

Juvenile Rehabilitation



Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

Fiscal Year	Feb-16 Forecast	Jun-16 Forecast	Nov-16 Forecast	Feb to Nov Difference	Percent Difference	Jun to Nov Difference	Percent Difference
2017	477	477	497	20	4.1%	20	4.1%
2018		482	501			19	3.9%
2019		486	505			19	3.9%

The Juvenile Rehabilitation (JR) caseload is composed of three components: Regular Admissions, Department of Corrections (DOC) Transfers, and Parole Revocations.

- Regular admissions are youths committed to Juvenile Justice and Rehabilitation Administration for new crimes. They usually comprise about 90 percent of the Juvenile Rehabilitation residential population. The regular admission component of the forecast is driven by assumptions about future crime rates and the at-risk population age 12-17.

Forecast Contact:
 Gongwei Chen
 (360) 664-9373
 Gongwei.chen@cfc.wa.gov

- DOC transfers are youths under age 18 sentenced as adults to the Department of Corrections. If under 18, these youths begin their adult sentences in Juvenile Rehabilitation facilities. The 2010 Legislature adopted budget provisions requiring that such youths with adult sentences extending beyond age 21 be returned to DOC at age 18; the remaining youths serve their entire sentence in Juvenile Rehabilitation facilities.
- Juvenile Rehabilitation parole revocations are Juvenile Rehabilitation parolees returned to confinement for up to 30 days for violating parole.

Tracking the Current Forecast

	Jun-16 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
May-16	491	498	7	1.4%
Jun-16	489	494	6	1.1%
Jul-16	485	490	5	1.0%
Aug-16	489	493	3	0.7%
Sep-16	481	501	20	4.2%

JR caseload has been creeping up since July 2015. The sustained, albeit modest, growth stands out in the past 20 years of JR caseload history, which had been declining for most of the time. Juvenile arrests for violent and property crimes have declined for most of the past 20 years. Drug related Juvenile arrests peaked in 2001 and have been declining since then, so there is no evidence increasing arrests are driving the recent JR caseload up. On the other hand, Washington state 12-17 year old population is expected to grow in the next decade, posing a potential driver for JR caseload growth. There has not been any policy or practice change recently and none is expected in the immediately future.

The Juvenile Rehabilitation caseload is forecasted to grow modestly in the next biennium.

Fiscal Year Caseload Change

	Fiscal Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
Actual	2010	704		
	2011	611	-93	-13.2%
	2012	567	-44	-7.3%
	2013	550	-17	-2.9%
	2014	533	-17	-3.2%
	2015	492	-40	-7.5%
	2016	482	-10	-2.0%
Forecast	2017	497	14	2.9%
	2018	501	4	0.9%
	2019	505	4	0.8%

Risks to the Forecast

Risks to the Juvenile Rehabilitation forecast are moderate.