

# DEPENDENT CHILDREN IN WASHINGTON STATE: CASE TIMELINESS AND OUTCOMES



2019  
Annual Report



WASHINGTON STATE CENTER  
FOR COURT RESEARCH

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# Dependent Children in Washington State: Case Timeliness and Outcomes 2019 Annual Report

## Produced by the Washington State Center for Court Research

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Photos: The images used on the cover and throughout this report are of models and are used for illustrative purposes only.

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May 5, 2020

INTRODUCTION

With funding from the federal Court Improvement Program, with consistent support and access to child welfare data from the Department of Children, Youth, and Families, and with ongoing commitment to continual improvement from staff at the Administrative Office of the Court's Washington State Center for Court Research, we offer you the 2019 version of the Dependency Timeliness and Outcomes Annual Report.

The major benefit of the Report is to focus attention on dependent children, how the cases involving them make their way through Washington's Superior Courts, and, for families that experience reunification, whether they return to court related to a subsequent dependency case. The Report (and other views of data contained in a publicly available data dashboard and in an electronic, interactive version of the Report made available monthly to court partners) presents information at the county level, supporting local review and discussion of how specific courts serve some of Washington's most vulnerable children.

Although the Report provides a good foundation and remains an example to other states of the helpful effect of transparency, we hope to continually improve our use of data from the courts, from the Department of Children, Youth, and Families, and from other sources to guide our decisions about how to improve the life chances of court-involved dependent children.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Debra L. Stephens".

Debra L. Stephens  
Chief Justice  
Washington State Supreme Court





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

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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 2019 our staff demonstrated their commitment to children, youth and families.

- Over 98 percent of children were seen within 24 hours of a report alleging child abuse or neglect.
- 45.2 percent of children and youth were placed with relatives and kin.
- Approximately 8100 children and youth are in out-of-home care.
- Approximately 3729 children were reunified with their families.
- Approximately 1545 children and youth were adopted.
- Approximately 433 children and youth had approved guardianships.
- Over 5700 children and youth had achieved permanent plans.

DCYF has multiple efforts underway for 2020.

- DCYF submitted Washington State's Practice Improvement Plan (PIP) and is awaiting approval from the federal government.
- DCYF continues to focus on implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA) in an effort to create new opportunities that prevent children from entering foster care and improve the well-being of children already in the system.
- DCYF will continue case reviews statewide and create data to document lessons learned and successes in the local offices.
- DCYF is one of five states granted by the federal government to assess staff turnover and retention, a challenge for states across the nation and a threat to achieving quality child welfare practice.
- DCYF was awarded a 7.7-million-dollar grant focusing on early engagement with key participants to increase timeliness of permanency.
- DCYF is improving on Family Time by incorporating SPROUT to gather data statewide. Sprout rolled out in Regions 1 and 5 in 2019 and anticipate statewide roll out by April of 2020.

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

Sincerely,

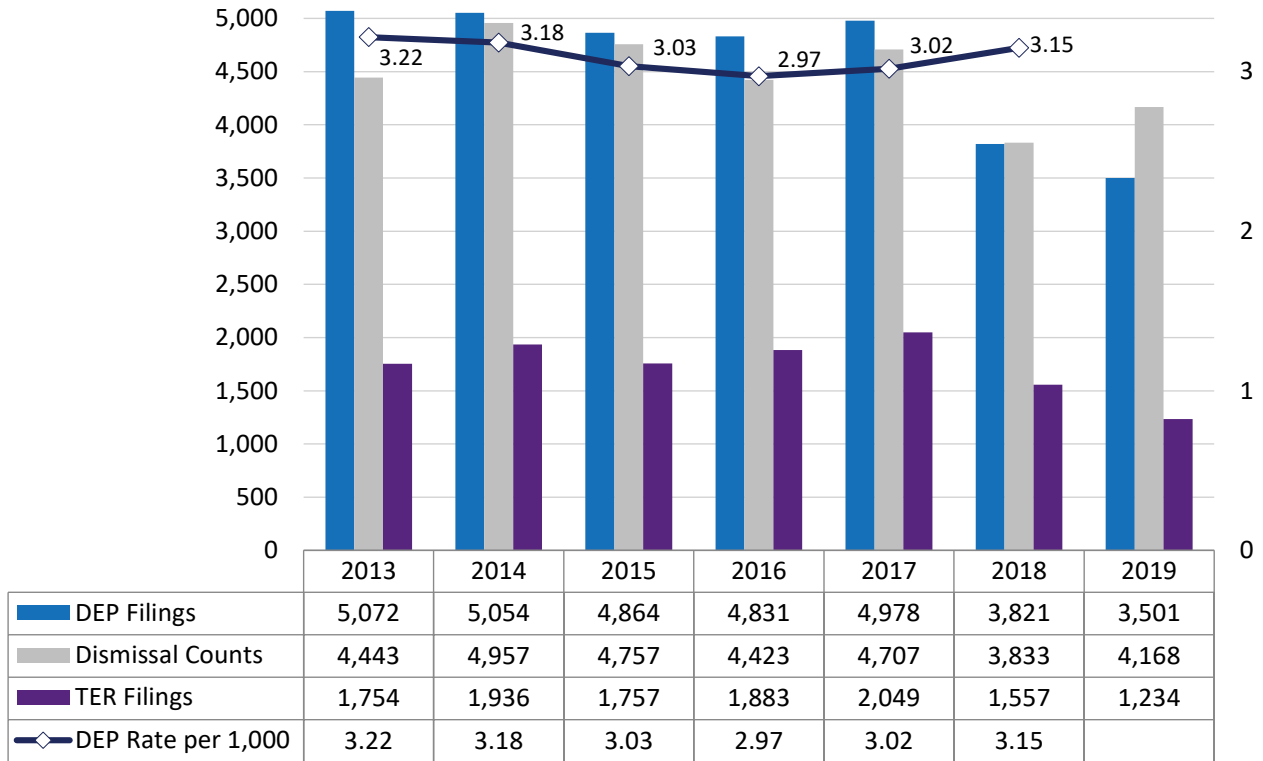
A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jody Becker".

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



# CASE VOLUMES AND FILING TRENDS

**Exhibit 1. Dependency (DEP) and Termination (TER) Filings with Dependency Rates per 1,000 Child Population and Yearly Dismissal Counts 2013-2019**

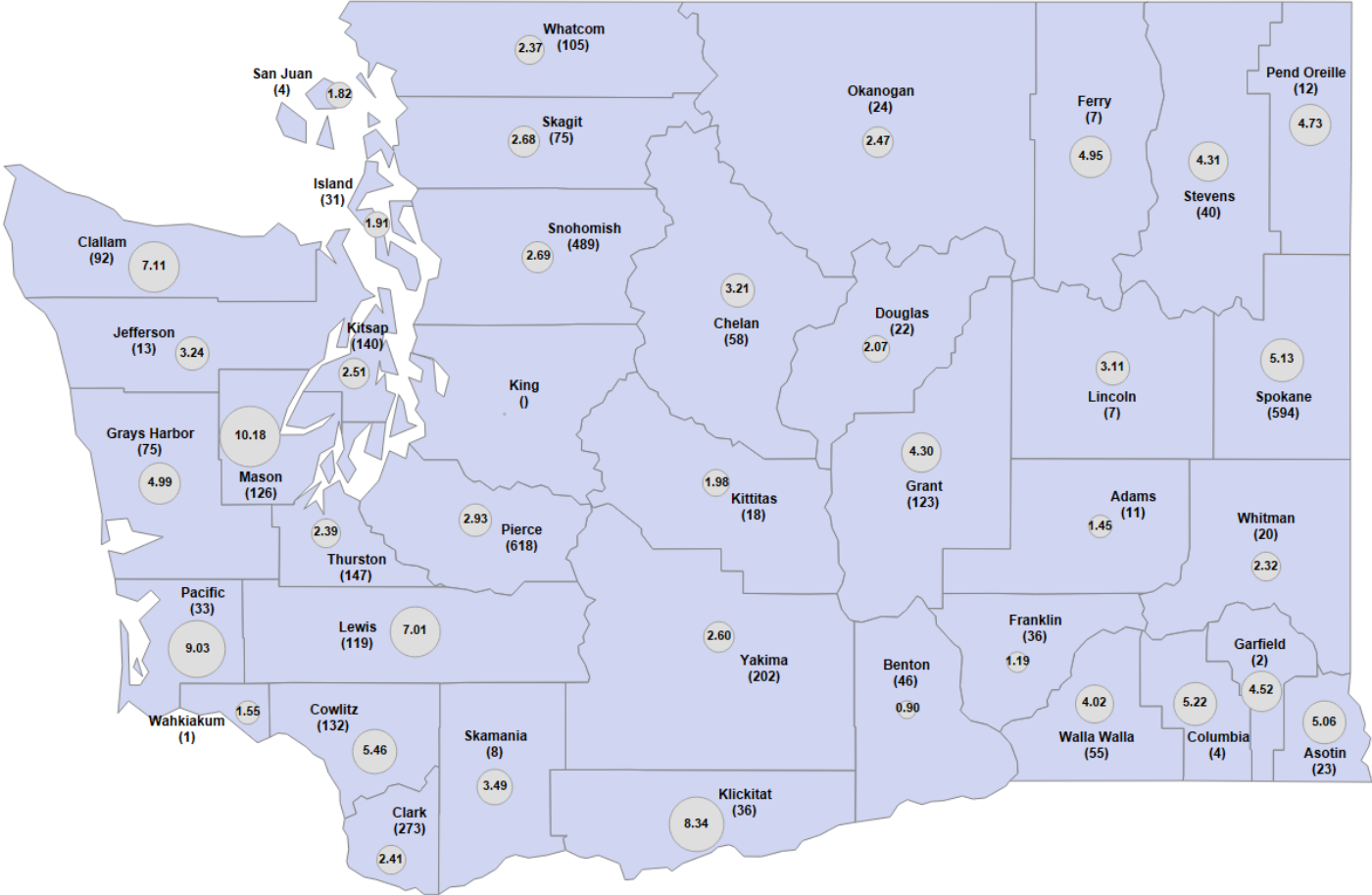


Data for 2018 and 2019 excludes King County.\* Dependency filings decreased in 2019 by over 8%. Dependency filing rates (per 1,000 children in general population) stood at 3.15 in 2018. Dismissals on dependency cases jumped over 8%, and termination filings dropped by over 20%.



\* 2018 and 2019 numbers exclude King County data. For more information on why King County is excluded from statewide data, please see page 5.

# DEPENDENCY FILINGS AND RATES BY COUNTY



This map illustrates a statewide county comparison of dependency filing numbers (in parenthesis) and filing rate per 1,000 child population for 2018. The larger the circle the higher the filing rate. Statewide there were 3,821 dependency petitions filed and the filing rate was 3.15.

# OBJECTIVES

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

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

This Annual Report reflects all of the juvenile dependency and termination cases that were filed in Washington's courts from January 2000 through December 2019. Court records from the AOC's Superior Court Management and Information System (SCOMIS) were matched with information from the DCYF's FamLink system. Information relevant to each of the performance measures represents a subset of these matched cases that were documented before January 1, 2020.

State data points for 2018 and 2019 exclude King County. 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).

## **DATA IMPROVEMENTS, CALCULATIONS, AND CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS**

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

- State data points for 2018 and 2019 exclude King County. 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.
- Seventy-five day fact-finding hearing calculation improvements have been incorporated to better reflect state statute.

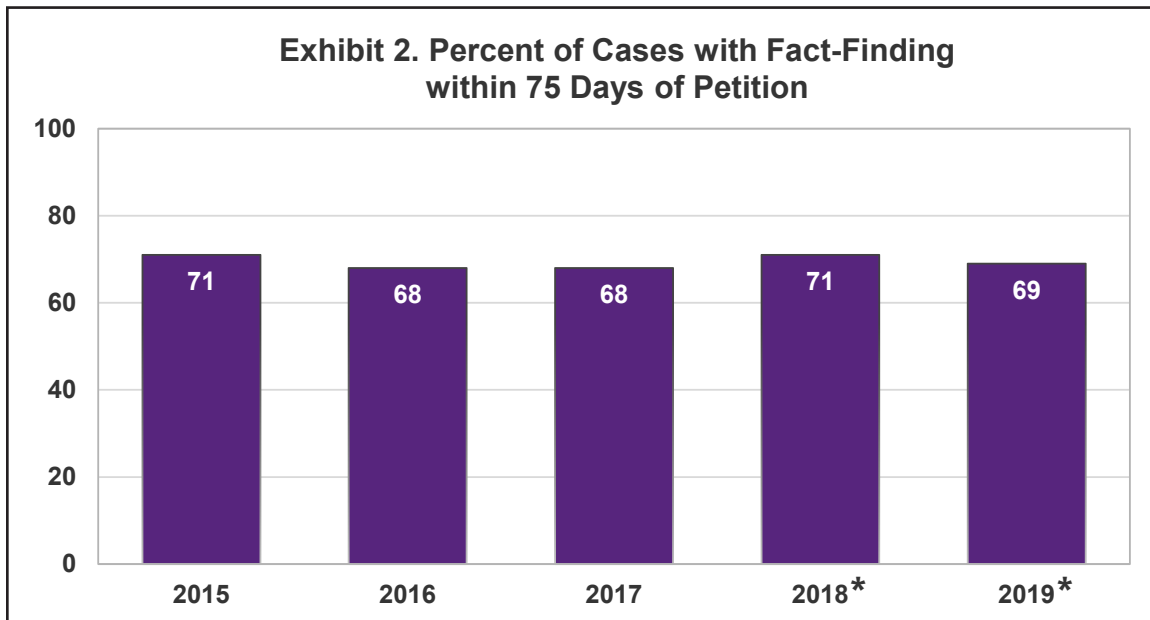
# OBJECTIVE 1: FACT-FINDING WITHIN 75 DAYS

## Measures:

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

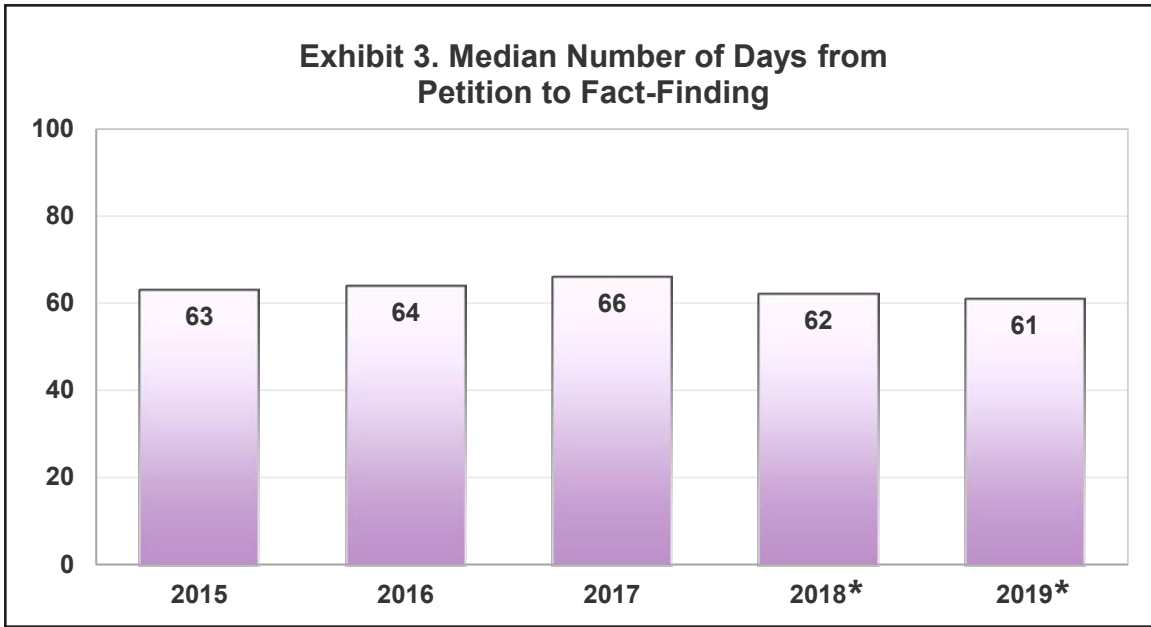
***RCW 13.34.070(1): The fact-finding hearing on the petition shall be held no later than seventy-five days after the filing of the petition, unless exceptional reasons for a continuance are found.***

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



The rate of compliance for 2019 dropped 2% from the previous reporting year to 69%. Note that cases are included in the year in which the fact-finding hearing is due, not the year in which the petition is filed.

\* 2018 and 2019 statewide numbers exclude King County. For more information on why King County is excluded from statewide data, please see page [5](#).



The median number of days from the date the dependency petition is filed to the fact-finding hearing dropped to 61 days in 2019.

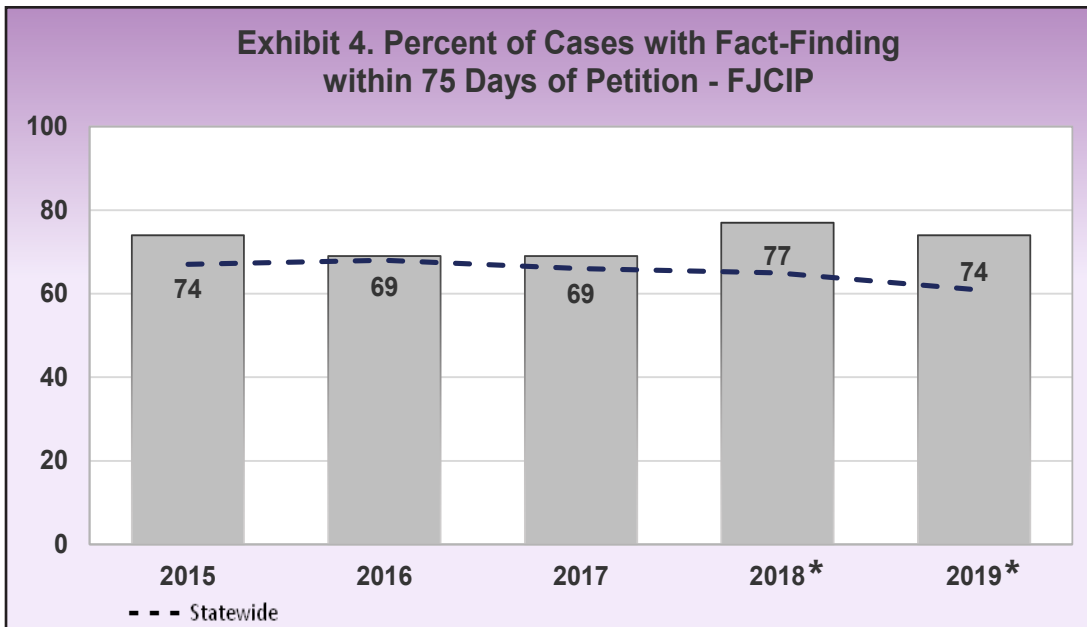


Exhibit 4 illustrates fact-finding compliance for Family and Juvenile Court Improvement (FJCIP) counties compared to the rest of the state.

\* 2018 and 2019 statewide numbers exclude King County. For more information on why King County is excluded from statewide data, please see page [5](#).

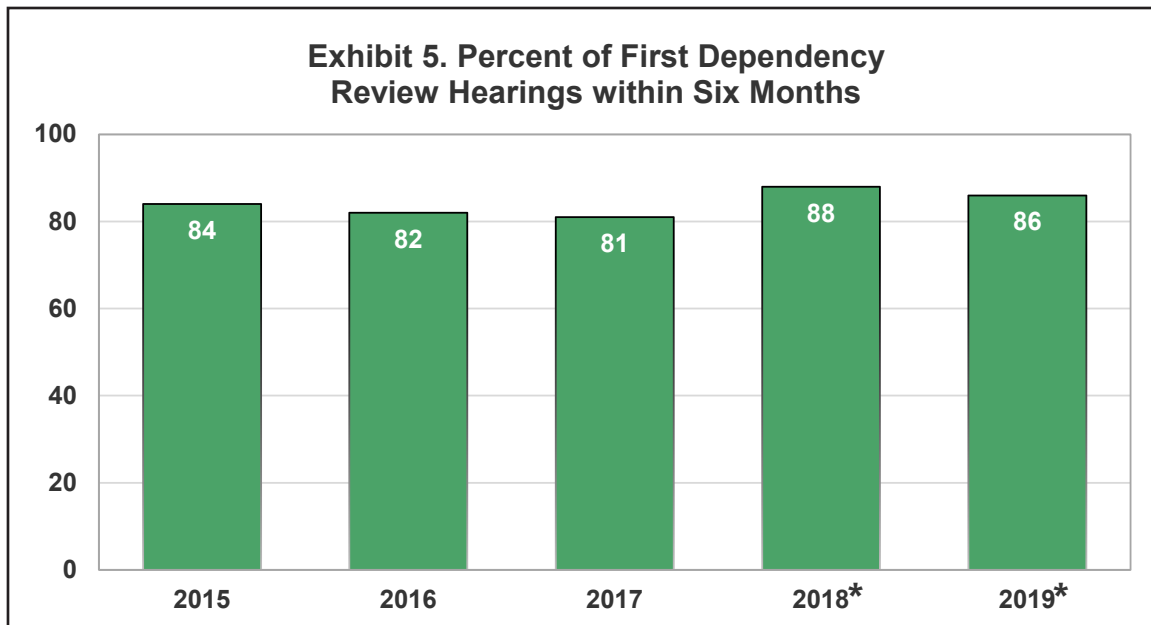
## OBJECTIVE 2: REVIEW HEARING EVERY 6 MONTHS

### Measures:

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

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

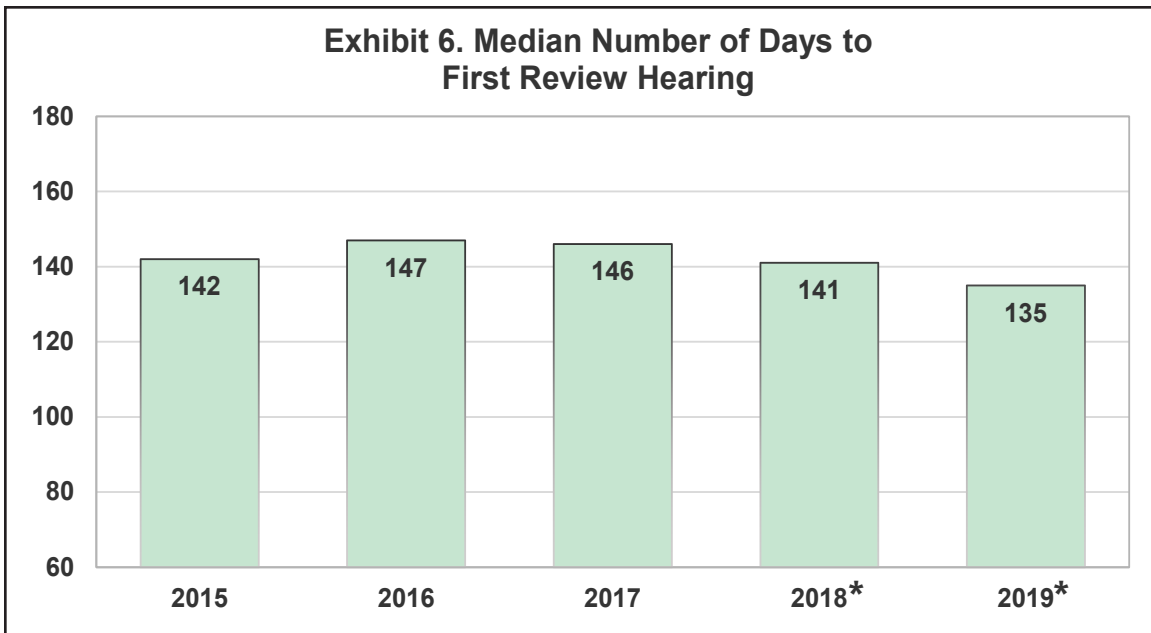
The purpose of a review hearing is to assess the progress of the parties and determine whether court supervision should continue. Because the statutorily required due date for the first review hearing is difficult to identify for some cases, this report determines the due date for the first review hearing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



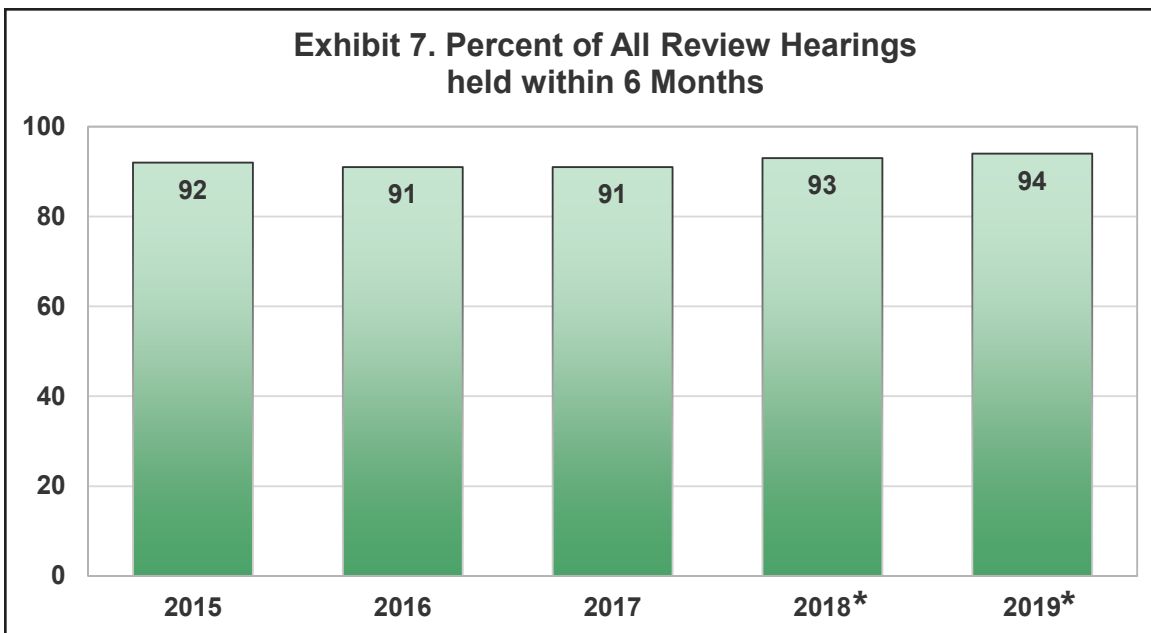
The rate of compliance for 2019 dropped 2% from the previous reporting year to 86%.

\* 2018 and 2019 statewide numbers exclude King County. For more information on why King County is excluded from statewide data, please see page [5](#).



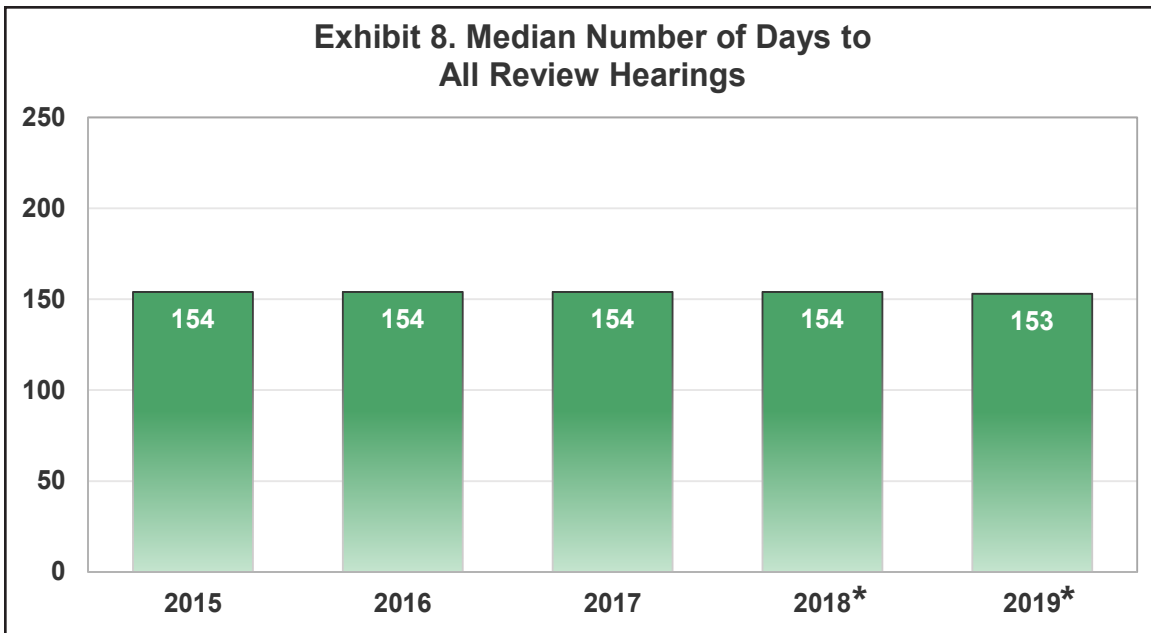


The median number of days from the date the dependency petition is filed to the first review hearing decreased to 135 days in 2019.



The rate of compliance for all review hearings held in 2019 rose 1% from the previous reporting year to 94%.

\* 2018 and 2019 statewide numbers exclude King County. For more information on why King County is excluded from statewide data, please see page [5](#).



The median number of days for all review hearings held in 2019 stayed stable at 153 days.

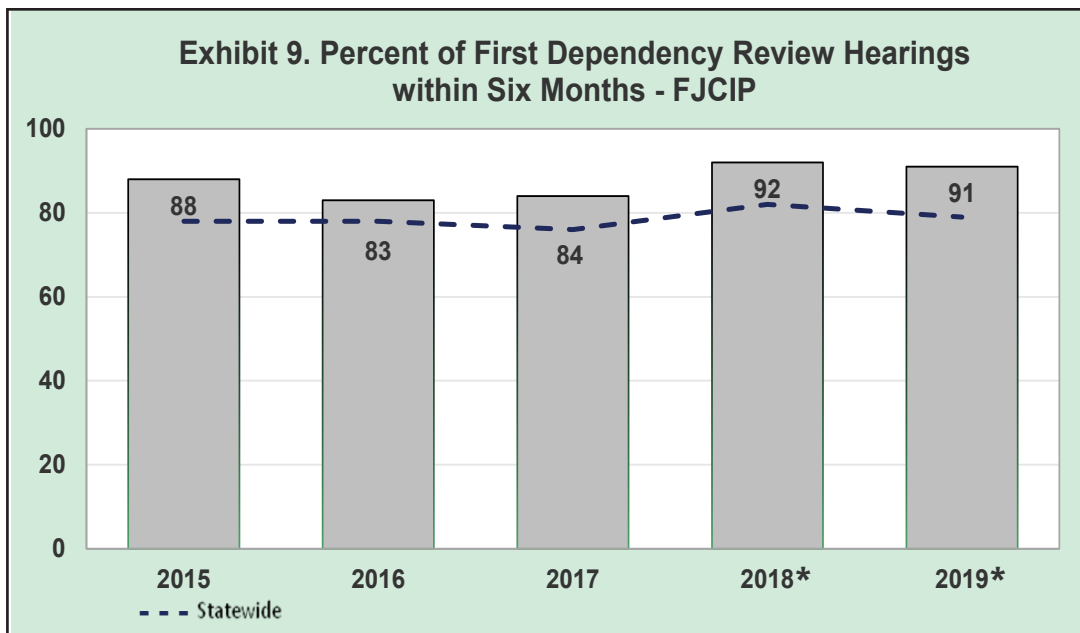


Exhibit 9 illustrates first review hearing compliance for Family and Juvenile Court Improvement (FJCIP) counties compared to the rest of the state.

\* 2018 and 2019 statewide numbers exclude King County. For more information on why King County is excluded from statewide data, please see page [5](#).

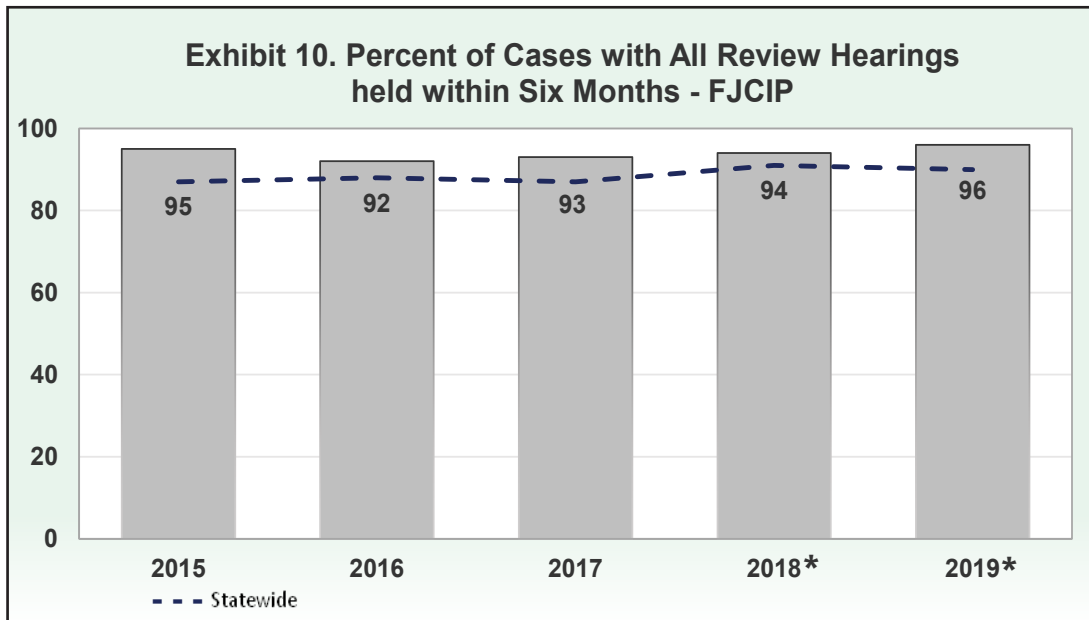


Exhibit 10 illustrates all review hearing compliance for Family and Juvenile Court Improvement (FJCIP) counties compared to the rest of the state.

\* 2018 and 2019 statewide numbers exclude King County. For more information on why King County is excluded from statewide data, please see page [5](#).

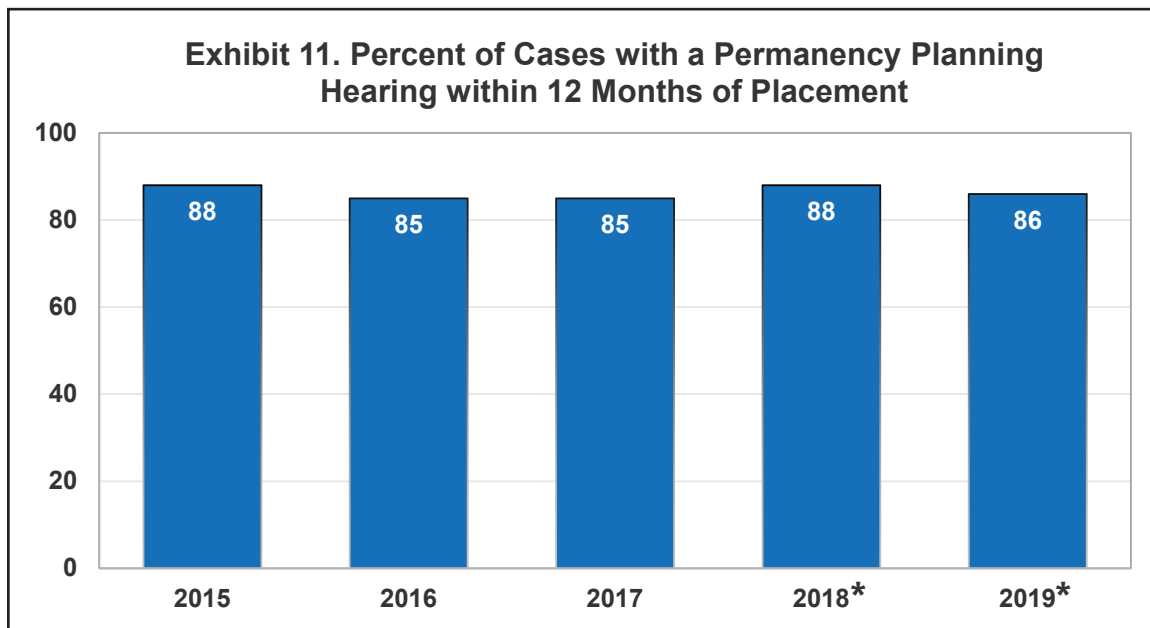
## OBJECTIVE 3: PERMANENCY PLANNING HEARING WITHIN 12 MONTHS

### Measures:

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

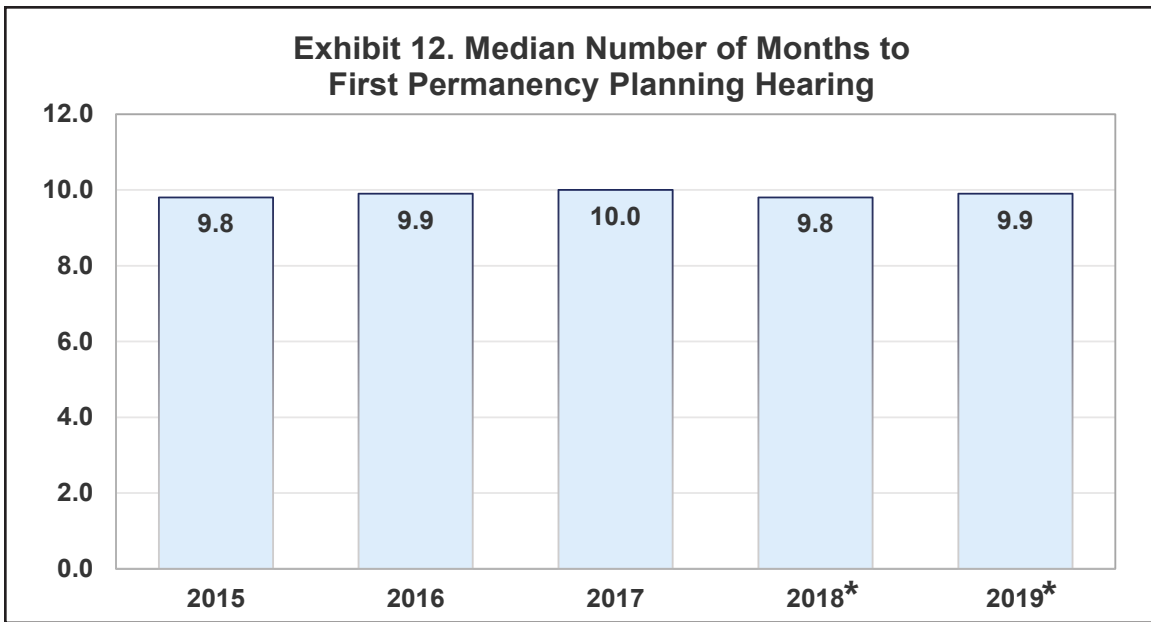
***RCW 13.34.145(1)(a): A permanency planning hearing shall be held in all cases where the child has remained in out-of-home care for at least nine months and an adoption decree, guardianship order, or permanent custody order has not previously been entered. The hearing shall take place no later than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

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

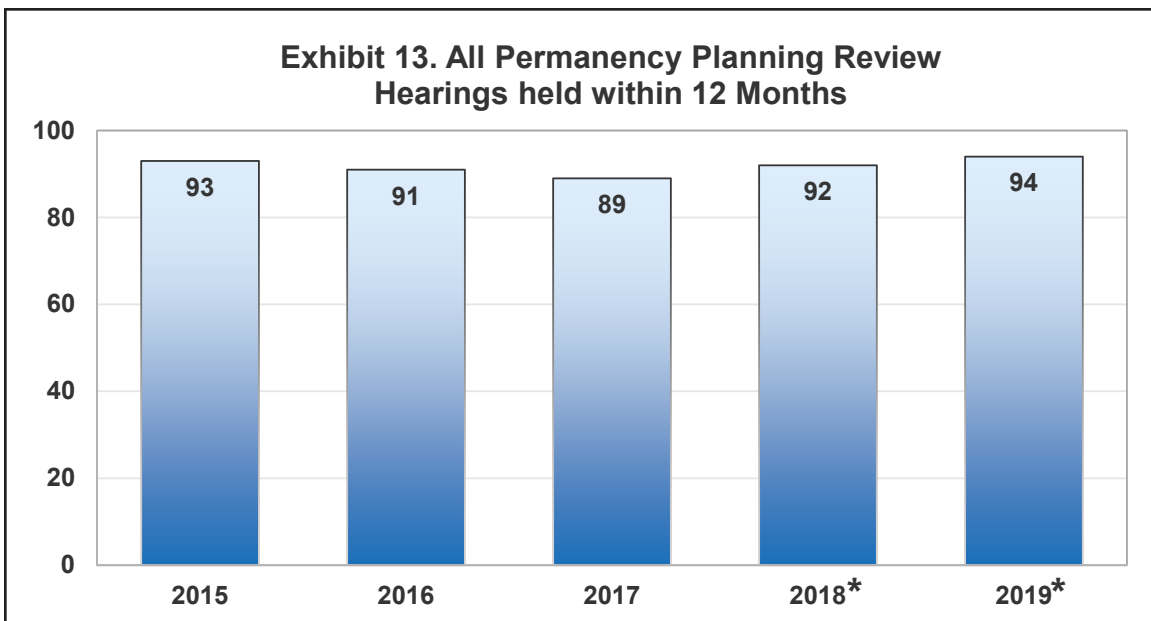


The percentage of cases in which the first permanency planning hearing occurred within 12 months of the beginning of the placement episode (meeting the statutory requirement) decreased 2% in 2019 to 86%.

\* 2018 and 2019 statewide numbers exclude King County. For more information on why King County is excluded from statewide data, please see page [5](#).

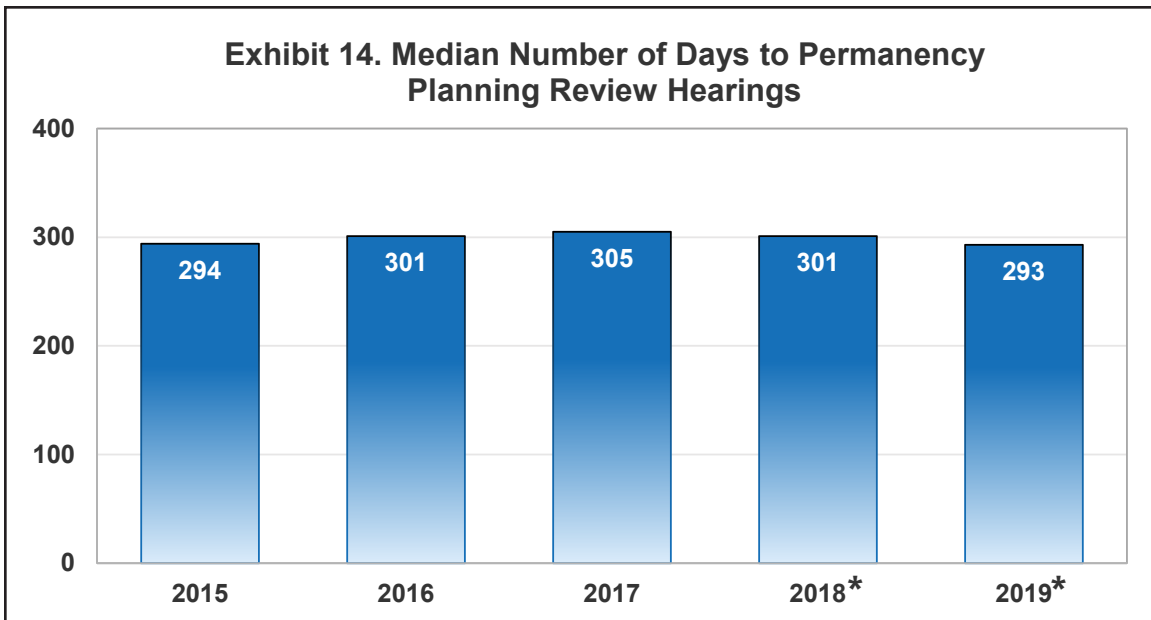


The median number of months to the first permanency planning hearing remained stable from the previous reporting year. 2019 median months is 9.9.



The rate of compliance for all permanency planning hearings held in 2019 rose 2% from the previous reporting year to 94%.

\* 2018 and 2019 statewide numbers exclude King County. For more information on why King County is excluded from statewide data, please see page [5](#).



The median number of days for all permanency planning hearings held in 2019 dropped to 293 days.

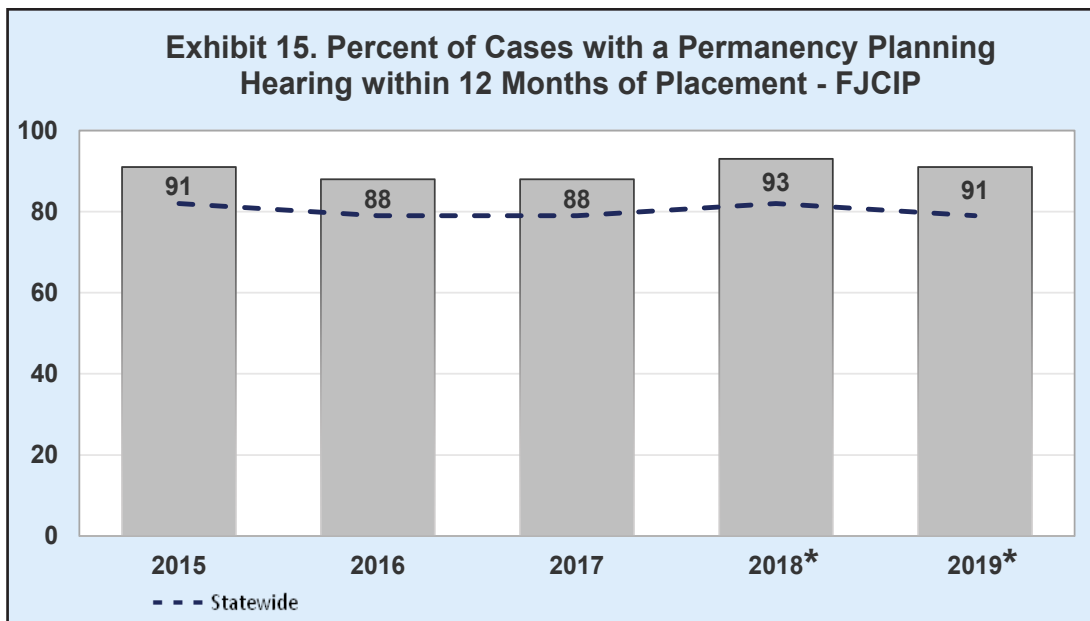


Exhibit 15 illustrates first permanency hearing compliance for Family and Juvenile Court Improvement (FJCIP) counties compared to the rest of the state.

\* 2018 and 2019 statewide numbers exclude King County. For more information on why King County is excluded from statewide data, please see page [5](#).

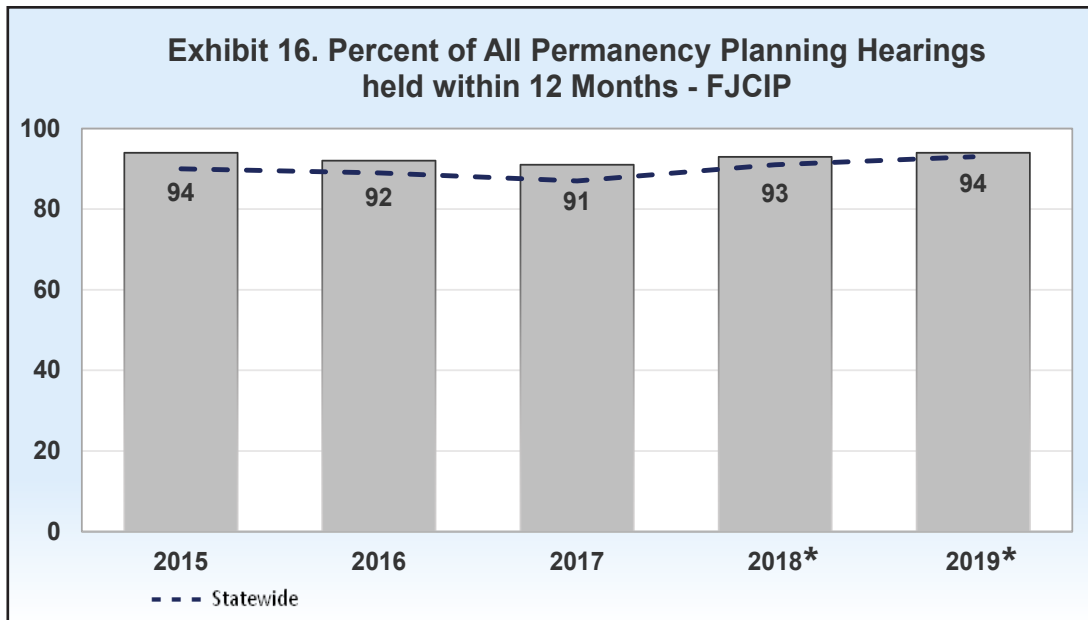


Exhibit 16 illustrates all permanency hearing compliance for Family and Juvenile Court Improvement (FJCIP) counties compared to the rest of the state.

\* 2018 and 2019 statewide numbers exclude King County. For more information on why King County is excluded from statewide data, please see page [5](#).



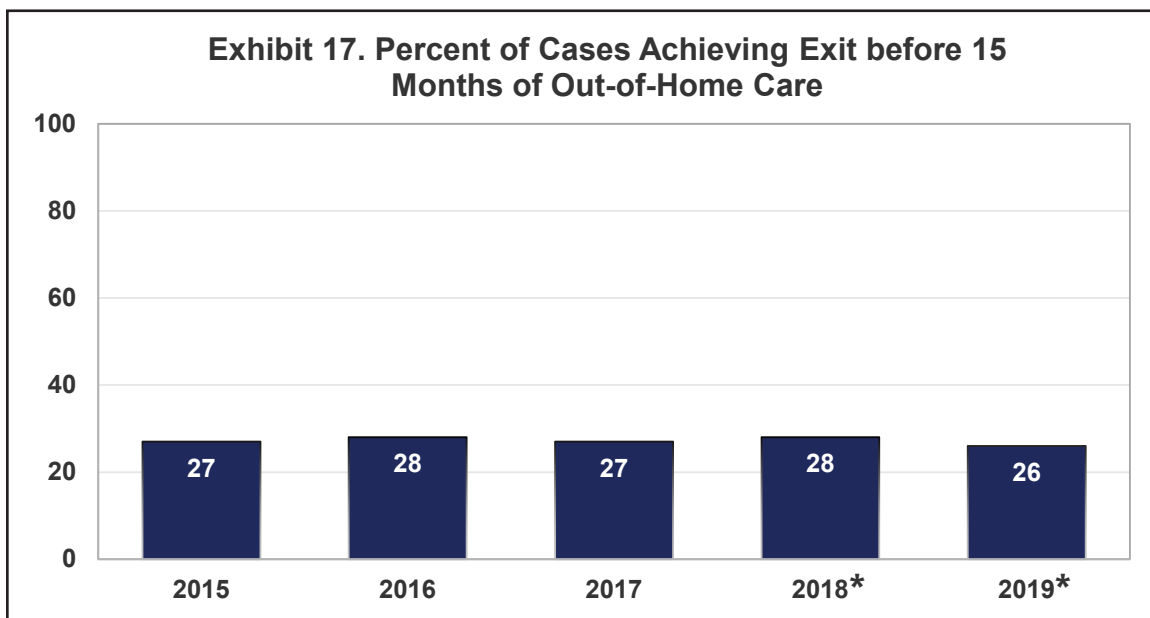
## OBJECTIVE 4: PERMANENCY ACHIEVED BEFORE 15 MONTHS OF OUT-OF-HOME CARE

### Measures:

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

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

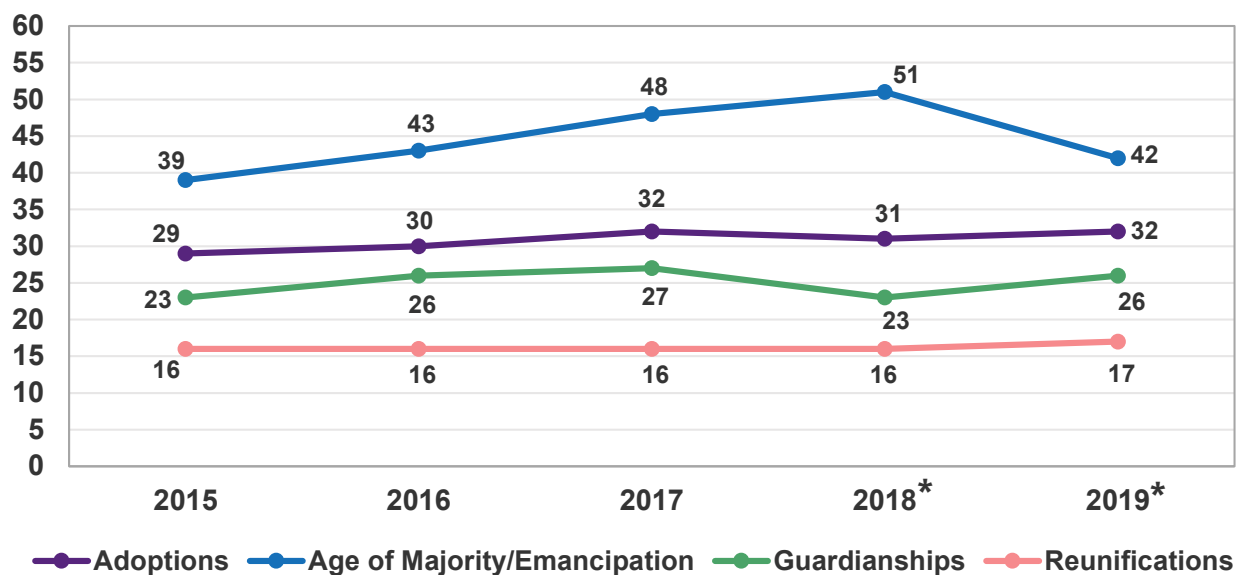
The goal of state and federal child welfare laws is to provide children with safe, nurturing, and permanent living situations as quickly as possible. Although there is no specific statutory time requirement for achieving permanency, the Washington State Legislature has set a goal of achieving permanency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



Permanency within 15 months of out-of-home care decreased 2% to 26% in 2019.

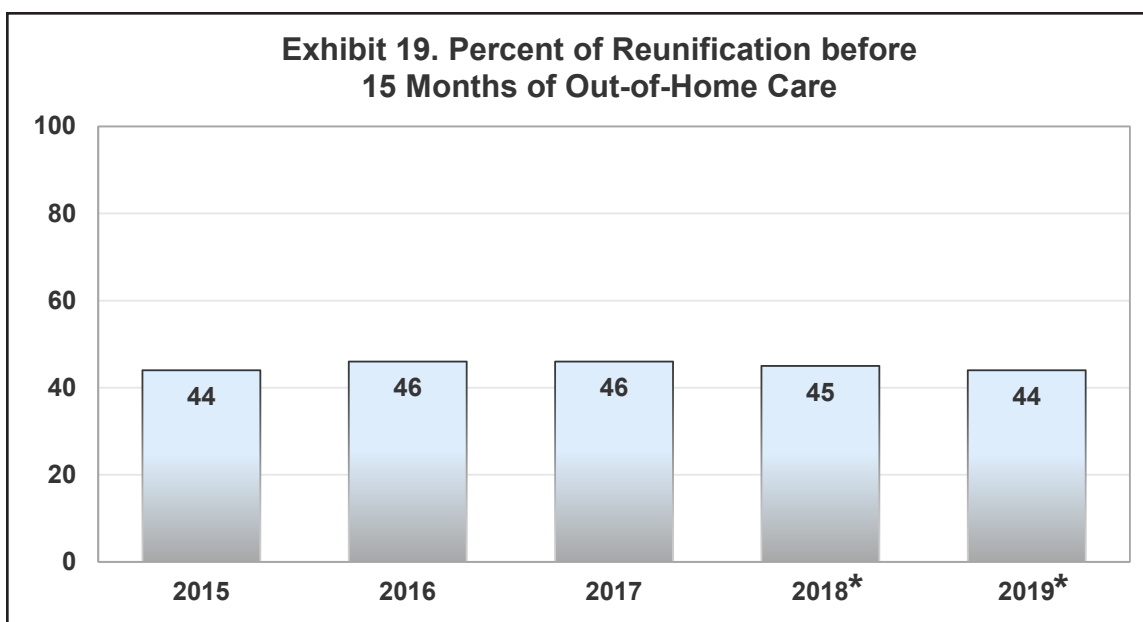
\* 2018 and 2019 statewide numbers exclude King County. For more information on why King County is excluded from statewide data, please see page [5](#).

**Exhibit 18. Median Number of Months of Out-of-Home Care to Exit Outcome**



The length of time spent in out-of-home care differs depending upon the type of outcome. In 2019, the median length of time to permanency rose to 17 months for reunifications, compared to 42 months for youth who had aged out or were emancipated, and 32 months for youth who were adopted. The median number of months spent in out-of-home care before establishing a guardianship was 26 months.

**Exhibit 19. Percent of Reunification before 15 Months of Out-of-Home Care**



The percentage of reunifications that occurred timely within 15 months of out-of-home care fell slightly from 45% to 44% in 2019.

\* 2018 and 2019 statewide numbers exclude King County. For more information on why King County is excluded from statewide data, please see page [5](#).

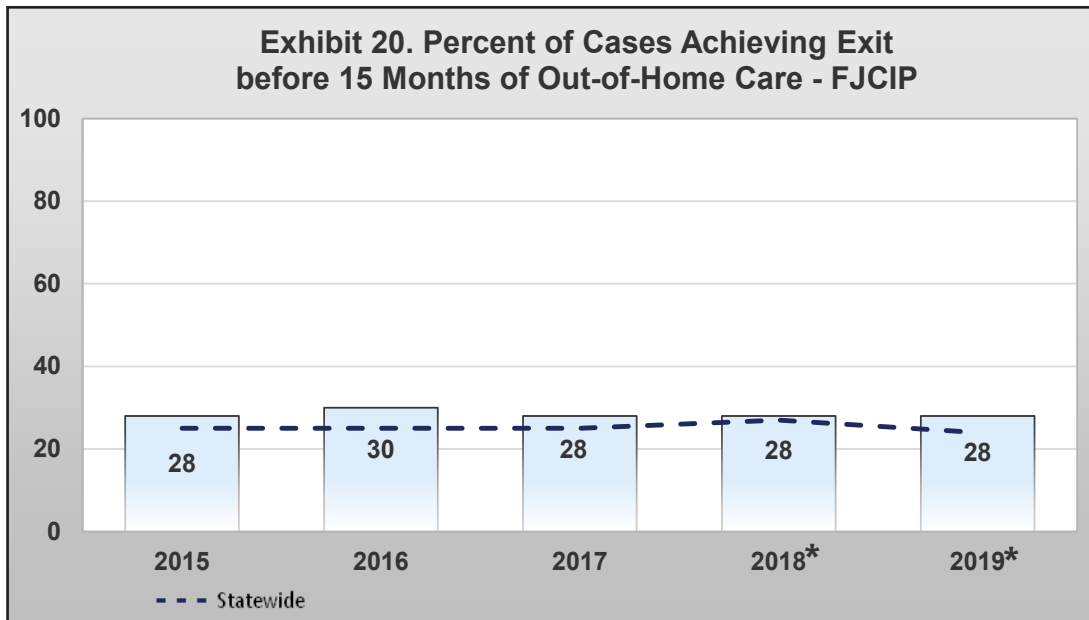


Exhibit 20 illustrates permanency within 15 months of out-of-home care compliance for Family and Juvenile Court Improvement (FJCIP) counties compared to the rest of the state.

\* 2018 and 2019 statewide numbers exclude King County. For more information on why King County is excluded from statewide data, please see page [5](#).

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

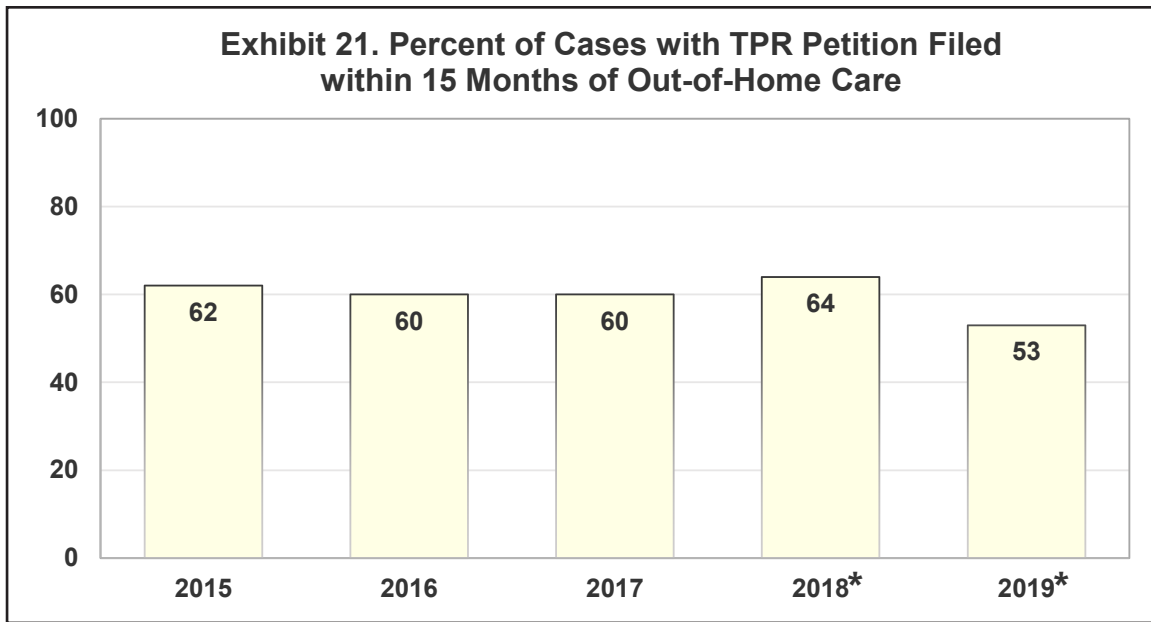
### **Measures:**

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

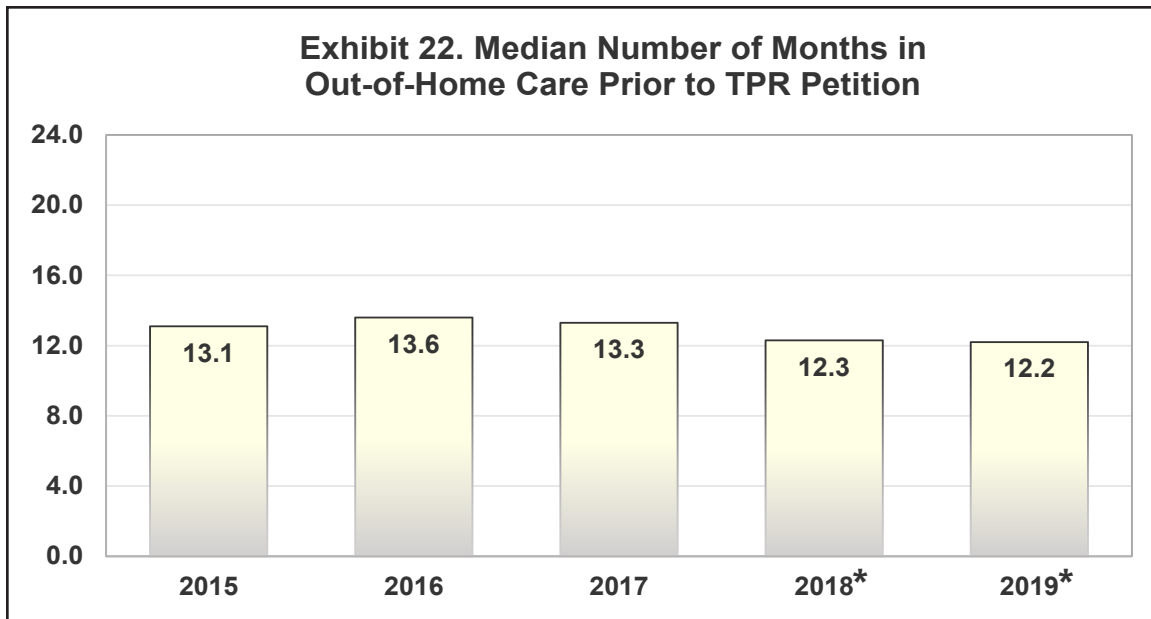
*The Adoptions and Safe Families Act (United States Public Law 105-89, section 103) requires states to begin the process of terminating parental rights for certain cases, including those in which children have been in foster care for 15 of the most recent 22 months. Exceptions to this rule are cases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

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

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



Of the dependent children who had an associated termination case or who were due for a termination case in 2019, 53% had a termination petition within 15 months of out-of-home care, a drop of 11% from the previous reporting year.



The median number of months in out-of-home care prior to TPR petition filing decreased to 12.2 months in 2019.

\* 2018 and 2019 statewide numbers exclude King County. For more information on why King County is excluded from statewide data, please see page [5](#).

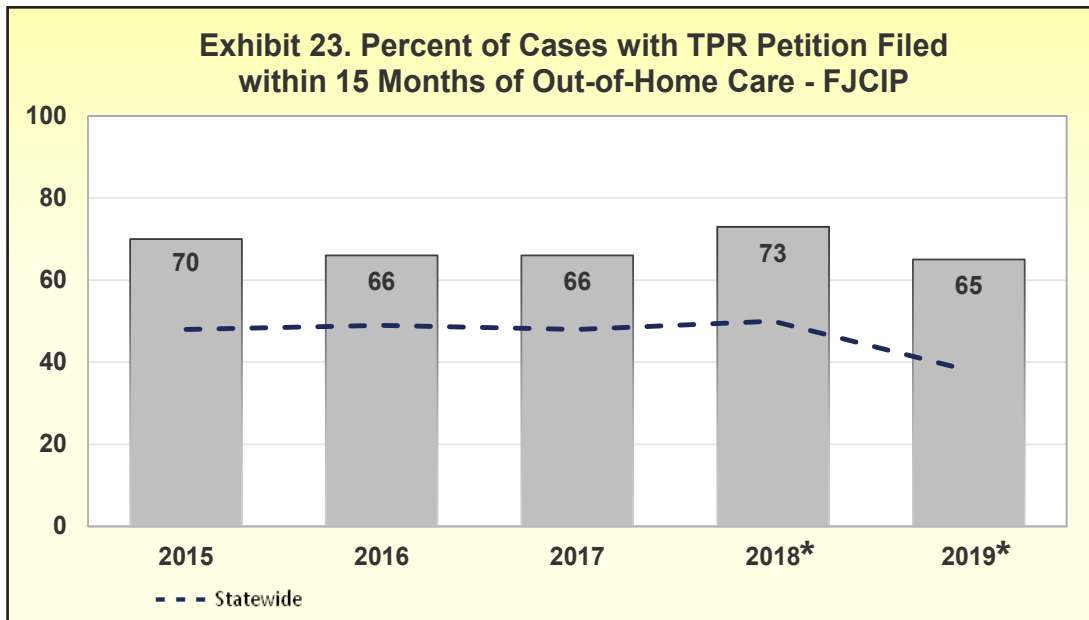


Exhibit 23 illustrates the percent of cases with TPR petition filed within 15 months of out-of-home care for Family and Juvenile Court Improvement (FJCIP) counties compared to the rest of the state.

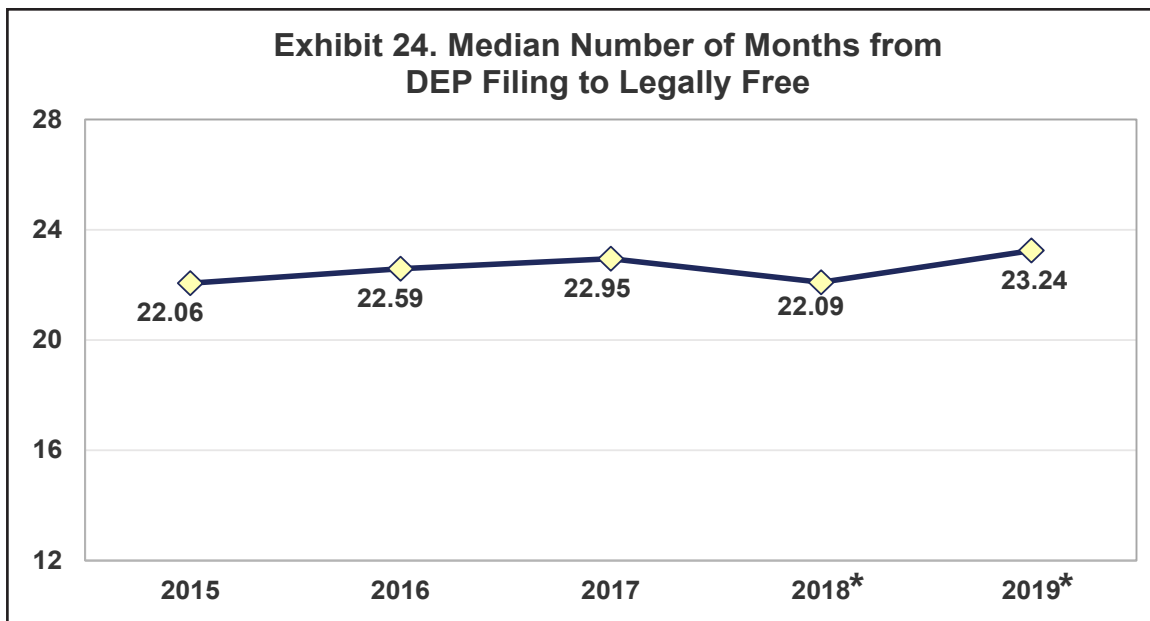


Exhibit 24 shows the median number of months from dependency filing to legally free status-termination cases with a resolution of an approved petition.

\* 2018 and 2019 statewide numbers exclude King County. For more information on why King County is excluded from statewide data, please see page [5](#).

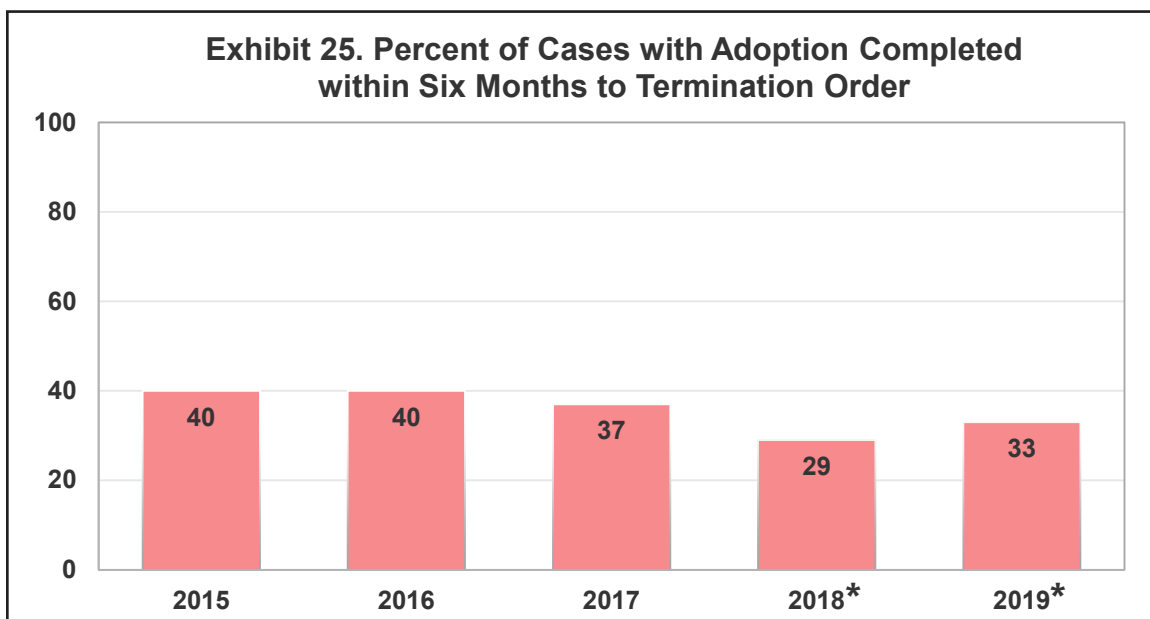
# OBJECTIVE 6: ADOPTION COMPLETED WITHIN 6 MONTHS OF TERMINATION ORDER

## Measures:

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

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

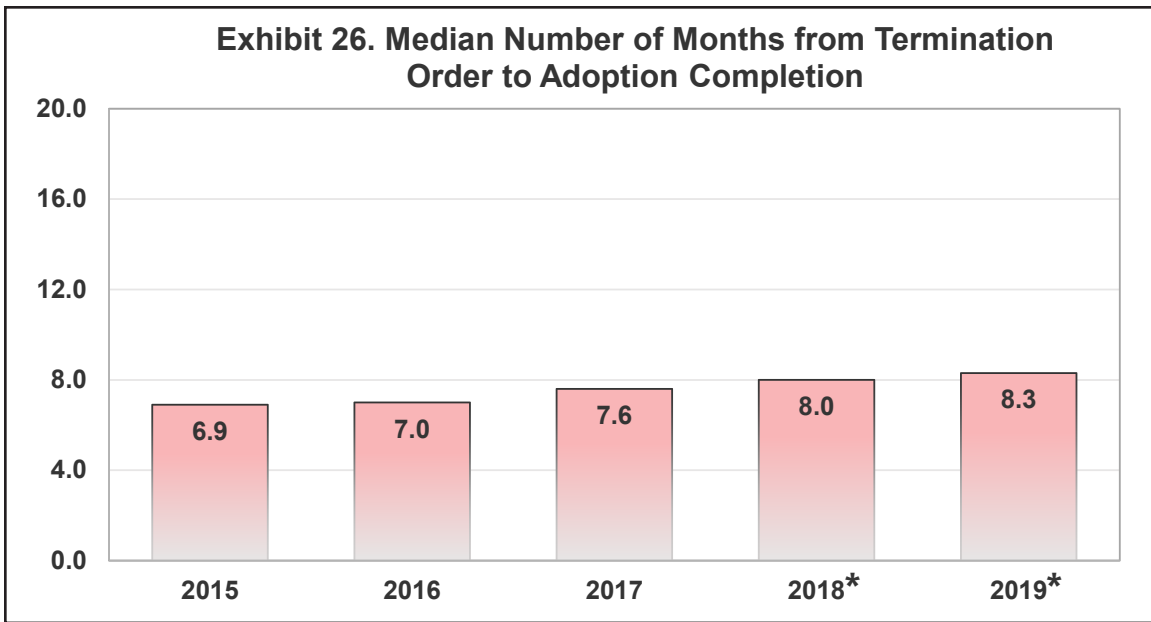
In order to determine the percentage of cases that achieved the goal of adoption within six months of a termination order, a due date for a completed adoption was set at six months from the date the child became legally free. AOC's SCOMIS data was used to identify the date of the termination order, and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



Adoptions that achieved the statutory goal of finalization within six months of the termination order by 'year adoption was completed' currently sits at 33% for 2019 and increase of 4% from the previous reporting year.

\* 2018 and 2019 statewide numbers exclude King County. For more information on why King County is excluded from statewide data, please see page [5](#).





The median number of months from termination order to adoption completion increased slightly from the previous reporting year to 8.3 months for 2019.

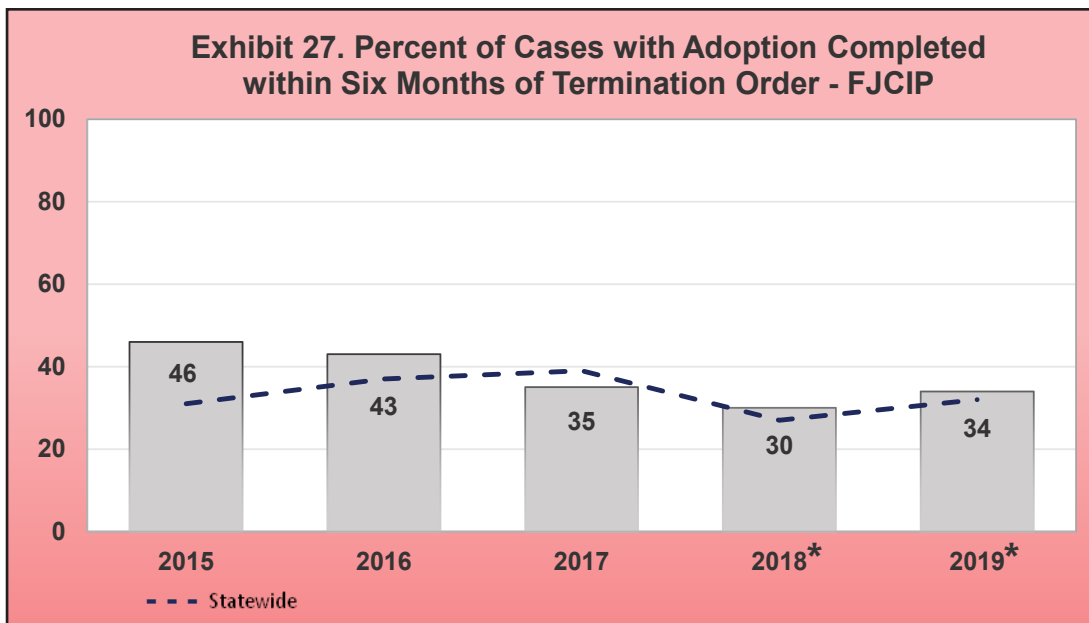


Exhibit 27 illustrates the percent of cases with adoption completed within six months of the termination order for Family and Juvenile Court Improvement (FJCIP) counties compared to the rest of the state.

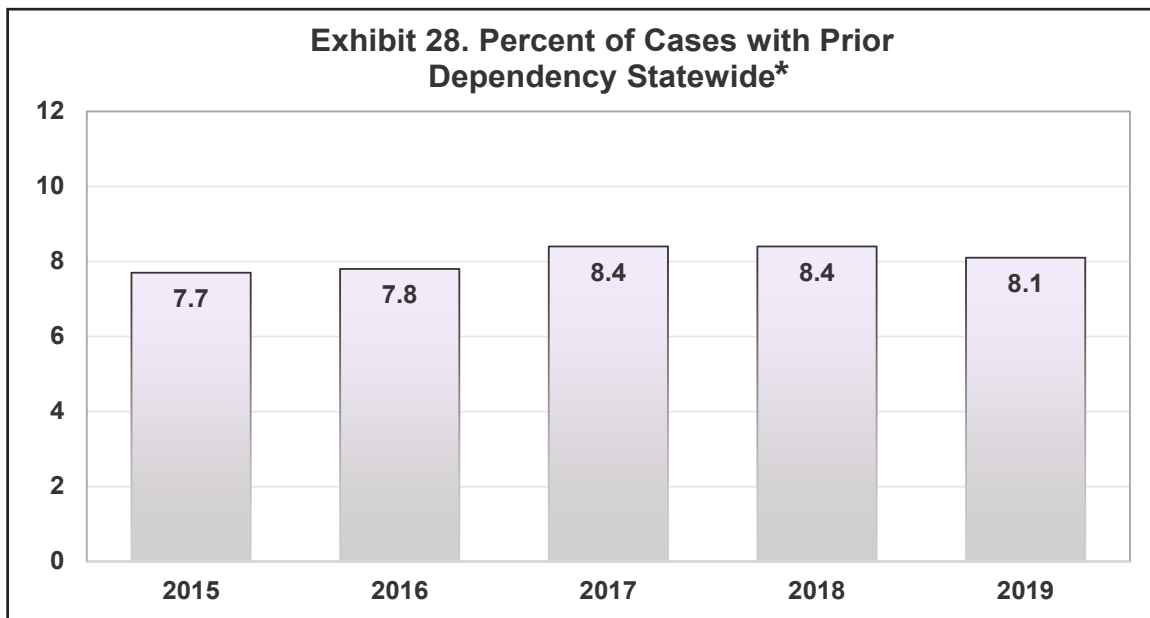
\* 2018 and 2019 statewide numbers exclude King County. For more information on why King County is excluded from statewide data, please see page [5](#).

# OBJECTIVE 7: PRIOR DEPENDENCY STATEWIDE

## Measures:

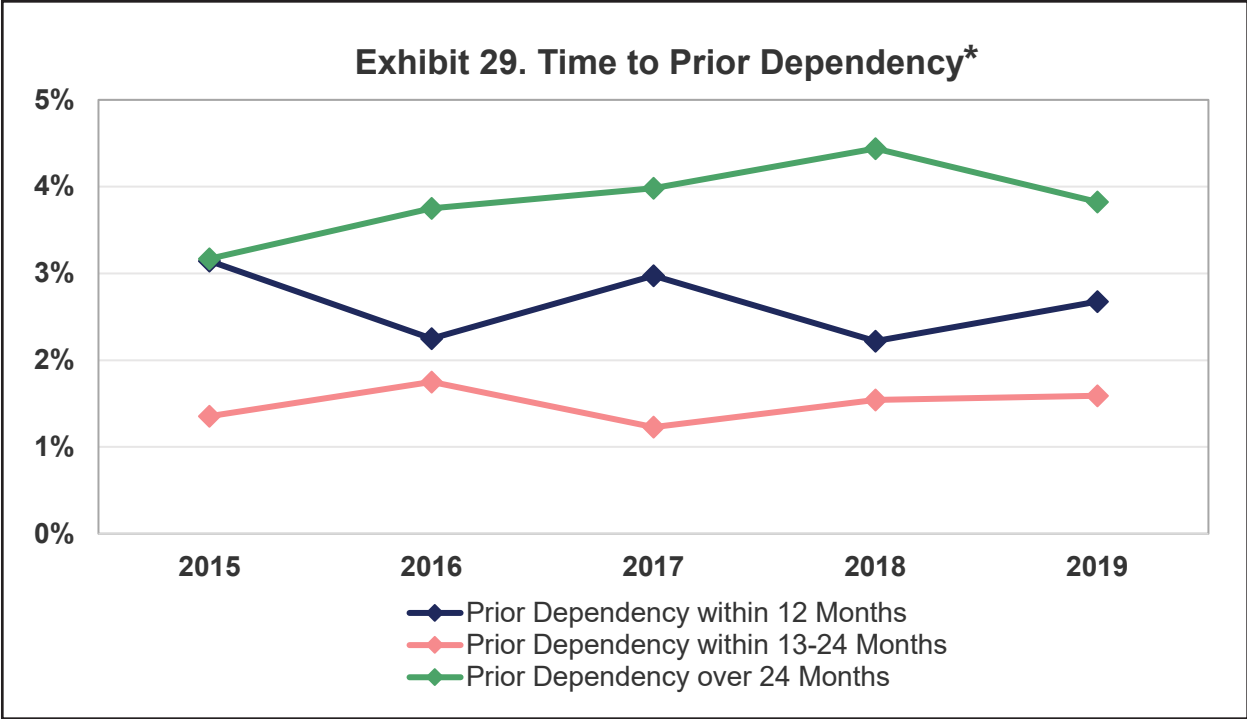
- 1) Percent of cases with prior dependency statewide.
- 2) Percent of cases with prior dependency within 12 months, 13 to 24 months, or over 24 months.

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



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

\* All years exclude King County data. For more information on why King County is excluded from statewide data, please see page [5](#).



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

\* All years exclude King County data. For more information on why King County is excluded from statewide data, please see page [5](#).

# 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, there is a noticeable gap between the number of dependency hearings where notice to the caregiver should have been given and the documentation of whether adequate notice was given. Also, a Caregiver Report Workgroup has been formed to develop a uniform process for reporting caregiver reports provided to the court.

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, 2019.

Court Name	Adequate and Timely Notice was given to the Child's Caregiver		The Court received a Caregiver Report
	YES	NO	
Adams			
Asotin			
Benton	441	1	5
Chelan	431		13
Cllallam	372	7	43
Clark	62	1	60
Columbia			
Cowlitz	459		84
Douglas			11
Ferry	36		
Franklin	264		21
Garfield			
Grant			7
Grays Harbor	738		137
Island	131		34
Jefferson	66	2	1
King			
Kitsap	972	1	31
Kittitas			
Klickitat	147		4
Lewis	495	2	32
Lincoln			
Mason	388	1	16
Okanogan			1
Pacific			6
Pend Oreille			
Pierce	2,765	1	346
San Juan	18		1
Skagit			25
Skamania	28		8
Snohomish	2,045		296
Spokane	2,463	14	39
Stevens	256	1	19
Thurston	1,145		61
Wahkiakum			
Walla Walla	231		2
Whatcom			
Whitman			51
Yakima	156		53
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>14,109</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1,407</b>

\* This table excludes King County data. For more information on why King County is excluded from statewide data, please see page [5](#).

# 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 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 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. Continuous Quality Improvement 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 2019: the permanency summits and the parent-child visitation implementation project.

The CIP, along with the DCYF and court partners, developed 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 of including prevention-focused systems to strengthen families.

## CONTINUOUS QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

A tenet of the CIP, and all work in child welfare, is Continuous Quality Improvement (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 completed the third CFSR, a comprehensive examination of the child welfare system, and has submitted the PIP for federal approval. For more information on the CFSR results, see page [51](#).
- 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 easy-to-use tool assists users in tracking performance of dependency timeliness measures.

## 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 the 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 2019, CITA provided data, planning and facilitation for Permanency Summits in the following FJCIP court communities: Island, King, Kitsap, Pierce, Thurston, and Spokane. CITA and state-level partners 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. In collaboration with local leaders, CITA 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 provided on-going support to the courts to implement their improvement projects.

A major focus of CITA's training efforts was the American Bar Association's Child Safety Guide. The guide provides a common framework and shared language for judicial officers, attorneys and other court partners to assess safety and make informed decisions about safety planning and case planning. CITA provided interactive safety guide training to the following court communities and groups: Grays Harbor, Island, Kittitas, Spokane, and Thurston Counties, as well as the Office of Public Defense's Parent Representation Program, Court Appointed Special Advocates, and audiences at the Children's Justice Conference.

Training judicial officers in dependency law, effective practice, and judicial leadership is central to CITA's work. The safety framework was a major component of CITA's three-day judicial officer training in March 2019. Other topics included Youth Perspectives on the Culture of Foster Care; Judicial Leadership in Dependency Court; Visitation Law, Policy and Science; ACEs and Resilience – Understanding Trauma From the Bench; Mock Hearings; the federal Family First Prevention and Services Act; and others. 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.

At the Superior Court Judges' Association's Spring Conference, CITA partnered with Judge Amber Finlay (Mason County Superior Court) and Jacob D'Annunzio (OPD Parent Representation Project) to present "Visitation – Using the Law, Science and Good Judicial Practice to Improve Outcomes for Children and Families." This session addressed the importance of developmentally appropriate parent-child visits and demonstrated how judicial officers can apply the safety guide to visitation decisions in family law and dependency cases.

At the state level, CITA supports and participates in workgroups focused on improving dependency system outcomes for children, families, and organizations. In 2019, CITA facilitated the creation of the Innovative Dependency Court Collaborative (IDCC), a multi-disciplinary coalition of stakeholders that includes the court, child welfare, early intervention, tribes, youth advocates and service providers. The IDCC is focused on improving communication among dependency partners and supporting innovation in court communities across the state. The initial project undertaken by the IDCC was a joint effort by CITA, DCYF, the Attorney General's Office and the Office of Civil Legal Aid to create a webinar for judicial officers and others about the new Qualified Residential Treatment Program hearing requirements established by the federal Family First Prevention Services Act.

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 2019, CITA and AOC continued 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.

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 ([wacita.org](http://wacita.org)) that utilizes iDTR data and provides access to court improvement resources and materials, including the Juvenile Non-Offender Benchbook and Dependency Best Practices Guide.

## EARLY ENGAGEMENT STRATEGIES

### Young Children in Dependency Court

#### *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. Nationally, infants and toddlers are two times as likely to enter foster care as older children. In Washington State, an estimated 43% of dependent children who entered foster care in 2019 were under the age of three. Research has established that earliest years of life are a rapid and sensitive period for brain development. Early childhood experiences impact every aspect of a child’s future, including academic performance, behavior, and mental health.

Young children’s relationships with parents and caregivers play a central role in shaping the physical structure of the brain. Disruption of these relationships, caused by trauma, abuse or neglect, can lead to developmental delays and other impairments. Additionally, the trauma of being removed from a parent and placed into foster care can cause further damage. Maintaining and healing attachments between young children and their parents and providing access to critical developmental services can help address these challenges. 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.

#### *Best for Babies Court*

Since October 2016, Pierce County dependency court partners have operated the Best for Babies Program. Modeled on the national Zero to Three Safe Babies Court Team approach, the court focuses on front-loading services and increasing family time for infants (0–3 years) and their parents to preserve the infant-parent bond, promote child well-being, and reduce time to permanence. The court receives grant funding, technical support, and training from Zero to Three.

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 child advocate. DCYF is an active partner in the court and has designated social workers who handle Baby Court cases. A Community Coordinator schedules and runs Community Advisory Team staffings and assists with implementing 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 child advocates. 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 34 families with 49 children. Results for the program's 22 children with closed cases are:

- 59% of children reunified with a parent—average time to reunification was 13.3 months.
- 9% of children entered guardianships with grandparents—time to guardianship was 27.1 months.
- 32% of children were adopted (by relatives, fictive kin, and foster family)—average time to adoption was 23.1 months.

### *FIRST Clinic*

The Family Intervention Response to Stop Trauma (FIRST) Clinic is a prevention-oriented medical-legal partnership that launched in July 2019 in Snohomish County. The goal of the program is to prevent removal and avoid entry into the dependency system for families with babies. The program provides parents with legal consultation and advocacy, support from a parent ally, quick access to substance abuse treatment, and other services, including housing and nurse home visiting.

The program provides a rapid response to families, meeting them at Providence Hospital following the birth of a child who is referred to Child Protective Services (CPS). A parent ally engages with the mother and explains what the program can provide. FIRST lawyers provide legal advocacy to help mothers understand their legal rights and the implications of CPS involvement in their family. They participate in Family Team Decision Making meetings, helping mothers engage their family members and develop voluntary plans to access services and ensure the safety of their infant. FIRST attorneys can also help parents file family law actions, such as third party custody agreements.

FIRST Clinic lawyers also operate a legal clinic for pregnant women participating in substance use treatment at Swedish Hospital. In addition to providing legal education and advice, they encourage women to develop safety and relapse prevention plans and provide support to access services.

### 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 eight 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.

### **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, in 2019 the Legislature approved a budget request 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. 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. More information regarding the [Finding Fathers in Dependency Cases](#) project, can be found on the CIP webpage located at [www.courts.wa.gov/cwcip](http://www.courts.wa.gov/cwcip).

## Fathers Engagement Outreach

DCYF is committed to continued partnerships and efforts that promote fatherhood engagement. Leadership within the Division of Child Welfare Programs are co-champions for the Fatherhood Coalition facilitated by the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS). Child Welfare Programs is partnering not only with DSHS, but also with other agencies and divisions, such as the Department of Corrections (DOC), Department of Health (DOH), and Early Learning and Juvenile Rehabilitation, to target fathers earlier, prevent the need for out-of-home placement of children, and increase the safety and wellbeing of children and youth. DCYF participates in Fatherhood Coalition meetings, Fatherhood Summit and planning, and internal statewide meetings to increase consistency and quality in fatherhood services. In addition, DCYF is increasing the use of fathers' information in relative searches for the children and youth we serve.

This year included the 2nd Annual Fatherhood Summit that focused on Fanning the Fatherhood FIRE: **F**amily Focused, **I**nterconnected, **R**esilient, and **E**ssential. The summit was a success and captured fathers' energy in a meaningful way, making resources more easily accessible to dads and educating participants from across multiple systems that fathers have unique needs. A panel of fathers shared their personal experiences navigating a complex system and how they powered through the difficult times. It was a powerful summit from which many walked away uplifted!

DCYF continues to work on incarcerated parent visitation and is working with DOC to increase the understanding between the two agencies, identify barriers and biases to dependent children visiting their parents in prison, and work towards strategic solutions. Although the percentage of women in prison is increasing, statistically men are much more likely to be imprisoned, making this a fatherhood strategy. DCYF is also working with DOC to target incarcerated fathers around the prevention of infant abuse and deaths through the provision of education on Infant Safe Sleep and other parenting resources.



## 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 Court Appointed Special Advocates (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. Starting in April 2019, mediation was expanded to add At Risk Youth/Children in Need of Services (ARY/CHINS) cases, as an offer to the families, not mandatory.

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 when a case is approaching dismissal and the parents have not agreed to a parenting plan or residential schedule. They are not required if the parties, their attorneys, DCYF, and the GAL agree a parenting plan is not necessary. They are also not 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 the trial beginning.

In Snohomish County, mediation on the family law action within the Unified Family Court has been available for nearly four 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 six 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 14 programs operating today.

During the 2015 legislative session, legislation was passed to provide funding to existing P4P programs, to expand services in three of the programs, and for two evaluations to be completed 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.

During the 2019 legislative session, funds were appropriated to take P4P statewide, expanding the program into 22 counties and implementing a more robust model in some sites to help keep families engaged throughout the dependency process.

The program is designated a promising practice and is currently operating in Benton/Franklin, Clallam, Clark, Grays Harbor/Pacific, Grant, King, Kitsap, Pierce, Snohomish, Spokane, Thurston/Mason/Lewis, and Whatcom Counties. Most recently, CIP funds are supporting efforts in Jefferson, Okanogan, Cowlitz, and Grant Counties.

Start-up work is currently underway in Adams, Cowlitz, Island, San Juan, and Skagit Counties. Planning for new P4P programs to expand into the remaining counties within Washington State by June 30, 2020 are in progress.

Through court outreach at dependency hearings, a Dependency 101 class designed to educate parents about the dependency system, and ongoing peer mentoring, helps encourage positive thinking and engagement with services, gives parents someone they can relate to, and offers them hope that reunification is possible. In addition to the Dependency 101 class, multiple sites sponsor Dependency 201 classes. These classes offer additional support and skill-building, which are designed to provide tools and resources that help empower parents to be successful throughout their dependency cases and in life. The King, Kitsap, Pierce, and Spokane County programs also offer parent mentoring programs in the local jails.

The Phase I Evaluation Report for Washington State's P4P 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. The Phase II Evaluation was released in January 2020 and took a deeper look at outcome data and reunification rates of parents who participate in P4P. It was conducted by the Children's Bureau Capacity Building Center for Courts and the University of Nevada under the leadership of Sarah Trescher and Dr. Alicia Summers. The evaluation can be accessed here: <https://www.childrenshomesociety.org/reunification>.

Some key findings from the newest long-term evaluation which demonstrates the significant impact P4P is having on Washington State's dependency-involved families include:

- A positive relationship was demonstrated between parent participation in Dependency 101 and increased reunification rates—a difference of 17%.
  - 70% of parents who participated in Dependency 101 reunified with their children.
  - 53% of parents who did not participate in Dependency 101 reunified with their children.
- A positive relationship between parent participation in Dependency 101 decreased termination of parental rights—a difference of 13%.
  - 26% of parents who participated in Dependency 101 had their parental rights terminated.
  - 39% of parents who did not participate in Dependency 101 had their parental rights terminated.
- For cases that received Dependency 101 plus additional peer mentoring, increased reunification rates—a difference of 26% (79% of the cases reunified compared to the comparison group of 53%).
- For cases that received Dependency 101 plus additional peer mentoring, decreased in rates of termination of parental rights—a difference of 20% (19% in P4P group compared to 39% in the comparison group).
- There was no statistical relationship between parent participation in the one-time 2-hour Dependency 101 class and length of time until permanency. This may suggest that future studies should explore the additional parent support components the program offers and their time to permanency.



## 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, the meetings focus on safety, permanency, and well-being. These meetings are scheduled at regular intervals during the time DCYF is working with a family.

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

## Family Team Decision Making

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

## Family Time (Parent-Child Visitation)

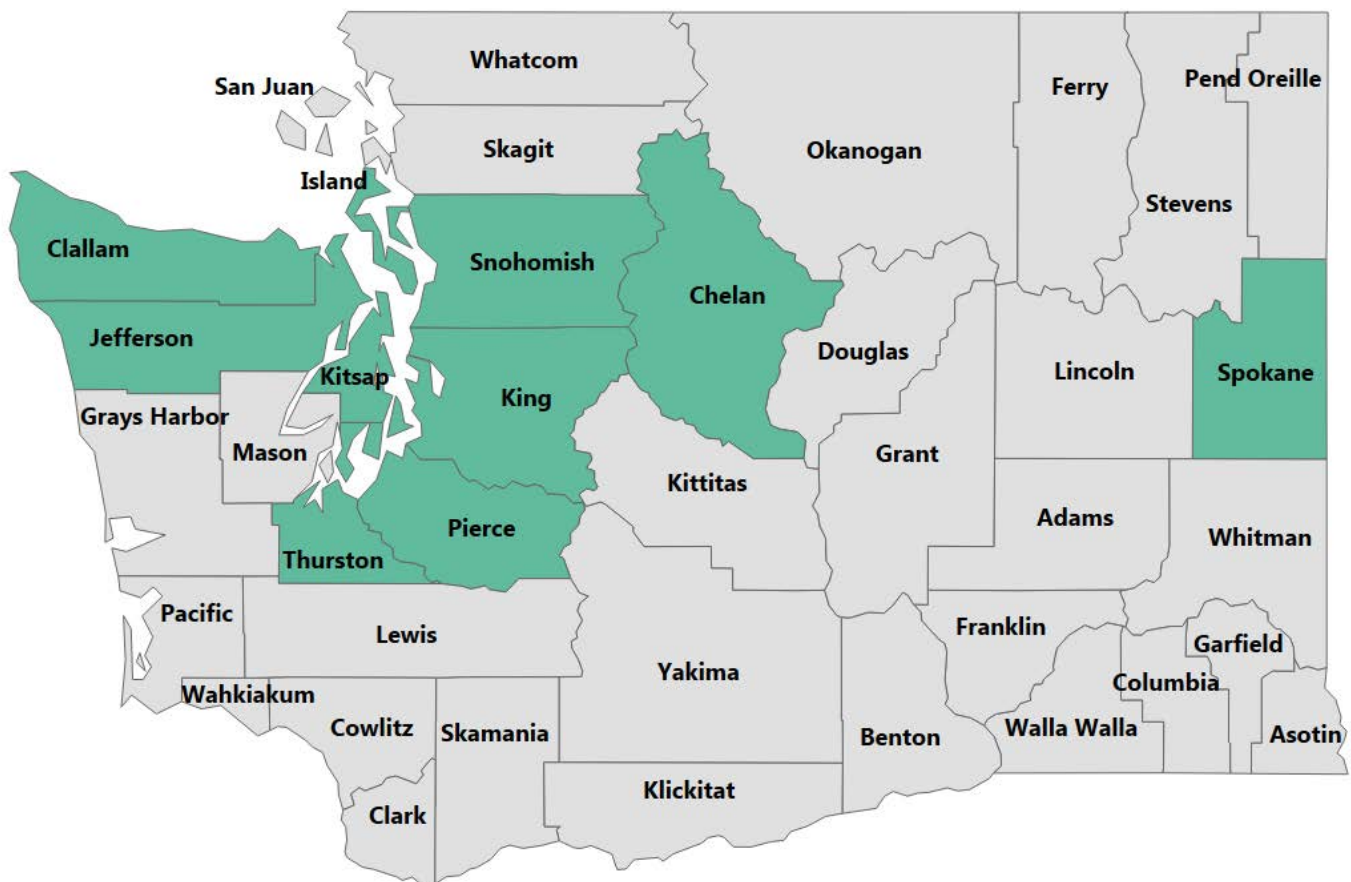
“Family Time” refers to parent-child visitation. This new name is intended to reflect commitment to the idea that visitation supports healthy relationships and bonds between family members. DCYF recognizes that parents have a right to family time with their children and has assembled a workgroup of internal and external partners to help improve the delivery and quality of Family Time.

One exciting development in Family Time is the implementation of Sprout, a new web-based data and referral system. Sprout improves data collection, identifying and capturing data that could not be collected from FamLink. Sprout also streamlines the referral process statewide. Roll-out of Sprout began in 2019 with Regions 1 and 5 and will expand to all remaining regions by the end of March 2020. Sprout will capture acceptance and rejection rates by providers, timeliness of first scheduled visit, attendance rates as to the parents, punctuality of the parents, and key performance indicators for providers to know how they are doing. One benefit to launching Sprout is the additional support to DCYF’s workforce. Duplication of work will be reduced, and staff have the ability to view in real time in Sprout the status of Family Time visits, the referral, and the provider information. Staff will no longer have to send separate emails or make phone calls to providers to gather information about Family Time progress. DCYF hopes that the integration of Sprout into other Family Time strategies will help improve timely permanency, expand data collection, provide consistency statewide, increase reunifications, and decrease the amount of time it takes to achieve permanency.

# 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. The map below highlights the ten FJCIP courts in Washington State.







# Washington State Family & Juvenile Court Improvement Program (FJCIP) *Highlights from the 2019 FJCIP Report*

## FJCIP Courts in Washington State



Chelan • Clallam • Island • Jefferson • King  
Kitsap • Pierce • Snohomish • Spokane • Thurston

FJCIP courts compliance percentages were higher than the statewide average on all dependency timeliness measures!

- 13% higher** Fact Finding within 75 Days
- 12% higher** 1st Dependency Review Hearing within 6 months
- 10% higher** Permanency Planning Hearing within 12 months
- 26% higher** TPR Filed before 15 months of Out-of-Home Care

# of participating FJCIP counties **10** # of years with FJCIP in operation

Percentages are excluding King County. 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 analysis and state level results.

## Why is this program important? BETTER OUTCOMES FOR FAMILIES



- ✓ Improved court performance
- ✓ Programs addressing needs
  - › Baby Court
  - › Community wrap-around services
  - › Finding Fathers in Dependency Cases
  - › Parents for Parents Program

## Why do FJCIP courts provide better results?

- ✓ Provide case management to improve dependency timelines
- ✓ Convene dependency stakeholders to identify trends impacting cases
- ✓ Implement projects and programs to address identified needs



## What about finances?

2019 State Funding  
**\$ 598,819.00**



2019 County Funding  
**\$ 135,637.00**



## If this program is so successful, why is it not available statewide?

**Need increased state funding to hire FJCIP Coordinators in every county**



For more information: [www.courts.wa.gov/CWCIP](http://www.courts.wa.gov/CWCIP)  
Email: [FJCIP@courts.wa.gov](mailto:FJCIP@courts.wa.gov)

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/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/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					<i>Developing</i>					✓
Family Time (Visitation) Focus			✓			✓		✓	✓	✓
Finding Fathers in Dependency Cases	✓	<i>Developing</i>	<i>Developing</i>	<i>Developing</i>		✓	✓	✓	<i>Developing</i>	✓
Parents for Parents	<i>Developing</i>	✓	<i>Developing</i>	<i>Developing</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Protein for All	✓				✓	✓	✓	<i>Developing</i>	✓	✓
Reunification Celebrations	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
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 FDTC has grown exponentially. Since the first FDTCs in Washington were established in 2001, over 1,000 parents have graduated with the hope of reunifying their family. Additionally, at least 44 drug-free babies were born to parents in these courts. The following 18 counties have FDTCs: 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 is also provided at the annual Children's Justice Conference sponsored by DCYF. In addition, the Court Improvement Training Academy provides ICWA training at the annual judicial dependency trainings. Tribal judges are always invited to attend; however, for the 2020 training, an extra effort was made to contact the Tribal Court Administrators, which resulted in a significant increase in tribal judges registering for the training.

The 7th Annual Tribal State Court Consortium (TSCC) met on September 22, 2019, in conjunction with the Washington State Fall Judicial Conference in Vancouver, with 15 tribal court judges and 17 state court judges in attendance. Planning is underway for a regional TSCC meeting to be hosted by the Nisqually Tribe in the spring of 2020, where the tribal court judge and council chairman invite judicial officers from surrounding counties and Tribes to learn about their tribal court and discuss areas of commonality. A workgroup was also formed to develop ICWA bench cards.

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

- In partnership and consultation with Tribes, the DCYF 10.03 Government to Government Relations Tribal Consultation policy was finalized and went into effect on December 31, 2018. In 2019–2020 the Office of Tribal Relations has been providing trainings to DCYF staff and partners on the 10.03 policy.
- The Tribal Policy Advisory Committee (TPAC) was established, and DCYF is still recruiting and seeking delegates from each Tribe through Tribal resolution or official letter. The primary focus of TPAC is to inform DCYF leadership on Tribal priorities regarding child welfare, early learning, and juvenile rehabilitation programs and provide an avenue for ongoing dialogue on substantive issues impacting children and families in Tribal communities. TPAC is intended to be an enhancement of the Tribal consultation process by helping identify potential roundtable issues, but will not take the place of formal consultation.
- DCYF convenes monthly Indian Child Welfare (ICW), quarterly Indian Policy for Early Learning (IPEL), and quarterly Juvenile Rehabilitation (JR) subcommittee meetings. All Tribes and recognized American Indian Organizations (RAIO's) are invited (in person, conference call, or WebEx options) to participate.

- Continued work on completing Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with each Tribe who would like an agreement. These MOU's help establish clear roles and responsibilities for how DCYF will work with each Tribe.
- The statewide ICW Reviews were completed in all 6 Regions in 2019. The results have been provided to both Tribal and DCYF staff. Action/Improvement plans based on the results are currently being developed jointly with the Tribes in each Region.
- Continued collaboration on developing the supervisor core training with the Alliance.
- Ongoing work with the Alliance to improve the ICWA components of trainings.
- Staff from the Office of Tribal Relations attended the 2019 National Indian Child Welfare Association Annual Conference. The Office of Tribal Relations hosted a panel discussion for both DCYF and tribal staff who attended the Children's Justice Conference.



# COLLABORATION WITH OTHER CHILD WELFARE PARTNERS

## Innovative Dependency Court Collaborative

The Innovative Dependency Court Collaborative (IDCC) was established in 2019 to encourage, generate, and support innovation with interested dependency court stakeholders and communities to empower and achieve justice for families. The IDCC resulted from a reformation of the Permanency Continuous Quality Improvement Work Group in order to better align our work with the federal Children’s Bureau’s new vision and strategies for strengthening families. 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.

In addition to DCYF and AOC staff, the IDCC consists of representatives from the judiciary, Tribes, parent allies, youth, caregivers, parent representation, child representation, Attorney General’s Office, CASA/GAL, Juvenile Court Administrators, Casey Family Programs, and Partners for Our Children.

The IDCC envisions a future where child welfare system innovation and improvement in Washington State is enabled by leadership through:

- Permission for local actors to experiment
- Support for that experimentation
- Assessment of success and failure of innovation efforts, and
- Communication and the spread of successful innovation throughout state practice, policy, and culture.

The IDCC goals and objectives are to:

- Encourage, incubate, and spread ideas and efforts to improve outcomes for families
  - o Provide social bridging – create connections both internally (among IDCC members) and externally (among constituent groups across the state)
  - o Consider local culture and needs
  - o Identify practice challenges and take accountability for developing solutions
  - o Guided by strategic plan developed with feedback from the field
- Provide a communication loop between the IDCC and the field re: innovation
- Effectively disseminate information about
  - o Policy changes
  - o Practice innovations
  - o Barriers and solutions to adaptive challenges in practice
- The existence and purpose of the IDCC
  - o Communication tools (newsletter/website/app) effectively share information and ideas across disciplines and between the field and leadership
  - o Actively engage the field in meetings and innovation process
- Measure and evaluate innovation efforts and their impact
  - o Seek “parallel practice” solutions – where professionals in the field carry similar expectations, support, and accountability as the overall system expects of the families we serve.



Four IDCC work groups have been formed to complete specific deliverables:

- Family First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA) Workgroup – developed FFPSA webinar training and frequently asked questions sheet for judges, attorneys, and other legal personnel in child welfare about the new changes in the FFPSA and reimbursement for children placed in qualified residential treatment programs.
- Innovation Gateway Workgroup – Creating a Child Welfare Good Ideas Library as a resource for anyone interested in improvement and solving problems, which will include innovative projects and programs. Create an information sharing platform to inform all child welfare disciplines regarding new policies, programs, and innovation.
- Vision for Innovation and Partnership Workgroup – including local jurisdictional partners in IDCC work and promote local innovation and follow up.
- Caregiver Report Workgroup – develop a uniform process for reporting caregiver reports provided to the court and develop a communication plan regarding the process to get the message out to local jurisdictional partners.

## **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, parent allies, foster 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 Reunification Day and Adoption Day celebrations throughout the state. Additionally, the Commission initiated and supports the annual Youth 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.

## **Permanency From Day One (PFD1) – Federal Grant**

DCYF applied for and was awarded a 7.7 million dollar permanency grant in September 2018. Washington is one of five states nationwide to receive the grant. This is a collaborative agreement with the federal government and the work cannot move forward without approval. At this time, DCYF is waiting for approval on the Washington State Implementation Plan. The federal Children’s Bureau is reviewing DCYF’s recently-submitted Program Improvement Plan (PIP) to see if efforts are aligned.

The Permanency From Day 1 (PFD1) grant plan was written based on a vast library of data from Washington, in partnership with the judicial system and external partners. The goal is to

align with federal planning, specifically the Program Improvement Plan (PIP), Child and Family Services Review (CFSR), and Court Improvement Plan (CIP). This grant focused specifically on CFSR Permanency Measure 1, Well-Being Measure 1, and the Case Review Systemic Factor. Fifteen intervention offices were identified across Washington State based on data and PIP interventions.

The strategic interventions identified in the grant's implementation plan were designed to transform practice for successful teaming by engaging families and youth early in the dependency process as well as throughout the process, to address systemic court issues and to create supports for legally free youth. The specific intervention strategies designed, based on data analysis of our state dependency system, are as follows:

- Maintain a consistent standardized shared planning meeting process with all key case participants that assess safety and protective factors to establish individualized family case plans that are monitored to lead to timely case progression.
- Provide a parent ally program to support parents in all aspects of the dependency process (court hearings, meetings). This would allow the Parents for Parents program to be statewide within Washington State.
- Establish a youth-directed recruitment strategy that is driven by legally-free youth who participate in their placement decisions as part of a team approach. In addition, create a master electronic service of all approved adoptive placements available in Washington State.

Upon approval the expected outcomes from these strategies are an enhanced capacity within our state to:

- Support caseworkers in early family engagement.
- Enable parents to partner effectively and earlier with their child welfare team.
- Align concurrent planning efforts with court improvement efforts.
- Provide increased recruitment strategies and outcomes for legally free youth for adoptions.
- Implement a comprehensive plan to organize approved home studies.

The PFD1 grant is facilitated by the grant implementation team which consists of regional staff, HQ staff, tribal representatives, and court staff. The PFD1 Project Steering Workgroup finalizes decisions for the grant and also reports directly to DCYF Executive Leadership. DCYF submitted the latest grant implementation plan to the Children's Bureau on December 11, 2019, and is awaiting approval of the submission.

## **Family First Prevention Services Act**

The DCYF embraces Family First Prevention Services Act (Family First or FFPSA) implementation as an opportunity to expand the choices and support we provide to children, youth, and families. Signed into law February 9, 2018, Family First focuses on creating new opportunities for states to receive federal reimbursements for services that aid in preventing children from entering foster care and improving the well-being of children already in the system.

Family First also enhances DCYF's ability to find loving, permanent homes for children and youth who must enter foster care, and it provides guidelines for those who need intensive therapeutic environments. Increasing family-centered and trauma-informed approaches to safety, permanency, and well-being are at the core of DCYF's mission to support Washington families and they will use Family First resources to further engage communities in growing these critical efforts.

#### *FFPSA Prevention Plan*

Family First introduces the opportunity for states to claim Title IV-E funds, which are traditionally reserved for foster care, for evidence-based services that prevent entry into foster care. Under Family First, prevention services can be offered to children who are at imminent risk of entering foster care, as well as pregnant and parenting youth in foster care, to prevent children from entering care.

In order to access this option, states must document their FFPSA prevention approach in a five-year Title IV-E Prevention plan for approval by the Children's Bureau. On December 20, 2019, DCYF submitted Washington State's Prevention Plan to the federal Children's Bureau to implement the FFPSA. The Prevention plan is on the [DCYF website](#). DCYF has not yet received feedback from the Children's Bureau on the submitted plan.

#### *Licensing Standards*

FFPSA requires each state to meet national standards to improve licensing standards for foster family homes. Until Family First, the federal government did not point to any specific standards for licensed foster homes, so states created their own standards without national guidance. Varying state standards have created barriers to both relative and non-relatives in the licensing process. New federal licensing standards will allow more relatives caring for children in foster care to become licensed and receive ongoing monthly financial assistance, supports, and pathways for aging-out youth to exit the system with assistance.

The majority of DCYF licensing standards were consistent with the federal model standards; however, there were some slight deviations that required changes to Washington Administrative Code (WAC) and agency policies. The WAC and policy revisions for child foster homes took effect on February 1, 2020, and now reflect the new requirements in FFPSA. Details regarding these changes can be found on [DCYF's website](#).

#### *Qualified Residential Treatment Programs*

FFPSA establishes requirements for placement in residential treatment programs and improves the quality and oversight of services. It allows federal reimbursement for care in certain Behavioral Rehabilitation Services treatment programs, known as Qualified Residential Treatment Programs (QRTP), for children with emotional and behavioral disturbance disorders requiring special treatment.

A QRTP is a specific category of non-foster family home setting, for which public child welfare agencies must meet detailed assessment, case planning, documentation, judicial determinations and ongoing review and permanency hearing requirements for a child to be placed in and continue to receive federal Title IV-E funding for the placement. QRTPs are a



subset of licensed group care facilities; they do not wholly replace them. Facilities must also be licensed and accredited, and comply with criminal records check and child abuse and neglect registry check requirements.

In October 2019, child welfare practices and procedures policies were updated to reflect the FFPSA requirements related to the QRTP. Details regarding these changes can be found on [DCYF's website](#).

### Background Checks

FFPSA requires all group care staff, including those not working directly with children, to complete a fingerprint-based background check before they can work in a group care facility.

DCYF implemented this requirement effective July 1, 2018, and allowed a provision for group care staff to work for up to 120 days while fingerprint background check was pending. However, effective July 1, 2019, DCYF no longer allows the provisional hire background check process. All group care staff must complete the fingerprint-based background check before they can work in a facility.

### Kinship (relative) Caregivers

FFPSA provides federal funds for evidence-based Kinship Navigator programs that link relative caregivers to a broad range of services and supports to help children remain safely with them.

DCYF is partnering with the Aging and Long-Term Support Administration and the University of Washington to evaluate and further develop Washington State's current Kinship Navigator program. The long-term goal of this work is to build program infrastructure and consistency in order to develop a promising practice that will qualify for sustainable, federal funding.

### Improved Services to Older Youth

Family First extends financial, housing, employment, education, and other appropriate supports; counseling; and services for former foster care youth (John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program) to age 23. It also ensures that youth who age out of foster care are provided official documentation that proves they were previously in foster care, and adds flexibility to the Education & Training Voucher program.

The changes regarding documentation went into effect July 2018. The changes to policies and procedures regarding Chafee were effective October 1, 2019.

### Interstate Placement

Family First requires that no later than October 1, 2027, states use an electronic interstate case-processing system for exchanging data and documents to help expedite the interstate placement of children in foster care, adoption, or guardianship.

DCYF received a federal grant in October 2019 to connect to the National Electronic Interstate Compact Enterprise system and make changes to its Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System. This project is expected to kick-off in 2020 and will take several years to implement fully.

## **Court Appointed Special Advocates/Child Advocates**

The past year marked a transition for several local Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) programs across the state. Many local jurisdictions chose not to renew their membership with the National CASA organization, resulting in the discontinued use of the term “CASA” to describe their volunteer guardian ad litem program and services as described in RCW 13.34.030(11-12). As a result, the National CASA organization withdrew the membership of the state organization for its decision to continue to serve non-National CASA member programs in Washington State. The organization formerly known as Washington State CASA is now the Washington Association of Child Advocate Programs and continues to include in its membership local programs who use volunteers serving as guardians ad litem in dependency cases, regardless of their membership status with the national organization.

These advocates are professional community volunteers appointed by judges (under RCW 13.34.100) in dependency cases to advocate for abused and neglected children. All advocates 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. Advocates 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 volunteers.

Specifically, advocacy activities focus 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. Advocates 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. Ultimately, the volunteers advocate for safe, permanent homes for the children they serve and prioritize reunification with the child’s family whenever possible. In 2019, over 1,500 volunteers statewide provided advocacy to over 6,000 children in the state’s dependency system.

The Washington Association of Child Advocate Programs is an association of the 35 child advocate/guardian ad litem programs across Washington State. Local programs recruit, train, and supervise qualified volunteers to serve children in the state’s dependency system. The state association also facilitates bi-annual meetings for local program managers and staff; 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, child advocates, staff, and community volunteers; works to establish new programs; and advocates on behalf of the network on statewide initiatives. The 2019 statewide annual conference was held in Airway Heights, Washington; was attended by over 200 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 for six months following the termination of their parents' legal rights. The Washington State Office of Civil Legal Aid (OCLA) Children's Representation Program (CRP) has been overseeing the legislation for over four years.

Private attorneys and publicly-funded agencies throughout Washington State provide standards-based representation for these "legally free" children. Attorneys commit to receiving OCLA-approved training, maintain caseloads consistent with legislatively recognized limits, and effectively represent the stated and legal interests of these children in dependency proceedings. The goal is to ensure effective legal representation that expedites permanency; improve well-being outcomes; and promote and defend the legal rights and life prerogatives of children, the trajectory of whose lives will be decided in the course of the dependency proceeding.

OCLA has partnered with the Court Improvement Training Academy at the Washington State Administrative Office of the Courts 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 been 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 the children and youth are safe in their distant placements and are able to see a familiar face.

OCLA is responsible for ensuring CRP attorneys provide the most effective legal representation, and that outcomes achieved are consistent with the stated and legal interests of their young clients. OCLA employs multiple tools to review the performance of its contract attorneys consistent with these objectives.

CRP attorneys have represented nearly 4,200 children since the start of the program in July 2014. There have been over 2,900 adoptions, 50 guardianships, 185 youth entering into the Extended Foster Care Program, 139 children reunited with their biological parents through the reinstatement of parental rights process, and 17 Third Party Custody Agreements executed. 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 also critical to their well-being.

In 2017, ESSB 5890 was passed by the Legislature and signed into law. Section 28 of the bill directed OCLA to engage WSCCR and other research institutions, to undertake a comparative study of the impact of early representation of children in dependency cases. WSCCR secured a research associate from the University of Washington School of Social Work. The study compares time to permanency, relevant child welfare indicators and outcomes, and potential cost savings from the appointment of attorneys for children at the shelter care hearing in "treatment counties" with those for children in "control counties" who are not represented. Grant and Lewis Counties were selected as the treatment counties. Whatcom and Douglas Counties are the control counties.

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 treatment counties, commencing at the shelter care hearing. OCLA contracted with CITA to provide training for these attorneys on a wide variety of topics including the culture of foster care, special considerations when representing non-verbal children, and communication techniques when representing a child client. JustLead Washington provided an intensive full day training on race equity.

Appointments of attorneys for children and youth involved with new dependency cases in study counties ended on September 1, 2019. Attorneys appointed to cases during the study will continue to represent the children through the life of the case as long as legislative funding is provided. In Grant and Lewis Counties, 496 children and youth have been represented to date. Preliminary results from WSCCR have shown that the early appointment of attorneys for children speeds up permanency in the first two years of the case by an average of 21%. A final report is due to the Legislature in December 2020.

## **Parent's Representation Program**

The 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 Benton/Franklin and Pierce Counties' 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 2019, PRP program staff were invited to present multiple workshops at the American Bar Association's National Conference on Parent Representation. The PRP also provided a two-day training in Wenatchee for PRP attorneys and social workers. Additionally, PRP program managers were invited to present at the Statewide CASA/GAL Conference and the Children's Justice Conference. On the national front, 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. Finally, PRP program staff participated in multiple statewide committees and other efforts to collaborate with child welfare stakeholders to strengthen Washington's child welfare system, including, among others: Family Time Workgroup, Coalition for Children of the Incarcerated, Washington State Parent Ally Committee, Children's Justice Task Force, Innovative Dependency Court Collaborative, 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).

## **Washington's Child and Family Services Review Results**

Washington State Department of Children, Youth and Families (DCYF) participated in Round 3 of the federal Child and Family Services Review (CFSR) from April 2018 through September 2018. The CFSR enables the federal Children's Bureau to: (1) ensure conformity with certain federal child welfare requirements, (2) determine what is actually happening to children and families as they are engaged in child welfare services, and (3) assist states in enhancing their capacity to help children and families achieve positive outcomes. Washington's review incorporated analysis of 130 cases from 18 offices across the six regions statewide, as well as interviews conducted by the Children's Bureau with approximately 200 stakeholders in May 2018.

The results of the CFSR determined that Washington State is not in substantial conformity with the seven outcomes, which include:

- Safety Outcome 1: Children are, first and foremost, protected from abuse and neglect.
- Safety Outcome 2: Children are safely maintained in their homes whenever possible and appropriate.
- Permanency Outcome 1: Children have permanency and stability in their living situations.
- Permanency Outcome 2: The continuity of family relationships and connections is preserved for children.
- Well-Being Outcomes 1: Families have enhanced capacity to provide for their children's needs.
- Well-Being Outcome 2: Children receive appropriate services to meet their educational needs.
- Well-Being Outcome 3: Children receive adequate services to meet their physical and mental health needs.

Washington was also found not to be in substantial conformity with four of the seven systemic factors:

- Statewide Information System
- Case Review System (court case review)
- Staff and Provider Training
- Service Array and Resource Development

Washington was found to be in substantial conformity with three of the seven systemic factors:

- Quality Assurance System
- Agency Responsiveness to the Community
- Foster and Adoptive Parent Licensing, Recruitment, and Retention

Based on the results of the CFSR, Washington State is required to develop a Program Improvement Plan (PIP) to address the areas of non-conformity. DCYF engaged state, regional, and local stakeholder groups in the process of problem identification, root cause analysis, and the development of goals, strategies, and activities to address the areas needing improvement to develop the PIP, which was submitted on May 3, 2019. The federal Children's Bureau provided feedback regarding the initial submission in June 2019. Between June 2019 and January 2020, DCYF worked with more focused teams to refine the problem identification, root causes, and strategies. A revised PIP was submitted January 31, 2020.

The strategies and activities proposed within the revised PIP focus on strengthening supervisory skill and knowledge; establishing a framework for ongoing quality child, youth, and parent engagement; enhancing safety assessment and provision of safety-related services; and achieving timely permanency by leveraging engagement for effective case planning. DCYF believes strong practice in these areas will improve outcomes for children and families, address disproportionality and inequity within the child welfare system, and achieve the agency goal of safely reducing the number of children in out-of-home care.



Achieving safe, timely permanency will require strong partnerships and understanding of the CFSR outcomes and systemic factors across all partners in the dependency court system. While the Children's Bureau focuses on DCYF for the CFSR, the expectation is that the state as a whole will come together to improve outcomes for children as decision making and practice by the courts, attorneys, guardians ad litem and others who play a role in achieving safe and timely permanency for children. Within the areas of needed improvement, some of the specific federal outcomes that are impacted by the system as a whole include:

- Establishing timely appropriate permanency goals based on the circumstances of the case.
- Concerted efforts to achieve timely permanency across all types of permanent plans.
- Timely review and permanency planning hearings.
- Timely filing of a petition for termination of parental rights or documentation of a compelling reason not to file.

DCYF will continue to collaborate and partner with the Administrative Office of the Courts, key partners and stakeholders, and the Children's Bureau to finalize the PIP. Once finalized, DCYF will have two years to implement strategies to improve practice. Failure to achieve the required level of improvement will result in substantial financial penalties for the state.

## **Extended Foster Care**

Extended Foster Care (EFC) is a voluntary program that offers dependent youth the option of receiving services until age 21. Supporting youth during their transition to adulthood is vital to their success.

In 2011 legislation was enacted establishing the EFC program in Washington for youth ages 18 to 21 who were participating in or completing a secondary education program. Between 2011 and 2017, additional eligibility categories were added. As a result, the majority of youth who are dependent on their 18th birthday are now eligible for the program.

The Legislature made the most recent change to the legislation in 2017. It expands eligibility to youth who are dependent on their 18th birthday allowing dependent youth who turn 18 years old in the care and custody of Juvenile Rehabilitation, on in-home dependencies, trial return home, and dependency guardianships to be eligible for the program. This legislation also allows youth to enter and exit the program as they choose from 18 to 21 years old. The ability to enter and exit the program provides youth the opportunity to determine the level of independence and support they need.

Eligible youth are those who 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
- December 2019    786

## Youth Leadership Summit

CIP provides ongoing support and funding to the Mockingbird Society to sponsor the annual Youth Leadership Summit. In 2019 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 2019 summit, youth from across the state proposed the following reforms:

- Youth-informed Evaluation of Training for Young Adult Shelter Staff.
- Access to Identicards for Youth Experiencing Homelessness.
- Supportive Foster Care Placements for LGBTQ+ Young People in Care.
- Elevate Youth Voice in Foster Care Case Planning Documents.
- Equitable, Accurate Vulnerability Index Assessments for Young People Experiencing Homelessness.
- Expanding Master Leasing Programs for Young People Experiencing Homelessness.
- Comprehensive, Culturally Responsive Training for Foster Parents and Social Workers.



# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX A: FJCIP

## APPENDIX B: DEMOGRAPHICS

## APPENDIX C: COUNTY LEVEL



**SUMMARY TABLES BY COUNTY**



**PERFORMANCE MEASURES**



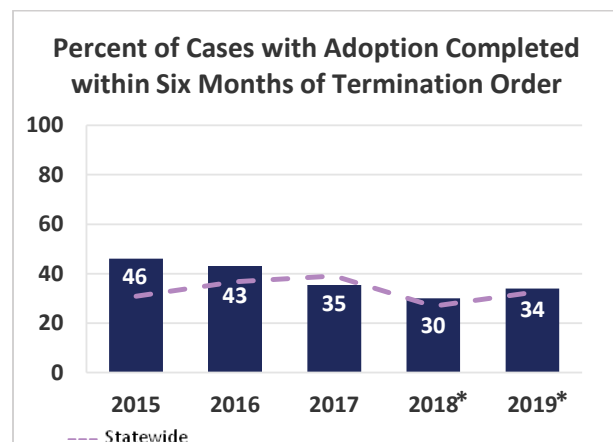
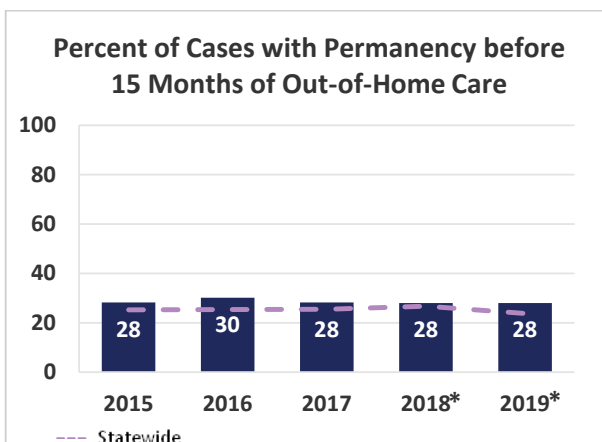
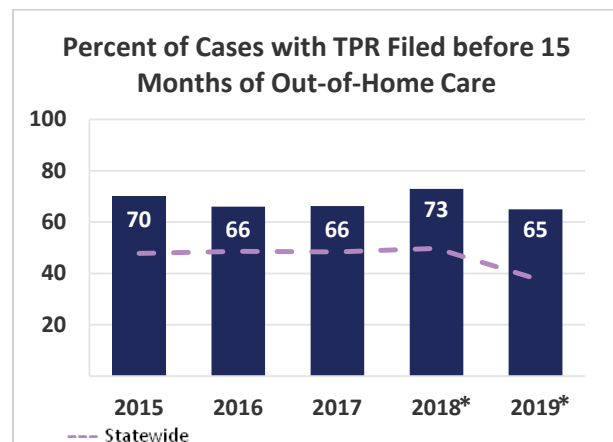
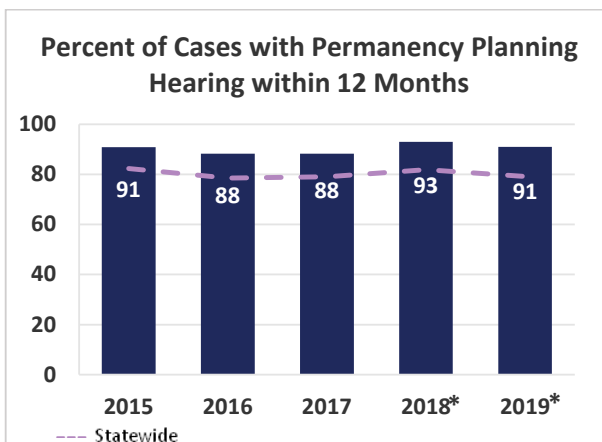
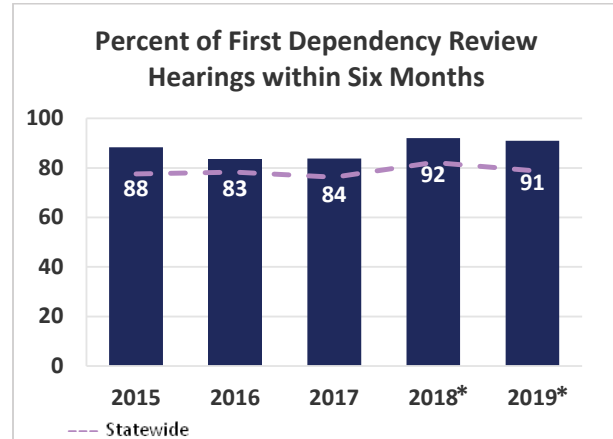
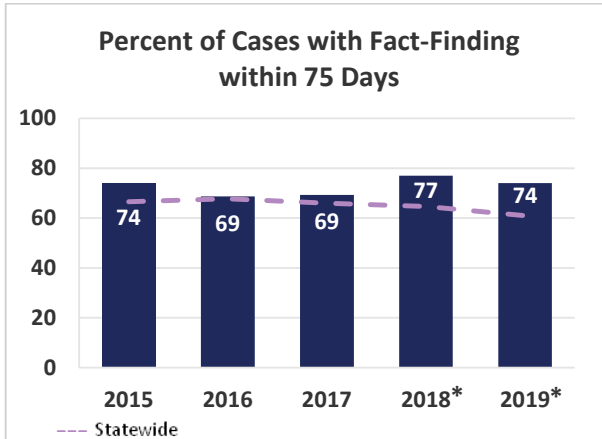
**OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS**



**DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY**



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



\* 2018 and 2019 numbers exclude King County data. For more information on why King County is excluded from statewide data, please see page [5](#).

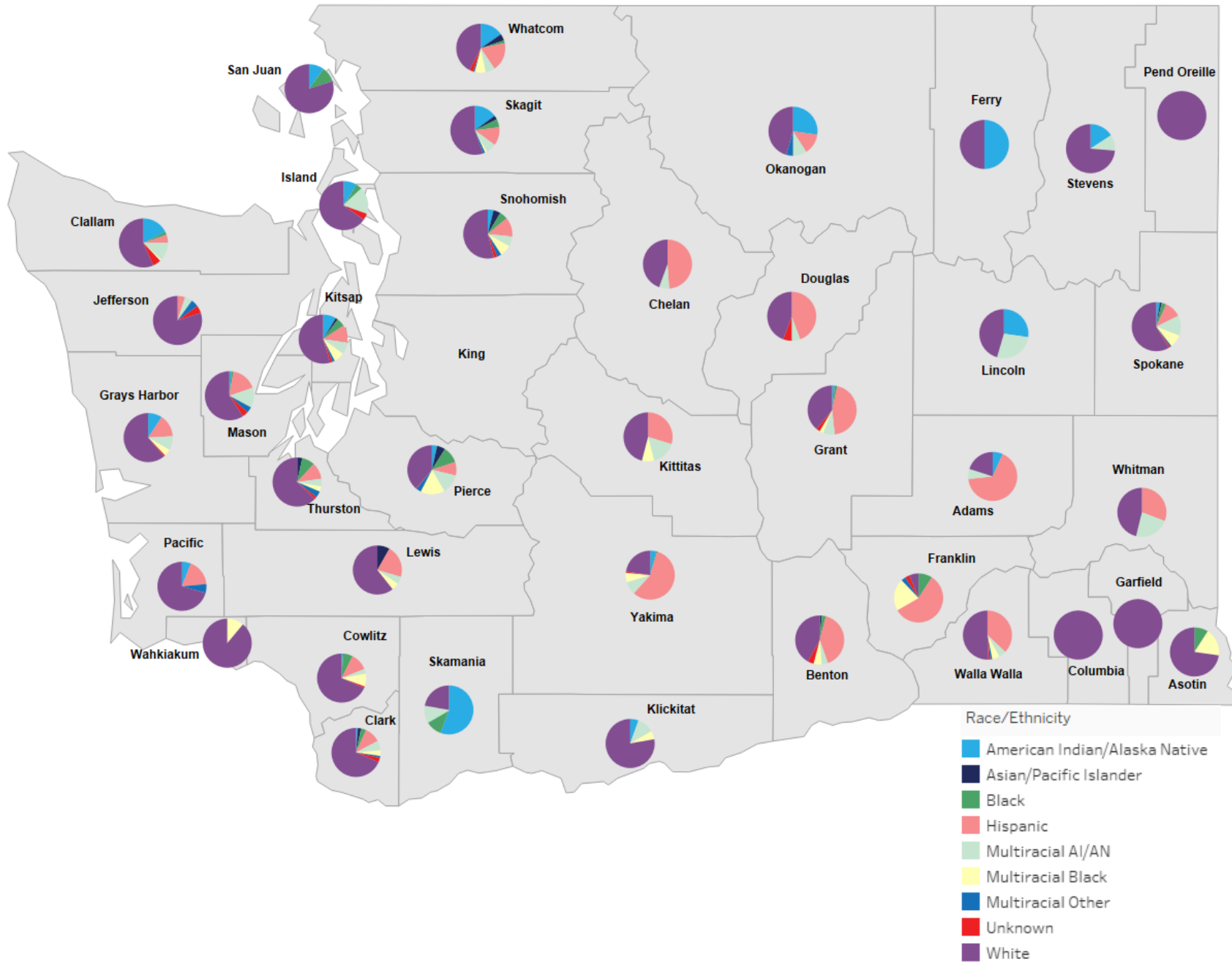
# APPENDIX B: STATEWIDE DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES

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

		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	27%	28%	28%	28%	27%
	(2) 1-2 yrs	16%	15%	15%	14%	13%
	(3) 3-5 yrs	18%	17%	17%	17%	17%
	(4) 6-11 yrs	24%	25%	24%	24%	26%
	(5) 12-17 yrs	16%	15%	15%	16%	17%
	(6) >17 yrs	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	49%	49%	50%	50%	50%
	(2) Male	51%	51%	50%	50%	50%
<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN	4%	5%	4%	4%	4%
	(2) Asian/PI	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%
	(3) Black	7%	7%	7%	7%	6%
	(4) White	50%	51%	50%	50%	50%
	(5) Hispanic	15%	14%	16%	16%	17%
	(6) AI/AN-Multi	9%	10%	10%	10%	9%
	(7) Black-Multi	9%	8%	8%	8%	8%
	(8) Other-Multi	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%
	(9) Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%

\* This table excludes King County data. For more information on the reason King County is excluded from statewide data, please see [page 5](#).

# RACE/ETHNICITY OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES





# APPENDIX C: 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
State*	69%	86%	94%	86%	94%	53%	33%	26%	8%
FJCIP*	74%	91%	96%	91%	94%	65%	34%	28%	9%
State-FJCIP*	61%	79%	90%	79%	93%	38%	32%	24%	7%
Adams	83%	80%	98%	100%	100%	0%	0%	46%	0%
Asotin	0%	100%	96%	94%	94%	73%	100%	26%	0%
Benton	80%	93%	97%	0%	0%	38%	46%	13%	3%
Chelan	74%	98%	95%	98%	92%	74%	25%	30%	17%
Clallam	81%	96%	98%	91%	93%	58%	18%	28%	17%
Clark	83%	88%	91%	91%	92%	36%	24%	22%	11%
Columbia	100%		100%	0%		50%			0%
Cowlitz	27%	52%	80%	79%	94%	37%	33%	16%	3%
Douglas	32%	67%	84%	58%	76%	44%	0%	0%	5%
Ferry	67%	86%	78%	83%	91%			0%	0%
Franklin	86%	95%	99%	100%	100%	86%	50%	17%	9%
Garfield	100%	0%		0%		0%			0%
Grant	41%	64%	91%	66%	88%	52%	32%	25%	3%
Grays Harbor	48%	77%	87%	82%	97%	46%	22%	19%	4%
Island	61%	92%	96%	87%	100%	60%	75%	36%	17%
Jefferson	42%	53%	97%	100%	100%	0%		31%	0%
Kitsap	84%	93%	96%	98%	96%	66%	19%	17%	10%
Kittitas	69%	59%	82%	62%	90%	0%	50%	20%	5%
Klickitat	22%	68%	96%	29%	76%	31%	100%	38%	5%
Lewis	71%	75%	91%	87%	93%	33%	19%	39%	9%
Lincoln	38%	100%	100%	60%	89%	14%	0%	88%	0%
Mason	65%	74%	86%	94%	95%	46%	21%	36%	8%
Okanogan	71%	95%	99%	74%	96%	17%	29%	6%	23%
Pacific	33%	83%	77%	9%	50%	54%	25%	15%	0%
Pend Oreille	0%	33%	82%	30%	94%	17%	0%	10%	17%
Pierce	77%	89%	97%	91%	96%	62%	40%	22%	9%
San Juan	91%	22%	81%	67%	57%	0%		0%	0%
Skagit	75%	68%	86%	60%	87%	29%	39%	40%	7%
Skamania	50%	100%	79%	100%	100%	33%	0%	0%	13%
Snohomish	65%	87%	91%	78%	87%	78%	35%	31%	9%
Spokane	76%	96%	96%	98%	95%	56%	28%	37%	7%
Stevens	77%	94%	85%	89%	97%	33%	7%	8%	5%
Thurston	78%	98%	99%	91%	93%	74%	49%	27%	3%
Wahkiakum	0%	0%	67%	0%	33%		100%	67%	0%
Walla Walla	46%	63%	93%	73%	92%	20%	42%	14%	2%
Whatcom	67%	95%	95%	98%	97%	18%	39%	21%	7%
Whitman	29%	80%	99%	100%	93%	6%	100%	28%	0%
Yakima	71%	89%	94%	93%	91%	49%	44%	27%	11%

Click on each county name in the summary tables to be linked directly to more details on their performance measures, outcomes and demographics, and dependency filings in the following section. There is a link available on each page to bring you back to this table if you would like to view another county's data.

\* 2019 State and FJCIP numbers exclude King County. For more information on the reason King County is excluded from statewide data, please see page [5](#).

# SUMMARY TABLES BY COUNTY

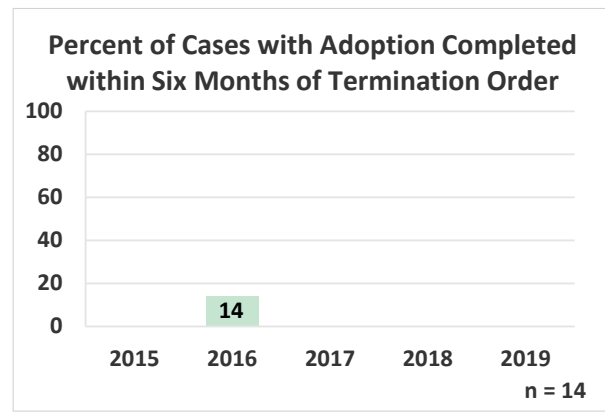
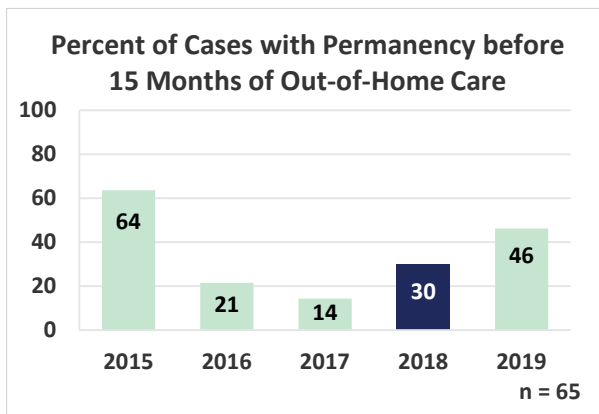
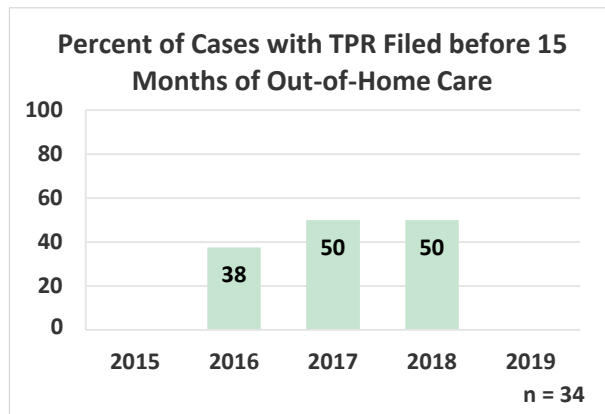
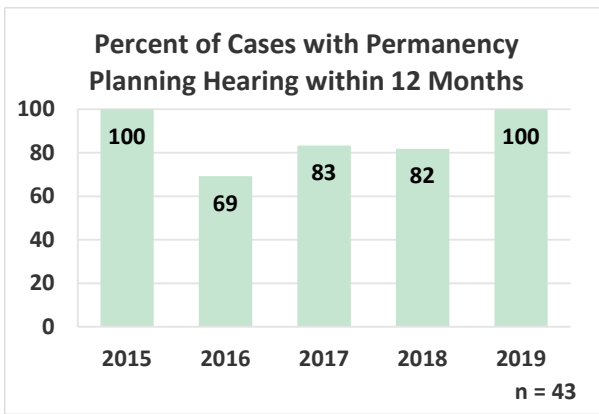
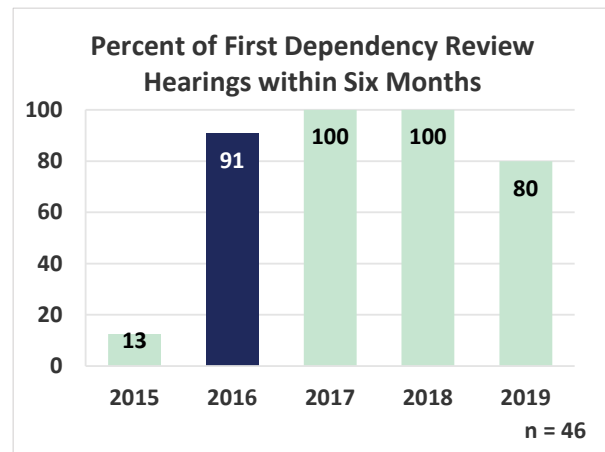
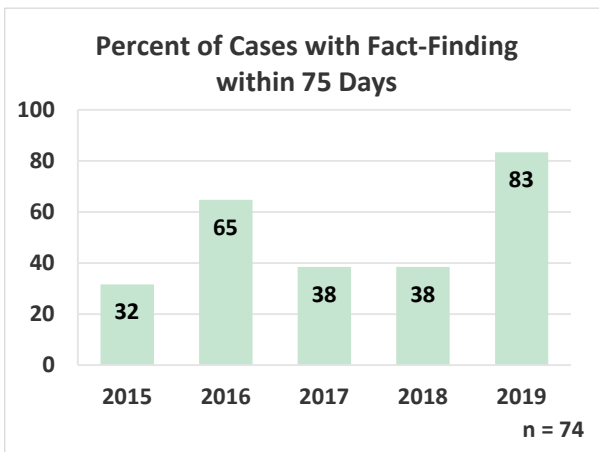
	*# Dependent Children in Care – Total on 12/31/2019	Median LOS Days	**Removal Reason Drugs	**Drug Case Percentage	Number of Dependencies Filed in 2019	Number of Terminations Filed in 2019
State***	7,973	547	3,340	42	3,501	1,234
Adams	30	644	16	53%	15	3
Asotin	40	658	27	68%	11	10
Benton	139	410	76	55%	76	13
Chelan	119	532	56	47%	45	25
Clallam	145	373	71	49%	102	17
Clark	666	624	238	36%	255	90
Columbia	9	676	4	44%	1	1
Cowlitz	275	595	79	29%	99	47
Douglas	64	611	27	42%	20	11
Ferry	13	484	3	23%	2	2
Franklin	74	493	32	43%	35	5
Garfield	2	270	0	0%	2	
Grant	264	533	144	55%	120	48
Grays Harbor	295	668	138	47%	115	35
Island	42	490	24	57%	25	11
Jefferson	30	295	16	53%	22	4
Kitsap	399	679	158	40%	133	66
Kittitas	58	491	14	24%	38	6
Klickitat	46	455	19	41%	20	10
Lewis	167	611	74	44%	65	16
Lincoln	16	615	7	44%	11	5
Mason	184	584	80	43%	79	5
Okanogan	78	989	36	46%	22	5
Pacific	59	636	26	44%	20	14
Pend Oreille	29	833	14	48%	6	7
Pierce	1,391	519	567	41%	591	154
San Juan	14	323	8	57%	10	1
Skagit	174	642	76	44%	77	27
Skamania	18	658	2	11%	9	2
Snohomish	830	456	372	45%	440	180
Spokane	1,116	512	494	44%	538	230
Stevens	83	659	44	53%	20	17
Thurston	282	539	104	37%	124	38
Wahkiakum	5	343	1	20%	9	
Walla Walla	145	337	69	48%	81	18
Whatcom	305	625	112	37%	119	37
Whitman	47	856	18	38%	13	15
Yakima	320	557	94	29%	131	59

\* # of Dependent Children in Care is a point in time snapshot as of 12/31/2019 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.

\*\*\* 2019 State and FJCIP numbers exclude King County. For more information on the reason King County is excluded from statewide data, please see page [5](#).





< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events



## OUTCOMES &amp; DEMOGRAPHICS

## PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

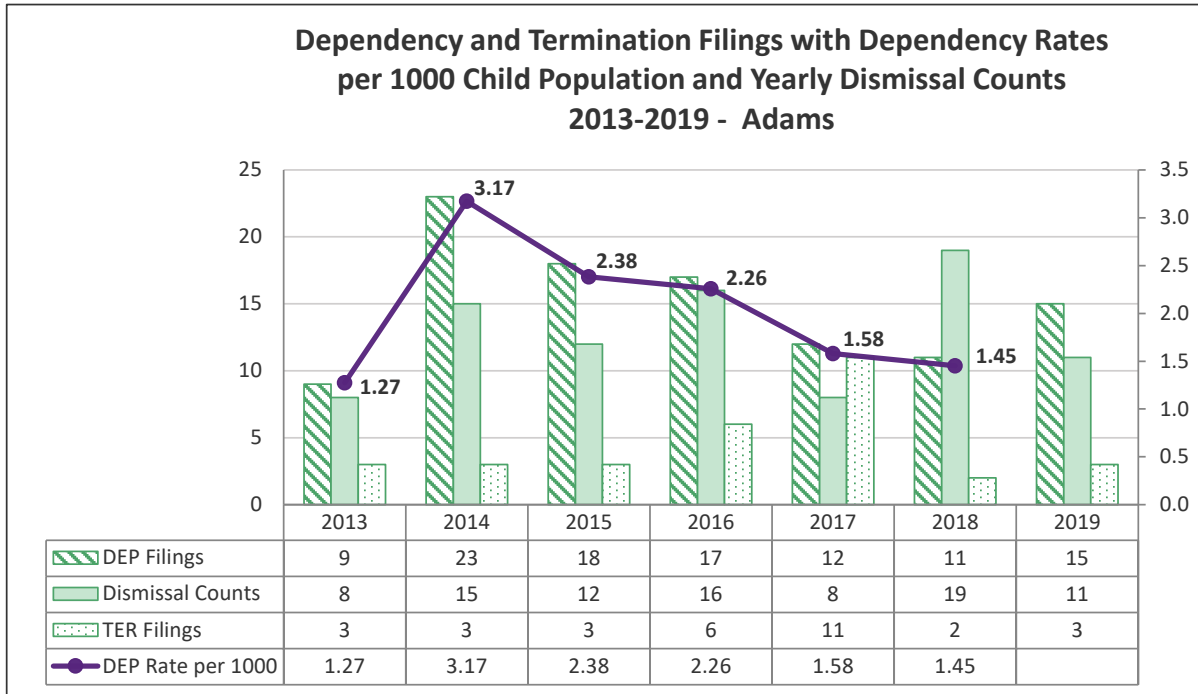
Outcome	Values	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Adoptions	Median Months	64	39	35	45	47
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months			18		25
	% < 15 Months to Outcome			0%		0%
Guardianships	Median Months			35		
	% < 15 Months to Outcome			0%		
Reunifications	Median Months	4	16.5	29	27	1
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	78%	50%	33%	32%	86%

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

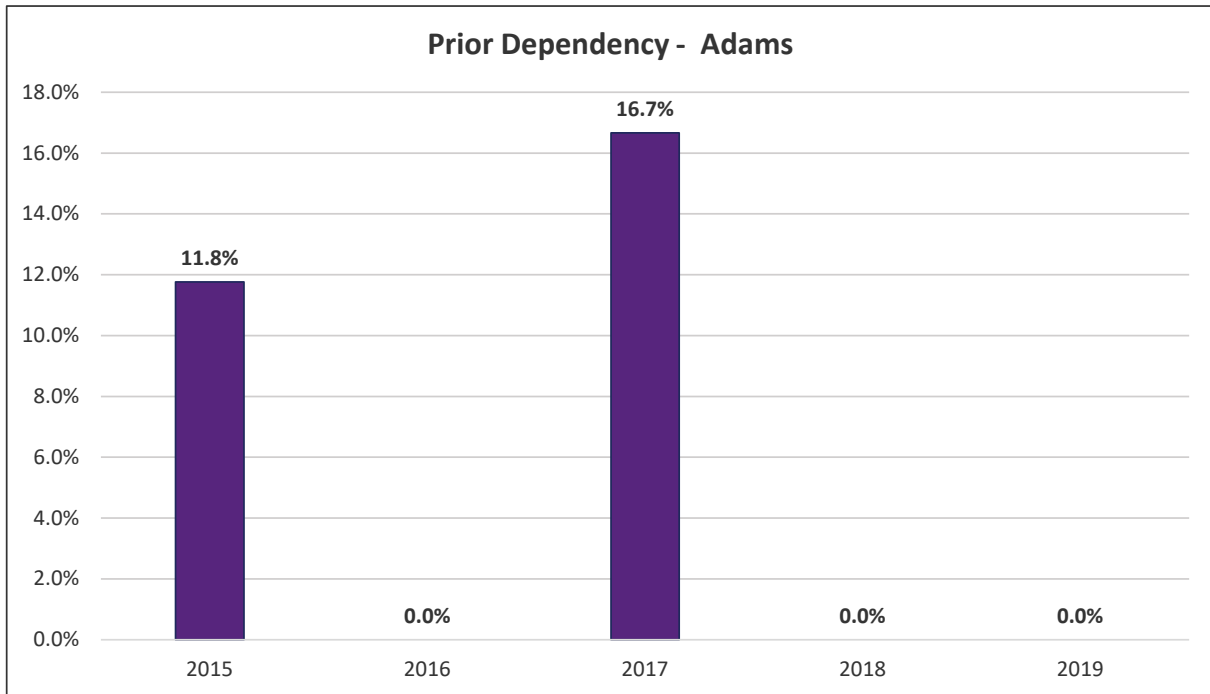
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Adams	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	33%	12%	27%	36%	40%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	6%	29%	9%	9%	7%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	22%	24%	36%	9%	20%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	22%	35%	9%	45%	27%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	17%		18%		7%
	Gender	(1) Female	50%	41%	64%	45%	60%
		(2) Male	50%	59%	36%	55%	40%
	Race	(1) AI/AN		12%			7%
		(4) White	39%	18%	18%	27%	20%
		(5) Hispanic	39%	53%	73%	64%	67%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	22%		9%	9%	7%
		(7) Black-Multi		18%			



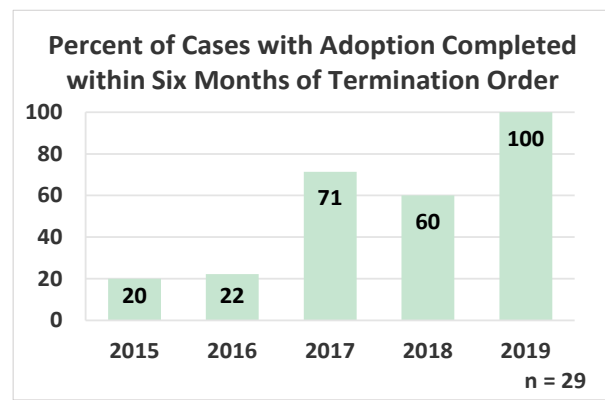
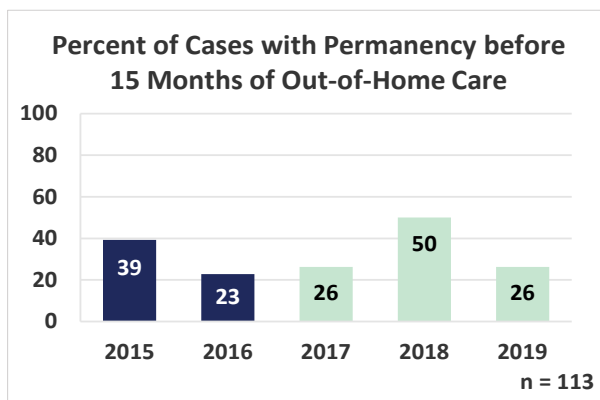
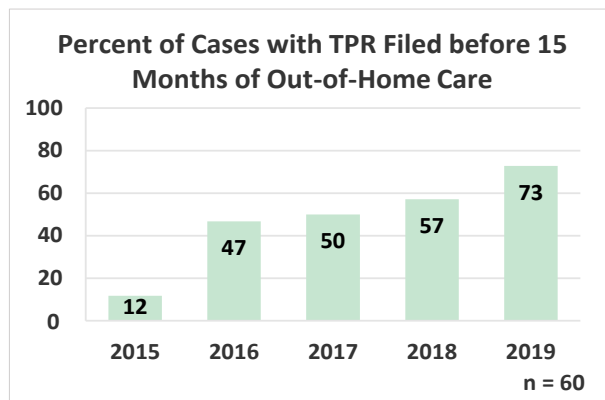
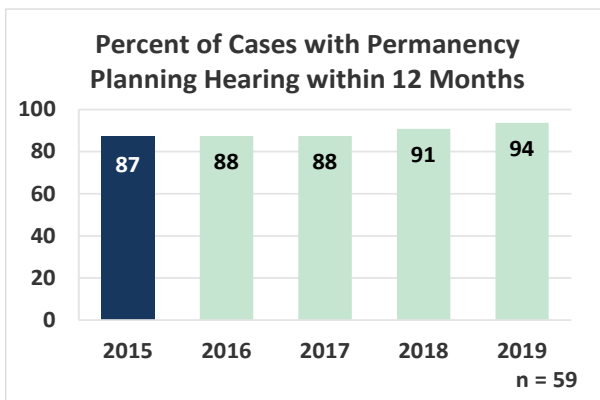
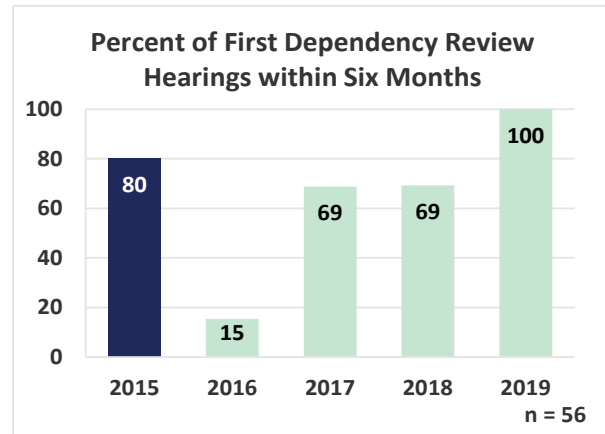
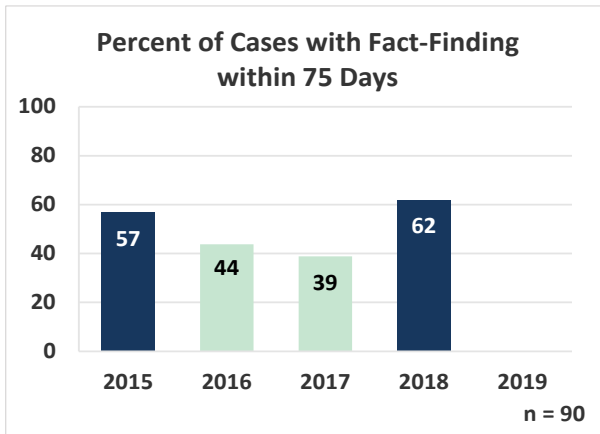
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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



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< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events



## OUTCOMES &amp; DEMOGRAPHICS

## PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

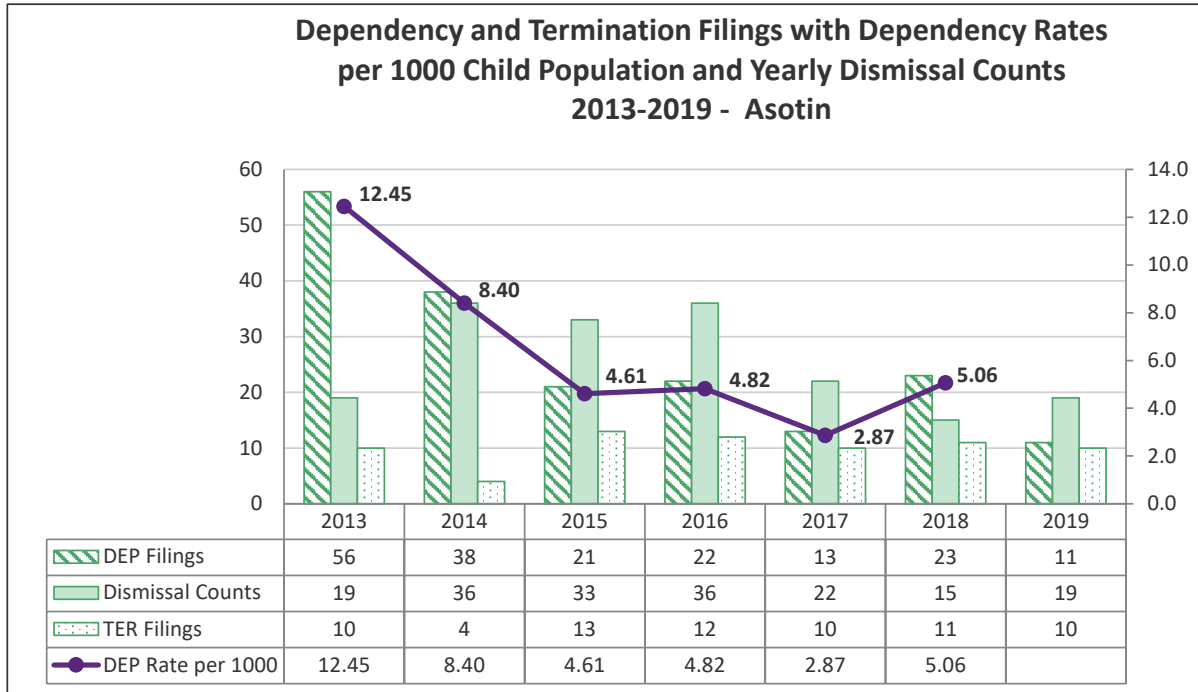
Outcome	Values	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Adoptions	Median Months	30	27	26	32	27
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	14%	20%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	31				39
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%				0%
Guardianships	Median Months	17	30	31		24
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%		33%
Reunifications	Median Months	14	21	12.5	0	17.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	61%	35%	67%	71%	38%

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

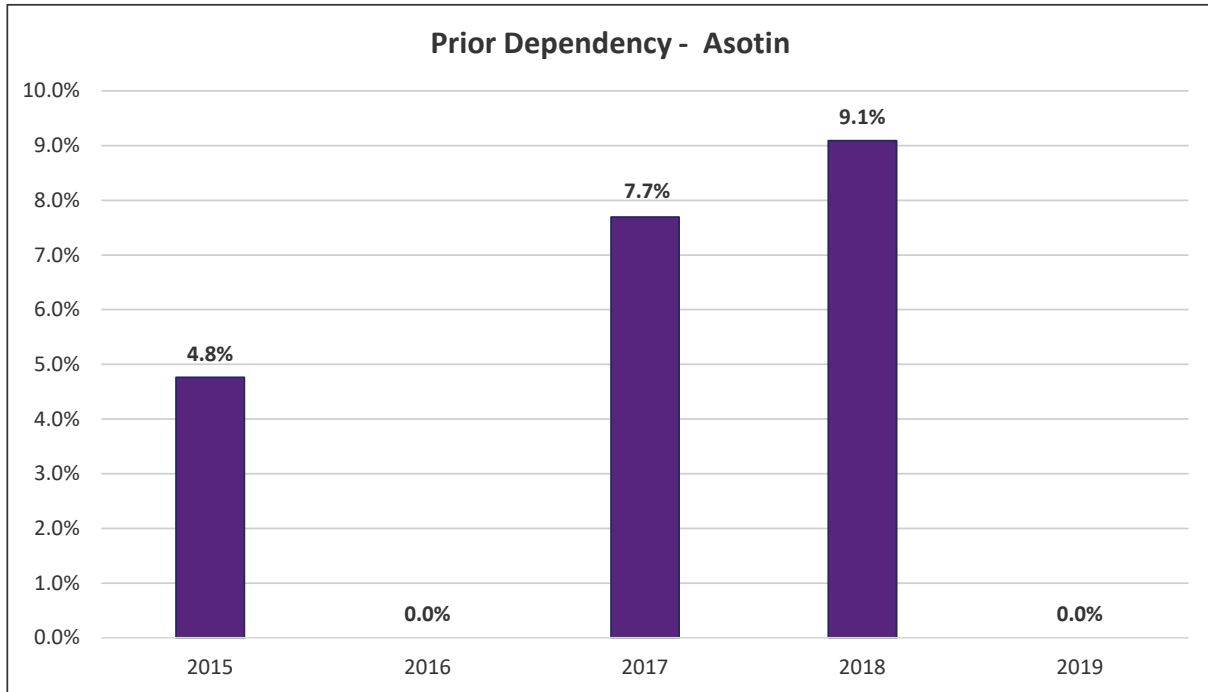
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Asotin	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	29%	57%	38%	39%	27%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	14%	14%	23%	13%	
		(3) 3-5 yrs	19%	24%	8%	17%	18%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	19%		23%	9%	27%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	19%	5%	8%	22%	27%
	Gender	(1) Female	29%	43%	46%	52%	36%
		(2) Male	71%	57%	54%	48%	64%
	Race	(1) AI/AN		14%	8%		
		(3) Black					9%
		(4) White	67%	67%	92%	91%	73%
		(5) Hispanic	10%	5%		4%	
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	14%	14%			
		(7) Black-Multi				4%	18%
		(8) Other-Multi	10%				



## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



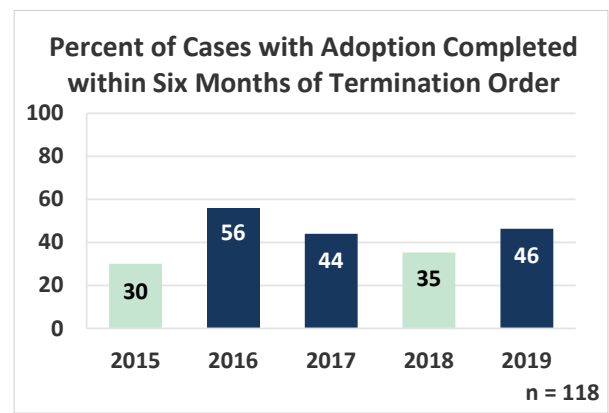
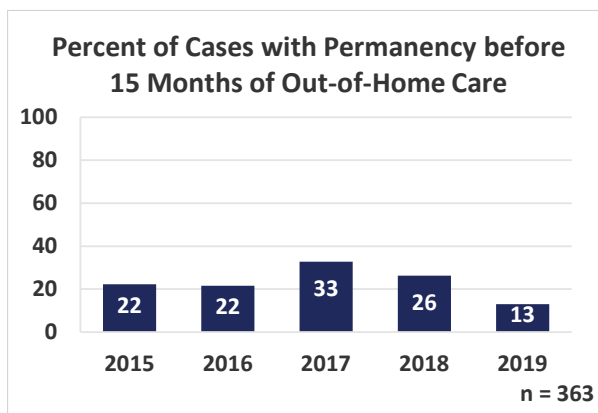
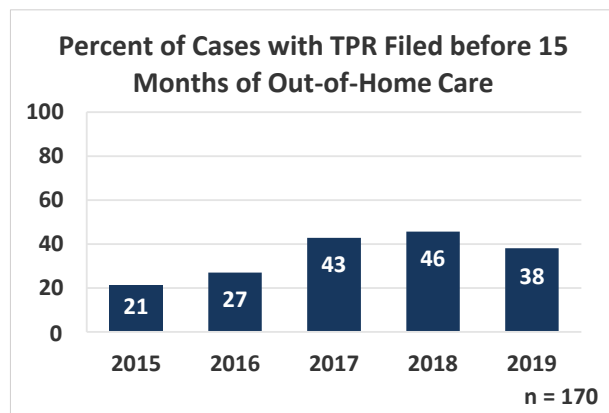
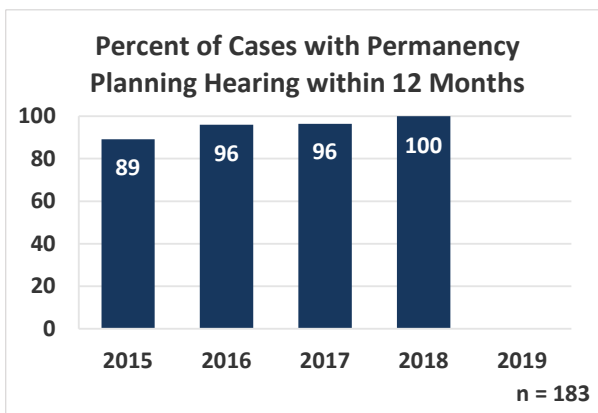
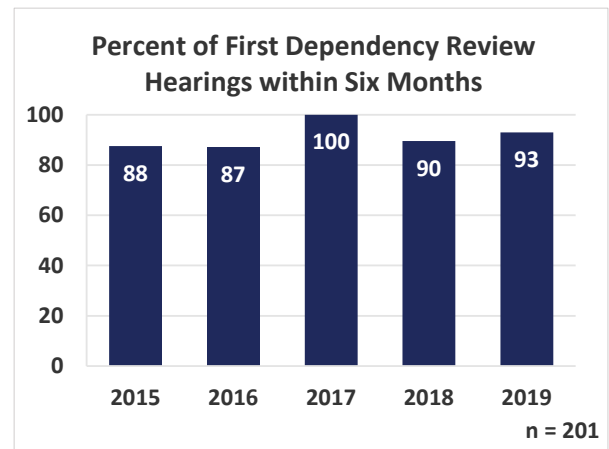
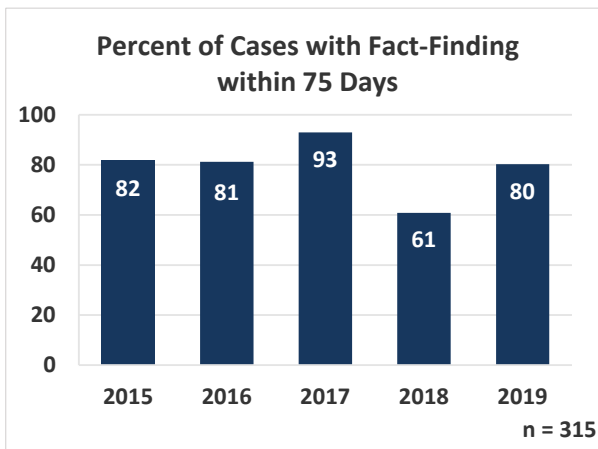
Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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## PERFORMANCE MEASURES



**< 20 Case Events**



**20+ Case Events**



**OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS**

**PERMANENCY OUTCOMES**

Outcome	Values	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	35	32	31	26	33
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	12%	0%	0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	37.5	115	11	82	92.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	10%	0%	100%	0%	0%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	17.5	26	21.5	27.5	23
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	21%	12%	13%	0%	22%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	21	18	11	16	19
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	30%	38%	53%	43%	41%

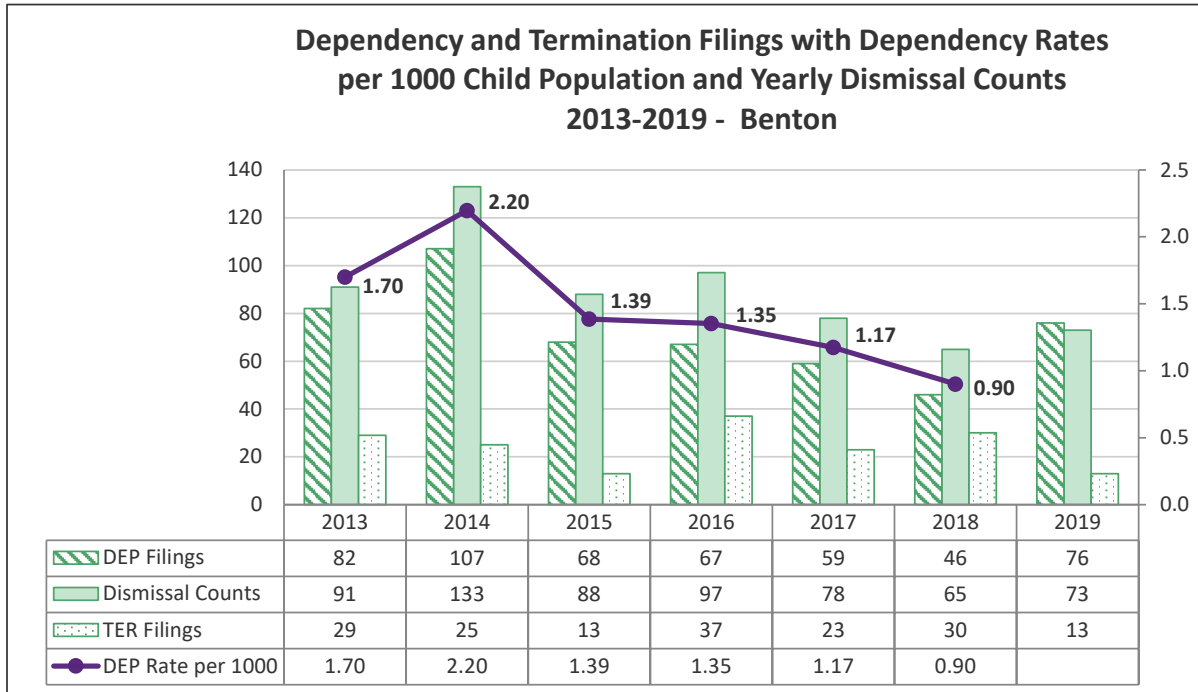
**DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION**

			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Benton</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	22%	26%	34%	33%	28%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	15%	15%	19%	15%	20%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	25%	26%	17%	22%	18%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	24%	14%	17%	13%	24%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	12%	17%	14%	17%	9%
		(6) >17 yrs	3%	3%			
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	49%	64%	56%	43%	49%
		(2) Male	51%	36%	44%	57%	51%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN	3%	3%	2%		
		(2) Asian/PI					1%
		(3) Black	1%	2%	2%	4%	3%
		(4) White	56%	47%	36%	50%	42%
		(5) Hispanic	26%	33%	42%	30%	41%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	6%	8%	8%	15%	4%
		(7) Black-Multi	7%	3%	7%		5%
		(8) Other-Multi		5%	3%		
		(9) Unknown				4%	4%

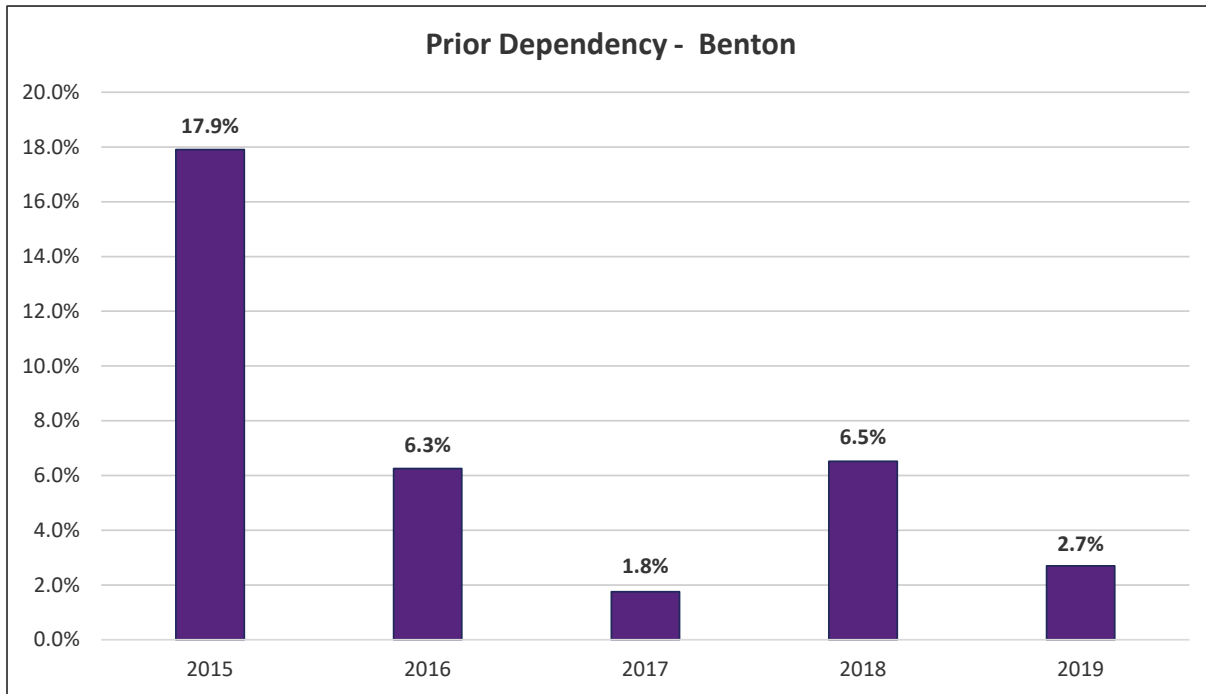


# BENTON

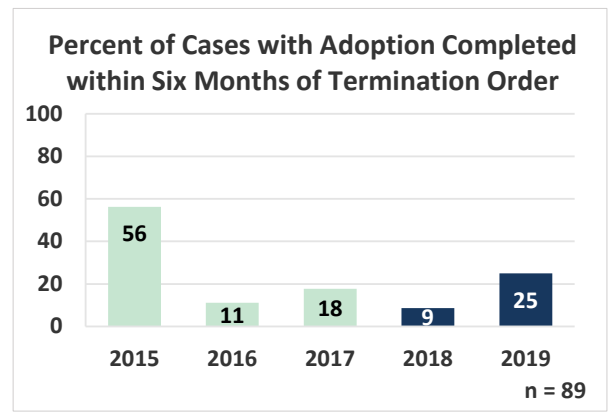
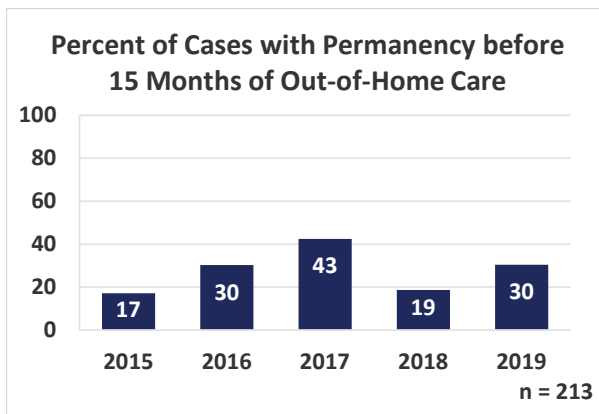
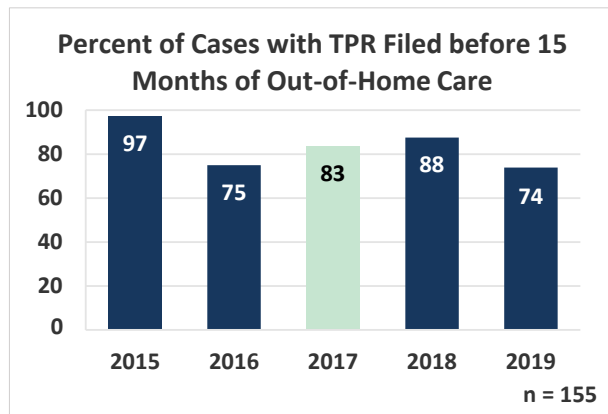
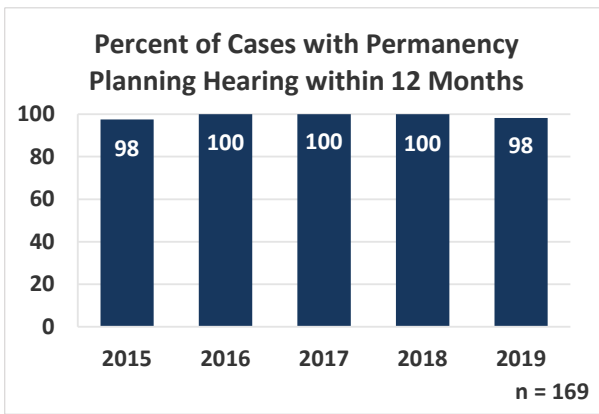
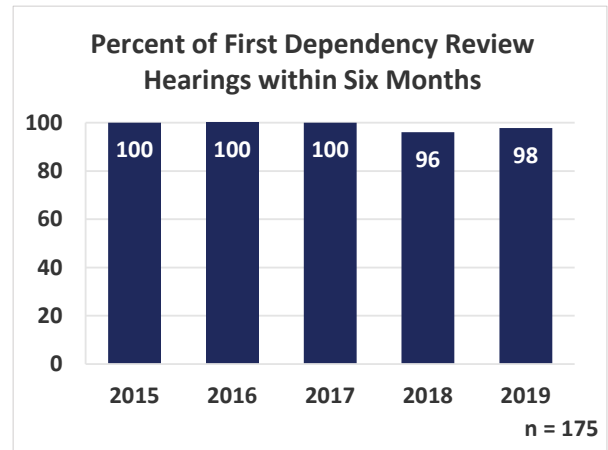
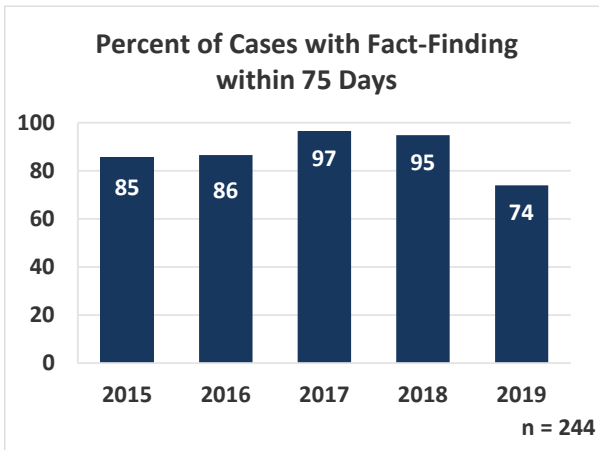
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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



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< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events



## OUTCOMES &amp; DEMOGRAPHICS

## PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

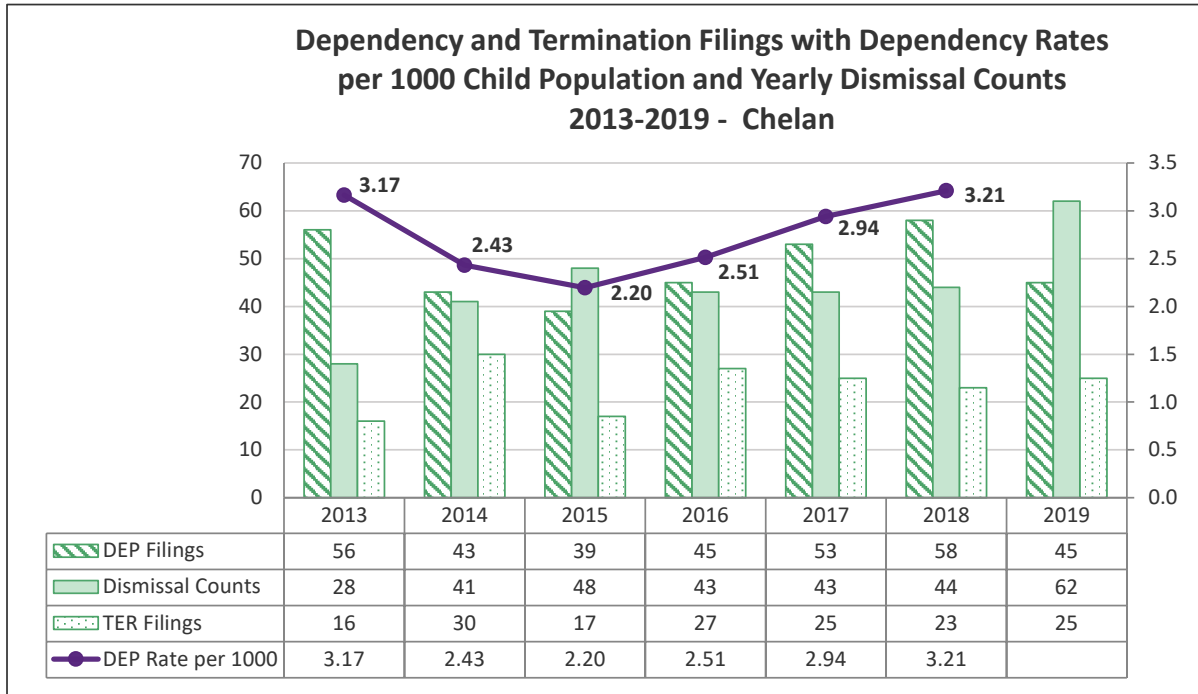
Outcome	Values	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Adoptions	Median Months	28.5	25	30	37	28
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	11%	6%	4%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	23	104	43	82	59
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	33%	0%	0%	33%	0%
Guardianships	Median Months	20.5	10	20	21	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	100%	50%	0%	
Reunifications	Median Months	15	17	12.5	16	4
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	33%	36%	75%	46%	59%

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

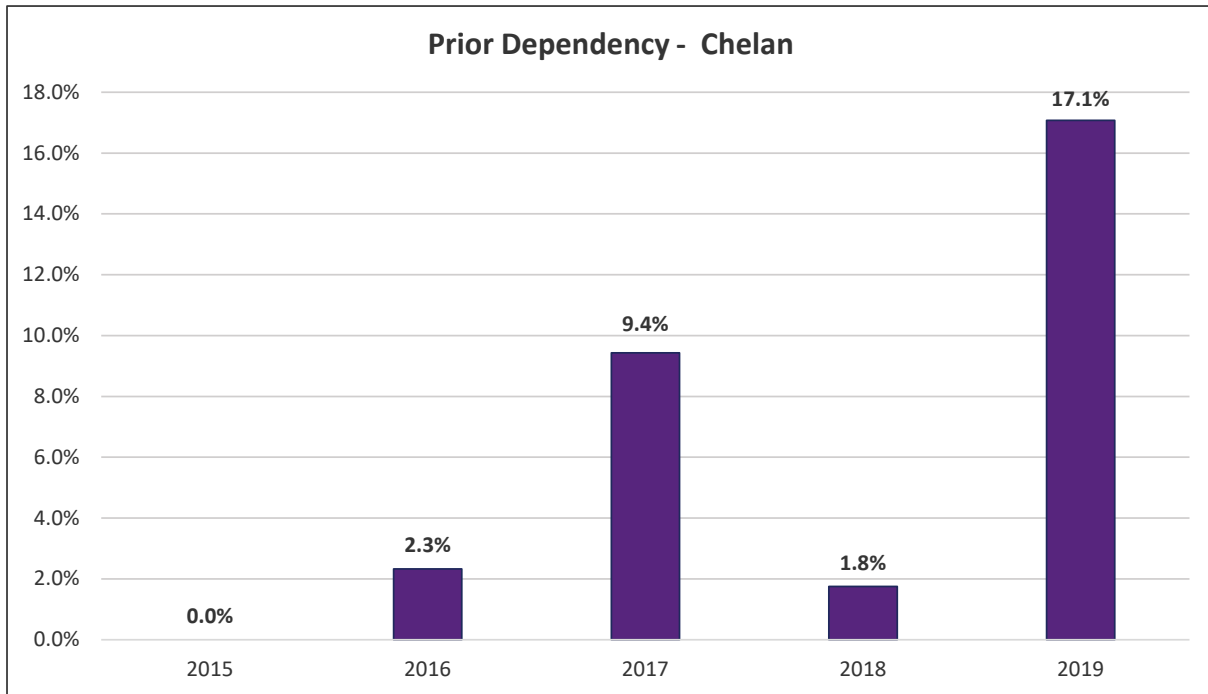
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Chelan	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	33%	27%	28%	28%	16%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	23%	11%	13%	9%	20%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	26%	20%	21%	21%	11%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	10%	25%	34%	29%	40%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	8%	16%	4%	14%	13%
	Gender	(1) Female	49%	48%	34%	43%	53%
		(2) Male	51%	52%	66%	57%	47%
	Race	(1) AI/AN	8%				
		(4) White	51%	45%	47%	57%	44%
		(5) Hispanic	15%	32%	36%	22%	49%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	26%	14%	8%	12%	7%
		(7) Black-Multi		5%	4%	5%	
		(8) Other-Multi		5%	6%	3%	



## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

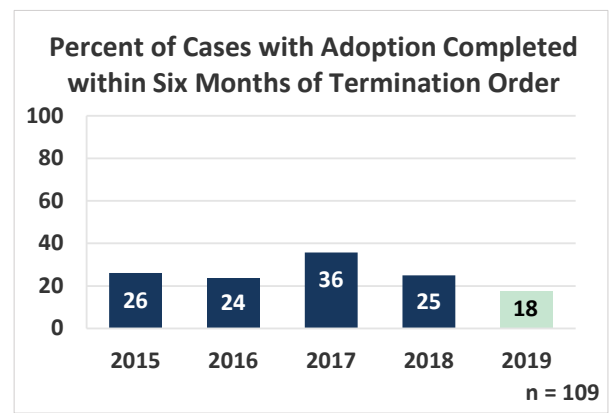
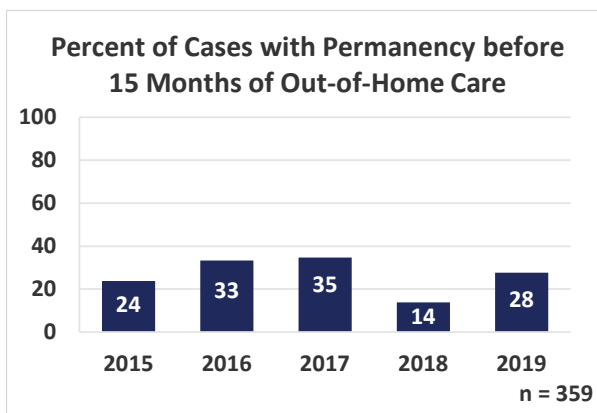
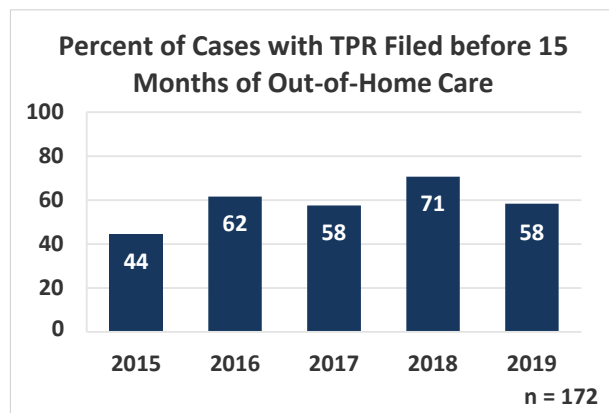
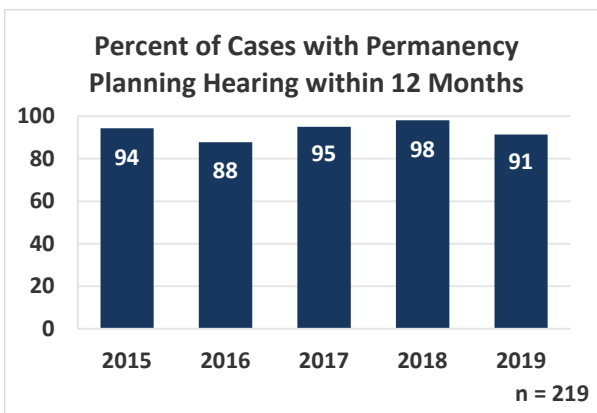
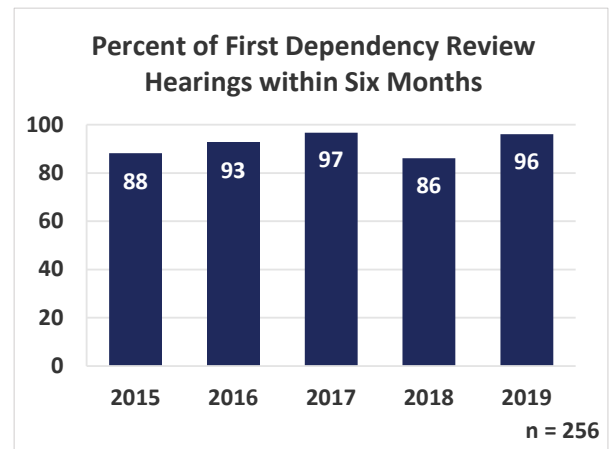
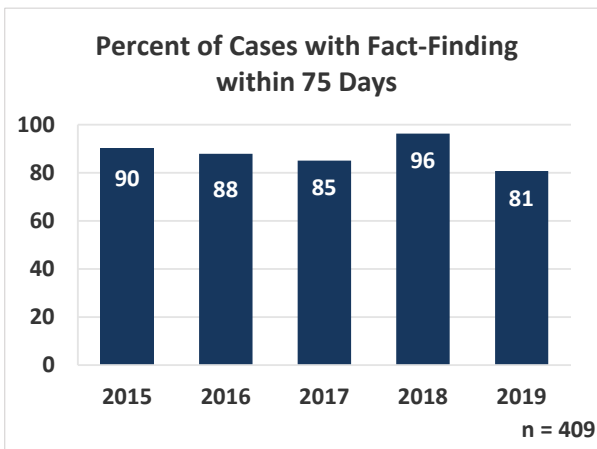


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events



OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

**PERMANENCY OUTCOMES**

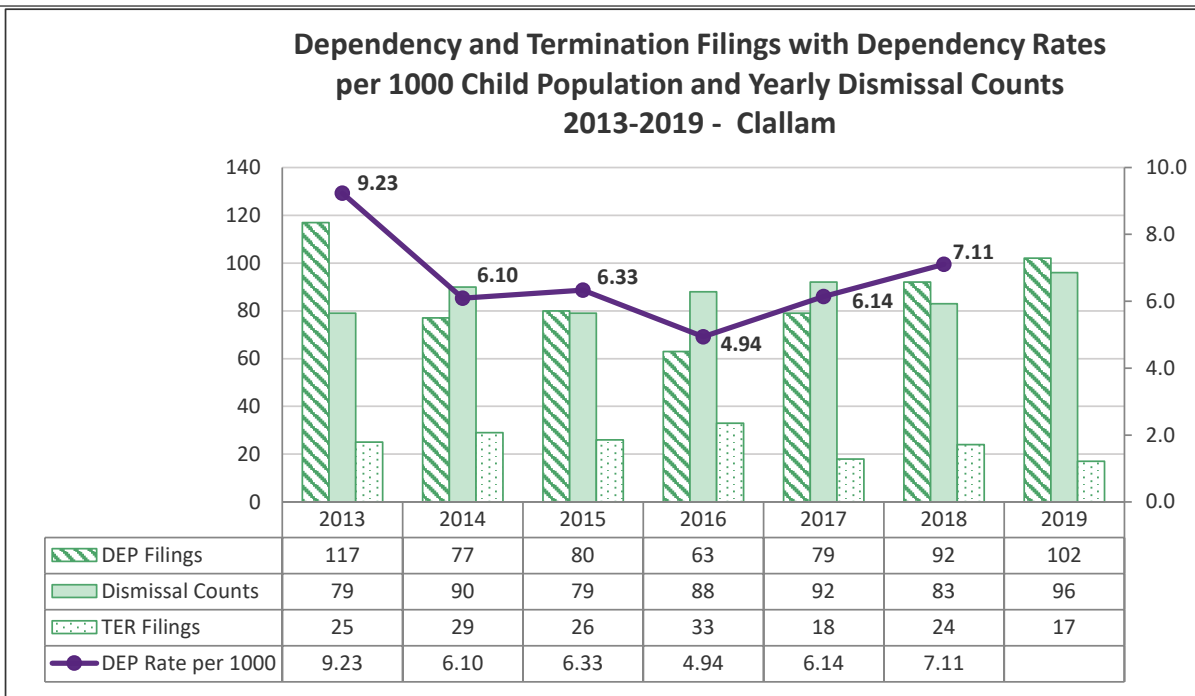
Outcome	Values	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Adoptions	Median Months	30	27	31	28.5	25
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	9%	0%	4%	5%	5%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	59	11.5	22	35	3
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	63%	33%	0%	100%
Guardianships	Median Months	20	27.5	10.5	19	19
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	25%	42%	50%	20%	17%
Reunifications	Median Months	16	17	11.5	20.5	21.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	37%	43%	56%	19%	39%

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

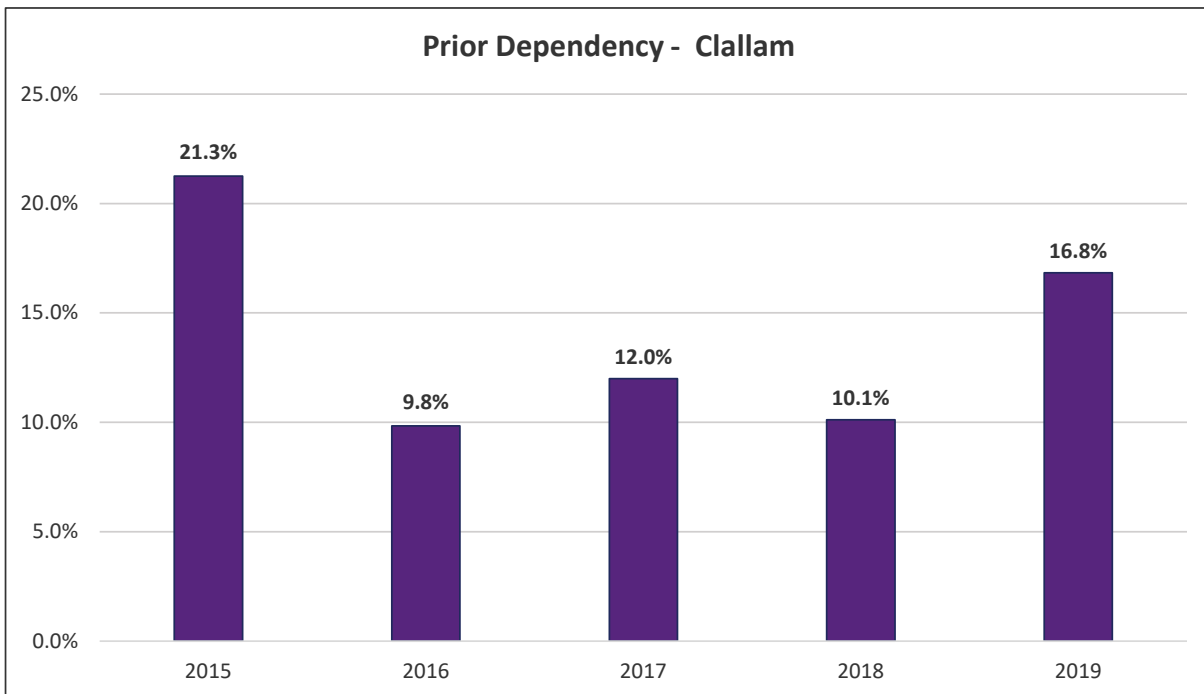
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Clallam	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	17%	32%	21%	17%	13%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	15%	19%	17%	14%	12%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	20%	18%	16%	16%	20%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	23%	16%	35%	32%	27%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	25%	15%	12%	21%	27%
		(6) >17 yrs					1%
	Gender	(1) Female	51%	35%	48%	43%	42%
		(2) Male	49%	65%	52%	57%	58%
	Race	(1) AI/AN	28%	27%	19%	22%	17%
		(3) Black		3%		5%	2%
		(4) White	52%	52%	58%	56%	57%
		(5) Hispanic	6%	5%	4%	2%	5%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	8%	6%	16%	10%	12%
		(7) Black-Multi	3%	2%		3%	1%
		(8) Other-Multi	1%	2%	3%		
(9) Unknown		1%	3%		1%	5%	



## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

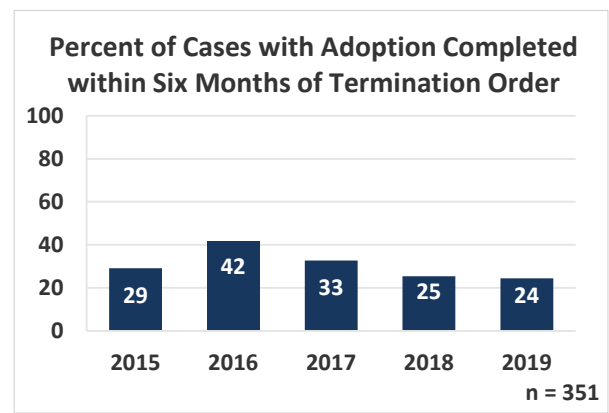
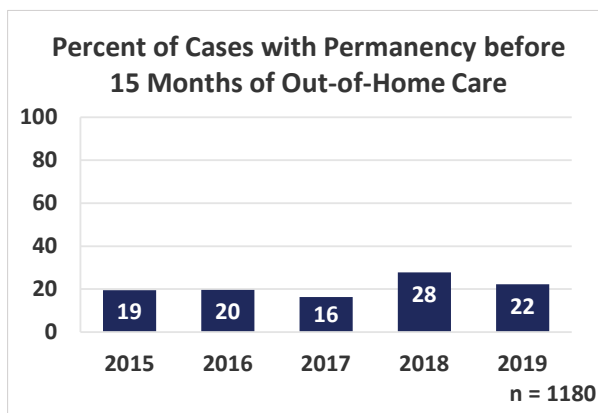
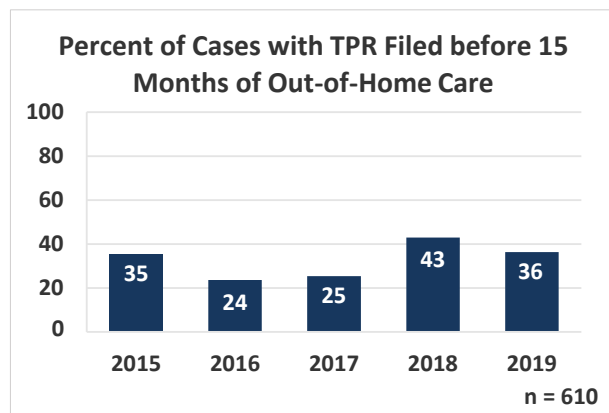
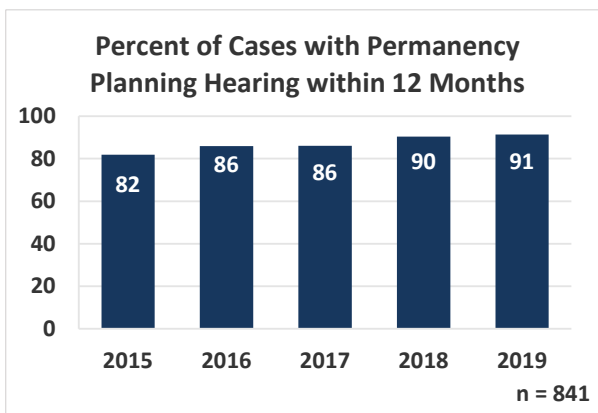
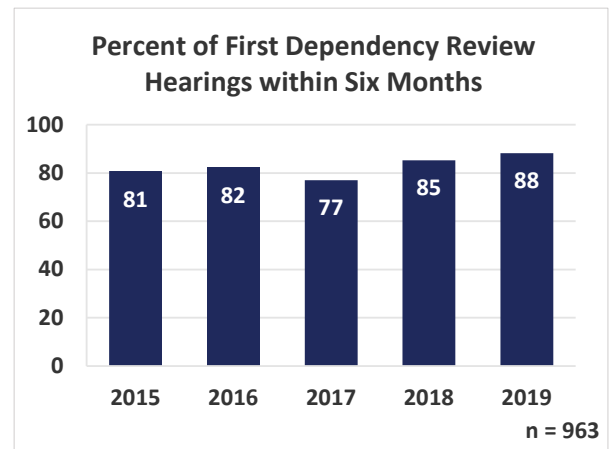
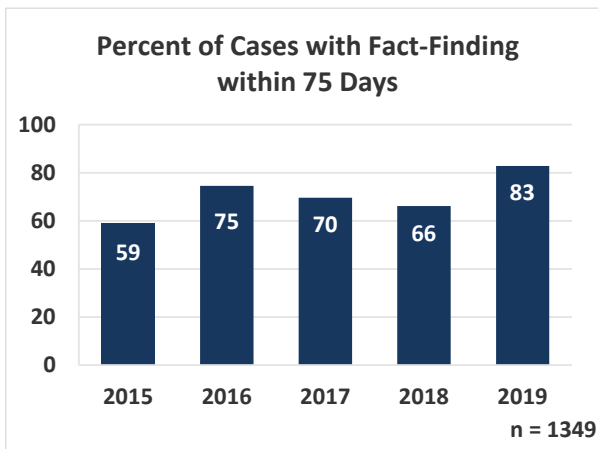


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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## PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events



## OUTCOMES &amp; DEMOGRAPHICS

## PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

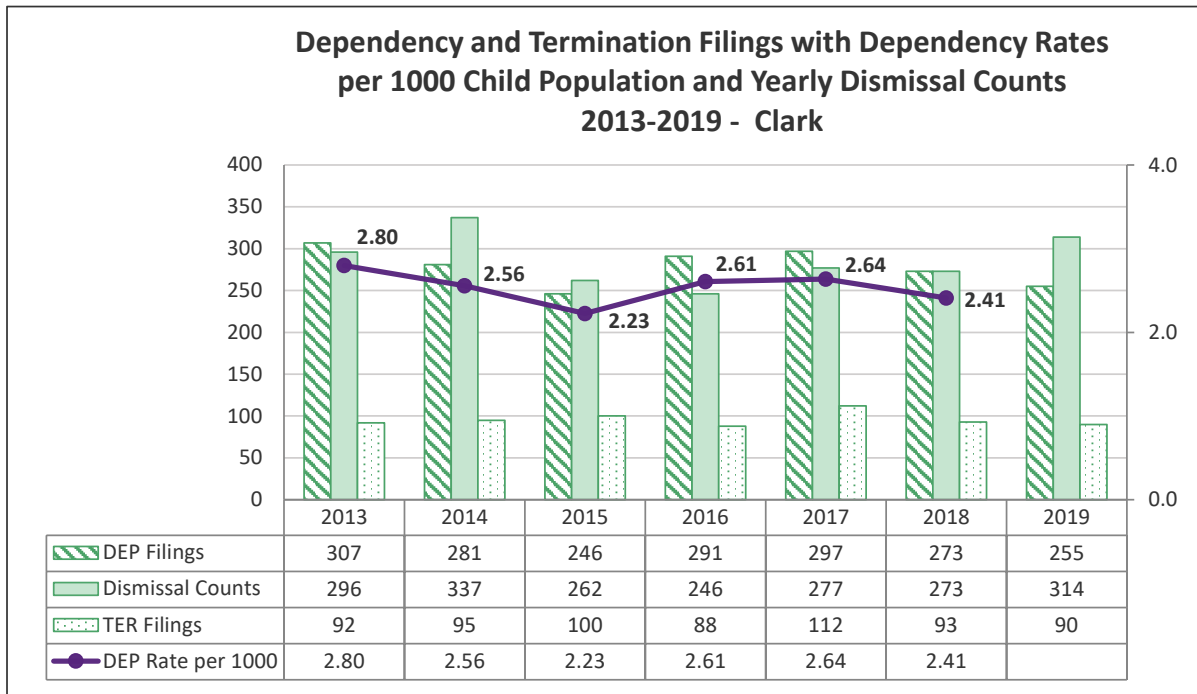
Outcome	Values	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Adoptions	Median Months	39.5	35	43	38	40
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	5%	2%	0%	2%	1%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	48	66.5	51	51	66.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	9%	17%	6%	16%	14%
Guardianships	Median Months	32	47	49	29	41
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	13%	0%	0%	33%	21%
Reunifications	Median Months	21.5	19	20	17	21
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	28%	38%	30%	39%	34%

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

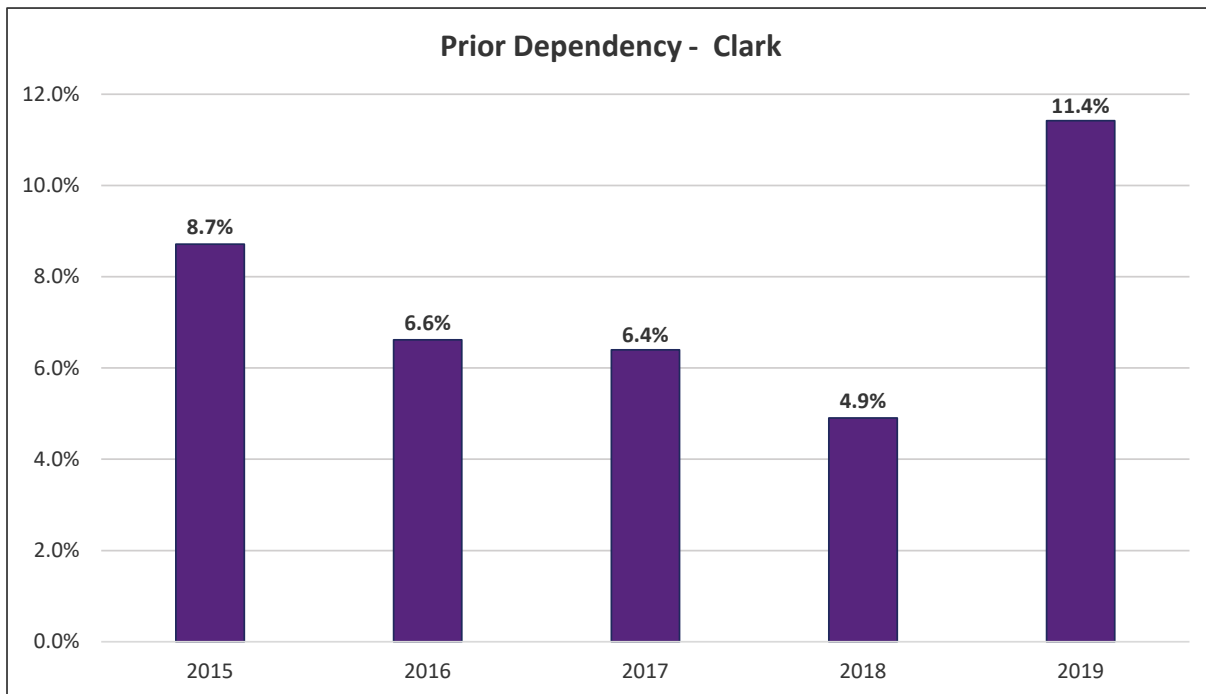
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Clark	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	23%	31%	28%	21%	21%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	15%	14%	13%	8%	13%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	21%	15%	15%	14%	18%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	23%	24%	24%	34%	24%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	18%	16%	19%	22%	21%
		(6) >17 yrs					1%
	Gender	(1) Female	50%	48%	51%	50%	49%
		(2) Male	50%	52%	49%	50%	51%
	Race	(1) AI/AN	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%
		(2) Asian/PI	3%	2%	1%	2%	2%
		(3) Black	4%	5%	7%	9%	3%
		(4) White	67%	65%	57%	55%	68%
		(5) Hispanic	9%	11%	15%	17%	11%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	7%	9%	6%	6%	6%
		(7) Black-Multi	7%	5%	6%	7%	4%
(8) Other-Multi		2%	1%	4%	2%	1%	
(9) Unknown			0%		0%	3%	



## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

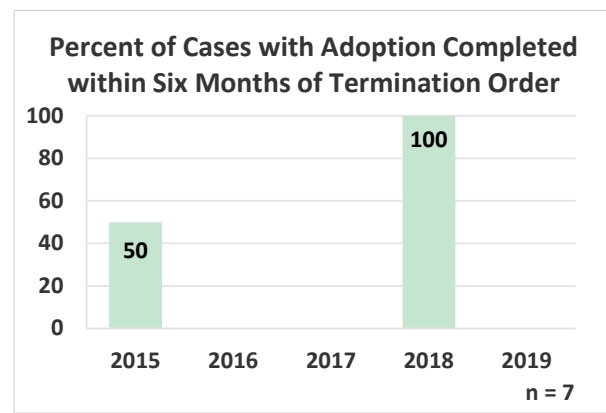
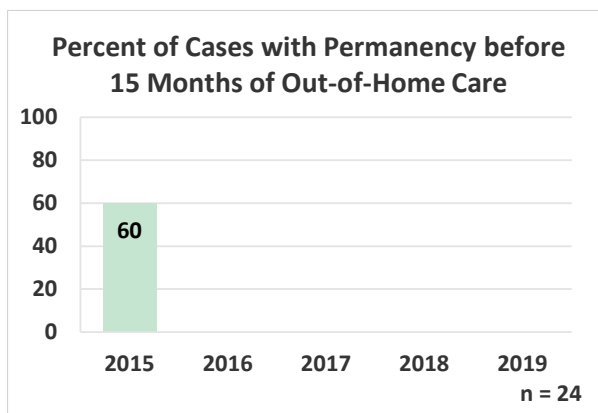
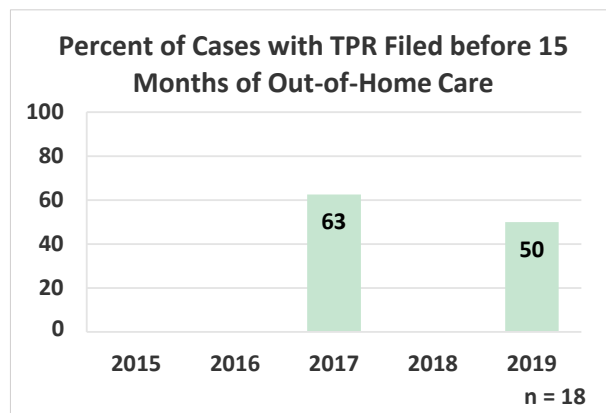
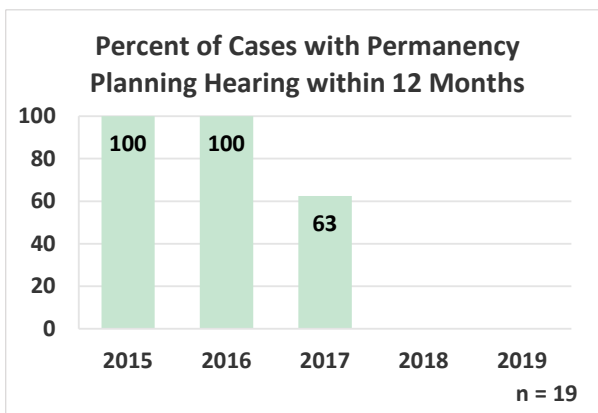
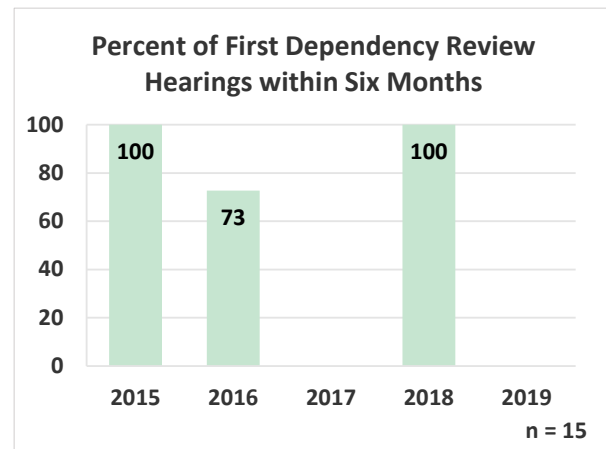
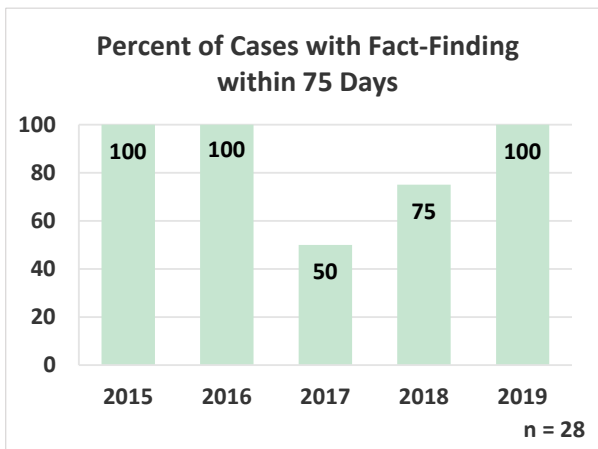


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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**< 20 Case Events**



**20+ Case Events**



**OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS**

**PERMANENCY OUTCOMES**

Outcome	Values	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	43			26	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	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	0		28	23	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	100%		0%	0%	

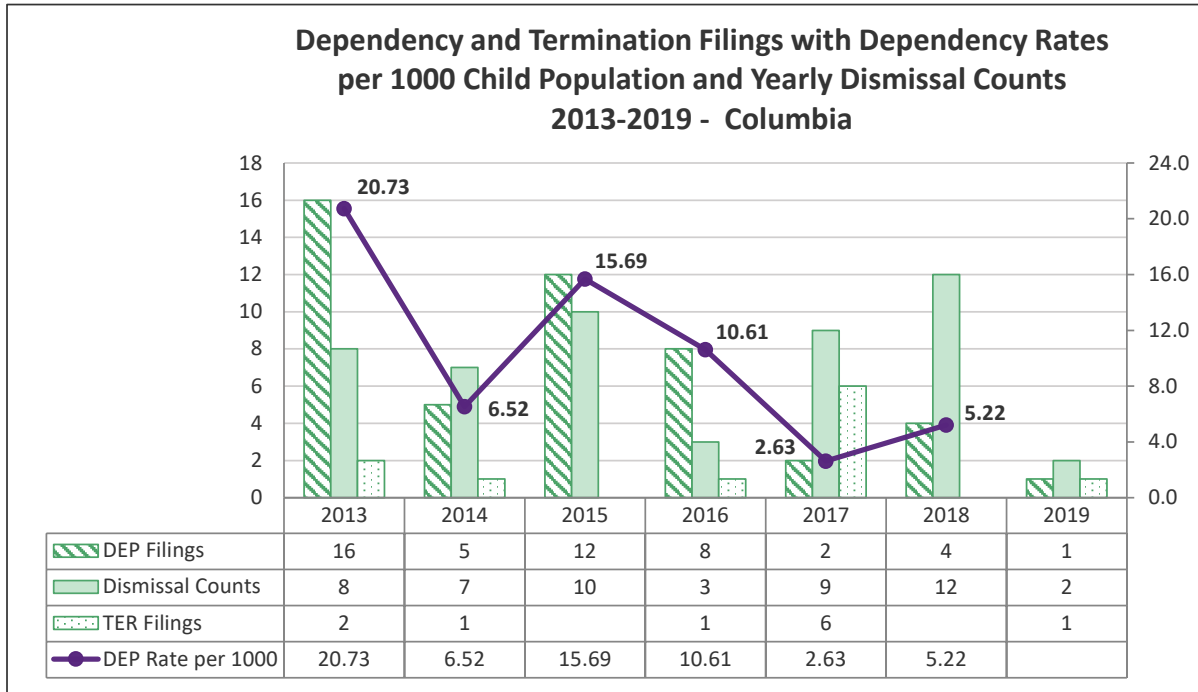
**DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION**

			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Columbia</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	33%	25%		25%	100%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	17%	13%		50%	
		(3) 3-5 yrs	17%	13%		25%	
		(4) 6-11 yrs	17%	38%			
		(5) 12-17 yrs	17%	13%			
		(6) >17 yrs			100%		
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	58%	50%	100%	50%	
		(2) Male	42%	50%		50%	100%
	<b>Race</b>	(4) White	83%	63%	100%	75%	100%
		(5) Hispanic	17%			25%	
		(6) AI/AN-Multi		38%			

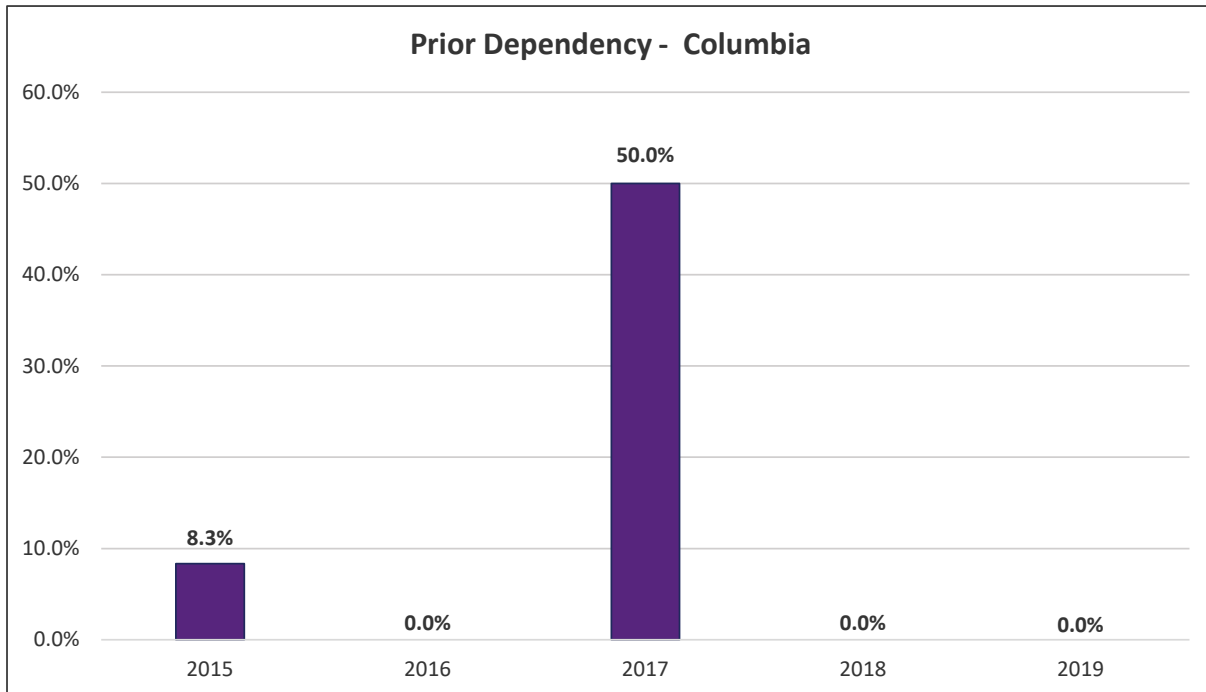


# COLUMBIA

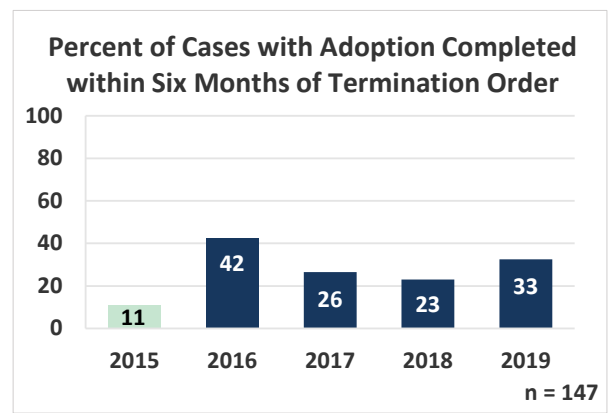
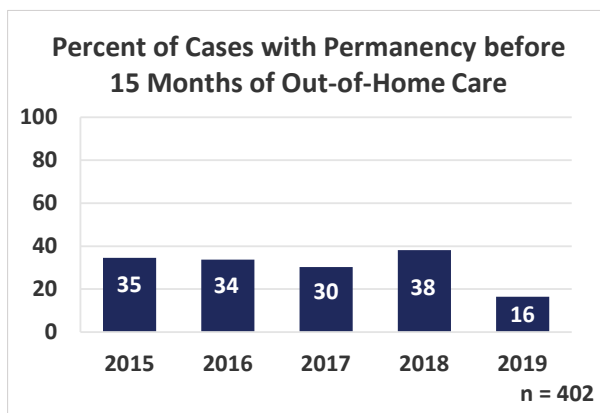
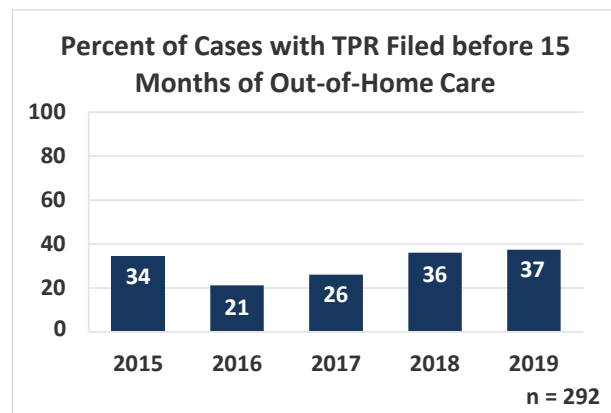
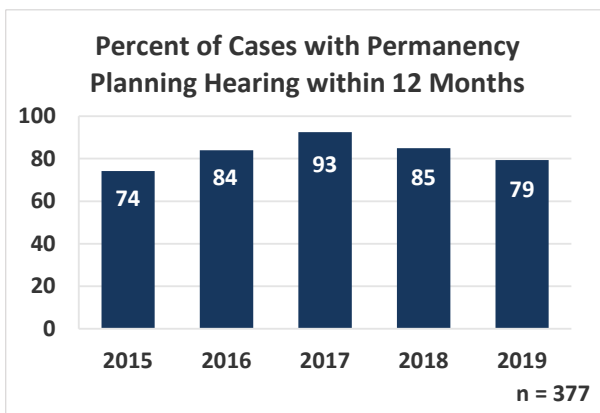
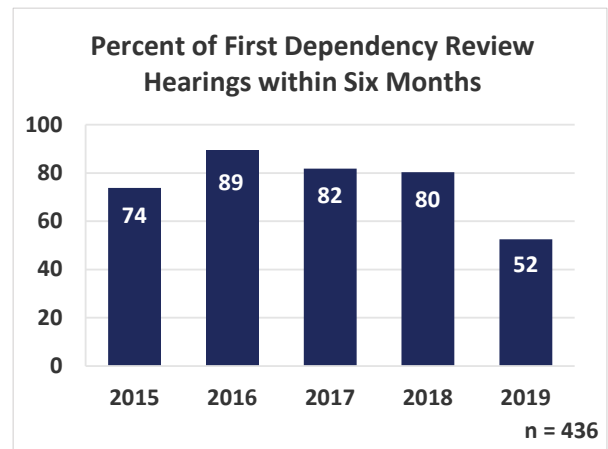
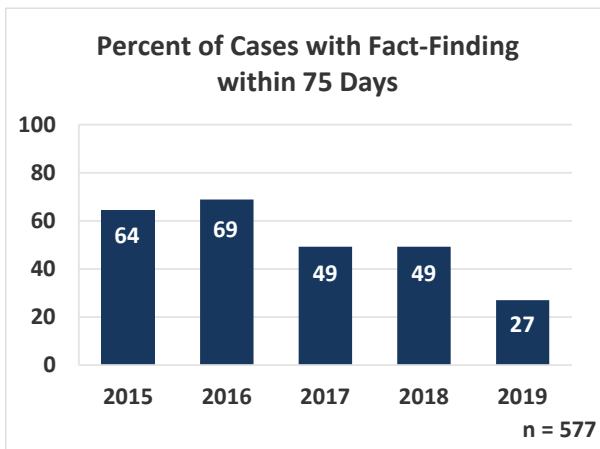
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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



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< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events



**OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS**

**PERMANENCY OUTCOMES**

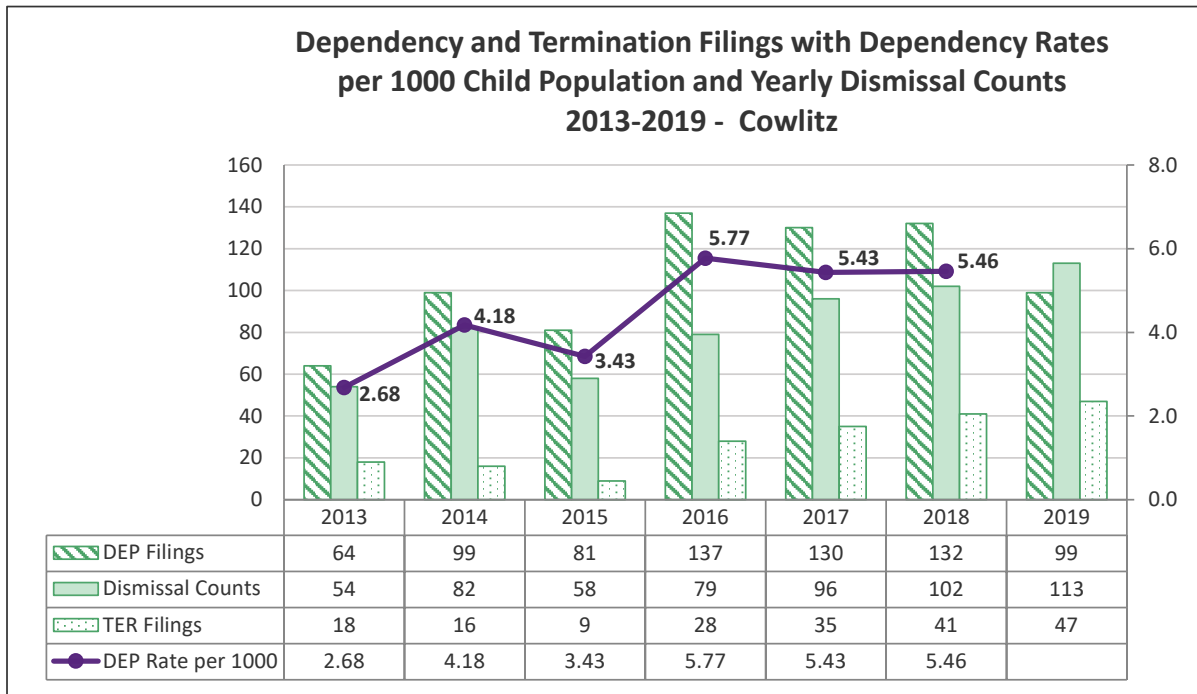
Outcome	Values	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	35	31	32	36.5	38
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	8%	3%	4%	0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	49	77	30	101	38
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	14%	14%	0%	0%	50%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	1	11	32	21	21.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	83%	50%	25%	0%	50%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	12	14	13	11.5	20
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	57%	52%	58%	56%	25%

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

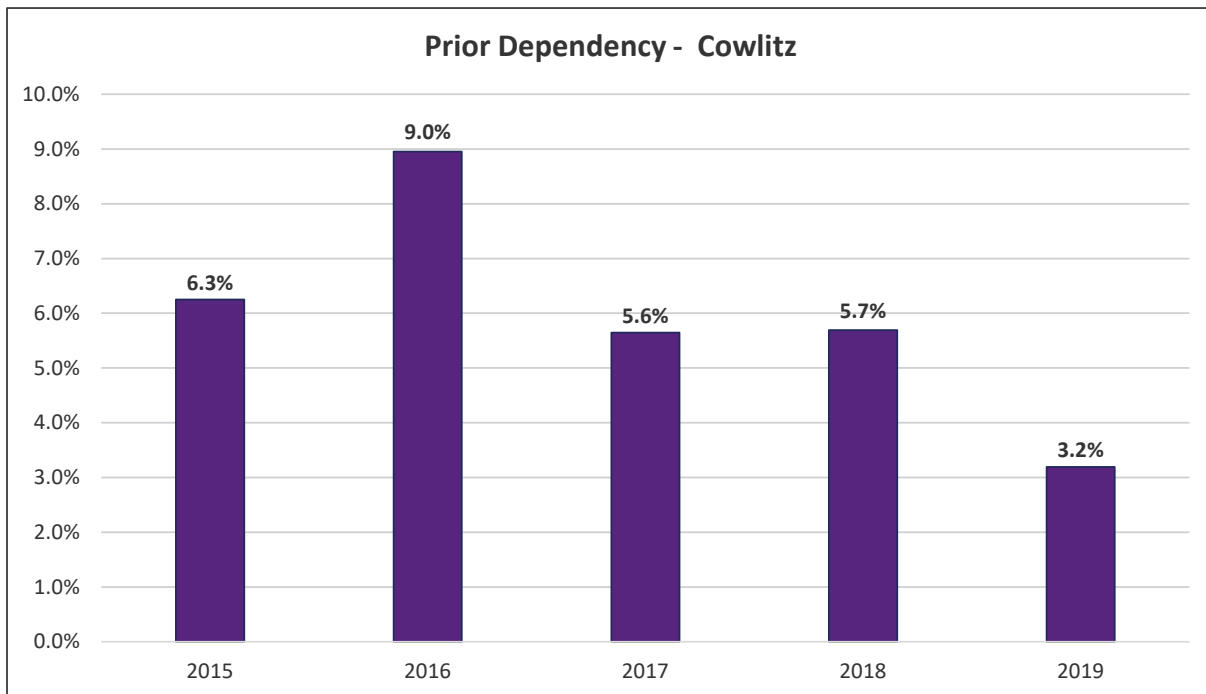
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Cowlitz</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	32%	22%	25%	18%	18%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	15%	18%	18%	17%	17%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	16%	18%	17%	17%	17%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	25%	26%	26%	27%	28%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	11%	16%	14%	22%	20%
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	51%	51%	47%	45%	53%
		(2) Male	49%	49%	53%	55%	47%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN	3%	2%		3%	1%
		(2) Asian/PI		1%	1%	2%	
		(3) Black	4%	7%	2%	2%	6%
		(4) White	44%	57%	64%	58%	68%
		(5) Hispanic	14%	22%	8%	18%	12%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	11%	1%	14%	14%	3%
		(7) Black-Multi	15%	7%	11%	2%	8%
		(8) Other-Multi	9%	3%		2%	
(9) Unknown			1%			1%	



## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

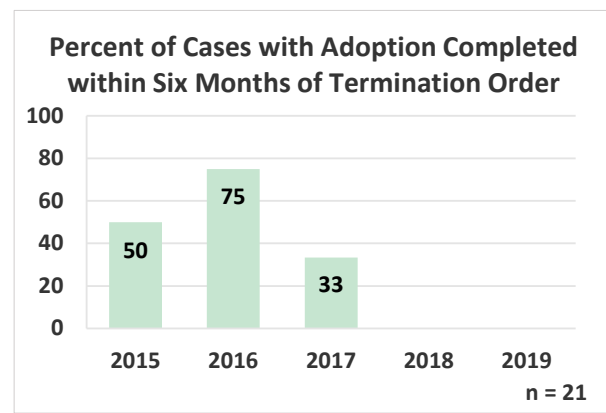
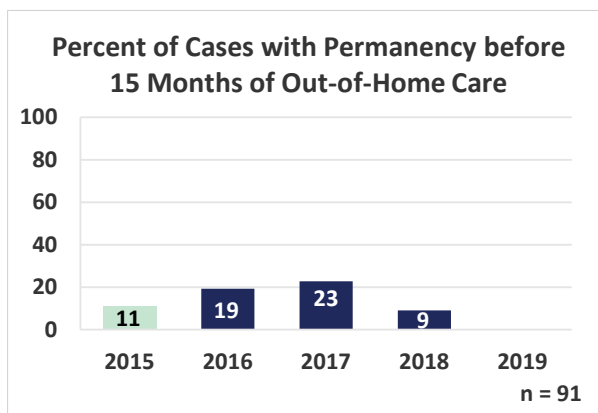
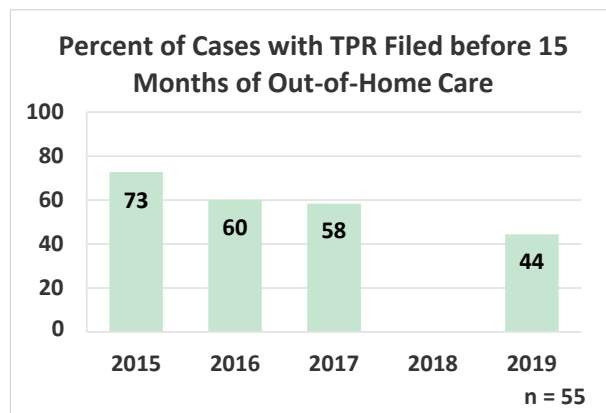
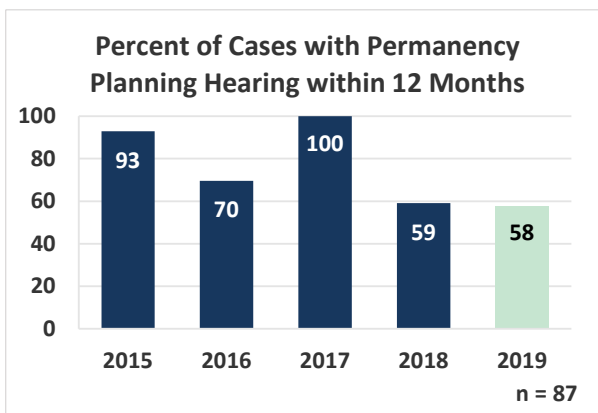
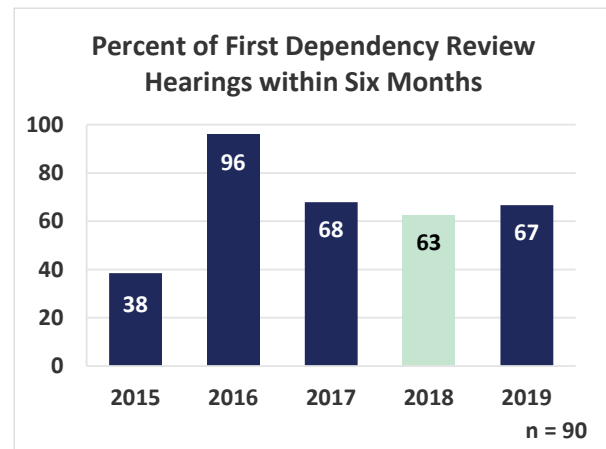
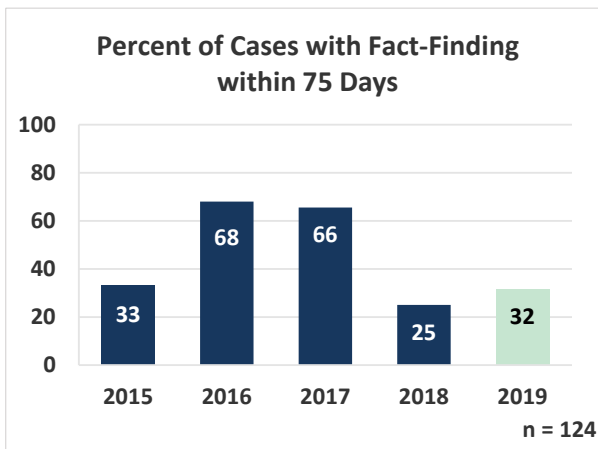


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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< 20 Case Events



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## OUTCOMES &amp; DEMOGRAPHICS

## PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

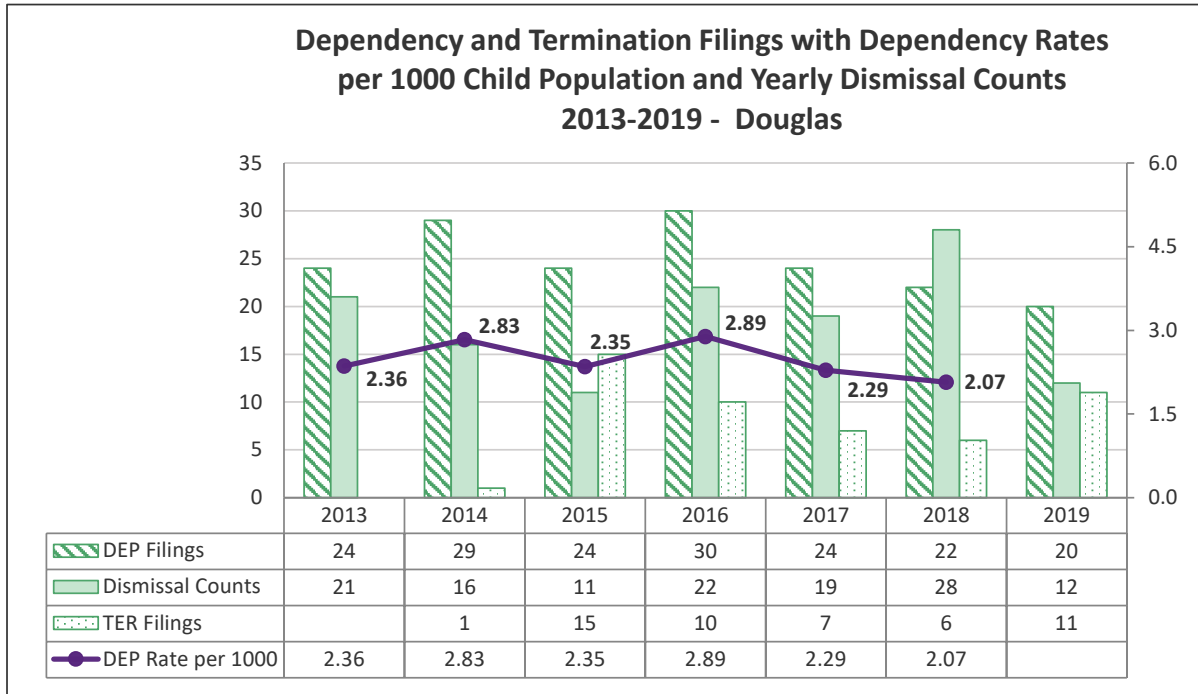
Outcome	Values	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Adoptions	Median Months	55	29	22	50	34
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	87	15			
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%			
Guardianships	Median Months	15			43.5	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%			0%	
Reunifications	Median Months	15	25	29	24	24
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	33%	19%	26%	13%	0%

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

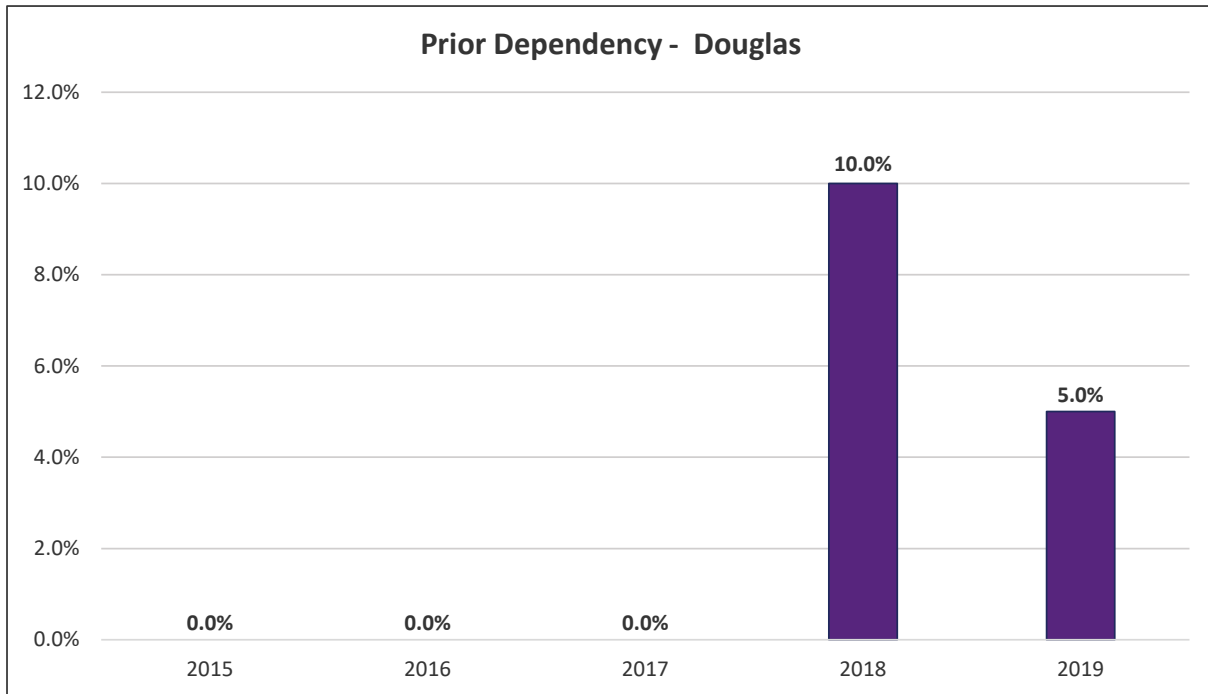
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Douglas	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	29%	30%	17%	5%	33%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	17%	13%	17%	21%	11%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	17%	10%	13%	21%	17%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	33%	40%	26%	47%	11%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	4%	7%	26%	5%	28%
	Gender	(1) Female	38%	50%	52%	58%	33%
		(2) Male	63%	50%	48%	42%	67%
	Race	(3) Black		3%			
		(4) White	63%	60%	13%	47%	44%
		(5) Hispanic	33%	20%	52%	42%	44%
(6) AI/AN-Multi		4%	17%	35%	11%	6%	
(9) Unknown						6%	



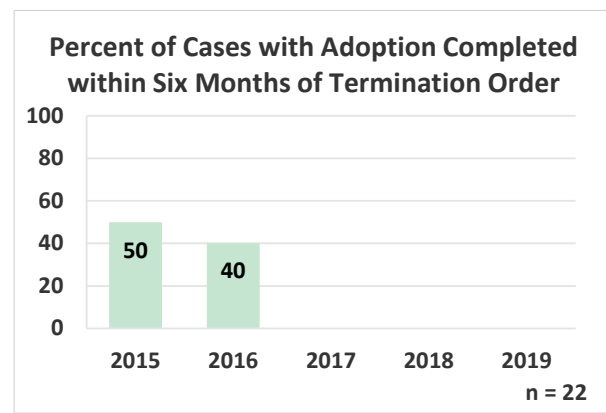
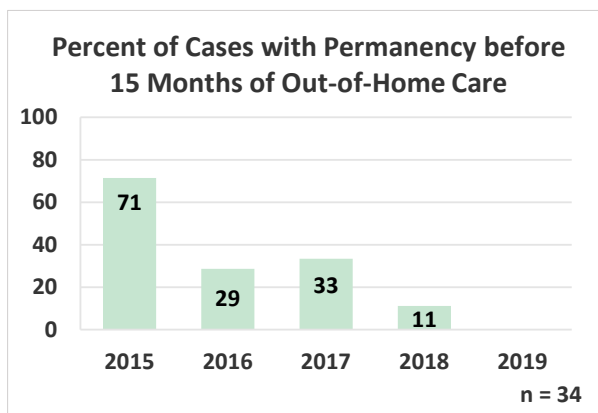
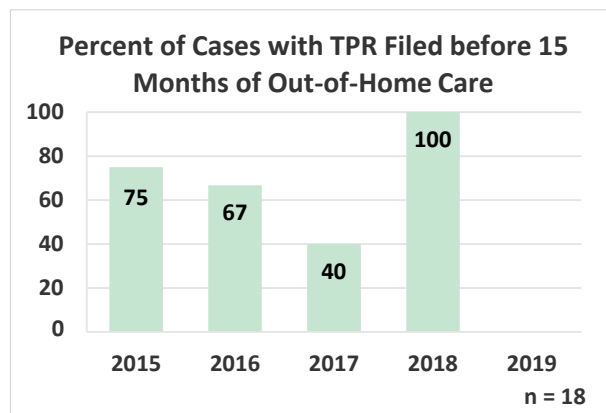
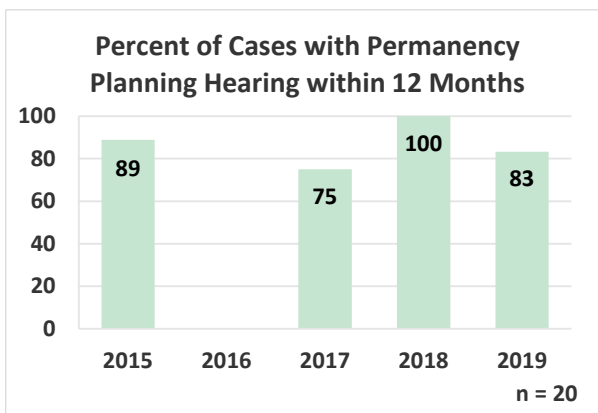
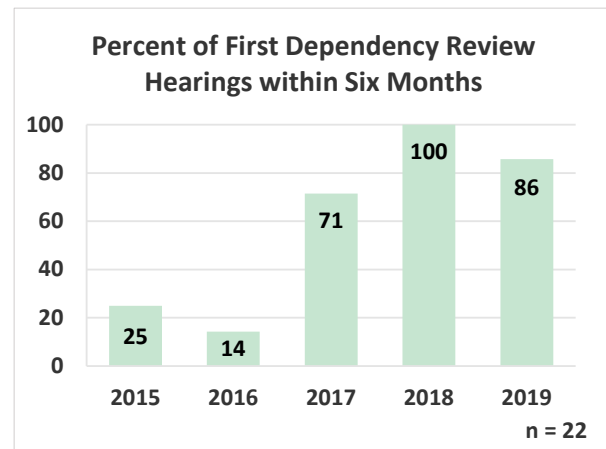
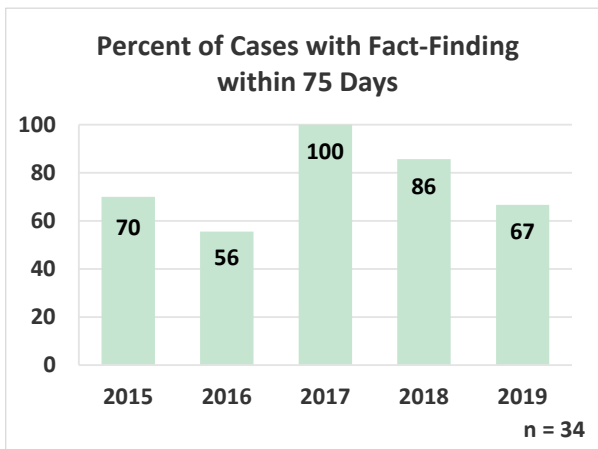
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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



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< 20 Case Events



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OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

**PERMANENCY OUTCOMES**

Outcome	Values	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	24	35	55	18	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	33%	0%	33%	0%	
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months					
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	12				
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	100%				
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	8	14		0	23
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	100%	100%		100%	0%

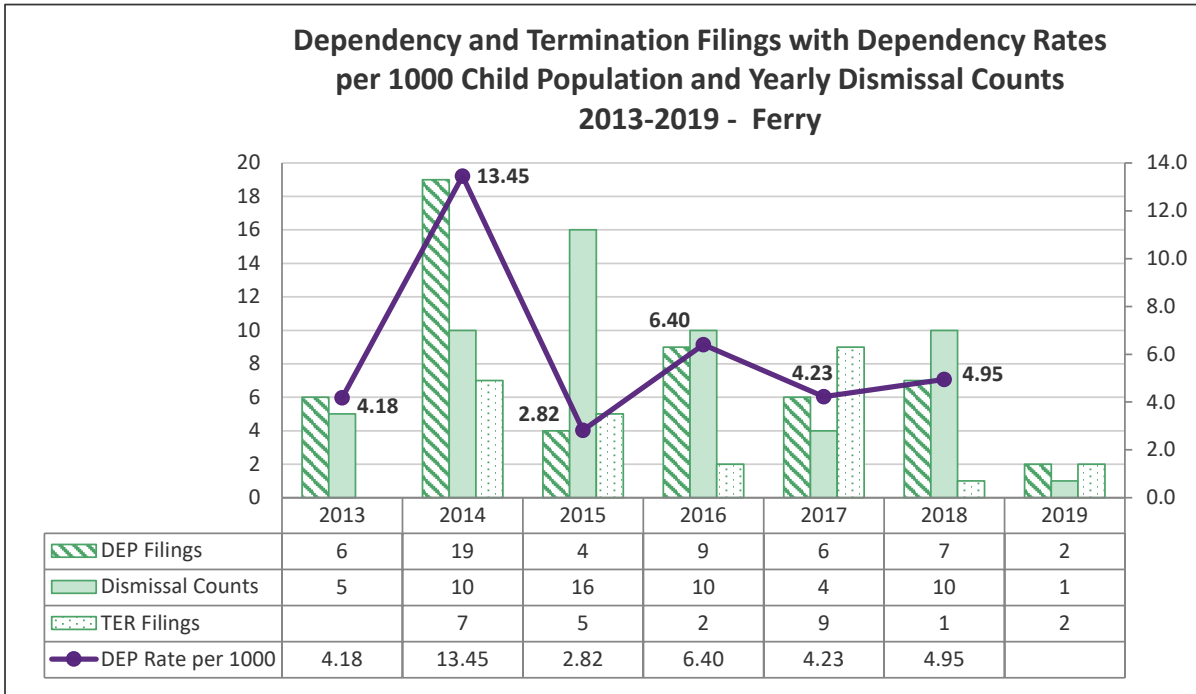
**DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION**

			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Ferry</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs		22%	17%	29%	50%
		(2) 1-2 yrs		22%		29%	
		(3) 3-5 yrs				29%	
		(4) 6-11 yrs	100%	44%	50%	14%	50%
		(5) 12-17 yrs		11%	33%		
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female		22%	17%	29%	
		(2) Male	100%	78%	83%	71%	100%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN	100%		17%		50%
		(4) White		100%	67%	100%	50%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi			17%		

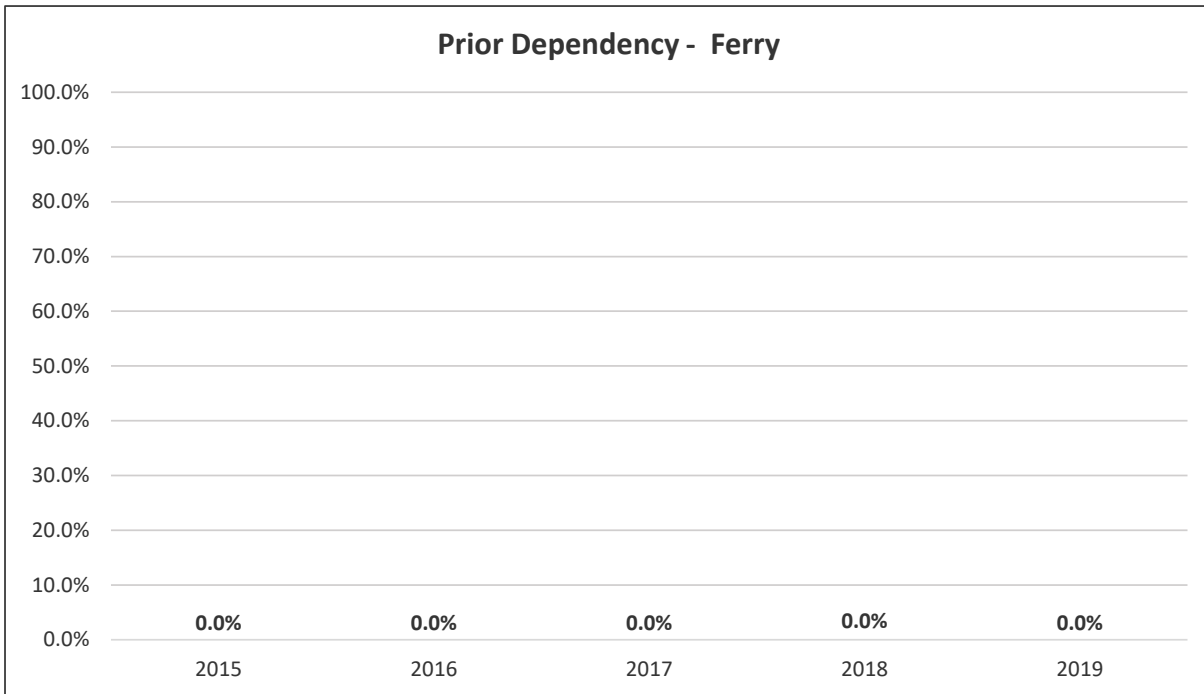


# FERRY

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

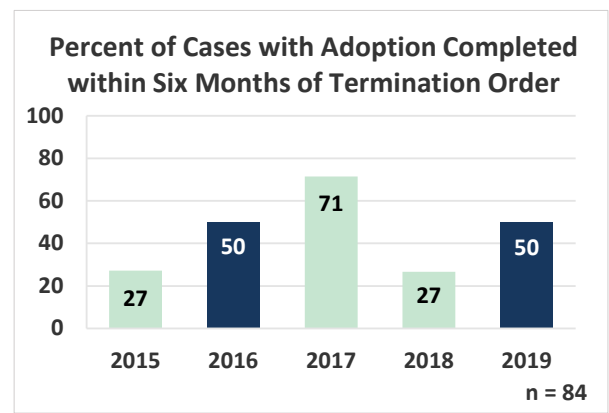
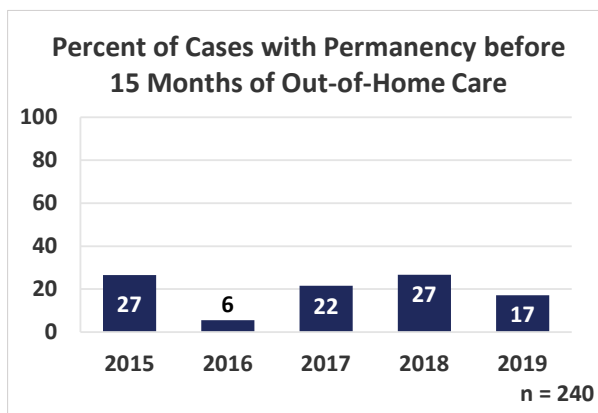
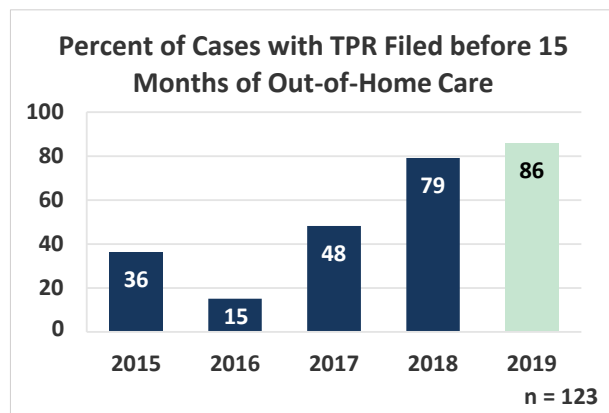
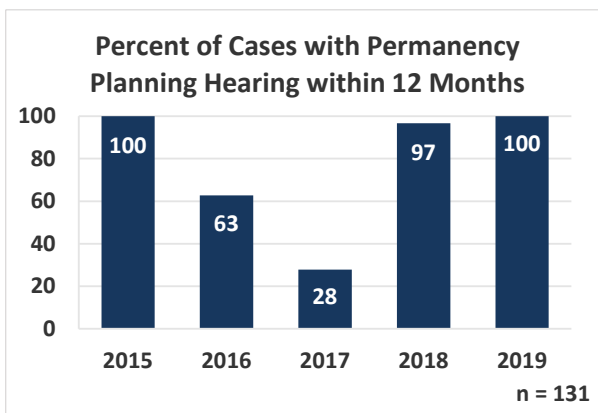
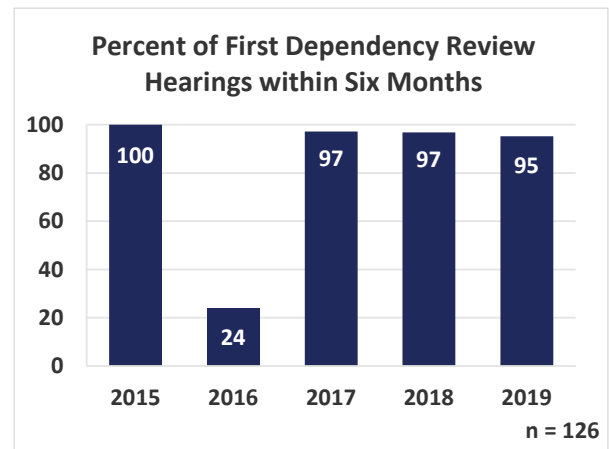
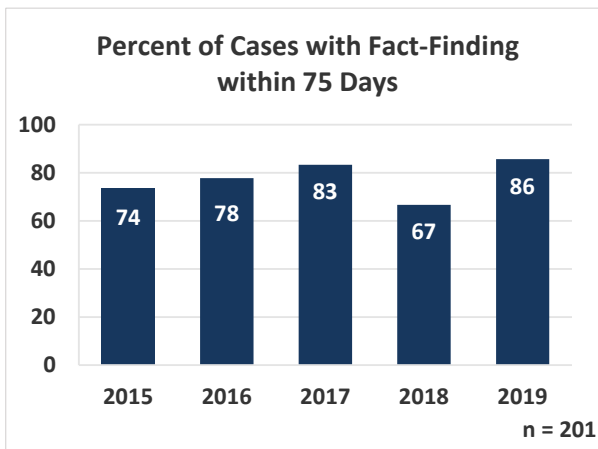


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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## OUTCOMES &amp; DEMOGRAPHICS

## PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Adoptions	Median Months	37	32	30	25	30
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	64	47	47	65	51
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Guardianships	Median Months	3	28	23.5	19.5	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	75%	0%	30%	33%	
Reunifications	Median Months	25	22	21.5	16	16
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	32%	16%	33%	48%	46%

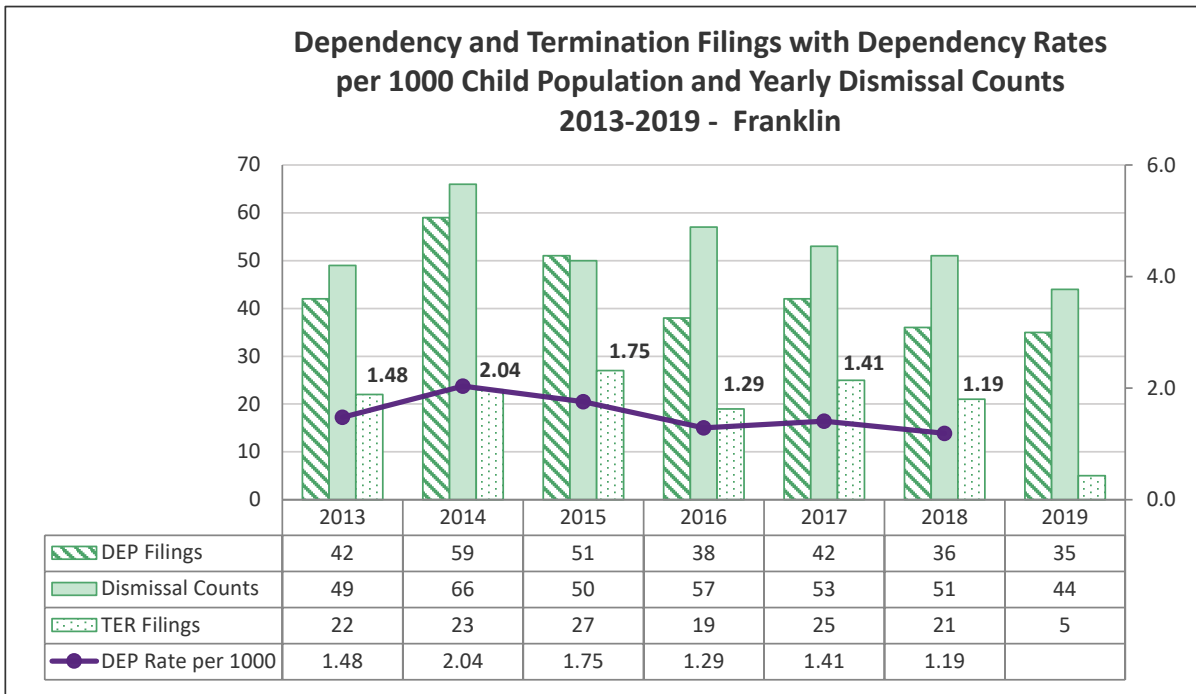
## DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Franklin	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	31%	43%	38%	36%	27%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	16%	8%	17%	19%	15%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	18%	22%	17%	17%	9%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	22%	14%	12%	25%	33%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	12%	14%	14%	3%	15%
		(6) >17 yrs	2%		2%		
	Gender	(1) Female	63%	54%	55%	53%	42%
		(2) Male	37%	46%	45%	47%	58%
	Race	(1) AI/AN			5%		
		(2) Asian/PI		3%		3%	
		(3) Black		16%			9%
		(4) White	6%	22%	29%	28%	6%
		(5) Hispanic	88%	41%	43%	28%	58%
(6) AI/AN-Multi		2%	3%	12%	3%		
(7) Black-Multi		4%	3%	10%	33%	21%	
(8) Other-Multi		14%		6%	3%		
(9) Unknown			2%		3%		

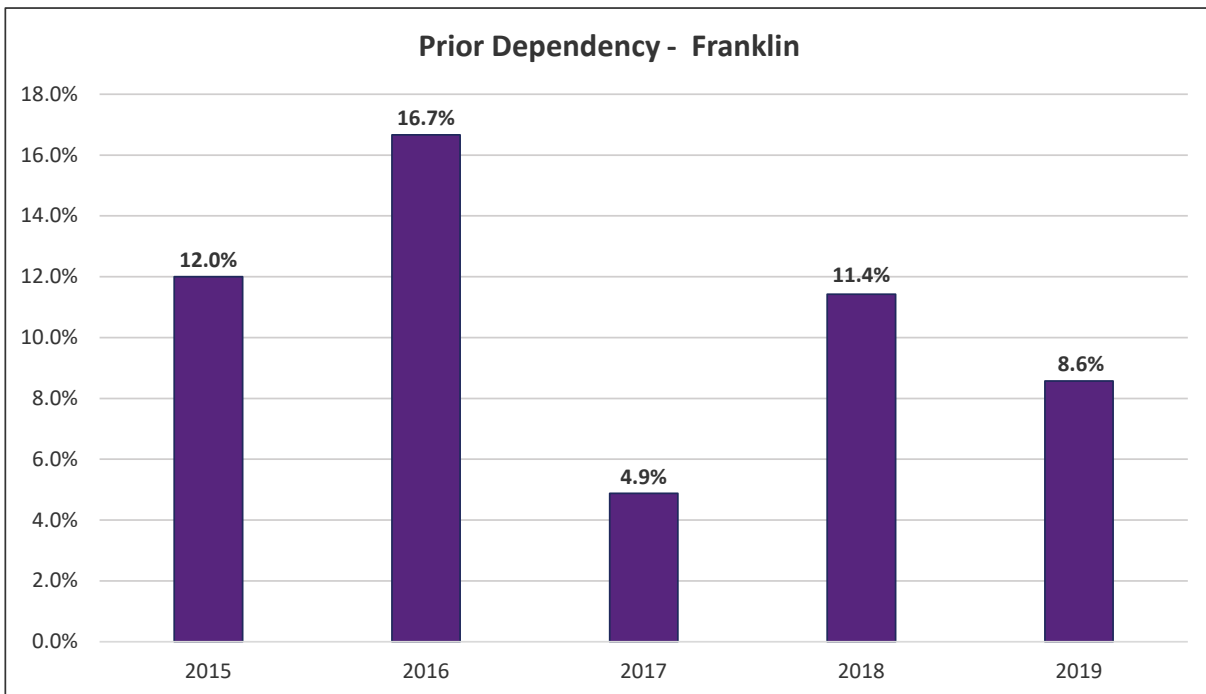


# FRANKLIN

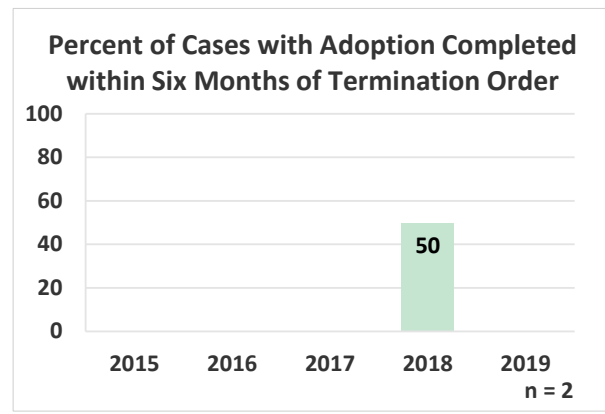
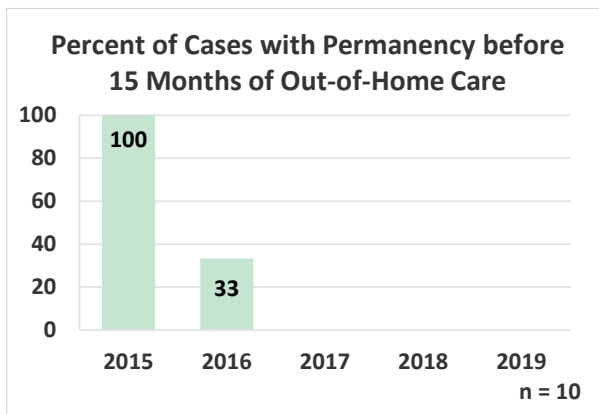
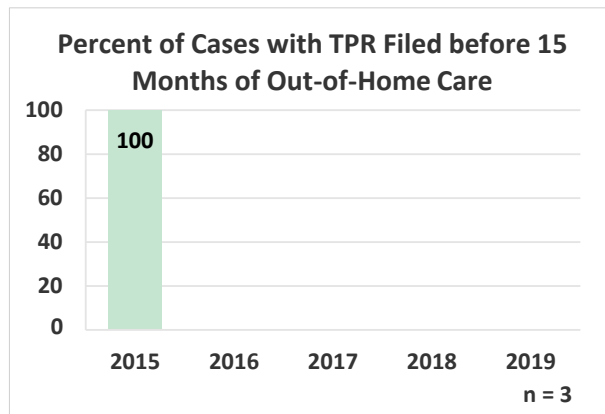
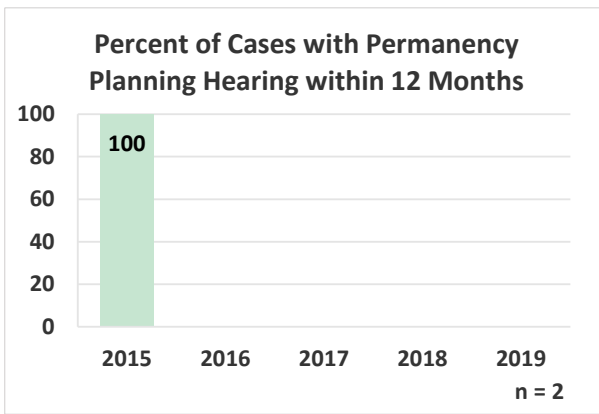
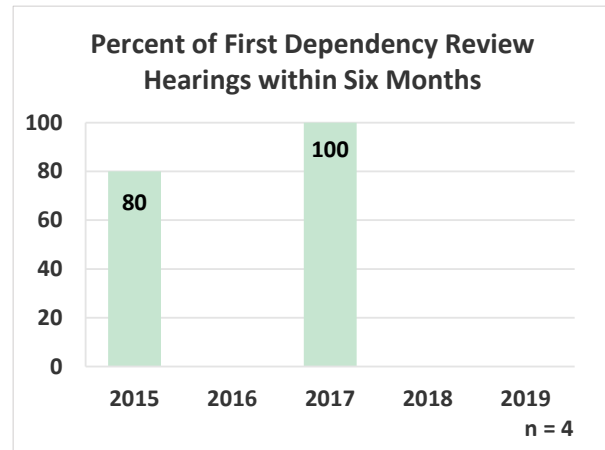
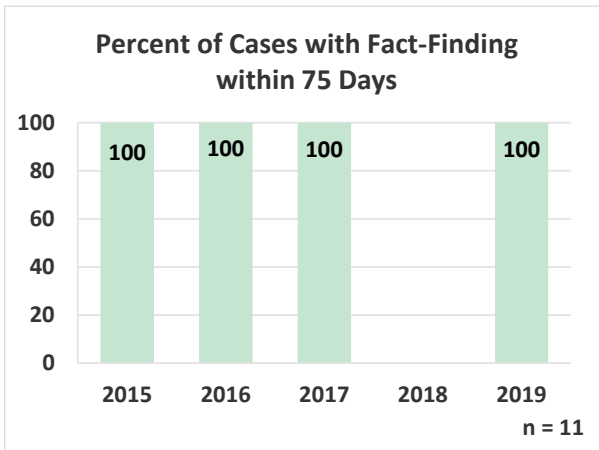
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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



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< 20 Case Events



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**OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS**

**PERMANENCY OUTCOMES**

Outcome	Values	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months				17	
	% < 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	15			
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	100%	33%			

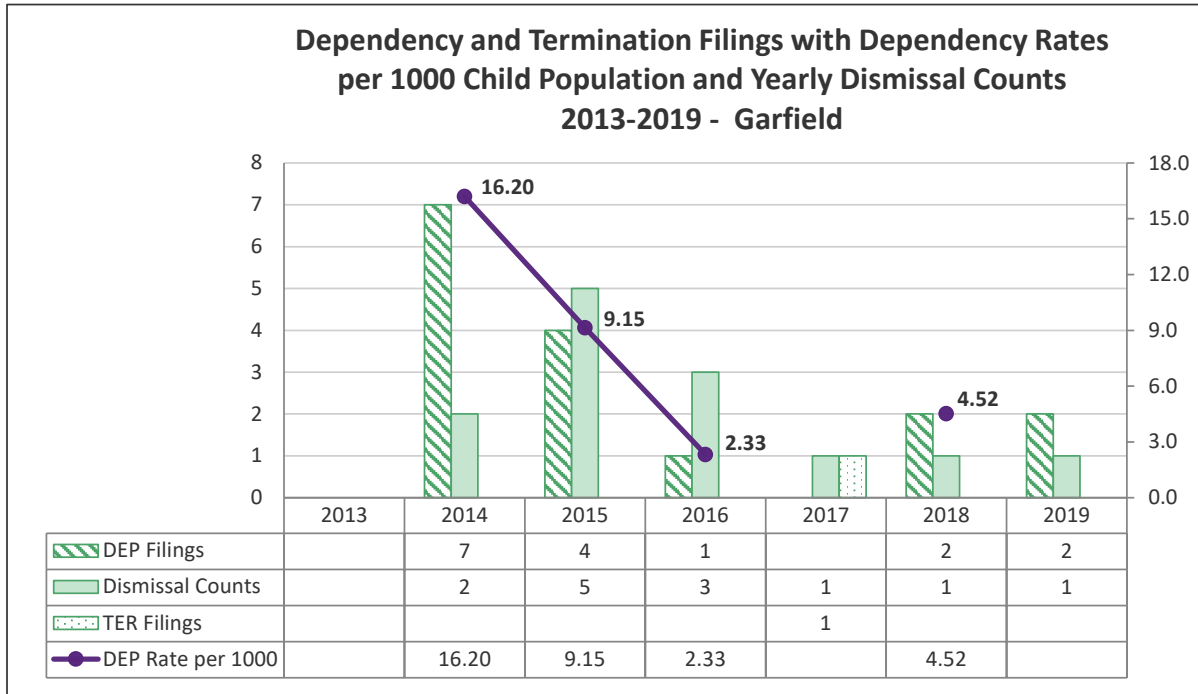
**DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION**

			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Garfield</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	25%	100%		50%	
		(3) 3-5 yrs				50%	
		(4) 6-11 yrs	50%				100%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	25%				
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	50%	100%			50%
		(2) Male	50%			100%	50%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN	25%				
		(4) White	75%			50%	100%
		(5) Hispanic		100%			
		(7) Black-Multi				50%	

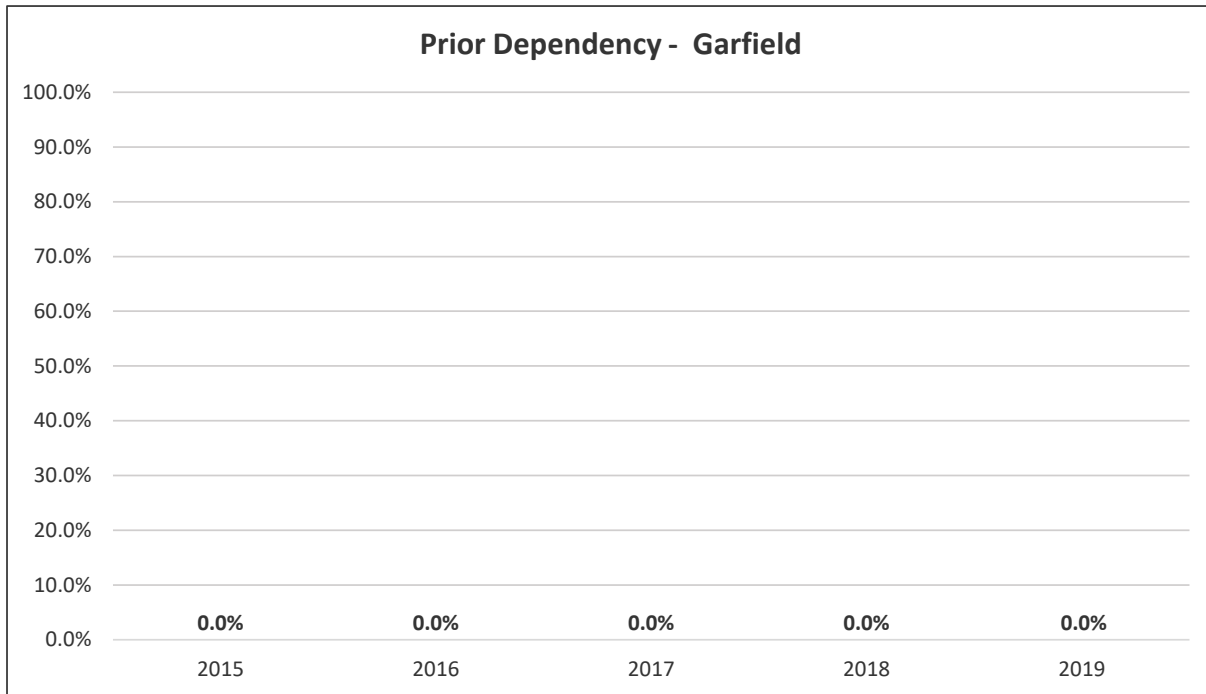


# GARFIELD

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

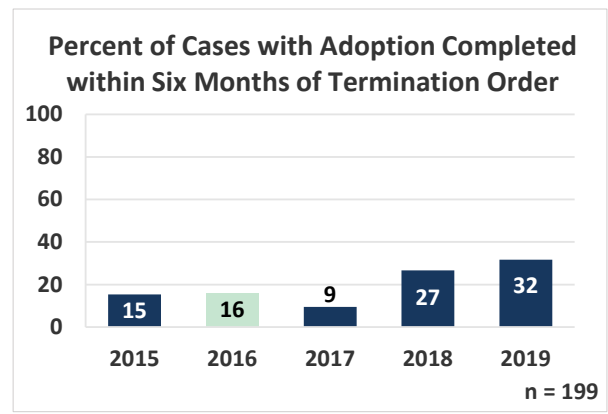
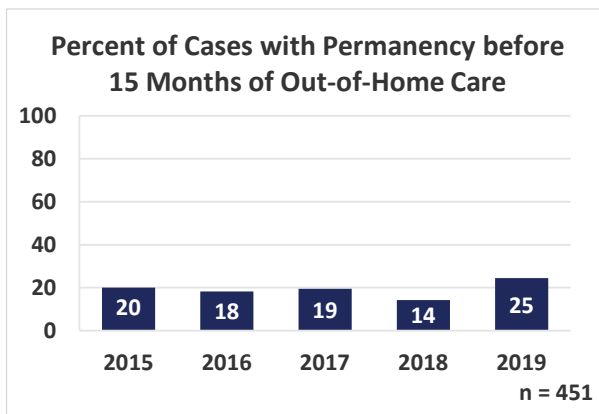
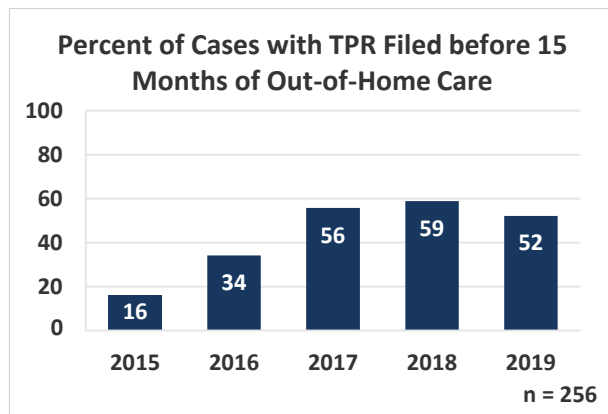
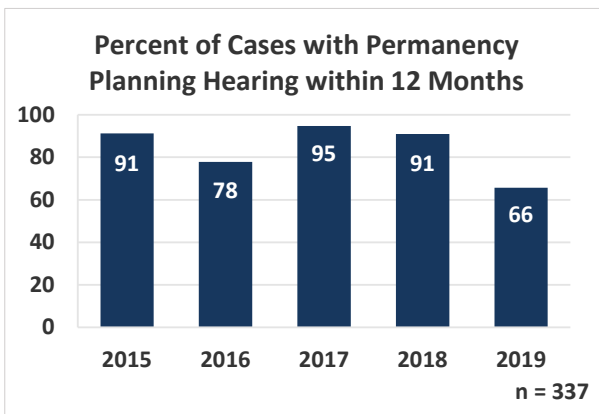
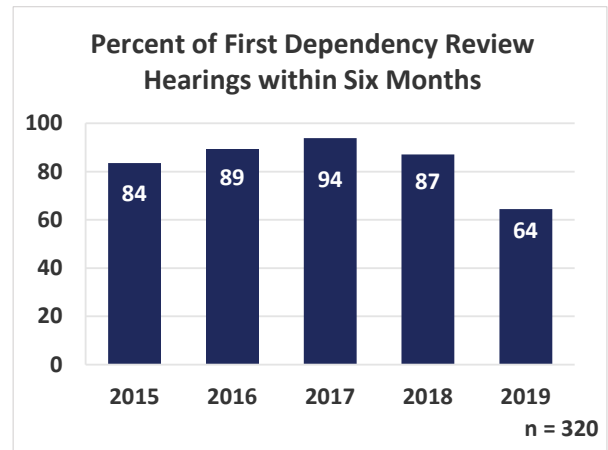
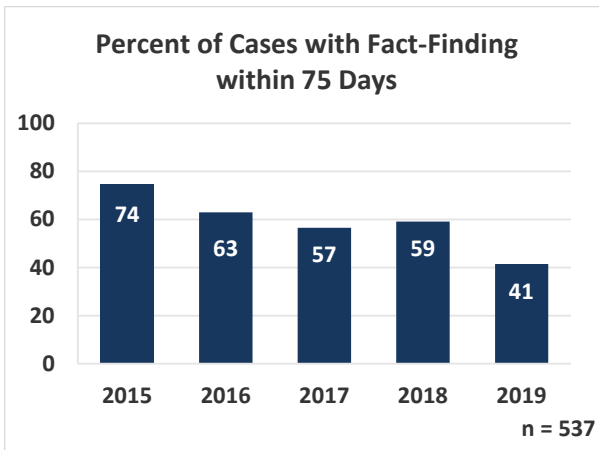


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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## OUTCOMES &amp; DEMOGRAPHICS

## PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Adoptions	Median Months	47	48	35	35	44
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	5%	5%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	88.5	74	59.5	137	11
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%
Guardianships	Median Months	30	37.5	22	55.5	32
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%
Reunifications	Median Months	13	22	18	15	16
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	50%	30%	45%	43%	40%

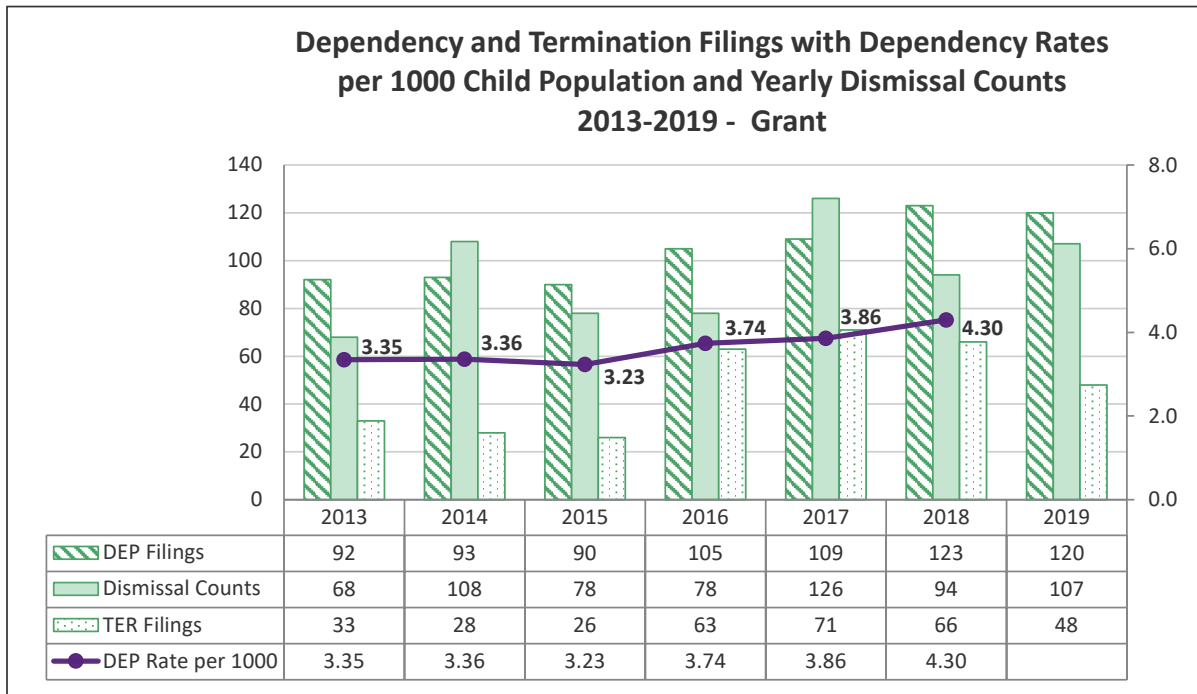
## DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Grant	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	25%	32%	32%	26%	33%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	24%	21%	19%	13%	11%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	13%	20%	22%	19%	19%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	22%	16%	17%	25%	27%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	16%	11%	9%	17%	10%
		(6) >17 yrs	1%				
	Gender	(1) Female	45%	49%	56%	56%	45%
		(2) Male	55%	51%	44%	44%	55%
	Race	(1) AI/AN	1%				2%
		(3) Black	2%	2%		2%	2%
		(4) White	43%	46%	30%	34%	39%
		(5) Hispanic	38%	44%	55%	50%	45%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	14%	2%	6%	7%	8%
(7) Black-Multi		2%	4%	8%	7%	3%	
(8) Other-Multi			2%	1%			
	(9) Unknown					3%	

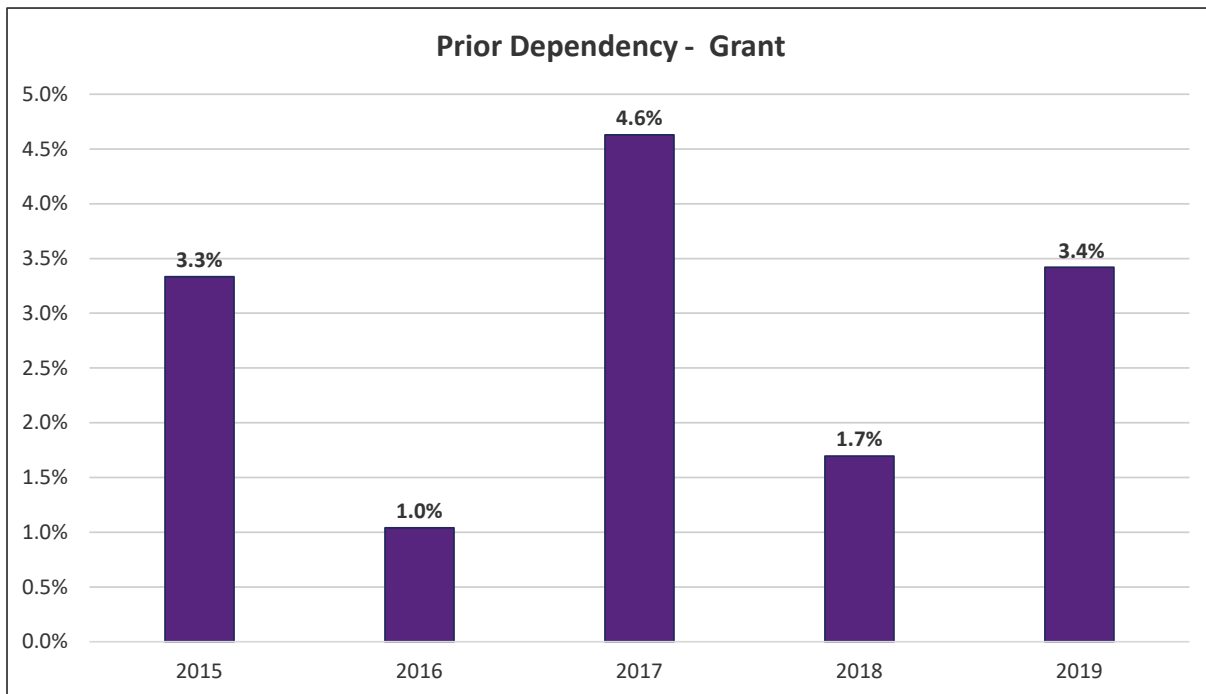


# GRANT

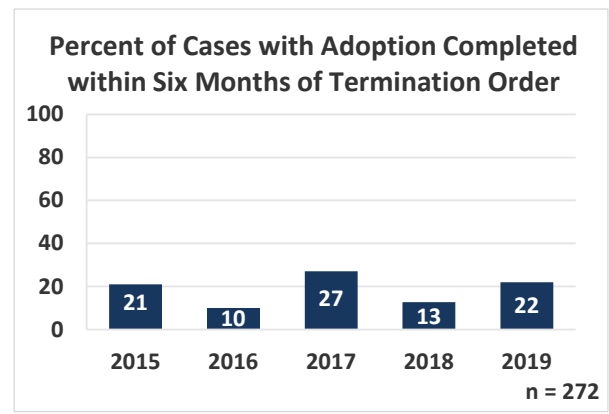
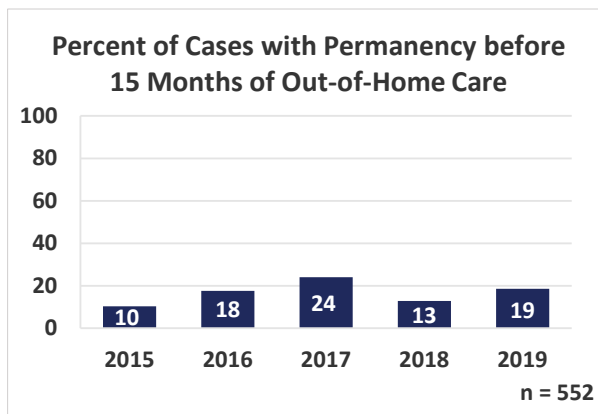
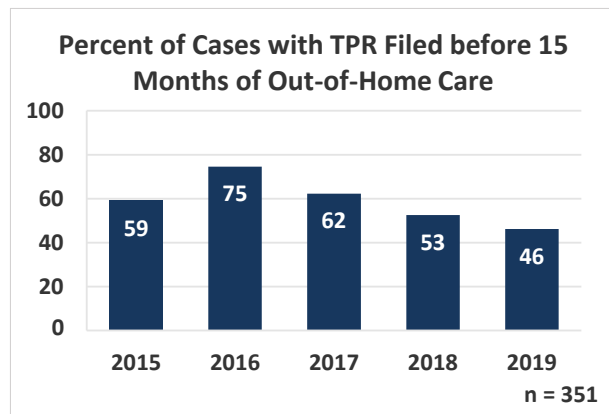
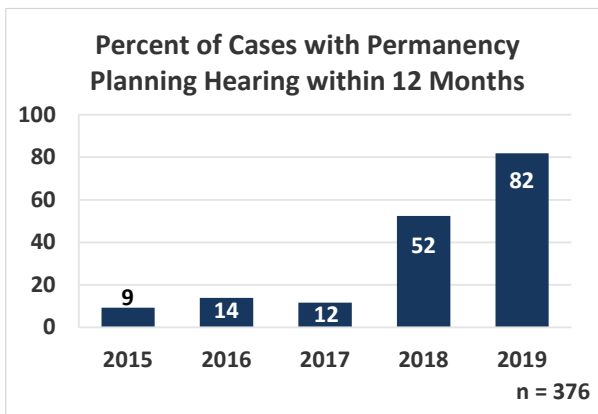
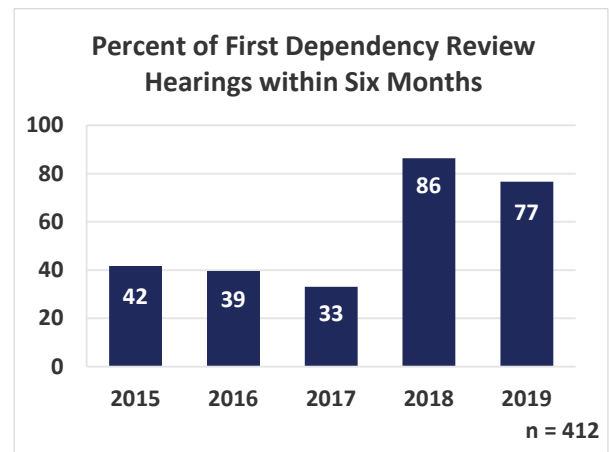
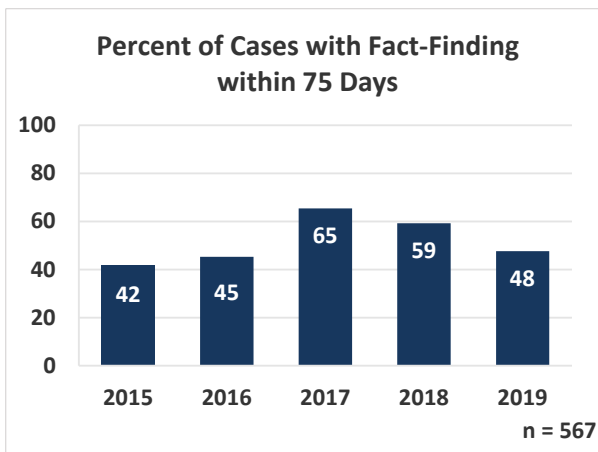
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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



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< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events



**OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS**

**PERMANENCY OUTCOMES**

Outcome	Values	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	32	33	25	34	30
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	1%	0%	15%	2%	2%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	49	43	39	65	62.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	20%	11%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	24	26.5	37	40	27.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	18%	0%	0%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	25.5	15	17	19.5	16
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	33%	47%	38%	29%	42%

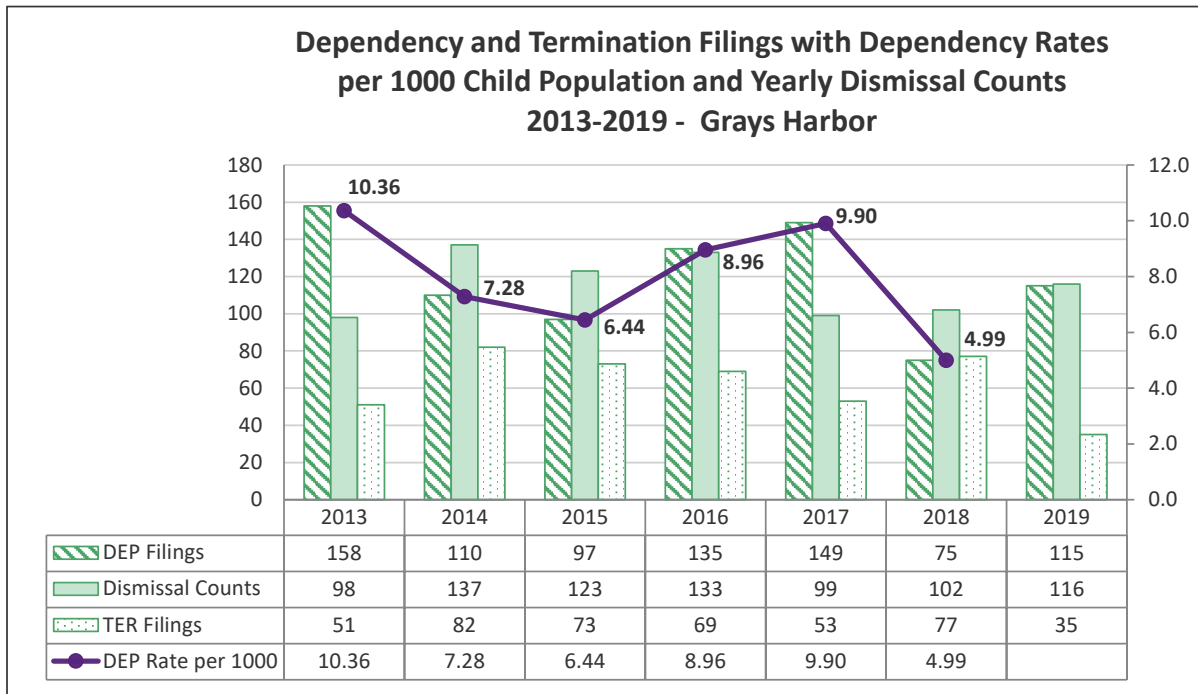
**DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION**

			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Grays Harbor</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	38%	34%	34%	47%	30%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	10%	14%	12%	22%	15%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	17%	15%	20%	11%	19%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	25%	23%	24%	15%	22%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	11%	15%	8%	5%	15%
		(6) >17 yrs			1%		
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	45%	36%	56%	56%	53%
		(2) Male	55%	64%	44%	44%	47%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN	4%	5%	4%	8%	9%
		(2) Asian/PI		1%	2%		
		(3) Black	1%				
		(4) White	61%	72%	62%	58%	61%
		(5) Hispanic	12%	7%	14%	12%	15%
(6) AI/AN-Multi		19%	12%	10%	10%	9%	
(7) Black-Multi		2%	2%	7%	10%	5%	
(8) Other-Multi			2%	1%	3%		
(9) Unknown						1%	

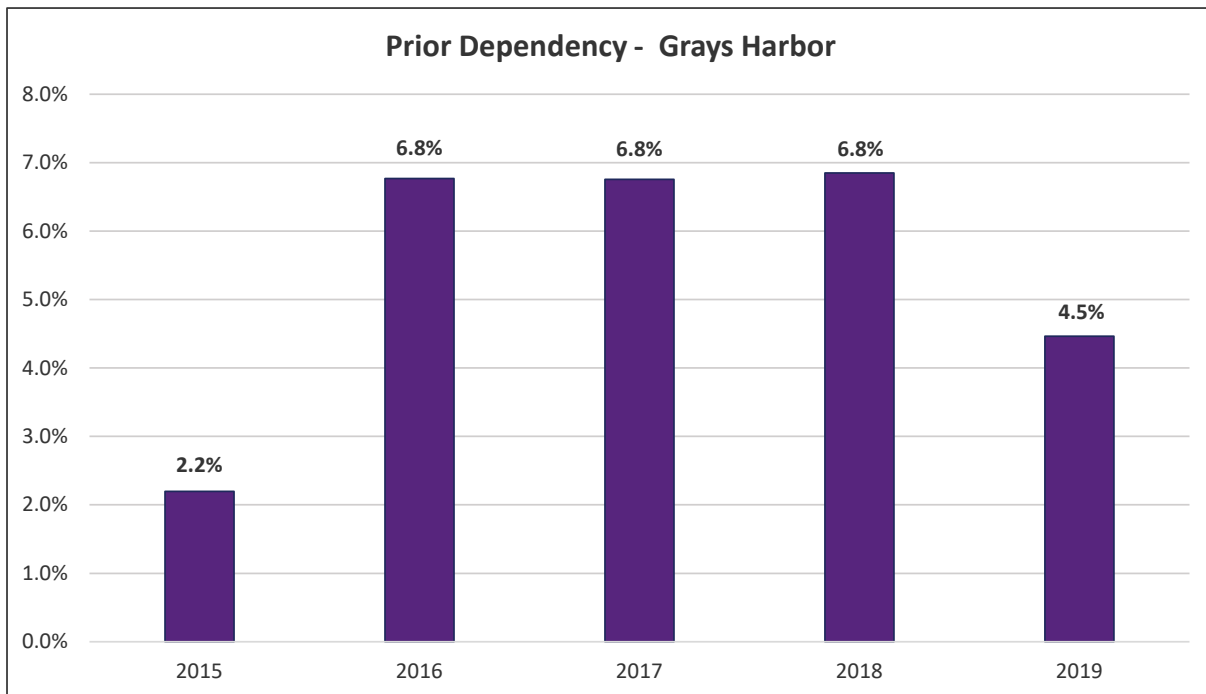


# GRAYS HARBOR

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

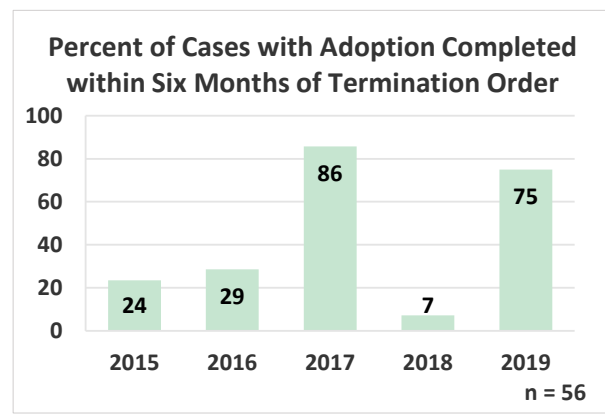
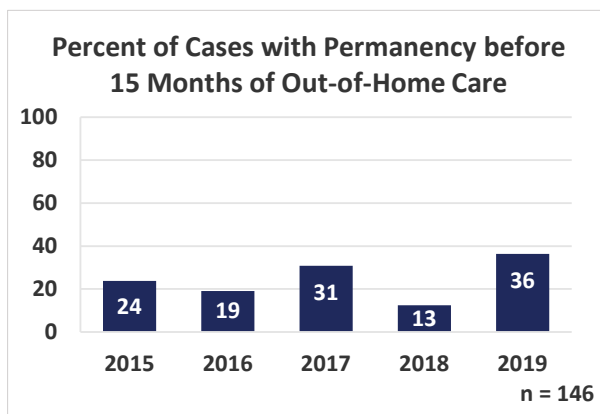
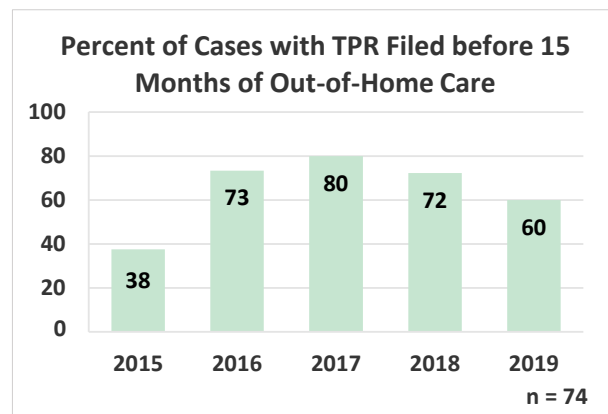
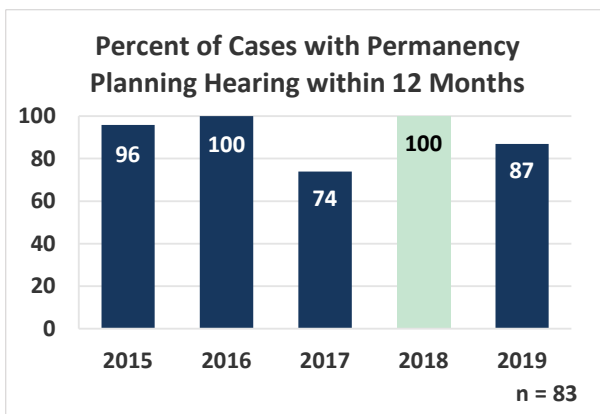
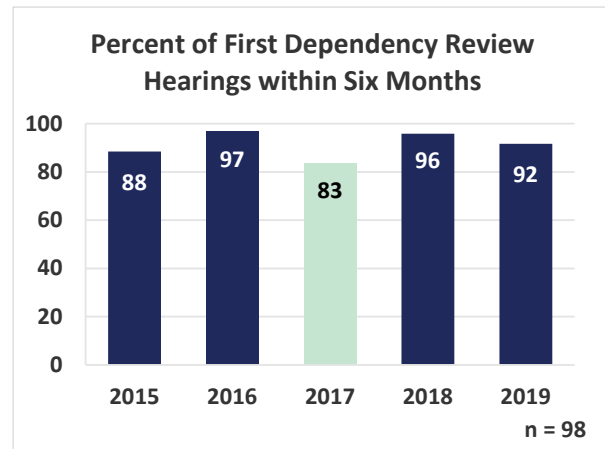
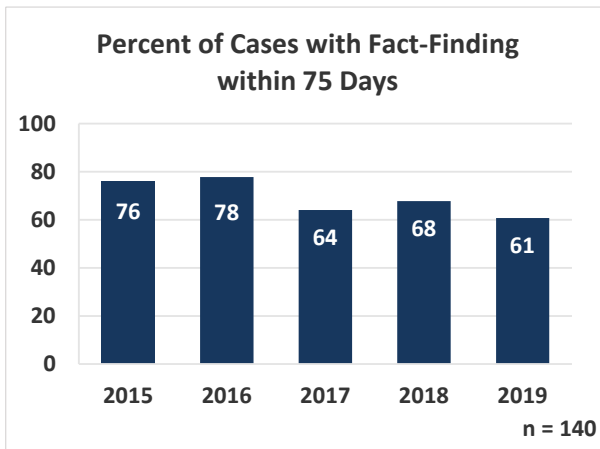


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events



## OUTCOMES &amp; DEMOGRAPHICS

## PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

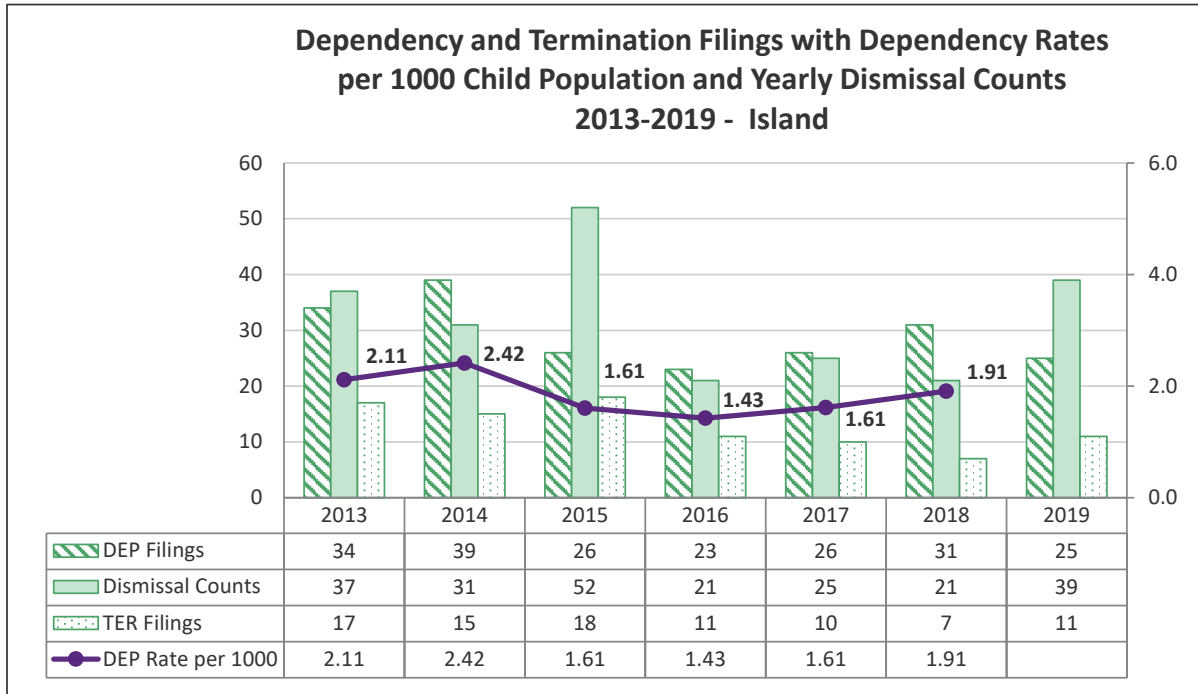
Outcome	Values	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Adoptions	Median Months	37	27	25	29	24
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	13%	14%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months			188		19
	% < 15 Months to Outcome			0%		50%
Guardianships	Median Months	23		23	28	14.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%		0%	0%	50%
Reunifications	Median Months	15.5	14	16	27	18
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	45%	57%	47%	17%	41%

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

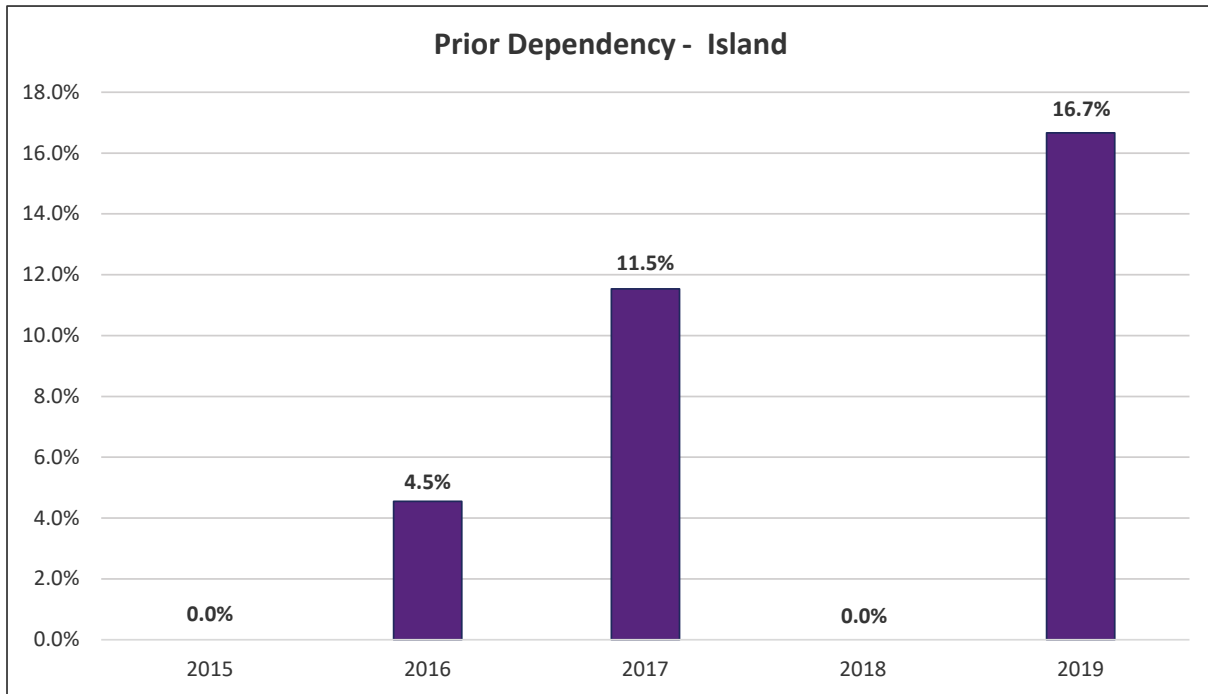
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Island	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	20%	26%	46%	30%	35%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	8%	26%	4%	20%	17%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	28%	4%	8%	13%	17%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	32%	22%	27%	27%	17%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	12%	22%	15%	10%	13%
	Gender	(1) Female	60%	57%	50%	57%	43%
		(2) Male	40%	43%	50%	43%	57%
	Race	(1) AI/AN	12%		4%		9%
		(2) Asian/PI		4%			
		(3) Black	12%	4%	8%	3%	4%
		(4) White	44%	61%	50%	80%	65%
		(5) Hispanic	12%	9%	8%		
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	20%	13%	15%	3%	17%
		(7) Black-Multi		9%	15%	13%	
		(9) Unknown					4%



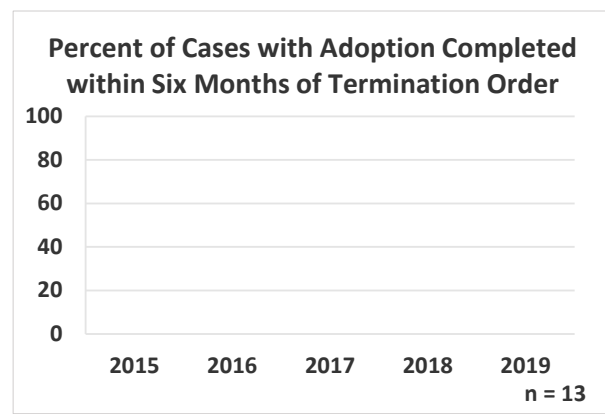
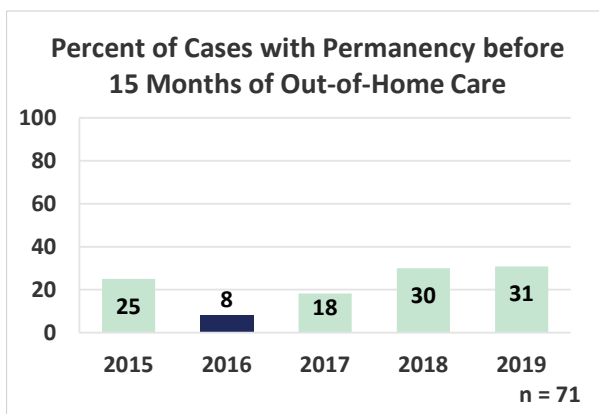
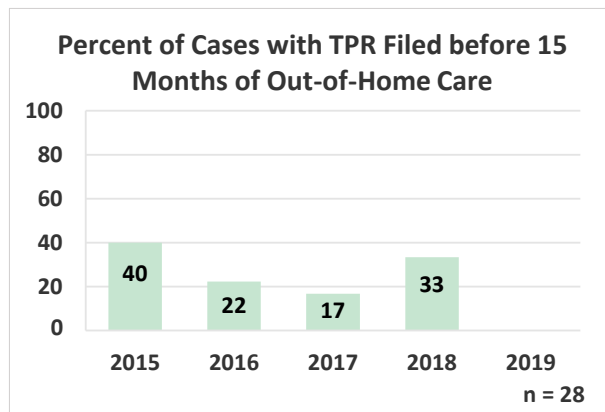
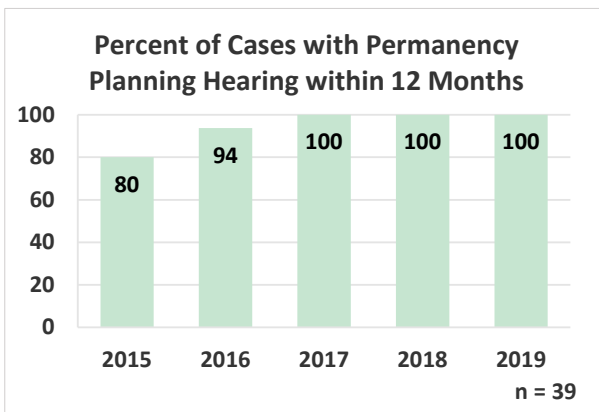
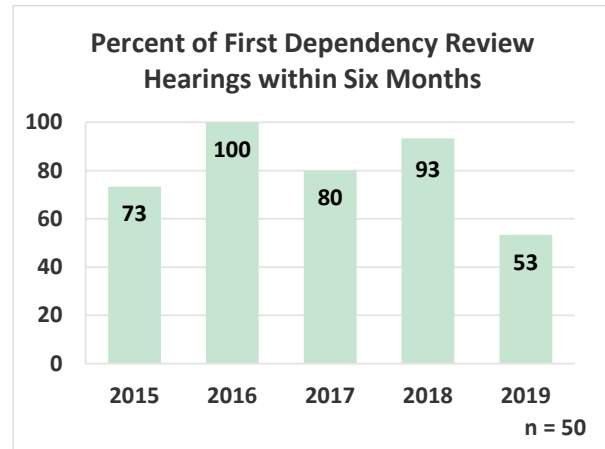
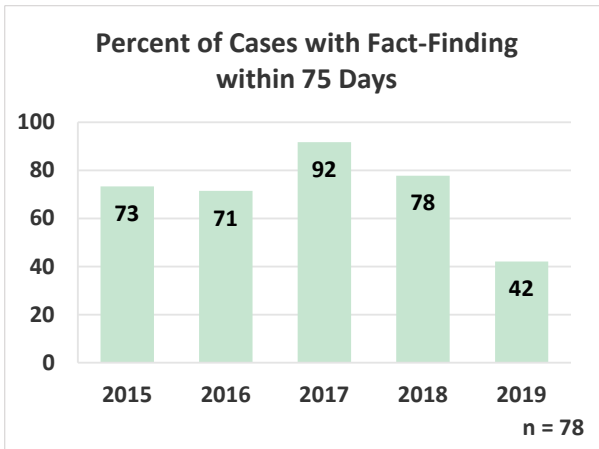
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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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< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events



**OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS**

**PERMANENCY OUTCOMES**

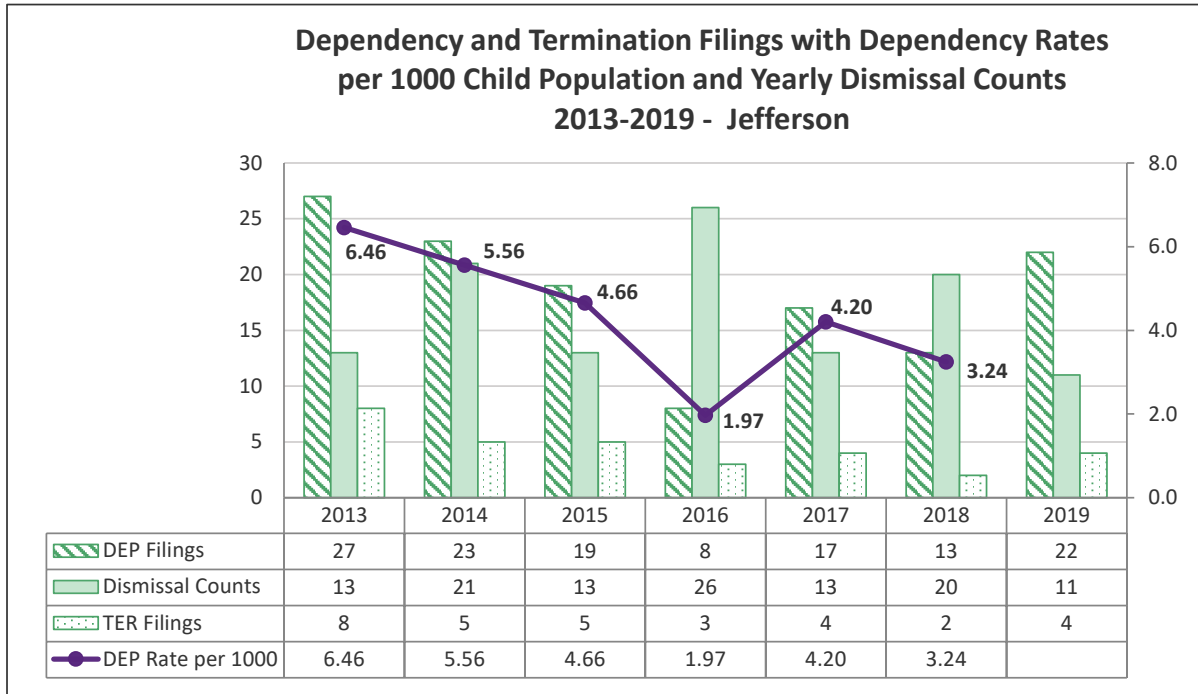
Outcome	Values	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	33	39	51		
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%		
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	54	59.5			
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%			
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	29	43	22	33.5	16
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	18	23	3	30	17
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	43%	15%	67%	38%	30%

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

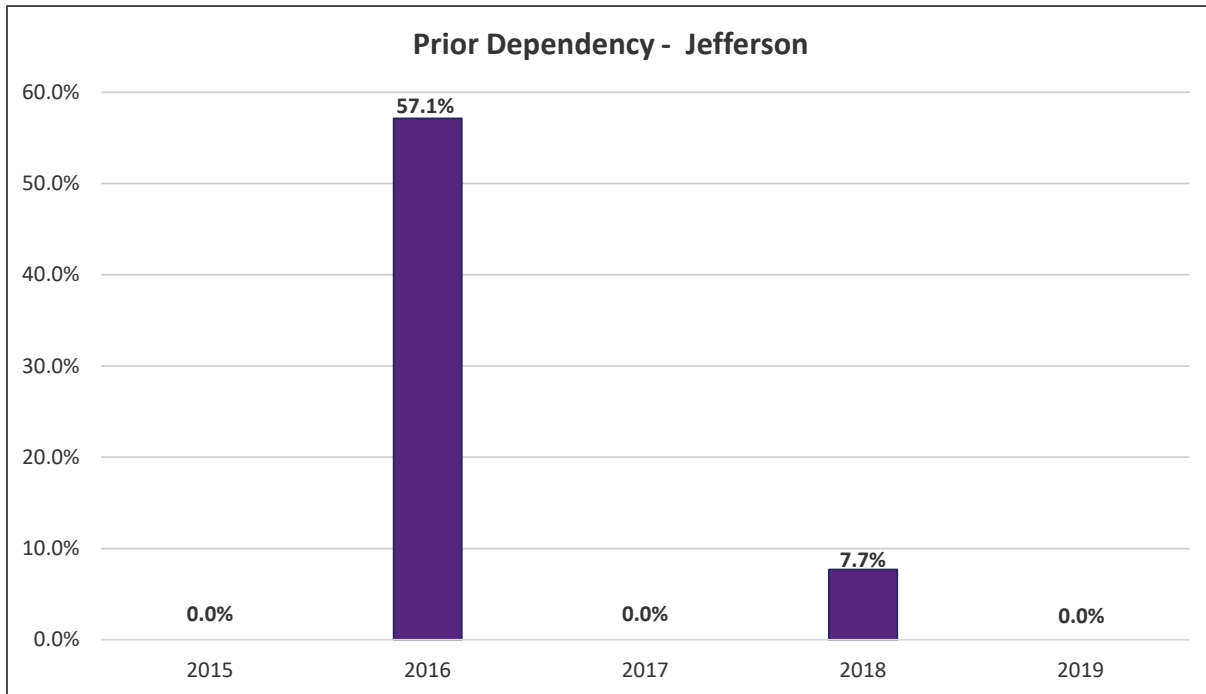
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Jefferson</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	11%	13%	31%	25%	40%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	16%		19%	33%	10%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	16%	13%	6%	17%	10%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	37%	50%	38%	17%	25%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	21%	25%	6%	8%	15%
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	79%	50%	56%	50%	70%
		(2) Male	21%	50%	44%	50%	30%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN	16%		6%		
		(4) White	58%	88%	88%	83%	80%
		(5) Hispanic	16%				5%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	5%			17%	5%
		(7) Black-Multi		13%			
		(8) Other-Multi	5%		6%		5%
		(9) Unknown					5%



## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



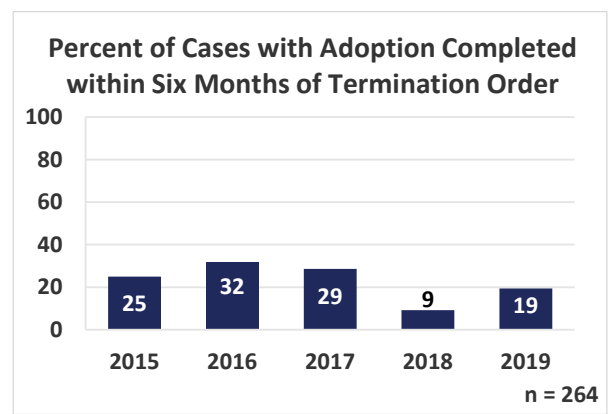
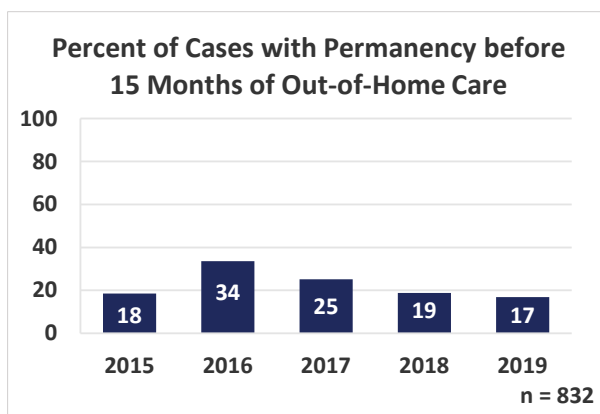
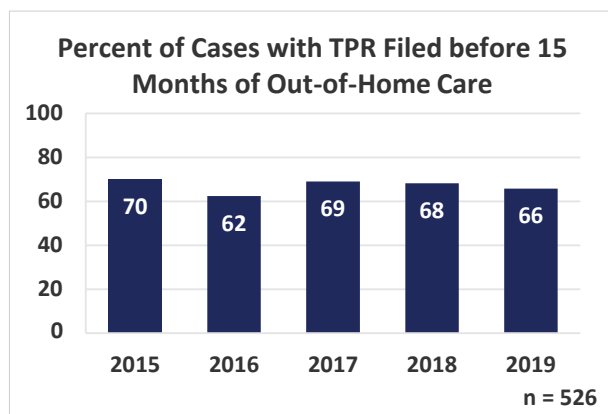
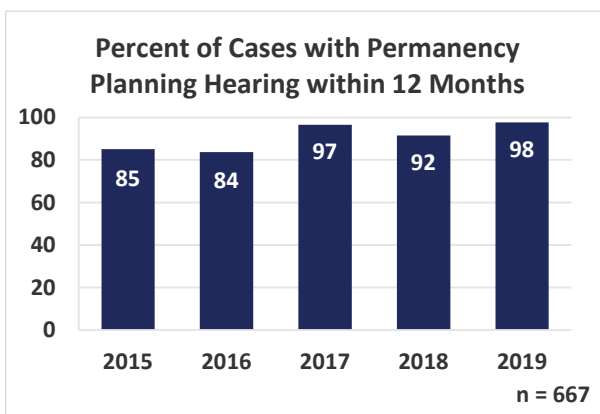
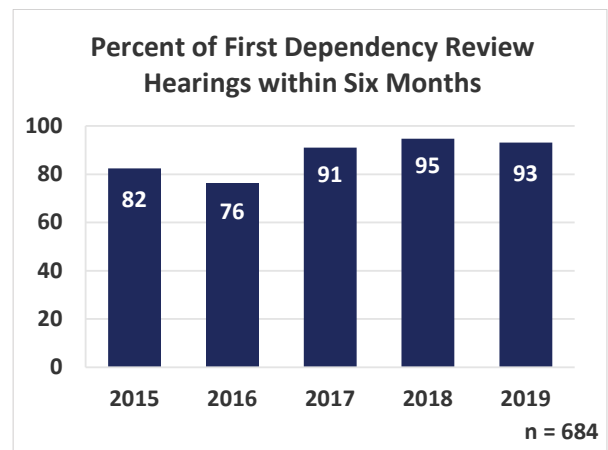
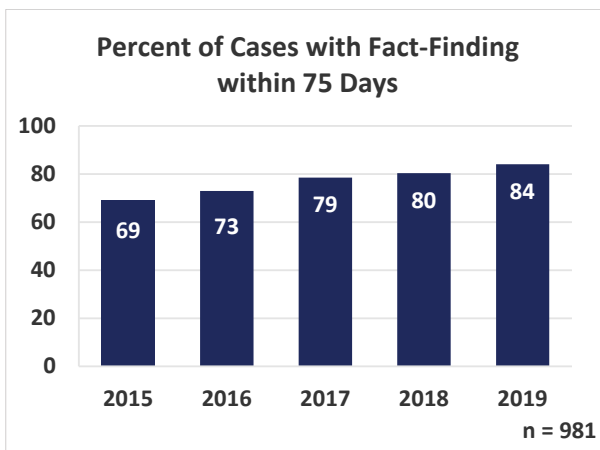
Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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## PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events



## OUTCOMES &amp; DEMOGRAPHICS

## PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

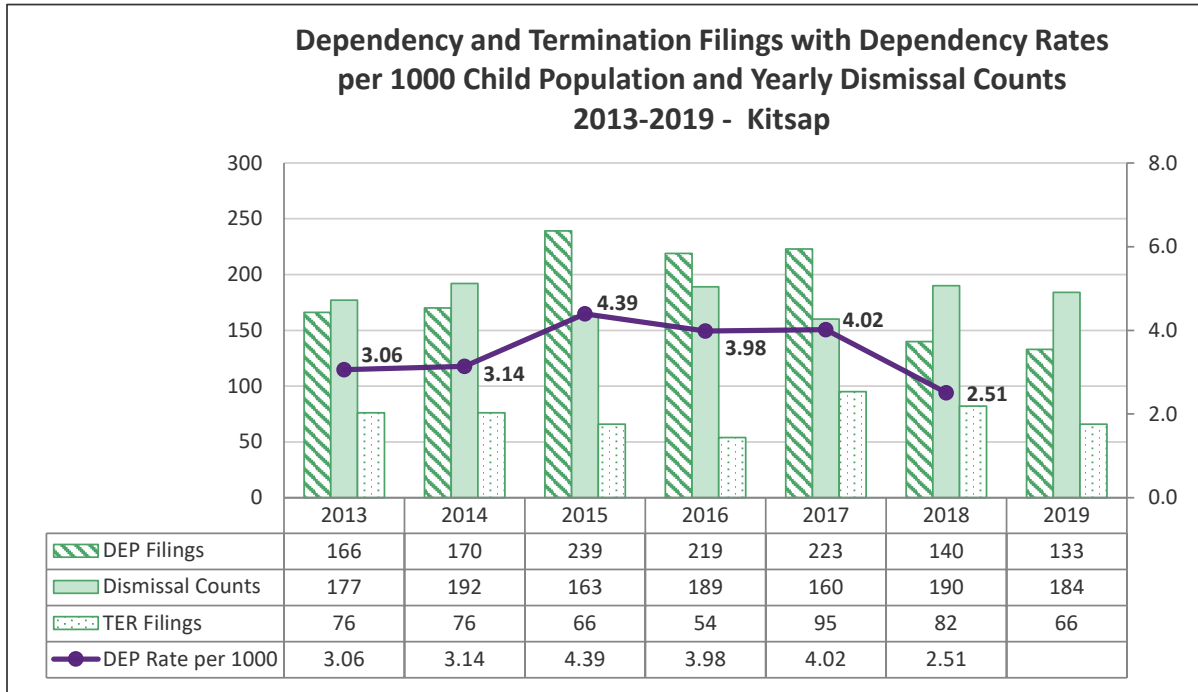
Outcome	Values	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Adoptions	Median Months	30	30	28	33	32
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	1%	0%	3%	2%	3%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	22	8.5	23.5	66	45.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	33%	67%	25%	0%	0%
Guardianships	Median Months	21.5	18	34	34	33
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	20%	12%	36%	0%	9%
Reunifications	Median Months	17	15	19	21	22
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	35%	49%	32%	29%	27%

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

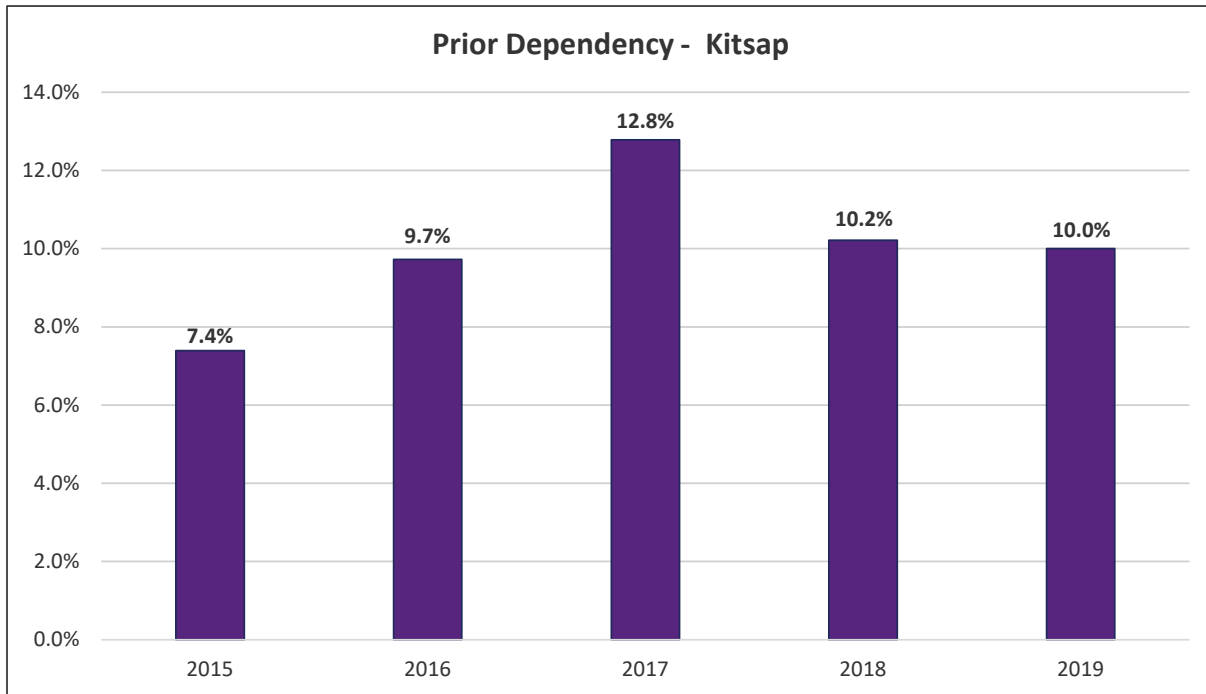
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Kitsap	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	23%	29%	25%	26%	27%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	15%	14%	15%	18%	15%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	20%	16%	20%	16%	14%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	21%	22%	26%	25%	25%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	20%	20%	13%	15%	19%
	Gender	(1) Female	52%	51%	49%	51%	47%
		(2) Male	48%	49%	51%	49%	53%
	Race	(1) AI/AN	2%	2%	2%	1%	9%
		(2) Asian/PI	1%	1%	4%	1%	2%
		(3) Black	4%	6%	3%	4%	5%
		(4) White	59%	60%	55%	63%	55%
		(5) Hispanic	10%	12%	10%	7%	12%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	10%	11%	12%	10%	8%
		(7) Black-Multi	10%	7%	12%	10%	7%
		(8) Other-Multi	4%	0%	3%	4%	2%
(9) Unknown						2%	



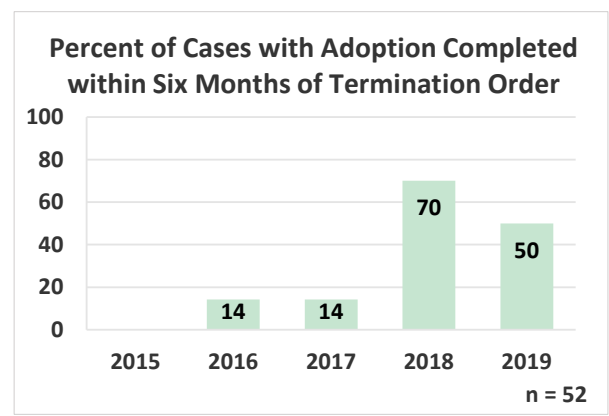
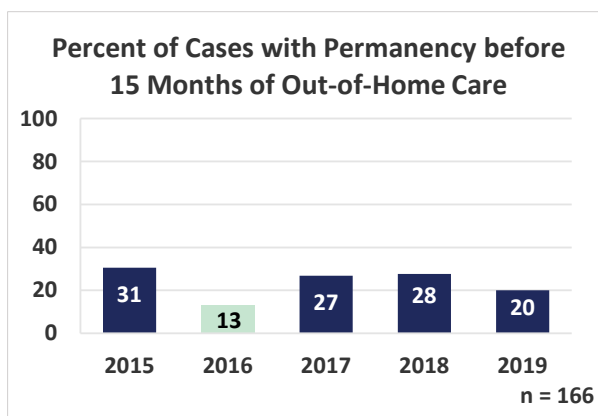
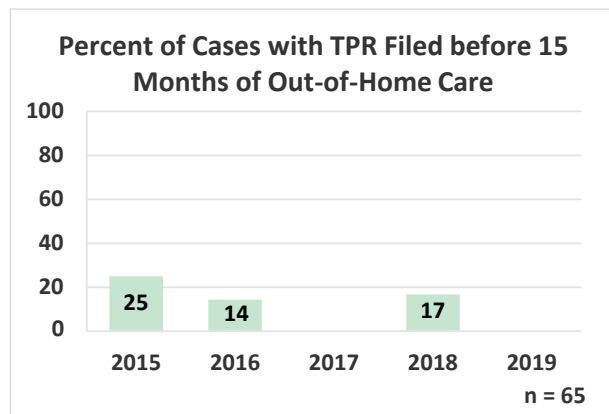
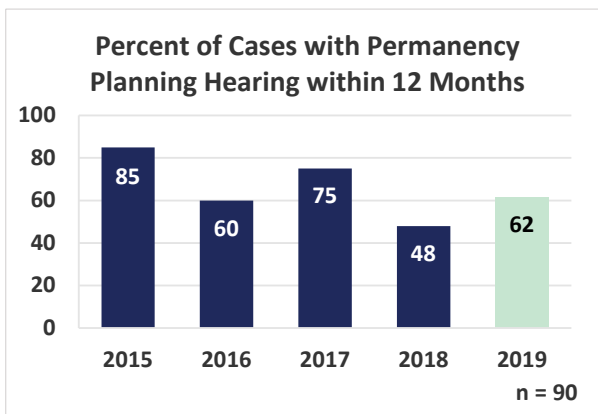
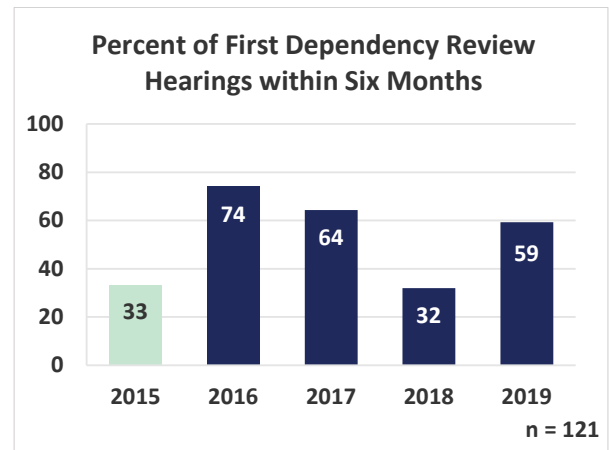
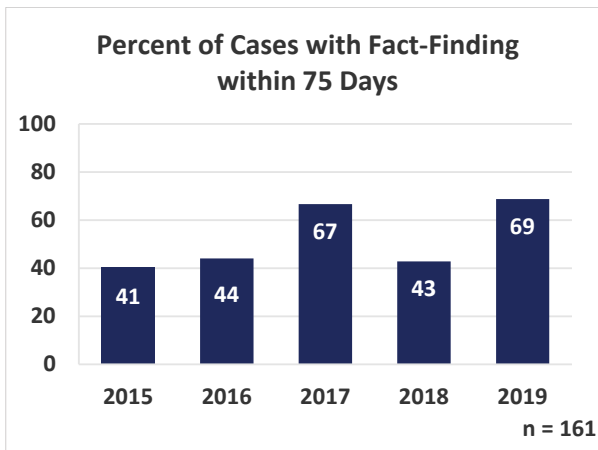
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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



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< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events



OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

**PERMANENCY OUTCOMES**

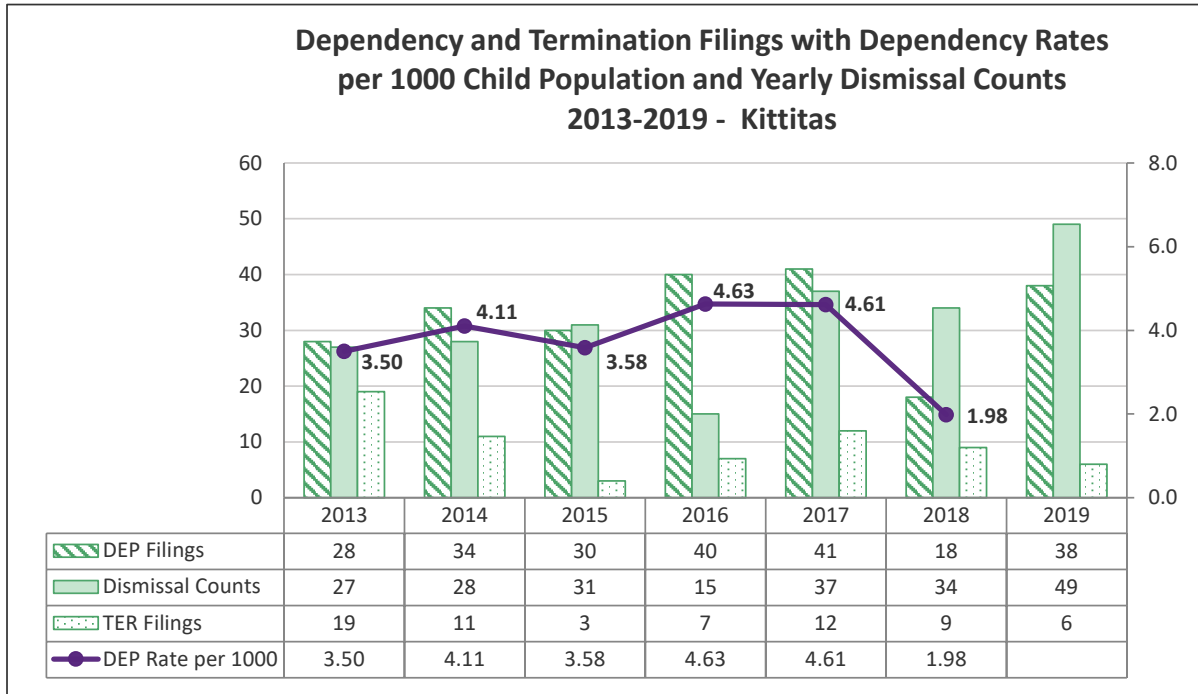
Outcome	Values	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	29.5	36	65	33	36.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	37	53	88	35	28.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	12.5	18	67	42.5	33
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	16	15	11	15.5	20
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	43%	40%	52%	50%	47%

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

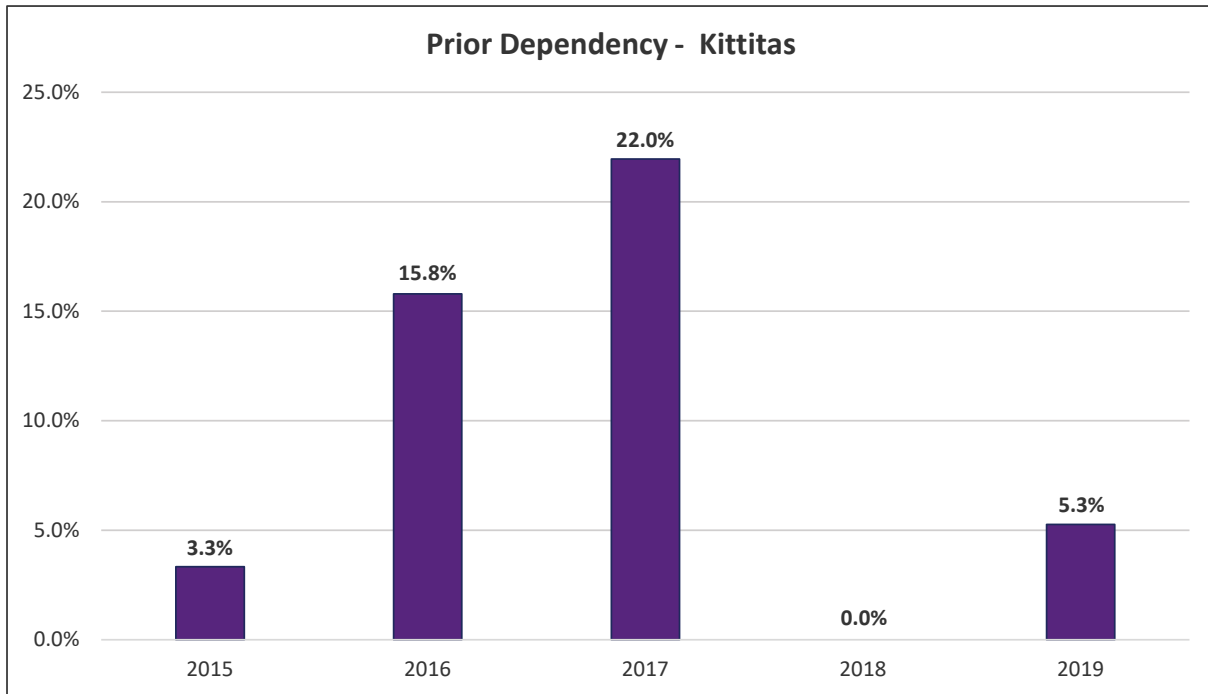
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Kittitas</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	38%	13%	20%	17%	27%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	17%	23%	2%	28%	3%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	10%	20%	17%	6%	27%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	28%	25%	41%	22%	24%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	7%	20%	20%	28%	16%
		(6) >17 yrs					3%
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	45%	63%	51%	39%	54%
		(2) Male	55%	38%	49%	61%	46%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN	3%	3%		11%	
		(2) Asian/PI			5%		
		(3) Black		3%			
		(4) White	72%	58%	56%	72%	46%
		(5) Hispanic	17%	3%	27%	6%	30%
(6) AI/AN-Multi			23%		11%	16%	
(7) Black-Multi		3%	8%	10%		8%	
(8) Other-Multi		3%	5%	2%			



## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

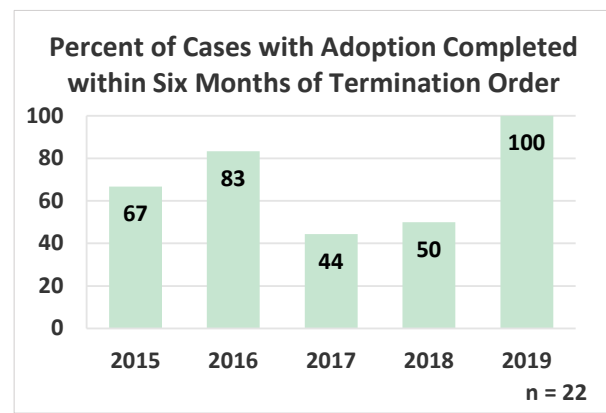
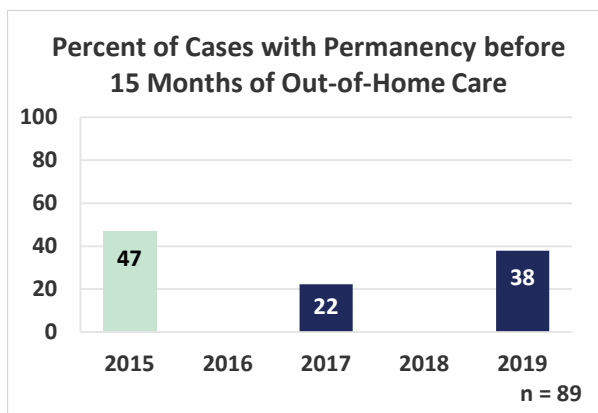
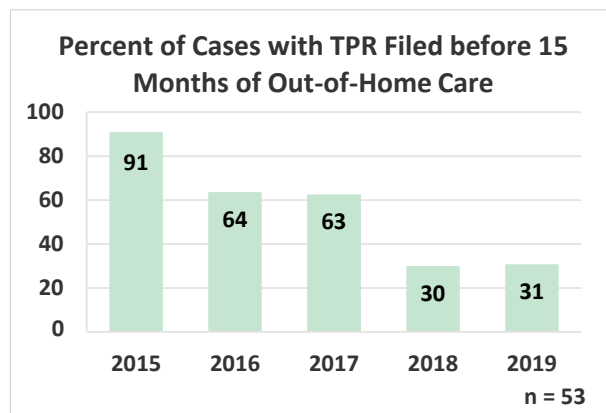
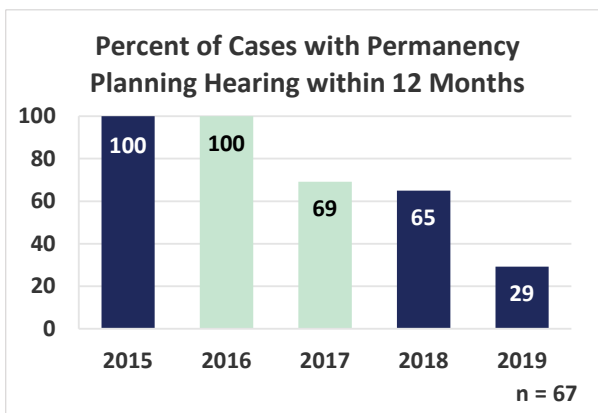
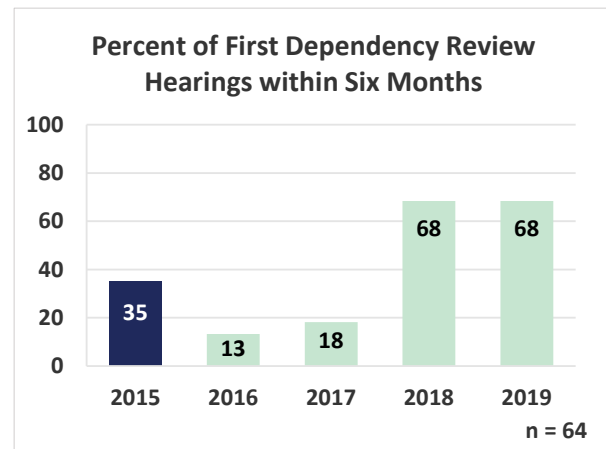
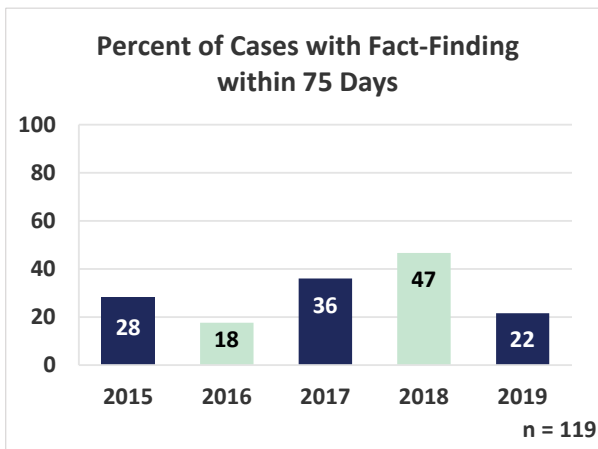


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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**< 20 Case Events**



**20+ Case Events**



**OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS**

**PERMANENCY OUTCOMES**

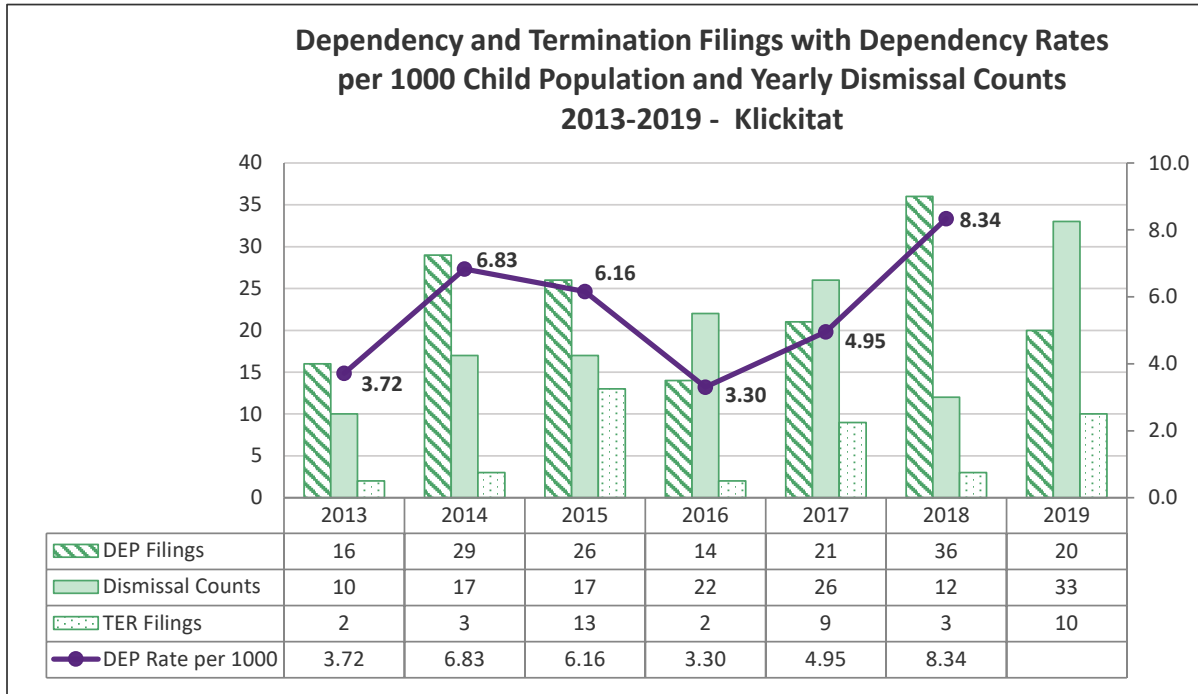
Outcome	Values	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	35	26.5	35	26	22.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months		48			18
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%			33%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	27	24	15	47	22
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	25%	0%	33%	0%	0%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	9		23	20	14.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	70%		27%	0%	50%

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

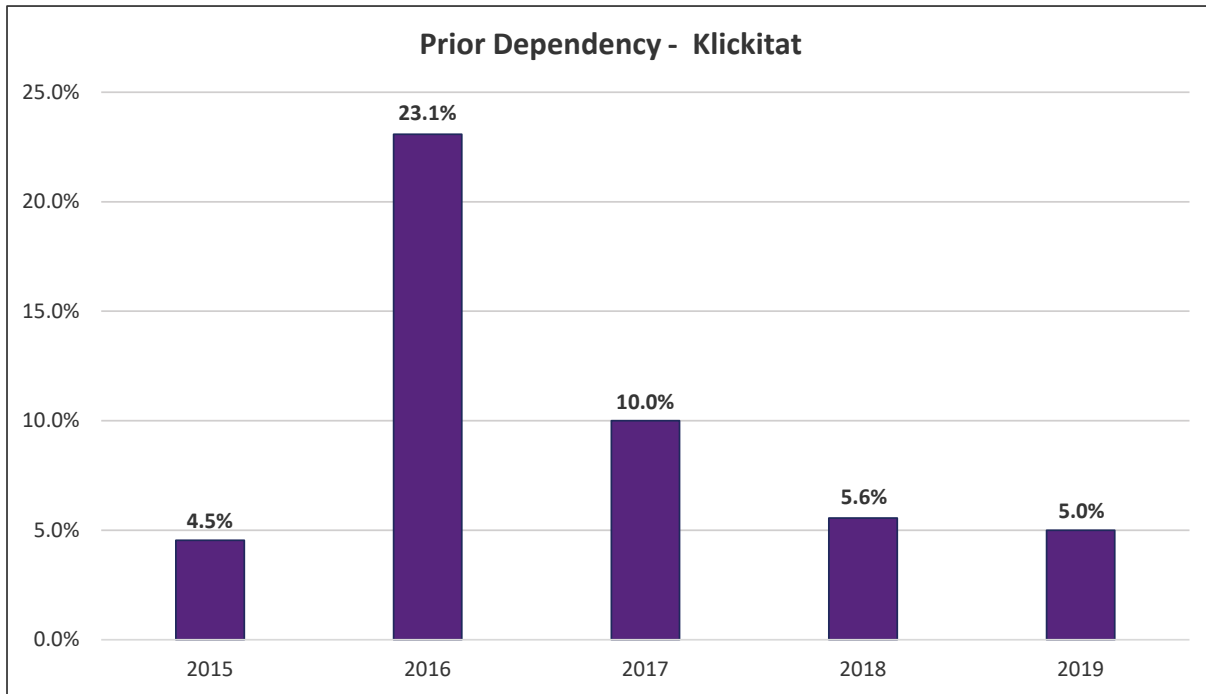
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Klickitat</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	31%	29%	35%	22%	22%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	27%	29%	20%	9%	28%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	15%	14%	20%	16%	
		(4) 6-11 yrs	27%		20%	22%	28%
		(5) 12-17 yrs		29%	5%	31%	22%
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	35%	43%	30%	41%	61%
		(2) Male	65%	57%	70%	59%	39%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN	12%	21%			6%
		(4) White	50%	79%	95%	88%	78%
		(5) Hispanic	8%		5%	9%	
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	12%			3%	11%
		(7) Black-Multi	19%				6%



## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

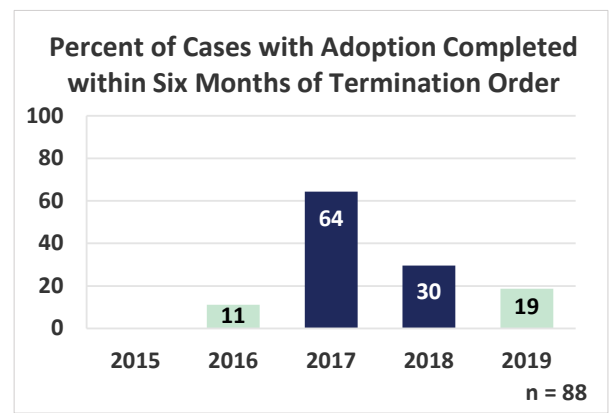
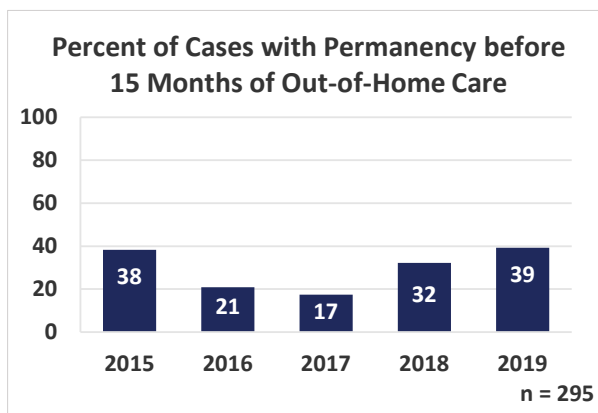
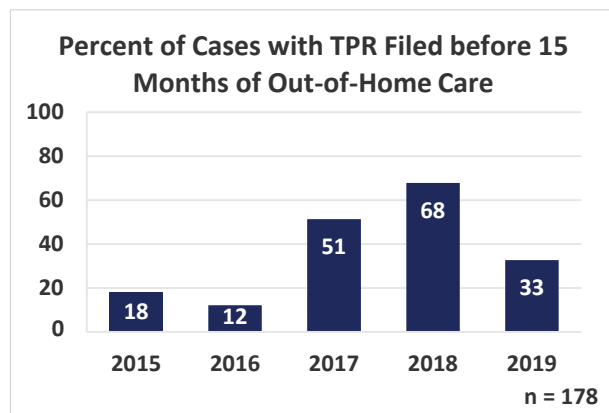
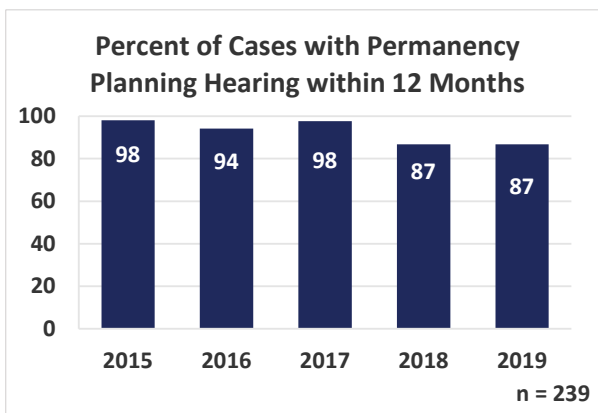
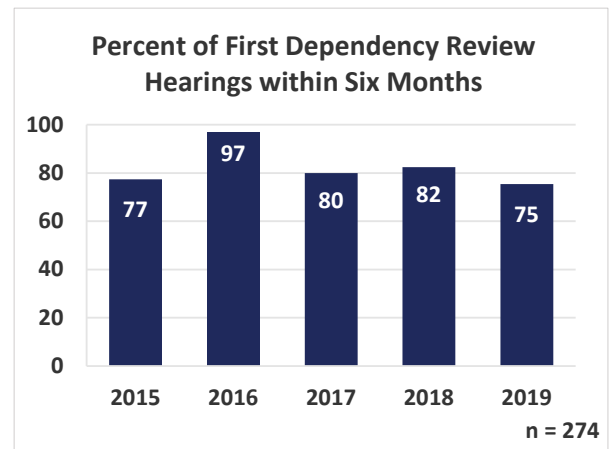
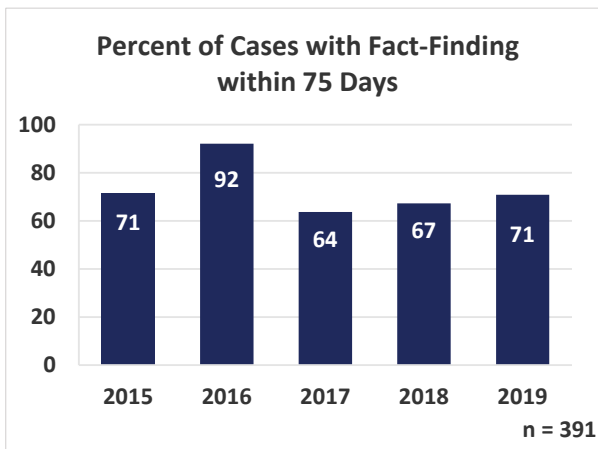


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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## PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events



## OUTCOMES &amp; DEMOGRAPHICS

## PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

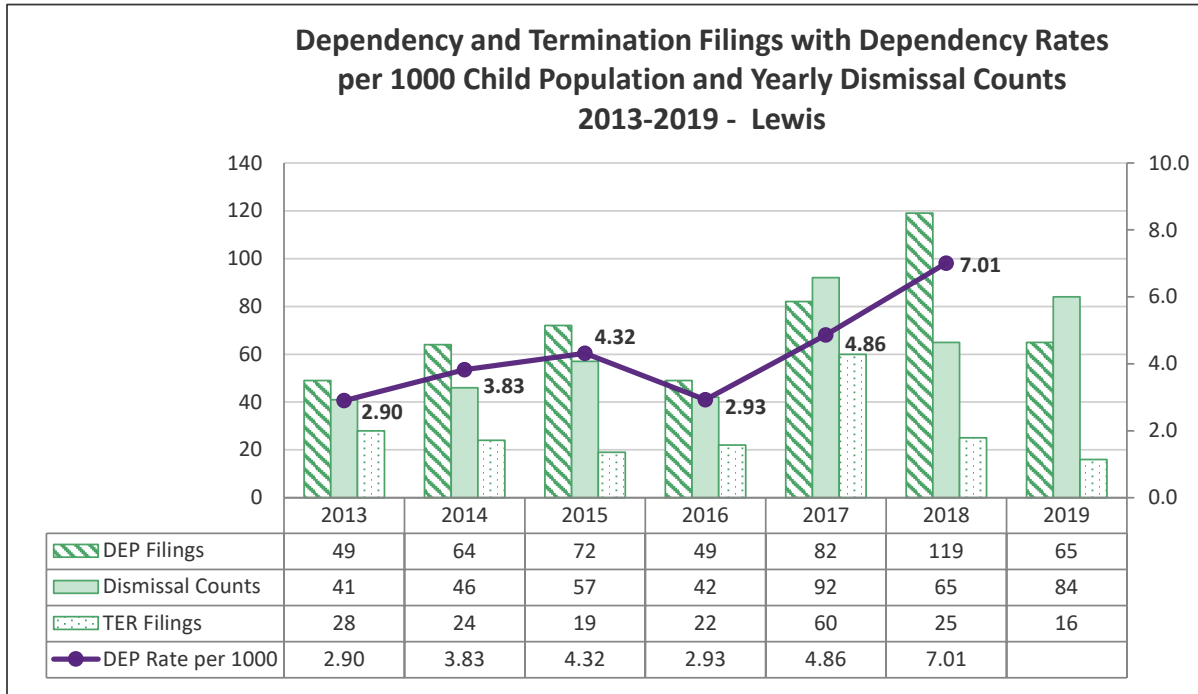
Outcome	Values	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Adoptions	Median Months	29	44	39	32	36
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	3%	3%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	13	22	60	24	47
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	67%	25%	0%	50%	33%
Guardianships	Median Months	28.5	27	48.5		11
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	50%	0%	0%		57%
Reunifications	Median Months	15	29	20	12	14.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	44%	42%	31%	61%	50%

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

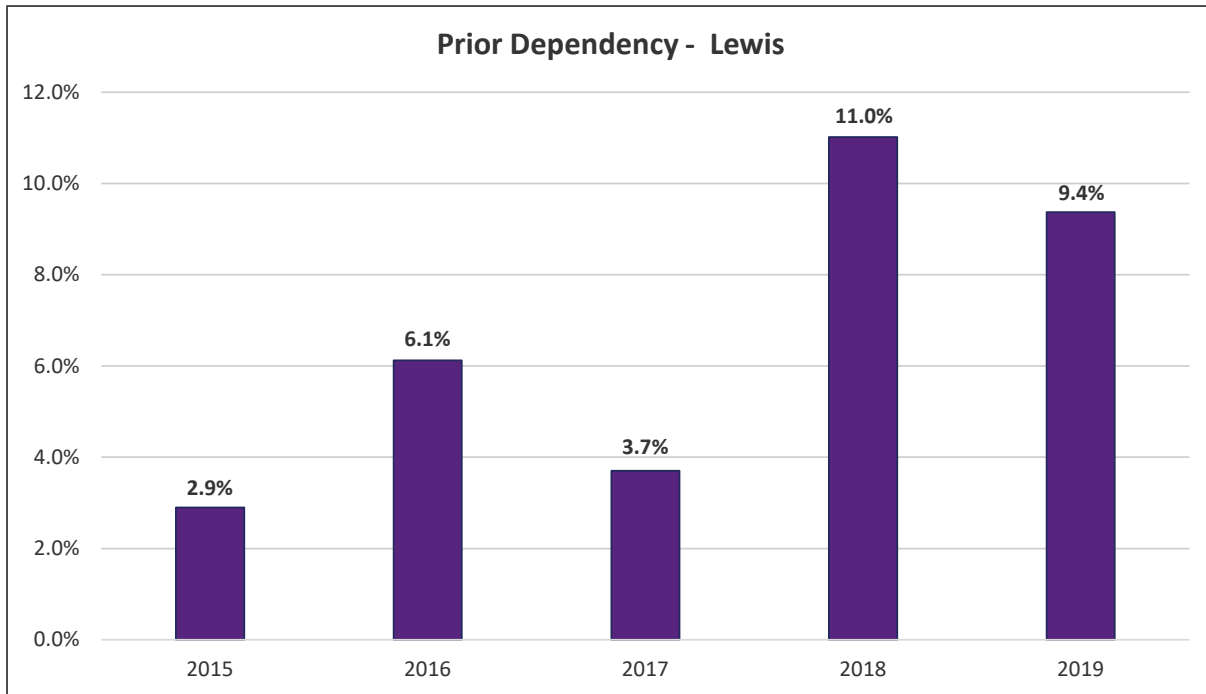
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Lewis	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	16%	37%	35%	24%	26%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	21%	12%	17%	11%	20%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	15%	18%	25%	14%	20%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	28%	16%	15%	26%	21%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	21%	16%	8%	26%	13%
	Gender	(1) Female	46%	43%	48%	46%	49%
		(2) Male	54%	57%	52%	54%	51%
	Race	(1) AI/AN	15%	2%	3%	3%	
		(2) Asian/PI					8%
		(3) Black			2%	3%	
		(4) White	63%	76%	74%	48%	61%
		(5) Hispanic	9%	12%	15%	17%	21%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	4%	6%	5%	24%	5%
		(7) Black-Multi	3%	4%	2%	6%	5%
		(8) Other-Multi	6%				



**DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY**

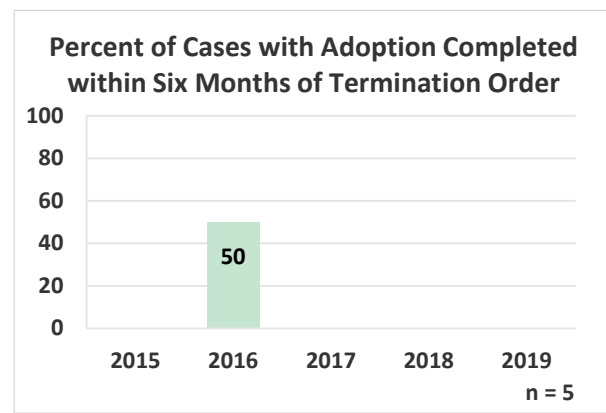
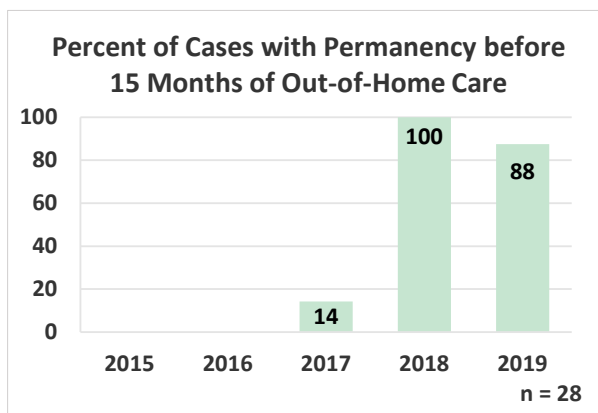
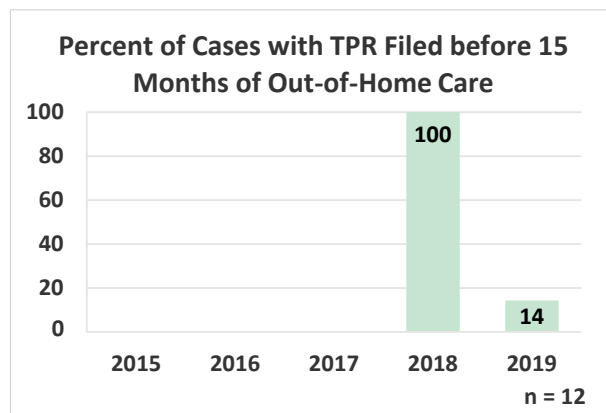
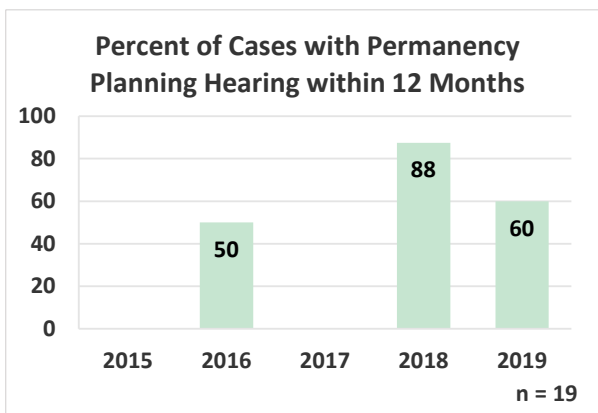
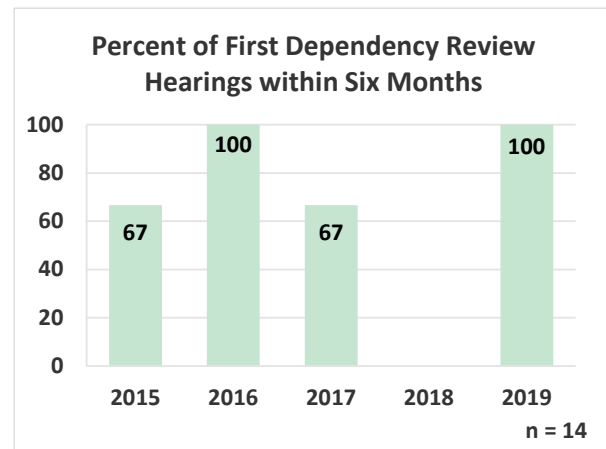
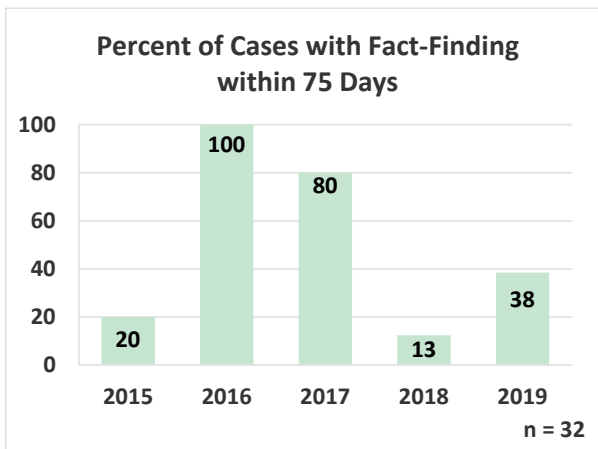


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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**< 20 Case Events**



**20+ Case Events**



OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

**PERMANENCY OUTCOMES**

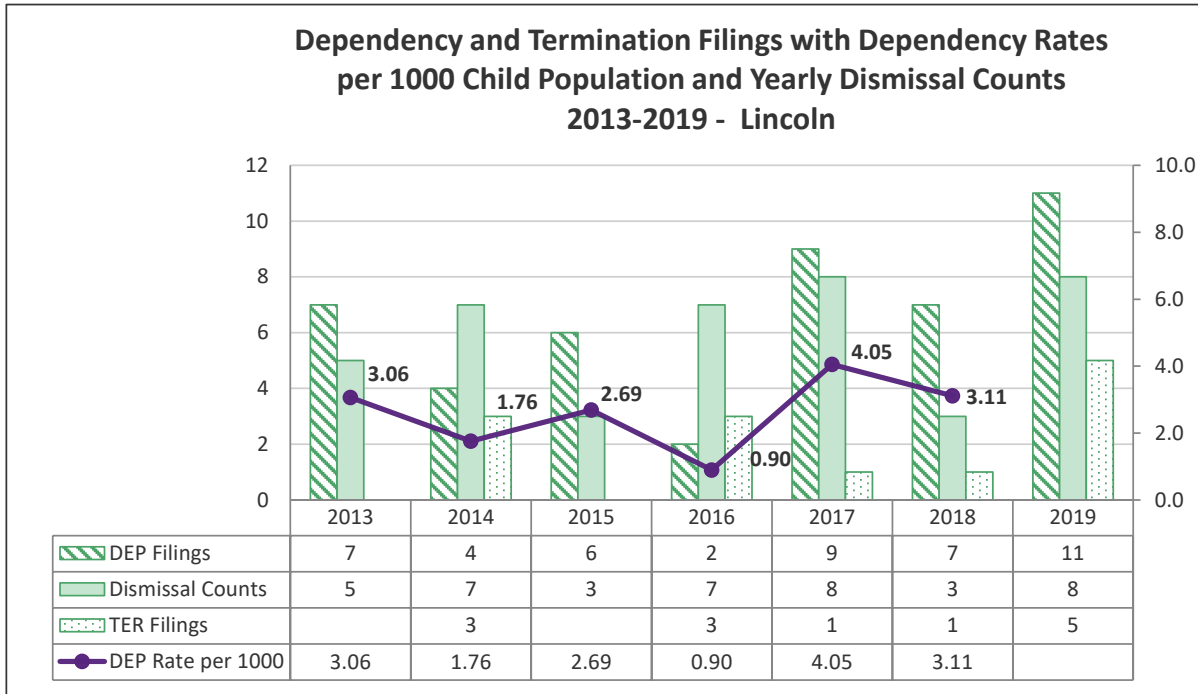
Outcome	Values	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Adoptions	Median Months		44	51		31
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%	0%		0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months		56			
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%			
Guardianships	Median Months		34			
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%			
Reunifications	Median Months	23	29	32	12	3
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	20%	100%	100%

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

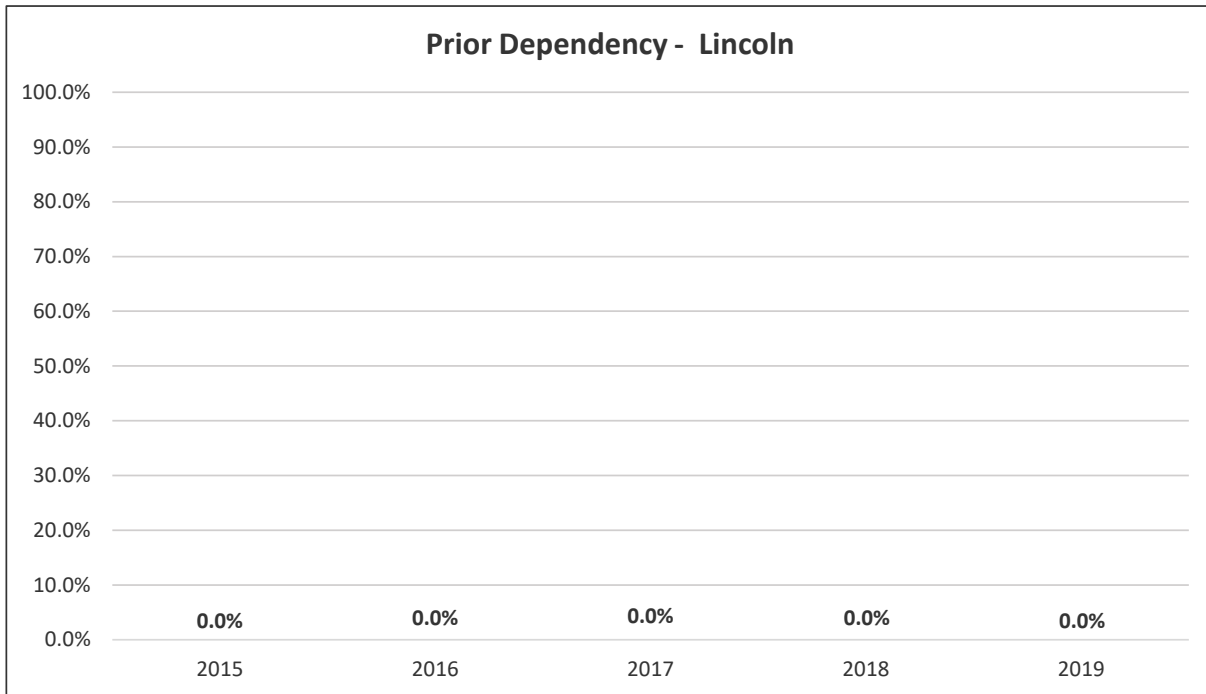
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Lincoln	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	50%		11%	43%	18%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	17%	50%	22%	29%	45%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	17%	50%	22%	14%	9%
		(4) 6-11 yrs			11%	14%	27%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	17%		33%		
	Gender	(1) Female	50%	100%	33%	43%	27%
		(2) Male	50%		67%	57%	73%
	Race	(1) AI/AN					27%
		(4) White	83%		67%	100%	45%
		(5) Hispanic			11%		
		(6) AI/AN-Multi		100%			27%
		(7) Black-Multi	17%		22%		



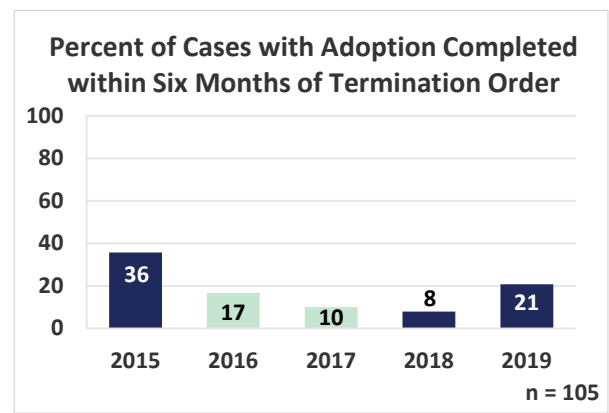
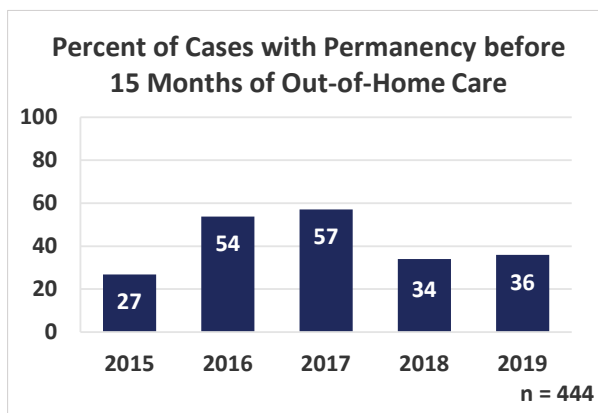
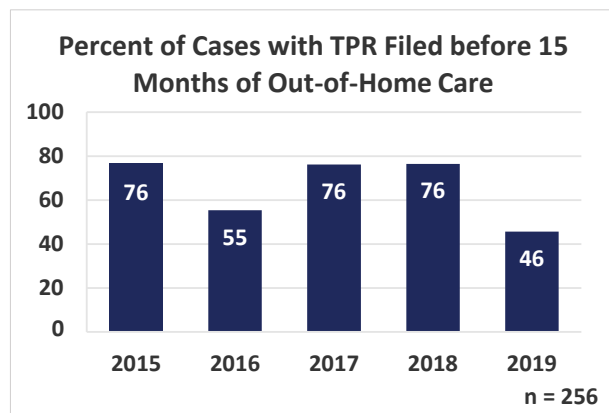
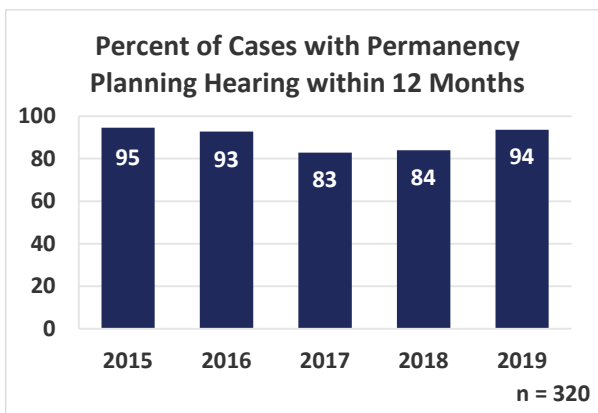
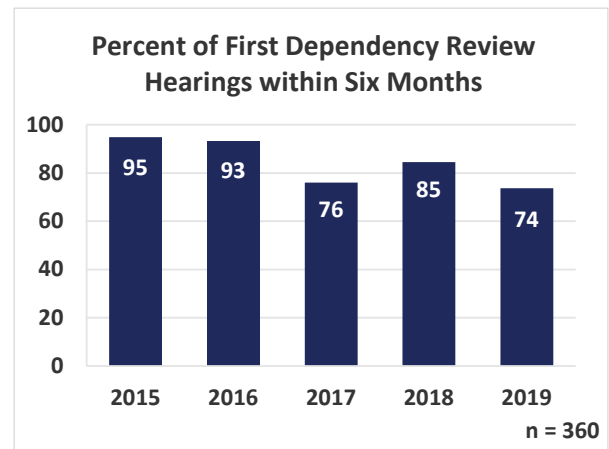
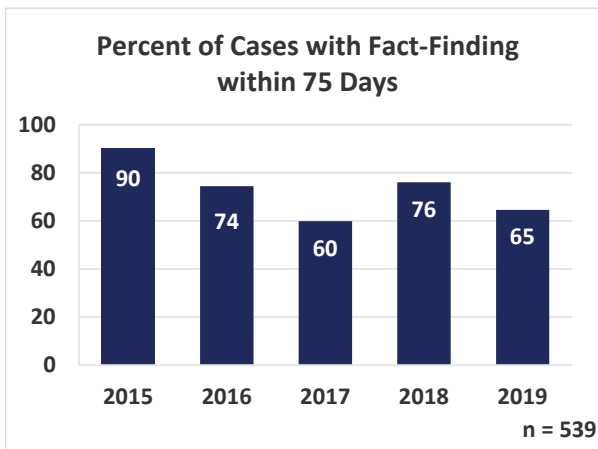
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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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< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events



OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

**PERMANENCY OUTCOMES**

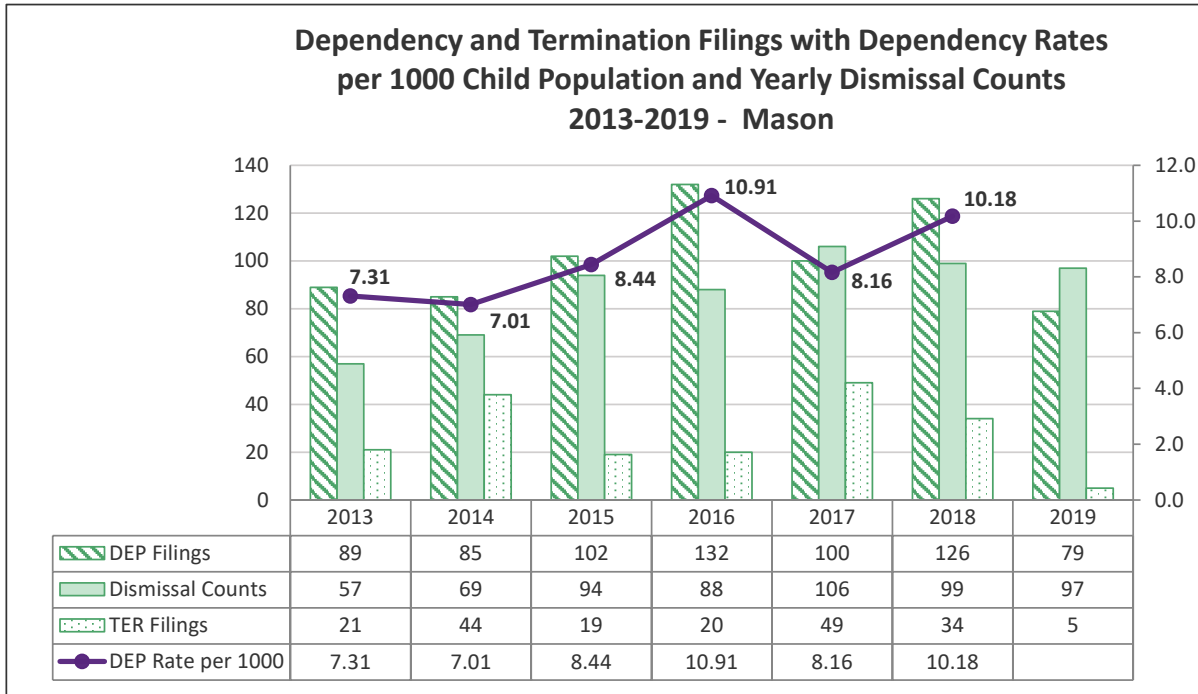
Outcome	Values	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Adoptions	Median Months	28.5	43.5	31	33.5	34
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	7%	6%	0%	0%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	13		84	32	41
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	50%		0%	0%	0%
Guardianships	Median Months	23	12	3	38.5	39
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	33%	100%	100%	0%	0%
Reunifications	Median Months	18	9	11	14	14
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	37%	67%	64%	51%	56%

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

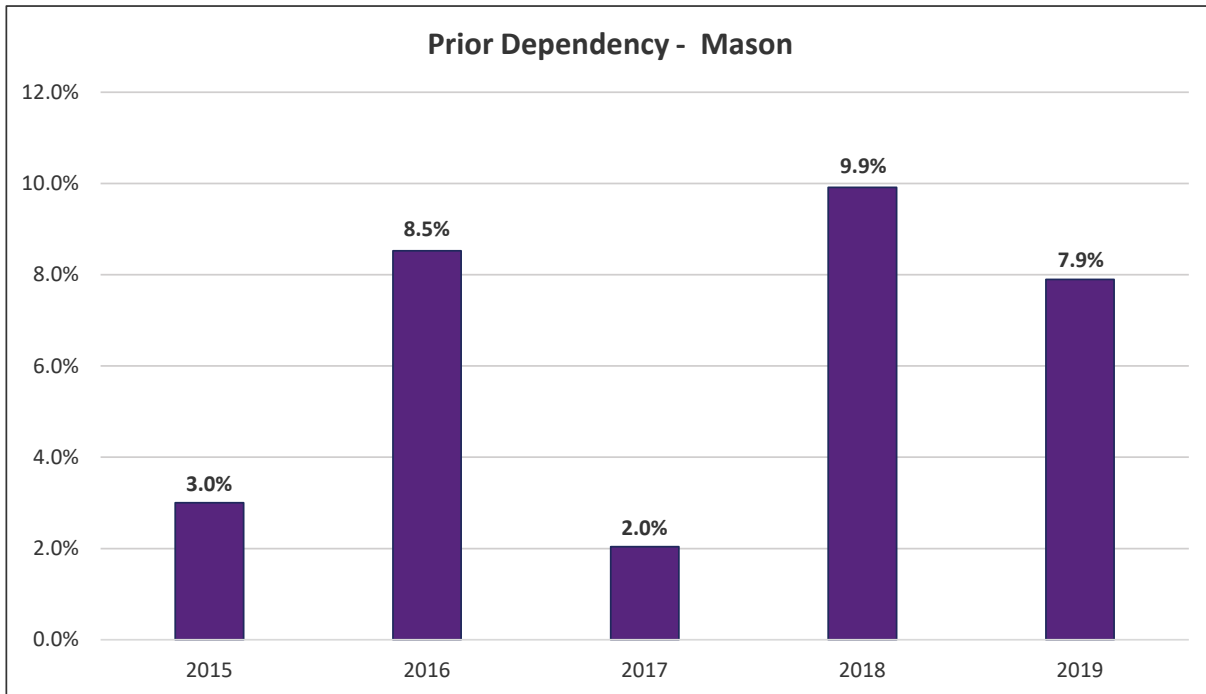
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Mason	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	28%	20%	28%	21%	24%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	10%	10%	16%	11%	16%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	14%	20%	17%	22%	12%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	29%	29%	21%	28%	25%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	19%	21%	18%	18%	24%
	Gender	(1) Female	57%	55%	55%	53%	58%
		(2) Male	43%	45%	45%	47%	41%
	Race	(1) AI/AN	1%	6%		3%	1%
		(2) Asian/PI	1%	2%			
		(3) Black			1%	2%	1%
		(4) White	70%	64%	82%	74%	59%
		(5) Hispanic	18%	9%	4%	11%	17%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	7%	10%	11%	5%	13%
		(7) Black-Multi	1%	5%		4%	
		(8) Other-Multi	1%	2%	1%		4%
(9) Unknown			2%	1%	1%	4%	



## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

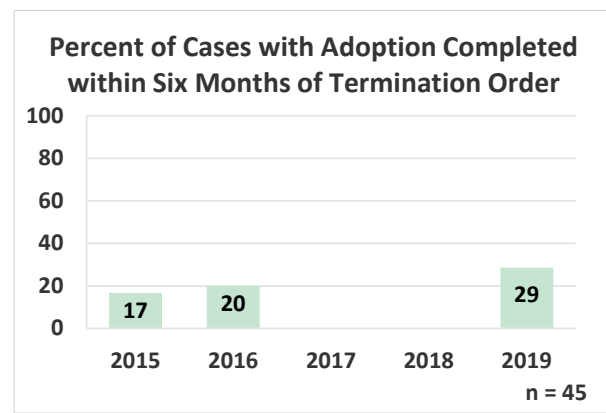
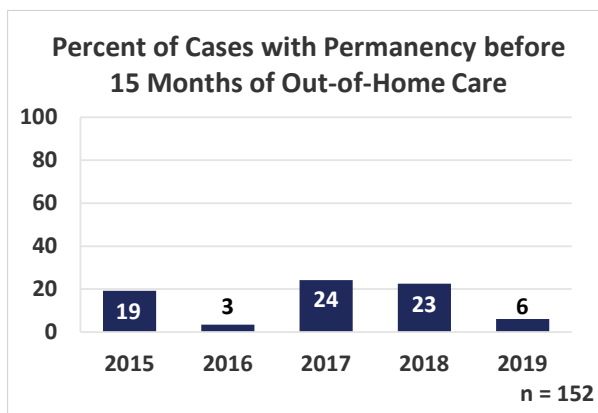
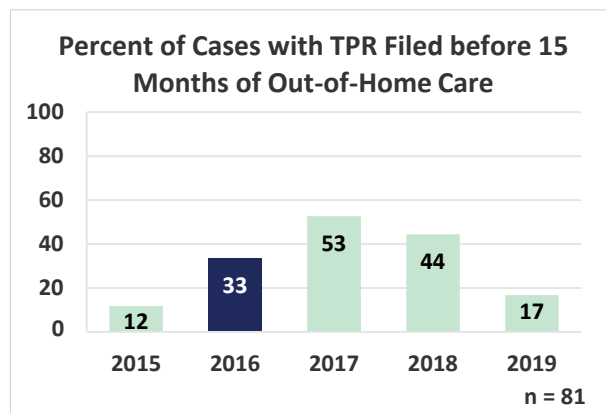
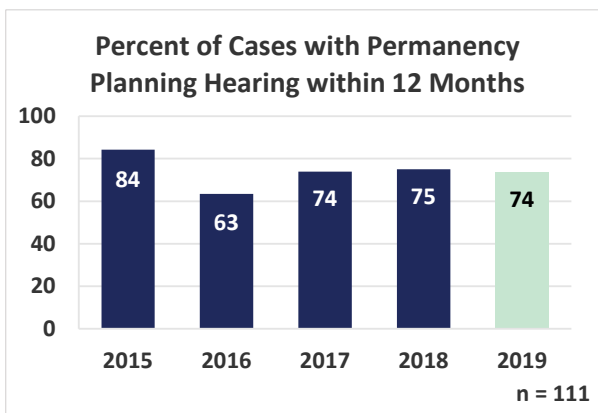
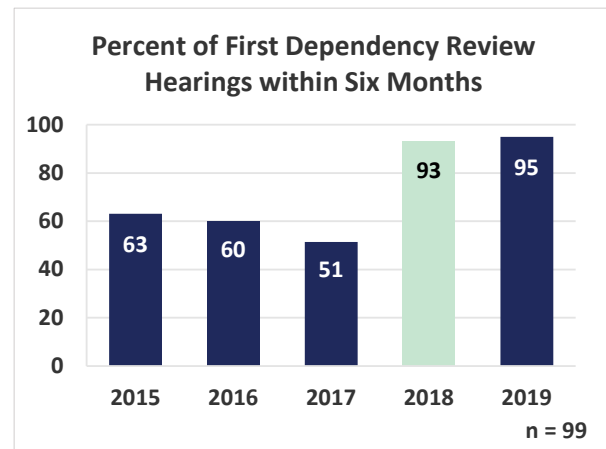
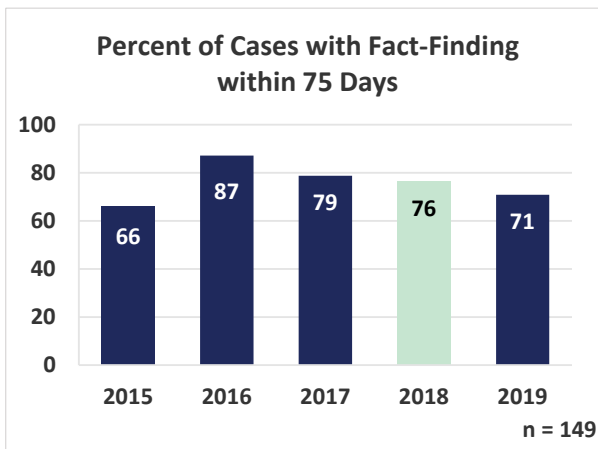


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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**< 20 Case Events**



**20+ Case Events**



**OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS**

**PERMANENCY OUTCOMES**

Outcome	Values	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	31.5	37	38	32	31
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	33		67		51.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%		0%		50%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months		46	31		62
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%	0%		0%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	22	23	16	27	25
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	31%	5%	44%	33%	5%

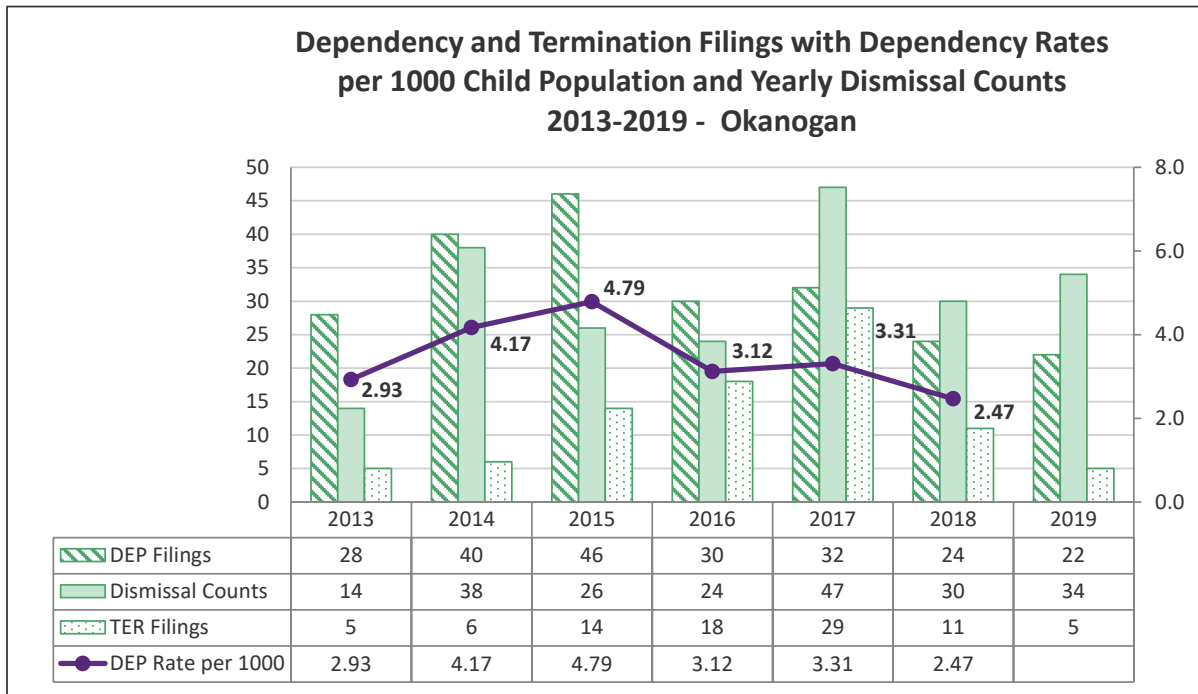
**DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION**

			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Okanogan</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	20%	37%	25%	42%	9%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	11%	13%	9%	17%	14%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	33%	3%	13%	4%	14%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	24%	40%	31%	21%	18%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	13%	7%	22%	17%	45%
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	43%	70%	53%	50%	50%
		(2) Male	57%	30%	47%	50%	50%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN	9%	7%	9%	25%	27%
		(4) White	30%	50%	31%	50%	45%
		(5) Hispanic	26%	20%	34%	13%	14%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	28%	13%	22%	13%	9%
		(7) Black-Multi	4%	3%			
		(8) Other-Multi	2%	7%	3%		5%

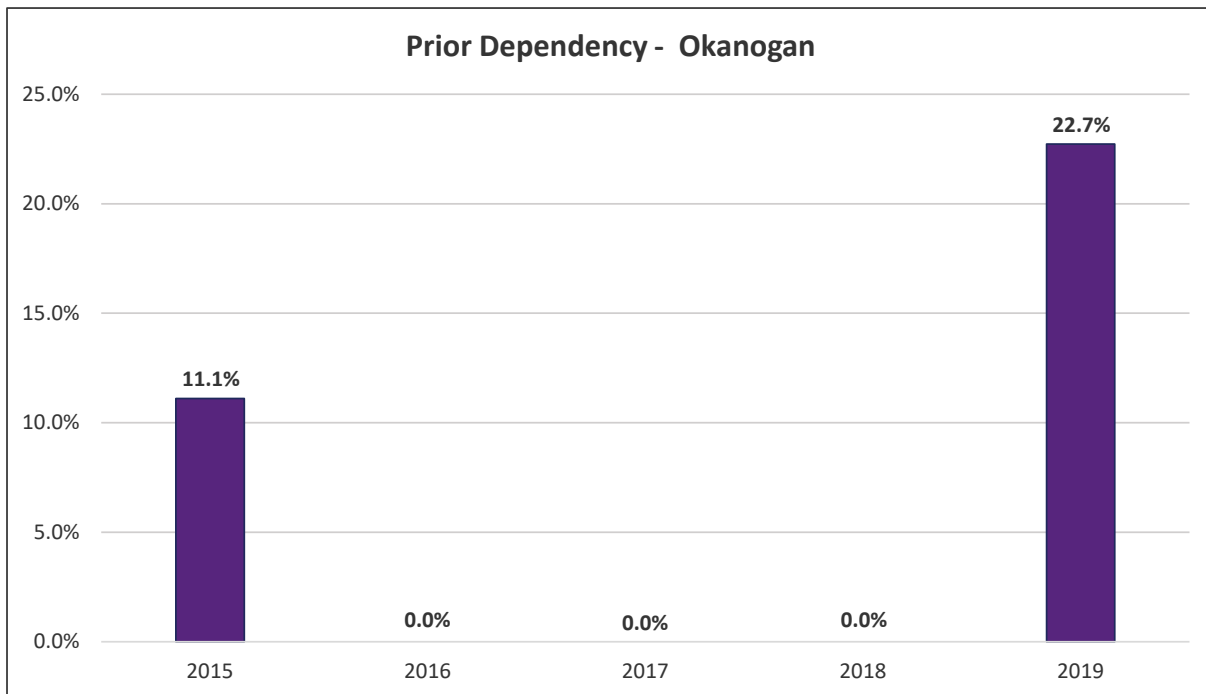


# OKANOGAN

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

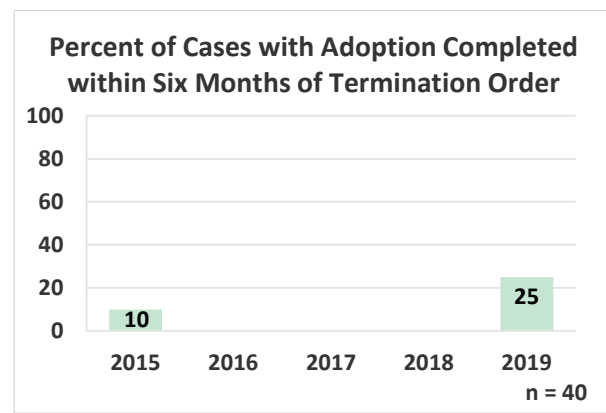
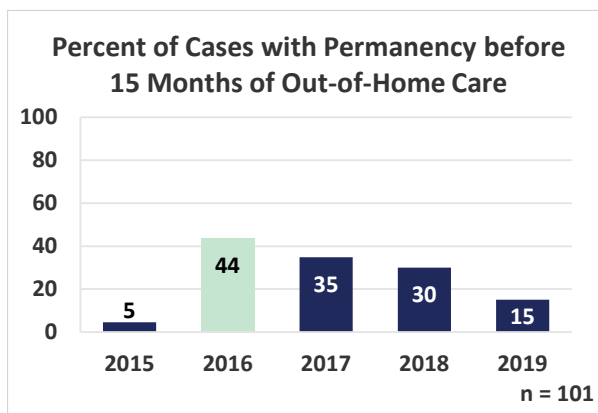
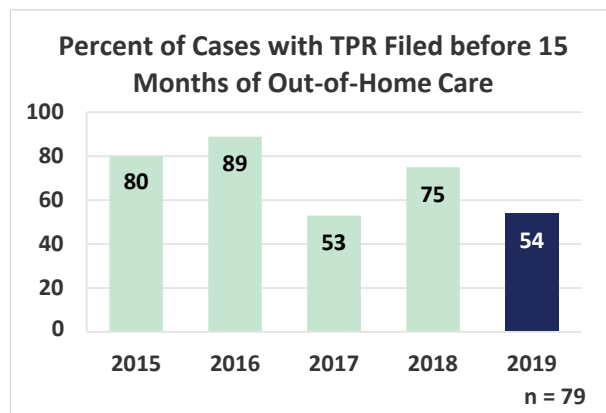
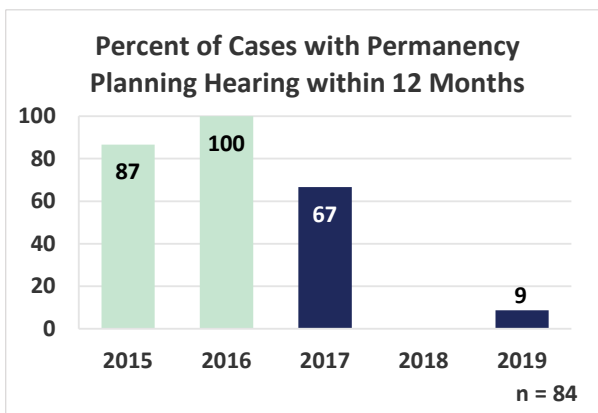
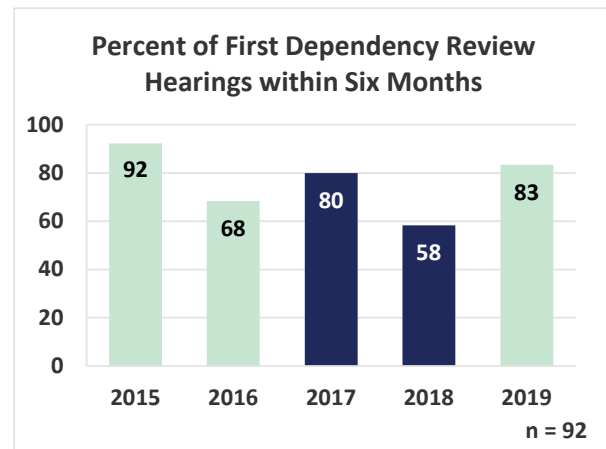
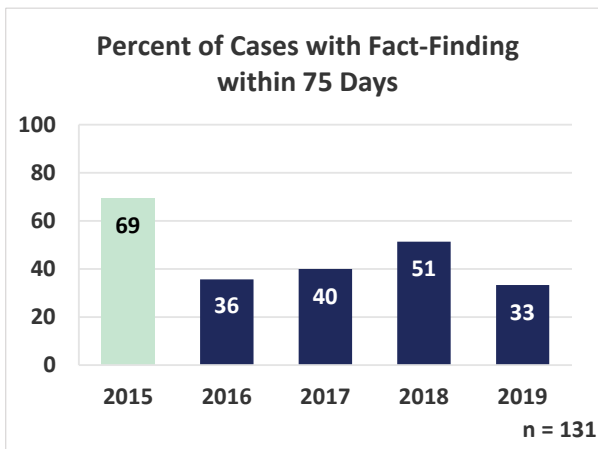


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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## PERFORMANCE MEASURES



**< 20 Case Events**



**20+ Case Events**



OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

**PERMANENCY OUTCOMES**

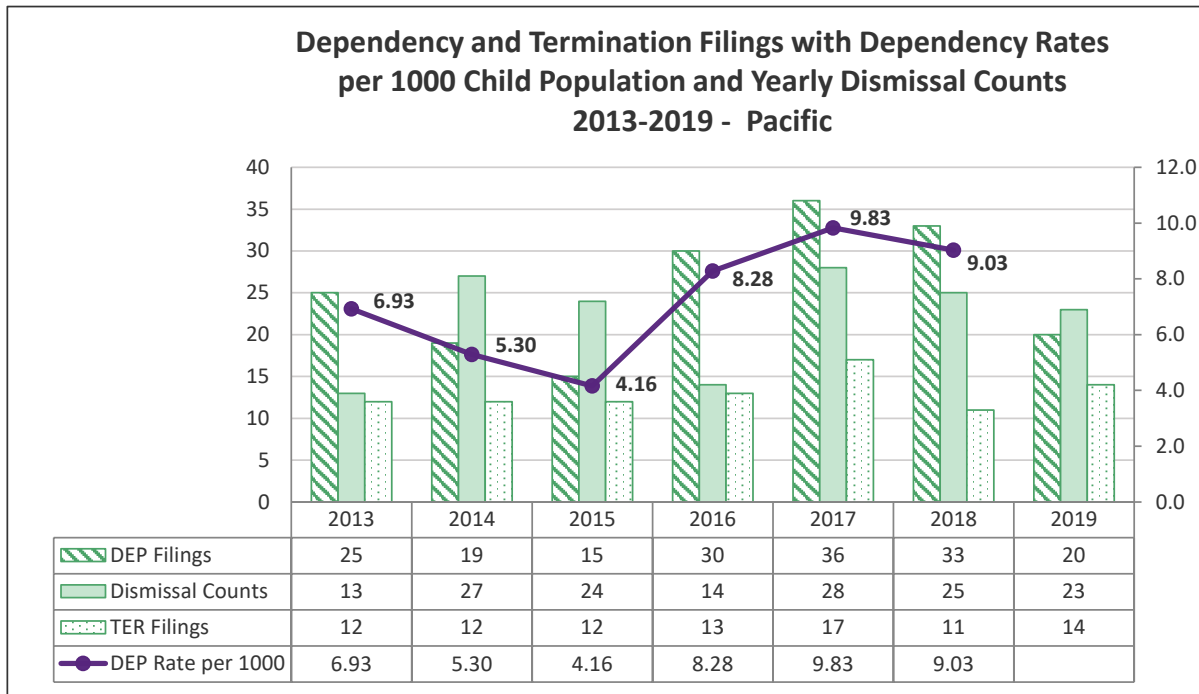
Outcome	Values	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Adoptions	Median Months	26	35	37	23	39
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	25.5	82		57	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%		0%	
Guardianships	Median Months			21	19	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome			0%	33%	
Reunifications	Median Months	21	4	14	4	17
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	10%	88%	57%	71%	27%

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

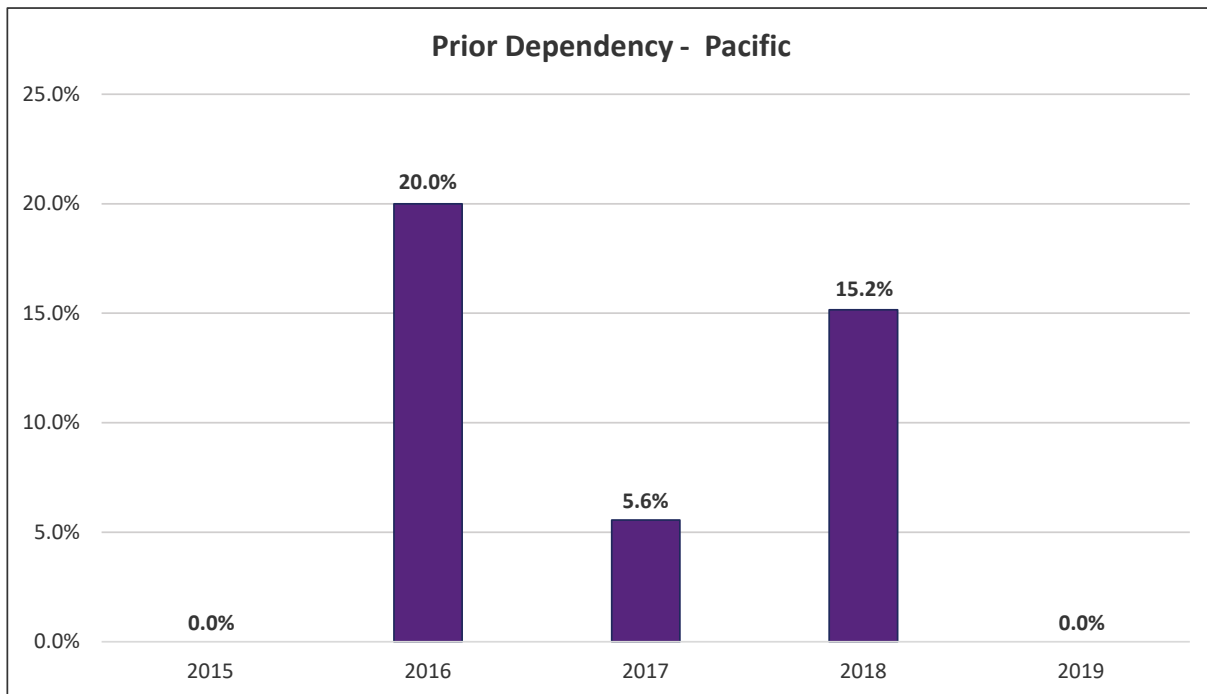
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Pacific	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	47%	41%	31%	23%	29%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	13%	7%	19%	16%	6%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	27%	24%	11%	32%	18%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	13%	17%	22%	16%	6%
		(5) 12-17 yrs		10%	17%	13%	41%
	Gender	(1) Female	33%	34%	50%	45%	53%
		(2) Male	67%	66%	50%	55%	47%
	Race	(1) AI/AN	13%	7%	11%		6%
		(4) White	73%	66%	58%	71%	71%
		(5) Hispanic	7%	14%	14%	26%	18%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi		14%	17%	3%	
		(8) Other-Multi	7%				6%



## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

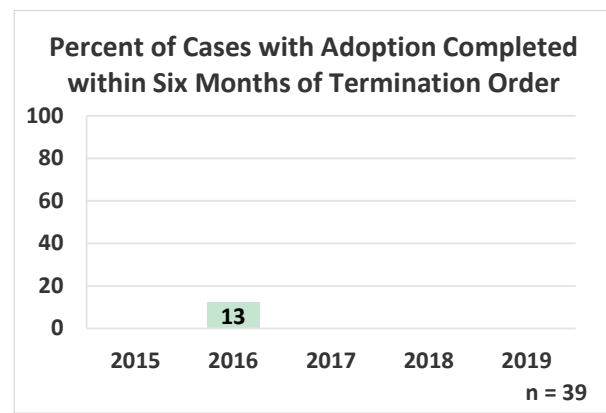
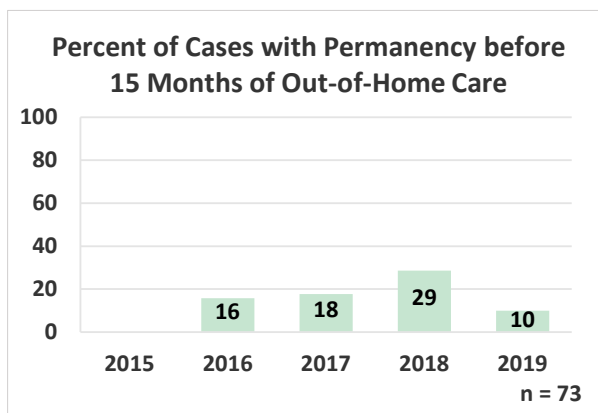
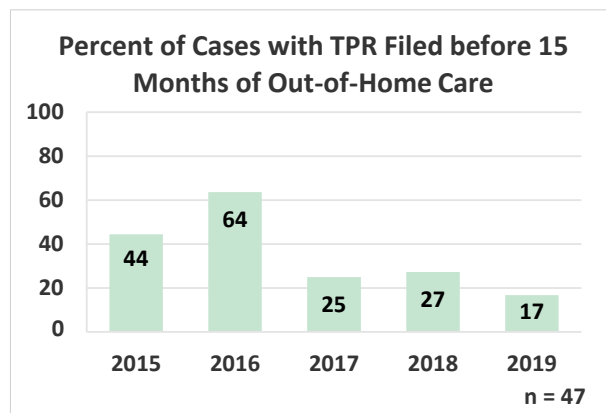
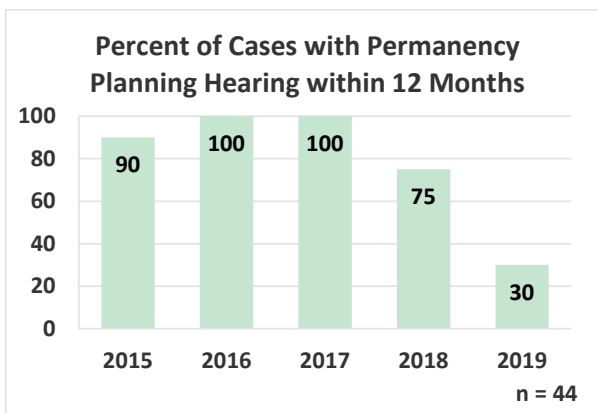
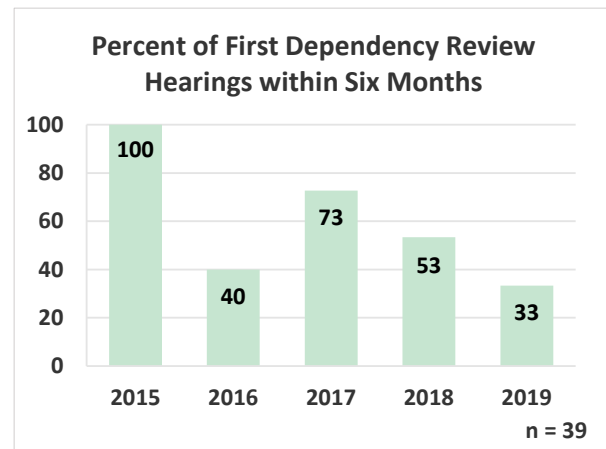
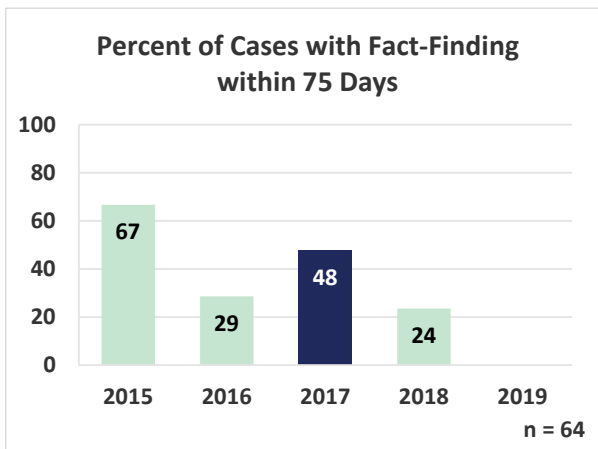


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.









**< 20 Case Events**



**20+ Case Events**



OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

**PERMANENCY OUTCOMES**

Outcome	Values	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	40	34.5	54	34	54
	% < 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				31
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%				0%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	32.5	25	15	9	26
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	30%	33%	80%	33%

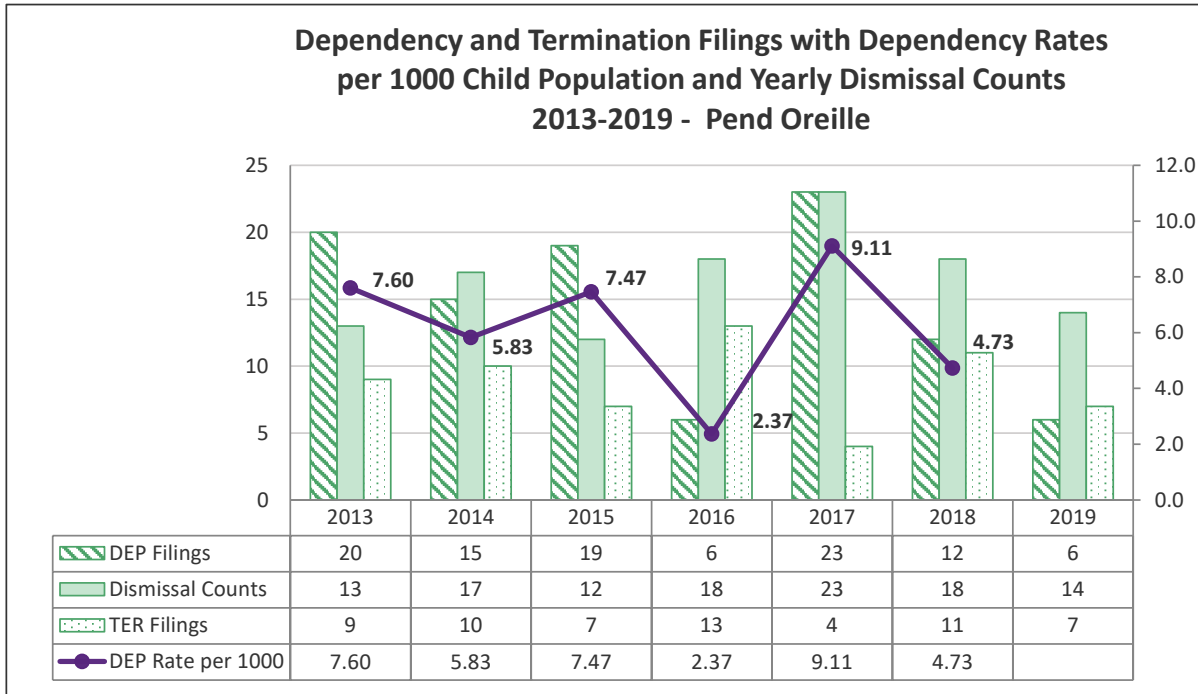
**DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION**

			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Pend Oreille</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	11%	50%	17%	25%	33%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	37%		26%	8%	
		(3) 3-5 yrs	32%	17%	9%	8%	33%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	21%	33%	39%	42%	33%
		(5) 12-17 yrs			9%	17%	
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	37%	67%	39%	50%	50%
		(2) Male	63%	33%	61%	50%	50%
	<b>Race</b>	(4) White	95%	100%	65%	67%	100%
		(5) Hispanic			4%	8%	
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	5%		22%	25%	
		(8) Other-Multi			9%		

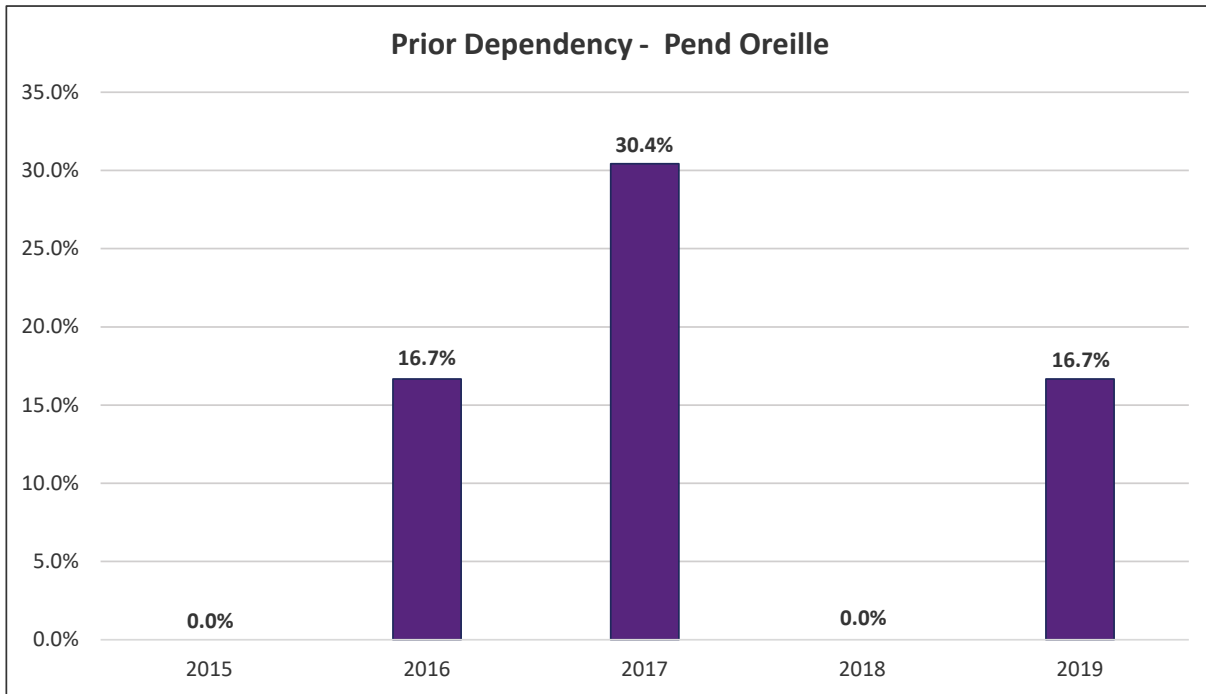


# PEND OREILLE

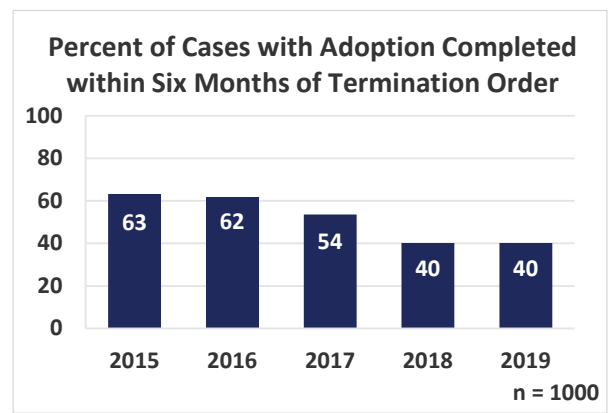
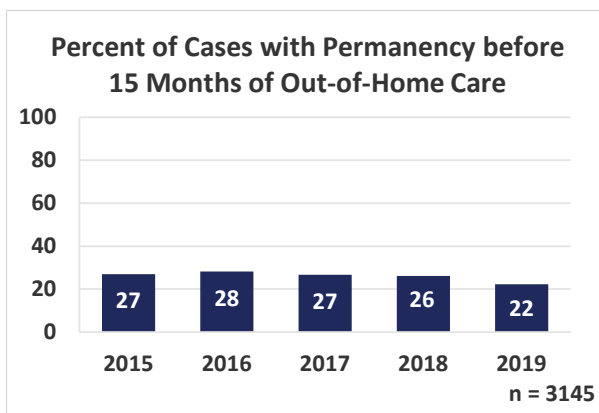
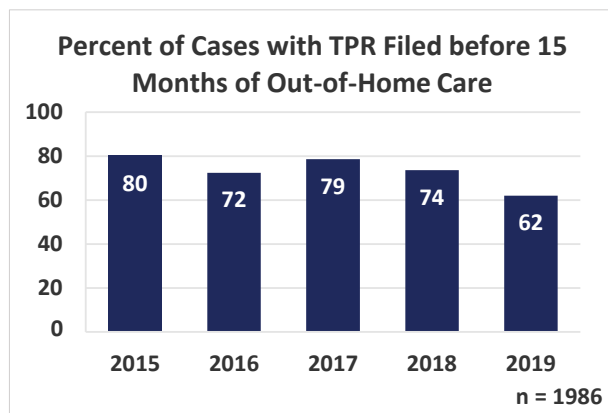
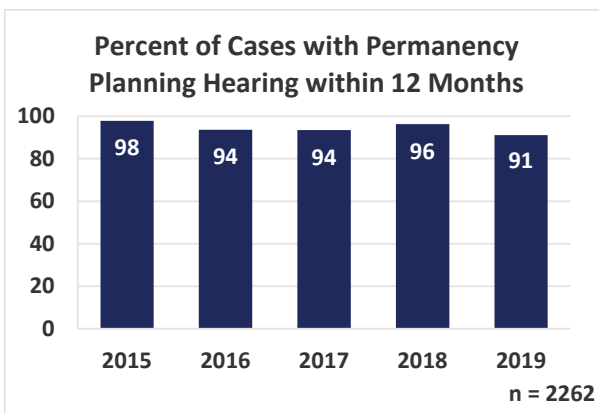
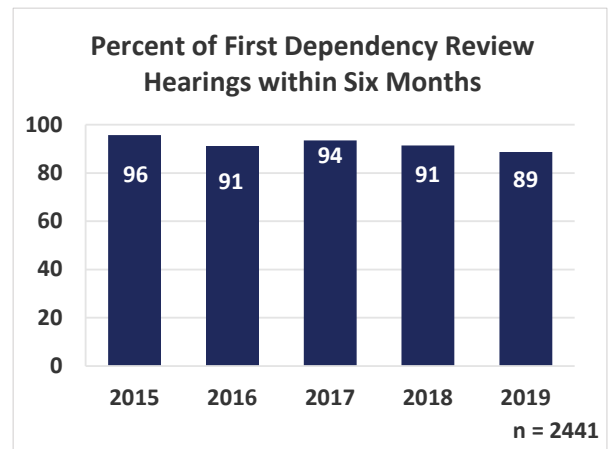
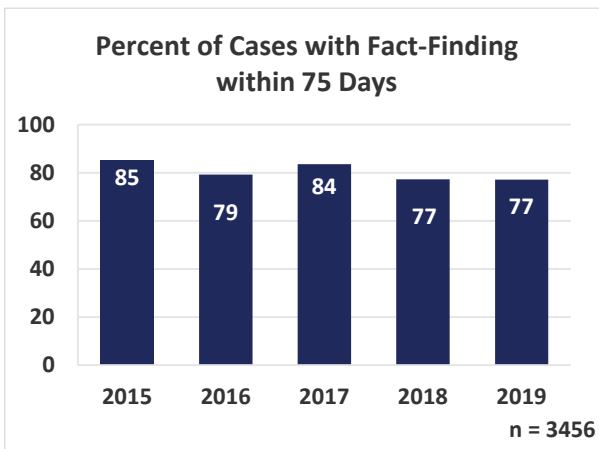
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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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< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events



OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

**PERMANENCY OUTCOMES**

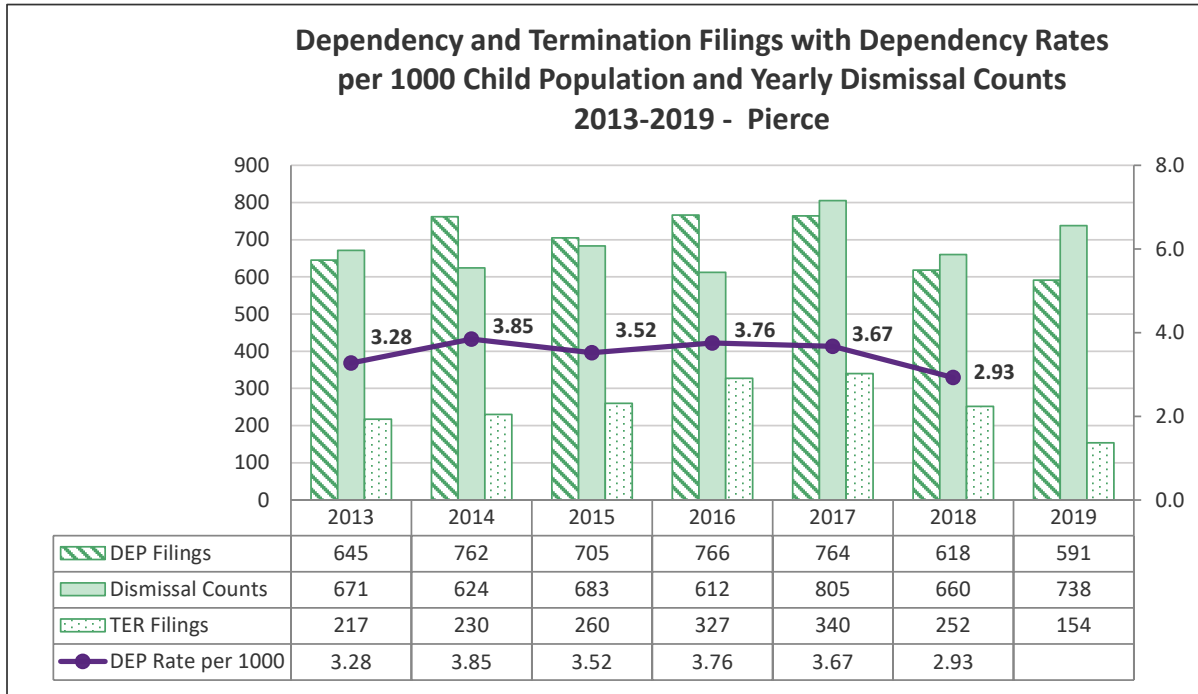
Outcome	Values	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Adoptions	Median Months	28	27	29	31	33
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	18	31.5	41	35	52.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	36%	9%	7%	15%	13%
Guardianships	Median Months	26	28	33	29	31
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	4%	10%	5%	4%	4%
Reunifications	Median Months	17	16	17	17	19
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	42%	47%	42%	43%	40%

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

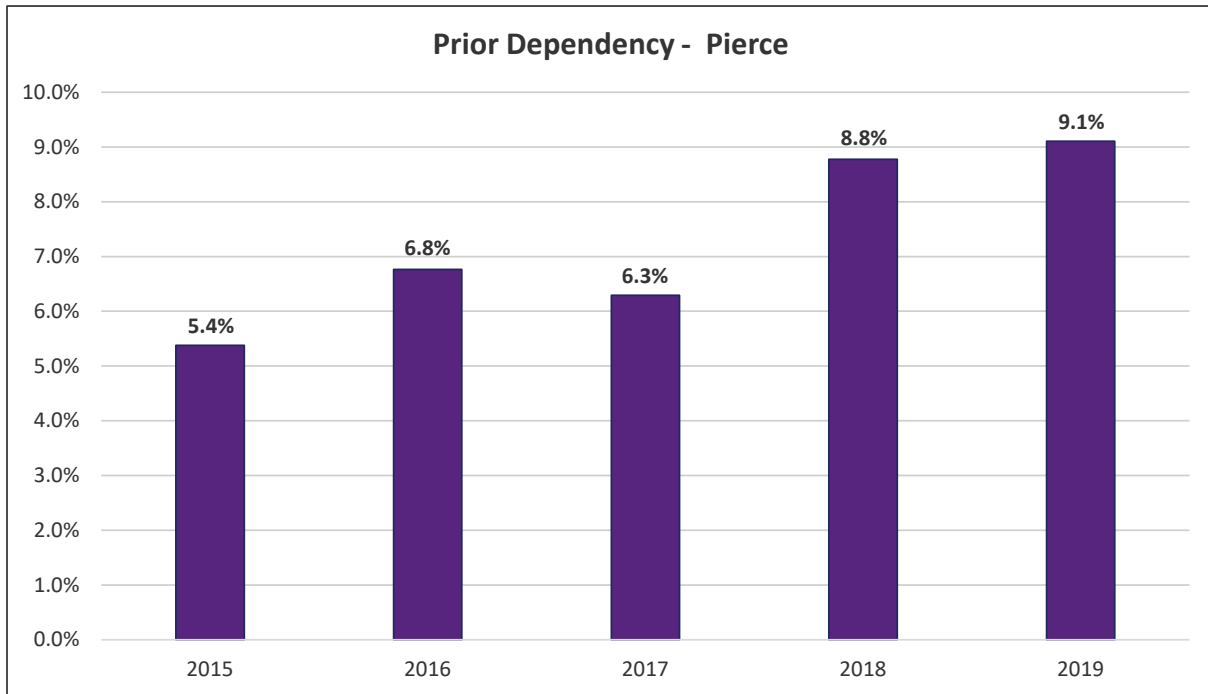
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Pierce	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	27%	29%	26%	35%	29%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	16%	14%	15%	12%	10%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	18%	16%	16%	13%	17%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	25%	25%	25%	23%	28%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	15%	15%	17%	16%	16%
		(6) >17 yrs	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Gender	(1) Female	50%	50%	50%	51%	51%
		(2) Male	50%	50%	50%	49%	49%
	Race	(1) AI/AN	1%	3%	2%	3%	3%
		(2) Asian/PI	5%	3%	3%	4%	5%
		(3) Black	12%	10%	11%	12%	11%
		(4) White	43%	44%	42%	40%	39%
		(5) Hispanic	11%	7%	13%	12%	9%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	9%	13%	13%	12%	13%
		(7) Black-Multi	17%	16%	13%	13%	16%
		(8) Other-Multi	3%	3%	3%	4%	3%
		(9) Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%



## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

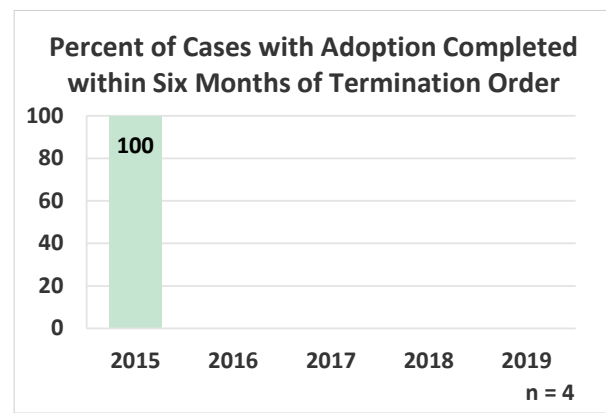
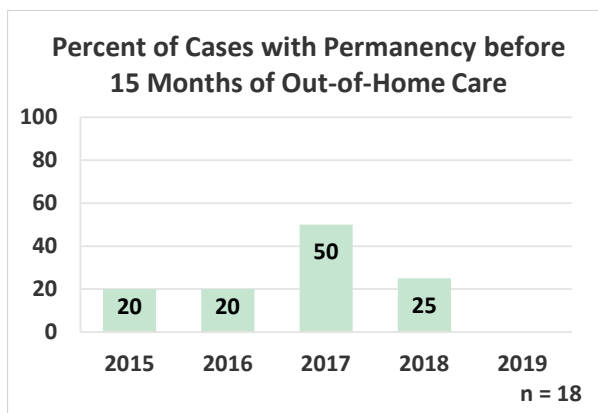
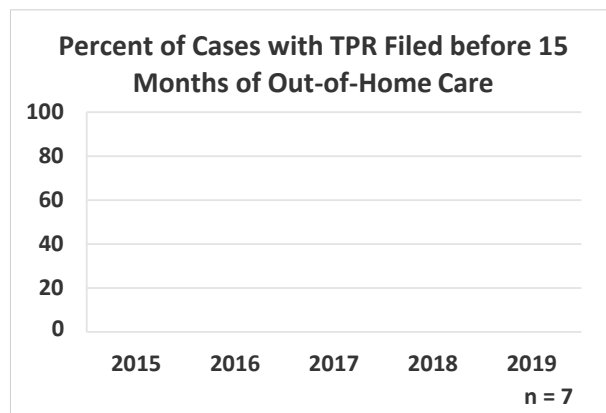
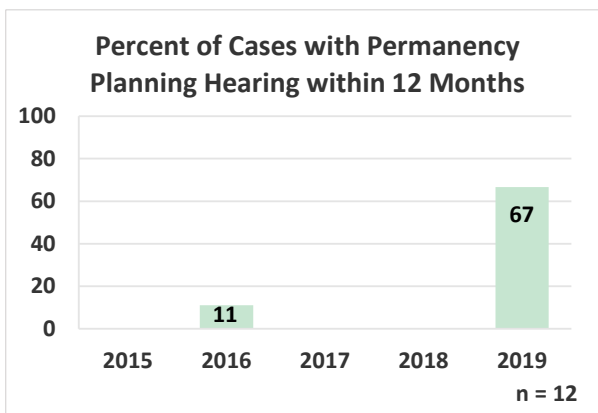
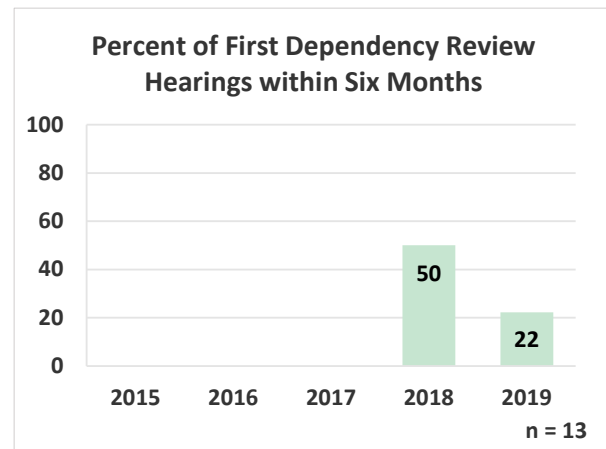
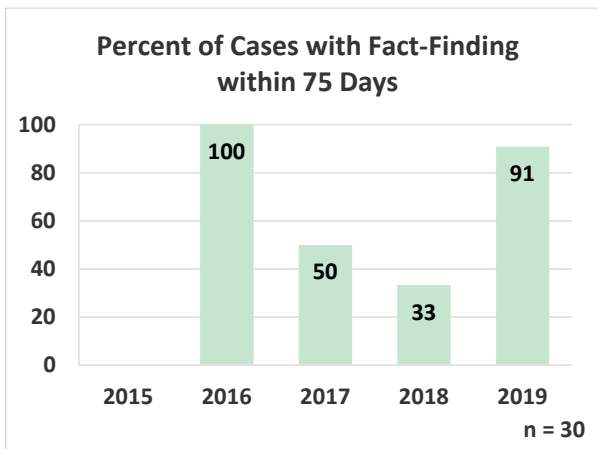


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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**< 20 Case Events**



**20+ Case Events**



**OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS**

**PERMANENCY OUTCOMES**

Outcome	Values	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<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					46
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					0%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	5	17.5	4	36	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	100%	0%	100%	25%	

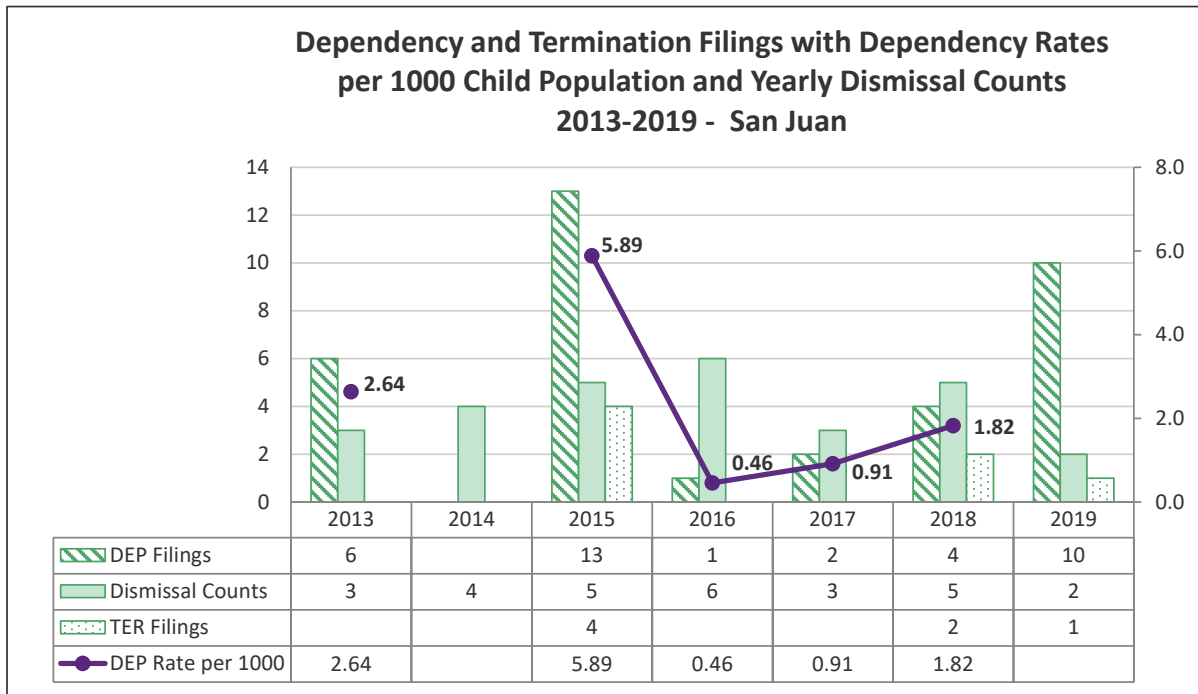
**DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION**

			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>San Juan</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs			100%		30%
		(2) 1-2 yrs					30%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	8%			75%	
		(4) 6-11 yrs	75%				
		(5) 12-17 yrs	17%	100%		25%	40%
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	67%			50%	60%
		(2) Male	33%	100%	100%	50%	40%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN					10%
		(3) Black					10%
		(4) White	83%	100%	100%	75%	80%
		(5) Hispanic	8%			25%	
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	8%				

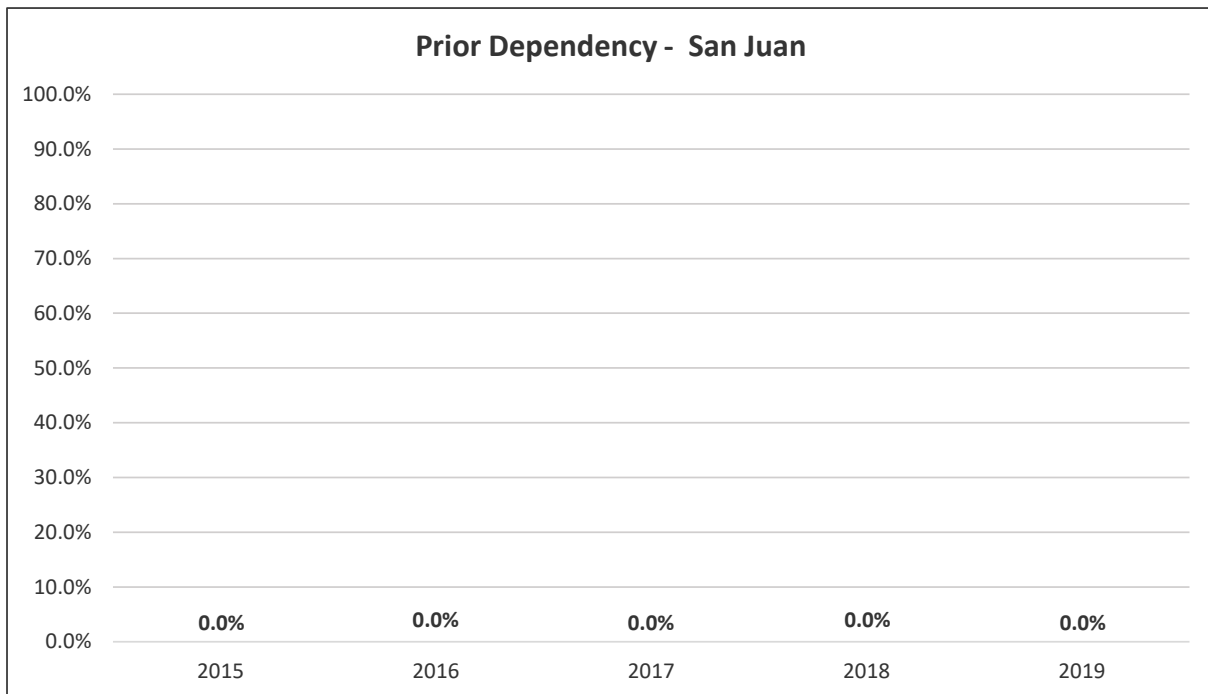


# SAN JUAN

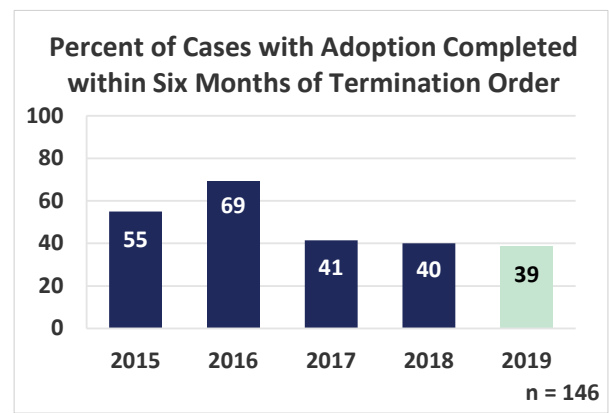
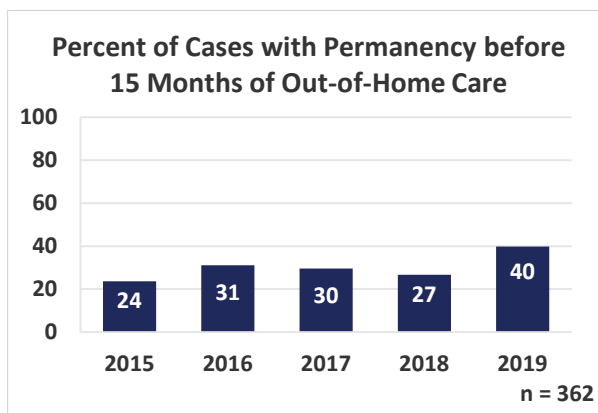
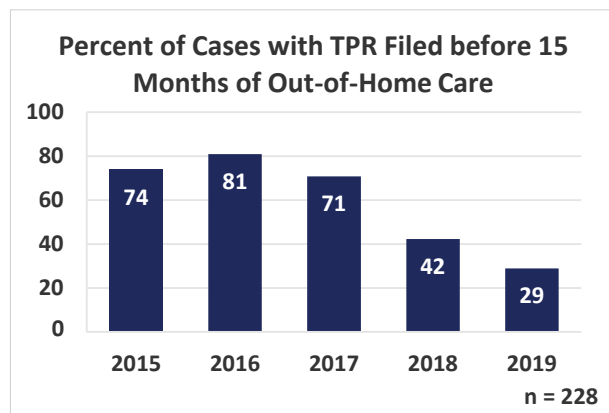
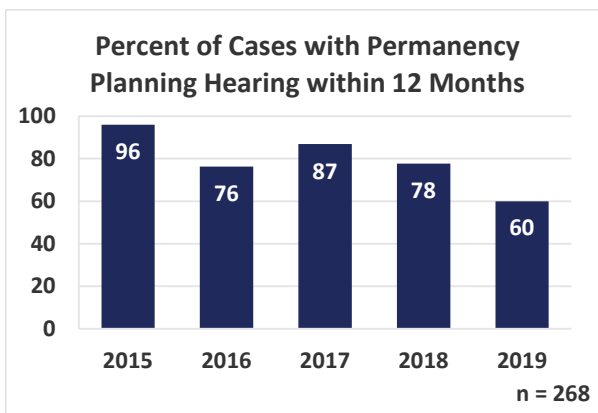
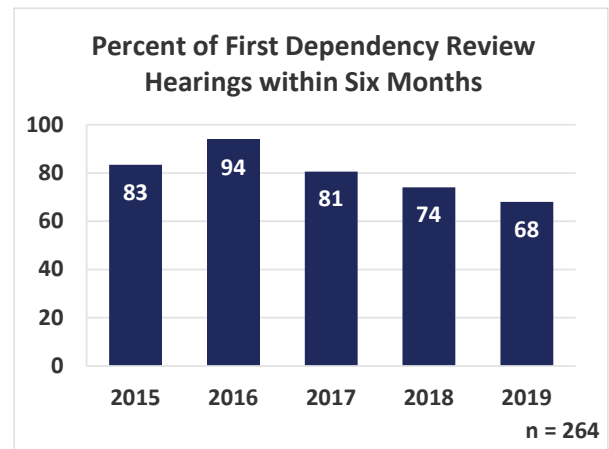
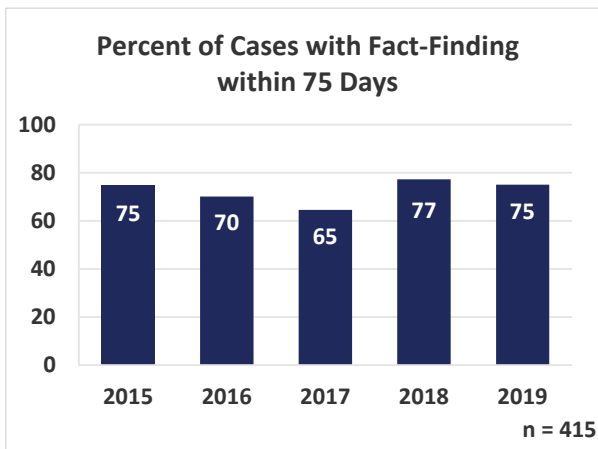
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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



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**< 20 Case Events**



**20+ Case Events**



OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

**PERMANENCY OUTCOMES**

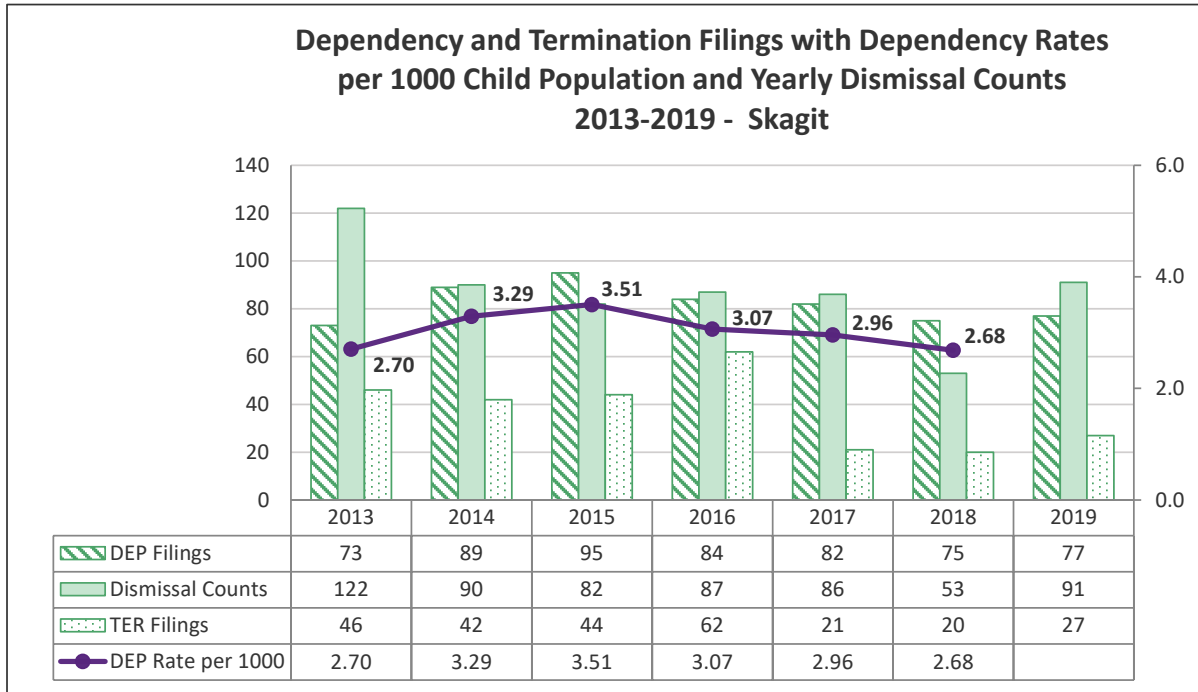
Outcome	Values	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Adoptions	Median Months	28	24	28	40	28.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	8%	8%	0%	5%	6%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	53.5	23	46	54	17
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	40%	0%	0%	50%
Guardianships	Median Months		41	21		84
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%	33%		0%
Reunifications	Median Months	15	13	13.5	15	14
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	47%	66%	52%	48%	51%

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

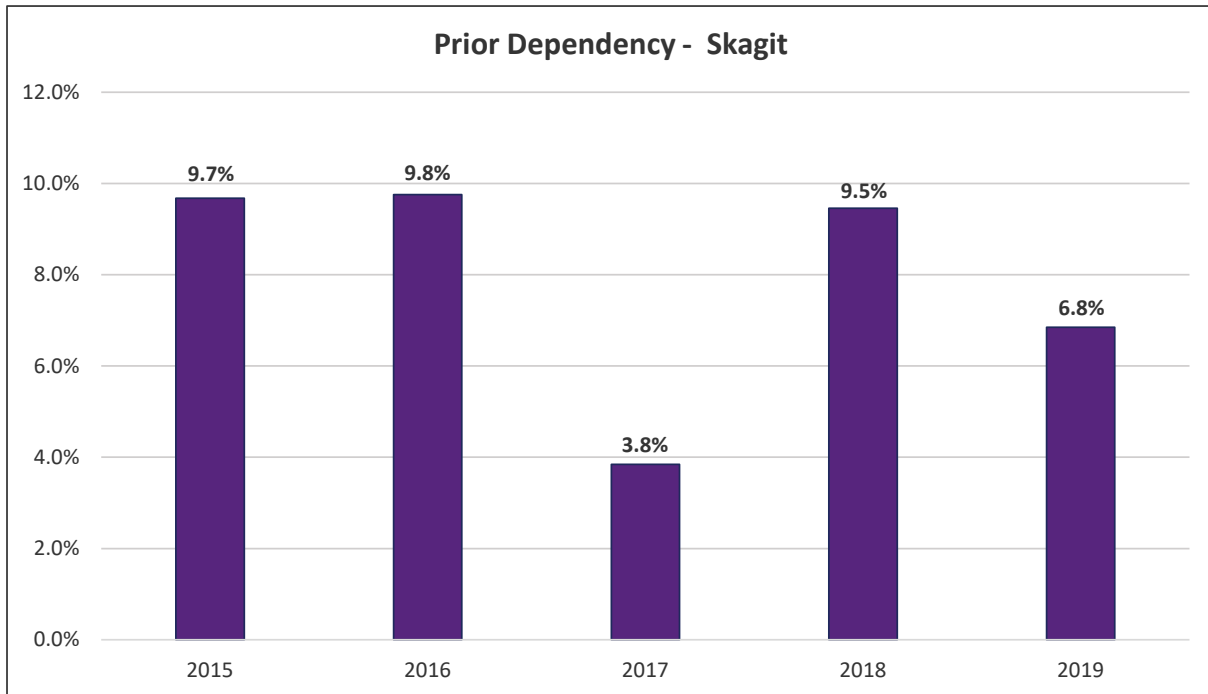
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Skagit	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	29%	31%	30%	33%	22%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	15%	22%	14%	15%	18%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	15%	16%	22%	21%	16%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	17%	17%	25%	26%	22%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	24%	14%	10%	5%	23%
	Gender	(1) Female	55%	54%	56%	52%	49%
		(2) Male	45%	46%	44%	48%	51%
	Race	(1) AI/AN	8%	14%	5%	21%	15%
		(2) Asian/PI	3%	4%	1%	4%	3%
		(3) Black	2%	1%		3%	5%
		(4) White	43%	48%	49%	48%	55%
		(5) Hispanic	22%	19%	33%	15%	12%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	13%	7%	4%	1%	7%
		(7) Black-Multi	4%	1%	2%	8%	1%
		(8) Other-Multi	5%	5%	4%		1%
(9) Unknown				1%			



## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

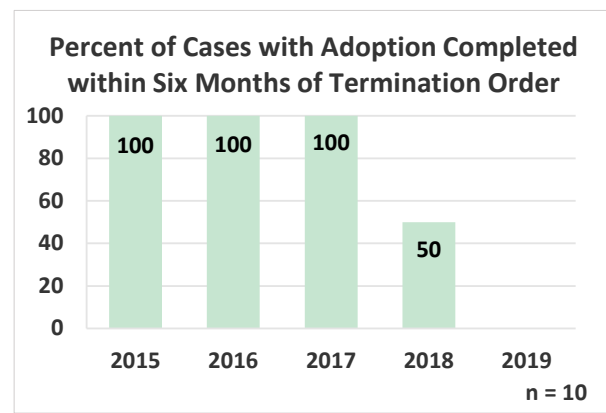
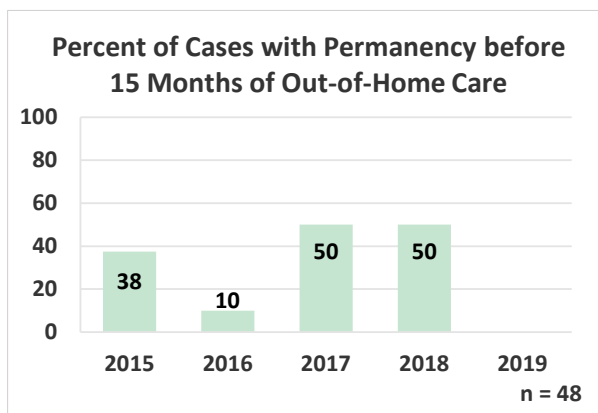
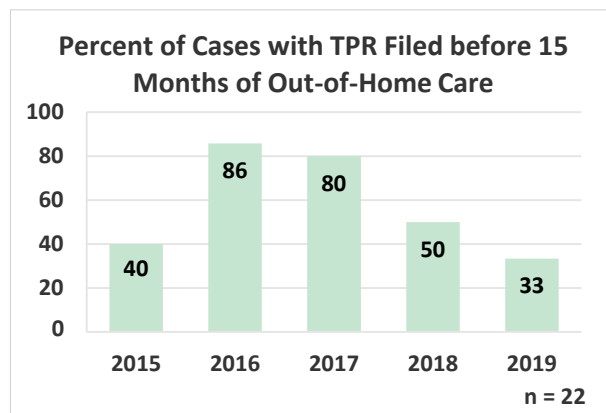
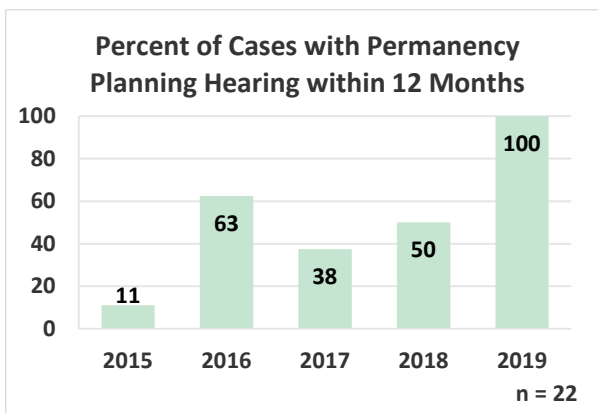
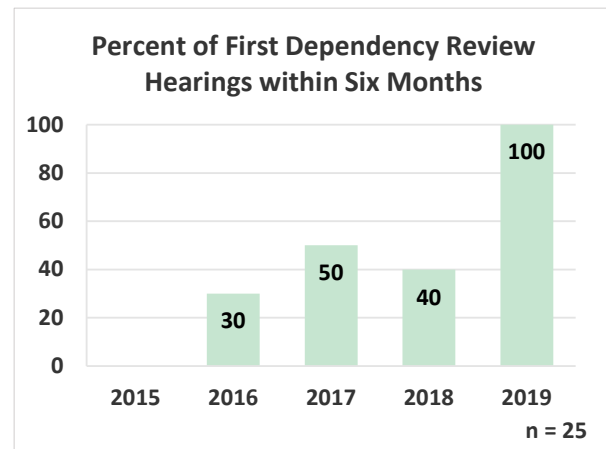
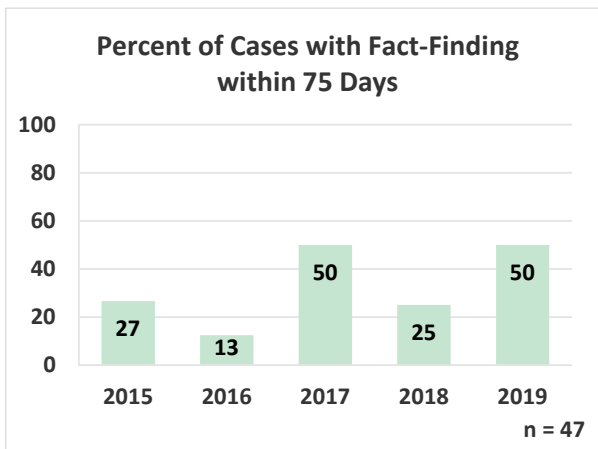


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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< 20 Case Events



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OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

**PERMANENCY OUTCOMES**

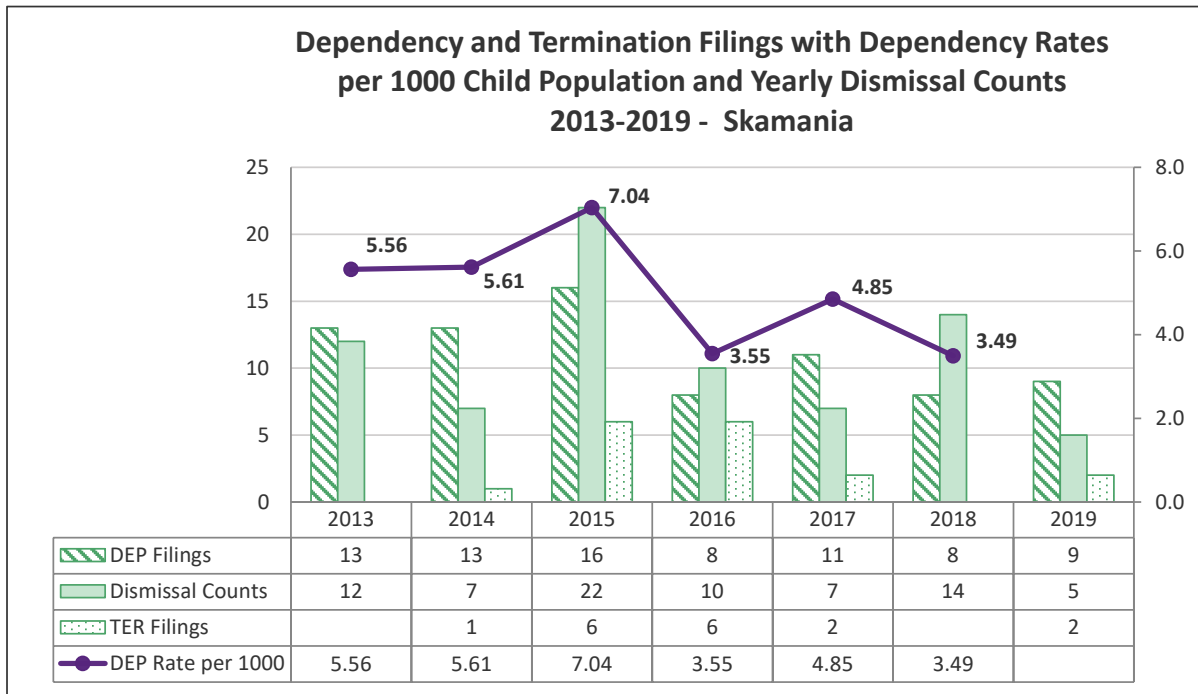
Outcome	Values	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	27	37.5	40	29.5	50
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	50	87			
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%			
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	31	24			
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%			
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	2	16.5	0	9	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	75%	25%	100%	60%	

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

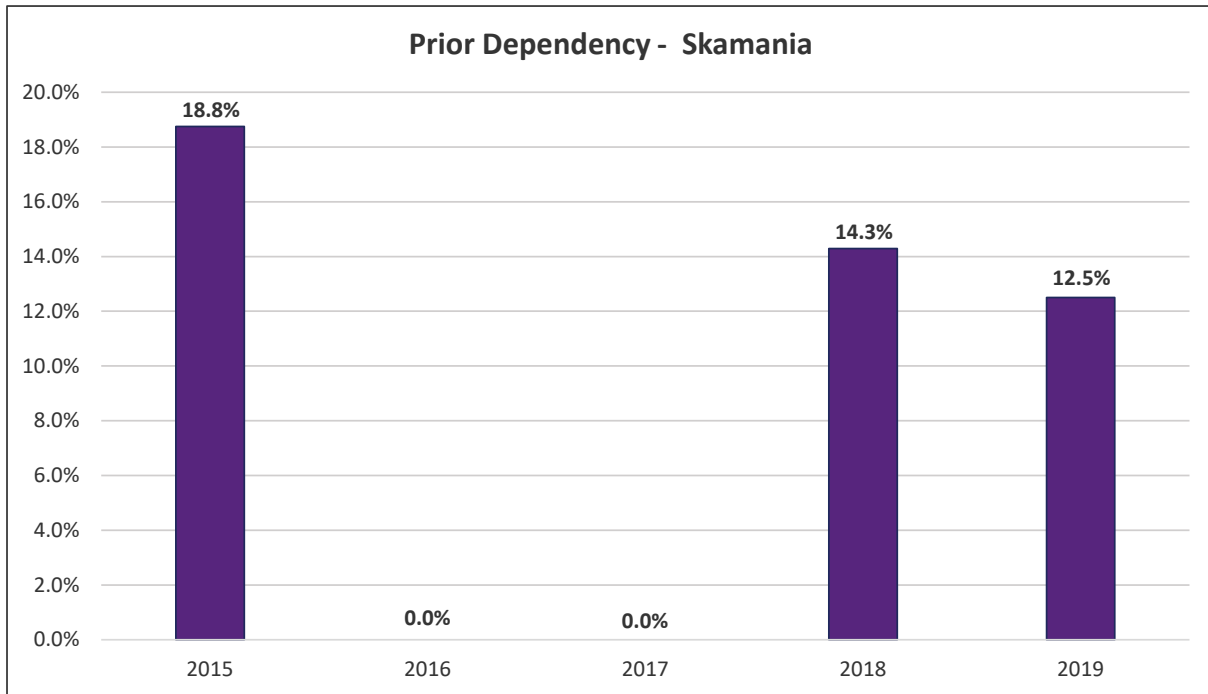
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Skamania</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	21%	25%	36%	33%	11%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	21%	25%	9%	17%	22%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	29%			17%	
		(4) 6-11 yrs	29%	13%	36%	17%	44%
		(5) 12-17 yrs		38%	18%	17%	22%
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	21%	50%	55%	67%	33%
		(2) Male	79%	50%	45%	33%	67%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN	14%	13%	9%	17%	56%
		(3) Black					11%
		(4) White	79%	50%	73%	83%	22%
		(5) Hispanic		13%	9%		
		(6) AI/AN-Multi					11%
		(7) Black-Multi		25%	9%		
		(8) Other-Multi	7%				



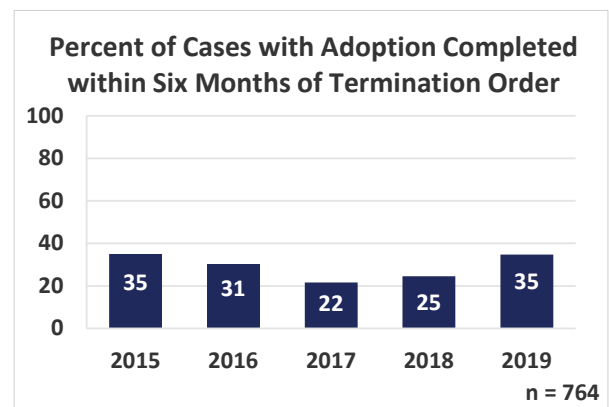
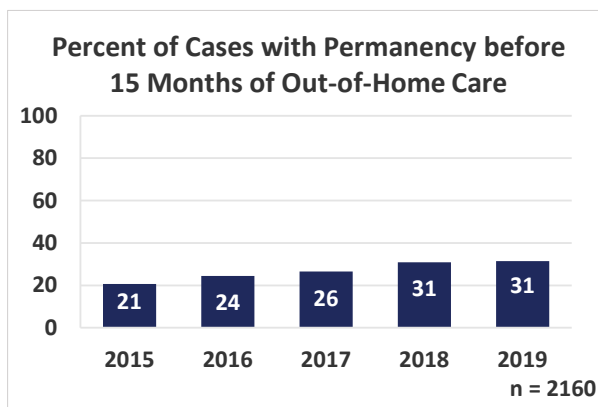
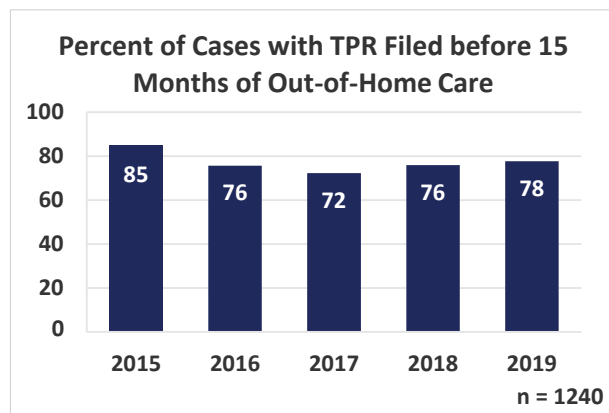
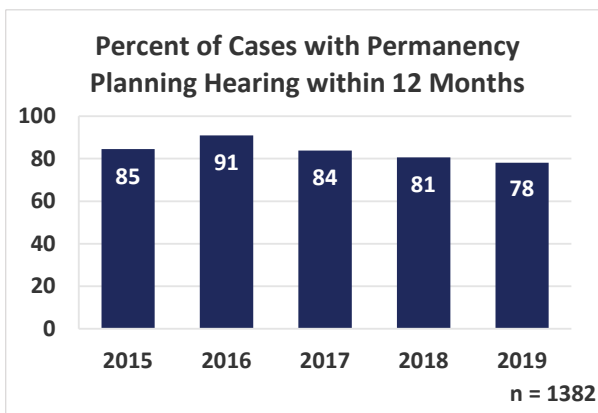
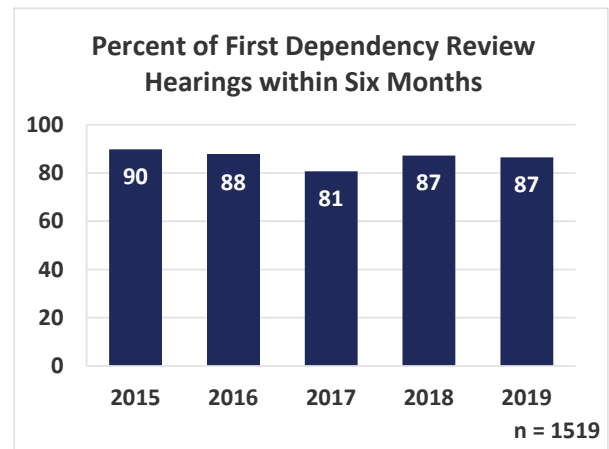
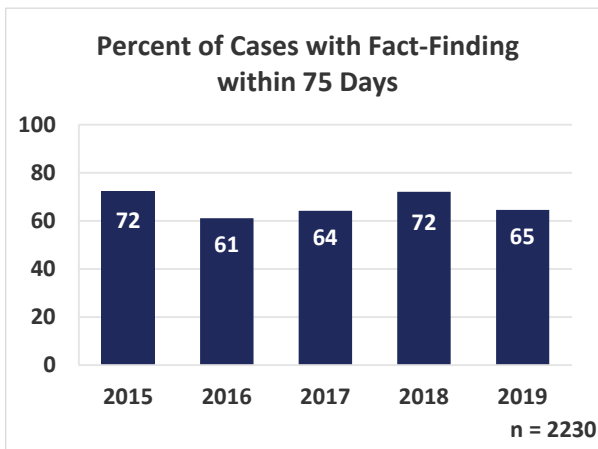
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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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**OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS**

**PERMANENCY OUTCOMES**

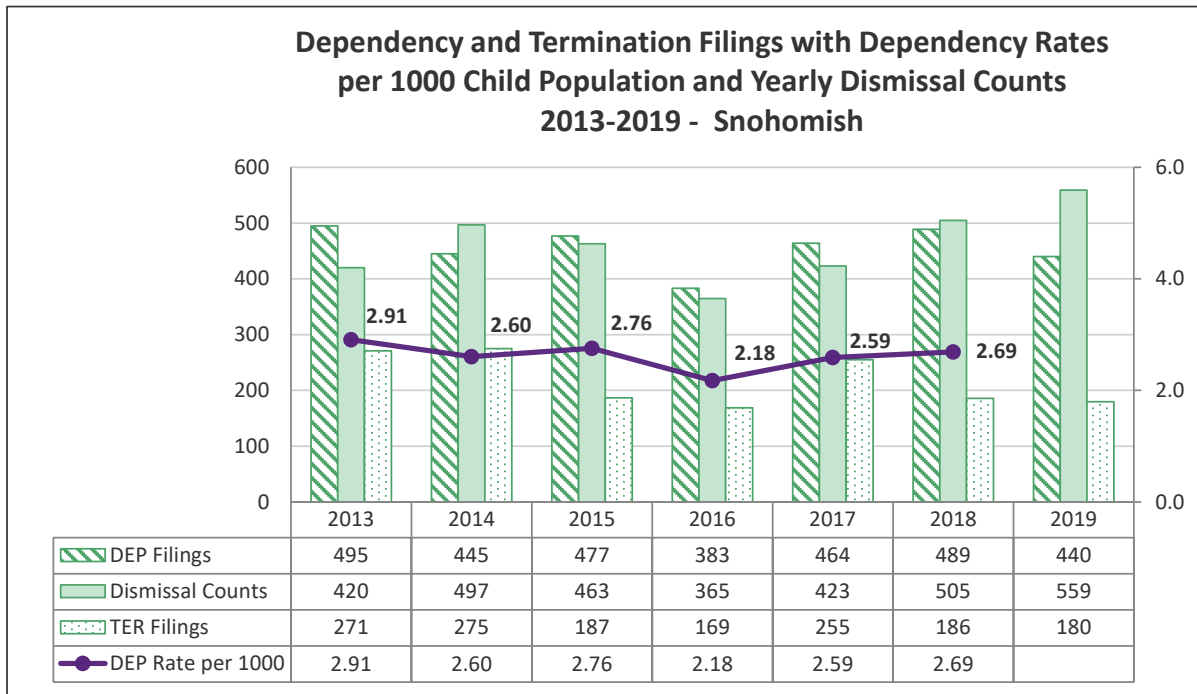
Outcome	Values	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	29	28	31	31	28
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	1%	3%	0%	1%	2%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	32	24	44.5	67	39
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	8%	29%	0%	9%	25%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	23	28	24	22	23
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	29%	18%	19%	24%	19%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	17	17	15	14	14
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	35%	40%	47%	51%	54%

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

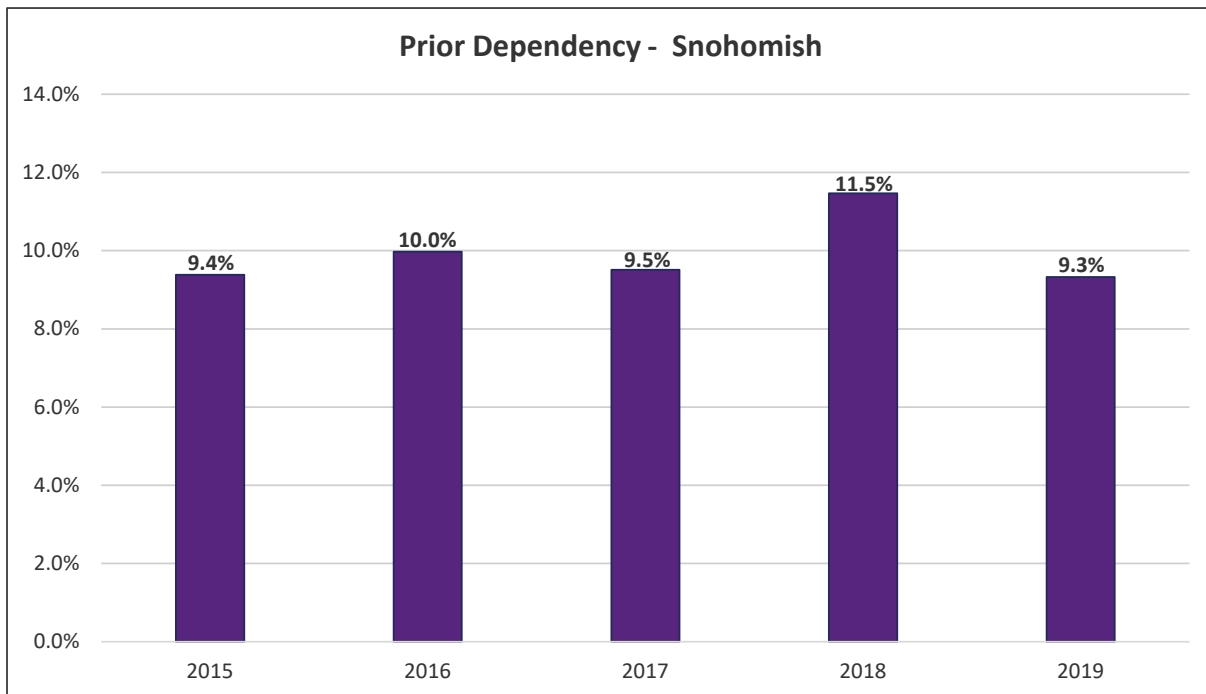
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Snohomish</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	31%	31%	31%	29%	27%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	15%	16%	17%	17%	12%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	19%	15%	21%	17%	21%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	23%	25%	21%	23%	27%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	13%	12%	10%	14%	14%
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	48%	51%	48%	51%	50%
		(2) Male	52%	49%	52%	49%	50%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN	6%	5%	4%	5%	4%
		(2) Asian/PI	2%	1%	2%	2%	5%
		(3) Black	4%	6%	3%	5%	5%
		(4) White	58%	60%	58%	61%	54%
		(5) Hispanic	13%	12%	13%	11%	13%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	8%	6%	4%	6%	7%
		(7) Black-Multi	6%	9%	12%	9%	8%
		(8) Other-Multi	3%	2%	3%	1%	3%
(9) Unknown		0%	0%	0%		2%	



## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

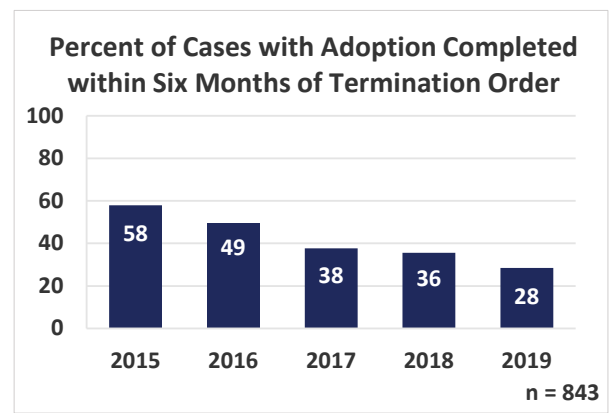
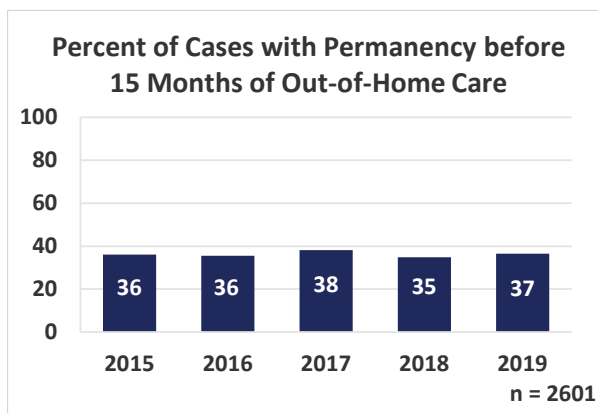
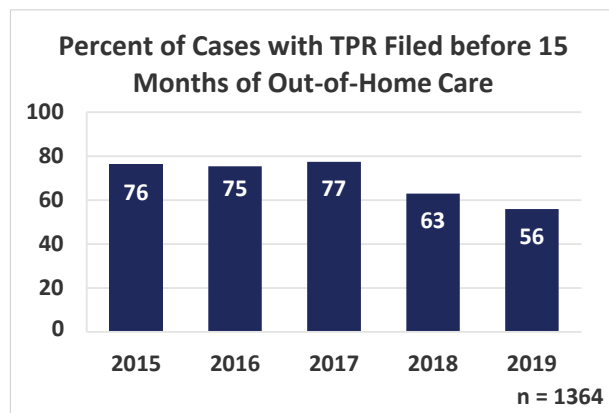
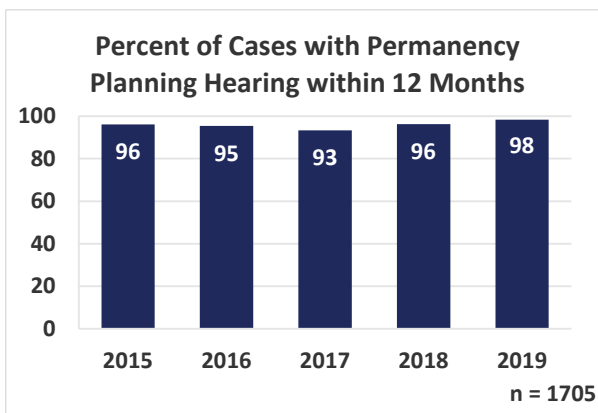
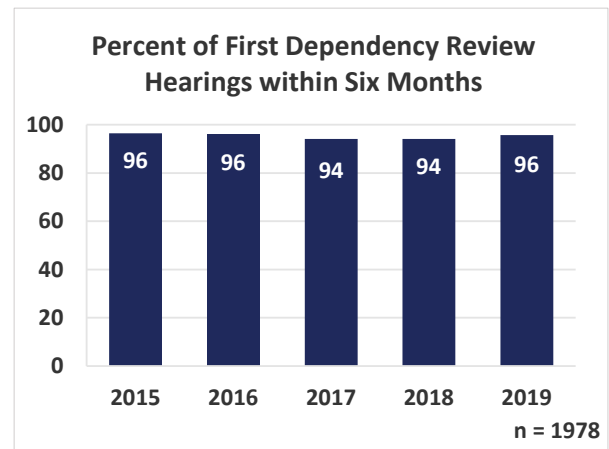
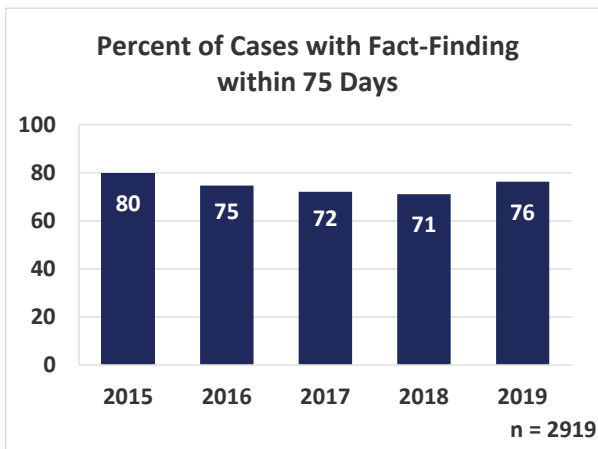


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events



**OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS**

**PERMANENCY OUTCOMES**

Outcome	Values	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	24	28	27	28	31
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	8%	5%	3%	1%	1%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	76	52.5	54.5	57	32.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	22%	17%	0%	0%	20%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	20	18.5	21	17	21
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	27%	28%	24%	29%	38%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	14	12	12	12	12
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	52%	58%	63%	59%	58%

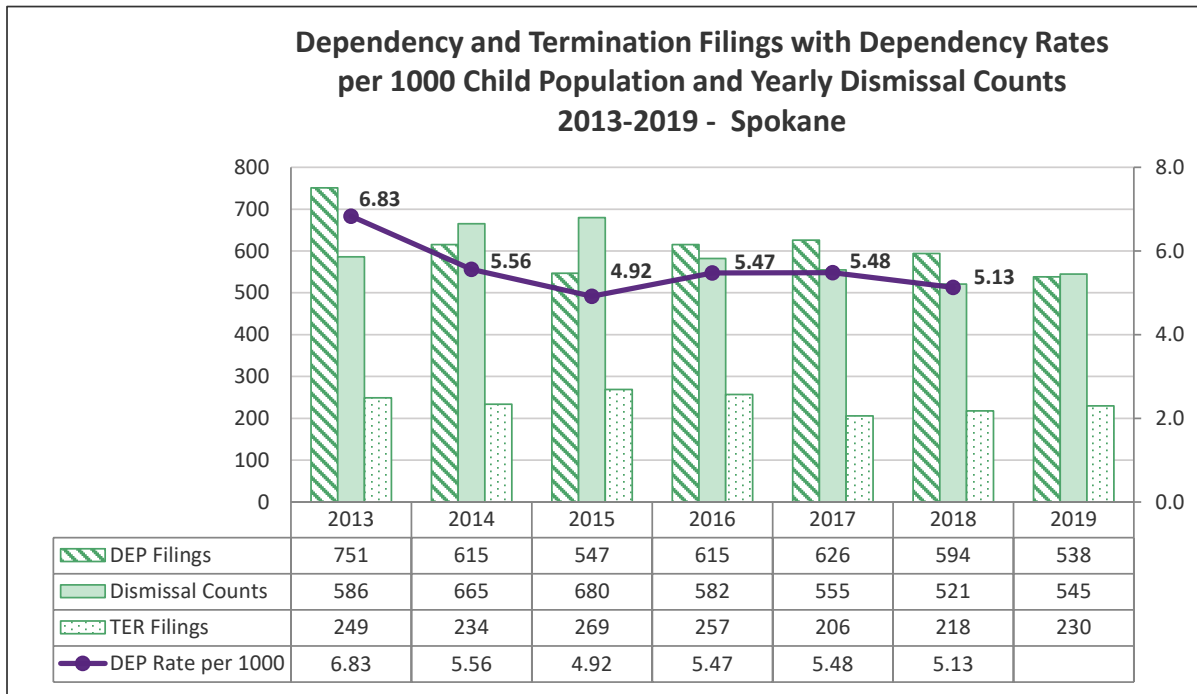
**DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION**

			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Spokane</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	28%	30%	32%	29%	28%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	20%	18%	13%	14%	13%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	18%	17%	17%	16%	16%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	24%	25%	24%	26%	27%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	10%	11%	13%	14%	15%
		(6) >17 yrs	1%		1%	1%	1%
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	49%	43%	49%	49%	50%
		(2) Male	51%	57%	51%	51%	50%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN	6%	3%	3%	3%	2%
		(2) Asian/PI	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%
		(3) Black	4%	2%	4%	1%	3%
		(4) White	57%	56%	56%	55%	59%
		(5) Hispanic	8%	11%	7%	10%	11%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	13%	20%	18%	18%	13%
		(7) Black-Multi	10%	6%	8%	8%	9%
(8) Other-Multi		1%	2%	3%	5%	1%	
(9) Unknown		0%				1%	

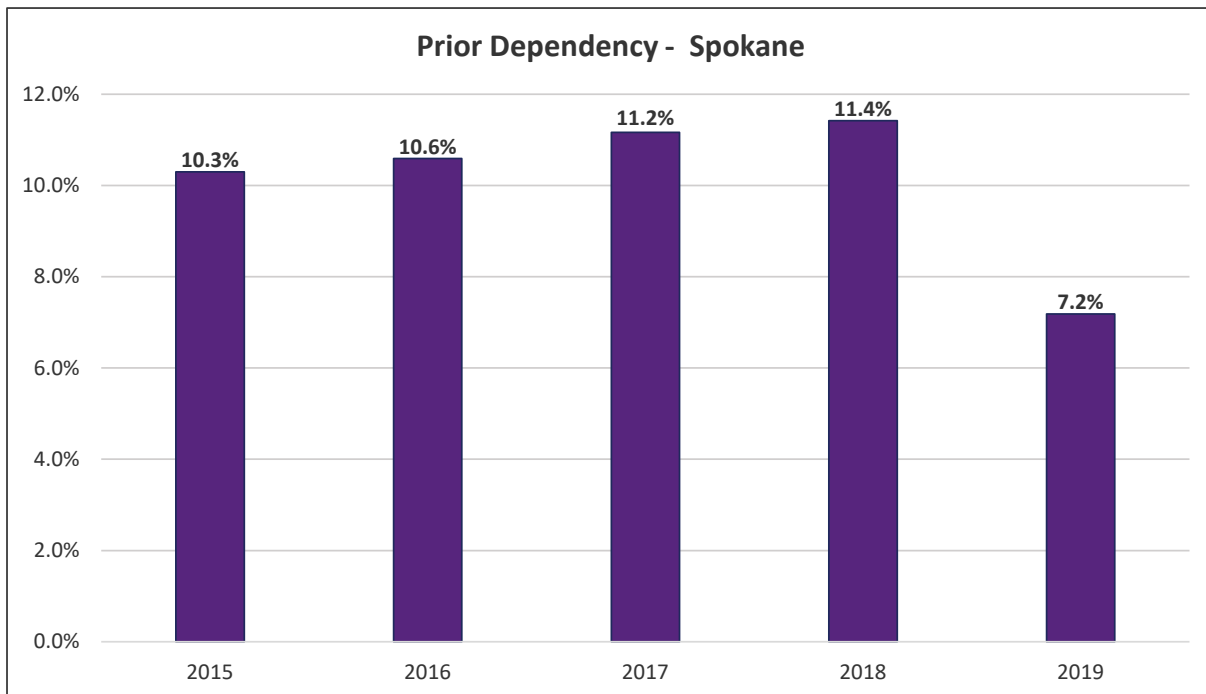


# SPOKANE

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



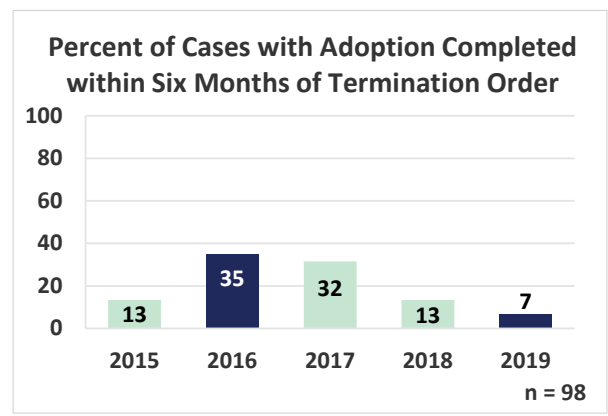
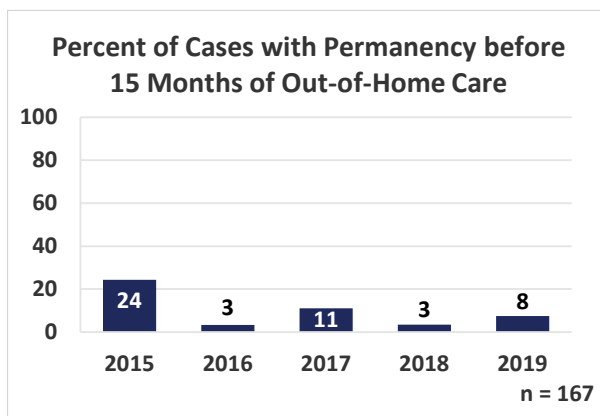
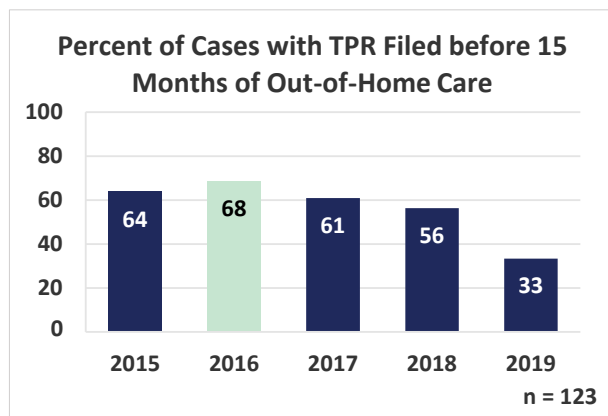
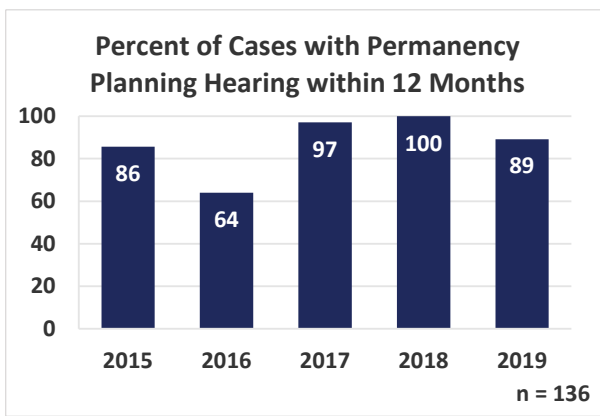
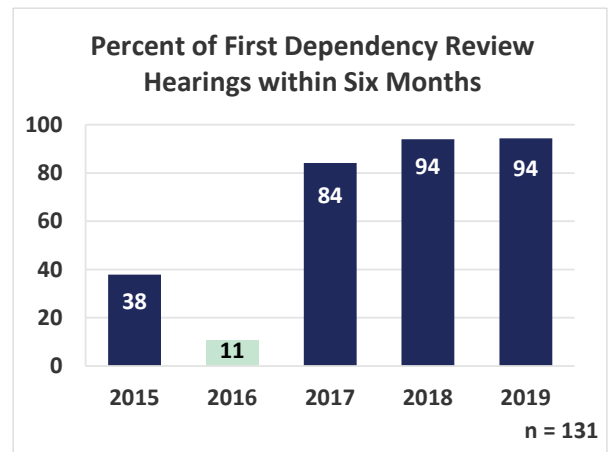
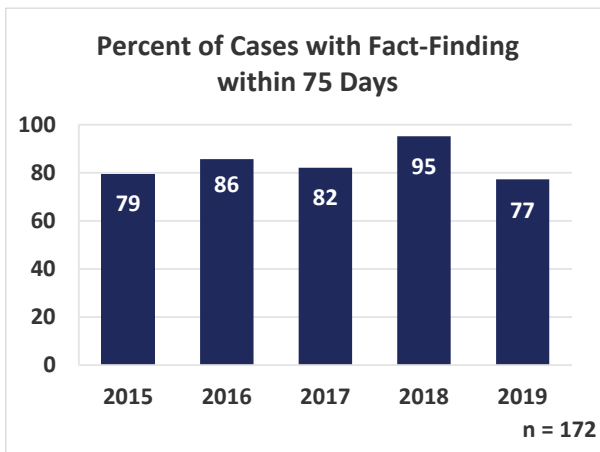
Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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# STEVENS

## PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events



OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

**PERMANENCY OUTCOMES**

Outcome	Values	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	21	34	28	25	31
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	11%	5%	5%	0%	3%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	73.5	122	136.5	98.5	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	36	15	46		
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	33%	0%	0%		
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	21.5	23.5	27	21.5	18
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	44%	0%	40%	10%	18%

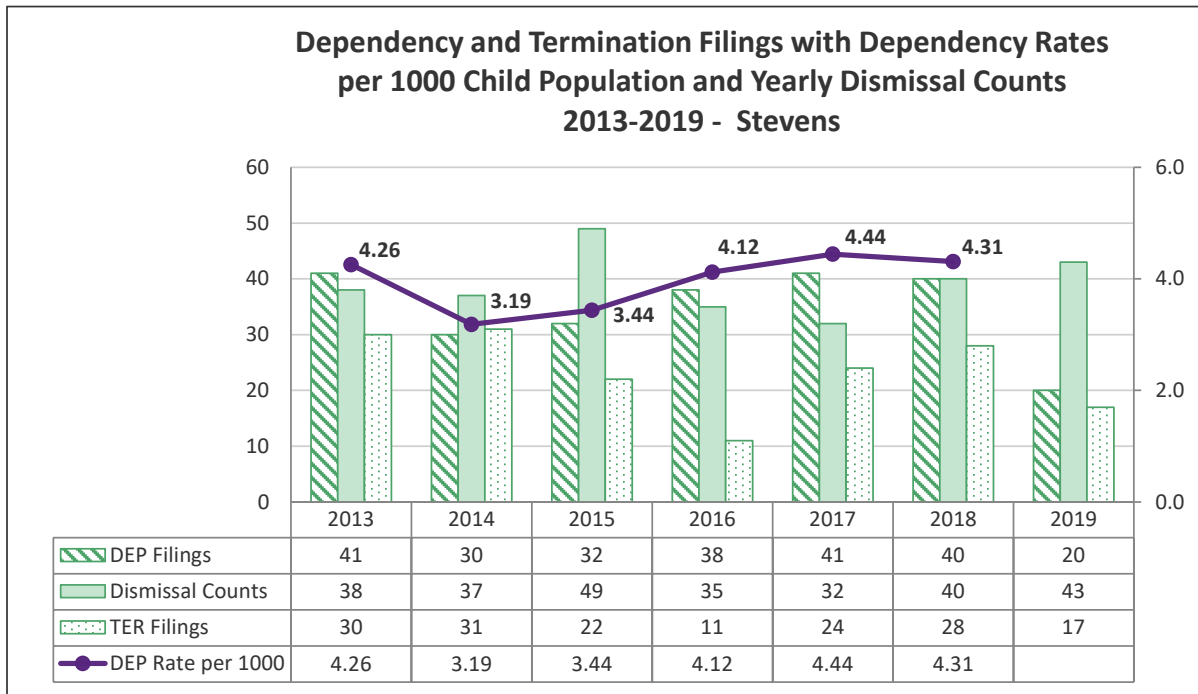
**DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION**

			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Stevens	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	22%	42%	22%	28%	32%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	13%	13%	22%	15%	11%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	22%	13%	15%	25%	16%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	28%	26%	29%	30%	32%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	16%	3%	12%	3%	5%
		(6) >17 yrs		3%			5%
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	50%	61%	54%	58%	53%
		(2) Male	50%	39%	46%	43%	47%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN			2%	10%	16%
		(3) Black	3%				
		(4) White	69%	66%	76%	70%	74%
		(5) Hispanic	9%	8%	12%		
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	6%	21%	5%	10%	11%
(7) Black-Multi			5%		8%		
	(8) Other-Multi	13%		5%	3%		

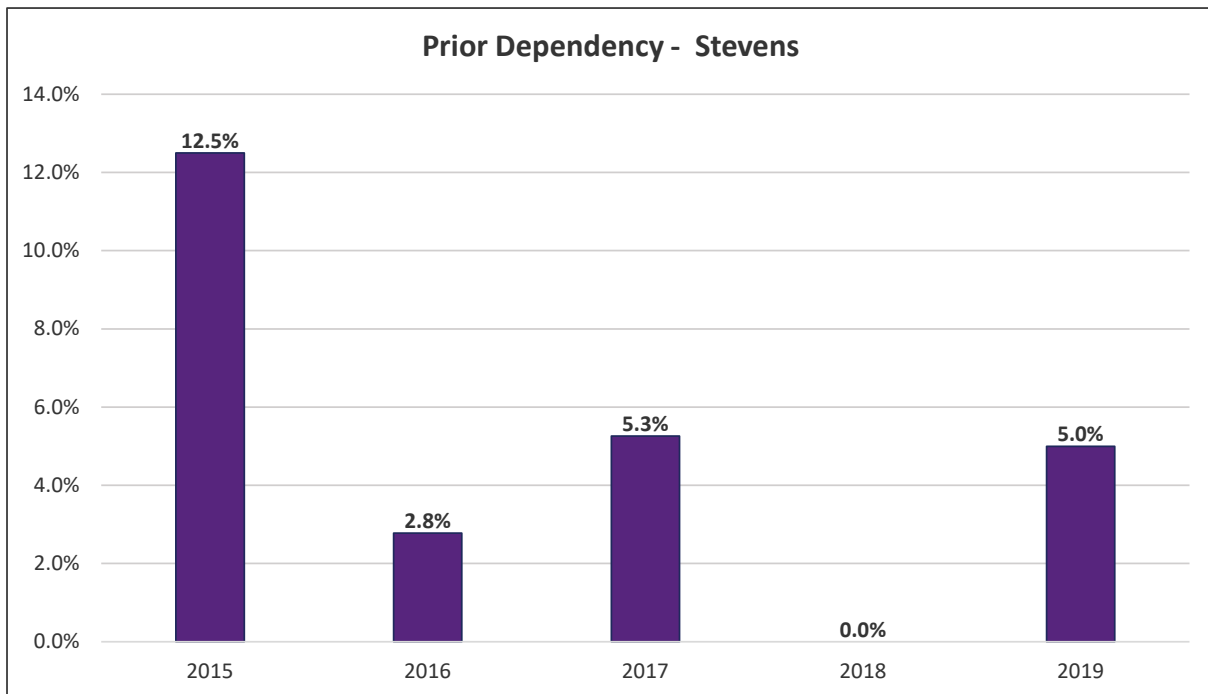


# STEVENS

## 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.

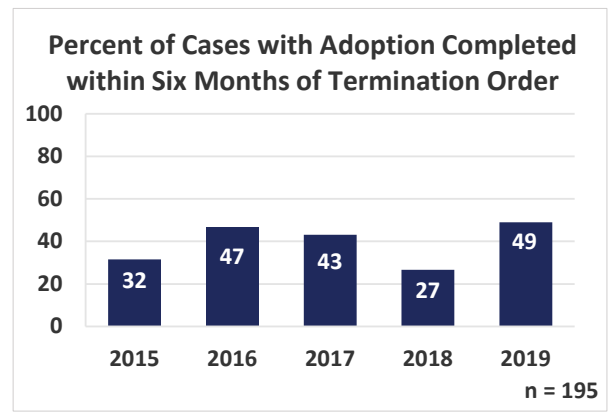
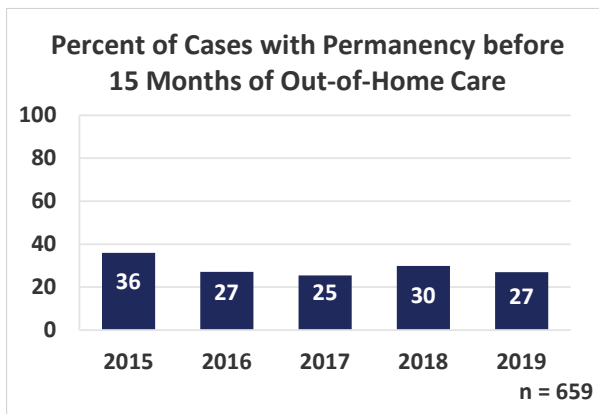
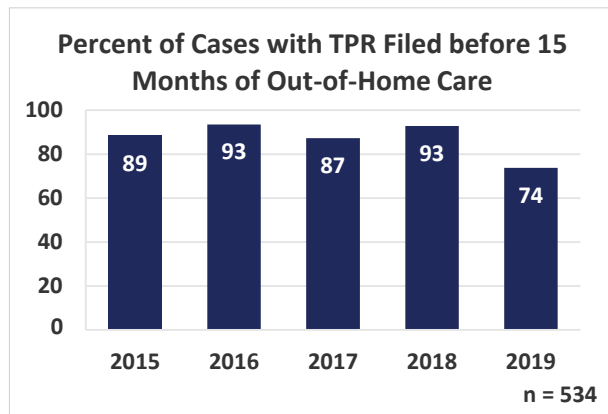
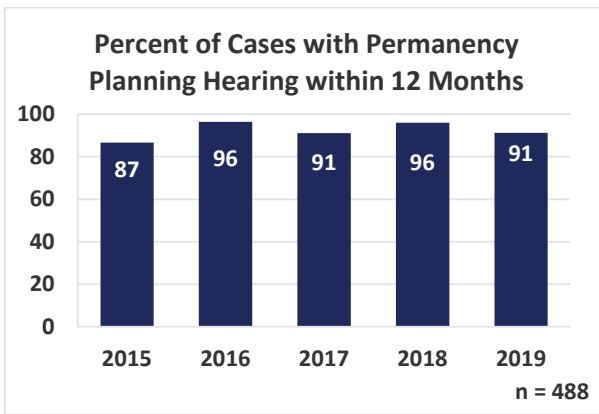
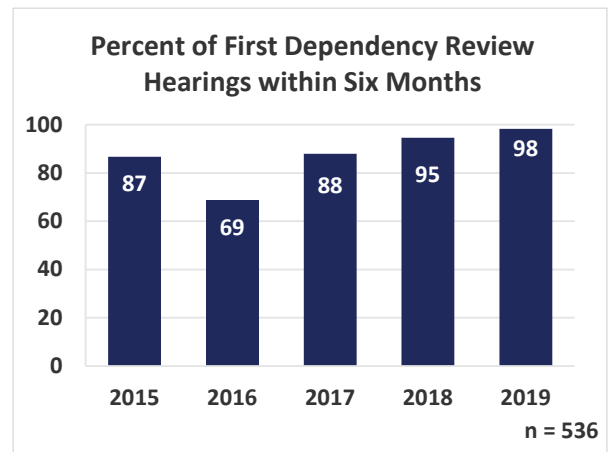
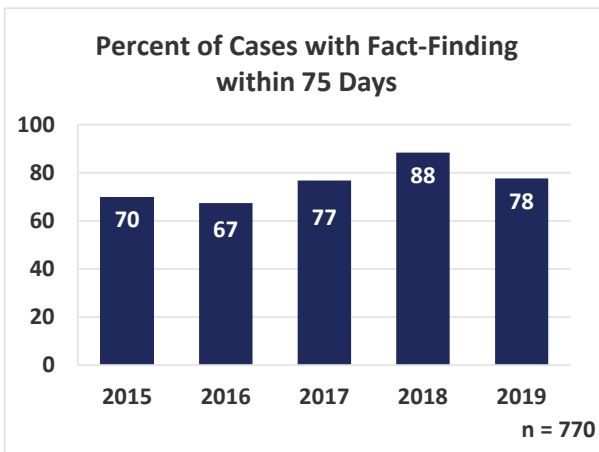


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# THURSTON

## PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events



OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

**PERMANENCY OUTCOMES**

Outcome	Values	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	31	26.5	32	28	30
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	5%	6%	6%	6%	2%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	22.5	21	31	59.5	52
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	50%	25%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	9	13	22	25	18
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	67%	50%	23%	27%	44%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	15	17	16	16	19
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	49%	33%	43%	43%	42%

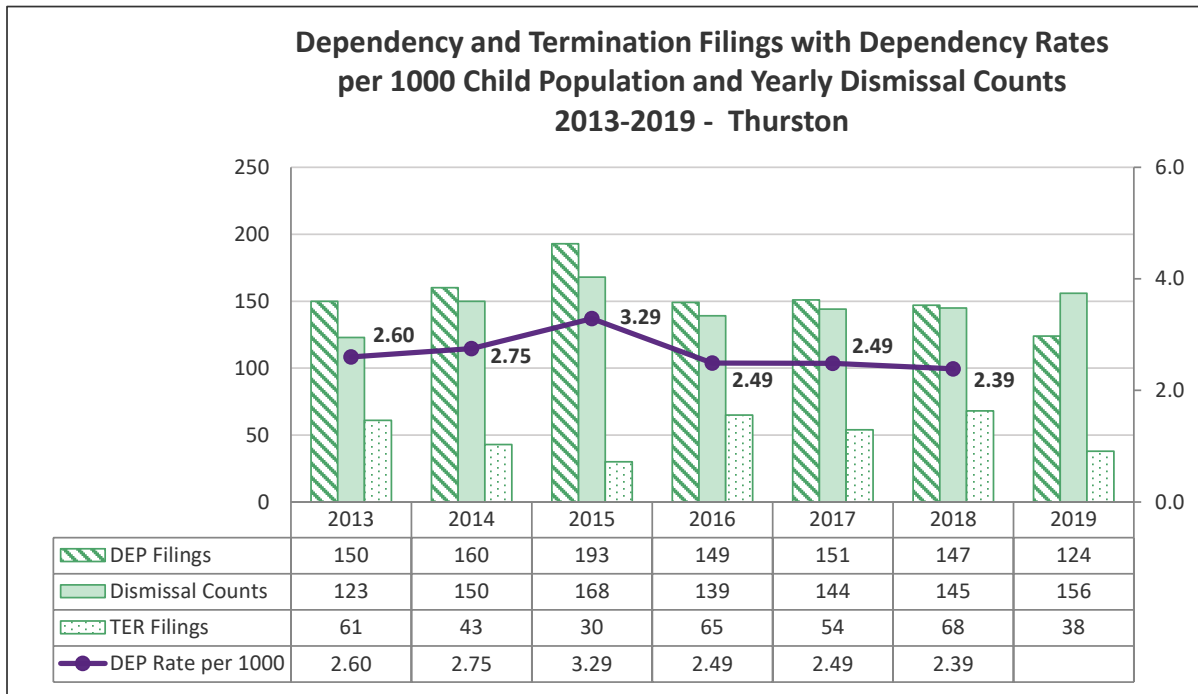
**DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION**

			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Thurston</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	24%	33%	27%	27%	34%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	19%	13%	16%	16%	9%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	16%	18%	20%	16%	14%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	24%	21%	20%	21%	25%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	17%	16%	17%	18%	17%
		(6) >17 yrs	1%				
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	49%	43%	45%	55%	51%
		(2) Male	51%	57%	55%	45%	49%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN	3%	4%	5%	1%	
		(2) Asian/PI	1%	3%	3%		3%
		(3) Black	6%	6%	3%	5%	8%
		(4) White	65%	67%	57%	67%	63%
		(5) Hispanic	9%	8%	11%	12%	11%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	9%	4%	10%	5%	5%
		(7) Black-Multi	6%	1%	8%	8%	3%
(8) Other-Multi		2%	6%	3%	1%	4%	
(9) Unknown		1%			1%	2%	

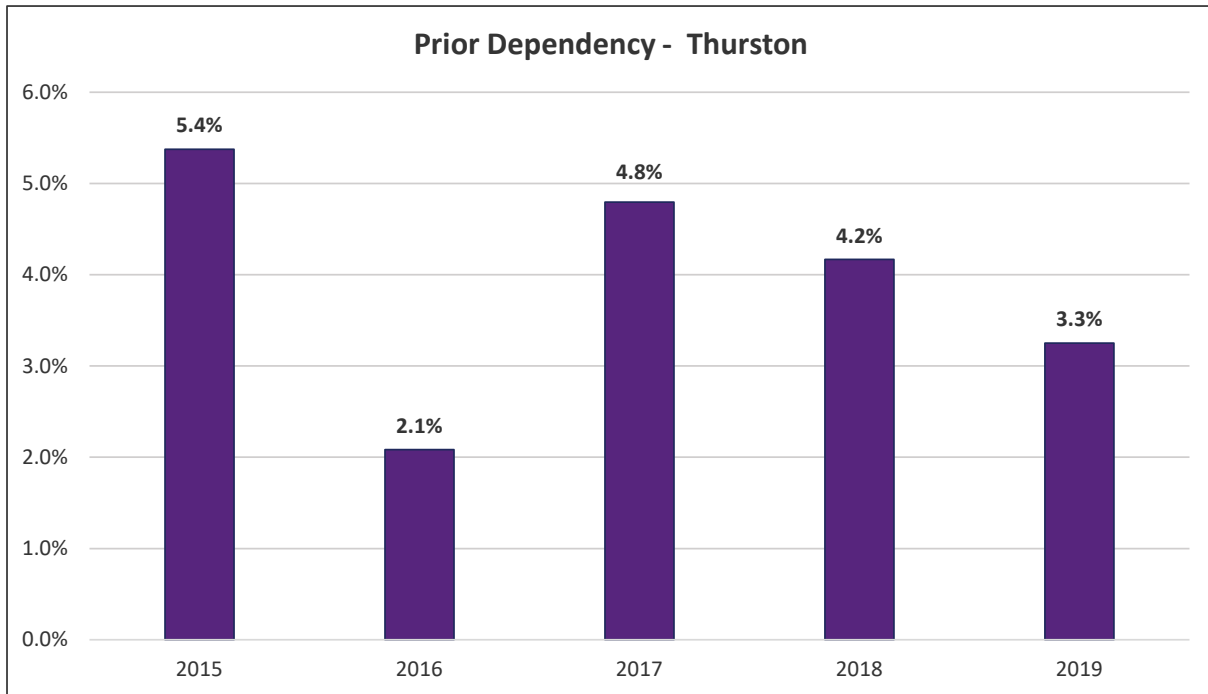


# THURSTON

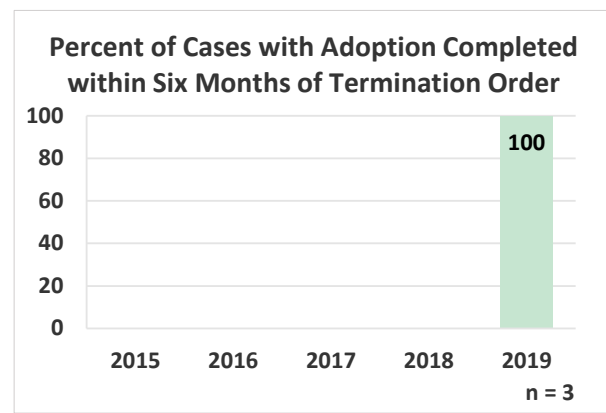
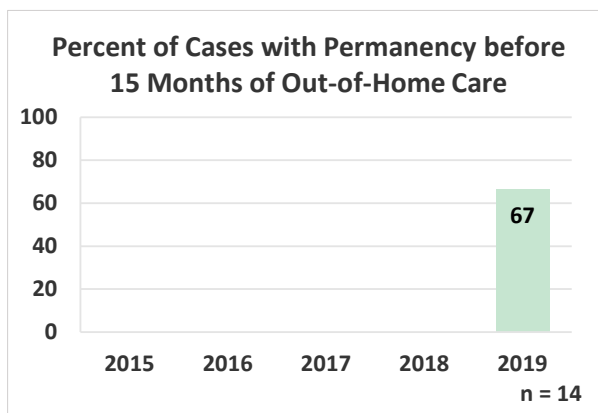
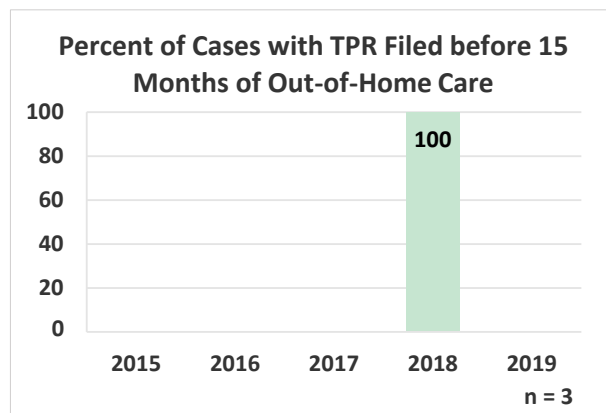
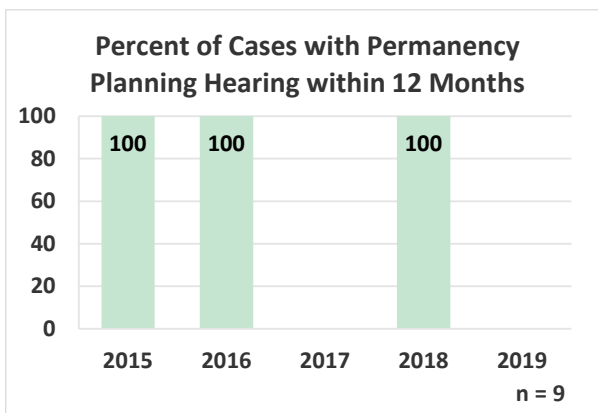
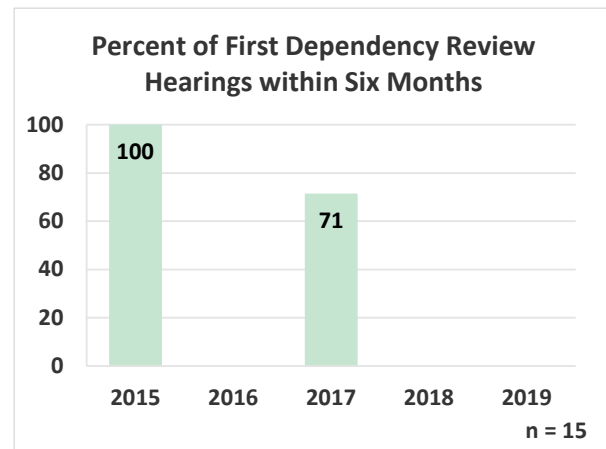
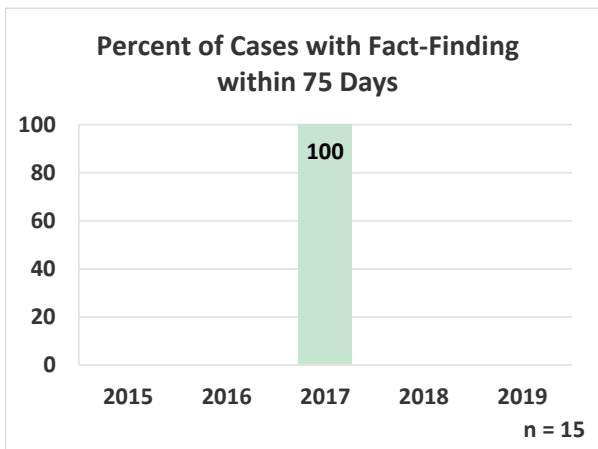
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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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**< 20 Case Events**



**20+ Case Events**



OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

**PERMANENCY OUTCOMES**

Outcome	Values	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Adoptions	Median Months	37				20
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%				0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months					
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					
Guardianships	Median Months					
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					
Reunifications	Median Months				22	6
	% < 15 Months to Outcome				0%	80%

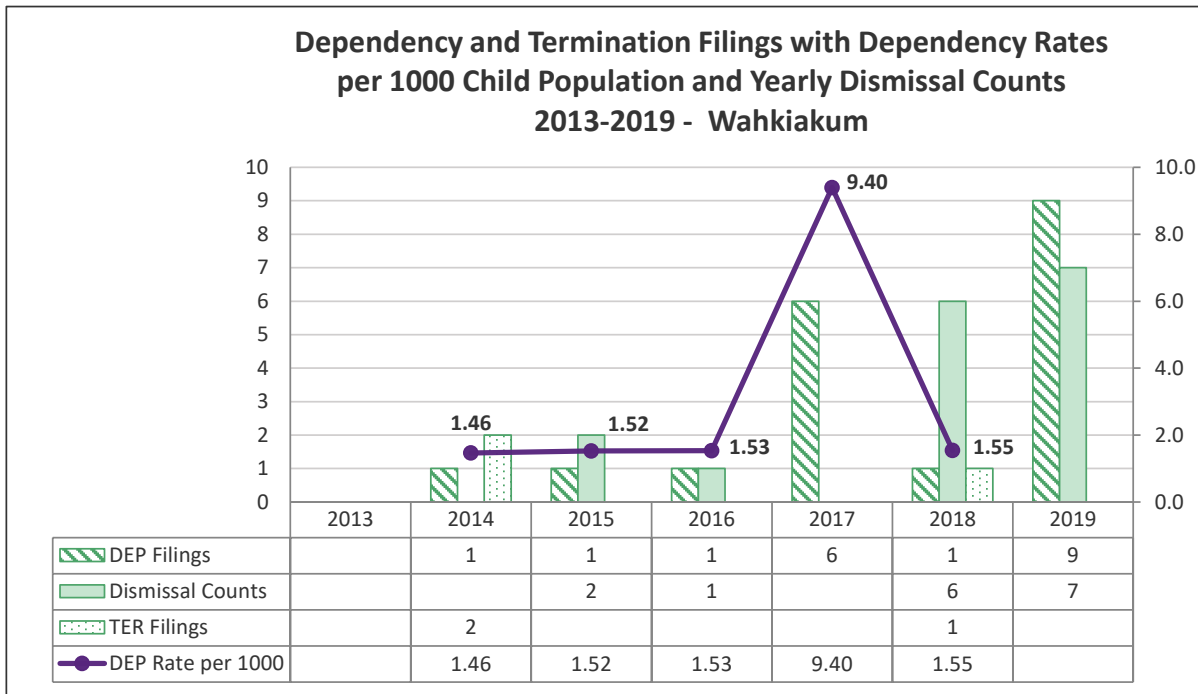
**DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION**

			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Wahkiakum	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs			17%		
		(2) 1-2 yrs				100%	11%
		(3) 3-5 yrs					33%
		(4) 6-11 yrs			50%		44%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	100%	100%	33%		11%
	Gender	(1) Female			33%	100%	33%
		(2) Male	100%	100%	67%		67%
	Race	(4) White	100%	100%		100%	89%
		(5) Hispanic			100%		
		(7) Black-Multi					11%

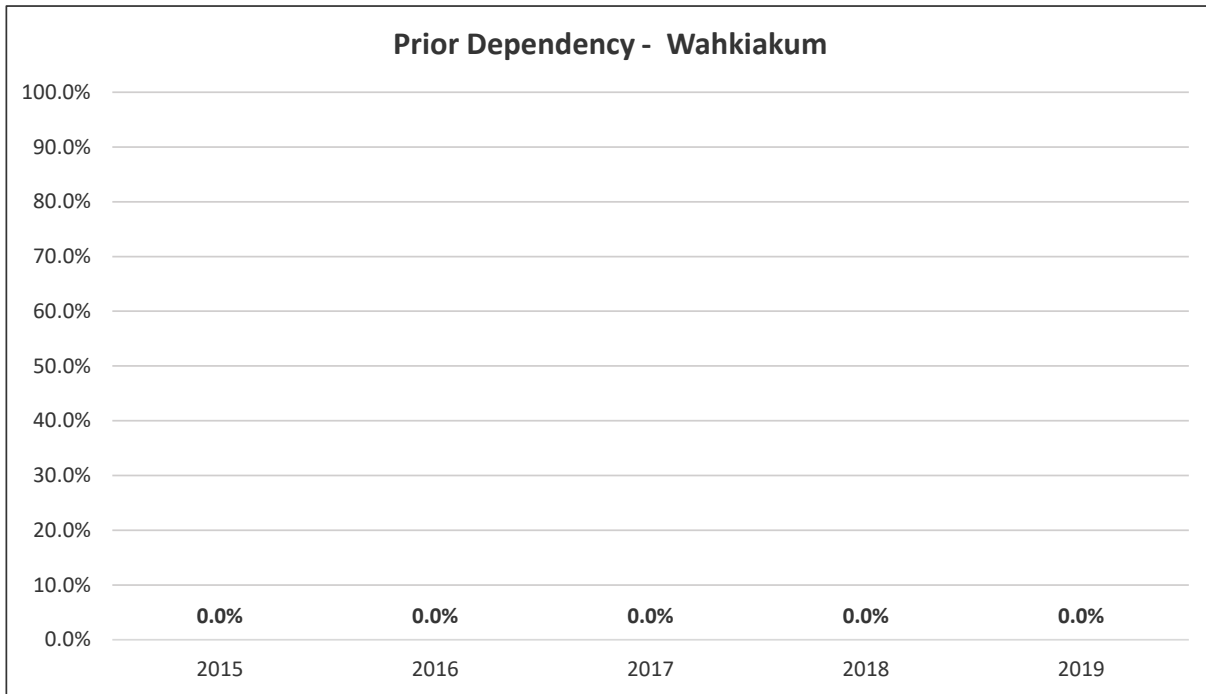


# WAHKIAKUM

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

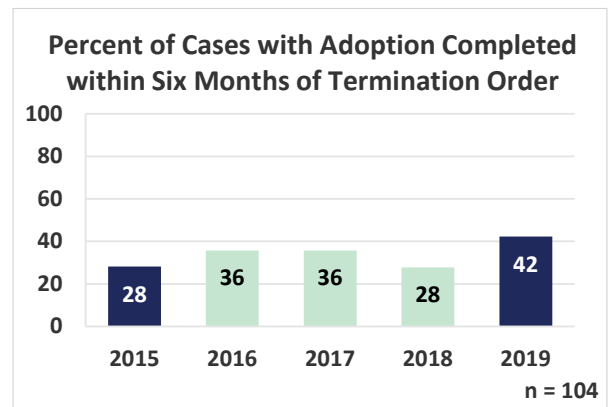
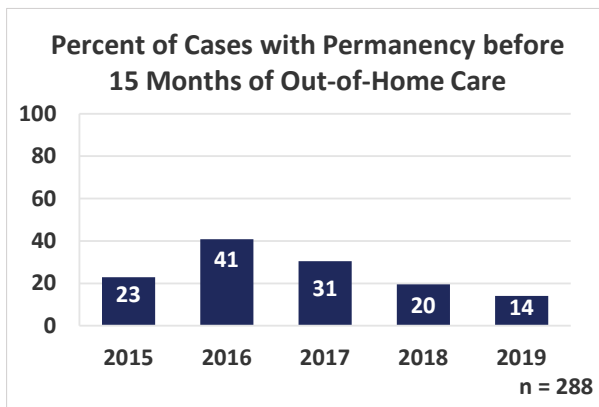
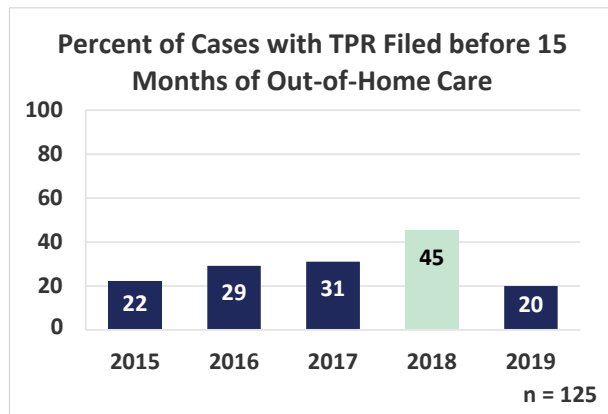
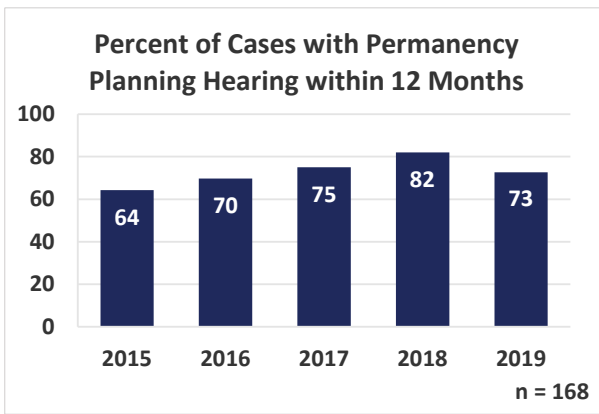
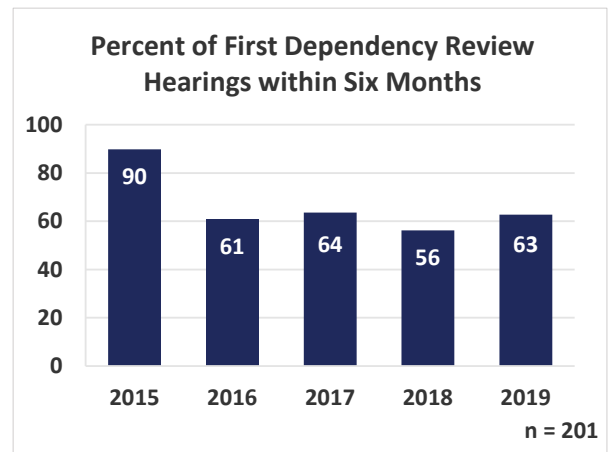
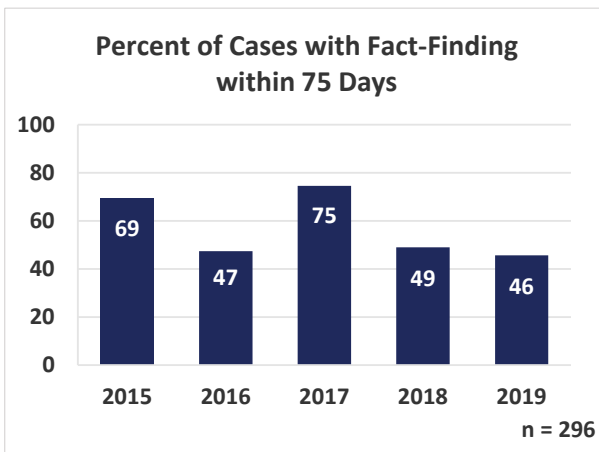


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events



OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

**PERMANENCY OUTCOMES**

Outcome	Values	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	28	37.5	37	32	44
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	3%	14%	7%	0%	4%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	1	27	48	64	25
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	29	30	39	2	34.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	40%	0%	60%	0%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	18.5	11	14	21.5	22
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	39%	58%	55%	27%	23%

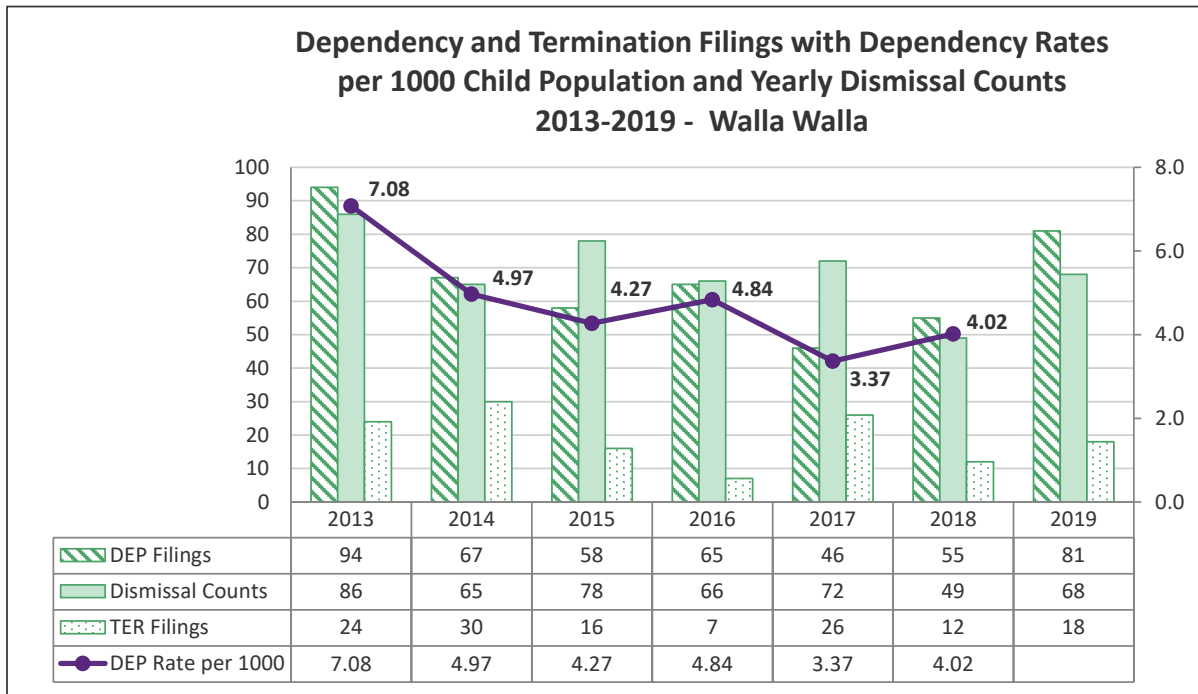
**DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION**

			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Walla Walla</b>	<b>Age at Filing</b>	(1) <1 yrs	36%	26%	35%	33%	27%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	20%	13%	24%	16%	11%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	7%	16%	24%	7%	17%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	21%	30%	11%	27%	27%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	16%	15%	4%	16%	16%
		(6) >17 yrs			2%		1%
	<b>Gender</b>	(1) Female	45%	44%	57%	65%	58%
		(2) Male	55%	56%	43%	35%	42%
	<b>Race</b>	(1) AI/AN	2%		4%		
		(3) Black	4%	7%	2%		
		(4) White	55%	52%	39%	58%	51%
		(5) Hispanic	14%	21%	33%	22%	37%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	11%	15%	15%	15%	5%
		(7) Black-Multi	7%	2%	2%	5%	5%
		(8) Other-Multi	7%	3%	4%		1%
		(9) Unknown					1%

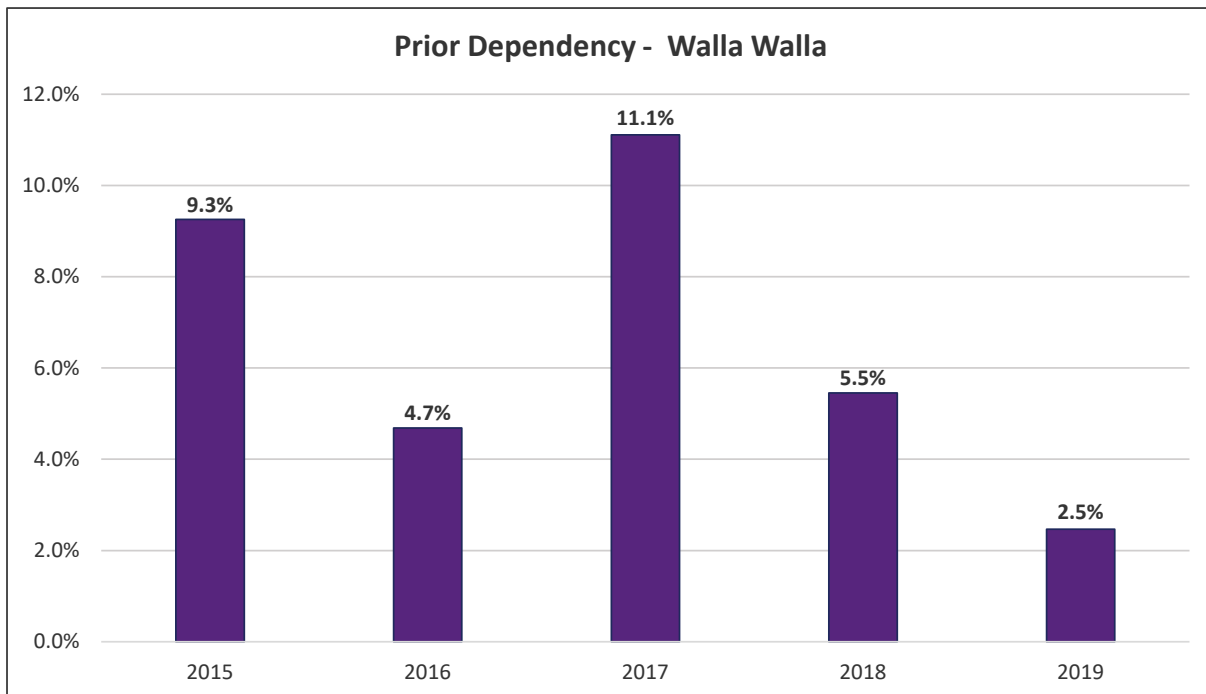


# WALLA WALLA

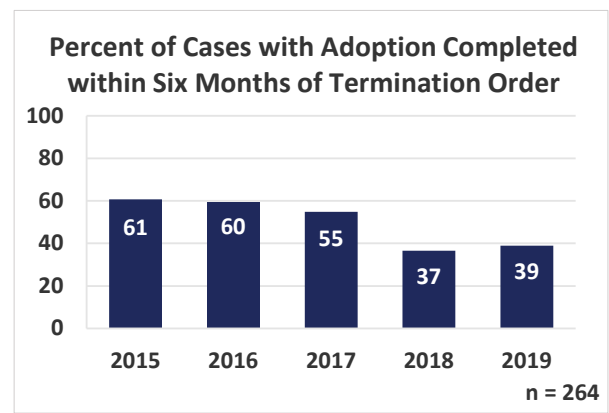
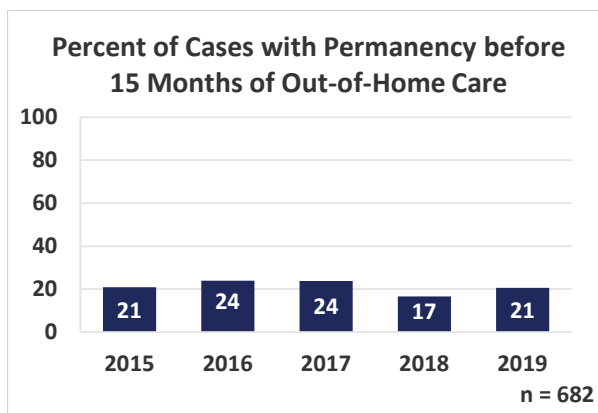
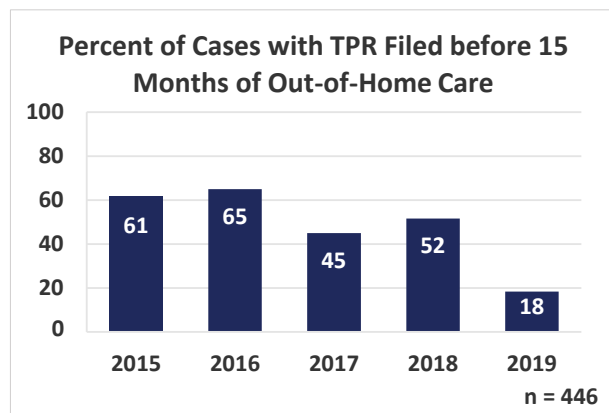
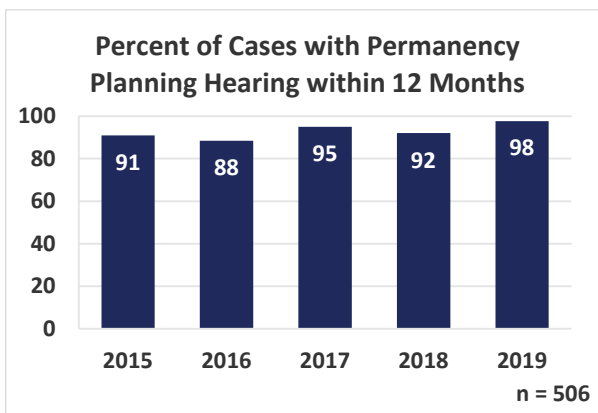
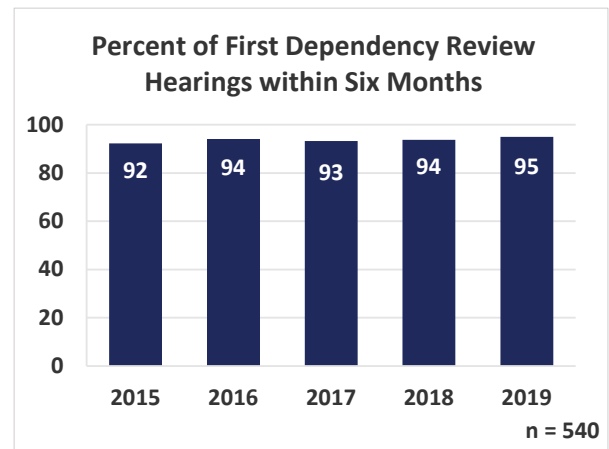
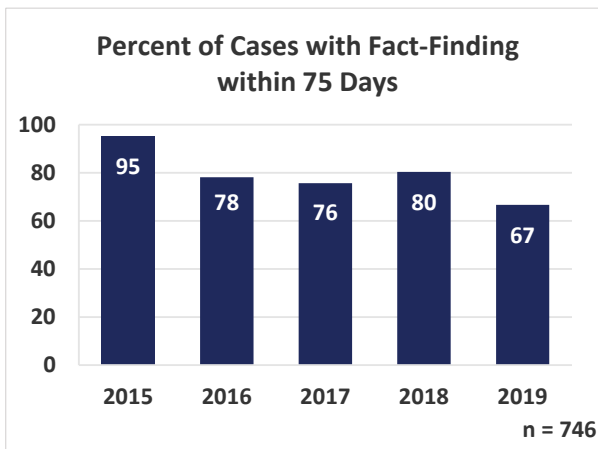
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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



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< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events



OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

**PERMANENCY OUTCOMES**

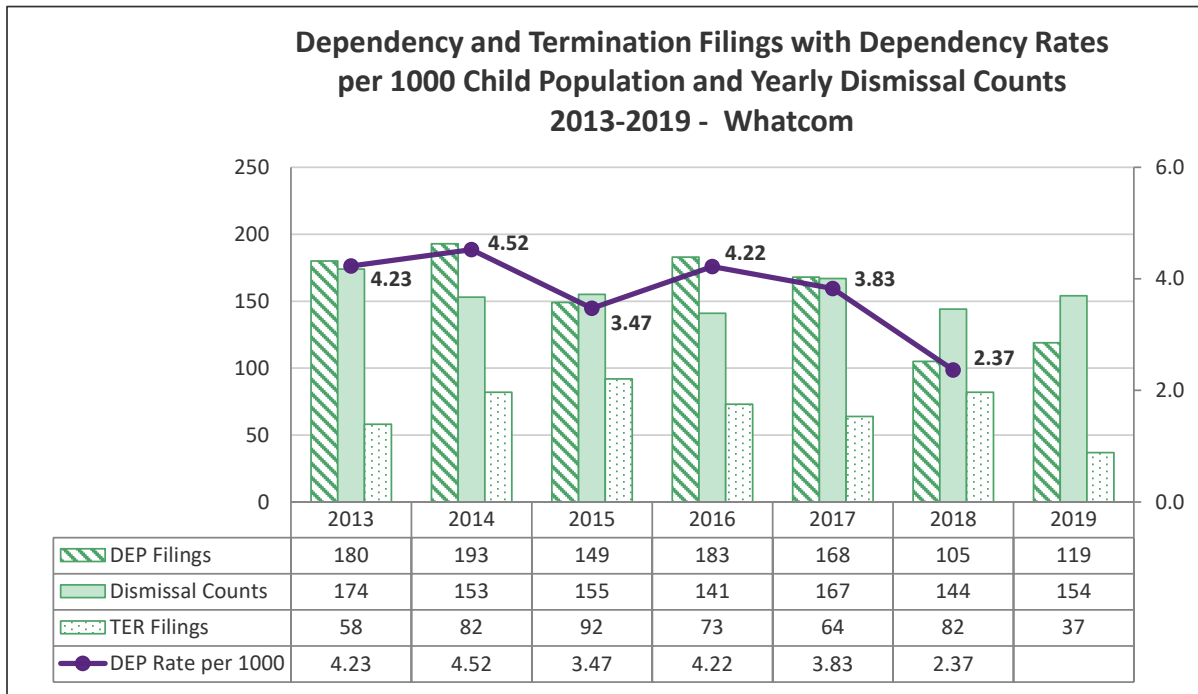
Outcome	Values	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Adoptions	Median Months	23	27	32.5	32	34
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	3%	5%	0%	0%	3%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	105	38	50.5	50	34
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%
Guardianships	Median Months	17	27.5	24.5	34.5	32
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	25%	20%	20%	0%	14%
Reunifications	Median Months	19	18.5	17	18	21.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	36%	39%	42%	29%	39%

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

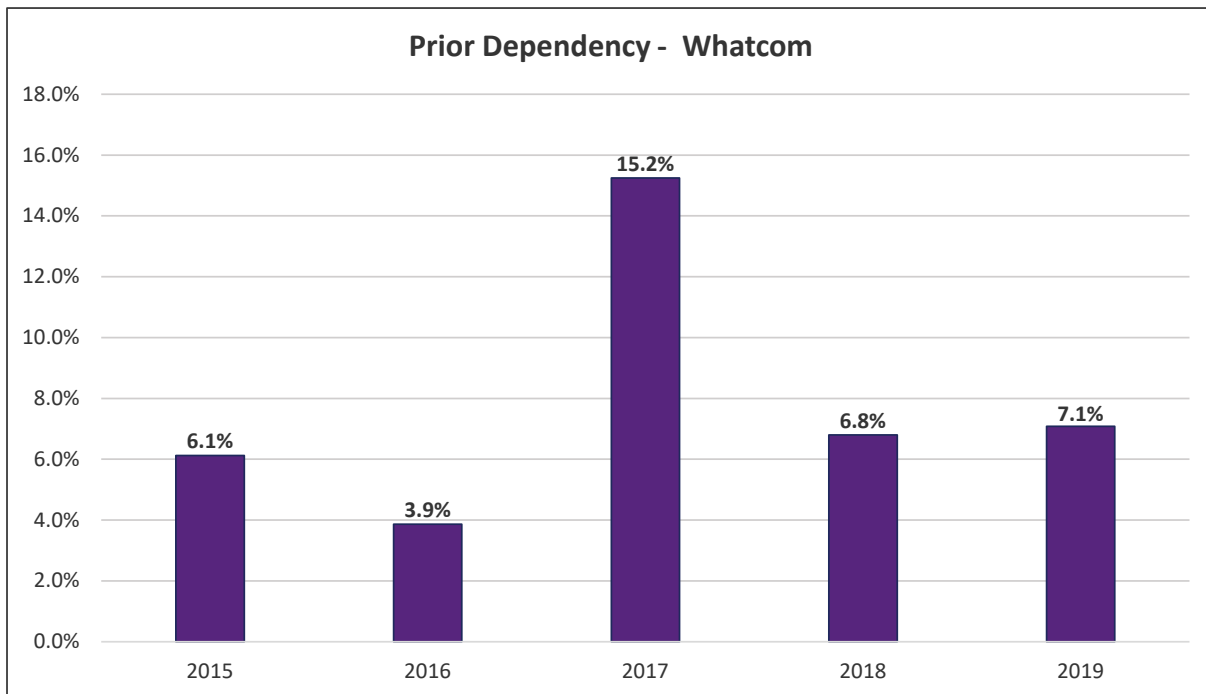
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Whatcom	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	30%	25%	27%	40%	23%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	17%	20%	15%	11%	18%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	15%	22%	17%	20%	20%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	26%	23%	24%	21%	24%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	12%	10%	17%	7%	15%
		(6) >17 yrs			1%		
	Gender	(1) Female	46%	48%	53%	49%	51%
		(2) Male	54%	52%	47%	51%	49%
	Race	(1) AI/AN	14%	18%	15%	26%	15%
		(2) Asian/PI			1%	1%	5%
		(3) Black	4%	2%	1%	1%	2%
		(4) White	59%	48%	52%	39%	42%
		(5) Hispanic	11%	12%	13%	15%	19%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	8%	8%	10%	9%	6%
		(7) Black-Multi	4%	11%	6%	6%	7%
(8) Other-Multi			1%	1%	3%	1%	
(9) Unknown				1%		3%	



## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

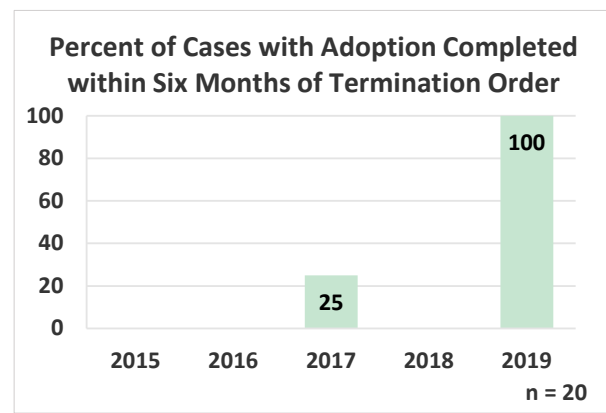
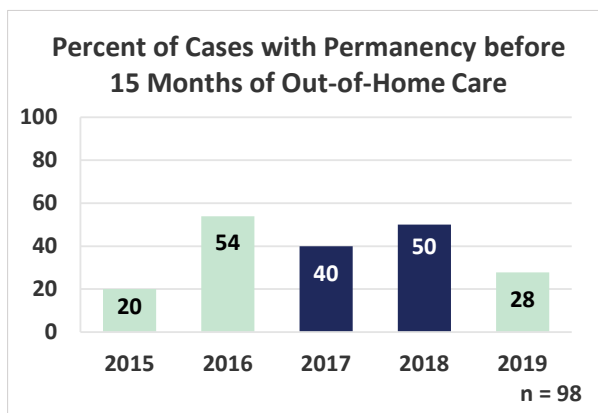
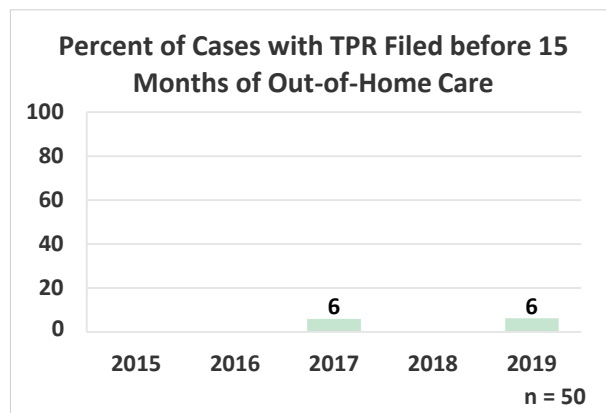
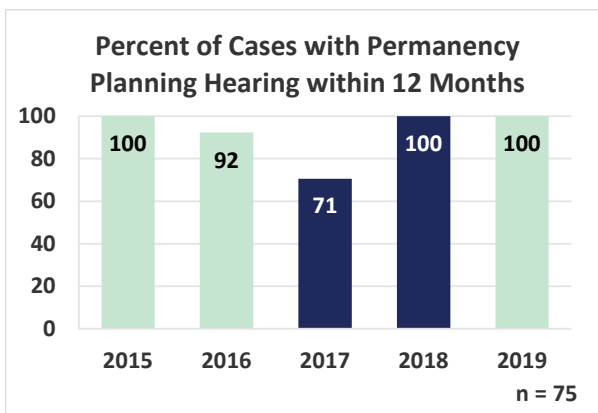
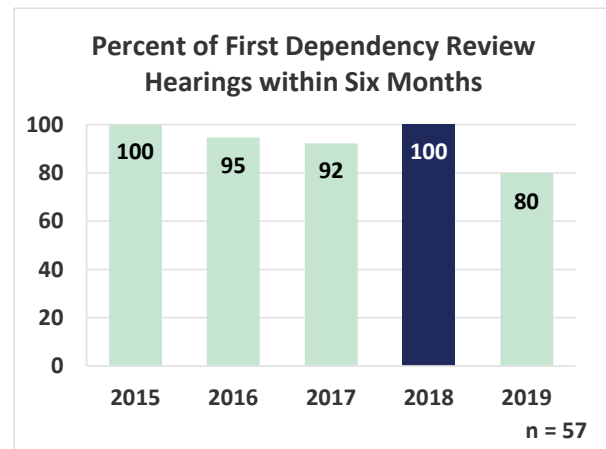
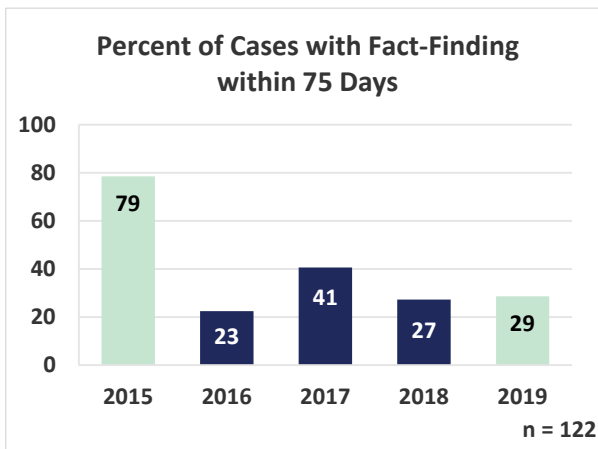


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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**< 20 Case Events**



**20+ Case Events**



OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

**PERMANENCY OUTCOMES**

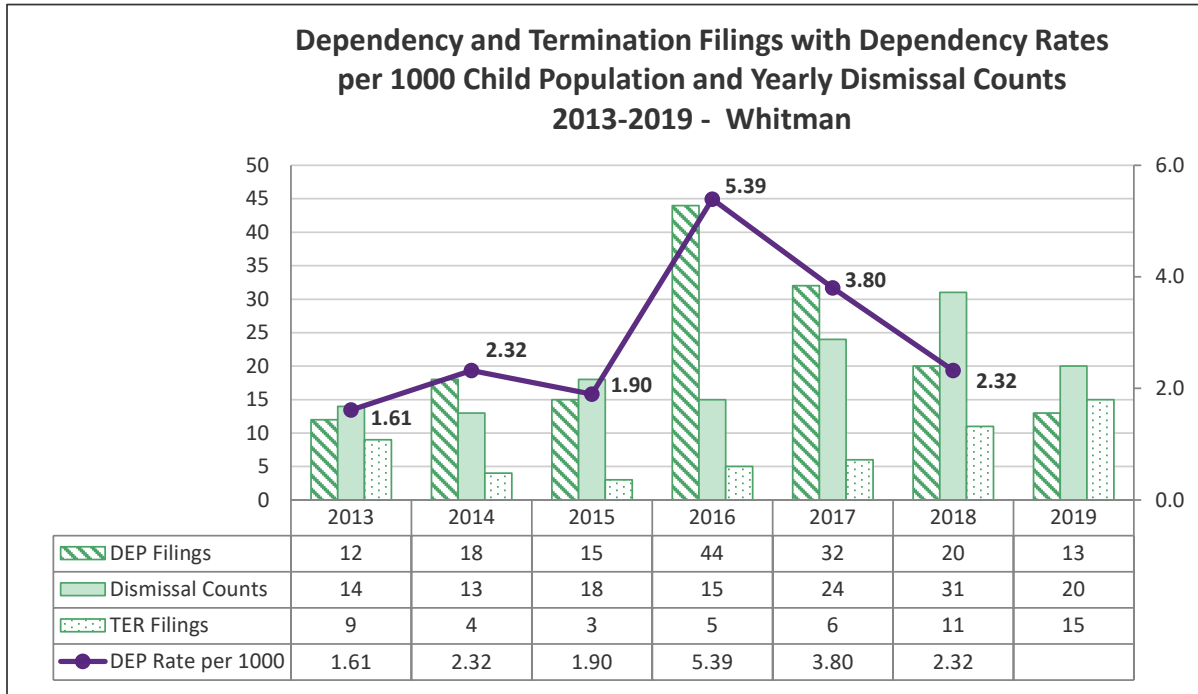
Outcome	Values	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Adoptions	Median Months	33	39.5	53	28	51
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months			45	30.5	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome			0%	50%	
Guardianships	Median Months	38		0	27	28
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%		100%	0%	0%
Reunifications	Median Months	20	10	14	5	29
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	33%	64%	50%	71%	29%

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

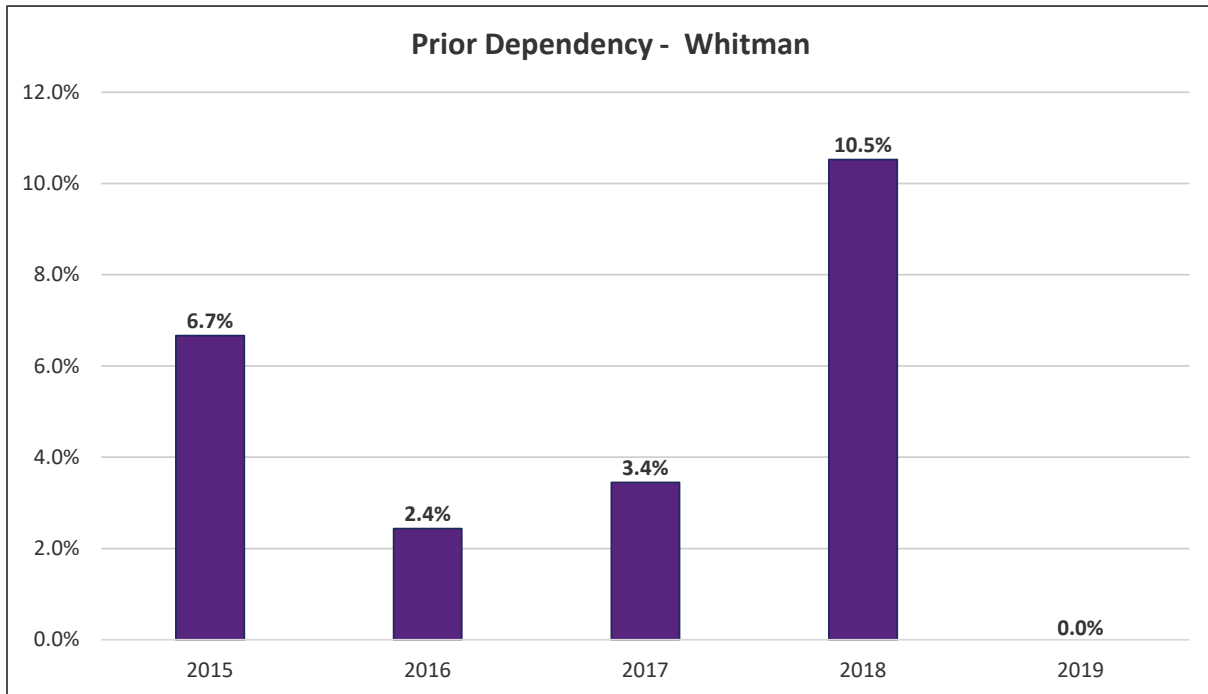
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Whitman	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	20%	14%	19%	20%	46%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	20%	17%	16%	25%	8%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	40%	24%	22%	35%	15%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	20%	33%	25%	10%	8%
		(5) 12-17 yrs		12%	19%	5%	23%
		(6) >17 yrs				5%	
	Gender	(1) Female	60%	40%	66%	55%	54%
		(2) Male	40%	60%	34%	45%	46%
	Race	(2) Asian/PI			6%		
		(4) White	67%	76%	59%	60%	46%
		(5) Hispanic		5%	6%	15%	31%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi		14%	25%	25%	23%
		(7) Black-Multi	33%	5%	3%		



## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

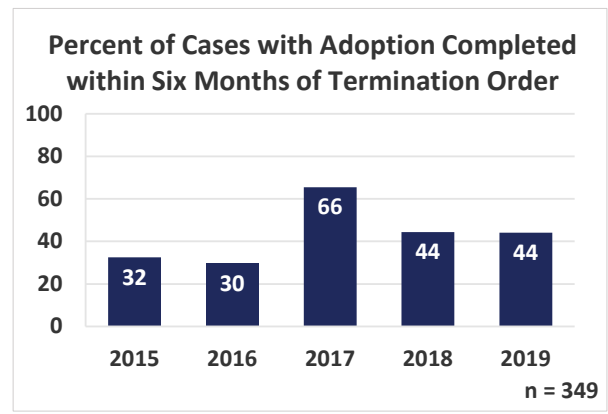
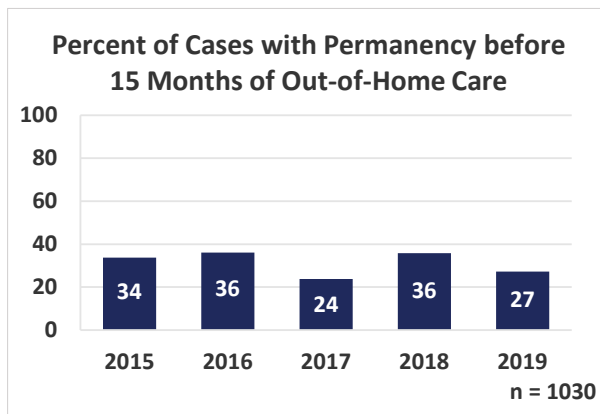
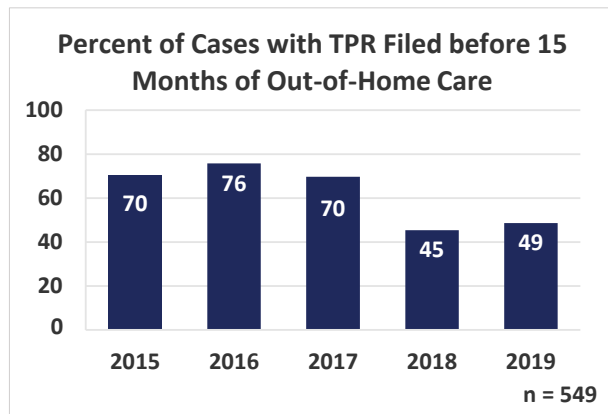
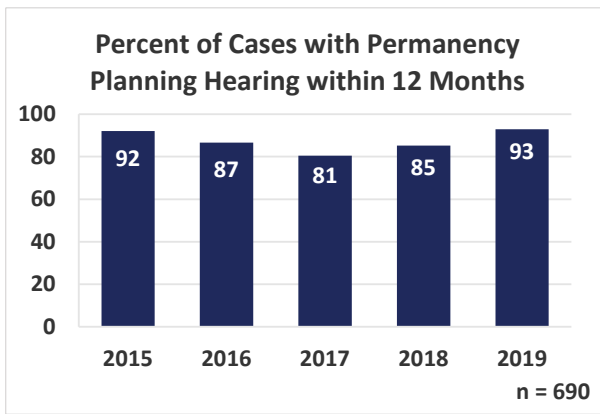
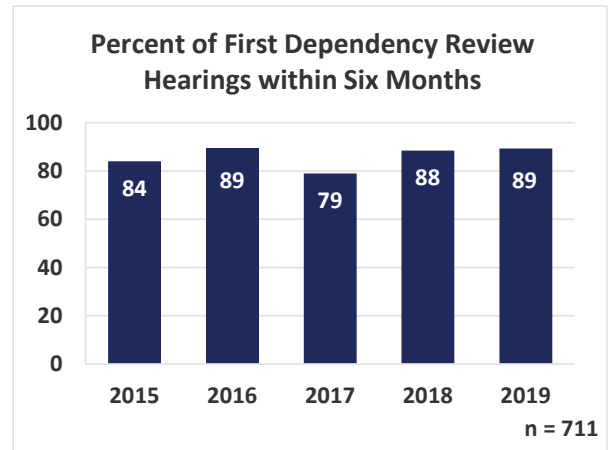
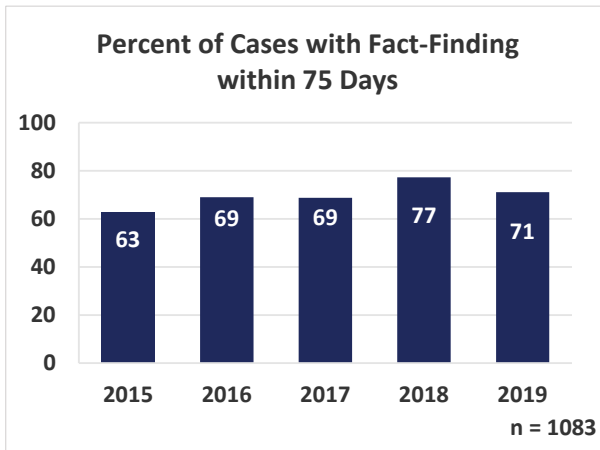


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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## PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events



## OUTCOMES &amp; DEMOGRAPHICS

## PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

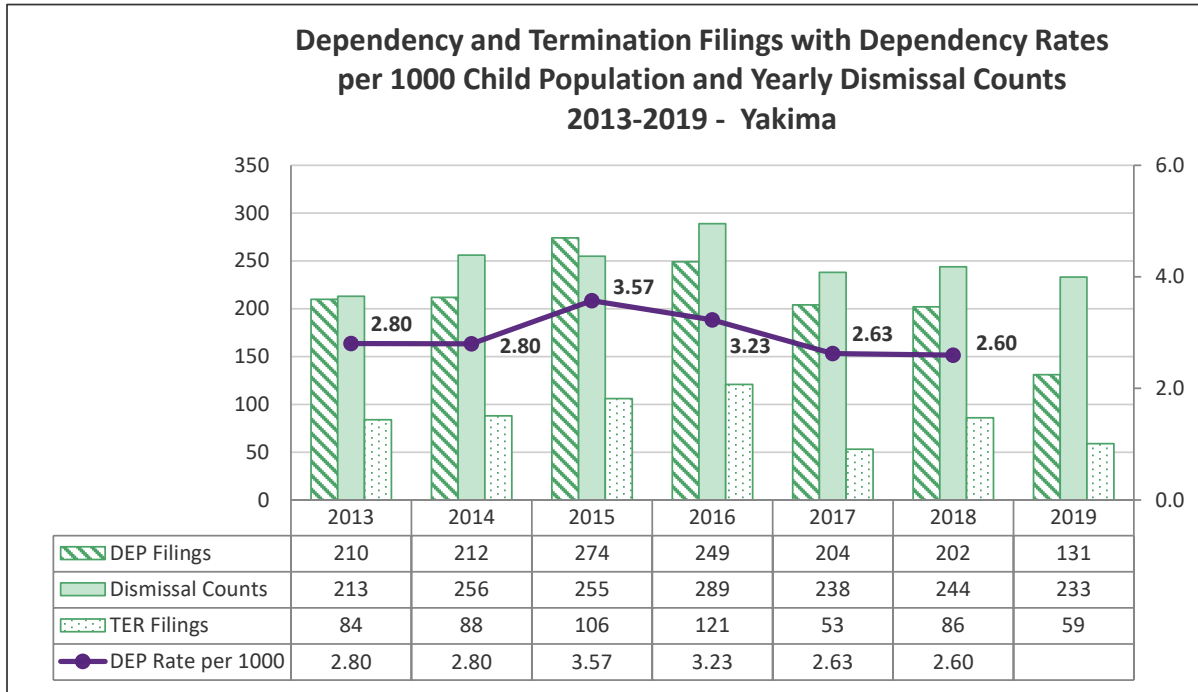
Outcome	Values	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Adoptions	Median Months	30	30	25	29	25
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	11%	9%	6%	10%	5%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	21	34.5	37	30	16
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	40%	13%	22%	33%	50%
Guardianships	Median Months	22.5	17	15	21.5	21
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	40%	46%	38%	38%	19%
Reunifications	Median Months	13	11	18	16	20
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	51%	55%	39%	45%	40%

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

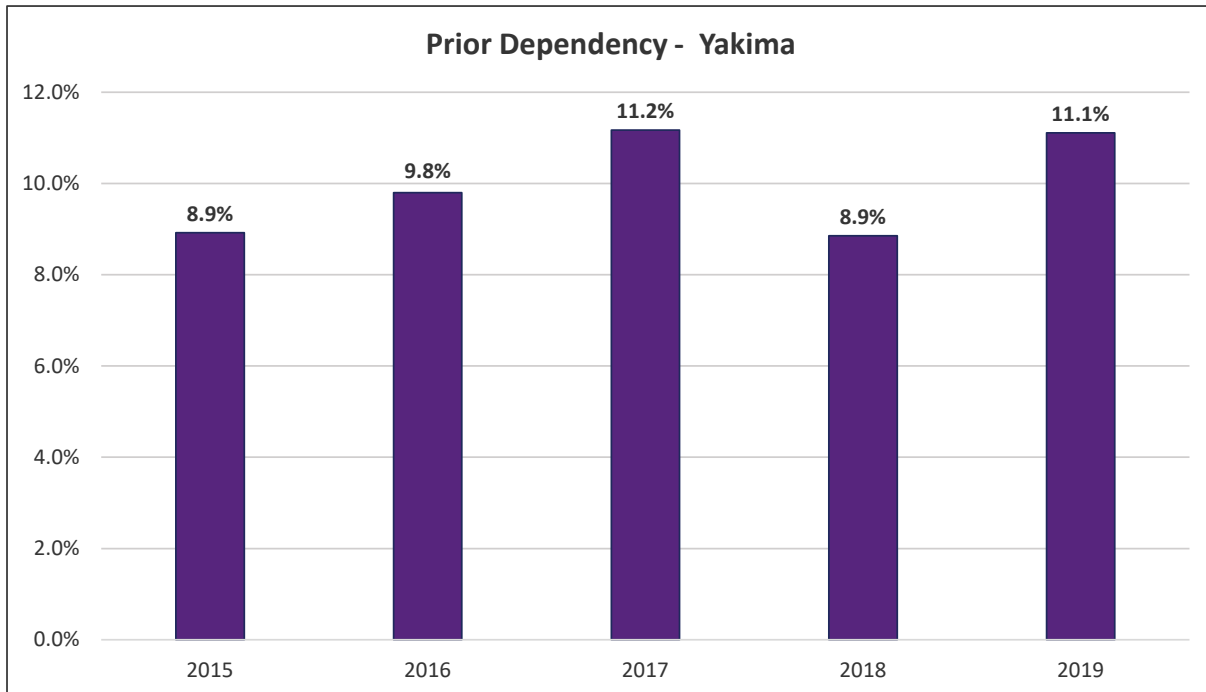
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Yakima	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	25%	21%	22%	25%	21%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	14%	12%	11%	14%	14%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	20%	17%	16%	21%	18%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	23%	33%	21%	22%	18%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	18%	17%	28%	16%	27%
		(6) >17 yrs			1%	2%	2%
	Gender	(1) Female	47%	50%	55%	44%	46%
		(2) Male	53%	50%	45%	56%	54%
	Race	(1) AI/AN	5%	9%	1%	5%	4%
		(3) Black	4%	1%	1%		1%
		(4) White	27%	28%	34%	32%	23%
		(5) Hispanic	52%	55%	49%	53%	57%
		(6) AI/AN-Multi	8%	4%	13%	6%	9%
		(7) Black-Multi	4%	3%	1%	2%	6%
		(8) Other-Multi	1%	0%	0%	2%	
		(9) Unknown	0%				1%



## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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









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