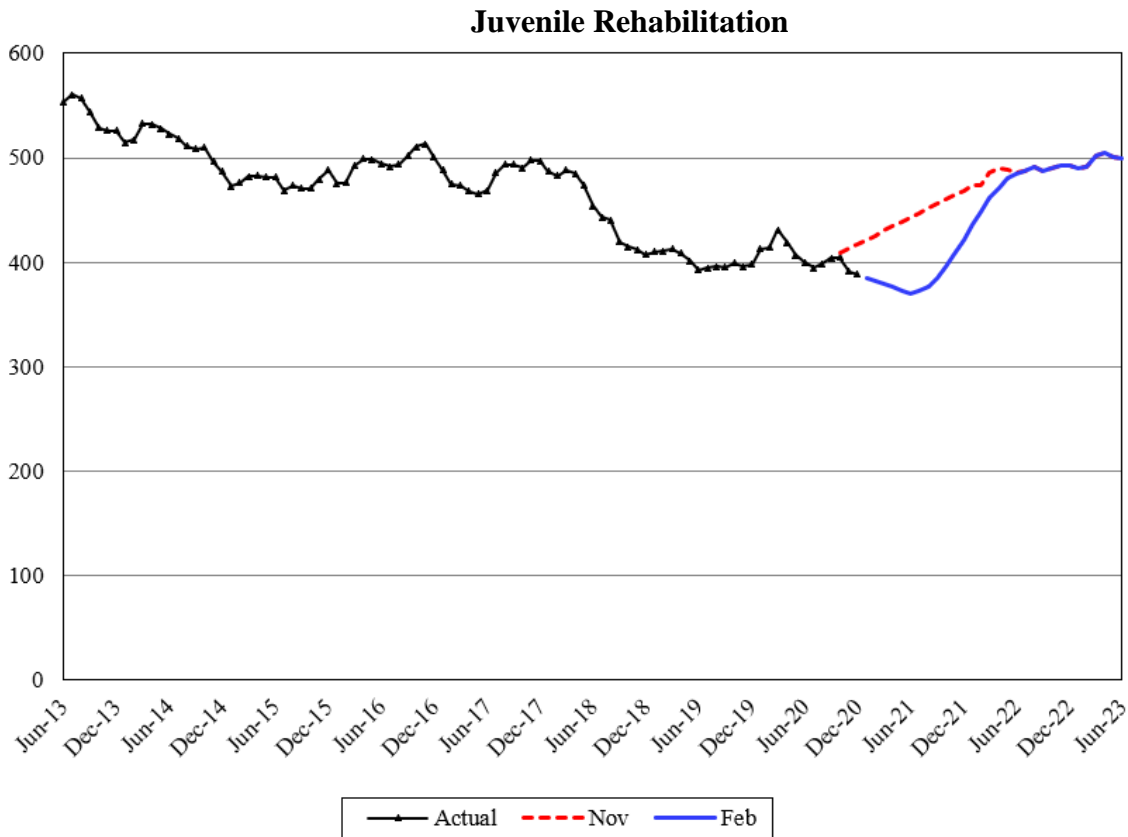


Corrections

Juvenile Rehabilitation

Caseload Forecast Council
February 12, 2021



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 Rehabilitation for new crimes.
- DOC Transfers are youths who committed crimes while under age 18 and are sentenced as adults to the DOC. They begin their sentences in Juvenile Rehabilitation facilities.
- Parole Revocations are Juvenile Rehabilitation parolees returned to confinement for up to 30 days for violating parole.

Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

Fiscal Year	Nov-20 Forecast	Feb-21 Forecast	Nov to Feb Difference	Percent Difference
2021	419	387	-32	-7.6%
2022	470	429	-42	-8.9%
2023	494	494	0	0.0%

The February 2021 forecast is 32 cases or 7.6 percent lower than the November 2020 forecast for FY 2021 and, on average, 21 cases or 4.4 percent lower for the 2021-23 Biennium.

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Tracking the Current Forecast

	Nov-20 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Oct-20	409	404	-4	-1.0%
Nov-20	413	391	-22	-5.3%
Dec-20	417	388	-29	-6.9%

Actuals have been tracking, on average, 18 cases or 4.4 percent below the November 2020 forecast. The small increase that the caseload experienced in the fall was driven by the one-time transfer effort as a result of E2SHB 1646 to move some individuals from DOC facilities back to JR. The DOC Transfer admissions have largely not been impacted during the COVID-19 period and the population continued to grow slowly. Regular admissions continued to be lower than pre-pandemic as a result of the reduction and delay in prosecution and sentencing criminal cases. This decline has outpaced the increases in recent months and the overall caseload has declined as a result.

The forecast assumes that there will be no significant change in the reopening status of the state through FY 2021 and therefore the caseload will continue to gradually decrease through the remainder of FY 2021. The caseload is then expected to increase as courts clear any case backlog and resume growth associated with E2SSB 6160 and E2SHB 1646 for the next few years.

Fiscal Year Caseload Change

	Fiscal Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
Actual	2014	533		
	2015	492	-40	-7.5%
	2016	482	-10	-2.0%
	2017	488	5	1.1%
	2018	486	-2	-0.4%
	2019	414	-71	-14.7%
	2020	405	-9	-2.2%
Forecast	2021	387	-18	-4.5%
	2022	429	42	10.8%
	2023	494	66	15.3%

Risks to the Forecast

Risk to this forecast is high due to the uncertainty surrounding COVID-19. The criminal justice system's ability to reopen may not be realized on this timeline. It is unknown how large the criminal case backlog will be during the COVID-19 period and how long it will take for the courts to clear. The impact of E2SSB 6160 and E2SHB 1646 is expected to be substantial, and step adjustments of this magnitude add an extra layer of risk to the forecast.