

Changes to the Juvenile Rehabilitation Population

SFY 2020 – 2024

Introduction

There have been several changes to policy and practice within Juvenile Rehabilitation (JR) over the last five state fiscal years (SFYs), as well as unforeseen environmental impacts to the JR population. This summary report examines changes in the overall Average Daily Population (ADP) from SFY 2020 to SFY 2024 by client characteristics and offense information¹.

JR to 25 Legislation

The Washington Legislature enacted two key pieces of legislation that substantially changed the residential population within JR.

In June 2018, Senate Bill (SB) 6160 was passed, which extended juvenile jurisdiction to age 25 for certain offenses. This bill took effect July 1, 2019. Following shortly after was House Bill (HB) 1646, which the Governor signed in May 2019, allowing individuals convicted in adult court to remain in the custody of the Washington State Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF) until their 25th birthday, if they committed the offense prior to their 18th birthday.

Additionally, HB1646 allows for the use of Electronic Home Monitoring (EHM) for individuals whose release date is between their 25th and 26th birthdays. HB1646 was also retroactive, allowing clients up to 25 years of age who had already been transferred to the Department of Corrections (DOC) the opportunity to return to JR if they were eligible and interested. HB1646 took effect July 28, 2019.

Both bills, hereafter referred to as the JR to 25 legislation, departed significantly from previous practice, wherein the jurisdiction of DCYF ended at age 21 when a client would be transferred to DOC for the remainder of their sentence, if they had time remaining.

Naselle Youth Camp Closure

Naselle Youth Camp (NYC) was one of three JR institutions in the state that housed male, medium security clients. Between SFY 2018 and 2021, the facility's ADP was between 60 to 86 clients. Engrossed Senate Substitute Bill (ESSB) 5296 passed on March 10, 2022, which ordered

¹Suggested Citation:

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the closure of NYC by June 30, 2023. All clients were transferred out of NYC. The institution was closed by late September 2022.

Other Environmental Impacts on Population

In addition to the changes introduced in the JR to 25 legislation, there were additional environmental factors that likely impacted trends in the JR ADP.

The first quarter of the 2020 calendar year (CY) marked the start of the COVID-19 pandemic and state of emergency.² This impacted several aspects of the juvenile courts, including a 60% reduction in juvenile court referrals.³

A recent report authored by the WA State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice⁴ found that juvenile arrest, juvenile court caseload, juvenile detention, and JR admissions in CY 2022 appeared to be returning to pre-pandemic rates, after a reduction from CY 2020 to 2021. This may explain the increases in ADP and admissions in JR that occurred in SFY 2022, despite a downward trend since SFY 2020.

Overcrowding at JR Institutions

During SFY 2024, JR experienced substantial overcrowding at Green Hill School (GHS) and temporarily at Echo Glenn's Children Center (EGCC).

During that SFY, it was determined by DCYF leadership that the safe operational capacity for GHS and EGCC was 180 and 112 clients, respectively. A forecasted capacity also exists, which in SFY 2024 was 194 clients at GHS, and 132 clients at EGCC. The ADP, particularly at GHS, far exceeded both the forecasted capacity, as well as the safe operational capacity for the SFY 2024 year.

To relieve the negative impacts of overcrowding, which have continued into SFY 2025, JR announced a freeze on intakes on July 5, 2024. JR suspended new admissions temporarily from county facilities. Additionally, on July 12, 43 clients who were over the age of 21 with sentences that extended past their 25th birthday were transferred to DOC. Ultimately, the clients that

² Washington State's Governor had declared a State of Emergency in response to COVID that began February 29, 2020, and ended over two years later, on October 31, 2022.

³ Gilman, A.B. (2022). The Impact of COVID-19 on Juvenile Detention in Washington State. *Washington State Center for Court Research*. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/CovidImpact-JuvDetention.pdf>

⁴ Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice. (November 2024). 2024 Biennial WA State Juvenile Justice System Report to the Governor and State Legislature. [2024 BIENNIAL REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR & STATE LEGISLATURE](#)

were transferred were returned to GHS on July 26, 2024, as a result of a ruling by a Thurston County Superior Court judge. Intakes and admissions resumed in August 2024.

Key Findings

- Between SFY2020 and SFY2024, ADP was at its lowest in SFY 2022. This has been increasing steadily since then at all institutions, except for NYC, which closed in SFY 2023.
- For the first time since SFY 2020, SFY 2024 had a higher number of admissions than the ADP. Also, since SFY 2023, there have been more admissions each year than releases, with the margin increasing each year. This has a direct connection to the overcrowding issues in JR institutions. When more clients are admitted than released, the ADP will automatically increase.
- Between SFYs 2020 and 2024, approximately 73% to 80% of the ADP was housed in the JR institutions, while 20% to 27% resided in community facilities (CFs). Overall, CFs' ADP trends in client characteristics and sentence types generally mirrored those of the institutions.
- Between SFYs 2020 and 2024, when ADP was at its lowest in SFY 2022 (325 clients), the length of stay (LOS) was the longest in the last five SFYs. This likely coincides with the impact COVID had on court processing. As the courts removed restrictions related to the pandemic, capacity increased to allow additional processing of cases. Although the ADP did not increase substantially in SFY 2023, there was a sharp decline in the average LOS. This is likely the result of less serious offenses being processed first. Less serious offenses carry shorter sentence lengths. Shorter sentence lengths drive down the average LOS.
- The offense type with the largest percentage growth since SFY2020 (8%) in the ADP was Murder/Manslaughter. This does not necessarily mean that more individuals are committing this offense, but that clients with this offense represent a larger portion of the ADP.
- Although all the JR institutions have experienced changes to their ADPs over the last five SFYs, GHS has experienced more substantial changes in terms of the age of clients that are served, the sentence type, and the sentence length (i.e., time served toward their obligation and the time remaining on their obligation).

Overall Trends in ADP, SFY 2020 - 2024

Between SFY 2020 and 2024, JR served 1,865 unique clients with a total of 2,314 obligations in residential programs. An obligation is the commitment that a client is ordered by the court to serve for one or more offenses. ADP percentages and figures calculated include all clients who

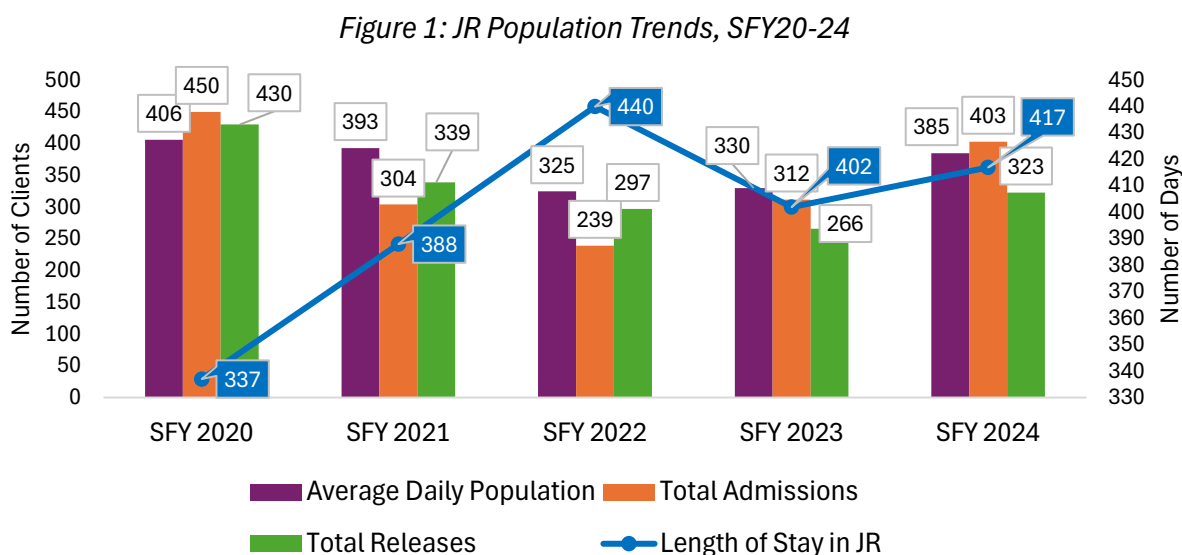
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were in-residence in either a JR institution or CF, including clients in-residence for parole violations. Percentages that are presented in figures may not equal 100% because of rounding.

ADP and LOS

The average LOS for clients in a JR facility has increased overall since SFY 2020. Figure 1 shows the annual number of admissions, releases, ADP, and LOS in JR for SFY 2020 - 2024.⁵ Although the ADP has decreased overall in the past four years (from 406 in SFY 2020 to 385 in SFY 2024), the LOS has increased during the same time (337 to 417 from SFY 2020 to 2024, respectively). However, we see nuanced developments when inspecting the data more closely. Notably, JR saw a steep increase in the LOS from SFY 2020 to SFY 2022, followed by an overall decline from SFY 2022 (440) to SFY 2024 (417). Likewise, we see that since SFY 2022, the number of total admissions reversed trend and increased, despite decreases from SFY 2020 to 2022. Additionally, the number of admissions has exceeded the number of releases for the past two SFYs, contributing directly to overcrowding in JR's institutions.



Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (January 2025). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2019-2024].

When ADP was at its lowest in SFY 2022 (325 clients), the LOS was the highest in the last five SFYs (440 days). This likely coincides with the impact COVID had on court processing, as well as the increase in maximum age in JR. Restrictions intended to prevent the spread of COVID had

⁵ For a description of how ADP is calculated see <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/JR-ReportingClientsServed.pdf>

significant impacts on court processes, resulting in fewer admissions during that time. Specifically, there were fewer clients with short sentences and cases that were admitted into JR were primarily serious offenses. Together, this reduced the average LOS overall. As the courts removed pandemic-related restrictions, capacity increased to process the case backlog. Although the ADP did not increase substantially from SFY 2022 to SFY 2023, there was a sharp decline in the average LOS. This is likely the result of less serious offenses being processed. Less serious offenses carry shorter sentence lengths.

In SFY 2024, the ADP increased from the previous year, as well as the average LOS, which was substantially higher than in SFY 2020. This can be at least partly attributed to JR admitting more clients with adult sentences and to a difference in the offense types that are admitted to JR (see Table 1).

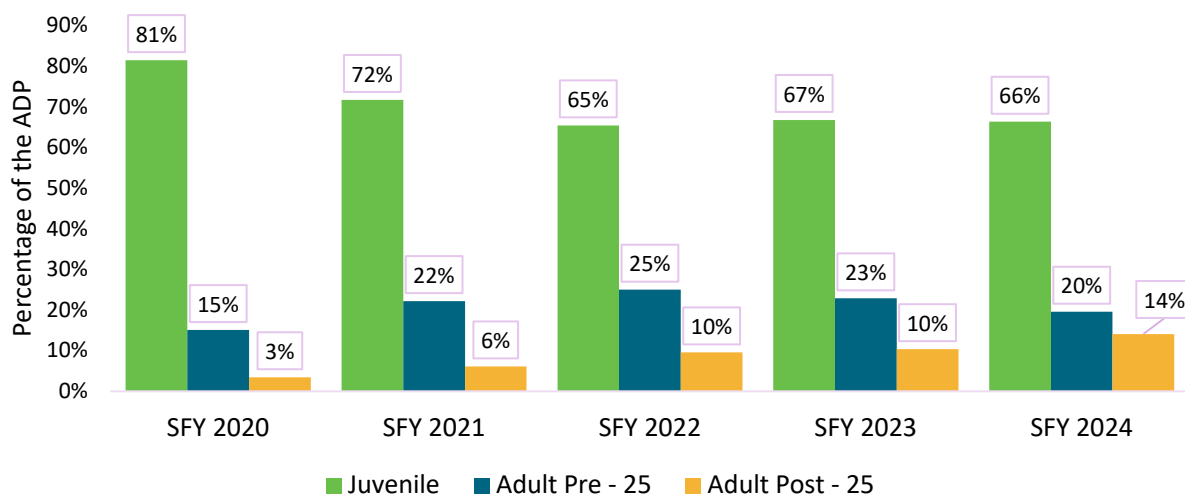
Indeed, a recent report⁶ found that JR clients with adult sentences had significantly longer sentences than those with juvenile sentences. The combination of increases in adult sentences and serious offense types, both of which generally carry longer sentence requirements, can lead to an increase in LOS, despite decreases to ADP.

Figure 2 shows that the percentage of the ADP with juvenile sentences decreased substantially from SFY 2020 to SFY 2022 and remained relatively consistent in subsequent years. The overall percentage of the ADP with adult sentences has remained consistent for the last three SFYs. However, the percentage of clients with adult sentences and release dates past their 25th birthdays (that will eventually transfer to DOC) has continued to increase. Thus, the percentage

⁶ Goins, A.M. (2021). Juvenile Rehabilitation Length of Stay Trends (SFY19-21). Department of Children, Youth, and Families, Office of Innovation, Alignment, and Accountability. Olympia, WA

of the population that will eventually transfer to DOC has increased.

Figure 2: Average Daily Population by Sentence Type, SFY20-24



Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (January 2025). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2019-2024].

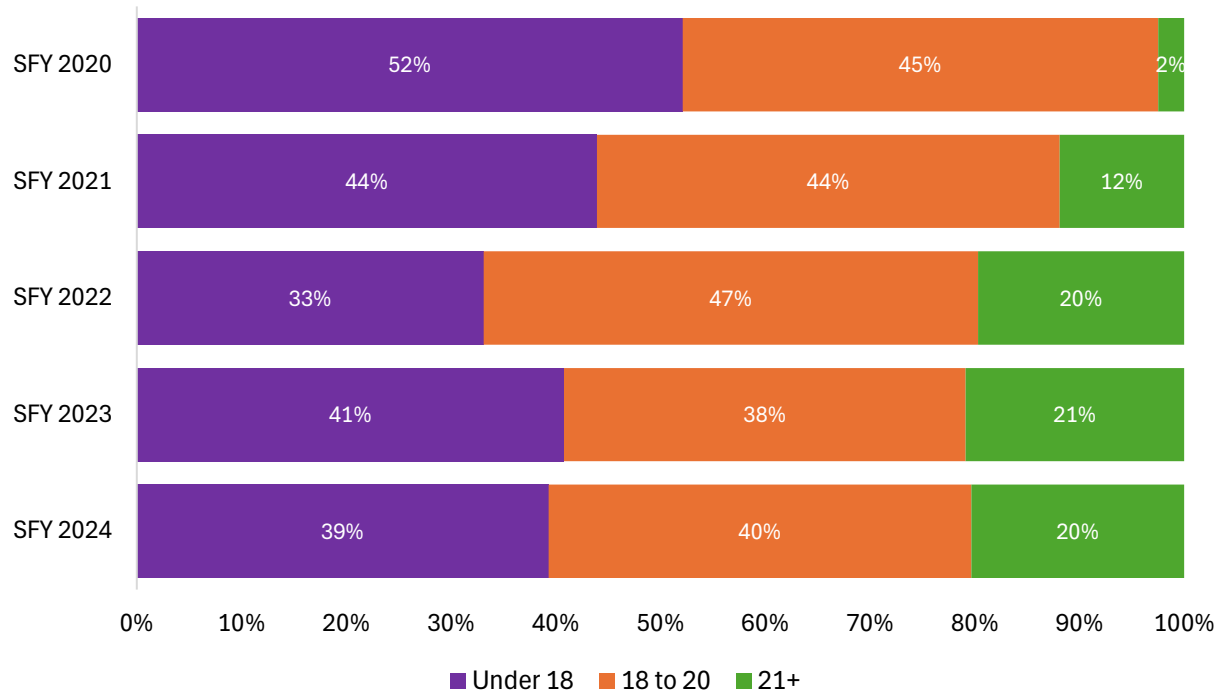
Client Demographic Trends

Age⁷

As seen in Figure 3, there have been significant changes in the age composition of clients served in JR over the last five SFYs. Notably, the percentage of the ADP made up of clients aged 18 and under has decreased while the percentage of clients over the ages of 18 has increased. This was an expected outcome of the JR to 25 legislation which extended the upper age jurisdiction from 21 to 25. For instance, in SFY 2020, 52% and 2% of the JR ADP were under the age of 18 and older than 21, respectively. However, in SFY 2024, only 39% of the JR ADP was under the age of 18 while 20% were older than 21. This represents an increase of nearly 670% in clients 21 years and older in five years.

⁷ Client age categories are calculated by subtracting the client's date of birth from December 31 of the associated SFY. Given that the ADP values are rounded to nearest whole number, not all SFYs will add up to 100%.

Figure 3: Average Daily Population by Client Age Groups, SFY20-24



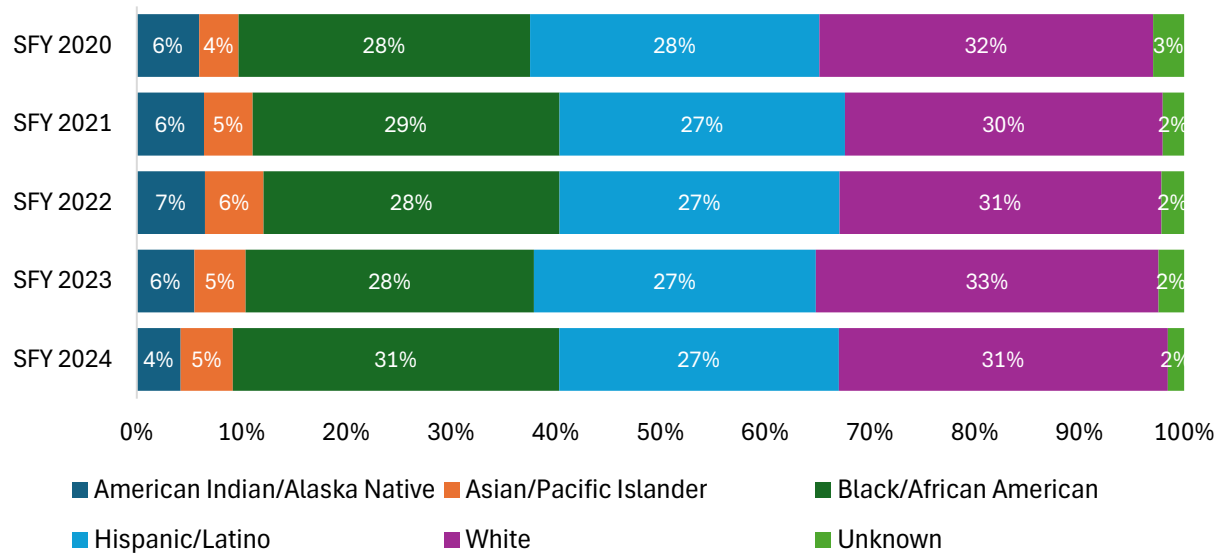
Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (January 2025). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2019-2024].

Race/Ethnicity⁸

As seen in Figure 4, between SFYs 2020 and 2024, the race and ethnicity of clients served in JR has remained relatively consistent. Overall, most clients were either Black/African American, Hispanic/Latino, or White—with each of these racial/ethnic categories representing nearly a third of the JR population. Closer examination of the data reveal that the greatest percentage ADP increase has been among Black/African American clients. The percentage of the ADP that is American Indian/Alaska Native, Hispanic, and White has decreased slightly.

⁸ Race and ethnicity were calculated by combining singular racial categories with their multiracial counterparts. For example, American Indian/Alaska Native category was combined with the American Native/Alask Native Multiracial category. This was also the case for Black/African American and Asian/Pacific Islander. Clients whose race or ethnicity was unknown accounted for 2% of the population on average for SFYs 2020 to 2024

Figure 4: Average Daily Population by Racial Group, SFY20-24



Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (January 2025). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2019-2024].

WSRDAC/M: Yes; AI/AN, multiracial included in AI/AN counts and Black/African American, multiracial included in Black/African American counts. Clients whose race or ethnicity was unknown accounted for 3% of the population on average for SFY20-24.

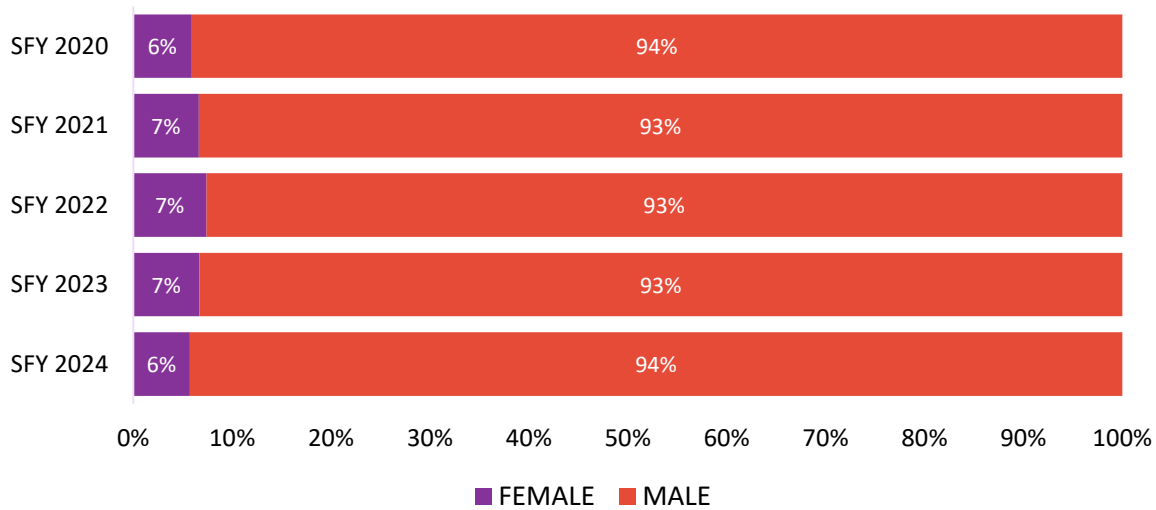
Gender

Overall, the percentage of the ADP that represents female clients has remained consistent over the last five SFYs. Since SFY 2020, the percentage of the ADP that was female clients was between 6% and 7%. Male clients represented approximately 93% to 94% of the ADP. Clients whose gender was unknown were not included in Figure 5 below.

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Figure 5: Average Daily Population by Gender, SFY20-24



Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (January 2025). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2019-2024].

Client Sentence Trends

Offense Group

Table 1 shows that the percentage of the ADP whose most serious offense group was Murder/Manslaughter had the most substantial increase since SFY 2020, from 8% to 16% of the ADP in SFY 2024. Increases or decreases in Table 1 do not necessarily indicate that more or less of an offense type is occurring, but instead that more or fewer of those clients are residing in JR every day. Thus, an 8% increase in the proportion of the ADP whose most serious offense is Murder/Manslaughter does not necessarily mean that there is an 8% increase in the number of people committing this offense. An overall increase in more serious offense types (namely Assault and Murder/Manslaughter), along with the reduction in ADP, indicates that clients who are committing less serious offenses are likely not being sent to JR as frequently and that those who are sent to JR are more likely to have been released because of shorter sentences. Altogether, it appears that as JR admits clients with more serious offenses (e.g., Murder/Manslaughter), these individuals will remain in custody longer and consequently increase their representation as a percentage of the population across time.

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Table 1: ADP by Offense, SFY 2020 - 2024

Most Serious Offense Group	SFY 2020	SFY 2021	SFY 2022	SFY 2023	SFY 2024	Change
Arson	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	-1%
Assault	19%	22%	24%	25%	24%	5%
Burglary	8%	7%	7%	9%	8%	0%
Criminal Trespass	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Drug Offense	2%	1%	0%	0	0%	-2%
Escape	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Forgery	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kidnapping	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	-1%
Malicious Mischief	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	-1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	6%	5%	4%	2%	2%	-4%
Murder/Manslaughter	8%	11%	15%	16%	16%	8%
Other Offense	4%	3%	2%	2%	2%	-2%
Other Sex Offense	8%	8%	9%	8%	7%	-1%
Poss. Stolen Prop	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Rape/Rape of a Child	6%	6%	7%	7%	6%	0%
Robbery	31%	30%	27%	27%	31%	0%
Theft	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%	-2%
Weapon Offense	4%	3%	2%	2%	3%	-1%

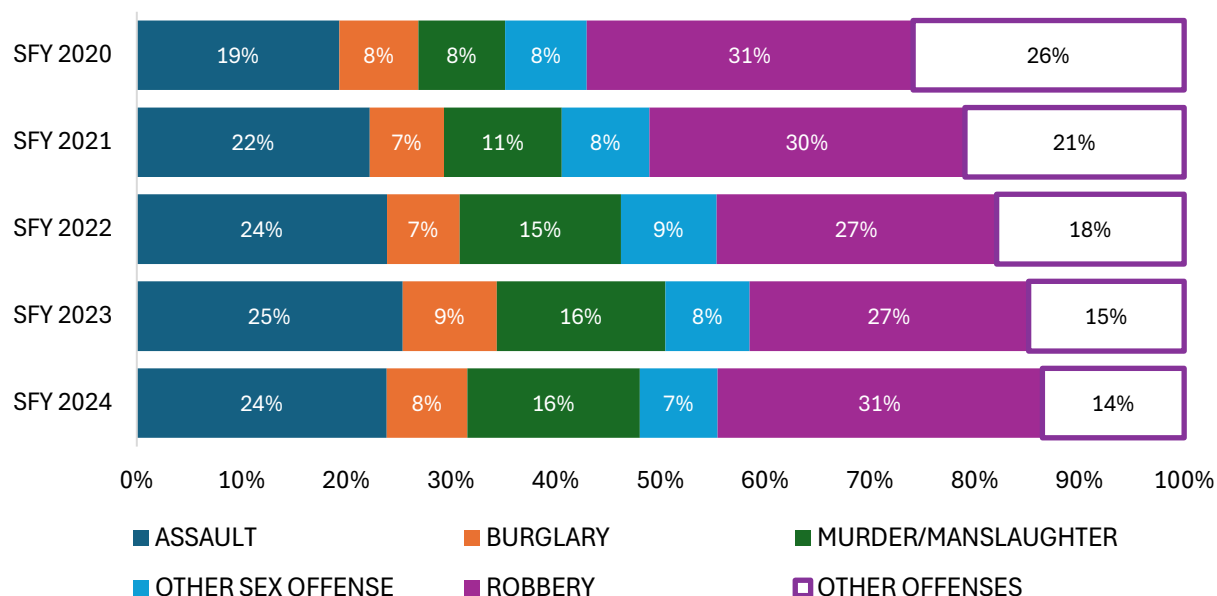
Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (January 2025). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2019-2024].

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Figure 6 shows the percentage of the ADP by the most frequent offense groups. Between SFYs 2020 and 2024, the top offense groups remained relatively unchanged. Specifically, five offense groups—robbery, assault, murder/manslaughter, burglary, and other sexual offense—represented 74% to 86% of the ADP in SFY 2020 and 2024, respectively. Between these SFYs, there has been an increase in two offense categories represented in the ADP: Assault and Murder/Manslaughter. The category “Other Offenses” is the aggregate percentage of all other offense groups in the ADP. The most common offense groups from SFY 2020 to 2024 are generally associated with longer sentences. Figure 6 shows that the overall diversity of offense types in the ADP is decreasing. As the most common offense groups generally carry lengthier sentences, the proportion of the ADP reflecting less serious offenses decreased as their overall stays are shorter and because admissions for these offenses have been reduced.

Figure 6: ADP by Most Common Offense Groups, SFY20-24



Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (January 2025). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2019-2024].

Time Served Toward Obligation

A client’s time served toward their obligation is calculated separately for every SFY that a client spent in JR. For each SFY, the client’s obligation start date was subtracted from December 31st. Clients were then categorized into the defined groups based on their total number of days as shown in Figure 7. If a client had multiple consecutive obligations to serve, the time served would be calculated separately by obligation, rather than by the total time a client served.

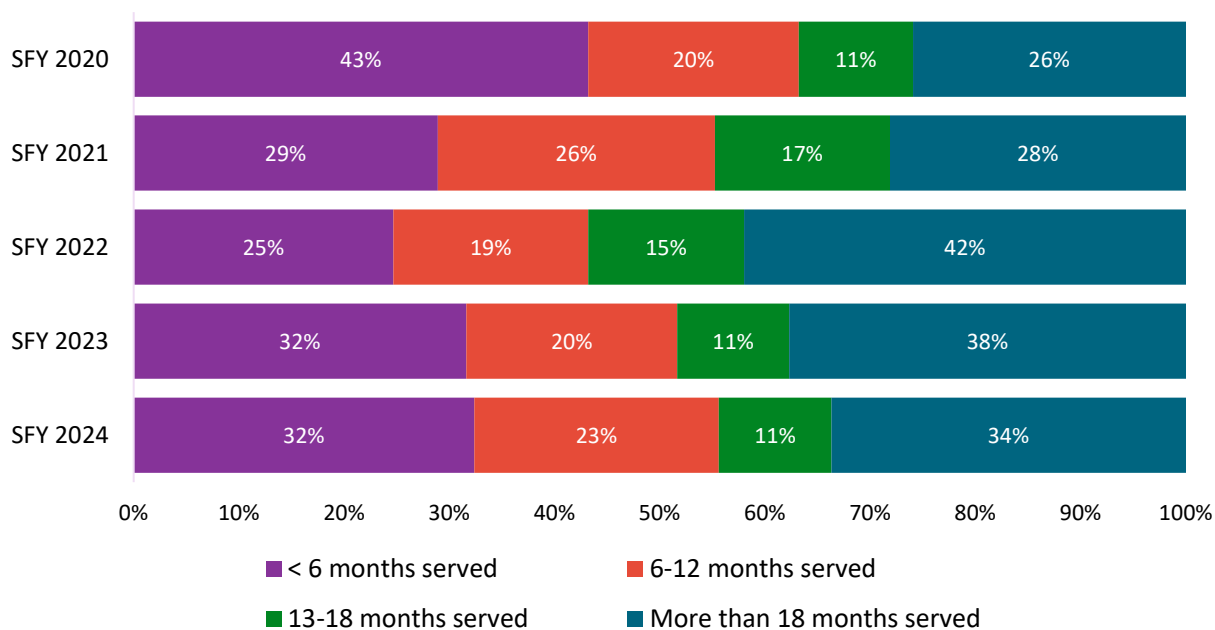
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Over the last five SFYs, the percentage of the ADP that has served more than 18 months has increased by 8%, from 26% in SFY 2020 to 34% in SFY 2024. Conversely, the percentage of clients who served less than six months decreased from 43% in SFY 2020 to 32% in SFY 2024. Indeed, the steepest drop occurred immediately from SFY 2020 until SFY 2022, when the percentage of clients who had served six months or less was at its lowest (25%). It is important to reiterate that in SFY 2022, JR experienced the greatest increase in LOS between SFY 2020 and 2024. Unsurprisingly, as illustrated by Figure 7, SFY 2022 also experienced the largest proportion of the ADP who served more than 18 months of their obligation.

Importantly, the amount of time that clients may spend in JR’s custody has substantially increased with JR to 25 legislation. As the age jurisdiction changed from 21 to 25 years old, the potential time a client could serve also increased by four years. Clients who would have transferred to DOC are now staying in JR as reflected by the percentage of the ADP that has served more than 18 months.

Figure 7: Average Daily Population by Time Served, SFY20-24



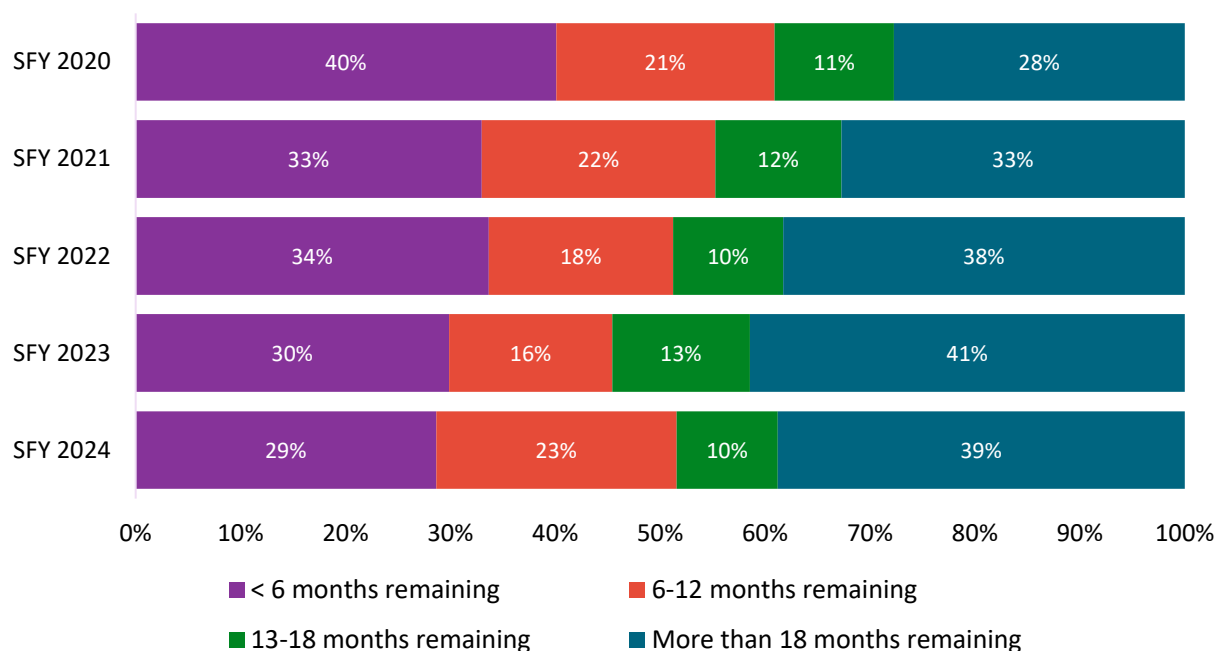
Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (January 2025). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2019-2024].

Time Remaining on Obligation

A client's time remaining on their obligation is calculated separately for every SFY that a client is in JR. For each SFY, December 31 of the corresponding SFY is subtracted from the client's obligation end date or anticipated release date.⁹ Clients are then categorized into the defined groups based on their total number of days as shown in Figure 8 below. If a client had multiple consecutive obligations to serve, the time remaining on their obligation would be calculated separately by obligation, rather than by the total time a client may have left to serve because of additional obligations.

Similar to the trend in the amount of time served toward obligations, the percentage of the ADP that has 18 months or more left to serve has increased 11%, from 28% in SFY 2020 to 39% SFY 2024. The percentage of the ADP with less than six months less to serve toward their obligation has decreased by 11%, from 40% in SFY 2020 to 29% in SFY 2024.

Figure 8: Average Daily Population by Time Remaining Category, SFY20-24



Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (January 2025). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2019-2024].

⁹ Obligation end date either refers to the date that a client released, the Current Earned Release Date (CERD) or Earned Release Date (ERD) for clients who will transfer, or have transferred, to the Department of Corrections.

Trends in Institution ADP, SFY 2020 to 2024

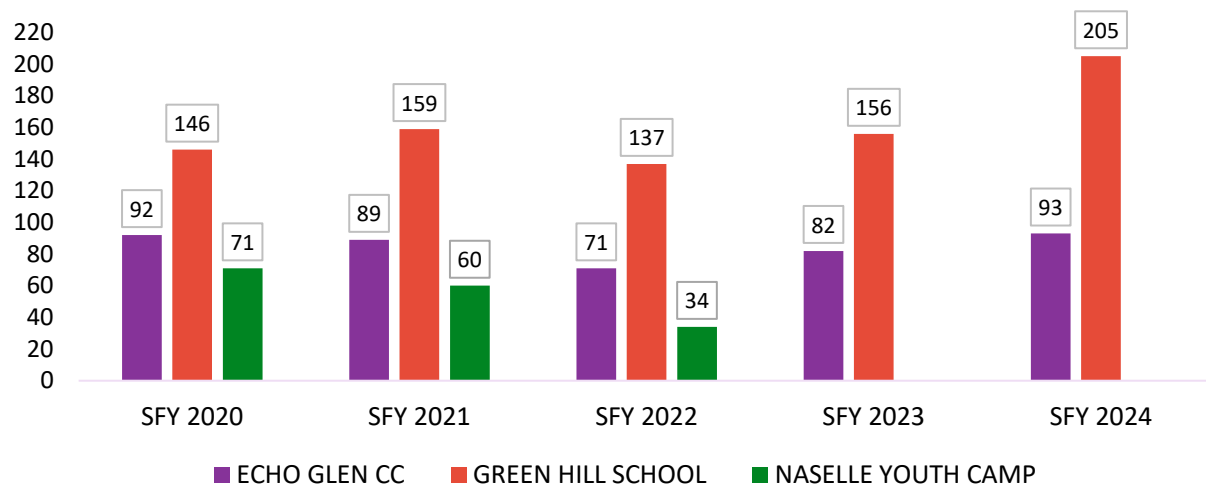
Brief Institution Descriptions¹⁰

Currently, JR has two institutions: EGCC and GHS. EGCC is a medium/maximum security facility that houses JR's younger clients and is the only JR institution that houses female clients. GHS is also a medium/maximum security facility and only houses JR's older male clients. Between SFYs 2020 and 2022, JR had a third institution, NYC, which was a medium security facility. Given that NYC was still in operation up until SFY 2023, its data is also reported.

Overall Institution ADP

When trisecting the ADP by institution, we see different patterns. First, the ADP has remained relatively stable at EGCC with its lowest ADP in SFY 2022. Indeed, its ADP remained nearly unchanged between SFYs 2020 and 2024. Second, despite a low in SFY 2022, GHS experienced a significant increase in its ADP from 146 to 205 in SFYs 2020 and 2024, respectively. Additionally, in SFYs 2021 and 2022, GHS' ADP was larger than that of EGCC and NYC combined. This is likely a direct result of the JR to 25 legislation. As GHS specifically houses an older population with serious violent offenses, the JR to 25 legislation was likely to have the greatest impact there as shown in Figure 9. Finally, as expected, the ADP at NYC steadily reduced to 34 in SFY 2020 and to 0 in SFY 2023.

Figure 9: Average Daily Population by Institution, SFY20-24



Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (January 2025). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2019-2024].

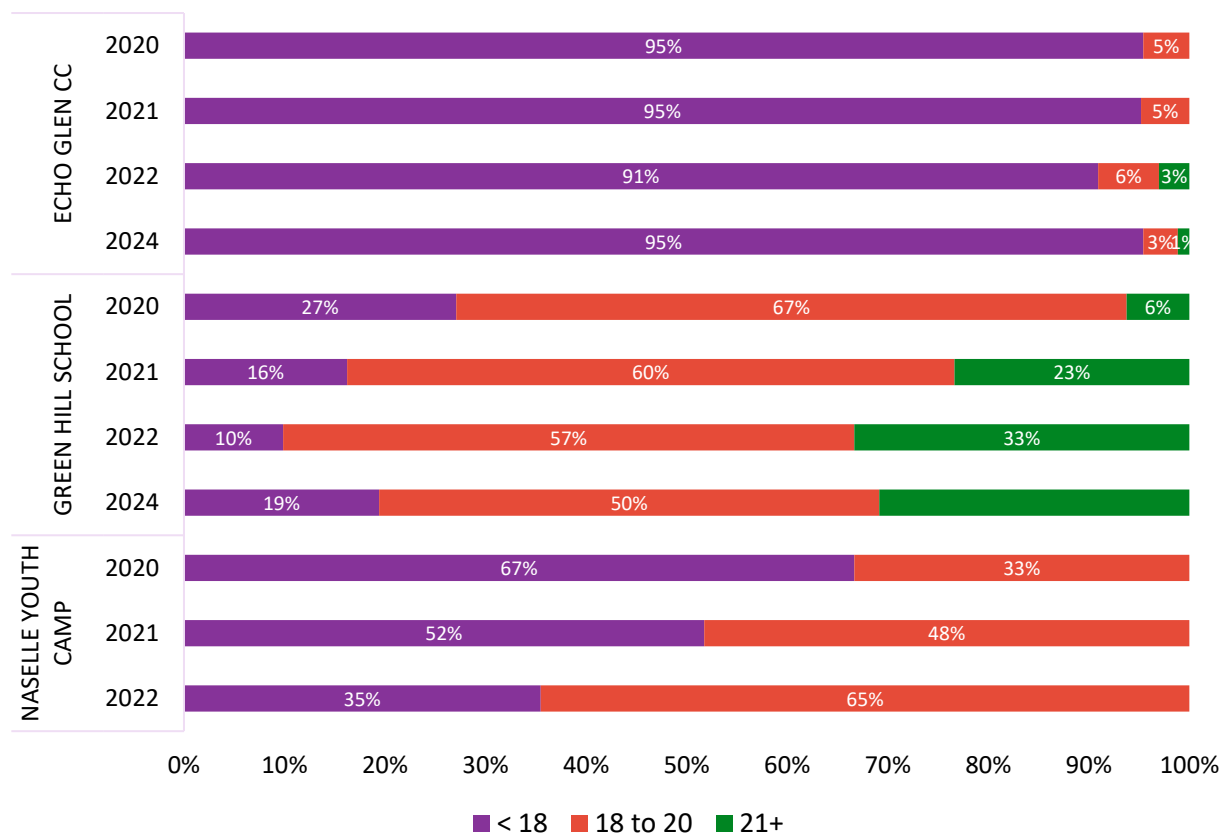
¹⁰ *Residential Facilities*. Department of Children, Youth, and Families. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/services/juvenile-rehabilitation/residential-facilities>

Client Demographic Trends

Age

As seen in Figure 10, there are clear age differences between JR institutions, which is a direct result of the different functions that each location serves, as previously noted. Over the last five SFYs, the average age of clients has increased across all institutions. First, as a result of JR to 25 legislation, GHS has had the largest growth in their older population. In SFY 2020, 6% of the GHS population was 21 or older. By SFY 2024, the percentage of the population 21 and older increased to 31% of the ADP. EGCC continues to primarily house an ADP of youth less than 18 years old. Prior to its closure in SFY 2023, the ADP at NYC that was 18 years and older also increased substantially from 33% in SFY 2020 to 65% in SFY 2022.

Figure 10: Institution Average Daily Population by Age, SFY 20-24



Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (January 2025). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2019-2024].

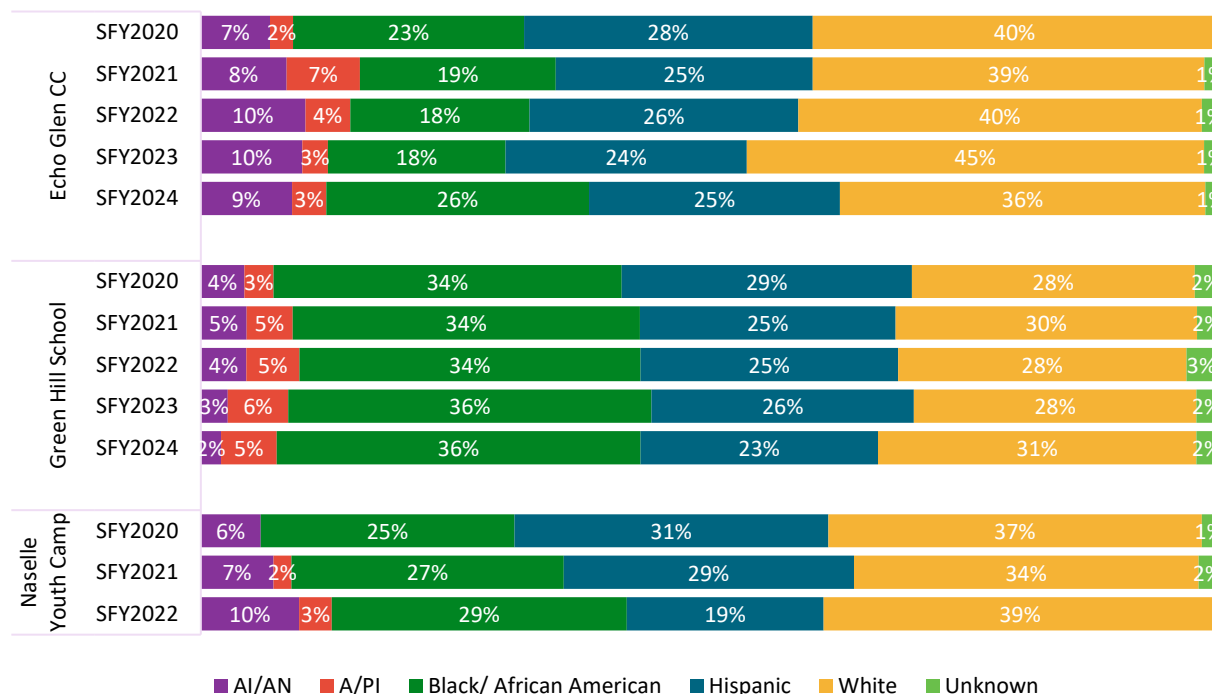
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Race/Ethnicity

Figure 11 below shows the percentage of ADP by racial group for each JR institution. Throughout all five SFYs, the largest percentage of the ADP at both EGCC and NYC was White, while the largest percentage of the ADP at GHS was Black/African American.

Figure 11: Percent of Institution ADP by Racial Category, SFY20-24



Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (January 2025). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2019-2024].

Client Sentence Trends

Sentence Type

Figure 12 shows the percentage of the ADP by sentence type. As with age and racial group, there are substantial differences between GHS and both EGCC and NYC. GHS has historically housed most of the clients in JR with adult sentences. In SFY 2024, 50% of the GHS ADP were clients with adult sentences and 25% of the ADP had sentence lengths that extended past their 25th birthday.

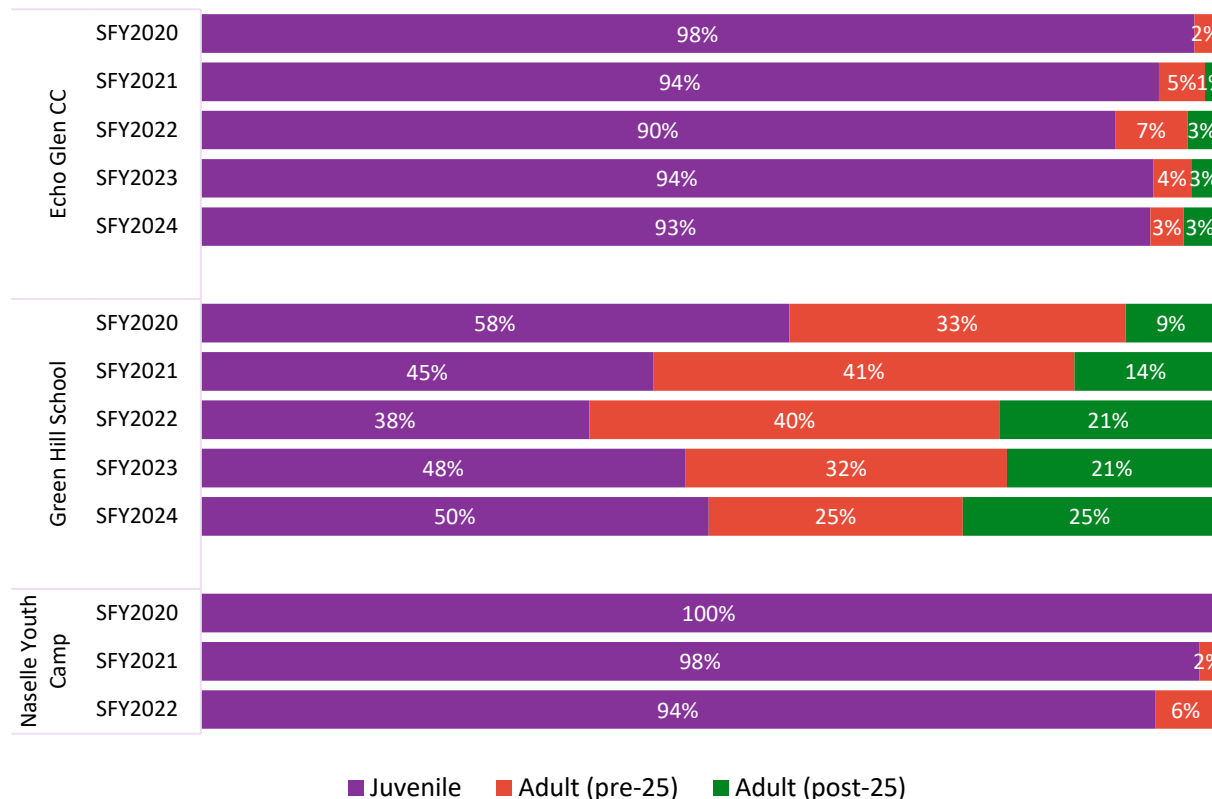
It is important to consider and understand the potential relationships between different ADP calculations. At EGCC and NYC, where almost all clients are (or were) committed for juvenile sentences, the largest percentage of the population is White. At GHS, where most clients are

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committed for adult sentences, the largest percentage of the population is Black/African American, as shown above in Figure 11.

Figure 12: Institution ADP by Sentence Type & Age at Release, SFY20-24



Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (January 2025). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2019-2024].

Offense Group¹¹

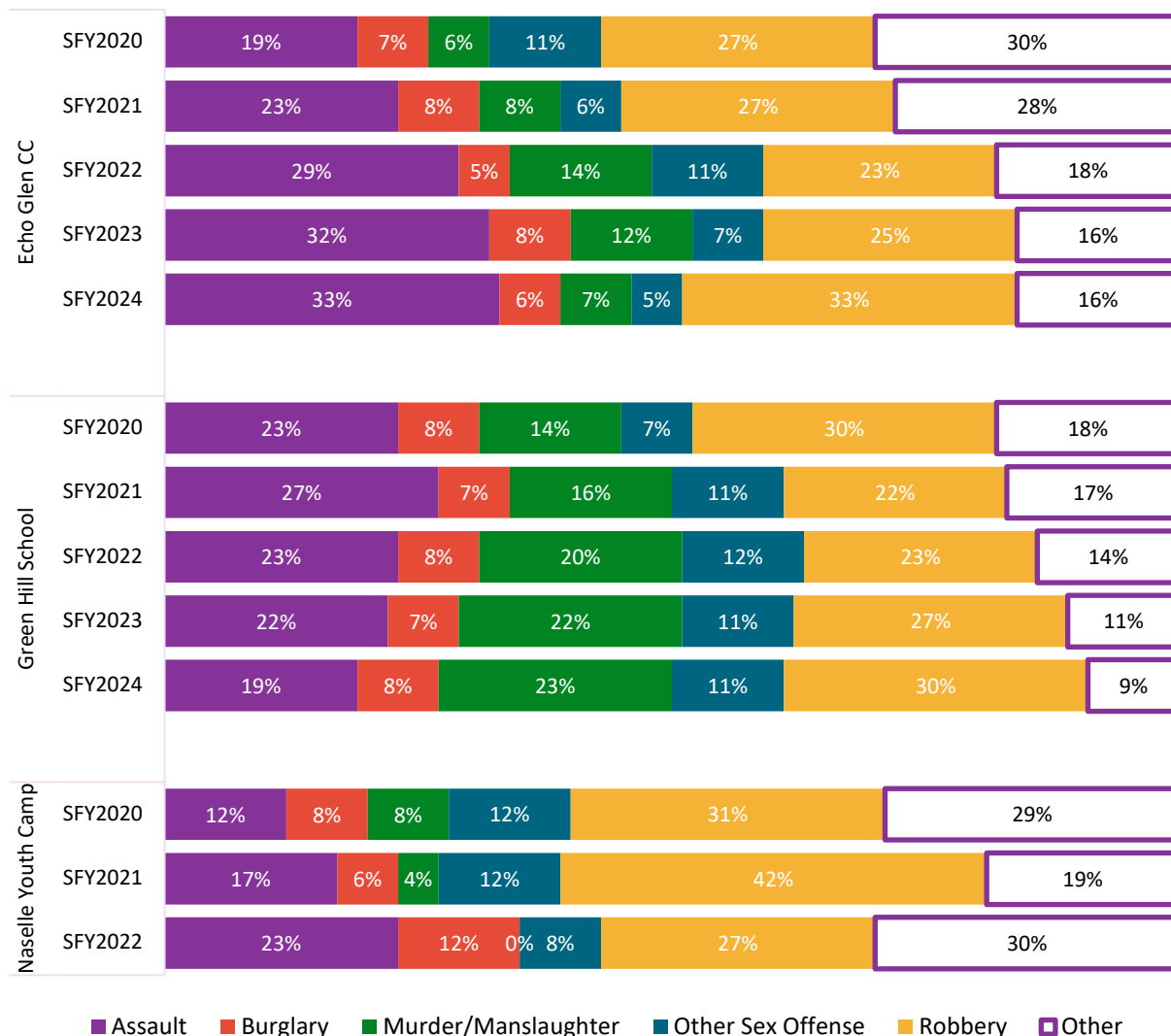
Figure 13 shows the percentage of the ADP by offense type, using the most common overall offense groups, for all JR institutions. Clients who committed one of the five most common offenses each year made up the largest percentage of the ADP. The category “Other Offenses,” is an aggregate of all other offenses, as shown in Figure 6.

Although the proportion of clients with the five most common offenses is increasing across all institutions (as evidenced by the decreasing percentage of other offenses), Figure 13 shows

¹¹ Most common offenses are not calculated per Institution but are the overall most common offenses for JR. Categories kept the same for comparative purposes.

that this change has been most significant at EGCC. In SFY 2020, 70% of the ADP was sentenced on one of the most common offenses. This number increased to 84% by SFY 2024. Likewise, we see a similar pattern at GHS. In SFY 2020, 82% of the ADP was sentenced to one of the most common offenses. This number steadily increased to 91% by SFY 2024. Thus, as in Figure 6, Figure 13 shows that the overall diversity of committing offense types is decreasing and that the percentage of the most common offenses, more serious offense types, is increasing, at both GHS and EG—the two remaining JR institutions. In SFY 2024, 23% of the ADP or nearly 1 in 4 clients were serving obligations for Murder/Manslaughter.

Figure 13: Institution ADP by Most Common Offense Groups, SFY20-24



Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (January 2025). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2019-2024].

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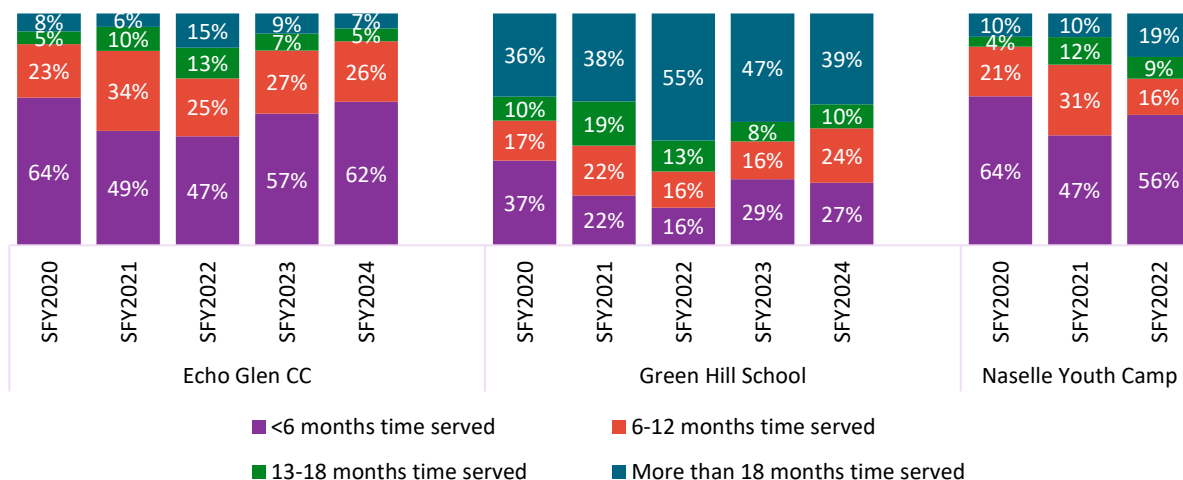
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Time Served Toward Obligation

Figure 14 shows the percentage of the ADP by time served for each JR institution. Overall, at EGCC and GHS, we see a similar pattern. Apart from SFY 2022, the other SFYs experienced a similar time served toward obligation; that is, most of the ADP served 12 months or less. However, in SFY 2022, we see that there was an uptick in the proportion of the ADP that served more than 18 months. In the case of GHS, over half of the ADP (55%) had served more than 18 months (the highest across all SFYs in the data). Likewise, this number nearly doubled for EGCC between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022 (8% to 15%, respectively). Indeed, prior to its closure in SFY 2023, NYC also witnessed a near doubling of the percentage of ADP that had served more than 18 months, from 10% to 19% between SFY 2020 and SFY 2022, respectively.

As previously noted, JR to 25 legislation increased the potential amount of time that a client can serve in JR. As older, adult sentenced male clients are generally placed at GHS, this potential time is reflected in the increase in clients who have already served 18 months or more. Additionally, EGCC houses younger clients, who have simply had less potential time to serve. For example, a client who is 24 could feasibly have served nine years in JR. A client who is 14 could not have served that much time toward an obligation.

Figure 14: Institution ADP by Time Served Towards Obligation, SFY20-24



Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (January 2025). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2019-2024].

Time Remaining on Obligation

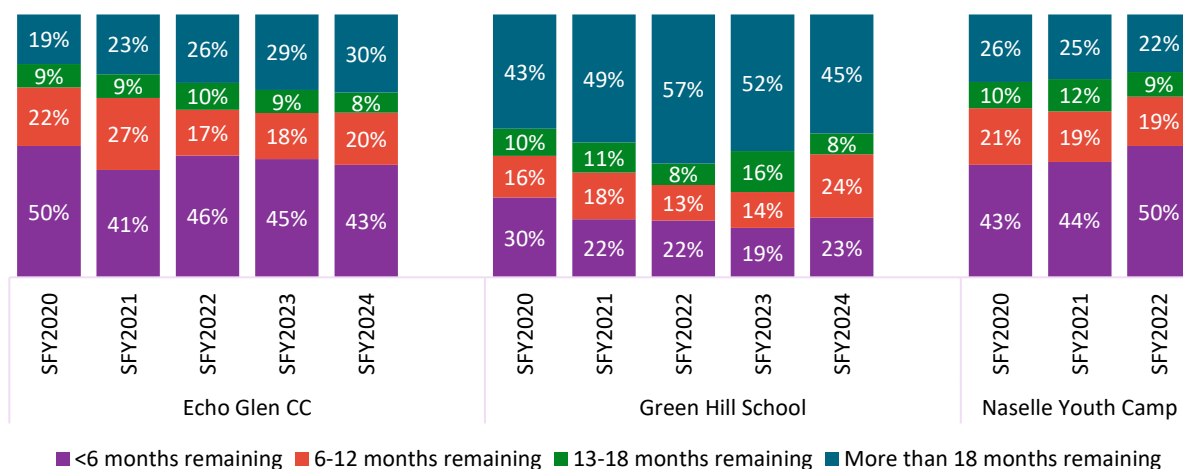
Figure 15 shows the percentage of the ADP by the amount of time remaining on clients' obligations by each institution. Across all the SFYs, most clients (greater than 50% of the ADP) at EGCC and NYC had less than a year left to serve toward their obligation. EGCC has

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experienced the sharpest increase in the ADP with more than 18 months left on their obligation, from 19% to 30% in SFY 2020 to SFY 2024, respectively. Regarding GHS, over the last five SFYs, it has had the greatest percentage of the ADP with more than 18 months left to serve on their obligation. This is related to the changes in offense types present in the ADP. As previously noted, there has been an increase in more serious offense types, which usually carry lengthier sentences. Because these clients do not release as quickly as someone with a shorter obligation, their percentage of the population grows. For example, consider a client who has 10 years remaining on their obligation in SFY 2020. They would still be in JR in SFY 2024 with six years remaining on their obligation, in addition to all new admissions with the same sentence structure.

Figure 15: Institution ADP by Time Remaining on Obligation, SFY20-24



Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (January 2025). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2019-2024].

Trends in Community Facility ADP, SFY 2020 - 2024

JR has Community Facilities (CFs) that are used to transition clients from an institution to a community-based setting as part of a client's transition back to their communities.

Since CFs are used as a graduated transition to their home communities, clients are not initially placed in CFs but are placed in one of the institutions and transitioned to a CF upon meeting eligibility criteria. CFs also house far fewer clients than institutions, which can lead to greater fluctuations in calculated averages (e.g., ADP or LOS).

Consider the following example to illustrate how small counts may have greater impacts on averages when examining trends. In an imaginary CF, the ADP is five clients. One year, there are two males over 18 (40% of the ADP) and three males under 18 (60% of the ADP). The following year, one of the males under 18 exits and is replaced by a client over 18, making the ADP 60%

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over age 18 and 40% under age 18. This is a change of 20 percentage points, but the actual number of clients whose characteristics changed is small.

Because CF placement is secondary to institution placement, it would make sense then that overall changes to institution populations would reflect similarly in CF trend data. For example, if clients who are in CFs were chosen from clients that were in institutions, then there would be a degree of mirroring between trends because CFs are admitting and housing the same clients who were in the institution and pulling from that population. The extent to which CF ADP trends mirror institution ADP trends may be mitigated by eligibility criteria. For example, clients who transfer to DOC on their 25th birthday often have more time remaining on their obligation, but are ineligible to transfer to a CF. This, in turn, could result in a less substantial increase in the percentage of clients in a CF with 18 months or more remaining on their obligation compared to the increase seen in this population within the institutions.

Due to CFs being a secondary placement and their small daily populations, ADP data for CFs was not disaggregated by CF location, apart from Table 2 below. Moreover, CF ADP was not disaggregated by offense type, as the resulting cell counts were too small for meaningful analysis.

Overall Community Facility ADP

Following the overall trend in ADP, most of the CF locations also experienced a small decrease in ADP from SFY 2020 to SFY 2024. Table 2 shows the ADP for each of the eight CFs and the total percentage of the ADP that resided in a CF during the year. The total percentage indicates that over the last five SFYs, on any given day, approximately 21% to 27% of the overall JR residential population was housed within one of the eight CFs.

Table 2: Average Daily Population by Community Facility, SFY20-24

Community Facility	SFY2020	SFY2021	SFY2022	SFY2023	SFY2024
Canyon View	12	10	10	11	8
Oakridge	13	13	12	12	14
Park Creek	10	10	7	10	9
Ridgeview	6	6	6	6	7
Sunrise	12	10	10	11	10
Touchstone	12	11	13	14	12
Twin Rivers	13	11	11	13	12
Woodinville	12	10	10	11	10

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Percentage of Total JR
ADP

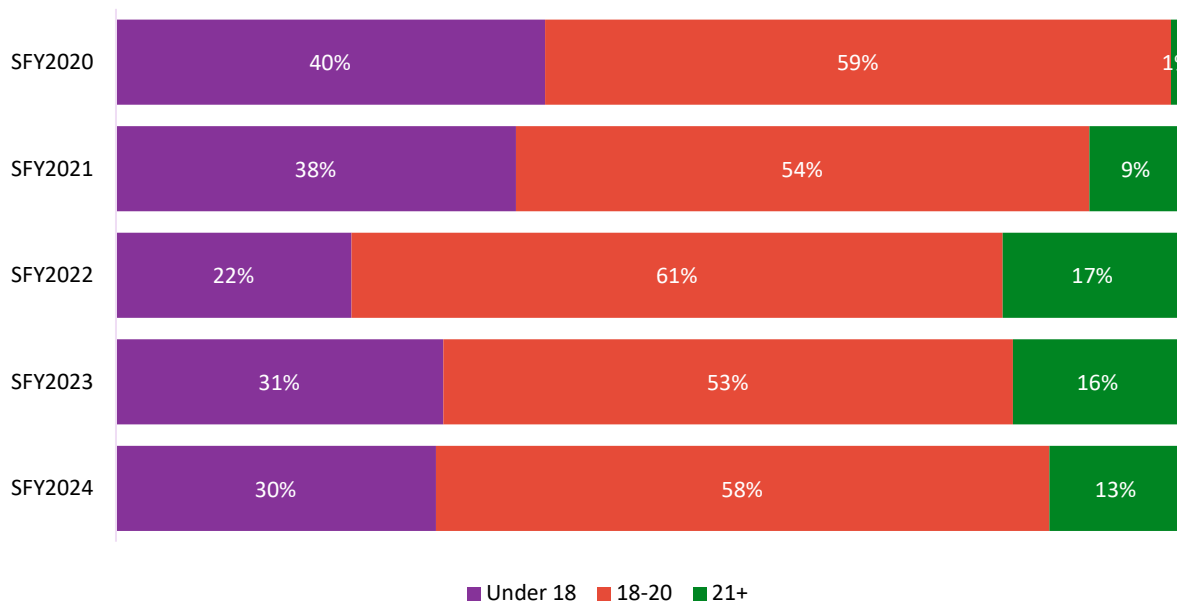
22% 21% 24% 27% 21%

Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (January 2025). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2019-2024].

Figures 16 to 20 show CF ADP disaggregated by age, racial group, sentence type, time served toward obligation, and time remaining on obligation. As stated previously, trends in the CF ADP are similar to those present in the institution ADP data. As with the institutions, client age increased (Figure 16) and the percentage of the ADP that is American Indian/Alaska Native and White has decreased slightly. However, the percentage of the ADP that was Hispanic/Latino increased significantly from 27% to 39% between SFY 2020 and SFY 2024, respectively, while the ADP that was Black/African American remained stable (Figure 17).

The percentage of clients who were serving adult obligations also increased from 11% of the ADP in SFY 2020 to 23% of the ADP in SFY 2024 (Figure 18). With this, there was an increase in the percentage of clients who had already served 18 months or more toward their obligation or had 18 months or more left to serve. The ADP who had served 18 months or more toward their obligation increased from 40% in SFY 2020 to 49% in SFY 2024 (Figure 19). The ADP who had 18 months or more remaining on their obligation increased by 20 percentage points, from 14% in SFY 2020 to 34% in SFY 2024 (Figure 20). The increase in the percentage of ADP with 18 months or more remaining on their obligation could indicate, to some degree, that clients are being transitioned to CFs sooner in their obligations in addition to the increase in maximum age of JR jurisdiction and placement.

Figure 16: Community Facility ADP by Age, SFY20-24

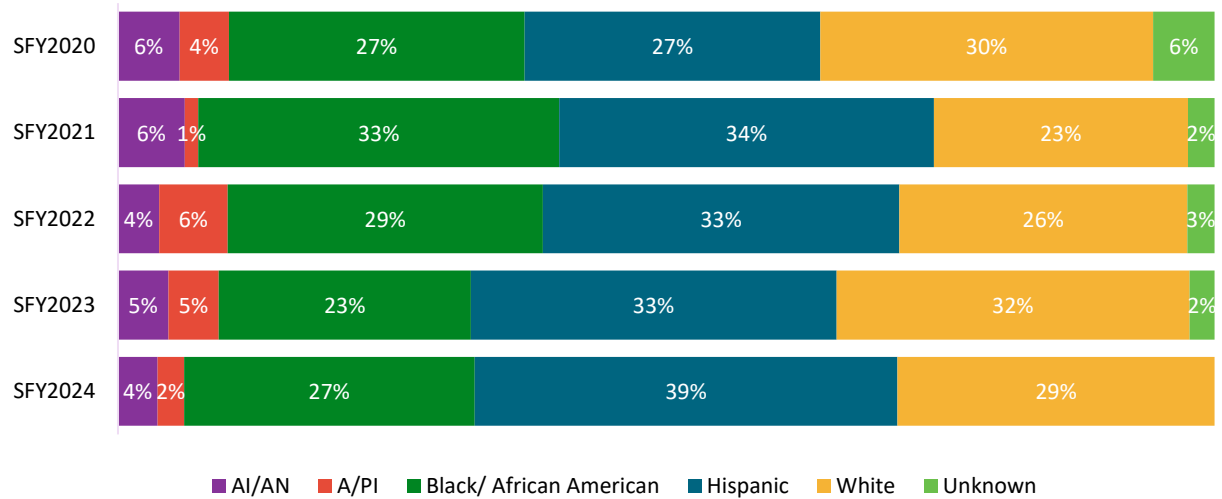


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Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (January 2025). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2019-2024].

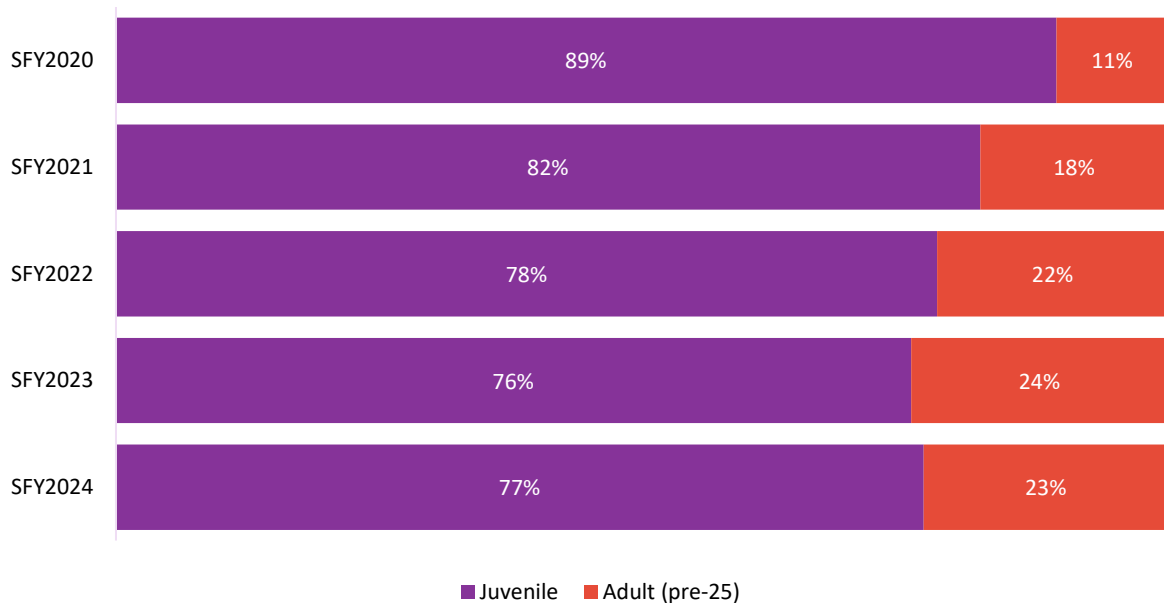
Figure 17: Community Facility ADP by Racial Group, SFY20-24



Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (January 2025). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2019-2024].

WSRDAC/M: Yes; AI/AN, multiracial included in AI/AN counts and Black/African American, multiracial included in Black/African American counts. Clients whose race or ethnicity was unknown accounted for 3% of the population on average for SFY20-24.

Figure 18: Community Facility ADP by Sentence Type, SFY20-24

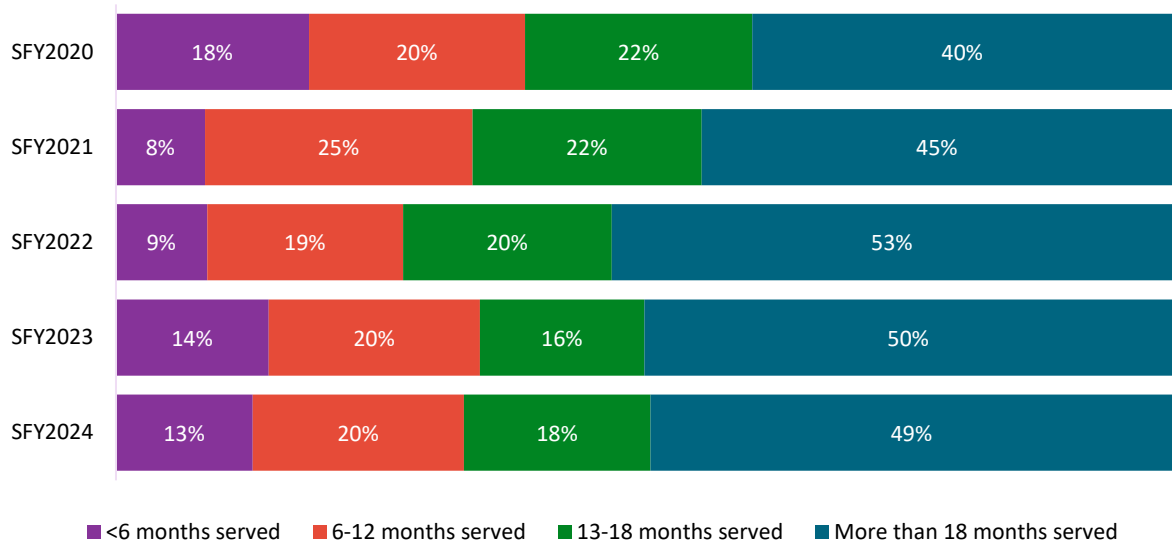


Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (January 2025). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2019-2024].

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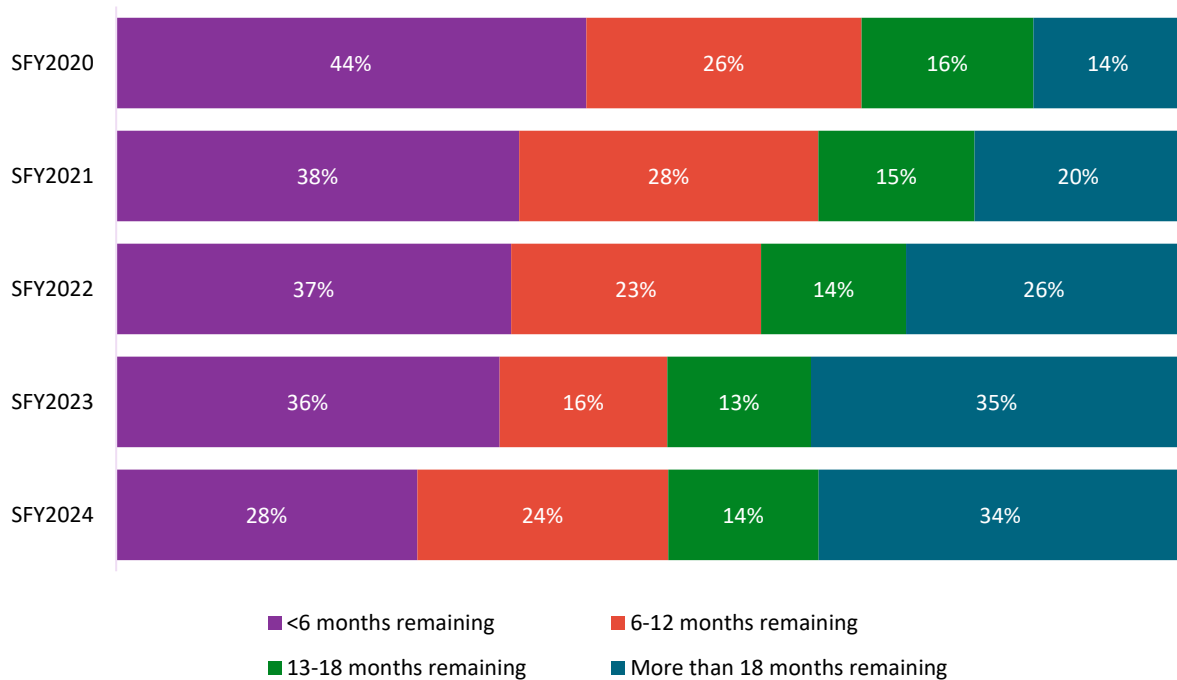
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Figure 19: Community Facility ADP by Time Served, SFY20-24



Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (January 2025). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2019-2024].

Figure 20: Community Facility ADP by Time Remaining on Obligation, SFY20-24



Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (January 2025). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2019-2024].

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Summary

There have been substantial changes to JR's population over the last five SFYs because of several environmental factors and legislative changes. The age of clients in JR, the amount of time clients had already served toward their obligation or had left to serve toward their obligation, and the percentage of clients with an adult sentence all increased during the analysis period, SFYs 2020 to 2024. There was an increase in the percentage of clients who were Black/African American and a slight decrease in the ADP who were American Indian/Alaska Native, Hispanic/Latino (for JR institutions), and White. Moreover, SFY 2022 experienced an increase in the ADP and total admissions, which continued to trend into 2024.

These increases may be owed to the return of pre-pandemic practices during CY 2022 around juvenile arrests, court referrals, and adjudications. Specifically, cases on hold during the pandemic began to be processed, while new cases continued to enter the juvenile justice system¹². This may explain the increases in ADP, admissions, and LOS that occurred in SFY 2022, despite a downward trend since SFY 2020. Although these trends have been apparent across institutions and CFs, changes associated with the JR to 25 legislation were most apparent at GHS.

Considering these data, future exploration can and should seek to monitor potential key differences in population characteristics among facilities. The ADP data show that clients at GHS are generally serving longer obligations or still have more time left to serve their obligations. These metrics can and should help to inform decisions about program or service provision, as clients at GHS have more time to complete longer programs.

There are additional developmental considerations regarding age differences across facilities. Adolescent and young adult development should be a consideration in planning for program or service provision by location to ensure that the proposed or existing programs are suitable for the age of the clients who make up the ADP. Additionally, transition and reentry foci may differ based on the age of the client who is releasing, so there could be important considerations regarding transition preparations by age and facility, as well. Maintaining an appraisal of the population at each individual facility, and differences across facilities, provides another way to ensure appropriate services are available to the clients served at each location.

¹² Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice. (November 2024). 2024 Biennial WA State Juvenile Justice System Report to the Governor and State Legislature. [2024 BIENNIAL REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR & STATE LEGISLATURE](#)