

Washington State

2018

**Juvenile Detention
Annual Report**

**WASHINGTON STATE CENTER
FOR COURT RESEARCH**

This page left intentionally blank.

Washington State Juvenile Detention

2018 Annual Report

This report satisfies the requirement of House Bill (HB) 2449 regarding the development of an annual statewide detention report.

Prepared by the Washington State Center for Court Research

Amanda B. Gilman, PhD
Rachael Sanford

Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC)
Washington State Center for Court Research
PO Box 41170
Olympia, WA 98504-1170
360.753.3365
wscrc@courts.wa.gov

Other AOC staff contributors: Dr. Carl McCurley and Wei Wang

We are grateful to the members of the Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators and their staff for their review and thoughtful edits on previous drafts of this report.

Recommended Citation:

Gilman, A.B., & Sanford, R. (2019) *Washington State Juvenile Detention 2018 Annual Report*. Olympia, WA: Washington State Center for Court Research, Administrative Office of the Courts.



Introduction

This report was written in response to House Bill (HB) 2449, which was passed in 2016 and, among other things, requires an annual statewide juvenile detention report to be developed and presented to the legislature and other stakeholders of the juvenile justice system. The purpose of the annual report is to answer several fundamental questions regarding juvenile detention in Washington State, including:

1. Where are youth in Washington State placed in detention?
2. How many admissions are there to juvenile detention facilities annually?
3. How prevalent is a detention episode among the state's youth population?
4. What are the demographic characteristics of youth who experience detention?
5. What proportion of juvenile detention admissions are for non-offender matters?
6. How long does a typical detention stay last?

While the list of topics covered in this report is not exhaustive, the report serves as a significant step towards understanding the role and impact of detention in Washington State's juvenile justice system. Since the passing of HB 2449 a substantial portion of time has been devoted to data acquisition, management, and cleaning. A stipulation of HB 2449 was that all juvenile courts, regardless of where their youth are sent to detention, are required to securely transmit their detention data to the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) for inclusion in this statewide report. As of January 2017, all courts across the state are regularly transmitting juvenile detention data to AOC.

What is new in this 2018 report?

The first annual detention report was published in 2017 and covered the 2016 calendar year. Thus, in the current report we are able to begin examining trends in detention rates across three years (2016-2018).¹ The reader can find changes in population-based detention rates between 2016 and 2018 in Figure 3. The 2018 report also includes a new section detailing the use of Secure Crisis Residential Centers (SCRCs) statewide.² Under current law, SCRCs are intended to temporarily house runaway youth or youth found in other dangerous circumstances.³ Youth admitted to SCRCs are not permitted to interact with youth who are residing in the main detention center. Senate Bill 5290, which was passed in 2019, phases out the use of detention for non-offender matters between 2020 and 2023 and encourages the use of SCRCs in lieu of detention when confinement is deemed necessary. Thus, it is important to begin tracking how often and under what circumstances SCRCs are currently being used in the state. This information can be found in Table 5.

¹For the 2016 calendar year we did not have access to detention data from seven small counties, so there are some limitations with regard to making comparisons across years, as noted in Figure 3.

²Only admissions to SCRCs are included in this report. Washington also has several non-secure or semi-secure Crisis Residential Centers operating across the state which are not affiliated with detention centers. Please see: <http://www.commerce.wa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/hau-ohy-grantee-map-1-29-2018.pdf> for more information.

³See <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/services/at-risk-youth/secure-crc>



In 2018 Washington State youth were served by 20 county detention facilities, one private detention facility, two out of state detention facilities, and two Secure Crisis Residential Centers.

Figure 1 shows the locations of the juvenile detention facilities and SCRCs that served court-involved youth in Washington State during the 2018 calendar year. The vast majority of youth were placed in one of the state's 20 county-operated juvenile detention facilities. A smaller number of youth, depending on their geographic location, were placed in a privately-operated facility in Spokane County, Martin Hall, or a juvenile detention facility in a neighboring state. In this figure we also include the location of Washington State's two SCRCs, which are both co-located with juvenile detention centers.

Figure 1. Juvenile Detention Facilities and Secure Crisis Residential Centers Serving Washington State Youth in 2018.





In 2018 there were 11,719 admissions to detention facilities, representing a 6.5% decrease from the previous year.

Table 1 shows the total number of admissions to juvenile detention facilities for all 39 counties in the state. Admissions to SCRCs are not included in this table. There are several important things to note, especially when comparing these numbers to other reports published by local jurisdictions.

- Admission counts exclude “screen and release” episodes, but include all admissions, regardless of length of stay. Other reports may exclude detention stays lasting less than four hours.
- Many county facilities have contracts to hold youth whose court involvement occurred in another state or on Tribal lands. Some facilities had a sizable number of admissions where youth were being held for another state or a Native American Tribe (across facilities, 48 admissions were noted as being holds for a Tribe, while 204 were holds for an out of state jurisdiction in 2018). This report excludes admissions for out of state and Tribal holds and includes only youth who were served by a county superior (juvenile or adult), district, or municipal court within the State of Washington and were admitted to a juvenile detention facility in 2018.
- Admissions are counted in the youth’s home county,⁴ regardless of where the youth was sent to serve detention or was picked up by police. This is an important distinction, as some counties do not have their own juvenile detention facilities and contract with a neighboring county (or counties) to hold their youth. Youth may also be in a neighboring county when they are picked up on a warrant. Counting the youth this way allows for the calculation of population-based rates of detention.

One final point to consider is that practices regarding holding youth for other in-state, non-juvenile court jurisdictions vary by county. Some counties hold youth who are charged as adults or face charges in a district/municipal court in their juvenile facilities, while others hold these youth in adult facilities. This report only includes admissions to juvenile detention facilities.

In addition to showing the total number of detention admissions by county, Table 1 shows the total number of youth who experienced at least one detention admission,⁵ the number of youth between the ages of 10 and 17 residing in that county,⁶ the number of youth (per 1,000 youth in the county) who experienced at least one detention admission in 2018, and finally, the change in the number of admissions between 2017 and 2018. While there was variability across counties with regard to changes in detention admissions, the state as a whole saw a 6.5% reduction in the number of detention admissions between 2017 and 2018.

⁴ When holding for another jurisdiction, detention centers record the county for which the youth is being held. We used this data field to identify where the youth came from.

⁵ If a youth had a detention admission in two or more counties, the youth was counted in the county where the admission for the most serious reason occurred.

⁶ Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2019). “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2018.” Online. Available: <https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>



Table 1. Detention Admission, Youth Counts, and Population-Based Rates in 2018 by County.

County	Detention Admissions	Youth Admitted	Youth Population Aged 10-17	Detention Rate per 1,000 ((youth/population)x1,000)	Change in Total Admissions from 2017	
					N	%
Adams	55	34	2,961	11.5	0	-
Asotin	9	7	2,164	3.2	-14	-60.9
Benton	741	275	24,154	11.4	-73	-9.0
Chelan	306	162	8,050	20.1	-94	-23.5
Clallam	368	106	5,784	18.3	0	-
Clark	693	361	53,929	6.7	-48	-6.5
Columbia	10	4	348	11.5	-4	-28.6
Cowlitz	645	246	11,402	21.6	-44	-6.4
Douglas	138	58	5,100	11.4	-58	-29.6
Ferry	27	10	601	16.6	+17	+170.0
Franklin	289	129	13,280	9.7	+72	+33.2
Garfield	0	0	203	0.0	0	-
Grant	298	169	12,778	13.2	-51	-14.6
Grays Harbor	222	124	6,865	18.1	-61	-21.6
Island	72	43	6,196	6.9	-63	-46.7
Jefferson	37	16	1,761	9.1	-15	-28.8
King	1,050	578	194,971	3.0	-246	-19.0
Kitsap	388	172	24,409	7.0	-88	-18.5
Kittitas	68	32	3,618	8.8	+1	+1.5
Klickitat	50	24	2,024	11.9	-11	-18.0
Lewis	362	184	7,618	24.2	-3	-0.8
Lincoln	11	8	1,158	6.9	+6	+120.0
Mason	81	45	5,717	7.9	+5	+6.6
Okanogan	184	106	4,295	24.7	-41	-18.2
Pacific	45	26	1,656	15.7	+5	+12.5
Pend Oreille	52	23	1,284	17.9	+14	+36.8
Pierce	1,423	824	90,101	9.1	-28	-1.9
San Juan	8	4	1,128	3.5	+3	+60.0
Skagit	356	108	12,413	8.7	+49	+16.0
Skamania	21	14	1,074	13.0	+7	+50.0
Snohomish	703	322	81,488	4.0	-87	-11.0
Spokane	728	369	51,072	7.2	-100	-12.1
Stevens	95	48	4,648	10.3	-9	-8.7
Thurston	626	303	27,325	11.1	+62	+11.0
Wahkiakum	9	7	398	17.6	+3	+50.0
Walla Walla	172	71	5,950	11.9	-21	-10.9
Whatcom	401	185	19,414	9.5	+81	+25.3
Whitman	22	15	3,242	4.6	-3	-12.0
Yakima	722	358	33,089	10.8	+49	+7.3
JR hold	232	130			-28	-10.8
Total	11,719	5,700	733,668	7.8	-816	-6.5



In 2018 the youth-level detention rate was 7.8 per 1,000 youth in Washington State, down from 8.5 in 2017.

Figure 2 shows the youth-level detention rates in 2018 for every 1,000 youth (ages 10-17) in the county. The size of the bubble corresponds to the magnitude of the rate, so that larger bubbles indicate higher rates. As shown in Table 1, the overall youth-level population-based rate of detention in 2018 was 7.8 per 1,000 youth. In other words, if one were to select 1,000 youth aged 10 to 17 in the state, approximately eight of them would have been admitted to a juvenile detention facility on at least one occasion in 2018.

Figure 2. Youth-Level Detention Rates by County in 2018. This figure shows the number of youth (per 1,000 youth age 10-17 in the county) who had at least one detention stay in 2018.

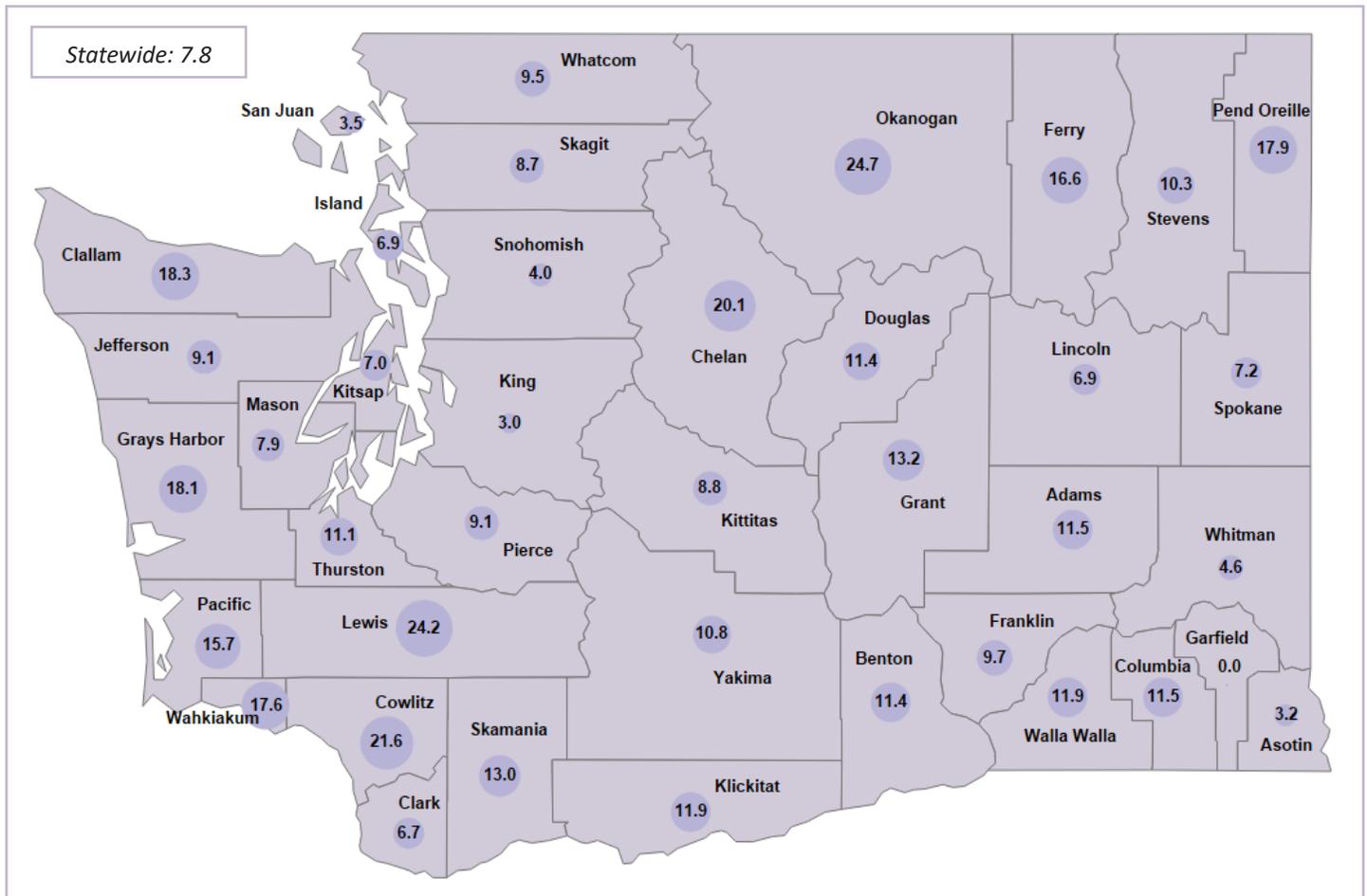
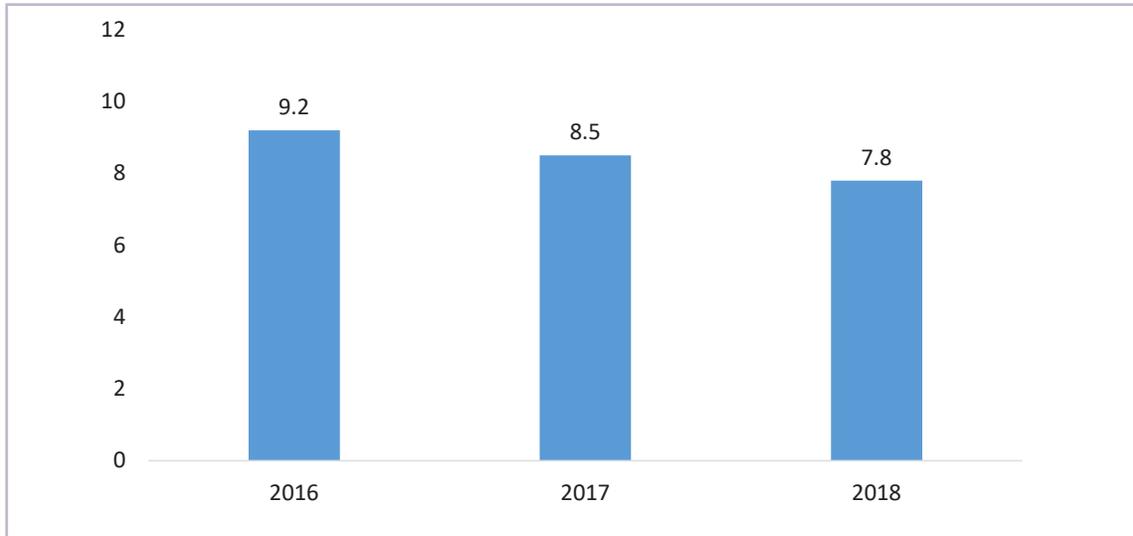




Figure 3 shows the youth-level population-based detention rates for Washington State in 2016, 2017, and 2018. There has been a steady decrease across the three years from 9.2 youth per 1,000 youth in the state in 2016 to 7.8 youth per 1,000 youth in 2018. The change from 2017 to 2018 represents 488 fewer youth who experienced detention and 816 admissions to detention.

Figure 3. Youth-Level Detention Rates for Washington State, 2016-2018. *This figure shows the number of youth (per 1,000 youth age 10-17 in the county) who had at least one detention stay in 2016, 2017, and 2018.*



Note: the 2016 rate excludes seven very small counties for which data were not available, while the 2017 and 2018 rates include all counties in the state. However, when we removed data from these seven counties from the 2017 and 2018 calculations, the rates remained the same.



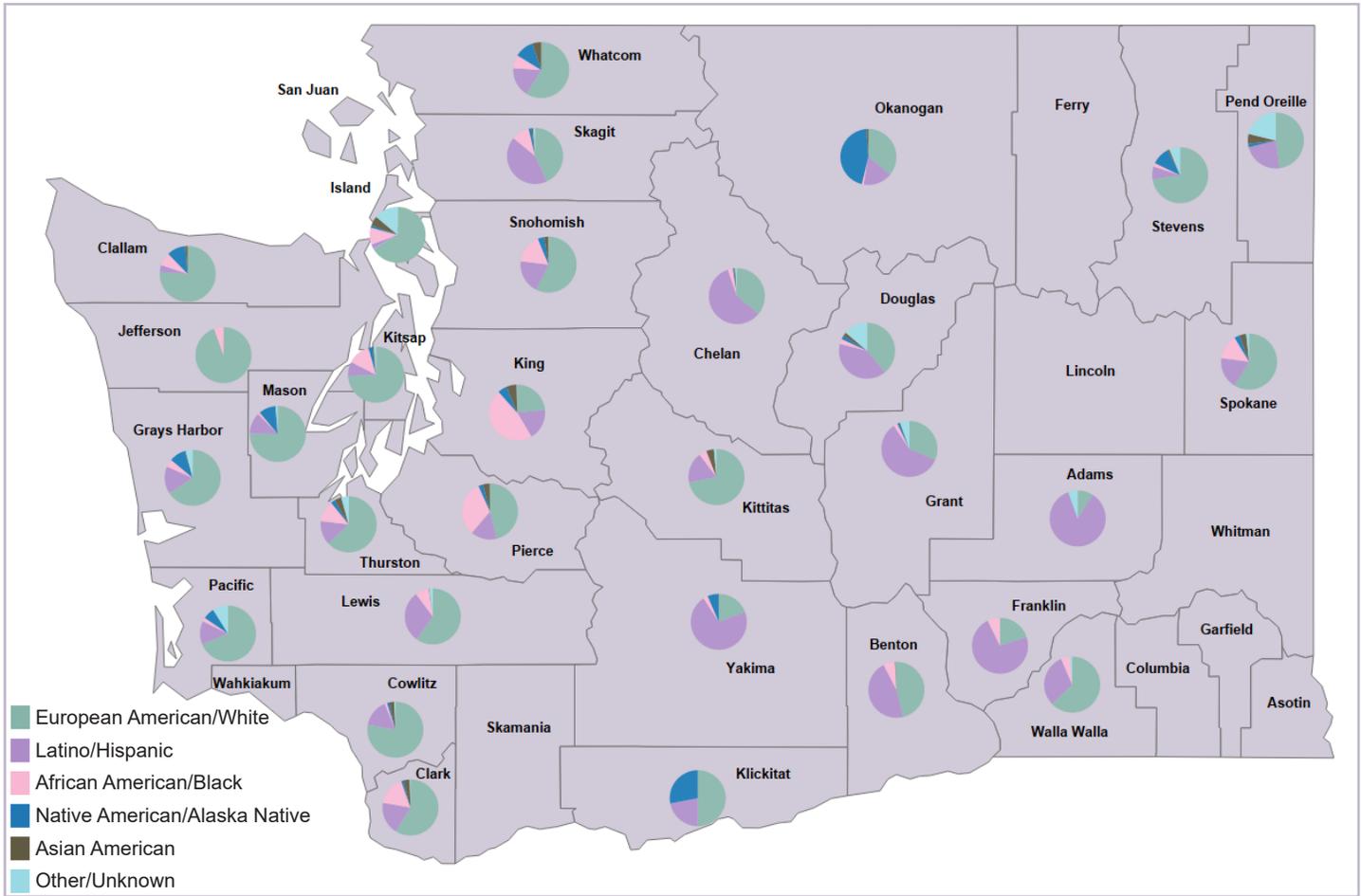
Table 2. Admissions to Detention in 2018 by Gender and County.

County (Number of Admissions)	Female		Male		Unknown	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Adams (55)	15	27.3	40	72.7	0	0.0
Asotin (9)	4	44.4	5	55.6	0	0.0
Benton (741)	209	28.2	526	71.0	6	0.8
Chelan (306)	96	31.4	208	68.0	2	0.7
Clallam (368)	110	29.9	258	70.1	0	0.0
Clark (693)	156	22.5	537	77.5	0	0.0
Columbia (10)	4	40.0	6	60.0	0	0.0
Cowlitz (645)	187	29.0	458	71.0	0	0.0
Douglas (138)	36	26.1	102	73.9	0	0.0
Ferry (27)	5	18.5	22	81.5	0	0.0
Franklin (289)	74	25.6	215	74.4	0	0.0
Garfield (0)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant (298)	76	25.5	222	74.5	0	0.0
Grays Harbor (222)	81	36.5	141	63.5	0	0.0
Island (72)	16	22.2	56	77.8	0	0.0
Jefferson (37)	8	21.6	28	75.7	1	2.7
King (1,050)	250	23.8	800	76.2	0	0.0
Kitsap (388)	131	33.8	257	66.2	0	0.0
Kittitas (68)	27	39.7	41	60.3	0	0.0
Klickitat (50)	15	30.0	35	70.0	0	0.0
Lewis (362)	91	25.1	271	74.9	0	0.0
Lincoln (11)	0	0.0	11	100.0	0	0.0
Mason (81)	33	40.7	48	59.3	0	0.0
Okanogan (184)	71	38.6	113	61.4	0	0.0
Pacific (45)	1	2.2	44	97.8	0	0.0
Pend Oreille (52)	29	55.8	23	44.2	0	0.0
Pierce (1,423)	453	31.8	966	67.9	4	0.3
San Juan (8)	2	25.0	6	75.0	0	0.0
Skagit (356)	71	19.9	285	80.1	0	0.0
Skamania (21)	8	38.1	13	61.9	0	0.0
Snohomish (703)	225	32.0	476	67.7	2	0.3
Spokane (728)	220	30.2	504	69.2	4	0.5
Stevens (95)	23	24.2	72	75.8	0	0.0
Thurston (626)	199	31.8	427	68.2	0	0.0
Wahkiakum (9)	3	33.3	6	66.7	0	0.0
Walla Walla (172)	46	26.7	125	72.7	1	0.6
Whatcom (401)	72	18.0	327	81.5	2	0.5
Whitman (22)	2	9.1	20	90.9	0	0.0
Yakima (722)	178	24.7	541	74.9	3	0.4
JR Hold (232)	15	6.5	217	93.5	0	0.0
Total (11,719)	3,242	27.7	8,452	72.1	25	0.2

Note: percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Figure 5 shows the admission-level racial/ethnic breakdown of detention admissions for all counties that had at least 30 admissions in 2018 (please see Table 3 for the racial/ethnic breakdown in each county). In order to prevent individuals from possibly being identified (especially in smaller jurisdictions with limited racial/ethnic diversity), cells in Table 3 with fewer than 10 cases⁷ are not shown, except in the instance when doing so does not provide any identifying information. Across all counties as well as JR holds, 50.0% of all admissions to detention in 2018 involved a European American/White youth, 27.0% involved a Latino/Hispanic youth, 14.8% involved an African American/Black youth, 4.3% involved a Native American/Alaska Native youth, and 2.5% involved an Asian American youth. There was substantial variability in the racial/ethnic makeup of youth in detention in 2018 by county, with patterns emerging by geographic region. For example, counties in Central and Eastern Washington showed the highest admission rates for Latino/Hispanic youth, while counties in Western Washington had higher admission rates for African American/Black youth than counties in other regions. There were no notable changes in the racial/ethnic makeup of detention admissions between 2017 and 2018.

Figure 5. Detention Admissions in 2018 by Race/Ethnicity and County. *This figure shows the racial/ethnic breakdown for all detention admissions in 2018.*



Note: counties with fewer than 30 total admissions in 2018 are excluded from this figure.

⁷ If only one cell had fewer than 10 cases, the next largest cell was also excluded, even if it contained more than 10 cases.



Table 3. Detention Admissions in 2018 by Race/Ethnicity and County.

County (Number of Admissions)	European American/ White		Latino/ Hispanic		African American/ Black		Native American/ Alaska Native		Asian American		Other/ Unknown	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Adams (55)			47	85.5								
Asotin (9)												
Benton (741)	342	46.2	343	46.3	50	6.7						
Chelan (306)	110	35.9	180	58.8								
Clallam (368)	280	76.1	15	4.1	28	7.6	40	10.9				
Clark (693)	407	58.7	132	19.0	117	16.9			25	3.6		
Columbia (10)												
Cowlitz (645)	503	78.0	102	15.8					18	2.8		
Douglas (138)	54	39.1	55	39.9							19	13.8
Ferry (27)							19	70.4				
Franklin (289)	58	20.1	210	72.7	21	7.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Garfield (0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant (298)	94	31.5	176	59.1							16	5.4
Grays Harbor (222)	146	65.8	35	15.8	10	4.5	21	9.5				
Island (72)	48	66.7									10	13.9
Jefferson (37)	35	94.6										
King (1,050)	247	23.5	188	17.9	493	47.0	57	5.4	62	5.9	3	0.3
Kitsap (388)	288	74.2	32	8.2	51	13.1						
Kittitas (68)	49	72.1	12	17.6								
Klickitat (50)	25	50.0	11	22.0	0	0.0	14	28.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lewis (362)	217	59.9	108	29.8	29	8.0						
Lincoln (11)												
Mason (81)	61	75.3	10	12.3								
Okanogan (184)	66	35.9	31	16.8			83	45.1				
Pacific (45)	31	68.9										
Pend Oreille (52)	25	48.1	12	23.1							11	21.2
Pierce (1,423)	656	46.1	215	15.1	456	32.0	39	2.7	56	3.9	1	0.1
San Juan (8)												
Skagit (356)	154	43.3	152	42.7	37	10.4						
Skamania (21)	12	57.1										
Snohomish (703)	403	57.3	138	19.6	118	16.8	27	3.8	16	2.3	1	0.1
Spokane (728)	427	58.7	134	18.4	104	14.3	23	3.2	28	3.8	12	1.6
Stevens (95)	69	72.6					10	10.5				
Thurston (626)	395	63.1	86	13.7	77	12.3	16	2.6	25	4.0	27	4.3
Wahkiakum (9)												
Walla Walla (172)	108	62.8	53	30.8								
Whatcom (401)	236	58.9	69	17.2	31	7.7	45	11.2	20	5.0	0	0.0
Whitman (22)	19	86.4										
Yakima (722)	140	19.4	516	71.5	19	2.6	46	6.4				
JR hold (232)	107	46.1	77	33.2	36	15.5						
Total (11,719)	5,865	50.0	3,163	27.0	1,737	14.8	506	4.3	291	2.5	157	1.3

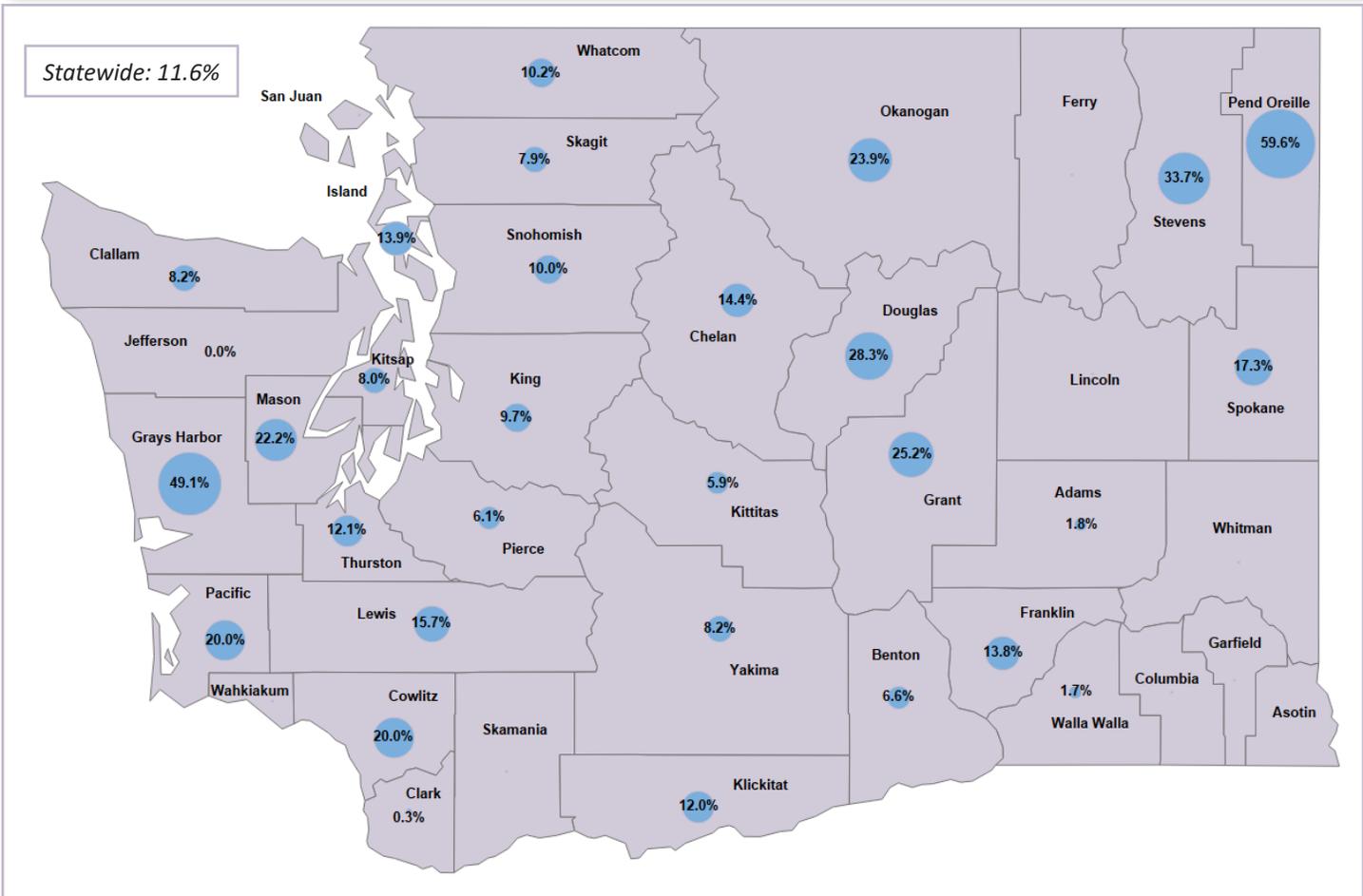
Notes: to avoid potential identification of individuals, some cells with a small number of cases are greyed out. Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.



In 2018 there were 1,364 admissions to detention for non-offender matters, representing an 11.3% decrease from 2017.

Figure 6 shows the percent of detention admissions where the most serious admission reason was a non-offender matter (i.e., court contempt regarding a petition for At-Risk Youth [ARY], Child in Need of Services [CHINS], Truancy, or Dependency) for each county that had at least 30 total detention admissions in 2018 (please see Table 4 for the breakdown in each county).⁸ There was considerable variability across counties with regard to the proportion of detention admissions that were for non-offender matters. As shown in Table 4, in 1,364 of the state's 11,719 total detention admissions (11.6%) the most serious reason was a non-offender matter. Of the non-offender admissions, detention admissions as a result of an At-Risk Youth petition were most common (5.6% of all admissions), followed by a truancy petition (3.9%). Admissions for dependency-related matters were less common (2.1%), and admissions for CHINS petitions or another non-offender matter⁹ were very rare (<0.1% of all admissions). There was an 11.3% decrease in the number of admissions for non-offender matters between 2017 and 2018, with the greatest decrease (-21.1%) observed for truancy-related admissions (please see Figure 7).

Figure 6. Non-Offender Admissions to Detention in 2018 by County. This figure shows the percentage of admissions in 2018 where the most serious reason for detention was a non-offender matter.



Note: counties with fewer than 30 total admissions in 2018 are excluded from this figure.

⁸ In some counties, in rare instances, non-offender youth may be charged with a criminal contempt, in which case the detention admission would not appear as being related to a non-offender matter. However, there is no indication that this practice is used with any regularity.

⁹ These were coded as non-offender admissions, but did not identify a specific non-offender matter.



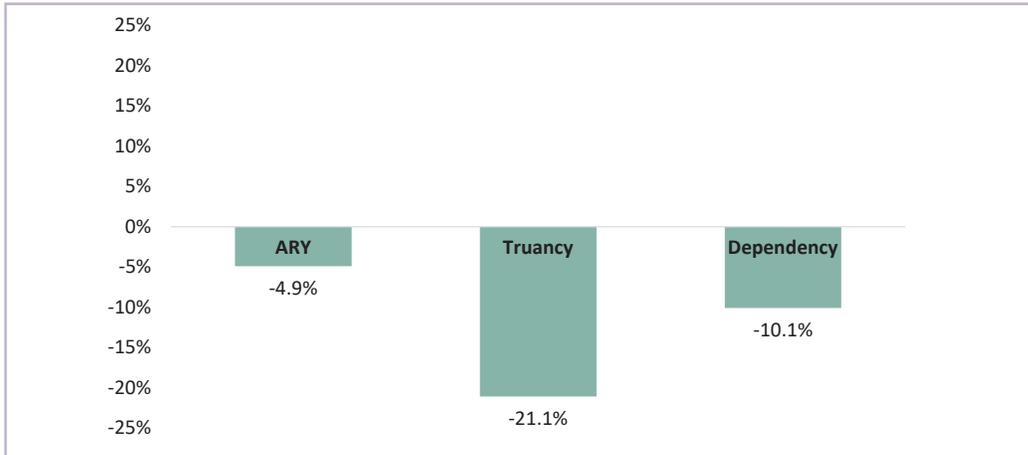
Table 4. Breakdown of Non-Offender Admissions in 2018 by County.

County (Total Number of Admissions)	Non-Offender Admissions	= Truancy	+ ARY	+ Dependency	+ CHINS & Other	Change in Non-Offender Admits from 2017	
						N	%
Adams (55)	1	1	0	0	0	-4	-80.0
Asotin (9)	1	0	0	1	0	-7	-87.5
Benton (741)	49	17	24	7	1	-21	-30.0
Chelan (306)	44	15	29	0	0	+1	+2.3
Clallam (368)	30	12	13	4	1	-36	-54.5
Clark (693)	2	0	0	2	0	0	-
Columbia (10)	2	2	0	0	0	0	-
Cowlitz (645)	129	76	43	8	2	-24	-15.7
Douglas (138)	39	18	21	0	0	-2	-4.9
Ferry (27)	1	1	0	0	0	N/A	-
Franklin (289)	40	24	16	0	0	-14	-25.9
Garfield (0)	0	-	-	-	-	0	-
Grant (298)	75	68	4	2	1	-16	-17.6
Grays Harbor (222)	109	71	29	7	2	+5	+4.8
Island (72)	10	1	9	0	0	-19	-65.5
Jefferson (37)	0	-	-	-	-	0	-
King (1,050)	102	0	27	73	2	-44	-30.1
Kitsap (388)	31	1	16	14	0	+13	+72.2
Kittitas (68)	4	0	3	1	0	+3	+300.0
Klickitat (50)	6	2	4	0	0	-4	-40.0
Lewis (362)	57	23	23	11	0	-5	-8.1
Lincoln (11)	2	2	0	0	0	+1	+100.0
Mason (81)	18	2	5	11	0	+1	+5.9
Okanogan (184)	44	43	1	0	0	-4	-8.3
Pacific (45)	9	2	3	3	1	+4	+80.0
Pend Oreille (52)	31	1	28	0	2	+10	+47.6
Pierce (1,423)	87	2	69	16	0	-1	-1.1
San Juan (8)	0	-	-	-	-	0	-
Skagit (356)	28	3	12	13	0	+4	+16.7
Skamania (21)	4	4	0	0	0	+3	+300.0
Snohomish (703)	70	8	52	10	0	+21	+42.9
Spokane (728)	126	22	76	26	2	-58	-31.5
Stevens (95)	32	12	19	1	0	+3	+10.3
Thurston (626)	76	9	53	14	0	+21	+38.2
Wahkiakum (9)	0	-	-	-	-	0	-
Walla Walla (172)	3	1	2	0	0	+1	+50.0
Whatcom (401)	41	3	34	4	0	+9	+28.1
Whitman (22)	2	0	0	2	0	-7	-77.8
Yakima (722)	59	7	41	11	0	-8	-11.9
JR hold (232)	0	-	-	-	-	0	-
Total (11,719)	1,364	453	656	241	14	-174	-11.3

Notes: statewide change in non-offender admissions only includes counties with complete data in both 2017 and 2018. N/A=Not Available



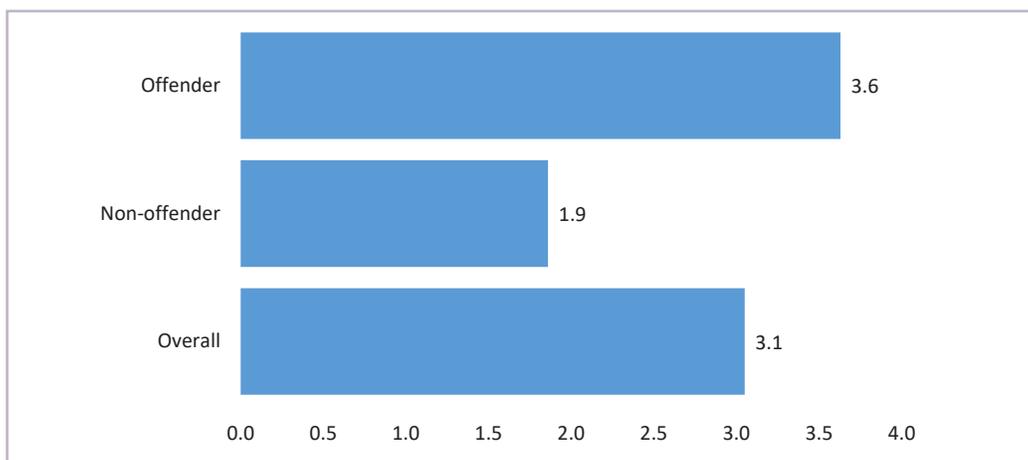
Figure 7. Change in Detention Admissions for ARY, Truancy, and Dependency Matters from 2017 to 2018.



In 2018 the median length of stay for a detention admission was 3.1 days.

Figure 8 shows the median length of stay¹⁰ across all counties, broken down by admissions for offender matters and non-offender matters. Length of stay takes into account the time the youth physically spent in secure detention, subtracting any temporary leave, furlough time, or time spent in alternatives to secure detention (such as electronic home monitoring). The median, rather than the mean (average) is presented here because it is a more accurate measure of the “typical” length of stay in detention. Very long detention stays (e.g., for youth who are being tried as adults) tend to skew the average length of stay upward. Indeed, the average length of stay in 2018 was 9.2 days, while the median length of stay was 3.1 days, indicating that half of all admissions were shorter than about three days and half were longer. The median length of stay for admissions related to an offender matter (3.6 days) was almost two times longer than the median length of stay for admissions related to a non-offender matter (1.9 days).

Figure 8. Median Length of Stay (in Days) in Detention in 2018.



¹⁰ Length of stay was calculated for each admission that ended in 2018, regardless of whether it began in 2017 or 2018.



In 2018 there were 108 admissions to the two Secure Crisis Residential Centers in Washington State.

As shown in Figure 1, in 2018 there were two Secure Crisis Residential Centers (SCRCs) operating in Washington State, located in Chelan and Clallam Counties. Both are co-located with the county’s juvenile detention facility; however, youth admitted to SCRCs are prohibited by law from having contact with youth in the main detention facility. SCRCs are intended to provide temporary housing (up to five days) to youth who have run away from their residence and/or are found by law enforcement to be in dangerous circumstances. As shown in Table 5, in 2018 there were a total of 108 admissions to SCRCs involving 88 unique youth. Of all SCRC admissions, 66.7% were as a result of the youth running away, 21.3% were due to the youth being found in dangerous circumstances, and 12.0% were for other reasons.

Table 5. Admissions to Secure Crisis Residential Centers in 2018.

County	SCRC Admissions	Youth Admitted	Admission Reason					
			Runaway		Dangerous Circumstances		Other	
			N	%	N	%	N	%
Chelan	36	31	33	91.7	2	5.6	1	2.7
Clallam	72	57	39	54.2	21	29.2	12	16.7
Total	108	88	72	66.7	23	21.3	13	12.0

Notes: example of other reasons for admission to SCRC includes “transfer from another court placement.” Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Conclusion

The goal of this detention report is to provide a useful tool to juvenile justice stakeholders to help evaluate practices and guide policy decisions, and we hope that this information will be used to continue to make improvements in service delivery to the youth and families involved with the juvenile court. Each annual report provides an opportunity to observe trends, as well as a chance to improve data reporting and quality. We were pleased to be able to include all jurisdictions in the 2017 and 2018 reports, and are looking forward to expanding the data elements included in each report in subsequent years. Washington State saw a reduction in both overall detention admissions and admissions for non-offender matters between 2017 and 2018. Future reports will allow for an even more in-depth analysis of changes over time.