

Changes to the Juvenile Rehabilitation Population

SFY 18-21

Introduction

There have been several changes to policy and practice within Juvenile Rehabilitation (JR) over the last four 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 SFY18-21 by client characteristics and offense information.

JR to 25 Legislation

In recent years, 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 year 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 in transferring. HB1646 took effect July 28, 2019.

Both of these bills, referred to hereafter as the JR to 25 legislation, departed significantly from previous practice, where 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 on their sentence.

Other Environmental Impacts on Population

In addition to the changes introduced in the JR to 25 legislation, there were additional environmental factors and other legislative changes that have likely impacted trends in JR ADP. The first quarter of calendar year (CY) 2020 marked the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, which impacted several areas of JR operation, including a 60% reduction in juvenile court referrals.¹

¹ 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>



Perhaps most relevant to this analysis were a number of clients who were released early in response to COVID-19.

Key Findings

- Overall, ADP has decreased over the last four SFYs, however, in SFY21, the ADP at Green Hill School (GHS) was greater than the ADP of Echo Glen Children’s Center (EGCC) and Naselle Youth Camp (NYC) combined. This is likely a direct result of the JR to 25 legislation, allowing older clients to remain in JR custody.
- Approximately 76-78% of the ADP is housed in the JR institutions, while 22-24% is housed in community facilities (CFs) whose ADP trends generally reflect the trends in institution ADP.
- Although ADP is decreasing, the overall length of stay (LOS) is increasing. This is the likely result of multiple factors, including longer sentences, the increase in maximum age of release, and increases in more serious offense types and adult sentences.
- The offense type with the largest percentage growth in the ADP was Murder/Manslaughter. This does not necessarily mean that more individuals are committing this offense, but that clients with this offense are simply representing a larger portion of the ADP. This is likely because these clients have longer obligations and are not releasing as frequently as clients with less serious offenses.
- Although all of the JR institutions have experienced changes to their populations over the last four SFYs, it appears that GHS has experienced more substantial changes in terms of the age of clients served, sentence type, and sentence length (time served toward their obligation and the time remaining on their obligation).

Overall Trends in ADP, SFY18-21

During SFY2018-2021, JR served 1,510 unique clients with a total of 2,525 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 were in-residence in either a JR institution or CF, including clients in-residence for parole violations. Percentages presented in figures may not equal 100% due to rounding.

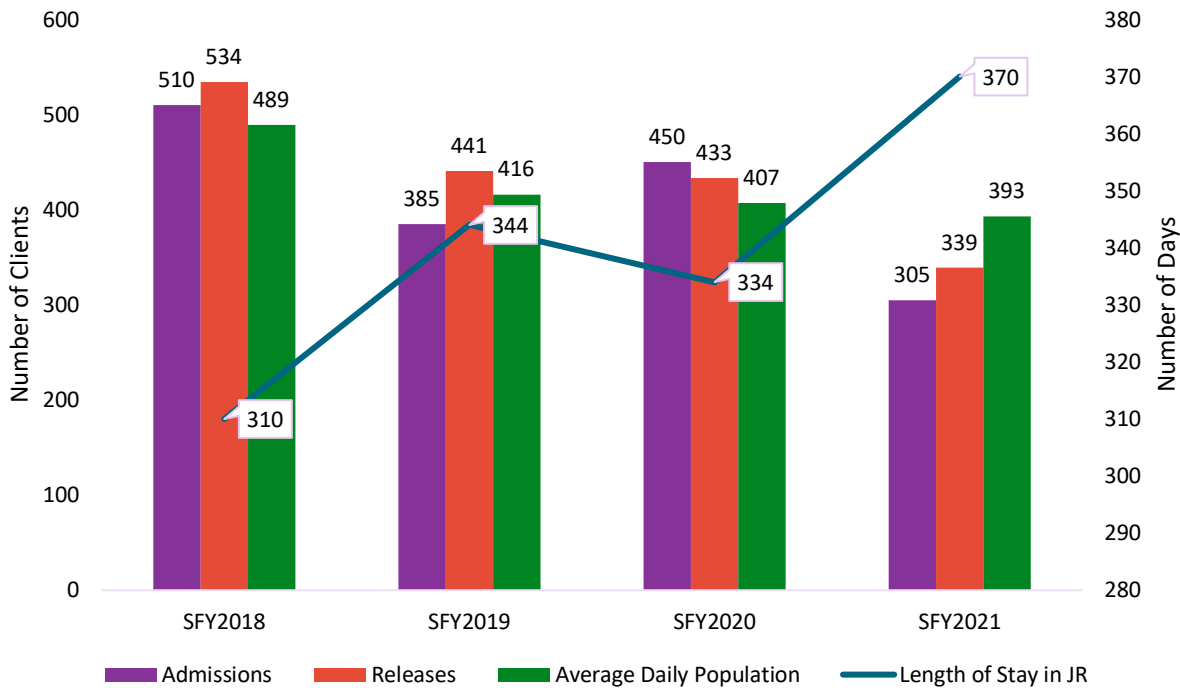
ADP and LOS

The average LOS for clients in a JR facility has increased overall since SFY2018. Figure 1 below shows the annual number of admissions, releases, ADP, and LOS in JR for SFY18-21.² Although the ADP has decreased over the past four years, the LOS has increased, and as shown in the

² For a description of how ADP is calculated see <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/JR-ReportingClientsServed.pdf>

figure below, the ADP in SFY21 was greater than both the number of admissions and the number of releases for that state fiscal year. This is a noteworthy finding, as it indicates that there is a cumulative effect happening, where client admissions are decreasing, but because the LOS is increasing, clients are or will remain in JR for a longer period of time, causing increases in the ADP. This means that because clients are staying longer in JR, the number of clients in-residence daily increases, because they are not releasing as quickly after admission as they have historically.

Figure 1: JR Population Trends, SFY18-21



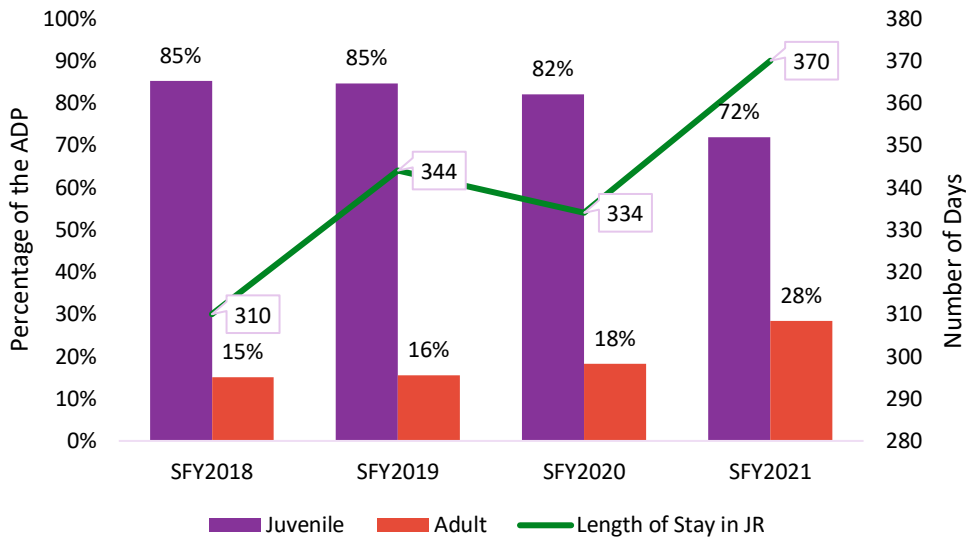
Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (August 2021). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2017-2021].

The reason that the ADP is decreasing while the LOS is increasing can be at least partly attributed to JR admitting more clients with adult sentences, and partly attributed to a difference in the offense types which are being admitted to JR (see Table 1). In a recent report,³ clients with adult sentences had significantly longer sentences than those with juvenile sentences. The increase in adult sentences and offenses, which generally carry longer sentence requirements, can cause these results in LOS and ADP because although fewer clients are admitting to JR, they are staying for longer periods of time. Figure 2 shows the percentages of the ADP that had juvenile or adult sentencing.

³ 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.

Original Date: April 21, 2022 | Revised Date: May 12, 2022

Figure 2: Average Daily Population by Sentence Type with Average Length of Stay, SFY18-21



Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (August 2021). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2017-2021].

Client Demographic Trends

Age

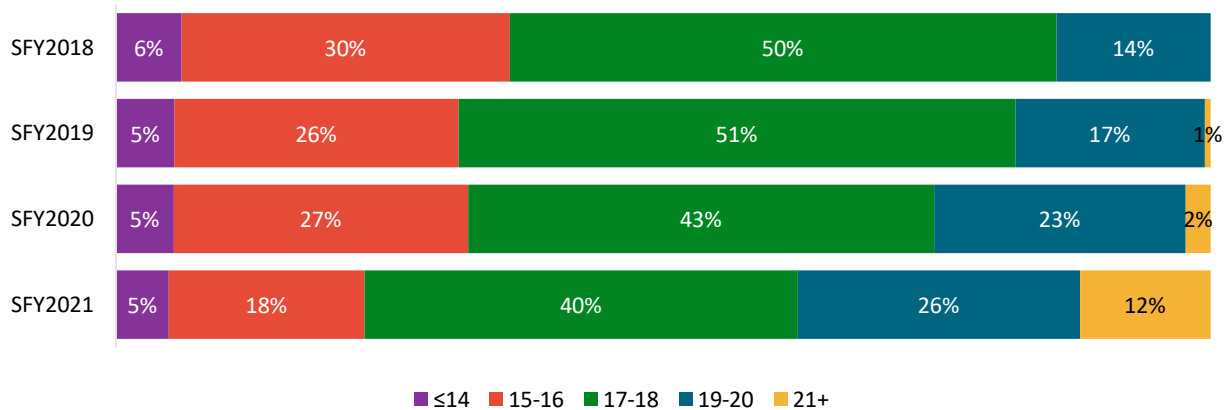
The age of clients in JR has changed substantially over the last four SFYs. Overall, the percentage of the ADP made up of clients age 18 or under has reduced, while the percentage of clients over 18 has increased. This was an anticipated result of the JR to 25 legislation, which automatically increased the age of jurisdiction from 21 to 25. In SFY18, 14% of the JR ADP was 19 or older, while in SFY21, 38% of the population is 19 or older.

Client age categories are calculated by subtracting the client’s date of birth from December 31 of the associated SFY. Figure 3 below shows the age categories and the percentage of the ADP that they represent. For example, in SFY21, 40% of the average daily population was age 17-18. Interestingly, the percentage of the ADP that is age 14 or younger has remained consistent over the last four SFYs.

Original Date: April 21, 2022 | Revised Date: May 12, 2022

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Figure 3: Average Daily Population by Client Age Group, SFY18-21

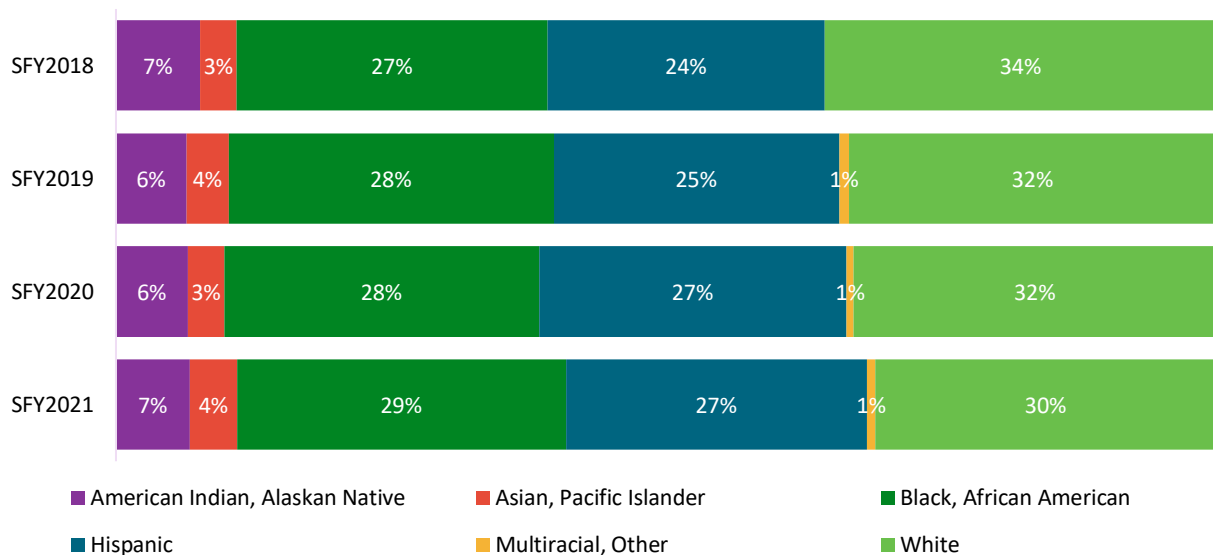


Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (August 2021). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2017-2021].

Race/Ethnicity

Since SFY18, the greatest percentage ADP increase has been among Black or African American clients and for Hispanic clients. The percentage of the ADP that is White clients has decreased. Other racial groups have experienced some degree of fluctuation in their percentage of the ADP, but it has generally remained consistent. Figure 4 below shows the percentage of ADP by racial group.

Figure 4: Average Daily Population by Racial Group, SFY18-21



Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (August 2021). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2017-2021].

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 SFY18-21.

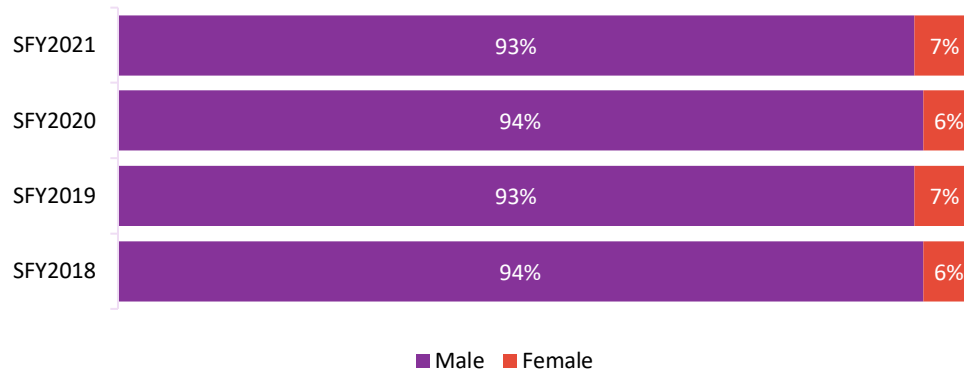
Original Date: April 21, 2022 | Revised Date: May 12, 2022

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Gender

Overall, the percentage of the ADP that is female clients has remained consistent over the last four SFYs. Since SFY18, the percentage of the ADP that was female clients was 6-7%, with male clients representing 93-94% of the ADP. Clients whose gender was unknown were not included in Figure 5 below, which shows these gender trends.

Figure 5: Average Daily Population by Gender, SFY18-21



Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (August 2021). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2017-2021].

Client Sentence Trends

Offense Group

Table 1 shows that the percentage of the ADP whose most serious offense group was Murder/Manslaughter has had the most substantial increase since SFY18, increasing from 5% of the ADP to 11% of the ADP. Increases or decreases in Table 1 do not necessarily indicate that more or less of an offense type is occurring, simply that more or fewer of those clients are residing in JR every day. The increase in the proportion of the ADP whose most serious offense is Murder/Manslaughter does not necessarily mean that there are more people committing this offense. An overall increase in more serious offense types, along with the reduction in ADP, indicates that clients who are committing less serious offenses are simply not being sent to JR as frequently and that those who are sent to JR are more likely to have been released. As more serious offenses often mean longer sentences, clients with more serious offenses will remain in residence longer, which increases their representation as a percentage of the population.

Original Date: April 21, 2022 | Revised Date: May 12, 2022

Office of Innovation, Alignment, and Accountability | Prepared by Alexandra Goins, Program Evaluator, Evaluation & Research

Table 1: Average Daily Population by Offense, SFY18-21

Most Serious Offense Group	SFY2018	SFY2019	SFY2020	SFY2021	Change in Percentage Points
Arson	1%	1%	1%	1%	0
Assault	18%	20%	19%	22%	4
Burglary	8%	6%	7%	7%	-1
Criminal Trespass	1%	0%	0%	0%	-1
Drug Offense	2%	2%	2%	0%	-2
Escape	1%	0%	0%	0%	-1
Forgery	0%	0%	0%	0%	0
Kidnapping	1%	1%	1%	1%	0
Malicious Mischief	1%	1%	1%	1%	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	5%	5%	6%	5%	0
Murder/Manslaughter	5%	6%	8%	11%	6
Other offense	3%	2%	4%	3%	0
Other Sex Offense	8%	6%	8%	8%	0
Parole Revoke	1%	1%	1%	1%	-1
Poss. Stolen Prop	0%	1%	0%	0%	0
Rape/Rape of a Child	7%	6%	5%	6%	-1
Robbery	30%	32%	31%	29%	-1
Theft	4%	4%	2%	2%	-2
Weapon Offense	6%	4%	4%	3%	-3

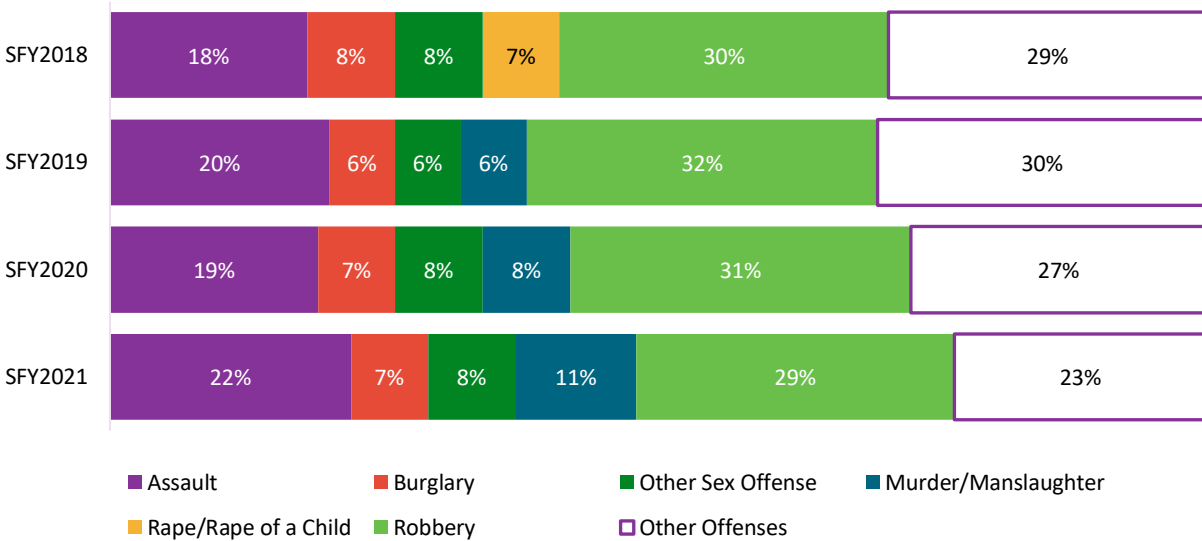
Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (August 2021). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2017-2021].

Figure 6 shows the percentage of the ADP by the most frequent offense groups, per SFY. In SFY18, Rape was one of the five most frequent offense groups present in the ADP. In SFY19, Murder/Manslaughter replaced it in the five most frequent offense groups and has since remained in the top five. In total, the five most frequent offense groups each year represent 70%-77% of the ADP. The category “Other offenses” is the aggregate percentage of all other offense groups in the ADP. The most common offense groups from SFY18-21 are offenses that 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 longer sentences, it makes sense that the proportion of the ADP that is committed for less serious offenses is decreasing, as their overall stays are shorter, in addition to a reduction in admissions for those offenses.

Original Date: April 21, 2022 | Revised Date: May 12, 2022

Office of Innovation, Alignment, and Accountability | Prepared by Alexandra Goins, Program Evaluator, Evaluation & Research

Figure 6: Average Daily Population by Most Common Offense Groups, SFY18-21



Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (August 2021). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2017-2021].

Time Served Toward Obligation

A client’s time served toward their obligation is calculated separately for every SFY that a client was in JR. For each SFY, the client’s obligation start date was subtracted from December 31. Clients were then categorized into the defined groups based on their total number of days, 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.

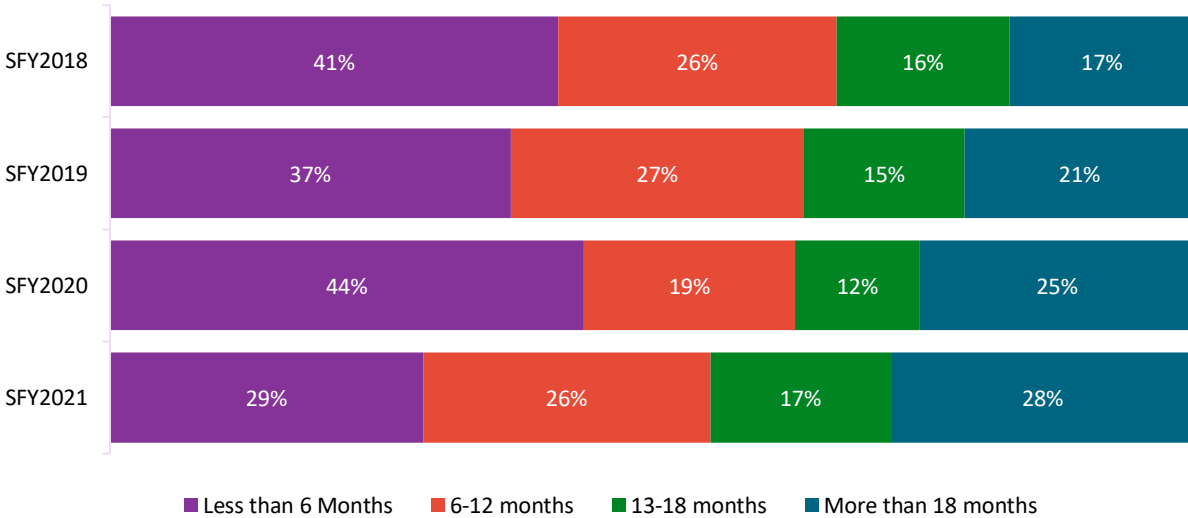
Over the last four SFYs, the percentage of the ADP that have served more than 18 months has increased 11 percentage points, from 17% in SFY18 to 28% in SFY21. Conversely, the percentage of clients who served less than six months decreased, although not consistently, from 41% in SFY2018 to 29% in SFY21, with a sporadic increase in this category that occurred during SFY20. This increase in the percentage of clients who had served less than six months of their obligation was likely the result of clients who were released early, due to COVID, in April 2020. Many of these clients would have released later in the calendar year, which would have distributed the time served categories more evenly for the SFY20-21 for the percentage of the ADP that had served less than six months.

The potential amount of time that clients may spend in JR’s custody has substantially increased with JR to 25 legislation. As the maximum age changed from 21 to 25, the potential time a client could serve also increased four years. Clients who would have transferred to DOC are now staying in JR, and the percentage of the daily population that has served more than 18 months reflects this.

Original Date: April 21, 2022 | Revised Date: May 12, 2022

Office of Innovation, Alignment, and Accountability | Prepared by Alexandra Goins, Program Evaluator, Evaluation & Research

Figure 7: Average Daily Population by Time Served, SFY18-21



Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (August 2021). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2017-2021].

Time Remaining on Obligation

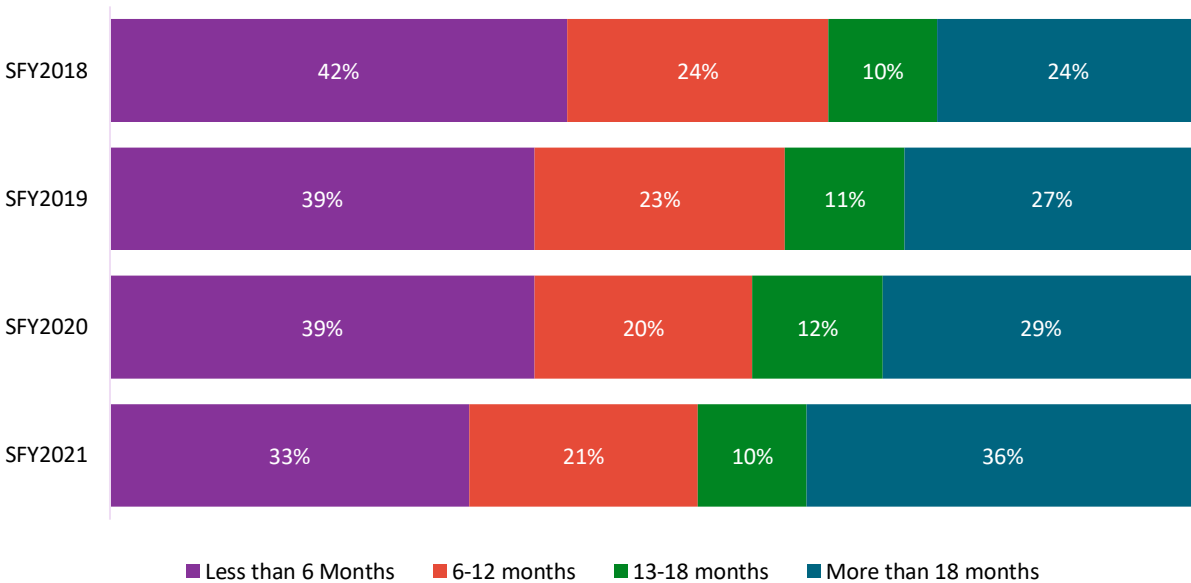
A client’s time remaining on their obligation is calculated separately for every SFY that a client is in JR. For each SFY, December 31 of the corresponding SFY is subtracted from the client’s obligation end date or anticipated release date.⁴ Clients are then categorized into the defined groups based on their total number of days, 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 as a result 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 to serve toward their obligation has increased 12 percentage points, from 24% in SFY18 to 36% SFY21. The percentage of the ADP with less than six months less to serve toward their obligation has decreased nine percentage points, from 42% in SFY2018 to 33% in SFY21.

⁴ 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.

Original Date: April 21, 2022 | Revised Date: May 12, 2022

Figure 8: Average Daily Population by Time Remaining Category, SFY18-21



Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (August 2021). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2017-2021].

Trends in Institution ADP, SFY18-21

Brief Institution Descriptions⁵

JR has three institutions: EGCC, GHS, and NYC. 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, but houses JR’s older male clients. NYC is a medium security facility. The only JR institution that is fenced is GHS.

Overall Institution ADP

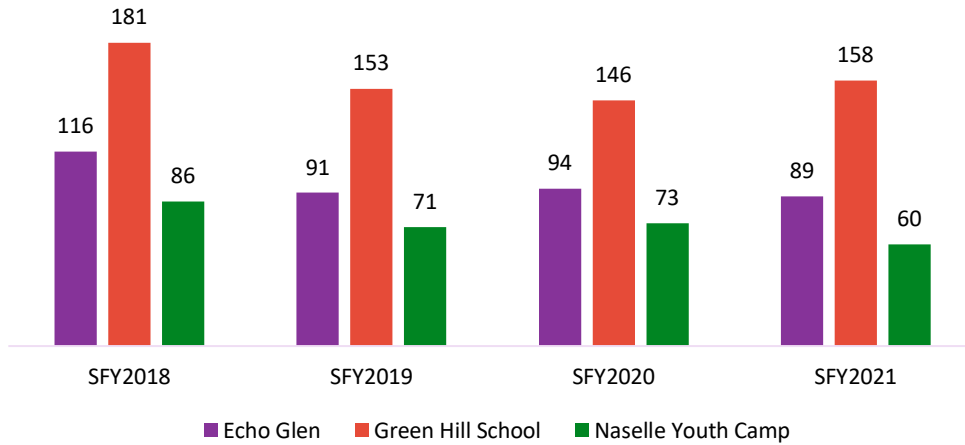
Although overall JR ADP has been decreasing over the last four SFYs, the ADP at GHS began to increase in SFY21. In SFY21, the ADP at GHS was more than EGCC and NYC’s ADPs combined. This is likely a direct result of the JR to 25 legislation. As GHS is the only maximum-security JR institution in the state, the broadening of JR jurisdiction, specifically to an older population with serious violent offenses, was likely to have the greatest impact there, as shown in Figure 9.

⁵ Residential Facilities. Department of Children, Youth, and Families. <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/services/juvenile-rehabilitation/residential-facilities>

Original Date: April 21, 2022 | Revised Date: May 12, 2022

Office of Innovation, Alignment, and Accountability | Prepared by Alexandra Goins, Program Evaluator, Evaluation & Research

Figure 9: Average Daily Population by Institution, SFY18-21



Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (August 2021). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2017-2021].

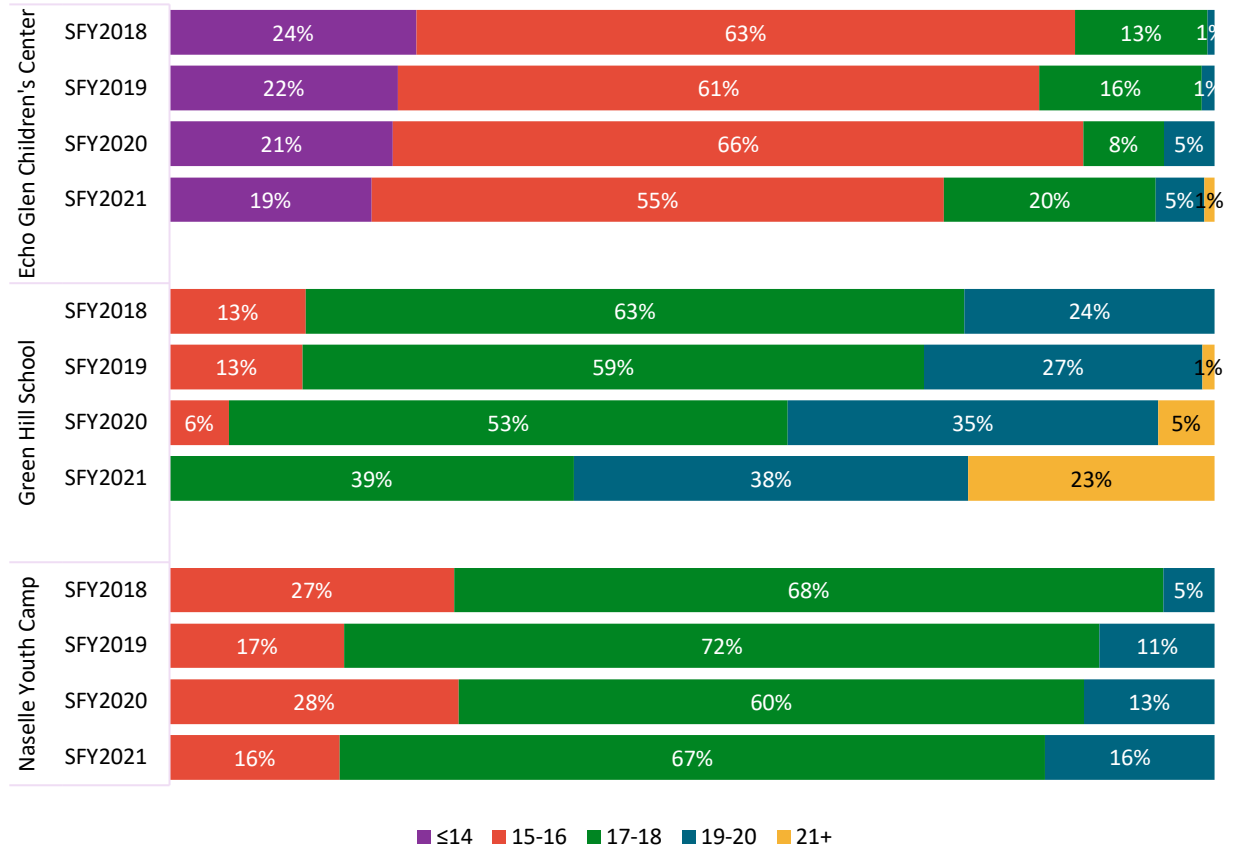
Client Demographic Trends

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 noted previously.

Over the last four SFYs, the average age of clients has increased across all institutions. As a result of JR to 25 legislation, GHS has had the largest growth in their older population. In SFY18, 24% of the GHS population was 19 or older. In SFY21, the percentage of the population 19 or older increased to 61% of the ADP at GHS. Age representation in the ADP at EGCC and GHS have always looked very different, with EGCC serving younger clients, in addition to all of the female clients, and GHS serving older clients.

Figure 10: Institution ADP by Age, SFY18-21



Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (August 2021). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2017-2021].

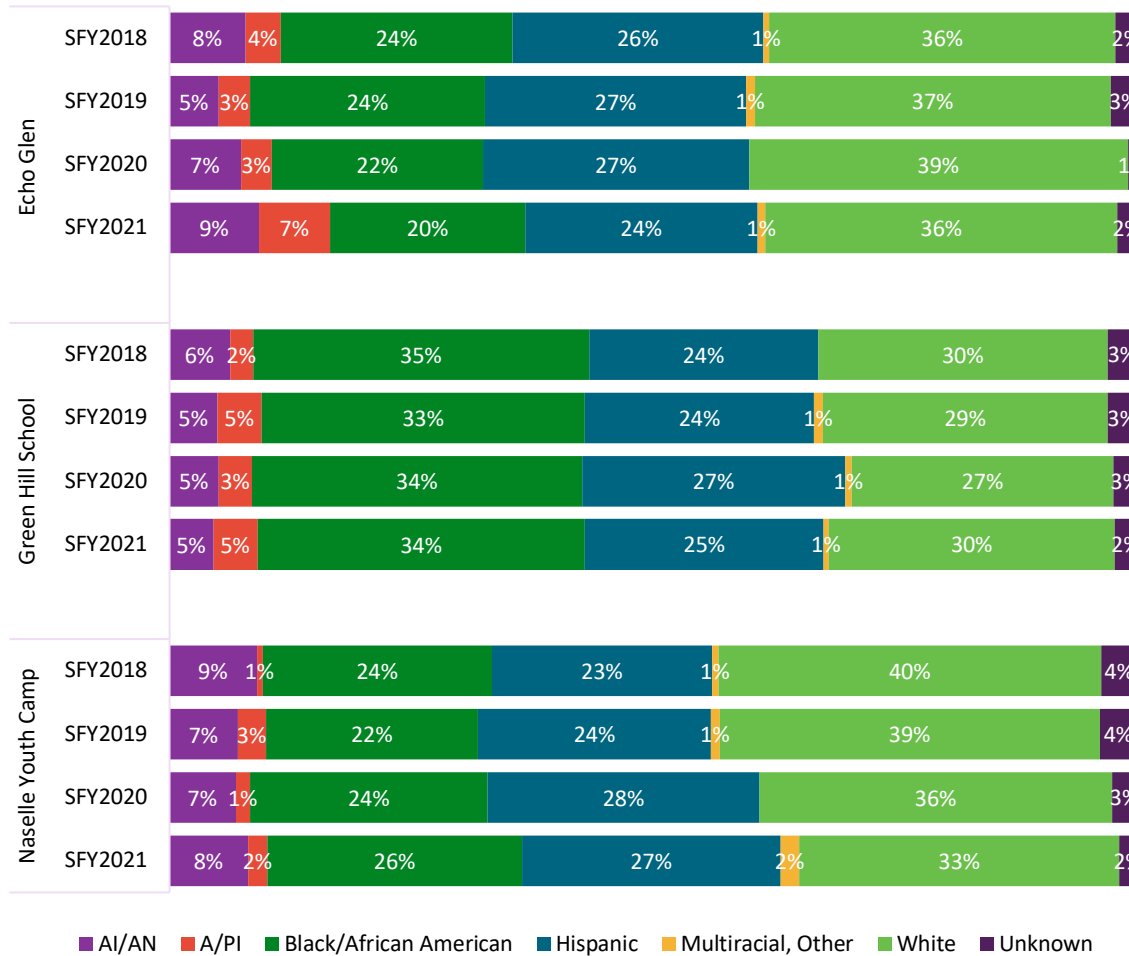
Race/Ethnicity

Figure 11 below shows the percentage of ADP by racial group for each JR institution. Throughout all four 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.

Original Date: April 21, 2022 | Revised Date: May 12, 2022

Office of Innovation, Alignment, and Accountability | Prepared by Alexandra Goins, Program Evaluator, Evaluation & Research

Figure 11: Percent of Institution ADP by Racial Group, SFY18-21



Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (August 2021). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2017-2021].

Client Sentence Trends

Sentence Type

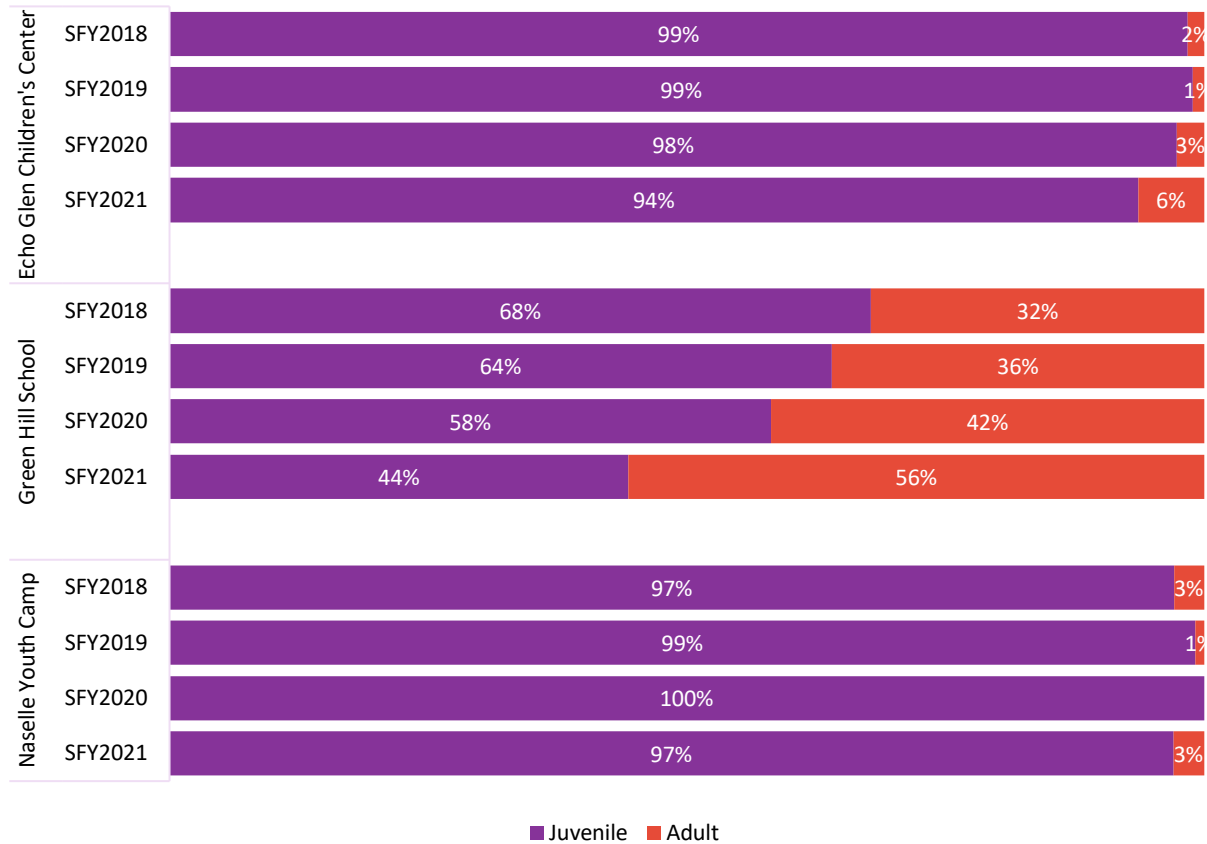
Figure 12 shows the percentage of the ADP by sentence type. As with age and racial group, there are substantial differences between GHS and both EGCC and NYC. GHS has historically housed the majority of clients in JR with adult sentences, and in SFY21, 56% of the GHS ADP were clients with adult sentences.

It is important to consider and understand the potential relationships between different ADP calculations. At EGCC and NYC, where almost all clients are committed for juvenile sentences, the largest percentage of the population is White. At GHS, where a majority of clients are committed for adult sentences, the largest percentage of the population is Black or African American, as shown above in Figure 11.

Original Date: April 21, 2022 | Revised Date: May 12, 2022

Office of Innovation, Alignment, and Accountability | Prepared by Alexandra Goins, Program Evaluator, Evaluation & Research

Figure 12: Institution ADP by Sentence Type, SFY18-21



Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (August 2021). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2017-2021].

Offense Group

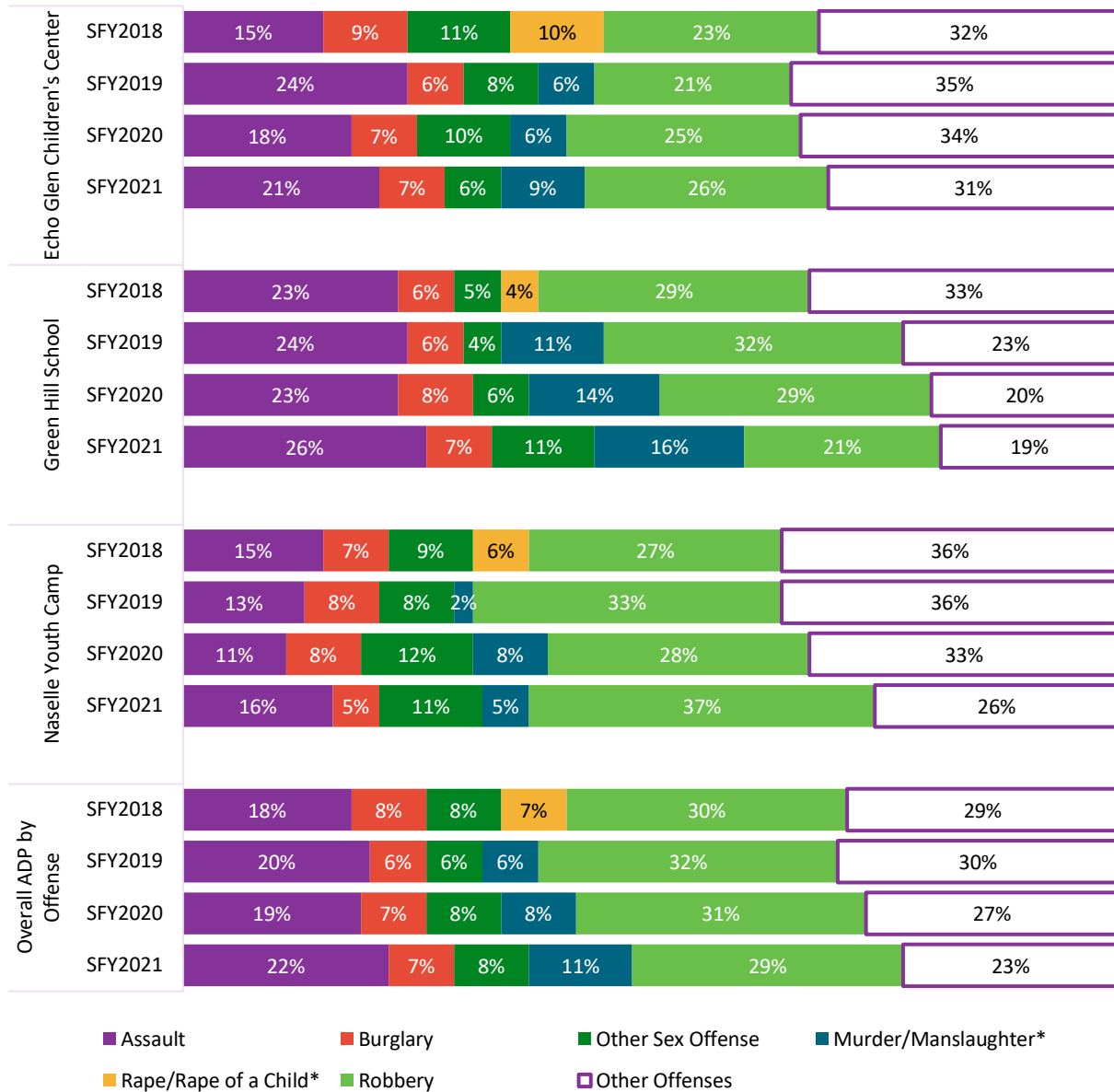
Figure 13 shows the percentage of the ADP by offense type, using the most common overall offense groups, for all JR institutions. Clients who committed one of the five most common offenses each year made up the largest percentage of the ADP. The category “Other Offenses,” is an aggregate of all other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

Although the proportion of clients with the five most common offenses is increasing across all institutions, Figure 13 shows that this change has been most significant at GHS. In SFY18, 67% of the ADP was sentenced on one of the most common offenses. This number increased to 81% in SFY21. 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—particularly at GHS.

Original Date: April 21, 2022 | Revised Date: May 12, 2022

Office of Innovation, Alignment, and Accountability | Prepared by Alexandra Goins, Program Evaluator, Evaluation & Research

Figure 13: Institution ADP by Most Common Offense Groups, SFY18-21



Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (August 2021). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2017-2021].

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

Time Served Toward Obligation

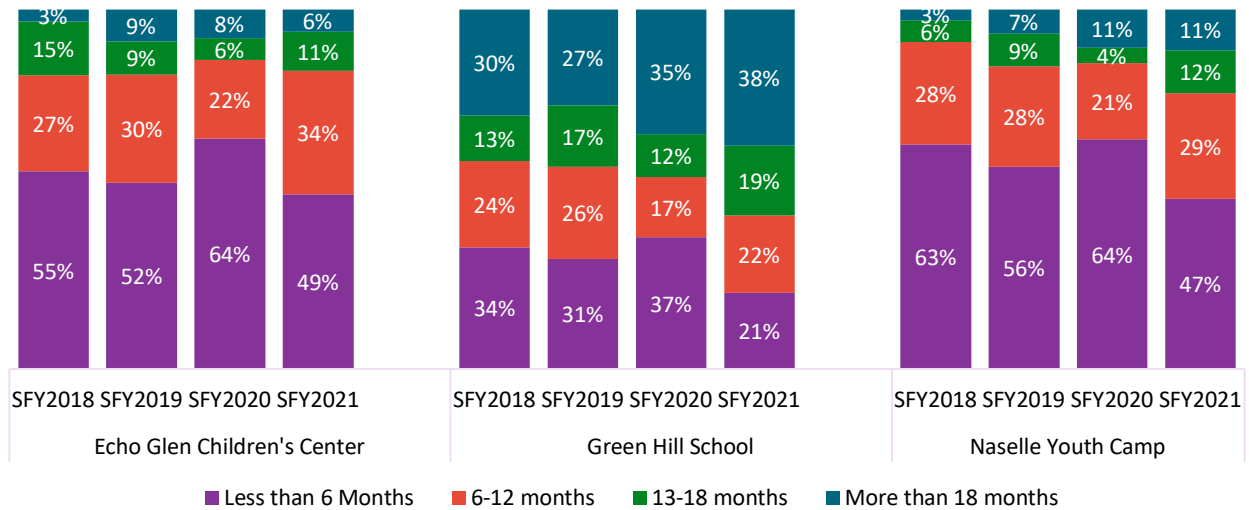
Figure 14 shows the percentage of the ADP by time served categories for each JR institution. Overall, across locations, the amount of time that clients have served toward their obligation has increased between SFY18 and SFY21. At both EGCC and NYC, a majority of the ADP has

Original Date: April 21, 2022 | Revised Date: May 12, 2022

Office of Innovation, Alignment, and Accountability | Prepared by Alexandra Goins, Program Evaluator, Evaluation & Research

served 12 months or less toward their obligation for all SFYs. This was also true for GHS, until SFY21, when a majority of the ADP had served more than a year toward their obligations. As previously noted, JR to 25 legislation increased the potential amount of time that a client is able to serve in JR. As JR to 25 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: Institutions ADP by Time Served Toward Obligation, SFY18-21

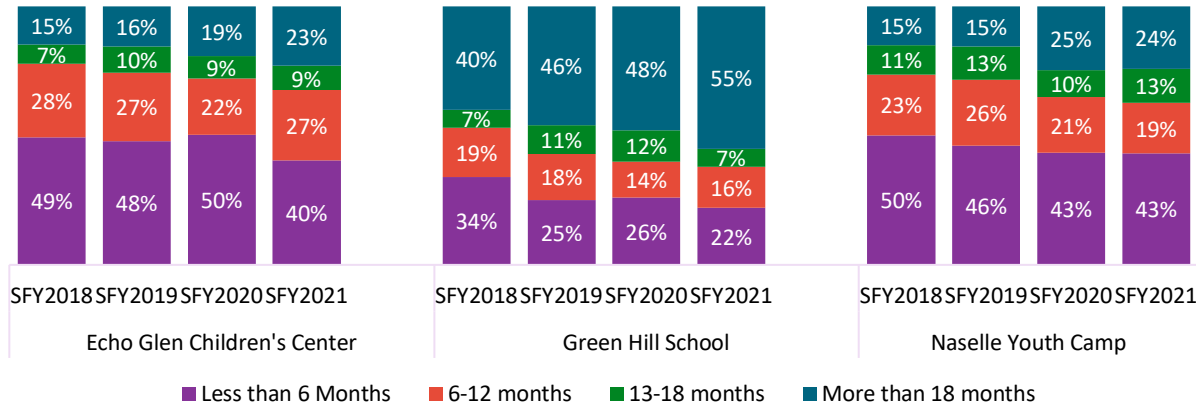


Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (August 2021). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2017-2021].

Time Remaining on Obligation

Figure 15 shows the percentage of the ADP by the amount of time remaining on clients' obligations, by each institution. For all four SFYs, a majority of clients (>50% of the ADP) at EGCC and NYC had less than a year left to serve toward their obligation. Over the last four SFYs, GHS has experienced the most substantial increase in the percentage of the ADP that has more than 18 months left to serve on their obligation. This increase is related to the changes in offense types present in the ADP. As previously noted, there is an increase in more serious offense types, which are associated with longer sentence lengths. 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 SFY2018. They would still be in JR in SFY21 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, SFY18-21



Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (August 2021). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2017-2021].

Trends in Community Facility ADP, SFY18-21

JR has CFs that are used as a way to transition clients from an institution setting to a community-based setting as part of their 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 are housed in the institutions, which may cause more fluctuating changes to calculated averages. 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% over age 18 and 40% under age 18. This is a change of 20% points, but the actual number of clients whose characteristics changed is small.

Because CF placement is secondary to institution placement, it follows that overall changes to institution populations would reflect similarly in CF trend data. More plainly, if clients who are in CFs were chosen from clients that were in institutions, then there would be a degree of mirroring between trends, simply 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 will transfer to DOC on their 25th birthday often have more time remaining on their obligation, but are unable to transfer to a CF due to ineligibility. 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, meaning that clients are not initially placed in a CF, and small daily populations, ADP data for CFs was not disaggregated by CF location. ADP

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calculations below are based on all CFs. Additionally, 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. Table 2 shows the ADP for each of the 8 CFs, as well as the total percentage of the ADP that resided in a CF during the year. The total percentage indicates that over the last four SFYs, on any given day approximately 22-24% of the overall JR residential population was housed within one of the eight CFs.

Table 2: Average Daily Population by Community Facility, SFY18-21

Community Facility*	SFY2018	SFY2019	SFY2020	SFY2021
Canyon View	13	14	12	11
Oakridge	14	14	14	14
Park Creek	11	12	11	10
Ridgeview	7	8	7	7
Sunrise	11	10	12	10
Touchstone	15	13	13	11
Twin Rivers	15	14	14	12
Woodinville	14	13	12	11
Percentage of Total ADP	22%	24%	23%	22%

Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (August 2021). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2017-2021].

LT: Less than 10 clients.

*CRSC not included in table due to low cell counts, and discontinued contract. Clients from CRSC were used to calculate overall CF percentage of ADP.

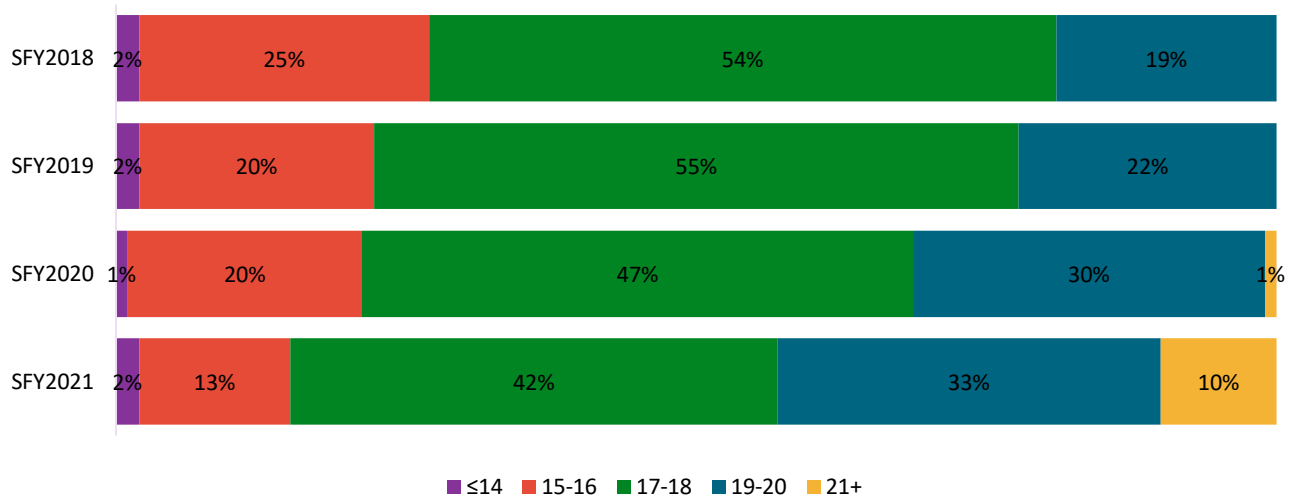
Figures 15-19 below show CF ADP disaggregated by age, racial group, sentence type, time served toward obligation and time remaining on obligation. As stated previously, trends in the CF ADP figures below reflect the same trends that are present in the institution ADP data. As in the institutions, client age increased and the percentage of the population that is White decreased during SFY18-21. There was increase in the percentage of Black or African American and of Hispanic clients in the ADP during that same time.

The percentage of clients who were serving adult obligations also increased from 10% of the ADP in SFY18, to 19% of the ADP in SFY21. 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 percentage of clients who had served 18 months or more toward their obligation increased 22 percentage points, from 22% in SFY18 to 44% in SFY21. The percentage of clients who had 18 months or more remaining on their obligation increased 11 percentage points, from 10% in SFY18 to 21% in SFY21.

Original Date: April 21, 2022 | Revised Date: May 12, 2022

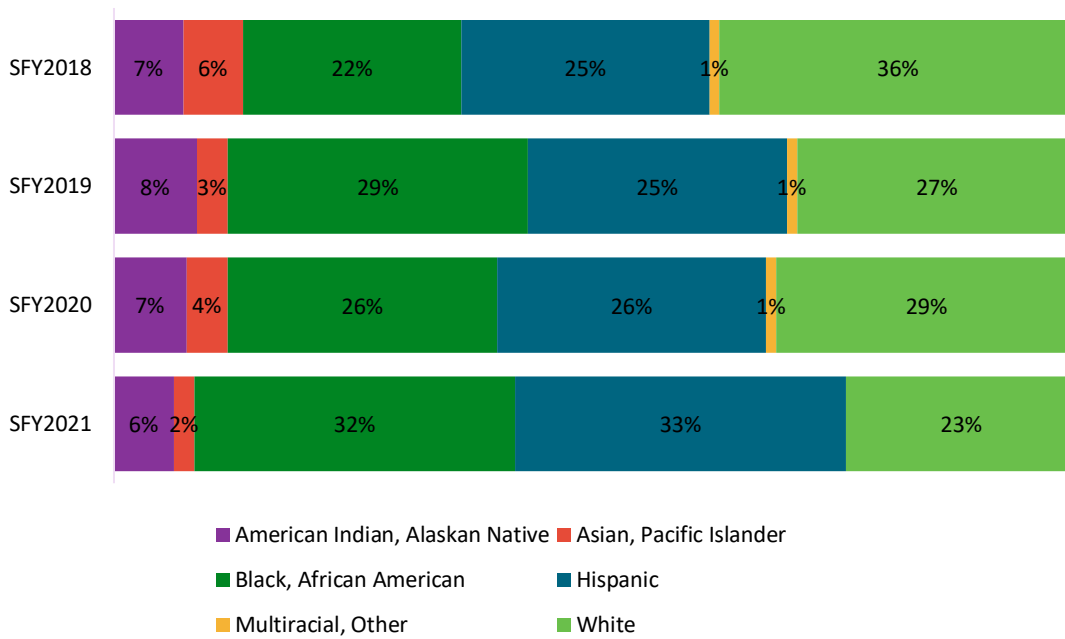
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Figure 15: Community Facility ADP by Age, SFY18-21



Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (August 2021). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2017-2021].

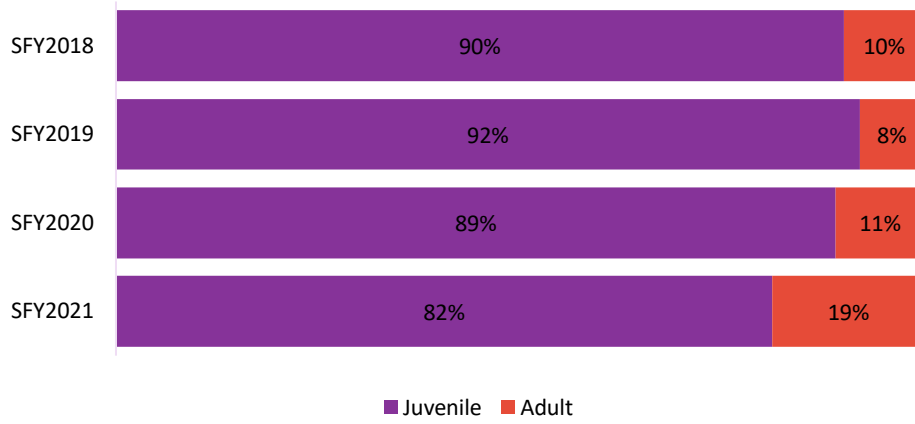
Figure 16: Community Facility ADP by Racial Group, SFY18-21



Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (August 2021). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2017-2021].

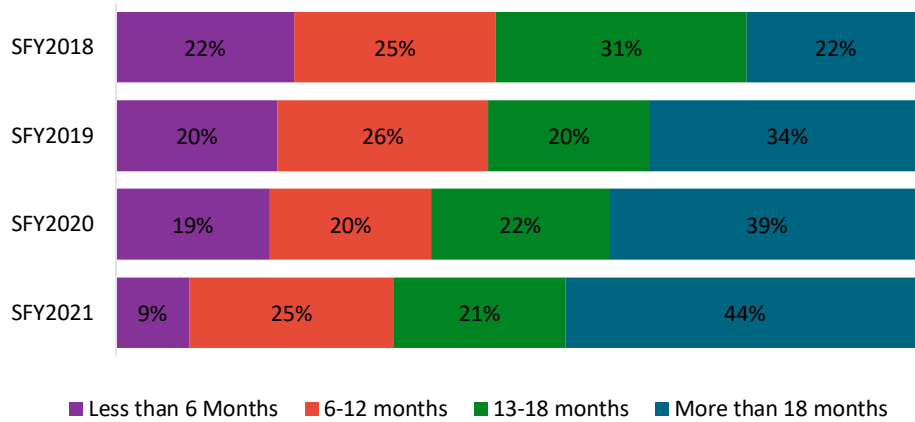
WSRDAC/M: Yes; AI/AN, multiracial included in AI/AN counts and Black/African American, multiracial included in Black/African American counts. Clients whose race or ethnicity was unknown accounted for 4% of the population on average for SFY18-21.

Figure 17: Community Facility ADP by Sentence Type, SFY18-21



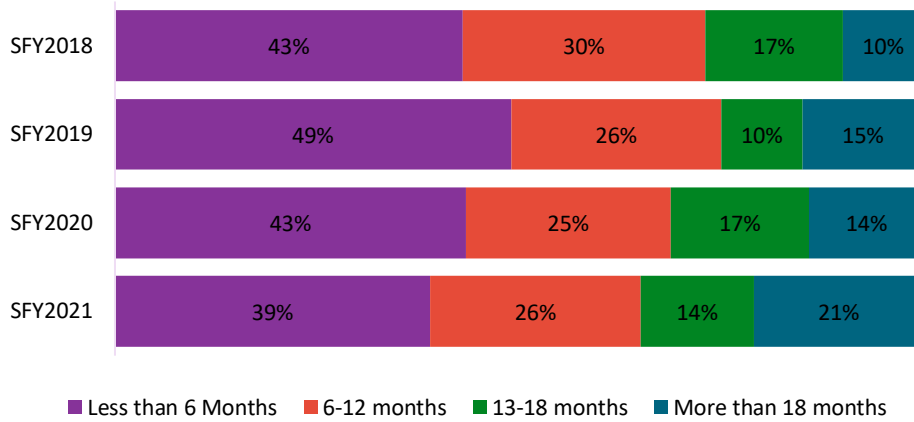
Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (August 2021). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2017-2021].

Figure 18: Community Facility ADP by Time Served, SFY18-21



Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (August 2021). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2017-2021].

Figure 19: Community Facility ADP by Time Remaining on Obligation, SFY18-21



Data Source: DCYF Juvenile Rehabilitation (August 2021). Automated Client Tracking (ACT). [2017-2021].

Summary

There have been substantial changes to JR’s population over the last four SFYs as a result 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, SFY18-21. There was an increase in the percentage of clients who were Black or African American and Hispanic, and a decrease in the percentage of clients who were White. Although these trends have been apparent across institutions and CFs, the changes caused by JR to 25 legislation were most apparent at GHS. Bearing this in mind, future exploration can and should seek to monitor potential key differences in population characteristics among facilities. The ADP data shows that clients at GHS are generally serving longer obligations or have more time left to serve toward 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 focuses may be very different based on the age of the client who is releasing, so there may be important considerations regarding transition preparations based on the age of clients by facility as well. Maintaining an appraisal of the population at each individual facility, and differences across facilities, may provide another way to strive for and ensure appropriate services are available to the clients served at each location.

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