

Executive Summary: Health Impact Review of HB 1743

Addressing Confinement in Juvenile Rehabilitation Facilities for Juveniles Convicted in Adult Court (2017-2018 Legislative Sessions)

Evidence indicates that HB 1743 has potential to improve health outcomes and decrease recidivism for juvenile offenders convicted as adults; which in turn has potential to decrease health disparities for this population as well as disparities by race/ethnicity.

BILL INFORMATION

Sponsors: Representatives Goodman, Stambaugh, Kagi, Klippert, Kilduff, Dent, Senn, Orwall, Appleton, Jinkins, Frame

Companion Bill: [SB 5613](#)

Summary of Bill:

- Provides that when an individual under the age of 18 is convicted as an adult in Washington State, that individual shall be placed in a juvenile facility operated by the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) until an earned release date is determined.
- Provides that an individual will only be transferred to the Department of Corrections (DOC) with the approval of DSHS, when the individual reaches age 25, or if DSHS determines that the individual presents a significant safety risk to themselves or other individuals in the juvenile facility.
- Provides that when an individual turns 25, they will be transferred to the DOC unless there are six months or less remaining on their term of confinement, in which case they may remain at a DSHS facility.
- Establishes that the Washington State Institute for Public Policy shall assess the impact of this act on community safety and youth rehabilitation with a report due by December 1, 2019.
- Establishes that this act applies only prospectively and not retroactively.

HEALTH IMPACT REVIEW

Summary of Findings:

This Health Impact Review found the following evidence regarding the provisions in HB 1743:

- Strong evidence that increasing the age that juvenile offenders who are convicted as adults can remain in a facility operated by the DSHS from 21 to 25 would likely decrease recidivism.
- Strong evidence that increasing the age that juvenile offenders who are convicted as adults can remain in a facility operated by the DSHS from 21 to 25 would likely improve health outcomes.
- Very strong evidence that reducing recidivism for youth convicted as adults would likely improve health outcomes these youth.
- Very strong evidence that improving health outcomes for youth convicted as adults would likely decrease health disparities.

FULL REVIEW

For review methods, logic model, strength-of-evidence analyses, and citations of empirical evidence refer to the full Health Impact Review:

<http://sboh.wa.gov/Portals/7/Doc/HealthImpactReviews/HIR-2017-08-HB1743.pdf>

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