-1.1
Klickitat	2,086	3	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.2
Lewis	7,844	8	1.0	0.6	2.2	2.2	1.5	-0.4
Lincoln	1,118	1	0.9	1.8	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.9
Mason	5,422	7	1.3	1.3	2.3	1.9	2.4	-1.1
Okanogan	4,135		0.0	0.7	1.2	0.5	1.4	-1.4
Pacific	1,593	1	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.9	-0.3
Pend Oreille	1,327		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pierce	86,396	181	2.1	1.8	2.3	2.8	2.8	-0.7
San Juan	1,194	1	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.1
Skagit	12,003	5	0.4	0.5	1.5	1.4	2.6	-2.1
Skamania	1,195		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Snohomish *	78,314	97	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.8	1.8	-0.5
Spokane	48,479	80	1.7	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.5	-0.8
Stevens	4,916		0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.9	-1.9
Thurston	26,262	25	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.5	-0.6
Wahkiakum *	385		0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0
Walla Walla	5,908	4	0.7	1.5	0.7	2.0	1.3	-0.6
Whatcom	19,041	20	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.4	-0.4
Whitman	2,979		0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
Yakima	31,649	46	1.5	0.8	1.7	2.8	2.9	-1.5
State Patrol								
Total	704,686	944	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.1	-0.8

* 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.

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

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: 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 47

Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes 2004-2013 *

MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER			ROBBERY		
Year	Murder or Manslaughter Arrests	Rate Per 1,000	Year	Robbery Arrests	Rate Per 1,000
2013	6	0.01	2013	314	0.45
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

FORCIBLE RAPE			AGGRAVATED ASSAULT		
Year	Rape Arrests	Rate Per 1,000	Year	Aggravated Assault Arrests	Rate Per 1,000
2013	100	0.14	2013	521	0.74
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

* Data include juveniles under the age of 10.

Note: 2011, 2012, and 2013 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 48

Juvenile Arrests for Property Crimes 2009 - 2013 **

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

County	County Population Age 10-17	2013 Property Arrests	2013 Rate Per 1,000	2012 Rate Per 1,000	2011 Rate Per 1,000	2010 Rate Per 1,000	2009 Rate Per 1,000	Rate Change 2009-2013
Adams	2,665	56	21.0	9.8	25.7	24.6	21.7	-0.7
Asotin	2,104	52	24.7	10.5	12.4	11.9	9.8	14.9
Benton	22,245	400	18.0	15.1	18.9	27.8	24.2	-6.2
Chelan	7,973	114	14.3	9.3	10.3	12.3	15.3	-1.0
Clallam	6,095	89	14.6	10.3	13.9	7.5	16.4	-1.8
Clark	53,320	257	4.8	6.1	11.2	11.0	14.2	-9.4
Columbia	406	1	2.5	4.9	7.6	9.8	25.2	-22.7
Cowlitz	11,021	178	16.2	12.2	16.6	19.8	20.8	-4.7
Douglas	4,823	53	11.0	10.4	24.5	16.5	21.5	-10.5
Ferry	682	1	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.0	-0.5
Franklin	11,685	104	8.9	6.3	11.3	11.5	13.3	-4.4
Garfield	238	3	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.3	-24.7
Grant	11,952	160	13.4	9.3	10.8	11.7	15.0	-1.6
Grays Harbor	6,812	105	15.4	10.0	12.8	15.0	13.8	1.6
Island	6,654	30	4.5	3.3	6.8	9.4	7.7	-3.2
Jefferson	2,023	17	8.4	7.4	10.9	11.6	13.5	-5.1
King *	183,691	1,202	6.5	5.2	4.9	4.9	6.6	-0.1
Kitsap	24,690	131	5.3	3.7	5.6	5.9	6.9	-1.6
Kittitas	3,361	32	9.5	6.5	10.6	17.6	21.7	-12.1
Klickitat	2,086	12	5.8	2.9	7.3	9.3	18.8	-13.1
Lewis	7,844	71	9.1	6.8	10.9	13.4	10.7	-1.6
Lincoln	1,118	11	9.8	7.2	10.0	12.5	10.9	-1.1
Mason	5,422	15	2.8	4.6	9.0	7.8	9.8	-7.1
Okanogan	4,135	48	11.6	8.0	10.4	6.9	14.4	-2.8
Pacific	1,593	1	0.6	0.0	4.0	4.5	3.2	-2.6
Pend Oreille	1,327	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pierce	86,396	835	9.7	7.8	10.9	10.3	12.7	-3.0
San Juan	1,194	2	1.7	0.0	6.4	7.7	9.0	-7.3
Skagit	12,003	170	14.2	11.6	22.9	22.0	22.5	-8.3
Skamania	1,195	2	1.7	4.2	2.5	0.8	6.9	-5.2
Snohomish *	78,314	646	8.2	8.4	9.4	9.9	15.2	-6.9
Spokane	48,479	602	12.4	13.1	13.9	14.9	16.0	-3.6
Stevens	4,916	9	1.8	2.4	4.2	5.2	6.5	-4.6
Thurston	26,262	154	5.9	6.7	8.9	9.7	8.1	-2.2
Wahkiakum *	385	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.3	-2.3
Walla Walla	5,908	111	18.8	13.4	15.0	16.0	12.7	6.1
Whatcom	19,041	290	15.2	9.7	11.6	13.1	17.4	-2.2
Whitman	2,979	16	5.4	3.4	8.5	8.8	9.2	-3.8
Yakima	31,649	263	8.3	7.3	12.6	17.9	18.0	-9.7
State Patrol								
TOTAL	704,686	6,243	8.9	7.5	9.8	10.5	12.5	-3.6

* 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; data for 2009 - 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, 2012, and 2013 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 49
Juvenile Arrests for Drug and Alcohol Offenses 2009 - 2013**

County	County Population Age 10-17	2013 Drug & Alcohol Arrests	2013 Rate Per 1000	2012 Rate Per 1000	2011 Rate Per 1000	2010 Rate Per 1000	2009 Rate Per 1000	Rate Change 2009-2013
Adams	2,665	48	18.0	13.9	15.7	12.7	13.9	4.1
Asotin	2,104	34	16.2	7.1	12.9	11.4	27.7	-11.6
Benton	22,245	317	14.3	11.7	16.7	18.2	16.3	-2.0
Chelan	7,973	56	7.0	5.0	9.7	7.7	12.0	-4.9
Clallam	6,095	76	12.5	9.8	18.7	11.6	17.1	-4.7
Clark	53,320	174	3.3	3.6	8.4	9.9	11.3	-8.1
Columbia	406	4	9.9	4.9	17.8	2.4	11.5	-1.6
Cowlitz	11,021	94	8.5	9.7	8.2	11.0	14.9	-6.4
Douglas	4,823	34	7.0	8.3	8.9	11.8	13.1	-6.1
Ferry	682	0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.0	-2.0
Franklin	11,685	69	5.9	6.8	11.3	13.6	17.4	-11.5
Garfield	238	1	4.2	8.4	0.7	0.9	1.1	3.1
Grant	11,952	65	5.4	7.3	10.2	7.9	10.5	-5.1
Grays Harbor	6,812	35	5.1	6.2	16.3	12.8	13.3	-8.2
Island	6,654	20	3.0	2.4	4.3	6.9	4.8	-1.8
Jefferson	2,023	26	12.9	12.9	14.7	20.0	13.5	-0.7
King *	183,691	370	2.0	2.5	3.1	3.2	4.5	-2.5
Kitsap	24,690	80	3.2	3.1	5.2	5.7	4.6	-1.3
Kittitas	3,361	31	9.2	7.1	12.7	12.6	17.0	-7.8
Klickitat	2,086	11	5.3	2.4	2.3	6.5	6.1	-0.9
Lewis	7,844	72	9.2	8.5	11.1	11.6	8.4	0.7
Lincoln	1,118	16	14.3	1.8	5.0	21.7	10.1	4.3
Mason	5,422	13	2.4	4.2	9.4	8.4	7.8	-5.4
Okanogan	4,135	22	5.3	7.5	12.7	16.6	9.8	-4.5
Pacific	1,593	1	0.6	1.3	2.8	2.3	10.1	-9.5
Pend Oreille	1,327	0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pierce	86,396	467	5.4	4.1	5.6	6.9	8.1	-2.7
San Juan	1,194	5	4.2	0.8	10.3	9.9	15.9	-11.7
Skagit	12,003	155	12.9	11.5	13.6	15.5	15.0	-2.1
Skamania	1,195	2	1.7	0.8	0.8	5.8	7.7	-6.0
Snohomish *	78,314	365	4.7	4.4	5.1	5.7	6.5	-1.9
Spokane	48,479	230	4.7	5.9	5.6	8.1	8.1	-3.4
Stevens	4,916	9	1.8	1.8	3.4	4.1	6.5	-4.6
Thurston	26,262	141	5.4	6.4	7.6	8.6	7.5	-2.2
Wahkiakum *	385	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Walla Walla	5,908	39	6.6	10.2	14.2	11.4	11.5	-4.9
Whatcom	19,041	206	10.8	8.8	15.0	16.4	13.6	-2.8
Whitman	2,979	12	4.0	7.7	6.0	5.4	10.4	-6.4
Yakima	31,649	218	6.9	6.6	7.0	8.1	10.3	-3.4
State Patrol		53						
TOTAL	704,686	3,571	5.1	5.0	7.3	8.1	9.1	-4.1

* 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, 2012 and 2013 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 by Race ** - 2013

County	White (Hispanic)	Black (Hispanic)	Native American (Hispanic)	Asian (Hispanic)	Total
Adams	158	1	2	0	161
Asotin	118	2	1	0	121
Benton	1,031	76	2	9	1,118
Chelan	253	5	2	1	261
Clallam	217	7	17	1	242
Clark	723	97	7	21	848
Columbia	7	3	0	0	10
Cowlitz	492	21	6	8	527
Douglas	123	2	2	0	127
Ferry	1	0	0	0	1
Franklin	343	15	1	1	360
Garfield	5	0	0	0	5
Grant	329	10	7	0	346
Grays Harbor	224	5	17	0	246
Island	88	8	1	6	103
Jefferson	69	0	0	0	69
King *	1,460	1,117	37	173	2,787
Kitsap	297	52	5	13	367
Kittitas	98	4	1	0	103
Klickitat	32	0	1	0	33
Lewis	223	11	0	3	237
Lincoln	38	0	0	0	38
Mason	72	4	7	0	83
Okanogan	64	2	47	1	114
Pacific	4	1	0	0	5
Pend Oreille		0	0	0	0
Pierce	1,549	710	18	92	2,369
San Juan	10	1	0	1	12
Skagit	456	8	19	2	485
Skamania	12		0	0	12
Snohomish *	292	16	28	11	347
Spokane	1,340	167	125	0	1,632
Stevens	1,168	207	67	1	1,443
Thurston	387	103	12	11	513
Wahkiakum *	205		0	0	205
Walla Walla	197	6	0	1	204
Whatcom	615	33	115	21	784
Whitman	45	2	0	1	48
Yakima	833	17	84	11	945
State Patrol	53	2	4	0	59
TOTAL	13,631	2,715	635	389	17,370
Percentage	78.5%	15.6%	3.7%	2.2%	

* 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 51
2013 Percentage of Juvenile Arrests
by Race by County

County	White (Hispanic)	Black (Hispanic)	Native American (Hispanic)	Asian (Hispanic)
Adams	98.1	0.6	1.2	0.0
Asotin	97.5	1.7	0.8	0.0
Benton	92.2	6.8	0.2	0.8
Chelan	96.9	1.9	0.8	0.4
Clallam	89.7	2.9	7.0	0.4
Clark	85.3	11.4	0.8	2.5
Columbia	70.0	30.0	0.0	0.0
Cowlitz	93.4	4.0	1.1	1.5
Douglas	96.9	1.6	1.6	0.0
Ferry	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Franklin	95.3	4.2	0.3	0.3
Garfield	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grant	95.1	2.9	2.0	0.0
Grays Harbor	91.1	2.0	6.9	0.0
Island	85.4	7.8	1.0	5.8
Jefferson	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
King *	52.4	40.1	1.3	6.2
Kitsap	80.9	14.2	1.4	3.5
Kittitas	95.1	3.9	1.0	0.0
Klickitat	97.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
Lewis	94.1	4.6	0.0	1.3
Lincoln	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mason	86.7	4.8	8.4	0.0
Okanogan	56.1	1.8	41.2	0.9
Pacific	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0
Pend Oreille	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pierce	65.4	30.0	0.8	3.9
San Juan	83.3	8.3	0.0	8.3
Skagit	94.0	1.6	3.9	0.4
Skamania	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Snohomish *	84.1	4.6	8.1	3.2
Spokane	82.1	10.2	7.7	0.0
Stevens	80.9	14.3	4.6	0.1
Thurston	75.4	20.1	2.3	2.1
Wahkiakum	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Walla Walla	96.6	2.9	0.0	0.5
Whatcom	78.4	4.2	14.7	2.7
Whitman	93.8	4.2	0.0	2.1
Yakima	88.1	1.8	8.9	1.2
State Patrol	89.8	3.4	6.8	0.0
TOTAL	78.5	15.6	3.7	2.2

* 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.

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 2013:**

Agency

Burien P.D.
 Covington PD
 Kenmore P.D.
 King County Sheriff's Office
 Maple Valley P.D.
 Newcastle P.D.
 North Bend P.D.
 Pe Ell P.D.
 Sammamish P.D.
 SeaTac P.D.
 Shoreline P.D.
 Toledo P.D.
 Vader P.D.
 Woodinville P.D.

The following agencies **provided less than 12 months of juvenile arrest data for 2013:**

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Number of Months Reported</u>
Forks P.D.	11
Langley P.D.	5
Kent P.D.	8
Mossyrock P.D.	5
South Bend 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.

According to data from the Administrative Office of the Courts, in 2013, 24,269 cases were referred to the prosecutor for criminal offenses. Cases referred to diversion comprised 43 percent of the cases and charges were filed on 52 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. Twelve percent of the juvenile cases where a youth was found to be guilty were sentenced to the Juvenile Rehabilitation (JR). Seventy-five percent of the cases were sentenced to local detention.

Data obtained from the Office of Financial Management, WA State Statistical Analysis Center reports that during 2013, 113 juvenile cases were charged and sentenced in adult criminal court. Only one county had 10 or more juvenile cases were charged and sentenced to adult court - Pierce County had 23.

Sentencing within the standard range was the most common disposition. Approximately 84 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, 93 percent of the cases were above the standard range (MI up) and 7 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 2013 involved males. Ninety-two 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 (44 percent for females, compared to 55 percent for males in 2013). Females referred to the prosecutor were more likely to be deferred than males (54 percent for females and 38 percent for males in 2013).

Race and Ethnic Distribution

Of the cases where race or ethnicity was recorded in 2013, 56.4 percent of the cases referred to the prosecutor were White, 14 percent were Black, 3.9 percent were Native American, 19.4 percent were Hispanic, 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 53
Juvenile Court Offense Referrals/Case Results by Race/Ethnicity 2013

	Total	White	Black	Native American	Hispanic	Asian
<i>% of Total Referred to Prosecutor</i>	24,269	56.4%	14.0%	3.9%	19.4%	3.0%
<i>% of Referrals with Charges Filed</i>	12,564	57.2%	15.9%	4.7%	20.4%	2.5%
<i>% of Referrals with Diversions Filed</i>	10,462	60.2%	11.3%	3.2%	17.8%	3.7%
	Total	White	Black	Native American	Hispanic	Asian
Total Guilty	6,617	3,416	1,072	325	1,462	166
<i>% Guilty</i>		51.6%	16.2%	4.9%	22.1%	2.5%
Standard Range	5,551	2,768	814	260	1,265	126
<i>% of total Standard Range</i>		49.9%	14.7%	4.7%	22.8%	2.3%
<i>% of total guilty that received standard range</i>	83.9%	81.0%	75.9%	80.0%	86.5%	75.9%
Total Manifest Injustice (MI)	190	73	19	18	49	4
<i>% of total guilty that received MI</i>	2.9%	2.1%	1.8%	5.5%	3.4%	2.4%
MI Up	177	69	17	14	42	3
<i>% of MIs that were MI Up</i>	93.2%	94.5%	89.5%	77.8%	85.7%	0.0%
MI Down	13	4	2	4	7	1
<i>% of MIs that were MI Down</i>	6.8%	5.5%	10.5%	22.2%	14.3%	0.0%

Data obtained from Administrator Office of the Courts.

Does not include "Other" category.

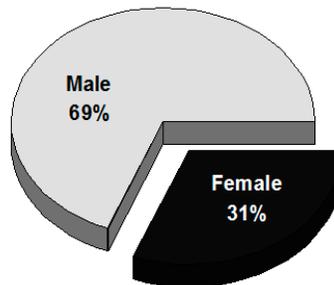
Table 54

2013 Juvenile Offense Referrals Statewide by Race/Ethnicity

	2013 Statewide Totals		State Pop 2013 Age 10-17
	Number	Percent	% Dist
White	13,682	56.38	64.88
Black	3,388	13.96	5.83
Asian	734	3.02	9.04
Hispanic	4,718	19.44	18.33
Native American	953	3.93	1.91
Other/Unknown	794	3.27	**
TOTAL REFERRALS	24,269	100	

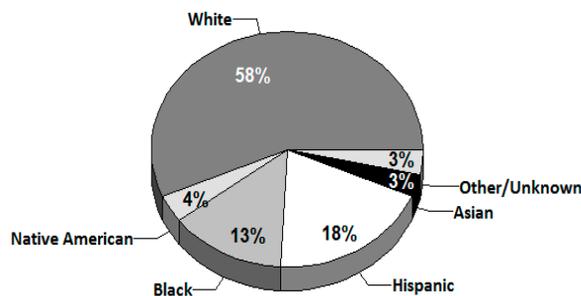
Source: Puzzanhera, C., Sladky, A., and Kang, W. (2011), "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1980-2012," Online. JCS referrals were obtained from report 3012, produced by the Administrative Office of the Courts.

Graph 30
2013 Juvenile Offense Referrals by Gender *



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

Graph 31
2013 Juvenile Offense Referrals by Race/Ethnicity *



* Percentages have been rounded.
Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, JCS system, Report 3012.

Table 55

2013 Juvenile Offense Referrals by County/Gender

County	Male		Female	
	Total	%	Total	%
Adams	171	79.5	44	20.5
Asotin/Garfield	90	59.2	62	40.8
Benton/Franklin	1,216	70.0	520	30.0
Chelan	223	66.6	112	33.4
Clallam	251	69.5	110	30.5
Clark	1,281	69.2	569	30.8
Cowlitz	378	67.6	181	32.4
Douglas	143	64.1	80	35.9
Ferry	23	67.6	11	32.4
Grant	540	74.7	183	25.3
Grays Harbor	244	69.1	109	30.9
Island	94	65.3	50	34.7
Jefferson	64	77.1	19	22.9
King	2,214	68.9	1,000	31.1
Kitsap	554	67.1	272	32.9
Kittitas	68	67.3	33	32.7
Klickitat	61	66.3	31	33.7
Lewis	280	70.0	120	30.0
Lincoln	33	62.3	20	37.7
Mason	120	63.8	68	36.2
Okanogan	231	65.4	122	34.6
Pacific/Wahkiakum	106	74.6	36	25.4
Pend Oreille	71	83.5	14	16.5
Pierce	2,312	69.8	998	30.2
San Juan	20	66.7	10	33.3
Skagit	427	69.3	189	30.7
Skamania	46	76.7	14	23.3
Snohomish	1,619	68.9	730	31.1
Spokane	1,303	70.3	550	29.7
Stevens	79	55.6	63	44.4
Thurston	704	64.1	394	35.9
Walla Walla	307	64.9	166	35.1
Whatcom	469	68.1	220	31.9
Whitman	74	80.4	18	19.6
Yakima	933	71.8	366	28.2
TOTAL	16,749	69.1	7,484	30.9

Data obtained from Administrator Office of the Courts.

Does not include Unknown (+45)

Table 56
Juvenile Court Offense Referrals by County for Juveniles with Referral Dates from January 1 through December 31, 2013

COUNTY	Referred to Juv. Dept.		Legal Cases Filed		Divisions Filed		Informal Action Taken		Div. Comp		Div. Counselor & Released		Div. in Process		Total Div. Not Compl		Div. Refused by Juv		Div. Not Compl Filed		Div. Not Compl No Action	
Adams	215	82	67	34	45	2	63	0														
Asotin/Garfield	152	92	52	5	15	1	31	0														
Benton/Franklin	1,737	807	743	254	13	174	279	96	58	34	2	256	96	58	34	2	256	96	58	34	2	2
Chelan	335	228	115	12	27	2	72	4	2	1	2	72	4	2	1	2	72	4	2	1	1	1
Clallam	361	211	106	39	30	2	72	19	18			72	19	18			72	19	18			1
Clark	1,850	823	885	95	223	8	348	75	56	19	8	348	75	56	19	8	348	75	56	19		
Cowlitz	560	420	193	15	42	34	51	29	27	2	34	51	29	27	2	34	51	29	27	2		
Douglas	223	82	113	3	58	4	84	0				84	0				84	0				
Ferry	34	23																				
Grant	723	265	266	150	5	139		6	1			201	8	6	1	201	8	6	1			1
Grays Harbor	354	116	160	7	37	4	94	12	10	2	4	94	12	10	2	94	12	10	2			
Island	145	97	69	4	19	1	56	1			1	56	1			1	56	1				1
Jefferson	83	61	27		12	1	17	5	2	1	1	17	5	2	1	17	5	2	1			2
King	3,229	1,808	1,197	1	159	79	405	50	49	1	79	405	50	49	1	405	50	49	1			1
Kitsap	827	507	314	56	22	169	4	208	30	3	4	208	30	13	3	208	30	13	3			13
Kittitas	101	54	53	4	2	4	11	11	10	1	4	11	11	10	1	11	11	10	1			1
Klickitat	94	48	49	1	1	1	37	0				37	0			37	0					
Lewis	400	248	142	51	64	1	99	24	10	13	1	99	24	10	13	99	24	10	13			1
Lincoln	53	23	21	1	9		18					18				18						
Mason	189	102	93	25	46	4	64	30	25	3	4	64	30	25	3	64	30	25	3			1
Okanogan	353	222	101	53	24	20	45	22	14	1	20	45	22	14	1	45	22	14	1			7
Pacific/Wahkiakum	143	79	34	12	15	1	56	11	3	8	1	56	11	3	8	56	11	3	8			
Pend Oreille	85	15	45	17	6	1	36	0				36	0			36	0					
Pierce	3,311	1,418	1,562	405	138	629	7	901	348	55	7	901	348	274	55	901	348	274	55			2
San Juan	30	14	9	3			9	0				9	0			9	0					
Skagit	618	257	285	83	22	103	59	156	36	4	59	156	36	32	4	156	36	32	4			
Skamania	60	36	24	2	8	1	17	2	1	1	1	17	2	1	1	17	2	1	1			1
Snohomish	2,351	1,287	1,424	306	10	374	97	387	520	18	97	387	520	497	18	387	520	497	18			5
Spokane	1,854	829	810	62	171	70	310	202	180	22	70	310	202	180	22	310	202	180	22			
Stevens	142	86	49	2	24	2	38	3	2	1	2	38	3	2	1	38	3	2	1			
Thurston	1,101	776	344	2	272	8	403	74	40	33	8	403	74	40	33	403	74	40	33			1
Walla Walla /Columbia	475	243	173	2	66	2	140	14	3	4	2	140	14	3	4	140	14	3	4			7
Whatcom	690	444	343	3	157	5	240	37	23	7	5	240	37	23	7	240	37	23	7			7
Whitman	92	36	37	12	13	4	25	1			4	25	1			25	1					1
Yakima	1,299	725	557	157	259	2	408	96	58	16	2	408	96	58	16	408	96	58	16			7
Total	24,269	12,564	10,462	1,876	563	3,579	707	5,358	1,760	250	1,412	1,760	1,760	1,412	250	1,760	1,760	1,412	250	85	13	13

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, March 2014.

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 56 (Continued)
 Juvenile Court Offense Referrals by County for Juveniles with Referral Dates from January 1 through December 31, 2013

COUNTY	Charge Dismissed	Charge Found Not Guilty	Total Found 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
Adams	18	1	36		36	16	5	5			22	22		
Asotin/Garfield	43		54	1	53	23	14	10	4		50	45	5	
Benton/Franklin	170	6	526	14	512	118	40	37	3		362	359	3	
Chelan	29		112	1	111	27	14	13	1		134	132	2	
Clallam	67		111	8	103	40	8	7	1		93	92	1	
Clark	101	3	650	6	644	68	51	50	1		241	240	1	
Cowlitz	51		274	3	271	109	29	27	2		218	214	4	
Douglas	2		34	1	33	9	4	4			34	34		
Ferry	2		14	1	13	2					0			
Grant	82		155	4	151	55	13	13			120	120		
Grays Harbor	36	2	60	8	52	25	20	17	3		58	54	4	
Island	18		45	4	41	17	1	1			26	26		
Jefferson	25	3	30		30	18	6	6			25	25		
King	632	16	912	170	742	444	113	104	9		352	338	12	2
Kitsap	155		284	3	281	60	34	30	4		258	254	4	
Kittitas	7		34		34		3	3			26	26		
Klickitat	15		27	4	23	12	4	4			17	17		
Lewis	65		79		79	54	21	19	2		97	94	3	
Lincoln	8		5		5	8					10	10		
Mason	13		79		79	24	19	16	3		54	51	3	
Okanogan	36		157	1	156	19	16	12	1	3	129	123	3	3
Pacific/Wahkiakum	11		46	2	44	15	11	9	2		34	32	2	
Pend Oreille	11		8		8	4	0				2	2		
Pierce	378	1	648	17	631	111	78	78			637	636		1
San Juan	1		5		5	2	0				10	10		
Skagit	134		140	3	137	65	8	8			106	106		
Skamania	4		14		14	10	3	3			16	15	1	
Snohomish	322	10	414	36	378	170	281	57	6		377	365	12	
Spokane	466	3	302	4	298	281	18	49	10		248	238	10	
Stevens	17		61	5	56	18	148	1			53	46	7	
Thurston	170	1	485	13	472	148	34	29	5		479	469	10	
Walla Walla/Columbia	49		178		178	34	87	30	7		150	149		1
Whitcom	115	1	243	1	242	87	3	20			198	198		
Whitman	29		10		10	3	3	2			7	7		
Yakima	205	2	385	6	379	169	57	44	12	1	309	294	14	1
Total	3,487	49	6,617	316	6,301	2,265	789	708	76	5	4,952	4,843	101	8

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, March 2014. Differences in data entry practices among the juvenile courts may contribute to variations in the data. Not all juvenile courts utilize all categories.

Table 57
Juvenile Court Offense Referrals by County for Juveniles with Referral Dates from January 1 through December 31, 2013
GENDER GROUP: MALES

COUNTY	Legal Cases			Diversions		Informal Action		Div. Counselor & Released		Div. in Process		Total Div. Not Comp		Div. Refused by Juv		Div. Not Compl Filed		Div. Not Compl No Action	
	Referred to Juv. Dept.	Filed	Not Filed	Filed	Not Filed	Taken	No Action* Taken	Taken	Comp	& Released	Process	Div Reject by Div Unit	Not Comp	Div by Juv	Not Compl Filed	Not Compl	No Action		
Adams	171	76	46	31	29	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	90	58	27	4	7	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton/Franklin	1,216	603	457	194	124	153	169	29	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Chelan	223	164	60	8	16	38	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clallam	251	156	63	30	20	42	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Clark	1,281	624	546	50	143	242	43	28	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Cowlitz	378	302	105	7	15	21	24	19	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Douglas	143	64	59	1	31	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry	23	19																	
Grant	540	212	180	110	2	98	137	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grays Harbor	244	89	105	4	45	22	64	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Island	94	72	40	2	11	33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jefferson	64	50	18		9	12	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
King *	2,214	1,350	703	1	92	229	32	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Kitsap	554	354	188	36	98	124	15	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Kittitas	68	39	24	4	2	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Klickitat	61	36	24																
Lewis	280	180	93	38	41	60	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Lincoln	33	15	13	1	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	120	69	49	17	2	35	14	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Okanogan	231	145	53	40	10	21	13	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Pacific/Wahkiakum	106	59	21	12	10	36	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Pend Oreille	71	13	33	16	6	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce	2,312	1,073	990	293	78	585	230	181	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
San Juan	20	8	7	1															
Skagit	427	183	168	61	20	91	21	18	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Skamania	46	31	14	1	5	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Snohomish	1,619	943	900	227	8	267	351	10	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Spokane	1,303	615	517	41	100	191	129	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Stevens	79	49	26		12	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Thurston	704	533	184	1	141	218	43	24	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Walla Walla/Columbia	307	165	97		38	77	6	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Whatcom	469	317	204	2	5	145	24	13	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Whitman	74	31	29	9	3	20													
Yakima	933	541	345	122	6	251	56	29	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Total	16,749	9,238	6,396	1,363	362	3,319	1,116	892	165	54	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, Fmarch 2014.

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 57 (Continued)
Juvenile Court Offense Referrals by County for Juveniles with Referral Dates from January 1 through December 31, 2013
 GENDER GROUP: MALES

COUNTY	Charges		Found		Total		Found		Plead		Not		JRA		JRA Std		JRA MI		Local		Local		Local	
	Dismissed	16	Found	Not Guilty	Guilty	1	36	Found	Guilty	36	Sentenced	JRA	Range	Up	Down	JRA MI	Range	Up	Down	Local	Std	Range	Up	Down
Adams																								
Asotin/Garfield		27					38		1	37	14	5	13	9	4							10	5	5
Benton/Franklin		121		6	409			13	396	83	38	35	3	3	3							6	3	3
Chelan		21			81			1	80	20	10	9	1	1	1							4	2	2
Clallam		46			90			7	83	29	8	7	1	1	1							2	1	1
Clark		70		1	503			4	499	43	45	45	0	0	0							0	0	0
Cowlitz		36			220			3	217	67	28	26	2	2	2							8	4	4
Douglas		2			27			1	26	9	3	3	0	0	0							0	0	0
Ferry		1			13			1	12	1	0	0	0	0	0							0	0	0
Grant		62			119			3	116	45	13	13	0	0	0							0	0	0
Grays Harbor		26		2	42			5	37	19	14	12	2	2	2							6	3	3
Island		12			33			4	29	14	1	1	0	0	0							0	0	0
Jefferson		19		2	28			28	28	11	6	6	0	0	0							0	0	0
King *		434		16	737			140	597	333	102	94	8	8	8							22	11	9
Kitsap		81			207			2	205	39	34	30	4	4	4							8	4	4
Kittitas		5			27				27	3	3	3	0	0	0							0	0	0
Klickitat		6			21			4	21	7	4	4	0	0	0							0	0	0
Lewis		47			65			4	61	41	20	18	2	2	2							6	3	3
Lincoln		5			3				3	6	0	0	0	0	0							0	0	0
Mason		10			61				61	13	17	15	2	2	2							4	2	2
Okanogan		26			108				108	15	13	9	1	3	3							12	6	3
Pacific /Wahkiakum		7			37			2	35	9	11	9	2	2	2							4	2	2
Pend Oreille		10			7				7	4	0	0	0	0	0							0	0	0
Pierce		276		1	506			15	491	76	71	71	1	1	1							2	1	1
San Juan		1			4				4	1	0	0	0	0	0							0	0	0
Skagit		83			107			3	104	45	6	6	6	6	6							0	0	0
Skamania		3			14				14	7	3	3	1	1	1							2	1	1
Snohomish		214		9	336			30	306	118	59	53	6	6	6							22	11	11
Spokane		322		2	237			2	235	193	54	45	9	9	9							18	9	9
Stevens		8			36			4	32	10	1	1	0	0	0							0	0	0
Thurston		115		1	340			13	327	95	30	26	4	4	4							12	6	6
Walla Walla/Columbia		29			133				123	22	32	26	6	6	6							18	9	9
Whatcom		89			173			1	172	72	20	20	0	0	0							0	0	0
Whitman		20			9				9	2	3	2	2	2	2							1	1	1
Yakima		145		1	289			4	285	121	52	40	11	11	11							26	13	13
Total		2,395		42	5,096			263	4,823	1,597	719	646	68	5	5							194	97	90

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, March 2014. Differences in data entry practices among the juvenile courts may contribute to variations in the data. Not all juvenile courts utilize all categories.

Table 58
Juvenile Court Offense Referrals by County for Juveniles with Referral Dates from January 1 through December 31, 2013
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	44	6	21	3	16	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	62	34	25	1	8	13	0	0	3	3	1	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton/Franklin	520	203	286	60	50	87	44	29	3	3	126	44	29	12	44	29	12	29	12	12	12	2	1	1
Chelan	112	64	55	4	11	34	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clallam	110	55	43	9	10	30	7	7	1	1	1	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Clark	569	199	339	45	159	106	32	28	80	80	2	32	28	4	32	28	4	28	4	4	4	4	4	4
Cowlitz	181	117	88	8	21	27	8	8	9	9	18	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Douglas	80	18	54	3	27	38	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ferry	11	4																						
Grant	183	53	86	40	41	64	3	1	3	3	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grays Harbor	109	26	55	3	15	30	2	2	20	20	15	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Island	50	24	29	2	8	23																		
Jefferson	19	11	9	3	3	5	2	2			1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
King*	1,000	449	492		66	175	18	18			23	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Kitsap	272	153	126	19	71	84	15	6	9	9	2	15	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Kittitas	33	15	21	1	1	4	3	3			2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Klickitat	31	10	25	1	1	17			1	1														
Lewis	120	68	49	13	23	39	8	8	1	1		8	1	8	1	6	1	1	6	1	6	1	1	1
Lincoln	20	8	8	2	2	9																		
Mason	68	33	43	8	20	28	16	13			1	16	13	2	16	13	2	13	2	2	2	2	2	2
Okanogan	122	77	48	13	14	24	9	7			8	9	7	7	9	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Pacific/Wahkiakum	36	20	12	4	4	19	4	4			1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Pend Oreille	14	2	12	1		7																		
Pierce	998	345	572	112	229	316	118	93	59	59	3	118	93	19	118	93	19	93	19	19	19	5	1	1
San Juan	10	6	2	2		2	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skagit	189	73	116	22	42	65	15	14	2	2	26	15	14	1	15	14	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	1
Skamania	14	5	10	1	5	8	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Snohomish	730	341	523	79	165	120	168	159	2	2	30	168	159	8	168	159	8	159	8	8	8	1	1	1
Spokane	550	214	292	21	71	119	72	65	21	21	22	72	65	7	72	65	7	65	7	7	7	7	7	7
Stevens	63	37	23	2	12	18	2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Thurston	394	240	159	1	130	184	31	16			6	31	16	14	31	16	14	16	14	14	14	1	1	1
Walla Walla/Columbia	166	76	76		28	63	8	3			2	8	3	3	8	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
Whatcom	220	126	138	1	72	94	13	10	3	3		13	10	2	13	10	2	10	2	2	2	1	1	1
Whitman	18	5	8	3	4	5					1													
Yakima	366	184	212	35	97	157	40	29	1	1	1	40	29	3	40	29	3	29	3	3	3	5	3	3
Total	7,484	3,301	4,057	512	1,425	2,034	641	518	199	1,425	281	641	518	85	641	518	85	518	85	85	31	31	7	7

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, March 2014.
 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 58 (Continued)
 Juvenile Court Offense Referrals by County for Juveniles with Referral Dates from January 1 through December 31, 2013
 GENDER GROUP: FEMALES

COUNTY	Charges		Found		Total	Found		Plead	Not	JRA	JRA Std		JRA MI	Local	Local		Local	Local
	Dismissed	Not Guilty	Not Guilty	Guilty		Guilty	Range				Up	Down			Range	Up		
Adams	2			1	1				2					0				
Asotin/Garfield	16			1	1		16	10		1	1			13				
Benton/Franklin	49			117	1	1	116	35		2	2			81				
Chelan	8			31			31	7		4	4			33				
Clallam	21			20	1	1	19	11		0				18				
Clark	31	2	2	147	2	2	145	25		6	5		1	69				1
Cowlitz	15			54			54	42		1	1			47				
Douglas				7			7			1	1			6				
Ferry	1			1			1	1						0				
Grant	20			36	1	1	35	10		0				28				
Grays Harbor	10			18	3	3	15	6		6	5		1	13				1
Island	6			11			11	3		0				7				
Jefferson	6	1	1	2			2	7		0				3				
King *	196			172	29	29	143	108		11	10		1	72				3
Kitsap	73			77	1	1	76	21		0				65				
Kittitas	2			7			7			0				5				
Klickitat	7			2			2	4		0				2				
Lewis	18			18			18	13			1			29				
Lincoln	3			2			2	2						4				
Mason	3			18			18	11			1		1	14				1
Okanogan	10			49	1	1	48	4			3			46				
Pacific/Wahkiakum	9			9			9	6						5				
Pend Oreille	1			1			1							0				
Pierce	101			142	2	2	140	35		7	7			138				
San Juan				1			1	1						3				
Skagit	49			33			33	20		2	2			22				
Skamania	1			0				3						1				
Snohomish	108	1	1	78	6	6	72	52		4	4			72				1
Spokane	144	1	1	65	2	2	63	88		5	4		1	48				1
Stevens	9			20			20	8						17				
Thurston	55			145			145	53		4	3		1	148				1
Walla Walla/Columbia	20			55			55	12		1	4		1	51				1
Whatcom	27	1	1	70			70	14		0				53				
Whitman	6			1			1	1						0				
Yakima	60	1	1	96	2	2	94	48		6	4		1	65				1
Total	1,087	7	7	1,507	51	51	1,470	663		60	62		8	1,178			11	1

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, March 2014.
 Differences in data entry practices among the juvenile courts may contribute to variations in the data. Not all juvenile courts utilize all categories.

Table 59
Juvenile Court Offense Referrals by County for Juveniles with Referral Dates from January 1 through December 31, 2013
 ETHNIC GROUP: WHITE

COUNTY	Referred to Juv. Dept.		Legal Cases Filed		Diversions Filled		No Action Taken		Informal Action Taken		Div. Counselor & Released		Div in Process		Total Div Not Comp		Div Reject by Div Unit		Div Refused by Juv		Div. Not Complete		
Adams	60	24	18	13	5	4	15	1	29	17													
Asotin/Garfield	137	82	48	5	141	9	93	167	36	19													
Benton/Franklin	888	360	410	6	57	17	28	2	56	11	10												
Chelan	161	109	79	27	63	170	329	7	268	56	40												
Clallam	255	150	668	12	18	40	22	39	20	18	2												
Clark	1,314	554	150	12	35	20	20	3	25														
Cowlitz	404	296																					
Douglas	68	28	3																				
Ferry	6	3																					
Grant	260	87	98	65	1	55	80	2	2														
Grays Harbor	250	87	106	5	46	26	3	57	8	6													
Island	103	70	47	2	12	1	37	1	1														
Jefferson	70	51	25	1	11	1	15	4	2	1													
King *	1,235	621	540	1	80	52	182	15	15														
Kitsap	557	341	229	26	16	122	3	149	21	10	2												
Kittitas	81	44	43	3	1	4	8	9	1														
Klickitat	50	24	25	1	19																		
Lewis	273	173	99	31	46	1	69	17	7	10													
Lincoln	38	16	17	1	7	13																	
Mason	128	70	65	16	2	35	2	47	23	15	3												
Okanogan	126	83	41	9	12	10	20	3	3														
Pacific/Wahkiakum	66	36	12	6	7	19	7	5	5														
Pend Oreille	69	13	38	11	6	31	0																
Pierce	1,826	713	895	227	75	388	4	540	169	132	33												
San Juan	23	11	6	3																			
Skagit	343	142	164	35	13	66	35	94	17	16													
Skamania	49	31	20	1	5	6	1	15	2	1													
Snohomish	1,579	837	968	204	6	263	84	270	321	308	9												
Spokane	1,354	607	625	46	126	64	239	149	135	14													
Stevens	113	69	37	2	18	2	29	3	2	1													
Thurston	737	508	241	1	190	8	286	54	31	23													
Walla Wall/Columbia	431	266	221	2	41	2	87	8	2	2													
Whatcom	80	29	35	11	102	3	156	23	4	6													
Whitman	80	29	35	11	11	3	24	1	1														
Yakima	278	137	132	33	68	2	92	17	9	7													
Total	13,682	6,807	6,303	1,009	380	2,253	487	3,190	1,017	821	156	38	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, March 2014.
 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 59 (Continued)
 JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2013
 ETHNIC GROUP: WHITE

COUNTY	Charges Dismissed	Found Not Guilty	Total Guilty	Found Guilty	Plead Guilty	Sentenced JRA	JRA Std Range	JRA MI Up	JRA MI Down	Local Range	Local MI Up	Local MI Down
Adams	9		11			11	0			10	10	
Asotin/Garfield	31		49	1	1	48	0			47	42	5
Benton/Franklin	76	3	224	11	11	213	7	7		163	163	
Chelan	11		52			52	1	1		63	62	1
Clallam	49		75	5	5	70	1	1		67	67	
Clark	78	2	420	3	3	417	18	18		171	171	
Cowlitz	40		191	2	2	189	10	10		149	145	4
Douglas	1		14	1	1	13	2	2		9	9	
Ferry	1		1	1	1		0			0		
Grant	26		51	2	2	49	0			44	44	
Grays Harbor	26	2	48	7	7	41	13	10	3	46	42	4
Island	17		32	3	3	29	0			21	21	
Jefferson	22	3	24			24	3	3		21	21	
King	246	4	291	59	59	232	23	21	2	114	110	4
Kitsep	107		175	1	1	174	6	6		159	157	2
Kittitas	6		31			31	0			23	23	
Klickitat	9		17			17	1	1		12	12	
Lewis	50		53	4	4	49	1	1		62	60	2
Lincoln	7		3			3	0			6	6	
Mason	8		52			52	16	13	3	35	32	3
Okanogan	17		49			49	2	1		38	37	1
Pacific/Wahkiakum	2		18	2	2	16	2	1	1	12	11	1
Pend Oreille	9	1	7			7	0			1	1	
Pierce	184		297	7	7	290	2	2		310	310	
San Juan	1		3			3	0			7	7	
Skagit	61		78	1	1	77	0			60	60	
Skamania	4		10			10	0			11	10	1
Snohomish	211	9	250	22	22	228	19	15	4	233	226	7
Spokane	339	2	211	4	4	207	27	23	4	174	167	7
Stevens	13		48	4	4	44	1	1		38	38	
Thurston	113	1	316	8	8	308	6	6		317	310	7
Walla Walla/Columbia	33		103			103	8	8		75	73	2
Whatcom	71	1	139	1	1	138	1	1		114	114	
Whitman	24		10			10	3	2		10	7	2
Yakima	35		63			63	1	1		45	45	
Total	1,937	28	3,416	149	149	3,267	174	155	17	2,667	2,613	52

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, February 2015. Differences in data entry practices among the juvenile courts may contribute to variations in the data. Not all juvenile courts utilize all categories.

Table 60
Juvenile Court Offense Referrals by County for Juveniles with Referral Dates from January 1 through December 31, 2013
ETHNIC GROUP: BLACK

COUNTY	Referred to Juv. Dept.	Legal Cases Filed		Diversions Filed		No Action		Informal Action Taken		Div Counselor & Released		Div in Process		Total Div Not Comp		Div Reject by Div Unit		Div Refused by Juv		Div. Not Compl				
		Filed	0	Filed	Action	Action	Comp	Comp	Comp	Comp	Not Comp	Not Comp	Div. Not Compl	Div. Not Compl	Filed	Filed	Filed	Filed	Filed	No Action				
Adams		0	0																					
Asotin/Garfield		1	1																					
Benton/Franklin		97	38	33	20	1	8	10	12	0														
Chelan		6	6	1			1		1															
Clallam		13	8	1	1				1															
Clark		217	108	85	14	16	30	1	33	6	5	1												
Cowlitz		25	21	8	1	2	1	2	2	1	1													
Douglas		2	1																					
Ferry		0	0																					
Grant		18	6	11	3		2		7															
Grays Harbor		12	2	5		3			5	0														
Island		7	6	5	1		1		5															
Jefferson		1	0																					
King		1,133	755	298			31	8	93	20														
Kitsap		104	67	31	5	5	18		20	3	1	1												
Kittitas		5	4	1	1																			
Klickitat		1	0	1																				
Lewis		22	12	6	4		1		4	1														
Lincoln		0	0																					
Mason		1	1							0														
Okanogan		1	1																					
Pacific/Wahkiakum		6	3	2				1	3															
Pend Oreille		2	0	1	1				1															
Pierce		936	468	380	123	35	112	2	183	111	93	14												
San Juan		1	1																					
Skagit		11	2	6	2		4		5															
Skamania		0	0																					
Snohomish		295	191	164	39	3	32	3	37	87	85	2												
Spokane		233	104	86	10		21	4	33	27	23	4												
Stevens		6	6																					
Thurston		147	125	26	1		20		29	7	2	5												
Walla Walla/Columbia		18	10	6			2		6	0														
Whatcom		32	22	16			6		12	2	1	1												
Whitman		2	1	1			1		1															
Yakima		33	23	7	2		6		6	0														
Total		3,388	1,993	1,181	228	65	297	31	499	264	233	28											0	

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, February 2015. 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 60 (Continued)
 Juvenile Court Offense Referrals by County for Juveniles with Referral Dates from January 1 through December 31, 2013
 ETHNIC GROUP: BLACK

COUNTY	Charges		Found		Total	Found		Plead	Not	JRA	JRA		Local	Local		Local		
	Dismissed	Found	Not Guilty	Guilty		Not Guilty	Guilty				Range	Up		Down	Std		Range	Up
Adams																		
Asotin/Garfield								3										
Benton/Franklin	6			27			27		6	1			14					
Chelan				4			4						6				1	
Clallam	3			10			8		2				4					
Clark	11			87			86		5	11			31				1	
Cowlitz	2			13			13		5	0			12					
Douglas				1			1						1					
Ferry				0														
Grant	1			6			6						4					
Grays Harbor	1			1			1		1	0			1					
Island				1			1		1				0					
Jefferson				0						1								
King	239		7	385		72	313		166	49			137			134	2	
Kitsap	13			46			46		6	6			41			40	1	
Kittitas				2			2						2			2		
Klickitat				0									0					
Lewis	1			9			9			1			9					
Lincoln													0					
Mason	1			0														
Okanogan	1			0									0					
Pacific/Wahkiakum	1			3			3						1			1		
Pend Oreille	1			0														
Pierce	111			250		8	242		24	31			228			227	1	
San Juan							1						2			1		
Skagit				1			1						1			1		
Skamania				0														
Snohomish	40		1	81		6	75		28	13			70			67	3	
Spokane	42			37			37		33	3			36			36		
Stevens							2		1				2			2		
Thurston	27			70		1	69		24	4			73			73		
Walla Walla /Columbia	5			7			7		2	2			8			6	2	
Whatcom	7			10			10		9				5			5		
Whitman				0									0					
Yakima	6		1	15		1	14		4	2			13			12	1	
Total	519		9	1072		91	981		319	124		6	702		0	688	11	2

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, February 2015. Differences in data entry practices among the juvenile courts may contribute to variations in the data. Not all juvenile courts utilize all categories.

Table 61

Juvenile Court Offense Referrals by County for Juveniles with Referral Dates from January 1 through December 31, 2013
 ETHNIC GROUP: NATIVE AMERICAN

COUNTY	Referred to Juv. Dept.	Legal Cases		Diversions		No Action		Informal Action		Div Counselor & Released		Div Process		Total Div		Div Reject by Div Unit		Div Refused by Juv		Div. Not Compl		
		Filed	Not Filed	Filed	Not Filed	Action	Taken	Comp	Counseled & Released	Process	Not Comp	by Div Unit	Refused by Juv	Filed	No Action							
Adams	0	0																				
Asotin/Garfield	2	1	1										1									
Benton/Franklin	3	1				1																
Chelan	3	2																				
Clallam	41	27	8			8							5		3							
Clark	19	11	6			2							1		0							
Cowlitz	26	18	8			1							1		2							
Douglas	0	0																				
Ferry	22	16																				
Grant	19	9	5			4							3		0							
Grays Harbor	23	9	7										4		1							
Island	2	2											2									
Jefferson	0	0																				
King	88	57	23										4		3							1
Kitsap	17	13	5										3		1							1
Kittitas	1	0	1																			
Klickitat	21	14	10										7									
Lewis	3	3	1										1									
Lincoln	6	3	1										1									
Mason	9	4	7										4		1							
Okanogan	149	96	31			34							14		10							3
Pacific/Wahkiakum	3	1	1			1							2									
Pend Oreille	6	1	3			1							2									
Pierce	57	28	31			6							19		10							2
San Juan	0	0																				
Skagit	24	18	11			3							3		4							
Skamania	1	1																				
Snohomish	75	44	44			14							12		20							1
Spokane	101	48	31			1							7		12							2
Stevens	10	5	5										5									
Thurston	38	29	10										10		3							1
Walla Walla /Columbia	8	6																				
Whatcom	77	55	37			1							26		6							1
Whitman	0	0																				
Yakima	99	65	49			13							24		20							1
Total	953	587	338			90							161		97							2

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, February 2015. 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 61 (Continued)
Juvenile Court Offense Referrals by County for Juveniles with Referral Dates from January 1 through December 31, 2013
ETHNIC GROUP: NATIVE AMERICAN

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	Local Std Range	Local MI Up	Local MI Down
Adams														
Asotin/Garfield											0			
Benton/Franklin			2		2						1	1		
Chelan			2		2						2	2		
Clallam	9		18	1	17	4	3	2	1		16	15	1	
Clark			7		7						2	2		
Cowlitz			11		11	4	2				7	7		
Douglas			0				1				0			
Ferry	1		10		10	1					0			
Grant			6		6	1	1	1			6	6		
Grays Harbor	2		4		4						5	5		
Island	1		2		2			1			0			
Jefferson			0								0			
King	19	2	21	3	18	14	1	3			7	6	1	
Kitsap	1		10		10		4	3	1		11	10	1	
Kittitas	1										0			
Klickitat	3		4		4	3		1			3	3		
Lewis			0								1	1		
Lincoln	1				1	1					1	1		
Mason	3		5		5	2					2	2		
Okanogan	8		80	1	79	3	9	6	1	2	65	62	1	2
Pacific/Wahkiakum			0								0			
Pend Oreille			1		1						1	1		
Pierce	11		10		10	5	2	2			10	10		
San Juan											0			
Skagit	9		5		5	5	1	1			4	4		
Skamania			0								1	1		
Snohomish	19		22	5	17	4	4	4			15	14	1	
Spokane	36		23		23	16	4	3	1		16	15	1	
Stevens	1		3		3	1					3	3		
Thurston	4		18		18	5		1			17	17		
Walla Walla/Columbia	1		4		4	1		1	1		5	4	1	
Whatcom	14		28		28	10	5	3			20	20		
Whitman											0			
Yakima	24		28		28	10	2	1	1		16	15	1	
Total	168	2	325	10	315	90	39	33	6	2	237	227	8	2

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, February 2015. Differences in data entry practices among the juvenile courts may contribute to variations in the data. Not all juvenile courts utilize all categories.

Table 62

Juvenile Court Offense Referrals by County for Juveniles with Referral Dates from January 1 through December 31, 2013
 ETHNIC GROUP: HISPANIC

COUNTY	Referred to Juv. Dept.	Legal Charges Filed	Divisions 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 Compl Filed	Div Not Compl No Action
Adams	134	51	41	19		27	2	38					
Asotin/Garfield	8	4	3					1					
Benton/Franklin	693	379	272	83	3	65	91	99	94	58	34	1	1
Chelan	153	105	53	6		9	1	33	4	2	1	1	
Clallam	43	24	16			2		8		18			
Clark	187	97	80	11	20	29		27	75	56	19		
Cowlitz	74	59	19		1	1	6	6	29	27	2		
Douglas	95	40	36	3	1	15		24					
Ferry	0	0											
Grant	396	155	138	71	4	74		101	8	6	1	1	
Gray's Harbor	20	13	10		2	2		7	12	10	2		
Island	14	14	1					1					
Jefferson	7	7								2	1		
King	399	223	150			20	10	52	49	49			
Kitsap	67	50	16	7	1	8		11	18	13	3	2	
Kittitas	10	5	5					3		10	1		
Klickitat	19	9	10					9					
Lewis	63	48	15	8		5		10	24	10	13	1	
Lincoln	1	0											
Mason	16	8	6	1		2		3	28	25	3		
Okanogan	70	42	24	10		6	3	10	15	14	1		
Pacific/Wahkiakum	14	9	2	3		2		2	11	3	8		
Pend Oreille	2	0	1	1				1					
Pierce	324	151	159	33	16	79		103	332	274	55	3	
San Juan	4	1	3					3					
Skagit	231	91	101	40	7	31	21	53	36	32	4		
Skamania	7	2	3	1	1	2		2			1		
Snohomish	273	166	153	32	1	40	8	43	516	497	18	1	
Spokane	115	56	41	5		12		18	202	180	22		
Stevens	1	1								2	1		
Thurston	108	75	34			28		40	73	40	33		
Walla Walla/Columbia	158	86	52			21		45	10	3	4	3	
Whatcom	128	89	57		3	24	1	37	30	23	7		
Whitman	5	3		1									
Yakima	879	494	365	109	4	176		286	90	58	16	12	4
Total	4,718	2,557	1,866	444	64	680	143	1,076	1,692	1,412	250	25	5

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, February 2015.

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 62 (Continued)
Juvenile Court Offense Referrals by County for Juveniles with Referral Dates from January 1 through December 31, 2013
ETHNIC GROUP: HISPANIC

COUNTY	Charges Dismissed		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
	Found Not Guilty	Found Guilty		Found Not Guilty	Found Guilty				JRA Range	JRA Range				Local Range	Local Range		
Adams	8		23			23	8	5	5	5			11	11			
Asotin/Garfield			1			1							1	1			
Benton/Franklin	81	3	242	1	1	241	59	22	19	19	3		169	166		3	
Chelan	16		51	1	1	50	13	8	8	8			61	61			
Clallam	4		7			7	5	1	1	1			6	6			
Clark	9	1	86	1	1	85	14	8	8	8			25	25			
Cowlitz	5		41			41	16	5	5	5			33	33			
Douglas			13			13	2	2	2	2			16	16			
Ferry																	
Grant	54		89	2	2	87	38	6	6	6			65	65			
Grays Harbor	6		6			6	2	4	4	4			4	4			
Island			7	1	1	6	3	0	0	0			3	3			
Jefferson	2		5			5	2	2	1	1			3	3			
King	70	1	142	1	26	116	51	14	13	13	1		51	49		2	
Kitsap	15		38	1	1	37	6	3	3	3			31	31			
Kittitas			0			0		0	0	0			0	0			
Klickitat			2			2		0	0	0			2	2			
Lewis	12		19			19	10	6	5	5	1		22	21		1	
Lincoln			0			0											
Mason			6			6			2	2			6	6			
Okanogan	10		28			28	1	5	2	2		3	26	24		2	
Pacific/Wahkiakum			7			7		3	3	3			5	5			
Pend Oreille			0			0		0	0	0			0	0			
Pierce	50		65	2	2	63	11	8	8	8			70	70			
San Juan			0			0							1	1			
Skagit	57		55	2	2	53	24	3	3	3			41	41			
Skamania			2			2		1	1	1			2	2			
Snohomish	40		47	2	2	45	21	7	7	7			50	50			
Spokane	35		23			23	24	3	2	2	1		19	18		1	
Stevens			1			1							1	1			
Thurston	18		59	1	1	58	9	3	3	3			50	50			
Walla Walla/Columbia	9		63			63	10	19	15	15	4		70	65		5	
Whatcom	23		58			58	14	7	7	7			52	52			
Whitman	1		0			0	1						1	1			
Yakima	139	1	276	5	5	271	116	41	31	31	8	2	230	219		10	1
Total	664	6	1,462	45	45	1,417	460	188	164	164	18	6	1,126	1,101	24	1	1

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, February 2015. Differences in data entry practices among the juvenile courts may contribute to variations in the data. Not all juvenile courts utilize all categories.

Table 63
Juvenile Court Offense Referrals by County for Juveniles with Referral Dates from January 1 through December 31, 2013
 ETHNIC GROUP: ASIAN

COUNTY	Referred to Juv. Dept.	Legal Charges		Diversions		Informal Action		Div. Counselor & 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
		Filed	Not Filed	Filed	Taken	Taken	No Action Taken							
Adams	1	0	1						1					
Asotin/Garfield	0	0												
Benton/Franklin	11	4	6	1				2	2					
Chelan	4	2	2											
Clallam	2	0	1						1	0				
Clark	58	20	26	2	7	14		1	13	2				
Cowlitz	3	3	1					1	1					
Douglas	1	0	1						1					
Ferry	0	0												
Grant	2	0	2						1					
Grays Harbor	3	0	1		1									
Island	6	1	4		1				3					
Jefferson	1	0												
King	256	112	129					7	51	2				
Kitsap	27	19	13					8	10	1			1	
Kittitas	0	0												
Klickitat	0	0												
Lewis	3	3												
Lincoln	0	0												
Mason	0	0								0				
Okanogan	3	0	2						1					
Pacific/Wahkiakum	4	4												
Pend Oreille	2	0	2											
Pierce	152	54	88	15	8	33			53	17	12	1	4	
San Juan	1	1												
Skagit	8	3	3		3	1			1	0				
Skamania	2	2												
Snohomish	86	35	64		8	21			19	18	17	1		
Spokane	27	7	11			2		1	4	1	1			
Stevens	0	0								0				
Thurston	43	26	19			14			21	2				
Walla Walla/Columbia	2	1	1			1			1					
Whatcom	21	11	12		2	7		1	9					
Whitman	1	1												
Yakima	4	1	3							2	2			
Total	734	310	390	32	21	123	12	193	45	38	2	5	0	0

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, February 2015. 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 63 (Continued)
Juvenile Court Offense Referrals by County for Juveniles with Referral Dates from January 1 through December 31, 2013
 ETHNIC GROUP: ASIAN

COUNTY	Charges		Found		Total	Found		Plead	Not	JRA	JRA		Local	Local		Local	
	Dismissed	Not Guilty	Found	Not Guilty		Guilty	Not Guilty				Guilty	Up		Down	Range		Std
Adams																	
Asotin/Garfield																	
Benton/Franklin								5	1				3				
Chelan								1		0			1				
Clallam																	
Clark	2				21	1	20			1			4				
Cowlitz	1				2		2		1	1			2				
Douglas																	
Ferry																	
Grant					0							0					
Grays Harbor	1				0							0					
Island								1									
Jefferson																	
King	44				53	3	50		35	9			32			1	1
Kitsap	11				10	1	9		1	3			8				
Kittitas																	
Klickitat	1																
Lewis					1		1			1			1				
Lincoln																	
Mason					0							0					
Okanogan					0												
Pacific/Wahkiakum	1				3		3		1	2			2				
Pend Oreille																	
Pierce	19				26		26		4	2			18				
San Juan								1									
Skagit	2				0												
Skamania					2		2						2				
Snohomish	7				7		7		1	1			7			1	1
Spokane	11				5		5		3	1			2				
Stevens																	
Thurston	4				20	3	17		2	1			18				
Walla Walla/Columbia								1					1				
Whatcom					7		7			0			6				
Whitman																	
Yakima																	
Total	104		0		166	8	158		49	22		0	108		104	3	1

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, February 2015. Differences in data entry practices among the juvenile courts may contribute to variations in the data. Not all juvenile courts utilize all categories.

TABLE 64

**Juveniles Transferred to Adult Criminal Court Jurisdiction *
and Sentenced/Convicted in Adult Court by Type of Transfer or Waiver
State Fiscal Years (FYs) 2010 - 2014**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	5-Year Period	% of Total
Exclusive Original Adult Criminal Court Jurisdiction-- Auto Decline (Statutory Exclusion):	73	52	56	52	38	271	46.4
Discretionary Decline of Jurisdiction (Judicially Controlled Transfer):							
Original Juvenile Court Jurisdiction -- Transferred by the Juvenile Court to Adult Criminal Court after a Discretionary Decline Hearing	84	65	60	50	32	291	49.8
Original Juvenile Court Jurisdiction--Transferred by the Juvenile Court to Adult Criminal Court after a Mandatory Decline Hearing	5	8	4	4	1	22	2.0
Total Judicially Controlled Transfers	89	73	64	54	33	313	53.6
Total # of Juveniles Charged and Sentenced in Adult Criminal Court	162	125	120	106	71	584	100.0

Data Source: Forecasting Division, Office of Financial Management, WA State Statistical Analysis Center, January, 2015.

* 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 65

**Juveniles Charged and Sentenced in Adult Criminal Court *
by Race/Ethnicity from FY 2010-2014**

Race/Ethnicity	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		5-Year Total	5-Year % of Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Asian/Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic) **	4	2.5%	9	7.2%	8	6.7%	2	1.8%	1	1.4%	24	4.1%
Black (non-Hispanic) **	59	36.4%	29	23.2%	43	35.8%	28	24.8%	29	40.8%	188	31.8%
Native American (non-Hispanic) **	2	1.2%	3	2.4%	3	2.5%	2	1.8%	3	4.2%	13	2.2%
White (non-Hispanic) **	41	25.3%	38	30.4%	24	20.0%	33	29.2%	19	26.8%	155	26.2%
Hispanic (of any race)	42	25.9%	41	32.8%	37	30.8%	43	38.1%	17	23.9%	180	30.5%
Race & Ethnicity Unknown	14	8.6%	5	4.0%	5	4.2%	5	4.4%	2	2.8%	31	5.2%
TOTAL	162		125		120		113		71		591	100.0%
Total Number of Minority Youth	107	66.0%	82	65.6%	91	75.8%	75	66.4%	50	70.4%	405	68.5%

Data Source: Forecasting Division, Office of Financial Management, WA State Statistical Analysis Center, January 2015.

* 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 66

Juveniles Charged and Sentenced in Adult Criminal Court *
by Race/Ethnicity and Type of Transfer or Waiver from FY 2010-2014

Race/Ethnicity	2010				2011				2012			
	Auto		Disc		Auto		Disc		Auto		Disc	
	# of Cases	% of Total										
Asian/Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic) **	3	4.1%	1	1.1%	7	13.5%	2	2.7%	5	8.9%	3	4.7%
Black (non-Hispanic) **	33	45.2%	26	29.2%	13	25.0%	16	21.9%	27	48.2%	16	25.0%
Native American (non-Hispanic) **	1	1.4%	1	1.1%	1	1.9%	2	2.7%	0	0.0%	3	4.7%
White (non-Hispanic) **	15	20.5%	26	29.2%	10	19.2%	28	38.4%	5	8.9%	19	29.7%
Hispanic (of any race)	19	26.0%	23	25.8%	18	34.6%	23	31.5%	17	30.4%	20	31.3%
Race & Ethnicity Unknown	2	2.7%	12	13.5%	3	5.8%	2	2.7%	2	3.6%	3	4.7%
TOTAL	73		89		52		73		56		64	

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	2013				2014				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) **	0	0.0%	2	3.7%	0	0.0%	1	3.0%	15	5.5%	9	2.9%
Black (non-Hispanic) **	24	46.2%	14	25.9%	19	50.0%	10	30.3%	116	42.8%	82	26.2%
Native American (non-Hispanic) **	0	0.0%	3	5.6%	1	2.6%	2	6.1%	3	1.1%	11	3.5%
White (non-Hispanic) **	11	21.2%	17	31.5%	9	23.7%	10	30.3%	50	18.5%	100	31.9%
Hispanic (of any race)	16	30.8%	17	31.5%	9	23.7%	8	24.2%	79	29.2%	91	29.1%
Race & Ethnicity Unknown	1	1.9%	1	1.9%	0	0.0%	2	6.1%	8	3.0%	20	6.4%
TOTAL	52		54		38		33		271		313	

Data Source: Forecasting Division, Office of Financial Management, WA State Statistical Analysis Center, January 2015.

* 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 67

Juveniles Charged and Sentenced in Adult Criminal Court *
by Type of Transfer and Age at the Date of Filing
 Totals for Fiscal Years (FYs) 2010-2014

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	120	199	319
Discretionary Decline of Jurisdiction (<i>Judicially Controlled Transfer</i>):								19
Original Juvenile Court Jurisdiction -- Transferred by the Juvenile Court to Adult Criminal Court after a Discretionary Decline Hearing	2	2	2	5	32	99	243	385
Original Juvenile Court Jurisdiction--Transferred by the Juvenile Court to Adult Criminal Court after a Mandatory Decline Hearing	0	0	0	0	3	11	25	2
Total Judicially Controlled Transfers	2	2	2	5	35	110	268	387
Total # of Juveniles Charged and Sentenced in Adult Criminal Court by Age at Date of Filing	2	2	2	5	35	230	467	706

Data Source: Forecasting Division, Office of Financial Management, WA State Statistical Analysis Center, January 2015.

* 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		
2010	11	151	162	6.8%
2011	7	118	125	5.6%
2012	10	110	120	8.3%
2013	8	105	113	7.1%
2014	3	68	71	4.2%
-Yr Total	39	552	591	
5-Year averag	6.6%	93.4%	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, January 2015.

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 2014 decreased by approximately six percent, from the number of juveniles admitted in 2013. In the ten year period 2005 to 2014 the number of admissions of juveniles to detention facilities decreased by 42.2 percent. In the five year period from 2010 to 2014, the decrease was 24.3 percent.

From 2013 to 2014 seven facilities experienced a decrease of ten percent or more: Benton/Franklin (-20.1), Clallam (-25), Clark (-23.4), Kitsap (-14.3), Mason (-49.6), Walla Walla (-13), and Whatcom (-12). One facility experienced an increase of ten percent or more: Grant (27.4).

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 2013 to 2014 by 6.2 percent, from 44.5 percent to 47.3 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 five year period 2010-2014 the percentage of minority youth in detention has increased 15.5 percent.

The percentage Hispanic youth has increased steadily over the past 10 years (a total increase of over 57%). This may be partially due to better reporting of race/ethnicity.

Gender

Females accounted for 30.64 percent of the detention population in 2014, an increase of 3.9 percent from 2013. In the ten year period from 2005 to 2014 the percentage of females in detention population increased five percent. In the five year period from 2010 to 2014 the percentage of minority youth in detention increased almost four percent.

TABLE 68

Juvenile Admissions to Detention Facilities
January 1 - December 31, 2005 -2014

FACILITY (also holds for)	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	% Increase/ Decrease 2013-2014	% Increase/ Decrease 2005-2014
BENTON/FRANKLIN (Klickitat, Umatillo, Morrow, OR)	998	1,249	1,343	1,487	1,440	1,471	1,692	1,651	1,635	1,554	-20.1	-35.8
CHELAN	443	481	479	512	546	637	914	803	834	913	-7.9	-51.5
CLALLAM (San Juan, Jefferson Point No Point)	472	629	738	702	656	619	776	679	815	573	-25.0	-17.6
CLARK (Skamania)	1,124	1,467	1,607	1,955	1,956	2,008	2,106	1,929	1,863	2,004	-23.4	-43.9
COWLITZ (Wahkiakum, Skamania, Columbia, OR.Clatsop, OR)	965	898	907	938	933	985	1,227	1,295	1,427	1,581	7.5	-39.0
GRANT (Adams, Lincoln, Kittitas)	512	402	503	553	614	593	580	502	571	793	27.4	-35.4
GRAYS HARBOR (Pacific, Wahkiakum)	701	733	812	773	766	792	755	775	886	962	-4.4	-27.1
ISLAND	176	178	212	205	293	278	279	225	180		-1.1	
KING **	2,111	2,139	2,257	2,378	2,983	3,238	3,527	3,784	3,833	4,102	-1.3	-48.5
KITSAP (Jefferson, Suquamish Tribe)	801	935	1,059	1,259	1,387	1,504	1,584	1,577	1,528	1,595	-14.3	-49.8
LEWIS (Skamania, Pacific)	325	337	369	418	424	471	555	417	444	518	-3.6	-37.3
MASON	116	230	247	278	275	323	511	474	424	424	-49.6	-72.6
MEDICAL LAKE* (Adams, Asotin, Douglas, Ferry, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Whitman)	540	563	570	615	688	662	839	1,021	1,021	1,109	-4.1	-51.3
OKANOGAN	450	429	380	412	409	333	396	358	404	490	4.9	-8.2
PIERCE	1,516	1,610	1,602	1,638	1,897	2,141	2,798	2,691	3,000	3,092	-5.8	-51.0
SKAGIT (Island, San Juan, Swinomish, Border Control)	460	363	439	485	476	562	642	549	617	798	26.7	-42.4
SNOHOMISH (Island)	1,554	1,641	1,664	1,644	1,771	2,026	2,899	2,659	3,088	2,913	-5.3	-46.7
SPOKANE	1,218	1,184	1,363	1,434	1,496	1,609	1,900	1,953	2,089	2,225	2.9	-45.3
THURSTON	856	948	948	1,176	1,232	1,160	1,269	1,260	1,353	1,338	-9.7	-36.0
WALLA WALLA (Columbia)	328	377	465	460	524	485	433	455	435	402	-13.0	-18.4
WHATCOM (Island, San Juan, Lummi Indian Res.)	665	756	878	764	819	791	959	922	864	890	-12.0	-25.3
YAKIMA (Kittitas, Klickitat, Jefferson, Skamania)	896	844	918	1,130	1,182	1,309	1,553	1,429	1,485	1,509	6.2	-40.6
TOTAL	17,227	18,393	19,760	21,216	22,767	23,997	28,194	27,408	28,796	29,785	-6.3	-42.2

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 69

**Minority Detention Population
January 1 - December 31, 2005-2014**

FACILITY (also holds for)	Total		PERCENT MINORITY											%	%
	Total Held 2014	Min. Held 2014	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	Change 2013-14	Change 2010-14	
BENTON/FRANKLIN (Klickitat, Umatillo, Morrow, OR)	998	614	61.5	61.6	63.9	63.3	64.2	62.3	61.8	53.0	55.8	53.5	-0.1	-4.2	
CHELAN	443	260	58.7	52.8	55.3	48.2	47.6	50.9	44.9	46.0	42.8	33.2	11.2	23.3	
CLALLAM (San Juan, Jefferson Jefferson, Point No Point)	472	132	28.0	33.1	34.0	35.9	26.1	23.9	23.3	24.2	28.6	17.6	-15.5	7.3	
CLARK (Skamania)	1,124	340	30.2	30.4	27.1	26.2	24.8	20.2	21.5	21.7	22.1	13.8	-0.5	21.7	
COWLITZ (Wahkiakum, Skamania, Columbia, OR.Clatsop, OR)	965	250	25.9	26.5	28.1	26.8	26.6	26.6	24.8	24.2	18.8	20.4	-2.2	-2.5	
GRANT (Adams, Lincoln, Kittitas)	512	281	54.9	69.9	68.4	83.0	67.9	57.5	51.7	53.2	51.3	48.9	-21.5	-19.2	
GRAYS HARBOR (Adams, Pacific, Wahkiakum)	701	237	33.8	30.6	30.0	25.5	27.2	24.7	14.6	24.6	23.7	23.3	10.5	24.5	
ISLAND	176	37	21.0	23.6	20.8	21.0	18.1	34.2	29.7	32.4	27.8		-10.9	16.2	
KING **	2,111	1,543	73.1	67.9	66.9	65.6	67.0	66.3	66.4	62.5	59.6	58.0	7.6	9.0	
KITSAP (Jefferson, Suquamish Tribe)	801	284	35.5	35.7	39.9	36.8	35.5	35.1	30.4	30.4	32.3	26.5	-0.7	0.0	
LEWIS (Skamania, Pacific)	325	89	27.4	35.6	29.3	37.8	27.8	24.6	30.5	29.0	25.0	9.7	-23.1	-1.6	
MASON	116	32	27.6	22.2	21.5	22.3	23.3	24.5	16.0	14.6	15.6	15.6	24.3	18.5	
MEDICAL LAKE ** (Adams, Asotin, Douglas, Ferry, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Whitman)	540	287	53.1	49.2	46.5	46.0	41.6	38.7	37.7	29.9	29.9	28.9	8.0	27.9	
OKANOGAN	450	304	67.6	72.3	68.4	65.8	68.5	67.0	63.4	66.8	59.9	68.0	-6.6	-1.3	
PIERCE	1,516	802	52.9	51.2	48.8	45.7	48.3	47.5	49.5	47.0	47.4	42.2	3.3	9.4	
SKAGIT (Island, San Juan, Swinomish, Border Control)	460	254	55.2	44.4	47.8	37.3	40.8	47.7	52.5	52.8	50.1	39.7	24.4	35.5	
SNOHOMISH (Island)	1,554	654	42.1	39.4	37.9	33.3	27.8	28.1	27.5	25.6	26.0	20.3	6.8	51.5	
SPOKANE	1,218	438	36.0	28.9	26.6	28.1	23.9	26.8	26.1	23.6	23.8	19.3	24.4	50.7	
THURSTON	856	340	39.7	33.4	26.8	26.4	29.4	31.1	27.3	26.7	25.6	23.2	18.9	35.2	
WALLA WALLA (Columbia)	328	133	40.5	44.0	44.5	51.3	50.8	46.2	45.0	52.7	44.4	48.3	-7.8	-20.1	
WHATCOM (Island, San Juan, Lummi Indian Res.)	665	201	30.2	44.3	37.9	46.1	43.3	44.9	36.7	33.4	36.2	36.0	-31.8	-30.3	
YAKIMA (Kittitas, Klickitat, Jefferson, Skamania)	896	633	70.6	76.1	74.2	69.5	67.9	65.9	69.9	69.7	64.2	63.6	-7.2	4.0	
TOTAL	17,227	8,145	47.3	44.5	44.5	42.8	40.8	42.2	40.9	39.5	38.5	35.1	6.2	15.8	

*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 70
Detention Population by Race/Ethnicity
January 1 - December 31, 2014

FACILITY (also holds for)	White	Black	Native American	Hispanic	Asian & Pacific Is.	Other/ Unknown
BENTON/FRANKLIN (Klickitat, Umatillo, Morrow, OR)	384	47	3	548	15	1
CHELAN	183	4	15	202	0	39
CLALLAM (San Juan, Jefferson Point No Point)	340	15	78	33	6	0
CLARK (Skamania)	784	157	33	117	24	9
COWLITZ (Wahkiakum, Skamania, Columbia, OR.Clatsop, OR)	715	36	29	132	7	46
GRANT (Adams, Lincoln, Kittitas)	231	14	8	256	2	1
GRAYS HARBOR (Adams, Pacific, Wahkiakum)	464	45	72	41	3	76
ISLAND	139	5	1	19	1	11
KING *	568	994	116	294	132	7
KITSAP (Jefferson, Suquamish Tribe)	517	120	46	89	23	6
LEWIS (Skamania, Pacific)	236	9	4	72	1	3
MASON	84	0	7	6	4	15
MEDICAL LAKE * (Adams, Asotin, Douglas, Ferry, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Spokane. Stevens, Whitman)	253	8	149	121	7	2
OKANOGAN	146	1	194	103	5	1
PIERCE	714	571	32	146	53	0
SKAGIT (Island, San Juan, Swinomish, Border Control)	206	14	41	195	4	0
SNOHOMISH (Island)	900	218	74	291	43	28
SPOKANE	780	175	79	161	17	6
THURSTON	516	133	45	120	37	5
WALLA WALLA (Columbia)	195	11	2	107	1	12
WHATCOM (Island, San Juan, Lummi Indian Res.)	464	28	80	78	12	3
YAKIMA (Kittitas, Klickitat, Jefferson, Skamania)	263	25	83	520	5	0
TOTAL	9,082	2,630	1,191	3,651	402	271

*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 71

**Ethnic Distribution of Detention Population
2005-2014**

	White	Black	Native American	Asian & Pacific Is.	Hispanic	Other/ Unknown	TOTAL
2014	9,244	2,631	1,203	402	3,693	322	17,495
	53%	15%	7%	2%	21%	2%	100%
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%	3%	100%

TABLE 72

DETENTION POPULATION BY GENDER
January 1 - December 31, 2005-2014

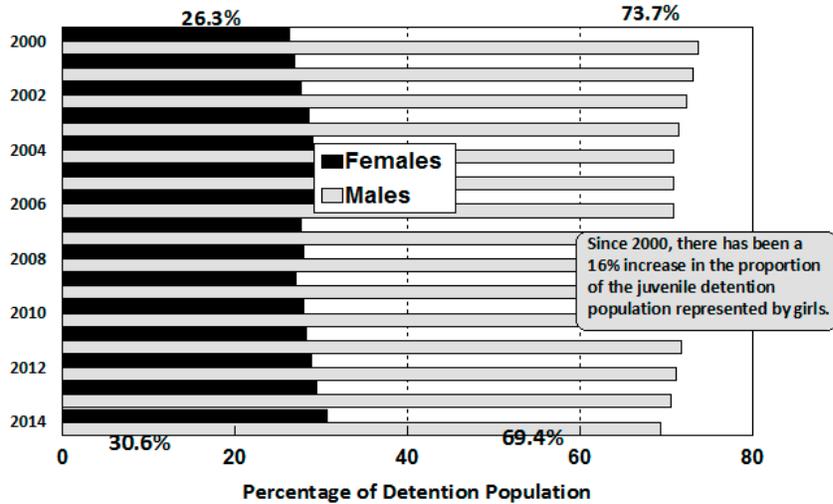
FACILITY (Also Holds For)	Male 2014	Female 2014	TOTAL* 2014	Percent Female										% Change Female	
				2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2013-14	2005-14
BENTON/FRANKLIN (Klickitat, Umatillo, Morrow, OR)	729	269	998	26.95	25.70	25.56	21.06	21.7	24.07	23.29	24.9	25.7	26.9	4.9	0.1
CHELAN	298	144	442	32.58	30.77	35.91	27.15	33.2	29.83	27.46	27.6	28.9	31.9	5.9	2.2
CLALLAM (San Juan, Jefferson Jefferson, Point No Point)	269	203	472	43.01	38.79	39.57	38.75	40.4	39.58	36.47	32.3	35.5	35.8	10.9	20.2
CLARK (Skamania)	861	263	1,124	23.40	24.74	23.27	27.98	25.8	23.95	25.59	23.4	27.3	25.2	-5.4	-7.3
COWLITZ (Wahkiakum, Skamania, Columbia, OR, Clatsop, OR)	656	309	965	32.02	28.62	27.56	24.33	29.8	30.36	28.85	31.2	28.8	36.0	11.9	-11.1
GRANT (Adams, Lincoln, Kittitas)	361	151	512	29.49	26.37	26.64	28.03	31.8	30.35	30.00	25.5	31.4	26.9	11.8	9.8
GRAYS HARBOR (Adams, Pacific, Wahkiakum)	515	185	700	26.43	36.89	30.30	38.55	29.9	30.00	32.45	31.1	34.4	29.3	-28.3	-9.8
ISLAND	143	33	176	18.75	24.43	26.42	23.90	36.2	32.37	27.60	26.7	30.0		-23.3	
KING **	1,500	611	2,111	28.94	30.81	29.07	30.07	27.4	27.30	27.42	28.4	28.4	27.3	-6.1	5.9
KITSAP (Jefferson, Suquamish Tribe)	540	261	801	32.58	27.70	28.64	29.25	31.4	27.13	28.43	25.8	27.0	26.1	17.6	24.7
LEWIS (Skamania, Pacific)	229	96	325	29.54	28.19	25.75	20.57	27.4	26.11	30.27	28.8	34.5	35.3	4.8	-16.4
MASON	61	55	116	47.41	30.00	26.32	30.94	35.3	33.44	26.03	36.9	36.1	36.1	58.0	31.4
MEDICAL LAKE (Adams, Asotin, Douglas, Ferry, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Whitman)	370	170	540	31.48	30.73	30.00	27.80	26.7	21.75	28.61	21.0	26.1	23.3		35.3
OKANOGAN	265	185	450	41.11	30.54	34.47	35.44	34.0	25.23	29.04	29.3	28.2	31.6	34.6	30.0
PIERCE	1,066	450	1,516	29.68	29.38	29.34	25.95	27.0	24.99	26.88	28.8	30.6	31.3	1.0	-5.2
SKAGIT (Island, San Juan, Swinomish, Border Control)	338	122	460	26.52	30.03	33.94	29.07	24.6	19.93	22.43	23.9	27.4	31.4	-11.7	-15.4
SNOHOMISH (Island)	1,090	463	1,553	29.81	29.63	30.71	31.02	27.9	27.31	32.70	29.0	32.6	29.9	0.6	-0.2
SPOKANE	800	418	1,218	34.32	31.17	28.10	25.17	25.3	23.93	24.95	25.7	24.7	25.9	10.1	32.6
THURSTON	547	308	855	36.02	31.36	29.54	31.66	30.4	32.84	33.75	29.4	30.0	33.6	14.9	7.3
WALLA WALLA (Columbia)	222	106	328	32.32	31.12	30.54	20.09	21.6	22.89	24.94	35.4	32.9	29.2	3.9	10.8
WHATCOM (Island, San Juan, Lummi Indian Res.)	462	203	665	30.53	24.74	21.98	26.44	32.1	31.23	29.20	30.8	33.1	38.0	23.4	-19.6
YAKIMA (Kittitas, Klickitat, Jefferson, Skamania)	624	272	896	30.36	29.38	29.55	26.37	21.8	24.75	23.39	24.3	24.3	23.8	3.3	27.6
TOTAL	11,946	5,277	17,223	30.64	29.50	28.78	28.17	28.0	26.99	27.98	27.6	29.2	29.2	3.9	5.0

*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.

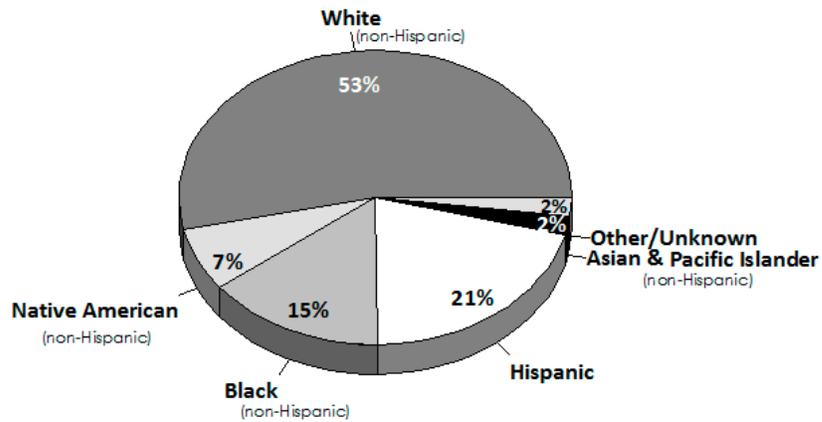
Graph 32
**Juvenile Detention Facility Population
 by Gender from 1990 - 2014**



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

Graph 33

**2014 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 73
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
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Benton/Franklin	111	129	119	127	132	7.7	8.7	8.9	10.2	13.2
Chelan	62	40	52	58	54	11.4	7.8	10.9	12.1	12.2
Clallam	173	144	161	132	107	26.4	20.5	21.8	21.0	22.7
Clark	8	9	8	3	4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4
Cowlitz	51	104	229	246	265	5.5	11.1	25.2	27.4	27.5
Grant	132	83	57	66	130	21.5	15.0	11.3	16.4	25.4
Grays Harbor	520	501	567	560	541	67.9	64.8	69.8	76.4	77.2
Island	19	27	37	37	20	6.5	13.2	17.5	20.8	11.4
King	221	210	179	200	180	7.4	8.8	7.9	9.4	8.5
Kitsap	66	44	41	30	35	4.8	3.5	3.9	3.2	4.4
Lewis	86	66	69	66	58	20.3	15.8	18.7	19.6	17.8
Mason	89	74	72	68	28	32.4	26.6	29.1	29.6	24.1
Martin Hall	77	88	102	79	103	11.2	14.3	17.9	14.0	19.1
Okanogan	102	105	115	135	148	24.9	25.5	30.3	31.5	32.9
Pierce	136	111	97	105	152	7.2	6.8	6.1	6.5	10.0
Skagit	51	84	108	38	93	10.7	17.3	24.6	10.5	20.2
Snohomish ¹	306	345	386	374	278	17.3	21.0	23.2	22.8	17.9
Spokane	205	172	239	196	219	13.7	12.0	17.5	16.6	18.0
Thurston	127	134	89	89	42	10.3	11.4	9.4	9.4	4.9
Walla Walla	0	1	3	3	0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.0
Whatcom	87	80	82	50	67	10.6	10.5	9.3	6.6	10.1
Yakima	131	168	155	124	123	11.1	14.9	16.9	14.7	13.7
	2,760	2,719	2,967	2,786	2,779	12.1	12.8	15.0	15.1	16.1

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 King County and Medical Lake.

* does not include firearms

TABLE 74
**Admissions to Juvenile Detention Related to a Status Offense²
 By Status Offender Contempt Charge**

Facility	Dependency Contempt					Truancy Contempt					At-Risk Youth Contempt							
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2010-14 Chg.	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2010-13 Chg.	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2010-13 Chg.
Benton/Franklin	11	18	15	20	14	-3	105	109	62	74	72	33	16	27	42	35	25	-9
Chelan	0	0	3	0	0	0	24	30	21	15	42	-18	30	28	28	25	20	10
Clallam	13	17	12	8	7	6	60	67	67	90	98	-38	34	48	82	46	68	-34
Clark	1	1	5	3	4	-3	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	2	6	3	-2
Cowlitz	4	11	10	1	1	3	111	91	65	35	25	86	150	144	150	68	24	126
Grant	0	0	0	0	1	-1	104	48	52	45	91	13	25	18	5	38	39	-14
Grays Harbor	23	27	27	41	46	-23	281	294	322	260	300	-19	237	238	218	197	174	63
Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	25	18	12	10	9	1	12	19	15	9	-8
King	42	77	85	67	71	-29	20	23	10	16	8	12	108	93	82	119	137	-29
Kitsap	11	2	1	3	1	10	2	8	36	32	54	-52	22	20	3	9	11	11
Lewis	5	6	5	4	12	-7	37	46	38	37	42	-5	16	14	26	23	32	-16
Mason	1	1	8	6	9	-8	18	106	46	42	64	-46	9	19	18	26	16	-7
Martin Hall	1	0	4	0	2	-1	56	42	40	43	30	26	46	35	58	45	45	1
Okanogan	0	0	1	0	0	0	130	132	108	98	90	40	18	3	6	7	12	6
Pierce	29	25	13	10	3	26	3	11	30	44	21	-18	120	68	54	55	112	8
Skagit	11	16	11	15	9	2	23	7	35	11	1	22	58	13	62	58	41	17
Snohomish ¹	8	13	15	6	10	-2	92	113	93	50	37	55	176	248	278	289	259	-83
Spokane	34	34	27	10	20	14	10	21	26	32	42	-32	172	137	185	127	140	32
Thurston	11	3	17	5	12	-1	12	21	21	42	51	-39	19	63	50	83	64	-45
Walla Walla	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Whatcom	9	8	13	6	4	5	24	11	14	32	40	-16	28	27	52	40	40	-12
Yakima	35	29	30	28	44	-9	40	28	59	42	15	25	47	67	66	97	72	-25
	249	288	303	234	270	-21	1,172	1,236	1,165	1,052	1,134	38	1,333	1,324	1,487	1,408	1,343	-10

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 King county and Medical Lake.

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

TABLE 75
ARY, CHINS, Dependency & Truancy -- Detention Admissions
for Status Offenses by RACE/ETHNICITY for 2014

	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		12	4		17
% of Total		5.88	0.00	70.59			
DEPENDENCY	33	1	21	118	27	6	206
% of Total	16.02	0.49	10.19	57.28	13.11	2.91	
ARY	63	18	107	748	217	64	1217
% of Total	5.18	1.48	8.79	61.46	17.83	5.26	
TRUANCY	138	12	52	583	294	53	1132
% of Total	12.19	1.06	4.59	51.50	25.97	4.68	
TOTAL	234	32	180	1,461	542	123	2,572
% of TOTAL 10-17 population (2013)	9.10	1.24	7.00	56.80	21.07	4.78	
	1.91	9.04	5.83	64.88	18.33		

Data source: Administrative Office of the Courts, February 2015. 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 35
ADMISSIONS TO JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES STATEWIDE
Proportion of Delinquent and Status Offenders

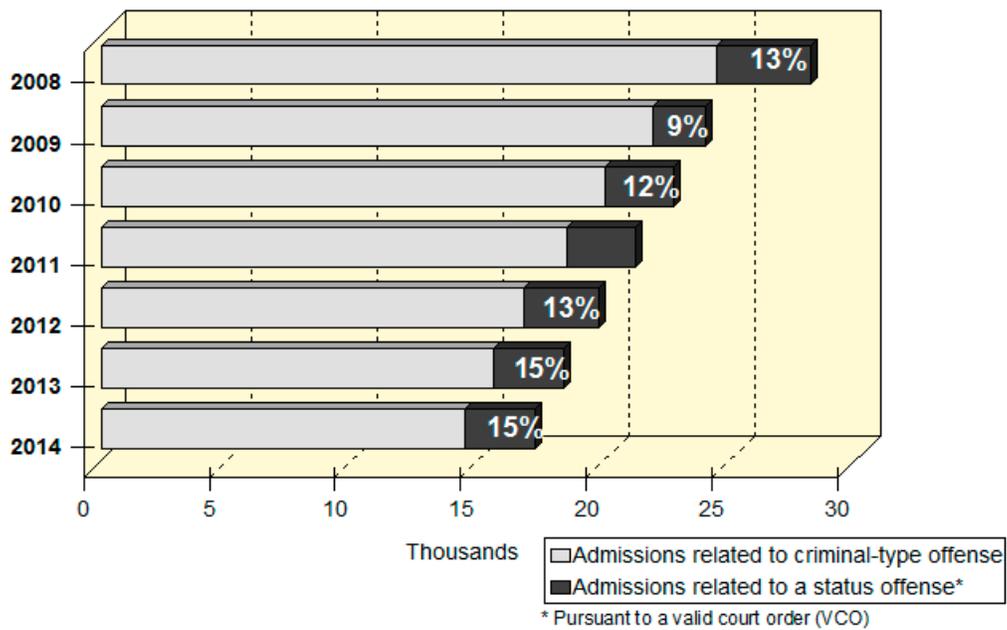


TABLE 76
Admissions to Juvenile Detention Facilities: *
Top 5 Detention Reasons by Gender, 2009 - 20114

	Detention Reason Description	Male	Detention Reason Description	Female
2014	Assault-4	1,393	Assault-4	883
	Theft-3	1,131	Theft 3	599
	Probation Violation	883	***At-Risk youth	505
	***At-Risk youth	603	Probation Violation	334
	***Truancy	548	Truancy	337
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

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;

2) Make no representations regarding the identity of any persons whose names appear in data or information; and 3) Do not assume any liability whatsoever resulting from the release or use of the data or information. The user should verify the information by personally consulting the "official" record reposing at the court of record.

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).

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 dependency 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 JR 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 5.2 percent from 2013 to 2014. The ADP for all residential programs decreased steadily by 36.4 percent from 2005 to 2014 (from 854 to 515).*

Institutions – *The average daily population in JR institutions decreased by 5.3 percent from 2013 to 2014. The ADP for institutions steadily decreased by 42.7 percent from 2005 to 2014 (from 740 to 424). 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 4.9 percent from 2013 to 2014 (from 96 in 2013 to 91 in 2014). The ADP for total community residential placements decreased by approximately 20 percent from 2005 to 2014 (from 114 to 91).*

Parole – *The average daily population on parole decreased by 7.6 percent from 2013 to 2014. The ADP on parole decreased by 57.2 percent from 2005 to 2014 (from 751 to 322).*

Race and Ethnic Distribution

A one-day survey of the JR population on June 30, 2014, of the racial/ethnic distribution within JR for that day, showed that: 46 percent were White, 18 percent were Black, four percent were Native American, 18 percent were Hispanic, two percent were Asian, and 13 percent were "other".

In 2014, Black youth were confined in state juvenile correctional institutions over 3 times their proportion of the general population (Black youth represented 5.8 percent of the age 10-17 juvenile population in 2013, and 18 percent of the population in JR).

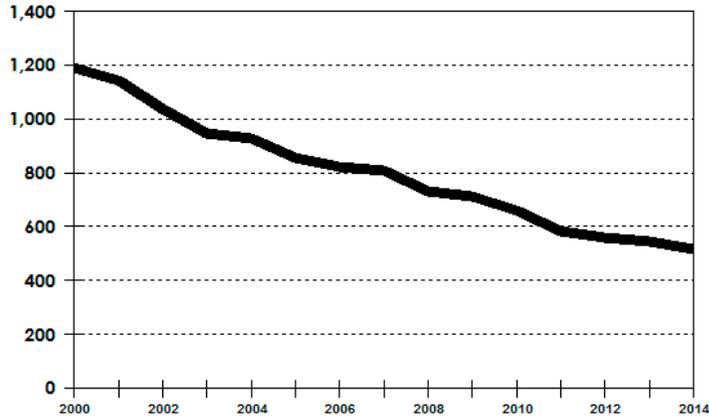
The demographic characteristics of the JR population for 2014 showed that 55.9 percent were non-white, eight percent were female, 19.2 percent were sex offenders and 55.3 percent were violent offenders.

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 providing 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 34
JR Average Daily Population
For All Residential Programs
2000 - 2014



These data were provided by Research & Data Analysis, DSHS, Population Summary Report, last updated 2/2015. 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 77
JUVENILE REHABILITATION
ALL RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
2005-2014

MONTH	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
January	514	538	553	587	696	689	756	837	827	892
February	516	541	552	590	712	712	757	839	825	883
March	530	552	561	584	705	717	760	830	821	874
April	531	553	574	599	704	707	753	818	820	858
May	527	542	567	601	679	711	763	820	811	864
June	522	551	562	588	664	714	769	820	818	855
July	518	559	560	585	659	717	727	793	833	854
August	510	556	571	585	644	717	709	807	834	857
September	507	544	561	582	626	709	706	805	818	826
October	511	529	547	564	610	709	706	801	830	826
November	499	525	538	558	622	721	697	779	821	832
December	489	526	533	555	617	716	692	760	834	826
Average Per Month	515	543	557	582	662	712	733	809	824	854
% Change 2013-2014	-5.2									
% Change 2005-2014	-36.4									

These data were provided by JJ&RA, DSHS, Population Summary Report last updated 1/2015. Residential Population: Juveniles in Residence (IR), and Juveniles on Authorized Leave (AL), and Temporary Assignment (TA) for 14 days or less.

Graph 35
ADMISSIONS TO JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES STATEWIDE
Proportion of Delinquent and Status Offenders

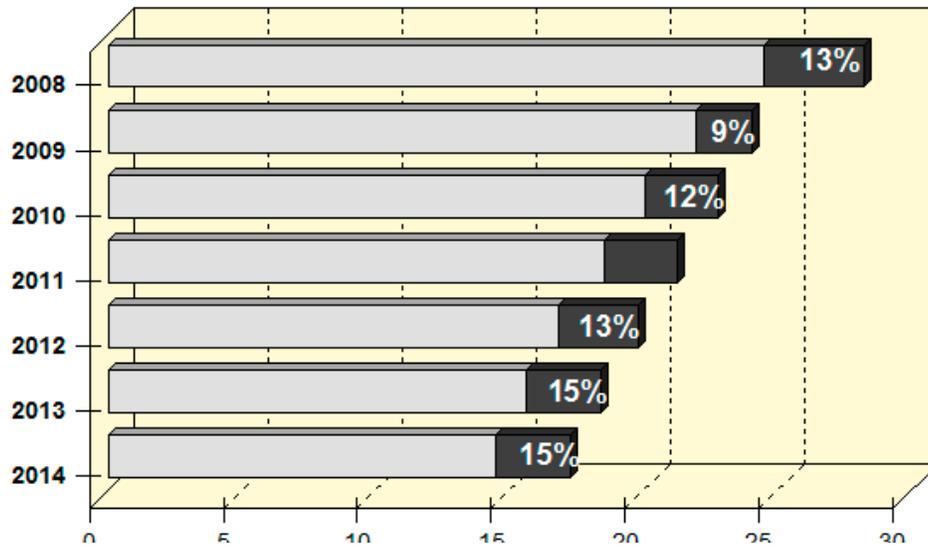


TABLE 78
JUVENILE REHABILITATION
INSTITUTIONAL AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
2005-2014

MONTH	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
January	417	449	451	503	617	615	663	738	734	779
February	425	450	446	503	629	644	678	744	730	758
March	441	456	460	497	617	650	679	737	726	749
April	447	455	472	512	612	641	667	733	728	734
May	442	442	465	523	589	642	683	733	715	743
June	431	445	460	506	576	642	689	735	726	732
July	427	462	459	494	572	647	647	708	740	727
August	415	461	470	494	559	650	630	719	744	732
September	422	450	465	490	537	640	621	712	730	715
October	420	439	456	473	525	638	615	711	736	730
November	405	434	439	458	539	648	620	706	722	739
December	390	426	440	455	530	643	614	683	735	738
Average Per Month	424	447	457	492	575	642	651	722	731	740
% Change 2013-2014	-5.3%									
% Change 2005-2014	-42.7%									

These data were provided by the Division of Research and Data Analysis, DSHS, EMIS report updated 2/9/2015.
 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 79
JUVENILE REHABILITATION
TOTAL COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
2005-2014

MONTH	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
January	96	87	102	84	79	74	93	99	93	115
February	90	92	106	87	83	68	79	95	93	124
March	89	96	101	87	88	66	81	92	92	125
April	85	97	102	87	92	65	86	86	90	123
May	85	102	102	78	89	68	80	86	95	122
June	93	107	102	82	88	71	80	84	90	124
July	91	96	101	91	88	69	80	82	92	127
August	94	95	101	91	85	67	79	87	91	124
September	88	94	96	92	87	69	85	92	89	111
October	92	89	91	91	84	71	91	94	95	96
November	93	92	99	100	82	73	77	95	99	93
December	99	100	93	100	88	73	78	96	96	88
Average Per Month	91	96	100	89	86	70	82	91	93	114
% Change 2013-2014	-4.9%									
% Change 2005-2014	-20.2%									

These data were provided by the Division of Research and Data Analysis, DSHS, EMIS report updated 2/9/2015.
 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 80
JUVENILE REHABILITATION
PAROLE AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
2005-2014

MONTH	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007*	2006*	2005
January	321	372	367	432	442	654	720	660	750	721
February	321	369	366	428	442	647	709	662	733	726
March	314	362	375	431	438	640	699	676	735	722
April	306	365	373	417	437	630	691	682	732	732
May	303	355	370	407	439	619	688	686	737	740
June	307	388	372	402	431	606	680	691	738	756
July	308	328	373	403	426	451	674	718	723	755
August	321	325	367	391	423	448	676	720	719	766
September	327	323	364	375	420	435	662	726	726	776
October	338	330	367	362	412	431	665	720	708	775
November	348	326	371	364	407	427	661	723	694	771
December	344	327	375	360	412	437	665	737	674	777
Average Per Month	322	348	370	398	427	535	683	700	722	751
% Change 2013-2014	-7.6%									
% Change 2005-2014	-57.2%									

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 10/24/14.
 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 81
JUVENILE REHABILITATION CLIENT POPULATION
2005-2014

Year	Non-White		Female		Violent Offenders		Sex Offenders	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2014	3,453	55.9	494	8.0	3,413	55.3	1,187	19.2
2013	3,747	57.5	607	9.3	3,474	53.3	1,182	18.1
2012	3,846	57.6	612	9.2	3,436	51.4	1,116	16.7
2011	3,922	56.2	593	8.5	4,003	57.3	1,298	18.6
2010	4,338	54.7	627	7.9	4,608	58.1	1,296	16.3
2009	4,338	50.8	616	7.2	4,530	53.1	1,355	15.9
2008	4,313	49.0	793	9.0	4,543	51.6	1,376	15.7
2007**	4,789	49.0	1,008	10.3	4,661	47.9	1,653	16.9
2006	4,645	47.0	1,014	10.3	4,350	44.0	2,033	20.9
2005	4,660	45.7	986	9.7	5,011	49.1	2,284	22.4
% Change 2013-2014	-7.8%	-2.8%	-18.6%	-14.0%	-1.8%	1.9%	0.4%	6.1%
% Change 2010-2014	-20.4%	2.2%	-21.2%	1.4%	-25.9%	-4.9%	-8.4%	17.8%
% change 2005-2014	-25.9%	22.3%	-49.9%	-17.5%	-31.9%	12.6%	-48.0%	-14.3%

**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 11/2015.

TABLE 82

JR POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY/GENDER

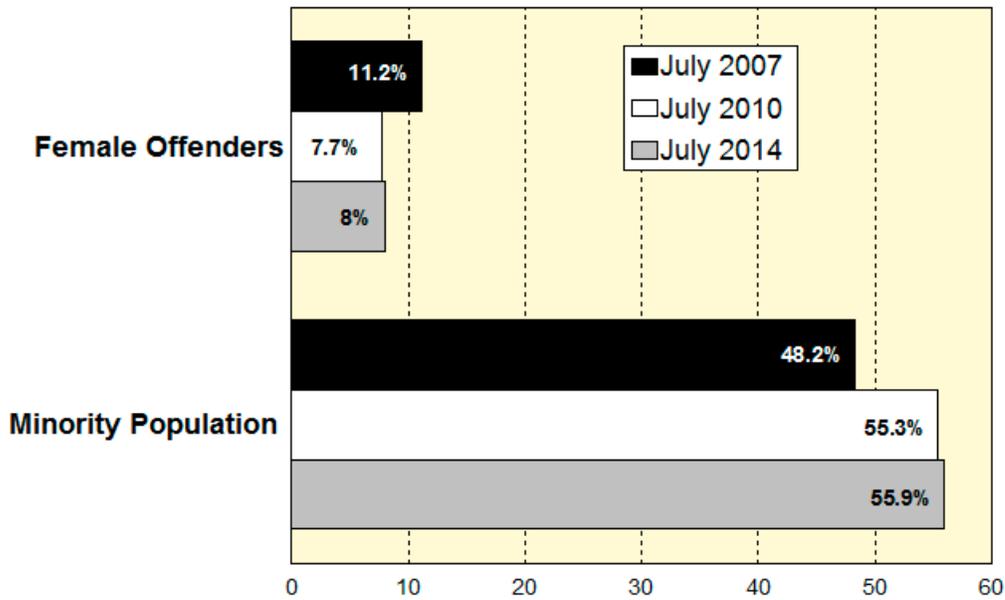
JUNE 30 2014					JUNE 30 2011				
ETHNIC GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	PERCENTAGE		ETHNIC GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	PERCENTAGE	
			TOTAL	OF TOTAL				TOTAL	OF TOTAL
White	223	16	239	46	White	233	18	251	43
African American	87	6	93	18	African American	92	13	105	18
Native American	17	4	21	4	Native American	16	3	19	3
Hispanic	88	4	92	18	Hispanic	107	4	111	19
Asian	11	0	11	2	Asian	13	0	13	2
Other	60	9	69	13	Other	70	10	80	14
TOTAL	486	39	525	100	TOTAL	531	48	579	100

JUNE 30 2013					JUNE 30 2010				
ETHNIC GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	PERCENTAGE		ETHNIC GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	PERCENTAGE	
			TOTAL	OF TOTAL				TOTAL	OF TOTAL
White	193	19	212	43	White	275	21	296	45
African American	56	8	64	13	African American	116	12	128	19
Native American	23	0	23	5	Native American	15	1	16	2
Hispanic	97	6	103	21	Hispanic	123	5	128	19
Asian	9	1	10	2	Asian	23	2	25	4
Other	70	6	76	16	Other	59	10	69	10
TOTAL	448	40	488	100	TOTAL	611	51	662	100

JUNE 30 2012					JUNE 30 2009				
ETHNIC GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	PERCENTAGE		ETHNIC GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	PERCENTAGE	
			TOTAL	OF TOTAL				TOTAL	OF TOTAL
White	211	22	233	42	White	307	20	327	46
African American	97	7	104	19	African American	132	6	138	20
Native American	20	2	22	4	Native American	27	6	33	5
Hispanic	96	7	103	18	Hispanic	114	7	121	17
Asian	14	1	15	3	Asian	19	1	20	3
Other	72	11	83	15	Other	61	5	66	9
TOTAL	510	50	560	100	TOTAL	660	45	705	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, July 2014.
 Note: Totals are not indicative of numbers of persons in residence, but of self-reported ethnicity.

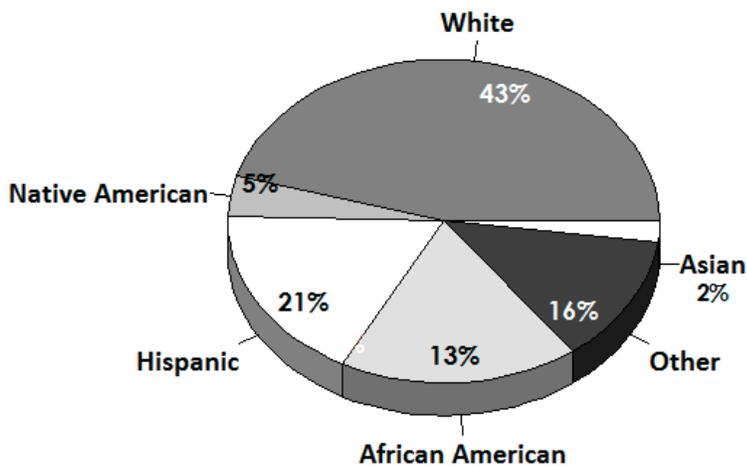
Graph 36
CHANGES IN JR POPULATION SERVED
For Female Offenders and Minorities*



* Percent of Total JRA Population.

Source: Information Services, Juvenile Rehabilitation, DSHS, March 2015.

Graph 37
JR Residential Programs Population
by Race/Ethnicity
June 30, 2014 Snapshot



Source: "Population Summary Report," Juvenile Rehabilitation, DSHS, February 2015.

