

## Juvenile Population in the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA)

The county juvenile courts commit the most serious offenders to JRA. With rare exception, youth committed to JRA have been adjudicated for at least one violent offense, or a large number of various offenses.

JRA operates the following four secure residential facilities:

- **Two medium/maximum security institutions** (Green Hill School and Echo Glen Children's Center).
- **One medium security forestry camp** (Naselle Youth Camp).
- **One basic training camp** (Camp Outlook) which is operated through a contract with Pioneer Human Services, a private non-profit corporation.

A third maximum security institution, Maple Lane School, officially closed on July 1, 2011.

Echo Glen provides services for female offenders, and the basic training camp provides a 120-day program for both male and female offenders (for non-violent and non-sex offender youth).

Currently, JRA operates eight state-run community facilities with 121 minimum-security beds, and contracts with two private providers for 7 Residential Treatment and Care beds for low-risk offenders that replicates the Therapeutic Foster Care blueprints program.

Juveniles released from these facilities may be supervised in the community for up to 6 months; most sex offenders are supervised for 24 to 36 months. JRA utilizes a family based service model for all parole services.

JRA provides cognitive behavioral intervention and treatment to all youth within its residential programs. In addition JRA has evidence based treatments available throughout its residential and community settings including Functional Family Therapy, Aggression Replacement Training, and Family Integrated Transitions.

JRA provides specialized drug and alcohol treatment services to substance abusing and chemically depen-

dent juvenile offenders. JRA currently operates two separate intensive inpatient chemical dependency programs, two intensive outpatient programs and one recovery house and long-term care chemical dependency program. Other institutional and community programs include; drug and alcohol assessment, intervention, education, and aftercare. Sex offenders are provided assessments, treatment and resources throughout the JRA system.

Offenders with mental health disorders are given assessments, appropriate medication management and treatment services. In 2012, up to 70% of youth were identified as having mental health service needs.

**All Residential Programs** – *The average daily population (ADP) of juveniles in JRA residential programs decreased 25.6 percent from 2010 to 2011. The ADP for all residential programs decreased steadily by 52.6 percent from 2002 to 2011 (from 1,038 to 462).*

**Institutions** – *The average daily population in JRA institutions decreased by 14.4 percent from 2010 to 2011. The ADP for institutions decreased by 52.6 percent from 2002 to 2011 (from 865 to 492). It is important to note that Maple Lane School closed on July 1, 2011.*

**Community Residential Placements** – *The average daily population of total community placements increased by approximately 4 percent from 2010 to 2011 (from 86 in 2010 to 89 in 2011). The ADP for total community residential placements decreased by approximately 49 percent from 2002 to 2011 (from 175 to 89).*

**Parole** – *daily population on parole decreased by approximately 7 percent from 2010 to 2011. The ADP on parole decreased by 57 percent from 2002 to 2011 (from 920 to 398).*

### Race and Ethnic Distribution

A one-day survey of JRA population on June 30, 2011, of the racial/ethnic distribution within JRA for that day, showed that: 43 percent were White, 18 percent were Black, three percent were Native American, 19 percent were Hispanic, two percent were Asian, and 14 percent were "other".

The percentage of non-white youth held in state juvenile correctional institutions for 2011 was 56.8 percent, a four percent increase from 54.7 per-

cent in 2010. In 2011, Black youth were confined in state juvenile correctional institutions more than three times their proportion of the general population (Black youth represented 5.6 percent of the age 0-17 juvenile population in 2010, and 19 percent of the population in JRA).

The demographic characteristics of the JRA population for 2011 showed that 56.8 percent were non-white, 8.6 percent were female, 18.8 percent were sex offenders and 58.6 percent were violent offenders.

The percentage of females in JRA for 2010, 7.9 percent, is a slight increase from the 2009 figure of 7.2 percent. In the five year period from 2006-2010, there has been a 16.1% increase. For the ten year period, 2001-2010, the percentage of females in JRA has increase by 28.4 percent.

### **Education for Juveniles in Detention & JRA Facilities**

Local school districts and Educational Services Districts (ESDs) in Washington, via the OSPI, provide education services 220 days per year to all youth at juvenile detention centers (under age 18), within JRA facilities (up to age 21), and juveniles (under age 18) who have been transferred to adult court jurisdiction and are detained in adult jails. The OSPI developed a guidebook regarding providing education to juveniles held in adult jails, which is legislatively mandated in WA State.

The OSPI provides Federal Title 1 Neglected-Delinquent funding annually to school districts and Educational Service Districts to provide services within juvenile detention center schools, JRA schools, and community high and middle schools to work with youth who have been incarcerated -- to provide them case management transition services to get them back to school, and to assist them to stay in school following incarceration. An Education Advocate Manual is available on the OSPI website providing an outline of these services.

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