

Dependent Children in Washington State: Case Timeliness and Outcomes



2021
Annual Report



WASHINGTON STATE CENTER
FOR COURT RESEARCH

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Dependent Children in Washington State: Case Timeliness and Outcomes 2021 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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<i>Whitman</i>	C-154
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May 24, 2022

INTRODUCTION

In 2007, the Washington State Legislature passed and Governor Gregoire signed Substitute House Bill 1333, enacting a series of reforms to parent–child reunification within the dependency process. The bill also created mandatory dependency reporting for Washington courts. The reporting provision appears now in RCW 13.34.820, which says in part:

The administrative office of the courts, in consultation with the attorney general's office and the department, shall compile an annual report, providing information about cases that fail to meet statutory guidelines to achieve permanency for dependent children.

The resulting reporting series began with a review of state and federal guidelines for permanency and the courts. The guidelines for courts (referred to as “objectives” in the report) addressed case timeliness, and the measures cover key dependency court processes, from Objective 1 (Fact Finding within 75 Days) to Objective 6 (Adoption Completed within 6 Months of Termination Order).

Timeliness is highly relevant for the effective and fair operation of dependency courts. When hearings occur on time, cases receive the necessary oversight that helps children have a permanent home sooner, either through reunification with their parent, guardianship or adoption. In general, timeliness has improved when court communities are provided with data that shows where they perform well and where their practice lags behind other courts. Equity and access to justice are improved when we track data on outcomes and timeliness across courts and across groups of children defined by race, ethnicity, and age.

This annual report is one part of a reporting system that provides courts and child welfare system partners, such as the Department of Children, Youth, and Families, the Office of the Attorney General, and the Office of Civil Legal Aid’s Dependent Child Legal Representation Program with a broad view of the system’s performance over time. Courts also have access to case-level data that is updated monthly, through the Interactive Dependency Timeliness Report. The system also features court-level reporting available to the public and communities through the Dependency Dashboard, which is also updated monthly.

Ultimately, the meaningfulness of the data provided by this reporting system is derived from how it is used. Washington State’s Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Program, the federally-funded Court Improvement Program and the Administrative Office of the Courts’ Family and Youth Justice Programs (FYJP) support dependency courts’ continual quality improvement. Substantive improvement must occur at the court level, in the courts’ day-to-day management of the dependency process. With ongoing training and technical assistance, FYJP helps courts develop internal, local capacity for performance review and improvement. With reporting and support from FYJP, courts are able to drill down to assess their performance and do the collaborative work to promote positive change, and safe outcomes for kids, with all stakeholders.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Steven C. Gonzalez".

Steven C. González
Chief Justice
Washington State Supreme Court



STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

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

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 2021 our staff demonstrated their commitment to children, youth and families.

- Over 97 percent of children were seen or attempted to be seen within 24 hours of a report alleging child abuse or neglect (CY2021).
- As of December 2021, 49.2 percent of children and youth were placed with relatives and kin (point in time count).
- As of December 2021, approximately 6,573 children and youth are in out-of-home care (point in time count)
- Approximately 3,029 children were reunified with their families (CY2021).
- Approximately 1,006 children and youth were adopted (CY2021).
- Approximately 321 children and youth had approved guardianships (CY2021).
- Over 4,900 children and youth had achieved permanent plans (CY2021).

DCYF has multiple efforts underway for 2022.

- Final implementation of improvement strategies as developed through our Program Improvement Plan (PIP), with continued outcome monitoring.
- Development of recommendations and planning for implementation of activities to support the Keeping Families Together Act.
- Integration around initiatives such as the Keeping Families Together Act, Family First Prevention, Assessment System Re-design, ICWA and the Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS) to support design of our Family Practice Model.
- Support and provide resources to kinship caregivers.
- Enhance placement resources and develop a placement continuum to meet the needs of children and youth in out-of-home care.
- Increase availability and quality of services to prevent involvement or further involvement in the child welfare system and provide trauma-informed care to children, youth and families.

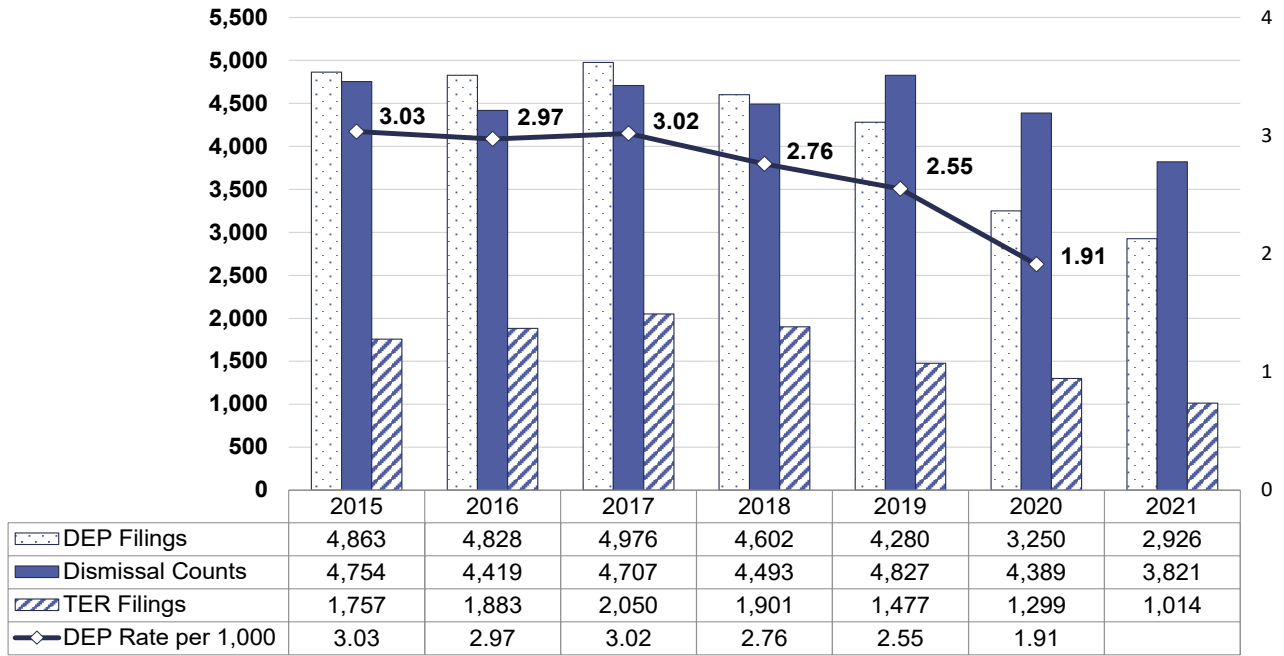
Thank you again to AOC for providing this critical look at our dependency system, and I encourage all of us who are part of the child welfare system to utilize this rich and detailed data to improve our work.

Sincerely,

Ross Hunter
Secretary

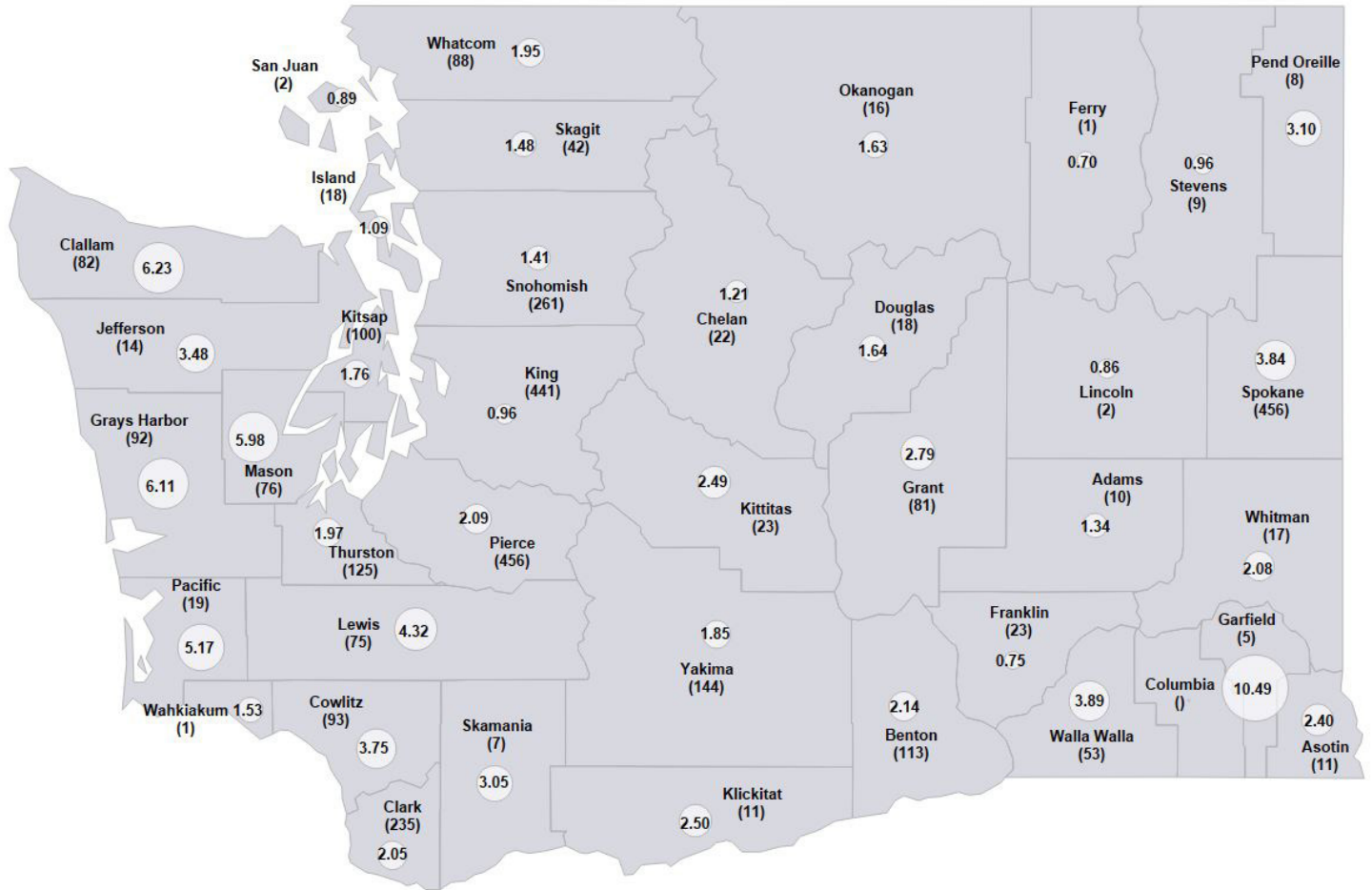
CASE VOLUMES AND FILING TRENDS

Exhibit 1. Dependency and Termination Filings with Dependency Rates per 1000 Child Population and Yearly Dismissal Counts 2015–2021



Dependency filings again decreased in 2021 by 10%. Dependency filing rates (per 1,000 children in general population) fell to 1.91 in 2020. Dismissals on dependency cases dropped 13%, while termination filings dropped by 22%.

DEPENDENCY FILINGS AND RATES BY COUNTY



This map illustrates a statewide county comparison of dependency filing numbers (in parentheses) and filing rate per 1,000 child population for 2020. The larger the circle the higher the filing rate. Statewide there were 3,250 dependency petitions filed and the filing rate was 1.91.

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 2021. Court records from the AOC's superior court case management system (CMS) 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, 2022.



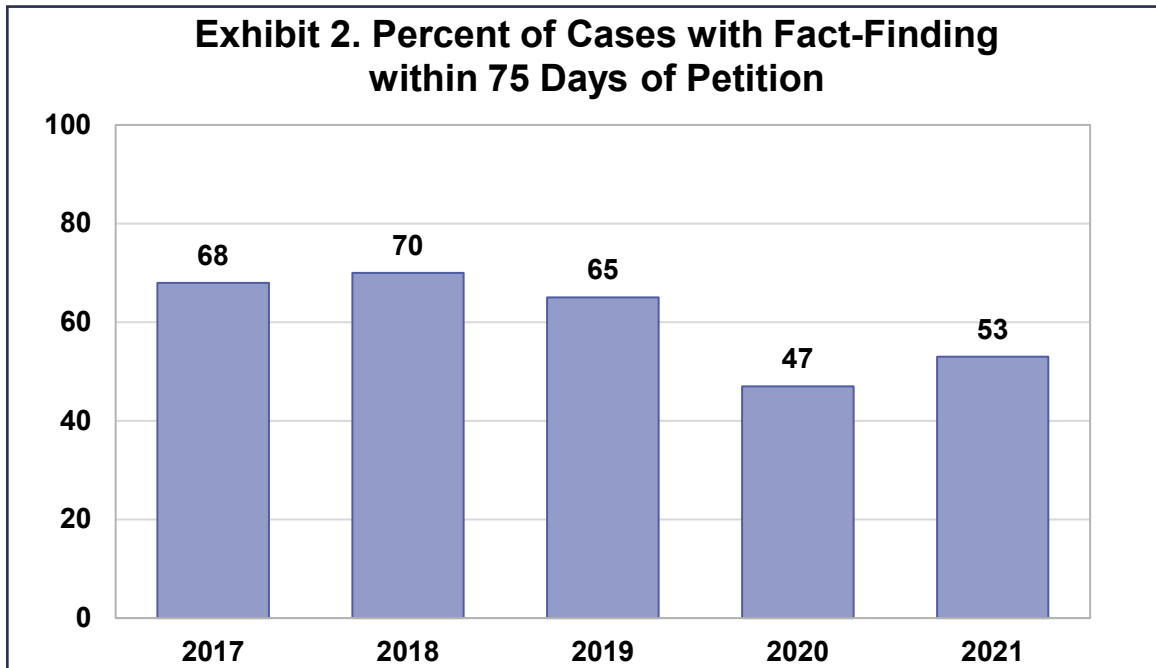
OBJECTIVE 1: FACT-FINDING WITHIN 75 DAYS

Measures:

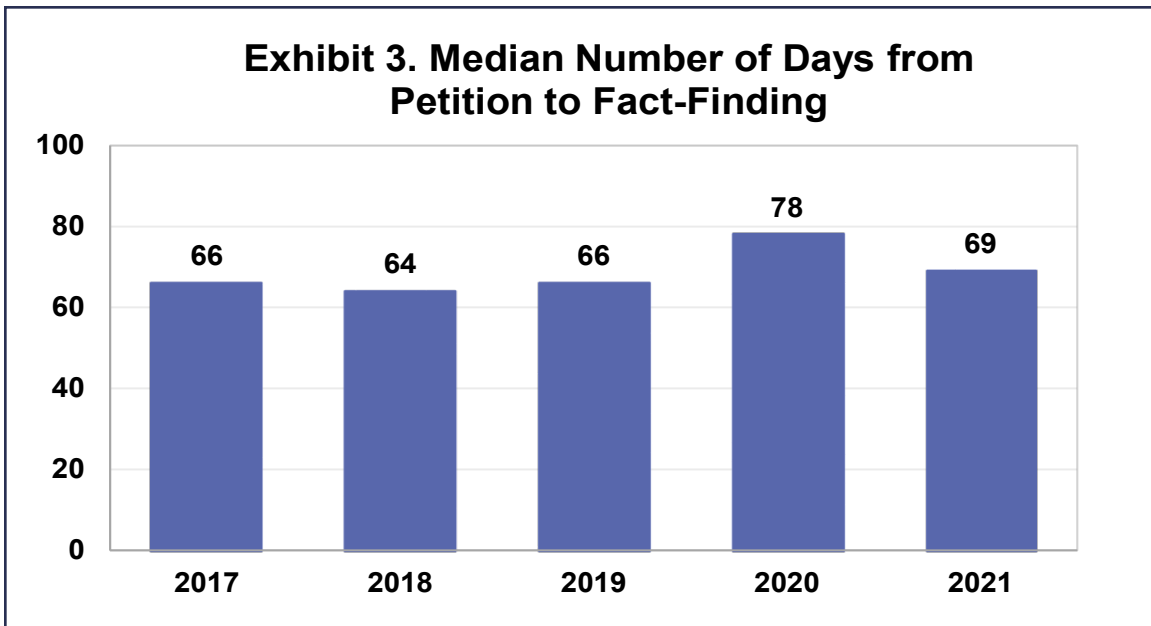
- 1) percent of cases with fact-finding within 75 days of the petition; and
- 2) median number of days to fact-finding.

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 the AOC's CMS 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 the CMS, 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 2021 increased 6% from the previous reporting year to 53%. 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.



The median number of days from the date the dependency petition is filed to the fact-finding dropped to 69 days in 2021.

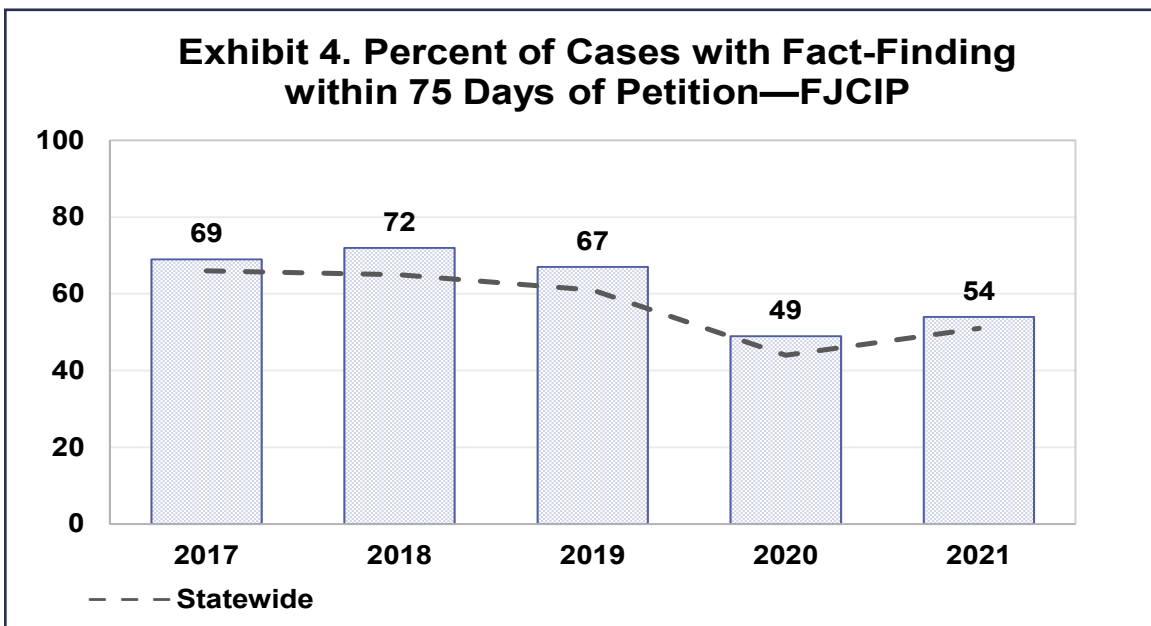


Exhibit 4 illustrates fact-finding compliance for Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Program (FJCIP) counties compared to the rest of the state.

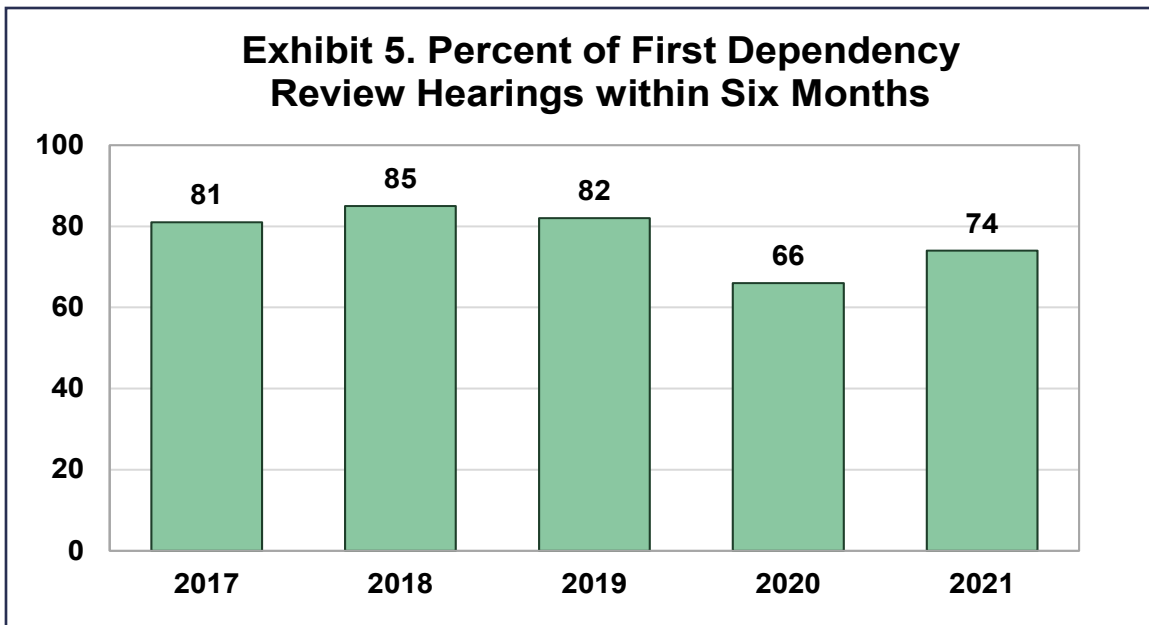
OBJECTIVE 2: REVIEW HEARING EVERY 6 MONTHS

Measures:

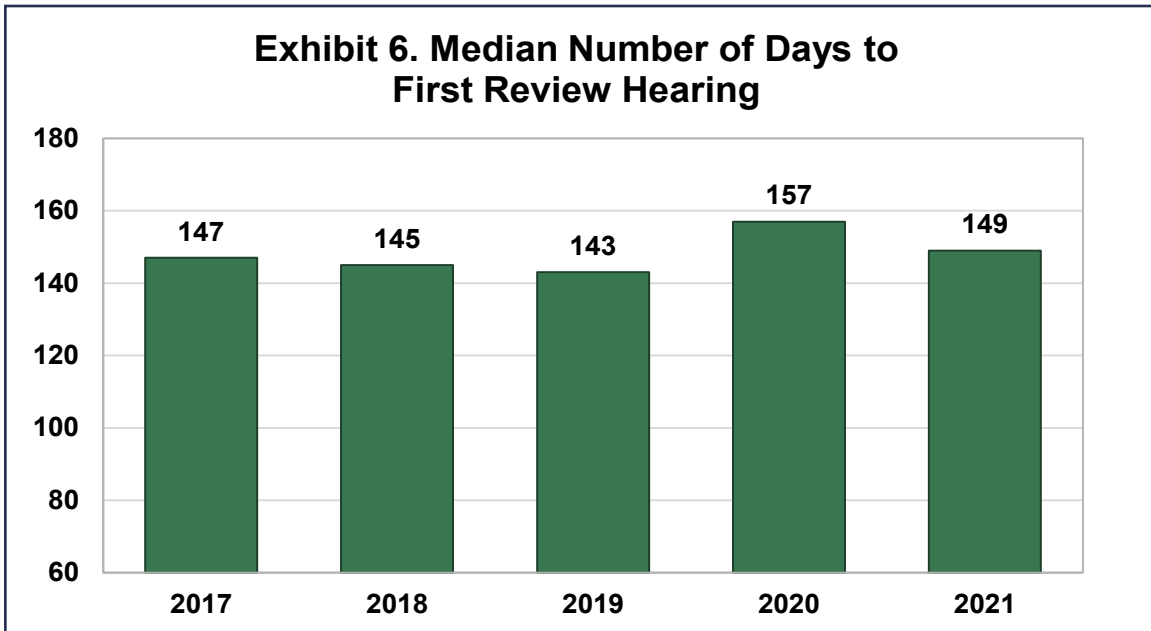
- 1) percent of first dependency review hearings within six months;
- 2) median number of days to first review hearing;
- 3) percent of all dependency review hearings within six months; and
- 4) median number of days to all review hearings.

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.

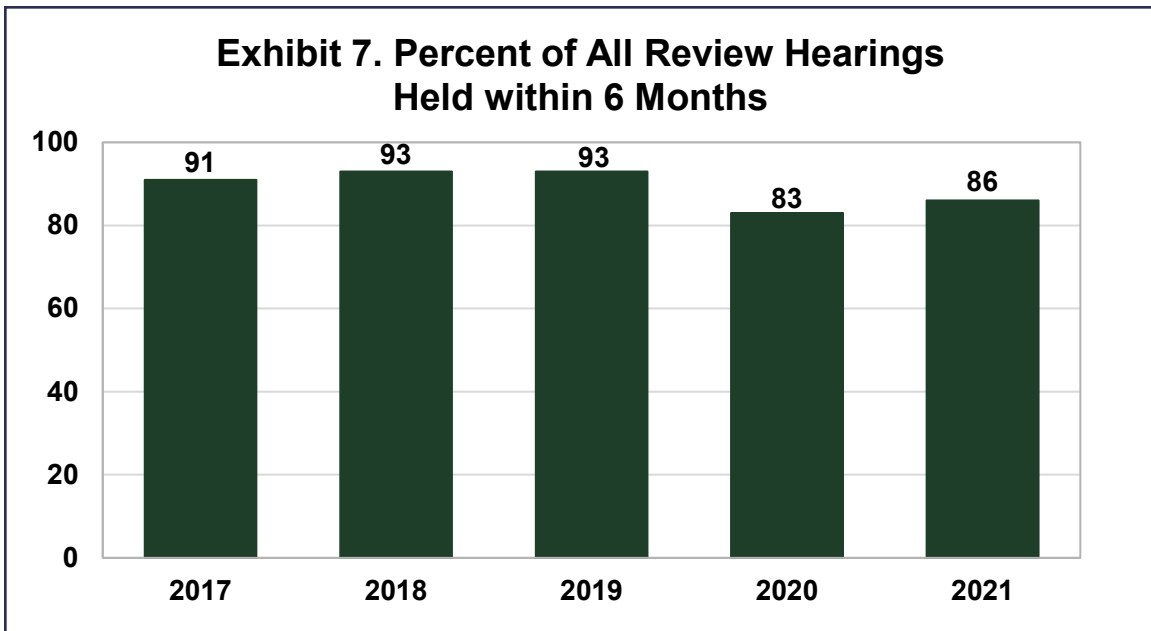
The purpose of a review hearing is to assess the progress of the parties and determine whether court supervision should continue. Because the statutorily required due date for the first review hearing is difficult to identify for some cases, this report determines the due date for the first review hearing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



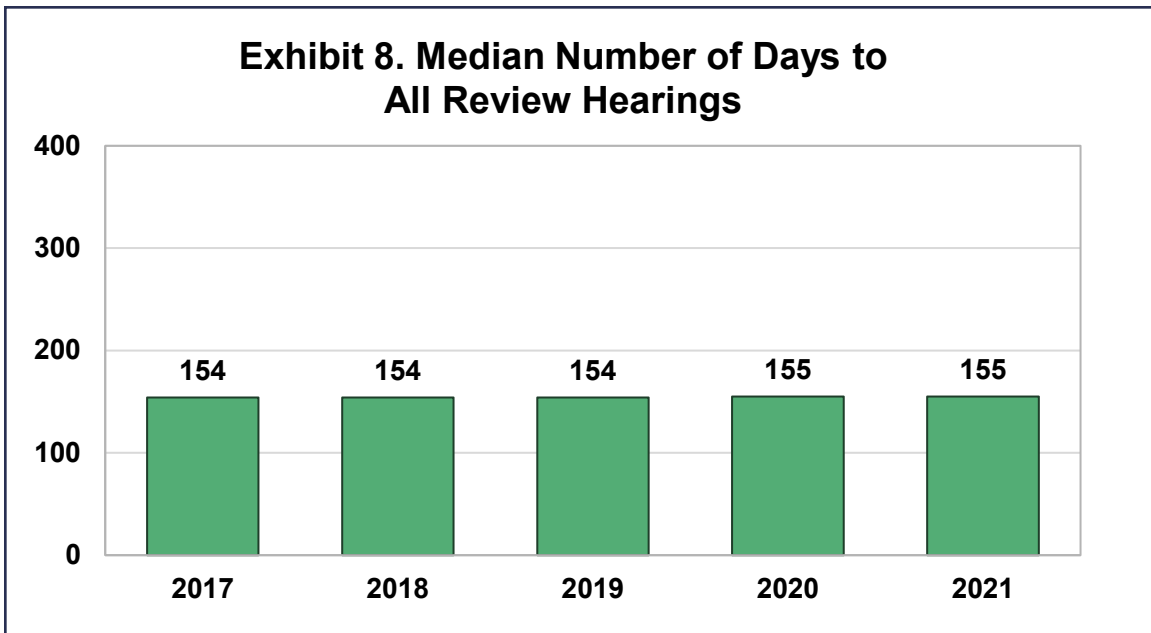
The rate of compliance for 2021 increased 8% from the previous reporting year to 74%.



The median number of days from the date the dependency petition is filed to the first review hearing decreased to 149 days in 2021.



The rate of compliance for all review hearings held in 2021 increased 3% from the previous reporting year to 86%.



The median number of days for all review hearings held in 2021 stayed stable at 155 days.

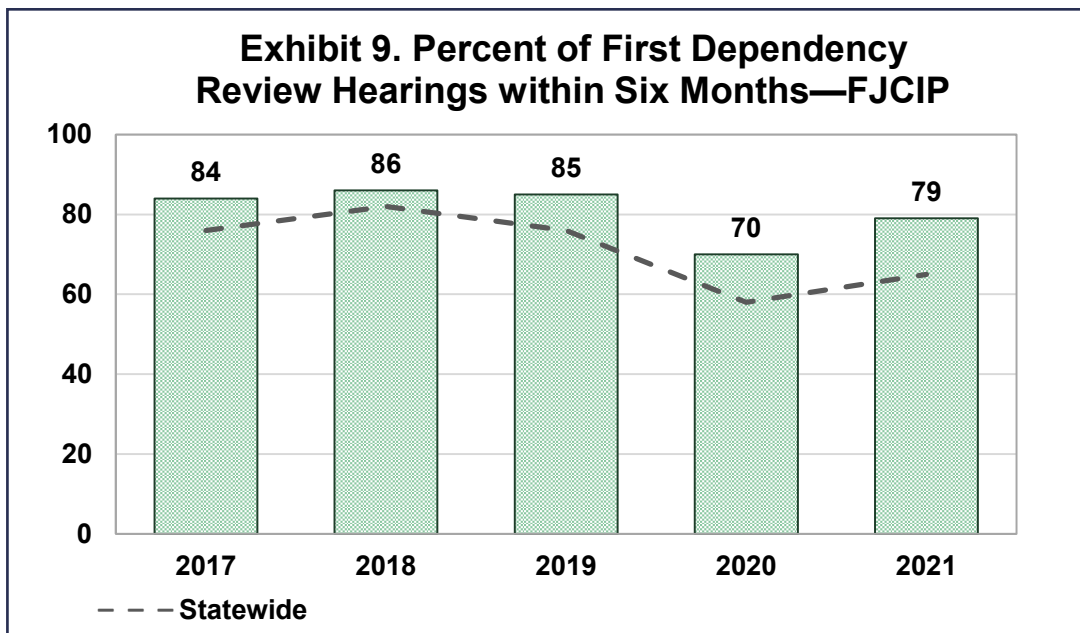


Exhibit 9 illustrates first review hearing compliance for Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Program (FJCIP) counties compared to the rest of the state.

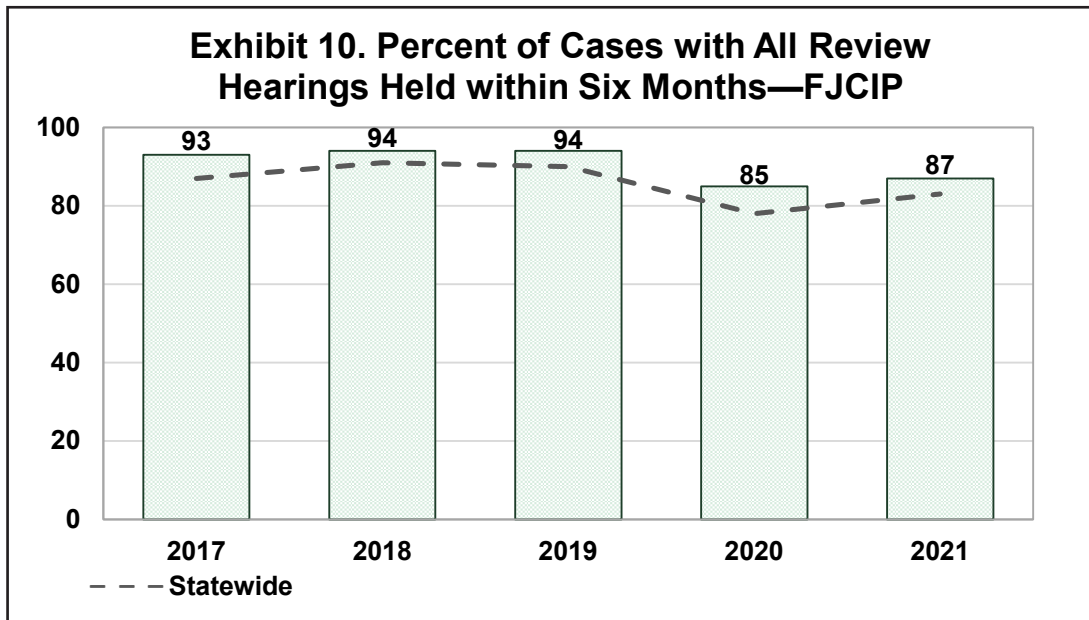


Exhibit 10 illustrates all review hearing compliance for Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Program (FJCIP) counties compared to the rest of the state.

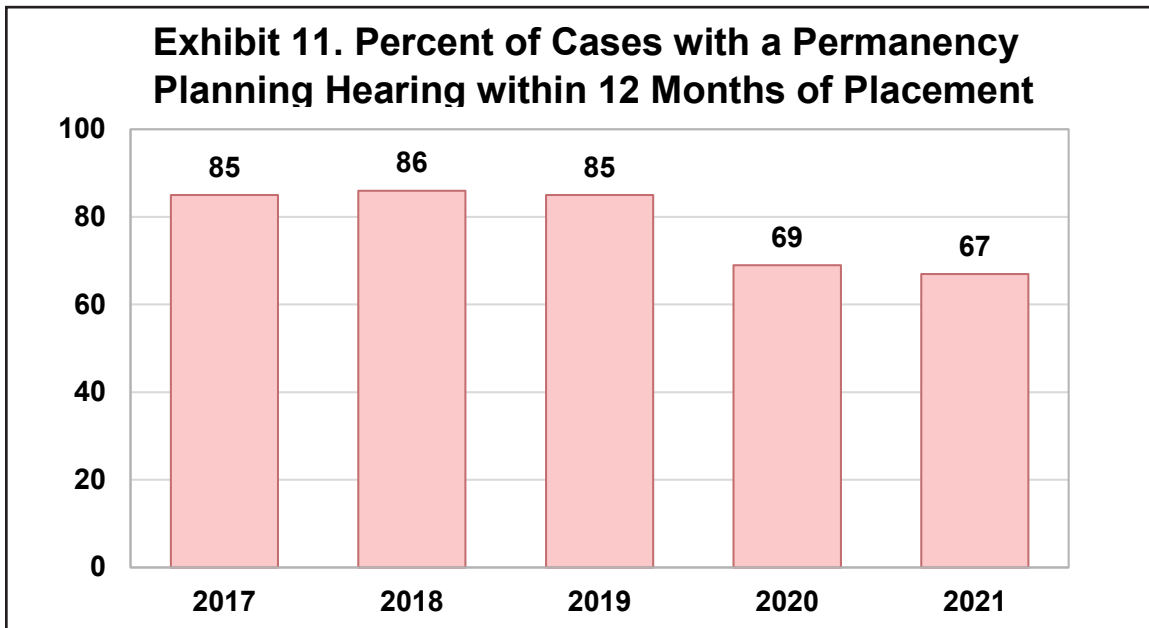
OBJECTIVE 3: PERMANENCY PLANNING HEARING WITHIN 12 MONTHS

Measures:

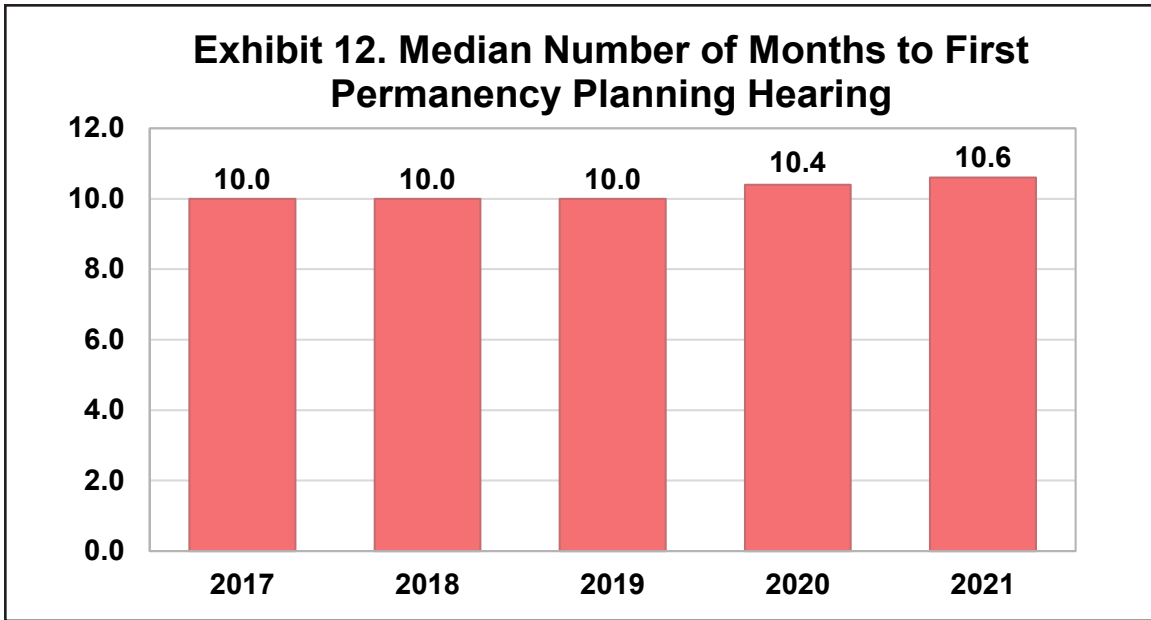
- 1) percent of cases with first permanency planning hearing within 12 months of placement;
- 2) median duration from placement to first permanency planning hearing;
- 3) percent of all dependency permanency planning hearings within 12 months; and
- 4) median number of days for all permanency planning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

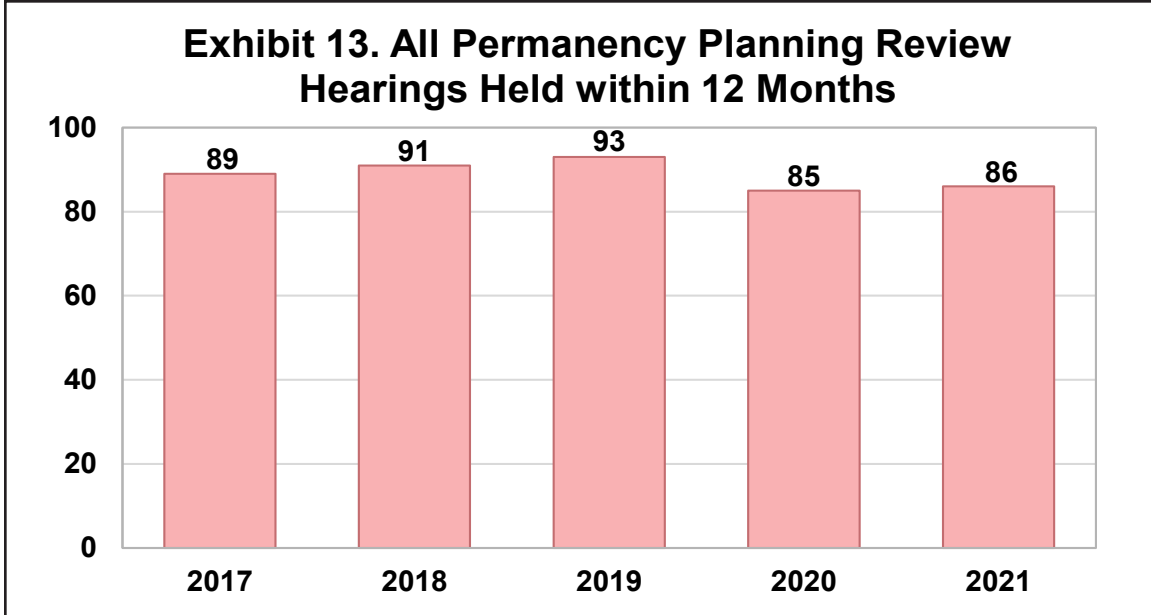
The purpose of a permanency planning hearing is to inquire into the welfare of the child and progress of the case, and to reach decisions regarding permanent placement. In order to calculate a due date for a permanency planning hearing, FamLink data was used to determine the beginning date of the placement 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.



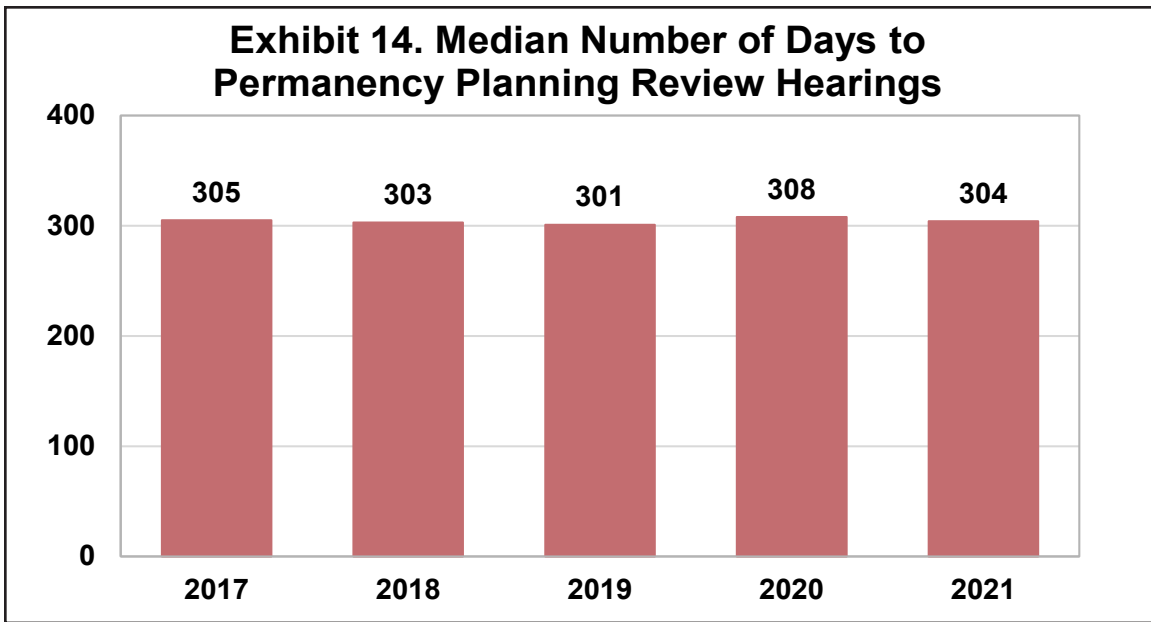
The percentage of cases in which the first permanency planning hearing occurred within 12 months of the beginning of the placement episode (meeting the statutory requirement) decreased 2% in 2021 to 67%.



The median number of months to the first permanency planning hearing remained stable from the previous reporting year. The 2021 median months is 10.6.



The rate of compliance for all permanency planning hearings held in 2021 increased slightly to 86%.



The median number of days for all permanency planning hearings held in 2021 decreased to 304 days.

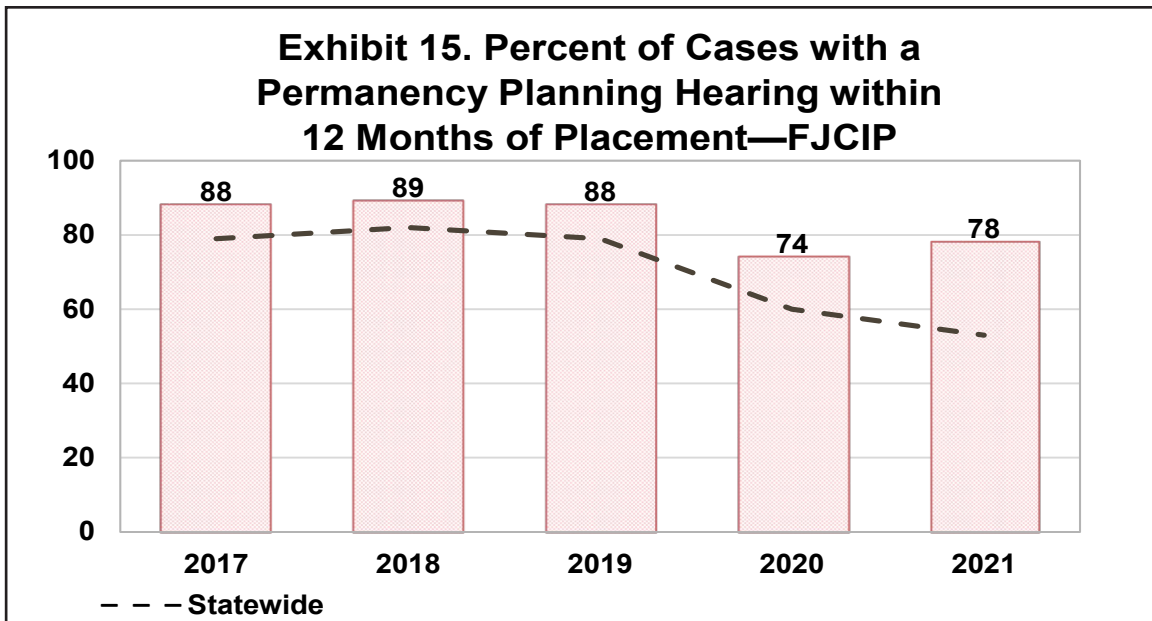


Exhibit 15 illustrates first permanency hearing compliance for Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Program (FJCIP) counties compared to the rest of the state.

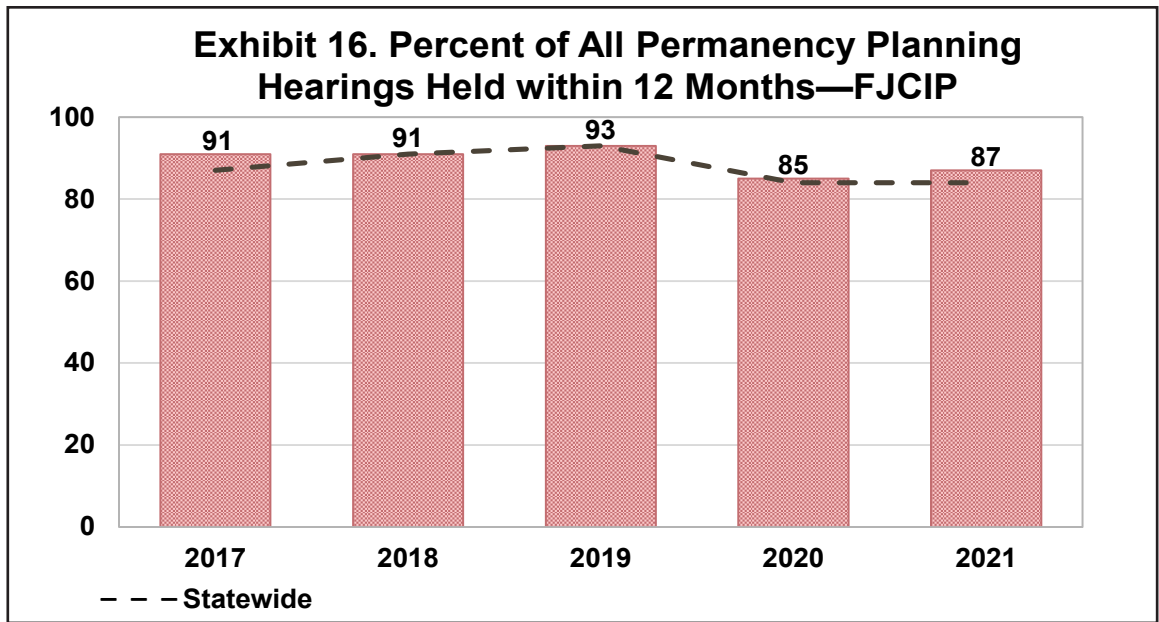


Exhibit 16 illustrates all permanency hearing compliance for Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Program (FJCIP) counties compared to the rest of the state.

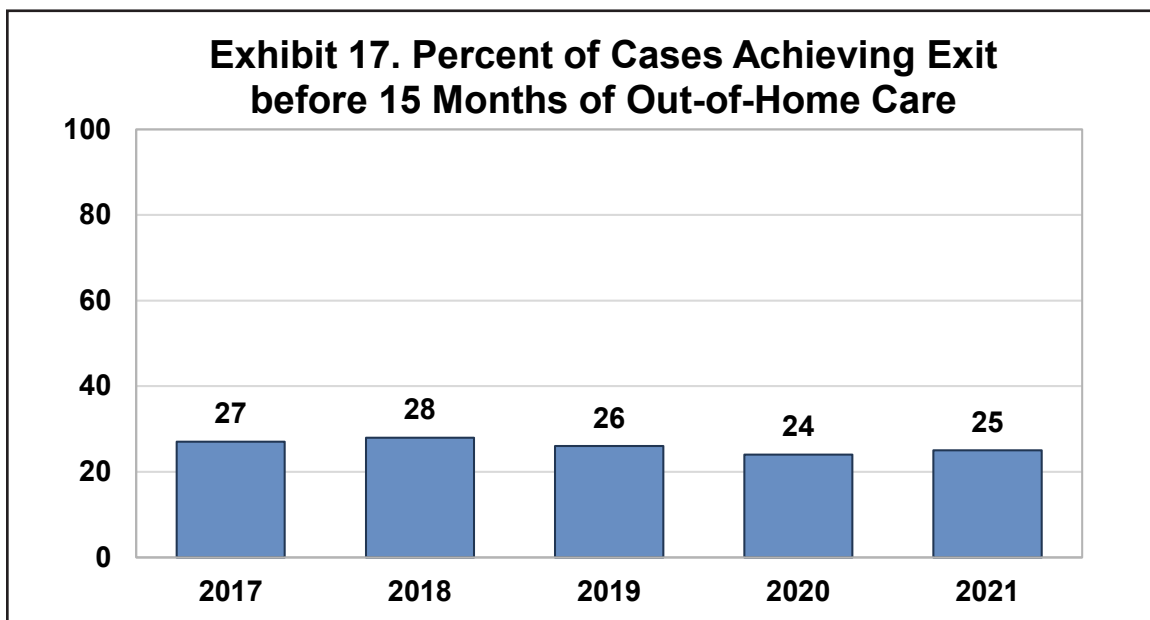
OBJECTIVE 4: PERMANENCY ACHIEVED BEFORE 15 MONTHS OF OUT-OF-HOME CARE

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; and
- 3) percent of cases resulting in reunification before 15 months of out-of-home care.

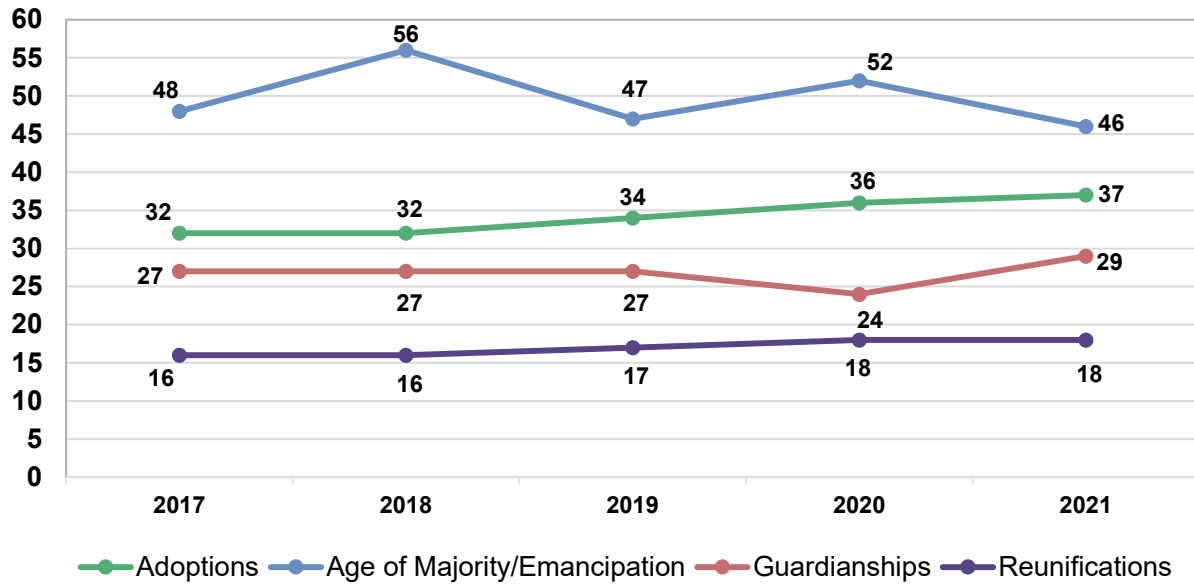
RCW 13.34.145(1)(c): Permanency planning goals should be achieved at the earliest possible date, preferably before the child has been in out-of-home care for fifteen months.

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 of 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.



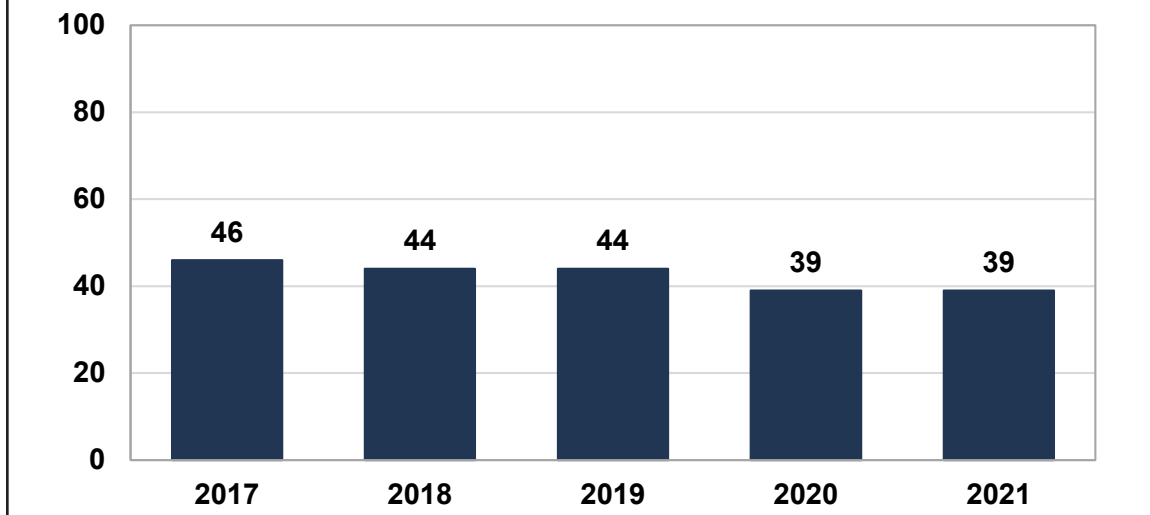
Permanency within 15 months of out-of-home care increased 1% to 25% in 2021.

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



The length of time for achieving permanency differs depending upon the type of outcome. In 2021, the median length of time to permanency remained at 18 months for reunifications, compared to 46 months for youth who had aged out or were emancipated, and 37 months for youth who were adopted. The median number of months before establishing a guardianship was 29 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 remained steady at 39% in 2021.

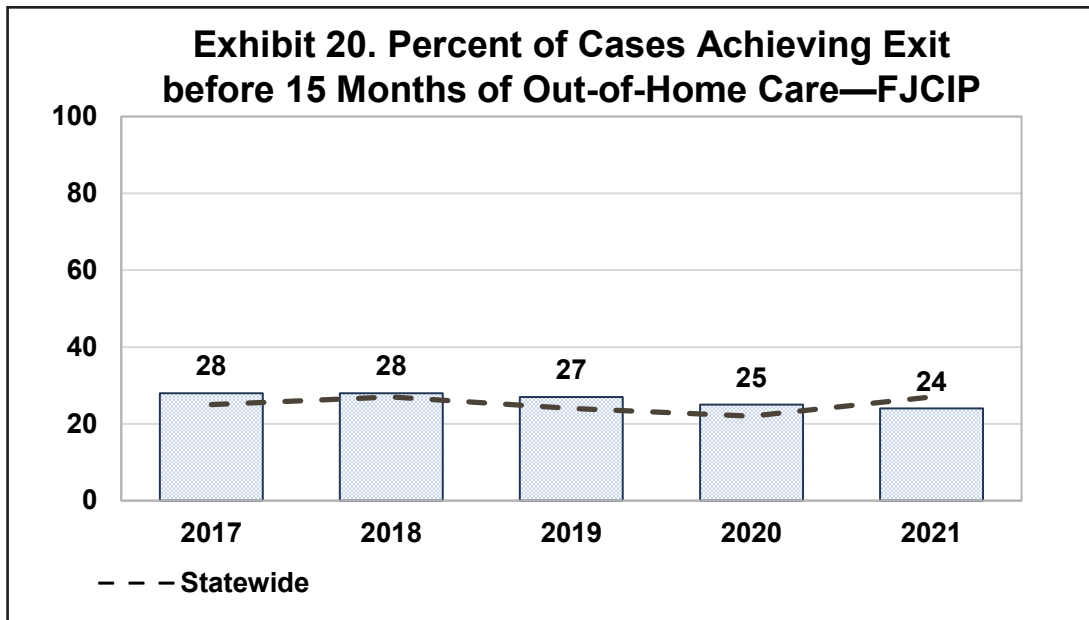


Exhibit 20 illustrates permanency within 15 months of out-of-home care compliance for Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Program (FJCIP) counties compared to the rest of the state.

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

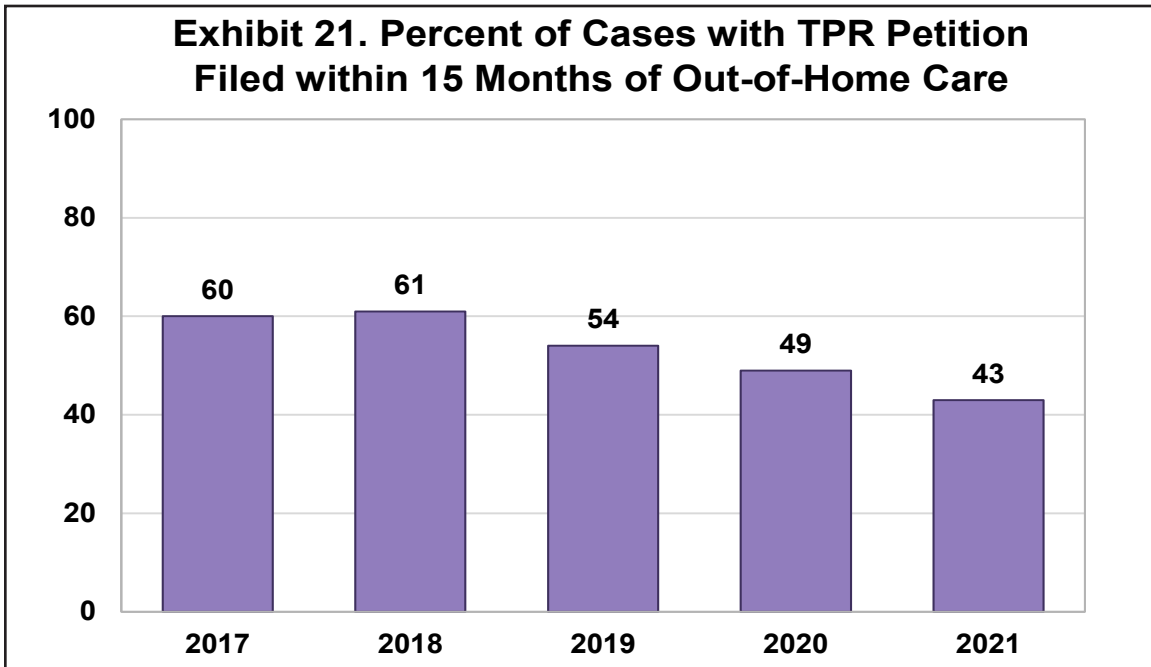
Measures:

- 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; and
- 3) median number of months from dependency filing to legally free status.

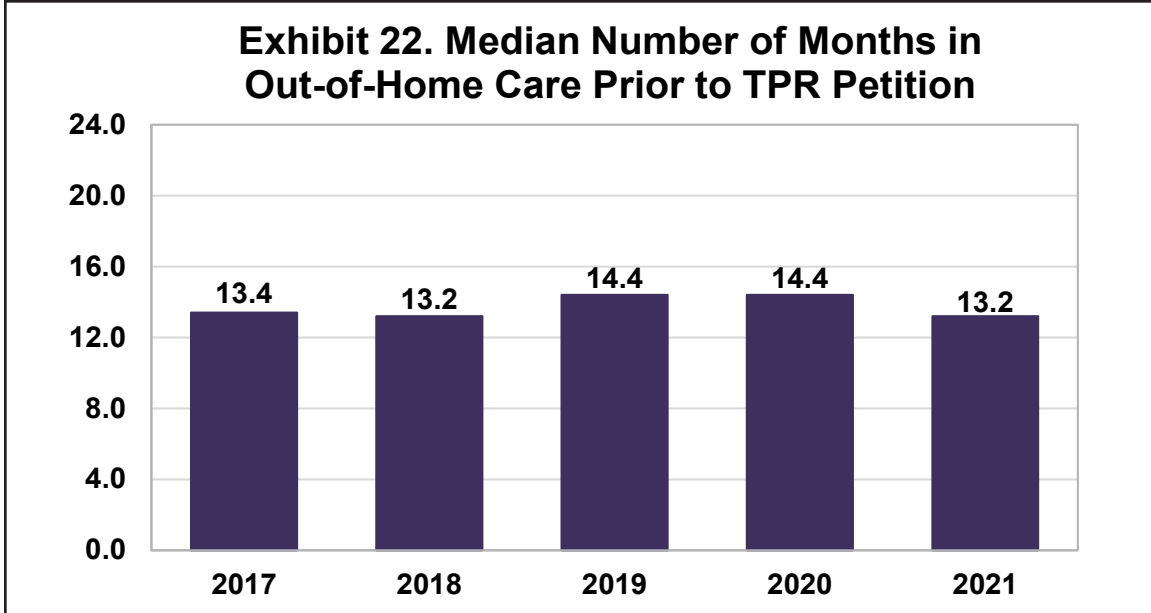
The Adoptions and Safe Families Act (United States Public Law 105-89, section 103) requires states to begin the process of terminating parental rights for certain cases, including those in which children have been in foster care for 15 of the most recent 22 months. Exceptions to this rule are cases where 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 Dependency (DEP)/Termination (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 2021, 43% had a termination petition within 15 months of out-of-home care, a drop of 6% from the previous reporting year.



The median number of months in out-of-home care prior to TPR petition filing decreased to 13.2 months in 2021.

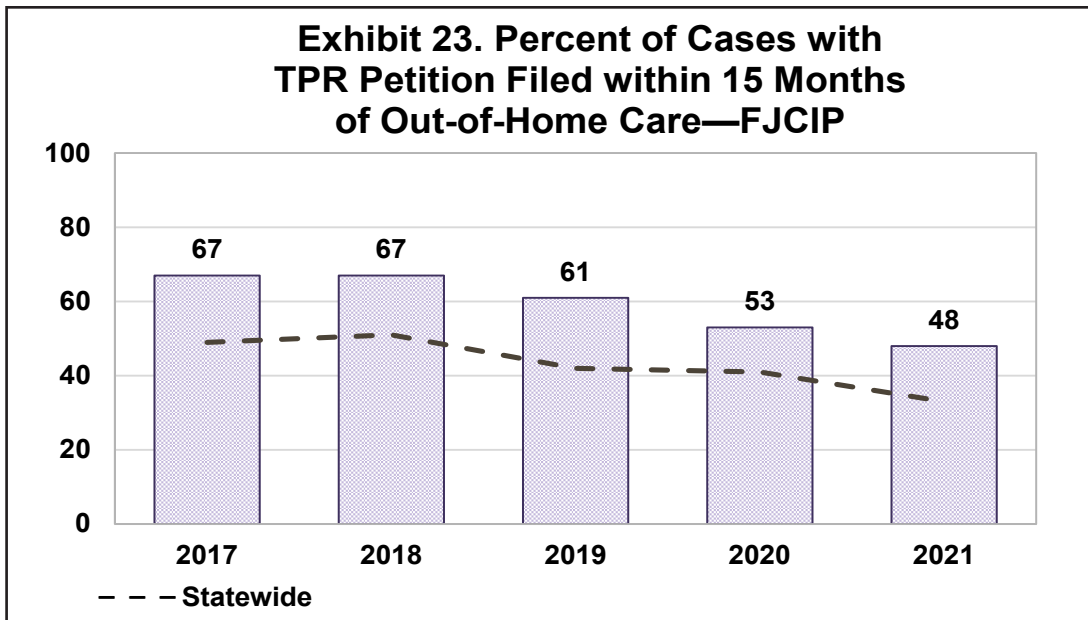


Exhibit 23 illustrates the percent of cases with TPR petition filed within 15 months of out-of-home care for Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Program (FJCIP) counties compared to the rest of the state.

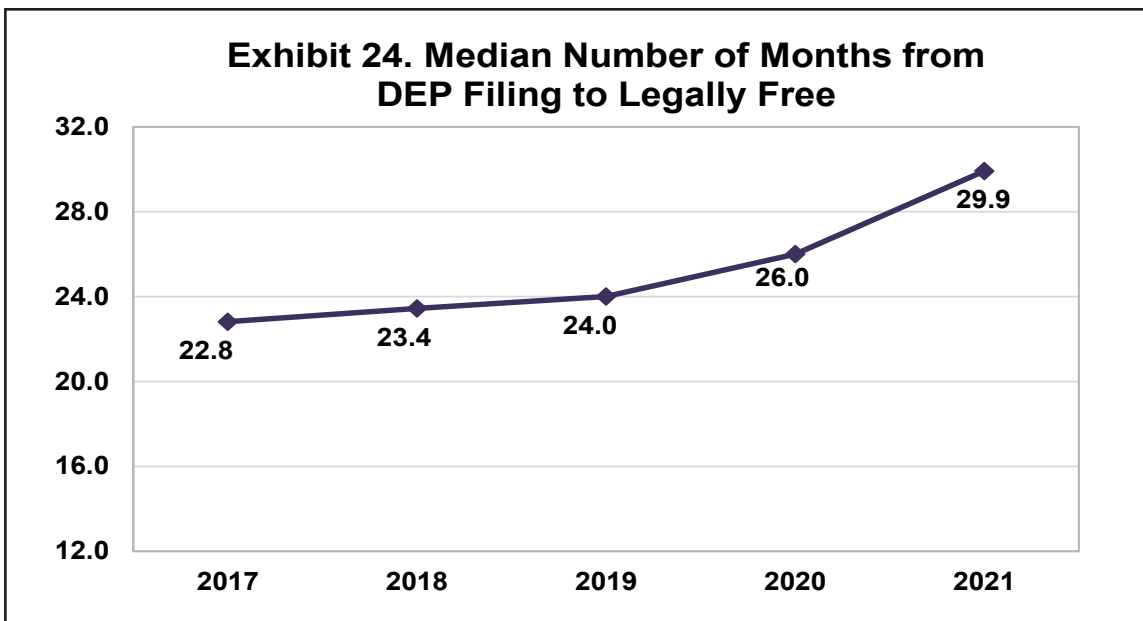


Exhibit 24 shows the median number of months from dependency filing to legally free status-termination cases with a resolution of either approved petition or uncontested resolution and with one or more termination orders documented on the case. Includes adjustments for relinquishment cases with no termination orders documented on the case.

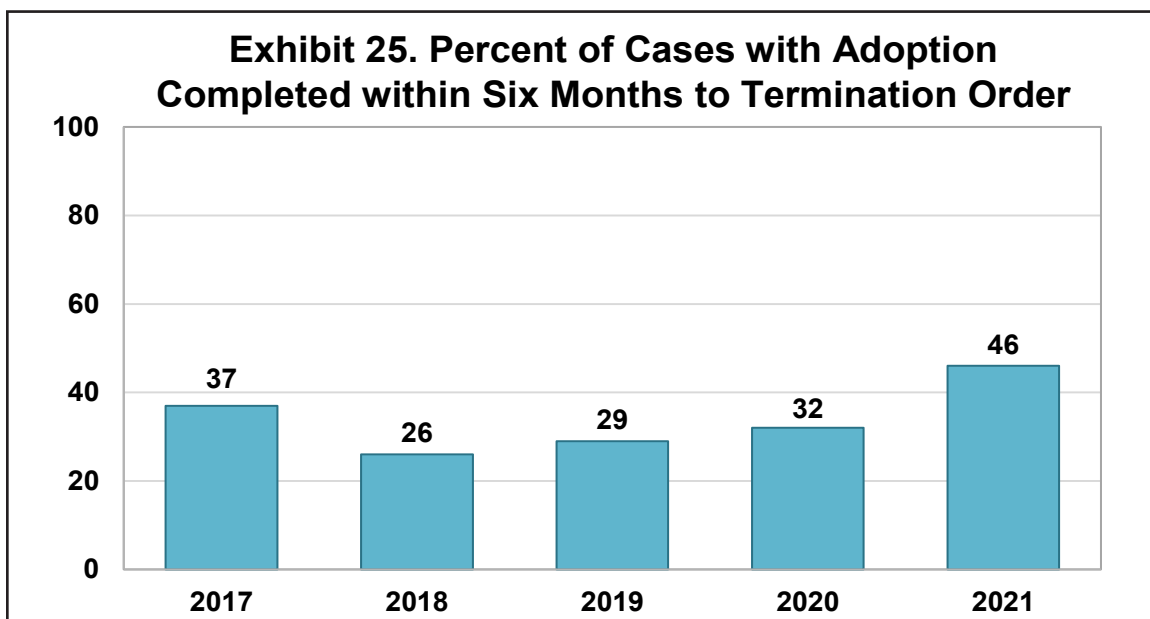
OBJECTIVE 6: ADOPTION COMPLETED WITHIN 6 MONTHS OF TERMINATION ORDER

Measures:

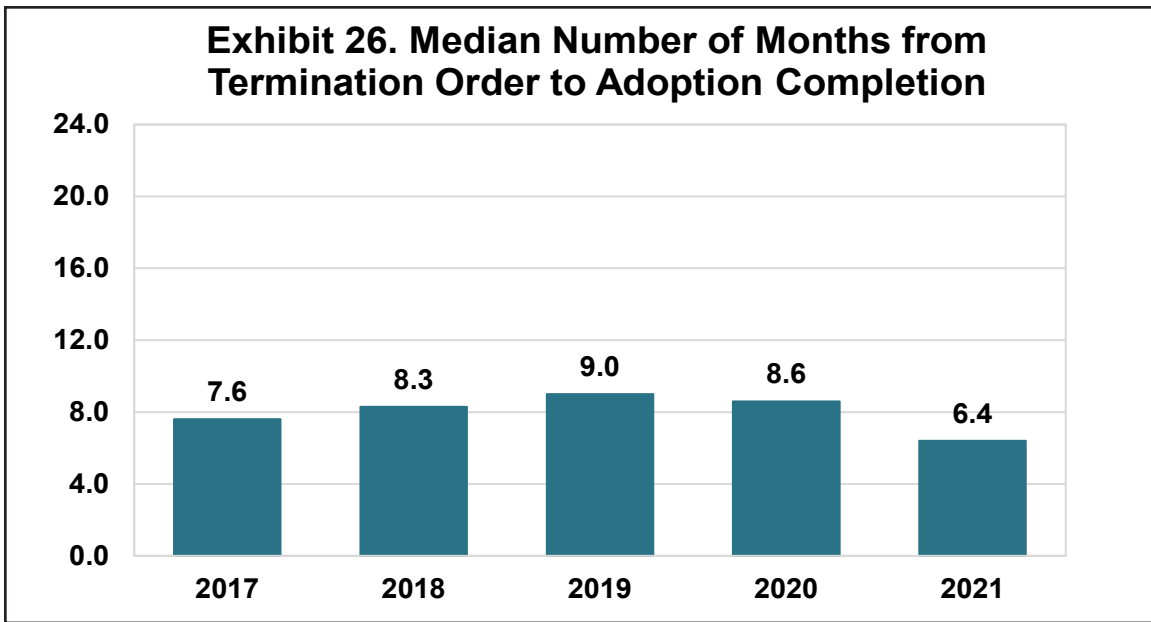
- 1) percent of cases with adoption completed within six months of the termination order; and
- 2) median number of months to adoption completion.

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. The AOC's CMS 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" increased to 46% for 2021, up 14% from the previous reporting year.



The median number of months from termination order to adoption completion decreased from the previous reporting year to 6.4 months for 2021.

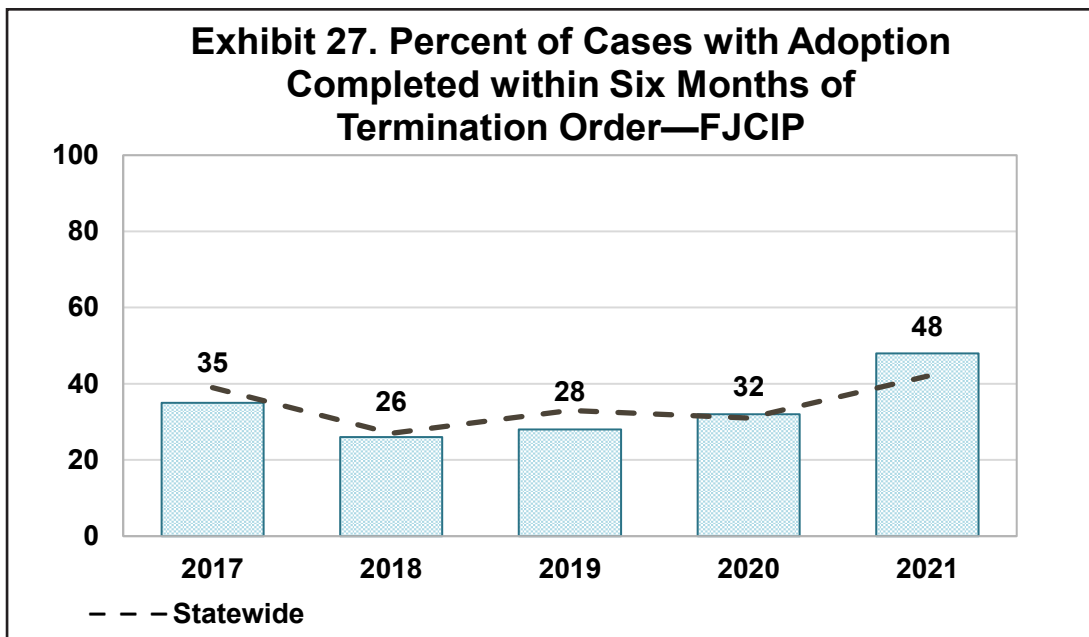


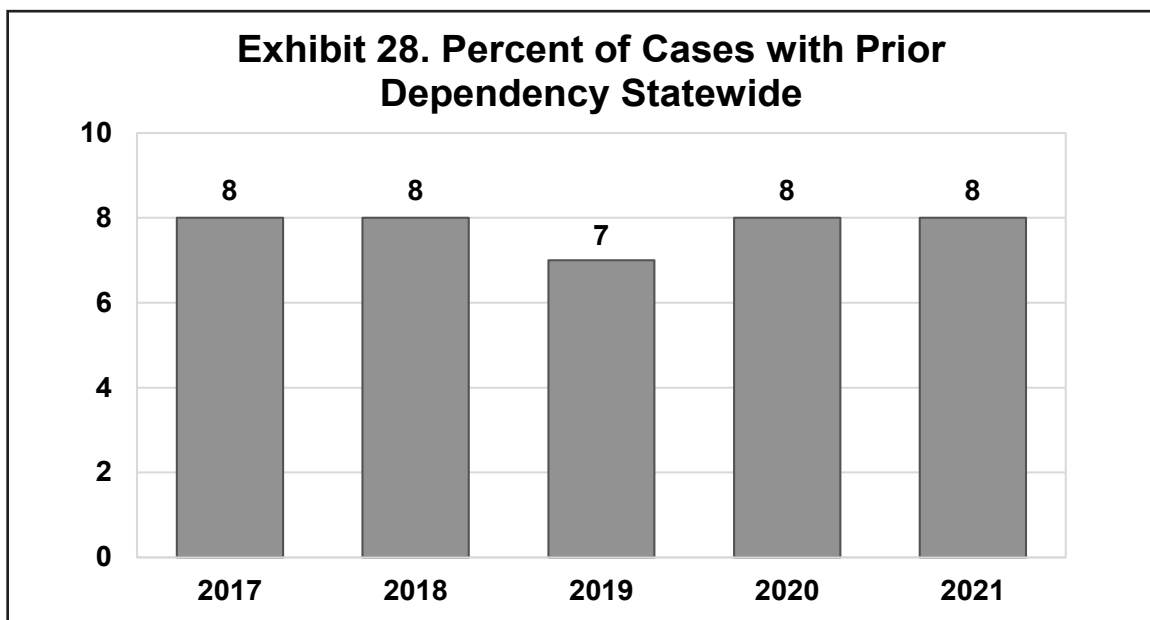
Exhibit 27 illustrates the percent of cases with adoption completed within six months of the termination order for Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Program (FJCIP) counties compared to the rest of the state.

OBJECTIVE 7: PRIOR DEPENDENCY STATEWIDE

Measures:

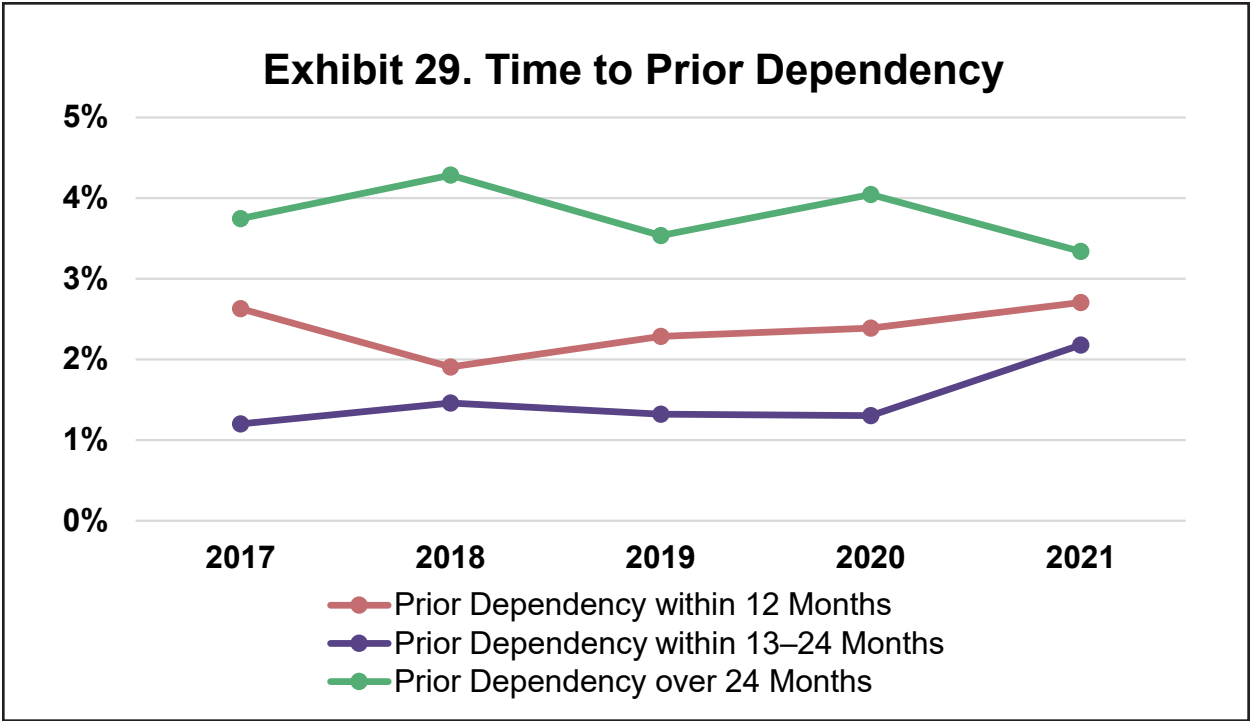
- 1) percent of cases with prior dependency statewide; and
- 2) percent of cases with prior dependency within 12 months, 13 to 24 months, or over 24 months.

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



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

Exhibit 29. Time to Prior Dependency



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

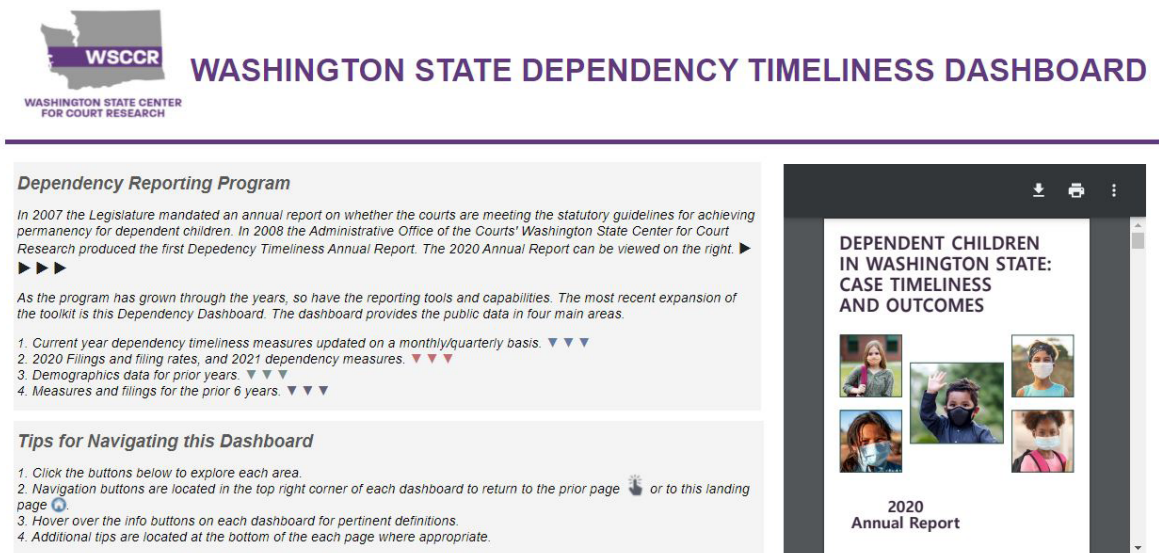


DEPENDENCY DASHBOARD UPDATE

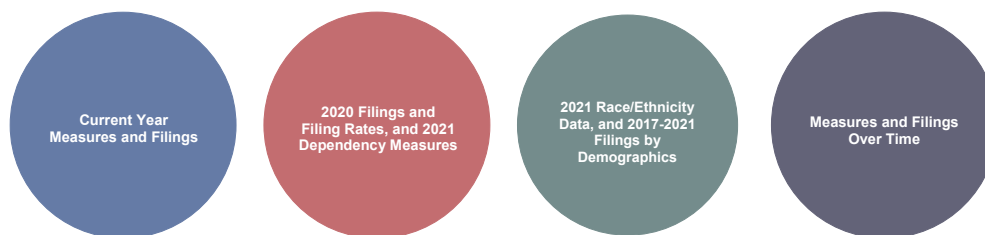
In February 2022 the Washington State Center for Court Research released an update to the Washington State Dependency Timeliness Dashboard. The dashboard underwent a significant redesign and additional components to display numbers over time were added. The updated dashboard can be found here:

<https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/wscrr/viz/DependencyDashboard/MonthlyUpdates-CurrentYear>.

The dashboard has a new look, the main landing page is displayed below.



The dashboard is now organized into four categories. A user can click on the large circles at the bottom of the main page to further explore the topic.



New components of the dashboard are interactive visualizations available by clicking on the Measures and Filings Over Time circle on the main dashboard landing page. The Measures and Filings Over Time button opens the page below and the user can select which data visualization they would like to view by clicking on the intended circle on that page.



Measures and DEP/TER Filings Over Time



WASHINGTON STATE CENTER FOR COURT RESEARCH

The dashboards linked below display county-level information for dependency measures and filings for 2016-2021.

Measures

1. Percent of cases with fact-finding within 75 days of the petition
2. Percent of first dependency review hearings within six months
3. Percent of cases with a prior dependency
4. Percent of cases with first permanency planning hearing within 12 months of placement
5. Percent of cases with termination of parental rights (TPR) petition filed within 15 months of out-of-home care
6. Percent of cases achieving permanency within 15 months of out-of-home care

Filings

1. Number of dependency filings
2. Number of termination filings



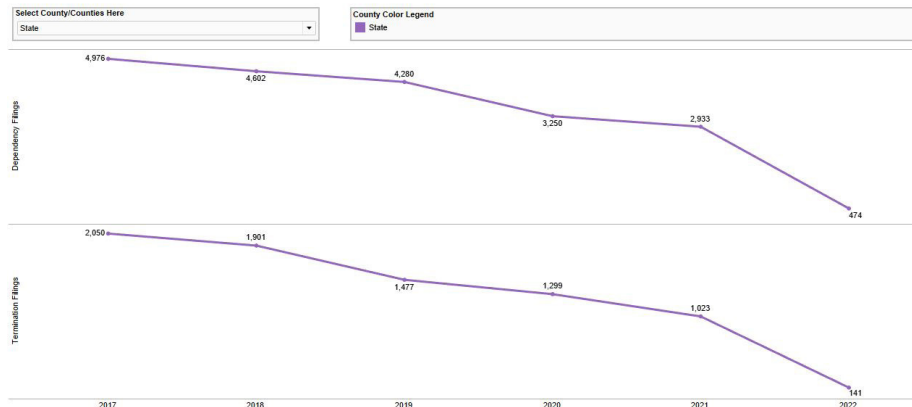
For the 2017–2021 Dependency Measures and 2017–2022 Dependency/Termination Filings over time visualizations, the user can select one or multiple locations using the 'Select County Here' dropdown menus.



2017-2021 Dependency Timeliness Measures



2017-2022 Dependency/Termination Filings



The dashboard was also expanded to include demographic tables as seen in the county pages of this report. The tables are updated quarterly to provide the data as close to "real time" as possible.



2017-2021 Dependency Filings by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age Over Time



The Washington State Racial Disproportionality Advisory Committee (WSRDAC) standard, has been changed to the WSRDAC/Modified (WSRDAC/M) standard, based on the WSRDAC recommended standard from 2011 and modified by DCYF in 2020 to slightly change the definition of Hispanic (and Multiracial, Other) to be more inclusive for the Hispanic race designation. The hierarchy that determines the race category for each person is as follows:

- American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN):** just one race/ethnicity indicated; Hispanic/Latino not indicated.
- American Indian/Alaska Native, Multiracial (AI/AN-Multi):** any American Indian/Alaska Native indicated along with another race/ethnicity.
- Asian/Pacific Islander (Asian/PI):** just one race/ethnicity indicated; Hispanic/Latino not indicated.
- Black/African American (Black):** just one race/ethnicity indicated; Hispanic/Latino not indicated.
- Black/African American, Multiracial (Black-Multi):** any Black/African American indicated along with another race/ethnicity except American Indian/Alaskan Native.
- Hispanic/Latino:** Hispanic/Latino indicated along with any racial categories except American Indian/Alaska Native and Black/African American.
- Race also may be unknown.**
- Multiracial, Other (Other-Multi):** all other combinations, with no indication of American Indian/Alaska Native or Black.
- White:** just one race, Hispanic/Latino not indicated.
- Unknown:** no race indicated, Hispanic/Latino not indicated, including any residual "Missing" or "Other" category from source data collection.

Select a County

State

State		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	<1 yrs	28%	28%	27%	33%	34%
	1-2 yrs	15%	14%	13%	14%	14%
	3-5 yrs	17%	16%	17%	17%	16%
	6-11 yrs	24%	25%	25%	21%	21%
	12-17 yrs	15%	16%	17%	15%	13%
	>17 yrs	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
	Female	50%	50%	50%	49%	50%
	Male	50%	50%	50%	51%	50%
	AI/AN	3%	4%	4%	2%	3%
	AI/AN-Multi	11%	11%	11%	14%	14%
	Asian/PI	2%	2%	3%	1%	2%
	Black	7%	7%	7%	6%	5%
	Black-Multi	9%	9%	9%	9%	8%
	Hispanic/Lat.	16%	16%	16%	16%	17%
	Multi-Other	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
	White	50%	50%	49%	49%	47%
	Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%

State		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	<1 yrs	28%	28%	27%	33%	34%
	1-2 yrs	15%	14%	13%	14%	14%
	3-5 yrs	17%	16%	17%	17%	16%
	6-11 yrs	24%	25%	25%	21%	21%
	12-17 yrs	15%	16%	17%	15%	13%
	>17 yrs	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
	Female	50%	50%	50%	49%	50%
	Male	50%	50%	50%	51%	50%
	AI/AN	3%	4%	4%	2%	3%
	AI/AN-Multi	11%	11%	11%	14%	14%
	Asian/PI	2%	2%	3%	1%	2%
	Black	7%	7%	7%	6%	5%
	Black-Multi	9%	9%	9%	9%	8%
	Hispanic/Lat.	16%	16%	16%	16%	17%
	Multi-Other	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
	White	50%	50%	49%	49%	47%
	Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%



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.

The table on the right is based on a query of the court data, pulling all cases with docket codes CGATN (Caregiver Adequate Timely Notice), CGNATN (Caregiver No Adequate Timely Notice), CGOR (Caregiver Oral Report Received), and CGRR (Caregiver Report Received) from January 1–December 31, 2021.

Court Name	Adequate and Timely Notice was given to the Child's Caregiver		Court Received a Caregiver Report	
	Yes	No	Oral Report	Written Report
Adams				
Asotin				1
Benton	560	3		4
Chelan	492		2	1
Clallam	273		5	14
Clark	9			11
Columbia				1
Cowlitz	144			41
Douglas	2			10
Ferry	10			
Franklin	221			
Garfield				
Grant				3
Grays Harbor	455		3	53
Island	92		5	24
Jefferson	90			4
King	3,309	115		412
Kitsap	651		51	23
Kittitas				
Klickitat	57			
Lewis	413			3
Lincoln				
Mason	426			6
Okanogan				
Pacific				14
Pend Oreille				
Pierce	2,155	9	146	260
San Juan	10			3
Skagit	382	2		17
Skamania	34			9
Snohomish	1,422	2	2	153
Spokane	2,096			65
Stevens	107	1		8
Thurston	1,059		7	38
Wahkiakum				2
Walla Walla	216	1		1
Whatcom				1
Whitman				26
Yakima				15
Grand Total	14,685	133	221	1,223

DEPENDENCY SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT EFFORTS

COURT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The Court Improvement Program (CIP) is a coordinated, federally-funded effort to promote the Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) of dependency court operations and facilitate collaboration between the judicial branch; the Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF); and Tribes to improve outcomes for children and families. The Family and Youth Justice Programs (FYJP) at the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) administers the CIP federal grants that Washington State receives:

- Basic Grant – funds many of the projects detailed in this report, and sponsors judicial attendance at national conferences;
- Training Grant – funds the development and delivery of judicial and cross-system learning programs and practice change efforts;
- Data Grant – supports research and data reporting efforts at the Washington State Center for Court Research (WSCCR), including management of the iDTR and the public Dependency Dashboard, as well as production of the annual Dependency Timeliness Report; and
- Supplemental COVID-19 Grant – used to identify and address court system needs stemming from the pandemic.

With the assistance of the Supreme Court Commission on Children in Foster Care, the CIP strategically plans for a variety of activities and programs to improve equity, permanency, safety, and well-being for children and families involved in the child welfare court system. CIP funds augment available juvenile court resources and enable the AOC to help judicial officers and court communities improve outcomes for children and families. By utilizing data and employing CQI principles, FYJP provides accountability and transparency in the administration of the federal CIP funds.

Enduring a second year of pandemic uncertainty, many Washington courts have adjusted to virtual and hybrid hearings and embraced electronic document signatures and filings. The CIP continued to facilitate several work groups focused on pandemic-related issues, including the COVID Rapid Response Work Group and the Child Welfare Committee of the Board for Judicial Administration (BJA) Court Recovery Task Force. It is clear that dependency courts are undergoing a cultural shift while they adjust to hybrid hearings and consider which practice changes to maintain as pandemic restrictions are eased.

Utilizing additional COVID recovery funds, the CIP engaged in an assessment of court practice and outcomes in the state's 39 counties. The goal of this ongoing effort is to understand the impact of the pandemic on dependency courts and support quality hearings and legal representation to ensure the safety, permanence, and well-being of children going forward.

Through surveys and interviews with judicial officers and court partners, the CIP shared iDTR data on timeliness, filings, and trends over time. Working with local respondents, the CIP has identified innovative practices, pandemic challenges, and resources courts need to address case backlogs and prepare for post-pandemic operations. The assessment has provided an opportunity for CIP to inform courts about research and effective practices, and to gather information about dependency court operations that will help address their needs in the future.

The CIP continues to collaborate with DCYF to implement the court-related strategies of the agency's federally-required Child and Family Services Review (CFSR) Program Improvement Plan (PIP). The main focus of CIP efforts in 2021 has been the development and delivery of local, cross-system Safety Summits. Continuing work started in 2020, FYJP and DCYF facilitated a multidisciplinary workgroup that compared the American Bar Association's Child Safety Guide to DCYF's safety practice model to identify areas of agreement and difference. The group then co-designed a training curriculum, which was informed by the crosswalk and the results of a baseline safety practice hearing quality study, conducted by Dr. Alicia Summers. (See [Safety Summit section](#).)

Several key CIP projects moved under the umbrella of the Supreme Court Commission on Children in Foster Care (Commission). The multidisciplinary Family Well-Being Community Collaborative (FWCC) and the race equity work of the State Team Action Plan operate as workgroups of the Commission. (See [Commission section](#).)

In 2021, FYJP launched two new programs that directly relate to CIP work—statewide support for effective Family Treatment Courts and the newer Early Childhood Courts. The Family Treatment Court program is described on page [51](#), and the Early Childhood Courts program is outlined on page [53](#).

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 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 CFSR PIP.

- Expanding this report's coverage of outcomes' measures marks a significant expansion of CQI related to children involved with dependency cases.
- The [Dependency Dashboard](#) is a public-facing webpage that brings up current, point-in-time dependency data by county, updated on a monthly and quarterly basis. The easy-to-use interactive tool assists users in tracking performance of dependency timeliness measures including:
 - number of dependency cases and termination of parental rights cases filed per county and by race and ethnicity; and
 - percent of cases with fact-finding within 75 days, first review hearing within 6 months, and cases with a prior dependency.

FAMILY & YOUTH JUSTICE PROGRAMS TRAINING

The Family & Youth Justice Programs (FYJP) at the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) provides training and system improvement support for dependency court communities in Washington State. FYJP partners with AOC's WSCCR to use iDTR data as a tool for court learning and improvement statewide. At the local level, FYJP and court partners use data from the iDTR to identify system challenges, track the impact of improvement projects, and justify effective practice and policy changes. The iDTR also helps FYJP to target federal training resources to maximize their effectiveness. FYJP's approach is data informed, equity-focused, and mindful of the complex and multi-system nature of the work dependency courts do. The collaborative relationship between WSCCR and FYJP also provides a mechanism for the continuous improvement and monitoring of the data system itself.

Federal CIP funding supports FYJP's dependency system training efforts. In 2021, these included:

Annual Judicial Training: Training Superior, Appellate, and Tribal Court judicial officers in dependency law, effective practice, and judicial leadership is central to FYJP's work. Over three days in May and June of 2021, FYJP virtually hosted its annual judicial officer training, "[Reimagining Justice in Child Welfare and Dependency Court.](#)" Co-designed with judicial officers, the interactive training included sessions on the science of hope and resilience; making child safety inquiries in dependency hearings; gold-standard judicial practice and Active Efforts from a Tribal perspective; a conversation with Appellate Commissioners; and techniques for keeping children connected to their family, culture, and school. A highlight of the event was a session with Washington State Supreme Court Justice Raquel Montoya-Lewis on the history of removal and displacement of Native people from their communities, and how courts can create a sense of belonging and justice for Indigenous families, communities, and Tribes.

Safety Summits: Throughout 2021, FYJP partnered with DCYF and other system partners to develop and deliver virtual cross-system Safety Summits in five Washington counties—Chelan, King, Kitsap, Mason, and Pierce. The summits were designed to help professionals improve their use of the [safety framework](#) and develop common language and expectations for safety inquiries conducted by the court. In each community, a local planning committee worked with the state team to deliver a four-hour training and action planning event. The sites also received support after the event to implement their action steps. The impact of the training and action planning will be measured by a hearing quality evaluation conducted by Dr. Alicia Summers and the national Capacity Building Center for Courts. In March 2021, Dr. Summers published a [baseline report on the quality of safety decision-making practices in the summit counties](#). These results will be compared to those of a post-summit evaluation in 2022. This effort is part of DCYF’s Program Improvement Plan (PIP).

Family Time Changes: In July 2021, FYJP hosted a lunchtime webinar on the changes resulting from recently enacted legislation, [HB 1194](#), and DCYF’s plan for implementation. Key components of the new law mandated that a parent-child visit be held within 72 hours of removal, and created a presumption that, at a hearing, Family Time visits become unsupervised unless a party presents evidence that removing visit supervision or monitoring would create a threat to the child’s safety and the court determines supervision or monitoring must continue. FYJP partnered with the Office of Public Defense, the Attorney General’s Office, Washington Association of Child Advocate Programs, and DCYF to deliver the [virtual training and Q&A session on HB 1194](#).

Compassion Conversations: Partnering with parents with lived expertise, FYJP helped create Compassion Conversations, a two-part training series delivered to DCYF social workers by parents. This training focused on the importance of social workers exercising self-compassion, which enables them to show compassion for the families they serve. The Compassion Conversations training series was held three times in 2021 and was attended by staff from Child and Family Welfare Services (CFWS) in King County.

Communities of Practice: FYJP supports Communities of Practice (CoP), groups of people who share an interest in what they do and seek to learn ways to do it better by interacting regularly. FYJP provides technical support to form and facilitate these communities to maximize their potential. In 2021, FYJP continued to support the Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Program (FJCIP) Coordinator CoP, launched several CoPs for Family Treatment Court professionals, and initiated planning for a Judicial CoP.

Jurists in Residence: FYJP implemented a [Jurist-in-Residence \(JIR\) program](#) in 2021. This program supports high quality judicial practice by making experienced, retired dependency court judges available to mentor and train sitting judicial officers across the state. FYJP contracted with three retired judges to serve as Jurists-in-Residence (JIRs). JIRs have expertise in effective judicial practice, court management, dependency system leadership, and related areas. They also contribute to the development of trainings, materials, policies, and multi-system collaborative efforts. The iDTR is a valuable tool that JIRs frequently recommend to practicing judicial officers as a way of looking at relevant data for their own court.

On-Demand Trainings: With the continuing trend of moving trainings to a virtual world, in 2021 FYJP invested in new software that enables for online course creation and delivery. Development of an online [Dependency 101 for Judicial Officers Online Course](#) was initiated in 2021. This series of interactive, on-demand virtual modules will examine the information, practices, and skills judicial officers need to effectively preside over child abuse and neglect cases in Washington State. The FYJP [Family Treatment Court \(FTC\) Program](#) has also produced multiple self-paced and recorded virtual learning opportunities for FTC professionals.

Virtual Tools: As COVID-19 has fundamentally changed how courts and child welfare interact with families, FYJP worked with system partners to develop helpful tools and resources for court systems. The FYJP website (www.wacita.org) was redesigned to better accommodate virtual learning, with recordings of online trainings available for continuing legal and judicial education credit. FYJP has made significant strides in ensuring local courts have access to quality information and useful tools to employ in their court improvement efforts, including providing comprehensive guidance on how courts can [use data](#) as part of a change management process.

MULTIDISCIPLINARY SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT

Safety Summits & Hearing Quality

The Safety Summit Project is the result of a training partnership between the AOC and DCYF. Originating from a PIP strategy (Strategy 4.2), the Safety Summit Project was launched in 2021. A [promotional video](#) for the project can be found on the FYJP website. Safety Summits provide local court jurisdictions with high-quality training on safety framework practices within the context of a change management process. Safety Summits were held in five Washington counties during 2021 (King County, Kitsap County, Pierce County, Chelan County, and Mason County).

County	Event Date	Attendees
King County	October 4, 2021	107
Kitsap County	October 20, 2021	107
Pierce County	October 27, 2021	188
Chelan County	December 8, 2021	64
Mason County	December 9, 2021	67

FYJP and DCYF worked collaboratively with local court planning teams to develop each phase of the project. Local planning teams provided valuable insight into the design of the training and were instrumental in preparing for each summit. To foster the concept of shared system responsibility for assessing child safety, leaders from the local dependency court system presented on the role their discipline plays in ensuring quality safety practices and their commitment to system improvement.

Safety Summits revolve around a half-day training event that focuses on helping local dependency court systems develop a shared language and understanding of how child safety assessment and planning features throughout the life of a dependency case. Utilizing the [ABA Child Safety Guide](#) and DCYF's Child Safety Framework, this training helps systems learn how to effectively apply the safety framework to crucial aspects of cases to ultimately improve the dependency system and create better outcomes for families. The training was co-led by Rob Wyman, Judicial Education Consultant with Casey Family Programs, and Kelly Boyle, Safety Program Manager with DCYF, who presented on safety assessment, safety planning, conditions for return, family time, and case planning.

The final hour of the Safety Summit involves action planning sessions where summit attendees are guided through breakout activities. The first activity included randomly assigned groups of attendees who generated a shared vision of what their court system would look like if everyone practiced with enhanced fidelity to the safety framework. The second activity involved breaking attendees into their discipline (e.g., court staff, DCYF, Attorney General's Office, etc.) to generate tangible action steps their groups can take to support the system achieving the larger vision.

FYJP used the action planning information generated at the summits to create strategic plans for each of the counties participating in the project. Every Safety Summit site received a strategic plan that contains the shared process and outcome visions for the system, defined action steps for discipline groups, and available support from FYJP to make system improvements at the local level. Sites are using the strategic plan as a "working document" as they work within their local dependency court teams to implement action items from the plan.

Hearing Quality Evaluation: A crucial aspect of the Safety Summit Project is the evaluation component that assesses how closely courts are adhering to preferred safety framework practices. In 2020, Dr. Alicia Summers and the national Capacity Building Center for Courts conducted hearing quality evaluations in seven court communities across the state (which included all of the 2021 Safety Summit sites). This included a multi-method approach (hearing observation, case file review, and stakeholder interviews) to assess current practice related to safety decision-making in child welfare. Findings overall indicated that court stakeholders, even those who demonstrated high understanding of the safety framework, were not applying the safety framework to practice. This was indicated by a lack of discussion during court hearings of safety-related issues, ongoing assessments of safety, and safety-related justifications for supervised family time. Also noted was the lack of ability to articulate how a case plan relates to safety.

The [Washington Baseline Safety Hearing Quality Report](#) provided the baseline data for the Safety Summit project. Dr. Summers will be conducting the second round of hearing quality evaluations in February and March of 2022. This data will be used to assess any changes in safety-related practices in the five court systems that held Safety Summits in 2021 and will be shared with the local sites for continued use in identifying opportunities for increasing a shared understanding of safety and improvements in practice. All the information and materials for each Safety Summit are available in their respective online [Training HUBs](#).

Safety Summit Project

Coordination

Planning

Taking Action

Evaluation

	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4
Activities	Form Planning Team	Plan event logistics	Safety Summit (4 hours)	Monitor progress in Strategic Plan
	Schedule training date & time	Confirm local speakers and group facilitators	Create Safety Summit Strategic Plan	Develop plan for sustainability
	Schedule Planning Team meetings	Send out invitations and promotional materials	Implementation of identified action items	
Meetings	Project Introduction: 1-hour	(2) Planning Team Meetings: 1-hour each	Implementation Meeting: 1-hour	Progress Review Meeting: 1-hour
	Attendees: AOC, DCYF Safety Program Manager, Court (judicial officers). When: 4-6-months before summit. What: Initial introductory meeting between AOC and site leadership to review the Safety Summit project and obtain commitment from site.	Attendees: Site Planning Team, State Team, DCYF Regional CQI/QA Specialists. 1st Meeting: Approx. 60-days out from summit. Overview of project and supporting data. Generation of goals for the site. 2nd Meeting: Approx. 30-days out from summit. Review event logistics. Identify speakers for a Role for Everyone.	Attendees: Site Planning Team, State Team, DCYF Regional CQI/QA Specialists. When: Within 30-days after summit. What: Review and revise draft of Strategic Plan.	Attendees: Site Planning Team, State Team, DCYF Regional CQI/QA Specialists, other invited dependency stakeholders. When: Within 6-months after summit. What: Review progress made in Strategic Plan, and revise and restructure to create a Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) Plan.
		"A Role for Everyone" speakers will attend a 30-minute preparation session in the week prior to the summit.		

* Meetings will be facilitated by AOC

Legislative Changes

Keeping Families Together Act, House Bill 1227

In 2021, the Washington State Legislature passed House Bill (HB) 1227, the Keeping Families Together Act (Chapter 211, Laws of 2021). The intent of the bill is to safely reduce the number of children in foster care, reduce racial bias in the child welfare system, and keep children within their communities. The bill becomes effective July 1, 2023.

The changes enacted with HB 1227 align with DCYF's Strategic and Racial Equity Plan. DCYF is committed to reducing the number of children coming to care by:

- Increasing the availability of in-home supports and services to stabilize families and prevent abuse and neglect prior to it occurring;
- Improving the safety assessment to make better decisions; and
- Ensuring consistency of quality decision-making with investments in CQI.

For children who cannot safely remain in their home, DCYF is committed to reducing the trauma children experience and the length of stay in out-of-home care by:

- Increasing the percentage of kinship placements significantly, resulting in much better outcomes for children and shorter stays in care;
- Providing high-quality services to families so that it will be safe for children to return home; and
- Improving court processes that contribute to delays.

DCYF has convened multi-stakeholder workgroups that will inform changes to DCYF's policies and information technology systems, staffing and training plans, and services and supports for families in order to meet requirements in the bill. The [Family Well-Being Community Collaborative \(FWCC\)](#) created workgroups focused on preparing courts to implement HB 1227.

Strengthening Parent-Child Visits During Child Welfare Proceedings, House Bill 1194

The Legislature passed HB 1194, which made significant changes to the way dependency courts evaluate and order Family Time visitation. The law went into effect on July 25, 2021.

A key component of the new law is the presumption that visits become unsupervised unless there is an articulated child safety threat and the court determines that monitoring or supervision is required to keep the child safe during a visit. The presumption applies at the Shelter Care and Permanency Planning Hearings and Dependency Reviews. The analysis of safety threats in the context of a visit provides a clear opportunity for the court and parties to apply the safety framework to real world decisions.

HB 1194 also requires that:

- DCYF must provide an initial parent-child visit within 72 hours of removal of a child from their parent, unless the court finds that extraordinary circumstances exist; and
- [Family Time](#) visits should occur in the least restrictive setting and be unsupervised unless threats to the child require the constant presence of an adult to ensure the child's safety.



NEW LEGISLATION

HB 1194

Date Effective: July 25, 2021

HB 1194 changes the way dependency courts evaluate and order family time by requiring justification for supervision and monitoring

The first visit after a child is placed outside the home must take place within **72 hours** of removal...



...unless the court finds that extraordinary circumstances exist.

This visit is supervised unless DCYF determines that supervision is not necessary

Visitation should occur in the **least restrictive setting** and be **unsupervised**...

...unless threats to the child require the constant presence of an adult to ensure the child's safety.

Visits are **presumed to become unsupervised** at the 30-day shelter care, permanency planning and review hearings, and orders authorizing continued shelter care...

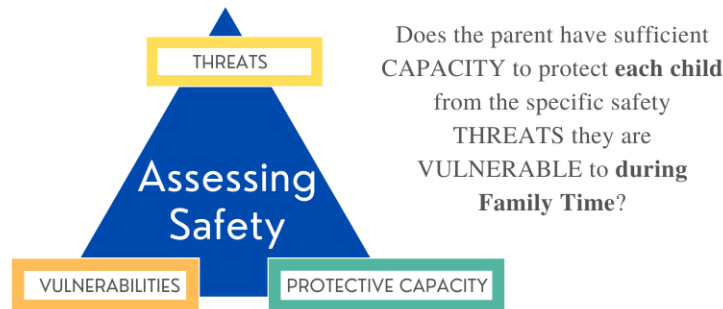
...unless the court determines that removing supervision or monitoring would create a risk to the child's safety based on evidence submitted by a party.

Supervised	Monitored	Unsupervised
Requires an approved adult to maintain line of sight and sound supervision and intervene if needed.	Requires parents to be the primary caregiver during family time, while an approved adult is available to periodically observe and intervene if needed.	Requires parents to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be able to demonstrate the willingness and ability to safely care for the child for the duration of the family time. 2. Be the primary caregivers. 3. Protect the child from safety threats.

Washington State Department of Children, Youth & Families. (June 26, 2008; Revised October 21, 2019). 4254 Family Time and Sibling and Relative Visits.

Family Time

TIMELY FREQUENT CONSISTENT MEANINGFUL



Elements of family time can be used to create safety, promote family bonding, and help children adjust to being out of home.

Creating Safety



[Click here to read HB 1194](#)

Appointment of Counsel for Children and Youth in Dependency Court Proceedings, House Bill 1219

Finding that Washington State's existing system for child legal representation was inadequate and contributes to racial disproportionality in the dependency court system, the Legislature passed HB 1219. Starting in July 2022, the state will phase in a program of mandatory appointment of legal counsel for all children age eight and older in dependency court proceedings. Children aged birth to seven will be provided counsel upon the filing of a termination petition. Full statewide implementation will be achieved by January 1, 2027.

The Washington State Center for Court Research at AOC is tasked with convening stakeholders to identify relevant outcome measures and data collection methods to effectively assess the number of youth subject to the phase-in, and the short- and long-term impact of standards-based legal representation on case outcomes. A report detailing the findings is due November 2022.

The Commission on Children in Foster Care was asked to convene a Children's Representation Workgroup to review and update existing standards of practice, caseload limits, and training guidelines for child and youth attorneys.

Supreme Court Commission on Children in Foster Care

Co-chaired by Supreme Court Justice Barbara Madsen and the Secretary of DCYF Ross Hunter, the Commission on Children in Foster Care's (CCFC) 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, Office of Public Defense (OPD), Office of Civil Legal Aid (OCLA), Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI), Attorney General's Office (AGO), parent allies, foster parents, foster youth alumni, foster youth in care, and child advocates/court appointed special advocates (CASAs) work to promote communication, collaboration, and cooperation. The CCFC supports the annual Youth Leadership Summit, where foster youth and alumni present their concerns, challenges, and proposals for improving the system ([see Youth Leadership Summit section](#)). The CCFC also promotes Reunification Day and Adoption Day celebrations throughout the state.

In 2021, racial equity became a standing agenda item for the Commission. Member agencies presented to the Commission about their efforts to reduce inequities and better meet the needs of BIPOC and LGBTQIA+ youth, families, and staff. Data on disproportionality at various points in the child welfare and court systems, and equity issues in foster placements were regularly reviewed and addressed.

The Commission oversees and supports several workgroups focused on improving the child welfare and dependency court systems to ensure justice and better outcomes for the children and families they serve.

Children's Representation Standards Workgroup

The CCFC convened a Children's Representation Standards Workgroup, as required by HB 1219, to review and update the standards of practice for lawyers representing children and youth, ages eight and up, and submitting a report to the legislature with recommendations related to representation of children younger than eight. The Workgroup is co-chaired by the OCLA and a young person with lived expertise in foster care. Workgroup members include young people, children's attorneys, Tribal representatives, national experts in child representation and legal ethics, parent allies, a judicial officer, a legislator, and a child development expert with knowledge of trauma.

The workgroup was also tasked with providing the legislature with recommendations for representation of children younger than eight. The Children and Youth Advocacy Clinic, at the University of Washington's School of Law, is examining different models of child representation used across the country and training requirements for lawyers working with young children.

The Workgroup met regularly to review and update attorney standards of practice, caseload limits and training guidelines that were developed and adopted in 2010. The updated standards and recommendations for representation of children under eight will be finalized in 2022.

Family Well-Being Community Collaborative (FWCC)

The [Family Well-Being Community Collaborative](#) (FWCC) serves as the Washington CIP's multidisciplinary task force, required by the federal Children's Bureau as a condition of the state's CIP grant. It was formed in 2021 to replace the Innovative Dependency Court Collaborative and adopted the following mission: Collaborating to keep families safely together and supported in their communities and to radically reduce inequities within the child welfare court system. The FWCC seeks to work upstream to avoid entry into the dependency system by addressing the impacts of poverty and trauma on families. For those families who require the oversight of court, the group is committed to ensuring that they receive effective, culturally-relevant services in a system that is equitable, accountable, and hope-centered.

The FWCC is structured to be action-oriented, with facilitated workgroups meeting regularly on time limited projects. The group decided to focus its work in 2022 on training and supporting courts to effectively implement the Keeping Families Together Act (E2SHB 1227), which goes into effect in July 2023, and the Strengthening Parent-Child Visitation law (E2SHB 1194), which took effect in 2021.

State Team Action Plan

The Commission provides oversight of the State Team Action Plan to reduce racial injustice in child welfare. The plan resulted from work done by an interdisciplinary Washington team that attended the National Judicial Leadership Summit: Ensuring Justice in Child Welfare, held in August 2020. The focus of the summit was reducing racial injustice in the child welfare system, reducing unnecessary removals of children from their parents, and improving high-quality legal representation. The team considered how to do this both within the court system and in communities to reach families before a case is filed.

Using CIP funding, the FYJP hired a part-time project manager to facilitate State Team stakeholder workgroups to further develop the ideas proposed in the action plan and determine how to strategically connect them to systemic change efforts already underway.

COVID Rapid Response Work Group

The Commission's multidisciplinary COVID Rapid Response Work Group continued to meet until December 2021 to address issues related to family time and to collaboratively develop consistent messages to be communicated across disciplines in the child welfare system. The group reviewed data on termination of parental rights during COVID and created messaging for courts and DCYF staff to take into consideration how the pandemic has impacted families' access to appropriate services when making decisions to file and rule on termination petitions.

Youth Leadership Summit

The CIP provides ongoing support and funding to the Mockingbird Society to sponsor the annual Youth Leadership Summit. In 2021, the Supreme Court CCFC 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.

At the summit, young people present their proposals to the members of 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.

The [2021 Youth Leadership Summit](#) was held virtually for the second year in a row, due to the pandemic. Young advocates from across the state proposed the following reforms:

- Support for youth ages 12 and older who are involved with Child Protective Services and including youth perspectives when assessing safety;
- Expunging juvenile records for all youth when they reach 18 years old;
- Financial education and bank accounts for youth in foster care, ages 12 and older; and
- Safe and affirming foster care placements for LGBTQ+ youth.

Indian Child Welfare Act Projects

The federal Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA), [25 USC 23](#), and the Washington Indian Child Welfare Act (WICWA), [13.38 RCW](#), are designed to protect the rights of Indian Children and to promote the stability and integrity of Indian Tribes and families. Efforts have continued to educate child welfare professionals and the courts on implementing changes to the federal law, which were passed in 2016.

The Washington State Supreme Court created important new case law in 2020 and 2021 that addressed how courts manage ICWA cases, specifically related to the "reason to know" standard and the scope of the state's responsibilities to provide Active Efforts in cases involving Indian families. In 2020, the Supreme Court decided [In re Dependency of Z.J.G.](#), which requires state dependency courts to employ a broad interpretation of the "reason to know" standard used

to identify an Indian child for purposes of both the state and federal Indian Child Welfare Acts. The case also established that, if the court has “reason to know” a child is or may be an Indian child, it must treat the child as an Indian child until or unless it determines the child does not meet the definition. In 2021, [*In re Dependency of G.J.A.*](#) provided direction to the department and courts about Active Efforts, the level of engagement and effort that must be undertaken by DCYF to maintain or reunite an Indian child with their family. The decision emphasized the court’s responsibility to inquire about and evaluate the department’s provision of Active Efforts and to establish a detailed record of individualized efforts for each case.

The FYJP devoted multiple sessions of its three-day judicial training program, Reimagining Justice in Child Welfare and Dependency Court, to understanding and addressing the needs of indigenous families, communities, and Tribes. Justice Raquel Montoya-Lewis, the author of the two Supreme Court decisions, reviewed the history of removal and displacement of Native people and the courts’ role in addressing inequities and applying the law with an understanding of the current impact of historical trauma. Judicial officers also learned about effectively engaging Native parents and youth, what Active Efforts look like from a Tribal perspective, and ways to improve Tribal and state court collaboration.

In October 2021, judicial officers and dependency stakeholders from ten counties attended the Washington ICWA Court Summit, co-sponsored by FYJP, the National Council of Juvenile & Family Court Judges, and Casey Family Programs. Judge Kathleen Quigley, from the Pima County (AZ) ICWA Court, shared the positive impact that an ICWA Court can have in a community and provided data from the first year of the court’s operation. Participants reviewed statewide and local iDTR race/ethnicity data on case filings and outcomes, and learned about the healing impact that cultural and Tribal connections can have for families in dependency courts.

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

- The Tribal Policy Advisory Committee (TPAC) meetings occur quarterly. 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 has monthly ICW sub-committee and bi-monthly Indian Policy for Early Learning (IPEL) meetings. All Tribes and Recognized American Indian Organizations (RAIO’s) are invited. Due to COVID-19, all meetings have been via Zoom;
- DCYF continues to work on completing and updating existing Memorandums of Agreement (MOA’s) with each Tribe that would like an agreement. The MOAs help clearly define the Tribes and DCYF’s roles and responsibilities when working together on child welfare cases;

- On-going regional meetings with Tribes continue to occur through DCYF's Tribal Consultation Policy 10.03. At these meetings, plans are developed to help improve the working relationships and communication between local DCYF offices and Tribes;
- Qualified Expert Witness (QEW) training for Tribal staff has been scheduled in partnership with Oregon DHS Office of Tribal Affairs and DCYF maintains a list of QEW's for each Region;
- DCYF is currently revising all of its ICW Policies and Procedures to align with recent court rulings. The process involves several workgroups that include state and Tribal staff. A focused rollout of the changes to policy is being planned to guide staff; and
- DCYF continues to work with the Alliance for Child Welfare Excellence to ensure all policy changes are reflected in DCYF's ICWA trainings.



PREVENTION STRATEGIES

Family First Prevention Services

As part of the federal [Bipartisan Budget Act](#) (H.R. 1892), which was signed in to law in February 2018, the Family First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA) was enacted to focus the child welfare system on keeping children safely with their families to avoid the trauma that results when children are placed in out-of-home care. The Washington State DCYF embraces Family First implementation as an opportunity to expand choices and resources with supportive services. These services recognize the critical role families play in ensuring the safety and well-being of children, youth, and families. Family First focuses on creating new opportunities for states to receive federal reimbursements for services. This unprecedented opportunity aids in strengthening families so more children can remain safely with their parents and kinship caregivers while also improving the well-being of children already in foster care.

FFPSA Prevention Plan

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.

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 to pregnant and parenting youth in foster care, to prevent children from coming into 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. On October 1, 2020, the Children's Bureau approved the [Family First Prevention Plan](#).

Implementation of Family First in Washington State is a huge transformation effort that will take multiple years to fully implement. This project will be phased, focusing on the required implementation tasks necessary to meet Family First requirements, and then subsequent phases will focus on roll out to expand candidacy groups.

The COVID-19 pandemic delayed implementation planning and readiness, but work did begin in late 2020 on development of new tools, processes, and gathering of technical requirements. In 2021, a team was hired to support the implementation planning and process. The Family Voluntary Services (FVS) and Family Assessment Response (FAR) will be the first candidacy groups to implement changes allowing DCYF to meet Family First prevention requirements. A selection of early implementer offices across the state will initiate FVS and FAR changes first in order to assess implementation and impact.

In accordance with the Administration for Children and Families, DCYF initially chose eight evidence-based programs (EBPs) to offer families receiving Family First prevention support that were approved by the [Title IV-E Prevention Clearinghouse](#) and were rated as “well-supported.” The initial set of EBPs were chosen in part by the contracts DCYF already had in place, federal guidance, as well as stakeholder and partner feedback. DCYF has proposed to include four additional EBPs in a future amended plan that will be submitted in 2022. DCYF can only claim reimbursement for a portion of the EBPs listed in the state plan, as technological infrastructure changes and system integration are required before claiming all EBPs. A contract has been procured to initiate Motivational Interviewing (MI) training for child welfare staff. MI will be incorporated into worker’s case management and engagement with children, youth, and families.

DCYF leaders worked with Washington Tribes over the year leading up to submission of the agency’s initial Family First Prevention Plan submission to identify voluntary prevention services that are embraced in Tribal communities and that could potentially be funded through the Family First Act. Based on this feedback, DCYF contracted to complete an evidentiary review of four Tribal prevention practices that is required to submit evidence to the Prevention Clearinghouse. The literature review of the four identified Tribal prevention practices can be viewed on the DCYF [website](#).

Licensing Standards

The FFPSA requires each state to meet national standards to improve licensing standards for foster family homes. Establishing national model standards helps ensure children in foster care are safe, while also establishing a common-sense approach for relatives and nonrelatives to become licensed foster parents. Removing barriers allows more relatives caring for children in foster care to receive monthly ongoing financial assistance and support.

The Washington Administrative Code (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 (QRTP)

Effective July 1, 2019, 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.

In October 2019, child welfare policies and procedures were updated to reflect the Family First requirements related to the QRTP. On October 8, 2020, the Children’s Bureau approved DCYF’s updated policy, state plan, and qualified individual waiver. The approved policy and the [waiver form](#) can be accessed on DCYF’s [website](#).

Kinship (Relative) Caregivers

The Family First Act will provide DCYF the ability to claim Title IV-E reimbursement for the Kinship Navigator program, once it is approved as an evidence-based program by the clearinghouse. These services link relative caregivers to a broad range of services and supports to help children safely remain in their care.

DCYF continues its partnership with the Aging and Long-Term Support Administration of the Department of Social and Health Services 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. For more information visit the [Foster Parenting and Kinship Care](#) site.

Interstate Placement

Family First requires that, no later than October 1, 2027, states will 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’s goal is to connect to the National Electronic Interstate Compact Enterprise (NEICE) system and make changes to its Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS). A grant received October 2019 supports connecting the NEICE system and making changes to the CCWIS. Connecting these systems will take several years to fully implement.

FIRST Clinic – Prevention-Oriented Legal Representation

The [FIRST Clinic](#) is a free legal service for pregnant persons and parents of newborns that aims to prevent the removal of babies from their parents by Child Protective Services. The FIRST Clinic utilizes a multidisciplinary model that includes Parent Ally support for parents, connections to existing community resources, and empathetic legal advocacy provided during critical phases of DCYF interactions.

The FIRST Clinic was developed by [ABC Law Group](#), a minority-led law practice that provides legal representation for parents involved in dependency actions in Snohomish County. ABC attorneys recognized that they were often able to avoid the removal of newborns from their clients—and the filing of a dependency case—when they were given advance notice of a parent’s pregnancy and time to work with them. By providing all parents with pre-removal and pre-filing legal services, the group set out to reduce the high removal rates for infants in Snohomish County, which averaged 12 babies per month in 2018.

In July 2019, the FIRST Clinic launched as a medical-legal partnership with Providence Hospital, helping pregnant people and new parents dealing with substance use. Referrals to the clinic come from community partners and DCYF. Parents work with the FIRST Clinic legal advocacy and parent ally team, who connect them to community and medical providers to support and empower parents to develop a plan to keep their family together and their babies safe. Parent allies, who have direct experience in the child welfare system, offer critical emotional support and expedited connection to a range of services.

Working with a range of collaborators, including DCYF, Casey Family Programs, and the Parent Child Assistance Program, the FIRST Clinic has drawn national attention. In 2021, the Office of Public Defense contracted with the FIRST Clinic to provide pre-filing parent representation and evaluate the program. Preliminary data on 30 cases found that 70% of families served by the FIRST Clinic never had a dependency case filed in court, with 60% of the families avoiding removal, and another 10% who were able to keep their babies by agreeing to voluntary safety plans with DCYF. Further evaluation, including analysis of the cost of pre-filing representation, is ongoing.

Plan of Safe Care

The federal Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) is intended to support a broad population of infants, their mothers, and families who are impacted by the effects of substance use and prenatal drug exposure. One way it does this is through the Plan of Safe Care (POSC) program, which enables healthcare providers to refer families to community resources without requiring a report of child abuse or neglect, as long as there is no imminent risk of harm to the child.

Washington began the work of POSC implementation in 2018 with the support of in-depth technical assistance from the National Center on Substance Abuse and Child Welfare (NCSACW)/Children and Family Futures. Key partnerships were identified for the core implementation team, which consists of members from DCYF, the Department of Health (DOH), the Health Care Authority (HCA), the Washington State Hospital Association (WSHA), and Help Me Grow. These cross-agency partnerships have facilitated stakeholder involvement, increased communication across agencies, and fostered shared language and values for this body of work.

Through this multi-systemic approach, Washington defined what the CAPTA language meant and identified infants born with prenatal substance exposure, affected by withdrawal, and/or diagnosed with fetal alcohol spectrum disorder as requiring a POSC. Next, the statewide stakeholders created a dual-pathway, public health-focused approach for the POSC in Washington—a notification pathway and a reporting pathway. Under the notification pathway, families identified with prenatal substance exposure and lower risk of harm to the child are offered a voluntary POSC through a community-based provider. The reporting pathway is used when a safety threat and/or imminent risk of serious harm are present and a report to DCYF Intake is appropriate.

Pilot sites launched POSC in Yakima and Pierce Counties on June 1, 2021. Using the definitions developed by stakeholders, these two pilot sites began offering both notification and reporting pathways for the POSC utilizing the following two distinctly different models.

Yakima County – In collaboration with one birthing hospital (Yakima Valley Memorial Hospital), families identified for the notification pathway were offered the POSC through the Maternal Health Program associated with the hospital, Yakima Valley Farm Workers Clinic, Yakima Neighborhood Health, or Nurse Family Partnership. The Yakima County pilot site/Maternal Health Program reports de-identified data to DCYF monthly.

Pierce County – In collaboration with two birthing hospitals (Tacoma General Hospital and St. Joseph Medical Center), families identified for the notification pathway were referred for a POSC directly from both hospitals to the Pierce County Help Me Grow affiliate. Additionally, the DCYF Region 5 Intake Program has been referring screened-out intakes meeting the criteria for a POSC to the Pierce County Help Me Grow affiliate. The Pierce County pilot sites report de-identified data to DCYF for each child born substance-exposed at either Tacoma General Hospital or St. Joseph Medical Center.

LOCAL COURT IMPROVEMENT INITIATIVES

Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Program

The Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Program (FJCIP) was created in 2008 to help local dependency courts assess and improve how they operate and serve families by providing a dedicated coordinator to work with judicial officers and court partners. The program also ensures an educated judiciary and stable leadership in FJCIP courts by requiring that judicial officers who hear dependency cases receive a minimum of 30 hours of relevant training, and directing courts to assign a Chief Juvenile Judge for terms that last at least two years. The program operates in ten counties and is supported by CIP-funded staff at the AOC.

Since the COVID-19 pandemic shut down regular court operations, the FJCIP served as a valuable resource for dependency court communities and professionals while they labored to ensure child safety and access to justice for families during the prolonged public health emergency. FJCIP Coordinators operate as the hub for dependency stakeholders, ensuring that important information is communicated to everyone and convening cross-system groups to problem solve and improve the system. These groups use iDTR data to assess how their court is performing, identify trends, and implement projects that change practice and policies. They also utilize data to illuminate how the system impacts different populations, such as infants and BIPOC families, informing efforts to address racial disproportionality and meet the developmental and service needs of the children and families who appear in court.

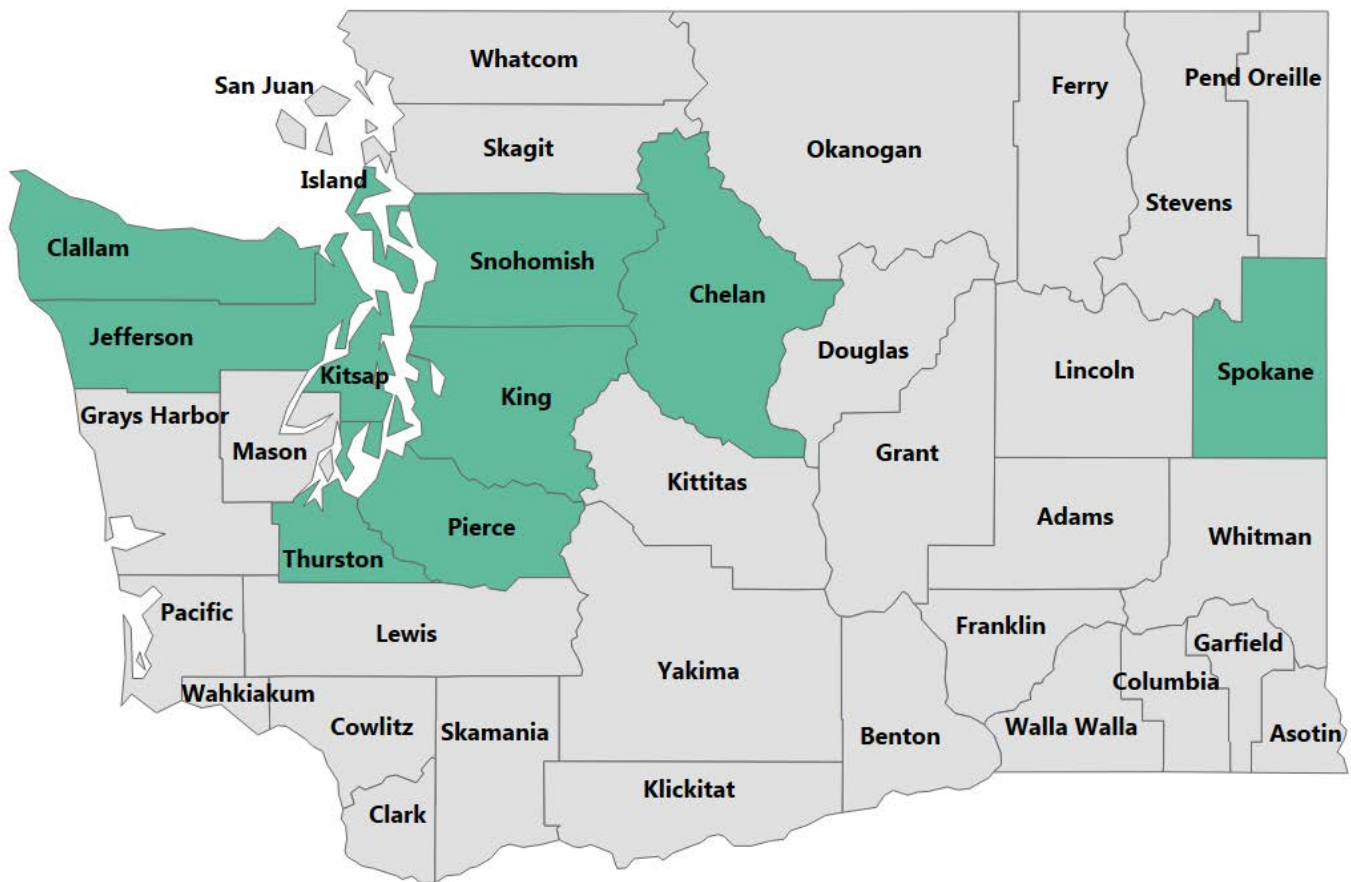
Despite the strain of the prolonged pandemic, FJCIP courts continued to demonstrate creativity and ingenuity, adapting to their situations. In many FJCIP counties, case processing timelines are returning to pre-pandemic levels and case backlogs are being resolved. These courts benefitted from a culture of collaboration and problem-solving that preceded the pandemic and they were able to deploy the FJCIP Coordinator to help manage each court's response to the pandemic. Coordinators provided ongoing analysis of case processing, enabling courts to understand where their system challenges were and what they could do to address them, such as agreeing on good cause exceptions to delay termination filings and adjusting trial assignment procedures. They also helped valuable programs that previously relied on in-person contact, such as Parents for Parents and Finding Fathers, to continue to function safely during the pandemic.

As high-end users of data, FJCIP Coordinators are valuable partners in the Continuous Quality Improvement of the iDTR database. In 2021, the coordinators worked with AOC to create new codes for dependency therapeutic courts, including Family Treatment Courts and Early Childhood Courts. These codes will enable local and state-level stakeholders to identify and track outcomes for families who participate in these programs and help researchers assess the effectiveness of specialty courts.

Another benefit of the FJCIP is the added capacity that coordinators provide to launch system wide educational efforts and facilitate the adoption of new programs and practices. FJCIP courts engage local stakeholders in Safety Summits and other trainings, helping to ensure that the

system operates with shared vocabulary and understanding of critical concepts and processes. Courts with FJCIP Coordinators are also better positioned to launch new programs, such as Early Childhood Courts and ICWA-focused dockets.

Full funding for the FJCIP is critical. The program has operated with the same, restrictive budget since 2009, which is insufficient to cover the costs of existing FJCIP Coordinator positions and provides no dedicated funding for the AOC to support the program. The AOC decided to submit a supplemental budget request for additional FJCIP funds to the Washington State Legislature during the 2022 legislative session. The budget package proposed fully funding the ten existing FJCIP coordinator positions, adding six new courts, and creating staff positions at AOC to oversee and evaluate the program. With support from the Superior Court Judges' Association, the budget request was granted and the expanded funding will be available in July 2022. The ultimate goal is to provide adequate funding for all superior courts in Washington State to support an FJCIP Coordinator so that all will benefit from improvement outcomes.

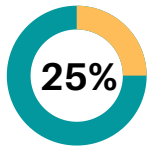




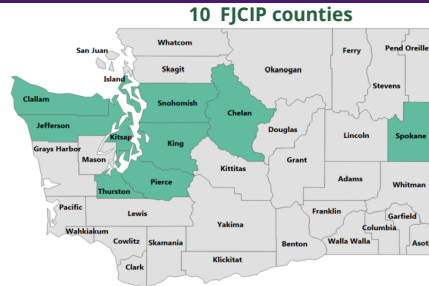
Administrative Office of the Courts Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Program 2022 Budget Request



Supporting courts to produce better outcomes for children and families



of WA counties receive FJICIP funding



FJICIP provides dependency courts with:

- ➔ **Dedicated Staff:** Coordinators help courts use data and research, provide training, convene stakeholders and improve court programs and processes.
- ➔ **Trained Judiciary:** Dependency judicial officers required to have 30 hours of relevant training.
- ➔ **Stable Leadership:** Chief Juvenile Judge assigned for a minimum of 2 years.

FJICIP courts continuously assess their effectiveness and improve their operations to better serve families, children, and professionals

<p>Local Court Innovations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe Babies Courts • Parents for Parents Program • Trauma-Informed Courts • Finding Fathers expedited paternity testing • Mediation & settlement conferences 	<p>Better Case Outcomes for Families</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FJICIP courts exceed statewide averages on all case compliance measures • Families reunify faster in FJICIP courts: 16 months vs. 18 months (2019) 	<p>Improved Court Performance <i>compared to non-FJICIP courts</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing evaluation of case processing and timeliness • Coordinating court response to COVID • Cross system collaboration and partnership
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[FJICIP 2020 Legislative Report](#)

[FJICIP 2019 Legislative Report](#)

Current Funding

Annual Allocation
\$598,819

Program funding was cut in 2009 from \$800,000 and has remained the same for 12 years.



Court allocations based original amount requested in 2008



Covers 75% of costs for part-time and full-time coordinators in all 10 counties



No AOC funding to support, train and evaluate

Proposed Funding

Additional Annual Allocation
\$1,167,181



Increase current FJICIP court allocations to fully fund coordinator salaries and benefits **\$336,181**



Add six new FJICIP Courts **\$510,000**



Provide funding for AOC staff to coordinate, support and evaluate the program across sites

\$321,000

	Chelan	Clallam	Island	Jefferson	King	Kitsap	Pierce	Snohomish	Spokane	Thurston
Unified Family Court Principles										
Assignment of a chief judge for a minimum term of two years.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
FJCIP Coordinator (Part-time/Full-time)	<i>Part</i>	<i>Part</i>	<i>Part</i>	<i>Part</i>	<i>Full</i>	<i>Full</i>	<i>Full</i>	<i>Full</i>	<i>Full</i>	<i>Full</i>
Case screening and coordinating	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Assistance with Parenting Plans	X	X			X	X		X	X	X
Multi-system Youth					X	X				X
Judicial officers received at least 30 hours of specialized training	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mediation/Settlement Conferences	X	<i>Developing</i>	X	<i>Developing</i>	X		X	X		X
Specialized Court Teams										
Early Childhood Court Team		<i>Developing</i>				X	X		X	X
Family Treatment Court		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Indian Child Welfare Court Team		<i>Developing</i>							X	
Legally Free Court Team							X		X	X
Special Programs										
Adoption Day Celebration	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Adoption Workgroup						X	X			X
Court System Improvement Group	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Family Time (Visitation) Focus			X			X		X	X	X
Finding Fathers – expedited paternity testing	X	<i>Developing</i>	X	X		X	X	X		X
Parents for Parents	X	X	X	<i>Developing</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X
Protein for All	X				X	X	X		X	X
Reunification Celebrations	X	X	<i>Developing</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X
Safety Summit and Action Plan	X				X	X	X		<i>Developing</i>	

Detailed descriptions of most programs are provided in [2018 FJCIP Report to the Legislature, Appendix E](#).

Family Treatment Courts

The AOC, DCYF, and Health Care Authority (HCA) are partners in a three-year Family Treatment Court (FTC) grant through the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The project seeks to enhance existing FTCs’ ability to intervene more effectively with parents, children, and families affected by a substance use and/or co-occurring mental health disorders.

FTCs are an intensive, community-based collaboration of the court, the child welfare system, substance use disorder (SUD) and mental health treatment providers, and other health and community social services. The key components of FTCs are: wrap-around team approach, more frequent hearings, early access to assessments and treatment, family-focused services, strengths-based and empathic engagement with clients, research informed, and data collection and monitoring for Continuous Quality Improvement.

In March 2021, AOC hired an FTC Project Manager, Senior Research Associate, Training Coordinator, and support staff in order to meet the grant goals. The following is a summary of the program goals and progress.

Goals:

- Expand cross-system collaboration, at the state and local levels, to actively engage the HCA state substance use treatment agency to improve access and coordination of SUD treatment for parents participating in FTCs;
- Develop a state team and governance structure to engage and support local FTC operations and provide training on nationally recognized practices to be implemented with fidelity across all FTCs; and
- Increase the capacity and utilization of existing FTCs, with a focus on courts in rural communities, to expand access to the treatment and services that families need to improve child, parent, and family outcomes.

Progress:

- The Washington State FTC Steering Committee, established in July 2021, consists of representatives from HCA, DCYF, individuals with lived expertise, and FTC team members. The committee meets monthly and is tasked with problem-solving barriers common to FTC participants. A subcommittee to improve access to housing began meeting in December 2021;
- All 19 counties with FTCs completed the National Evaluation of Family Treatment Courts (NEFTC) self-assessments to gauge their alignment to FTC Best Practice Standards. By the end of 2021, the FTC Research Associate had follow-up meetings with five FTCs to assist in brainstorming efforts to move closer to best practices;
- The Training Coordinator created a FTC website and three online/self-paced training modules: Best Practice Standards (BPS) Intro, BPS 1, and BPS 2;
- The Project Team facilitated opportunities for FTC team members across the state to connect and learn from one another, including:
 - o Over 200 FTC team members attended the virtual All-Sites Meeting on September 24, 2021;
 - o FTC Coordinators began meeting monthly in August 2021;
 - o FTC Judicial Officers and FTC Parent Attorneys are scheduled to meet quarterly beginning in February and March 2022 respectively;
 - o FTC listservs were created by the team and are used frequently by FTC team members;
- The FTC Research Associate created a Performance Reporting Form to encourage and assist FTC sites to collect consistent data across the state;
- AOC initiated data share agreement requests with DCYF and HCA to effectively assess FTC operations and outcomes; and
- The FTC Project Team fielded 46 requests for technical assistance from FTC sites in 2021.

Early Childhood Courts

Early Childhood Courts (ECCs) were launched in Kitsap, Spokane, and Thurston Counties, joining Pierce County's established Best for Babies Court, to form a statewide network of courts utilizing the Safe Babies Court Team (SBCT) approach. At the end of 2021, Clark County was awarded a capacity building grant to launch a fifth ECC in Washington. With federal funding from the U.S. Health Resources & Services Administration (HRSA), these courts received training and technical assistance from [ZERO TO THREE](#) and implementation support from the ECC State Team, a public-private partnership of the Center for Children and Youth Justice (CCYJ) and FYJP at the AOC.

The legislature passed SB 5331, which established statewide standards of practice for Early Childhood Courts (ECC), with priority placed on supporting racial equity, parent voice, child-parent relationships, and safe reunification. The law also created training requirements for ECC judicial officers, mandating that they participate in an initial eight-hour orientation training and receive an annual minimum of eight hours of relevant continuing education. Funding was allocated to the AOC for staff to provide training, evaluation, and sustainability support to ECCs across the state.

The ECC State Team created the Washington Early Childhood Courts State Advisory Board to bring together a broad array of system leaders, parents, community providers, and others to leverage their expertise in courts and early childhood services to support ECCs. Priorities for the group include: supporting current and emerging ECC sites; paving a path for financial and structural sustainability; incorporating ECC priorities into current state initiatives; and advocating for legislative or policy changes that provide meaningful support for infants, toddlers, and families involved in Washington's child welfare system.

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, 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.

The COVID-19 pandemic slowed the statewide expansion of the Finding Fathers parentage program; however, statewide implementation is expected to resume in the future. Establishing parentage 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 that courts have efficient access to DNA testing.

CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM PARTNERS

Parent's Representation Program

The Washington State Office of Public Defense (OPD) Parents Representation Program (PRP) provides multidisciplinary representation to indigent parents, custodians, and legal guardians involved in child dependency and termination of parental rights proceedings throughout Washington State. The program began in 2000 as a pilot program and is now considered a national model. Key elements of the PRP include caseload limits, attorney and social worker standards, access to expert services and social workers, OPD oversight, and ongoing training and technical assistance. The program also works collaboratively with Children's Home Society of Washington's Parents for Parents Program and the Washington Defender Association's Incarcerated Parents Project. In May of 2021, OPD welcomed Larry Jefferson as the new director to lead the agency. Mr. Jefferson replaced Joanne Moore, who retired at the end of 2020.

In 2021, the PRP participated in multiple statewide committees to address ongoing COVID-19 issues and provided technical assistance to contractors on COVID-19 impacted issues like visitation, remote technology, and remote vs. in-person hearings. The PRP also contracted with and provided support to the FIRST Clinic to provide representation for recently pregnant and postpartum parents at risk of child abuse or neglect reports or investigations in Snohomish, Skagit, and King Counties. Program staff helped plan, were faculty in, and participated in various County Child Safety Summits. The PRP, the OCLA, and the Washington State AGO offered a joint training focused on race equity for parents' attorneys, children's attorneys, and assistant attorneys general. PRP program staff also participated in multiple ongoing statewide committees and other efforts to collaborate with child welfare stakeholders to strengthen Washington's child welfare system, including among others: Family Time Workgroup, BJA Court Recovery Task Force Child Welfare Committee, Pattern Forms Committee, Family Reunification Day Steering Committee, Innovative Dependency Court Collaborative, Alliance for Child Welfare Regional Core Training, the Children, Youth, and Family Services Advisory Committee CAPTA Citizen's Review Panel and both DCYF and AOC-led 1227 workgroups. On the national front, program staff participated on the American Bar Association's National Alliance for Parent Representation Steering Committee, as well as the Family Justice Initiative (FJI), a national effort to assure high-quality attorneys for every parent and child in child welfare proceedings.

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 that 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/cb/policy-guidance/im-17-02>. Further information about the PRP is available at www.opd.wa.gov.

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.

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 OPD, who contracts with the Children's Home Society of Washington (CHSW) 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.

In 2021, the program expanded to every county in Washington State. During the expansion, CHSW provided start-up implementation training and model fidelity quality assurance. The pandemic and limits on in-person contact proved challenging in the recruiting, training, and retention of Parent Allies. As a result, one site remains in the implementation stage, and others have experienced vacancies and turnover in staff. However, most programs across the state are currently serving parents, and many have been creative in how they conduct outreach with parents in the virtual environment of court.

CHSW assists sites in actively recruiting Parent Ally applicants. All P4P sites are offered virtual new hire training, community of practice calls, support group meetings for program staff, and ongoing training to ensure jurisdictions can continue to provide essential support services to the parents and families experiencing child welfare. CHSW has also worked with sites to co-present P4P at cross-system stakeholder meetings, providing education on the program and suggesting partnerships to help overcome barriers experienced by families, agencies, and communities, to better serve during the pandemic.

Furthermore, the program is a promising practice and is waiting to be reviewed by the Title IV-E Prevention Services Clearinghouse to determine if it will be eligible to draw down federal Family First funding. Federal CIP funds have supported the start-up and operation of local P4P programs across the state. During the COVID pandemic, CIP utilized court recovery funds to provide for Zoom licenses for P4P programs.

Through court outreach at dependency hearings, a Dependency 101 class designed to educate parents about the dependency system, and ongoing peer mentoring, P4P 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 designed to provide parents with tools and resources that help empower them to be successful throughout their dependency cases and in life. The King and Pierce County programs also offer parent mentoring programs in the local jails.

Many programs provide additional support classes in partnership with local agencies to include parenting classes, and domestic violence and housing clinics. Furthermore, some programs partner with local substance abuse treatment agencies to provide services and support to parents.

Additionally, 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 demonstrate 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, reunification rates increased—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, rates of termination of parental rights decreased—a difference of 20% (19% in P4P group compared to 39% in the comparison group); and

- 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.

Children's Representation Program

In 2014, the Washington State Legislature established a right to counsel for children involved in dependency cases who remain dependent six months following the termination of their parents' legal rights. The Washington State OCLA Children's Representation Program (CRP) has overseen compliance with the legislation for over seven years. CRP attorneys have represented over 5,000 legally free children since the start of the program in July 2014 and have overseen nearly 4,000 adoptions in addition to hundreds of relative and fictive kin guardianships, third party custody arrangements, entries into extended foster care, and reunification with biological parents.

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; improves well-being outcomes; addresses systemic and individualized practices and policies that drive disproportionate outcomes for: BIPOC (black, Indigenous, and people of color), LGBTQ+, disabled, and other children and youth; and promotes and defends the legal rights and life prerogatives of children, the trajectory of whose lives will be decided in the course of the dependency proceeding.

OCLA has partnered with the AOC 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, self-care when representing children and youth, and immigration considerations when representing non-citizen children. There is also required ongoing training that helps the attorneys to understand their own implicit biases, and how structural, systemic, and institutional racism impacts the child welfare system. Through this training the attorneys are given tools to interrupt, identify, and litigate racialized practices where they see them.

A very strong children's representation bar has developed in Washington State that is supported by a CRP listserv where attorneys regularly pose questions to one another and share information regarding current law and issues that impact children and youth in the child welfare system.

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

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

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.

Impact of Mandatory Representation for Children and Youth

In 2017, ESSB 5890 was passed by the Legislature and signed into law. Section 28 of the bill directed OCLA to engage the Washington State Center for Court Research (WSCCR) at the AOC, and other research institutions, to undertake a comparative study of the impact of early representation of children in dependency cases. WSCCR secured research assistance 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 were the control counties.

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 period continue to represent the children through the life of the case. In Grant and Lewis Counties, 417 children and youth were represented under the study. The report from WSCCR, showed that:

- Children with mandatory legal representation were more likely to experience reunification. Specifically, the reunification rate of children with mandatory representation is about 45% higher than the rate of reunification for children without mandatory representation;
- Mandatory legal representation promotes increased placement stability for children. Children who enjoyed mandatory legal representation as part of this study experienced 30% less placement disruptions than children in the control counties;
- Children with mandatory legal representation enjoyed greater stability and consistency in their education while in care. Mandatory legal representation led to a 65% reduction in the rate of non-normative school transitions; and
- The mandatory appointment of attorneys for children led to cost savings to the state.

The full report was published in November 2021 and can be accessed [here](#).

Expanded Right to Counsel for Children and Youth

In 2021, the legislature expanded a child's right to counsel in dependency proceedings with the enactment of 2SHB 1219. Codified at RCW 13.34.212, this new legislation ensures:

- Appointment of counsel for all children 0–7 years old upon the filing of a termination petition; and
- Appointment of counsel for all children 8–17 years old at or before the commencement of the shelter care hearing and for any pending or open dependency case where counsel has not already been appointed or privately secured.

The implementation of this new legislation will be phased in, county by county, over a six-year period, beginning in at least three counties by July 1, 2022, and being fully implemented across the state by January 1, 2027. The schedule required under this section must prioritize implementation in counties with either a) “No current practice of appointment of attorneys for children in dependency cases,” or b) “Significant prevalence of racial disproportionality or disparities in the number of dependent children compared to the general population, or both.”

OCLA is responsible for the development of the phase-in schedule, as well as the recruitment, training, oversight, and payment of appointed attorneys, and attorneys appointed to represent young people in Extended Foster Care pursuant to RCW 13.34.267-268. OCLA will prioritize continuity of counsel for children who are already represented by counsel at county expense when the legislation becomes effective in that county. Courts continue to be responsible for the actual appointment of attorneys under the new law.

Attorneys contracted with OCLA are required to adhere to the practice, training, and caseload standards as adopted by the [Statewide Children's Representation Workgroup](#). This workgroup was first appointed by the Washington State Supreme Court Commission on Children in Foster Care in 2010 and reconvened in 2021 to update and revise the original standards. Updated standards will be published in 2022.

Child Advocates/Court Appointed Special Advocates

What is a Child Advocate?

A child comes to the attention of the court once a dependency petition, alleging abuse or neglect, has been filed at juvenile court. At the first hearing, the court may order that a court-appointed special advocate or volunteer guardian ad litem be appointed for the child (RCW 13.34.100). The court-appointed special advocates may be called child advocate, CASA, volunteer guardian ad litem, etc. For the purpose of this report, the term child advocate will be used. Child advocates are volunteer community members who provide carefully researched information about the case to help the court in making sound decisions regarding the child's safety, permanency, and well-being.

Best interest advocacy is driven by the guiding principle that children grow and develop best with their family of origin when that can be safely achieved. Child advocate duties include: information gathering and interviewing, communicating and collaborating with all parties, visiting with the child regularly, monitoring court orders, and advocating for the child in meetings with the school, caregivers, family, in court, and in court reports. The child advocate also reports the

child's stated interests. The child advocate makes a recommendation to the court on placement and follows through on the case until it is permanently resolved. The goal is family reunification if that can be achieved safely.

On-going pandemic restrictions on in-person contact and meetings required the network of 35 Child Advocate programs across the state to conduct much of their training and child advocacy work virtually.

Recruitment and Training

Child advocates undergo a thorough screening, background check, and 30 hours of pre-service training and court observation, in addition to 12 hours of continuing education training annually. Program staff supervise and support child advocates. Throughout the training, family reunification (either with a child's birth family or extended family) is the ultimate goal, when it can be done safely and is in the best of interests of the child for the long term.

Two associations provide support to child advocates in Washington State and are described below.

Washington Association of Child Advocate Programs

The Washington Association of Child Advocate Programs (WACAP) is a membership organization supporting all 35 local programs who use trained volunteer guardians ad litem to advocate for the best interests of children in the dependency system. Locally, these advocates may be known as "Child Advocates," "Volunteer Guardians ad Litem (VGALs)," and "Dependency Guardian ad Litem (DGALs)," "Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA)," or "Court Appointed Advocates (CAA)." In 2021, the 35 member programs combined supported 1,537 volunteers who advocated for over 4,000 children (roughly 1/3 of all dependent children in Washington).

Since the pandemic, WACAP has taken on the responsibility of training all new child advocates in the state. While initially developed to be conducted locally and in-person by local program staff, WACAP facilitated (with the assistance of local program staff) 10 training cohorts training 280 new advocates from nearly all member programs. Sessions are also recorded and posted to a private [YouTube channel](#). Training topics include child development, child mental health, keeping children safe while in care, child and family trauma, Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and resiliency, chemical dependency recovery, domestic violence, institutional racism and bias, working with LGBTQ youth, education advocacy, and attachment and bonding; all training material can be found on the organization's website at www.wachildadvocates.org.

Two programs, Chelan Douglas CASA and Snohomish County CASA, became Safe Zone LGBTQ Allies through the Human Rights Campaign in 2021.

WACAP also conducts "Days of Data," semi-annual surveys which ask a series of questions about children the child advocates represent, including visitation, well-being, placement, and education related information. The Spring and Fall 2021 reports (and previous reports) are provided here: <http://wachildadvocates.org/current-projects/outcomes/>.

Additional training for staff and volunteers in 2021 included two virtual offerings of the “ICWA Institute,” a 10-hour training on advocating for Native American children featuring presentations from the National Indian Child Welfare Association, two local Program Attorneys, and members of the Washington State bench and Supreme Court. Recordings of these trainings are available on the WACAP YouTube Channel.

In the Summer and Fall of 2021 and with the passage of HB 1194, WACAP prepared and provided additional trainings on the ABA’s Safety Framework for program staff and volunteers. In total, over 100 staff and volunteers participated in these trainings, with recordings posted to the private YouTube channel as well. In addition, the WACAP executive director also assisted AOC with providing Safety Summits for dependency court participants where the safety framework was also presented.

WACAP’s 28th annual conference was held online over the last week of October and first week of November. The conference featured 38 training sessions and included a second offering of the ICWA institute during the second week.

Washington Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Association

Washington CASA Association is a network of eight local programs serving nine counties across Washington State that supports the formation, recruitment, training, development, and activities of the state’s local CASA programs. Washington CASA is committed to high quality, best-interest advocacy and is dedicated to integrating diversity, equity, and inclusion by providing technical assistance to the local network to achieve these standards. Through membership with National CASA/GAL for Children, Washington CASA programs belong to a network of 950 community-based programs nationwide.

In 2021, local CASA/GAL programs began integrating new standards to ensure quality while allowing individual programs room for creativity and innovation. Throughout the year, Washington CASA Association hosted specialized training addressing racial equity and trauma. More than 600 people participated in 22 hours of Justice Equity, Diversity, Inclusion (JEDI) Training, and Vicarious Trauma Training. In response to the growing need for CASA/GAL volunteers, Washington CASA also completed a state-wide awareness campaign to recruit volunteers for local programs. Eight-hundred and seventy-three (873) Washington CASA volunteers served 4,173 children involved in dependency cases, providing a total of 23,410 volunteer hours.



Department of Children, Youth, and Families

Washington's Program Improvement Plan

Washington State 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.

Based on the results of the CFSR, Washington State developed 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 and develop the PIP. The federal Children's Bureau approved the PIP on June 19, 2020, with a start date of July 1, 2020. DCYF has until June 30, 2022, to implement the identified PIP strategies and activities, with a measurement period of up to December 30, 2023, to meet identified PIP targets, specified by the Children's Bureau. Failure to fully implement PIP strategies and activities and meet identified PIP targets can result in a financial penalty for the agency.

The strategies and activities outlined in the 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.

By the end of 2021, DCYF had met five of ten PIP targets in the following outcome areas:

- Safety Outcome 2 – Services to Family to Protect Child(ren) in the Home and Prevent Removal or Re-Entry into Foster Care;
- Safety Outcome 2 – Risk and Safety Assessment and Management;
- Permanency Outcome 1 – Stability of Foster Care Placement;
- Permanency Outcome 1 – Permanency Goal for Child; and
- Permanency Outcome 1 – Achieving Reunification, Guardianship, Adoption or Other Planned Permanency Living Arrangement.

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—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—plays a role in achieving safe, 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; and
- timely filing of a petition for termination of parental rights or documentation of a compelling reason not to file.

DCYF continues to collaborate and partner with the AOC, key partners and stakeholders, and the Children’s Bureau to implement the PIP and improve outcomes for children and families. Specific strategies involving court partners include:

- Developing, understanding, and articulating consistent language regarding DCYF’s Safety Framework and implementation of caseworker and court practice changes related to the Safety Framework;
- Implementing a statewide process for timely referral and filing of termination petitions that clearly delineate expectations, roles, and responsibilities for DCYF and Attorney General’s Office staff;
- Increasing earlier and more frequent engagement in the child welfare process and improve outcomes by strengthening the use of Parents for Parents (P4P); and
- Improving timely referrals for and completion of home studies.

All of these strategies are aimed at systemic improvement in permanency outcomes for children and youth in out-of-home care. DCYF submits biannual reports to the Children’s Bureau on progress of implementation of strategies and activities and measurement period results.

Permanency from Day One (PFD1) – Federal Grant

DCYF applied for and was awarded a \$7.7 million permanency grant in September 2018. This is a cooperative agreement with the federal Children’s Bureau. The PFD1 grant supports and aligns with the DCYF Program Improvement Plan (PIP), the Child and Family Services Plan (CFSP), and the Court Improvement Plan (CIP). This grant focuses specifically on CFSP outcomes, including Permanency Outcome 1: Children have permanency and stability in their living situations; Well-Being Outcome 1: Families have enhanced capacity to provide for their children’s needs; and the Case Review Systemic Factor.

The PFD1 grant has two strategic interventions to increase timeliness to permanency for families and youth:

- Enhanced Permanency Planning Meetings (PPMs);
- Enhanced Youth Recruitment (EYR).

Enhanced PPMs are a specific intervention to address systemic barriers to permanency. These meetings build on existing DCYF policy to increase engagement between caseworkers and families with an emphasis on including parents, youth, and kin. These meetings are facilitated by a grant-funded facilitator; address safety, permanency, and well-being; are expedited (occur every three months); and provide parents an opportunity to contribute to their

own planning as equal team members. With increased engagement, this grant strategy strives to achieve enhanced child, youth, and family involvement in case planning, which will result in individualized case plans that meet the needs of children, youth, and families. In addition, the grant strategy is designed to increase transparency, teaming, inclusion, and respect with DCYF staff, families, youth, caregivers, Tribes, and community partners. Enhanced PPMs are available to all newly dependent cases in the identified grant intervention offices.

DCYF was able to expand the Enhanced PPM grant intervention to 22 grant offices as of August 2021. The following DCYF offices conduct Enhanced PPMs:

- Region 1: Clarkston, Colfax, Newport, Spokane Central, Spokane North, Spokane Valley, Spokane Office of Indian Child Welfare (OICW), Wenatchee.
- Region 4: King East, King Southeast, King Southwest, King West, Martin Luther King Jr., Office of Indian Child Welfare (OICW), West Seattle.
- Region 6: Aberdeen, Centralia, Kelso, Long Beach, Shelton, South Bend, Tumwater.

The Enhanced PPM strategy is being evaluated by the University of Colorado-Kempe Center, using a treatment and control group evaluation methodology. Treatment group cases receive the Enhanced PPM grant intervention, with grant-funded facilitators and control group cases receiving the “business as usual” intervention which includes shared planning meetings per DCYF policy that may be facilitated by regional/office facilitators and/or other staff (caseworkers, supervisors, etc.).

Enhanced Youth Recruitment (EYR) is a youth-directed recruitment strategy that is driven by legally free youth who participate in their case and placement decisions. This strategy focuses statewide on all legally free youth age 12 and older who are not in a permanent home. Approximately 200 dependent legally free youth meet the definition of this population. The grant provides Reverse Matching Events (RMEs) where youth take an active role in identifying a family they believe could become a permanent resource for them. This is the opposite of nationwide conventional recruitment events where families read about or meet youth and then choose youth they feel would be a good fit for their home. In a RME, youth meet virtually to review videos of potential families who have agreed to be considered as a placement resource for youth. When COVID-19 restrictions are lifted, it is anticipated that these events will be held in-person.

Three RMEs took place in 2021 involving 28 legally free youth. Of those youth who participated, all youth identified at least three families they were interested in learning more about. Two youth have been placed into potential permanent homes, and three are transitioning into potential placements. Six events are anticipated in 2022 involving up to 40 youth.

The expected outcomes from these strategies are an enhanced capacity within our state to:

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

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 all 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, dependency guardianships, and any other dependent youth under 13.34 RCW to be eligible for the program. This legislation also allows youth to enter and exit the program as they choose between the ages of 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
- December 2020 834
- December 2021 885

Family Practice Model

The Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF) has devoted this past year to researching and developing a high-level Family Practice Model (FPM) framework to support staff and core case management components across the continuum of cases referred to the department for intervention, support, and services. The FPM framework defines values-based case management through engagement, assessment, and service coordination. The FPM framework also honors staff need for support, training, and resources to meet the requirements of the values-driven case management system.

The goal of the FPM is to establish a standard for managing cases and supporting staff to meet those standards, while elevating the values of the agency: inclusion, respect, integrity, compassion, and transparency. In the FPM, these values come to life and are embedded within operations. A strongly supported and clearly articulated practice model results in an increase in consistency of practice, with the FPM scaffolding case manager activities with tools and training to support their work.

The FPM framework alone is not sufficient to achieve clarity of practice, achieve consistency of operations, and create sustainable feedback loops for staff and clients. To that end, phase two of the FPM development will unfold in 2022. That work is to define practice by service area, clearly articulating operations as they relate to engagement, assessment, and service coordination. Additional work to define methods of staff support and resources will also be done by service area.

The FPM system design structure will result in operations that are consistent, aligned with policy, and allow for ongoing system improvement. A strong FPM is nimble enough to absorb ongoing improvement initiatives into the framework, strengthening overall practice in a way that is manageable and clearly communicated to support case workers and implementation.

DCYF has committed to using a Human Centered Design framework, a problem-solving method that invites perspectives of clients and line workers into design, implementation, and feedback loops. Co-design means learning continuously from and with people closest to the work. In 2021, the Child Welfare FPM design team hosted 16 co-design sessions with staff and collected stories from lived experts to create clarity and urgency around systems change. Themes that emerged from the sessions include challenges related to: policy, support of workers, tools, partnerships, and the fundamental mindset that prioritizes family-led service planning. The co-design methodology challenges historic imbalances of power in systems where leaders make important decisions about other people's lives and families.

Family Time

"Family Time" refers to parent-child/sibling visitation. This name is intended to reflect commitment to the idea that visitation supports healthy relationships and bonds between family members. With the focus of Family Time on maintaining healthy relationships and bonds between family members, it is anticipated that children, youth, and families will continue to thrive by maintaining those connections.

COVID-19 Impact on Family Time

The COVID-19 pandemic continued to impact the provision of Family Time services throughout 2021. Exposure to and positive tests for COVID resulted in missed visits for many families, leaving virtual visits as a necessary option when it was not safe or healthy to provide in-person visits. DCYF guidance continued to be reviewed and updated as needed to coincide with the Washington State Department of Health guidelines. Service providers continued to navigate the ever changing COVID landscape, implementing cleaning protocols and offering support for online family contact. The pandemic strained the Family Time workforce, resulting in some providers closing their doors.

Decision Package

DCYF requested a decision package for Family Time in the 2022 legislative session. If funded, it will help to provide a more stable contracted Family Time workforce, help with recruitment and retention, and support increased capacity with more quality assurance oversight.

House Bill 1194 Implementation – 72 Hour Visits

House Bill (HB) 1194, Strengthening Parent-Child Visits During Child Welfare Proceedings, went into effect July 2021. Among other changes, the bill requires DCYF to provide an initial visit within 72 hours of a child being placed out of home.

DCYF implemented an emergent 72 hour first visit contract to meet the requirement for initial visits. This is a separate contract from the ongoing Family Time services. Each of the six DCYF regions has one 72 hour visit contractor, with Regions 1 and 2 utilizing the same contractor; regular weekly meeting with providers; and staff supported successful implementation and resolution of identified barriers or concerns.

While the legislation has been implemented, some barriers remain which prevent the first visits from occurring within 72 hours. Some of the most common barriers identified include:

- Parents not responding to requests to set up a visit/unable to contact parents;
- Family contact information was no longer valid;
- Child returned home; and
- Parent or child refused to participate in the visit.

DCYF continues to partner with stakeholders and the provider community to reduce identified barriers to completing first visit within 72 hours.

Family Connections Program

The Family Connections Program™ (FCP) at Amara focuses on developing a network of support for families involved in the child welfare system by building relationships between parents and caregivers focused on children's well-being. The program helps caregivers and parents navigate working relationships to maintain essential connections for children placed in out-of-home care. The goal of the program is to ease the transition and reduce the trauma experienced by children and youth entering foster care by supporting the development of positive partnerships between parents and caregivers.

Elements of the Family Connections Program include:

- Connections Conversations – a voluntary opportunity for parents and caregivers to meet and talk about the needs, routines, and interests of children/youth placed in out-of-home care;
- Individualized Peer Mentoring – both caregivers and parents are provided with a peer mentor who has first-hand, lived experience, either as a child welfare-impacted parent or a caregiver with experience successfully partnering with parents. The mentors support FCP participants before, during, and after a Connections Conversation.

During the 2020 legislative session, the Family Connections Program was introduced as House Bill 2525: Establishing the Family Connections Program. It was signed into law in March 2020 with extensive bipartisan support. Amara holds the exclusive license to administer the program in Washington State. With the support of many community partners, including the AOC, DCYF, and Casey Family Programs, Amara has been expanding the FCP to serve families in King, Pierce, Mason, Grays Harbor, and Clark Counties.

The FCP has been highlighted in several statewide and national trainings as a promising approach to addressing the federal emphasis on “the importance of state and tribal child welfare communities building and supporting relationships between resource families and parents to facilitate improved engagement of parents, promote timely reunification, build protective capacities in parents, and strengthen overall child and family well-being, while ensuring child safety.” ([IM-20-06 | The Administration for Children and Families \(hhs.gov\)](#))



APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: FJCIP

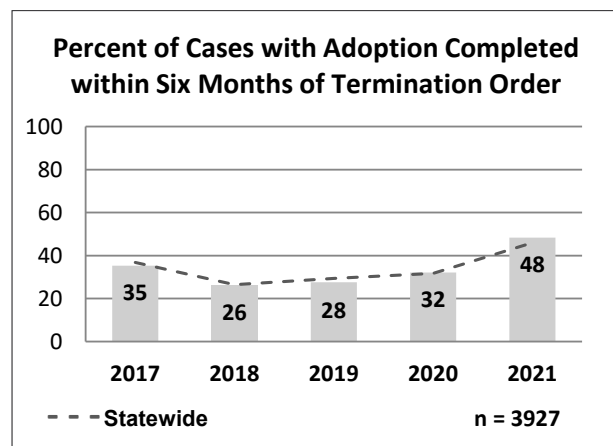
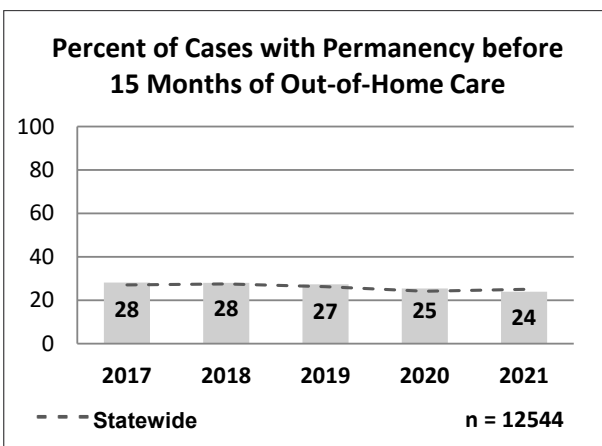
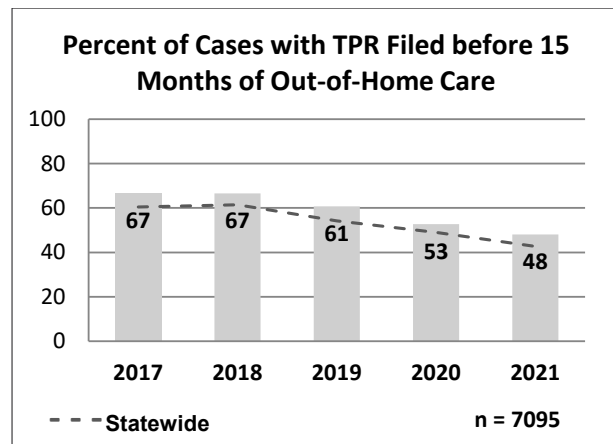
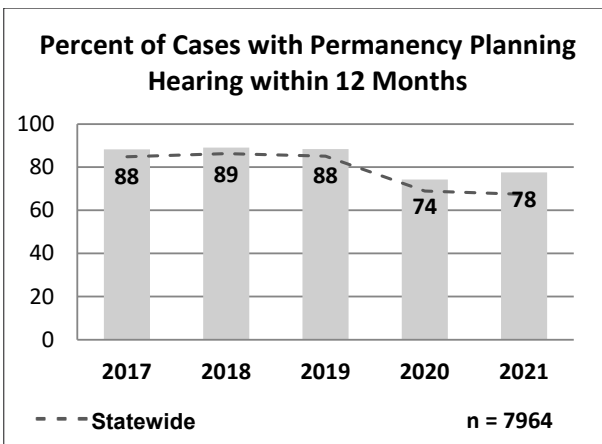
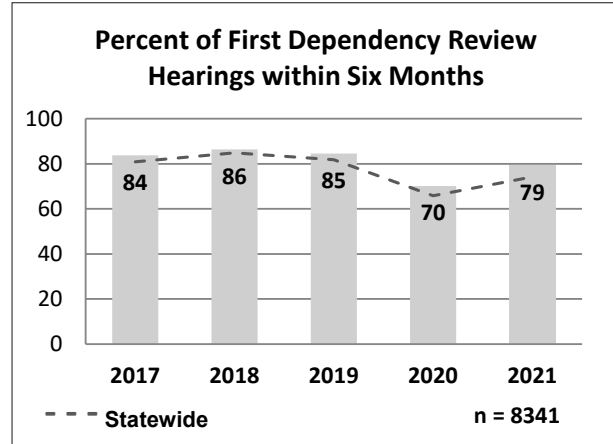
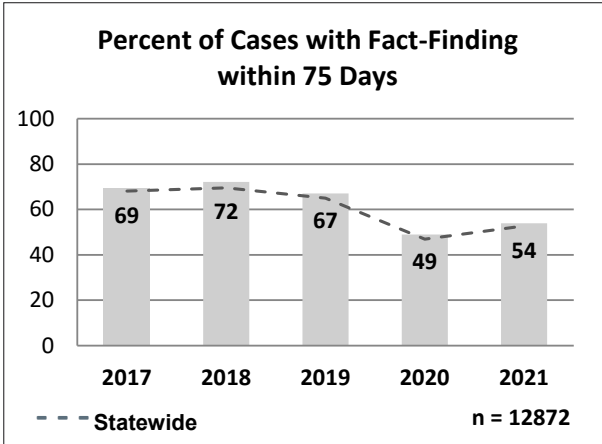
APPENDIX B: DEMOGRAPHICS

APPENDIX C: COUNTY LEVEL DATA

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



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



APPENDIX B: STATEWIDE DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES

WA Racial Disproportionality Advisory Committee recommended racial/ethnic breakouts:

- (1) American Indian/Alaska Native (just one race/ethnicity indicated).
- (2) Asian/Pacific Islander (just one race/ethnicity indicated).
- (3) Black (just one race/ethnicity indicated).
- (4) White (just one race, Hispanic not indicated).
- (5) Hispanic (White race only or Unknown race only). Multiracial Hispanics are included in the appropriate other multiracial categories.
- (6) Multiracial American Indian/Alaska Native (**any** American Indian/Alaska Native indicated as well as another race/ethnicity).
- (7) Multiracial Black (**any** Black indicated as well as another race/ethnicity except American Indian/Alaska Native).
- (8) Multiracial other (all other combinations, with no indication of American Indian/Alaska Native or Black). This category includes Asian/Pacific Islander/White and Asian/Pacific Islander/Hispanic.
- (9) Unknown (no race/ethnicity indicated).

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	28%	28%	27%	33%	34%
	(2) 1-2 yrs	15%	14%	13%	14%	14%
	(3) 3-5 yrs	17%	16%	17%	17%	16%
	(4) 6-11 yrs	24%	25%	25%	21%	21%
	(5) 12-17 yrs	15%	16%	17%	15%	13%
	(6) >17 yrs	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Gender	(1) Female	50%	50%	50%	49%	50%
	(2) Male	50%	50%	50%	51%	50%
Race	(1) AI/AN	3%	4%	4%	2%	3%
	(2) AI/AN-Multi	11%	11%	11%	14%	14%
	(3) Asian/PI	2%	2%	3%	1%	2%
	(4) Black	7%	7%	7%	6%	5%
	(5) Black-Multi	9%	9%	9%	9%	8%
	(6) Hispanic/Latino	16%	16%	16%	16%	17%
	(7) Multi-Other	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
	(8) White	50%	50%	49%	49%	47%
	(9) Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%

APPENDIX C: COUNTY LEVEL DATA

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



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SUMMARY TABLES BY COUNTY

	Fact-Finding	1 st Review Hearing	All Review Hearings	1 st 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	53%	74%	86%	67%	86%	43%	46%	25%	8%
FJCIP	54%	79%	87%	78%	87%	48%	48%	24%	8%
State-FJCIP	51%	65%	83%	53%	84%	33%	42%	27%	8%
Adams	67%	89%	95%	88%	97%	29%	0%	29%	0%
Asotin	63%	0%	91%	20%	67%	25%	50%	55%	0%
Benton	21%	43%	85%	14%	79%	26%	100%	30%	9%
Chelan	89%	96%	99%	100%	96%	48%	46%	10%	8%
Clallam	51%	81%	97%	98%	94%	24%	50%	33%	11%
Clark	72%	80%	88%	64%	84%	29%	60%	36%	7%
Columbia	25%	33%	100%					50%	0%
Cowlitz	31%	45%	68%	25%	86%	47%	44%	14%	11%
Douglas	56%	40%	90%	88%	81%	11%	50%	20%	6%
Ferry	75%	50%	75%	100%	100%	100%		100%	0%
Franklin	23%	60%	94%	0%	25%	16%	100%	24%	0%
Garfield	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%			0%
Grant	11%	13%	50%	0%	44%	4%	33%	27%	8%
Grays Harbor	39%	63%	86%	76%	94%	42%	43%	24%	5%
Island	67%	83%	91%	82%	100%	100%	20%	12%	6%
Jefferson	38%	72%	95%	88%	97%	75%	100%	36%	7%
King	33%	52%	72%	46%	74%	38%	34%	13%	5%
Kitsap	70%	79%	84%	89%	91%	83%	58%	25%	9%
Kittitas	41%	55%	79%	58%	86%	0%	0%	43%	15%
Klickitat	60%	25%	93%	43%	83%	25%	60%	41%	0%
Lewis	89%	91%	98%	91%	94%	57%	38%	21%	2%
Lincoln	57%		67%	50%	90%	0%	100%	25%	33%
Mason	40%	41%	70%	45%	75%	82%	0%	41%	6%
Okanogan	92%	54%	93%	100%	100%	38%	50%	13%	0%
Pacific	53%	67%	82%	0%		33%	17%	24%	0%
Pend Oreille	25%	100%	98%	50%	94%	40%	0%	27%	0%
Pierce	77%	92%	97%	86%	95%	52%	65%	21%	10%
San Juan	0%		73%	0%	70%		50%	33%	0%
Skagit	62%	33%	70%	42%	75%	10%	56%	18%	6%
Skamania	0%	20%	61%	25%	60%	75%		50%	14%
Snohomish	36%	69%	90%	73%	90%	66%	43%	33%	9%
Spokane	49%	87%	90%	89%	91%	36%	52%	36%	12%
Stevens	56%	42%	78%	86%	84%	43%	7%	13%	0%
Thurston	74%	90%	97%	81%	92%	45%	75%	21%	3%
Wahkiakum			80%	0%		0%		50%	
Walla Walla	42%	52%	95%	70%	90%	14%	60%	29%	8%
Whatcom	56%	60%	79%	74%	87%	38%	50%	13%	9%
Whitman	44%	80%	93%	29%	88%	0%	18%	35%	0%
Yakima	60%	85%	87%	70%	88%	41%	30%	28%	14%

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.

SUMMARY TABLES BY COUNTY

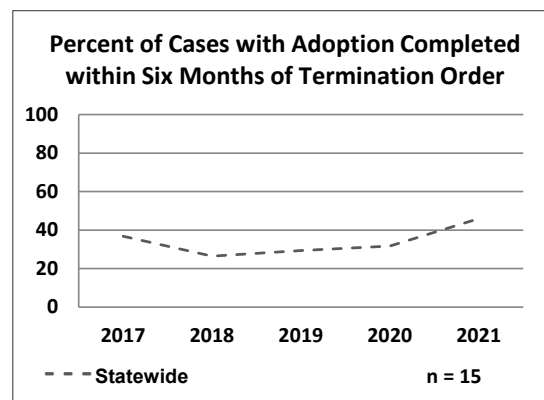
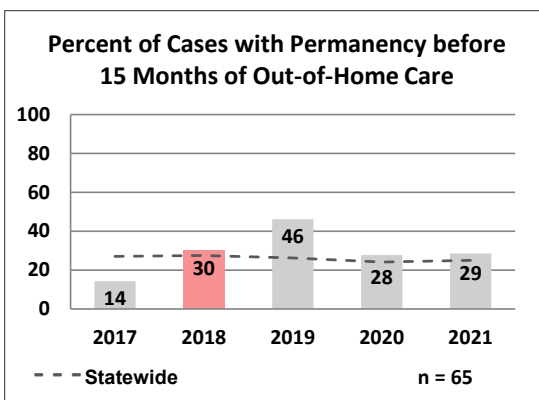
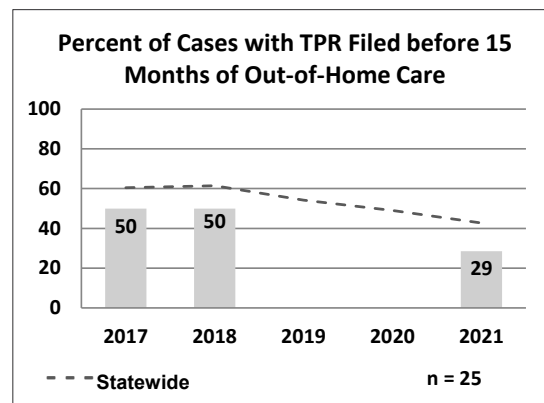
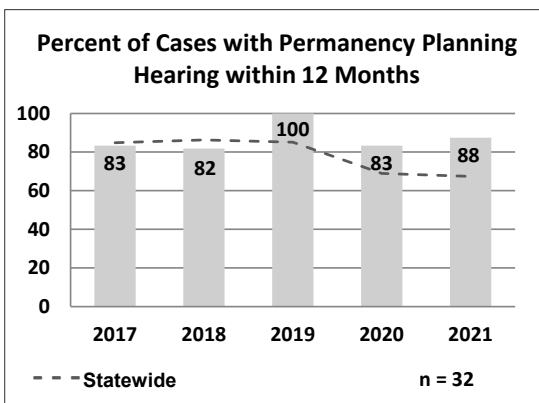
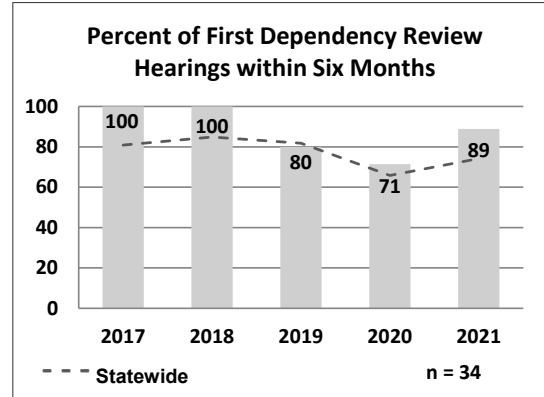
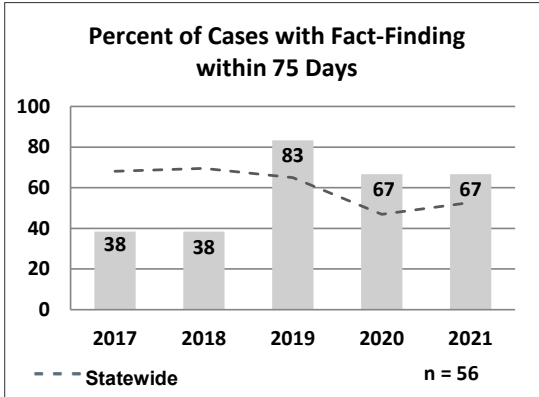
	*# Dependent Children in Care – Total on 12/31/2021	Median LOS Days	**Removal Reason Drugs	**Drug Case Percentage	Number of Dependencies Filed in 2021	Number of Terminations Filed in 2021
State	8174	678	3748	46%	2926	1014
Adams	19	546	5	26%	6	
Asotin	17	1103	11	65%	5	1
Benton	244	501	136	56%	81	18
Chelan	91	738	43	47%	29	10
Clallam	125	606	67	54%	49	8
Clark	584	590	225	39%	259	59
Columbia	4	252	3	75%	4	
Cowlitz	220	693	88	40%	86	21
Douglas	59	630	32	54%	21	9
Ferry	4	400	2	50%	4	1
Franklin	106	674	51	48%	41	6
Garfield	5	694	5	100%	1	
Grant	226	652	118	52%	75	25
Grays Harbor	221	606	102	46%	77	53
Island	29	483	18	62%	17	3
Jefferson	30	427	14	47%	18	4
King	1469	952	666	45%	368	205
Kitsap	269	784	127	47%	71	53
Kittitas	41	798	14	34%	14	5
Klickitat	30	735	17	57%	12	7
Lewis	122	546	52	43%	55	20
Lincoln	11	247	5	45%	9	1
Mason	188	612	97	52%	69	10
Okanogan	34	505	18	53%	11	2
Pacific	35	983	17	49%	12	5
Pend Oreille	18	790	13	72%	5	3
Pierce	1239	665	557	45%	433	113
San Juan	6	1202	3	50%	2	
Skagit	139	725	93	67%	52	13
Skamania	15	765	5	33%	7	2
Snohomish	531	590	278	52%	230	85
Spokane	989	581	420	42%	394	140
Stevens	40	926	25	63%	14	7
Thurston	304	618	120	39%	104	32
Wahkiakum	4	924	1	25%		
Walla Walla	119	620	60	50%	42	23
Whatcom	212	711	102	48%	58	20
Whitman	33	788	14	42%	15	1
Yakima	342	431	124	36%	176	49

* # of Dependent Children in Care is a point in time snapshot as of 12/31/2021 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.

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PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events

OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

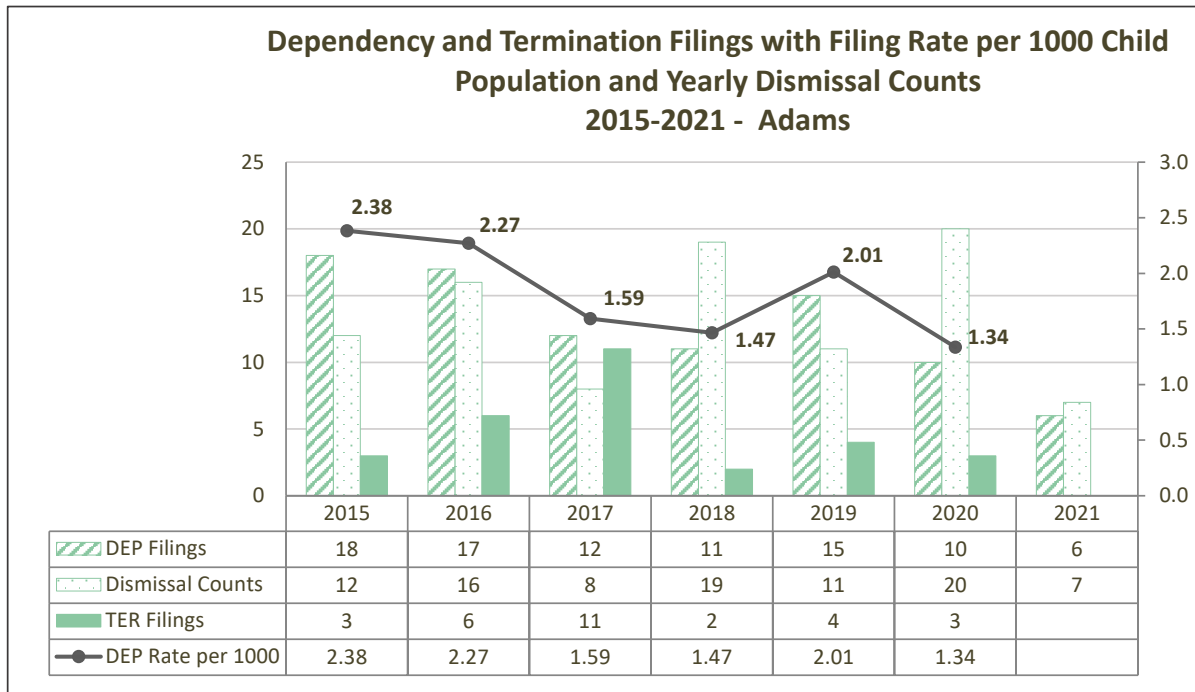
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adoptions	Median Months	35	45	47	56	58.5
	% < 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			32	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%			0%	
Reunifications	Median Months	29	27	1	9	2
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	33%	32%	86%	56%	67%

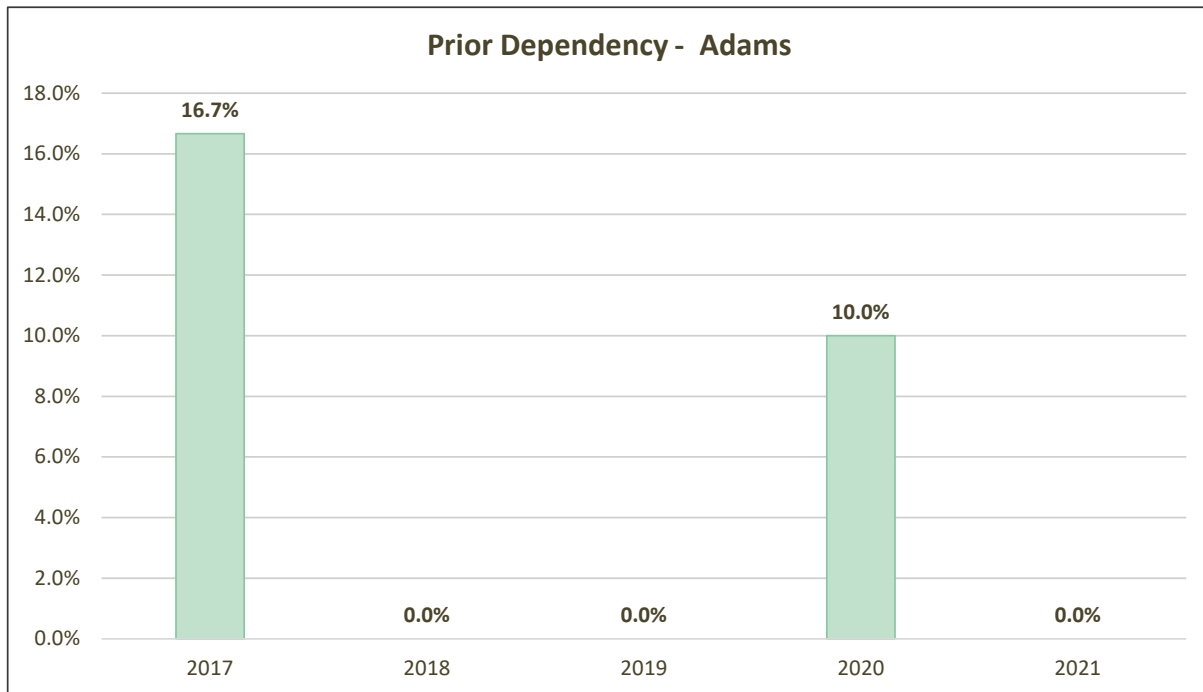
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adams	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	27%	36%	40%	30%	50%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	9%	9%	7%		17%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	36%	9%	20%	30%	
		(4) 6-11 yrs	9%	45%	27%	40%	17%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	18%		7%		17%
	Gender	(1) Female	64%	45%	60%	20%	50%
		(2) Male	36%	55%	40%	80%	50%
	Race	(1) AI/AN			7%		
		(2) AI/AN-Multi	9%	36%	7%	30%	17%
		(6) Hispanic/Latino	73%	36%	67%	30%	50%
		(8) White	18%	27%	20%	40%	33%

DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

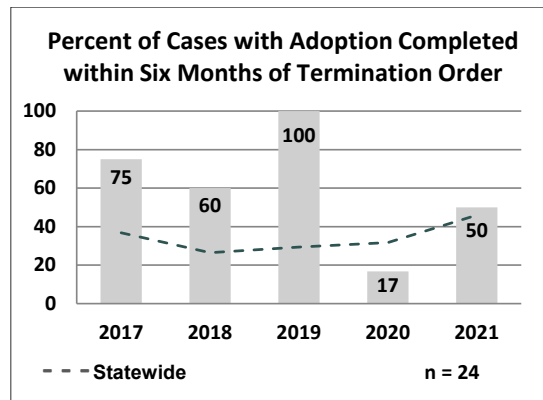
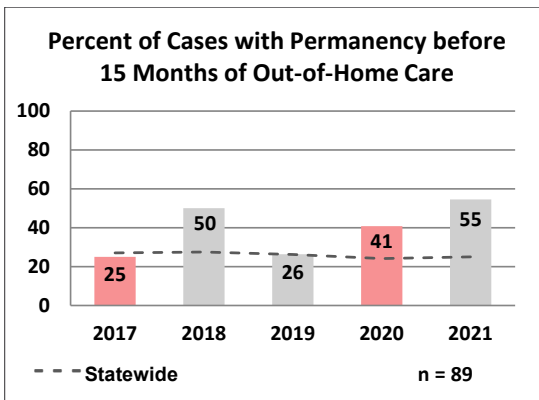
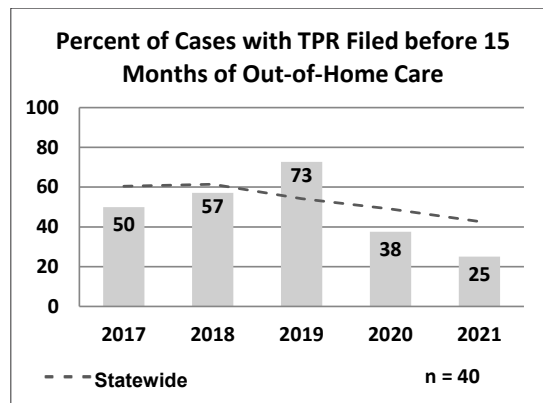
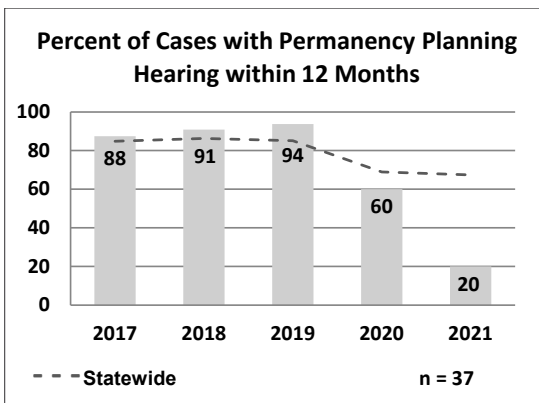
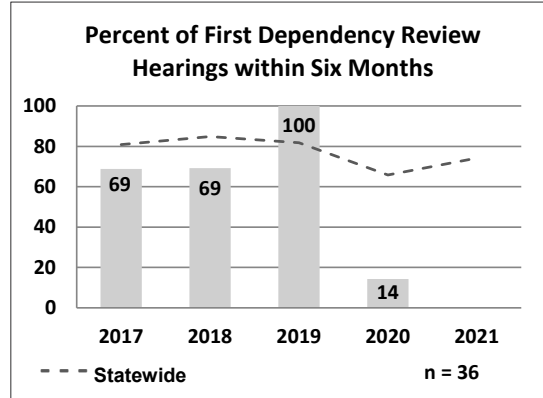
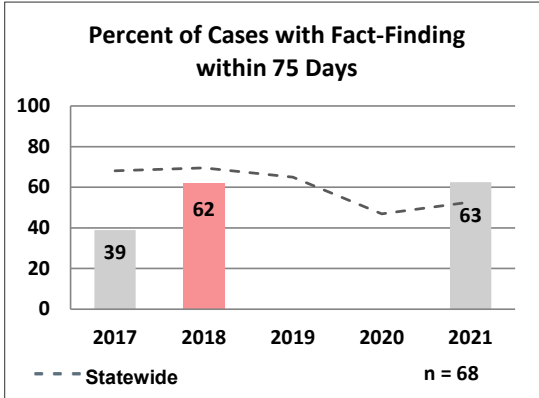


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events

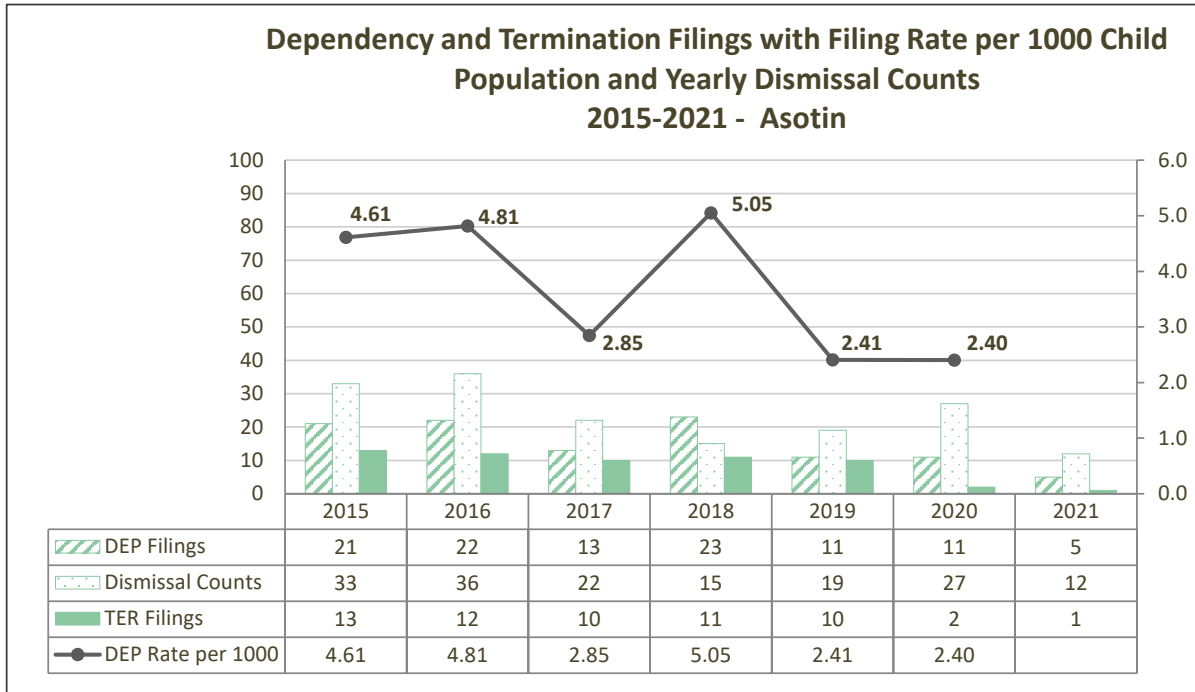
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adoptions	Median Months	33.5	32	27	22.5	56.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	13%	20%	0%	0%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months			39		41
	% < 15 Months to Outcome			0%		0%
Guardianships	Median Months	31		24		19
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%		33%		0%
Reunifications	Median Months	12.5	0	17.5	13	11
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	67%	71%	38%	52%	86%

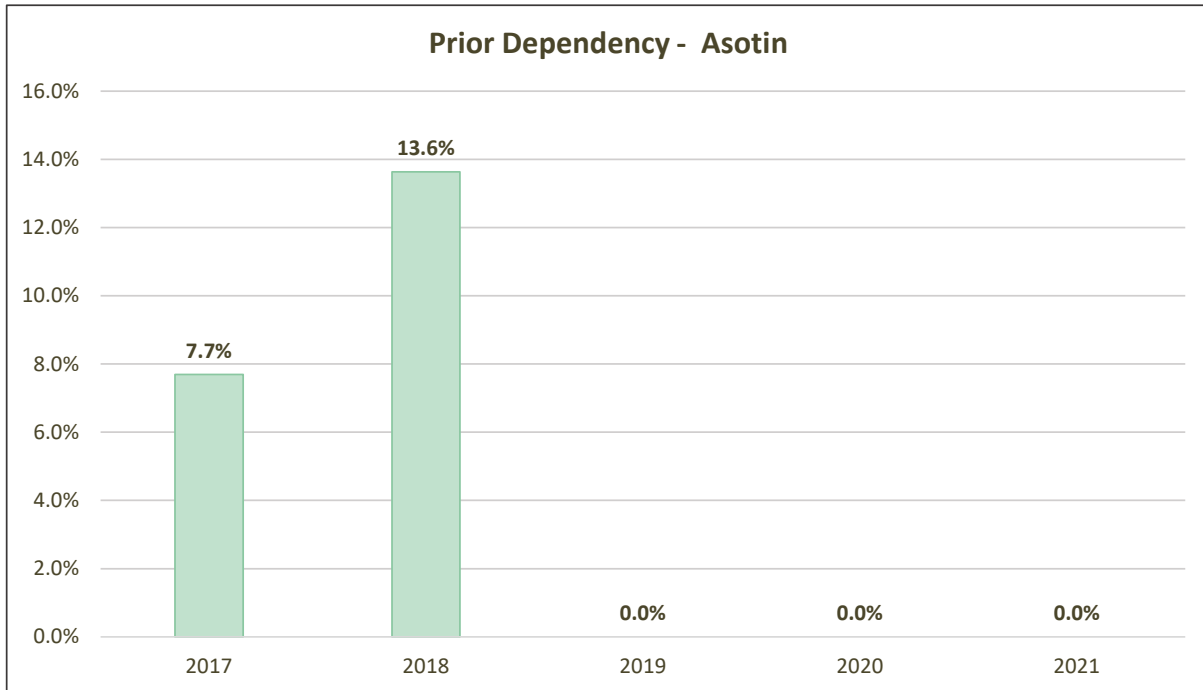
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Asotin	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	38%	39%	27%	18%	
		(2) 1-2 yrs	23%	13%			40%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	8%	17%	18%	9%	40%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	23%	9%	27%	36%	20%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	8%	22%	27%	36%	
	Gender	(1) Female	46%	52%	36%	45%	20%
		(2) Male	54%	48%	64%	55%	80%
	Race	(1) AI/AN	8%				
		(2) AI/AN-Multi					20%
		(4) Black			9%	9%	
		(5) Black-Multi		4%	18%	18%	
		(6) Hispanic/Latino		4%			
		(8) White	92%	91%	73%	73%	80%

DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

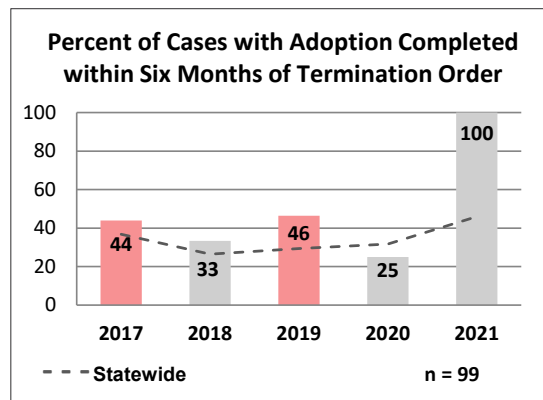
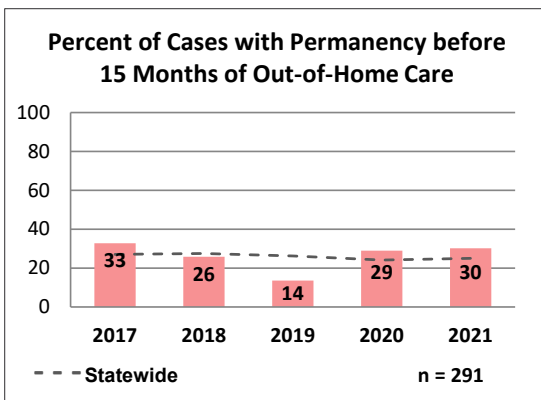
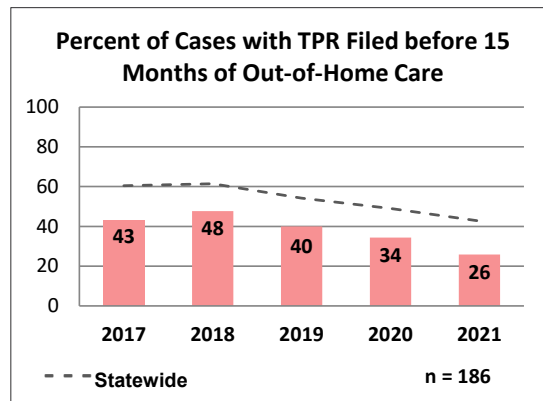
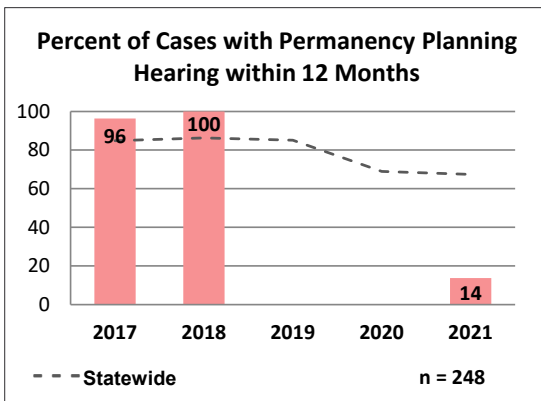
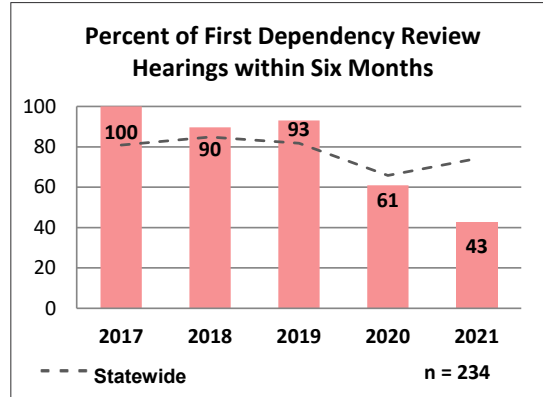
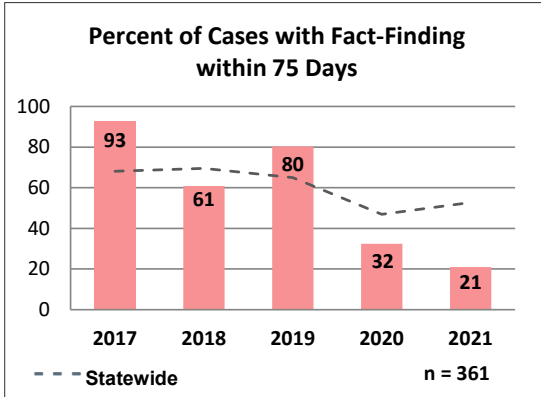


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events

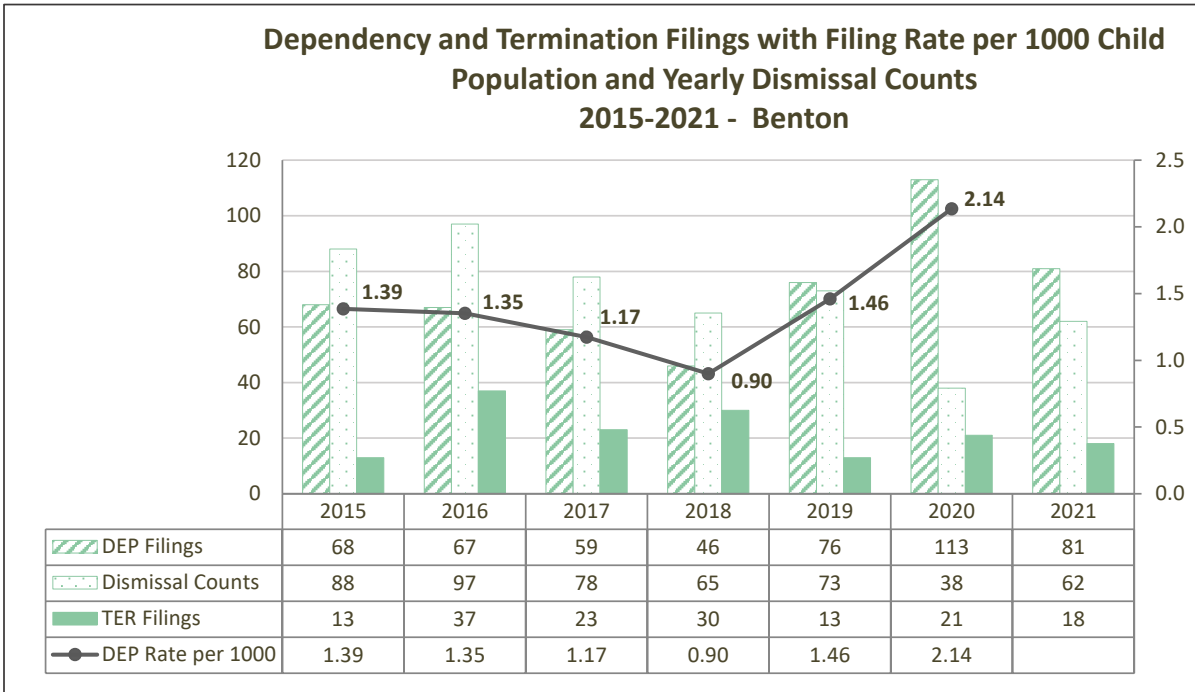
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adoptions	Median Months	31	28	33	36	26
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	12%	0%	0%	11%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	11	82	92.5	10	26
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	100%	0%	0%	100%	40%
Guardianships	Median Months	21.5	27.5	23	22	12
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	13%	0%	30%	0%	60%
Reunifications	Median Months	11	16	22	20	17
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	53%	43%	35%	35%	31%

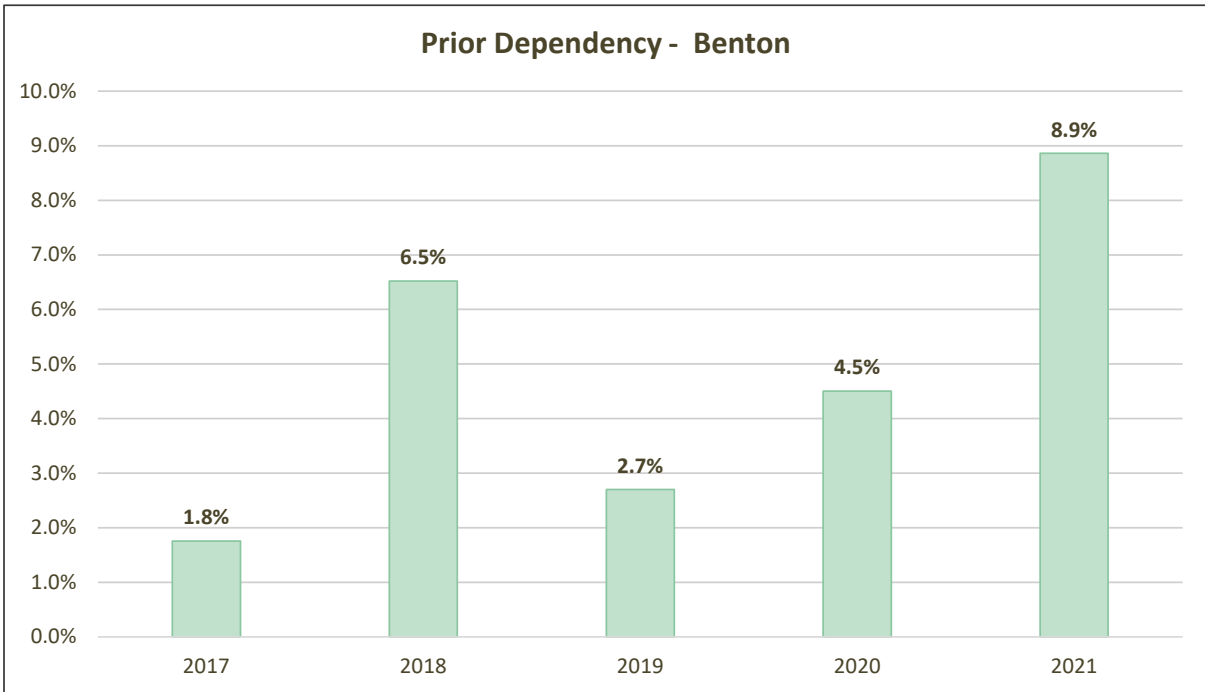
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Benton	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	34%	33%	29%	30%	32%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	19%	15%	20%	14%	10%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	17%	22%	18%	18%	20%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	17%	13%	24%	26%	17%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	14%	17%	9%	12%	21%
	Gender	(1) Female	56%	43%	47%	44%	52%
		(2) Male	44%	57%	53%	56%	48%
	Race	(1) AI/AN	2%		1%		2%
		(2) AI/AN-Multi	8%	15%	5%	12%	16%
		(3) Asian/PI			1%	1%	1%
		(4) Black	2%	4%	4%	3%	9%
		(5) Black-Multi	7%		4%	8%	2%
		(6) Hispanic/Latino	39%	30%	38%	32%	17%
		(7) Multi-Other	3%		1%		1%
		(8) White	39%	50%	45%	44%	48%
(9) Unknown					1%	2%	

DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

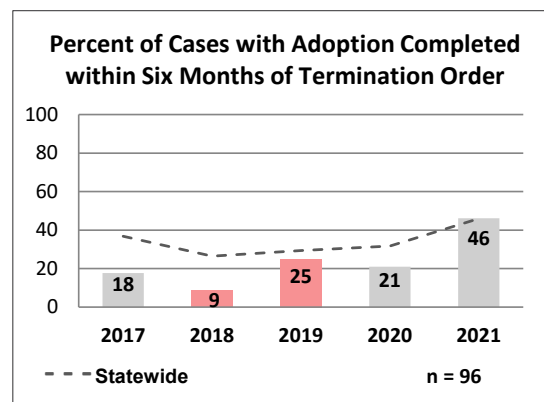
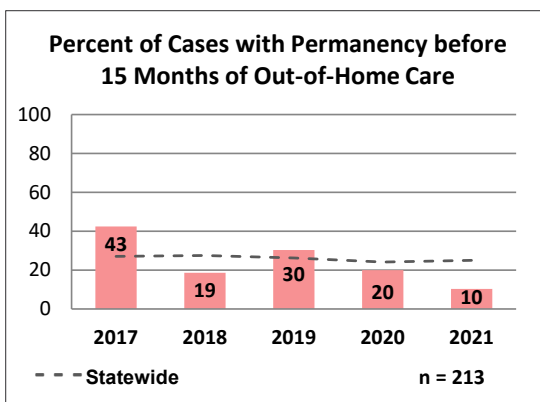
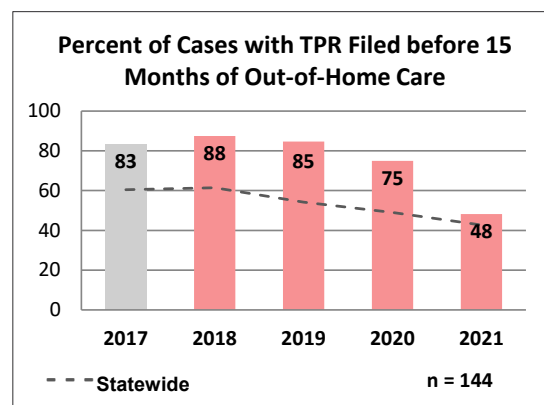
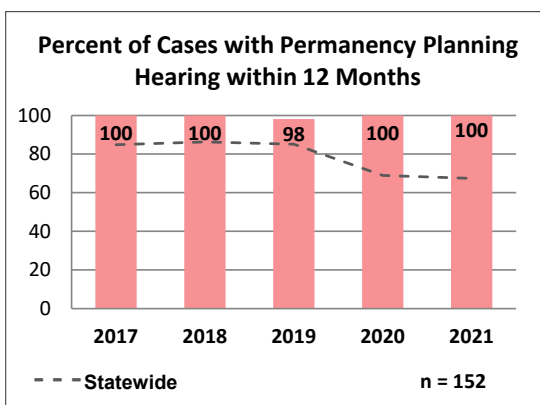
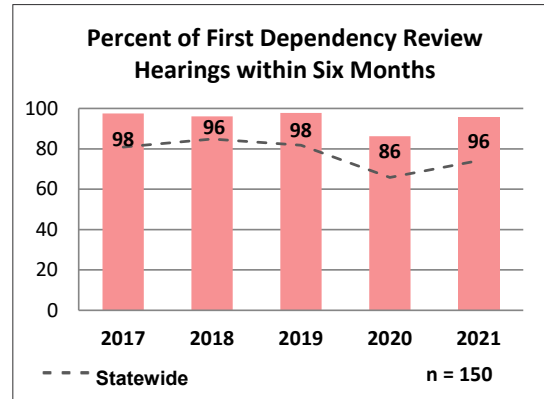
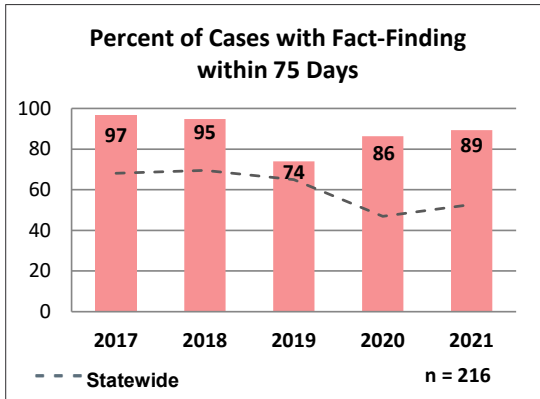


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as “Dependency Not Established.” Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events

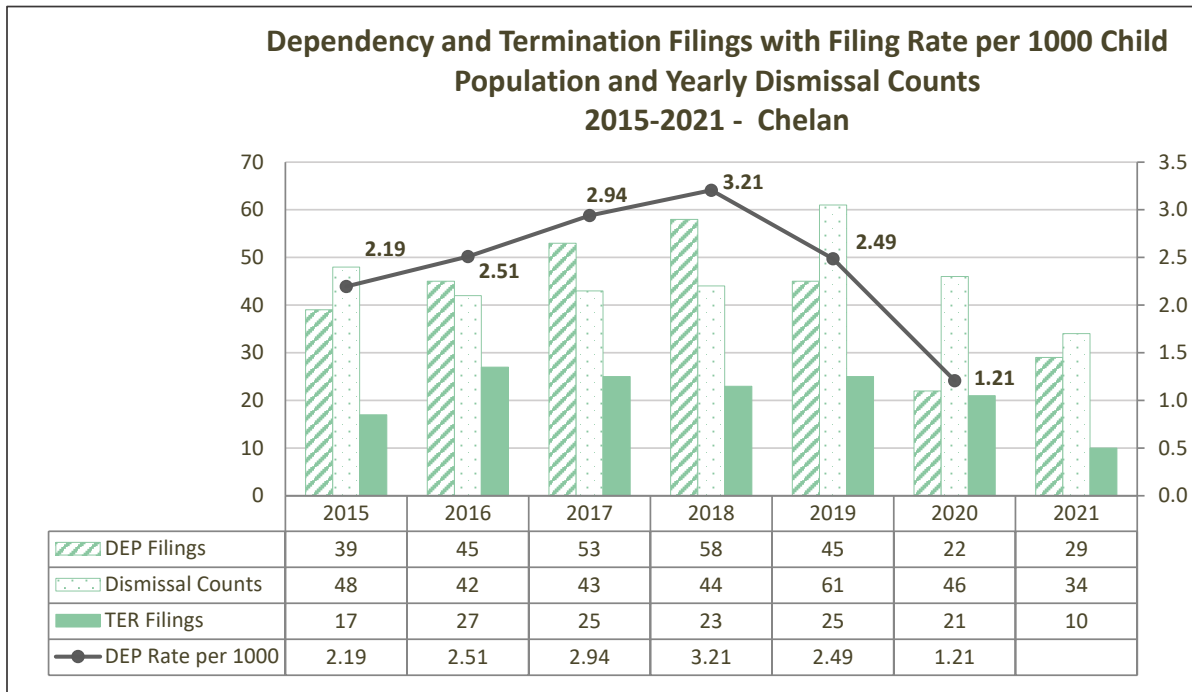
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adoptions	Median Months	30	37	28	32	38
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	6%	4%	0%	5%	8%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	43	82	59	120	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	33%	0%	0%	
Guardianships	Median Months	20	21		20	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	50%	0%		33%	
Reunifications	Median Months	12.5	16	4	21	29.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	75%	46%	59%	32%	13%

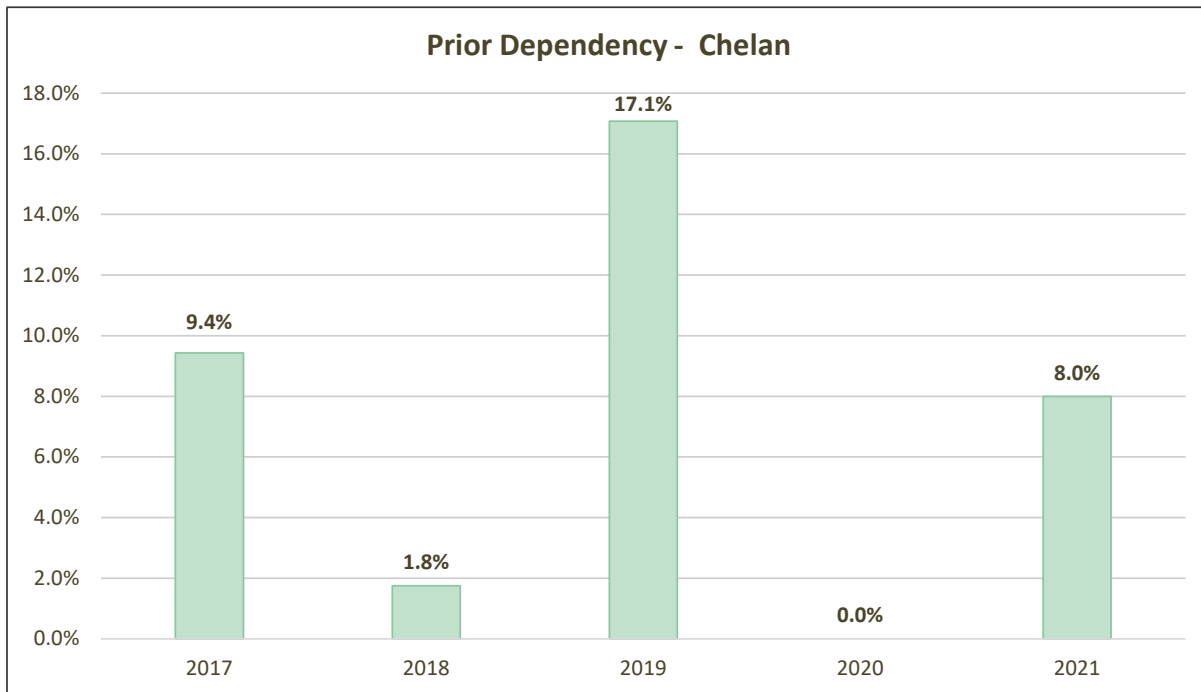
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Chelan	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	28%	28%	16%	41%	29%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	13%	9%	20%	18%	29%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	21%	21%	11%	18%	11%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	34%	29%	40%	23%	25%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	4%	14%	13%		7%
	Gender	(1) Female	34%	43%	53%	32%	46%
		(2) Male	66%	57%	47%	68%	54%
	Race	(2) AI/AN-Multi	6%	19%	7%	18%	7%
		(5) Black-Multi	4%	5%		5%	
		(6) Hispanic/Latino	40%	22%	49%	23%	36%
		(7) Multi-Other	2%	3%			11%
		(8) White	49%	50%	44%	55%	46%

DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

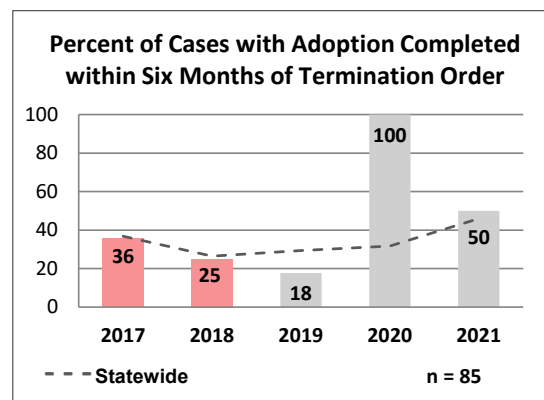
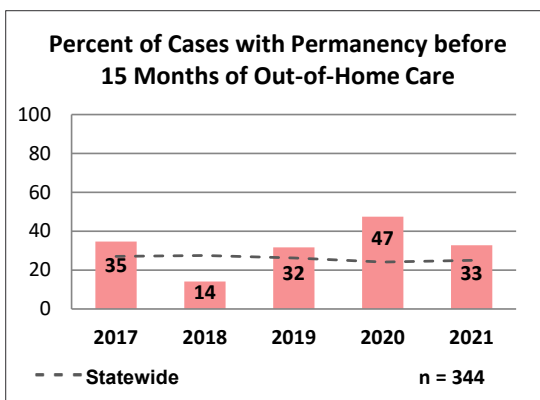
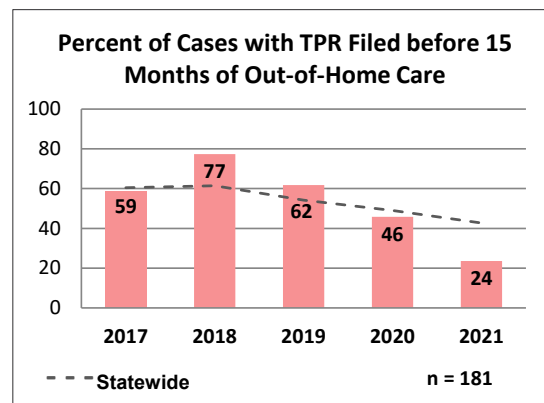
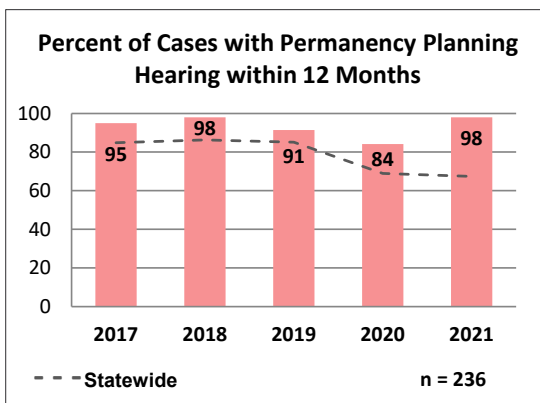
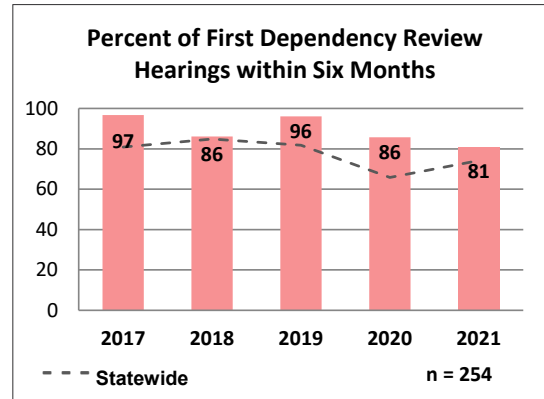
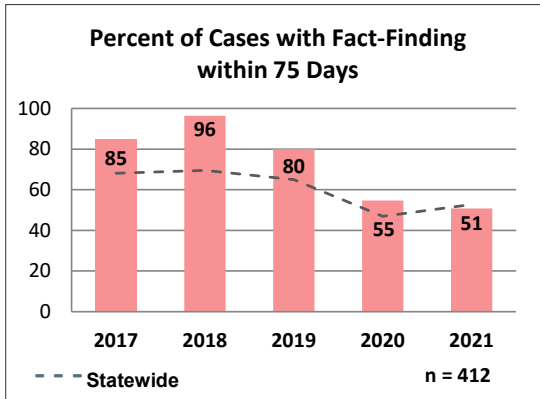


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events

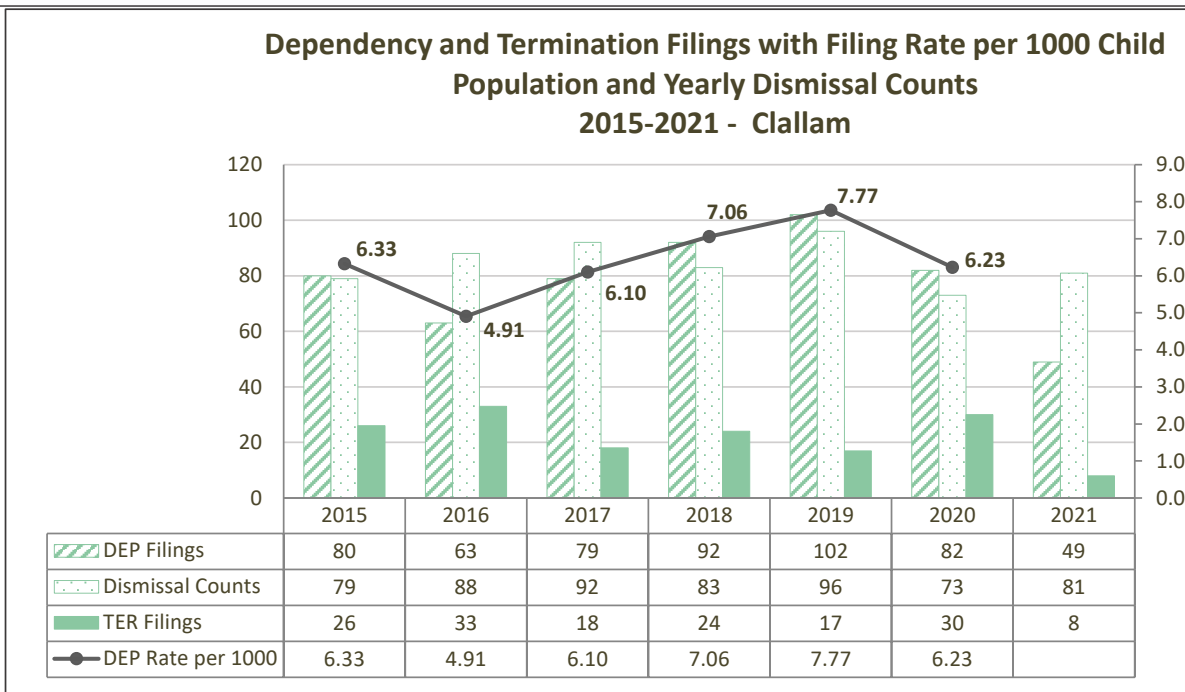
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adoptions	Median Months	31	28.5	25	24	29
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	4%	5%	5%	0%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	22	35	3	56	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	33%	0%	100%	0%	
Guardianships	Median Months	10.5	19	19	21	25.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	50%	20%	17%	20%	0%
Reunifications	Median Months	11.5	20	20	11	14.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	56%	20%	44%	62%	50%

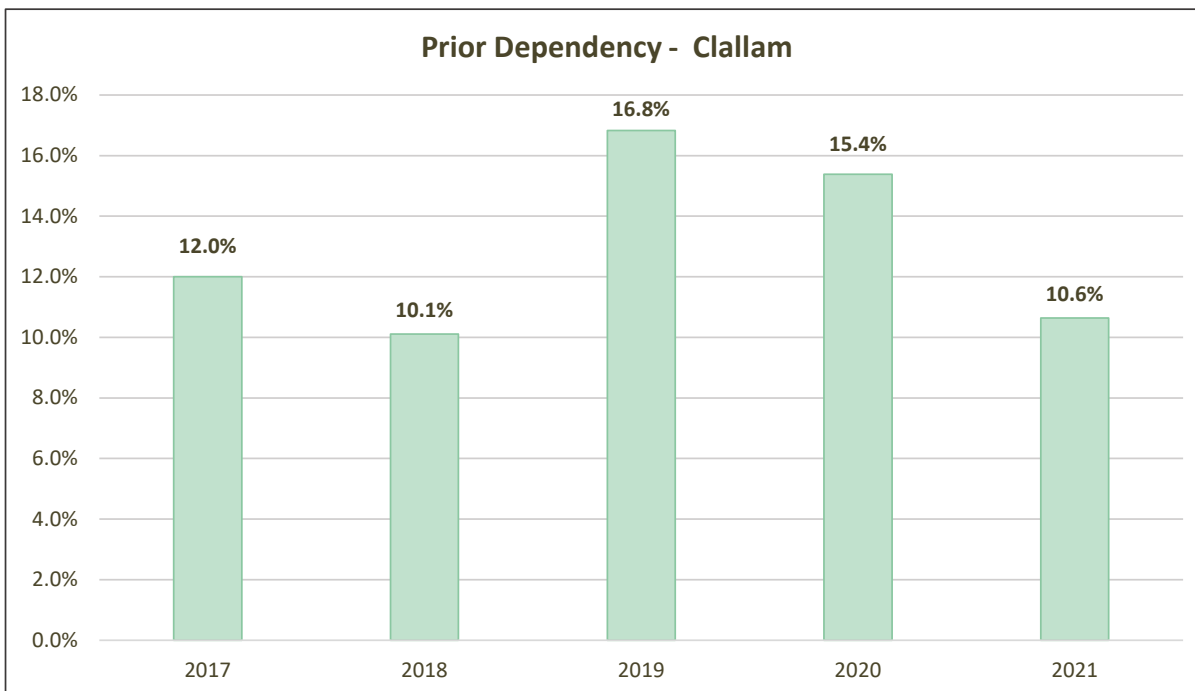
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Clallam	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	21%	17%	13%	21%	35%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	17%	14%	12%	13%	13%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	16%	16%	20%	20%	13%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	35%	32%	27%	33%	22%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	12%	21%	27%	12%	13%
		(6) >17 yrs			1%	1%	4%
	Gender	(1) Female	48%	43%	42%	45%	52%
		(2) Male	52%	57%	58%	55%	48%
	Race	(1) AI/AN	19%	20%	17%	5%	9%
		(2) AI/AN-Multi	16%	13%	13%	17%	15%
		(4) Black		5%	2%		
		(5) Black-Multi		5%	1%	8%	7%
		(6) Hispanic/Latino	4%	1%	3%	3%	11%
(7) Multi-Other		3%					
(8) White		58%	57%	63%	67%	59%	

DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

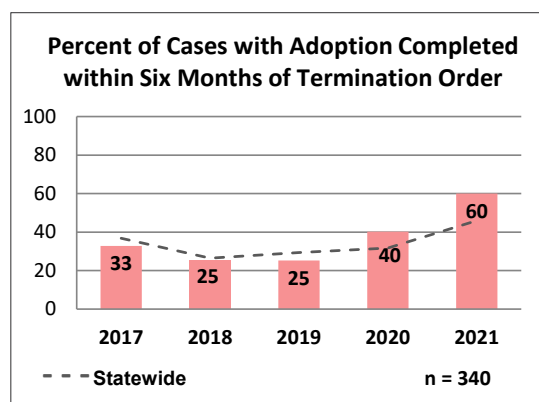
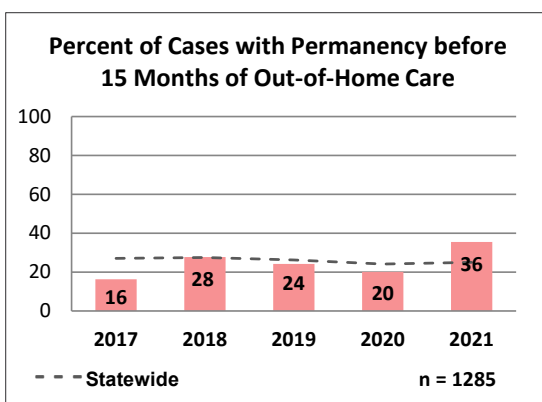
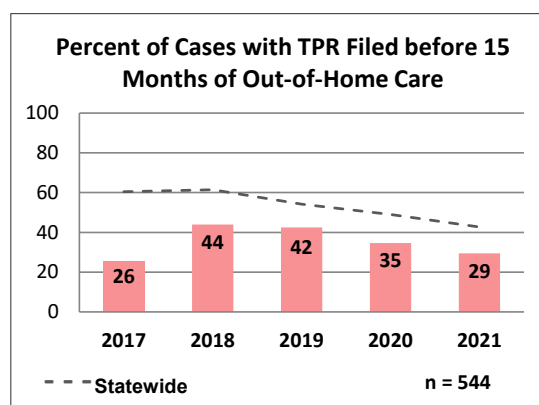
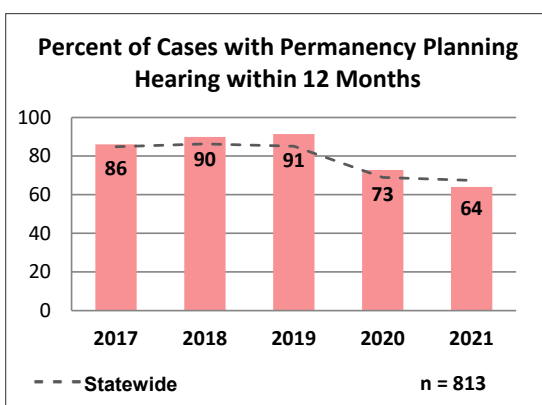
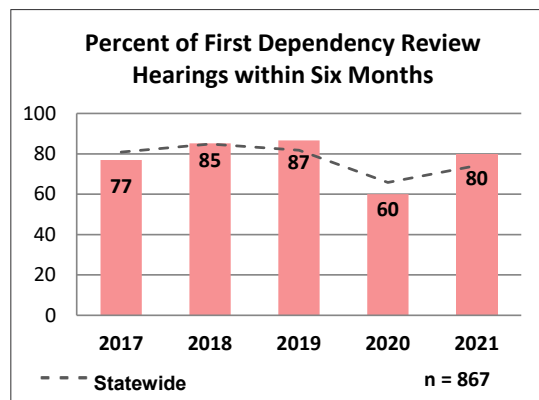
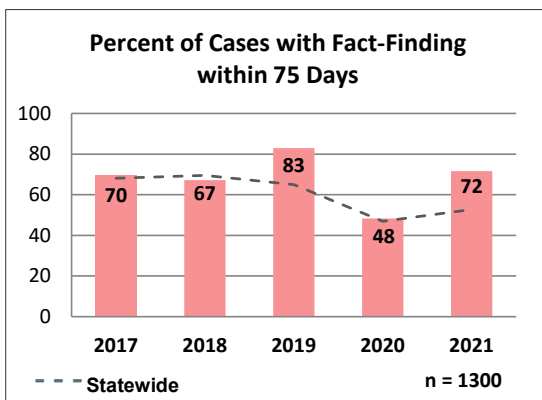


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events

OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

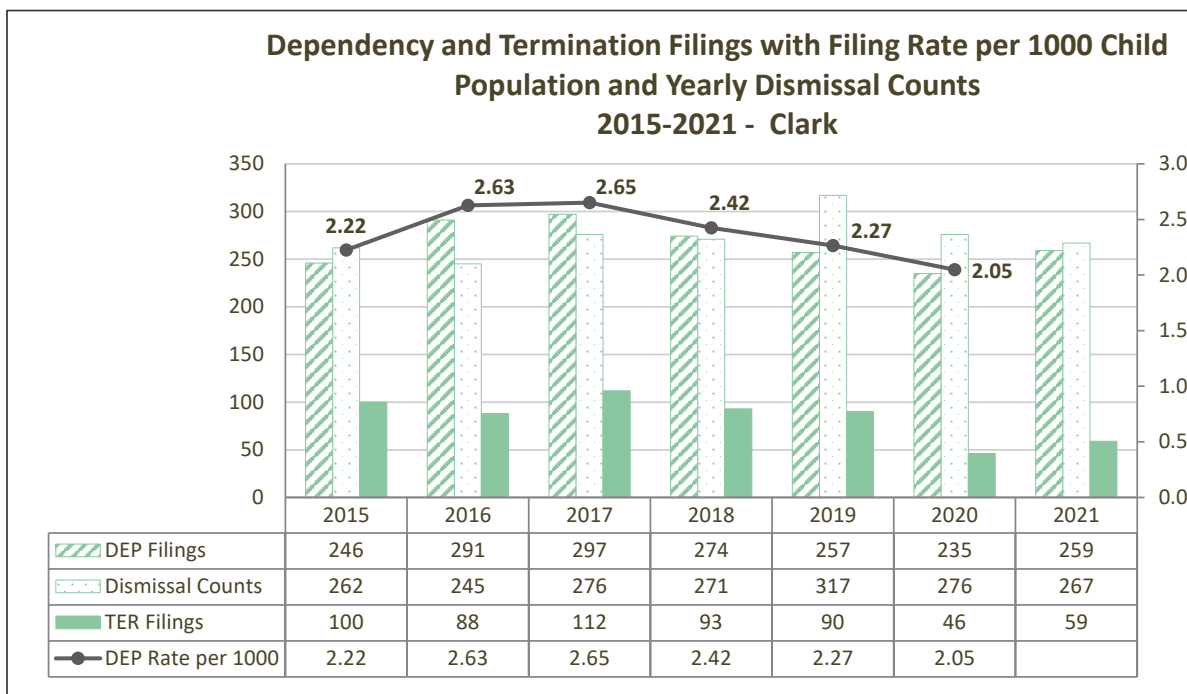
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adoptions	Median Months	43	38	40	41	48
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	2%	1%	0%	4%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	51	51	66.5	44	25
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	6%	16%	14%	13%	42%
Guardianships	Median Months	49	29	41	23	34.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	33%	21%	22%	6%
Reunifications	Median Months	20	17	20.5	22	15.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	30%	39%	37%	32%	47%

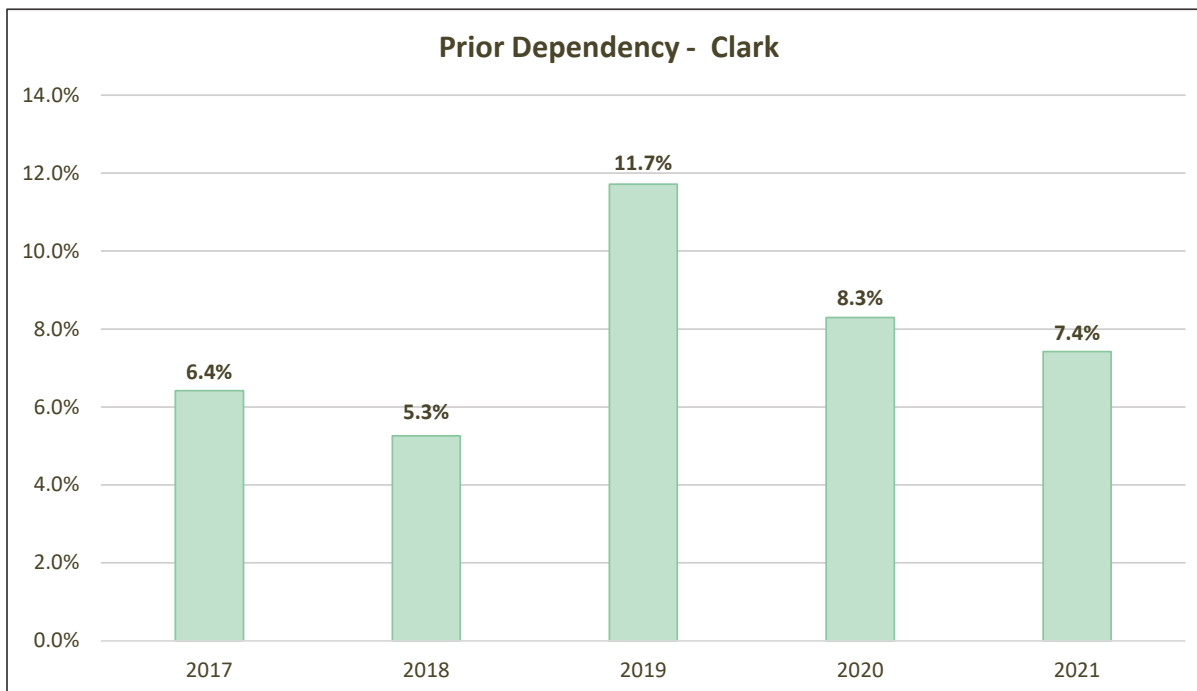
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Clark	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	29%	21%	22%	24%	25%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	13%	8%	14%	16%	20%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	15%	14%	18%	24%	18%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	24%	34%	24%	21%	24%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	19%	22%	21%	16%	13%
		(6) >17 yrs			1%		1%
	Gender	(1) Female	50%	50%	49%	50%	43%
		(2) Male	50%	50%	51%	50%	57%
	Race	(1) AI/AN	2%	2%	1%		0%
		(2) AI/AN-Multi	6%	6%	7%	5%	10%
		(3) Asian/PI	1%	1%	1%		1%
		(4) Black	7%	9%	2%	12%	2%
		(5) Black-Multi	6%	7%	5%	8%	6%
		(6) Hispanic/Latino	16%	16%	12%	19%	9%
(7) Multi-Other		4%	2%	1%	1%	1%	
(8) White		57%	55%	70%	55%	68%	
(9) Unknown			0%		0%	3%	

DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

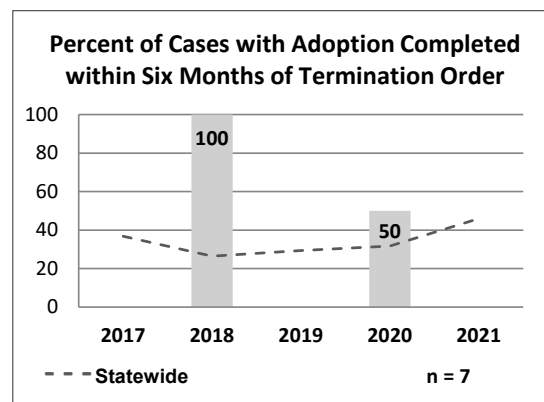
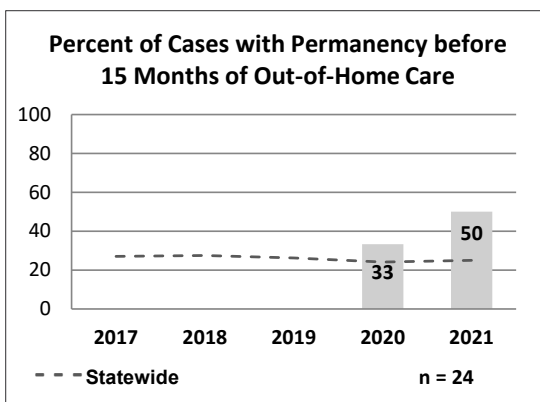
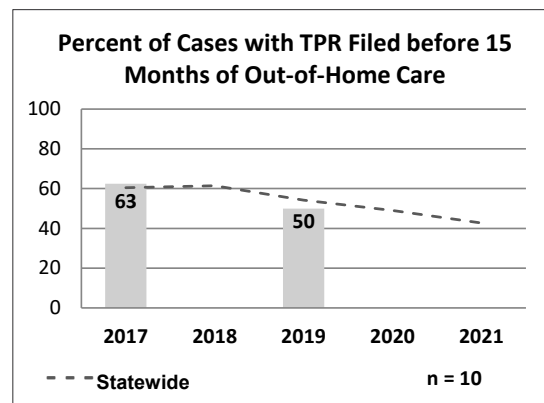
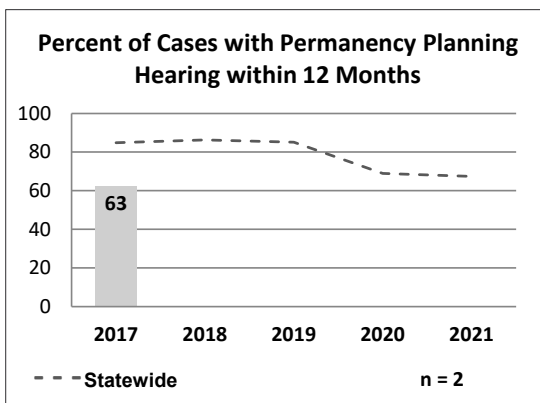
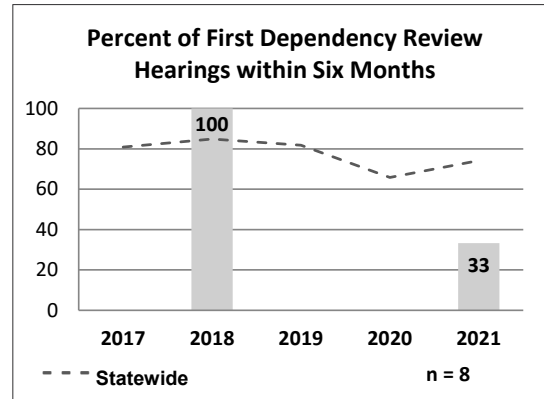
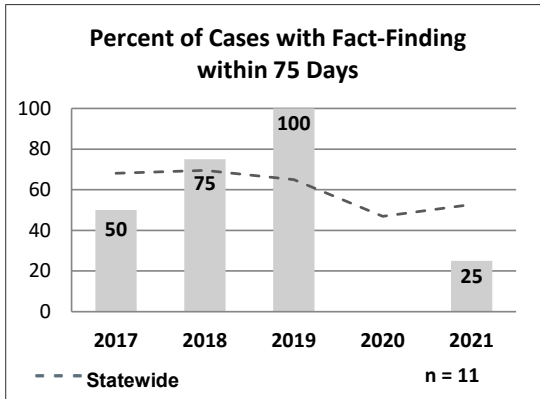


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events

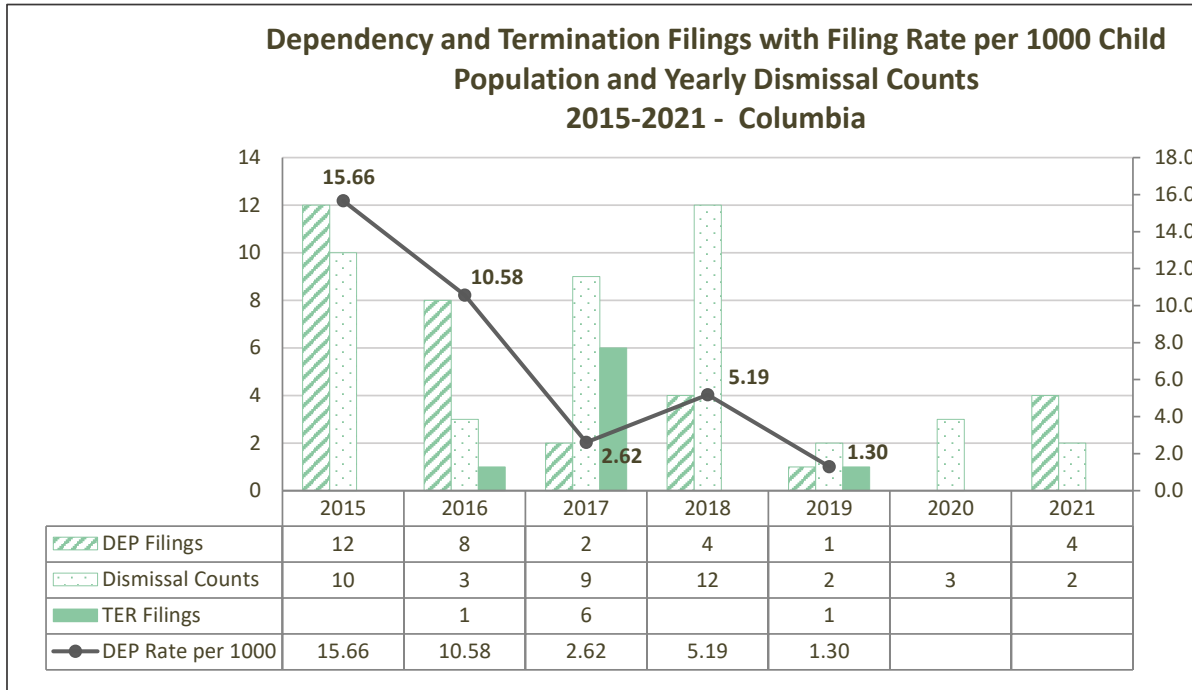
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adoptions	Median Months		26		16.5	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%		50%	
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months		21	27		
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%	0%		
Guardianships	Median Months	24	37			
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%			
Reunifications	Median Months	28	23		52	37
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%		0%	50%

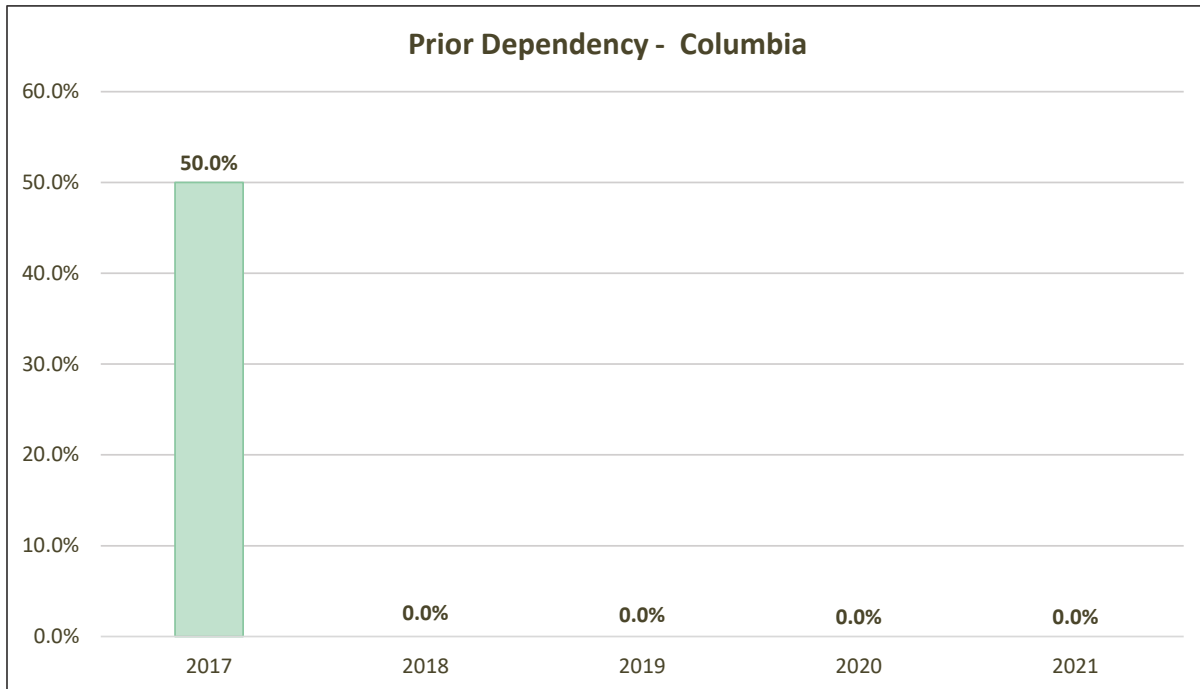
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Columbia	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs		25%	100%		50%
		(2) 1-2 yrs		50%			25%
		(3) 3-5 yrs			25%		
		(4) 6-11 yrs					25%
		(6) >17 yrs	100%				
	Gender	(1) Female	100%	50%			50%
		(2) Male		50%	100%		50%
	Race	(5) Black-Multi					25%
		(6) Hispanic/Latino		25%			
		(8) White	100%	75%	100%		75%

DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

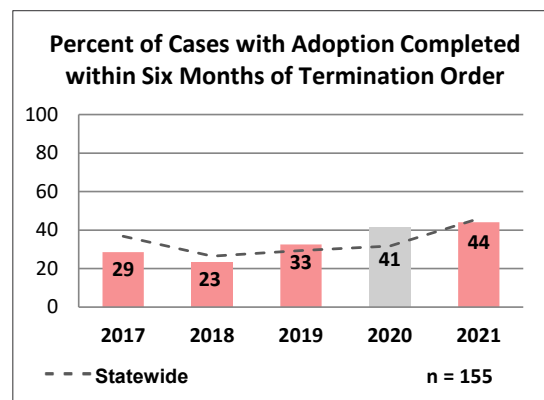
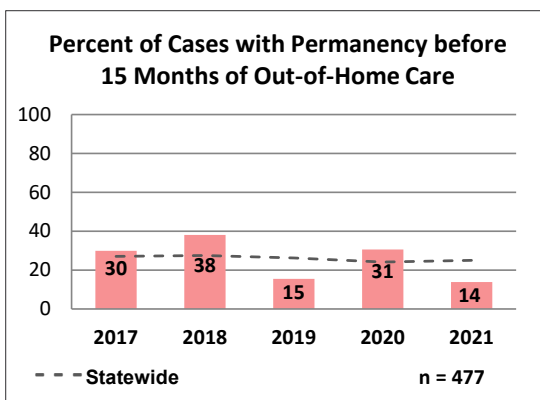
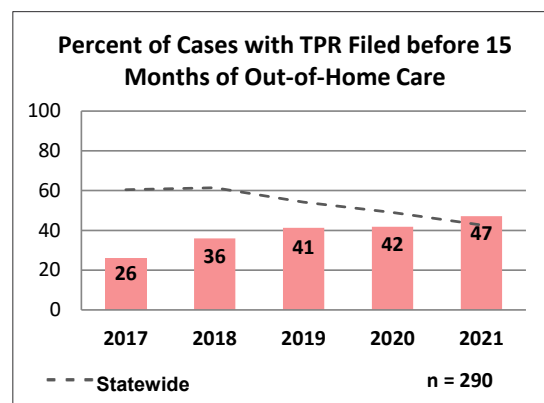
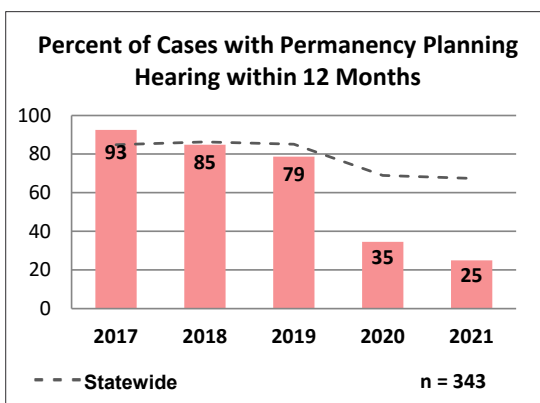
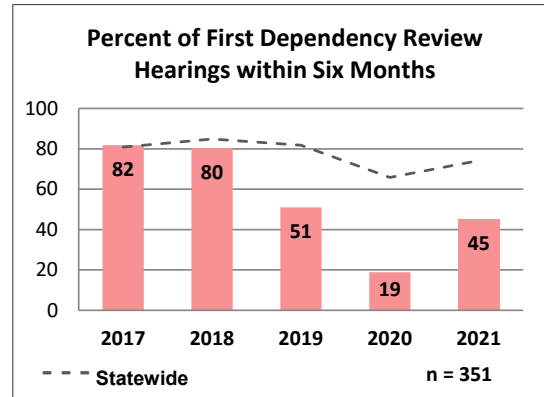
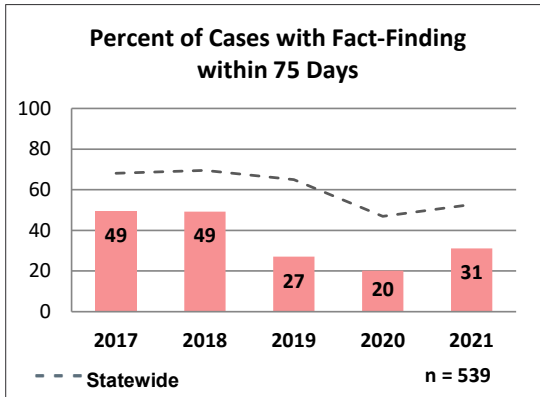


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events

OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

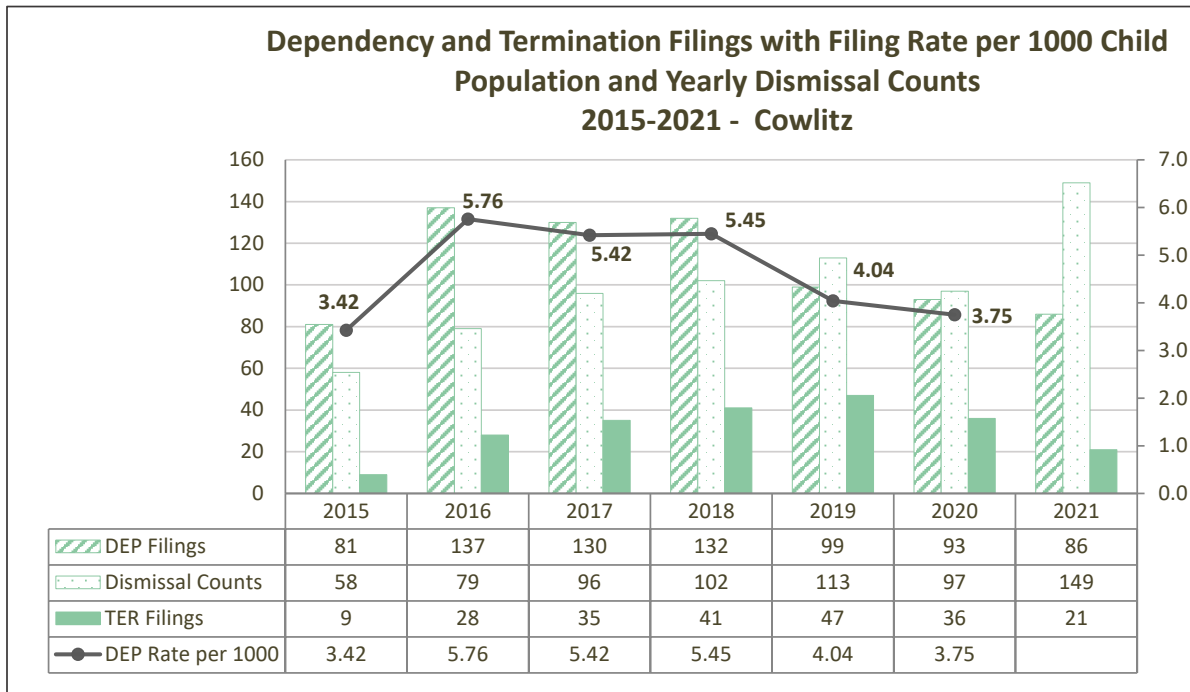
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adoptions	Median Months	32	36.5	38	37	43
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	3%	4%	0%	6%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	30	101	38	14	56
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%
Guardianships	Median Months	32	21	29		46
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	25%	0%	43%		0%
Reunifications	Median Months	13	11.5	20	16	27
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	58%	56%	24%	35%	24%

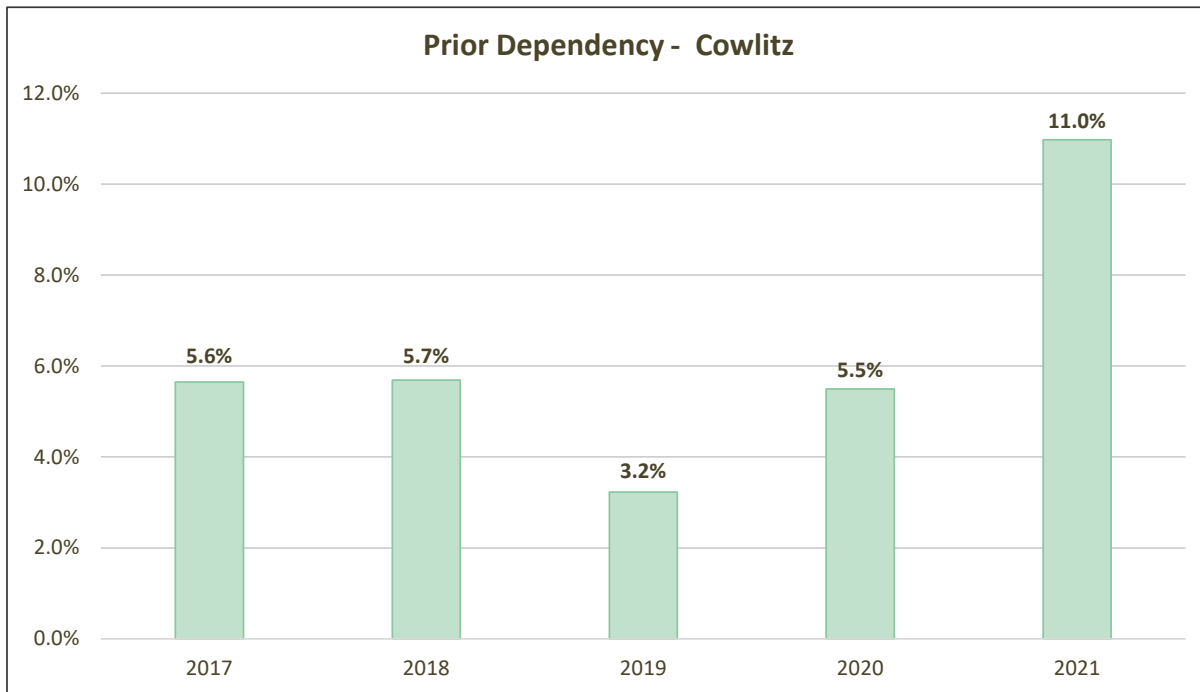
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Cowlitz	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	25%	18%	18%	20%	30%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	18%	17%	18%	15%	9%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	17%	17%	16%	19%	19%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	26%	27%	28%	25%	22%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	14%	22%	21%	20%	19%
		(6) >17 yrs				1%	
	Gender	(1) Female	47%	45%	51%	47%	60%
		(2) Male	53%	55%	49%	53%	40%
	Race	(1) AI/AN		3%		6%	4%
		(2) AI/AN-Multi	14%	14%	4%	5%	9%
		(3) Asian/PI		2%		1%	1%
		(4) Black	2%	2%	6%	1%	4%
		(5) Black-Multi	12%	2%	8%	9%	6%
(6) Hispanic/Latino		6%	18%	12%	11%	18%	
(7) Multi-Other			1%		1%		
(8) White		66%	58%	69%	66%	56%	
(9) Unknown						1%	

DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

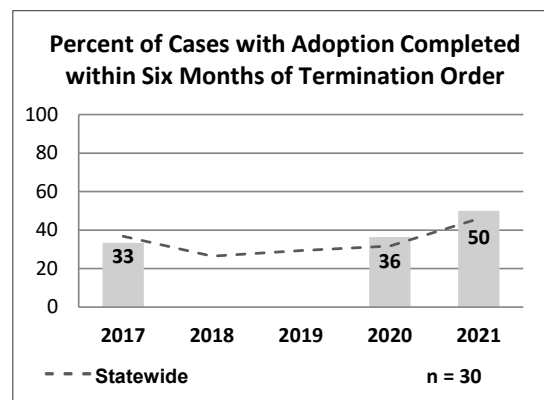
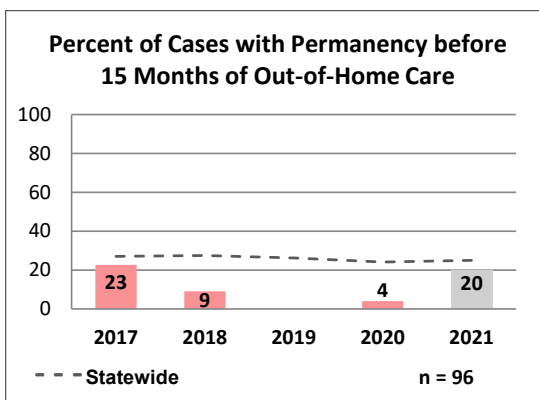
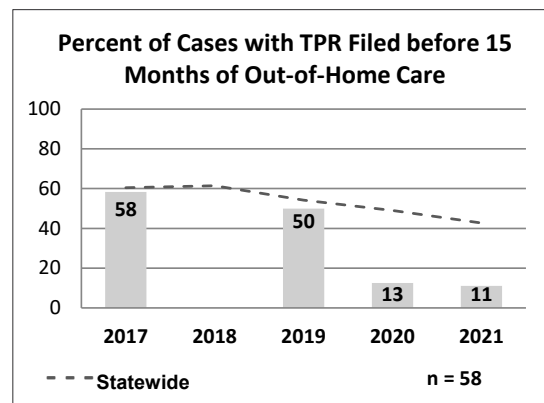
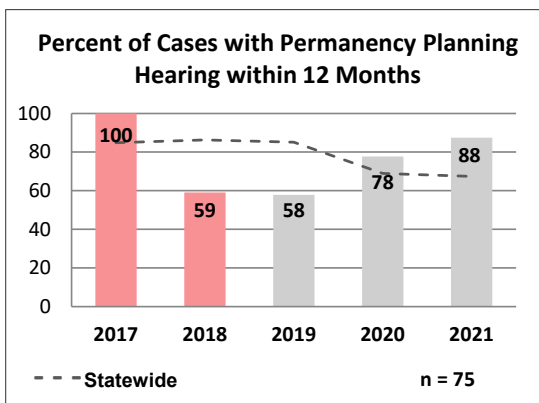
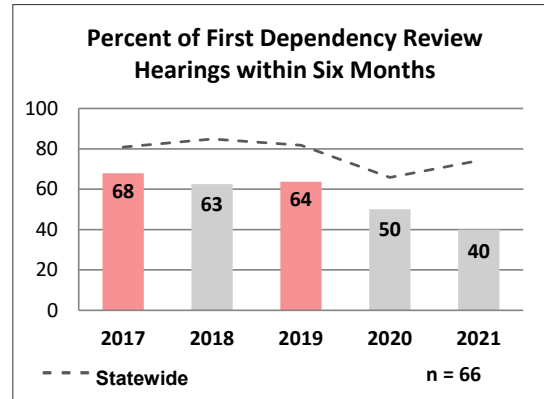
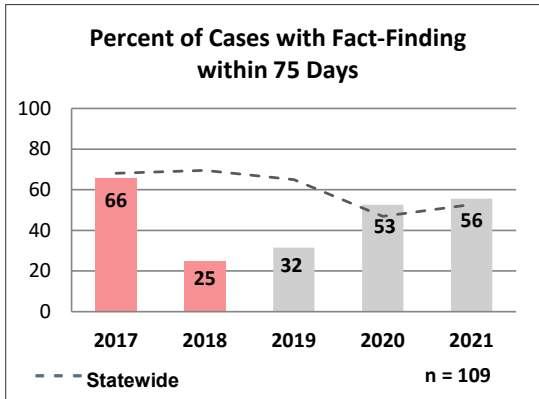


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events

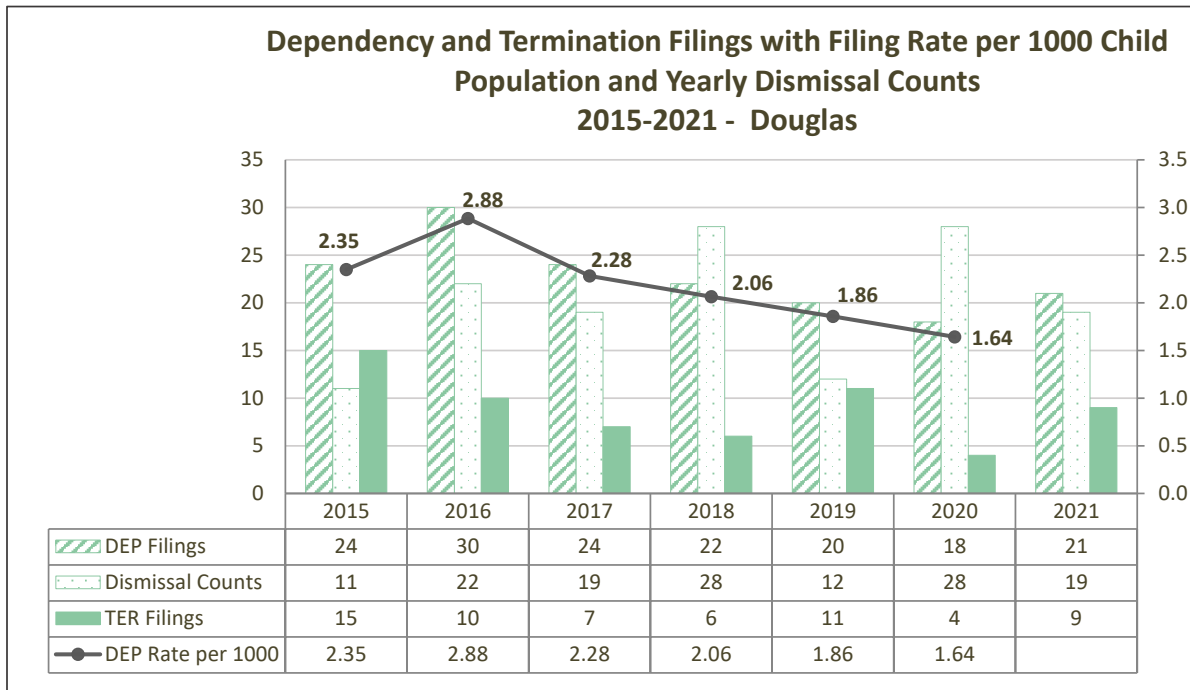
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adoptions	Median Months	22	50	34	36	35
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months				107	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome				0%	
Guardianships	Median Months		43.5			
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%			
Reunifications	Median Months	29	24	24	33	24
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	26%	13%	0%	8%	27%

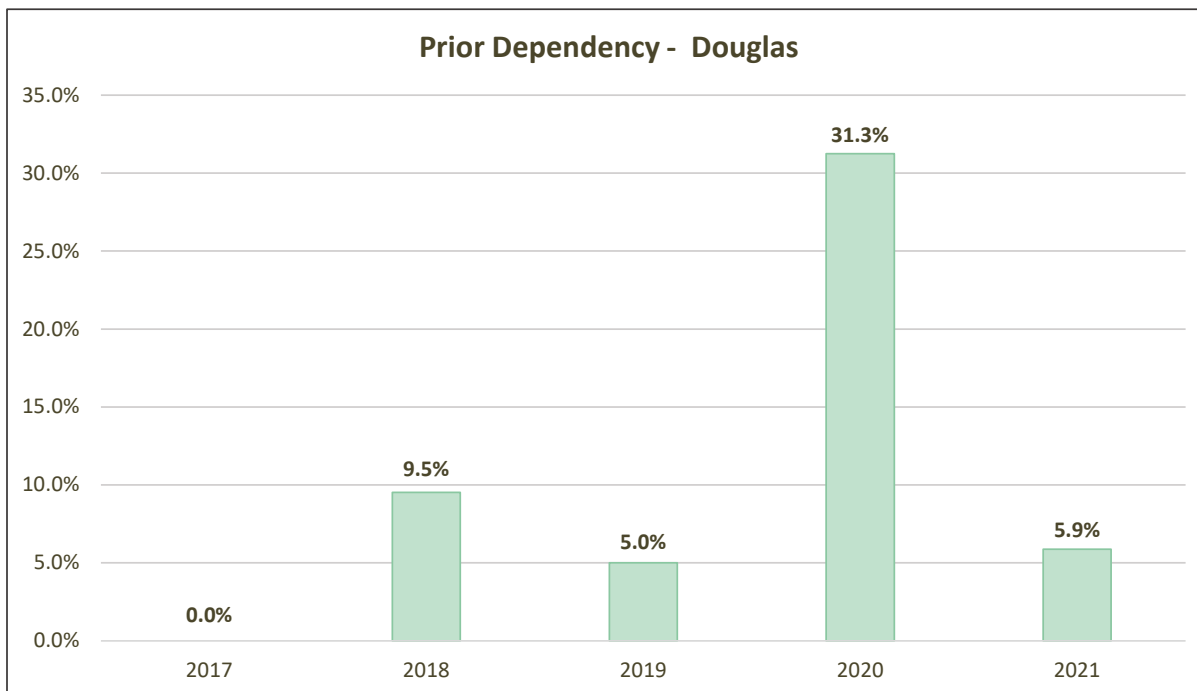
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Douglas	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	17%	5%	33%	6%	10%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	17%	21%	11%	12%	
		(3) 3-5 yrs	13%	21%	17%	24%	19%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	26%	47%	11%	53%	43%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	26%	5%	28%	6%	29%
	Gender	(1) Female	52%	58%	33%	29%	57%
		(2) Male	48%	42%	67%	71%	43%
	Race	(2) AI/AN-Multi	35%	21%	6%	6%	10%
		(5) Black-Multi				6%	
		(6) Hispanic/Latino	52%	32%	50%	53%	57%
		(8) White	13%	47%	44%	35%	33%

DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

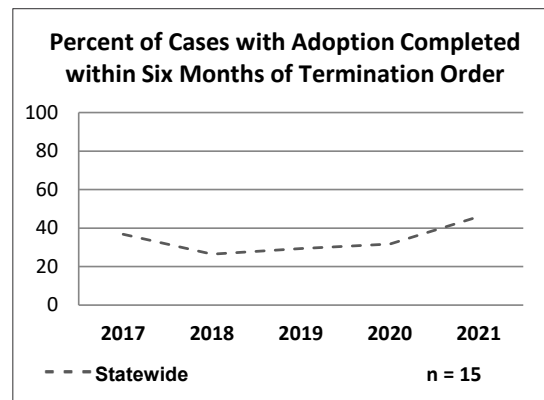
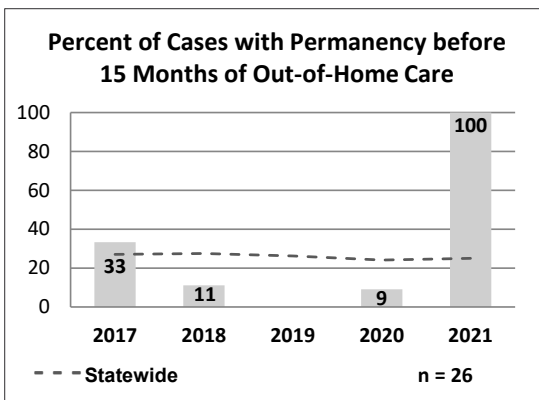
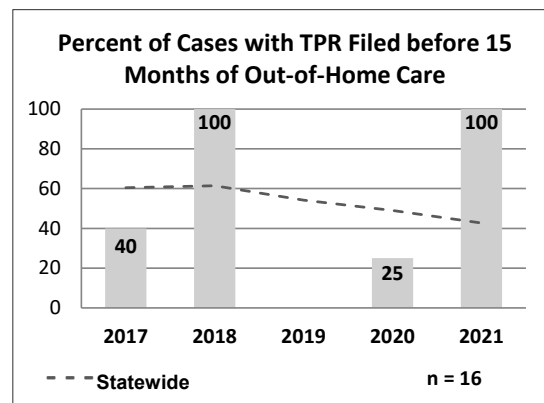
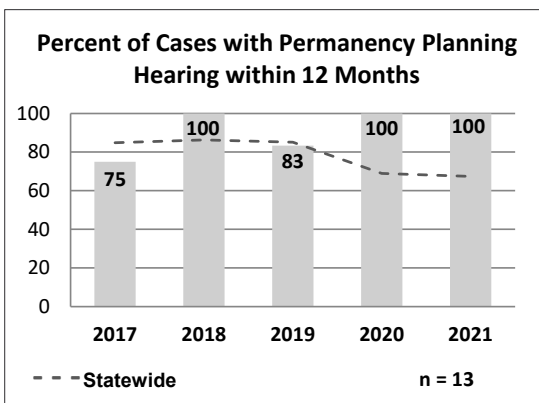
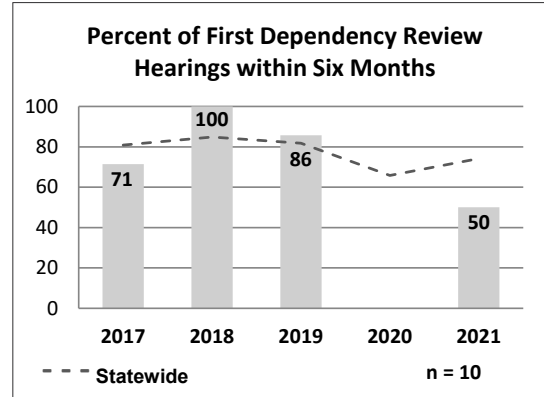
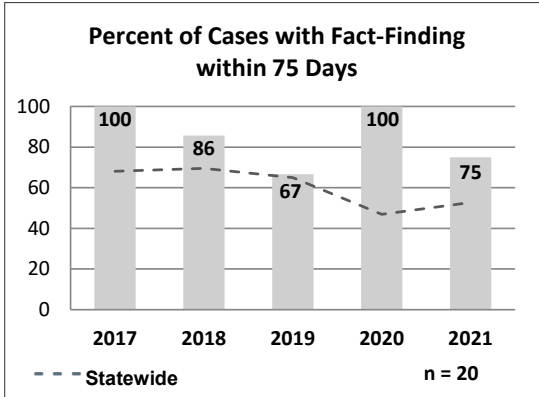


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events

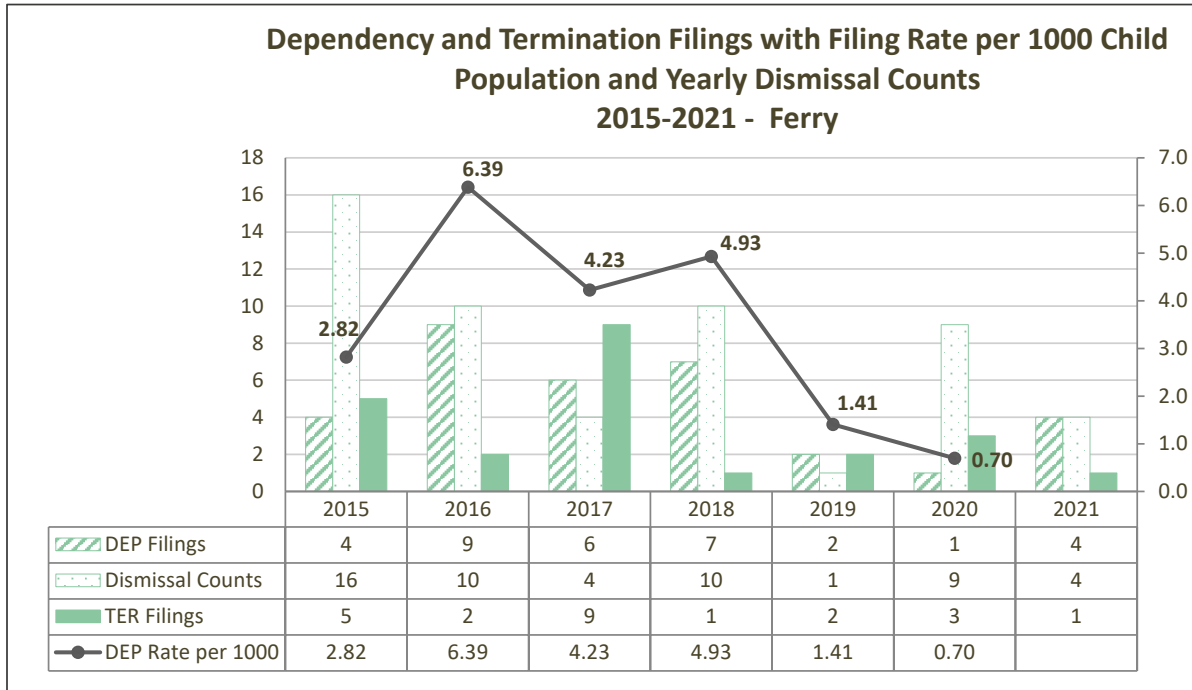
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adoptions	Median Months	55	18		37.5	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	33%	0%		0%	
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months					
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					
Guardianships	Median Months				25	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome				0%	
Reunifications	Median Months		0	23	17.5	0
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		100%	0%	17%	100%

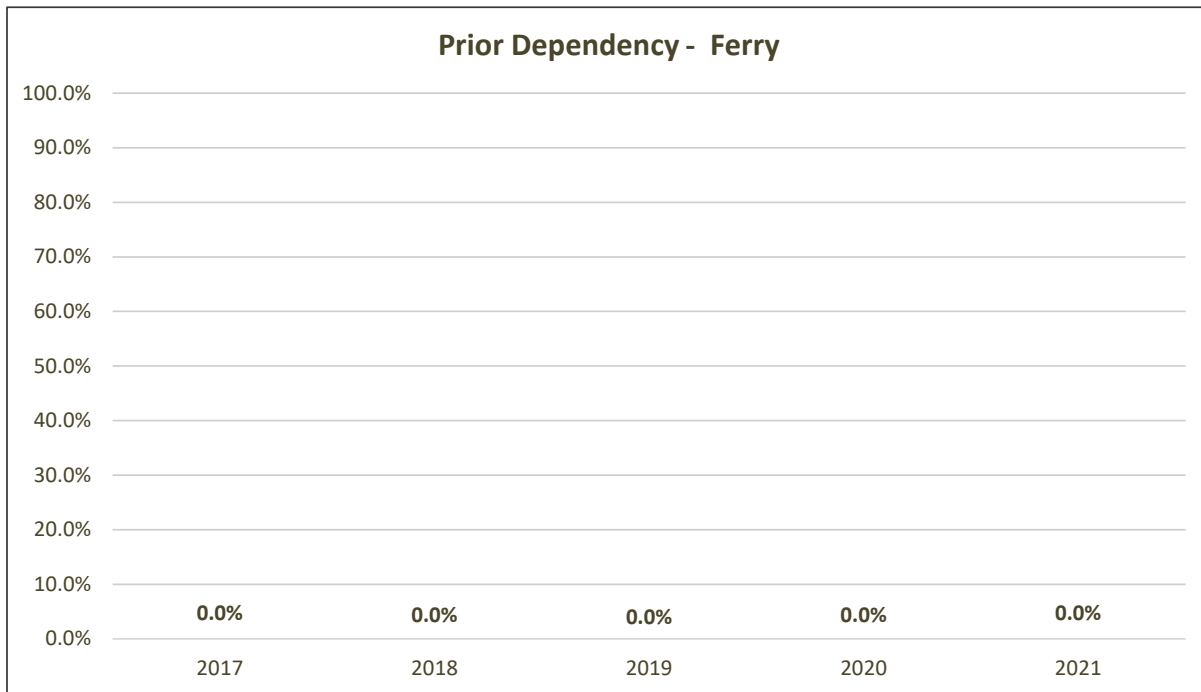
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Ferry	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	17%	29%	50%		25%
		(2) 1-2 yrs		29%			25%
		(3) 3-5 yrs		29%			25%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	50%	14%	50%	100%	25%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	33%				
	Gender	(1) Female	17%	29%			50%
		(2) Male	83%	71%	100%	100%	50%
	Race	(1) AI/AN	17%		50%		
		(2) AI/AN-Multi	17%				50%
		(8) White	67%	100%	50%	100%	50%

DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

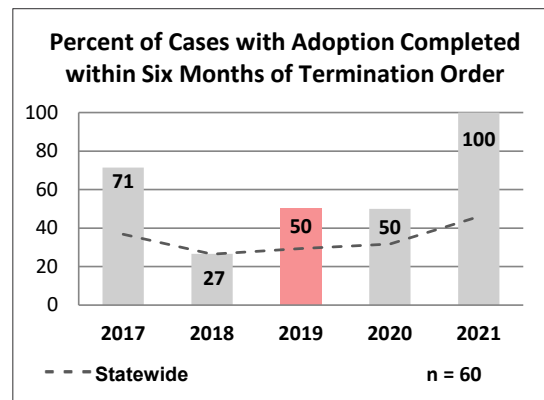
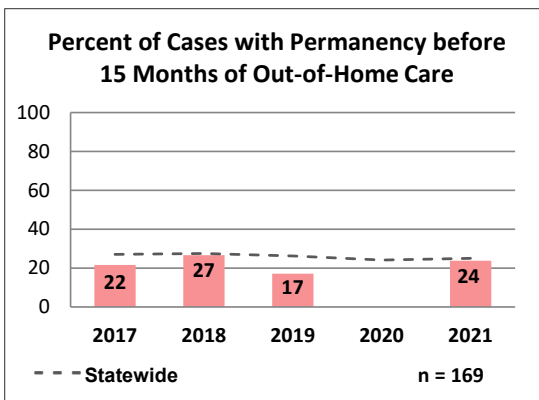
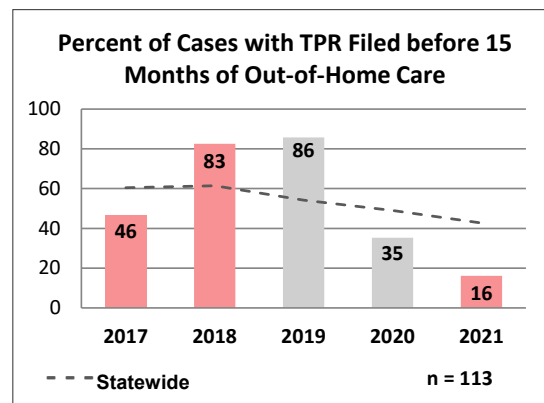
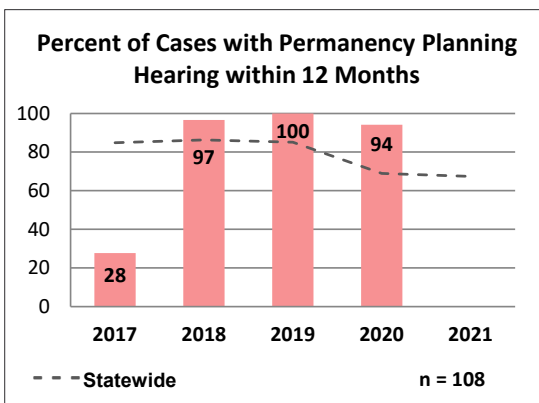
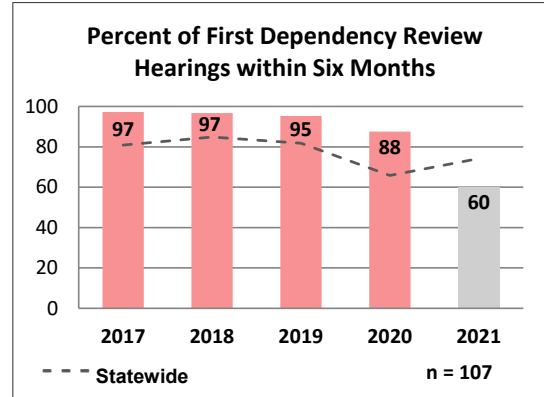
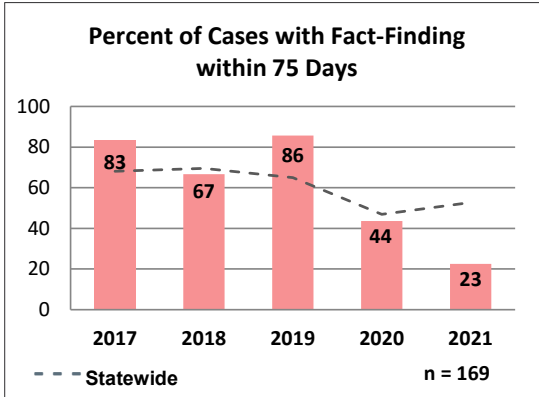


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events

OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

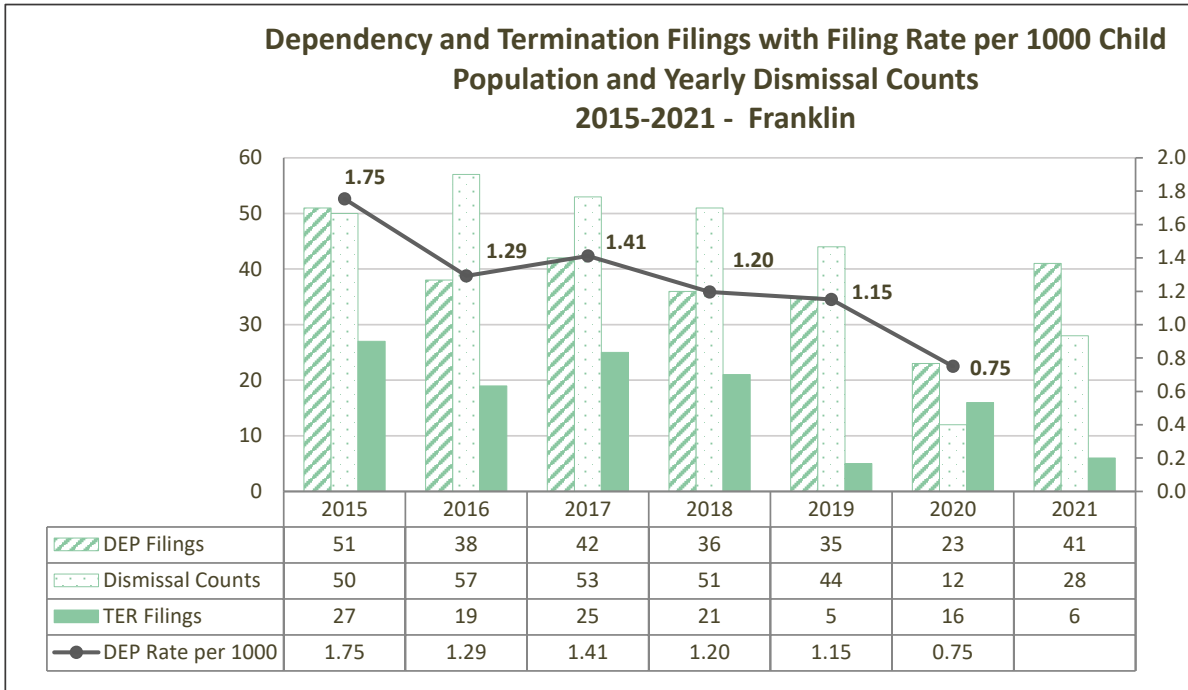
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adoptions	Median Months	30	25	30	46	83
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	4%	0%	20%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	47	65	51		
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%		
Guardianships	Median Months	23.5	19.5			20
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	30%	33%			33%
Reunifications	Median Months	21.5	16	16	33	22
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	33%	48%	46%	0%	23%

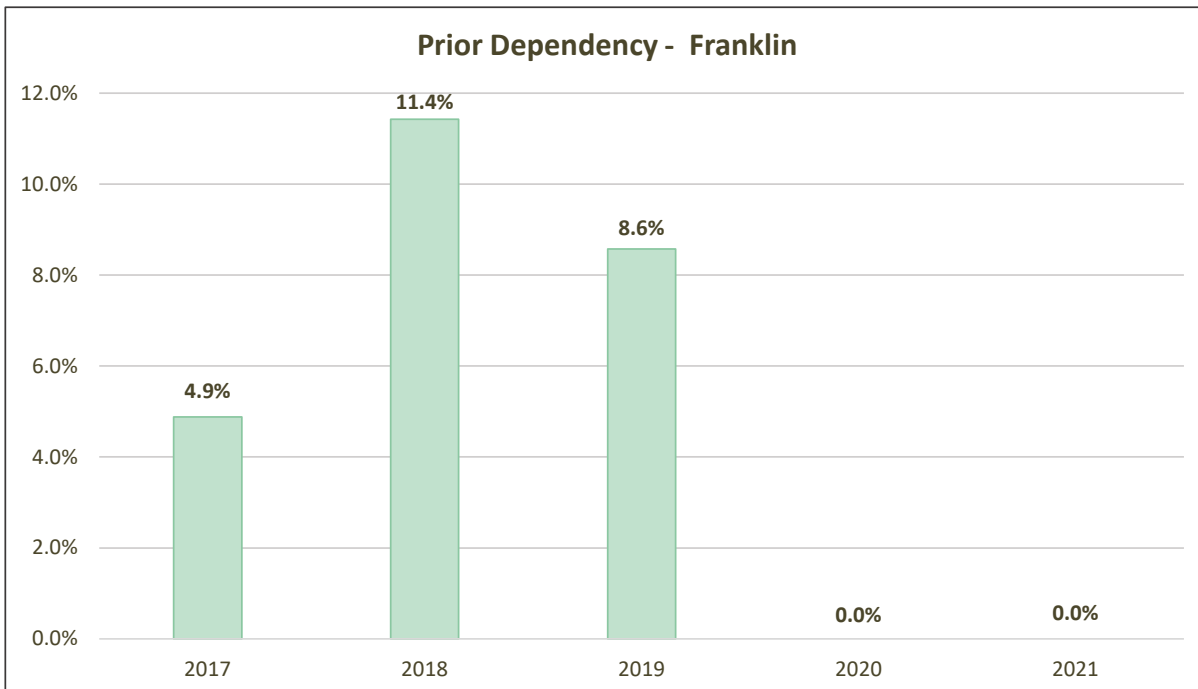
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Franklin	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	38%	36%	29%	52%	37%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	17%	19%	17%	4%	20%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	17%	17%	9%	13%	24%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	12%	25%	31%	22%	15%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	14%	3%	14%	9%	5%
		(6) >17 yrs	2%				
	Gender	(1) Female	55%	53%	46%	52%	39%
		(2) Male	45%	47%	54%	48%	61%
	Race	(1) AI/AN	5%				
		(2) AI/AN-Multi	12%	3%	3%	13%	5%
		(3) Asian/PI		3%			
		(4) Black			31%		
		(5) Black-Multi	10%	33%	3%	9%	12%
		(6) Hispanic/Latino	43%	28%	60%	70%	61%
		(7) Multi-Other		6%			
		(8) White	29%	28%	3%	9%	22%
		(9) Unknown	2%				

DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

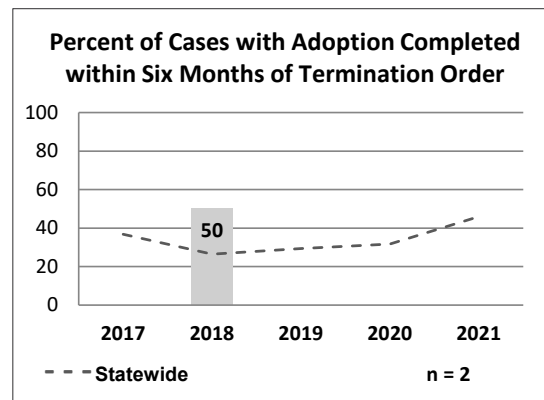
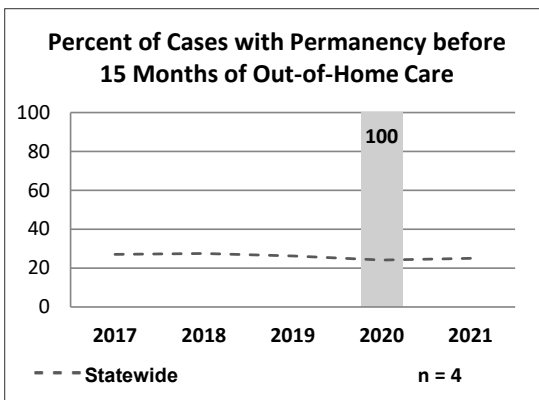
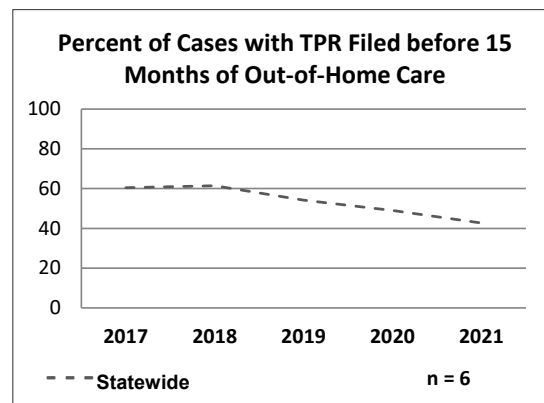
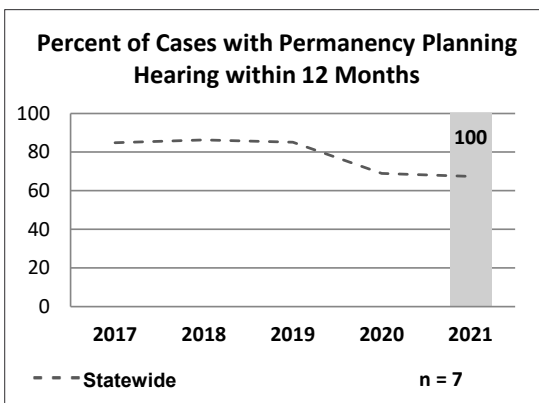
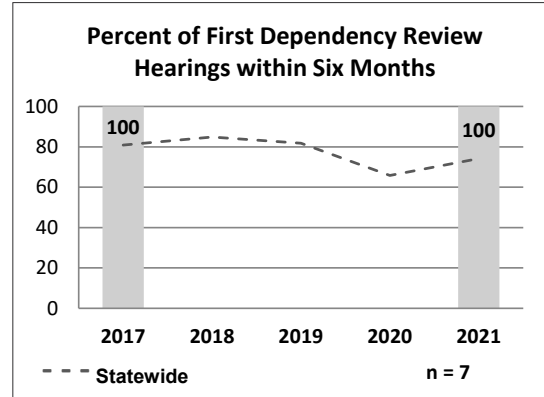
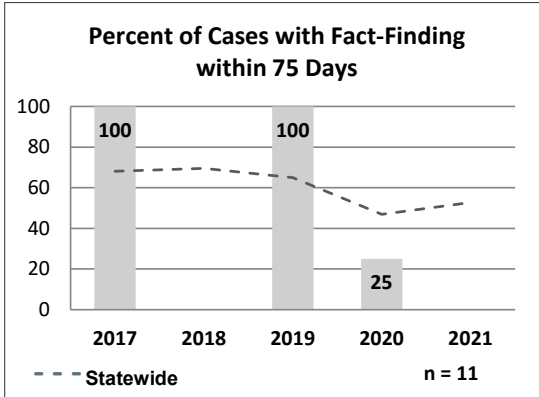


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events

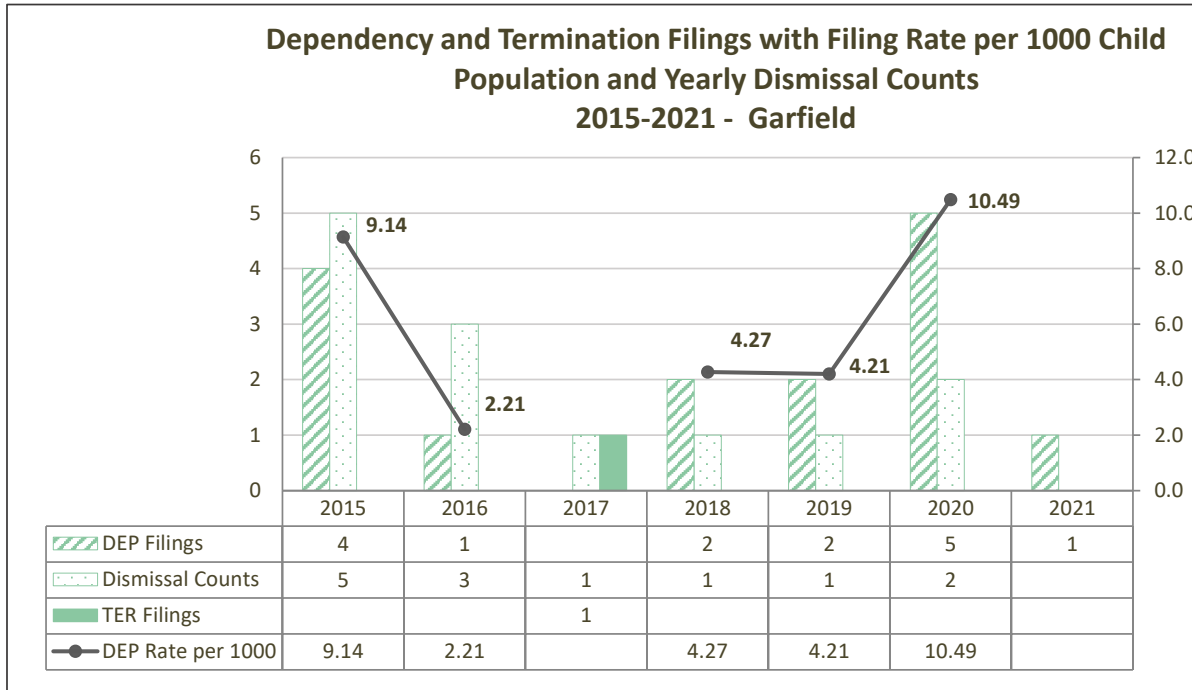
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adoptions	Median Months		17			
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%			
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months					
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					
Guardianships	Median Months					
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					
Reunifications	Median Months				14	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome				100%	

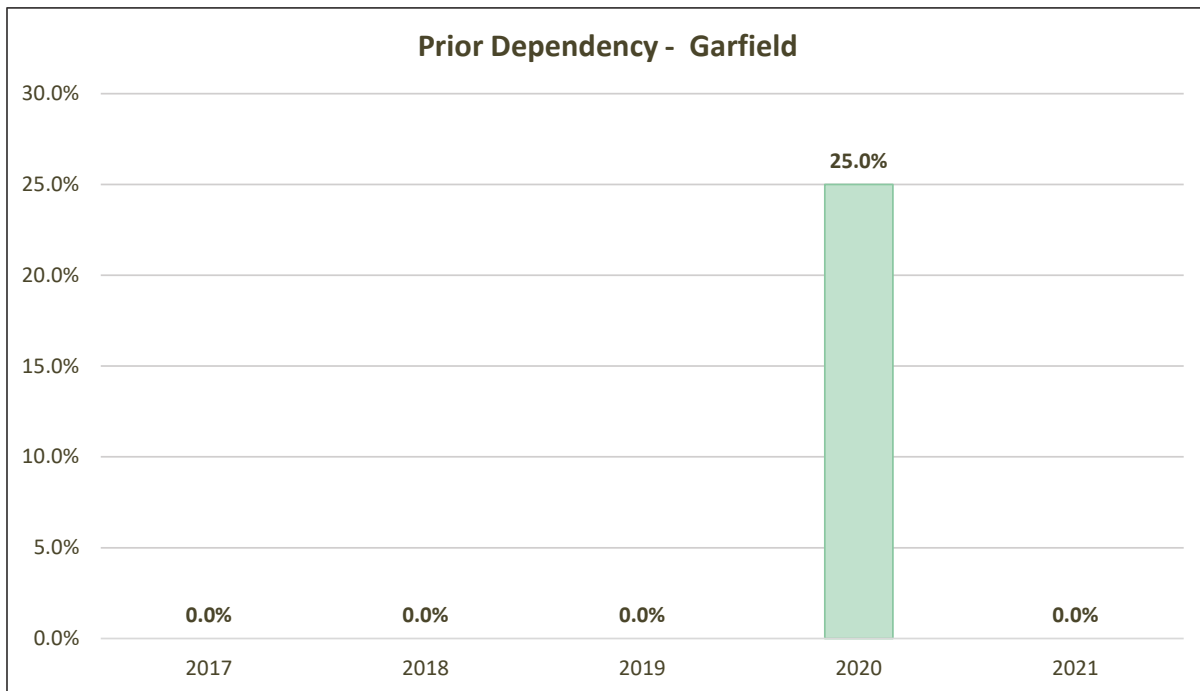
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Garfield	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs		50%		40%	100%
		(2) 1-2 yrs				20%	
		(3) 3-5 yrs		50%			
		(4) 6-11 yrs			100%	20%	
		(5) 12-17 yrs				20%	
	Gender	(1) Female			50%	40%	100%
		(2) Male		100%	50%	60%	
	Race	(5) Black-Multi		50%			
		(8) White		50%	100%	100%	100%

DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

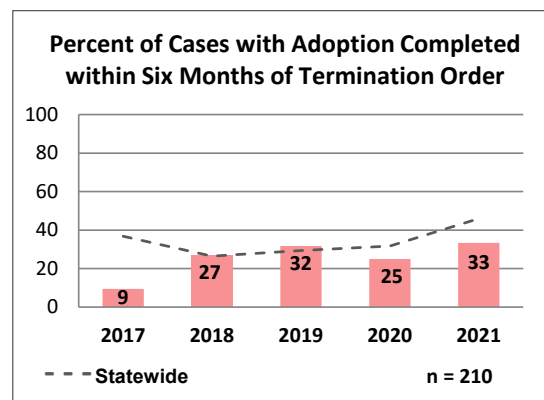
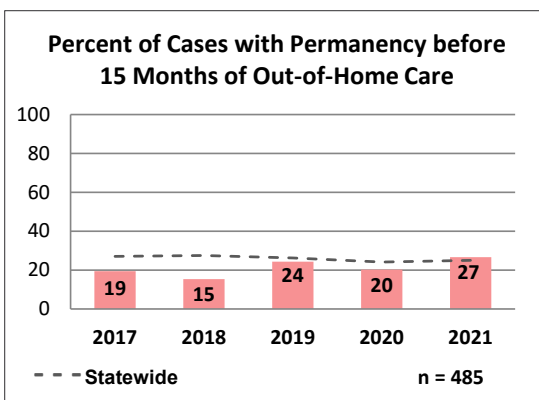
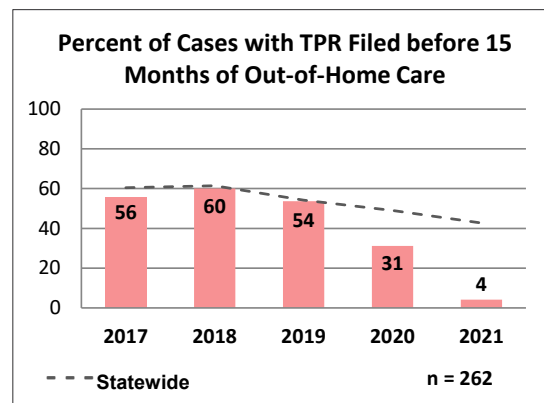
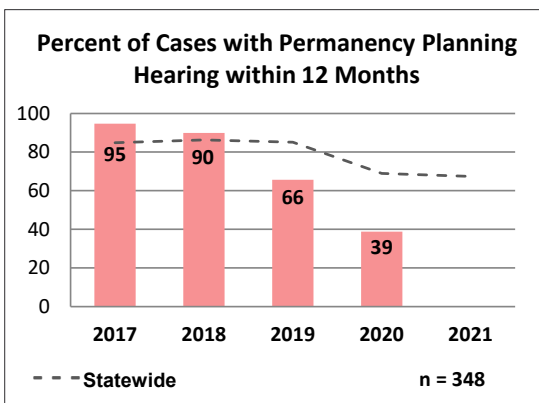
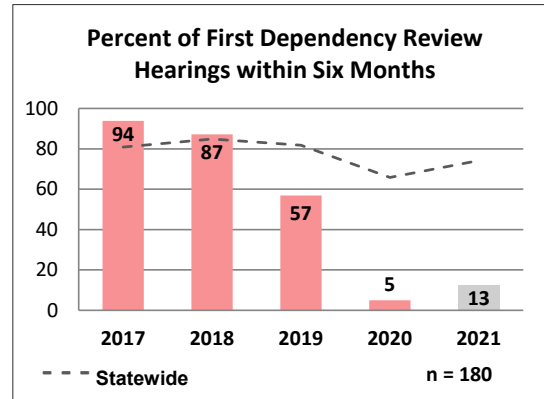
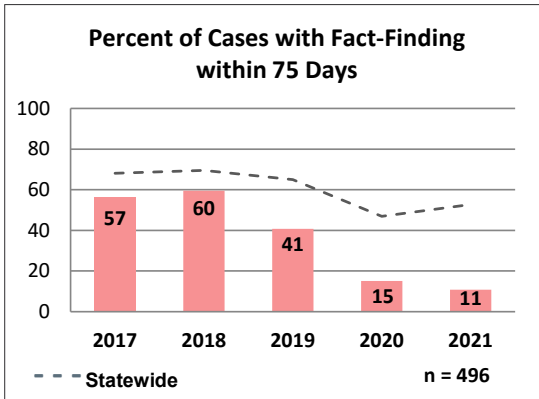


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events

OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

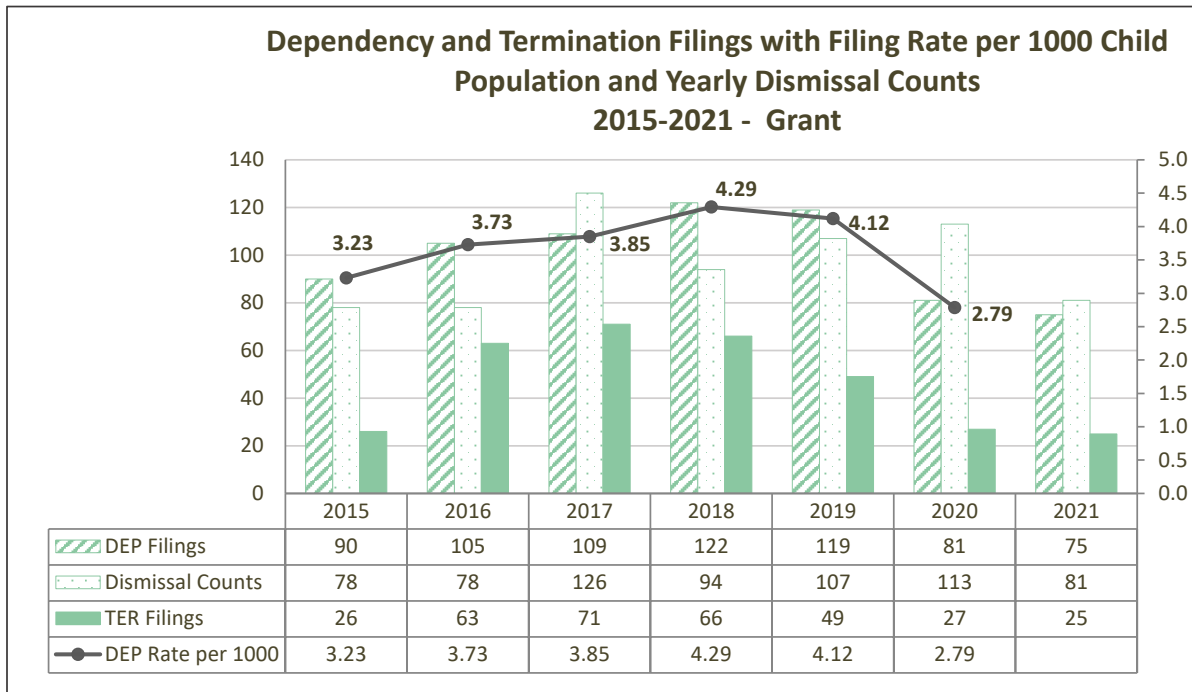
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adoptions	Median Months	35	35	44	35.5	40
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	5%	5%	0%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	59.5	137	11	29	103.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	67%	0%	0%
Guardianships	Median Months	22	55.5	28.5	47.5	39
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Reunifications	Median Months	18	15	16	21	14.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	45%	45%	40%	31%	50%

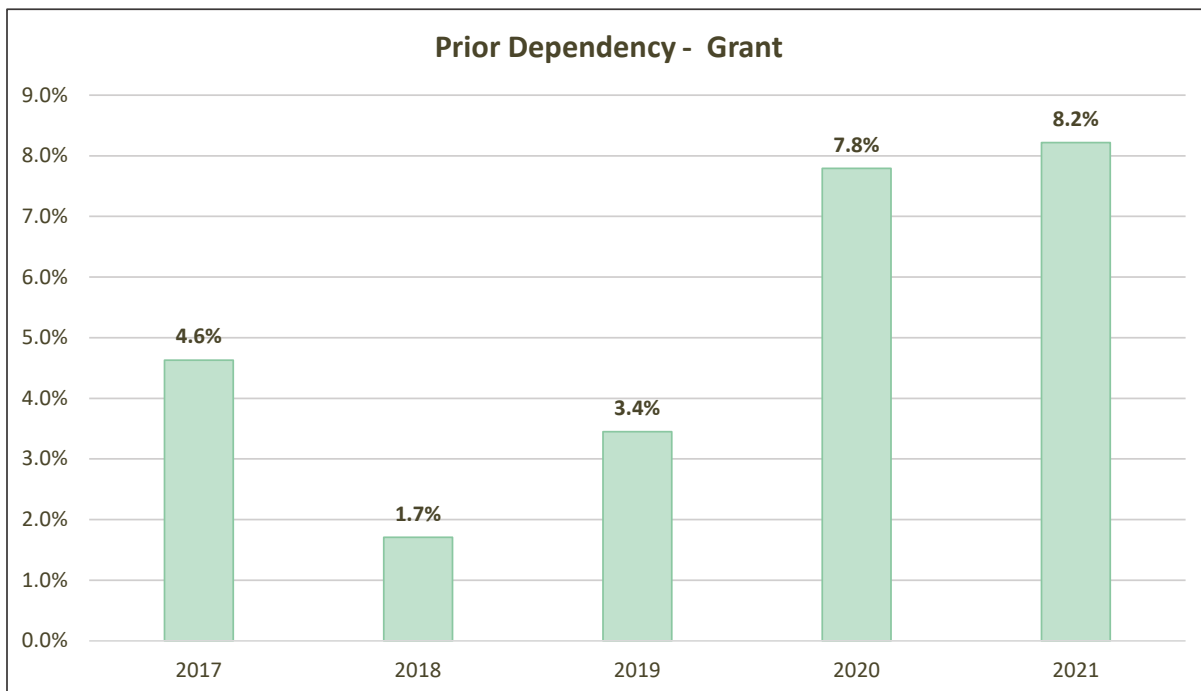
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Grant	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	32%	27%	33%	26%	16%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	19%	13%	11%	24%	9%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	22%	19%	18%	20%	27%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	17%	25%	27%	23%	30%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	9%	16%	10%	8%	16%
		(6) >17 yrs					1%
	Gender	(1) Female	56%	56%	45%	48%	53%
		(2) Male	44%	44%	55%	53%	47%
	Race	(1) AI/AN			1%	6%	
		(2) AI/AN-Multi	4%	7%	11%	9%	14%
		(4) Black		1%			1%
		(5) Black-Multi	8%	8%	4%	8%	3%
		(6) Hispanic/Latino	56%	48%	45%	44%	49%
		(7) Multi-Other				4%	4%
		(8) White	32%	36%	38%	30%	30%

DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

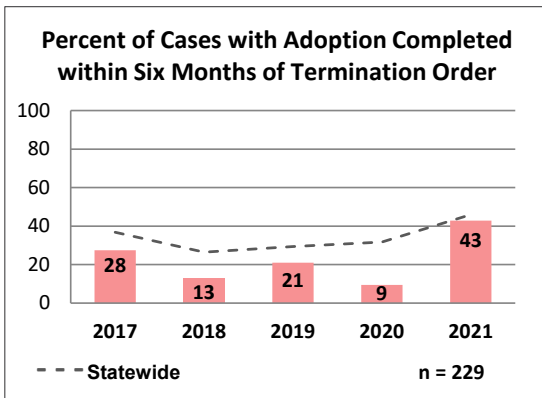
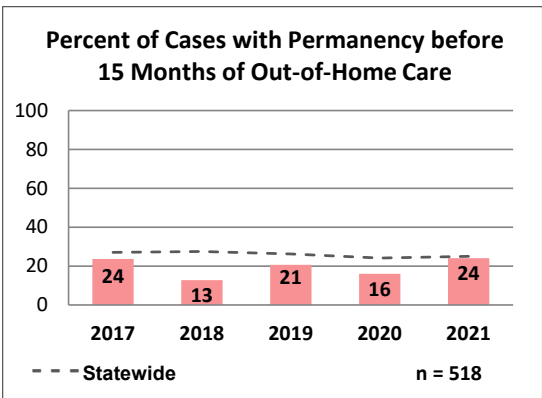
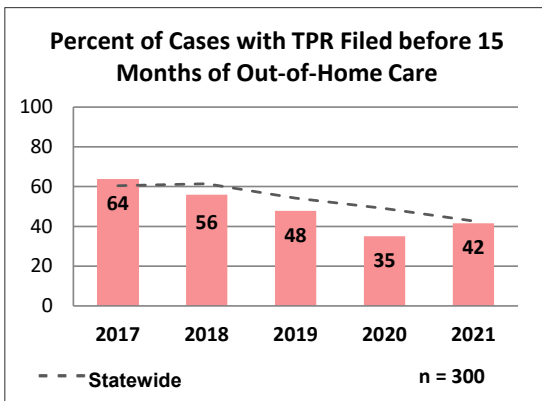
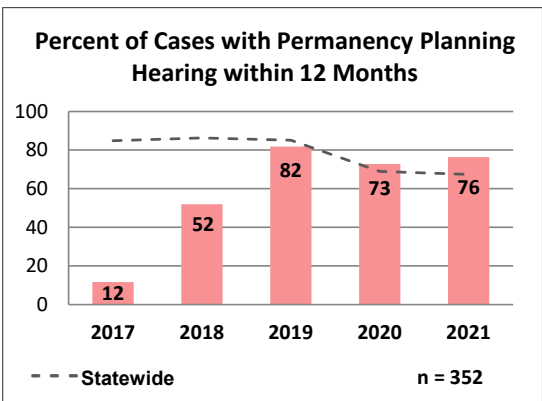
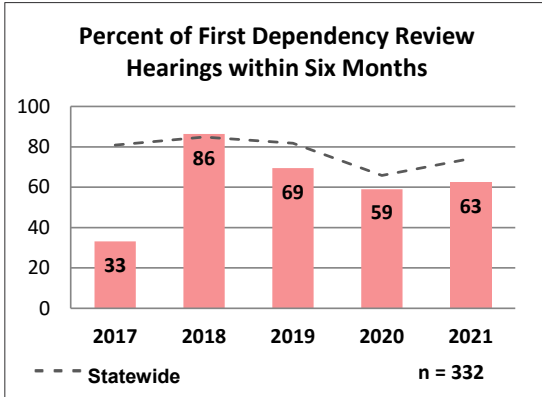
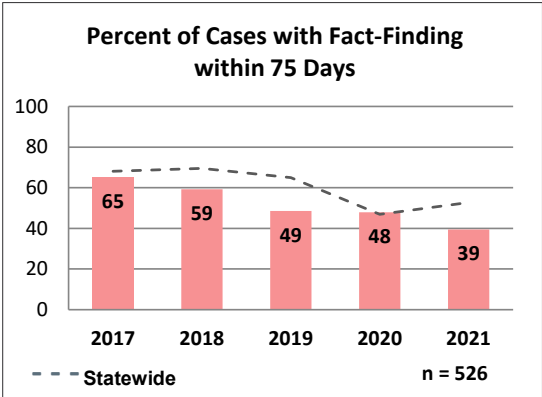


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events

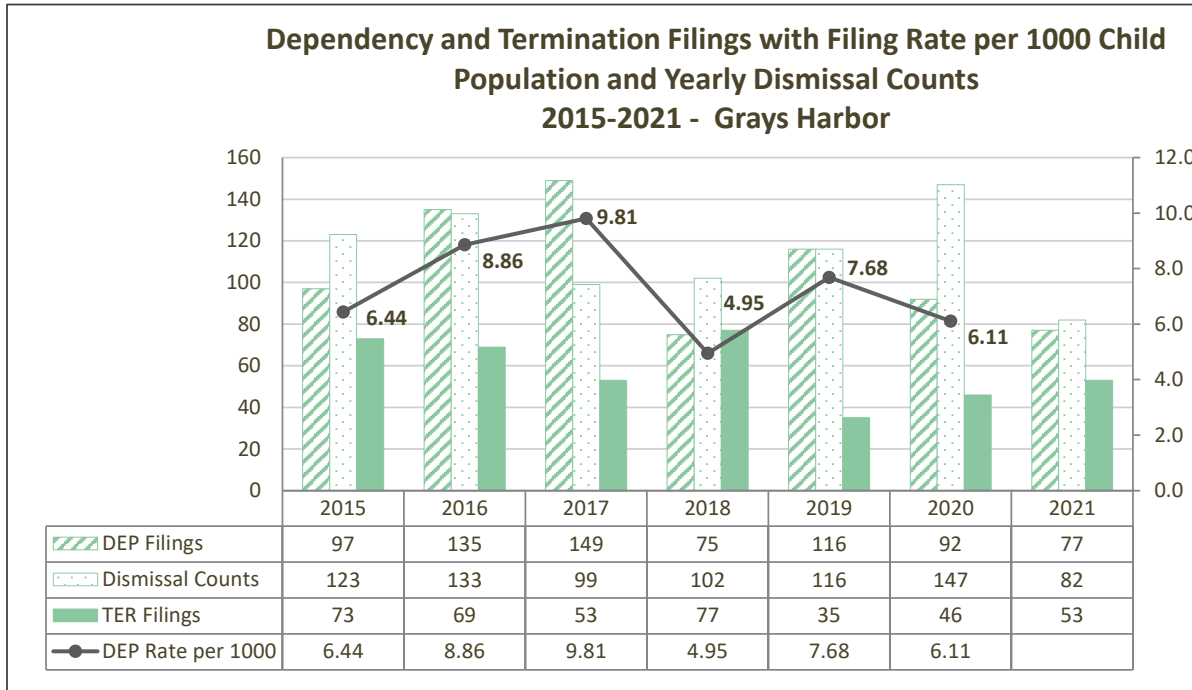
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adoptions	Median Months	26	34	30	38	32
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	14%	2%	2%	3%	6%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	39	65	62.5	33	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	20%	
Guardianships	Median Months	37	40	27.5	42	18
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Reunifications	Median Months	17	19.5	16	19	19
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	38%	29%	46%	29%	41%

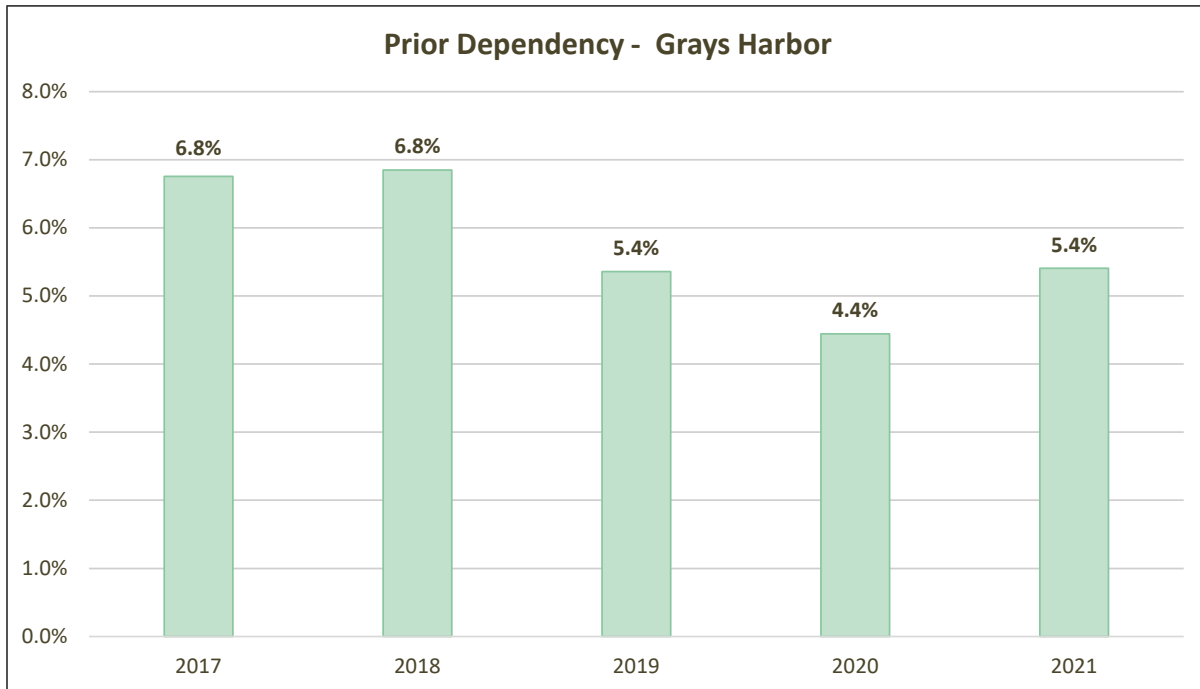
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Grays Harbor	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	34%	47%	31%	47%	39%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	12%	22%	14%	14%	12%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	20%	11%	17%	14%	15%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	24%	15%	23%	13%	24%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	8%	5%	15%	13%	11%
		(6) >17 yrs	1%			1%	
	Gender	(1) Female	56%	56%	52%	43%	45%
		(2) Male	44%	44%	48%	57%	53%
	Race	(1) AI/AN	3%	7%	7%	2%	9%
		(2) AI/AN-Multi	9%	11%	12%	14%	17%
		(3) Asian/PI	2%				1%
		(4) Black				3%	1%
		(5) Black-Multi	7%	10%	5%	7%	4%
		(6) Hispanic/Latino	15%	11%	16%	8%	11%
		(7) Multi-Other		3%			1%
		(8) White	63%	59%	60%	66%	51%
		(9) Unknown					4%

DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

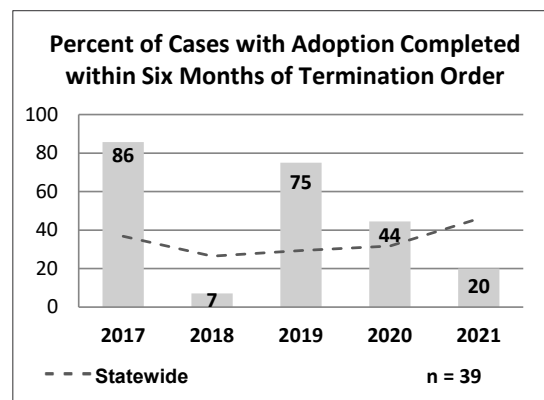
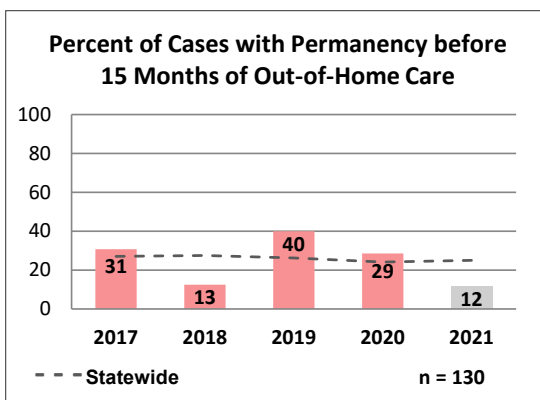
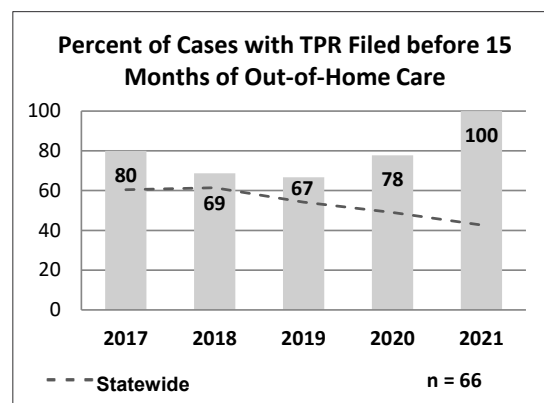
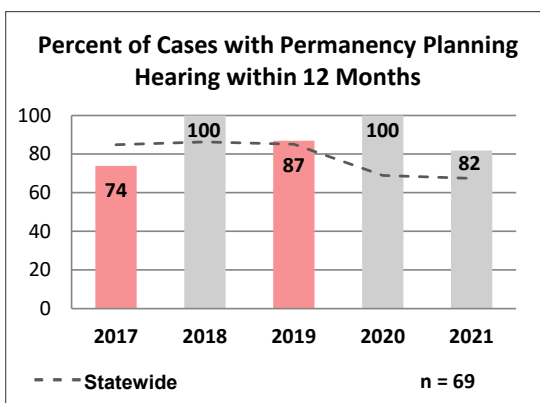
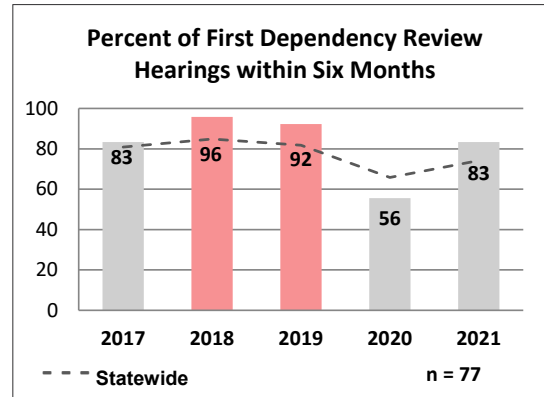
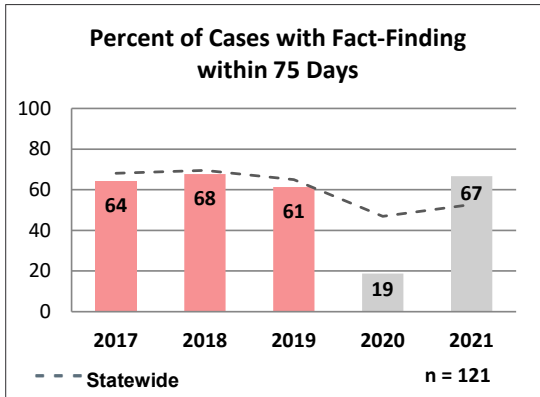


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events

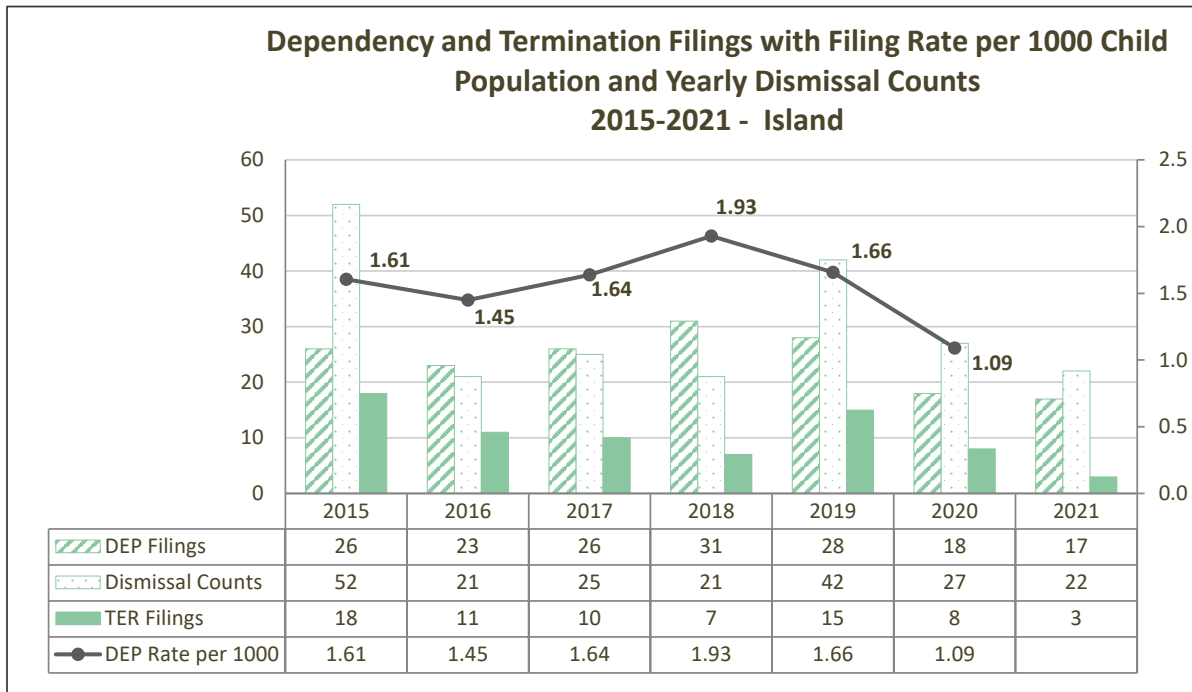
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adoptions	Median Months	25	29	24	18	44
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	13%	14%	11%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	188		19		9
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%		50%		100%
Guardianships	Median Months	23	28	14.5	24	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	50%	0%	
Reunifications	Median Months	16	27	17.5	7	28
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	47%	17%	46%	58%	17%

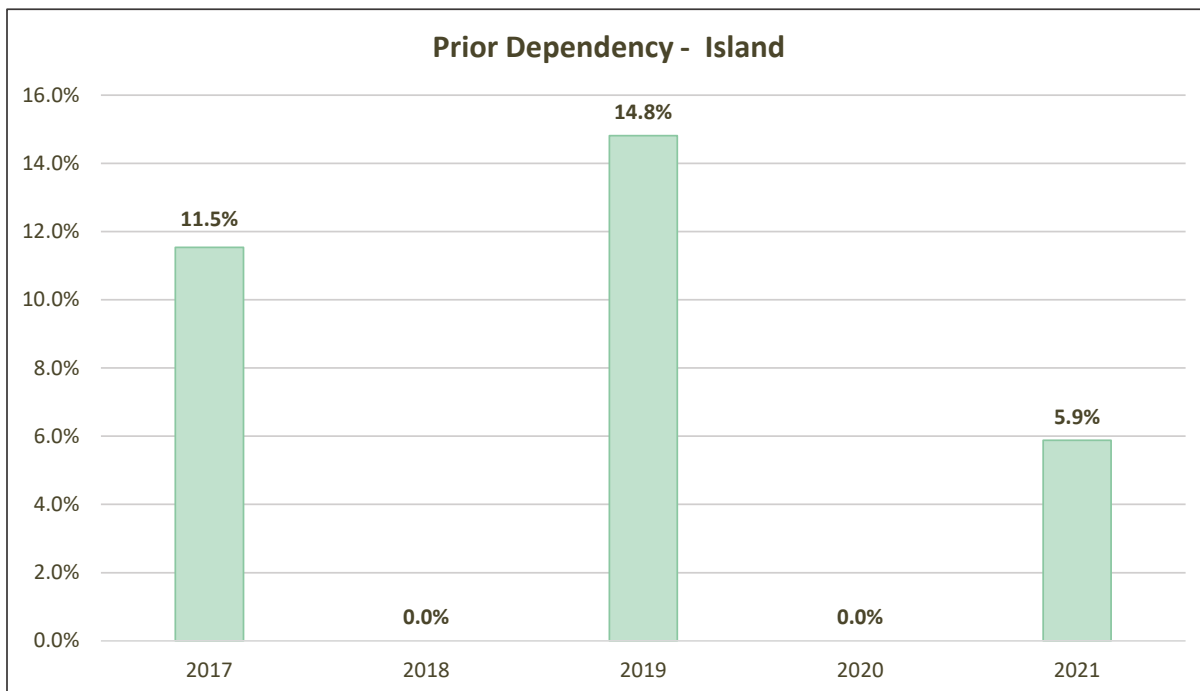
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Island	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	46%	32%	38%	28%	57%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	4%	19%	15%	17%	14%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	8%	13%	15%	33%	
		(4) 6-11 yrs	27%	26%	19%	6%	21%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	15%	10%	12%	17%	7%
	Gender	(1) Female	50%	58%	50%	39%	36%
		(2) Male	50%	42%	50%	61%	64%
	Race	(1) AI/AN	4%		8%		
		(2) AI/AN-Multi	15%	3%	19%	11%	
		(4) Black	8%	3%	4%	6%	
		(5) Black-Multi	15%	13%	4%		
		(6) Hispanic/Latino	8%	3%		11%	
		(7) Multi-Other					7%
		(8) White	50%	77%	65%	72%	79%
		(9) Unknown					14%

DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

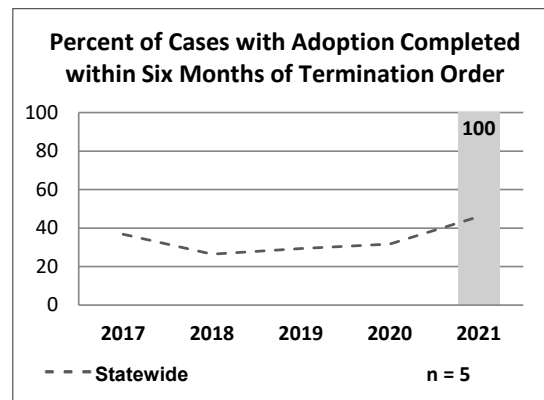
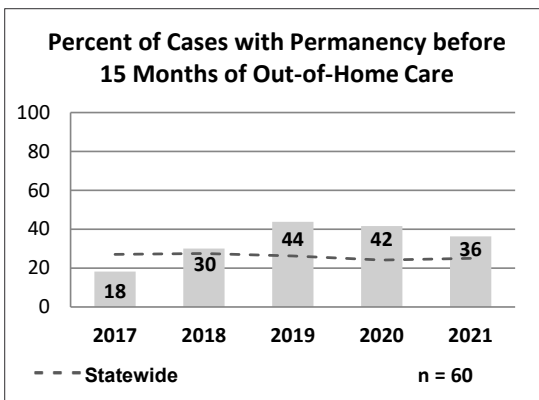
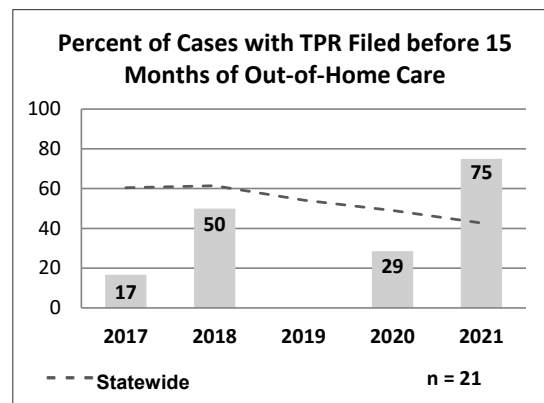
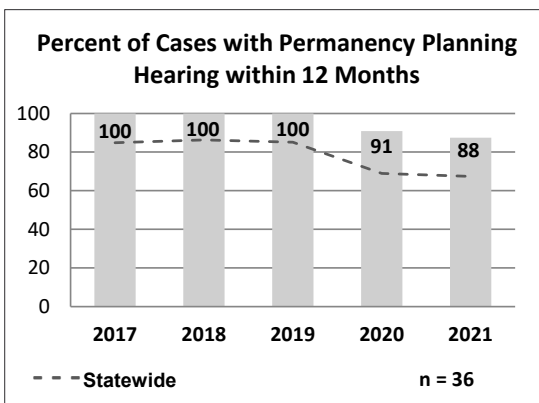
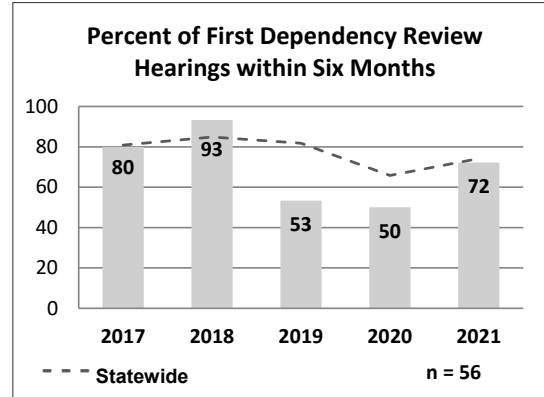
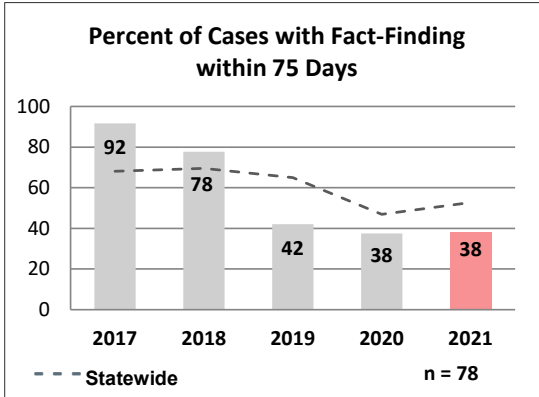


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events

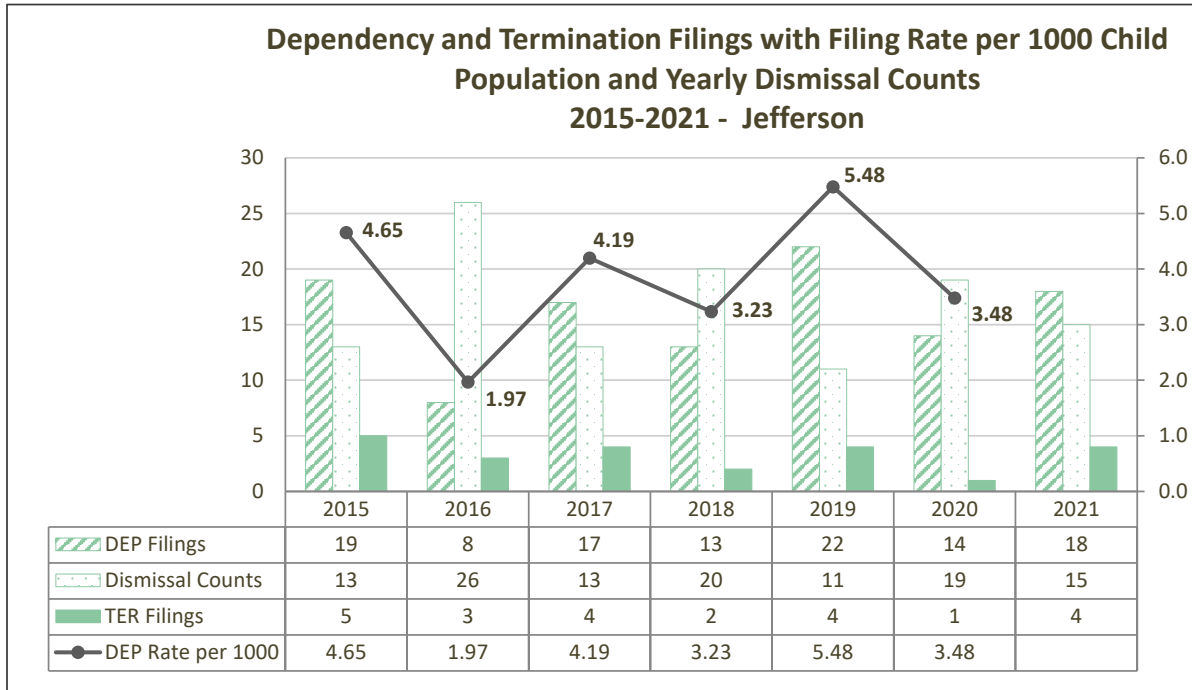
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adoptions	Median Months	51			31	21
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%			0%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months					
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					
Guardianships	Median Months	22	33.5	16		
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	33%		
Reunifications	Median Months	3	30	15	28	17.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	67%	38%	46%	45%	40%

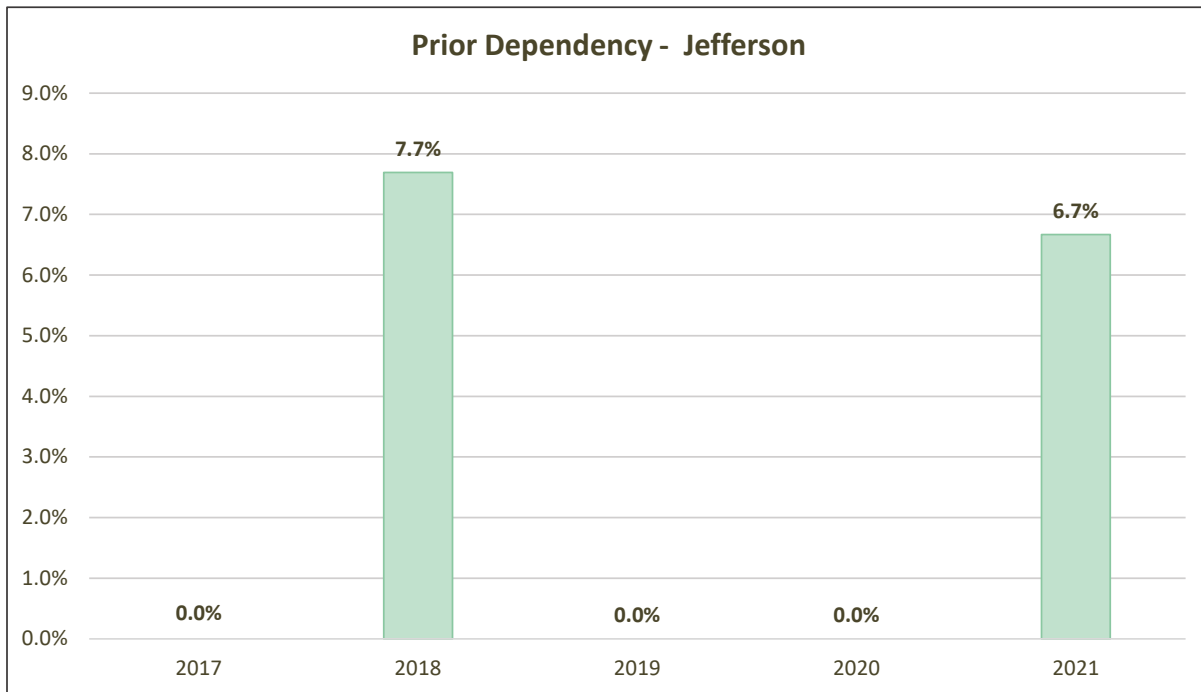
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Jefferson	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	31%	25%	38%	17%	47%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	19%	33%	14%	8%	20%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	6%	17%	10%	25%	7%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	38%	17%	24%	8%	27%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	6%	8%	14%	42%	
	Gender	(1) Female	56%	50%	67%	42%	40%
		(2) Male	44%	50%	33%	58%	60%
	Race	(1) AI/AN	6%				20%
		(2) AI/AN-Multi		17%	10%		13%
		(3) Asian/PI					7%
		(5) Black-Multi			5%	17%	
		(6) Hispanic/Latino			5%		
		(7) Multi-Other	6%		5%		
		(8) White	88%	83%	76%	83%	53%
	(9) Unknown					7%	

DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

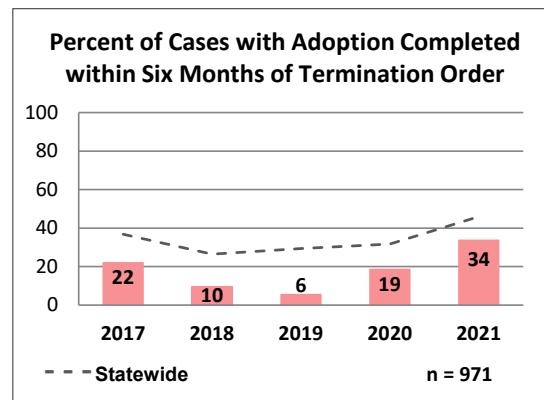
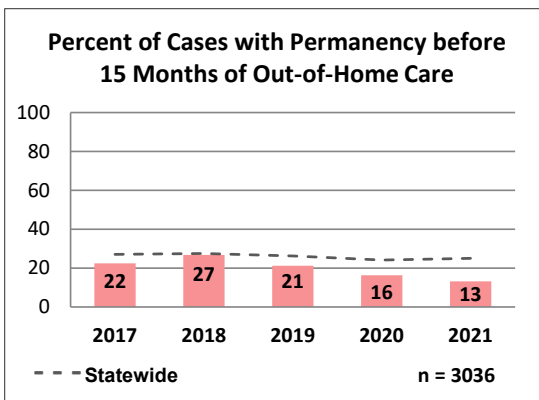
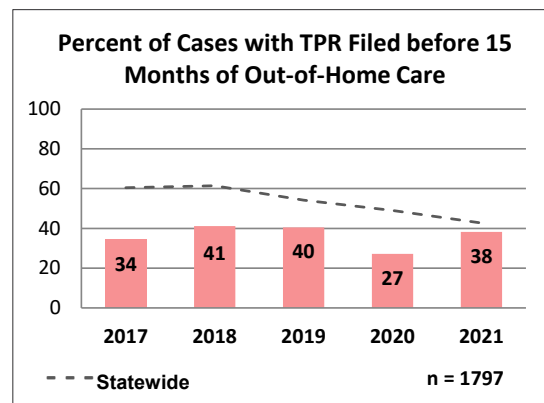
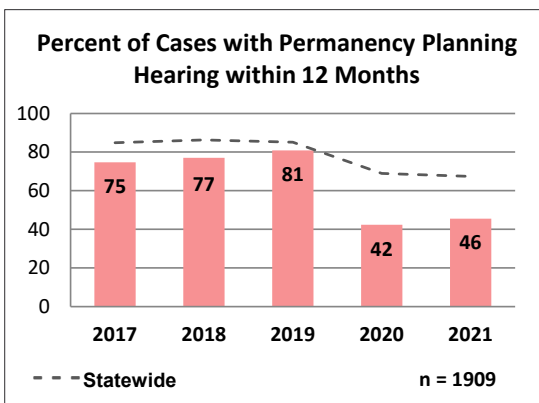
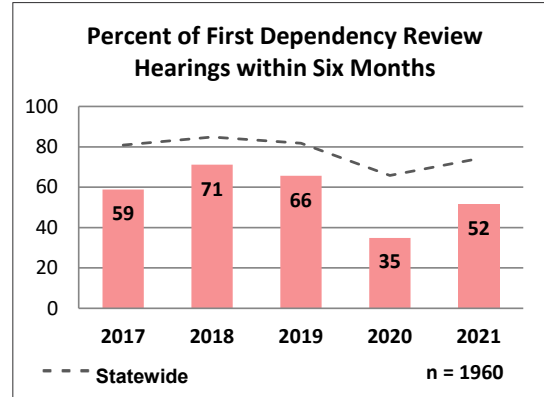
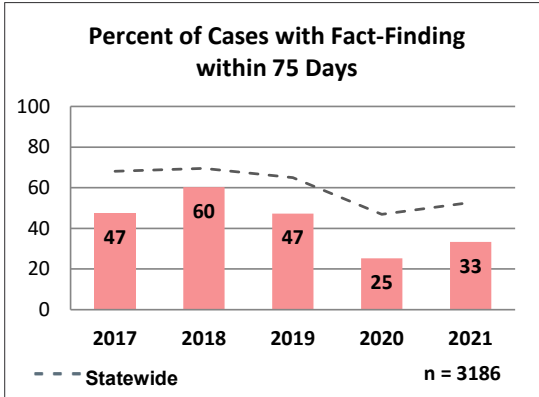


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events

OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

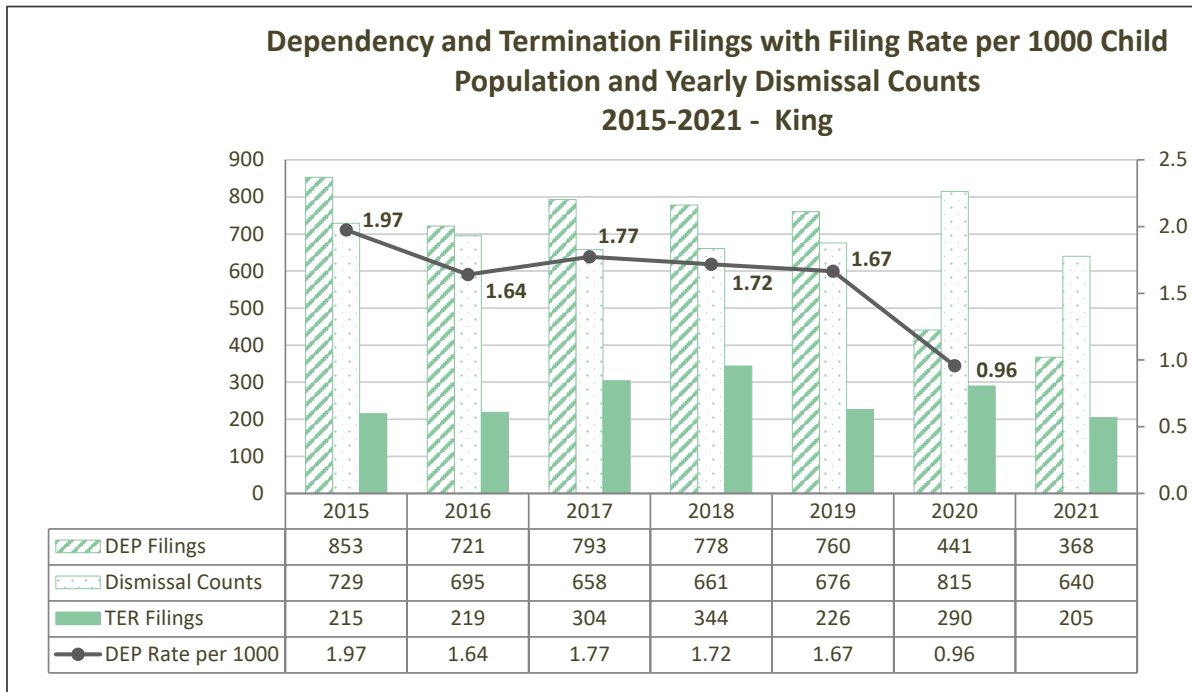
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adoptions	Median Months	40	42	44	42	46
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	62	59	55.5	62	65.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	2%	8%	9%	9%	6%
Guardianships	Median Months	34	44	43	45	35
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	3%	5%	4%	18%	3%
Reunifications	Median Months	17.5	18	17	20	25
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	42%	43%	43%	31%	23%

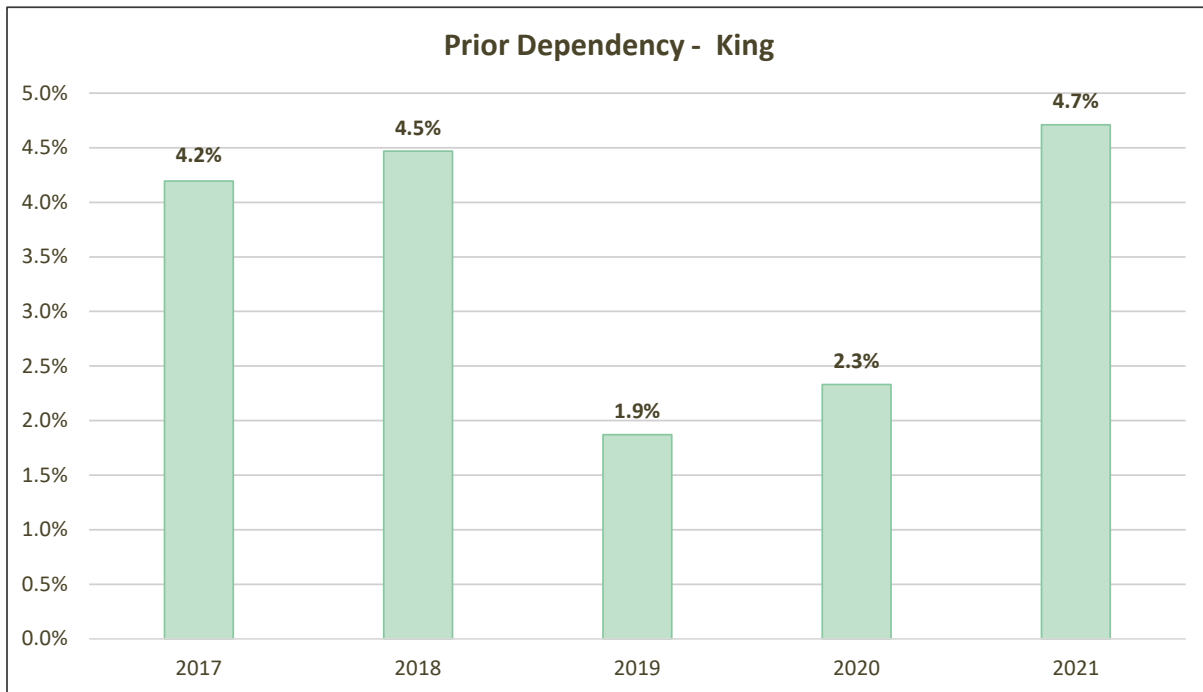
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
King	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	28%	27%	31%	41%	46%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	13%	15%	10%	13%	12%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	16%	16%	16%	13%	12%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	25%	23%	25%	16%	18%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	17%	19%	18%	16%	12%
		(6) >17 yrs	0%		0%	1%	
	Gender	(1) Female	48%	48%	50%	47%	48%
		(2) Male	52%	52%	50%	53%	52%
	Race	(1) AI/AN	2%	2%	2%	1%	3%
		(2) AI/AN-Multi	6%	9%	12%	14%	9%
		(3) Asian/PI	7%	5%	5%	3%	4%
		(4) Black	23%	20%	19%	21%	23%
		(5) Black-Multi	10%	13%	13%	15%	10%
		(6) Hispanic/Latino	10%	16%	16%	13%	14%
		(7) Multi-Other	4%	2%	2%	2%	5%
		(8) White	37%	33%	31%	31%	29%
		(9) Unknown	1%			0%	4%

DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

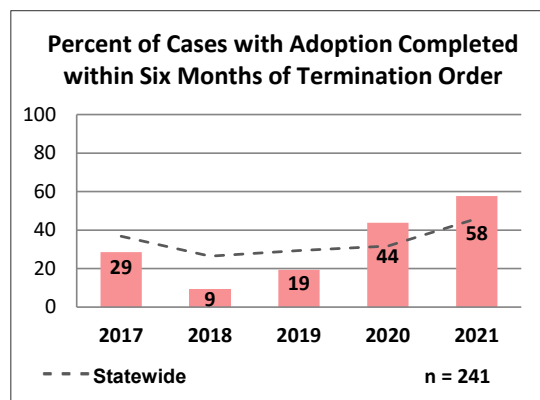
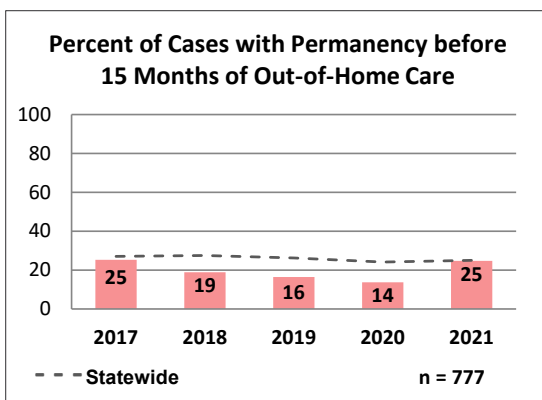
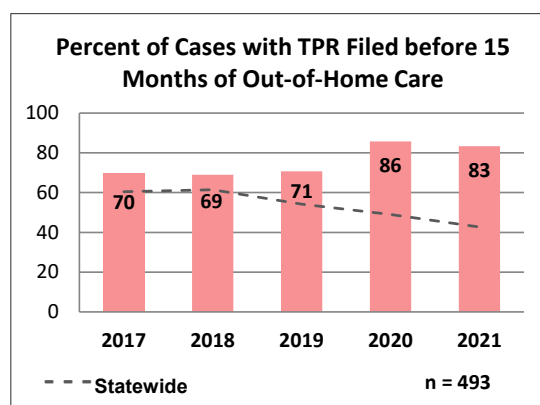
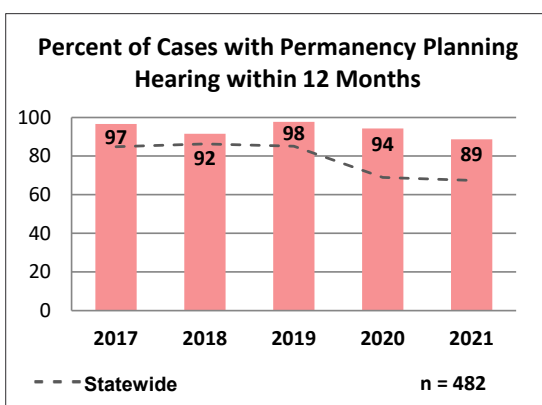
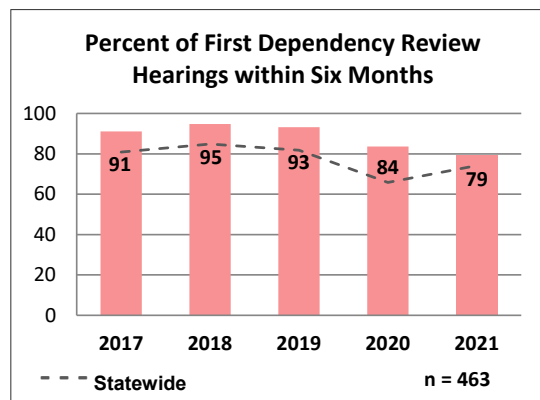
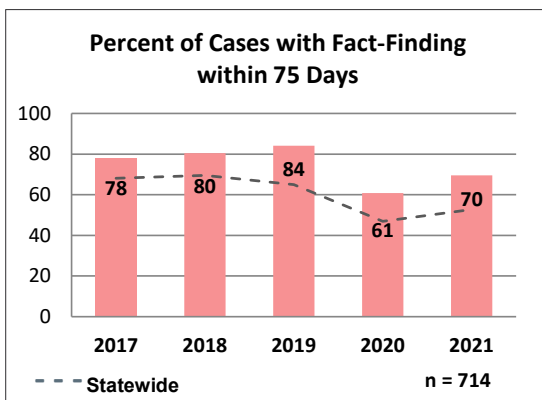


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events

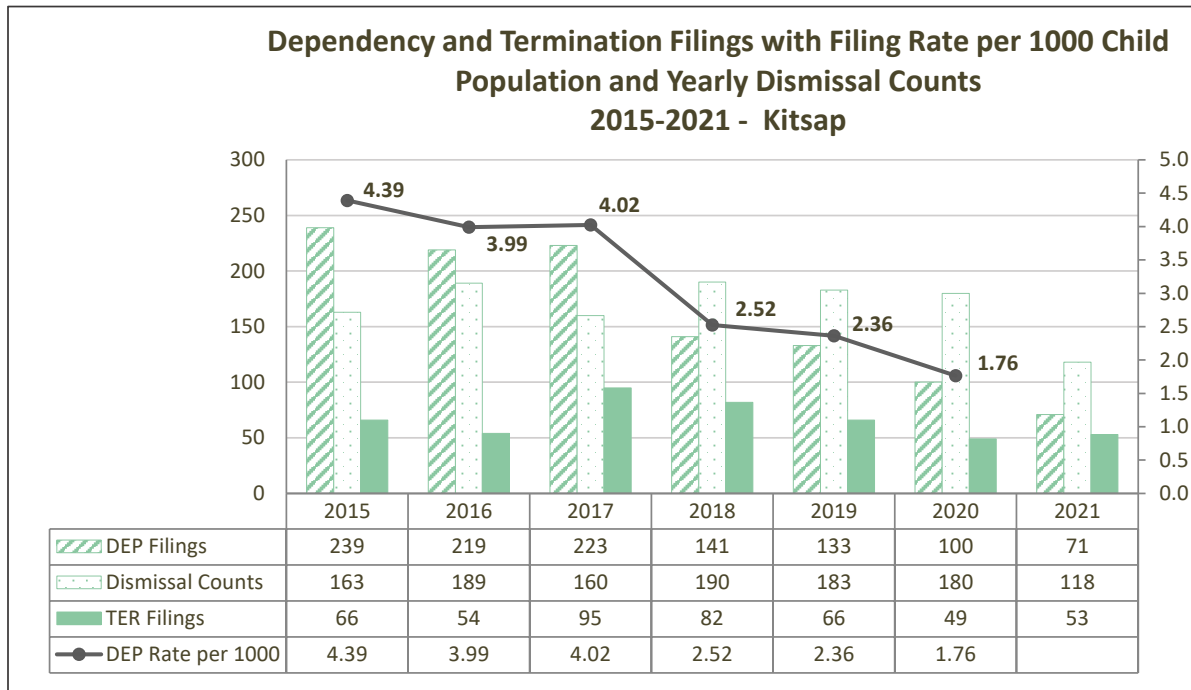
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adoptions	Median Months	28	33	32	32	30.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	3%	2%	3%	2%	8%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	16	66	45.5	51	51
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	29%	0%	0%	9%	0%
Guardianships	Median Months	34	34	33	16	24.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	36%	0%	9%	0%	0%
Reunifications	Median Months	19	21	23.5	27	23
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	32%	29%	26%	23%	35%

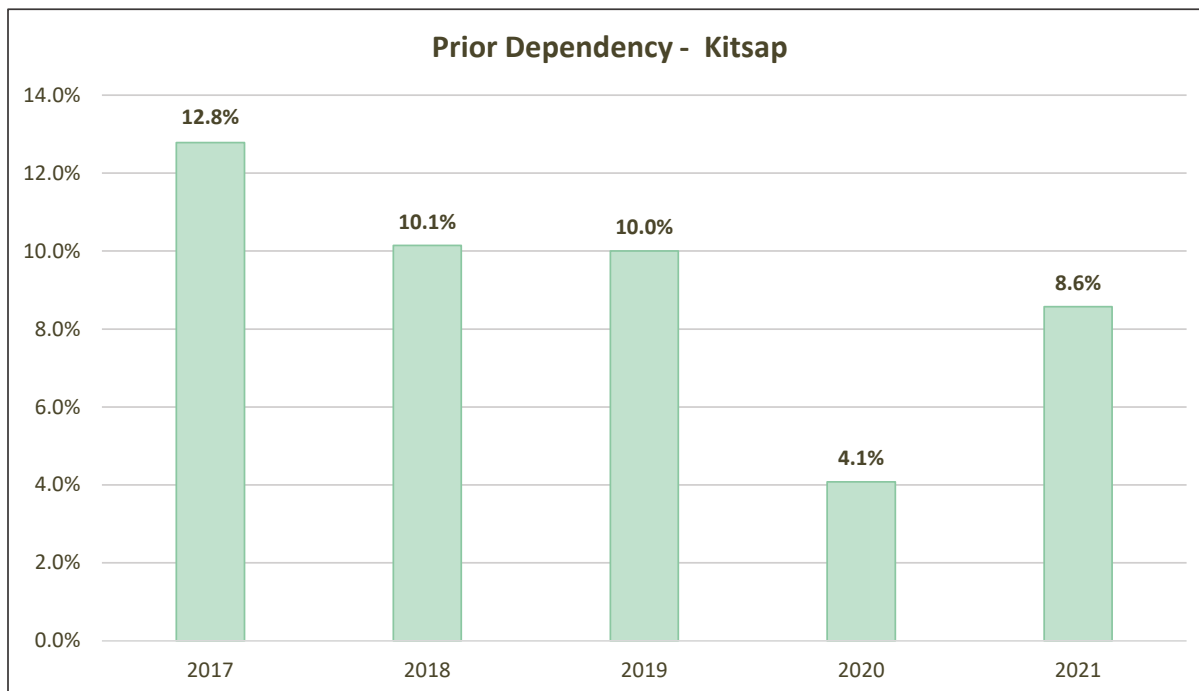
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Kitsap	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	25%	26%	28%	38%	41%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	15%	18%	15%	10%	19%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	20%	16%	14%	18%	16%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	26%	25%	25%	22%	16%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	13%	15%	19%	11%	9%
		(6) >17 yrs				1%	
	Gender	(1) Female	49%	51%	47%	52%	52%
		(2) Male	51%	49%	53%	48%	48%
	Race	(1) AI/AN	2%	1%	8%	3%	3%
		(2) AI/AN-Multi	12%	10%	11%	9%	12%
		(3) Asian/PI	4%	1%	1%	5%	1%
		(4) Black	4%	5%	5%	4%	4%
		(5) Black-Multi	11%	10%	7%	15%	16%
		(6) Hispanic/Latino	10%	8%	5%	6%	14%
		(7) Multi-Other	2%	3%	2%	2%	4%
		(8) White	55%	61%	61%	55%	41%
		(9) Unknown					4%

DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

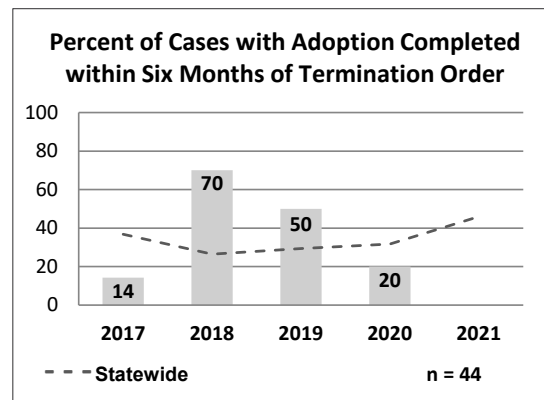
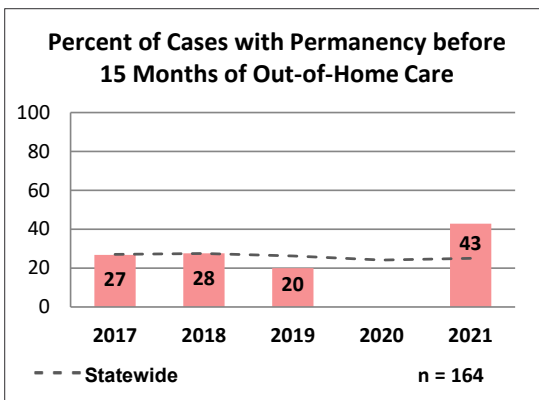
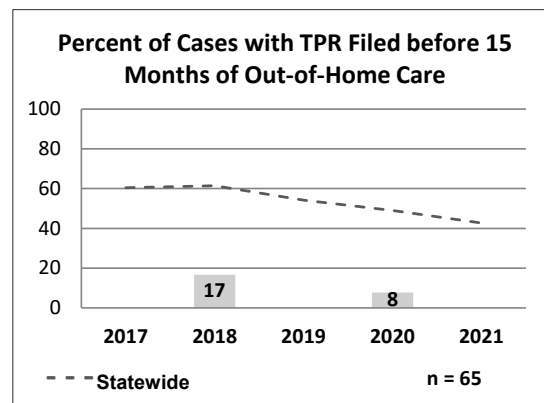
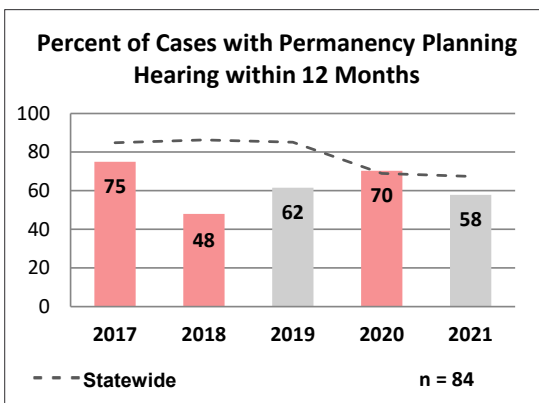
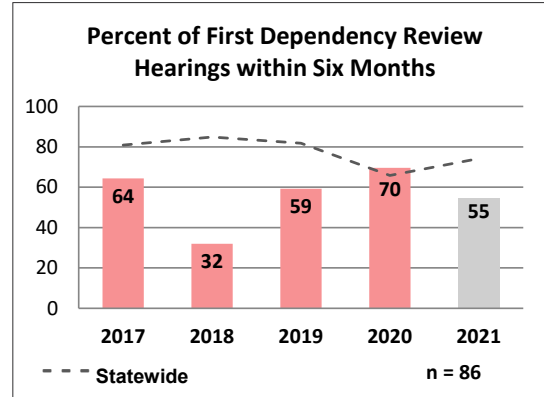
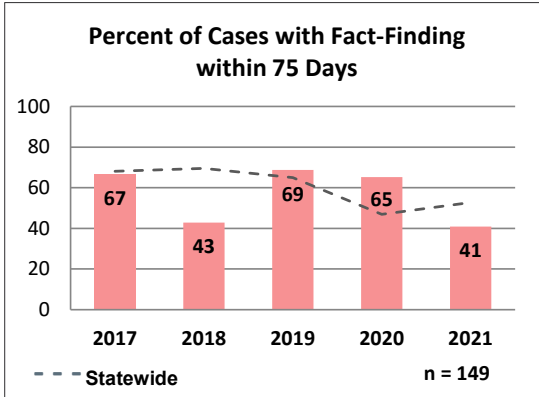


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events

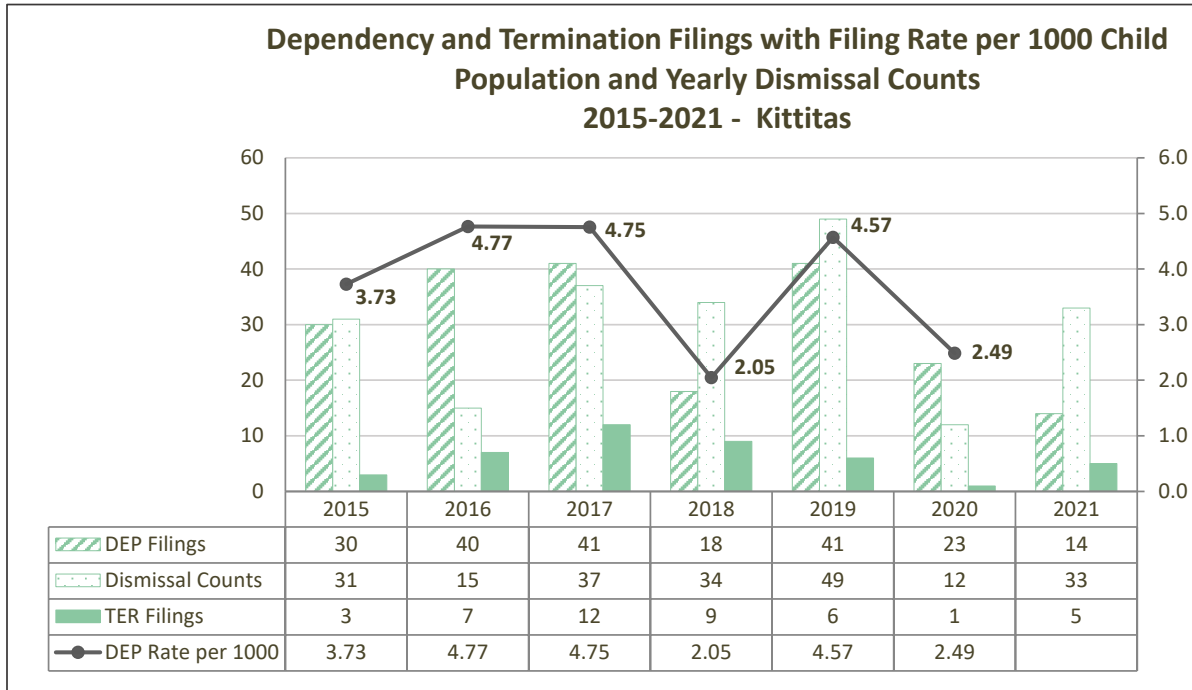
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adoptions	Median Months	65	33	36.5	58	41
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	88	35	28.5	50	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Guardianships	Median Months	67	42.5	33	46	17
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Reunifications	Median Months	11	15.5	20	38	14
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	52%	50%	47%	0%	55%

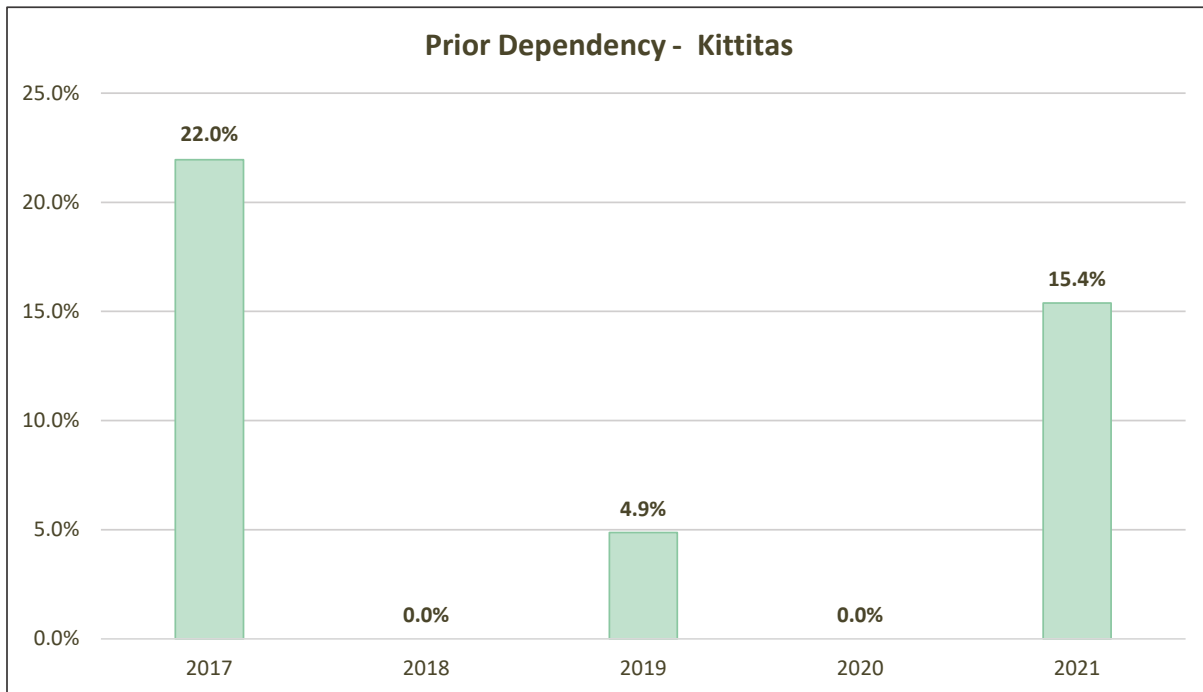
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Kittitas	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	20%	17%	27%	26%	50%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	2%	28%	2%	35%	7%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	17%	6%	24%	26%	14%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	41%	22%	22%		7%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	20%	28%	22%	13%	21%
		(6) >17 yrs			2%		
	Gender	(1) Female	51%	39%	56%	61%	50%
		(2) Male	49%	61%	44%	39%	50%
	Race	(1) AI/AN		11%			
		(2) AI/AN-Multi		11%	15%	26%	7%
		(3) Asian/PI	5%				
		(5) Black-Multi	10%		10%	4%	
		(6) Hispanic/Latino	29%		27%	26%	29%
		(7) Multi-Other	2%	6%			
		(8) White	54%	72%	49%	43%	64%

DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

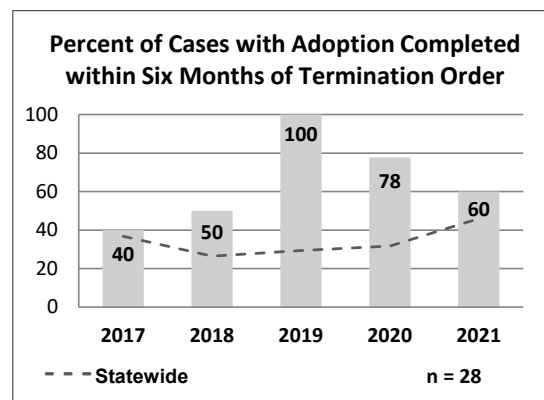
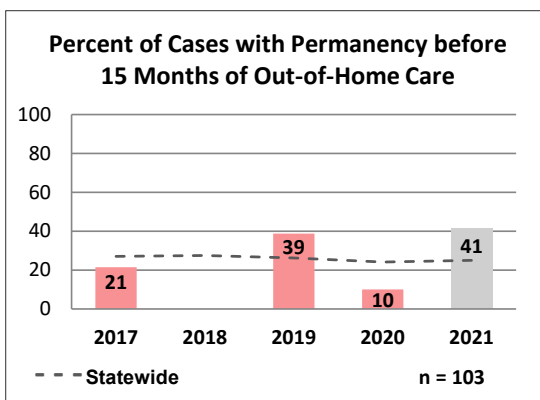
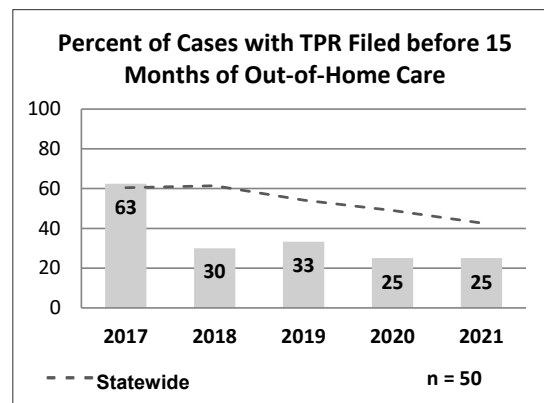
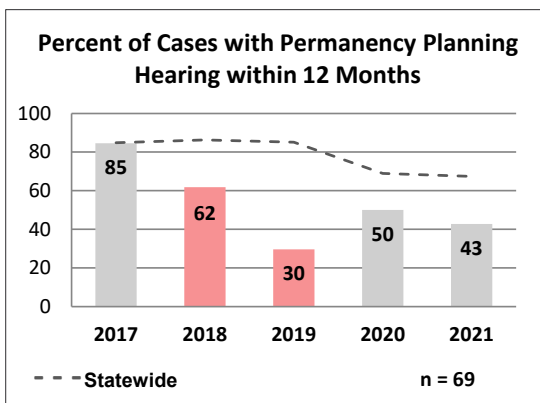
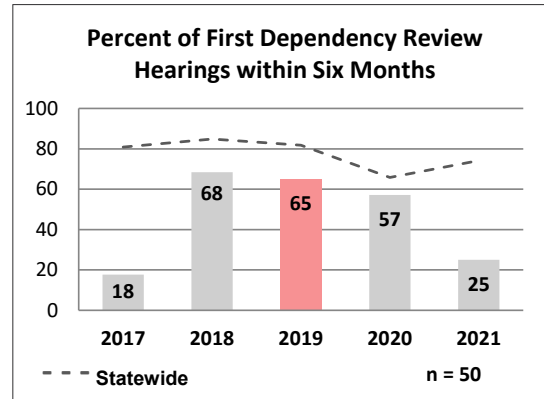
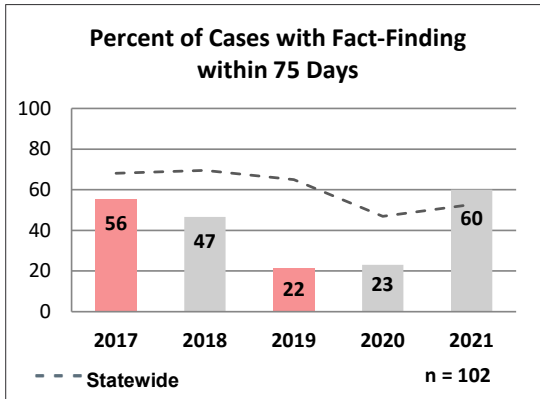


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events

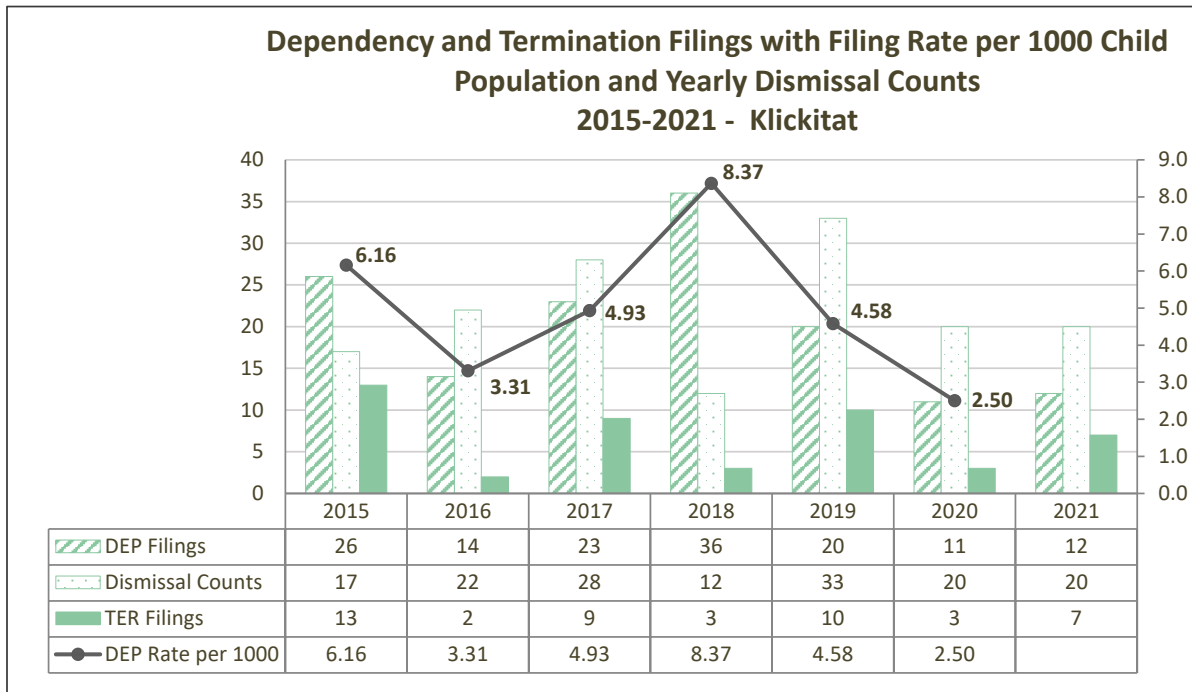
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adoptions	Median Months	35	26	22.5	37	26
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months			18	29	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome			33%	0%	
Guardianships	Median Months	15	47	22	26	4.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	33%	0%	0%	0%	75%
Reunifications	Median Months	23	19	14.5	15	27
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	27%	0%	50%	33%	25%

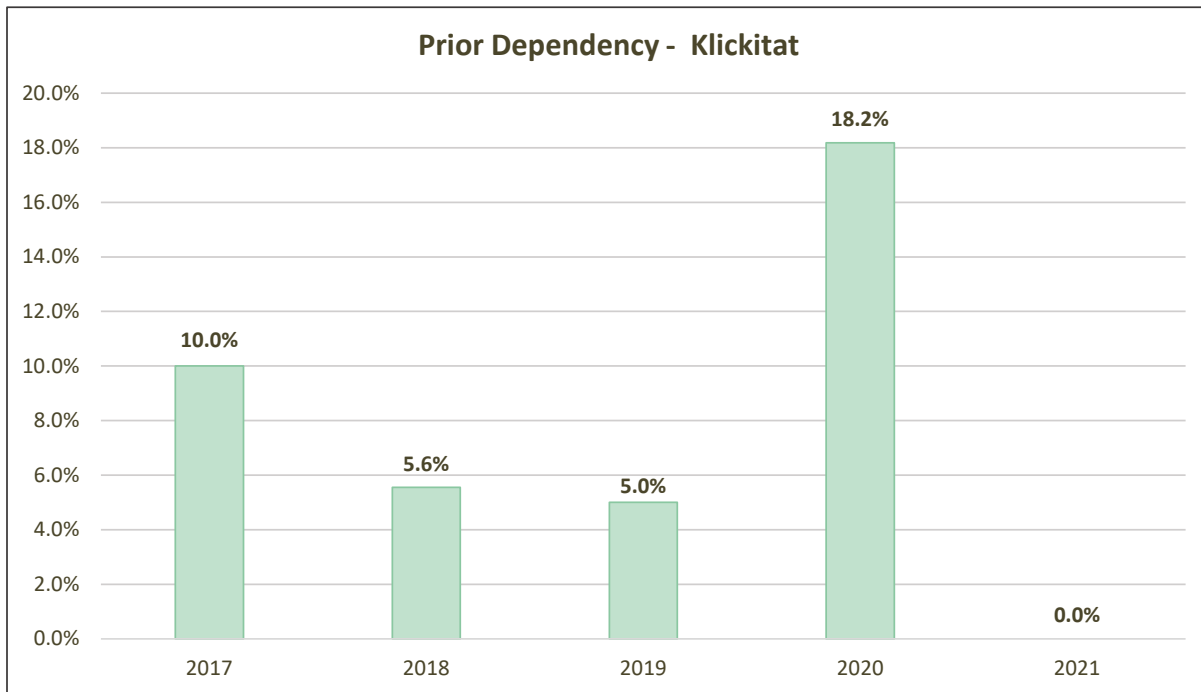
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Klickitat	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	32%	21%	21%		17%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	23%	12%	26%	36%	8%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	23%	12%	5%	36%	25%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	18%	26%	26%	18%	50%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	5%	29%	21%	9%	
	Gender	(1) Female	27%	38%	63%	64%	42%
		(2) Male	73%	62%	37%	36%	58%
	Race	(1) AI/AN			5%		8%
		(2) AI/AN-Multi		3%	21%	45%	17%
		(4) Black			5%		
		(5) Black-Multi					17%
		(6) Hispanic/Latino	14%	9%			
		(7) Multi-Other					17%
		(8) White	86%	88%	68%	55%	42%

DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

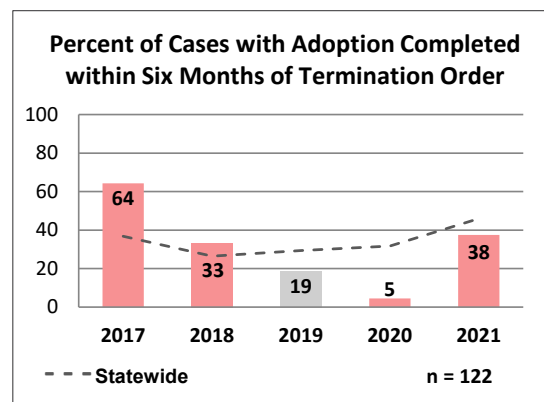
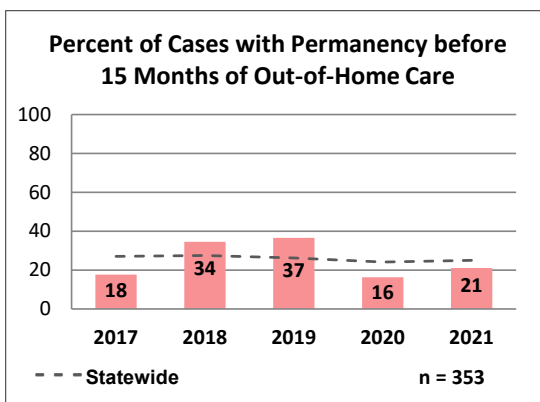
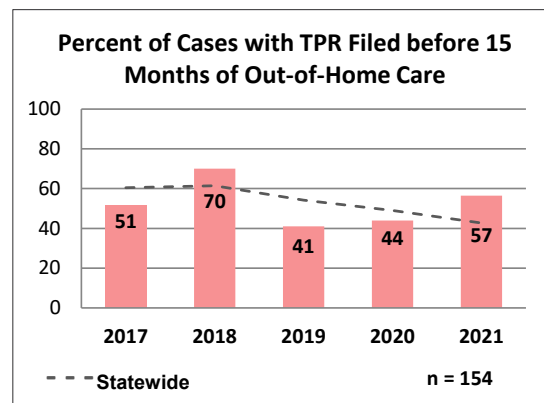
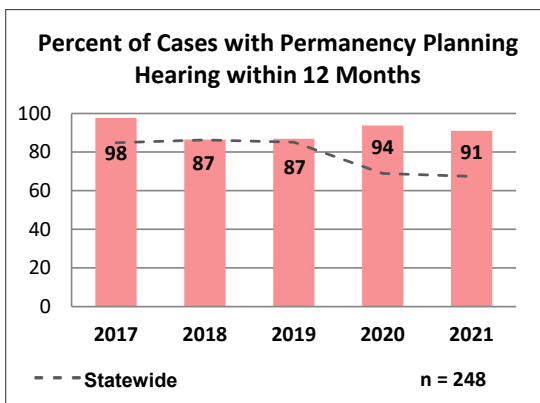
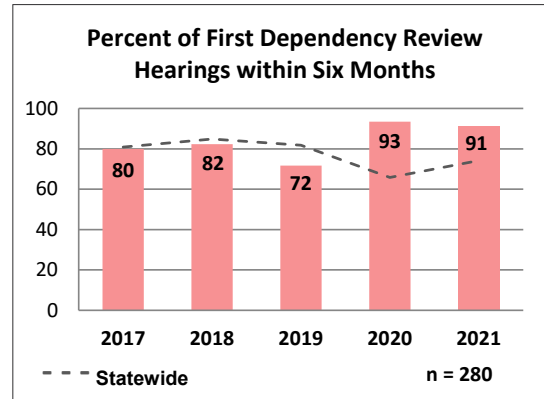
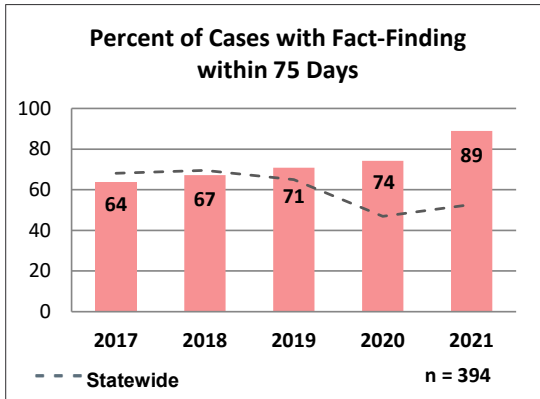


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events

OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

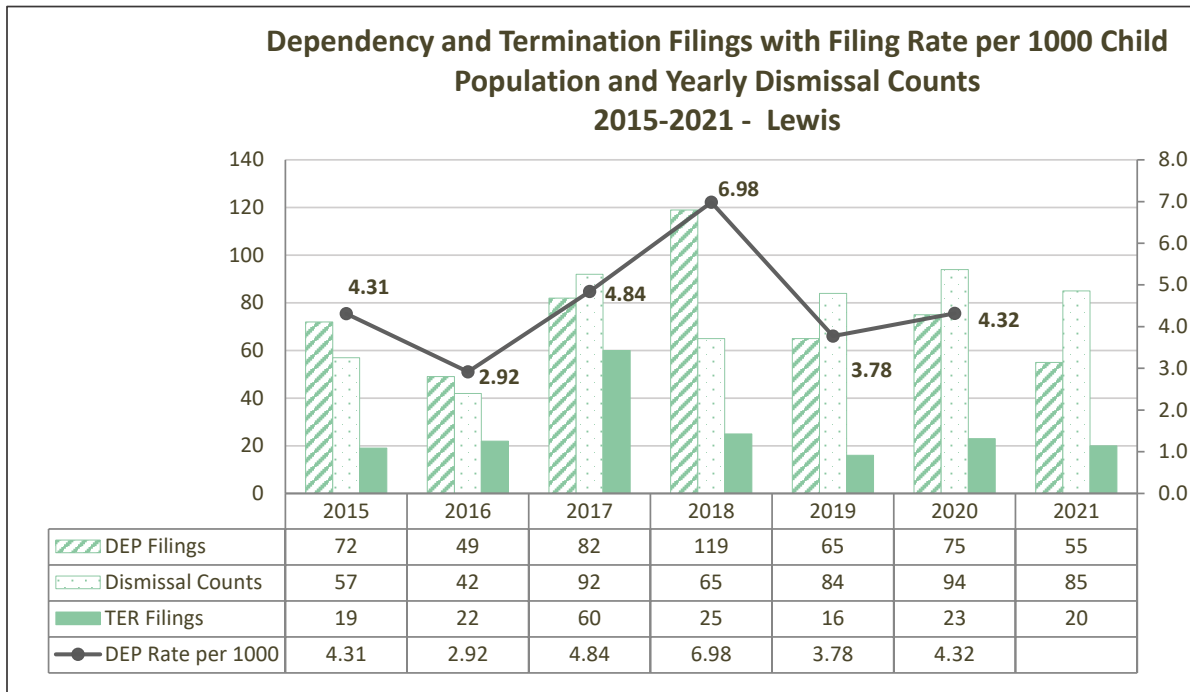
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adoptions	Median Months	39	32	36	40.5	34
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	3%	4%	0%	0%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	60	14	47	24	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	67%	33%	33%	
Guardianships	Median Months	48.5		11	23	13
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%		57%	11%	50%
Reunifications	Median Months	20	10	15	22	20
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	32%	61%	47%	24%	37%

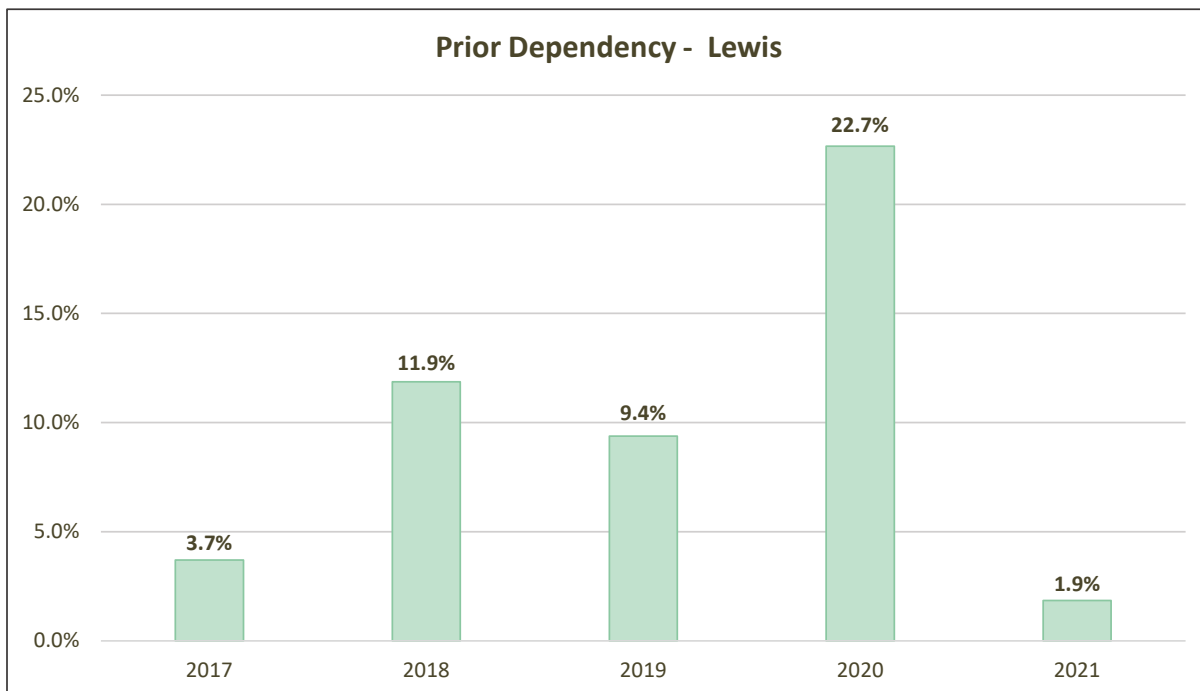
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Lewis	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	35%	25%	27%	32%	24%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	17%	11%	19%	16%	12%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	25%	14%	19%	10%	10%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	15%	26%	21%	24%	26%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	8%	25%	13%	18%	26%
		(6) >17 yrs					2%
	Gender	(1) Female	48%	46%	50%	40%	46%
		(2) Male	52%	54%	50%	60%	54%
	Race	(1) AI/AN	3%	4%			4%
		(2) AI/AN-Multi	5%	24%	5%	1%	2%
		(3) Asian/PI			3%	1%	
		(4) Black	2%	4%		1%	
		(5) Black-Multi	2%	5%	8%		10%
		(6) Hispanic/Latino	15%	16%	24%	21%	4%
		(7) Multi-Other					2%
		(8) White	74%	49%	60%	75%	74%
		(9) Unknown					4%

DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

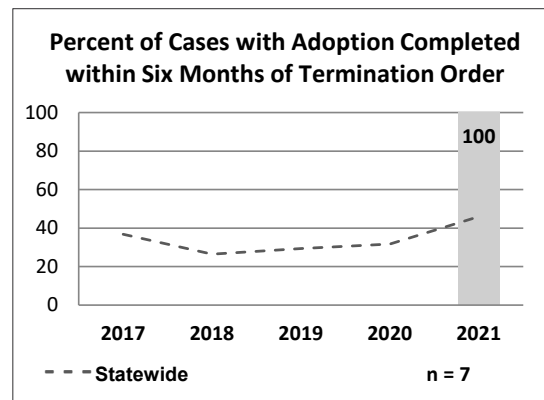
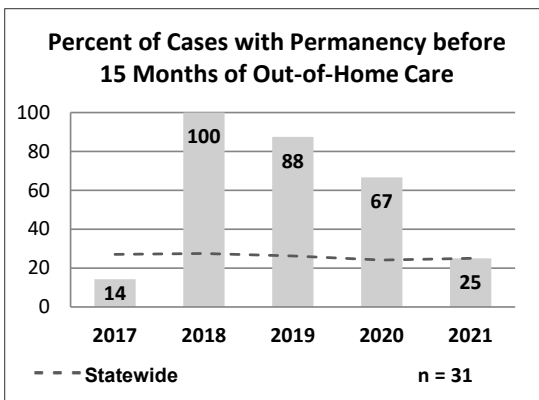
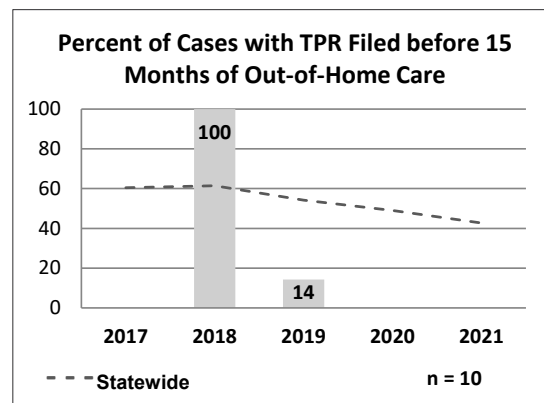
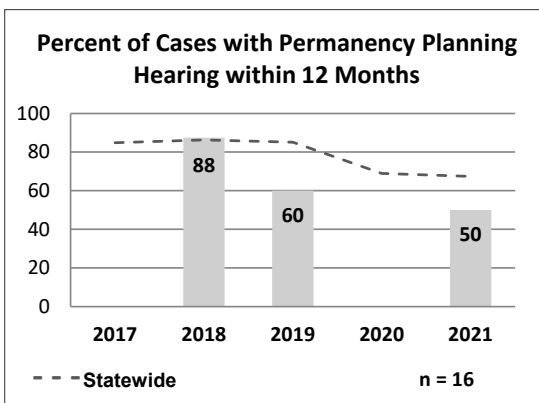
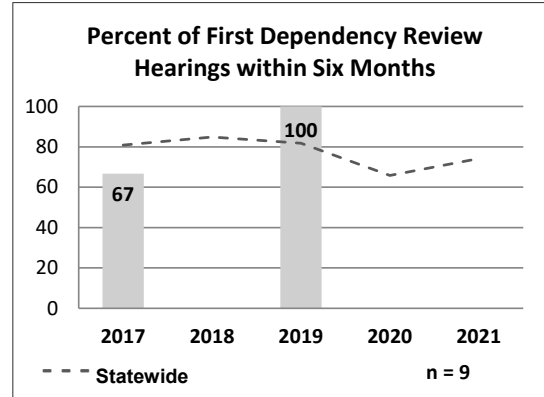
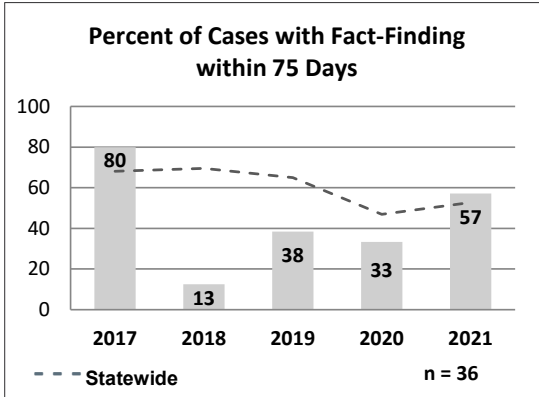


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events

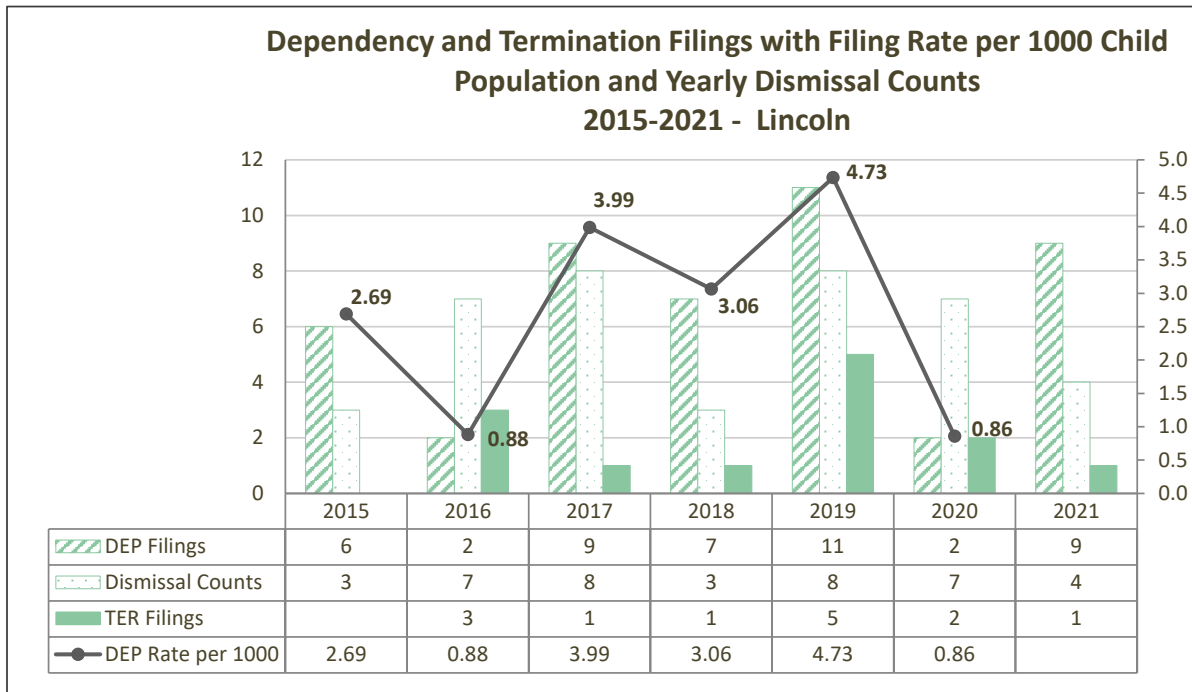
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adoptions	Median Months	51		31	34	36
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%		0%	0%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months					
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					
Guardianships	Median Months				31	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome				0%	
Reunifications	Median Months	32	12	3	9	13
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	20%	100%	100%	100%	100%

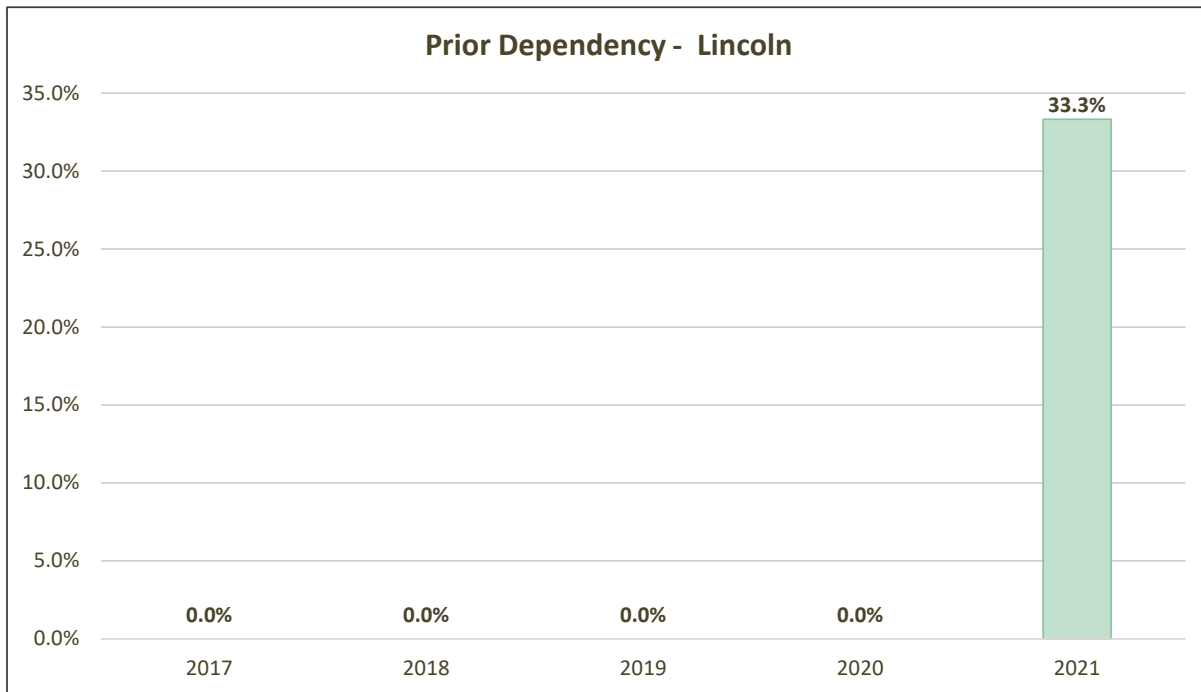
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Lincoln	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	11%	43%	18%		22%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	22%	29%	45%		22%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	22%	14%	9%		44%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	11%	14%	27%	50%	
		(5) 12-17 yrs	33%			50%	11%
	Gender	(1) Female	33%	43%	27%	100%	44%
		(2) Male	67%	57%	73%		56%
	Race	(1) AI/AN			27%		44%
		(2) AI/AN-Multi			36%		22%
		(5) Black-Multi	22%				
		(6) Hispanic/Latino	11%				
		(8) White	67%	100%	36%	100%	33%

DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

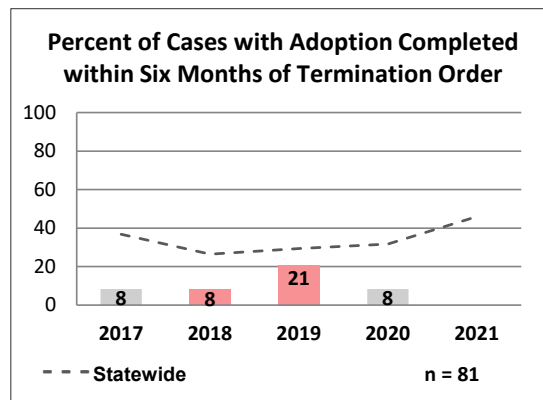
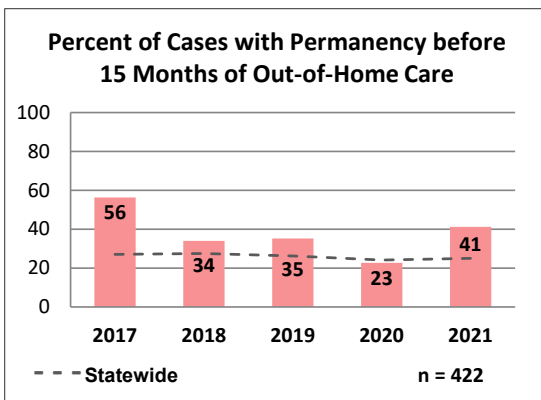
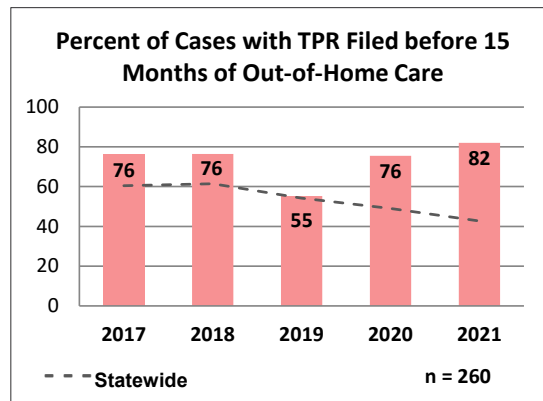
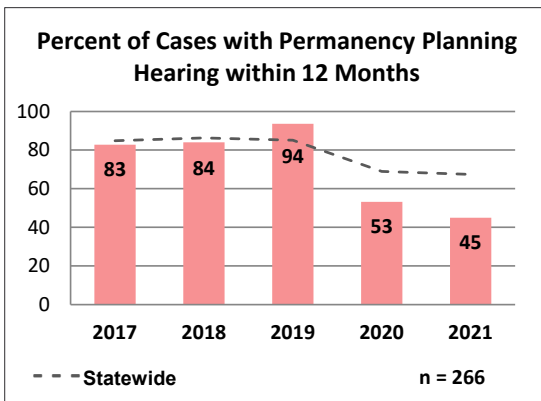
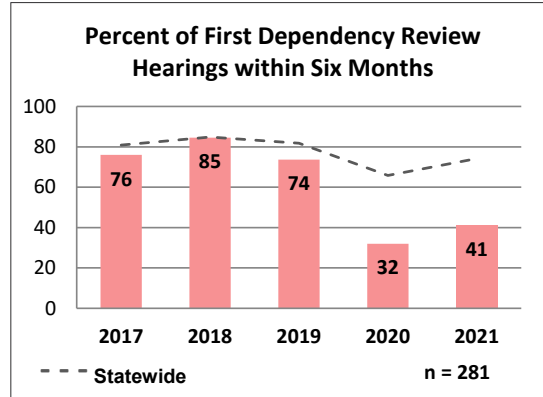
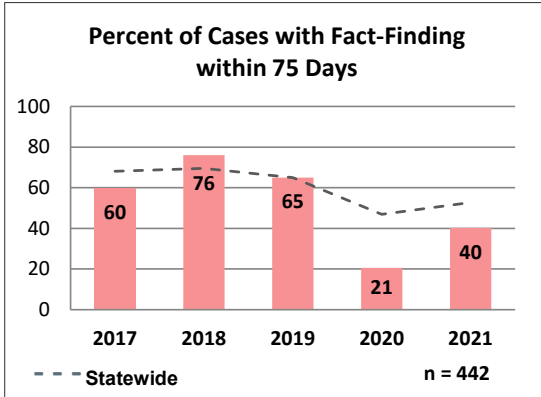


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events

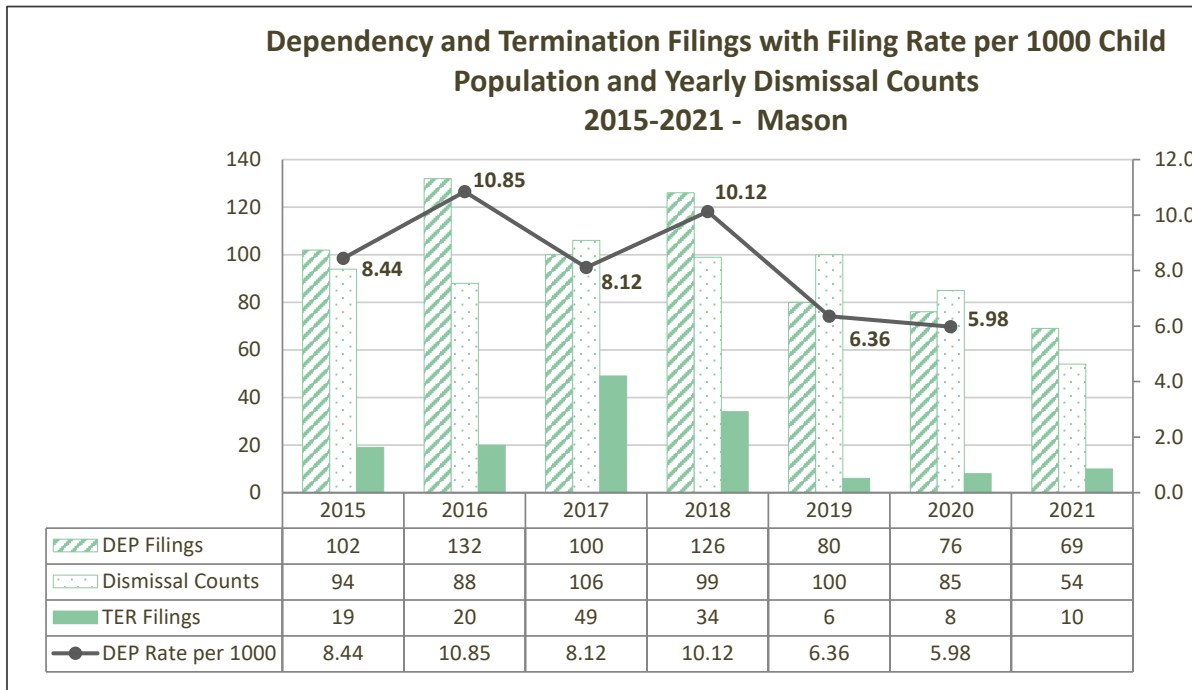
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adoptions	Median Months	33.5	33.5	34	41.5	38.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	84	32	43	55	20.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	33%	50%
Guardianships	Median Months	3	38.5	39	32.5	24
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	100%	0%	0%	0%	50%
Reunifications	Median Months	11	14	14	18	19
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	65%	51%	54%	29%	47%

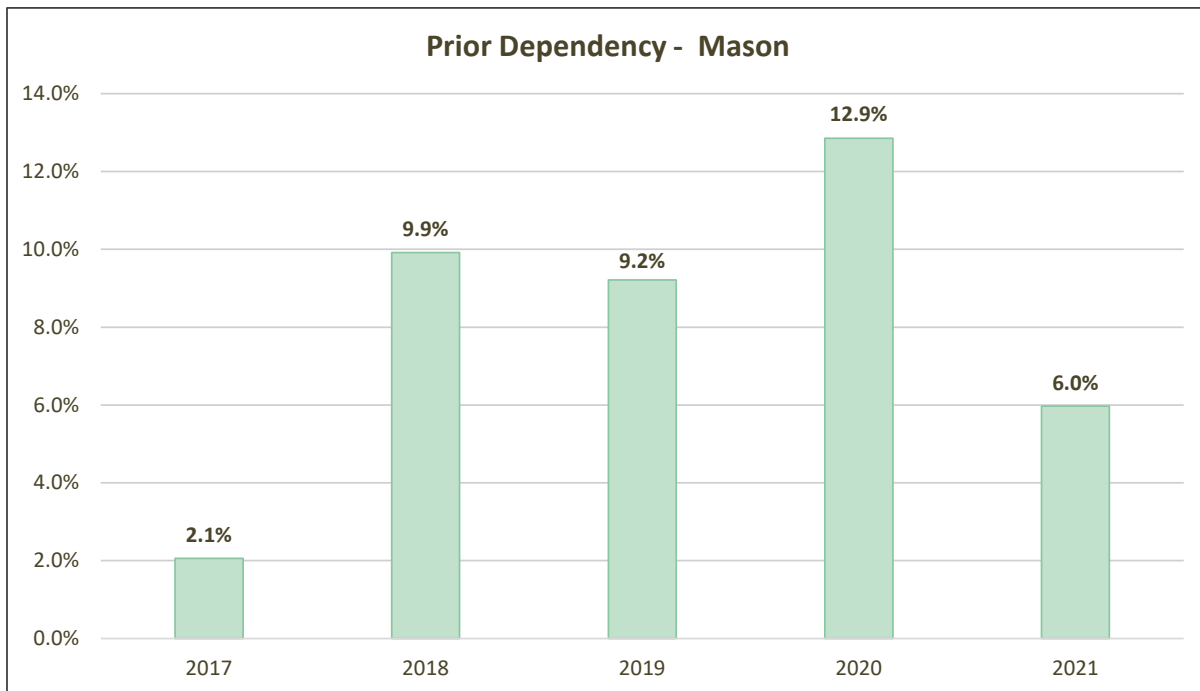
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Mason	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	27%	21%	25%	17%	27%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	17%	11%	16%	12%	18%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	17%	22%	12%	23%	11%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	21%	29%	25%	29%	20%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	18%	18%	23%	19%	24%
	Gender	(1) Female	55%	54%	58%	61%	53%
		(2) Male	45%	46%	42%	39%	47%
	Race	(1) AI/AN		3%	4%	5%	2%
		(2) AI/AN-Multi	12%	6%	13%	1%	17%
		(4) Black	1%	2%	1%	7%	
		(5) Black-Multi		3%			5%
		(6) Hispanic/Latino	5%	11%	25%	8%	14%
		(7) Multi-Other	1%			1%	
		(8) White	80%	75%	57%	77%	55%
		(9) Unknown	1%	1%			9%

DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

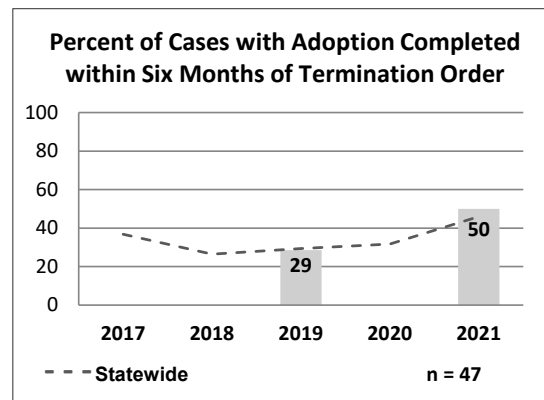
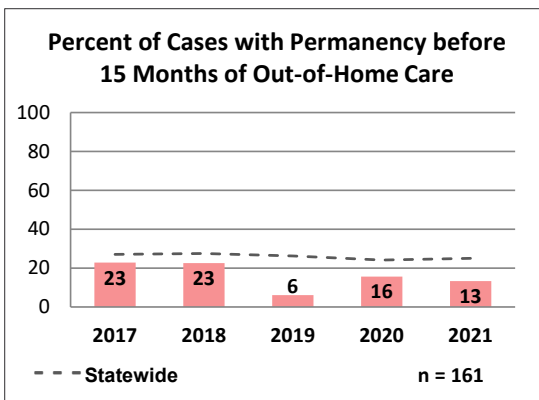
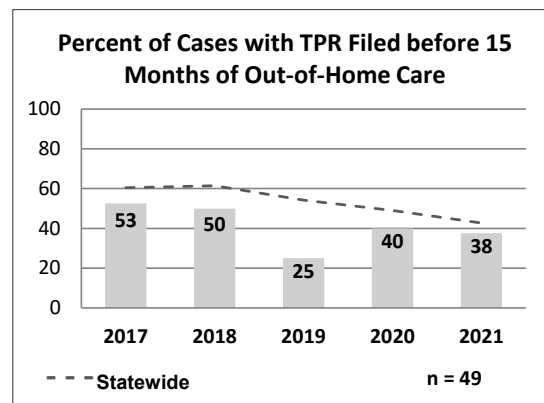
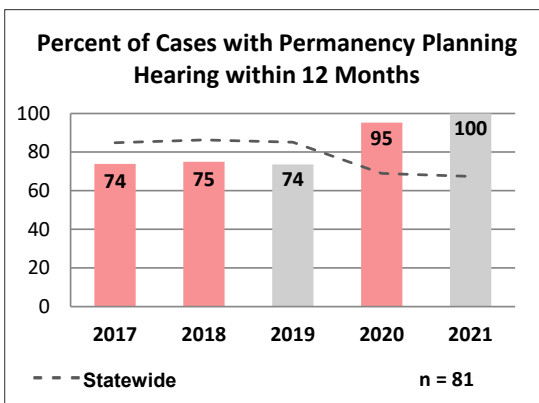
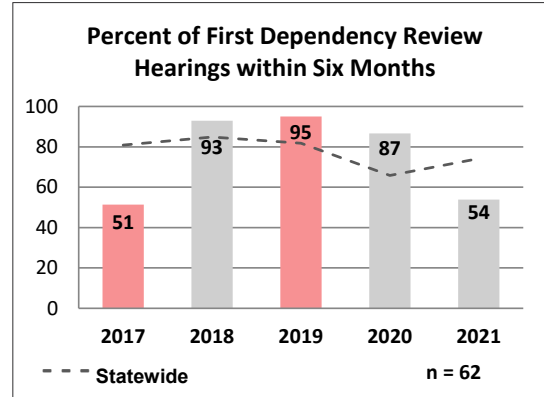
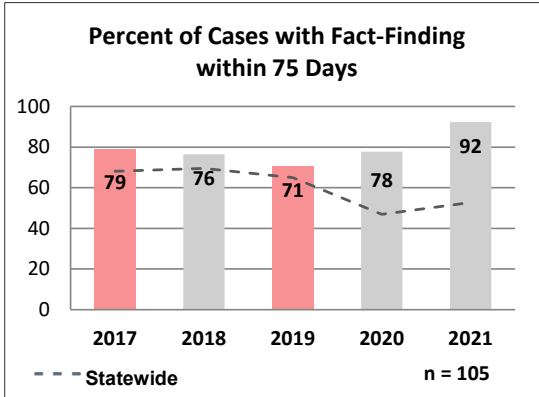


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events

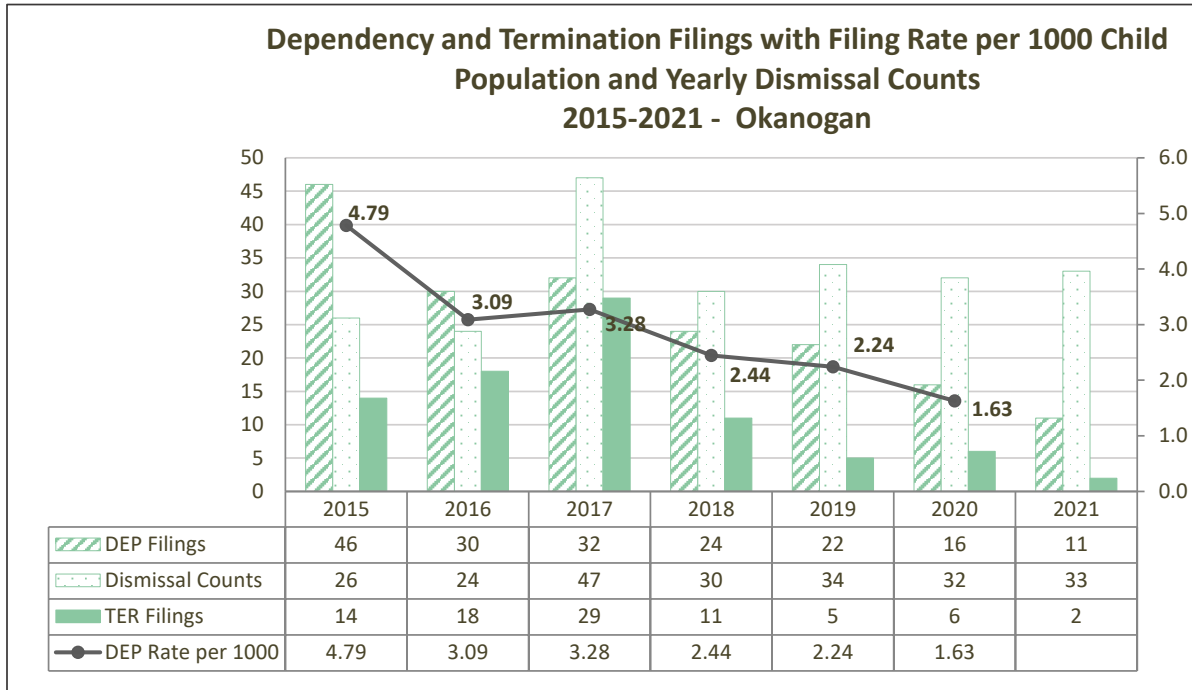
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adoptions	Median Months	41	32	31	62	34
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	67		51.5	27	67
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%		50%	0%	0%
Guardianships	Median Months	31		62	35.5	22
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%		0%	13%	0%
Reunifications	Median Months	16	27	25	23	26.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	44%	33%	5%	44%	25%

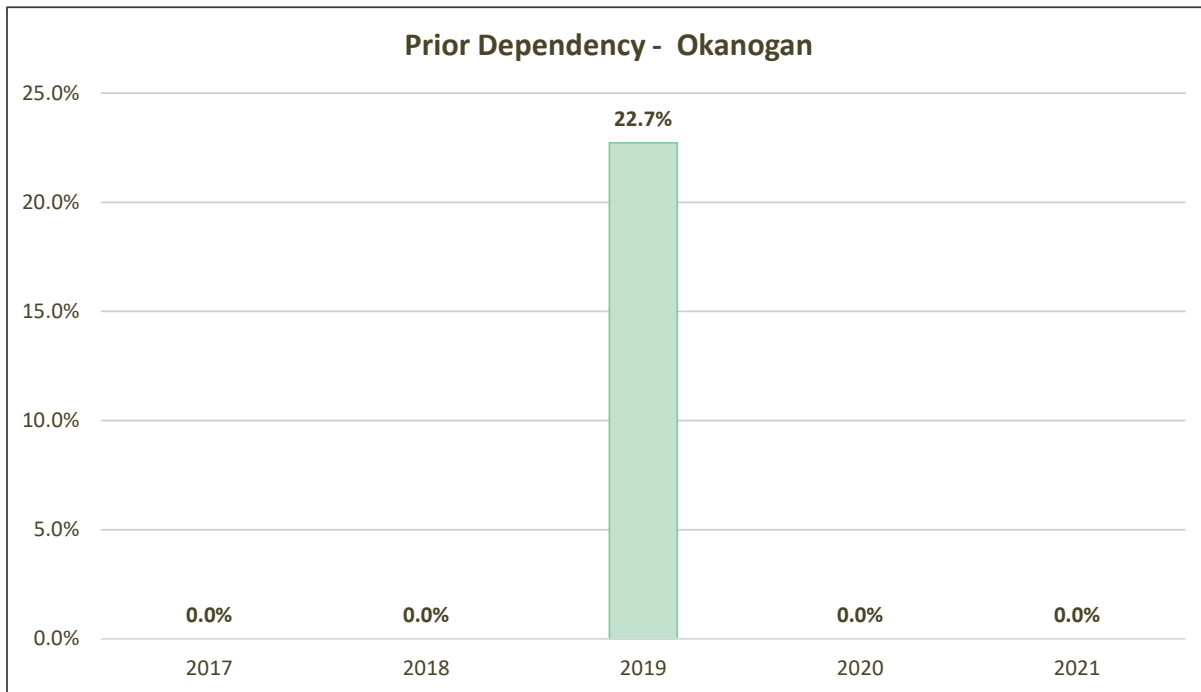
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Okanogan	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	25%	42%	9%	33%	30%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	9%	17%	14%	13%	20%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	13%	4%	14%	7%	
		(4) 6-11 yrs	31%	21%	18%	13%	40%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	22%	17%	45%	33%	10%
	Gender	(1) Female	53%	50%	50%	67%	40%
		(2) Male	47%	50%	50%	33%	60%
	Race	(1) AI/AN	9%	25%	27%		10%
		(2) AI/AN-Multi	22%	17%	9%	40%	50%
		(6) Hispanic/Latino	34%	13%	9%	47%	10%
		(7) Multi-Other	3%		5%	7%	
		(8) White	31%	46%	50%	7%	30%

DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

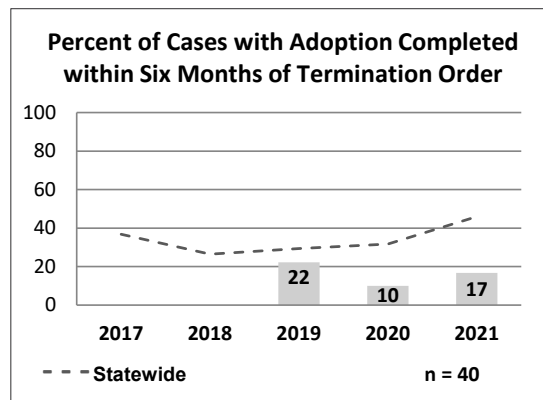
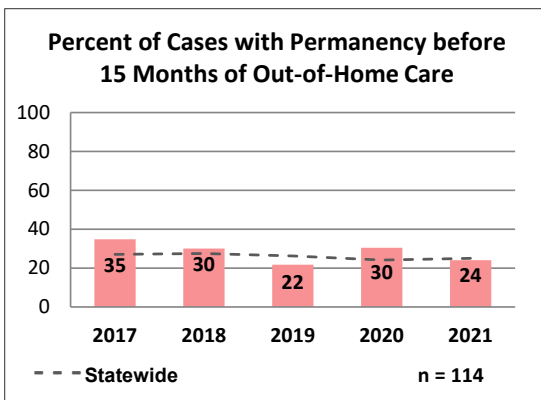
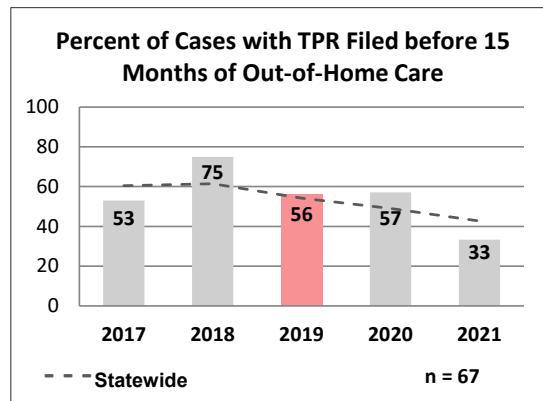
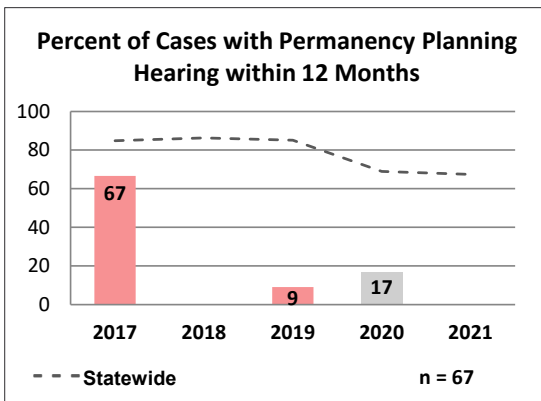
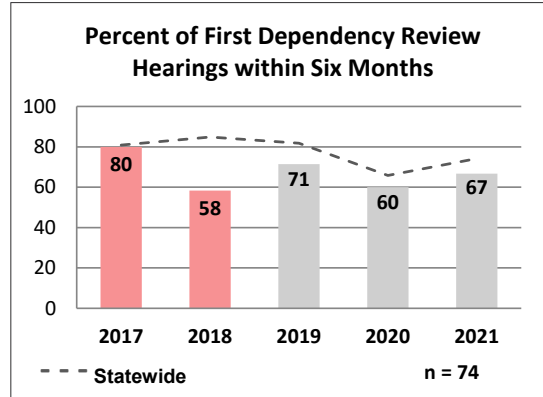
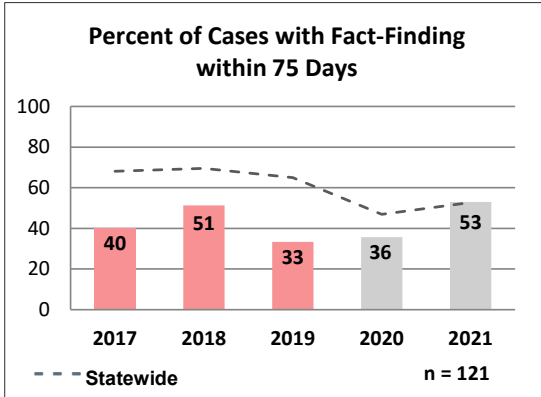


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events

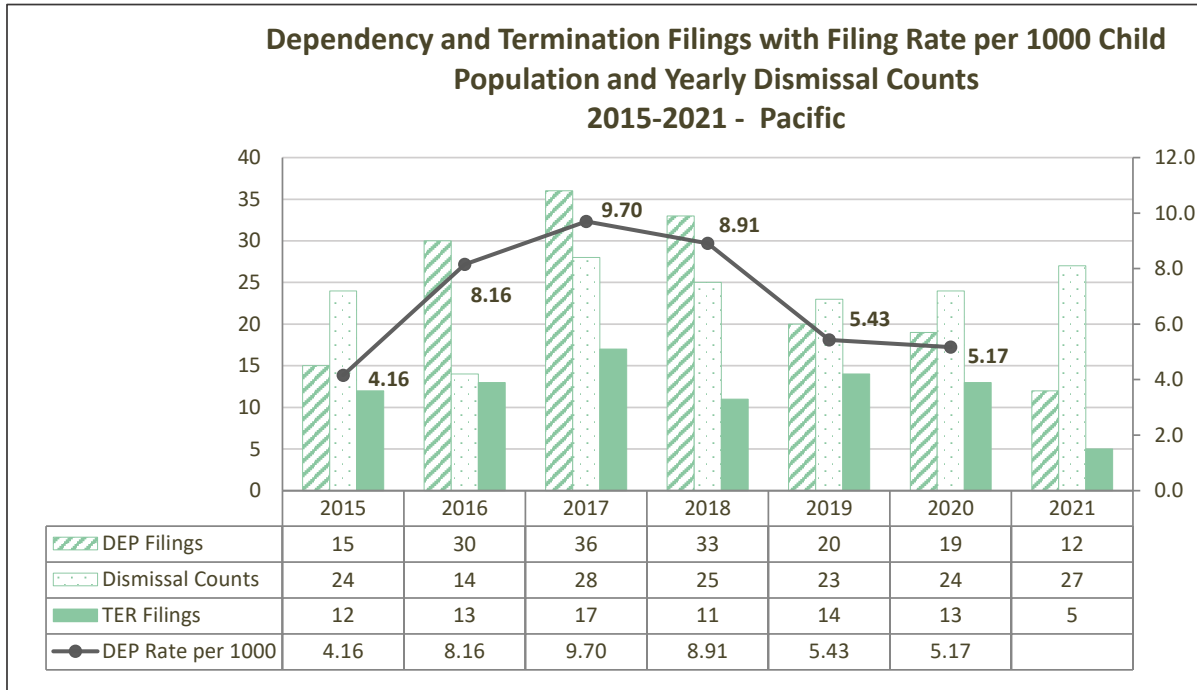
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adoptions	Median Months	37	23	41	34.5	52
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months		57		81	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%		0%	
Guardianships	Median Months	21	19			24
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	33%			0%
Reunifications	Median Months	14	4	17	4	14.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	57%	71%	38%	88%	50%

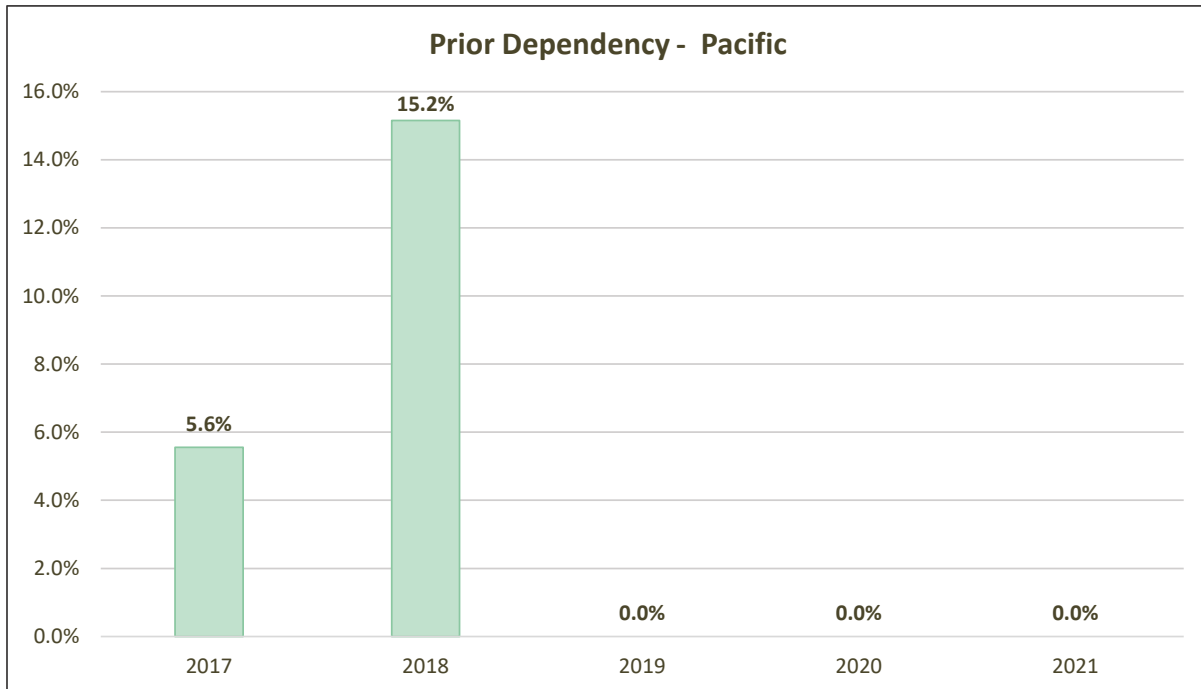
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Pacific	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	31%	23%	29%	37%	55%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	19%	16%	6%	11%	18%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	11%	32%	18%	16%	18%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	22%	16%	6%	16%	9%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	17%	13%	41%	21%	
	Gender	(1) Female	50%	45%	53%	37%	45%
		(2) Male	50%	55%	47%	63%	55%
	Race	(1) AI/AN	11%				
		(2) AI/AN-Multi	17%		6%	42%	18%
		(5) Black-Multi					9%
		(6) Hispanic/Latino	14%	23%	12%		
		(7) Multi-Other			6%		9%
		(8) White	58%	77%	76%	58%	55%
		(9) Unknown					9%

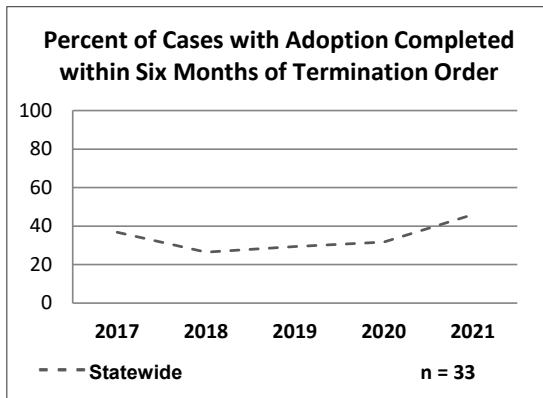
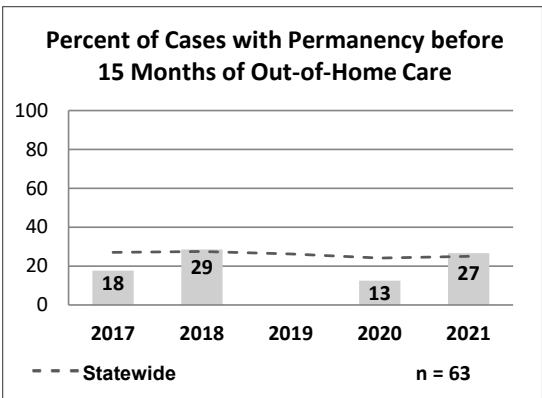
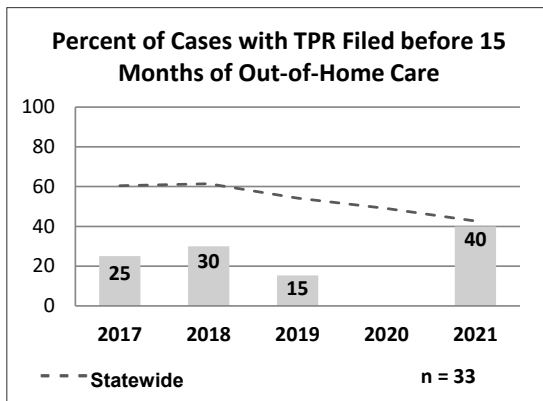
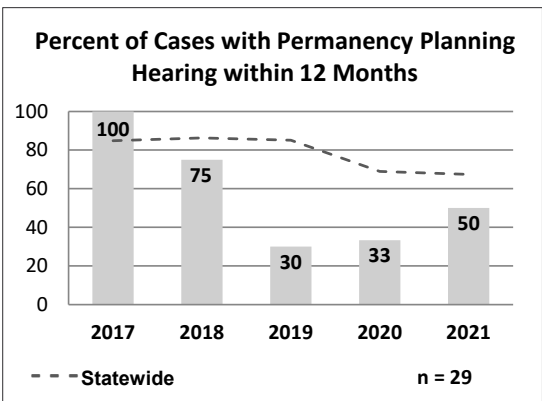
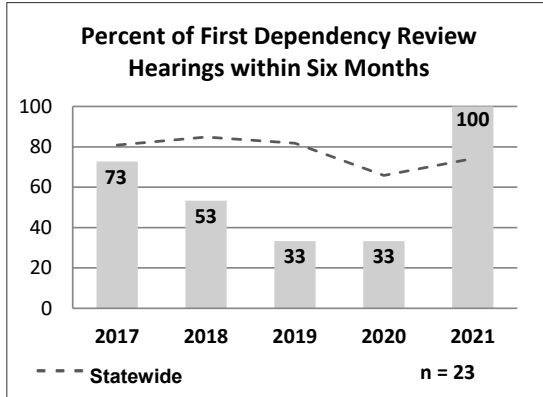
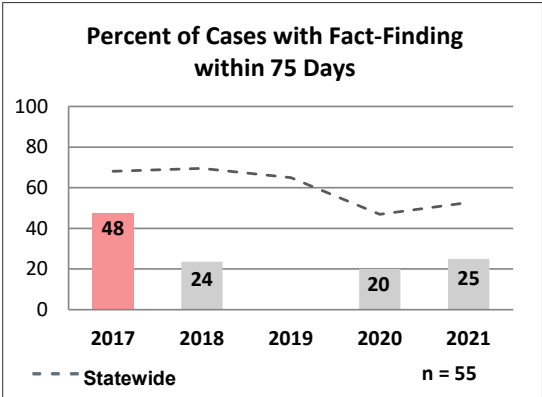
DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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



PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events

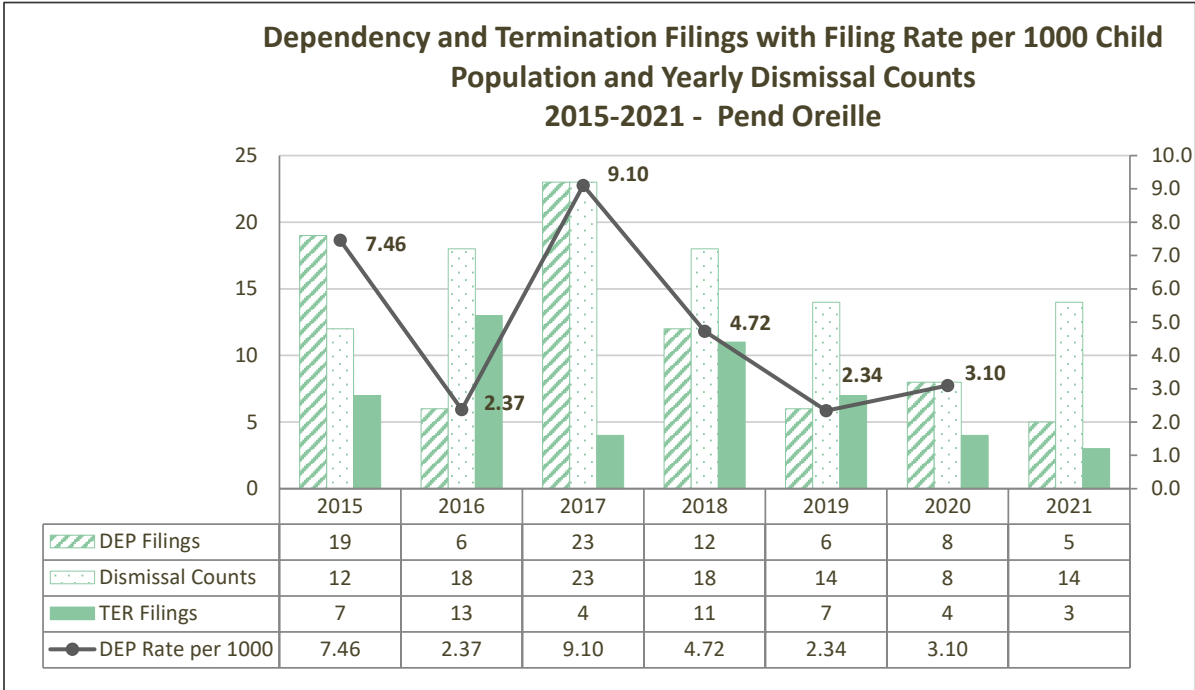
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adoptions	Median Months	54	34	54	51	48
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months					
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					
Guardianships	Median Months			31		4
	% < 15 Months to Outcome			0%		100%
Reunifications	Median Months	15	9	26	32	5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	33%	80%	0%	20%	60%

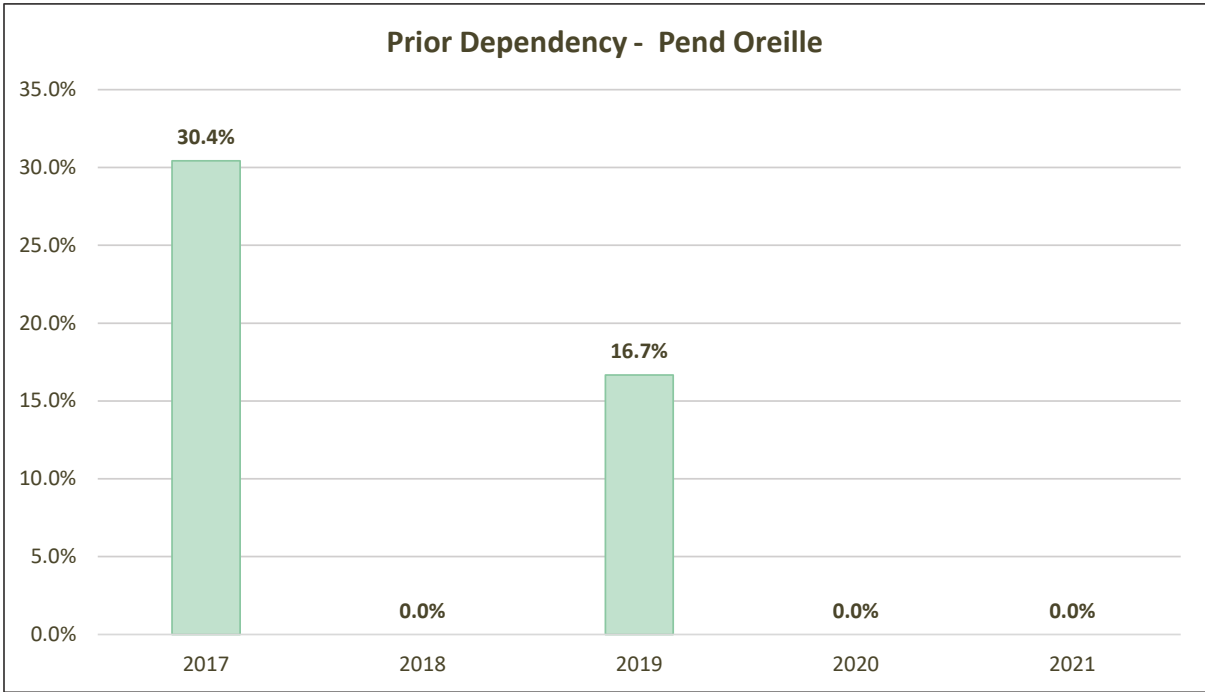
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Pend Oreille	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	17%	25%	33%	38%	60%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	26%	8%		13%	20%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	9%	8%	33%	13%	
		(4) 6-11 yrs	39%	42%	33%	25%	20%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	9%	17%		13%	
	Gender	(1) Female	39%	50%	50%	38%	60%
		(2) Male	61%	50%	50%	63%	40%
	Race	(2) AI/AN-Multi	13%	25%		38%	20%
		(5) Black-Multi	9%				
		(6) Hispanic/Latino	4%	8%			
		(7) Multi-Other	9%				
		(8) White	65%	67%	100%	63%	80%

DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

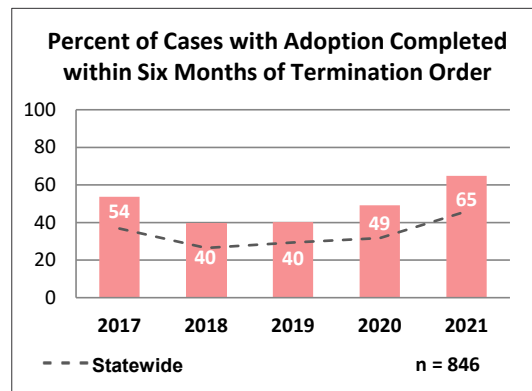
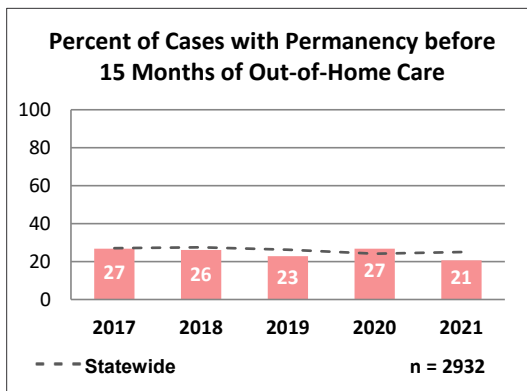
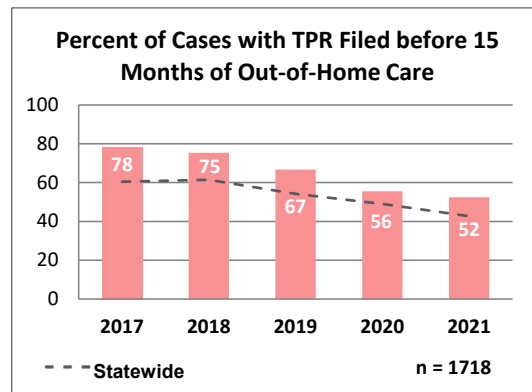
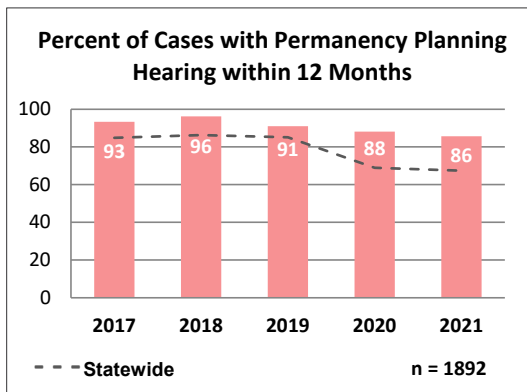
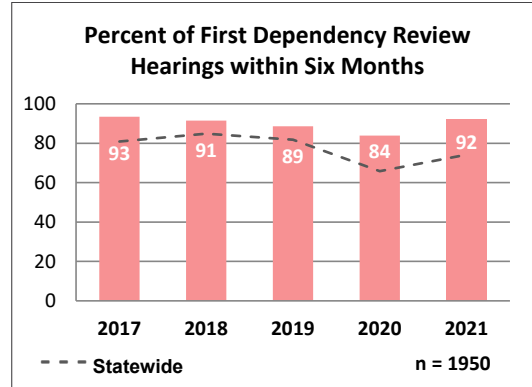
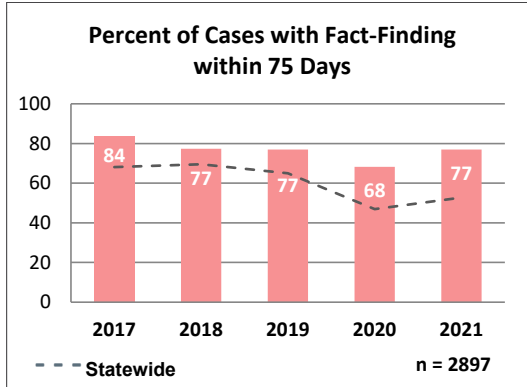


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events

OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

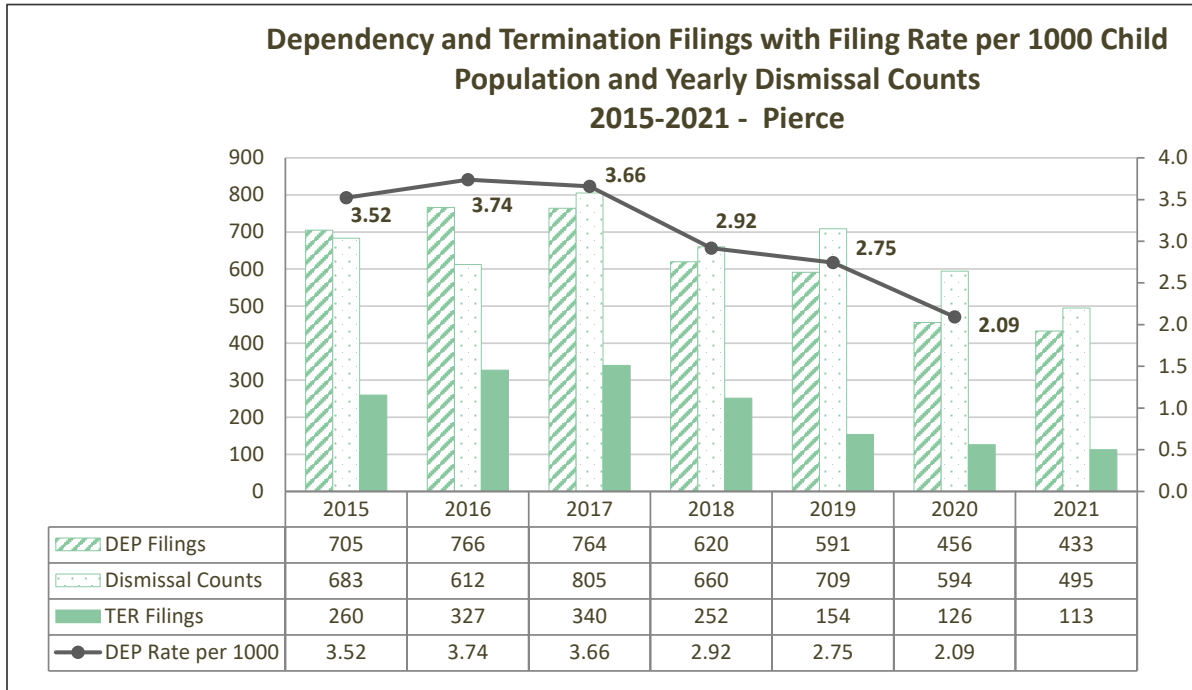
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adoptions	Median Months	29	31	33	33.5	39
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	2%	1%	1%	4%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	41	35	52	55	47
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	7%	15%	13%	4%	32%
Guardianships	Median Months	33	29	31.5	25	28
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	5%	4%	4%	15%	0%
Reunifications	Median Months	17	17.5	18	18	19
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	42%	42%	41%	39%	30%

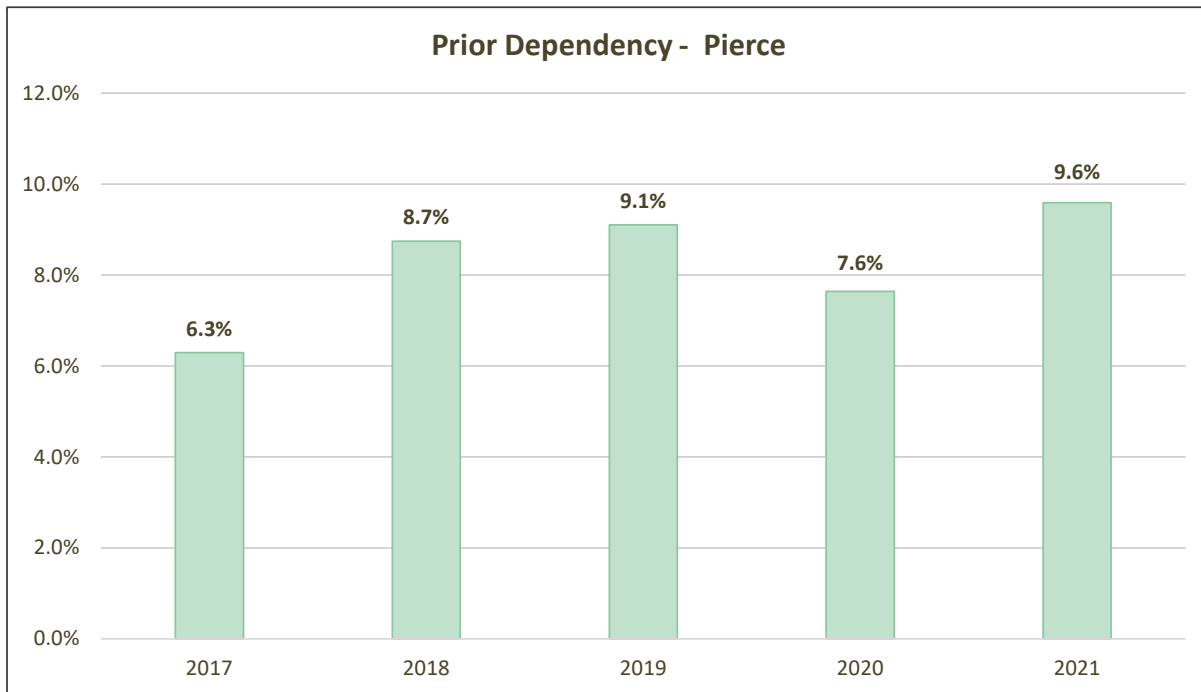
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Pierce	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	26%	35%	29%	35%	36%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	15%	12%	10%	11%	14%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	16%	13%	17%	12%	16%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	25%	23%	28%	22%	20%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	17%	16%	16%	20%	15%
		(6) >17 yrs	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Gender	(1) Female	50%	51%	51%	53%	54%
		(2) Male	50%	49%	49%	47%	46%
	Race	(1) AI/AN	2%	2%	3%	1%	1%
		(2) AI/AN-Multi	13%	13%	15%	18%	20%
		(3) Asian/PI	3%	4%	5%	3%	5%
		(4) Black	11%	12%	11%	7%	9%
		(5) Black-Multi	14%	15%	18%	15%	15%
		(6) Hispanic/Latino	14%	12%	8%	12%	11%
		(7) Multi-Other	2%	4%	3%	4%	2%
		(8) White	42%	38%	36%	41%	36%
		(9) Unknown	0%	0%	0%		

DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

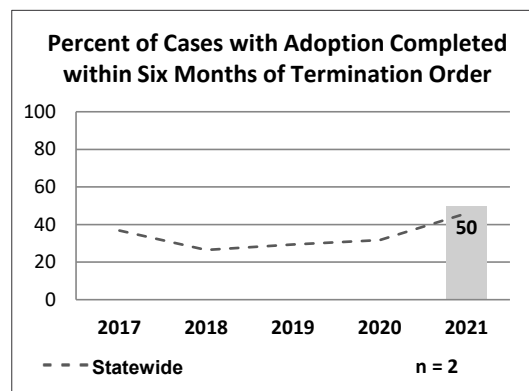
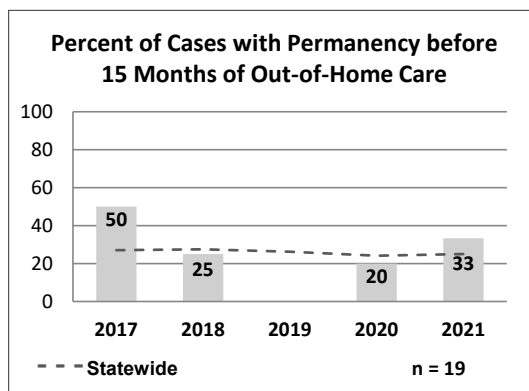
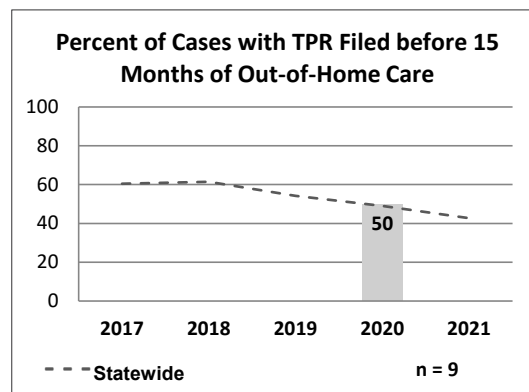
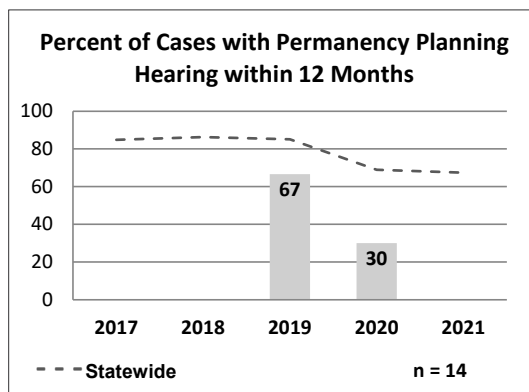
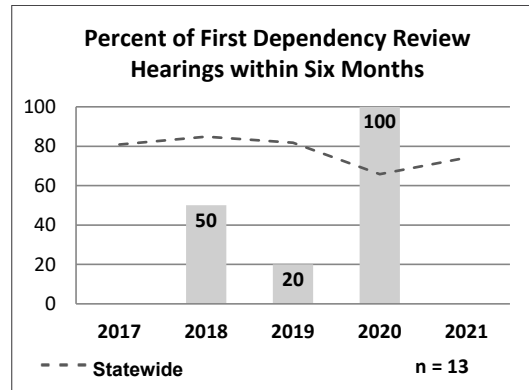
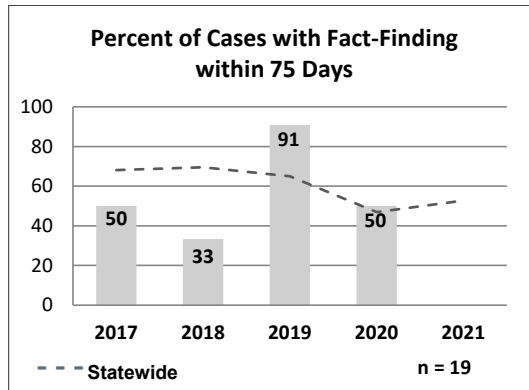


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events

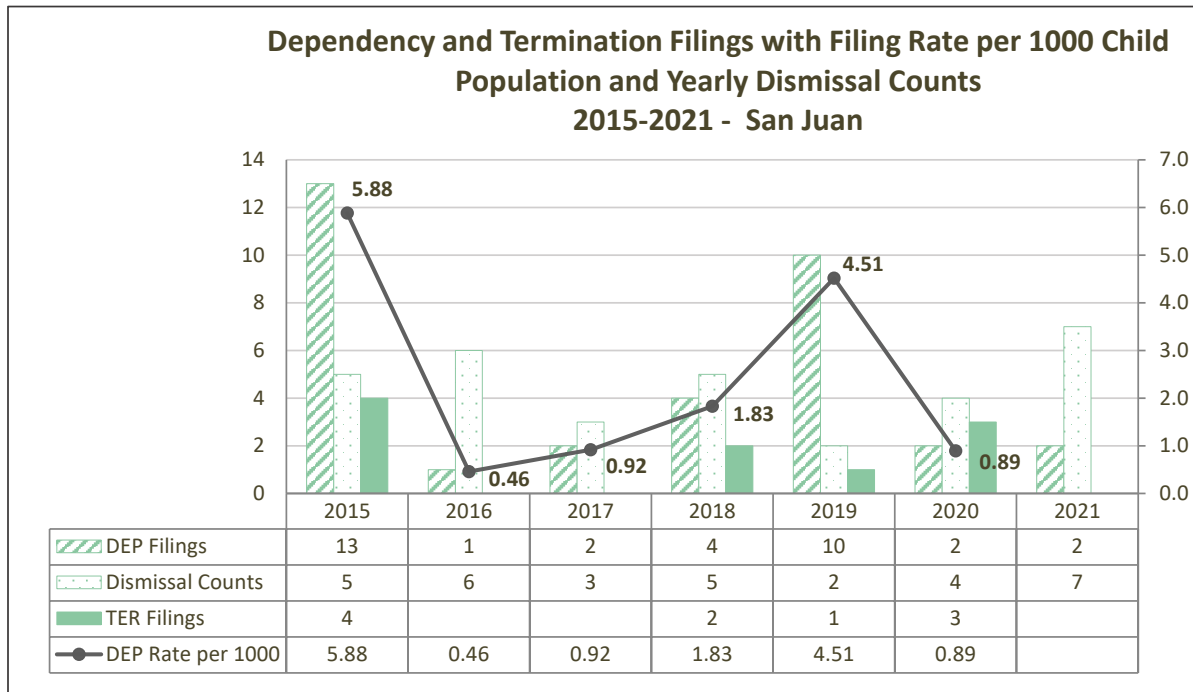
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adoptions	Median Months					26.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	26				
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%				
Guardianships	Median Months			46	41	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome			0%	0%	
Reunifications	Median Months	4	36		21	18.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	100%	25%		33%	50%

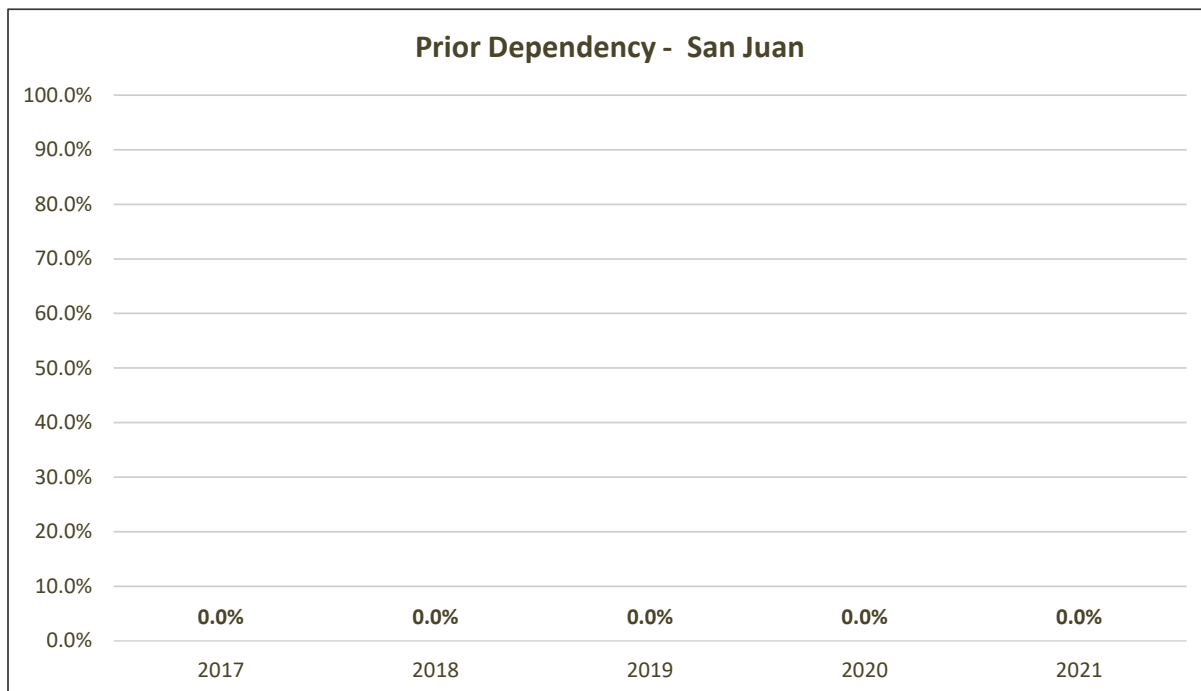
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
San Juan	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	100%		30%	100%	
		(2) 1-2 yrs			30%		50%
		(3) 3-5 yrs		75%			
		(5) 12-17 yrs		25%	40%		50%
	Gender	(1) Female		50%	60%		50%
		(2) Male	100%	50%	40%	100%	50%
	Race	(1) AI/AN			10%		
		(2) AI/AN-Multi			10%		
		(4) Black			10%		
		(6) Hispanic/Latino					50%
		(8) White	100%	100%	70%	100%	50%

DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

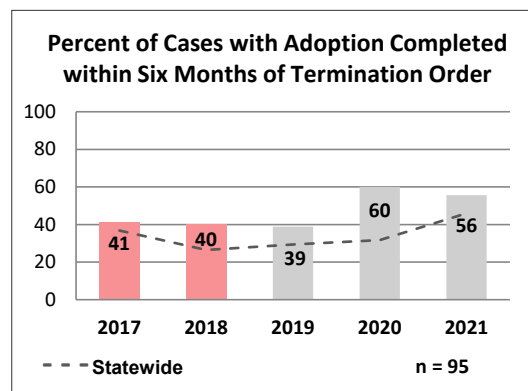
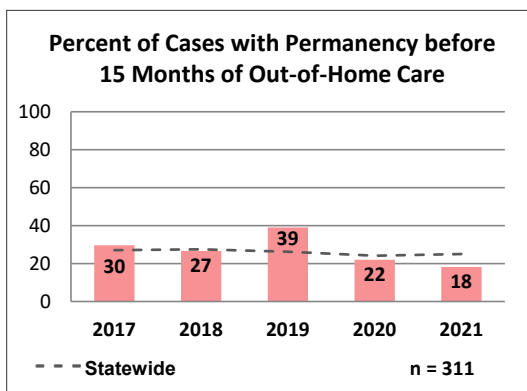
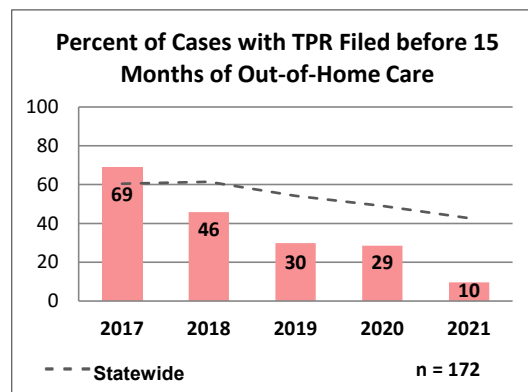
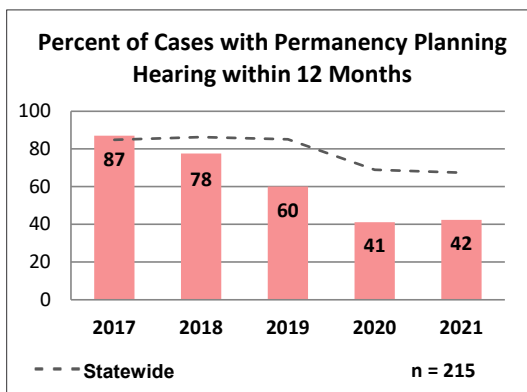
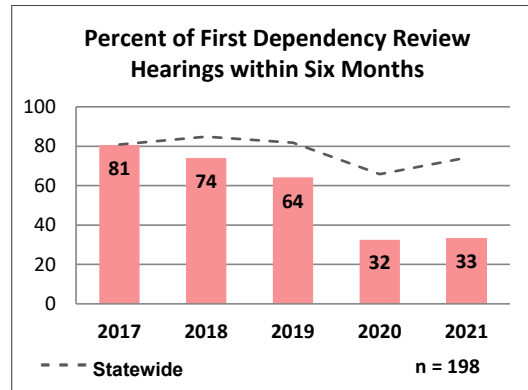
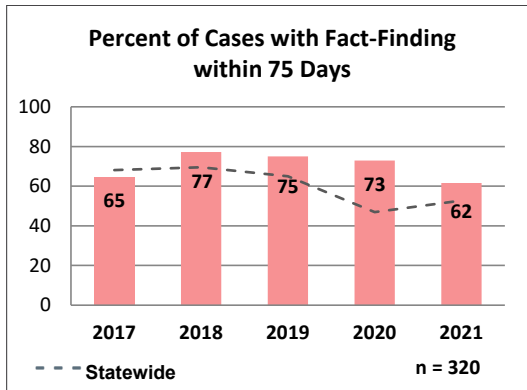


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events

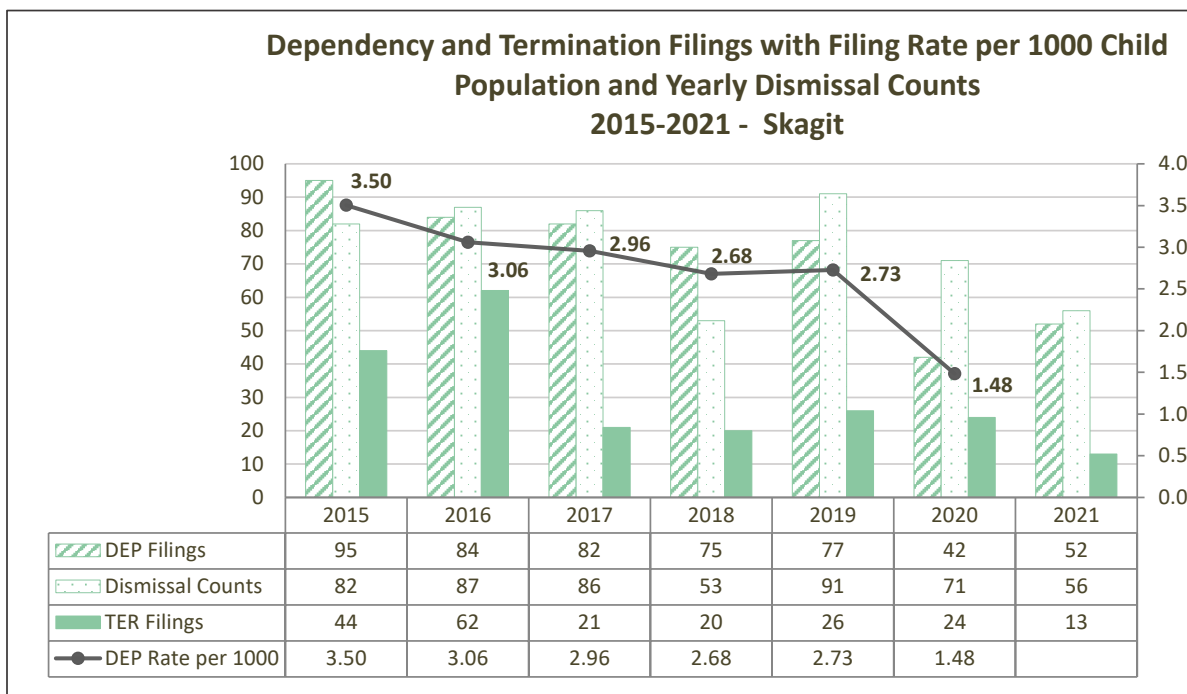
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adoptions	Median Months	28	40	28.5	30	46
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	5%	6%	0%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	46	54	23	58	5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Guardianships	Median Months	21		84	36	43
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	33%		0%	0%	0%
Reunifications	Median Months	13.5	15	14	23	17
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	52%	48%	51%	30%	37%

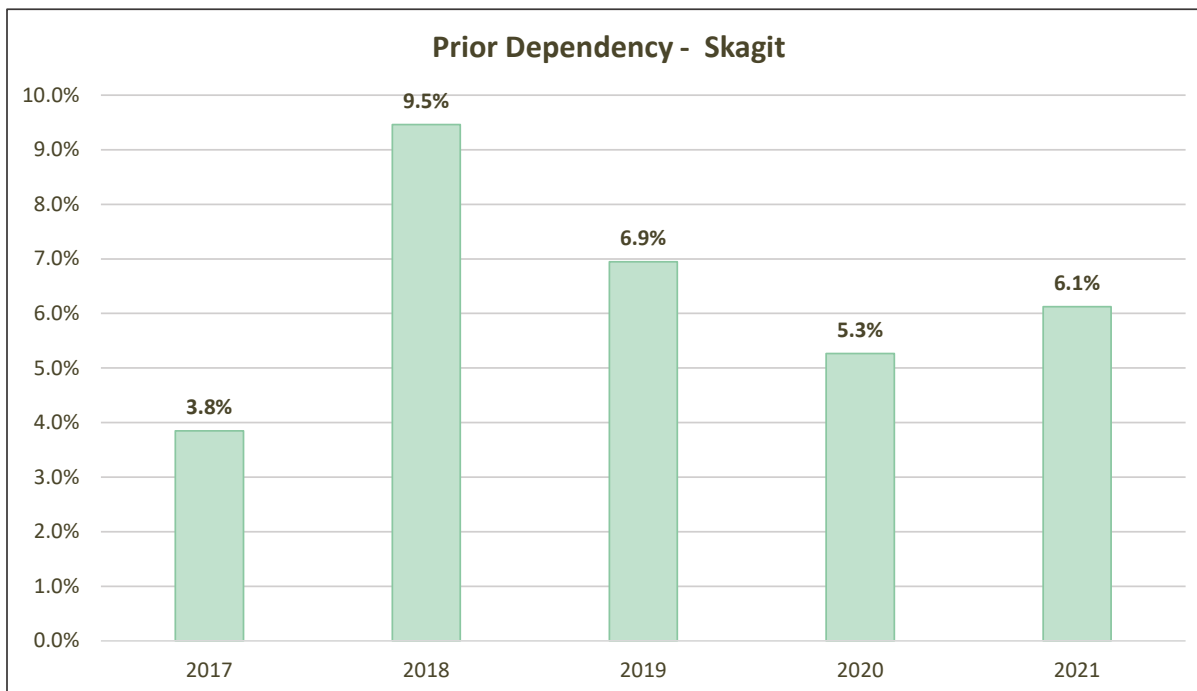
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Skagit	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	30%	33%	22%	48%	46%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	14%	15%	18%	5%	8%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	22%	21%	16%	20%	25%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	25%	26%	22%	13%	13%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	10%	5%	23%	15%	8%
	Gender	(1) Female	56%	52%	49%	55%	52%
		(2) Male	44%	48%	51%	45%	48%
	Race	(1) AI/AN	6%	19%	12%	15%	10%
		(2) AI/AN-Multi	2%	1%	9%	3%	8%
		(3) Asian/PI	1%	4%	3%		
		(4) Black		3%	5%		
		(5) Black-Multi	2%	8%	3%		4%
		(6) Hispanic/Latino	36%	14%	11%	8%	17%
		(7) Multi-Other	1%		1%		
		(8) White	49%	51%	55%	75%	60%
(9) Unknown		1%					

DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

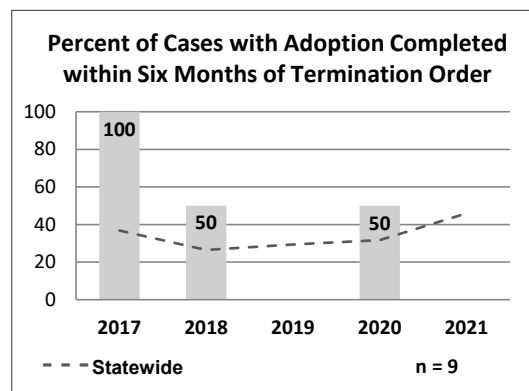
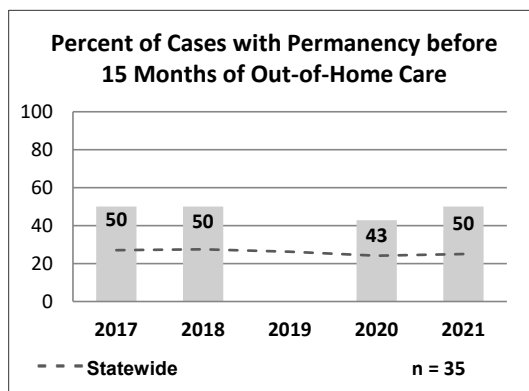
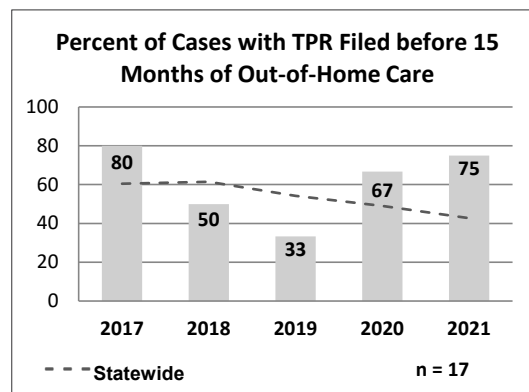
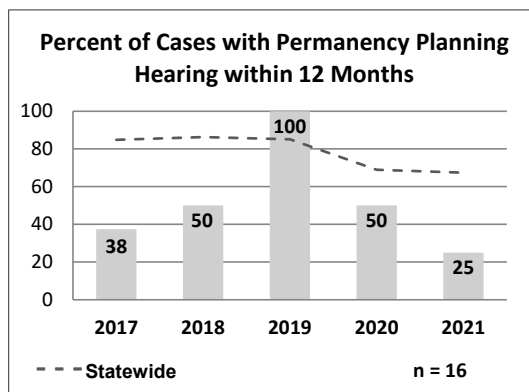
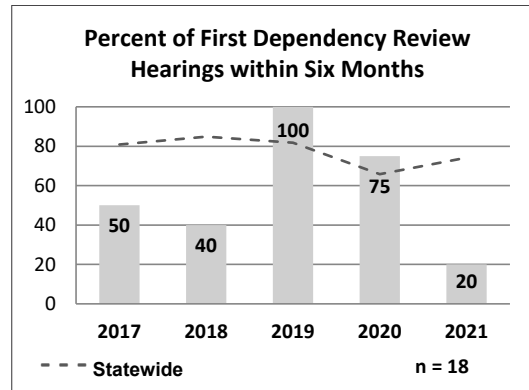
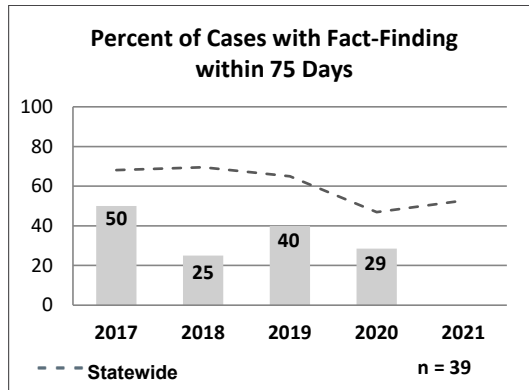


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events

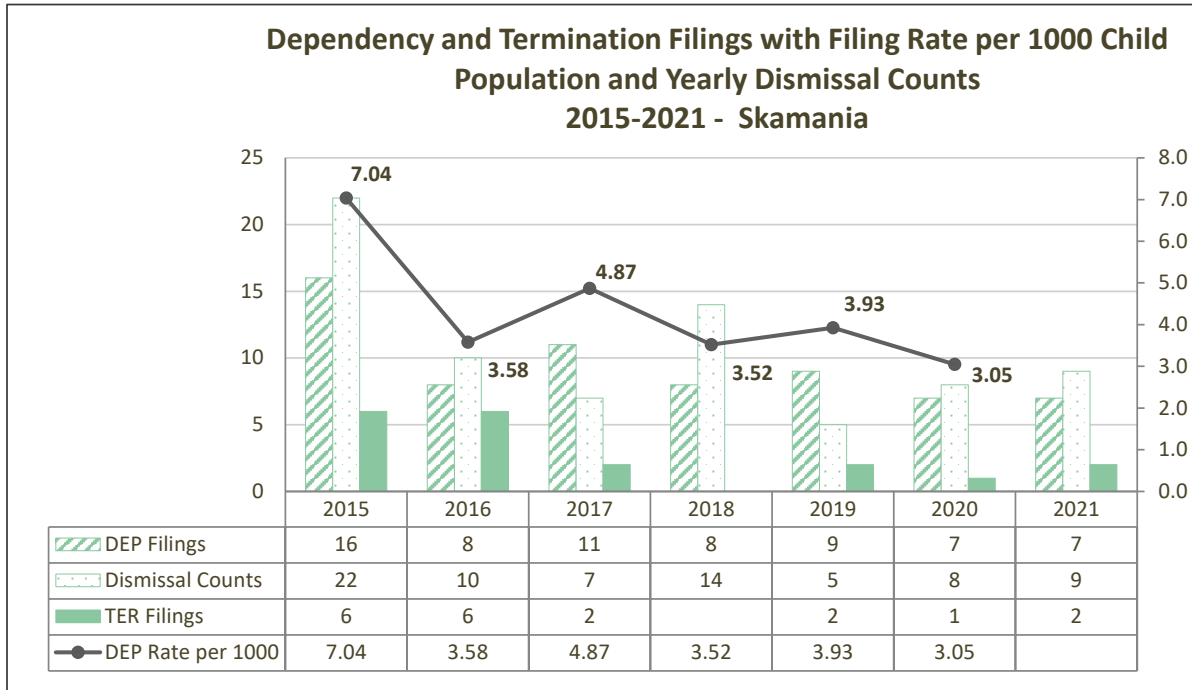
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adoptions	Median Months	40	29.5	50	63	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months				42	57
	% < 15 Months to Outcome				0%	0%
Guardianships	Median Months					
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					
Reunifications	Median Months	0	9		10.5	4
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	100%	60%		75%	60%

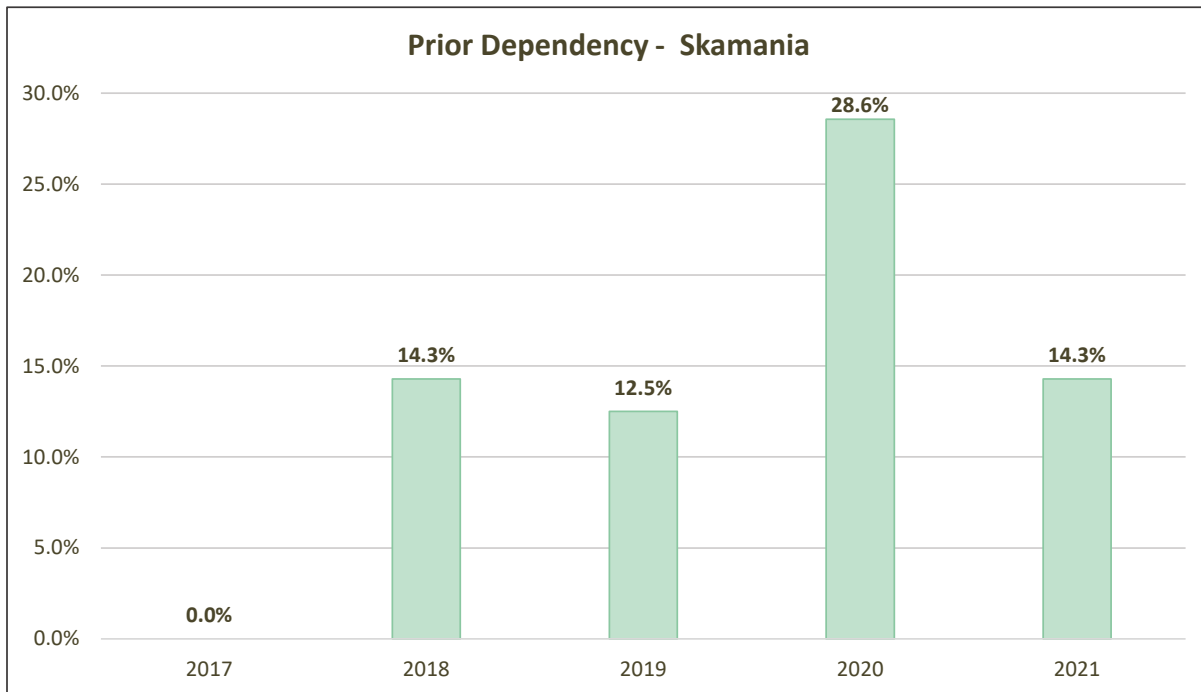
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Skamania	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	36%	33%	11%	17%	
		(2) 1-2 yrs	9%	17%	22%	17%	20%
		(3) 3-5 yrs		17%		17%	20%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	36%	17%	44%	33%	40%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	18%	17%	22%	17%	20%
	Gender	(1) Female	55%	67%	33%	33%	60%
		(2) Male	45%	33%	67%	67%	40%
	Race	(1) AI/AN	9%	17%	56%	17%	
		(2) AI/AN-Multi			11%		20%
		(4) Black			11%		
		(5) Black-Multi	9%				
		(6) Hispanic/Latino	9%			17%	
		(8) White	73%	83%	22%	67%	80%

DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

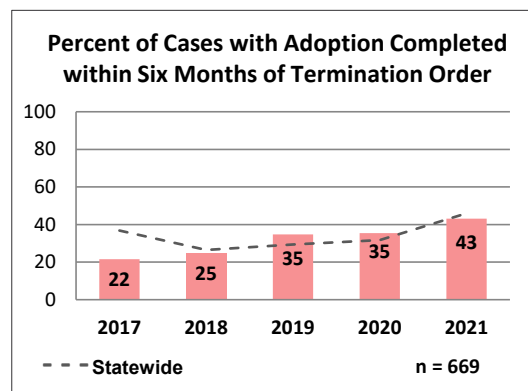
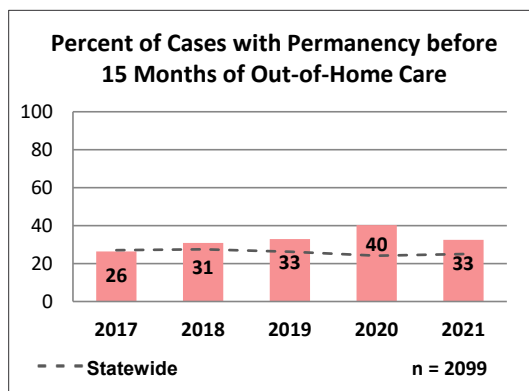
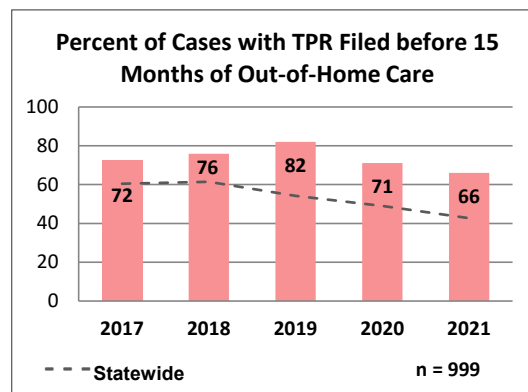
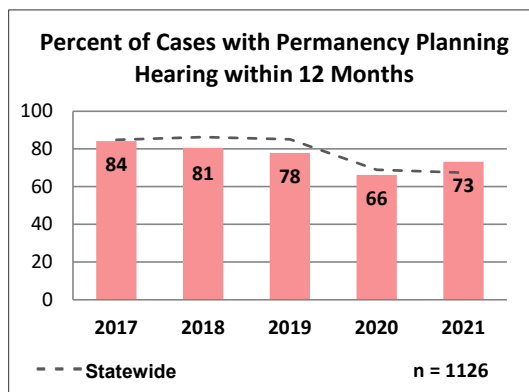
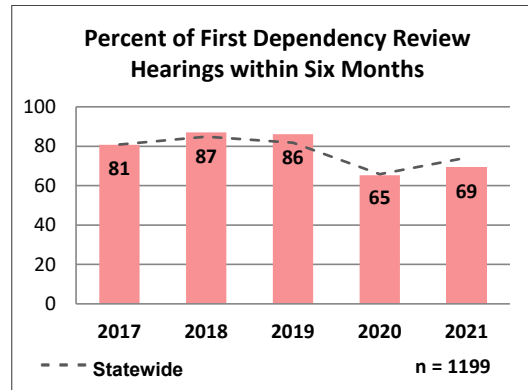
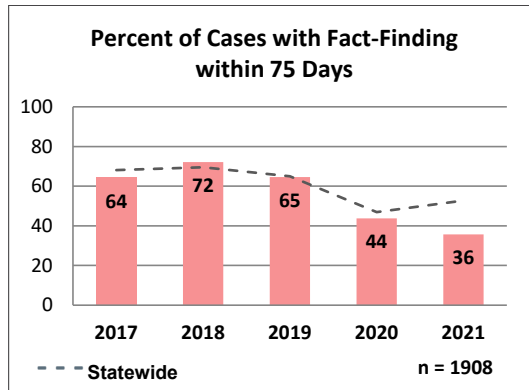


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events

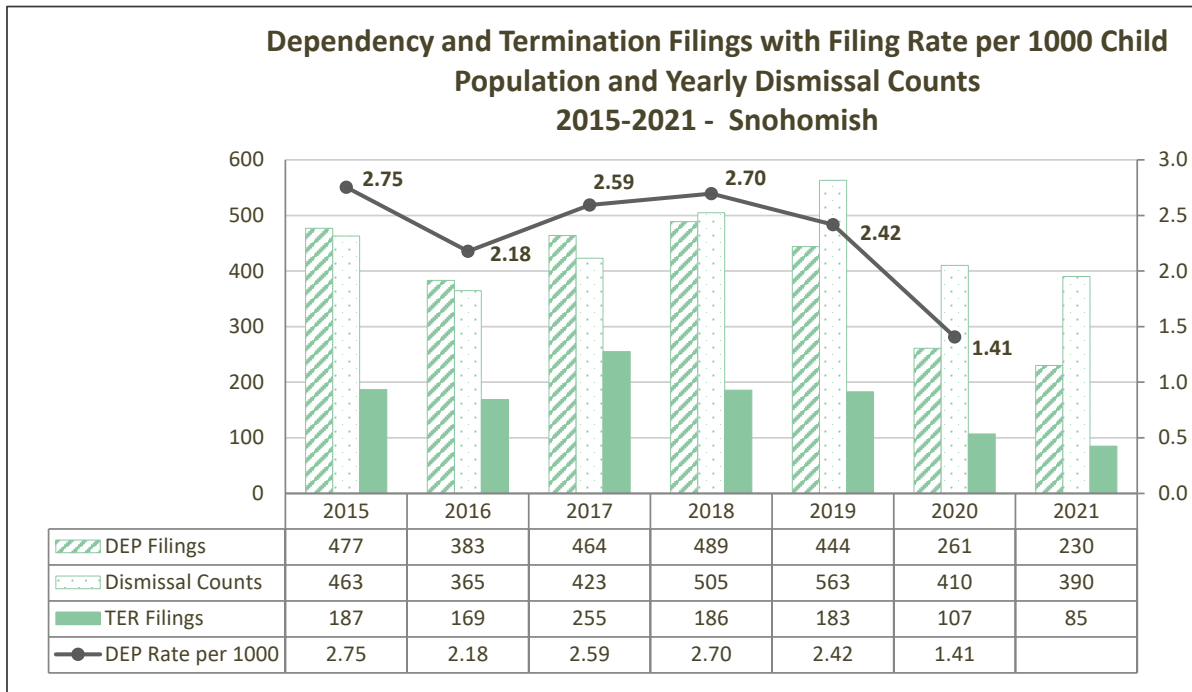
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adoptions	Median Months	31	31	28	29.5	31
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	1%	2%	0%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	47	67	39	52.5	24
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	9%	25%	0%	20%
Guardianships	Median Months	24	22	23	25	30
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	19%	24%	22%	16%	8%
Reunifications	Median Months	15	14	14	12	14
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	47%	51%	56%	65%	53%

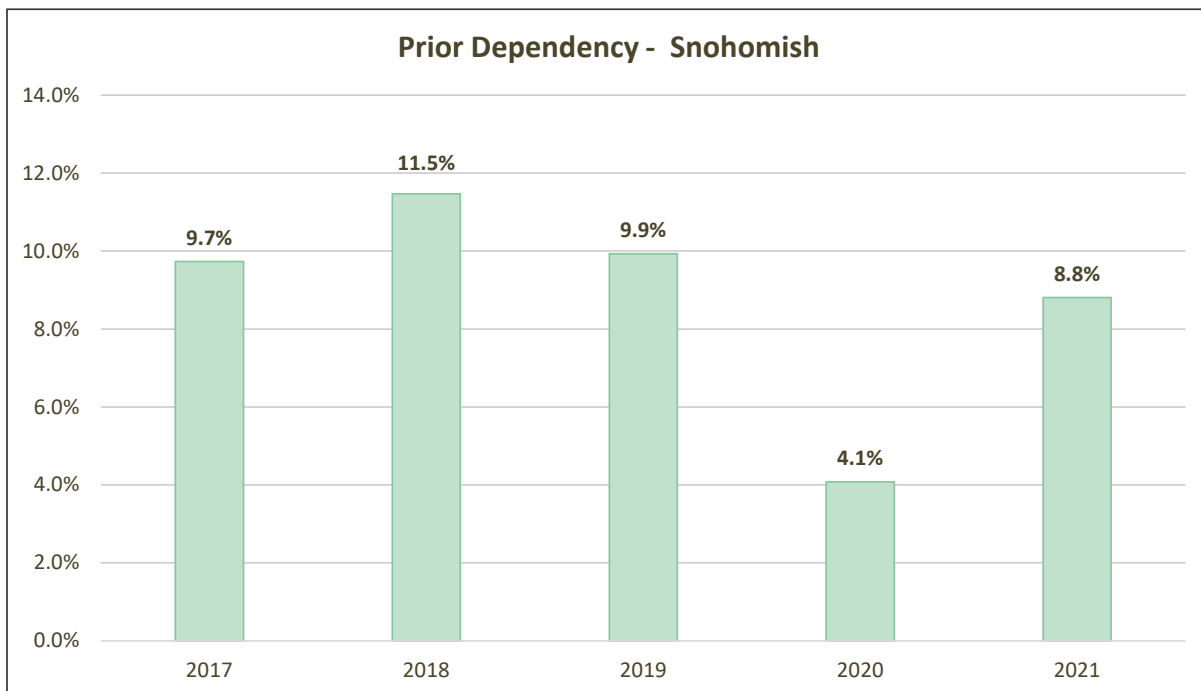
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Snohomish	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	31%	29%	27%	34%	36%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	17%	17%	11%	13%	15%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	21%	17%	20%	19%	16%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	21%	23%	27%	21%	22%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	10%	14%	15%	13%	11%
		(6) >17 yrs				0%	
	Gender	(1) Female	48%	51%	50%	57%	47%
		(2) Male	52%	49%	50%	43%	53%
	Race	(1) AI/AN	4%	5%	4%	2%	4%
		(2) AI/AN-Multi	4%	7%	7%	4%	6%
		(3) Asian/PI	2%	2%	5%	5%	0%
		(4) Black	3%	4%	5%	2%	4%
		(5) Black-Multi	12%	11%	9%	10%	6%
		(6) Hispanic/Latino	14%	11%	12%	19%	11%
		(7) Multi-Other	3%	1%	3%	2%	0%
		(8) White	57%	60%	54%	56%	68%
		(9) Unknown	0%		0%		1%

DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

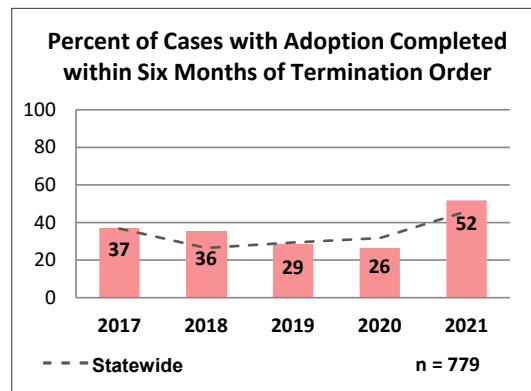
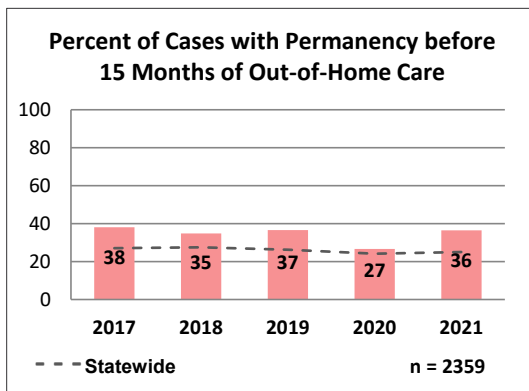
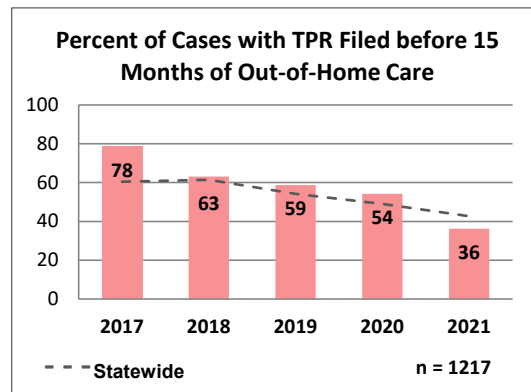
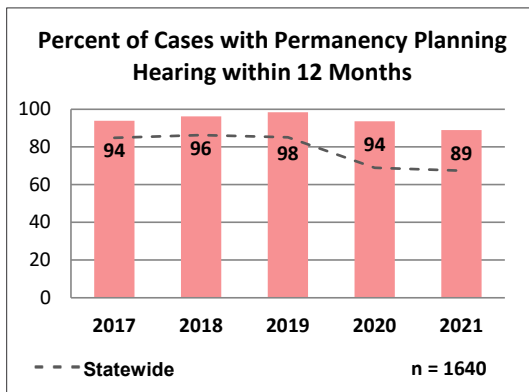
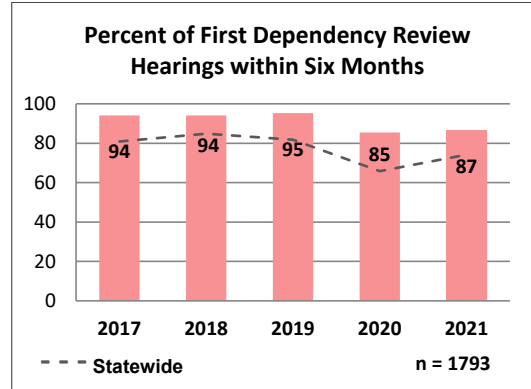
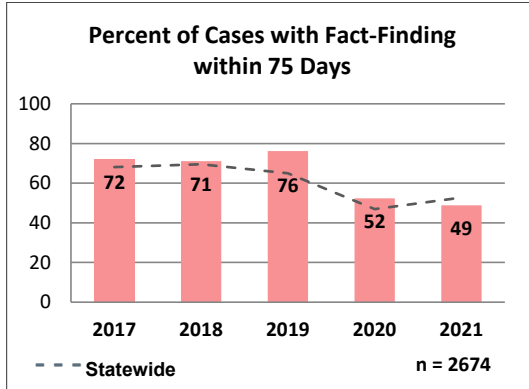


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events

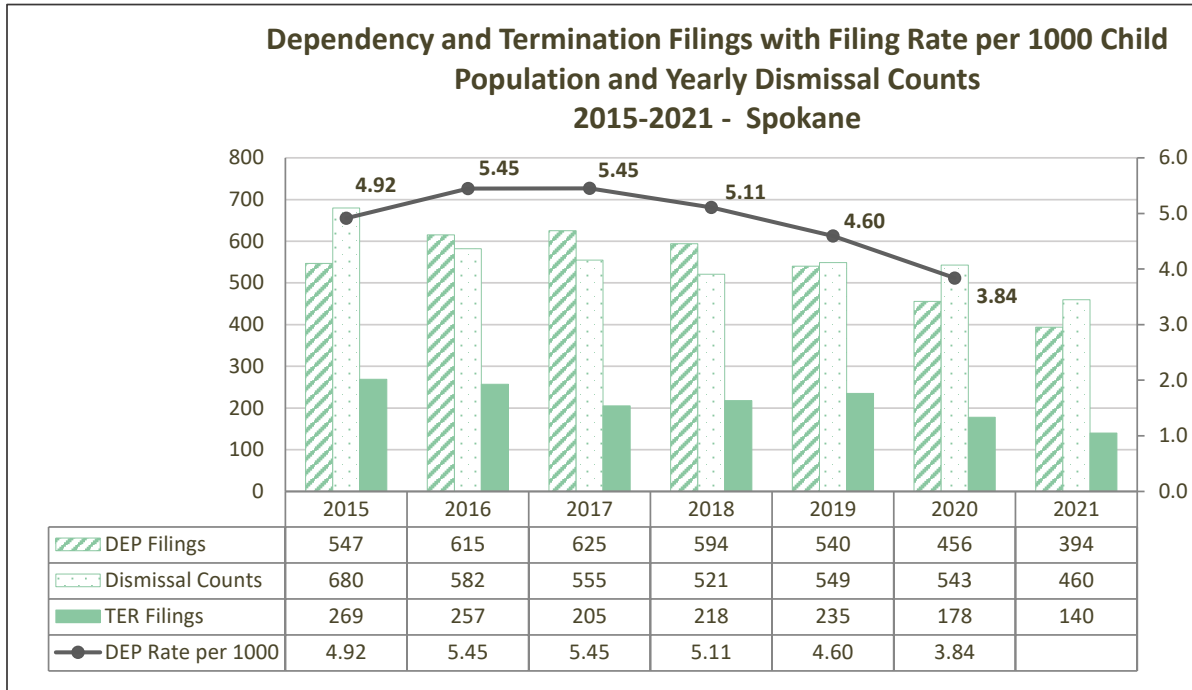
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adoptions	Median Months	27	28	31	30	32
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	3%	1%	1%	2%	1%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	54.5	57	32.5	59	32
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	20%	7%	50%
Guardianships	Median Months	21	17	21	18	34
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	24%	29%	38%	33%	0%
Reunifications	Median Months	12	12	12	16	14
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	63%	59%	58%	42%	53%

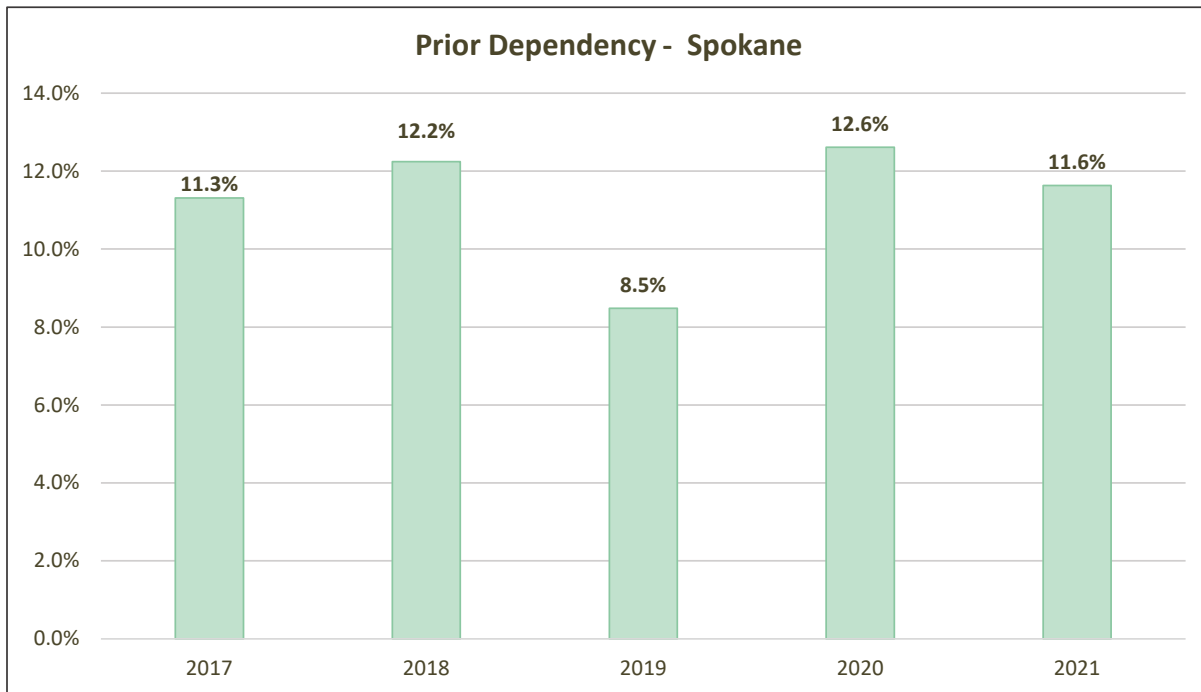
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Spokane	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	32%	29%	28%	33%	29%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	14%	14%	14%	17%	11%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	17%	16%	16%	17%	19%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	24%	26%	26%	23%	26%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	13%	14%	15%	9%	11%
		(6) >17 yrs	1%	1%	1%	1%	4%
	Gender	(1) Female	49%	49%	50%	48%	49%
		(2) Male	51%	51%	50%	52%	51%
	Race	(1) AI/AN	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%
		(2) AI/AN-Multi	19%	20%	14%	27%	23%
		(3) Asian/PI	0%	1%	1%	0%	2%
		(4) Black	4%	1%	3%	2%	2%
		(5) Black-Multi	8%	8%	9%	5%	8%
		(6) Hispanic/Latino	8%	11%	11%	8%	10%
		(7) Multi-Other	2%	3%	0%	4%	4%
		(8) White	56%	54%	59%	51%	47%

DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

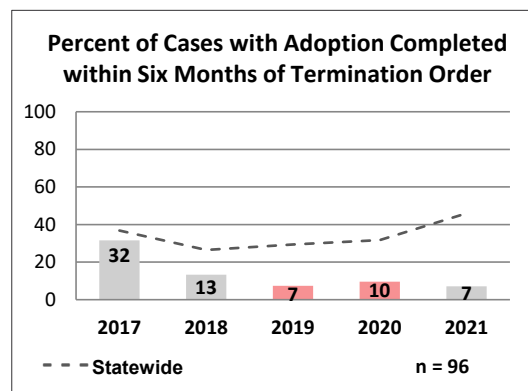
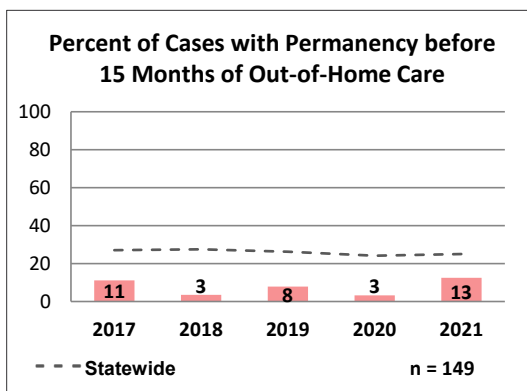
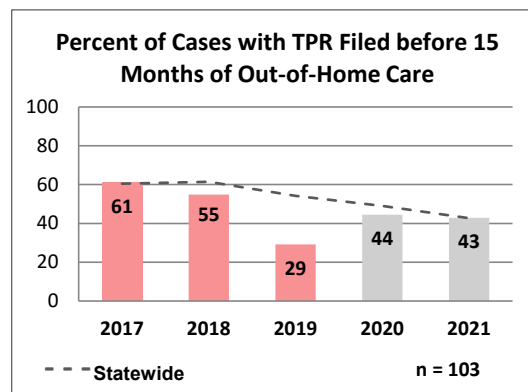
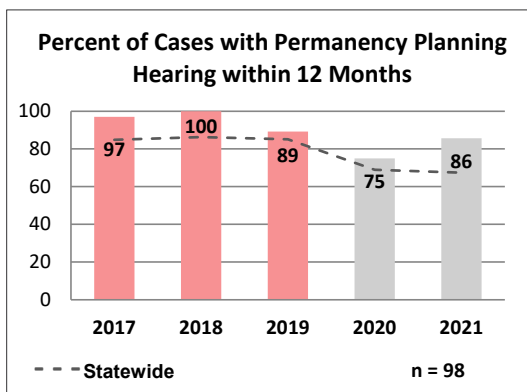
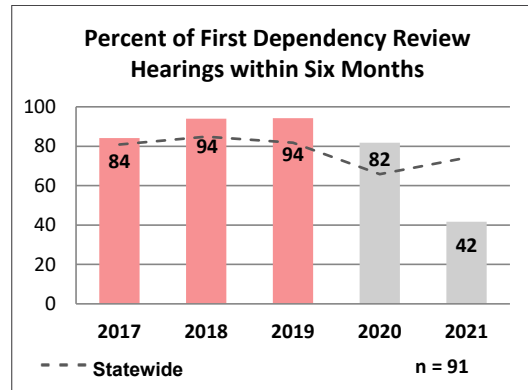
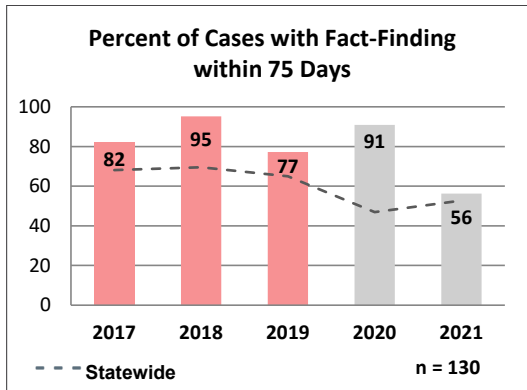


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events

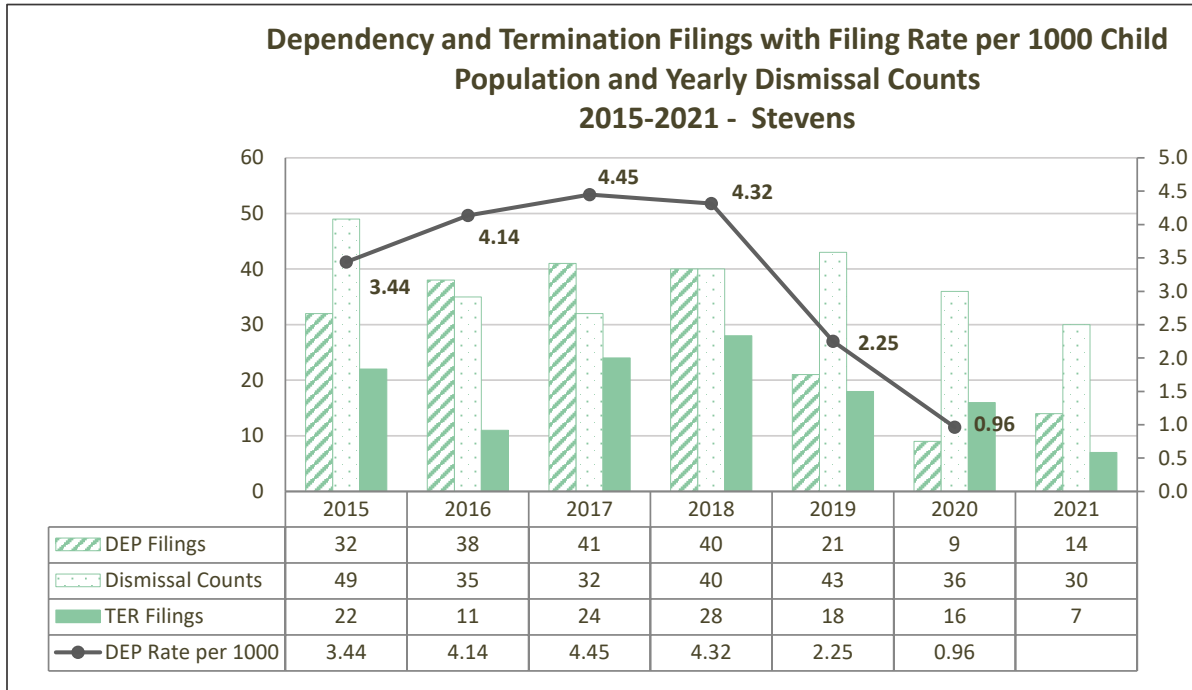
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adoptions	Median Months	28	25	32	33	39
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	5%	0%	4%	0%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	136.5	98.5			
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%			
Guardianships	Median Months	46			23	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%			0%	
Reunifications	Median Months	27	21.5	18	21	19
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	40%	10%	18%	11%	30%

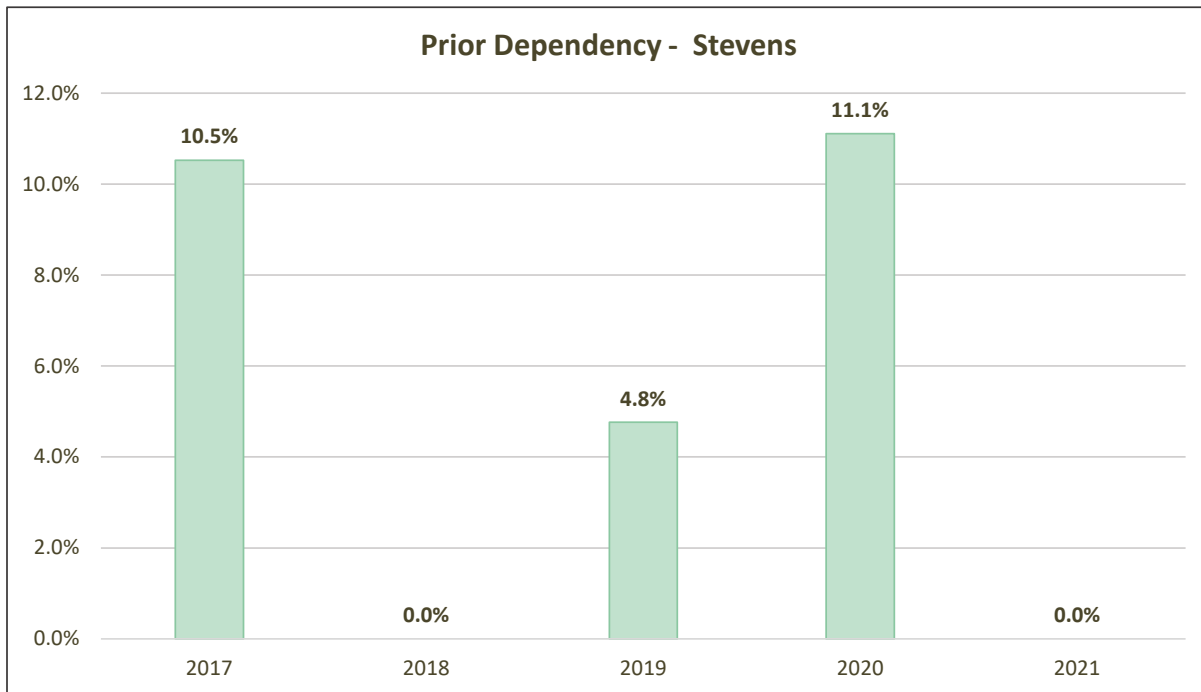
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Stevens	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	22%	28%	38%	50%	29%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	22%	15%	10%	25%	14%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	15%	25%	14%	13%	21%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	29%	30%	29%		36%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	12%	3%	5%		
		(6) >17 yrs			5%	13%	
	Gender	(1) Female	54%	58%	48%	38%	21%
		(2) Male	46%	43%	52%	63%	79%
	Race	(1) AI/AN	2%	10%	10%		
		(2) AI/AN-Multi	5%	8%	19%	13%	29%
		(5) Black-Multi		8%		13%	
		(6) Hispanic/Latino	12%				
		(7) Multi-Other	5%	3%			
		(8) White	76%	73%	71%	75%	71%

DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

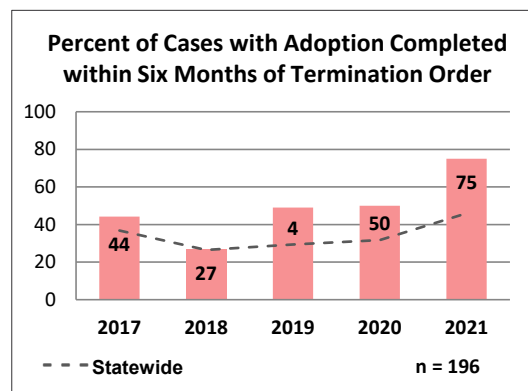
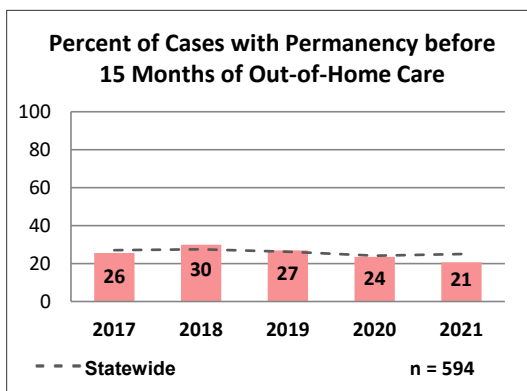
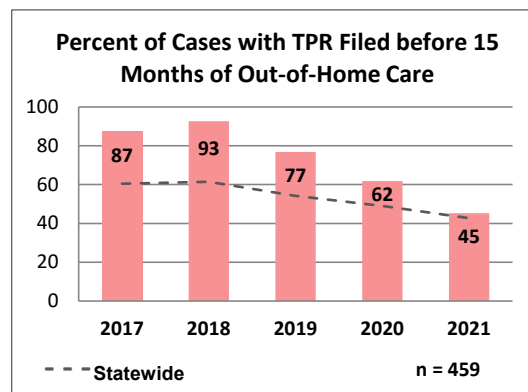
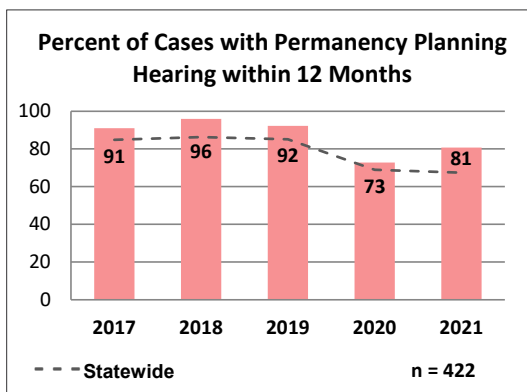
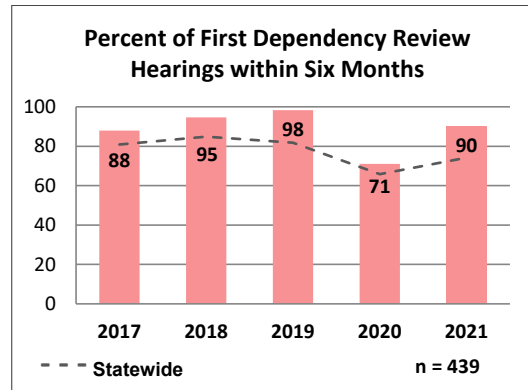
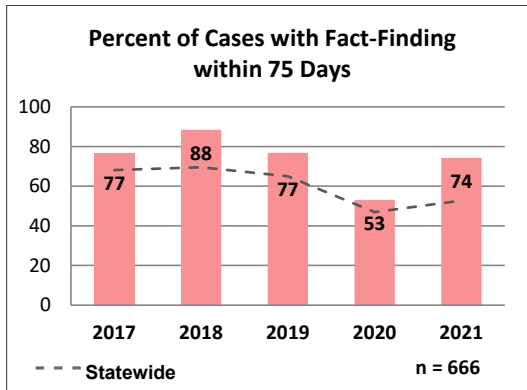


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events

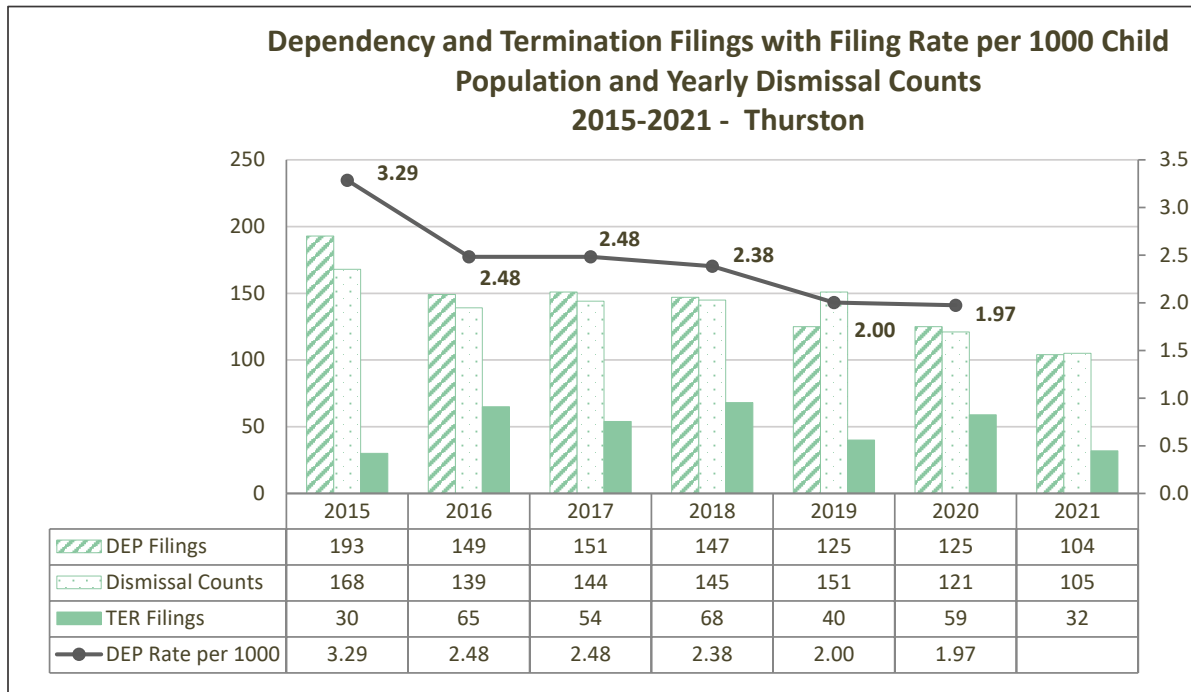
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adoptions	Median Months	32	28	30	37	25
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	7%	6%	2%	2%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	31	59.5	52	18	39
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	25%	50%
Guardianships	Median Months	22	25	18	20.5	34
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	23%	27%	44%	38%	22%
Reunifications	Median Months	16	16	19	18	23
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	43%	43%	42%	39%	33%

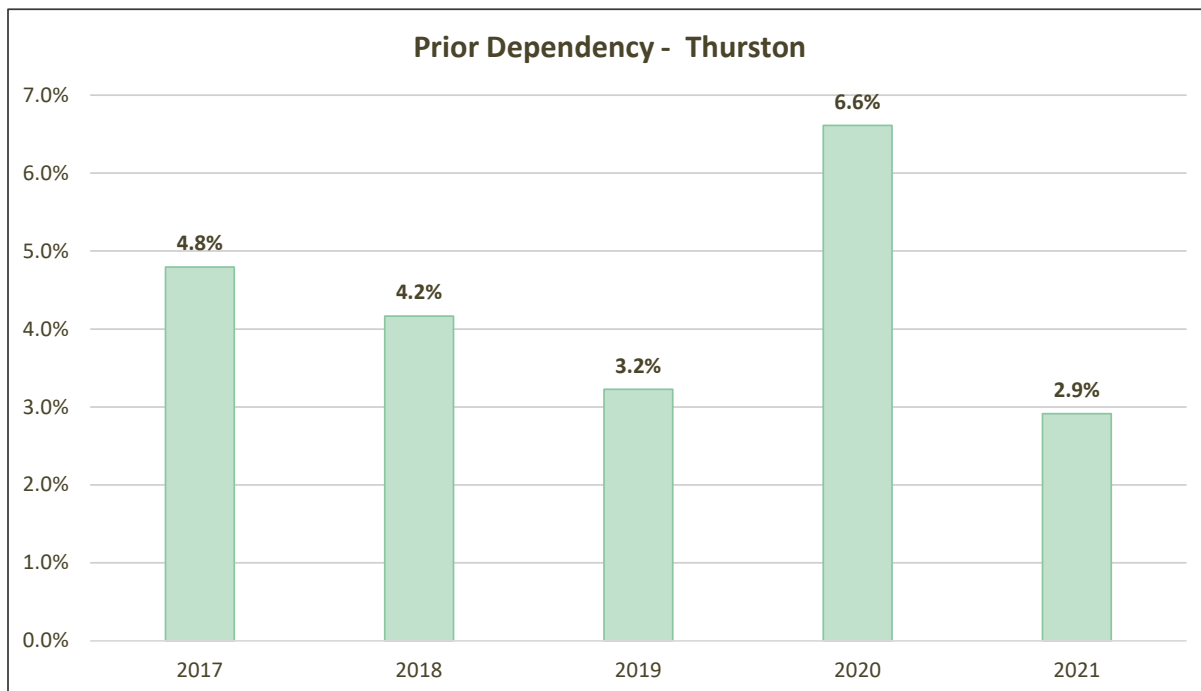
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Thurston	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	27%	27%	35%	40%	47%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	16%	16%	9%	16%	14%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	20%	16%	14%	15%	12%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	20%	22%	26%	12%	12%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	17%	18%	16%	16%	14%
		(6) >17 yrs					2%
	Gender	(1) Female	45%	55%	50%	55%	57%
		(2) Male	55%	45%	50%	45%	43%
	Race	(1) AI/AN	6%	1%		1%	1%
		(2) AI/AN-Multi	8%	5%	4%	10%	6%
		(3) Asian/PI	3%		2%	1%	
		(4) Black	3%	5%	8%	3%	3%
		(5) Black-Multi	8%	7%	6%	7%	3%
(6) Hispanic/Latino		10%	11%	11%	16%	11%	
(7) Multi-Other		3%	1%	2%	7%	2%	
(8) White		58%	69%	66%	56%	64%	
(9) Unknown			1%		1%	9%	

DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

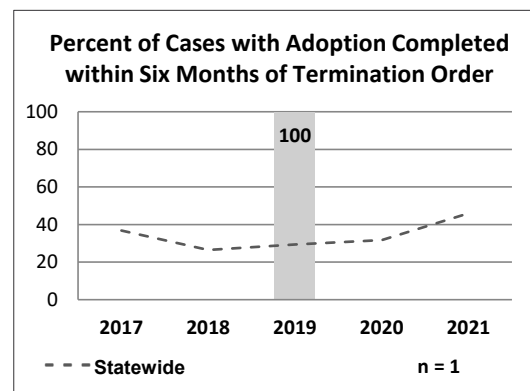
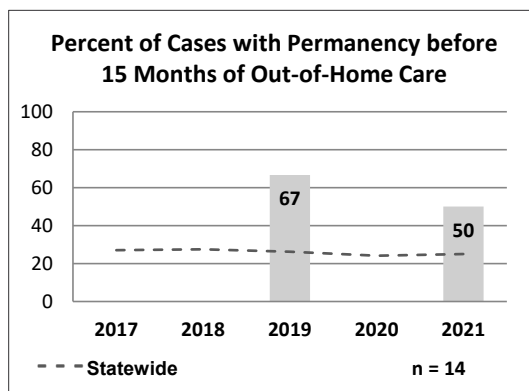
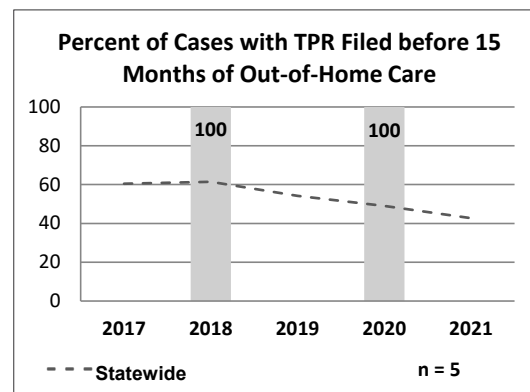
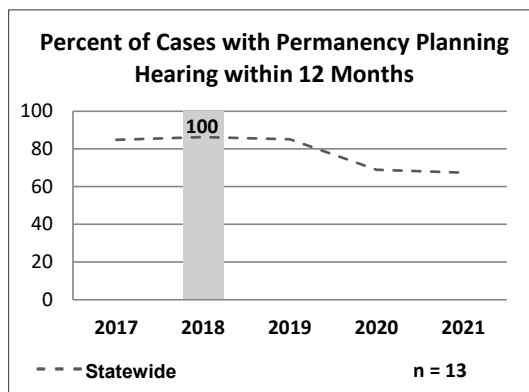
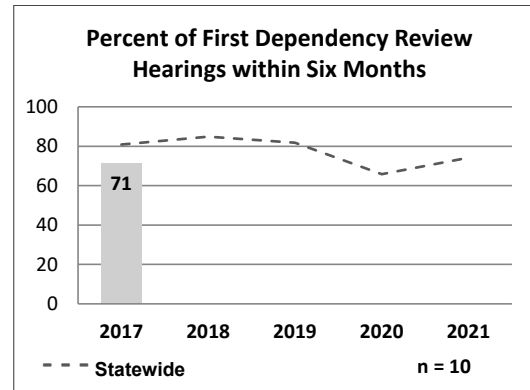
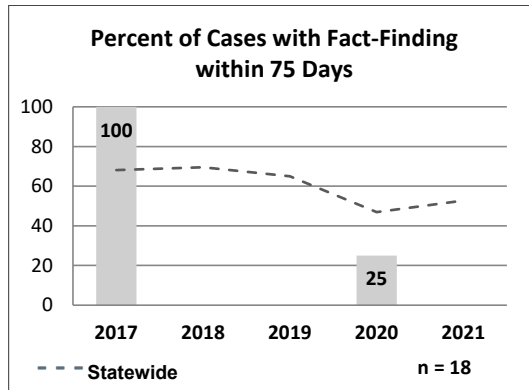


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events

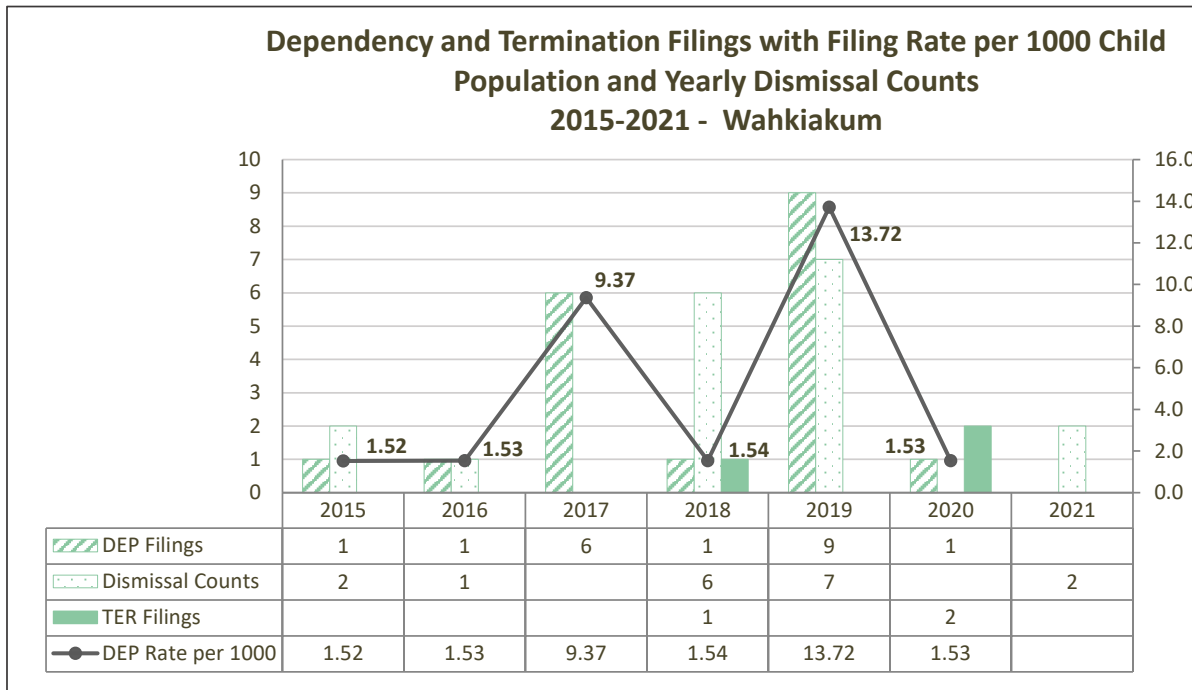
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adoptions	Median Months			20		
	% < 15 Months to Outcome			0%		
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months					14
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					100%
Guardianships	Median Months					
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					
Reunifications	Median Months		22	6		24
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%	80%		0%

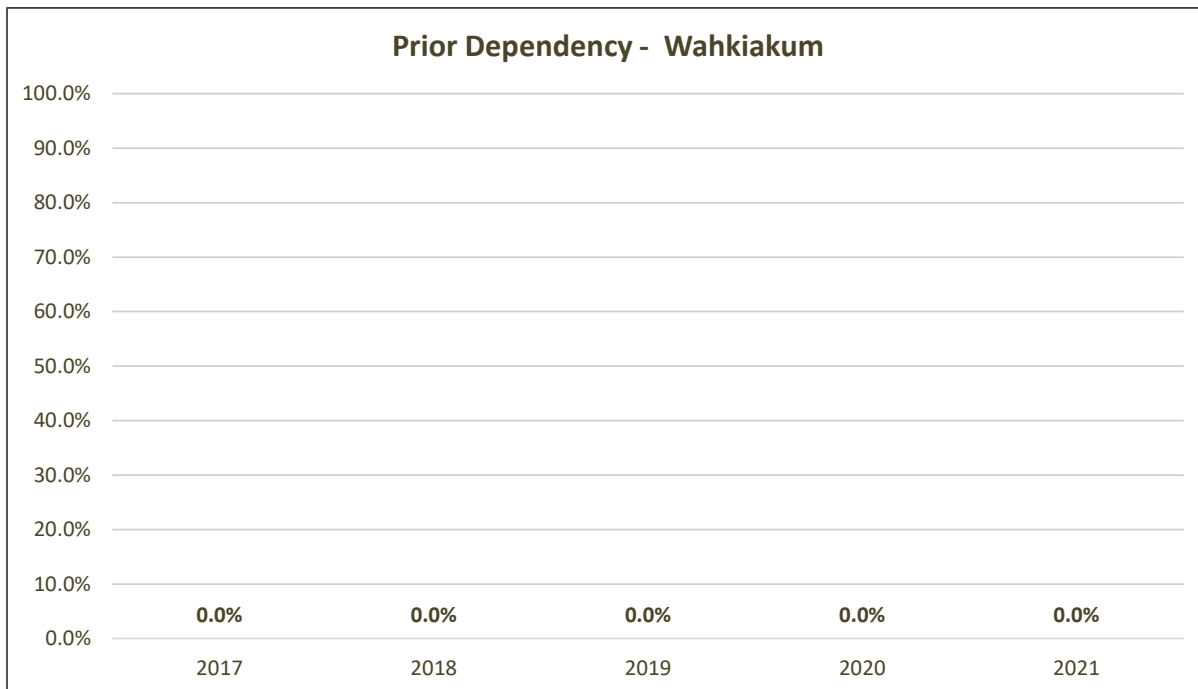
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
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	33%		11%	100%	
	Gender	(1) Female	33%	100%	33%		
		(2) Male	67%		67%	100%	
	Race	(5) Black-Multi			11%		
		(6) Hispanic/Latino	100%				
		(8) White		100%	89%	100%	

DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

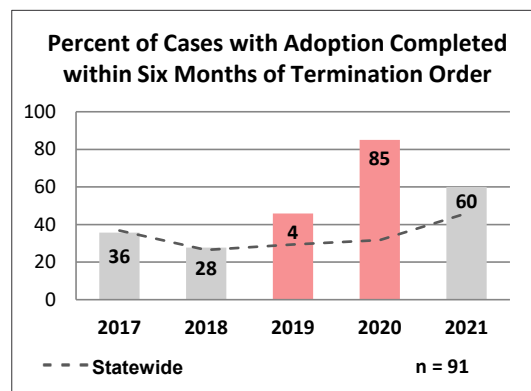
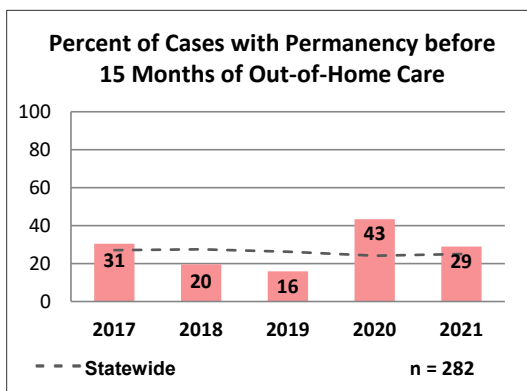
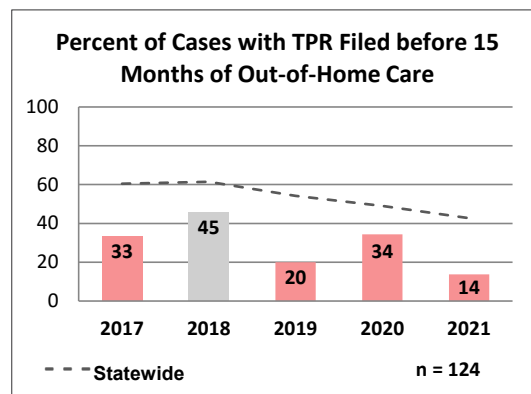
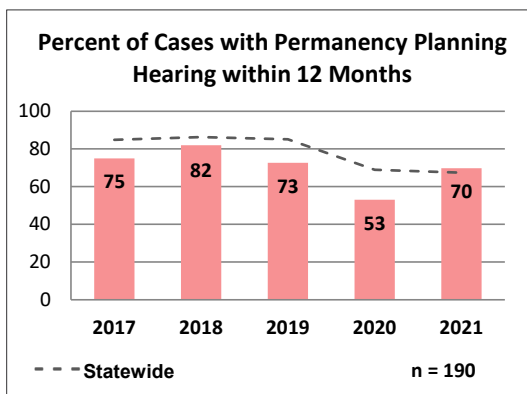
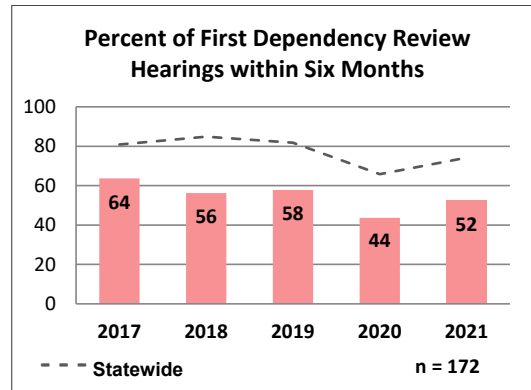
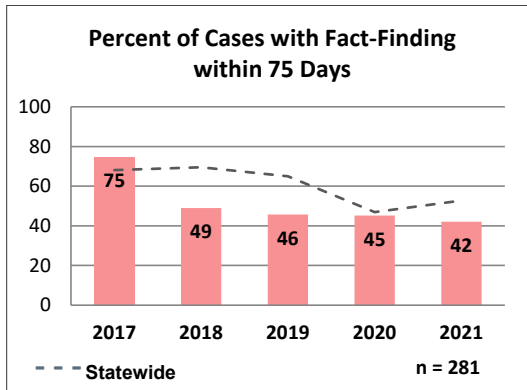


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events

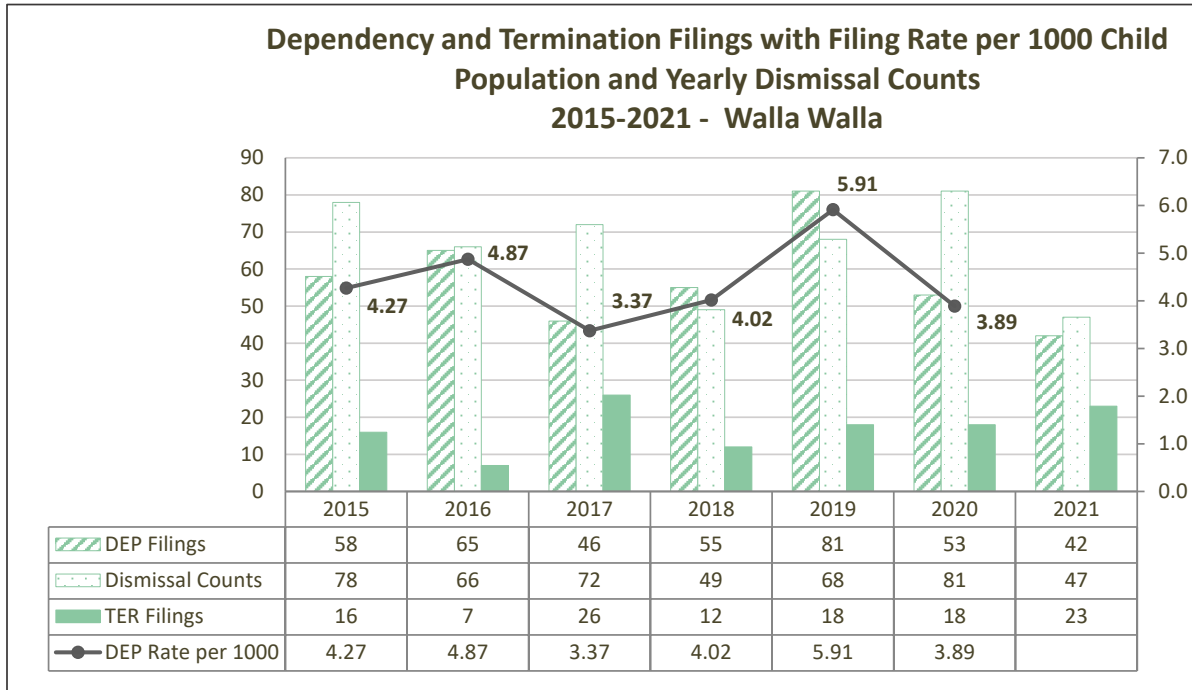
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adoptions	Median Months	37	32	37.5	28	33
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	7%	0%	4%	5%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	48	64	13.5	74	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	50%	0%	
Guardianships	Median Months	39	2	34.5	29.5	35
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	60%	0%	50%	0%
Reunifications	Median Months	14	21.5	22	13	11.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	55%	27%	23%	61%	55%

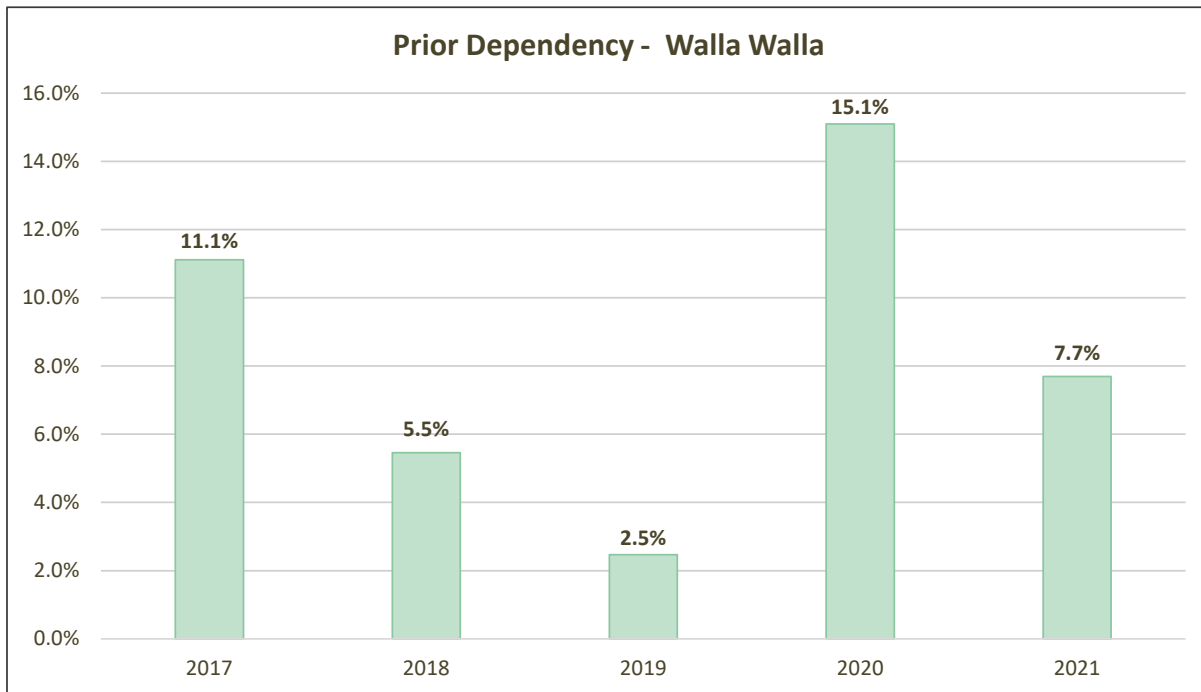
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Walla Walla	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	35%	33%	27%	33%	35%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	24%	16%	11%	10%	13%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	24%	7%	17%	19%	13%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	11%	27%	27%	29%	20%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	4%	16%	16%	10%	18%
		(6) >17 yrs	2%		1%		3%
	Gender	(1) Female	57%	65%	58%	40%	53%
		(2) Male	43%	35%	42%	60%	48%
	Race	(1) AI/AN	4%				3%
		(2) AI/AN-Multi	15%	15%	5%	8%	3%
		(4) Black	2%				
		(5) Black-Multi	2%	5%	5%	4%	3%
		(6) Hispanic/Latino	33%	24%	35%	44%	53%
		(7) Multi-Other	2%		1%		
		(8) White	41%	56%	54%	44%	40%

DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

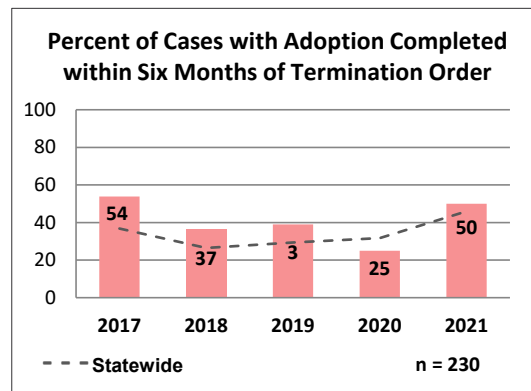
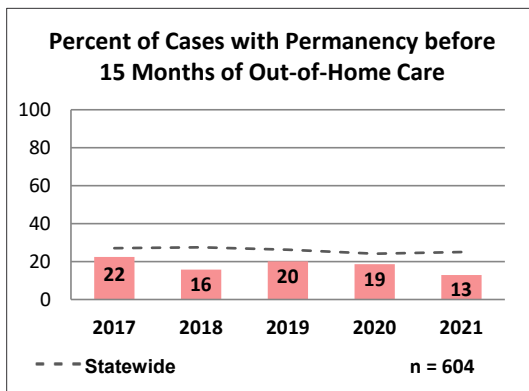
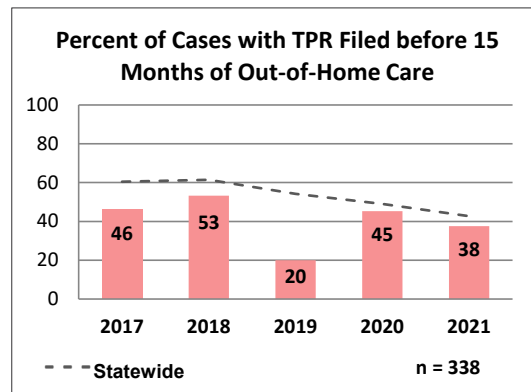
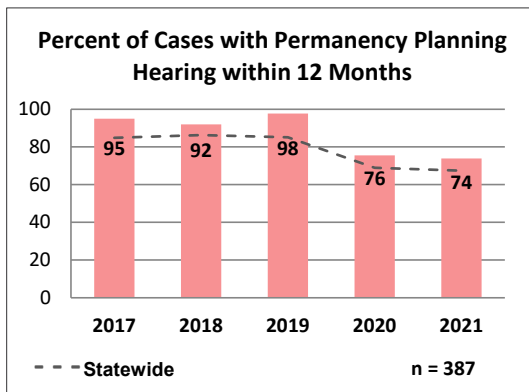
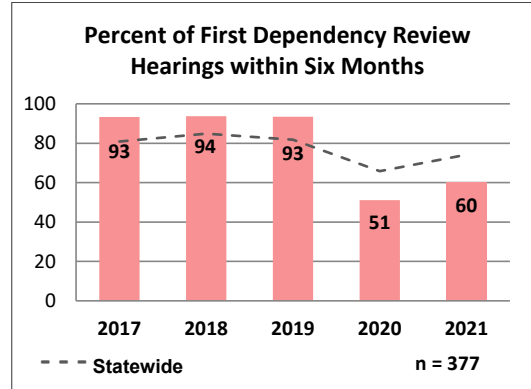
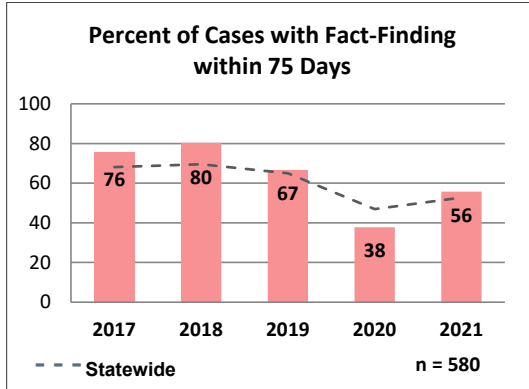


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events

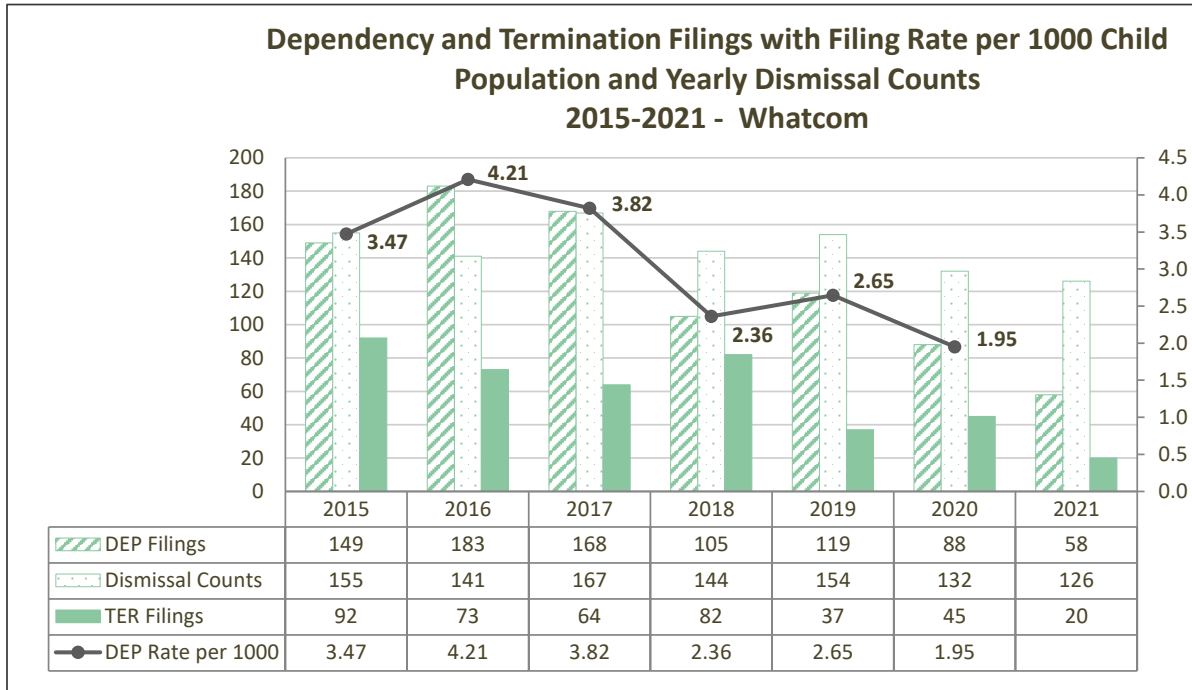
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adoptions	Median Months	33	32	34	41.5	33
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	50.5	50	34	36	64
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%
Guardianships	Median Months	24.5	34.5	32	26	35
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	20%	0%	14%	33%	0%
Reunifications	Median Months	17	18	22	17	18
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	41%	27%	38%	29%	31%

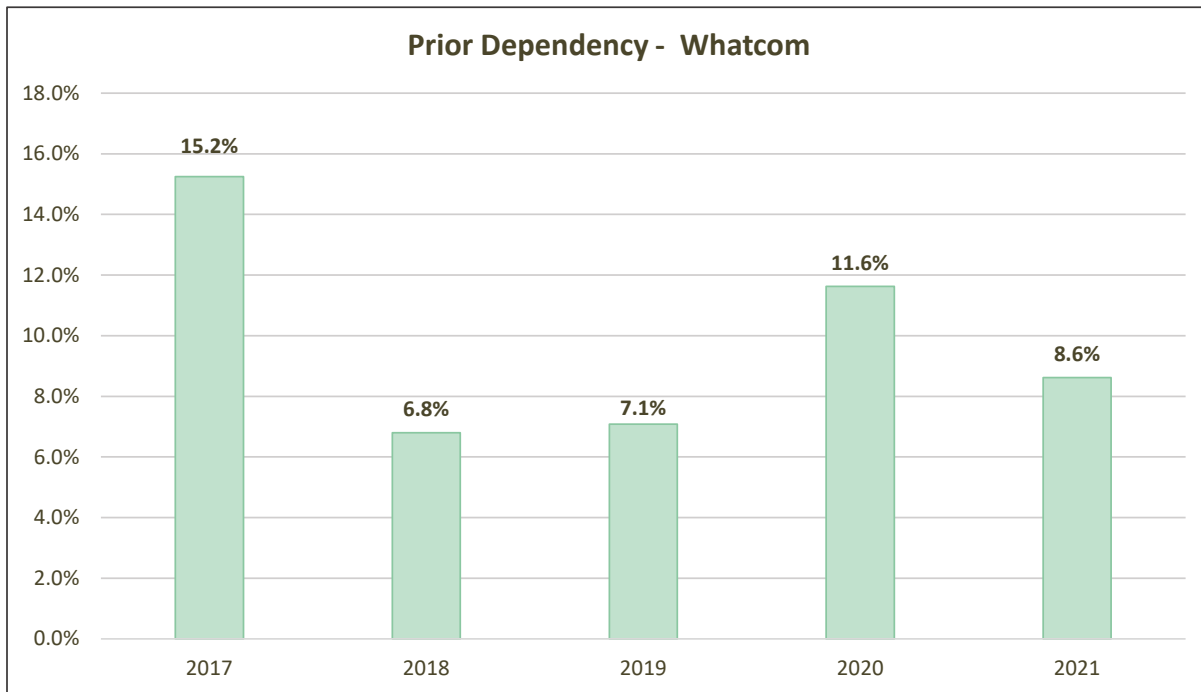
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Whatcom	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	27%	40%	23%	33%	33%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	15%	11%	18%	7%	16%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	17%	20%	20%	24%	20%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	24%	21%	24%	28%	18%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	17%	7%	15%	9%	13%
		(6) >17 yrs	1%				
	Gender	(1) Female	53%	49%	50%	49%	40%
		(2) Male	47%	51%	50%	51%	60%
	Race	(1) AI/AN	15%	23%	16%	17%	13%
		(2) AI/AN-Multi	11%	14%	7%	11%	11%
		(3) Asian/PI	1%	1%	5%		
		(4) Black	1%	1%	2%		
		(5) Black-Multi	6%	11%	9%	4%	9%
		(6) Hispanic/Latino	14%	12%	11%	13%	13%
		(7) Multi-Other	1%	2%	1%		2%
(8) White		51%	35%	50%	55%	53%	

DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

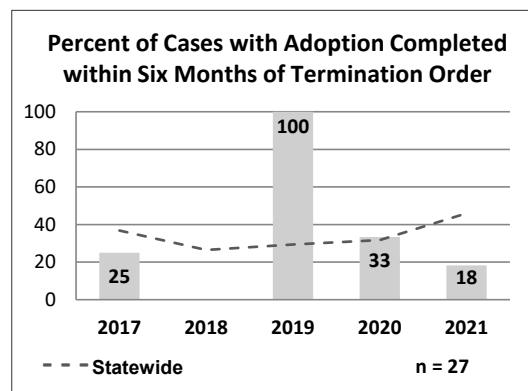
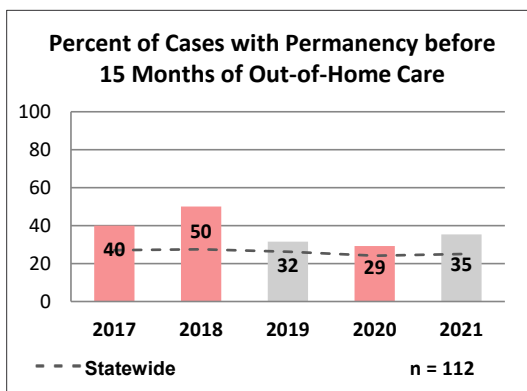
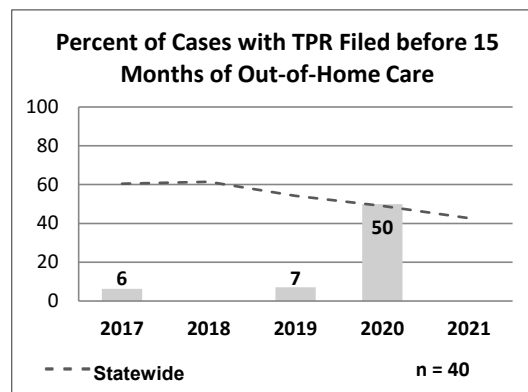
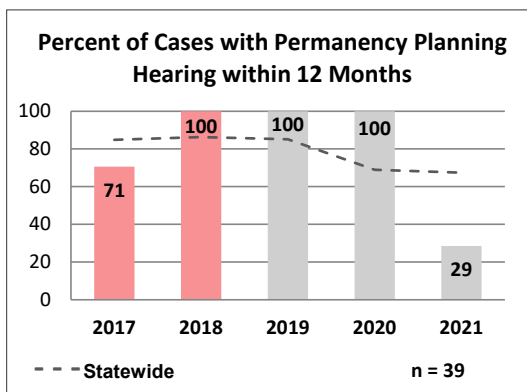
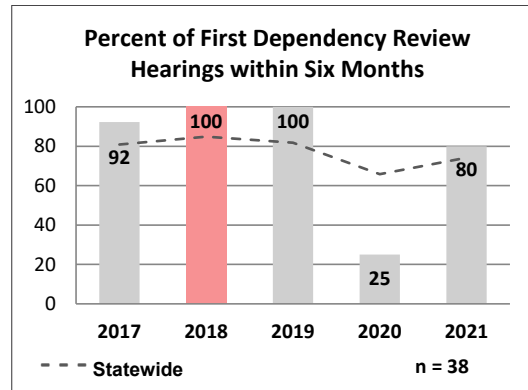
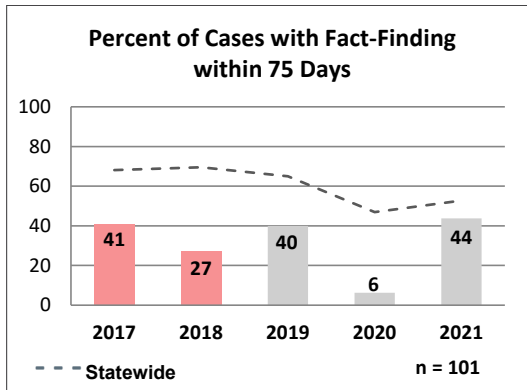


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events

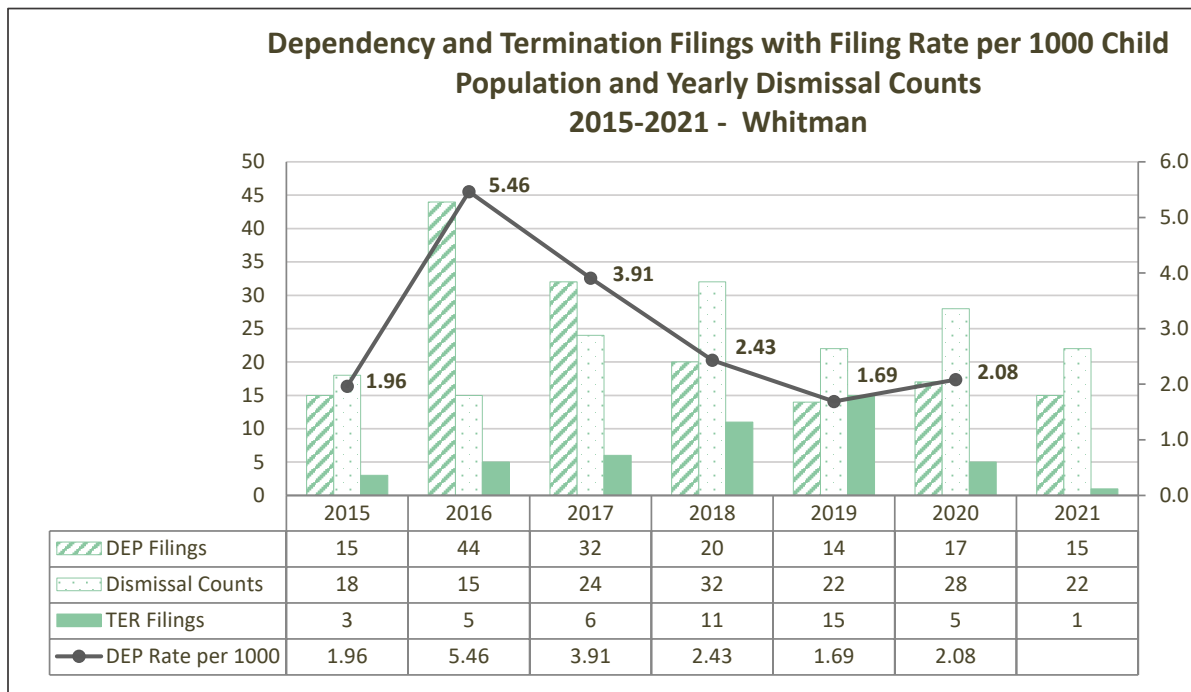
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adoptions	Median Months	53	28	51	38	50
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	45	30.5			
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	50%			
Guardianships	Median Months	0	27	28	33	5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Reunifications	Median Months	14	5	28	27	10
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	50%	71%	33%	41%	100%

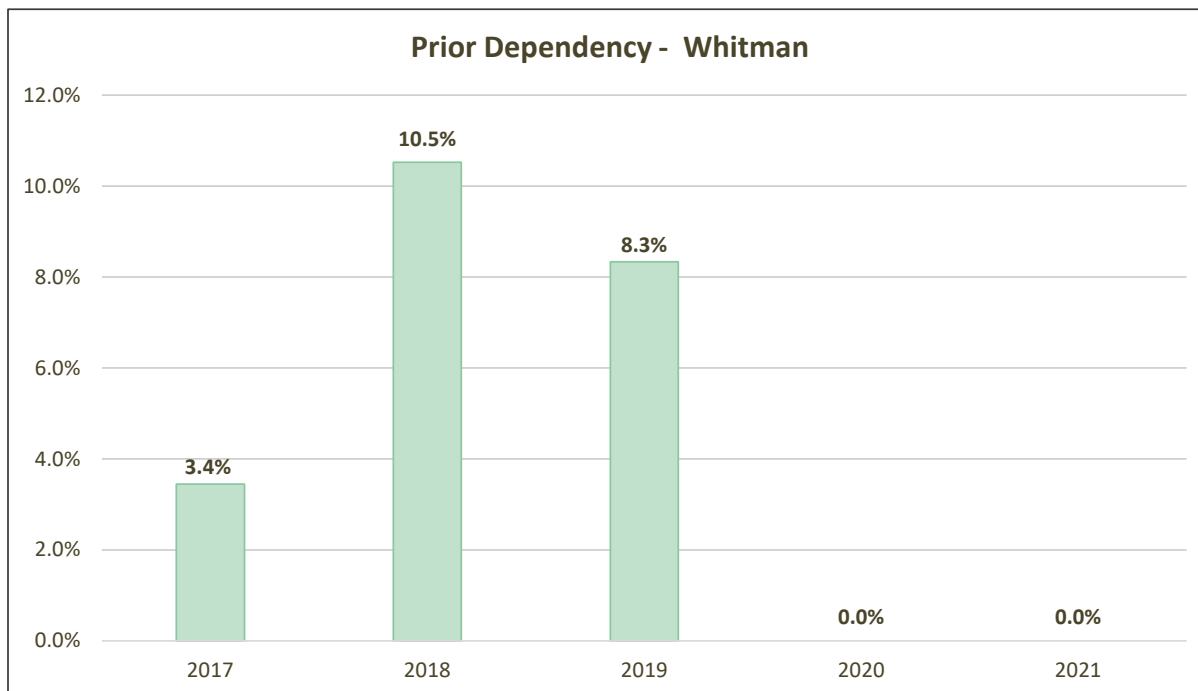
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Whitman	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	19%	20%	43%	21%	23%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	16%	25%	7%	21%	8%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	22%	35%	14%	21%	
		(4) 6-11 yrs	25%	10%	7%	21%	31%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	19%	5%	29%	14%	38%
		(6) >17 yrs		5%			
	Gender	(1) Female	66%	55%	57%	64%	85%
		(2) Male	34%	45%	43%	36%	15%
	Race	(2) AI/AN-Multi	25%	20%	21%		
		(3) Asian/PI	6%				
		(4) Black				7%	
		(5) Black-Multi	3%				23%
		(6) Hispanic/Latino	6%	15%	29%	7%	23%
(8) White		59%	65%	50%	86%	54%	

DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY

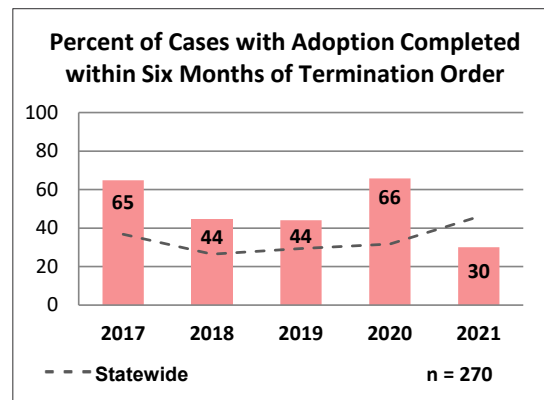
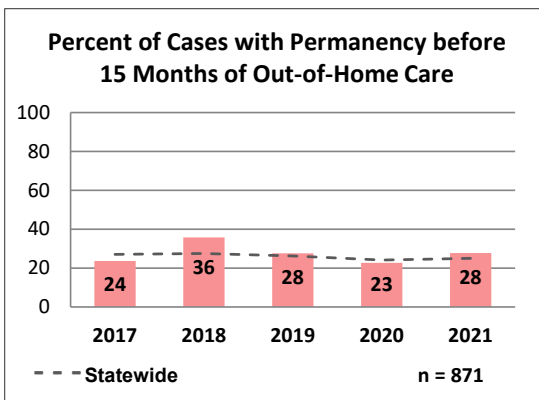
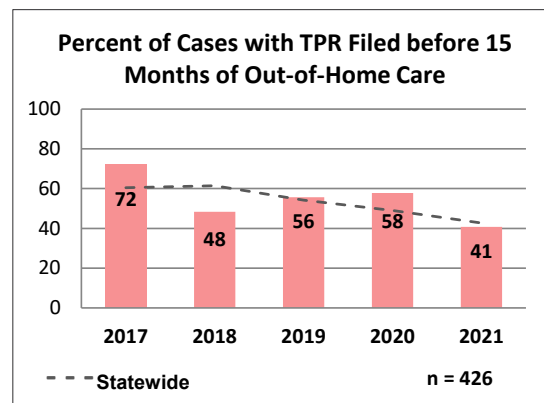
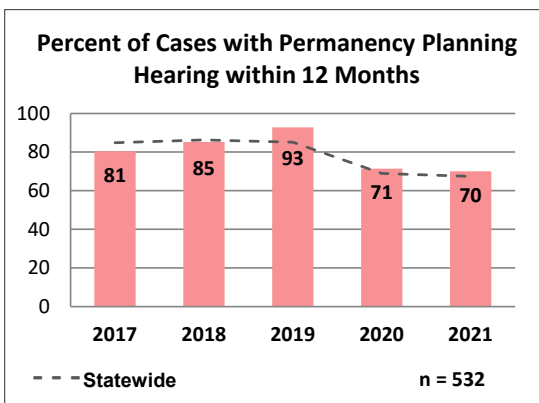
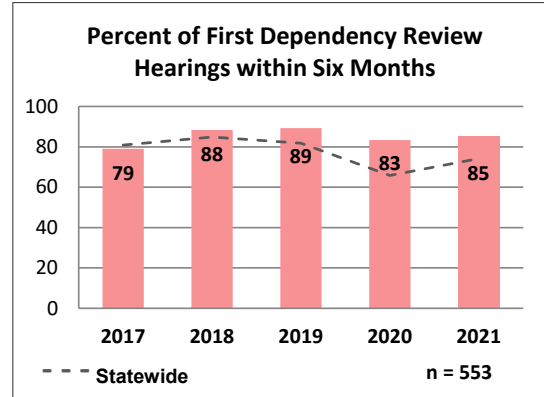
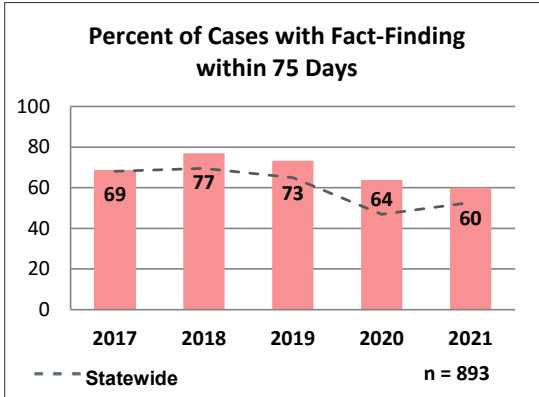


Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as "Dependency Not Established." Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 Case Events



20+ Case Events

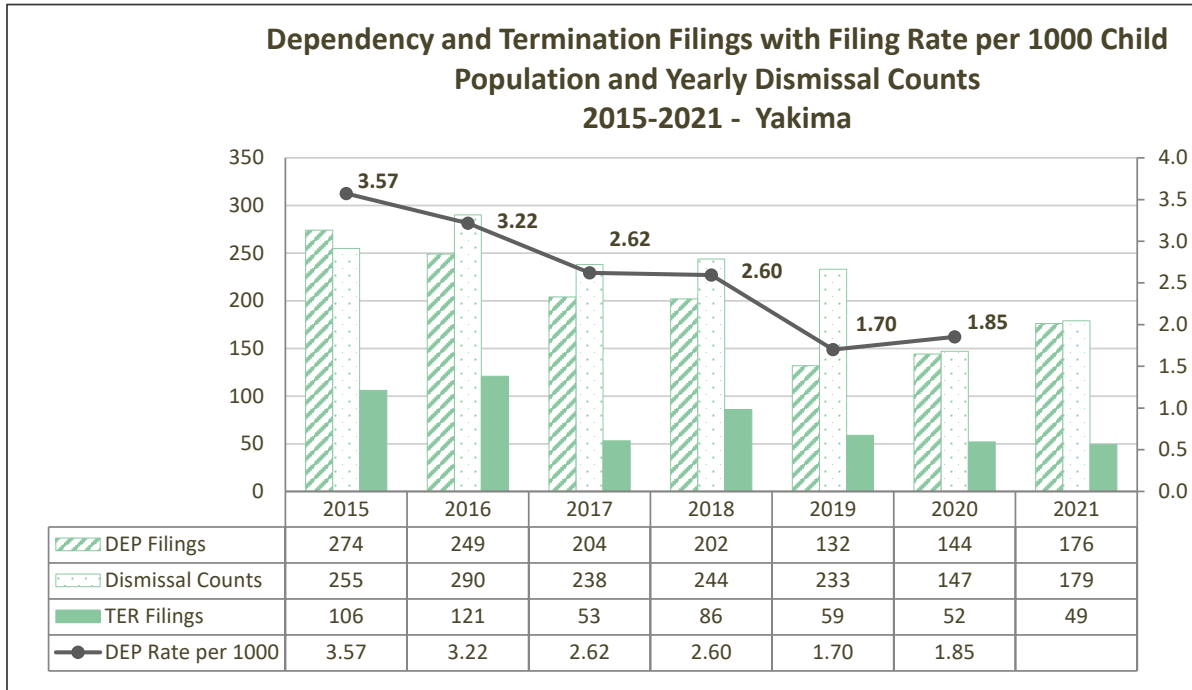
PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adoptions	Median Months	25	29	25	26.5	34
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	6%	10%	5%	5%	2%
Age of Majority/Emancipation	Median Months	37	30	26	31.5	41.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	22%	33%	38%	10%	40%
Guardianships	Median Months	15	21.5	21	15	17
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	38%	38%	22%	50%	44%
Reunifications	Median Months	18	16	20	21	19
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	39%	45%	40%	29%	36%

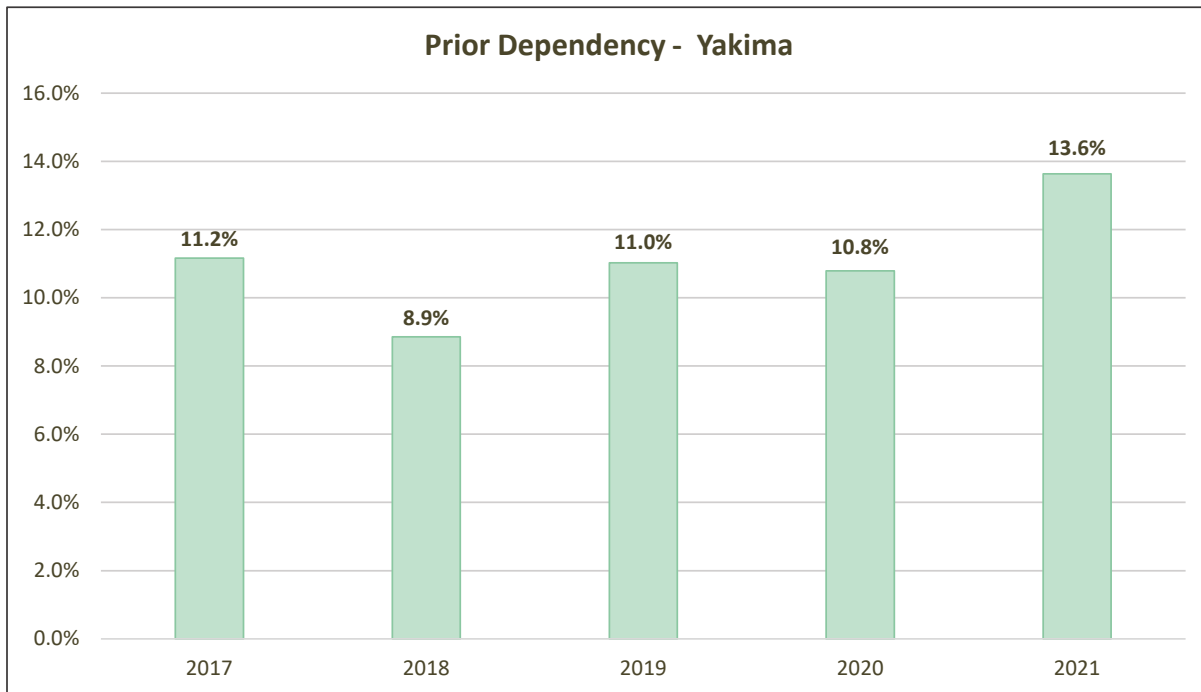
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Yakima	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	23%	25%	22%	32%	34%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	11%	14%	14%	10%	16%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	16%	21%	18%	20%	14%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	21%	22%	18%	21%	22%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	28%	16%	27%	17%	14%
		(6) >17 yrs	2%	2%	2%		
	Gender	(1) Female	55%	44%	46%	38%	54%
		(2) Male	46%	56%	54%	62%	46%
	Race	(1) AI/AN	2%	3%	4%	3%	3%
		(2) AI/AN-Multi	13%	8%	8%	15%	12%
		(4) Black	1%		1%	1%	
		(5) Black-Multi	1%	3%	7%	2%	2%
		(6) Hispanic/Latino	50%	52%	57%	41%	52%
		(7) Multi-Other		1%			1%
		(8) White	34%	33%	23%	38%	27%
(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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