

**ASSESSING THE NEED FOR A JUVENILE DRUG COURT
IN YAKIMA COUNTY**

**Institute for Court Management
ICM Fellows Program
2013-2014 Court Project Phase
May 2014**

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Acknowledgements

There are not enough words to adequately express my appreciation for all the support and encouragement I have received during my Institute for Court Management journey. First to Jessica Albert and the Yakima County Clerk's office staff, you are an inspiration in the way you provide service to the community. Without you, I would not have been able to dedicate the necessary time to complete this project.

To Dan Straub and Amy McDowell, your knowledge and expertise provided the necessary tools in preparation for starting the project phase of my journey. The information and tools provided by Nicole Waters and Neal LaFountain have been instrumental in conducting research and preparation of reports.

To my advisor, Fred Cheesman, thank you for your time in assisting me with my project. It has been an honor to have had the opportunity to work with you.

I also wish to thank my classmates for their words of encouragement and the occasional emails. I have learned something from each of you and am hopeful I have taught you something as well. Special thanks to my teammates Karen Prochniewski and Kathleen Shambaugh for providing me occasional comic relief and emails.

Thank you to Retired Judge, F. James Gavin for your recommendation into this program. It has been an honor to work with you and your encouragement has been greatly appreciated.

Finally, to my parents, Mike and Carol, my children Jason, Jennifer and Mathew, and my grandchildren Leann, Ryker, Collin and Jackson, thank you for your love, support and understanding while I have been completing my program.

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**ASSESSING THE NEED FOR A JUVENILE DRUG TREATMENT COURT
IN YAKIMA COUNTY**

Kim M. Bartleson

Abstract

Courts across the nation are faced with increased caseloads and limited funding. In addition, costs for housing juvenile and adult offenders further stretch the funding. In an effort to rehabilitate and break the cycle many courts have developed alternatives to incarceration programs for adults and juveniles. Many of these programs provide pre-trial adjudication alternatives and opportunities for court supervised diversion.

Drug courts, family treatment courts, DUI courts and Gang Court are examples of the specialty courts Yakima County has implemented. With limited funding for the courts and law and justice services, “business as usual” no longer is effective. Presently some of the law and justice funds pay for incarceration of adult and juvenile offenders, which limits the opportunity for staffing and other programs to be funded.

This paper examines characteristics of the Yakima County Juvenile Court caseload specifically focusing on drug related charges. In addition, law enforcement and treatment provider information is also examined to assist in identifying any overlapping characteristics.

The current adjudication process for juvenile offenders does not include a court supervised treatment model. By creating a juvenile drug treatment court, family-related therapy and service delivery can be incorporated. Intervention with this type of therapeutic treatment court will provide the juvenile an opportunity to become drug free, improve school attendance and learn other skills that can be used into adulthood.

Introduction

Yakima County Superior Court has established specialty courts for adult drug cases, family treatment associated with dependency cases, mental health cases and cases involving juvenile gang members. With the increase of juvenile cases involving drugs within the county there may be a need to establish a juvenile drug treatment court.

The Yakima County court system currently shows that much emphasis is placed on providing alternative methods of treatment for adults. However, currently no consideration has been given to the needs of juveniles with drug issues.

Recently, a woman came to the counter in the Clerk's office to ask questions about her child's court case. The juvenile was charged with possession, selling, and under the influence of drugs. The juvenile previously had two drug cases in the juvenile court system which included simple possession and shoplifting with possession. Those two cases qualified for the diversion program and were successfully completed. This time, however, the juvenile was caught selling drugs within a school zone as well as was being under the influence at the time of arrest. Diversion was not an option because the state of Washington has restrictions on how many times juveniles can divert and consequently, the juvenile was charged with delinquency and the case was progressing through juvenile court.

The mother was in tears worried about her child and also shared that she was worried about how drugs will ruin her child's life just as it had ruined the life of her nephew.

Court cases involving drugs have been impacting families for years. Drugs appear to be more easily accessible to youth and there may be justification for establishing a juvenile drug court. Yakima County has operated an adult drug court and a family treatment court but has not

yet evaluated the feasibility for a juvenile drug court. It is now time to consider creating a juvenile drug court.

My project will look at arrest, demographics, caseload and available youth treatment program information to provide the court data for considering the creation and implementation of a juvenile drug court.

Literature Review

Several authors discuss drug use, drug arrests, and drug cases in the criminal justice system and the expense associated with traditional case processing which includes incarceration. They also discuss implementation of therapeutic drug treatment courts instead of adjudication and incarceration. Drug courts focus on rehabilitation rather than jail time. Incarceration is expensive and with limited fiscal resources, courts and law and justice partners have chosen therapeutic treatment courts.

In reviewing research from various sources, different substances are used by juveniles prior to entering the juvenile court system. Marijuana is the prevalent substance of choice with more than 4.2 million people aged 12 and older being addicted. (National Institute on Drug Abuse, July, 2013)

As reported in the OJJDP Journal of Juvenile Justice, fall 2011, two studies looked at how juvenile drug court impacted adult offending. Juveniles that participated in rigorous drug court programs showed the lowest instances of reoffending than those in less intense programs. Participants that had been terminated from juvenile drug courts had a much higher rate of recidivism.

When and Where Did Drug Court Begin?

Dade County Florida started the first drug court in 1989. According to the National Association of Drug Court Professionals, as of June 30, 2012 there were a total of 2,734 Drug Courts operating in every U.S. state and territory. Each court has established its own eligibility criteria for participation and once the court accepts a candidate into drug court, the drug court participant enters into an agreement with the court. The contract defines the treatment conditions, individual conditions with which the drug court participant must comply and also includes sanctions for non-compliance. Drug court effectiveness is typically assessed by examining recidivism rates and other outcomes related to some “business as usual” alternatives (e.g. probation). Cost efficiency analyses assess the use of resources required to produce the observed outcomes.

Juvenile drug and family treatment courts have also been adopted as therapeutic treatment alternatives with early intervention, rehabilitation, and family reunification being the goals. There have been positive impacts in jurisdictions where these courts have been established but because of reduced funding availability many jurisdictions have abandoned their juvenile drug and family treatment courts. Calculation of recidivism rates for these types of cases is different than for adult cases. Not all of the participants are involved in delinquency cases and each jurisdiction defines their own recidivism calculation methodology policy.

Why Start a Juvenile Drug Court?

Questions posed in 2004 by Butts and Roman (2004) asked if drug courts were needed for juveniles, if they are effective, and if they reduced problems associated with juvenile crime and adolescent drug abuse more effectively than the traditional juvenile justice process. At that

specific point in time the research that needed to be done was not able to keep pace with the amount of federal funding and increase in juvenile drug courts. (Butts & Roman, 2004)

Early intervention gives juveniles and families the opportunity for rehabilitation as well as family reunification. When there is a reduction or cessation in drug use by juveniles, there is reduction in delinquency and improvement in academics. (Volkow, Feb 2006) Volkow also stated in her testimony before the United States House of Representatives Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security, Committee on the Judiciary that when youth substance abuse issues enter into the justice system there is an opportunity for the court to intervene and alter the course of their addiction and lives. These changes can keep the children out of court and they can become productive members of the community. These treatment courts can also provide a proactive approach rather than a reactive response to drug use by children and family members and break the cycle of families participating in the court system. In addition to rehabilitation and family reconciliation, juveniles who successfully complete juvenile drug court may be deterred from drug use in the future. Other juveniles may not realize the same outcome.

Changing the pattern of behavior for juveniles in a drug court setting could encourage juveniles to become drug free. Staying drug free into adulthood can be perceived as “breaking the cycle” of drug use and also will reduce recidivism. When juveniles have children of their own they are not under the influence and are not exposing their families to substance abuse related issues which can include court proceedings.

Juvenile Drug Court Effectiveness

Information contained in the Final Report, Outcome and Process Evaluation of Juvenile Drug Courts looked at nine different juvenile drug court jurisdictions, two of which were in Oregon, to conduct comparison testing for drug court participants and youth in probation.

Information gathered was in the summer and fall of 2009. Felony participants in Clackamas County, Oregon represented 83.3% of the test group as compared to 25% felony participants in the Lane County, Oregon test group. The drug of choice for both sites was marijuana. Property offenses were the highest ranking offense for both sites with drug/alcohol offenses being the second highest. Both sites reported drug court participants with higher percentages for successful completion than the comparison group.

All nine sites showed that both groups reoffended with different percentages. Additionally, the study included self-reported information from the participants for both groups for alcohol use, drug use, delinquency, school attendance, employment and running away. The drug court group reported fewer instances for the alcohol, drug, delinquency and run away categories. Both groups were comparable in school attendance and the drug court group had a slightly higher percentage for the employment category.

In addition to offense information, both sites also identified family disruption, truancy, out-of-school suspension, and school disruption. Lane County showed the higher rates for truancy and out-of-school suspension while Clackamas County showed higher rates for family and school disruption.

Looking at the court process and motivation for the two sites shows that Clackamas County appeared to have more court oversight than Lane County. The need for this level of oversight may be attributable to the felony classification of the participants as well as their prior offense history since more than 60% had prior drug charges.

Clackamas County showed a 44.4% successful completion rate compared to a 65.1% success rate in Lane County. Oregon State Courts annual reports show the following ¹recidivism rates:

	Clackamas	Lane
2009	19.6%	29.0%
2012	19.6%	20.6%

In the 2012 Clackamas County Juvenile Drug Court, 58% of the drug court participants graduated as compared to 29% in 2009. Clackamas requires individual and group counseling attendance as well as family counseling and parent group participation. Individual youth counseling participation rate was 79%, group counseling rate was 87%, family counseling attendance was 88% and parent group attendance was 96%. The Clackamas County court conducts their juvenile drug court hearings at 5:00 p.m. in order to allow more parent participation.

Statistical information is lacking for the court relative to education, vocation and recreation. The court recently has been awarded a grant which will allow the court to focus efforts in these areas and provide statistical information in the future.

Snohomish County, Washington began their juvenile drug court in 2000. Data obtained for 2012 showed that 30 juveniles were admitted to the program and that 14 juveniles graduated. Self-reported age for first drug use by those participants showed that the age of onset with the greatest frequency was reported for 12, 13 and 14 year olds. No data was reported for school or work attendance.

¹ Recidivism was calculated as a felony offense within 3 years

As stated in the Mechanisms of Effectiveness in Juvenile Drug Court: Altering Risk Processes Associated with Delinquency and Substance Abuse (2010), risk process measures assessed family and peer influences in determining if there had been any behavior changes when youth decreased association with delinquent and drug using peers. The result was a reduction in delinquent behavior, alcohol use and marijuana use.

Based on the limited and varied information presently available, courts that continue to utilize a juvenile treatment court are having success with juveniles who participate. The programs that are using the evidence based model appear to be more successful than those that do not.

Will the Caseload Size Justify a Juvenile Drug Court?

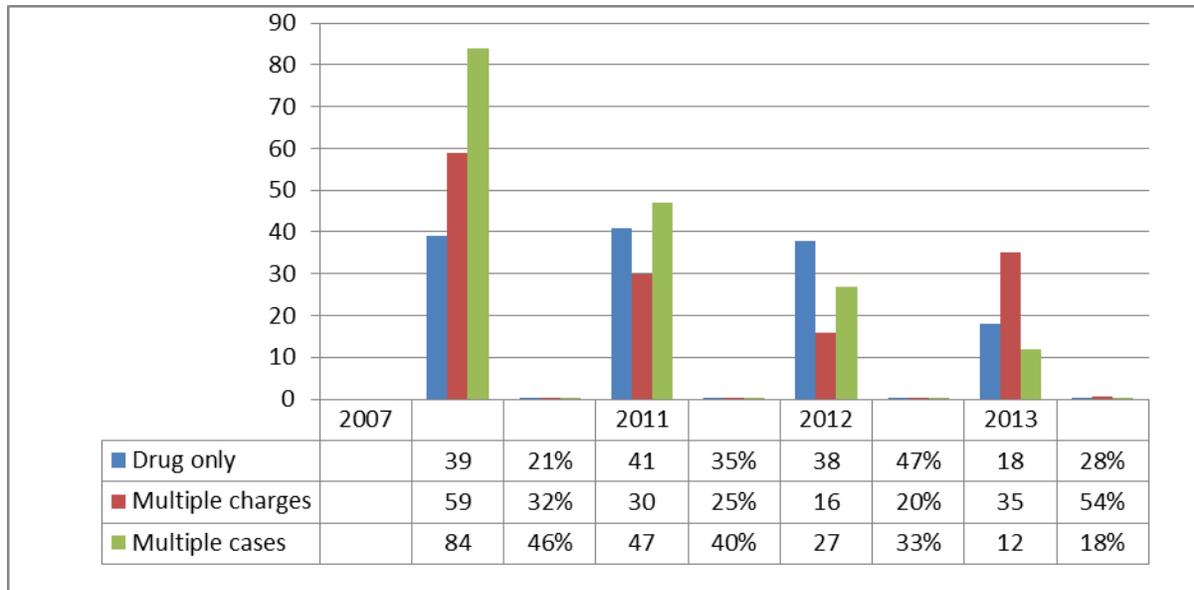
There is not a one size fits all formula that can be applied for courts to determine whether or not they should start a juvenile drug court. Some of the factors that must be considered in addition to historic caseloads are demographics, poverty rates, law enforcement arrest data, and evaluations of drug related court cases to determine how many participants are juveniles.

Juveniles that are involved with drugs may voluntarily seek treatment from a private service agency voluntarily with or without pending criminal charges. However, presently the court does not have any oversight of the treatment requirements and compliance established by the treatment provider for juveniles that are involved in court proceedings.

For certain types of offenses, juveniles may be eligible for a diversion program which is managed by juvenile court administration outside of the traditional court process. If successfully completed, the juvenile is not charged with a crime in juvenile court. If unsuccessful, the juvenile will be charged with a crime and adjudicated in juvenile court.

Historically, the Yakima Court juvenile court cases that involved a drug charge have fluctuated. Juvenile offender caseload data has been provided by the Washington Administrative Office of the Courts for the years 2007, 2011, 2012 and January – September, 2013.

Figure 1: Yakima County Juvenile Court Cases with Drug Charges



If the Yakima County courts were to establish, at least as a pilot project, a juvenile drug court there may be an opportunity to reduce the number of juveniles that reoffend as adults.

Many of the juvenile court cases have drug and other criminal charges. Marijuana has the highest rate of use in these cases. Left untreated, many juveniles that have addiction problems may continue to commit adult crimes. Based on all of this information, the public would benefit from a juvenile drug court being created rather than continuing “business as usual” adjudications.

How Does Juvenile Drug Court Work?

A drug court team is created to oversee drug court. The team for adult drug court includes a judge, program coordinator, prosecuting attorney, public defender, probation officer,

and treatment provider. A juvenile drug court will have the same type of team members but should also include a school official and a family therapist.

The drug court team establishes operational policies and rules. When juveniles enter the juvenile court system their attorneys determine if they meet the eligibility criteria and if so, apply for admission into the program. If accepted, the juvenile enters into a drug court contract which includes the written requirements that the juvenile must perform in order to successfully complete juvenile drug court.

Juvenile drug courts that have incorporated evidence-based practices/treatments in their curricula and reached out to caregivers in the youths' natural social environments have reported higher percentages of reduction in delinquency and substance abuse than programs that did not include those components. (Henggeler, Marlowe, 2013) Evidence based practice is defined by Muck (25 Oct, 2012) as:

Tested with good outcomes

A manual exists so it can be replicated/trained

A training program exists

Supervision leading to certification

Ongoing monitoring

Outcomes measurement

When a drug court team is created membership includes a family therapist

As referenced in the Final Report Outcome and Process Evaluation of Juvenile Drug Courts (Latessa, Sullivan, Blair, Sullivan and Smith 2013) specific-goals and strategies for Juvenile Drug Courts were recommended as effective practices. This can be a tool for improving the effectiveness of juvenile drug courts.

What Fiscal Impacts Should Be Considered?

Yakima County has limited funding available for allocation to the Courts, Sheriff, Clerk, Jail, Prosecuting Attorney, Coroner and Department of Assigned Counsel. Presently the daily cost of housing adult defendants is \$ 118.33 per inmate. The housing cost rate for juveniles is \$ 165.95 per juvenile per day. Because the cost of incarceration is expensive, the courts have established adult diversion programs to reduce the number of individuals housed in the jail. Drug Court, Mental Health Treatment Court, DUI Court, and Family Treatment Court are alternatives to traditional adjudication. In addition, juvenile court has established Gang Court for offenders that desire to no longer be involved with gangs and juveniles also have an opportunity for diversion programs.

Presently more than 80% of the Yakima County general fund budget is used for law and justice services. Instead of adjudication and incarceration a systemic change needs to be made to reduce future criminal acts by offenders presently in the system. Intervention at a younger age makes it possible to do that.

The Washington Institute for Public Policy pursuant to direction of the Washington State Legislature annually provides updates for Return on Investment: Evidence-Based Options to Improve Statewide Outcomes. The return on investment for juvenile drug courts is favorable, as shown in Appendix A.

Law Enforcement Information

Law enforcement agencies in Yakima County have taught drug resistance education curricula, Dare Resistance Awareness Education (D.A.R.E) program to elementary school students. For approximately three months, fifth graders learn about drug and alcohol abuse and effects. The emphasis was to educate and deter to keep the children drug free into their teenage

and adult lives. At the end of the program, a graduation assembly was conducted at each school and the fifth grade students were given a certificate for successfully completing the D.A.R.E. program.

In 2002, due to budget reductions, the Yakima County Sheriff discontinued its program. Gradually police departments within Yakima County either discontinued their programs or modified their programs to be a component of their school safety programs.

Law enforcement agencies in Yakima County report arrest information annually. The reporting is then cumulated and annual statistics are provided by the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC).

Juvenile arrest statistics for all Yakima County law enforcement agencies in 2003 showed possession of marijuana with 134 arrests and possession of other non-dangerous nonnarcotic drugs with five arrests. (Appendix B) In 2007, the same offenses had arrests of 125 and 46 respectively. (Appendix C) Moving to 2012, possession of marijuana had 46 arrests and possession of other non-dangerous nonnarcotic drugs had 59 arrests. (Appendix D)

Law enforcement arrest data for 2013 has not yet been published. Some agencies are reporting fewer drug arrests because of I-502 “marijuana reform” having been approved by voters in 2012 combined with some recent appellate court decisions that limit the ability of officers to conduct searches during traffic stops.

Prior to I-502 passing, legal marijuana use was limited to those that had a medically authorized card from a physician. With the law change, it is anticipated there will be substantially more adults using recreational marijuana which would possibly make it more easily accessible to juveniles. In addition to the traditional medical marijuana licensed dispensaries there will be licensed retailers selling recreational marijuana. Rules and regulations continue to

be defined, created and approved but at this point in time no statistical information is available. Some municipalities, including the City of Yakima, are voting to ban recreational retailers within their city limits because of the fear there will be an increase in juvenile use. (Kaminsky, 23/1/2014)

Treatment Provider Information

Statistics from one youth treatment provider identify what age of first substance used, what the primary and secondary substances were, frequency of use, gender and a criminal justice summary report which identifies what type of court matter, if any, the treatment is associated with. For the years 2007, 2011, 2012 and 2013 the age of first use are as follows:

Figure 2: Treatment Provider Data for 2007 - 2008

10/01/2007 - 09/30/2008
 Dates Filtered Against: Assessment
 Age of First Use

Age of First Use	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0 - 12	96	26.4%	52	22.1%	12	18.8%
13 - 17	245	67.5%	174	74.1%	49	76.6%
18 - 20	22	6.1%	9	3.8%	3	4.7%
21 - 30	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
31 - 40	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
41 - 50	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Over 50	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Totals:	363	100%	235	100%	64	100%
Total Selected Milestone Records:					377	
Total Unduplicated Clients:					377	

Substance used:

Marijuana – 68%

Alcohol – 28%

Meth – 4%

Figure 3: Treatment Provider Data for 2010 – 2011

10/01/2010 - 09/30/2011
 Dates Filtered Against: Assessment
 Age of First Use

Age of First Use	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0 - 12	105	24.2%	67	25.1%	7	14.6%
13 - 17	306	70.7%	188	70.4%	39	81.2%
18 - 20	22	5.1%	12	4.5%	2	4.2%
21 - 30	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
31 - 40	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
41 - 50	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Over 50	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Totals:	433	100%	267	100%	48	100%
Total Selected Milestone Records:					460	
Total Unduplicated Clients:					460	

Substance used:

Marijuana – 68%

Alcohol – 28%

Meth – 4%

Figure 4: Treatment Provider Data 2011 - 2012

10/01/2011 - 09/30/2012
 Dates Filtered Against: Assessment
 Age of First Use

Age of First Use	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0 - 12	106	25.9%	58	25.3%	7	15.9%
13 - 17	276	67.5%	154	67.2%	34	77.3%
18 - 20	27	6.6%	17	7.4%	3	6.8%
21 - 30	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
31 - 40	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
41 - 50	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Over 50	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Totals:	409	100%	229	100%	44	100%
Total Selected Milestone Records:						443
Total Unduplicated Clients:						443

Substance used:

Marijuana – 77%

Alcohol – 22%

Meth – 1%

Figure 5: Treatment Provider Data 2012 - 2013

10/01/2012 - 09/30/2013
 Dates Filtered Against: Assessment
 Age of First Use

Age of First Use	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0 - 12	104	27.4%	47	22.3%	10	27.0%
13 - 17	261	68.9%	158	74.9%	24	64.9%
18 - 20	14	3.7%	6	2.8%	3	8.1%
21 - 30	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
31 - 40	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
41 - 50	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Over 50	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Totals:	379	100%	211	100%	37	100%
Total Selected Milestone Records:					405	
Total Unduplicated Clients:					402	

Substance Used:

Marijuana – 73%

Alcohol – 24 %

Meth – 3 %

In 2007, there were 165 juveniles with pending court matters receiving treatment and 70 with no pending court matters. In 2012, there were 90 juveniles with pending court matters and 79 without pending court matters. In 2013, there were 68 juveniles with pending court matters and 70 without. The primary substance for all of these juveniles was alcohol and the secondary was marijuana-cannabis.

Creating an Implementation Plan

Several sources recommend establishing an organizational team to analyze the juvenile

caseload, define participant eligibility criteria, protocols, contracts, sanctions and to establish drug court fees. In addition, there may be value added to have mental health professionals involved to assist in developing strategies for identifying mental health services needed by the drug court participants. Sample documentation from other jurisdictions can provide a starting point for this process.

Methods

In order to determine what juvenile offender cases involved drug charges the Administrative Office of the Courts compiled case statistics in addition to information contained in published caseload reports. Information was collected for the years 2007, 2010, 2011, 2012 and the first three quarters of 2013. From the information provided, individual cases were reviewed to identify what type of drug was involved, how many charges per case were filed and whether or not the offender had additional offender cases filed against them within the calendar year. Information was also obtained from some juvenile drug court sites within the state.

Additionally, arrest information for law enforcement agencies in the county was gathered for the same time frame. The information gathered included charges including specific substance type or category, age groups and gender. Information was also provided about drug awareness and resistance training that law enforcement agencies have provided.

Data was also obtained from a youth treatment provider which included gender, age groups, age when substance was initially used, substance type, frequency used and criminal justice status i.e. if involved in court, and what stage in court proceedings. Treatment provider data was compiled from intake questionnaires voluntarily completed by juveniles. Information was also provided about youth treatment options.

Budget information was obtained from the Yakima County budget as well as a Washington State Institute on Public Policy by the Washington Legislature published statewide report with includes return on investment information for juvenile drug courts.

Findings

Finding 1: Yakima County Arrest, Court Case and Treatment Data Demonstrates a Need.

Law enforcement arrest data, juvenile court case filings and treatment provider statistics show marijuana, alcohol and meth as the substances with which juveniles are primarily involved. The data shows a pattern of juvenile drug related arrest, adjudication and treatment. These indicators show a juvenile drug treatment court need.

Present juvenile court case filings show an increase in the number of juveniles with multiple charges filed against them within the same case and may suggest that more crimes are being committed because of drug use.

Finding 2: Fiscal Impact and Return on Investment.

The amount of money that is presently being spent for law and justice services in Yakima County must be reduced in order for the county to restore some quality of life programs that have been cut in recent years. Based on the return on investment information, funding for a juvenile drug court would be a good choice.

Finding 3: Juvenile Offender Recidivism Needs to be Measured.

The Washington Institute for Public Policy defines juvenile recidivism as any subsequent diversion agreement, conviction, or deferred adjudication for offenses committed within 18 months of a youth being placed in a juvenile court community supervision program. Presently, no recidivism measurements have been done for Yakima County juvenile court offenders.

Measurement must be done determine recidivism rates and if traditional court services, including diversions, are working to reduce recidivism.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Yakima County Juvenile Court presently does not have a drug treatment court. If juveniles have exhausted their diversion opportunities, cases are filed and adjudicated within juvenile court. The County may wish to consider other juvenile needs and expand to a juvenile treatment court.

Conclusion 1: Many juvenile court cases involve drug related charges. Additional alternatives to traditional adjudication should be considered.

Juvenile court cases which include drug related charges have been and continue to be processed through the court. Caseload information indicates that other offenses are also being committed in addition to the drug charge.

Presently, diversion and traditional adjudication are used. These may not be providing treatment and other services that may break the cycle and change the juvenile's pattern of behavior.

Recommendation 1: A juvenile drug court needs to be piloted.

Yakima County should create a pilot juvenile drug court to determine if it will be utilized by juvenile offenders and to test whether or not drug treatments are effective for juvenile offenders. In addition, the court could include other types of cases wherein the juvenile has a treatment need such as mental health services.

Conclusion 2: Identifying and securing funding for additional programs would allow the court to establish a more comprehensive juvenile drug court.

Opportunities to apply for dedicated funding of a juvenile drug court are regularly announced. Applying for these funds could alleviate the impact on existing county budgets and provide additional resources necessary to create a more expanded program.

Recommendation 2: Funding.

Grants and other types of funding should be sought for creation of a juvenile drug court. Funding for drug treatment and other services are a necessity in order to change the pattern of behavior of juvenile offenders with drug charges. In addition, funding should also be available for family counseling and other services. Two potential funding sources are Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA).

For purposes of a pilot program, stakeholders should consider conducting a pilot program within existing resources in order to determine viability. A defined time frame should be set for the pilot and an outcome report, including statistics, should be prepared.

Conclusion 3: Juvenile drug court teams need to be created prior to implementing the court.

Juvenile drug court team members need to be identified and included in creation of the court. If team members are included in the design of the court there will be opportunity to ensure that the juvenile drug court participant service needs are met.

Recommendation 3: Formation of juvenile drug court team and eligibility criteria. A

juvenile drug court team needs to be established to begin the planning process. The team should

include a family therapist. The development process should include site visits to other juvenile drug courts that are currently in operation.

The drug court team needs to establish criteria that will be used to determine whether or not an offender is a potential candidate for drug court participation. In addition to establishing the criteria, development of the drug court program (stages) needs to be done prior to implementation.

Conclusion 4: Screening criteria needs to be created.

The drug court team will need to establish the screening criteria for determining the type of cases that will be eligible for participation in the juvenile drug court. In addition, identifying other cases in which a juvenile is a participant will allow for coordination of services.

Recommendation 4: Caseload screening.

The existing juvenile court caseload should be screened to identify potential candidates for juvenile drug treatment court. Once the caseload is screened, an offender case history should be created to audit against the predefined eligibility requirements.

There can be long term fiscal benefits to the community from implementation of juvenile drug court. With juveniles becoming drug free, they will not be committing new crimes and there may be fewer victims.

This paper provides cumulative information for the court to examine, evaluate and use for establishing a juvenile drug court. With limited fiscal resources it may be appropriate for juvenile drug treatment court to be a pilot project at this time.

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Appendix A

Exhibit 1

Monetary Benefits and Costs of Evidence-Based Public Policies

Summary of policy topics assigned to the Washington State Institute for Public Policy by the Washington State Legislature
Estimates for Washington State, as of April 2012

Topic Area/Program	Last Updated	Monetary Benefits			Costs	Summary Statistics		
		Total Benefits	Taxpayer	Non-Taxpayer		Benefits Minus Costs (net present value)	Benefit to Cost Ratio	Measured Risk (odds of a positive net present value)
Juvenile Justice								
Functional Family Therapy (Institutions²)	April 2012	\$70,370	\$14,476	\$55,895	(\$3,262)	\$67,108	\$21.57	100%
Aggression Replacement Training (Institutions)	April 2012	\$62,947	\$12,972	\$49,976	(\$1,508)	\$61,440	\$41.75	94%
Multidimensional Treatment Foster Care	April 2012	\$39,197	\$8,165	\$31,032	(\$7,922)	\$31,276	\$4.95	85%
Functional Family Therapy (Probation)	April 2012	\$33,967	\$8,052	\$25,916	(\$3,261)	\$30,706	\$10.42	100%
Aggression Replacement Training (Probation)	April 2012	\$31,249	\$7,423	\$23,826	(\$1,510)	\$29,740	\$20.70	96%
Multisystemic Therapy (MST)	April 2012	\$32,121	\$7,138	\$24,983	(\$7,370)	\$24,751	\$4.36	98%
Family Integrated Transitions (Institutions)	April 2012	\$28,137	\$5,751	\$22,386	(\$11,219)	\$16,918	\$2.51	91%
Drug Court	April 2012	\$13,667	\$3,084	\$10,583	(\$3,091)	\$10,576	\$4.42	94%
Coordination of Services	April 2012	\$5,501	\$1,412	\$4,089	(\$395)	\$5,106	\$13.94	82%
Victim Offender Mediation	April 2012	\$4,205	\$1,080	\$3,125	(\$579)	\$3,626	\$7.27	95%
Scared Straight	April 2012	(\$4,949)	(\$1,271)	(\$3,678)	(\$65)	(\$5,014)	(\$76.35)	0%
Juvenile Justice programs for which we have not calculated benefits and costs (at this time):								
Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (general)	October 2006	See previous WSIPP publication for past findings.						
Diversion Programs	October 2006	See previous WSIPP publication for past findings.						
Juvenile Boot Camps	October 2006	See previous WSIPP publication for past findings.						
Supervision for Juvenile Offenders	October 2006	See previous WSIPP publication for past findings.						
Sex Offender Treatment for Juvenile Offenders	October 2006	See previous WSIPP publication for past findings.						
Team Child	October 2006	See previous WSIPP publication for past findings.						
Teen Courts	October 2006	See previous WSIPP publication for past findings.						
Wilderness Challenge Programs	October 2006	See previous WSIPP publication for past findings.						
Adult Criminal Justice								
Offender Re-entry Community Safety Program (dangerously mentally ill offenders)	April 2012	\$70,535	\$18,120	\$52,415	(\$32,247)	\$38,288	\$2.19	100%
Drug Offender Sentencing Alternative (drug offenders)	April 2012	\$22,365	\$5,318	\$17,047	(\$1,542)	\$20,823	\$14.51	100%
Supervision with Risk Need and Responsivity Principles (high and moderate risk)	April 2012	\$24,203	\$5,817	\$18,386	(\$3,543)	\$20,660	\$6.83	100%
Correctional Education in Prison	April 2012	\$21,426	\$5,238	\$16,188	(\$1,128)	\$20,298	\$19.00	100%
Electronic Monitoring (radio frequency or global positioning systems)	April 2012	\$18,745	\$4,438	\$14,307	\$1,067	\$19,812	n/e	100%
Vocational Education in Prison	April 2012	\$20,446	\$5,017	\$15,429	(\$1,571)	\$18,875	\$13.01	100%
Mental Health Courts	April 2012	\$20,424	\$4,998	\$15,425	(\$2,935)	\$17,488	\$6.96	100%
Drug Treatment in the Community	April 2012	\$17,711	\$4,206	\$13,504	(\$1,602)	\$16,108	\$11.05	100%
Drug Courts	April 2012	\$15,433	\$3,376	\$12,057	(\$4,178)	\$11,255	\$3.69	100%
Drug Treatment in Prison	April 2012	\$15,577	\$3,834	\$11,743	(\$4,603)	\$10,974	\$3.38	100%
Drug Offender Sentencing Alternative (property offenders)	April 2012	\$11,273	\$2,666	\$8,607	(\$1,540)	\$9,733	\$7.32	78%
Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (moderate and high risk)	April 2012	\$9,695	\$2,308	\$7,387	(\$412)	\$9,283	\$23.55	100%
Intensive Supervision: With Treatment	April 2012	\$15,169	\$3,610	\$11,559	(\$7,874)	\$7,295	\$1.93	96%
Work Release	April 2012	\$7,117	\$1,749	\$5,368	(\$661)	\$6,456	\$10.77	99%
Correctional Industries in Prison	April 2012	\$7,042	\$1,713	\$5,329	(\$1,417)	\$5,625	\$4.97	100%
Employment Training/Job Assistance in the Community	April 2012	\$5,501	\$1,311	\$4,190	(\$135)	\$5,366	\$40.76	100%
Intensive Supervision: Surveillance Only	April 2012	(\$578)	(\$133)	(\$445)	(\$4,140)	(\$4,718)	(\$0.14)	11%
Domestic Violence Perpetrator Treatment Programs	April 2012	(\$4,908)	(\$1,165)	(\$3,742)	(\$1,359)	(\$6,266)	(\$3.61)	14%
Adult criminal justice programs for which we have not calculated benefits and costs (at this time):								
Adult Boot Camps	October 2006	See previous WSIPP publication for past findings.						
Drug Treatment in Jail	October 2006	See previous WSIPP publication for past findings.						
Jail Diversion for Mentally Ill Offenders	October 2006	See previous WSIPP publication for past findings.						
Life Skills Education Programs for Adults	October 2006	See previous WSIPP publication for past findings.						
Restorative Justice for Lower-Risk Adult Offenders	October 2006	See previous WSIPP publication for past findings.						
Sex Offender Community Notification and Registration	June 2009	See previous WSIPP publication for past findings.						
Sex Offender Treatment	October 2006	See previous WSIPP publication for past findings.						

Appendix B

Juvenile Arrest Report
Yakima County Total - 2003

Classification of Offenses		<10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total	Wht	Blk	Am Ind	Asn
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	M:	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
	F:	0	0	0	0	1	0	1				
Forcible rape	M:	0	0	5	4	1	4	14	13	1	0	0
	F:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Robbery	M:	0	0	7	1	6	6	20	22	2	0	0
	F:	0	0	1	2	1	0	4				
Aggravated assault	M:	1	3	13	8	12	9	46	42	4	6	0
	F:	0	0	4	1	1	0	6				
Burglary - breaking or entering	M:	7	15	54	34	40	25	175	181	7	11	0
	F:	0	3	5	6	4	6	24				
Larceny - theft (except Motor Vehicle Theft)	M:	5	35	134	83	83	92	432	633	10	59	5
	F:	4	23	75	46	71	56	275				
Motor Vehicle Theft	M:	0	4	25	18	18	14	79	102	1	2	0
	F:	0	1	11	7	3	4	26				
Other Assaults	M:	1	28	84	60	51	48	272	364	12	19	0
	F:	0	5	44	19	27	28	123				
Arson	M:	1	1	3	2	3	5	15	15	0	4	0
	F:	0	1	3	0	0	0	4				
Forgery and counterfeiting	M:	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
	F:	0	0	0	1	0	0	1				
Fraud	M:	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0
	F:	0	0	0	0	1	1	2				
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	M:	0	0	5	3	10	13	31	34	2	0	0
	F:	0	1	1	0	3	0	5				
Vandalism	M:	0	13	86	62	56	43	260	279	3	24	0
	F:	0	0	13	13	13	7	46				
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	M:	2	6	9	21	7	10	55	48	1	7	0
	F:	0	0	0	0	1	0	1				
Prostitution and commercial vice	M:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
	F:	0	0	0	0	0	2	2				
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	M:	0	5	6	4	1	6	22	22	0	0	0
	F:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Sale-Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine)	M:	0	0	3	0	2	3	8	8	0	0	0
	F:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Sale-Marijuana	M:	0	0	7	1	5	2	15	17	0	0	0
	F:	0	0	1	1	0	0	2				
Sale-Other - dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbituates, benzedrine, etc.)	M:	0	0	1	0	5	3	9	10	1	0	0
	F:	0	0	1	0	0	1	2				
Poss-Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine)	M:	0	0	3	0	8	6	17	18	1	0	0
	F:	0	0	0	2	0	0	2				
Poss-Marijuana	M:	1	5	23	18	17	38	102	124	2	8	0
	F:	0	1	11	5	6	9	32				
Poss-Synthetic narcotics - manufactured narcotics	M:	0	0	2	2	4	2	10	11	1	0	0
	F:	0	0	0	0	1	1	2				
Poss-Other - dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbituates, benzedrine, etc.)	M:	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	5	0	0	0
	F:	0	0	0	0	1	1	2				
Driving under the influence	M:	0	0	1	1	1	4	7	10	0	1	0
	F:	0	0	1	0	1	2	4				
Liquor laws	M:	0	2	15	20	37	43	117	150	1	22	0
	F:	0	2	7	17	18	12	56				
Disorderly conduct	M:	0	8	34	16	33	23	114	130	4	9	0
	F:	0	2	11	5	2	9	29				
Vagrancy	M:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	F:	0	0	0	0	0	1	1				
All other offenses (except traffic)	M:	0	8	35	22	35	29	129	146	7	7	1
	F:	0	0	14	6	6	6	32				

**Juvenile Arrest Report
Yakima County Total - 2003**

Classification of Offenses		<10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total	Wht	Blk	Am Ind	Asn
Curfew and loitering law violations	M :	0	2	3	4	2	2	13	14	1	0	0
	F :	0	0	2	0	0	0	2				
Runaways	M :	0	5	9	8	6	2	30	66	2	2	0
	F :	0	2	20	5	9	4	40				
County Total		22	181	794	529	615	583	2,724	2,472	63	183	6

Appendix C

Juvenile Arrest Report
Yakima County Total - 2007

Classification of Offenses		<10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total	Wht	Blk	Am Ind	Asn
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	M :	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	4	0	0	0
	F :	0	0	0	1	0	0	1				
Forcible rape	M :	0	2	8	3	4	2	19	18	0	0	1
	F :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Robbery	M :	0	0	8	7	6	10	31	33	2	3	0
	F :	0	0	1	1	2	3	7				
Aggravated assault	M :	0	4	14	15	22	28	83	98	6	5	0
	F :	0	0	10	4	7	5	26				
Burglary - breaking or entering	M :	2	9	33	34	35	33	146	144	3	7	0
	F :	0	1	4	3	0	0	8				
Larceny - theft (except Motor Vehicle Theft)	M :	4	19	80	53	66	72	294	458	22	51	5
	F :	3	17	60	60	52	50	242				
Motor Vehicle Theft	M :	0	1	8	7	18	13	47	51	3	5	0
	F :	0	0	3	2	6	1	12				
Other Assaults	M :	2	5	35	38	45	49	174	255	14	9	0
	F :	0	5	31	22	23	23	104				
Arson	M :	0	1	9	7	0	2	19	20	0	0	0
	F :	0	0	1	0	0	0	1				
Forgery and counterfeiting	M :	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	3	0	0	0
	F :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Fraud	M :	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	5	1	0	0
	F :	0	0	1	0	1	2	4				
Embezzlement	M :	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
	F :	0	0	0	0	1	0	1				
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	M :	0	2	10	11	6	10	39	46	0	1	0
	F :	0	0	3	2	2	1	8				
Vandalism	M :	3	34	101	66	54	44	302	297	10	29	0
	F :	0	0	10	7	13	4	34				
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	M :	0	5	17	26	12	14	74	71	1	4	0
	F :	0	0	1	0	1	0	2				
Prostitution and commercial vice	M :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	F :	0	0	0	1	0	0	1				
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	M :	0	1	2	2	1	4	10	12	0	0	0
	F :	1	0	0	0	1	0	2				
Sale-Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine)	M :	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
	F :	0	0	0	0	1	0	1				
Sale-Marijuana	M :	0	0	2	1	8	9	20	23	0	0	0
	F :	0	0	1	2	0	0	3				
Sale-Synthetic narcotics - manufactured narcotics	M :	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	2	0	0	1
	F :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Sale-Other - dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbituates, benzedrine, etc.)	M :	0	0	3	3	1	3	10	8	0	2	0
	F :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Poss-Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine)	M :	0	0	1	2	6	6	15	14	4	0	0
	F :	0	0	0	2	0	1	3				
Poss-Marijuana	M :	0	5	18	26	27	27	103	111	5	9	0
	F :	0	0	11	5	3	3	22				
Poss-Synthetic narcotics - manufactured narcotics	M :	0	0	0	6	4	7	17	15	1	4	0
	F :	0	0	0	1	1	1	3				
Poss-Other - dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbituates, benzedrine, etc.)	M :	0	0	4	10	11	10	35	32	1	12	1
	F :	0	0	2	2	4	3	11				
Offenses against family and children	M :	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
	F :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Driving under the influence	M :	0	0	1	3	5	9	18	20	2	3	0
	F :	0	0	0	2	3	2	7				
Liquor laws	M :	0	1	25	39	48	69	182	223	4	30	0
	F :	1	1	10	24	22	17	75				

**Juvenile Arrest Report
Yakima County Total - 2007**

Classification of Offenses		<10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total	Wht	Blk	Am Ind	Asn
Disorderly conduct	M :	0	6	51	52	38	36	183	221	4	7	0
	F :	0	2	16	12	9	10	49				
Vagrancy	M :	0	0	0	0	4	1	5	6	0	0	0
	F :	0	0	0	0	1	0	1				
All other offenses (except traffic)	M :	1	5	58	50	41	41	196	197	10	15	0
	F :	0	2	5	7	8	4	26				
Curfew and loitering law violations	M :	0	0	2	3	1	3	9	9	1	0	0
	F :	0	0	0	0	1	0	1				
Runaways	M :	0	0	2	0	1	1	4	7	0	0	0
	F :	0	0	3	0	0	0	3				
County Total		17	128	666	629	629	638	2,707	2,409	94	196	8

Appendix D

Juvenile Arrest Report
Yakima County Total - 2012

Classification of Offenses		<10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total	Wht	Blk	Am Ind	Asn
Forcible rape	M:	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
	F:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Robbery	M:	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3	0	0	0
	F:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Aggravated assault	M:	0	2	2	1	2	8	15	17	0	2	0
	F:	0	0	1	1	1	1	4				
Burglary - breaking or entering	M:	0	0	9	18	10	7	44	45	1	0	0
	F:	0	0	0	0	1	1	2				
Larceny - theft (except Motor Vehicle Theft)	M:	0	11	31	22	13	23	100	133	9	23	0
	F:	0	1	19	13	15	17	65				
Motor Vehicle Theft	M:	0	1	3	2	4	4	14	15	0	0	0
	F:	0	0	0	0	1	0	1				
Other Assaults	M:	0	5	16	15	19	17	72	118	6	7	0
	F:	0	5	17	17	10	10	59				
Arson	M:	0	1	2	0	0	1	4	4	0	1	0
	F:	0	0	1	0	0	0	1				
Forgery and counterfeiting	M:	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	0
	F:	0	0	1	0	0	3	4				
Fraud	M:	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
	F:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	M:	0	0	0	1	2	6	9	11	0	3	0
	F:	0	0	1	1	3	0	5				
Vandalism	M:	0	5	23	12	13	17	70	87	4	13	0
	F:	0	10	13	3	5	3	34				
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	M:	0	6	6	10	10	5	37	37	0	1	0
	F:	0	0	0	0	0	1	1				
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	M:	0	2	0	2	0	0	4	4	0	0	0
	F:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Sale-Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine)	M:	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
	F:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Sale-Marijuana	M:	0	0	2	2	4	1	9	9	0	0	0
	F:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Sale-Other - dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbituates, benzedrine, etc.)	M:	0	2	0	0	1	1	4	5	0	0	0
	F:	0	0	0	0	1	0	1				
Poss-Marijuana	M:	0	2	7	5	11	8	33	36	1	4	0
	F:	0	0	4	0	3	1	8				
Poss-Synthetic narcotics - manufactured narcotics	M:	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	4	0	0	0
	F:	0	0	0	1	0	0	1				
Poss-Other - dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbituates, benzedrine, etc.)	M:	0	3	11	10	13	15	52	57	0	2	0
	F:	0	0	3	3	1	0	7				
Driving under the influence	M:	0	0	1	1	7	4	13	17	1	1	0
	F:	0	0	0	0	2	4	6				
Liquor laws	M:	0	0	4	9	15	16	44	64	0	6	0
	F:	0	0	2	7	5	12	26				
Disorderly conduct	M:	0	1	9	2	10	6	28	31	0	2	0
	F:	0	0	1	4	0	0	5				
All other offenses (except traffic)	M:	1	4	21	31	24	23	104	118	3	19	0
	F:	1	1	5	10	9	10	36				
Runaways	M:	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
	F:	0	0	0	1	0	0	1				
County Total		2	63	219	209	217	227	937	827	26	84	0