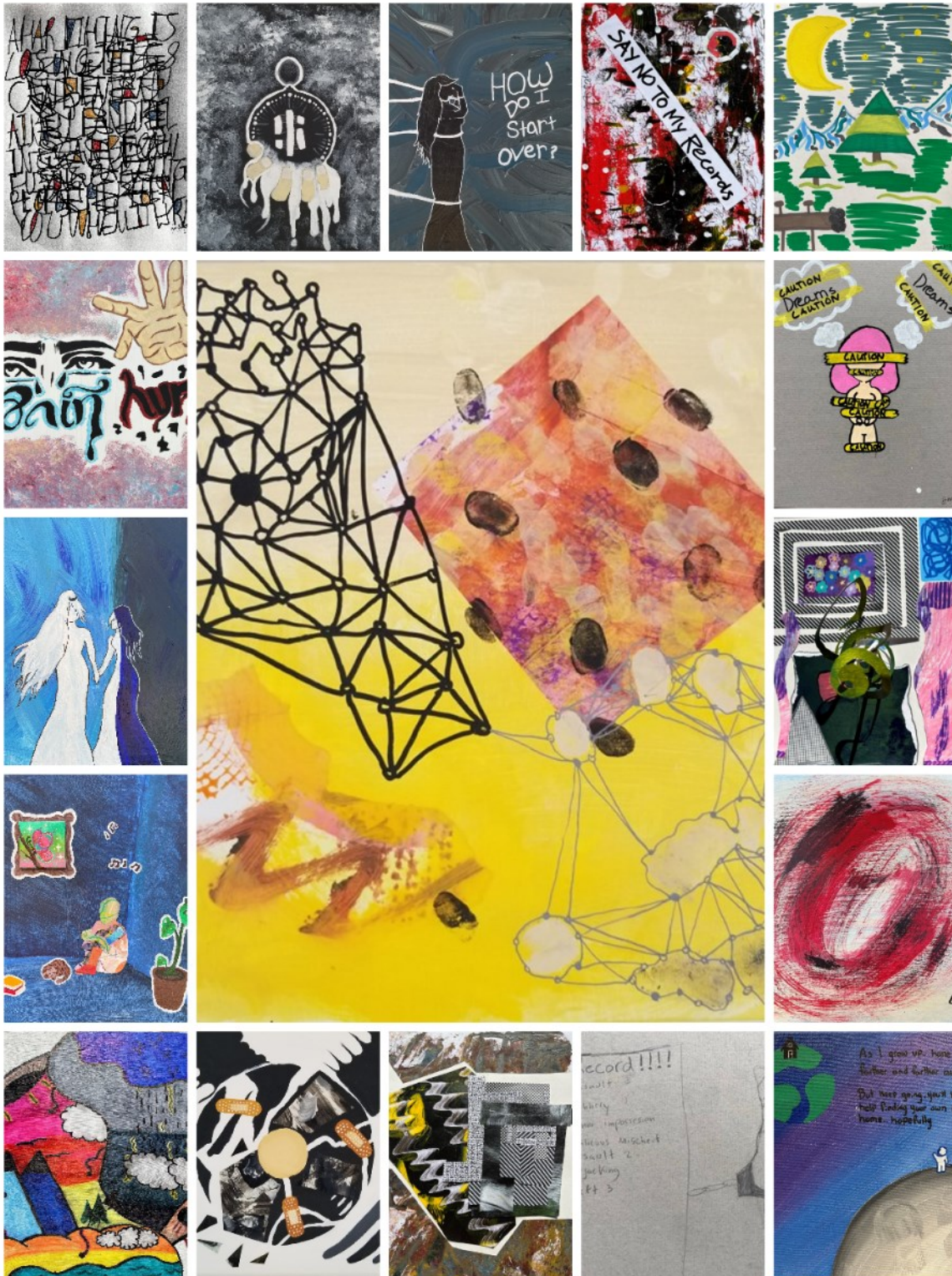


2024 BIENNIAL WASHINGTON STATE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR AND STATE LEGISLATURE



Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice
November 2024

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**WASHINGTON STATE
PARTNERSHIP COUNCIL ON
JUVENILE JUSTICE**

WA-PCJJ



Washington State Department of
CHILDREN, YOUTH & FAMILIES



**WASHINGTON STATE CENTER
FOR COURT RESEARCH**

Published by
The Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice

In collaboration with
Washington State Office of Juvenile Justice
Washington State Center for Court Research

The preparation of this report was supported by Grant Number 2020-JX-FX-0053 awarded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. The opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this report are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect those of the Department of Justice.

COVER ART

The artwork featured on the cover of this report was created by youth and young adults who have been personally impacted by contact with the juvenile justice system. Titles and artists are listed below. Artists' statements and a full description of our collaboration with Schack Art Center, which supported the artists, are included as Appendix A. [View each piece in full detail here](#) or at tinyurl.com/PCJJart.

Center: Digital Footprint by Lina, 18

Clockwise from top left:

Layered Thoughts by EE, 13

Time/Money Owed by GVA, 22

What's Holding You Back? (How Do I Start Over?) by KF, 18

Say No to my Record by JA, 14

Peace by Mariah, 17

Don't Hold Me Back by Mariah, 17

Obstacles by JA, 17

Walking Through the Mess by E, 13

far from home by LT, 16

Don't Hold Me Back by X, 18

Direction by JW, 16

Fix My Broken Record by GVA, 22

EYES by MB, 18

Peaceful Simplicity by LK, 18

Stepping from Darkness into Light by KF, 19

Universal Pain/Hurt by GVA, 22

CONTENTS

Acknowledgements.....	6
Message from the Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice	7
Executive Summary.....	8
Summary of Recommendations.....	8
Overall Assessment.....	8
Summary of Key Findings.....	9
Key Findings	10
1. The Pandemic Affected the Whole Juvenile Justice System	10
2. Did Violent Crimes Increase During the Pandemic?	13
3. We Cannot Determine How Many Latino Youth Get Arrested or Have Charges Filed in Courts	15
4. We May Now be Seeing the Effects of New Responses to Non-Offenders.....	19
Recommendations	21
Priority Area: Smaller State JR Facilities.....	21
Priority Area: Sentencing Alternatives	22
Priority Area: Diversion	24
Priority Area: Prevention & Early Intervention	25
Timeline.....	28
Washington State Juvenile Justice System	30
Brief History & Milestones	30
Structure	31
Legislative Updates	32
2023-2024 Legislative Biennial Juvenile Justice Bills.....	32
Federal Juvenile Justice Reform Act.....	34
Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice	35
Mission & Structure	35
Strategies & Approaches.....	35
Deliverables.....	36
WA-PCJJ Membership	37
Funding Overview	38
WA-PCJJ Committees	40
Racial and Ethnic Disparities Committee	41
Behavioral Health and Re-Entry & Reconnecting Youth Joint Committee	41

Grants and Technical Assistance Committee	42
Compliance Monitoring Overview	45
Policy Studies	47
Juvenile Records Policy Study	47
State-Funded Community Compensation Program Policy Study.....	49
Raise the Age Policy Study	50
Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ).....	52
Vision, Position, Role & Activities.....	52
Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI).....	52
Conclusion.....	56
Appendix A: Cover Art.....	57
Appendix B: 2024 WA State Juvenile Justice Databook.....	61

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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MESSAGE FROM THE PARTNERSHIP COUNCIL ON JUVENILE JUSTICE

The Washington State Partnership Council on Justice (PCJJ) is the primary state advisory group for matters pertaining to juvenile justice in the state of Washington. Governor Jay Inslee issued Executive Order 20-02 which directs the PCJJ to conform with the federal requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA), and to function as a common point of analysis, planning and advocacy for youth involved in the juvenile justice system or youth at risk of involvement in the juvenile justice system.

As the PCJJ Chair and Vice Chair, we are pleased to present the 2024 Washington State Juvenile Justice Report. This report summarizes 2022-2023 PCJJ activities and highlights analysis and key findings from statewide data through 2022. Considering the current crisis of conditions within Juvenile Rehabilitation and recent actions taken by the state to respond to the crisis, the PCJJ has opted to include recommendations in this report that are not directly supported in the data analysis included herein, as this report's analysis includes data through calendar year 2022. We cannot ignore the current experience of young people and their families due to the limitation of timing on data analysis and current events.

The Partnership Council can play a role in an alliance with the Governor's Office and other partners that can serve as a catalyst for sustainable change in a way that honors the voices and experiences of the young people and families who are impacted by the juvenile legal system. We have an opportunity to blaze a unique trail forward that demonstrates our advisory capability and the significance of an advisory role in truly transforming systems that cause harm. The Partnership Council desires to support the Governor's Office in upholding a commitment to creating a more just Washington State. Together we can travel down this road to repair and affirm who we are in our commitment to young people.

The recommendations included herein identify a path forward through changes with immediate impact as well as more medium- and longer-term impacts. They focus on promoting partnership and innovations for system improvement that would emphasize investment in community-based solutions for prevention and intervention. Ultimately, these recommendations if implemented would reduce our state's reliance on youth incarceration while also ensuring those young people who are incarcerated experience care and custody that is trauma-informed, and treatment focused.

The PCJJ is dedicated and committed to youth justice, eliminating racial and ethnic disparities, improving community safety, and supporting restorative justice practices throughout the state. We credit our accomplishments to the collective efforts and contributions of PCJJ council members and our system and community partners. Please direct your questions about this report to Jenny Young, Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice, at Jenny.Young@dcyf.wa.gov.

Respectfully Submitted,



Gordon McHenry, Jr.
Council Chair



Sean Goode
Council Vice Chair

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

This 2024 review of juvenile justice system performance in Washington State primarily pulls from juvenile justice data from 2021 and 2022.

Summary of Recommendations

Considering the key findings in this report and in response to the crisis of conditions within Juvenile Rehabilitation, which came to a head this summer, the PCJJ has identified the following recommendations for consideration by the Governor and Legislature in preparation for the 2025 Legislative Session. The recommendations below are explained beginning on page 20 with additional information to include specific supporting objectives and timelines for action.

1. Eliminate the use of large institutional facilities to provide treatment and rehabilitative services to youth and young adults committed to the care and custody of Juvenile Rehabilitation.
2. Increase the use of sentencing alternatives and eliminate justice by geography in sentencing.
3. Establish diversion as the primary response for the majority of juvenile referrals across the state.
4. Dismantle the school to prison pipeline while strengthening the cradle to career pathway.

Overall Assessment

This 2024 review of juvenile justice system performance in Washington State presents analysis of juvenile justice data both with ten-year trend analysis and in-depth analysis of 2021 and 2022 statistics. The ten-year trend shows declining youth arrests and justice system involvement, with wide variations across counties in the disproportionate arrest of youth of color and the use of detention, with many counties exceeding national average rates in these areas. The justice system's response to the COVID-19 pandemic and requirements to social distance appears in the trend as greatly reduced arrests, prosecutions, and incarceration of defendants and adjudicated youth. The most recent year of data, 2022, showed a return to near pre-pandemic levels as the juvenile justice system removed restrictions to limit the spread of COVID-19.

Summary of Key Findings

- The long-term trend of declining youth arrests and legal system involvement across the state increased in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 practices.
- Juvenile arrests and legal system involvement have increased from 2021 to 2022 but remain well below pre-pandemic levels.
- During the COVID-19 pandemic (March 2020 – October 2022)¹ we received questions about supposed increases in violent crime but could not find evidence to support these claims. The data indicates that the relative percentage of violent criminal filings increased compared to other types of offenses but that the number of violent criminal filings remained close to 2019 levels.
- Missing ethnicity data from law enforcement and the courts results in undercounts of Latino youth and over-counts of white youth in the juvenile justice system.
- There have been marked decreases, starting pre-pandemic, of status offense petitions and contempt filings related to status offenses.

¹ Washington State Governor, Jay Inslee, issued the COVID-19 emergency proclamation on February 29, 2020. The emergency order and proclamations expired or were rescinded on October 31, 2022.

KEY FINDINGS

1. The Pandemic Affected the Whole Juvenile Justice System

Before the COVID-19 pandemic, decreases in the number of juvenile arrests lagged behind decreases seen in other areas of the juvenile justice system. Arrests dropped between 1.5% to 2.5% annually from 2017 to 2019, while referrals, cases, and adjudications dropped between 6.5% to 9.5% annually during the same time period. However, as Figure 1 shows, there was a sizable (59.4%) drop in the number of juvenile arrests from 2019 to 2021. This decline in arrests led to fewer contacts at later points in the system, and court case volume declined by a similar percentage (56.6%) across the same period (see Figure 2). The largest relative decrease came in juvenile detention, where decreases continued through 2022, and admissions dropped by 61.0% during that time period (see Table 1).

Unlike other parts of the juvenile justice system, Juvenile Rehabilitation (JR) experienced fewer and delayed admission reductions that coincided with the pandemic, with numbers nearly unchanged from 2019 to 2020 and a 38.8% decrease from 2020 to 2021. Plausible explanations include, first, that more serious offenses were still processed in the courts during the 2020 pandemic year, while cases involving less serious crimes were delayed. Second, the more serious cases likely to end in a JR sentence take more time to resolve and would have likely begun before the pandemic. Third, House Bill 1646, “JR to 25” took effect in June of 2020, and JR saw admissions from youth that previously would have been sent directly to the Department of Corrections (DOC). Because of the bill, eligible youth were also transferred from DOC to JR custody, as demonstrated by the increase in admissions of young people, 21 and older, in table 5.4 of the data book at the end of this report.

Figure 1: A long-term decline in juvenile arrests accelerated in 2020 and 2021 with the pandemic.

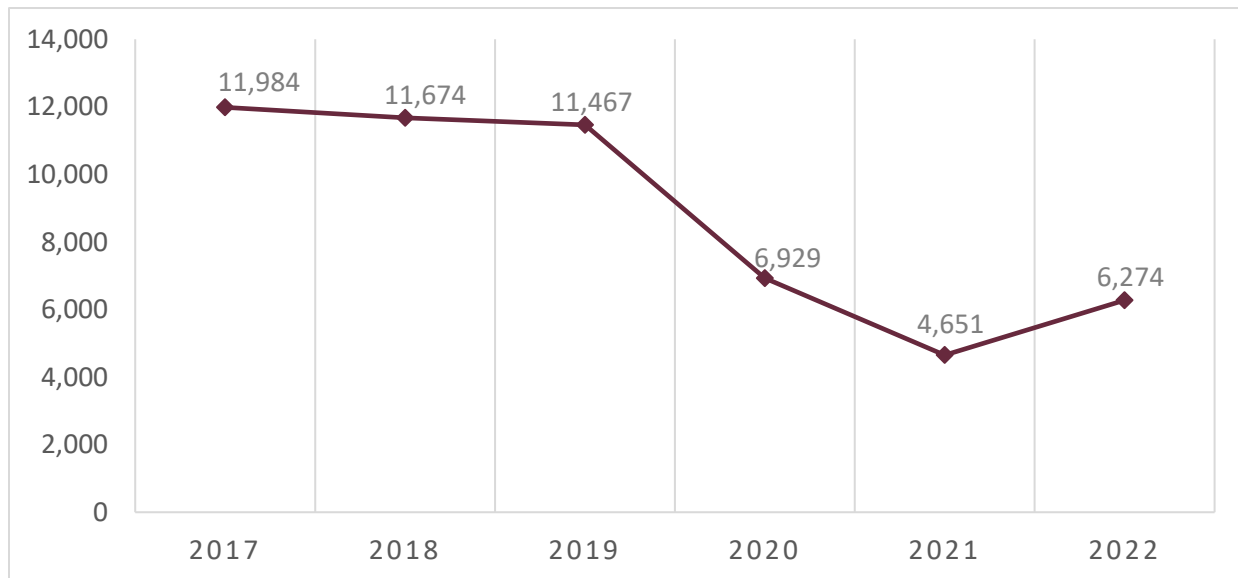


Figure 2: There was a sharp drop in juvenile court caseload from 2019 to 2021.

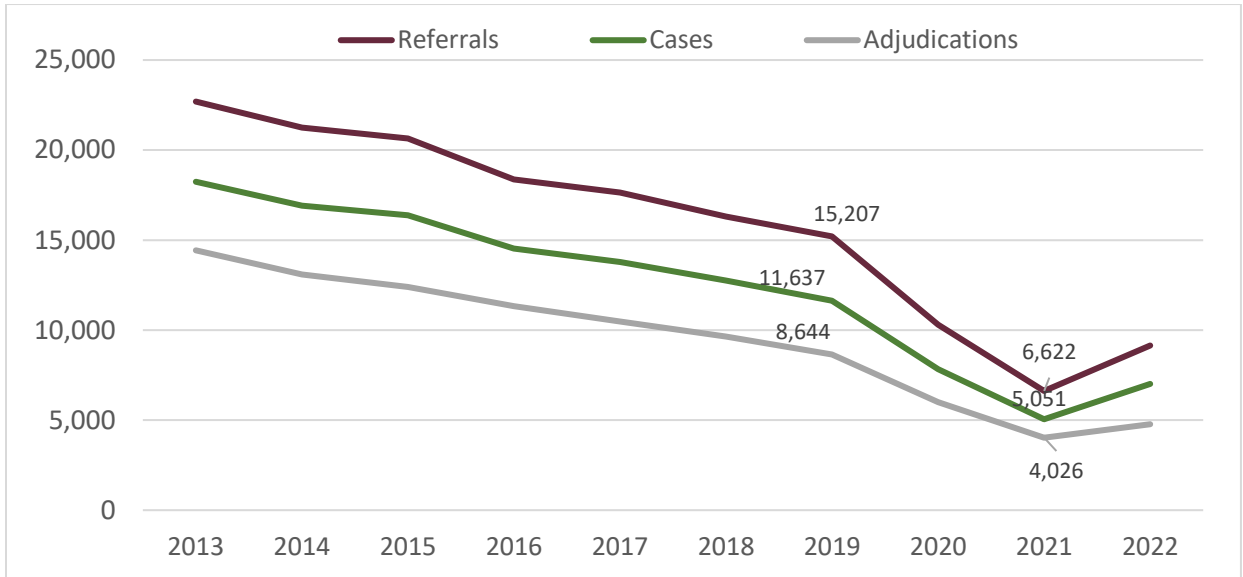
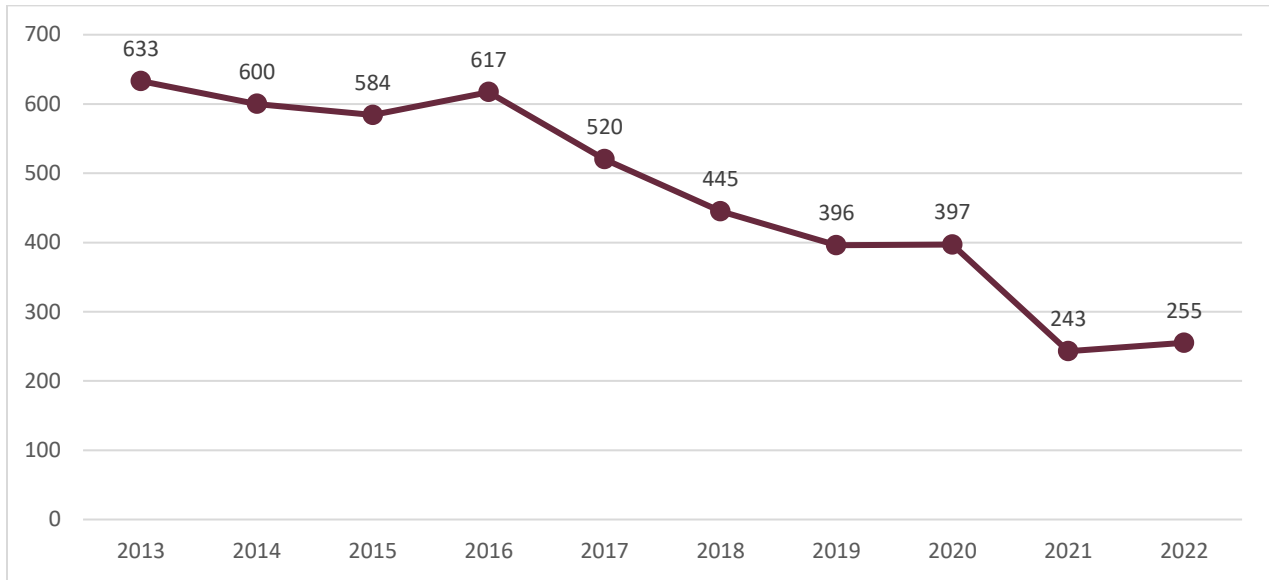


Table 1: In 36 of 39 counties, juvenile detention admissions fell from 2019 and 2021.

County	Primary Facility Used	2019 Admissions	2022 Admissions	Change %
Adams	Martin Hall	43	--	--
Asotin	Martin Hall & Nez Perce (Idaho) Juvenile Detention	42	46	9.5%
Benton	Benton/Franklin Juvenile Detention	619	212	-65.8%
Chelan	Chelan Juvenile Detention	262	150	-42.7%
Clallam	Clallam Juvenile Detention	296	163	-44.9%
Clark	Clark Juvenile Detention	571	187	-67.3%
Columbia	Walla Walla Juvenile Detention	6	5	-16.7%
Cowlitz	Cowlitz Juvenile Detention	544	227	-58.3%
Douglas	Martin Hall & Chelan Juvenile Detention	124	125	0.8%
Ferry	Martin Hall	19	4	-78.9%
Franklin	Benton/Franklin Juvenile Detention	239	72	-69.9%
Garfield	Martin Hall	0	2	--
Grant	Martin Hall	292	141	-51.7%
Grays Harbor	Grays Harbor Juvenile Detention	277	65	-76.5%
Island	Island Juvenile Detention	50	48	-4.0%
Jefferson	Kitsap Juvenile Detention	20	9	-55.0%
King	King Juvenile Detention	943	373	-60.4%
Kitsap	Kitsap Juvenile Detention	481	181	-62.4%
Kittitas	Yakima Juvenile Detention	60	27	-55.0%
Klickitat	NORCOR (Oregon)	72	16	-77.8%
Lewis	Lewis Juvenile Detention	317	148	-53.3%
Lincoln	Martin Hall	10	6	-40.0%
Mason	Mason Juvenile Detention	79	75	-5.1%
Okanogan	Okanogan Juvenile Detention	235	91	-61.3%
Pacific	Grays Harbor & Cowlitz Juvenile Detention	47	10	-78.7%
Pend Oreille	Martin Hall	39	7	-82.1%
Pierce	Pierce Juvenile Detention	1,168	297	-74.6%
San Juan	Skagit Juvenile Detention	12	6	-50.0%
Skagit	Skagit Juvenile Detention	326	126	-61.3%
Skamania	NORCOR (Oregon)	4	11	175.0%
Snohomish	Snohomish Juvenile Detention	510	155	-69.6%
Spokane	Spokane Juvenile Detention	753	250	-66.8%
Stevens	Martin Hall	101	59	-41.6%
Thurston	Thurston Juvenile Detention	580	237	-59.1%
Wahkiakum	Cowlitz Juvenile Detention	5	2	-60.0%
Walla Walla	Walla Walla Juvenile Detention	167	76	-54.5%
Whatcom	Whatcom Juvenile Detention	362	154	-57.5%
Whitman	Martin Hall	27	15	-44.4%
Yakima	Yakima Juvenile Detention	699	277	-60.4%
Total		10,401	4,055	-61.0%

Figure 3: JR admissions had been dropping but held steady 2019 to 2020.



While practices to limit the spread of COVID-19 had clear effects in reducing the number of youth contacts with the juvenile justice system, those restrictions have been removed, and practices appear to be returning to pre-pandemic levels in several areas of the system. As shown in Figures 1 and 2, the 2022 arrests and court referrals, case filings, and adjudications are all at or near the 2020 levels. Now, we may be entering a new phase, where the number of cases on hold during the pandemic have to be processed, in addition to the new cases that continue to enter the justice system. Within the past few weeks, we have heard that Juvenile Rehabilitation has placed a freeze on new admissions, and youth sentenced to JR are being held in local detention centers until space opens in a JR facility.² This is happening despite the long-term admission and population drop in JR. In the next report, scheduled for release in 2026, we will be able to better understand how those pandemic era cases moved through the system and the effects they had on individual agency resources and capacity.

2. Did Violent Crimes Increase During the Pandemic?

During the COVID-19 pandemic (March 2020 – October 2022), our office received multiple requests asking for data about juvenile violent crimes, as the requestors reported increases in violent crimes committed by youths. However, we had difficulty finding evidence to support these statements. While the relative percentage of violent arrests and referrals was higher during the pandemic (see Tables 2 and 3), there was a dramatic drop in the overall numbers of youth and cases in the juvenile justice system to the point that the 2022 arrest and referrals numbers were still below their 2019 levels. In 2022, arrests

² <https://www.fox13seattle.com/news/wa-juvenile-facilities-suspend-intakes>

and referrals increased substantially compared to 2021 but were still relatively low compared to 2019. While it is possible there were local increases in violent crimes, these did not affect the statewide totals.

We also examined the hypothesis that violent juvenile arrests and cases dropped during the COVID-19 pandemic due to delays in law enforcement and prosecutors processing cases that were not able to be adjudicated because of the backlog caused by the pandemic restrictions (see Table 4). We found that while there was an increase in time from offense to referral for violent crimes filed in 2020 through 2022, the increase was not enough to have caused the years-long delay we had hypothesized. However, there may still be delays that increase time from referral to the case resolution. This delay would likely have also been caused by the pandemic restrictions and an accumulation of filed cases that did not have the court space to be resolved. As a result, cases would have moved slowly through the court system until the restrictions ended and extra measures could be taken to process this mass of accumulated cases.

Table 2: Arrests for violent crimes decreased during the pandemic, but there was a greater share of yearly arrests, likely due to prioritization and pandemic restrictions.

	2019		2020		2021		2022	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Additional Other Offenses	1,111	9.7	617	8.9	410	8.8	468	7.5
Burglary/Breaking and Entering	424	3.7	393	5.7	188	4.0	192	3.1
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	913	8.0	685	9.9	433	9.3	561	8.9
Disorderly Conduct	291	2.5	122	1.8	61	1.3	137	2.2
Liquor Law Violations	524	4.6	319	4.6	114	2.5	164	2.6
Motor Vehicle Theft/Prowling	195	1.7	162	2.3	93	2.0	122	1.9
Other Alcohol/Drug Offenses	1,253	10.9	534	7.7	263	5.7	300	4.8
Other Person, Non-Violent Offenses	62	0.5	42	0.6	37	0.8	62	1.0
Other Property Offenses	976	8.5	635	9.2	334	7.2	441	7.0
Other Sex Offenses	46	0.4	39	0.6	19	0.4	33	0.5
Shoplifting	772	6.7	383	5.5	147	3.2	290	4.6
Trespassing	283	2.5	173	2.5	90	1.9	183	2.9
Weapons Possession Offenses	264	2.3	128	1.8	130	2.8	239	3.8
Total Non-Violent Offenses	7,114	62.1	4,232	61.1	2,319	49.9	3,192	50.9
Aggravated Assault	454	4.0	354	5.1	342	7.4	435	6.9
Other Person, Violent Offenses	359	3.1	192	2.8	183	3.9	277	4.4
Rape/Indecent liberties	106	0.9	76	1.1	83	1.8	86	1.4
Robbery	482	4.2	312	4.5	156	3.4	268	4.3
Sexual Assault/Fondling	94	0.8	52	0.8	57	1.2	34	0.5
Simple Assault	2,841	24.8	1,705	24.6	1,512	32.5	1,982	31.6
Total Violent Offenses	4,336	37.9	2,691	38.9	2,333	50.2	3,082	49.1

Table 3: Referrals for violent crimes decreased during the pandemic, but were a greater share of yearly arrests, likely due to prioritization and pandemic restrictions.

	2019		2020		2021		2022	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Other Misdemeanor	952	6.1	541	5.1	306	4.6	514	5.6
Alcohol/Drug Misdemeanor	2,339	15.1	1,322	12.6	520	7.9	614	6.7
Property Misdemeanor	3,406	22.0	2,451	23.3	1,231	18.6	1,497	16.4
Other Felony	392	2.5	280	2.7	183	2.8	278	3.0
Drug Felony	334	2.2	181	1.7	61	0.9	57	0.6
Property Felony	1,518	9.8	1,253	11.9	738	11.1	810	8.9
Non-Violent, Person Felony	463	3.0	283	2.7	243	3.7	482	5.3
Total Non-Violent Offenses	9,404	60.7	6,311	60.0	3,282	49.6	4,252	46.5
Assault Misdemeanor	4,297	27.7	2,776	26.4	2,213	33.4	3,349	36.6
Violent, Person Felony	1,791	11.6	1,422	13.5	1,127	17.0	1,545	16.9
Total Violent Offenses	6,088	39.3	4,198	39.9	3,340	50.4	4,894	53.5

Table 4: The number of days from an offense to a referral was filed with the juvenile court did increase during the pandemic, but not enough to conclude that filing delays affected the yearly totals.

	Misdemeanor Assault			Violent, Person Felony		
	N	Median days	Mean days	N	Median days	Mean days
2013	5,342	5	30	1,733	11	105
2014	5,220	5	29	1,746	8	92
2015	5,393	5	34	1,790	10	101
2016	4,670	5	29	1,706	10	103
2017	4,565	5	31	1,802	8	96
2018	4,493	6	29	1,837	13	111
2019	4,297	6	29	1,791	7	81
2020	2,776	8	46	1,422	12	114
2021	2,213	8	31	1,127	18	131
2022	3,349	13	46	1,545	12	109

3. We Cannot Determine How Many Latino Youth Get Arrested or Have Charges Filed in Courts

In a large percentage of arrests (28.7%) and court referrals (27.6%), individuals’ ethnicity is marked Unknown or is left blank. This leads to the under-reporting of Latino youth in the juvenile justice system. Law enforcement’s National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) and the courts’ Judicial Information System (JIS) record race and ethnicity separately. The race category includes designations for

American Indian / Alaska Native, Asian, Black, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Other, and White. The ethnicity category has options for Latino, Non-Latino, and Unknown. Depending upon the system, there may also be options for Other race (NIBRS), or Multiracial (JIS). If the individual’s ethnicity is left blank or marked as Unknown, we are left with only their racial category to classify the individual. Table 5 shows that approximately 95% of Latino individuals have a racial designation of White. Because of these conditions, unless all those individuals with missing or Unknown ethnicities are Non-Latino, we under-count Latino youth and over-count non-Latino White youth.

Table 5: Almost all arrestees whose ethnicity is classified as Latino are racially classified as White.

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

While having a high percentage of missing data is troubling, we are also concerned that the percentages are increasing among law enforcement. As shown in Figure 4, the percentage of White arrestees with a missing ethnicity more than doubled (262%) from 2018 to 2022.

Figure 5 shows that until 2020, the courts had a higher percentage of missing or unknown ethnicity for White juveniles referred to court than did law enforcement. However, the courts’ missing, or unknown ethnicity percentage has remained relatively steady over the past four years, while law enforcement’s missing ethnicity records have been rising yearly.

Figure 4: Percentage of White arrestees with “Unknown” ethnicity more than doubled from 2018 to 2022.

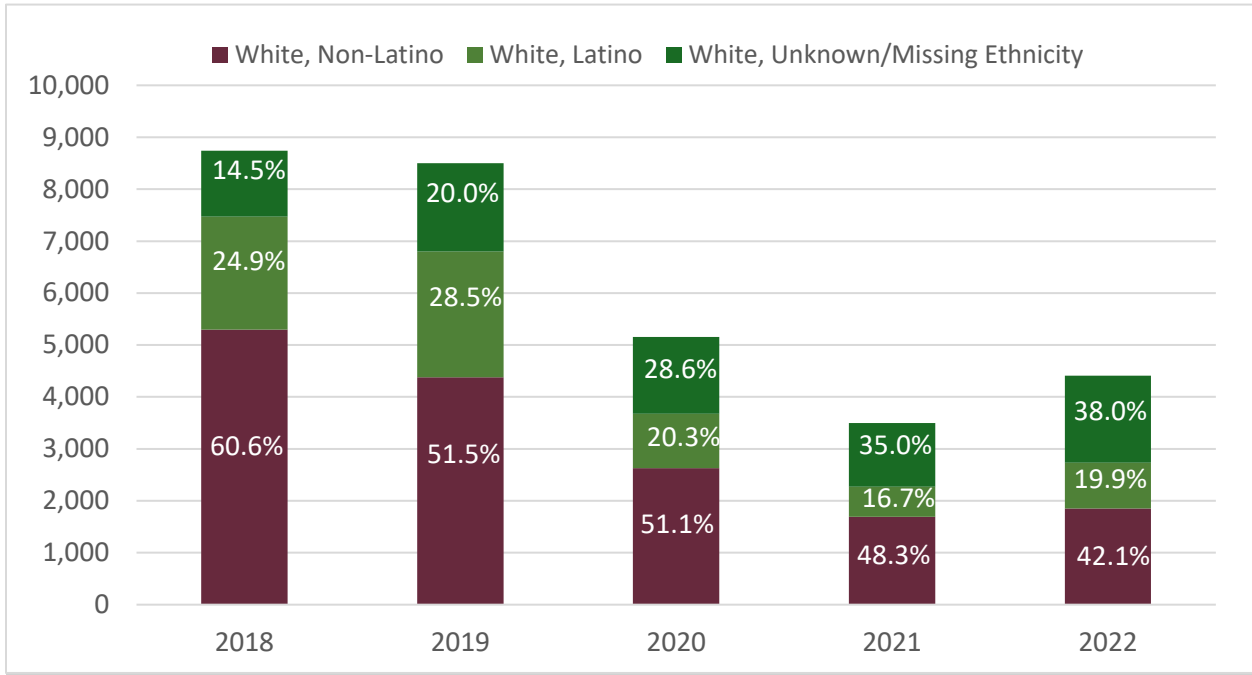


Figure 5: Percentage of White referrals with “Unknown” ethnicity have been steadily high for the past six years.

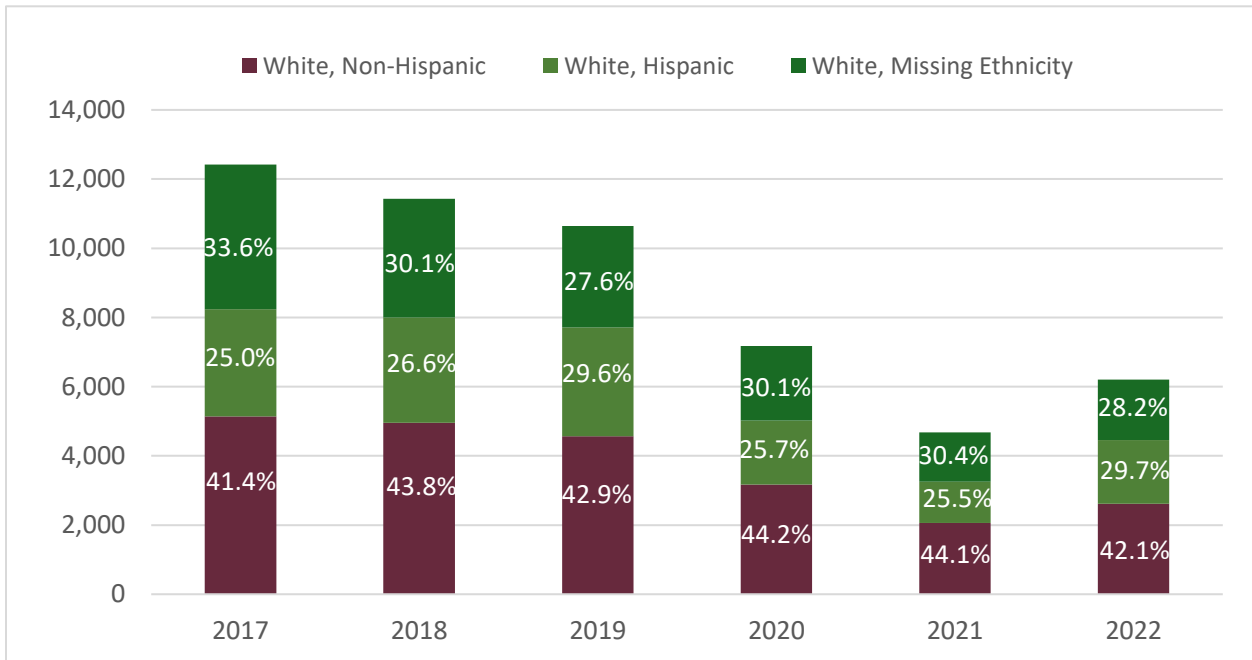


Table 6: Some counties greatly increased how often they recorded an arrestee’s ethnicity as “Missing” or “Unknown” from 2018 to 2022.

County	Average Yearly Arrests (2018-2022)	2018 Missing Ethnicity %	2022 Missing Ethnicity %	2018 Latino Arrest %	2022 Latino Arrest %	2020 County Latino Population %
Chelan	672	0.0	100.0	40.1	0.0	45.1
Cowlitz	1,150	0.2	75.5	13.3	5.4	14.7
Douglas	272	1.5	100	39.4	0.0	
Kittitas	338	2.1	90.9	9.5	7.3	
Lewis	712	0.0	85.6	19.2	2.9	16.0
Skagit	844	0.4	93.2	49.1	0.0	30.3
Yakima	2,625	0.5	81.2	67.0	15.1	62.3

Based on data provided in Table 6, police departments in several counties collected and reported ethnicity information as recently as 2018. By 2022, at least 75% of arrest records from these same police departments were missing ethnicity data. Table 7 shows the police departments with the fewest missing ethnicities recorded for arrestees. We reached out to many of these departments to learn how they could maintain higher-quality records. They indicated that multiple factors were necessary to maintain their records. A combination of county and departmental leadership emphasized completing all records with accuracy, having a software system that made demographic data fields mandatory, and a dedicated team of records specialists willing to ensure the records were complete and accurate. These efforts are noticeable in the Benton and Franklin counties, as several police departments from those counties have the highest rates of complete records.

Table 7: Several police departments successfully record the ethnicity for at least 99% of their White arrestees (departments that averaged at least 50 arrests per year from 2018-2022).

Agency	2018-2022 Juvenile White Arrests	White, Latino Arrests %	White, Non-Latino Arrests %	White, Missing Ethnicity %
Bellingham PD	658	27.4	72.6	0.0
Benton County Sheriff’s Office	331	29.0	71.0	0.0
Kennewick PD	1,610	35.1	64.7	0.2
Moses Lake PD	747	55.8	42.2	2.0
Pasco PD	1,241	43.1	56.8	0.1
Pierce Sheriff’s Office	825	15.0	83.3	1.7
Richland PD	827	19.7	80.2	0.1
Tacoma PD	487	18.1	76.6	5.3

4. We May Now be Seeing the Effects of New Responses to Non-Offenders

Truancy remains the most common non-offender petition filed. However, as can be seen in Figure 6, the total number of 2022 non-offender filings (8,607) are a 36.1% reduction from their peak in 2019 (13,454). The pandemic reduced 2020 numbers, both due to the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) emergency rules impacting truancy petitions and legislative changes to the Washington State truancy laws. Legislation also reduced truancy contempt findings (See Figure 7) and brought Washington State in line with national best practice standards.³ Changes to law in 2017 required the use of individualized and research-informed practices to reduce truancy, and in 2018 eliminated the use of detention for truancy contempt filings.

A survey of 182 Washington State school districts on their use of petitions in response to truancy asked why districts do not use the truancy petition process. The five most popular responses were: students will reach age 18 during the process (63%), youth resumed regular attendance (47%), it was not helpful to students (23%), a preference for handling truancy outside of court (20%), and a lack of funds or resources (18%).⁴ The 2018 and 2019 increases in truancy petitions may be anomalies but may indicate net-widening resulting from expanded screening and assessment procedures required by the 2017 legislative changes. Trends in truancy petitions should be monitored carefully in both process and outcomes after we have data following the resumption of in-person education. Future analyses of truancy will aim to include the number of youth eligible for truancy petitions to better understand schools' responses to these youth, as well as recent legislative actions to reduce truancy.⁵

³ Gase, L., et. al., (2016). Youths' Perspectives on the Reasons Underlying School Truancy and Opportunities to Improve School Attendance. *Qualitative Report*. Vol 21(2). pp. 299-320.

⁴ https://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1037/Wsipp_Washingtons-Truancy-Laws-School-District-Implementation-and-Costs_Full-Report.pdf. Districts may have included multiple reasons for not using the truancy petition process.

⁵ Recent legislative actions to reduce truancy include: H.B. 2449 (2016); H.B. 1170 (2017); and H.B. 1113 (2021).

Figure 6: Status offense petitions peaked in 2019. All three status offenses have dropped since then.

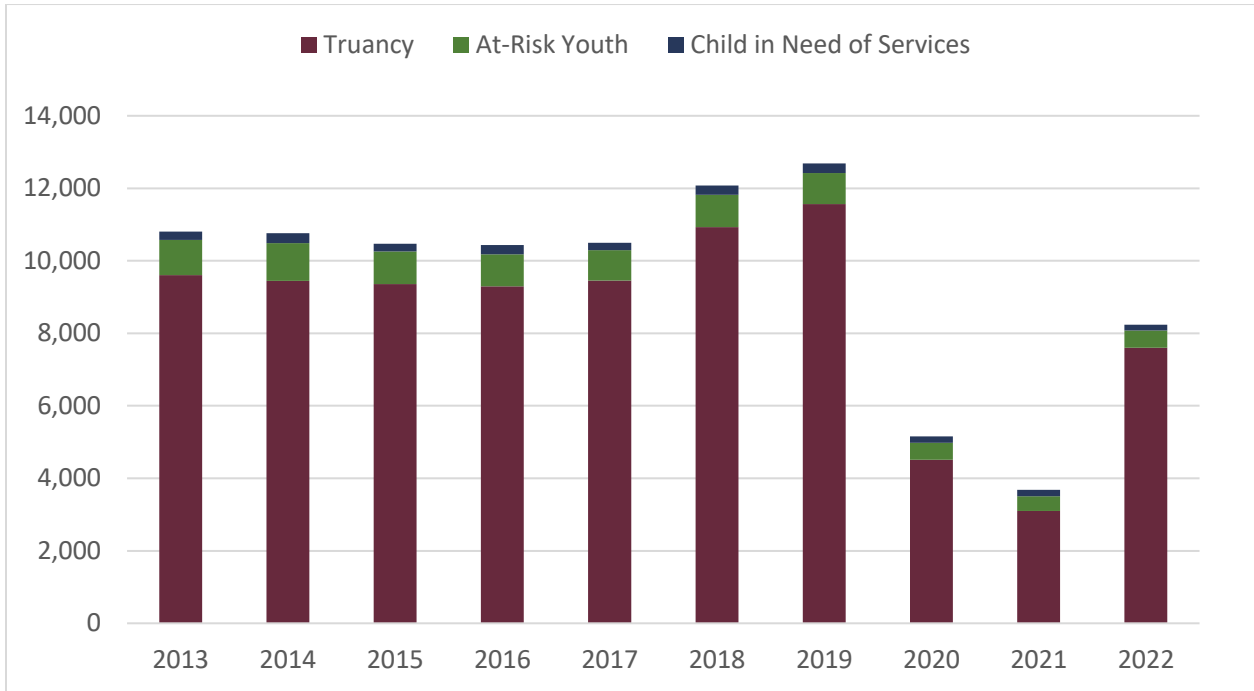
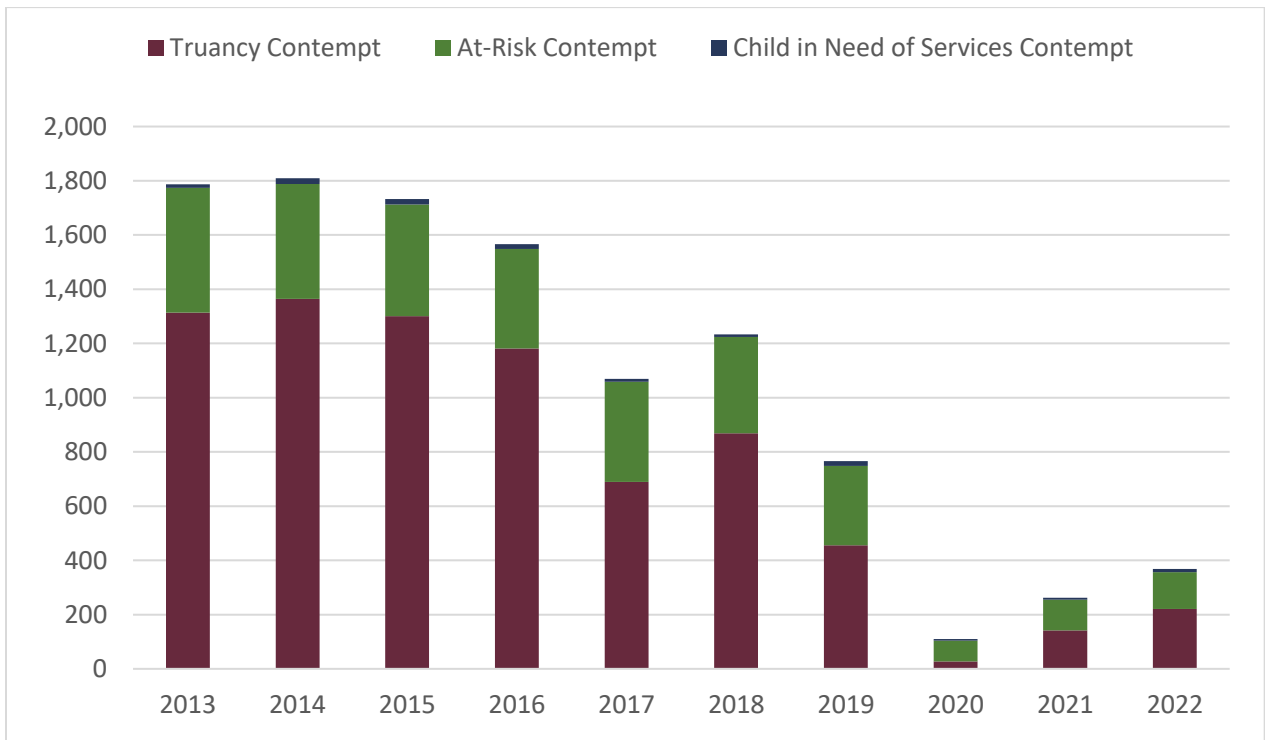


Figure 7: Contempt offenses for status offense petitions have been declining for several years and dropped dramatically during the pandemic, while there was no in-person instruction.



RECOMMENDATIONS

Considering the Key Findings outlined above and in response to the crisis of conditions within Juvenile Rehabilitation, which came to a head this summer, the PCJJ is providing the following recommendations to the Governor and Legislature for consideration. It is our conviction that the following recommendations, if implemented, will provide a way forward to addressing immediate systemic needs and make long-term impacts on juvenile justice system transformation.

Recommendations are listed in order by the most likely to alleviate stress on the system at the state level, both in the short term and in the medium term. Additional recommendations are included that, if implemented, are likely to drastically reduce the number of young people who encounter the juvenile justice system in the long term. It cannot be emphasized enough that these recommendations work in concert to reduce system involvement and improve conditions and outcomes for those who formally enter the juvenile system. These recommendations, if implemented as single solutions rather than in concert, will likely have less impact overall.

Priority Area: Smaller State JR Facilities

Recommendation 1: Eliminate the use of large institutional facilities to provide treatment and rehabilitative services to youth and young adults committed to the care and custody of Juvenile Rehabilitation.

Equity Impact: In Washington State, youth of color are incarcerated at disproportionate rates, while carceral facilities are disproportionately located in majority-white communities. Serving youth closer to home rather than concentrated in large facilities in rural and overwhelmingly white areas could support racial/ethnic diversity of staff, contractors, volunteers and provide better opportunities for cultural affirmation and mentorship. Moreover, a transition to smaller, more widely dispersed state facilities decreases barriers preventing meaningful integration of families, natural supports, and culturally responsive youth serving community-based organizations into the rehabilitative process. Smaller facilities, with improved staff to resident ratios, are also better suited to provide specialized care for youth with disabilities and may be better situated for effective transition planning for youth as they return to their communities.

To learn more, please access the reports listed below, some of which were referenced in writing the equity impact statement above:

- [The Racial Geography of Mass Incarceration](#)
- [Family Engagement in Juvenile Justice Systems: Building a Strategy and Shifting the Culture](#)
- [Addressing the Transition Needs of Justice-Involved Youth With Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities on JSTOR](#)

Objectives:

A. Create a plan for establishing smaller care and custody facilities (20 – 30 beds at most) throughout the state so that youth and young adults can be served closer to their homes and communities. Provide biannual Progress Reports on the plan creation and communicate implementation needs to the Legislature, the system, and community partners.	
Lead Agency	Department of Children, Youth & Families
Key Partners	Lived Experts, Families of Incarcerated Youth, Current JR Contractors
Budgetary Impact	Minimal Investment (Planning & Siting)
RCWs Impacted	RCW 43.216.005: Findings, RCW 43.216.070: Reporting
Evidence/Support	Ohio Juvenile Justice Working Group: From Larger to Smaller Facilities

B. Include the following elements in the design of new facilities: biophilic, trauma-informed, evidence based, and youth behavioral health design principles.	
Lead Agency	Department of Children, Youth & Families
Key Partners	Technical Assistance (TA)/Consultant, Juvenile Rehabilitation Staff, Lived Experts, Families of Incarcerated Youth
Budgetary Impact	Minimal Investment (Planning and TA Contract)
RCWs Impacted	None
Evidence/Support	Juvenile Justice Facility Design

C. Include communities most impacted by the juvenile justice system in the design process and work collaboratively with community partners and advocates in the assessment and siting of new facility locations.	
Lead Agency	Department of Children, Youth & Families
Key Partners	Lived Experts, Advocates, Community-Based Providers, Credible Messengers, Current JR Contractors, Families of Incarcerated Youth, WA-PCJJ, WAJCA, WSCJA
Budgetary Impact	Minimal Investment (Stipends & Travel)
RCWs Impacted	None
Evidence/Support	Centering Youth Voice in Juvenile Justice Research Agenda Community Voice is Expertise

Priority Area: Sentencing Alternatives

Recommendation 2: Increase the use of Sentencing Alternatives & eliminate justice by geography in sentencing.

Equity Impact: Overreliance on incarceration in the juvenile legal system is harmful to young people and does not result in safer communities. Contrary to the purpose of the juvenile legal system, outcomes following incarceration in secure facilities include higher levels of recidivism, increased likelihood of incarceration in adulthood, and poorer mental and physical health outcomes. Data reflects that the

majority of youth, with some exceptions, are best served when they are allowed to remain in the community. This points to the need for sentencing alternatives that allow young people, particularly Black and Latino youth who are overrepresented in detention and secure confinement, to serve their sentences in a community setting.

To learn more, please access the reports listed below, some of which were referenced in writing the equity impact statement above:

- [Use of Manifest Injustice in Washington State](#)
- [The Persistence of Racial Disparities in Juvenile Decline in Washington State](#)
- [When is a youth’s debt to society paid?](#)

Objectives:

A. Broaden eligibility for Option B Suspended Disposition Alternative and remove the disqualifier of a prior option B disposition if the disposition was completed successfully.	
Lead Agency	Administrative Office of the Courts
Key Partners	WAJCA, WSCJA, WAPA, OPD
Budgetary Impact	No Investment—RCW Change Only
RCWs Impacted	RCW 13.40.0357 Option B SDA (3)(e)
Evidence/Support	Effective Alternatives to Youth Incarceration

B. Incentivize the use of Option B as a sentencing response through the allocation of additional funding for community-based services and interventions to counties who submit plans to increase the use of Option B to all eligible cases.	
Lead Agency	Department of Children, Youth, and Families
Key Partners	WAJCA, WSCJA, Community Based Providers
Budgetary Impact	Significant Investment (Block Grant)
RCWs Impacted	RCW 13.06.050
Evidence/Support	From Punishment to Restoration: Opportunities for Juvenile Probation Reform A Local Approach: Opportunity-Based Probation

C. Re-evaluate and modernize the juvenile sentencing grid with consideration for present-day research, the landscape of community assets and resources and relevant cultural context. Evaluation should explore the drivers of disparity in sentencing to include the impact of race, gender, sexual orientation and disability.	
Lead Agency	Sentencing Guidelines Commission
Key Partners	AOC, WAJCA, WSCJA, WAPA, OPD, WASPC, Community Advocates, Providers, WA-PCJJ,
Budgetary Impact	Minimal Investment
RCWs Impacted	RCW 13.40.0357
Evidence/Support	Why Youth Incarceration Fails: An Updated Review of the Evidence

Priority Area: Diversion

Recommendation 3: Establish diversion as the primary response for the majority of juvenile referrals across the state.

Equity Impact: Juvenile offenses occur at similar rates across demographic groups, yet youth of color face higher rates of arrest, detention, incarceration, and decline to adult court. Disparity is also prevalent regarding referral for diversion; a crucial deciding point whether youth will formally enter the juvenile justice system. In Washington, white youth referred to the juvenile court are more likely to have their case result in a diversion than youth of color (Appendix B: 2024 Databook, Exhibit 3.23 and 3.24). Current research highlights positive outcomes for young people who receive diversion, including lower rates of recidivism and higher likelihood for academic success. Thus, supporting the expansion of mandatory diversion and incentivized pre-trial diversion presents a critical off-ramp for young people. This is a key and effective intervention point ready for policy and practice transformation that will reduce the number of youth of color who are disparately represented in the deeper end of the justice system.

To learn more, please access the reports listed below, both of which were referenced in writing the equity impact statement above:

- [Protect and Redirect: How to Reduce Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Juvenile Diversion – The Sentencing Project](#)
- [Protect and Redirect: America’s Growing Movement to Divert Youth Out of the Justice System – The Sentencing Project](#)

Objectives:

A. Incentivize the use of pre-trial diversion through the allocation of additional funding for community-based services and interventions to counties who submit plans to increase and/or maintain pre-trial diversion for the majority of eligible referrals within three years.	
Lead Agency	Department of Children, Youth & Families
Key Partners	WAJCA, WSCJA, Community-Based Providers, WAPA, AOC
Budgetary Impact	Significant Investment: Block Grant
RCWs Impacted	None
Evidence/Support	Protect and Redirect: America’s Growing Movement to Divert Youth Out of the Justice System

B. Expand mandatory diversion to include certain low-level felonies.	
Lead Agency	Administrative Office of the Courts
Key Partners	WAPA, WAJCA, Community-Based Providers
Budgetary Impact	None—RCW Change Only
RCWs Impacted	RCW 13.40.070(6)
Evidence/Support	Diversion—A Hidden Key to Combating Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Juvenile Justice

C. Eliminate the option to formally file charges on pre-trial diversion cases when a young person fails to complete the assigned diversion program AND is not referred for a new offense by the end of the diversion contract period.	
Lead Agency	Administrative Office of the Courts
Key Partners	WAPA, WAJCA, Community-Based Providers
Budgetary Impact	None—RCW Change Only
RCWs Impacted	RCW 13.40.080(13)
Evidence/Support	<i>Transforming Juvenile Probation</i> includes Recommendations on Diversion

D. Direct and Fund WSCCR to complete two research studies. First, evaluate established Diversion Programs available in Washington (school-based, informal, formal, programmatic vs. time-based, etc.) to identify the most effective models for replication. Second, evaluate the impact of the above RCW changes on public safety and successful outcomes for youth who received diversion in lieu of formal court involvement.	
Lead Agency	AOC—Washington State Center for Court Research
Key Partners	WAJCA, WAPA & Community-based providers
Budgetary Impact	Moderate Investment
RCWs Impacted	None

Priority Area: Prevention & Early Intervention

Recommendation 4: Dismantle the School to Prison Pipeline while strengthening the Cradle to Career Pathway.

Equity Impact: Access to prevention and early intervention services are integral to positive development of young people. Many early childhood experiences are predictors of future entanglement in the juvenile legal system. Among them are homelessness and housing instability, food insecurity, and traumatic experiences such as community violence, natural disaster, or a perceived threat of safety. Both BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, People of Color) and LGBTQIA+ youth experience the aforementioned predictors at higher rates than their white peers and BIPOC youth are persistently underserved by and lack access to adequate mental health care.

Additionally, schools play a major role in the delivery of services to young people, and many students most in need of support find themselves pushed out of the educational environment. Young Black students are up to 3.8 times more likely to be suspended than their White counterparts with data showing that one suspension as early as the ninth grade is correlated with a 33 percent decrease in graduation rates. Students with disabilities, LGBTQIA+ students, and other youth of color share similar elevated discipline and exclusion rates.

To learn more, please access the reports listed below, some of which were referenced in writing the equity impact statement above:

- [Conceptualizing Community Mental Health Services Utilization for BIPOC Youth](#)
- [Breaking the Chains: The School-To-Prison Pipeline, Implicit Bias, and Racial Trauma](#)

- [Children Living in Households That Experienced Food Insecurity](#)
- [A Healthy Start for Hungry Children](#)

Objectives:

A. Support and fund the implementation of PAX Good Behavior Games (or other similar models/curriculums identified by OSPI) in all elementary schools in WA.	
Lead Agency	The Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction
Key Partners	Local School Districts & School Boards, Washington Association of School Administrators
Budgetary Impact	Moderate Investment
RCWs Impacted	Chapter 28A.300 RCW
Evidence/Support	Nationwide Children’s Hospital PAX Good Behavior Games

B. Provide the necessary substance use disorder (SUD) prevention and mental health (MH) promotion stabilization funding to communities and schools for maintaining commitment and participating in the Community Prevention and Wellness Initiative (CPWI), including funding as needed to meet the baseline required match for school-based services.	
Lead Agency	Health Care Authority
Key Partners	The Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Local School Districts, Counties and Local CPWI Coalitions
Budgetary Impact	Significant State Investment (In addition to current State & Federal Funding)
RCWs Impacted	RCW 28A.170.080: Grants—Substance abuse intervention. (wa.gov)
Evidence/Support	HCA Community Prevention and Wellness Initiative Info Sheet Athena CPWI

C. Eliminate exclusionary discipline practices in all elementary schools, including requiring certain students to enroll in online education in lieu of in-person education as a behavior management strategy.	
Lead Agency	The Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction
Key Partners	Local School Districts & School Boards, Washington Association of School Administrators
Budgetary Impact	No Investment—RCW change only
RCWs Impacted	RCW 28A.600.015, RCW 28A.600.020
Evidence/Support	The Intersection of Juvenile Courts and Exclusionary School Discipline Beyond Suspensions Cops and No Counselors: How the Lack of School Mental Health Staff is Harming Students

D. Establish a Task Force within OSPI to redesign the disciplinary guidelines for common schools to eliminate exclusionary discipline practices in Middle and High Schools for all but the most serious infractions.	
Lead Agency	The Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction
Key Partners	Graduation: A Team Approach (GATE) Advisory Committee, Educational Service Districts, Education Advocates Program, TeamChild, School Resource Officers, Community-Based Providers, Advocates, and Juvenile Courts
Budgetary Impact	Minimal Investment
RCWs Impacted	Chapter 28A.600 RCW, Chapter 392-400 WAC
Evidence/Support	The Intersection of Juvenile Courts and Exclusionary School Discipline Beyond Suspensions Exclusionary School Discipline and Delinquent Outcomes: A Meta-Analysis - PubMed

E. Allocate state funds to expand the federally funded Student Assistance Program (SAP) to support SAP(s) in every elementary, middle and high school as the front-line response to student crises occurring on campus.	
Lead Agency	The Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction
Key Partners	Health Care Authority, Local School Districts & School Boards, Washington Association of School Administrators
Budgetary Impact	Significant State Investment (In addition to Federal Funding)
RCWs Impacted	Chapter 28A.170 RCW: SUBSTANCE ABUSE AWARENESS PROGRAM
Evidence/Support	WA State Student Assistance Program SAMHSA: SAP Webinar Series

F. Provide breakfast and lunch to all students in all common schools regardless of income.	
Lead Agency	The Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction
Key Partners	Education Service Districts
Budgetary Impact	Significant Investment
RCWs Impacted	RCW 28A.235.135
Evidence/Support	Stigma Free Lunch: School Meals & Student Discipline There Is Such a Thing as a Free Lunch: School Meals, Stigma, and Student Discipline - Thurston Domina, Leah Clark, Vitaly Radsky, Renuka Bhaskar, 2024

G. Fund and implement culturally responsive, trauma-informed after school programming through contracts with community-based providers for all students.	
Lead Agency	The Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction
Key Partners	Graduation: A Team Approach (GATE), Educational Service Districts, Education Advocates Program, TeamChild, Community-Based Providers, School-Based Mentoring Programs, etc.
Budgetary Impact	Significant Investment

RCWs Impacted	None
Evidence/Support	After School Programs to Improve Social-Emotional, Behavioral and Physical Health in Middle Childhood How Can Schools Help Students Process Racial Trauma? TRANSFORMing theory to practice: Developing and implementing an anti-racist, community-based racial stress and trauma group intervention for BIPOC youth

H. Expand through additional funding and structural supports the Nurse Family Partnership program (and other appropriate services supporting parents’ skill development) to be offered to parents no matter their age, regardless of first-time parent status and income level.	
Lead Agency	Department of Children, Youth & Families
Key Partners	Department of Health, Health Care Authority, WA State Nurse Family Partnership, Physicians, Parents
Budgetary Impact	Significant Investment
RCWs Impacted	None
Evidence/Support	Published Research – Nurse Family Partnership

Timeline

The following chart provides the recommendations of the council regarding the order in which each of the objectives outlined above should be addressed by the State Legislature, as well as which objectives would be best to be addressed together due to their collective impact on children and families. Additionally, some of the recommendations outlined above require ongoing funding, and as such, the recommendations are listed in each biennium to emphasize the need for continued funding.

	Objectives for the 2025 Legislative Session	Objectives for the 2026 Legislative Session	Objectives for the 2027 Legislative Session
#1: Smaller JR Facilities	<p>A: Create a plan for smaller JR facilities.</p> <p>B: Include specific elements in the design of new facilities.</p> <p>C: Include communities most impacted in the process.</p>	<p>A-C: Review progress based on Biennial Progress Reports from DCYF.</p>	<p>Invest based on the plans resulting from A, B & C.</p>
#2: Sentencing Alternatives	<p>A: Broaden eligibility for Option B Sentencing Alternatives.</p> <p>B: Incentivize the use of Option B through provision of additional funding.</p>	<p>C: Begin the re-evaluation and modernization of the juvenile sentencing grid.</p>	<p>B: Continue funding counties who have increased use of Option B.</p>

<p>#3: Increase Diversion</p>	<p>A: Incentivize increased use of pre-trial diversion through provision of additional funding.</p> <p>D: Direct and fund WSCCR to complete research on diversion program outcomes.</p>	<p>B: Expand mandatory diversion.</p> <p>D: Eliminate the option to file formal charges on failed diversions with no new arrests.</p>	<p>A: Continue the funding of pre-trial diversion four counties who have increased diversions.</p> <p>D: Continue funding for WSCCR to complete research on diversion program outcomes.</p>
<p>#4: Prevention & Early Intervention</p>	<p>A: Support and fund PAX Good Behavior Games.</p> <p>B: Provide funding for eligible schools to participate in CPWI.</p>	<p>C: Eliminate exclusionary discipline practices in all Elementary schools.</p> <p>D: Establish a Task Force within OSPI to eliminate exclusionary discipline in all Middle and High Schools except for the most serious infractions.</p> <p>E: Expand the Student Assistance Program.</p>	<p>A: Support and fund PAX Good Behavior Games.</p> <p>B: Provide funding for eligible schools to participate in CPWI.</p> <p>F: Meals for all Students.</p> <p>G: Culturally responsive trauma-informed after school programming.</p> <p>H: Expand the Nurse Family Partnership.</p>

WASHINGTON STATE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

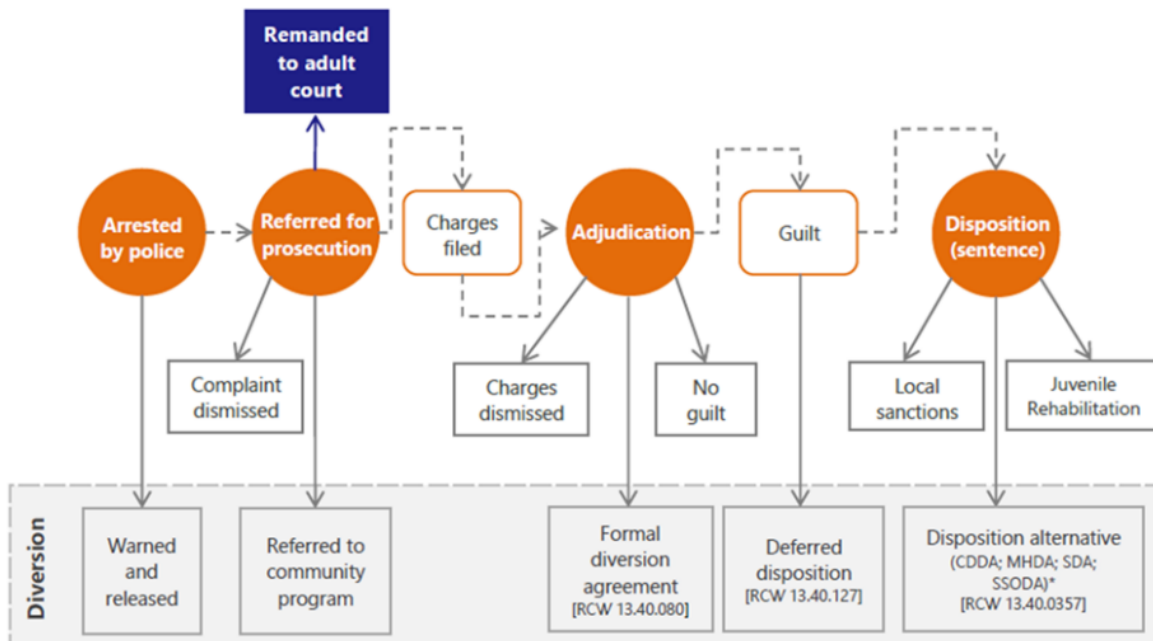
Brief History & Milestones

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

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

In 2007, Washington became the fourth Models for Change state for its use of evidence-based interventions, its application of program evaluation and cost-benefit analysis techniques to juvenile justice policymaking, and the progress it has made in combating disproportionate minority contact and integrating juvenile justice programs with child welfare and mental health services. Every year Washington State elected officials introduce new or revised legislation to improve the juvenile justice systems.

Key Stages in Washington State's Juvenile Justice System



Source: https://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1719/Wsipp_Washington-State-s-Juvenile-Justice-System-Evolution-of-Policies-Populations-and-Practical-Research_Report.pdf

Structure

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

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

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

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

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

Legislative Updates

With staff support from the Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ), the Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice monitors and provides feedback on proposed legislation that impacts the juvenile justice system and identifies and elevates policy priorities related to juvenile justice. OJJ staff review all proposed juvenile justice legislation with regard to the potential impact on racial and ethnic disparities and the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. Council members and OJJ staff follow established legislative protocol when providing comments and information regarding proposed legislation to DCYF, the Governor's Office, and the Legislature.

Members of the Partnership Council and the Office of Juvenile Justice participate in the Juvenile Justice Stakeholder Table meetings convened by Senator Claire Wilson and, in past years, participated in the Juvenile Justice Work Group convened by Senator Jeannie Darneille.

2023-2024 Legislative Biennial Juvenile Justice Bills

HB 1169: Eliminates non-restitution legal financial obligations for juveniles. Establishes that no fine, administrative fee, cost, or surcharge may be imposed or collected by the court or any agent of the court against any juvenile, juvenile's parent or guardian, or other person having custody of the juvenile in connection with a juvenile offender proceeding. Judgements against a juvenile for any legal financial obligation other than restitution are not enforceable, and the superior court clerk may not accept any non-restitution legal financial obligation payments from a juvenile.

HB 1324: Prior juvenile dispositions ("juvenile points") may no longer be included in a person's offender score calculations for any subsequent adult convictions except for adjudications of guilt for Murder in the first degree, Murder in the second degree, and class A felony sex offenses. No retroactivity.

HB 1394: Narrows the circumstances under which a juvenile is required to register as a sex offender. Failure to register is reduced from a felony to a gross misdemeanor where the duty to register is associated with an offense that occurred when the person was under 18 at the time of the offense and charged in juvenile court. When required to register, the time period that a juvenile must register is reduced to two or three years. Extinguishes the requirement to register for juveniles who would no longer be required to register under the terms of the bill. For juveniles still required to register under the terms of the bill, their legal obligation to register extinguishes two or three years after the last date of release from confinement. Expands the offenses for which a person releasing from DCYF JR who was sentenced as a juvenile for a sex offense must receive two to three years of parole.

Requires sheriffs to remove from the sex offender registry all people no longer obligated to register. Washington State Patrol to notify individuals whose registration requirements were extinguished by the bill. Requires DCYF to implement a grant program to fund sex offender evaluation and treatment programs and fund counties to explore sex offender treatment modalities.

HB 1600: Requires Washington State patrol to provide non-Washington criminal justice agencies access to sealed juvenile records only for the purposes of processing and purchasing firearms, concealed pistol licenses, or alien firearms licenses, or releasing of firearms from evidence. Prohibits non-Washington criminal justice agencies that access sealed records under this change from knowingly disseminating the

records or any information derived from them to a third party. Creates a civil penalty of up to \$1,000 per violation by a disseminating agency.

HB 1701: Beginning Sept. 1, 2024, the Superintendent of Public Instruction is responsible for the delivery of basic education services to justice-involved students under the age of 21 and served through institutional education. Requires OSPI to develop a plan for assuming these new duties in consultation with organizations representing educators and staff who provide institutional education to students under age 21. Requires OSPI to submit annual reports on progress.

Establishes a Joint Select Committee on Governance and Funding for Institutional Education and establishes membership requirements, responsibilities, and staff support. Directs OSPI, DCYF, and DSHS to cooperate with the committee. Requires the committee to report its findings and recommendations by Dec. 1, 2024.

HB 2217: Establishes age at the time of the offense (rather than case filing or proceedings) as the basis for determining juvenile court jurisdiction and eligibility for discretionary decline. Establishes that the juvenile court has jurisdiction over all proceedings where the accused was under the age of 18 at the time of the offense as long as the case is filed before they turn 21, except in cases where the adult court has exclusive jurisdiction or where the juvenile court has declined jurisdiction. The current law requiring charges to be filed and for the court to extend jurisdiction prior to the juvenile's eighteenth birthday no longer applies. Establishes that a juvenile's age at the time of the offense (rather than the time of the proceedings) will be used to determine whether a discretionary decline hearing may be held. When a juvenile is 18 or older at the time of adjudication for a juvenile offense, the court retains jurisdiction to impose a standard range disposition up to the juvenile's twenty-third birthday.

Establishes that the juvenile court may extend jurisdiction over persons over the age of 18 accused of criminal offenses committed at the age of 16 or 17 that would otherwise be subject to exclusive adult court jurisdiction when the parties and court agree.

Extends the jurisdiction and disposition provisions for certain juveniles accused or adjudicated of Murder in the first or second degree or Rape in the first degree.

SB 5908: Expands eligibility for extended foster care (EFC) to all nonminor dependents who request it. EFC services include a supervised independent living subsidy. Makes other changes to the EFC program, including directing DCYF to develop certain policies and procedures related to EFC, prohibiting DCYF from creating additional eligibility requirements, establishing provisions related to placement or independent living, directing DCYF to pursue federal reimbursement where appropriate, and directing DCYF to develop a program for incentive payments to youth in EFC who participate in qualifying activities.

SB 5974: Clarifies that debt from juvenile non-restitution legal financial obligations (LFOs) shall be rendered null and void and considered satisfied and paid in full by Jul. 1, 2027 based on a set schedule. A court may grant individual relief at any time prior in response to a motion. Establishes that a superior court judge may authorize an administrative process to waive outstanding juvenile non-restitution LFO debt that ensures that debts are waived within the required timeline, do not affect an individual's credit, are recalled from any collections agency, and do not appear in any background check. Establishes that

the superior court clerk may seek a judicial order waiving outstanding debt for any uncollectable non-restitution LFO debt. Requires the Administrative Office of the Courts to submit an annual report to the Legislature on the implementation of this act beginning Nov. 1, 2024.

FEDERAL JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM ACT

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

The JJDPA's Four Core Protections (Requirements)

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

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

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

Washington State's Compliance Reporting

Washington State has continued to maintain compliance with the core requirements of the JJDPA.

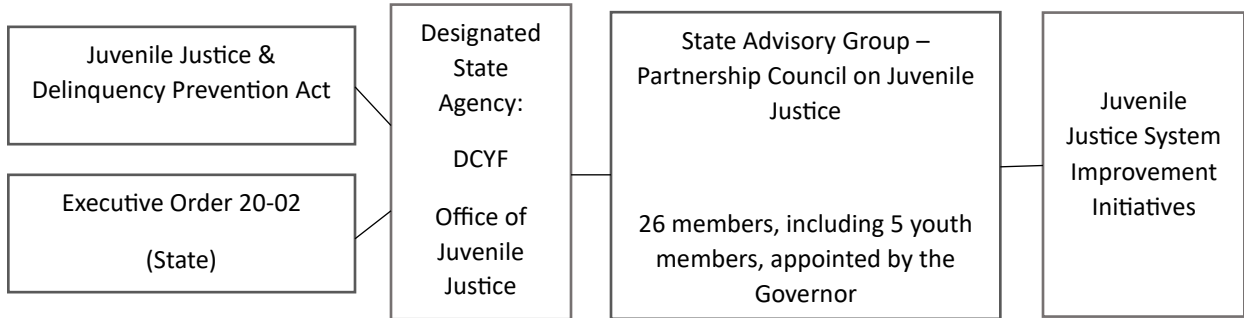
WA STATE PARTNERSHIP COUNCIL ON JUVENILE JUSTICE

Mission & Structure

In 1982, Governor John Spellman issued Executive Order 82-21 to establish the Governor’s Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee and to conform with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 as amended in 1980. The Advisory Committee was renamed the Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice (WA-PCJJ) in 2010 with Executive Order 10-03 and new requirements of the JJDP Act as amended in 2002 were incorporated with the issuance of Executive Order 15-03.

Today, the WA-PCJJ continues to serve as the primary entity responsible for matters pertaining to juvenile justice in the state of Washington specifically associated with fulfilling the requirements outlined in the 2018 Juvenile Justice Reauthorization Act and Executive Order 20-02.

The Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice (WA-PCJJ) provides a common point of analysis, planning, and advocacy for youth involved in the juvenile justice system or youth at risk of involvement in the juvenile justice system. The collective efforts of a broad array of stakeholders further the positive development of youth and the health and safety of the state.



Strategies & Approaches

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

- Promote and sustain partnerships to improve juvenile justice outcomes at the state and local levels.
- Implement the provisions of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP), including deinstitutionalization of status offenders, disproportionate minority contact, jail removal, and sight and sound separation.
- Develop funding priorities and award federal JJDP funds, as well as other public and private funds, to local communities and advocate for delinquency prevention and improvements in the juvenile justice system.
- Inform and educate elected officials, policy advisors, community leaders, and the public on juvenile justice trends, best practices and implications for juvenile justice reforms through research and policy briefs.
- Promote research-based preventive and rehabilitative programs.

- Support juvenile justice reform initiatives and work to reduce racial and ethnic disparities in the juvenile justice system.
- Encourage responses to juvenile delinquency that are restorative for both youth and communities.
- Serve as an information resource for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention issues.
- Sponsor and promote public education programs on juvenile justice issues.
- Provide education and training for and facilitate information exchange between stakeholders on juvenile justice-related best practices.

Deliverables

In addition to this Biennial Report to the Governor, the Council is responsible for drafting a 3-Year Plan outlining the areas of focus for the Council for a three-year period and submitting it to the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). These areas of focus then direct the funding priorities for the Council upon receipt of the annual Federal Title II Grant Award. During Years 2 and 3 of the plan, progress reports and any amendments to the plan are submitted to OJJDP.

During the summer of 2024, the Council drafted and submitted to OJJDP its proposed 3-Year Plan to include its priorities for Federal Fiscal Years 2024, 2025, and 2026. Once the plan is approved, it will be available for public review on the OJJ Website.

WA-PCJJ Membership

	<p><u>Council Chair</u></p> <p>Gordon McHenry, Jr. Executive Director United Way of King County</p>		<p><u>Council Vice Chair</u></p> <p>Sean Goode Executive Director, Finding Goode, LLC</p>		<p>Barbara Serrano Senior Policy Advisor Governor’s Office</p>
	<p>Senator Noel Frame 36th Legislative District</p>		<p>Rep. Mari Leavitt 28th Legislative District</p>		<p>Felice Upton Assistant Secretary, DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation</p>
	<p>Andres ‘Dre’ Thornock Youth Member</p>		<p>Tashawn Deville Youth Member</p>		<p>Lorraine Stone Youth Member Executive Director, Big Homie Ministries International</p>
<p>VACANT</p>	<p>Youth Member</p>	<p>VACANT</p>	<p>Youth Member</p>	<p>VACANT</p>	<p>Expertise in Re- Entry & Transition</p>
	<p>Ada Daniels Institutional Education Program Supervisor, Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction</p>		<p>Andrew Hill Executive Director, Excelsior Wellness Center</p>		<p>Dr. Benjamin Danielson Allies in Healthier Systems for Health & Abundance in Youth (AHSHAY)</p>

<p>VACANT</p>	<p>Local Elected Official</p>		<p>Clinton Taylor Executive Director, Your Money Matters Mentoring</p>		<p>Deekon Jones Executive Director, New Developed Nations</p>
	<p>Diana Cockrell Health Care Authority</p>		<p>Dr. Eric Trupin Public Behavioral Health & Justice Policy Administration, UW</p>		<p>Judge Jennifer Forbes Kitsap County Superior Court</p>
	<p>jd Nielsen WA Certified Sexual Assault & Crime Victim Advocate</p>		<p>Chief Jim Kelly Woodland Police Department</p>		<p>Jimmy Hung King County Office of the Prosecuting Attorneys</p>
	<p>Michael Johnson Skagit County Juvenile Court Administrator</p>		<p>Nicole McGrath University of WA School of Law Tribal Public Defense Clinic</p>		

Funding Overview

Federal Funding

Washington State, as it maintains compliance with the JJDP, receives Title II Formula Grants funding from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) through an annual reporting and application process. To be eligible to receive a formula grant under JJDP's Title II, Part B, Formula Grants program, a state must:

- Satisfy 33 statutory state plan requirements.
- Designate a state agency to prepare and administer the state’s comprehensive 3-year juvenile justice and delinquency prevention plan.
- Establish a State Advisory Group to provide policy direction and participate in the preparation and administration of the 3-year plan.
- Commit to achieve and maintain compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDPA.

The PCJJ is responsible for identifying priorities for funding on a three-year cycle. Within the current three-year cycle, the PCJJ supports prevention and intervention efforts and improvements in the juvenile justice system. (See Grants & Technical Assistance Committee page 40 for details of funded projects.)

Washington State’s Title II Funding Allocation	
FFY 2023	\$1,020,199
FFY 2022	\$980,625
FFY 2021	\$956,835
FFY 2020	\$951,025
FFY 2019	\$872,897
FFY 2018	\$888,145
FFY 2017	\$680,237
FFY 2016	\$820,423
FFY 2015	\$767,860

State Funding

The Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ) receives General Fund State dollars at approximately \$1,240,000 per state fiscal year. Additionally, OJJ provides staff support to the Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice and administers federal Title II Formula Grants at an average of \$900,000 per year. OJJ also coordinates the statewide Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative and manages state pass-through dollars.

The annual allocations of General State Funds received by OJJ are as follows:

Funding	Budget Line/Program Information
\$250,000	OJJ employee salaries, benefits, goods, services & travel (50% of this line item is used to provide the state match for the Federal Title II Annual Award)
\$707,000	TeamChild provides legal representation for youth needing legal aid, OJJ manages the pass-through funds to TeamChild for the program.
\$283,000	Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative implementation support provides funding to the seven JDAI Sites in the state, funds for data analysis, and a .5 FTE OJJ staff to support JDAI.

Proviso Funding—2023 Legislative Session

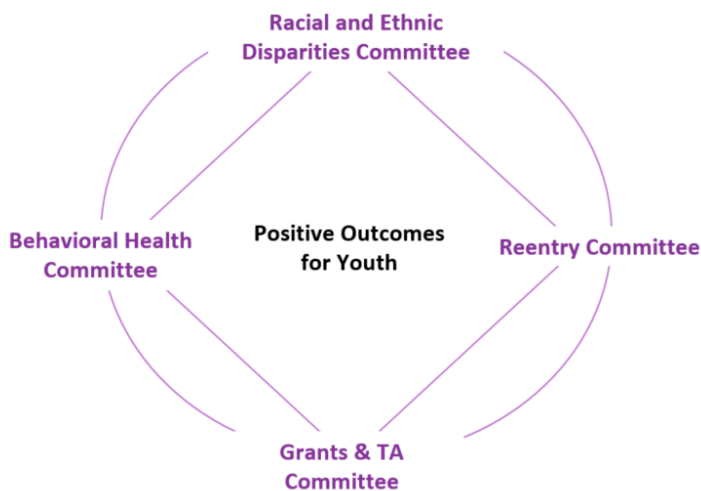
An additional \$700,000 was allocated to TeamChild to expand their current civil legal services and to address a specific challenge counties are facing with releasing youth from detention when there is no adult to receive them. These additional funds were provided to TeamChild through OJJ as passthrough funding.

The Legislature directed the WA-PCJJ to study three policy topics and report recommendations to the legislature. The proviso funded the WA-PCJJ at \$300,000 for the state fiscal year 2024 and \$300,000 for the state fiscal year 2025, authorizing the Office of Juvenile Justice to hire 1 FTE and to consult with experts, researchers, and stakeholders, including lived experts in service to the production of the three policy study recommendations. Detailed information regarding this project can be found on pages 45 through 49 of this report.

WA-PCJJ Committees

Collaborative Partnerships and Inclusive Engagement

The WA-PCJJ council members are Governor-appointed individuals inclusive of youth and community members with lived experience, community-based/non-profit leaders, legislators and policymakers, court administrators, law enforcement, researchers, prosecutors, defense attorneys, behavioral health/healthcare professionals, youth advocates and educators. The WA-PCJJ Racial and Ethnic Disparities, Behavioral Health, Re-Entry, and Grants & TA committees provide a platform for intentional community and system partnerships to improve the juvenile justice systems. In addition to the appointed council members, these standing committees are supported by more than 50 individuals associated with state, county, and local government agencies, community-based organizations, and communities-most-impacted.



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

*Department of Justice,
Office of Juvenile Justice
Delinquency Prevention*

Racial and Ethnic Disparities Committee

Co-Chairs: Jimmy Hung and Clinton Taylor

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

Addressing racial and ethnic disparities in the juvenile justice system is both challenging and imperative for the wellness of young people. Efforts to reduce disparities are most successful when systems and communities build the relationships necessary to reciprocally leverage each other's strengths and work collaboratively. The Racial & Ethnic Disparities Committee organizes monthly meetings to raise awareness and cultivate these partnerships to mobilize transformation of the justice system with *From Awareness to Action* themes, including:

- Understanding the foundational systemic racism of the justice system.
- Understanding the history of youth of color in the justice system.
- Disrupting the school-to-prison pipeline.
- Addressing the intersection of trauma and racism.
- Using data to inform policy and practice.
- Supporting alternatives to incarceration.
- Understanding the intersectionality of race, gender, and class.
- Advancing anti-poverty agendas.
- Building capacity for community-led solutions.
- Uplifting youth voices and lived experts.

The Racial & Ethnic Disparities committee is also responsible for drafting a 3-Year Racial & Ethnic Disparities Action Plan to be submitted to the OJJDP as a part of the larger 3-Year Federal Plan created by the full WA-PCJJ. This plan serves as a roadmap to intervene and reduce disparities across five discretionary points: arrest, diversion, detention, secure confinement, and transfer to adult court. The 2024 drafted plan has been submitted to the OJJDP for review. Upon approval, the plan will be available publicly on the OJJ website.

Behavioral Health and Re-Entry & Reconnecting Youth Joint Committee

Co-Chairs: Senator Noel Frame, Andres Thornock, and Dr. Eric Trupin

This joint committee focuses on improving access to mental health assessment and treatment services as well as supporting youth's transition and re-engagement to home and community from confinement. Committee meetings are often focused on learning about and from community-based providers working to serve youth needing behavioral health services and re-entry support. Presentations from partners over the past two years are as follows:

- Breakthrough Boxing Program, Dr. Kamara Taylor.
- Community Safety Violence Prevention programs, Kate Kelly, [Office of Firearm Safety and Violence Prevention](#).
- Capacity Building, [Evidence Based Associates](#), Joe Boggs & Dan Edwards.
- Piloted [Systems Analysis & Improvement Approach](#) within the EPIC system in King County Children Family Justice Center, Dr. Sarah Gimbel.
- [Mentor Washington](#), Jolynn Kenney & Tom Pennella.
- [HearMeWA](#), Monserrat Jauregui, Washington State Attorney General's Office.

Additionally, this committee is focused on removing barriers to access to treatment and services when possible. The two primary areas of focus identified early in 2024 are collaboration with WA Tribes on the Designated Crisis Responder Program and the prioritization of counseling and education in the diversion process.

Grants and Technical Assistance Committee

Chair: Ada Daniels

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

Priority areas Action Grants for fiscal years 2020-2023 are:

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

Title II Action Grants Funded Projects

2023 concluded the successful three-year award period beginning in 2021 for the following projects:

Law Enforcement Data Analysis Project (Statewide) aims to fill an important gap in our knowledge of the juvenile justice system and help us with the larger work of comparing decision point data to understand where disparities increase and decrease. This initiative began with the Law Enforcement Data Analysis (LEDA) which was published publicly in 2022. Additional dashboards published include a

Court Data Dashboard, which includes court contacts and referrals. As the project continues, anticipated dashboards include diversion, detention, prosecutorial filing decisions, and confinement admissions.

Choose 180 School-based Diversion Program (King County) is aimed at keeping youth in school and out of the justice system by disrupting traditional exclusionary discipline practices. Choose 180 offers a five-week school-based restorative program for youth at risk of suspension and expulsion in middle and high schools. The program also intentionally builds relationships with school districts to disrupt institutional biases and end inequitable practices so that all students have an equal chance at success. At the conclusion of the three-year grant period, the school-based diversion program served 237 young people, with 83% of youth identifying as BIPOC or youth of color. Of these 237 young people, 67% of participants reported an increased engagement with schoolwork, and 80 % of program participants “graduated” or completed the program.

Spokane Public Schools In-School Diversion program provides restorative interventions for youth disengaged from school and to prevent future disciplinary actions. In collaboration with local community-based programs, youth are paired with meaningful adult mentors who empower youth in their development of accountability and social and emotional skills building. Using a two-generational approach, the program prioritizes whole-family mentorship and wellness. Youth participants are encouraged to engage in social-emotional learning groups, job training, and access to employment opportunities. In the final year of programming, the in-school diversion program served 257 young people in the Spokane School District.

Bold Solutions, Inc.—The Girl’s Project (Pierce County) supports BIPOC girls who have mental health, substance abuse and/or trauma histories and are referred by the Pierce County Juvenile Court or other relevant public agencies. This is a highly intensive, three-month long program seeking to support girls and their families in learning and applying social and emotional management skills, realizing an increase in mental well-being, sobriety and resilience, decreased family conflicts, and improvement in youth school attendance, all while the youth remaining at home and or returning home. Upon completion of the three-year grant period, the Girl’s Project provided 29 girls and their families with time-intensive, wraparound support services and treatment. All program participants showed improvement in key domains assessed at the beginning and at the completion of programming. Most notably, during the project period, no BIPOC youth experienced criminal recidivism, and no youth experienced additional formal legal involvement with the juvenile court for domestic violence.

TRANSFORM (Trauma and Racism Addressed by Navigating Systemic Forms of Oppression using Resilience Methods) is a holistic and culturally responsive learning tool aimed at addressing levels of distress that result from traumatic experiences that include racism. TRANSFORM focuses on addressing trauma and racism, including historical/intergenerational trauma, racial trauma, and the intersection of these experiences with both covert and overt racism. This program is designed to be implemented by both clinicians and non-clinicians in child-serving institutions such as schools and juvenile justice settings. During the grant period, multiple sites piloted the curriculum with youth who volunteered to participate and provide feedback on the curriculum structure and content. Additionally, ten staff were trained as facilitators to carry out the TRANSFORM curriculum in Washington.

Your Money Matters & Mentoring (YMMM) Financial Literacy Workshops prepare youth to exit Juvenile Rehabilitation by addressing economic barriers faced by people who are involved in the criminal legal system. Services were provided to youth who were scheduled for release to communities in Pierce, King, Snohomish, Thurston, and more counties across the state, including providing programming at multiple JR facilities. Additionally, group and one-on-one mentoring support was provided to youth who have completed the financial literacy course. Over the course of three years, YMMM served over 220 young people, with more than 90 percent of participants reporting increased confidence and knowledge regarding financial decisions.

Six new projects were funded at the start of the 2024 Federal Fiscal Year with the purpose of funding programs in either start-up or expansion stages.

Year One Awardees

The Big Homie Program (King County) is a program offering prevention and intervention programs that address and support youth and young adults in overcoming community violence and gang involvement. Interventions include intergenerational mentorship, individual counseling, group sessions, social activities, and community engagement opportunities aimed at replacing the influence of gang life with better alternatives.

Cocreative Culture's Ubuntu Diversion Program (King County) the Ubuntu Diversion Program at South King County serves BIPOC youth referred by King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office and other community referrals. Ubuntu refers to a culturally responsive restorative justice practice using mediation, motivational interview, and youth-centered listening circles aimed to heal and resolve conflicts by promoting belonging, empowerment, and positive change.

The Dispute Resolution Center of Gray's Harbor and Pacific Counties Credible Messengers Program is a new prevention program centered on a culturally adapted Multisystemic Therapy-Family Integrated Transitions (MST-FIT) model for enrolled Tribal youth or those descended from a federally recognized tribe. Referrals are facilitated by the Quinault Indian Nation Judicial Project Advisory Team.

Jesus is the Answer Church Mentoring Today's Youth Programs (Spokane County) offers school-based mentoring and diversion programming in the Spokane Public Schools. Young Men Achieving Destiny (YMAD) and Ladies Investing in Noble Character (LINC) programs support youth in achieving healthy development of social-emotional learning, conflict resolution skills, and re-engage students in school following expulsion, detention, and/or incarceration.

Schack Art Center Art Alternatives Program (Snohomish County) is aimed at increasing protective factors of justice-involved youth through art enrichments focusing on reducing the racial disparities in the justice system by connecting youth with culturally relevant curriculum and intentionally pairing with diverse teaching artists.

Tacoma Boat Builders Youth Development Programs (Pierce County) works with youth and young adults referred by the Pierce County Juvenile Court and pairs them for one-on-one mentorship. While developing hands on skills around boat maintenance, water safety, and project planning youth also develop self-confidence, build relationships, and learn to creatively problem solve as a part of a team.

Title II Capacity Building, Training & Technical Assistance Grants Funded Projects

Technical assistance grants are awarded on a rolling basis throughout the year, dependent on the availability of funding. Technical assistance award recipients include, but are not limited to, the following agencies, organizations, and initiatives:

Year	Organization	Award Amount	Description
2022	Center for Children and Youth Justice	\$7,000	Sponsorship of LINC and Becca conferences addressing supports and interventions for young people impacted by community violence and chronic absenteeism.
2022	University of WA: School of Nursing	\$15,000	Funding supported the completion of pilot and evaluation of health and aftercare services for youth housed in detention.
2023	University of WA: CoLab for Community and Behavioral Health Policy	\$15,000	Funded youth stipends for an art event centering on young people with lived experience. The one-day art-based event promoted youth-voice in policy development focused on youth wellness programming.
2023	Strategies for Youth	\$25,000	Funded training on adolescent brain development to support the availability of resources to law enforcement officers and agencies wishing to make intentional changes in how officers engage youth they come into contact with while on duty.

Compliance Monitoring Overview

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) sets out detailed requirements that a state must satisfy to be eligible to receive Title II Formula Grants funding. These requirements include establishing and implementing an effective system of monitoring jails, lock-ups, detention facilities, and correctional facilities for compliance with core requirements and subsequently reporting those outcomes to our federal partners.

The annual compliance monitoring process includes:

- Collect and analyze online data from juvenile holding facilities.
- Compile and update a list of secure juvenile facilities in the state (Approximately 180+ facilities out of 300+ are defined as secure facilities).
- Communicate JJDP requirements and schedule site visits.
- Interview key personnel and conduct facility inspections.
- Offer technical assistance as needed.
- Verify online and onsite data.

- Submit report to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Core Requirements Monitored through this process include:

1. Deinstitutionalization of status offenders.
2. Separation of sight and sound contact with adult inmates.
3. Prohibition of youth detained in adult jails/lock up with limited exceptions.

Compliance Thresholds

Thresholds for compliance are established each year by OJJDP as a rate per 100,000 juveniles in the state population. Data collected by the OJJ Staff Team are reported to our federal partners and used to calculate Washington State’s compliance rate. For the most recent reporting year for which OJJDP has made a compliance determination the thresholds for each core requirement as well as Washington State rates are included in the chart below.

Core Requirement	OJJDP Threshold	Washington State Rate
Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders	3.81	1.49
Sight and Sound Separation	1.08	0.00
Jail Removal	6.40	0.39

For the 2021-2022 reporting period, Washington was deemed to be in compliance with the core requirements according to measures set forth by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. It is our objective to continue working with facilities to minimize non-compliance cases. The most common non-compliance scenarios were:

JJDPA Requirement	Description
Deinstitutionalization of status offenders (DSO)	Under the JJDPA, status offenders may not be held in secure detention or confinement. The Act and federal regulations establish limited exceptions to this requirement, including a provision that allows accused status offenders to be securely held in juvenile facilities for up to 24 hours prior to and following an initial court appearance and one that permits juveniles who commit a violation of a valid court order (VCO) to be detained in a juvenile facility.
Adult jail and lock-up removal	Under the JJDPA, youth may not be detained in adult jails or lock-ups. There are limited exceptions for juveniles accused of non-status offenses, including time for processing or release (6 hours), the periods immediately before or after a court hearing (6 hours), and in rural areas (48 hours excluding weekends and holidays, or until weather conditions permit, prior

JJPA Requirement	Description
	to an initial court appearance). This requirement does not apply to youth who have been transferred to adult criminal court and charged with or convicted of a felony.

Policy Studies

During the 2023 Legislative Session, the Legislature directed the WA-PCJJ to study three policy topics: juvenile records, state-funded community compensation as an alternative to juvenile restitution, and raising the maximum age of juvenile court jurisdiction.

The Legislature instructed the Council to develop recommendations for each policy topic through broad community and system partner engagement, research and data analysis, and consultation with experts. Proviso funding authorized OJJ to hire a full-time Policy Studies Manager to manage the three policy studies, contract with technical assistance providers, and provide compensation to lived experts for their time supporting the policy studies.

The Council will submit reports and recommendations to the governor and legislature as follows:

Topic	Due Date	Final Report
Juvenile Records	Due Oct. 2024	View Here
State-Funded Community Compensation Program	Due Oct. 2024	View Here
Raise the Age	Due Jun. 2025	Not yet published

The Council and OJJ convened workgroups for each of the three policy studies. Workgroups met bimonthly beginning in the fall of 2023. Workgroup members and other collaborators who provided input, expertise, and review included youth advocates, victim advocates, lived experts, researchers, and systems experts.

OJJ also contracted with technical assistance providers who provided national perspectives, best practices, cost and data analyses, asset mapping, and other guidance.

Juvenile Records Policy Study

Final Report: [Treatment and Protection of Juvenile Records](#)

The Juvenile Records Policy Study provides recommendations regarding the treatment of juvenile court records. Recommendations take into consideration best practices for the handling of juvenile court records, the impact that juvenile court records can have on the future well-being of individuals, the relationship between policy governing juvenile court records and desistance from criminal behavior, and principles of race equity.

Technical Assistance

The Office of Juvenile Justice contracted with the Juvenile Law Center, national leader on juvenile records issues, for technical assistance on this project. Juvenile Law Center provided analysis of Washington's current laws governing the handling of juvenile records, a comparison of Washington's laws to neighboring states, an evaluation of recent legislative proposals related to juvenile records, and expert guidance on other specific issues related to juvenile records.

Summary of Recommendations

Improve protection of juvenile court records. Public access to juvenile records does irreversible damage. Current access to sealed juvenile records is also inappropriately broad and is incompatible with the purpose of record sealing.

- Juvenile records should be confidential.
- Access to sealed juvenile records through Washington State Patrol and the Judicial Access Browser System should be narrowed.
- A mechanism should be established to hold accountable entities that knowingly share or unlawfully use juvenile court records.

Clarify how sealed records are to be treated. Clarification from the legislature would provide meaningful direction regarding the intended purpose of record sealing in Washington.

- Legislation should clarify that sealed juvenile court records should be considered vacated and expunged with limited exceptions.
- Legislation should clarify that a court order sealing a juvenile record relieves the subject of any administrative requirements imposed by the Department of Licensing and seals any withdrawals and sanctions associated with the sealed juvenile court record.

Improve communication of sealing orders. Juvenile records are distributed to, stored by, and released by several state agencies. It is critical that these agencies are promptly and consistently made aware of records being sealed so that they treat sealed records accordingly.

- Legislation should require courts to immediately forward to the Department of Licensing a copy of the sealing order on any case for which the disposition was previously provided to the Department of Licensing.
- The Administrative Office of the Courts should include sealings in daily data transfers to Washington State Patrol, and Washington State Patrol should promptly update its records accordingly.

Increase access to record sealing. Barriers to accessing the record sealing process prevent eligible individuals from enjoying the benefits of record sealing and exacerbate inequities. Shifting the burden away from the individual and onto the system would improve access.

- All records that are eligible for mandatory sealing should be administratively sealed once the existing sealing eligibility criteria are met.

- An individual who is not eligible for administrative sealing because of outstanding restitution owed to an individual should have access to assigned counsel.

Improve how youth are notified and educated about their juvenile record and record sealing.

Confusion and misconceptions about juvenile records and record sealing are widespread, leaving young people unsure of the status of their records, their rights, and the options available to them.

- At a juvenile disposition hearing, the court should provide notice to the individual about their record and eligibility for record sealing.
- Courts should provide notice and information to individuals when their juvenile court record is sealed.

State-Funded Community Compensation Program Policy Study

Final Report: State-Funded Community Compensation Program

The State-Funded Community Compensation Program Policy Study provides recommendations for establishing a state-funded program to address out-of-pocket expenses for those who have been harmed by juvenile criminal offenses. The report addresses recommendations for program administration, eligibility, application process, consideration of expenses, retroactivity, and program reporting. The report also provides program cost estimates, considerations for tribal governments, an option for phased implementation, and a discussion of the relationship between a Community Compensation Program and restorative justice principles and programming.

Technical Assistance

The Office of Juvenile Justice contracted with the Council of State Governments Justice Center for technical assistance on this project. The Council of State Governments Justice Center provided expert guidance rooted in best practices for victims' compensation programs, national perspectives, caseload data analysis, and program cost estimates.

Summary of Recommendations

The Community Compensation Program should be administered by the Office of Crime Victims Advocacy. The Office of Crime Victims Advocacy's existing role as a leader and convener of victim advocates and its relationships with service providers in counties and communities statewide make it well-positioned to administer funding for a Community Compensation Program.

- The Office of Crime Victims Advocacy should contract with a single organization to operate the Community Compensation Program Statewide.
- The Office of Crime Victims Advocacy should establish and staff advisory boards to inform certain aspects of program administration.

An individual should be eligible for the Community Compensation Program if they experienced harm caused by a juvenile.

- Natural persons and, in certain circumstances, others who experienced secondary harm should be eligible for compensation.

- A harmed person’s access to compensation should not be dependent on if or how an associated case is addressed by the legal system.
- Eligibility criteria should avoid certain requirements and exclusions that exacerbate inequities in access to compensation.
- The Community Compensation Program should maintain separation from the existing Crime Victims Compensation Program.

The application process and consideration of expenses should follow recommended best practices.

Case handling should be trauma-informed, minimize the burden on eligible applicants, and consider other sources of payment where appropriate.

- Decisions should involve a two-step process that first screens eligible applicants and then receives and processes expense claims.
- The application process should be simple, accessible, and minimize barriers to approval for eligible applicants. Documentation of the incident should be able to come from one of many different third-party sources.
- In considering expenses, the Program should minimize the burden on the claimant to gather and submit information by making payments directly to service providers when possible or reimbursing claimants for documented already-paid expenses.
- The Program should be the payer of last resort on certain expenses and require certain collateral sources to consider expenses before making payments.

The Community Compensation Program should be responsible for retroactively addressing certain cases.

- If outstanding juvenile restitution orders are eliminated, the Program should be responsible for locating and compensating individuals to whom outstanding/eliminated restitution was owed.

The Community Compensation Program should be structured to have separate teams for distinct case types.

- Cases involving property loss or damage only, cases involving harm resulting from a violent incident, and retroactive cases present different needs and can be handled by separate teams. This structure may also be used to support a phased implementation of a Community Compensation Program.

The Office of Crime Victims Advocacy should submit periodic reports on the Community Compensation Program to the legislature. Performance reporting is crucial for evaluating the Program’s effectiveness, identifying areas for improvement, and monitoring the distribution of services for possible inconsistencies or disparities.

- The Office of Crime Victims Advocacy should report on specific quantitative and qualitative performance metrics.

Raise the Age Policy Study

Project Website: [Raise the Age](#)

The Raise the Age Policy Study will provide recommendations regarding the implementation of juvenile court jurisdiction expansion that raises the maximum age of juvenile court jurisdiction from 18 to 21. The report will provide an implementation plan for the expansion to address necessary funding, essential personnel, and programmatic resources, a timeline for structural and systemic changes within the juvenile legal system, and an operations and business plan that defines benchmarks, including changes to resource allocations and estimates of costs and savings.

Technical Assistance

The Office of Juvenile Justice is contracting with the Emerging Adult Justice Project of Columbia University Justice Lab and the Evans Policy Innovation Collaborative of the University of Washington Evans School of Public Policy and Governance to provide technical assistance on the Raise the Age Policy Study.

The Emerging Adult Justice Project will provide expertise in promising and best practices in emerging adult justice, facilitate learning from other relevant experts on project approach, and provide caseload data analysis.

The Evans Policy Innovation Collaborative (EPIC) will produce an asset mapping and capacity evaluation of community-based services and supports for emerging adults who are involved in or at risk of becoming involved in the juvenile or adult criminal legal system. EPIC will also produce cost estimates for the state investment needed to appropriately fund the expansion of community-based services to effectively serve emerging adults. Finally, EPIC will produce a benefit-cost analysis to reflect new costs incurred and costs avoided if emerging adults were served under juvenile court jurisdiction.

Activities to Date

The Raise the Age Workgroup began its work in the winter of 2023, learning from experts at the Emerging Adult Justice Project of Columbia University's Justice Lab about the field of emerging adult justice and how other jurisdictions have developed specialized policies that begin to acknowledge the unique emerging adult population. The Workgroup later welcomed a guest panel of individuals who spoke from professional, academic, and personal lived experiences about developmental psychology and the juvenile and adult legal systems, offering informed perspectives into emerging adults' needs and potential. The Workgroup also had an opportunity to learn from leaders in Vermont about the state's implementation of its own 2018 Raise the Age law, which increased the maximum age of juvenile court jurisdiction past the 18th birthday while simultaneously implementing policy to increase capacity for diversion. In the summer of 2024, the Workgroup began to identify opportunities and needs that will inform its recommendations within and across community-based services, juvenile court services, detention, charging, sentencing, and Juvenile Rehabilitation.

OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE (OJJ)

Vision, Position, Role & Activities

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

Positioned within the Department of Children, Youth, and Families, OJJ provides statewide resources, education, and coordination of juvenile justice system improvement and reform efforts. OJJ supports innovation and collaboration to reduce the impact of racial and ethnic disparities throughout the juvenile justice system. By providing compliance monitoring, funding, and training, OJJ acts as a resource for juvenile justice system partners. The Office of Juvenile Justice is staffed by five full-time positions: Administrator, Juvenile Justice System Improvement Manager, Compliance Monitoring Manager, Policy Studies Manager, and Program Specialist.

The work of OJJ generates better outcomes for youth by:

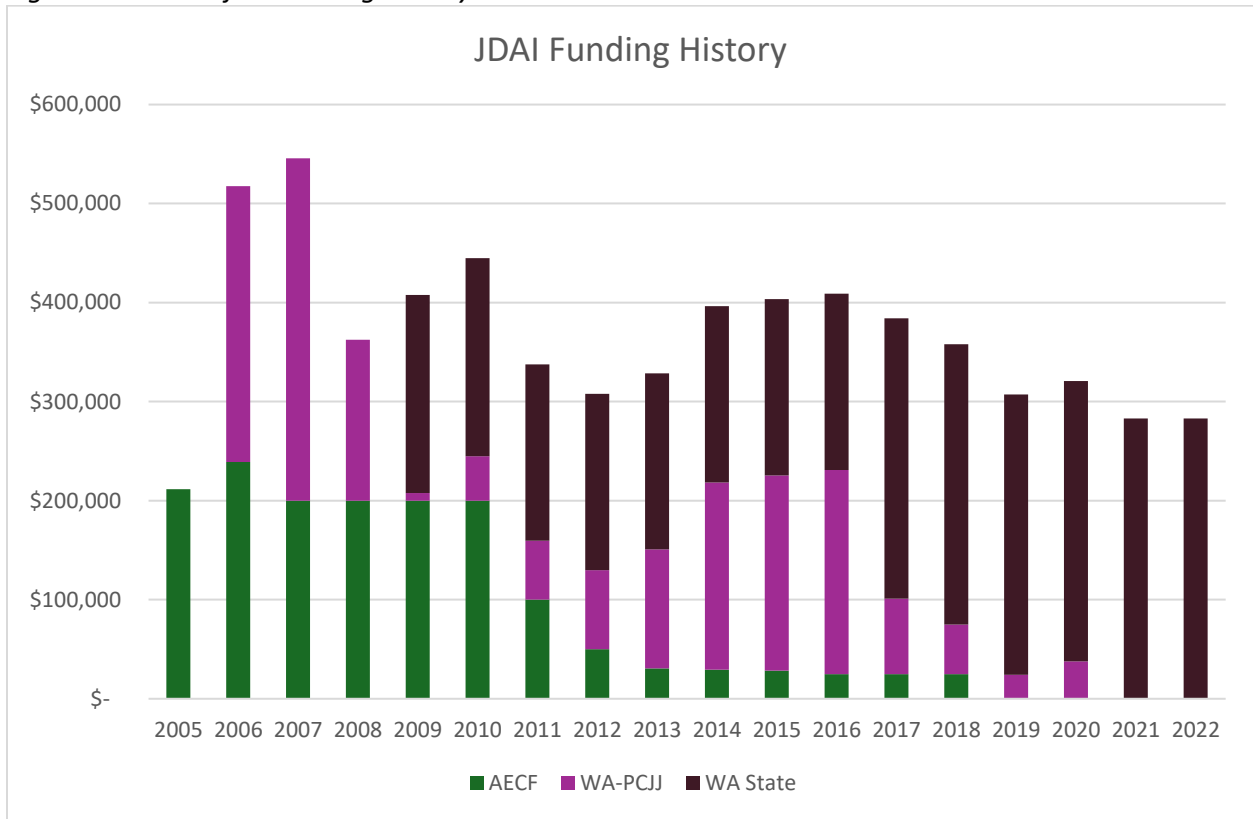
- Supporting and staffing the Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice, a designated primary state advisory group for juvenile justice topics in Washington described in the Governor’s Executive Order 20-02.
- Monitoring federal compliance with core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP)
- Administering the Title II Formula Grant to incentivize juvenile justice system improvements at local, county, and state levels.
- Supporting implementation of the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) model in partnership with local JDAI sites.
- Providing technical assistance and serving as a resource for Washington State’s juvenile justice improvement initiatives.
- Coordinating Policy Studies as directed by the Legislature.

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)

History

In collaboration with local juvenile court jurisdictions, the Office of Juvenile Justice and the PCJJ have been supporting the implementation of JDAI for the past 17 years. Currently, budgetary support for JDAI implementation is most fully financed at the local level. The funding support from the state, which is provided in the form of passthrough grants to all participating local jurisdictions, last increased in 2016 and has remained static since. As of December 2023, seven jurisdictions were formally implementing JDAI’s Eight Core Strategies: Adams, Clark, King, Mason, Pierce, Snohomish, and Whatcom Counties. These seven counties represent 61% of the juvenile population (ages 10 -17) and 64% of youth of color in Washington State. Each of these counties receives a small grant of \$28,000 per fiscal year to support their JDAI implementation. The remaining funds provided by the state legislature are allocated to fully fund a JDAI Data Support & Analysis contract with the Washington State Center for Court Research as well as to provide partial funding for the JDAI State Coordinator housed within OJJ.

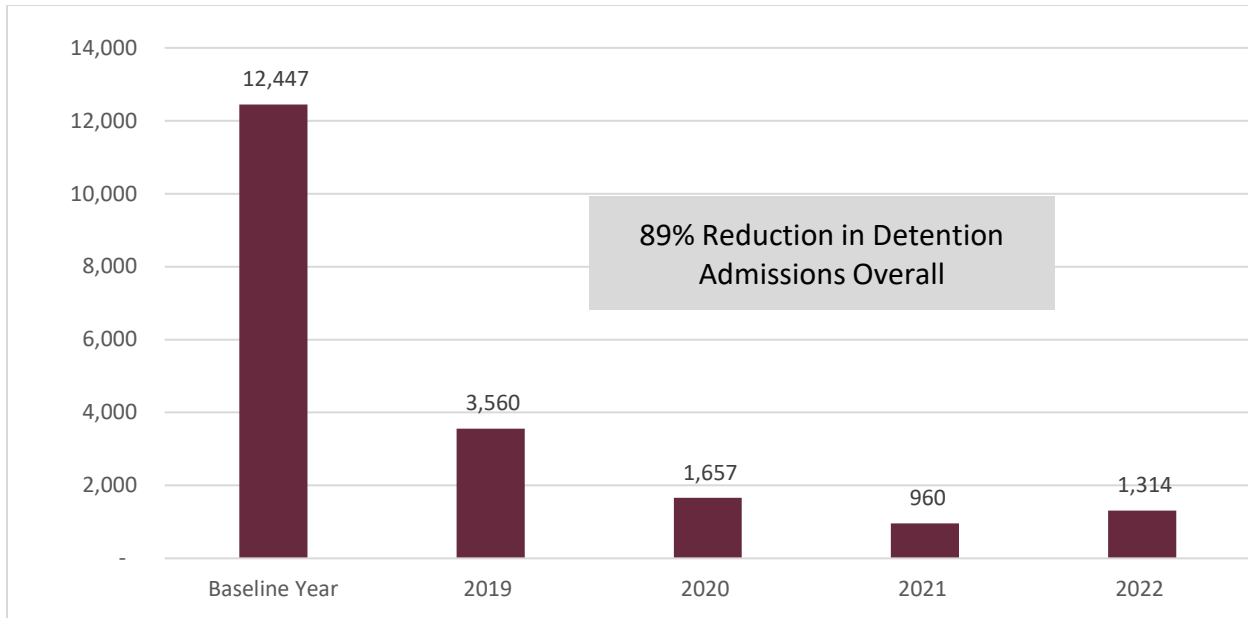
Figure 8: JDAI Project Funding History



Impact on Detention

Prior to COVID, JDAI sites had achieved an 80% reduction in detention admissions compared to their baseline year of data collection as of 2019, with an additional reduction of 12% (compared to their baseline year) realized due to the impact of COVID and the subsequent public health policies which minimized in person contact. 2022 is widely considered the year we emerged from the pandemic and reflective in that shift in public health policy an increase in detention admissions occurred. It is important to note that the increase in detention admissions from 960 in 2021, to 1,314 in 2022 is still below the total detention admissions in 2019 at 3,560. Taking into account the increase in detention admissions since the end of the pandemic, JDAI sites have achieved an overall reduction of 89% in total admissions since implementation of JDAI began for each site.

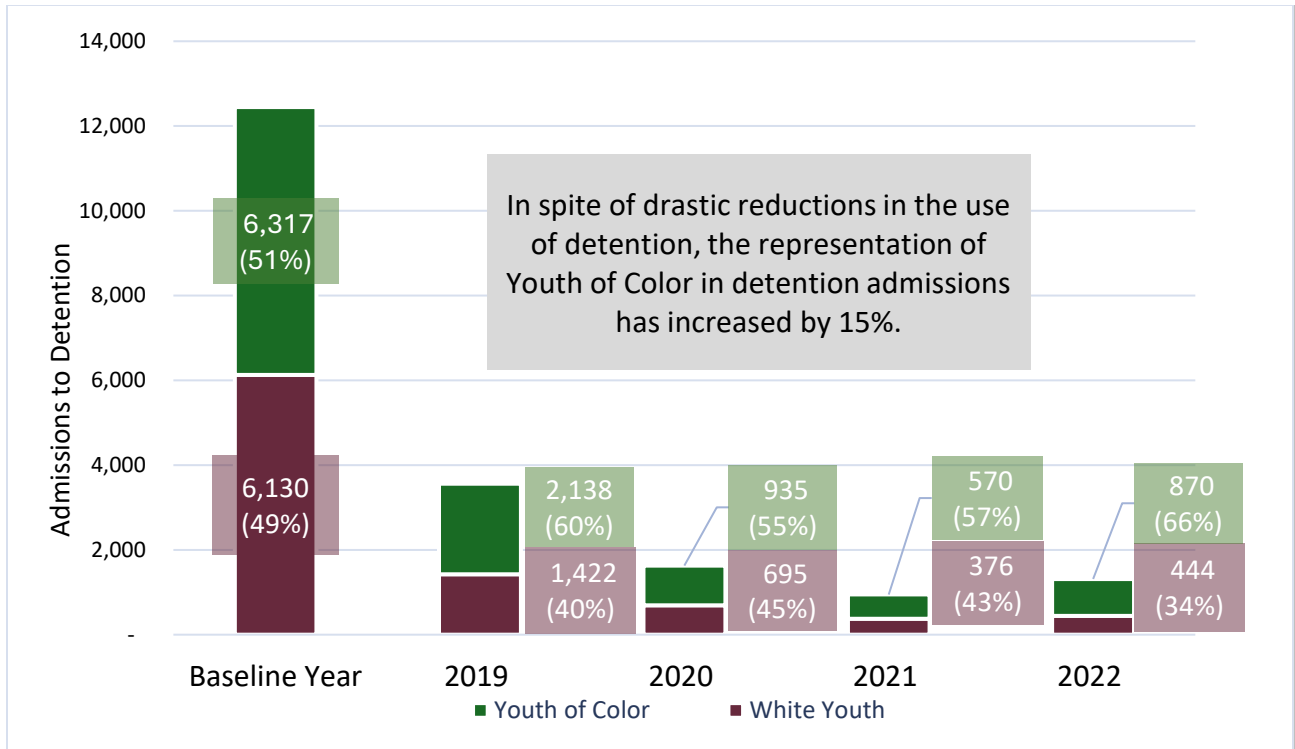
Figure 9: Detention Admissions in JDAI Jurisdictions



Racial and Ethnic Disparities

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

Exhibit 10: Detention Admissions Comparison



For the first time since the implementation of JDAI in Washington State began, reductions in detention admissions experienced during the first year of COVID were felt more by Youth of Color than their White counterparts. For the first time, a move towards equity was measurable in the data. That realization of more equitable use of detention was quickly lost as the pandemic began to ease in 2021, and in 2022, the disparities grew even more pronounced when compared to 2019 admissions, the year prior to COVID.

The increase in detention admissions from 2021 to 2022 did not impact all youth equitably. It is youth of color that experienced the largest share of the increased use of secure detention. Considering the weight of the impacts of COVID was felt most largely by communities of color, this additional weight of increased detention admissions is compounding. Intentional work to identify alternatives to detention and sentencing is necessary to address the continued overrepresentation of youth of color. This does not mean that local juvenile courts and law enforcement officers are solely responsible for the overrepresentation of youth of color. Changes in policy, practice, funding, access, and opportunities must occur across all human service and education sectors if overrepresentation of youth of color in the juvenile justice system is to be eliminated. The goal is for race and ethnicity to no longer be the predictor of outcomes for any young people.

CONCLUSION

The findings presented in this report and the attached data book reflect that youth arrests and juvenile justice system contact remain near a 10-year low, though racial and ethnic disparities persist. As data trends indicate a return to pre-pandemic levels of system contact, there is a renewed opportunity to shape the juvenile justice landscape in Washington State to prioritize serving youth at home with their families and through connections to their communities.

The Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice offers its support and recommendations for positive transformation along the juvenile justice continuum: dismantle the school-to-prison pipeline, establish diversion as a primary response, expand the use of sentencing alternatives, and eliminate the use of large institutional facilities for the rehabilitation of youth in the state's care. We present these recommendations with a sense of hope, urgency, and continued commitment to the current and future generations of young people, including and especially those who encounter Washington's juvenile justice system.

APPENDIX A: COVER ART

The creation and inclusion of the artwork featured on the cover of this report was made possible through a collaboration with [Schack Art Center](#) (Schack), which operates art programs in partnership with Denney Juvenile Justice Center in Snohomish County. Staff at Schack invited young people in their network who have been personally impacted by juvenile court involvement to create artwork for the [WA-PCJJ Policy Studies](#) reports. Artists learned about the policy studies and worked from a series of prompts to create the pieces featured first in the policy studies reports and again on the cover of this report. Artists received cash awards for their work.

We are grateful to Schack for facilitating this connection and providing space, materials, and support to artists as they created these pieces.

[View each piece in full detail here](#) or at tinyurl.com/PCJJart.

Artists' Statements

Digital Footprint by Lina, 18

Digital footprint,
trailing behind you everywhere you go,
Holding you,
trapping you to your past.
Each step you take,
You fear when you look back
Everyone else can see the muddy footprint
That only
Should be visible to you.
You wish you could turn around and
wipe it all away.

Layered Thoughts by EE, 13

Losing people and things is painful and confusing. It feels unfair. Your thoughts get mixed up when you try to figure it out. Sometimes you are sad and you are angry sometimes. It would help if you had people who love and care about you to be there for you.

Time/Money Owed by GVA, 22

I was sentenced with the responsibility to owe the victim's family \$5830.26. I was told as soon as I was released, I'd be making \$25 a month payments. I would be paying this amount off within 233 months after my release. I had the ability to pay this amount off within 2 years before I was released due to working two jobs when I was in a group home. This gave me some financial freedom to know that all my dues were cleared and took care of, given that I owed this and more to the family. It made me feel proud and accomplished that I did the right thing.

What's Holding You Back? (How Do I Start Over?) by KF, 18

Everyone has or has had something holding them back whether it's from a job or life itself. My example of being held back is from being afraid of going to College. The reason I've been afraid of going is due to the fact I've had a record in the past. I am afraid if I go through all the years to become a vet, I might not be able to because although I have been told my records are sealed they may pop up in my background check to get a job in the vet industry. This is mainly due to the fact that you have an extremely clean background to become a vet. I am fearful that I'll put all my effort into nothing. I've heard of others going through similar situations it makes me fearful of what's to come.

Say No to my Record by JA, 14

My opinion is people shouldn't have access to my record because it could stop not only me but other people from getting a good job or any job.

Peace by Mariah, 17

What my mind looks like after fully grieving the loss of my reputation because I was charged for an emotional thing that didn't cause harm.

Don't Hold Me Back by Mariah, 17

Don't Hold me back
With something
You know nothing about.

Obstacles by JA, 17

I have been through lots of obstacles to overcome the current events and I would like to leave them behind so I can move forward with nothing to hold me back.

Walking Through the Mess by E, 13

I just want to get it over with – not leaving footprints and help kids in the future have better protection for their reputation.

far from home by LT, 16

This piece's sole purpose is to help youths growing up fight for their right to escape digital footprints and find their way through life as a young adult. Even with no bad background, living is hard when you don't have the help you need.

Don't Hold Me Back by X, 18

A fresh start looks like change, and feels like freedom.

Direction by JW, 16

Where am I supposed to go after a mistake?...
Forward.

Fix My Broken Record by GVA, 22

After I was released in 2022, I was given the opportunity to seal my records. A month after, I went to Court, spoke to the judge and once I was told everything was approved and okay, I automatically felt a

weight off me! I was able to breathe and thought I could put my past behind me . . . well I was wrong. After going through job searching I came across a job opening at the Snoqualmie Casino for a cashier position. Going through the onboarding process something from my past pops back up on me that I had no idea existed. I felt like I was back at ground zero and my heart dropped when I received the news of my employment rejection. I thought I had taken care of it all back two years ago but once again I had to stand up for myself, take care of my issue and prevail against all odds thrown at me.

EYES by MB, 18

This is how I envision the difference between being hurt and being healed. The side with the rain visualizes with the eye on that side of how hurt can affect someone's mind, it represents the hurt I have felt and how it affected me within, and how I used to use drugs to cope with the hurt. The side that has trees and mountains represents the feeling I have gotten after maintaining a stable life and getting clean and sober. I believe it is important to remember the hurt and know that there is a way out of it. Getting back up from a dark place can be difficult and mostly always is but it is 100 percent possible if you put in the effort to do it.

Peaceful Simplicity by LK, 18

Through conflict and unsaid words,
 leaving a collapse
 in the bridge of understanding
 as I seek a relief for my grief,
 I find peace
 in what's beyond comprehending,
 healing what I once considered doubt,
 forming a new path
 in the garden
 where lilies tend to bloom
 leading me to endless possibilities.
 Finding peace in the little things
 surrounding me in my room
 gave me more reconciliation
 than forcing it
 from someone outside of myself.

Stepping from Darkness into Light by KF, 19

Hurt is feeling unhappy or upset due to someone's actions, or words. This can be caused by trauma, regret, bereavement, grief and much more. Feeling hurt occurs when you take others actions or words personally, causing you to feel core painful feelings. Feeling hurt is something that can be temporary or last forever, whether it's under the surface or not. Some ways to help being hurt is reaching out to your support network, creating meaningful art from your feelings, meditations or even letting everything out in a safe place. One day at work I felt betrayed when I was left on my own to finish closing all by myself which should have never happened. This continued happening for awhile and I started to grow extremely upset to the point I was going to quit. Luckily I ended up sticking it out until we got new

management. My new Manager laid out rules stating that nobody gets left alone and showed that we could always come to her when we had a need. She started providing us support we knew we could depend on, never turning us down. She pulled me out of a bad spot and back into the light, showing me where I belong. If it wasn't for her I don't know what I would have done.

Universal Pain/Hurt by GVA, 22

What it feels like to be hurt is someone taking ahold of your heart and squeezing it till it shatters to pieces. That's why I chose red to represent the blood in our hearts. The hand is letting go of the pieces of hurt, in other words learning to heal our wounds. I'm emotional so I cry a lot for love, I cry for pain, I cry when I'm hurt emotionally. Sometimes I keep it inside as much as I can but I'm a Gemini. My emotions are stronger at times. The clouds are meant to represent the thoughts in our heads, they cloud up my brain and my vision gets blurry from the tears starting to build up. I visualize hurt through the eyes and physically as well, as in how our body reacts whether its jerking movements from the adrenalin in our bodies or trauma responses we each have.

APPENDIX B: 2024 WA STATE JUVENILE JUSTICE DATABOOK

Table of Contents

About the Book

About the Data

Washington State Juvenile Justice Annual Report Historical Tables

1. [Washington State Juvenile Population](#)

About the Data

Exhibit 1.1: Washington youth population by year, 2013-2022

Exhibit 1.2: Washington youth population by year and county, 2013-2022

2. [Juvenile Arrests](#)

About the Data

Exhibit 2.1: NIBRS juvenile arrests by year, 2018-2022

Exhibit 2.2: NIBRS juvenile arrests by county, 2021 and 2022

Exhibit 2.3: NIBRS juvenile arrests by race, 2021 and 2022

Exhibit 2.4: Ethnicity of White juvenile arrestees, 2018-2022

Exhibit 2.5: NIBRS juvenile arrests by gender, 2021 and 2022

Exhibit 2.6: NIBRS juvenile arrests by age, 2021 and 2022

Exhibit 2.7: NIBRS juvenile arrests by offense category, 2021 and 2022

3. [Juvenile Referrals, Cases, and Dispositions](#)

About the Data

Exhibit 3.1: Juvenile court referrals, cases, and dispositions, 2013-2022

Exhibit 3.2: Juvenile court dispositions by disposition type, 2013-2022

Exhibit 3.3: Juvenile court yearly referral progression, 2013-2022

Exhibit 3.4: Juvenile court referrals by race, 2021

Exhibit 3.5: Juvenile court referrals by race, 2022

Exhibit 3.6: Ethnicity of White juveniles referred to court, 2018-2022

Exhibit 3.7: Juvenile court referrals by gender and county, 2021

Exhibit 3.8: Juvenile court referrals by gender and county, 2022

Exhibit 3.9: Juvenile court referrals by age and county, 2021

Exhibit 3.10: Juvenile court referrals by age and county, 2022

Exhibit 3.11: Juvenile court referrals by most serious offense type and county, 2021

Exhibit 3.12: Juvenile court referrals by most serious offense type and county, 2022

Exhibit 3.13: Juvenile court cases by race and county, 2021

Exhibit 3.14: Juvenile court cases by race and county, 2022

Exhibit 3.15: Juvenile court cases by gender and county, 2021

Exhibit 3.16: Juvenile court cases by gender and county, 2022

Exhibit 3.17: Juvenile court cases by age and county, 2021

Exhibit 3.18: Juvenile court cases by age and county, 2022

Exhibit 3.19: Juvenile court cases by most serious offense type and county, 2021

Exhibit 3.20: Juvenile court cases by most serious offense type and county, 2022

Exhibit 3.21: Juvenile court dispositions by county, 2021

Exhibit 3.22: Juvenile court dispositions by county, 2022

- Exhibit 3.23: Juvenile court dispositions by race, 2021
- Exhibit 3.24: Juvenile court dispositions by race, 2022
- Exhibit 3.25: Juvenile court dispositions by gender and county, 2021
- Exhibit 3.26: Juvenile court dispositions by gender and county, 2022
- Exhibit 3.27: Juvenile court dispositions by age and county, 2021
- Exhibit 3.28: Juvenile court dispositions by age and county, 2022
- Exhibit 3.29: Juvenile Court dispositions by most serious offense type and county, 2021
- Exhibit 3.30: Juvenile Court dispositions by most serious offense type and county, 2022

4. [Juvenile Detention](#)

About the Data

- Exhibit 4.1: Map of juvenile detention facilities
- Exhibit 4.2: Detentions, youth admitted, rates, and changes from previous year, 2021
- Exhibit 4.3: Detentions, youth admitted, rates, and changes from previous year, 2022
- Exhibit 4.4: Juveniles admitted to detention by race, 2021
- Exhibit 4.5: Juveniles admitted to detention by race, 2022
- Exhibit 4.6: Juveniles admitted to detention by gender, 2021
- Exhibit 4.7: Juveniles admitted to detention by gender, 2022
- Exhibit 4.8: Detention admissions by non-offender status, 2021
- Exhibit 4.9: Detention admissions by non-offender status, 2022

5. [Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration](#)

About the Data

- Exhibit 5.1: Juvenile Rehabilitation facility admissions, 2013-2022
- Exhibit 5.2: Juvenile Rehabilitation facility admissions by county, 2021 and 2022
- Exhibit 5.3: Average daily population in a Juvenile Rehabilitation facility, 2013-2022
- Exhibit 5.4: Juvenile Rehabilitation facility admission demographics, 2021 and 2022
- Exhibit 5.5: Juvenile Rehabilitation length of stay (in days) by demographics, 2021 and 2022

6. [Juvenile Recidivism](#)

About the Data

- Exhibit 6.1: New referral, felony, and violent felony recidivism over time, 2013-2022
- Exhibit 6.2: New referral recidivism by county, 12-month follow-up, 2021-2022
- Exhibit 6.3: New referral recidivism by race, 12-month follow-up, 2021-2022
- Exhibit 6.4: New referral recidivism by gender, 12-month follow-up, 2021-2022
- Exhibit 6.5: New referral recidivism by age, 12-month follow-up, 2021-2022
- Exhibit 6.6: New referral recidivism by offense type, 12-month follow-up, 2021-2022

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

About the Data

- Exhibit 7.1: Juvenile PACT risk assessment completions by risk level, 2013-2022
- Exhibit 7.2: Juvenile PACT completions and progression through EBPs by county, 2021
- Exhibit 7.3: Juvenile PACT completions and progression through EBPs by county, 2022
- Exhibit 7.4: Juvenile PACT completions and demographics by risk level, 2021
- Exhibit 7.5: Juvenile PACT completions and demographics by risk level, 2022
- Exhibit 7.6: Juvenile PACT completions and demographics by EBP progression, 2021
- Exhibit 7.7: Juvenile PACT completions and demographics by EBP progression, 2022
- Exhibit 7.8: Juvenile PACT completions and EBP progression, 2018-2022
- Exhibit 7.9: Juvenile EBP progression: Aggression Replacement Training, 2018-2022

Exhibit 7.10: Juvenile EBP progression: Coordination of Services, 2018-2022
Exhibit 7.11: Juvenile EBP progression: Education and Employment Training, 2018-2022
Exhibit 7.12: Juvenile EBP progression: Functional Family Therapy, 2018-2022
Exhibit 7.13: Juvenile EBP progression: Family Integrated Transitions, 2018-2022
Exhibit 7.14: Juvenile EBP progression: Multisystemic Therapy, 2018-2022

8. [Status Offenses](#)

About the Data

Exhibit 8.1: Juvenile status offense petitions by type, 2013-2022
Exhibit 8.2: Juvenile status offense contempt petitions by type, 2013-2022
Exhibit 8.3: Juvenile status offense petitions by type and county, 2021
Exhibit 8.4: Juvenile status offense petitions by type and county, 2022
Exhibit 8.5: Juvenile status offense petition rates per 1,000 population, 2013-2022
Exhibit 8.6: Juvenile status offense and contempt petition demographics by type, 2021
Exhibit 8.7: Juvenile status offense and contempt petition demographics by type, 2022

9. [Domestic Violence](#)

About the Data

Exhibit 9.1: Juvenile domestic violence referrals and percent of all referrals, 2013-2022
Exhibit 9.2: Juvenile domestic violence referrals by county, 2021
Exhibit 9.3: Juvenile domestic violence referrals by county, 2022

10. [Juvenile Decline Offenses/Offenders](#)

About the Data

Exhibit 10.1: Juvenile declination of jurisdiction cases, 2013-2022
Exhibit 10.2: Juvenile declinations of jurisdiction case demographics, 2021
Exhibit 10.3: Juvenile declinations of jurisdiction case demographics, 2022

11. [Disparities in Race and Ethnicity at Arrest and Court Stage](#)

About the Data

Exhibit 11.1 Arrest Rates per 1,000 youth by race/ethnicity, 2017-2021
Exhibit 11.2 Court referral rates per 1,000 youth by race/ethnicity, 2018-2022
Exhibit 11.3 Court case rates per 1,000 youth by race/ethnicity, 2018-2022
Exhibit 11.4 Court adjudication rates per 1,000 youth by race/ethnicity, 2018-2022

General Data Limitations & Notes

About the Book

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

This volume primarily covers records during Calendar Years 2021 and 2022 as well as trends over a ten-year period. Where 2021-2022 data were not available, the most recent available data were used. This edition of the WAJJR includes all relevant records extracted from court-related data management systems as of December 31, 2023.

About the Data

All two-year tables and charts presented here include only the most serious entry per criminal justice cycle.¹ The ten-year charts show only the most serious charge per criminal justice cycle per year, so a criminal justice cycle where the referral was filed in year one but did not receive a disposition until year two would be reflected in year one in the referral count, but in year two in the disposition count. Except when otherwise noted, the WSAJJR only shows records involving misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor and felony offenses.

Racial/ethnic demographic subgroup analysis is used throughout this databook. It is important to note that our racial categories are defined by the federal Office of Management and Budget and their guidelines for reporting race/ethnicity.² It should also be noted that AOC source data reports race (White, Black, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Other/Unknown) and ethnicity (Latino or Non-Latino) separately. For the purposes of reporting, we treat Latino as a race. So, in our records, if an individual's ethnicity is recorded as Latino, regardless of the race that is recorded, we report that individual as Latino.

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

¹ A criminal justice cycle is defined as any group of charges for a single individual that shares the same case identification number, case referral data, and, for analyses of adjudications, adjudication date.

² Office of Management and Budget (1997). Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity. *Federal Register*. October 30.

For purposes of maintaining anonymity, any field in a table with fewer than ten observations has been omitted. If only one cell had fewer than ten cases, the next largest cell was also excluded. In addition, any field in a table that is represented as a ratio where the denominator in the ratio is less than 30, has been omitted to avoid presenting potentially skewed or misleading statistics.

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

Washington State Juvenile Justice Annual Report Historical Tables

Prior to 2018, a similar annual report was produced by the Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice (WA-PCJJ). At the end of this appendix is a list of tables previously published by WA-PCJJ that are no longer produced for this report and the sources used to create those tables. This volume also contains tables that were not previously published in historical reports.

1. Washington State Juvenile Population

This volume begins with a 10-year overview of Washington’s statewide population of youth aged 8 to 17 by county. Note: the reporting age range changed from 10 to 17, to 8 to 17, therefore population numbers will likely appear larger than in previous reports.

About the Data

Source: Population estimates from 2013-2020 from the Research and Data Analysis (RDA) group within the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS). Population estimates for years 2021 and 2022 from WSCCR.

Data collection methods/adjustments: WSCCR created population estimates for 2021 and 2022 using an Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average based upon 10 years of data (2011-2020) supplied by RDA.

Definitions: Youth age 8 to 17

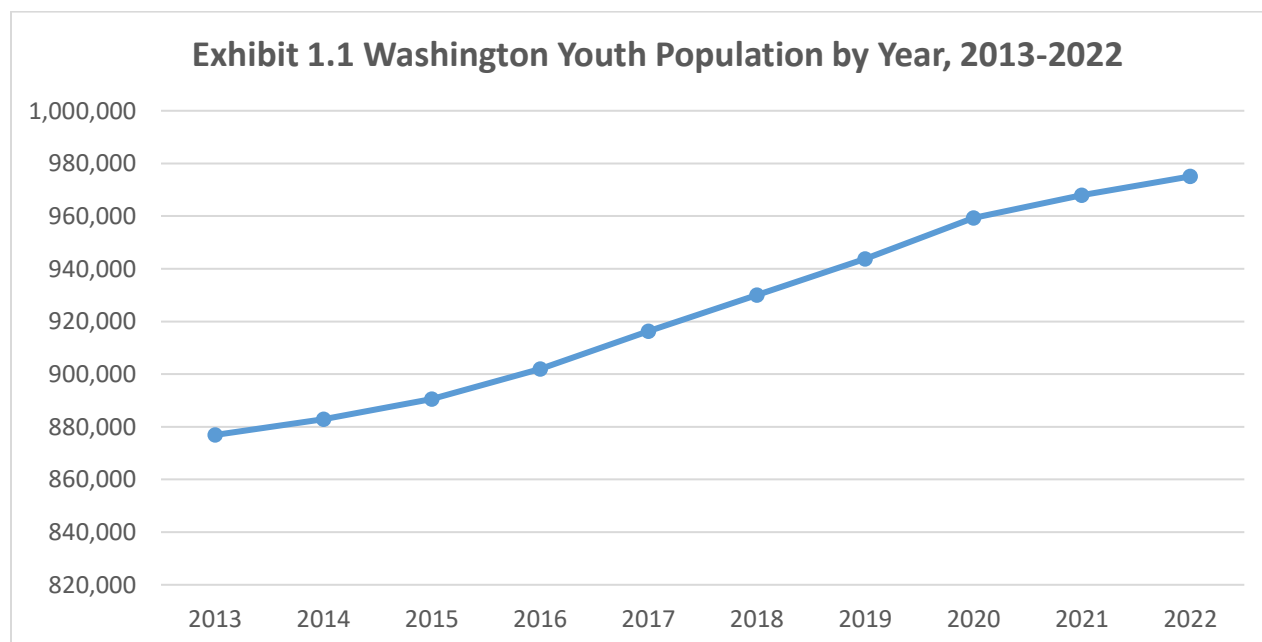


Exhibit 1.2: Washington youth population by year and county, 2013-2022

County	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Statewide	876,898	882,915	890,503	901,915	916,353	929,976	943,745	959,284	967,988	975,063
Adams	3,698	3,828	4,047	4,126	4,203	4,213	4,206	4,254	4,328	4,408
Asotin	2,440	2,465	2,491	2,522	2,535	2,546	2,559	2,572	2,541	2,547
Benton	27,061	27,358	27,578	27,804	28,197	28,777	29,440	30,149	30,619	30,942
Chelan	9,948	9,960	10,004	10,081	10,170	10,272	10,342	10,460	10,513	10,530
Clallam	7,274	7,196	7,187	7,240	7,310	7,386	7,479	7,581	7,598	7,586
Clark	63,709	63,910	64,323	64,309	65,021	65,540	66,145	67,113	67,551	67,805
Columbia	454	450	443	438	440	445	448	454	452	446
Cowlitz	13,672	13,608	13,617	13,606	13,680	13,806	13,962	14,183	14,244	14,254
Douglas	5,803	5,853	5,843	5,929	6,022	6,117	6,221	6,385	6,465	6,449
Ferry	839	828	826	821	822	824	829	833	829	821
Franklin	15,132	15,618	15,778	16,096	16,372	16,719	17,049	17,378	17,703	18,092
Garfield	282	270	269	269	268	276	287	288	287	287
Grant	14,934	15,158	15,340	15,613	15,777	16,052	16,235	16,478	16,583	16,829
Grays Harbor	8,614	8,551	8,546	8,628	8,639	8,664	8,677	8,723	8,720	8,666
Island	8,465	8,407	8,348	7,853	7,761	7,850	7,972	8,150	8,116	7,998
Jefferson	2,511	2,469	2,445	2,417	2,405	2,399	2,398	2,401	2,339	2,330
King	229,279	232,406	236,261	240,671	245,328	248,978	252,657	256,846	260,426	263,293
Kitsap	29,887	29,779	29,849	29,656	29,914	30,160	30,433	30,814	30,784	30,556
Kittitas	4,708	5,001	4,641	4,788	4,926	5,047	5,174	5,363	5,552	5,659
Klickitat	2,514	2,478	2,459	2,449	2,478	2,494	2,526	2,561	2,552	2,541
Lewis	9,696	9,562	9,544	9,530	9,573	9,681	9,815	9,924	9,886	9,820
Lincoln	1,396	1,391	1,364	1,360	1,358	1,373	1,396	1,417	1,419	1,413
Mason	6,931	6,918	6,918	6,933	7,013	7,103	7,211	7,299	7,315	7,330
Okanogan	5,185	5,231	5,281	5,371	5,422	5,478	5,526	5,561	5,584	5,594
Pacific	2,039	2,032	2,041	2,083	2,092	2,106	2,115	2,129	2,126	2,121
Pend Oreille	1,587	1,550	1,523	1,493	1,487	1,500	1,511	1,520	1,505	1,487
Pierce	107,788	108,103	108,910	110,975	113,248	115,386	117,913	120,375	121,683	122,521
San Juan	1,452	1,422	1,398	1,371	1,369	1,381	1,399	1,404	1,386	1,368
Skagit	15,136	15,174	15,289	15,478	15,667	15,912	16,169	16,329	16,343	16,379
Skamania	1,395	1,386	1,373	1,339	1,345	1,354	1,361	1,377	1,362	1,362
Snohomish	95,754	95,831	97,006	98,011	99,740	101,368	102,830	104,497	105,366	105,832
Spokane	61,868	62,244	62,685	63,485	64,588	65,814	66,870	68,051	68,856	69,475
Stevens	5,893	5,709	5,599	5,444	5,445	5,486	5,546	5,597	5,519	5,372
Thurston	32,924	33,177	33,469	34,316	34,852	35,505	36,048	36,856	36,758	37,588
Wahkiakum	426	420	407	395	389	388	392	397	393	385
Walla Walla	7,690	7,832	7,915	7,716	7,953	8,045	8,097	8,094	8,179	8,222
Whatcom	24,449	24,478	24,574	24,750	25,071	25,431	25,882	26,286	26,408	26,597
Whitman	4,410	4,664	4,401	4,608	4,705	4,783	4,874	4,876	4,970	5,081
Yakima	39,653	40,200	40,510	41,942	42,767	43,317	43,751	44,309	44,728	45,077

2. Juvenile Arrests

About the Data

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

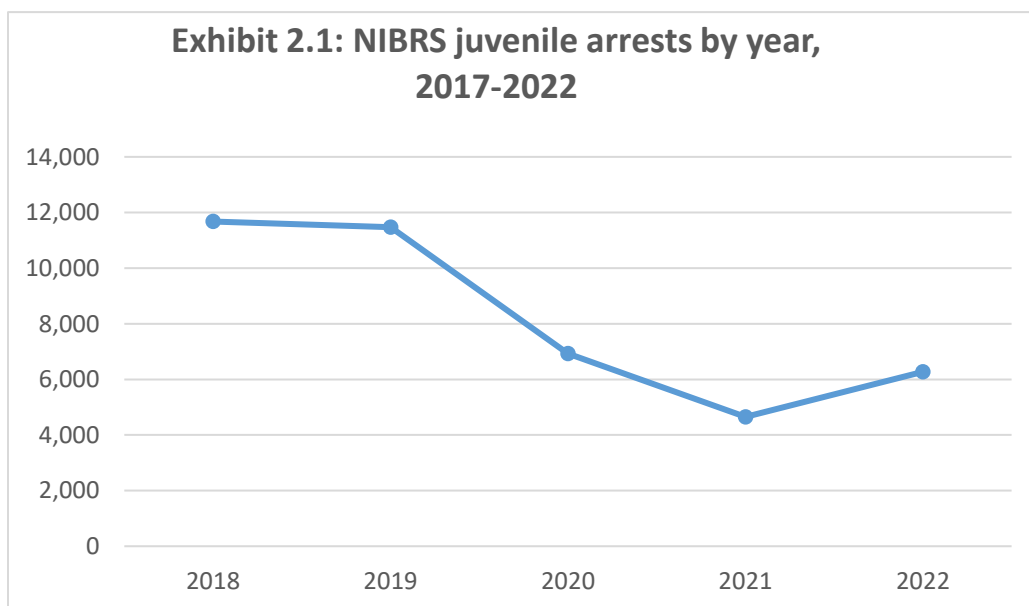
WASPC has indicated that not all arrests made by local law enforcement are recorded into NIBRS. They also indicated there are multiple, potential reasons for this discrepancy, including a lack of resources within local law enforcement agencies. There is no indication that arrests are omitted based on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

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

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

Definitions:

- Youth age 8 to 17 at the time of arrest.
- Arrests are all those recorded in NIBRS



**Exhibit 2.2: NIBRS juvenile arrests
by county, 2021 and 2022**

County	2021	2022
Statewide	4,651	6,274
Adams	52	105
Asotin	--	--
Benton	404	437
Chelan	101	141
Clallam	88	143
Clark	233	330
Columbia	--	--
Cowlitz	169	237
Douglas	50	89
Ferry	--	--
Franklin	175	211
Garfield	--	--
Grant	183	199
Grays Harbor	36	33
Island	16	31
Jefferson	19	11
King	633	952
Kitsap	111	159
Kittitas	65	61
Klickitat	14	16
Lewis	110	115
Lincoln	21	22
Mason	20	32
Okanogan	--	--
Pacific	--	11
Pend Oreille	--	12
Pierce	355	427
San Juan	17	15
Skagit	113	145
Skamania	--	--
Snohomish	489	789
Spokane	411	466
Stevens	--	--
Thurston	141	179
Wahkiakum	--	--
Walla Walla	47	58
Whatcom	121	287
Whitman	37	37
Yakima	349	480

Exhibit 2.3: NIBRS juvenile arrests by race, 2021 and 2022

Race	2021	2022
American Indian/Alaska Native	100	155
Asian	99	148
Black	656	1,034
Latino	585	878
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	23	66
Unknown	277	463
White	2,911	3,530
Total	4,651	6,274

Exhibit 2.4 Race/Ethnicity of White Arrestees, 2018-2022

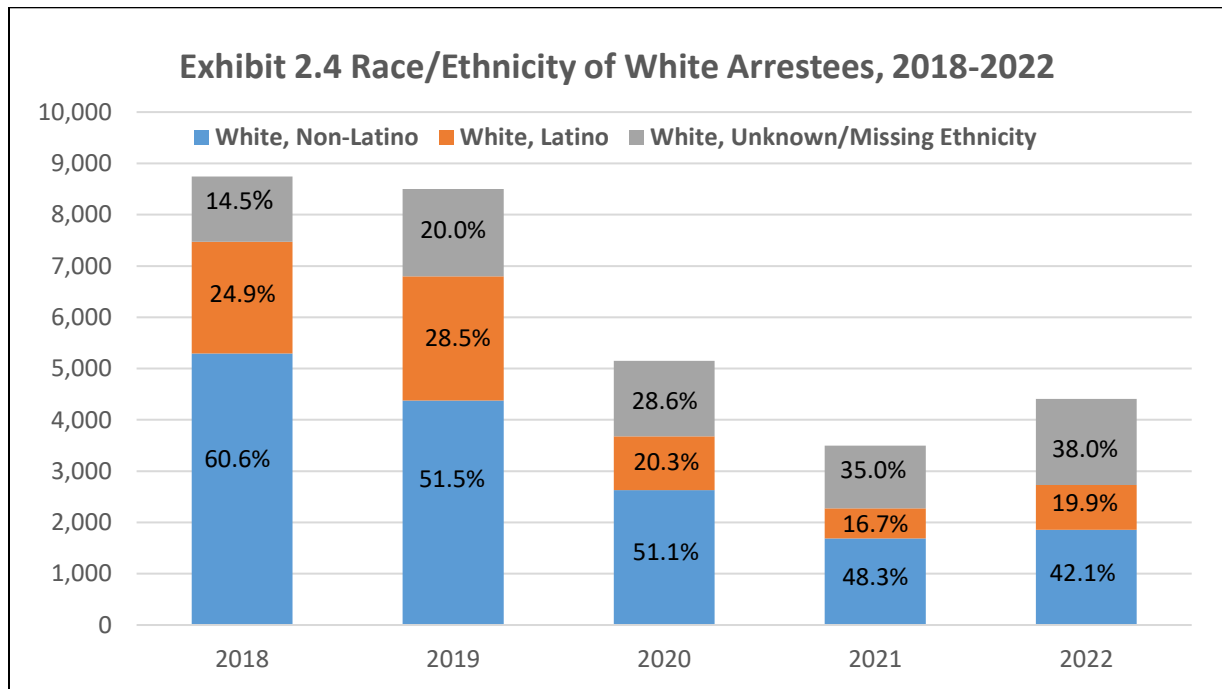


Exhibit 2.5: NIBRS juvenile arrests by gender, 2021 and 2022

Gender	2021	2022
Female	1,421	1,976
Male	3,220	4,278
Total	4,641	6,254

*30 of the 10,895 arrests in 2021-22 had arrestees with a missing/unknown gender

**Exhibit 2.6: NIBRS juvenile arrests by age,
2021 and 2022**

Age	2021	2022
8-10	11	28
11	59	74
12	282	344
13	442	739
14	715	1,022
15	927	1,282
16	1,110	1,427
17	1,105	1,358
Total	4,651	6,274

**Exhibit 2.7: NIBRS juvenile arrests by offense category,
2021 and 2022**

Offense Category	2021	2022
Trespassing	90	183
Disorderly Conduct	61	137
Additional Other Offenses	410	468
Drug/Narcotic Violations	119	174
Liquor Law Violations	114	164
Other Alcohol/Drug Offenses	143	126
Shoplifting	147	290
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	433	561
Burglary/Breaking and Entering	188	192
Motor Vehicle Theft	93	122
Other Property Offenses	334	441
Person, Non-Violent Offenses	37	62
Weapons Offenses	130	239
Rape/Statutory Rape	83	86
Sexual Assault/Fondling	57	34
Other Sex Offenses	19	33
Simple Assault	1,512	1,982
Aggravated Assault	342	435
Robbery	156	268
Other Person, Violent Offenses	183	277
Total	4,651	6,274

3. Juvenile Referrals, Cases, and Dispositions

In this section, we provide 10-year trends for referrals, case adjudications, and dispositions in Washington State and more detailed information for two years, 2021 and 2022, of data.

About the Data

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts. All court data used in this section were obtained from the AOC's case management system and were entered by clerks and court personnel in their respective counties. All criminal justice cycles with at least one charge in the relevant court stage are included. A person may appear more than once within the process and/or yearly count. For example, if a person had a referral, case, and disposition that occurred in 2021, they would be counted in each of those categories of the court process. If they had two distinct referrals in 2021, each of those referrals would be included in the referral counts for 2021. If they had five referrals that had the same case number or the offenses occurred on the same day, only one of those referrals would be included in the referral count.

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

In Washington State courts there are three different types of dispositions that recognize the respondent's responsibility: conviction, deferral, and diversion. A conviction represents either the admission of responsibility by the offender or the finding of responsibility by a judge or jury and is followed by some type of sanction. A deferral also includes an admission or finding of responsibility, but the final disposition is suspended and the offender is sanctioned with community supervision for up to twelve months along with the possibility of other conditions imposed by the court. If the offender completes the supervision without violating the judge-imposed conditions, then the case is dismissed, and, in most instances, the conviction is "vacated."³ Together, convictions and deferrals are referred to as "adjudications".

A diversion occurs after the prosecutor has found probable cause and before formal charges are filed against the youth. The youth is required to sign a contract that includes agreed upon conditions and services. The youth is provided with six months to fulfill the conditions of the contract, with the possibility for a six-month extension. If they are met, the case is completed, but will still appear as criminal history on the youth's record. If conditions are not met, then the prosecutor may formally file charges with the juvenile court.⁴ If record of the diversion agreement is filed with the court, then that information will appear in this report. If record of the diversion agreement is kept exclusively in the prosecutor's office, then the courts will not have information of the diversion and it will not appear in this report.

³ Dowell, T. The Juvenile Offender System in Washington State, 2015 Edition. p. 21 Accessed from: <http://70.89.120.146/wapa/materials/Understanding%20the%20Juvenile%20System%20in%20WA%202017%20Edition.pdf>

⁴ Ibid., 3-4.

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

Exhibit 3.6 represents the number of referrals where the individual’s race was recorded as White and their ethnicity was recorded as something other than Latino. It also represents the percentage of those referrals whose ethnicity was recorded as Non-Latino and those whose ethnicity was recorded as Unknown or not recorded.

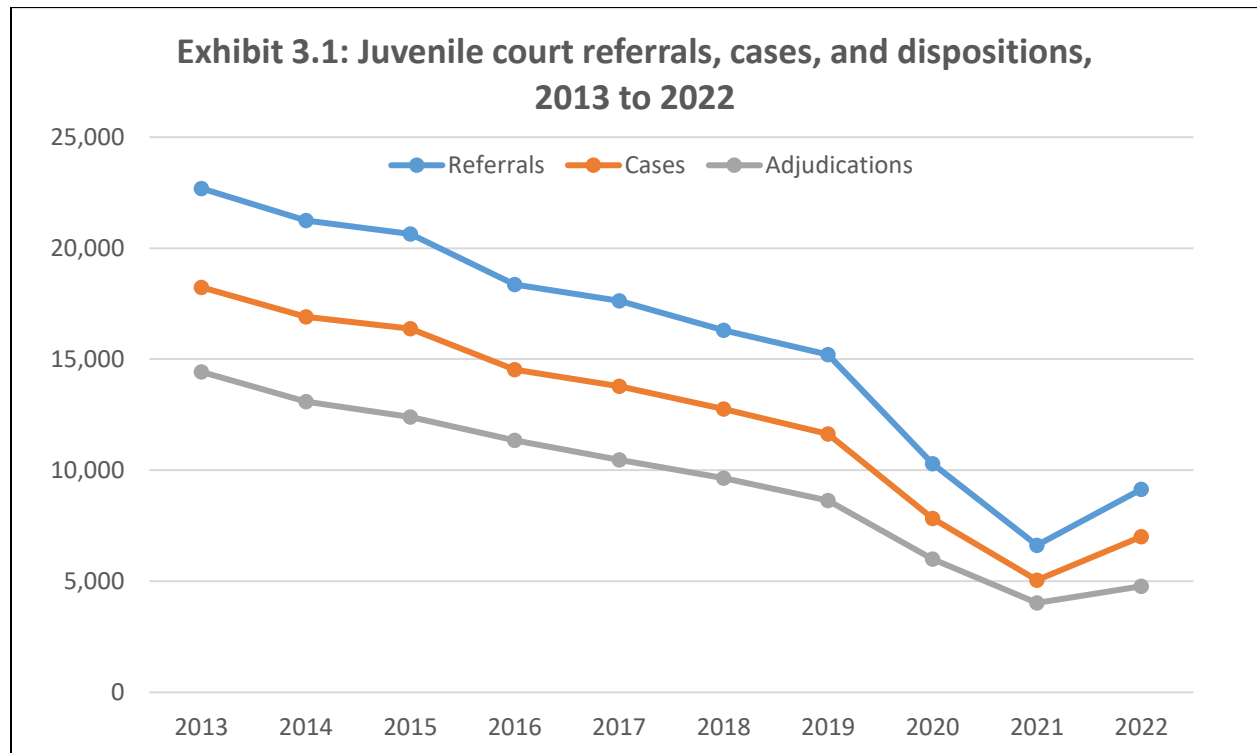


Exhibit 3.2: Juvenile court dispositions by type, 2013 to 2022

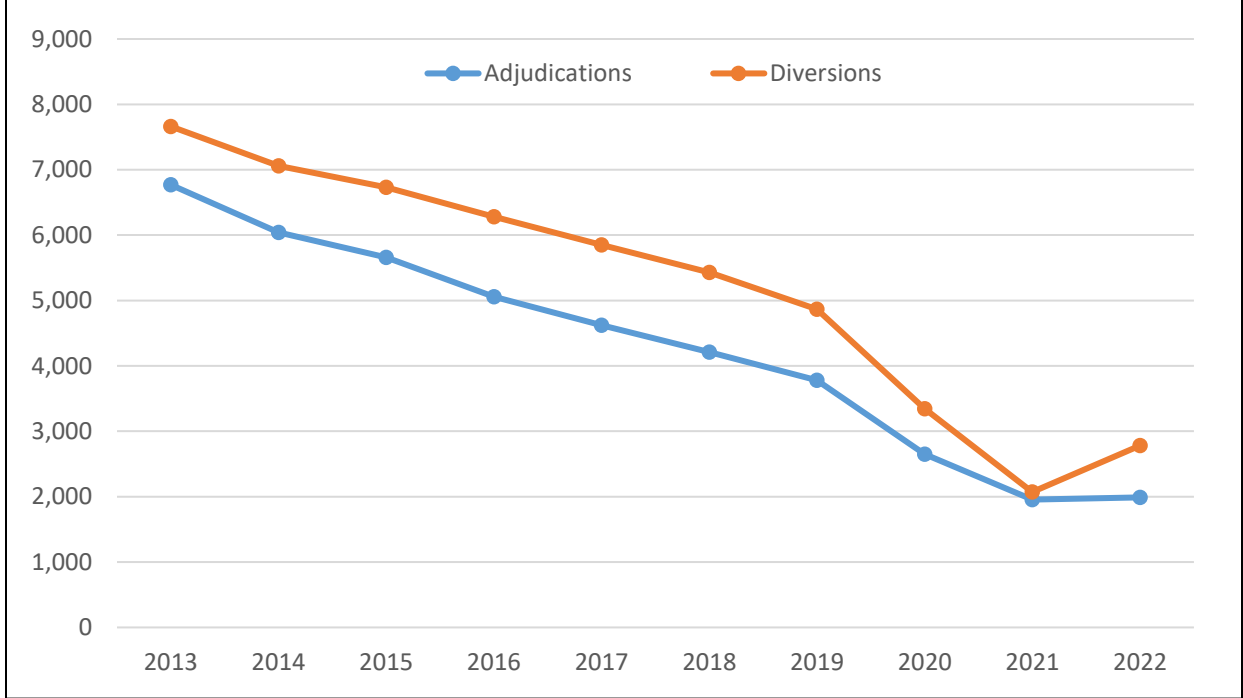


Exhibit 3.3: Juvenile court yearly referral progression, 2013-2022

	Referrals	Cases	Any Disposition	Referrals to Cases	Cases to Dispositions
	N	N	N	%	%
2013	22,742	18,189	14,400	80.0	79.2
2014	21,242	16,818	13,257	79.2	78.8
2015	20,600	16,262	12,695	78.9	78.1
2016	18,367	14,478	11,413	78.8	78.8
2017	17,630	13,706	10,631	77.7	77.6
2018	16,333	12,671	9,614	77.6	75.9
2019	15,162	11,565	8,732	76.3	75.5
2020	10,278	7,760	5,265	75.5	67.8
2021	6,632	5,005	3,559	75.5	71.1
2022	9,171	6,959	5,076	75.9	72.9

Exhibit 3.4: Juvenile court referrals by race, 2021

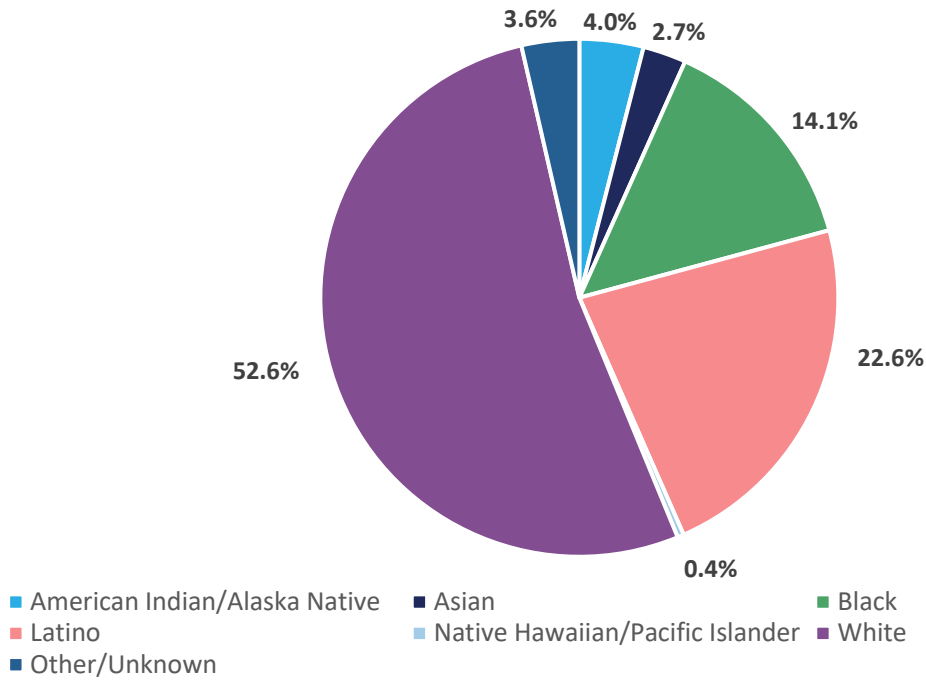


Exhibit 3.5: Juvenile court referrals by race, 2022

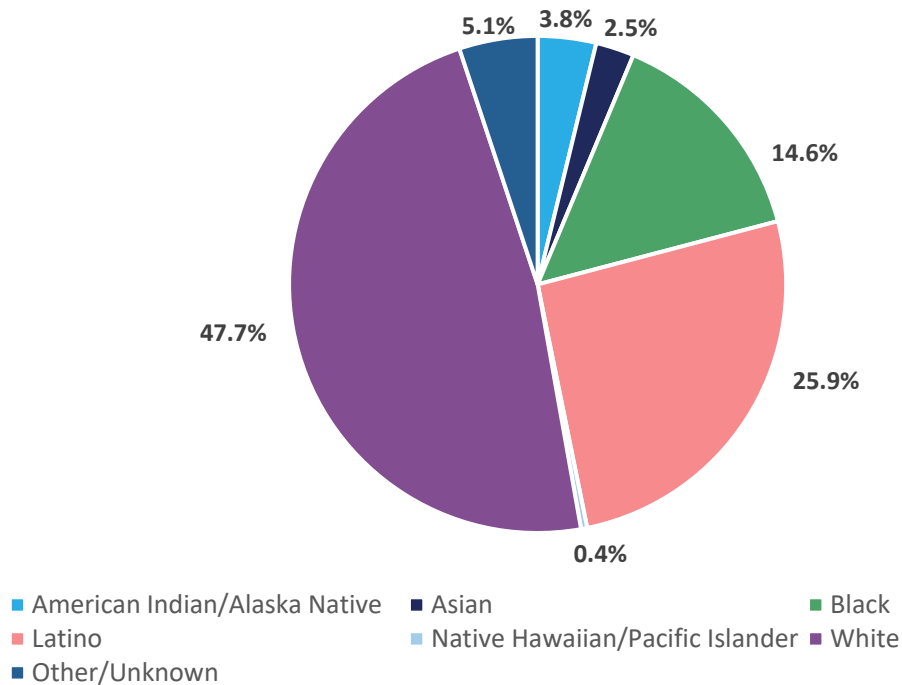


Exhibit 3.6: Ethnicity of White juveniles referred to court, 2018-2022

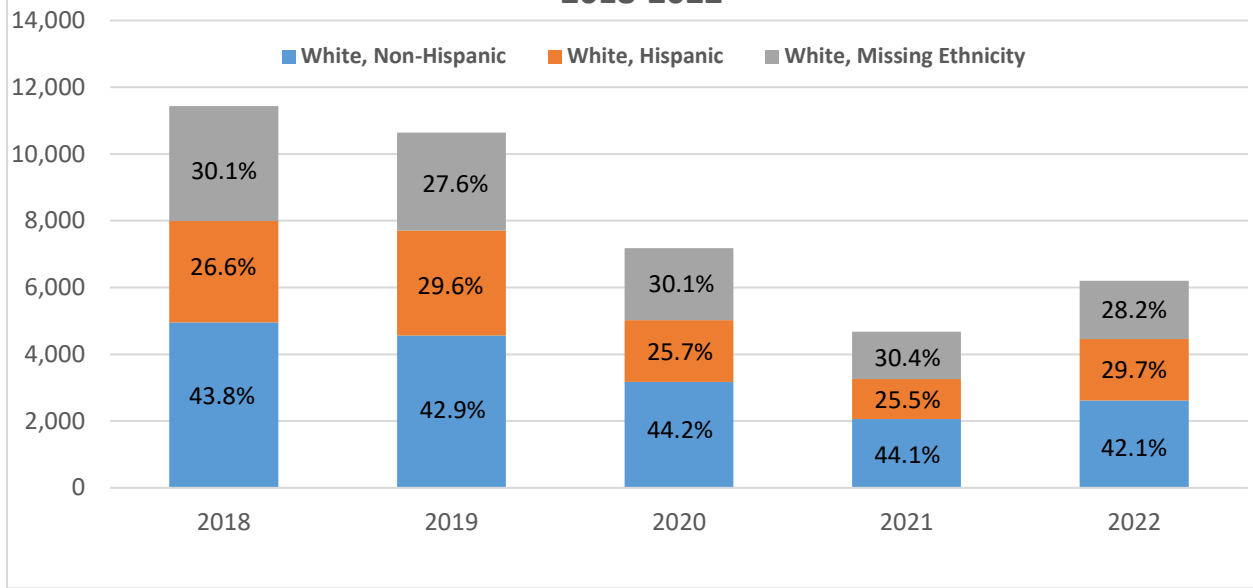


Exhibit 3.7: Juvenile court referrals by gender and county, 2021

County	Total	Female		Male	
	N	N	%	N	%
Total	6,609	1,901	28.7	4,708	71.1
Adams	72	17	23.6	55	76.4
Asotin	70	15	21.4	55	78.6
Benton	606	194	32.0	412	68.0
Chelan	117	40	34.2	77	65.8
Clallam	120	36	30.0	84	70.0
Clark	453	109	24.0	344	75.8
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	174	61	35.1	113	64.9
Douglas	91	11	12.1	80	87.9
Ferry	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	104	31	29.5	73	69.5
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	254	74	29.1	180	70.9
Grays Harbor	136	35	25.7	101	74.3
Island	41	12	29.3	29	70.7
Jefferson	40	18	45.0	22	55.0
King	485	114	23.3	371	75.9
Kitsap	148	49	33.1	99	66.9
Kittitas	69	26	37.7	43	62.3
Klickitat	22	--	--	--	--
Lewis	178	58	32.4	120	67.0
Lincoln	21	--	--	--	--
Mason	59	--	--	--	--
Okanogan	90	30	33.3	60	66.7
Pacific	45	12	26.7	33	73.3
Pend Oreille	22	10	45.5	12	54.5
Pierce	904	249	27.5	655	72.4
San Juan	23	--	--	--	--
Skagit	164	42	25.6	122	74.4
Skamania	27	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	376	104	27.7	272	72.3
Spokane	558	195	34.9	363	64.9
Stevens	113	35	31.0	78	69.0
Thurston	189	69	36.5	120	63.5
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	109	34	31.2	75	68.8
Whatcom	196	59	30.1	137	69.9
Whitman	55	--	--	--	--
Yakima	458	116	25.3	342	74.5

*13 of the 6,609 referrals in 2021 had a missing/unknown gender.

Exhibit 3.8: Juvenile court referrals by gender and county, 2022

County	Total	Female		Male	
	N	N	%	N	%
Total	9,127	2,797	30.6	6,330	69.2
Adams	129	37	28.5	92	70.8
Asotin	106	35	33.0	71	67.0
Benton	908	308	33.9	600	66.1
Chelan	172	46	26.7	126	73.3
Clallam	214	66	30.8	148	69.2
Clark	475	121	25.4	354	74.4
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	289	102	35.3	187	64.7
Douglas	173	35	20.2	138	79.8
Ferry	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	127	42	33.1	85	66.9
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	403	118	29.3	285	70.7
Grays Harbor	176	68	38.6	108	61.4
Island	72	24	32.9	48	65.8
Jefferson	36	14	38.9	22	61.1
King	620	125	19.9	495	78.9
Kitsap	219	56	25.6	163	74.4
Kittitas	82	19	23.2	63	76.8
Klickitat	29	--	--	--	--
Lewis	229	73	31.9	156	68.1
Lincoln	28	10	35.7	18	64.3
Mason	103	31	29.8	72	69.2
Okanogan	129	58	45.0	71	55.0
Pacific	41	17	41.5	24	58.5
Pend Oreille	48	16	33.3	32	66.7
Pierce	1,318	407	30.8	911	68.9
San Juan	16	--	--	--	--
Skagit	189	66	34.7	123	64.7
Skamania	24	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	534	168	31.5	366	68.5
Spokane	672	222	33.0	450	67.0
Stevens	129	38	29.2	91	70.0
Thurston	296	101	34.1	195	65.9
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	131	37	28.2	94	71.8
Whatcom	271	83	30.6	188	69.4
Whitman	57	22	38.6	35	61.4
Yakima	671	208	31.0	463	68.9

*19 of the 9,127 referrals in 2022 had a missing/unknown gender

Exhibit 3.9: Juvenile court referrals by age and county, 2021

County	Total	Age 8 to 11		Age 12		Age 13		Age 14		Age 15		Age 16		Age 17	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	6,621	160	2.4	481	7.3	716	10.8	1,051	15.9	1,263	19.1	1,526	23.0	1,424	21.5
Adams	72	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	19.4	13	18.1	25	34.7	--	--
Asotin	70	--	--	--	--	11	15.7	--	--	19	27.1	--	--	--	--
Benton	606	19	3.1	44	7.3	54	8.9	102	16.8	128	21.1	140	23.1	119	19.6
Chelan	117	--	--	--	--	14	12.0	24	20.5	23	19.7	27	23.1	19	16.2
Clallam	120	--	--	--	--	15	12.5	27	22.5	14	11.7	32	26.7	22	18.3
Clark	454	--	--	--	--	51	11.2	56	12.3	85	18.7	111	24.4	100	22.0
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	174	--	--	17	9.8	--	--	35	20.1	35	20.1	40	23.0	23	13.2
Douglas	91	--	--	--	--	15	16.5	--	--	18	19.8	26	28.6	11	12.1
Ferry	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	105	--	--	--	--	13	12.4	--	--	15	14.3	34	32.4	30	28.6
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	253	11	4.3	34	13.4	28	11.1	46	18.2	35	13.8	51	20.2	48	19.0
Grays Harbor	136	--	--	--	--	15	11.0	21	15.4	22	16.2	26	19.1	36	26.5
Island	41	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	24.4	12	29.3	--	--
Jefferson	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	25.0	--	--
King	489	--	--	--	--	35	7.2	69	14.1	80	16.4	147	30.1	141	28.8
Kitsap	148	--	--	--	--	20	13.5	24	16.2	30	20.3	30	20.3	38	25.7
Kittitas	69	--	--	--	--	10	14.5	14	20.3	--	--	19	27.5	12	17.4
Klickitat	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lewis	179	--	--	--	--	23	12.8	30	16.8	32	17.9	31	17.3	39	21.8
Lincoln	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	59	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	25.4	20	33.9	14	23.7
Okanogan	90	--	--	--	--	15	16.7	15	16.7	14	15.6	19	21.1	11	12.2
Pacific	45	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	33.3	--	--	--	--

Pend Oreille	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pierce	905	22	2.4	68	7.5	115	12.7	159	17.6	195	21.5	173	19.1	173	19.1
San Juan	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	164	--	--	--	--	11	6.7	25	15.2	32	19.5	42	25.6	42	25.6
Skamania	27	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	376	--	--	--	--	39	10.4	46	12.2	80	21.3	84	22.3	97	25.8
Spokane	559	--	--	--	--	54	9.7	80	14.3	103	18.4	143	25.6	149	26.7
Stevens	113	--	--	--	--	14	12.4	14	12.4	20	17.7	28	24.8	15	13.3
Thurston	189	--	--	--	--	17	9.0	26	13.8	34	18.0	53	28.0	44	23.3
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	109	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	14.7	19	17.4	23	21.1	27	24.8
Whatcom	195	--	--	--	--	28	14.3	29	14.8	38	19.4	47	24.0	35	17.9
Whitman	55	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	27.3	11	20.0	--	--	--	--
Yakima	459	12	2.6	34	7.4	46	10.0	81	17.6	85	18.5	84	18.3	117	25.5

Exhibit 3.10: Juvenile court referrals by age and county, 2022

County	Total	Age 8 to 11		Age 12		Age 13		Age 14		Age 15		Age 16		Age 17	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	9,146	191	2.1	683	7.5	1,203	13.2	1,583	17.3	1,866	20.4	1,987	21.7	1,633	17.9
Adams	130	--	--	--	--	22	16.9	25	19.2	30	23.1	23	17.7	19	14.6
Asotin	106	--	--	--	--	18	17.0	21	19.8	26	24.5	20	18.9	--	--
Benton	908	30	3.3	84	9.3	131	14.4	161	17.7	202	22.2	167	18.4	133	14.6
Chelan	172	10	5.8	13	7.6	29	16.9	22	12.8	33	19.2	36	20.9	29	16.9
Clallam	214	--	--	--	--	30	14.0	50	23.4	43	20.1	42	19.6	25	11.7
Clark	476	--	--	--	--	56	11.8	77	16.2	93	19.5	145	30.5	75	15.8
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	289	12	4.2	23	8.0	52	18.0	45	15.6	59	20.4	56	19.4	42	14.5
Douglas	173	--	--	--	--	24	13.9	37	21.4	31	17.9	33	19.1	35	20.2
Ferry	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	127	--	--	--	--	14	11.0	26	20.5	29	22.8	24	18.9	26	20.5
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	403	--	--	--	--	55	13.6	71	17.6	84	20.8	95	23.6	65	16.1
Grays Harbor	176	--	--	--	--	31	17.6	33	18.8	28	15.9	24	13.6	35	19.9
Island	73	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	24.7	13	17.8	13	17.8	15	20.5
Jefferson	36	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	30.6
King	627	--	--	--	--	50	8.0	87	13.9	130	20.7	185	29.5	153	24.4
Kitsap	215	--	--	35	16.0	24	11.0	46	21.0	32	14.6	40	18.3	38	17.4
Kittitas	82	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	17.1	18	22.0	15	18.3	18	22.0
Klickitat	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lewis	229	12	5.2	22	9.6	36	15.7	37	16.2	38	16.6	39	17.0	45	19.7
Lincoln	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	35.7	--	--
Mason	104	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	24.0	18	17.3	23	22.1	18	17.3
Okanogan	129	--	--	--	--	17	13.2	28	21.7	27	20.9	26	20.2	17	13.2
Pacific	41	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	26.8

Pend Oreille	48	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	33.3	14	29.2	--	--
Pierce	1,323	27	2.0	127	9.6	168	12.7	219	16.6	259	19.6	304	23.0	219	16.6
San Juan	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	190	--	--	--	--	32	16.8	33	17.4	39	20.5	33	17.4	36	18.9
Skamania	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	534	--	--	--	--	64	12.0	82	15.4	102	19.1	114	21.3	137	25.7
Spokane	672	13	1.9	42	6.3	75	11.2	113	16.8	147	21.9	153	22.8	129	19.2
Stevens	130	--	--	--	--	26	20.0	17	13.1	25	19.2	25	19.2	23	17.7
Thurston	296	--	--	--	--	55	18.6	68	23.0	52	17.6	57	19.3	37	12.5
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	131	--	--	--	--	19	14.5	33	25.2	22	16.8	29	22.1	16	12.2
Whatcom	271	--	--	14	5.2	37	13.7	41	15.1	60	22.1	75	27.7	44	16.2
Whitman	57	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	28.1	10	17.5	12	21.1
Yakima	672	19	2.8	52	7.7	77	11.5	98	14.6	164	24.4	133	19.8	129	19.2

Exhibit 3.11: Juvenile court referrals by most serious offense type and county, 2021

County	Total	Other Misdemeanor		Alcohol/Drug Misdemeanor		Property Misdemeanor		Assault Misdemeanor		Other Felony		Drug Felony		Property Felony		Non-Violent Person Felony		Violent Person Felony	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	6,622	306	4.6	520	7.9	1,231	18.6	2,213	33.4	183	2.8	61	0.9	738	11.1	243	3.7	1,127	17
Adams	72	--	--	--	--	19	26.4	25	34.7	--	--	--	--	10	13.9	--	--	--	--
Asotin	70	--	--	--	--	27	38.6	12	17.1	--	--	--	--	13	18.6	--	--	10	14.3
Benton	606	36	5.9	51	8.4	125	20.6	230	38.0	--	--	--	--	49	8.1	15	2.5	81	13.4
Chelan	117	--	--	10	8.5	21	17.9	43	36.8	--	--	--	--	20	17.1	--	--	--	--
Clallam	120	13	10.8	22	18.3	20	16.7	33	27.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	13.3
Clark	454	12	2.6	34	7.5	129	28.4	154	33.9	11	2.4	--	--	46	10.1	--	--	58	12.8
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	174	--	--	12	6.9	33	19.0	65	37.4	--	--	--	--	22	12.6	--	--	18	10.3
Douglas	91	--	--	--	--	18	19.8	33	36.3	--	--	--	--	15	16.5	--	--	--	--
Ferry	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	105	--	--	11	10.5	12	11.4	29	27.6	--	--	--	--	14	13.3	--	--	18	17.1
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	254	13	5.1	21	8.3	50	19.7	97	38.2	11	4.3	--	--	23	9.1	--	--	31	12.2
Grays Harbor	136	--	--	18	13.2	15	11.0	52	38.2	--	--	--	--	12	8.8	--	--	19	14.0
Island	41	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	43.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jefferson	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	40.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
King	489	14	2.9	21	4.3	56	11.5	89	18.2	41	8.4	--	--	61	12.5	--	--	197	40.3
Kitsap	148	10	6.8	--	--	34	23.0	64	43.2	--	--	--	--	11	7.4	--	--	15	10.1
Kittitas	69	--	--	--	--	14	20.3	18	26.1	--	--	--	--	11	15.9	--	--	11	15.9
Klickitat	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lewis	179	--	--	18	10.1	33	18.4	50	27.9	--	--	--	--	24	13.4	--	--	31	17.3
Lincoln	23	--	--	--	--	12	52.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	59	--	--	--	--	15	25.4	12	20.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	23.7
Okanogan	90	--	--	--	--	18	20.0	34	37.8	--	--	--	--	12	13.3	--	--	--	--
Pacific	45	--	--	13	28.9	--	--	19	42.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pend Oreille	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	50.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pierce	905	61	6.7	38	4.2	144	15.9	288	31.8	16	1.8	10	1.1	102	11.3	58	6.4	188	20.8

San Juan	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	164	--	--	18	11.0	16	9.8	54	32.9	--	--	--	--	35	21.3	--	--	27	16.5
Skamania	27	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	376	--	--	19	5.1	68	18.1	132	35.1	18	4.8	--	--	47	12.5	19	5.1	57	15.2
Spokane	559	25	4.5	32	5.7	82	14.7	223	39.9	--	--	--	--	55	9.8	18	3.2	113	20.2
Stevens	131	--	--	25	19.1	20	15.3	42	32.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	12.2
Thurston	189	--	--	20	10.6	23	12.2	79	41.8	--	--	--	--	16	8.5	14	7.4	36	19.0
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	109	--	--	--	--	28	25.7	28	25.7	--	--	--	--	14	12.8	--	--	19	17.4
Whatcom	196	11	5.6	31	15.8	35	17.9	44	22.4	--	--	--	--	30	15.3	11	5.6	31	15.8
Whitman	55	--	--	--	--	20	36.4	17	30.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yakima	459	16	3.5	29	6.3	101	22.0	180	39.2	20	4.4	--	--	38	8.3	--	--	58	12.6

Exhibit 3.12: Juvenile court referrals by most serious offense type and county, 2022

County	Total	Other Misdemeanor		Alcohol/Drug Misdemeanor		Property Misdemeanor		Assault Misdemeanor		Other Felony		Drug Felony		Property Felony		Non-Violent Person Felony		Violent Person Felony	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	9,146	514	5.6	614	6.7	1,497	16.4	3,349	36.6	278	3.0	57	0.6	810	8.9	482	5.3	1,545	16.9
Adams	130	10	7.7	13	10.0	26	20.0	49	37.7	--	--	--	--	18	13.8	--	--	--	--
Asotin	106	--	--	11	10.4	24	22.6	38	35.8	--	--	--	--	12	11.3	--	--	--	--
Benton	902	58	6.4	68	7.5	175	19.3	360	39.6	14	1.5	--	--	72	7.9	44	4.8	111	12.2
Chelan	172	--	--	12	7.0	36	20.9	73	42.4	--	--	--	--	11	6.4	--	--	16	9.3
Clallam	214	19	8.9	35	16.4	43	20.1	70	32.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	5.1	26	12.1
Clark	476	18	3.8	24	5.0	91	19.1	176	37.0	14	2.9	--	--	49	10.3	17	3.6	87	18.3
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	289	--	--	31	10.7	65	22.5	109	37.7	--	--	--	--	26	9.0	10	3.5	34	11.8
Douglas	173	21	12.1	19	11.0	18	10.4	70	40.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17	9.8
Ferry	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	127	--	--	--	--	11	8.7	33	26.0	--	--	--	--	22	17.3	--	--	33	26.0
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	403	21	5.2	40	9.9	61	15.1	161	40.0	11	2.7	11	2.7	34	8.4	19	4.7	45	11.2
Grays Harbor	176	--	--	22	12.5	39	22.2	60	34.1	--	--	--	--	14	8.0	11	6.3	20	11.4
Island	73	--	--	--	--	--	--	31	42.5	--	--	--	--	11	15.1	--	--	10	13.7
Jefferson	36	--	--	--	--	--	--	19	52.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
King	627	22	3.5	14	2.2	60	9.6	135	21.5	63	10.0	--	--	51	8.1	26	4.1	254	40.5
Kitsap	219	16	7.3	--	--	41	18.7	114	52.1	--	--	--	--	16	7.3	--	--	21	9.6
Kittitas	82	11	13.4	--	--	20	24.4	13	15.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	17.1
Klickitat	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	34.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lewis	229	--	--	19	8.3	28	12.2	80	34.9	--	--	--	--	21	9.2	12	5.2	61	26.6
Lincoln	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	35.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	104	--	--	13	12.5	--	--	39	37.5	--	--	--	--	14	13.5	--	--	18	17.3
Okanogan	129	--	--	21	16.3	15	11.6	37	28.7	--	--	--	--	18	14.0	--	--	24	18.6
Pacific	41	--	--	10	24.4	--	--	19	46.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Pend Oreille	48	--	--	12	25.0	12	25.0	14	29.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Pierce	1,323	92	7.0	--	--	175	13.2	483	36.5	47	3.6	--	--	134	10.1	109	8.2	233	17.6
San Juan	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	190	--	--	12	6.3	33	17.4	57	30.0	--	--	--	--	14	7.4	13	6.8	51	26.8
Skamania	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	41.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	534	20	3.7	13	2.4	96	18.0	215	40.3	18	3.4	--	--	31	5.8	22	4.1	119	22.3
Spokane	672	42	6.3	35	5.2	91	13.5	272	40.5	25	3.7	--	--	61	9.1	41	6.1	105	15.6
Stevens	128	--	--	13	10.0	21	16.2	63	48.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	10.0
Thurston	296	--	--	17	5.7	57	19.3	139	47.0	--	--	--	--	28	9.5	15	5.1	30	10.1
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	131	--	--	16	12.2	38	29.0	35	26.7	--	--	--	--	11	8.4	--	--	18	13.7
Whatcom	271	--	--	43	15.9	57	21.0	72	26.6	--	--	--	--	22	8.1	13	4.8	53	19.6
Whitman	57	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	52.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yakima	672	58	8.6	15	2.2	117	17.4	244	36.3	27	4.0	--	--	63	9.4	46	6.8	102	15.2

Exhibit 3.13: Juvenile court cases by race and county, 2021

County	Total	American Indian/ Alaska Native		Asian		Black		Latino		Other/ Unknown		Pacific Islander		White	
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	5,051	202	4.0	125	2.5	676	13.4	1,190	23.6	168	3.3	16	0.3	2,674	52.9
Adams	51	--	--	--	--	--	--	39	76.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asotin	63	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	15.9	--	--	51	81.0
Benton	432	--	--	--	--	29	6.7	159	36.8	22	5.1	--	--	217	50.2
Chelan	101	--	--	--	--	--	--	34	33.7	--	--	--	--	58	57.4
Clallam	82	15	18.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	58	70.7
Clark	342	--	--	14	4.1	40	11.7	33	9.6	--	--	--	--	252	73.7
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	165	--	--	13	7.9	--	--	25	15.2	--	--	--	--	111	67.3
Douglas	76	--	--	--	--	--	--	34	44.7	10	13.2	--	--	28	36.8
Ferry	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	90	--	--	--	--	11	12.2	60	66.7	--	--	--	--	16	17.8
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	148	--	--	--	--	--	--	80	54.1	--	--	--	--	52	35.1
Grays Harbor	94	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	72	76.6
Island	44	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32	72.7
Jefferson	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26	76.5
King	370	11	3.0	23	6.2	168	45.4	55	14.9	12	3.2	--	--	98	26.5
Kitsap	105	--	--	--	--	17	16.2	14	13.3	12	11.4	--	--	56	53.3
Kittitas	61	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	26.2	--	--	--	--	31	50.8
Klickitat	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	68.4
Lewis	131	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	11.4	--	--	--	--	102	77.3
Lincoln	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17	73.9
Mason	61	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	44	72.1
Okanogan	65	28	43.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26	40.0
Pacific	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	75.0
Pend Oreille	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Pierce	524	--	--	28	5.3	177	33.8	47	9.0	--	--	--	--	258	49.2
San Juan	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	134	--	--	--	--	11	8.2	52	38.8	--	--	--	--	60	44.8
Skamania	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21	95.5
Snohomish	350	18	5.1	12	3.4	60	17.1	73	20.9	--	--	--	--	177	50.6
Spokane	433	22	5.1	--	--	64	14.8	49	11.3	--	--	--	--	278	64.2
Stevens	78	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	67	85.9
Thurston	176	10	5.7	--	--	17	9.7	28	15.9	--	--	--	--	115	65.3
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	95	--	--	--	--	--	--	38	40.0	--	--	--	--	48	50.5
Whatcom	186	21	11.3	--	--	14	7.5	27	14.5	--	--	--	--	120	64.5
Whitman	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22	84.6
Yakima	383	20	5.2	--	--	14	3.7	258	67.4	--	--	--	--	89	23.2

Exhibit 3.14: Juvenile court cases by race and county, 2022

County	Total	American Indian/ Alaska Native		Asian		Black		Latino		Other/ Unknown		Pacific Islander		White	
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	7,010	281	4.0	177	2.5	999	14.3	1,891	27.0	299	4.3	35	0.5	3,328	47.5
Adams	93	--	--	--	--	--	--	75	80.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asotin	93	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	12.9	--	7.0	68	73.1
Benton	692	--	--	--	--	67	9.7	272	39.3	25	3.6	--	--	314	45.4
Chelan	140	--	--	--	--	--	--	61	43.6	--	--	--	--	69	49.3
Clallam	146	24	16.4	--	--	14	9.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	93	63.7
Clark	386	--	--	29	7.5	58	15.0	65	16.8	--	--	--	--	226	58.5
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	258	13	5.0	--	--	25	9.7	41	15.9	--	--	--	--	167	64.7
Douglas	132	--	--	--	--	--	--	72	54.5	15	11.4	--	--	42	31.8
Ferry	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	115	--	--	--	--	12	10.4	64	55.7	--	--	--	--	33	28.7
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	269	--	--	--	--	15	5.6	156	58.0	10	3.7	--	--	83	30.9
Grays Harbor	108	--	--	--	--	10	9.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	79	73.1
Island	67	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	51	76.1
Jefferson	36	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28	77.8
King	500	--	--	30	6.0	229	45.8	97	19.4	--	--	--	--	110	22.0
Kitsap	138	--	--	--	--	27	19.6	10	7.2	--	--	--	--	92	66.7
Kittitas	77	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	26.0	--	--	--	--	43	55.8
Klickitat	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lewis	178	--	--	--	--	--	--	22	12.4	--	--	--	--	141	79.2
Lincoln	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	14.0	16	16.0	--	--	59	59.0
Okanogan	94	49	52.1	--	--	--	--	16	17.0	--	--	--	--	29	30.9
Pacific	39	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24	61.5

Pend Oreille	37	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26	70.3	--	--	--	--
Pierce	729	--	--	43	5.9	260	35.7	119	16.3	--	--	--	--	283	38.8
San Juan	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	100.0
Skagit	142	--	--	--	--	--	--	62	43.7	--	--	--	--	67	47.2
Skamania	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	94.7
Snohomish	504	31	6.2	22	4.4	69	13.7	139	27.6	33	6.5	--	--	204	40.5
Spokane	525	33	6.3	20	3.8	70	13.3	53	10.1	23	4.4	17	3.2	326	62.1
Stevens	86	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	72	83.7
Thurston	269	--	--	10	3.7	48	17.8	42	15.6	--	--	--	--	153	56.9
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	115	--	--	--	--	--	--	54	47.0	--	--	--	--	52	45.2
Whatcom	259	23	8.9	--	--	18	6.9	41	15.8	--	--	--	--	172	66.4
Whitman	35	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29	82.9
Yakima	558	37	6.6	--	--	29	5.2	362	64.9	10	1.8	--	--	117	21.0

Exhibit 3.15: Juvenile court cases by gender and county, 2021

County	Total	Female		Male	
	N	N	%	N	%
Total	5,040	1,424	28.2	3,616	71.6
Adams	51	12	23.5	39	76.5
Asotin	63	13	20.6	50	79.4
Benton	432	139	32.2	293	67.8
Chelan	101	33	32.7	68	67.3
Clallam	82	22	26.8	60	73.2
Clark	341	87	25.4	254	74.3
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	165	55	33.3	110	66.7
Douglas	76	--	--	--	--
Ferry	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	89	24	26.7	65	72.2
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	148	37	25.0	111	75.0
Grays Harbor	94	30	31.9	64	68.1
Island	44	13	29.5	31	70.5
Jefferson	34	17	50.0	17	50.0
King	366	77	20.8	289	78.1
Kitsap	105	32	30.5	73	69.5
Kittitas	61	19	31.1	42	68.9
Klickitat	18	--	--	--	--
Lewis	131	39	29.5	92	69.7
Lincoln	21	--	--	--	--
Mason	61	--	--	--	--
Okanogan	65	21	32.3	44	67.7
Pacific	40	12	30.0	28	70.0
Pend Oreille	17	--	--	--	--
Pierce	524	125	23.9	399	76.1
San Juan	13	--	--	--	--
Skagit	134	34	25.4	100	74.6
Skamania	22	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	350	100	28.6	250	71.4
Spokane	433	145	33.5	288	66.5
Stevens	78	26	33.3	52	66.7
Thurston	176	65	36.9	111	63.1
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	95	30	31.6	65	68.4
Whatcom	186	57	30.6	129	69.4
Whitman	26	--	--	--	--
Yakima	382	108	28.2	274	71.5

*11 of the 5,040 cases in 2021 had a missing/unknown gender.

Exhibit 3.16: Juvenile court cases by gender and county, 2022

County	Total	Female		Male	
	N	N	%	N	%
Total	7,010	2,132	30.4	4,863	69.4
Adams	92	28	30.1	64	68.8
Asotin	93	28	30.1	65	69.9
Benton	692	244	35.3	448	64.7
Chelan	140	37	26.4	103	73.6
Clallam	146	45	30.8	101	69.2
Clark	386	91	23.6	295	76.4
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	258	90	34.9	168	65.1
Douglas	132	24	18.2	108	81.8
Ferry	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	115	35	30.4	80	69.6
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	269	78	29.0	191	71.0
Grays Harbor	108	42	38.9	66	61.1
Island	66	22	32.8	44	65.7
Jefferson	36	13	36.1	23	63.9
King	493	93	18.6	400	80.0
Kitsap	138	33	23.9	105	76.1
Kittitas	77	19	24.7	58	75.3
Klickitat	25	--	--	--	--
Lewis	178	63	35.4	115	64.6
Lincoln	24	--	--	--	--
Mason	99	30	30.0	69	69.0
Okanogan	94	47	50.0	47	50.0
Pacific	39	18	46.2	21	53.8
Pend Oreille	37	10	27.0	27	73.0
Pierce	726	232	31.8	494	67.8
San Juan	12	--	--	--	--
Skagit	141	48	33.8	93	65.5
Skamania	19	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	504	158	31.3	346	68.7
Spokane	525	172	32.8	353	67.2
Stevens	85	19	22.1	66	76.7
Thurston	269	86	32.0	183	68.0
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	115	33	28.7	82	71.3
Whatcom	259	83	32.0	176	68.0
Whitman	35	12	34.3	23	65.7
Yakima	558	172	30.8	386	69.2

*15 of the 7,010 cases in 2022 had a missing/unknown gender.

Exhibit 3.17: Juvenile court cases by age and county, 2021

County	Total	Ages 8 to 11		Age 12		Age 13		Age 14		Age 15		Age 16		Age 17	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	5,049	54	1.1	372	7.4	558	11.1	805	15.9	994	19.7	1,195	23.7	1,071	21.2
Adams	51	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	19.6	16	31.4	--	--
Asotin	63	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17	27.0	--	--	--	--
Benton	431	--	--	--	--	45	10.4	62	14.4	100	23.2	104	24.1	79	18.3
Chelan	101	--	--	--	--	12	11.9	21	20.8	20	19.8	25	24.8	17	16.8
Clallam	82	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	22.0	--	--	24	29.3	14	17.1
Clark	342	--	--	--	--	41	12.0	41	12.0	69	20.2	81	23.7	71	20.8
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	165	--	--	--	--	16	9.7	33	20.0	34	20.6	41	24.8	22	13.3
Douglas	76	--	--	--	--	12	15.8	--	--	17	22.4	21	27.6	--	--
Ferry	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	11.1	15	16.7	29	32.2	26	28.9
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	147	--	--	19	12.9	19	12.9	34	23.1	25	17.0	32	21.8	--	--
Grays Harbor	94	--	--	--	--	12	12.8	15	16.0	16	17.0	18	19.1	25	26.6
Island	44	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	25.0	11	25.0	--	--
Jefferson	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
King	370	--	--	--	--	18	4.9	53	14.3	58	15.7	118	31.9	108	29.2
Kitsap	105	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	19.0	18	17.1	24	22.9	25	23.8
Kittitas	61	--	--	--	--	10	16.4	12	19.7	--	--	15	24.6	11	18.0
Klickitat	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lewis	132	--	--	--	--	16	12.1	19	14.4	22	16.7	27	20.5	32	24.2
Lincoln	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	61	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	24.6	19	31.1	17	27.9
Okanogan	65	--	--	--	--	10	15.4	11	16.9	10	15.4	18	27.7	--	--
Pacific	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	30.0	--	--	--	--
Pend Oreille	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Pierce	524	--	--	--	--	63	12.0	103	19.7	113	21.6	101	19.3	102	19.5
San Juan	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	134	--	--	--	--	--	--	22	16.4	28	20.9	36	26.9	34	25.4
Skamania	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	350	--	--	--	--	38	10.9	41	11.7	72	20.6	81	23.1	88	25.1
Spokane	433	--	--	--	--	47	10.9	63	14.5	88	20.3	108	24.9	110	25.4
Stevens	78	--	--	--	--	12	15.4	10	12.8	18	23.1	17	21.8	11	14.1
Thurston	176	--	--	--	--	15	8.5	25	14.2	34	19.3	48	27.3	39	22.2
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	95	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	15.8	14	14.7	18	18.9	24	25.3
Whatcom	186	--	--	--	--	27	14.5	27	14.5	36	19.4	46	24.7	32	17.2
Whitman	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yakima	383	--	--	36	9.4	42	11.0	68	17.8	70	18.3	72	18.8	95	24.8

Exhibit 3.18: Juvenile court cases by age and county, 2022

County	Total	Ages 8 to 11		Age 12		Age 13		Age 14		Age 15		Age 16		Age 17	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	7,010	74	1.1	504	7.2	934	13.3	1,223	17.4	1,481	21.1	1,569	22.4	1,225	17.5
Adams	93	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	21.5	20	21.5	18	19.4	14	15.1
Asotin	93	--	--	10	10.8	17	18.3	19	20.4	23	24.7	16	17.2	--	--
Benton	692	14	2.0	62	9.0	101	14.6	137	19.8	164	23.7	131	18.9	83	12.0
Chelan	140	--	--	--	--	23	16.4	16	11.4	27	19.3	35	25.0	24	17.1
Clallam	144	--	--	12	8.2	21	14.4	33	22.6	31	21.2	28	19.2	19	13.0
Clark	386	--	--	--	--	39	10.1	58	15.0	81	21.0	121	31.3	63	16.3
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	258	--	--	--	--	47	18.2	42	16.3	54	20.9	49	19.0	38	14.7
Douglas	132	--	--	--	--	17	12.9	31	23.5	24	18.2	27	20.5	24	18.2
Ferry	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	115	--	--	--	--	13	11.3	23	20.0	27	23.5	22	19.1	22	19.1
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	269	--	--	--	--	42	15.6	45	16.7	55	20.4	71	26.4	37	13.8
Grays Harbor	108	--	--	--	--	22	20.4	22	20.4	18	16.7	19	17.6	17	15.7
Island	67	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	23.9	11	16.4	13	19.4	14	20.9
Jefferson	36	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	30.6
King	500	--	--	--	--	35	7.0	66	13.2	105	21.0	154	30.8	122	24.4
Kitsap	138	--	--	18	13.0	--	--	31	22.5	25	18.1	24	17.4	22	15.9
Kittitas	77	--	--	--	--	13	16.9	15	19.5	16	20.8	12	15.6	17	22.1
Klickitat	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lewis	178	--	--	--	--	32	18.0	25	14.0	33	18.5	33	18.5	28	15.7
Lincoln	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	41.7	--	--
Mason	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	26	26.0	18	18.0	22	22.0	16	16.0
Okanogan	94	--	--	--	--	14	14.9	16	17.0	23	24.5	21	22.3	12	12.8
Pacific	39	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	25.6
Pend Oreille	37	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	37.8	12	32.4	--	--

Pierce	729	--	--	--	--	98	13.4	128	17.6	142	19.5	174	23.9	112	15.4
San Juan	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	142	--	--	--	--	24	16.9	21	14.8	30	21.1	27	19.0	27	19.0
Skamania	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	504	--	--	--	--	63	12.5	72	14.3	95	18.8	108	21.4	143	28.4
Spokane	525	--	--	--	--	64	12.2	83	15.8	121	23.0	116	22.1	99	18.9
Stevens	86	--	--	--	--	15	17.4	11	12.8	20	23.3	20	23.3	15	17.4
Thurston	269	--	--	--	--	42	15.6	63	23.4	49	18.2	55	20.4	34	12.6
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	115	--	--	--	--	17	14.8	28	24.3	20	17.4	26	22.6	14	12.2
Whatcom	259	--	--	16	6.2	38	14.7	39	15.1	58	22.4	67	25.9	41	15.8
Whitman	35	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	28.6	--	--	--	--
Yakima	558	--	--	--	--	64	11.5	90	16.1	141	25.3	112	20.1	107	19.2

Exhibit 3.19: Juvenile court cases by most serious offense type and county, 2021

County	Total	Other Misdemeanor		Alcohol/ Drug Misdemeanor		Property Misdemeanor		Assault Misdemeanor		Other Felony		Drug Felony		Property Felony		Non-Violent Person Felony		Violent Person Felony	
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	5,051	226	4.5	415	8.2	925	18.3	1,611	31.9	162	3.2	36	0.7	610	12.1	191	3.8	875	17.3
Adams	51	--	--	--	--	13	25.5	18	35.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asotin	62	--	--	--	--	24	38.1	10	15.9	--	--	--	--	12	19.0	--	--	10	15.9
Benton	432	29	6.7	42	9.7	103	23.8	156	36.1	--	--	--	--	38	8.8	13	3.0	42	9.7
Chelan	101	--	--	--	--	17	16.8	37	36.6	--	--	--	--	21	20.8	--	--	--	--
Clallam	80	10	12.2	--	--	12	14.6	23	28.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	19.5
Clark	331	--	--	30	8.8	100	29.2	107	31.3	--	--	--	--	36	10.5	--	--	44	12.9
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	165	10	6.1	12	7.3	33	20.0	57	34.5	--	--	--	--	22	13.3	--	--	17	10.3
Douglas	73	--	--	--	--	16	21.1	27	35.5	--	--	--	--	14	18.4	--	--	--	--
Ferry	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	83	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	27.8	--	--	--	--	11	12.2	--	--	18	20.0
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	148	--	--	14	9.5	22	14.9	48	32.4	--	--	--	--	18	12.2	--	--	26	17.6
Grays Harbor	94	--	--	14	14.9	10	10.6	33	35.1	--	--	--	--	11	11.7	--	--	13	13.8
Island	44	--	--	--	--	11	25.0	20	45.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jefferson	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	41.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
King	370	--	--	18	4.9	31	8.4	50	13.5	36	9.7	--	--	50	13.5	--	--	172	46.5
Kitsap	104	--	--	--	--	27	25.7	43	41.0	--	--	--	--	10	9.5	--	--	10	9.5
Kittitas	59	--	--	--	--	13	21.3	13	21.3	--	--	--	--	11	18	--	--	11	18.0
Klickitat	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lewis	132	--	--	14	10.6	24	18.2	35	26.5	--	--	--	--	19	14.4	--	--	24	18.2
Lincoln	22	--	--	--	--	12	52.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	59	--	--	--	--	14	23.0	12	19.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	23.0
Okanogan	61	--	--	--	--	13	20.0	23	35.4	--	--	--	--	11	16.9	--	--	--	--
Pacific	40	--	--	14	35.0	--	--	15	37.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pend Oreille	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pierce	518	46	8.8	--	--	82	15.6	160	30.5	13	2.5	--	--	56	10.7	33	6.3	111	21.2
San Juan	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Skagit	131	--	--	15	11.2	17	12.7	36	26.9	--	--	--	--	31	23.1	--	--	23	17.2
Skamania	21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	347	13	3.7	18	5.1	62	17.7	120	34.3	17	4.9	--	--	46	13.1	18	5.1	53	15.1
Spokane	433	16	3.7	26	6.0	57	13.2	175	40.4	--	--	--	--	45	10.4	14	3.2	90	20.8
Stevens	78	--	--	15	19.2	15	19.2	24	30.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Thurston	176	--	--	18	10.2	21	11.9	72	40.9	--	--	--	--	16	9.1	13	7.4	35	19.9
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	95	--	--	--	--	24	25.3	25	26.3	--	--	--	--	14	14.7	--	--	14	14.7
Whatcom	186	10	5.4	29	15.6	32	17.2	41	22.0	--	--	--	--	30	16.1	11	5.9	30	16.1
Whitman	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yakima	382	15	3.9	19	5.0	79	20.6	158	41.3	20	5.2	--	--	35	9.1	13	3.4	43	11.2

Exhibit 3.20: Juvenile court cases by most serious offense type and county, 2022

County	Total	Other Misdemeanor		Alcohol/ Drug Misdemeanor		Property Misdemeanor		Assault Misdemeanor		Other Felony		Drug Felony		Property Felony		Non-Violent Person Felony		Violent Person Felony	
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	7,010	381	5.4	440	6.3	1,177	16.8	2,521	36.0	245	3.5	38	0.5	638	9.1	337	4.8	1,233	17.6
Adams	93	--	--	11	11.8	20	21.5	33	35.5	--	--	--	--	13	14.0	--	--	--	--
Asotin	93	--	--	--	--	22	23.7	33	35.5	--	--	--	--	12	12.9	--	--	--	--
Benton	690	47	6.8	53	7.7	150	21.7	279	40.3	--	--	--	--	61	8.8	25	3.6	65	9.4
Chelan	136	--	--	11	7.9	31	22.1	58	41.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	10.7
Clallam	145	16	11.0	14	9.6	29	19.9	46	31.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	17.1
Clark	386	15	3.9	21	5.4	70	18.1	125	32.4	14	3.6	--	--	49	12.7	16	4.1	76	19.7
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	257	--	--	26	10.1	61	23.6	92	35.7	--	--	--	--	24	9.3	10	3.9	31	12.0
Douglas	124	18	13.6	15	11.4	11	8.3	50	37.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17	12.9
Ferry	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	115	--	--	--	--	10	8.7	26	22.6	--	--	--	--	22	19.1	--	--	33	28.7
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	260	--	--	23	8.6	40	14.9	106	39.4	--	--	--	--	31	11.5	14	5.2	28	10.4
Grays Harbor	108	--	--	--	--	26	24.1	36	33.3	--	--	--	--	10	9.3	--	--	16	14.8
Island	66	--	--	--	--	--	--	27	40.3	--	--	--	--	11	16.4	--	--	10	14.9
Jefferson	36	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	55.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
King	498	--	--	11	2.2	37	7.4	97	19.4	57	11.4	--	--	40	8.0	23	4.6	222	44.4
Kitsap	138	13	9.4	--	--	24	17.4	70	50.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	10.1
Kittitas	77	--	--	--	--	19	24.7	14	18.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	18.2
Klickitat	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lewis	178	--	--	12	6.7	26	14.6	65	36.5	--	--	--	--	17	9.6	--	--	43	24.2
Lincoln	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	100	--	--	13	13.0	10	10.0	38	38.0	--	--	--	--	14	14.0	--	--	17	17.0
Okanogan	94	--	--	16	17.0	11	11.7	30	31.9	--	--	--	--	15	16.0	--	--	15	16.0
Pacific	37	--	--	10	25.6	--	--	18	46.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Pend Oreille	37	--	--	12	32.4	11	29.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pierce	727	64	8.8	--	--	100	13.7	284	39.0	36	4.9	--	--	62	8.5	37	5.1	129	17.7
San Juan	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	142	--	--	--	--	26	18.3	37	26.1	--	--	--	--	12	8.5	11	7.7	44	31.0
Skamania	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	504	21	4.2	--	--	98	19.4	190	37.7	15	3.0	--	--	31	6.2	21	4.2	115	22.8
Spokane	525	27	5.1	--	--	65	12.4	216	41.1	24	4.6	--	--	46	8.8	32	6.1	95	18.1
Stevens	84	--	--	--	--	12	14.0	38	44.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	12.8
Thurston	268	--	--	15	5.6	50	18.6	123	45.7	--	--	--	--	26	9.7	17	6.3	29	10.8
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	115	--	--	16	13.9	37	32.2	29	25.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	13.0
Whatcom	257	--	--	35	13.5	54	20.8	73	28.2	--	--	--	--	22	8.5	15	5.8	50	19.3
Whitman	35	--	--	--	--	--	--	21	60.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yakima	558	47	8.4	10	1.8	100	17.9	205	36.7	25	4.5	--	--	52	9.3	40	7.2	79	14.2

Exhibit 3.21: Juvenile court dispositions by county, 2021

County	Total	Adjudications		Diversions	
		N	%	N	%
Total	4,026	1,955	48.6	2,071	51.4
Adams	48	15	31.3	33	68.8
Asotin	47	19	40.4	28	59.6
Benton	324	120	37.0	204	63.0
Chelan	63	47	74.6	16	25.4
Clallam	59	27	45.8	32	54.2
Clark	294	119	40.5	175	59.5
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	155	64	41.3	91	58.7
Douglas	73	29	39.7	44	60.3
Ferry	11	--	--	--	--
Franklin	49	49	100.0	--	--
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	170	73	42.9	97	57.1
Grays Harbor	67	22	32.8	45	67.2
Island	28	11	39.3	17	60.7
Jefferson	26	--	--	--	--
King	268	239	89.2	29	10.8
Kitsap	73	29	39.7	44	60.3
Kittitas	56	16	28.6	40	71.4
Klickitat	16	--	--	--	--
Lewis	92	62	67.4	30	32.6
Lincoln	18	--	--	--	--
Mason	58	41	70.7	17	29.3
Okanogan	47	32	68.1	15	31.9
Pacific	28	10	35.7	18	64.3
Pend Oreille	17	--	--	--	--
Pierce	323	121	37.5	202	62.5
San Juan	12	--	--	--	--
Skagit	110	71	64.6	39	35.5
Skamania	18	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	363	118	32.5	245	67.5
Spokane	309	140	45.3	169	54.7
Stevens	68	22	32.4	46	67.7
Thurston	122	84	68.9	38	31.2
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	57	16	28.1	41	71.9
Whatcom	148	62	41.9	86	58.1
Whitman	24	--	--	--	--
Yakima	376	241	64.1	135	35.9

Exhibit 3.22: Juvenile court dispositions by county, 2022

County	Total	Adjudications		Diversions	
		N	%	N	%
Total	4,769	1,987	41.7	2,782	58.3
Adams	74	20	27.0	54	73.0
Asotin	54	19	35.2	35	64.8
Benton	546	140	25.6	406	74.4
Chelan	92	32	34.8	60	65.2
Clallam	102	43	42.2	59	57.8
Clark	266	136	51.1	130	48.9
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	188	77	41.0	111	59.0
Douglas	100	33	33.0	67	67.0
Ferry	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	64	64	100.0	--	--
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	136	66	48.5	70	51.5
Grays Harbor	67	27	40.3	40	59.7
Island	53	27	50.9	26	49.1
Jefferson	37	10	27.0	27	73.0
King	191	173	90.6	18	9.4
Kitsap	103	45	43.7	58	56.3
Kittitas	66	29	43.9	37	56.1
Klickitat	22	--	--	--	--
Lewis	96	53	55.2	43	44.8
Lincoln	18	--	--	--	--
Mason	55	29	52.7	26	47.3
Okanogan	64	48	75.0	16	25.0
Pacific	36	13	36.1	23	63.9
Pend Oreille	28	--	--	--	--
Pierce	586	167	28.5	419	71.5
San Juan	10	--	--	--	--
Skagit	93	55	59.1	38	40.9
Skamania	18	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	294	89	30.3	205	69.7
Spokane	383	183	47.8	200	52.2
Stevens	70	37	52.9	33	47.1
Thurston	172	90	52.3	82	47.7
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	86	19	22.1	67	77.9
Whatcom	166	61	36.8	105	63.3
Whitman	24	--	--	--	--
Yakima	402	160	39.8	242	60.2

Exhibit 3.23: Juvenile court dispositions by race, 2021

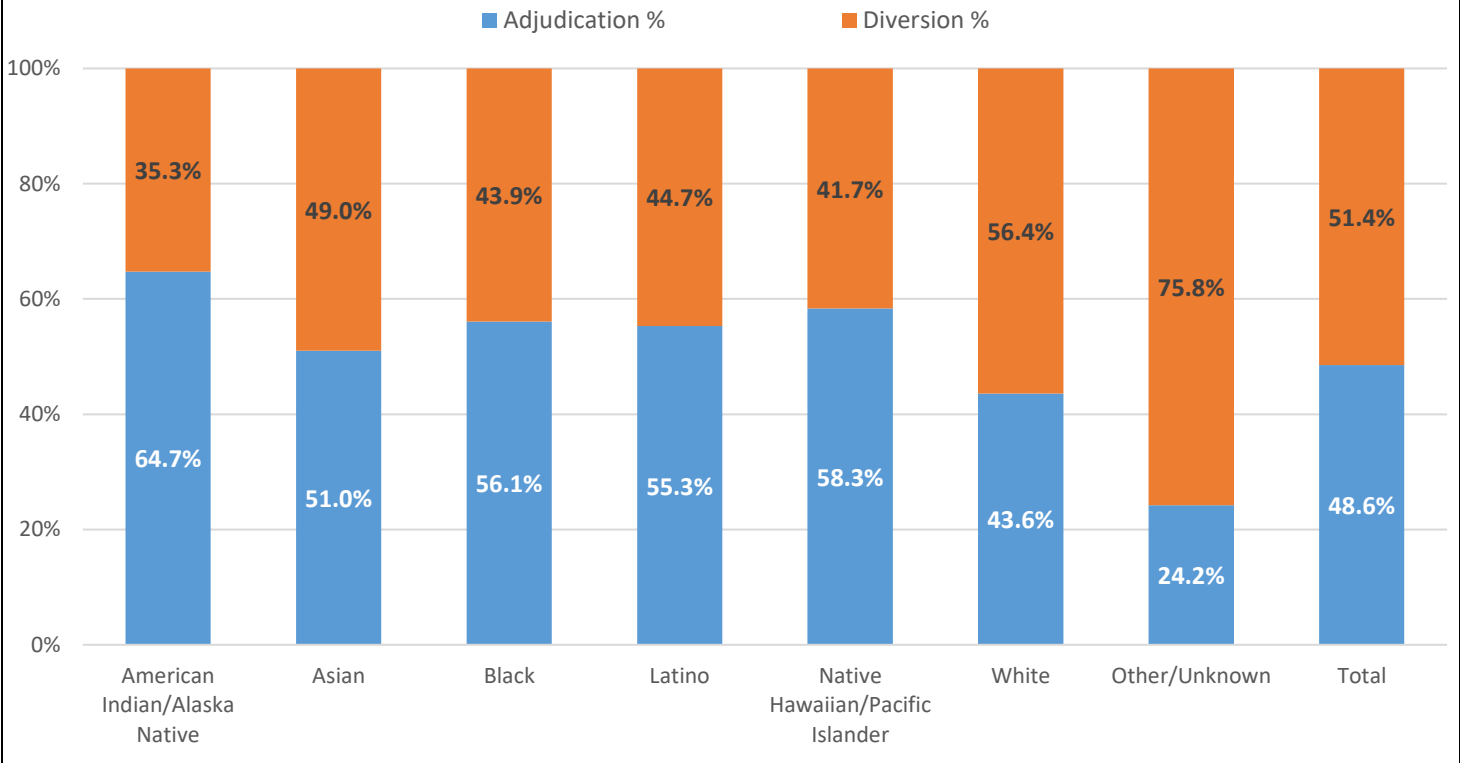


Exhibit 3.24: Juvenile court dispositions by race, 2022

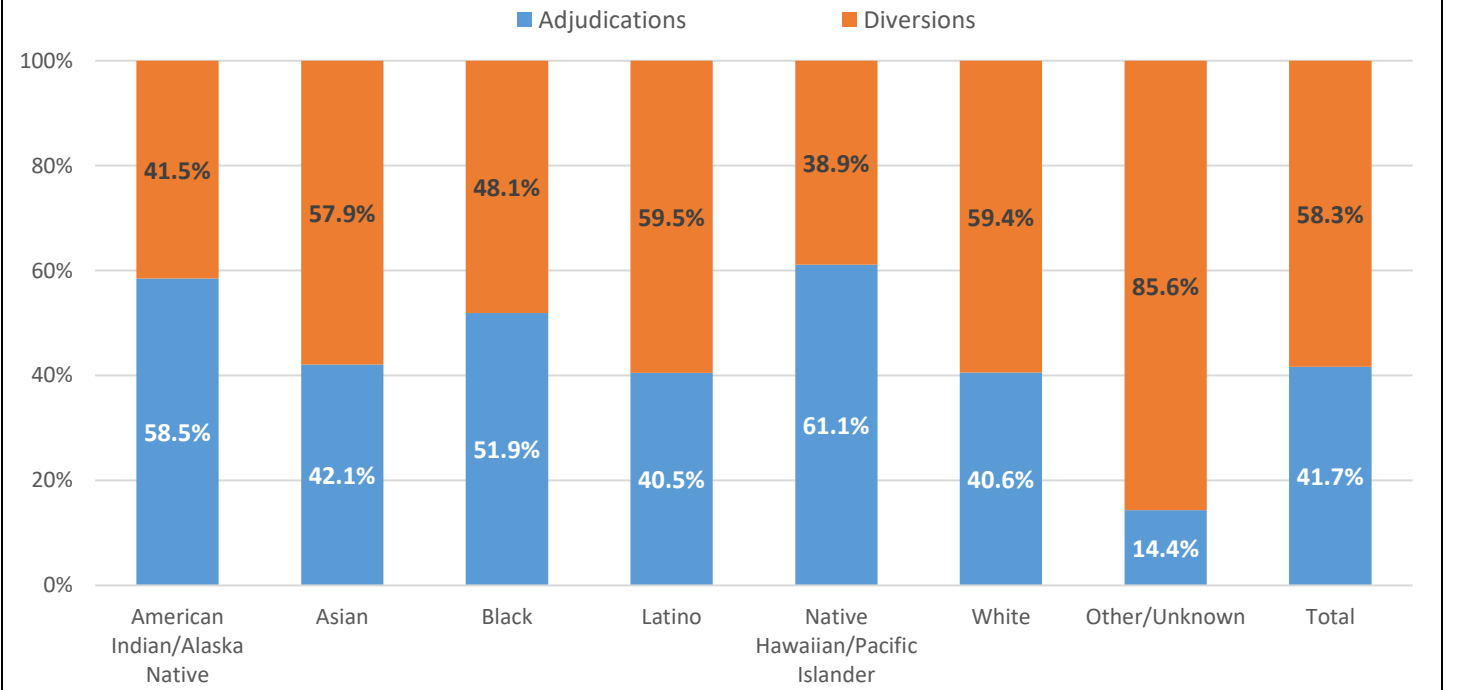


Exhibit 3.25: Juvenile court dispositions by gender and county, 2021

County	Total	Female		Male	
		Adjudications	Diversions	Adjudications	Diversions
		%	%	%	%
Total	4,037	9.1	18.8	39.4	32.5
Adams	48	--	25.0	31.3	43.8
Asotin	47	--	--	27.7	48.9
Benton	324	8.0	26.5	29.0	36.1
Chelan	63	15.9	--	58.7	--
Clallam	59	--	25.4	37.3	28.8
Clark	294	8.5	21.1	32.0	38.1
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	155	11.0	25.2	30.3	33.5
Douglas	73	--	13.7	37.0	46.6
Ferry	11	--	--	--	--
Franklin	49	28.6	--	71.4	--
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	170	5.9	25.3	37.1	31.8
Grays Harbor	67	--	22.4	26.9	44.8
Island	28	--	--	--	39.3
Jefferson	26	--	42.3	--	--
King	268	13.4	--	74.6	8.6
Kitsap	73	--	19.2	38.4	41.1
Kittitas	56	--	23.2	26.8	48.2
Klickitat	16	--	--	--	--
Lewis	92	12.0	12.0	55.4	19.6
Lincoln	18	--	--	--	--
Mason	58	--	--	65.5	22.4
Okanogan	47	23.4	--	44.7	--
Pacific	28	--	--	--	46.4
Pend Oreille	17	--	--	--	--
Pierce	323	8.0	13.3	29.4	48.6
San Juan	12	--	--	--	--
Skagit	110	--	17.3	57.3	18.2
Skamania	18	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	363	5.2	22.0	27.3	45.5
Spokane	309	12.0	25.2	33.3	29.4
Stevens	68	--	20.6	26.5	47.1
Thurston	122	23.8	13.9	45.1	17.2
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	57	--	28.1	22.8	43.9
Whatcom	148	8.1	22.3	33.8	35.8
Whitman	24	--	--	--	50.0
Yakima	376	7.2	15.7	56.9	19.9

*11 of the 4,037 dispositions in 2021 had a missing/unknown gender.

Exhibit 3.26: Juvenile court dispositions by gender and county, 2022

County	Total	Female		Male	
		Adjudications	Diversions	Adjudications	Diversions
		%	%	%	%
Total	4,776	8.9	22.1	32.7	36.1
Adams	74	--	31.1	25.7	40.5
Asotin	54	--	22.2	24.1	42.6
Benton	546	6.2	29.9	19.4	44.5
Chelan	92	--	20.7	26.1	44.6
Clallam	102	12.7	15.7	29.4	42.2
Clark	266	7.5	18.4	43.6	30.5
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	188	9.6	23.9	31.4	35.1
Douglas	100	--	18.0	33.0	49.0
Ferry	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	64	--	--	85.9	--
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	136	--	18.4	41.9	33.1
Grays Harbor	67	--	28.4	34.3	31.3
Island	53	--	22.6	37.7	26.4
Jefferson	37	--	32.4	--	40.5
King	191	17.3	--	72.3	--
Kitsap	103	--	13.6	35.9	42.7
Kittitas	66	--	19.7	31.8	36.4
Klickitat	22	--	--	--	54.5
Lewis	96	15.6	19.8	39.6	25.0
Lincoln	18	--	--	--	--
Mason	55	--	--	38.2	34.5
Okanogan	64	37.5	15.6	37.5	9.4
Pacific	36	--	--	--	38.9
Pend Oreille	28	--	--	--	75.0
Pierce	586	6.3	27.1	22.2	43.9
San Juan	10	--	--	--	--
Skagit	93	15.1	20.4	44.1	20.4
Skamania	18	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	294	3.4	31.0	26.9	38.8
Spokane	383	9.9	20.9	37.9	31.3
Stevens	70	--	17.1	47.1	30.0
Thurston	172	15.7	16.3	36.6	31.4
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	86	--	27.9	17.4	50.0
Whatcom	166	9.0	24.7	27.7	38.6
Whitman	24	--	--	--	41.7
Yakima	402	8.5	21.9	31.3	38.3

*7 of the 4,776 dispositions in 2022 had a missing/unknown gender.

Exhibit 3.27: Juvenile court adjudications (Adj.) and diversions (Div.) by age and county, 2021

County	Total	Ages 8-11		Age 12		Age 13		Age 14		Age 15		Age 16		Age 17	
		Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.
		N	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	4,025	--	--	2.7	4.3	4.3	6.1	7.0	9.0	10.2	10.8	12.3	11.3	12.0	9.2
Adams	48	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.8	--	--
Asotin	47	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Benton	324	--	--	--	5.6	3.1	5.6	4.6	10.2	9.9	13.3	9.3	16.4	7.7	10.8
Chelan	63	--	--	--	--	--	--	19.0	--	--	--	20.6	--	--	--
Clallam	59	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.3	--	--
Clark	294	--	--	5.1	4.4	3.4	8.2	5.1	8.5	8.8	12.2	9.5	13.6	8.2	12.2
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	155	--	--	--	--	--	7.7	--	9.7	7.1	14.8	12.3	14.2	9.7	--
Douglas	73	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.8	--	15.1	--	--
Ferry	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	49	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.4	--	28.6	--	32.7	--
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	169	--	--	--	10.7	8.3	--	5.9	13.0	6.5	11.8	13.0	10.7	5.9	5.9
Grays Harbor	67	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.9	--	--
Island	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jefferson	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
King	268	--	--	--	--	5.6	--	12.7	--	17.2	--	23.5	--	26.9	--
Kitsap	73	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.4	13.7
Kittitas	56	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Klickitat	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lewis	92	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.0	--	14.1	--	18.5	--
Lincoln	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	58	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.2	--	20.7	--	25.9	--
Okanogan	47	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21.3	--	--	--
Pacific	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pend Oreille	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pierce	323	--	--	--	4.0	--	8.0	5.0	13.6	7.1	11.8	11.8	13.0	8.4	12.1

San Juan	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	110	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.6	--	12.7	--	14.5	10.0	14.5	--	--
Skamania	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	363	--	--	--	5.0	3.3	6.1	4.1	11.8	8.0	15.7	8.0	14.9	7.4	13.8	--
Spokane	309	--	--	--	--	--	6.5	5.5	8.4	8.4	12.3	11.7	12.0	14.2	13.3	--
Stevens	68	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.2	--	--	--	--	--
Thurston	122	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.9	--	12.3	--	14.8	10.7	14.8	--	--
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	57	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19.3	--	--	--	--	17.5	--
Whatcom	148	--	--	--	7.4	--	13.5	6.8	9.5	8.1	12.2	13.5	11.5	--	--	--
Whitman	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yakima	376	--	--	--	4.5	3.7	3.5	8.5	6.1	15.7	7.4	14.4	6.6	20.2	7.7	--

Exhibit 3.28: Juvenile court adjudications (Adj.) and diversions (Div.) by age and county, 2022

County	Total	Ages 8- 11		Age 12		Age 13		Age 14		Age 15		Age 16		Age 17	
		Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.
	N	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	4,765	--	0.8	2.5	6.0	4.4	9.2	6.2	11.4	8.0	12.5	10.9	10.7	9.5	7.8
Adams	74	--	--	--	--	--	13.5	--	18.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asotin	54	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Benton	545	--	--	2.0	7.5	1.8	11.9	5.0	13.9	6.1	19.4	7.0	10.6	3.9	9.2
Chelan	92	--	--	--	--	--	15.2	--	--	--	14.1	12.0	12.0	--	--
Clallam	102	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.7	--	9.8	11.8	--	--	--
Clark	266	--	--	--	4.9	--	7.5	6.0	9.0	9.8	9.0	18.8	10.2	10.2	7.9
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	188	--	--	--	--	6.4	10.1	8.5	9.6	6.9	13.3	7.4	11.7	9.0	7.4
Douglas	100	--	--	--	--	--	13.0	--	12.0	--	17.0	--	11.0	12.0	--
Ferry	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	64	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.2	--	23.4	--	28.1	--	17.2	--
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	136	--	--	--	--	--	8.8	--	10.3	8.8	12.5	12.5	8.8	14.7	--
Grays Harbor	67	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.9	--	--
Island	53	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jefferson	37	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
King	188	--	--	--	--	5.9	--	8.0	--	15.4	--	27.7	--	30.3	--
Kitsap	103	--	--	--	9.7	--	--	--	12.6	--	14.6	12.6	--	12.6	--
Kittitas	66	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Klickitat	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lewis	96	--	--	--	--	11.5	--	--	--	11.5	--	--	--	12.5	--
Lincoln	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	55	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Okanogan	64	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.2	--	17.2	--	--	--
Pacific	36	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pend Oreille	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	42.9	--	39.3	--	--
Pierce	586	--	--	--	10.9	3.6	12.6	4.3	15.5	4.9	14.0	7.7	10.4	6.5	7.5

San Juan	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	93	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.8	10.8	10.8	--	17.2	--	12.9	--	--
Skamania	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	294	--	--	--	3.7	--	11.2	--	10.9	5.8	14.6	7.1	14.6	8.5	14.3	--
Spokane	383	--	--	3.1	4.7	5.5	6.5	7.0	8.9	9.1	12.5	11.5	12.0	11.5	7.3	--
Stevens	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Thurston	172	--	--	--	5.8	7.6	8.1	11.0	11.6	7.6	8.1	15.1	8.1	8.1	--	--
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	86	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.6	--	11.6	--	18.6	--	--	--
Whatcom	166	--	--	--	--	--	8.4	7.2	9.0	6.6	11.4	11.4	18.1	7.2	10.8	--
Whitman	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yakima	402	--	--	2.5	6.7	--	8.0	4.2	12.7	10.4	12.9	10	11.9	10.9	8.0	--

Exhibit 3.29: Juvenile court adjudications (Adj.) and diversions (Div.) by most serious offense type, 2021

County	N	Other Misdemeanor		Alcohol/Drug Misdemeanor		Property Misdemeanor		Assault Misdemeanor		Other Felony		Drug Felony		Property Felony		Non-Violent Person Felony		Violent Person Felony	
		Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	4,026	2.2	2.7	4.3	5.4	7.3	15.5	12.4	22.5	3.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	6.5	3.3	1.0	0.4	11.0	1.0
Adams	48	--	--	--	--	--	20.8	--	35.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asotin	47	--	--	--	--	--	34.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Benton	324	--	3.7	--	7.1	6.2	20.4	9.0	25.0	3.1	0.3	--	--	5.2	3.7	--	--	9.3	--
Chelan	63	--	--	--	--	--	--	19.0	15.9	--	--	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	--
Clallam	59	--	--	--	20.3	--	16.9	16.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Clark	294	--	--	4.1	7.1	6.1	25.9	11.6	23.8	--	--	--	--	7.1	--	--	--	7.1	--
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	155	--	--	--	--	--	18.7	12.3	29.7	--	--	--	--	9.0	--	--	--	--	--
Douglas	73	--	--	--	--	--	23.3	--	23.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ferry	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	49	--	--	--	--	--	--	30.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.4	--
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	170	--	--	--	8.2	7.1	13.5	10.0	26.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.4	--
Grays Harbor	67	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	34.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Island	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	39.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jefferson	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	42.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
King	268	--	--	8.2	--	9.0	--	17.9	4.5	8.6	--	--	--	7.8	--	--	--	36.6	--
Kitsap	73	--	--	--	--	--	23.3	--	23.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kittitas	56	--	--	--	16.1	--	21.4	--	19.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Klickitat	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lewis	92	--	--	--	--	--	12.0	17.4	13.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.7	--
Lincoln	18	--	--	--	--	--	61.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	58	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Okanogan	47	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific	28	--	--	--	46.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pend Oreille	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Pierce	323	--	5.9	--	--	3.4	17.0	10.8	26.9	--	--	--	--	3.7	5.6	--	--	12.4	4.3
San Juan	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	110	--	--	--	--	13.6	--	13.6	18.2	--	--	--	--	17.3	--	--	--	9.1	--
Skamania	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	363	--	5.0	--	3.6	3.3	17.1	11.3	29.2	--	--	--	--	4.7	9.1	--	--	7.7	--
Spokane	309	--	--	5.5	--	--	16.2	12.6	31.1	--	--	--	--	6.5	--	--	--	14.6	--
Stevens	68	--	--	--	16.2	--	17.6	--	29.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Thurston	122	--	--	--	--	13.1	8.2	31.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.7	--
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	56	--	3.5	--	7.0	7.0	14.0	7.0	36.8	1.8	--	--	1.8	3.5	8.8	--	--	8.8	--
Whatcom	148	--	--	--	8.1	8.1	17.6	10.1	20.3	--	--	--	--	--	8.1	--	--	9.5	--
Whitman	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yakima	376	7.4	--	4.3	--	18.4	10.4	11.2	19.4	9.3	--	--	--	6.6	--	--	--	4.5	--

Exhibit 3.30: Juvenile court adjudications (Adj.) and diversions (Div.) by most serious offense type, 2022

County	N	Other Misdemeanor		Alcohol/Drug Misdemeanor		Property Misdemeanor		Assault Misdemeanor		Other Felony		Drug Felony		Property Felony		Non-Violent Person Felony		Violent Person Felony	
		Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.	Adj.	Div.
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	4,769	1.9	4.7	3.0	4.4	4.9	14.3	12.1	30.4	2.7	0.3	--	0.3	4.6	2.3	2.0	0.7	10.3	0.9
Adams	74	--	--	--	--	--	14.9	--	35.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asotin	54	--	--	--	--	--	25.9	--	24.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Benton	484	--	6.6	--	8.6	2.9	16.1	7.0	35.3	--	--	--	--	4.0	5.1	2.7	--	6.4	--
Chelan	92	--	--	--	--	12.0	17.4	--	38.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Clallam	102	--	--	--	--	11.8	13.7	11.8	20.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Clark	266	1.1	3.8	2.3	3.8	6.4	15.0	14.3	24.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	--	7.9	0.8	5.3	--	12.8	0.4
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	188	--	--	--	9.0	8.0	21.3	11.2	26.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.9	--
Douglas	100	--	13.0	--	--	--	--	--	29.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ferry	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	64	--	--	--	--	--	--	34.4	--	--	--	--	--	18.8	--	--	--	18.8	--
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	136	--	--	--	--	--	8.1	15.4	30.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.8	--
Grays Harbor	67	--	--	--	--	--	16.4	--	35.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Island	53	--	--	--	--	--	--	24.5	24.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jefferson	37	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
King	191	--	--	5.8	--	--	--	20.9	5.8	15.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	36.1	--
Kitsap	94	--	--	--	--	--	15.5	9.7	33.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kittitas	66	--	--	--	--	--	18.2	--	15.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Klickitat	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lewis	95	--	--	--	--	--	--	26.0	19.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.8	--
Lincoln	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	54	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Okanogan	64	--	--	--	--	--	--	25.0	15.6	--	--	--	--	18.8	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific	36	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	36.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pend Oreille	28	--	--	--	35.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Pierce	586	--	7.3	--	--	2.6	13.8	7.5	43.2	2.4	--	--	--	3.2	2.0	--	--	8.9	2.9
San Juan	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	93	--	--	--	--	--	10.8	12.9	23.7	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	12.9	--
Skamania	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	294	--	--	--	--	--	18.7	3.4	42.2	3.4	--	--	--	4.1	--	--	--	14.3	--
Spokane	383	2.9	3.1	2.9	--	3.1	12.5	17.0	32.9	3.9	--	--	--	4.2	--	--	--	12.8	--
Stevens	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	21.4	25.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Thurston	172	--	--	--	--	11.6	14.0	24.4	26.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.6	--
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	86	--	--	--	--	--	34.9	--	22.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Whatcom	166	--	--	--	9.6	--	24.1	9.0	18.7	--	--	--	0.6	3.6	--	--	--	7.2	--
Whitman	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yakima	402	--	8.7	--	--	5.7	14.7	12.7	33.8	3.2	--	--	--	3.0	--	--	--	8.5	--

4. Juvenile Detention

About the Data

Source: Washington State Center for Court Research Gilman, A.B., & Sanford, R. (in process) Washington State Juvenile Detention 2021 Annual Report. Olympia, WA: Washington State Center for Court Research, Administrative Office of the Courts.

Washington State Center for Court Research Gilman, A.B., & Sanford, R. (in process) Washington State Juvenile Detention 2022 Annual Report. Olympia, WA: Washington State Center for Court Research, Administrative Office of the Courts.

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

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

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

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

Exhibit 4.1: Map of juvenile detention facilities



 20 County Detention Facilities

 1 Private Detention Facility

 2 Out of State Contracted Detention Facilities

 2 Secure Crisis Residential Centers

Exhibit 4.2: Detentions, youth admitted, rates and change from previous years, 2021

County	Primary Facility Used	Detention Admissions	Change in Total Admissions from 2020	
		N	N	%
Adams	Martin Hall	35	19	118.8%
Asotin	Martin Hall & Nez Perce (Idaho) Juvenile Detention	35	22	169.2%
Benton	Benton/Franklin Juvenile Detention	210	-118	-36.0%
Chelan	Chelan Juvenile Detention	144	-33	-18.6%
Clallam	Clallam Juvenile Detention	103	-77	-42.8%
Clark	Clark Juvenile Detention	125	-113	-47.5%
Columbia	Walla Walla Juvenile Detention	11	5	83.3%
Cowlitz	Cowlitz Juvenile Detention	148	-53	-26.4%
Douglas	Martin Hall & Chelan Juvenile Detention	71	4	6.0%
Ferry	Martin Hall	--	--	--
Franklin	Benton/Franklin Juvenile Detention	66	-61	-48.0%
Garfield	Martin Hall	--	--	--
Grant	Martin Hall	138	-9	-6.1%
Grays Harbor	Grays Harbor Juvenile Detention	41	-46	-52.9%
Island	Island Juvenile Detention	21	-17	-44.7%
Jefferson	Kitsap Juvenile Detention	--	--	--
King	King Juvenile Detention	263	-212	-44.6%
Kitsap	Kitsap Juvenile Detention	155	-101	-39.5%
Kittitas	Yakima Juvenile Detention	15	-23	-60.5%
Klickitat	NORCOR (Oregon)	37	-2	-5.1%
Lewis	Lewis Juvenile Detention	138	-30	-17.9%
Lincoln	Martin Hall	--	--	--
Mason	Mason Juvenile Detention	57	6	11.8%
Okanogan	Okanogan Juvenile Detention	65	-60	-48.0%
Pacific	Grays Harbor Juvenile Detention & Cowlitz Juvenile Detention	14	-5	-26.3%
Pend Oreille	Martin Hall	--	--	--
Pierce	Pierce Juvenile Detention	183	-253	-58.0%
San Juan	Clallam Juvenile Detention and Skagit Juvenile Detention	--	--	--
Skagit	Skagit Juvenile Detention	94	-60	-39.0%
Skamania	NORCOR (Oregon)	--	--	--
Snohomish	Snohomish Juvenile Detention	127	-126	-49.8%
Spokane	Spokane Juvenile Detention	232	-174	-42.9%
Stevens	Martin Hall	69	8	13.1%
Thurston	Thurston Juvenile Detention	192	-185	-49.1%
Wahkiakum	Cowlitz Juvenile Detention	--	--	--
Walla Walla	Walla Walla Juvenile Detention	62	-29	-31.9%
Whatcom	Whatcom Juvenile Detention	120	-43	-26.4%
Whitman	Martin Hall	--	--	--
Yakima	Yakima Juvenile Detention	201	-197	-49.5%
JR hold	All	145	-35	-19.4%
Total		3,365	-2019	-37.5%

Exhibit 4.3: Detentions, youth admitted, rates and change from previous years, 2022

County	Primary Facility Used	Detention Admissions	Change in Total Admissions from 2021	
		N	N	%
Adams	Martin Hall	--	--	--
Asotin	Martin Hall & Nez Perce (Idaho) Juvenile Detention	46	11	31.4%
Benton	Benton/Franklin Juvenile Detention	212	2	1.0%
Chelan	Chelan Juvenile Detention	150	6	4.2%
Clallam	Clallam Juvenile Detention	163	60	58.3%
Clark	Clark Juvenile Detention	187	62	49.6%
Columbia	Walla Walla Juvenile Detention	--	--	--
Cowlitz	Cowlitz Juvenile Detention	227	79	53.4%
Douglas	Martin Hall & Chelan Juvenile Detention	125	54	76.1%
Ferry	Martin Hall	--	--	--
Franklin	Benton/Franklin Juvenile Detention	72	6	9.1%
Garfield	Martin Hall	--	--	--
Grant	Martin Hall	141	3	2.2%
Grays Harbor	Grays Harbor Juvenile Detention	65	24	58.5%
Island	Island Juvenile Detention	48	27	128.6%
Jefferson	Kitsap Juvenile Detention	--	--	--
King	King Juvenile Detention	373	110	41.8%
Kitsap	Kitsap Juvenile Detention	181	26	16.8%
Kittitas	Yakima Juvenile Detention	27	12	80.0%
Klickitat	NORCOR (Oregon)	16	-21	-56.8%
Lewis	Lewis Juvenile Detention	148	10	7.2%
Lincoln	Martin Hall	--	--	--
Mason	Mason Juvenile Detention	75	18	31.6%
Okanogan	Okanogan Juvenile Detention	91	26	40.0%
Pacific	Grays Harbor Juvenile Detention & Cowlitz Juvenile Detention	10	-4	-28.6%
Pend Oreille	Martin Hall	--	--	--
Pierce	Pierce Juvenile Detention	297	114	62.3%
San Juan	Clallam Juvenile Detention and Skagit Juvenile Detention	--	--	--
Skagit	Skagit Juvenile Detention	126	32	34.0%
Skamania	NORCOR (Oregon)	11	3	37.5%
Snohomish	Snohomish Juvenile Detention	155	28	22.0%
Spokane	Spokane Juvenile Detention	250	18	7.8%
Stevens	Martin Hall	59	-10	-14.5%
Thurston	Thurston Juvenile Detention	237	45	23.4%
Wahkiakum	Cowlitz Juvenile Detention	--	--	--
Walla Walla	Walla Walla Juvenile Detention	76	14	22.6%
Whatcom	Whatcom Juvenile Detention	154	34	28.3%
Whitman	Martin Hall	15	10	200.0%
Yakima	Yakima Juvenile Detention	277	76	37.8%
JR hold	All	111	-34	-23.4%
Total		4,166	801	23.8%

Exhibit 4.4: Juveniles admitted to detention by race, 2021

County (Number of Admissions)	AI/AN		Asian/PI		Black		Latinx		Other/ Unknown		White	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Adams (35)	--	--	--	--	--	--	26	74.3	--	--	--	--
Asotin (35)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	85.7
Benton (210)	--	--	--	--	15	7.1	65	31.0	--	--	120	57.1
Chelan (144)	--	--	--	--	--	--	46	31.9	--	--	80	55.6
Clallam (103)	17	16.5	--	--	--	--	11	10.7	--	--	64	62.1
Clark (125)	--	--	12	9.6	26	20.8	14	11.2	--	--	71	56.8
Columbia (11)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz (148)	--	--	15	10.1	--	--	25	16.9	--	--	94	63.5
Douglas (71)	--	--	--	--	--	--	39	54.9	--	--	24	33.8
Ferry (8)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin (66)	--	--	--	--	--	--	46	69.7	--	--	14	21.2
Garfield (1)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant (138)	--	--	--	--	--	--	75	54.3	--	--	54	39.1
Grays Harbor (41)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35	85.4
Island (21)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	85.7
Jefferson (4)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
King (263)	--	--	20	7.6	114	43.3	45	17.1	--	--	64	24.3
Kitsap (155)	--	--	--	--	11	7.1	28	18.1	--	--	105	67.7
Kittitas (15)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Klickitat (37)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29	78.4
Lewis (138)	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	11.6	--	--	113	81.9
Lincoln (8)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason (57)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	41	71.9
Okanogan (65)	26	40.0	--	--	--	--	12	18.5	--	--	25	38.5
Pacific (14)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	78.6
Pend Oreille (9)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pierce (183)	--	--	13	7.1	75	41.0	16	8.7	--	--	78	42.6
San Juan (3)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit (94)	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	53.2	--	--	32	34.0
Skamania (8)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish (127)	--	--	--	--	37	29.1	24	18.9	--	--	54	42.5
Spokane (232)	15	6.5	--	--	42	18.1	28	12.1	--	--	129	55.6
Stevens (69)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	58	84.1
Thurston (192)	--	--	--	--	--	--	26	13.5	12	6.3	134	69.8
Wahkiakum (2)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla (62)	--	--	--	--	--	--	21	33.9	--	--	27	43.5
Whatcom (120)	15	12.5	--	--	--	--	24	20.0	--	--	69	57.5
Whitman (5)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yakima (201)	--	--	--	--	--	--	147	73.1	--	--	41	20.4
JR hold (145)	--	--	--	--	24	16.6	62	42.8	--	--	48	33.1
Total (3,365)	149	4.4	100	3.0	419	12.5	883	26.2	106	3.2	1,708	50.8

Note: at the time of this analysis, Adams County data for 2022 was incomplete and therefore is not included in this table.

Exhibit 4.5: Juveniles admitted to detention by race, 2022

County (Number of Admissions)	AI/AN		Asian/PI		Black		Latinx		Other/ Unknown		White	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Adams (--)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asotin (46)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	38	82.6
Benton (212)	--	--	--	--	22	10.4	103	48.6	--	--	85	40.1
Chelan (150)	--	--	--	--	--	--	49	32.7	--	--	86	57.3
Clallam (163)	26	16.0	--	--	17	10.4	--	--	--	--	111	68.1
Clark (187)	--	--	22	11.8	34	18.2	24	12.8	--	--	103	55.1
Columbia (5)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz (227)	--	--	13	5.7	10	4.4	45	19.8	--	--	148	65.2
Douglas (125)	--	--	--	--	--	--	71	56.8	--	--	40	32.0
Ferry (4)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin (72)	--	--	--	--	12	16.7	38	52.8	--	--	15	20.8
Garfield (2)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant (141)	--	--	--	--	--	--	80	56.7	--	--	53	37.6
Grays Harbor (65)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	44	67.7
Island (48)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	41	85.4
Jefferson (9)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
King (373)	--	--	20	5.4	215	57.6	59	15.8	--	--	67	18.0
Kitsap (181)	--	--	--	--	25	13.8	20	11.0	18	9.9	114	63.0
Kittitas (27)	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	37.0	--	--	12	44.4
Klickitat (16)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lewis (148)	--	--	--	--	--	--	21	14.2	--	--	118	79.7
Lincoln (6)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason (75)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	56	74.7
Okanogan (91)	42	46.2	--	--	--	--	12	13.2	--	--	37	40.7
Pacific (10)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pend Oreille (7)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pierce (297)	--	--	17	5.7	137	46.1	43	14.5	--	--	92	31.0
San Juan (6)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit (126)	--	--	--	--	--	--	70	55.6	--	--	49	38.9
Skamania (11)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish (155)	--	--	--	--	34	21.9	47	30.3	--	--	52	33.5
Spokane (250)	15	6.0	15	6.0	39	15.6	44	17.6	--	--	135	54.0
Stevens (59)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	49	83.1
Thurston (237)	--	--	--	--	43	18.1	33	13.9	12	5.1	142	59.9
Wahkiakum (2)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla (76)	10	13.2	--	--	--	--	28	36.8	--	--	35	46.1
Whatcom (154)	13	8.4	--	--	14	9.1	27	17.5	--	--	98	63.6
Whitman (15)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	93.3
Yakima (277)	11	4.0	--	--	25	9.0	176	63.5	--	--	58	20.9
JR hold (111)	--	--	--	--	19	17.1	31	27.9	--	--	57	51.4
Total (4,166)	186	4.5	117	2.8	694	16.7	1,064	25.5	100	2.4	2,005	48.1

Note: at the time of this analysis, Adams County data for 2022 was incomplete and therefore is not included in this table.

Exhibit 4.6: Juveniles admitted to detention by gender, 2021

County (Number of Admissions)	Female		Male	
	N	%	N	%
Adams (35)	--	--	--	--
Asotin (35)	--	--	--	--
Benton (210)	56	26.7	154	73.3
Chelan (144)	38	26.4	106	73.6
Clallam (103)	35	34.0	68	66.0
Clark (125)	31	24.8	94	75.2
Columbia (11)	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz (148)	56	37.8	92	62.2
Douglas (71)	10	14.1	61	85.9
Ferry (8)	--	--	--	--
Franklin (66)	16	24.2	50	75.8
Garfield (1)	--	--	--	--
Grant (138)	33	23.9	105	76.1
Grays Harbor (41)	11	26.8	30	73.2
Island (21)	--	--	--	--
Jefferson (4)	--	--	--	--
King (263)	77	29.3	186	70.7
Kitsap (155)	62	40.0	93	60.0
Kittitas (15)	--	--	--	--
Klickitat (37)	12	32.4	25	67.6
Lewis (138)	48	34.8	90	65.2
Lincoln (8)	--	--	--	--
Mason (57)	10	17.5	47	82.5
Okanogan (65)	21	32.3	44	67.7
Pacific (14)	--	--	--	--
Pend Oreille (9)	--	--	--	--
Pierce (183)	46	25.1	137	74.9
San Juan (3)	--	--	--	--
Skagit (94)	--	--	--	--
Skamania (8)	--	--	--	--
Snohomish (127)	25	19.7	102	80.3
Spokane (232)	67	28.9	165	71.1
Stevens (69)	18	26.1	51	73.9
Thurston (192)	65	33.9	127	66.1
Wahkiakum (2)	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla (62)	17	27.4	45	72.6
Whatcom (120)	33	27.5	87	72.5
Whitman (5)	--	--	--	--
Yakima (201)	48	23.9	153	76.1
JR hold (145)	13	9.0	131	90.3
Total (3,365)	891	26.5	2,472	73.5

*2 of the 3,365 juveniles admitted into detention in 2021 had a missing/unknown gender.

Exhibit 4.7: Juveniles admitted to detention by gender, 2022

County (Number of Admissions)	Female		Male	
	N	%	N	%
Adams (--)	--	--	--	--
Asotin (46)	19	41.3	27	58.7
Benton (212)	44	20.8	168	79.2
Chelan (150)	45	30.0	105	70.0
Clallam (163)	71	43.6	92	56.4
Clark (187)	28	15.0	159	85.0
Columbia (5)	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz (227)	79	34.8	148	65.2
Douglas (125)	24	19.2	101	80.8
Ferry (4)	--	--	--	--
Franklin (72)	20	27.8	52	72.2
Garfield (2)	--	--	--	--
Grant (141)	24	17.0	117	83.0
Grays Harbor (65)	21	32.3	44	67.7
Island (48)	20	41.7	28	58.3
Jefferson (9)	--	--	--	--
King (373)	101	27.1	272	72.9
Kitsap (181)	65	35.9	116	64.1
Kittitas (27)	--	--	--	--
Klickitat (16)	--	--	--	--
Lewis (148)	42	28.4	106	71.6
Lincoln (6)	--	--	--	--
Mason (75)	17	22.7	58	77.3
Okanogan (91)	41	45.1	50	54.9
Pacific (10)	--	--	--	--
Pend Oreille (7)	--	--	--	--
Pierce (297)	61	20.5	236	79.5
San Juan (6)	--	--	--	--
Skagit (126)	45	35.7	81	64.3
Skamania (11)	--	--	--	--
Snohomish (155)	28	18.1	127	81.9
Spokane (250)	58	23.2	192	76.8
Stevens (59)	13	22.0	46	78.0
Thurston (237)	82	34.6	155	65.4
Wahkiakum (2)	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla (76)	15	19.7	61	80.3
Whatcom (154)	42	27.3	112	72.7
Whitman (15)	--	--	--	--
Yakima (277)	78	28.2	199	71.8
JR hold (111)	13	11.7	97	87.4
Total (4,166)	1,133	27.2	3,032	72.8

Note: at the time of this analysis, Adams County data for 2022 was incomplete and therefore is not included in this table.

*1 of the 4,166 juveniles admitted into detention in 2022 had a missing/unknown gender.

Exhibit 4.8: Detention admissions by non-offender status, 2021

County (Total Number of Admissions)	Non-Offender Admissions	=	Truancy	+	ARY	+	Dependency	+	CHINS and Other
Adams (35)	0		0		0		0		0
Asotin (35)	0		0		0		0		0
Benton (210)	2		2		0		0		0
Chelan (144)	4		4		0		0		0
Clallam (103)	4		4		0		0		0
Clark (125)	1		1		0		0		0
Columbia (11)	3		0		3		0		0
Cowlitz (148)	10		10		0		0		0
Douglas (71)	1		1		0		0		0
Ferry (8)	0		0		0		0		0
Franklin (66)	1		1		0		0		0
Garfield (1)	0		0		0		0		0
Grant (138)	14		3		11		0		0
Grays Harbor (41)	0		0		0		0		0
Island (21)	0		0		0		0		0
Jefferson (4)	0		0		0		0		0
King (263)	0		0		0		0		0
Kitsap (155)	12		12		0		0		0
Kittitas (15)	0		0		0		0		0
Klickitat (37)	2		2		0		0		0
Lewis (138)	6		6		0		0		0
Lincoln (8)	0		0		0		0		0
Mason (57)	0		0		0		0		0
Okanogan (65)	2		0		2		0		0
Pacific (14)	0		0		0		0		0
Pend Oreille (9)	0		0		0		0		0
Pierce (183)	1		1		0		0		0
San Juan (3)	0		0		0		0		0
Skagit (94)	0		0		0		0		0
Skamania (8)	0		0		0		0		0
Snohomish (127)	9		9		0		0		0
Spokane (232)	2		0		2		0		0
Stevens (69)	2		2		0		0		0
Thurston (192)	10		9		1		0		0
Wahkiakum (2)	0		0		0		0		0
Walla Walla (62)	9		9		0		0		0
Whatcom (120)	0		0		0		0		0
Whitman (5)	0		0		0		0		0
Yakima (201)	1		0		0		1		0
JR hold (145)	0		0		0		0		0
Total (3,365)	96		76		19		1		0

Exhibit 4.9: Detention admissions by non-offender status, 2022

County (Total Number of Admissions)	Non-Offender Admissions	=	Truancy	+	ARY	+	Dependency	+	CHINS and Other
Adams (--)	--		--		--		--		--
Asotin (46)	0		0		0		0		0
Benton (212)	0		0		0		0		0
Chelan (150)	2		0		2		0		0
Clallam (163)	8		3		4		1		0
Clark (187)	1		0		1		0		0
Columbia (5)	0		0		0		0		0
Cowlitz (227)	2		0		2		0		0
Douglas (125)	2		0		2		0		0
Ferry (4)	0		0		0		0		0
Franklin (72)	1		0		1		0		0
Garfield (2)	0		0		0		0		0
Grant (141)	17		0		17		0		0
Grays Harbor (65)	1		0		0		1		0
Island (48)	7		0		7		0		0
Jefferson (9)	0		0		0		0		0
King (373)	1		0		1		0		0
Kitsap (181)	15		0		15		0		0
Kittitas (27)	0		0		0		0		0
Klickitat (16)	2		0		2		0		0
Lewis (148)	15		0		15		0		0
Lincoln (6)	0		0		0		0		0
Mason (75)	0		0		0		0		0
Okanogan (91)	0		0		0		0		0
Pacific (10)	0		0		0		0		0
Pend Oreille (7)	2		0		2		0		0
Pierce (297)	0		0		0		0		0
San Juan (6)	0		0		0		0		0
Skagit (126)	1		0		1		0		0
Skamania (11)	0		0		0		0		0
Snohomish (155)	6		0		6		0		0
Spokane (250)	5		0		5		0		0
Stevens (59)	2		0		2		0		0
Thurston (237)	1		0		0		1		0
Wahkiakum (2)	0		0		0		0		0
Walla Walla (76)	6		0		6		0		0
Whatcom (154)	1		0		1		0		0
Whitman (15)	1		0		1		0		0
Yakima (277)	0		0		0		0		0
JR hold (111)	0		0		0		0		0
Total (4,166)	99		3		93		3		0

Note: at the time of this analysis, Adams County data for 2022 was incomplete and therefore is not included in this table.

5. Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration

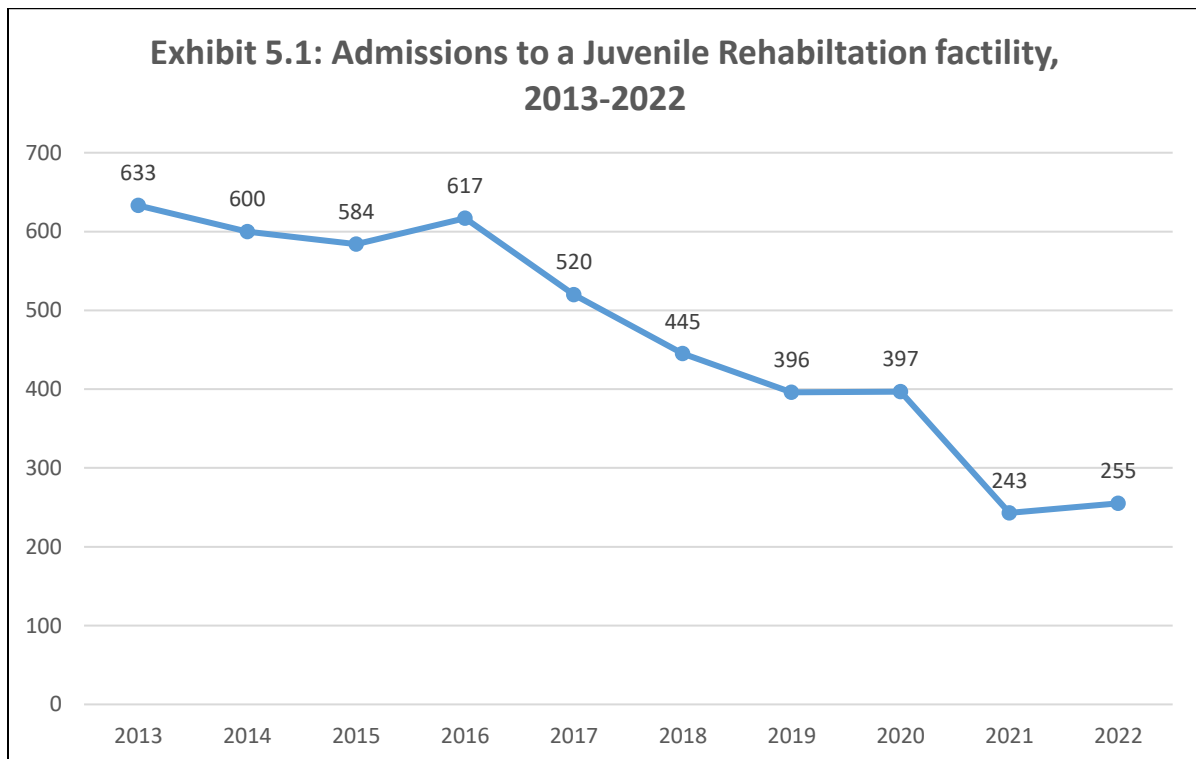
About the Data

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

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

Parole revocations are only counted in the parole ADP count. ADP's in SSODA and CDDA should not include revocations. Revocations are also not included in the admission counts.

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



**Exhibit 5.2: Number of admissions to a Juvenile Rehabilitation facility
by county, 2021 and 2022**

County	2021		2022	
	Number of Admissions	%	Number of Admissions	%
Total	254	--	266	--
Adams	--	--	--	--
Asotin	--	--	--	--
Benton	12	4.7	16	6.0
Chelan	--	--	--	--
Clallam	--	--	--	--
Clark	13	5.1	13	4.9
Columbia	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	--	--	--	--
Douglas	--	--	--	--
Ferry	--	--	--	--
Franklin	10	3.9	--	--
Garfield	--	--	--	--
Grant	10	3.9	12	4.5
Grays Harbor	--	--	--	--
Island	--	--	--	--
Jefferson	--	--	--	--
King	48	18.9	37	13.9
Kitsap	--	--	--	--
Kittitas	--	--	--	--
Klickitat	--	--	--	--
Lewis	11	4.3	12	4.5
Lincoln	--	--	--	--
Mason	--	--	--	--
Okanogan	--	--	--	--
Pacific	--	--	--	--
Pend Oreille	--	--	--	--
Pierce	20	7.9	24	9.0
San Juan	--	--	--	--
Skagit	--	--	--	--
Skamania	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	21	8.3	14	5.3
Spokane	18	7.1	25	9.4
Stevens	--	--	--	--
Thurston	13	5.1	10	3.8
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	--	--	--	--
Whatcom	--	--	--	--
Whitman	--	--	--	--
Yakima	--	--	24	9.0

* Clients may have had multiple counties of commitment per admission. Total count includes all counties of commitment and may include duplicates per client per admission.

Exhibit 5.3: Average daily population in a Juvenile Rehabilitation facility, 2013-2022

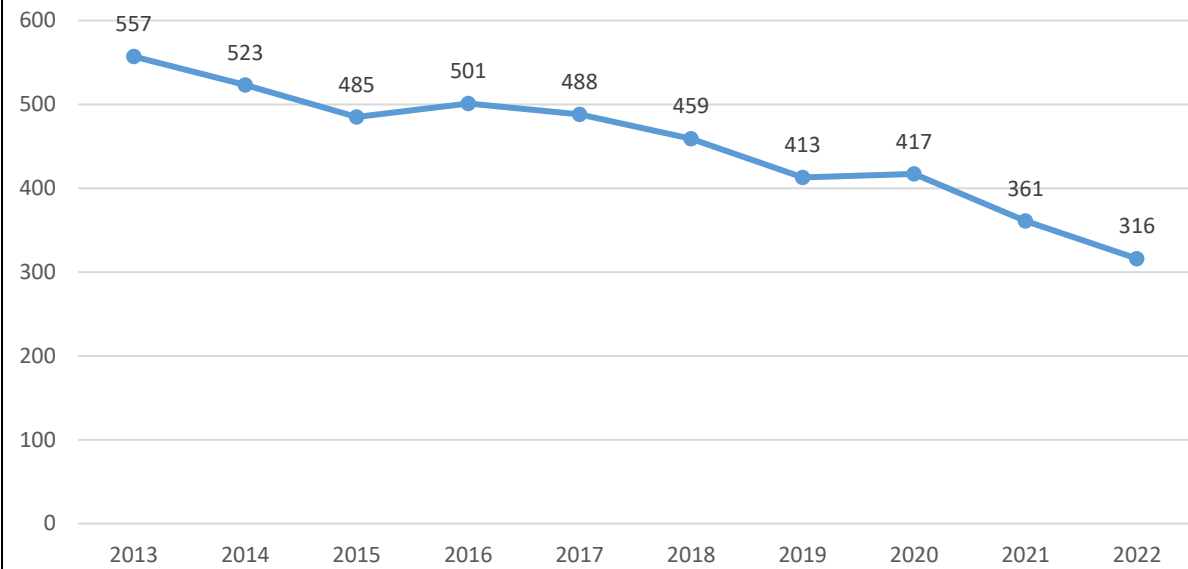


Exhibit 5.4: Juvenile Rehabilitation facility admission demographics, 2021 and 2022

	2021		2022	
	N	%	N	%
Total	243	100	255	100
Gender				
Male	222	91.0	229	90.0
Female	21	9.0	10	10.0
Race/Ethnicity				
American Indian/Alaskan Native	21	8.6	--	--
Asian/Pacific Islander	11	4.5	--	--
Black/African American	49	20.2	56	22.0
Hispanic/Latino	65	26.7	62	24.3
White	94	38.7	109	42.7
Age				
12 to 13	11	4.5	--	--
14	23	9.5	--	--
15	45	18.5	37	14.5
16	38	15.6	61	23.9
17	65	26.7	73	28.6
18+	61	25.1	52	20.4
Dispositional Alternatives				
CDMHDA Revoke	11	4.5	--	--
SDA Revoke	10	4.1	10	3.9%
SSODA Revoke	14	5.8	15	5.9%

*Clients are counted per unique admission.

Exhibit 5.5: Juvenile Rehabilitation average length of stay (in days) by demographics, 2021 and 2022		
	Average LOS (in days)	
	2021	2022
Total	424	444
Gender		
Male	428	464
Female	379	291
Race		
American Indian/Alaskan Native	404	451
Asian/Pacific Islander	254	581
Black/African American	672	607
Hispanic/Latino	385	460
White	543	338

6. Juvenile Recidivism

About the Data

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

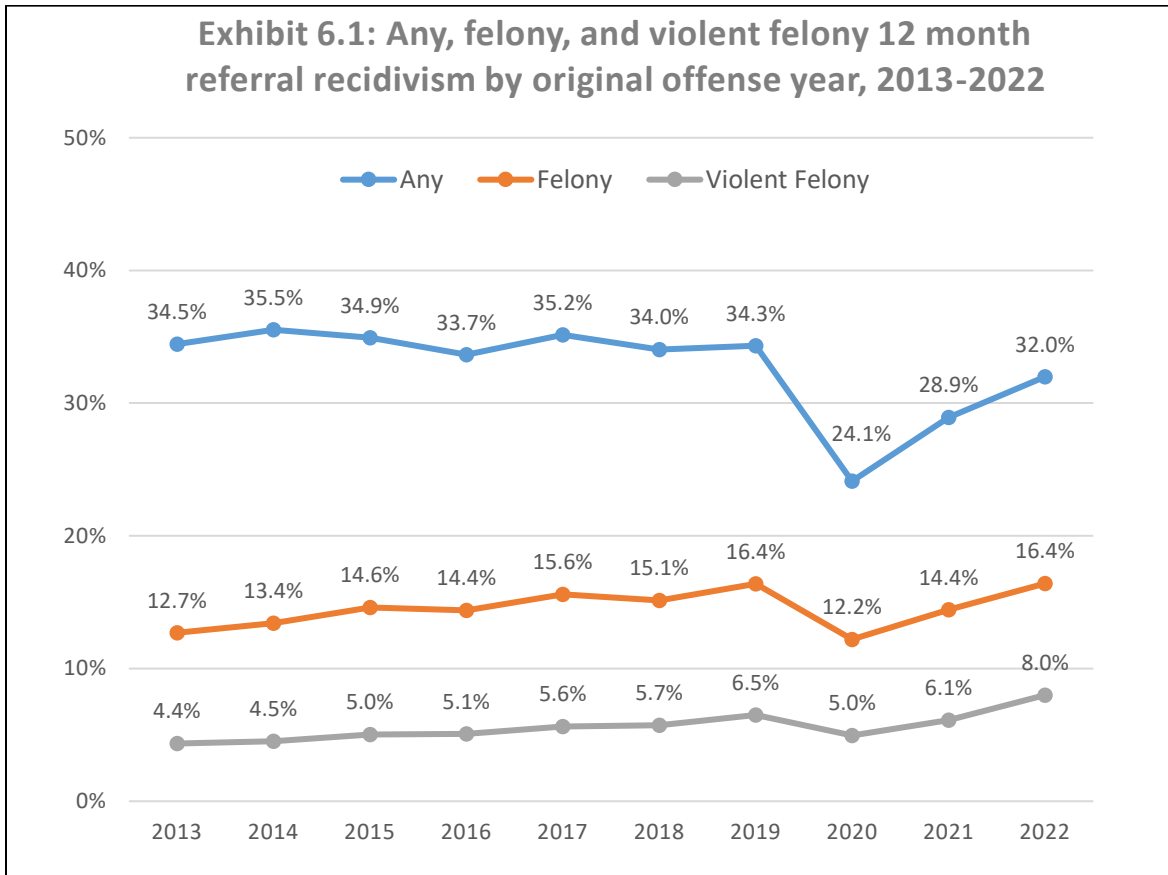
The qualifying event for inclusion in these analyses was an adjudication or diversion for the given calendar year. Only the most serious disposed charge in the first criminal justice cycle of the calendar year was counted.⁵ All follow-up periods are based upon the disposition date from the individual’s first disposition of that calendar year. The follow-up period included offenses that may have occurred after the youth had reached the age of majority and was tried as an adult.

For all exhibits, the follow-up period is 12 months after the original event. In those exhibits, recidivism is defined as a new referral for prosecution. The type of recidivism category is based upon the severity of the offense underlying the new referral (i.e., any, felony, or violent felony).

Only those individuals who were out of custody for the minimum amount of follow-up period after their qualifying event were included in the study. If an individual served a custodial sentence after their qualifying offense, we deducted time spent in JR and local detention from the interval between the youth’s adjudication date and the date of the most recent data available to us.

⁵ The most serious charge is determined from the highest score in the criminal justice cycle, based upon the Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) severity score index, which is associated with the RCW code.

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



**Exhibit 6.2: New referral, any recidivism by county,
12 month follow-up, 2021 and 2022**

County	2021					2022				
	No Recidivism w/in 12 Months		Recidivism w/in 12 Months		Total	No Recidivism w/in 12 Months		Recidivism w/in 12 Months		Total
	N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%	
Total	2,719	71.1	1,106	28.9	3,825	3,137	68.0	1,475	32.0	4,612
Adams	28	58.3	220	41.7	48	42	58.3	30	41.7	72
Asotin	34	75.6	11	24.4	45	31	57.4	23	42.6	54
Benton	225	69.2	100	30.8	325	367	67.7	175	32.3	542
Chelan	38	65.5	20	34.5	58	60	66.7	30	33.3	90
Clallam	43	74.1	15	25.9	58	69	67.7	33	32.4	102
Clark	197	70.1	84	29.9	281	168	65.4	89	34.6	257
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	113	73.9	40	26.1	153	126	68.5	58	31.5	184
Douglas	54	74.0	19	26.0	73	55	56.7	42	43.3	97
Ferry	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	29	65.9	15	34.1	44	41	68.3	19	31.7	60
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	112	67.5	54	32.5	166	82	63.6	47	36.4	129
Grays Harbor	49	79.0	13	21.0	62	48	73.9	17	26.2	65
Island	18	62.1	11	37.9	29	41	77.4	12	22.6	53
Jefferson	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
King	164	68.3	76	31.7	240	119	69.6	52	30.4	171
Kitsap	47	71.2	19	28.8	66	56	58.3	40	41.7	96
Kittitas	39	70.9	16	29.1	55	46	71.9	18	28.1	64
Klickitat	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lewis	51	56.7	39	43.3	90	63	65.6	33	34.4	96
Lincoln	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	29	56.9	22	43.1	51	32	60.4	21	39.6	53
Okanogan	26	59.1	18	40.9	44	40	65.6	21	34.4	61
Pacific	--	78.6	--	21.4	--	--	90.9	--	9.1	--
Pend Oreille	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pierce	220	70.7	91	29.3	311	400	70.3	169	29.7	569
San Juan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	82	78.1	23	21.9	105	--	77.0	--	23.0	--
Skamania	--	82.4	--	17.7	--	--	56.3	--	43.8	--
Snohomish	299	82.8	62	17.2	361	226	79.0	60	21.0	286
Spokane	215	74.1	75	25.9	290	232	63.0	136	37.0	368
Stevens	47	69.1	21	30.9	68	37	52.9	33	47.1	70
Thurston	85	71.4	34	28.6	119	111	67.7	53	32.3	164
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	35	61.4	22	38.6	57	56	66.7	28	33.3	84
Whatcom	107	74.8	36	25.2	143	117	72.2	45	27.8	162
Whitman	--	62.5	--	37.5	--	14	58.3	10	41.7	24
Yakima	198	63.9	112	36.1	310	270	69.4	119	30.6	389

**Exhibit 6.3: New referral recidivism by race,
12 month follow-up, 2021 and 2022**

Race/Ethnicity	2021					2022				
	No Recidivism w/in 12 Months		Recidivism w/in 12 Months		Total	No Recidivism w/in 12 Months		Recidivism w/in 12 Months		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	N	%	N	%	N
Total	2,719	71.1	1,106	28.9	3,825	3,137	68.0	1,475	32.0	4,612
American Indian/ Alaska Native	112	69.1	50	30.9	162	121	66.5	61	33.5	182
Asian	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black	286	64.0	161	36.0	447	327	58.9	228	41.1	555
Latino	648	67.4	313	32.6	961	792	65.0	427	35.0	1,219
Other/Unknown	101	88.6	13	11.4	114	150	83.8	29	16.2	179
Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
White	1,494	73.4	541	26.6	2,035	1646	70.4	691	29.6	2,337

**Exhibit 6.4: New referral recidivism by gender,
12 month follow-up, 2021 and 2022**

Gender	2021					2022				
	No Recidivism w/in 12 Months		Recidivism w/in 12 Months		Total	No Recidivism w/in 12 Months		Recidivism w/in 12 Months		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	N	%	N	%	N
Total	2,719	71.1	1,106	28.9	3,825	3,137	68.0	1,475	32.0	4,612
Female	815	75.9	259	24.1	1,074	1,061	73.3	387	26.7	1,448
Male	1,894	69.1	846	30.9	2,740	2,069	65.5	1,088	34.5	3,157

**Exhibit 6.5: New referral recidivism by age,
12 month follow-up, 2021 and 2022**

Age	2021					2022				
	No Recidivism w/in 12 Months		Recidivism w/in 12 Months		Total	No Recidivism w/in 12 Months		Recidivism w/in 12 Months		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	N	%	N	%	N
Total	2,719	71.1	1,106	28.9	3,825	3,137	68.0	1,475	32.0	4,612
8-11	--	--	--	--	37	31	73.8	11	26.2	42
12	189	65.9	98	34.2	287	283	70.9	116	29.1	399
13	273	65.6	143	34.4	416	426	65.8	221	34.2	647
14	439	69.0	197	31.0	636	549	65.5	28	34.5	838
15	571	69.6	250	30.5	821	616	63.4	356	36.6	972
16	634	71.9	248	28.1	882	689	70.1	294	29.9	983
17	581	77.9	165	22.1	746	543	74.3	188	25.7	731

**Exhibit 6.6: New referral recidivism by offense type,
12 month follow-up, 2021 and 2022**

Offense Type	2021					2022				
	No Recidivism w/in 12 Months		Recidivism w/in 12 Months		Total	No Recidivism w/in 12 Months		Recidivism w/in 12 Months		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	N	%	N	%	N
Total	2,719	71.1	1,106	28.9	3,825	3,137	68.0	1,475	32.0	4,612
Other Misdemeanor	128	69.2	57	30.8	185	229	73.9	81	26.1	310
Alc/Drug Misdemeanor	220	81.2	51	18.8	271	183	70.7	76	29.3	259
Property Misdemeanor	673	74.6	229	25.4	1,273	619	67.7	296	32.4	915
Assault Misdemeanor	895	70.3	378	29.7	1,273	1,294	70.8	535	2.3	1,829
Other Felony	80	59.3	55	40.7	135	71	51.8	66	48.2	137
Drug Felony	--	--	--	--	31	--	--	--	--	23
Property Felony	251	66.1	129	34.0	380	179	56.5	138	43.5	317
Non-Violent Person Felony	113	59.2	78	40.8	191	198	61.1	126	38.9	324
Violent Person Felony	335	73.3	122	26.7	457	346	69.5	152	30.5	498

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

About the Data

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Multiple types of analyses were used in this section to examine Probationer and EBP data. For all analyses we used results of prescreen and initial risk assessments for individuals between ages 10 and 18 at the time they completed their risk assessment.

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

For the analyses of 2021 and 2022 demographics and program eligibilities and progressions, only the two years of data were analyzed to include only the furthest progression by an individual in an EBP (program completion, program start, program eligibility, and no program eligibility). This approach was also used for the analysis of probationer risk levels from 2013-2022.

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

The 2018-2022 program analyses were different, as they included progression through specific programs. For those analyses, we included all unique program eligibilities in each individual year. However, in instances where an individual had multiple eligibilities for the same program in a single year, only the furthest progression within each of the programs was retained.

It should be noted that race is self-reported by the youth that receive the PACT.

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

Exhibit 7.1: Juvenile PACT risk assessment completions by risk level, 2013-2022

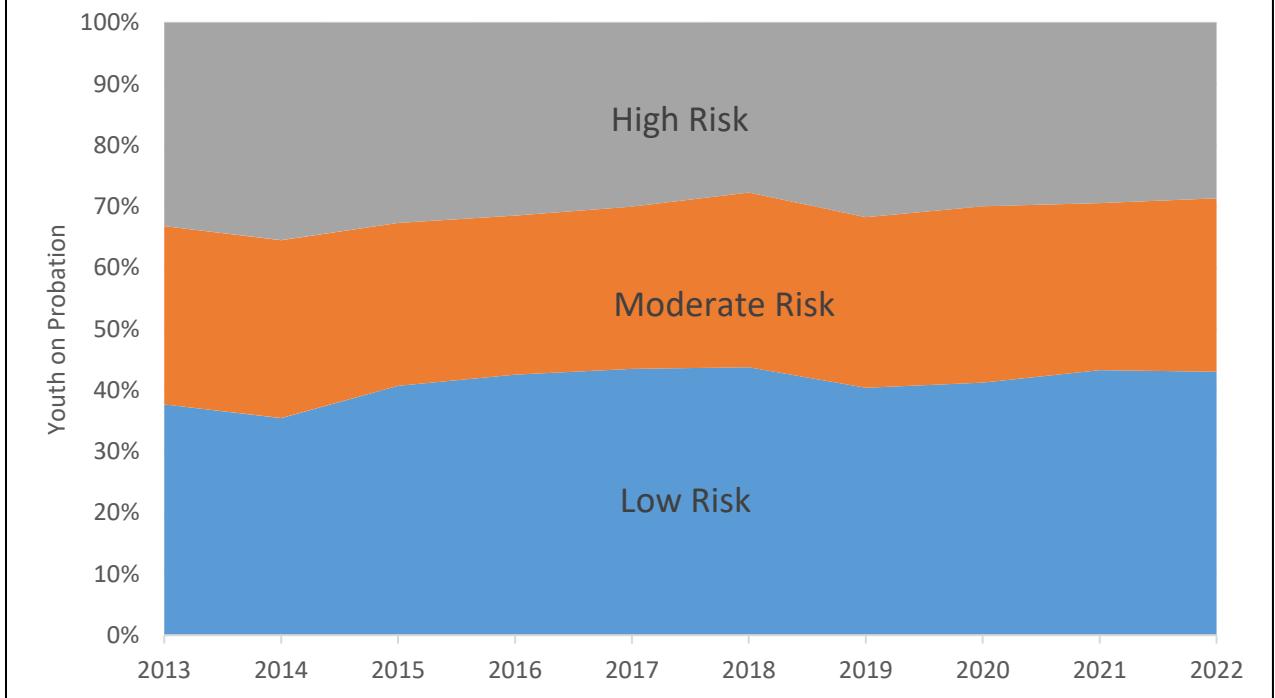


Exhibit 7.2: Juvenile PACT completions and progression through EBPs by county, 2021

Court	Administered a PACT	Eligible	% of PACTs with EBP eligibility	Started	% of Eligibles with an EBP Start	Completed	% of Starters who completed
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	2,157	1,876	87.0	583	31.1	463	79.4
Adams	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asotin/Garfield	20	15	75.0	--	--	--	--
Benton/Franklin	105	77	73.3	24	31.2	12	50.0
Chelan	40	29	72.5	18	62.1	13	72.2
Clallam	36	33	91.7	18	54.5	15	83.3
Clark	191	179	93.7	64	35.8	47	73.4
Cowlitz	121	106	87.6	24	22.6	21	87.5
Douglas	12	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ferry	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	46	21	45.7	--	--	--	--
Grays Harbor	17	17	100.0	--	--	--	--
Island	24	24	100.0	19	79.2	17	89.5
Jefferson	19	18	94.7	--	--	--	--
King	307	275	89.6	72	26.2	55	76.4
Kitsap	13	13	100.0	--	--	--	--
Kittitas	16	12	75.0	--	--	--	--
Klickitat	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lewis	69	63	91.3	13	20.6	11	84.6
Lincoln	13	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	22	15	68.2	--	--	--	--
Okanogan	25	16	64.0	--	--	--	--
Pacific/Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pend Oreille	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pierce	196	184	93.9	80	43.5	67	83.8
San Juan	10	10	100.0	--	--	--	--
Skagit	55	26	47.3	--	--	--	--
Skamania	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	315	307	97.5	56	18.2	49	87.5
Spokane	183	175	95.6	85	48.6	74	87.1
Stevens	16	16	100.0	--	--	--	--
Thurston	62	49	79.0	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla/ Columbia	23	22	95.7	--	--	--	--
Whatcom	95	74	77.9	28	37.8	27	96.4
Whitman	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yakima	68	68	100.0	23	33.8	13	56.5

Exhibit 7.3: Juvenile PACT completions and progression through EBPs by county, 2022

Court	Administered a PACT	Eligible	% of PACTs with EBP eligibility	Started	% of Eligibles with an EBP Start	Completed	% of Starters who completed
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	2,688	2,410	89.7	876	36.3	685	78.2
Adams	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asotin/Garfield	13	12	92.3	--	--	--	--
Benton/Franklin	131	93	71.0	28	30.1	14	50.0
Chelan	31	27	87.1	16	59.3	13	81.3
Clallam	87	86	98.9	61	70.9	56	91.8
Clark	190	181	95.3	73	40.3	57	78.1
Cowlitz	152	129	84.9	33	25.6	26	78.8
Douglas	16	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ferry	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	34	19	55.9	--	--	--	--
Grays Harbor	13	13	100.0	--	--	--	--
Island	39	39	100.0	34	87.2	31	91.2
Jefferson	24	24	100.0	--	--	--	--
King	297	271	91.2	82	30.3	50	61.0
Kitsap	96	94	97.9	17	18.1	12	70.6
Kittitas	20	17	85.0	--	--	--	--
Klickitat	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lewis	106	97	91.5	25	25.8	19	76.0
Lincoln	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	22	19	86.4	--	--	--	--
Okanogan	42	26	61.9	10	38.5	--	--
Pacific/Wahkiakum	18	18	100.0	--	--	--	--
Pend Oreille	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pierce	323	308	95.4	143	46.4	113	79.0
San Juan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	35	23	65.7	--	--	--	--
Skamania	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	345	323	93.6	79	24.5	65	82.3
Spokane	266	253	95.1	152	60.1	123	80.9
Stevens	17	16	94.1	--	--	--	--
Thurston	72	54	75.0	13	24.1	--	--
Walla Walla/ Columbia	45	35	77.8	--	--	--	--
Whatcom	118	99	83.9	46	46.5	44	95.7
Whitman	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yakima	95	92	96.8	21	22.8	16	76.2

Exhibit 7.4: Juvenile PACT completions and demographics by risk level, 2021

	Low risk		Moderate risk		High risk		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Total	1,067	100.0	514	48.2	576	54.0	2,157
Gender	Low risk		Moderate risk		High risk		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Male	753	100.0	373	49.5	428	56.8	1,554
Female	314	100.0	141	44.9	148	47.1	603
	Risk Level						
Race/Ethnicity	Low risk		Moderate risk		High risk		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
American Indian/Native Alaskan	19	100.0	18	94.7	34	178.9	71
Asian/Pacific Islander	51	100.0	12	23.5	17	33.3	80
Black	100	100.0	86	86.0	105	105.0	291
Latino	152	100.0	73	48.0	86	56.6	311
Other	20	100.0	--	--	--	--	26
White	725	100.0	322	44.4	331	45.7	1,378
	Risk Level						
Age	Low risk		Moderate risk		High risk		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
8-11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	36	100.0	24	66.7	16	44.4	76
13	85	100.0	43	50.6	45	52.9	173
14	143	100.0	76	53.1	86	60.1	305
15	210	100.0	90	42.9	124	59.0	424
16	233	100.0	124	53.2	135	57.9	492
17	260	100.0	108	41.5	123	47.3	491
18	95	100.0	48	50.5	46	48.4	189

Exhibit 7.5: Juvenile PACT completions and demographics by risk level, 2022

	Low risk		Moderate risk		High risk		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Total	1,297	48.3	713	26.5	678	25.2	2,688
Gender	Low risk		Moderate risk		High risk		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Male	921	48.6	497	26.2	479	25.3	1,897
Female	376	47.5	216	27.3	199	25.2	791
	Risk Level						
Race/Ethnicity	Low risk		Moderate risk		High risk		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
American Indian/Native Alaskan	45	39.1	32	27.8	38	33.0	115
Asian/Pacific Islander	50	50.0	28	28.0	22	22.0	100
Black	144	37.3	110	28.5	132	34.2	386
Latino	190	47.5	114	28.5	96	24.0	400
Other	20	64.5	--	--	--	--	31
White	848	51.2	425	25.7	383	23.1	1,656
	Risk Level						
Age	Low risk		Moderate risk		High risk		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
8 to 11	--	--	--	--	--	--	12
12	56	56.0	21	21.0	23	23.0	100
13	149	48.7	82	26.8	75	24.5	306
14	183	44.9	122	29.9	103	25.2	408
15	254	46.4	148	27.0	146	26.6	548
16	289	46.9	162	26.3	165	26.8	616
17	293	52.6	137	24.6	127	22.8	557
18	69	48.9	35	24.8	37	26.2	141

Exhibit 7.6: Juvenile PACT completions and demographics by EBP progression, 2021

	EBP Progress						
	Administered a PACT	Eligible	% of PACTs with EBP Eligibility	Started	% of Eligibles with an EBP Start	Completed	% of Starters who Completed
Total	2,157	1,876	87.0	583	31.1	463	79.4
Gender	EBP Progress						
	Administered a PACT	Eligible	% of PACTs with EBP Eligibility	Started	% of Eligibles with an EBP Start	Completed	% of Starters who Completed
Male	1,554	1,360	87.5	411	30.2	325	79.1
Female	603	516	85.6	172	33.3	138	80.2
Race/Ethnicity	EBP Progress						
	Administered a PACT	Eligible	% of PACTs with EBP Eligibility	Started	% of Eligibles with an EBP Start	Completed	% of Starters who Completed
American Indian/ Native Alaskan	71	61	85.9	15	24.6	12	80.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	80	74	92.5	19	25.7	14	73.7
Black	291	265	91.1	82	30.9	58	70.7
Latino	311	252	81.0	60	23.8	45	75.0
Other	26	25	96.2	--	--	--	--
White	1,378	1,199	87.0	398	33.2	327	82.2
Age	EBP Progress						
	Administered a PACT	Eligible	% of PACTs with EBP Eligibility	Started	% of Eligibles with an EBP Start	Completed	% of Starters who Completed
8 to 11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	76	65	85.5	22	33.8	16	72.7
13	173	153	88.4	48	31.4	41	85.4
14	305	263	86.2	78	29.7	64	82.1
15	424	363	85.6	135	37.2	104	77.0
16	492	438	89.0	146	33.3	117	80.1
17	491	427	87.0	129	30.2	101	78.3
18	189	163	86.2	24	14.7	19	79.2

Exhibit 7.7: Juvenile PACT completions and demographics by EBP progression, 2022

	EBP Progress						
	Administered a PACT	Eligible	% of PACTs with EBP Eligibility	Started	% of Eligibles with an EBP Start	Completed	% of Starters who Completed
Total	2,688	2,410	89.7	876	36.3	685	78.2
Gender	EBP Progress						
	Administered a PACT	Eligible	% of PACTs with EBP Eligibility	Started	% of Eligibles with an EBP Start	Completed	% of Starters who Completed
Male	1,897	1,702	89.7	606	35.6	482	79.5
Female	791	708	89.5	270	38.1	203	75.2
Race/Ethnicity	EBP Progress						
	Administered a PACT	Eligible	% of PACTs with EBP Eligibility	Started	% of Eligibles with an EBP Start	Completed	% of Starters who Completed
American Indian/ Native Alaskan	115	101	87.8	42	41.6	34	81.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	100	94	94.0	23	24.5	17	73.9
Black	386	353	91.5	133	37.7	88	66.2
Latino	400	340	85.0	91	26.8	71	78.0
Other	31	28	90.3	16	57.1	15	93.8
White	1,656	1,494	90.2	571	38.2	460	80.6
Age	EBP Progress						
	Administered a PACT	Eligible	% of PACTs with EBP Eligibility	Started	% of Eligibles with an EBP Start	Completed	% of Starters who Completed
8 to 11	12	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	100	89	89.0	44	49.4	36	81.8
13	306	277	90.5	99	35.7	81	81.8
14	408	364	89.2	148	40.7	123	83.1
15	548	483	88.1	182	37.7	142	78.0
16	616	554	89.9	215	38.8	157	73.0
17	557	505	90.7	164	32.5	129	78.7
18	141	130	92.2	21	16.2	15	71.4

Exhibit 7.8: Juvenile PACT completions and EBP progression, 2018-2022

Assessment Year	Administered a PACT	EBP Eligible	% of PACTs with EBP Eligibility	Started an EBP	% of Eligibles with an EBP Start	Completed an EBP	% of Starters who Completed
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%
2018	4,694	4,023	85.7	1,696	42.2	1,385	81.7
2019	4,031	3,517	87.2	1,504	42.8	1,181	78.5
2020	3,073	2,730	88.8	846	31.0	629	74.3
2021	2,157	1,876	87.0	583	31.1	463	79.4
2022	2,688	2,410	89.7	876	36.3	685	78.2
Total	16,643	14,556	87.5	5,505	37.8	4,343	78.9

Exhibit 7.9: Juvenile EBP progression: Aggression Replacement Training, 2018-2022

Assessment Year	All Eligibilities	Started	% of ART Eligibles with an ART Start	Completed	% of ART Starters who Completed ART
	N	N	%	N	%
2018	2,576	802	31.1	507	63.2
2019	2,335	646	27.7	378	58.5
2020	1,658	225	13.6	122	54.2
2021	1,055	54	5.1	33	61.1
2022	1,211	22	1.8	11	50.0
Total	8,835	1,749	19.8	1,051	60.1

Exhibit 7.10: Juvenile EBP progression: Coordination of Services, 2018-2022

Assessment Year	All Eligibilities	Started	% of COS Eligibles with a COS Start	Completed	% of COS Starters who Completed COS
	N	N	%	N	%
2018	2,195	692	31.5	655	94.7
2019	1,776	592	33.3	564	95.3
2020	1,451	307	21.2	290	94.5
2021	1,041	282	27.1	267	94.7
2022	1,304	457	35.0	427	93.4
Total	7,767	2,330	30.0	2,203	94.5

Exhibit 7.11: Juvenile EBP progression: Functional Family Therapy, 2018-2022

Assessment Year	All Eligibilities	Started	% of FFT Eligibles with a FFT Start	Completed	% of FFT Starters who Completed FFT
	N	N	%	N	%
2018	1,942	538	27.7	399	74.2
2019	1,875	497	26.5	337	67.8
2020	1,342	365	27.2	243	66.6
2021	914	256	28.0	169	66.0
2022	978	282	28.8	184	65.2
Total	7,051	1,938	27.5	1,332	68.7

Exhibit 7.12: Juvenile EBP progression: Family Integrated Transitions, 2018-2022

Assessment Year	All Eligibilities	Started	% of FIT Eligibles with a FIT Start	Completed	% of FIT Starters who Completed FIT
	N	N	%	N	%
2018	147	17	11.6	14	82.4
2019	161	16	9.9	9	56.3
2020	129	--	--	--	--
2021	91	--	--	--	--
2022	96	--	--	--	--
Total	624	44	7.1	31	70.5

Exhibit 7.13: Juvenile EBP progression: Multisystemic Therapy, 2018-2022

Assessment Year	All Eligibilities	Started	% of MST Eligibles with a MST Start	Completed	% of MST Starters who Completed MST
	N	N	%	N	%
2018	356	55	15.4	46	83.6
2019	359	63	17.5	48	76.2
2020	316	70	22.2	53	75.7
2021	236	43	18.2	34	79.1
2022	226	41	18.1	34	82.9
Total	1,493	272	18.2	215	79.0

8. Status Offenses

About the Data

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

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

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

Exhibit 8.1: Juvenile status offense petitions by type, 2013-2022

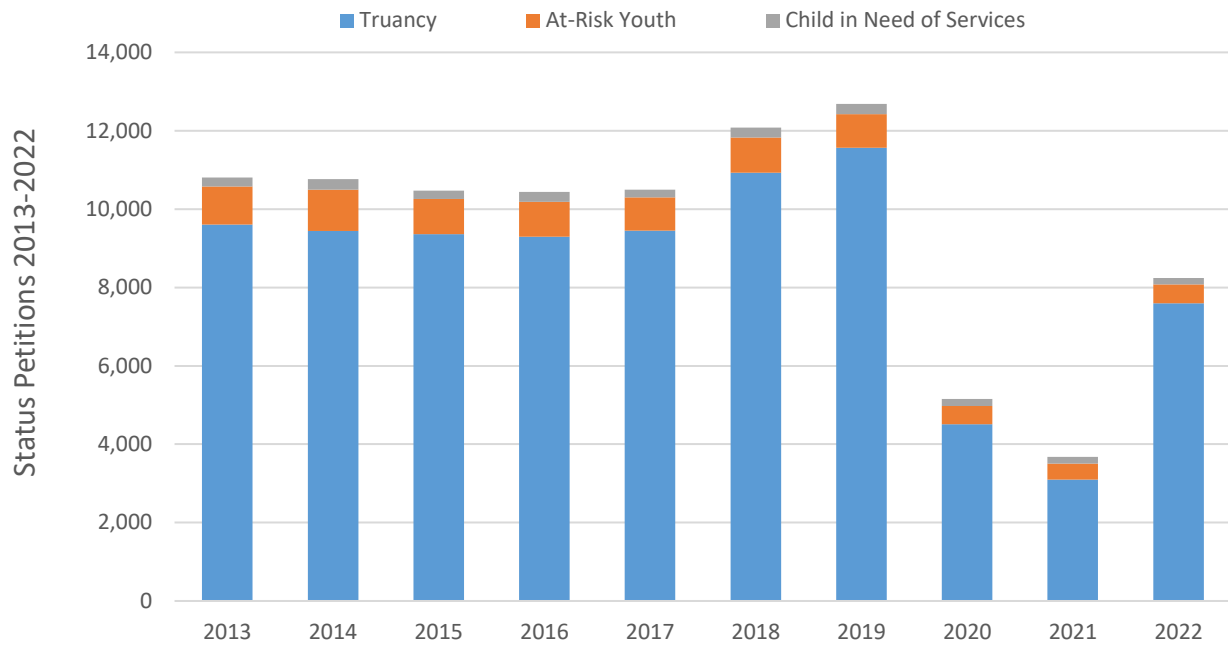


Exhibit 8.2: Juvenile status offense contempt petitions by type, 2013-2022

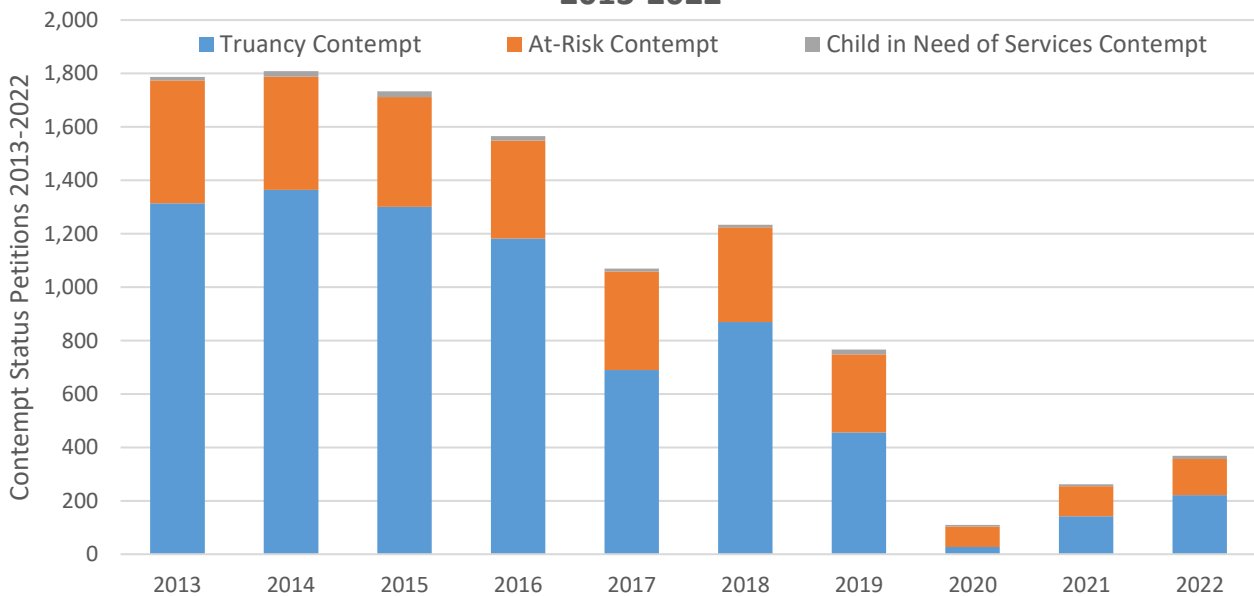


Exhibit 8.3: Juvenile status offenses by type and county, 2021

County	Truancy	At-Risk Youth	Child in Need of Services	Truancy Contempt	At-Risk Youth Contempt	Child in Need Services Contempt
	N	N	N	N	N	N
Total	3,095	410	175	142	113	--
Adams	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asotin	26	--	--	--	--	--
Benton	77	26	--	--	22	--
Chelan	105	10	--	--	--	--
Clallam	36	16	--	30	--	--
Clark	122	--	--	--	--	--
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	168	--	--	--	24	--
Douglas	--	10	--	--	--	--
Ferry	--	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	--	--	--	--	--	--
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	101	--	--	33	--	--
Grays Harbor	14	--	--	--	--	--
Island	42	--	--	--	--	--
Jefferson	--	--	--	--	--	--
King	58	46	18	--	--	--
Kitsap	25	23	--	--	--	--
Kittitas	35	--	--	--	--	--
Klickitat	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lewis	98	12	--	23	11	--
Lincoln	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	37	--	--	--	--	--
Okanogan	96	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pend Oreille	16	--	--	--	--	--
Pierce	104	26	--	--	--	--
San Juan	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	63	12	--	--	--	--
Skamania	10	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	85	61	23	--	--	--
Spokane	1,161	52	60	--	19	--
Stevens	31	24	--	--	--	--
Thurston	153	17	10	--	--	--
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	74	--	--	--	--	--
Whatcom	227	10	17	19	--	--
Whitman	24	--	--	--	--	--
Yakima	94	13	--	10	--	--

Exhibit 8.4: Juvenile status offenses by type and county, 2022

County	Truancy	At-Risk Youth	Child in Need of Services	Truancy Contempt	At-Risk Youth Contempt	Child in Need Services Contempt
	N	N	N	N	N	N
Total	7,599	476	163	221	136	12
Adams	17	--	--	--	--	--
Asotin	39	--	--	--	--	--
Benton	88	27	--	--	15	--
Chelan	67	--	--	--	--	--
Clallam	116	20	--	23	--	--
Clark	553	--	--	--	--	--
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	338	--	--	--	20	--
Douglas	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ferry	--	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	--	--	--	--	--	--
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	275	--	--	70	--	--
Grays Harbor	--	--	--	--	--	--
Island	63	--	--	--	--	--
Jefferson	18	--	--	--	--	--
King	1,061	67	33	--	--	--
Kitsap	106	17	--	--	--	--
Kittitas	37	--	--	--	--	--
Klickitat	--	10	--	--	--	--
Lewis	146	13	--	12	15	--
Lincoln	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mason	51	--	--	--	--	--
Okanogan	91	--	--	10	--	--
Pacific	12	--	--	--	--	--
Pend Oreille	29	--	--	--	--	--
Pierce	330	27	--	--	--	--
San Juan	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skagit	255	--	--	--	--	--
Skamania	31	--	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	620	82	17	--	--	--
Spokane	2,072	60	60	--	29	10
Stevens	30	11	--	--	--	--
Thurston	452	32	--	13	--	--
Wahkiakum						
Walla Walla	127	--	--	--	--	--
Whatcom	353	17	15	68	--	--
Whitman	17	--	--	--	--	--
Yakima	164	17	--	--	--	--

**Exhibit 8.5: Juvenile status offense rates
per 1,000 population, 2013-2022**

Year	Status Offenses			Contempt Offenses		
	Truancy	At-Risk Youth	Child in Need of Services	Truancy Contempt	At-Risk Contempt	Child in Need of Services Contempt
2013	11.9	1.0	0.3	3.0	1.0	0.0
2014	12.0	1.0	0.4	2.7	1.0	0.0
2015	11.8	0.9	0.3	2.6	0.9	0.0
2016	11.8	0.9	0.3	2.0	0.9	0.0
2017	11.7	0.9	0.3	1.3	0.7	0.0
2018	13.6	0.9	0.3	1.3	0.7	0.0
2019	14.3	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.0
2020	5.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
2021	4.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
2022	9.9	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0

Exhibit 8.6: Juvenile status offense and contempt petition demographics by type, 2021

	Total	Truancy		At-Risk Youth		Child in Need of Services		Truancy Contempt		At-Risk Contempt		Child in Need of Services Contempt	
Gender	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Female	1,854	1,407	75.9	213	11.5	107	5.8	--	--	62	3.3	--	--
Male	2,067	1,672	80.9	195	9.4	66	3.2	82	4.0	--	--	--	--
Unknown/Missing	21	16	76.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
American Indian/ Native Alaskan	199	159	79.9	23	11.6	--	--	10	5.0	--	--	--	--
Asian	95	74	77.9	13	13.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black	248	183	73.8	40	16.1	17	6.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Latino	878	716	81.5	65	7.4	--	--	55	6.3	22	2.5	--	--
Other/Unknown	441	358	81.2	41	9.3	22	5.0	11	2.5	--	--	--	--
Pacific Islander	59	54	91.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
White	2,022	1,551	76.7	224	11.1	110	5.4	62	3.1	71	3.5	--	--
Age	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
8 to 11	495	483	97.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	278	211	75.9	29	10.4	--	--	14	5.0	17	6.1	--	--
13	417	316	75.8	48	11.5	--	--	23	5.5	18	4.3	--	--
14	646	481	74.5	82	12.7	29	4.5	34	5.3	--	--	--	--
15	817	599	73.3	95	11.6	49	6.0	37	4.5	--	--	--	--
16	844	646	76.5	103	12.2	50	5.9	22	2.6	--	--	--	--
17	445	359	80.7	49	11.0	26	5.8	--	--	--	--	--	--

Exhibit 8.7: Juvenile status offense and contempt petition demographics by type, 2022

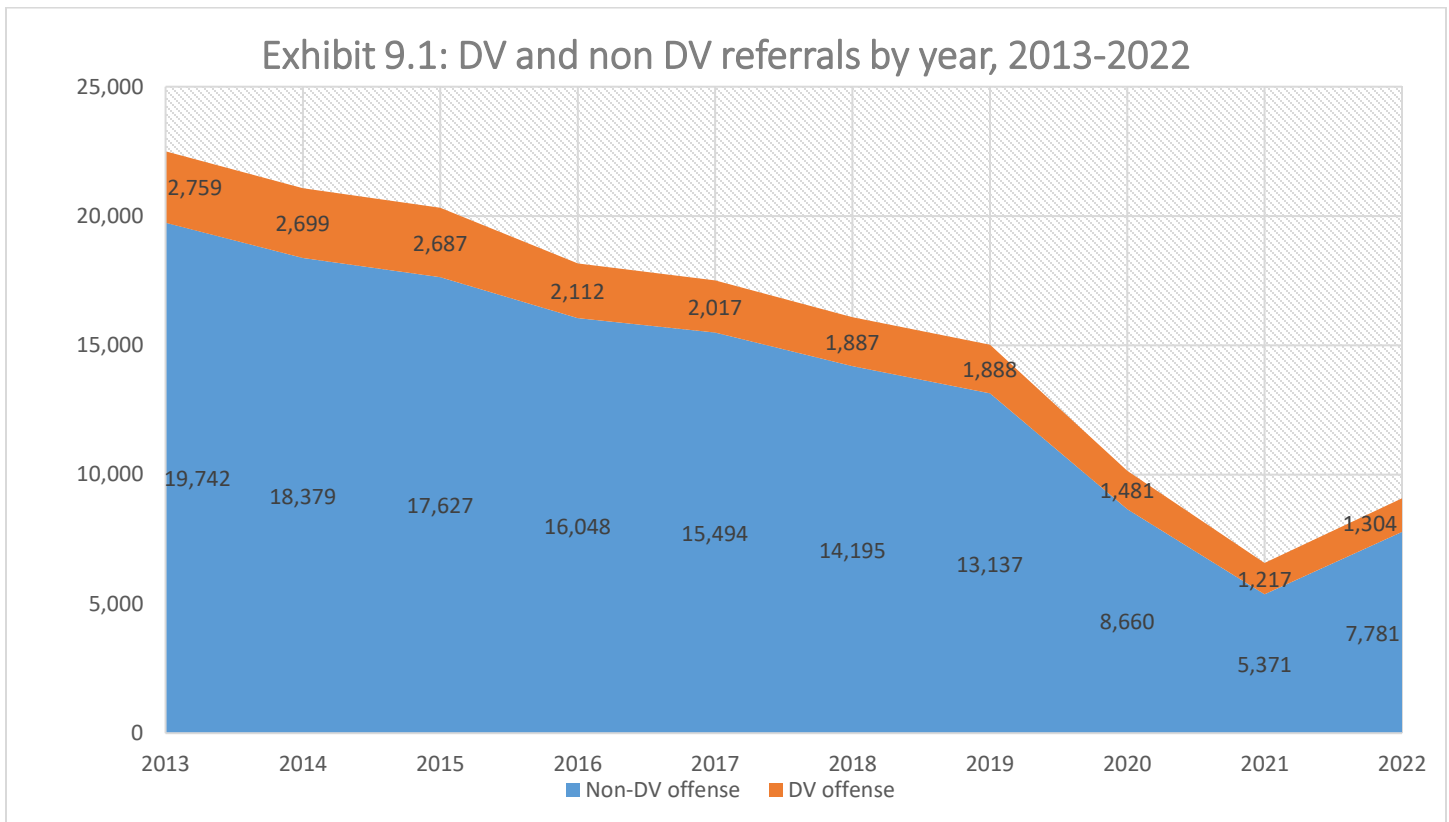
	Total	Truancy		At-Risk Youth		Child in Need of Services		Truancy Contempt		At-Risk Contempt		Child in Need of Services Contempt	
Gender	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Female	4,125	3,603	87.3	250	6.1	109	2.6	94	2.3	--	--	--	--
Male	4,428	3,952	89.3	219	4.9	--	--	126	2.8	74	1.7	--	--
Unknown/Missing	54	44	81.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
American Indian/ Native Alaskan	394	358	90.9	10	2.5	--	--	18	4.6	--	--	--	--
Asian	279	247	88.5	14	5.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black	693	600	86.6	53	7.6	19	2.7	12	1.7	--	--	--	--
Latino	1,828	1,610	88.1	88	4.8	16	0.9	77	4.2	36	2.0	--	--
Other/Unknown	1,263	1,149	91.0	69	5.5	18	1.4	18	1.4	--	--	--	--
Pacific Islander	184	179	97.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
White	3,966	3,456	87.1	239	6.0	100	2.5	88	2.2	72	1.8	11	0.3
Age	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
8 to 11	1,103	1,081	98.0	--	--	--	--	14	1.3	--	--	--	--
12	597	537	89.9	33	5.5	--	--	16	2.7	--	--	--	--
13	832	709	85.2	50	6.0	--	--	36	4.3	20	2.4	--	--
14	1,415	1,207	85.3	96	6.8	--	--	48	3.4	33	2.3	--	--
15	1,945	1,662	85.4	139	7.1	--	--	64	3.3	41	2.1	--	--
16	1,806	1,586	87.8	108	6.0	50	2.8	37	2.0	--	--	--	--
17	909	817	89.9	45	5.0	28	3.1	--	--	13	1.4	--	--

9. Domestic Violence

About the Data

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

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



**Exhibit 9.2: Juvenile domestic violence referrals
by county, 2021**

County	Total	Non-DV Offense		DV Offense	
	N	N	%	N	%
Total	6,588	5,371	81.5	1,217	18.5
Adams	71	61	85.9	10	14.1
Asotin	47	--	--	--	--
Benton	718	580	80.8	138	19.2
Chelan	116	93	80.2	23	19.8
Clallam	117	91	77.8	26	22.2
Clark	449	433	96.4	16	3.6
Columbia	168	118	70.2	50	29.8
Cowlitz	90	60	66.7	30	33.3
Douglas	6,588	5,371	81.5	1,217	18.5
Ferry	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	--	--	--	--	--
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	260	188	72.3	72	27.7
Grays Harbor	132	114	86.4	18	13.6
Island	44	29	65.9	15	34.1
Jefferson	40	--	--	--	--
King	489	432	88.3	57	11.7
Kitsap	152	--	--	--	--
Kittitas	69	54	78.3	15	21.7
Klickitat	22	--	--	--	--
Lewis	199	158	79.4	41	20.6
Lincoln	17	--	--	--	--
Mason	60	50	83.3	10	16.7
Okanogan	97	82	84.5	15	15.5
Pacific	45	32	71.1	13	28.9
Pend Oreille	21	--	--	--	--
Pierce	916	848	92.6	68	7.4
San Juan	19	--	--	--	--
Skagit	154	116	75.3	38	24.7
Skamania	27	--	--	--	--
Snohomish	357	243	68.1	114	31.9
Spokane	565	382	67.6	183	32.4
Stevens	112	107	95.5	--	--
Thurston	175	123	70.3	52	29.7
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	114	96	84.2	18	15.8
Whatcom	190	170	89.5	20	10.5
Whitman	54	--	--	--	--
Yakima	472	347	73.5	125	26.5

**Exhibit 9.3: Juvenile domestic violence referrals
by county, 2022**

County	Total	Non-DV Offense		DV Offense	
	N	N	%	N	%
Total	9,085	7,781	85.6	1,304	14.4
Adams	128	118	92.2	10	7.8
Asotin	81	--	--	--	--
Benton	1,036	883	85.2	153	14.8
Chelan	180	166	92.2	14	7.8
Clallam	213	185	86.9	28	13.1
Clark	475	463	97.5	12	2.5
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--
Cowlitz	284	209	73.6	75	26.4
Douglas	177	153	86.4	24	13.6
Ferry	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	--	--	--	--	--
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	426	345	81.0	81	19.0
Grays Harbor	189	177	93.7	12	6.3
Island	71	55	77.5	16	22.5
Jefferson	37	--	--	--	--
King	634	554	87.4	80	12.6
Kitsap	217	217	100.0	--	--
Kittitas	83	--	--	--	--
Klickitat	29	--	--	--	--
Lewis	197	161	81.7	36	18.3
Lincoln	15	--	--	--	--
Mason	106	86	81.1	20	18.9
Okanogan	121	98	81.0	23	19.0
Pacific	42	--	--	--	--
Pend Oreille	44	--	--	--	--
Pierce	1,300	1,232	94.8	68	5.2
San Juan	15	--	--	--	--
Skagit	195	157	80.5	38	19.5
Skamania	22	12	54.5	10	45.5
Snohomish	538	394	73.2	144	26.8
Spokane	679	510	75.1	169	24.9
Stevens	122	112	91.8	10	8.2
Thurston	292	227	77.7	65	22.3
Wahkiakum	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	132	115	87.1	17	12.9
Whatcom	275	250	90.9	25	9.1
Whitman	58	39	67.2	19	32.8
Yakima	662	556	84.0	106	16.0

10. Juvenile Decline Offenses/Offenders

About the Data

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts Juvenile declinations of jurisdiction are more commonly known as “juvenile declines” and represent instances where the juvenile is tried as an adult. As stated in RCW 13.40.110 and Juvenile Court Rule 8.1, juveniles in Washington State may be tried as adults depending upon their age, the seriousness of the charge against them, and, in some instances, their criminal history.

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

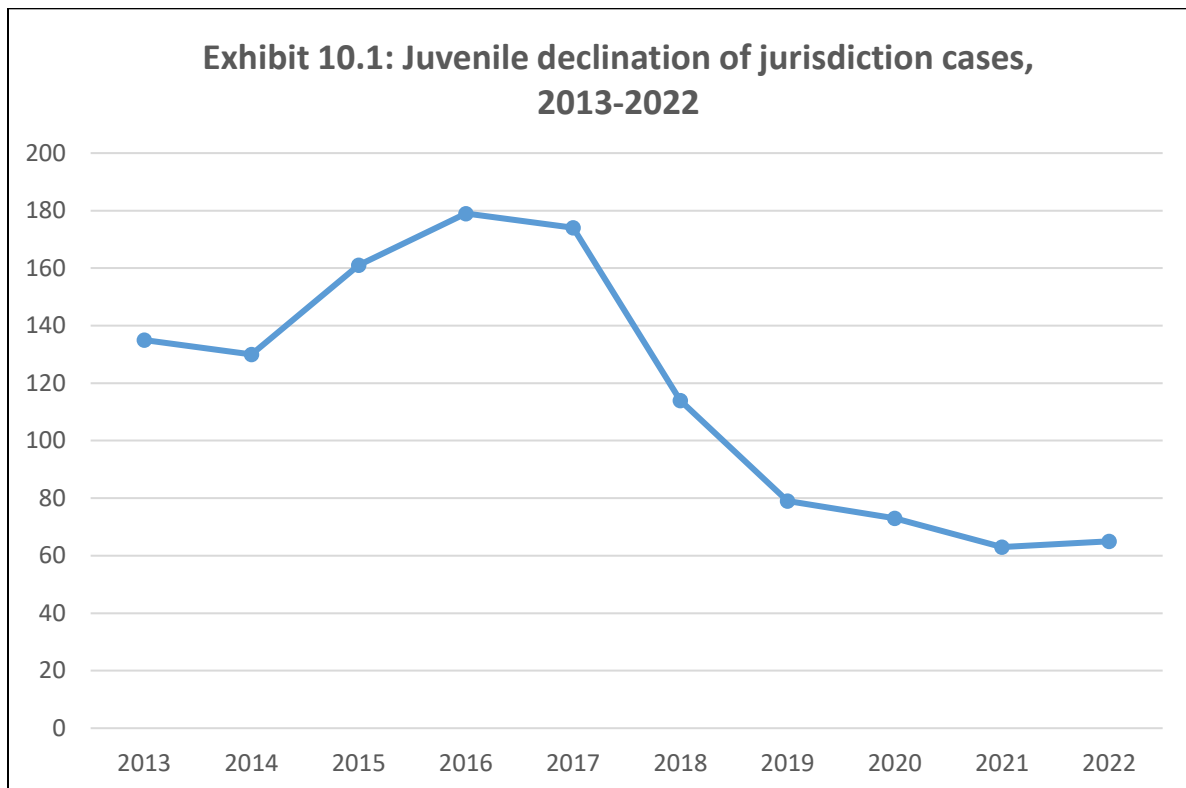


Exhibit 10.2: Juvenile declinations of jurisdiction case demographics, 2021		
Total	N	%
	63	100.0
Race/Ethnicity	N	%
Am. Indian/Nat. Alaskan	--	--
Black	30	47.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--
Latino	20	31.7
Other/Unknown	--	--
White	--	--
Gender	N	%
Male	57	90.5
Female	--	--
X	--	--
Unknown/Missing	--	--
Age at Offense	N	%
12	--	--
13	--	--
14	--	--
15	--	--
16	30	47.6
17	30	47.6

Exhibit 10.3: Juvenile declinations of jurisdiction case demographics, 2022		
Total	N	%
	65	100.0
Race/Ethnicity	N	%
Am. Indian/Nat. Alaskan	--	--
Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--
Black	27	41.5
Latino	22	33.8
Other/Unknown	--	--
White	11	16.9
Gender	N	%
Male	63	96.9
Female	--	--
X	--	--
Unknown/Missing	--	--
Age at Offense	N	%
12	--	--
13	--	--
14	--	--
15	--	--
16	31	47.7
17	27	41.5

11. Disparities in Race and Ethnicity at Arrest and Court Stage

About the Data

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

This report previously used the Relative Rate Index to measure disproportionate minority contact with the justice system. It involved comparing one minority group's justice contacts relative to their population to a reference group's justice contacts relative to that group's population. We changed that approach this year for many reasons. Among them, we reconsidered the appropriateness of using White youth as a reference group. More importantly, we believe the Relative Rate Index can obscure high levels of justice contact by showing a single number to represent one group's rates compared to another group. For example, if two counties (A and B) each have populations with 1,000 Black youth and 1,000 White youth. County A has 10 Black youth and 2 White youth that enter the justice system. Their RRI would be 5. County B has 100 Black youth and 25 White youth that enter the justice system. Their RRI would be 4 and would look "better" than county A, despite having 10 times the number of Black youth entering their local justice system.

Instead, we chose to present the data as a population-based rate (i.e., contacts per 1,000 youth), so the user could see each group's rate separately. This calculation is done by taking the number of contacts (i.e., arrests, referrals, etc.), dividing that number by the population and multiplying the result by 1,000. This is the same method that the Washington State Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs use in their annual Crime in Washington report⁶, the Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ)/Washington State Center for Court Research (WSCCR) LEDA Dashboard⁷, and the OJJ/WSCCR Court Dashboard⁸. If the reader would like to view data in this section by county, we recommend they utilize the interactive dashboards at the links available in the footnotes. Also, if the reader would like to see a Relative Rate Index, they are able to do so by dividing the population-based rate of one group against another.

Source: Population estimates from 2013-2020 from the Research and Data Analysis (RDA) group within the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS). Population estimates for years 2021 and 2022 from WSCCR. All arrest data used in this section were obtained from the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs' (WASPC) National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) database. Local law enforcement agencies enter arrest data into NIBRS and those data are stored with WASPC. All court data used in this section were obtained from the AOC's case management system and were entered by clerks and court personnel.

Data collection methods/adjustments: WSCCR created population estimates for 2021 and 2022 using an Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average based upon 10 years of data (2011-2020) supplied by RDA.

⁶ WASPC. Crime in Washington. <https://waspc.memberclicks.net/assets/Crime%20in%20Washington%202023-compressed.pdf>

⁷ OJJ. Law Enforcement Data Analysis Dashboard.

<https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/wscrcr/viz/LEDAToolPackagedWorkingCopy/LEDALandingPage?publish=yes>

⁸ OJJ/WSCCR. Juvenile Court Dashboard.

https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/wscrcr/viz/CourtDashboard_17018028009570/CourtLandingPage?publish=yes

Exhibit 11.1: Arrests rates per 1,000 youth by race/ethnicity, 2017-2021

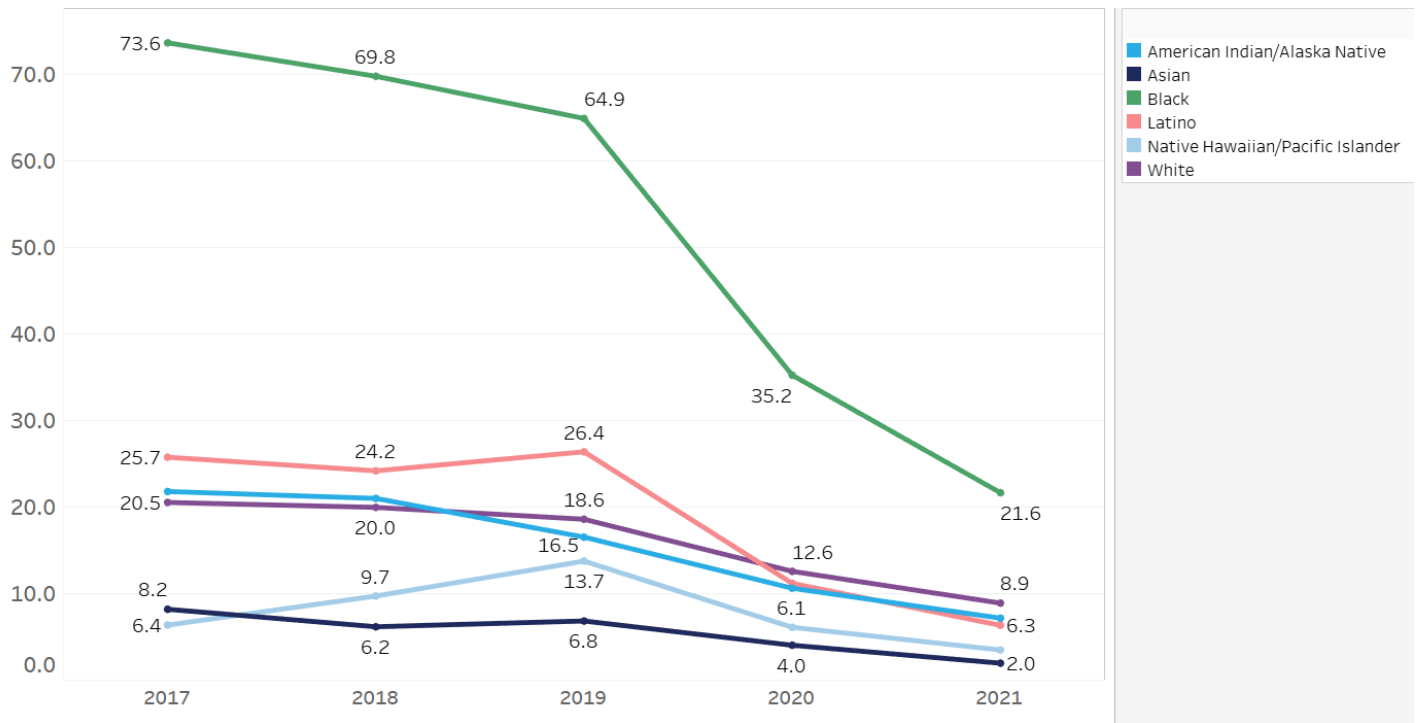


Exhibit 11.2: Court referral rates per 1,000 youth by race/ethnicity, 2018-2022

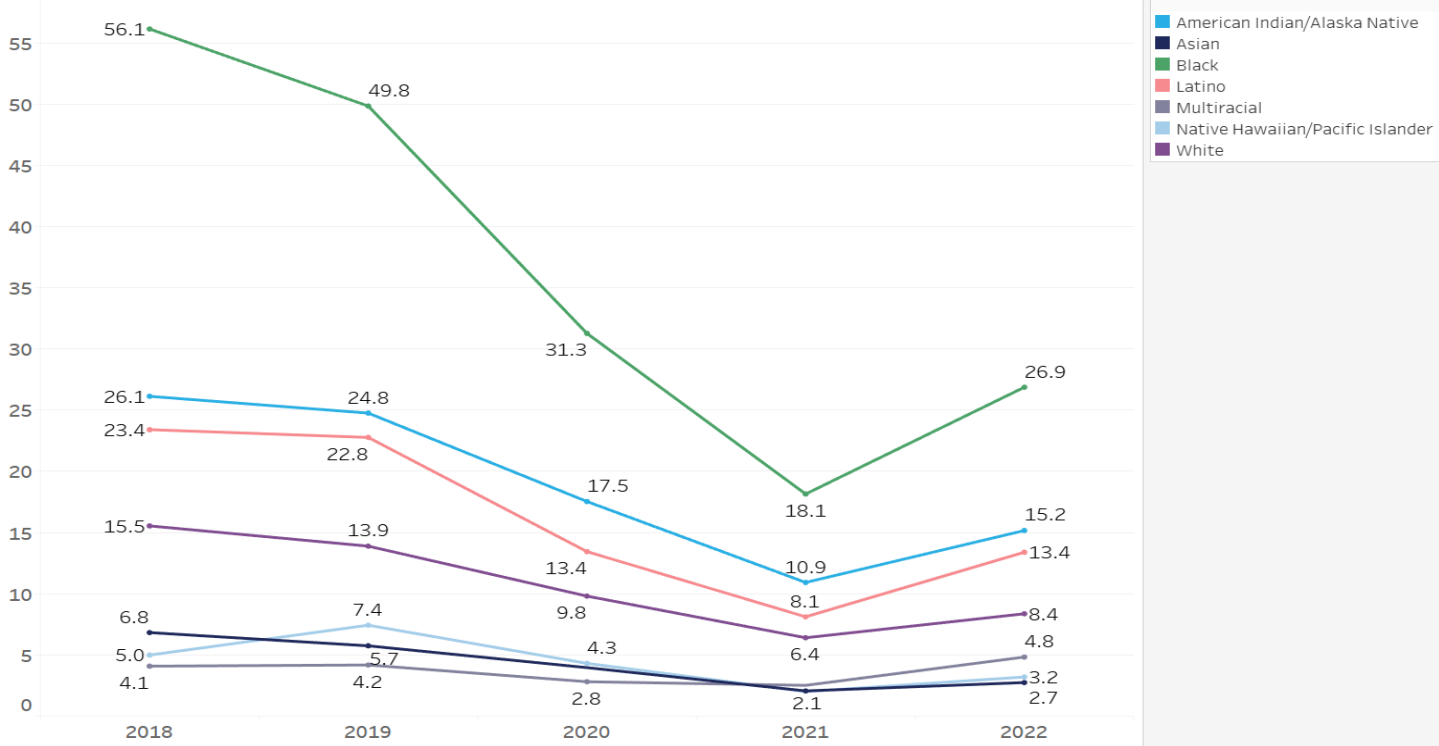


Exhibit 11.3: Court case rates per 1,000 youth by race/ethnicity, 2018-2022

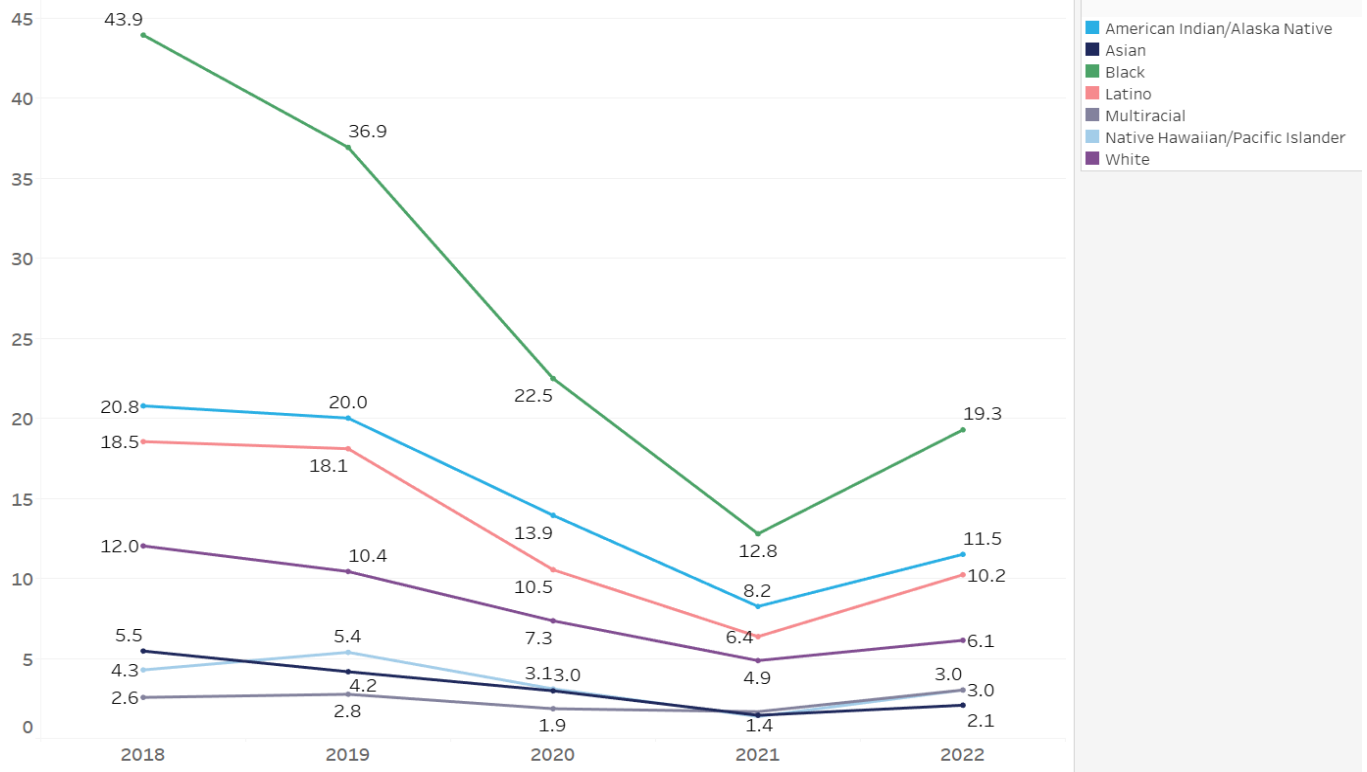
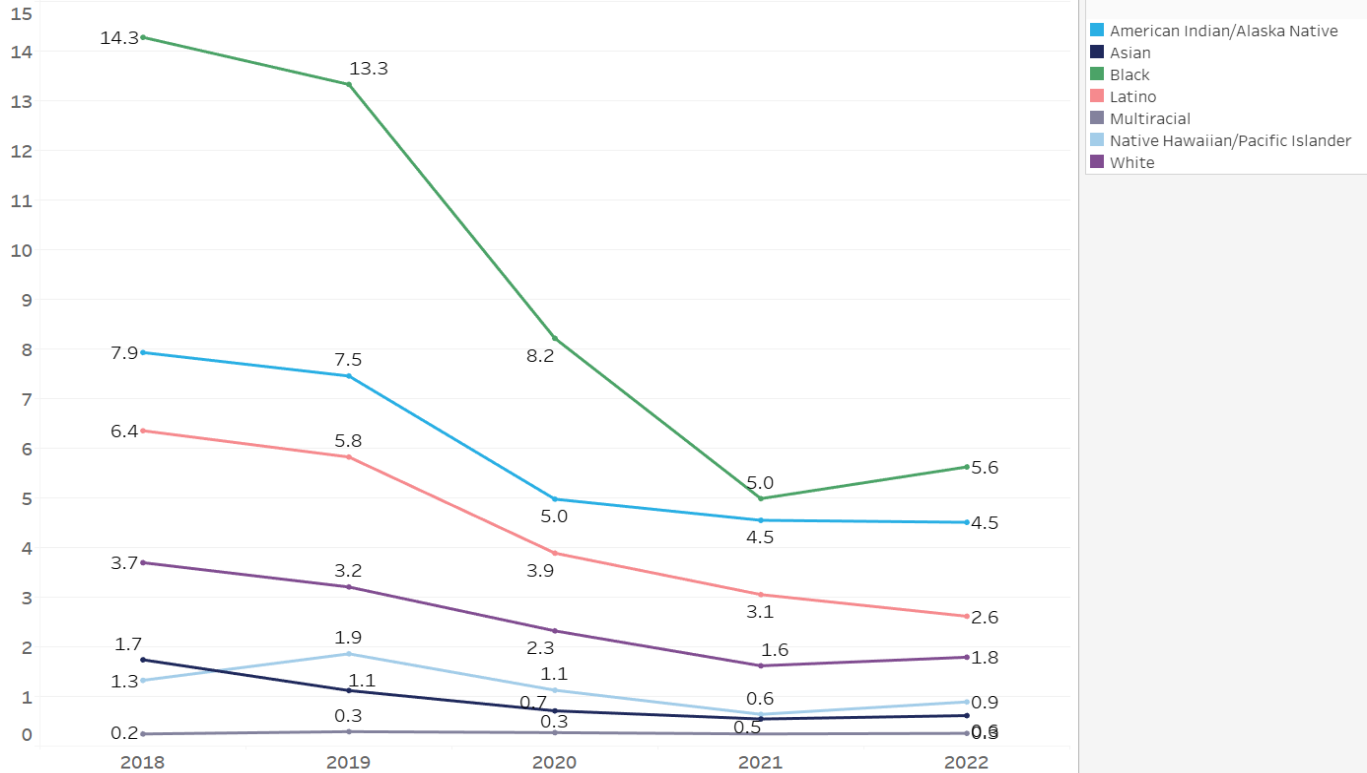


Exhibit 11.4: Court adjudication rates per 1,000 youth by race/ethnicity, 2018-2022



Previously Used Tables/Charts Not Being Carried Forward

Current State Demographics

1. Juvenile Population of Washington State in 2016 Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A., & Kang, W. (2017). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations 1990-2016. Available online: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstabb/ezapop/>.
2. Juvenile Population 1980-2016 (ages 10-17) Ibid.
3. Juvenile Population 2016 estimate – four age groups Ibid.
4. 2010 Youth population of Washington Ibid.
5. Youth Population and forecast 2000-2030 Source for past population: Ibid. Source for population forecast: State of WA, Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, November 2016, "Forecast of the State Population: November 2016 Forecast". Available online: https://ofm.wa.gov/sites/default/files/public/legacy/pop/stfc/stfc2016/stfc_2016.pdf
6. Trends in Juvenile population since 1990 – two age groups Population Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2017). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2016." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstabb/ezapop/>
7. Trends in Juvenile Population since 1990 – four age groups Ibid.
8. Trends in juvenile population by age group and gender Source: "Census 2010 Summary File 1 for Washington - County Summary, Population by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic or Latino Origin, 1 Year Age groups," WA State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division. Gender 2016 Population Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2017). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2016." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstabb/ezapop/>
9. 2016 juvenile population by county Source: "Census 2010 Summary File 1 for Washington - County Summary, Population by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic or Latino Origin, 1 Year Age groups," WA State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division. Gender 2016 Population Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2017). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2016." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstabb/ezapop/>
10. Total youth population by county and rank order in 2016 Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2017). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2016." Online. Available: <https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>. Derived from data originally collected by the U.S. Census Bureau and subsequently modified by the National Center for Health Statistics.
11. 2016 juvenile population by age and DSHS regions Ibid.
12. 2010 juvenile population by race and county Ibid.
13. Percentage of racial distribution of juvenile population in 2016 Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2017). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1980-2016." Online. Available: <http://ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>. * The population estimates displayed in "Easy Access to Juvenile

Populations" were derived from data originally collected by the U.S. Census Bureau and subsequently modified by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). Data file source: National Center for Health Statistics (2017). Vintage 2016 postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States (April 1, 2010, July 1, 2010- July 1, 2016), by year, county, single-year of age (0, 1, 2, ..., 85 years and over), bridged race, Hispanic origin, and sex. Prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. Available online from http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm as of April 26, 2016, following release by the U.S. Census Bureau of the unbridged Vintage 2013 postcensal estimates by 5-year age group on April 26, 2017.

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

32. Juveniles population trends by race/ethnicity 1990-2016 Population Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2017). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2016." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstabb/ezapop/>

Public School Enrollment

1. Public School Enrollment – October 2010 headcount Source: Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, 2015-2016 October 1 enrollment data as of 1/22/16
2. Washington state public school enrollment – 1990-2016 Source: Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Information Technology Services, "Public School Enrollment by Grade/County," October Annual Reports 1809A (for 1990-2004). October 2005 and 2006 enrollment derived from SPI October 2005 P-105 Data file; 2007-2009 data from "Total Enrollment Gender and Ethnicity-October Headcount Enrollment-Public" (taken from P105 Reporting Form); 2009 data updated 6/15/2010. October 2010 headcount data as of 1/6/11 from October 1 Enrollment Report State Level State Ethnicity Race by Grade; 2011 October enrollment report data from 12/20/11 report and 2012-13 October 1 enrollment data as of 12/10/12; 2013-2014 as of 12/16/2013; 2014-2015 data as of 12/14/15; downloadable OSPI data files – www.k12.wa.us/dataadmin/.
3. K-12 Public school enrollment by grade level October 2007-2016 Source: From Statewide Total Enrollments and Percentages by Grade, Gender and Ethnicity -- October 2009 Headcount Enrollment updated June 15, 2010 (taken from P-105 Reporting Form) Reports, Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, <http://www.k12.wa.us/dataadmin/>. 2010-11 October 1 Enrollment data updated report 8/29/11, from Enrollment Report State-Level Federal Ethnicity Race by Grade spreadsheet, OSPI. 2011-12 October Enrollment data as of 12/20/11, from Enrollment Report State-Level Federal Ethnicity Race by Grade spreadsheet, OSPI. 2012-13 October Enrollment data as of 12/10/2012 from Oct 1 State Enrollment Report State-Level by Grade spreadsheet, OSPI. 2013-14 October Enrollment data as of 12/16/2013 from Oct 1 State Enrollment Report State-Level by Grade Spreadsheet, OSPI. 2014-15 October Enrollment data as of 12/10/2014 from Oct 1 State Enrollment Report State-Level by Grade Spreadsheet, OSPI.
4. K-12 Public school enrollment by race/ethnicity October 2007-2016 Ibid.
5. High school dropout rates – 2015-2016 by grade level Source: Graduation and Dropout Statistics Annual Report, Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, May 2017
6. Grades 9-12 dropout percent by race/ethnicity – 2015-2016 Ibid.
7. Out of school suspensions and expulsions for student behavior in school year 2008-2009 by county Source: 2015-2016 Student Behavior data, Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction; 8/20/16. Source Note: "Because school districts have significant control over disciplinary policies, and conduct definitions and sanctions vary significantly from district to district, comparisons between districts are not recommended without further research. For local student conduct policies and procedures, please contact district officials and request student code of conduct handbooks. Please note that high numbers may signify due diligence in addressing student safety."
8. High school dropout statistics by county 2015-2016 for grades 9-12 Source: From Appendix E, County Level (2014 Adjusted Cohort 5-Year), "Graduation and Dropout Statistics Annual Report," 2015-2016, Available at <http://www.k12.wa.us/DataAdmin/default.aspx>

9. High school dropout rates by grade level and gender from 2001-2016 Ibid.

10. High school dropout rates by race/ethnicity – statewide Ibid.

Youth Unemployment

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

Youth Living in Poverty

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

Adolescent Pregnancy

1. Adolescent pregnancy by county in 2016 Source: Center for Health Statistics, Washington State Department of Health, 10/2017, Table 16. "Total Pregnancies by Woman's Age and County of Residence, 2016."
2. Adolescent pregnancy rate by county 2006-2016 age 15-17 Source: Center for Health Statistics, Washington State Dept. of Health, last update 10/2014; Table 16, "Total pregnancies by woman's age and county of residence, 2013 and population data from: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2013" Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/> Population data: For years 2008 - 2009, from the Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Population by Age and Sex; population data for 2010 is from "Census 2010 Summary File 1 for Washington - County Summary, Population by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic or Latino Origin, 1 Year Age groups," WA State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.
3. Teen pregnancy rates in Washington State 2000-2010 Source: Center for Health Statistics, WA State Department of Health, "Total Pregnancies by Woman's Age and County of Residence," last update 10/2017; population data obtained from OFM, "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Population by Age and Sex"; 2010 population data from Census 2010 Summary File 1 for Washington; and 2011-2012 population data from "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2016 available online at www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/

Youth Suicide

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

Placement/Counseling Service for Youth

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

Juvenile Arrests

1. Juvenile arrests for violent crimes - 1995-2016 Source: WA State UCR Program, Washington Association of Sheriffs & Police Chiefs
2. Juvenile arrests for property crimes – 2005-2016 Ibid.
3. Juvenile arrest for vandalism – 2016 Ibid.
4. Total number of arrests by individual offenses (top offense classification) 2006-2016 Ibid.
5. Arrests of juveniles for drug and alcohol offenses by type of offense, 2016 detail Ibid.
6. Juvenile arrests by law enforcement agency/department and county – 2016 Ibid.

Juvenile Court Referrals

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

Juvenile Detention

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

5. Detention population by gender – 2001-2016 Ibid.
6. Admissions to juvenile detention facilities top 5 detention reasons by gender 2005-2016 Ibid.

Juvenile Population in the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA)

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