

Dependent Children in Washington State: Case Timeliness and Outcomes



**2017
Annual Report**



**WASHINGTON STATE CENTER
FOR COURT RESEARCH**

Dependent Children in Washington State: Case Timeliness and Outcomes

2017 Annual Report

Produced by the Washington State Center for Court Research

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The public deserves government that performs well. Government's duty to be effective clearly applies to the work of promoting safety, permanency, and well-being for children. For any institution, whether public, private, or nonprofit, the path to good performance begins with two questions: "How are we performing?" and "How can we perform better?" Washington State's Dependency Reporting System, a joint production of the Children's Administration and the Administrative Office of the Courts Washington State Center for Court Research, helps answer these questions by providing information about the timeliness of court processes and the stability of permanent placements approved by courts of children exiting the child welfare system. Focusing on timeliness is important because children deserve permanent and safe homes as soon as possible. Their well-being demands the shortest stay possible in the child welfare system.

The Dependency Reporting System encompasses a yearly report series on Dependency Timeliness and Outcomes, online interactive reports, and publicly available dependency dashboards. This year's written report and online version makes several performance measures visible. Multiple partners, including the Superior Courts Judges' Association Family and Juvenile Law Committee, the Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Program (funded by Washington State to provide Family and Juvenile Court Coordinators in several courts), and the Court Improvement Training Academy (housed at the University of Washington and funded by the federal Court Improvement Program), worked with local court based child welfare teams to ensure reporting. This greatly enhanced the annual report since performance reviews of and performance improvement efforts by courts are voluntary. This also created repeated opportunities for courts to learn, reflect, and develop ideas aimed at performance improvement.

We look forward to partnering with the newly formed Department of Children, Youth, and Families to make dependency related data collection, analysis, and reporting increasingly useful to those working at all levels. The Dependency Reporting System has the paramount goal of protecting children and giving them the safe, nurturing "forever" homes they deserve.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mary E. Fairhurst".

Mary E. Fairhurst
Chief Justice

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION: NURTURING IMPROVEMENT	1
<i>Case Volumes and Filing Trends</i>	3
<i>Dependency Filings and Rates by County</i>	4
OBJECTIVES	5
<i>Objective 1: Fact-Finding within 75 Days</i>	6
<i>Objective 2: Review Hearing every 6 Months</i>	9
<i>Objective 3: Permanency Planning Hearing within 12 Months</i>	12
<i>Objective 4: Permanency Achieved before 15 Months of Out-of-Home Care</i>	17
<i>Objective 5: Termination of Parental Rights Petition Filed within 15 Months of Out-of-Home Care</i> ..	20
<i>Objective 6: Adoption Completed within 6 Months of Termination Order</i>	24
<i>Objective 7: Prior Dependency Statewide</i>	27
<i>Caregiver Notifications and Caregiver Reports</i>	30
PROGRAMS	31
Dependency Court Improvement Efforts	31
<i>Court Improvement Program</i>	31
<i>Continuous Quality Improvement</i>	32
<i>Court Improvement Training Academy</i>	32
<i>Early Engagement Strategies</i>	34
Young Children in Dependency Court	34
Establishing Biological Paternity Early Project	37
Fathers Matter Outreach Program	38
Mediation	38
Parents for Parents Program	39
Shared Planning Meetings	40
Visitation Policy Implementation	41
<i>Local Initiatives to Improve Courts</i>	42
Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Program	42
Family Dependency Treatment Courts	44
Indian Child Welfare Act Projects	45
<i>Collaboration with Other Child Welfare Partners</i>	46
IV-E Waiver and Family Assessment Response	46
Child and Family Services Review	46
Court Appointed Special Advocates	47
Children’s Representation Program	48
Parent’s Representation Program	49
Permanency CQI Workgroup	50
The Commission on Children in Foster Care	51
Extended Foster Care	52
Youth Leadership Summit	52
CHILDREN’S ADMINISTRATION	54
DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES	63

APPENDICES 64

Appendix A: Performance of the FJCIP courts on Dependency Timeliness Indicators A-1
Appendix B: Statewide Demographic Characteristics of Children in Dependency Cases B-1
Appendix C: County Level Data C-1
Summary Tables by County C-2
 Performance Measures
 Outcomes & Demographics
 Dependency Filings & Re-Dependency

Adams C-4
Asotin C-8
Benton C-12
Chelan C-16
Clallam C-20
Clark C-24
Columbia C-28
Cowlitz C-32
Douglas C-36
Ferry C-40
Franklin C-44
Garfield C-48
Grant C-52
Grays Harbor C-56
Island C-60
Jefferson C-64
King C-68
Kitsap C-72
Kittitas C-76
Klickitat C-80
Lewis C-84
Lincoln C-88
Mason C-92
Okanogan C-96
Pacific C-100
Pend Oreille C-104
Pierce C-108
San Juan C-112
Skagit C-116
Skamania C-120
Snohomish C-124
Spokane C-128
Stevens C-132
Thurston C-136
Wahkiakum C-140
Walla Walla C-144
Whatcom C-148
Whitman C-152
Yakima C-156

INTRODUCTION: NURTURING IMPROVEMENT

A decade has passed since the legislatively required launch of this dependency timeliness report series. In general, the information in the current report reflects a system that has retained the gains seen in the period from 2013 to 2017 in the face of rising caseloads and the lack of needed, targeted investments from the State and county governments that could help the courts and other child welfare system partners improve outcomes for children and families involved with the system.

One strength of this report is that it, in combination with its online supplements, the Interactive Dependency Timeliness Reports (iDTR) and the public Dependency Dashboards, provides relevant performance information, especially for key process and permanency measures, such as timeliness of termination of parental rights, and whether a current dependency court case was preceded by an earlier dependency case (“re-dependency”). A second strength is that, with the exception of the Attorney General’s Office, all of the key institutional entities receive and use the reporting system products. A third strength is that a vigorous group of intermediary organizations—the Superior Court Judges’ Association’s Family and Juvenile Law Committee and Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Program Oversight Committee, and the federally-funded Court Improvement Program, including the Court Improvement Training Academy at the University of Washington—work to connect the reporting to end users, especially judicial officers and court partners. Importantly, these intermediaries also provide feedback to the reporting system, leading to adaptations in reporting. Further, Washington State’s Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Program funds dependency coordinators, whose job it is to facilitate court-level work to innovate and improve.

Reducing the time that children spend in dependent status and increasing the probability that dependent children will find safe, permanent homes relies on administrators, managers, and line staff in the courts, Children’s Administration, and elsewhere. For Washington State to meet its obligation to establish and sustain an effective, competently-managed child welfare system, it must do more than mandate helpful, but still rudimentary, performance reporting.

- The willingness of the component parts of the child welfare system to search for and implement innovations that hold promise of improved outcomes is readily visible, from the Office of Public Defense’s Parents for Parents program to the implementation of Baby Courts and court-based initiatives to accelerate the dependency process by restricting the easy use of continuances.

Yet the ability of organizations to learn and improve is so important that it deserves special attention and pervasive support from policymakers. Key attributes of learning organizations have been identified¹ as 1) supportive leadership that maintains agency support for obtaining and using data, 2) specific practices and processes such as information collection, analysis, and experimentation, and 3) a supportive learning environment that encompasses appreciation of differences, openness to new ideas, and psychological safety for dissenting views.

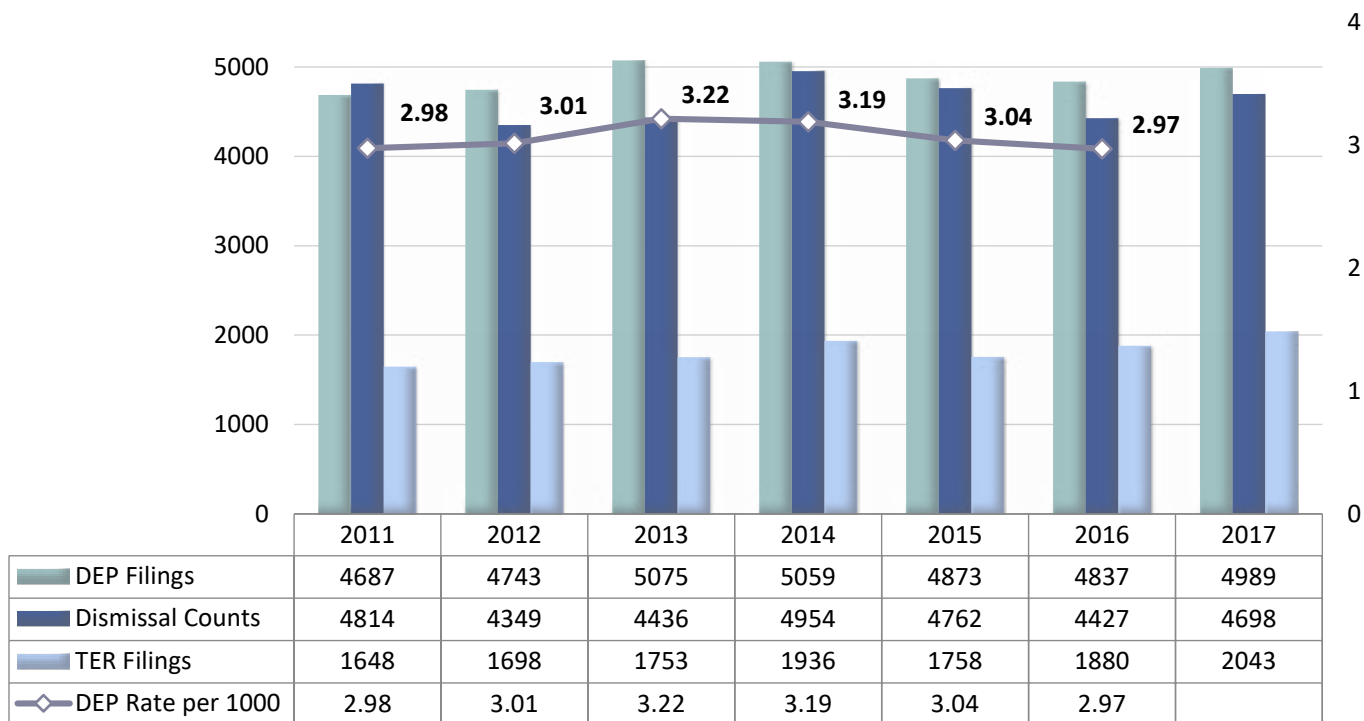
- Important process and outcomes data are either missing or difficult to obtain. Process data gaps appear, for example, with regard to which services are ordered, which services are available, which services are delivered, how well particular families engage with services, and the timing of engagement with services. For dependent children we lack routine access to fundamental long-term outcomes measures, such as educational attainment, housing security, and employment. At the very least, an effort should be made to evaluate data gaps and engage policy makers to create and implement a plan to close the gaps.
- Access to research on effective practices deserves dedicated funding. It is a regular occurrence for relevant research that helps to sort out the differences between effective and ineffective policies, programs, and practices to be published in academic, peer-reviewed journals or to appear in reports produced by government-based researchers. However, the bulk of this research is inaccessible to practitioners in the State of Washington because currently no entity has the responsibility, resources, or expertise to continually assess the research literature, translate it so that it is meaningful to practitioners, and then communicate the translated content to the system partners. Although periodic child welfare program benefit-cost analyses are produced by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy, the analyses do not constitute, by themselves, accessible information for administrators, managers, and line staff.

Taken together, the components of guidance from research, accessible and relevant data on performance and outcomes, and organizational commitment to experimentation and learning represent three strong pillars that, over time, can yield incremental improvements with real, measurable impact on child welfare system-involved children and families in Washington State.

¹Singer, Sara & Moore, Scott & Meterko, Mark & Williams, Sandra. (2012). Development of a Short-Form Learning Organization Survey: The LOS-27. Medical care research and review : MCRR. 69. 432-59.

CASE VOLUMES AND FILING TRENDS

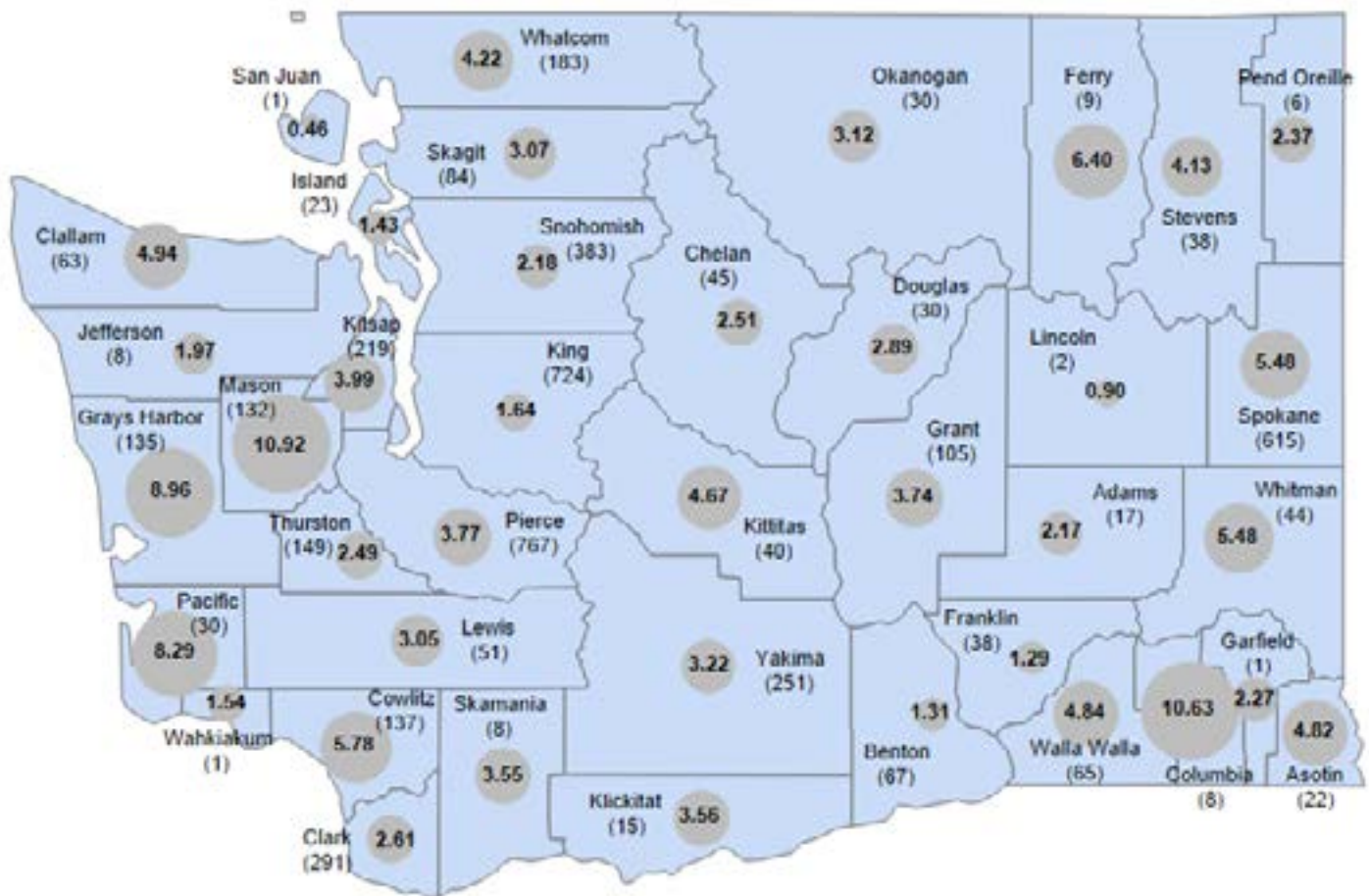
Exhibit 1. Dependency and Termination Filings with Dependency Rates per 1000 Child Population and Yearly Dismissal Counts 2011-2017



Dependency filings rose in 2017 by over 3% and remain near multiyear highs. Dependency filing rates (per 1,000 children in general population) remained fairly steady from 2015 to 2016. Dismissals on dependency cases rose 6%, and termination filings jumped to a 7 year high with an 8.67% increase.



DEPENDENCY FILINGS AND RATES BY COUNTY



This map illustrates a statewide county comparison of dependency filing numbers (in parenthesis) and filing rate per 1000 child population for 2016. The larger the circle the higher the filing rate.

OBJECTIVES

This report on dependency case processing presents analysis of timeliness of certain events in court cases for children involved in the child welfare system. The timeliness standards for these events are all specified in federal or state law, and the set of standards were initially identified by staff at the AOC working with the Family and Juvenile Law Committee of the Superior Court Judges' Association and Children's Administration (CA).

The Washington State Center for Court Research (WSCCR), which produces this report, continually checks with the organizations – courts, CA, the Attorney General's Office (AGO), the Office of Public Defense (OPD), court-appointed special advocates, and the Legislature – on possible improvements to the report that will make it more useful to recipients. In response to the ongoing feedback from groups of report users, and as part of WSCCR's commitment to Continuous Quality Improvement, WSCCR has added detail to some aspects of the report, such as separate analyses for the timeliness of specific permanency outcomes (adoption, aging out, emancipation, guardianship, and reunification), a point in time look at the termination of parental rights objective, demographic analysis of court-involved dependent children, number and rate of dependency filings per year, and re-dependencies into the system for each court.

This Annual Report reflects all of the juvenile dependency and termination cases that were filed in Washington's courts from January 2000 through December 2017. Court records from the AOC's Superior Court Management and Information System (SCOMIS) were matched with information from the Children's FamLink system. Information relevant to each of the performance measures represents a subset of these matched cases that were documented before January 1, 2018.

Note: Calculation improvements regarding duplicate and connective DEP/TER cases and closer rule alignment with the Federal Child and Family Service Review (CFSR) have been incorporated to the TPR within 15 months objective. Historical numbers have been updated.

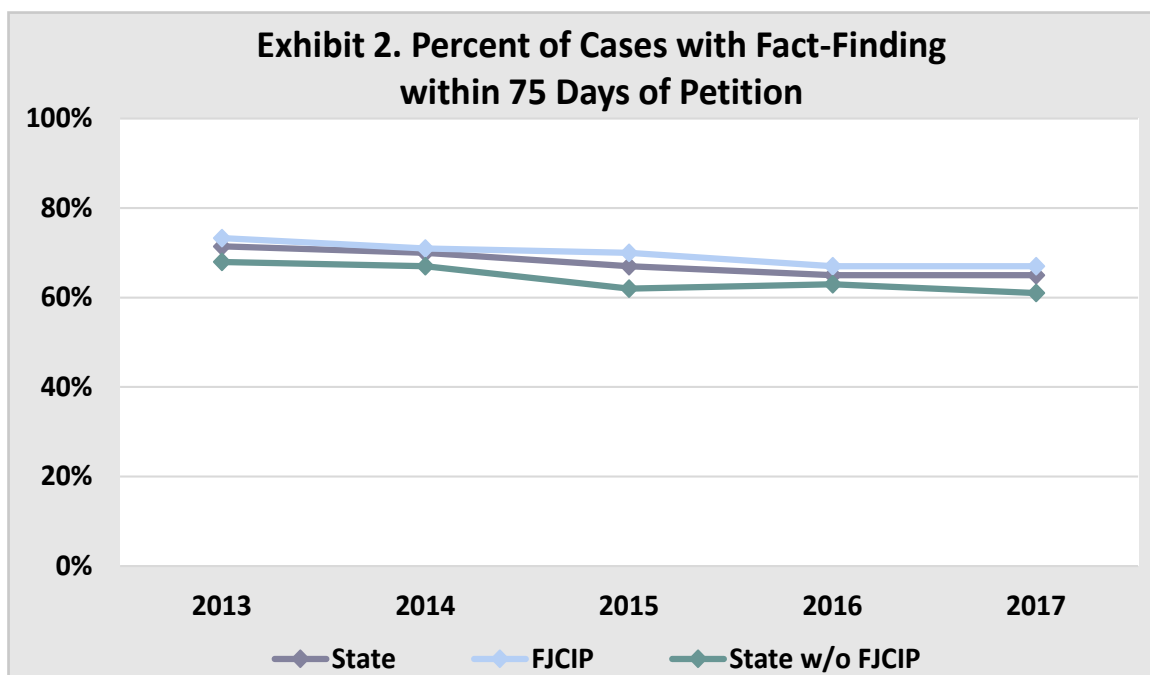
OBJECTIVE 1: FACT-FINDING WITHIN 75 DAYS

Measures:

- 1) Percent of cases with fact-finding within 75 days of the petition
- 2) Median number of days to fact-finding

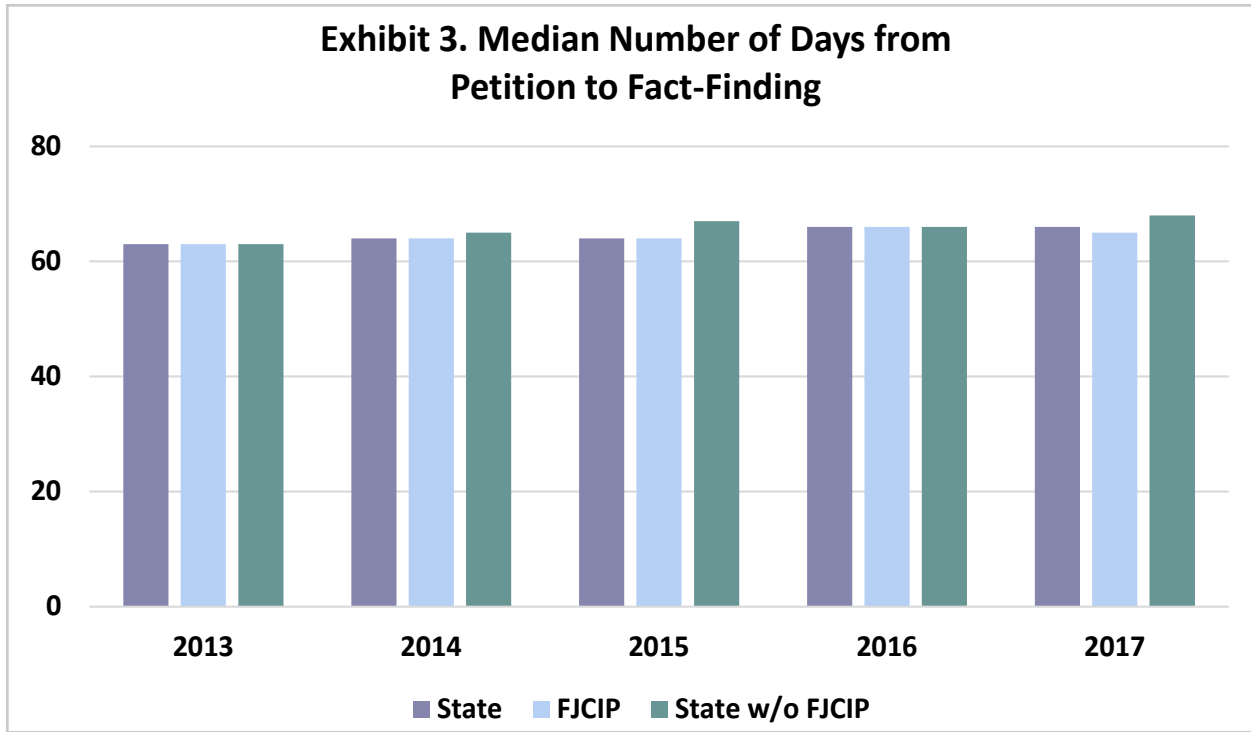
RCW 13.34.070(1): The fact-finding hearing on the petition shall be held no later than seventy-five days after the filing of the petition, unless exceptional reasons for a continuance are found.

Fact-finding is one of the first major judicial events in the dependency process, and significant delays to fact-finding may prolong court involvement and increase the amount of time a child spends in foster care. To evaluate case processing with respect to this performance measure, court data from SCOMIS was used to calculate the number of days to the first fact-finding hearing. However, in some instances – such as parties stipulating to a finding of dependency and waiving a fact-finding hearing, or a case dismissal prior to the hearing – action is taken on the petition without a formal hearing. In such cases where a fact-finding hearing is not documented in SCOMIS, the length of time from the petition to the first order of dependency or an order of dismissal was used as an imputed time to fact-finding interval.



The State rate of compliance for 2017 remained steady at 65%. Family and Juvenile Court Improvement (FJCIP) counties held constant at 67%, and the State excluding FJCIP counties dropped 2% from the previous year to 61%.

**Exhibit 3. Median Number of Days from
Petition to Fact-Finding**



The median number of days from the date the dependency petition is filed to the fact-finding hearing remained stable for the State at 66 days, while dropping slightly for the FJCIP counties to 65 days. The State excluding FJCIP increased slightly to 68 days.

Exhibit 4. Percent of Cases with Fact-Finding within 75 Days of Petition by County

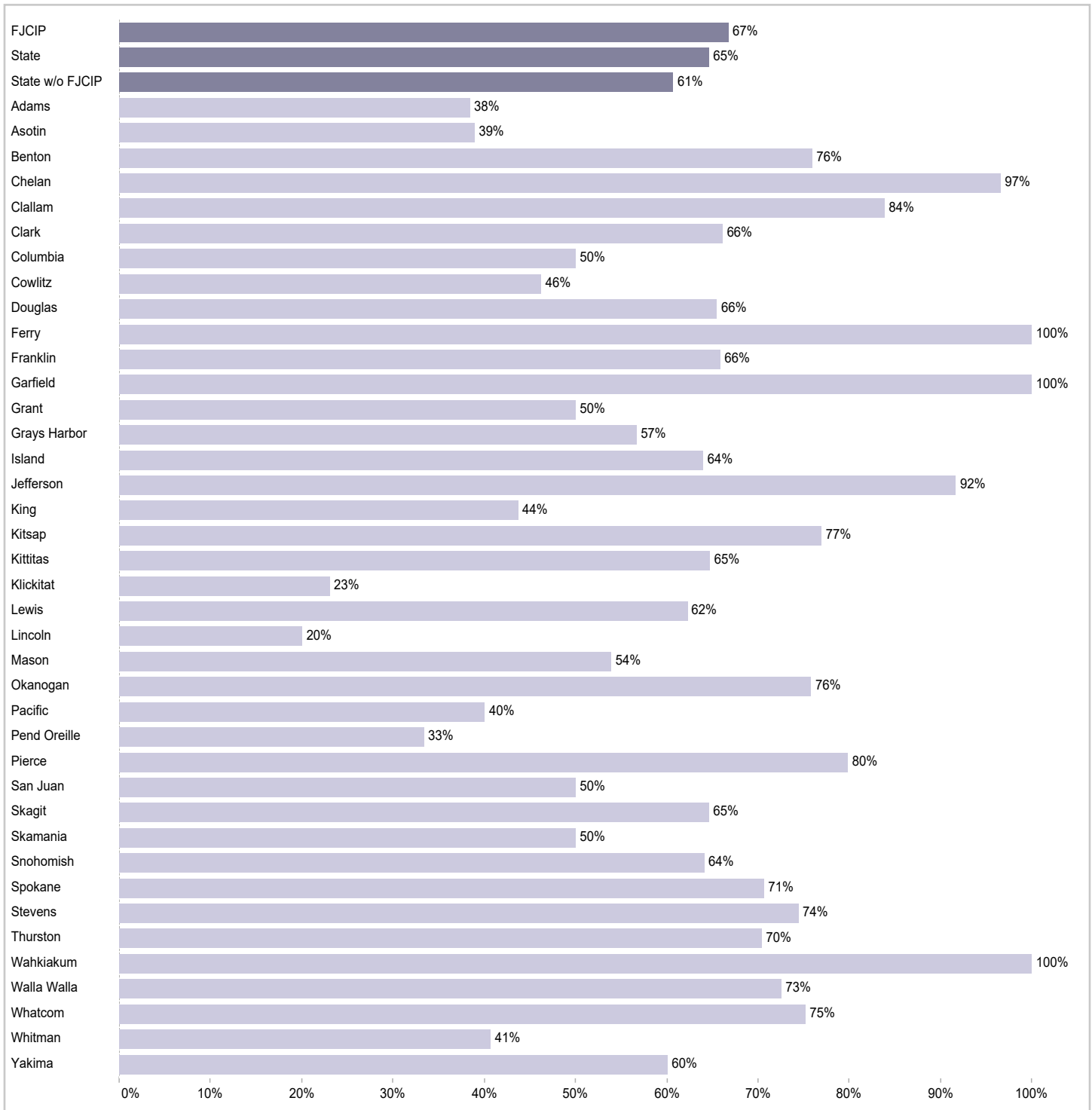


Exhibit 4 illustrates fact-finding compliance for the FJCIP counties, the State, the State excluding FJCIP counties, and individual WA counties.

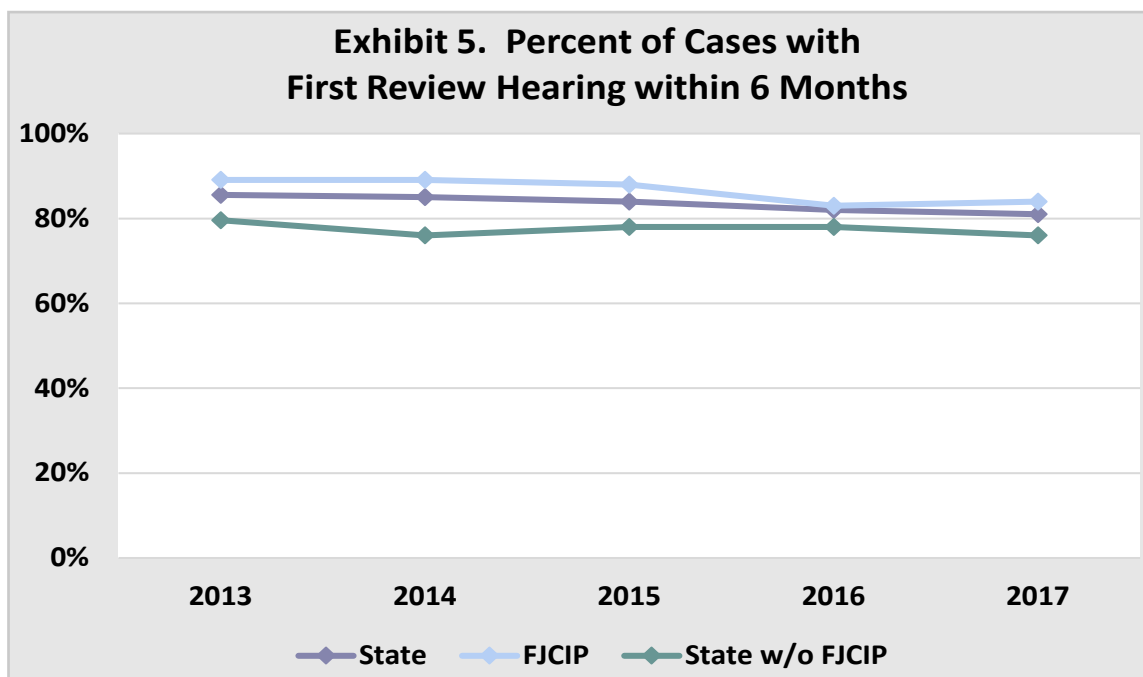
OBJECTIVE 2: REVIEW HEARING EVERY 6 MONTHS

Measures:

- 1) Percent of first dependency review hearings within six months
- 2) Median number of days to first review hearing

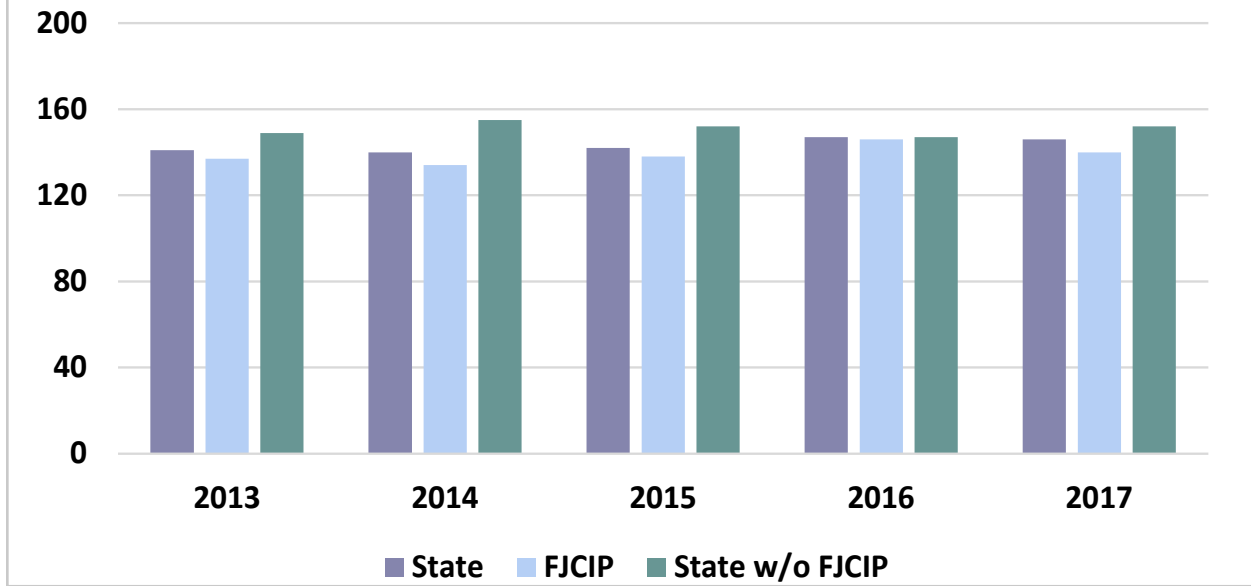
RCW 13.34.138(1): The status of all children found to be dependent shall be reviewed by the court at least every six months from the beginning date of the placement episode or the date dependency is established, whichever is first. The purpose of the hearing shall be to review the progress of the parties and determine whether court supervision should continue.

The purpose of a review hearing is to assess the progress of the parties and determine whether court supervision should continue. Because the statutorily required due date for the first review hearing is difficult to identify for some cases, this report determines the due date for the first review hearing to be six months from the filing date of the dependency petition.



The FJCIP counties rose to 84% in 2017. The State rate of compliance dropped 1% to 81%, and the State excluding FJCIP counties dropped 2% from the previous year to 76%.

Exhibit 6. Median Number of Days to First Review Hearing



The median number of days from the date the dependency petition is filed to the first review hearing decreased slightly for the State to 146 days, and also decreased for the FJCIP counties to 140 days. The State excluding FJCIP increased to 152 days.

Exhibit 7. Percent of Cases with First Review Hearing within 6 Months by County

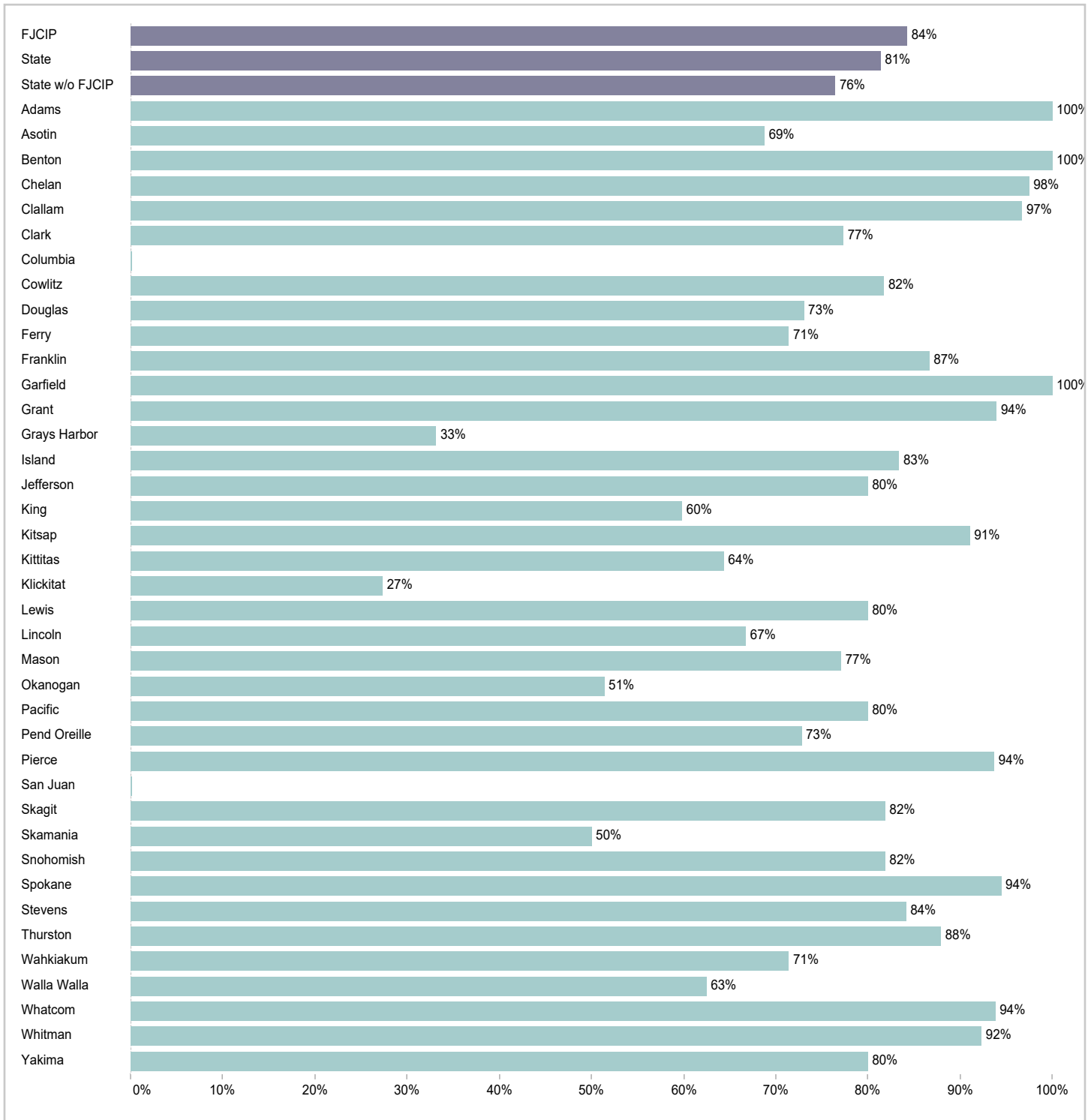


Exhibit 7 illustrates first review hearing compliance for the FJCIP counties, the State, the State excluding FJCIP counties, and individual WA counties.

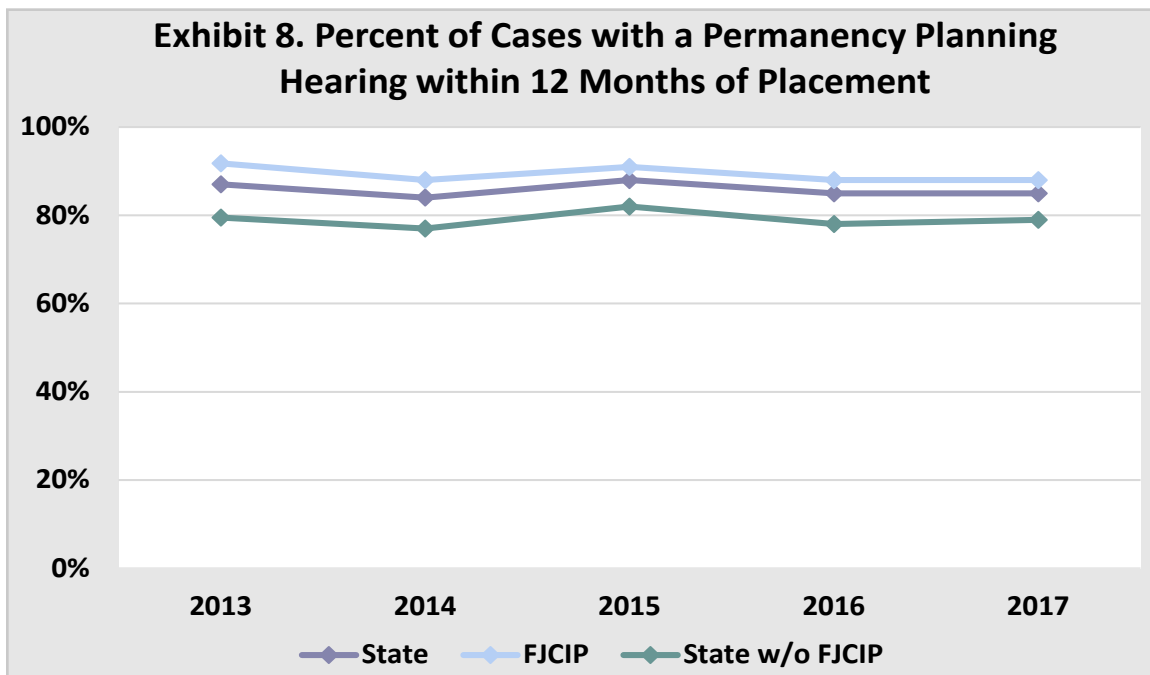
OBJECTIVE 3: PERMANENCY PLANNING HEARING WITHIN 12 MONTHS

Measures:

- 1) Percent of cases with first permanency planning hearing within 12 months of placement
- 2) Median duration from placement to first permanency planning hearing
- 3) Percent of all dependency permanency planning hearings within 12 months
- 4) Median number of days for all permanency planning hearings

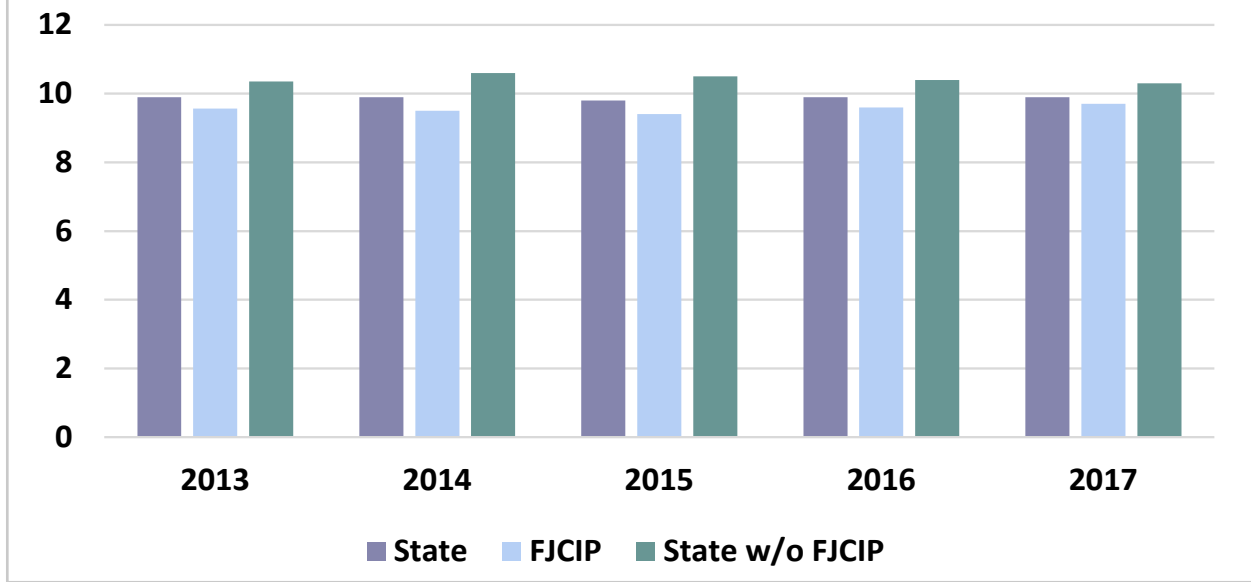
RCW 13.34.145(1)(a): A permanency planning hearing shall be held in all cases where the child has remained in out-of-home care for at least nine months and an adoption decree, guardianship order, or permanent custody order has not previously been entered. The hearing shall take place no later than twelve months following commencement of the current placement episode.

The purpose of a permanency planning hearing is to inquire into the welfare of the child and progress of the case, and to reach decisions regarding permanent placement. In order to calculate a due date for a permanency planning hearing, FamLink data was used to determine the beginning date of the placement episode and the length of time the child was in that placement. If the requisite nine months had passed, the due date for the permanency planning hearing was set at 12 months from the date the placement began.

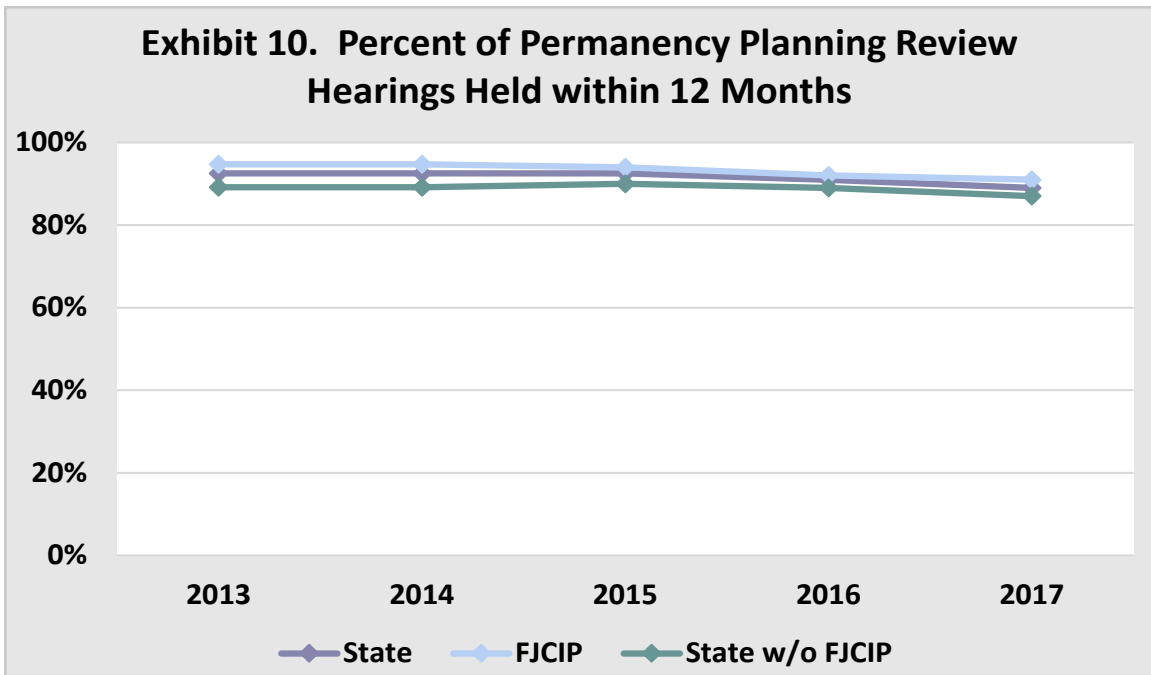


The State rate of compliance for 2017 remained unchanged at 85%. The FJCIP counties also held steady at 88%, and the State excluding FJCIP counties increased 1% from the previous year to 79%.

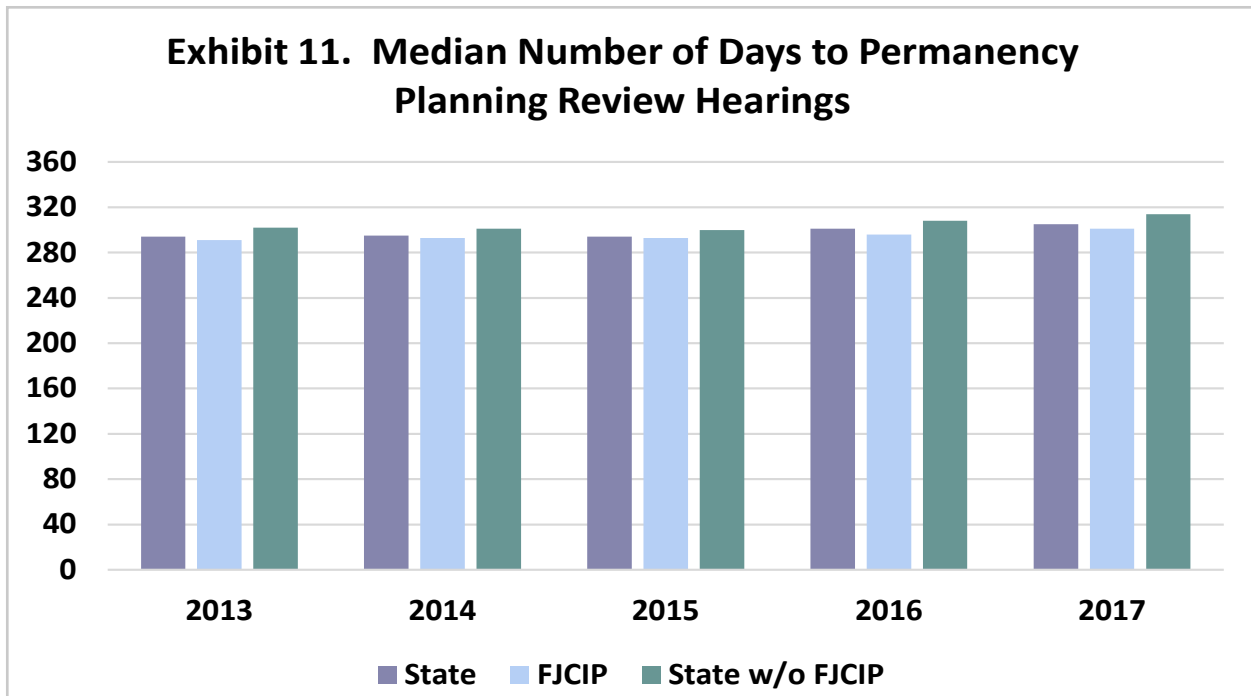
Exhibit 9. Median Number of Months to First Permanency Planning Hearing



The median number of months to the first permanency planning hearing remained stable from the previous reporting year for the State at close to 10 months, the FJCIP counties a little over 9.5 months, and the State excluding FJCIP just over 10 months.



The FJCIP counties dipped 1% to 91% in 2017. The State rate of compliance dropped 2% to 89%, and the State excluding FJCIP counties also dropped 2% from the previous year to 87%.



The median number of days to all permanency planning hearings rose from the previous reporting year for the State to 305 days, the FJCIP counties at 301 days, and the State excluding FJCIP at 314 days.

Exhibit 12. Percent of Cases with First Permanency Planning Hearing within 12 Months by County

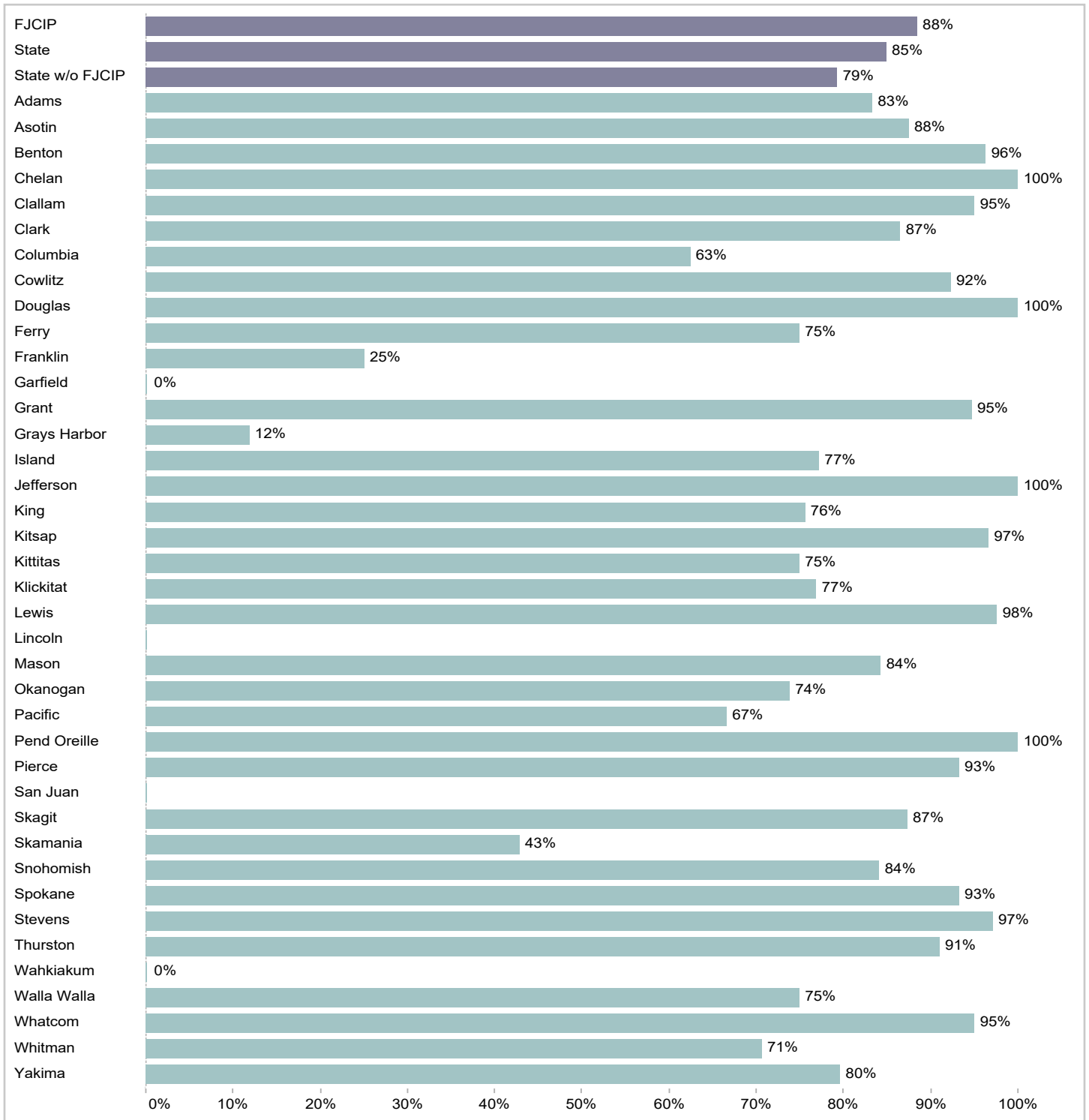


Exhibit 12 illustrates first permanency planning hearing compliance for the FJCIP counties, the State, the State excluding FJCIP counties, and individual WA counties.

Exhibit 13. Percent of Cases with All Permanency Planning Hearings within 12 Months by County

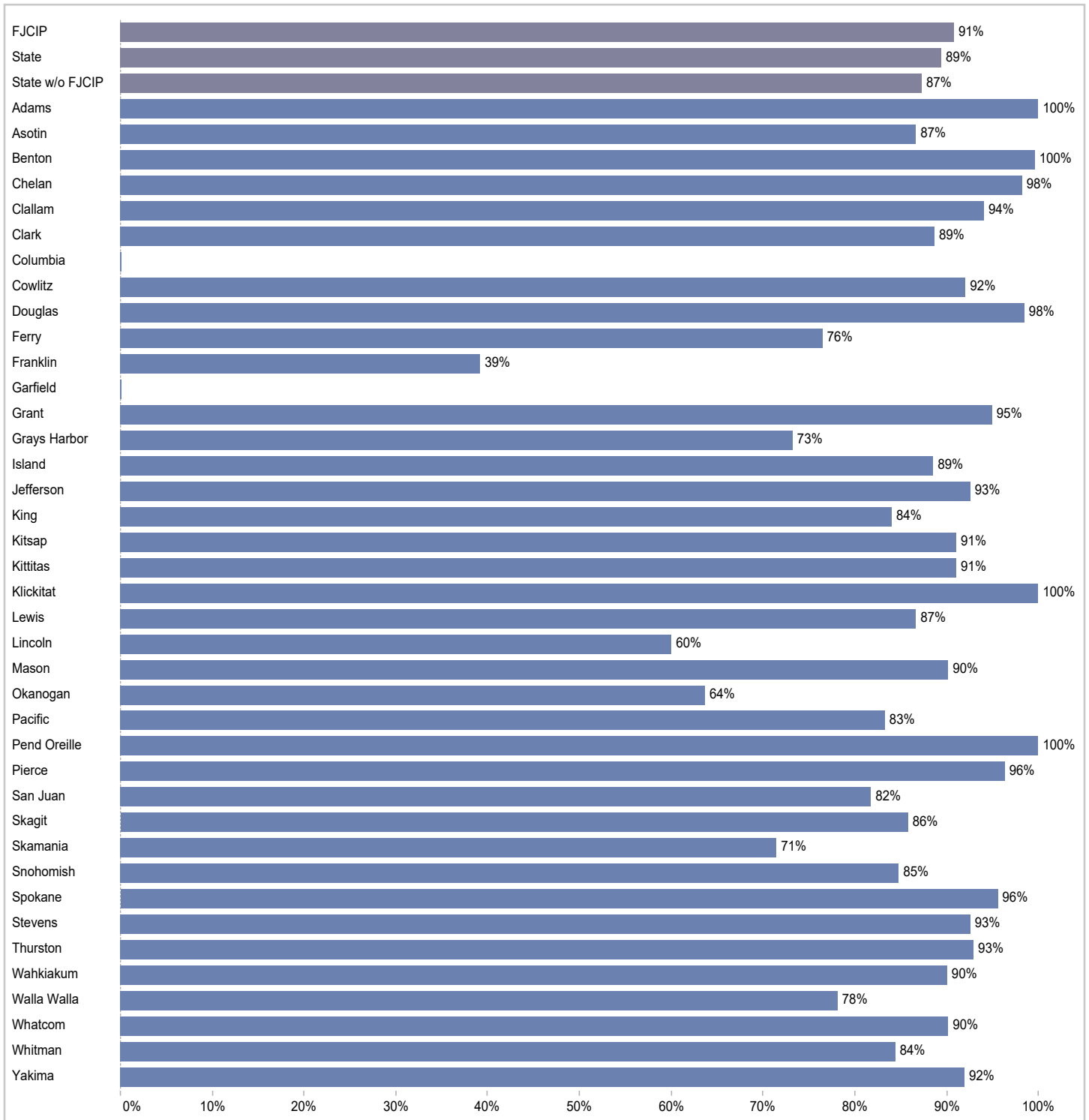


Exhibit 13 illustrates all permanency planning hearing compliance for the FJCIP counties, the State, the State excluding FJCIP counties, and individual WA counties.

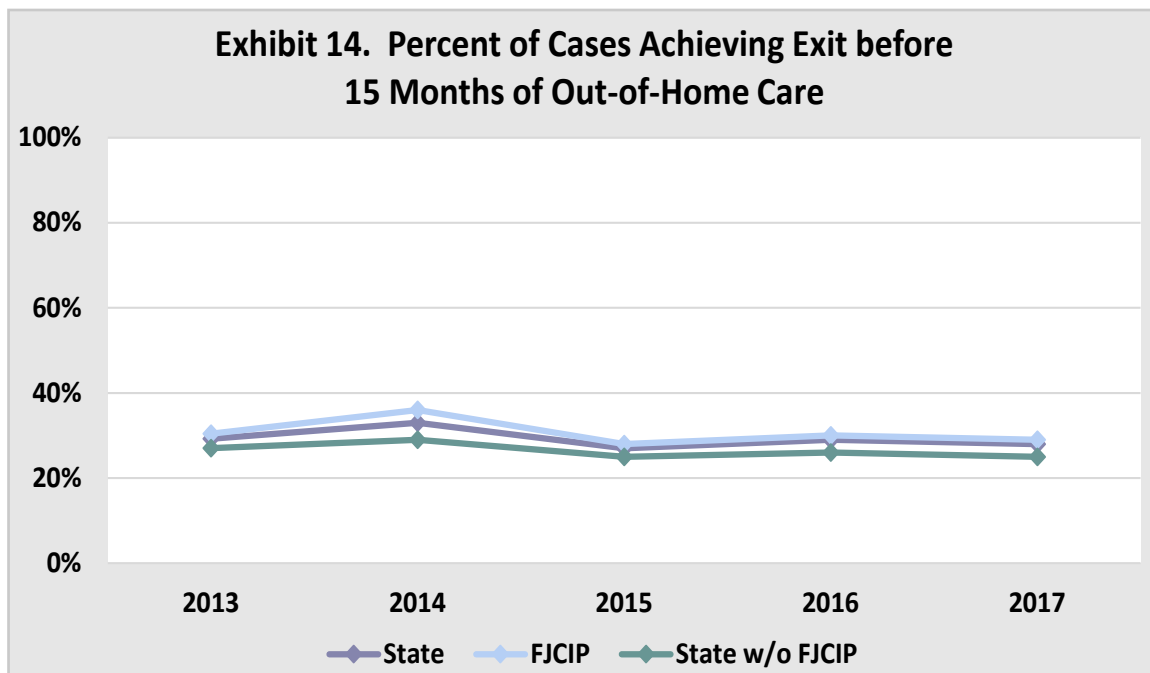
OBJECTIVE 4: PERMANENCY ACHIEVED BEFORE 15 MONTHS OF OUT-OF-HOME CARE

Measures:

- 1) Percent of cases achieving permanency within 15 months of out-of-home care
- 2) Median number of months spent in out-of-home care prior to final outcome
- 3) Percent of cases resulting in reunification before 15 months of out-of-home care

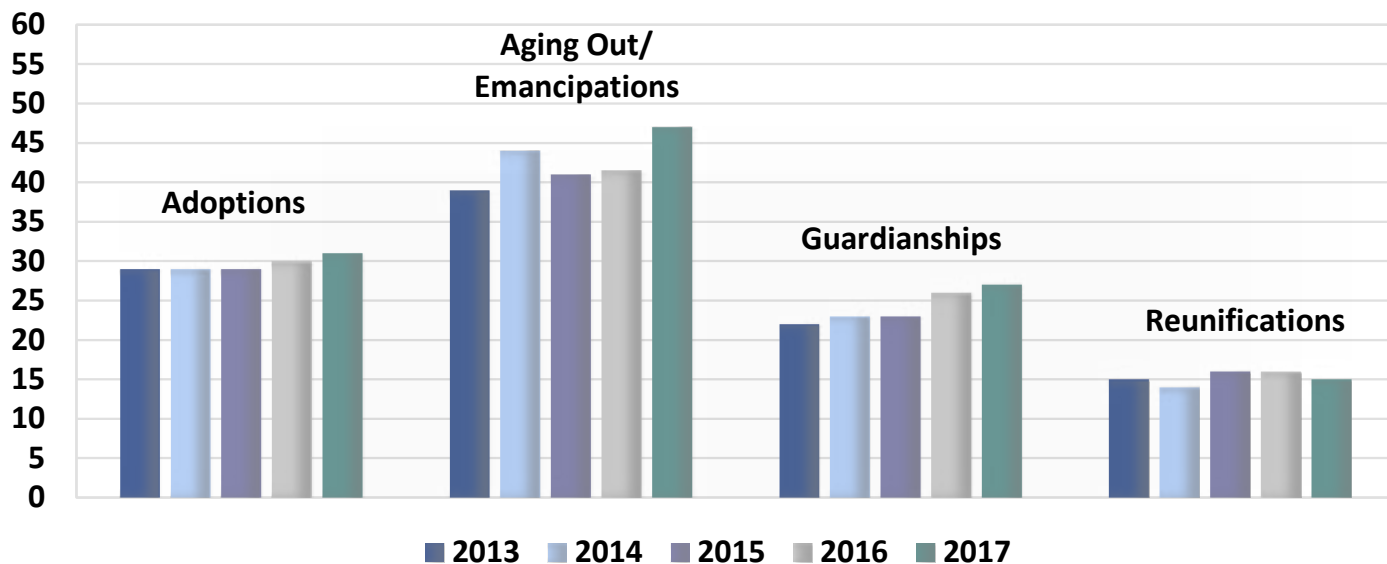
RCW 13.34.145(1)(c): Permanency planning goals should be achieved at the earliest possible date, preferably before the child has been in out-of-home care for fifteen months.

The goal of state and federal child welfare laws is to provide children with safe, nurturing, and permanent living situations as quickly as possible. Although there is no specific statutory time requirement for achieving permanency, the Washington State Legislature has set a goal of achieving permanency before a child has spent 15 months in out-of-home care. To measure time to permanency, FamLink data was used to identify the length of time spent in out-of-home care. Final permanent outcomes, (reunification, adoption, and guardianship) and other outcomes (aging out), were also taken from FamLink. A permanency due date was set as the date the child reached 15 months in out-of-home care. This indicator shows the percentage of children who had an exit from placement by the 15-month due date, as documented in FamLink.



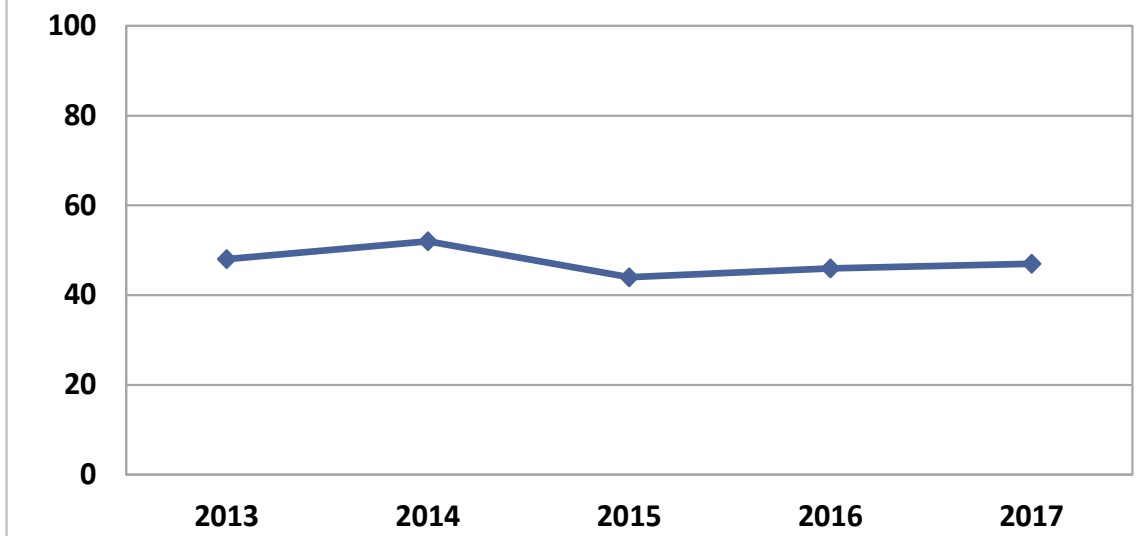
The State at 28%, the FJCIP counties at 29%, and the State excluding FJCIP counties at 25% all decreased 1% from the previous reporting year.

Exhibit 15. Median Number of Months of Out-of-Home Care to Exit Outcome



The length of time spent in out-of-home care differs depending upon the type of outcome. In 2017, the median length of time to permanency dipped to 15 months for reunifications, compared to 47 months for youth who had aged out or were emancipated, and 31 months for youth who were adopted. The median number of months spent in out-of-home care before establishing a guardianship was 27 months.

Exhibit 16. Percent of Reunifications before 15 Months of Out-of-Home Care



The percentage of reunifications that occurred timely within 15 months of out-of-home care rose slightly from 46% to 47% in 2017.

Exhibit 17. Percent of Cases with Permanency Achieved before 15 Months of Out-of-Home Care by County

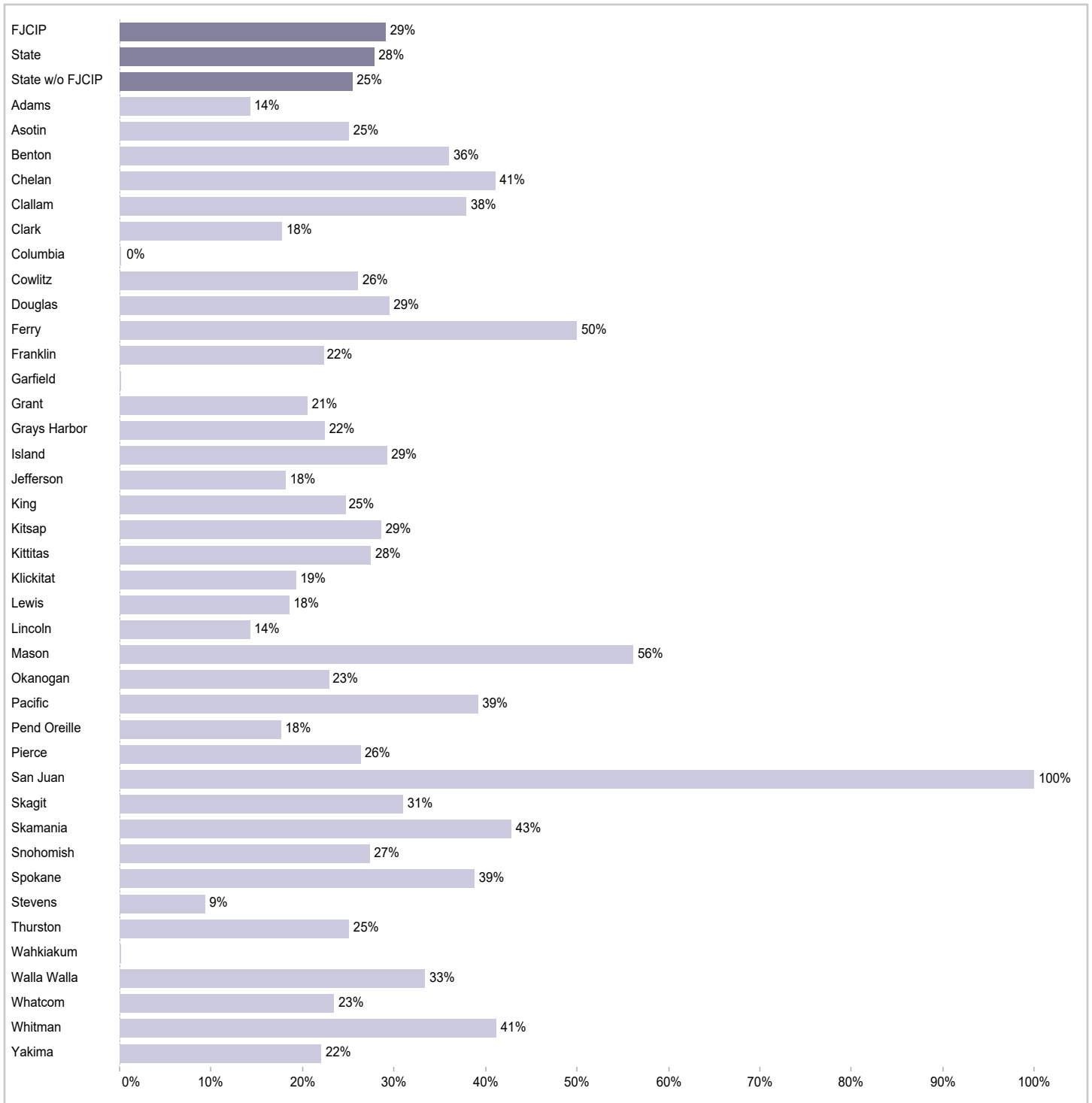


Exhibit 17 illustrates the percent of cases achieving exit before 15 months of out-of-home care for the FJCIP counties, the State, the State excluding FJCIP counties, and individual WA counties.

OBJECTIVE 5: TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS PETITION FILED WITHIN 15 MONTHS OF OUT-OF-HOME CARE

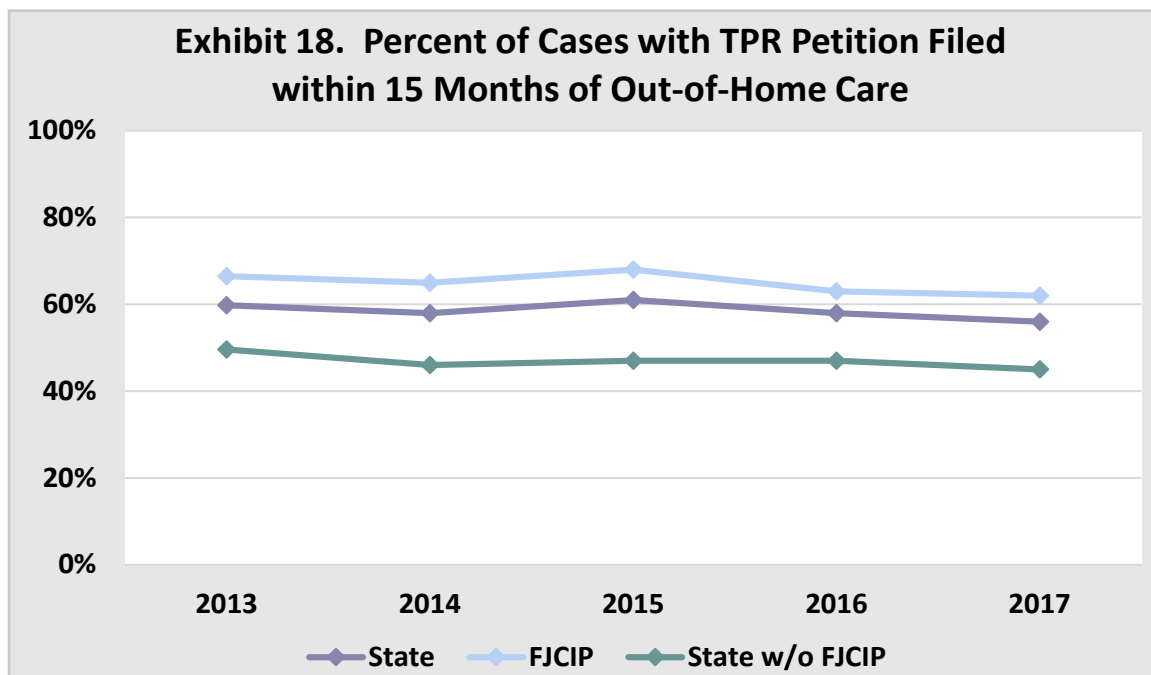
Measures:

- 1) Percent of cases with termination of parental rights (TPR) petition filed within 15 months of out-of-home care
- 2) Median number of months of out-of-home care prior to TPR petition filing
- 3) Median number of months from dependency filing to legally free status

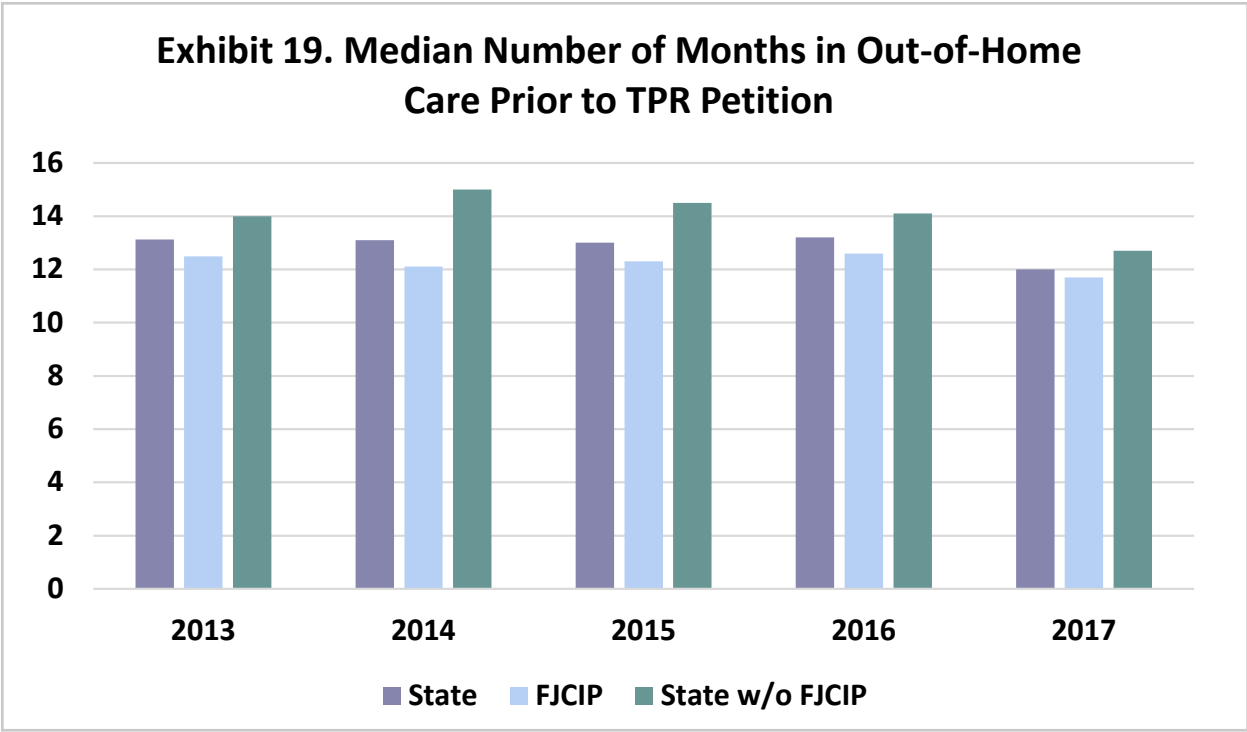
The Adoptions and Safe Families Act (United States Public Law 105-89, section 103) requires states to begin the process of terminating parental rights for certain cases, including those in which children have been in foster care for 15 of the most recent 22 months. Exceptions to this rule are cases where the child is being cared for by a relative, there is a compelling reason why termination would not be in the best interest of the child, or the State has failed to offer the necessary services to the family.

FamLink data was used to calculate time in out-of-home care, as well as the time from the start of the placement to the date of petition to terminate parental rights. Data from AOC was used to determine the actual filing date of the TPR petition, if one had been filed, and whether compelling reasons existed for not filing a TPR petition. In general, both the quality of data for TPR petitions and the accuracy of reporting have improved in recent years thanks to more widespread use of valid codes when documenting exceptions to the 15-month requirement based on “compelling reasons.”

Note: Calculation improvements regarding duplicate and connective DEP/TER cases and closer rule alignment with the Federal Child and Family Service Review (CFSR) have been incorporated to the TPR within 15 months objective. Historical numbers have been updated.



The FJCIP counties decreased 1% to 62% in 2017. Both the State rate 56%, and the State excluding FJCIP counties 45%, dropped 2% from the previous reporting year.



The median number of months in out-of-home care prior to TPR petition filing decreased to 12 months for the State, 11.7 months for the FJCIP counties, and 12.7 months for the State excluding FJCIP.

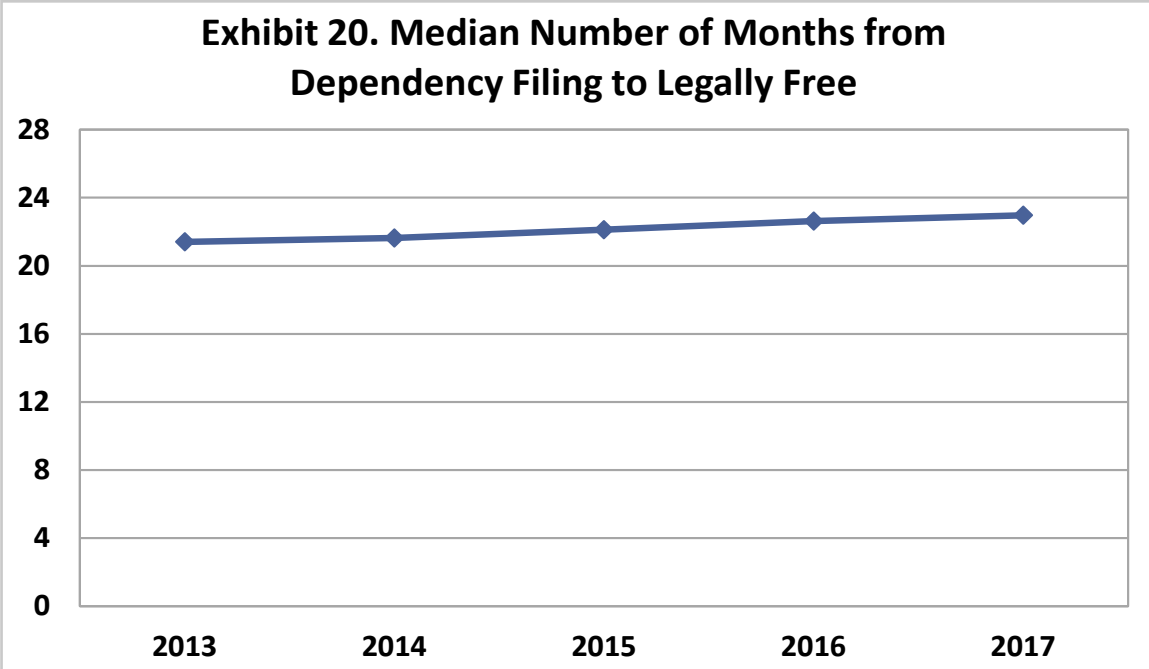


Exhibit 20 shows the median number of months from dependency filing to legally free status, and illustrates a slow increase from 21 to 23 months over the last 5 years.

Exhibit 21. Percent of Cases with Termination of Parental Rights Petition Filed within 15 Months of Out-of-Home Care

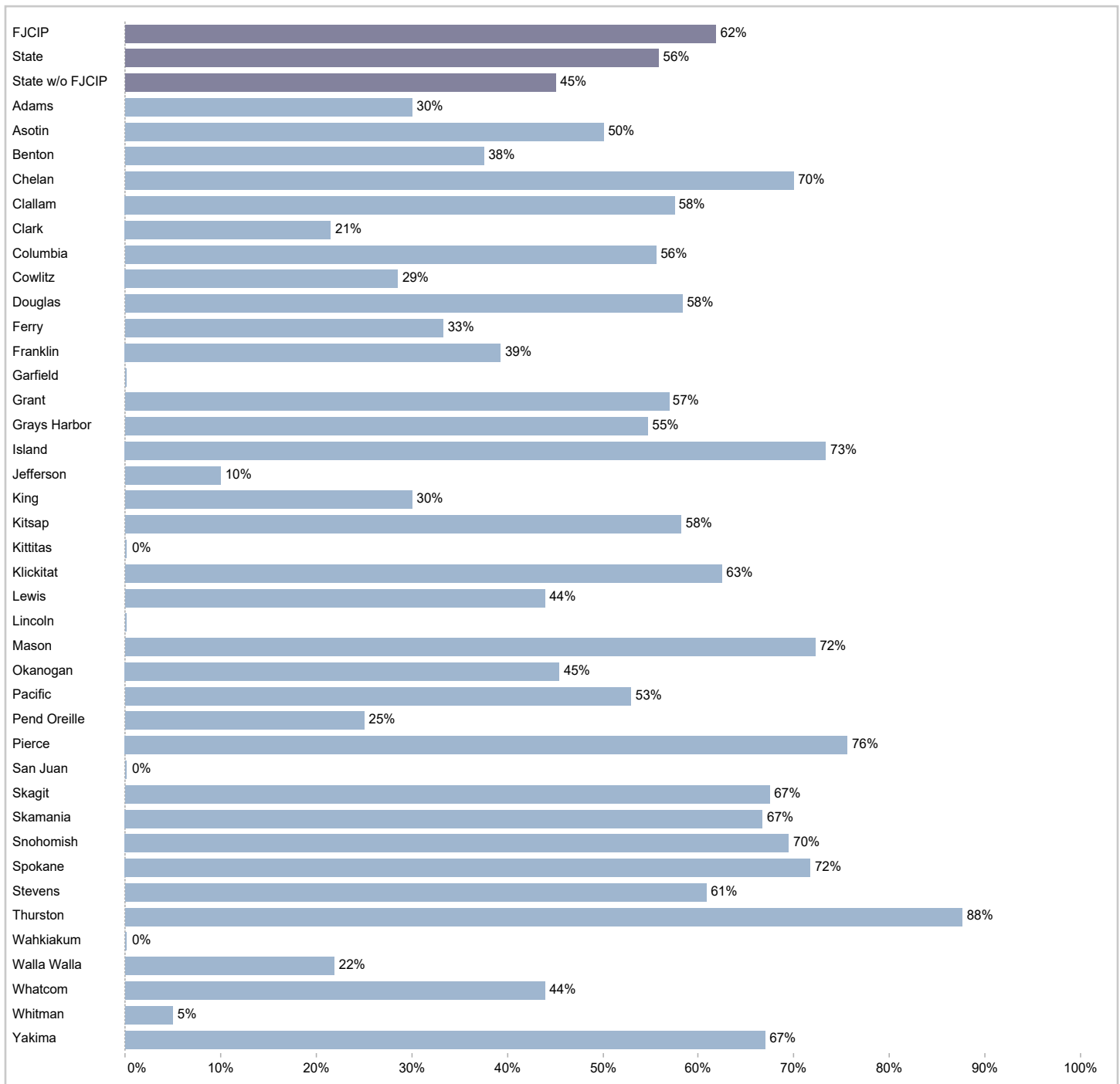


Exhibit 21 illustrates the percent of cases with termination of parental rights petition filed within 15 months of out-of-home care for the FJCIP counties, the State, the State excluding FJCIP counties, and individual WA counties.

Exhibit 22. Point in Time Measure by County Period Under Review: 2/28/2016 - 12/29/2017



Termination Petition Filed or Good Cause Found within 15 Months
 Termination Petition Filed or Good Cause Found over 15 Months
 No Termination Petition Filed or Good Cause Documented within 22 months

This is a new alternative point in time measure for children entering care in the past 22 months and who have been in out-of-home care at least 15 of those 22 months.

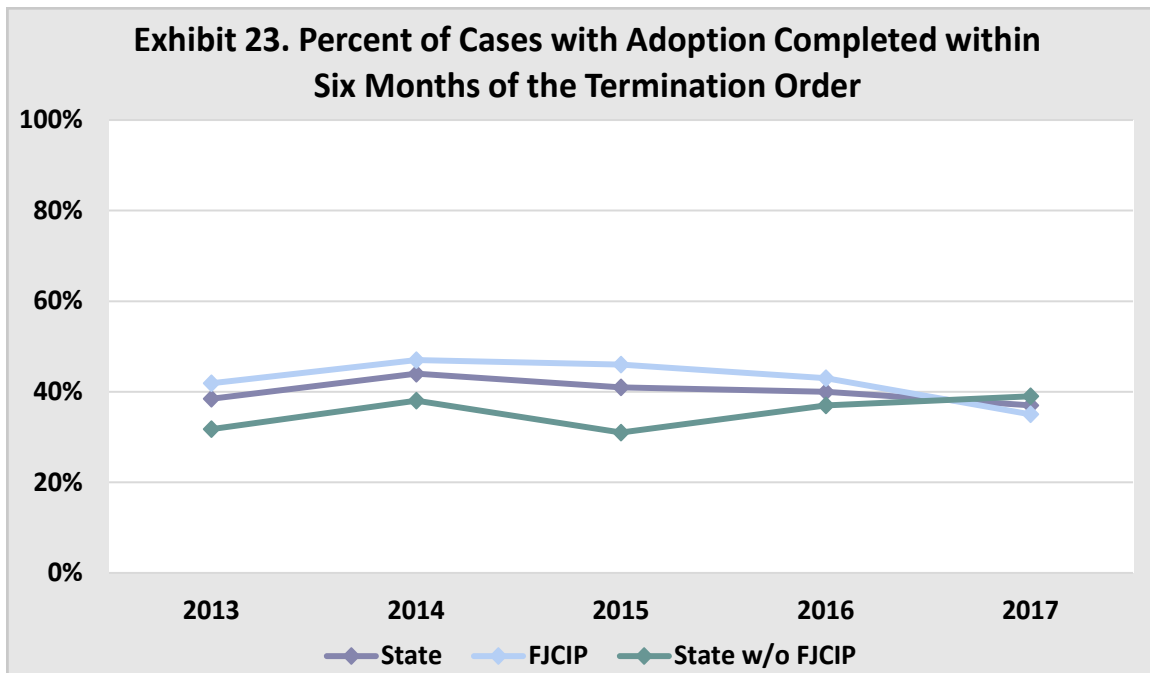
OBJECTIVE 6: ADOPTION COMPLETED WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF TERMINATION ORDER

Measures:

- 1) Percent of cases with adoption completed within six months of the termination order
- 2) Median number of months to adoption completion

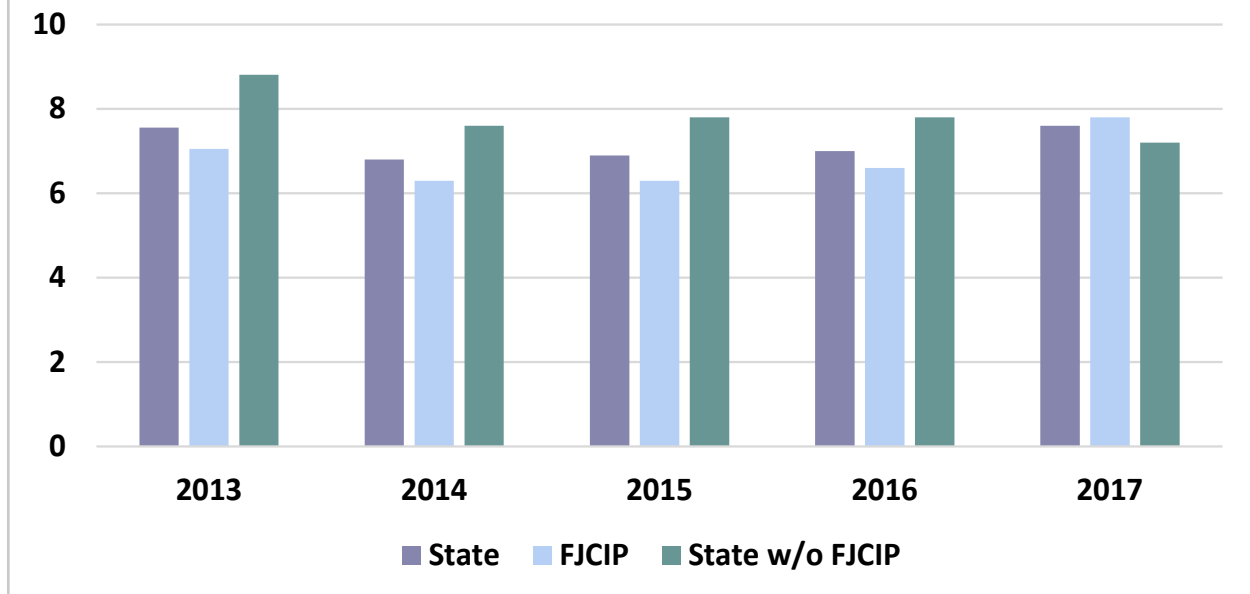
RCW 13.34.145(1)(c): In cases where parental rights have been terminated, the child is legally free for adoption, and adoption has been identified as the primary permanency planning goal, it shall be a goal to complete the adoption within six months following entry of the termination order.

In order to determine the percentage of cases that achieved the goal of adoption within six months of a termination order, a due date for a completed adoption was set at six months from the date the child became legally free. AOC's SCOMIS data was used to identify the date of the termination order, and CA FamLink data was used to identify the date the adoption was finalized.



The FJCIP counties fell 8% to 35% in 2017. The State rate also decreased by 3% to 37%, and the State excluding FJCIP counties increased 2% from the previous reporting year to 39%.

Exhibit 24. Median Number of Months from Termination Order to Adoption Completion



The median number of months from termination order to adoption completion decreased slightly from the previous reporting year for the State excluding the FJCIP counties to 7.2 months, while the FJCIP counties at 7.8 months, and the State at 7.6 months both showed increases.

Exhibit 25. Percent of Cases with Adoption Completed within Six Months of Termination Order - by County

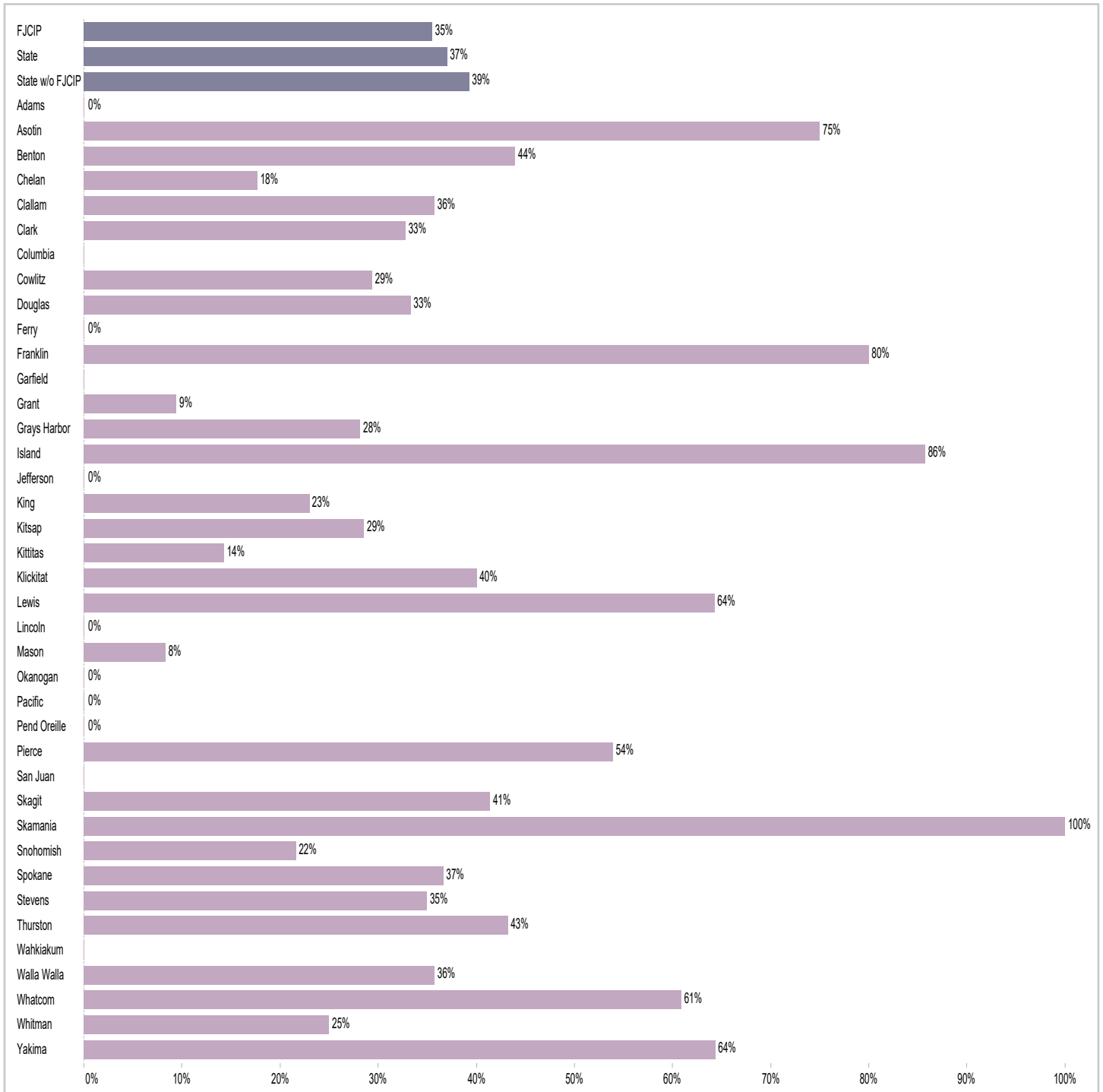


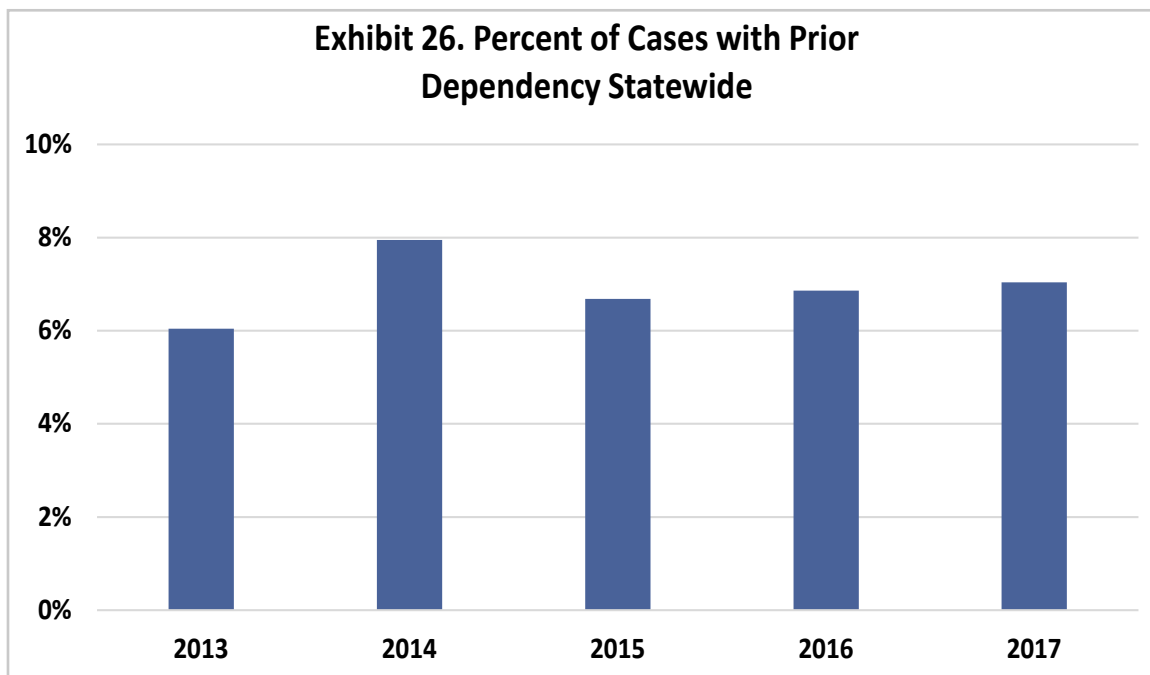
Exhibit 25 illustrates percent of cases with adoption completed within six months of termination order for the FJCIP counties, the State, the State excluding FJCIP counties, and individual WA counties.

OBJECTIVE 7: PRIOR DEPENDENCY STATEWIDE

Measures:

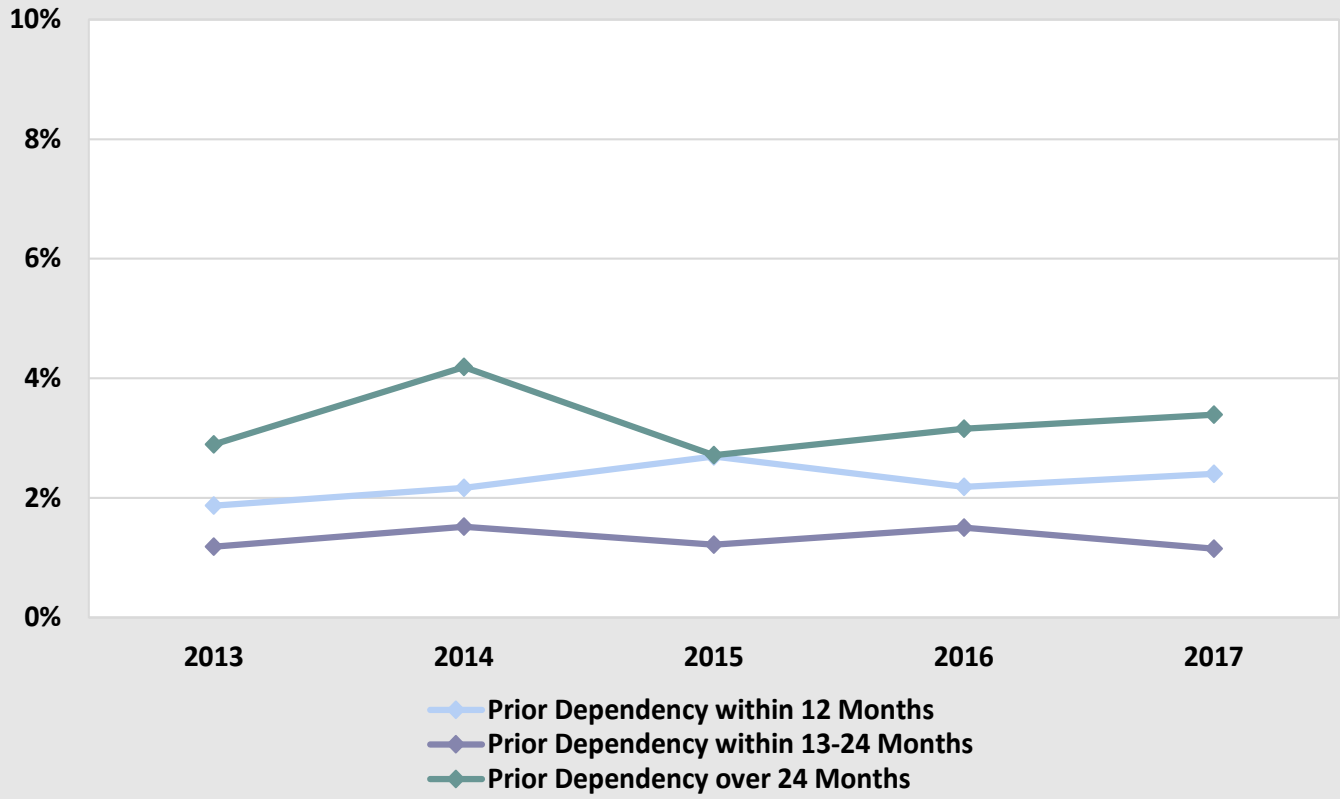
- 1) Percent of cases with prior dependency statewide
- 2) Percent of cases with prior dependency within 12 months, 13 to 24 months, or over 24 months

Permanency is a key outcome and goal. State and federal child welfare laws and services are crafted to enable and encourage permanency as soon as possible. However, any analysis of permanency is incomplete without also examining children who reenter foster care and the dependency system. The graphs below show data collected on children who entered the system with a prior dependency case.



Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.

Exhibit 27. Time to Prior Dependency



Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal broken out by time to prior dependency in months. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as “Dependency Not Established.” Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.

Exhibit 28. Percent of Cases with a Prior Dependency Filing - by County

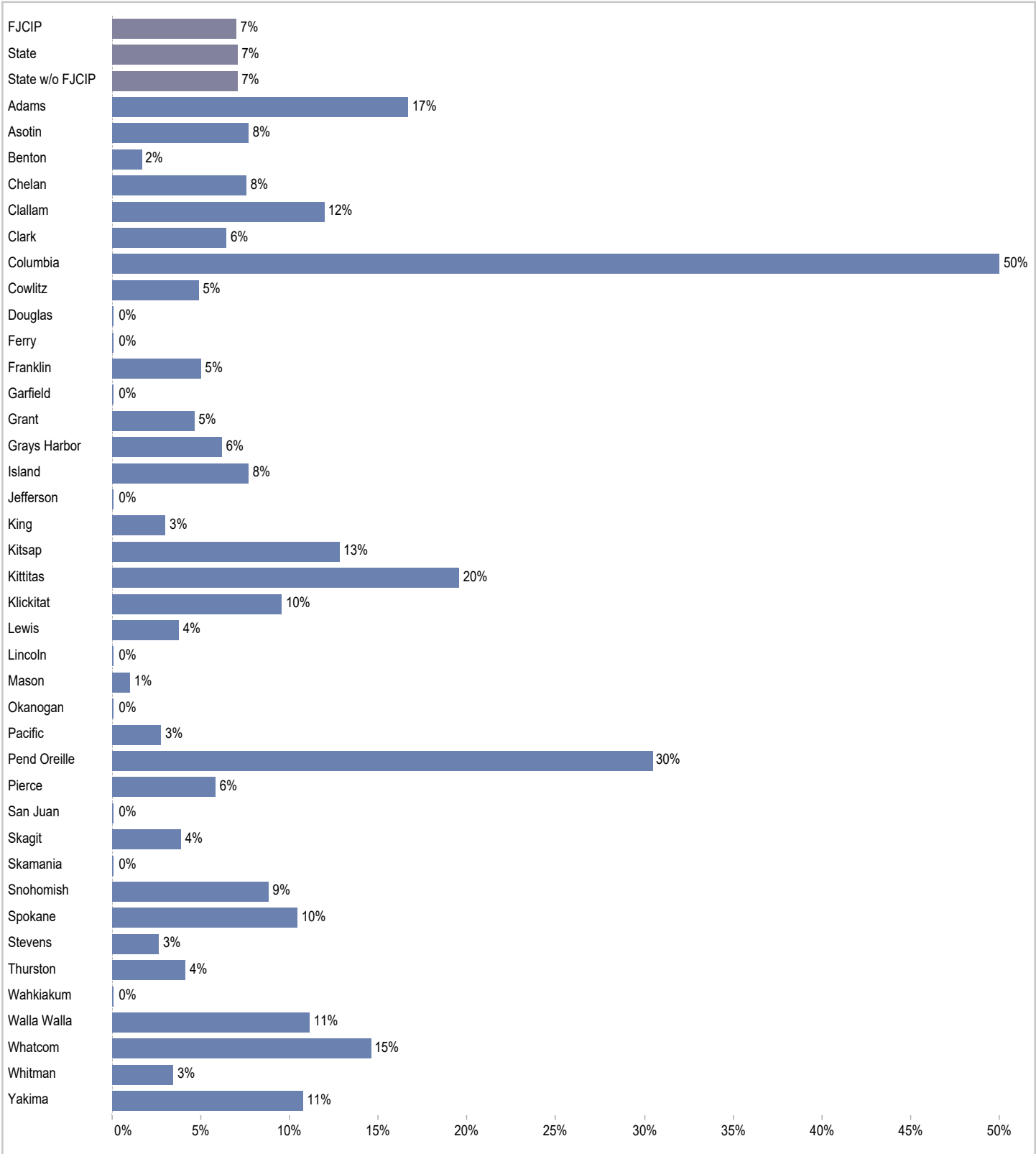


Exhibit 28 illustrates the percent of cases with a prior dependency filing for the FJCIP counties, the State, the State excluding FJCIP counties, and individual WA counties.

CAREGIVER NOTIFICATIONS AND CAREGIVER REPORTS

During the 2016 Legislative Session ESHB 2591 passed, requiring the annual dependency timeliness report to include information regarding whether foster parents received timely notification of dependency hearings as required by RCW 13.34.096 and 13.34.145 and whether caregivers submitted reports to the court. Changes to the pattern forms used for dependency hearings were made in order to track whether adequate and timely notice was given to the child's caregiver and if the court received a caregiver report. Information was provided to the Attorney General's Office, judicial officers, and the court clerks regarding the revised forms in order to improve data collection. While reporting has improved over last year, there is a noticeable gap between the number of dependency hearings where notice to the caregiver should have been given and the documentation of whether adequate notice was given. Additional training will be provided to improve future data collection.

The table on the right is based on a query of the SCOMIS data, pulling all cases with docket codes CGATN (Caregiver Adequate Timely Notice), CGNATN (Caregiver No Adequate Timely Notice), and CGRR (Caregiver Report Received) from January 1 – December 31, 2017.

Court Name	Adequate and Timely Notice was given to the Child's Caregiver		The Court received a Caregiver Report
	YES	NO	
Adams			
Asotin			2
Benton	220		61
Chelan	352	1	5
Clallam	148	2	35
Clark			13
Columbia			
Cowlitz	2		28
Douglas			5
Ferry	16		2
Franklin	74	1	73
Garfield			2
Grant			
Grays Harbor	25	1	29
Island			26
Jefferson	17		6
King	2,552	38	283
Kitsap	20		28
Kittitas			
Klickitat			
Lewis	315	1	3
Lincoln			
Mason	231	1	1
Okanogan			
Pacific			2
Pend Oreille			
Pierce	2,626	12	92
San Juan	2		
Skagit	182	2	34
Skamania			4
Snohomish	1,525	24	345
Spokane	254	1	
Stevens	179		51
Thurston	580	1	56
Wahkiakum			
Walla Walla	276	3	5
Whatcom			
Whitman			22
Yakima	125		1
Grand Total	9,721	88	1,214

PROGRAMS

DEPENDENCY COURT IMPROVEMENT EFFORTS

Court Improvement Program

The Court Improvement Program (CIP) is a coordinated, federally-funded effort to improve the state courts' handling of foster care and adoption proceedings. In Washington, the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) administers the CIP and the three associated grants Washington State receives.

- The Basic Grant funds some of the projects detailed in this report and sponsors judicial attendance at the annual Children's Justice Conference and national conferences.
- The Training Grant sponsors the Court Improvement Training Academy (CITA).
- The Data Grant helps provide funding support for this report and other child welfare research efforts at the Washington State Center for Court Research.

With the assistance of a multi-disciplinary advisory committee, the CIP strategically plans for a variety of activities and programs to improve permanency, safety, and well-being of children in foster care. CIP funds augment the funds available to the juvenile courts and the AOC to assist in the efforts of judicial officers to improve outcomes for children and families. Continuous Quality Improvement requirements provide accountability and transparency in the administration of the grants, and ultimately improve outcomes for children and families.

Two projects that have been the main focus of CIP efforts in 2017 are the parent-child [visitation](#) implementation project and [permanency summits](#). Detailed descriptions of those projects can be found on pages 41 and 50 respectively.

Continuous Quality Improvement

A tenet of the CIP, and all work in child welfare, is Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI). CQI is a way to figure out if what we are doing works and where adjustments may be necessary.

CQI is readily apparent in the development of this report and the Interactive Dependency Timeliness Reports (iDTR), both of which have grown and become more useful and useable to the greater child welfare community.

- Through requested feedback and suggestions, WSCCR has helped the courts and stakeholders increase their accountability to children and families in the way their cases are handled, with the goal of ever-improving outcomes.
- Courts have used the data presented in this and the interactive report to refine processes and procedures to improve timeliness of case processing.
- CQI procedures are also used in the Child and Family Service Review Program Improvement Plan. As of this writing, Washington State is preparing for the third Child and Family Service Review, a comprehensive examination of the child welfare system. Data analysis was used to pinpoint areas that needed focus, rather than spending time and money on a broad-sweeping statewide approach to improvements. Focus on the courts with higher rates of non-compliance has decreased the percentage of non-compliance for those counties, which in turn affected the statewide numbers.
- Expanding the report's coverage of outcomes measures marks a significant expansion of CQI related to children involved with dependency cases.
- The Dependency Dashboard is a public-facing webpage that brings up current, point-in-time dependency data by county, updated on a monthly and quarterly basis. The interactive map shows the number of dependency cases and termination of parental rights cases filed per county. It also shows the percent of cases with fact finding within 75 days, first review hearing within 6 months, and cases with a prior dependency. The new, easy-to-use tool assists users in tracking performance of dependency timeliness measures. In the first two months of operation, the dashboard received over 1400 views. You can view the dashboard here:
<https://public.tableau.com/profile/wscctr#!/vizhome/DependencyDashboard/MonthlyUpdates>.

Court Improvement Training Academy

The Court Improvement Training Academy (CITA), located at the University of Washington School of Law, provides training and system improvement support for the court and child welfare communities in Washington State. CITA partners with WSCCR to use iDTR data as a tool for court improvement statewide. The iDTR provides data that counties can use to manage, assess, and improve their court systems on a local level and allows CITA to more efficiently target federal training resources to maximize their effectiveness.

Using data from iDTR and Children's Administration (CA), CITA helps local jurisdictions identify issues where they can undertake measurable change efforts through targeted training and implementation efforts. CITA's approach is data informed, sensitive to local culture and needs, and mindful of the complex and multi-system nature of the work dependency courts do. The iDTR allows CITA, AOC, CA, and local court systems to operate from a common data source when making strategic decisions, whether at the state or county level. The collaborative relationship between WSCCR and CITA also allows for continuous improvement of the data system itself.

In 2017, the External Permanency Working Group, a statewide team of court and child welfare partners that includes CITA, AOC, WSCCR, and CA, hosted Permanency Summits in Grant and Benton/Franklin Counties. The working group utilized multiple measures from iDTR and FamLink to help the counties target points in their local systems where they can focus on improving permanency outcomes. Partnering with local leaders, the working group hosted full-day, cross-disciplinary summits designed to foster connections among professionals and systems, and generate project ideas to improve permanency outcomes for children and families. The summits resulted in increased collaboration, including the re-launch of the Grant County Table of Ten.

CITA supports local court system improvement through Tables of Ten, an interdisciplinary team that monitors the functioning of a jurisdiction's dependency system and designs efforts to change it for the better. Tables of Ten are an engine for continuous quality improvement on a local level. In 2017, CITA continued working with Tables of Ten in King, Snohomish, and Grays Harbor Counties. New Tables of Ten were also launched in Grant, Island, Skagit, and Whatcom Counties. Some of the issues Tables of Ten worked to improve in 2017 are parent-child visitation; connecting infants and young children in foster care to services that support healthy development; and civility among professionals in dependency court. Virtually all of the Tables of Ten have used data from iDTR to identify system challenges, track the impact of their projects, and justify effective practice and policy changes.

Training judicial officers in dependency law, effective practice and judicial leadership is central to CITA's work. In March, CITA partnered with AOC and the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) to host a three-day Washington State Child Abuse & Neglect Institute that drew over 40 judges and court commissioners. In December, CITA provided a two-day training on permanency and engagement strategies for older youth in foster care. CITA combines iDTR data and research to help judicial officers connect outcomes in their courts with strategies for improving permanence and well-being for children and families.

To advance the practice of child welfare, CITA supports Communities of Practice, groups of individuals interested in a particular issue or tool to improve their work. CITA provides technical support and assistance in forming and managing these communities to maximize their potential. In 2017, CITA continued its partnership with WSCCR and AOC to support the Community of Practice for Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Program (FJCIP) Coordinators.

Monthly on-line meetings and biannual site visits provide opportunities for FJCIP Coordinators to learn from each other and standardize their understanding and use of iDTR data to track each court's progress. Working with the Office of Civil Legal Aid (OCLA), CITA also created a statewide Community of Practice for attorneys representing children and youth in dependency court. The OCLA community provides mentoring, training and data to support high quality representation of young clients across Washington State.

CITA utilizes a variety of tools to facilitate court system improvement and innovation efforts. In addition to using iDTR data with court audiences, CITA employs Liberating Structures (liberatingstructures.com), facilitation tools that engage diverse groups and blend "evidence based practice" expertise with the "practice based evidence" experience to move people to action. CITA maintains a website at uwcita.org that utilizes iDTR data and provides access to court improvement resources and materials, including the Juvenile Non-Offender Benchbook and Dependency Best Practices Guide.

Early Engagement Strategies

Young Children in Dependency Court

In 2017, over 2,900 children birth to five years old entered the dependency court system in Washington State. Young children make up approximately 60 percent of the court's caseload and they tend to stay in care longer and return home less frequently than older children. Twenty-eight percent of the cases of all children coming into dependency in 2017 are under the age of one. In response to these numbers and the unique developmental needs of babies, toddlers and preschoolers, several counties have implemented early childhood efforts for court-involved families.

Pierce County sponsors the Best for Babies Court Appointed Special Advocates Pilot Project which launched in August, 2014. The program's focus is front-loading services to infants (0-3 years) and their parents, in accordance with current best practices, to preserve the infant-parent bond, promote child well-being, and reduce time to permanence. Pierce County assembled an advisory team consisting of community stakeholders from the fields of medicine, mental health, social work, nutrition, education, law, and others. The team meets twice monthly with parents, foster parents, social workers, and CASAs. The team offers input, feedback, and suggestions to enhance the infant-parent relationship and development, and provides information, support, and encouragement to parents and caregivers. With the help of community partners, families are referred to programs already in existence in the community, such as Parent-Child Assistance Program, Nurse Family Partnership, Early Head Start/Head Start, YMCA, Family Support Centers, and Children's Museum of Tacoma. These programs provide avenues for families to engage with their children and become well-grounded in their community. With these natural community supports in place, families receive continued support from programs that promote healthy families, long after the dependency is dismissed.

In October 2016, Pierce County implemented a Baby Court docket providing increased judicial oversight of the Best for Babies cases. In keeping with Zero to Three's Safe Babies Court Team model, Baby Court cases are heard by the court every 60 days before the same judicial officer. Pierce County adopted setting a status hearing between review hearings, which helps reduce workload requirements. The status hearing requires the social worker and CASA to create a shorter written update, rather than a full court report. The hearing schedule is as follows:

Baby Court's Review Hearing Cycle



The Children's Administration social worker is an active participant in Baby Court and there is a designated social worker from each participating office assigned to the Baby Court cases. Currently Baby Court cases are recruited from the Pierce East and Pierce West catchment areas. Baby Court will expand to the Pierce South office in 2018.

Promising Results

In an average dependency case with infants and toddlers, time to permanence is more than 24 months. With the inception of Baby Court, promising results are being achieved. Since October 2016, 14 infants and toddlers have been served through Baby Court. Of the 14 cases, seven cases have resulted in Permanency; with five cases resulting in reunification within an average of 9.6 months and two cases resulting in adoption within an average of 17 months.

Recognition

- May/June, 2017 – *The Pierce County Lawyer* featured an article about Pierce County's Baby Court.
- August, 2017 – *The News Tribune* published an article featuring Pierce County's Baby Court, and a video featuring a parent's journey through Baby Court. The video can be viewed here: <http://www.thenewstribune.com/news/local/crime/article167226732.html>.
- December, 2017 – The Executive Director from National Zero to Three conducted a site visit and asked for Pierce County's Baby Court to be used as a demonstration site. The purpose of the site visit was to showcase the work being done in Pierce County to Representatives Ruth Kagi and Laurie Jenkins, Frank Ordway from the Department of Early Learning, private funders, and others.

The mission of the King County Early Childhood Table of Ten is to partner and refer dependency-involved young children and their families for easier access to birth-to-three services. A workgroup that includes court partners, community providers, county staff, and the Child Health and Education Tracking (CHET) program, delivered a cross-system training for professionals to help them engage parents and caregivers in early intervention assessments and services. King County's early intervention system has partnered with parent allies and local providers to improve how they work with parents when their children are placed out of home. The court has also approved development of a pilot project to assess whether reviewing CHET reports with parents at mediation will help to connect them to early intervention assessments and services.

For the last three years, Children's Home Society has facilitated the Child Welfare-Early Learning Partnership. The Partnership conducts case staffing meetings in each of the region's child welfare offices, in which early learning and early intervention providers help social workers problem-solve and refer young children to services that support healthy development and address developmental delays and disabilities. In 2017, 60 staffings were held, over 600 cases were reviewed, and 134 children were directly referred for services.

The Supporting Early Connections (SEC) program continues to support healthy relationships for babies, toddlers, and their biological parents involved in dependency court. Child-Parent psychotherapy is provided by Navos Mental Health Solutions and paid for by Medicaid. A Navos therapist works closely with parents to help them develop the confidence and skills to care for and bond with their children and to connect with resources such as housing, food, and diapers. Navos provides reports about family goals and progress to parties in the family's dependency case.

In 2017 Snohomish County experienced a continued increase in filings for children under one year of age (an average of 12 infants per month enter dependency), and continues to be a priority for the Table of Ten. The following efforts are being taken:

- Prioritization in scheduling by judicial officers has included more frequent review hearings for select cases; expedited fact findings and/or settlement conferences; and earlier referral to Unified Family Court (UFC) when a return home to a safe parent can occur.
- Dependency calendars and teaming are under review to assess if caseload, caseflow, team function, and time use can be better managed.
- Re-implementation of the "Establishing Biological Paternity Early Project," but with testing at Denney Juvenile Justice Center rather than at a LabCorp location in order to enhance the likelihood of completion.
- Cases that are set in UFC and for which the dependency is in Family Drug Treatment Court (FDTC) will hear the family law action in FDTC in order to enhance the value of one judge/one family and to realize greater efficiencies in case processing.
- Implementation of the United Way grant for Homeward House, which will provide a location for visitation and wrap-around services. Eventually this will include transitional housing for parent-infant pairs while the parent is in treatment for drug addiction.

Establishing Biological Paternity Early Project

The purpose of the Establishing Biological Paternity Early Pilot (EBPEP) Project is to significantly reduce the time to determine paternity in dependency and termination cases. The pilot project provided five juvenile courts in Washington State with an opportunity to secure paternity testing early in the process and monitor the progress for each case. During the project, the testing was performed on the alleged father(s) and the children, with the costs funded through the Court Improvement Program. The juvenile courts in Clark, Cowlitz, Pierce, Thurston, and Snohomish Counties participated in this project which started in August of 2014 and ended on July 31, 2016.

The project succeeded in showing a significant reduction in the waiting time from filing the dependency petition to entering the DNA results. The project also succeeded in showing a significant cost-savings in the price of the tests and reduced costs for publication in cases when the biological father was identified more quickly.

After the successful pilot project for the EBPEP, several Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Program counties have implemented the program in their courts. Chelan, Kitsap, Pierce, and Thurston Counties have fully implemented this program. King and Snohomish Counties are in the process of implementation. Pierce County has realized median time from testing ordered to results received—14 days. Long-term funding for this service needs to be addressed. Presently Pierce County has pieced together funding from Children’s Administration and the Office of Public Defense to pay for the testing, yet the funds received will not cover the costs of the program. Pierce County Juvenile Court is paying for the amount not covered by contracts.

In the majority of dependency cases where paternity is a question, the process for establishing biological paternity is handled by the support enforcement division of the prosecuting attorney’s office.² One of the goals of support enforcement is to determine who is legally responsible for the child in question and to require that person to provide support for the child. Court orders determining legal paternity and support are retroactive, therefore, parents who are subject to support orders can be required to pay back child support since the child’s birth.³ Because orders are retroactive, there is less incentive to move quickly in child support cases than in dependency cases. Dependency cases allow a limited period of time for parents to establish legal party status, participate in services, rectify any parental deficits, and secure placement of the child.⁴ The limited timeline increases the importance of alleged fathers establishing biological paternity as soon as possible.⁵

² In several counties relationships between the dependency court and support enforcement have been created. These relationships have led to agreements that eliminate duplication of services/testing.

³ RCW 26.26.150

⁴ RCW 13.34.136, RCW 13.34.145.

⁵ RCW 13.04.011 defines parent for purposes of dependency and termination cases as the biological or adoptive parent. Establishing legal paternity is not necessary for a biological parent to gain party status in a case brought under RCW 13.34.

One main objective of dependency court is to move cases in a prompt and efficient manner toward a resolution that meets the permanency, safety, and well-being needs of the child. Any unnecessary delays interfere with children achieving timely permanent placement. The Court Improvement Program is committed to improving court operations by equipping its professionals with best practices, steeped in evidence. That is why this study was so critical to the dependency court setting.

Establishing paternity early has been shown to have positive impacts on dependency case processing and on outcomes for children. Aside from earlier dependency case resolution, it increases the likelihood of a father's early engagement and family reunification, as well as the likelihood the reunification will be lasting. Even in cases where reunification is with the mother, fathers who become engaged early in the dependency process are more likely to stay involved in the lives of their children. Fathers' involvement is associated with improved child well-being and with lower levels of child behavior problems. Children with involved fathers are less likely to re-enter the child welfare system.⁶ Identifying biological fathers can also expand the pool of relative placements and resources available to children who might otherwise be placed in foster care. Since families are more likely to experience positive outcomes if paternity is established earlier in a case, it is important that courts have efficient access to DNA testing and methods for tracking how long it takes to receive the results.

Fathers Matter Outreach Program

The Fathers Matter Outreach Program provides tools and resources to help engage fathers in the lives of their children involved with the child welfare system. In 2010 Washington State was chosen as one of four pilot sites around the country to participate in a time-limited grant from the federal Children's Bureau. The pilot project was operated in King County and because of the success, it has expanded into other regions throughout the state. The pilot project revealed the earlier a father is engaged in a dependency case, the more likely he will become involved in the child's life. Social workers now are required to contact both parents as soon as possible in a dependency case. Each region has leads who assist with referrals to resources to increase father engagement, including classes that are facilitated by professionals and/or peer mentor fathers who have successfully navigated the child welfare system. Social workers and peer mentors are a critical link between fathers and their children. By providing support and resources, fathers can understand the impact they have on the lives of their children and learn how to improve their relationships.

Mediation

Mediation in dependency cases is a topic of increasing interest in Washington State. The more robust mediation programs are in King and Pierce Counties, focusing on the time between the shelter care hearing and the fact-finding hearing. The process has resulted in earlier case resolution and better docket management. According to research conducted by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) the King County program has achieved significant outcomes in the first five years of operation including timelier case processing, increased resolution rates, increased placement with relatives compared to foster care, and higher rates of reunification with parents. Other counties also use various forms of mediation and alternative dispute resolution strategies.

⁶Washington State Dependency Best Practices Report, Commissioned by the Washington State Supreme Court Commission on Children in Foster Care, Co-Chaired by Justice Bobbe J. Bridge (Ret.) & Denise Revels Robinson.

Parents for Parents Program

The Parents for Parents (P4P) program is a peer outreach and education program provided by parents who have successfully navigated the child welfare system to parents who have recently become engaged with the dependency system. The program supports safe and timely reunification of children with their parents, or an alternative permanency outcome when reunification is not a viable goal. Beginning in 2005, Court Improvement Program funds have supported the start-up of eight of the ten programs operating today. These programs serve thirteen counties in Washington State. The program is designated a promising practice.

Through court outreach at dependency hearings, a Dependency 101 class designed to educate parents about the dependency system, and ongoing peer mentoring, helps diffuse negative attitudes, gives parents someone they can relate to, and offers them hope that reunification is possible. In addition to the Dependency 101 class, Grays Harbor, King, Pierce, Snohomish, Spokane, and Thurston P4P programs sponsor Dependency 201 classes. These classes offer an additional support group, which are designed to provide tools and resources that help empower parents to be successful throughout their dependency cases and in life. The King and Spokane programs also offer parent mentoring programs in the local jails.

During the 2015 legislative session, legislation was passed which provided funding to existing P4P programs, funding to expand three of the programs, and funding for an evaluation to determine if the program can be considered research-based. The legislation placed the P4P program under the direction of the Office of Public Defense, who contracts with the Children's Home Society of Washington to provide oversight and coordination for the statewide programs.

The Phase I Evaluation Report for Washington State's Parents for Parents Program was completed by Chapin Hall Center for Children in 2016. Chapin Hall evaluated P4P programs in King, Spokane and Thurston Counties. The evidence is strong about changes in attitude that result from attending the Dependency 101 class. What is less clear is whether these changes persist over time as the dependency process unfolds. The Phase II Evaluation will take a deeper look at outcome data and reunification rates of parents who participate in P4P. This evaluation is scheduled to begin in 2018 with a final report due to the Legislature by December 2019.

During the 2017 legislative session, additional funding was allocated to support four additional P4P programs in the state and to allow for expansion of additional county sites. The additional funding is supporting programs in Benton/Franklin, Clallam, Clark and Whatcom Counties.

Shared Planning Meetings

Shared planning meetings provide opportunities for Children's Administration to engage families and youth in case planning in order to address a variety of needs across the life of a case. Working in partnership with families, caregivers, natural supports (including youth-identified supports), and providers, these meetings focus on safety, permanency, and well-being. These meetings are scheduled at regular intervals during the time Children's Administration is working with a family including but not limited to:

- Pre-placement, when placement is a consideration because dangers cannot be controlled in the home with a safety plan
- Within 72 hours of a child's placement in out-of-home care and/or placement change and always prior to a shelter care hearing
- Following shelter care and no later than 30 days prior to the dependency fact finding hearing
- Within 6 months of the child's placement in out-of-home care
- Within 9 to 11 months of filing a dependency petition prior to permanency planning hearing
- Prior to trial return home or reunification of a child with parents
- Every 6 months or until the child's permanent plan is achieved or the case is closed
- Within 30 days of a termination of parental rights (TPR) referral to the assistant attorney general
- Within 30 days after the court orders a TPR
- Within 10 days of confirmation of a dependent youth's pregnancy
- When a youth is 17 ½ years old or exits the Extended Foster Care (EFC) Program
- When a child or youth is suspected or confirmed to be a commercially sexually exploited child (CSEC)

A parent, their attorney, or tribe may request a conference or Shared Planning Meeting at any point in the dependency process. Participants in Shared Planning Meetings may include the child, parents, other family members, friends, caregivers, Tribes, members of the Local Indian Child Welfare Advisory Committee, community members, service providers, court appointed special advocates/guardians ad litem, attorneys, and others identified by the parents or youth.

One of the most frequently occurring types of Shared Planning Meetings is the Family Team Decision Making (FTDM) meeting. Bringing together the family, child welfare workers, community members, service providers, caregivers, youth, and other people involved in the life of a child, these meetings are facilitated by CA employees trained in facilitation. The purpose of an FTDM meeting is to help guide the department in making critical decisions regarding the removal of child(ren) from their home due to safety threats, placement stabilization and prevention, and reunification or placement into a permanent home.

Visitation Policy Implementation

The Court Improvement Program sponsored a Region 10 (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) Parent Representation Leadership Forum November 2016, convened to improve the quality of parent representation. The Washington State team that attended the forum represented state and tribal courts, Children’s Administration, Office of Public Defense, Attorney General’s Office, Court Appointed Special Advocates, parent allies, foster parents, legislators, and several child welfare community stakeholders. The team determined that, while Children’s Administration adopted an improved visitation policy, most dependency court partners are not aware of the new policy, nor are they implementing its provisions. To support effective implementation of the new visitation policy, a cross-systems team comprised of state and community partners chose to develop a multidisciplinary education program to be delivered at the local court level.

The project was successfully piloted in Grays Harbor County in November 2017 and will be further implemented throughout the state. The multidisciplinary stakeholder trainings will include an education component on the content of the policy, as well as the development of a shared improvement plan tailored to each community. Pre and post forum surveys will aid in the evaluation of the project. Visitation data will also be monitored before and after implementation of the local plans to determine if the visitation policy is being followed, including the requirement that visitation be unsupervised unless present danger, risk, or safety concerns exist.

The education and local improvement plans should facilitate a more meaningful discussion of parent-child visitation before and during hearings. Judicial officers will be better prepared to ask the right questions during hearings, understanding the requirements of the revised policy, and litigants will be better prepared to answer. By putting these elements in place, it is more likely that a quality court hearing or review will occur, ensuring safety of children while protecting the rights of both children and parents to spend quality time together. Higher quality legal representation should result from working with Children’s Administration and the court to improve visitation planning and implementation.



Local Initiatives to Improve Courts

Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Program

The Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Program (FJCIP) incorporates Unified Family Court (UFC) principles in a model that allows flexible implementation centered on core elements including stable leadership, education, and case management support. The statewide program promotes a system of local improvements that are incremental and measurable. Funding for the FJCIP makes system improvements possible in each court, large or small, regardless of calendaring systems, number of judges, and availability of local resources. The goal of this effort is to foster judicial and court administrative leadership to institute improvements in family and juvenile courts that are consistent with the UFC principles.

Continued funding for the FJCIP is critical with the ultimate goal of providing this program to all dependency courts in Washington State. We are hopeful that the new Department of Children, Youth, and Families will provide an increased awareness of the resources needed by our most vulnerable families. FJCIP courts can shine a light on barriers that prevent dependency cases from moving forward. But, if the necessary resources are not available for families to address underlying causes, delays in timeliness and permanency outcomes are the result. We encourage the Legislature to continue to address these challenges. The state provides FJCIP funding and framework to 13 superior courts to implement enhancements to their family and juvenile court operations that are consistent with UFC principles, including longer judicial rotations. Superior courts receiving FJCIP funding are: Asotin/Columbia/Garfield, Chelan, Clallam, Island, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Pierce, Spokane, Snohomish, and Thurston.

- FJCIP courts provide meaningful assistance and services to families and other stakeholders involved in dependencies.
- FJCIP courts provide dedicated staff to manage court processes for dependency cases, and under judicial leadership, collaboratively work with
 - * Court partners,
 - * Community partners, and
 - * Other FJCIP coordinators, who share innovative ideas and work together toward continuous quality improvement.
- These programs can impact a variety of outcomes, ranging from a parent's understanding of court processes to decision-makers receiving more relevant information.
- Data demonstrates that FJCIP courts generally perform better than other courts on timeliness measures (see Appendix A).
- Key impacts that negatively affect dependency cases, caseloads, and timelines are:
 - * Social worker turnover and
 - * Lack of substance abuse treatment programs/facilities.

Several FJCIP projects are described in various sections of this report: Young Children in Dependency Court, Establishing Biological Paternity Early Project, Family Dependency Treatment Courts, and Parents for Parents. Highlights of some of the other innovative programs FJCIP counties are implementing are provided below:

Early Engagement

- Pierce County frontloads their case schedules to help engage the parties earlier in the process. Pierce County has returned to the practice of setting a 30-day case conference at the shelter care hearing in order to help the parties develop a case plan, including expectations of Children’s Administration and parents regarding the care and placement of the child. Fact-finding hearings are set at 45 days and the dispositive order is entered in the majority of cases. If an agreement is not reached, a settlement conference is scheduled at the next available date (prior to the 75 day mark). Occasionally, an order of dependency in which the parents acknowledge the need to remedy parental deficiencies is entered, and a settlement conference is set if there are any other issues in contention like placement, visitation, or services. A modified “Spokane Model” team system is used to minimize conflicting attorney schedules.
- Kitsap County is developing a protocol for notifying parties about recommended services for parents earlier in the process. At the 30 day staffing, Children’s Administration will prepare a one-page “services recommended” document for the AAG that will inform parties of the recommended services planned to be presented at the time of fact-finding. Attorneys will be able to discuss recommended services with their clients at an earlier date. Disposition could occur sooner and services can get started, which will improve timeliness. Also, this could possibly eliminate an extended trial hearing which will open up schedules for other hearings.

Protein for All

Protein for All provides resources to help individuals and families who find themselves navigating the legal system while experiencing challenges such as food security, homelessness, or high levels of stress. These resources are designed to help optimize brain function during high stake events like going to court, evaluations, visitations, and case meetings. Protein for All projects have been implemented in Chelan, Clallam, King, Pierce, Spokane, and Thurston Counties. Snohomish County is working toward implementation. FJCIP coordinators work together with community partners to provide healthy protein snacks at the court. Chelan County provides handouts in English and Spanish about the importance of protein from the proteinforall.org website. Pierce County provides a flyer with information where food-insufficient families may access help through the foodbank.

Reunification

- Island County established a stakeholder group to identify and expand resources for families going through dependency by engaging their community to assist families in reunification that is sustainable. This approach will not only integrate them into the community, but should also reduce the usual stigma and isolation, and support the bond with their children.
- King, Pierce, Snohomish, Spokane, and Thurston Counties hold a family reunification celebration to recognize the accomplishments of parents and many professionals that support them in getting their children home safely.

Adoption

- Kitsap County began an adoption workgroup to review and examine ways to improve processes between and within agencies to improve timeliness measures.
- Pierce County recognized an annual increase in legally free children over the past five years and provided an additional legally free docket to help ensure the quality of hearings are maintained.
- Snohomish County has an assigned judge to all legally free children, with separately scheduled dockets and more frequent review hearings. All children ages 12 and older are assigned an attorney upon becoming legally free.
- Spokane County has one commissioner working the legally free/adoption cases. The FJCIP coordinator is looking at the process to see how it could be improved.

Family Dependency Treatment Courts

The Family Dependency Treatment Court (FDTC) program is designed to break the cycle of addiction and neglect and/or abuse through monitored service delivery and ongoing, expedited permanency planning. With the current opioid epidemic, the need for the services of FDTC has grown exponentially. The primary mission of the FDTC is to improve the lives of children and their families by addressing the problems resulting from substance abuse by a parent or caregiver. This mission is carried out by addressing the comprehensive needs of parents and children through an integrated, court-based, and multi-disciplinary team approach which strives to achieve timely decisions, coordinated treatment and ancillary services, judicial oversight, and safe and permanent placements. The FDTC uses a team approach to working with child abuse and neglect cases. Judges, attorneys, child welfare services, and treatment personnel unite with the goal of providing safe, nurturing, and permanent homes for children while simultaneously providing parents the necessary support and services to become drug and alcohol abstinent. The FDTCs help parents regain control of their lives and promote long-term stabilized recovery to enhance the possibility of family reunification within mandatory timeframes.

Since the first FDTCs in Washington were established in 2001, over 1,000 parents have graduated with the hope of reunifying their family. Additionally, at least 44 drug-free babies were born to parents in these courts. Seventeen counties have FDTCs: Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Island, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Lewis, Mason, Okanogan, Pierce, Skagit, Snohomish, Thurston, Walla Walla, Whatcom, and Yakima.

Indian Child Welfare Act Projects

Efforts have continued to educate child welfare professionals and the courts to implement the changes to the [25 CFR 23 Indian Child Welfare Act \(ICWA\) Proceedings \(Final Rule\)](#) published in 2016.

Information regarding the new ICWA regulations has been provided to the state court judicial officers via email, and online ICWA training for judicial officers was provided through the national Capacity Building Center for Courts. ICWA training was also included in the Washington State Child Abuse and Neglect Institute training for judicial officers held March 2017, and the Children's Justice Conference held April 2017.

The 5th Annual Tribal State Court Consortium (TSCC) met on September 18, 2017, in conjunction with the Washington State Fall Judicial Conference in Vancouver, with 14 tribal court judges and 28 state court judges in attendance. An ICWA Workgroup was formed to look at issues surrounding transfer of dependency cases from state court to tribal court to provide guidance for judges to be aware of funding and available services when considering case transfers. A regional TSCC meeting was held July 2017 hosted by the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, where the tribal court judge and council chairman invited judicial officers from surrounding counties and Tribes to learn about their tribal court and discuss issues of commonality. Other regional meetings will be held to further the collaborative efforts.

Children's Administration (CA) activities related to compliance with the federal and state Indian Child Welfare Acts include:

- Planning for the ICW case review for 2018.
- Invited Tribes to the kick-off for Program Improvement Practice in Tacoma.
- Began work on the Consultation Policy in partnership with the Tribes for the new Department of Children, Youth, and Families.
- Began work on a Supervisor Core Training with the Alliance.
- Continue work with the Alliance to improve ICWA components of trainings.
- Update ICW Policy & Procedure Manual as needed.
- Attended the National Indian Child Welfare Association annual conference.



Collaboration with Other Child Welfare Partners

IV-E Waiver and Family Assessment Response

The federal Department of Health and Human Services granted Children's Administration (CA) a IV-E waiver in 2012. This waiver allows Washington to demonstrate that federal IV-E funds can be meaningfully applied to a program or project other than for children and youth in foster care. In 2012, the Washington State Legislature passed a bill requiring CA to implement a differential response child protective services (CPS) program with two pathways: investigation or Family Assessment Response (FAR), which became the IV-E waiver project. The FAR intervention responds to low to moderate risk screened-in allegations of abuse or neglect. Families are assigned to the FAR pathway through a structured decision making tool at the point of intake. In FAR, an assessment is conducted in partnership with the family. Child safety is assessed and when families agree, they are provided with services to address needs. There is no subject identified and no findings made on the allegation of abuse or neglect. Families participate in FAR voluntarily. Families who do not choose FAR are transferred to investigation when the caseworker assesses that the child is in danger. Both the FAR and investigative pathways focus on child safety. CA began implementing FAR in January 2014 in three offices and completed the final phase of implementation in June 2017. In calendar year 2017, 19,922 CPS intakes were screened to the FAR pathway. FAR intakes were reassigned to investigations 4% of the time because of increased safety concerns or because the family declined to participate in FAR. More information can be found at <https://www.dshs.wa.gov/ca/advancing-child-welfare/family-assessment-response-far>.

Child and Family Services Review

The Child and Family Services Review (CFSR) enables the federal Children's Bureau to review a state's child and family service programs to ensure conformity with the requirements in titles IV-B and IV-E of the Social Security Act. Under the rule, states are assessed for substantial conformity with federal requirements for child welfare services. The third review for Washington State will be in 2018. The period under review began April 2017. The reviews are structured to help states identify strengths and areas needing improvement within their agencies and programs. Ultimately, the goal of the review is to help improve child welfare services and achieve the following outcomes for families and children who receive services:

Safety

- Children are, first and foremost, protected from abuse and neglect.
- Children are safely maintained in their homes whenever possible and appropriate.

Permanency

- Children have permanency and stability in their living situations.
- The continuity of family relationships and connections is preserved for families.

Family and Child Well-Being

- Families have enhanced capacity to provide for their children's needs.
- Children receive appropriate services to meet their educational needs.
- Children receive adequate services to meet their physical and mental health needs.

Performance on the following seven systemic factors are also measured as part of the review process, including the effectiveness of:

1. Statewide child welfare information system
2. Case review system
3. Quality assurance system
4. Staff and provider training
5. Service array and resource development
6. Agency responsiveness to the community
7. Foster and adoptive parent licensing, recruitment, and retention

Court representatives are critical partners in achieving positive outcomes for children and families. Decisions and timeframes of the court directly affect the agency's ability to meet child welfare permanency goals. The court's role in children's welfare is part of what is monitored by the CFSRs. If there are any areas determined to need improvement based on the CFSR, a Program Improvement Plan is developed and implemented jointly by Children's Administration and the courts.

Court Appointed Special Advocates

Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASAs) are professional community volunteers appointed by judges (under RCW 13.34.100) in dependency cases to advocate for abused and neglected children. The CASA model fills an important gap to support children in the dependency system. CASA volunteers undergo 30 hours of initial training and ongoing annual training. These highly-trained volunteers invest 5-10 hours of volunteer time per month to each case they are assigned. CASA volunteers hold low caseloads; on average, they advocate for 2-3 children at a time, and are supervised by a volunteer coordinator who supports 30-40 CASA volunteers.

Specifically, CASA activities are focused on: 1) investigating the circumstances of the child's current situation, 2) facilitating resources needed for the child, including community supports and collaborative relationships for all parties involved in the case; 3) advocating for the best interest and well-being in court; and 4) monitoring the case activities. In practice, they speak with the child, immediate and extended family members, school officials, doctors, mental health providers, and other professionals involved in the child's life to obtain an overall picture of the child. CASA volunteers use this information, as well as firsthand observations, to advocate for the child in court, school, and other key decision points of the child's life. The CASA volunteer's role is to consider what is in the child's best interest, to make sure that each child's individual needs are met and consistently convey that message to the court. Ultimately, CASA volunteers advocate for safe, permanent homes for the children they serve. In 2017 over 2,000 CASA volunteers statewide provided advocacy to over 6,500 children in the state's dependency system.

Washington State CASA (WaCASA) is the association of 35 CASA programs across Washington State. The 35 CASA programs recruit, train, and supervise qualified volunteers to serve children in the state's dependency system. WaCASA facilitates bi-annual meetings for CASA program managers, leads an annual conference for CASA volunteers, staff, and community volunteers; develops new CASA programs; and advocates on behalf of the CASA network on statewide initiatives. In 2017, three new CASA programs launched in Skagit County, Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, and the Quileute Tribe. In addition, this year WaCASA launched its inaugural three-day Volunteer Coordinator and Program Manager Academy, a two-day ICWA institute for staff and volunteers, and initiated facilitators training for the new CASA core training curriculum. The statewide annual CASA conference was held in Vancouver, Washington and was attended by over 225 CASA volunteers and staff from across the state and featured over 40 sessions specifically geared toward child advocacy.

Children's Representation Program

In 2014, the Legislature established a right to counsel for children involved in dependency cases who remain dependent six months following the termination of their parents' legal rights. The Washington State Office of Civil Legal Aid (OCLA) Children's Representation Program (CRP) has been overseeing the legislation for over three years. The program relies on private attorneys and publicly funded agencies throughout Washington State to provide standards-based representation for "legally free" children. Attorneys commit to receiving OCLA-approved training, maintain caseloads consistent with legislatively recognized limits, and to effectively represent the stated and legal interests of children in dependency proceedings. The goal is to ensure effective legal representation that expedites permanency, and promotes and defends the legal rights and life prerogatives of children, the trajectory of whose lives will be decided in the course of the dependency proceeding.

OCLA has partnered with the University of Washington Court Improvement Academy (CITA) and JustLead Washington to provide a wide range of trainings and each CRP attorney is assigned a mentor attorney. JustLead Washington has developed a race equity curriculum tailored specifically to child welfare attorneys that has become required training for CRP attorneys. OCLA is responsible for ensuring that CRP attorneys provide the most effective legal representation, and that outcomes achieved are consistent with the stated and legal interests of their young clients. OCLA employs multiple tools to review the performance of its contract attorneys consistent with these objectives.

Children's Representation Program Attorneys have represented over 2000 children since the start of the program in July 2014. There have been over 1500 adoptions finalized, approximately 25 guardianships entered into, over 100 youth have entered into the Extended Foster Care Program, and 30 children have been reunited with their biological parents through the reinstatement of parental rights process. In addition CRP attorneys are daily filing motions and advocating outside of court for necessary services on behalf of their clients. These are services that not only are consistent with the rights that foster children are entitled to while in the state's care, but that are critical to their well-being.

In 2017, ESSB 5890 was passed by the Legislature and signed into law. Section 28 of the bill appropriates funding to OCLA to contract with attorneys to represent foster children in Grant and Lewis Counties beginning at the initial shelter care hearing. The purpose of this representation is to generate data for a comparative study that will be conducted by the Washington State Center for Court Research (WSCCR). This study will compare outcome and timeliness measures for foster children who receive standards-based legal representation to those who are not represented by an attorney before termination of parental rights. Grant and Lewis Counties were chosen as the study's "treatment counties" while Whatcom and Douglas Counties were chosen to serve as the study's comparison "control counties" -- those where attorneys are not appointed for children before termination of parental rights.

The study is for a two year period with a report by WSCCR due to the Legislature by December 2019. Pursuant to the legislation an advisory group consisting of foster youth alumni and other stakeholders was convened to identify the indicators that WSCCR will include in its report. The appointment and data gathering phase of the study began September 2017. Six experienced attorneys are under contract with OCLA to provide representation for all children in the study counties commencing at the shelter care hearing. OCLA contracted with CITA to provide training for these attorneys on a wide variety of topics including the culture of foster care, special considerations when representing non-verbal children, and communication techniques when representing a child client. JustLead Washington will provide an intensive full day training on race equity.

Parent's Representation Program

The Washington State Office of Public Defense (OPD) Parents Representation Program (PRP) provides state-funded attorney representation and case support services to indigent parents, custodians, and legal guardians involved in child dependency and termination of parental rights proceedings.

Currently, the PRP operates in 34 of Washington's 39 counties. However, during the 2017 Session, the Washington State Legislature authorized the PRP to expand into the remaining counties effective July 2018. Key elements of the PRP include the implementation of caseload limits and professional attorney standards, access to expert services, access to independent social workers, OPD oversight, and ongoing training and support. The program also works closely with the Parents for Parents Program.

The program began in 2000 after the Legislature directed OPD to implement a pilot program providing enhanced legal representation in the Pierce and Benton/Franklin juvenile courts. The pilot program addressed parent attorney resource inequities, including a lack of practice standards; little or no investigative or expert resources; inadequate compensation; and high caseloads. In 2005 the PRP began expanding to other Washington counties. The PRP currently provides representation in approximately 85% of Washington State's child welfare cases.

Since its inception, the PRP has been evaluated numerous times finding positive outcomes. The evaluations include a national peer reviewed study of the program that found the PRP's

enhanced legal representation reduced the days to establishing permanency for children in foster care by speeding up reunification with parents, or where reunification was not possible, by speeding up permanency through guardianship or adoption. See M.E. Courtney, J.L. Hook, "Evaluation of the Impact of Enhanced Parental Legal Representation on the Timing of Permanency Outcomes," *Children and Youth Services Review* 34 (2012): 1337-1343.

The PRP continued to receive national attention in 2017. Program staff were invited to present at the American Bar Association's 5th National Parent Attorney Conference. The U.S. Children's Bureau highlighted the PRP as an exemplary model for delivering parent representation in a recent information memorandum. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Log No: ACYF-CB-IM-17-02 (January 17, 2017) (available online at: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/im1702.pdf>). Further information about the PRP program is available at www.opd.wa.gov.

Permanency CQI Workgroup

One of the federal requirements for the Court Improvement Program (CIP) grant is to convene a statewide stakeholder group and develop a project involving both the courts and the child welfare agency. In 2015 Children's Administration (CA) and the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) formed a workgroup with a goal to increase the number of children who achieve timely reunification/permanency. Besides the CA and AOC staff, the team consists of representatives from the judiciary, Tribes, Office of Public Defense, Washington State CASA, Court Improvement Training Academy, Office of Civil Legal Aid Children's Representation Program, Casey Family Program, and Attorney General's Office. The group reviewed both court and CA data regarding permanency and came up with the following team tasks:

- Identify contributing factors to racial disparities in system processes.
- Develop and finalize permanency CQI plan.
- Develop/identify key permanency data measures for ongoing progress and performance review. Include ability to breakdown by race/ethnicity in all measures.
- Identify practice improvements to support timely filing/compelling circumstances.
- Establish and act on interim targets for performance improvement.
- Foster and maintain cross-agency perspective on permanency and permanency improvements.
- Make recommendations as indicated.

The workgroup meets on a regular basis to review data provided by CA and the courts. The current focus of the review is on length of stay for children in out of home care. Information was gathered regarding child welfare stakeholders in areas that had high lengths of stay as well as low lengths of stay, to identify commonalities and differences. Through this process, large turnover in caseworkers was observed and other root causes were explored. The workgroup identified a need for child welfare system professionals to gather in a forum outside of the courtroom setting to develop an understanding of each other's roles in the child welfare process. The workgroup also wanted to provide an opportunity for local stakeholders to address system issues, share ideas for system improvement, and inspire and build champions for permanency. As a result, the workgroup developed a format and held three Permanency Summits between 2016 and 2017.

The criteria for choosing Permanency Summit locations are determined by counties with longest length of stay that lack system improvement resources, such as state FJCIP grants and CITA Tables of Ten stakeholder groups. The first Permanency Summit was held in September 2016 in Clark and Cowlitz Counties. In 2017 Grant and Benton/Franklin Counties held permanency summits. The CQI Workgroup co-chairs facilitated discussions with the local stakeholder groups to share information and plan for the summit. The summits culminate in the creation of action plans for each county, and the CQI Workgroup tracks the progress of the action plans. The goal is to provide two to three summits per year, depending on available resources.

One of the issues with the criteria listed above, is that some of the longer lengths of stay were in counties that had FJCIP coordinators, but lacked the financial resources to host a permanency summit. CIP grant funding is now available to pay for FJCIP counties to host local permanency summits.

These permanency summits should facilitate better working relationships between child welfare partners, in and out of the courtroom. The action plans created by each community will work toward reducing lengths of stay and increasing reunification and permanency rates and ultimately improving permanency outcomes that will be measured in the 2018 Child and Family Services Review.

The Commission on Children in Foster Care

Co-chaired by a current or retired Supreme Court Justice and the Assistant Secretary of CA, the Commission on Children in Foster Care's mission is to "provide all children in foster care with safe, permanent families in which their physical, emotional, intellectual, and social needs are met." Stakeholders, including representatives from the courts, Tribes, the Legislature, the Office of Public Defense, the Office of Civil Legal Aid, the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Attorney General's Office, foster parents, veteran parents, foster youth alumni, foster youth in care, and Washington State CASA work to promote communication, collaboration, and cooperation. For example, in 2016 the Commission created workgroups examining legal representation for children in foster care and responding to foster youth's perceived needs for improved sex education. In 2012, the Commission developed a compendium of best practices juvenile courts can utilize to improve case processing practices. The Commission also promotes Adoption Day and Reunification Day celebrations throughout the state. Additionally, the Commission initiated and supports the annual Foster Youth and Alumni Leadership Summit, where foster youth and alumni are given a voice and an opportunity to exchange concerns, challenges, and suggestions for systems improvements. Policymakers, advocates, and community members work alongside youth to address the proposed reforms. More information regarding the Commission can be found at www.courts.wa.gov under Programs and Organizations – Commissions.

Extended Foster Care

In 2011 legislation was enacted establishing the Extended Foster Care (EFC) program in Washington for youth ages 18 to 21 who were participating in or completing a secondary education program. Each year the Legislature has expanded eligibility with the most recent legislative change to be effective June 2018.

Eligible youth are dependent in a foster care placement on their eighteenth birthday and meet one of the following criteria:

- Enrolled in high school or a high school equivalency program;
- Enrolled, applied for, or can show intent to timely enroll in a post-secondary academic or post-secondary vocational certification program;
- Participating in a program or activity designed to promote or remove barriers to employment, including part-time employment;
- Employed 80 hours or more a month; or
- Unable to engage in any of the above activities due to a documented medical condition.

Enrollment in EFC continues to increase:

- January 2015 390
- December 2015 463
- December 2016 567
- December 2017 609

EFC is a voluntary program that offers youth in foster care the option of remaining in care until age 21 to support a successful transition to independence.

Youth Leadership Summit

CIP provides ongoing support and funding to the Mockingbird Society to sponsor the annual Youth Leadership Summit. In 2017 the Supreme Court Commission on Children in Foster Care co-hosted the summit in partnership with the Office of Homeless Youth Prevention and Protective Programs Advisory Committee. This effort included peers from the Youth Advocates Ending Homelessness (YAEH) program. Policymakers, advocates, and community members work alongside youth throughout the year to address the proposed reforms. The proposals are presented by the youth at the summit to the Washington State Supreme Court Commission on Children in Foster Care, the Office of Homeless Youth Prevention and Protective Programs Advisory Committee, legislators, and other stakeholders. The presentations combine research and data to describe problems the youth identify, personal experiences that underscore the impact of these problems, and thoughtful solutions that will improve the system. These proposals initiate a year-round effort to bring positive changes that will benefit those who are currently in foster care or homeless, as well as those who have yet to enter the system.

At the 2017 summit, youth from across the state proposed the following reforms:

- Improve social worker support and retention by exploring Children's Corps' methods of recruitment, training, and peer supports for new caseworkers.
- Expand Passport to College Promise Scholarship eligibility to include youth in Tribal Foster Care, Federal Foster Care, and the Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children (ICPC).
- Improve access to information about legal rights for youth in foster care through a mobile app and website.
- Expand housing options for young adults in Extended Foster Care by creating a supportive housing program with more case management and independent living services for young adults.
- Meaningfully engage youth in the creation and oversight of the new Department of Children, Youth, and Families by including youth from DSHS regions on both the oversight and stakeholder committees.
- Expand long-term housing options for youth ages 16 and 17 to prevent exiting shelters to homelessness or unstable housing.



CHILDREN'S ADMINISTRATION



STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES
CHILDREN'S ADMINISTRATION
PO Box 45040 • Olympia WA • 98504-5710

On behalf of the Children's Administration (CA), I thank the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) for the opportunity to contribute to the annual *Dependent Children in Washington State: Case Timeliness and Outcomes* report. The work of public child welfare is not singularly held by CA. This report allows all of us, courts, tribes, the judiciary, the Office of Public Defense (OPD), Parent Allies, court-appointed special advocates (CASA), guardian ad litem (GAL) and volunteer guardian ad litem (VGAL), and a host of other system partners to critically examine how well the child welfare system is serving the interests of the children and families of Washington State.

Within CA, we continue to strive for improvements in our safety, permanency, and well-being outcomes. In 2017 our staff demonstrated their deep commitment to children and families in many ways. Here are but a few:

- Over 98 percent of children were seen within 24 hours of a report alleging child abuse or neglect.
- 46 percent of children in out-of-home care were placed with relatives and kin.
- 3,766 children were reunified with their families.
- 1,341 children and youth were adopted.
- Evaluation of the Family Assessment Response (FAR) program revealed that families report a positive experience with their caseworker, they are participating in services they find helpful.
- Permanency Summits were held in Grant and Benton-Franklin counties and will continue into 2018.

This coming year will include much change and holds great promise.

- CA will participate in the federal Child and Family Services Review. Our federal partners, recognizing our strong history of case review and quality assurance efforts, granted CA the opportunity to conduct a self-review, which will be completed in 2018.
- Washington is one of eight sites awarded a grant by the federal government to test innovative workforce interventions that address staff turnover and retention, a challenge for states across the nation and a threat to achieving the highest quality child welfare practice.
- Working with OPD, CASA, and Parent Allies, parent-child visitation forums are being planned around the state to continue the emphasis on safe, quality visitation experiences for families.
- A data-share agreement with the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI), finalized in 2017, will allow CA caseworkers to have real-time education information for children and youth in out-of-home care.

The Governor's dedication to the safety and well-being of children and youth served by Washington state and the support of our legislators resulted in the creation of the Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF). The work to build the new department is well underway and CA will transition to DCYF in July 2018. Our valued relationships with AOC, tribes, and other child welfare system partners will continue as we anticipate the exciting new opportunities on the horizon. As long as I have been a proud public servant, I find one thing for certain: change is part of child welfare work. New and promising practices emerge, a continuing examination of the data and related outcomes point us toward the delivery of stronger and more effective services, areas needing improvement, and the pursuit of partnerships to address gaps and barriers continues. What remains the same is our unwavering commitment to the children, youth, and families we serve.

Thank you again to AOC for providing this critical look at our dependency system and I encourage all of us who are part of the child welfare system to utilize this rich and detailed data to improve our work.

Sincerely,



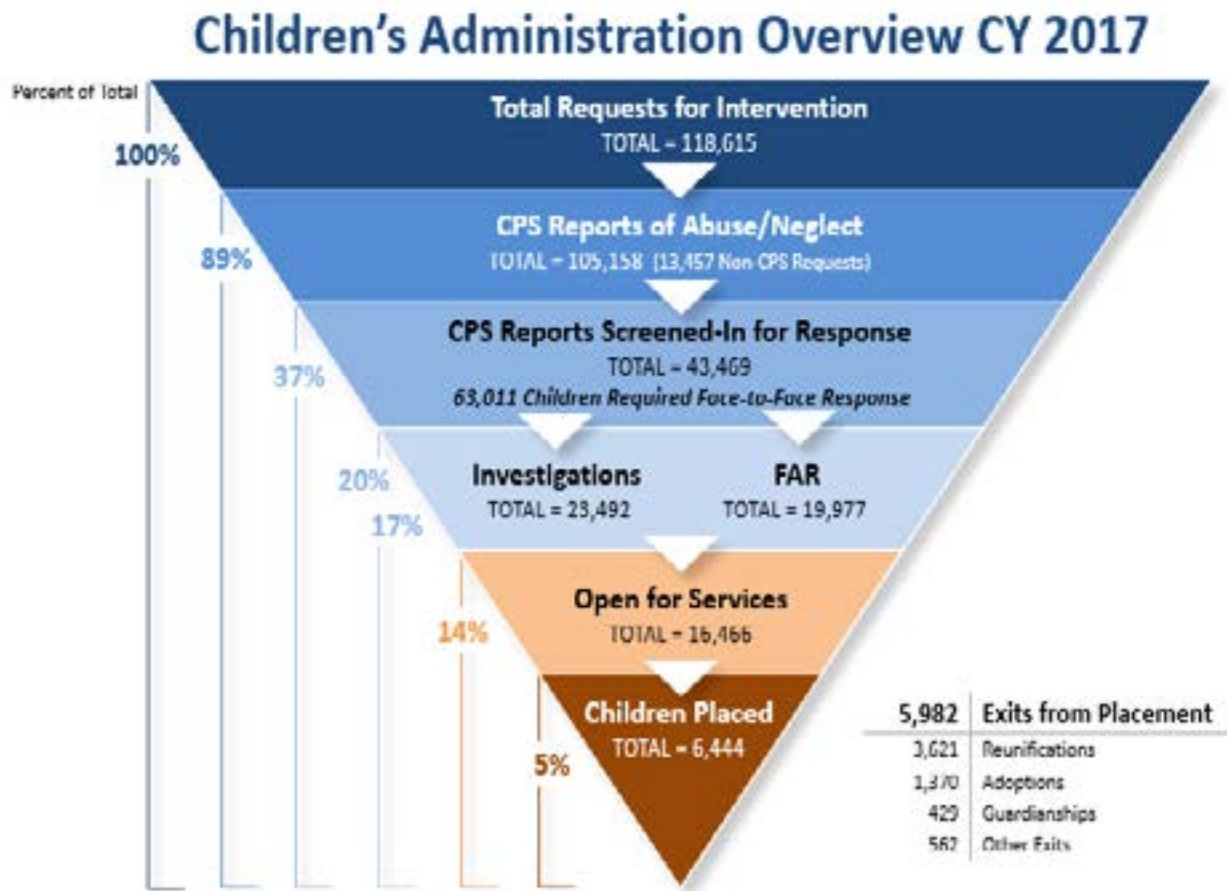
Connie Lambert-Eckel, Acting Assistant Secretary
Children's Administration

System Overview – Calendar Year 2017

Children’s Administration (CA) received over 118,000 requests for intervention in Calendar Year 2017, which is an average of nearly 9,900 calls per month reporting possible child abuse and neglect or requesting services for children and families. Over 105,000 of these calls were reports alleging abuse and/or neglect, and over 43,000 of those reports were screened-in for a face-to-face response because they met the statutory definition of abuse or neglect. These screened-in Child Protective Services (CPS) reports required CA to see more than 63,000 children face-to-face through one of two pathways; the highest risk reports received a CPS Investigation and lower risk reports received a CPS Family Assessment Response (CPS-FAR). Over 16,000 cases were opened for some type of service, with 6,400 children placed into out-of-home care to assure their safety. Over 15,000 children were served in out-of-home care during the year, and over 5,900 children exited from care as a result of reunification with their family, guardianship, adoption, or other exit.

Figure 1 provides a high-level overview of the work of the Children’s Administration.

Figure 1



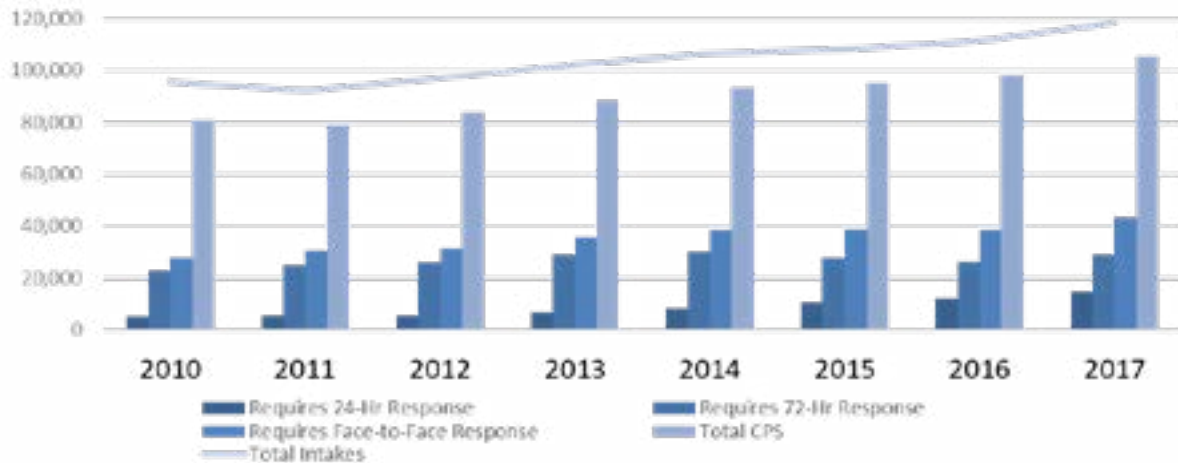
SOURCE: DSHS Children’s Administration, FamLink, February 2018

Reports of Abuse and Neglect Have Increased
Likely Impacting Child Welfare and Court Caseloads

Children’s Administration has experienced significant increases in Child Protective Services (CPS) reports of abuse and/or neglect since 2010, which increases the group of children who may be placed and have a subsequent dependency filed.

Between Calendar Year 2010 and Calendar Year 2017, all reports of child abuse and neglect increased by 31 percent, and those requiring a face-to-face response increased even more. In 2017, there were over 43,000 CPS reports requiring a face-to-face response, a 51 percent increase over the 28,000 reports requiring a face-to-face response in 2010. This annual increase is displayed in Figure 2.

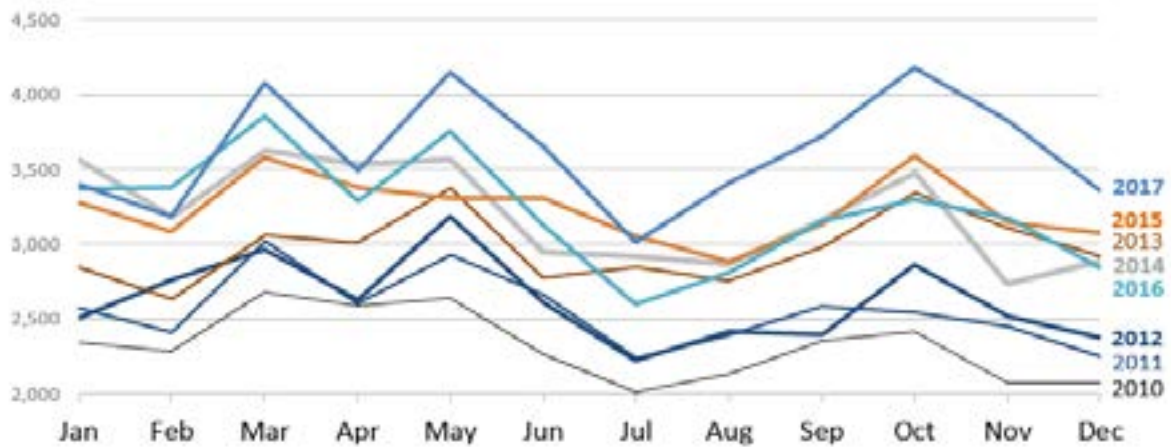
Figure 2
Intakes Received Annually 2010-2017



SOURCE: DSHS Children’s Administration, FamLink, February 2018

Figure 3 shows this increase by month for each year, illustrating the substantial seasonality in reporting, with the highest number generally occurring in March, May, and October of each year and the lowest in July. Nearly every month of 2017 had the highest total reports since 2010.

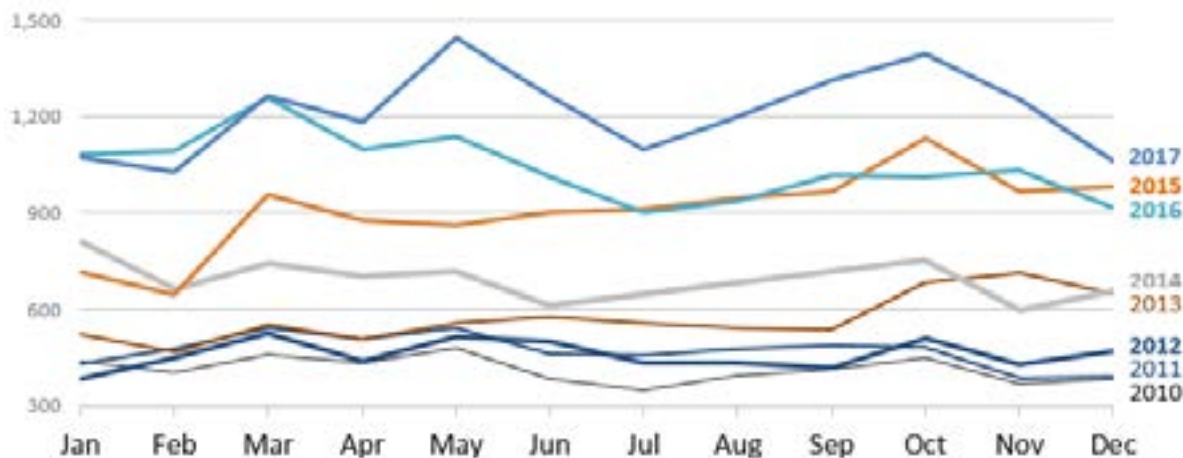
Figure 3
CPS Reports Requiring Face-to-Face Response by Year
 Monthly View Shows Seasonality



SOURCE: DSHS Children’s Administration, FamLink, February 2018

Children’s Administration must respond to CPS reports requiring a face-to-face contact by seeing each child within 24-hours or 72-hours, depending on the severity of the alleged maltreatment. Reports of child abuse and neglect requiring a 24-hour response increased from nearly 5,000 in Calendar Year 2010 to 14,600 in Calendar Year 2017, an increase of 194 percent. This is illustrated by month in Figure 4 for each year. May 2017 saw the highest number of reports (1,443) requiring a 24-hour response in one month, since CA began maintaining records. By contrast, reports requiring a 72-hour response increased by 26 percent during this same period. The increase in reports requiring a 24-hour response is unprecedented in CA’s history and is one indication that the severity of child abuse and neglect allegations has also increased.

Figure 4
CPS Reports Requiring 24-Hour Response by Year
 Monthly View Shows Seasonality



SOURCE: DSHS Children’s Administration, FamLink, February 2018

Families with More Risk Factors at Initial Intake Show Increase in Negative Outcomes

Children’s Administration asked the Department of Social and Health Services Research and Data Analysis Division (RDA) to look at factors that may be affecting reports of abuse and neglect and subsequent placement. The analysis that follows identifies some preliminary findings that may explain some of these increases. Children’s Administration and RDA hope to update this analysis within the next year.

For the analysis, each family was assigned a Family Risk Score at the point of the CPS report, which was determined by the sum of any occurrence of:

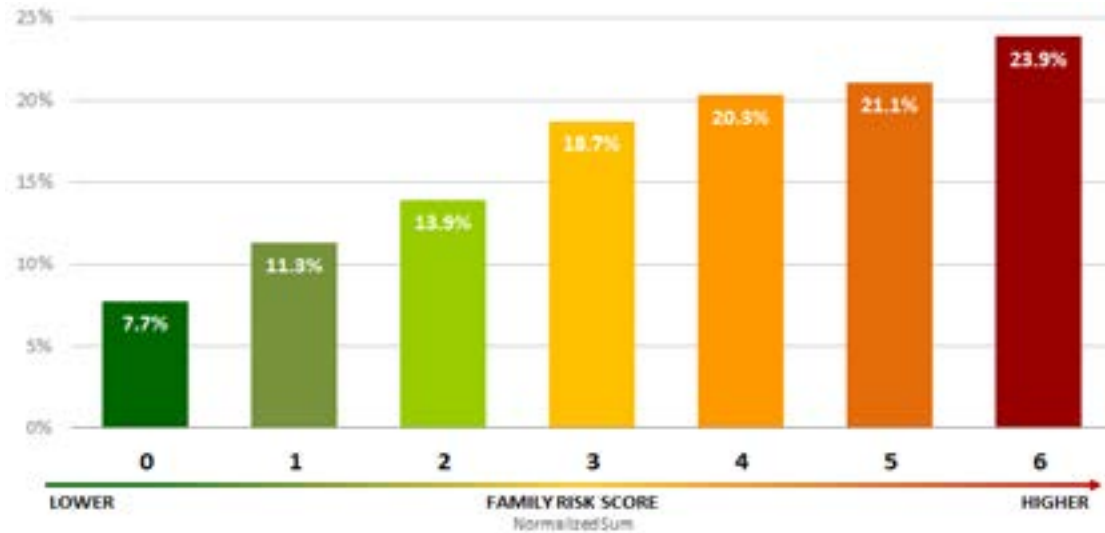
- 1) Parent involvement with the criminal justice system,
- 2) Parent mental illness,
- 3) Parent substance abuse,
- 4) Family economic stress,
- 5) Domestic violence, or
- 6) Family homelessness.

Families with more risk factors experience higher rates of new founded allegations or placements within one year of case closure.

A negative outcome was defined as a CPS report that had a new founded¹ allegation or a placement within one year of case closure. Families with negative outcomes were analyzed in terms of their family risk score to determine if there was any correlation between the Family Risk Score and outcomes. Families with more risk factors at the time of the investigation experienced higher rates of new founded allegations and/or placements within one year after case closure, as shown in Figure 5.

¹ “Founded” means that a determination has been made that abuse or neglect more likely than not occurred.

Figure 5
Percent of CPS Cases with a New Founded Allegation or Placement within One Year of Case Closure
 By the Family Risk Score at Initial Report



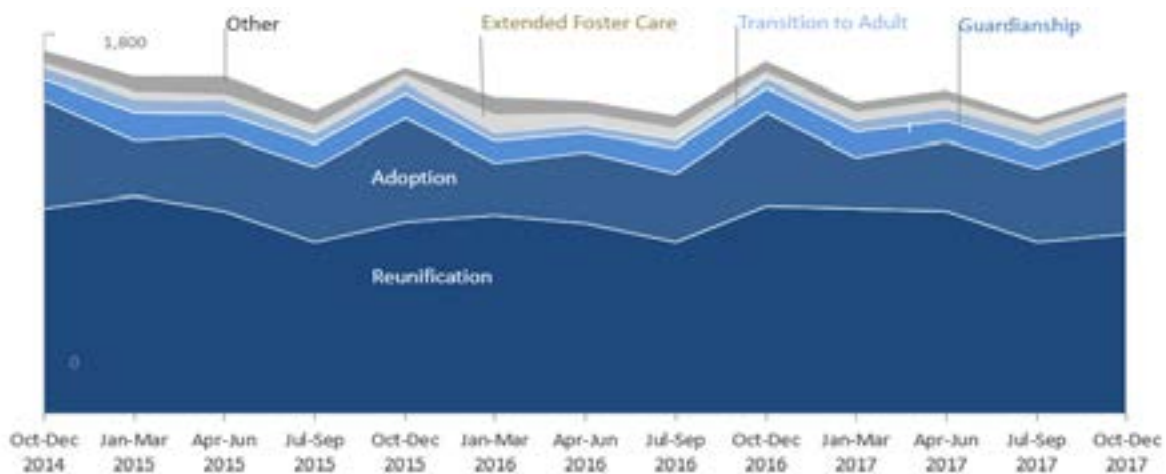
NOTE: Family Risk Score is the sum of any occurrence of 1) Parent involvement with the criminal justice system, 2) Parent mental illness, 3) Parent substance abuse, 4) Family economic stress, 5) Domestic violence, or 6) Family homelessness.

SOURCE: DSHS Research and Data Analysis Division, FamLink, January 2016.

Permanency Continues to be a Focus

In spite of increased reports at the front end of the system, CA has continued to work in collaboration with the Courts toward safe permanency as quickly as possible for children who must be placed away from their families. As seen in Figure 6, reunifications decreased in the last two quarters of 2017, while other permanent plans and exits from care remained relatively stable.

Figure 6
Completed Permanent Plans & Other Exits
 For any length of stay

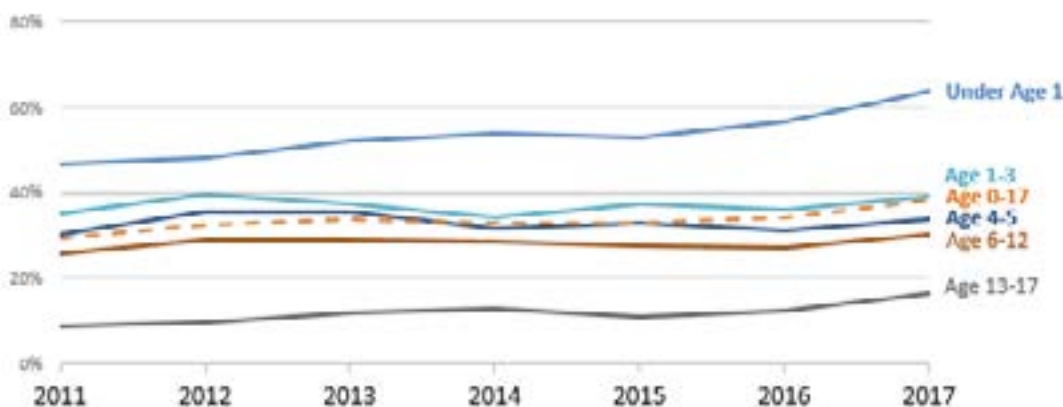


SOURCE: DSHS Children's Administration, FamLink, February 2018

Adoptions historically increase during the last quarter of the year due to National Adoption Day, which occurs in November. National Adoption Day is a celebration of the adoption of foster children and their adoptive families that Children’s Administration has proudly participated in for many years. This collective effort brings communities around Washington State together to celebrate the adoption of children entrusted to our care and their adoptive parents, raising awareness of the many children waiting in foster care for permanency and stability.

There has been an increase in the percent of children removed from their parents where one of the reasons for removal was parental drug abuse, particularly for young children, as seen in Figure 7. In Calendar Year 2017, 64 percent of children under age one were removed for reasons that included parental drug abuse. This may explain, in part, the increased time to permanency for children in care as we work to facilitate services to remediate the issues that impact child safety.

Figure 7
Children Removed from Parent with Reason of Parental Drug Abuse
 Children can have multiple reasons for placement



SOURCE: DSHS Children’s Administration, FamLink, February 2018

Efforts to Address Disproportionality

Children’s Administration (CA) is committed to addressing racial disproportionality in the child welfare system. CA has a statewide Disproportionality Program Manager and each region has identified specific staff to serve as Regional Disproportionality Leads. These critical staff support the ongoing focus and efforts to eliminate racial disproportionality. In addition, CA staff are required to attend Racial Micro-Aggressions training, provided by Cultures Connecting. The training includes: understanding cultural competency and disproportionality, ethnic identity development, and cross-cultural communication skills.

The Washington State Racial Disproportionality Advisory Committee (WSRDAC), established by the legislature in 2007, advises CA in its efforts to eliminate racial disproportionality. The racial categories used by Children’s Administration are the result of a race categorization structure recommended by WSRDAC in 2011. It designates a single race category for each person, based on his or her race and ethnicity. Persons with Hispanic ethnicity and White race or no race are categorized as Hispanic race. Persons with more than one race are organized into three multi-racial categories based on a hierarchy. The hierarchy that determines the race category for each person is as follows:

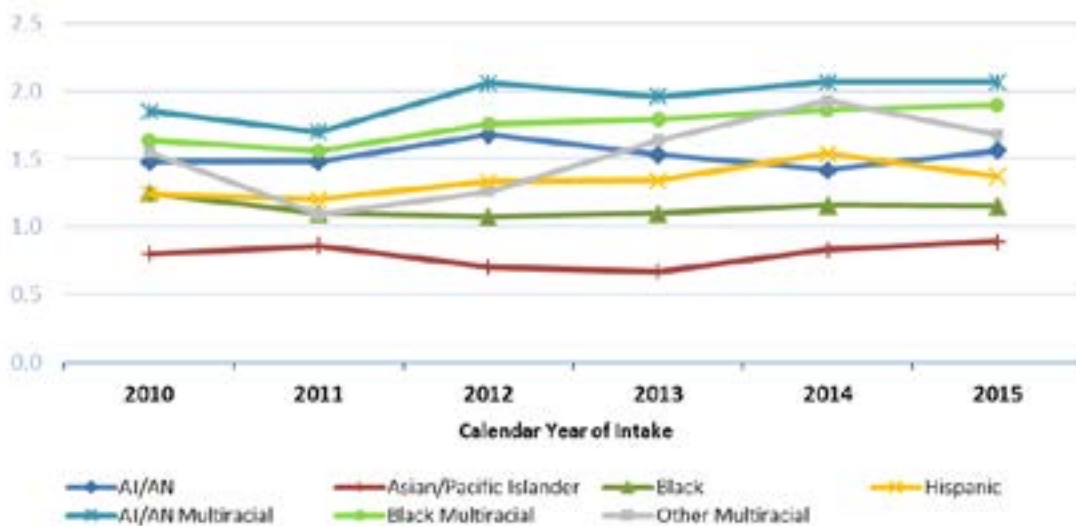
1. Any Single Race – Asian/Pacific Islander (Asian/PI), Black, Hispanic, American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN), White, Unknown
2. AI/AN–Multi – AI/AN with any other Race designation
3. Black–Multi – Black with any other Race designation except AI/AN
4. Other–Multi – Any race combination that does not include AI/AN or Black

In 2008, WSRDAC identified that the highest level of racial disproportionality occurs at specific decision points during a case. Two of these are:

- Placement in out-of-home care
- Length of stay over two years

Annual statewide data regarding racial disparity helps CA understand progress related to those decision points. With WSRDAC’s input, CA developed an index to understand the disparity between races at these decision points. The disparity index after intake (DIAI) controls for any racial disparities that may occur at intake since the public makes reports to CA and is outside CA’s control. The DIAI of children entering out-of-home placement within 12 months of a CPS intake shows that American Indian/Alaska Native Multiracial (AI/AN Multiracial) and Black Multiracial children are approximately twice as likely as White children to be placed into out-of-home care, as shown in Figure 8.

Figure 8
Trends in DIAI of Children Entering Placement within 12 Months of CPS Intake

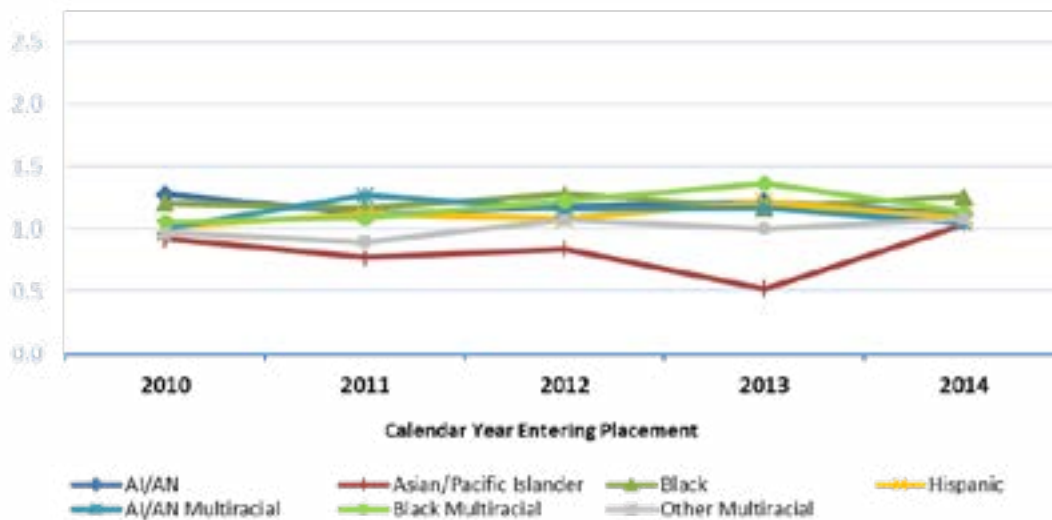


NOTE: DIAI is the Disparity Index After Intake. Data are updated one year less than the most current year, due to a minimum 12-month follow-up window being needed.

SOURCE: DSHS Children’s Administration, FamLink, August 2017 compiling data through December 31, 2016

CA uses a Disparity Index After Placement (DIAP) to help understand the impact of decision-making within the child welfare system for children after they have been placed in out-of-home care. Using a DIAP, Black children are slightly more likely than other races to remain in out-of-home placement more than two years, as shown in Figure 9. While there is some disparity for all children of color as compared to White children, there is very little disparity for children at the decision point of children remaining in out-of-home care for more than two years as compared to children at the decision point for entering out-of-home care.

Figure 9
Trends in DIAP of Children in Care for More than 2 Years



NOTE: DIAP is the Disparity Index After Placement. Data are updated two years less than the most current year, due to a minimum 24-month follow-up window being needed.

SOURCE: DSHS Children's Administration, FamLink, August 2017 compiling data through December 31, 2016

To help understand how race may affect outcomes, CA's reports all include details about race and ethnicity and this detail is available at the state, region, and office levels. The Statewide Disproportionality Program Manager and Regional Disproportionality Leads use this data to develop statewide and regional strategies to address disproportionality and to inform work with key partners and stakeholders. Current efforts underway include: reducing the number of children entering care, increasing the number of safe relative placements, increasing placement stability, exploring the effects of shared planning meetings, and determining factors for length of stay. Data regarding the race and ethnicity of children is incorporated into permanency and court improvement strategies.

Focus on Workforce Development

Washington's Children's Administration is one of eight sites awarded a grant by the federal government to test innovative workforce interventions that address staff turnover and retention, a challenge for states across the nation and a threat to achieving the highest quality child welfare practice. The Quality Improvement Center for Workforce Development (QIC-WD) at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln will lead a team of experts in child welfare, workforce, implementation, evaluation, and dissemination from University of Colorado, Denver; University of Louisville; University of Tennessee, Knoxville; C.F. Parry Associates; CLH Strategies & Solutions; and Great Eastern Consulting.

Over the next four years, the QIC-WD will work with the selected sites to study and address potential solutions to their specific workforce issues. A review of the literature, benchmarking survey of current workforce trends, and implementation and evaluation tools will be developed and shared as part of the project. The QIC-WD is committed to using the best available research from a variety of fields to identify strategies to strengthen the workforce of its partner sites.

Washington is one of many child welfare agencies across the country striving to attract and retain well-qualified staff, and we look forward to this opportunity to work with the QIC-WD and use the best available research to help us achieve this goal. We believe that a strong workforce is vital to the children and families

served in child welfare, and we are pleased with the opportunity to be part of this project that is building an evidence base to address and study potential solutions around workforce development and support strategies to reduce staff turnover.

Joint Efforts Continue

Children’s Administration continues to work with our court and community partners to address the needs of the families and children we jointly serve. The increase in the number of families being reported to CA and the complexity of families with multiple risk factors challenges the entire child welfare system in providing the level of response appropriate to the needs of families and children. We are best able to address these needs through our combined efforts.

Looking Forward

On July 1, 2018, the new Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF) will become operational. DCYF is a cabinet-level agency focused on the well-being of children. The vision for the department is that “Washington state’s children and youth grow up safe and healthy—thriving physically, emotionally and academically, nurtured by family and community.”

This new department will merge the Children’s Administration of the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) with the Department of Early Learning and, a year later, the Juvenile Rehabilitation and the Office of Juvenile Justice components of DSHS. DCYF will restructure how the state serves at-risk children and youth with the goal of producing better outcomes for children and families in all Washington communities. DCYF is committed to continue working with our court and community partners to serve these vulnerable children and their families. More information about the new agency is available at <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/>.



DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES



STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
1500 Jefferson Street, SE • P.O. Box 40975 • Olympia WA 98504-0975

January 2018

Thank you to the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) for the opportunity to include a few words about the new department in this year's annual *Dependent Children in Washington State: Case Timeliness and Outcomes* report.

In 2017, the Legislature enacted and the Governor signed legislation creating Washington's Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF). On July 1, 2018, the department will begin its first step as a new agency bringing together the Children's Administration (CA) and the Department of Early Learning (DEL), with Juvenile Rehabilitation (JR) set to join us a year later. The legislation envisions the new department will build on the strengths of each of the existing agencies, and will align and integrate services to improve outcomes for Washington's most vulnerable children, youth, and families.

The vision for children articulated in the legislation is that "Washington state's children and youth grow up safe and healthy – thriving physically, emotionally, and academically, nurtured by family and community" (HB 1661, Sec 1010).

Hundreds of people across CA, DEL, JR, Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Office of Financial Management (OFM) and DCYF are working hard now to prepare for the new agency, to ensure that not only will we keep the lights on and operate on day one, but that we effectively weave services together in a way that provides opportunities and supports for family success early in their involvement with us.

The legislation calls for DCYF to work closely with other child- and youth-serving agencies and others to align and achieve shared outcomes. The AOC is an important partner in this effort, and we look forward to collaborating in the future to improve outcomes for children, youth, and families.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Ross Hunter".

Ross Hunter
Secretary

APPENDICES

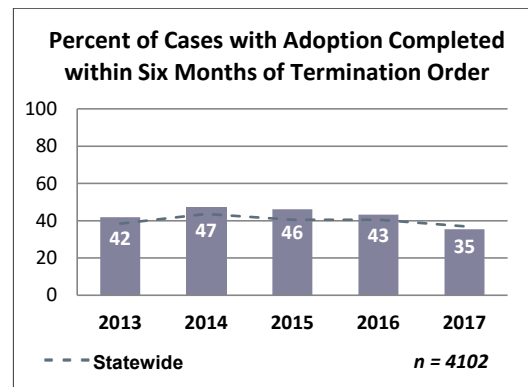
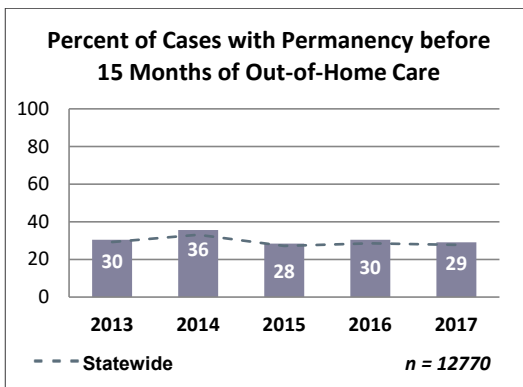
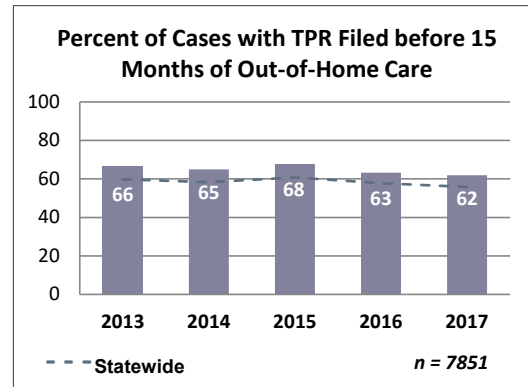
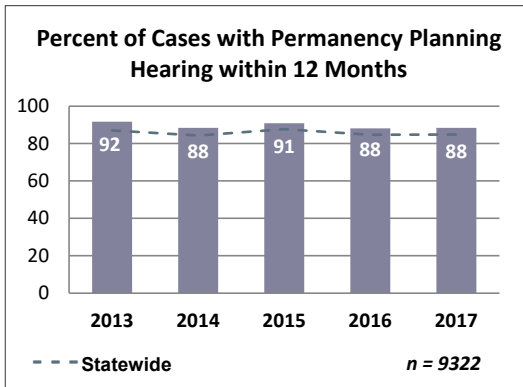
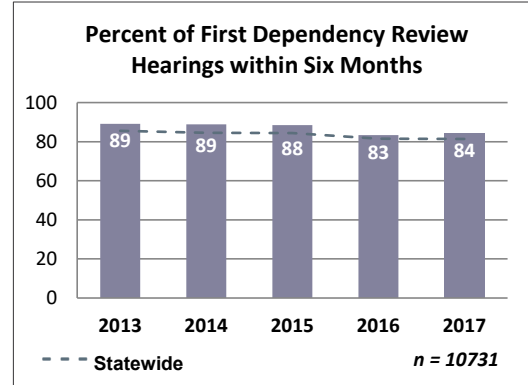
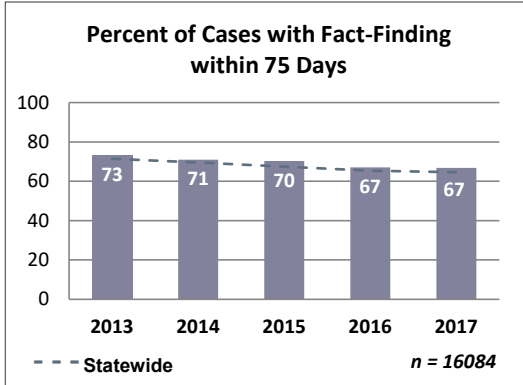
APPENDIX A: FJCIP

APPENDIX B: DEMOGRAPHICS

APPENDIX C: COUNTY LEVEL

- ★ SUMMARY TABLES BY COUNTY
- ★ PERFORMANCE MEASURES
- ★ OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS
- ★ DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

APPENDIX A: PERFORMANCE OF THE FJCIP COURTS ON DEPENDENCY TIMELINESS INDICATORS



APPENDIX B: STATEWIDE DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	27%	26%	27%	28%	28%
	(2) 1-2 yrs	15%	16%	16%	15%	15%
	(3) 3-5 yrs	18%	17%	18%	17%	18%
	(4) 6-11 yrs	25%	26%	24%	25%	24%
	(5) 12-17 yrs	14%	15%	15%	15%	15%
	(6) >17 yrs	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gender	(1) Female	49%	48%	49%	49%	50%
	(2) Male	51%	52%	51%	51%	50%
Race	(1) Native American	4%	5%	4%	5%	4%
	(2) Asian/Pacific Islander	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%
	(3) Black	7%	8%	7%	7%	7%
	(4) White	55%	50%	51%	52%	50%
	(5) Hispanic	14%	17%	15%	14%	15%
	(6) Multiracial - Native American	10%	7%	9%	10%	10%
	(7) Multiracial - Black	7%	7%	8%	7%	8%
	(8) Multiracial - Other	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%
	(9) Unknown	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%

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APPENDIX C: COUNTY LEVEL DATA

- ★ Summary Tables by County
- ★ Performance Measures
- ★ Outcomes & Demographics
- ★ Dependency Filings & Re-Dependency

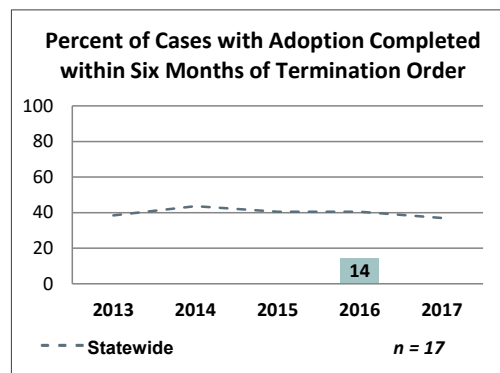
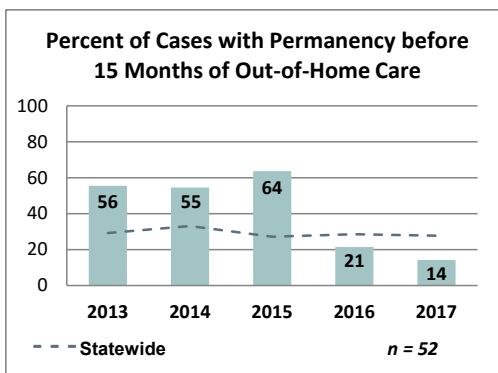
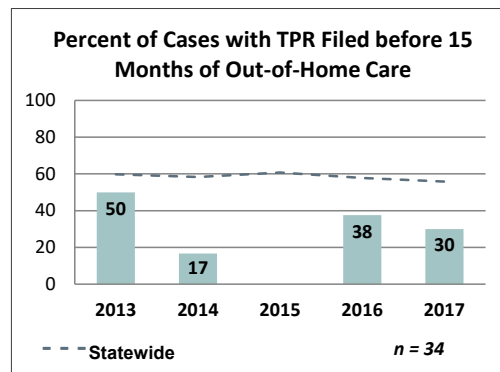
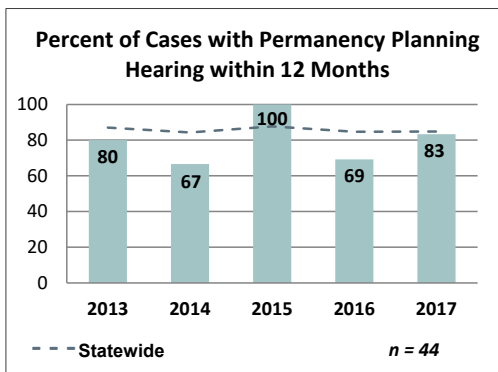
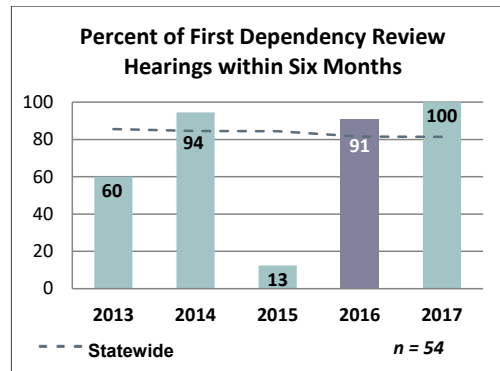
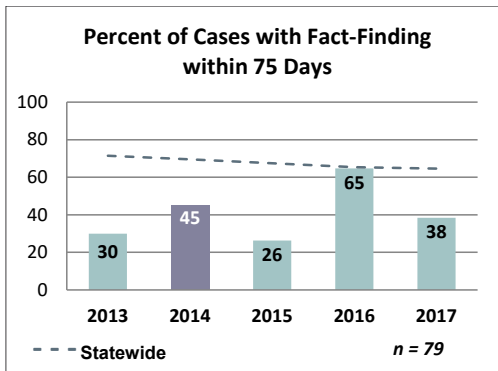
SUMMARY TABLES BY COUNTY

2017	Fact Finding	1 st Review Hearing	First Permanency Planning Hearing	All Permanency Planning Hearings	Termination of Parental Rights	Adoptions w/in 6 Months	Permanency Outcomes < 15 months	Percent of Dependencies with a Prior Dependency
State	65%	81%	85%	89%	56%	37%	28%	7%
FJCIP	67%	84%	88%	91%	62%	35%	29%	7%
State w/o FJCIP	61%	76%	79%	87%	45%	39%	25%	7%
Adams	38%	100%	83%	100%	30%	0%	14%	17%
Asotin	39%	69%	88%	87%	50%	75%	25%	8%
Benton	76%	100%	96%	100%	38%	44%	36%	2%
Chelan	97%	98%	100%	98%	70%	18%	41%	8%
Clallam	84%	97%	95%	94%	58%	36%	38%	12%
Clark	66%	77%	87%	89%	21%	33%	18%	6%
Columbia	50%		63%		56%		0%	50%
Cowlitz	46%	82%	92%	92%	29%	29%	26%	5%
Douglas	66%	73%	100%	98%	58%	33%	29%	0%
Ferry	100%	71%	75%	76%	33%	0%	50%	0%
Franklin	66%	87%	25%	39%	39%	80%	22%	5%
Garfield	100%	100%	0%					0%
Grant	50%	94%	95%	95%	57%	9%	21%	5%
Grays Harbor	57%	33%	12%	73%	55%	28%	22%	6%
Island	64%	83%	77%	89%	73%	86%	29%	8%
Jefferson	92%	80%	100%	93%	10%	0%	18%	0%
King	44%	60%	76%	84%	30%	23%	25%	3%
Kitsap	77%	91%	97%	91%	58%	29%	29%	13%
Kittitas	65%	64%	75%	91%	0%	14%	28%	20%
Klickitat	23%	27%	77%	100%	63%	40%	19%	10%
Lewis	62%	80%	98%	87%	44%	64%	18%	4%
Lincoln	20%	67%		60%		0%	14%	0%
Mason	54%	77%	84%	90%	72%	8%	56%	1%
Okanogan	76%	51%	74%	64%	45%	0%	23%	0%
Pacific	40%	80%	67%	83%	53%	0%	39%	3%
Pend Oreille	33%	73%	100%	100%	25%	0%	18%	30%
Pierce	80%	94%	93%	96%	76%	54%	26%	6%
San Juan	50%			82%	0%		100%	0%
Skagit	65%	82%	87%	86%	67%	41%	31%	4%
Skamania	50%	50%	43%	71%	67%	100%	43%	0%
Snohomish	64%	82%	84%	85%	70%	22%	27%	9%
Spokane	71%	94%	93%	96%	72%	37%	39%	10%
Stevens	74%	84%	97%	93%	61%	35%	9%	3%
Thurston	70%	88%	91%	93%	88%	43%	25%	4%
Wahkiakum	100%	71%	0%	90%	0%			0%
Walla Walla	73%	63%	75%	78%	22%	36%	33%	11%
Whatcom	75%	94%	95%	90%	44%	61%	23%	15%
Whitman	41%	92%	71%	84%	5%	25%	41%	3%
Yakima	60%	80%	80%	92%	67%	64%	22%	11%

Descriptions of each objective can be found on pages 5-29.

2017	* # Dependent Children in Care – Total on 12/31/2017	Median LOS Days	Number of Dependencies Filed in 2017	Number of Terminations Filed in 2017
State	10638	522	4989	2043
Adams	44	738	12	11
Asotin	37	573	13	10
Benton	142	534	61	23
Chelan	114	555	53	25
Clallam	133	445	79	18
Clark	721	625	297	112
Columbia	16	583	2	6
Cowlitz	263	429	130	35
Douglas	70	590	24	7
Ferry	15	632	6	9
Franklin	109	673	41	25
Garfield	2	2176	1	1
Grant	227	561	109	71
Grays Harbor	314	441	147	49
Island	48	520	26	10
Jefferson	27	658	17	4
King	1879	668	797	304
Kitsap	512	492	223	95
Kittitas	86	472	41	12
Klickitat	38	308	22	9
Lewis	139	556	81	60
Lincoln	13	246	9	1
Mason	196	562	102	48
Okanogan	100	793	32	29
Pacific	55	412	36	17
Pend Oreille	39	742	23	4
Pierce	1569	498	773	340
San Juan	6	980	2	
Skagit	174	472	82	21
Skamania	21	610	11	2
Snohomish	936	495	465	254
Spokane	1093	436	626	206
Stevens	103	486	41	24
Thurston	309	443	151	52
Wahkiakum	9	351	6	
Walla Walla	130	635	46	26
Whatcom	410	488	168	64
Whitman	72	602	32	6
Yakima	467	448	202	53

* # of Dependent Children in Care is a point in time snapshot as of 12/31/2017 of dependent children in an open out of home placement episode. It includes all length of stay, and includes children on trial return home status.



< 20 CASE EVENTS



20+ CASE EVENTS

Note: Calculation improvements regarding duplicate and connective DEP/TER cases and closer rule alignment with the Federal Child and Family Service Review (CFSR) have been incorporated to the TPR within 15 months objective. Historical numbers have been updated.

OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

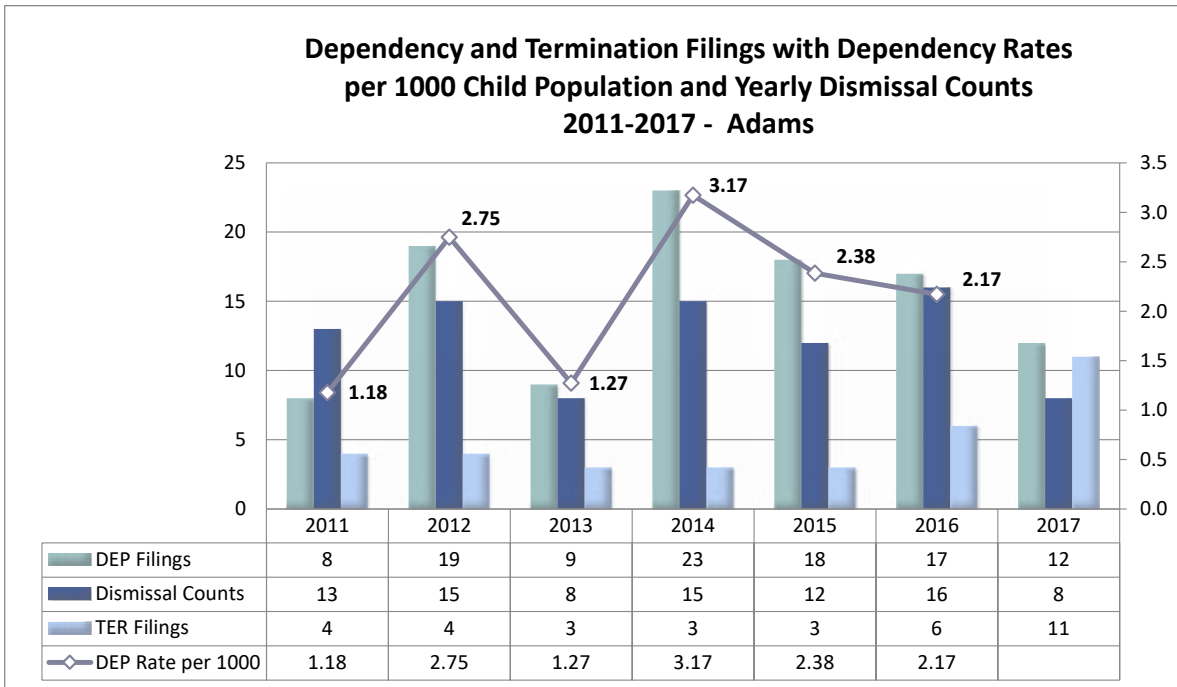
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adoptions	Median Months	30	45	64	39	35
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months					18
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					0%
Guardianships	Median Months		6			35
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		100%			0%
Reunifications	Median Months	11.5	10	4	16.5	29
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	63%	100%	78%	50%	33%

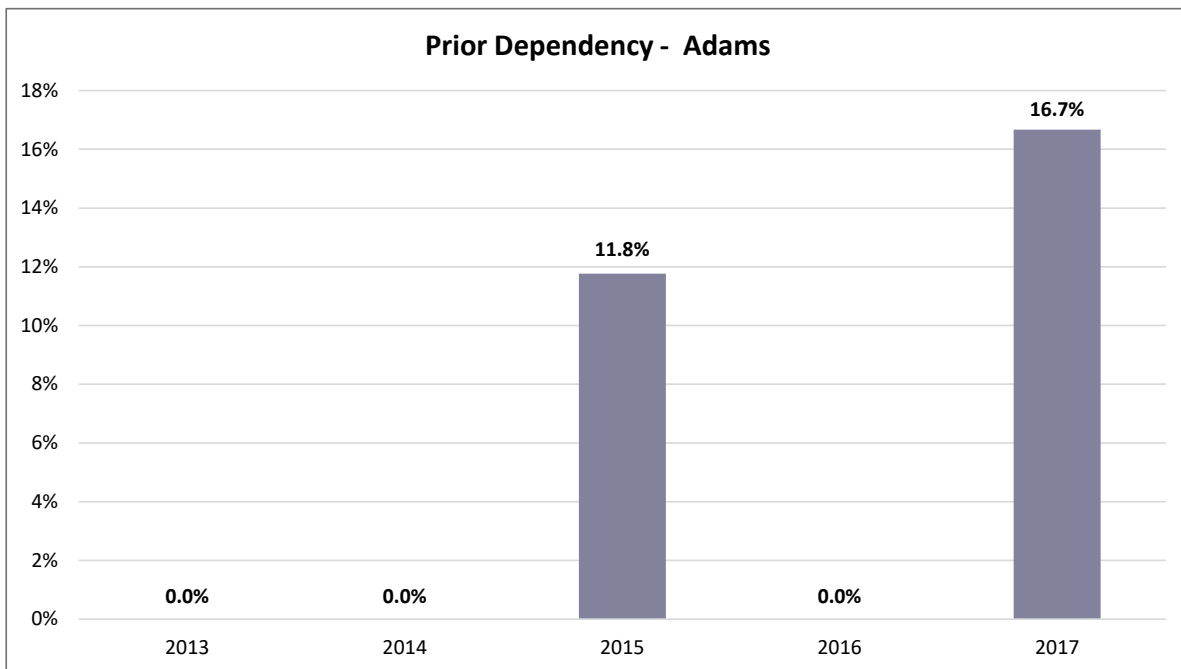
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adams	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	56%	35%	33%	12%	27%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	11%	22%	6%	29%	9%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	11%	22%	22%	24%	36%
		(4) 6-11 yrs		17%	22%	35%	9%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	22%	4%	17%		18%
	Gender	(1) Female	67%	35%	50%	41%	64%
		(2) Male	33%	65%	50%	59%	36%
	Race	(1) Native American		4%		6%	
		(4) White	22%	35%	44%	24%	45%
		(5) Hispanic	67%	48%	39%	53%	55%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	11%		17%		
		(7) Multiracial - Black		13%		18%	

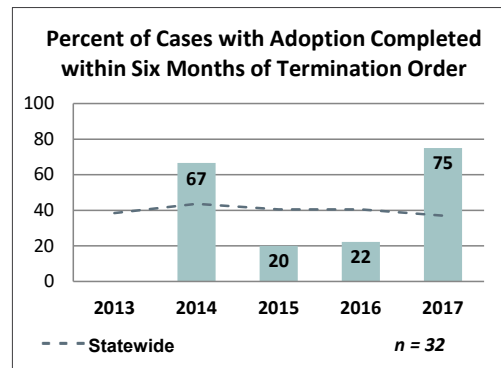
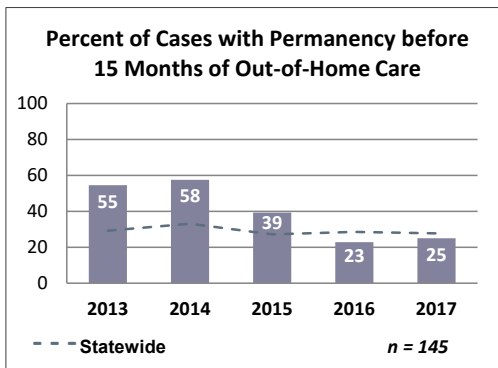
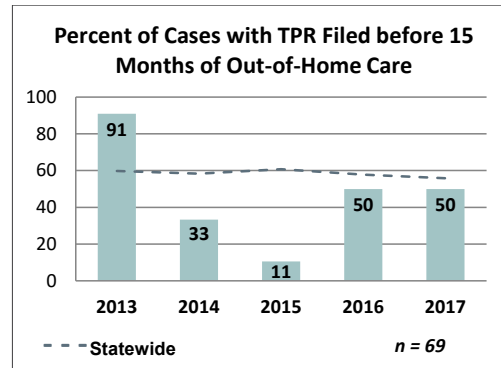
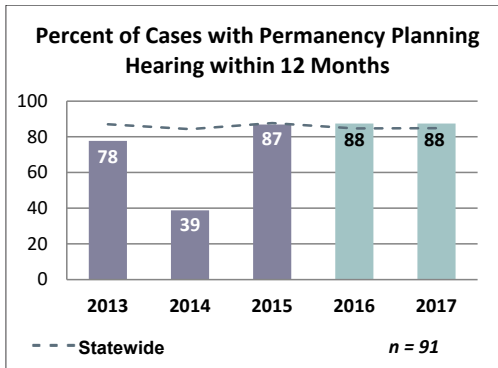
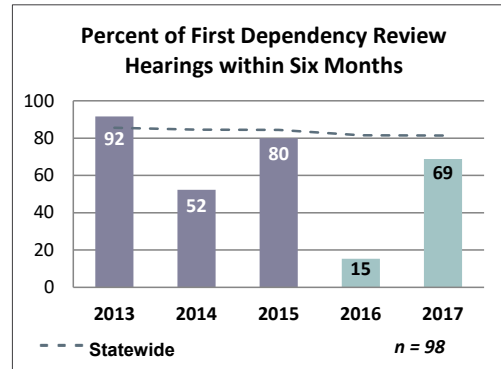
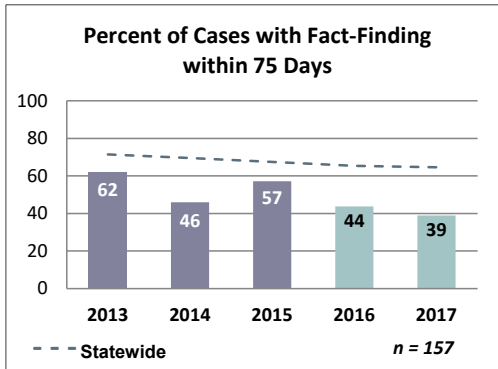
DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



20+ CASE EVENTS

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OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

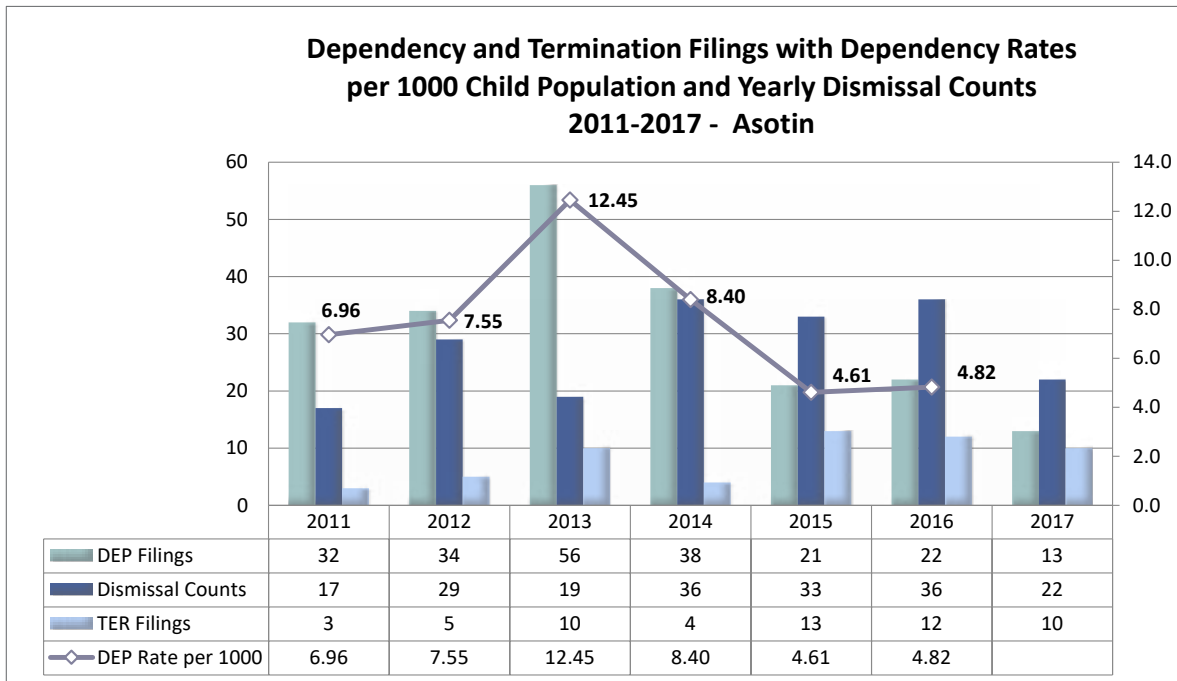
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adoptions	Median Months	23.5	22	30	27	33.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	37		31		
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%		0%		
Guardianships	Median Months	5	11.5	17	30	31
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	100%	50%	0%	0%	0%
Reunifications	Median Months	12	10.5	14	21	12.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	64%	69%	61%	35%	67%

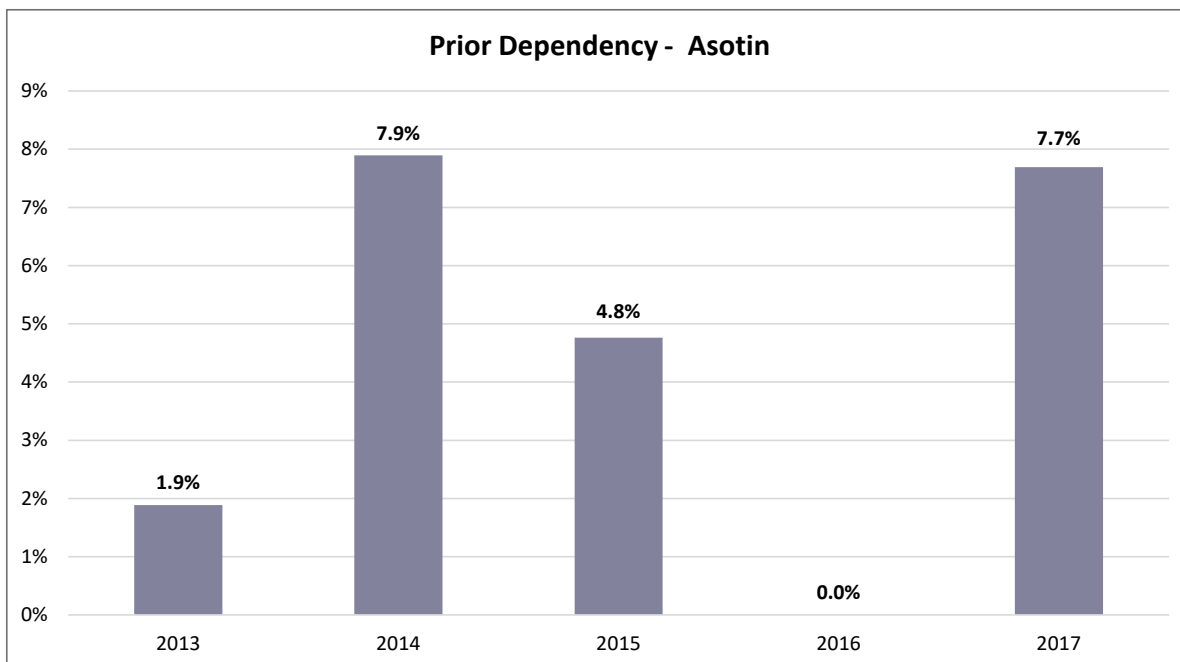
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Asotin	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	21%	17%	29%	57%	33%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	9%	25%	14%	14%	25%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	20%	22%	19%	24%	8%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	38%	19%	19%		25%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	13%	17%	19%	5%	8%
	Gender	(1) Female	48%	53%	29%	43%	42%
		(2) Male	52%	47%	71%	57%	58%
	Race	(1) Native American	2%	3%		14%	8%
		(4) White	86%	78%	67%	67%	92%
		(5) Hispanic	7%	11%	10%	5%	
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	2%	8%	14%	14%	
		(7) Multiracial - Black	4%				
		(8) Multiracial - Other			10%		

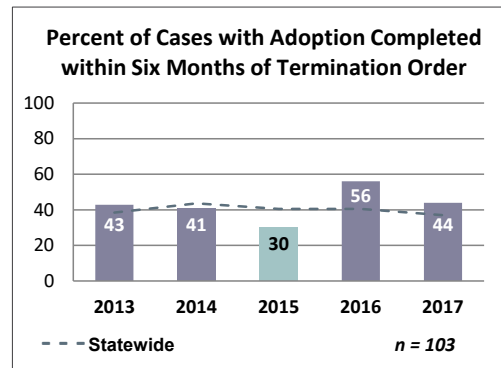
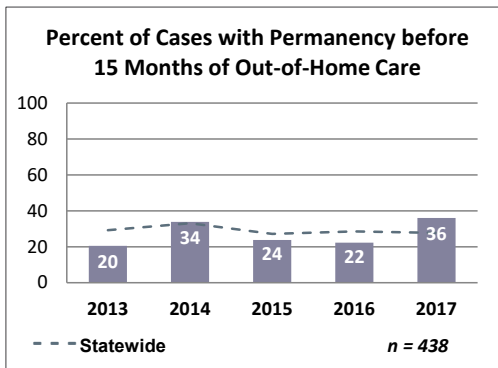
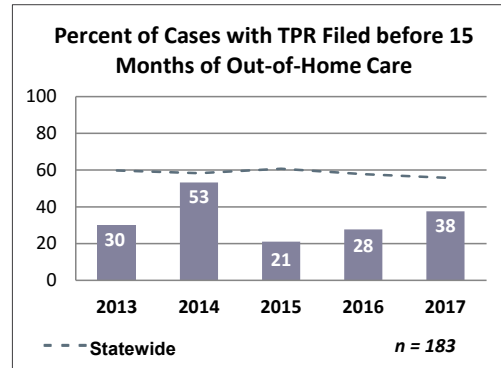
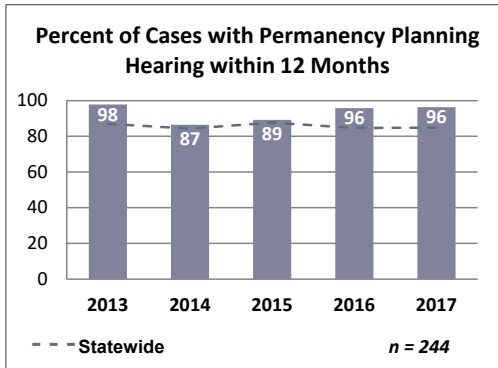
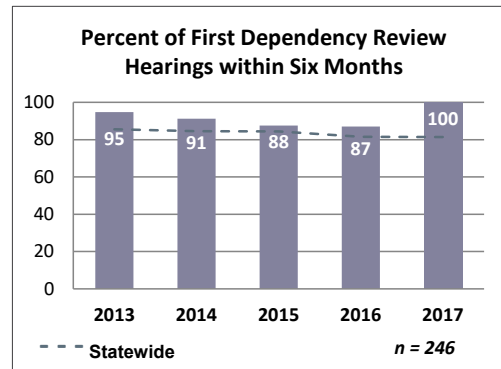
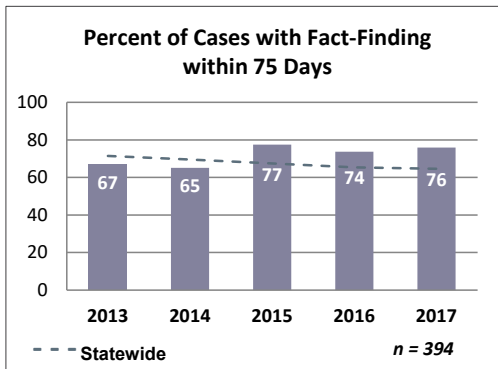
DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



20+ CASE EVENTS

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OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

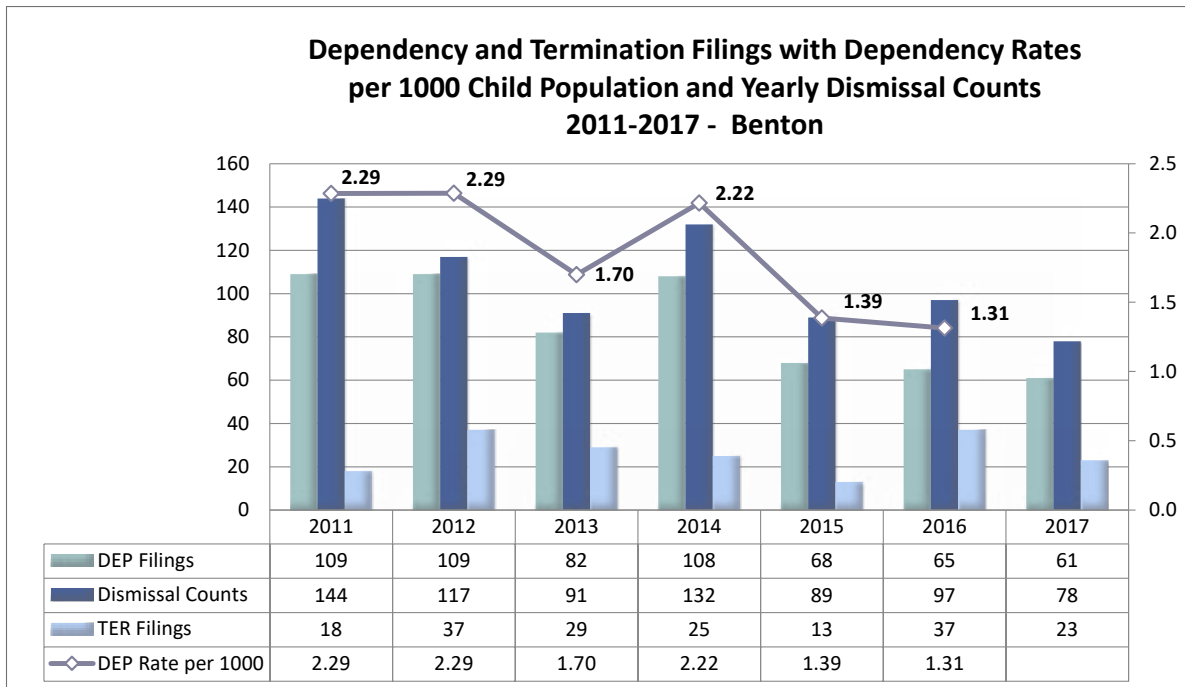
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adoptions	Median Months	32	35	37	32.5	31
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	12%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	36.5	34	37.5	115	11
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	13%	0%	100%
Guardianships	Median Months	31	14	17.5	26	18
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	38%	65%	21%	12%	14%
Reunifications	Median Months	16.5	18	20.5	18	11
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	30%	39%	33%	38%	61%

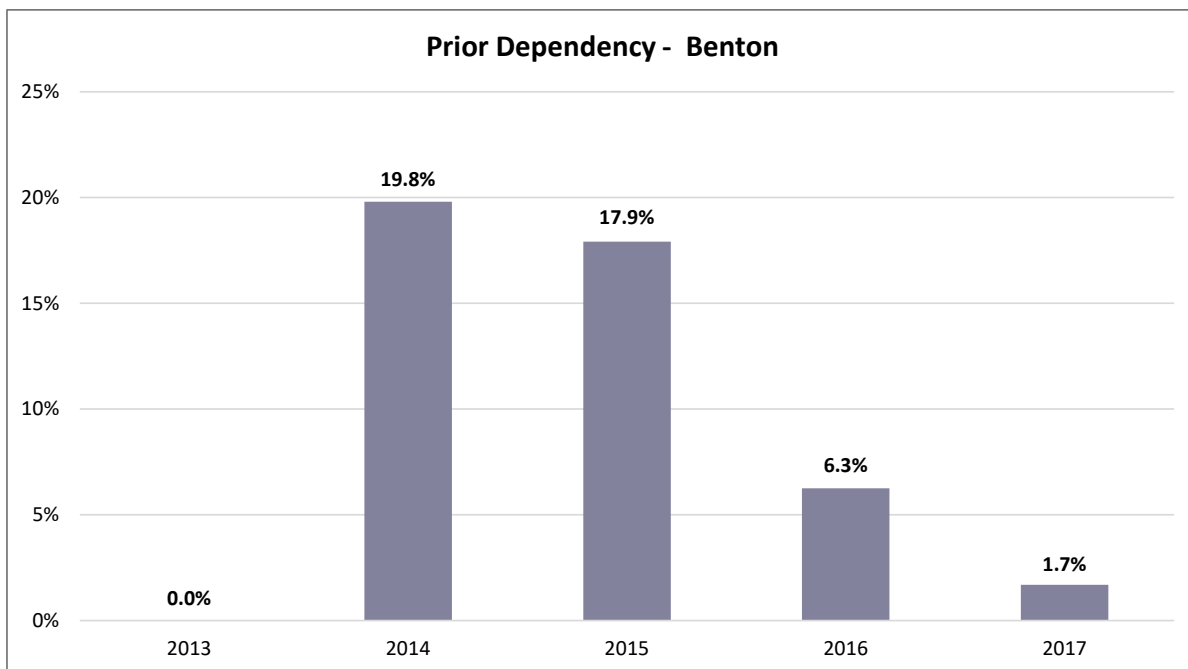
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Benton	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	21%	27%	22%	26%	33%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	16%	18%	15%	15%	18%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	19%	17%	25%	26%	20%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	25%	27%	24%	14%	16%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	20%	12%	12%	17%	13%
		(6) >17 yrs			3%	2%	
	Gender	(1) Female	64%	50%	49%	63%	54%
		(2) Male	36%	50%	51%	37%	46%
	Race	(1) Native American	2%		3%	3%	
		(3) Black	10%	5%	1%	2%	2%
		(4) White	48%	49%	56%	49%	34%
		(5) Hispanic	30%	37%	26%	32%	43%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	4%	6%	6%	8%	11%
		(7) Multiracial - Black	5%	2%	7%	3%	7%
		(8) Multiracial - Other	1%	1%		3%	3%

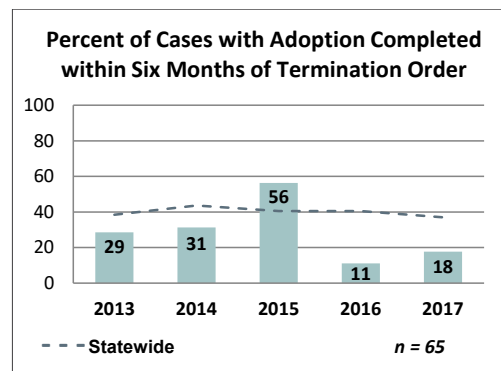
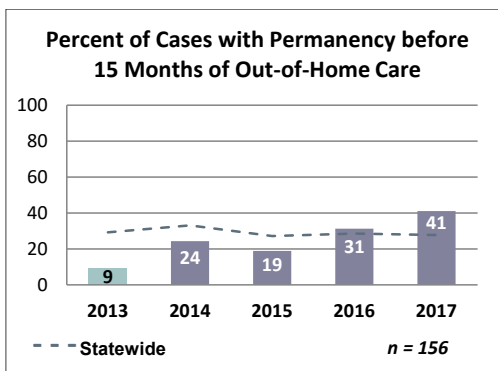
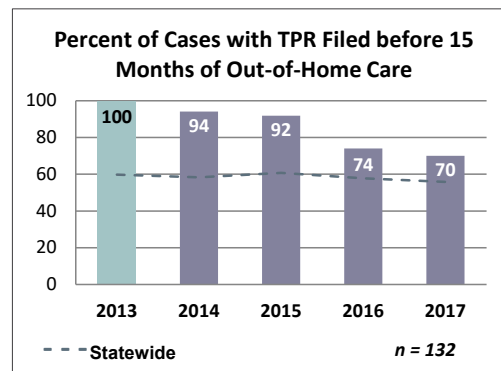
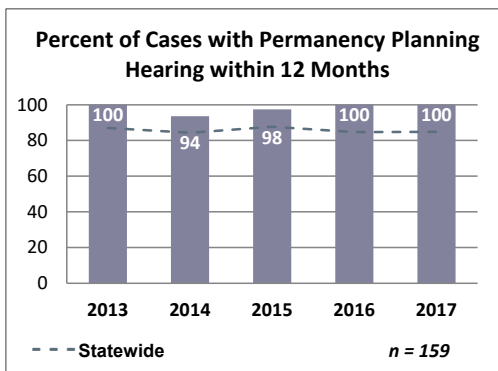
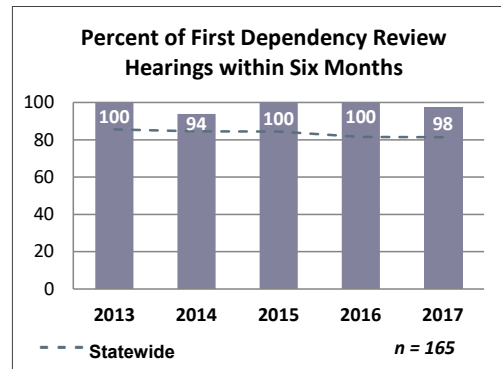
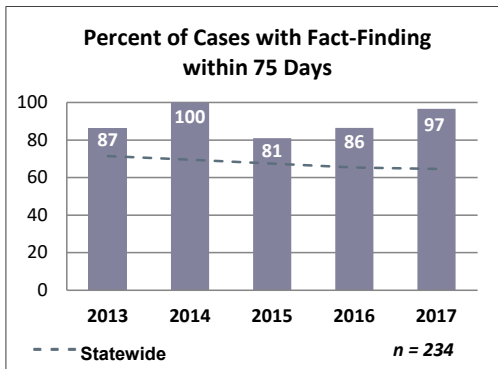
DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



20+ CASE EVENTS

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OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

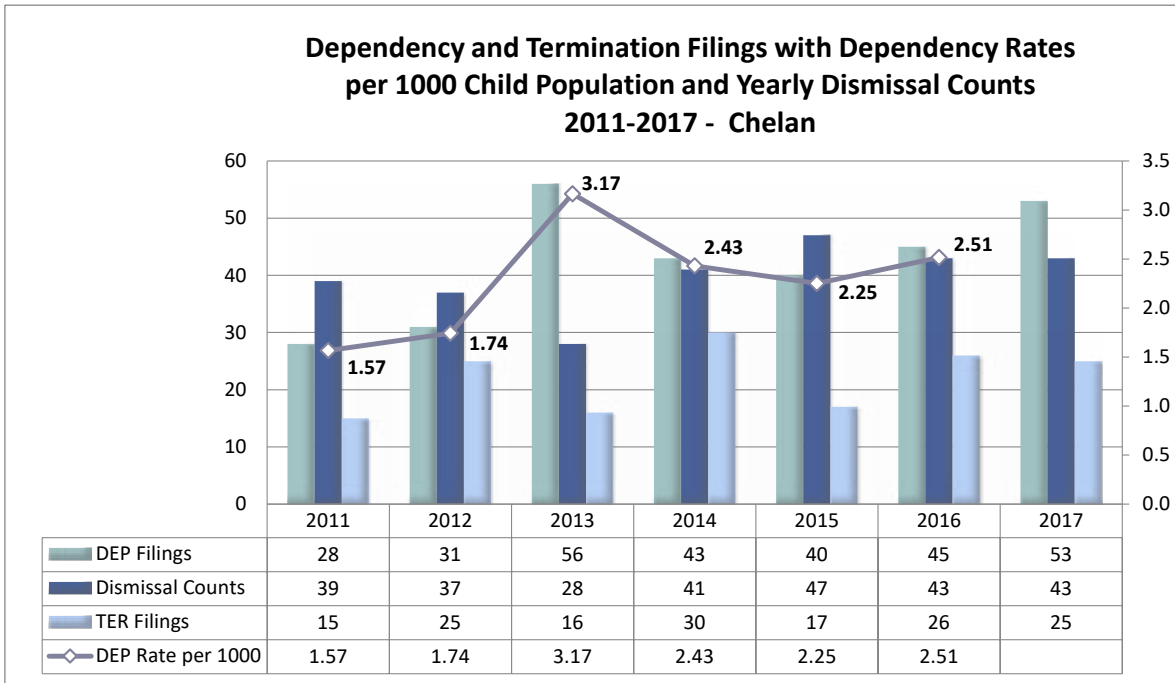
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adoptions	Median Months	26	18	23	25	30
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	7%	0%	11%	6%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	88	44	23	104	43
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%
Guardianships	Median Months	8.5		20.5	10	20
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	50%		0%	100%	50%
Reunifications	Median Months	17	19	15	17	13
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	42%	35%	38%	74%

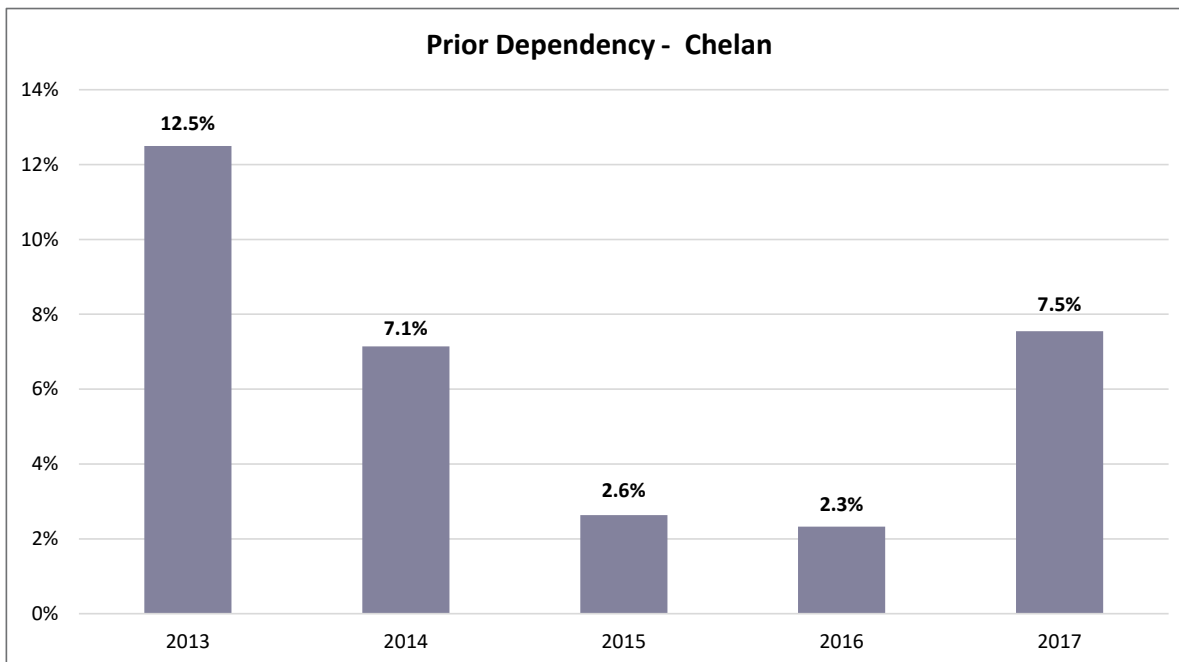
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Chelan	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	34%	30%	33%	27%	29%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	16%	9%	23%	11%	13%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	13%	12%	25%	20%	19%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	21%	26%	10%	25%	35%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	16%	23%	8%	16%	4%
		(6) >17 yrs			3%		
	Gender	(1) Female	59%	49%	50%	48%	33%
		(2) Male	41%	51%	50%	52%	67%
	Race	(1) Native American		9%	8%	2%	
		(4) White	54%	47%	53%	48%	44%
		(5) Hispanic	36%	23%	15%	30%	37%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	5%	14%	25%	11%	8%
		(7) Multiracial - Black	5%	7%		5%	4%
		(8) Multiracial - Other				5%	6%
		(9) Unknown					2%

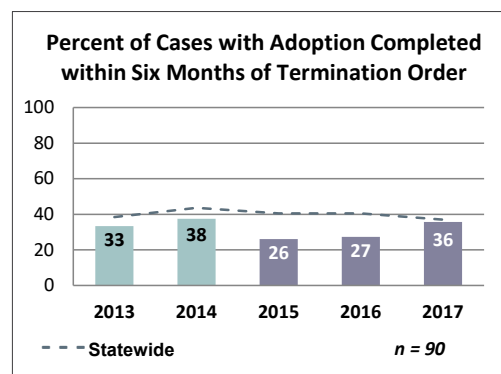
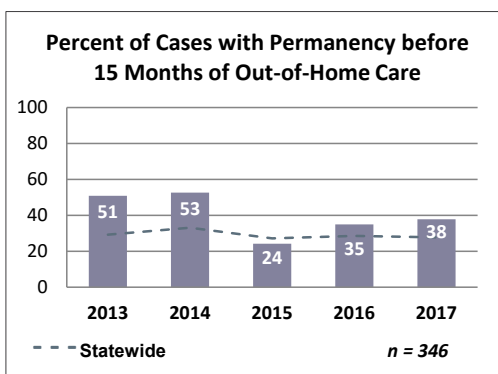
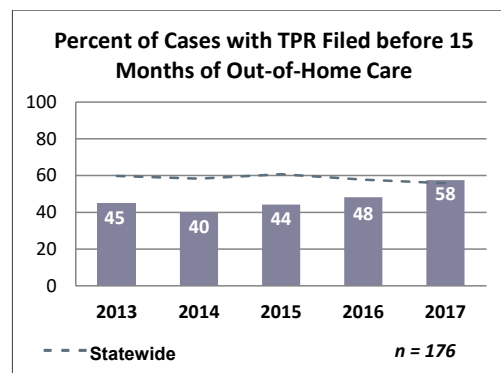
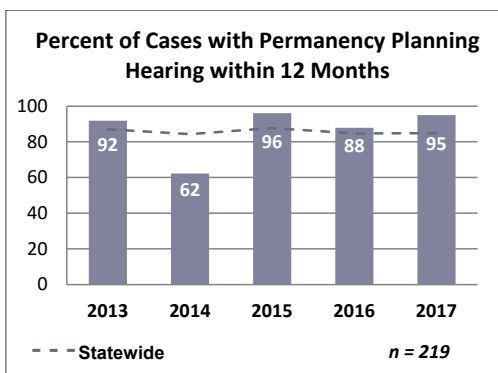
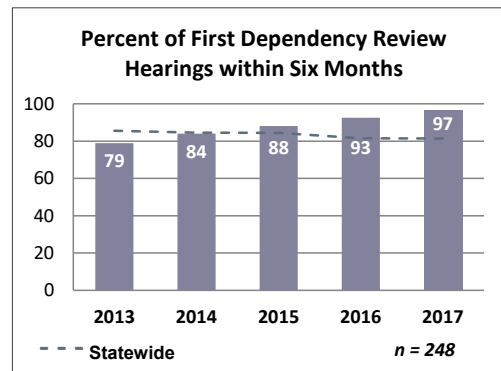
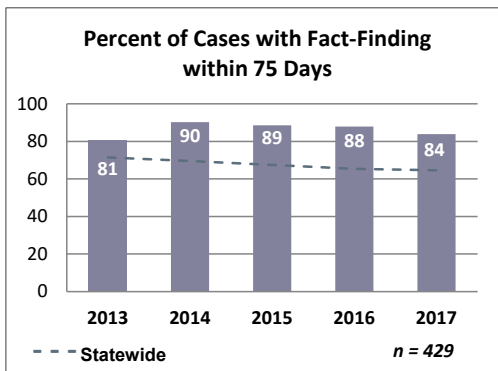
DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



20+ CASE EVENTS

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OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

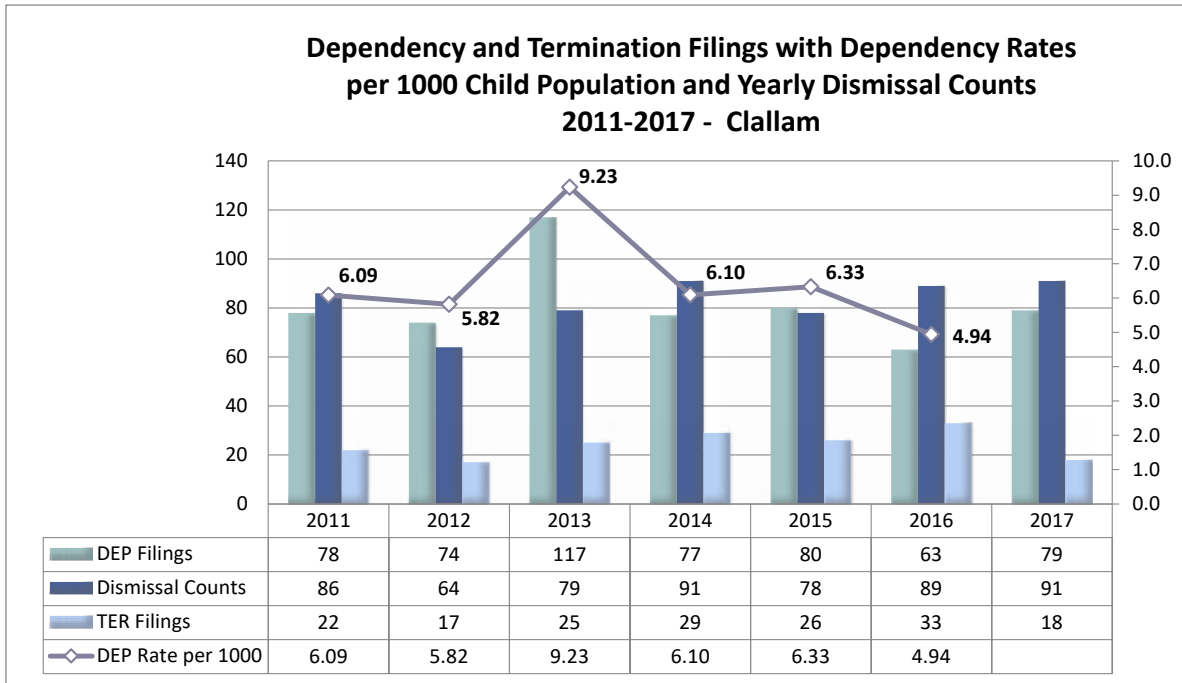
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adoptions	Median Months	26	25.5	30	26	31
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	10%	0%	9%	4%	4%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	63	58.5	59	11.5	54
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	17%	0%	0%	63%	0%
Guardianships	Median Months	31	33	20	27.5	3
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	25%	13%	25%	42%	55%
Reunifications	Median Months	6	11	16	17.5	11
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	70%	70%	38%	45%	64%

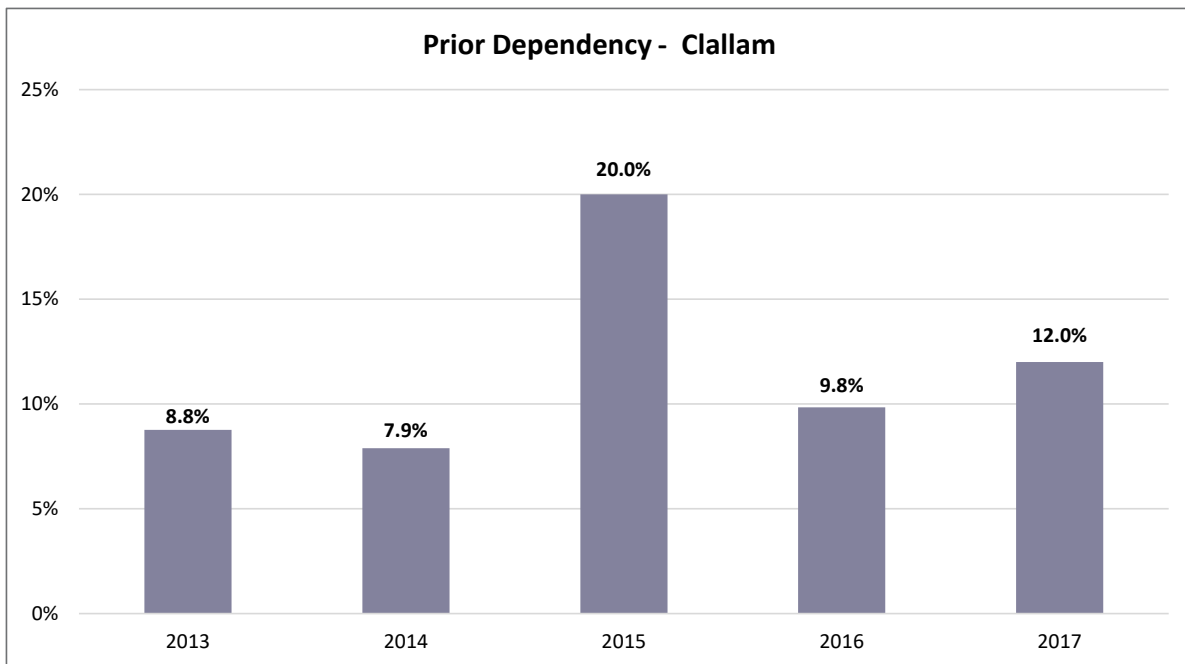
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Clallam	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	27%	34%	18%	31%	21%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	21%	16%	15%	20%	17%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	19%	14%	19%	18%	16%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	21%	28%	22%	16%	35%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	12%	8%	25%	15%	12%
	Gender	(1) Female	48%	46%	50%	34%	48%
		(2) Male	52%	54%	50%	66%	52%
	Race	(1) Native American	12%	29%	28%	30%	19%
		(2) Asian/Pacific Islander		1%			
		(3) Black	3%				
		(4) White	62%	54%	53%	54%	58%
		(5) Hispanic	7%	11%	6%	5%	4%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	14%	3%	8%	5%	17%
		(7) Multiracial - Black		3%	3%	2%	
		(8) Multiracial - Other	2%		1%	2%	1%
(9) Unknown				1%	3%		

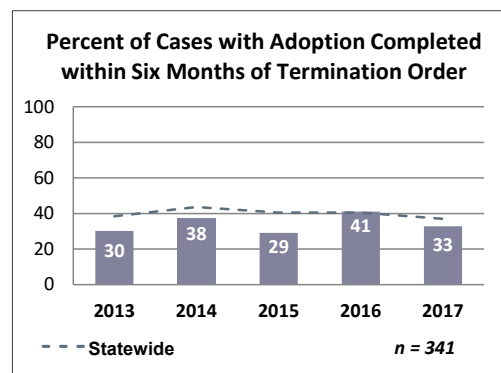
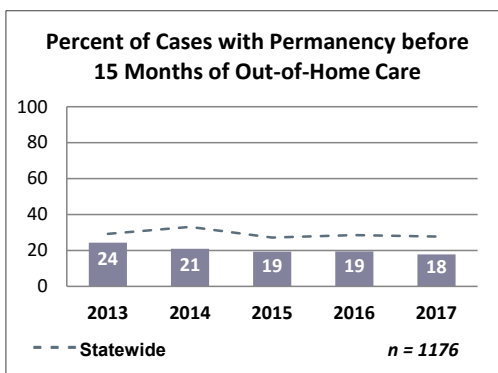
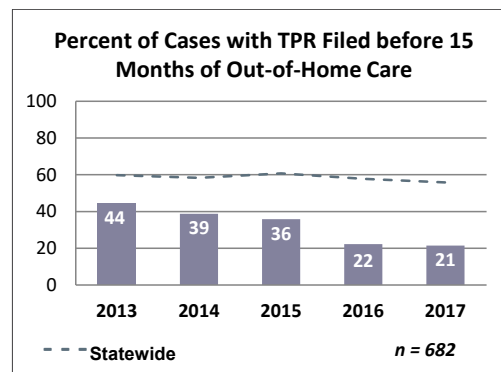
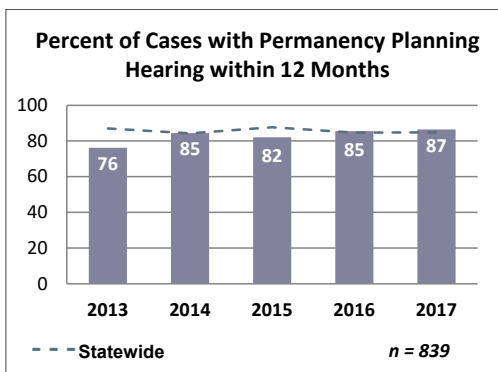
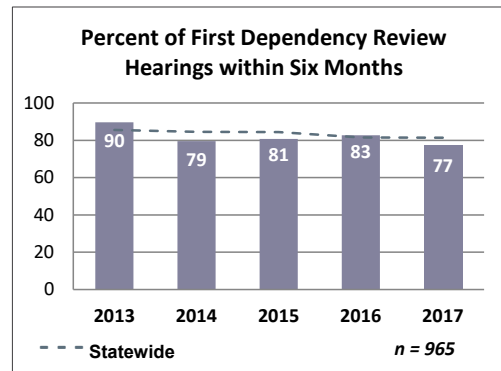
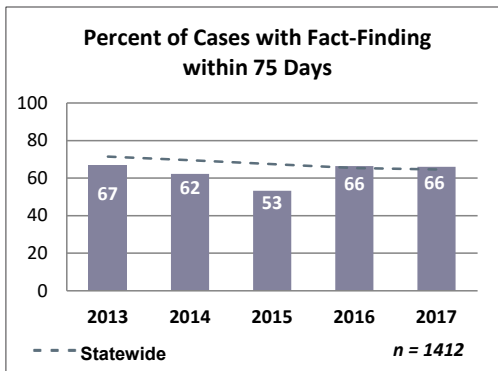
DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

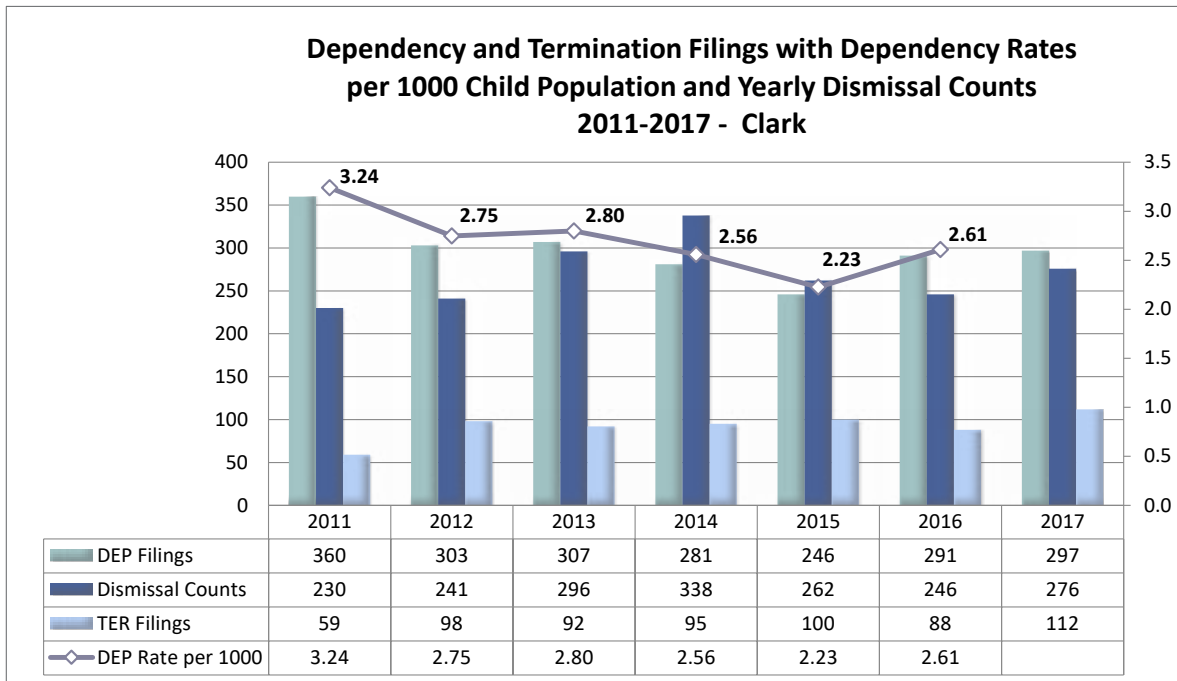
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adoptions	Median Months	35	37	39.5	35.5	43
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	2%	5%	2%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	25.5	43	48	66.5	47
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	17%	6%	9%	17%	7%
Guardianships	Median Months	26	27	22	47	49
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	8%	0%	15%	0%	0%
Reunifications	Median Months	19.5	20	22	19	19
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	37%	34%	27%	37%	34%

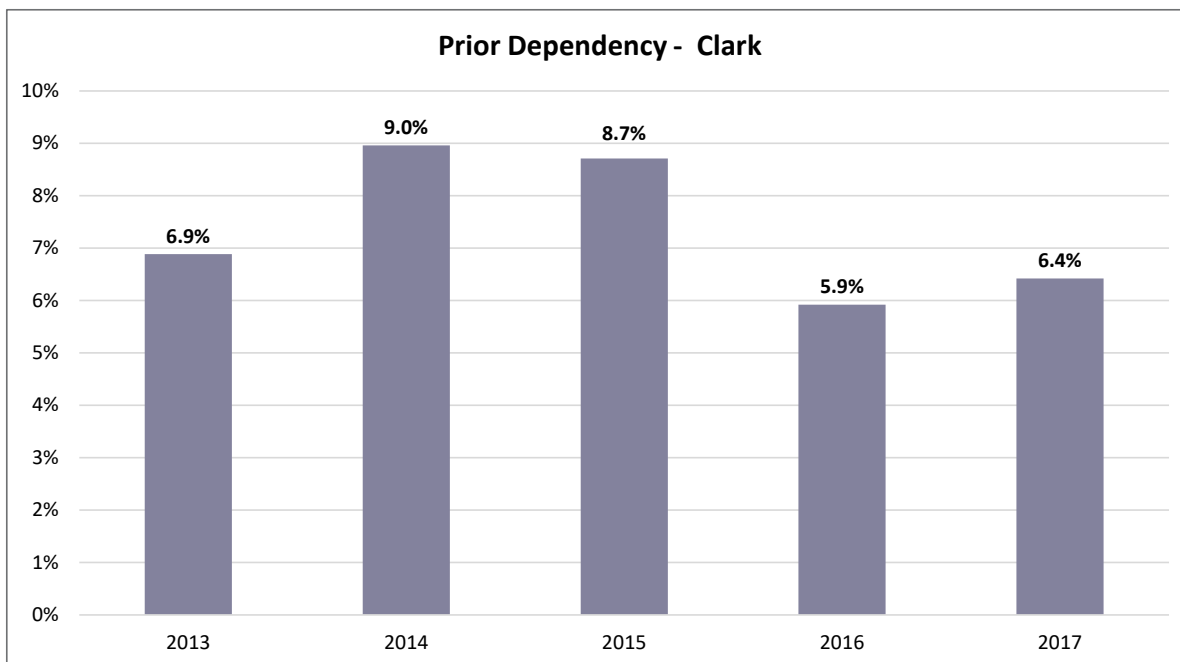
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Clark	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	26%	21%	23%	30%	29%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	16%	15%	14%	14%	14%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	17%	20%	22%	15%	15%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	26%	27%	23%	24%	24%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	14%	17%	18%	16%	19%
	Gender	(1) Female	52%	47%	51%	48%	50%
		(2) Male	48%	53%	49%	52%	50%
	Race	(1) Native American	0%	2%	1%	2%	3%
		(2) Asian/Pacific Islander	1%	3%	3%	3%	2%
		(3) Black	6%	10%	3%	5%	5%
		(4) White	67%	55%	67%	65%	61%
		(5) Hispanic	8%	15%	9%	12%	13%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	9%	7%	7%	8%	3%
		(7) Multiracial - Black	6%	7%	7%	5%	7%
		(8) Multiracial - Other	2%	3%	2%	1%	3%
(9) Unknown		1%			0%	3%	

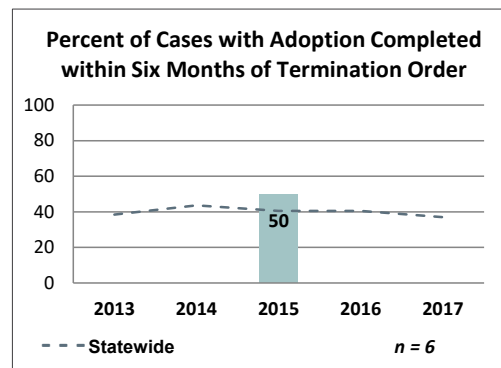
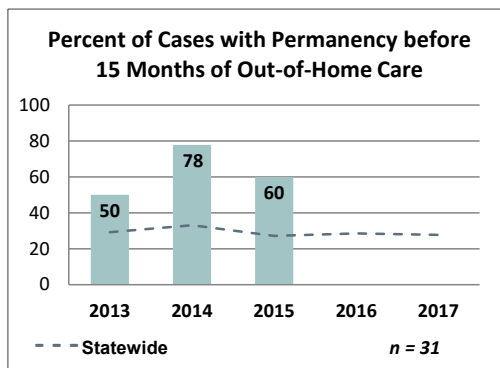
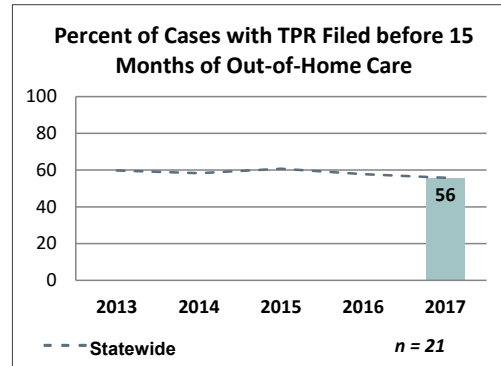
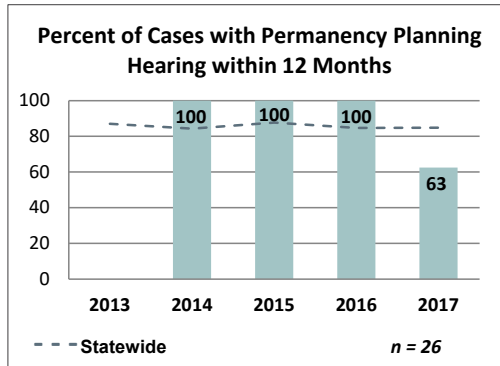
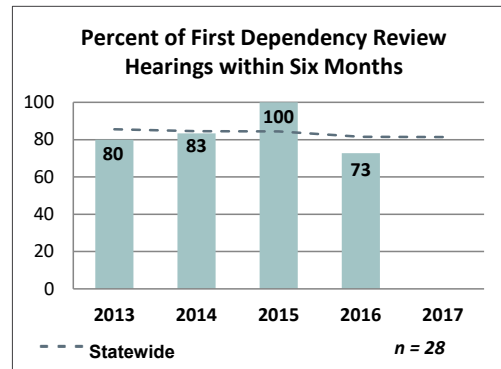
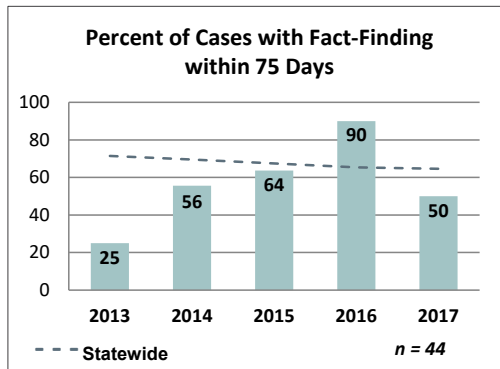
DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

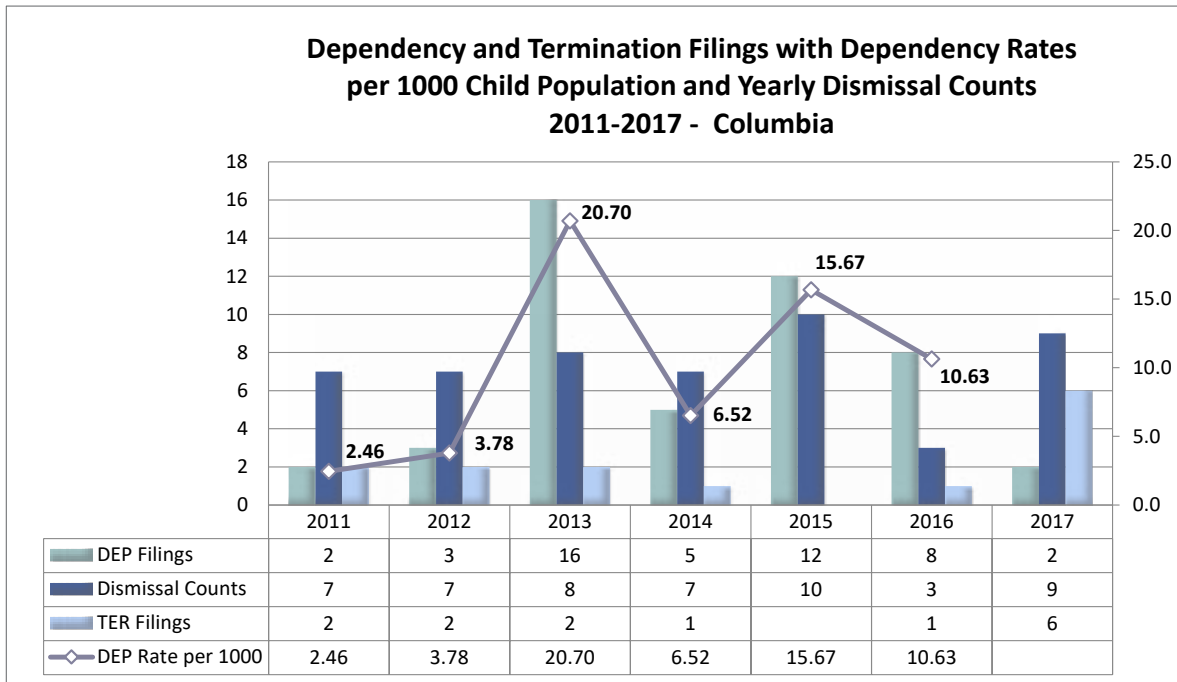
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adoptions	Median Months	43	30	43		
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%		
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months				18	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome				0%	
Guardianships	Median Months					24
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					0%
Reunifications	Median Months	3	4	0		28
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	71%	88%	100%		0%

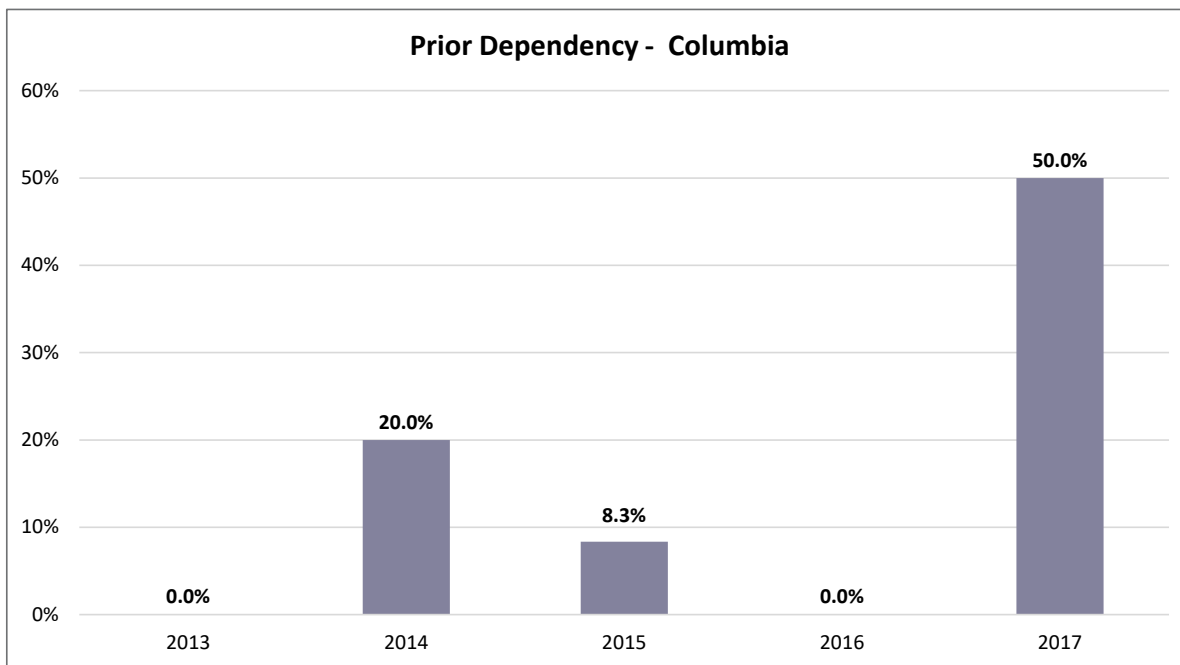
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Columbia	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	13%	20%	33%	25%	
		(2) 1-2 yrs	13%	20%	17%	13%	
		(3) 3-5 yrs	38%		17%	13%	
		(4) 6-11 yrs	19%	20%	17%	38%	
		(5) 12-17 yrs	19%	40%	17%	13%	
		(6) >17 yrs					100%
	Gender	(1) Female	44%	40%	58%	50%	100%
		(2) Male	56%	60%	42%	50%	
	Race	(4) White	88%	100%	83%	63%	100%
		(5) Hispanic			17%		
		(6) Multiracial - Native American				38%	
		(7) Multiracial - Black	13%				

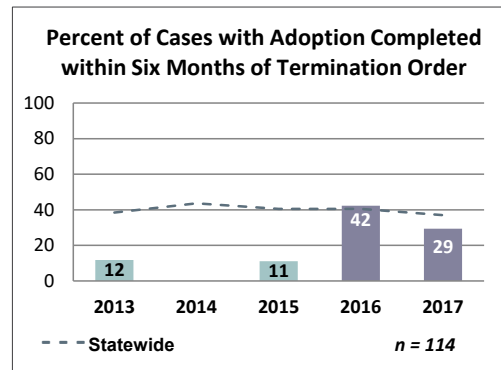
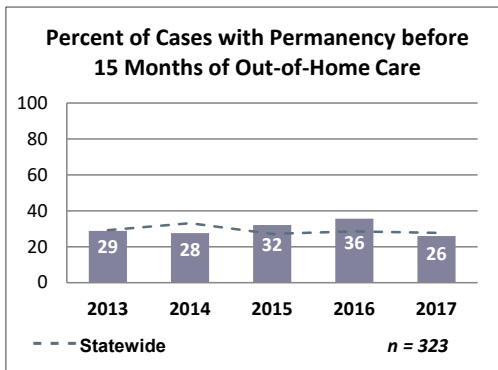
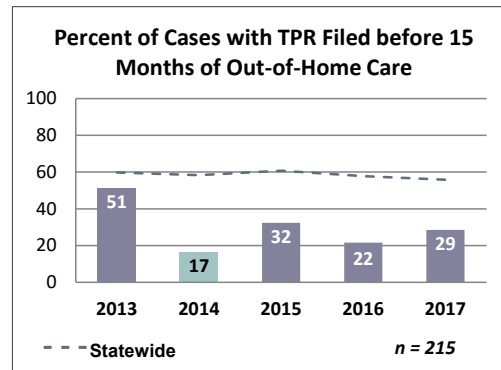
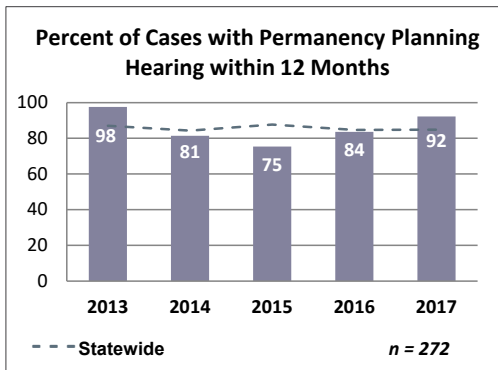
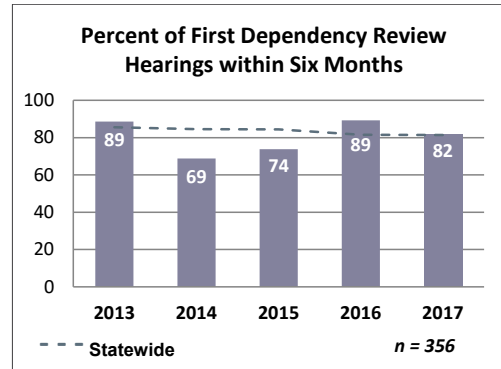
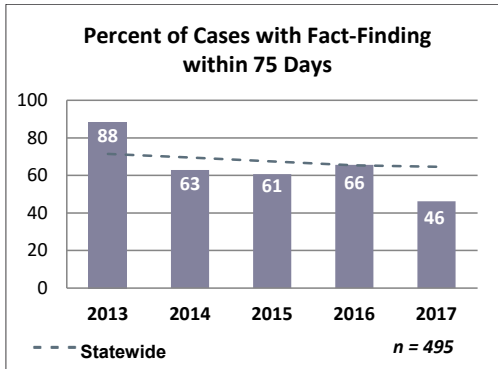
DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



20+ CASE EVENTS

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OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

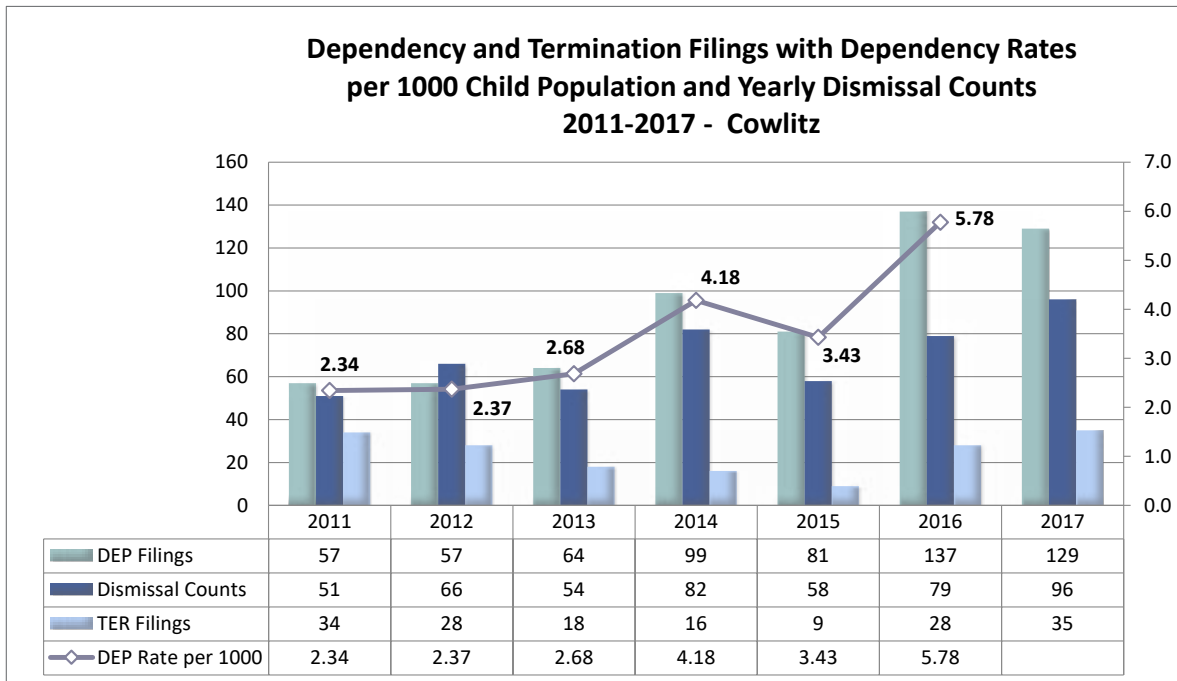
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adoptions	Median Months	31	33.5	35	31	32
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	7%	3%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	37.5	42	49.5	75	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	17%	0%	0%	17%	
Guardianships	Median Months	14	9	1	19	32
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	67%	67%	83%	50%	25%
Reunifications	Median Months	15	15	13	13	14
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	46%	46%	52%	58%	50%

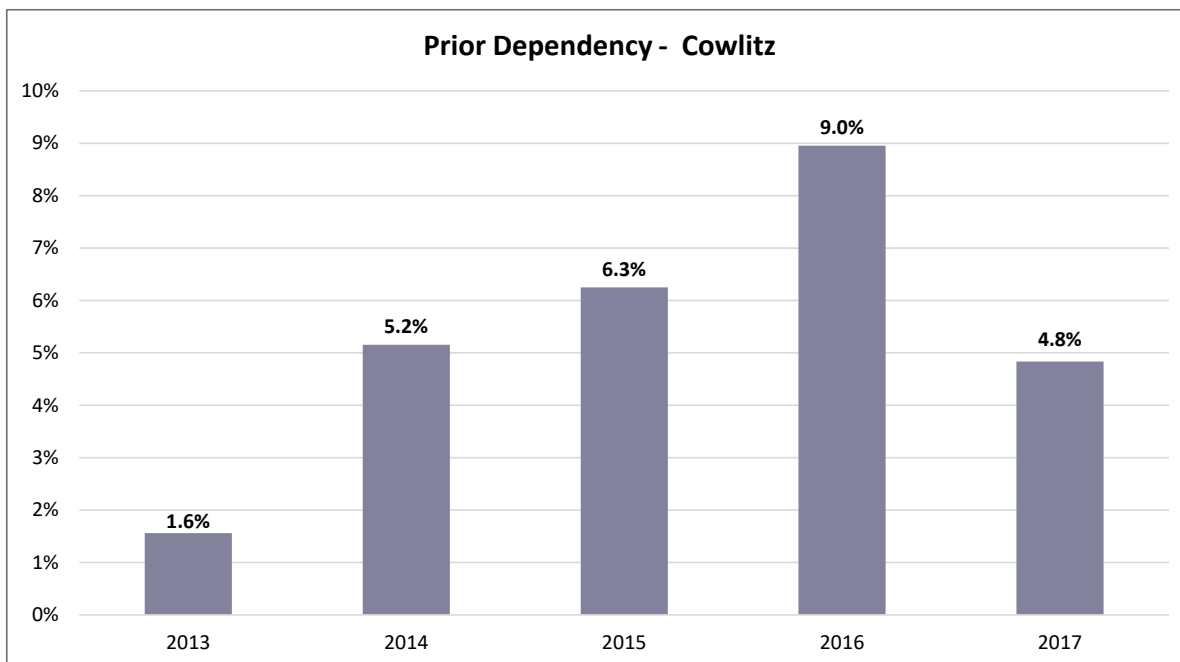
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cowlitz	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	34%	14%	33%	23%	24%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	19%	20%	16%	18%	19%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	17%	24%	18%	18%	17%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	14%	33%	26%	27%	26%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	17%	9%	7%	14%	14%
	Gender	(1) Female	51%	47%	53%	52%	47%
		(2) Male	49%	53%	47%	48%	53%
	Race	(1) Native American	8%	1%	3%	2%	1%
		(2) Asian/Pacific Islander				2%	1%
		(3) Black		1%	3%	7%	7%
		(4) White	68%	63%	49%	56%	62%
		(5) Hispanic	15%	21%	14%	21%	4%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	5%	8%	9%	1%	11%
		(7) Multiracial - Black		3%	13%	7%	9%
		(8) Multiracial - Other	3%	2%	9%	2%	
(9) Unknown					2%	6%	

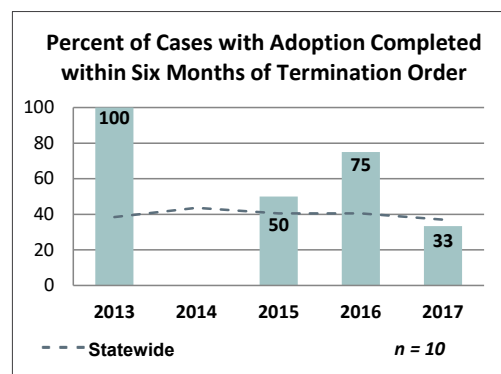
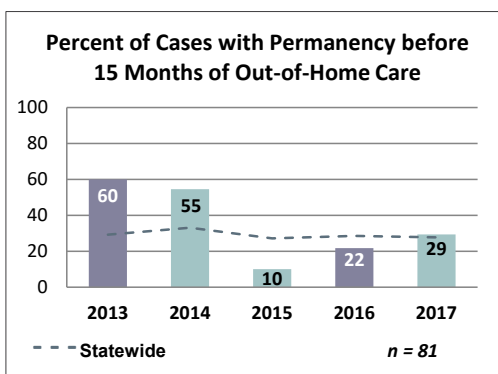
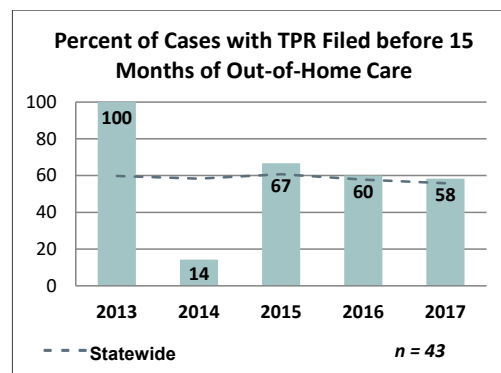
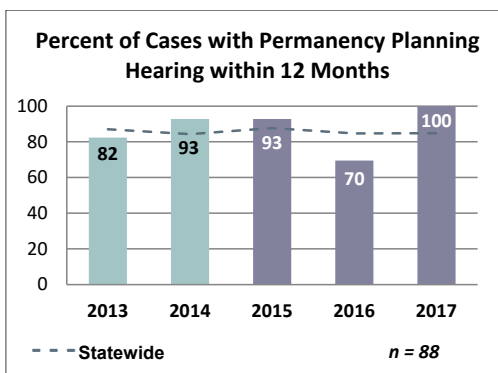
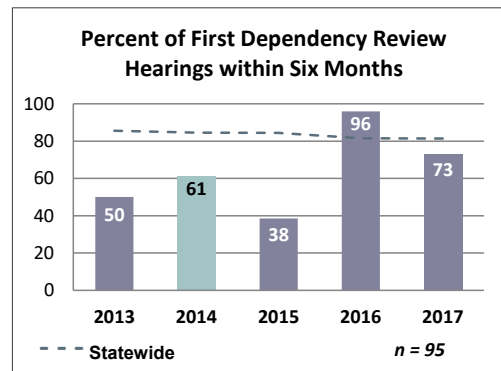
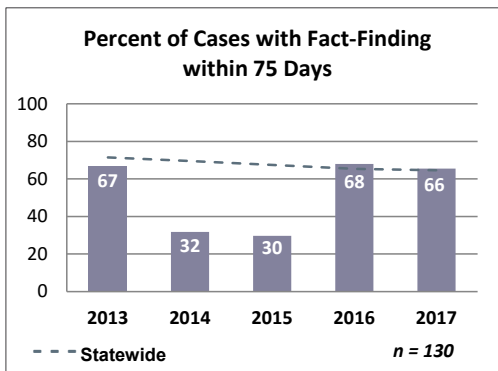
DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



20+ CASE EVENTS

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OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

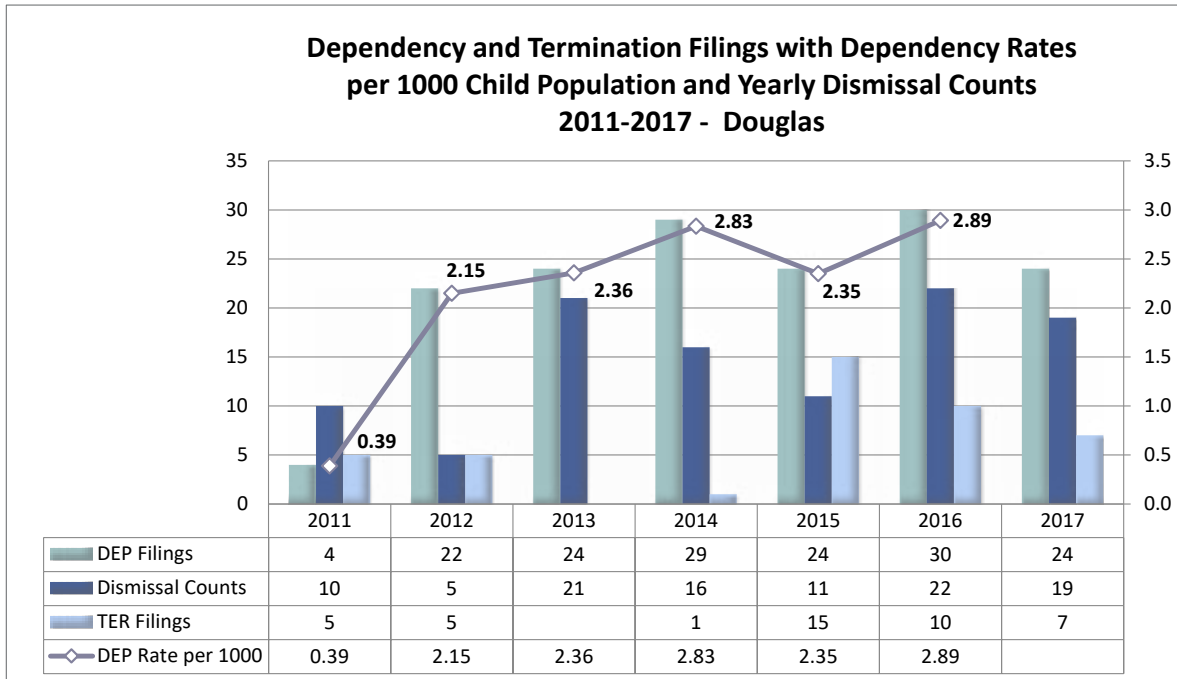
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adoptions	Median Months	22		55	29	22
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%		0%	25%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	27.5	18	87	15	45
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Guardianships	Median Months	29	16	15		
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%		
Reunifications	Median Months	3	11	20	21	19
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	69%	75%	25%	22%	38%

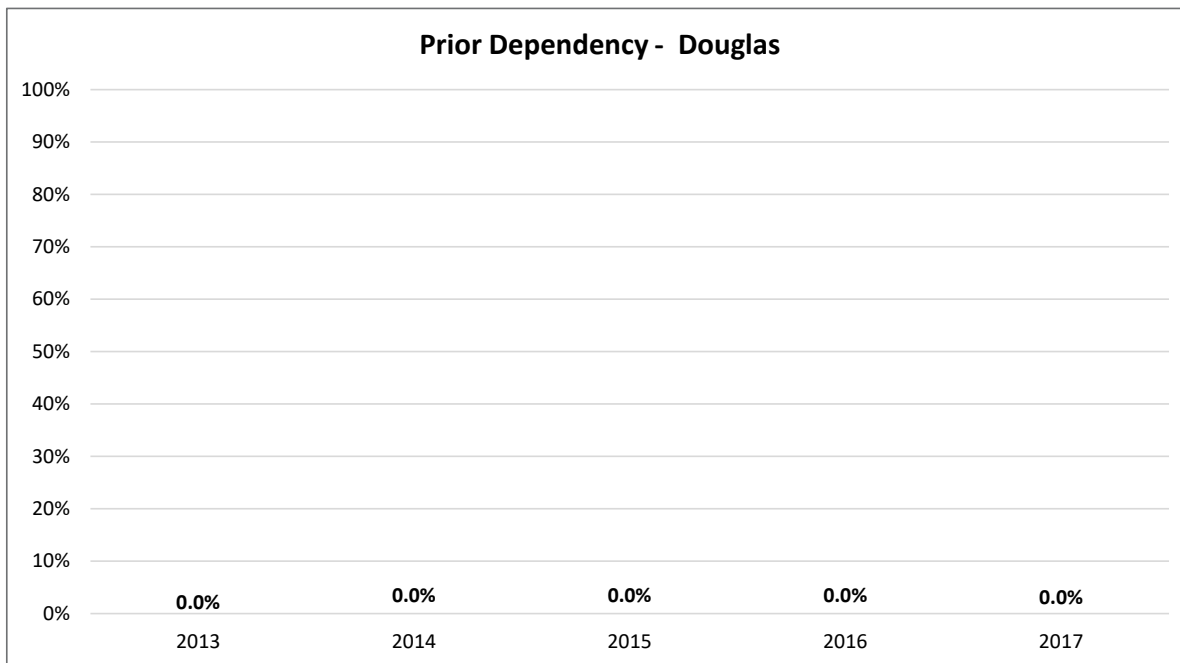
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Douglas	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	21%	17%	29%	30%	17%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	17%	14%	17%	13%	17%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	8%		17%	10%	13%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	42%	48%	33%	40%	26%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	13%	21%	4%	7%	26%
Gender	(1) Female	38%	31%	38%	50%	52%	
	(2) Male	63%	69%	63%	50%	48%	
Race	(3) Black	4%			3%		
	(4) White	42%	62%	63%	60%	17%	
	(5) Hispanic	33%	38%	33%	20%	48%	
	(6) Multiracial - Native American	8%		4%	17%	35%	
	(7) Multiracial - Black	13%					

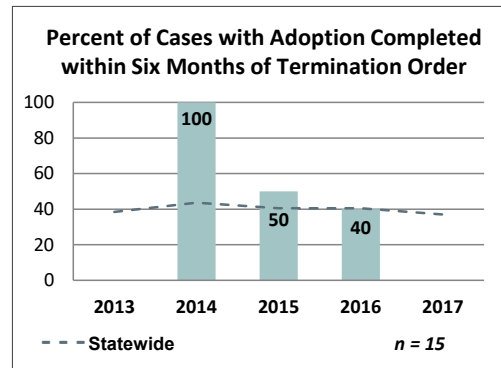
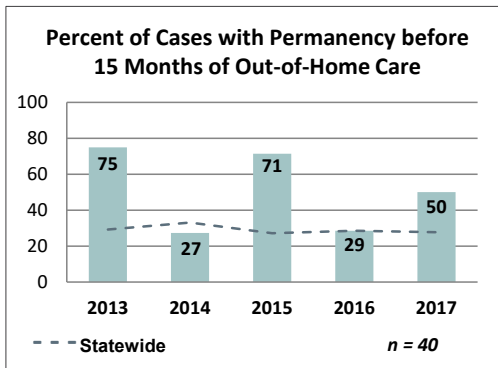
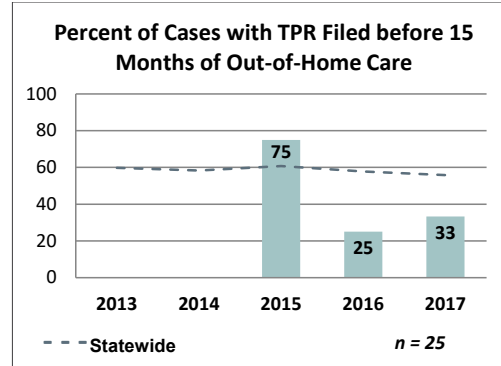
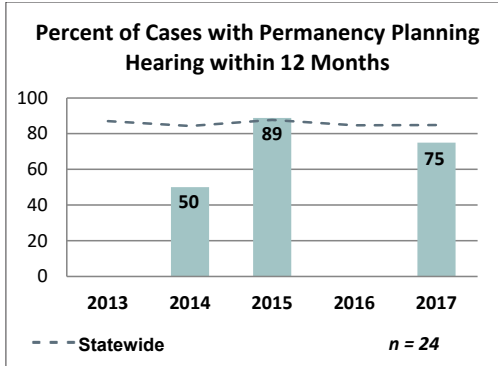
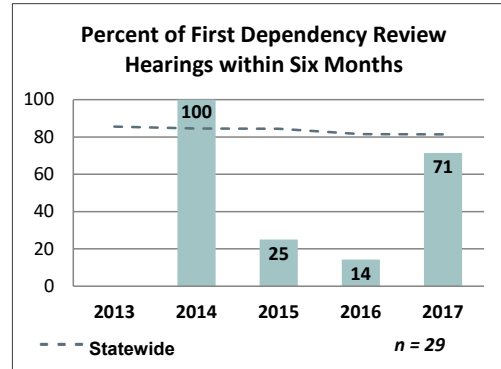
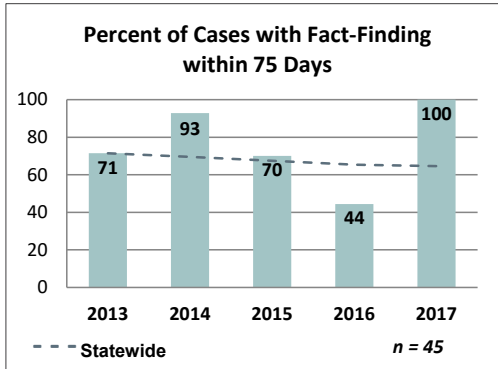
DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

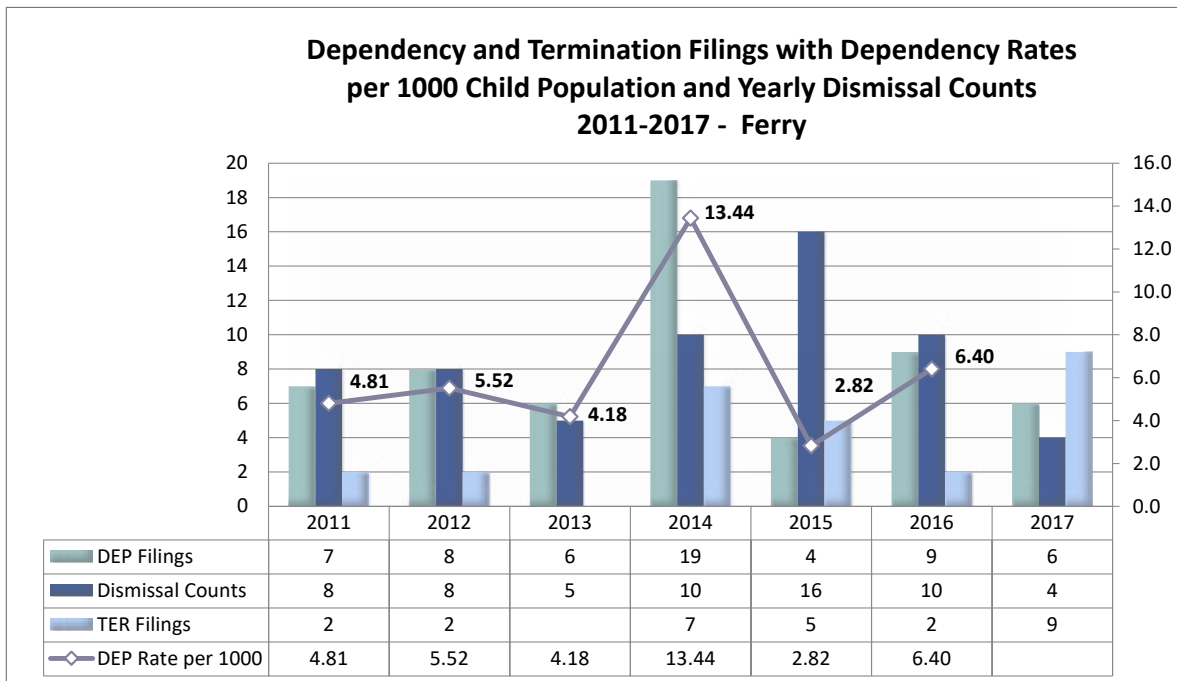
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adoptions	Median Months		35	24	35	55
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%	33%	0%	33%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months					
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					
Guardianships	Median Months	15.5	36	12		
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	50%	33%	100%		
Reunifications	Median Months	12.5	39.5	8	14	12
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	100%	25%	100%	100%	100%

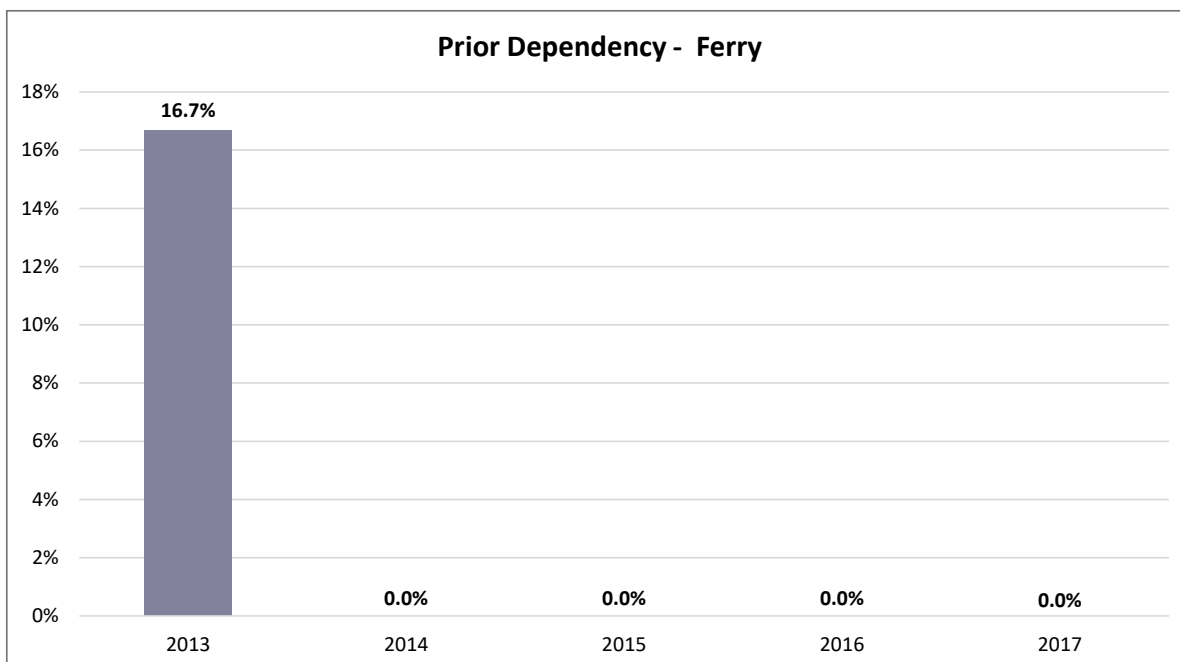
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Ferry	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	17%	16%		22%	17%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	50%			22%	
		(3) 3-5 yrs		16%			
		(4) 6-11 yrs	33%	37%	100%	44%	50%
		(5) 12-17 yrs		32%		11%	33%
	Gender	(1) Female	17%	37%		22%	17%
		(2) Male	83%	63%	100%	78%	83%
	Race	(1) Native American		5%	100%		17%
		(4) White	100%	89%		100%	67%
		(5) Hispanic					17%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American		5%			

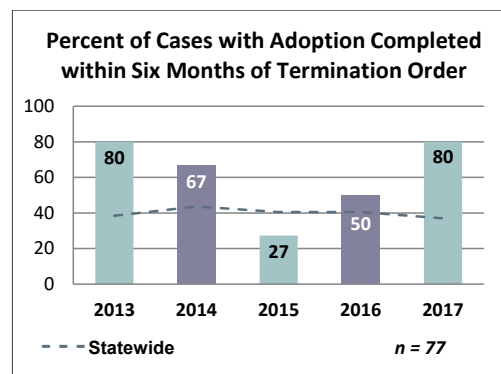
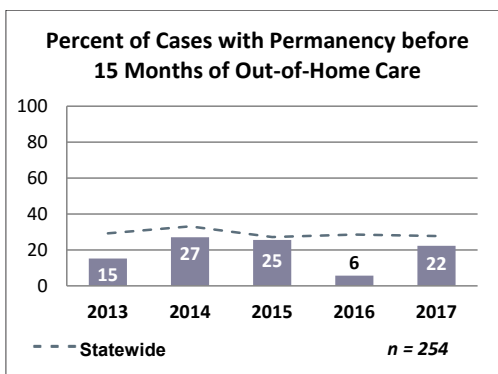
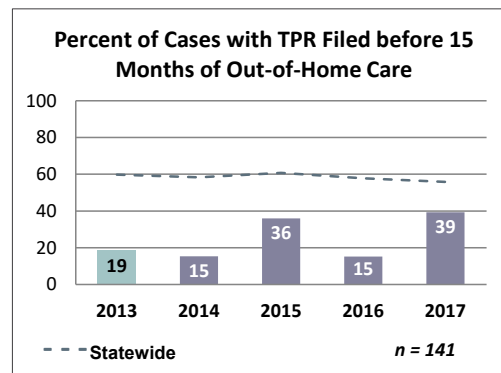
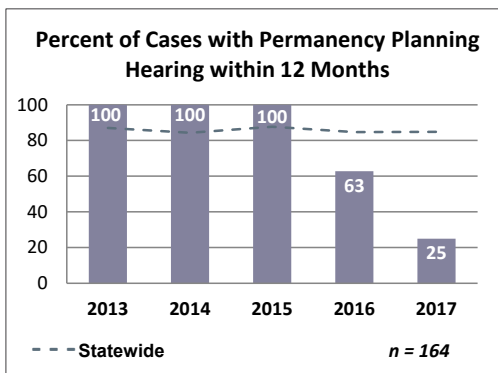
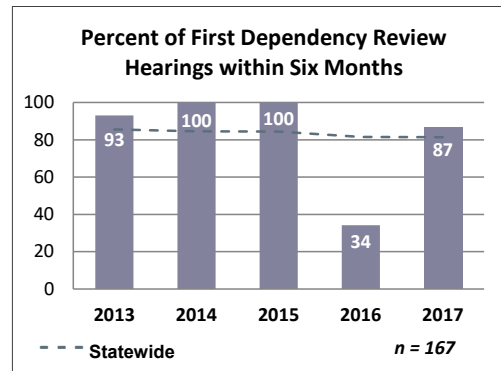
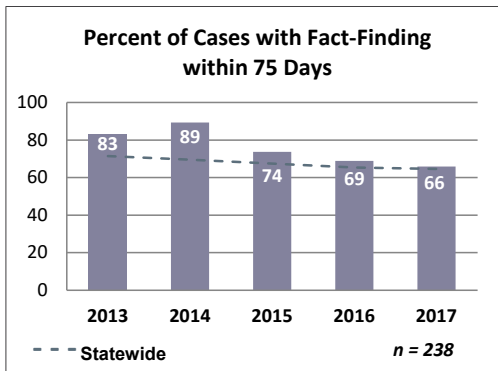
DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

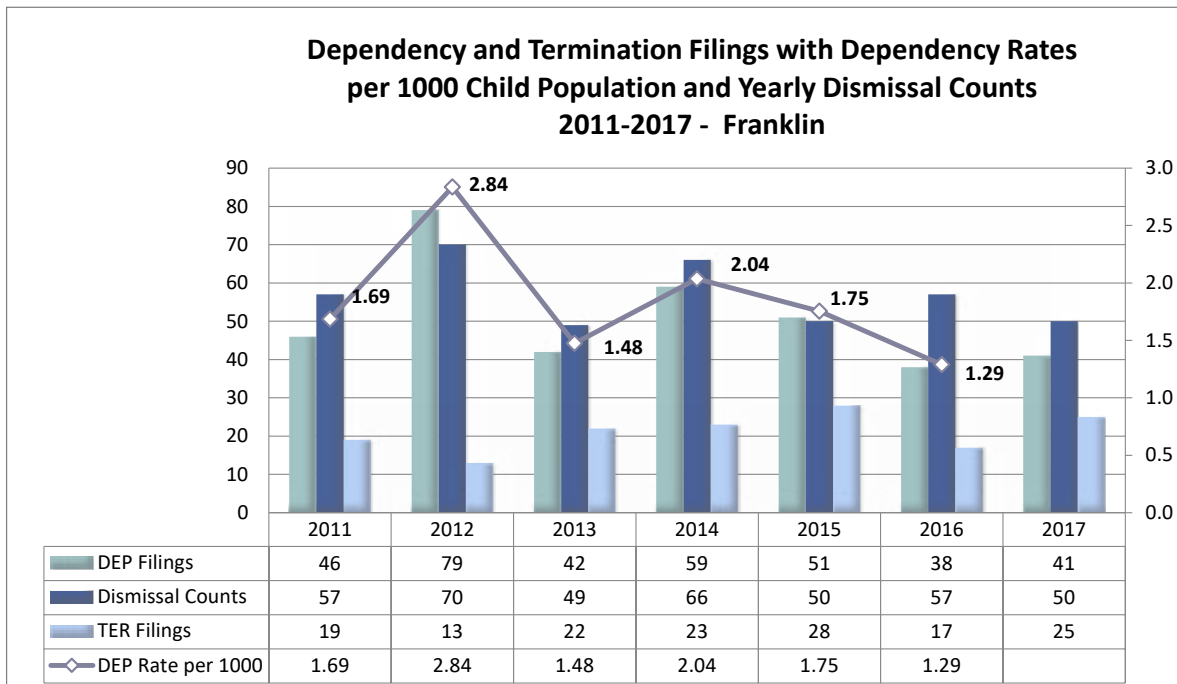
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adoptions	Median Months	34	38	37	32	30
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	45	50.5	64	47	47
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Guardianships	Median Months	36	41	20	28	23.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	50%	0%	30%
Reunifications	Median Months	20.5	12	25	22	19.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	20%	57%	32%	17%	35%

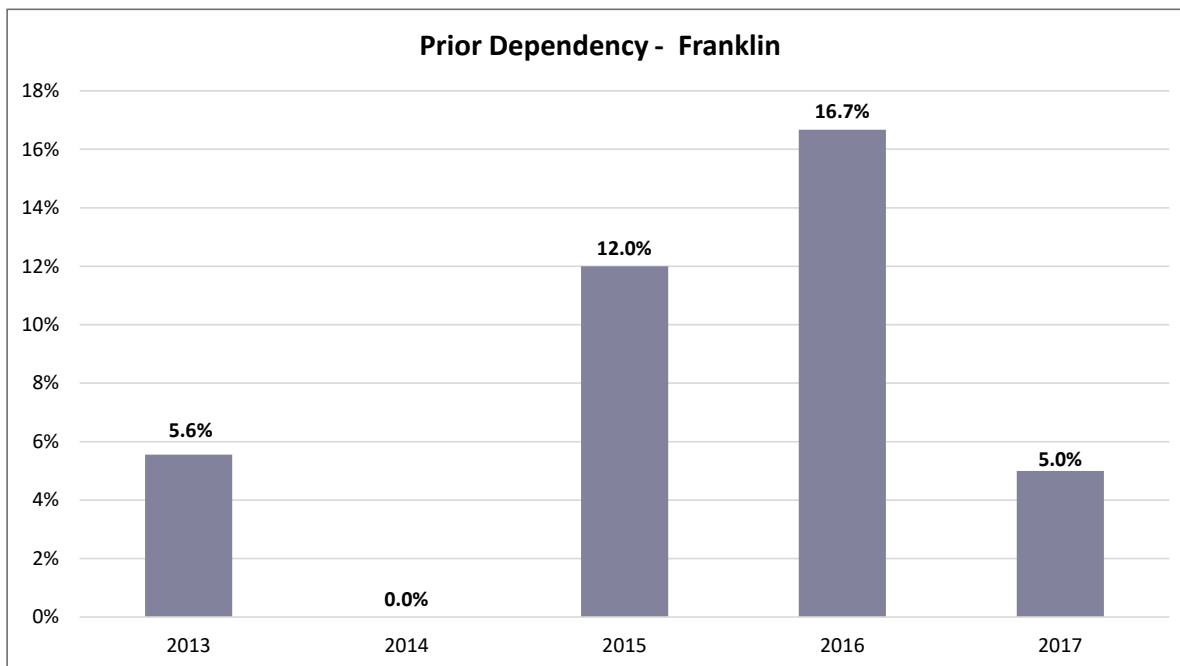
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Franklin	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	22%	14%	32%	43%	40%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	12%	15%	18%	8%	18%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	29%	20%	16%	22%	15%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	24%	36%	22%	14%	13%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	12%	15%	12%	14%	15%
	Gender	(1) Female	39%	63%	64%	54%	55%
		(2) Male	61%	37%	36%	46%	45%
	Race	(1) Native American					3%
		(3) Black	2%	2%		16%	
		(4) White	56%	15%	6%	22%	33%
		(5) Hispanic	37%	80%	86%	41%	40%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	5%	3%	4%	5%	20%
		(7) Multiracial - Black			4%	3%	3%
		(8) Multiracial - Other				14%	
	(9) Unknown					3%	

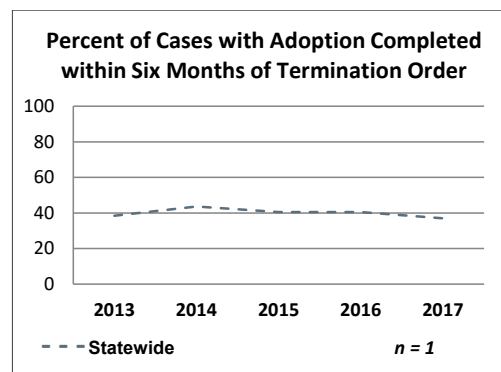
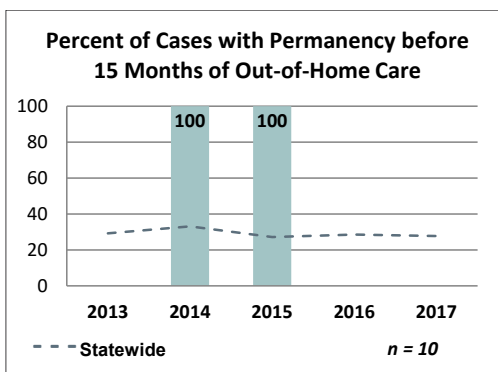
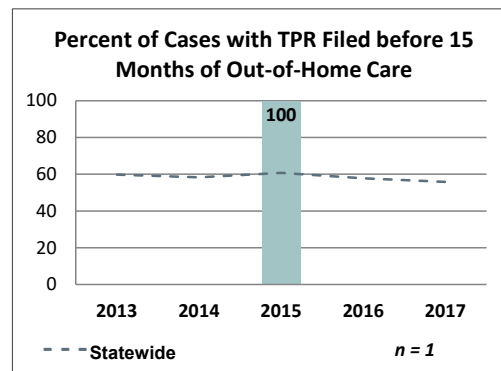
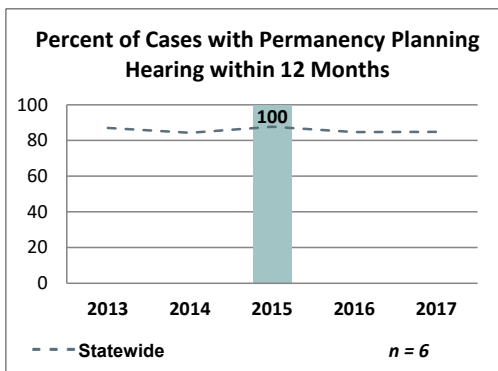
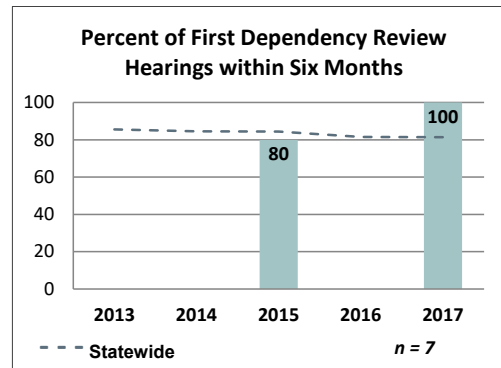
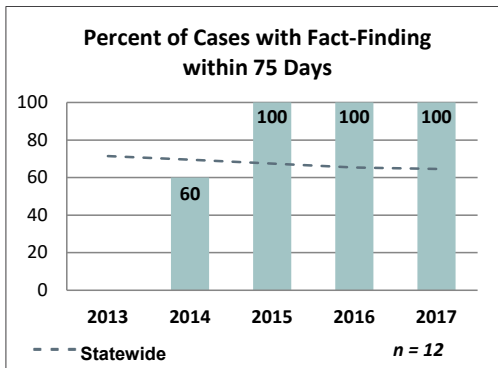
DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

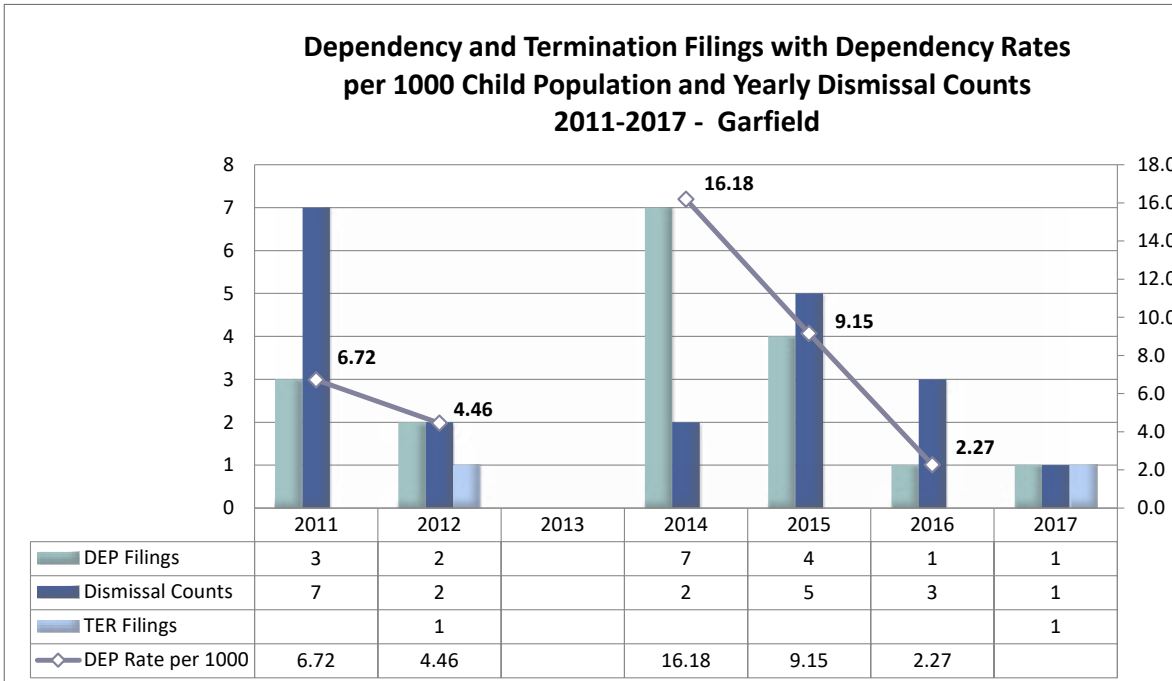
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adoptions	Median Months	25				
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%				
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months					
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					
Guardianships	Median Months					
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					
Reunifications	Median Months		2	2	15	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		100%	100%	0%	

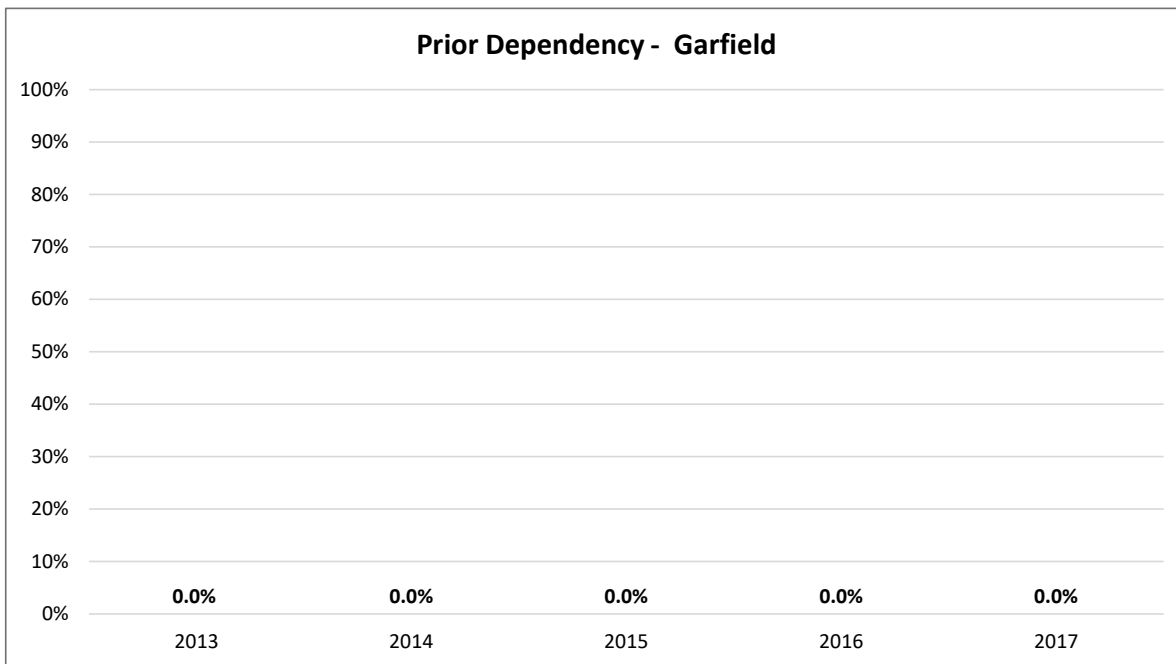
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Garfield	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs				100%	
		(3) 3-5 yrs		29%			
		(4) 6-11 yrs		29%	67%		
		(5) 12-17 yrs		43%	33%		100%
	Gender	(1) Female		43%	33%	100%	
		(2) Male		57%	67%		100%
	Race	(1) Native American			33%		
		(4) White		100%	67%		100%
		(5) Hispanic				100%	

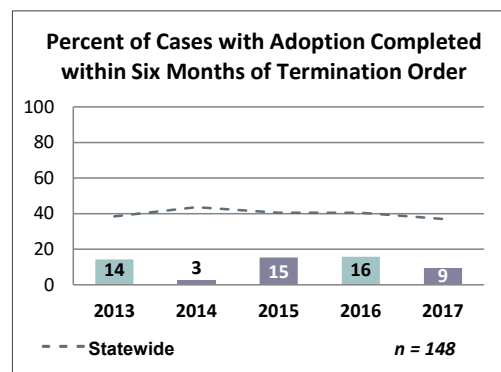
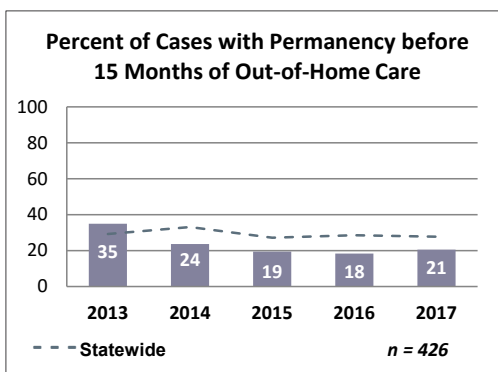
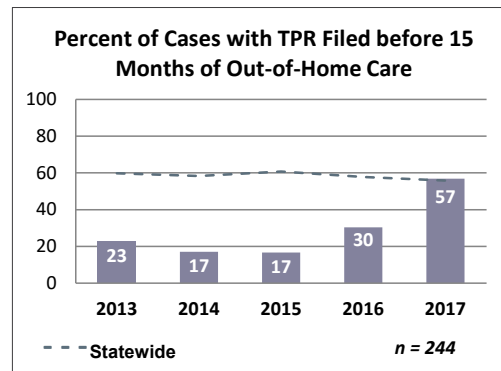
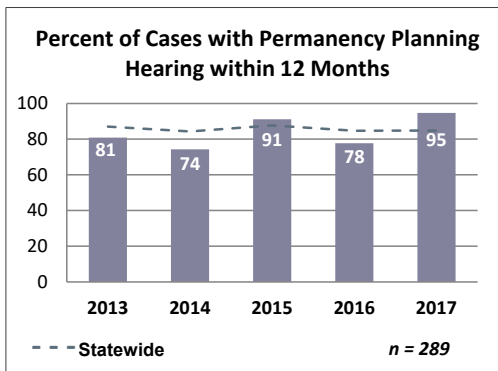
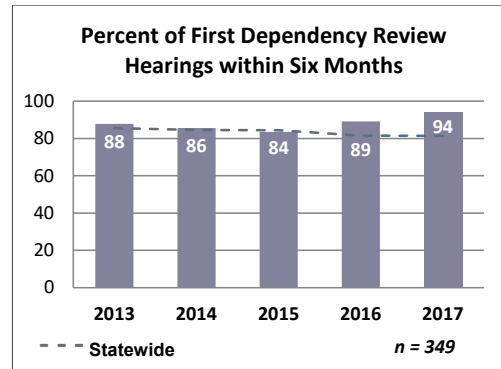
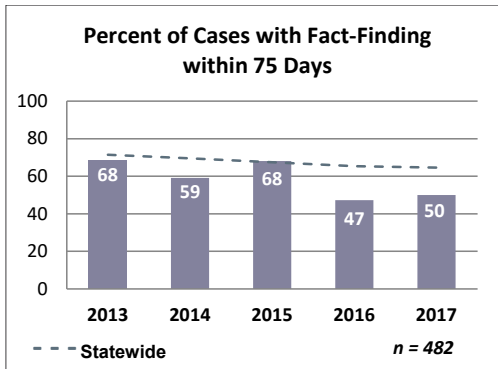
DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

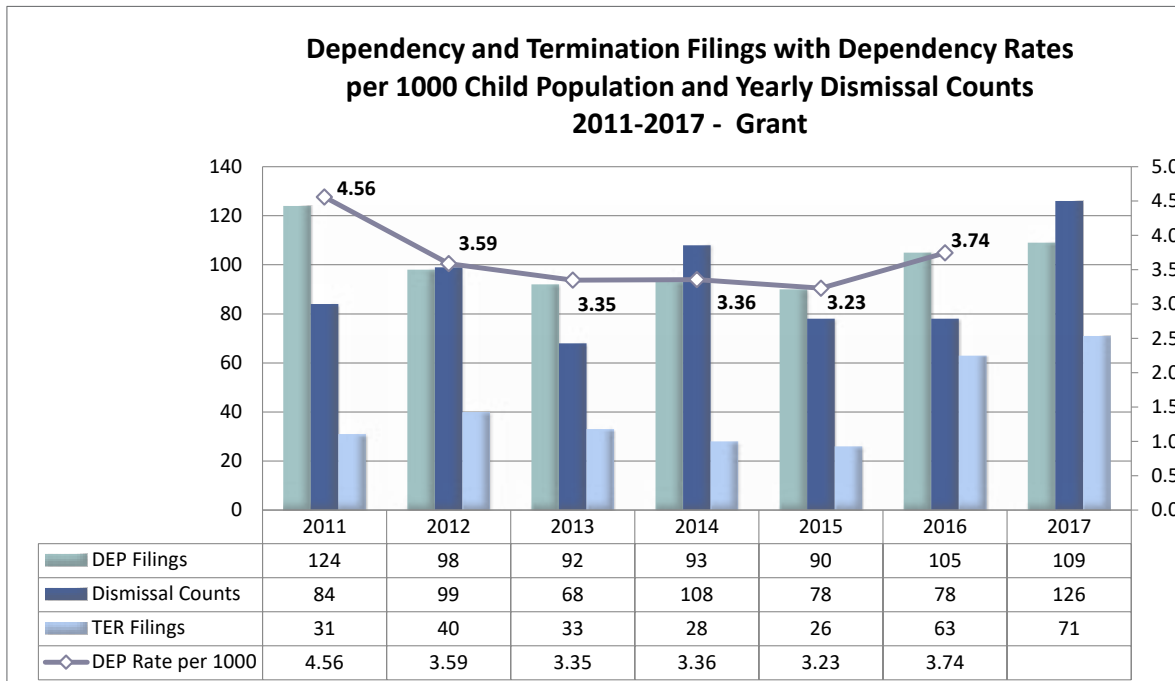
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adoptions	Median Months	47.5	37.5	47	63	35
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	7%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	50	86	88.5	74	19
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Guardianships	Median Months	31	33	30	37.5	22
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	11%	25%	0%	7%	0%
Reunifications	Median Months	14	15	15.5	22	18
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	51%	42%	47%	29%	46%

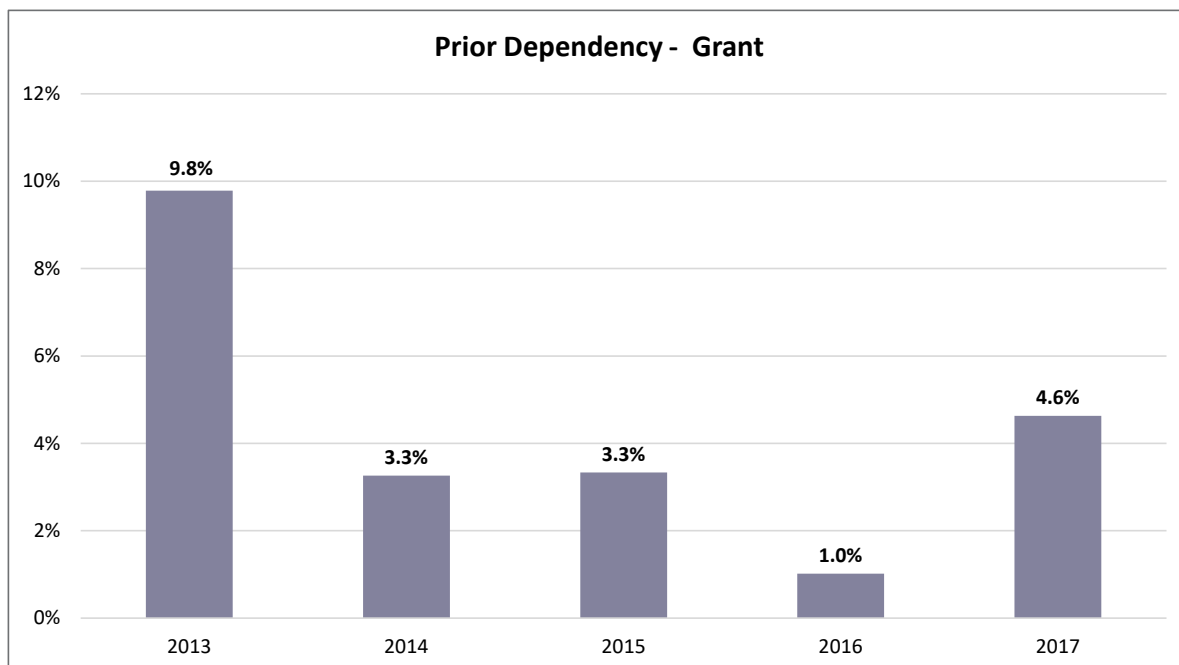
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Grant	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	36%	25%	25%	32%	32%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	20%	25%	24%	21%	19%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	18%	18%	13%	20%	23%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	18%	26%	22%	16%	17%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	7%	5%	16%	11%	9%
		(6) >17 yrs			1%		
	Gender	(1) Female	47%	46%	45%	49%	57%
		(2) Male	53%	54%	55%	51%	43%
	Race	(1) Native American	1%	2%	1%		
		(2) Asian/Pacific Islander	1%				
		(3) Black	3%		2%	2%	1%
		(4) White	43%	49%	44%	48%	30%
		(5) Hispanic	43%	44%	38%	43%	52%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	6%	2%	13%	1%	5%
		(7) Multiracial - Black	1%	1%	2%	4%	8%
		(8) Multiracial - Other	1%			2%	1%
		(9) Unknown		1%			3%

DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



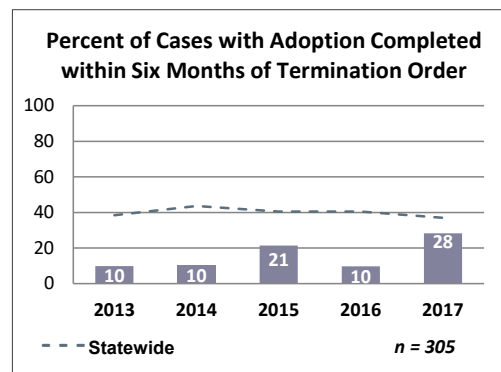
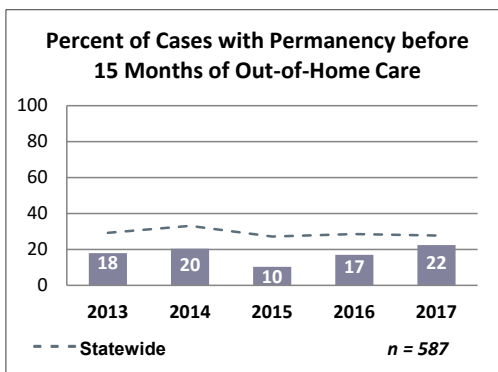
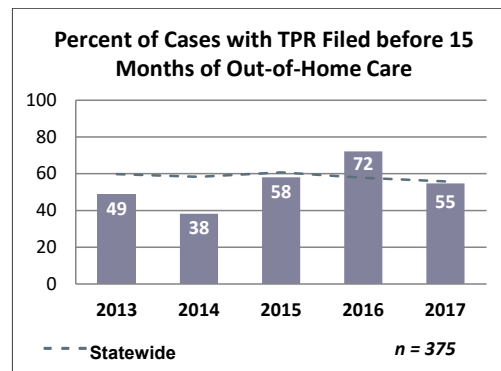
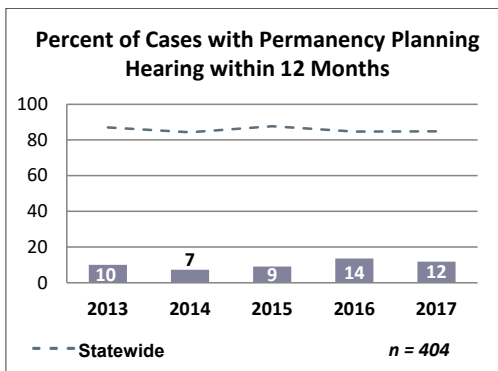
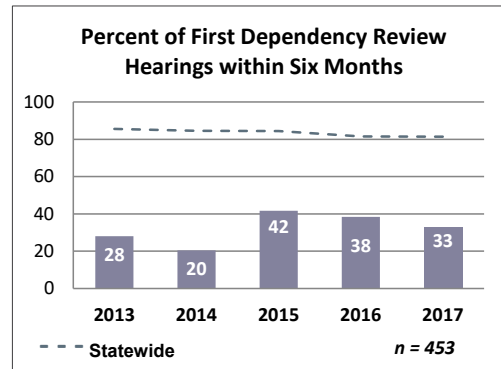
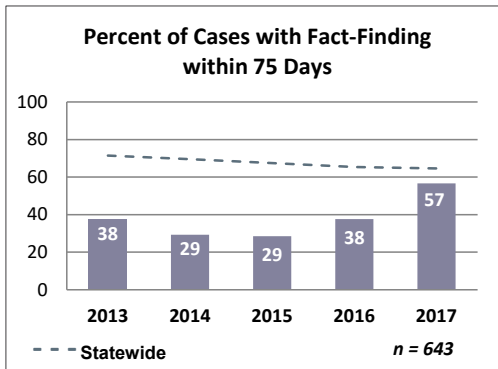
Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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GRAYS HARBOR

PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 CASE EVENTS



20+ CASE EVENTS

Note: Calculation improvements regarding duplicate and connective DEP/TER cases and closer rule alignment with the Federal Child and Family Service Review (CFSR) have been incorporated to the TPR within 15 months objective. Historical numbers have been updated.

GRAYS HARBOR

OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

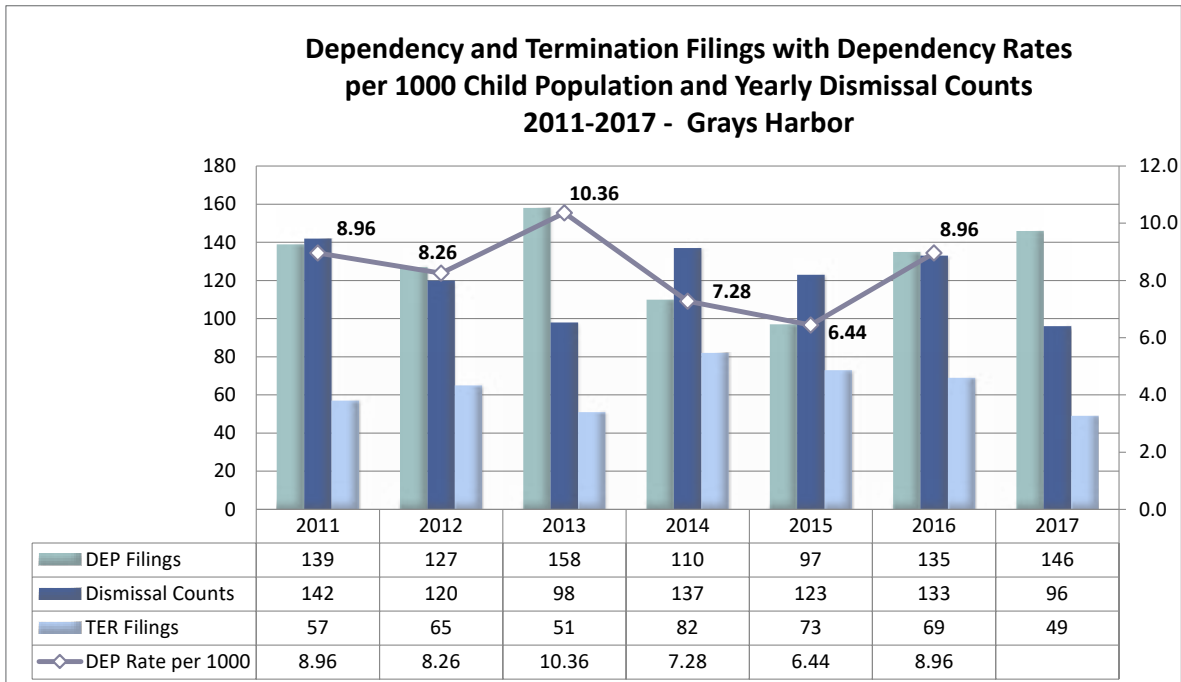
Outcome	Values	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adoptions	Median Months	32	36	31	32.5	26
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	8%	7%	1%	0%	14%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	66	64	49	44.5	39
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	33%	0%	20%	13%	0%
Guardianships	Median Months	18	20	28.5	26.5	38.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	33%	29%	0%	0%	10%
Reunifications	Median Months	20	17	25.5	15	17
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	31%	37%	33%	47%	38%

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

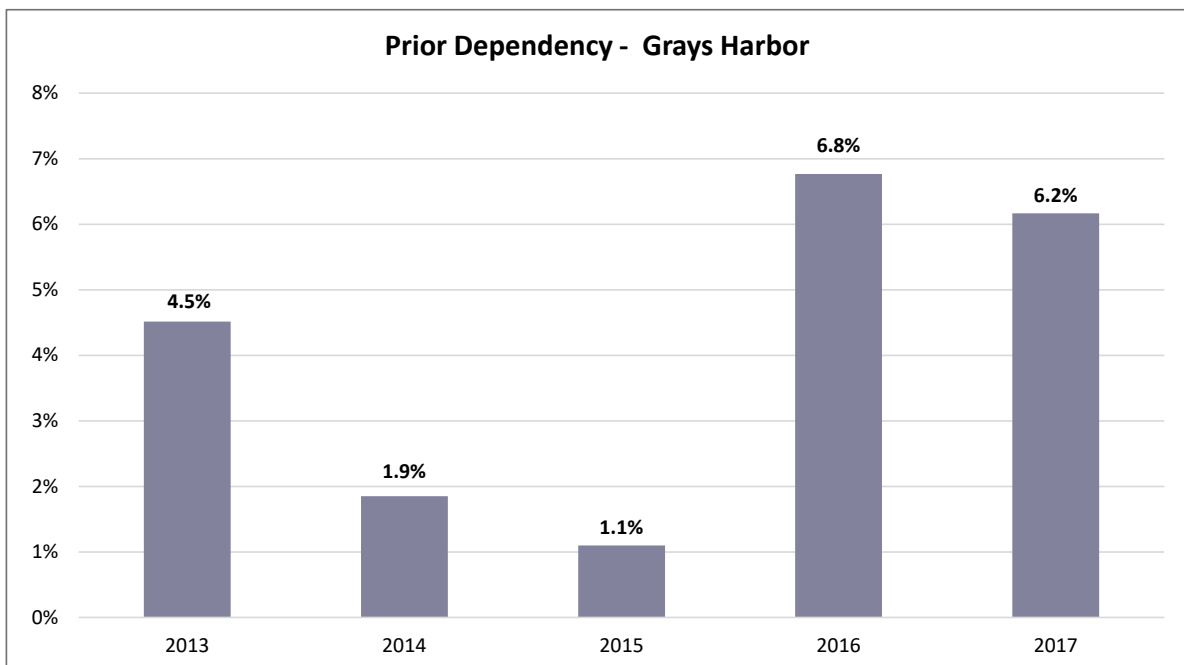
			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Grays Harbor	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	29%	48%	39%	34%	34%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	13%	11%	9%	14%	12%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	17%	10%	17%	15%	20%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	24%	17%	24%	23%	26%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	16%	15%	11%	15%	9%
	Gender	(1) Female	43%	52%	45%	36%	55%
		(2) Male	57%	48%	55%	64%	45%
	Race	(1) Native American	7%	7%	6%	5%	4%
		(2) Asian/Pacific Islander	2%			2%	1%
		(3) Black	1%		1%		
		(4) White	50%	61%	63%	75%	60%
		(5) Hispanic	20%	22%	13%	6%	17%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	13%	7%	16%	8%	8%
		(7) Multiracial - Black	2%	3%	1%	2%	8%
		(8) Multiracial - Other	5%			2%	
(9) Unknown						2%	

GRAYS HARBOR

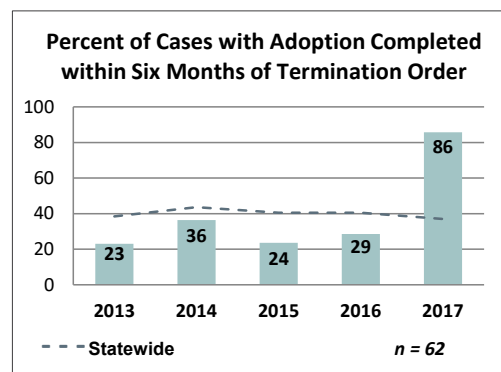
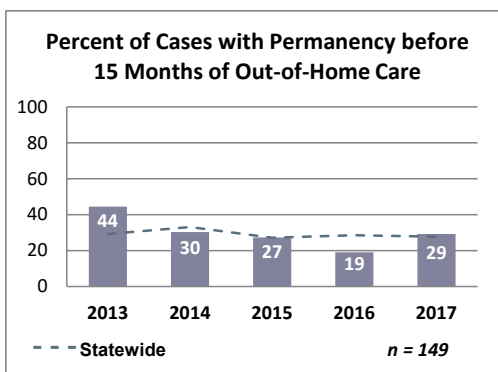
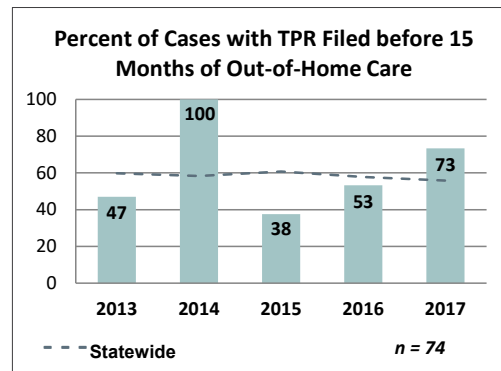
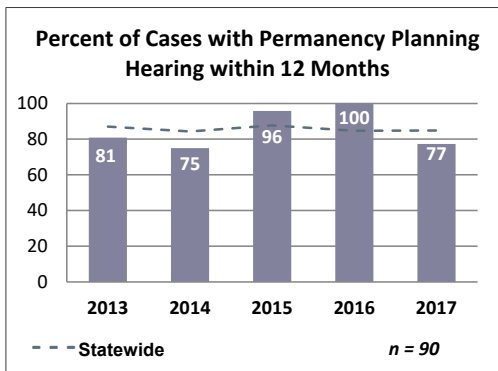
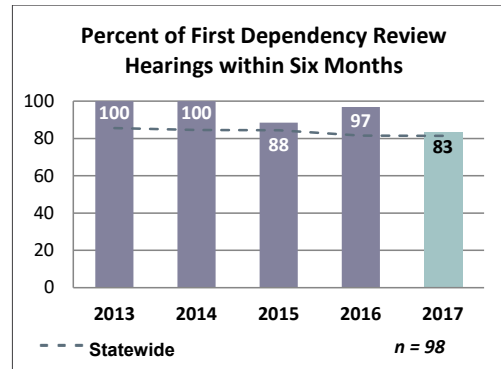
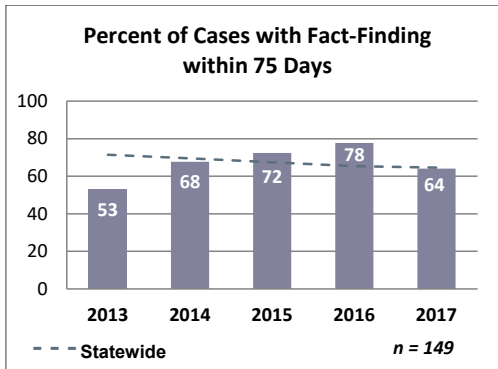
DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



20+ CASE EVENTS

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OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

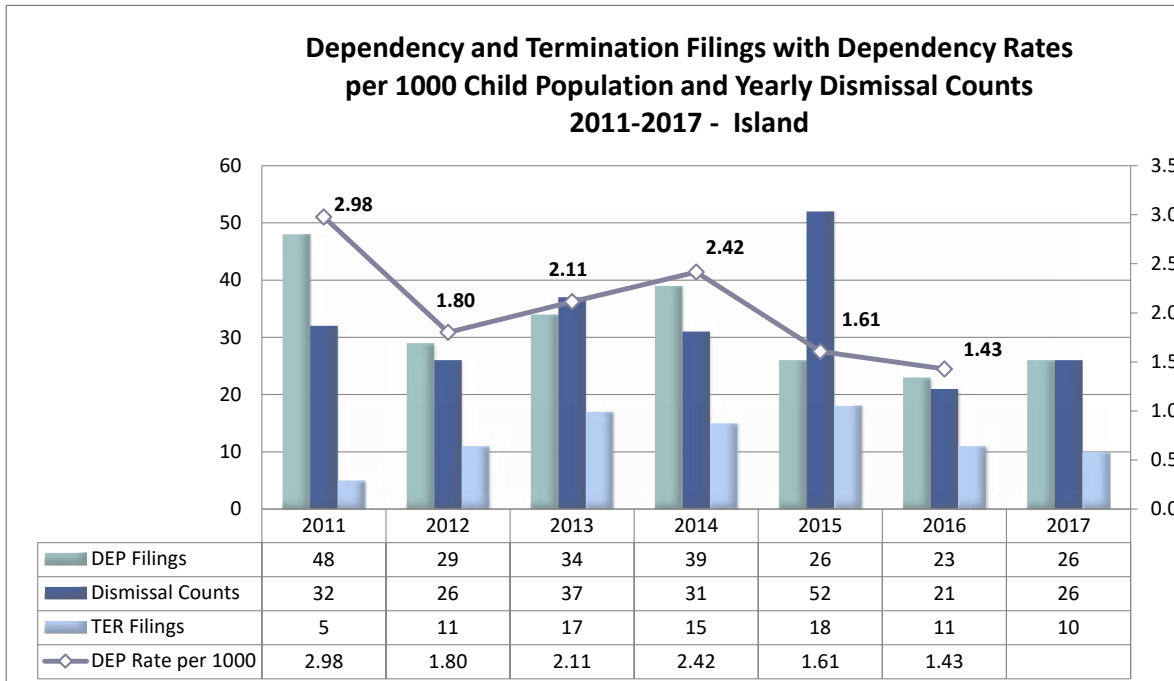
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adoptions	Median Months	36	28	37	27	25
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	87.5	112			
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%			
Guardianships	Median Months	0	15	23		23
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	100%	50%	0%		0%
Reunifications	Median Months	8	13	12	14	16
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	89%	53%	50%	57%	44%

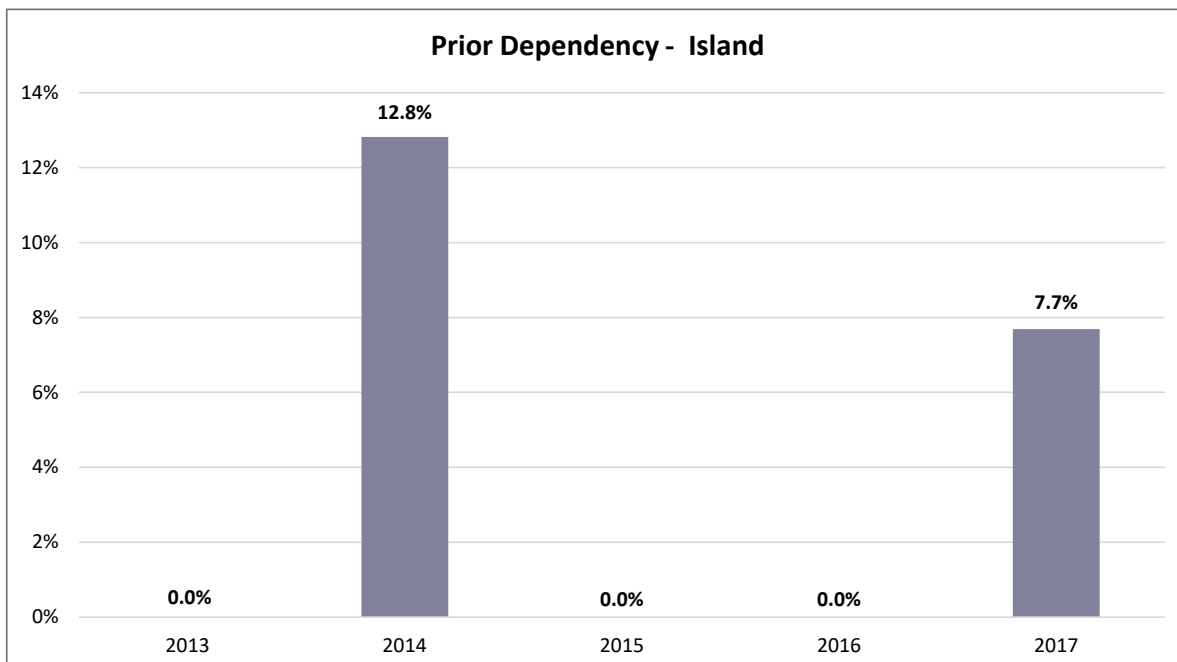
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
Island	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	18%	18%	20%	26%	50%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	18%	21%	8%	26%	4%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	24%	10%	28%	4%	8%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	30%	28%	32%	22%	21%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	6%	23%	12%	22%	17%
		(6) >17 yrs	3%				
	Gender	(1) Female	70%	41%	60%	57%	50%
		(2) Male	30%	59%	40%	43%	50%
	Race	(1) Native American			12%		4%
		(2) Asian/Pacific Islander				4%	
		(3) Black	12%	18%	12%	9%	4%
		(4) White	79%	44%	44%	61%	58%
		(5) Hispanic	3%	8%	12%	13%	8%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	3%	10%	20%	9%	13%
		(7) Multiracial - Black	3%	15%		4%	13%
		(8) Multiracial - Other		5%			

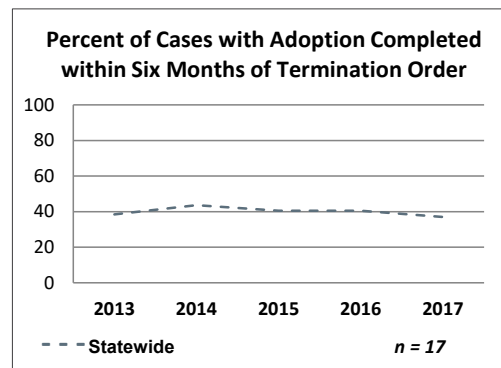
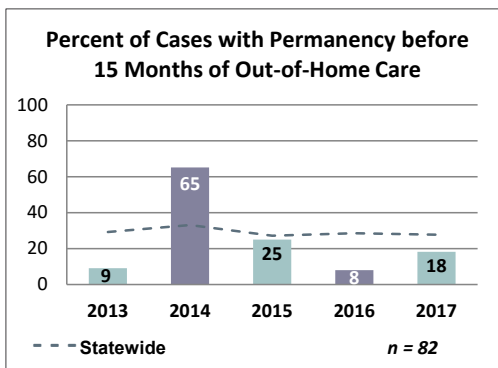
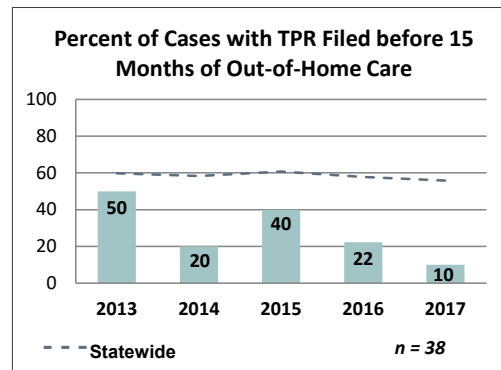
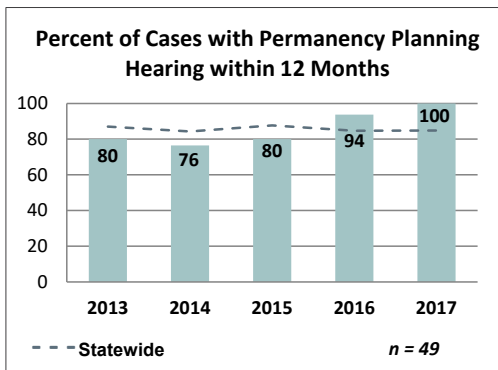
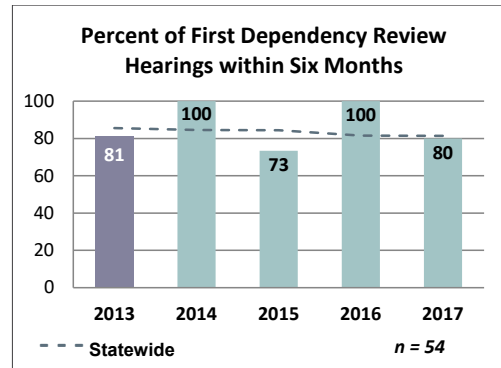
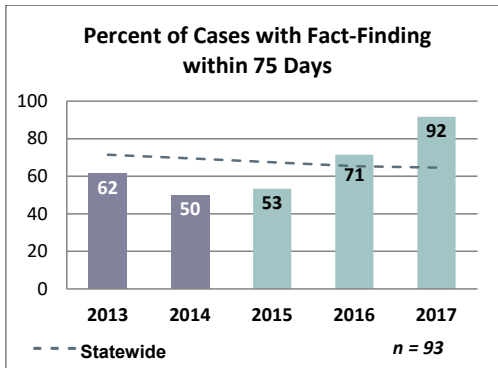
DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



20+ CASE EVENTS

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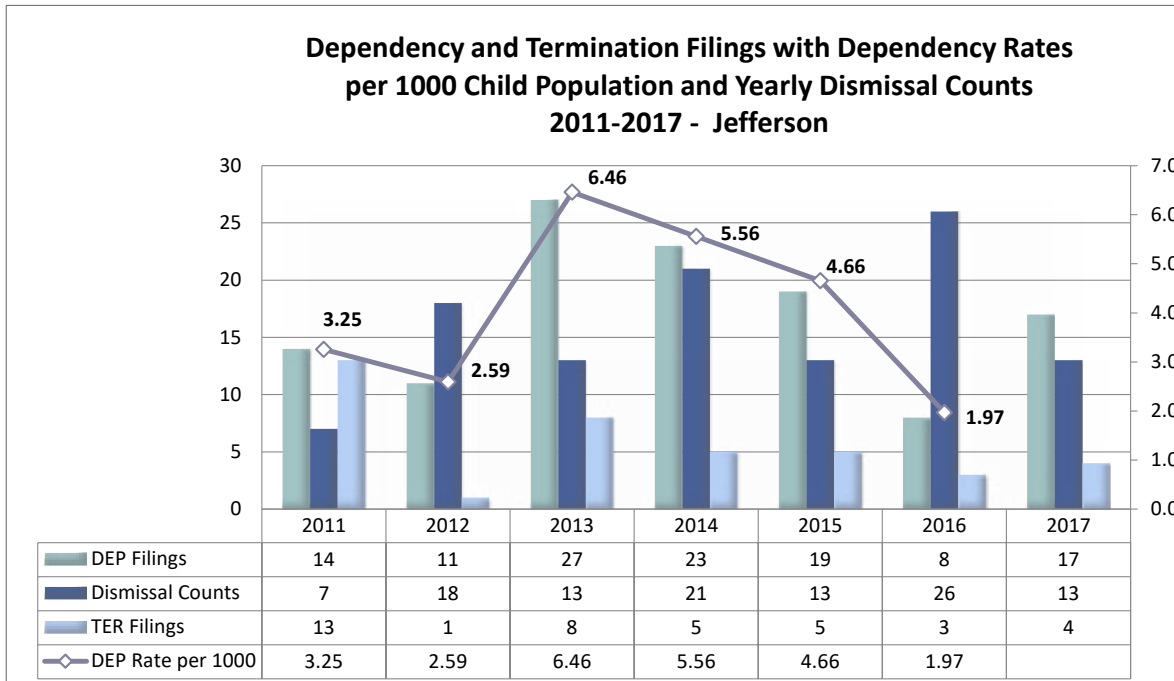
OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

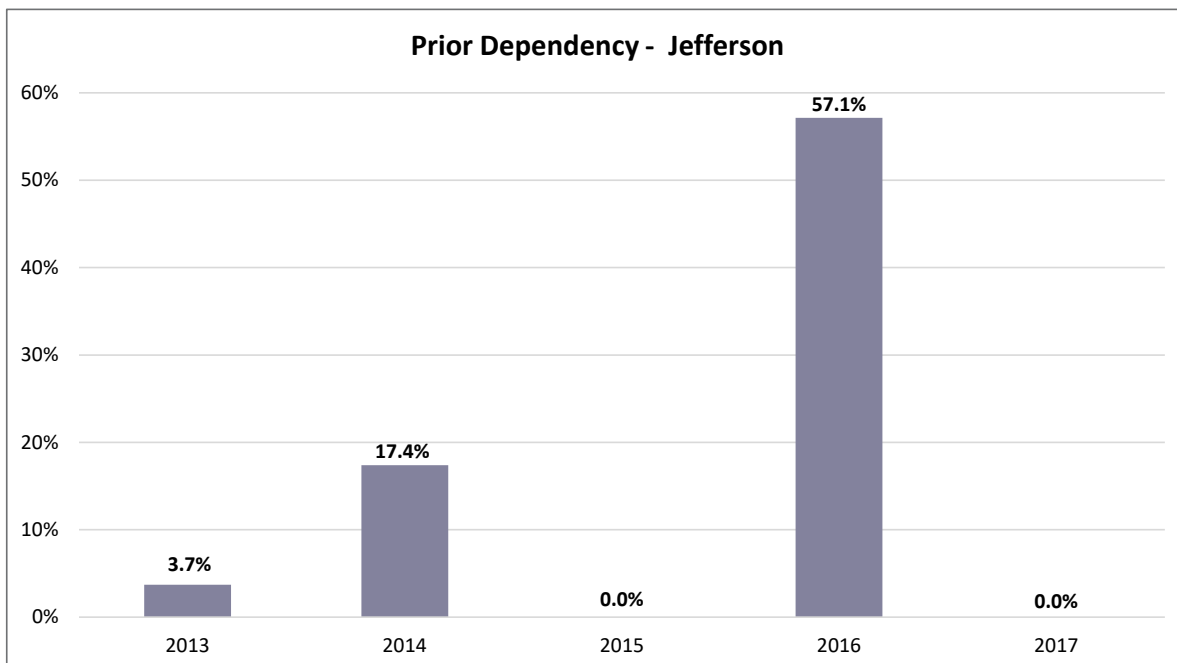
Outcome	Values	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adoptions	Median Months	29	41	33	39	51
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	39	51	54	59.5	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Guardianships	Median Months	55	45	29	43	22
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Reunifications	Median Months	39	6	18	23	3
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	17%	83%	43%	15%	67%

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

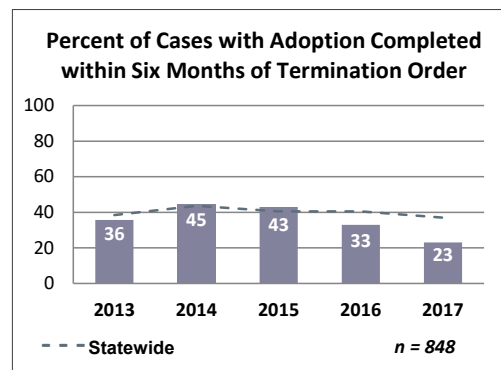
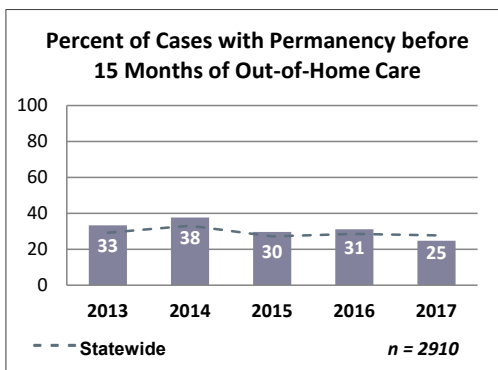
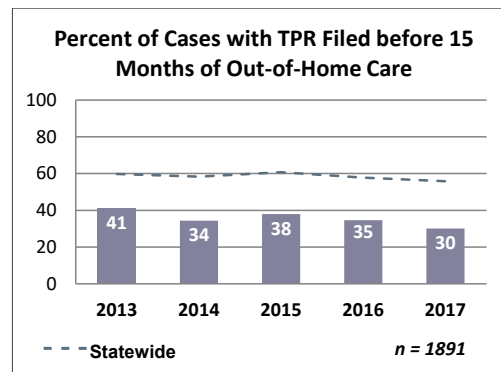
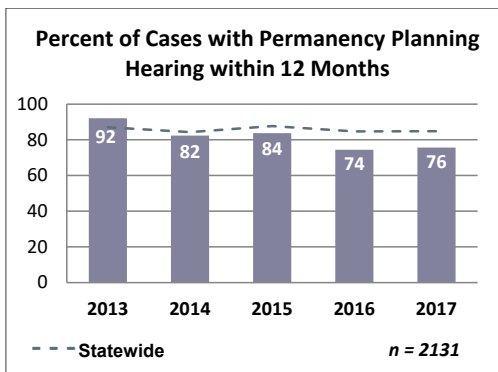
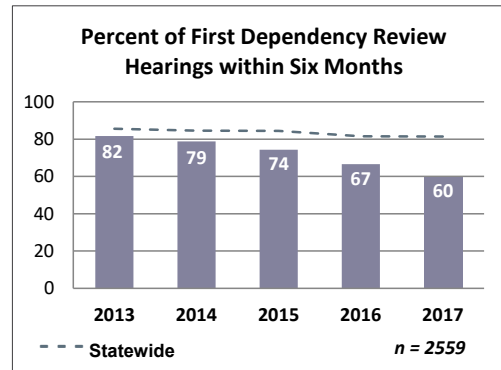
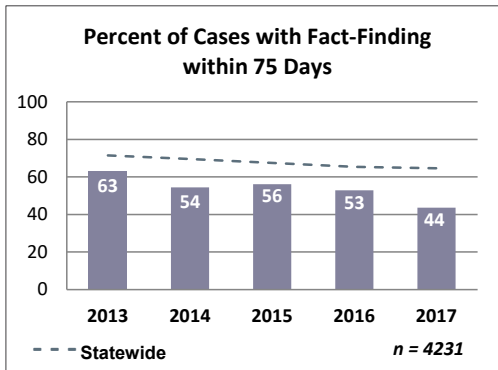
			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Jefferson	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	27%	9%	11%	13%	23%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	19%	14%	16%		15%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	4%	23%	16%	13%	8%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	35%	36%	37%	50%	46%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	15%	18%	21%	25%	8%
	Gender	(1) Female	58%	59%	79%	50%	62%
		(2) Male	42%	41%	21%	50%	38%
	Race	(1) Native American	12%	9%	16%		8%
		(3) Black		23%			
		(4) White	69%	32%	58%	88%	85%
		(5) Hispanic			16%		
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	15%	36%	5%		
		(7) Multiracial - Black	4%			13%	
		(8) Multiracial - Other			5%		8%



Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



20+ CASE EVENTS

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OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

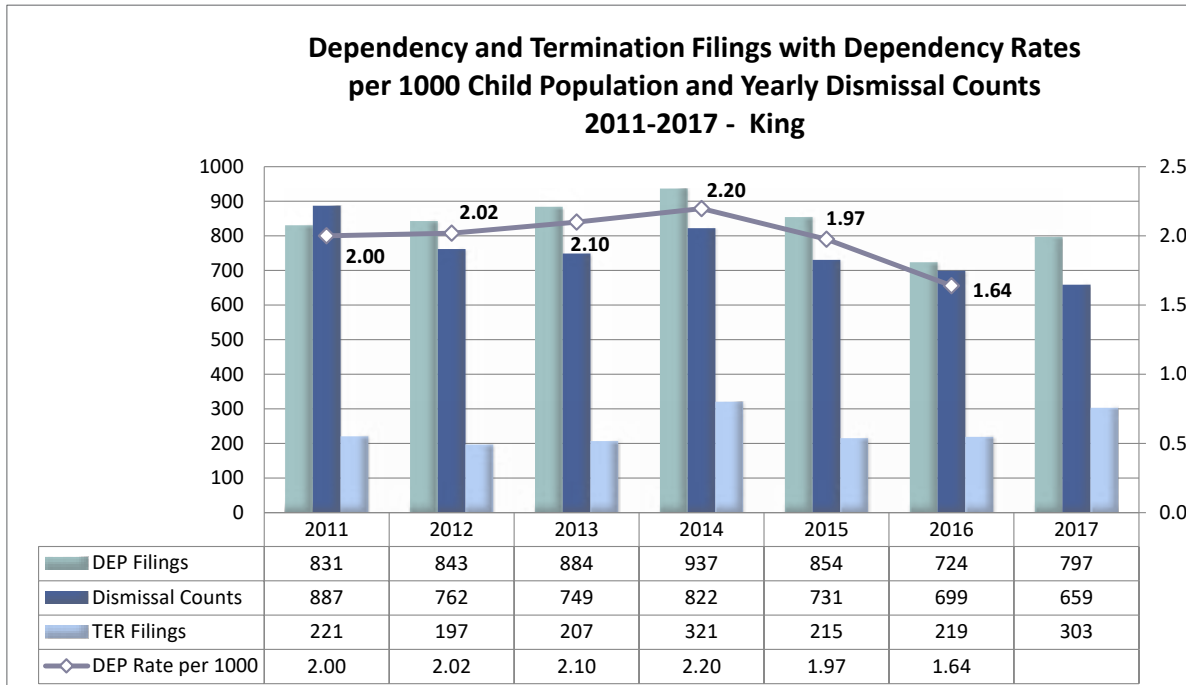
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adoptions	Median Months	32	31	32	35	38
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	1%	2%	2%	3%	1%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	32	46	59.5	61	60.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	17%	22%	7%	13%	3%
Guardianships	Median Months	26	28	36	28	35
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	8%	8%	14%	21%	4%
Reunifications	Median Months	14	9	15	15	17
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	53%	58%	49%	47%	43%

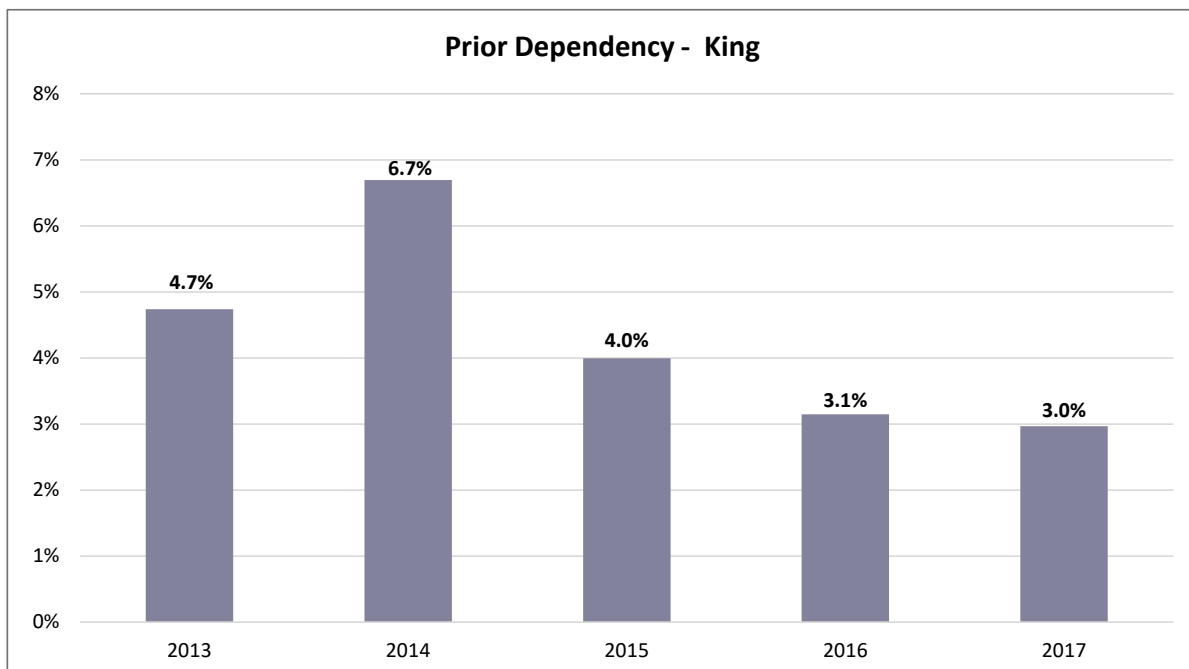
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
King	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	25%	25%	28%	26%	28%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	14%	14%	14%	15%	13%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	18%	16%	14%	15%	16%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	27%	27%	25%	28%	26%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	15%	18%	19%	17%	18%
		(6) >17 yrs				0%	0%
	Gender	(1) Female	48%	49%	46%	52%	49%
		(2) Male	52%	51%	54%	48%	51%
	Race	(1) Native American	4%	3%	3%	4%	3%
		(2) Asian/Pacific Islander	6%	6%	7%	7%	8%
		(3) Black	24%	20%	18%	21%	23%
		(4) White	30%	31%	38%	35%	36%
		(5) Hispanic	14%	17%	11%	10%	10%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	9%	6%	7%	6%	6%
		(7) Multiracial - Black	11%	13%	11%	9%	9%
		(8) Multiracial - Other	2%	4%	4%	5%	4%
		(9) Unknown			0%	2%	3%

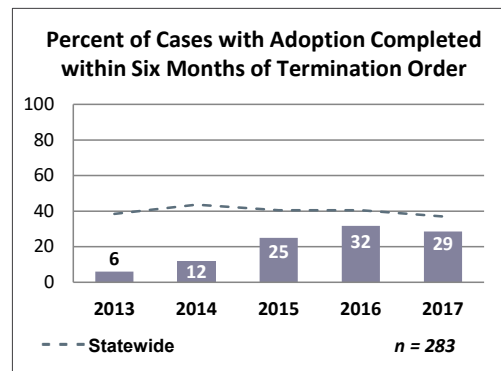
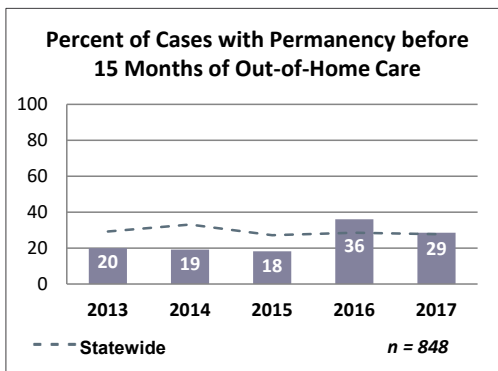
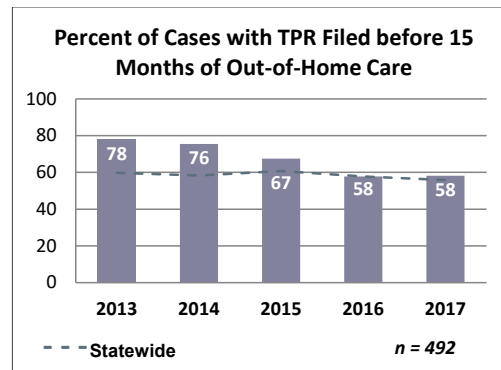
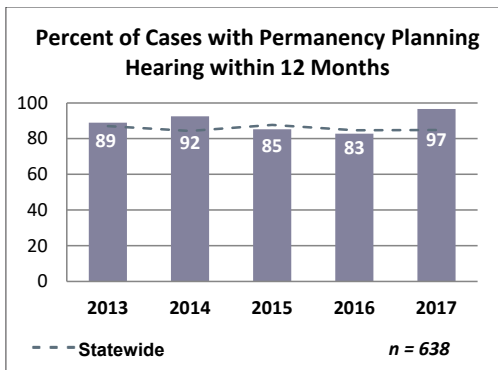
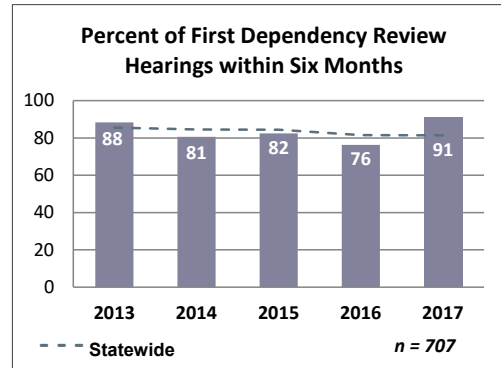
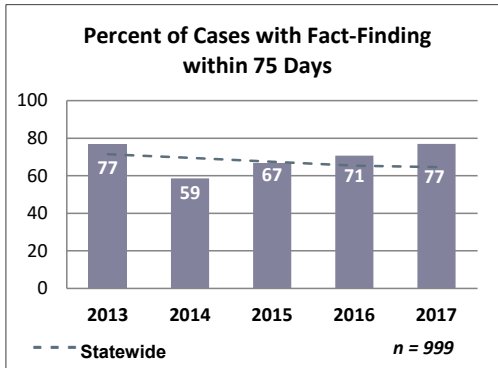
DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



20+ CASE EVENTS

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OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

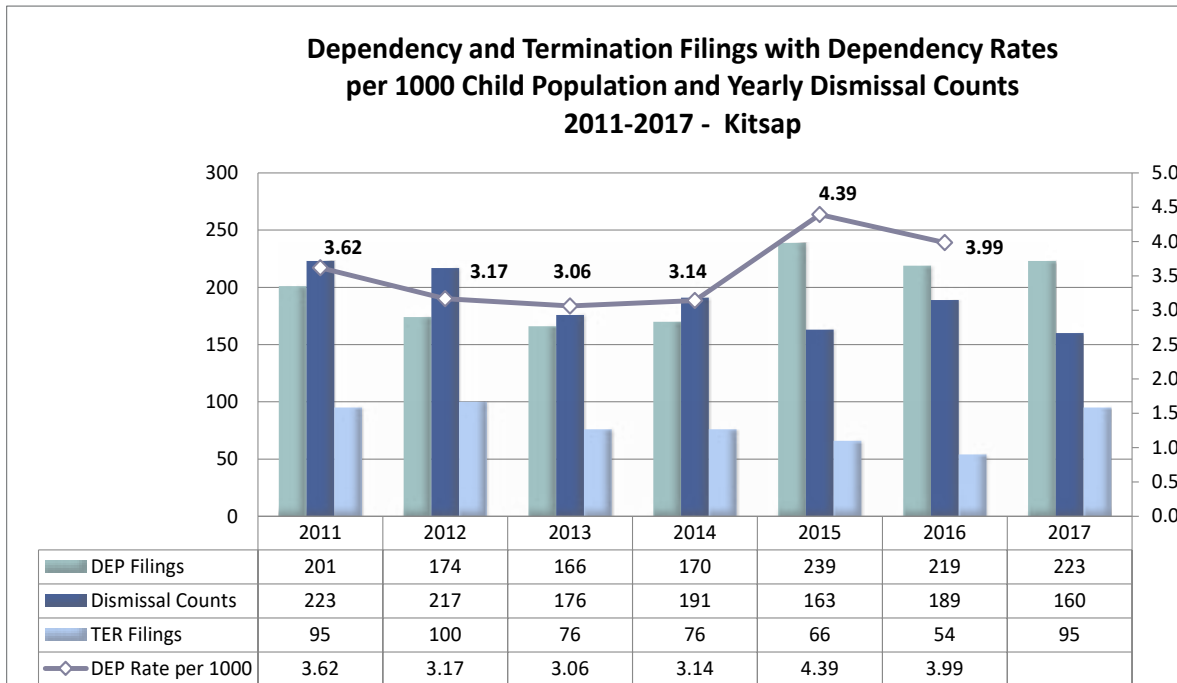
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adoptions	Median Months	31	37	30	30	28
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	3%	0%	1%	0%	3%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	31	51	22	10	23.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	24%	0%	33%	57%	25%
Guardianships	Median Months	18	22	21.5	18	18
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	14%	20%	12%	45%
Reunifications	Median Months	17	19	17.5	14	17.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	37%	38%	36%	52%	36%

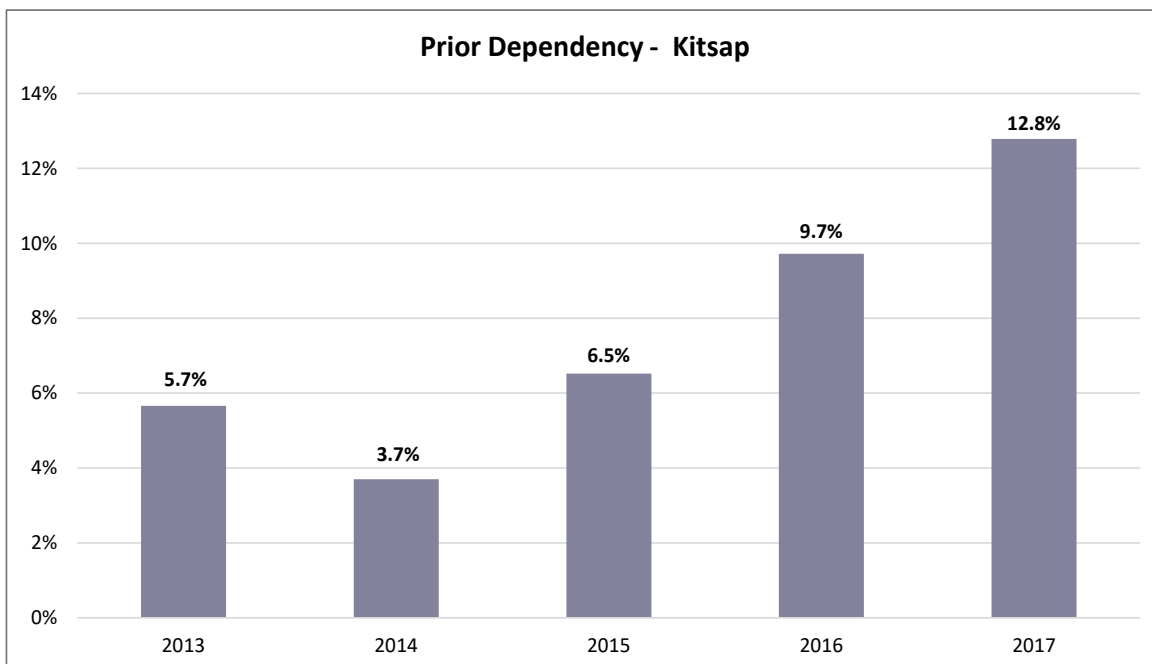
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Kitsap	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	29%	25%	23%	29%	24%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	13%	10%	15%	14%	15%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	20%	15%	20%	16%	20%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	20%	25%	21%	22%	27%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	18%	24%	20%	20%	13%
	Gender	(1) Female	46%	49%	52%	51%	49%
		(2) Male	54%	51%	48%	49%	51%
	Race	(1) Native American	4%	5%	2%	2%	3%
		(2) Asian/Pacific Islander	1%	2%	1%	1%	5%
		(3) Black	5%	1%	4%	6%	4%
		(4) White	56%	52%	60%	61%	53%
		(5) Hispanic	7%	12%	9%	12%	12%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	13%	10%	11%	10%	7%
		(7) Multiracial - Black	10%	13%	9%	7%	10%
		(8) Multiracial - Other	4%	5%	5%	0%	3%
(9) Unknown						2%	

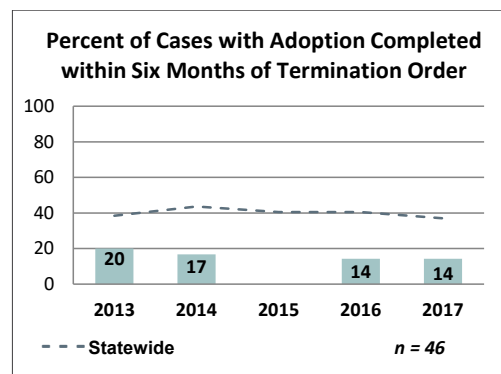
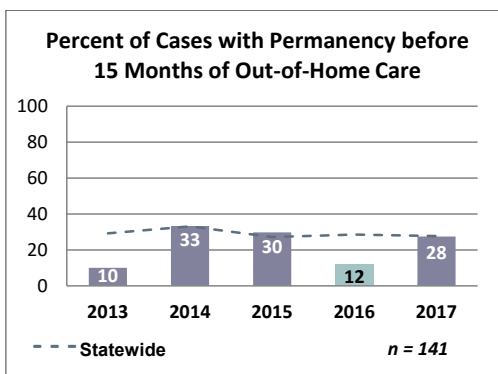
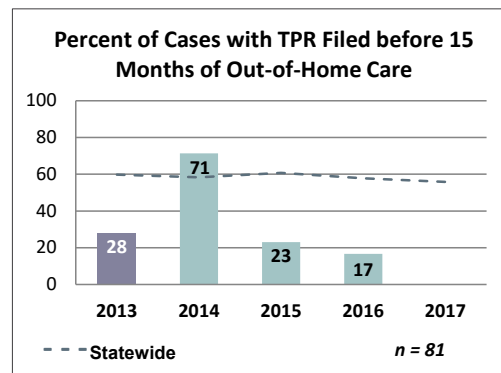
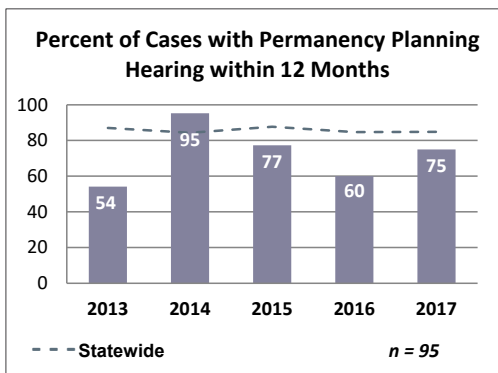
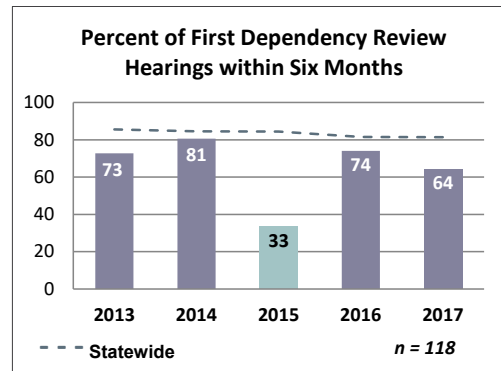
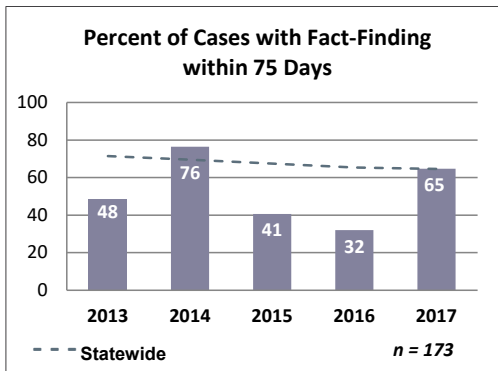
DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



20+ CASE EVENTS

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OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

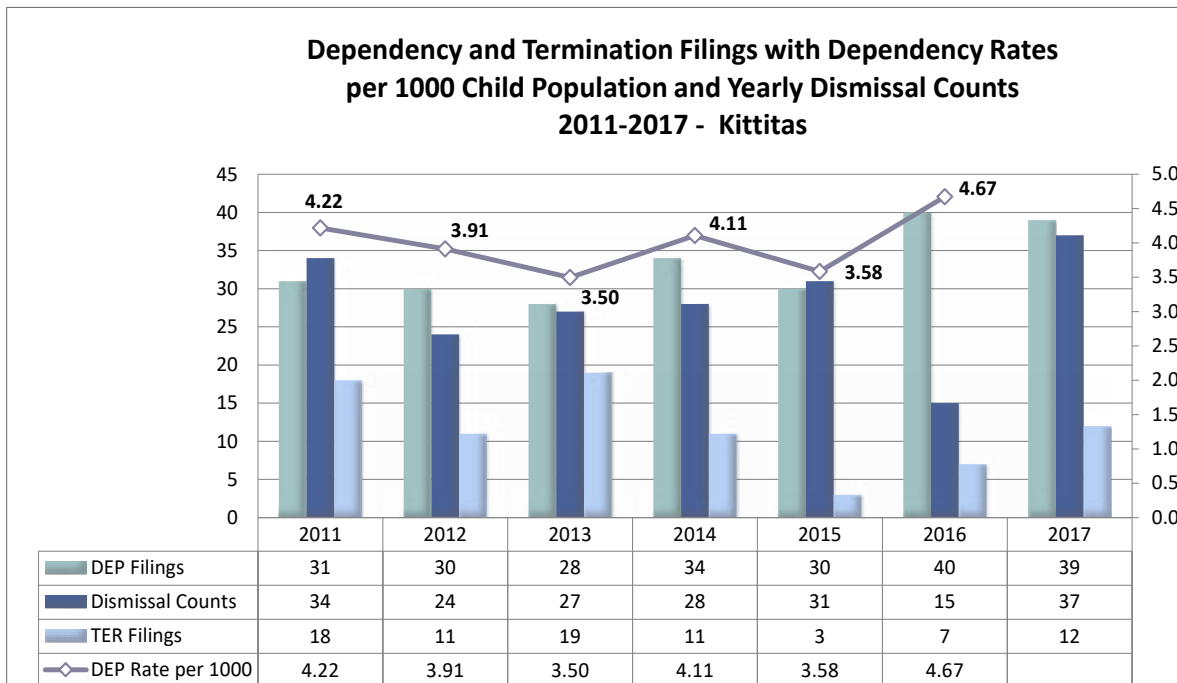
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adoptions	Median Months	36.5	44	32	36	65
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	47	77	37	53	88
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Guardianships	Median Months	20.5	24	12.5	18	67
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	40%	50%	0%	0%
Reunifications	Median Months	21	15	16	15	9.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	33%	50%	43%	29%	55%

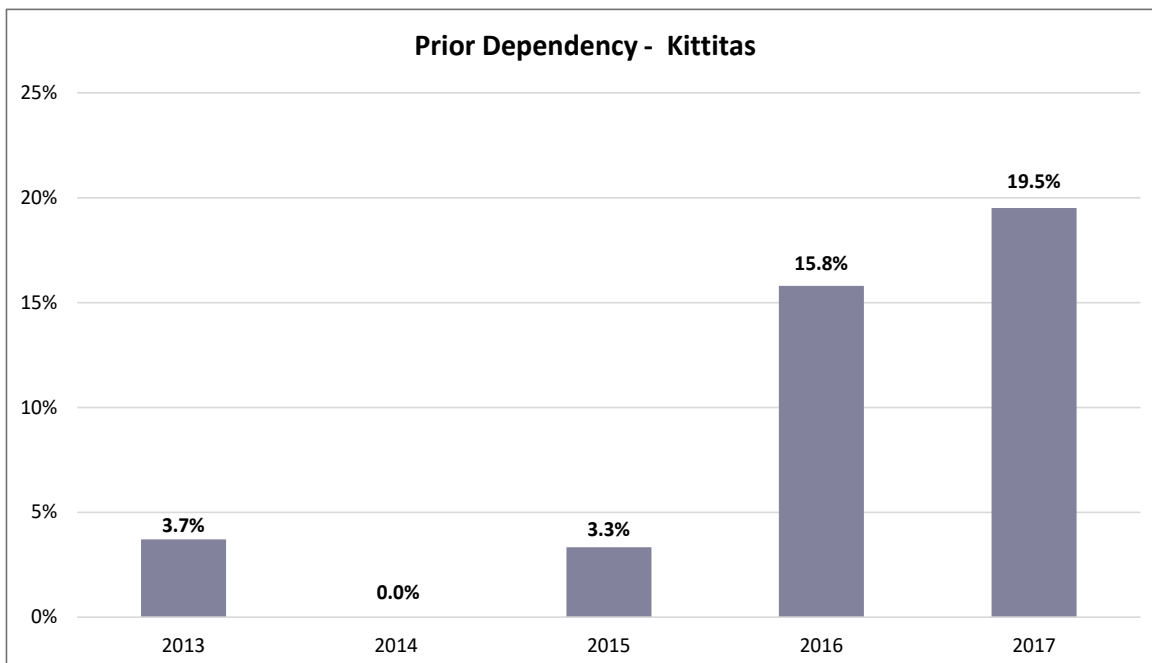
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
Kittitas	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	28%	6%	38%	13%	22%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	24%	18%	17%	23%	3%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	16%	18%	10%	20%	19%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	20%	44%	28%	25%	35%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	12%	15%	7%	20%	22%
Gender	(1) Female	48%	53%	45%	63%	51%	
	(2) Male	52%	47%	55%	38%	49%	
Race	(1) Native American			3%	13%		
	(2) Asian/Pacific Islander					5%	
	(3) Black				3%		
	(4) White	48%	85%	76%	60%	65%	
	(5) Hispanic	8%	12%	14%	8%	16%	
	(6) Multiracial - Native American	32%	3%		10%		
	(7) Multiracial - Black	12%		3%	8%	11%	
	(8) Multiracial - Other			3%		3%	

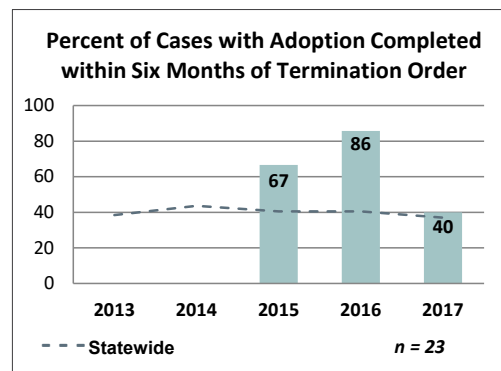
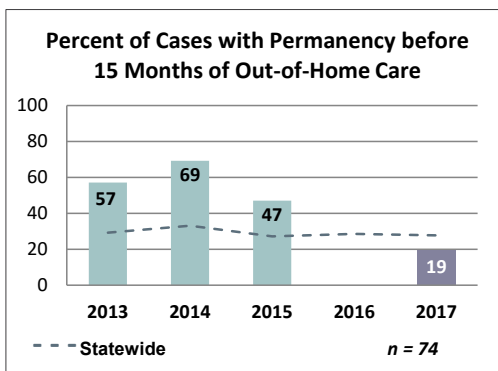
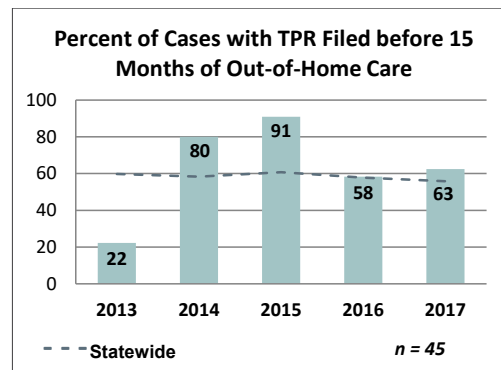
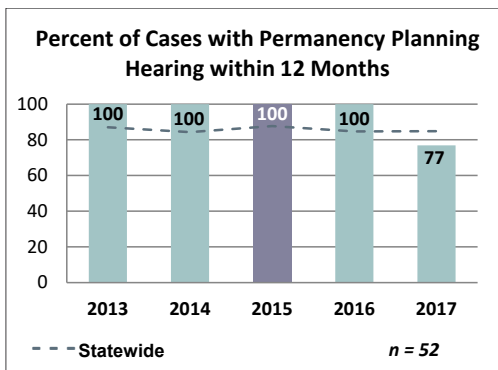
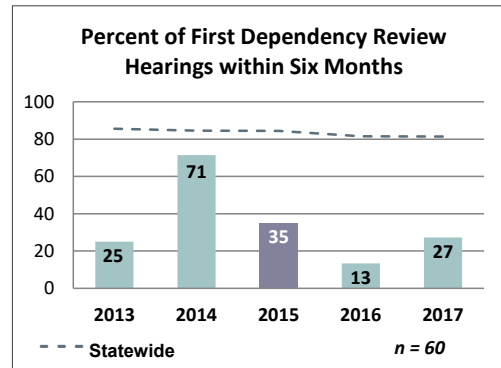
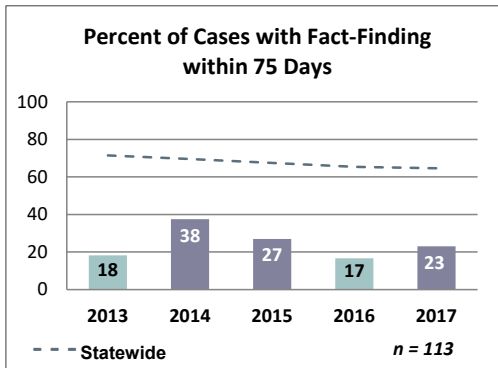
DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



20+ CASE EVENTS

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OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

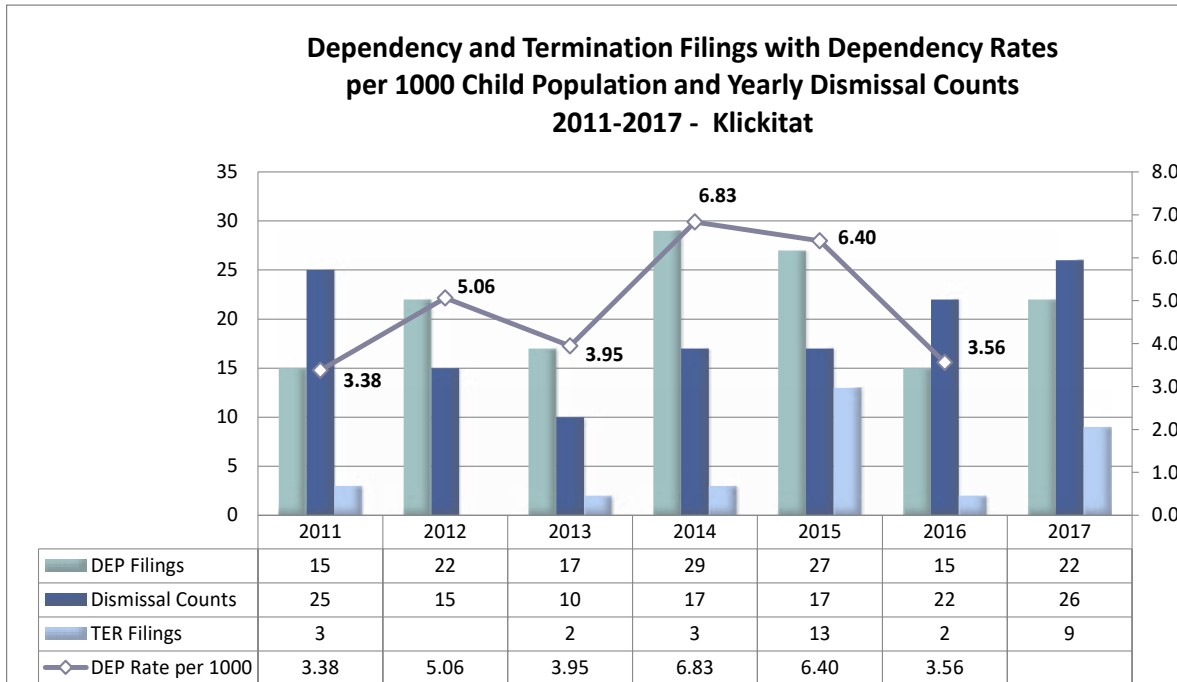
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adoptions	Median Months	47		35	24	35
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%		0%	0%	10%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months		37			
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%			
Guardianships	Median Months		28	27	24	15
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%	25%	0%	33%
Reunifications	Median Months	5.5	8	9		23
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	100%	82%	70%		23%

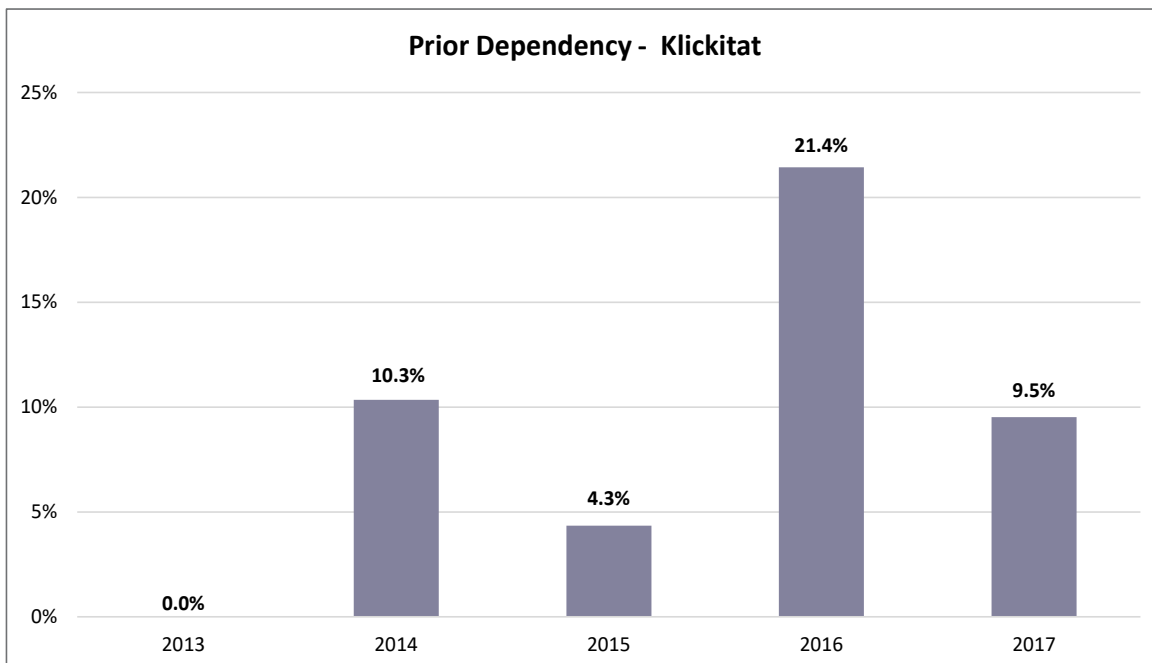
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Klickitat	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	19%	28%	31%	29%	35%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	19%	17%	27%	29%	20%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	31%	17%	15%	14%	20%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	19%	21%	27%		20%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	13%	17%		29%	5%
	Gender	(1) Female	25%	45%	35%	43%	30%
		(2) Male	75%	55%	65%	57%	70%
	Race	(1) Native American	6%	21%	19%	21%	
		(4) White	88%	41%	50%	79%	95%
		(5) Hispanic	6%	17%	8%		5%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American		21%	4%		
		(7) Multiracial - Black			19%		

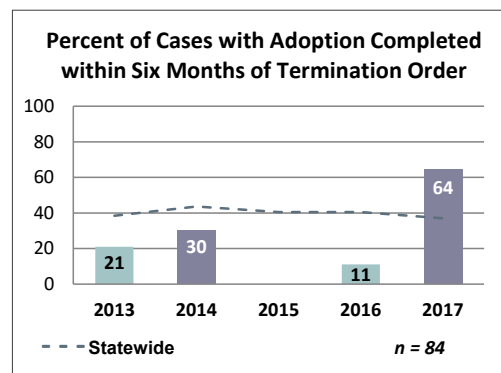
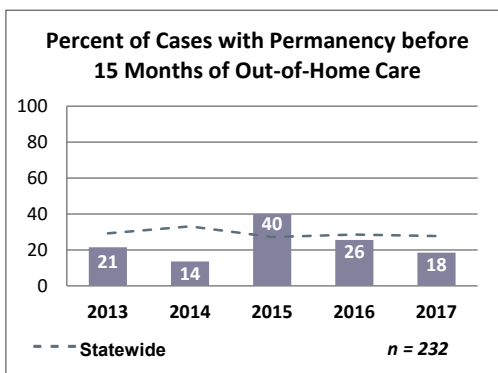
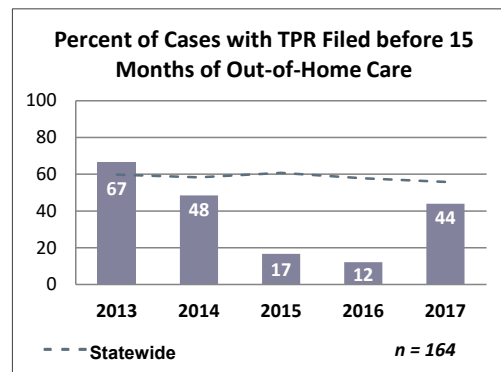
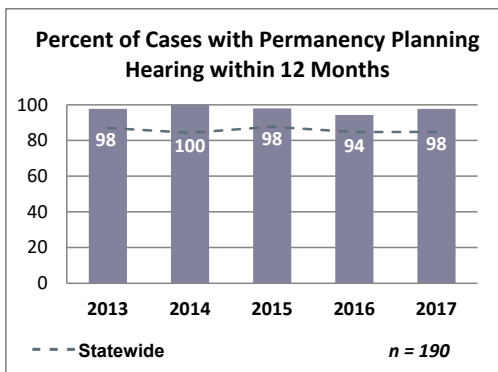
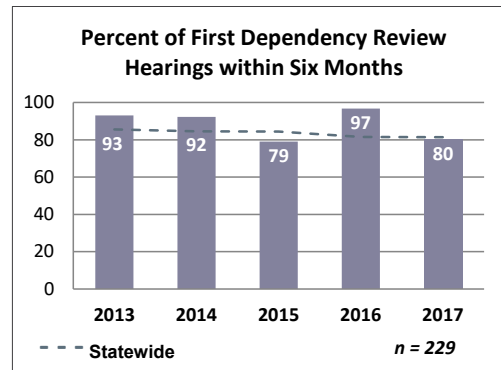
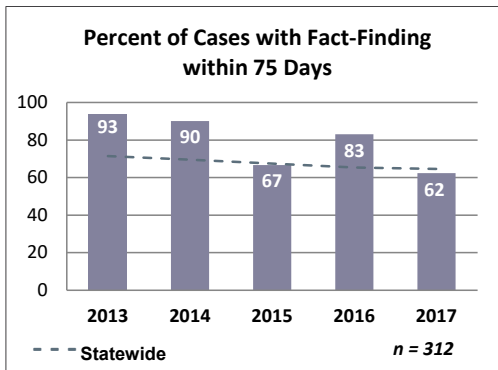
DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



20+ CASE EVENTS

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OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

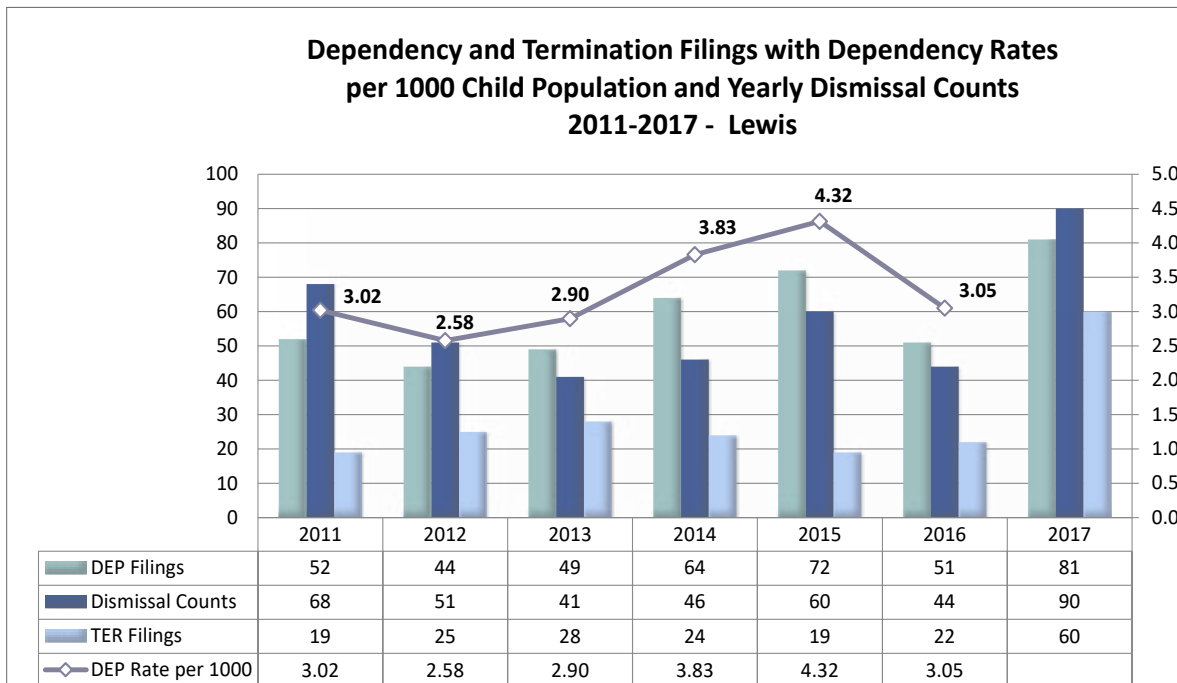
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adoptions	Median Months	25	28	42.5	44	39
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	14%	0%	0%	0%	4%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	35	80	13	22	60
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	20%	0%	67%	25%	0%
Guardianships	Median Months	23	31	28.5	24	48.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	50%	13%	0%
Reunifications	Median Months	16	15	15	26	20
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	42%	33%	47%	45%	33%

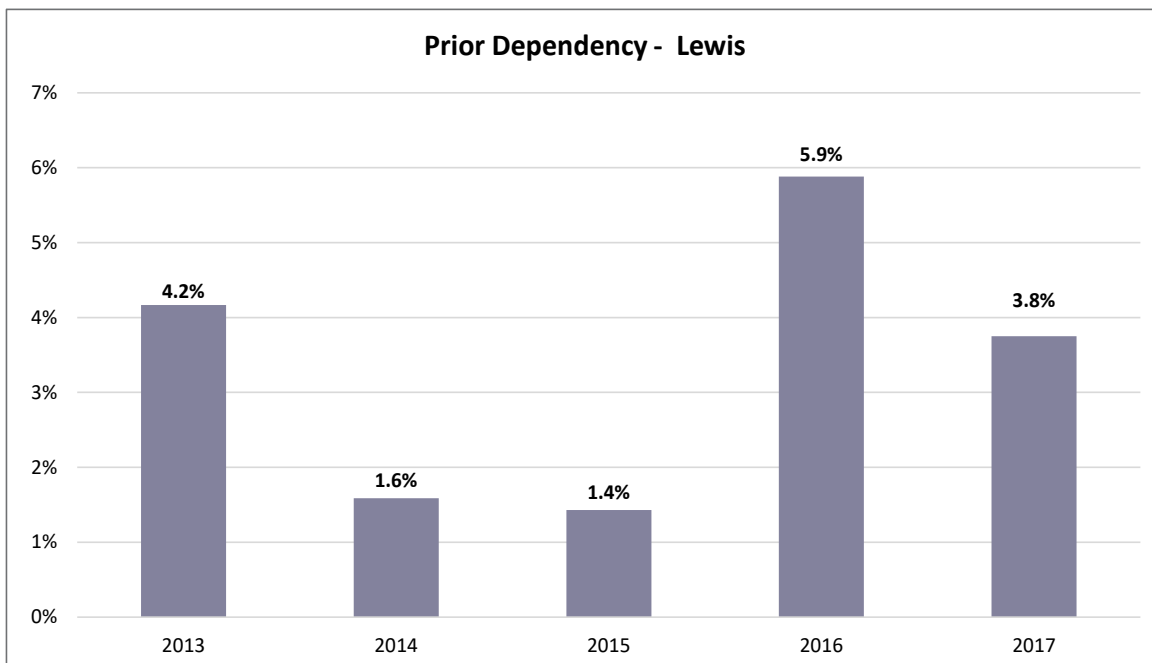
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Lewis	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	31%	22%	17%	36%	31%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	27%	16%	20%	14%	18%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	10%	29%	14%	18%	26%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	13%	24%	28%	18%	16%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	19%	9%	20%	14%	8%
	Gender	(1) Female	40%	48%	45%	42%	49%
		(2) Male	60%	52%	55%	58%	51%
	Race	(1) Native American		3%	14%	2%	5%
		(2) Asian/Pacific Islander				2%	
		(3) Black					2%
		(4) White	83%	67%	64%	74%	79%
		(5) Hispanic	15%	12%	9%	16%	13%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	2%	10%	4%	4%	
		(7) Multiracial - Black		3%	3%	2%	2%
		(8) Multiracial - Other		3%	6%		

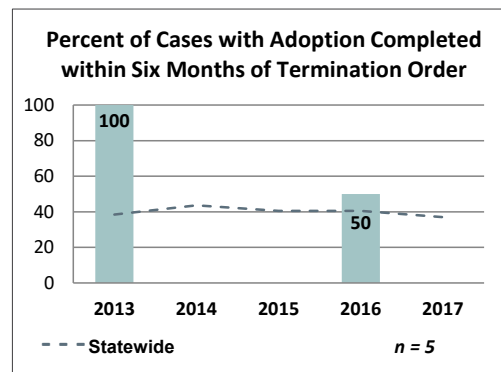
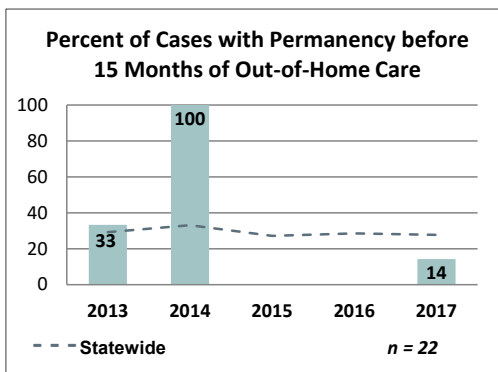
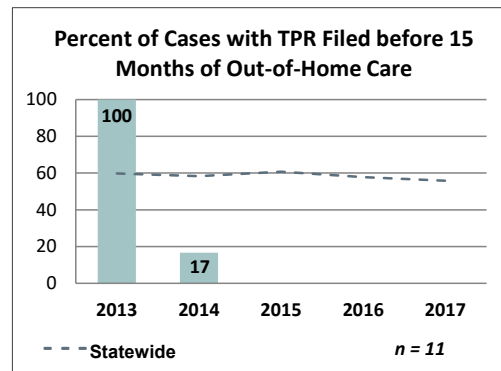
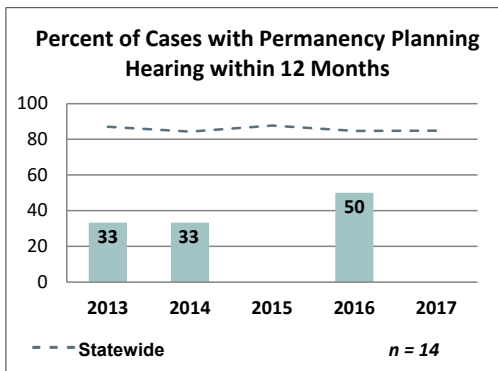
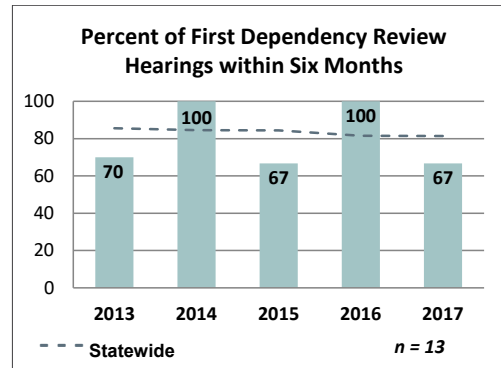
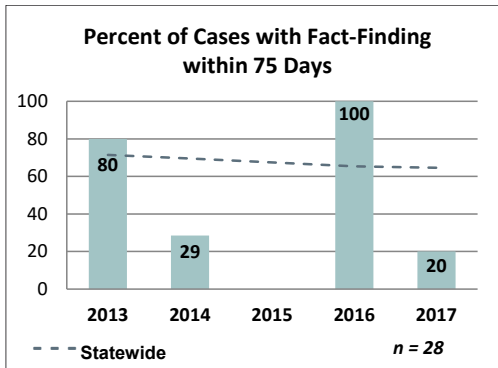
DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



20+ CASE EVENTS

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OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

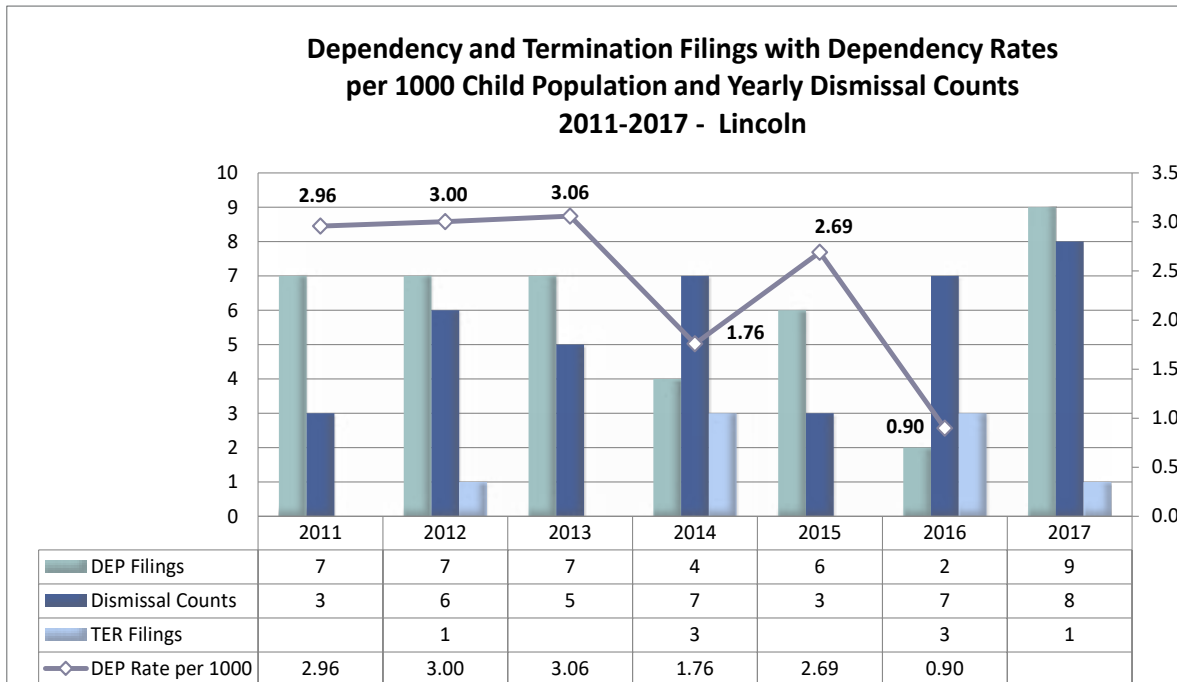
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adoptions	Median Months	25			44	51
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%			0%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months				56	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome				0%	
Guardianships	Median Months				34	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome				0%	
Reunifications	Median Months	18	0	23	15	32
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	50%	100%	0%	0%	20%

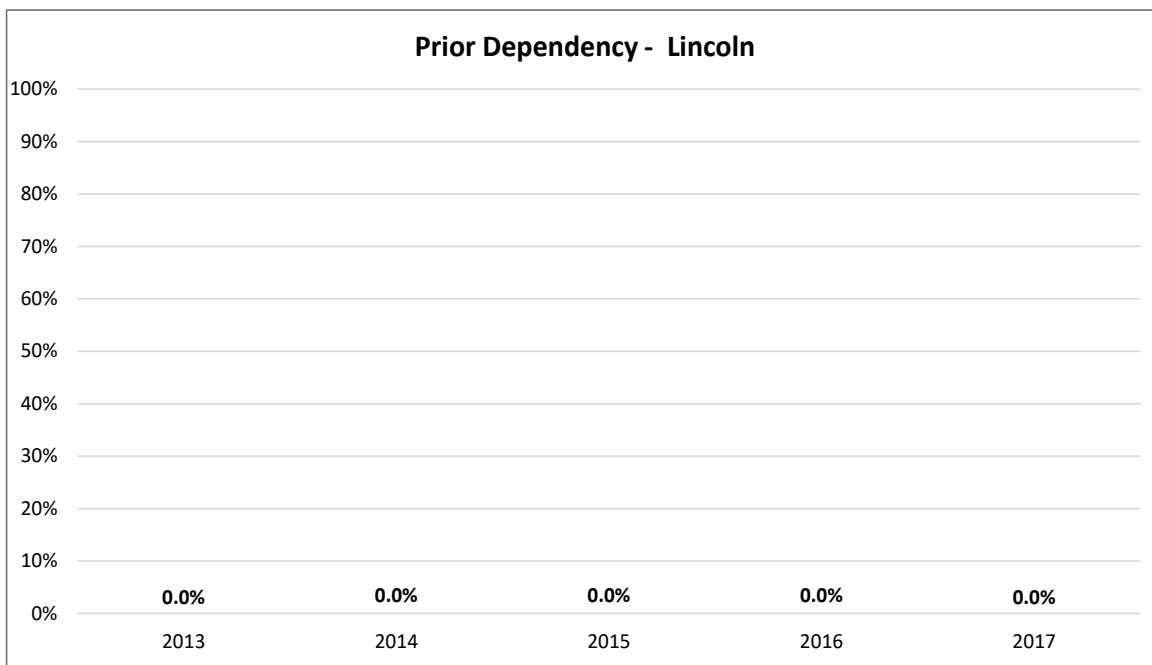
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Lincoln	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs			50%		11%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	14%	25%	17%	50%	22%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	29%	50%	17%	50%	22%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	43%				11%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	14%	25%	17%		33%
	Gender	(1) Female	57%	50%	50%	100%	33%
		(2) Male	43%	50%	50%		67%
	Race	(4) White	86%	75%	83%		67%
		(5) Hispanic					22%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	14%			100%	
		(7) Multiracial - Black		25%	17%		11%

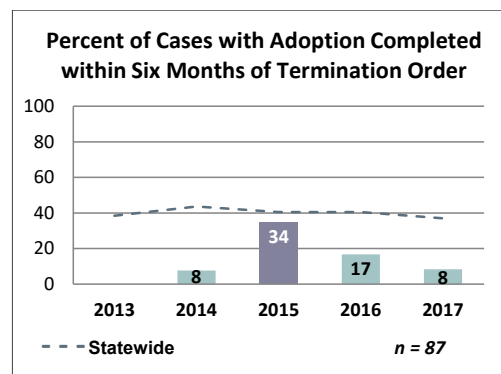
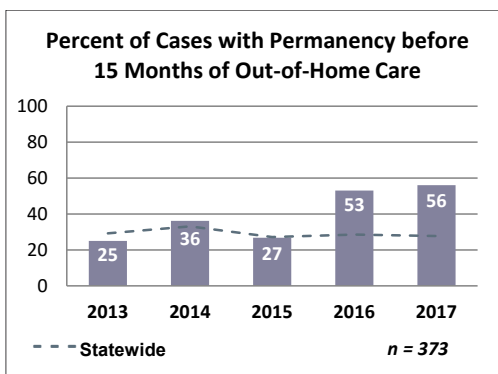
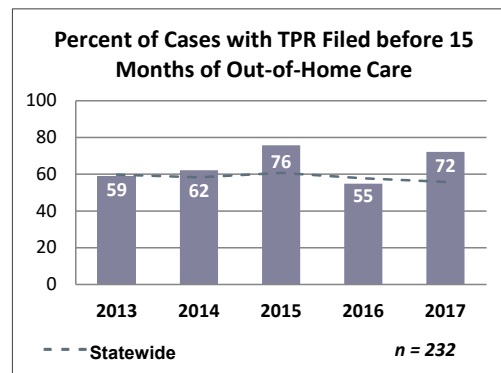
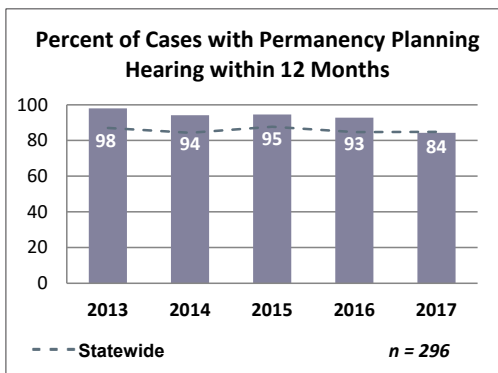
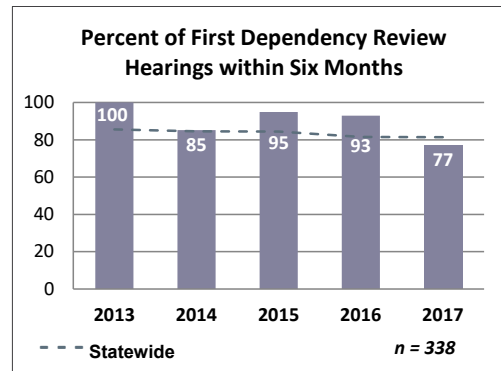
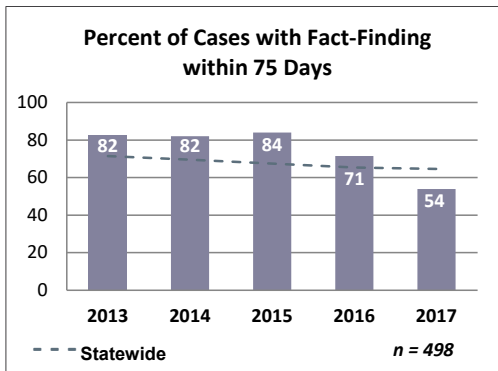
DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

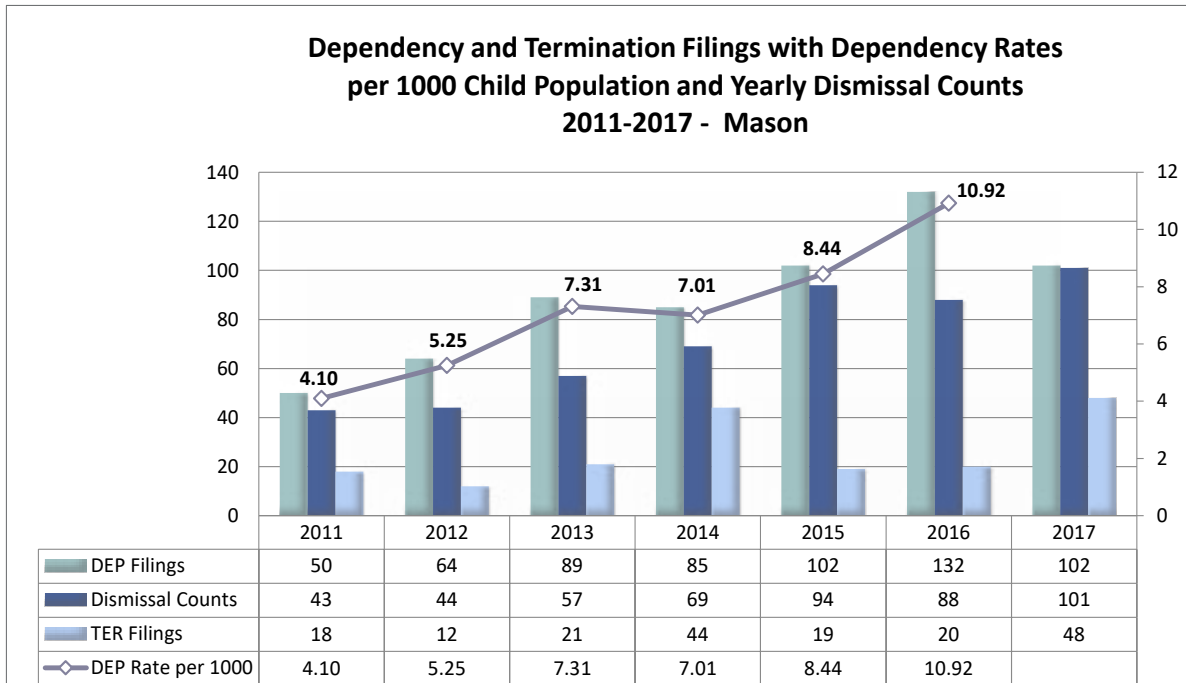
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adoptions	Median Months	56	29	29	43.5	33.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	7%	6%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	40.5	54	13		84
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	13%	25%	50%		0%
Guardianships	Median Months	3	17	13.5	12	3
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	100%	13%	50%	100%	100%
Reunifications	Median Months	16.5	13	17	10.5	11
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	38%	51%	36%	66%	65%

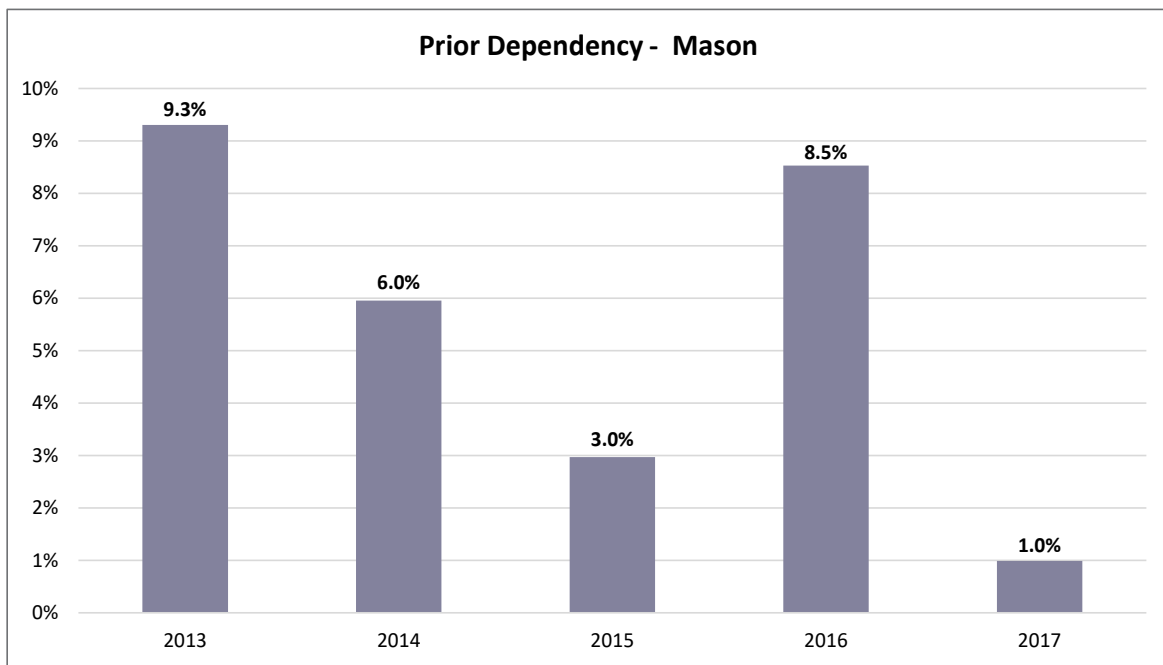
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Mason	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	37%	24%	28%	20%	25%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	15%	24%	10%	10%	18%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	20%	14%	14%	20%	17%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	21%	25%	29%	29%	21%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	8%	12%	19%	21%	19%
	Gender	(1) Female	60%	52%	57%	54%	54%
		(2) Male	40%	48%	43%	46%	46%
	Race	(1) Native American	11%	8%	1%	7%	
		(2) Asian/Pacific Islander	1%		1%	2%	
		(3) Black	1%				1%
		(4) White	62%	49%	71%	64%	82%
		(5) Hispanic	16%	25%	17%	8%	3%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	8%	6%	7%	10%	8%
		(7) Multiracial - Black			1%	5%	
		(8) Multiracial - Other		7%	1%	2%	1%
(9) Unknown			4%		2%	4%	

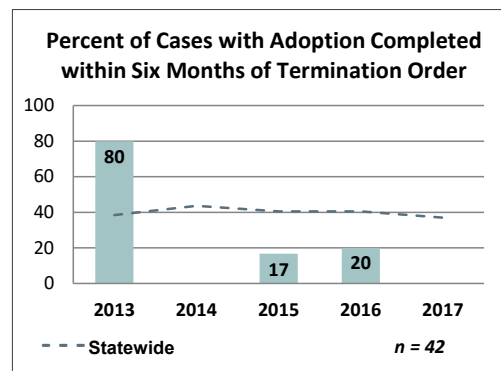
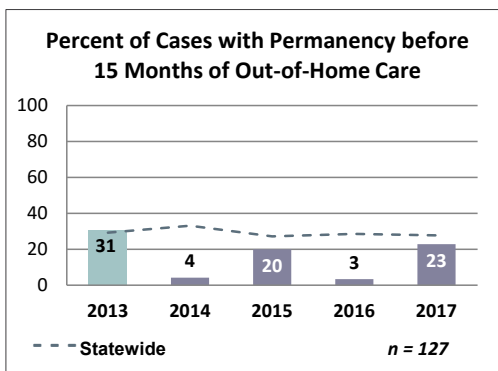
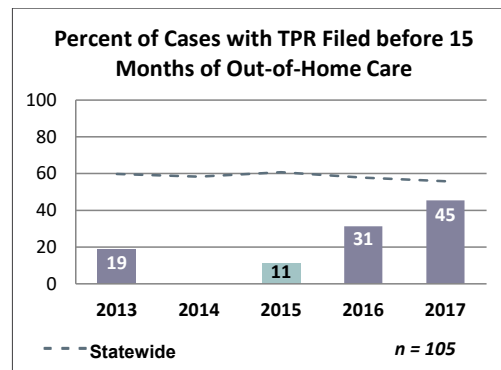
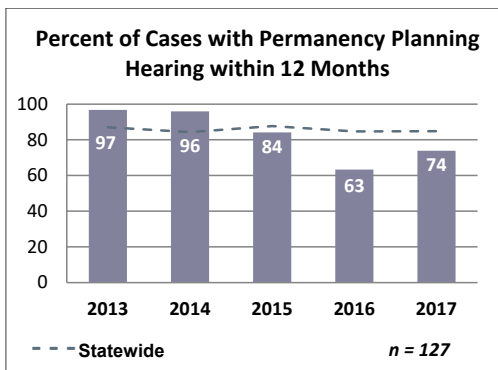
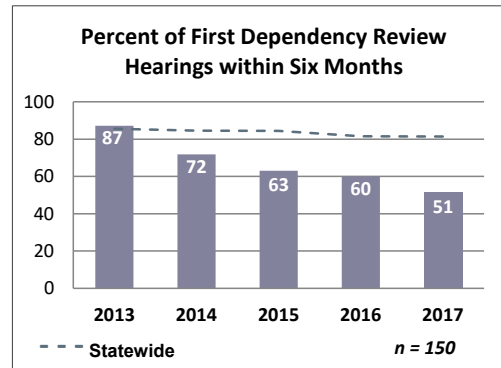
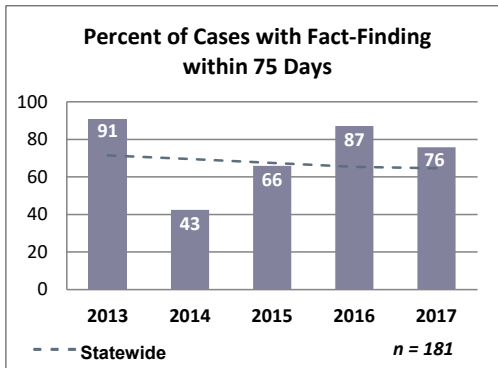
DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

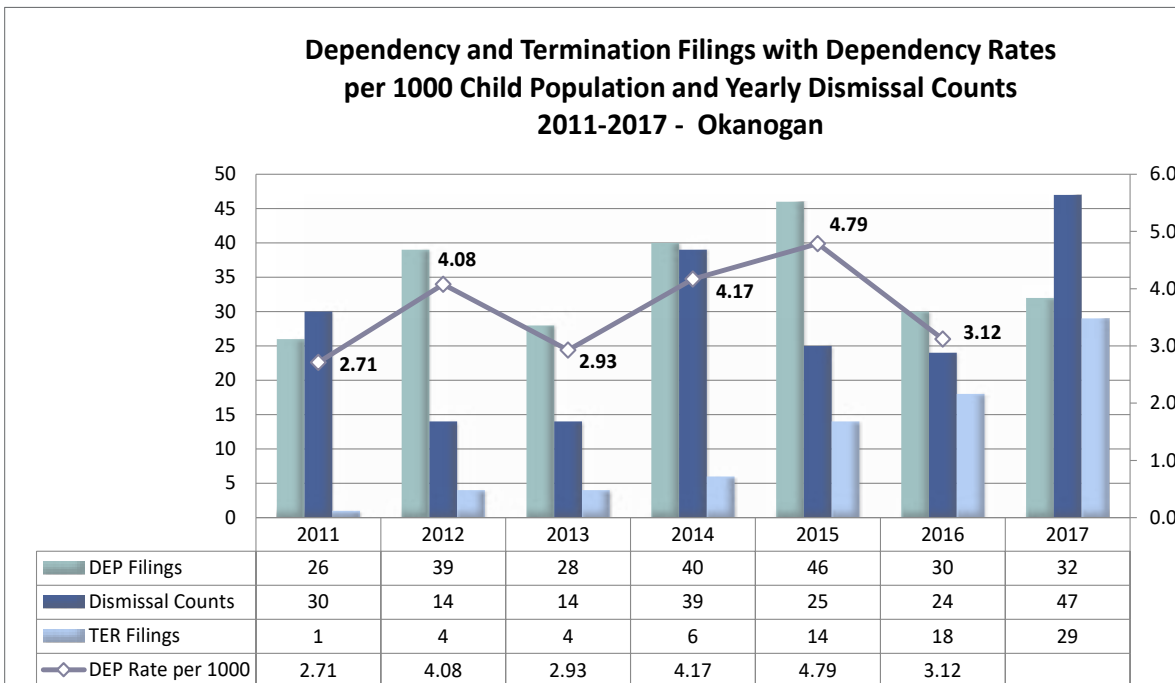
Outcome	Values	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adoptions	Median Months	21	31.5	31.5	37	41
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	138	42	33		67
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%		0%
Guardianships	Median Months				46	31
	% < 15 Months to Outcome				0%	0%
Reunifications	Median Months	10	20	22	23	16
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	57%	7%	33%	6%	44%

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

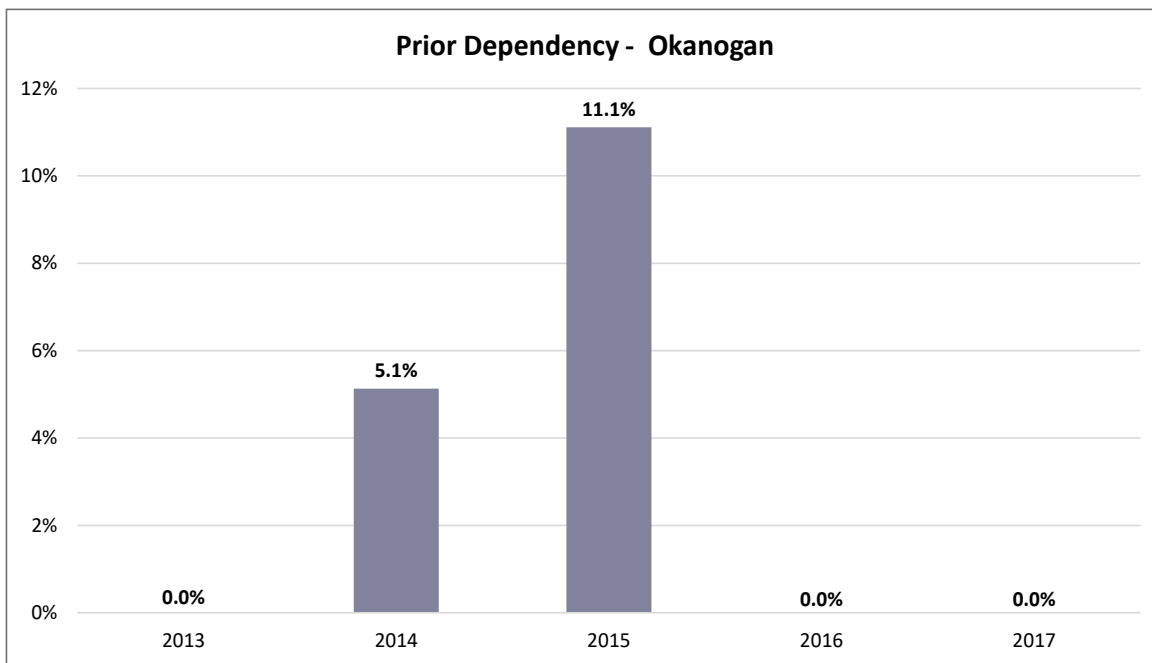
			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Okanogan	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	29%	26%	20%	37%	26%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	21%	15%	11%	13%	10%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	11%	15%	33%	3%	13%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	29%	33%	24%	40%	32%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	11%	10%	13%	7%	19%
	Gender	(1) Female	54%	59%	43%	70%	55%
		(2) Male	46%	41%	57%	30%	45%
	Race	(1) Native American	11%	5%	9%	7%	10%
		(3) Black	7%				
		(4) White	46%	51%	35%	50%	32%
		(5) Hispanic	14%	36%	26%	20%	35%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	7%	3%	24%	13%	23%
		(7) Multiracial - Black	7%	3%	4%	3%	
		(8) Multiracial - Other	7%	3%	2%	7%	

OKANOGAN

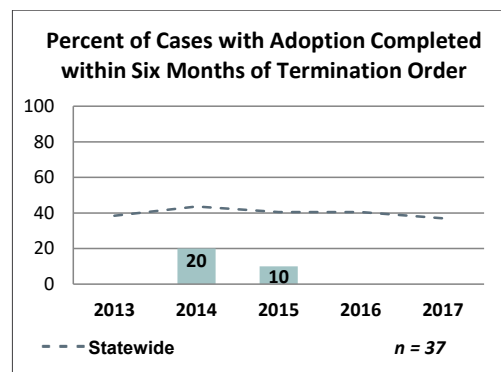
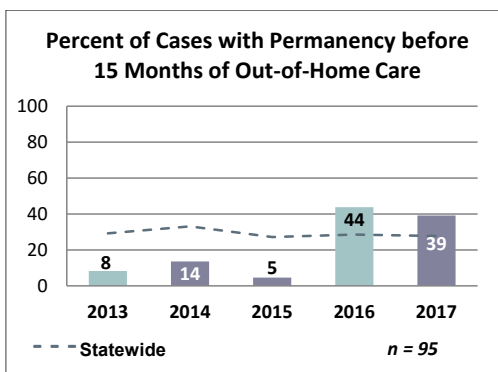
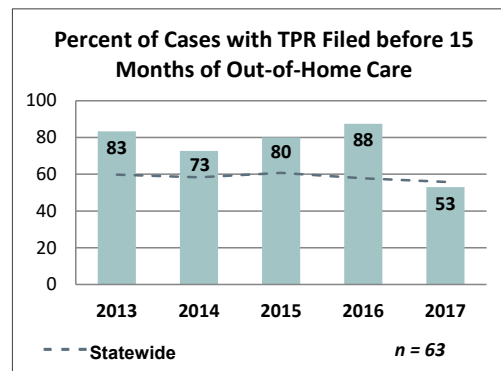
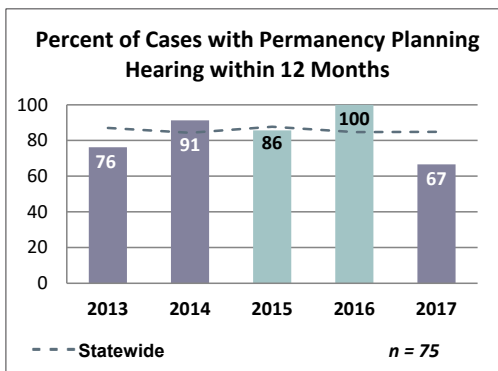
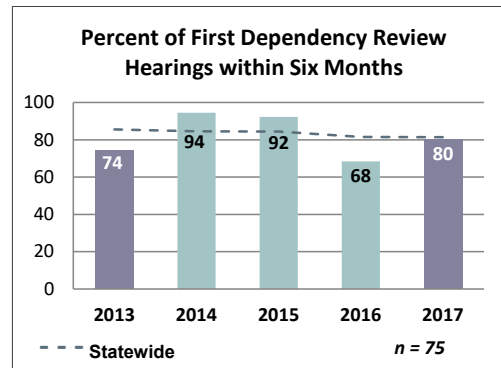
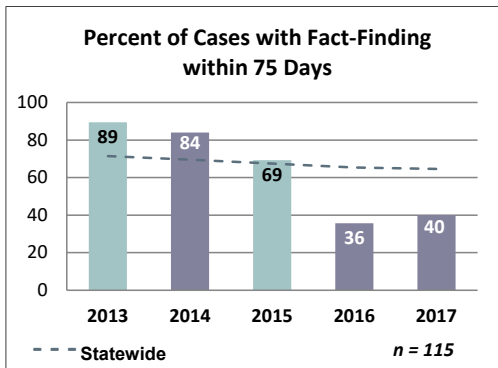
DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



20+ CASE EVENTS

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OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

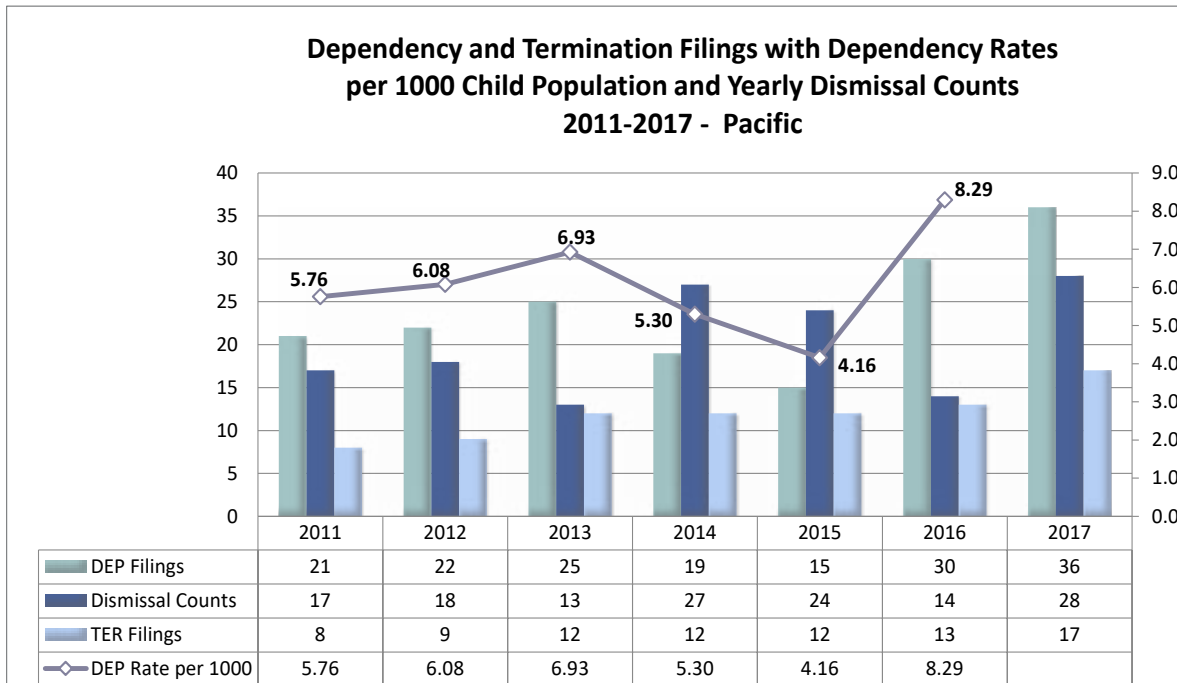
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adoptions	Median Months	22	28.5	26	35	37
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	17%	10%	0%	0%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	39	83	25.5	82	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Guardianships	Median Months					21
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					0%
Reunifications	Median Months	24	24	21	4	14
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	18%	10%	88%	60%

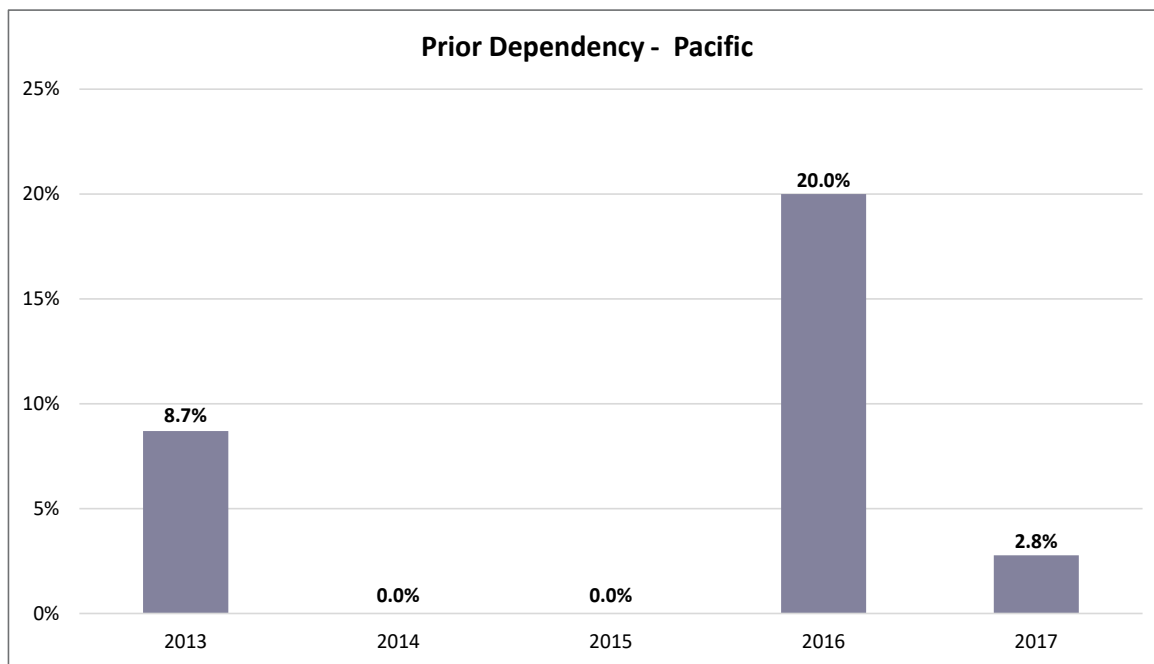
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

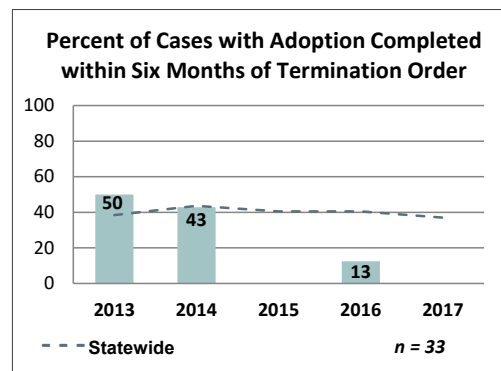
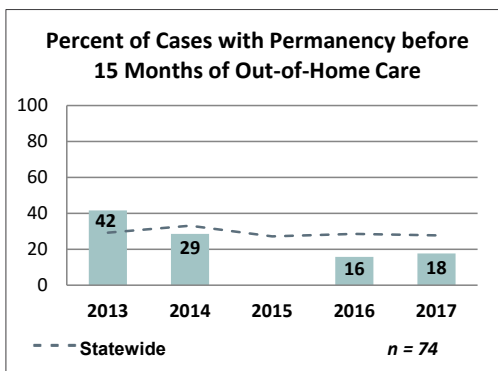
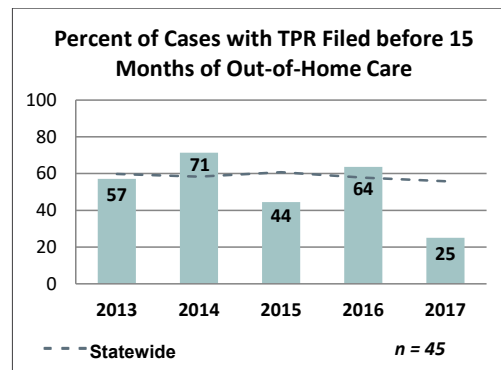
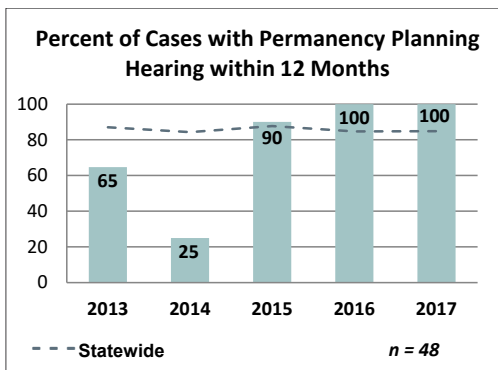
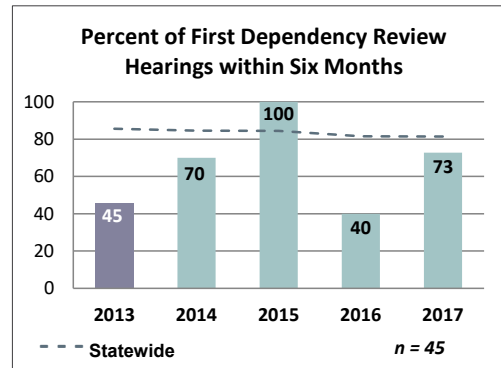
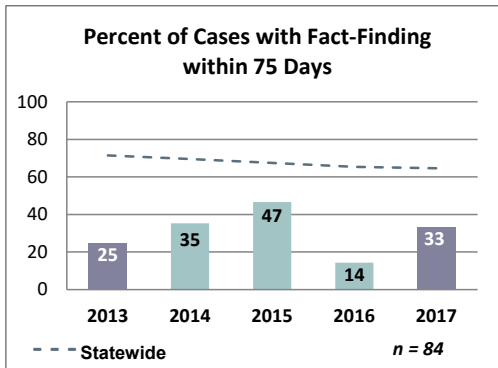
			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Pacific	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	40%	47%	47%	41%	32%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	12%	12%	13%	7%	15%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	12%	18%	27%	24%	12%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	28%	18%	13%	17%	24%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	8%	6%		10%	18%
	Gender	(1) Female	44%	35%	33%	34%	47%
		(2) Male	56%	65%	67%	66%	53%
	Race	(1) Native American			7%	3%	12%
		(2) Asian/Pacific Islander	8%				
		(4) White	48%	88%	87%	72%	59%
		(5) Hispanic	20%	12%	7%	10%	15%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	24%			14%	15%

DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.





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20+ CASE EVENTS

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OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

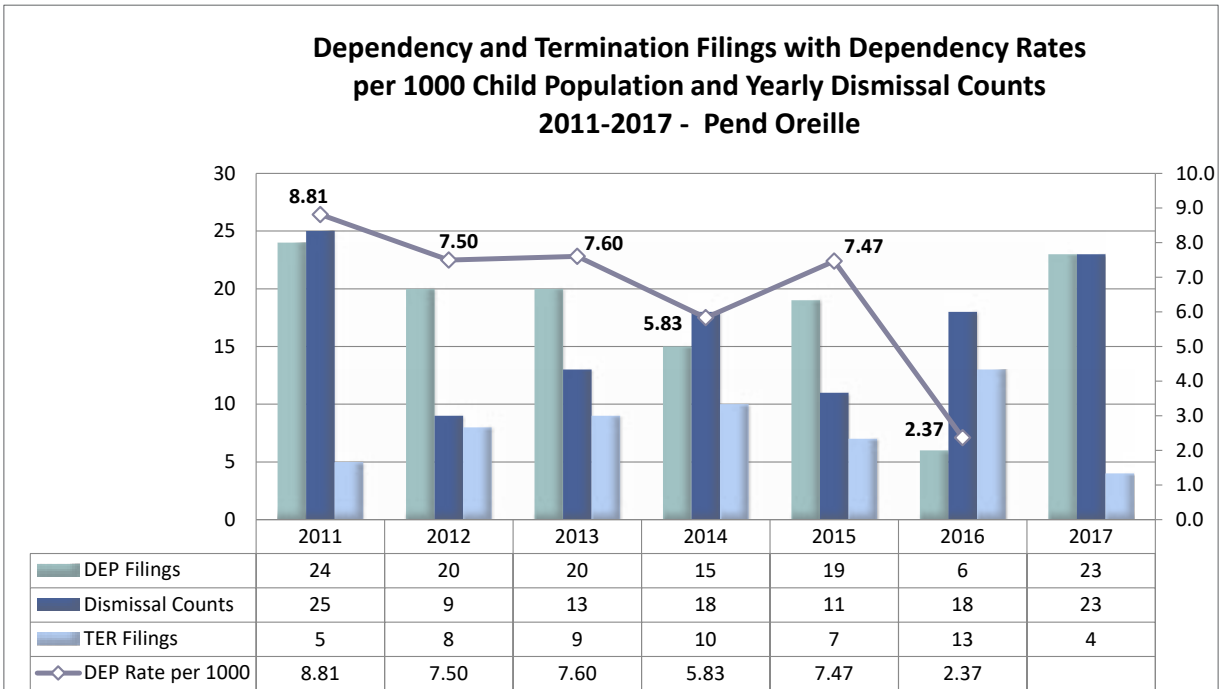
Outcome	Values	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adoptions	Median Months	43.5	20	40	34.5	54
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	53.5			44	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%			0%	
Guardianships	Median Months		13	27		
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		100%	0%		
Reunifications	Median Months	9	17.5	32.5	25	15
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	63%	50%	0%	30%	33%

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

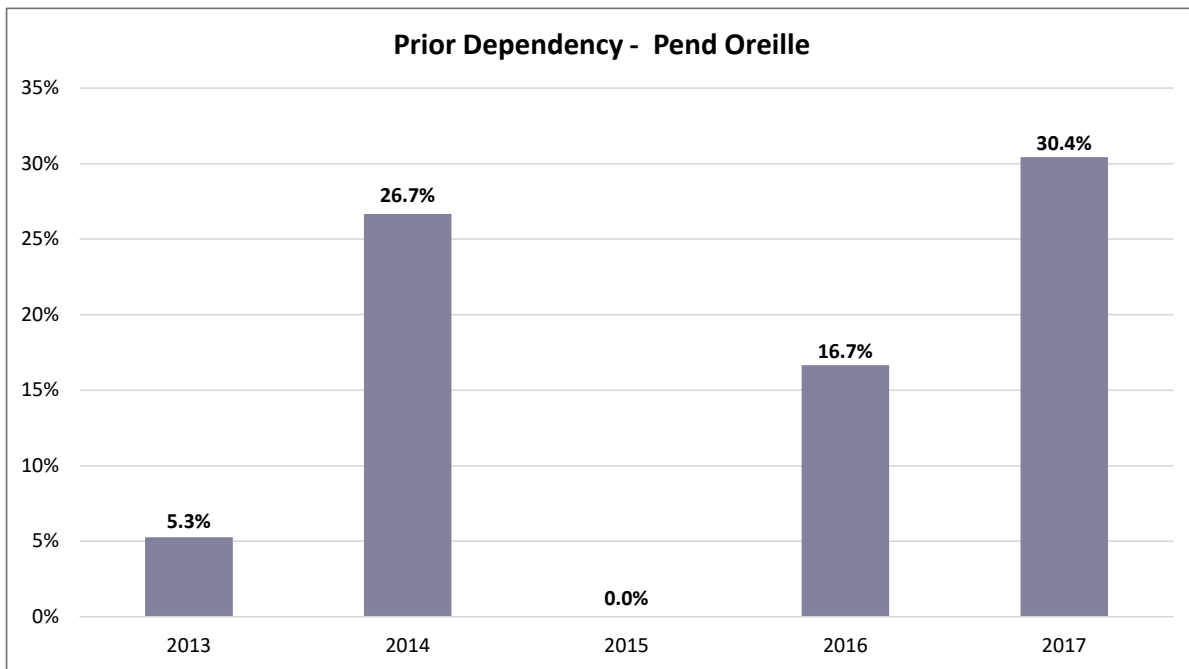
			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Pend Oreille	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	20%	25%	11%	50%	17%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	20%	25%	37%		26%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	25%	25%	32%	17%	9%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	10%	25%	21%	33%	39%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	25%				9%
	Gender	(1) Female	20%	67%	37%	67%	39%
		(2) Male	80%	33%	63%	33%	61%
	Race	(2) Asian/Pacific Islander					4%
		(4) White	80%	83%	95%	100%	65%
		(5) Hispanic	15%				4%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American		8%	5%		22%
		(7) Multiracial - Black	5%	8%			
		(9) Unknown					4%

PEND OREILLE

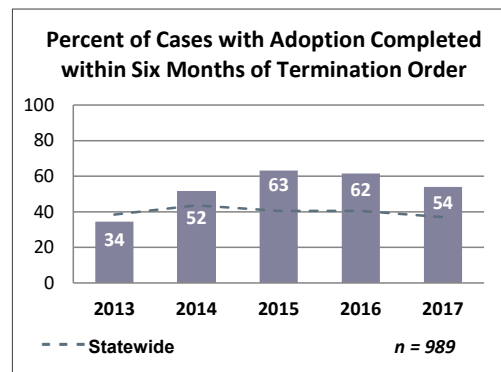
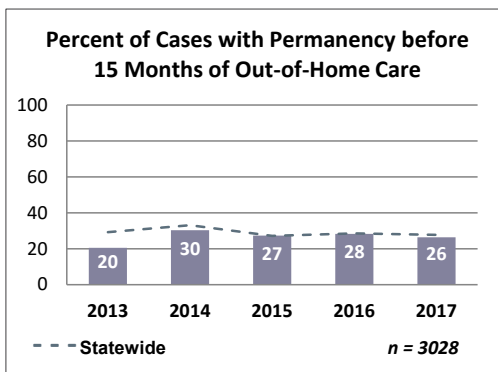
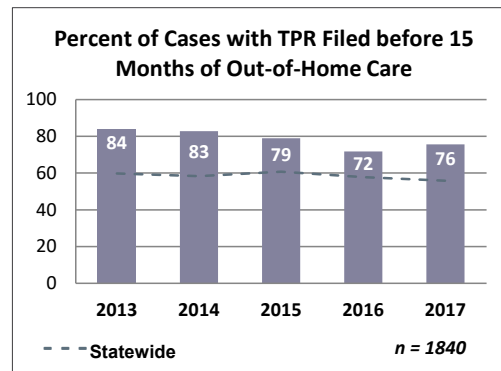
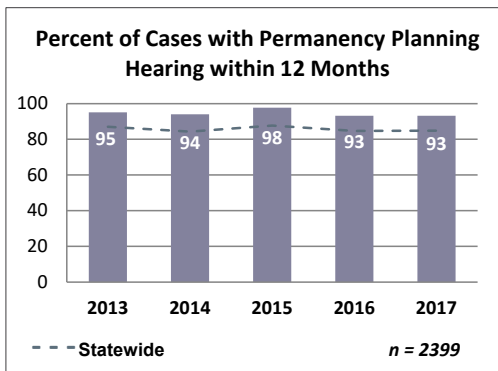
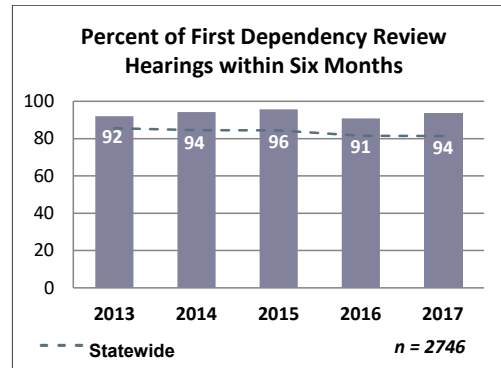
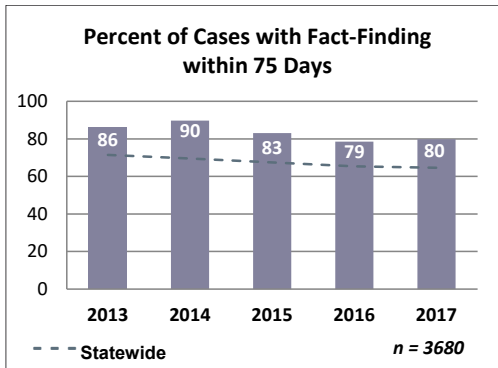
DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

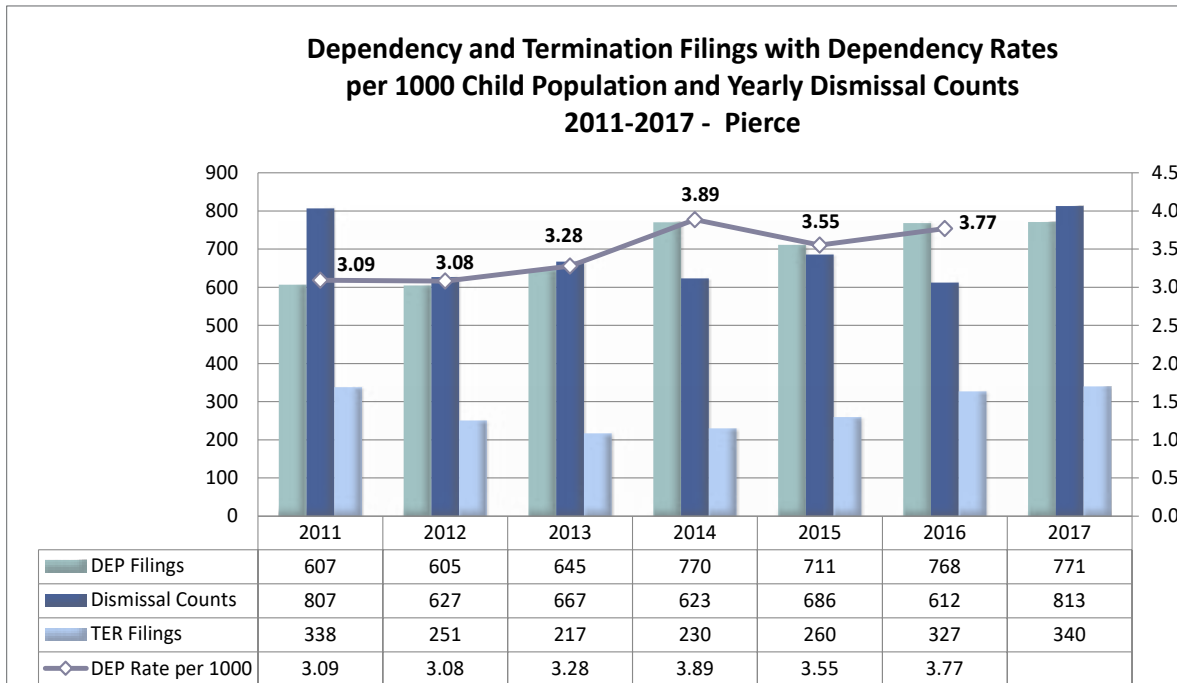
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adoptions	Median Months	29	29	28	27	29
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	8%	6%	2%	2%	2%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	36.5	29	17	32	39
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	6%	18%	38%	10%	7%
Guardianships	Median Months	32	33	26	28	33
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	10%	18%	4%	10%	5%
Reunifications	Median Months	19	15	17	16	17
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	36%	46%	42%	47%	42%

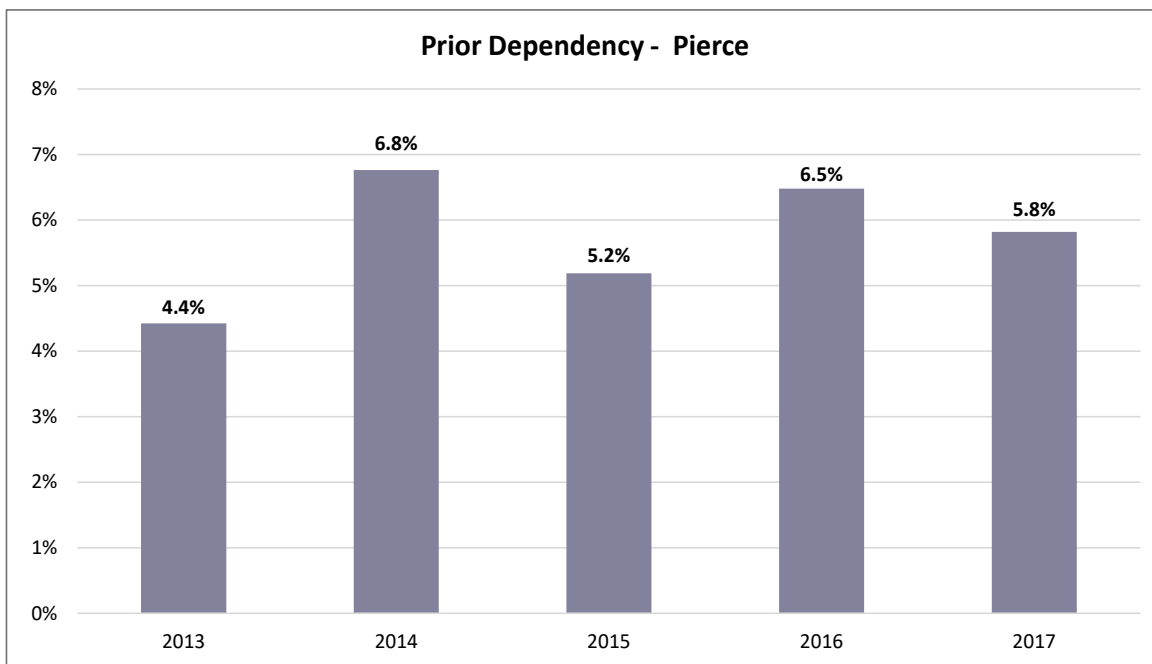
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Pierce	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	29%	27%	27%	30%	26%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	13%	15%	16%	14%	15%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	18%	17%	18%	16%	16%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	25%	26%	24%	25%	26%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	15%	15%	14%	15%	17%
		(6) >17 yrs			0%		
	Gender	(1) Female	47%	49%	50%	50%	50%
		(2) Male	53%	51%	50%	50%	50%
	Race	(1) Native American	2%	2%	1%	4%	2%
		(2) Asian/Pacific Islander	2%	3%	5%	3%	3%
		(3) Black	10%	14%	12%	10%	11%
		(4) White	53%	49%	44%	44%	42%
		(5) Hispanic	7%	7%	10%	7%	13%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	11%	9%	8%	12%	13%
		(7) Multiracial - Black	12%	12%	16%	15%	13%
		(8) Multiracial - Other	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%
		(9) Unknown		0%		0%	1%

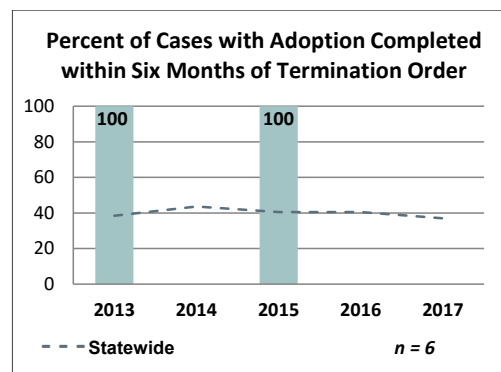
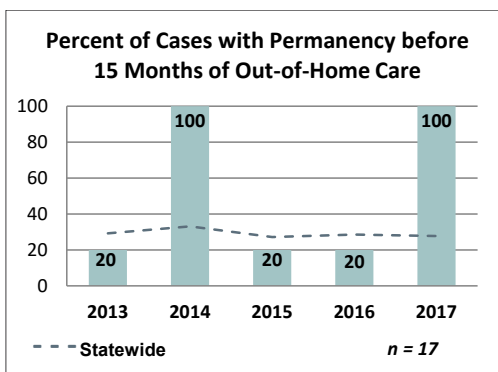
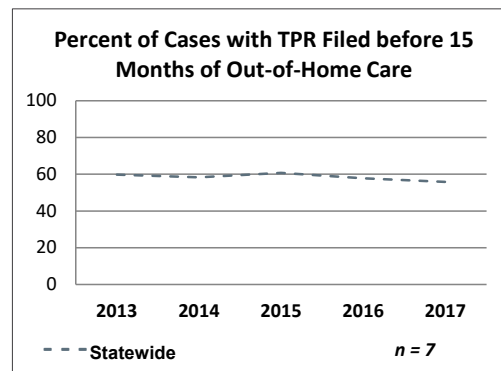
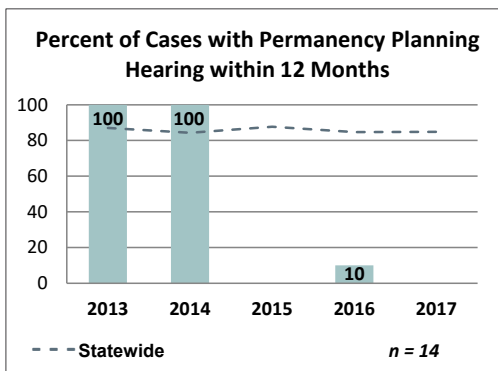
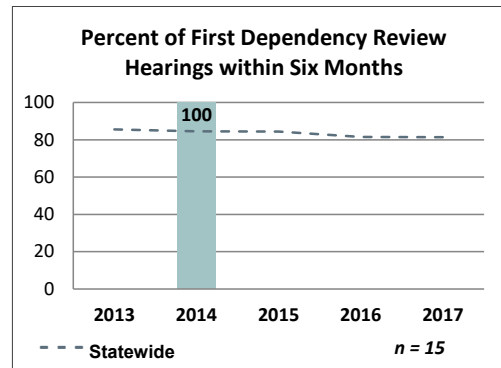
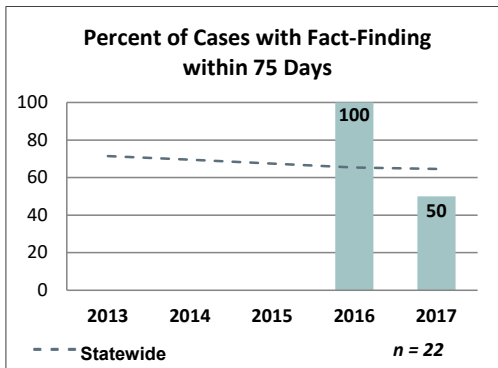
DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

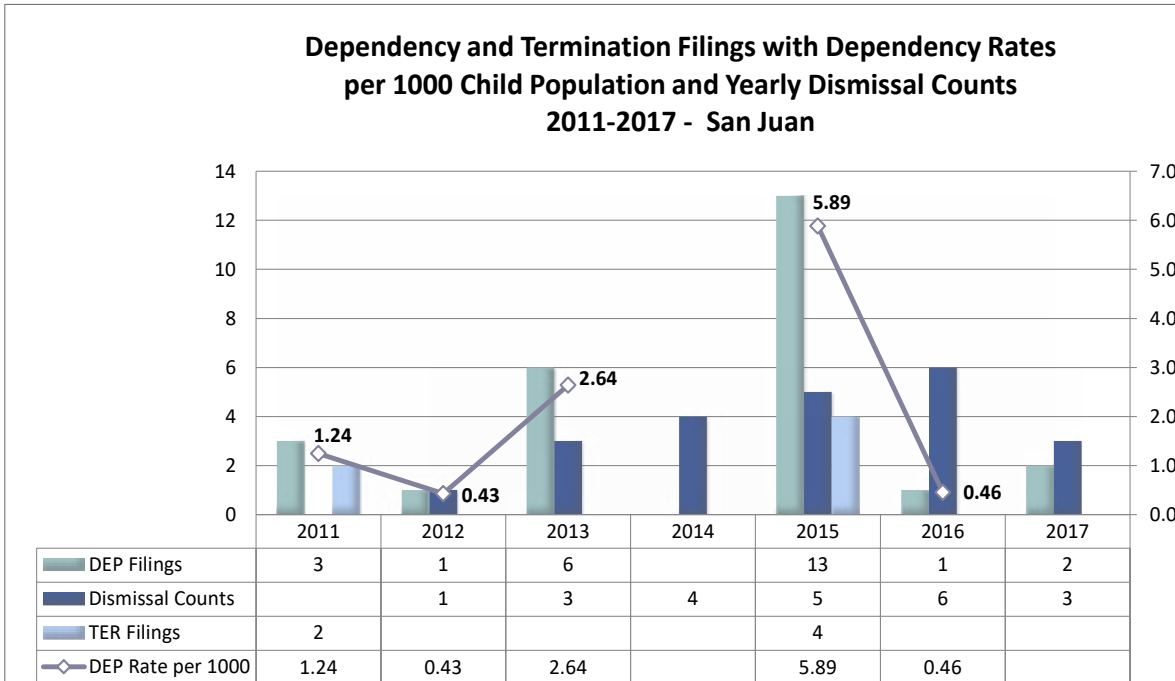
Outcome	Values	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adoptions	Median Months	41		24		
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%		0%		
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	23			1	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%			100%	
Guardianships	Median Months					
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					
Reunifications	Median Months	19	10	5	17.5	4
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	50%	100%	100%	0%	100%

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

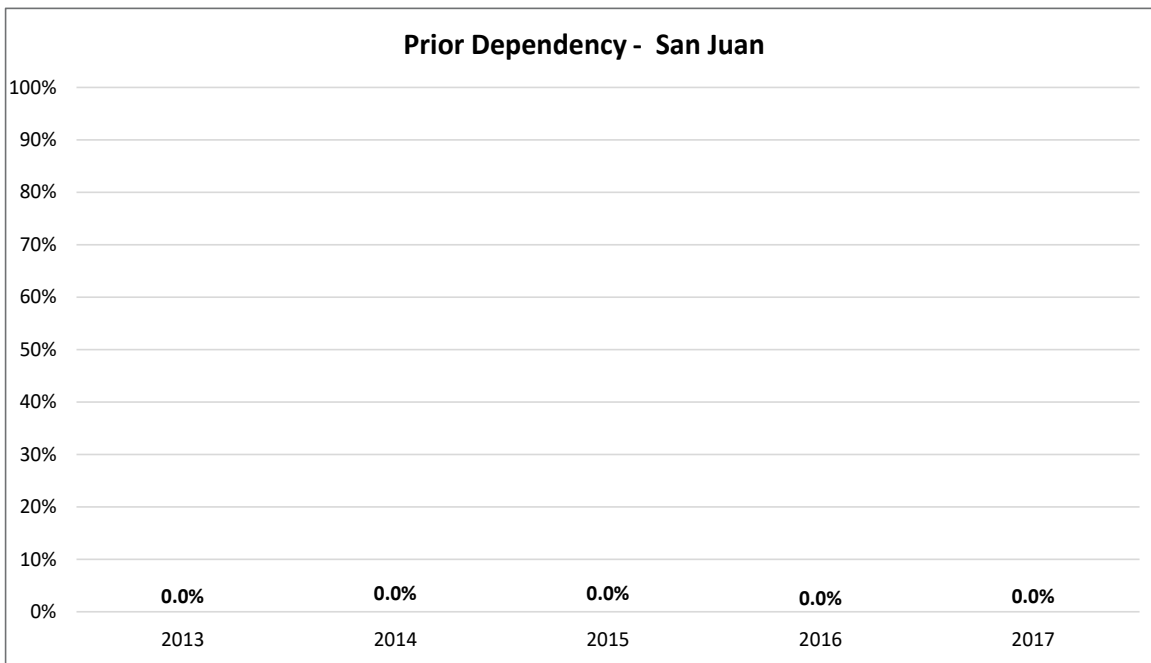
			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
San Juan	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	20%				100%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	20%		8%		
		(4) 6-11 yrs	60%		77%		
		(5) 12-17 yrs			15%	100%	
Gender	(1) Female			69%			
	(2) Male	100%		31%	100%	100%	
Race	(4) White	20%		85%	100%	100%	
	(5) Hispanic			8%			
	(6) Multiracial - Native American	80%		8%			

SAN JUAN

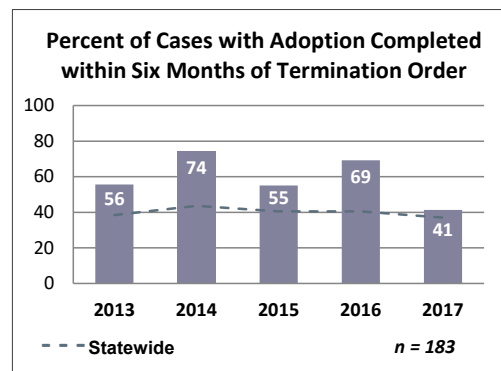
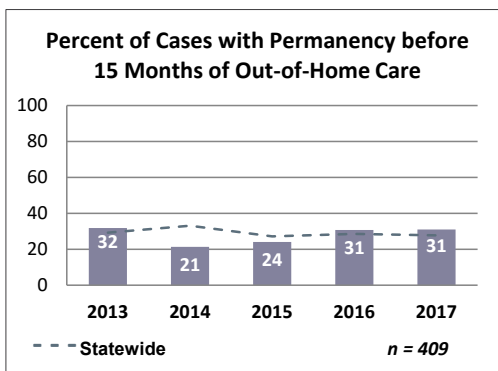
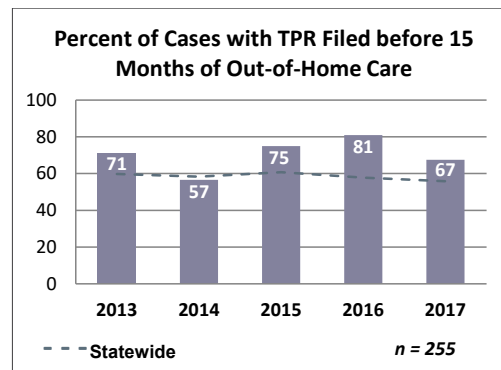
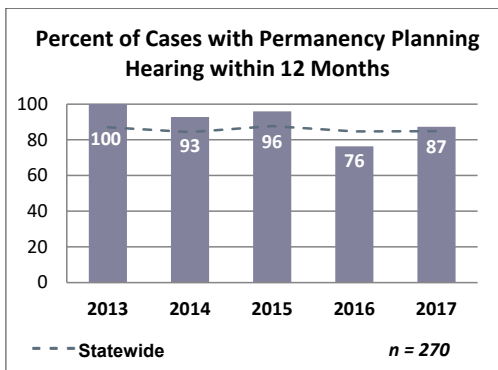
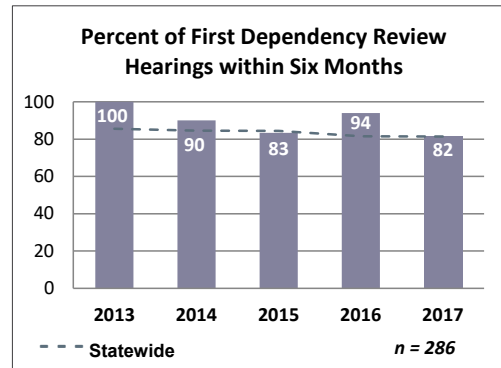
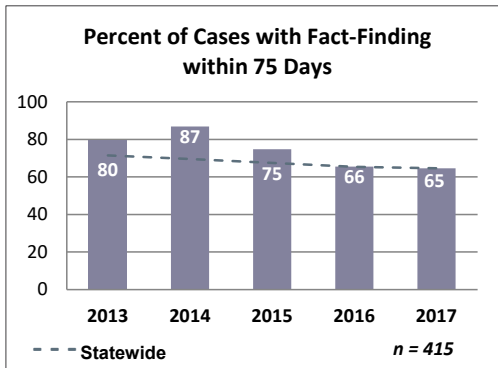
DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

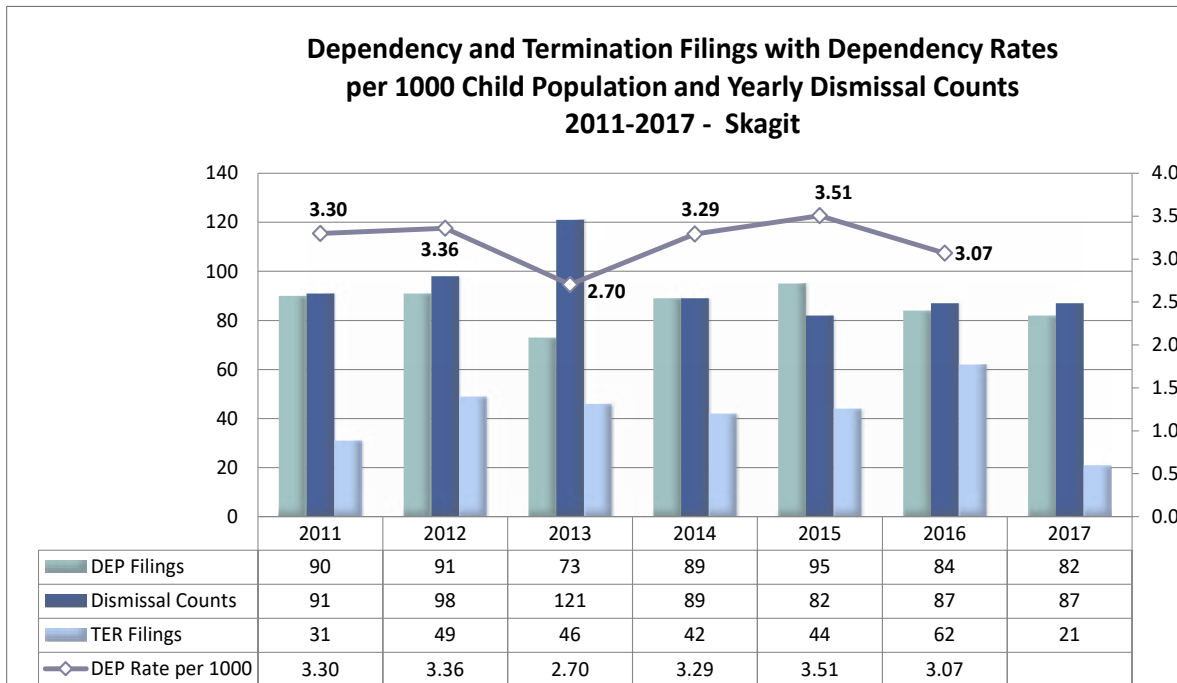
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adoptions	Median Months	31	29	26	24	28
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	6%	5%	8%	8%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	22	33	53.5	23	109
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	22%	20%	0%	40%	0%
Guardianships	Median Months	28	21.5		41	21
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	11%	25%		0%	33%
Reunifications	Median Months	13	20	15	13	11.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	54%	44%	47%	63%	59%

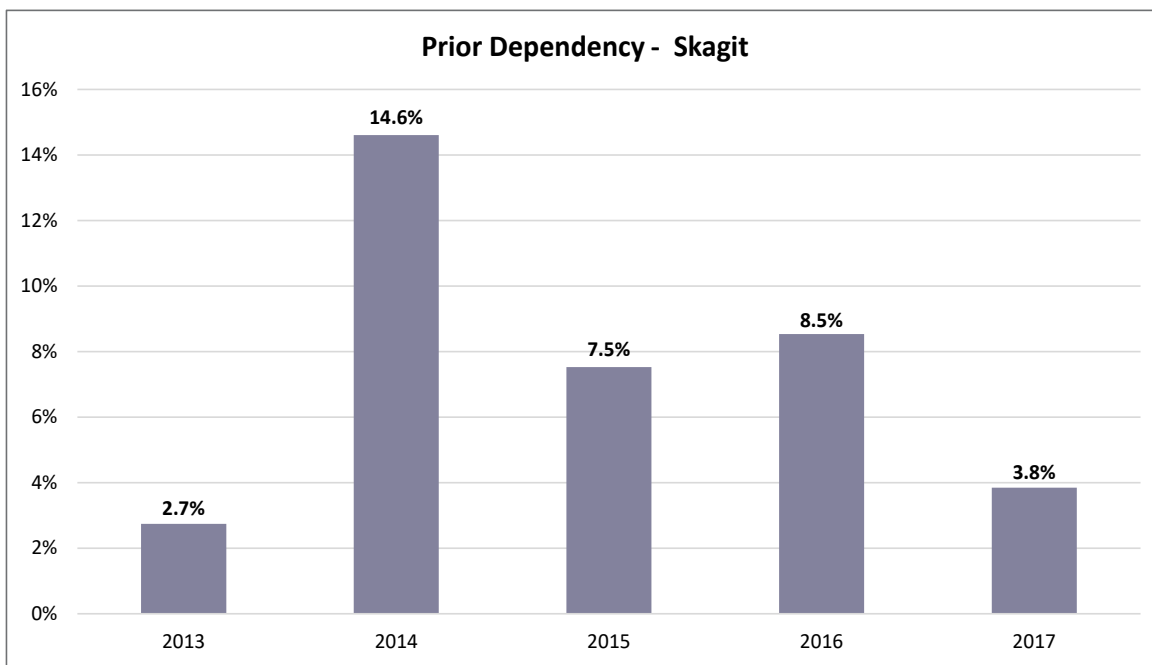
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
Skagit	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	36%	26%	29%	33%	29%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	10%	23%	15%	23%	15%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	23%	14%	15%	15%	23%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	17%	23%	17%	15%	23%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	14%	15%	24%	15%	11%
	Gender	(1) Female	47%	50%	55%	55%	55%
		(2) Male	53%	50%	45%	45%	45%
	Race	(1) Native American	16%	5%	9%	15%	5%
		(2) Asian/Pacific Islander		1%	3%		1%
		(3) Black		1%	2%		
		(4) White	54%	66%	43%	53%	49%
		(5) Hispanic	11%	17%	22%	21%	33%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	11%	8%	12%	6%	4%
		(7) Multiracial - Black	6%	1%	4%	1%	1%
		(8) Multiracial - Other	1%	1%	5%	4%	3%
(9) Unknown						3%	

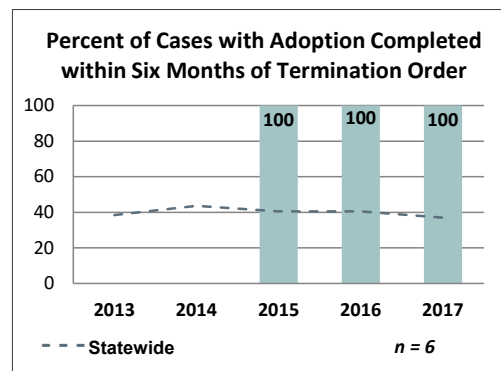
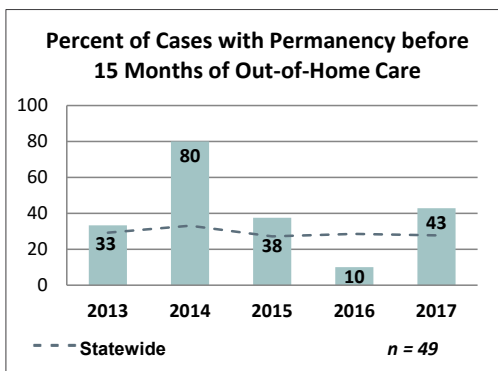
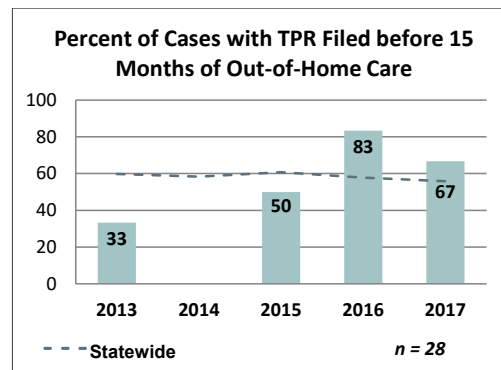
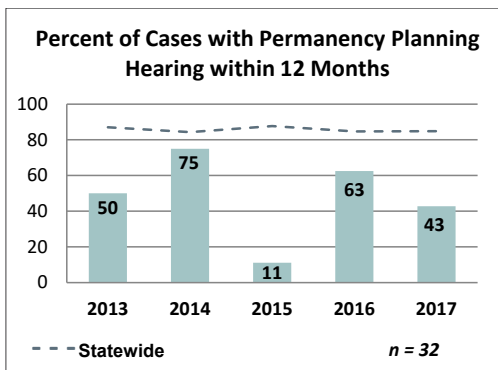
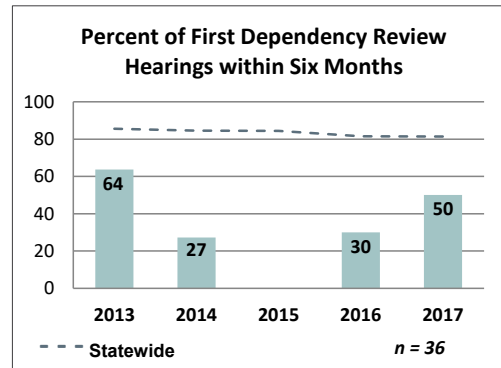
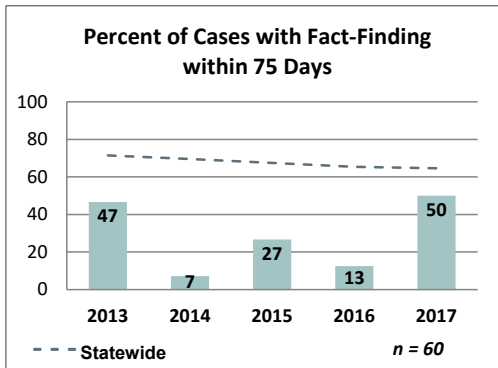
DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

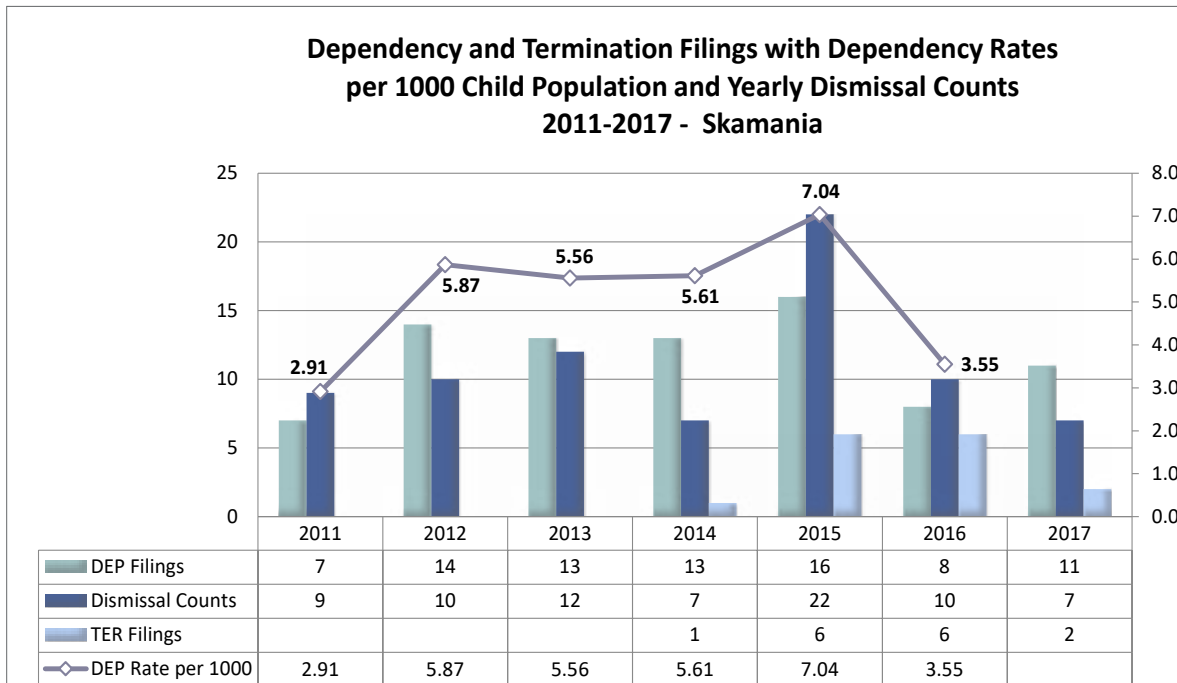
Outcome	Values	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adoptions	Median Months			27	37.5	40
	% < 15 Months to Outcome			0%	0%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	17		50	87	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%		0%	0%	
Guardianships	Median Months		31	31	24	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%	0%	0%	
Reunifications	Median Months	16	9	2	16.5	0
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	40%	89%	75%	25%	100%

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

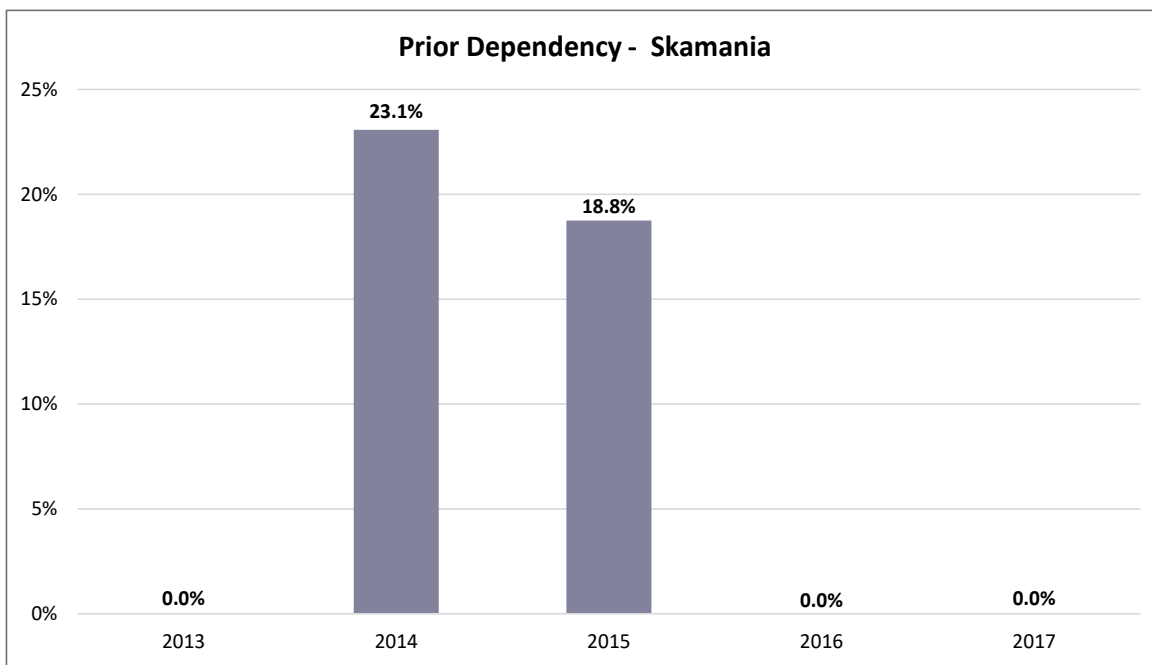
			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Skamania	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	46%		21%	29%	22%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	8%	17%	21%	29%	11%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	8%	8%	29%		
		(4) 6-11 yrs	23%	58%	29%	14%	44%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	15%	17%		29%	22%
	Gender	(1) Female	54%	67%	21%	43%	44%
		(2) Male	46%	33%	79%	57%	56%
	Race	(1) Native American			7%	14%	11%
		(4) White	92%	92%	86%	71%	78%
		(5) Hispanic				14%	11%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	8%				
		(7) Multiracial - Black		8%			
		(8) Multiracial - Other				7%	

SKAMANIA

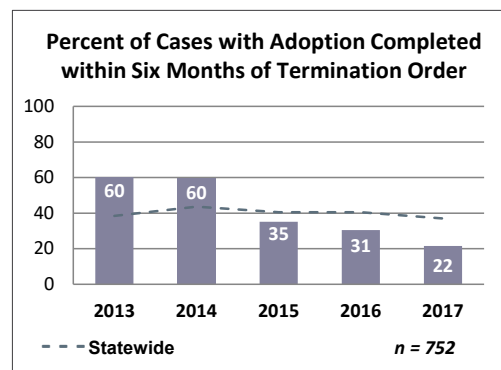
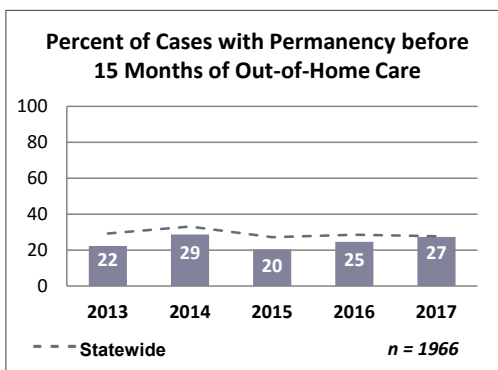
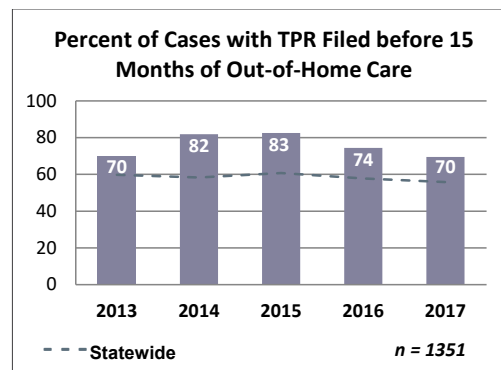
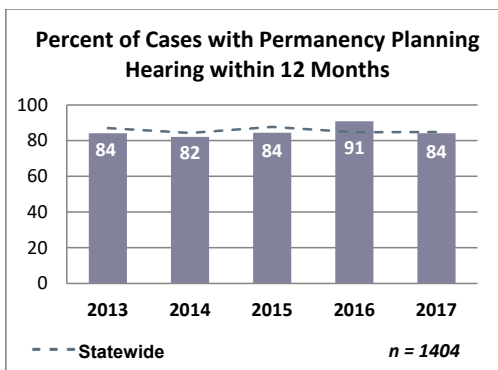
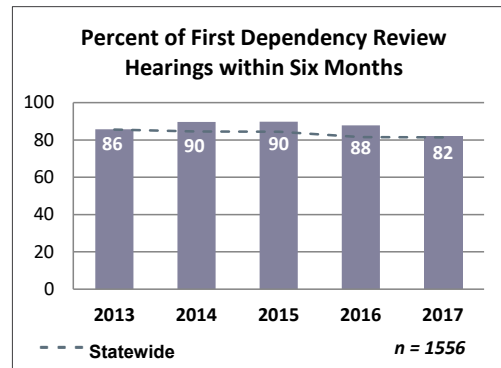
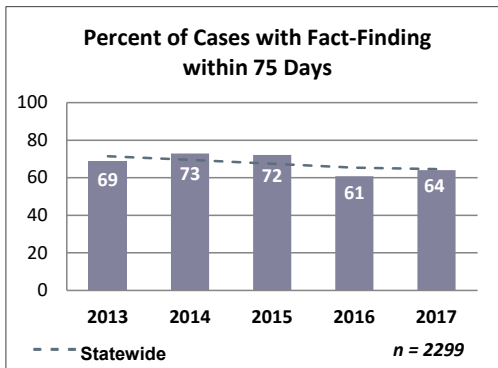
DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



20+ CASE EVENTS

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OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

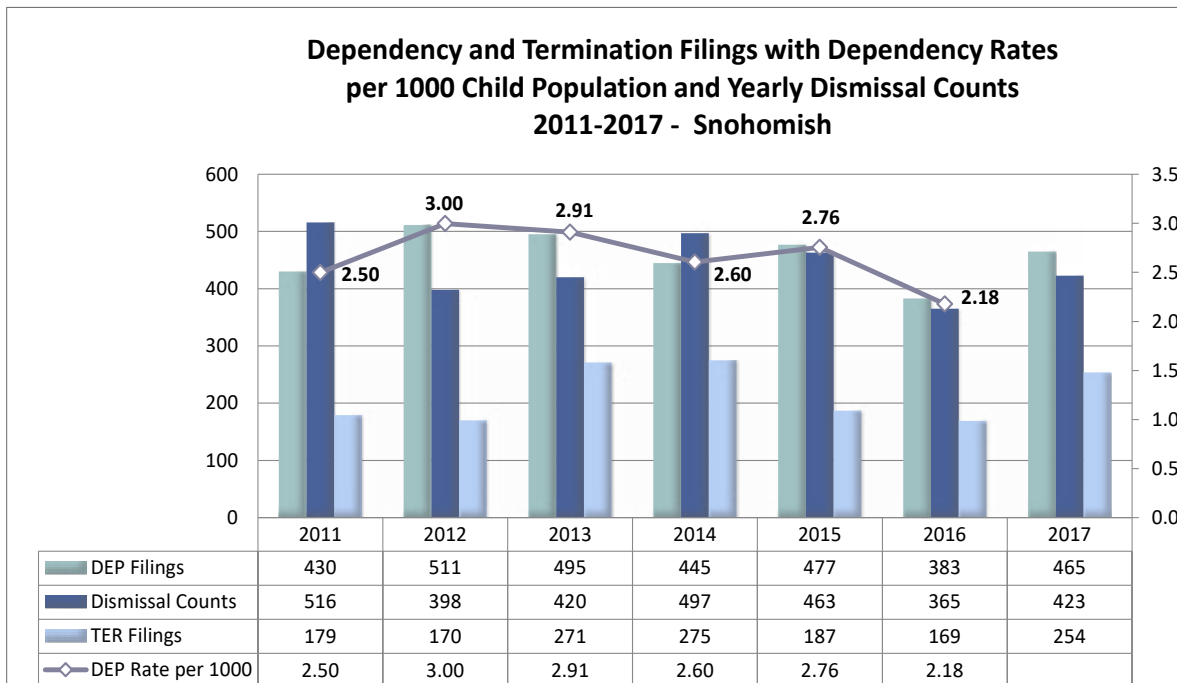
Outcome	Values	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adoptions	Median Months	26	26	28	28	31
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	3%	2%	1%	3%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	54.5	22	31.5	29	53.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	10%	22%	8%	33%	0%
Guardianships	Median Months	17	22.5	23.5	28	24
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	32%	31%	28%	18%	21%
Reunifications	Median Months	17	15	17	17	15
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	39%	48%	35%	40%	48%

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

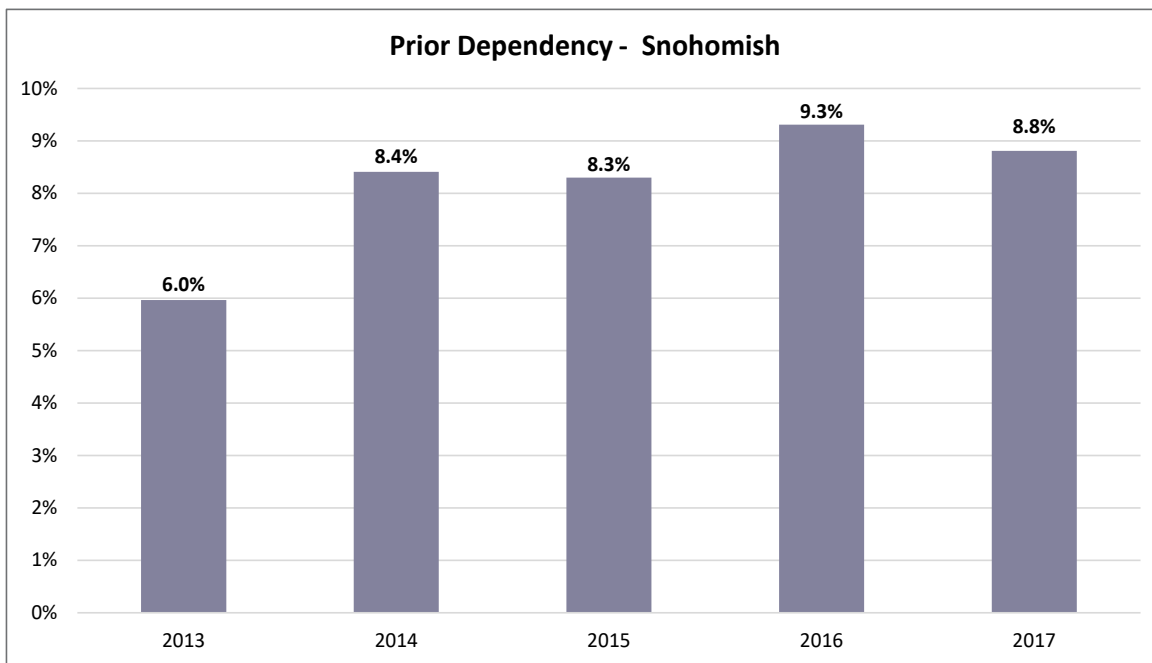
			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Snohomish	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	24%	32%	31%	31%	30%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	16%	16%	15%	16%	17%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	21%	18%	19%	15%	22%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	26%	24%	23%	25%	21%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	13%	11%	12%	12%	10%
	Gender	(1) Female	51%	44%	48%	51%	48%
		(2) Male	49%	56%	52%	49%	52%
	Race	(1) Native American	4%	8%	6%	5%	4%
		(2) Asian/Pacific Islander	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%
		(3) Black	5%	5%	4%	6%	3%
		(4) White	62%	61%	60%	60%	57%
		(5) Hispanic	12%	13%	12%	12%	13%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	6%	5%	7%	6%	3%
		(7) Multiracial - Black	6%	5%	6%	7%	11%
		(8) Multiracial - Other	3%	1%	3%	2%	2%
(9) Unknown		0%	0%	0%	2%	5%	

SNOHOMISH

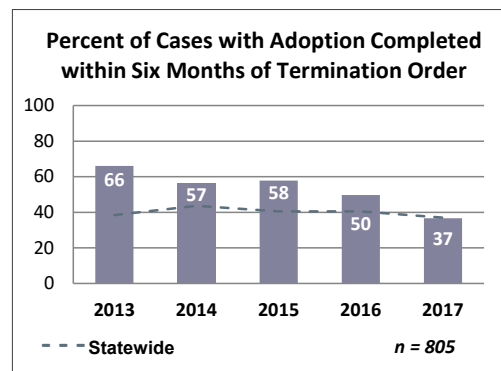
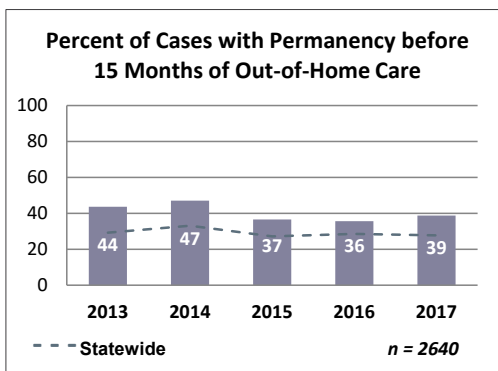
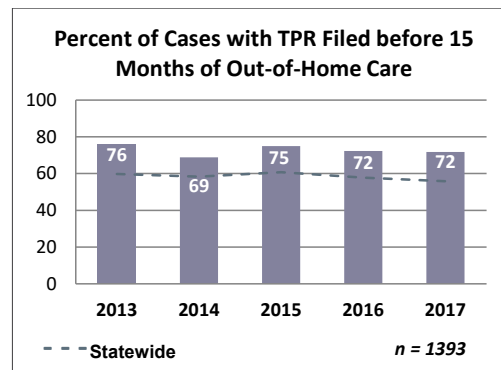
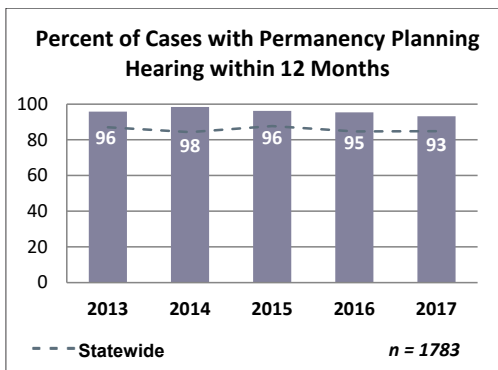
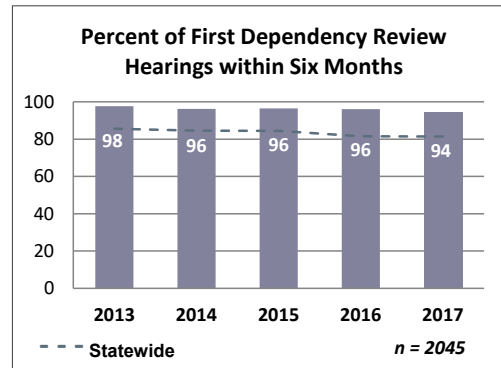
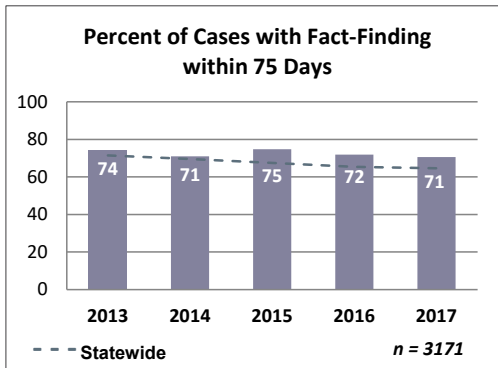
DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



20+ CASE EVENTS

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OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

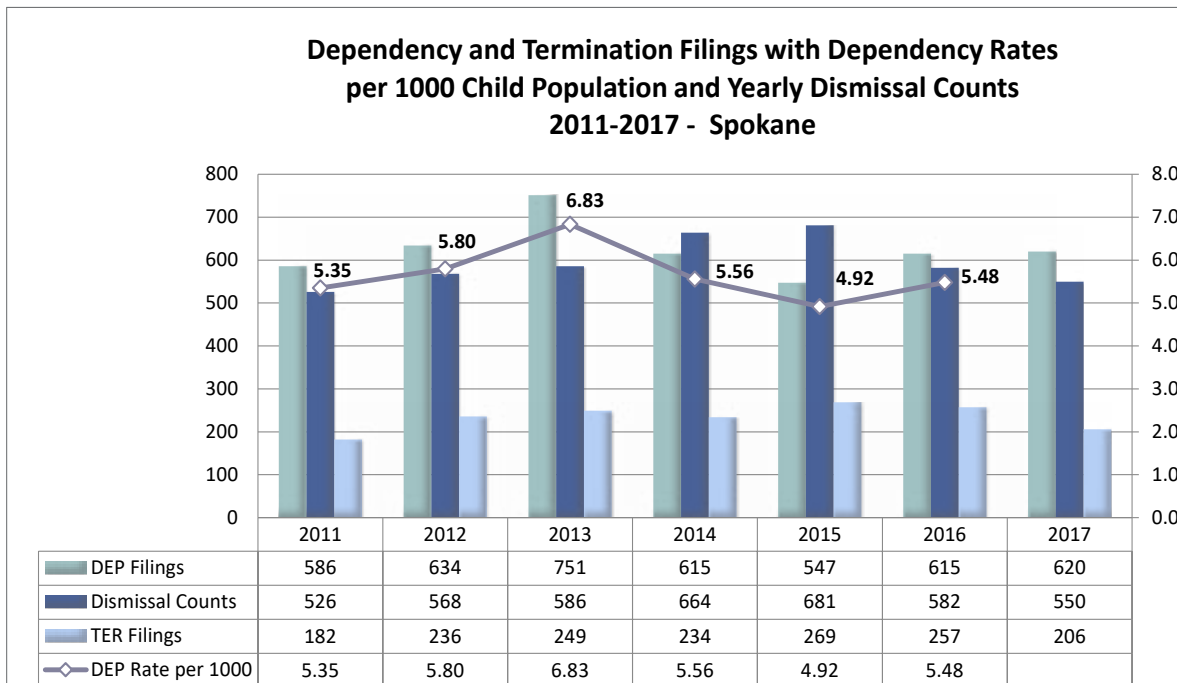
Outcome	Values	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adoptions	Median Months	22	24	24	28	27
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	12%	9%	8%	6%	3%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	68	49	76	52.5	61
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	10%	22%	17%	0%
Guardianships	Median Months	15	14	20.5	18	21
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	48%	53%	25%	30%	26%
Reunifications	Median Months	12	12	14	12	12
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	66%	66%	53%	57%	64%

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

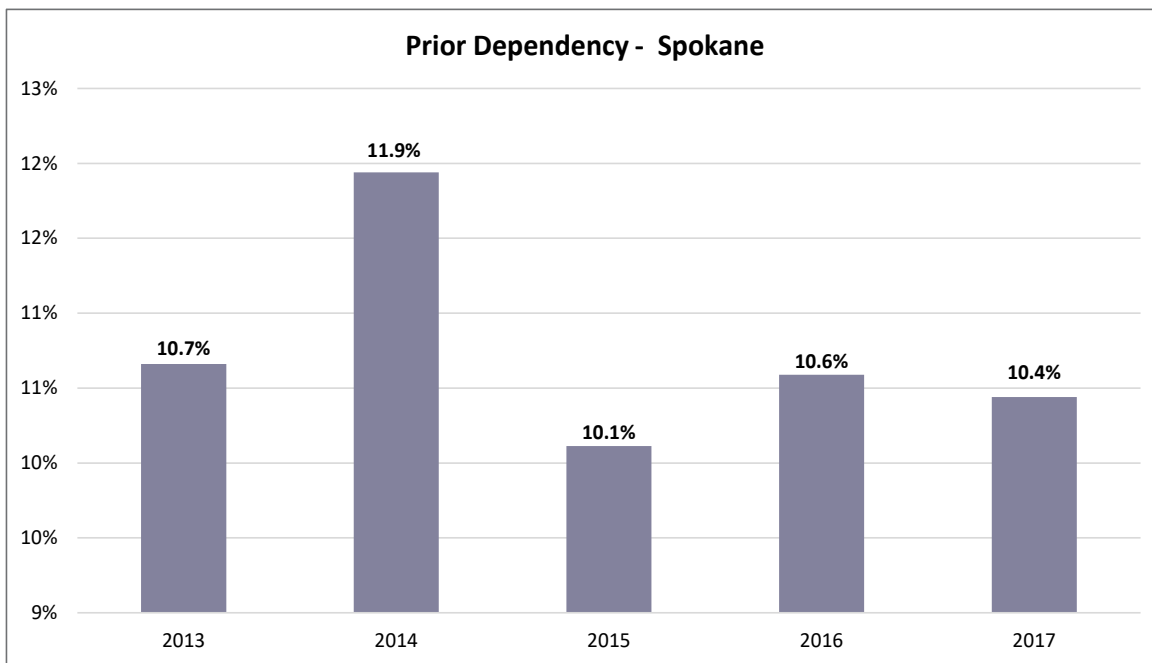
			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Spokane	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	29%	27%	28%	30%	32%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	18%	16%	20%	18%	14%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	19%	17%	18%	18%	17%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	24%	28%	24%	25%	24%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	11%	11%	10%	11%	12%
		(6) >17 yrs			1%		1%
	Gender	(1) Female	49%	46%	49%	43%	49%
		(2) Male	51%	54%	51%	57%	51%
	Race	(1) Native American	4%	7%	6%	4%	3%
		(2) Asian/Pacific Islander	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
		(3) Black	2%	5%	4%	2%	4%
		(4) White	66%	55%	57%	55%	57%
		(5) Hispanic	5%	9%	9%	10%	6%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	15%	10%	13%	19%	19%
		(7) Multiracial - Black	7%	8%	9%	7%	8%
(8) Multiracial - Other		0%	3%	1%	2%	2%	
(9) Unknown		0%	1%	0%	1%		

SPOKANE

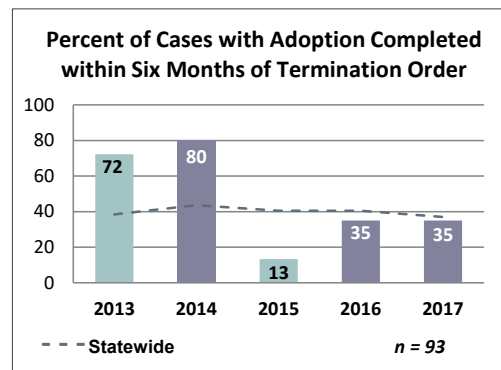
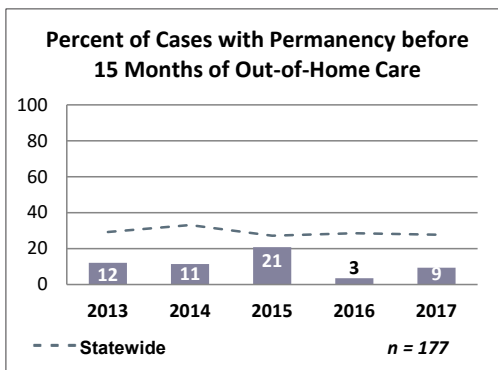
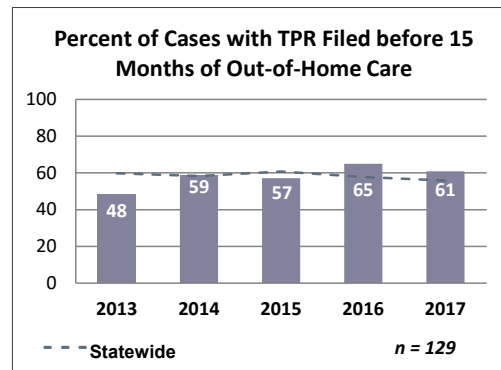
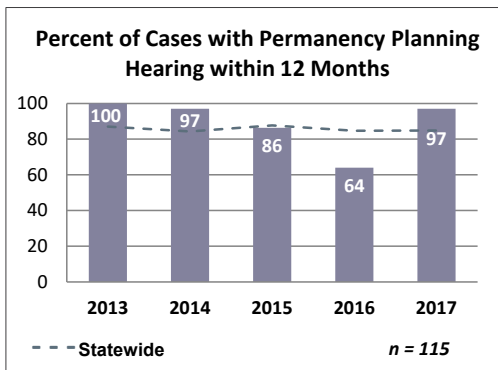
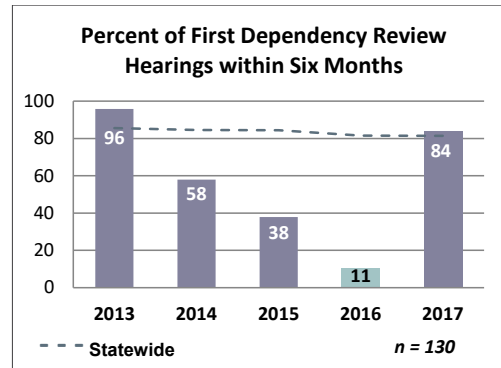
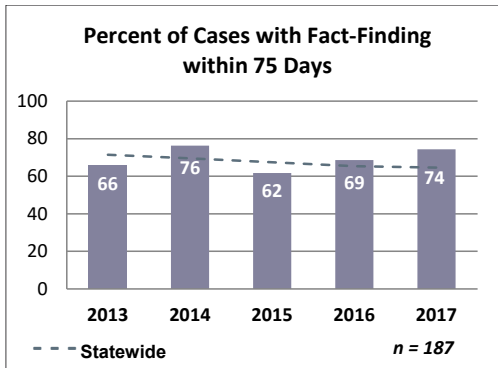
DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

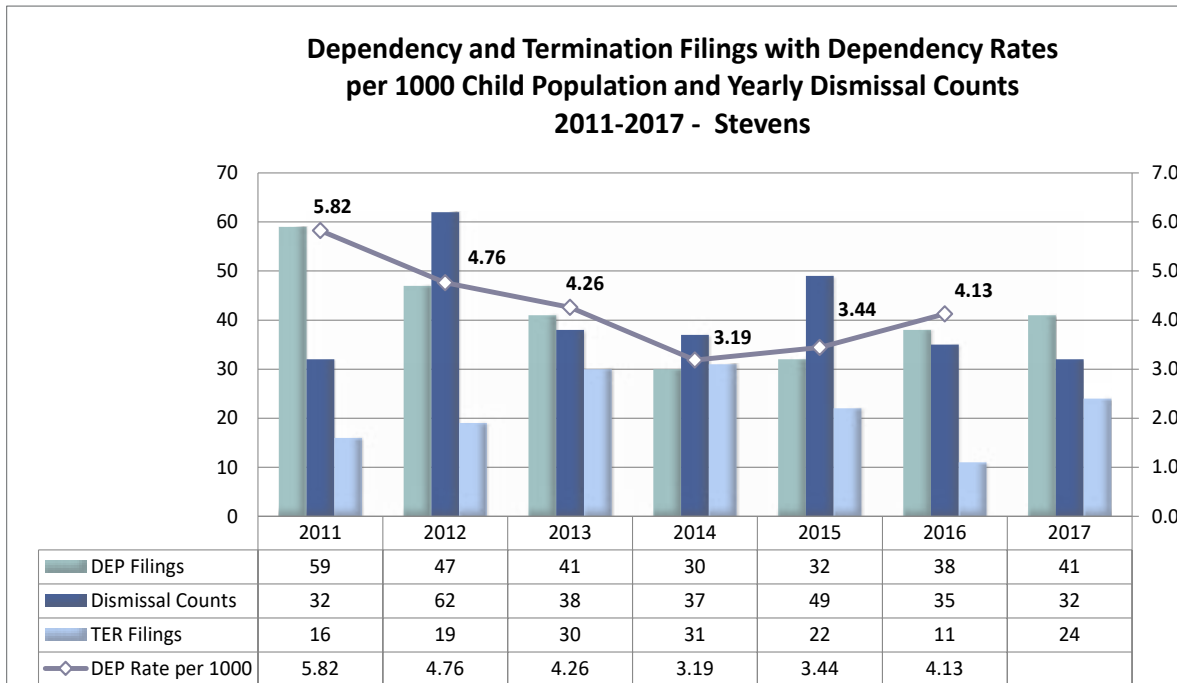
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adoptions	Median Months	23	22	21	30	28
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	16%	22%	11%	5%	5%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	59	49	73.5	122	133
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Guardianships	Median Months	33	16	36	15	22
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%
Reunifications	Median Months	37.5	18	26	24	26
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	25%	0%	30%	0%	29%

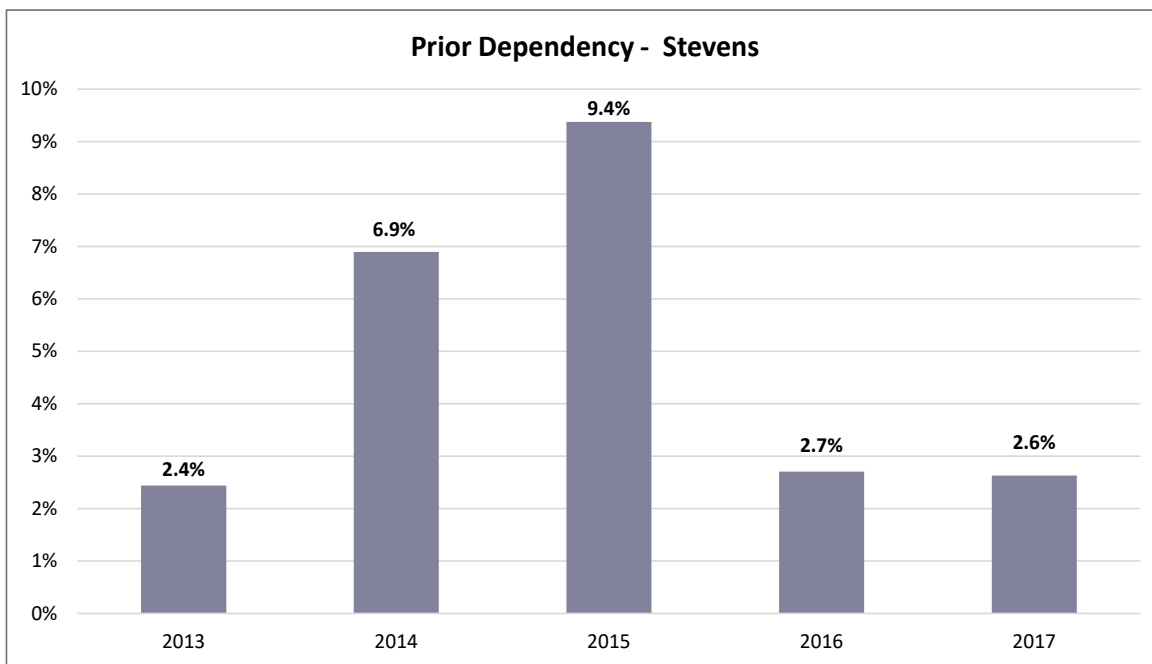
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Stevens	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	22%	27%	22%	42%	22%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	3%	10%	13%	13%	22%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	22%	10%	22%	13%	15%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	35%	37%	28%	26%	29%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	19%	17%	16%	3%	12%
		(6) >17 yrs				3%	
	Gender	(1) Female	35%	57%	50%	61%	54%
		(2) Male	65%	43%	50%	39%	46%
	Race	(1) Native American	3%			3%	2%
		(3) Black			3%		
		(4) White	78%	67%	69%	63%	76%
		(5) Hispanic	14%	10%	9%	11%	12%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	5%	23%	6%	18%	5%
		(7) Multiracial - Black				5%	
		(8) Multiracial - Other			13%		5%

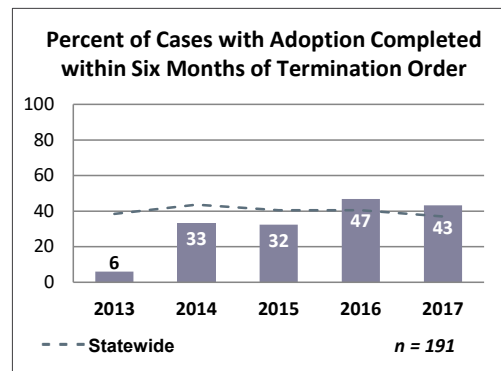
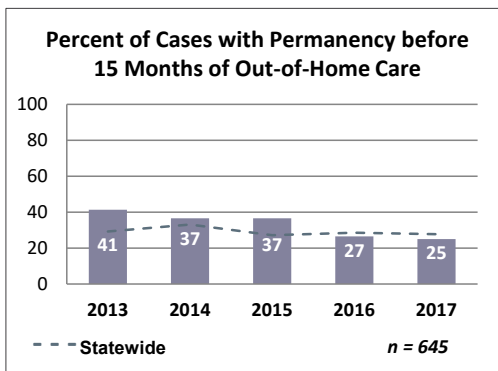
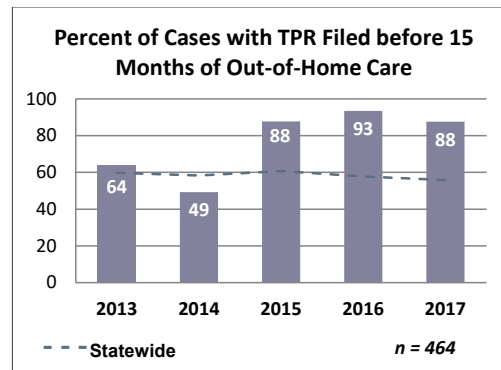
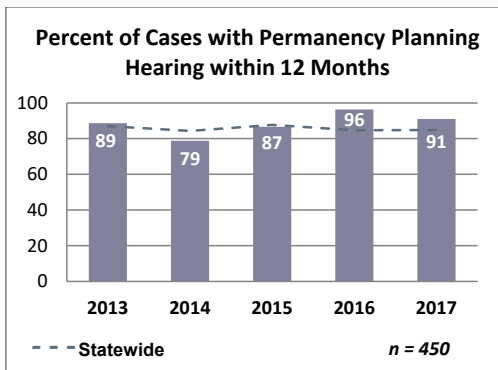
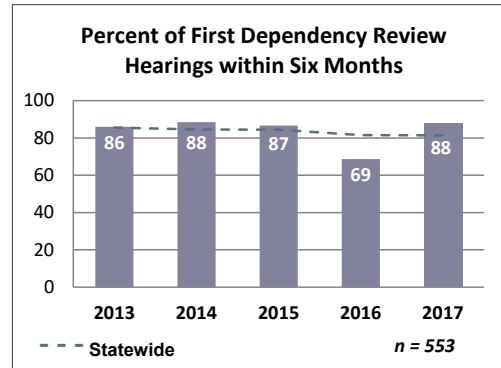
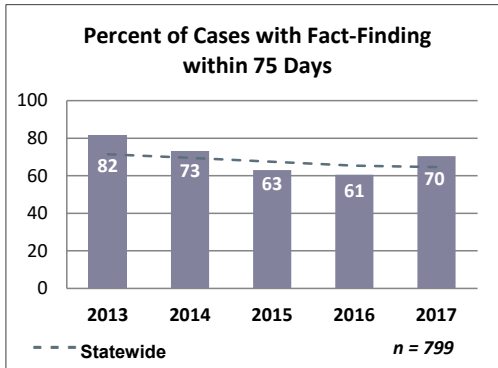
DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

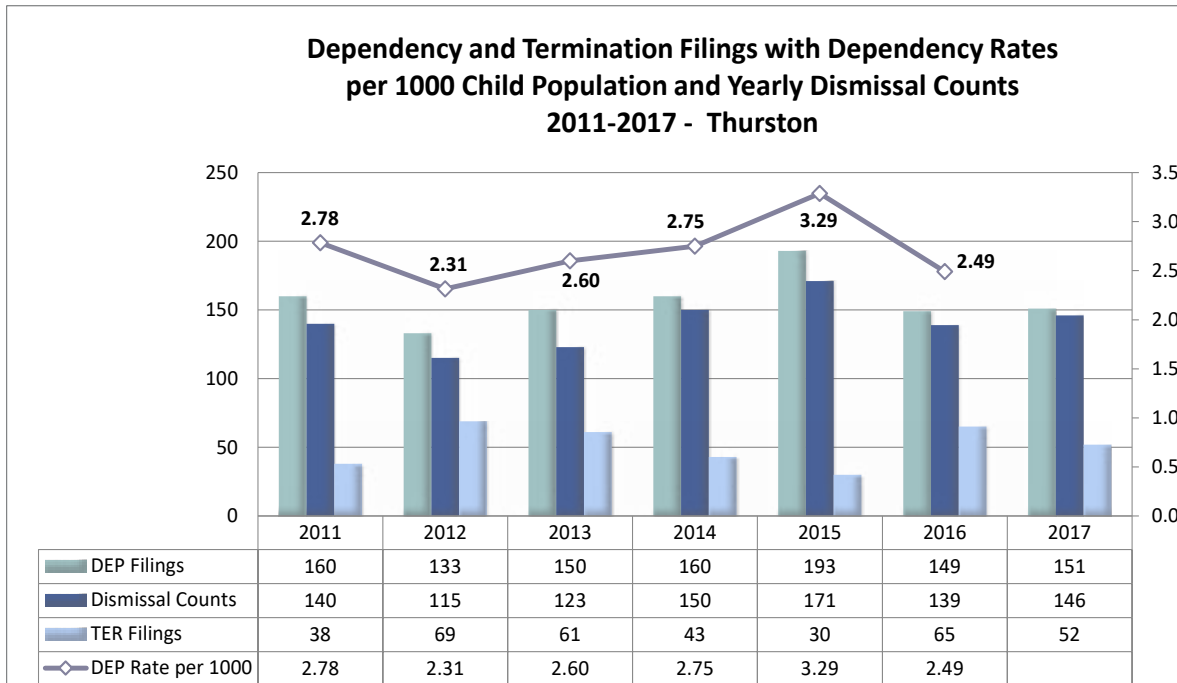
Outcome	Values	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adoptions	Median Months	28	26	28.5	27	32
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	6%	4%	5%	6%	6%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	64	23	22.5	21	23.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	9%	50%	25%	0%
Guardianships	Median Months	5	16	9	16	22
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	70%	47%	67%	40%	21%
Reunifications	Median Months	13	10.5	15	16	16
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	62%	56%	49%	34%	43%

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

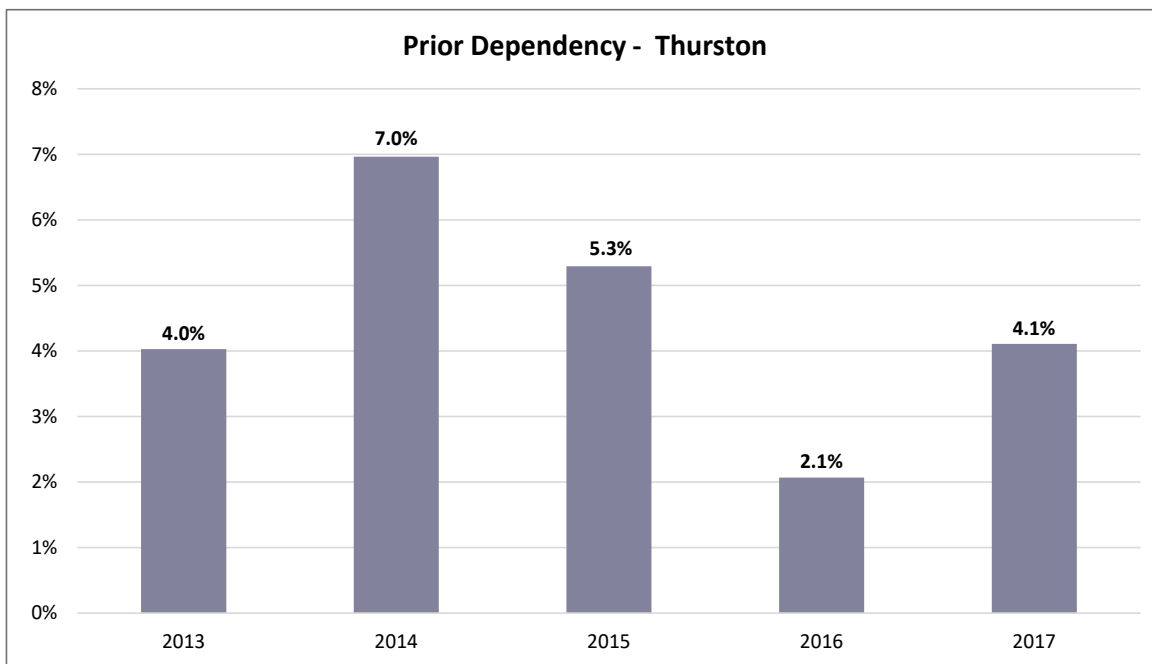
			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Thurston	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	33%	27%	24%	32%	27%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	9%	14%	19%	12%	16%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	9%	19%	16%	18%	20%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	30%	23%	24%	21%	19%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	20%	18%	17%	16%	17%
		(6) >17 yrs			1%		
	Gender	(1) Female	51%	46%	49%	42%	44%
		(2) Male	49%	54%	51%	58%	56%
	Race	(1) Native American	4%	4%	3%	3%	6%
		(2) Asian/Pacific Islander	4%	1%	1%	3%	1%
		(3) Black	4%	9%	5%	6%	4%
		(4) White	67%	63%	65%	67%	58%
		(5) Hispanic	11%	11%	9%	7%	13%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	4%	4%	9%	6%	8%
		(7) Multiracial - Black	4%	5%	5%	1%	7%
		(8) Multiracial - Other	1%	1%	3%	6%	2%
(9) Unknown		1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	

THURSTON

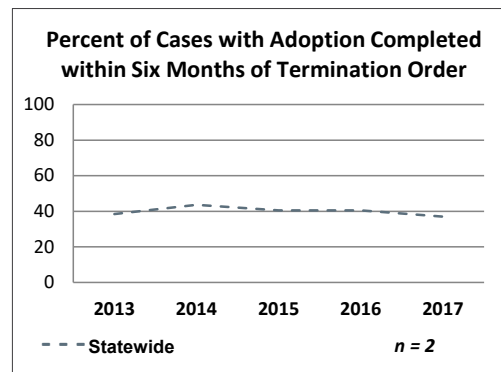
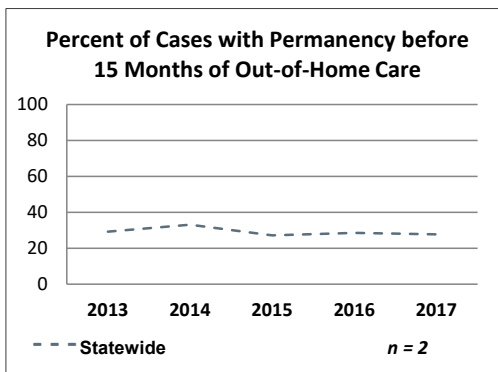
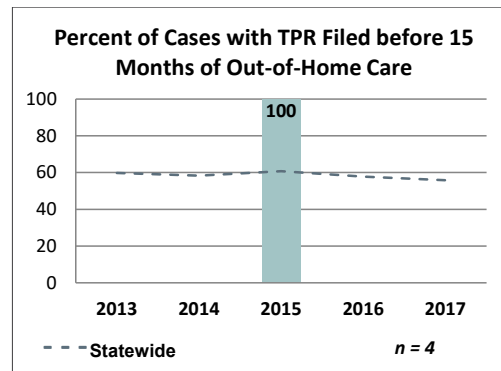
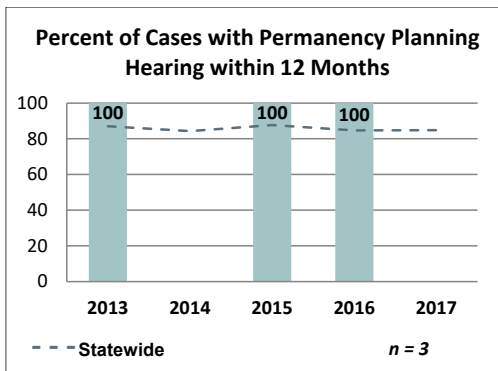
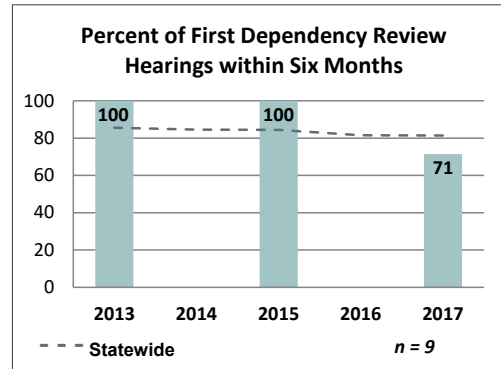
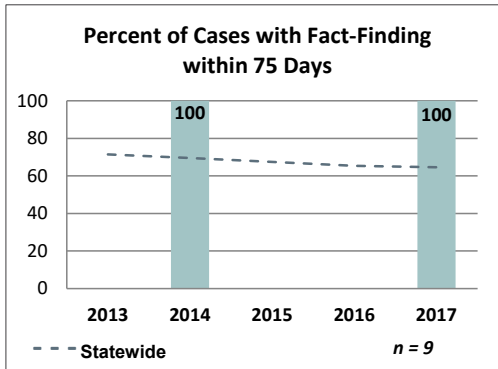
DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

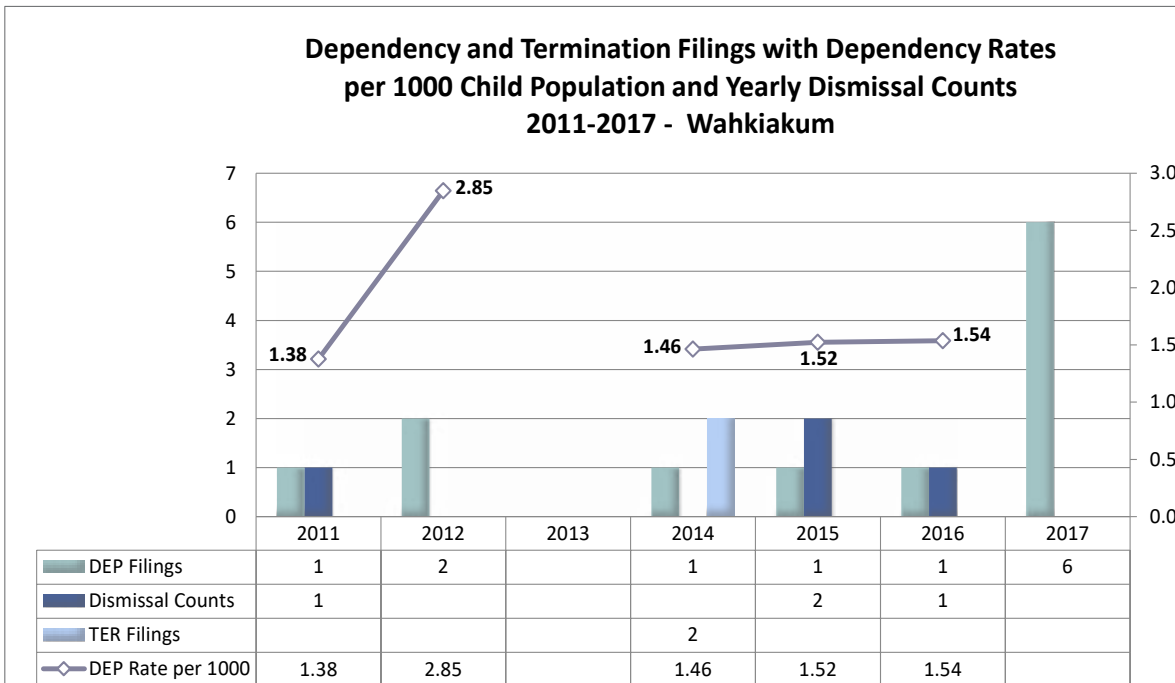
Outcome	Values	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adoptions	Median Months			37		
	% < 15 Months to Outcome			0%		
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months					
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					
Guardianships	Median Months					
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					
Reunifications	Median Months					
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

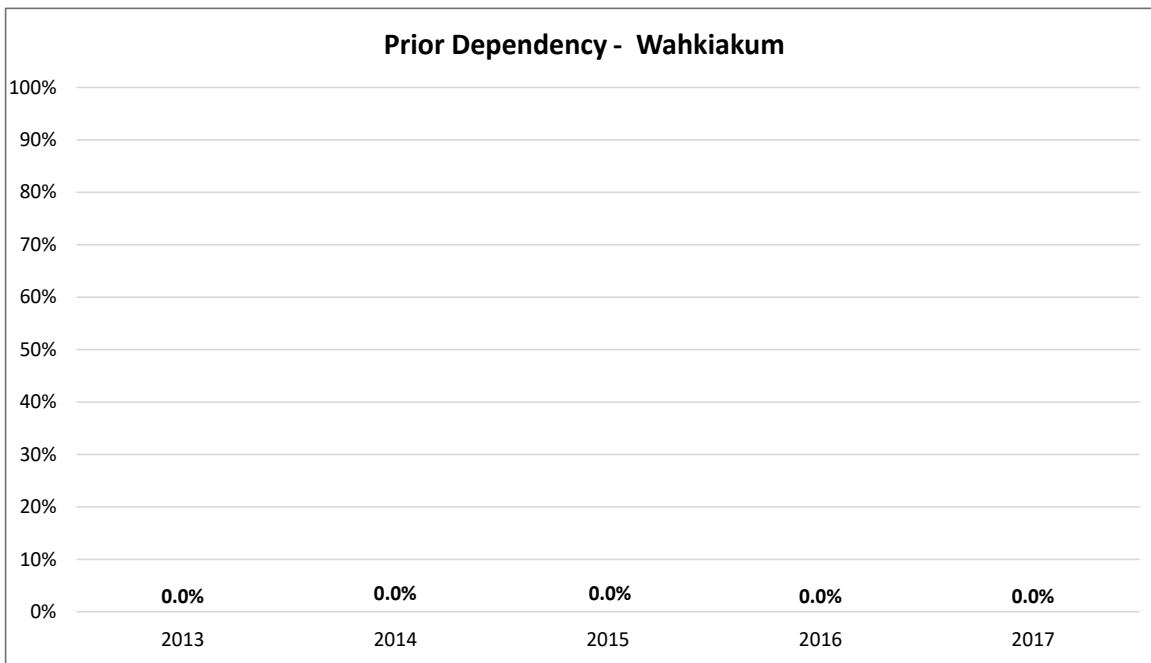
			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Wahkiakum	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs					17%
		(4) 6-11 yrs					50%
		(5) 12-17 yrs		100%	100%	100%	33%
	Gender	(1) Female		100%			33%
		(2) Male			100%	100%	67%
	Race	(4) White		100%	100%	100%	
		(5) Hispanic					100%

WAHKIAKUM

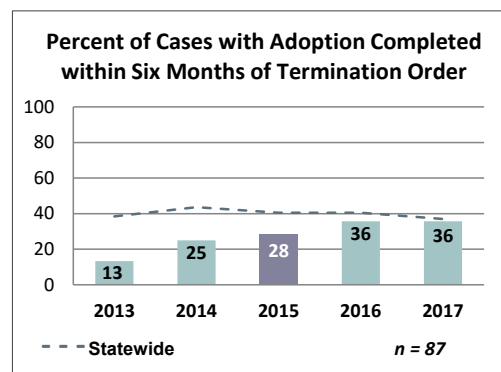
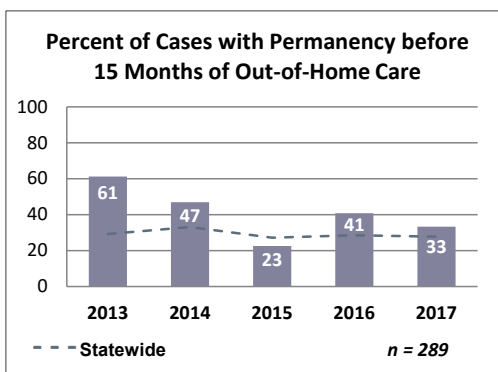
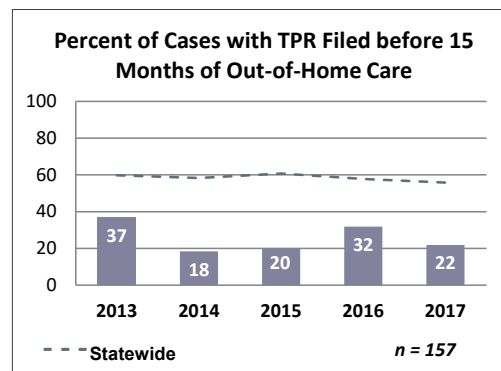
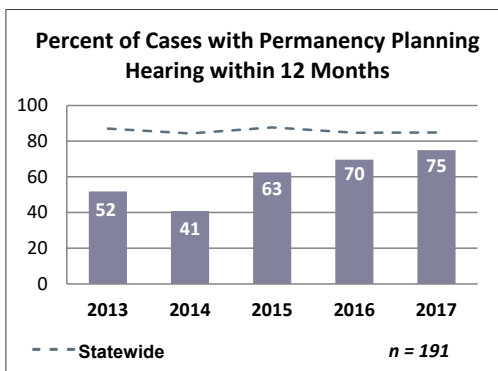
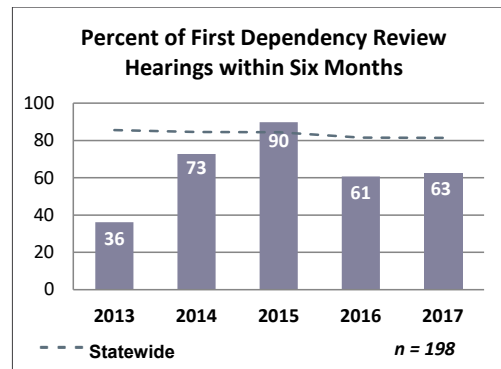
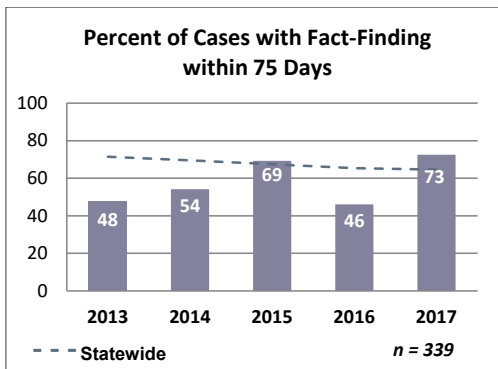
DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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20+ CASE EVENTS

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OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

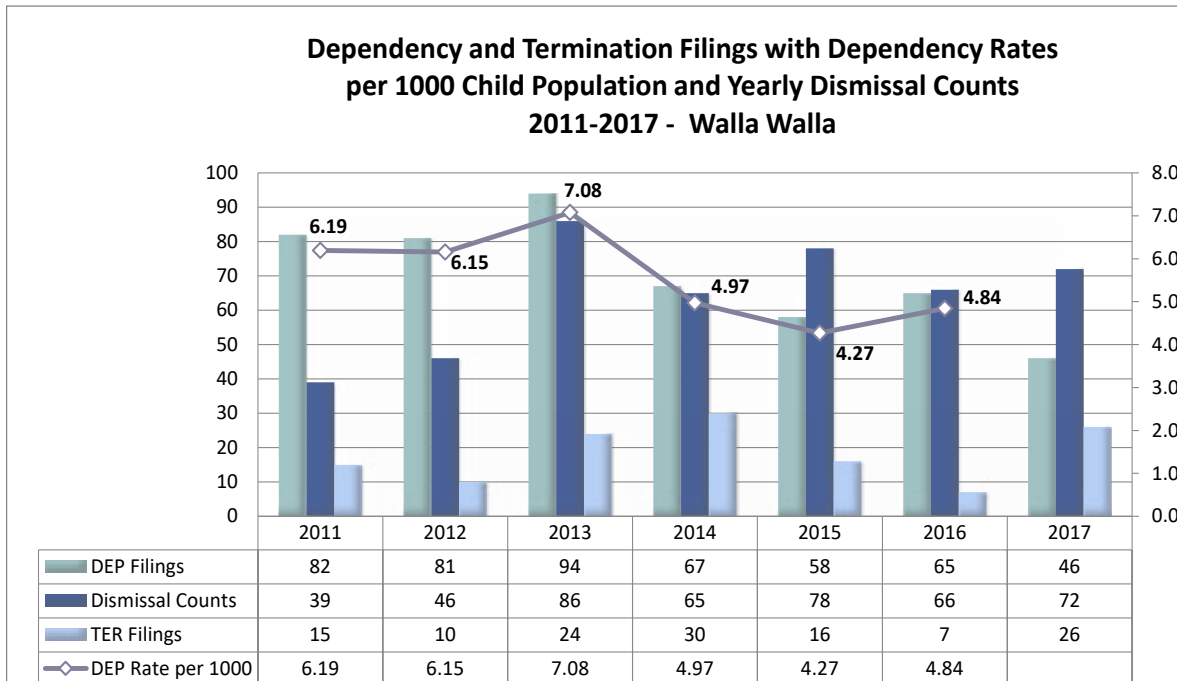
Outcome	Values	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adoptions	Median Months	40	33	28	37.5	37
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	3%	14%	7%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months		43	15.5	27	48
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%	50%	0%	0%
Guardianships	Median Months	18	49	29	30	39
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	50%	14%	0%	40%	0%
Reunifications	Median Months	3	9	18.5	11	13.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	91%	68%	39%	58%	61%

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

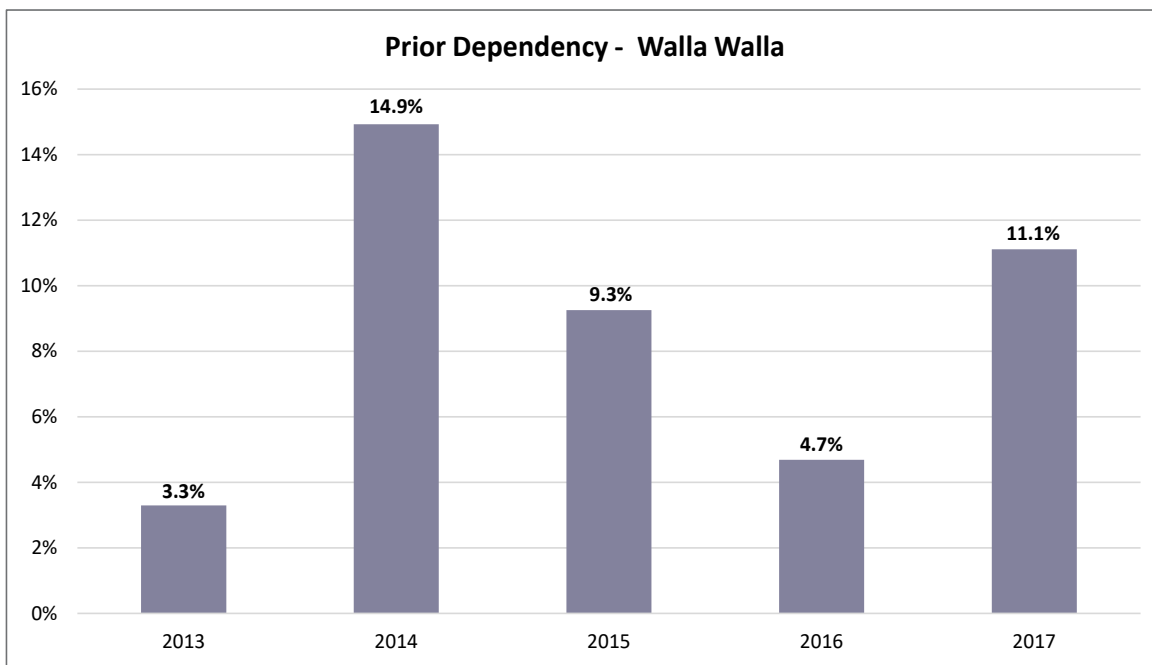
			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Walla Walla	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	16%	17%	36%	26%	35%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	15%	20%	18%	13%	24%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	24%	20%	7%	16%	24%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	26%	29%	22%	30%	11%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	19%	14%	16%	15%	4%
		(6) >17 yrs		2%			2%
	Gender	(1) Female	58%	48%	45%	44%	57%
		(2) Male	42%	52%	55%	56%	43%
	Race	(1) Native American	1%	3%	2%	2%	4%
		(3) Black	1%	3%	4%	7%	2%
		(4) White	75%	56%	56%	56%	39%
		(5) Hispanic	18%	27%	15%	21%	28%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	4%	6%	11%	13%	20%
(7) Multiracial - Black			5%	5%		2%	
	(8) Multiracial - Other			7%	2%	4%	

WALLA WALLA

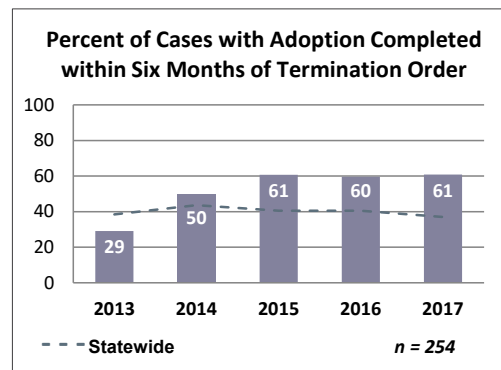
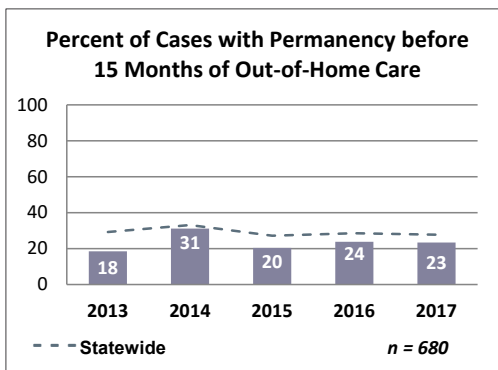
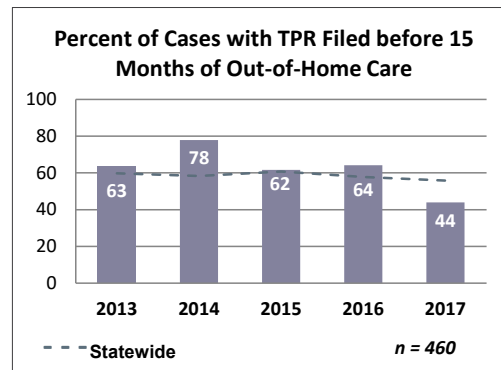
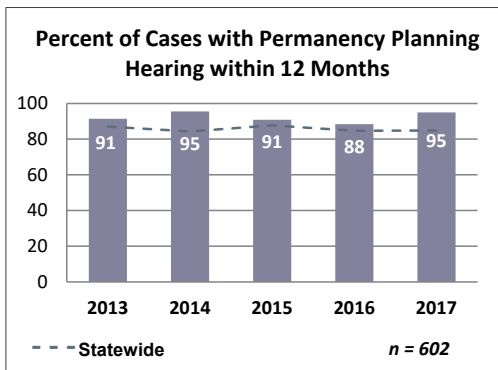
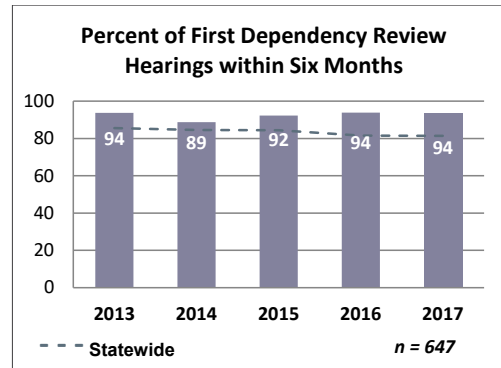
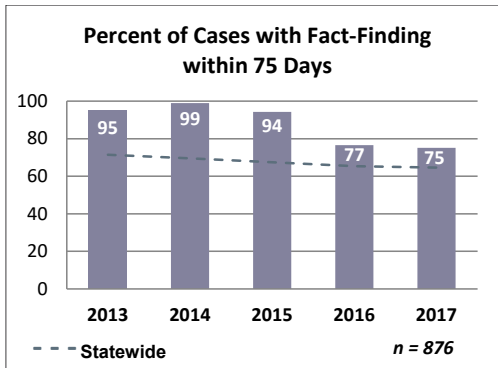
DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

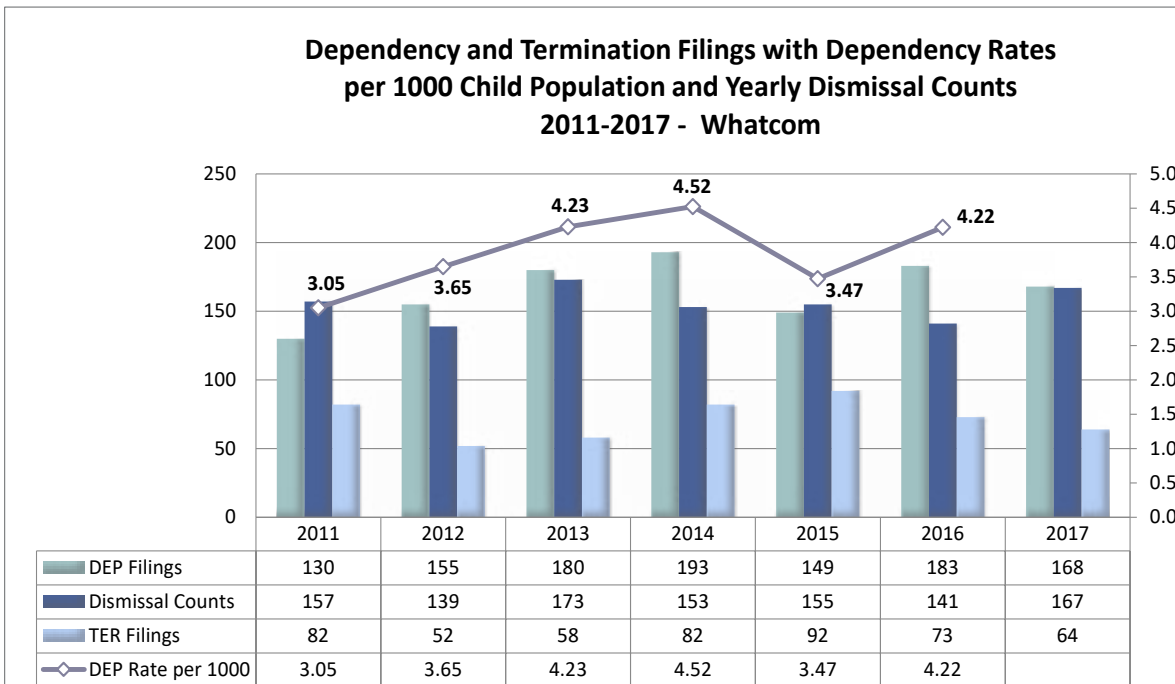
Outcome	Values	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adoptions	Median Months	29.5	27	23	27	30
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	2%	8%	3%	5%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	47.5	54	89	38	57.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	14%	0%	0%	20%	0%
Guardianships	Median Months	31.5	32	17	27.5	28
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	25%	20%	22%
Reunifications	Median Months	20	14	19	19	17
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	34%	56%	36%	39%	41%

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

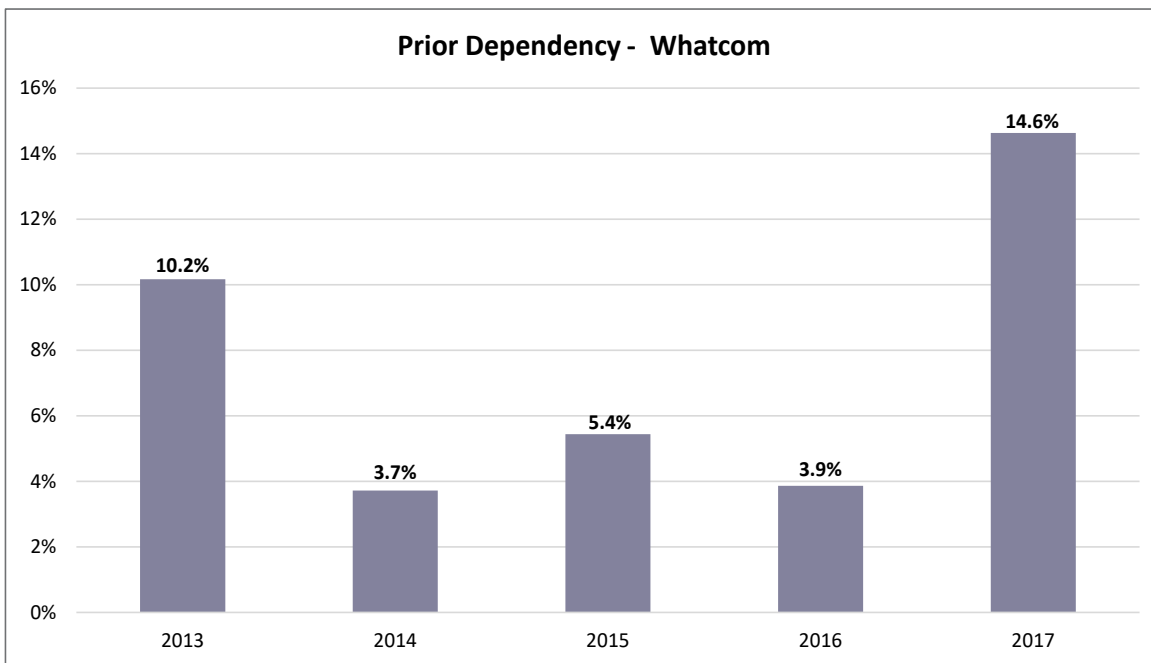
			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Whatcom	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	26%	23%	30%	25%	26%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	18%	21%	17%	20%	16%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	17%	18%	15%	22%	17%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	18%	21%	26%	23%	24%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	21%	15%	12%	10%	16%
		(6) >17 yrs		1%			1%
	Gender	(1) Female	51%	47%	46%	48%	54%
		(2) Male	49%	53%	54%	52%	46%
	Race	(1) Native American	17%	7%	15%	19%	15%
		(2) Asian/Pacific Islander	1%	1%			1%
		(3) Black	1%		4%	2%	2%
		(4) White	54%	57%	59%	49%	55%
		(5) Hispanic	13%	21%	11%	10%	12%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	10%	10%	7%	7%	8%
		(7) Multiracial - Black	5%	3%	4%	10%	4%
		(8) Multiracial - Other		1%		1%	1%
		(9) Unknown				1%	2%

WHATCOM

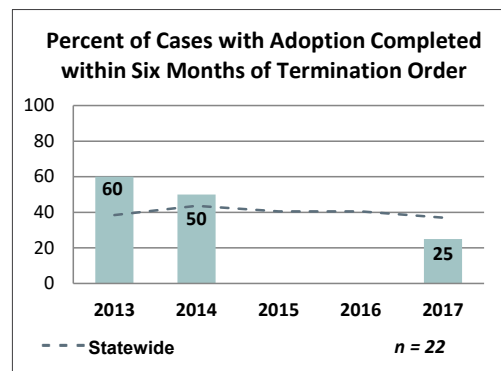
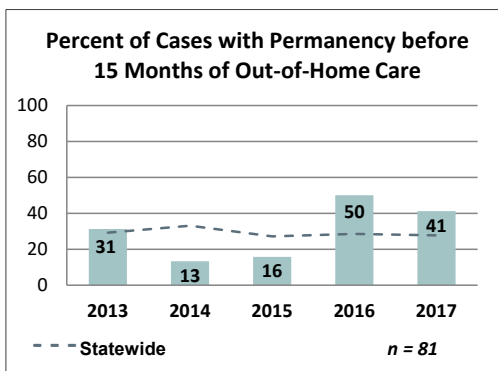
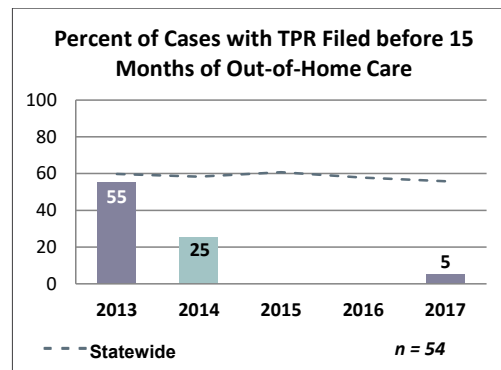
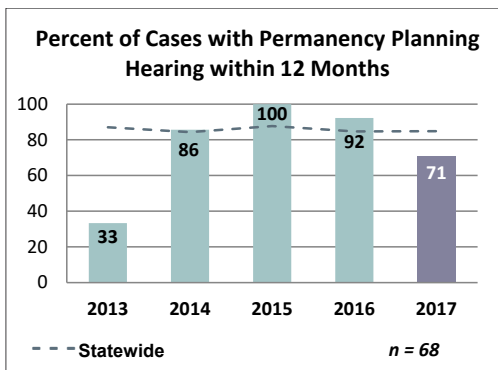
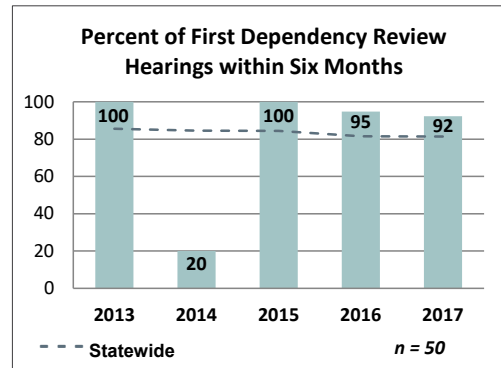
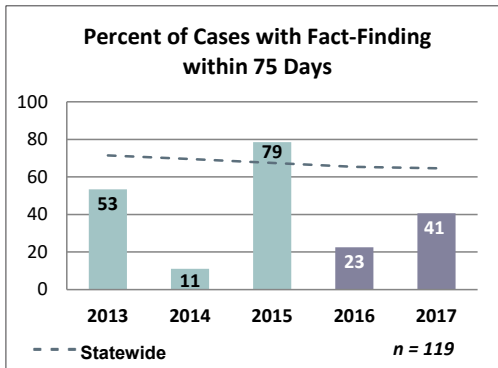
DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

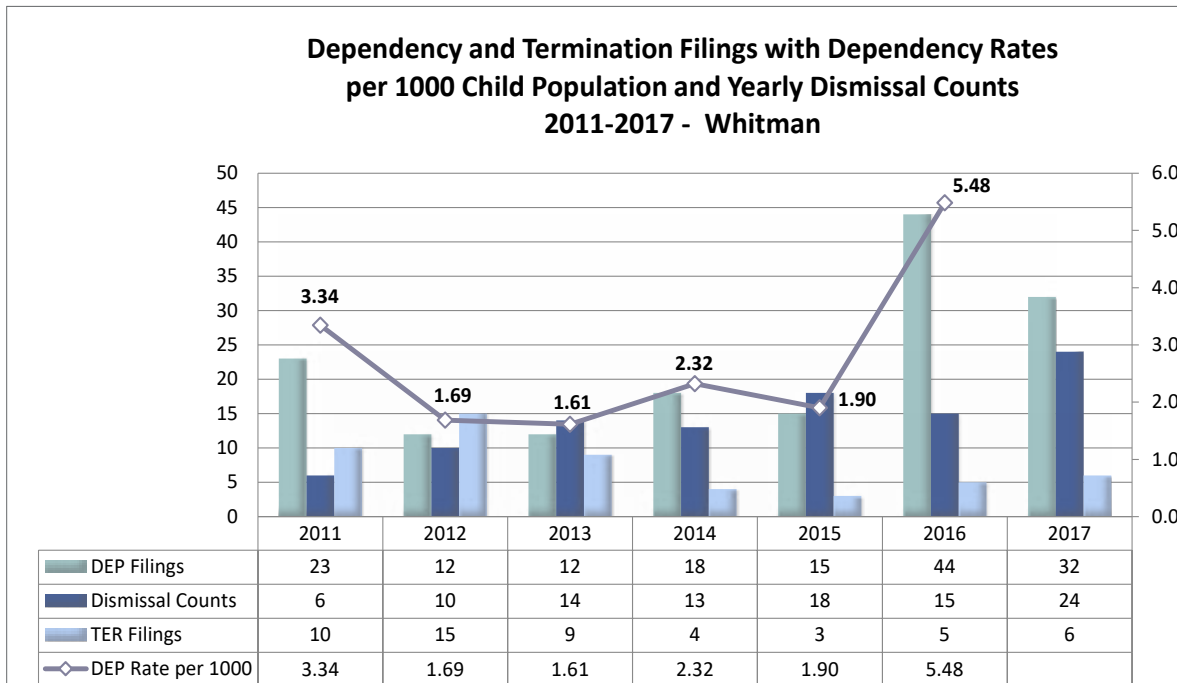
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adoptions	Median Months	29	29	41.5	43	53
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	101				45
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%				0%
Guardianships	Median Months			38		0
	% < 15 Months to Outcome			0%		100%
Reunifications	Median Months	10	18	20	10	9
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	56%	25%	30%	64%	55%

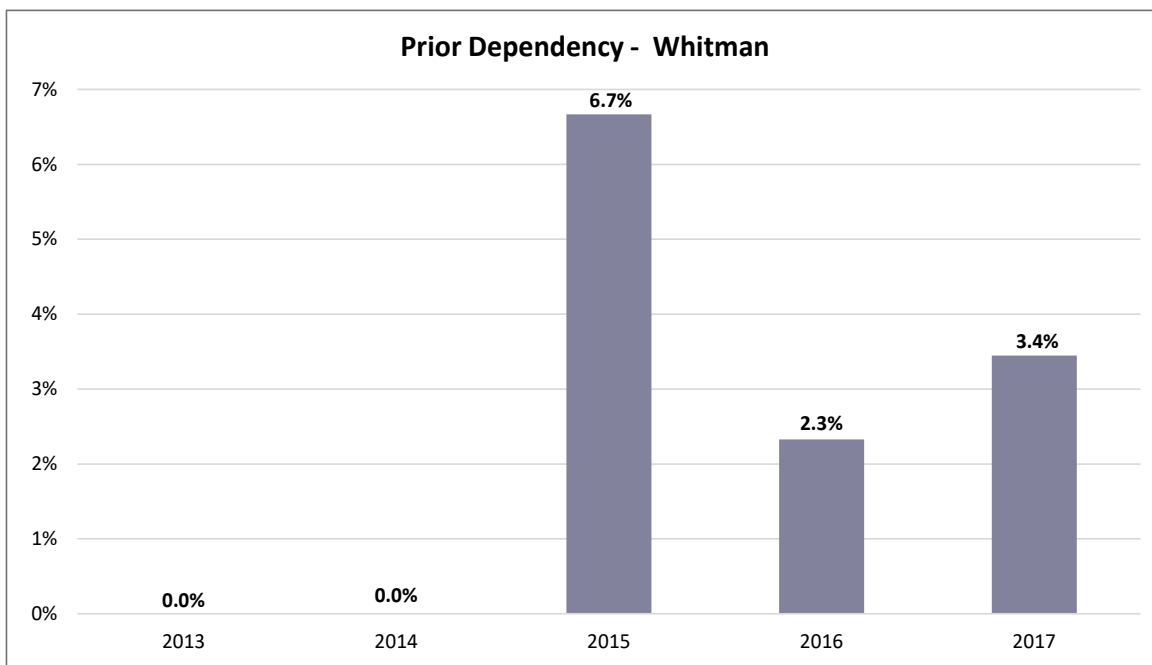
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Whitman	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	25%	44%	20%	14%	19%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	17%		20%	17%	16%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	25%	17%	40%	24%	22%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	25%	22%	20%	33%	25%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	8%	17%		12%	19%
	Gender	(1) Female	33%	56%	60%	40%	66%
		(2) Male	67%	44%	40%	60%	34%
	Race	(1) Native American					9%
		(2) Asian/Pacific Islander					9%
		(4) White	83%	83%	67%	76%	59%
		(5) Hispanic	17%	17%		5%	6%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American				14%	16%
		(7) Multiracial - Black			33%	5%	

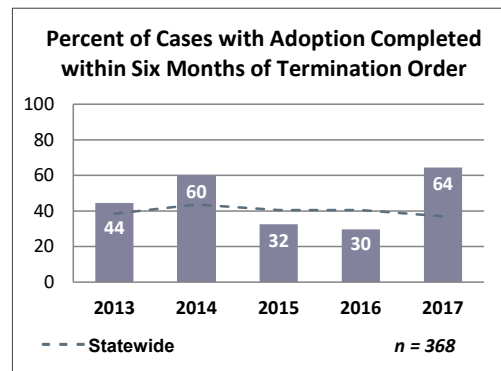
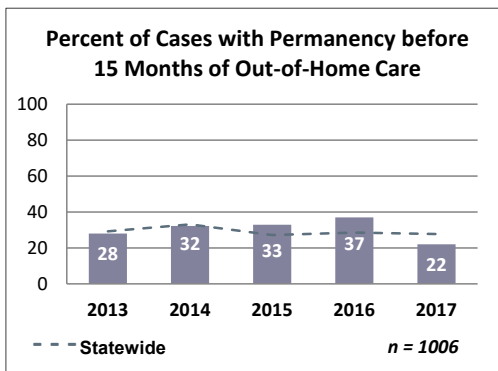
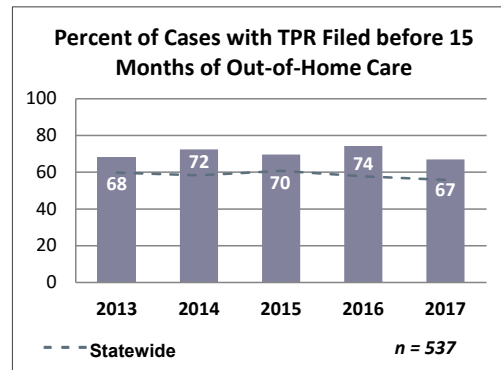
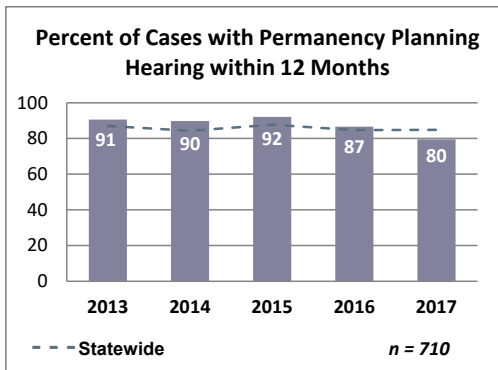
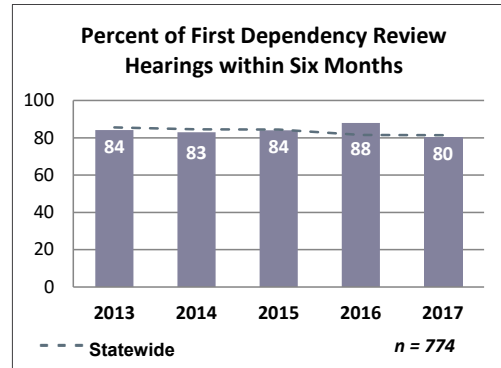
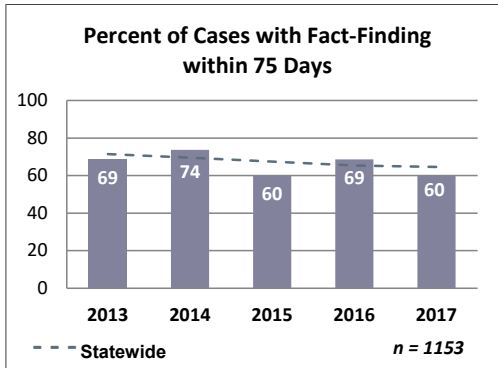
DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

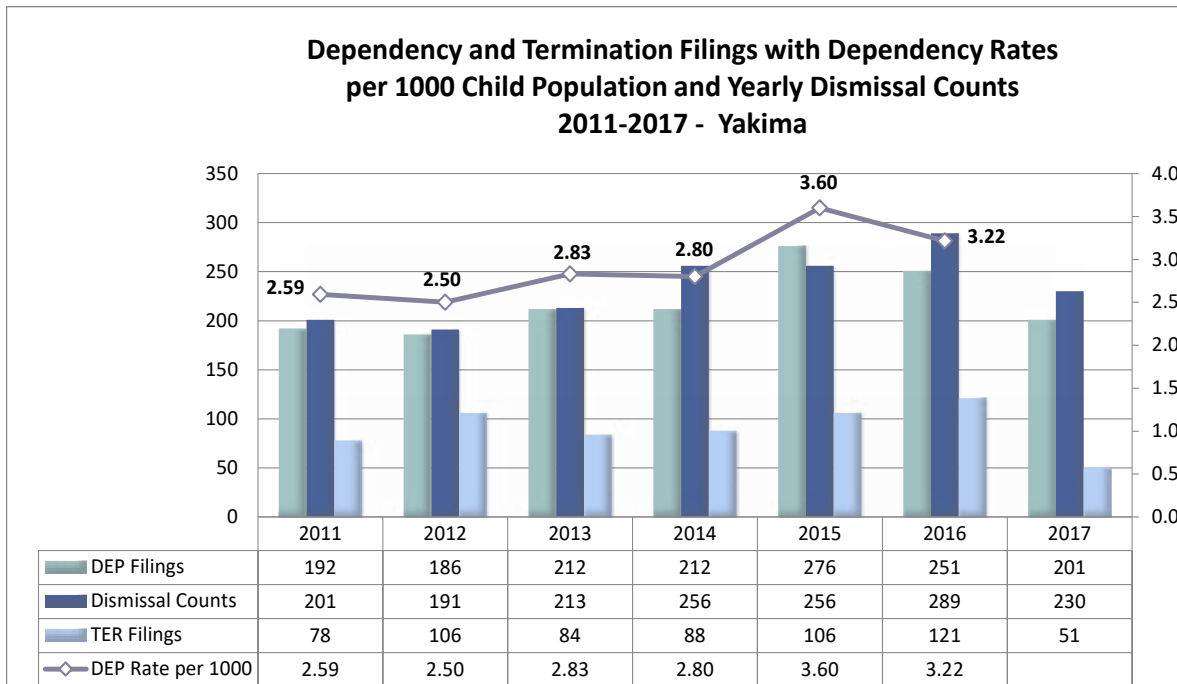
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adoptions	Median Months	26	27	30	30	25
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	5%	6%	11%	9%	6%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	42	69.5	24	40	42.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	11%	0%	33%	11%	13%
Guardianships	Median Months	10	25	22.5	17	15
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	62%	15%	40%	46%	33%
Reunifications	Median Months	16	15	15	11	18
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	42%	49%	49%	58%	37%

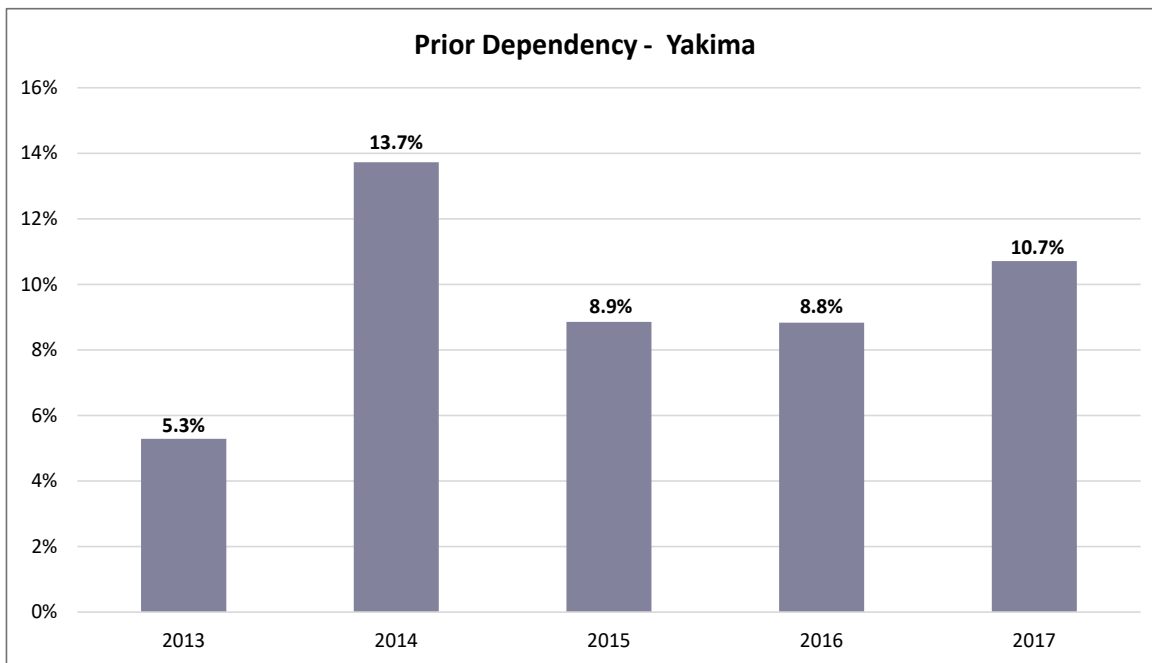
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Yakima	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	26%	24%	25%	21%	22%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	13%	12%	14%	12%	11%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	22%	21%	20%	17%	16%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	24%	26%	23%	33%	22%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	15%	17%	18%	18%	28%
		(6) >17 yrs					1%
	Gender	(1) Female	51%	54%	47%	50%	55%
		(2) Male	49%	46%	53%	50%	45%
	Race	(1) Native American	2%	2%	5%	8%	2%
		(2) Asian/Pacific Islander		0%			
		(3) Black	1%	1%	4%	1%	1%
		(4) White	37%	36%	28%	29%	36%
		(5) Hispanic	51%	49%	51%	54%	48%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	6%	8%	7%	4%	12%
		(7) Multiracial - Black	2%	2%	5%	3%	1%
		(8) Multiracial - Other	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%
		(9) Unknown			0%		

DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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**Washington State Center for Court
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