



# Juvenile Disposition Summary

## *Fiscal Year 2020*

The Caseload Forecast Council (CFC) received 3,601 juvenile dispositions rendered by Washington State juvenile courts in Fiscal Year 2020.<sup>1</sup> This report describes those dispositions.

### Washington State Juvenile Sentencing Guidelines

The Washington State juvenile code mandates a system of presumptive sentencing guidelines for juvenile offenders.

The presumptive standard range for an offense<sup>2</sup> is a function of the seriousness of the current offense (current offense category) and criminal history (prior adjudication score).

Although the level of presumptive sanction increases with offense seriousness and prior adjudication score, the increase is not linear (see Figure 1).

Generally, current offense seriousness outweighs prior adjudication score.

Courts also have the option of using several sentencing alternatives to the standard range.

### Current Offense Category

While the juvenile system uses adult crime statutes, individual offenses are assigned a more differentiated juvenile “current offense category” (with + and – added to differentiate within a class) for sentencing purposes. While juvenile offense categories generally parallel adult felony classes (i.e., Class B felonies are typically B+, B, or B- category offenses), that is not universally the case.

### Prior Adjudication Score

The seriousness of criminal history is summarized by the “prior adjudication score.” Prior felony adjudications count as one point each, and misdemeanors and gross misdemeanors count as one-quarter point. The prior adjudication score is the sum of the points for all prior adjudicated offenses, with fractions rounded down.

---

<sup>1</sup> Juvenile courts are required by statute (RCW 13.50.010(9)) to report all dispositions to the Caseload Forecast Council.

<sup>2</sup> Washington’s juvenile code, while paralleling the adult criminal justice system in most respects, retains traditional juvenile court terminology where juvenile offenders are “adjudicated” rather than “convicted” of “offenses” rather than “crimes.” This report uses the juvenile and adult terms interchangeably, recognizing that in some cases, absolute accuracy is subordinated to readability.

Prior adjudications do not affect the standard range for any current offense that is not a felony. Any current offense that is a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor will always involve local sanctions regardless of the offender’s prior adjudication score.

### Standard Range: Confinement to Juvenile Rehabilitation vs. Local Sanction

The juvenile sentencing guidelines specify two types of presumptive penalties: a standard range of confinement under the supervision of the state Juvenile Rehabilitation (JR) for more than thirty days or a local sanction (LS) administered at the county level.

*Standard ranges* exceed 30 days, include a minimum and a maximum term, and are served in a Juvenile Rehabilitation facility. Juvenile Rehabilitation has the limited discretion to set a release date between the minimum and maximum terms. Offenders do not earn a sentence reduction for good behavior.

Local sanctions are supervised by county probation departments. Courts sentencing offenders to local sanctions have the discretion to select from a menu of options including confinement, home monitoring, private residence, community supervision, fines, community service and work crew.

The presumptive sanction for category “B+” or higher offenses (Class A felonies and some violent Class B felonies) is a standard range of confinement in a Juvenile Rehabilitation facility.

Less serious offenses, the equivalent of B and C felonies, carry a presumption of a standard range of confinement or a local sanction, depending on the offense categories and prior adjudication scores.

Misdemeanors or gross misdemeanors carry a presumptive local sanction.

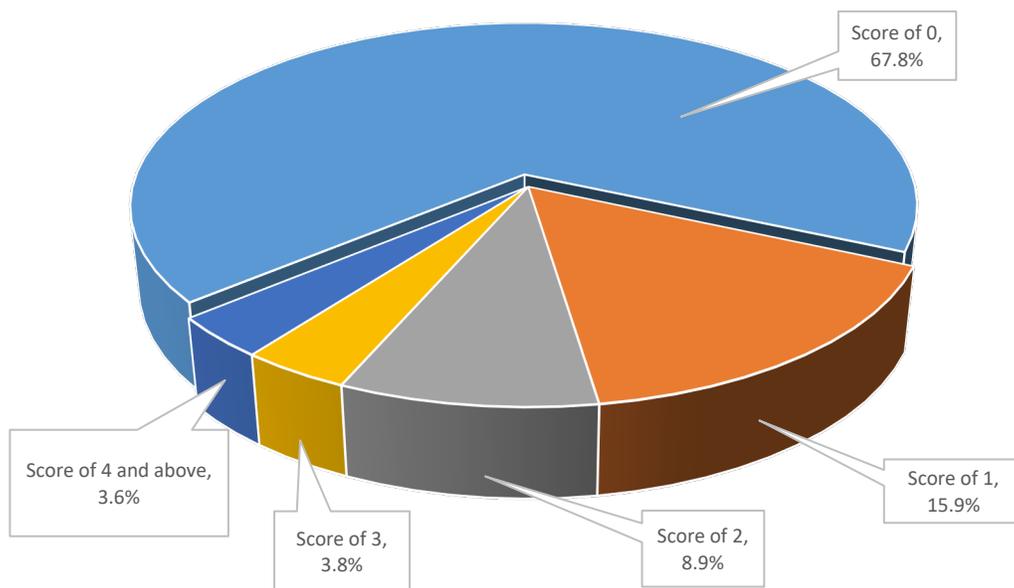
**Figure 1. Option A - Juvenile Offender Sentencing Grid Standard Range (RCW 13.40.0357)**

Current Offense Category	Standard Range Sanction				
<b>A++</b>	129 to 260 weeks for all category A++ offenses				
<b>A+</b>	180 weeks to age 21 for all category A+ offenses				
<b>A</b>	103-129 weeks for all category A offenses				
<b>A-</b>	30-40 weeks	52-65 weeks	80-100 weeks	103-129 weeks	103-129 weeks
<b>B++</b>	15-36 weeks	52-65 weeks	80-100 weeks	103-129 weeks	103-129 weeks
<b>B+</b>	15-36 weeks	15-36 weeks	52-65 weeks	80-100 weeks	103-129 weeks
<b>B</b>	LS	LS	15-36 weeks	15-36 weeks	52-65 weeks
<b>C+</b>	LS	LS	LS	15-36 weeks	15-36 weeks
<b>C</b>	LS	LS	LS	LS	15-36 weeks
<b>D+</b>	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
<b>D</b>	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
<b>E</b>	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
Prior Adjudication by Score	0	1	2	3	4 or more

## Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 Juvenile Court Dispositions

Most juvenile offenders sentenced in FY 2020 had little or no criminal histories. Nearly three quarters (67.8%)<sup>3</sup> of those sentenced were first time offenders with no prior adjudications or less than three non-felony charges. Another 15.9% had prior adjudication scores of one. The remaining 16.3% had prior adjudication scores of two or more (Figure 2).

**Figure 2. FY 2020 Juvenile Dispositions by Prior Adjudication Score<sup>4</sup>**



## Demographics

Table 1 shows the dispositions distribution by gender, race/ethnicity, and age range. Most offenders sentenced in FY 2020 were male (78.2%), and almost half were Caucasian (47.8%). The least common racial group was Asian/Pacific Islander (3.0%).

Offenders ranged in age from 11 to 17, but most were clustered at the upper end of the age range. The most common ages at disposition were from 15 to 17, comprising 69.5% of the total.

<sup>3</sup> This is comprised of 1,675 dispositions with scores of zero and 766 dispositions with score of 0.25, 0.5 or 0.75.

<sup>4</sup> Fractions are rounded down meaning a score 1.75 is reported as a score of 1.

**Table 1. Demographics**

<b>Gender<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Male	2,817	78.2%
Female	774	21.5%
	<b>3,601</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity<sup>6</sup></b>		
African American	586	16.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	109	3.0%
Caucasian	1,725	47.8%
Hispanic <sup>7</sup>	860	23.9%
Native American	192	5.3%
	<b>3,601</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Age Range (at Disposition)</b>		
10 years old or younger	0	0.0%
11 years old	5	0.1%
12 years old	78	2.2%
13 years old	215	6.0%
14 years old	526	14.6%
15 to 17 years old	2,502	69.5%
18 years old and older	275	7.6%
	<b>3,601</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### **Race/Ethnicity: Dispositions vs. State Population**

Minorities are typically disproportionately over-represented in juvenile offender populations. One common method of measuring disproportionality is to construct a ratio of the percentage of a given race/ethnicity in a target population to the percentage in the general population. If the percentages are the same, the disproportionality ratio is 1.0. If the percentage is greater in the target population (e.g., juvenile offenders) than in the state population, the ratio will be greater than 1.0 which indicates an “over-representation.” Likewise, a ratio less than 1.0 indicates an “under-representation.” The magnitude of the ratio indicates the degree of disproportionality.

Table 2 presents the race/ethnicity breakdown of the FY 2020 juvenile dispositions compared to the 2019 OFM state population distribution.<sup>8</sup>

The last column presents the disproportionality ratio. For example, the disproportionality ratio for African American offenders is 3.7. In other words, the proportion of African Americans sentenced (16.3%) was 3.7 times the proportion in the general population (4.4%). In contrast, the disproportionality ratio for Caucasians is 0.9, which means the proportion of juvenile dispositions involving Caucasians is 0.9 times less than the proportion of Caucasians in the

<sup>5</sup> Gender was missing on 10 dispositions (0.3%).

<sup>6</sup> Race/Ethnicity was missing on 131 dispositions (3.6%).

<sup>7</sup> The ethnicity data in juvenile dispositions submitted by counties to the CFC are often missing or reported inconsistently. While Hispanic is generally considered an ethnic group, it is often reported as a race on the juvenile dispositions. If the Race category is unknown or blank on the juvenile dispositions, the CFC records ethnicity as race if it is available.

<sup>8</sup> The state population data used for this analysis is the 5 to 17 year old cohort.

state population. Asian/Pacific Islanders are the most “under-represented” racial group in the offender population with a disproportionality ratio of 0.3.

**Table 2. Racial/Ethnic Disproportionality<sup>9</sup>**

<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b>% FY 2020 Juvenile Dispositions</b>	<b>% FY 2019 Washington State Juvenile Population<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>Disproportionality Ratio</b>
African American	16.3%	4.4%	3.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	3.0%	8.9%	0.3
Caucasian	47.8%	55.2%	0.9
Hispanic	23.9%	21.5%	1.1
Native American	5.3%	1.4%	3.7
Missing/Unknown <sup>11</sup>	3.6%	8.5%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
(n)	<b>3,601</b>	<b>1,229,088</b>	

## County

As would be expected, most juvenile dispositions occur in the more populated counties in the state.

Table 3 shows the number of juvenile dispositions by county. King County had the highest number of dispositions (379 or 10.5%), followed by Yakima County (360 or 10.0%), and Clark County (346 or 9.6%).

Together, these three counties (King, Yakima and Clark) accounted for nearly a third of all dispositions in the state. In contrast, 18 of 39 counties had less than 100 dispositions each and 10 of the smallest counties had less than 10 dispositions per county.

<sup>9</sup> In calculating the disproportionality ratio, data provided by Office of Financial Management (OFM) Forecasting and Research Division is used to compare juvenile dispositions to the general statewide population. OFM population data categorizes Hispanic as an ethnic group and not a race. Since the categorization of race as reported on the juvenile dispositions used by the CFC is not consistent with the categorization of race in the OFM population data, the CFC’s disproportionality ratio calculation is likely to be different from the actual ratio .

<sup>10</sup> OFM State Population for ages 5 to 17.

<sup>11</sup> Race/Ethnicity was missing on 131 dispositions.

**Table 3. Juvenile Dispositions by County**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Number</b>
Adams	8	Lewis	79
Asotin	31	Lincoln	N/A
Benton	258	Mason	41
Chelan	78	Okanogan	85
Clallam	72	Pacific	35
Clark	346	Pend Oreille	N/A
Columbia	N/A <sup>12</sup>	Pierce	251
Cowlitz	96	San Juan	N/A
Douglas	20	Skagit	103
Ferry	N/A	Skamania	N/A
Franklin	80	Snohomish	205
Garfield	N/A	Spokane	302
Grant	95	Stevens	25
Grays Harbor	49	Thurston	235
Island	20	Wahkiakum	N/A
Jefferson	N/A	Walla Walla	47
King	379	Whatcom	109
Kitsap	84	Whitman	N/A
Kittitas	43	Yakima	360
Klickitat	22		
<b>Total all counties: 3,601</b>			

### Type of Court Disposition

The vast majority of dispositions (3,433 or 95.3%) were the result of guilty pleas; only 75 (or 2.1%) of dispositions involved offenders adjudicated guilty following a juvenile court hearing. The remaining dispositions (93 or 2.6%) were revoked deferred and “Alford” pleas.<sup>13</sup>

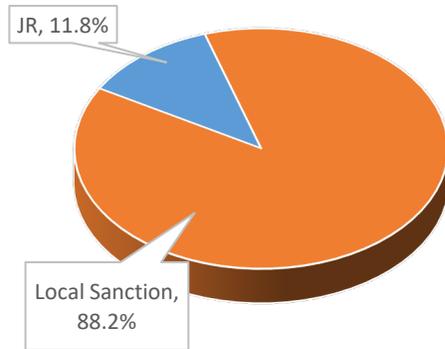
<sup>12</sup> (N/A): Less than 10 juvenile dispositions.

<sup>13</sup> An Alford Plea is when a defendant enters a plea of guilty without making an admission of guilt.

## Locus of Sanction

Most juvenile offenders (88.2%) are sanctioned at the local (county) level with the remainder of FY 2020 dispositions resulting in confinement in a state operated Juvenile Rehabilitation (JR) facility (Figure 3). The range of confinement for JR commitments was an average minimum of 44.3 weeks and an average maximum of 62.9 weeks (Table 4).

**Figure 3. Locus of Sanction**



**Table 4. Confinement Ordered by Placement Type**

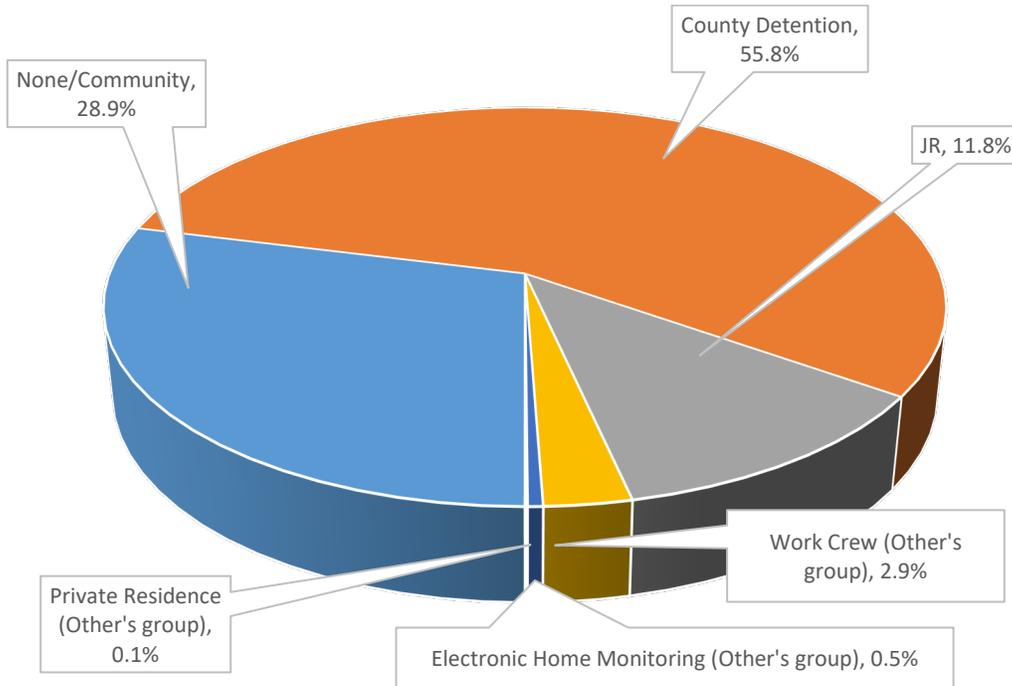
Placement Type	Average Sanction
JR	44.3 to 62.9 Weeks
County Detention	14.5 Days
Work Crew	4.6 Days
Electronic Monitoring	36.8 Days

## Local Sanctions

“Local sanction” is the presumptive sentencing range for offenders at the lower end of the offense seriousness/prior adjudication score continuum. Most (88.2%) of the FY 2020 dispositions resulted in sentences to local sanctions at the county level.

Over half (55.8%) of youths sentenced to local sanctions were assigned some confinement in county detention, with an average sentence of 14.5 days. Another 28.9% received community supervision without detention. The remaining 3.5% received some other sanction (work crew, electronic home monitoring, private residence, etc.). The average order of electronic home monitoring was 36.8 days. The average work crew order was 4.6 days.

**Figure 4. Local Sanction by Type**



### Felony and Non-felony Offenses

Of the 3,601 juvenile dispositions imposed in FY 2020, most of the offenses committed were for non-felony (gross misdemeanor and misdemeanor) offenses. Felonies accounted for 33.9% of all offenses committed (Table 5).

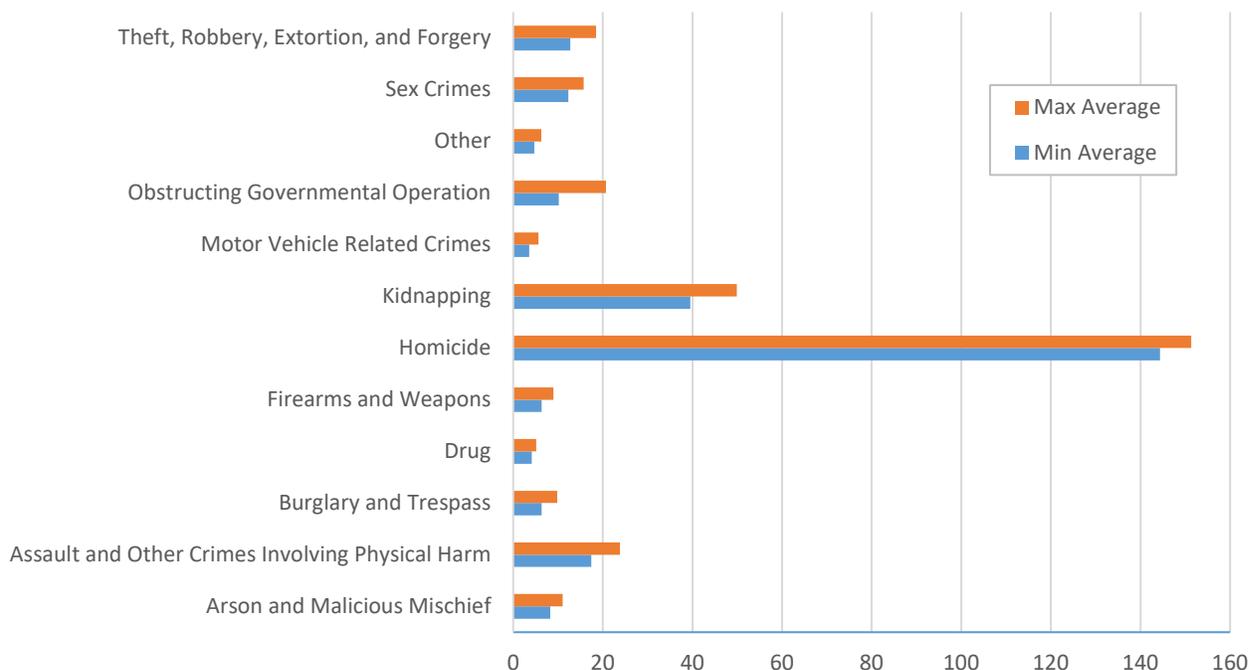
**Table 5. Felony and Non-felony Offenses**

Offense	Number	Percent
Felony	1,736	33.9%
Gross Misdemeanor	2,546	49.8%
Misdemeanor	833	16.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,115</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### Felony Offenses

There were 1,736 felony offenses imposed in the 3,601 juvenile dispositions. Offenses within the Homicide offense category were the most serious felony offenses committed by juveniles, with an average minimum term of 144.3-week and an average maximum term of 151.3-week confinement. The second most serious felony offense category was Kidnapping, with an average minimum sentence of 39.5 weeks and an average maximum sentence of 49.9 weeks (Figure 5 and Table 6). On average, felony offenses included 6.5 months of community supervision in addition to any confinement.

**Figure 5. Felony Offense Categories - Average Confinement by Weeks**



**Table 6. Average Confinement Ordered by Felony Offense Categories**

Felony Offenses by Category	Number	Average Term (Weeks)	
		Minimum	Maximum
Arson and Malicious Mischief	62	8.2	11.0
Assault and Other Crimes Involving Physical Harm	299	17.4	23.9
Burglary and Trespass	169	6.4	9.8
Drug	97	4.1	5.1
Firearms and Weapons	160	6.4	8.9
Homicide	9	144.3	151.3
Kidnapping	7	39.5	49.9
Motor Vehicle Related Crimes	46	3.6	5.6
Obstructing Governmental Operation	16	10.2	20.7
Other	96	4.7	6.3
Sex Crimes	162	12.3	15.7
Theft, Robbery, Extortion, and Forgery	613	12.7	18.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,736</b>		

## Non-Felony Offenses

Within the 3,601 juvenile dispositions, 3,379 gross misdemeanor and misdemeanor offenses were imposed. The offenses within the categories of Assault and Other Involving Physical Harm were the most common non-felony offenses, with an average sentence of 7.8-day confinement. The average community supervision imposed for gross misdemeanors and misdemeanors was 5.7 months.

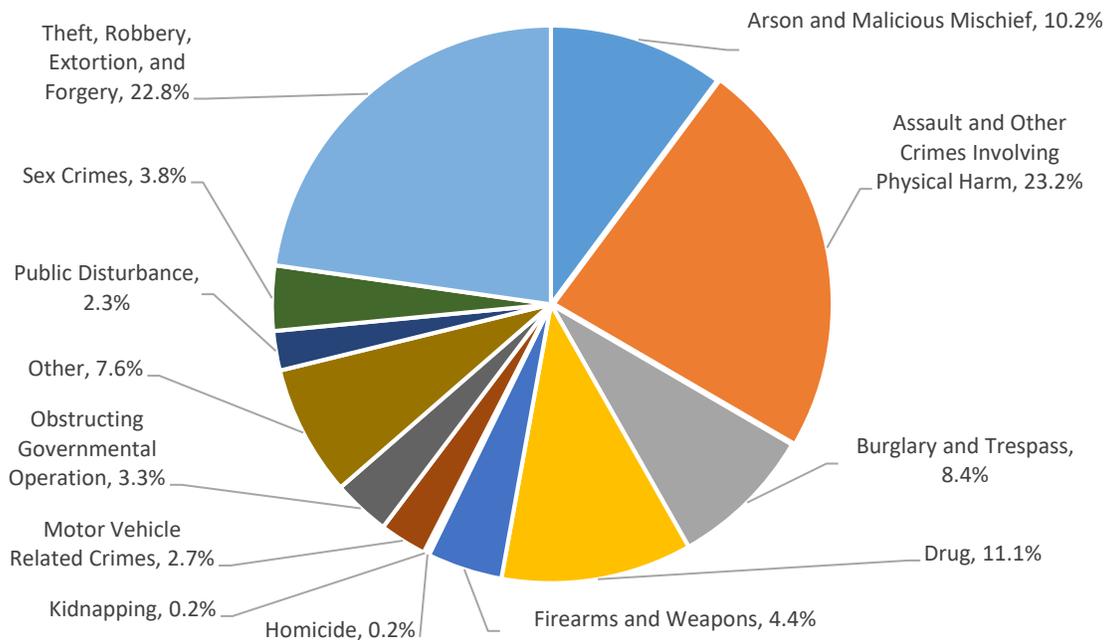
**Table 7. Average Confinement Ordered by Non-Felony Offense Categories**

<b>Non-Felony Offenses by Category</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Average (Days)</b>
Arson and Malicious Mischief	458	5.2
Assault and Other Crimes Involving Physical Harm	889	7.8
Burglary and Trespass	260	7.0
Drug	469	3.9
Firearms and Weapons	63	7.1
Kidnapping	1	-
Motor Vehicle Related Crimes	94	5.4
Obstructing Governmental Operation	154	8.2
Other	292	12.3
Public Disturbance	117	4.4
Sex Crimes	31	12.1
Theft, Robbery, Extortion, and Forgery	551	6.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,379</b>	

**Table 8. Distribution of Offense by Categories**

Offense by Category	Number	Percentage
Arson and Malicious Mischief	520	10.2%
Assault and Other Crimes Involving Physical Harm	1,188	23.2%
Burglary and Trespass	429	8.4%
Drug	566	11.1%
Firearms and Weapons	223	4.4%
Homicide	9	0.2%
Kidnapping	8	0.2%
Motor Vehicle Related Crimes	140	2.7%
Obstructing Governmental Operation	170	3.3%
Other	388	7.6%
Public Disturbance	117	2.3%
Sex Crimes	193	3.8%
Theft, Robbery, Extortion, and Forgery	1,164	22.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,115</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Figure 6. Distribution of Offense Category**



## Violent and Non-violent Offenses

The great majority (92.4%) of FY 2020 juvenile adjudications were for offenses classified as non-violent (Table 9). Non-violent offenses carried an average minimum sentence of 16.8-day and an average maximum sentence of 22-day confinement.

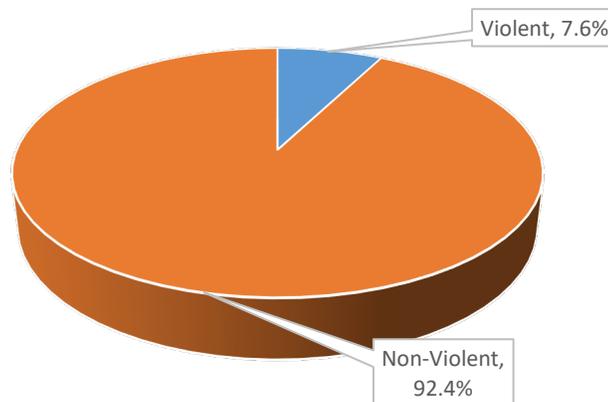
**Table 9. Violent and Non-Violent Offenses**

Offense	Number	Average Term
Serious Violent	16	123 to 136 Weeks
Violent	375	27 to 38 Weeks
Non-Violent	4,724	16.8 to 22 Days
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,115</b>	

Adjudications for juvenile “serious violent offenses”<sup>14</sup> were extremely rare in FY 2020, accounting for only 16 (or 0.3%) of 5,115 offenses committed. Total confinement for serious violent offenses carried an average range of 123 to 136 week confinement in JR.<sup>15</sup>

There were an additional 375 juvenile adjudications for offenses categorized as violent, with an average confinement range of 27 to 38 weeks.

**Figure 7. Violent and Non-Violent Offenses**



<sup>14</sup> Serious violent offense" is a subcategory of violent offense and means:

(i) Murder in the first degree; (ii) Homicide by abuse; (iii) Murder in the second degree; (iv) Manslaughter in the first degree; (v) Assault in the first degree; (vi) Kidnapping in the first degree; (vii) Rape in the first degree; (viii) Assault of a child in the first degree; or (ix) An attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy to commit one of these felonies; (RCW 9.94A.030(45))

<sup>15</sup> Most individuals under the age of 18 committing “serious violent offenses” are sentenced as adults and therefore are not technically juvenile offenders. These sentences are reported in a separate CFC publication: “Statistical Summary of Adult Felony Sentencing: Fiscal Year 2020” available on the CFC website.

## **Suspended Disposition Alternatives**

The state juvenile law permits a number of alternatives to the standard presumptive sentencing ranges (Option A), depending on the current offense, criminal history, and treatment needs of the offender. There are three “alternative” dispositions which allow a court to impose a sentence, and then suspend that sentence in favor of a community based local sanctions disposition. These three alternatives are based on compliance with appropriate treatment goals.

### **1. Suspended Dispositions (Option B) (RCW 13.40.0357)**

Option B provides authority to the court to suspend a portion of the standard range confinement time in order for the offender to participate in a treatment or education program. The court imposed approximately 83 Option B suspended dispositions with an average minimum confinement of 5.0 days, a suspended range of confinement with an average minimum of 133.6 days and an average maximum of 270.8 days, and an average of 9.5 months of community supervision.

### **2. Chemical Dependency/Mental Health Disposition Alternative (CDMHDA) (Option C) (RCW 13.40.165)**

During FY 2020, two dispositions were imposed under the Chemical Dependency Disposition Alternative (CCDA), 90 dispositions were imposed under Co-Occurring CDMHDA option. CDMHDA provides youth with chemical dependencies or mental health disorders with an alternative disposition that includes mental health, drug, or alcohol treatment. CCDA and Co-Occurring CDMHDA respectively involved an average confinement of 18.5 days and 4.4 days, a suspended range of confinement with an average minimum of 30 days and 27.7 days; an average maximum of 30 days, 42.3 days; and an average of 6 months and 8.5 months of community supervision.

### **3. Special Sex Offender Disposition Alternative (SSODA) (RCW 13.40.162)**

During FY 2020, 101 dispositions were imposed under the Special Sex Offender Disposition Alternative option. SSODA authorizes the court to suspend the standard range disposition and impose inpatient or outpatient treatment for certain sex offenses. The court may impose a number of special conditions as a prerequisite of the suspended disposition. SSODA dispositions carried an average minimum confinement of 1.9 days, a suspended range of confinement with an average minimum of 193.8 days and an average maximum of 222.1 days, and an average of 21.2 months of community supervision.

**Table 10. Juvenile Disposition Alternatives**

Alternative	Average Range of Confinement (Days)				Supervision (months)	
	Number	Confinement		Suspended		
		Min	Max	Min		Max
CDDA	2	18.5	18.5	30.0	30.0	6.0
Co-Occurring CDMHDA	90	4.4	4.4	27.7	42.3	8.5
Mental Health Disp.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Option B – Suspended Disp.	83	5.0	5.0	133.6	270.8	9.5
SSODA	101	1.9	1.9	193.8	222.1	21.2

**Manifest Injustice Offenses (Option D)**

In addition to the alternatives described above, the court may depart from the standard range by imposing a Manifest Injustice order either above or below the standard range.<sup>16</sup> Of the dispositions imposed in FY 2020 for the 5,115 offenses, 241 received a manifest injustice order (4.7%) in FY 2020, as detailed in Table 10.

<sup>16</sup> The court may declare a “Manifest Injustice” and sentence outside the standard range when the facts and circumstances of a case or characteristics of the juvenile lead to the conclusion that dispositions ordered within the standard range would be manifestly unjust. The court’s findings of a Manifest Injustice must be supported by clear and convincing evidence and its justification entered into the record.

**Table 11. Ratio of Manifest Injustice (MI) by Offenses**

<b>Category By Offenses</b>	<b>Total Offenses</b>	<b>Offenses were ordered in Standard Range</b>	<b>Offenses with MI</b>	<b>Ratio of MI</b>
Arson and Malicious Mischief	520	513	7	1.3%
Assault and Other Crimes Involving Physical Harm	1,188	1,131	57	4.8%
Burglary and Trespass	429	416	13	3.0%
Drug	566	549	17	3.0%
Firearms and Weapons	223	205	18	8.1%
Homicide	9	3	6	66.7%
Kidnapping	8	7	1	12.5%
Motor Vehicle Related Crimes	140	137	3	2.1%
Obstructing Governmental Operation	170	166	4	2.4%
Other	388	368	20	5.2%
Public Disturbance	117	116	1	0.9%
Sex Crimes	193	152	41	21.2%
Theft, Robbery, Extortion, and Forgery	1,164	1,111	53	4.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,115</b>	<b>4,874</b>	<b>241</b>	

The most common reasons for mitigated Manifest Injustice sentences were “other mitigating factor,” “the conduct neither caused nor threatened serious bodily injury or contemplated the conduct would,” and “all parties agree to mitigated sentence.” The most cited reasons for aggravated Manifest Injustice sentences were “recent criminal history or failed to comply with diversion agreement,” “all parties agree to aggravated sentence,” and “need the structure, intensive treatment, training and supervision,” as shown in Table 11.

**Table 12. Total Manifest Injustice Reasons**

Mitigating Reasons	Number
Acted under strong and immediate provocation	2
All parties agree to mitigated sentence	24
One year or more between current offense and prior offense	1
Other Mitigating Factor	16
Suffered mental or physical condition that reduced capability for the offense	13
The conduct neither caused nor threatened serious bodily injury or did not contemplate the conduct would cause or threaten serious bodily injury	11
Aggravating Reasons	
All parties agree to aggravated sentence (up)	58
Finding of sexual motivation	8
Have a substance abuse problem	3
Heinous, cruel or depraved	3
Highly likely to reoffend	15
Impose a serious and clear danger to society	1
Need the structure, intensive treatment, training and supervision	17
Other aggravating factor	25
Other complaints resulting in diversions or guilty plea not listed in history	15
Recent criminal history or failed to comply with diversion agreement	50
Standard range too lenient considering priors	20
Stipulation and associated findings of law previously filed in this matter (see Hilyard)	11
Unsuitable for treatment in the community - immediate criminal activity after release	1
Victim was particularly vulnerable	26
While committing or fleeing from offense inflicted or attempted to inflict injury	18

## Summary

This report details characteristics of the 3,601 FY 2020 Washington State juvenile offender dispositions reported to the Caseload Forecast Council.

As the data shows, more than three quarters (78.2%) of the dispositions involved young males. Most offenders sentenced in juvenile court have little or no criminal history. In fact, approximately 46.5% of dispositions were imposed to offenders with no prior offenses.

Similarly, most offenders sentenced in court were there for relatively minor crimes. Almost two thirds (66.1%) of the offenders sentenced in FY 2020 were sentenced for offenses that were gross misdemeanors or misdemeanors.

Washington is among the small number of states with presumptive sentencing guidelines for juvenile offenders. Although courts have access to a variety of sentencing alternatives for offenders with specific treatment needs (sex offenders, chemical dependency/mental health issues, and Option B), the majority of offenders (95.3%) are sentenced under the presumptive sentencing guidelines.

One of the intents of the Washington juvenile code and its system of presumptive sentencing guidelines is to promote accountability and proportionality in the sentencing of juvenile offenders. The data in this report support the conclusion that these intents are being realized, at least to the extent that the severity of sanctions ordered by the courts tend to increase with the seriousness of the offense and the extent of prior criminal history.

There was racial/ethnic disproportionality in the sentenced population. Compared to the state as a whole, those adjudicated in FY 2020 were more likely to be African Americans, or Native Americans.

While it is beyond the scope of this report to determine the causes of gender and racial/ethnic disproportionality in the sentenced population, the data is clear that it persists.

This report is updated annually. It, along with prior annual reports, is available on the Caseload Forecast Council's (CFC) website: [www.cfc.wa.gov](http://www.cfc.wa.gov).

The juvenile disposition data contained in this report come from Washington Disposition forms sent to the CFC by the courts. Data include all juvenile dispositions known to the CFC that were imposed between July 1, 2019, and June 30, 2020 (FY 2020). Data elements entered into the CFC database and used in the report include race, gender, type of sentence, current offense, offense history, offender score, and the imposed terms of confinement and community supervision.

Comments or questions may be directed to:

**Duc Luu | Database and Sentencing Administration Manager | [Duc.Luu@cfc.wa.gov](mailto:Duc.Luu@cfc.wa.gov)  
Caseload Forecast Council P.O. Box 40962, Olympia, WA 98504-0962**