

# DEPENDENT CHILDREN IN WASHINGTON STATE: CASE TIMELINESS AND OUTCOMES



**2018**  
**Annual Report**



**WASHINGTON STATE CENTER  
FOR COURT RESEARCH**

# **Dependent Children in Washington State: Case Timeliness and Outcomes**

## ***2018 Annual Report***

### **Produced by the Washington State Center for Court Research**

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Washington State's commitment to children in the child welfare system demands that the Courts and all system partners be dedicated to doing their best to reduce delay and improve outcomes. Washington's Court Improvement Program, of which this report is a part, emphasizes continuous quality improvement (CQI) for children involved in dependency cases and exemplifies this dedication. The CQI program delivers actionable information related to process and outcomes to Courts and system partners. The CQI program also practices active engagement with Courts through the Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Program and the Administrative Office of the Courts' Court Improvement Training Academy. An important goal of the CQI program is to support the courts and system partners in understanding their roles in the system. Better understanding also promotes greater coordination across system components. The close working relationship between the quality improvement program and child welfare professionals in the field has created a culture of learning and a reliance on information as a tool for improvement.

CQI is an important practice on behalf of children at risk of abuse and neglect and for their families, communities, and Washington as a whole. Our commitment to system improvement is anchored in our commitment to individual children. In Washington State about 6,000 children are placed outside of the home per year. The most likely results of a dependency case are reunification with the family, adoption, and permanent guardianship. Representing each of these results are three stories of particular children from 2018.

#### *Reunification*

Pierce County's Best for Babies Court brings together the birth parents and all of the people involved in supporting them to provide a good home to an infant who had been removed from the home because of neglect and parental substance use. One recent Family Team meeting had a mother who was learning to be responsive to a special needs infant and a father calling in from drug treatment. The team, at times led by the parents, reviewed goals, progress, ongoing treatment needs, and the infant child's development and health. Together, the parents and their court-based team are working toward reunification.

#### *Adoption*

In Chelan County an elementary school-age girl was removed from a household where she was both neglected and sexually abused and where her mother was a victim of domestic violence. The girl was removed from her parents and connected with a counselor. She was placed with relatives and soon adopted into their family.

### *Permanent Guardianship*

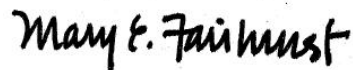
Guardianship means that a child experiencing abuse and neglect is placed permanently with a responsible adult. It also means remarkable people voluntarily taking responsibility for a child. An example from Snohomish County involves a man whose nephew was living with him. One Friday, the nephew brought a friend home from school, asking “Can he stay overnight?” During the friend’s weekend stay, the uncle learned of the dangers in the boy’s home, called Child Protective Services, and then offered that the boy remain with him and his nephew, where the boy felt safe. Within a year the court made the arrangement for a permanent third party custody.

Washington State envisions a collaborative system promoting safe and healthy families and communities. While our communities are moving toward a prevention focused model, where services are provided to families earlier in order to preserve and strengthen families, there will still be a need for out-of-home care for children. This report provides information to assist our courts and communities to identify challenges and improve the system, ultimately building strong, resilient children and families.

### *State-level Analysis and This Report*

Since 2008, this report has presented both county- and state-level views of cases that involve dependent children in Washington’s courts. This report, covering case events in 2018, focuses on a county-level view of dependency cases. King County Superior Court transitioned to a locally implemented and maintained case management system that impacted the ability to merge their dependency data with other county’s dependency data needed for analyses and state-level results. We anticipate that the 2019 report will see the return of statewide reporting.

Very truly yours,



MARY E. FAIRHURST  
Chief Justice

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# INTRODUCTION

The child welfare system is complicated. The biggest complication is in the lives of those who become involved with the system as the result of reported abuse or neglect—no two cases are exactly alike, and the response to each case must be driven by particular details of the individuals and behaviors involved. This individual, human complexity is, in turn, the responsibility of a complicated system.

The child welfare system is shaped by policies created by the state and federal legislatures and carried out by our state's executive branch Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF). Protection of the rights of the children and families involved is the responsibility of the courts, including attorneys representing the children or the parents. The system responds to local reports of abuse and neglect. DCYF itself provides services in addition to relying on local private or non-profit organizations for service provision. Services range from parenting improvement to parental substance use treatment to addressing the behavioral health needs of children who have been abused or neglected.

Acting against fragmentation is the widely-held expectation that courts and child welfare agencies will cooperate with each other. According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, which encompasses the federal Children's Bureau, "courts and child welfare agencies must work closely together as they are both responsible for protecting children and strengthening families experiencing child abuse and neglect."<sup>1</sup>

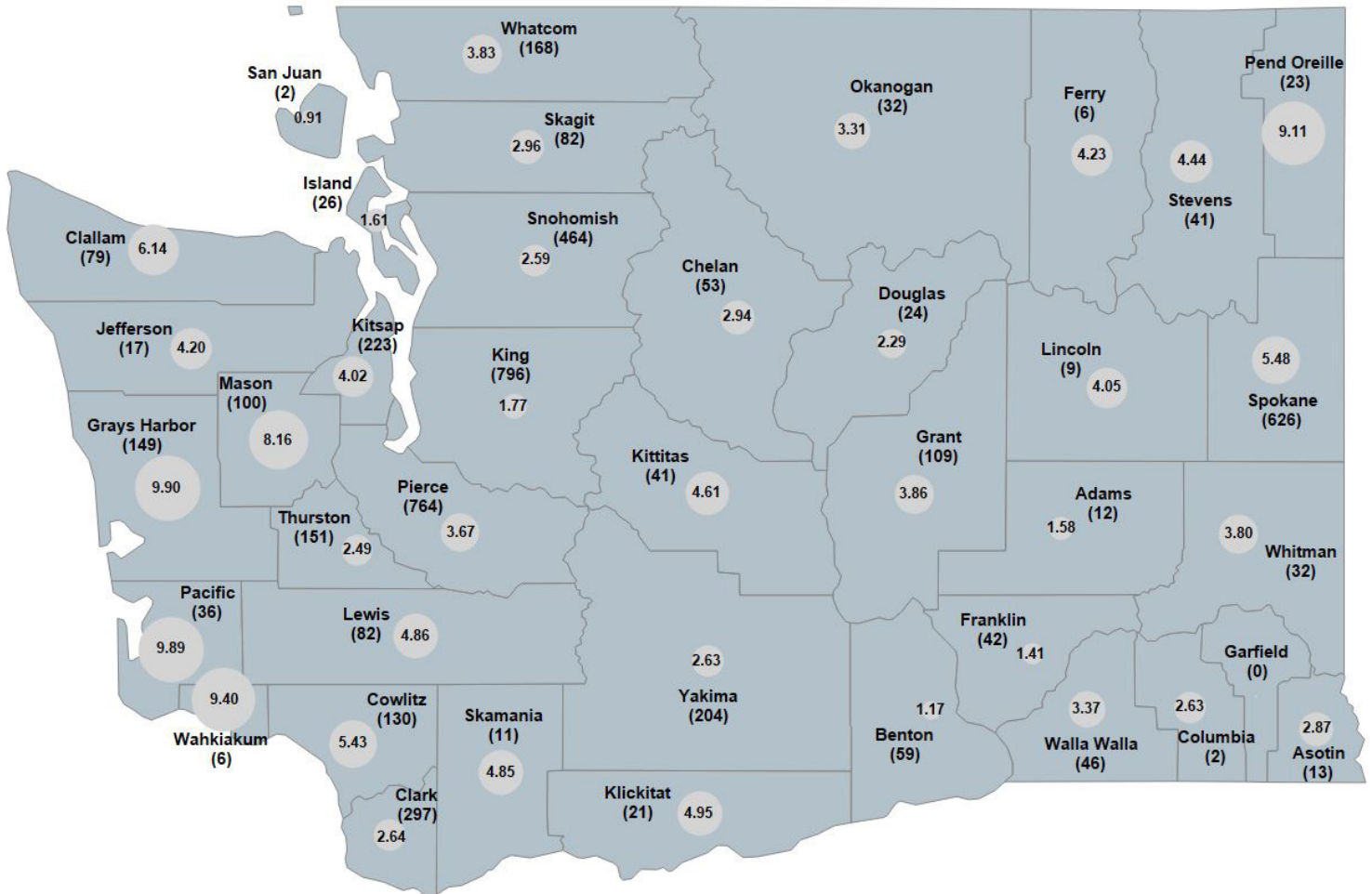
Another potentially very powerful force for system coherence, coordination, and effectiveness is data. Without data that has been analyzed and assimilated, policies would be uninformed, program performance would be unknown, and professional staff would not have a valid sense of the impact of their work. Data is not a technology problem, it is the component that permits us in the child welfare system to own our business, to identify chances for improvement through innovation, and to assess what actions are successful in which situations. Data provides the only reliable mirror that allows the child welfare system to see itself, its operations, and outcomes. The commitment to child welfare necessarily encompasses the responsibility to know and own our business, in service to better life chances for our communities, and for the children and families of Washington State.

The current level of availability of relevant data represents a good beginning. It is important to assess the adequacy of data, to plan for improvements, and to recognize the necessity of data for effective policy, effective management, and effective implementation for the benefit of children and families. We have derived methodologies to create a link between cases; however, a direct linkage is more preferable through integrated systems. With the advent of the federal Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS), we will have the opportunity for direct links with integrated systems, including the courts and DCYF, in the near future.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.childwelfare.gov/topics/systemwide/courts/overview/>

# 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 2017. The larger the circle the higher the filing rate. Statewide there were 4,978 dependency petitions filed and the filing rate was 3.02.





# OBJECTIVES

## DATA IMPROVEMENTS, CALCULATIONS, AND CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

This year's Dependency Timeliness Report is a county-focused report.

The following improvements or changes have been made to the data in this report. Historical numbers have and will continue to be updated.

- King County Superior Court case information and activity may be temporarily incomplete as of November 13, 2018. The court has transitioned to a locally implemented and maintained case management system. For further information please consult their portal located at: <https://dja-prd-ecexap1.kingcounty.gov/?q=Home>, or contact the King County Clerk's Office by email at: [DJA.CustomerServiceEmail@kingcounty.gov](mailto:DJA.CustomerServiceEmail@kingcounty.gov).
- Targeted new data elements in DCYF's FAMLINK system better defines the final placement discharge outcome.
- More Extended Foster Care (EFC) cases have been associated to DCYF's FAMLINK placements in total data extracts.
- A new method of tracking transfer cases better aligns the ultimate county with the final DCYF FAMLINK placement discharge outcome.
- Issues regarding data replication from Odyssey to SCOMIS continue to be tracked and resolved.
- 75 day fact-finding hearing calculation improvements have been incorporated to better reflect state statute.

# 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 the last two years, there is a 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, 2018.

Please note: King County data in the table to the right is incomplete. On November 13, 2018 the court transitioned to a locally implemented and maintained case management system therefore the numbers reflect their data up to that date. For further information please consult their portal located at: <https://dja-prd-ecexap1.kingcounty.gov/?q=Home>, or contact the King County Clerk's Office by email at: [DJA.CustomerServiceEmail@kingcounty.gov](mailto:DJA.CustomerServiceEmail@kingcounty.gov).

	Adequate and Timely Notice Was Given to the Child's Caregiver		The Court Received a Caregiver Report
	Yes	No	
Adams			
Asotin			1
Benton	385		22
Chelan	410	6	9
Clallam	247	7	22
Clark	5		28
Columbia			
Cowlitz			87
Douglas			13
Ferry	28		
Franklin	325	1	89
Garfield			
Grant			2
Grays Harbor	552	4	145
Island			34
Jefferson	46	1	
King	4013	10	440
Kitsap	394	3	31
Kittitas			
Klickitat			
Lewis	516	1	2
Lincoln			
Mason	473		2
Okanogan			
Pacific			8
Pend Oreille			
Pierce	2976	13	197
San Juan	2		1
Skagit	124		30
Skamania	43		11
Snohomish	1580	5	400
Spokane	1869	7	14
Stevens	264		47
Thurston	998	1	84
Wahkiakum			
Walla Walla	224		3
Whatcom			14
Whitman	1		72
Yakima			30
Grand Total	15475	59	1838

# 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. 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 other 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 (WSCCR).

With the assistance of a multidisciplinary 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. CQI requirements provide accountability and transparency in the administration of the grants, and ultimately improve outcomes for children and families.

Two projects have been the main focus of CIP efforts in 2018, the [permanency summits](#) and the [parent-child visitation](#) implementation project. Detailed descriptions of the projects can be found on pages 25 and 16 respectively.

The CIP is in the process of forming the Innovative Dependency Court Collaborative, a multidisciplinary task force to encourage, generate, and support innovation with interested dependency court stakeholders and communities to empower and achieve justice for families. The Collaborative will work to incorporate the federal Children's Bureau's new vision including prevention-focused systems to strengthen families.

## Continuous Quality Improvement

A tenet of the CIP, and all work in child welfare, is CQI. CQI is a way to determine 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 usable 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 here and in the interactive reports to refine processes and procedures to improve timeliness of case processing.
- CQI procedures are also used in the Child and Family Service Review (CFSR) Program Improvement Plan (PIP). Washington State just completed the third CFSR, a comprehensive examination of the child welfare system, and is in the process of developing the PIP.
- Expanding this 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 year of operation, the dashboard received over 2,012 views.

## Court Improvement Training Academy

The Court Improvement Training Academy (CITA) provides training and system improvement support for the dependency court 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 DCYF, CITA helps local jurisdictions identify issues where they can undertake measurable change efforts through targeted training and implementation. 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, DCYF and local courts to operate from a common data source when making strategic decisions. The collaborative relationship between WSCCR and CITA also allows for continuous improvement of the data system itself.

In 2018, the Permanency Work Group, a statewide team of court and child welfare partners that includes CITA, AOC, WSCCR, DCYF, Office of Public Defense (OPD), Casey Family Programs, Children's Home Society, Office of Civil Legal Aid (OCLA), and others, hosted Permanency Summits in Okanogan, Chelan, King, Jefferson, and Clallam Counties. The work 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 work 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.

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 CQI on a local level. In 2018, CITA continued working with Tables of Ten in King, Snohomish, Grays Harbor, Grant, Island, Kittitas, Skagit and Whatcom Counties. Some of the issues Tables of Ten worked to improve in 2018 are parent-child visitation, connecting infants and young children in foster care to services that support healthy development, implementation of the safety framework in planning and decision-making, improving shared planning practice, implementation of Parent-for-Parent programs, 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 2018, CITA partnered with AOC to provide a two-day training program. Topics addressed were the American Bar Association Child Safety Guide; Indian Child Welfare Act; Shelter Care hearing process and law; Neurology, Epidemiology, ACEs, and Resilience (NEAR) training; and others. This followed another two-day training in December 2017, where CITA addressed 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 law, 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 2018, 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 bi-annual 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 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 children and youth 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](http://liberatingstructures.com)), facilitation, and strategic planning tools that engage diverse groups and blend “evidence based practice” with the “practice based evidence” to move people to action. CITA maintains a website at [uwcita.org](http://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.

In late 2018, CITA moved from the University of Washington Law School to the AOC. This move brings the work of CITA closer to AOC partners, but will not result in substantive changes to services to the dependency court community in Washington State.

## ***Early Engagement Strategies***

### ***Young Children in Dependency Court***

#### ***Meeting the Needs of Dependency-Involved Infants, Toddlers, and Their Families***

Dependency courts and their community partners are responding to the unique needs of the youngest children on their caseloads.

Early relationships with parents and caregivers play a central role in shaping the physical structure of the brain. Young children who experience trauma and neglect are more likely than their peers to have developmental delays and experience mental health disorders and physical ailments. Yet, there are many children in foster and kinship care who do not receive critical developmental services to address these challenges. Maintaining and healing attachments between young children and their parents are also critical to children’s development. Research shows that consistent, frequent contact between young children in care and their parents increases the likelihood of reunification and reduces the amount of time children spend in out-of-home care.

Nationally, infants and toddlers are the largest group of children to enter, remain in, and re-enter foster care and the least likely to reunify with their biological families. In Washington State, approximately 43% of dependent children who entered foster care in 2018 were under the age of three. Brain science research has established that the most rapid period of brain development occurs from birth to three years, and it impacts every aspect of a child’s future, including academic performance, behavior, and mental health.

#### ***Best for Babies Court***

Recognizing that infancy is a critical developmental stage, especially for children who have experienced trauma and neglect, Pierce County dependency court partners implemented the Best for Babies court docket in October 2016. Modeled on the national Zero to Three Infant-Toddler Court Team structure, the court focuses on front-loading services to infants (0-3 years) and their parents to preserve the infant-parent bond, promote child well-being, and reduce time to permanence. In October 2018, Best for Babies became an official Zero to Three Infant-Toddler Court Team. As a result, the court now receives grant funding, technical support, training, and access to Zero to Three’s QIC portal, which will aid in collecting data in alignment with Safe Babies Court Team sites across the nation.

Best for Babies cases are heard by the court every 60 days before the same judicial officer. To reduce workload, a status hearing is held between review hearings with a written update submitted by the social worker and Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA). DCYF is an active partner in the court and has assigned a designated social worker from each of the Pierce County DCYF offices to handle Baby Court cases. In August 2018, Amara, a private foster care agency, partnered with Pierce County Juvenile Court to fund a Community Coordinator position. The Community Coordinator serves as a neutral party in the Community Advisory Team staffings and assists with implementing the Community Advisory Team's recommendations for parents and caregivers. The Coordinator also recruits partner agencies to ensure families have supports in place after the dependency is dismissed and works with a data team to compile and analyze program data.

The Community Advisory Team brings together stakeholders from the fields of medicine, mental health, social work, nutrition, education, law, and others. The team staffs cases 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. 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.

Since its founding, the Best for Babies Court has served 24 infants, toddlers, and their families. Seven cases have resulted in permanency, with five cases achieving reunification within an average of 9.6 months and two cases resulting in adoption within an average of 17 months.

### Homeward House

In 2016, the Snohomish County Table of Ten engaged community stakeholders to consider ways to better support infants under one year and their families. The FJCIP Coordinator examined these cases and found that young children under one year constituted over 30% of the court's dependency caseload, with the vast majority entering care because of issues related to parental opiate use.

Two years later, the YWCA received a grant to establish and run Homeward House, a visitation center that provides wrap-around services and support for dependency-involved parents and children ages birth to 8 years, with a primary focus on opiate-affected infants birth to one year. At Homeward House, families can spend time together in a home-like environment, enriched by mentoring and interactive parenting education. Utilizing best practices with a holistic approach, Homeward House is becoming a "one-stop-shop" for parents and their children. The goal is to achieve safe placement for both parent and infant while treating the effects of substance use disorder, preserving the parent-child bond, and achieving timely permanency.

### Early Childhood Table of Ten and Early Learning Partnership

The King County Early Childhood Table of Ten is a multidisciplinary court improvement effort focused on addressing the needs of young children who encounter dependency court. The group's mission is to increase access to services for children birth to three years and their families, with a focus on engaging parents and caregivers to address developmental delays and disabilities. Court partners have worked with King County Developmental Disabilities Division and local providers of Early Support for Infants and Toddlers services to enable both a child's birth parent and caregiver to participate in therapeutic services. The Table of Ten has trained court and child welfare professionals on early childhood services available in the community and how everyone can encourage parents and caregivers to participate.

Children's Home Society of Washington, a Table of Ten member, has operated the King County Early Learning Partnership to increase access to existing, high quality, and culturally appropriate early learning and development services for young children involved with child welfare. The partnership conducts monthly case staffing meetings at each DCYF office, where local providers consult and make referrals. To date, the program has made resource referrals for over 2,500 families. Additionally, the partnership developed and maintains a searchable database of early learning programs that is available to social workers, CASAs, and others.

### *Finding Fathers in Dependency Cases*

The Finding Fathers in Dependency Cases project provides courts with reliable, fast, and low-cost DNA testing for alleged fathers in dependency cases. After a successful pilot project with five counties ending in 2016, Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Program (FJCIP) courts saw the benefits and have implemented this program modeled on the protocol used by Pierce County, where DNA samples were obtained at the courthouse. Based on the success of the FJCIP courts, the 2019-2021 Judicial Branch Biennial Budget Request includes a request of \$152,000 over the two year period to expand this program to every county statewide.

Establishing paternity early has been shown to have positive impacts on dependency case processing and 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 lower levels of child behavior problems. Children with involved fathers are less likely to re-enter the child welfare system.<sup>2</sup> 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 early in a case, it is important courts have efficient access to DNA testing. For more information regarding the pilot project, please reference [Establishing Biological Paternity Early Project in Dependency and Termination Cases](#) found on the WSCCR publications page at [www.courts.wa.gov/wsccl](http://www.courts.wa.gov/wsccl).

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<sup>2</sup>[Washington 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.



## *Fathers Engagement Outreach*

In 2018, DCYF was a part of a larger movement toward fatherhood equity that started with the support of the first annual statewide Fatherhood Summit. The summit included a multitude of agencies that came together with fathers to increase understanding of barriers that fathers encounter and strategize intentional ways to work toward equity. DCYF is committed to continuing these partnerships and expanding father engagement. DCYF participates in fatherhood coalition meetings and annual summit planning. The department leads internal statewide meetings to increase consistency and quality in fatherhood services and to implement additional strategies. Child Welfare Programs is partnering with other agencies and divisions such as the Department of Corrections (DOC), Department of Early Learning, and Juvenile Rehabilitation to target fathers earlier to prevent the need for placement and to increase the safety and well-being of their children.

In 2018, DCYF co-facilitated an incarcerated parent visitation workshop between DOC and DCYF. This workshop focused on increasing knowledge between the two agencies, identifying barriers and biases to dependent children visiting their parents in prison, and working toward strategic solutions to increase parent-child visitation in prison. Although the percentage of women in prison is increasing, statistically men are much more likely to be imprisoned, making this a fatherhood strategy. From that workshop, training was developed to assist staff in this process. DCYF is also working with DOC to target fathers while in prison, around the prevention of infant abuse and deaths through the education of Infant Safe Sleep and other topics.



## *Mediation and Settlement Conferences*

Because mediation is a collaborative, non-adversarial process, it can preserve and improve the relationships between parties, allowing them to focus on the action steps and behavior changes necessary for reunification. In that way, mediation is a fundamental tool for realizing the primary intention of dependency court: to safely return children to their families.

Several of the FJCIP courts use mediation, resulting in earlier case resolution and better docket management. According to research conducted by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, the King County program 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 use various forms of mediation and alternative dispute resolution strategies.

Chelan County schedules early case conferences at the shelter care hearings in cases where the parties agree to engage. In addition, judicial settlement conferences are conducted before every fact-finding trial and termination of parental rights trial.

In Island County, mandatory mediation must occur in dependency cases with family law issues.

The King County Dependency Mediation Program started in 2009 to provide a less adversarial means for addressing and resolving issues in child protection cases filed in Seattle. In November 2017, the program was expanded to include cases filed in Kent. In dependency mediation, a specially trained neutral mediator helps guide the parties (parents, social worker, attorneys, and CASA) through a confidential discussion of the family's situation and the concerns that brought them to the attention of DCYF. The mediator assists parties in developing a plan that they all agree is safe, addresses parental deficiencies, and is in the best interests of the children. Specific goals of the dependency mediation program are: 1) to give parents a voice in the dependency process and encourage their engagement; 2) to support timely processing of dependency cases; 3) to give all parties the opportunity for thoughtful discussion and collaboration; and 4) to promote safe, timely permanency for children.

In Kitsap County, prior to a fact-finding hearing or trial, any party to the case can ask for and be granted a settlement conference. Many of the settlement conferences result in resolution of the case.

Pierce County settlement conferences are required if the parents have not agreed to a parenting plan or residential schedule. They are also required if a parent has not voluntarily agreed to a dependency. The settlement conferences are conducted by judicial officers not otherwise adjudicating the case. Settlement conferences by judicial officers are available but not mandatory in termination cases prior to trial beginning.

In Snohomish County, mediation on the family law action within the Unified Family Court has been available for nearly three years, with the intention of reducing the number of cases set to trial, decreasing the timeframe for dismissal, and improving the quality of and adherence to the final parenting plan. Data shows an increase in settled mediation and a decrease in cases sent to trial.

Thurston County hired a third court commissioner in 2017 and began holding settlement conferences for dependency and termination cases. From August 2017 through September 2018, 59 settlement conferences were held, with 22 cases reaching full settlement, and 6 cases reaching partial settlement.

Clallam and Jefferson Counties are considering mediation for dependency cases, with the hope that the structure of mediation will allow the parents to feel that they are being heard and increase engagement in their cases. Mediation also allows all parties to identify where there is conflict and try constructive decision-making to create solutions.

### *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, CIP funds have supported the start-up of eight of the ten programs operating today. These programs serve 13 counties in Washington State. The program is designated a promising practice and is currently operating in Clallam, Snohomish, Kitsap, King, Whatcom, Pierce, Thurston, Mason, Grays Harbor, Pacific, Clark, Benton/Franklin, and Spokane Counties. Most recently, CIP funds have supported efforts in Lewis and Grant Counties.

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 Counties' 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, Pierce, Kitsap, and Spokane County programs also offer parent mentoring programs in the local jails.

During the 2015 legislative session, legislation was passed to provide funding to existing P4P programs, to expand three of the programs, and 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. The Children's Bureau Capacity Building Center for Courts and the University of Nevada will be guiding this effort under the leadership of Sarah Trescher and Dr. Alicia Summers.

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 supports programs in Benton/Franklin, Clallam, Clark, and Whatcom Counties.

The Children's Home Society of Washington, OPD, DCYF, CIP, and the legislature are working to identify funding for statewide expansion of the P4P program.

### *Shared Planning Meetings*

Shared planning meetings provide opportunities for DCYF 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. The meetings are scheduled at regular intervals during the time DCYF is working with a family including, but not limited to:

- Within 72 hours of a child's placement in out-of-home care or placement change.
- When out-of-home placement of a child is being considered.
- Following the shelter care hearing and within 30 days prior to the fact-finding hearing.
- Within six months of the child's placement in out-of-home care.
- Every six months until the child's permanent plan is achieved.
- Prior to the permanency planning hearing and within 9-11 months of the child's original placement date.
- Prior to trial return home or reunification of a child with parents.
- Prior to making a referral for Behavioral Rehabilitation Services (BRS) and then quarterly while the youth is under BRS services.
- Within 30 days of a decision to file a termination of parental rights petition or accept a relinquishment of parental rights.
- Within 10 days of confirmation of a dependent youth's pregnancy.
- When a youth is 17 ½ years old.
- When a youth exits the Extended Foster Care Program.
- When a child or youth is suspected or confirmed to be a commercially sexually exploited child.

Parents must be invited to all shared planning meetings, along with other case participants that may include assigned caseworker, caregivers, attorneys (state's attorney, parents' attorneys, and youth's attorney), guardian ad litem/CASA, tribal representative or designee, youth (12 and older), and two individuals identified by youth. Other participants that may be invited are service providers and professionals who play a significant role with the family, extended family, and other family supports.

There are several types of shared planning meetings that serve various purposes throughout the life of the case. Review the guidelines for shared planning meetings at: <https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/SESA/publications/documents/22-1688.pdf>.

## Family Time (Parent-Child Visitation)

Recognizing that visits between parents and children are one of the most important opportunities for strengthening family relationships and building parenting skills necessary for reunification, DCYF seeks to improve Parent Child Visitation (PCV). DCYF is considering enhancements to the current PCV process. To reflect this shift in practice, DCYF is moving forward with renaming visitation to “Family Time (FT)”.

DCYF’s vision for FT:

- The rights of children, youth, and parents.
- Parents deserve support to have a meaningful experience with their children.
- Frequent and consistent visiting in the most natural setting mitigates the trauma of removal and sense of loss experienced by children, youth, and parents while separated.
- FT is a key factor for timely reunification and other forms of permanency.

Objectives of FT:

- Increased and earlier reunification and parent engagement.
- Consistent assessment to evaluate the level of supervision based on the child’s safety and best interest, prompting frequent re-assessment for reunification.
- Strengthening the bond between parents and children, and preservation of sibling relationships.
- Support of children and youths’ social, emotional, and cognitive development by creating secure and stable attachments.
- Provision of supportive opportunities for parents to acquire and demonstrate parenting skills and develop their abilities to care for their children.

Best practice indicates as much in-person FT as possible should be provided, consistent with the best interests of the child, in terms of frequency, duration, and safety. Listed below is the **minimum**, developmentally appropriate, in-person FT that should be provided:

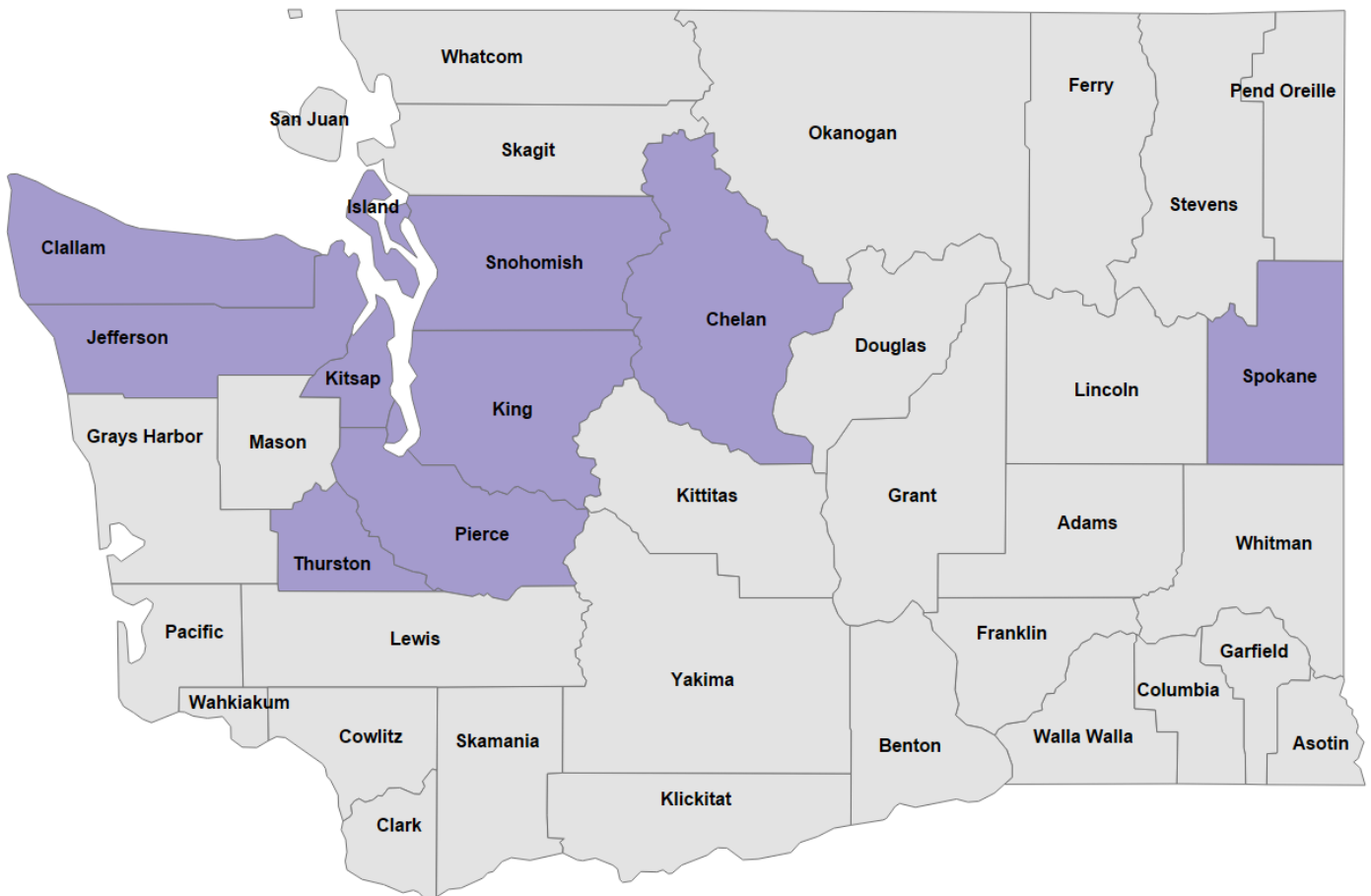
Age of Child	Minimum Amount of Family Time per Contact	Minimum Contacts per Week
Birth - 18 months	1 hour	3 days, non-consecutive
18 months - 3 years	1.5 hours	2 days, non-consecutive
3 years - 5 years	2 hours	2 days, non-consecutive
5 years - 12 years	2 hours	2 days
12 years - 18 years	2 hours	2 days

DCYF is developing a new model that will address the needs and gaps in the current visitation system and is working with staff and community partners on how to better serve families. DCYF has a FT work group that includes regional FT leads, CITA, AOC, Partners for our Children, OPD, CASA, and parent allies, foster care alumni, and foster parent liaisons. DCYF will utilize this work group to assist in assessing the areas of improvement in regard to FT.

## Local Initiatives to Improve Courts

### Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Program

The Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Program (FJCIP) courts outperform other courts in Washington State in compliance with dependency timeliness. The 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. In addition to the core elements, the FJCIP Coordinators gather and analyze data which is then shared with local dependency stakeholder groups working on system improvement. The state provides FJCIP funding and framework to ten superior courts to implement enhancements to their family and juvenile court operations that are consistent with UFC principles, including longer judicial rotations.



What did \$598,819 buy in 2018?

ANSWER: 10 FJCIP Coordinators to provide the following:

### Providing Case Management

- Monitored and tracked dependency case timeliness
- Maintained and analyzed dependency data
- Coordinated dependency cases with family law cases
- Provided mediation services and scheduled settlement conferences
- Coordinated with Courthouse Facilitators
- Participated in Family Therapeutic Court
- Coordinated cases of dependent youth involved in the juvenile justice system

### Convening Dependency Stakeholders

- Scheduled and prepared for monthly and quarterly stakeholder meetings
- Shared dependency data
- Identified trends impacting dependency cases, caseloads, and timelines
- Developed ideas for system improvement
- Worked with court and community partners on project implementation

### Resulting in OUTCOMES

- Better performance on dependency timeliness measures
- New programs and projects to address identified needs:
  - Baby Court
  - Community Wrap-Around Services
  - Establishing Biological Paternity Early Project
  - Parents for Parents
  - Protein for All
  - Totes for Kids

Continued funding for the FJCIP is critical and current funding is insufficient to cover the costs of the existing FJCIP Coordinator positions. Full funding for the FJCIP Coordinator positions will make a significant difference in family law courts where many of the same litigants appear. The ultimate goal is adequate funding for all superior courts in Washington State to support an FJCIP Coordinator so that all will benefit from improvement outcomes.

	Chelan	Clallam	Island	Jefferson	King	Kitsap	Pierce	Snohomish	Spokane	Thurston
<b>Unified Family Court Principles</b>										
Assignment of a chief judge for the family and juvenile court for a minimum term of two years.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
FJCIP Coordinator (part-time or full-time)	Part	Part	Part	Part	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full
Case screening and coordinating	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Assistance with family law	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Multi-system youth coordination					✓	✓			<i>Developing</i>	✓
Judicial officers have received at least 30 hours of specialized training	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mediation and Settlement Conferences	✓	<i>Developing</i>	✓	<i>Developing</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
<b>Specialized Court Teams</b>										
Baby Court Team							✓			
Family Treatment Court	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Indian Child Welfare Court Team									✓	
Legally Free Court Team							✓		✓	✓
<b>Special Programs</b>										
Adoption Day Celebration	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Adoption Workgroup						✓	✓	<i>Developing</i>	<i>Developing</i>	✓
Courthouse Dog	✓									✓
Family Time (Visitation) Focus			✓					✓	✓	✓
Finding Fathers in Dependency Cases	✓					✓	✓	✓	<i>Developing</i>	✓
Parents for Parents	<i>Modified</i>	✓	<i>Modified</i>	<i>Developing</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Protein for All	✓				✓		✓	<i>Developing</i>	✓	✓
Reunification Celebrations					✓	<i>Developing</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
Totes for Kids								✓		

## Family Dependency Treatment Courts

A family dependency treatment court (FDTC) is a juvenile or family court docket of selected abuse, neglect, and dependency cases where parental substance abuse is identified as a primary factor. Judges, attorneys, child protection 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. Family dependency treatment courts aid parents in regaining control of their lives and promote long-term stabilized recovery to enhance the possibility of family reunification within mandatory legal timeframes.



With the current opioid epidemic, the need for the services of FDTTC has grown exponentially. Since the first FDTTCs 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. The following 18 counties have FDTTCs: Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Island, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Lewis, Mason, Okanogan, Pacific, Pierce, Skagit, Snohomish, Thurston, Walla Walla, Whatcom, and Yakima.

### *Indian Child Welfare Act Projects*

The Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) is designed to protect the rights of children and the integrity of Native families. 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 Dependency Boot Camp hosted by the Court Improvement Training Academy, March 2018, and the Children's Justice Conference held May 2018.

The 6th Annual Tribal State Court Consortium (TSCC) met on September 24, 2018, in conjunction with the Washington State Fall Judicial Conference in Yakima, with 8 tribal court judges and 18 state court judges in attendance. A regional TSCC meeting was held in June 2018 hosted by the Tulalip Tribe, where the tribal court judge and council chairman invited judicial officers from surrounding counties and Tribes to learn about their tribal court and discuss areas of commonality. Other regional meetings will be held to further the collaborative efforts.

DCYF activities related to compliance with the federal and state ICWA include:

- Planning for the statewide ICW case review for 2019.
- Invited Tribes to the kick off for Program Improvement Practice in Tacoma.
- Coordinating the formation of an advisory group with members from each sub-committee from Department of Early Learning and DCYF.
- Continued collaboration on developing the supervisor core training with the Alliance.
- Continue work with the Alliance to improve ICWA components of trainings.
- Monthly meetings with the Tribes of Washington State to resolve issues and provide information about DCYF.
- Update ICW Policy & Procedure Manual as needed.
- Staff from the Office of Tribal Relations attended the 2019 National Indian Child Welfare Association Annual Conference.
- Office of Tribal Relations will host a panel discussion for both DCYF and tribal staff that attend the Children's Justice Conference.

## *Collaboration with Other Child Welfare Partners*

### *IV-E Waiver and Family Assessment Response*

In 2012, Washington State was granted a Title IV-E waiver from the Children's Bureau to demonstrate that federal Title IV-E funds can be meaningfully applied to a program or project other than for children and youth in foster care. Washington State passed legislation in 2012 requiring implementation of a differential response system in the state's public child welfare system. On January 1, 2014, DCYF, formerly known as Children's Administration, began providing Child Protective Services (CPS)-Family Assessment Response (FAR), the alternative response to a CPS investigation. Implementation of CPS-FAR statewide was completed on June 1, 2017 and became the Title IV-E waiver project.

The CPS-FAR intervention responds to low to moderate risk screened-in allegations of abuse or neglect. Families are assigned to the CPS-FAR pathway through a structured decision making tool at the point of intake. Families participate in CPS-FAR voluntarily. Families who do not choose CPS-FAR are transferred to CPS Investigations. In CPS-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 are no subjects identified and no findings made on the allegation of abuse or neglect. Both the CPS-FAR and CPS Investigations pathways focus on child safety. In calendar year 2018, of 22,275 CPS intakes 50% were screened to the CPS-FAR pathway. CPS-FAR intakes were reassigned to CPS investigations 4% of the time because of increased safety concerns or because the family declined to participate in CPS-FAR.

On February 9, 2018, the Family First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA) was signed into law. FFPSA allows states the option to use Title IV-E funds for prevention services for eligible children at risk of foster care placement and their families. The services that are provided to the families must be trauma-informed and meet evidence-based requirements. Given that Washington State is already a Title IV-E waiver state with CPS-FAR a major initiative of that waiver, CPS-FAR is poised to become a cornerstone of the state's implementation of FFPSA. Discussions and plans are ongoing for improving and enhancing CPS-FAR to align closely with the aims of FFPSA.

### *Child and Family Services Review*

The Children's Bureau, Administration for Children and Families, conducts Child and Family Services Reviews (CFSR), which are periodic reviews of state child welfare systems. The CFSR in Washington State was initiated with an analysis of child welfare data and the development of a statewide assessment of areas seen as critical to the effective functioning of the state's child welfare system. From April 1 to September 30, 2018, Washington completed an onsite review of 130 cases and in partnership with the Children's Bureau conducted interviews with the state's stakeholders and partners.

The reviews ensure conformity with federal child welfare requirements, assist in determining what is actually happening to children and families as they are engaged in child welfare services, and assist states in helping children and families achieve positive outcomes. 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 Outcomes

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

#### Permanency Outcomes

- 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 Outcomes

- 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.

Systemic factors that support achievement of these outcomes include: statewide child welfare information system; case review system; quality assurance system; staff and provider training; service array and resource development; agency responsiveness to the community; and foster and adoptive parent licensing, recruitment, and retention.

The Children's Bureau determined practice in Washington State to be a strength in three of the seven systemic factors: quality assurance system; agency responsiveness to the community; and foster and adoptive parent licensing, recruitment, and retention. The remaining outcomes and systemic factors require improvement and a Program Improvement Plan (PIP) is currently being developed, in collaboration with key stakeholders, to address each outcome and systemic factor determined not to be in substantial conformity. Court representatives are critical partners in achieving positive outcomes for children and families as decisions and timeframes of the court directly affect the agency's ability to meet child welfare permanency goals. The goal of the PIP is to strengthen practice and increase collaboration with the courts and other key stakeholders to improve outcomes for children and families.



## *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 receive 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 2018, over 1,947 CASA volunteers statewide provided advocacy to over 6,362 children in the state's dependency system.

Washington State CASA (WaCASA) is an 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; provides a two-day Volunteer Coordinators Academy for new staff; sponsors a two-day ICWA Certification program in conjunction with the conference for staff and volunteers; 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. The 2018 statewide annual CASA conference was held in Airway Heights, Washington and was attended by over 240 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 Washington State 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 provided oversight for over four years.

OCLA partners with CITA and JustLead Washington to provide a wide range of trainings. JustLead Washington has developed a race equity curriculum tailored specifically to child welfare attorneys that is required training for CRP attorneys. Attorneys have been trained on a variety of topics including child interviewing

techniques, advocating for the legal interests of preverbal children, special considerations when representing LGBTQ+ youth, boundaries and self-care when representing children and youth, and immigration considerations when representing non-citizen children. A very strong children's representation bar has developed in Washington State that is supported by a CRP listserv where attorneys regularly pose questions to one another and share information regarding current law and issues that impact children and youth in the child welfare system.

CRP attorneys regularly travel out of state to visit clients housed in foster homes, group homes, and relative placements. This not only allows attorneys to develop the necessary rapport with their clients, but it helps to ensure that the children and youth are safe in their distant placements and are able to see a familiar face. 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.

Program attorneys have represented nearly 2900 children since the start in July 2014. There have been over 2000 adoptions, approximately 30 guardianships, over 130 youth entering into the Extended Foster Care Program, and 54 children reunited with their biological parents through the reinstatement of parental rights process. Because collaboration is crucial to the dependency court process, CRP attorneys work with other members of the child welfare team to ensure that the best outcomes, consistent with the child's stated and legal interest, are achieved. When an agreement cannot be reached, CRP attorneys, consistent with their training and ethical duty, file motions for necessary services and placement changes on behalf of their clients. These motions are not only consistent with the rights that foster children are entitled to while in the state's care, but 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) working with the University of Washington School of Social Work. 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. Whatcom and Douglas Counties were chosen to serve as the study's comparison control counties, where attorneys are not appointed for children before termination of parental rights.

The study was initially set for a two-year period with a report by WSCCR due to the legislature by December 2019. WSCCR has determined that in order to get a valid sample set of cases, another year is necessary. OCLA is requesting that the legislature extend the study for one year with a report due in December 2020. 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 1, 2017. Nine 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 and JustLead Washington to provide training for these attorneys.

## *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. 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.

In 2005 the PRP began expanding to other Washington counties and effective July 1, 2018, the program provides representation throughout Washington State. Key elements of the PRP include the implementation of caseload limits and PRP attorney and social worker standards, access to expert services, access to independent social workers, OPD oversight, and ongoing training and technical support. The program also works closely with the Parents for Parents Program.

In 2018, PRP program staff were invited to present multiple workshops at the American Bar Association's National Interdisciplinary Parent Representation Conference in Chicago, Illinois. Michael Heard, PRP Social Services Manager, co-chaired the planning committee for this first ever conference to train parent defense teams with a focus on the social work aspects of parent representation. The PRP also provided a two-day training in Wenatchee for PRP attorneys and social workers. In addition, PRP program staff and the OPD agency director participated on committees for the Family Justice Initiative (FJI), a national effort to assure high-quality attorneys for every parent and child in child welfare proceedings. Work with the FJI included co-chairing the Quality Work Group to create national attributes of high-quality representations and how-to guides for states to implement those attributes. PRP program staff also participated in multiple statewide committees and other efforts to collaborate with child welfare stakeholders to strengthen Washington's child welfare system including among others: County Visitation Forums, DSHS Citizen's Review Panel, Coalition for Children of the Incarcerated, Washington State Parent Ally Committee, Children's Justice Task Force, Permanency CQI Work Group and Alliance for Child Welfare Regional Core Training.

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. Additionally, the U.S. Children's Bureau has highlighted the PRP as an exemplary model for delivering parent representation. 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 is available at [www.opd.wa.gov](http://www.opd.wa.gov).

## *Permanency CQI Work Group*

Two of the federal requirements for the CIP grant is to convene a statewide multidisciplinary task force and develop a project involving both the courts and the child welfare agency. In 2015 Children's Administration (CA) and AOC formed a work group with a goal to increase the number of children who achieve timely reunification/permanency. In addition to CA and AOC staff, the work group consisted of representatives from the judiciary, Tribes, OPD, Washington State CASA, CITA, OCLA CRP, Casey Family Program, and Attorney General's Office. The group reviewed both court and CA data regarding permanency and determined the following team tasks:

- Identify contributing factors to racial disparities in system processes.
- Develop and finalize a permanency CQI plan.
- Identify and develop key permanency data measures for ongoing progress and performance review. Include ability to break down 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 work group met on a regular basis to review data provided by CA and the courts, with a focus on lengths 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 work group 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 work group 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 work group developed a format and held nine permanency summits between 2016 and 2018.

The criteria for choosing permanency summit locations included counties with the longest length of stay that also lacked 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, followed by Grant and Benton in 2017, and Okanogan and Kittitas in 2018. The CQI Work Group co-chairs facilitated discussions with the local stakeholder groups to share information and plan for the summit. The summits culminated in the creation of action plans for each county, and the CQI Work Group tracked the progress of the action plans.

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 paid for five FJCIP counties to host local permanency summits in 2018, and has committed to funding the other five FJCIP counties in 2019.

These permanency summits will 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.

After the July 2018 federal Children’s Bureau State Planning Team Meeting in Washington D.C., where the new vision and strategies for strengthening families was presented, it was decided to revamp the Permanency CQI Work Group and create the Innovative Dependency Court Collaborative. This new committee comprises a broader array of stakeholders, including early intervention/prevention services, and meets the CIP requirements for a statewide multidisciplinary task force. The Innovative Dependency Court Collaborative encourages, generates, and supports innovation with interested dependency court stakeholders and communities to empower and achieve justice for families. The Collaborative held their first meeting March 26, 2019, and a more detailed report regarding their vision and work will be provided next year.

### *The Commission on Children in Foster Care*

Co-chaired by a current or retired Supreme Court Justice and the Assistant Secretary of DCYF, 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, legislature, OPD, OCLA, Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, 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 work groups 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](http://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. In 2017 the legislature changed the eligibility of the program to youth who are dependent on their 18th birthday allowing youth who turn 18 years old in the care and custody of Juvenile Rehabilitation to be eligible. This legislation also allows youth to enter and exit the program as needed from 18 to 21 years old. With the ability to enter and exit an unlimited number of times youth are allowed to make mistakes and return to the program when they are ready.

Eligible youth are dependent on their 18th 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
- December 2018    713

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 2018 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 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 2018 summit, youth from across the state proposed the following reforms:

- Youth participation in a state plan to prevent exits from systems of care into homelessness.
- Safety and youth voice in group homes.
- Access to financial education for youth in foster care and who are experiencing homelessness.
- Expanded opportunities for youth with foster care experience to inform policymaking.
- Transition planning for youth in foster care.
- Building independent living skills for foster youth.
- Supportive foster care placements for LGBTQ+ youth in care.
- Eliminating youth detention for status offenses.



# DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES



## STATE OF WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES

1500 Jefferson Street, SE • P.O. Box 40975 • Olympia WA 98504-0975

On behalf of the Department of Children, Youth, and Families, (DCYF), thank you to 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 child welfare system is not the work of DCYF alone. 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 other system partners to take a critical look at how well the child welfare system is serving the interests of the children and families.

Within DCYF, we continue to strive for improvements in the outcomes of safety, permanency, and well-being and in 2018 our staff demonstrated their commitment to children and families.

- Initial face-to-face responses were compliant with required timeframes 98.16% of the time.
- Forty-five percent of children in placement at the end of 2018 were being cared for by relatives and kin.
- Reunifications to families of origin occurred for 3,689 children.
- Adoptions occurred for 1,310 children.
- Guardianships were established for another 402 children.
- Permanency summits were held in Kittitas and Okanogan counties.

DCYF has multiple efforts underway for 2019:

- DCYF will be implementing a telework project as part of a five-year federal grant. The state was selected as one of eight sites across the country to participate in research of different evidence-informed strategies related to worker retention.
- DCYF has participated in the federal Child and Family Services Review. The federal government, recognizing our strong history of case review and quality assurance efforts, granted DCYF the opportunity to conduct a self-review, which was completed in 2018. We are developing our Program Improvement Plan now.
- DCYF was selected for a five-year federal grant to explore and implement strategies to improve adoption and other permanency outcomes. Washington State was one of five grantees in the nation, and the only child welfare program selected.
- The federal Family First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA) allows DCYF to design service delivery in order to prevent further child welfare involvement. DCYF's existing practice, policy and structure lends itself to early compliance with FFPSA requirements and opportunities.
- 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 DCYF. The new department launched in July 2018, and transitional planning is occurring to welcome Juvenile Rehabilitation to DCYF in July of 2019.

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

Sincerely,

Jody Becker, MSW, Ph.D.  
Department of Children, Youth, and Families  
Deputy Secretary



**STATE OF WASHINGTON  
DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES**

1115 Washington Street, SE • P.O. Box 40983 • Olympia WA 98504-0983

March 2019

I thank the Administrative Office of the Courts for this opportunity to include information about the Family First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA) in this year's *Dependent Children in Washington State: Case Timelines and Outcomes* report. The Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF) embraces FFPSA implementation as an opportunity to expand the support we provide to families in our state. DCYF is committed to increasing families' access to supportive services *prior to* formal child welfare involvement, and FFPSA structures funding in a way that will help make this possible.

FFPSA is landmark new federal law that aims to prevent out-of-home placement of children and keep families safely together when feasible by enabling the State of Washington to claim Title IV-E funding for the provision of qualifying prevention services to eligible children, youth, and families. Significantly, these funds are available before out-of-home placement occurs and without regard to family income, which are marked shifts from precedent. Family First also comes with a number of state responsibilities, such as alignment with revised foster home licensing standards, compliance with new requirements for criminal record and child abuse registry checks for adults working in group care settings, and establishment of an electronic interstate case processing system. A major component of FFPSA is stricter guidance for the use of IV-E funding when placing a child in a residential facility. These requirements include a new child assessment and court review process, and a new standard for Qualified Residential Treatment Programs (QRTP).

DCYF has already begun Family First implementation. The Department is currently exploring opportunities to enhance its prevention services array and is supporting its residential providers in completing the QRTP accreditation process. It has implemented changes to criminal record and registry checks and will submit a plan by April 1, 2019, for aligning with new foster home licensing standards. DCYF will expand its services under the Chafee program by July 1, 2019, and the new assessment, documentation and court review process for residential placement will begin on October 1, 2019, for youth newly entering residential care.

Increasing family-centered and trauma-informed approaches to safety, permanency and well-being and creating a culture of community participation in this effort are at the core of DCYF's mission to support Washington families. The Department looks forward to working with our Federal and local partners to define further how Family First resources can support communities in expanding qualifying services that strengthen families and safeguard children in their own homes and neighborhoods.

My thanks again to the Administrative Office of the Courts, and for all who come together in support of Washington families, your dedication, creativity, hard work, and advocacy are invaluable. DCYF is fortunate to partner with you in this work.

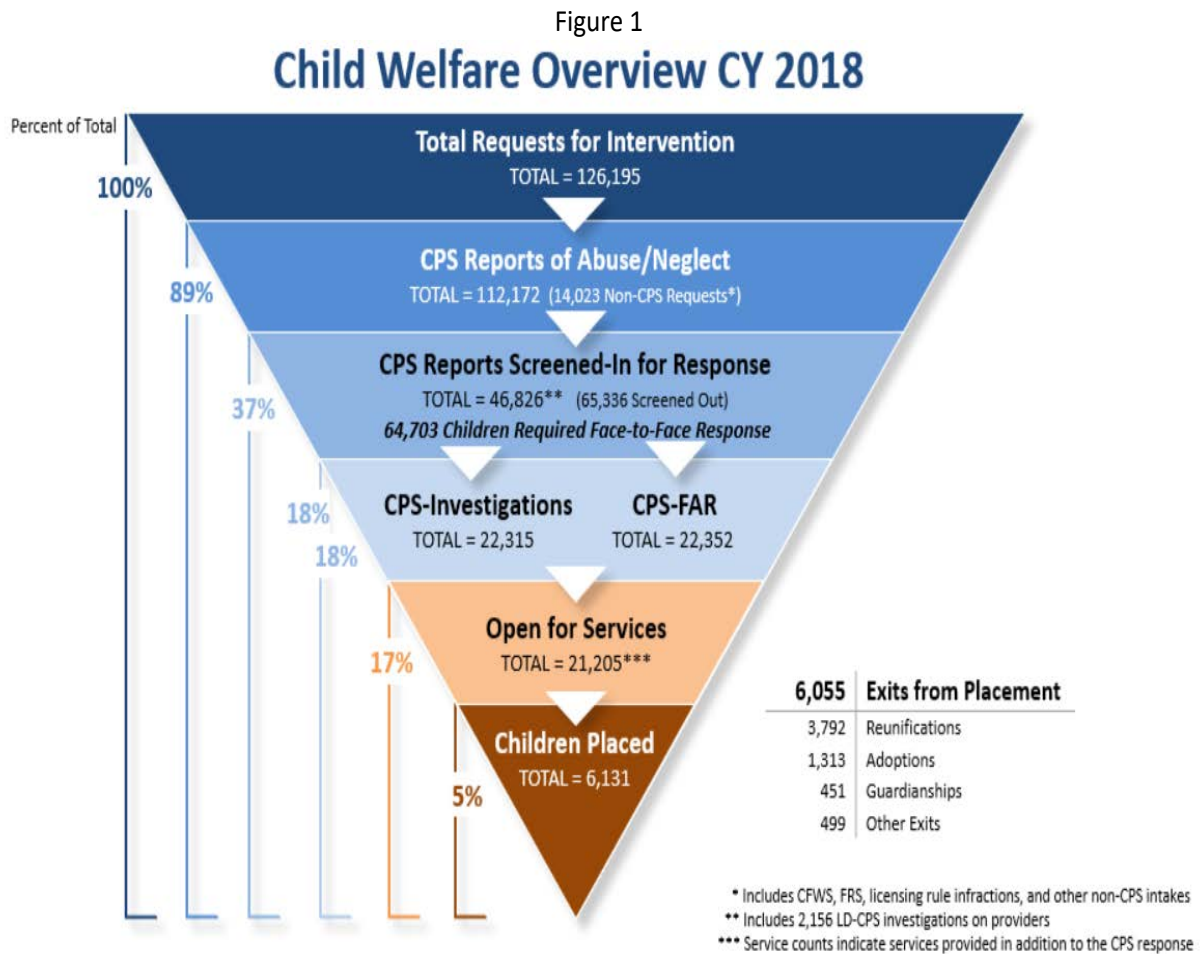
Sincerely,

Steven F. Grilli, ACSW  
Director, Division of Child Welfare Programs

## Child Welfare System Overview – Calendar Year 2018

The Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF) received over 126,000 requests for child welfare intervention in Calendar Year 2018, an average of over 10,500 calls per month reporting possible child abuse and neglect or requesting services for children and families. Over 112,000 of these calls were reports alleging abuse and/or neglect, and nearly 47,000 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 DCYF to see more than 64,000 children face-to-face through one of two pathways; the highest risk reports received a CPS Investigation and the lower risk reports received a CPS Family Assessment Response (CPS-FAR). Over 21,000 cases were opened for some type of service, with 6,100 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 6,000 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 child welfare work of the Department of Children, Youth, and Families.



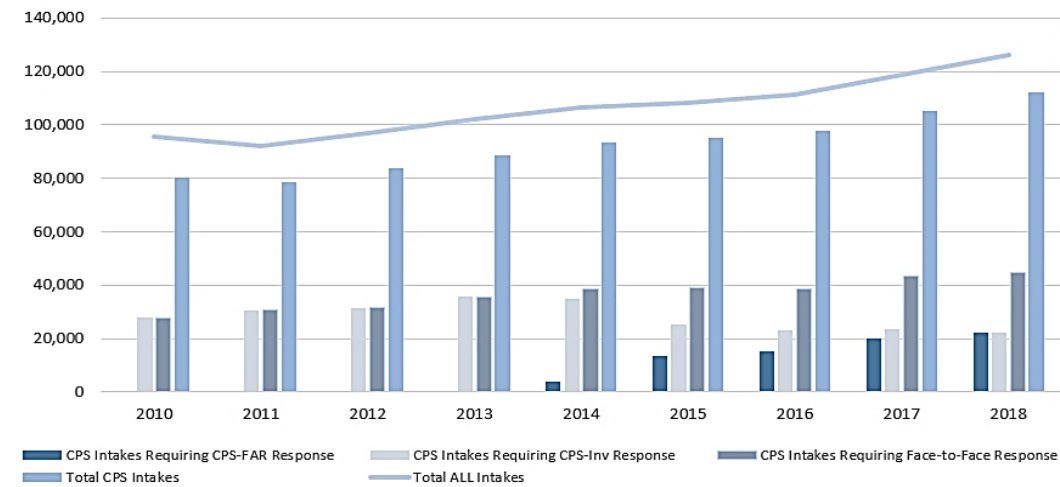
SOURCE: DCYF Office of Innovation, Alignment, and Accountability, FamLink, April 2019

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

There have been 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. The following numbers exclude 2,156 CPS investigations on providers during CY 2018.

Between Calendar Year 2010 and Calendar Year 2018, reports of child abuse and neglect increased by 39 percent, and those requiring a face-to-face response increased even more. In 2018, there were nearly 45,000 CPS reports requiring a face-to-face response, a 60 percent increase over the nearly 28,000 reports requiring a face-to-face response in 2010. This annual increase is displayed in Figure 2.

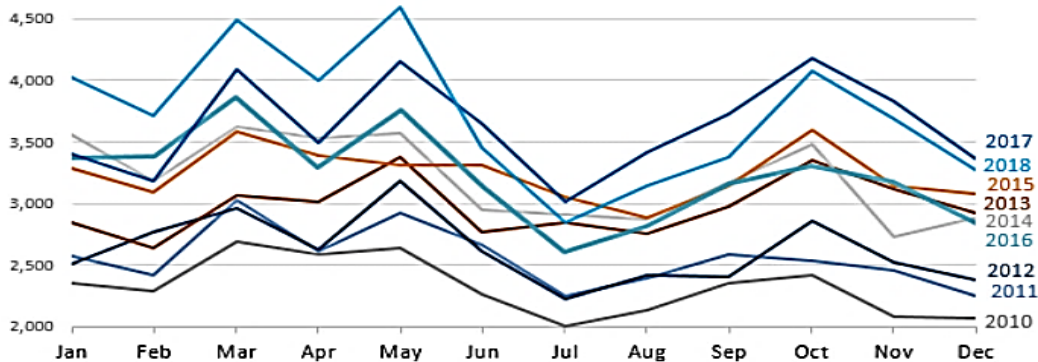
Figure 2  
**Intakes Received Annually 2010-2018**



SOURCE: DCYF Office of Innovation, Alignment, and Accountability, FamLink, April 2019

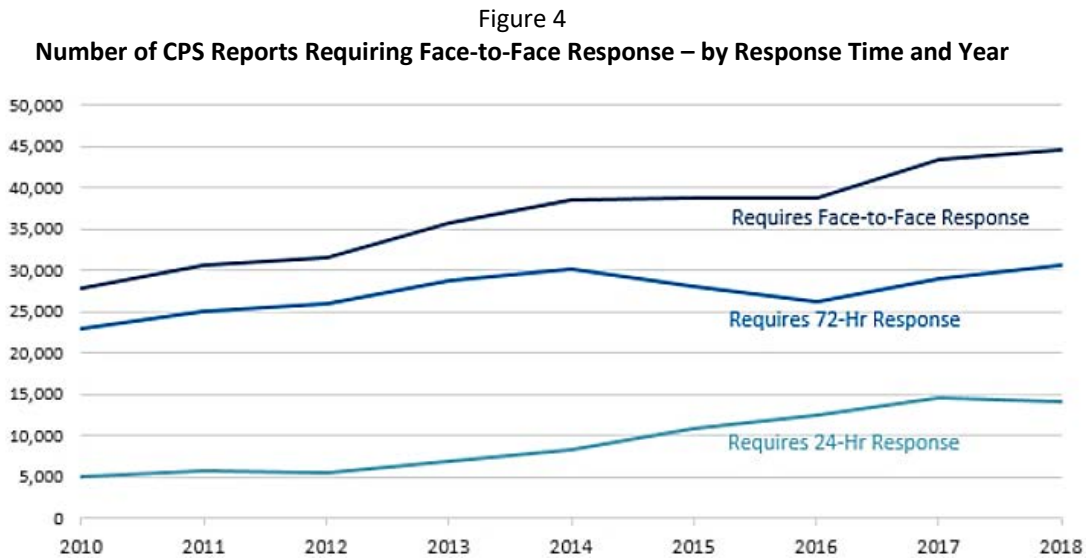
Figure 3 shows the increase by month for each year of reports requiring a face-to-face response, illustrating the substantial seasonality in reporting, with the highest number generally occurring in March, May, and October of each year and the lowest in July. The first five months of 2018 had the highest total reports ever documented, and the last seven months of 2018 were only slightly lower than 2017. The total reports requiring a face-to-face response in 2018 was three percent higher than 2017.

Figure 3  
**Number of CPS Reports Requiring Face-to-Face Response – by Month and Year**  
 Monthly View Shows Seasonality



SOURCE: DCYF Office of Innovation, Alignment, and Accountability, FamLink, April 2019

The Department of Children, Youth, and Families must respond to all 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 14,100 in Calendar Year 2018, an increase of 185 percent. By contrast, reports requiring a 72-hour response increased by 22 percent during this same period. The increase in reports requiring a 24-hour response from 2012-2017 was unprecedented based on historical data, and leveled off in 2018 for the first time since 2012. Figure 4 shows the overall increase in reports since 2010.



SOURCE: DCYF Office of Innovation, Alignment, and Accountability, FamLink, April 2019

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

The former 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. They identified some preliminary findings that may explain some of these increases. DCYF and RDA hope to update this analysis in the future.

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

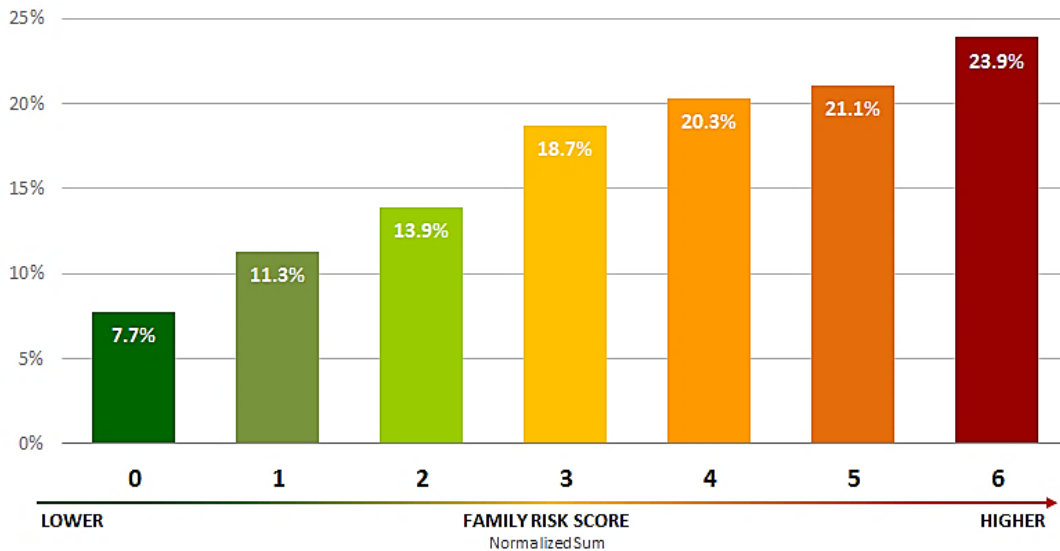
- 1) Parent involvement with the criminal justice system,
- 2) Parent mental illness,
- 3) Parent substance abuse,
- 4) Family economic stress,
- 5) Domestic violence, or
- 6) Family homelessness.

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 founded<sup>1</sup> 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 report experienced higher rates of new founded allegations and/or placements within one year after case closure, as shown in Figure 5.

<sup>1</sup> “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



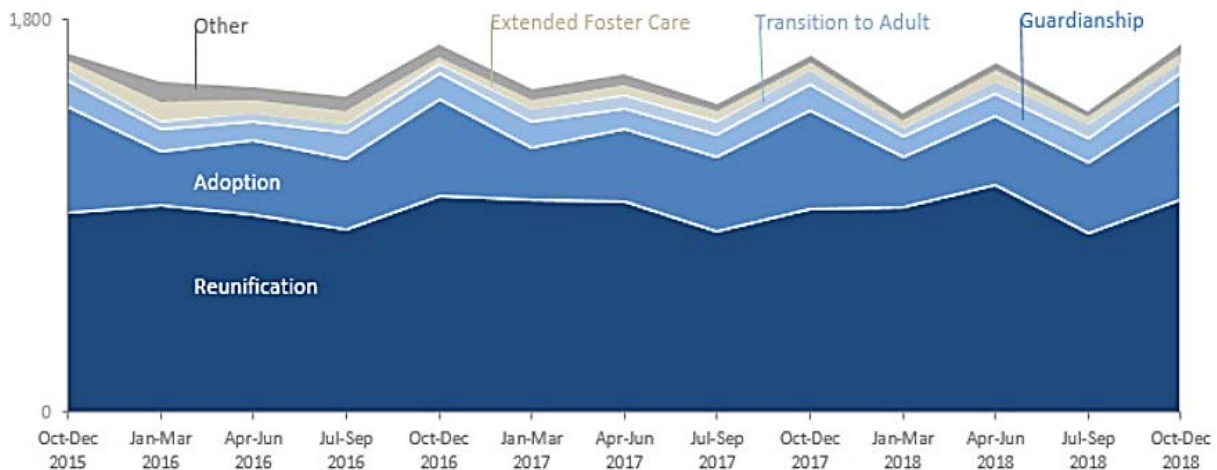
NOTE: Family Risk Score is the sum of any occurrence of 1) Parent involvement with the criminal justice system, 2) Parent mental illness, 3) Parent substance abuse, 4) Family economic stress, 5) Domestic violence, or 6) Family homelessness.

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, DCYF 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 third quarter of 2018, but increased by 2.2 percent for the year. Adoptions decreased slightly from 2017 to 2018, as did the total number of children exiting care.

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



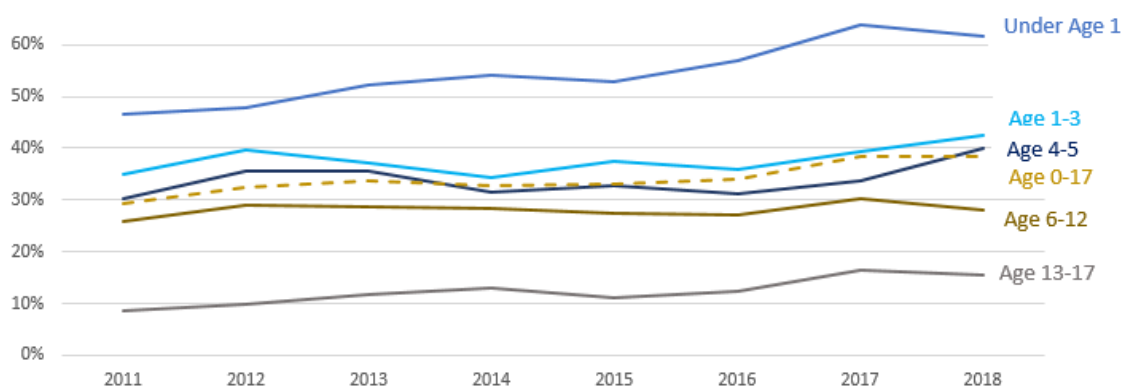
SOURCE: DCYF Office of Innovation, Alignment, and Accountability, FamLink, April 2019



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 child welfare workers have 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 2018, 62 percent of children under age one were removed for reasons that included parental drug abuse. While this was a slight decrease from 2017, there is still an overall upward trend since 2011. 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 affect child safety.

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



SOURCE: DCYF Office of Innovation, Alignment, and Accountability, FamLink, April 2019

### Efforts to Address Disproportionality

The Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF) is committed to addressing racial disproportionality in the child welfare system. DCYF 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, DCYF child welfare 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) was established by the legislature in 2007 to advise the former Children’s Administration in its efforts to eliminate racial disproportionality. In 2017, the committee was sunset; however, it continued to meet in anticipation of the transition into DCYF. In the fall of 2018, WSRDAC and the former Department of Early Learning Advancing Race Equity Team were merged to create an agency-wide race equity committee, meeting for the first time in October 2018. This group is currently named the Race Equity Advisory Group and meets quarterly as they develop a collective vision for the agency. Instead of only focusing on the specific organization they previously advised, this group is now working with the Office of Community Engagement to propose legislation this fall to meet the needs of all stakeholder groups and the agency as a whole.

The racial categories used for child welfare reporting 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:

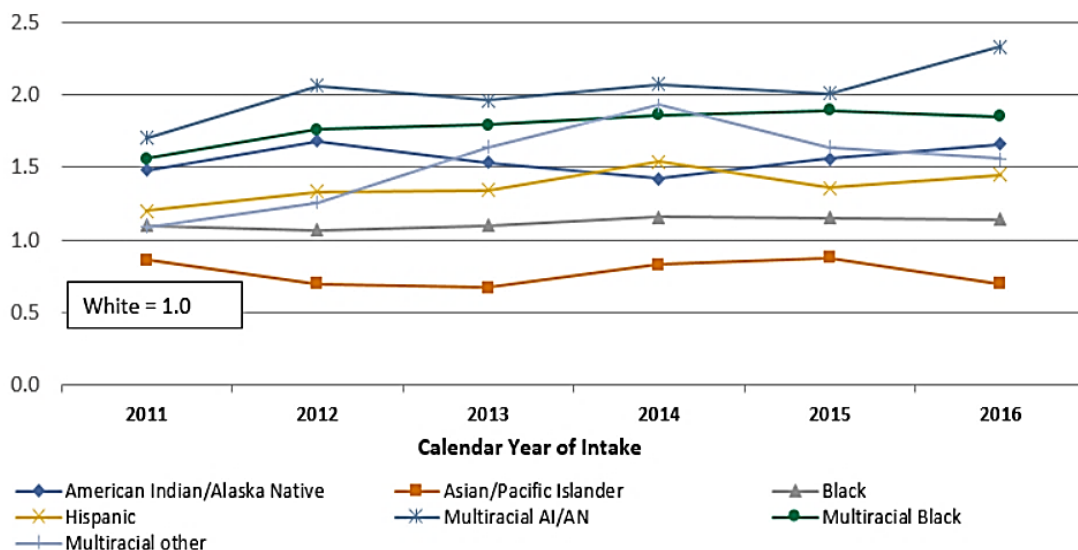
1. Any Single Race – Asian/Pacific Islander (Asian/PI), Black, Hispanic, American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN), White, Unknown
2. AI/AN–Multi – AI/AN with any other Race designation
3. Black–Multi – Black with any other Race designation except AI/AN
4. Other–Multi – Any race combination that does not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

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

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

Annual statewide data regarding racial disparity helps DCYF understand progress related to those decision points. With WSRDAC’s input, the former 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 DCYF and is outside DCYF’s control. The DIAI of children entering out-of-home placement within 12 months of a CPS intake shows obvious disparity, most so for the three multiracial groups and American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN). In contrast, the DIAIs for the placement decision are only slightly elevated for black children/youth—ranging from 1.07 (2012 cohort) to 1.16 (2014 cohort), as shown in Figure 8. Due to a necessary 12-month follow-up window, the figure is updated with a one-year lag.

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

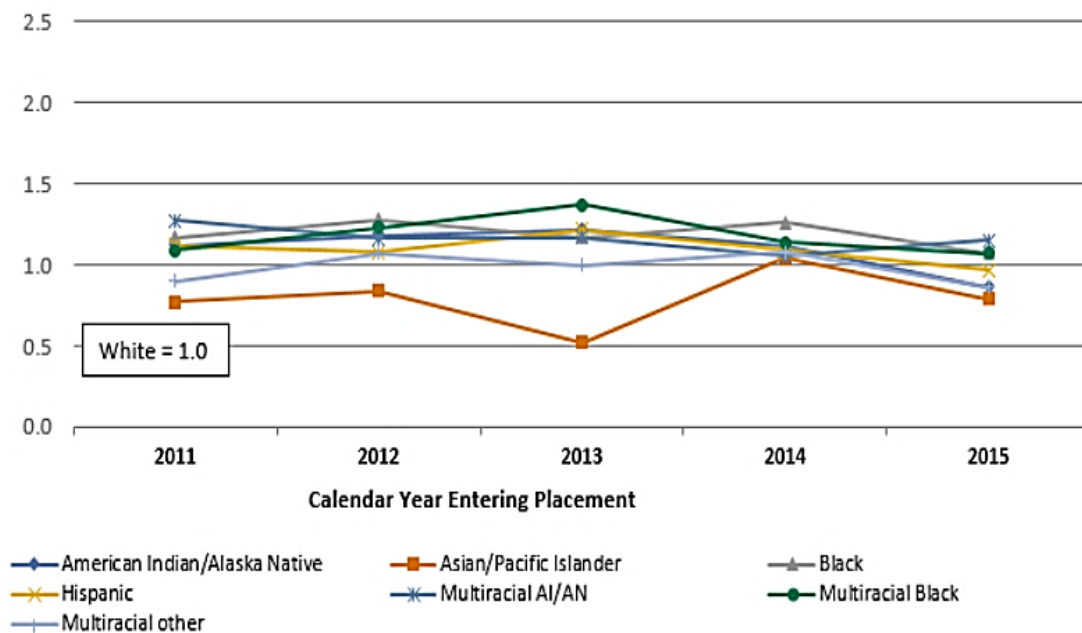


NOTE: DIAI is the Disparity Index After Intake. Data are updated one year less than the most current year, due to a minimum 12-month follow-up window being needed.

SOURCE: DCYF Office of Innovation, Alignment, and Accountability, FamLink, August 2018 compiling data through December 31, 2017

DCYF 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, Multi-racial AI/AN children were slightly more likely than other races to remain in out-of-home placement more than two years in 2015, as shown in Figure 9. Due to a necessary 24-month follow-up window, the figure is updated with a two-year lag. While there is some disparity for all children of color as compared to White children, there is much less 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 within 12 months of intake.

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: DCYF Office of Innovation, Alignment, and Accountability, FamLink, August 2018 compiling data through December 31, 2017

To help understand how race may affect outcomes, DCYF’s child welfare 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. The [Washington State DCYF Racial Disparity Indices Report \(2018\)](#) summarizes trends in racial disparities for children referred to child protective services and those placed in out-of-home care.

## Focus on Workforce Development

Washington's Department of Children, Youth, and Families was one of eight sites awarded a grant in 2017 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 five years of the grant, 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. More information is available on the [QIC-WD website](#).

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

The Department of Children, Youth, and Families 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 DCYF 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 Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF) became 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."

DCYF merged the Children's Administration of the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) with the Department of Early Learning. In July 2019, DCYF will be incorporating the DSHS Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration, the Office of Juvenile Justice, and Child Care Subsidy Programs. DCYF is committed to continue working with our court and community partners to serve these vulnerable children and their families.

More information about DCYF is available at <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/>. Additional child welfare metrics are available on the DCYF website at <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/practice/oiaa/agency-performance/resilience>. Click on *Maltreatment and Out-of-Home Care* to find information about face-to-face timeliness, permanency goals, and length of stay.

# APPENDIX: COUNTY LEVEL DATA

 **SUMMARY TABLES BY COUNTY**

 **PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

 **OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS**

 **DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY**

# SUMMARY TABLES BY COUNTY

	Fact-Finding	1 <sup>st</sup> Review Hearing	All Review Hearings	1 <sup>st</sup> 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
Adams	38%	100%	98%	82%	93%	50%	0%	30%	0%
Asotin	62%	69%	88%	91%	91%	50%	100%	67%	9%
Benton	61%	89%	98%	100%	99%	48%	27%	28%	7%
Chelan	95%	96%	98%	100%	97%	75%	9%	17%	2%
Ciallam	96%	86%	97%	98%	96%	69%	25%	13%	10%
Clark	66%	85%	90%	90%	93%	39%	26%	28%	5%
Columbia	75%	100%	96%	0%			100%	0%	0%
Cowlitz	49%	82%	89%	84%	93%	35%	23%	32%	6%
Douglas	25%	63%	92%	59%	82%	0%	0%	9%	10%
Ferry	86%	100%	76%	100%	100%	100%	0%	11%	0%
Franklin	67%	97%	97%	90%	99%	79%	27%	27%	0%
Garfield	0%		0%			0%	100%	0%	0%
Grant	59%	87%	96%	93%	97%	59%	29%	22%	2%
Grays Harbor	58%	86%	90%	53%	84%	47%	13%	14%	7%
Island	65%	87%	93%	100%	79%	18%	7%	13%	0%
Jefferson	78%	93%	97%	100%	97%	25%		27%	8%
King									
Kitsap	80%	94%	93%	91%	89%	59%	8%	19%	10%
Kittitas	43%	32%	76%	48%	66%	12%	70%	20%	0%
Klickitat	47%	68%	65%	68%	67%	27%	50%	0%	6%
Lewis	66%	78%	95%	90%	92%	58%	30%	33%	11%
Lincoln	13%	0%	64%	88%	100%	100%		100%	0%
Mason	75%	85%	90%	82%	84%	76%	8%	30%	8%
Okanogan	76%	93%	91%	74%	83%	40%	0%	26%	0%
Pacific	51%	58%	73%	0%	60%	75%	0%	30%	15%
Pend Oreille	24%	53%	84%	75%	97%	27%	0%	29%	0%
Pierce	77%	92%	98%	96%	98%	70%	41%	26%	9%
San Juan	33%	50%	100%		100%			25%	0%
Skagit	77%	75%	93%	78%	93%	37%	40%	24%	9%
Skamania	25%	40%	80%	50%	74%	50%	50%	50%	14%
Snohomish	72%	87%	88%	81%	84%	75%	25%	30%	11%
Spokane	71%	94%	92%	96%	93%	58%	36%	35%	11%
Stevens	95%	94%	93%	100%	100%	50%	14%	4%	0%
Thurston	88%	93%	98%	96%	96%	90%	26%	29%	4%
Wahkiakum	0%	0%	73%	100%	100%	100%		0%	0%
Walla Walla	49%	56%	92%	82%	94%	42%	28%	20%	4%
Whatcom	80%	94%	95%	92%	95%	50%	36%	17%	7%
Whitman	27%	100%	96%	100%	97%	0%	0%	45%	12%
Yakima	78%	88%	87%	85%	91%	40%	44%	35%	9%

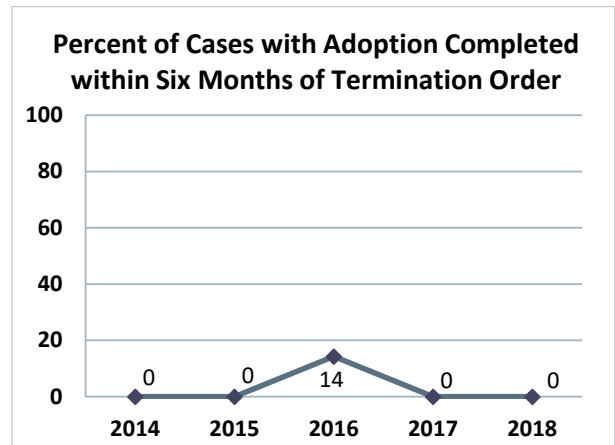
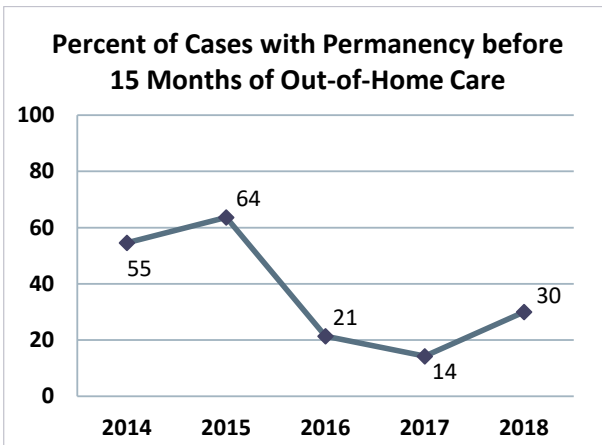
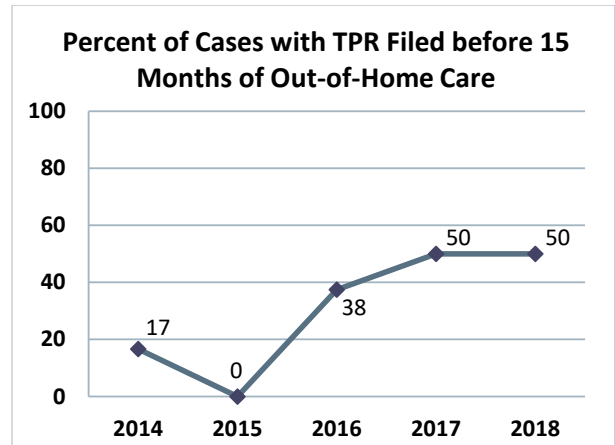
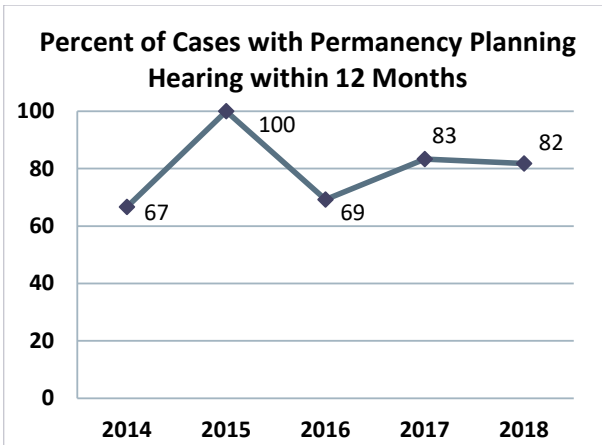
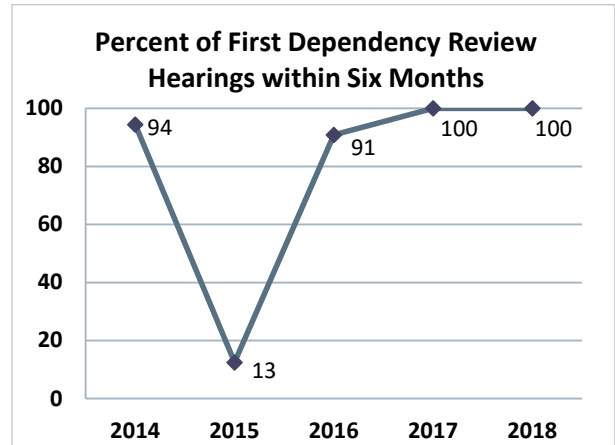
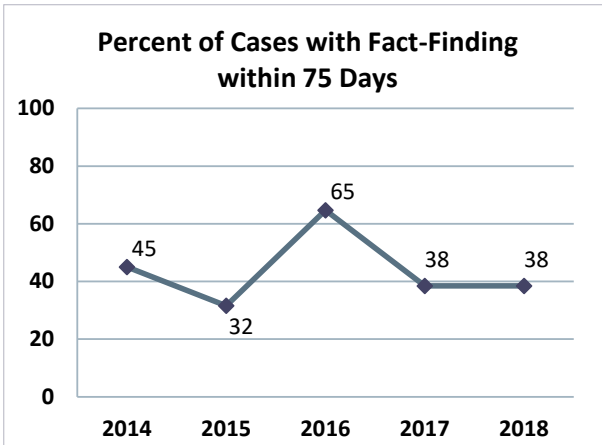
King County Superior Court case information and activity may be temporarily incomplete as of November 13, 2018. The court has transitioned to a locally implemented and maintained case management system. For further information please consult their portal located at: <https://dja-prd-ecexap1.kingcounty.gov/?q=Home>, or contact the King County Clerk's Office by email at: [DJA.CustomerServiceEmail@kingcounty.gov](mailto:DJA.CustomerServiceEmail@kingcounty.gov).

	* # Dependent Children in Care – Total on 12/28/2018	Median LOS Days	* Removal Reason Drugs	* Drug Case Percentage	Number of Dependencies Filed in 2018	Number of Terminations Filed in 2018
Adams	30	797	16	53%	11	2
Asotin	51	546	33	65%	24	11
Benton	130	646	62	48%	46	30
Chelan	132	488	72	55%	57	23
Ciallam	140	339	78	56%	92	24
Clark	738	604	286	39%	272	93
Columbia	8	402	4	50%	4	
Cowlitz	296	472	66	22%	132	41
Douglas	59	550	28	47%	22	6
Ferry	14	429	4	29%	7	1
Franklin	88	671	42	48%	35	20
Garfield	2	299	0	0%	2	
Grant	250	457	132	53%	123	66
Grays Harbor	299	616	142	47%	75	76
Island	54	360	18	33%	30	5
Jefferson	24	494	15	63%	13	2
King						
Kitsap	450	600	175	39%	138	65
Kittitas	80	730	28	35%	18	9
Klickitat	59	453	30	51%	36	3
Lewis	184	353	87	47%	119	25
Lincoln	14	327	8	57%	7	1
Mason	210	415	97	46%	126	31
Okanogan	94	850	48	51%	24	11
Pacific	62	462	28	45%	33	11
Pend Oreille	36	673	19	53%	12	11
Pierce	1535	582	663	43%	617	248
San Juan	6	703	3	50%	4	2
Skagit	188	449	86	46%	75	20
Skamania	13	815	4	31%	8	
Snohomish	932	462	477	51%	485	186
Spokane	1133	470	526	46%	595	216
Stevens	108	564	57	53%	36	27
Thurston	321	494	133	41%	147	68
Wahkiakum	3	560	0	0%	1	1
Walla Walla	133	533	54	41%	53	12
Whatcom	350	688	150	43%	105	81
Whitman	56	683	22	39%	17	11
Yakima	420	504	158	38%	202	85

\* # of Dependent Children in Care is a point in time snapshot as of 12/28/2018 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.

\* Drug abuse reflects parental drug abuse on the child's placement removal. Placement removals may have multiple removal reasons.

## PERFORMANCE MEASURES





## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

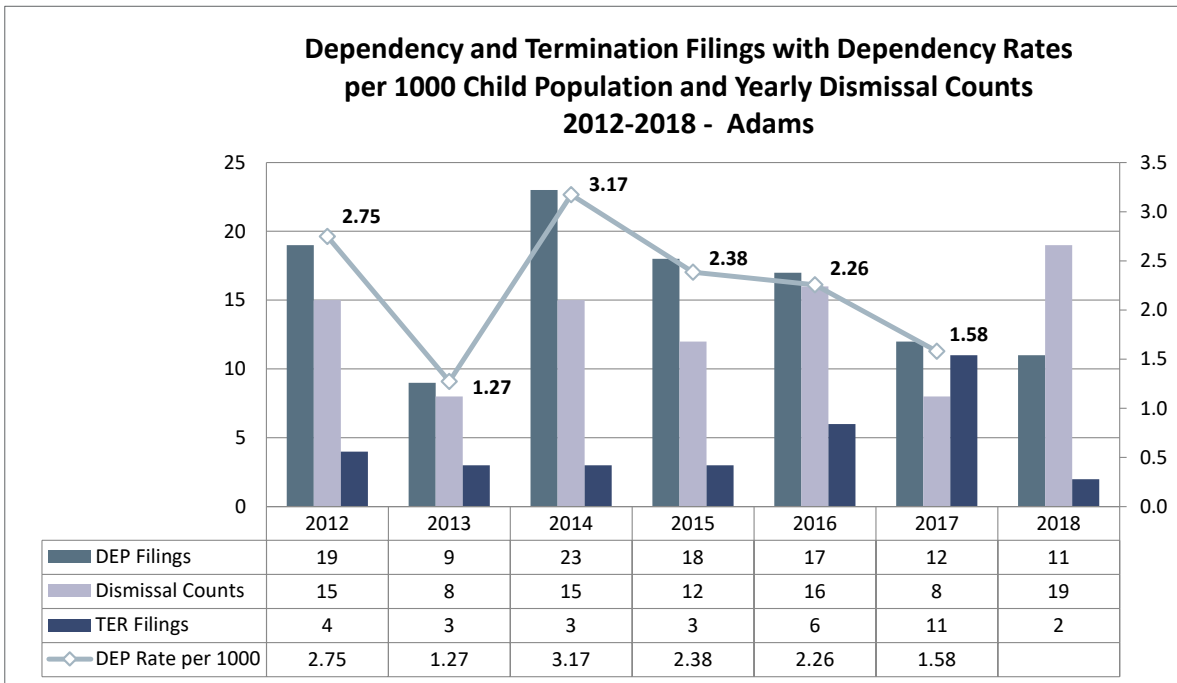
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	45	64	39	35	45
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months				18	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome				0%	
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	6			35	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	100%			0%	
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	10	4	16.5	29	27
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	100%	78%	50%	33%	32%

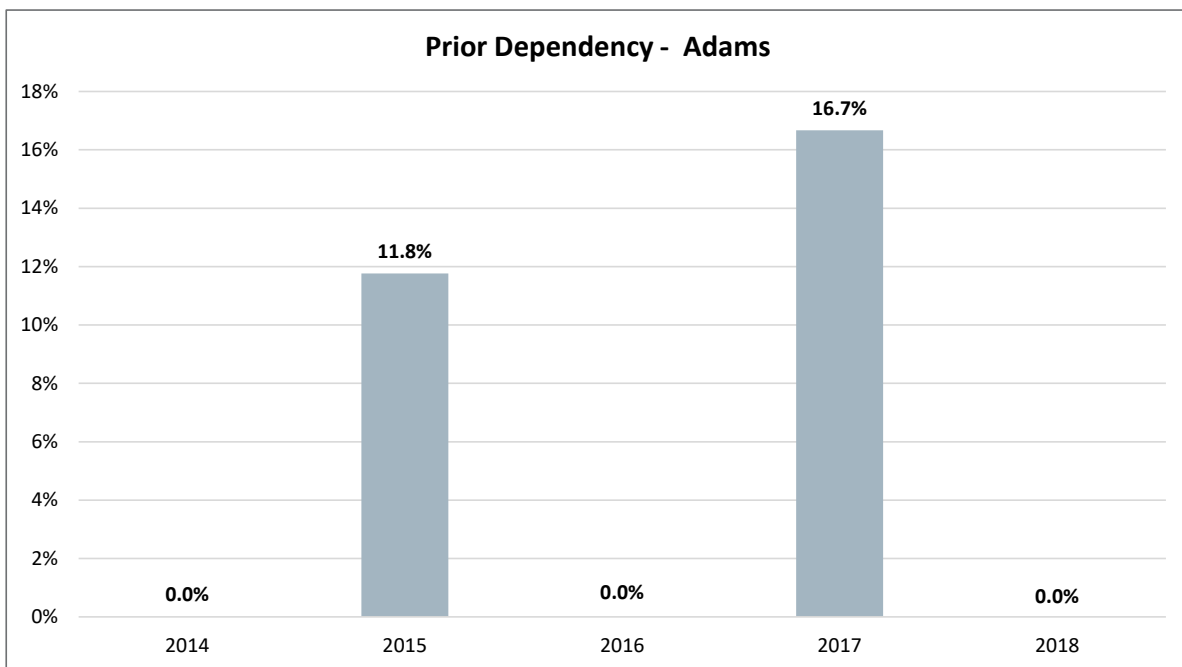
### DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Adams</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	35%	33%	12%	27%	36%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	22%	6%	29%	9%	9%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	22%	22%	24%	36%	9%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	17%	22%	35%	9%	45%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	4%	17%		18%	
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	35%	50%	41%	64%	45%
		(2) Male	65%	50%	59%	36%	55%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN	4%		6%		
		(4) White	35%	44%	24%	27%	27%
		(5) Hispanic	48%	39%	53%	73%	64%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi		17%			9%
		(7) Black-Multi	13%		18%		

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

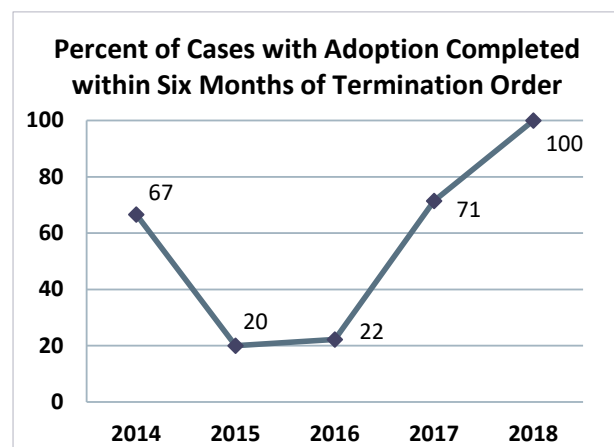
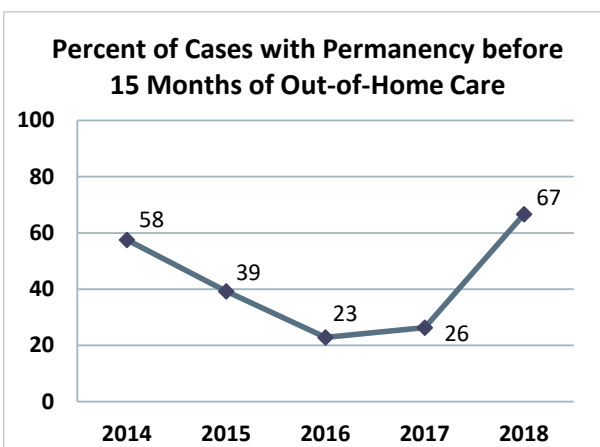
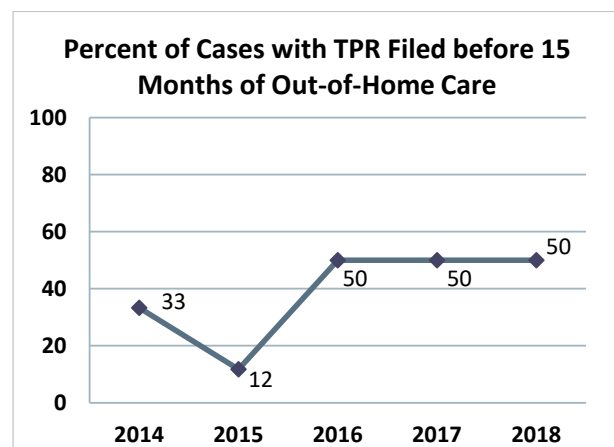
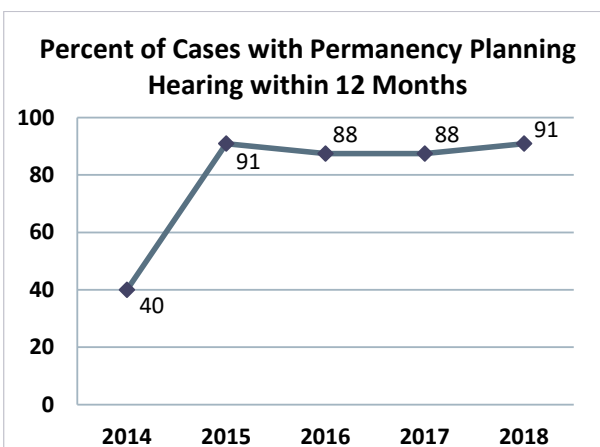
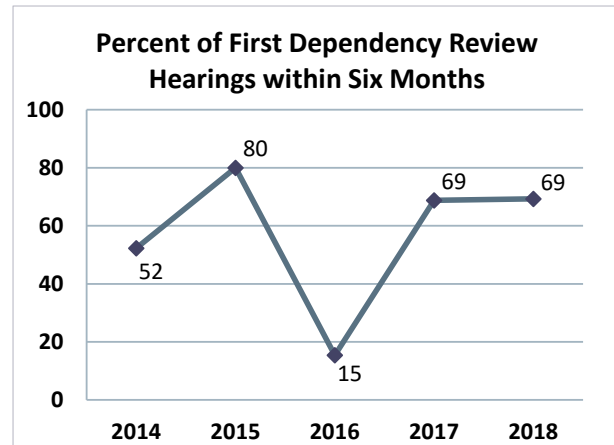
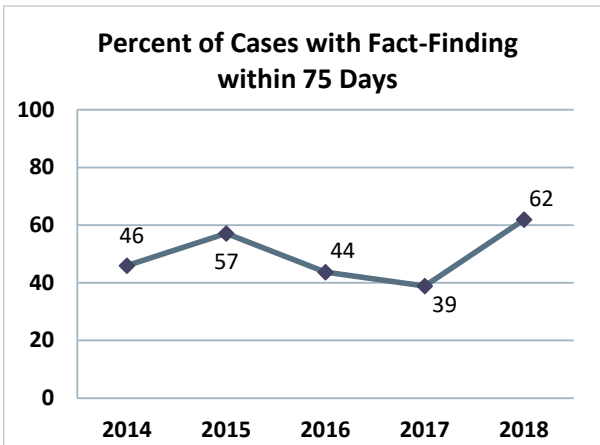


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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## PERFORMANCE MEASURES



## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

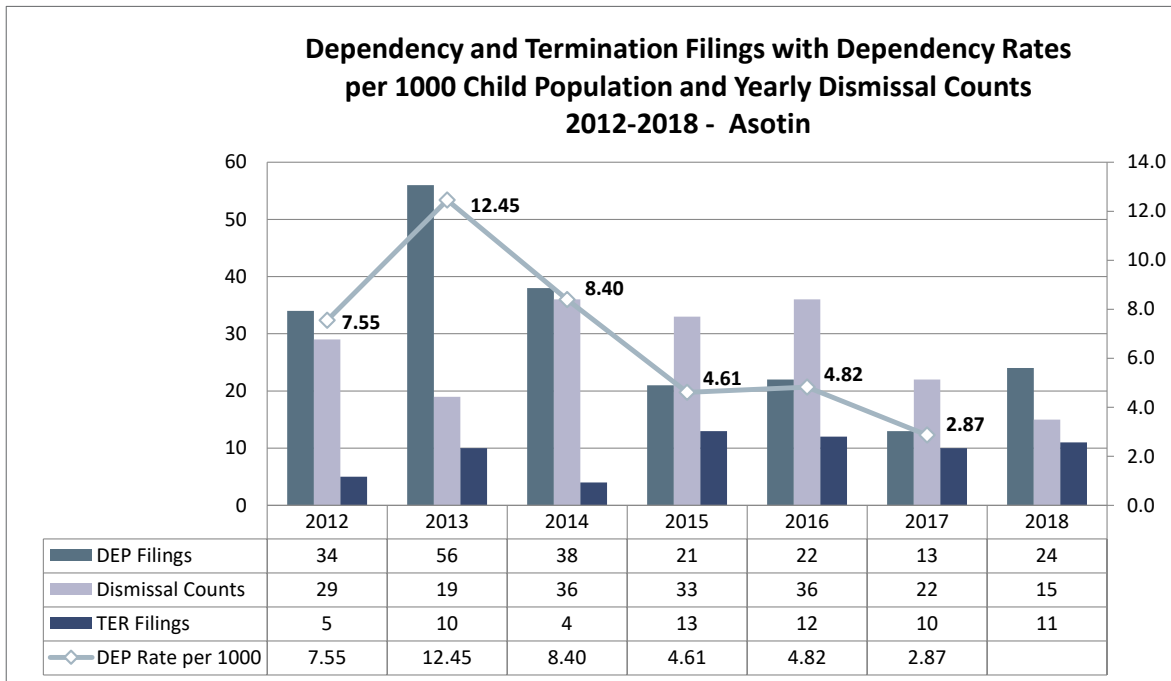
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	22	30	27	26	18
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	14%	50%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months		31			
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%			
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	11.5	17	30	31	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	50%	0%	0%	0%	
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	10.5	14	21	12.5	0
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	69%	61%	35%	67%	71%

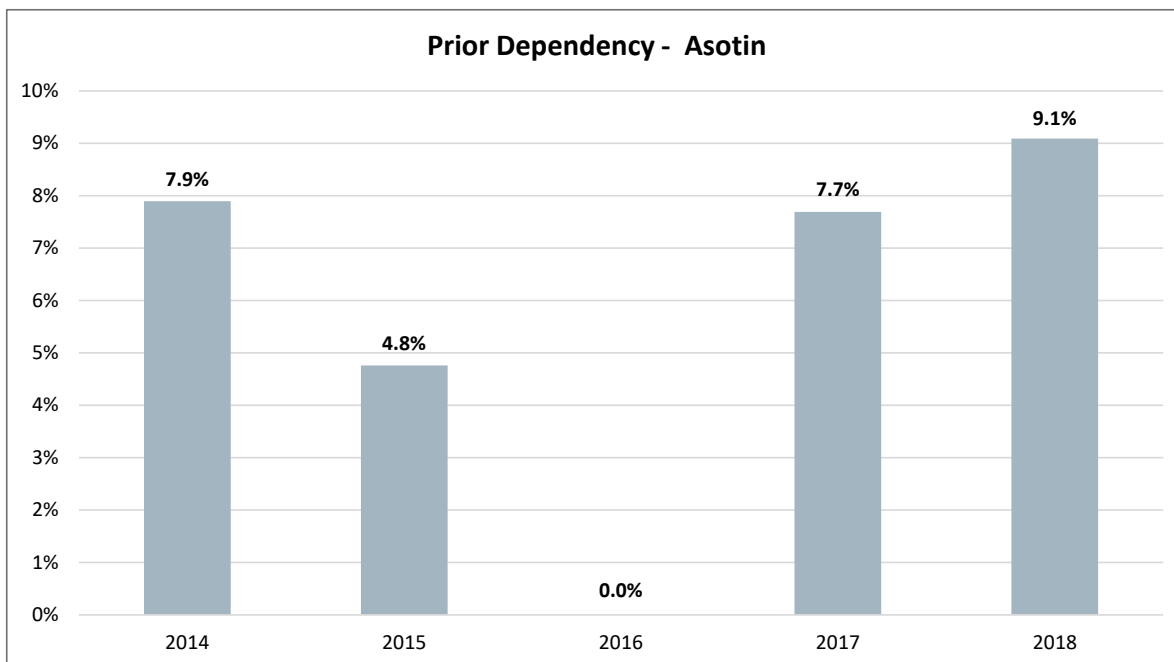
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Asotin</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	17%	29%	57%	38%	38%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	22%	14%	14%	23%	13%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	22%	19%	24%	8%	17%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	22%	19%		23%	8%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	17%	19%	5%	8%	21%
		(6) >17 yrs					4%
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	56%	29%	43%	46%	50%
		(2) Male	44%	71%	57%	54%	50%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN	3%		14%	8%	
		(4) White	78%	67%	67%	92%	92%
		(5) Hispanic	11%	10%	5%		
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	8%	14%	14%		
		(7) Black-Multi					4%
		(8) Other-Multi		10%			
	(9) Unknown					4%	

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

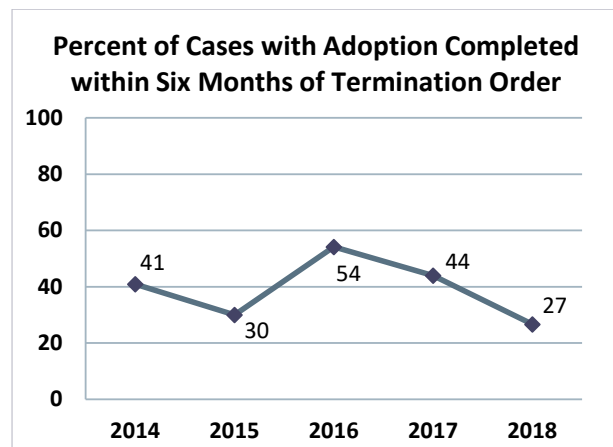
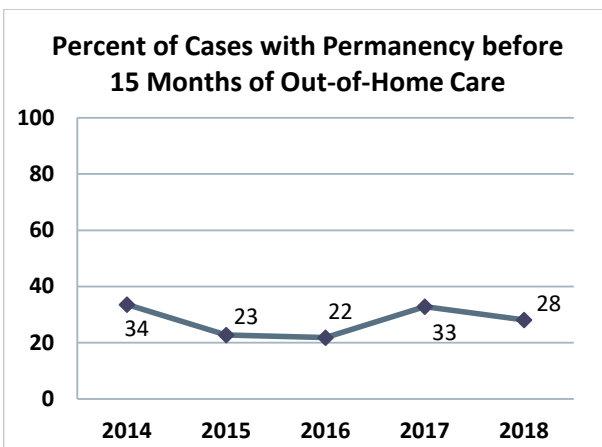
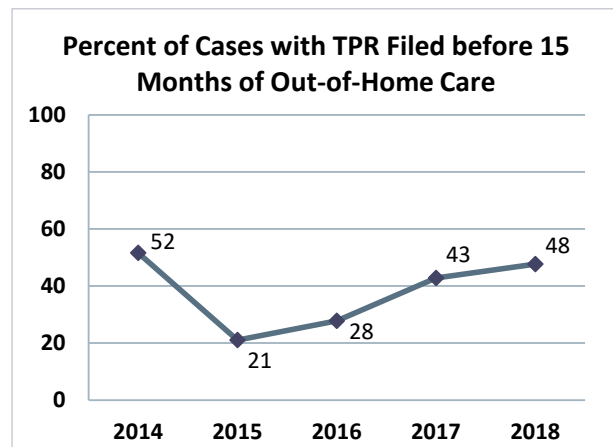
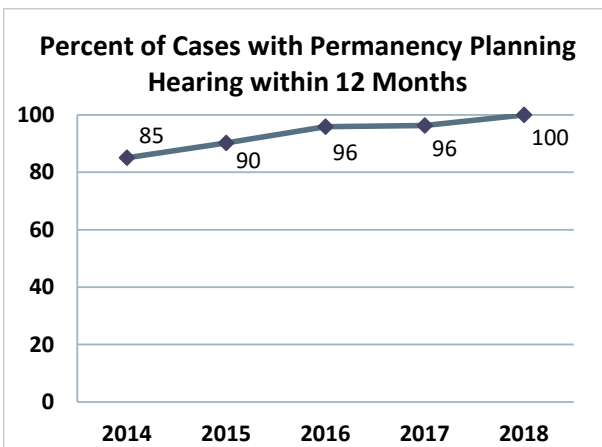
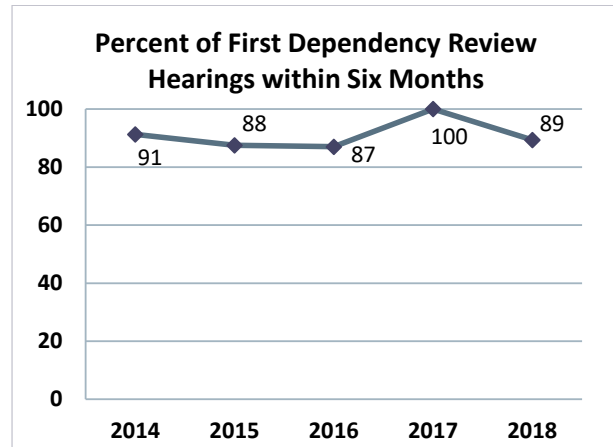
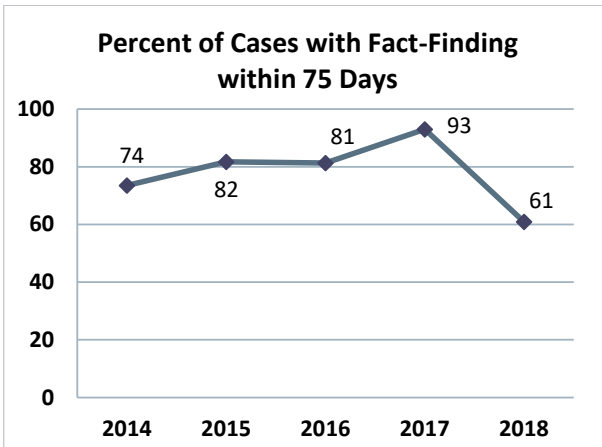


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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## PERFORMANCE MEASURES





## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

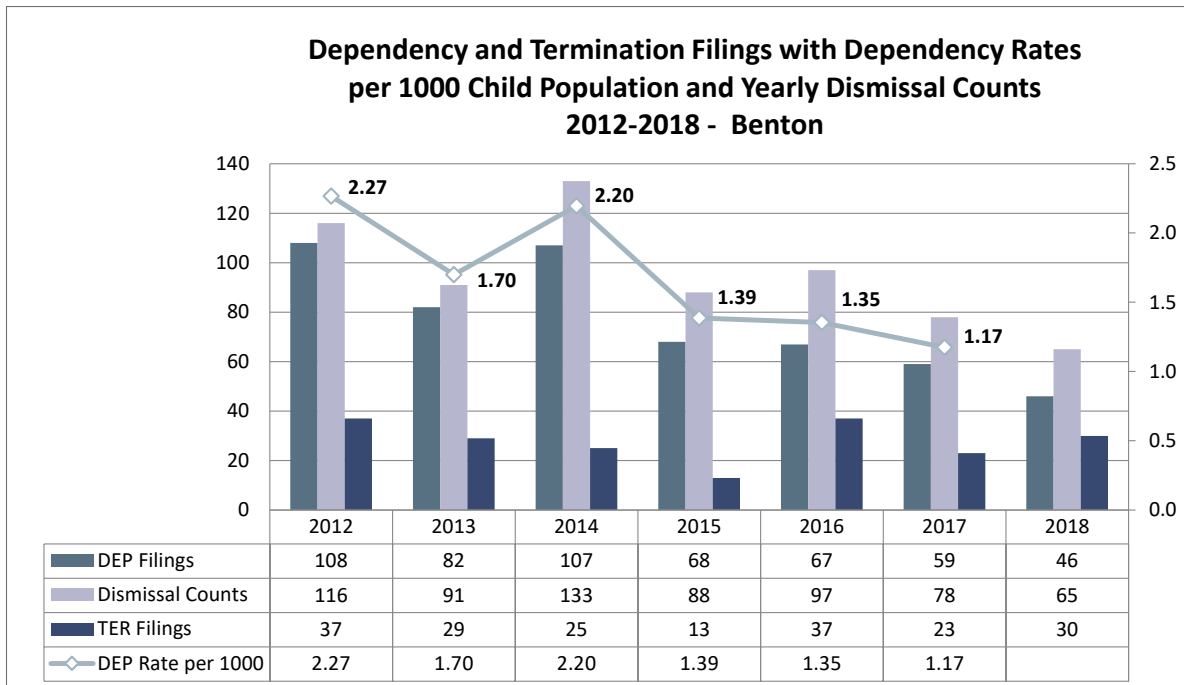
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	34	35	32	31	30
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	12%	0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	34	37.5	115	11	82
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	10%	0%	100%	0%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	14	19	26	21.5	29
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	65%	23%	12%	13%	0%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	18	21	18	11	16
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	38%	31%	38%	53%	43%

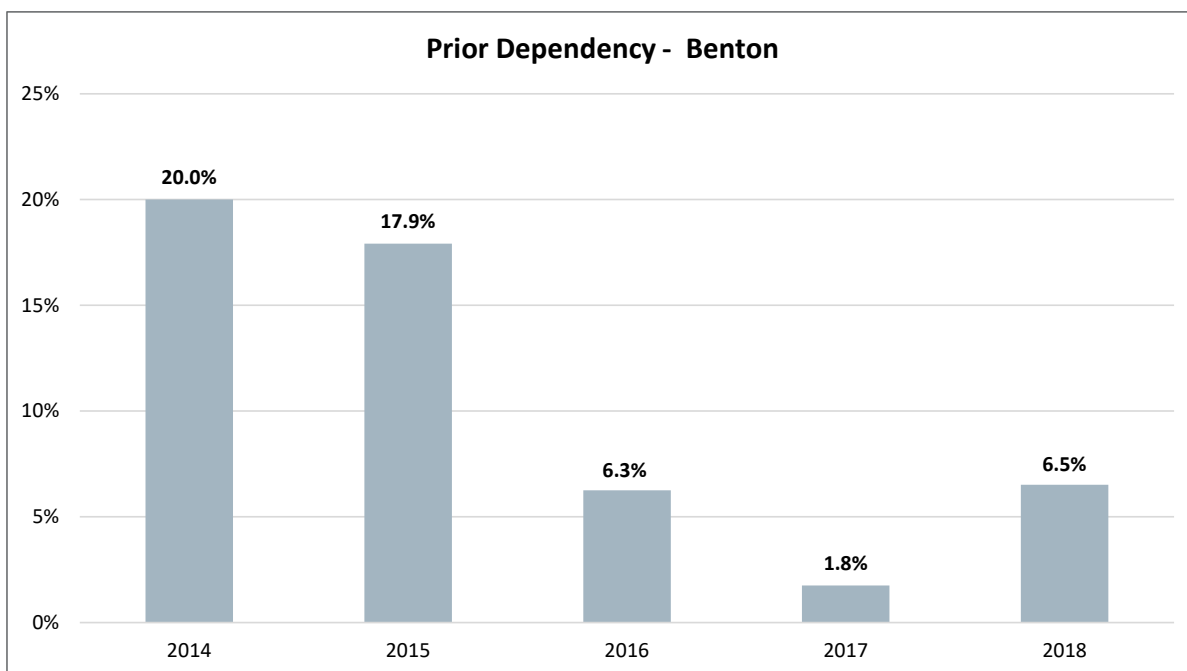
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Benton</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	28%	22%	26%	34%	33%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	17%	15%	15%	19%	16%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	17%	25%	26%	17%	22%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	27%	24%	14%	17%	13%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	11%	12%	17%	14%	16%
		(6) >17 yrs		3%	3%		
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	50%	49%	64%	56%	42%
		(2) Male	50%	51%	36%	44%	58%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN		3%	3%	2%	
		(3) Black	5%	1%	2%	2%	4%
		(4) White	50%	56%	47%	34%	49%
		(5) Hispanic	37%	26%	33%	42%	31%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	6%	6%	8%	10%	16%
(7) Black-Multi		2%	7%	3%	7%		
	(8) Other-Multi	1%		5%	3%		

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

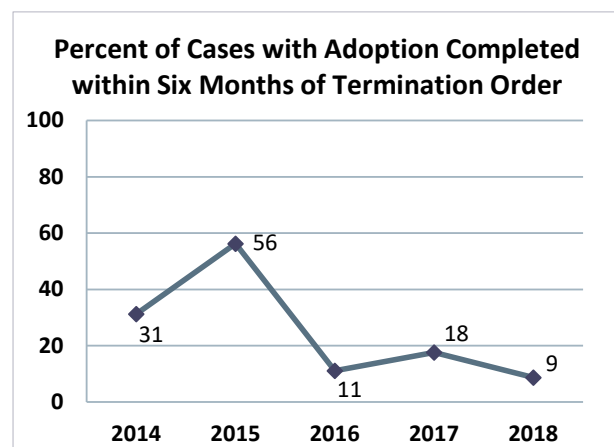
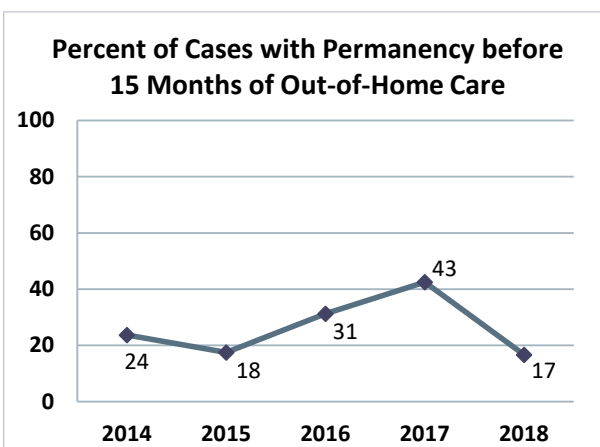
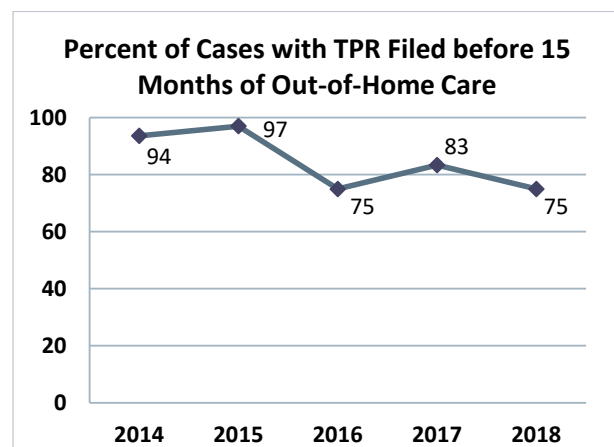
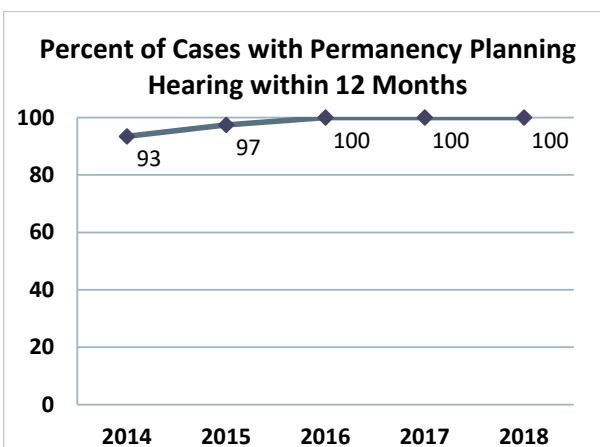
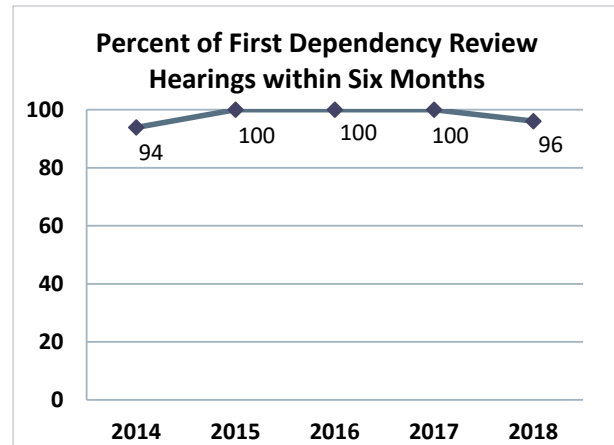
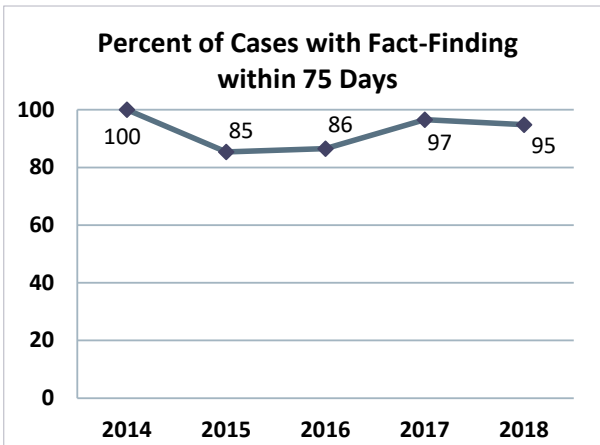


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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## PERFORMANCE MEASURES



## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

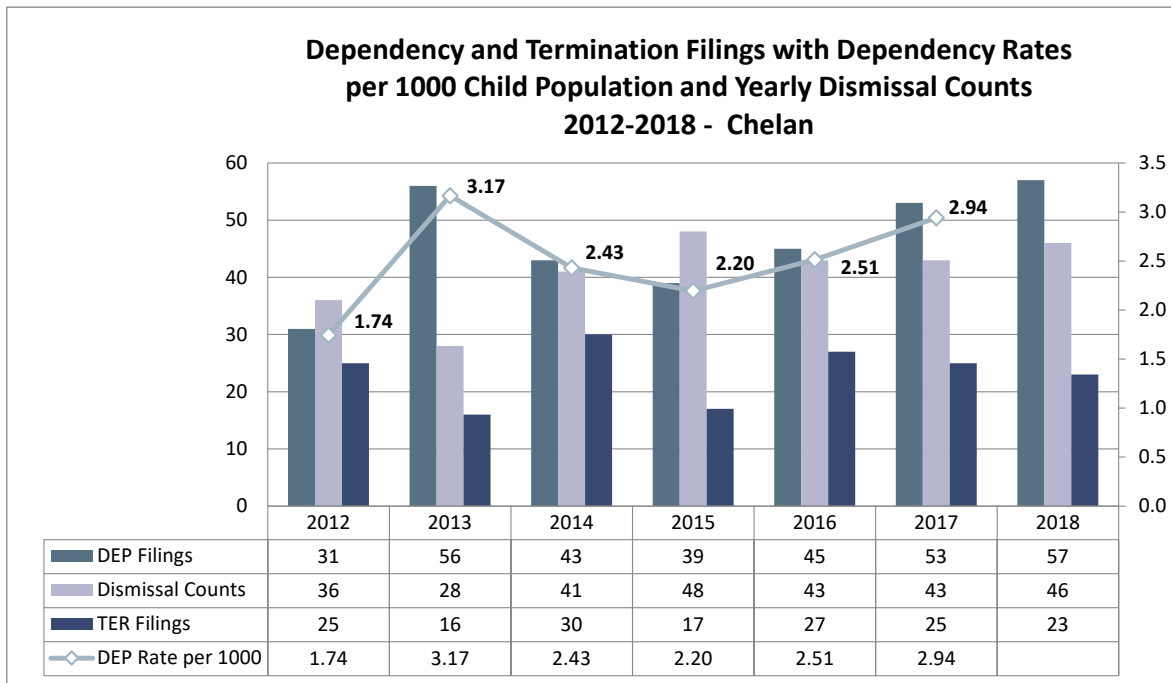
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	36	28.5	25	30	37
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	7%	0%	11%	6%	4%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	44	23	104	43	82
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	33%	0%	0%	33%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months		20	10	20	21
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%	100%	50%	0%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	19	15	17	12.5	16
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	42%	33%	38%	75%	42%

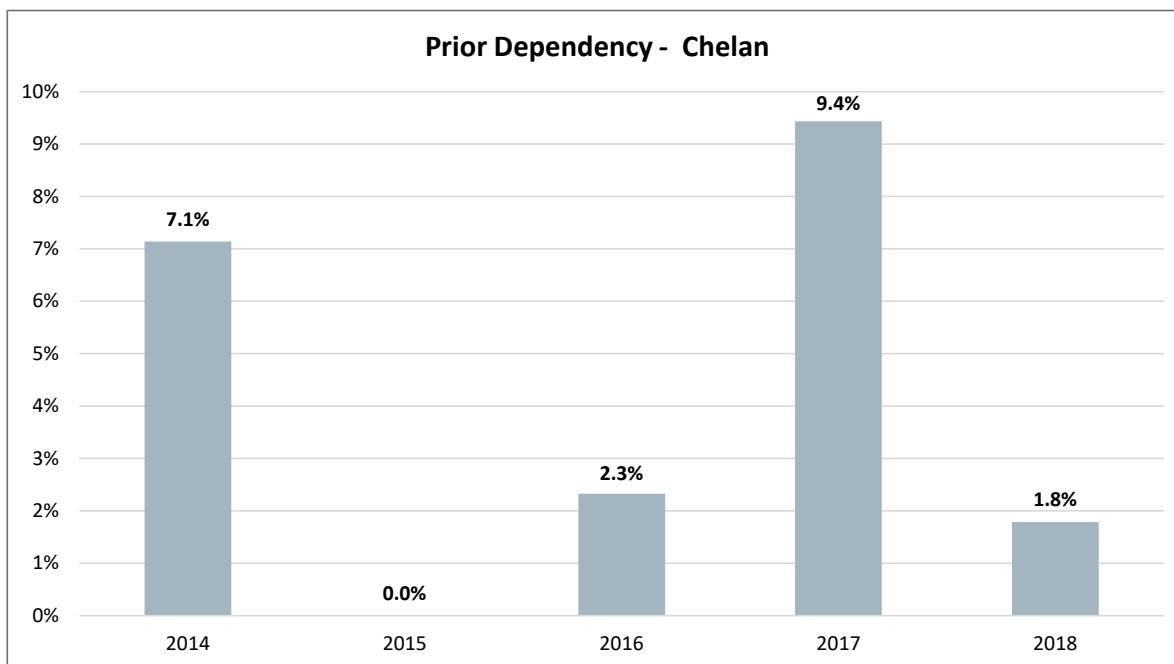
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Chelan</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	31%	33%	27%	28%	28%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	10%	23%	11%	13%	9%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	12%	26%	20%	21%	19%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	24%	10%	25%	34%	30%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	24%	8%	16%	4%	14%
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	50%	49%	48%	34%	42%
		(2) Male	50%	51%	52%	66%	58%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN	10%	8%			2%
		(4) White	48%	51%	45%	47%	60%
		(5) Hispanic	21%	15%	32%	36%	25%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	14%	26%	14%	8%	9%
		(7) Black-Multi	7%		5%	4%	2%
		(8) Other-Multi			5%	6%	4%

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

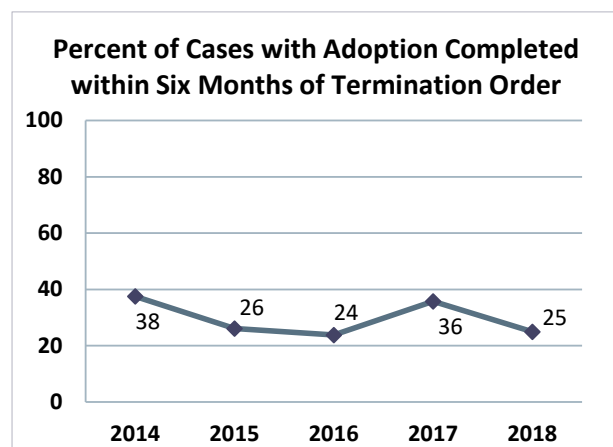
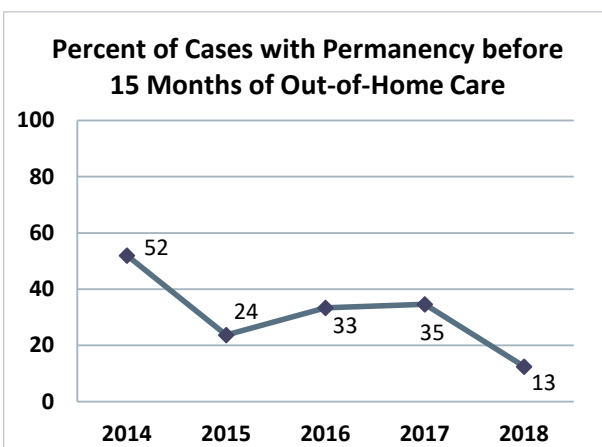
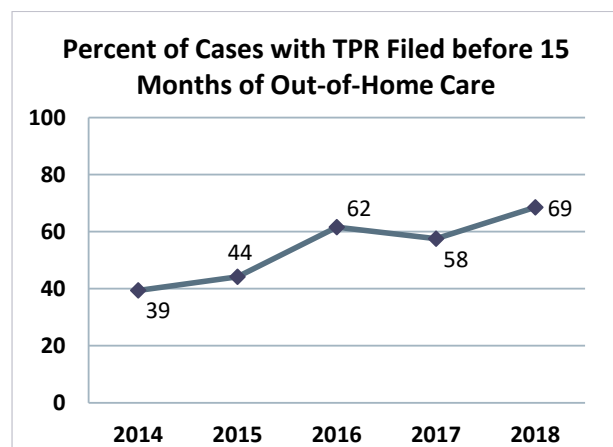
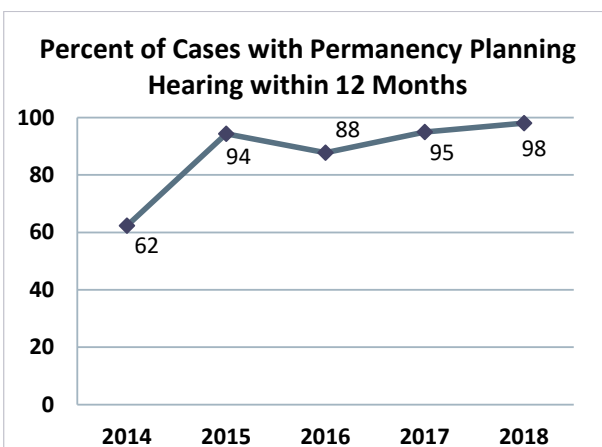
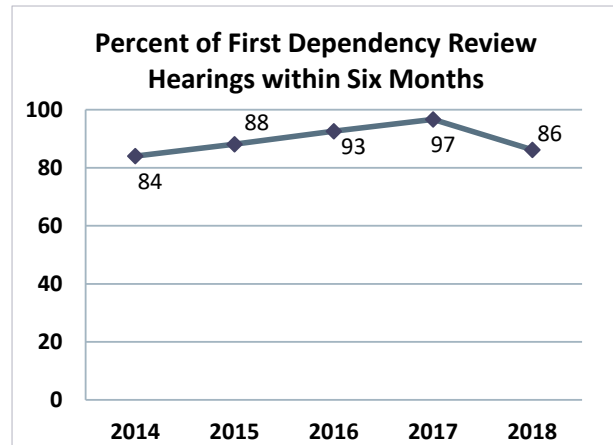
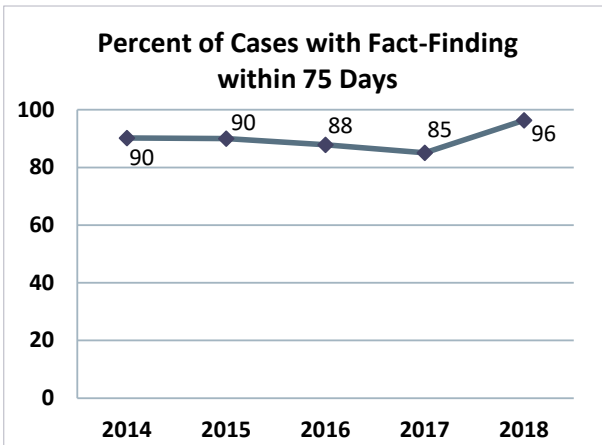


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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## PERFORMANCE MEASURES





## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

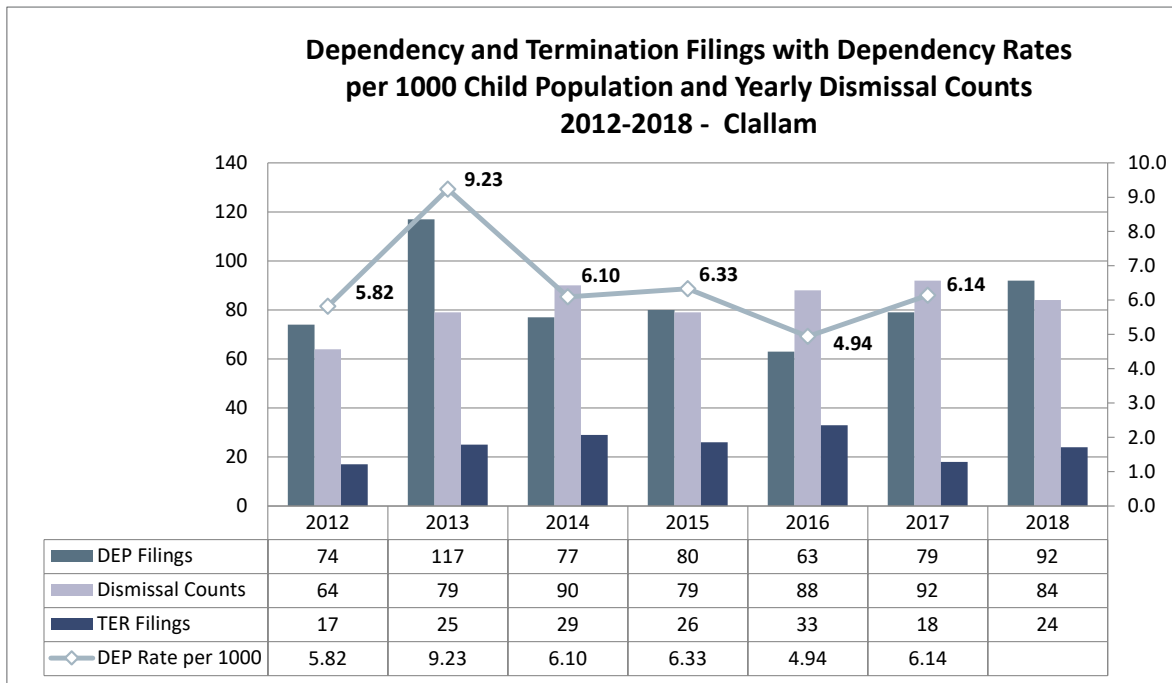
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	25.5	30	27	31	28.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	9%	0%	4%	5%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	58.5	59	11.5	22	35
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	63%	33%	0%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	33	20	27.5	10.5	19
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	13%	25%	42%	50%	20%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	11	16	17	11.5	21
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	69%	37%	43%	56%	17%

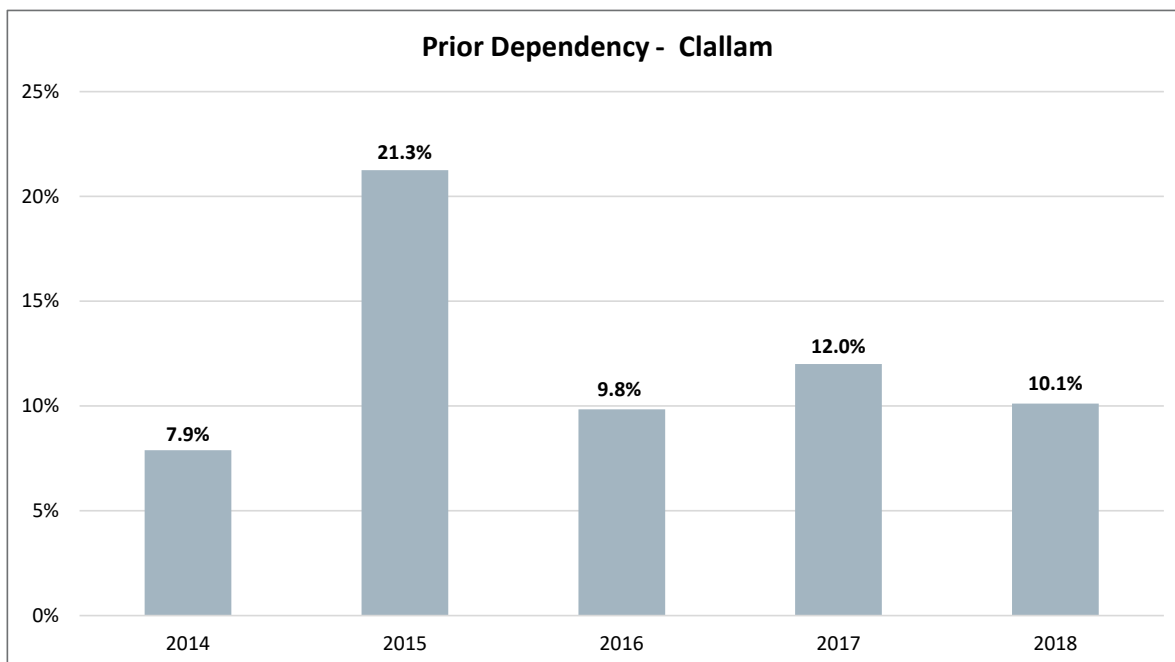
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Clallam</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	34%	17%	32%	21%	18%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	16%	15%	19%	17%	14%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	14%	20%	18%	16%	15%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	28%	23%	16%	35%	32%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	8%	25%	15%	12%	21%
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	46%	51%	35%	48%	44%
		(2) Male	54%	49%	65%	52%	56%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN	29%	28%	27%	19%	22%
		(2) Asian/PI	1%				
		(3) Black					1%
		(4) White	54%	52%	55%	58%	58%
		(5) Hispanic	11%	6%	5%	4%	2%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	3%	8%	6%	16%	9%
		(7) Black-Multi	3%	3%	2%		5%
		(8) Other-Multi		1%	2%	3%	
(9) Unknown			1%	3%		2%	

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

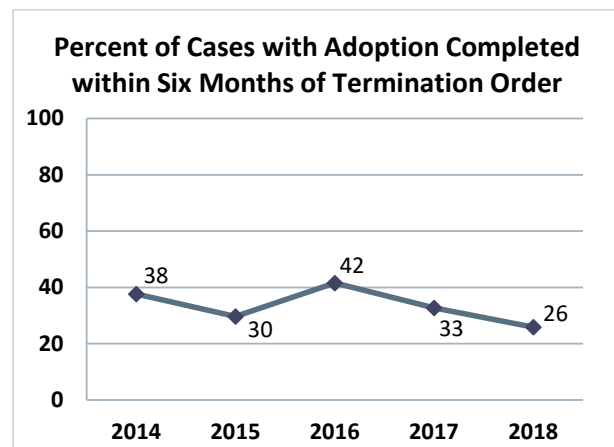
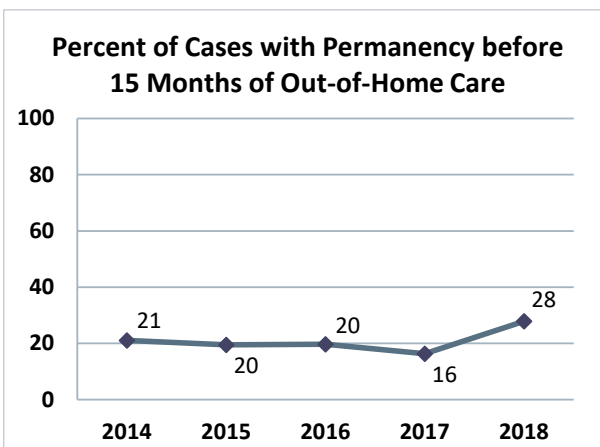
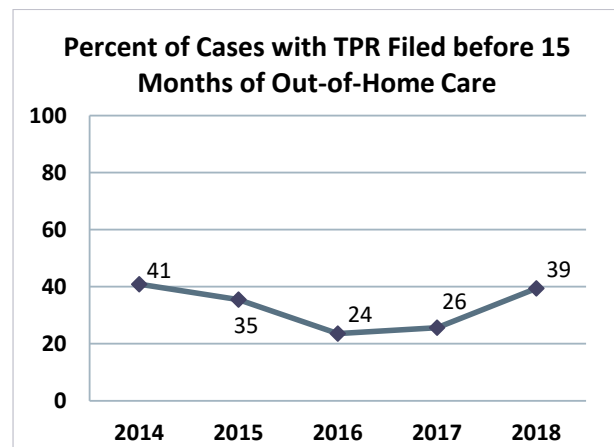
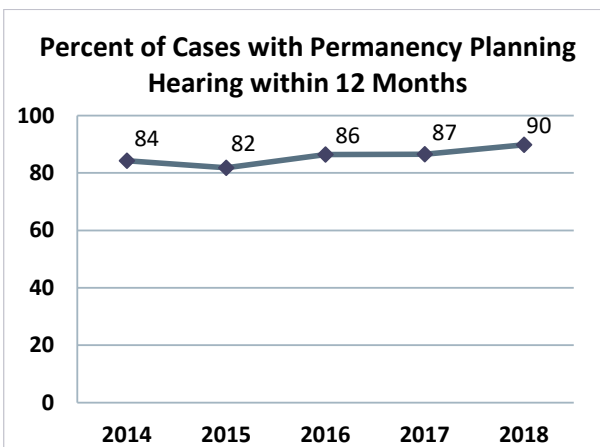
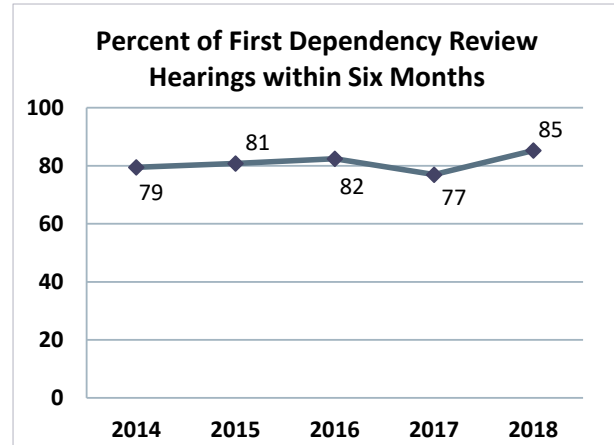
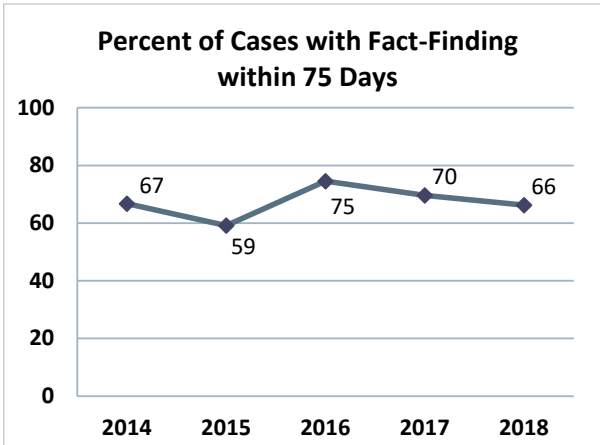


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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## PERFORMANCE MEASURES



## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

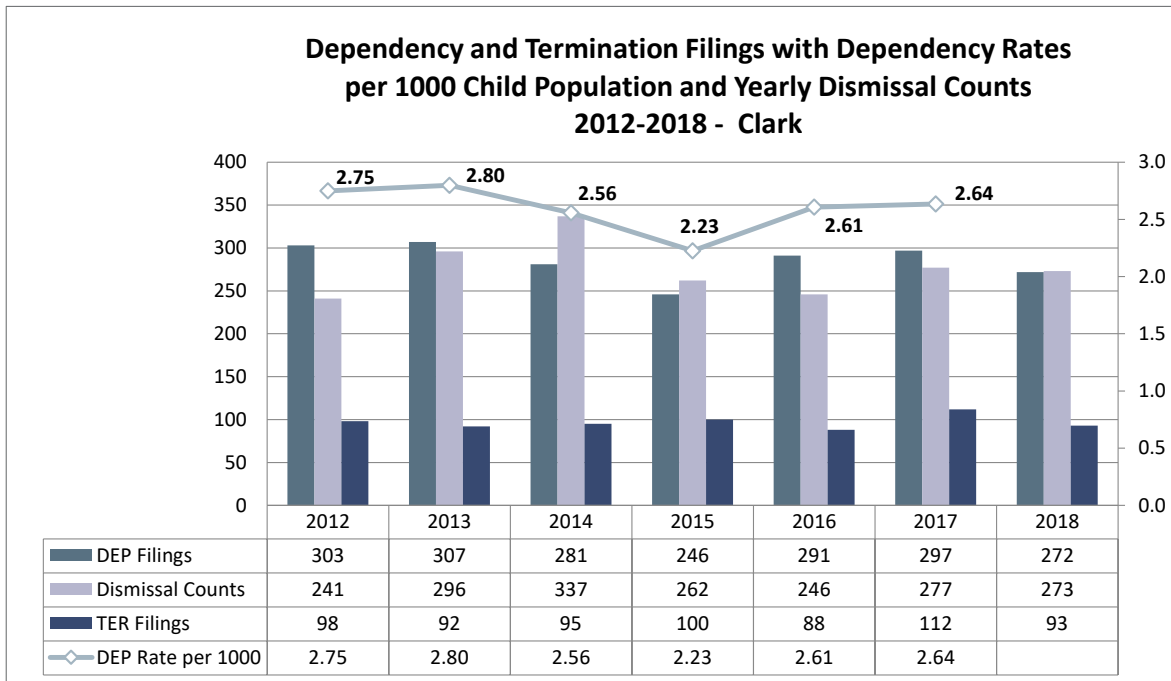
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	37	39	35	43	38
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	2%	5%	2%	0%	2%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	43	48	66.5	51	60
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	6%	9%	17%	6%	17%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	27	28	47	49	29
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	13%	0%	0%	33%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	20	22	19	20	17
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	34%	28%	38%	30%	39%

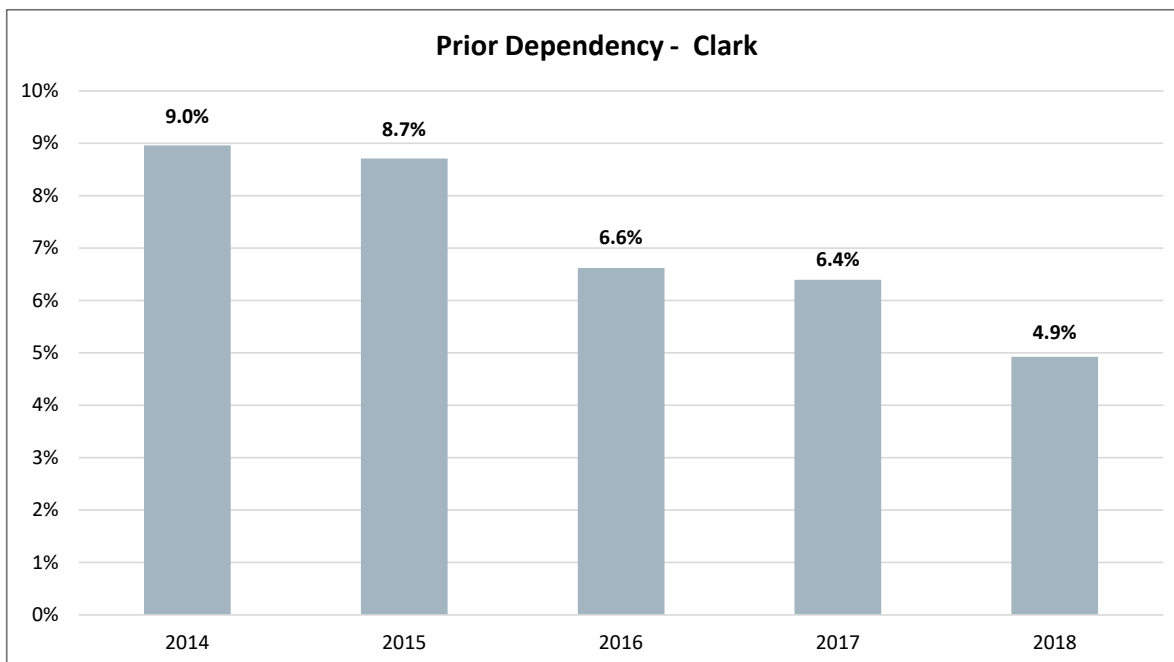
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Clark</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	20%	23%	30%	29%	21%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	15%	14%	14%	13%	8%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	20%	22%	15%	14%	15%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	27%	23%	24%	25%	34%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	17%	18%	17%	19%	22%
		(6) >17 yrs	1%				
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	47%	50%	48%	50%	49%
		(2) Male	53%	50%	52%	50%	50%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%
		(2) Asian/PI	3%	3%	3%	2%	1%
		(3) Black	9%	4%	5%	7%	9%
		(4) White	55%	67%	65%	58%	54%
		(5) Hispanic	15%	9%	12%	14%	16%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	6%	7%	9%	6%	6%
		(7) Black-Multi	8%	7%	5%	7%	7%
		(8) Other-Multi	3%	2%	1%	4%	2%
		(9) Unknown			0%		3%

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

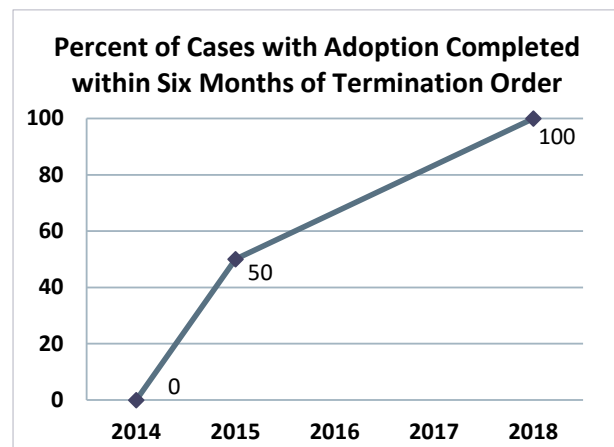
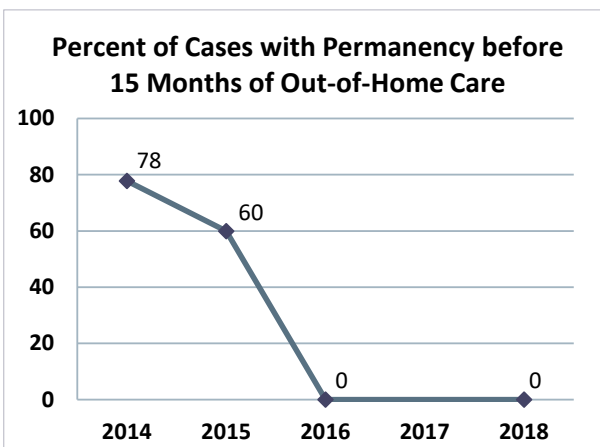
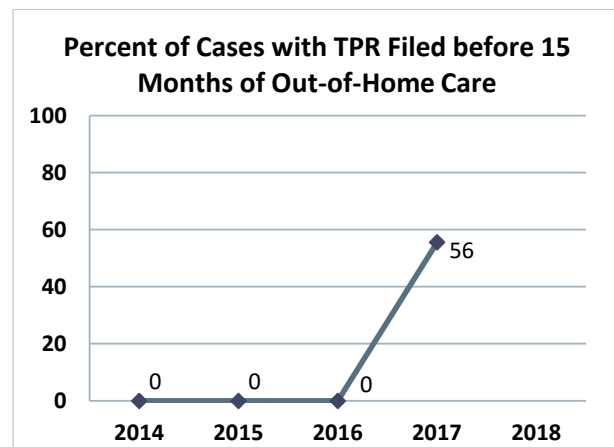
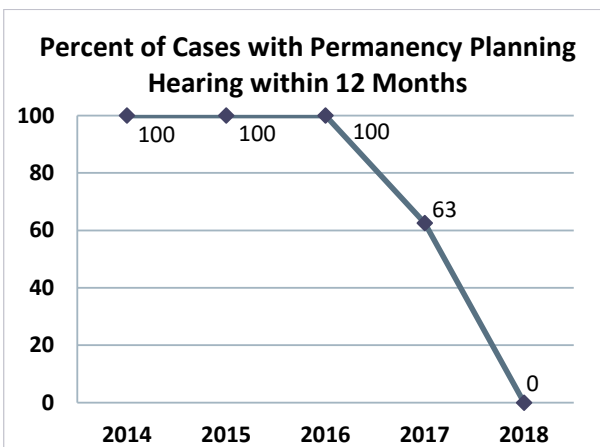
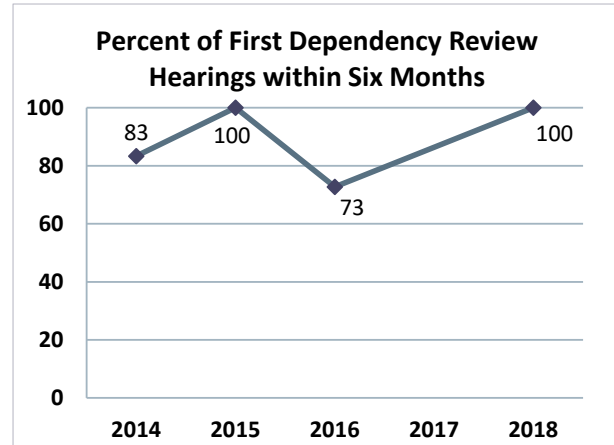
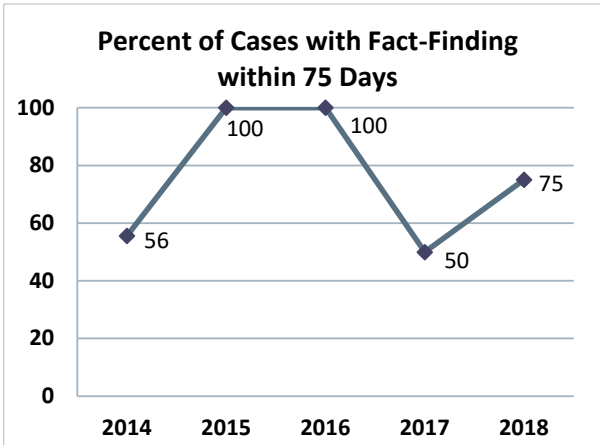


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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## PERFORMANCE MEASURES





## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

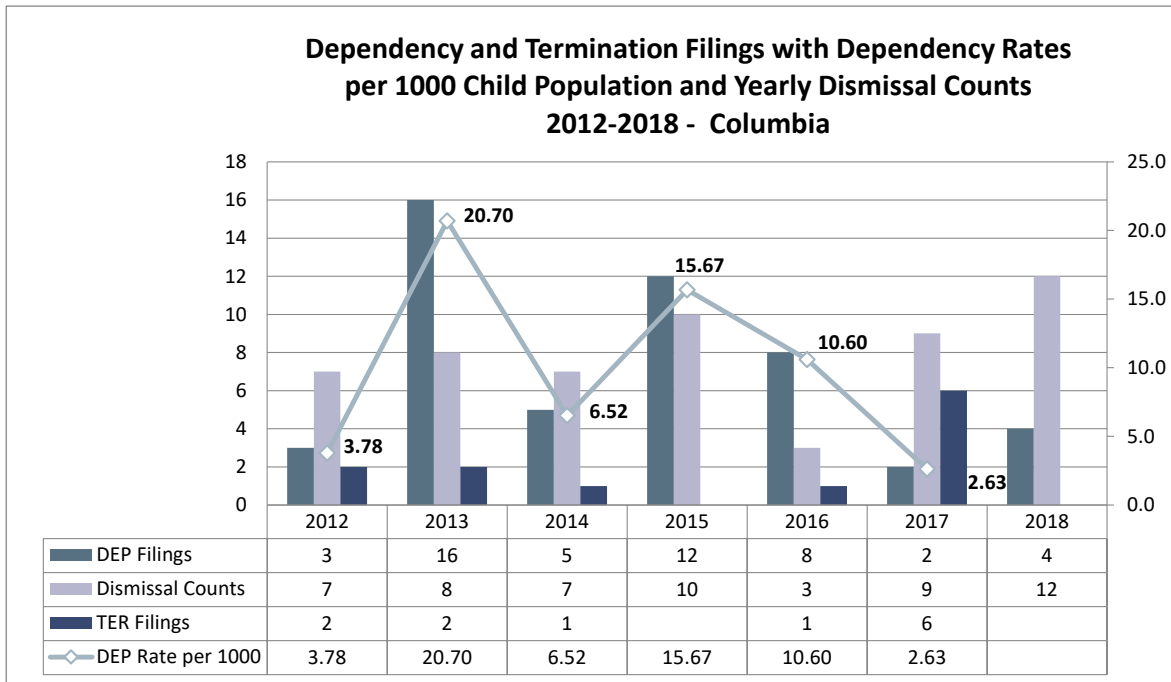
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	30	43			26
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%			0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months			18		21
	% < 15 Months to Outcome			0%		0%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months				24	37
	% < 15 Months to Outcome				0%	0%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	4	0		28	23
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	88%	100%		0%	0%

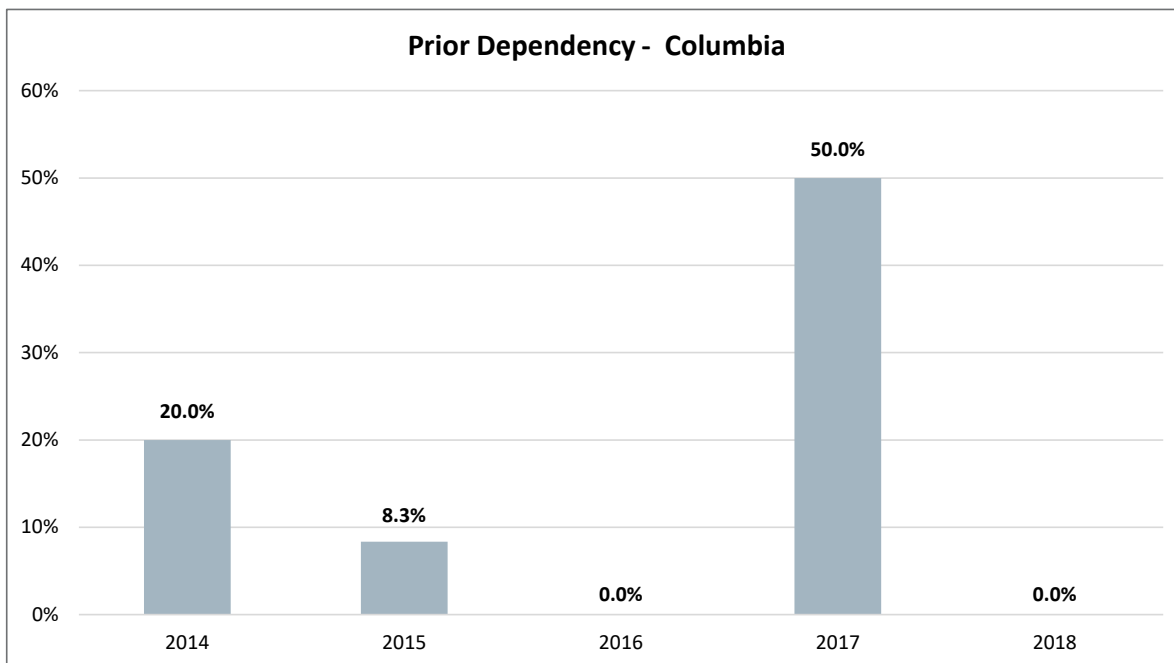
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Columbia</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	20%	33%	25%		25%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	20%	17%	13%		50%
		(3) 3-5 yrs		17%	13%		25%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	20%	17%	38%		
		(5) 12-17 yrs	40%	17%	13%		
		(6) >17 yrs				100%	
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	40%	58%	50%	100%	50%
		(2) Male	60%	42%	50%		50%
	<b>Race</b>	(4) White	100%	83%	63%	100%	75%
		(5) Hispanic		17%			25%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi			38%		

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

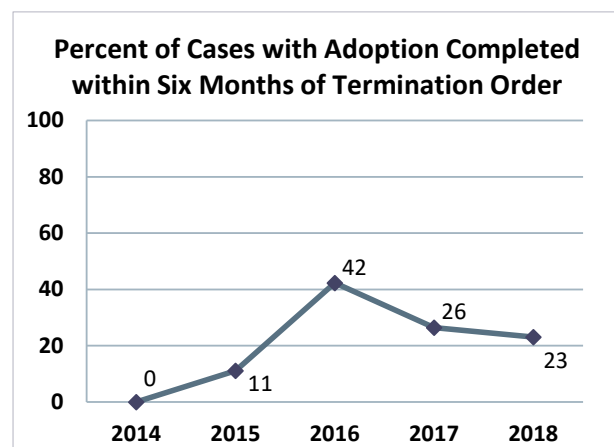
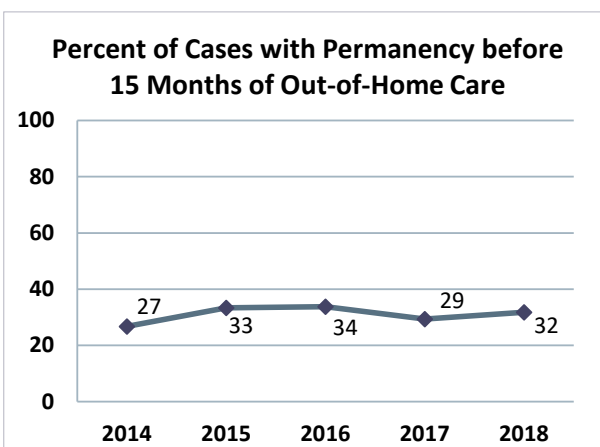
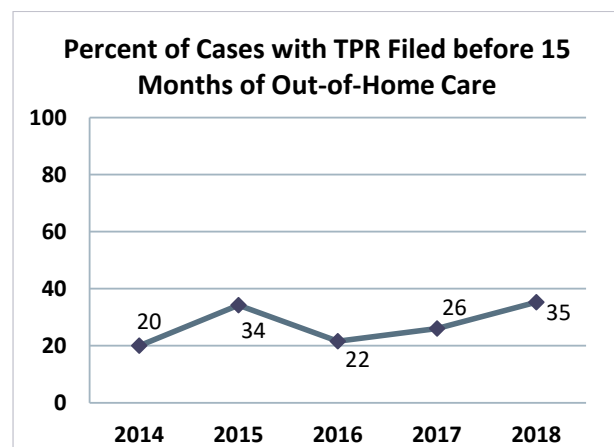
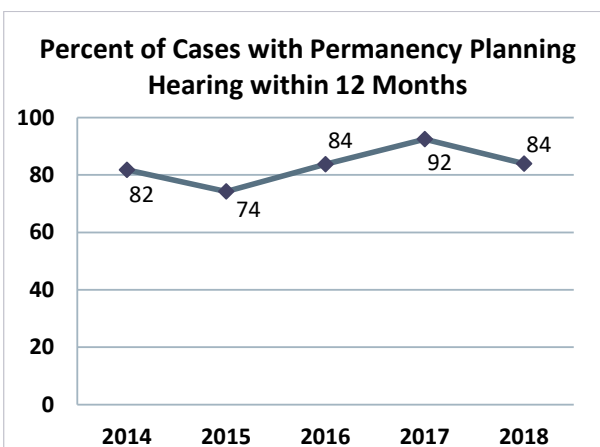
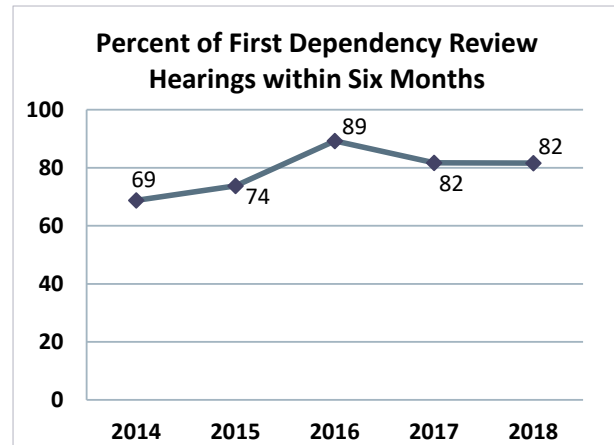
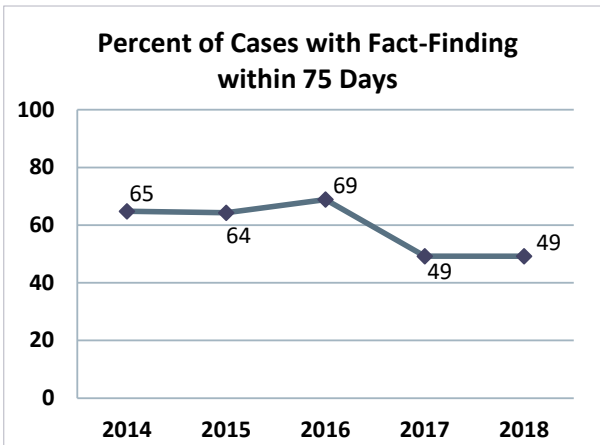


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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## PERFORMANCE MEASURES



## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

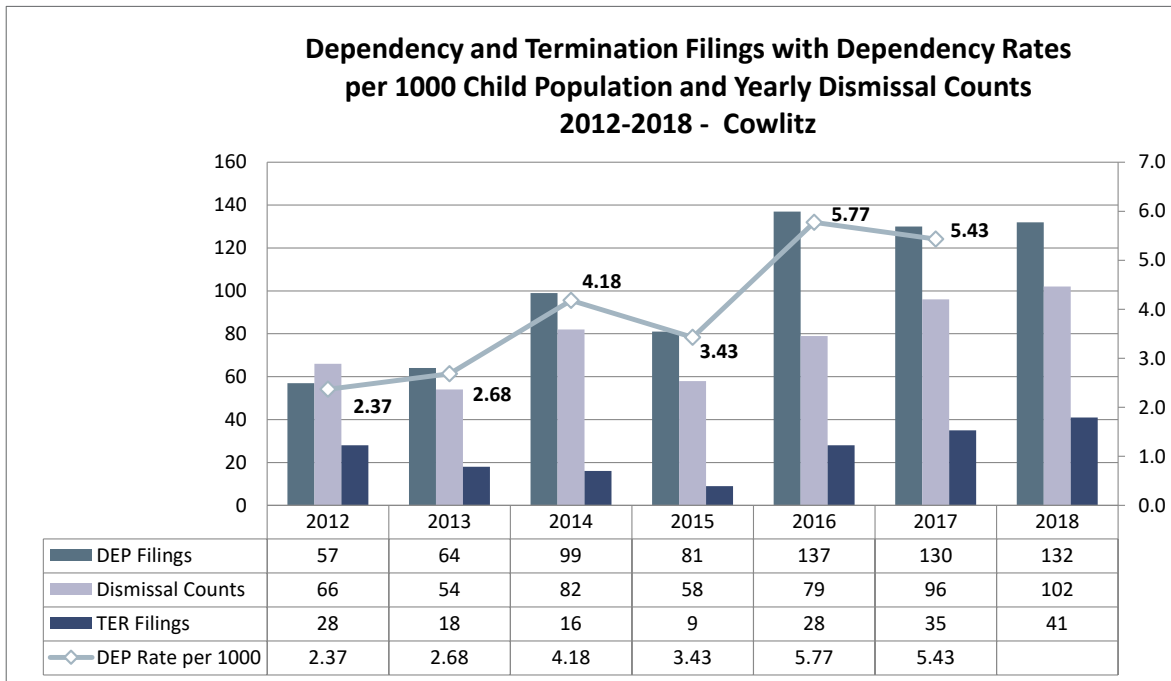
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	33.5	35	31	32	36.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	8%	3%	4%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	42	49.5	77	30	101
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	9	1	11	32	21
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	67%	83%	50%	25%	0%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	15	12	14	13	16
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	41%	57%	52%	57%	49%

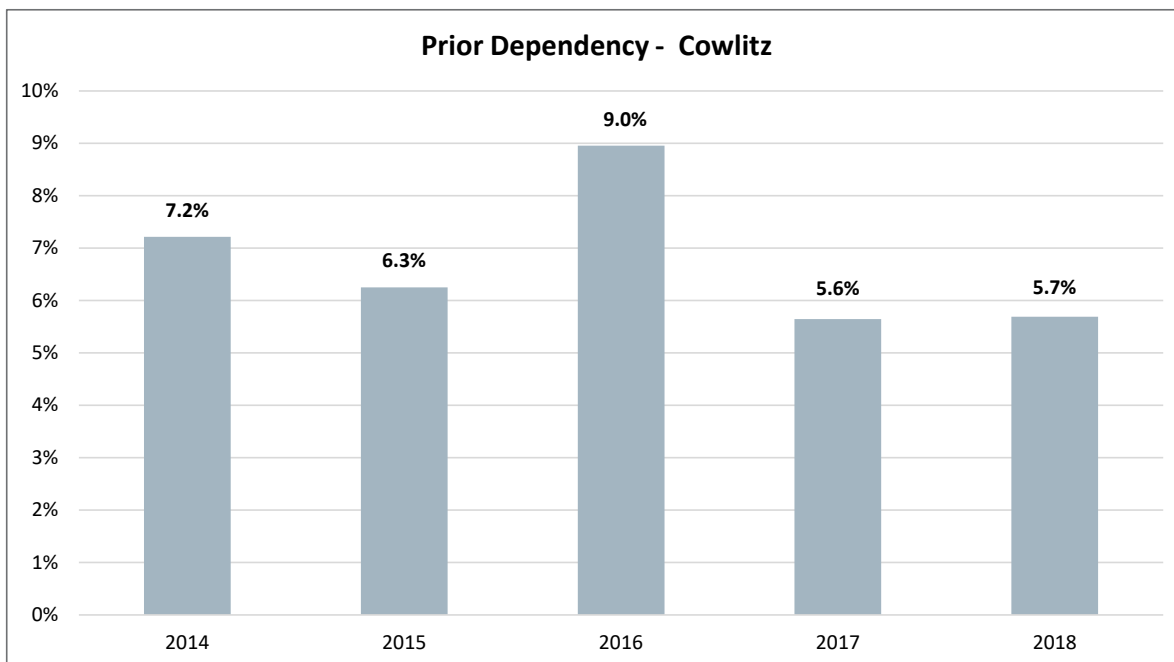
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Cowlitz</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	14%	32%	22%	25%	19%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	20%	16%	18%	19%	16%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	24%	17%	18%	17%	16%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	33%	25%	26%	26%	27%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	9%	10%	16%	14%	22%
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	47%	52%	52%	47%	43%
		(2) Male	53%	48%	48%	53%	57%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN	1%	3%	2%	1%	3%
		(2) Asian/PI			2%	1%	2%
		(3) Black	1%	4%	7%	2%	3%
		(4) White	60%	45%	57%	66%	58%
		(5) Hispanic	22%	14%	22%	6%	18%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	8%	9%	1%	15%	12%
		(7) Black-Multi	3%	16%	6%	8%	2%
		(8) Other-Multi	4%	9%	1%		2%
(9) Unknown				1%		2%	

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

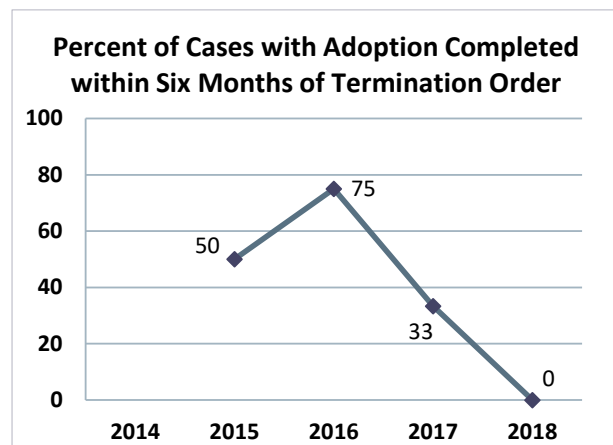
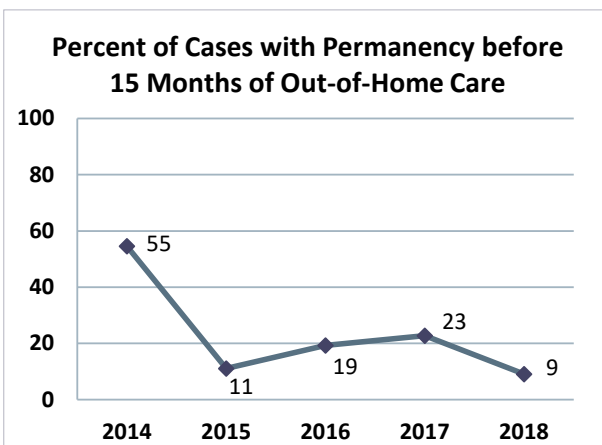
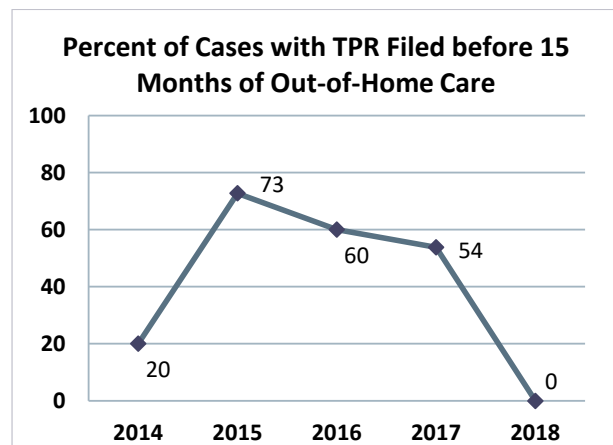
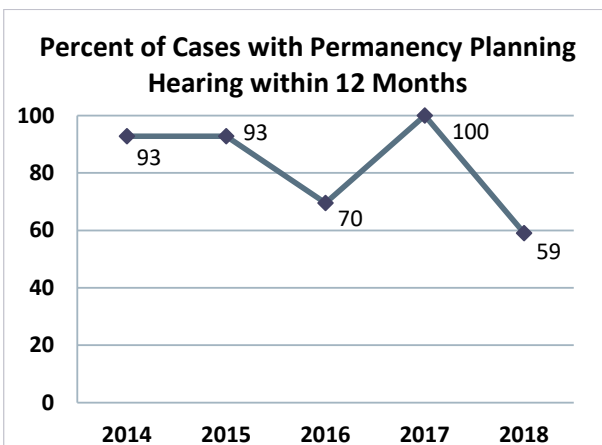
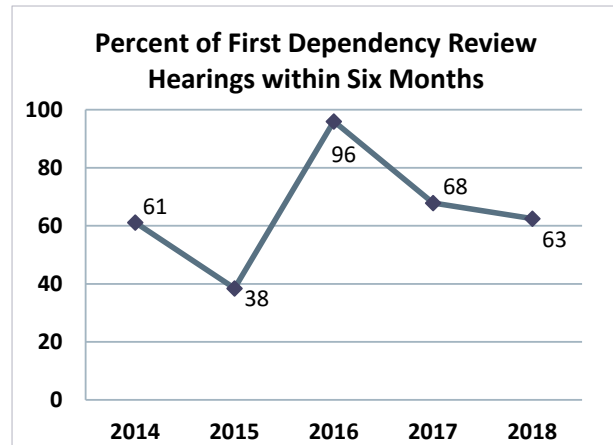
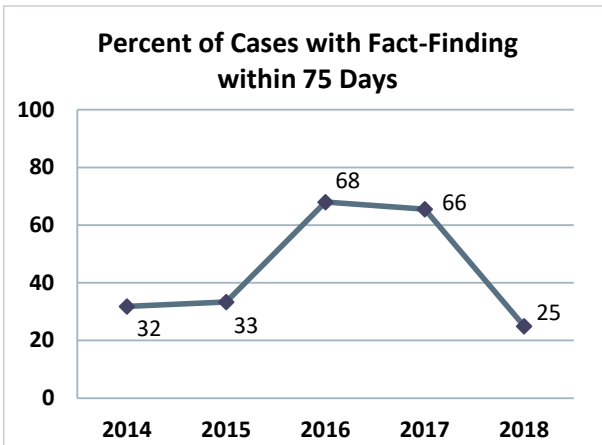


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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## PERFORMANCE MEASURES





## OUTCOMES &amp; DEMOGRAPHICS

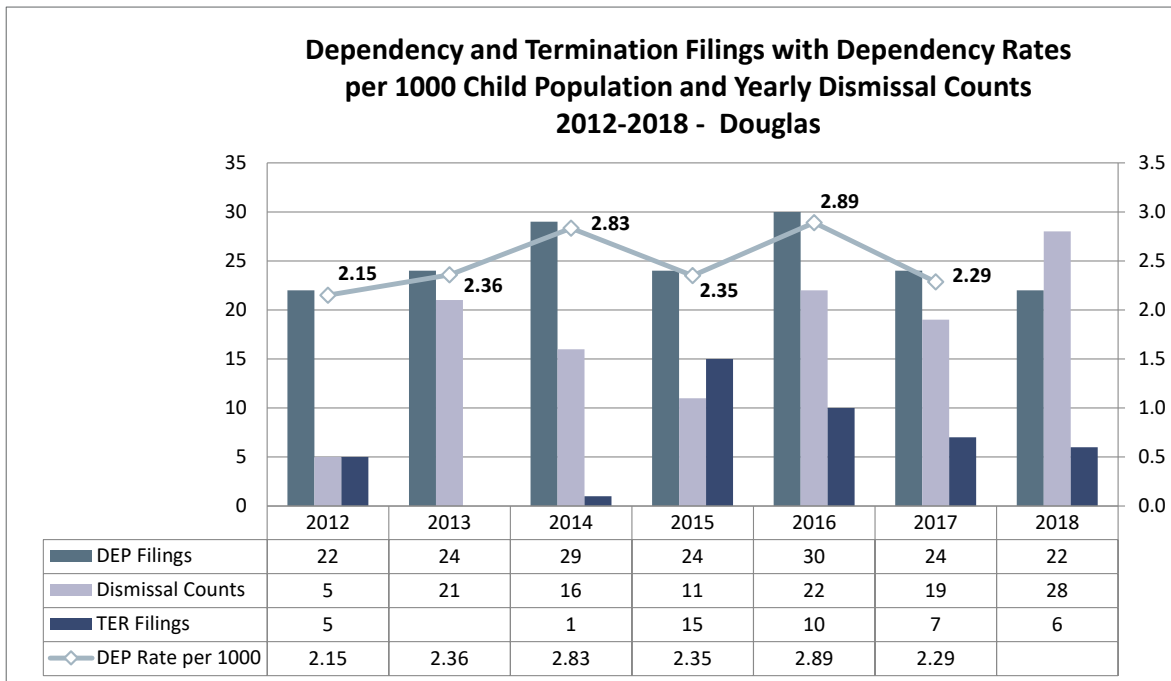
## PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months		55	29	22	50
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%	25%	0%	0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	18	87	15		
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%		
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	15	15			43.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%			0%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	11	15	25	29	24
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	67%	33%	19%	26%	13%

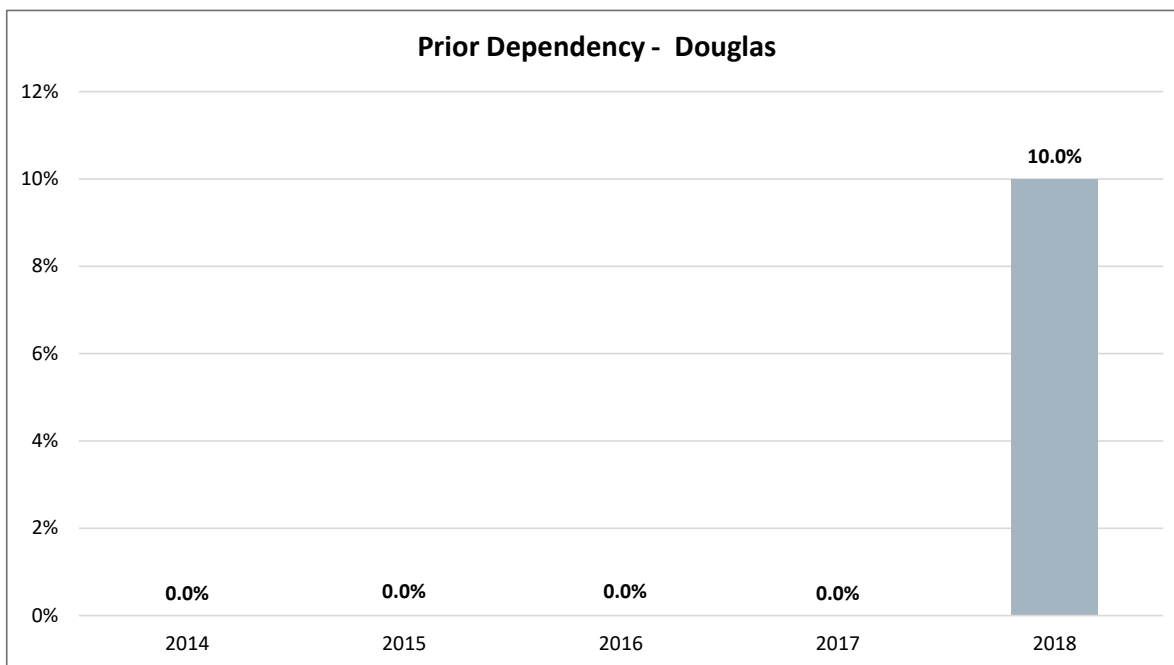
## DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Douglas</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	17%	29%	30%	17%	5%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	14%	17%	13%	17%	21%
		(3) 3-5 yrs		17%	10%	13%	21%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	48%	33%	40%	26%	47%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	21%	4%	7%	26%	5%
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	31%	38%	50%	52%	58%
		(2) Male	69%	63%	50%	48%	42%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN	3%				
		(3) Black			3%		
		(4) White	59%	63%	57%	17%	47%
		(5) Hispanic	38%	33%	23%	48%	42%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi		4%	17%	35%	11%

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

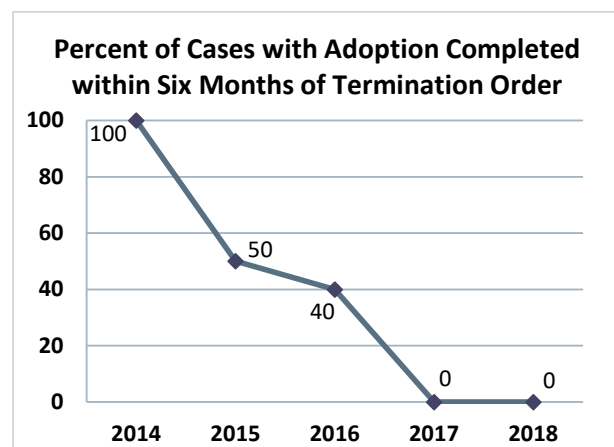
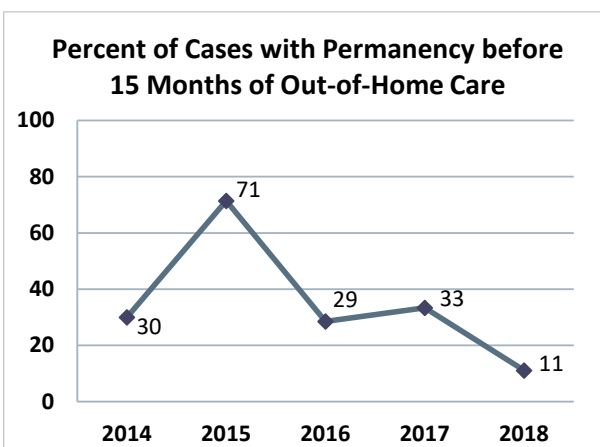
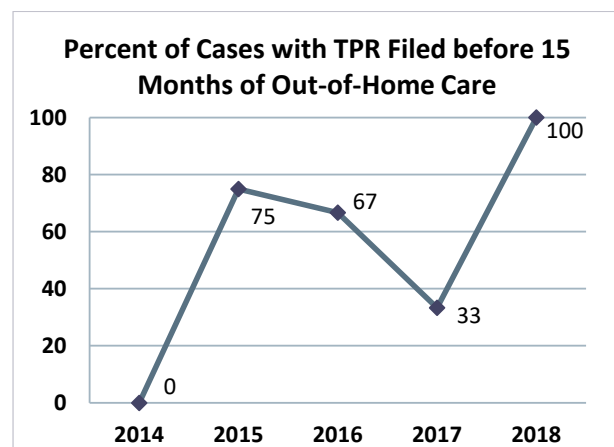
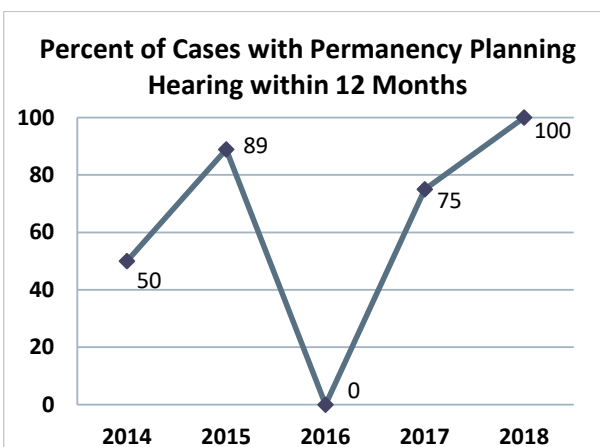
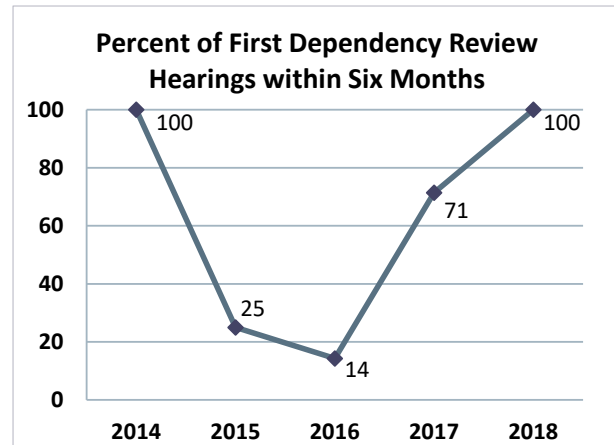
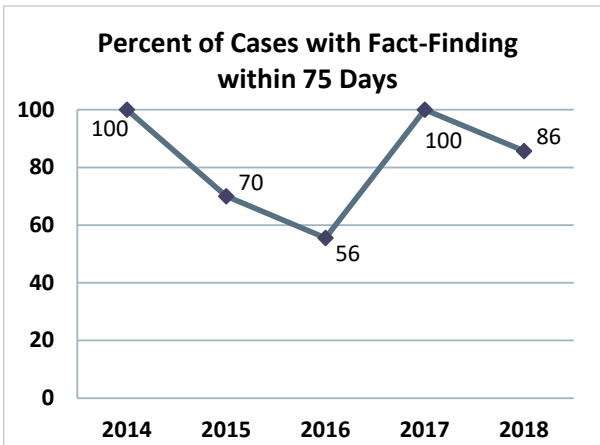


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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## PERFORMANCE MEASURES



## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

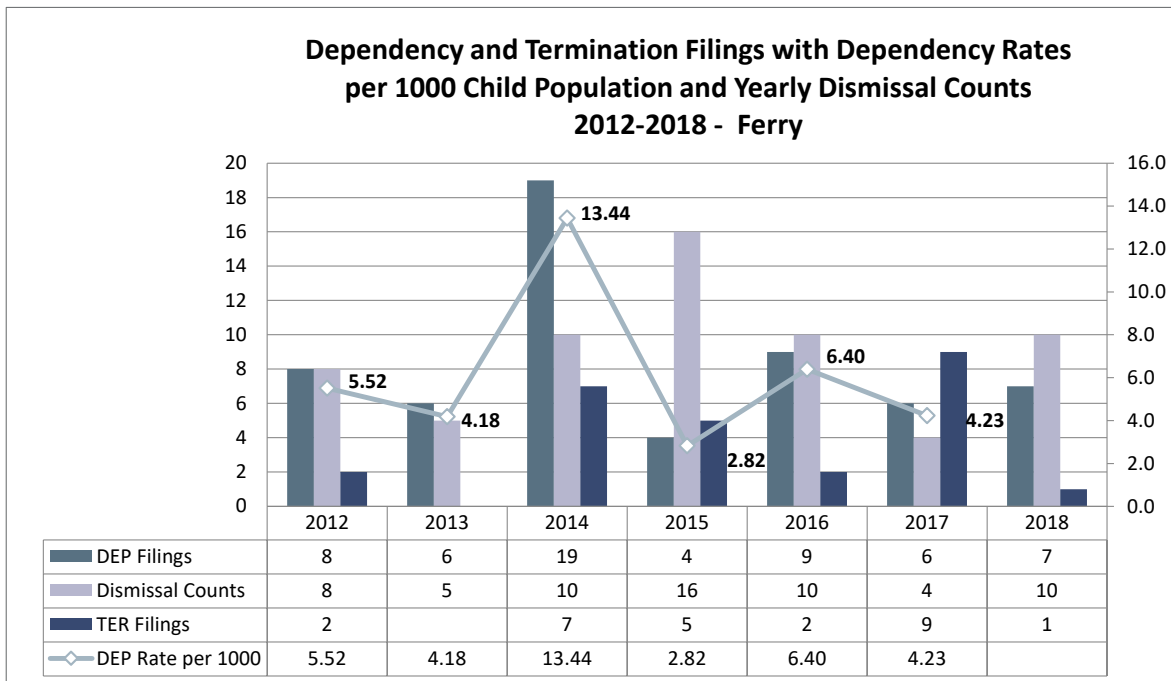
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	35	24	35	55	18
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	33%	0%	33%	0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months					
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	36	12			
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	33%	100%			
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	47	8	14		0
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	33%	100%	100%		100%

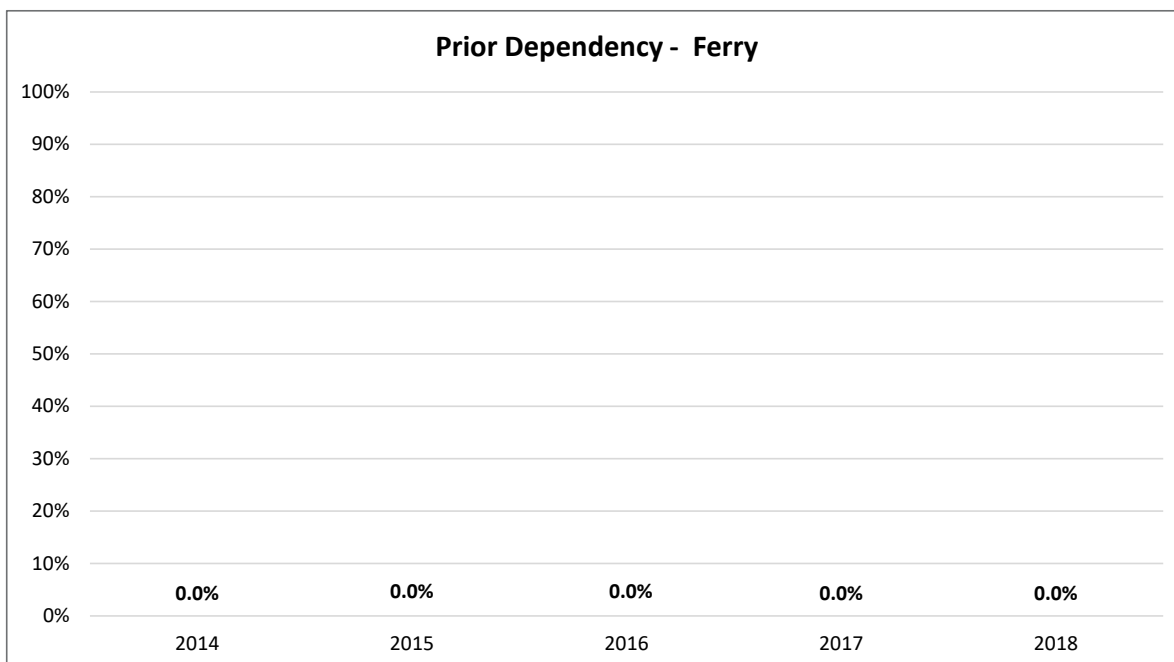
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Ferry</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	16%		22%	17%	29%
		(2) 1-2 yrs			22%		29%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	16%				29%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	37%	100%	44%	50%	14%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	32%		11%	33%	
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	37%		22%	17%	29%
		(2) Male	63%	100%	78%	83%	71%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN	5%	100%		17%	
		(4) White	89%		100%	67%	100%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	5%			17%	

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

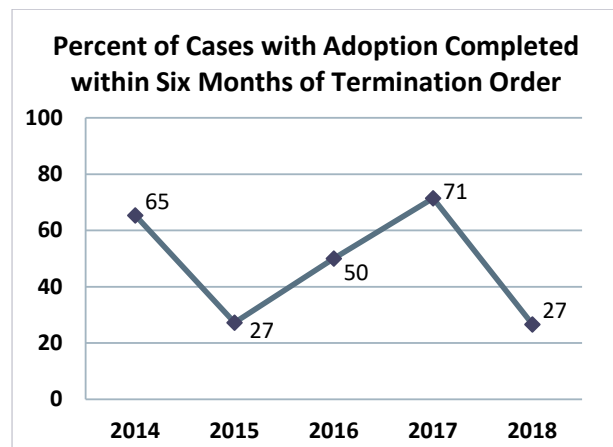
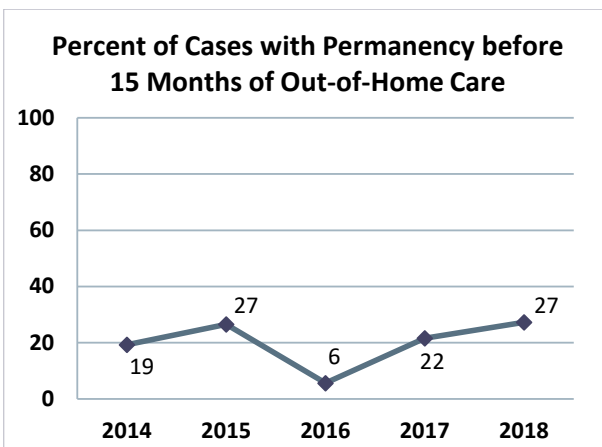
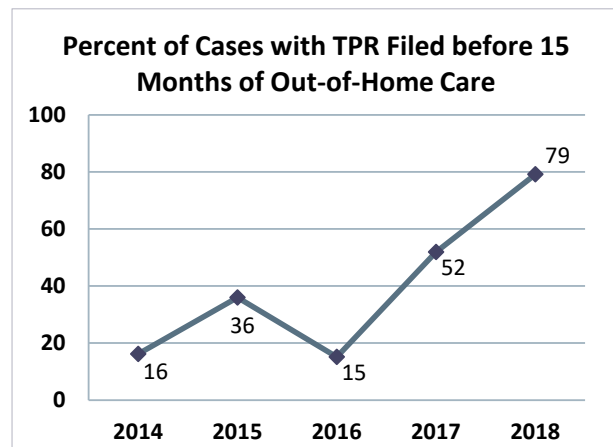
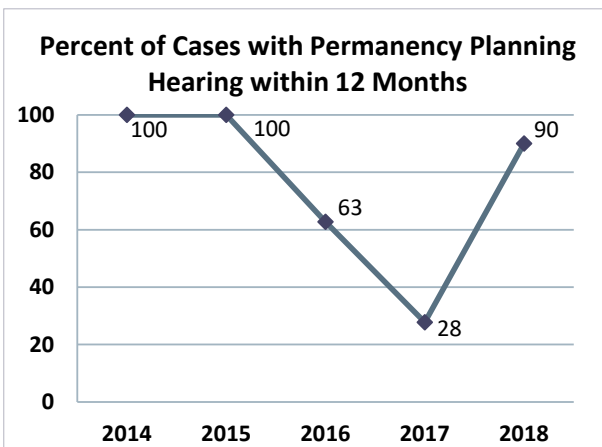
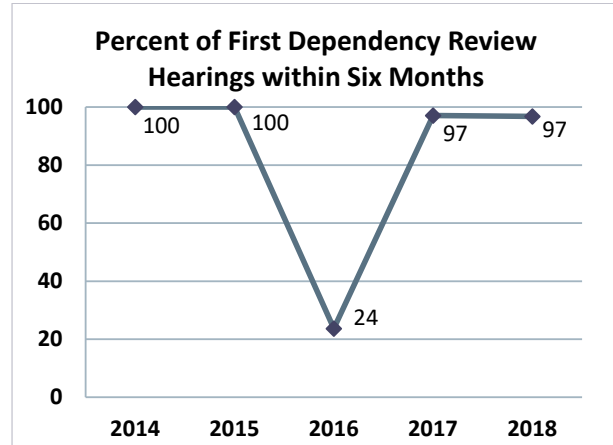
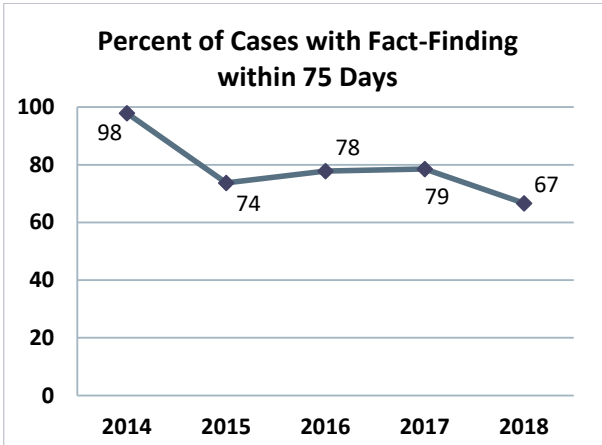


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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## PERFORMANCE MEASURES





## OUTCOMES &amp; DEMOGRAPHICS

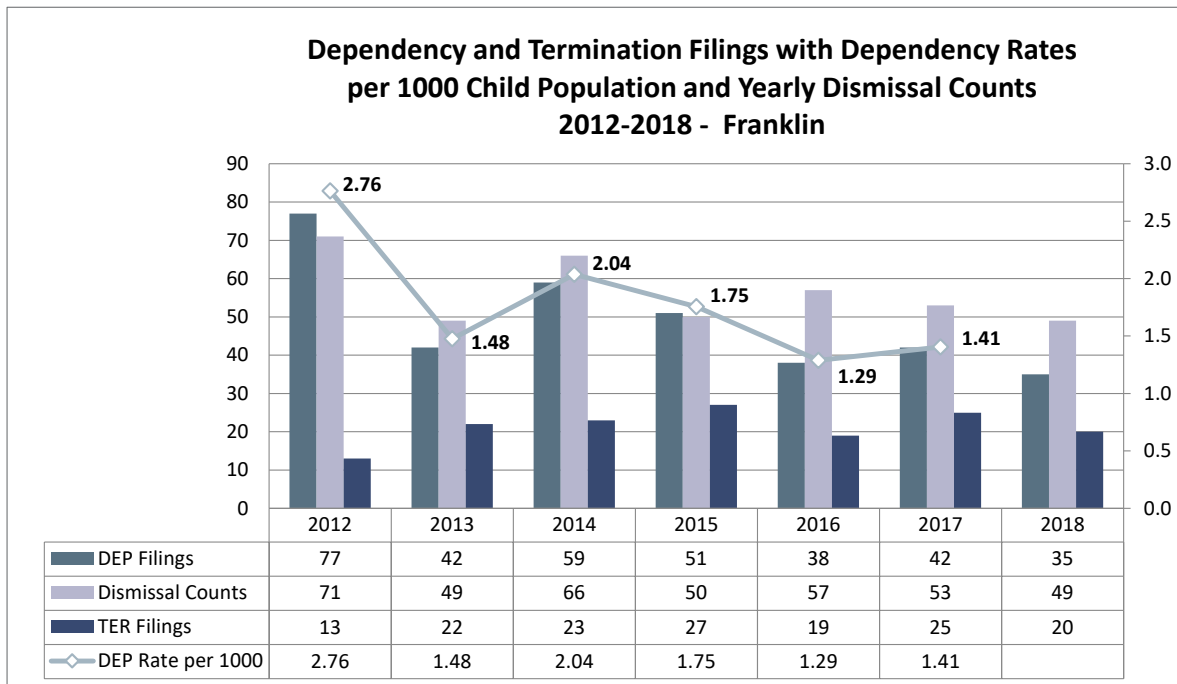
## PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	38	37	32	30	25
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	50.5	64	47	47	65
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	54	3	28	23.5	19.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	75%	0%	30%	33%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	15	25	22.5	21.5	15
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	48%	32%	17%	33%	50%

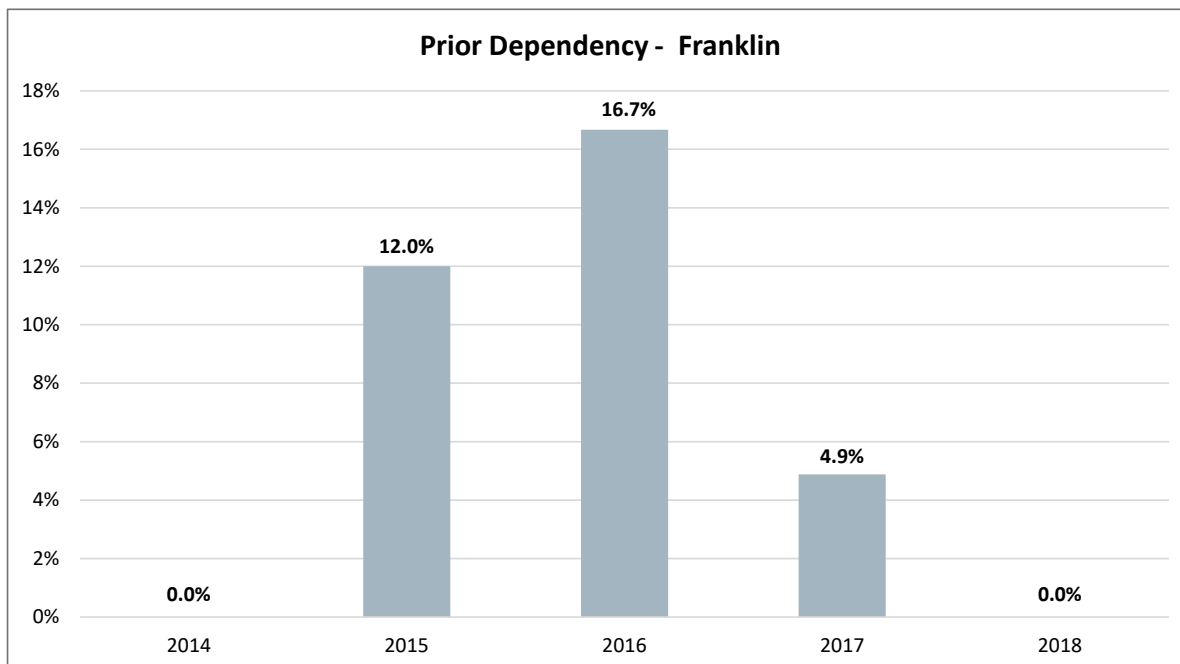
## DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Franklin</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	14%	31%	43%	38%	38%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	16%	16%	8%	17%	18%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	21%	18%	22%	17%	18%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	34%	22%	14%	12%	24%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	16%	12%	14%	14%	3%
		(6) >17 yrs		2%		2%	
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	62%	63%	54%	55%	53%
		(2) Male	38%	37%	46%	45%	47%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN				5%	
		(2) Asian/PI					3%
		(3) Black	2%		16%		
		(4) White	16%	6%	22%	31%	24%
		(5) Hispanic	79%	86%	41%	40%	29%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	3%	4%	5%	12%	3%
		(7) Black-Multi		4%	3%	10%	35%
		(8) Other-Multi			14%		6%
		(9) Unknown				2%	

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

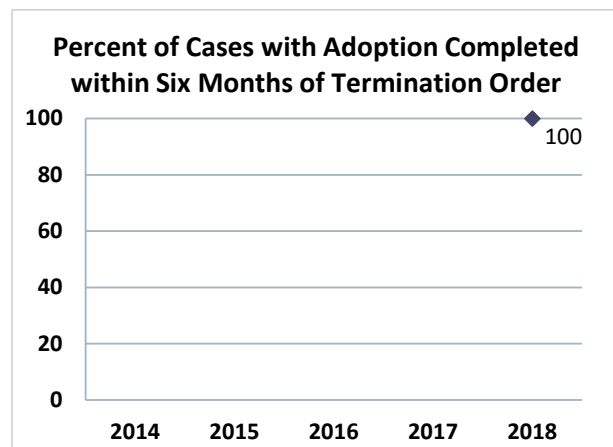
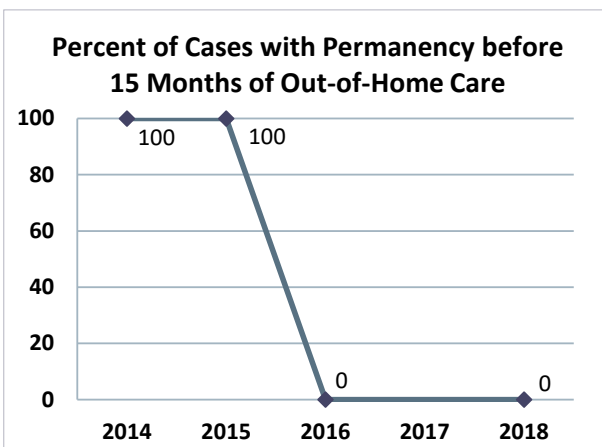
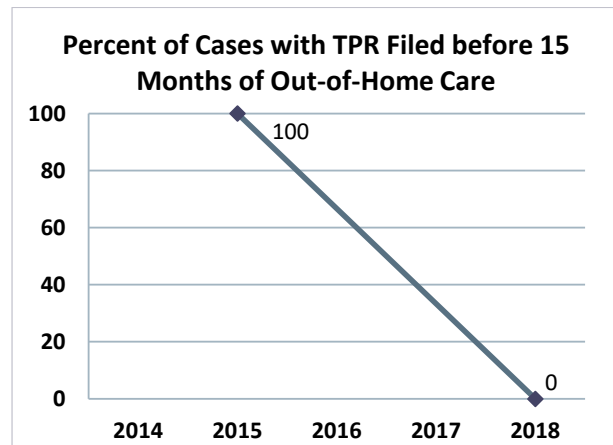
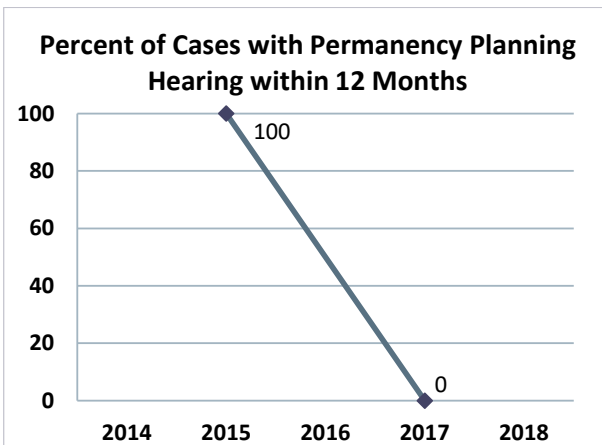
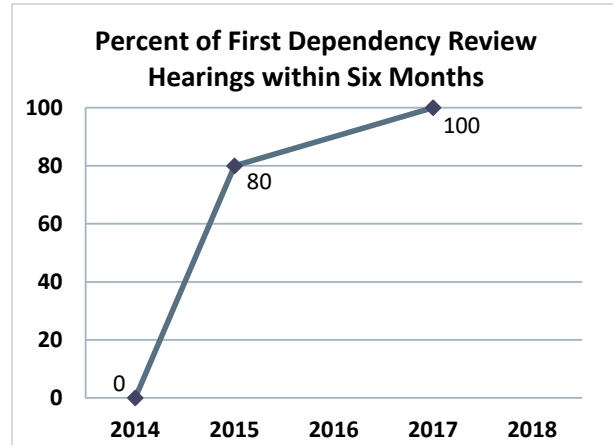
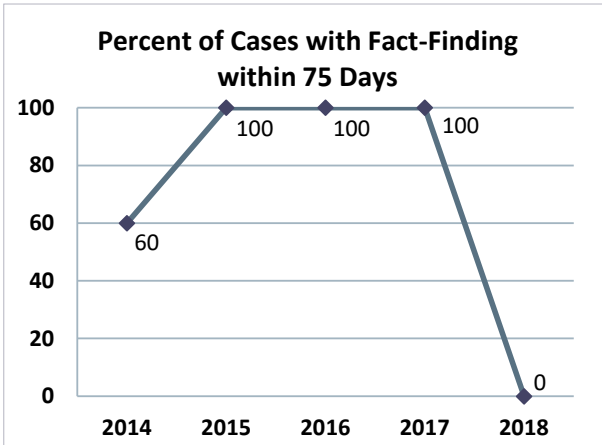


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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## PERFORMANCE MEASURES



## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

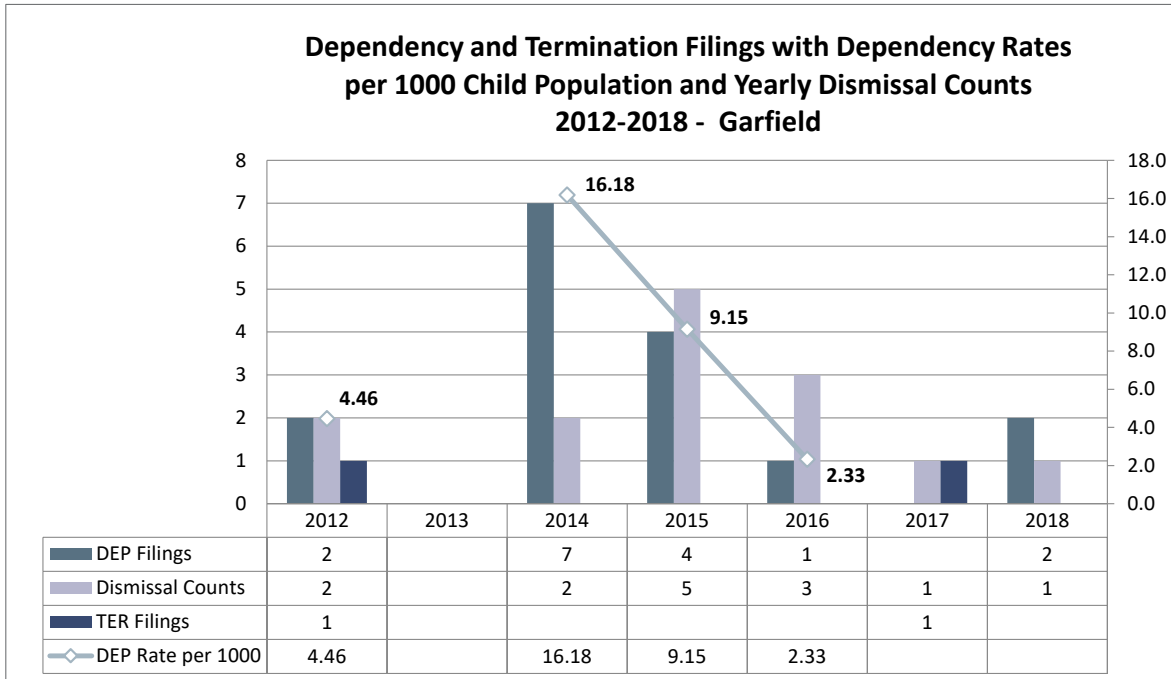
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months					19
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months					
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months					
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	2	2	15		
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	100%	100%	0%		

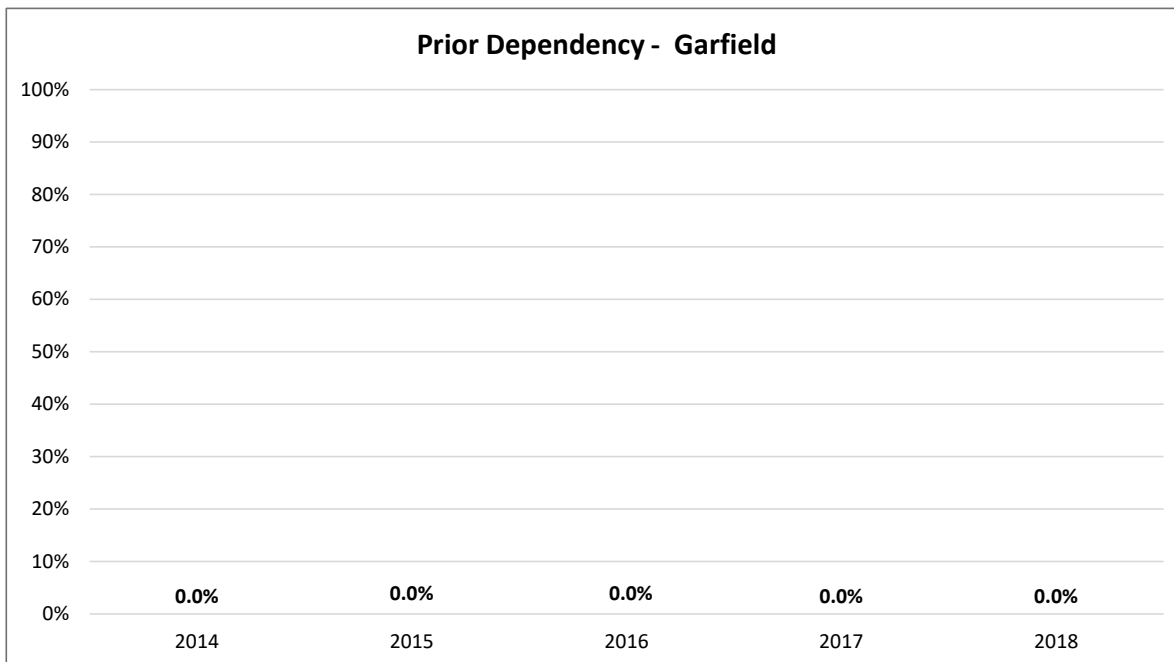
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Garfield</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs			100%		50%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	29%				50%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	29%	67%			
		(5) 12-17 yrs	43%	33%			
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	43%	33%	100%		
		(2) Male	57%	67%			100%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN		33%			
		(4) White	100%	67%			50%
		(5) Hispanic			100%		
		(7) Black-Multi					50%

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

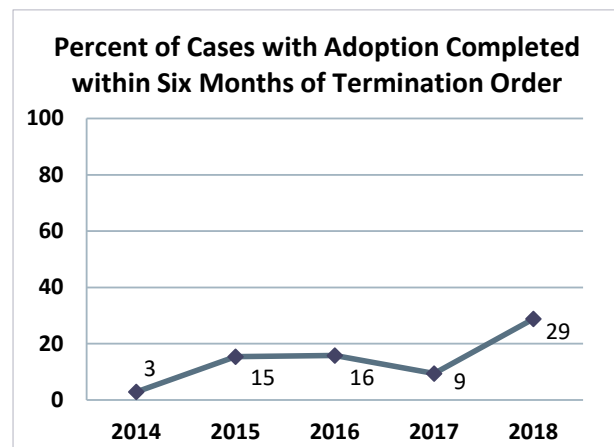
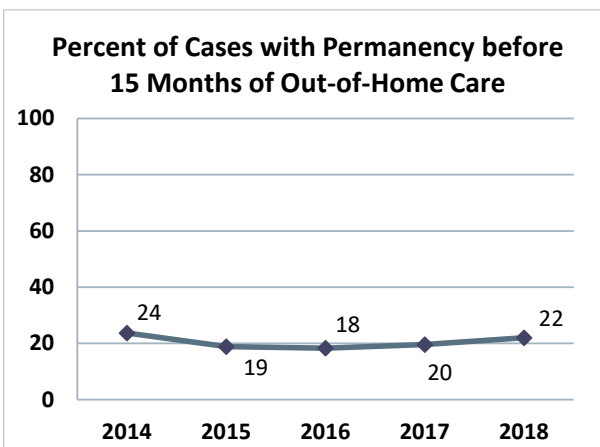
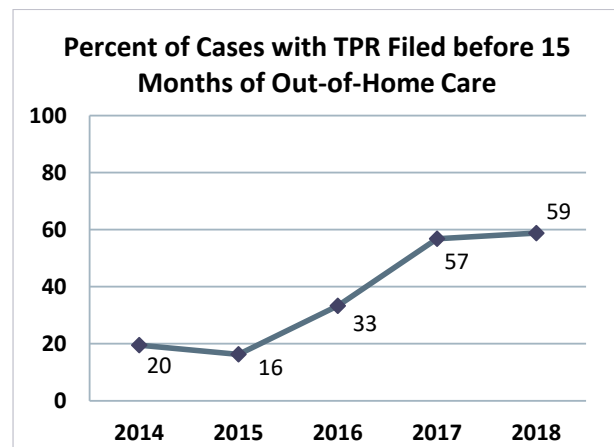
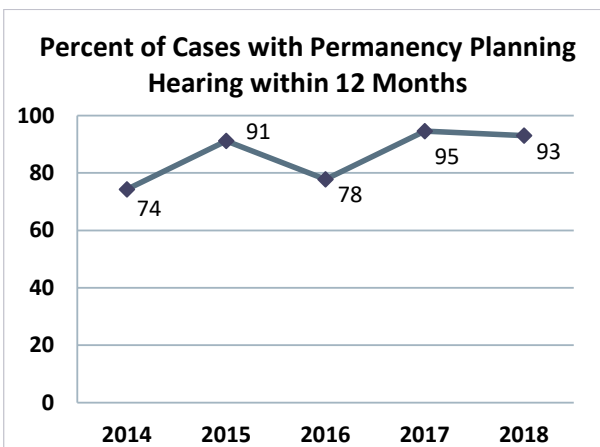
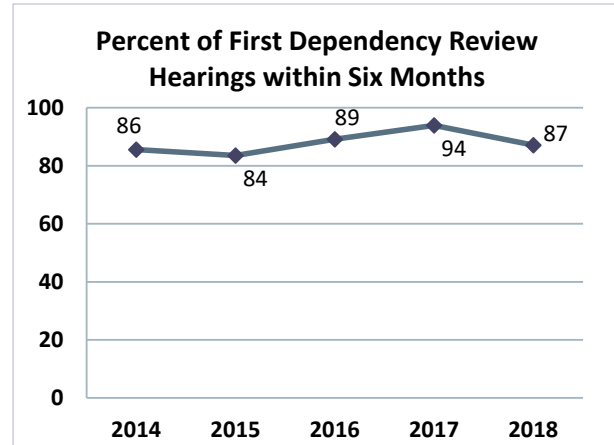
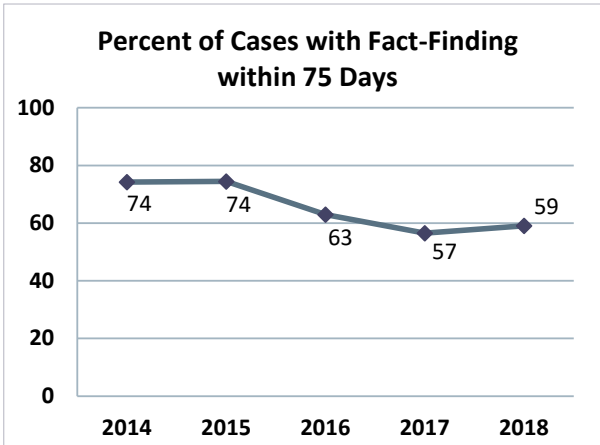


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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## PERFORMANCE MEASURES





## OUTCOMES &amp; DEMOGRAPHICS

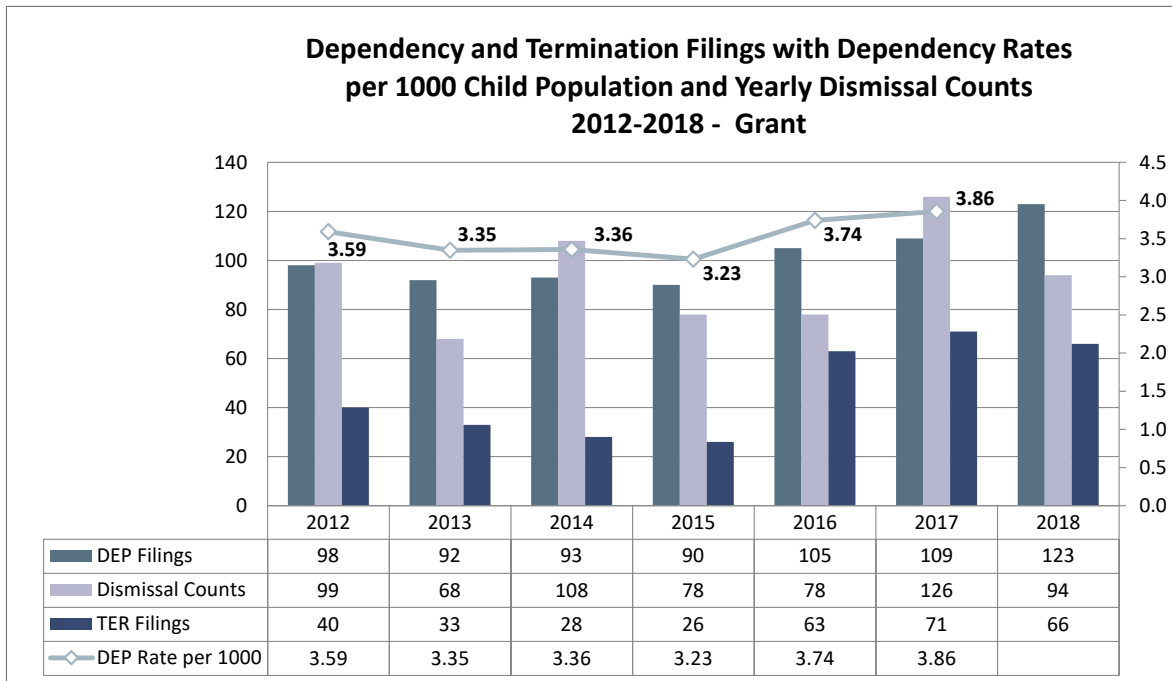
## PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	37	47	48	35	30
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	3%	0%	0%	0%	5%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	86	88.5	74	100	137
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	33	30	37.5	22	55.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	22%	0%	7%	0%	0%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	15	15	22	18	10
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	42%	48%	30%	45%	59%

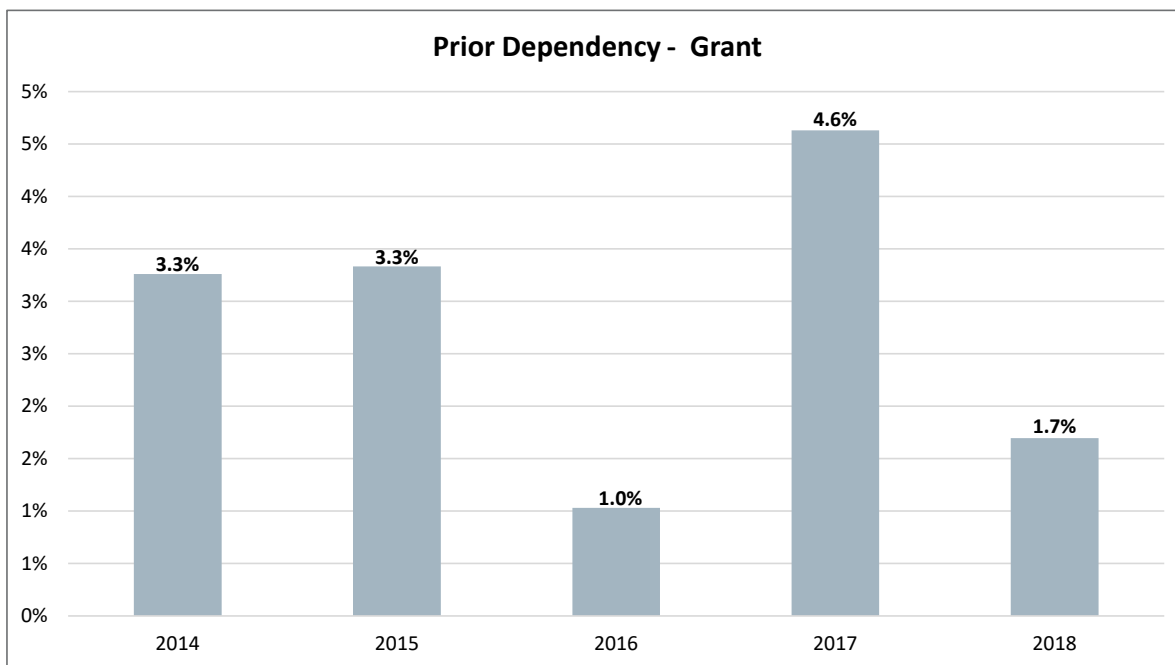
## DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Grant</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	25%	25%	32%	32%	27%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	25%	24%	21%	19%	13%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	18%	13%	20%	22%	19%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	26%	22%	16%	17%	25%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	5%	15%	10%	9%	16%
		(6) >17 yrs		1%			
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	46%	45%	48%	56%	57%
		(2) Male	54%	55%	52%	44%	43%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN	2%	1%			1%
		(3) Black		2%	2%		2%
		(4) White	51%	45%	46%	31%	34%
		(5) Hispanic	44%	36%	43%	54%	48%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	2%	14%	2%	5%	8%
		(7) Black-Multi	1%	2%	4%	9%	7%
		(8) Other-Multi			2%	1%	
(9) Unknown						1%	

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



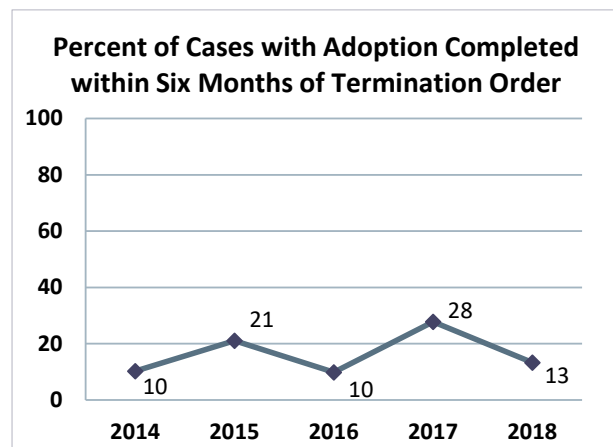
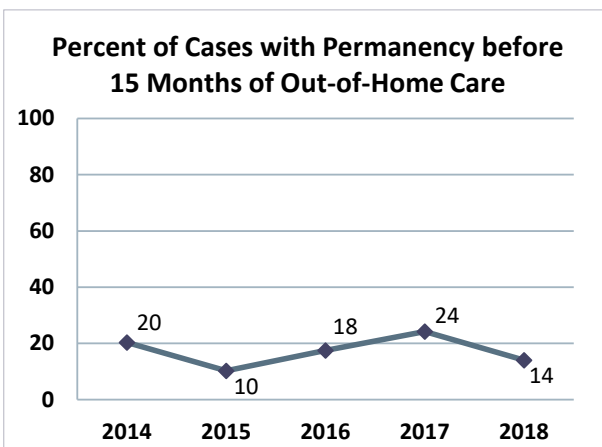
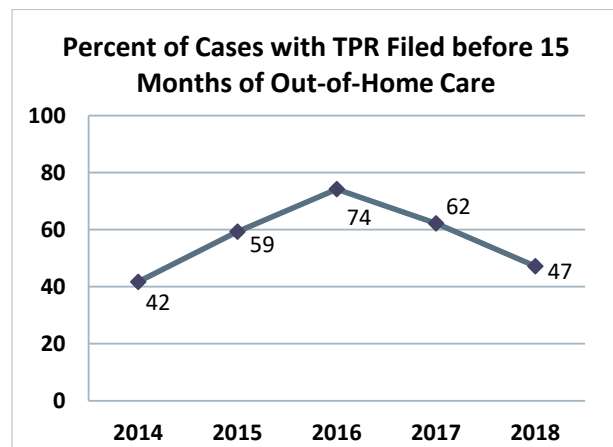
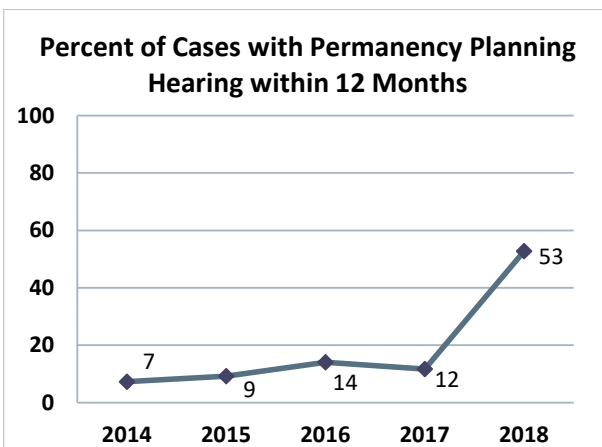
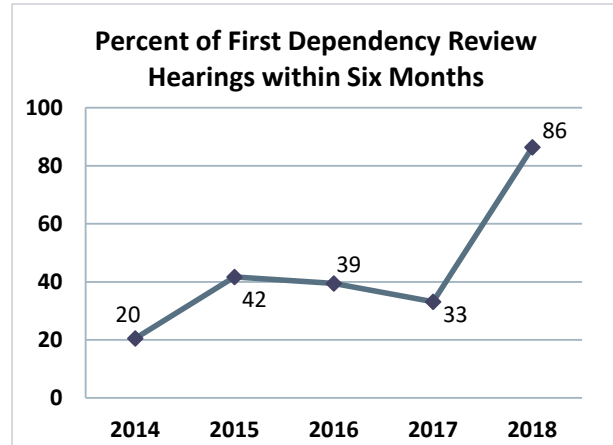
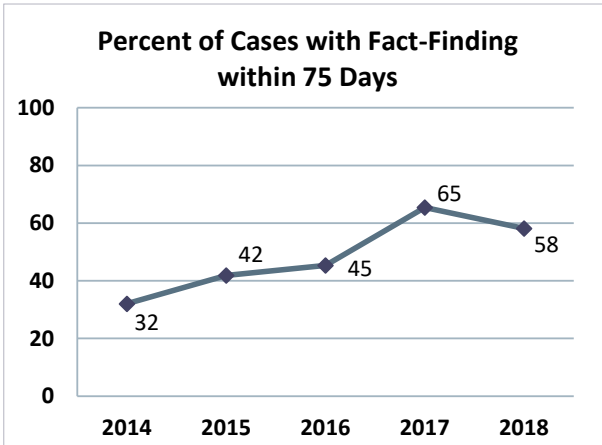
Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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# GRAYS HARBOR

## PERFORMANCE MEASURES



## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

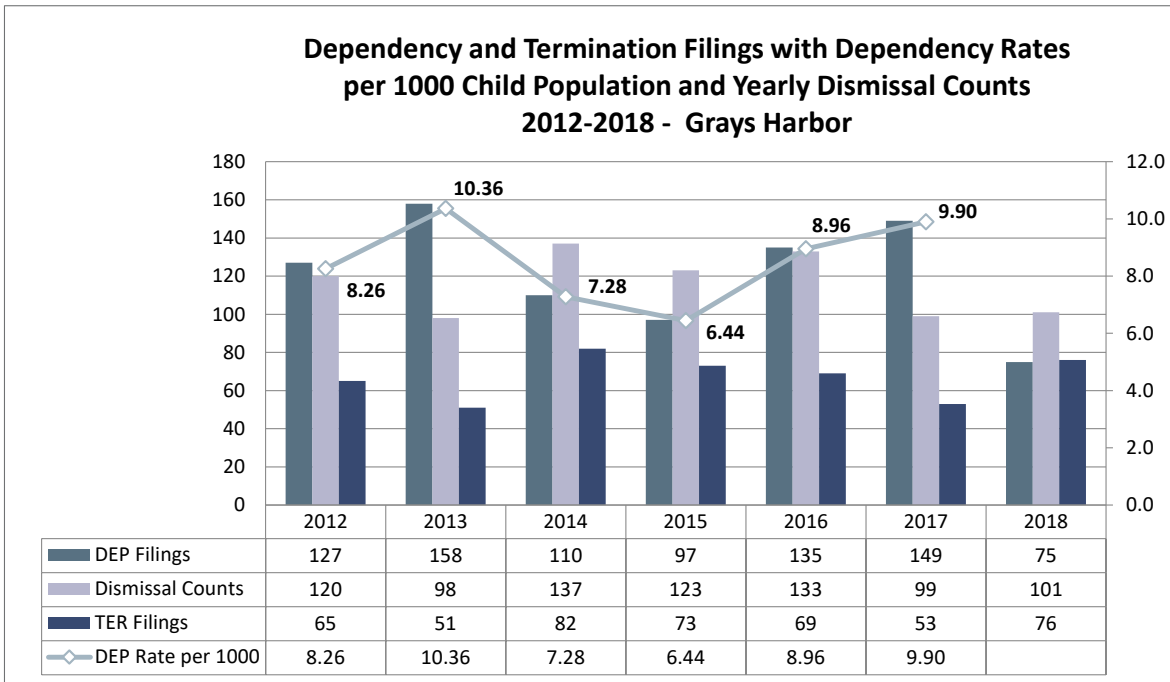
Outcome	Values	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	36.5	32	33	26	33.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	7%	1%	0%	15%	2%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	64	49	43	39	65
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	20%	11%	0%	0%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	20	24	26.5	37	40
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	33%	0%	0%	18%	0%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	17.5	25.5	15	17	19
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	37%	33%	47%	38%	31%

### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

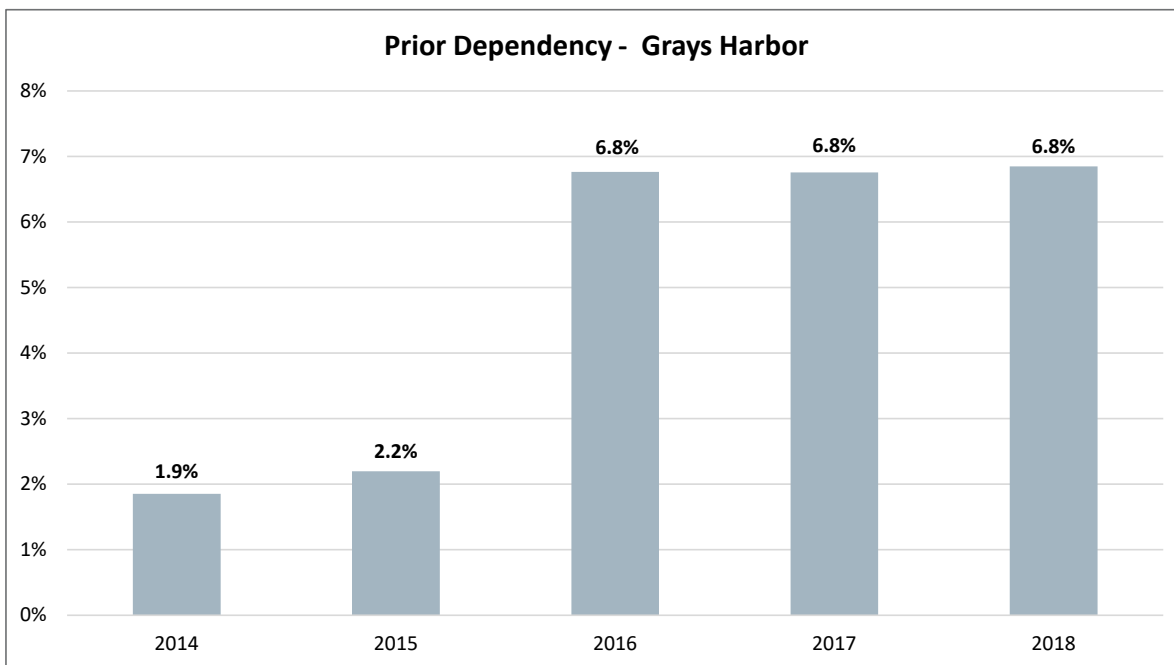
			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Grays Harbor</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	47%	38%	34%	34%	47%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	11%	10%	14%	12%	22%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	10%	17%	15%	21%	11%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	17%	25%	23%	24%	15%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	15%	10%	15%	8%	5%
		(6) >17 yrs				1%	
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	53%	45%	36%	56%	56%
		(2) Male	47%	55%	64%	44%	44%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN	7%	7%	5%	4%	8%
		(2) Asian/PI			1%	2%	
		(3) Black		1%			
		(4) White	61%	62%	73%	62%	59%
		(5) Hispanic	22%	11%	7%	16%	12%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	6%	17%	11%	8%	8%
(7) Black-Multi		3%	2%	2%	8%	10%	
(8) Other-Multi				2%	1%	3%	

# GRAYS HARBOR

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

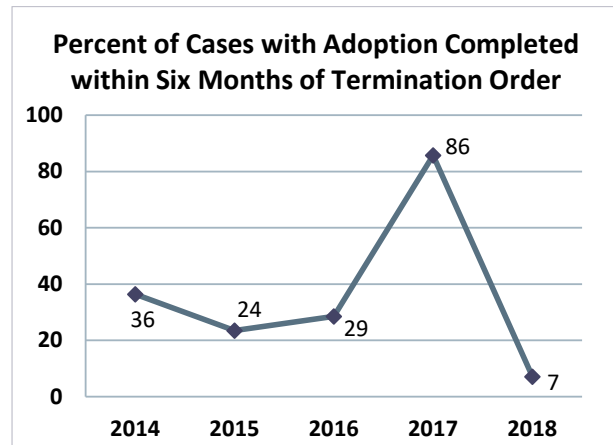
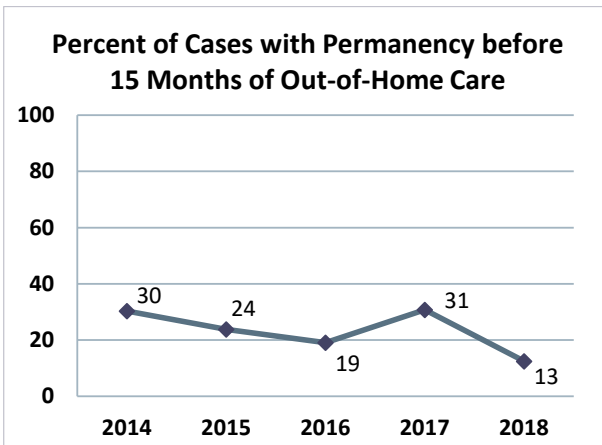
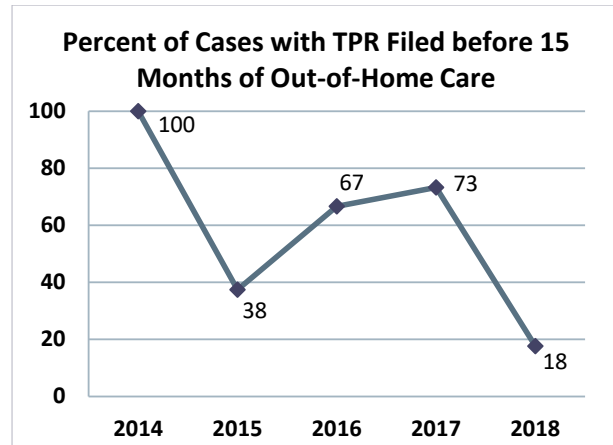
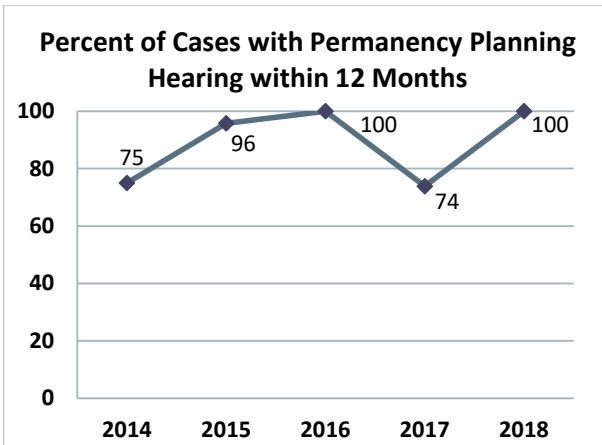
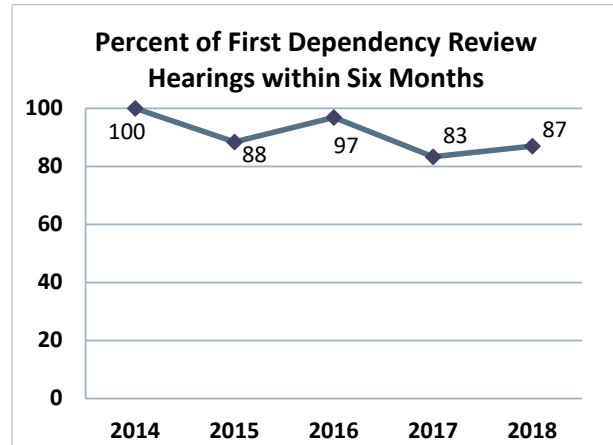
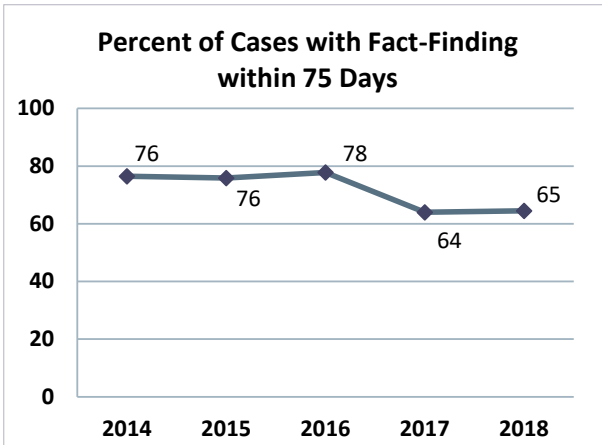


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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## PERFORMANCE MEASURES





## OUTCOMES &amp; DEMOGRAPHICS

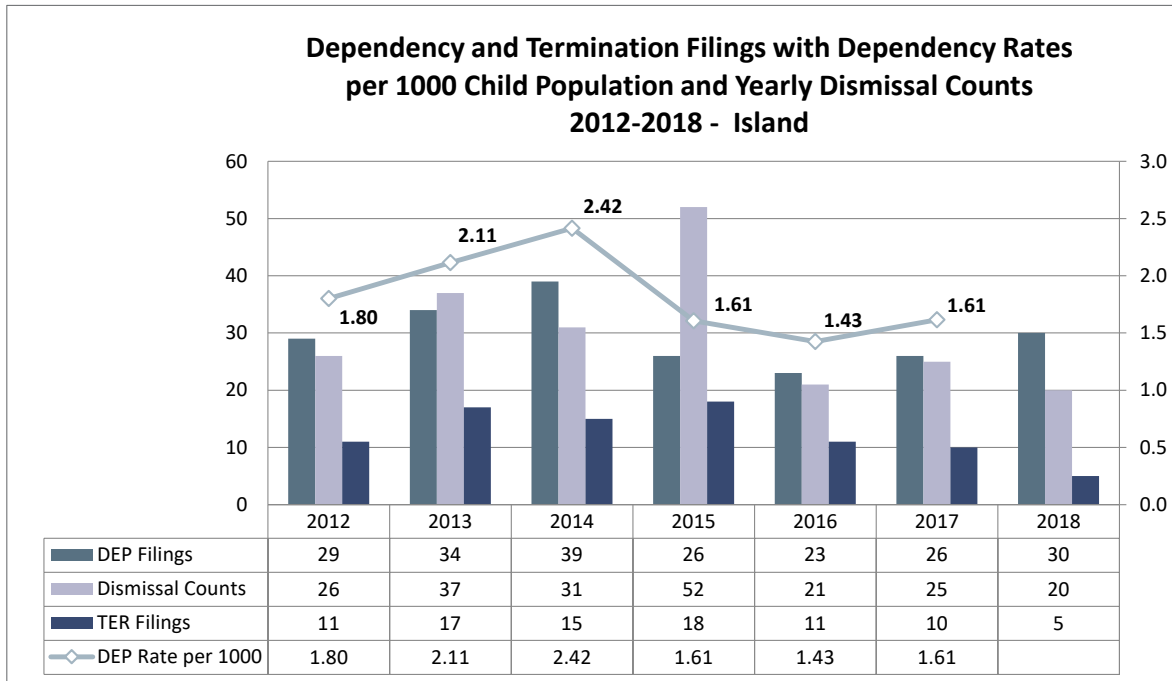
## PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Adoptions	Median Months	28	37	27	25	29
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	112			188	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%			0%	
Guardianships	Median Months	15	23		23	28
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	50%	0%		0%	0%
Reunifications	Median Months	13	15.5	14	16	27
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	53%	45%	57%	47%	17%

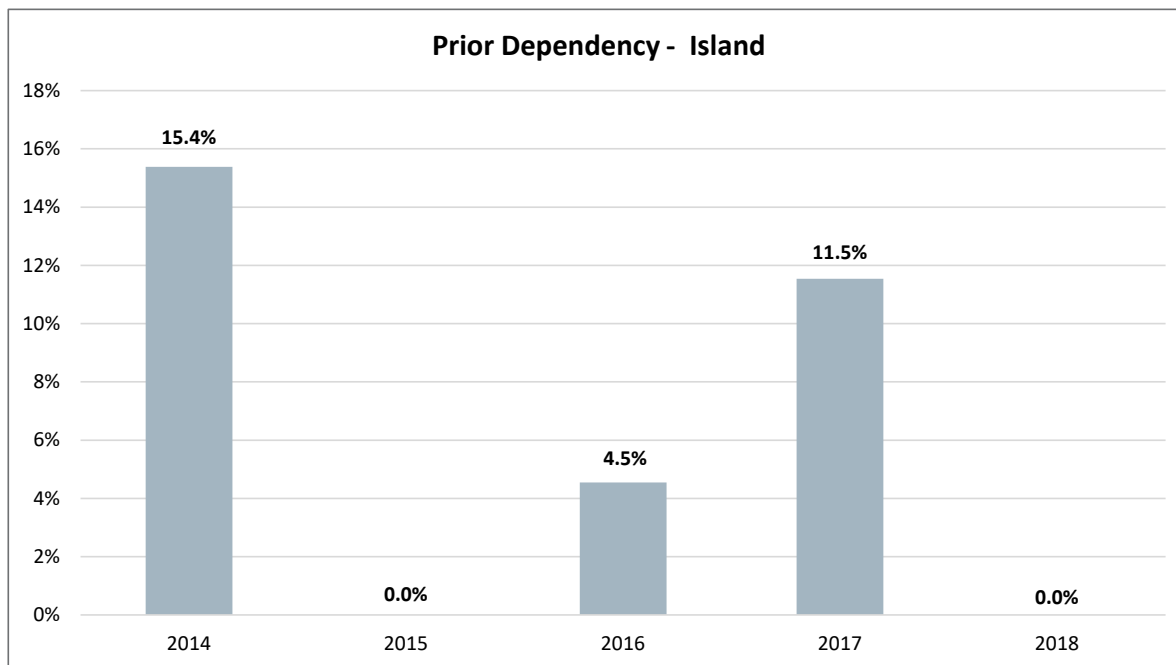
## DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Island	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	18%	20%	26%	46%	31%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	21%	8%	26%	4%	17%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	10%	28%	4%	8%	14%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	28%	32%	22%	27%	28%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	23%	12%	22%	15%	10%
	Gender	(1) Female	41%	60%	57%	50%	59%
		(2) Male	59%	40%	43%	50%	38%
	Race	(1) AI/AN		12%		4%	
		(2) Asian/PI			4%		
		(3) Black	18%	12%	4%	8%	3%
		(4) White	38%	44%	61%	54%	76%
		(5) Hispanic	8%	12%	9%	8%	
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	10%	20%	13%	12%	
		(7) Black-Multi	21%		9%	15%	14%
		(8) Other-Multi	5%				
(9) Unknown						7%	

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

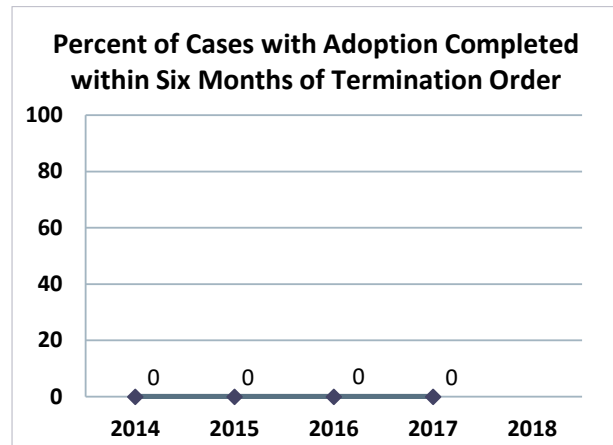
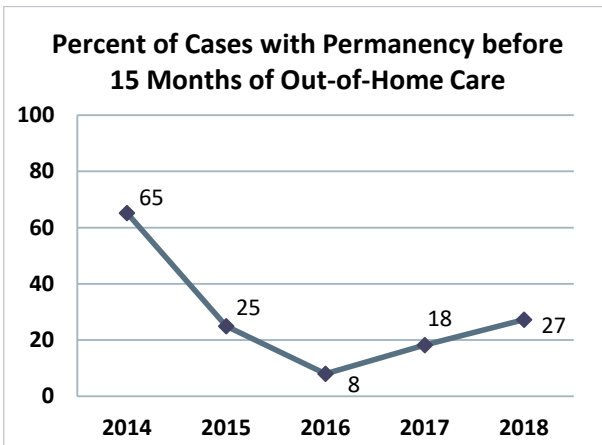
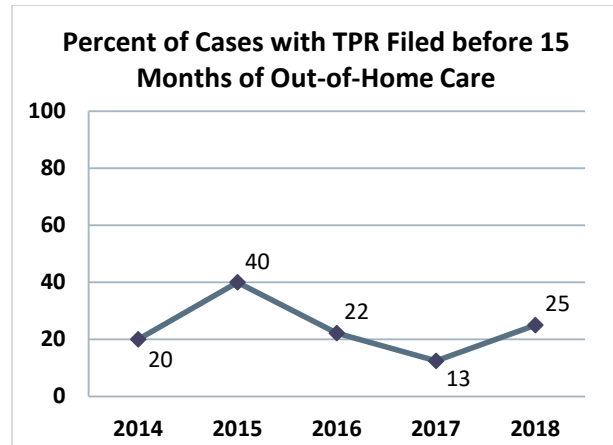
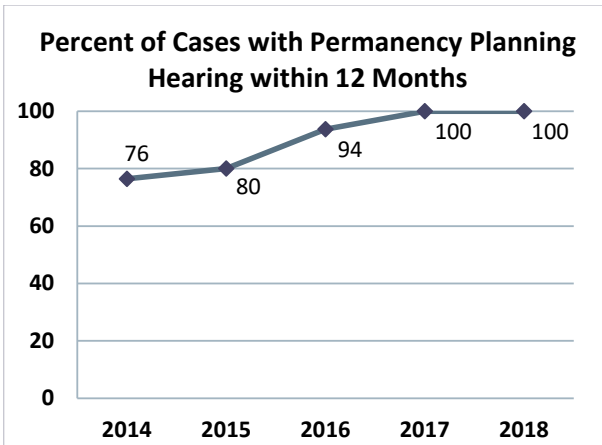
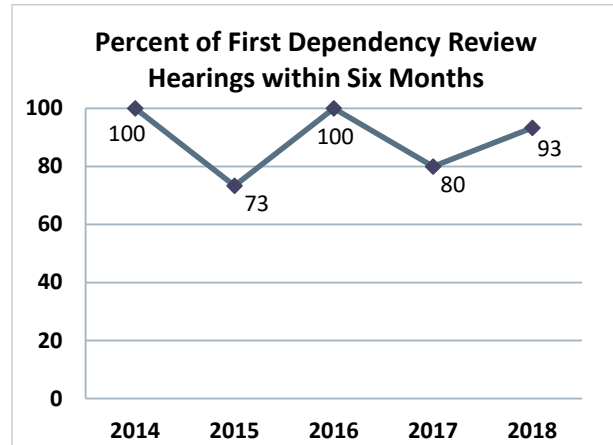
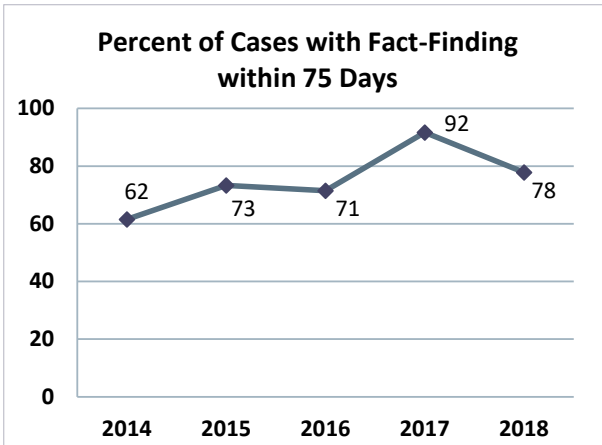


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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## PERFORMANCE MEASURES



## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

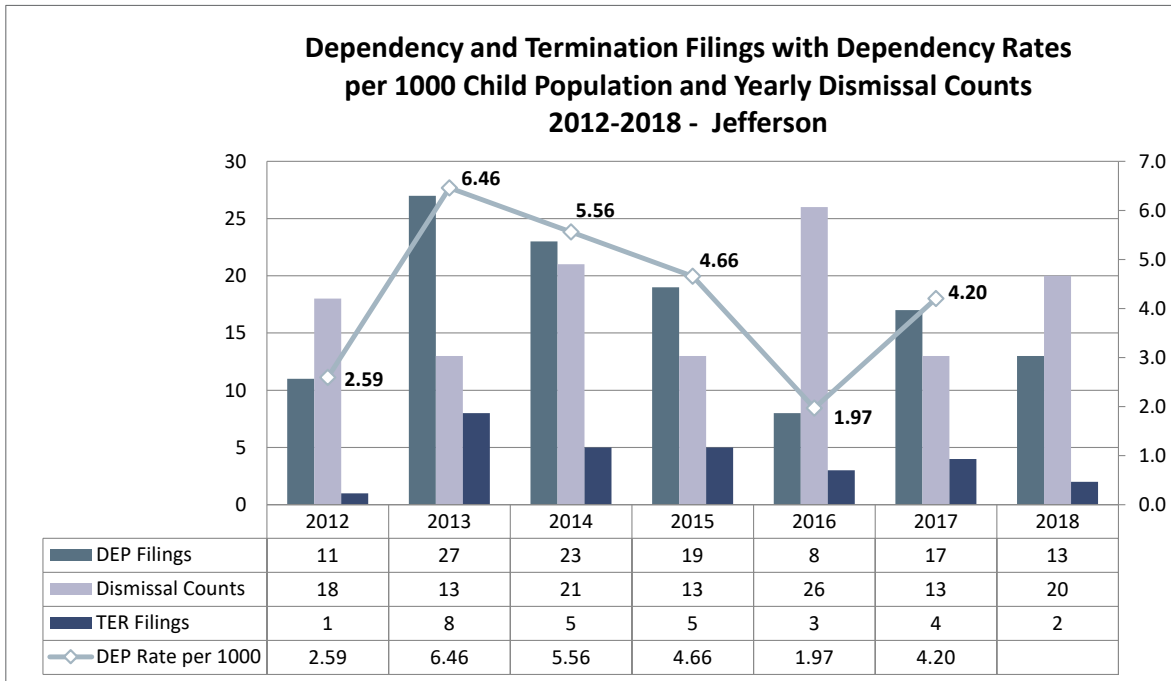
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	41	33	39	51	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	51	54	59.5		
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%		
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	45	29	43	22	33.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	6	18	23	3	30
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	83%	43%	15%	67%	33%

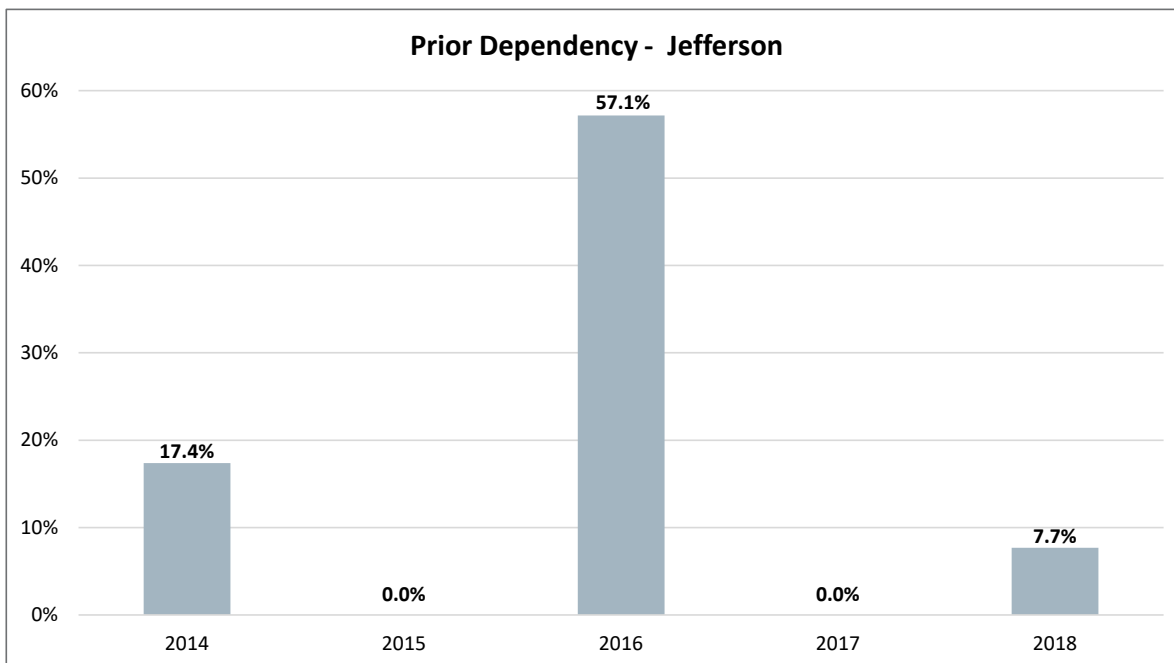
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Jefferson</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	9%	11%	13%	31%	18%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	14%	16%		19%	36%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	23%	16%	13%	6%	18%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	36%	37%	50%	38%	18%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	18%	21%	25%	6%	9%
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	59%	79%	50%	63%	45%
		(2) Male	41%	21%	50%	38%	55%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN	9%	16%		6%	
		(3) Black	23%				
		(4) White	32%	58%	88%	88%	82%
		(5) Hispanic		16%			
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	36%	5%			18%
		(7) Black-Multi			13%		
		(8) Other-Multi		5%		6%	

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

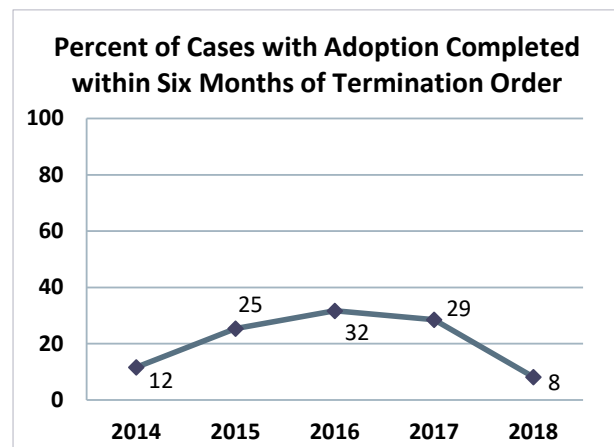
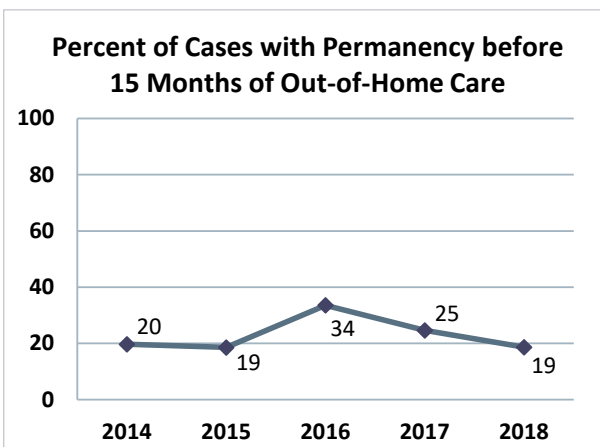
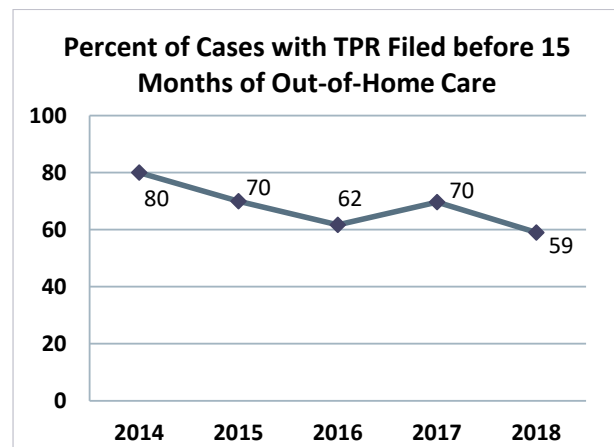
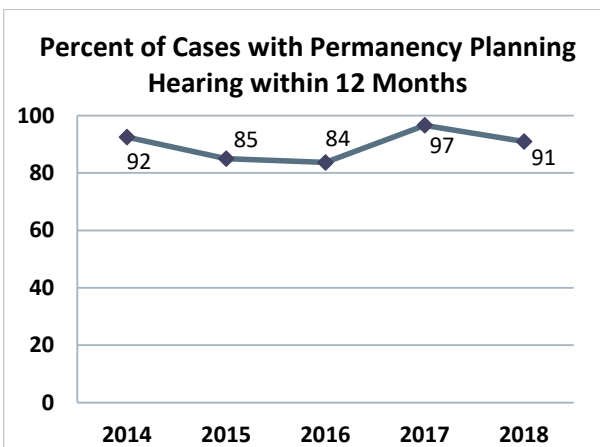
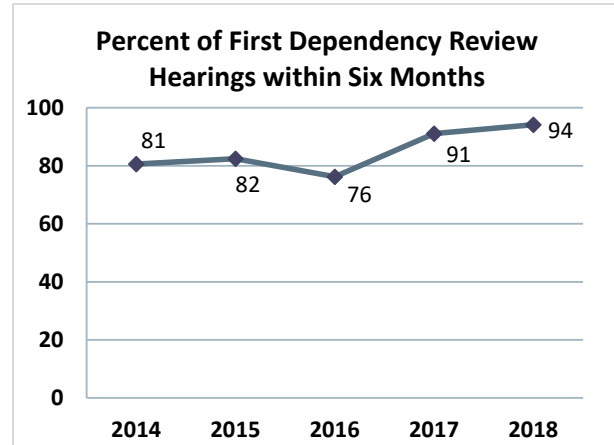
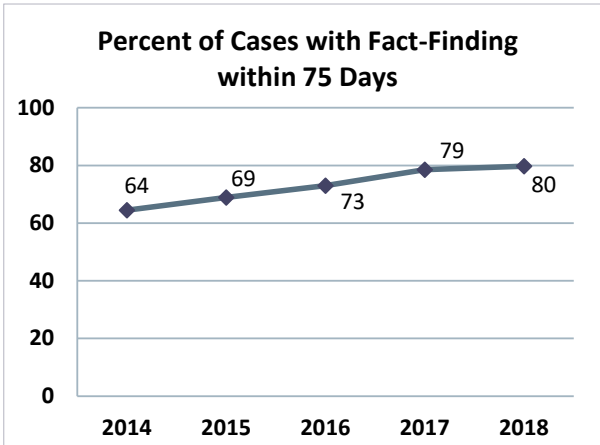


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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## PERFORMANCE MEASURES





## OUTCOMES &amp; DEMOGRAPHICS

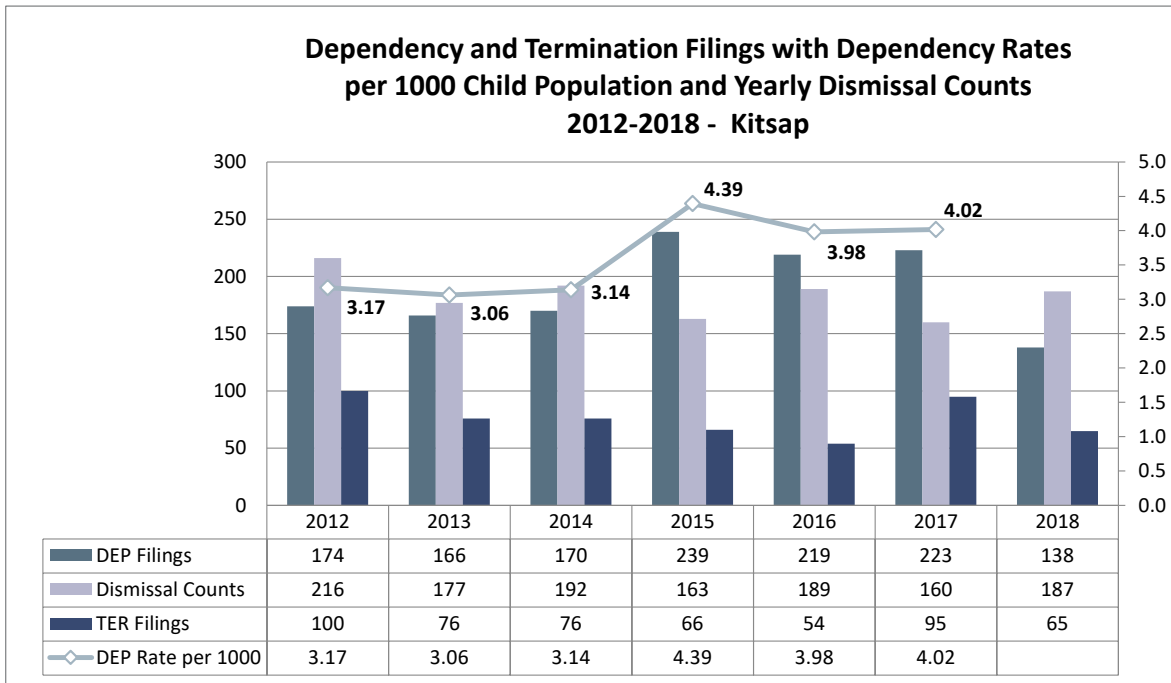
## PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	34	30	30	28	33
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	1%	0%	3%	2%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	51	22	8.5	31	58
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	33%	67%	14%	0%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	22	21.5	18	34	34
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	14%	20%	12%	36%	0%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	18.5	17	15	19	21
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	39%	35%	49%	32%	29%

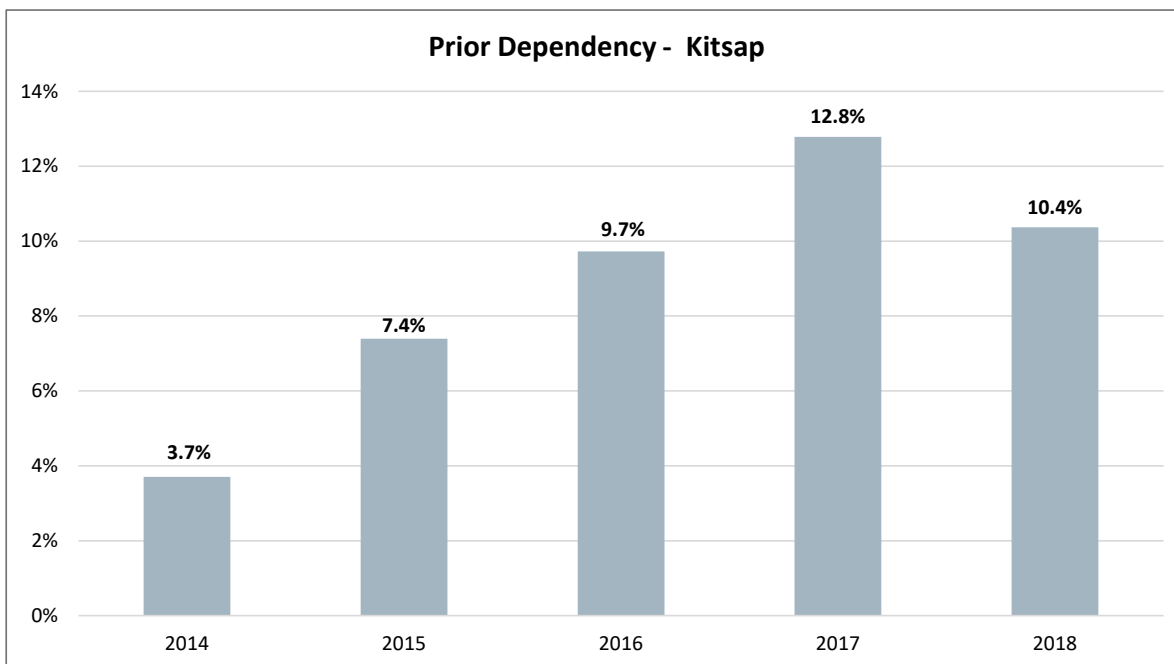
## DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Kitsap</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	25%	23%	29%	24%	26%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	10%	15%	14%	16%	17%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	15%	20%	16%	20%	17%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	25%	21%	22%	27%	26%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	24%	20%	19%	13%	14%
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	50%	52%	51%	49%	51%
		(2) Male	50%	48%	49%	51%	49%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN	5%	2%	2%	2%	2%
		(2) Asian/PI	2%	1%	1%	4%	1%
		(3) Black	1%	4%	6%	3%	5%
		(4) White	52%	60%	60%	54%	59%
		(5) Hispanic	12%	10%	12%	10%	7%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	10%	10%	11%	12%	11%
		(7) Black-Multi	13%	10%	7%	12%	9%
		(8) Other-Multi	5%	4%	0%	2%	4%
(9) Unknown						2%	

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

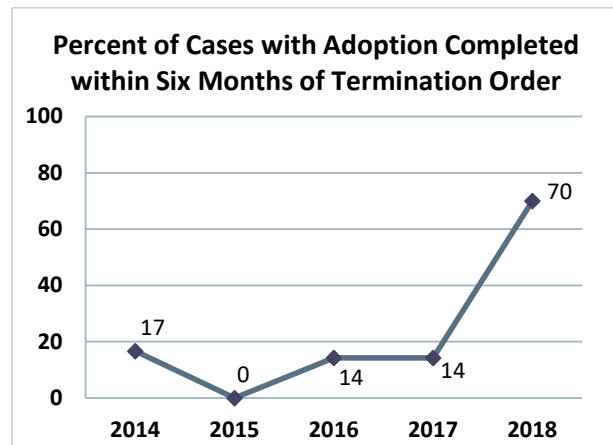
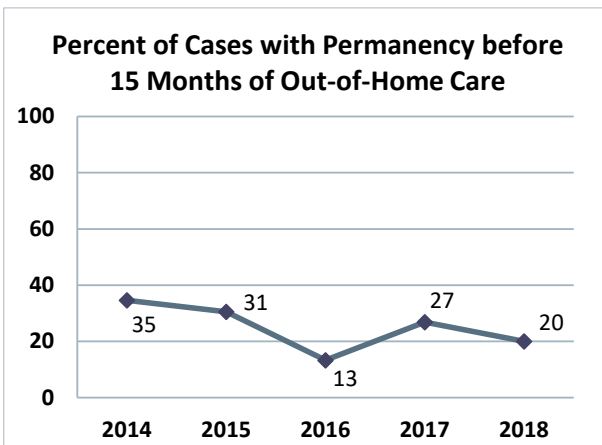
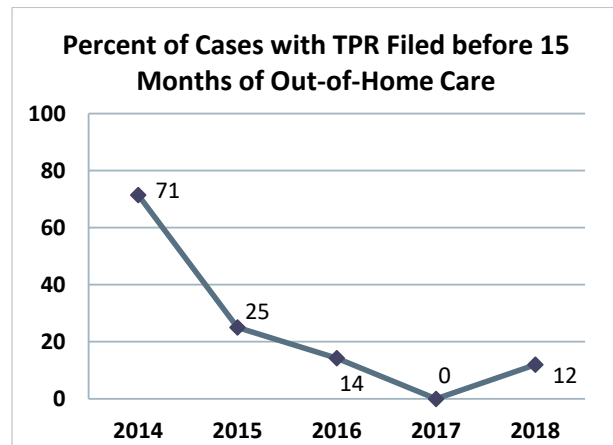
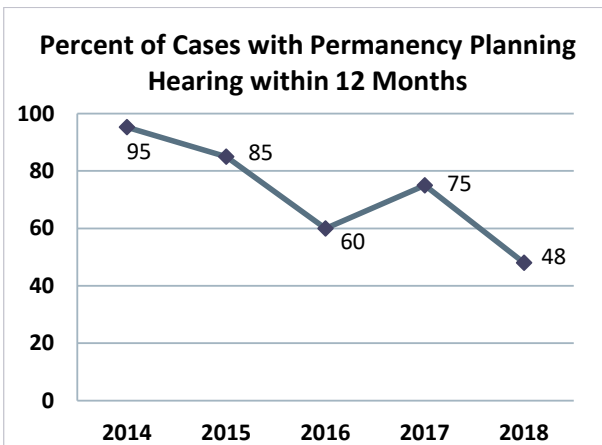
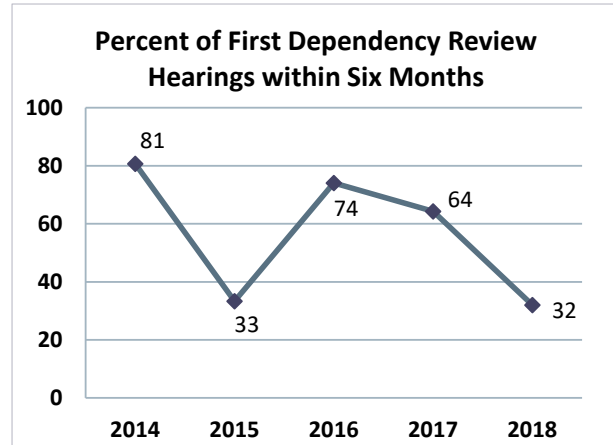
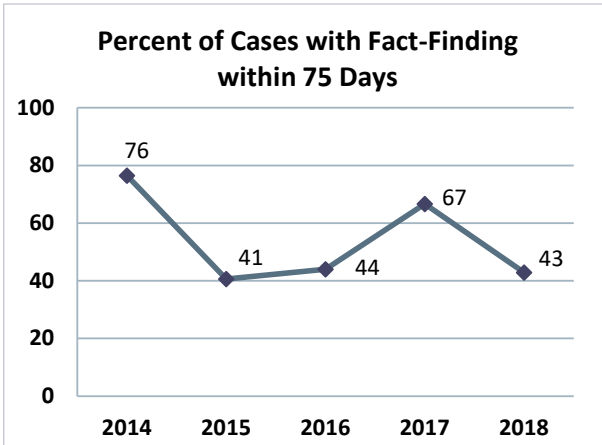


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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## PERFORMANCE MEASURES



## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

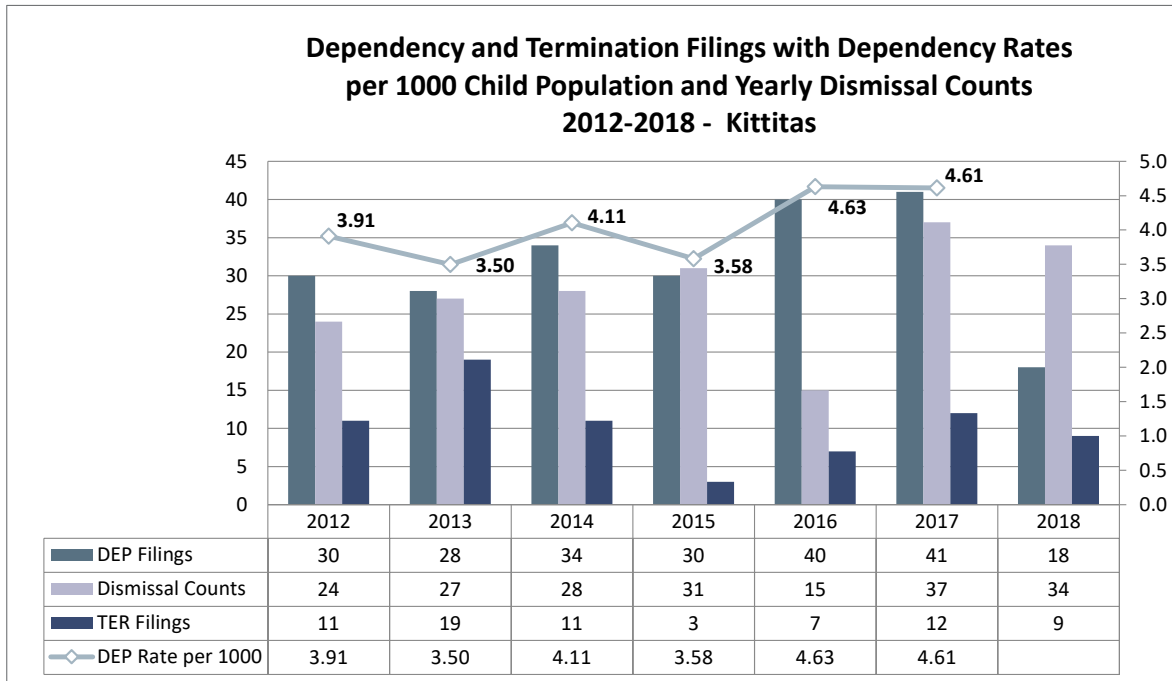
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	44	29.5	36	65	33
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	77	37	53	88	35
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	24	12.5	18	67	42.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	40%	50%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	13	16	15	11	17
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	54%	43%	40%	52%	42%

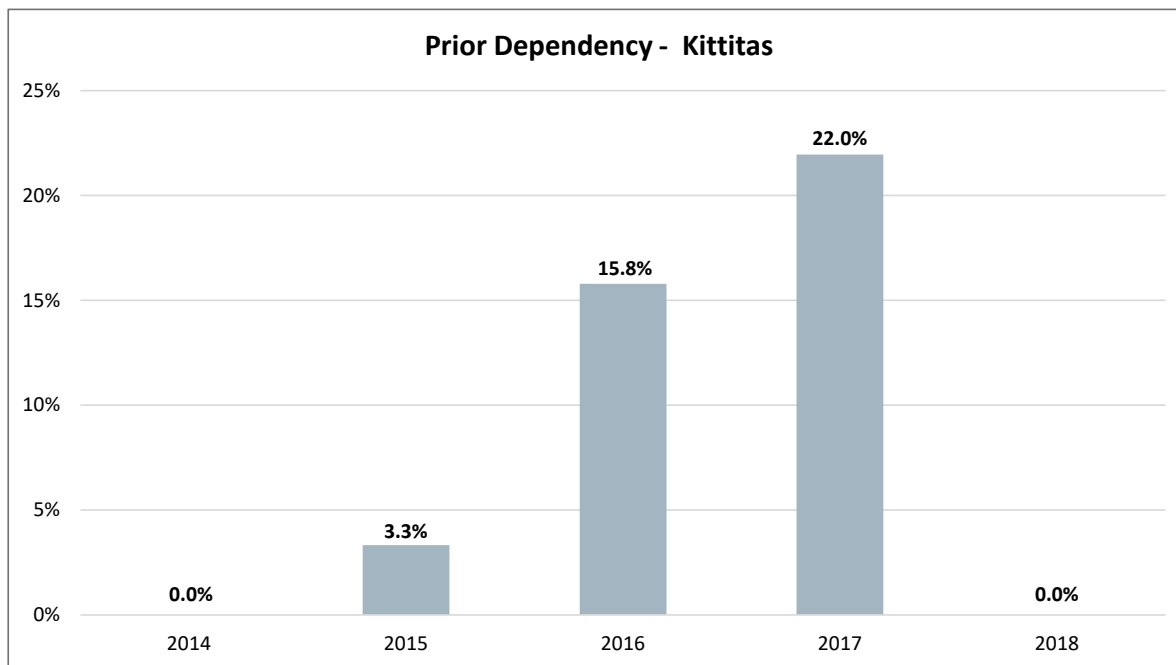
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Kittitas</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	6%	38%	13%	20%	17%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	18%	17%	23%	3%	28%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	18%	10%	20%	18%	6%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	44%	28%	25%	40%	22%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	15%	7%	20%	20%	28%
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	53%	45%	63%	53%	39%
		(2) Male	47%	55%	38%	48%	61%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN		3%	3%		11%
		(2) Asian/PI				5%	
		(3) Black			3%		
		(4) White	85%	76%	58%	60%	72%
		(5) Hispanic	12%	14%	3%	23%	6%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	3%		23%		11%
		(7) Black-Multi		3%	8%	10%	
		(8) Other-Multi		3%	5%	3%	

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

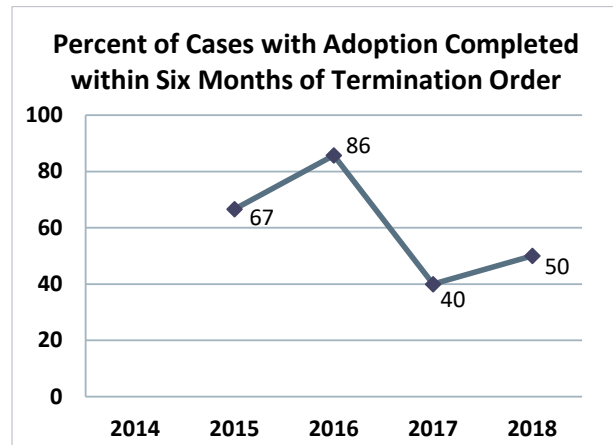
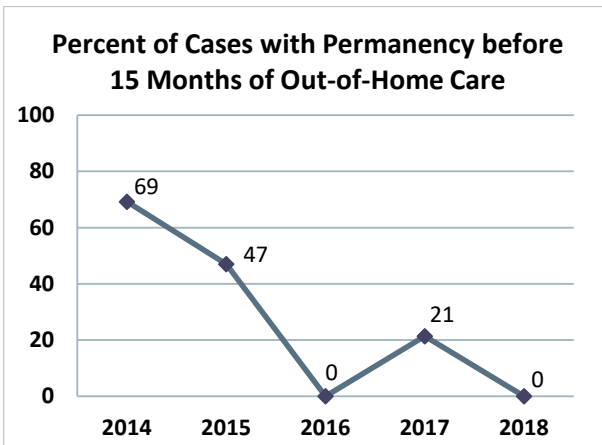
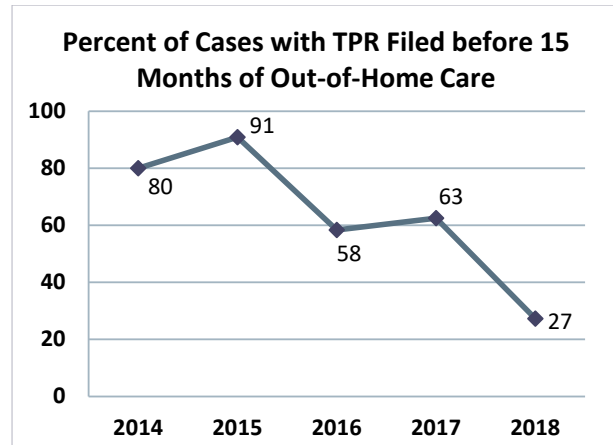
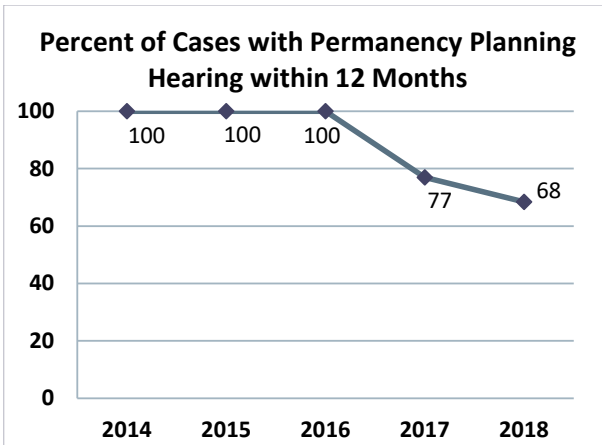
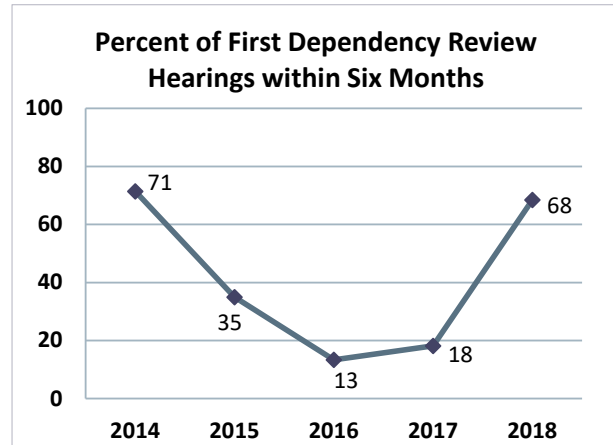
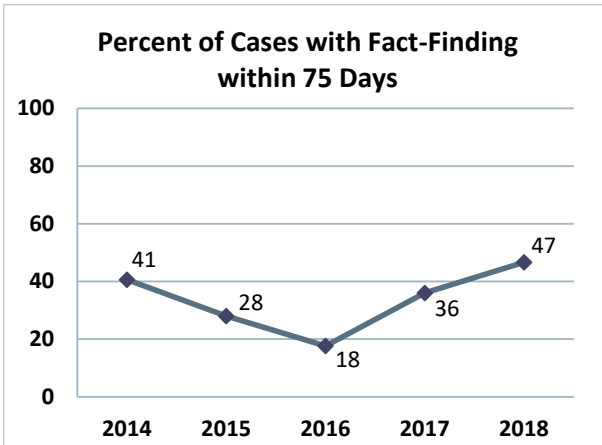


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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## PERFORMANCE MEASURES





## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

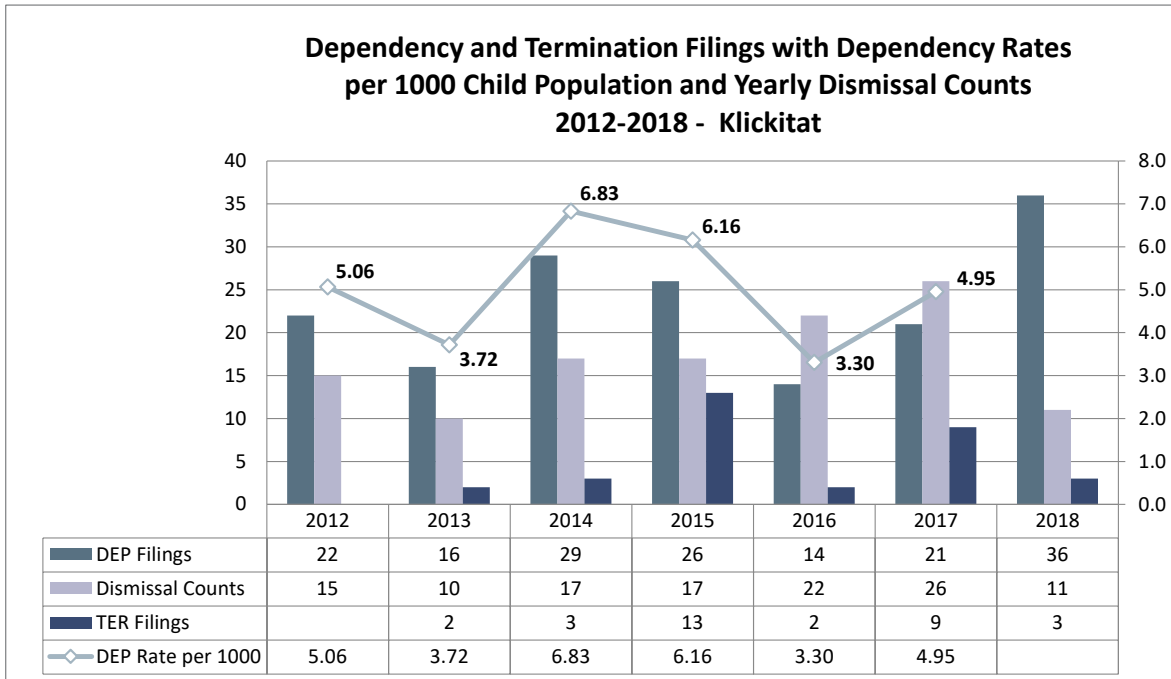
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months		35	24	35	26
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%	0%	10%	0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	37		48		
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%		0%		
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	28	27	24	15	47
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	25%	0%	33%	0%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	8	9		23	20
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	82%	70%		27%	0%

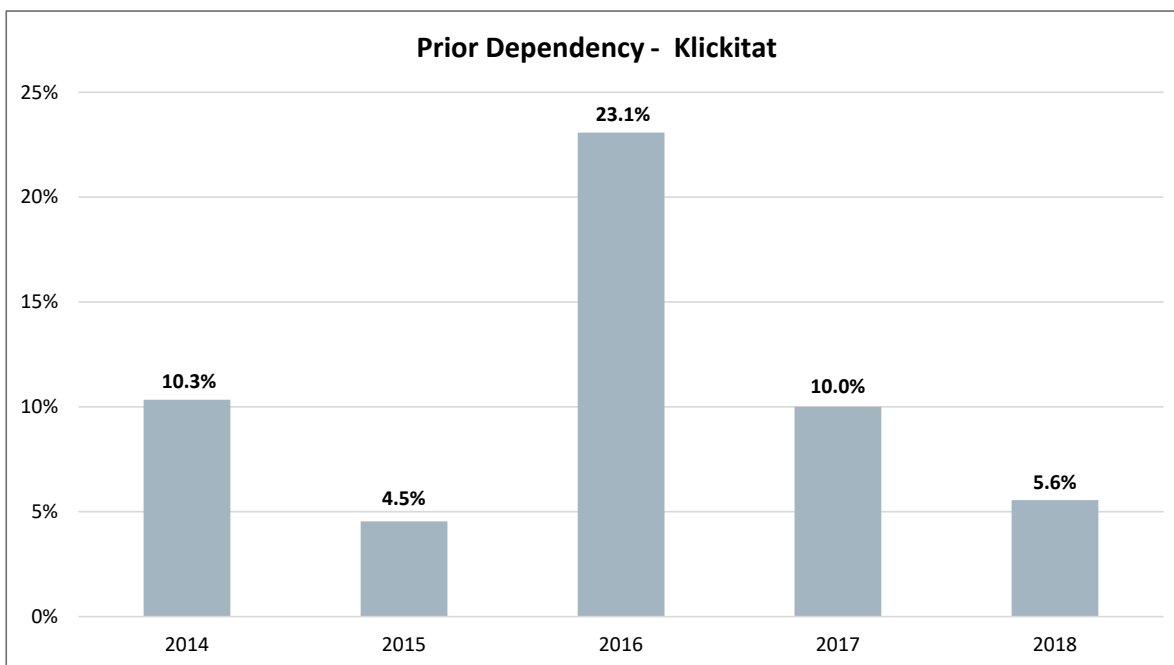
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Klickitat</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	28%	31%	29%	35%	17%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	17%	27%	29%	20%	13%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	17%	15%	14%	20%	13%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	21%	27%		20%	23%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	17%		29%	5%	33%
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	45%	35%	43%	30%	43%
		(2) Male	55%	65%	57%	70%	57%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN	24%	12%	21%		
		(4) White	41%	50%	79%	95%	77%
		(5) Hispanic	17%	8%		5%	10%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	17%	12%			13%
		(7) Black-Multi		19%			

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

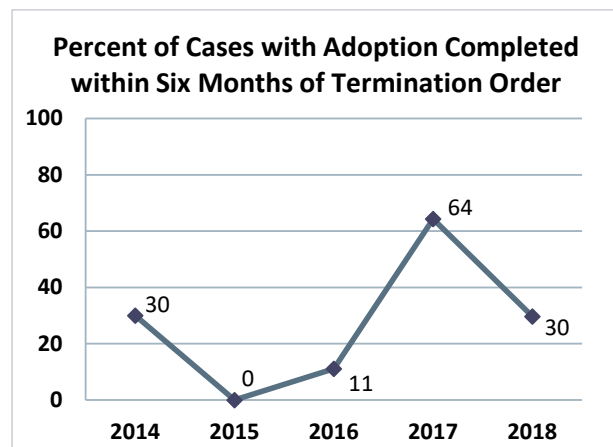
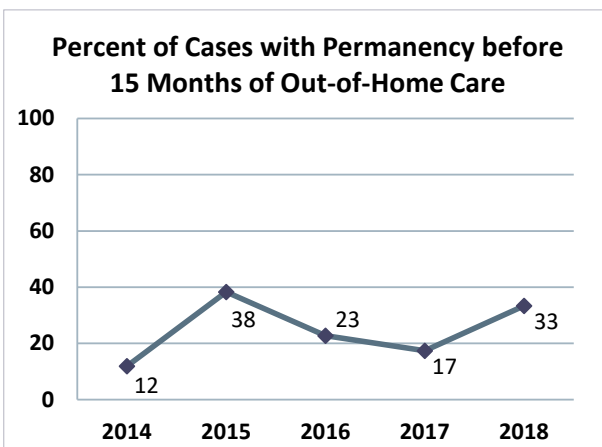
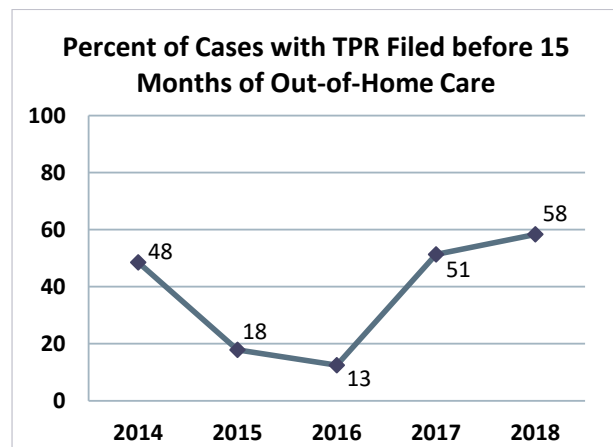
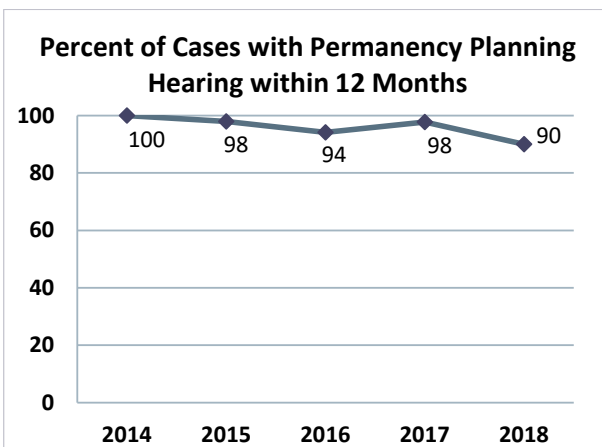
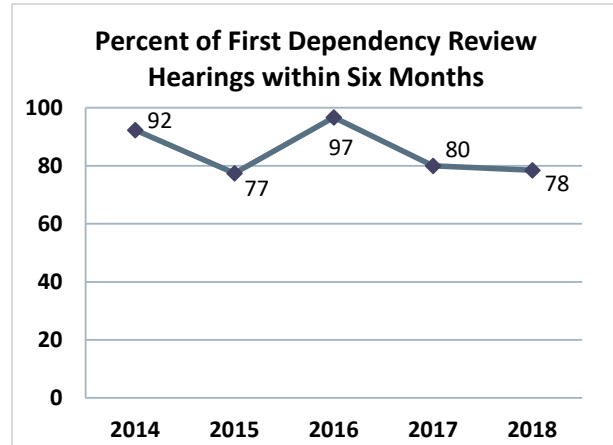
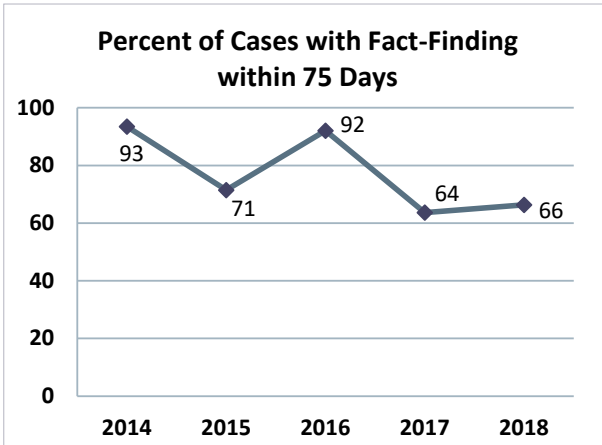


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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## PERFORMANCE MEASURES



## OUTCOMES &amp; DEMOGRAPHICS

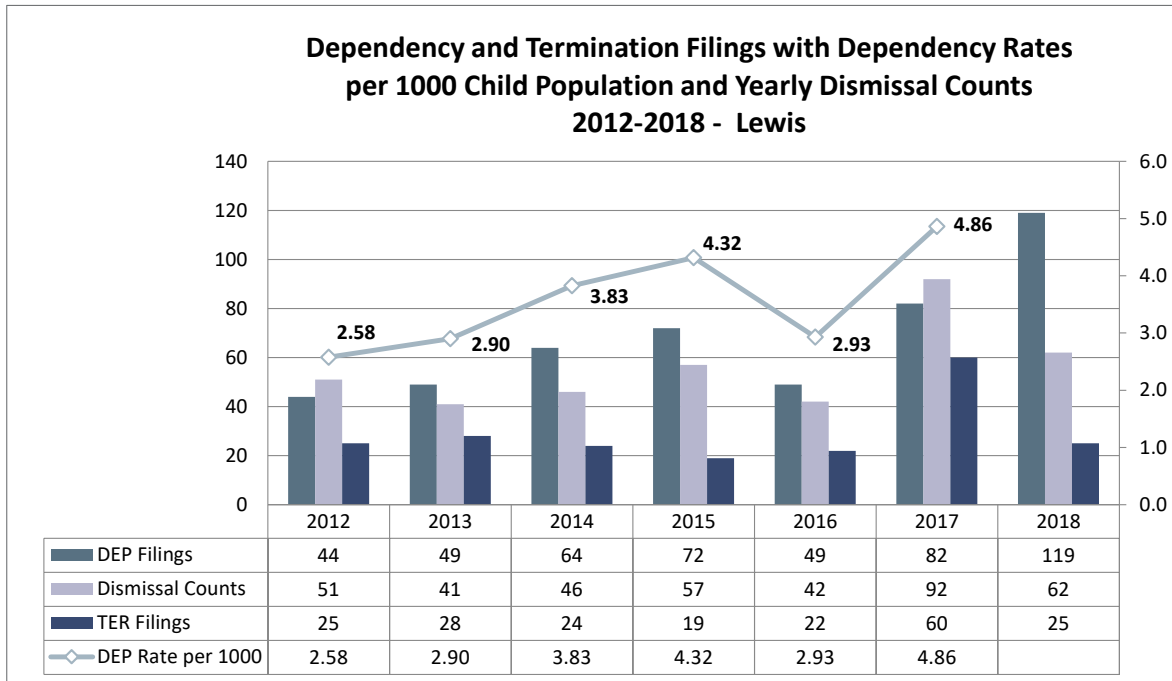
## PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	29	29	44	39	32
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	80	13	22	60	12.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	67%	25%	0%	100%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	31	28.5	27	48.5	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	50%	0%	0%	
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	15	15	26	20	12
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	29%	44%	45%	31%	61%

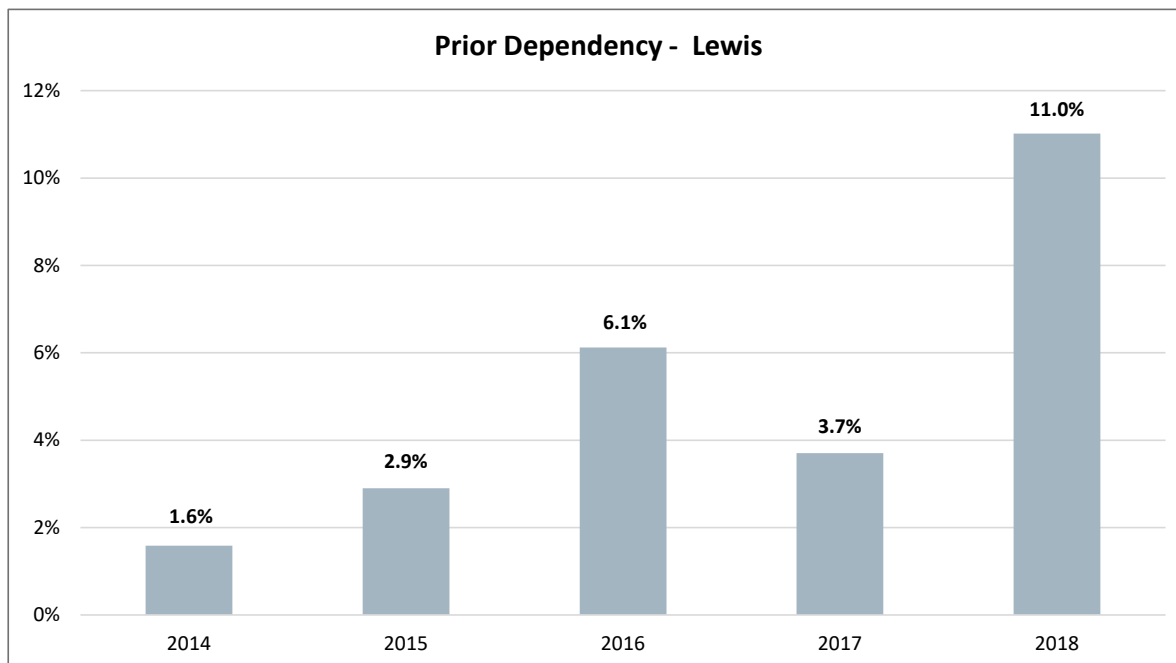
## DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Lewis</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	22%	17%	37%	35%	23%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	16%	20%	12%	17%	10%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	29%	14%	18%	25%	14%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	26%	28%	16%	15%	27%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	7%	20%	16%	8%	26%
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	47%	45%	43%	48%	44%
		(2) Male	53%	55%	57%	52%	56%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN	3%	14%	2%	3%	3%
		(3) Black				2%	2%
		(4) White	67%	64%	76%	74%	50%
		(5) Hispanic	12%	9%	14%	15%	18%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	10%	4%	6%	5%	22%
		(7) Black-Multi	3%	3%	2%	2%	6%
		(8) Other-Multi	3%	6%			

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

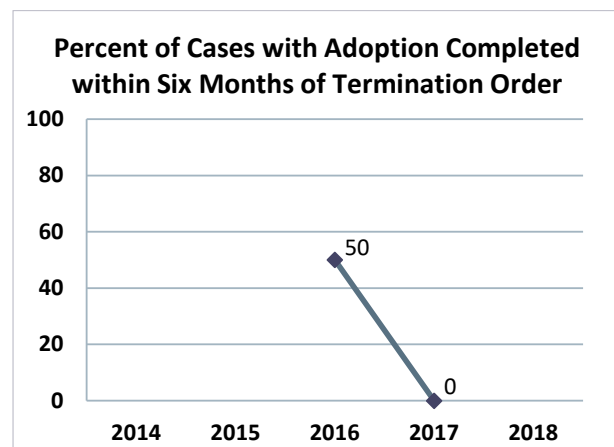
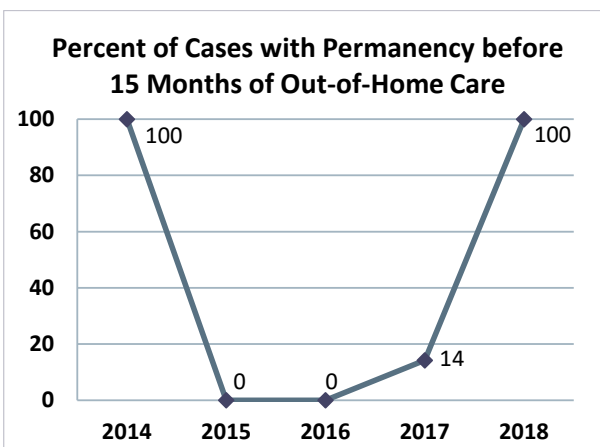
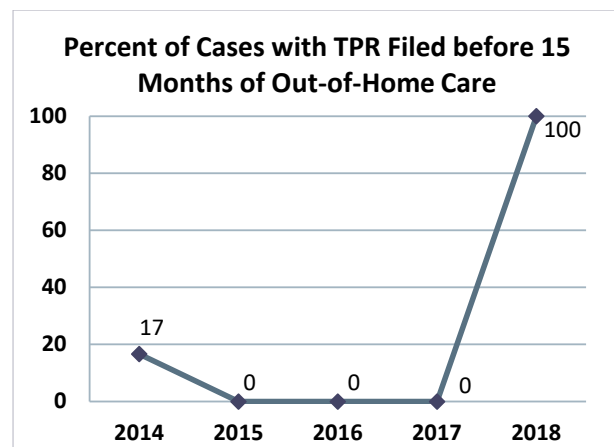
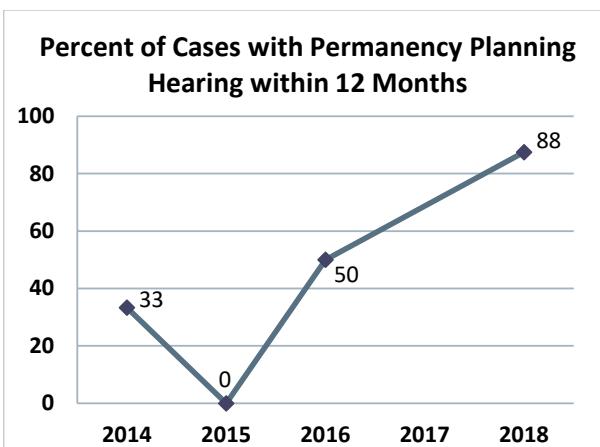
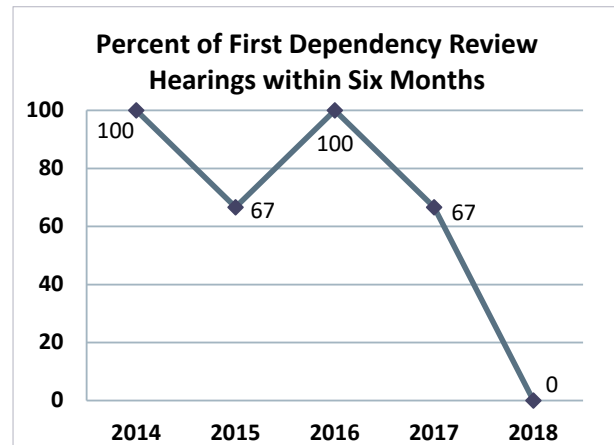
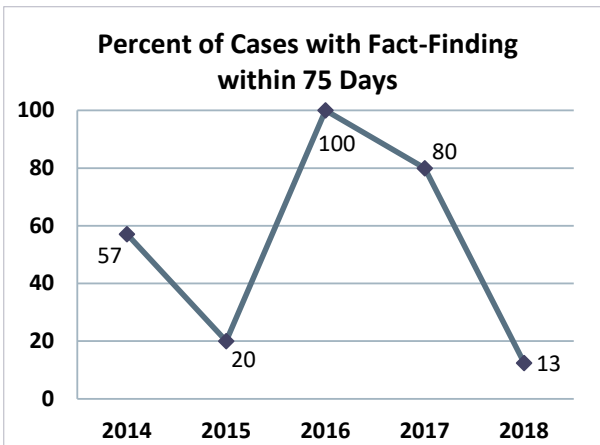


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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## PERFORMANCE MEASURES





## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

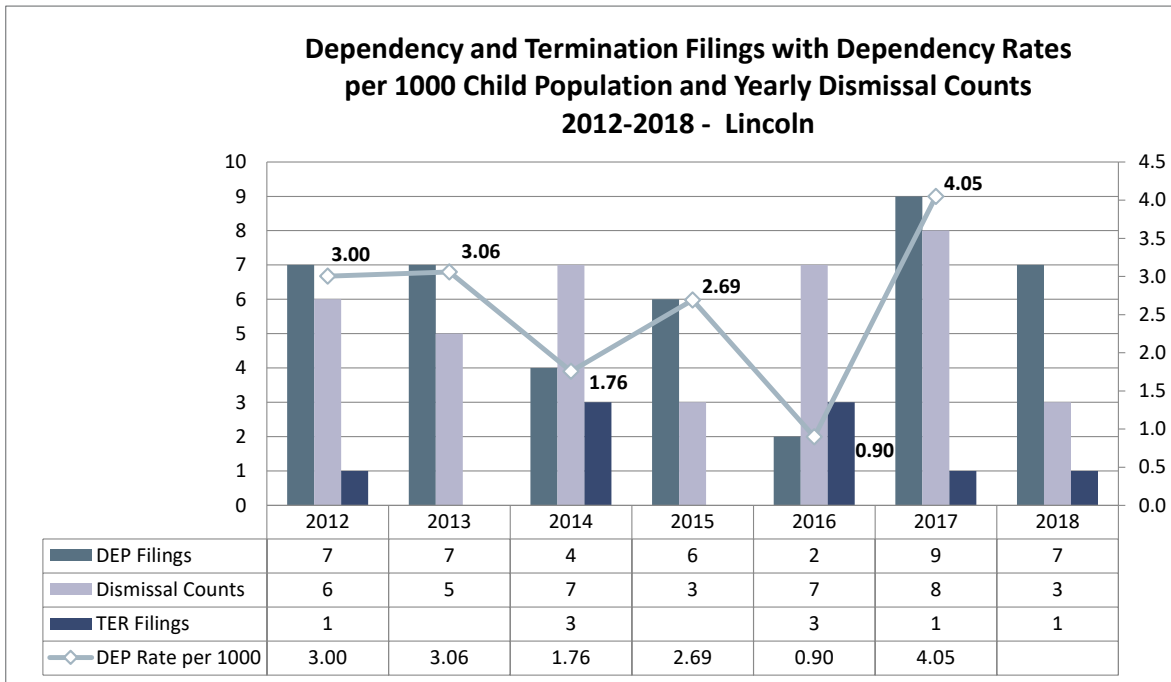
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months			44	51	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome			0%	0%	
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months			56		
	% < 15 Months to Outcome			0%		
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months			34		
	% < 15 Months to Outcome			0%		
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	0	23	29	32	12
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	100%	0%	0%	20%	100%

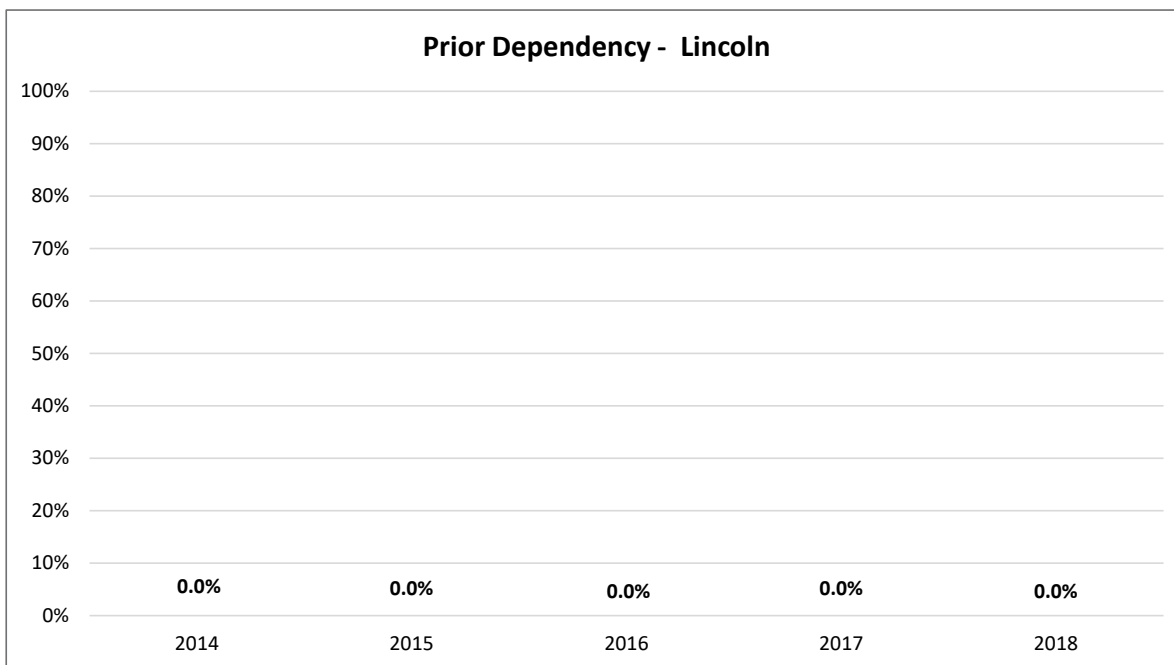
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Lincoln</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs		50%		11%	43%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	25%	17%	50%	22%	29%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	50%	17%	50%	22%	14%
		(4) 6-11 yrs				11%	14%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	25%	17%		33%	
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	50%	50%	100%	33%	43%
		(2) Male	50%	50%		67%	57%
	<b>Race</b>	(4) White	75%	83%		67%	100%
		(5) Hispanic				11%	
		(6) AI/AN-Multi			100%		
		(7) Black-Multi	25%	17%		22%	

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

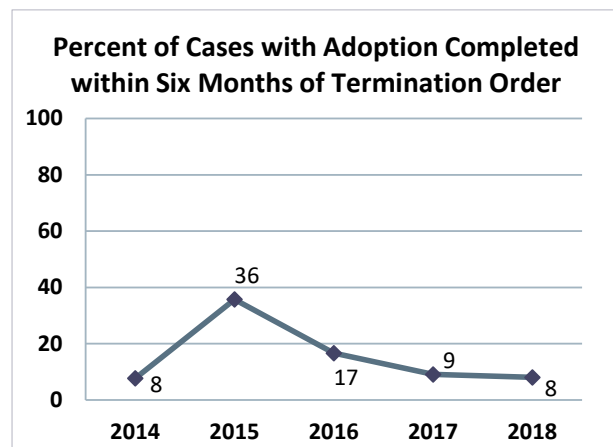
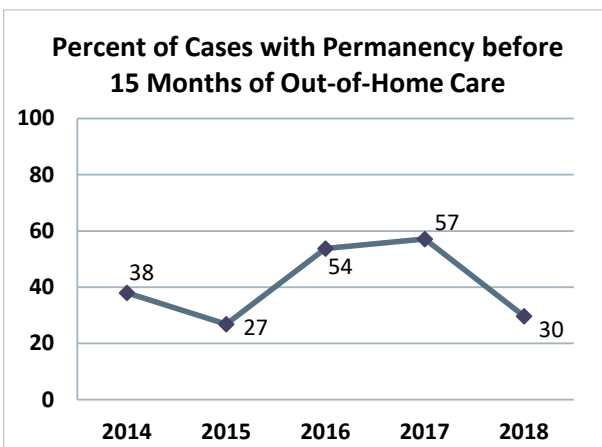
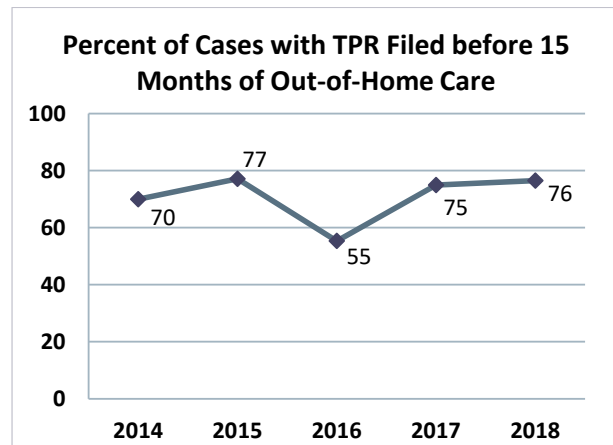
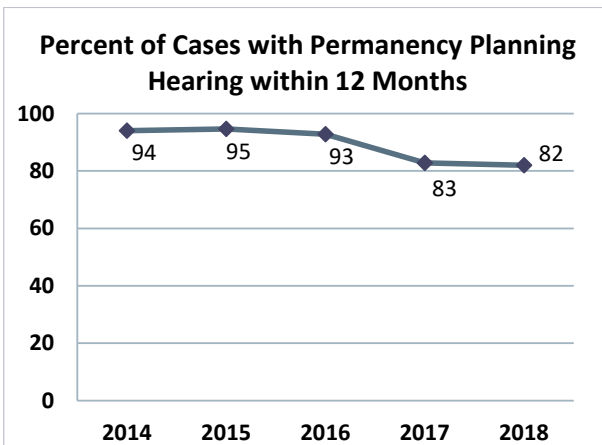
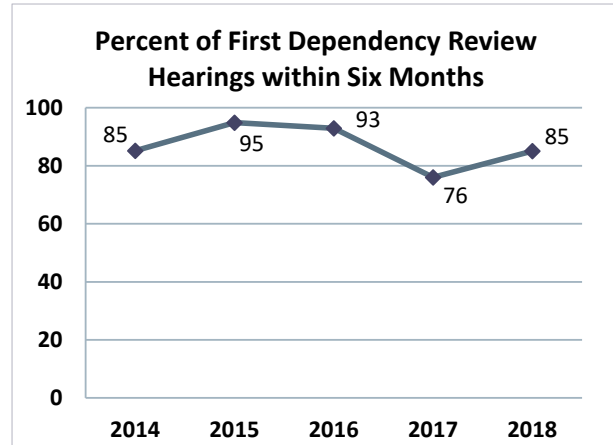
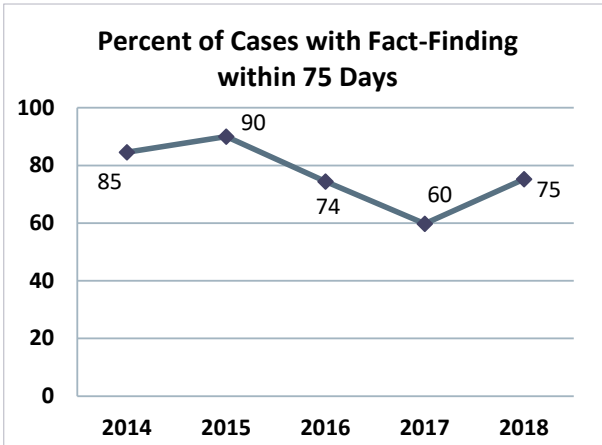


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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## PERFORMANCE MEASURES



## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

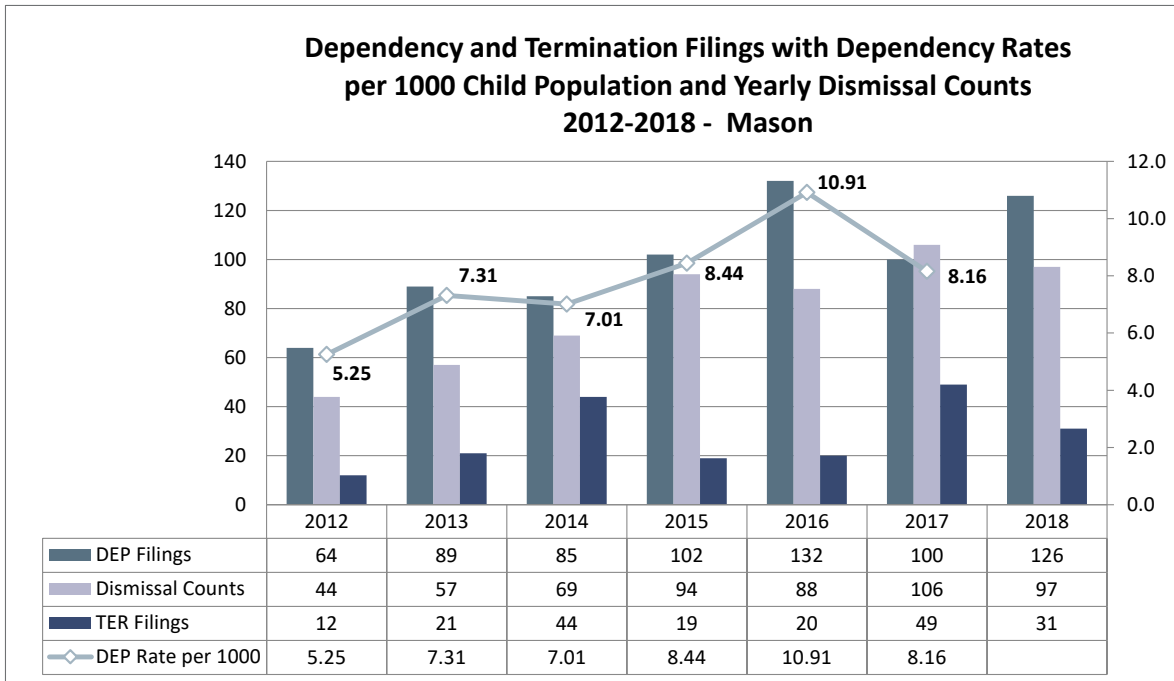
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	29	28.5	43.5	31	34
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	7%	6%	0%	0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	54	13			32
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	25%	50%			0%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	19	23	12	3	38.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	14%	33%	100%	100%	0%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	10	18	9	11	15
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	53%	37%	67%	64%	46%

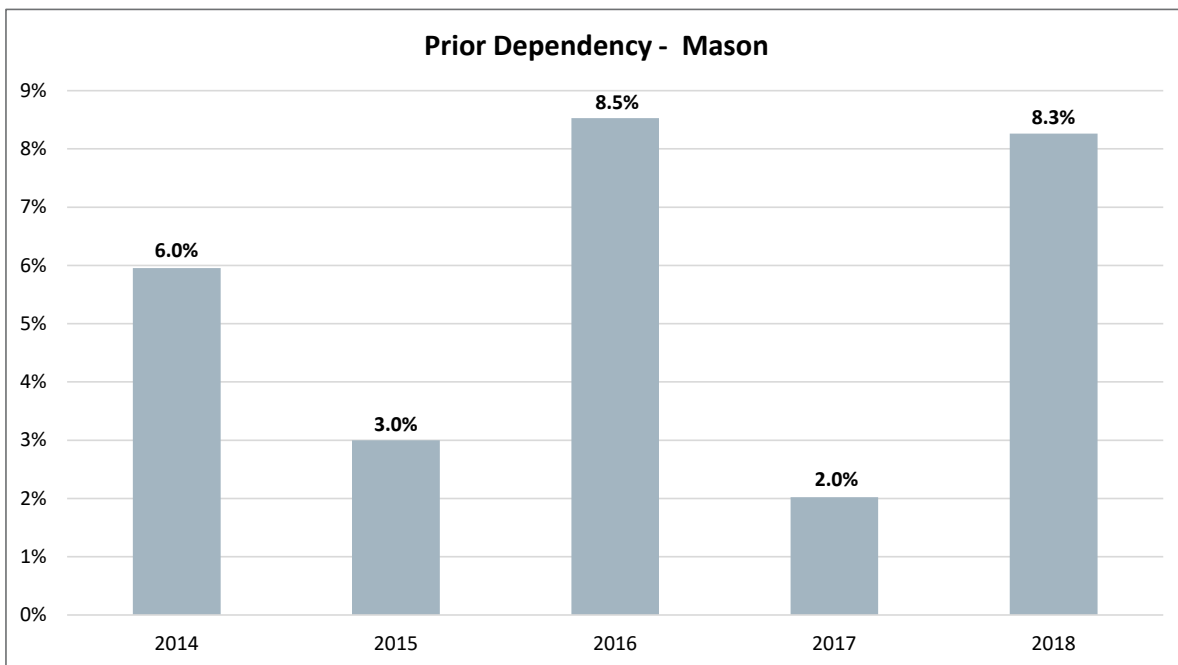
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Mason</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	24%	28%	20%	28%	21%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	24%	10%	10%	16%	11%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	15%	14%	20%	17%	22%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	24%	29%	29%	21%	27%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	13%	19%	21%	18%	19%
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	52%	57%	55%	55%	53%
		(2) Male	48%	43%	45%	45%	47%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN	8%	1%	6%		3%
		(2) Asian/PI		1%	2%		
		(3) Black				1%	2%
		(4) White	50%	70%	65%	81%	76%
		(5) Hispanic	25%	18%	9%	4%	10%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	6%	7%	9%	11%	5%
		(7) Black-Multi		1%	5%		3%
		(8) Other-Multi	7%	1%	2%	1%	
(9) Unknown		4%		2%	2%	1%	

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

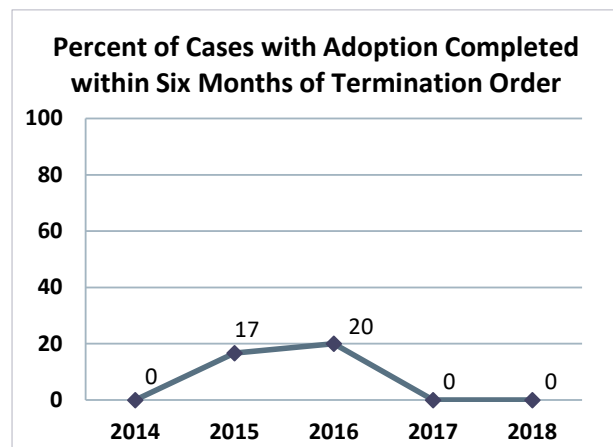
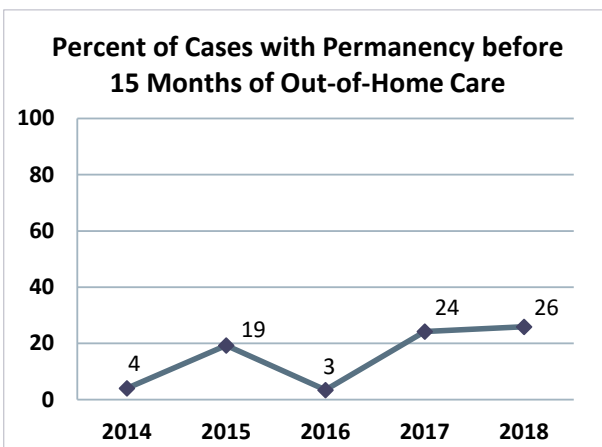
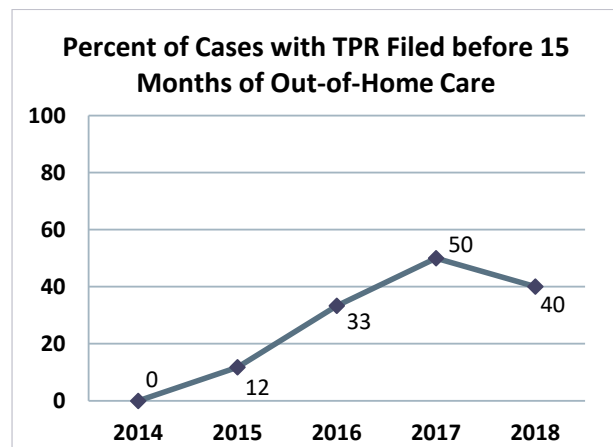
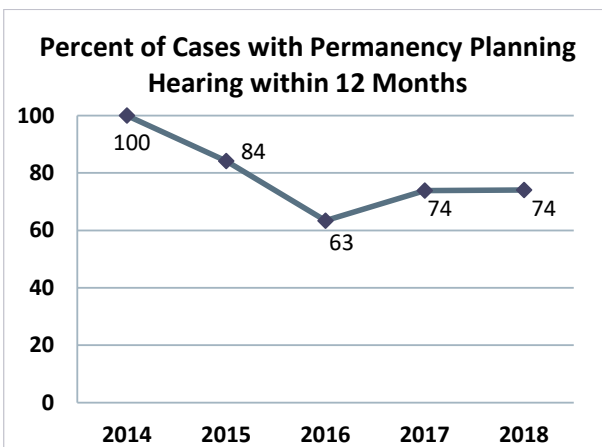
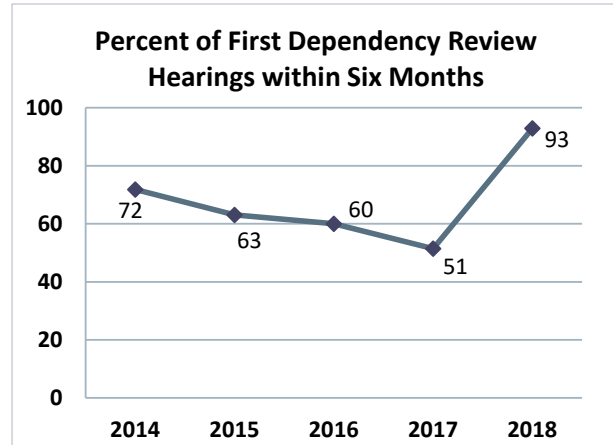
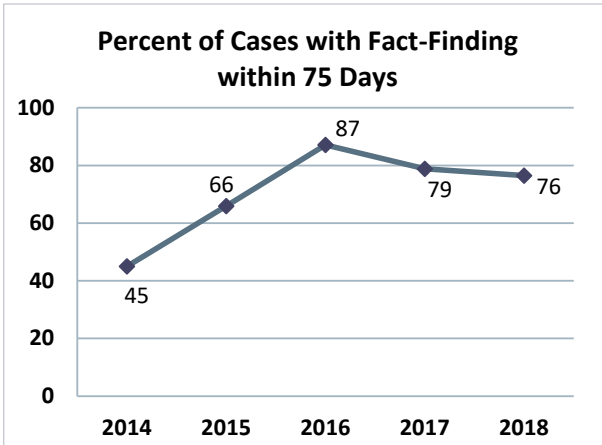


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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## PERFORMANCE MEASURES





## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

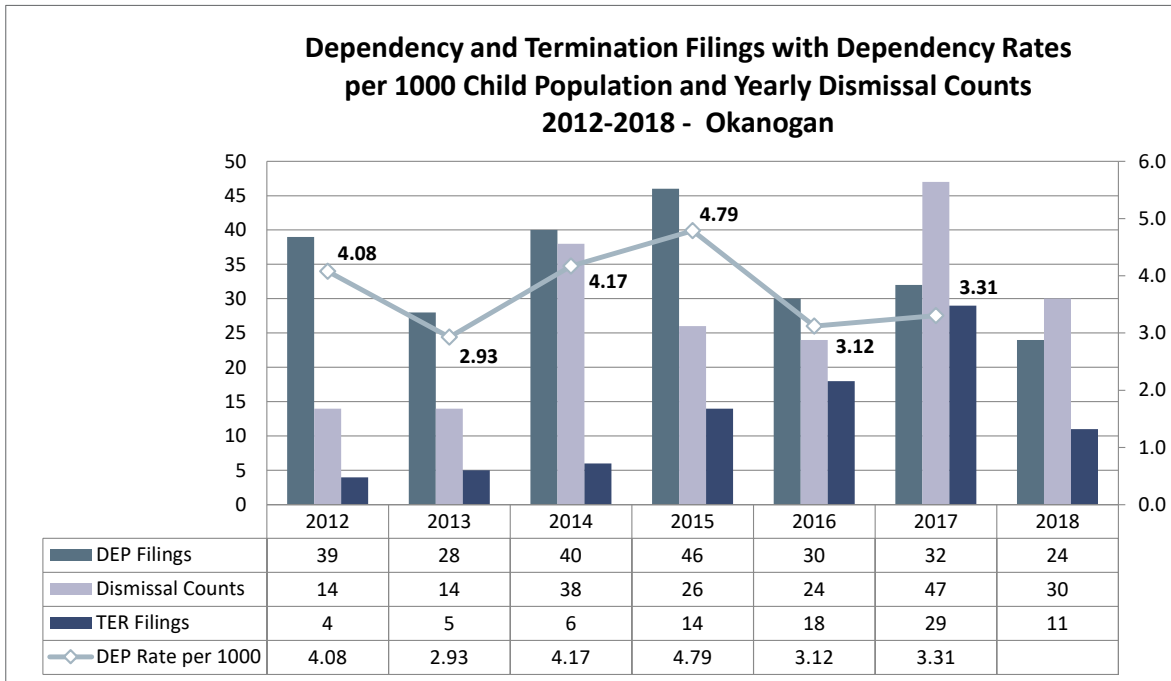
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	31.5	31.5	37	38	32
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	42	33		67	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%		0%	
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months			46	31	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome			0%	0%	
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	20.5	22	23	16	16
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	6%	31%	5%	44%	41%

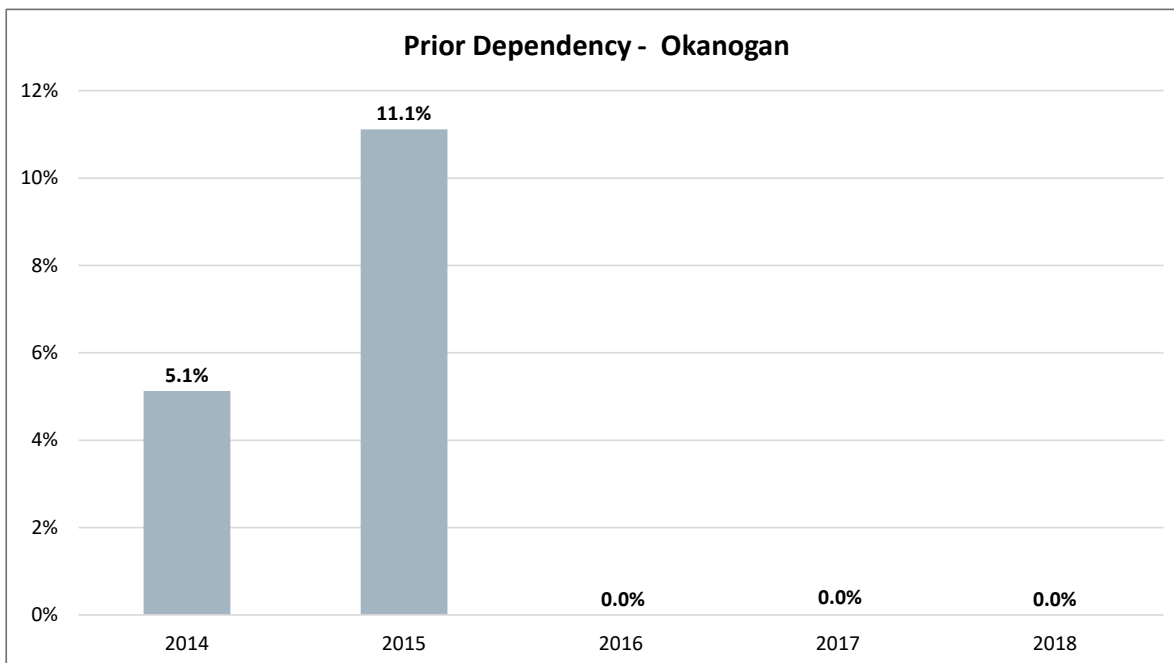
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Okanogan</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	28%	20%	37%	26%	42%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	13%	11%	13%	10%	17%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	15%	33%	3%	13%	4%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	33%	24%	40%	32%	21%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	10%	13%	7%	19%	17%
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	59%	43%	70%	52%	50%
		(2) Male	41%	57%	30%	48%	50%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN	5%	9%	7%	10%	25%
		(4) White	51%	35%	50%	32%	58%
		(5) Hispanic	36%	26%	20%	32%	13%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	3%	24%	13%	23%	4%
		(7) Black-Multi	3%	4%	3%		
		(8) Other-Multi	3%	2%	7%	3%	

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

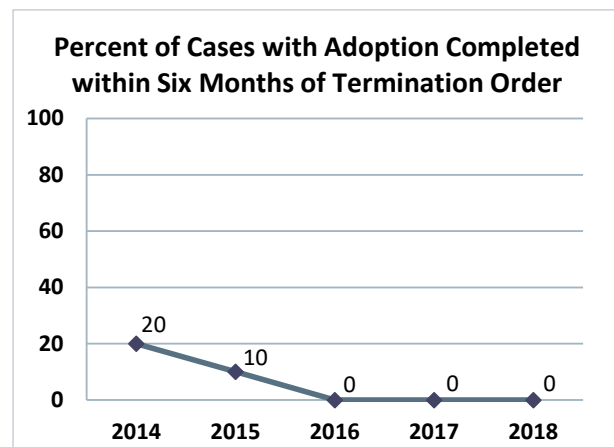
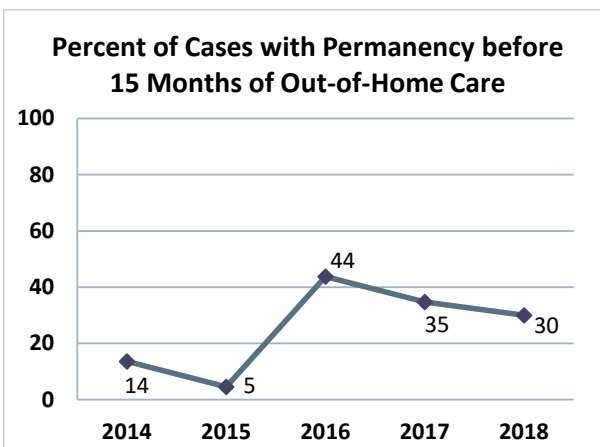
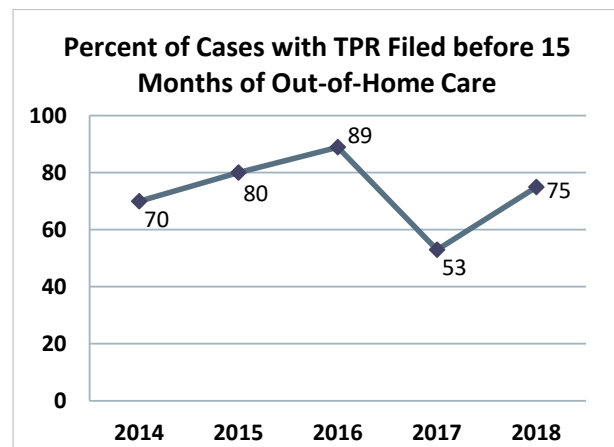
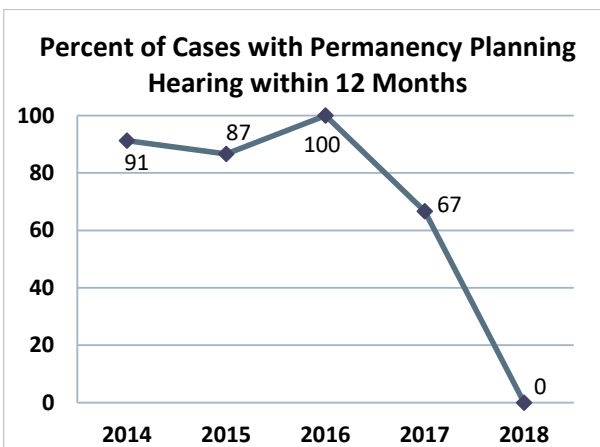
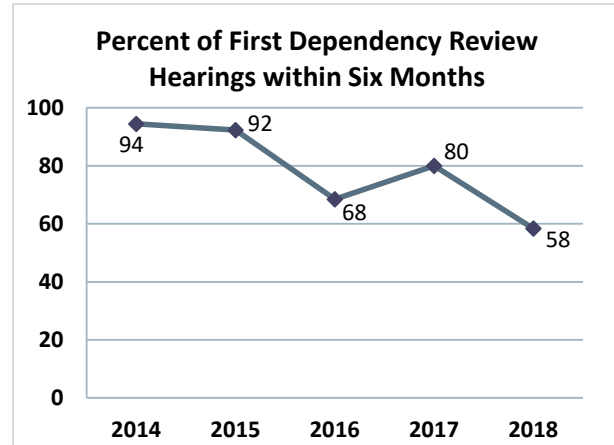
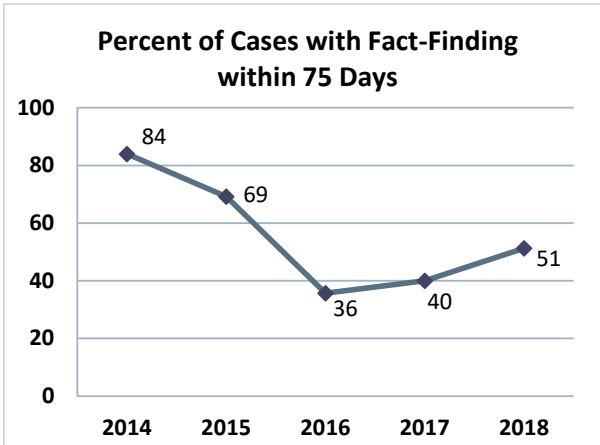


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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## PERFORMANCE MEASURES



OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

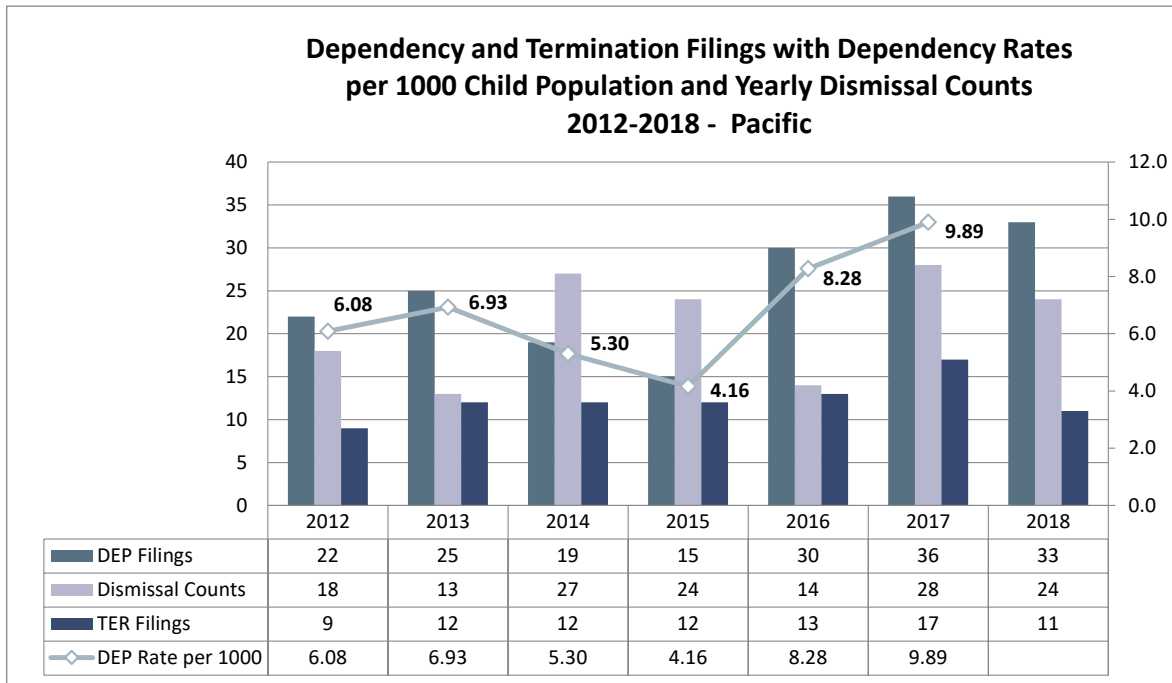
**PERMANENCY OUTCOMES**

Outcome	Values	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	28.5	26	35	37	23
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	83	25.5	82		57
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%		0%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months				21	19
	% < 15 Months to Outcome				0%	33%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	24	21	4	14	4
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	18%	10%	88%	57%	71%

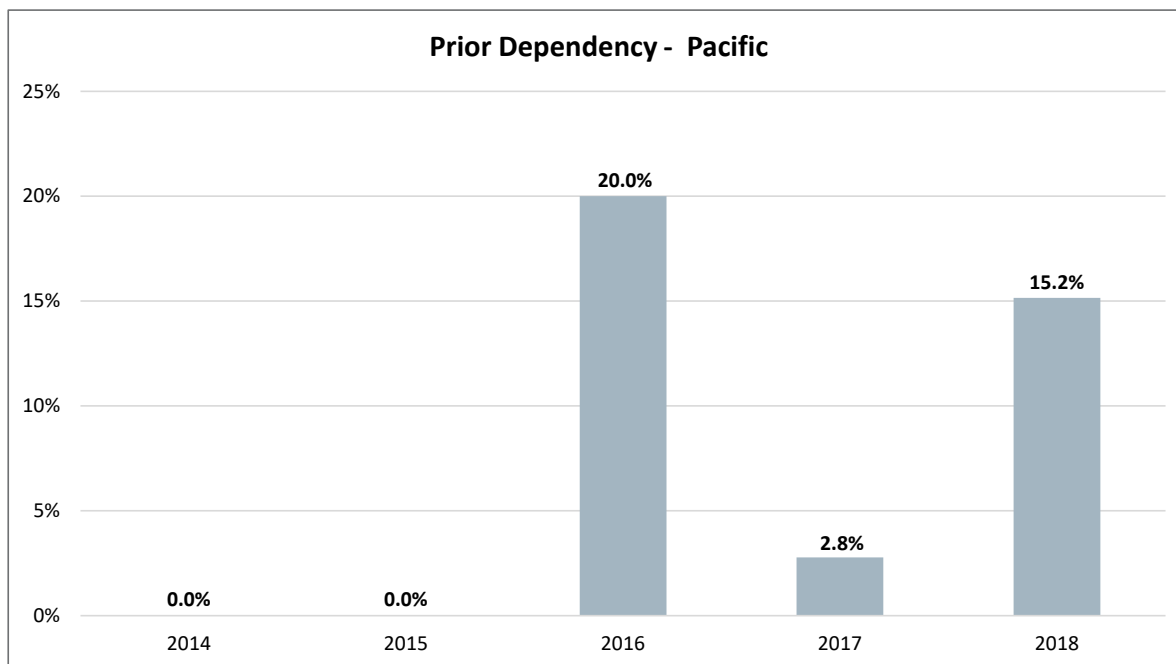
**DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION**

			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Pacific</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	50%	47%	41%	31%	20%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	11%	13%	7%	19%	17%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	17%	27%	24%	11%	33%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	17%	13%	17%	22%	17%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	6%		10%	17%	13%
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	39%	33%	34%	50%	47%
		(2) Male	61%	67%	66%	50%	53%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN		13%	7%	11%	
		(4) White	89%	73%	66%	58%	73%
		(5) Hispanic	11%	7%	14%	14%	27%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi			14%	17%	
		(8) Other-Multi		7%			

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

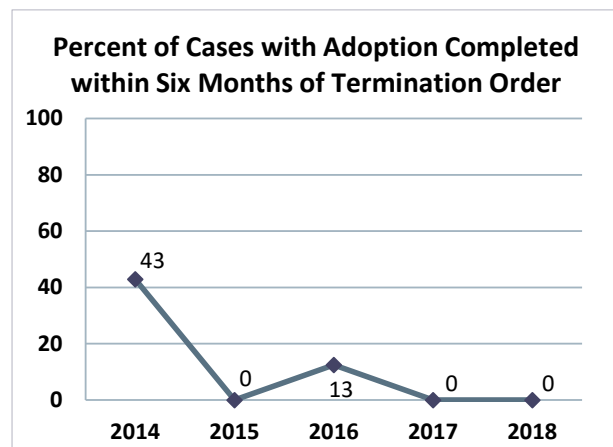
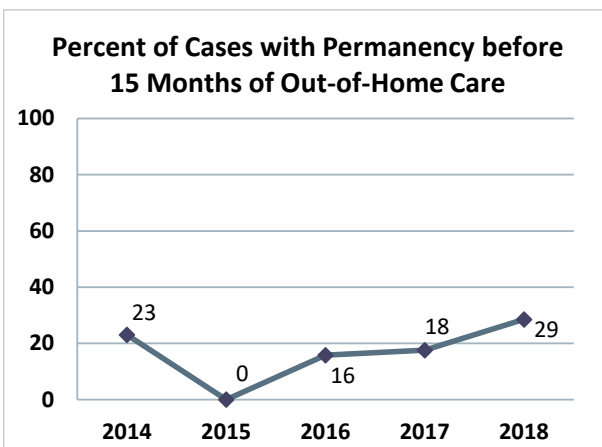
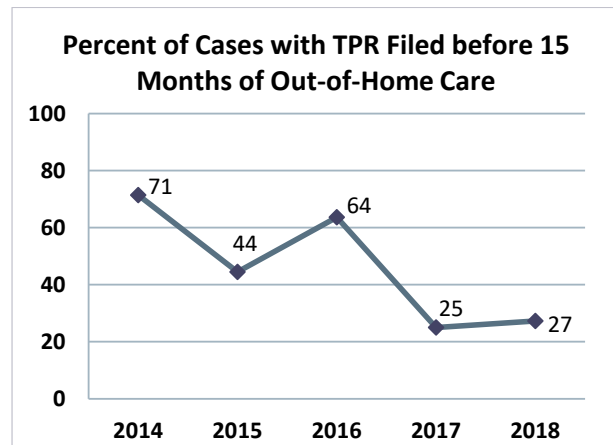
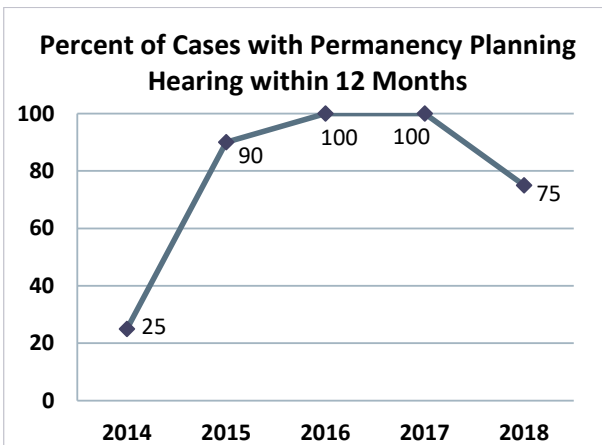
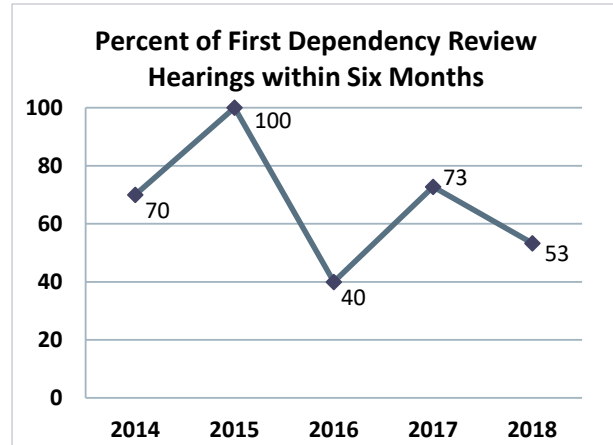
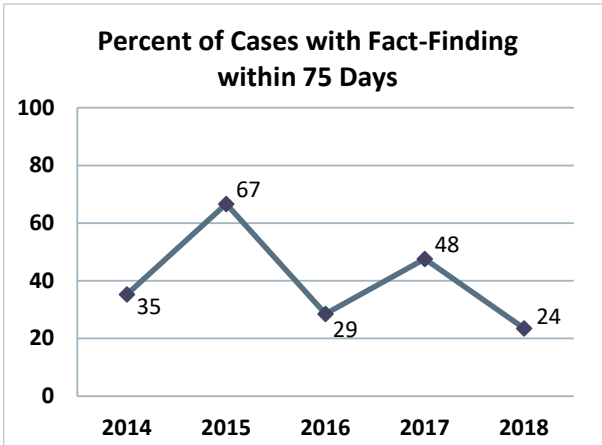


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.





## PERFORMANCE MEASURES





## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

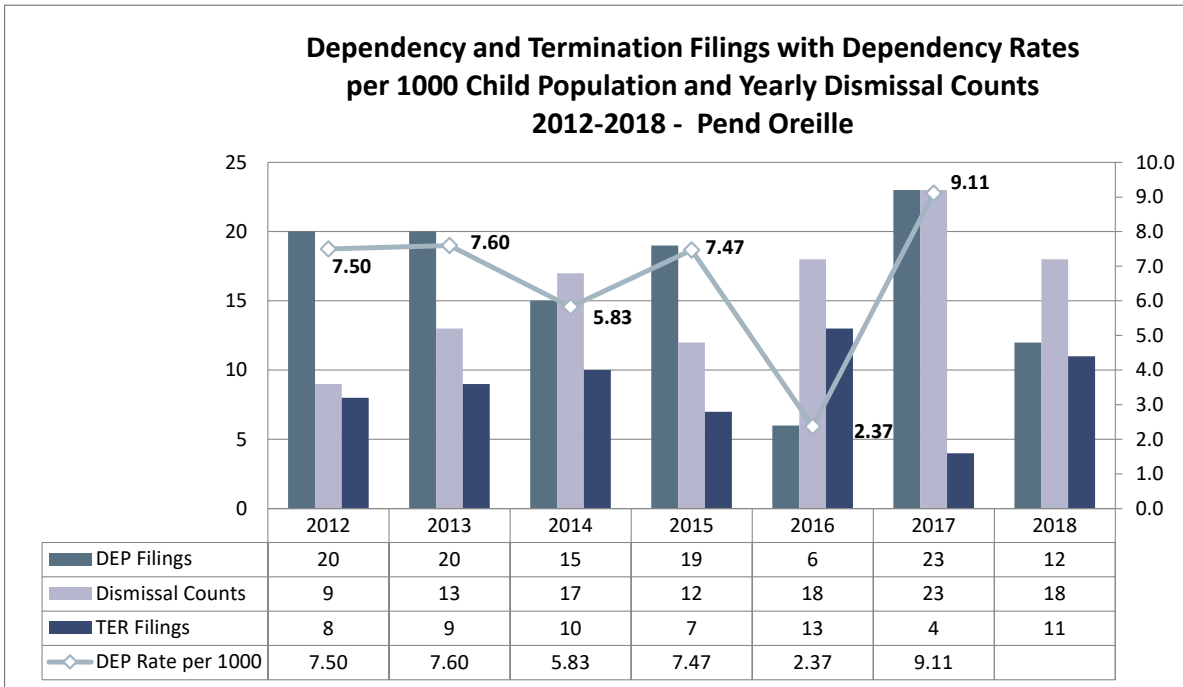
Outcome	Values	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	20	40	34.5	54	34
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months			44		
	% < 15 Months to Outcome			0%		
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months		27			
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%			
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	17.5	32.5	25	15	9
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	50%	0%	30%	33%	80%

### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

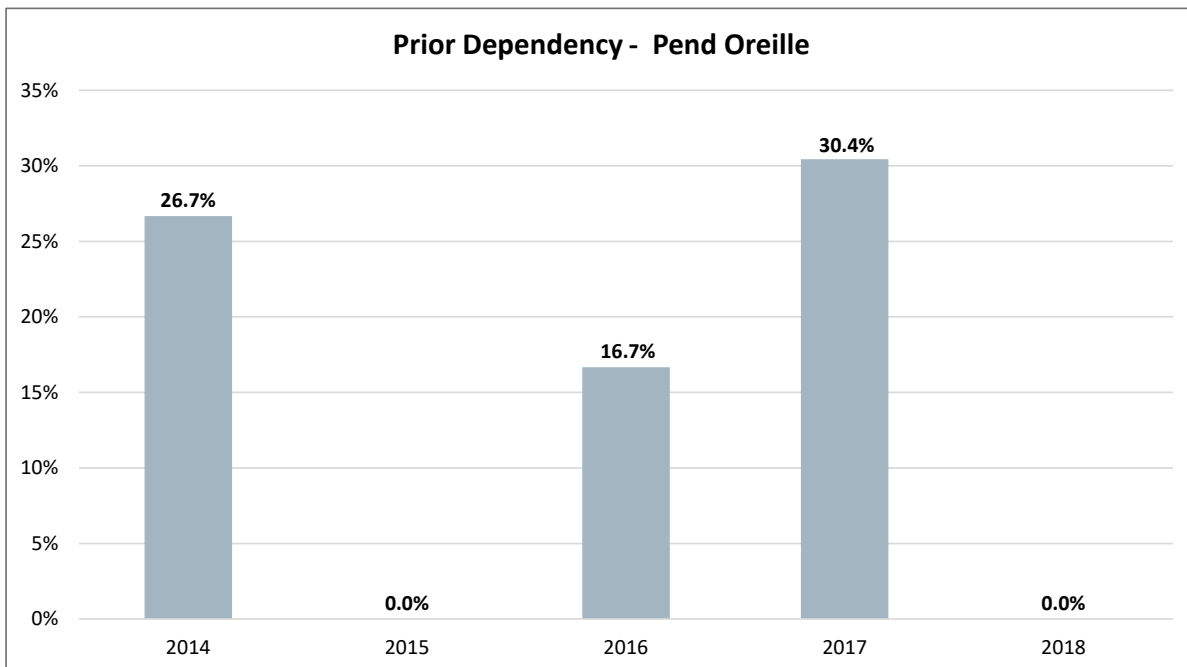
			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Pend Oreille</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	25%	11%	50%	17%	25%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	25%	37%		26%	8%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	25%	32%	17%	9%	8%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	25%	21%	33%	39%	42%
		(5) 12-17 yrs				9%	17%
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	67%	37%	67%	39%	50%
		(2) Male	33%	63%	33%	61%	50%
	<b>Race</b>	(4) White	83%	95%	100%	65%	58%
		(5) Hispanic				4%	17%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	8%	5%		22%	25%
		(7) Black-Multi	8%				
		(8) Other-Multi				9%	

# PEND OREILLE

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

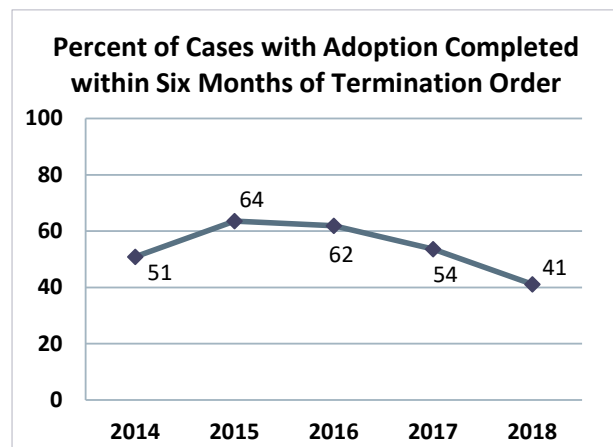
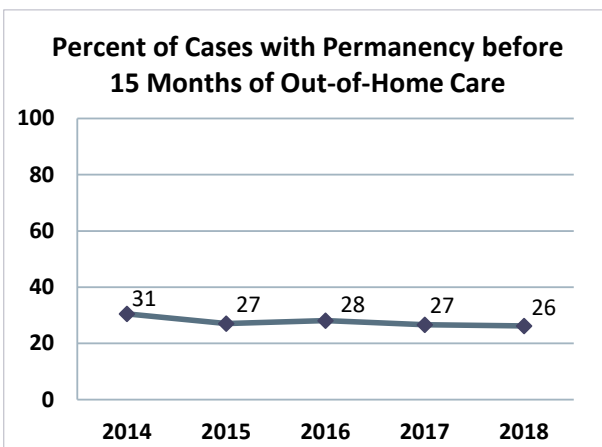
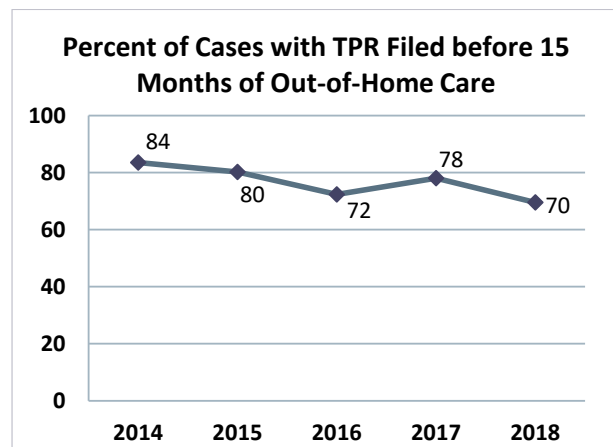
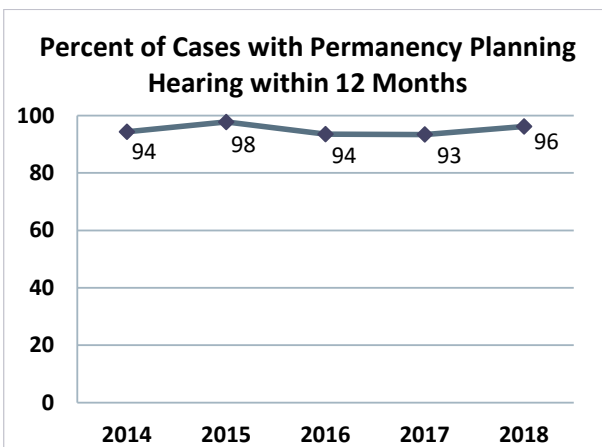
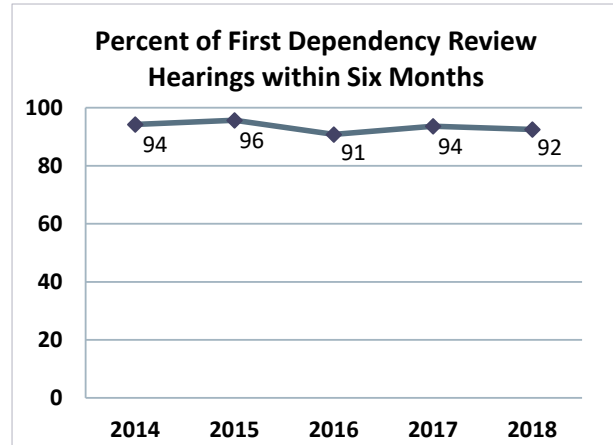
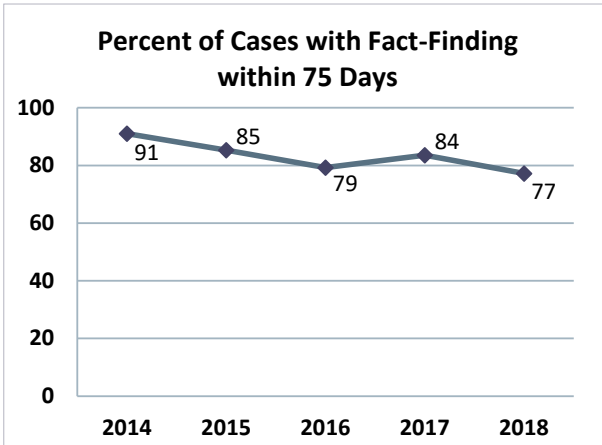


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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## PERFORMANCE MEASURES



OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

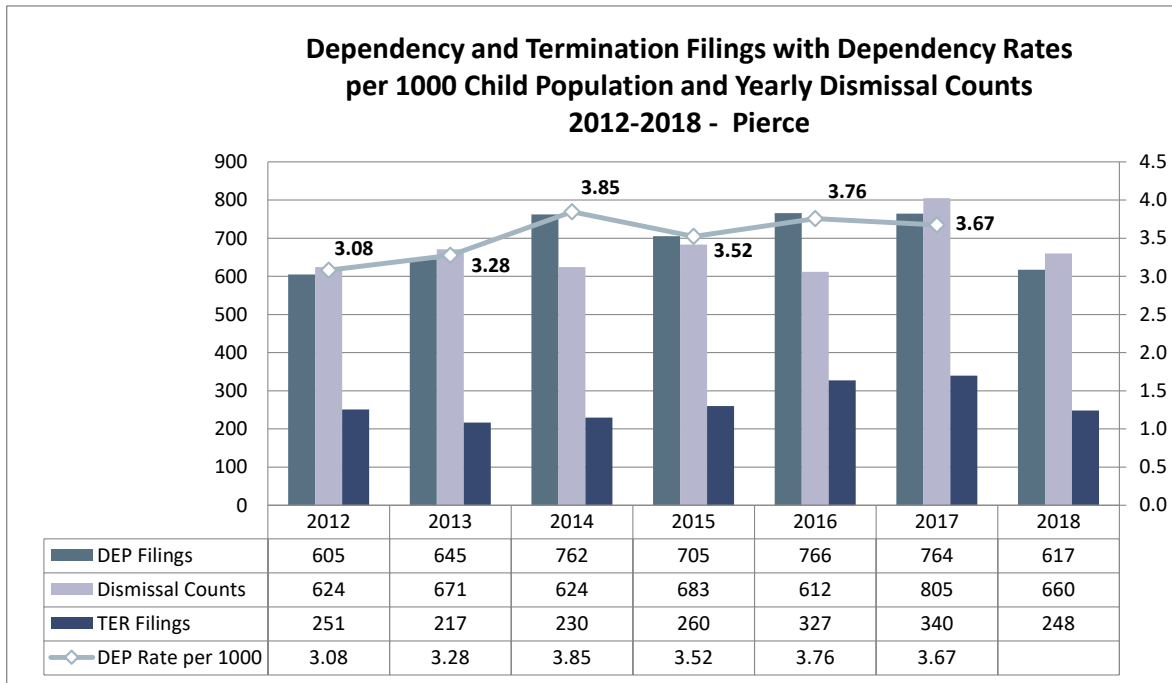
**PERMANENCY OUTCOMES**

Outcome	Values	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	29	28	27	29	31
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	5%	2%	2%	2%	1%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	31.5	18	31	39	36
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	14%	36%	10%	7%	12%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	33	26	28	33	29
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	18%	4%	10%	5%	5%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	15	17	16	17	17
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	47%	42%	47%	42%	43%

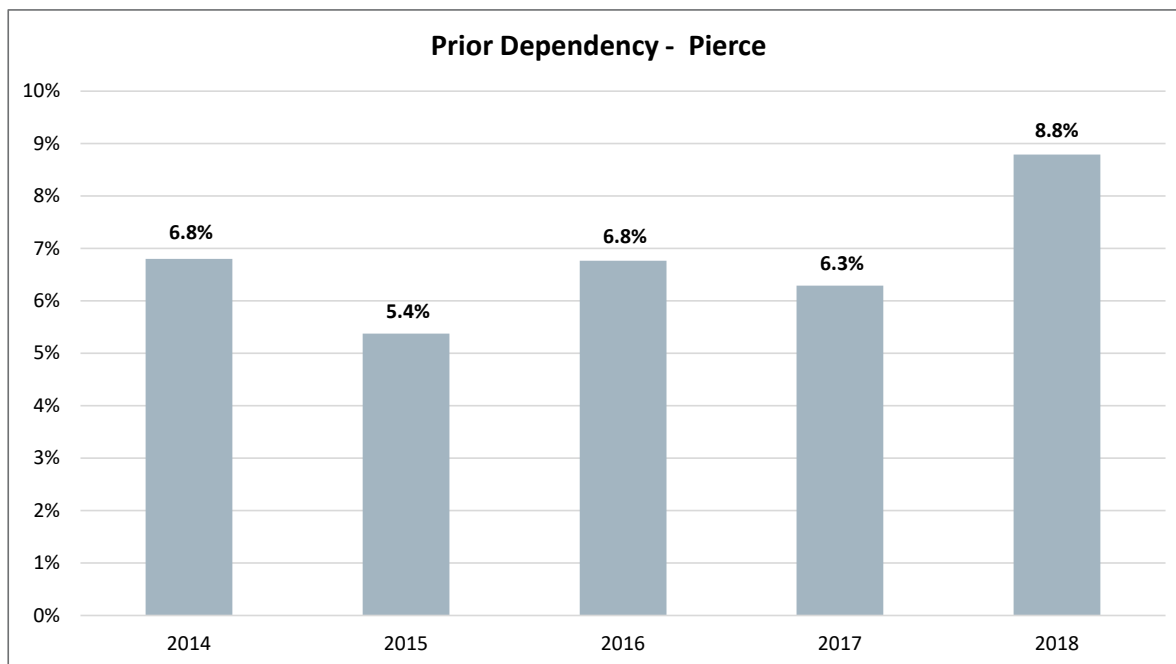
**DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION**

			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Pierce</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	27%	27%	30%	26%	35%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	15%	16%	14%	16%	12%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	16%	18%	16%	16%	13%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	26%	24%	25%	25%	23%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	15%	14%	15%	17%	16%
		(6) >17 yrs		0%	0%	0%	0%
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	48%	50%	50%	49%	51%
		(2) Male	52%	50%	50%	51%	49%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN	2%	1%	3%	2%	3%
		(2) Asian/PI	3%	5%	3%	3%	4%
		(3) Black	14%	12%	10%	11%	12%
		(4) White	49%	44%	44%	41%	40%
		(5) Hispanic	7%	10%	7%	14%	12%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	10%	9%	13%	12%	12%
(7) Black-Multi		12%	16%	15%	13%	13%	
(8) Other-Multi		4%	3%	4%	3%	3%	
(9) Unknown		0%		0%	0%	0%	

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



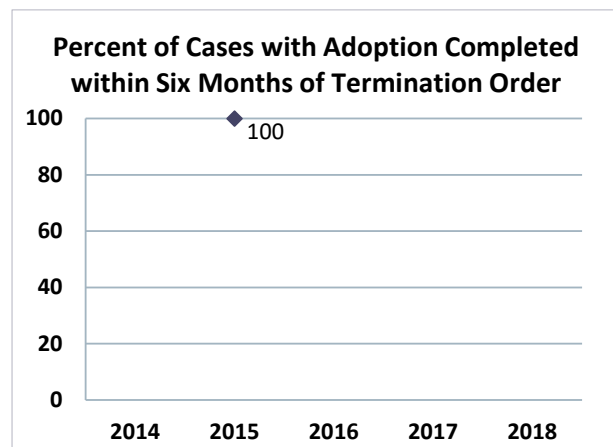
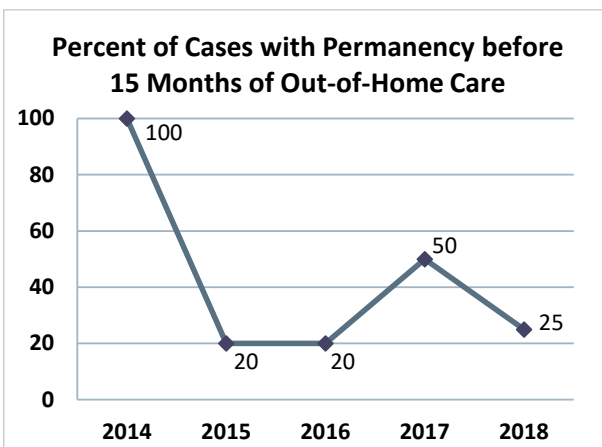
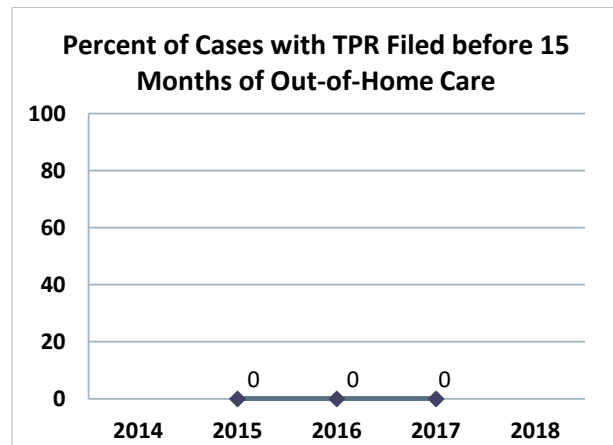
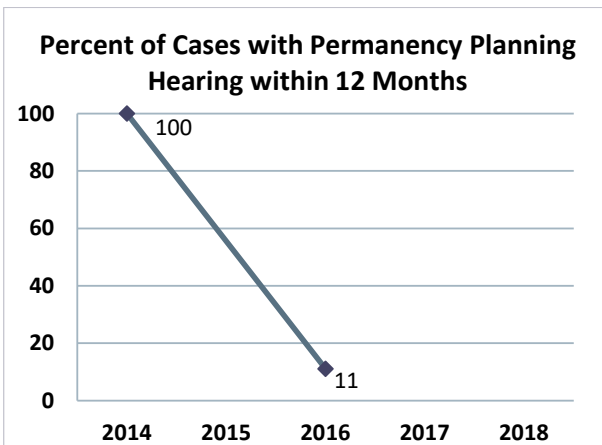
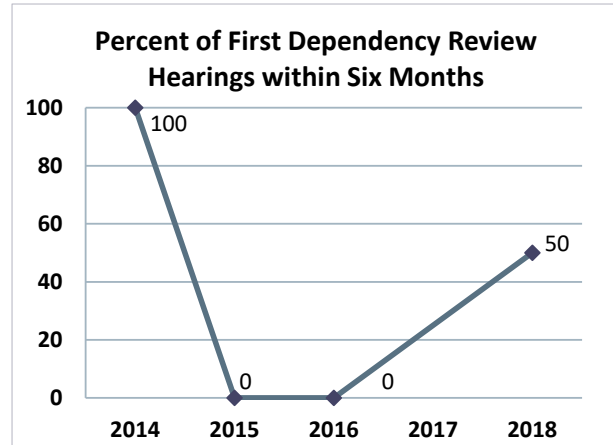
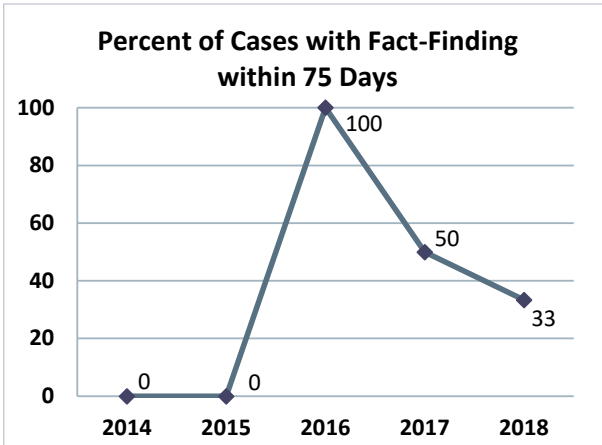
Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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# SAN JUAN

## PERFORMANCE MEASURES





## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

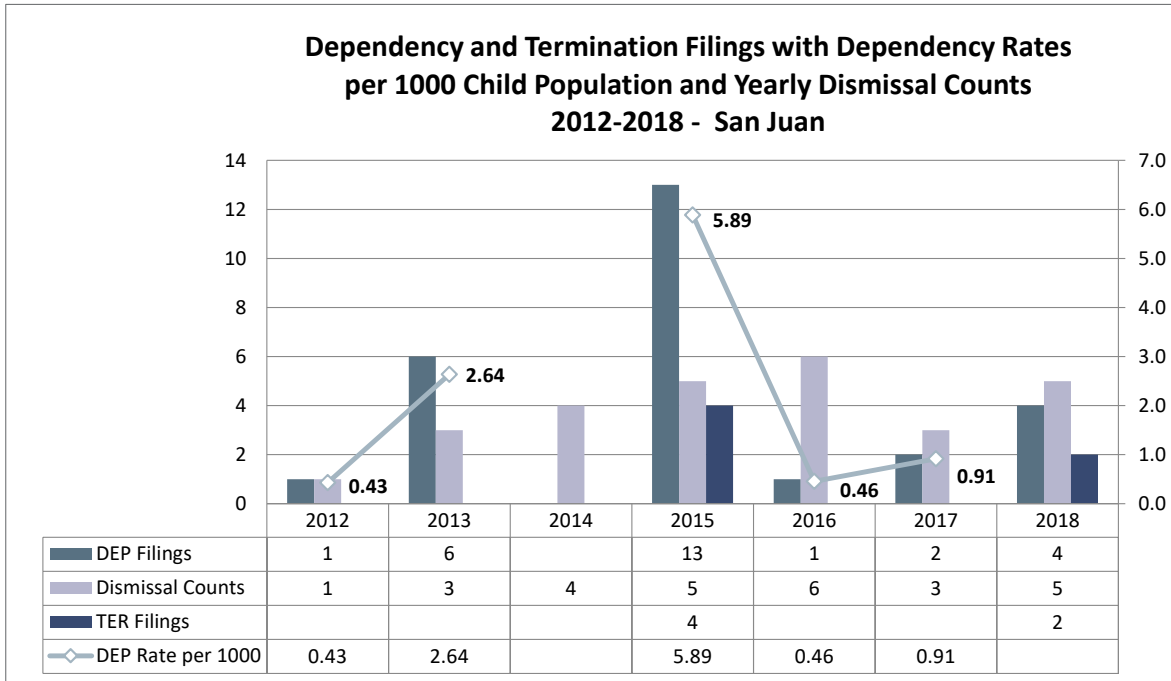
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months		24			
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%			
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months			1	26	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome			100%	0%	
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months					
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	10.5	5	17.5	4	36
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	100%	100%	0%	100%	25%

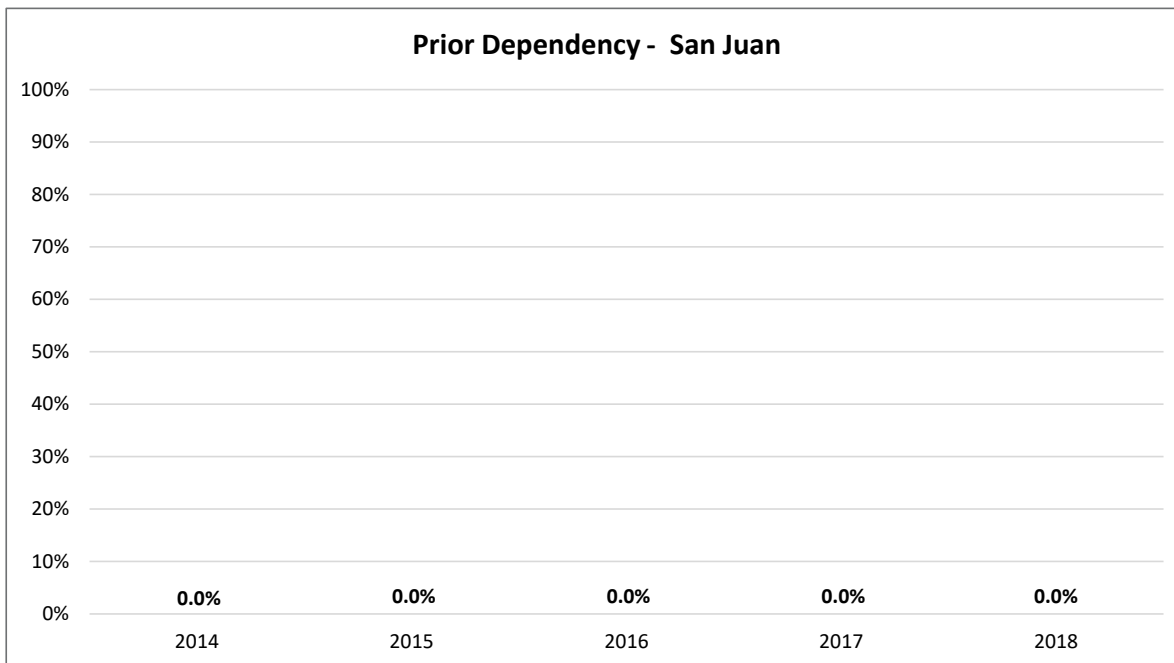
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>San Juan</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs				100%	
		(3) 3-5 yrs		8%			75%
		(4) 6-11 yrs		75%			
		(5) 12-17 yrs		17%	100%		25%
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female		67%			50%
		(2) Male		33%	100%	100%	50%
	<b>Race</b>	(4) White		83%	100%	100%	75%
		(5) Hispanic		8%			25%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi		8%			

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

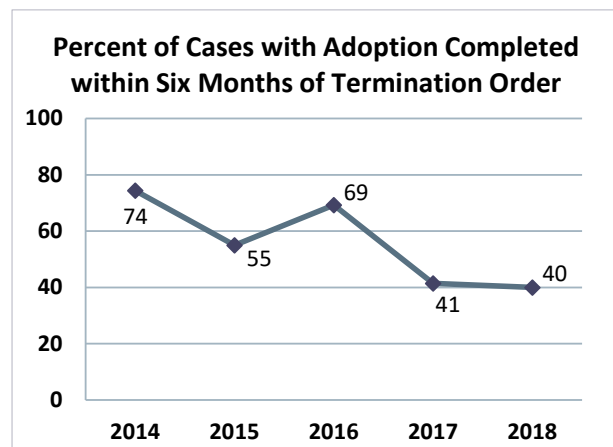
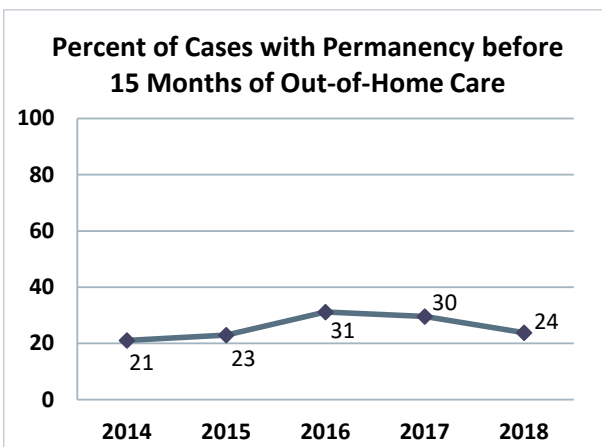
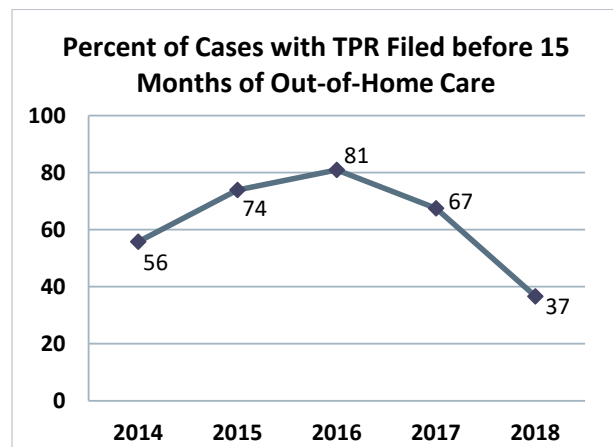
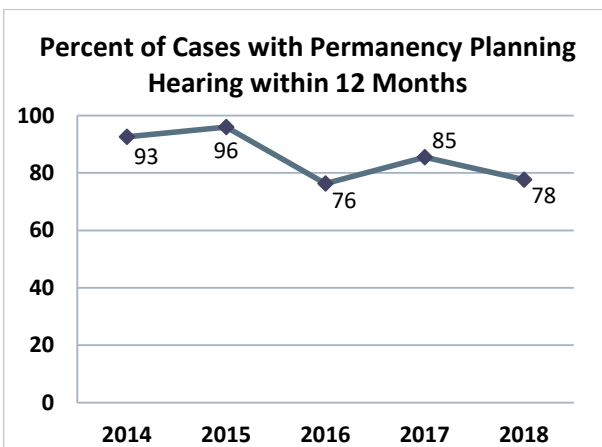
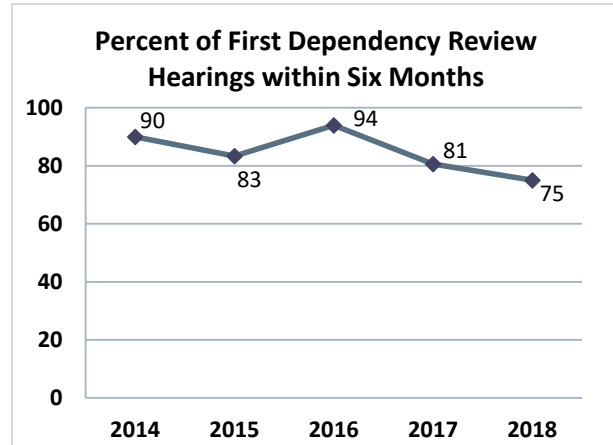
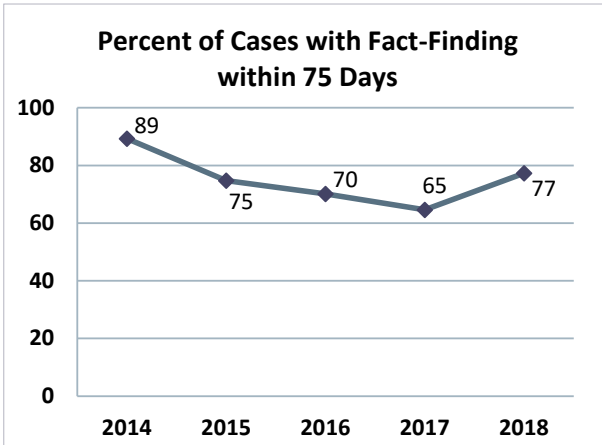


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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## PERFORMANCE MEASURES



## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

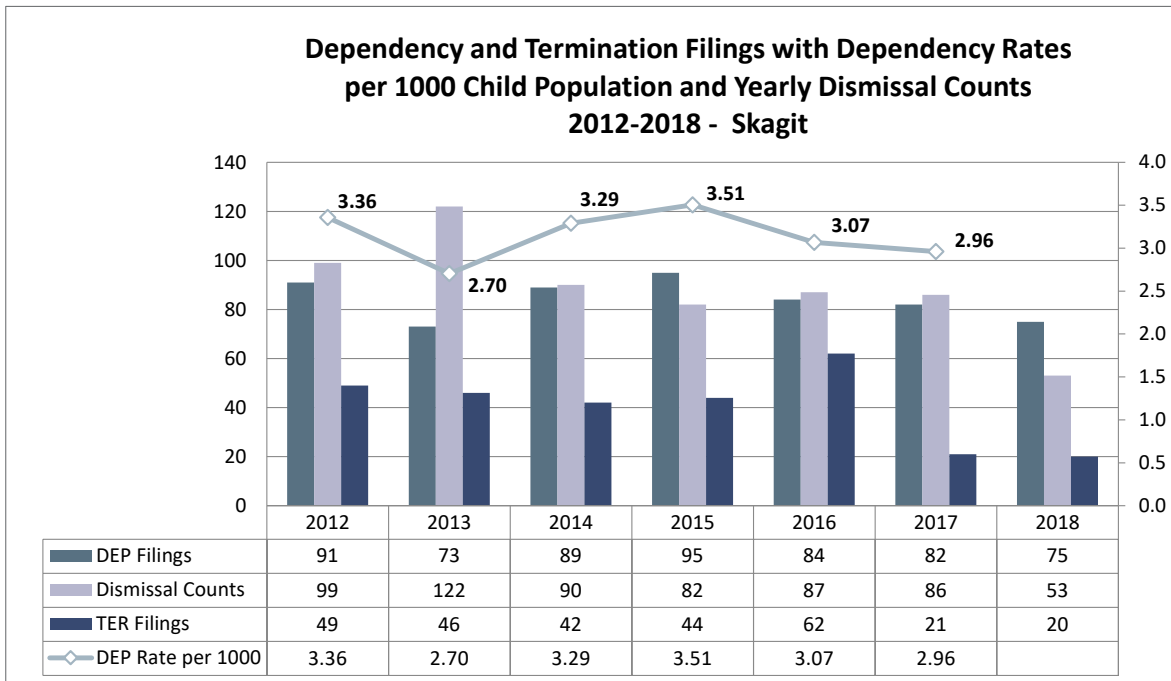
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	29	28	24	28	40
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	5%	8%	8%	0%	5%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	33	76	23	46	43
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	20%	0%	40%	0%	0%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	23		41	21	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	20%		0%	33%	
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	20	15	13	13.5	16
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	44%	45%	66%	52%	43%

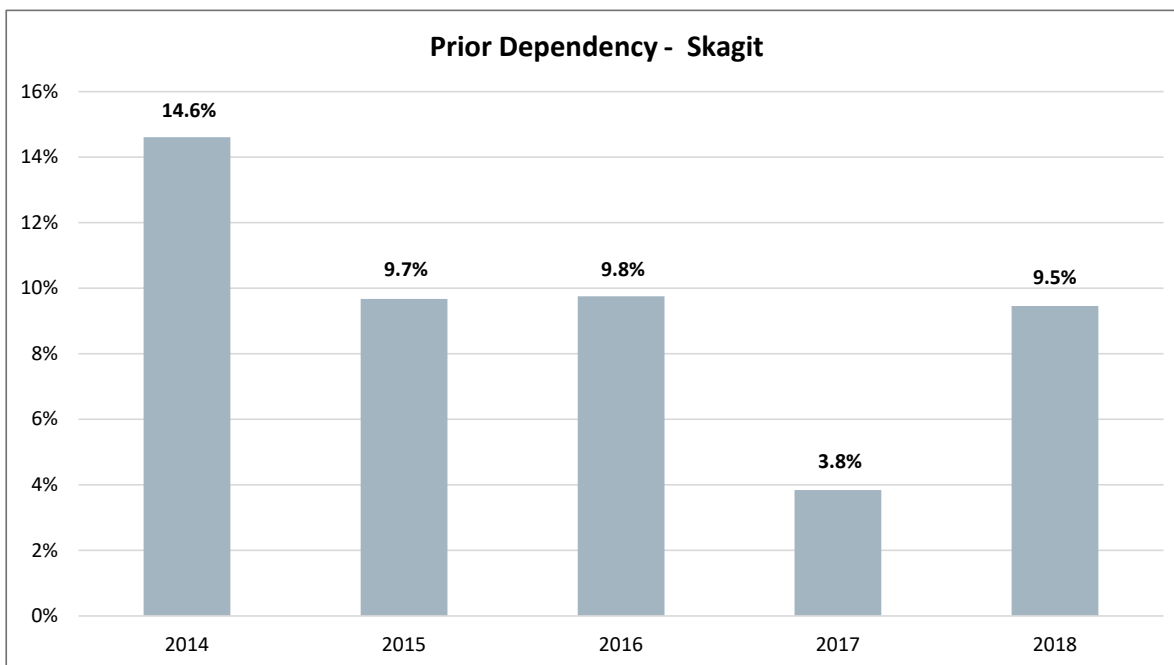
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Skagit</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	26%	29%	31%	30%	32%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	23%	15%	23%	14%	15%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	14%	15%	15%	22%	21%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	23%	17%	17%	25%	26%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	15%	23%	14%	10%	6%
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	50%	55%	54%	56%	53%
		(2) Male	50%	45%	46%	44%	47%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN	5%	8%	15%	5%	19%
		(2) Asian/PI	1%	3%	4%	1%	4%
		(3) Black	1%	2%			3%
		(4) White	66%	43%	49%	51%	46%
		(5) Hispanic	17%	21%	19%	33%	14%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	8%	13%	7%	4%	1%
		(7) Black-Multi	1%	4%	1%	1%	7%
		(8) Other-Multi	1%	5%	5%	4%	
(9) Unknown					1%	6%	

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

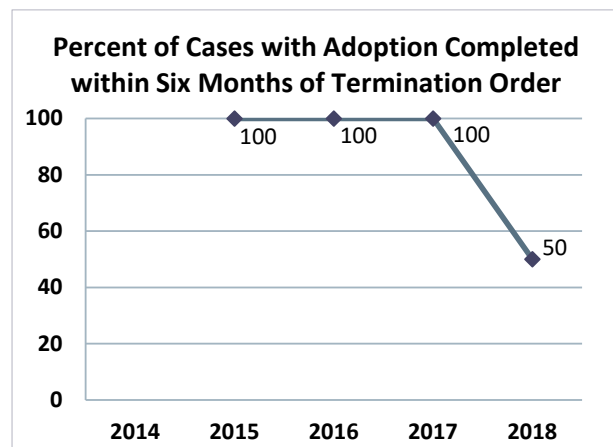
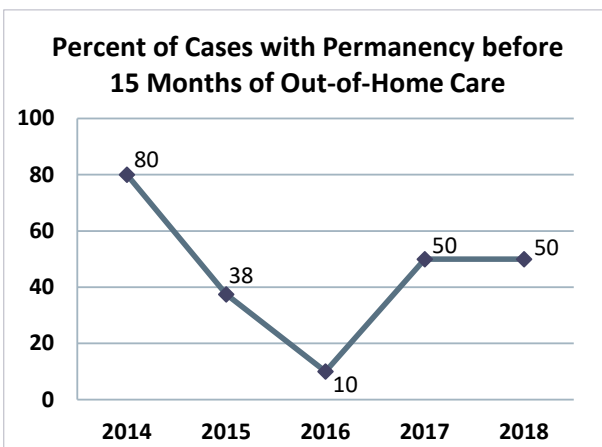
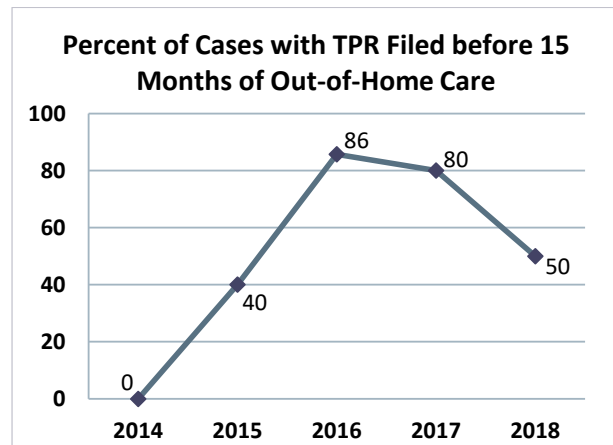
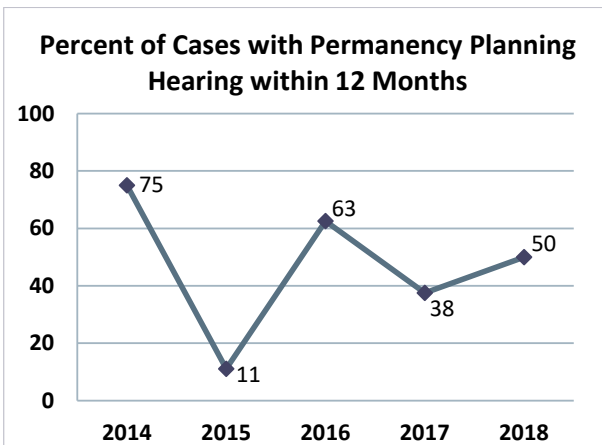
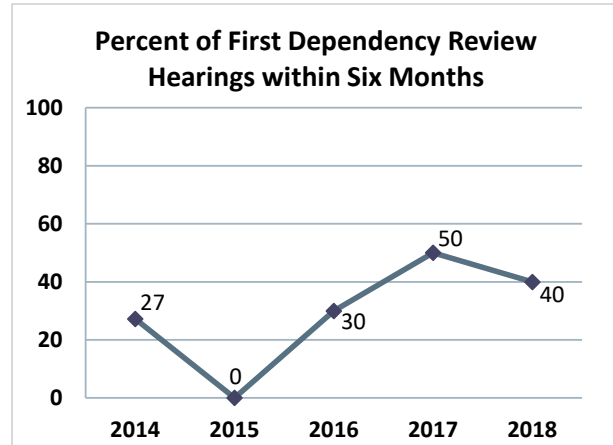
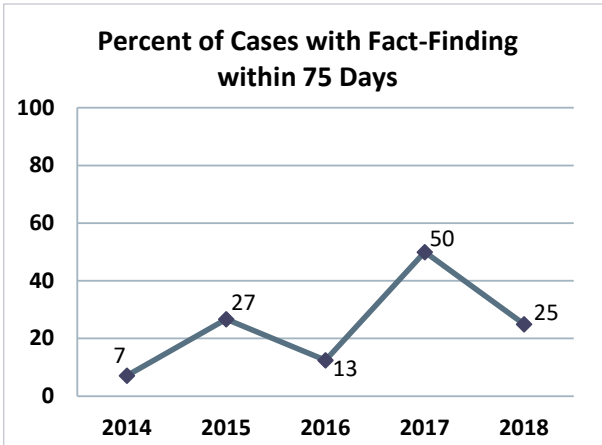


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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## PERFORMANCE MEASURES





## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

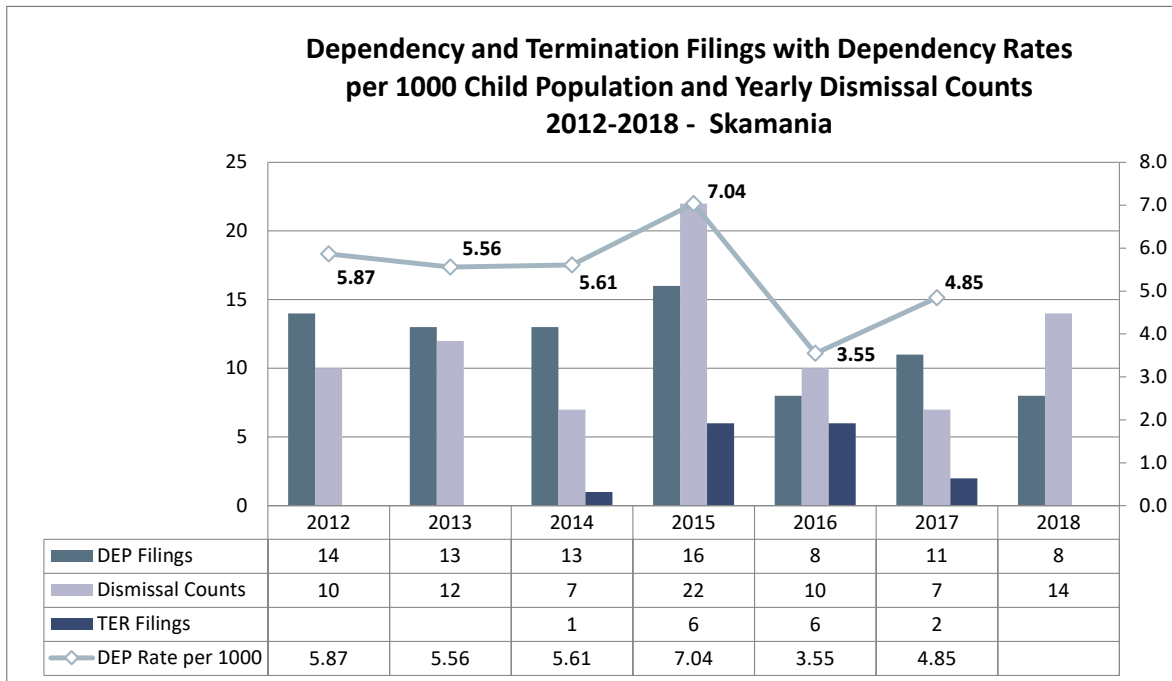
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months		27	37.5	40	29.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months		50	87		
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%	0%		
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	31	31	24		
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%		
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	9	2	16.5	0	9
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	89%	75%	25%	100%	60%

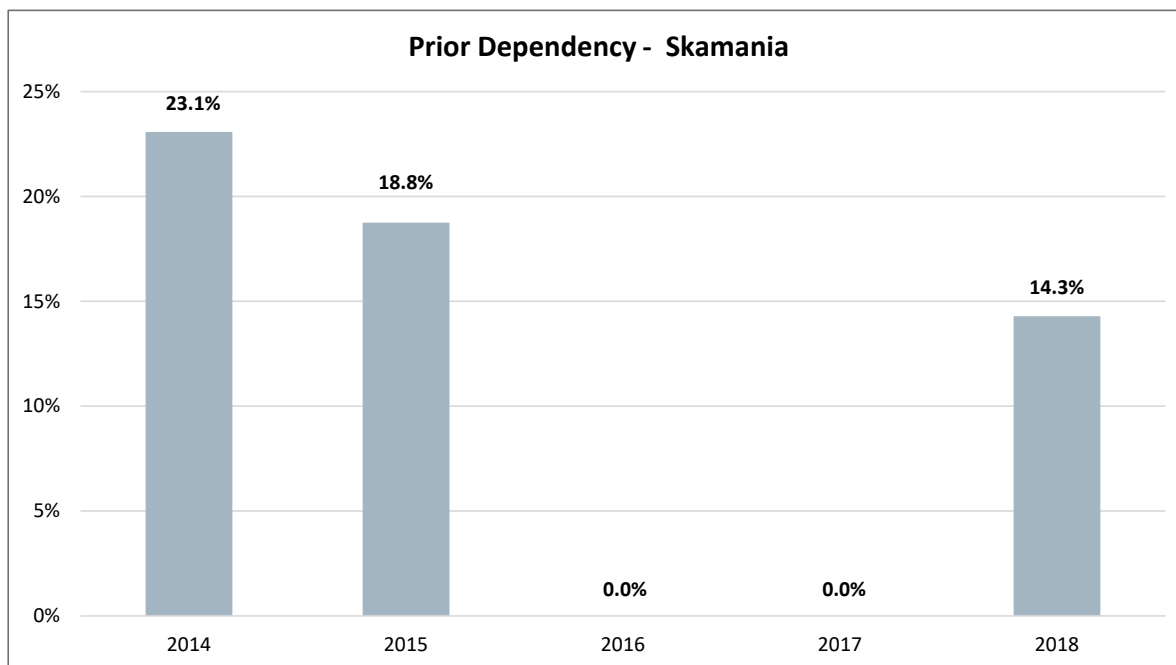
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Skamania</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs		21%	25%	36%	33%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	17%	21%	25%	9%	17%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	8%	29%			17%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	58%	29%	13%	36%	17%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	17%		38%	18%	17%
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	67%	21%	50%	55%	67%
		(2) Male	33%	79%	50%	45%	33%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN		7%	13%	9%	
		(4) White	92%	86%	75%	73%	100%
		(5) Hispanic			13%	9%	
		(7) Black-Multi	8%			9%	
		(8) Other-Multi		7%			

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

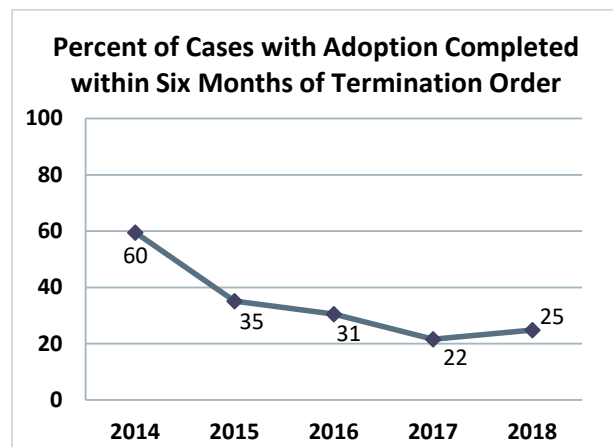
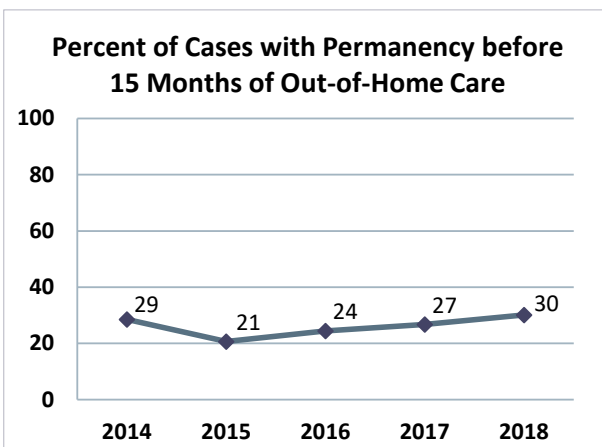
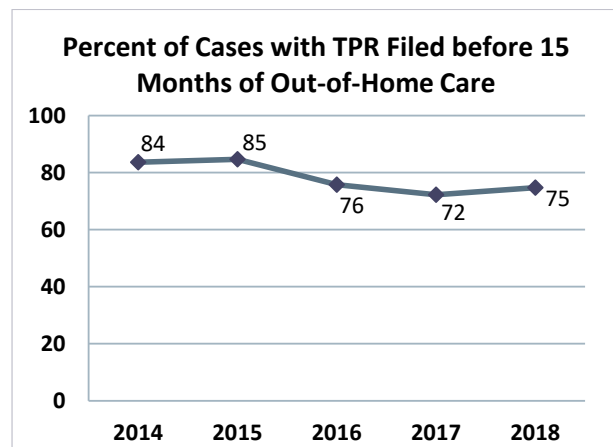
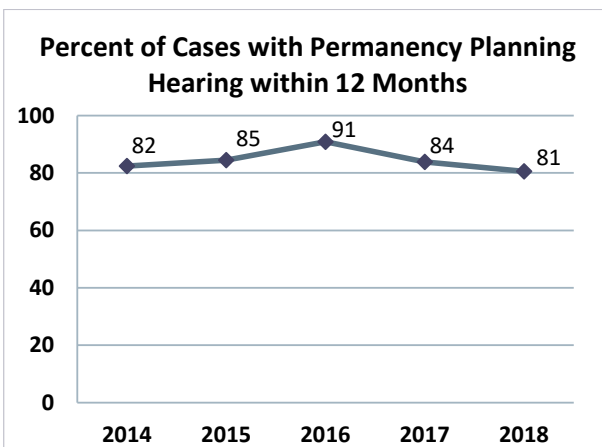
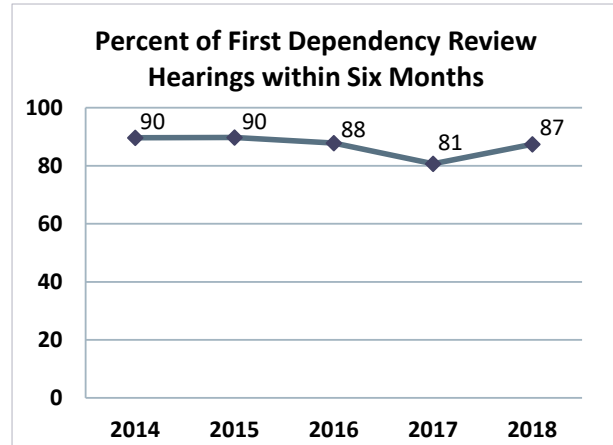
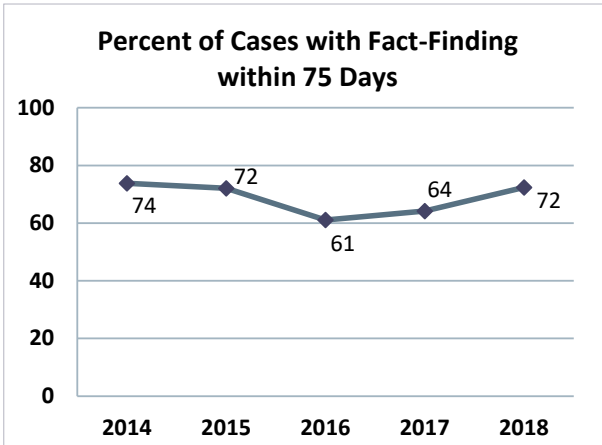


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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## PERFORMANCE MEASURES



## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

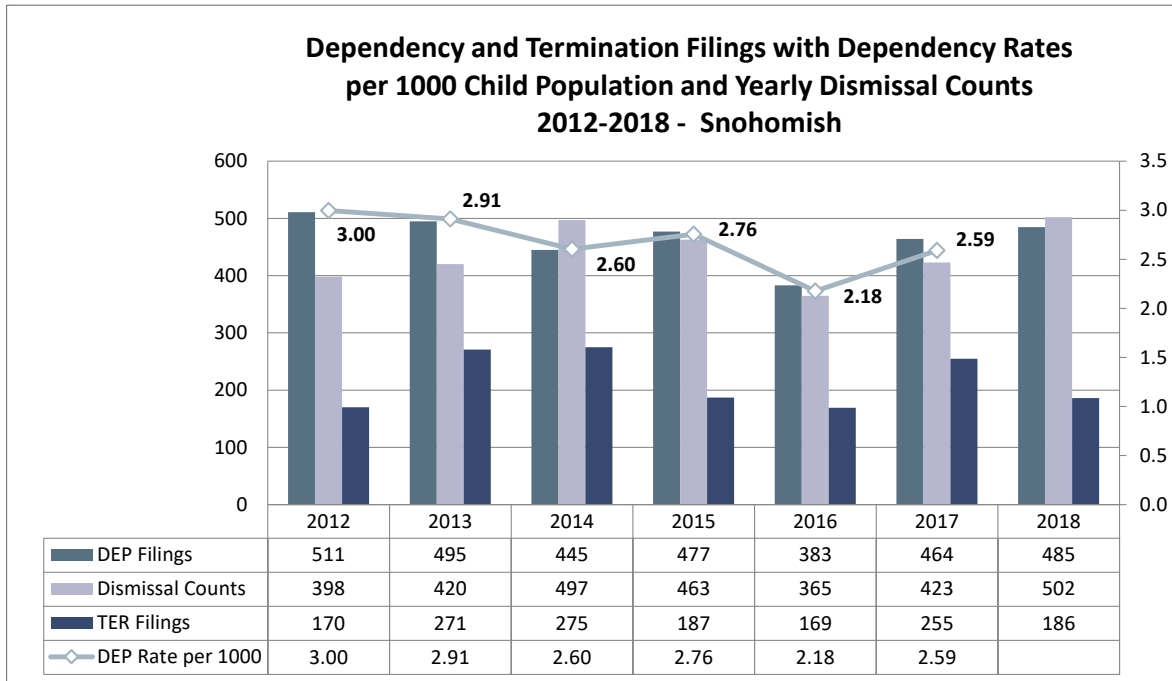
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	26	29	28	31	31
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	2%	1%	3%	0%	1%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	31.5	32	24	47	67
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	25%	8%	29%	0%	9%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	20	23	28	24	24
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	35%	29%	18%	19%	21%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	15	17	17	15	14
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	48%	35%	40%	47%	51%

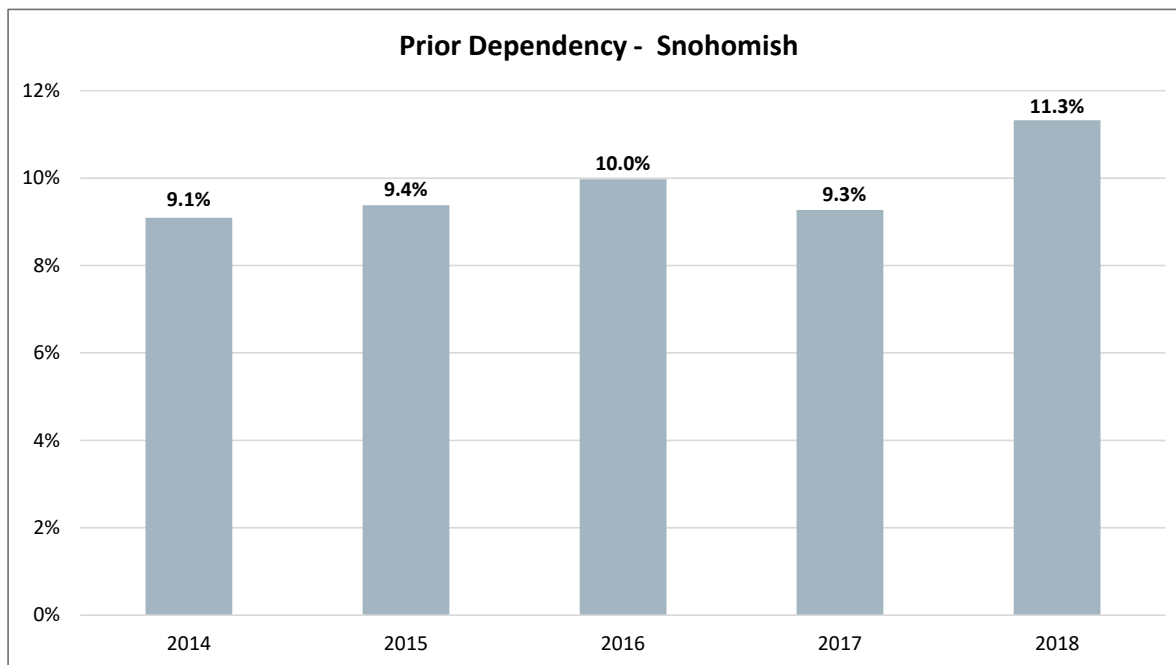
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Snohomish</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	31%	31%	31%	31%	29%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	16%	15%	16%	17%	17%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	18%	19%	15%	21%	17%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	23%	23%	25%	21%	23%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	12%	13%	12%	10%	13%
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	44%	48%	52%	48%	51%
		(2) Male	56%	52%	48%	52%	49%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN	8%	6%	5%	4%	5%
		(2) Asian/PI	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%
		(3) Black	4%	4%	6%	3%	5%
		(4) White	61%	59%	59%	59%	60%
		(5) Hispanic	13%	12%	12%	13%	10%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	5%	8%	6%	4%	5%
		(7) Black-Multi	6%	6%	9%	12%	8%
		(8) Other-Multi	1%	3%	2%	3%	1%
(9) Unknown			0%	0%	0%	4%	

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

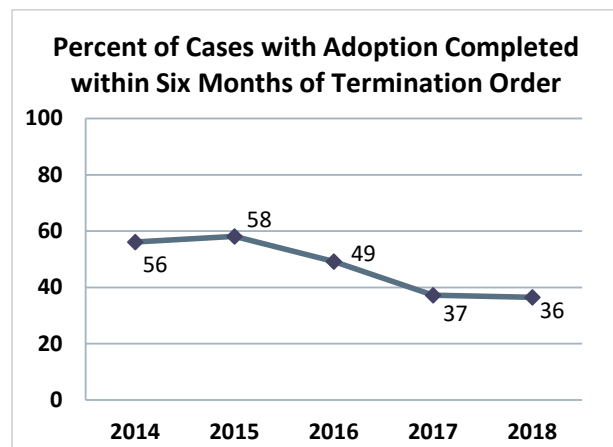
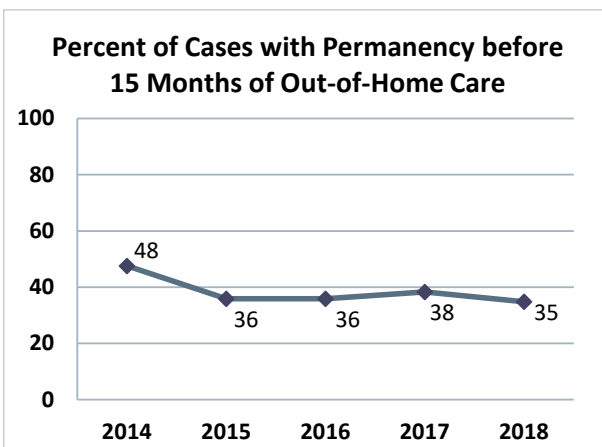
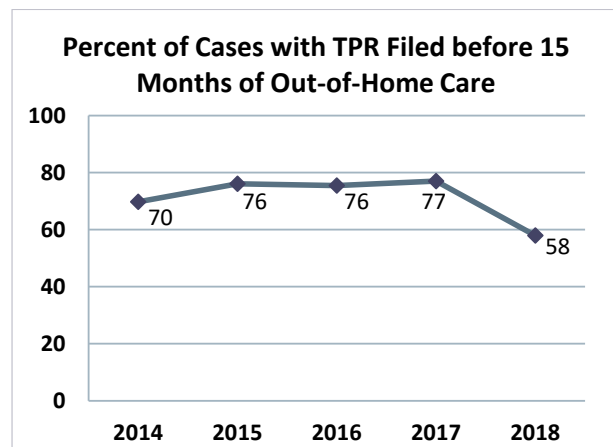
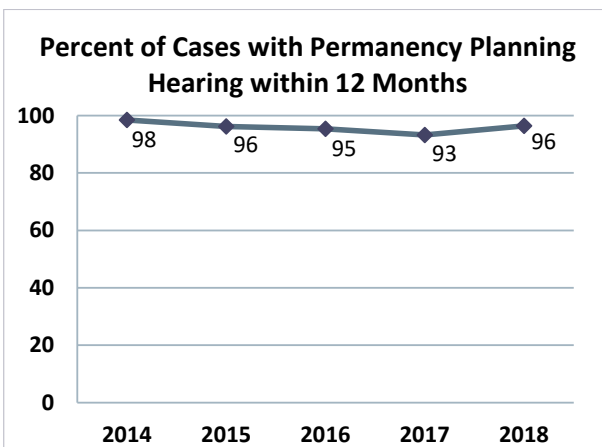
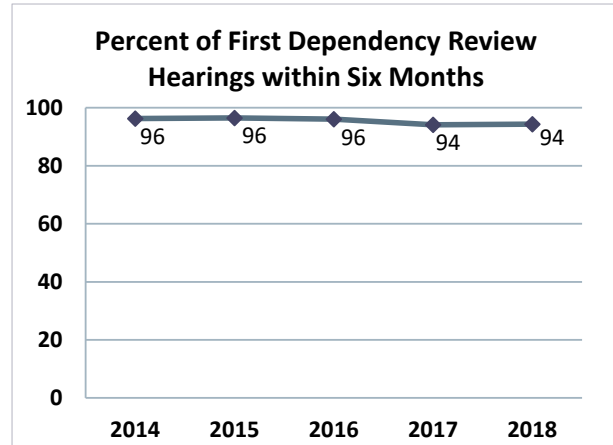
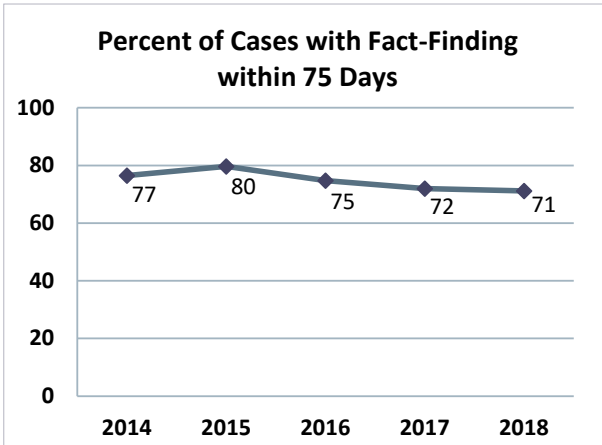


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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## PERFORMANCE MEASURES





## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

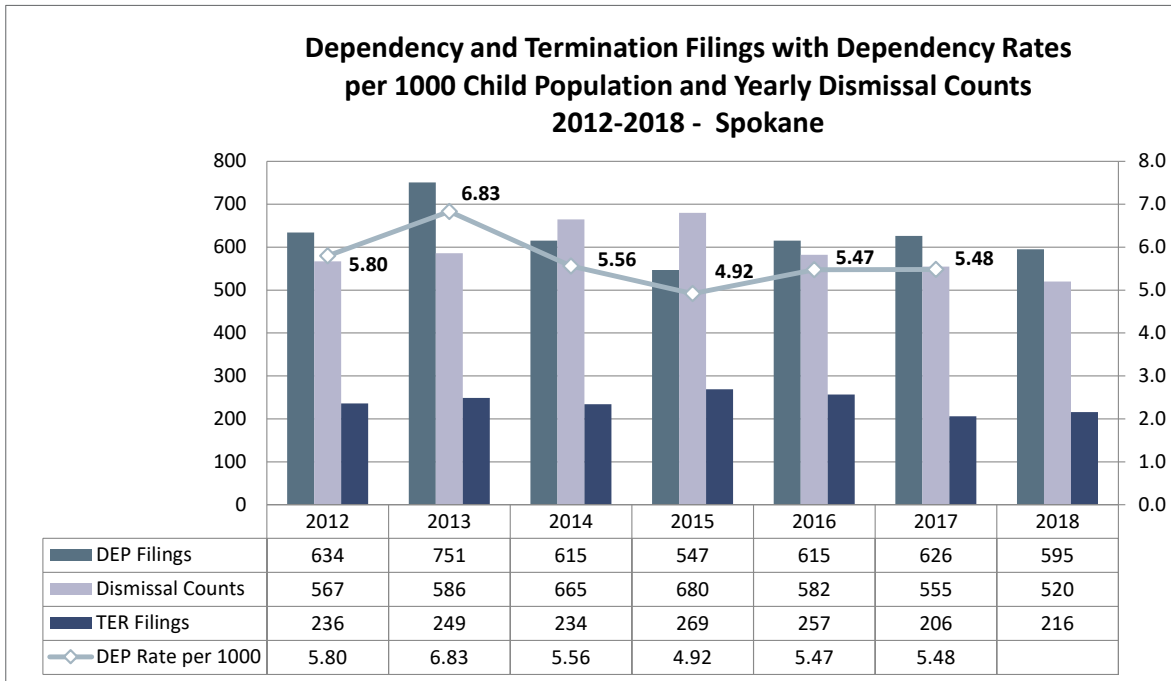
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	24	24	28	27	28
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	9%	8%	5%	3%	1%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	49	76	52.5	54.5	57
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	10%	22%	17%	0%	0%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	14	20	18.5	21	17
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	57%	27%	28%	24%	30%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	11.5	14	12	12	12
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	66%	52%	58%	64%	59%

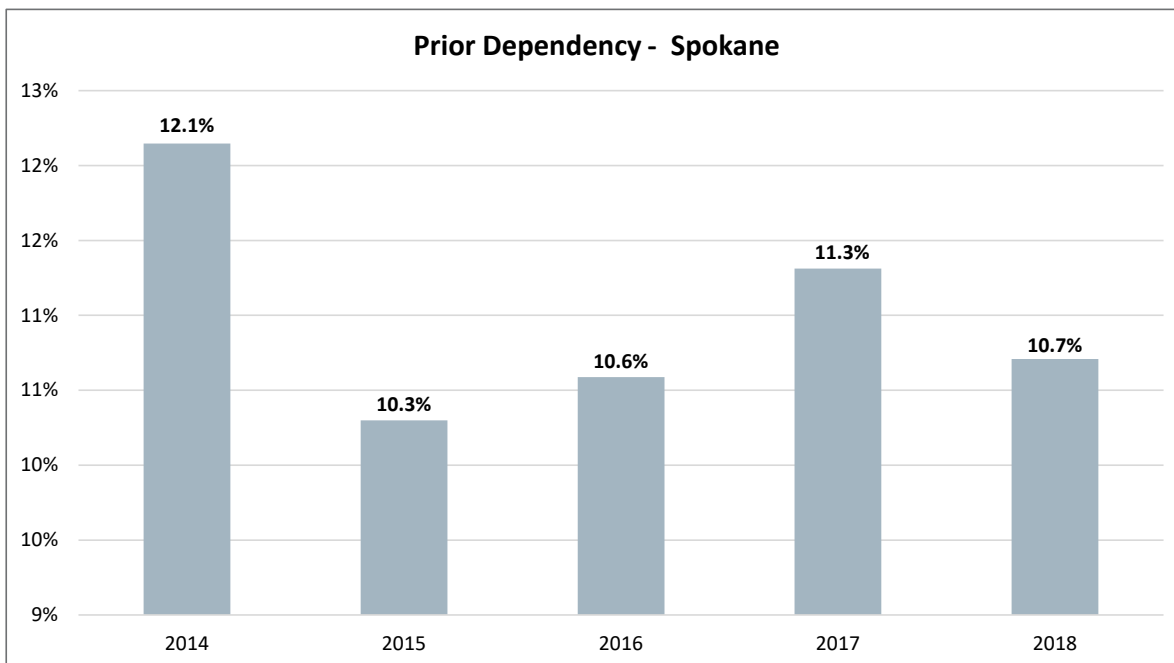
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Spokane</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	27%	28%	30%	32%	29%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	16%	20%	18%	13%	15%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	17%	18%	17%	17%	15%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	28%	24%	24%	24%	26%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	12%	9%	10%	13%	14%
		(6) >17 yrs		1%		1%	1%
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	46%	49%	43%	49%	49%
		(2) Male	54%	51%	57%	51%	51%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN	7%	6%	3%	3%	3%
		(2) Asian/PI	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%
		(3) Black	5%	4%	2%	4%	1%
		(4) White	55%	57%	55%	57%	58%
		(5) Hispanic	9%	8%	10%	7%	9%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	11%	13%	20%	18%	16%
		(7) Black-Multi	8%	10%	7%	8%	7%
(8) Other-Multi		3%	1%	2%	3%	5%	
(9) Unknown		0%	0%	0%		0%	

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

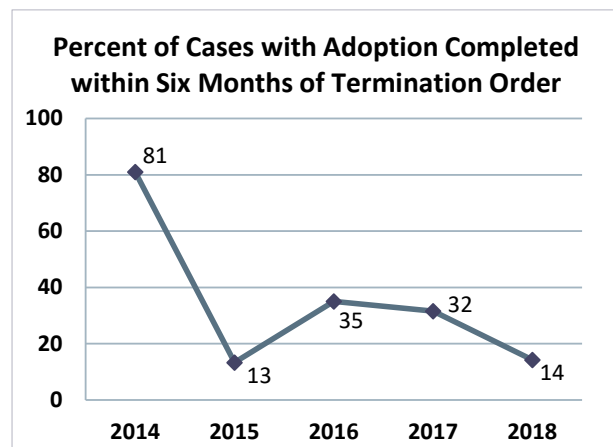
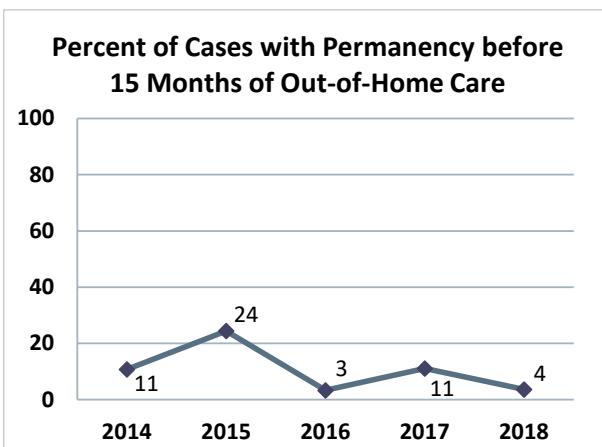
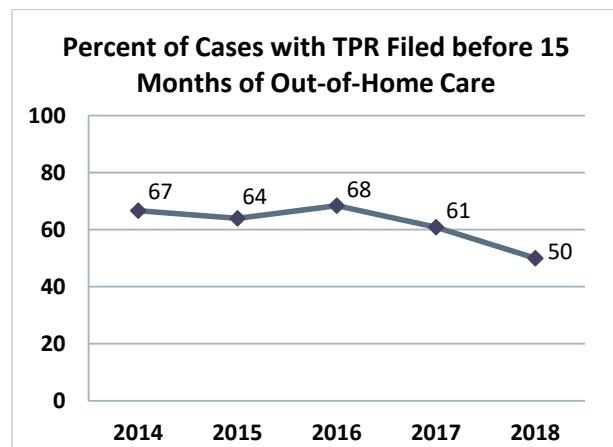
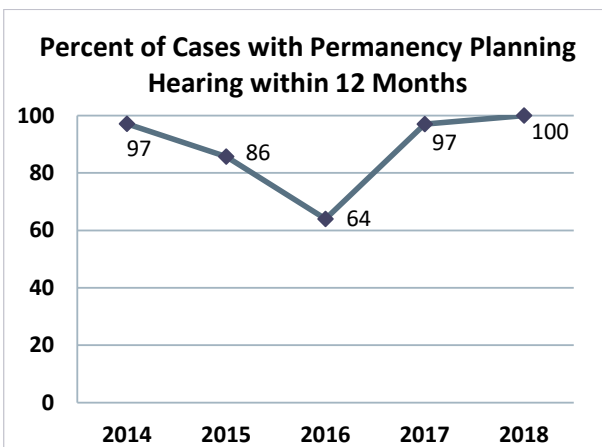
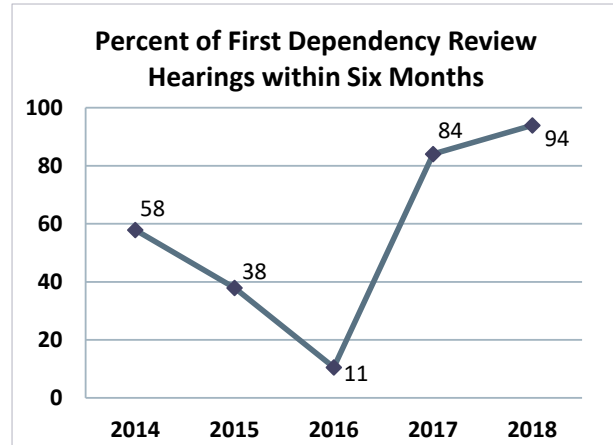
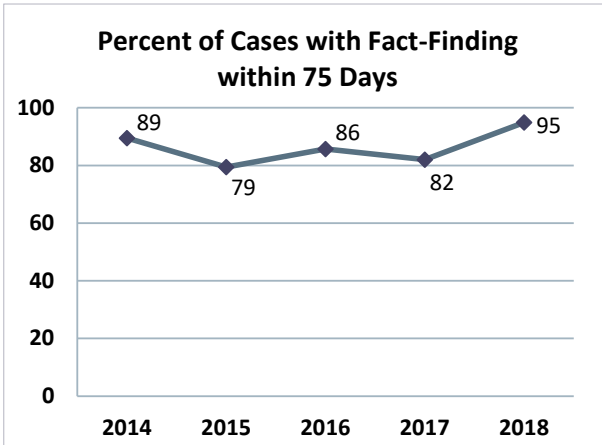


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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## PERFORMANCE MEASURES



## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

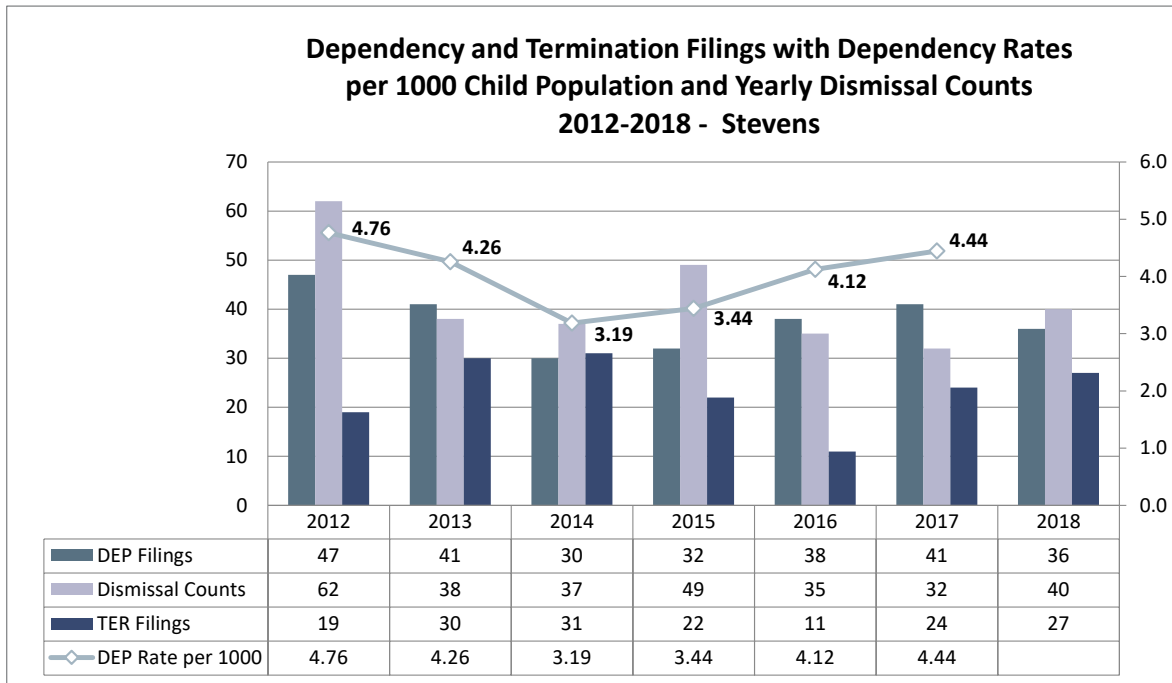
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	27	21	34	28	25
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	19%	11%	5%	5%	0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	56.5	73.5	122	136.5	98.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	16	36	15	46	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	33%	0%	0%	
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	18	21.5	23.5	27	21.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	44%	0%	40%	10%

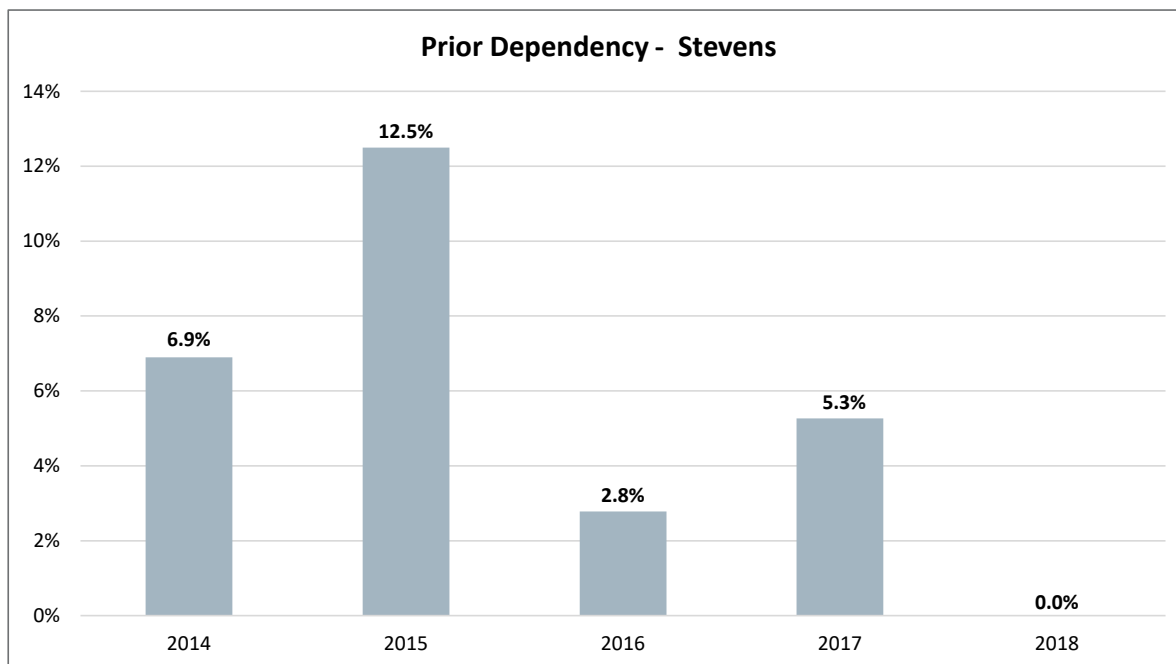
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Stevens</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	24%	22%	42%	22%	28%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	10%	13%	13%	22%	11%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	10%	22%	13%	15%	25%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	38%	28%	26%	29%	33%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	17%	16%	3%	12%	3%
		(6) >17 yrs			3%		
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	59%	50%	61%	54%	61%
		(2) Male	41%	50%	39%	46%	39%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN				2%	11%
		(3) Black		3%			
		(4) White	66%	69%	66%	76%	67%
		(5) Hispanic	10%	9%	8%	12%	
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	24%	6%	21%	5%	11%
		(7) Black-Multi			5%		8%
		(8) Other-Multi		13%		5%	3%

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



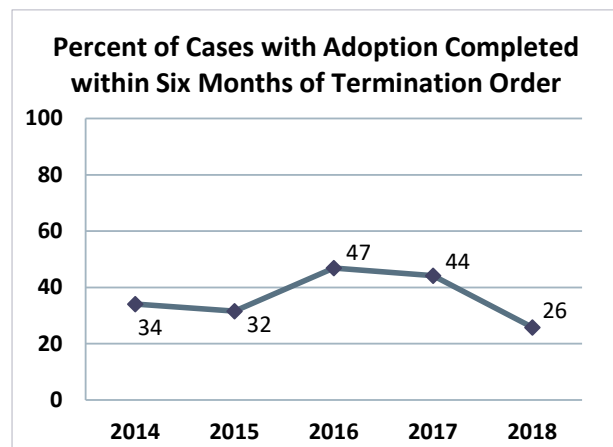
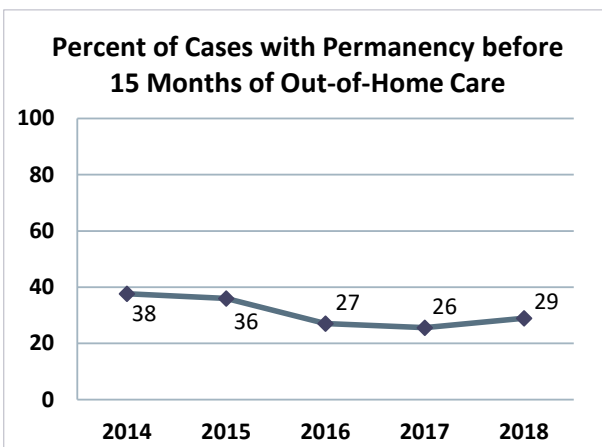
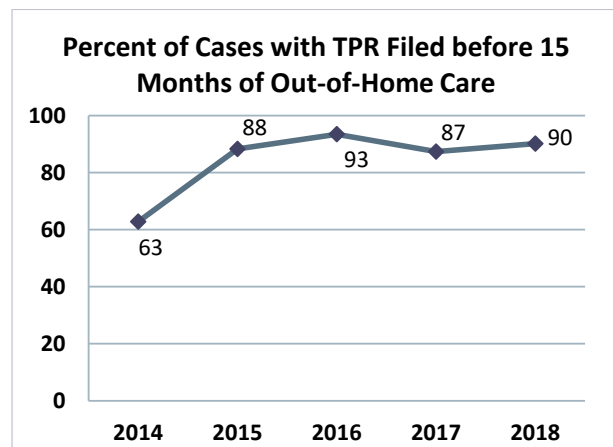
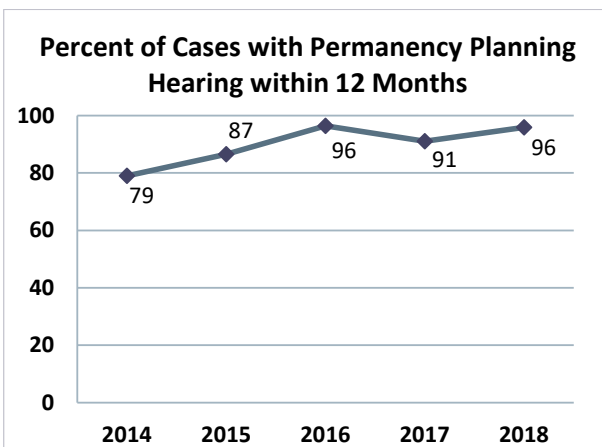
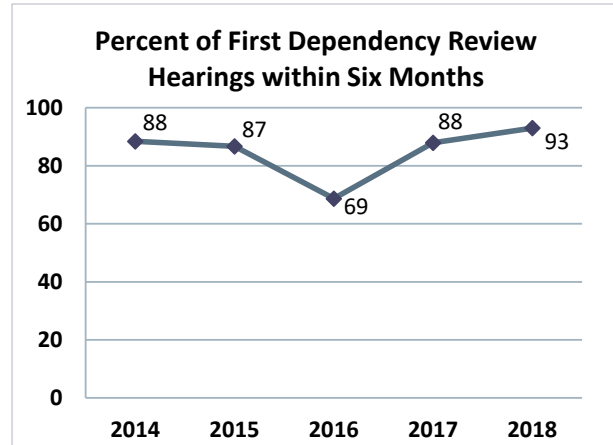
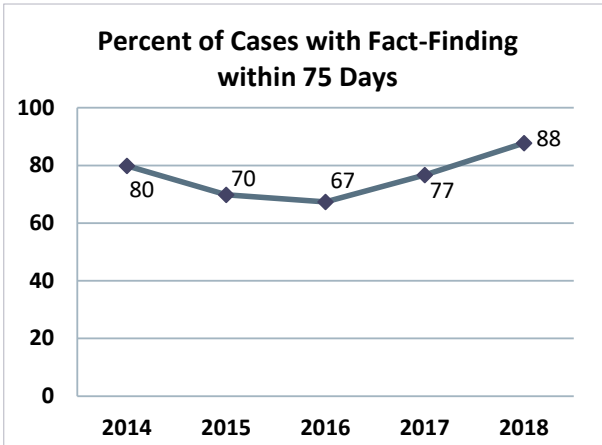
Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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# THURSTON

## PERFORMANCE MEASURES





## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

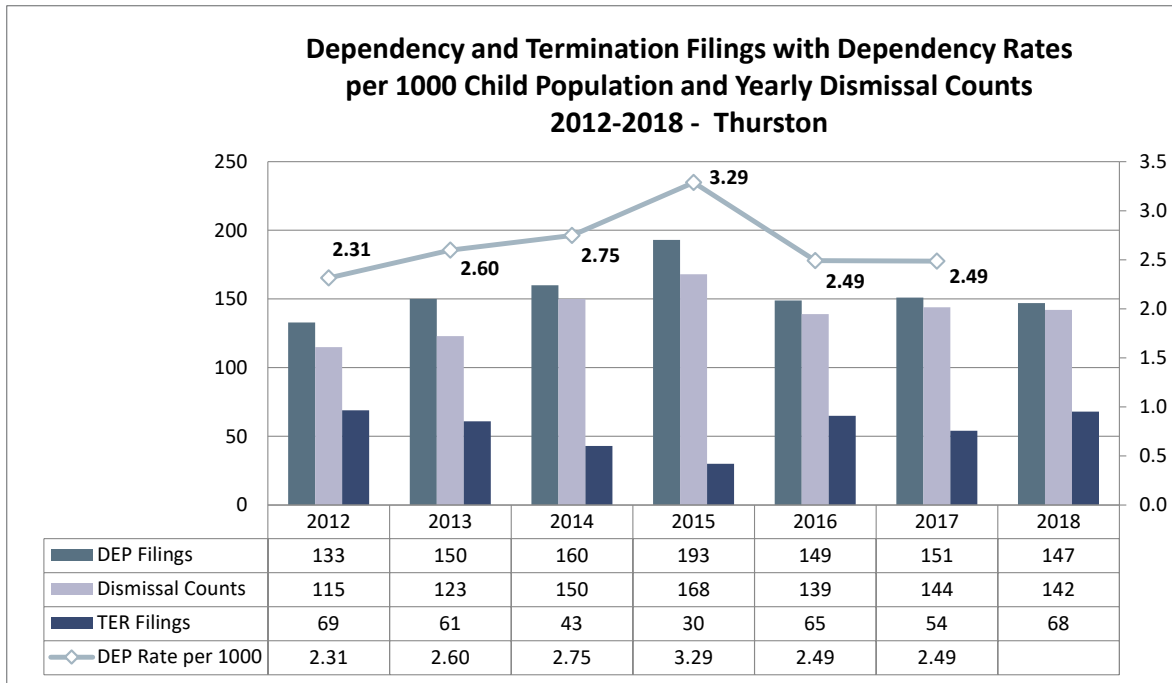
Outcome	Values	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	25	31	26.5	32	28
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	9%	5%	6%	7%	9%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	25	22.5	21	31	59.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	8%	50%	25%	0%	0%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	18	9	13	22	25
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	39%	67%	50%	23%	18%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	9	15	17	16	16
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	60%	49%	33%	43%	42%

### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

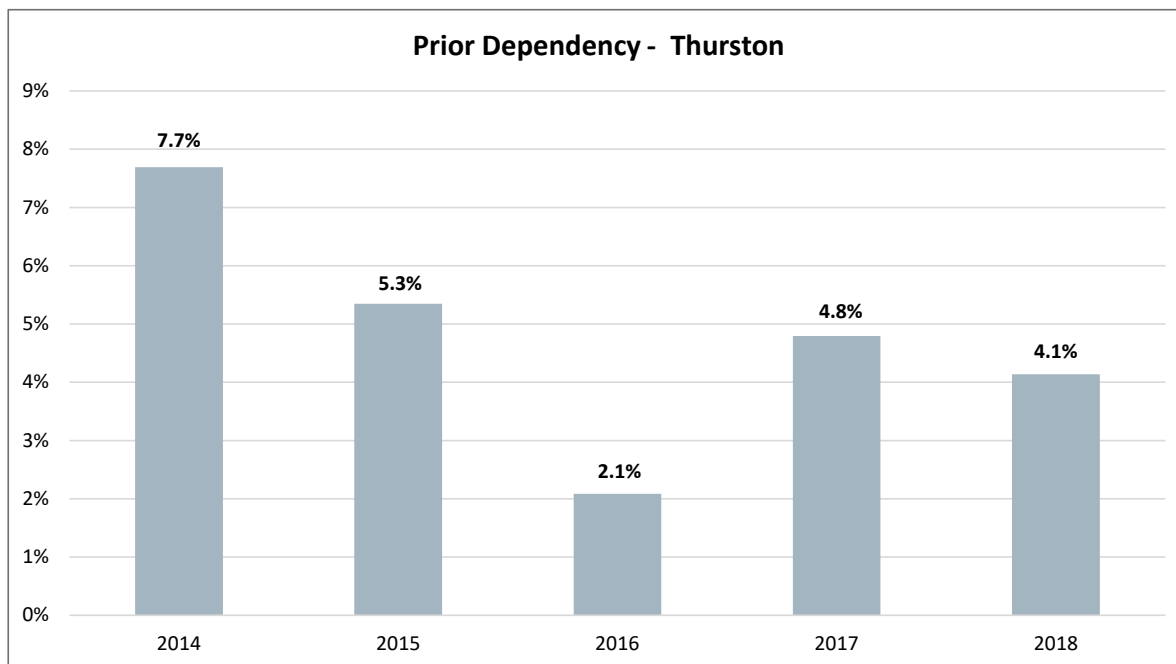
			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Thurston</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	27%	24%	33%	27%	27%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	14%	19%	13%	16%	17%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	19%	16%	18%	20%	17%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	23%	24%	21%	20%	22%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	17%	17%	15%	17%	18%
		(6) >17 yrs		1%			
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	46%	49%	43%	45%	56%
		(2) Male	54%	51%	57%	55%	44%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN	4%	3%	4%	5%	1%
		(2) Asian/PI	1%	1%	2%	3%	
		(3) Black	8%	6%	6%	3%	6%
		(4) White	63%	65%	66%	54%	66%
		(5) Hispanic	11%	9%	8%	13%	12%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	4%	9%	6%	11%	6%
		(7) Black-Multi	5%	6%	1%	8%	6%
		(8) Other-Multi	2%	2%	6%	3%	1%
		(9) Unknown	1%	1%			2%

# THURSTON

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

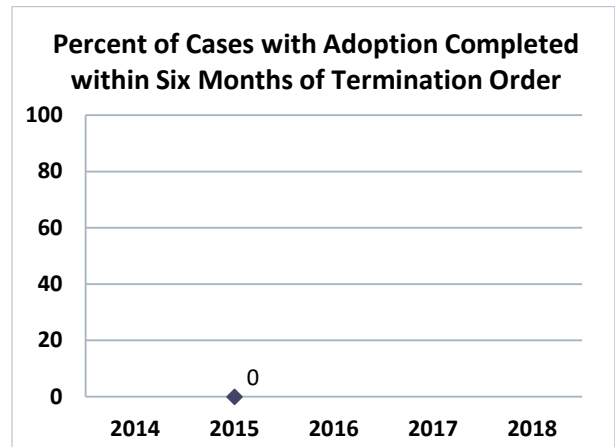
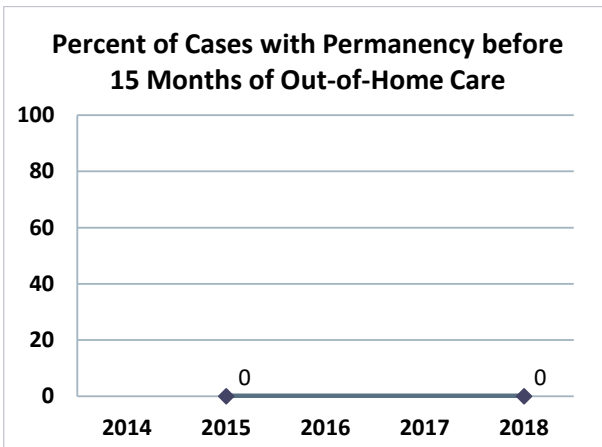
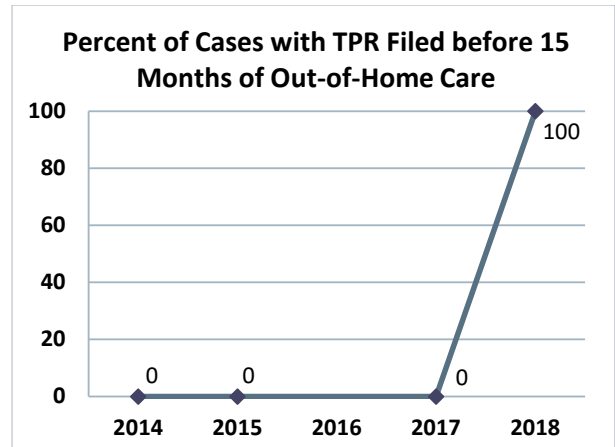
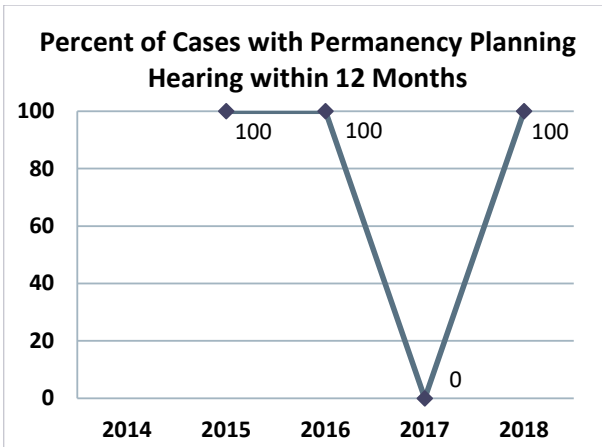
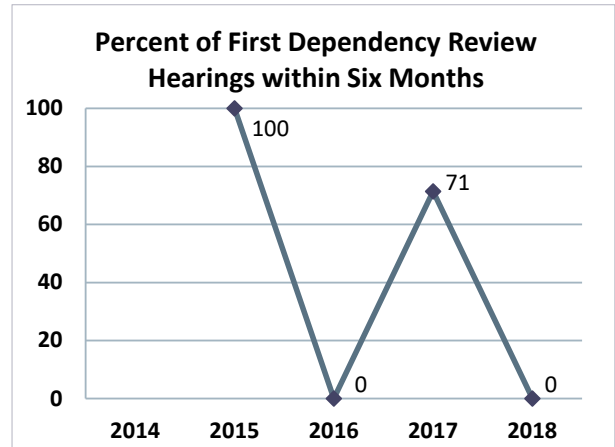
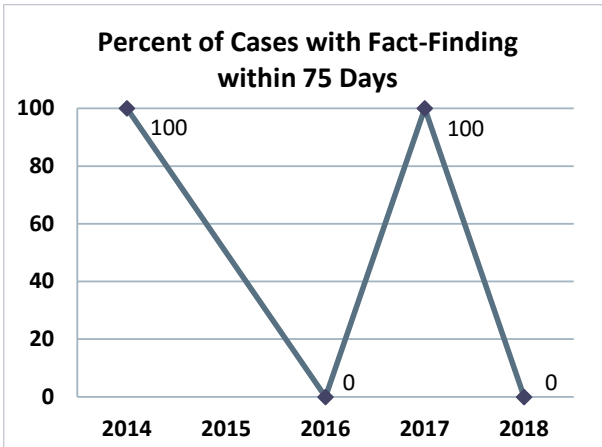


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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## PERFORMANCE MEASURES



## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

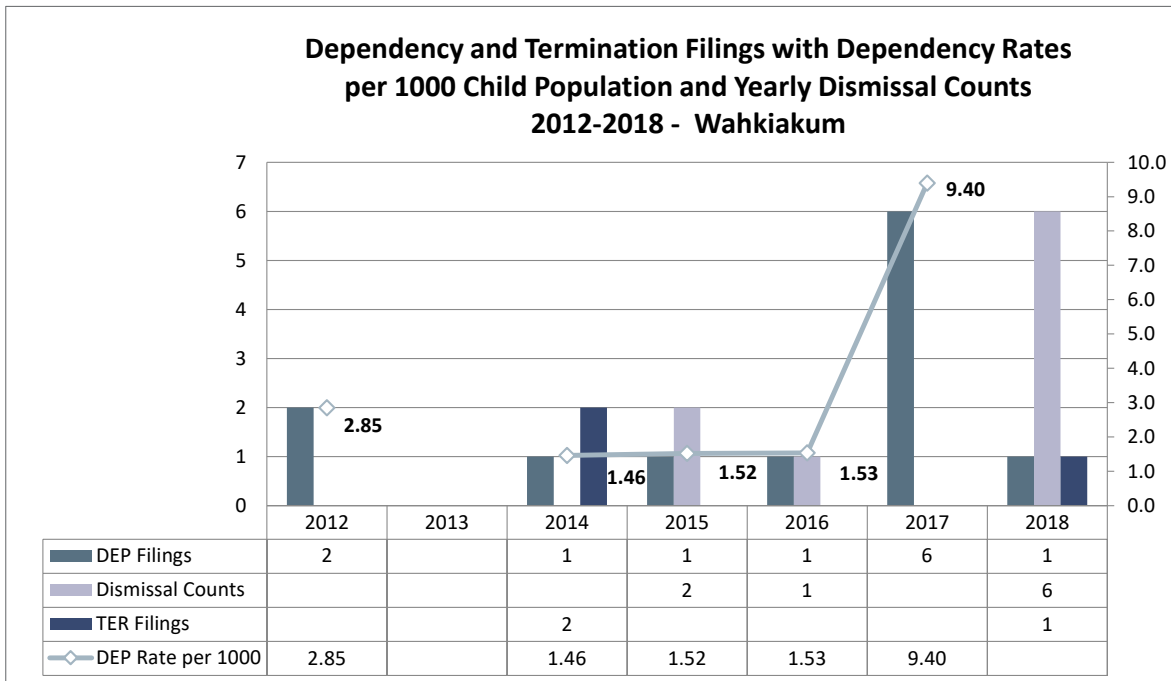
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months		37			
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%			
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months					
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months					
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months					22
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					0%

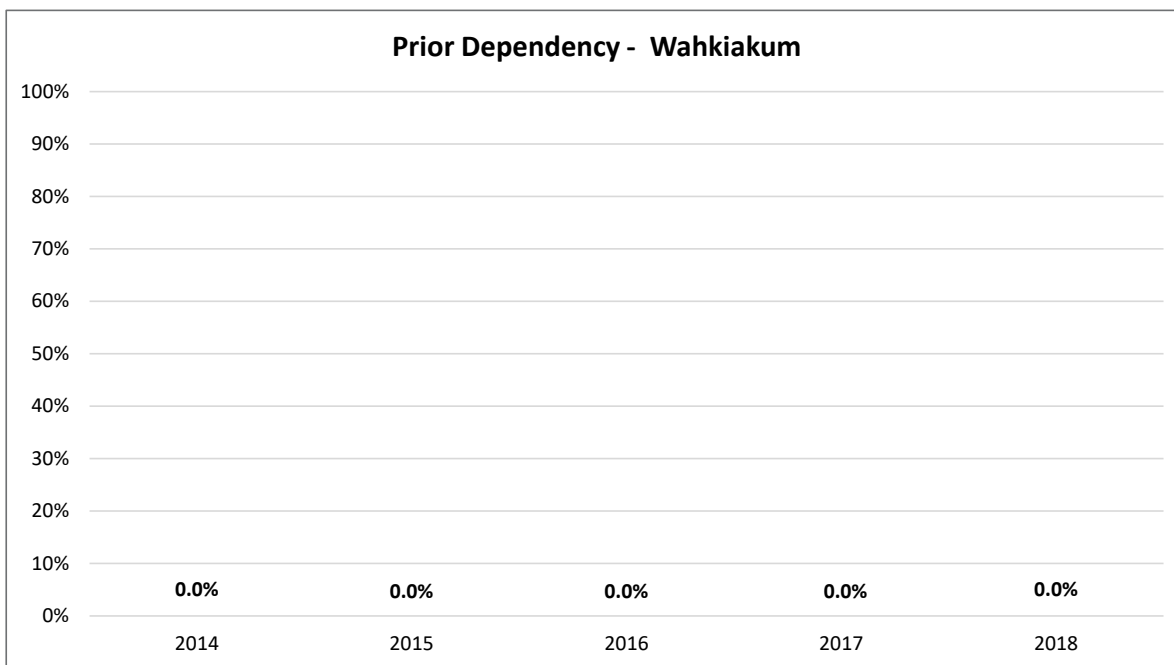
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Wahkiakum</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs				17%	
		(2) 1-2 yrs					100%
		(4) 6-11 yrs				50%	
		(5) 12-17 yrs	100%	100%	100%	33%	
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	100%			33%	100%
		(2) Male		100%	100%	67%	
	<b>Race</b>	(4) White	100%	100%	100%		100%
		(5) Hispanic				100%	

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

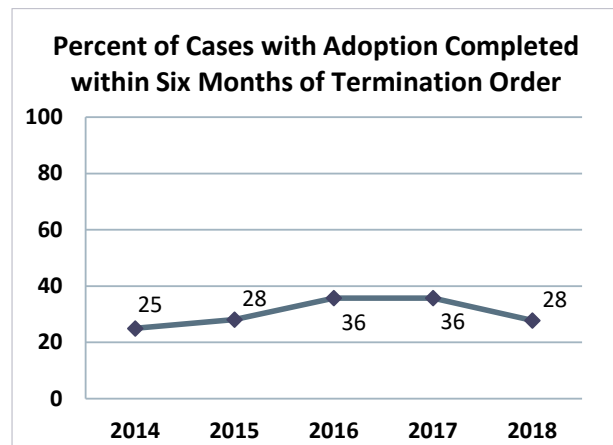
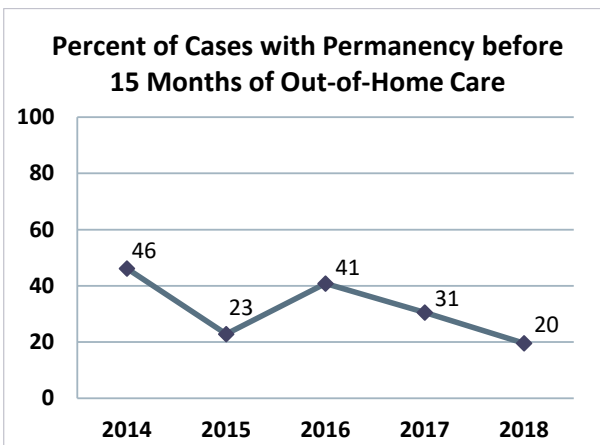
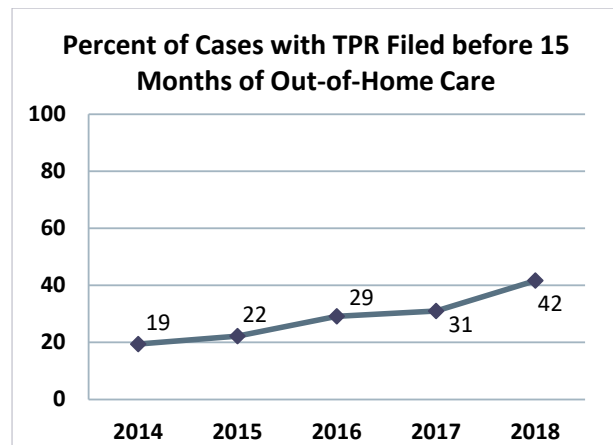
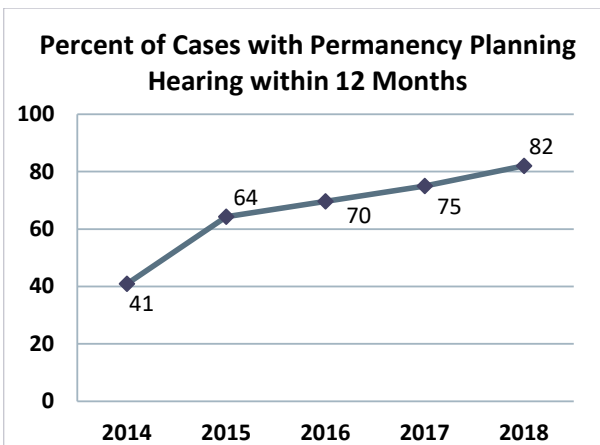
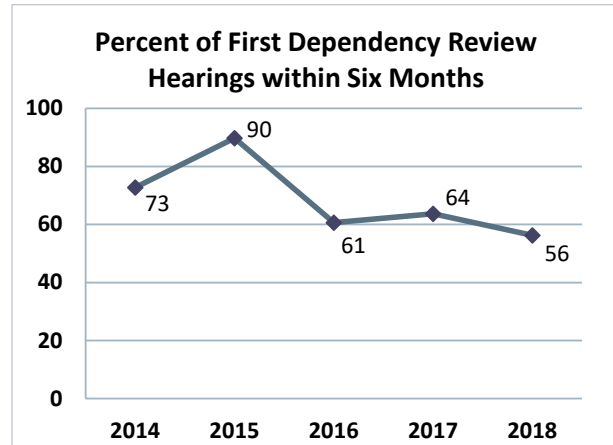
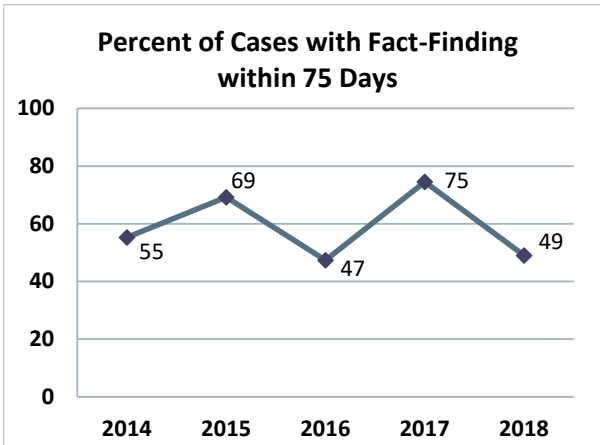


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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## PERFORMANCE MEASURES





## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

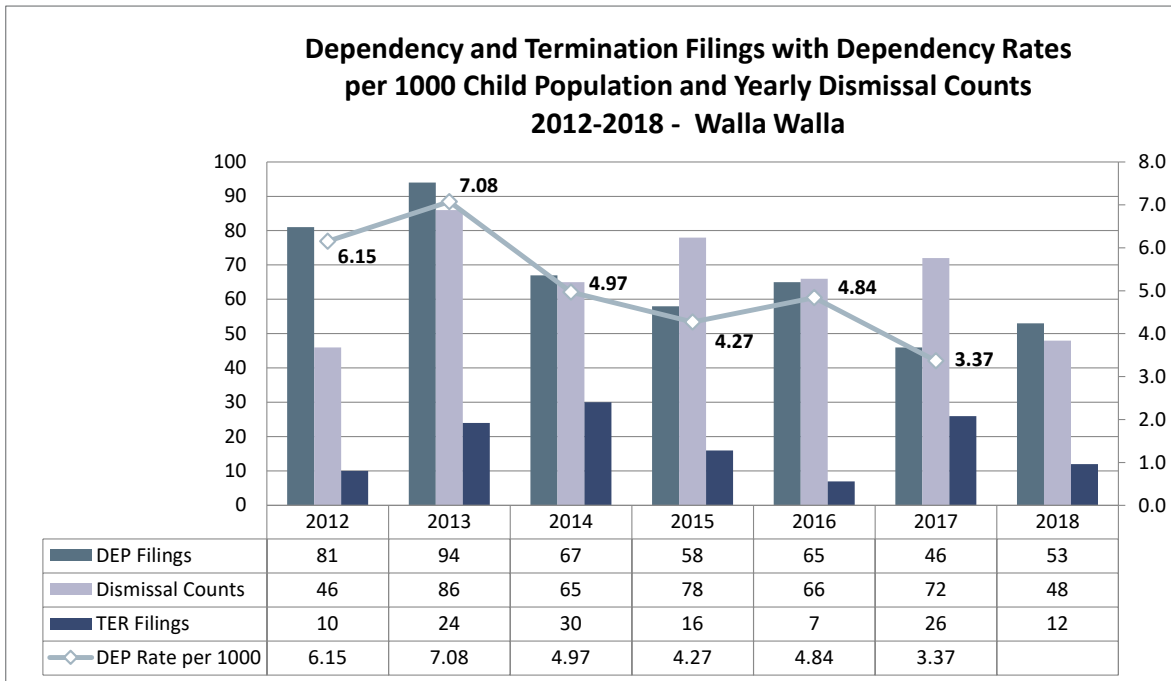
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	33	28	37.5	37	32
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	3%	14%	7%	0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	43	1	27	48	64
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	49	29	30	39	2
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	14%	0%	40%	0%	60%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	9	18.5	11	14	21.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	67%	39%	58%	55%	27%

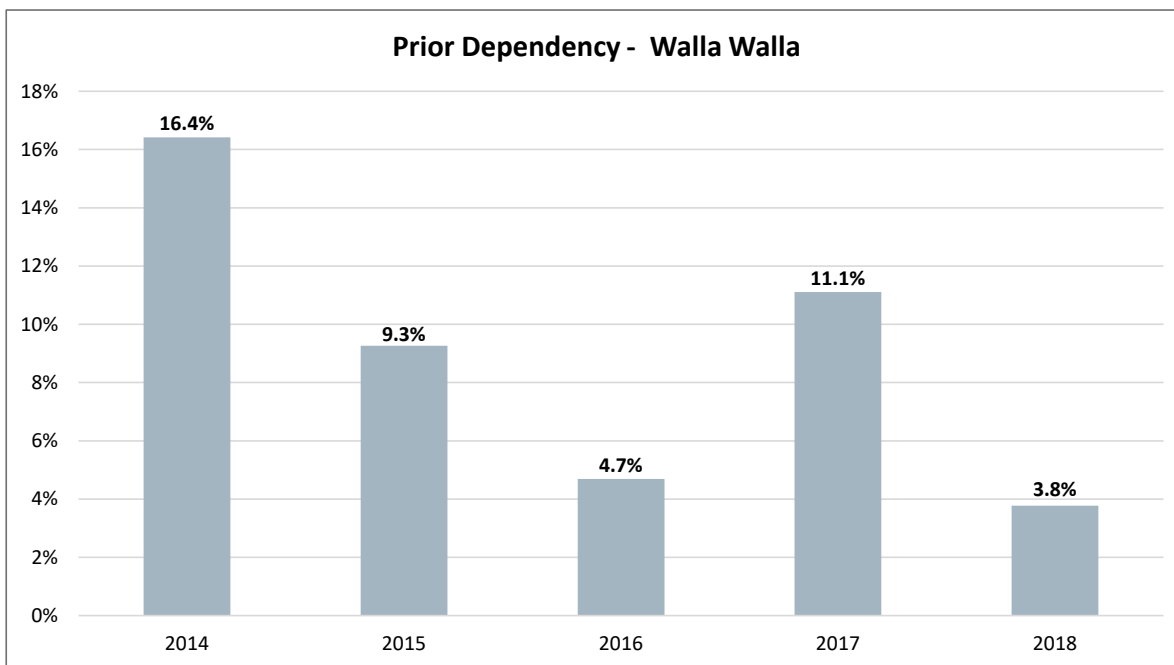
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Walla Walla</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	16%	36%	26%	35%	34%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	19%	20%	13%	24%	17%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	21%	7%	16%	24%	8%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	28%	21%	30%	11%	28%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	13%	16%	15%	4%	13%
		(6) >17 yrs	1%			2%	
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	48%	45%	44%	57%	64%
		(2) Male	52%	55%	56%	43%	36%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN	3%	2%	2%	4%	
		(3) Black	3%	4%	7%	2%	
		(4) White	52%	55%	52%	39%	60%
		(5) Hispanic	28%	14%	23%	33%	23%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	6%	11%	13%	15%	13%
(7) Black-Multi		7%	7%	2%	2%	4%	
	(8) Other-Multi		7%	2%	4%		

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

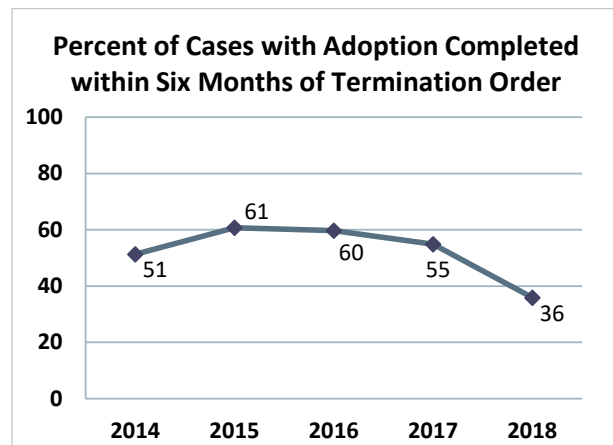
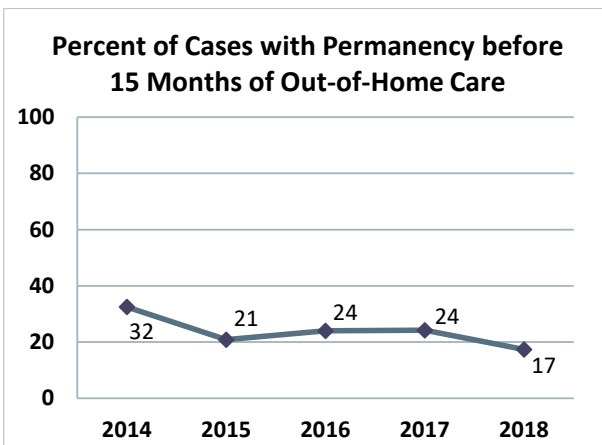
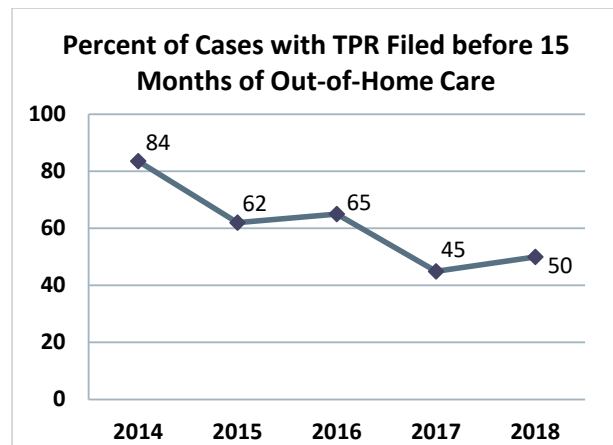
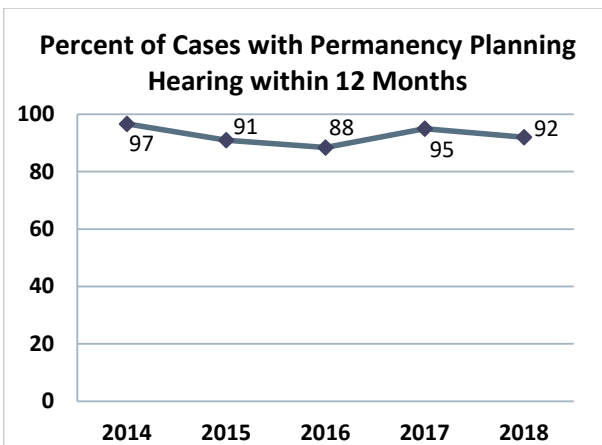
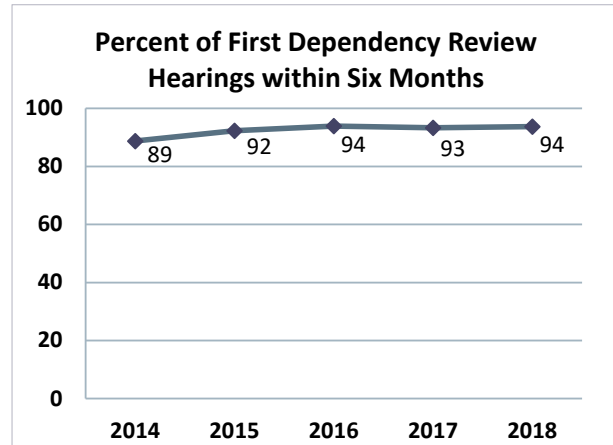
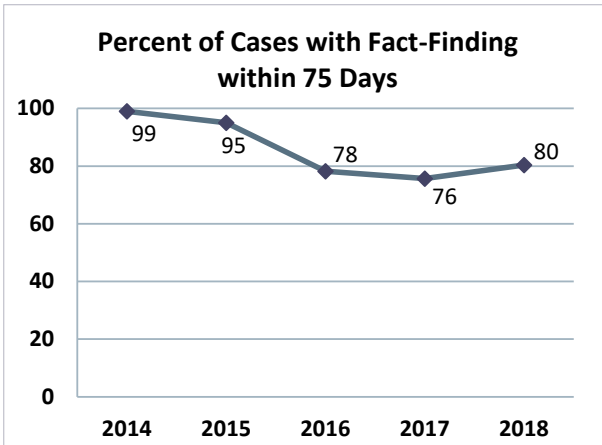


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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## PERFORMANCE MEASURES



## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

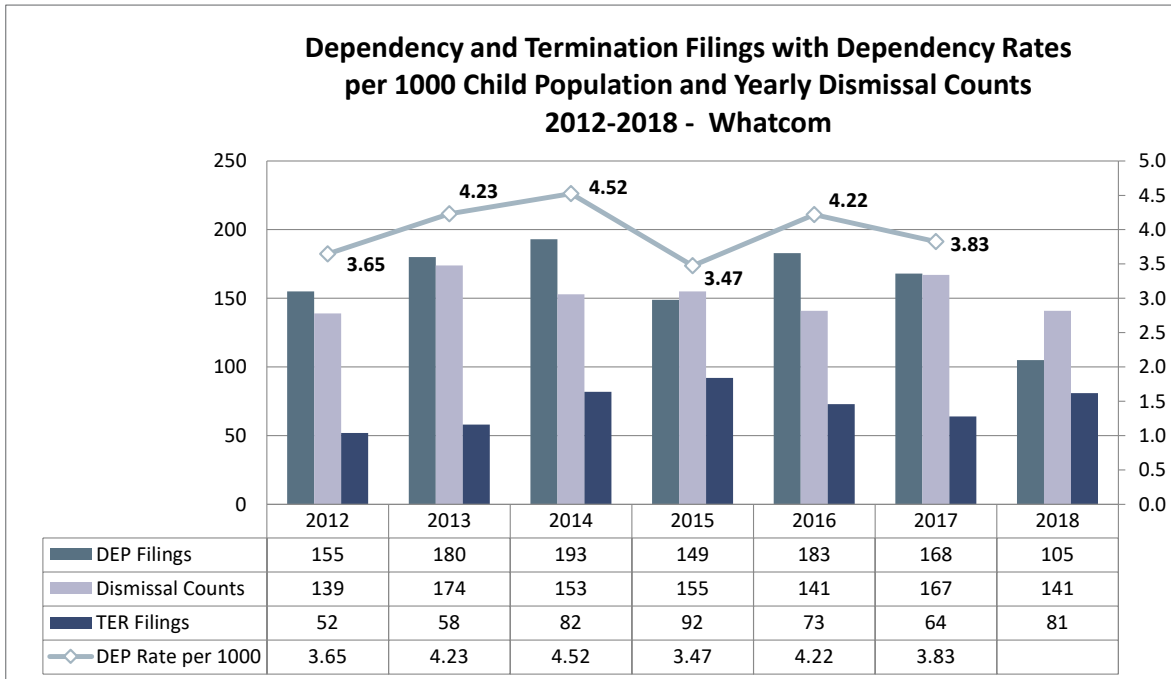
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	27	23	27	32.5	30
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	8%	3%	5%	0%	0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	54	105	38	53	50
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	32	17	27.5	24.5	35
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	25%	20%	20%	0%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	14	19	18.5	16	17
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	59%	36%	39%	44%	30%

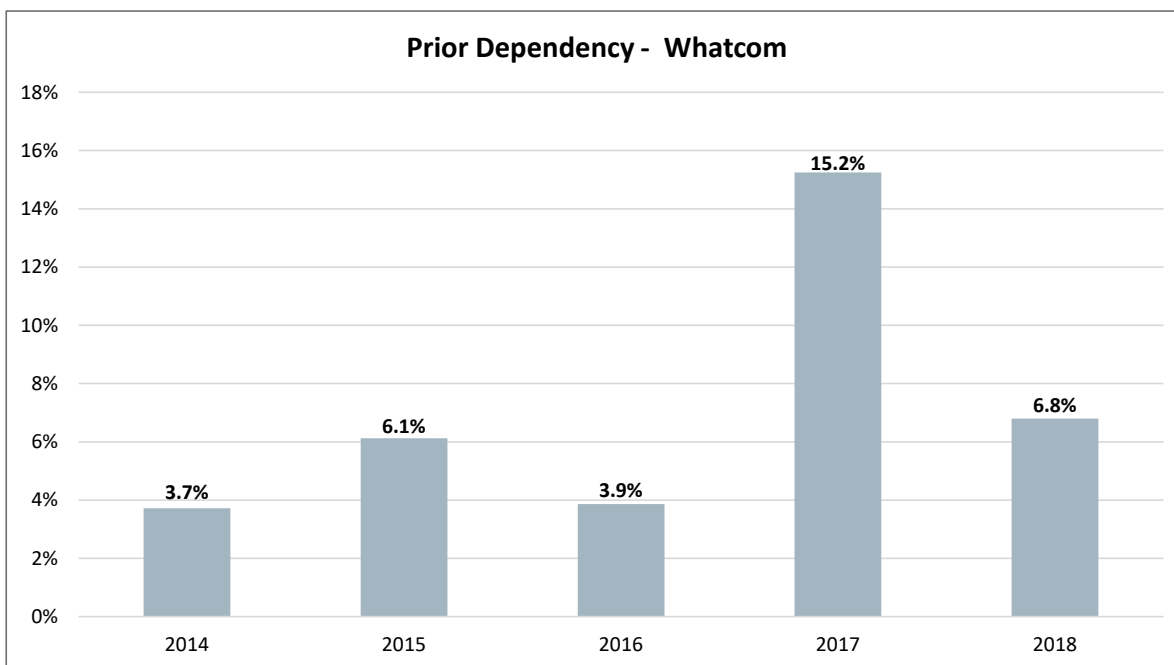
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Whatcom</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	24%	30%	25%	27%	39%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	21%	17%	20%	16%	11%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	18%	15%	23%	17%	21%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	21%	26%	23%	24%	22%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	15%	12%	10%	16%	7%
		(6) >17 yrs	1%			1%	
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	48%	46%	48%	53%	48%
		(2) Male	52%	54%	52%	47%	52%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN	7%	15%	19%	15%	27%
		(2) Asian/PI	1%			1%	1%
		(3) Black		4%	2%	1%	1%
		(4) White	56%	59%	49%	52%	40%
		(5) Hispanic	22%	11%	12%	12%	14%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	11%	7%	7%	11%	8%
		(7) Black-Multi	3%	4%	10%	6%	5%
		(8) Other-Multi	1%		1%	1%	3%
		(9) Unknown				1%	

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

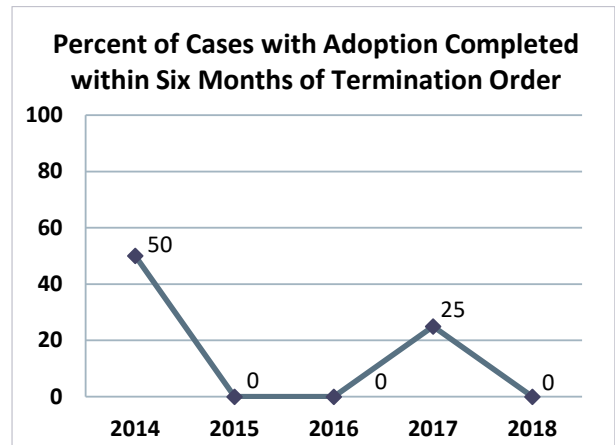
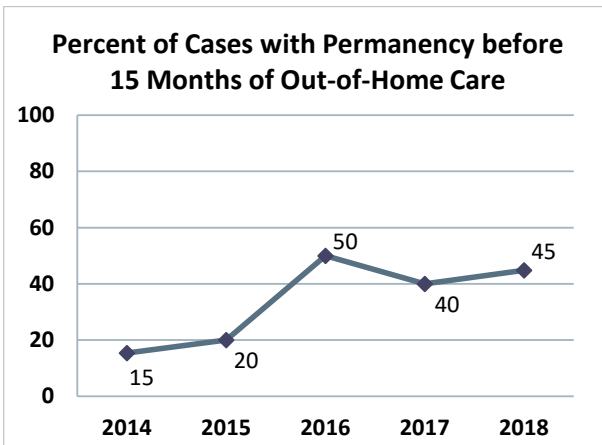
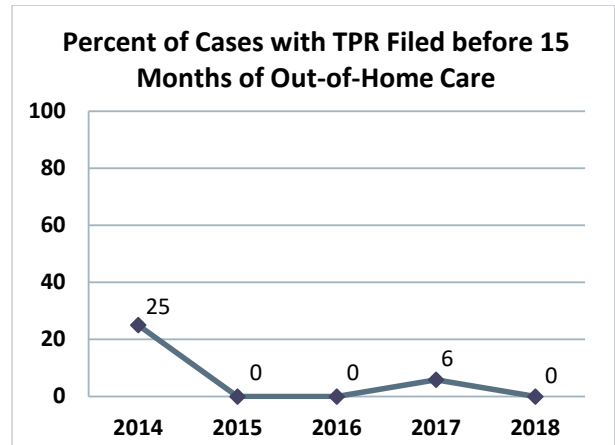
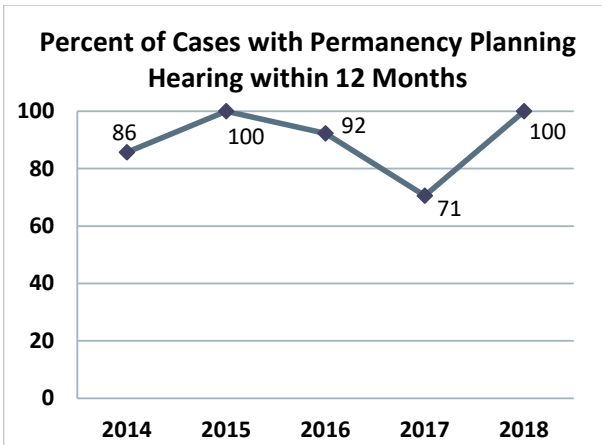
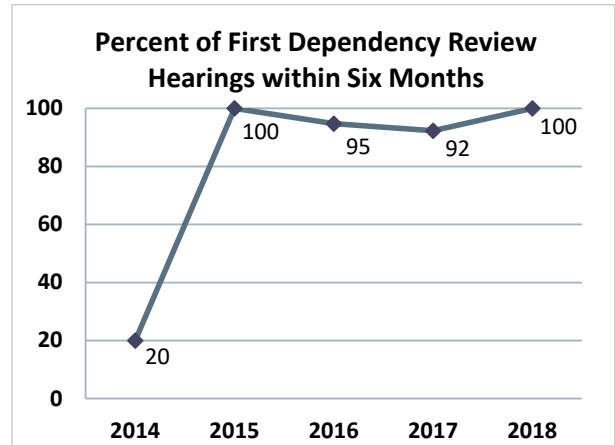
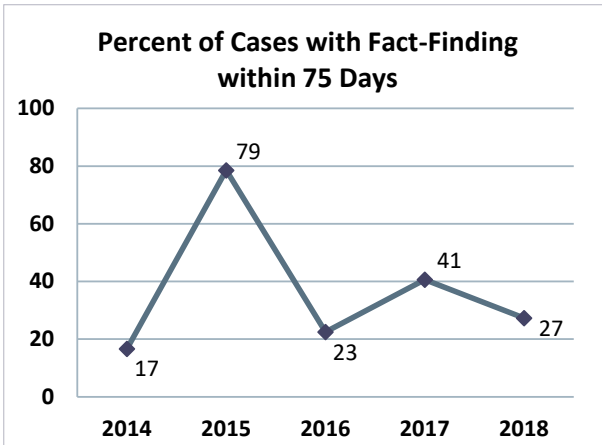


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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## PERFORMANCE MEASURES





## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

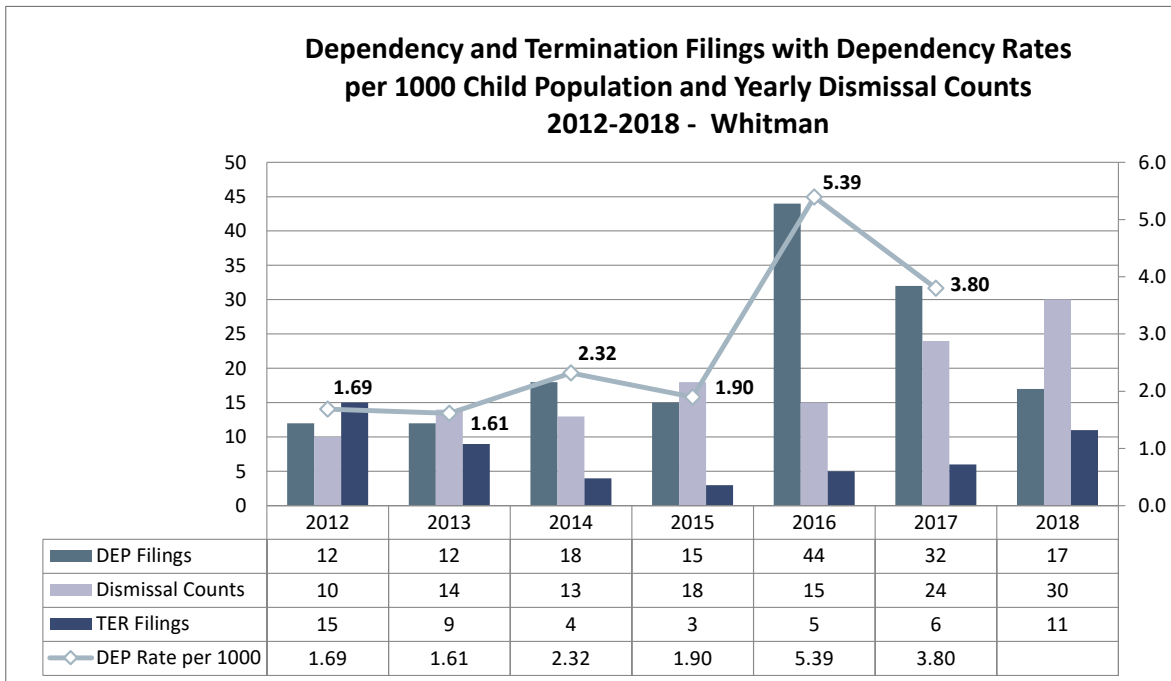
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	29	33	39.5	53	28
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months				45	30.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome				0%	50%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months		38		0	27
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%		100%	0%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	15	20	10	14	5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	29%	33%	60%	50%	67%

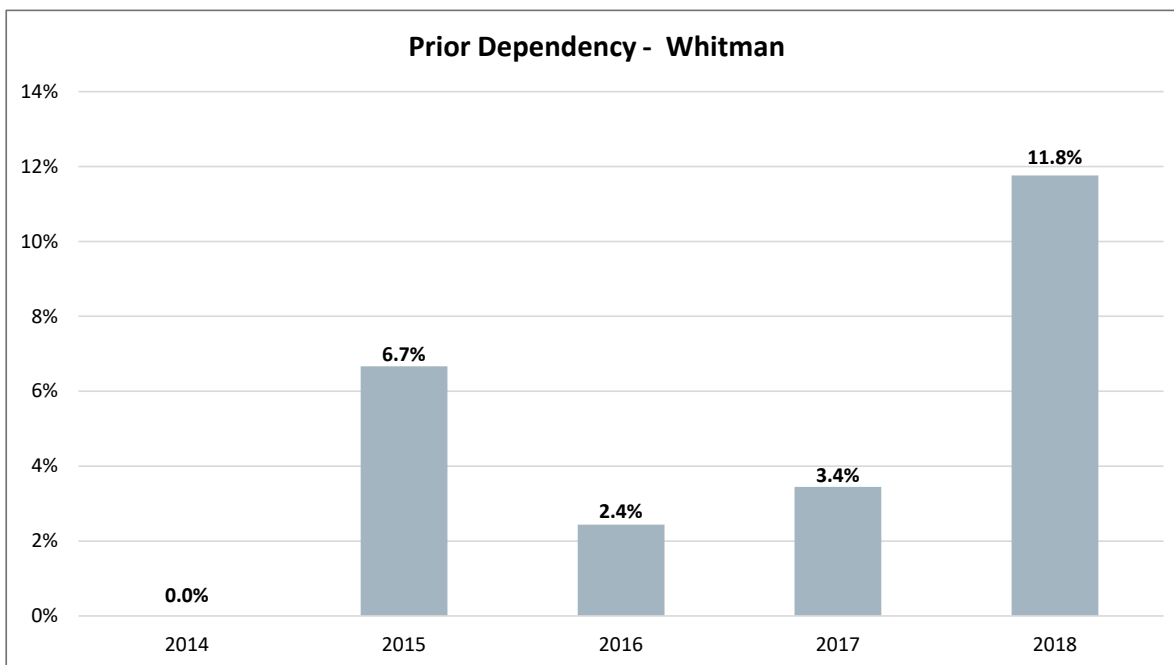
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Whitman</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	44%	20%	15%	19%	24%
		(2) 1-2 yrs		20%	17%	16%	24%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	17%	40%	24%	22%	35%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	22%	20%	32%	25%	12%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	17%		12%	19%	
		(6) >17 yrs					6%
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	56%	60%	41%	66%	53%
		(2) Male	44%	40%	59%	34%	47%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN				3%	
		(2) Asian/PI				9%	
		(4) White	83%	67%	76%	59%	53%
		(5) Hispanic	17%		5%	6%	18%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi			15%	22%	29%
		(7) Black-Multi		33%	5%		

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

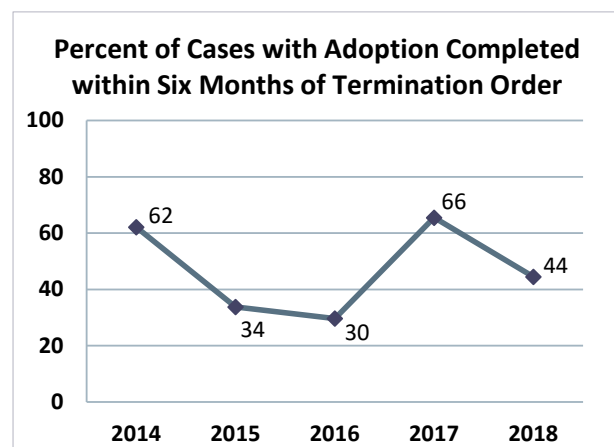
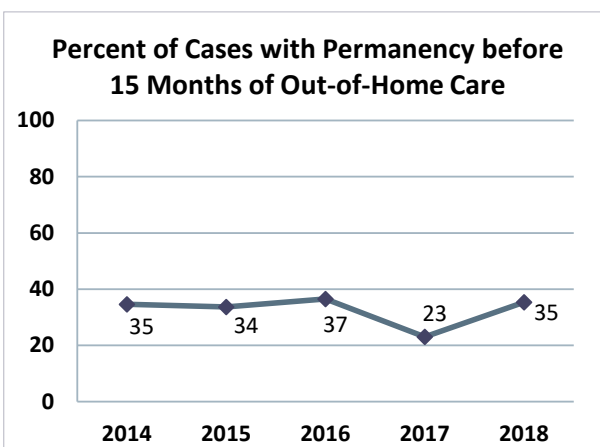
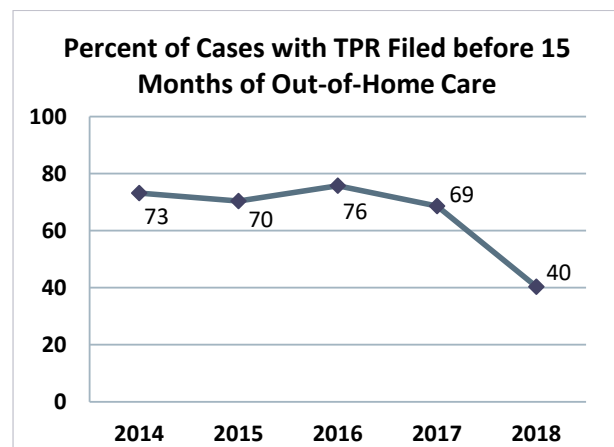
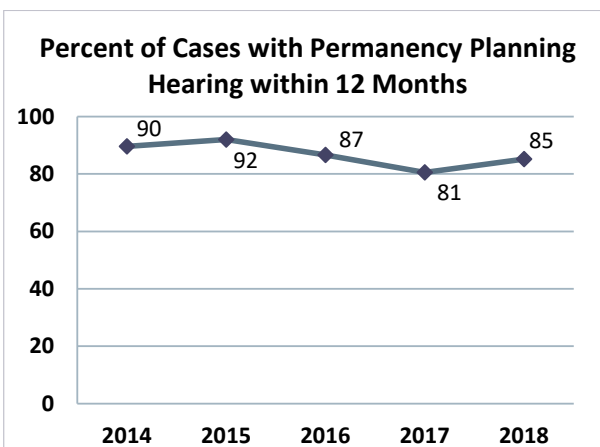
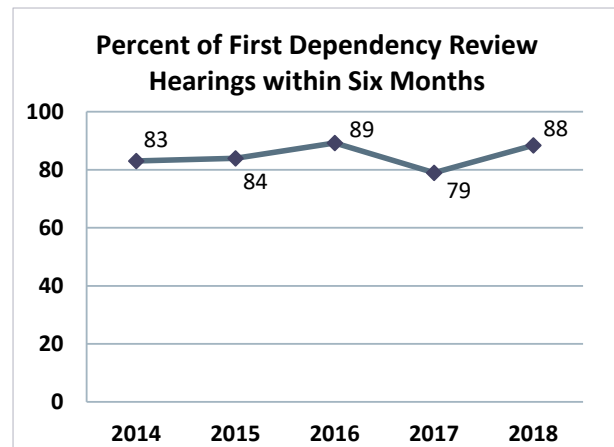
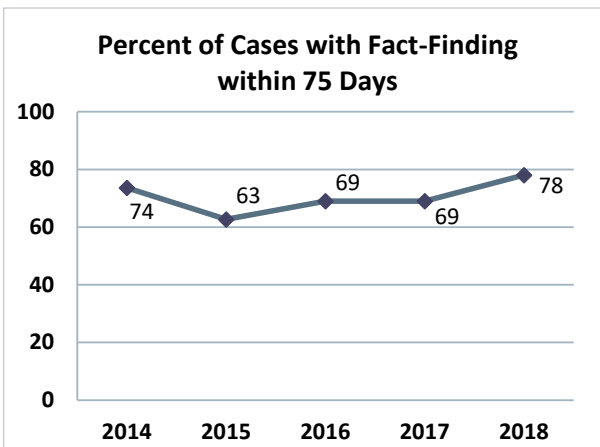


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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## PERFORMANCE MEASURES



## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

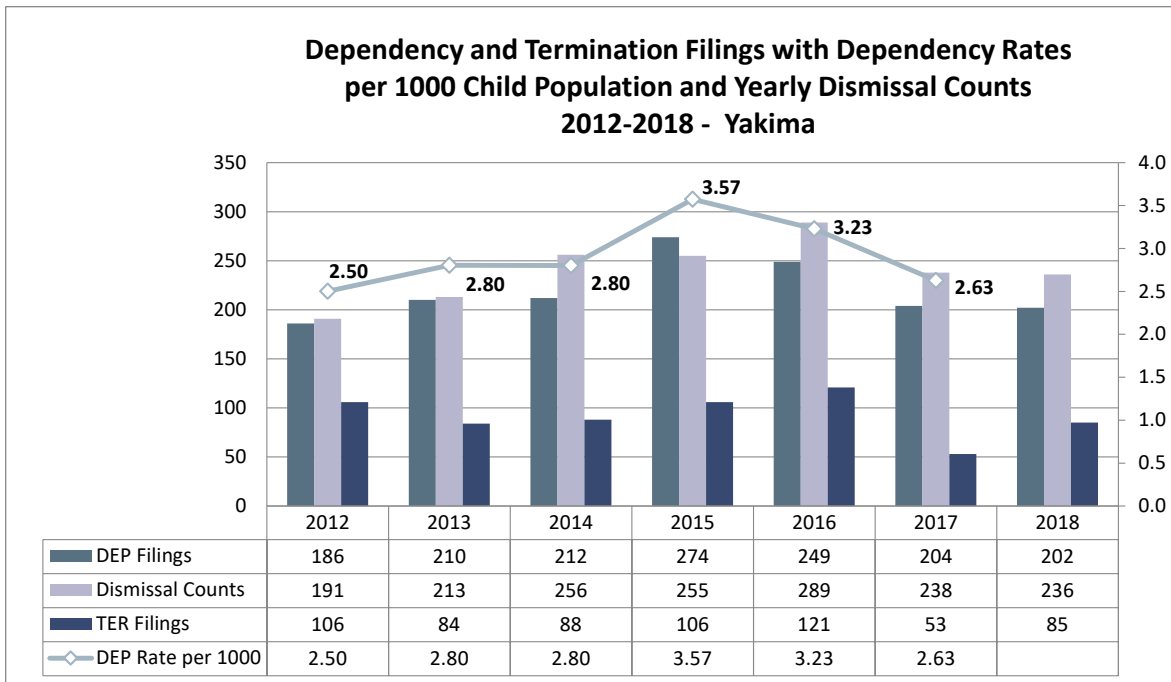
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	27	29	30	25	29
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	7%	12%	9%	6%	10%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	69.5	24	40	37	30
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	33%	14%	22%	33%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	27	22.5	17	15	21.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	14%	40%	46%	38%	38%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	13	14	11	18	16
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	51%	50%	56%	38%	44%

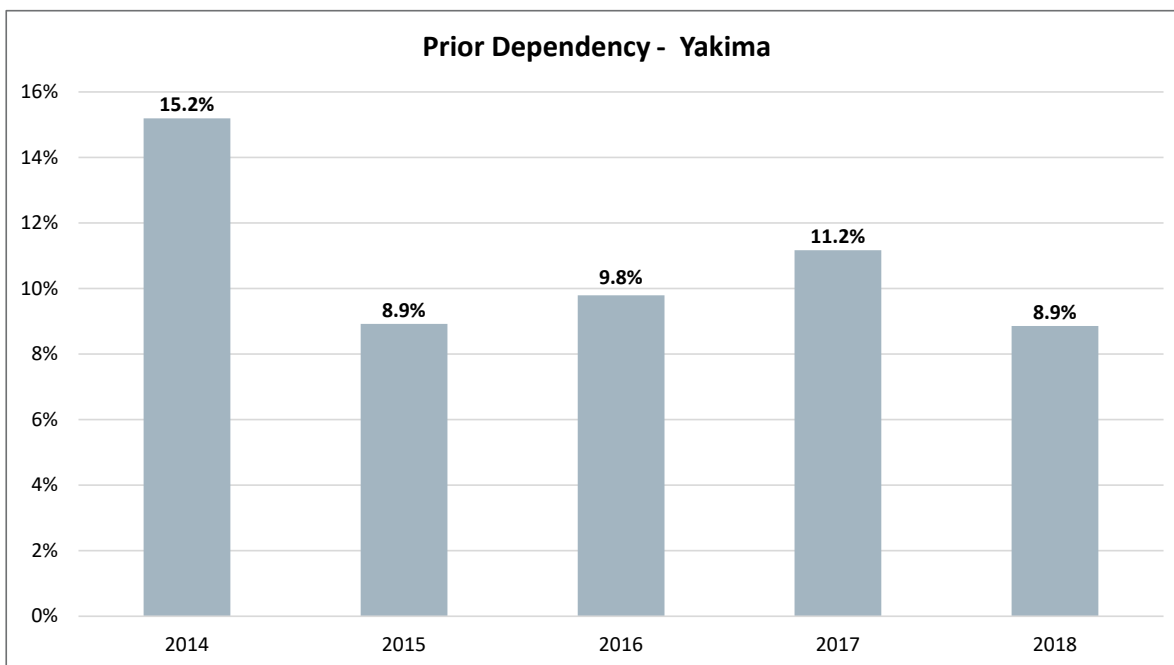
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Yakima</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	25%	25%	21%	23%	26%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	13%	14%	12%	11%	14%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	21%	20%	17%	16%	20%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	25%	23%	33%	21%	22%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	17%	18%	17%	28%	16%
		(6) >17 yrs				1%	2%
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	53%	47%	50%	54%	44%
		(2) Male	47%	53%	50%	46%	56%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN	2%	5%	9%	2%	5%
		(2) Asian/PI	0%				
		(3) Black	1%	4%	1%	1%	
		(4) White	37%	27%	29%	34%	32%
		(5) Hispanic	47%	52%	54%	50%	53%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	10%	7%	4%	13%	7%
		(7) Black-Multi	2%	5%	3%	2%	2%
(8) Other-Multi		0%	1%	0%	1%	2%	
(9) Unknown			0%				

## 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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