2.3.b Juvenile Recidivism - supplemental information

Results Washington Goal 4: Healthy & Safe Communities
Leading Indicator 2.3b: % of youth who do not return to JJRA in 12 months

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent without readmit</th>
<th>10-year rolling average (Red line)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jun 2009</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun 2010</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun 2011</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun 2012</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PO Box 45010, Olympia, WA 98504 | www.dshs.wa.gov
Juvenile Justice and Rehabilitation Administration (JJRA)

Average Daily Population, JJRA Institutions and Community Facilities
2011-2013

Population in County and State Detention
2007-2013

PO Box 45010, Olympia, WA 98504 | www.dshs.wa.gov
Juvenile Justice and Rehabilitation Administration (JJRA)

Indicator Limitations
This indicator includes only youth who return to DSHS Juvenile Rehabilitation facilities due to new serious crimes. A more comprehensive indicator needs to be created to include all youth leaving the system who are convicted of new crimes in adult or juvenile court.

We plan to create a new measure that truly reflects recidivism by 2015.

Rate of Juvenile Offenses Filed per 1,000 Youth Age 10-17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>23.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>20.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Type of Juvenile Felony Convictions 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime</th>
<th>Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theft/Burglary</td>
<td>989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Felony</td>
<td>382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Controlled Substance</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle Theft</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex Crimes</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Defining the Problem, Root Cause and Improvement Targets

Problem:
- 8% of youth are recommitted to DSHS JJRA within 12 months of release
- 14% graduate from high school
- 9.6% of youth 18 or older with DSHS JJRA history are employed

Successful youth reentry is based on a strong system of supports, education, employment and listening to and responding to their needs. Addressing these areas is key to improving how we prepare youth for a crime-free future.

Root Cause:
Based on a Lean root cause analysis that included input of DSHS JR staff and stakeholder review and input, difficulty with youth transitioning from DSHS JR institutions into public schools was identified as the most feasible root cause to address (vs. poverty, for instance).

Improvement Target:
DSHS JR is committed to increasing the percentage of youth who do not return to DSHS JR from 92% to 95% by 2015.
Juvenile Justice and Rehabilitation Administration (JJRA)

Countermeasures and Action Plan

1. Improve school notification process so receiving schools see improvements and new goals of returning JJRA youth.
   a. Develop and require more effective processes for communication between JJRA staff and schools during the 45-day period before release; utilize OSPI data-sharing agreement to support communication
   b. Collaborate with OSPI educational advocates to ensure a better transition to local school districts
   c. Hold workgroup to change current school notification form
2. Develop a system to provide vocational training and job skills for JJRA youth.
   a. Implement a grant-funded pilot manufacturing certification training program to cohorts of eligible youth
   b. Develop and implement a process with JJRA’s Division of Vocational Rehabilitation to provide services to transition-age youth with disabilities
   c. Identify and screen all JJRA youth for eligibility for vocational rehabilitation services
3. Create a plan for each youth’s reentry to the community
   a. Implement a more comprehensive reentry plan for all JJRA youth that addresses reentry components of family, housing, work, school, medical, community, etc.
   b. Implement within the JJRA client tracking database changes to support these efforts
   c. Provide this plan to youth and family upon release

Job Readiness to Employment Pilot Project Update:

- 5 Monroe students from Woodinville and Echo Glen graduated with full certifications 5/21/14
- 6 Lakewood students (from Green Hill School, Oakridge, and Parole youth) will graduate 7/2/14
- 4 Green Hill School students received partial certifications

All 15 students achieved certifications in First Aid, CPR, AED, Safety, Flagging, and Forklift. Students that complete the program also achieve OSHA, LEAN, MSDS, Manufacturing 1 & 2 (welding, blueprints, riveting, composites, sheet metal and math exam—basic math through trigonometry) certifications.
Countermeasures and Action Plan

4. Advance interagency data-sharing agreements to fully understand re-offenses
   Build on connections with CaseLoad Forecasting, Department of Corrections,
   and Administrative Office of the Courts to support more data-driven decisions

5. Advocate to restore funding for parole aftercare services to pre-2008 level
   Prepare a decision package and advocacy plan for 2015 session so all JR youth
   may access evidenced-based parole/aftercare that reduces crime with
   community-based rehabilitation

   a. New administrations typically restructure the Partnership Council on Juvenile
      Justice
   b. Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice is out of sync with Governor Inslee's
      priorities of
        1) Decreased disproportional minority contact
        2) Jobs
        3) Education

For more current information see our updated Action Trackers.