

September 28, 1990

SUPERIOR COURT

PRELIMINARY CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of the Superior Court's data collection project was to determine the origin of filings and litigants as they relate to the processing of cases over time.

These are the preliminary conclusions:

- I. Civil litigants and civil filings in these regions as a total summation of the data collected -

Average percentage of jurors and litigants by region:

Seashore	South	Northeast	Renton	Issaquah
47%	22%	21%	7%	3%

Average percentage of Juvenile Dependency, Civil, and Family Law filings by region:

Seashore	South	Northeast	Renton	Issaquah
39%	31%	15%	10%	5%

Total Average:

43%	26%	18%	9%	4%
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(Please refer to attachment #1)

- II. Supplemental data taken from the Court's annual report offer the following breakdown of data from 1985 - 1989 to be used to project filings, staffing and courtroom activity to the year 2010.

Filings: Civil, Family Law, Criminal, Probate, Juvenile Dependence, and Mental Illness filings increased an average of 6% per year between 1985 - 1990.

Courtroom Activity: The total number of trials increased by 4%, jury trials went up 8%, and non-jury trials increased by 3%. Hearings averaged almost a 9% increase. The number of jurors increased by 6%.

Judicial Positions: In spite of the increased need for additional judges and commissioners, there was only a 3% increase in positions over the four year period.

(Please refer to attachment #2)

ATTACHMENT 1

	SEASHORE	SOUTH	NORTHEAST	RENTON	ISSAQUAH
JURORS	41%	25%	22%	9%	3%
JUVENILE DEPENDENCY	39%	39%	7%	14%	2%
CIVIL FILINGS	45%	26%	19%	5%	5%
CIVIL LITIGANTS <sup>1</sup>	58%	18%	19%	4%	1%
FAMILY LAW FILINGS	34%	28%	19%	11%	8%
FAMILY LAW LITIGANTS	41%	23%	21%	9%	6%
AVERAGE TOTAL	43%	26%	18%	9%	4%

<sup>1</sup> Litigants: plaintiffs/petitioners, defendants/respondents, attorneys, witnesses, guardians ad litem.

ATTACHMENT 2

Filings

Civil, Family, Criminal, Probate, Juvenile and Mental Illness filings increased an average of 6% per year from 1985-1989.

Civil:	6.95%
Criminal:	14.68%
Juvenile:	6.38%
Family:	2.80%
Probate:	1.73%
Mental Illness:	1.88%

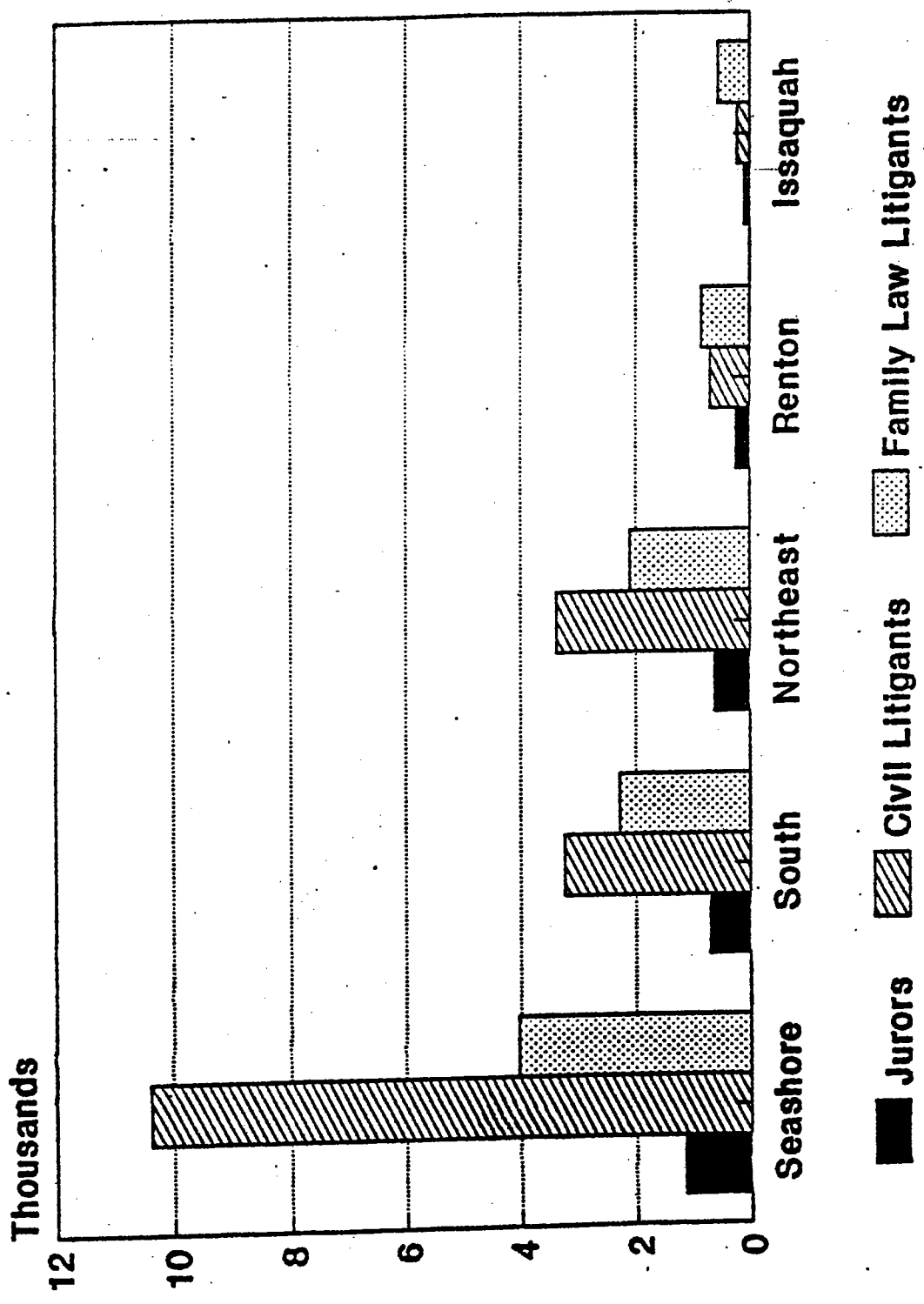
Courtroom Activity: (1985 - 1989)

Total Trials	4.03%
Jury Trials	7.87%
Non-jury Trials	2.65%
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Hearings	8.75%
-----	
# of Judges	3.37%
# of Commissioners <sup>1</sup>	0.0%
-----	
# of Jurors	5.93%

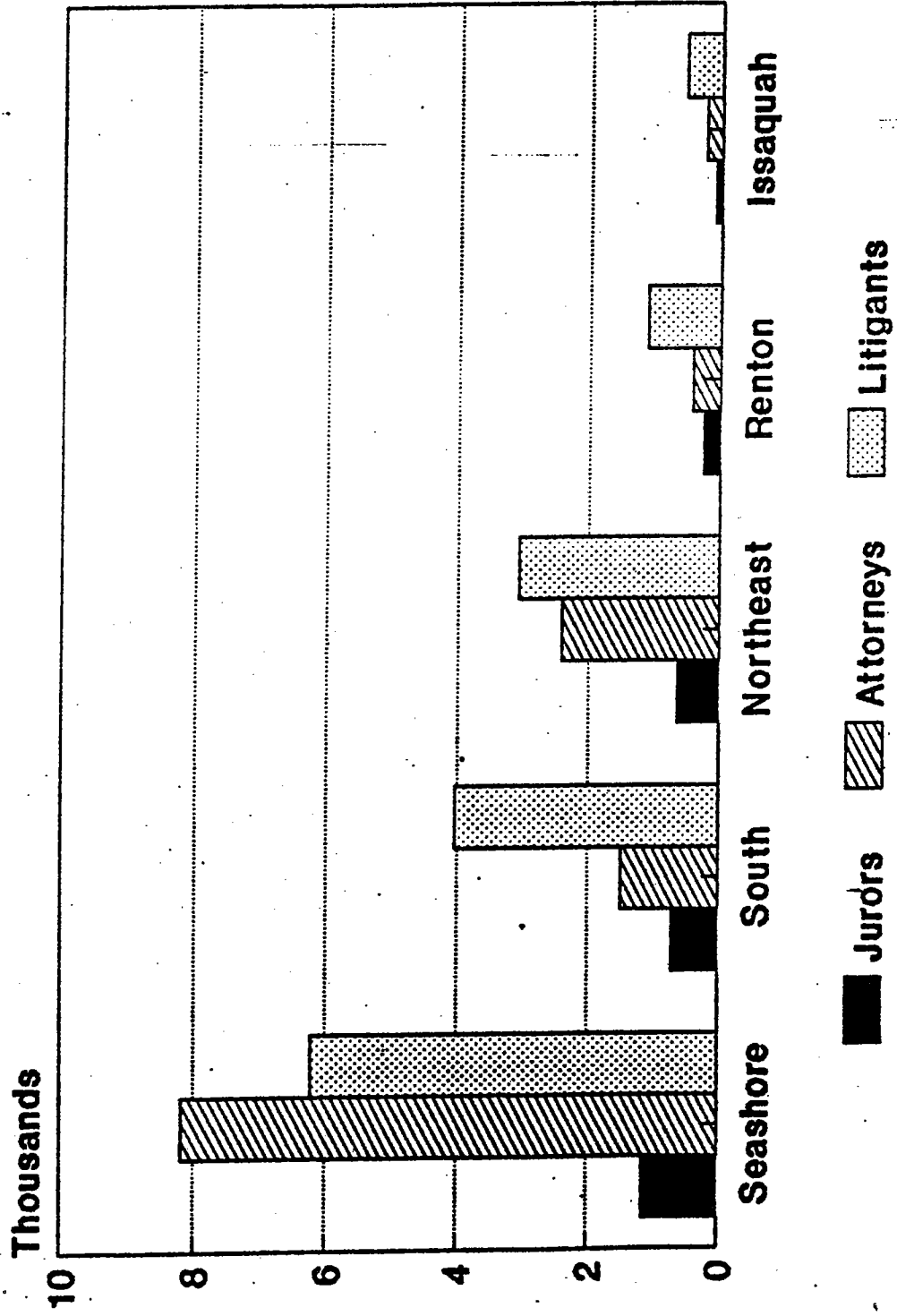
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<sup>1</sup> Appointed by Superior Court judges in each county with jurisdiction similar to Superior Court judges, excluding criminal and jury matters. (See RCW 2.24.040)

# Jurors and Litigants by Region

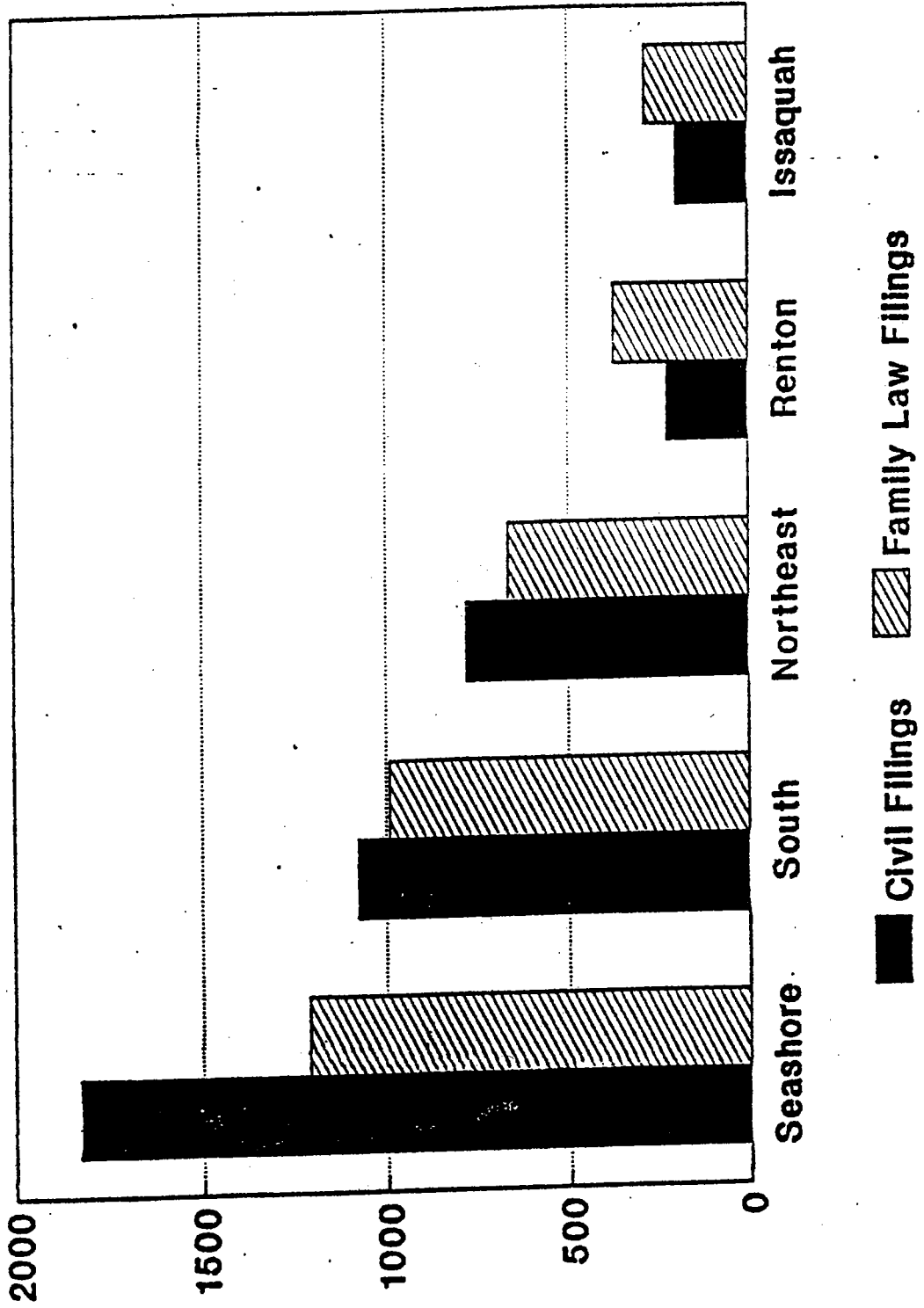


# Jurors, Litigants and Attorneys by Region



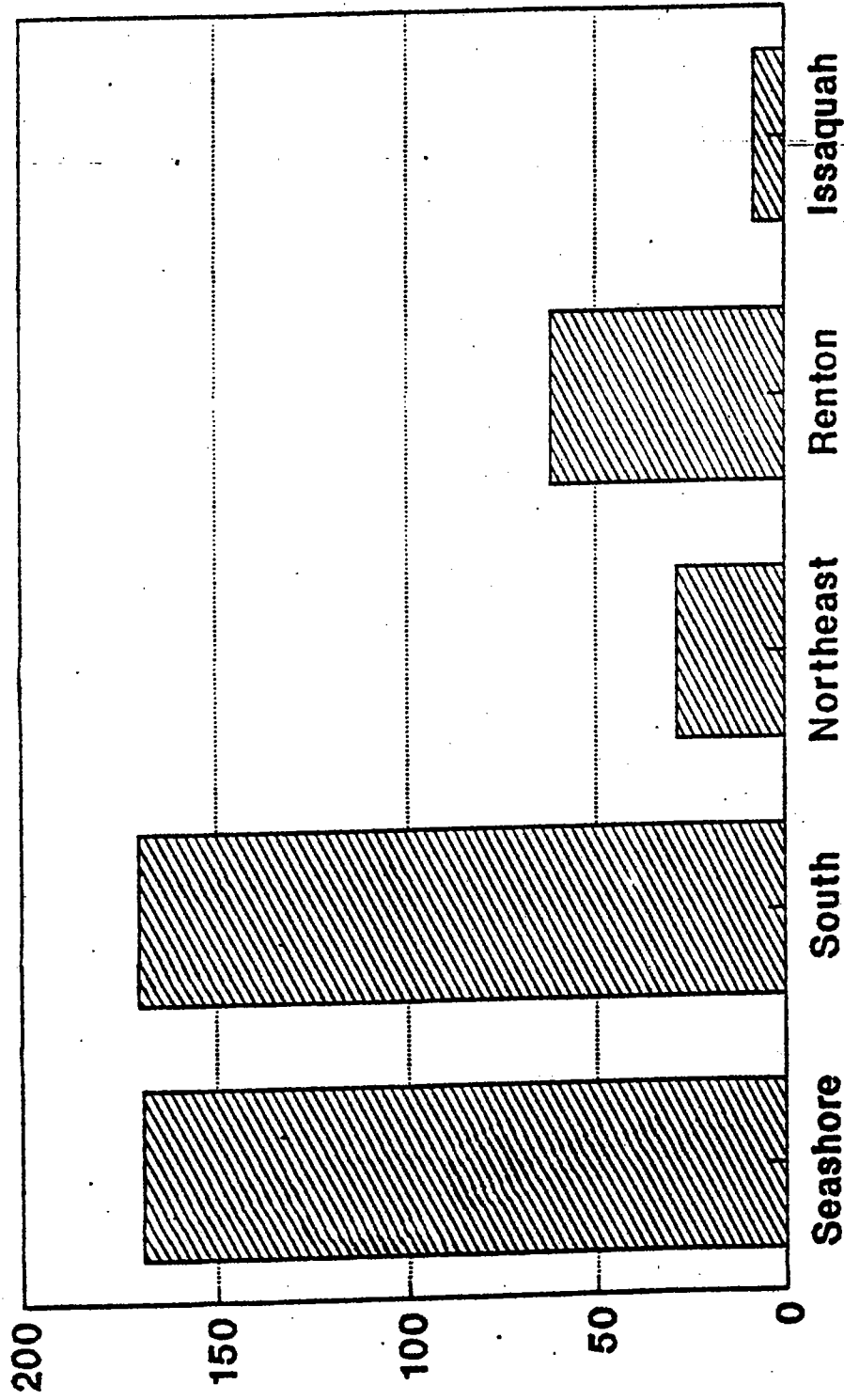
1988-90 Totals

# Civil and Family Law Filings



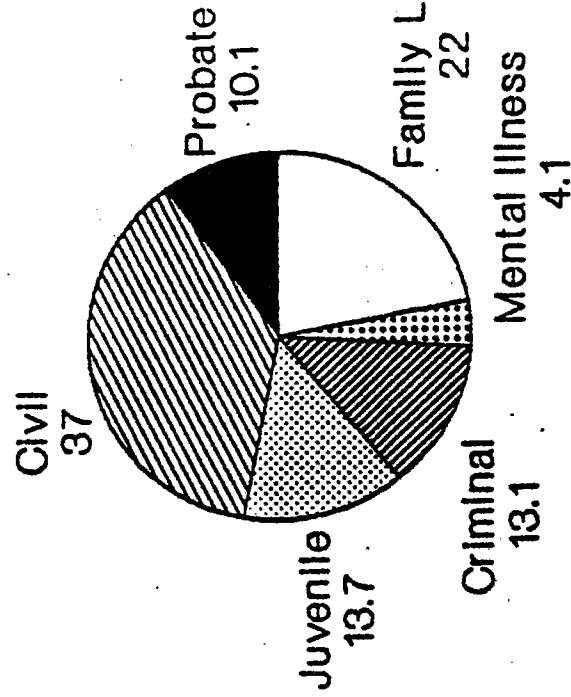
Total 1988-90

# Juvenile Dependency<sup>(u)</sup>

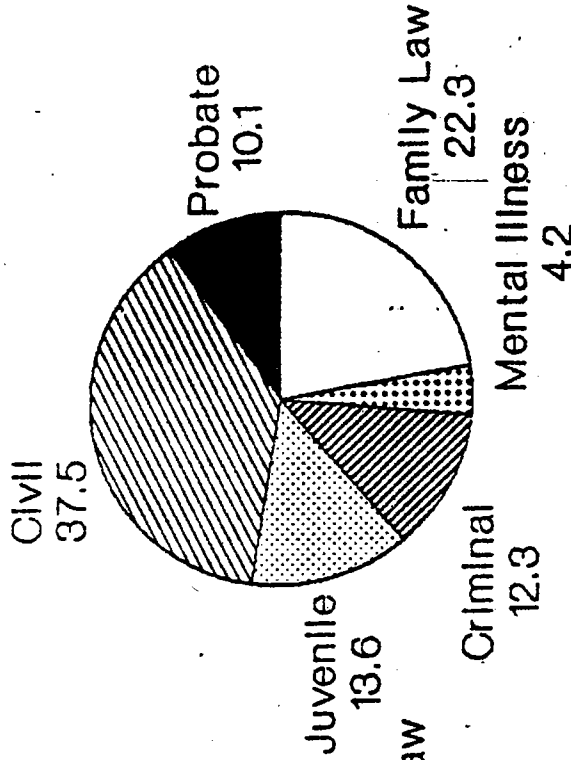


▨ Juvenile's Residence

# Caseload Ratios



1989



1988



SEPTEMBER 25, 1990  
 SUPERIOR COURT SUMMARY

SEPTEMBER 25, 1990  
 SUPERIOR COURT SUMMARY

REGIONS

	1988	1989	1990
Seashore	807	985	946
South	1155.12	799.31	621.97
Northwest	246.60	94.00	
Renton			
Issaquah			

REGIONAL TOTALS

	1988	1989	1990
Seashore	84.50	85.00	14.30
South	169.16	170.00	20.60
Northwest			31.12
Renton			4.00
Issaquah			0.00

REGIONAL TOTALS

	1988	1989	1990
Seashore	91.27	53.77	30.76
South	1025.40	1075.40	775.70
Northwest			11.20
Renton			10.00
Issaquah			200.00

REGIONAL TOTALS

	1988	1989	1990
Seashore	510.06	161.69	100.63
South	10377.20	3233.00	3372.60
Northwest			696.40
Renton			220.00
Issaquah			

REGIONAL TOTALS

	1988	1989	1990
Seashore	23.00	10.00	13.00
South	5.00	27.00	15.00
Northwest	10.00	23.00	23.00
Renton	23.00	6.00	0.00
Issaquah	1.00	7.00	3.00

REGIONAL TOTALS

	1988	1989	1990
Seashore	70.00	73.00	62.00
South	1400.00	1440.00	1240.00

REGIONAL TOTALS

	1988	1989	1990
Seashore	23.00	37.00	32.00
South	69.00	165.00	90.00
Northwest	112.00	113.00	102.00
Renton	30.00	109.00	46.00
Issaquah	19.00	3.00	7.00

REGIONAL TOTALS

	1988	1989	1990
Seashore	261.00	367.00	267.00

REGIONAL TOTALS

	1988	1989	1990
Seashore	23.00	10.00	13.00
South	5.00	27.00	15.00
Northwest	10.00	23.00	23.00
Renton	23.00	6.00	0.00
Issaquah	1.00	7.00	3.00

REGIONAL TOTALS

	1988	1989	1990
Seashore	70.00	73.00	62.00
South	1400.00	1440.00	1240.00

REGIONAL TOTALS

	1988	1989	1990
Seashore	23.00	37.00	32.00
South	69.00	165.00	90.00
Northwest	112.00	113.00	102.00
Renton	30.00	109.00	46.00
Issaquah	19.00	3.00	7.00

REGIONAL TOTALS

	1988	1989	1990
Seashore	261.00	367.00	267.00

SEPTEMBER 25, 1990  
 SUPERIOR COURT SUMMARY

FAMILY LAW FILINGS

	1989	1989	1990	DOMESTIC RELATIONS			DOMESTIC VIOLENCE			PATERNITY		
	Seashore	South	Northwest	Seashore	South	Northwest	Seashore	South	Northwest	Seashore	South	Northwest
Domestic Relations	760.00	760.00	700.00	36.05	37.10	10.96	12.00	4.50	11.01	2.61	6.00	6.00
Domestic Violence	260.00	320.00	160.00	761.00	743.40	379.50	241.60	90.00	236.20	52.20	120.00	120.00
Paternity	142.00	136.00	190.00									
Total	1102.00	1216.00	1150.00									

REGIONAL TOTALS

FAMILY LAW TOTALS

Seashore South	991.00	662.92	372.40	200.00
AT 1001				

FAMILY LAW LITIGANTS

	1989	1989	1990	DOMESTIC RELATIONS			DOMESTIC VIOLENCE			PATERNITY		
	Seashore	South	Northwest	Seashore	South	Northwest	Seashore	South	Northwest	Seashore	South	Northwest
Petitioners	30.00	30.00	20.00	7.00	6.00	2.00	64.00	50.00	95.00			
Attorneys	20.00	36.00	34.00	1.00	0.00	2.00	70.00	67.00	95.00			
Respondents	35.00	32.00	29.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	67.00	60.00	90.00			
Attorneys	27.00	19.00	14.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	14.00	11.00			
Witnesses	13.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.00	6.00	0.00			
Total	141.00	135.00	105.00	13.00	12.00	10.00	231.00	205.00	295.00			
AT 1001				210.00	210.00	200.00	462.00	410.00	590.00			

1988 1989 1990

October 25, 1990

LIISON

2020.00 2700.00 2100.00  
 240.00 240.00 200.00  
 412.00 410.00 510.00  
 3502.00 3350.00 2010.00

DOMESTIC RELATIONS

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

PATERNITY

M

REGIONAL TOTALS

DOMESTIC RELATIONS

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

PATERNITY

Seashore South Northeast Renton Issaquah  
 130.64 96.45 86.60 36.31 23.00

Seashore South Northeast Renton Issaquah  
 13.62 4.00 13.50 1.00 4.00

Seashore South Northeast Renton Issaquah  
 492.01 141.30 51.09 41.72 0.00

2772.00 1929.00 1732.00 726.20 440.00

272.40 80.00 271.00 36.00 80.00

102.10 83.44 16.00

FAMILY LAW TOTALS

Seashore South Northeast Renton Issaquah  
 4830.02 2291.76 2105.70 815.60 556.00

Intergovernmental Workgroup  
DATA COLLECTION ASSESSMENT

Agency Superior Court

Data Question # 7

Page # 2  
(refer to Data Analysis Display Formats packet)

\*How does the collected data answer the question?

X very well

    fairly well

    not well at all

\*What analytical/policy/decision questions does this collected data assist in answering (refer to draft #6 of data analysis questions)?

#'s 1, 4, 8, 9

\*What conclusions/findings can be drawn from the collected data?

The largest number of jurors, 1155, came from the Seashore region for the three-year period. The South area has a significant representation of 700 jurors, followed by the Northeast with 623 jurors.

However, it is important to note that the Renton area showed the greatest increase in the number of jurors serving 15 percent. Seashore numbers increased by 10 percent and the rest were relatively constant.

September 20, 1990  
JURY 17

**Date Analysis Question 17**  
**Actual Number of Jurors Served in King County**  
**March - June**

SEASIDE Region I		SOUTH Region II		NORTHEAST Region III		NORTH Region IV		ISSAQUAH Region V					
1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990				
363.45	393.50	226.02	245.13	228.36	106.92	242.16	194.09	77.01	79.13	89.66	31.00	25.00	35.00
-----													
REGIONAL TOTALS													
Totals 847 946		Totals 847 946		Totals 847 946		Totals 847 946		Totals 847 946		Totals 847 946		Totals 847 946	

A. Numbers represent the jurors who served one week of jury duty in the months of March, April, May and June in King County Superior Court for the years 1989, 1989, and 1990. Zip code information was taken from payroll documents.

B. Use of the decimals: fillips originating in zip code areas which overlap two regions are divided proportionately by the population found in the neighborhoods of that zip code. For this reason, some numbers above are not whole numbers.

Intergovernmental Workgroup  
DATA COLLECTION ASSESSMENT

Agency Superior Court

Data Question # 2.6.9

Page # 1.2  
(refer to Data Analysis Display Formats packet)

\*How does the collected data answer the question?

- very well  
 fairly well  
 not well at all

\*What analytical/policy/decision questions does this collected data assist in answering (refer to draft #6 of data analysis questions)? #2,6 and 9

Staffing and judicial resources are affected, as well as are the costs of operating a full versus limited service court. There are no plans to decentralize this function of the court at this time, however long-term projections may require additional service in the south region.

\*What conclusions/findings can be drawn from the collected data?

The largest number of Juvenile Dependency filings come from the South region (85.00) although the filings from Seashore are nearly identical (84.50). Renton had a significant proportion of the filings (31.12) which were approximately 1/3 of either Seashore or the South region.

September 20, 1990  
JWD/CP

Date Analysis Question  
Juvonille

SEASHORE Region I		SOUTH Region II		NORTHEAST Region III		MONTON Region IV		ISSAQUAH Region V						
1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989					
35.67	29.46	19.47	29.38	35.51	20.18	4.00	0.41	1.09	16.95	10.61	5.33	2.00	1.00	1.00

REGIONAL TOTALS

SEASHORE		SOUTH		NORTHEAST		MONTON		ISSAQUAH	
1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989
172.00	170.00	76.00	AT 1988	169.16	170.00	20.60	62.21	8.00	8.00
Totals	86.00	85.00	30.00	84.50	85.00	18.30	31.12	4.00	4.00

A. Members represent the 50% of the fillings for the month of June in the years 1988, 1989, and 1990. The fillings were randomly selected, so it is expected that the fillings accurately reflect cases originating from each geographical region.

B. Use of the decimals: fillings originating in zip code areas which overlap two regions are divided proportionately by the population found in the neighborhoods of that zip code. For this reason, some numbers shown above are not whole numbers.

C. June of 1988 had the greatest number of dependency fillings during that year. June of 1989 had an average number of fillings for that year.

June of 1990 had the least number of fillings for the period of January-June of this year.

Intergovernmental Workgroup  
DATA COLLECTION ASSESSMENT

Agency Superior Court

Data Question # 3

Page # 1  
(refer to Data Analysis Display Formats packet)

\*How does the collected data answer the question?

X very well

     fairly well

     not well at all

\*What analytical/policy/decision questions does this collected data assist in answering (refer to draft #6 of data analysis questions)?

#'s 2, 6, 9

\*What conclusions/findings can be drawn from the collected data?

The largest number of civil filings come from Seashore and the second largest from the South region. While there were significant increases in total yearly filings for Seashore in some of the categories (Commercial for example), the total decreased by 30% from 1988 to 1990. However, the South region shows a marked overall increase from 1988 to 1990.

Additional data being collected from the current survey started August 20, 1990 will be used to supplement this information. It is expected to be very accurate and even more complete than what is shown here.



Data Analysis Question 13  
Civil

	SEASIDE Region I		SOUTH Region II		NORTHEAST Region III		NORTH Region IV		ISSAQUAH Region V	
	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989
Total	0.16	0.00	0.89	0.00	0.11	0.00	3.25	0.00	1.00	0.00
Commercial	1.00	13.09	6.14	1.00	0.91	7.47	1.00	2.06	1.00	1.00
Property	12.89	0.00	0.10	2.02	11.47	7.13	4.09	0.09	1.41	2.00
Admin/Law	13.14	2.00	1.00	3.00	4.91	0.00	2.00	0.20	0.00	0.09
Appeals	0.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	35.17	31.09	24.21	12.57	20.82	14.72	11.09	12.95	6.54	2.64

REGIONAL TOTALS

	1988	1989	1990
Total	23.00	10.00	13.00
Commercial	5.00	27.00	15.00
Property	10.00	23.00	23.00
Admin/Law	23.00	6.00	8.00
Appeals	1.00	7.00	3.00
Total	70.00	73.00	62.00
At 1988	1000.00	1000.00	1200.00

DEFINITIONS:

TORTS: Injury to a person or damage to property, not involving a contract.

COMMERCIAL: Voluntary contract disputes where damages may or may not be the issue.

PROPERTY RIGHTS: Involves land and possessions attached to it.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW REVIEW: Review of rulings made by state administrative agencies.

APPEALS: From courts of limited jurisdiction.

A. Numbers represent % of the filings for the month of June in the years 1988, 1989 and 1990. The files were randomly selected, so it is expected that the filings accurately reflect cases originating from each geographical region.

B. Use of the decimals: filings originating in zip code areas which overlap two regions are divided proportionately by the population found in the neighborhoods of that zip code. For this reason, some numbers shown above are not whole numbers.

Intergovernmental Workgroup  
DATA COLLECTION ASSESSMENT

Agency Superior Court

Data Question # 4

Page # 1  
(refer to Data Analysis Display Formats packet)

\*How does the collected data answer the question?

- very well  
 fairly well  
 not well at all

\*What analytical/policy/decision questions does this collected data assist in answering (refer to draft #6 of data analysis questions)?

#'s 2, 9

\*What conclusions/findings can be drawn from the collected data?

The largest number of total users of the Superior Court's civil courts services originate in the Seashore area. The Northeast region is the second largest, followed closely by the South region.

It is important to note that more than 75% of the attorneys offices are located in Seashore. The Northeast and South regions have nearly the same number of attorney represented in the data, and they each could represent a secondary standing.

September 29, 1990  
CIVILE

Data Analysis Question #4  
Civil

	SEASHORE Region I			SOUTH Region II			NORTHEAST Region III			RENTON Region IV			ISSAQUAH Region V		
	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990
Plaintiffs	0.89	20.14	17.83	0.78	9.33	6.11	5.00	4.06	5.06	0.33	0.67	2.00	0.00	2.00	1.00
Attorneys	69.89	70.00	59.00	12.11	6.33	16.27	7.00	10.00	11.09	0.00	1.67	2.64	0.00	1.00	0.00
Defendants	48.10	64.36	60.53	26.52	26.60	27.59	26.90	14.71	21.61	9.32	2.73	12.27	1.00	4.00	0.00
Attorneys	27.00	73.57	31.67	1.00	3.00	6.33	0.00	39.43	0.00	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00
Witnesses	4.00	1.00	4.00	0.12	0.00	2.00	5.09	2.00	0.00	1.79	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	137.96	237.67	163.23	57.33	45.26	59.10	52.07	70.00	46.56	12.64	5.07	17.11	1.00	9.00	1.00

REGIONAL TOTALS

	1988	1989	1990
Plaintiffs	23.00	37.00	32.00
Attorneys	69.00	165.00	80.00
Defendants	112.00	113.00	102.00
Attorneys	30.00	109.00	46.00
Witnesses	19.00	3.00	7.00
Total	261.00	367.00	267.00
At 100%	\$220.00	\$310.00	\$310.00

A. Numbers represent % of the filings for the month of June in the years 1988, 1989 and 1990. The filings were randomly selected, so it is expected that the filings accurately reflect cases originating from each geographical region.

B. Use of the decimals: Filings originating in zip code areas which overlap two regions are divided proportionally by the population found in the neighborhoods of that zip code. For this reason, some numbers shown above are not whole numbers.

Intergovernmental Workgroup  
DATA COLLECTION ASSESSMENT

Agency Superior Court

Data Question #2.5.6.9

Page # 1.2  
(refer to Data Analysis Display Formats packet)

\*How does the collected data answer the question?

- very well  
 fairly well  
 not well at all

\*What analytical/policy/decision questions does this collected data assist in answering (refer to draft #6 of data analysis questions)?

The data addresses the issues of: utilizing a full service versus a limited service facility; and it helps to answer part of the judicial and clerical resources allocation question.

\*What conclusions/findings can be drawn from the collected data?

The majority of the Family Law cases filed in King County originate in the Seashore region (154.65). The South region had the second largest number of filings (120.38), and was greater in number than the three remaining areas combined.

The South region's filings increased by 183% between 1988-1990. Seashore filings decreased by 13% for the same period of time, as did the Northeast's by 20%

September 29, 1990  
FAMLAUS

Data Analysis Question 85  
Family Law

	SEASHORE Region I		SOUTH Region II		NORTHEAST Region III		RENTON Region IV		ISSAQUAH Region V	
	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989
Domestic Relations *	13.50	12.47	12.00	15.35	9.09	3.71	5.36	3.76	5.76	4.29
Domestic Violence *	5.14	5.94	1.00	2.00	4.86	4.95	2.00	6.50	2.11	0.00
Paternity *	37.27	31.69	35.56	18.62	24.46	35.44	5.80	8.00	9.16	12.64
Total	55.91	50.10	48.56	20.69	38.50	52.99	20.55	17.46	16.52	16.93

I. MONTHLY TOTALS

	DOMESTIC RELATIONS		DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		PATERNITY	
	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989
Totals	39.00	36.00	39.00	13.00	16.00	8.00
AT 1988	700.00	740.00	700.00	260.00	320.00	160.00
AT 1989	700.00	700.00	260.00	142.00	134.00	199.00

1988 - 1989 1990

Domestic Relations *	700.00	740.00	700.00
Domestic Violence *	240.00	320.00	160.00
Paternity *	142.00	134.00	199.00

Total 1182.00 1210.00 1059.00

II. REGIONAL TOTALS

	DOMESTIC RELATIONS		DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		PATERNITY										
	Seashore	South	Northeast	Renton	Issaquah	Seashore	South	Northeast	Renton	Issaquah					
Total	38.05	37.10	18.96	13.01	0.00	12.00	4.50	11.01	2.61	6.00	104.52	79.70	23.76	22.02	4.00
AT 1988	761.00	743.00	379.20	276.20	160.00	241.00	90.00	236.20	52.20	120.00	209.00	157.00	47.52	44.00	0.00

III. FAMILY LAW TOTALS

September 20, 1990  
FAM:MS

Numbers for Domestic Relations and Domestic Violence represent 3% of the filings for the month of June in the years 1988, 1989, and 1990. The filers were randomly selected, so it is expected that the filings accurately reflect cases originating from each geographical region.

Numbers for Paternity filings represent 50% of the filings for the same time period.

Use of the decimals: Filings originating in zip code areas which overlap two regions are divided proportionately by the population found in the neighborhoods of that zip code. For this reason, some numbers shown above are not whole numbers.

Intergovernmental Workgroup  
DATA COLLECTION ASSESSMENT

Agency Superior Court

Data Question # 4 Family Law

Page # 1  
(refer to Data Analysis Display Formats packet)

\*How does the collected data answer the question?

- very well  
 fairly well  
 not well at all

\*What analytical/policy/decision questions does this collected data assist in answering (refer to draft #6 of data analysis questions)?

Questions #2 and #9: Data may be used to determine the number of necessary judicial and support staff positions for a full versus partial service facility.

\*What conclusions/findings can be drawn from the collected data?

Family Law litigants primarily represent Seashore, and South and Northeast regions. As in all civil cases, a large number of attorneys represent the Seashore region. However, due to the nature of Paternity filings, the Prosecuting Attorney's Office represents most of the petitioners who receive state assistance, in an effort to enforce child support payments to the custodial parent or to reimburse the state subsistence paid to the parent.

I. MONTHLY TOTALS

	DOMESTIC RELATIONS		DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		PATERNITY	
	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989
Petitioners	38.00	38.00	7.00	6.00	64.00	59.00
Attorneys	28.00	36.00	1.00	0.00	78.00	67.00
Respondents	35.00	32.00	5.00	6.00	67.00	48.00
Attorneys	27.00	19.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.00
Witnesses	13.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	14.00	6.00
Total	141.00	135.00	13.00	12.00	231.00	205.00
AT 1001	2978.00	2768.00	218.00	288.00	462.00	618.00

	1988	1989	1990
DOMESTIC RELATIONS	2828.00	2788.00	2188.00
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	218.00	218.00	288.00
PATERNITY	462.00	618.00	598.00
TOTAL	3508.00	3358.00	2888.00

II. REGIONAL TOTALS

	DOMESTIC RELATIONS		DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		PATERNITY	
	Seashore	South Northeast	South Northeast	South Northeast	Seashore	South Northeast
Total	138.68	96.45	66.68	36.31	23.00	23.00
AT 1001	2772.00	1929.00	1722.00	726.28	468.00	468.00

III. FAMILY LAW TOTALS

	Seashore	South	Northeast	South Northeast	Seashore	South Northeast
AT 1001	4038.82	2291.76	2185.78	815.64	556.00	556.00



September 29, 1990  
FAMRE

Data Analysis Question 88  
Family Law

	SEASHORE Region I		SOUTH Region II		NORTHEAST Region III		RENTON Region IV		ISSAQUAH Region V	
	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989
<b>DOMESTIC RELATIONS</b>	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989
Petitioners	13.58	13.36	7.77	12.51	9.89	3.71	3.76	5.42	3.08	3.08
Attorneys	11.00	15.00	4.24	6.00	8.69	7.00	3.67	3.00	1.00	3.00
Respondents	12.63	12.18	5.75	9.77	13.57	5.71	3.05	2.34	0.00	2.00
Attorneys	16.00	7.00	2.33	4.00	7.09	3.00	2.58	3.00	1.00	2.00
Witnesses	2.00	2.00	4.00	3.91	6.00	2.00	0.00	0.09	1.00	2.00
Total	53.21	49.54	28.09	38.19	46.61	21.42	13.06	13.85	6.00	12.00

	SEASHORE Region I		SOUTH Region II		NORTHEAST Region III		RENTON Region IV		ISSAQUAH Region V	
	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989
<b>DOMESTIC VIOLENCE</b>	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989
Petitioners	2.14	2.00	1.00	0.00	2.64	2.00	0.00	0.60	1.00	1.00
Attorneys	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Respondents	2.14	2.94	1.00	0.00	1.04	0.06	0.00	1.20	0.00	1.00
Attorneys	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Witnesses	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	5.28	5.34	2.00	0.00	5.72	2.06	0.00	1.80	1.00	2.00

	SEASHORE Region I		SOUTH Region II		NORTHEAST Region III		RENTON Region IV		ISSAQUAH Region V	
	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989
<b>PATERNITY</b>	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989
Petitioners	29.90	29.14	16.04	20.53	0.91	6.95	5.07	1.38	2.00	0.00
Attorneys	75.00	62.00	2.00	4.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
Respondents	43.66	34.89	10.24	15.26	0.52	0.71	3.58	1.94	1.00	0.00
Attorneys	4.00	11.00	2.91	2.00	1.00	1.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
Witnesses/GAL	12.00	2.00	0.00	3.67	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.33	0.00	0.00
Total	174.64	138.23	31.99	45.46	10.43	17.66	9.94	3.65	4.00	0.00

Intergovernmental Workgroup  
DATA COLLECTION ASSESSMENT

Agency Superior Court

Data Question # 2.9

Page # 1,2  
(refer to Data Analysis Display Formats packet)

\*How does the collected data answer the question?

       very well

  X   fairly well

       not well at all

\*What analytical/policy/decision questions does this collected data assist in answering (refer to draft #6 of data analysis questions)?

Data may be used to project judicial time and staff allocations for full versus a limited service decentralized court facility.

\*What conclusions/findings can be drawn from the collected data?

Civil - 57% of the filings are trial-track cases, 43% are nontrial track filings.

Family - 84% of the filings are trial track cases, 16% are nontrial track filings.

September 21, 1990  
CVTRAC219

Date Analysis Questions 2 & 9  
Civil Trial Track (assigned cases) vs. Non-Trial Track Filings  
June 1990

	Seashore Region I		South Region II		Northeast Region III		Renton Region IV		Issaquah Region V	
	TRIAL TRACK	NON-TRIAL TRACK	TRIAL TRACK	NON-TRIAL TRACK	TRIAL TRACK	NON-TRIAL TRACK	TRIAL TRACK	NON-TRIAL TRACK	TRIAL TRACK	NON-TRIAL TRACK
CIVIL	441.40	243.60	217.00	240.00	254.20	61.00	26.60	113.80	0.00	40.00

Total trial track  
Total Non-trial track

940.00 (571)  
700.00 (431)

	Seashore Region I		South Region II		Northeast Region III		Renton Region IV		Issaquah Region V	
	TRIAL TRACK	NON-TRIAL TRACK	TRIAL TRACK	NON-TRIAL TRACK	TRIAL TRACK	NON-TRIAL TRACK	TRIAL TRACK	NON-TRIAL TRACK	TRIAL TRACK	NON-TRIAL TRACK
Domestic Relations	220.00	20.00	200.00	0.00	105.40	0.00	65.00	0.00	40.00	0.00
Domestic Violence	0.00	50.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00
Paternity	259.00	0.00	127.00	0.00	46.00	0.00	56.26	0.00	0.00	0.00

FAMILY LAW

Total trial track  
Total Non-trial track

1210.00 (641)  
240.00 (163)

Intergovernmental Workgroup  
DATA COLLECTION ASSESSMENT

Agency Superior Court

Data Question # 3, 4, 5, and 9

Page # 1, 2

(refer to Data Analysis Display Formats packet)

\*How does the collected data answer the question?

- very well  
 fairly well  
 not well at all

\*What analytical/policy/decision questions does this collected data assist in answering (refer to draft #6 of data analysis questions)? This information was collected using a survey distributed in the courtrooms between August 20 through September 20, 1990. Its purpose was to verify file data gathered for the Civil and Family Law cases previously reported.

\*What conclusions/findings can be drawn from the collected data?

The survey supports the findings presented on October 12, 1990 at the Regional Justice Center Planning Committee meeting. The distribution of filings and litigants by region was very close to the original information collected from the court files.

Courtroom Survey - August 20 through September 20, 1990

SUMMARY

Regional Totals

I. Civil and Family Law Filings

	Seashore	South	Northeast	Renton	Issaquah
Survey	39%	31%	18%	11%	1%
File Data	39	31	15	10	5
Difference	0%	0%	3%	1%	4%

II. Civil and Family Law Litigants

Survey	46%	24%	20%	8%	2%
File Data	47	22	21	7	3
Difference	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%

October 24, 1990  
Survey 1

Courtroom Survey August 20-September 20, 1990  
Regional Totals

I. Civil Filings

	SEASHORE Region I	SOUTH Region II	NORTHEAST Region III	RENTON Region IV	ISSAQUAH Region V	Total
Tort	8.54	1.91	6.04	2.51	1.00	20.00
Commercial	2.14	1.00	2.95	0.91	0.00	7.00
Property	2.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	1.00	6.00
Admin/Law	9.00	3.67	3.00	1.33	0.00	17.00
Appeals	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
Harassment	15.58	13.55	6.18	5.69	3.00	44.00
Total	38.26	20.13	22.17	10.44	5.00	96.00

II. Family Law Filings

Dom Relat.	19.69	18.47	17.80	5.04	0.00	61.00
Dom. Viol	71.43	51.44	24.30	21.83	3.00	172.00
Paternity	0.00	2.80	0.00	0.20	0.00	3.00
Total	91.12	72.71	42.10	27.07	3.00	236.00

III. Filing Percentages

39.00	31.00	18.00	11.00	1.00
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October 24, 1990  
Survey 2

Courtroom Survey August 20-September 20, 1990  
Regional Totals

IV. Civil and Family Law Litigants

	SEASHORE Region I	SOUTH Region II	NORTHEAST Region III	RENTON Region IV	ISSAQUAH Region V	Total
Plaintiffs	141.00	96.00	67.00	42.00	9.00	355.00
Attorneys	82.00	16.00	19.00	7.00	0.00	124.00
Defendants	112.00	87.00	65.00	20.00	7.00	291.00
Attorneys	68.00	17.00	17.00	3.00	3.00	108.00
Witnesses	57.00	28.00	39.00	8.00	2.00	134.00
Total	460.00	244.00	207.00	80.00	21.00	1012.00

V. Litigant Percentages

46.00	24.00	20.00	8.00	2.00
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Intergovernmental Workgroup  
DATA COLLECTION ASSESSMENT

Agency Superior Court

Data Question # 1

Page # 1  
(refer to Data Analysis Display Formats packet)

\*How does the collected data answer the question?

- very well  
 fairly well  
 not well at all

\*What analytical/policy/decision questions does this collected data assist in answering (refer to draft #6 of data analysis questions)?

\*What conclusions/findings can be drawn from the collected data?

Felony filings in the Seashore region make up 66% of the total for all of King County. The South region accounts for 24% of the filing activity. Together, these two regions comprise 90% of all of the King County felony filings.

The largest growth in felony activity occurred in the South region in the Burglary, Theft/Larceny, and Other Felonies categories. Total filings increased 39% between 1988-1990.



October 10, 1990  
CHRELL

Data Analysis Question #1  
Criminal

	SEASHORE Region I		SOUTH Region II		NORTHEAST Region III		NORTH Region IV		ISSAQUAH Region V	
	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989
Murder	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sex Crimes	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Robbery	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Agg Assault	1.00	3.00	1.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Burglary	2.00	5.00	0.20	1.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Theft/Lar	3.00	6.00	0.91	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Veh Theft	2.00	3.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cont Subst	26.00	16.00	0.11	3.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Fel	5.00	9.00	3.00	5.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	48.00	41.00	9.22	13.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	1988	1989	1990
Murder	0.00	0.00	1.00
Sex Crimes	1.00	1.00	2.00
Robbery	0.00	1.00	1.00
Agg Assault	2.00	7.00	1.00
Burglary	3.00	10.00	9.00
Theft/Lar	4.00	7.00	9.00
Veh Theft	4.00	4.00	4.00
Cont Subst	27.00	21.00	20.00
Other Fel	10.00	13.00	10.00
Total	51.00	64.00	73.00

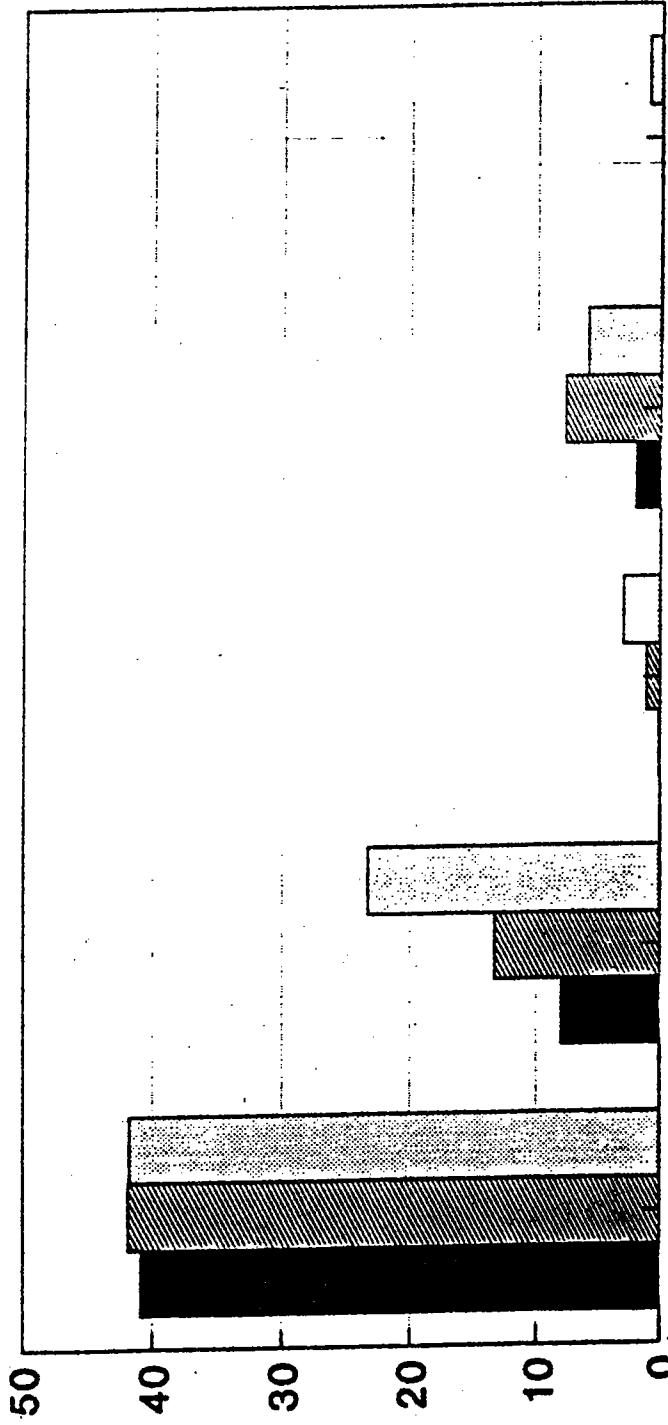
REGIONAL TOTALS

	South	Northeast	North	Issaquah
Seashore	44.61	4.10	15.65	1.00
AT 1988	406.10	41.00	156.50	10.00

A. Filings represent 10% of a month's filings for the 1988, 1989, and 1990. The files were randomly selected from the Prosecuting Attorney's Office. It is expected that the filings accurately reflect cases originating from each geographical region.

B. Use of the decimals: filings originating in zip code areas which overlap two regions are divided proportionately by the population found in the neighborhoods of that zip code. For this reason, some numbers shown above are not whole numbers.

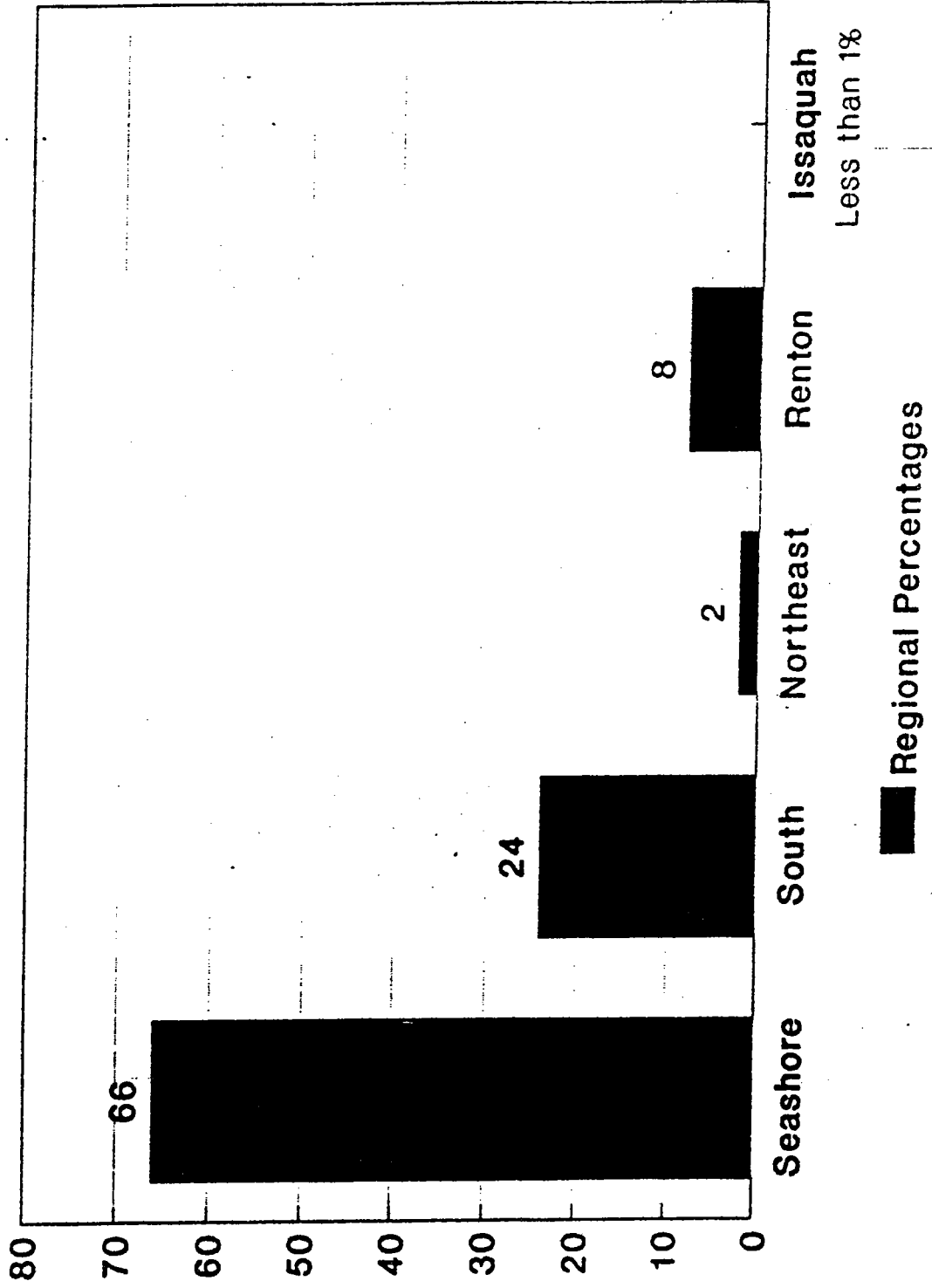
# Felony Activity



	Seashore	South	Northeast	Renton	Issaquah
1988	40.89	8.02	0.09	2	0
1989	41.89	13.29	1.09	7.73	0
1990	41.78	23.3	3	5.92	1

1988
  1989
  1990

# Felony Activity



## DISTRICT COURT

### Data Collection -- Preliminary Conclusions

#### Questions:

1. What is the caseload volume at each District Court facility?
2. What is the staff necessary for each specific case type?

These questions were posed to assist the Court and County in determining the District Court space and staffing needs once a location and service level (i.e., in-custody only, satellite facility, etc.) were established. Pages 1-4 indicate judicial and clerical needs through 1992, based upon filing patterns of the last 6 years.

The data also show that Region 2 (Aukeen, Federal and Southwest District Courts) is:

- is the largest overall in terms of volume (in 1989 the 3 courts processed 90,190 filings - 35% of the total District Court workload);
- has the highest annual growth rate (at nearly 10%); and
- processes the most criminal misdemeanor filings (24,202 in 1989 - 43% of the total District Court misdemeanor filings).

Region 3 (Bellevue and Northeast District Courts) is the second largest at 28% of the workload and 26% of the total misdemeanor filings.

Region 1 (Seattle and Shoreline District Courts) is the third largest at 23% of the workload and 16% of the total misdemeanor filings.

Regions 4 (Renton) and 5 (Issaquah) each represent 7% of the total workload and 8% and 6% (respectively) of the total misdemeanor filings.

Intergovernmental Workgroup  
DATA COLLECTION ASSESSMENT

Agency DISTRICT COURT

Data Question # 1 and 2

Page # 3

(refer to Data Analysis Display Formats packet)

\*How does the collected data answer the question?

- very well  
 fairly well  
 not well at all

\*What analytical/policy/decision questions does this collected data assist in answering (refer to draft #6 of data analysis questions)?

1. What is the caseload volume at each District Court facility (infraction, criminal misdemeanor, domestic violence petition, civil, small claims, felony)?
2. What is the staff necessary for each specific case type?

\*What conclusions/findings can be drawn from the collected data?

Once the location and level of service is determined, this data may be used to determine District Court space and staff requirements in the new facility.

Additionally, the data illustrate the projected annual growth for each region, as well as the individual district court sites within each region.

FILING TYPE	REGION 1 Seashore			REGION 2 South			REGION 3 Northwest			REGION 4 Renton			REGION 5 Issaquah	
	SERTILE	SHORELINE	TOTAL	RUKEN	FEDERAL HWY	SOUTHWEST	TOTAL	BELLEVUE	NORTHEAST	TOTAL	RENTON	ISSAQUAH		
of Judges	8,678	6,291	14,969	22,104	17,140	16,189	55,493	24,612	29,295	47,867	10,958	14,657		
of Judges/Magistrates	0.24	0.17	0.41	0.61	0.48	0.35	1.44	0.69	0.64	1.32	0.31	0.41		
of Clerks	2,69	1,87	4,55	6,22	4,37	3,81	14,40	7,64	7,59	15,16	3,09	3,73		
of Judges	5,298	3,871	9,166	11,057	5,619	7,526	24,202	5,911	8,860	14,771	4,408	3,452		
of Clerks	1,39	1,01	2,40	2,89	1,47	1,92	6,28	1,55	2,26	3,81	1,14	0,85		
Domestic Violence Petition	10,54	7,99	18,54	21,75	11,22	14,72	47,68	11,85	17,30	29,16	8,84	6,60		
of Judges	1	69	70	356	185	221	762	164	263	427	76	58		
of Clerks	.00	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.12	0.14	0.49	0.10	0.17	0.27	0.01	0.04		
Civil	10,364	1,042	11,406	3,239	1,434	2,484	7,157	2,349	3,600	5,949	2,059	579		
of Judges	1,19	0.12	1,31	0.37	0.17	0.29	0,82	0,27	0,41	0,68	0,24	0,07		
of Clerks	6,80	0,68	7,49	2,12	0,95	1,63	4,70	1,54	2,86	3,90	1,33	0,28		
Small Claims	3,463	321	3,784	1,111	555	872	2,538	1,188	1,278	2,466	795	286		
of Judges	0,40	0,04	0,44	0,13	0,06	0,10	0,29	0,14	0,15	0,29	0,09	0,03		
of Clerks	1,89	0,18	2,07	0,61	0,30	0,48	1,39	0,65	0,70	1,35	0,48	0,16		
Incumbency	18,508	0	18,508	83	0	15	98	0	86	38	22	4		
of Judges	2,13	0,00	2,13	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
of Clerks	9,74	0,00	9,74	0,04	0,00	0,01	0,05	0,00	0,02	0,02	0,01	0,00		
OTR FILINGS	46,309	11,594	57,903	97,950	24,933	27,307	90,190	34,228	37,294	71,512	18,317	19,034		
OTR JUDGES	5,85	1,35	7,20	4,06	2,20	2,69	8,95	2,65	3,50	6,15	1,79	1,33		
OTR CLERKS	32,42	10,76	43,18	31,97	16,96	20,77	69,71	22,78	29,07	51,86	13,78	11,94		

FILING TYPE	REGION 1 Seashore			REGION 2 South			REGION 3 Northwest			REGION 4 Renton			REGION 5 Issaquah		
	SEATTLE	SHORELINE	TOTL	BUKEN	FEDERAL HWY	SOUTHWEST	TOTL	BELLEVUE	NORTHEAST	TOTL	RENTON	ISSAQUAH			
of Judges	14,504	5,941	20,445	25,845	21,050	22,991	69,886	31,611	25,894	57,445	11,533	16,642			
of Judges/Magistrates	0.40	0.16	0.56	0.72	0.59	0.41	1.71	0.87	0.71	1.58	0.82	0.46			
of Clerks	3.40	1.70	5.10	7.08	5.23	5.30	17.61	10.68	9.15	19.82	2.29	4.09			
actions	6,871	3,248	10,119	11,383	6,729	8,195	26,307	6,408	6,769	15,177	5,325	3,517			
of Judges	1.72	0.83	2.56	3.03	1.74	2.08	6.85	1.65	2.24	3.89	1.39	0.86			
of Clerks	13.57	6.86	20.43	22.67	19.18	16.20	52.05	12.68	17.25	29.92	10.67	6.68			
Domestic Violence Petition	2	100	102	434	216	285	935	121	326	447	57	71			
of Judges	.00	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.13	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.01	0.01			
of Clerks	.00	0.06	0.06	0.28	0.14	0.18	0.60	0.08	0.21	0.28	0.04	0.05			
11	10,173	1,028	11,201	1,447	1,620	5,005	8,072	2,220	3,428	5,648	2,215	536			
of Judges	1.17	0.12	1.29	0.17	0.19	0.58	0.99	0.26	0.39	0.65	0.25	0.06			
of Clerks	6.67	0.67	7.34	0.95	1.06	3.28	5.29	1.45	2.26	3.72	1.45	0.96			
111 Claims	3,424	324	3,748	1,221	608	830	2,659	1,135	1,307	2,442	788	314			
of Judges	0.39	0.04	0.43	0.14	0.07	0.10	0.31	0.13	0.15	0.28	0.09	0.04			
of Clerks	1.87	0.18	2.05	0.67	0.33	0.45	1.45	0.62	0.71	1.33	0.43	0.17			
custody	17,777	0	17,777	142	0	8	150	0	46	46	40	0			
of Judges	2.05	0.00	2.05	0.02	0.00	.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	.00	0.00			
of Clerks	9.36	0.00	9.36	0.07	0.00	.00	0.08	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00			
RL FILING	52,751	10,641	63,392	40,472	30,223	37,314	108,009	41,495	39,705	81,200	19,978	21,100			
RL JUDGES	5,774	1.16	6.90	4.13	2.61	3.20	9.94	2.92	3.54	6.47	2.07	1.42			
RL CLERKS	35,62	9.48	45.09	32.72	19.94	25.41	78.07	28.51	30.61	57.12	13.90	12.35			

1 WORKLOAD (Projected)

FILING TYPE	REGION 1 Seashore			REGION 2 South			REGION 3 Northeast			REGION 4 Renton			REGION 5 Issaquah		
	SEATTLE	SHORELINE	TOTAL	RUCEN	FEDERAL HWY	SOUTHWEST	TOTAL	BELLEVUE	NORTHEAST	TOTAL	RENTON	ISSAQUAH			
of Judges/Registrars	0.42	0.16	0.58	0.75	0.61	0.42	1.78	0.90	0.74	1.64	0.33	0.48			
of Clerks	3.57	1.80	5.38	7.51	5.55	5.61	18.68	11.96	9.76	21.18	8.49	4.33			
Attorneys	7,352	3,475	10,827	12,180	7,200	9,769	28,148	6,857	9,388	16,299	5,698	2,763			
of Judges of Clerks	1.84	0.89	2.74	3.24	1.86	2.23	7.33	1.77	2.40	4.17	1.49	0.91			
Violence Petition	14.49	7.91	21.80	24.25	14.10	17.30	55.66	19.55	18.44	81.99	11.40	7.14			
of Judges of Clerks	.00	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.16	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.01	0.01			
Violence Petition	3	126	129	547	272	359	1,178	152	411	663	72	89			
of Judges of Clerks	.00	0.08	0.08	0.35	0.17	0.23	0.75	0.10	0.26	0.36	0.05	0.06			
Violence Petition	10,682	1,079	11,761	1,519	1,701	5,255	8,476	2,391	3,594	5,925	2,326	584			
of Judges of Clerks	1.28	0.12	1.35	0.17	0.20	0.60	0.96	0.27	0.41	0.68	0.27	0.07			
Violence Petition	7,000	0.71	7.71	1.00	1.11	3.44	5.55	1.53	2.37	3.90	1.52	0.28			
All Claims	3,561	397	3,958	1,270	632	863	2,765	1,180	1,959	2,540	620	327			
of Judges of Clerks	0.41	0.04	0.45	0.15	0.07	0.10	0.32	0.14	0.16	0.29	0.09	0.04			
Violence Petition	1,955	0.18	2.13	0.69	0.35	0.47	1.51	0.64	0.74	1.39	0.45	0.18			
Judiciary	22,269	0	22,269	83	0	15	98	0	88	98	22	4			
of Judges of Clerks	2.56	0.00	2.56	0.01	0.00	.00	0.01	0.00	.00	.00	.00	.00			
Violence Petition	11.72	0.00	11.72	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01	.00			
FILE FILINGS	58,950	11,196	70,147	42,478	31,698	39,172	113,347	43,396	41,652	85,048	20,952	22,075			
FILE JUDGES	6.47	1.24	7.70	4.40	2.78	3.40	10.58	3.10	3.77	6.86	2.19	1.51			
FILE CLERKS	39.48	10.08	49.57	34.84	21.29	27.06	83.18	28.18	32.60	60.78	16.92	13.09			



2022 WORKLOAD (Projected)

FILING TYPE	REGION 1 Seaside			REGION 2 South			REGION 3 Northeast			REGION 4 Renton			REGION 5 Issaquah		
	SKITTLÉ	SHORELINE	TOTAL	RUKEN	FEDERAL WRY	SOUTHWEST	TOTAL	BELLEVUE	NORTHEAST	TOTAL	RENTON	ISSAQUAH			
# of Judges	15,698	6,426	22,113	27,954	22,768	24,867	75,589	34,190	27,942	62,132	12,496	19,000			
# of Judges/Magistrates	0.44	0.17	0.61	0.78	0.63	0.44	1.85	0.94	0.77	1.71	0.34	0.30			
# of Clerks	8,753	1,932	5.67	7,96	5,69	5,94	19,79	12,10	10,48	22,58	8,70	4,58			
Sections	7,867	9,719	11,585	13,032	7,704	9,382	30,119	7,337	10,040	17,376	6,097	4,027			
# of Judges	1,97	0.96	2.93	3.47	1.99	2.38	7.84	1.89	2.57	4.46	1.59	0.98			
# of Clerks	15,489	7,78	28.26	25,94	15,09	18,49	59,52	14,49	19,71	34,20	12,18	7,64			
Domestic Violence Petition	3	159	162	689	343	432	1,464	192	518	710	90	113			
# of Judges	.00	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.05	0.06	0.20	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.01	0.02			
# of Clerks	.00	0.10	0.10	0.44	0.22	0.29	0.95	0.12	0.38	0.45	0.06	0.07			
All	11,216	1,139	12,349	1,595	1,786	5,518	9,899	2,448	3,774	6,221	2,442	613			
# of Judges	1.29	0.18	1.42	0.18	0.21	0.64	1.02	0.28	0.48	0.72	0.28	0.07			
# of Clerks	7,385	0,74	8,09	1,05	1,17	3,62	5,83	1,60	2,49	4,09	1,60	0.40			
All Classes	3,703	850	4,054	1,321	658	898	2,876	1,228	1,414	2,641	852	340			
# of Judges	0.43	0.04	0.47	0.15	0.08	0.10	0.33	0.14	0.16	0.30	0.10	0.04			
# of Clerks	2,02	0,19	2,21	0,72	0,36	0,49	1,57	0,67	0,77	1,44	0,47	0,19			
Custody	22,269	0	22,269	83	0	15	98	0	38	38	22	4			
# of Judges	2.56	0.00	2.56	0.01	0.00	.00	0.01	0.00	.00	0.02	.00	.00			
# of Clerks	11,72	0,00	11,72	0,04	0,00	0,01	0,05	0,00	0,02	0,02	0,01	.00			
JUDGE FILINGS	60,745	11,787	72,532	44,674	33,258	41,133	119,065	45,994	49,725	89,119	21,999	29,096			
JUDGE CLERKS	6,639	1,32	8,01	4,69	2,95	3,62	11,27	3,28	4,00	7,28	2,33	1,60			
JUDGE CLERKS	41,08	10,79	51,82	37,15	22,79	28,89	89,71	29,98	34,75	64,78	18,02	13,88			

COUNTY DISTRICT COURT

TOTAL FILINGS

	PROJECTED:				AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH
	1989	1990	1991	1992	
<b>REGION 1 - Seashore</b>					
Seattle	46,309	52,751	58,950	60,745	9.57%
Shoreline	11,594	10,641	11,196	11,787	0.76%
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,903</b>	<b>63,392</b>	<b>70,146</b>	<b>72,532</b>	<b>7.85%</b>
<b>REGION 2 - South</b>					
Auker	37,950	40,472	42,478	44,674	5.59%
Federal Way	24,933	30,223	31,698	33,258	10.34%
Southwest	27,307	37,314	39,172	41,133	15.54%
<b>Total</b>	<b>90,190</b>	<b>108,009</b>	<b>113,348</b>	<b>119,065</b>	<b>9.91%</b>
<b>REGION 3 - Northeast</b>					
Bellevue	34,223	41,495	43,396	45,394	10.14%
Northeast	37,294	39,705	41,652	43,725	5.45%
<b>Total</b>	<b>71,517</b>	<b>81,200</b>	<b>85,048</b>	<b>89,119</b>	<b>7.69%</b>
<b>REGION 4 - Renton</b>	<b>18,317</b>	<b>19,778</b>	<b>20,952</b>	<b>21,999</b>	<b>6.30%</b>
<b>REGION 5 - Issaquah</b>	<b>19,036</b>	<b>21,100</b>	<b>22,075</b>	<b>23,096</b>	<b>6.70%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>256,963</b>	<b>293,479</b>	<b>311,569</b>	<b>325,811</b>	<b>8.32%</b>

ING COUNTY DISTRICT COURT

CLERKS

	PROJECTED:				AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH
	1989	1990	1991	1992	
=====					
REGION 1 - Seashore					
Seattle	32.42	35.62	39.48	41.08	8.25%
Shoreline	10.76	9.48	10.08	10.73	0.29%
-----					
Total	43.18	45.10	49.56	51.81	6.29%
REGION 2 - South					
Aukene	31.97	32.72	34.84	37.15	5.15%
Federal Way	16.96	19.94	21.29	22.73	10.37%
Southwest	20.77	25.41	27.06	28.83	11.79%
-----					
Total	69.70	78.07	83.19	88.71	8.40%
REGION 3 - Northeast					
Bellevue	22.78	26.51	28.18	29.98	9.69%
Northeast	29.07	30.61	32.60	34.75	6.13%
-----					
Total	51.85	57.12	60.78	64.73	7.69%
REGION 4 - Renton	13.78	15.90	16.92	18.02	9.43%
REGION 5 - Issaquah	11.90	12.35	13.09	13.88	5.27%
GRAND TOTAL	190.41	208.54	223.54	237.15	7.60%

CITY OF SEATTLE  
JAIL PLANNING INFORMATION  
October 26, 1990

OVERVIEW OF REPORT

This report presents information about current and projected criminal justice system requirements which need to be taken into account in the planning for a new permanent corrections facility. Requirements information was contributed from the Seattle Police Department (SPD), the Seattle Municipal Court (SMC), and the Seattle Law Department (LAW). The first section presents statistical trend data about criminal activity. This is followed by a discussion of operational and service needs; and the last section contains conclusions drawn from the above information.

STATISTICAL TRENDS

This section presents data about trends in criminal activity in Seattle, the King County area, some state-wide activity, and some national trends. Several policy issues which are relevant to requirements projections are also discussed.

- Population: While the population of Seattle is expected to increase slightly over the next thirty years (to about 594,000, or about 4.7 percent growth by 2010), the growth in the County as a whole is expected to surge, as follows:

- 1990 population -- 1,461,000
- 2020 population -- 2,115,000

Seattle currently accounts for about 35 percent of King County's population; by 2020 this proportion is expected to drop to under 28 percent. (Population forecasts are from the PSCOG.)

- Calls-for-Service: Exhibit 1\* shows the increase in calls-for-service (CFS) over the 1970-1988 period; during this period the number of sworn personnel and the population of Seattle were basically stable. Exhibit 2 shows that the number of incidents and dispatched car runs (actual dispatches of at least one patrol car) increased during the 1980-1989 period. Thus, it is expected that with the additional police officers recently hired the upward trend of the CFS workload

\* All exhibits are at the end of this document.

will continue at least at the same rate as before (and possibly even at a higher rate for the next few years).

- Downtown Growth: Exhibits 3 and 4 are projections of downtown office space and housing units to the year 2000. These data reflect that there are unique public safety service needs associated with the downtown area that are not obvious when simply looking at general population trends. The range of growth in Exhibit 3 indicates that there will be the equivalent of between six and ten new Columbia Centers in downtown Seattle by the year 2000.

This trend is expected to contribute to the growth in calls-for-service; and to also increase the general level of traffic and pedestrian congestion in the downtown core area. The traffic and parking issues will need to be addressed in the siting of new facilities anywhere in the City.

- Crime Trends: Exhibit 5 shows that crimes have been increasing for the ten largest cities in the State. Exhibit 6 reflects the same trend for violent crimes. Exhibit 7 shows that the trend is also up nationally, as reflected by felony convictions.
- Drug Crime Trends: Exhibit 8 shows the dramatic increases in drug arrests over the 1984-1988 period. Exhibit 9 shows other indicators of the increase in the drug problem; this data is specific to SPD enforcement efforts.
- Other Target Crimes: Over the last several years a number of crimes have been targeted for special enforcement efforts. These include Domestic Violence, Child Abuse, Drunk Driving, and Sexual Predator-type of crimes. The result of this targeting usually results in a sharp increase in the number of reported cases and arrests; Exhibits 10 and 11 indicate the increases in the Domestic Violence area.

There are also several policy issues which can have an effect on the workload and/or the capacity of the criminal justice system, including:

- The trend to increase the range of offenses classified as felonies
- The introduction of mandatory sentencing
- The tendency toward longer sentences in general
- The increase in violent crimes
- The dramatic increase in and public awareness of gang-related crimes

- The introduction of the "community/policing" strategy into police departments, and the typical increase in reported crimes as a result of improved community/police relations
- The decrease in the funding for and capacity to handle people with mental health problems; urban areas appear to be particularly hard hit by this situation
- The development of more types of diversion programs in an attempt to reduce incarceration of specific populations
- The Federal Government has indicated plans to construct a new corrections facility in the downtown core area. The impact of this facility (and its possible work release components) has not yet been fully analyzed.

#### OPERATIONAL AND SERVICE NEEDS

The three criminal justice agencies in the City are responsible for the "inputs" into the County's correctional facility. The SPD handles the arrest function (which leads to the County's booking process), with the SMC and LAW responsible for the adjudication function (which leads to incarceration). The nature and scope of these operations and their link to County support functions are discussed in the following sections. Other components of the criminal justice system, such as work release facilities, are also discussed in this section.

- SPD: The police make arrests (based on observed or called-in crimes, and the service of outstanding warrants). In 1989 there were 31,645 people booked in the County correctional facility (KCCF) as a result of SPD actions (up from 17,444 in 1980). These all involved persons arrested within the City. Seattle contributes approximately 56 percent of the total bookings into the KCCF. Exhibit 12 indicates that about 60 percent are released within 72 hours.

The basic need of the police is a booking facility in a centrally located area to minimize travel requirements, with easy access to the facility. Once people are incarcerated, the police have little contact with them except for occasional interviews with sentenced offenders about other cases or incidents.

SPD officers and detectives need the Superior Court facilities in close proximity due to the ongoing requirement for testimony in court cases. The need to reduce potential travel time for court testimony is also an issue in some SMC cases.

- SMC: This is a court of limited jurisdiction and handles misdemeanor cases only. The SMC is involved in the process in the following sequence:
  - Intake -- The SMC operates a screening function 24 hours per day in order to make decisions about releasing/incarcerating persons booked in the KCCF for crimes in Seattle. Depending on the nature of the crime, the person can be held for arraignment, or released on bail or personal recognizance. During this screening process the SMC staff need to interview the person and gather information pertinent to the release question. The SMC also operates a cashier function in order to collect money when people post bail.
  - Arraignment -- This is where a person is formally charged, and involves LAW and Public Defender staff. Attorneys from both of these agencies need access to defendants (LAW communicates with defendants through their defense attorneys) to conduct interviews about the cases. The arraignment needs to take place near the booking/holding facility in order to reduce prisoner transportation and staff travel costs.
  - Pre-Trial Hearings/Trials/Sentencing -- These three steps involve similar needs to the Arraignment process. The defendants are required to be present in court, and their transportation and staff travel costs need to be kept to a minimum.
- LAW: The LAW handles both criminal and civil cases for the City, which are discussed in the following sections:
  - The LAW processes most misdemeanor crimes committed in Seattle, and these cases are tried at the SMC.

All felony crimes committed in the City are transferred to the County Prosecutor's Office, and are handled in the King County Superior Court. SPD personnel are required to testify in cases processed in both courts, and travel time needs to be kept to a minimum.
  - The Law handles appeals involving misdemeanor criminal cases, and these are conducted in Superior

Court. No defendants or witnesses need to be present because these appeals are only about legal issues (the appeals are based on the Rules for Appeal in Courts of Limited Jurisdiction).

- The LAW also handles the civil cases for the City, and most civil litigation is conducted at the Superior Court. Close proximity to the Superior Court is vital for LAW attorneys.
- Work Release Facilities -- The City of Seattle contains all of the work release facilities operating within the County. However, only 36 percent of the total work release group live in Seattle and only 49 percent have jobs in Seattle.

The City also houses 48 percent of the State's work release prisoners, although King County and Seattle combined account for only 24 percent of the total State work release group.

#### CONCLUSIONS

Based on the current and projected needs with respect to Seattle's and the region's criminal justice system operations, the following conclusions are presented.

- Additional jail capacity is needed in order to enable the overall criminal justice system to function properly. The current lack of capacity presents police (with respect to citing or arresting), prosecutors (with respect to deciding what to charge the defendant with), and judges (with respect to the appropriate sentence), with a situation that constrains or limits their ability to properly carry out the intent of the law and protect the public.
- Despite the projected stable population in Seattle, the rapid and large growth expected in the rest of the County will have an adverse impact on the City because of its role as the main urban center in the area.
- The concept to develop "regional justice centers" is logical based on the projected growth in the south and eastern parts of King County.
- Based on historical data and the factors noted above, it appears that Seattle will continue to experience growth in their calls-for-service and that the downtown core area will become even more congested and present special problems with the provision of public safety services.
- Regardless of how facilities are configured in a regional approach, the Seattle criminal justice agencies



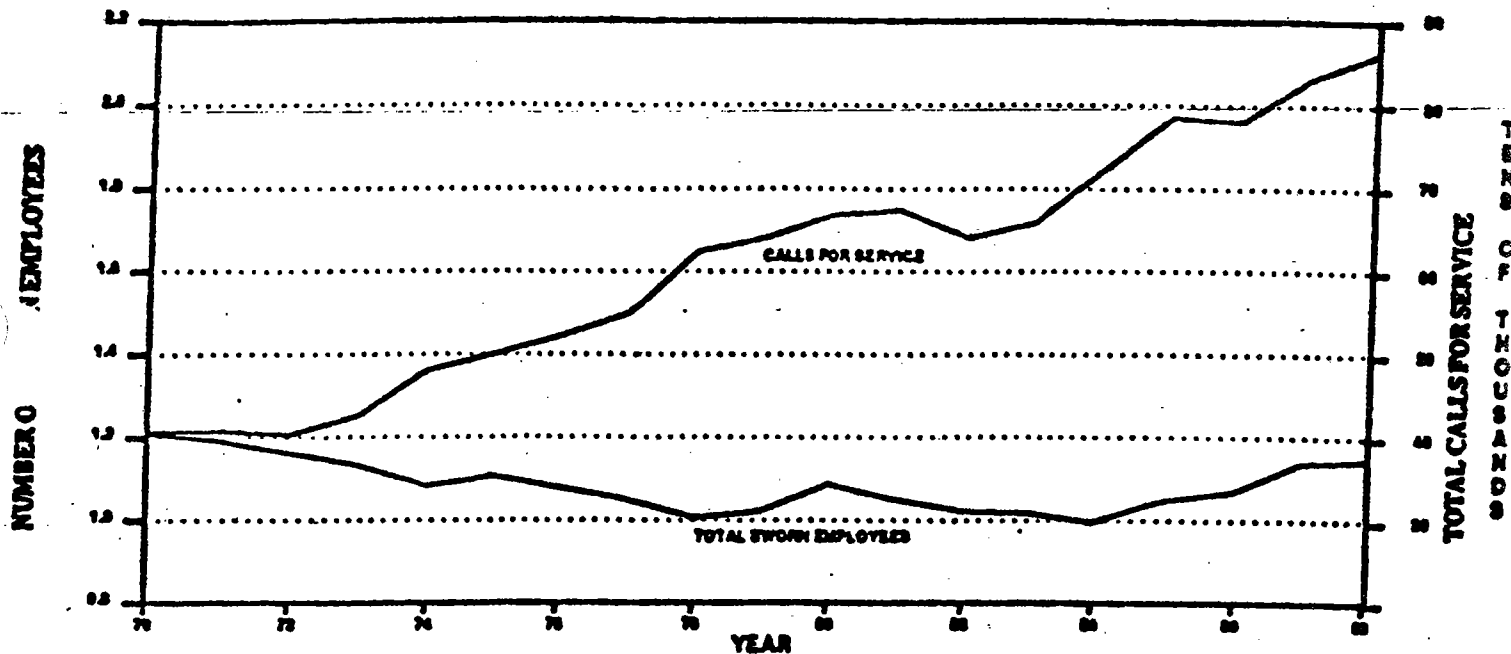
need the following types of support services in close proximity to their offices:

- The police need access to a booking/temporary holding facility (up to 72 hours). For example, it is estimated that by the year 2000, there will be approximately 50,000 bookings per year. This translates into an additional 29 to 43 officers depending on the increased travel time to a facility. (For the purpose of this project, it is assumed that the facility will be in the South County area and that the increased travel time will range from between 1 and 1.5 hours round trip.)
- The SMC needs to be close to the temporary booking/holding facility, which should have provisions for a 24 hour per day probation/cashiering function. Close proximity is also important for transporting prisoners to and from court. (Video arraignments are feasible but defendants must appear in court for pre-trial hearings and trials.)
- The LAW needs to be near the King County Superior Court in order to handle civil litigation cases for the City.
- It is possible that additional diversion programs will be able to reduce the overall crowding in the KCCF to some extent. However, even if it is possible to divert additional categories of people, a centralized facility will be needed to handle the initial screening function.

(Ref. C53 RT09240.1-.6)

Exhibit 1

**TOTAL SWORN EMPLOYEES VS. TOTAL CALLS FOR SERVICE**



**% CHANGE IN SWORN EMPLOYEES AND CALLS FOR SERVICE**

**SWORN EMPLOYEES**

**CALLS FOR SERVICE**

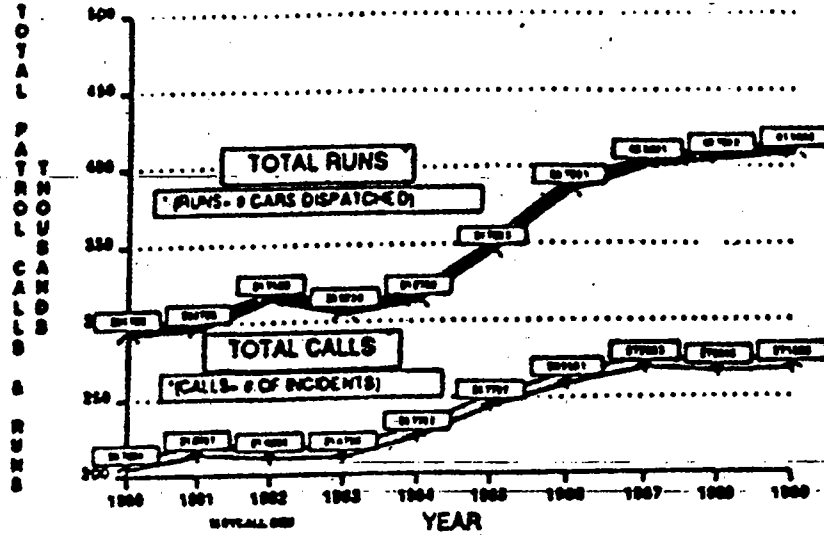
1970-86

-3.7%  
(1122 - 1140)

+74.5%  
(480,134 - 848,432)

Exhibit 2

PATROL CALLS AND RUNS  
TEN YEAR COMPARISON



AVERAGE DISPATCHED PATROL RUNS/CAR/YEAR  
TEN-YEAR COMPARISON

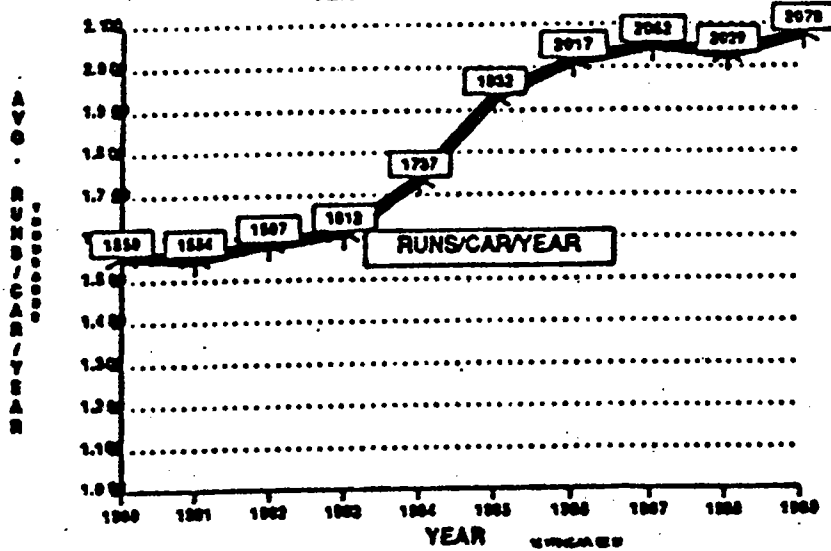


Exhibit 3

GROWTH IN DOWNTOWN SEATTLE OFFICE SPACE  
1979-2000

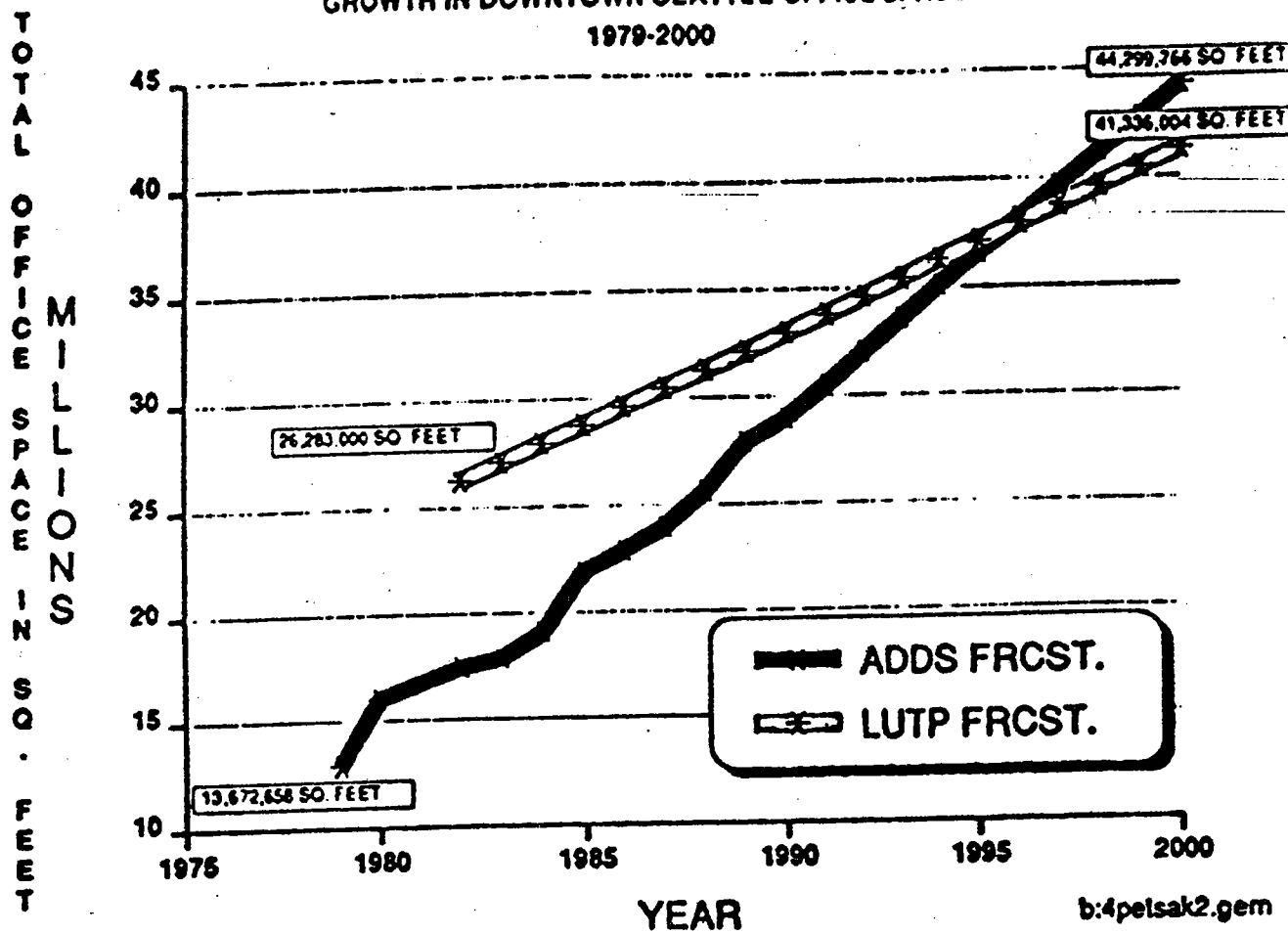


Exhibit 4

### GROWTH IN DOWNTOWN SEATTLE HOUSING UNITS

1982-2000

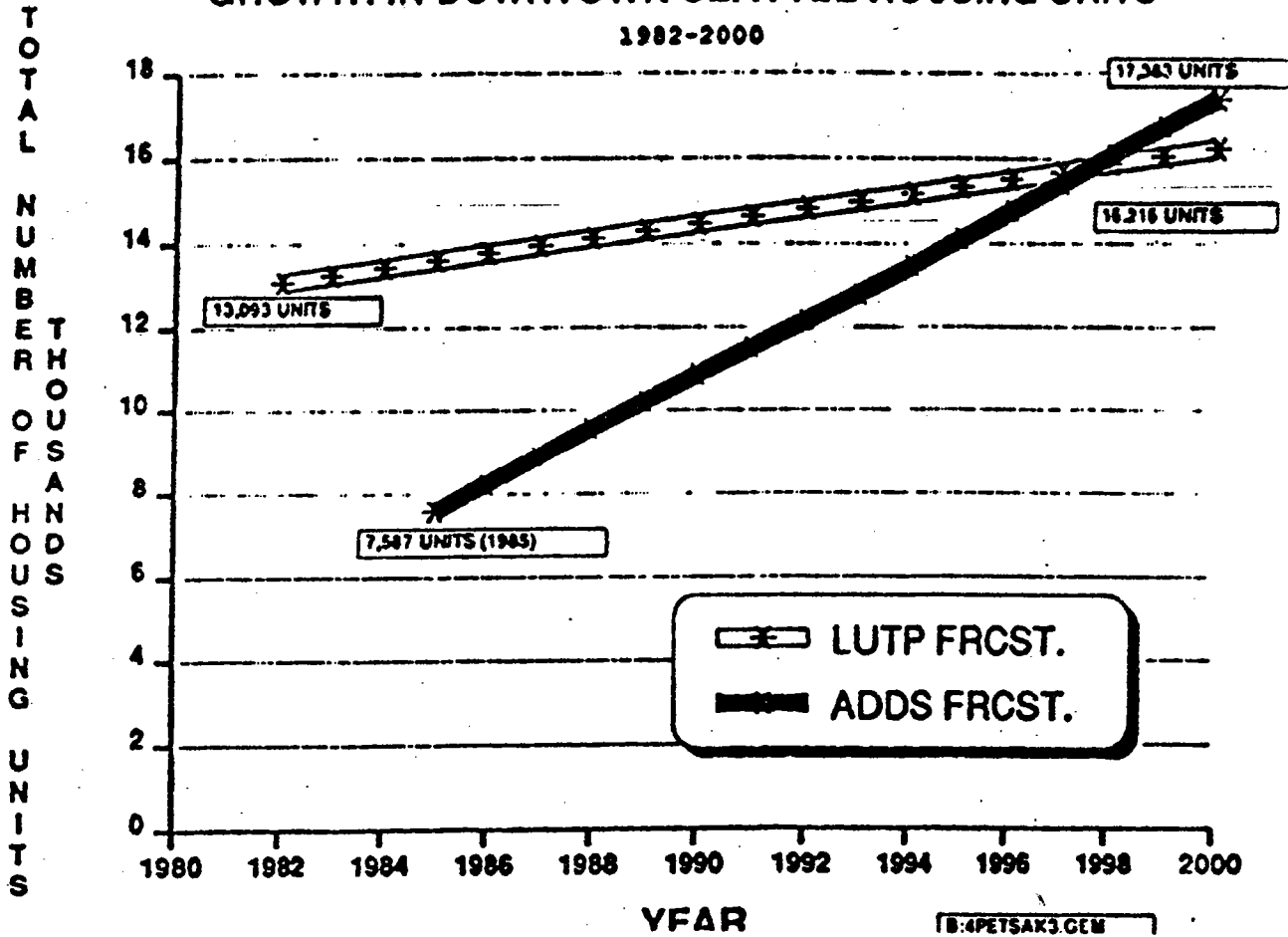


Exhibit 5

Part I Crimes and Clearances: 1981-1988

10 Largest Cities

As previously mentioned, there has been a substantial growth in Part I crimes in Washington's larger cities. During that same period, the proportion of those crimes cleared by arrest have remained relatively constant. In 1981, roughly 22 percent of all Part I crimes were cleared. In 1988, 21.4 percent were cleared. As the graph indicates, almost eighty percent of all Part I crimes go unsolved in the state's larger cities. However, the growth in Part I crimes has required the allocation of additional law enforcement personnel for follow-up and investigation activities.

Part I Crimes & Clearances: 1981-88  
10 Largest Cities

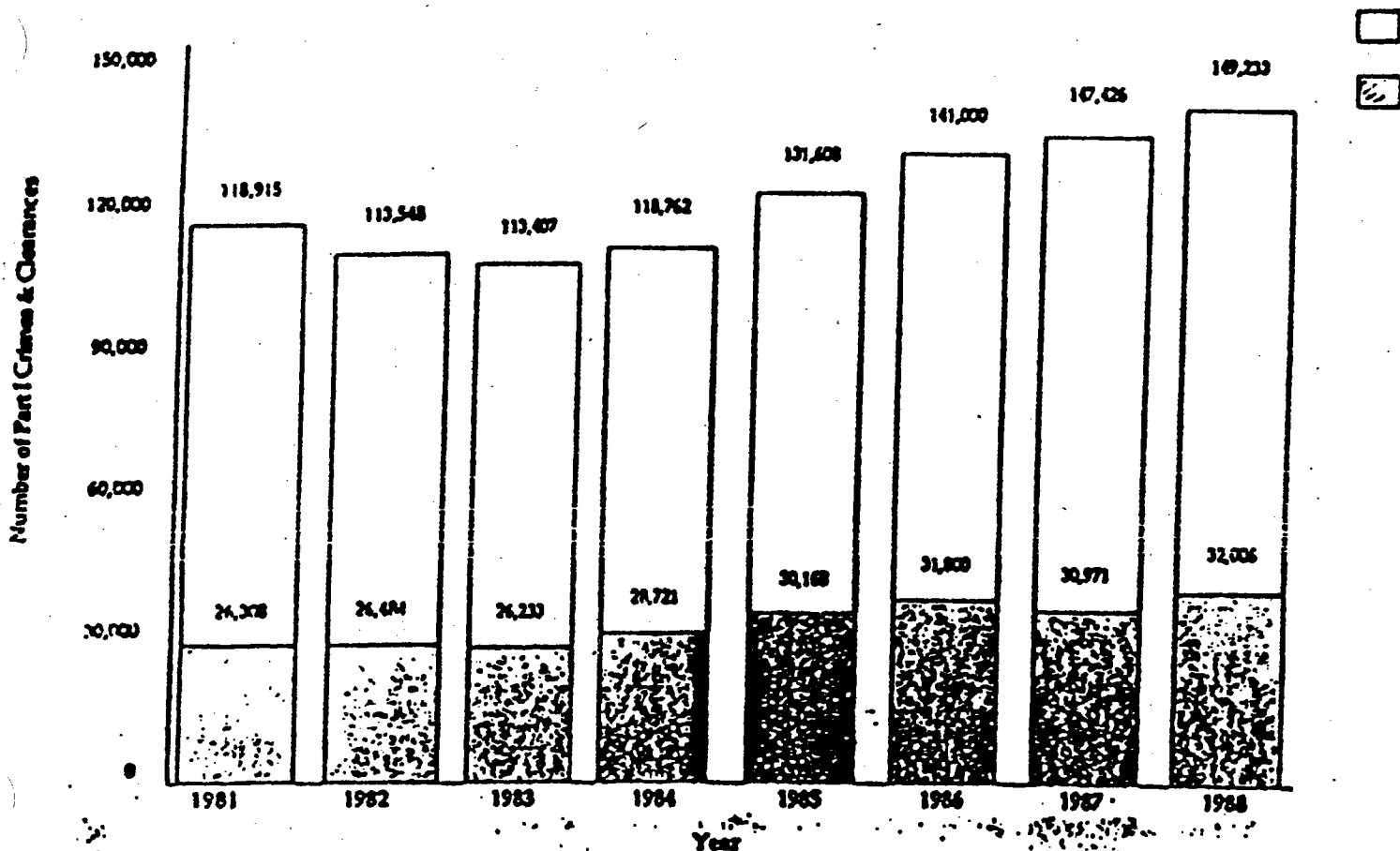
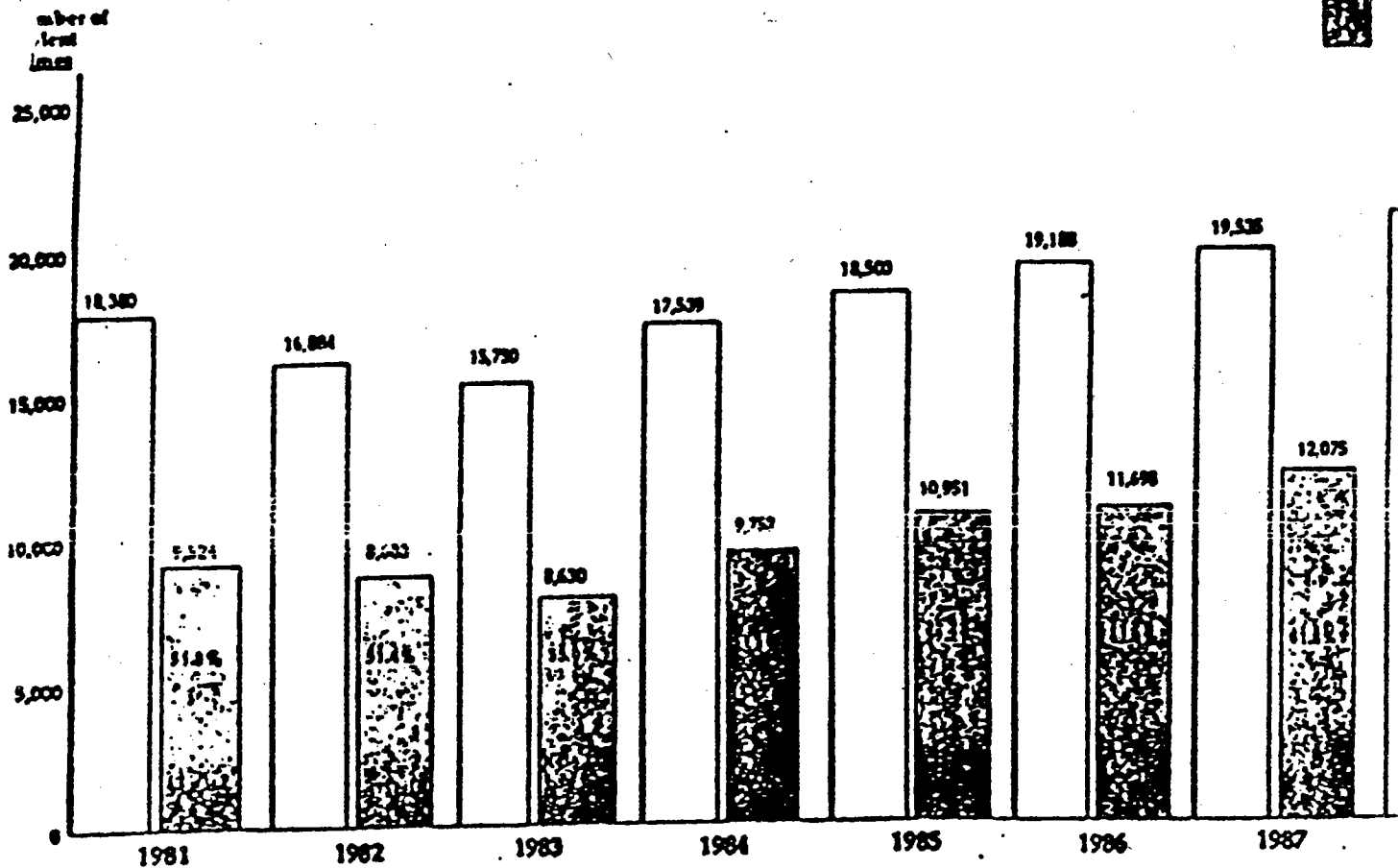


Exhibit 6

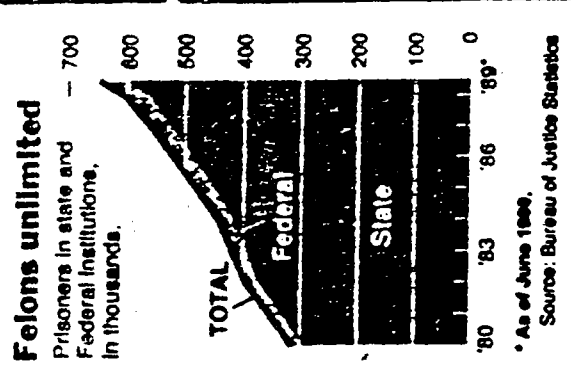
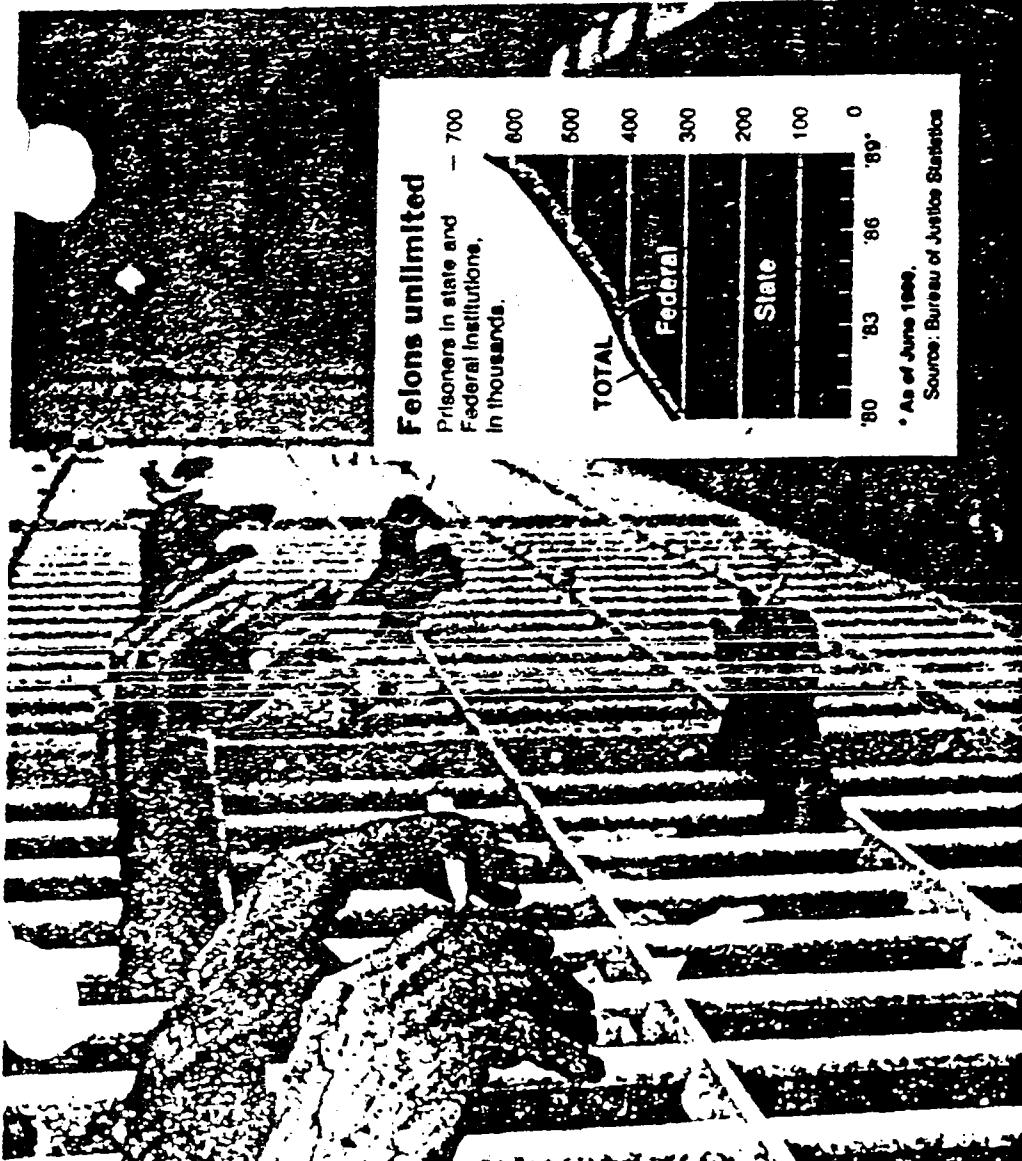
Violent Crimes: Statewide and 10 Largest Cities  
1981-1988

As the following graph indicates, not only have the Part I crimes increased since 1981, but also that component representing crimes against persons. Such crimes include: murder, non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. As is indicated in the graph, violent crimes in the aggregate have grown from 18,380 in 1981 to 21,033 in 1988, or by about 14 percent. However, the state's 10 largest cities, representing about one-fourth of the state's population, are the location of almost 60 percent of all violent crimes. Since 1981, the number of violent crimes within the 10 largest cities has increased by 32 percent, or more than twice as fast as the growth rate in the remainder of the state.

Violent Crimes\*: Statewide & 10 Largest Cities  
1981-88



\*Violent crimes include: murder, non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault



Black Star/Philip B. Tet Jr.

By ANDREW H. MALCOLM

**O**FFICIALS in California expect this week to open a new 1,000-bed maximum security prison at Pelican Bay in the northern part of the state and to open another 1,200-bed wing there soon afterward, increasing the capacity of the country's largest state prison system to 49,767 inmates.

The trouble is that the state already has 88,746 people in custody, and an additional 250 or so are added every week. Routinely operating at 175 percent of capacity, the California prisons are more overcrowded than most, putting two prisoners in one-person cells and stacking bunkbeds in gyms and day-rooms.

But most state prison systems are overcrowded, now more than ever.

Drug crackdowns, a broadening of the offenses classified as felonies, the introduction of mandatory sentences and a tendency toward longer sentences in general are among the factors that this year raised the population of state and Federal prisons to its highest point in history, a total of 673,565 on June 30. That represented an increase of 46,004 prisoners, or 7.3 percent, since Jan. 1, a larger increase in six months than the prisons have ever experienced in an entire year.

As society grows impatient with crime and drugs, a prison industry that already consumes more than \$13 billion a year is showing no sign of recession.

Experts agree that new prisons alone will never solve the problem. Some experiments are under way as alternatives to prison for less violent convicts. These include expanded halfway houses and supervised community

server term. R Gold in as we more a to match particular crime's severe monitors, which enforce arrest at home.

Some predict a time of imprisoning so many people second thoughts by the year. While projecting in year, California voters proved the fourth prison recent years.

"It's been a complete 80's," said Franklin Zim Earl Warren Legal Inst

A new impasse Salvador's rural fighting urbanizing have lost to not strengt By Lindsey Gr

2 A

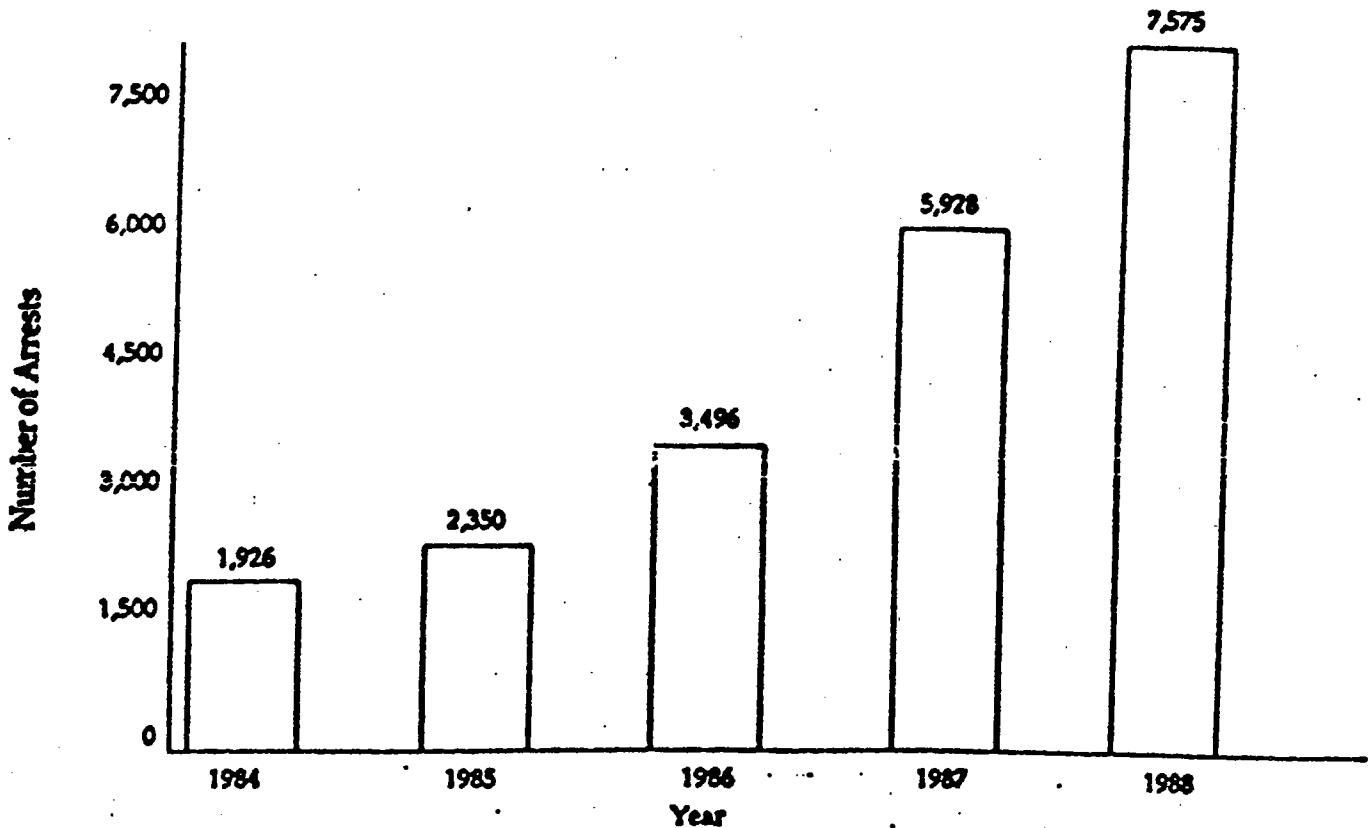


Exhibit 8

Felony Drug Arrests: 10 Largest Washington Cities  
1984-1988

As is shown below, felony drug arrests have increased dramatically in the state's largest cities. Since 1984, felony drug arrests have increased from 1,926 to a level of 7,575 in 1988, a growth of almost 300 percent in 4 years. While the felony drug problem tends to be associated with larger cities, a sample of crime reports from intermediate sized jurisdictions indicates comparable growth in drug arrests in many of the state's medium sized jurisdictions.

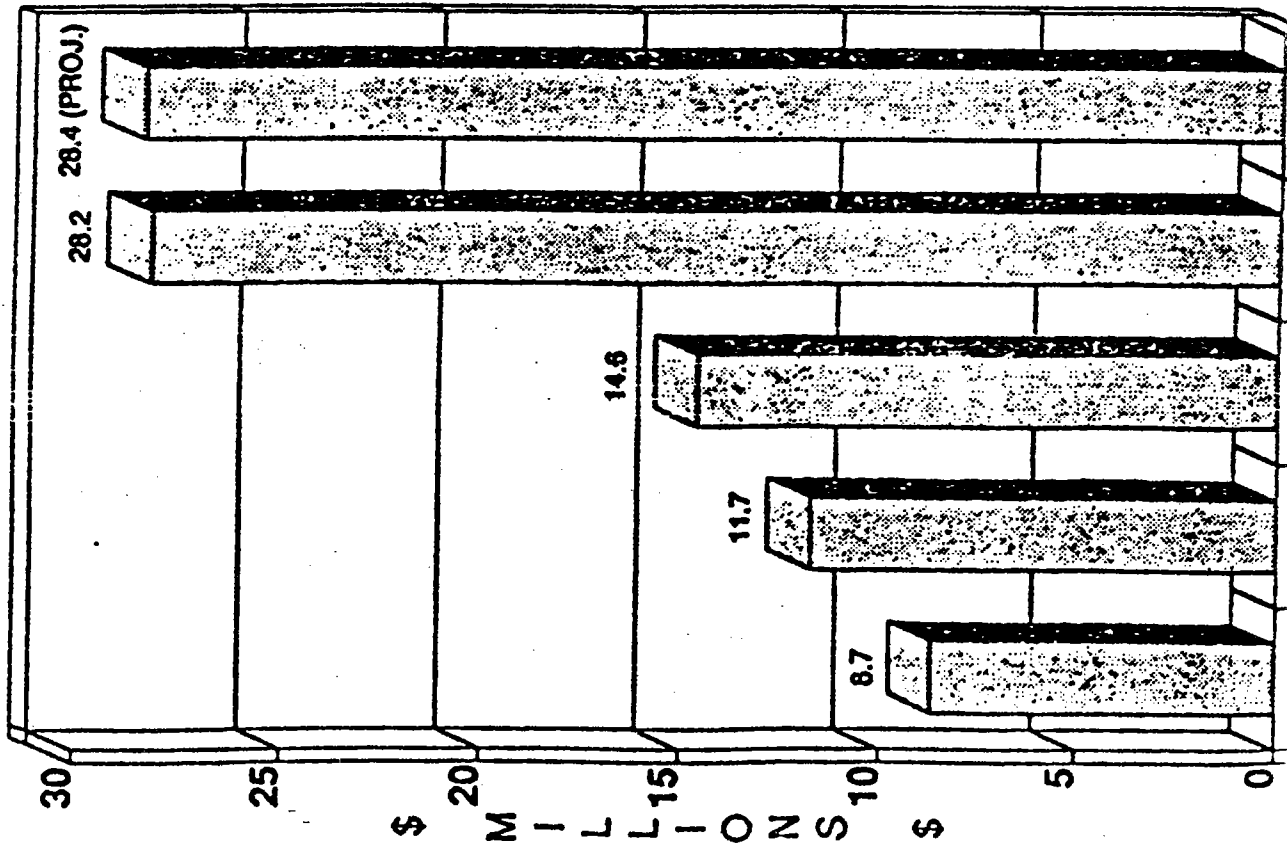
Felony Drug Arrests: 10 Largest Washington Cities<sup>1</sup>  
1984-88



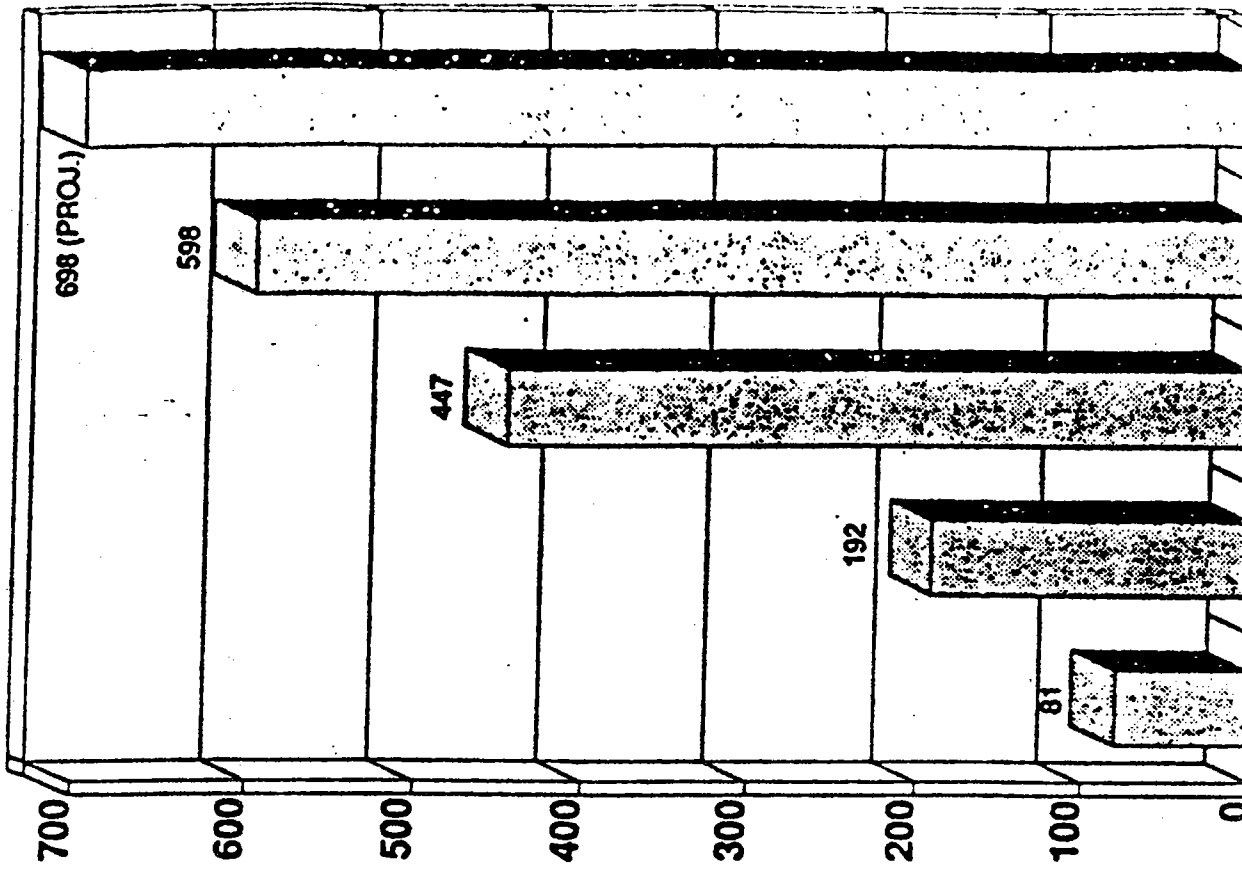
<sup>1</sup>Includes: Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Bellevue, Everett, Yakima, Bellingham, Vancouver, Kennewick and Renton

Exhibit

# NARCOTICS SEIZED (STREET VALUE IN \$)



# NARCOTICS SEARCH WARRANTS



Exhib.

# FAMILY VIOLENCE PROJECT STATISTICS

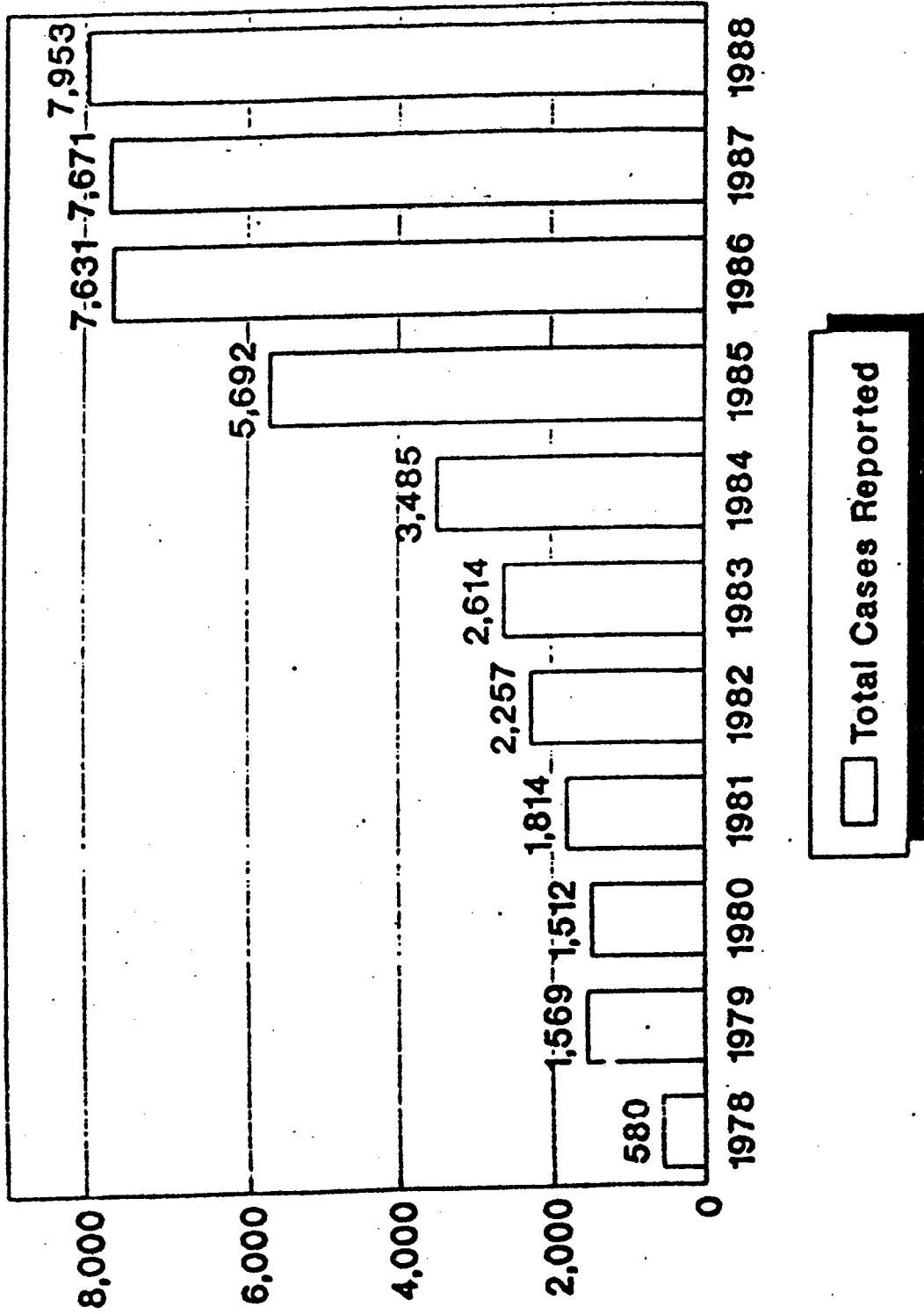


Exhibit 1 - TOTAL CASES REPORTED

Exhibit 1

# FAMILY VIOLENCE PROJECT STATISTICS

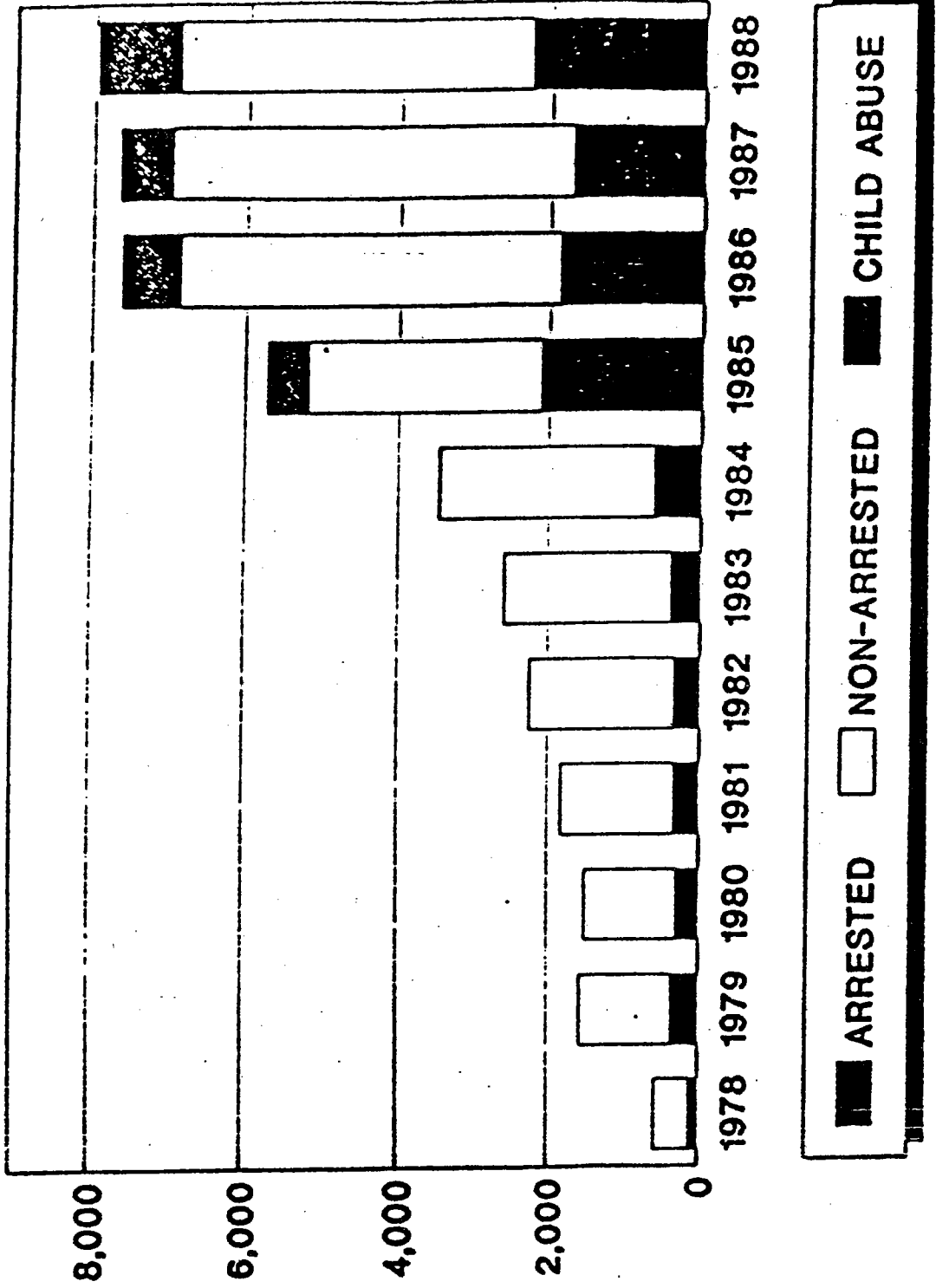
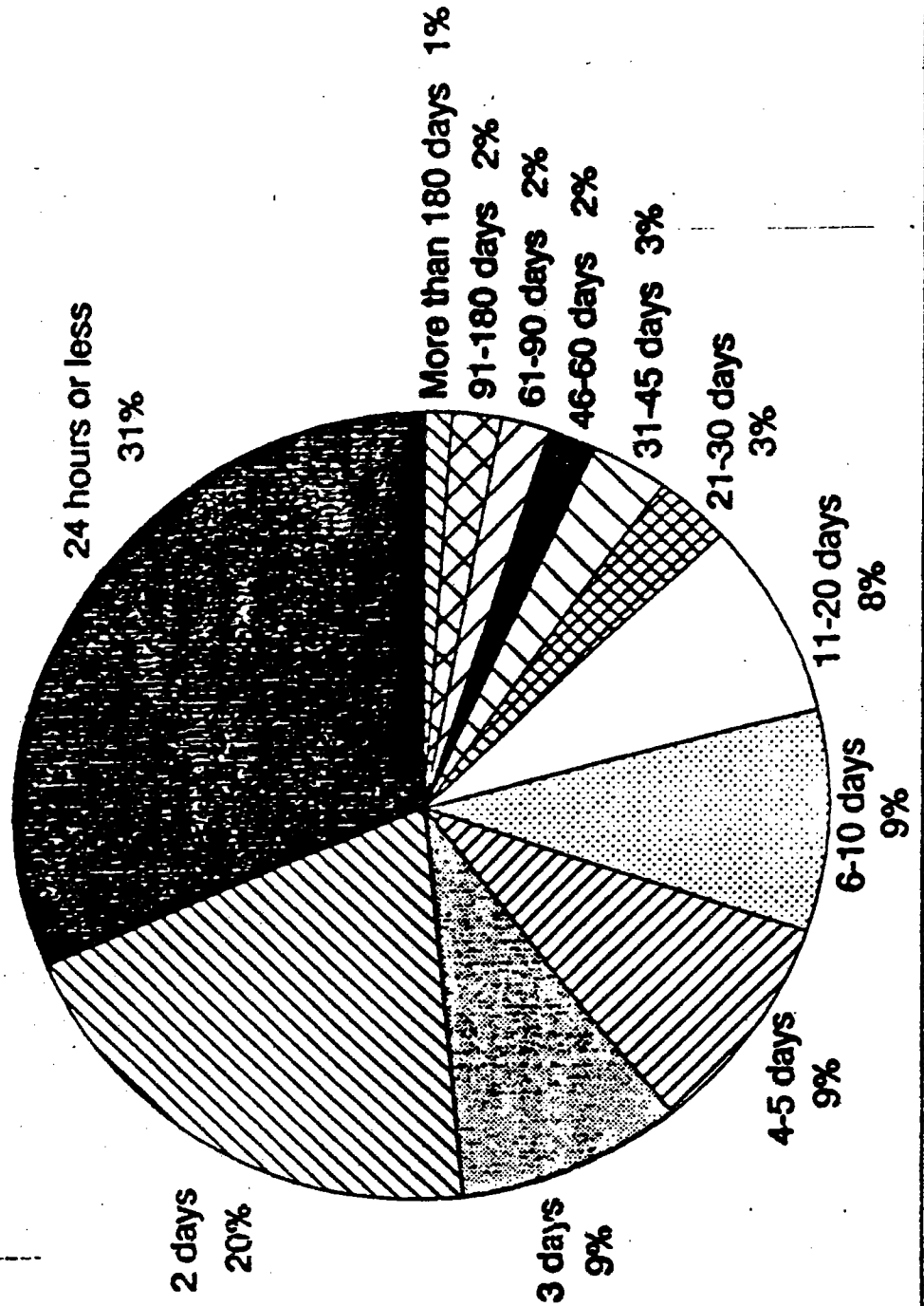


Exhibit 2 - TYPES OF CASES REPORTED

Source: King County Jail Data

# Releases by Length of Stay 1988



## TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS

### Introduction

The purpose of this analysis is to estimate the transportation impact of a Suburban Regional Justice Center upon the regional law enforcement agencies located outside the Seashore region. In addition, this analysis may suggest general zones within King County which offer the most accessibility to the regions with the highest forecasted use.

The intent of this research was not to recommend a specific site or to project exact travel times, but more importantly, to gauge the differential travel time to hypothetical Suburban Regional Justice Centers as compared to a downtown Seattle location.

### Methodology

A computer simulation model of the King County road network (EMME/2) was used to generate the time travel contours for several locations within the five planning regions. The model, developed by the Transportation Planning Section in the Roads Divisions, is based upon 1987 road network and volumes. The maps produced by the model show the estimated travel time from a selected point of origin in ten minute increments. The travel contours were adjusted for rated speeds and capacities experienced during the peak hours. At least twelve reasonable points of origin were chosen for the simulation to roughly correspond to the location of regional law enforcement agencies.

Two broad geographic zones were outlined to allow for a southeast and/or northeast justice center. The southeast zone was developed by estimating the area most accessible to all the designated points of origin in the South and Renton planning regions. Similarly, the northeast zone was developed based upon the Northeast, Issaquah, and Renton planning regions.

The travel times from each point of origin to the two zones were estimated and compared to the travel time from the same points to downtown Seattle. The number of projected trips for each region are displayed below.

BOOKINGS/TRIPS			
Regions	AVG 1988-89	YR 2000	YR 2010
Northeast	3,300	6,000	7,900
Issaquah	400	1,600	2,700
Renton	1,800	4,500	6,600
South	7,000	13,200	17,000

Observations

From several designated points in the South and Renton planning regions, the potential savings in transport time to a hypothetical southeast regional justice center would vary from zero to 35 minutes per one way trip compared to travelling to downtown Seattle. Assuming an average savings of 10 minutes each way, these regions would save an estimated 5900 and 7900 hours in travel time in the years 2000 and 2010, respectively. In general, law enforcement agencies in the other planning regions would experience some or no savings in this scenario. The exception is the northern perimeter of County where depending on the specific site it is possible that additional travel time might be incurred.

From several designated points in the Northeast, Issaquah, and Renton regions, the savings in transport time to a hypothetical northeast regional justice center would vary from zero to 20 minutes compared to travelling to downtown Seattle. Again assuming an average savings of 10 minutes each way, these regions would save an estimated 4000 and 5700 hours in travel time in the years 2000 and 2010, respectively. In general, the impact to law enforcement agencies in South region may range from no difference up to 15 minutes longer. In addition, since the workload volumes in the South region are the largest of the suburban regions, the overall increase or negative impact on travel time would be greater than that experienced by the northern regions in the southeast justice center scenario.

If the County chooses in Phase II to activate a second regional facility in addition to downtown Seattle so that suburban facilities exist in both the southeast and northeast zones, all suburban law enforcement agencies would likely benefit. Assuming an average savings of 10 minutes each way, the suburban regions would save an estimated 11,400 hours in travel time in the year 2010.

To represent the potential savings in travel time in terms of cost, an hourly rate of \$25 per officer (1990 dollars) can be applied to the hours saved. Assuming one officer per car-trip, the monetary representation of the hours saved for law enforcement agencies in the South and Renton regions for a hypothetical southeast justice center is \$147,500 (5900 hours X \$25/hour) in 2000 and \$197,500 (7900 hours X \$25/hour) in 2010. Since these amounts do not include the impact to the other suburban planning regions, the overall suburban savings may be smaller or greater depending on the specific location.

The monetary representation of the hours saved for law enforcement agencies in the Northeast, Issaquah, and Renton regions for a hypothetical northeast justice center is \$100,000 (4000 hours X \$25/hour) in 2000 and \$142,500 (5700 hours X \$25/hour) in 2010. Again, since these amounts do not include the impact to the other suburban planning regions, the overall suburban savings may be smaller or greater depending on the specific location.

Conclusions

Locating a facility in the zones identified in southeast and northeast King County would result in reduced travel time compared to transporting to downtown Seattle for law enforcement agencies in or adjacent to the zone in which the facility is located. However, in both scenarios, the regions not directly served by the facility would realize little savings or perhaps increases in travel time depending on the specific site. In comparing the two scenarios, a southeast location of a justice center would likely generate the greater overall benefits because of the higher volume of bookings in the South and Renton planning regions.

In summary, location does matter in terms of accessibility of a justice center to suburban law enforcement agencies. It is recommended that, if an option with a suburban facility is chosen, one of the criteria for evaluating the potential sites should be accessibility to the suburban law enforcement agencies with the highest anticipated use.