

Data Sources and Descriptions

Statistical Analysis Center

WASHINGTON STATE

Data Sources and Descriptions

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County population estimates are produced by the State Office of Financial Management. County populations include the sum of all inhabitants within a county. Individual county age and sex populations are based on the 1990, 2000 and 2010 censuses. The statewide population estimates are calculated by a cohort-component model that uses vital statistics and migration estimates. The county-specific populations, by age and sex, are developed from the state's age and sex structure and individual county trends. County populations, by age category, may not sum to the reported total due to rounding.

Reported crime statistics include The Summary Uniform Crime Report (UCR) and the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). The UCR has been a national method of collecting crime statistics for the FBI since the 1930s. NIBRS was developed in the 1980s to illustrate the volume, diversity and complexity of crime more effectively than the original UCR method. Washington state became certified to begin submitting NIBRS data to the FBI in December 2006. As of 2013, the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs started reporting data collected by NIBRS. Until the Summary report is phased out, both the UCR and the NIBRS data will be provided. NIBRS data cannot be compared to Summary data due to the disparate methods of reporting – including counting offenses and the hierarchy rule.

- **The Summary Uniform Crime Report (UCR):** Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC) collects monthly reported crime statistics from participating law enforcement agencies. The agencies participate on a voluntary basis as part of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting program. County annual totals include the sum of all reported UCR Crime Index offenses known to participating agencies within the county and reported to WASPC. UCR index crimes are recorded in a hierarchical fashion. Only the most serious crime is counted whenever multiple offenses are committed in a single incident. Given this "hierarchy rule," and the fact that many crimes, especially less serious ones, go unreported, the crime index necessarily under-represents the true volume of crimes committed. Nevertheless, the index is a useful indicator of the volume and types of crimes reported to police. The UCR includes the following offenses:
 - *Murder* - The willful killing of one person by another or the killing of another person through gross negligence. Also includes the non-violent offense of Controlled Substance Homicide.
 - *Rape* - The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Also includes attempts to commit forcible rape.

- *Robbery* - The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or the threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.
 - *Aggravated Assault* - An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.
 - *Burglary* - The unlawful entry, or attempted entry, of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.
 - *Theft* - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.
 - *Motor Vehicle Theft* - The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.
 - *Arson* - The willful or malicious burning, or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another.
- **National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS):** Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC) collects monthly reported incident-based offense statistics from participating law enforcement agencies. The Agencies participate on a voluntary basis as part of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). County annual totals include the sum of all reported NIBRS offenses known to participating agencies within the county and reported to WASPC. While the UCR data are recorded in a hierarchical fashion based on eight offense types, NIBRS collects information on twenty-three different offense categories made up of 47 offenses and allows all reportable offenses within an incident to be reported. NIBRS includes the following offenses:
 - *Murder*: The willful killing of one person by another or the killing of another person. Includes Non-negligent Manslaughter. Note: attempted murders are reported as Aggravated Assaults.
 - *Manslaughter*: Negligent Manslaughter is the killing of another person through negligence. Excludes Vehicular Manslaughter.
 - *Forcible Sex*: Includes the following offenses:
 - *Forcible Rape*: The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against that person's will.
 - *Forcible Sodomy*: Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will.
 - *Sexual Assault with an Object*: To use an object to unlawfully penetrate the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcible and/or against that person's will.
 - *Forcible Fondling*: The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person's will.
 - *Assault*: Includes the following offenses:
 - *Aggravated Assault*: An attack wherein the offender uses a weapon or displays it threateningly or the victim suffers obvious severe bodily injury and attempts to murder.
 - *Simple Assault*: A physical attack where no weapon is displayed and the victim does not suffer any obvious or suspected severe injury such as those in aggravated assaults.
 - *Intimidation*: To place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual attack. Includes stalking.
 - *Non-forcible Sex*: Includes the following offenses:
 - *Non-forcible Incest*: Non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degree where in marriage is prohibited by law.
 - *Statutory Rape*: Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.
 - *Kidnapping*: Unlawful seizure, transportation and/or detention of a person against his/her will or of a minor without the consent of his/her custodial guardian. Includes hostage-taking.
 - *No Contact Order Violations*: All violations of court ordered no-contact, protection, restraining or anti-harassment orders. May not be domestic violence-related.
 - *Arson*: To unlawfully and intentionally damage or attempt to damage any real or personal property by fire or incendiary device.

- *Bribery*: The offering, giving, receiving or soliciting of anything of value to sway the judgment or action of a person in a position of trust or influence.
- *Burglary*: The unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or theft.
- *Counterfeiting/Forgery*: The altering, copying or imitation of something, without authority or right, and passing, selling, buying or possessing with the intent to deceive or defraud.
- *Destruction of Property*: To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or person having custody.
- *Extortion*: To unlawfully obtain money, property or any other thing of value through the use of threat of force, misuse of authority, threat of criminal prosecution, threat of destruction of reputation or through other coercive means.
- *Robbery*: The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or the threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.
- *Theft*: Includes the following offenses:
 - *Embezzlement*: The unlawful misappropriation by an offender to his/her own use or purpose of money, property or some other thing of value entrusted to his/her care, custody or control.
 - *Fraud*: The intentional perversion of the truth for the purpose of inducing another person or entity in reliance upon it to part with something of value or surrender a legal right. Includes offenses for False Pretense/Swindle/Confidence Game, Credit Card/ATM Machine Fraud, Impersonation, Welfare Fraud and Wire Fraud.
 - *Larceny*: Includes offenses for Pocket-picking, Purse-snatching, Shoplifting, Theft From a Building, Theft From Coin-Operated Machine or Device, Theft From Motor Vehicle, Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories, All Other Thefts.
 - *Motor Vehicle Theft*: The theft of a motor vehicle as defined as a self-propelled vehicle that runs on the surface of land and not on rails.
 - *Stolen Property Offenses*: Receiving, buying, selling, possessing, concealing or transporting any property with the knowledge that it has been unlawfully taken.
- *Drug Violations*: Includes the following offenses:
 - *Drug/Narcotic Violations*: The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Excludes DUIs.
 - *Drug Equipment Violations*: The unlawful manufacture, sale, purchase, possession or transportation of equipment or devices utilized in preparing and/or using drugs or narcotics.
- *Gambling Violations*: Includes offenses for Betting/Wagering, Operating/ Promoting/Assisting Gambling, Gambling Equipment Violations and Sports Tampering.
- *Pornography*: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, publishing, sale, purchase or possession of sexually explicit material.
- *Prostitution*: Includes the following offenses:
 - *Prostitution*: To unlawfully engage in or promote sexual activities for profit.
 - *Assisting or Promoting Prostitution*: To solicit customers or transport persons for prostitution purposes; to own, manage or operate an establishment for the purpose of providing a place where prostitution is performed; to otherwise assist or promote prostitution.
 - *Purchasing Prostitution*: To purchase or trade anything of value for commercial sex acts.
- *Weapon Violations*: The violation of laws prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices or other deadly weapons.

Reported juvenile arrest statistics are collected monthly by The Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC) from law enforcement agencies participating as part of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting program. County totals include the sum of all arrests made by individual law enforcement agencies within the county. Juvenile arrests include the total number of persons under age 18 arrested, cited, or summoned to appear in a court of law. A separate report is made for each criminal arrest but not for each criminal charge. Arrests, like reported crimes, are recorded in a hierarchical fashion where only the most serious crime is counted. Therefore,

while a person arrested more than once is counted each time, each arrest is counted only once regardless of the number of crimes that may have been committed. Juvenile arrest statistics include the following offenses:

- *Murder*: The willful killing of one person by another or the killing of another person through gross negligence. Also includes the non-violent offense of Controlled Substance Homicide.
- *Rape*: The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Also includes attempts to commit forcible rape.
- *Robbery*: The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or the threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.
- *Aggravated Assault*: Aggravated Assault is an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.
- *Burglary*: Burglary is the unlawful entry, or attempted entry, of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.
- *Theft*: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.
- *Motor Vehicle Theft*: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.
- *Arson*: Arson is the willful or malicious burning, or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, or personal property of another.
- *Drug Crimes*: Violation of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession of, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs, dangerous non-narcotic drugs or marijuana.
- *Other Felony Crimes*: Violations of state or local law that are not specifically defined above.

Juvenile admission data are reported by the Juvenile Justice and Rehabilitation Administration (JJRA) within the Department of Social and Health Services. Juvenile residential program admissions record the number of youthful offenders admitted to state residential programs within JJRA. Admissions are reported in four categories:

- *New Admission*: A first time admission to JJRA.
- *Readmission*: An admission to JJRA of a person previously admitted and released from JJRA and then readmitted for a new disposition.
- *Parole Violator*: An admission to JJRA for violating conditions of parole or community custody, but who have not necessarily committed a new offense.
- *DOC Admission*: An admission to JJRA from Department of Corrections when the youthful offender is sentenced as an adult but spends confinement time at JJRA until reaching the age of 18.

Juvenile disposition data is collected by the Caseload Forecast Council from the County Superior and District Court Clerks. Disposition information does not reflect the number of crimes for which offenders have been convicted. Dispositions imposed by courts of limited jurisdiction, misdemeanor sentences, and sentencing options are included. Dispositions do not include information on deferred sentences or juvenile cases where the juvenile defendant has been sentenced in superior court as an adult. The reported categories are used by the Department of Corrections and the Caseload Forecast Council for forecasting purposes and are not identical to classifications under the Sentencing Reform Act of 1981. For example the Sex Crime categories include pornography and prostitution offenses, which are not classified as sex offences per se under the Sentencing Reform Act.

- *Murder*: Sentences for crimes that involve the willful killing of one person by another or the killing of another person.
- *Manslaughter*: Sentences for crimes that involve the killing of one person by another through gross negligence. Also includes vehicle homicide.
- *Sex Crimes*: Sentences for crimes that involve sexual exploitation of a minor, incest, rape, indecent liberties, prostitution crimes.
- *Robbery*: Sentences for crimes that involve theft of property by the use of force, violence, fear of injury to a person or his or her property, and extortion.

- *Assault*: Sentences for crimes that involve an assault or intent to cause another person physical harm. Also includes malicious harassment, kidnapping, and vehicular assault and vehicular homicide.
- *Burglary*: Sentences for crimes that involve the unlawful entry or attempt of a structure to commit a felony or a theft including burglary 1 and 2, and residential burglary.
- *Other Property Crimes*: Sentences for crimes that involve theft of property, arson, possession of stolen property, and taking a motor vehicle without permission.
- *Drug Crimes*: Sentence for crimes that involve violations of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act or regulations regarding prescription drugs. Includes dealing and possession sentences.
- *Other Felony Crimes*: Sentences where the primary charge involves a felony that is not specifically defined in one of the other categories.
- *Misdemeanor*: Sentences where the primary charge was a misdemeanor. There is no felony on the disposition.
- *Gross Misdemeanor*: Sentences where the primary charge was a gross misdemeanor. There is no felony on the disposition.
- *Total*: Total number of sentences for all offenses.

Average minimum and maximum juvenile disposition length in days is calculated by the Caseload Forecast Council based on disposition information. Juvenile offenses are issued a minimum and maximum confinement range. All juvenile confinement terms are served consecutively; therefore, the average of both minimum and maximum disposition lengths are based on the total of all the minimum and maximum terms on the disposition. The average minimum or maximum disposition length may not reflect actual time served in jail. Average minimum and maximum juvenile disposition lengths include the same categories as juvenile dispositions.

Reported adult arrest statistics are collected monthly by the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC) from law enforcement agencies participating as part of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. County totals include the sum of all arrests made by individual law enforcement agencies within the county. Adult arrests include the total number of persons, 18 and older, arrested, cited, or summoned to appear in a court of law. A separate report is made for each criminal arrest but not for each criminal charge. Arrests, like reported crimes, are recorded in a hierarchical fashion where only the most serious crime is counted. Therefore, while a person arrested more than once is counted each time, each arrest is counted only once regardless of the number of crimes that may have been committed. Arrest statistics include the following:

- *Murder* - The willful killing of one person by another or the killing of another person through gross negligence. Also includes the non-violent offense of Controlled Substance Homicide.
- *Rape* - The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Also includes attempts to commit forcible rape.
- *Robbery* - The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or the threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.
- *Aggravated Assault* - An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.
- *Burglary* - The unlawful entry, or attempted entry, of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.
- *Theft* - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.
- *Motor Vehicle Theft* - The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.
- *Arson* - The willful or malicious burning, or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another.
- *Drug Crimes* - The violation of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession of, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs, dangerous nonnarcotic drugs or marijuana.
- *Other Crimes* - The violation of state or local law that is not specifically defined above.

Superior Court filings are collected from the County Superior Court Clerk by the Administrative Office of the Courts. A superior court filing is the initiation of a case in court by formal submission to the court of a document alleging the facts of a matter and requesting relief. A separate case filing occurs for each criminal offender defendant. The majority of felony filings are recorded electronically in the Superior Court Management Information System (SCOMIS). Court filings are recorded based on the month and year in which they are filed. They do not include information on juvenile cases unless the juvenile defendant is transferred to adult court for all subsequent proceedings. Criminal offender filings are categorized by the most serious original charge against the defendant in the following order:

- *Homicide* - Cases where the primary charge involves murder, manslaughter, excusable homicide, or justifiable homicide.
- *Sex Crimes* - Cases where the primary charge involves sexual exploitation of a minor, incest, rape, statutory rape, or indecent liberties.
- *Robbery* - Cases where the primary charge involves theft of property by the use of force, violence, or fear of injury to a person or his or her property.
- *Assault* - Cases where the primary charge involves assault or intent to cause another person physical harm, including malicious harassment and coercion.
- *Property Crimes* - Cases where the primary charge involves theft of property (other than a motor vehicle), possession of stolen property, extortion, burglary, criminal trespass and taking a motor vehicle without permission.
- *Drug Crimes* - Cases where the primary charge involves violation of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act or violation of regulations regarding prescription drugs.
- *Other Felony* - Cases where the primary charge involves a felony which is not specifically defined above.

Jail population statistics are collected from county operated jails, adult holding and detention facilities by the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC). County correctional facilities report jail statistics, on a voluntary basis, as part of WASPC's Jail Booking and Reporting System (JBRS). Jail population statistics are recorded as the Average Daily Population (ADP) and include only those jail inmates held by the reporting agency and does not include offenders participating in non-custodial programs or held in another facility, but under the jurisdiction of the reporting agency. Participating agencies also report the current capacity of jail facilities. Capacity is defined as the original design capacity plus or minus capacity changes resulting from building additions, reductions, or revisions. Due to a collection process change at WASPC, as of FY2011, pretrial and post-trial data will no longer be available. Jail ADP is reported by three categories:

- *Capacity* - Capacity is defined as the original design capacity plus or minus capacity changes resulting from building additions, reductions, or revisions.
- *Pre-trial ADP* - The average daily population of inmates who are awaiting trial or have not been adjudicated in a court of law.
- *Post-trial ADP* - The average daily population of inmates who have been adjudicated in court and are serving a felony or misdemeanor sentence or awaiting transportation to a State correctional facility.
- *Other ADP* - Average daily population of inmates not identified as pre-trial or post-trial.
- *Total ADP* - Average daily population of all offenders in jail. Pre- and Post-trial ADP may not equal Total ADP due to individual jail inmate classification differences and program changes.

Note that a county's average daily population in jail may include offenders being held or serving sentences for crimes committed in other counties.

Prison admission statistics are collected by the Department of Corrections (DOC) and reported by DOC Planning and Research section. Prison admissions record the number of convicted offenders admitted to state correctional facilities, and exclude admissions to state community correction programs. Admissions are reported in DOC's Offender Management Network Information System and are reported in four categories:

- *New admission* - A first time admission to prison.
- *Readmission* - An admission to prison of a person previously admitted and released from DOC and then readmitted for a new sentence.
- *Parole/CCI violations* - An admission to prison for violating conditions of parole (pre-Sentencing Reform Act) or community custody, but who have not necessarily committed a new offense.
- *Other* - Any other admission to prison, such as other state admissions, county boarders, and returns from bond.

Felony Jail and Prison sentences are reported by County Superior Court Clerks to the Caseload Forecast Council. Sentencing information does not reflect the number of crimes for which offenders have been convicted. Sentences imposed by courts of limited jurisdiction, misdemeanor sentences, death sentences, life without the possibility of parole sentences, and sentencing options for minor offenders are not included. A jail sentence is a court ordered incarceration sentence of 12 months or less and a prison sentence is a sentence of more than 12 months (or a prison DOSA sentence with less than a year). Sentences do not include information on juvenile cases unless the juvenile defendant has been sentenced in superior court as an adult. The reported categories are used by the Department of Corrections and the Caseload Forecast Council for forecasting purposes and are not identical to classifications under the Sentencing Reform Act of 1981. For example the Sex Crime categories include pornography and prostitution offenses, which are not classified as sex offenses per se under the Sentencing Reform Act.

- *Murder* - Sentences for crimes that involve the willful killing of one person by another or the killing of another person.
- *Manslaughter* - Sentences for crimes that involve the killing of one person by another through gross negligence. Also includes vehicle homicide.
- *Sex Crimes* - Sentences for crimes that involve sexual exploitation of a minor, incest, rape, statutory rape, indecent liberties, prostitution, pornography related crimes.
- *Robbery* - Sentences for crimes that involve theft of property by the use of force, violence, fear of injury to a person or his or her property, and extortion.
- *Assault* - Sentences for crimes that involve an assault or intent to cause another person physical harm. Also includes malicious harassment and coercion, kidnapping, and vehicular assault.
- *Burglary* - Sentences for crimes that involve the unlawful entry or attempt of a structure to commit a felony or a theft including burglary 1 and 2, and residential burglary.
- *Other Property* - Sentences for crimes that involve of property, arson, forgery, possession of stolen property, criminal trespass, and taking a motor vehicle without permission.
- *Drug Crime* - Sentences for crimes that involve violations of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act or regulations regarding prescription drugs. Includes dealing and possession sentences.
- *Other Crime* - Sentences where the primary charge involves a felony that is not specifically defined in one of the other categories.
- *Unknown* - Sentences where the primary charge is unknown.
- *Total* - Total number of sentences for all offenses.

Average Felony Jail and Prison Sentence Lengths are calculated by the Caseload Forecast Council based on sentencing information. The average sentence lengths are computed for all felony convictions, excluding life and death sentences. The average sentence length is equal to the average of all sentence length, by offense category, ordered by the court and may not reflect actual time served in jail or prison. Average felony jail and prison sentence lengths include the same categories as felony jail and prison sentences, in addition to the following:

- *Average Sentence* - Average sentence for all offenses

Sentences that involve multiple offenses or multiple types of offenses are classified according to the offense with the longest sentence length issued.