

Dependent Children in Washington: Case Timeliness and Outcomes



**2012
Annual
Report**

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Dependent Children in Washington State: Case Timeliness and Outcomes

2012 Annual Report

Produced by the Washington State Center for Court Research

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INTRODUCTION & OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

The annual report on the timeliness of dependency case processing, mandated by the Legislature in 2007, has served to inform policy makers as they create and shape the State's dependency laws in an effort to improve the outcomes for children in the dependency system. It has also helped the courts to track their own progress in meeting the performance measures that have been developed to address the most pressing problems facing those who are involved in or working in the child welfare system.

These performance measures are tracked through six case-processing objectives that were identified based on federal and state guidelines and are consistent with those suggested by the American Bar Association, the National Center for State Courts, and the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ). For each statewide measure, data is presented on the percentage of cases achieving the statutory goal and the median length of time needed to reach that goal. This data is also provided at the individual county level in Appendix D.

The first annual report, produced in January 2008 by the Administrative Office of the Courts' Washington State Center for Court Research (the Center), met the initial requirement set forth by the Legislature to provide information about whether the courts were succeeding in meeting the statutory guidelines for achieving permanency for dependent children. Publication of that report prompted many questions from the courts and others regarding how the statistics were developed. The courts provided the Center with valuable, detailed feedback regarding case processing, and, in response, the 2008 Annual Report was revised and re-released in June of that same year with revised indicators—in the form of the current six objectives—and more refined data.

Those were the first of many improvements that have been made to the detail and scope of the report in a continued effort to provide the courts and the Legislature with accurate and useful information. These improvements were furthered along by the changes that occurred in dependency case practices statewide in the period following the publication of the first report. The changes in case practices – new court forms, the adoption of an improved data system by the Children’s Administration (CA), and the integration of new data elements by the County Clerks – produced a larger volume of and more accuracy in data. The improvements in the accuracy of information and quality of the data, along with continued feedback from stakeholders, in turn, led to improvements in data analysis and reporting by the Center.

“WHEN A CHILD IS REMOVED FROM THE HOME, IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT THE PERMANENT PLACEMENT OF THAT CHILD BE DETERMINED AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE. THE DEPENDENCY TIMELINESS REPORT PROVIDES CRITICALLY IMPORTANT DATA ON HOW CHILDREN ARE FARING IN OUR CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM. IT ALLOWS INDIVIDUAL COURTS TO COMPARE THEIR PERFORMANCE AND LEARN FROM OTHERS. MOST IMPORTANT FROM A LEGISLATIVE VIEWPOINT, THE REPORT PROVIDES ACCOUNTABILITY AND CLEAR MEASURES OF PERFORMANCE THAT ARE INVALUABLE AS WE REVIEW THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CHILD DEPENDENCY POLICIES.”

— **RUTH KAGI**
WA STATE REPRESENTATIVE
32ND LEG DISTRICT

A COMMITMENT TO IMPROVEMENT

To improve the usefulness of the report and add context to the data, the 2012 Annual Report provides new information on the placement outcomes of dependent youth as well as existing programs and policies in Washington State that affect the timeliness of dependency case processing.

The Superior Courts in Washington increasingly rely on research and scientific analysis to highlight gaps in court operations and identify areas that need system improvement. The Center for Court Research is committed to providing the Superior Courts with more and better information to assist them in those efforts.

There can be no doubt that Washington is facing significant economic challenges. Yet, at a time when state and local budgets are decreasing, the commitment to innovative, dependency-related programs has not only been sustained, but expanded. It is difficult to achieve and maintain improvements to systems that are underfunded and operating under significant budget reductions. As this report shows, substantial improvements in case-processing measures have been made over the past three years. This improvement includes better data and more timely and thorough evaluation of that data. In addition, programs such as the Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Plan, Model Court, and Family Treatment Courts are still in operation, in no small part through a local commitment of resources and leadership. The expansion and improvement of dependency timeliness data collection and reporting has been undertaken by the Center for Court Research without specified funding because of the clear benefit to Washington's dependent children and their families and with the hope that its improvement will be sustainable in the future.

The 2012 Annual Report contains:

- Measures of statewide trends in dependency and termination filings;
- Statewide and county-level indicators of the achievement of the six performance measures;
- Breakouts for placement exit, federal permanency outcome indicators, and child demographics;
- Analysis of policy and program trends that affect process and outcomes for children involved in dependency cases; and
- Recommendations for system reform.

This report reflects all of the juvenile dependency and termination cases that were filed in Washington's courts from January 2000 through December 2012. Court records from the Administrative Office of the Courts' Superior Court Management and Information System (SCOMIS) were matched with information from the Children's Administration's FamLink system. Information relevant to each of the performance measures represents a subset of these matched cases that were documented on or before January 2, 2013.

This is another step toward a comprehensive dependency report that includes information on court and child welfare operations, outcomes for court-involved children and families, and recommendations for reform to the dependency care system.

CASE VOLUME & COURT PERFORMANCE

- Slight increases were seen for dependency and termination filings. A total of 4,733 dependency cases were filed in Washington's courts in 2012, a 1% increase from 2011. Across the same period, termination filings increased by 3% to 1,730.
- Time to fact-finding holds steady for three years running. Statewide, 74% of cases achieved fact-finding within the 75-day statutory requirement.
- Six-month review hearings decreased slightly. The trend in timeliness for first review hearings shows a slight decrease from 85% in 2011 to 84% in 2012. The median time to first review hearing decreased last year—falling from 145 days in 2011 to 141 days in 2012.
- Most permanency planning hearings continue to occur within 12 months. In 2012, 83% of cases met the 12-month time standard compared to 85% in 2011. The median time to the first permanency planning hearing decreased last year—falling from 10 months in 2010 and 2011 to 9 months in 2012.
- The percentage of cases reaching permanency before 15 months of out-of-home care continued to increase from 30% in 2011 to 34% in 2012—up four years running from 28% in 2009 and 29% in 2010. The percentage of reunifications before 15 months, a subset of all reunification exits, decreased from 54% in 2011 to 50% in 2012. For reunification outcomes, the median length of time to permanency increased from 13 months in 2011 to 14 months in 2012. For aging out or emancipation outcomes, the median length of time to permanency declined from 42 months in 2011 to 38 months in 2012. The median length of time for adoption outcomes decreased from 30 months in 2011 to 27 months in 2012.
- The percentage of termination of parental rights (TPR) petitions filed within 15 months of out-of-home care remained close to or above 60% from 2010 to 2012. The length of time for which children are in out-of-home care before the filing of the petition also remained constant at 12 months for that period.
- Timeliness of adoptions continues to improve. Adoptions that achieved the statutory goal of finalization within six months of the termination order increased from 38% in 2010 to 50% and 59% in 2011 and 2012 respectively. Across the same period, the median interval between termination and adoption continued to drop, down from eight months in 2009 to five months in 2012.

ONGOING COURT IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

A Dependency Timeliness Report Advisory Committee has been established by the Center for Court Research to review and make recommendations about the measures of court process and outcomes in the annual report on dependency case processing and the continually-updated online interactive dependency timeliness reports. Members were selected from the judiciary, the Attorney General's Office, the Office of Public Defense, the Court Improvement Training Academy, Children's Administration, DSHS Research and Data Analysis Division, the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Casey Family Programs, the Washington State Racial Disproportionality Advisory Committee, the Commission on Children in Foster Care, and the Center for Court Research. Each has demonstrated a real commitment to improving outcomes for children and families. Suggestions from the Advisory Committee have already proven beneficial and will enhance the usefulness of the annual report for future performance improvement efforts.

“AS CHILD WELFARE PARTNERS, CHILDREN'S ADMINISTRATION AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS CONTINUE TO IMPROVE THEIR PRACTICES, LEADING TO BETTER OUTCOMES FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES. THIS REPORT DEMONSTRATES THE IMPORTANCE OF DATA-SHARING BETWEEN THE AGENCIES. THIS COLLABORATION PROVIDES USERS WITH TIMELY INFORMATION ON DEPENDENCY TRENDS THAT HELP US TO SEE AREAS OF PROGRESS AND TO IDENTIFY PROBLEMS SO THEY CAN BE ADDRESSED ON BEHALF OF THE CHILDREN WE SERVE.”

— **DENISE REVELS ROBINSON**
FORMER ASST. SECRETARY
DSHS CHILDREN'S ADMINISTRATION

Family Treatment Courts continue to operate in 14 counties. These courts bring together judges, attorneys, child protection services, and treatment personnel to hear select dependency cases with the goal of providing safe, nurturing, and permanent homes for children while simultaneously providing the necessary support and services to help parents become drug and alcohol abstinent. The frequency of family treatment court hearings and the intensity of supervision augment the court's ability to shepherd families toward safe and permanent outcomes for children. In addition, juvenile drug courts assist dependent youth who have juvenile offender cases and who are impacted by substance abuse. Since their inception, Family Treatment Courts have celebrated the graduation of 732 parents in dependency cases.

The Spokane Model is in its seventh year. A core team—consisting of a court commissioner, a social worker, an assistant attorney general, a defense attorney, and a Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA)—participate in all hearings until the dependency is dismissed, or until the termination of parental rights trial commences. Spokane has seen appreciable improvements in dependency case processing since the Model's implementation. Spokane exceeds the statewide average for performance measures across all tracked variables.

Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Programs (FJCIP) are active in 13 superior courts. The FJCIP incorporates Unified Family Court (UFC) principles (one family/one judicial team, specialized judicial education, case management, longer term assignments to juvenile court, and mandatory mediation) into a model that allows flexible implementation centered on core elements such as stable leadership, education, and case management support. On average, FJCIP courts have shown more improvement to their timeliness indicators than other courts in the state. The performance of FJCIP courts generally exceeded the statewide average for the past three years.

Model Courts, a project of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, provides targeted training and technical assistance. The goal of the Model Courts project is to change the way in which the court and the child welfare agency, as well as the broader child welfare community, work together to develop, implement, and sustain collaborative reform. The project, currently operating in King County, aims to change the way in which all system participants define their roles with respect to day-to-day practice and overall reform initiatives. In 2012, the King County Model Courts Project focused on its work to reduce racial disproportionality and disparity by, among other things, holding a Race Equity and Social Justice Judicial Retreat.

GOALS & RECOMMENDATIONS

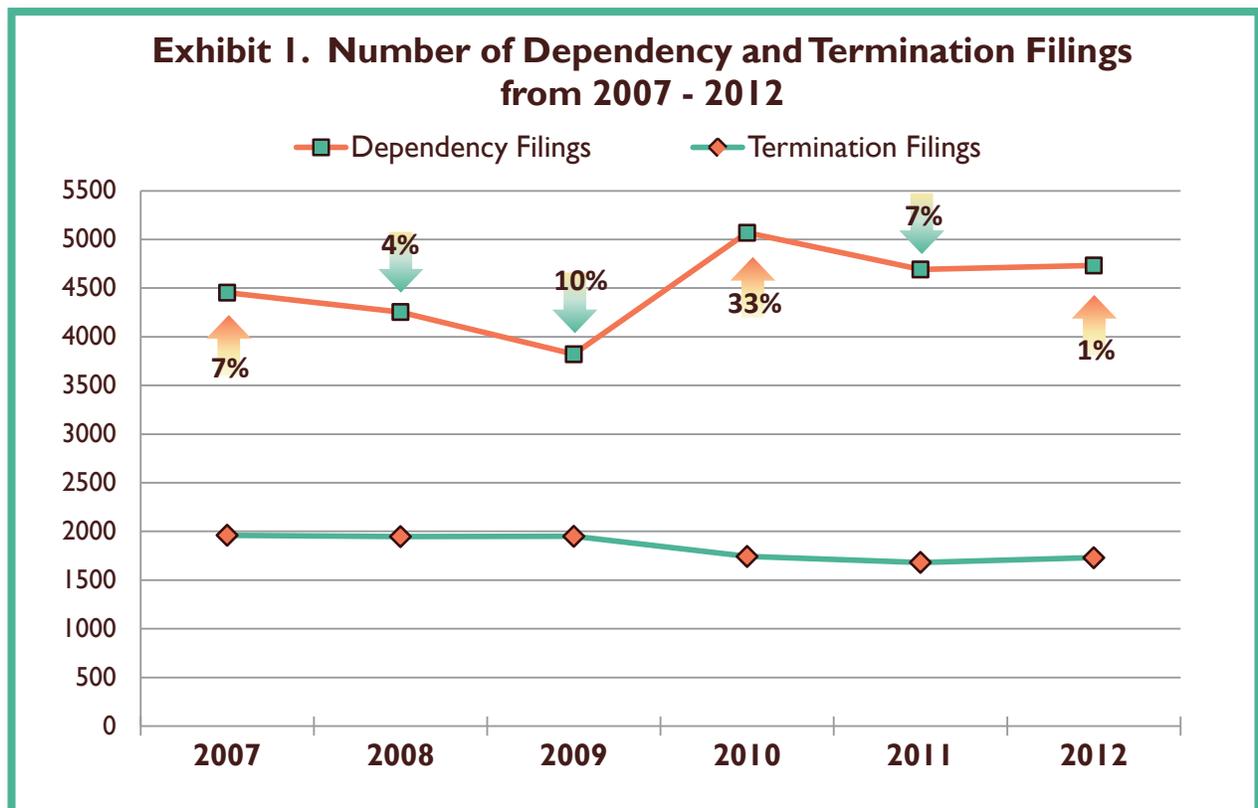
- Continue development of process and outcomes measures to assess the impact of any changes that are made to individual courts' case processing practices: specifically, time from termination of parental rights petition to actual termination of those rights, and time from initial (first) permanency planning hearing to subsequent (second) permanency planning hearing.
- Maintain the level of data sharing between the Center and CA, increasing the understanding of child events and outcomes by clarifying data entry, coding, and analysis of foster care information.
- Sustain established timely and regular data exchanges with CA to maintain and improve management reporting and online updates to performance reporting—directly supporting Washington's Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) efforts.
- Establish better collaboration, coordination, and cooperation with child welfare and children's research entities at state and national levels.
- Continue enhanced consultation and communication by working with the Dependency Timeliness Report Advisory Committee regarding policy changes and measurement improvements that affect the courts and child welfare partners.
- Continue useful and meaningful performance management and case handling through implementation of CQI, using the data provided in this and the interactive dependency timeliness reports. Improve consistency and accuracy in the input of court data codes that are used to track court performance.
- Establish adequate and stable funding to support courts' research efforts in child welfare outcomes, including the sustainability of this report.

“COURTS HAVE A SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY TO CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY PROCEEDINGS—RESPONSIBILITY WHICH INCLUDES MEETING CASE PROGRESS DEADLINES. THESE DEADLINES ARE DEFINED BY THE CHILD'S PERCEPTION OF TIME SO AS TO MINIMIZE THE TRAUMA THAT THESE ALREADY TRAUMATIZED CHILDREN AND YOUTH EXPERIENCE WHEN THEY ARE WITHOUT A PERMANENT, SAFE HOME. THE DEPENDENCY TIMELINESS REPORT GIVES COURTS A TOOL TO FULFILL THIS SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY BY PROVIDING THE DATA NECESSARY TO ANALYZE EACH STAGE OF THE DEPENDENCY CASE AND TO TARGET FOR IMPROVEMENT THOSE POINTS WHERE CRITICAL TIME—IN CHILD-TIME—IS BEING LOST.”

— **BOBBE BRIDGE**
*SUPREME COURT JUSTICE (RET.) &
 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,
 CENTER FOR CHILDREN &
 YOUTH JUSTICE*

DEPENDENCY & TERMINATION FILING TRENDS

The number of dependency filings has shown notable volatility in recent years, dropping 14% between 2007 and 2009 from 4,454 to 3,821, and then increasing by 33% to 5,069 filings in 2010. The number of filings in 2011 was 7% lower at 4,692. Filings for 2012 have remained nearly unchanged with a slight increase of 1% to 4,733. Termination filings were steadier, although declining 14% from 1,950 in 2009 to 1,682 in 2011, with a 3% increase in 2012 to 1,730.



NEW DEVELOPMENTS FOR FUTURE REPORTING

Work toward providing data on two new performance measures is well under way. While this report has tracked the timeliness of filings of petitions to terminate parental rights, the time from that filing to a child’s legally free status will now also be measured. While family reunification remains a strong priority in cases for which it is a safe option, in some cases, permanency for a child depends on the timely adjudication of the termination of parental rights. Tracking the timeliness of these rulings will help courts identify obstacles to timely adjudications and may reduce the time it takes for a child to be welcomed permanently into a new and safe family.

The second measure, mandated by the federal Administration for Children and Families, will track the time between permanency hearings. At these hearings, the court oversees efforts to achieve a safe and permanent plan for the child, whether it is family reunification, adoption into a new and safe family, guardianship, or nonparental (third-party) custody. Pursuant to RCW 13.34.145, permanency planning hearings are to be held at least once every 12 months after the first permanency planning hearing for as long as the child remains in care. Permanency planning hearings help the court, parties, attorneys, social workers, and CASAs stay focused on the strengths and challenges of the child and the parents while developing a plan that best suits the family.

“THE DEPENDENCY TIMELINESS REPORTS HAVE BEEN INVALUABLE IN ASSISTING OUR COURT TO MAKE IMPROVEMENTS THAT BENEFIT THE CHILDREN AND ASSIST THE PARENTS. NOW THAT IT IS INTERACTIVE AND ACCESSIBLE IN ‘REAL TIME’ THEY ARE EVEN MORE HELPFUL. BASED ON WHAT THE REPORTS TOLD US WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO REVAMP HOW WE DO OUR DEPENDENCY DOCKETS AND MEET THE TENETS OF A UNIFIED FAMILY COURT.”

— **KATHRYN NELSON**
SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE
PIERCE COUNTY

“ONLY THROUGH COLLABORATION OF CHILDREN’S ADMINISTRATION, COURT, AND COMMUNITY PARTNERS WILL WE SUCCEED IN ACHIEVING TIMELY LEGAL PERMANENCY FOR CHILDREN IN THE CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM. THE SHARING OF OUR PERFORMANCE DATA IS CRITICAL TO IMPROVING OUTCOMES FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES.”

— **CINDY ELLINGSON**
PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT MANAGER
DIVISION OF QUALITY MANAGEMENT & ACCOUNTABILITY, DSHS



The 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 working with the Family and Juvenile Law Committee of the Superior Court Judges' Association and Children's Administration.

The Washington State Center for Court Research, which produces the report, communicates regularly with stakeholders—the courts, CA, the Office of the Attorney General, the Office of Public Defense, and the Legislature—about possible improvements to the report that will make it more useful to recipients. In response to the ongoing feedback from those groups, the Center has added detail to some aspects of the report, such as separate analyses for the timeliness of specific permanency outcomes (adoption, aging out/emancipation, guardianships, and reunifications), and demographic analysis of court-involved dependent children for each court.

Working with CA—and with encouragement from the courts and other stakeholders—the Center introduced new outcomes measures in 2011 (the measures, showing federal calculations for placement stability and re-entries to foster care after reunification, are reported for each court). Also in response to end-users and in cooperation with CA, the Center has begun with the current report to present new measures of racial and ethnic disproportionality for the timeliness process measures.

The current objectives as of 2012 are:

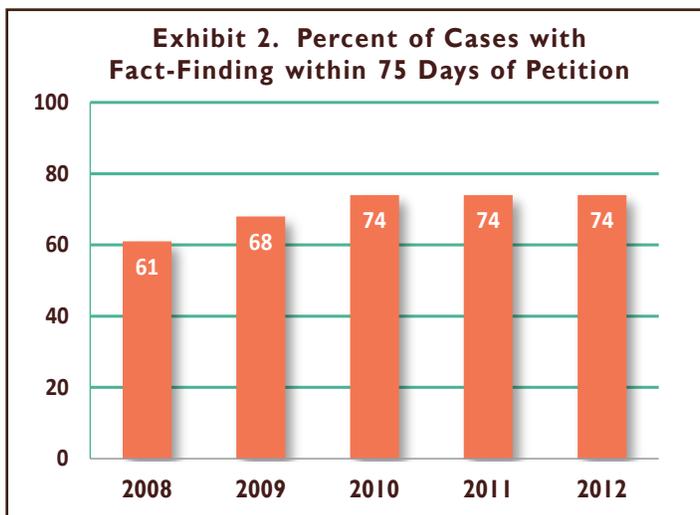
1. Fact-finding hearings within 75 days
2. Review hearings every six months
3. Permanency planning hearings within 12 months
4. Permanency achieved before 15 months of out-of-home care
5. Termination of parental rights petitions filed within 15 months of out-of-home care
6. Adoption completed within six months of a termination order

OBJECTIVE 1: FACT-FINDING WITHIN 75 DAYS

MEASURES:

1. PERCENT OF CASES WITH FACT-FINDING WITHIN 75 DAYS OF THE PETITION
2. MEDIAN NUMBER OF DAYS TO FACT-FINDING

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

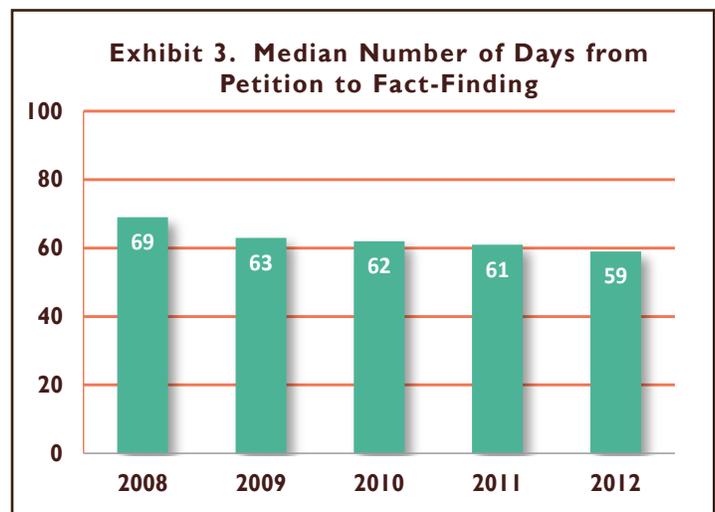


Fact-finding is one of the first major judicial events in the dependency process, and significant delays to fact-finding may prolong court involvement and increase the amount of time a child spends in foster care. To evaluate case processing with respect to this performance measure, court data (from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

documented in SCOMIS, the length of time from the petition to the first order of dependency or an order of dismissal was used as an imputed time-to-fact-finding interval.

Overall, 70% of the combined dependency cases for the last five years—2008 to 2012—met the statutory requirement of a fact-finding hearing within 75 days of the petition being filed. 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 overall trend is one of improvement, increasing from 61% in 2008 to 74% in 2010 (see Exhibit 2). The rates of compliance for 2011 and 2012 remain stable at 74%—the highest on record.

The median number of days from the date the petition is filed to the fact-finding hearing has shown an overall trend of improvement over the past five years, decreasing from 69 days in 2008 to 59 days in 2012 (see Exhibit 3).



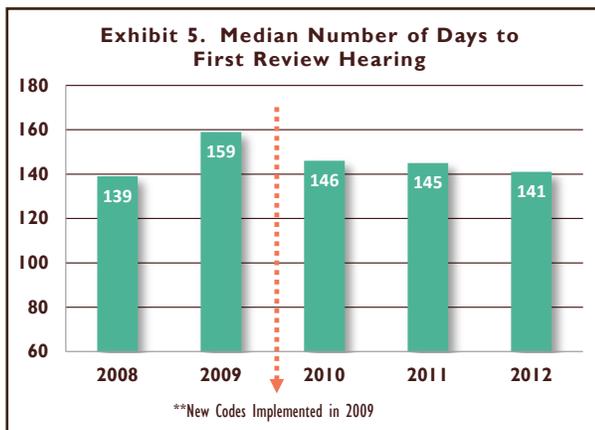
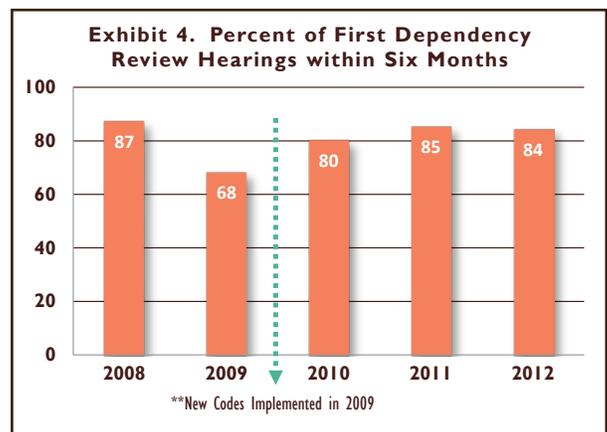
OBJECTIVE 2: REVIEW HEARINGS EVERY SIX MONTHS

MEASURES:

1. PERCENT OF FIRST DEPENDENCY REVIEW HEARINGS WITHIN SIX MONTHS
2. PERCENT OF ALL DEPENDENCY REVIEW HEARINGS WITHIN SIX MONTHS
3. MEDIAN NUMBER OF DAYS TO FIRST REVIEW HEARING

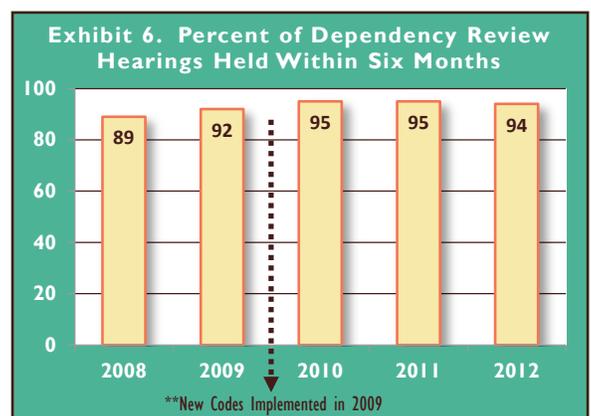
RCW 13.34.138(1): The status of all children found to be dependent shall be reviewed by the court at least every six months from the beginning date of the placement episode or the date dependency is established, whichever is first. The purpose of the hearing shall be to review the progress of the parties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

The purpose of a review hearing is to assess the progress of the parties and determine whether court supervision should continue. Because the statutorily required due date for the first review hearing is difficult to identify for some cases, this report determines the due date for the first review hearing to be six months from the filing date of the dependency petition. Exhibit 4 shows that the percent of cases that met the requirement for a first review hearing within six months has remained fairly steady over the past three years, from 80% in 2010 to 85% and 84% in 2011 and 2012 respectively¹.



The median number of days from the petition to the first review hearing dropped from 146 days in 2010 to 145 days in 2011, and dropped again to 141 days in 2012 (see Exhibit 5).

Exhibit 6 shows the percentage of all review hearings—6-month, 12-month, and all subsequent hearings—held in a timely manner across the period from 2008 to 2012. The timeliness level was 94% in 2012, close to the 95% levels seen in 2010 and 2011².



¹ For more detailed information regarding code changes, see Appendix D.

² Due dates for subsequent review hearings were determined to be six months from the previous review hearing; these dates were obtained from SCOMIS court data.

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 NUMBER OF DAYS FROM PLACEMENT TO FIRST PERMANENCY PLANNING HEARING

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 were used to determine the beginning date of the placement episode and the length of time the child was in that placement. If the requisite 9 months had passed, the due date for the permanency planning hearing was set at 12 months from the date the placement began.

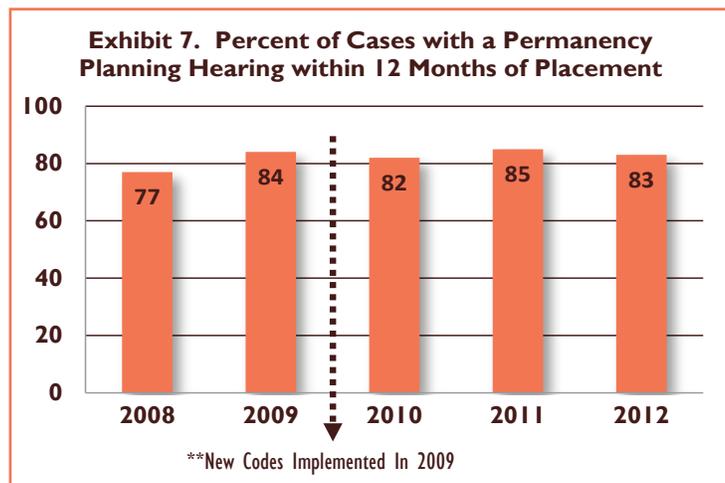
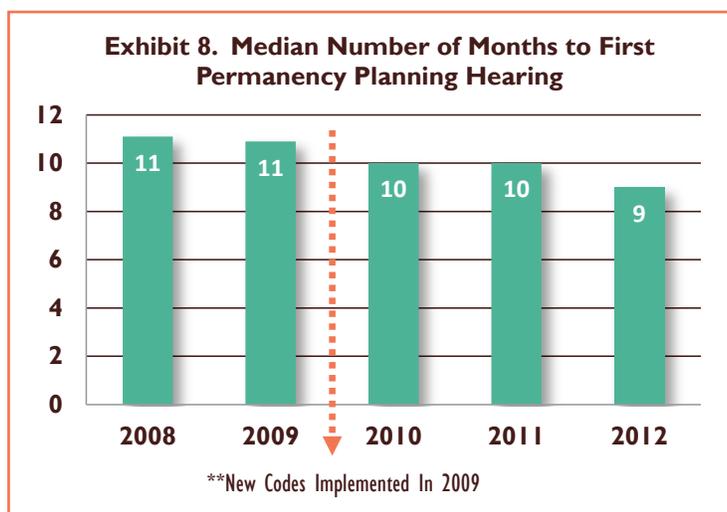


Exhibit 7 shows the percentage of cases in which the first permanency planning hearing occurred within 12 months of the beginning of the placement episode (meeting the statutory requirement)³. Over the last



four years, there have been small changes in the timeliness of the first permanency planning hearing; using data from all counties, the graph shows a small increase—from 82% in 2010 to 85% in 2011 with a slight decrease to 83% in 2012. The median number of months to the first permanency planning hearing has improved, falling from 10 months in 2010 to 9 months in 2012 (see Exhibit 8).

³ For more detailed information regarding code changes, see Appendix D.

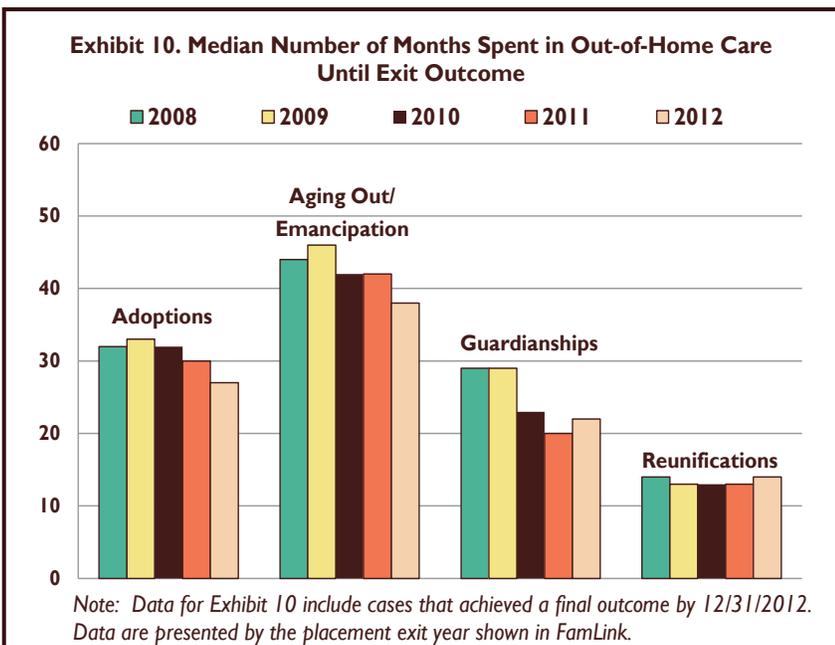
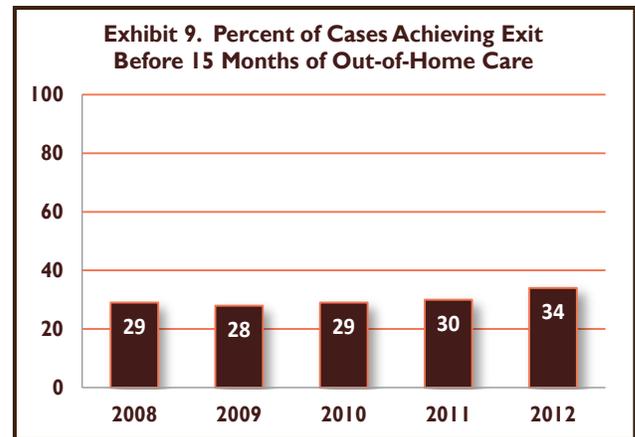
OBJECTIVE 4: PERMANENCY ACHIEVED BEFORE 15 MONTHS OF OUT-OF-HOME CARE

MEASURES:

1. PERCENT OF CASES ACHIEVING PERMANENCY BEFORE 15 MONTHS OF OUT-OF-HOME CARE
2. MEDIAN NUMBER OF MONTHS OF OUT-OF-HOME CARE TO FINAL OUTCOME
3. PERCENT OF REUNIFICATIONS BEFORE 15 MONTHS, BETWEEN 15 AND 24 MONTHS AND AFTER 24 MONTHS OF OUT-OF-HOME CARE

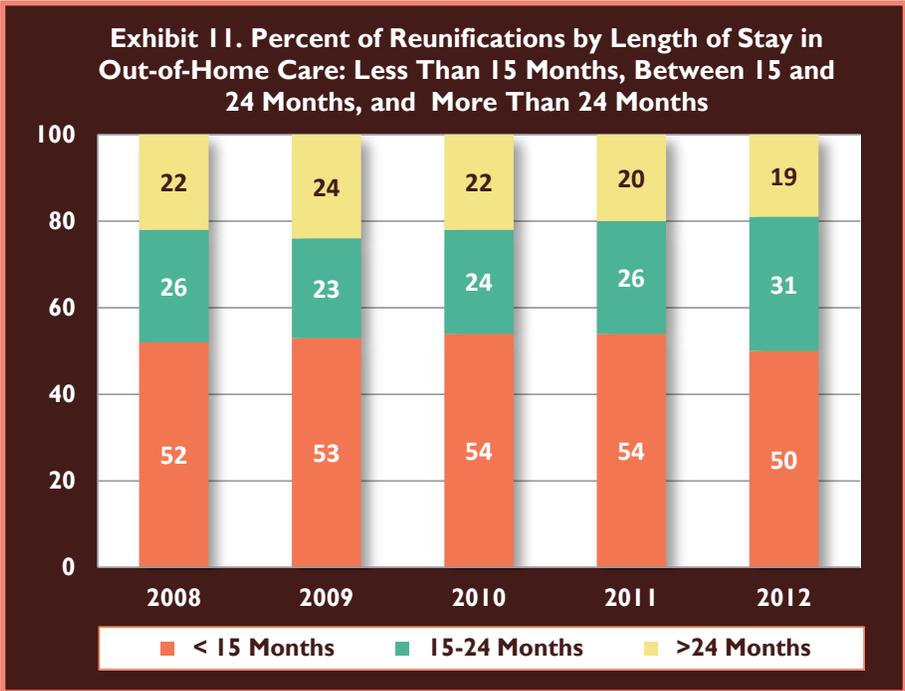
RCW 13.34.145(1)(c): Permanency planning goals should be achieved at the earliest possible date, preferably before the child has been in out-of-home care for fifteen months.

The goals of state and federal child welfare laws are 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 were used to identify the length of time spent in out-of-home care. Final permanent outcomes, (reunification, adoption, and guardianship) and other outcomes (aging out), were also taken from FamLink. A permanency due date was set as the date on which 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 before 15 months of out-of-home care continued to increase from 30% in 2011 to 34% in 2012—up four years running from 28% in 2009 and 29% in 2010 (see Exhibit 9).



The length of time spent in out-of-home care differs depending upon the type of outcome. In 2012, the median length of time to permanency was 14 months for reunifications, compared to 38 months for youth who had aged out or were emancipated, and 27 months for youth who were adopted—a decrease from 30 months in 2011 (see Exhibit 10). Over the last three years, the number of months spent in out-of-home care before establishing a guardianship has remained close to the 22% seen in 2012.

Exhibit 11 depicts the percentage of reunifications that occurred before 15 months of out-of-home care, between 15 and 24 months of out-of-home care, or more than 24 months of out-of-home care. Although the percentage of reunifications occurring after 24 months of out-of-home case has been gradually declining across the period from 2009 to 2011, the percentage of reunifications that qualify as timely—that is, occurring before 15 months of out-of-home care—decreased from 54% in 2011 to 50% in 2012.



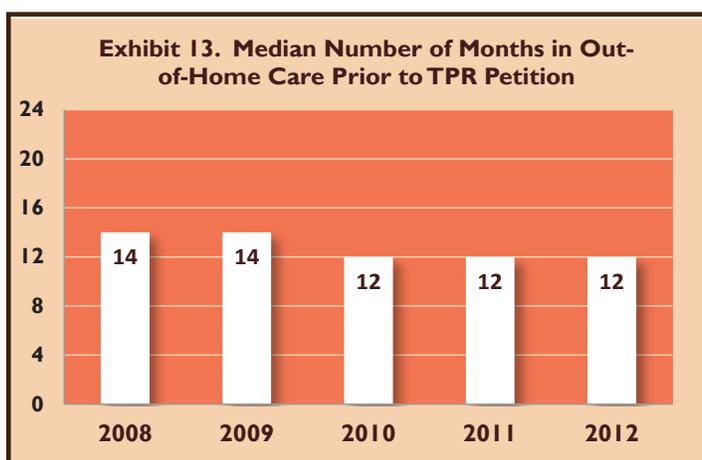
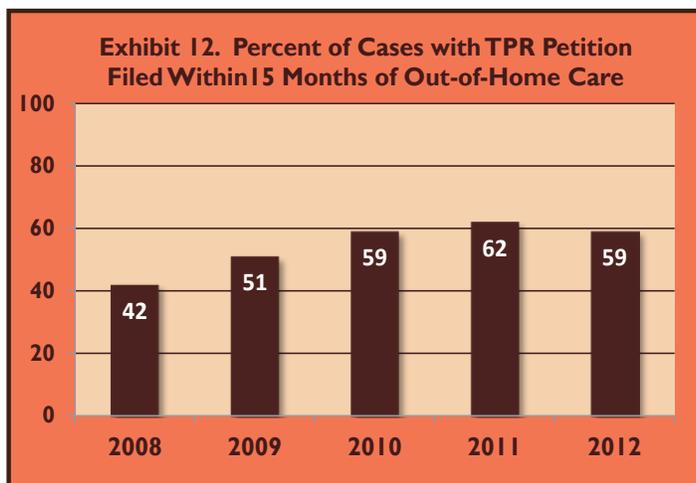
OBJECTIVE 5: TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS PETITION FILED WITHIN 15 MONTHS OF OUT-OF-HOME CARE

MEASURES:

1. PERCENT OF CASES WITH TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS PETITION FILED WITHIN 15 MONTHS OF OUT-OF-HOME CARE
2. MEDIAN NUMBER OF MONTHS OF OUT-OF-HOME CARE PRIOR TO TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS PETITION

The Adoptions and Safe Families Act (ASFA; 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 were 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 were used to determine the actual filing date of the TPR petition if one had been filed, and whether other compelling reasons existed for not filing a TPR petition.⁴ 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.” In addition, revisions to data collection and data linkages and analysis led to increased levels of timely TPR petitions filed within 15 months of out-of-home care.



Of the dependent children who had an associated termination case or who were due for a termination case in 2012, 59% had a termination petition within 15 months of out-of-home care (see Exhibit 12), a decline from 62% in 2011. The median number of months spent in out-of-home care prior to the filing of a TPR petition has fallen from 14 months in 2008 to 12 months across the period from 2010 to 2012 (Exhibit 13).

⁴ For information on the handling of cases involving Native American children, see Appendix D.

OBJECTIVE 6: ADOPTION COMPLETED WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF TERMINATION ORDER

MEASURES:

1. PERCENT OF CASES WITH ADOPTION COMPLETED WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF THE TERMINATION ORDER
2. MEDIAN NUMBER OF MONTHS TO ADOPTION COMPLETION

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

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

Exhibit 14 presents the percentage of cases in which the adoption was completed within six months of termination of parental rights. In general, the trend shows clear improvement with increases from 38% in 2010 to 50% in 2011, and increasing again to 59% in 2012. These increases reflect, at least in part, the steps taken to more accurately identify adoptions in FamLink case records.

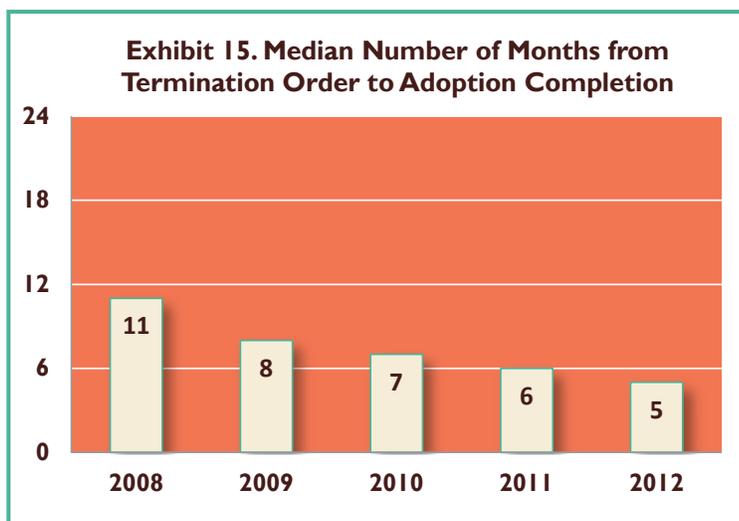
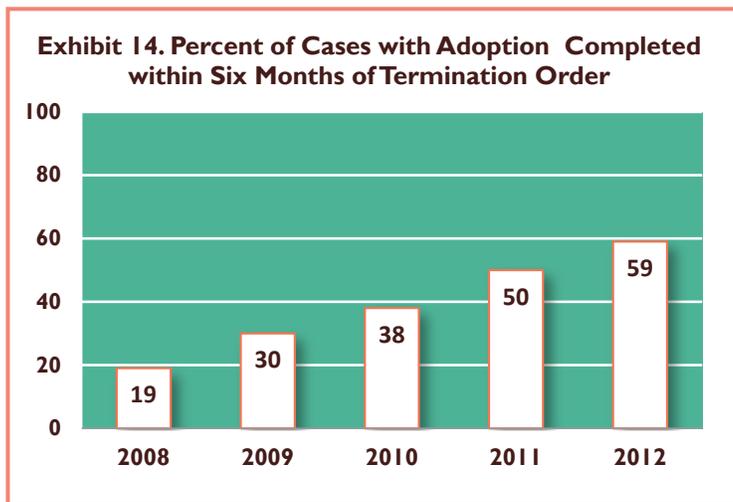


Exhibit 15 displays the median number of months from the termination of parental rights to adoption completion. The median length of time has fallen from 11 months in 2008 to five months in 2012.

RACIAL AND ETHNIC DISPARITY IN DEPENDENCY CASES

Early in 2012, the Center for Court Research entered into a Continuous Quality Improvement partnership with the CA to examine the influences of the Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS) and court processes on racial differences in the length of dependency cases. This section presents preliminary descriptive information about racial differences in timeliness of the first 6-month review hearing, the 12-month permanency planning hearing, 15-month filing of termination of parental rights petition, and 6-month adoption completion. We look at cases that began in the period from 2007 through the end of 2011, where the child also had no other involvement with the child welfare system from the year 2000 through 2006 (we want to focus on cases that likely mark the start of involvement of children with the child welfare system, rather than the cases for children who have been in and out of the system).

To compare the extent of racial differences in the rates of compliance, we calculate a Disparity Index that shows the magnitude of racial disparity for each performance standard relative to the racial composition of the population at dependency filing, rather than relative to the general population. The population at dependency filing removes from consideration in this report racial disparity arising prior to or at the step of dependency filing. Any remaining disparity thus reflects differences arising in the court and child welfare processes after dependency filing in hearing timeliness, filing a petition for termination of parental rights, or in completing an adoption.

Calculating the Disparity Index begins with calculating rates of occurrence for children grouped according to race and ethnicity; for each group, the rate is given by the formula:

$$\left\{ \frac{\text{number of children at a decision point}}{\text{number at dependency filing}} \right\}$$

Then, the Disparity Index compares the rates of occurrence for minority children with the rate for non-Hispanic White children:

$$\left\{ \frac{\text{minority group rate of occurrence}}{\text{non-Hispanic White rate of occurrence}} \right\}$$

If the Black rate of occurrence for non-compliant fact-finding hearings = 0.4 and the non-Hispanic White rate of occurrence for non-compliant fact-finding hearings = 0.3, then the Disparity Index for fact-finding hearing non-compliance is $0.4/0.3 = 1.33$. A Disparity Index value above 1 indicates a higher probability of late (non-compliant) fact-finding hearings for minority children compared to non-Hispanic White children, so a Disparity Index of 1.33 means that dependent children who are Black experience fact-finding hearing non-compliance one and one-third times more often than White dependent children. Disparity Index values less than 1 mean that the occurrence is less likely for children of color than for White children; an Index value of 0.8 for fact-finding in cases involving Black children means that the likelihood of occurrence for Black children is eight tenths (or 80%) of the likelihood for White children.

The values in the charts represent dependency filing years 2007-2011 for Time to Fact-Finding, 2010-2011 for Time to First Review Hearing and Time to Permanency Planning Hearing, 2007-June 2011 for Time to Termination of Parental Rights Petition, and 2007-2010 for Time to Adoption Completion.

RACE CATEGORIES

Children's Administration recently changed the way in which children are assigned to racial/ethnic categories to show more clearly the differences in disparate treatment and outcomes experienced by children who are part of more than one racial category. Analysis in this report uses the improved Children's Administration data so that we can begin to distinguish the representation of single-race children from multi-racial dependent children. To avoid overly complicated presentation of results, we do not look at groups of children that are too small in number. The categories below appear in our analysis:

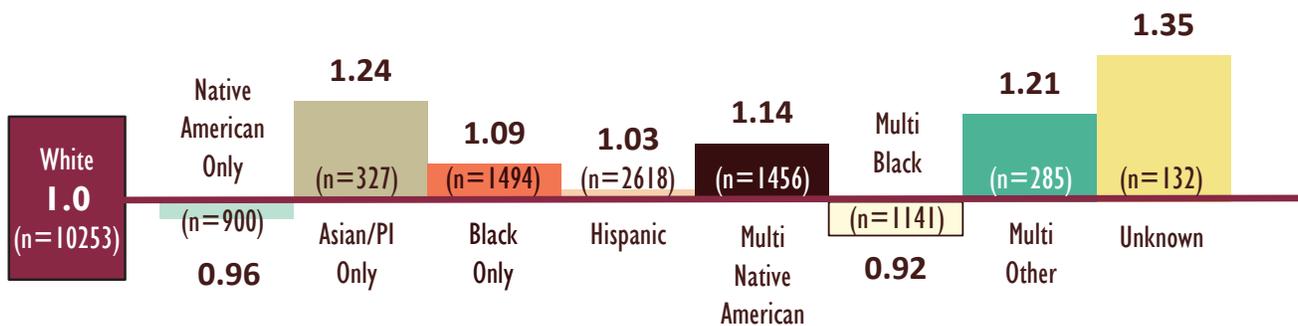
- Native American (just one race indicated)
- Asian/Pacific Islander (just one race indicated)
- Black (just one race indicated)
- White (just one race indicated)
- Hispanic (White or Unknown race; Hispanics of other races are included in the multi-racial groups)
- Multi-racial Native American (**any** Native American indicated)
- Multi-racial Black (**any** Black indicated, **except** Native American)
- Multi-racial Other (Asian/Hispanic/White combinations, with no indication of Native American or Black)
- Unknown (no races indicated)

New initiatives will take several years to produce results and it will take time for system changes to be reflected in the data in Washington State.

NON-COMPLIANCE WITH FACT-FINDING HEARING

The graph shows the results of comparing levels of non-compliance with the 75-day timeliness standard for a fact-finding hearing for children of color with the level for White children. In the 2007 – 2011 period, Native American children and children identified as multi-racial Black were slightly less likely, and Hispanic children were slightly more likely, than White children to experience fact-finding hearings that were held after the 75-day timeliness standard. Other children of color were from 9% more likely (Black children) to 35% more likely (children of unknown race and ethnicity) than White children to experience fact-finding hearings that were not compliant with the 75-day standard.

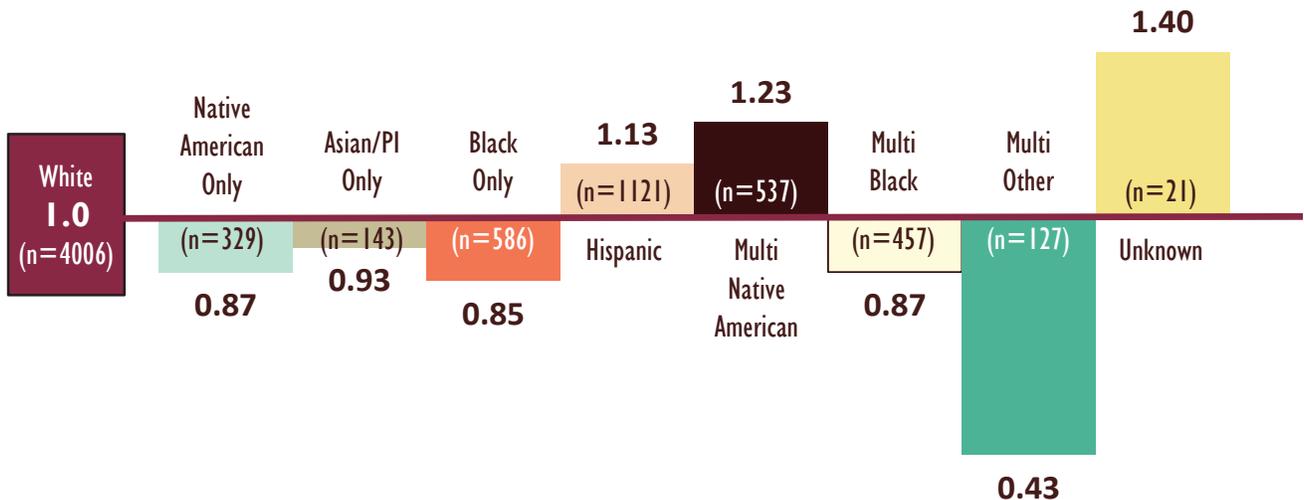
Non-Compliance with 75-Day Fact-Finding Hearing Requirement
Dependency Filing Years 2007-2011



NON-COMPLIANCE WITH FIRST 6-MONTH REVIEW HEARING

In the 2010 – 2011 period, Native American, Asian/Pacific Islander, Black, multi-race Black, and multi-race Other children were less likely to experience late 6-month review hearings than were White children; for example, with a Disparity Index of 0.87, Native American children were 87% as likely as White children to experience late 6-month review hearings. In contrast, Hispanic, multi-race Native American, and unknown race children were more likely than White children to have late 6-month review hearings; for example, Hispanic children were 13% more likely to experience non-compliant 6-month review hearings.

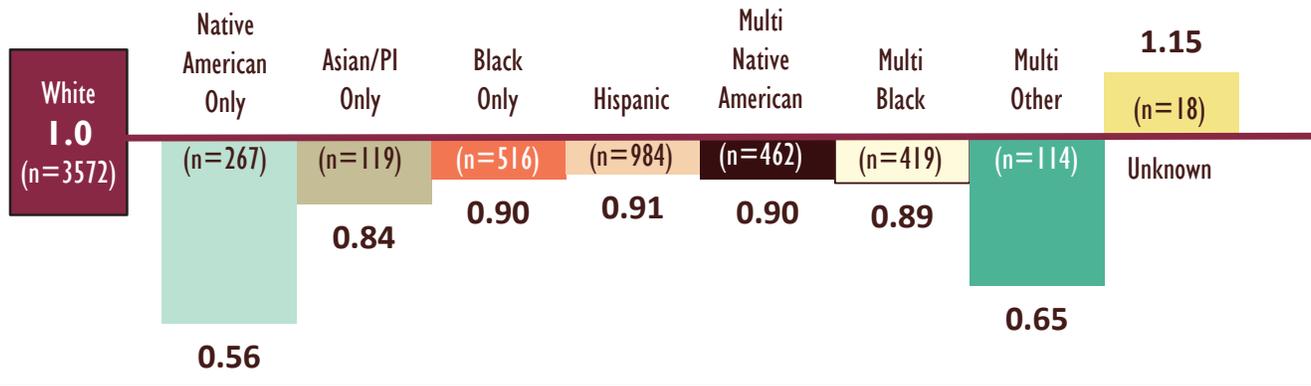
Non-Compliance with First 6-month Review Hearing Requirement
Dependency Filing Years 2010-2011



NON-COMPLIANCE WITH 12-MONTH PERMANENCY PLANNING HEARING

Also in the 2010 – 2011 period, all groups of racial and ethnic minorities, except children with unknown race and ethnicity, were less likely than White children to experience a permanency planning hearing that occurred after the 12-month timeliness standard. For example, Native American children had 56% of the likelihood of White children to have had a non-compliant permanency planning hearing.

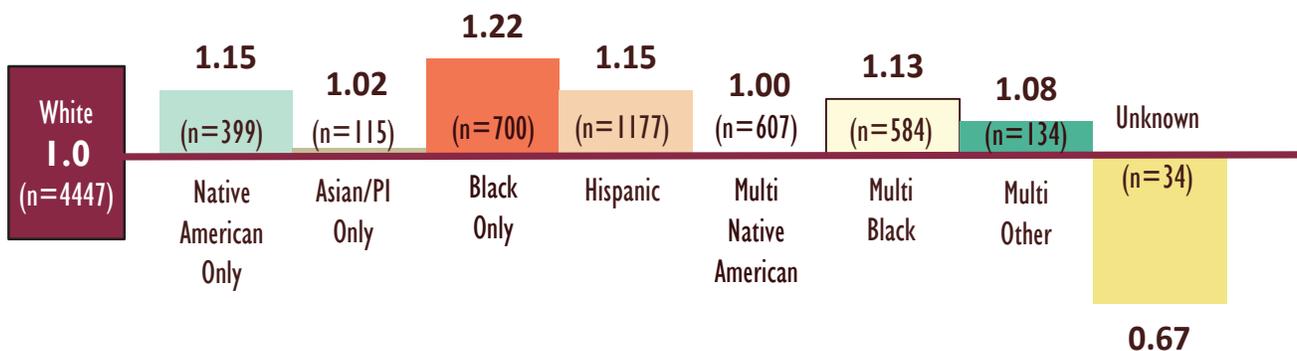
Non-Compliance with 12-month Permanency Planning Hearing Requirement
Dependency Filing Years 2010-2011



NON-COMPLIANCE WITH 15-MONTH TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS PETITION FILING

The graph shows that, for the period from January of 2007 through June of 2011, Asian and Pacific Islander children, multi-racial Native American children, and children with unknown race and ethnicity were all about as likely or less likely than White children to experience non-compliant termination of parental rights filings. Children in all other racial and ethnic minority groups—Native American, Black, Hispanic, multi-racial Black, and multi-racial Other—were more likely than White children to experience a non-compliant filing of termination of parental rights. For example, Black children, with a disparity ratio of 1.22, were 22% more likely to have late filing of termination petitions.

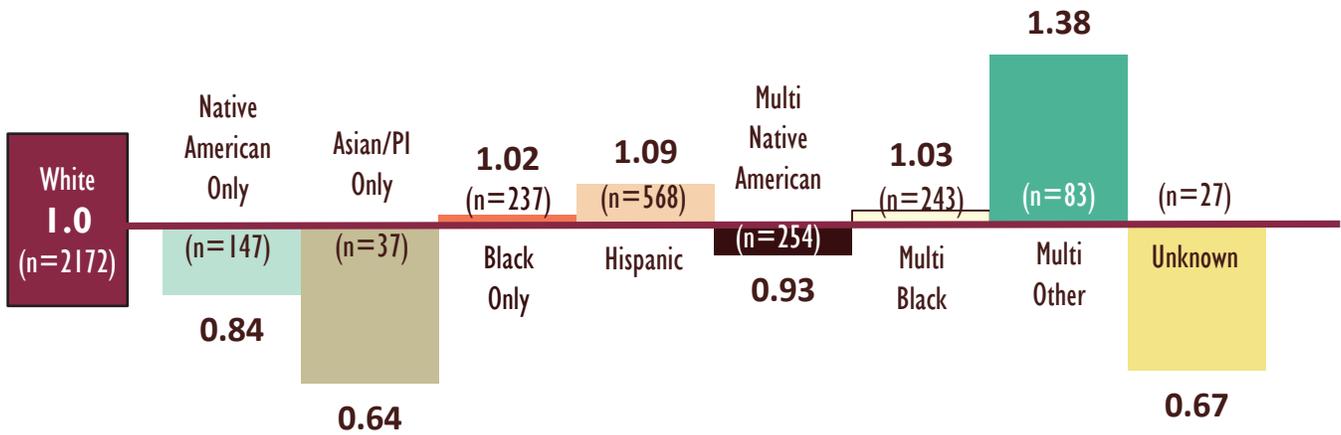
Non-Compliance with 15-month TPR Petition Filing Requirement
Dependency Filing Years 2007-2011



NON-COMPLIANCE WITH 6-MONTH ADOPTION COMPLETION

Among all children with completed adoptions during the 2007-2010 period, Hispanic children, with a disparity index of 1.09, were 9% more likely, and multi-racial Other children were 38% more likely than White children to have had adoption completions that took longer than the standard of 6 months after termination of parental rights. In contrast, Black and multi-racial Black children were generally about as likely as White children to have had timely adoptions, while Native American, Asian and Pacific Islander, multi-racial Native American children, along with children of unknown race and ethnicity, were less likely to experience non-compliant adoptions (or more likely to experience timely adoptions) than were White children. For example, Native American children had 84% of the likelihood of White children to experience compliant adoptions.

Non-Compliance with 6-month Adoption Completion Requirement
Dependency Filing Years 2007-2010



DEPENDENCY COURT IMPROVEMENT EFFORTS

COURT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The Court Improvement Program (CIP) is a coordinated, federally-funded effort to improve the courts' response to dependency and termination of parental rights cases. In Washington, the Administrative Office of the Courts administers the CIP and the three associated grants Washington State receives. The basic grant sponsors judicial attendance at the annual Children's Justice Conference, Reasonable Efforts Symposia, national conferences, and also funds specific projects such as the expansion of the Parents for Parents Program. The training grant sponsors the Court Improvement Training Academy. The data grant helps provide funding support for this report and other child welfare research efforts at the Center for Court Research. CIP funds augment the funds available to the juvenile courts and the Administrative Office of the Courts to assist in the efforts of judicial officers to improve outcomes for children and families. Continuous Quality Improvement requirements provide accountability and transparency in the administration of the grants, and ultimately improve outcomes for children and families.

CONTINUOUS QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

A tenet of the Court Improvement Program, and of all work in child welfare, is Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI). CQI can be defined as use of data "to identify, inform, monitor and improve progress toward outcomes in an ongoing fashion."⁵ CQI is readily apparent in the development of this report and the interactive dependency timeliness report, both of which have grown and become more useful and useable to the greater child welfare community. Through solicited feedback and suggestions, the Center for Court Research has helped the courts and stakeholders increase their accountability to children and families in the way their cases are handled, with the goal of ever-improving outcomes. Courts have used the data presented in this and the interactive reports to refine processes and procedures to improve timeliness of case processing. Expanding the report's coverage of outcomes measures marks a significant expansion of CQI related to children involved with dependency cases.

THE COMMISSION ON CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE

Co-chaired by a Supreme Court Justice (sitting or retired) and the Assistant Secretary of Children's Administration, the Commission on Children in Foster Care's mission is to "provide all children in foster care with safe, permanent families in which their physical, emotional, intellectual, and social needs are met." Stakeholders, including representatives from the courts, the Legislature, tribes, the Office of Public Defense, the Office of Civil Legal Aid, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Attorney General's Office, foster parents, foster youth alumni, and Washington State CASA work to promote communication, collaboration, and cooperation. In 2012, the Commission on Children in Foster Care developed a compendium of best practices juvenile courts can utilize to improve case processing practices. In 2010,

5 Administration for Children and Families Program Instruction, OMB Control No: 0970-0307, I.11.2012, p 6, fn. 3.

the Commission released “Meaningful Legal Representation for Children and Youth in Washington’s Child Welfare System.” The Commission supports the annual Foster Youth and Alumni Leadership Summit, at which foster youth and alumni are given voice and an opportunity to exchange concerns, challenges, and suggestions for systems improvements. Minutes and agendas for Commission meetings are available at www.courts.wa.gov under *Boards, Commissions, Programs & Orgs* link in the navigation bar.

FAMILY TREATMENT COURTS

Family Treatment Courts have been established in 14 counties: Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Island, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Okanogan, Pierce, Skagit, Snohomish, Thurston, Whatcom, and Yakima. A family dependency treatment court is a juvenile or family court docket consisting of abuse, neglect, and dependency cases in which parental substance abuse has been identified as a primary factor. Judges, attorneys, child protection services, and treatment personnel unite with the goal of providing safe, nurturing, and permanent homes for children, while also providing parents with support and services to assist them in becoming drug and alcohol abstinent. Family dependency treatment courts aid parents in regaining control of their lives and promote long-term stabilized recovery to enhance the possibility of family reunification within legally mandated timeframes. Since the first family treatment court was created in 1996, Family Treatment Courts have seen 732 individuals graduate. A directory of Therapeutic Courts, including Family Treatment Courts, is available on the courts’ website (www.courts.wa.gov).

THE SPOKANE MODEL

The Spokane Model was developed in Spokane County Juvenile Court in 2007. A core team consisting of a court commissioner, a DSHS social worker, an assistant attorney general, a defense attorney, and a Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) are assigned to dependency cases at the shelter care hearing and participate in all subsequent hearings until the dependency is dismissed or until the termination of parental rights trial begins. Court commissioners are assigned to a rotation in juvenile court and, in addition, sit in juvenile court part or all of one day per week when they are not assigned to juvenile court. This approach provides consistency, continuity, and stability. The National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges studied the Spokane Model and results of the assessment found

- The Spokane Juvenile Court processes cases in a timely manner. The majority of hearings occur within statutory requirements or recommendations.
- Children are routinely placed in relative care. At every hearing, children are placed with a relative or parents more frequently than in foster care.
- Parents attend the majority of hearings. Mothers attend 75% of hearings and fathers attend 53% of hearings.
- Mothers’ compliance at the review hearing relates to the likelihood of reunification. Mothers who are in compliance at review are more likely to reunify than those not in compliance.

These findings demonstrate that the Spokane Juvenile Court generally has timely and efficient case processing. Researchers identified three best practice areas that may be contributing to the efficiency in Spokane. These include: continuance practice, engagement of parties, and case tracking and reporting.

FAMILY & JUVENILE COURT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Plan (FJCIP) is a model that allows flexible implementation centered on core elements, such as stable leadership, education, and case management support. Thirteen courts continue to participate in FJCIP, with funding having been granted through June 30, 2013. The FJCIP incorporates Unified Family Court principles: one family/one judicial team; specialized judicial education; case management; longer term assignments to juvenile court; and mandatory mediation. The guiding principles for reform are based on the UFC methodology, as well as state and federal timelines related to processing dependency cases. Courts participating in the FJCIP program are grouped into 11 project sites across the state. Superior courts receiving FJCIP funding are: Asotin with Columbia and Garfield, Chelan, Clallam with Jefferson, Island, King, Kitsap, Pierce, Snohomish, Spokane, and Thurston. The FJCIP courts generally perform better than other courts on the six timeliness measures reported herein, as seen in Appendix A. Regardless, the current state budget situation continues to make funding of the FJCIP tenuous.

MODEL COURTS

Model Courts, a project of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ), provides targeted training and technical assistance to enhance how each model court responds to and processes child abuse and neglect cases. The goals of the Model Courts project are to change the way in which the court and the child welfare agency, as well as the broader child welfare community, work together to develop, implement, and sustain collaborative reform, and to change the way in which all system participants define their roles with respect to day-to-day practice and overall reform initiatives. King County Superior Court was selected as a Model Court and has placed emphasis on mediation. The National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges reported that mediation has many benefits, including improvement of timeliness and reduction of workload in early stages of dependency cases, higher likelihood that agreement will be reached, and that children will be placed with a relative as opposed to placement in foster care. In addition, attention to the Indian Child Welfare Act compliance has been stressed in the King County Model Court.

JUDICIAL WORKLOAD STUDY

The Judicial Workload Study, funded by the Court Improvement Program federal grant, was undertaken in 2007 in Mason, Spokane, and King Counties. The goals of the study are to develop a better way to assess judicial workload in dependency cases; assess judicial workload in the context of resource needs for implementation of laws using best practices; and identify key elements, lessons learned, and overall recommendations to help guide all courts. These three sites will serve as a baseline assessment in order to move forward with a statewide evaluation of judicial workload in dependency cases.

In August 2011, the National Council for Juvenile and Family Court Judges reported, “Analysis from the statewide judicial workload assessment revealed that 25 of the 39 jurisdictions (64%) in Washington State have adequate judicial resources to conduct sufficient hearings. However, the remaining 14 (26%) jurisdictions require substantial additional resources in order to conduct sufficient hearings. **Overall, in order to meet juvenile dependency workload demands for sufficient practice, Washington’s courts could benefit from 9 to 10 additional judicial officers devoted solely to juvenile**

dependency cases (emphasis added). In order to consistently conduct thorough juvenile dependency hearings, 20 of the 39 jurisdictions (51%) in Washington State do not have adequate judicial resources. The 19 jurisdictions that do have adequate judicial resources tend to be more rural jurisdictions. **Overall, Washington’s courts could benefit from 18 additional judicial officers overseeing juvenile dependency hearings to conduct thorough hearings in all jurisdictions**⁶ (emphasis added).”

PARENTS REPRESENTATION PROGRAM

The Washington State Office of Public Defense (OPD) Parents Representation Program (PRP) provides state-funded attorney representation and case support services to indigent parents, custodians, and legal guardians involved in child dependency and termination of parental rights proceedings. Key elements of the PRP include: the implementation of caseload limits and professional attorney standards; access to expert services and independent social workers; OPD oversight; and ongoing training and support. The program operates in 25 of Washington’s 39 counties: Benton, Chelan, Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Ferry, Franklin, Grant, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Klickitat, Kitsap, Kittitas, Mason, Pacific, Pend Oreille, Pierce, Skagit, Skamania, Snohomish, Spokane, Stevens, Thurston, Wahkiakum, and Yakima.

In a recent evaluation of the program, the PRP’s enhanced legal representation was shown to reduce the number of days to achieving 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 adoption⁷.

The program began in 2000 after the Legislature directed OPD to implement a pilot program providing enhanced legal representation in the Pierce and Benton/Franklin juvenile courts. The pilot program addressed inequity of resources for parent attorneys’ versus AAGs, including a level of practice standards, investigative or expert resources, compensation, and caseload volume. In 2005, the PRP began expanding to other Washington counties. Since its inception, the PRP has been evaluated numerous times showing positive results. Further information on the program is available at <http://www.opd.wa.gov>.

IV-E WAIVER AND FAMILY ASSESSMENT RESPONSE

September 28, 2012, the federal Department of Health and Human Services selected the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, Children’s Administration as one of nine Title IV-E Waiver demonstration sites. The IV-E waiver allows Washington State to receive reimbursement for serving children through innovative approaches designed to safely prevent removal from their homes. Washington State’s primary approach will be the Family Assessment Response (FAR), an alternative response pathway designed to respond to lower-risk allegations of child abuse and neglect. The FAR pathway works with families to identify strengths and needs. Because there is no identified “perpetrator” or formal finding of abuse, and families can choose to participate in the FAR pathway, the intervention is less adversarial than the investigative pathway. Both the FAR and investigative pathways focus on child safety. Family Assessment Response will be phased in gradually through June 30, 2016 beginning on January 1, 2014.

⁶ Macgill, S., Summers, A., Russell, J. & Wood, S. (2011). *PPCD Research Report: Judicial Workload in Washington State*. National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. p. 1.

⁷ Courtney, M.E., Hook, J.L., (2012). *Evaluation of the impact of enhanced parental legal representation on the timing of permanency outcomes for children in foster care*. Children and Youth Services Review. 34 (7), pp.1337-1343

OTHER INITIATIVES

Collaborative strategies among the three branches of government enhance responses to child abuse and child neglect. Such strategies were evidenced in 2012 by the continuing work on the Child and Family Services Review Program Improvement Plan, detailing discrete programmatic improvements to be made in the handling of dependency and termination of parental rights cases. Also in recent years, intergovernmental cooperation was evidenced by the Three Branch Institute, attended by representatives of all three branches, and the creation of a multi-year action plan to address the needs of adolescents in foster care; and the continuing collaborative efforts of the courts, Children's Administration and the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction to improve education outcomes for children in foster care.

Enhanced use of case coding allows courts to more accurately assess compliance with required timely filing of termination petitions. New codes were developed to document the reason a dependency case is dismissed. Also new is a legally free notice to document when a dependent child or youth becomes eligible for adoption. Use of appropriate codes has increased substantially in many courts, and training efforts are underway to further enhance that use.

CONTINUOUS QUALITY IMPROVEMENT AND DEPENDENCY REPORTING

The dependency reporting produced by the Center for Court Research is a transformative tool which, because it includes online, court-specific reporting with drill-down capability (described in the Interactive Reports section, below), has supported the development of multiple systems of performance management in the courts, CA, the Office of the Attorney General, the Office of Public Defense, and other child welfare system actors. Public agencies are supposed to be conscientious about performance, and the interactive reports help public officials to organize around a useful performance reporting tool and carry out their obligations to perform in the best interests of court-involved dependent children. The section devoted to the Court Improvement Training Academy's consulting and community building provides a good example of support for court-based performance management team formation.

INTERACTIVE REPORTS

Historically, one of the limitations of the annual report has been the inability to provide courts with more frequent opportunities to monitor their dependency caseloads and take corrective action if needed—examining and understanding the data behind the numbers.

In 2011, to address the lack of up-to-date information, the Center—working with the courts and with the contribution of invaluable data from the CA—developed a tool for more frequent monitoring of dependency case handling. The Interactive Dependency Timeliness Report (IDTR) is a web-based application, housed securely on an internal AOC server, which addresses the need for frequent and robust feedback to the field.

“THIS DATABASE IS KEPT CURRENT. IT'S FULL OF HELPFUL INFORMATION THAT IS EASILY ACCESSIBLE. YOU CAN QUICKLY SEE WHERE YOUR DEPENDENCY PRACTICES ARE WORKING WELL AND WHERE THEY NEED IMPROVEMENT.”

— **BART VANDEGRIFT**
COURT COMMISSIONER
CHELAN COUNTY

The tool allows users to view data for the state, their own county, or any other county. Users specify data filter criteria and level of detail, allowing them to view data all along the spectrum, from broad state-to-county or county-to-county comparisons to individual person and case-specific information.

“FOR ME, THE INTERACTIVE REPORTS HAVE BEEN AN INVALUABLE TOOL! IT IS VERY REASSURING TO HAVE THE STATS IN MY HAND WHEN I MEET WITH MY COURT COMMISSIONER. IT HAS ALSO BEEN VERY HELPFUL TO HAVE THIS INFORMATION WHEN I HAVE NEED TO GO TO MY CLERK ASKING THAT SHE TALK WITH HER DEPUTIES ABOUT DATA ENTRY AND CODING. PERHAPS MOST IMPORTANTLY, THESE REPORTS HAVE SPARKED CONVERSATION IN OUR COURT ABOUT WHAT WE ARE DOING, WHAT WE NEED TO BE DOING, AND WHAT WE WOULD LOVE TO BE DOING!”

— **FONA SUGG**,
FJCIP COORDINATOR
CHELAN COUNTY

Improvements to the data exchange schedule between the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) and CA allow for more frequent updates to the interactive reports, supplying users with information needed to rapidly identify trends and areas needing attention. Counties are able to see, in nearly real time, how they are performing in comparison to other counties in the State, and look at problematic cases to see what needs to be done to get the cases back on track, a process that supports the Continuous Quality Improvement efforts in Washington State.

Through continual and expanding cooperation from CA, quality assurance teams, county clerks, Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Plan Coordinators, and the Court Improvement Training Academy’s Tables of Ten, the IDTR is also enhancing direct training efforts, providing the needed data to more accurately assess training needs and improve outcomes for children and families.

“SPEAKING FOR THE GRANT COUNTY TABLE OF TEN, THE IDTR IS USED AS A TOPIC OF CONVERSATION AT OUR MEETINGS AND HAS BEEN USEFUL WHEN WE ASK OURSELVES THE QUESTION ‘HOW ARE WE DOING?’ I ALSO USE IT TO PROVIDE UPDATES TO OUR SUPERIOR COURT COMMISSIONER WHEN SHE REQUESTS DATA. I THINK THIS HAS BEEN VERY HELPFUL IN TAKING A LOOK AT OUR SYSTEM AND DEVELOPING WAYS WE CAN IMPROVE OUR OUTCOMES.”

— JANEIL KIKUCHI
CHAIR, GRANT COUNTY TABLE OF TEN

IDTR DRILL DOWN SHOWS CHILD-SPECIFIC DETAIL

Fact Find Result	Values	2013	Grand Total
(A) Compliant	Cnt	40	40
			37%
(B) Non Compliant			8
(D) Due, No FF Codes			
(E) Not Due			
Total Cnt			
Total %			

FamLink ID	Court Code	Case Number	Court Name	Case Cause	Filing Date	Fact Finding Date	Fact Finding Due Date	Days to FF
XXXXXXXX	SXX	XX-X-XXXXX-X	Court	DEP	1/24/2013	2/22/2013	4/9/2013	29
XXXXXXXX	SXX	XX-X-XXXXX-X	Court	DEP	1/24/2013	2/22/2013	4/9/2013	29
XXXXXXXX	SXX	XX-X-XXXXX-X	Court	DEP	1/14/2013	2/12/2013	3/30/2013	29
XXXXXXXX	SXX	XX-X-XXXXX-X	Court	DEP	1/14/2013	2/12/2013	3/30/2013	29
XXXXXXXX	SXX	XX-X-XXXXX-X	Court	DEP	1/23/2013	1/28/2013	4/8/2013	5
XXXXXXXX	SXX	XX-X-XXXXX-X	Court	DEP	1/23/2013	1/28/2013	4/8/2013	5
XXXXXXXX	SXX	XX-X-XXXXX-X	Court	DEP	1/23/2013	1/28/2013	4/8/2013	5
XXXXXXXX	SXX	XX-X-XXXXX-X	Court	DEP	1/23/2013	1/28/2013	4/8/2013	5
XXXXXXXX	SXX	XX-X-XXXXX-X	Court	DEP	12/31/2012	2/25/2013	3/16/2013	56
XXXXXXXX	SXX	XX-X-XXXXX-X	Court	DEP	12/18/2012	1/3/2013	3/3/2013	16

THE COURT IMPROVEMENT TRAINING ACADEMY

The Court Improvement Training Academy (CITA) at the University of Washington School of Law is dedicated to fostering practice communities that pursue innovative research, practical approaches, and measurable results for the child welfare legal system in Washington State. CITA began operations in September 2007. Funded primarily by a federal Court Improvement Program Training Grant administered by the Washington State Administrative Office of the Courts, CITA's efforts can be divided into three primary categories: direct training; electronic resource development; and consulting and community building.

DIRECT TRAINING

CITA sponsors and co-sponsors approximately 40 direct trainings for judges, lawyers, and other professionals across Washington each year. The trainings focus on making innovative practice and research information available to practitioners in the field. CITA faculty typically train in an open, multi-disciplinary environment designed to engage participants in direct learning of technical concepts to improve practice and to foster continuing conversations across disciplines as to how these interventions are best adapted in a local environment. The advent of AOC's Interactive Dependency Timeliness Reports (IDTR) has enhanced CITA's direct training efforts by providing data to more accurately assess training needs. It has also proven a valuable tool in helping training participants bridge the gap between theoretical concepts and practical reality.

"WE AT THURSTON COUNTY FAMILY & JUVENILE COURT ARE ALL OF THE OPINION THAT THE INTERACTIVE REPORTS GREATLY IMPROVED THE FUNCTIONS OF OUR FJCIP POSITION AND REDUCED THE REPORT-CREATING NEEDS OF THIS COURT. THIS FREED THE POSITION UP TO DO OTHER IMPORTANT WORK, WHILE STILL PROVIDING THE DATA NEEDED TO KEEP US ON TRACK AND MOVING THESE CASES TO COMPLETION IN A TIMELY AND EFFECTIVE MANNER."

— **BEV MORGAN**
SR. JUDICIAL ASSISTANT
THURSTON COUNTY

ELECTRONIC RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

CITA maintains a number of electronic resources including a web page, two listservs and a blog. The web page (www.uwcita.org) provides access to on-demand training videos, materials, notices of upcoming learning opportunities, and more. One of the most frequently accessed items on the web page is the Juvenile Non-Offender Benchbook which is regularly maintained and updated by CITA. Listservs include CITA News, which provides updates on learning opportunities, legislation, appellate cases of interest, and other news for the child welfare practitioner, and the Sounding Board, which provides commentary on books and research of interest to those working in child welfare. The Sounding Board is also available in blog format. Although a direct link to AOC's interactive dependency reports is not possible for confidentiality reasons, CITA will be working with AOC over the next year to consider ways to integrate this data into its electronic resources, including performance data in relevant sections of the Benchbook and acknowledging counties with outstanding metrics.

CONSULTING AND COMMUNITY BUILDING

A critical piece of CITA's work is building community and providing technical assistance to courts to improve their practice. CITA has established "Tables of Ten" in ten counties across the state. These groups consist of ten people who work at the county level to improve their court system's response to abuse and neglect cases. Typically, these groups are made up of the county judicial officer hearing the majority of the dependency docket, the lead Assistant Attorney General, a DSHS Area Administrator, a member of the parents' defense bar, the lead GAL / CASA, and other system partners, all of whom participate in examining their county system and developing plans for improvement. One critical component, which had been missing in these efforts, was a consistent, meaningful way to measure progress on the county level. AOC's IDTR provides a means of quantitatively assessing child welfare legal systems on the county level and a means of consistently measuring progress made by improvement efforts.

By regularly seeking the feedback of FJCIP's and members of CITA's Tables of Ten, the IDTR team has demonstrated its commitment to improving this tool to make it more responsive to the needs of the counties. This cooperation has been a hallmark of the partnership between CITA and the IDTR team since its inception and has been instrumental in bringing about innovative changes in both local practice and improved timeliness measures in diverse Washington counties. The IDTR will continue to be an invaluable tool for CITA and the AOC in their Continuous Quality Improvement efforts in Washington State.

"THE INTERACTIVE REPORTS ARE A TREMENDOUS RESOURCE FOR THE COURTS. WE NOW HAVE THE CAPACITY TO DISCOVER TRENDS, CORRECT DEFICIENCIES, TRACK LATE CASES, AND RESEARCH CAUSES FOR DELAYS. WE HAVE ONLY BEGUN TO SCRATCH THE SURFACE OF THE TREMENDOUS POTENTIAL USES FOR THIS ONGOING DATA."

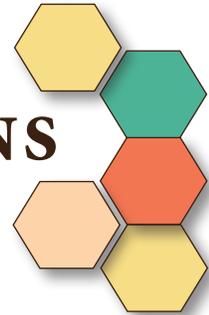
— **JANELL GRUBB**
FJCIP COORDINATOR
SPOKANE COUNTY

"SNOHOMISH COUNTY HAS BEEN ABLE TO USE THE DATA GIVEN TO US AND MAKE CHANGES TO OUR COURT PROCESS. THE CENTER FOR COURT RESEARCH HAS BEEN VERY ACCOMMODATING AND IS IN THE PROCESS OF ANALYZING AND REPORTING OUR DATA IN A WAY THAT IS VERY USEFUL FOR OUR COURT AND OUR TABLE OF TEN. THE INTERACTIVE CAPACITY OF THE IDTR IS THE KEY REASON IT IS SO SUCCESSFUL."

— **CHRISTINE LIEBSACK**
FJCIP COORDINATOR
SNOHOMISH COUNTY



SUMMARY & RECOMMENDATIONS



SUMMARY

Washington courts—in partnership with the Legislature, Children’s Administration, the defense bar, the Attorney General’s Office, and others—have continued efforts to improve the lives of children and families involved in the child welfare system. Promotion of early and meaningful engagement of parents, oversight through improved case management techniques, enhanced access to local case data, continuing collaboration with stakeholders, and increasing attention to overall outcomes of children all contribute to the shared goals of keeping children safe and families intact, whenever possible.

As courts’ ability to track and manage data improves, court processes can be identified and strategies for improvement can be developed. The almost real-time interactive timeliness reports give courts a greater ability to hone practices and policies to improve the way dependency cases are handled and, in turn, improve overall outcomes for children and families. This report has grown in scope and usability, even without dedicated funding for its sustainability. The Center for Court Research has begun to include measures of racial disproportionality in this report to begin to understand the extent of disproportionality for different groups and the reasons for disproportionality when it occurs. CITA continues to offer diverse, high-quality education opportunities to all members of the child welfare community.

Although year-to-year changes may appear modest, positive changes have been accumulating, and there is agreement across most indicators of a sustained improvement over time. All child welfare partners have a role in achieving such improvements and must work together collaboratively to achieve even broader and more substantial improvements. And today, in this especially challenging economic environment, it is more important than ever to support, maintain and expand critical services—within and outside the courts—with adequate and stable funding to improve the lives of the children of Washington State.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The importance and urgency of the following recommendations, outlined in the 2010 report, remain:

- Continue to increase the level of data received from Children’s Administration and clarify data entry, coding, and analysis of foster care events.
- Establish better collaboration, coordination, and cooperation with child welfare and children’s research entities.
- Establish better consultation and communication around policy changes affecting the courts and child welfare partners.
- Improve communication and collaboration among local and state agencies to develop a system-wide, comprehensive view of dependent children’s overall outcomes.
- Design process and outcomes measures to assess the impact of changes in the case processing practices of individual courts.
- Improve consistency in use of court codes developed to track court performance.
- Establish adequate and stable funding to support courts’ research efforts in child welfare outcomes, including the sustainability of this report.

APPENDICES:

-  APPENDIX A: PERFORMANCE OF THE FAMILY & JUVENILE COURT IMPROVEMENT PLAN (FJCIP) COURTS ON THE DEPENDENCY TIMELINESS INDICATORS

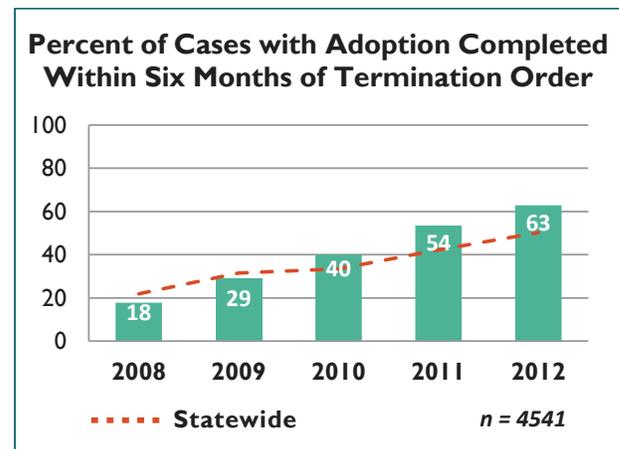
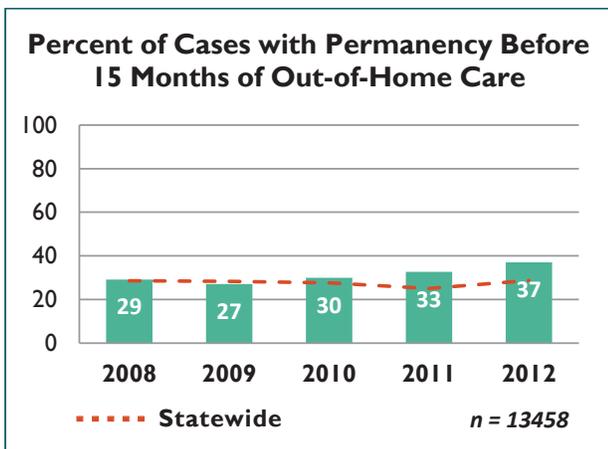
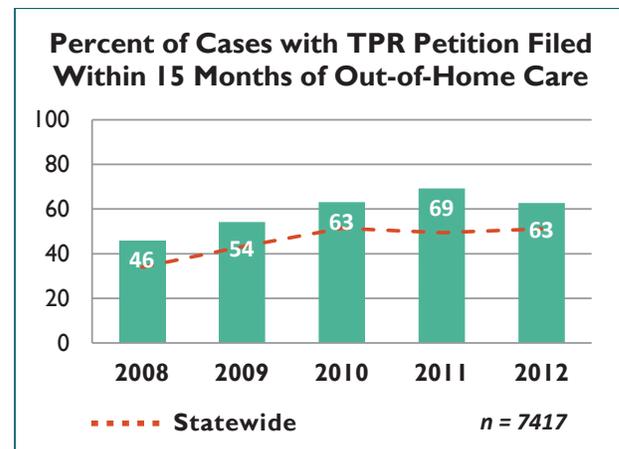
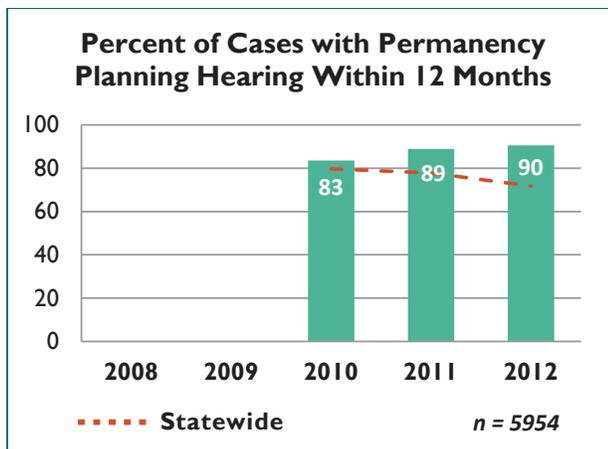
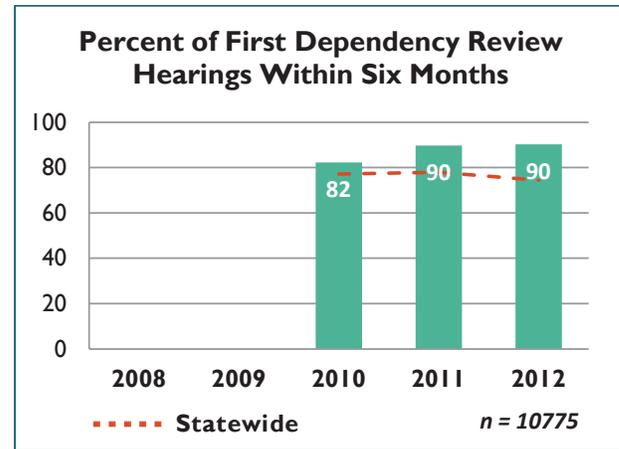
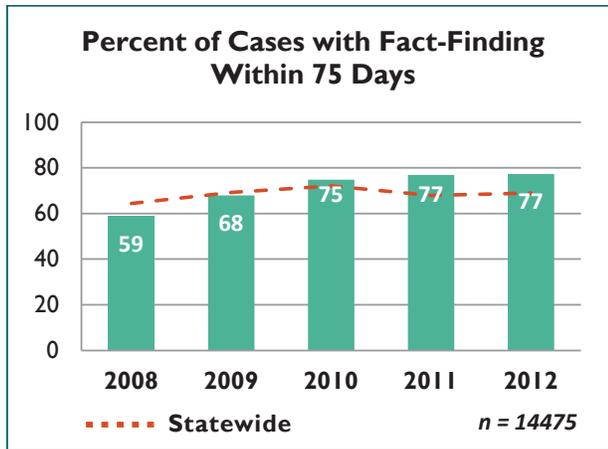
-  APPENDIX B: STATEWIDE DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES

-  APPENDIX C: ADDITIONAL NOTES

-  APPENDIX D: COUNTY LEVEL DATA—OUTCOMES, DEMOGRAPHICS, FILINGS & THE ADOPTION AND FOSTER CARE ANALYSIS AND REPORTING SYSTEM (AFCARS*)

**AFCARS data are not available for all counties.*

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



APPENDIX B: STATEWIDE DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
State	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	27%	28%	25%	26%	25%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	17%	17%	18%	16%	16%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	16%	17%	19%	18%	20%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	24%	22%	22%	23%	23%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	16%	15%	15%	16%	15%
	Gender	(1) Female	50%	49%	51%	50%	50%
		(2) Male	50%	51%	49%	50%	50%
	Race	(1) Nat Amer	14%	12%	13%	11%	14%
		(2) Asian/PI	2%	4%	4%	4%	3%
		(3) Black	15%	15%	15%	14%	13%
		(4) Hispanic	13%	12%	15%	15%	13%
		(5) White	56%	56%	53%	55%	57%
		(9) Unknown	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%

NOTE: ANNUAL NUMBERS BASED ON YEAR OF PETITION.

APPENDIX C: ADDITIONAL NOTES

PAGE 13, EXHIBIT 4 & 5: Before 2009, the use of the code to document these hearing dates was optional, so historical data were available for only the 12 counties that used the code reliably. In 2009, the dependency coding system underwent several improvements, including a new requirement for a permanency planning hearing code. Numbers reported from 2010 onward reflect the full implementation of the revised codes.

PAGE 14, EXHIBIT 7 & 8: Before 2009, the use of the code to document these hearing dates was optional, so historical data were available for only the 12 counties that used the code reliably. In 2009, the dependency coding system underwent several improvements, including a new requirement for a permanency planning hearing code. Numbers reported from 2010 onward reflect the full implementation of the revised codes.

PAGE 17, TPR PETITIONS: In the 2010 report, cases involving Native American children were excluded to account for permitted exceptions to the Adoptions and Safe Families Act; for the 2011 and 2012 reports, cases involving Native American children are included in the analysis. It should be noted that tribal courts can handle dependency cases with no superior court involvement; unless jurisdiction is transferred to superior court, cases handled by tribal court are not included in the data analyzed for this report. Also in 2010, cases for which removal from home took place under a voluntary placement agreement—but for which a dependency petition was later filed—were excluded from computation of termination of parental right timeliness; in 2011 and 2012, such cases were included in the analysis. In contrast to the 2010 report, the analysis in this report does not make any adjustment for children in relative placements unless documented by Compelling Reasons coding in SCOMIS.



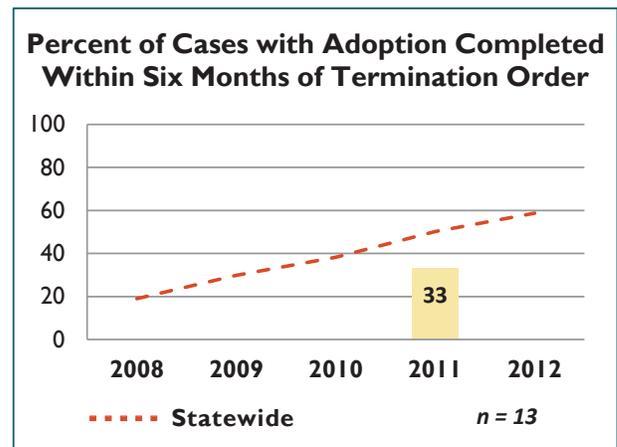
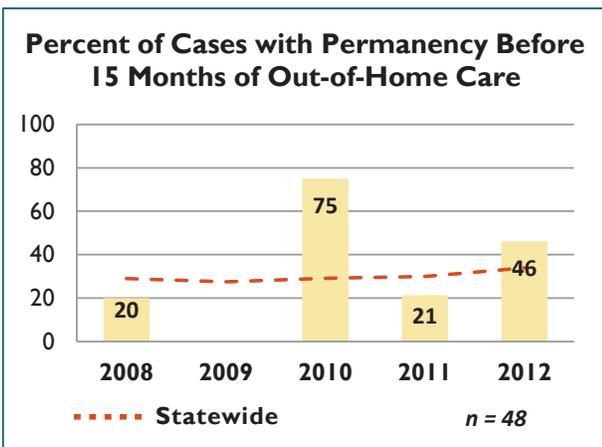
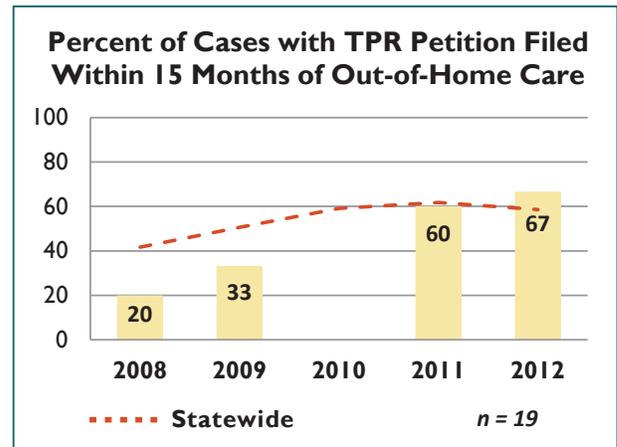
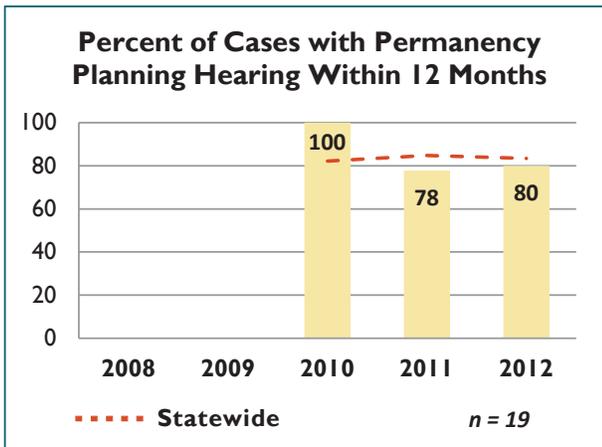
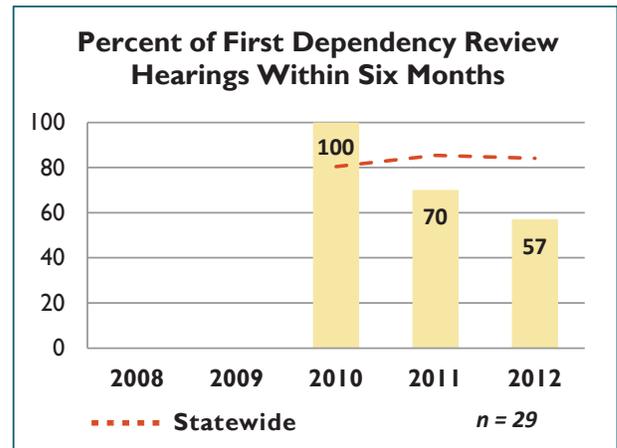
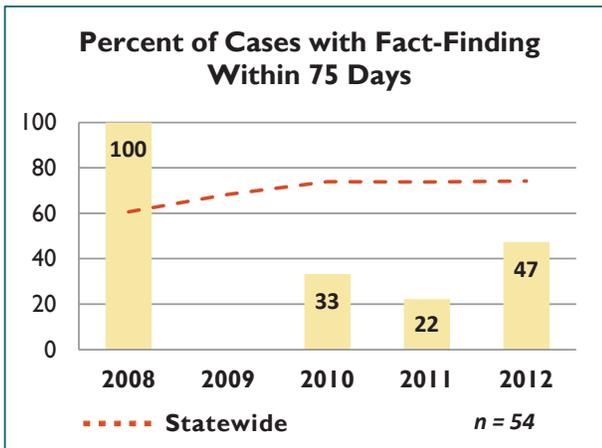
APPENDIX D: COUNTY LEVEL DATA

 PERFORMANCE MEASURES

 OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

 FILINGS & AFCARS

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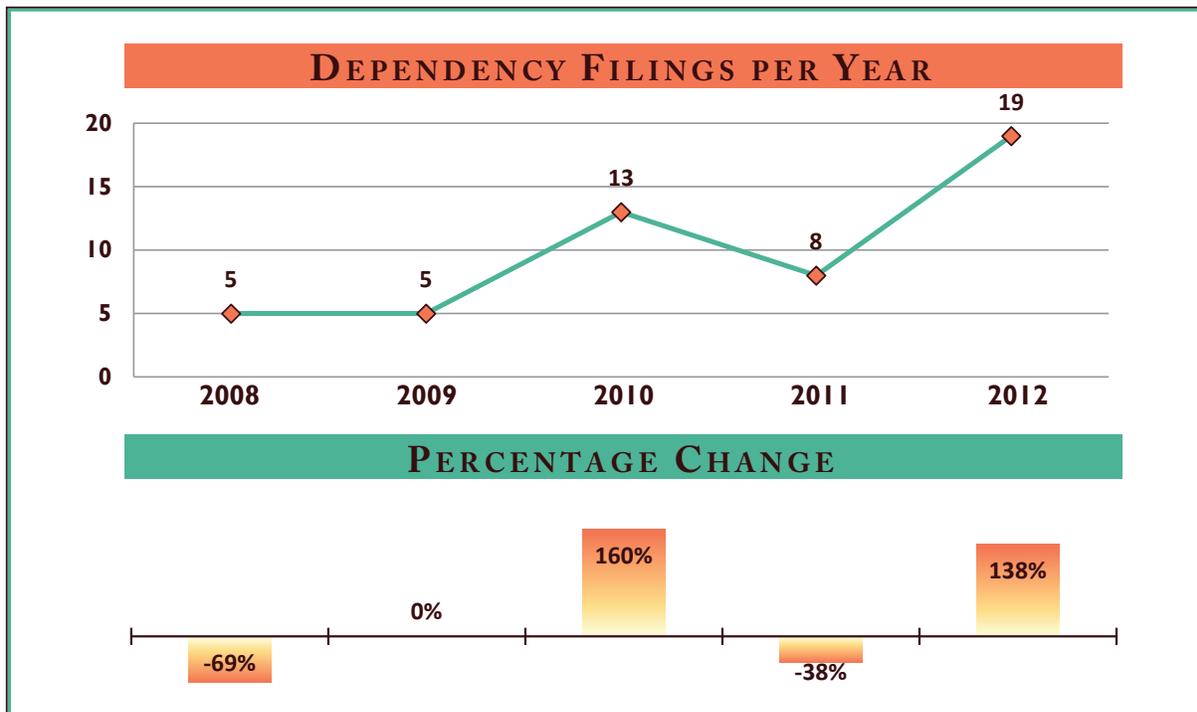
 20+ Case Events

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adoptions	Median Months	37	40	40	52	41.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Aging Out/Emancipation	Median Months		19			
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%			
Guardianships	Median Months	18	51			
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%			
Reunifications	Median Months	10	34.5	0	19	5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	100%	0%	100%	27%	67%

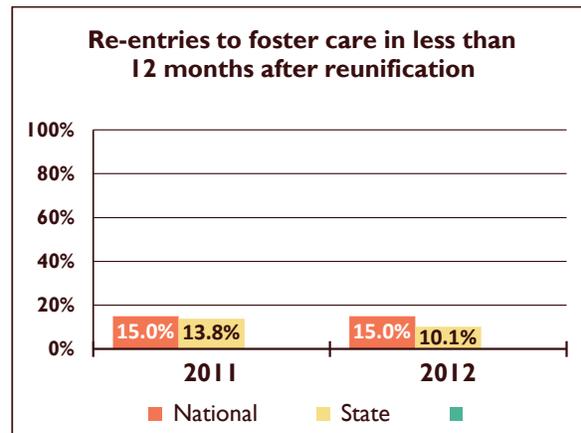
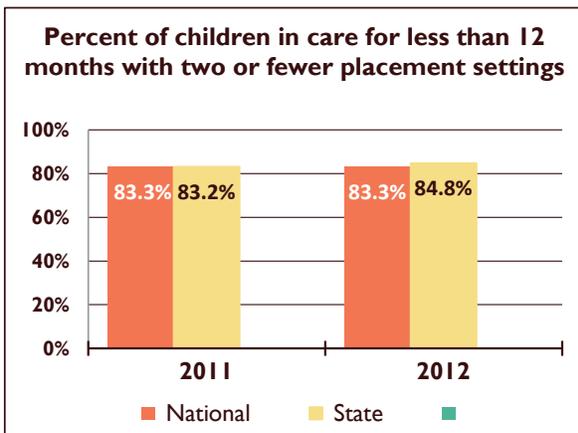
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adams	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs		20%	46%	43%	27%
		(2) 1-2 yrs			23%		27%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	60%		8%	43%	13%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	40%	40%	23%	14%	27%
		(5) 12-17 yrs		40%			7%
	Gender	(1) Female	40%	20%	69%	43%	67%
		(2) Male	60%	80%	31%	57%	33%
	Race	(1) Nat Amer					13%
		(4) Hispanic	60%	100%	85%	71%	27%
		(5) White	40%		15%	29%	60%



In partnership with the Washington State Children’s Administration, Federal Placement Stability and Reentry Scores are derived by the Children’s Bureau, ACF, HHS.

The Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) I.11.2013 Federal Data Submission may include non-dependent children (i.e. VPA).



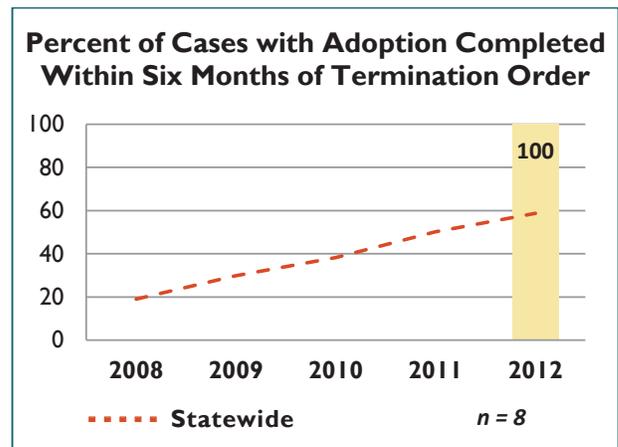
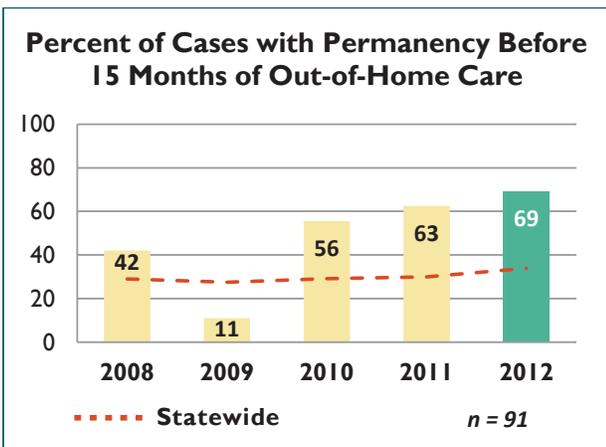
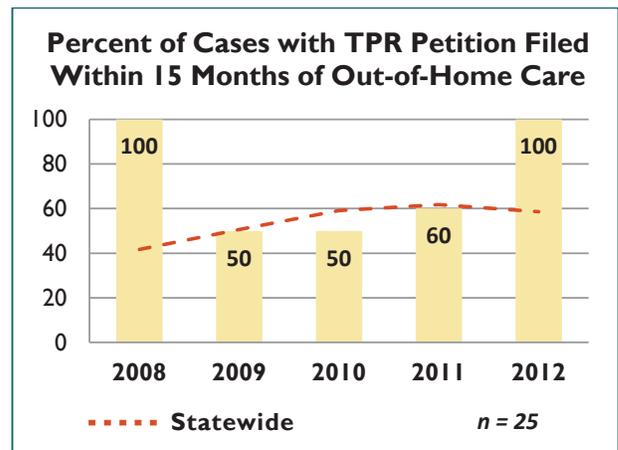
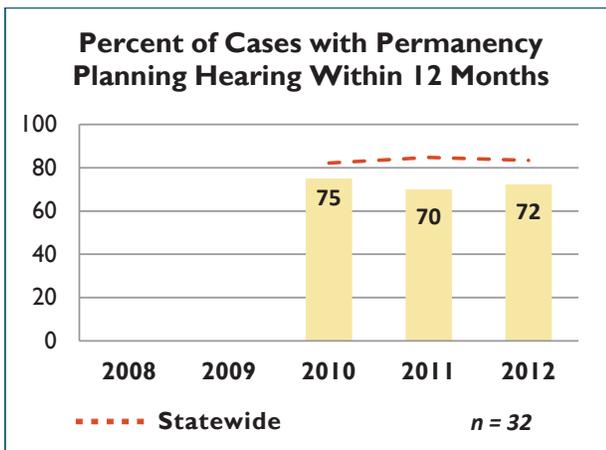
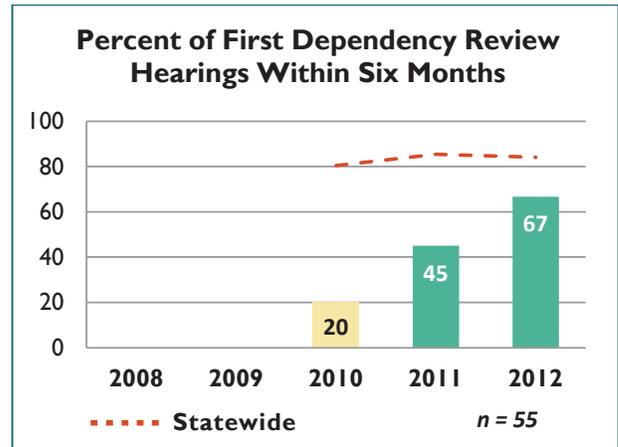
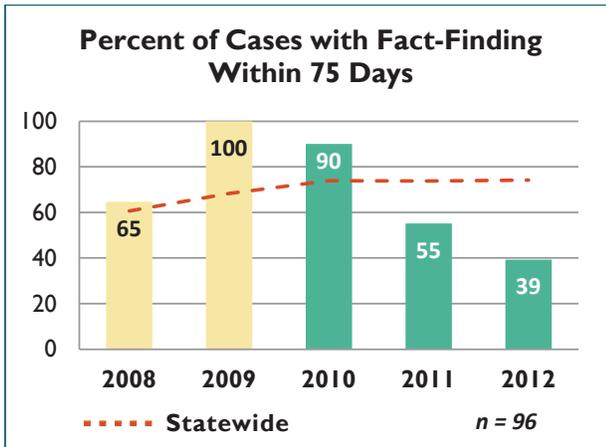
Percent of children in foster care during the 12-month target period who were in care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months and had two or fewer placement settings. Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=83.3%, 75th Percentile=86.0%

Percent of all children discharged from foster care to reunification in the 12 months prior to the year shown who re-entered care in less than 12 months from the date of discharge (including trial return home adjustment). Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=15.0%, 25th Percentile=9.9%

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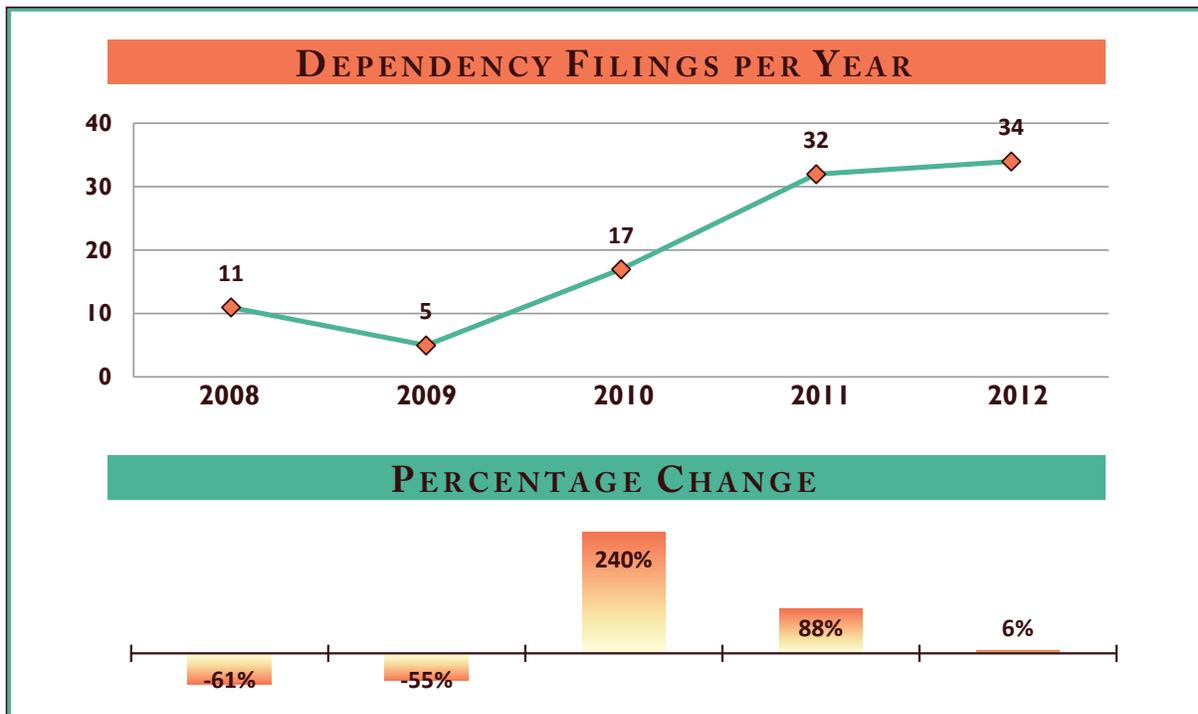
 20+ Case Events

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adoptions	Median Months	19	26	25	19	21
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	25%	0%	0%	50%	0%
Aging Out/Emancipation	Median Months	97	128			30
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%			0%
Guardianships	Median Months		22	19	2	9.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%	0%	100%	100%
Reunifications	Median Months	13.5	18.5	3	1	12
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	50%	20%	100%	67%	72%

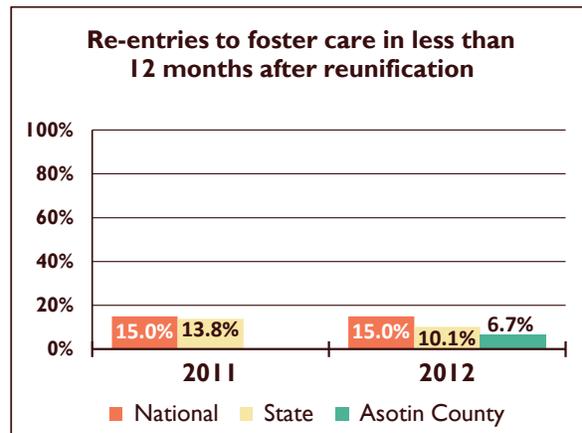
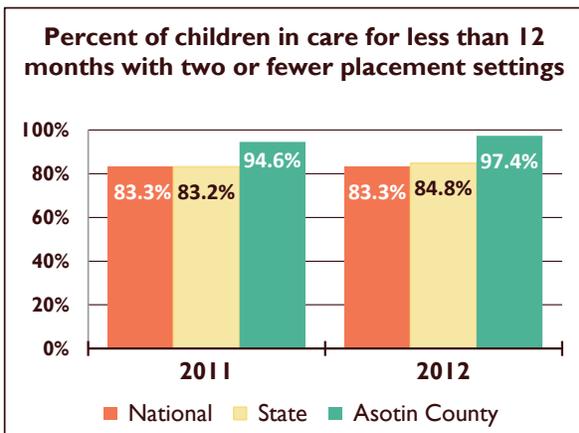
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Asotin	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	18%	60%	20%	19%	24%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	45%	20%	27%	19%	26%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	18%		20%	25%	12%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	18%		33%	28%	32%
		(5) 12-17 yrs		20%		9%	6%
	Gender	(1) Female	45%	40%	60%	47%	56%
		(2) Male	55%	60%	40%	53%	44%
	Race	(1) Nat Amer	27%	20%		3%	12%
		(2) Asian/PI			7%		3%
		(3) Black				19%	
		(4) Hispanic		40%	7%		6%
		(5) White	73%	40%	87%	78%	79%



In partnership with the Washington State Children’s Administration, Federal Placement Stability and Reentry Scores are derived by the Children’s Bureau, ACF, HHS.

The Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) I.11.2013 Federal Data Submission may include non-dependent children (i.e. VPA).



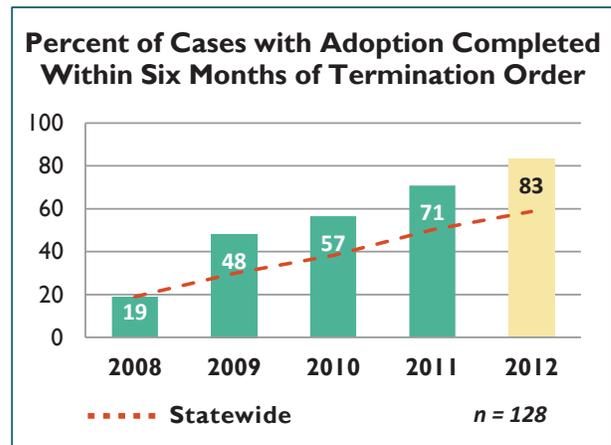
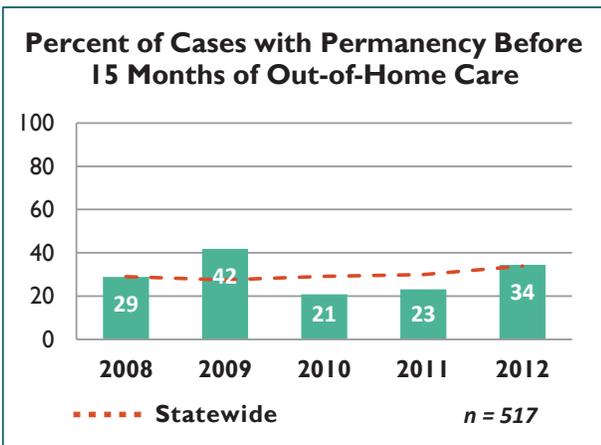
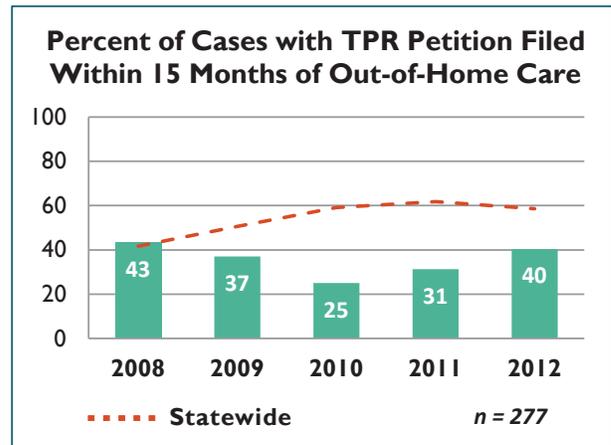
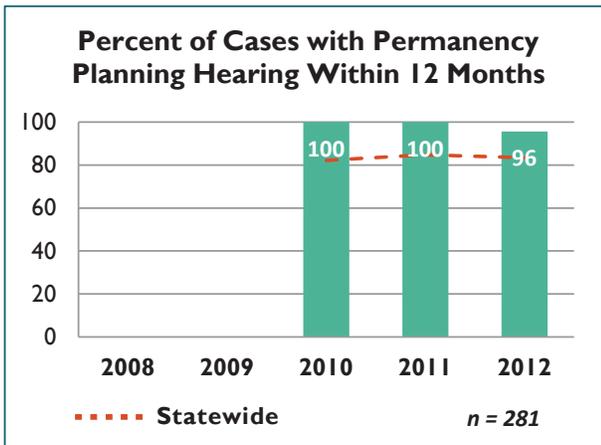
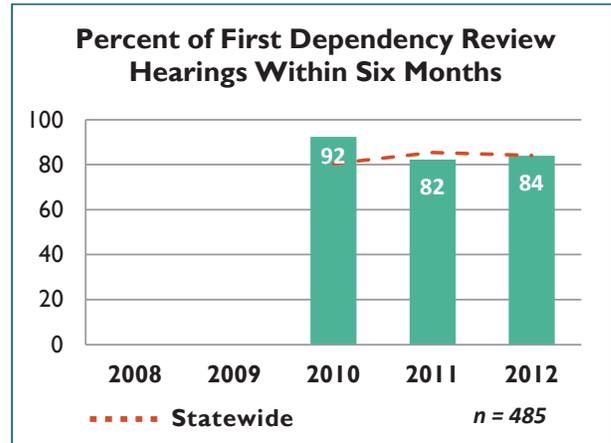
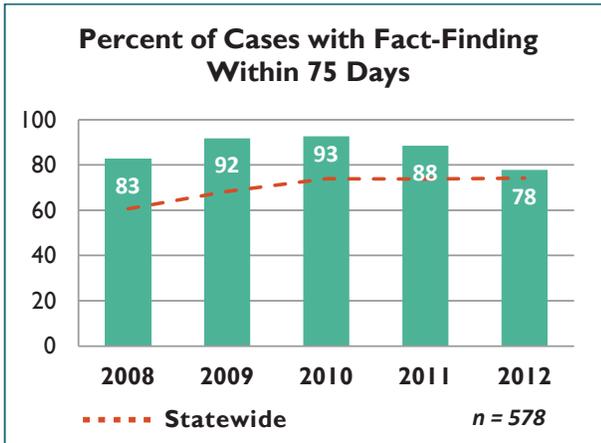
Percent of children in foster care during the 12-month target period who were in care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months and had two or fewer placement settings. Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=83.3%, 75th Percentile=86.0%

Percent of all children discharged from foster care to reunification in the 12 months prior to the year shown who re-entered care in less than 12 months from the date of discharge (including trial return home adjustment). Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=15.0%, 25th Percentile=9.9%

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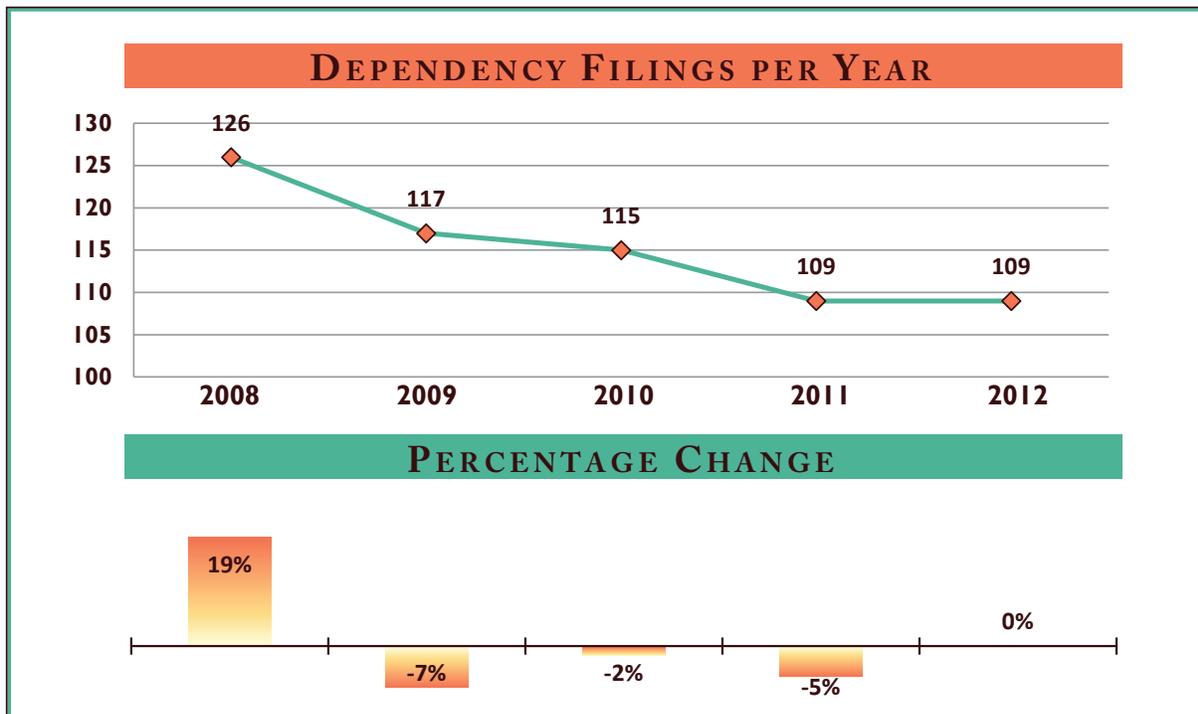
20+ Case Events

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adoptions	Median Months	32	28	28	27	24
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Aging Out/Emancipation	Median Months	35	38	22	37	23
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	17%	40%	22%	40%
Guardianships	Median Months	19.5	28	23	33	24
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	25%	30%	17%	19%	19%
Reunifications	Median Months	12	9	17	18.5	15.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	58%	75%	29%	34%	48%

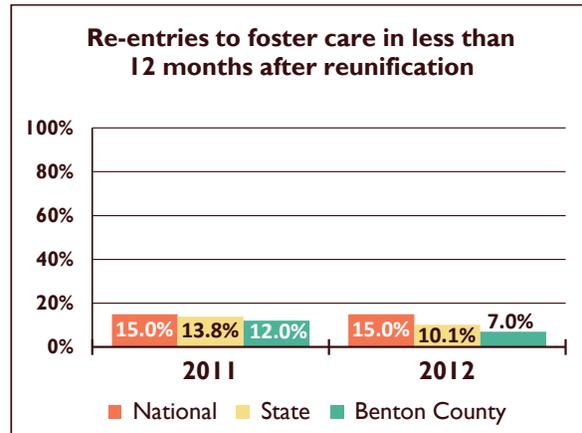
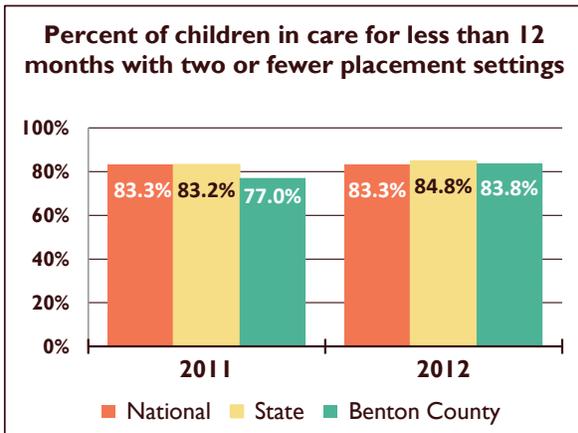
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN
DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Benton	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	24%	17%	13%	29%	28%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	15%	18%	18%	15%	9%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	20%	28%	22%	11%	19%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	22%	22%	22%	24%	25%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	19%	16%	25%	21%	18%
	Gender	(1) Female	48%	51%	52%	55%	57%
		(2) Male	52%	49%	48%	45%	43%
	Race	(1) Nat Amer	6%	7%	10%	6%	9%
		(2) Asian/PI	1%			1%	1%
		(3) Black	4%	7%	5%	13%	3%
		(4) Hispanic	29%	27%	30%	34%	25%
		(5) White	57%	59%	54%	47%	61%
		(9) Unknown	2%		1%		



In partnership with the Washington State Children’s Administration, Federal Placement Stability and Reentry Scores are derived by the Children’s Bureau, ACF, HHS.

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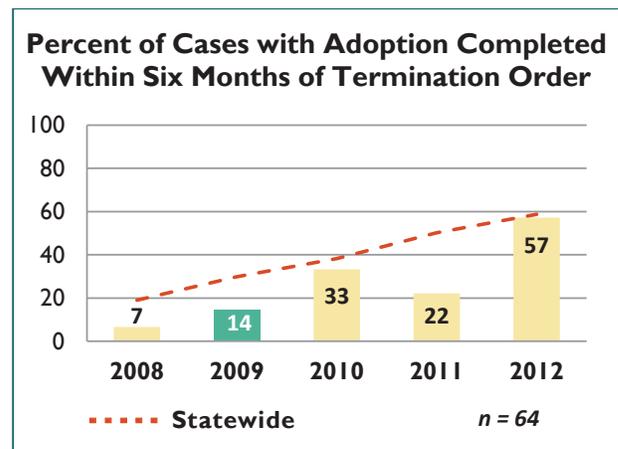
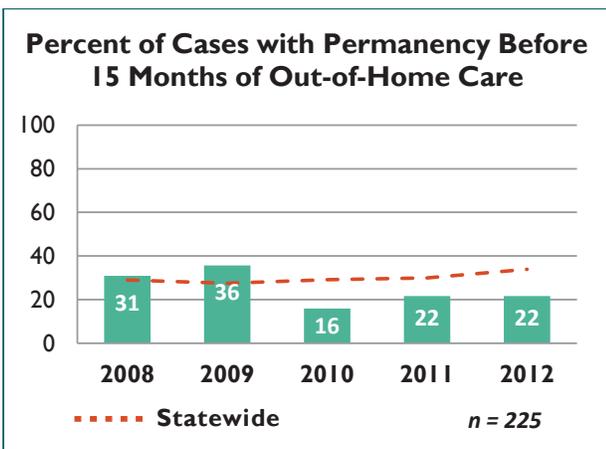
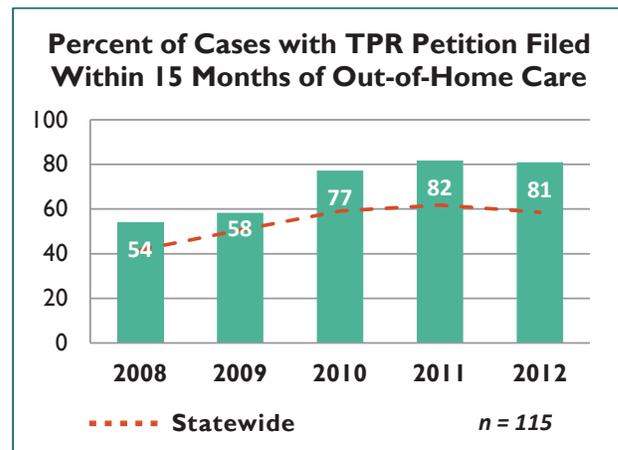
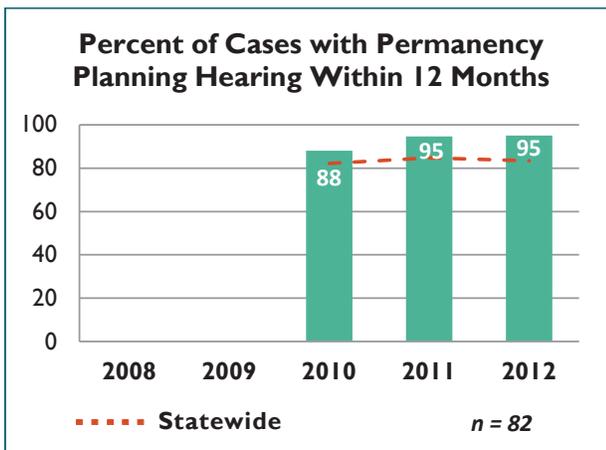
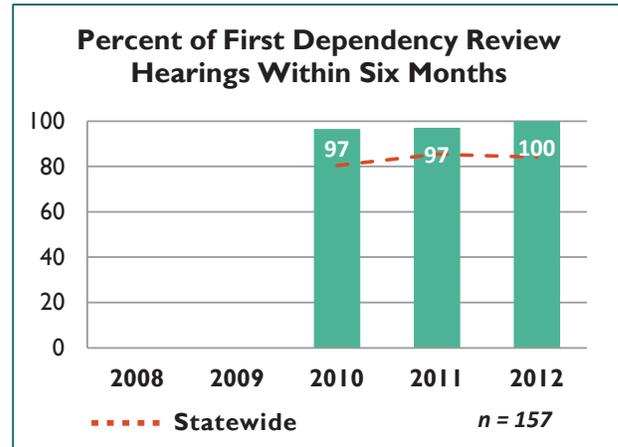
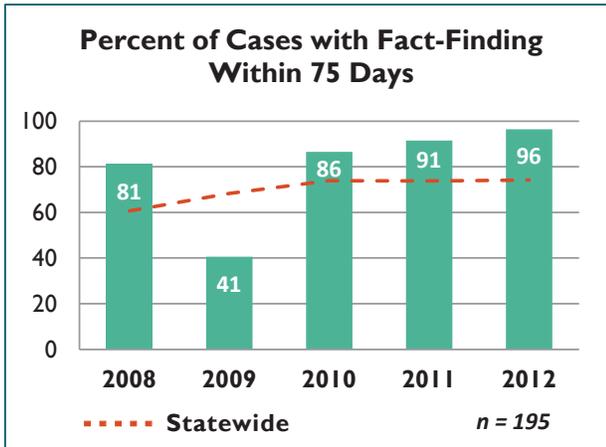
Percent of children in foster care during the 12-month target period who were in care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months and had two or fewer placement settings. Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=83.3%, 75th Percentile=86.0%

Percent of all children discharged from foster care to reunification in the 12 months prior to the year shown who re-entered care in less than 12 months from the date of discharge (including trial return home adjustment). Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=15.0%, 25th Percentile=9.9%

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< 20 Case Events

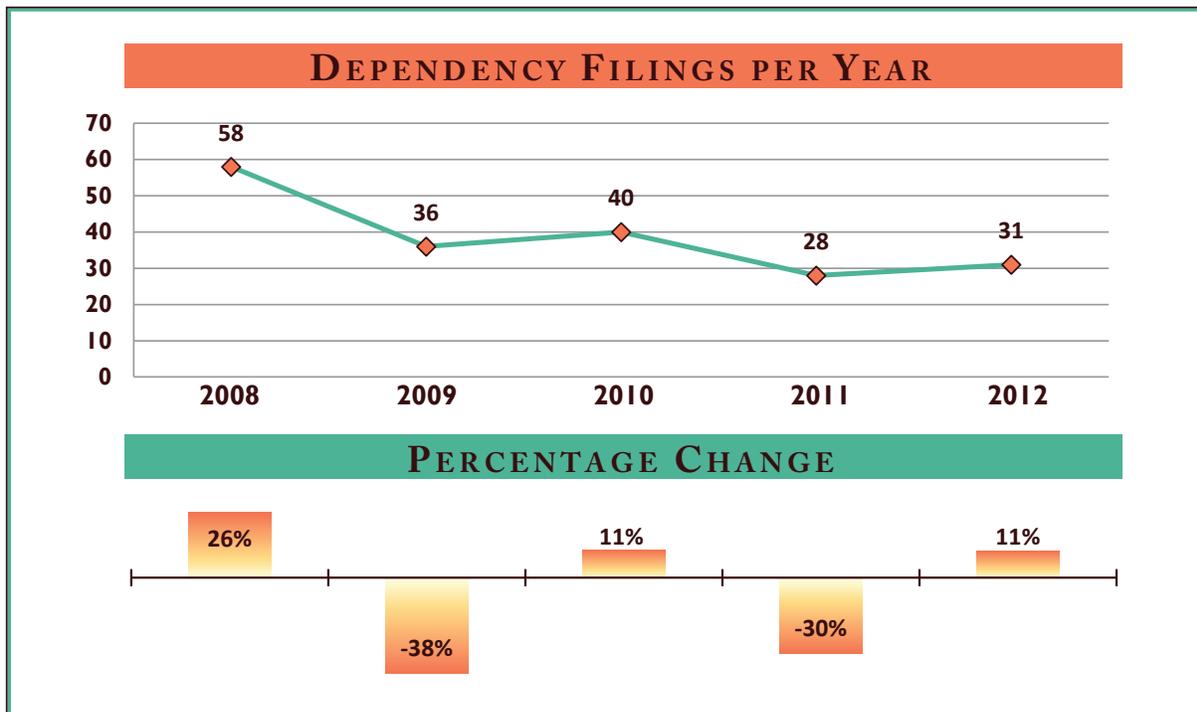
20+ Case Events

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adoptions	Median Months	39	27	37	30	23
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	5%	0%	6%
Aging Out/Emancipation	Median Months	16	36.5	56	75	48
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%
Guardianships	Median Months	40	21.5	23	13	25.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	50%	25%	60%	0%
Reunifications	Median Months	15	11	20	19	17
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	48%	67%	38%	29%	50%

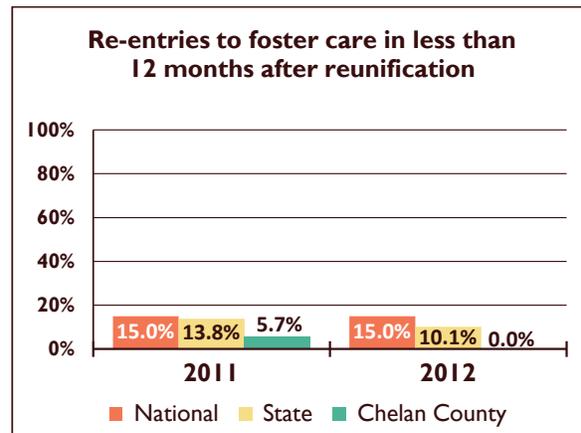
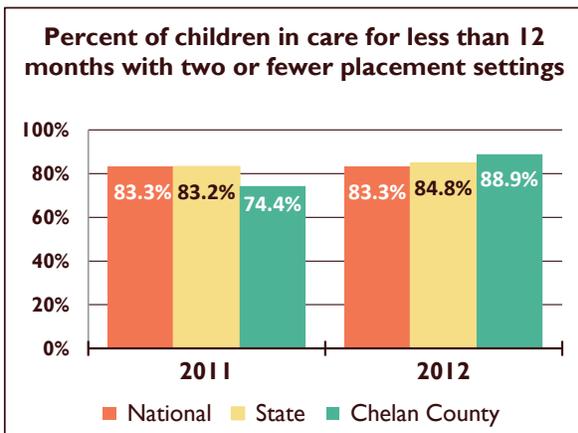
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Chelan	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	22%	39%	21%	35%	26%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	5%	21%	21%	12%	7%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	13%	24%	31%	8%	7%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	40%	15%	18%	31%	26%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	20%		10%	15%	33%
	Gender	(1) Female	51%	52%	38%	73%	52%
		(2) Male	49%	48%	62%	27%	48%
	Race	(1) Nat Amer	22%			15%	30%
		(2) Asian/PI	2%				15%
		(4) Hispanic	16%	27%	46%	35%	19%
		(5) White	60%	73%	54%	50%	33%
		(9) Unknown					4%



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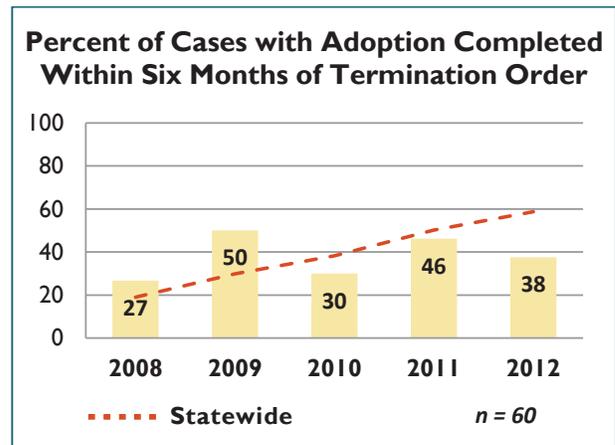
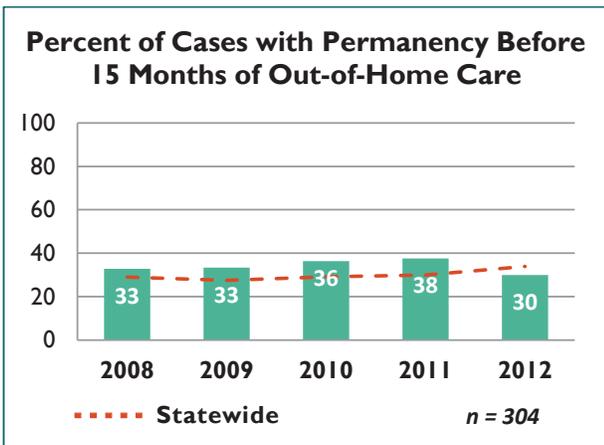
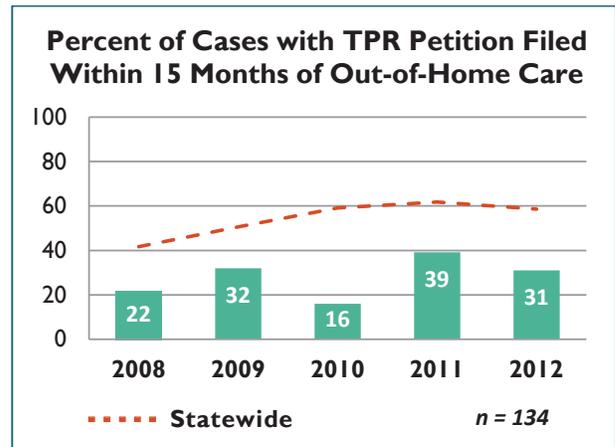
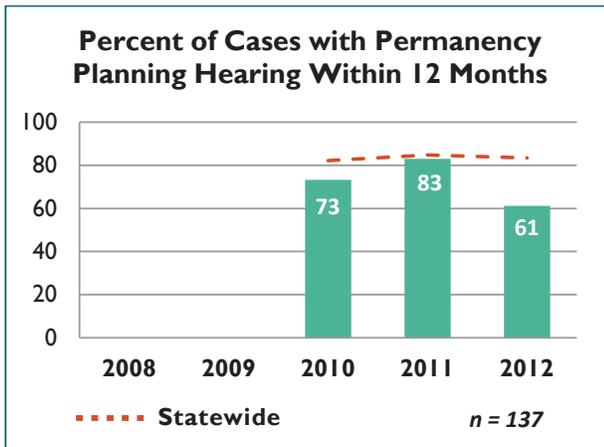
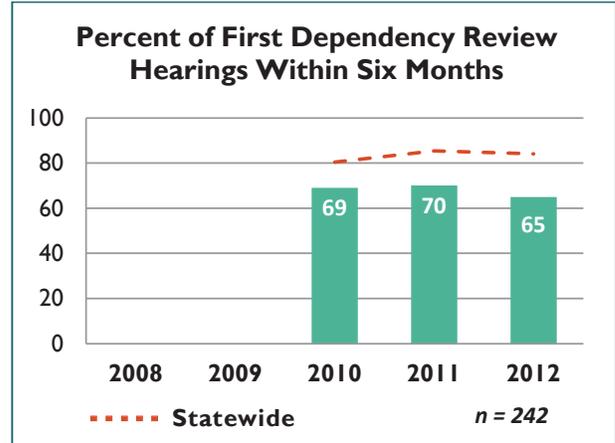
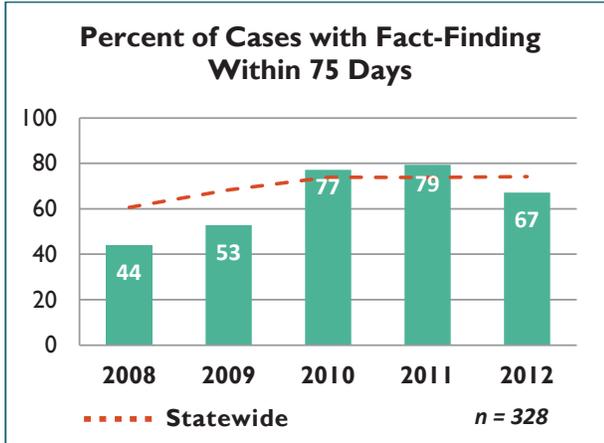
Percent of children in foster care during the 12-month target period who were in care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months and had two or fewer placement settings. Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=83.3%, 75th Percentile=86.0%

Percent of all children discharged from foster care to reunification in the 12 months prior to the year shown who re-entered care in less than 12 months from the date of discharge (including trial return home adjustment). Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=15.0%, 25th Percentile=9.9%

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< 20 Case Events

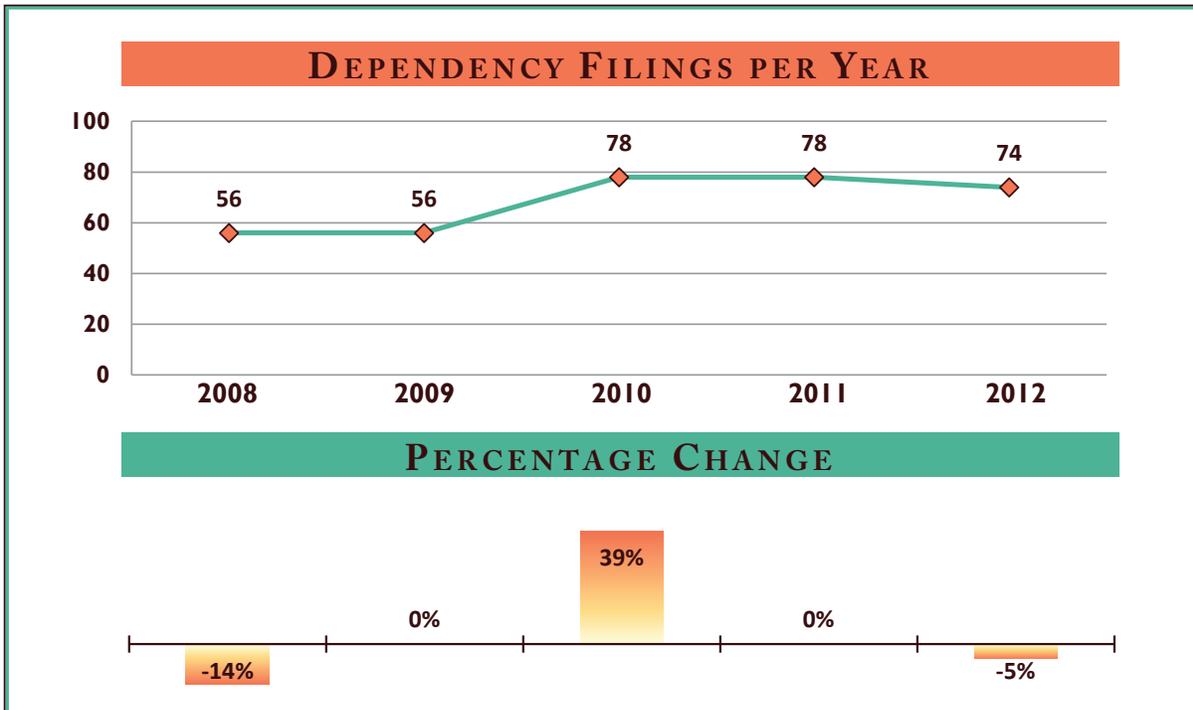
20+ Case Events

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adoptions	Median Months	25	41	37	44	30.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	20%	6%	8%
Aging Out/Emancipation	Median Months	31.5	15	29	14	42
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	20%	100%	0%
Guardianships	Median Months	24	20.5	26.5	20	34
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%
Reunifications	Median Months	15	15	15	16	16.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	49%	50%	49%	46%	38%

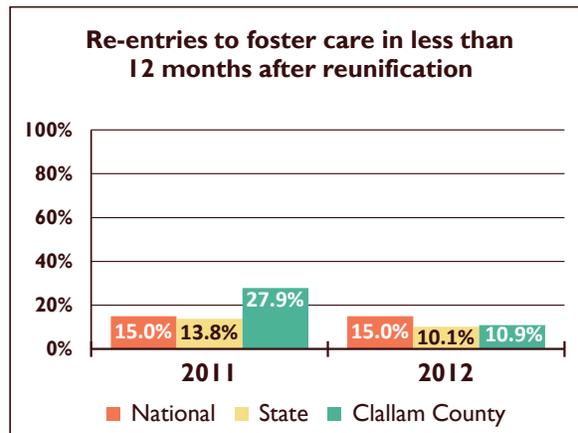
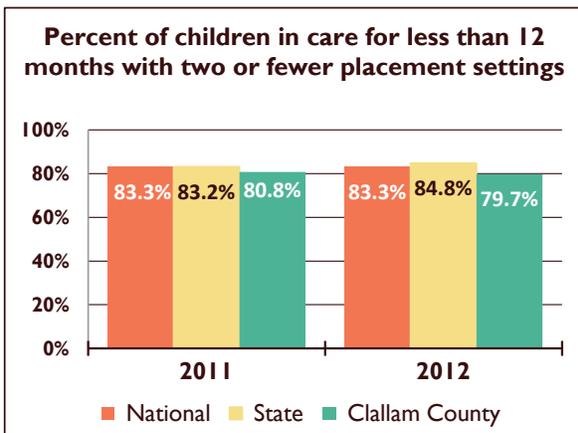
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Clallam	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	17%	24%	19%	28%	22%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	24%	15%	14%	10%	19%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	19%	16%	17%	26%	22%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	15%	22%	26%	17%	19%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	26%	24%	23%	19%	18%
	Gender	(1) Female	50%	49%	36%	54%	51%
		(2) Male	50%	51%	64%	46%	49%
	Race	(1) Nat Amer	33%	11%	29%	22%	13%
		(2) Asian/PI	2%	4%	6%		1%
		(3) Black	4%	4%		3%	1%
		(4) Hispanic	7%	11%	5%	8%	3%
		(5) White	54%	69%	60%	68%	81%
		(9) Unknown		2%			



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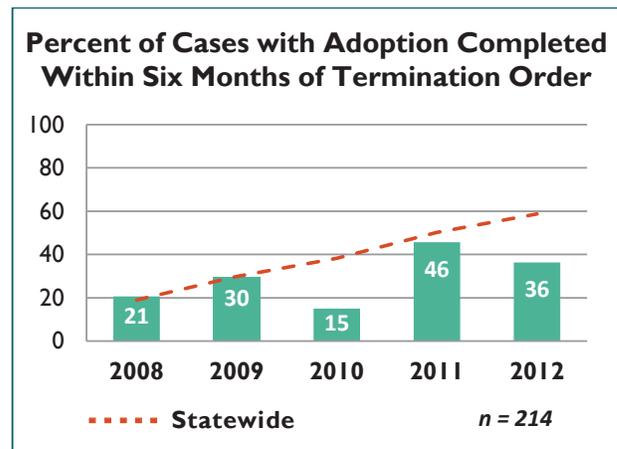
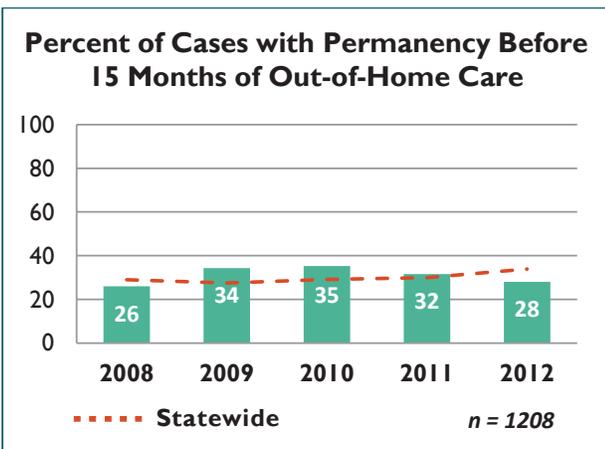
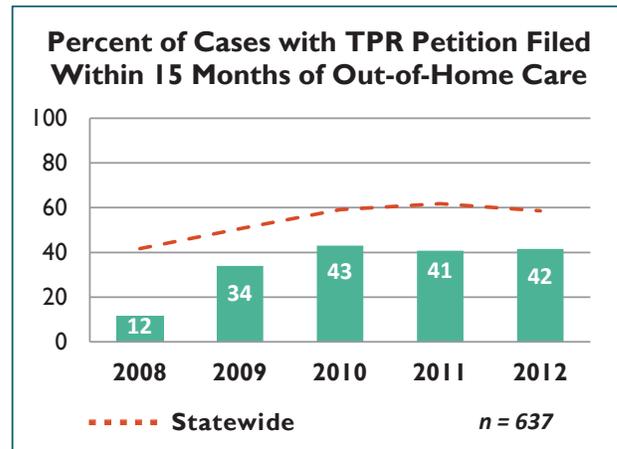
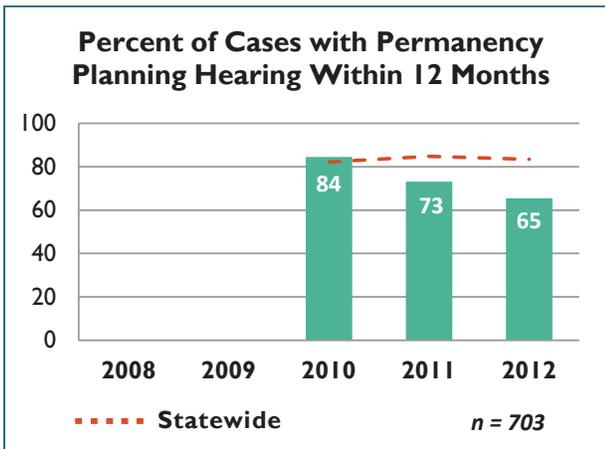
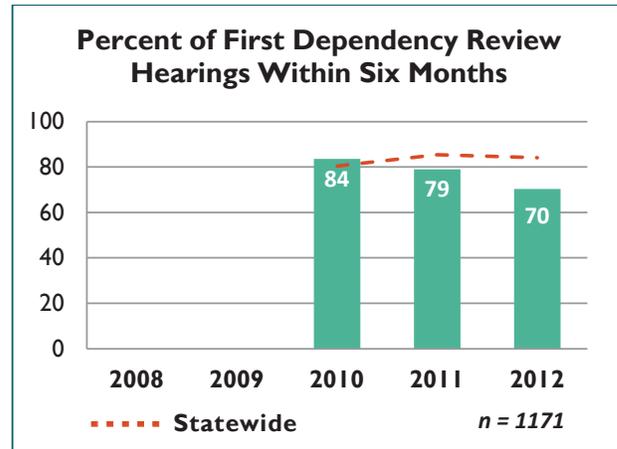
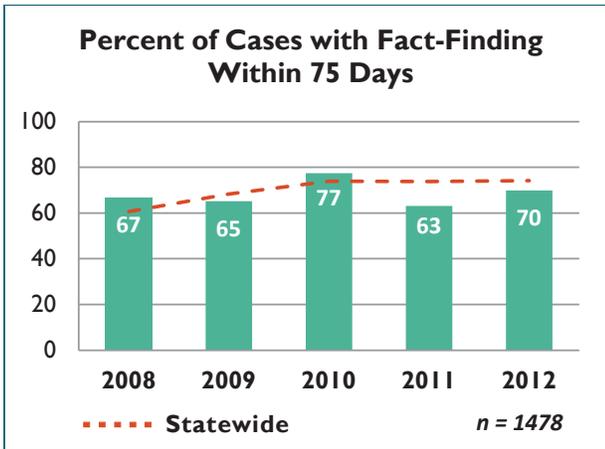
Percent of children in foster care during the 12-month target period who were in care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months and had two or fewer placement settings. Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=83.3%, 75th Percentile=86.0%

Percent of all children discharged from foster care to reunification in the 12 months prior to the year shown who re-entered care in less than 12 months from the date of discharge (including trial return home adjustment). Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

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< 20 Case Events

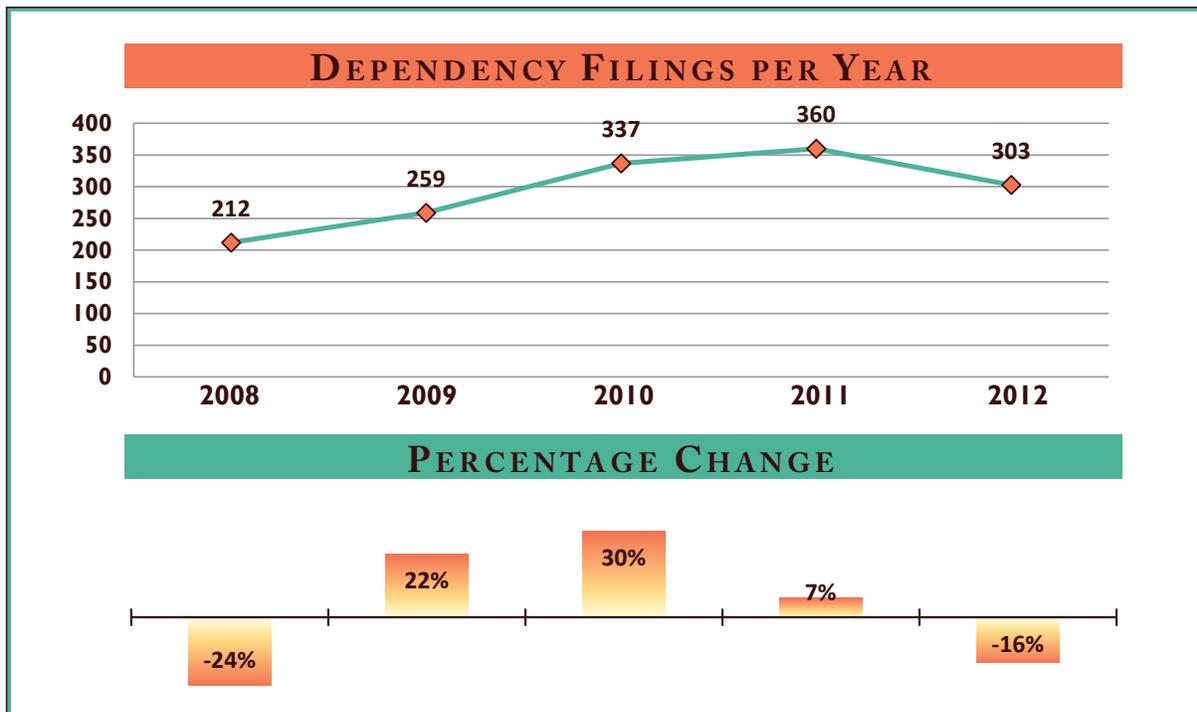
20+ Case Events

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adoptions	Median Months	31	34.5	37	29	29
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	3%	0%	6%	2%
Aging Out/Emancipation	Median Months	44.5	35	28	54	37.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	9%	17%	24%	24%	4%
Guardianships	Median Months	38	23.5	26	17	13
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	4%	10%	33%	54%
Reunifications	Median Months	18	14	9.5	16	16
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	40%	53%	62%	50%	39%

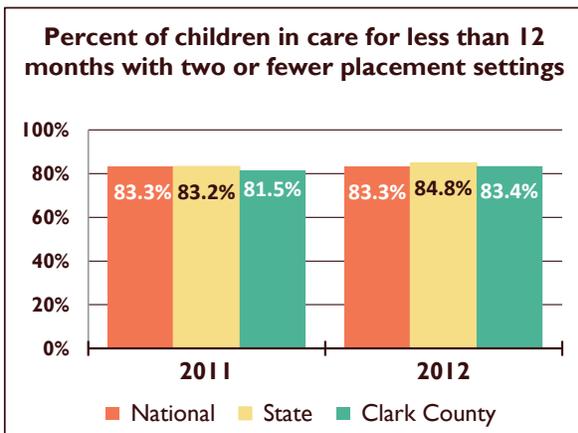
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Clark	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	23%	20%	20%	19%	23%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	19%	16%	17%	16%	14%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	15%	13%	18%	18%	16%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	20%	24%	22%	26%	27%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	23%	26%	22%	22%	20%
	Gender	(1) Female	52%	50%	53%	47%	51%
		(2) Male	48%	50%	47%	53%	49%
	Race	(1) Nat Amer	21%	10%	9%	7%	6%
		(2) Asian/PI	1%	2%	6%	2%	4%
		(3) Black	13%	10%	12%	4%	9%
		(4) Hispanic	9%	7%	8%	27%	9%
		(5) White	57%	67%	61%	60%	68%
		(9) Unknown		4%	3%	0%	3%



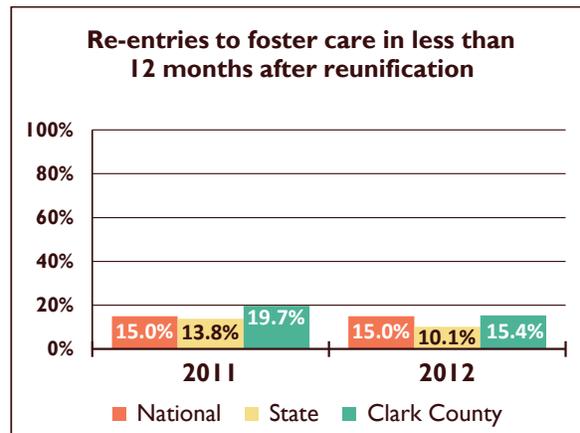
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Percent of children in foster care during the 12-month target period who were in care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months and had two or fewer placement settings. Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

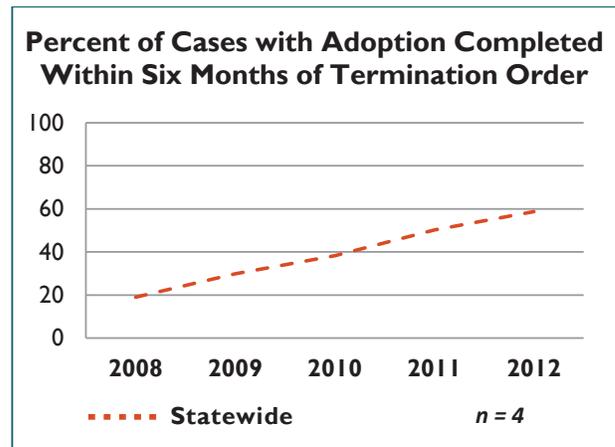
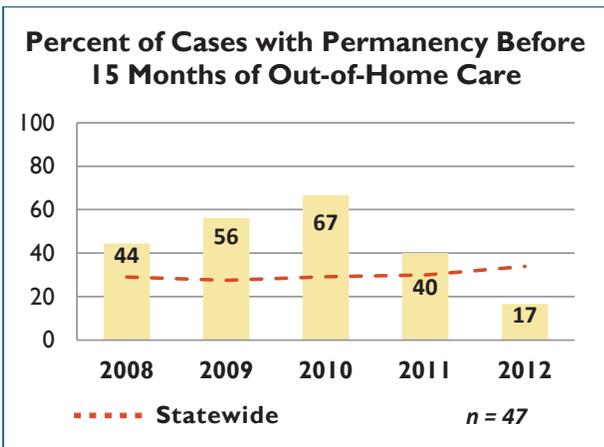
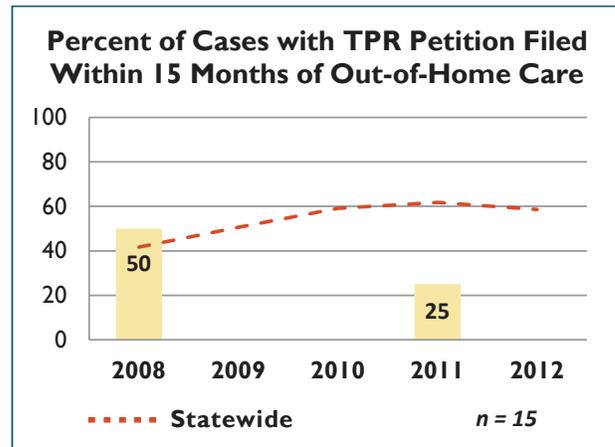
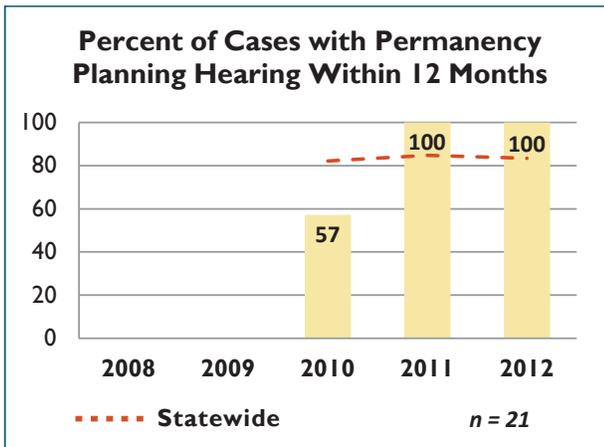
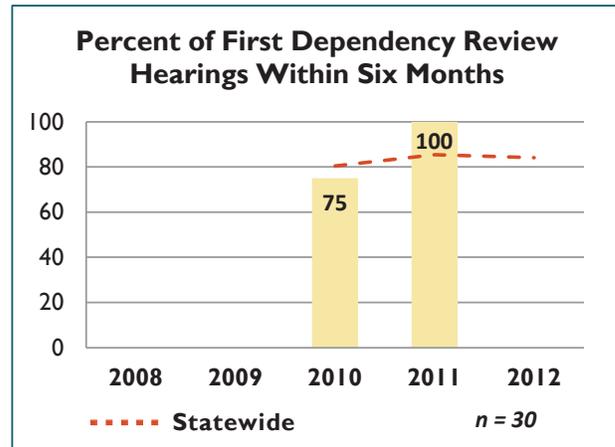
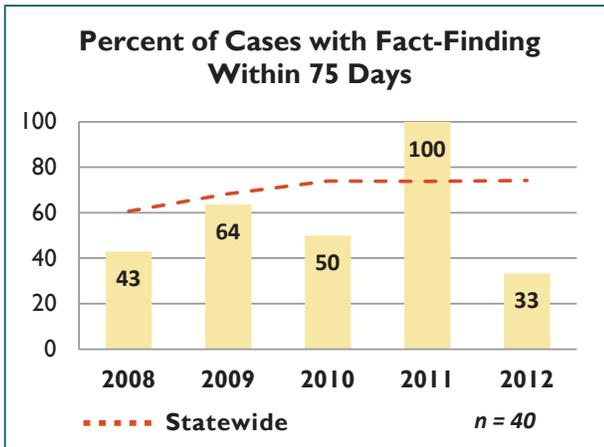
National median=83.3%, 75th Percentile=86.0%



Percent of all children discharged from foster care to reunification in the 12 months prior to the year shown who re-entered care in less than 12 months from the date of discharge (including trial return home adjustment). Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=15.0%, 25th Percentile=9.9%

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< 20 Case Events

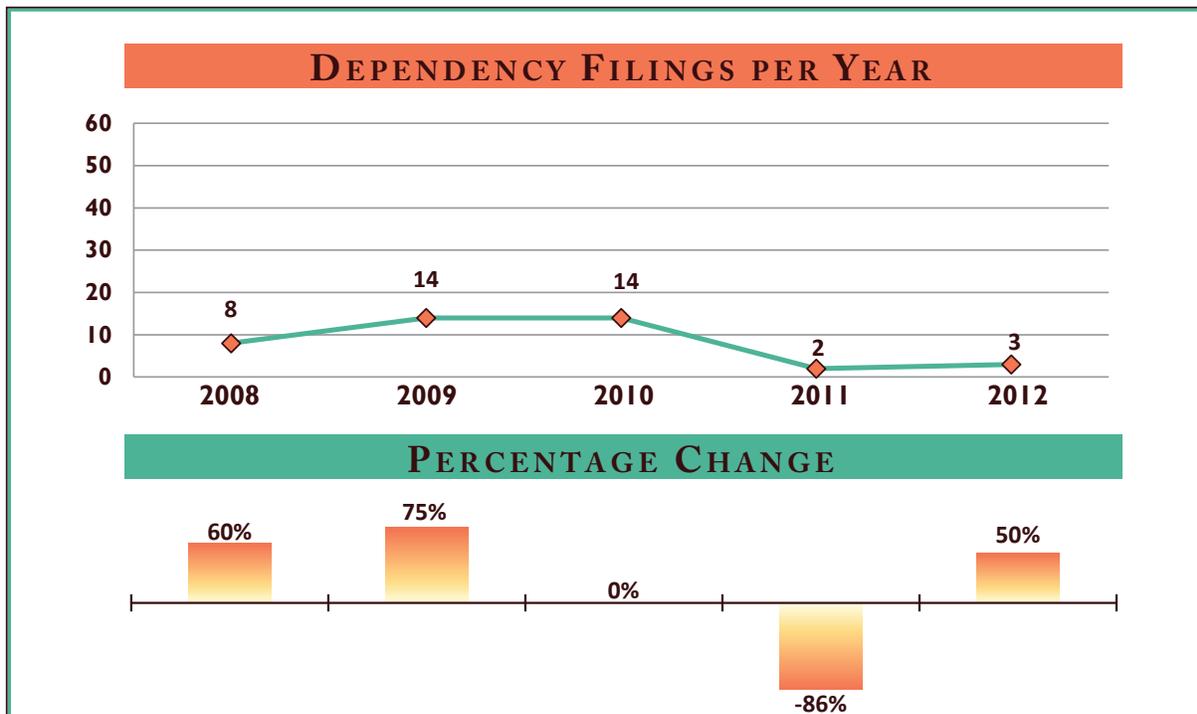
20+ Case Events

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adoptions	Median Months	40	23	33	33	65.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Aging Out/Emancipation	Median Months		48.5			6
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%			100%
Guardianships	Median Months		37		18	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		33%		0%	
Reunifications	Median Months	14.5	4	12.5	14	28
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	50%	80%	100%	57%	0%

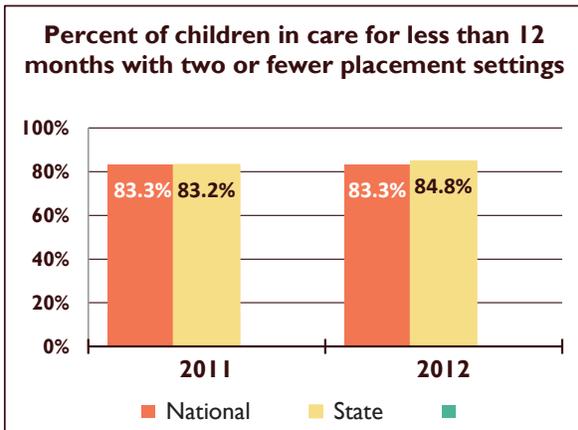
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Columbia	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	14%	7%	14%	50%	67%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	29%	7%	29%		
		(3) 3-5 yrs		7%	21%	50%	
		(4) 6-11 yrs	43%	36%	29%		
		(5) 12-17 yrs	14%	43%	7%		33%
	Gender	(1) Female	57%	43%	57%	50%	100%
		(2) Male	43%	57%	43%	50%	
	Race	(1) Nat Amer			7%		
		(3) Black	43%	7%			
		(5) White	57%	93%	86%	100%	100%
		(9) Unknown			7%		



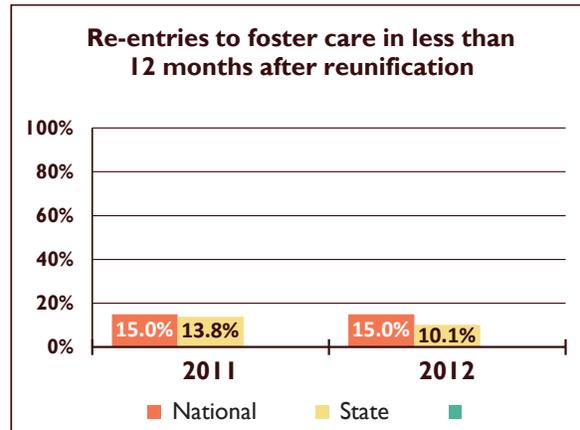
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Percent of children in foster care during the 12-month target period who were in care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months and had two or fewer placement settings. Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

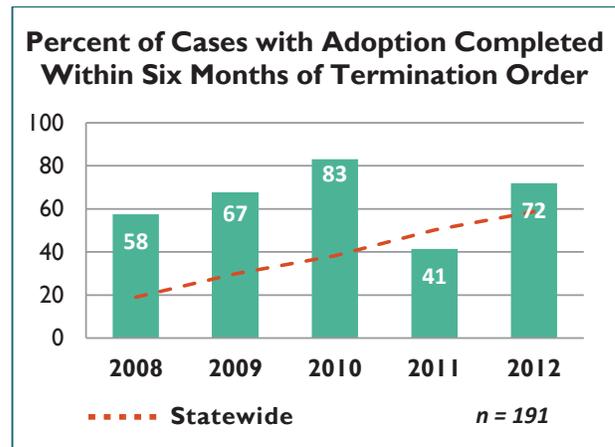
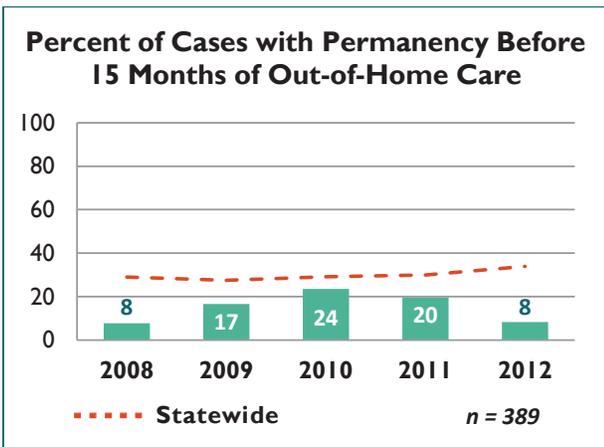
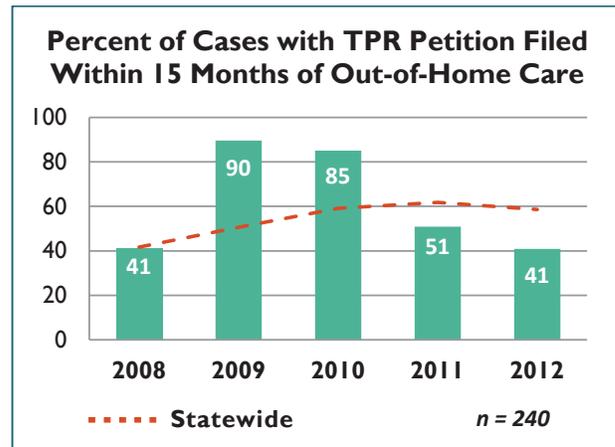
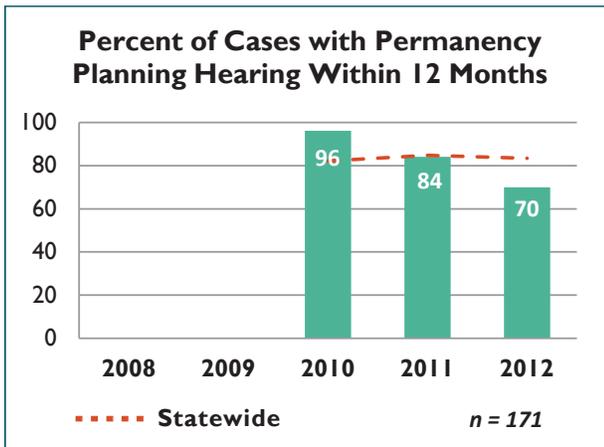
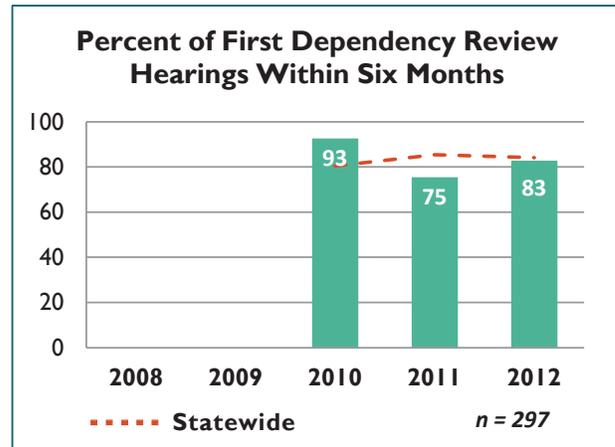
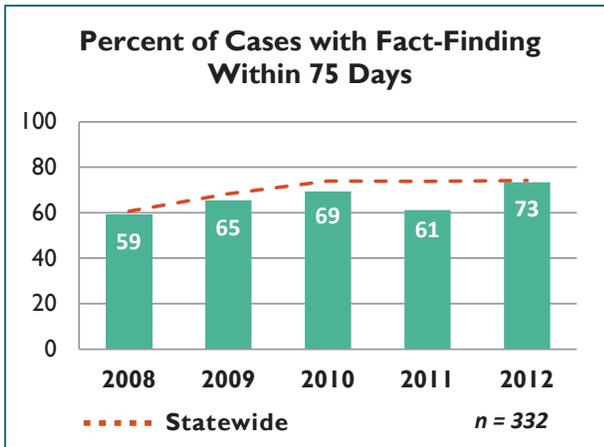
National median=83.3%, 75th Percentile=86.0%



Percent of all children discharged from foster care to reunification in the 12 months prior to the year shown who re-entered care in less than 12 months from the date of discharge (including trial return home adjustment). Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=15.0%, 25th Percentile=9.9%

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 < 20 Case Events

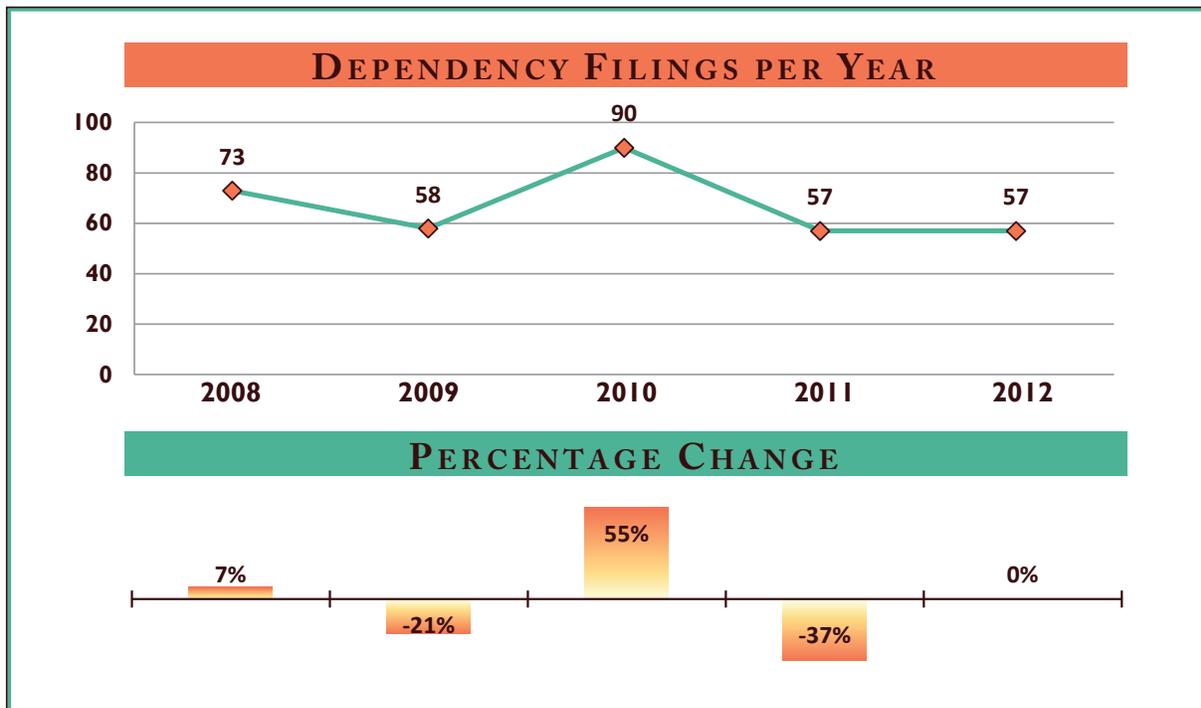
 20+ Case Events

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adoptions	Median Months	27	28	23.5	23	26
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	7%	8%	2%	8%	0%
Aging Out/Emancipation	Median Months	64	44	45	36	66
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	17%	14%	0%	0%
Guardianships	Median Months	33	24	5	15	9
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	20%	100%	0%	100%
Reunifications	Median Months	23	18	11	21.5	22
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	13%	38%	60%	39%	16%

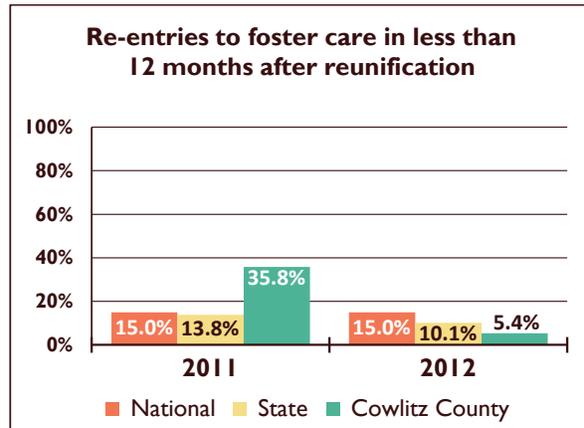
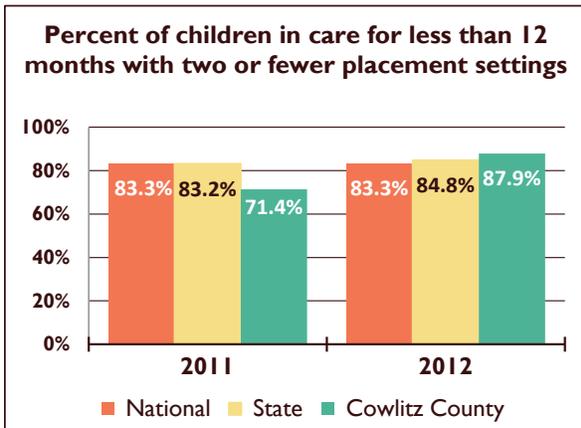
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Cowlitz	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	31%	33%	24%	34%	25%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	17%	12%	21%	16%	22%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	15%	14%	20%	14%	20%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	25%	17%	20%	14%	14%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	13%	24%	14%	21%	20%
	Gender	(1) Female	56%	53%	52%	54%	51%
		(2) Male	44%	47%	48%	46%	49%
	Race	(1) Nat Amer	7%	7%	3%	9%	6%
		(2) Asian/PI	1%				
		(3) Black		10%	7%	13%	12%
		(4) Hispanic	19%	19%	19%	18%	10%
		(5) White	71%	60%	71%	61%	73%
		(9) Unknown	1%	3%			



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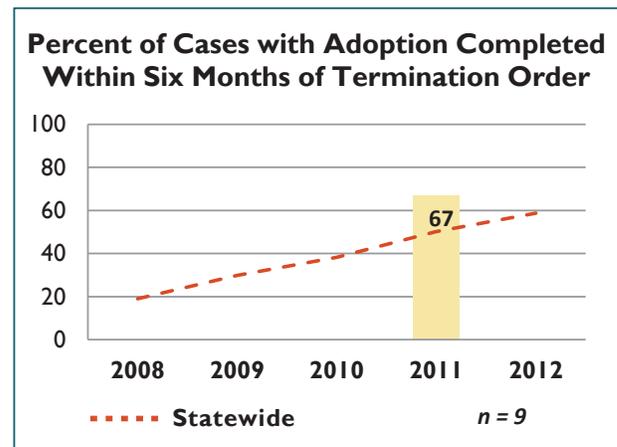
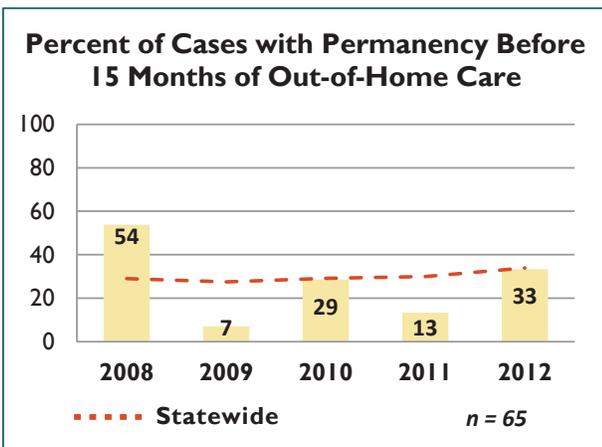
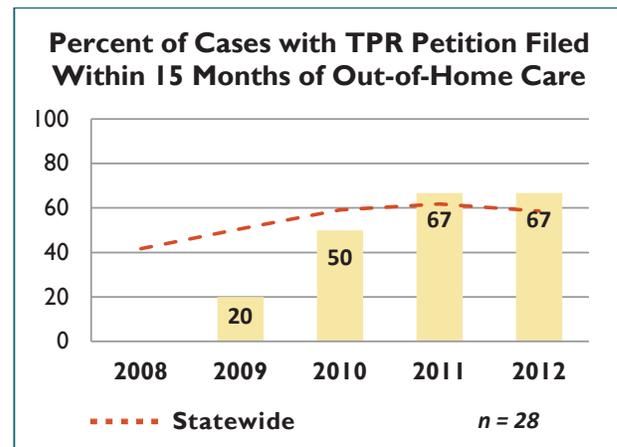
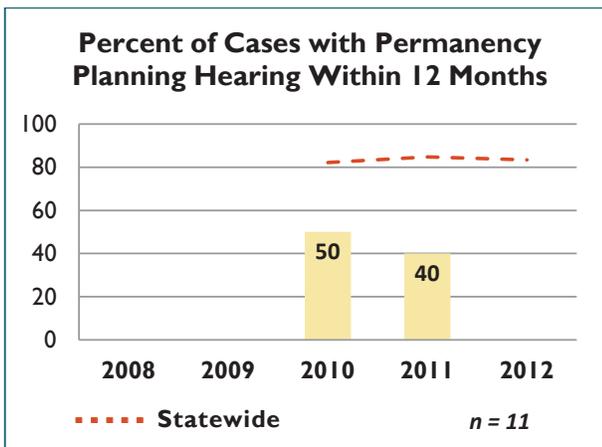
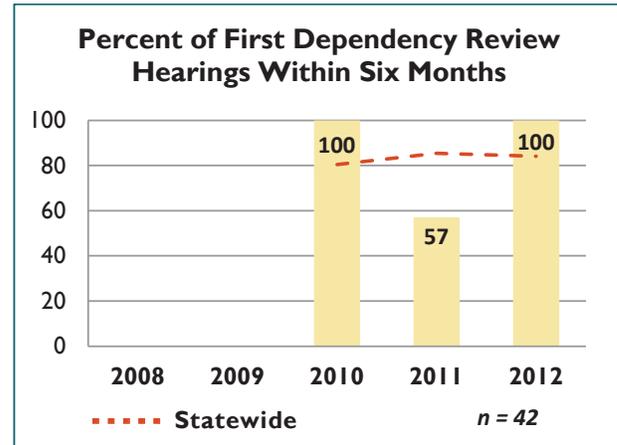
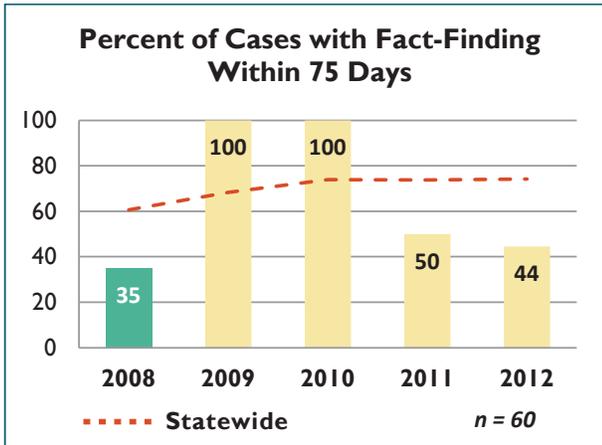
Percent of children in foster care during the 12-month target period who were in care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months and had two or fewer placement settings. Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=83.3%, 75th Percentile=86.0%

Percent of all children discharged from foster care to reunification in the 12 months prior to the year shown who re-entered care in less than 12 months from the date of discharge (including trial return home adjustment). Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=15.0%, 25th Percentile=9.9%

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 < 20 Case Events

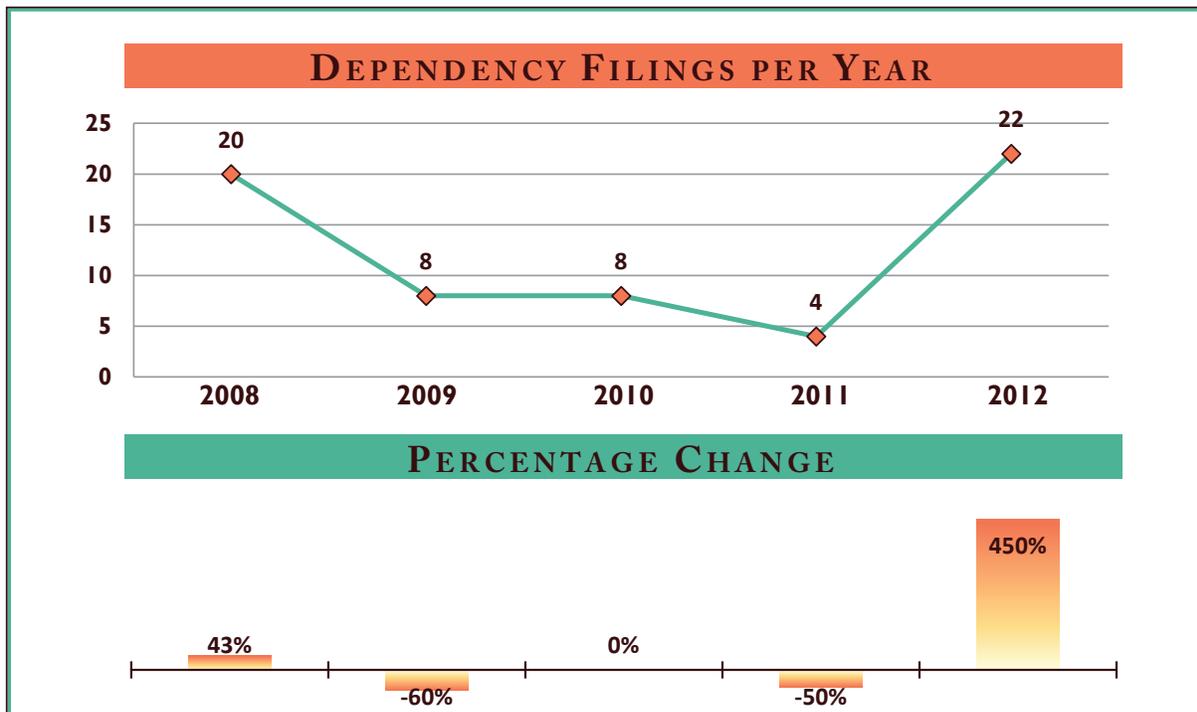
 20+ Case Events

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adoptions	Median Months	27	38	54	64	27
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Aging Out/Emancipation	Median Months		34			
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%			
Guardianships	Median Months		15	22	8	3
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%	0%	100%	100%
Reunifications	Median Months	2	18	13	30	12.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	78%	20%	67%	0%	50%

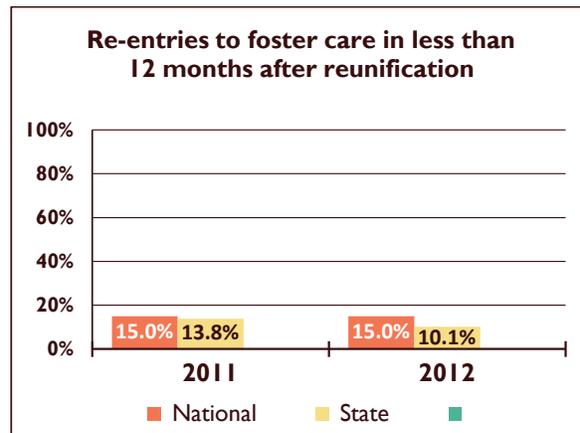
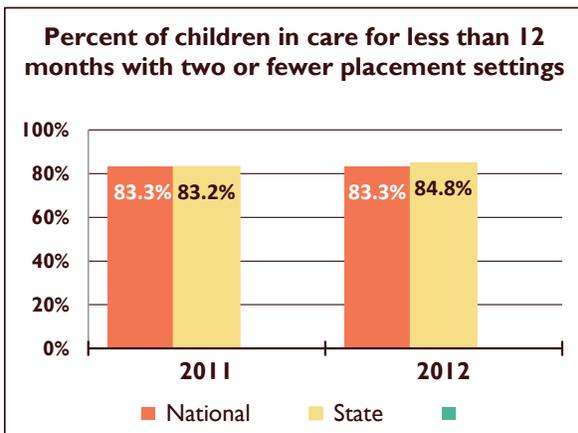
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Douglas	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	30%	25%	43%	33%	29%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	20%	25%	14%	33%	14%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	25%	38%		33%	14%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	20%		29%		14%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	5%	13%	14%		29%
	Gender	(1) Female	55%	50%	57%	33%	67%
		(2) Male	45%	50%	43%	67%	33%
	Race	(1) Nat Amer		25%			5%
		(3) Black	15%				5%
		(4) Hispanic	50%		57%	33%	43%
		(5) White	35%	75%	43%	67%	48%



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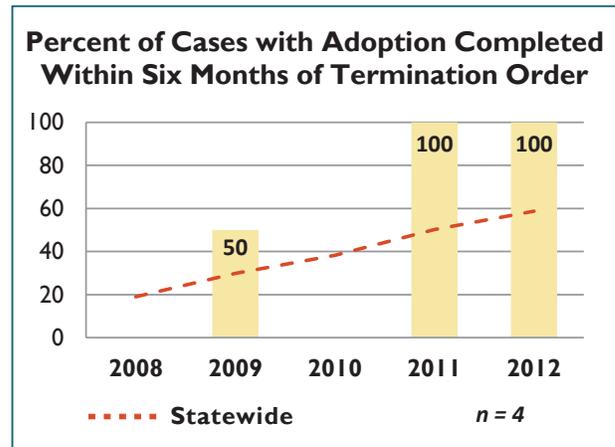
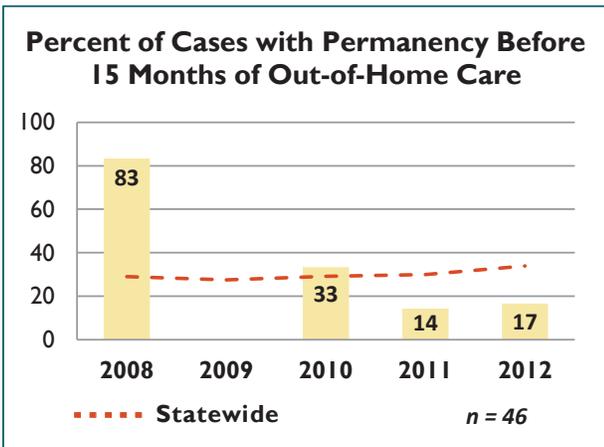
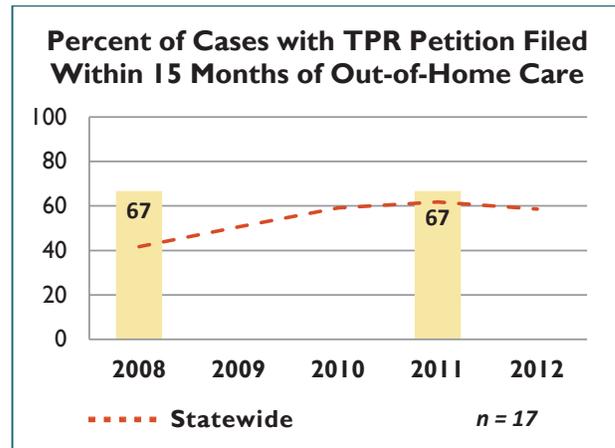
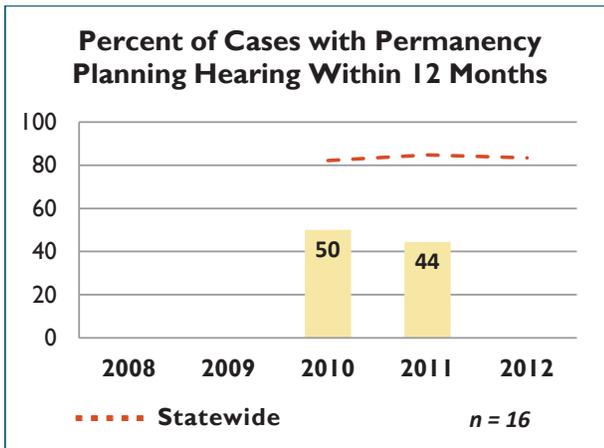
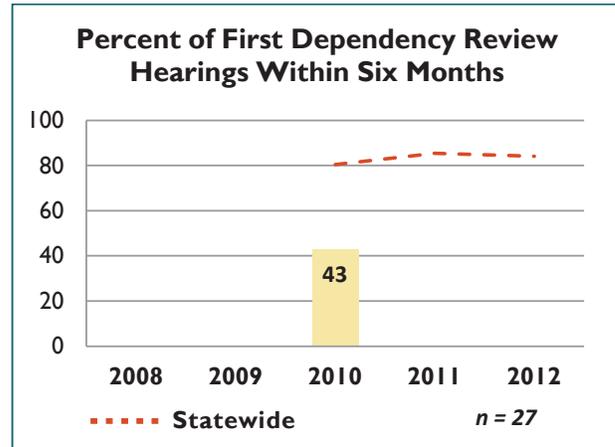
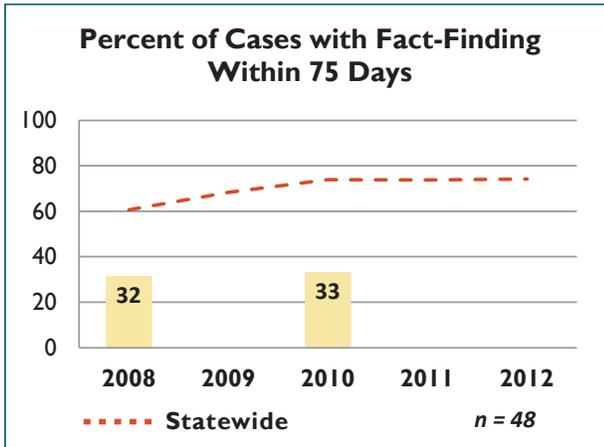
Percent of children in foster care during the 12-month target period who were in care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months and had two or fewer placement settings. Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=83.3%, 75th Percentile=86.0%

Percent of all children discharged from foster care to reunification in the 12 months prior to the year shown who re-entered care in less than 12 months from the date of discharge (including trial return home adjustment). Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=15.0%, 25th Percentile=9.9%

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< 20 Case Events

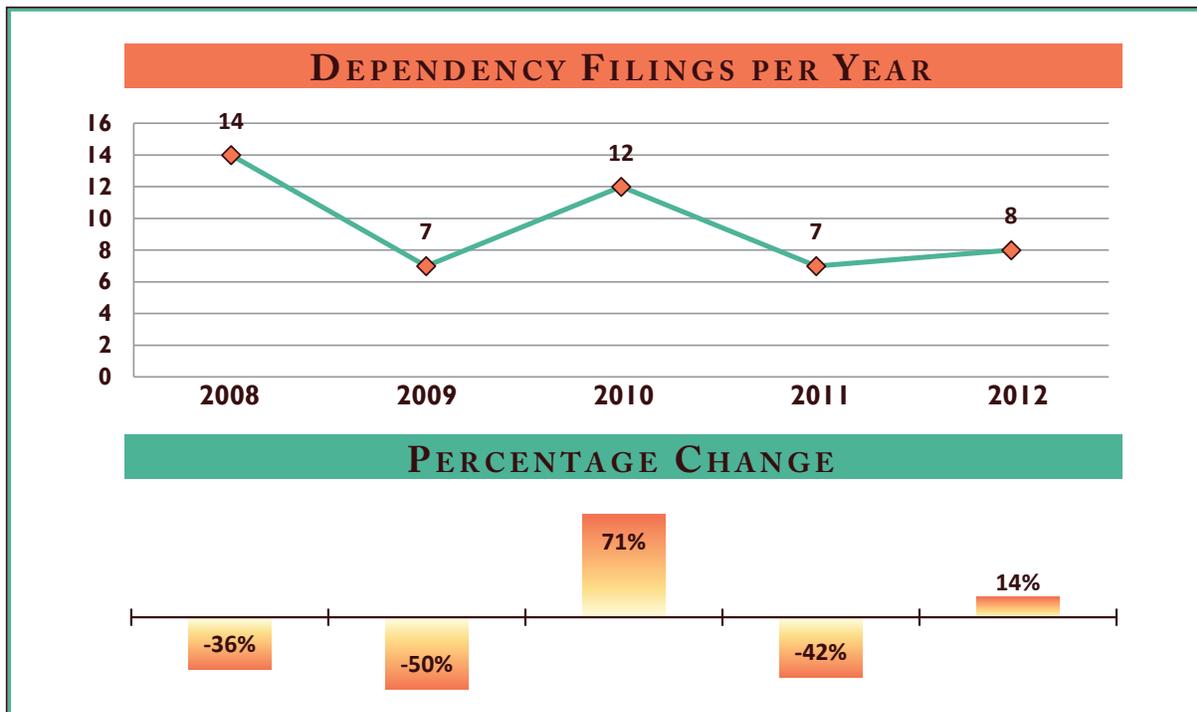
20+ Case Events

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adoptions	Median Months	29	46	79	40	22
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Aging Out/Emancipation	Median Months	33	41		54.5	115
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%		0%	0%
Guardianships	Median Months					
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					
Reunifications	Median Months	8.5		17	17	20
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	100%		22%	25%	33%

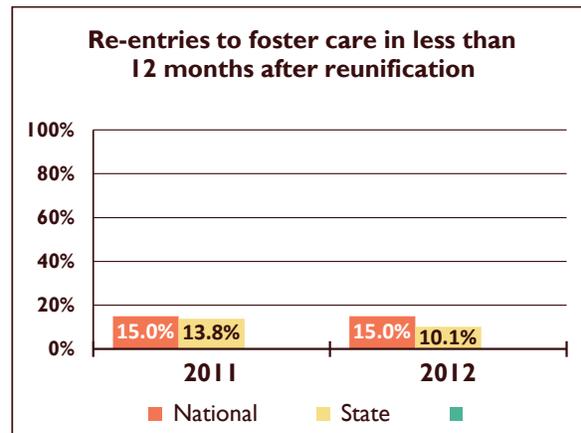
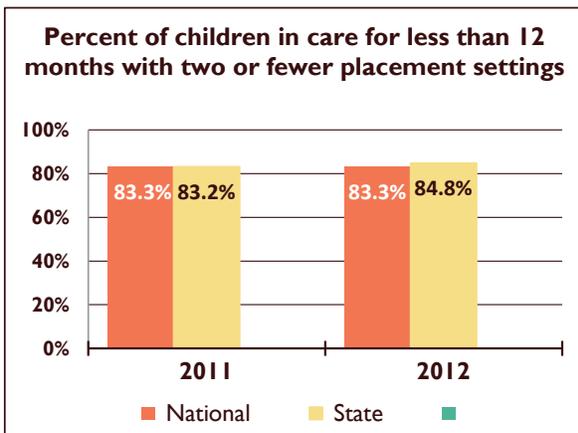
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Ferry	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	14%	17%	33%	14%	29%
		(2) 1-2 yrs			8%	29%	
		(3) 3-5 yrs	21%	50%	25%		14%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	50%	33%	25%	43%	29%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	14%		8%	14%	29%
	Gender	(1) Female	43%	67%	58%	43%	29%
		(2) Male	57%	33%	42%	57%	71%
	Race	(1) Nat Amer	36%	50%			
		(5) White	64%	50%	100%	100%	100%



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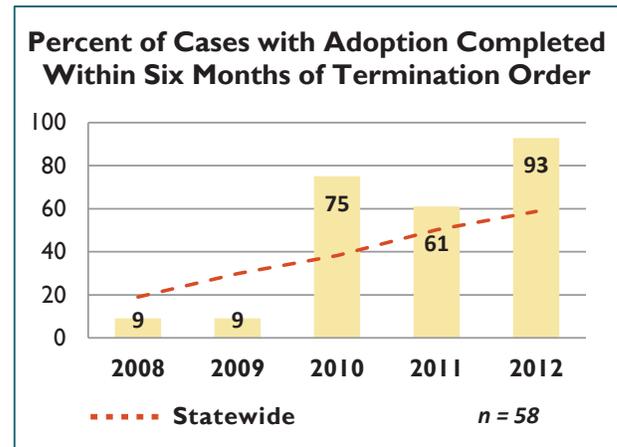
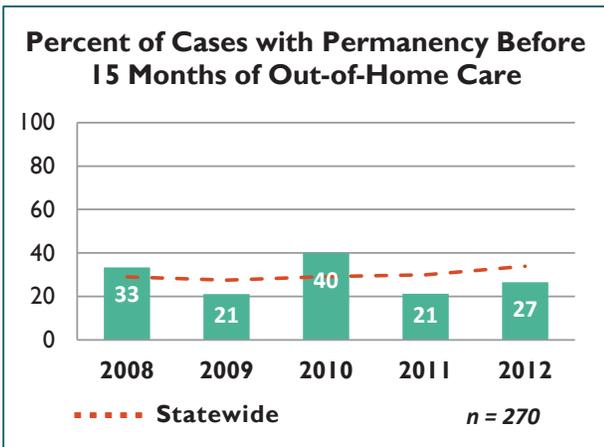
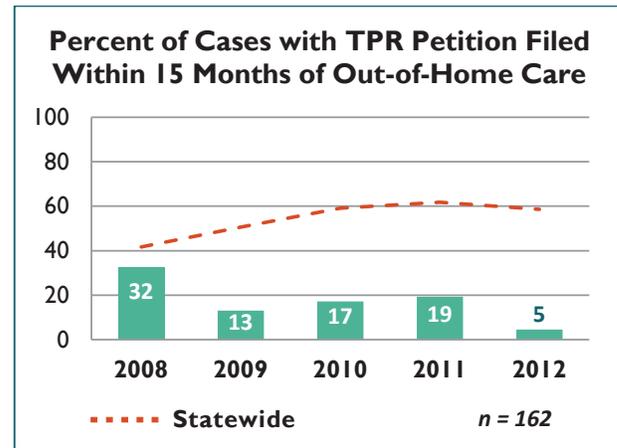
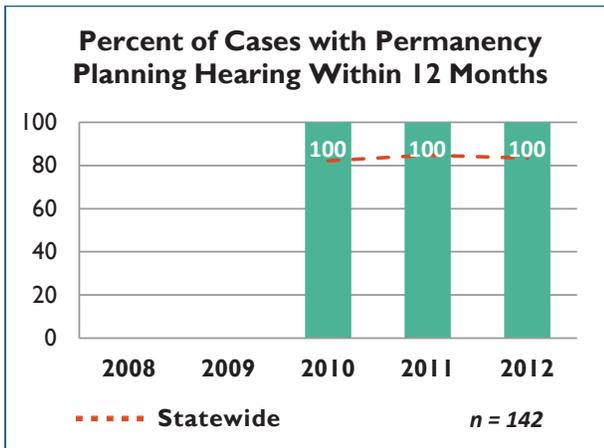
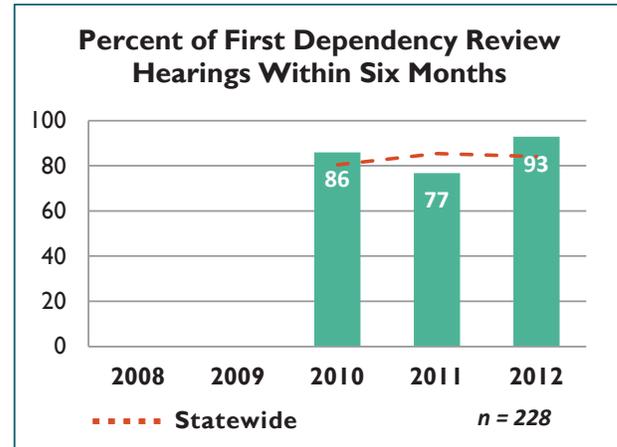
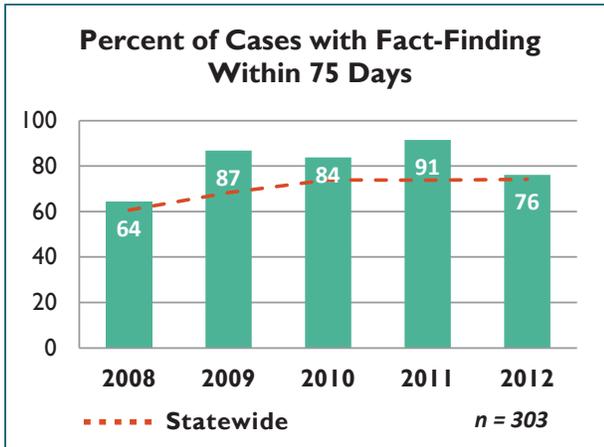
Percent of children in foster care during the 12-month target period who were in care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months and had two or fewer placement settings. Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

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Percent of all children discharged from foster care to reunification in the 12 months prior to the year shown who re-entered care in less than 12 months from the date of discharge (including trial return home adjustment). Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=15.0%, 25th Percentile=9.9%

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< 20 Case Events

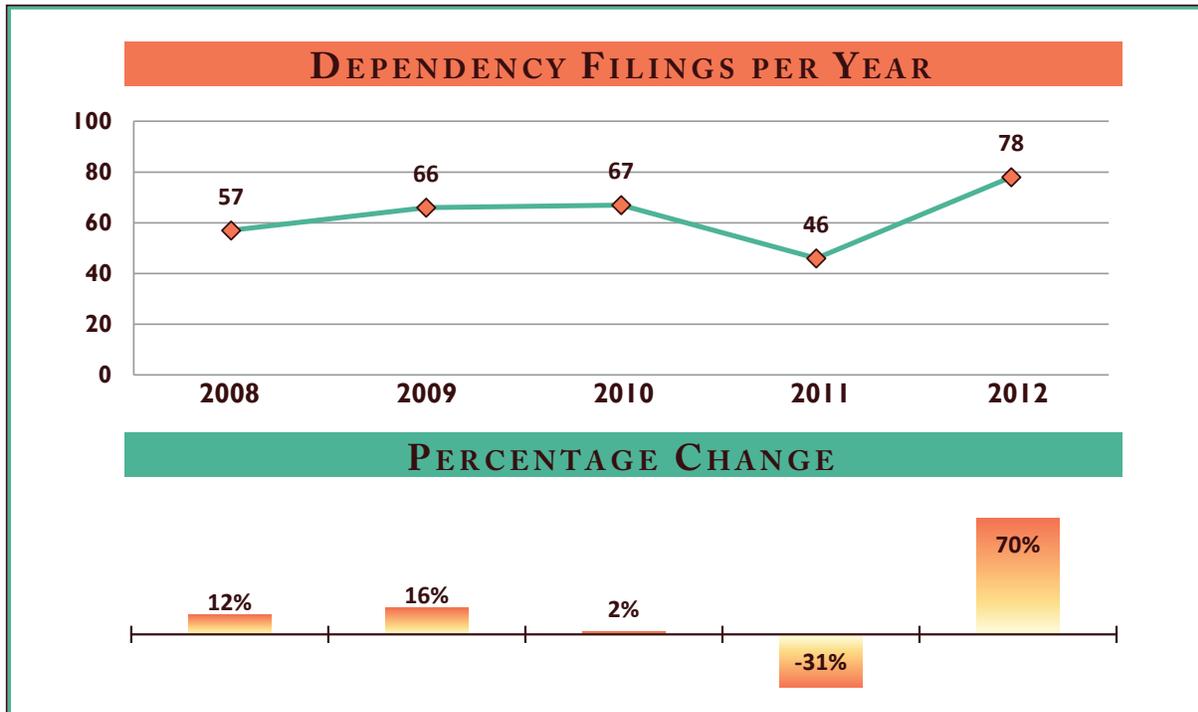
20+ Case Events

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adoptions	Median Months	30.5	34	30	41	36
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%
Aging Out/Emancipation	Median Months	67	46	64.5	42.5	44
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	25%	50%
Guardianships	Median Months		60	24	40	41
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%	9%	10%	0%
Reunifications	Median Months	13.5	17.5	9	17	21
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	50%	50%	69%	43%	37%

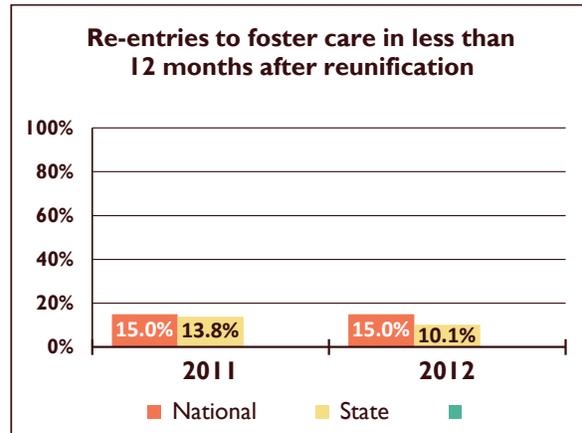
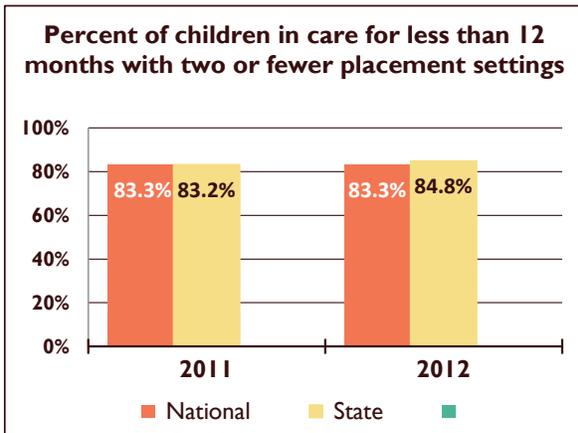
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Franklin	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	16%	16%	18%	18%	12%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	23%	13%	15%	7%	16%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	14%	25%	20%	20%	23%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	29%	27%	34%	27%	25%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	18%	20%	12%	29%	24%
	Gender	(1) Female	39%	48%	49%	67%	45%
		(2) Male	61%	52%	51%	33%	55%
	Race	(1) Nat Amer	13%	2%	6%		1%
		(2) Asian/PI		2%		7%	
		(3) Black	14%	19%	11%	11%	13%
		(4) Hispanic	55%	59%	54%	71%	67%
		(5) White	18%	17%	29%	11%	17%
		(9) Unknown		2%			1%



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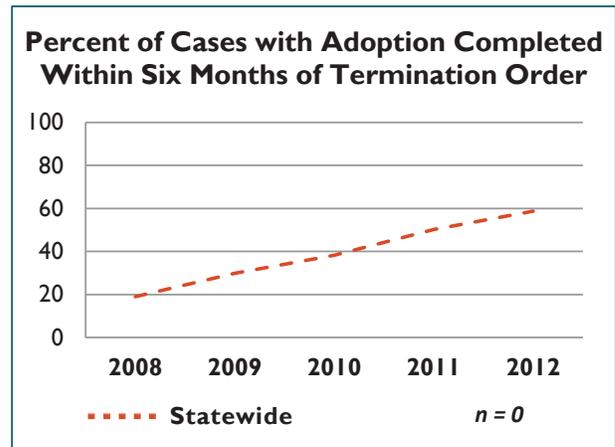
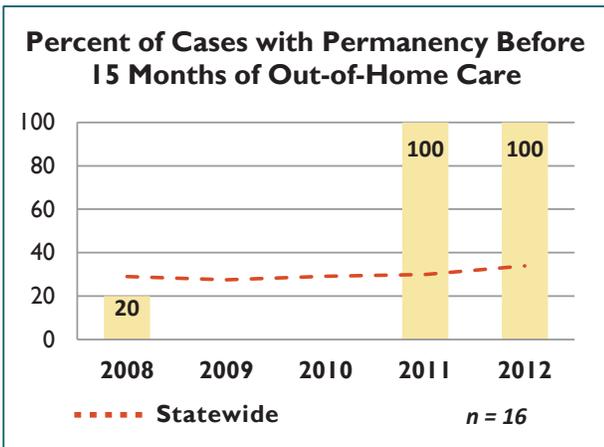
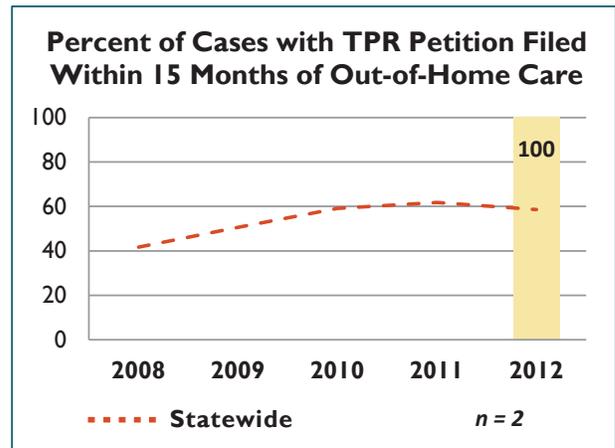
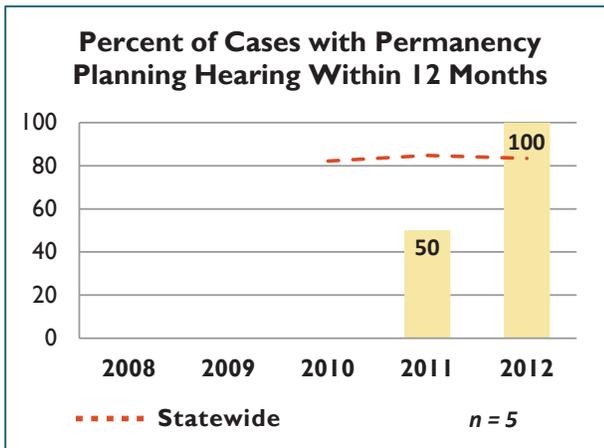
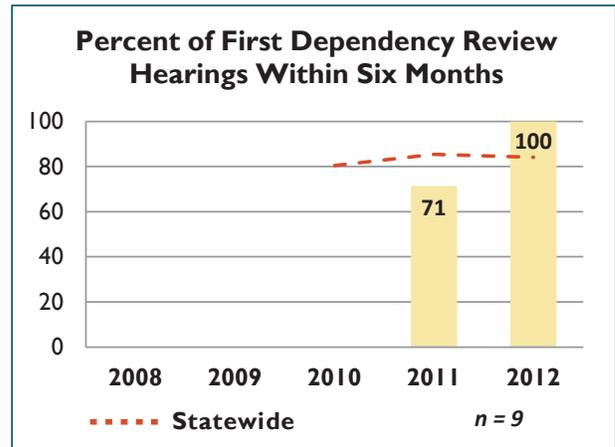
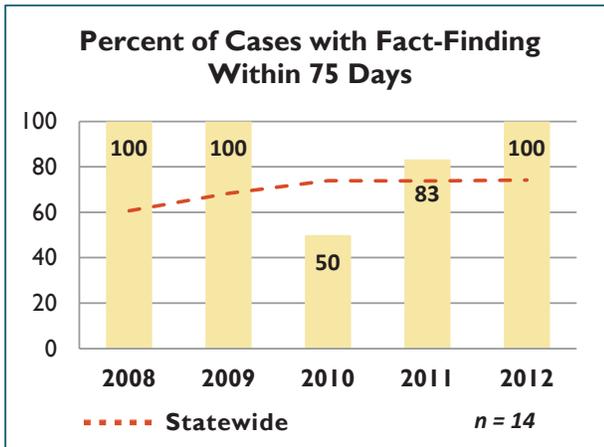
Percent of children in foster care during the 12-month target period who were in care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months and had two or fewer placement settings. Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=83.3%, 75th Percentile=86.0%

Percent of all children discharged from foster care to reunification in the 12 months prior to the year shown who re-entered care in less than 12 months from the date of discharge (including trial return home adjustment). Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=15.0%, 25th Percentile=9.9%

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■ < 20 Case Events

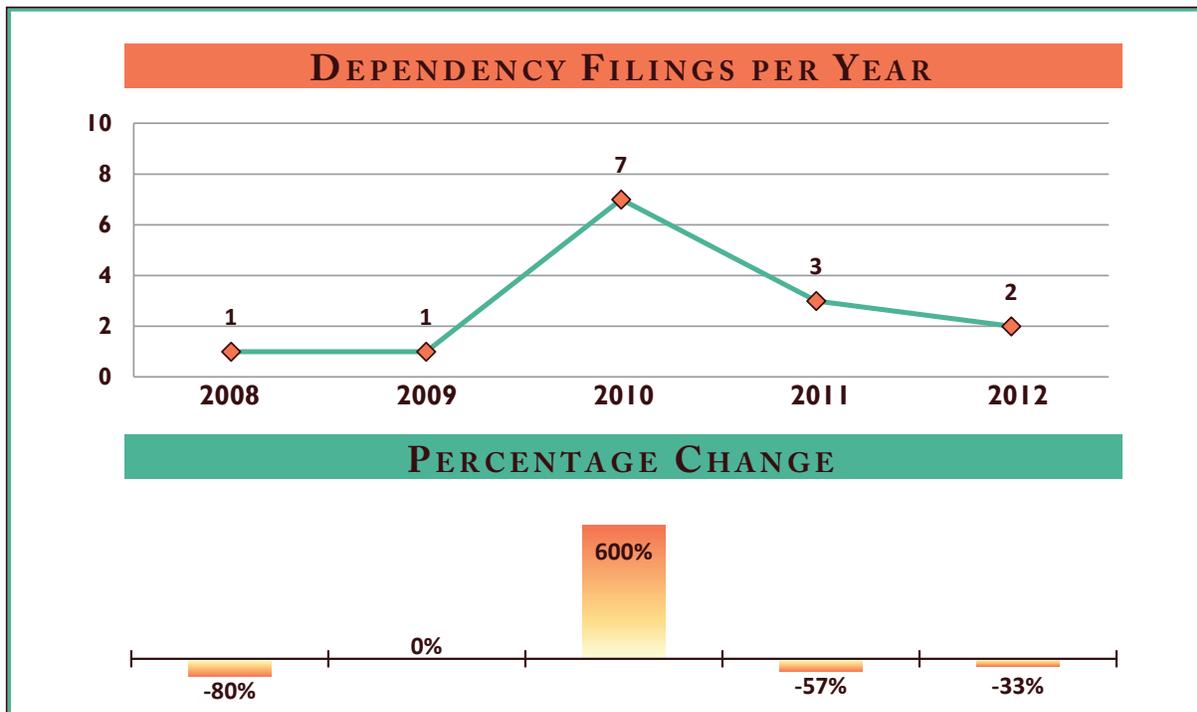
■ 20+ Case Events

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adoptions	Median Months	27			14	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%			100%	
Aging Out/Emancipation	Median Months					
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					
Guardianships	Median Months				13	4
	% < 15 Months to Outcome				100%	100%
Reunifications	Median Months	0			10	0
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	100%			100%	100%

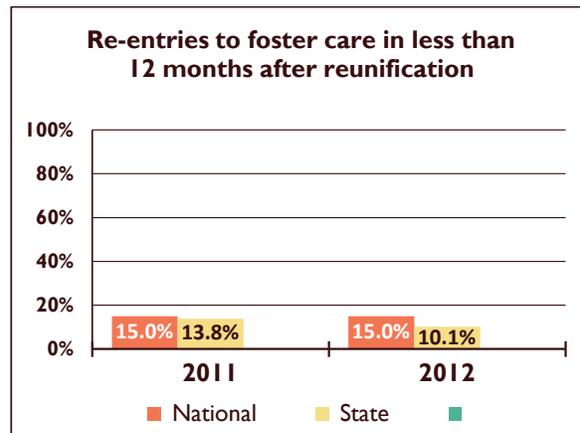
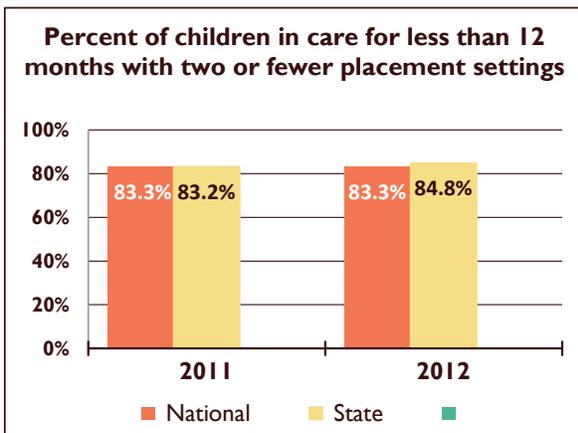
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Garfield	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs			14%	33%	
		(2) 1-2 yrs			43%		
		(3) 3-5 yrs		100%	29%	67%	
		(4) 6-11 yrs					100%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	100%		14%		
	Gender	(1) Female			86%	67%	50%
		(2) Male	100%	100%	14%	33%	50%
	Race	(4) Hispanic			14%	33%	
		(5) White	100%	100%	86%	67%	100%



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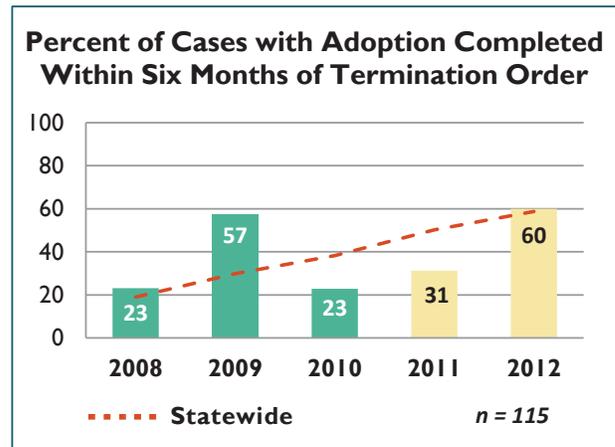
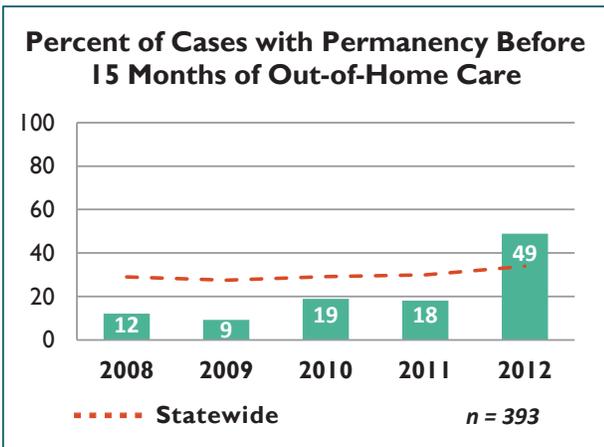
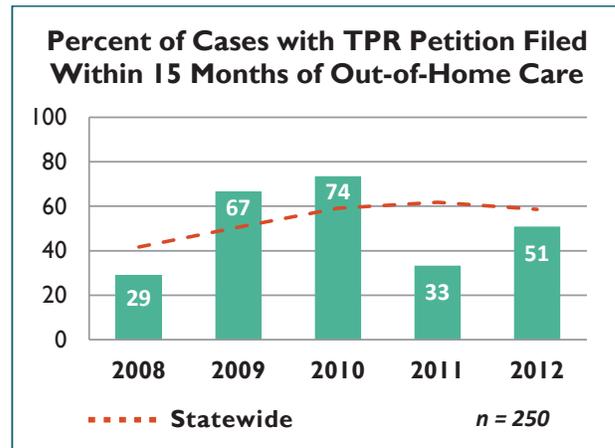
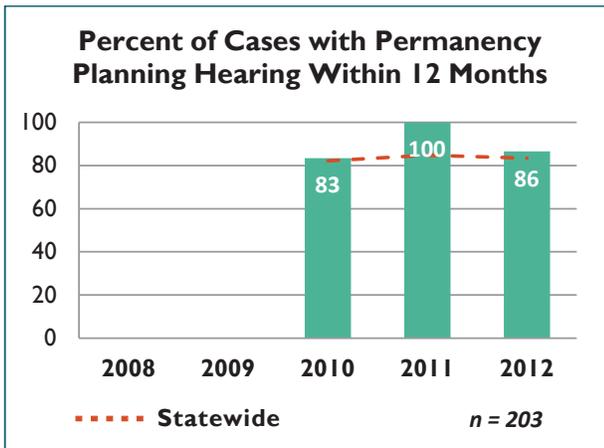
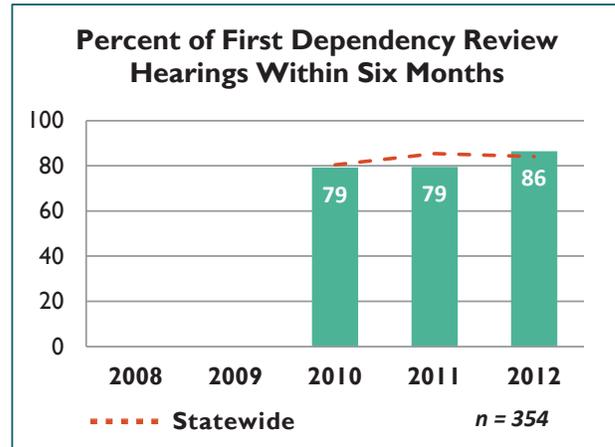
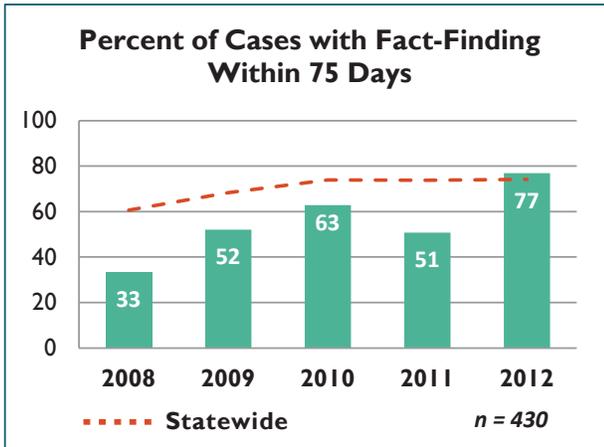
Percent of children in foster care during the 12-month target period who were in care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months and had two or fewer placement settings. Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=83.3%, 75th Percentile=86.0%

Percent of all children discharged from foster care to reunification in the 12 months prior to the year shown who re-entered care in less than 12 months from the date of discharge (including trial return home adjustment). Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=15.0%, 25th Percentile=9.9%

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< 20 Case Events

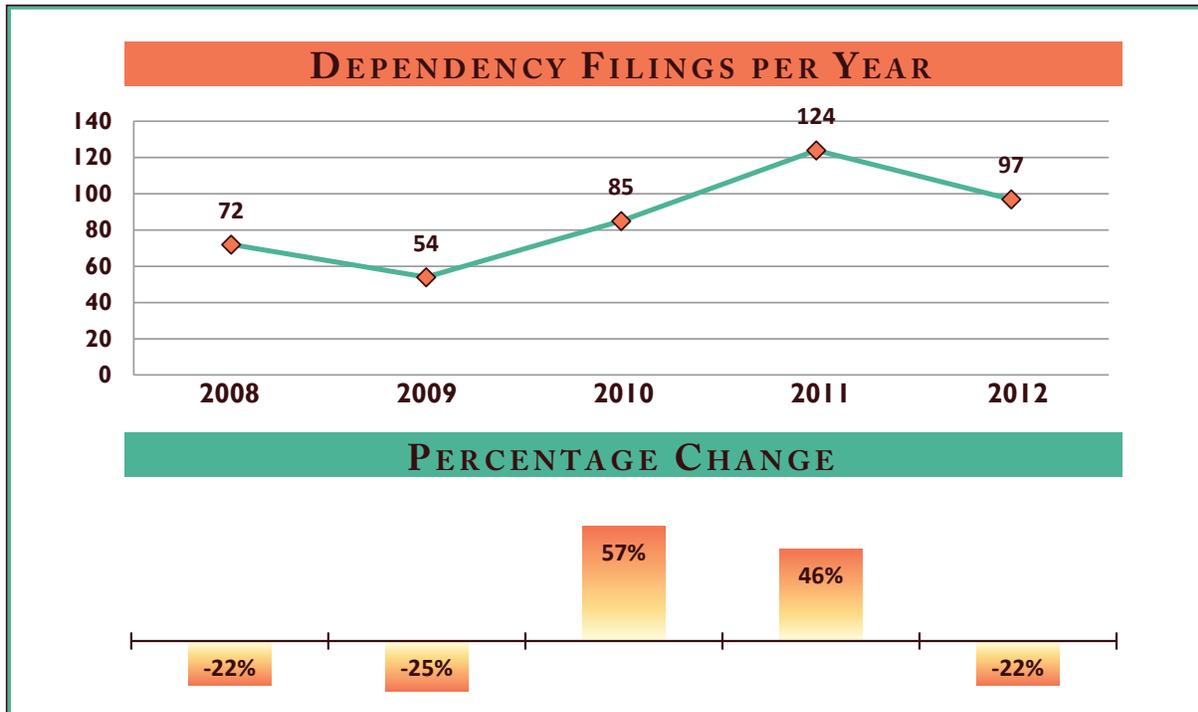
20+ Case Events

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adoptions	Median Months	33	36.5	37.5	37	28
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	5%	7%	10%	12%
Aging Out/Emancipation	Median Months	68.5	133.5	46	29	17
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	33%	25%	50%
Guardianships	Median Months	19	30	28	18.5	14
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	64%
Reunifications	Median Months	18	23	21	15.5	14
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	38%	17%	34%	33%	56%

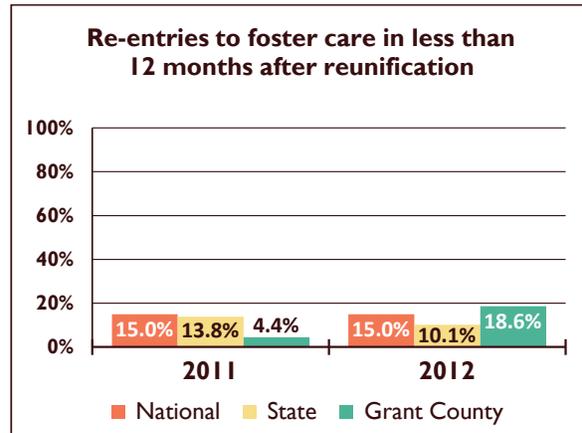
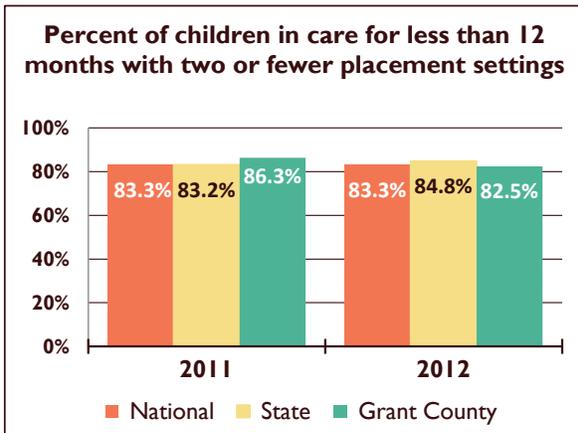
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Grant	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	33%	29%	33%	21%	12%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	20%	20%	25%	26%	26%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	19%	24%	14%	23%	17%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	17%	10%	19%	23%	33%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	10%	18%	8%	6%	12%
	Gender	(1) Female	48%	55%	52%	54%	59%
		(2) Male	52%	45%	48%	46%	41%
	Race	(1) Nat Amer	13%	8%	12%	7%	8%
		(2) Asian/PI		4%		1%	
		(3) Black	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%
		(4) Hispanic	28%	24%	36%	40%	28%
		(5) White	57%	61%	48%	49%	62%
		(9) Unknown		2%	1%	1%	



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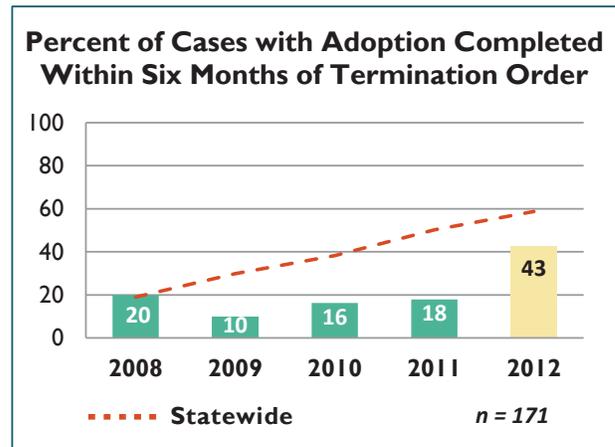
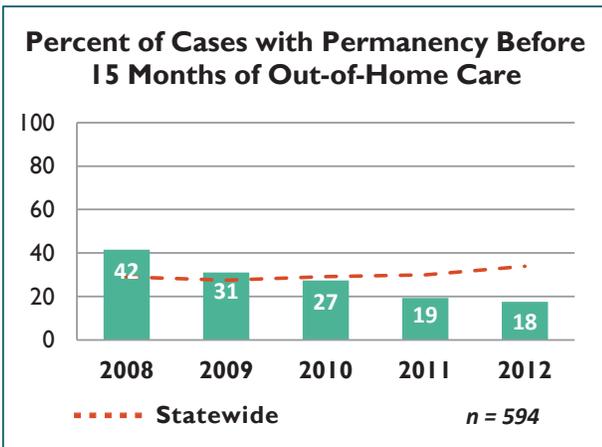
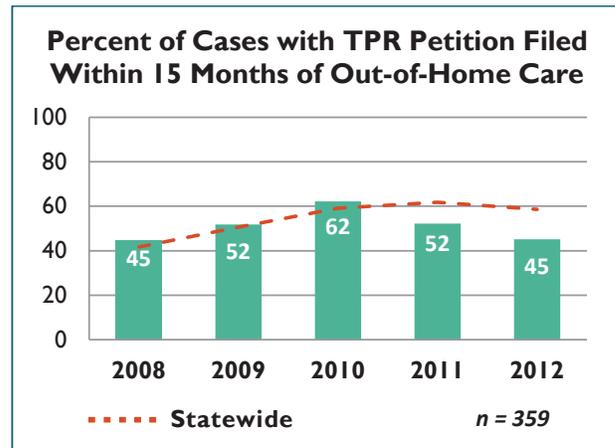
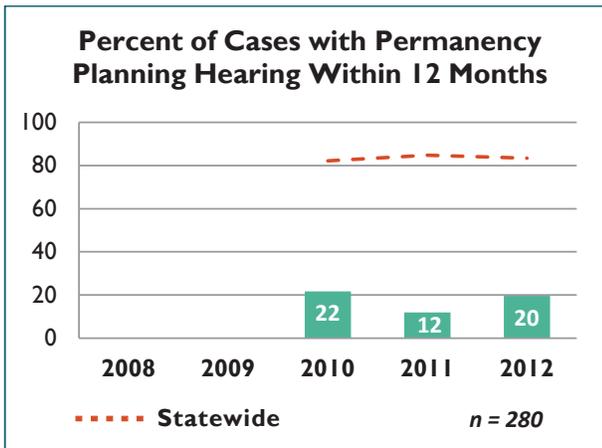
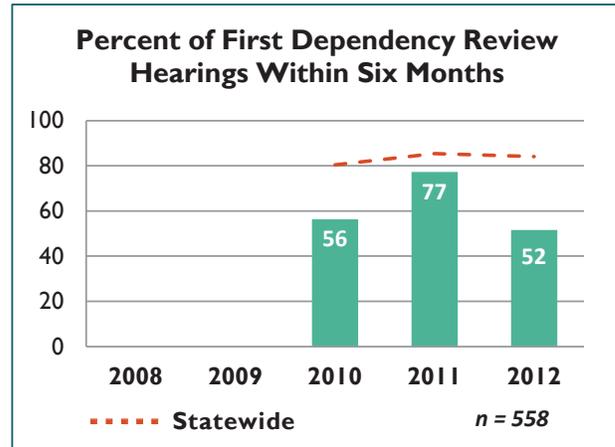
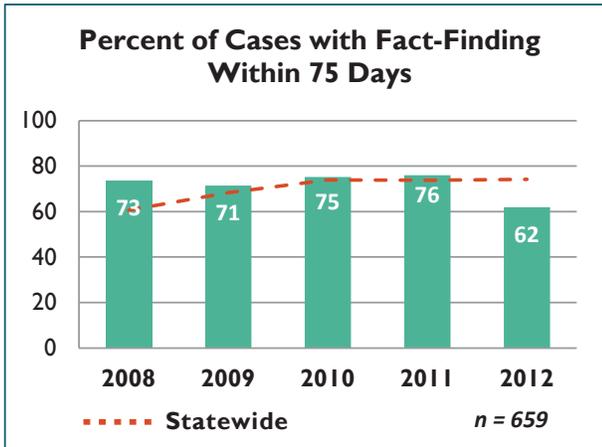
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< 20 Case Events

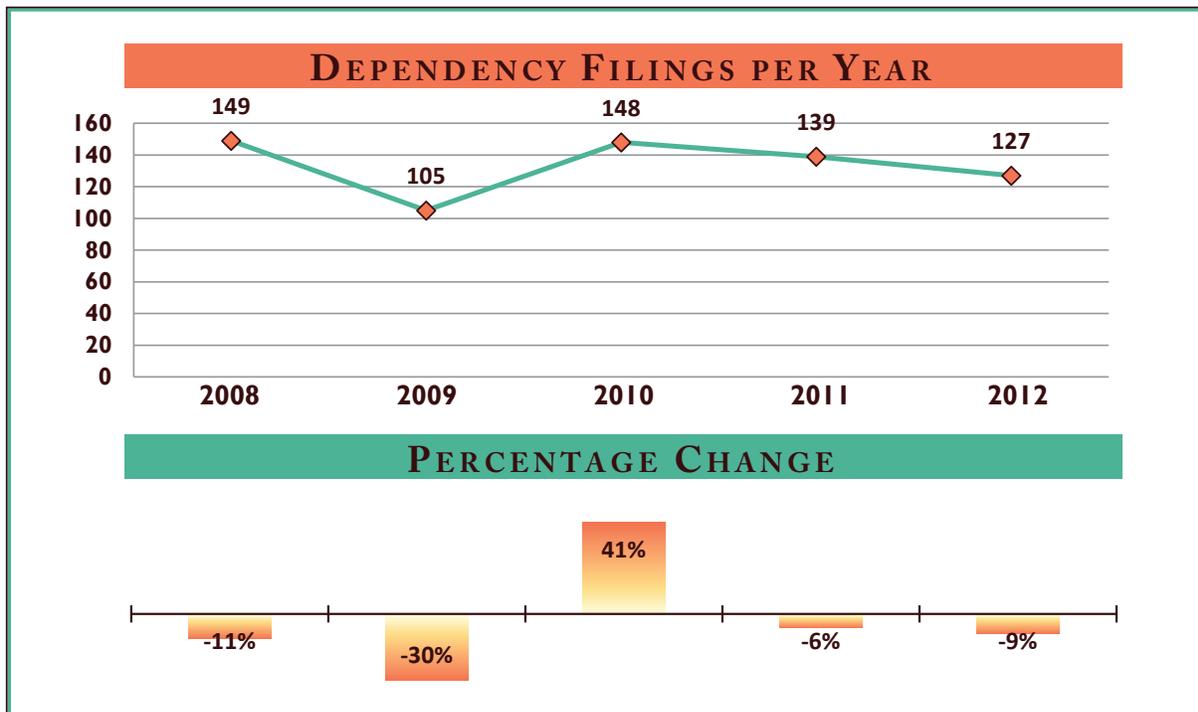
20+ Case Events

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adoptions	Median Months	31	31	37	36	29
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	4%	4%	6%	8%	10%
Aging Out/Emancipation	Median Months	25	50	43	79	27
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	33%	0%	0%	0%	20%
Guardianships	Median Months	23	26	23	26	27
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	33%	36%	0%	11%	0%
Reunifications	Median Months	13	13	9	17	16
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	66%	55%	66%	42%	35%

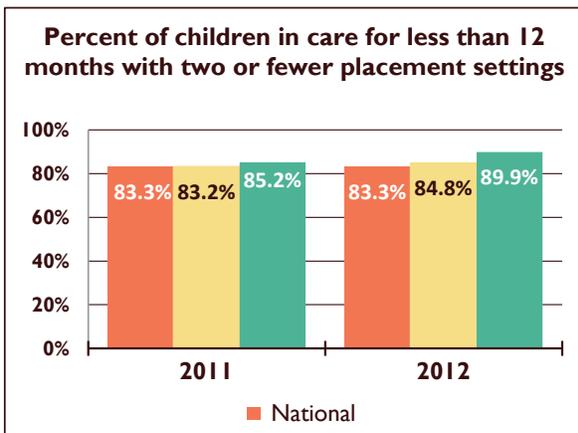
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Grays Harbor	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	29%	26%	30%	30%	33%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	17%	17%	24%	11%	13%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	16%	22%	17%	25%	23%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	23%	23%	17%	23%	20%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	14%	13%	12%	11%	12%
	Gender	(1) Female	55%	46%	52%	44%	47%
		(2) Male	45%	54%	48%	56%	53%
	Race	(1) Nat Amer	21%	22%	21%	16%	33%
		(2) Asian/PI	1%		2%	2%	4%
		(3) Black	3%	9%	3%	4%	3%
		(4) Hispanic	21%	8%	13%	6%	13%
		(5) White	52%	59%	61%	72%	46%
		(9) Unknown	2%	1%		1%	



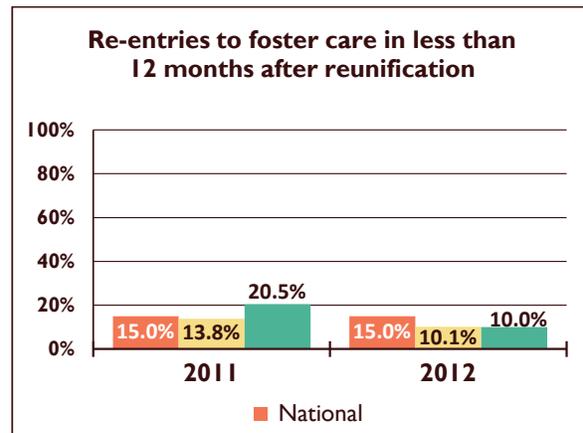
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Percent of children in foster care during the 12-month target period who were in care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months and had two or fewer placement settings. Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

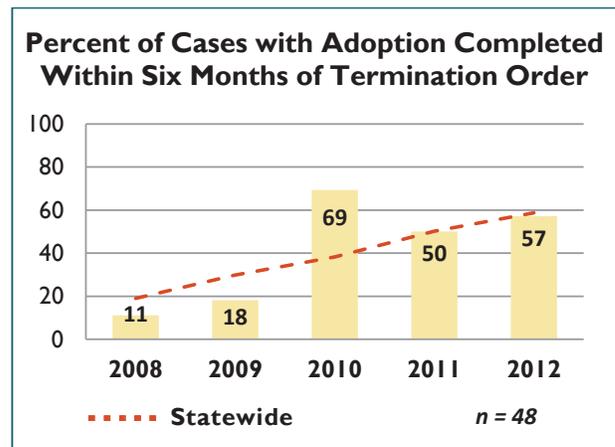
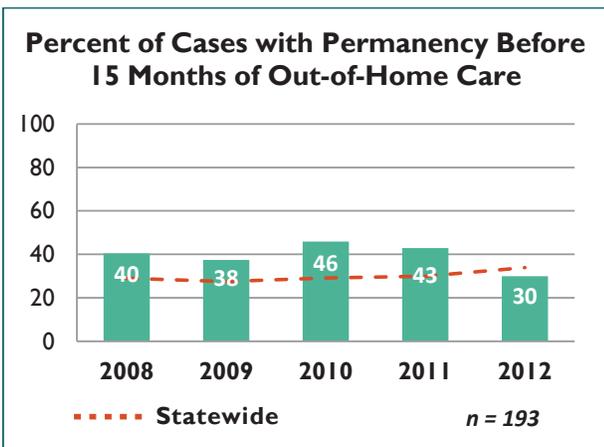
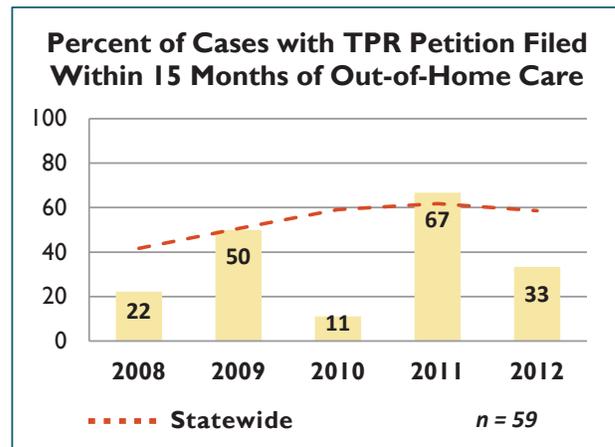
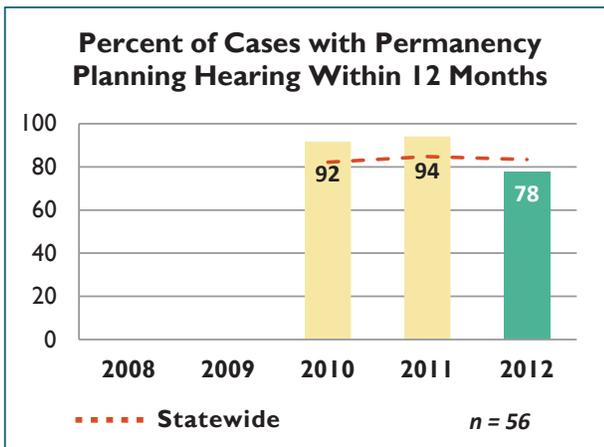
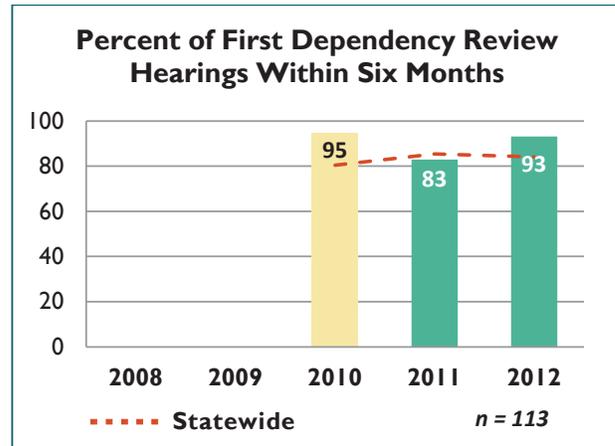
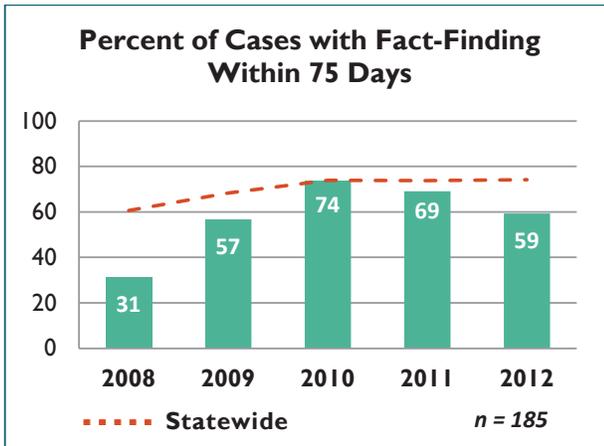
National median=83.3%, 75th Percentile=86.0%



Percent of all children discharged from foster care to reunification in the 12 months prior to the year shown who re-entered care in less than 12 months from the date of discharge (including trial return home adjustment). Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=15.0%, 25th Percentile=9.9%

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< 20 Case Events

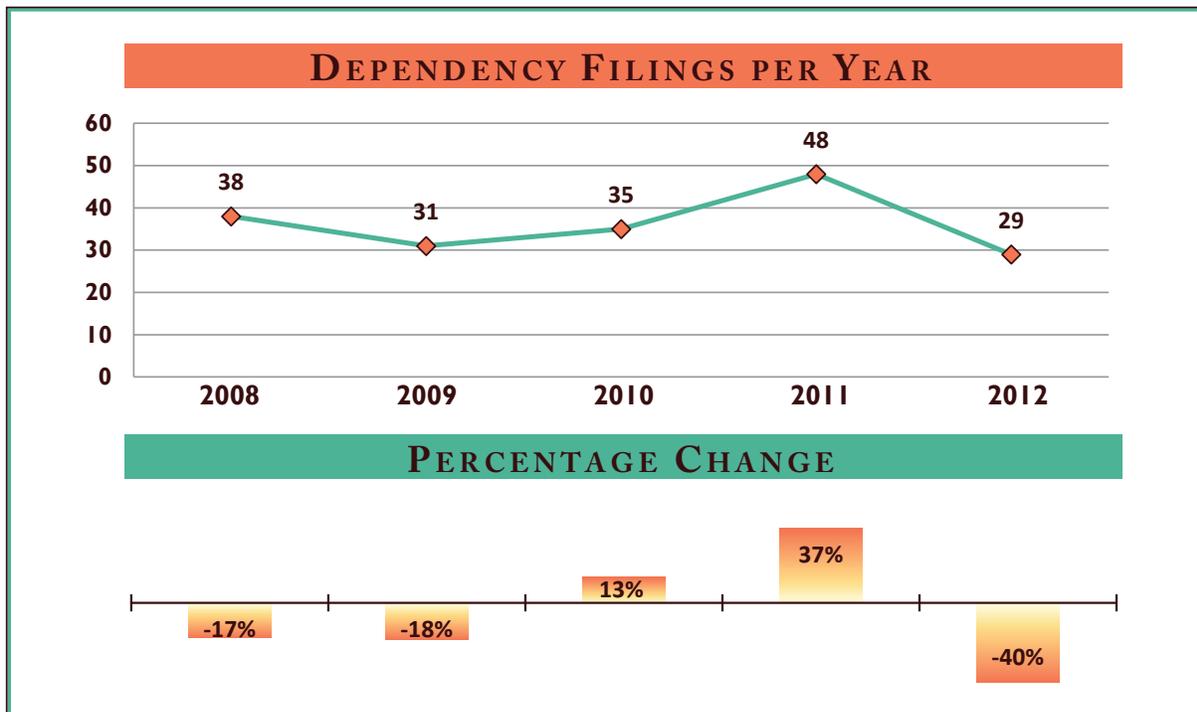
20+ Case Events

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adoptions	Median Months	34	33	36	46	19
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	9%	0%	0%	9%
Ageing Out/Emancipation	Median Months	25	52	73		42
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	20%	0%	0%		0%
Guardianships	Median Months	16	21	1	28	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	50%	0%	100%	0%	
Reunifications	Median Months	8	5	6	7	16
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	70%	70%	71%	80%	44%

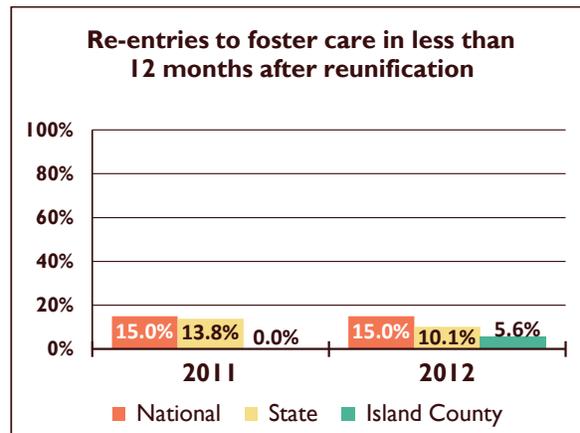
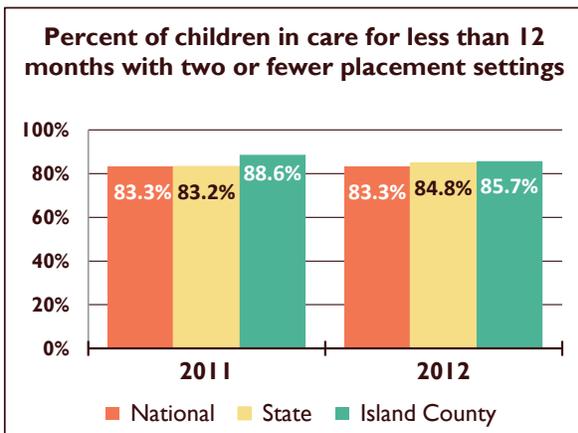
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Island	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	15%	27%	23%	20%	17%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	9%	20%	26%	7%	21%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	12%	23%	26%	20%	31%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	35%	3%	17%	26%	21%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	29%	27%	9%	28%	10%
	Gender	(1) Female	50%	43%	40%	46%	38%
		(2) Male	50%	57%	60%	54%	62%
	Race	(1) Nat Amer			9%	4%	3%
		(2) Asian/PI	6%	7%	11%		
		(3) Black	6%	23%	9%	7%	28%
		(4) Hispanic			6%	7%	3%
		(5) White	88%	70%	66%	83%	66%



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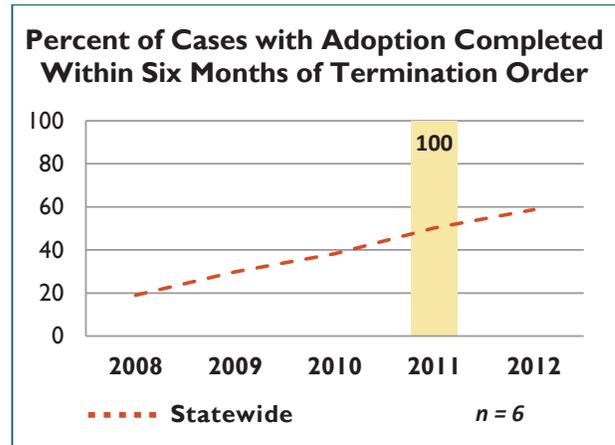
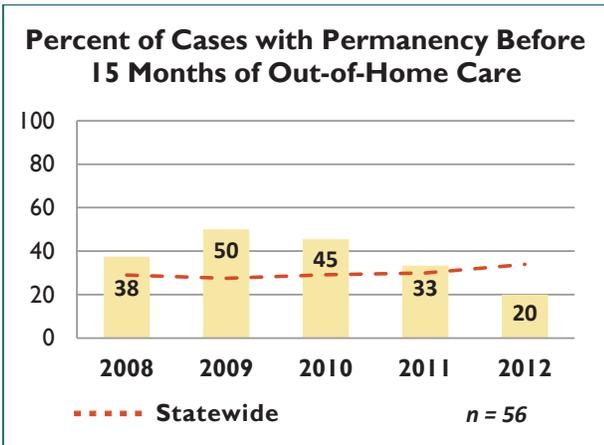
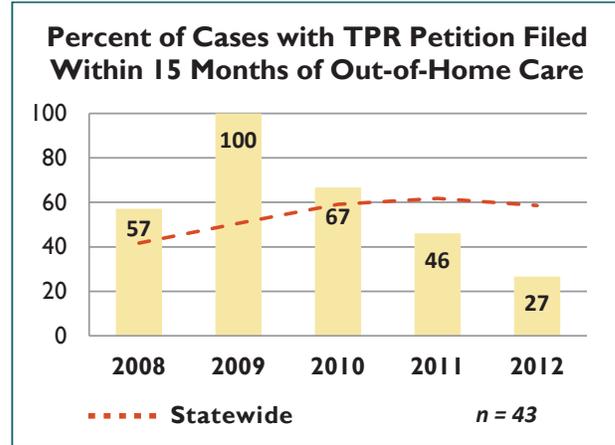
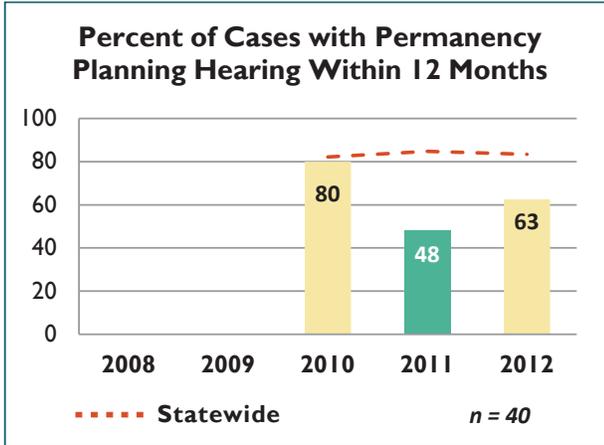
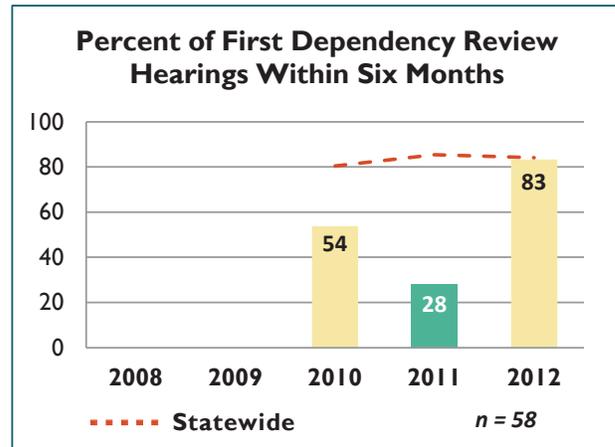
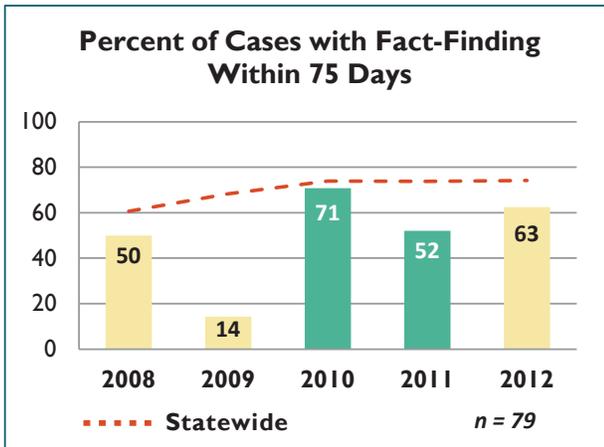
Percent of children in foster care during the 12-month target period who were in care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months and had two or fewer placement settings. Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=83.3%, 75th Percentile=86.0%

Percent of all children discharged from foster care to reunification in the 12 months prior to the year shown who re-entered care in less than 12 months from the date of discharge (including trial return home adjustment). Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=15.0%, 25th Percentile=9.9%

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< 20 Case Events

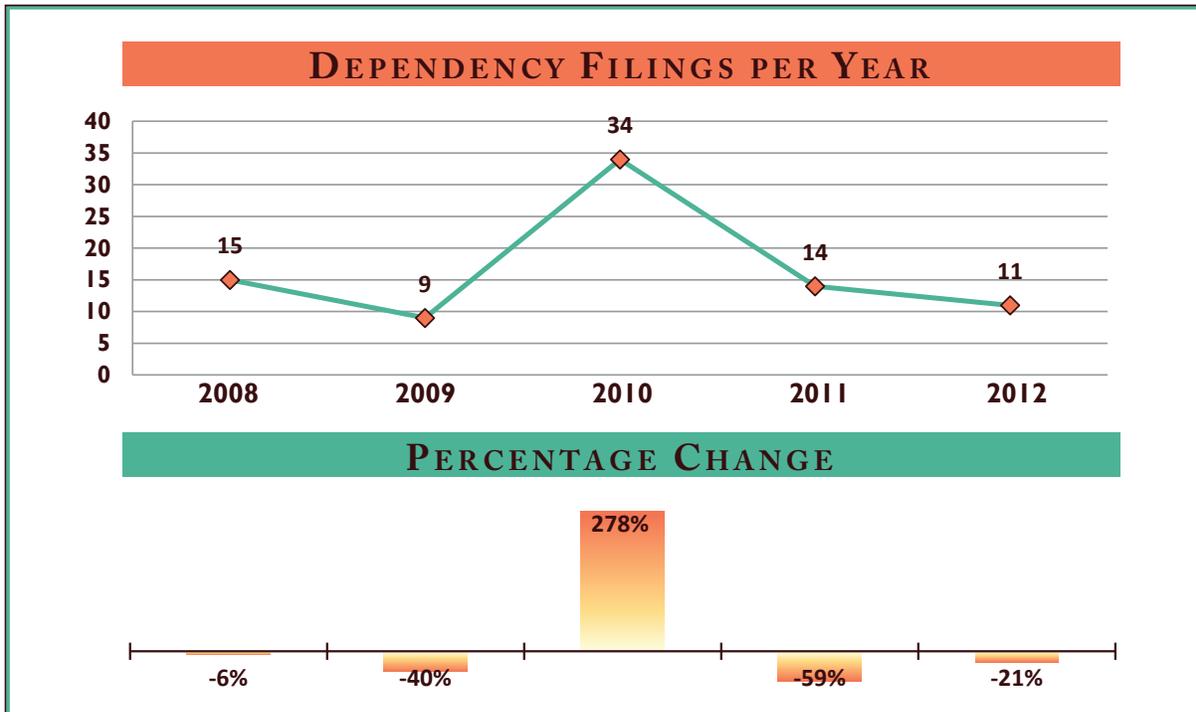
20+ Case Events

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adoptions	Median Months	58	31	38	19	36
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Aging Out/Emancipation	Median Months		140	6	8	22
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%	100%	100%	0%
Guardianships	Median Months		20	17		
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%	0%		
Reunifications	Median Months	13	9	0	16	16
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	60%	62%	100%	25%	33%

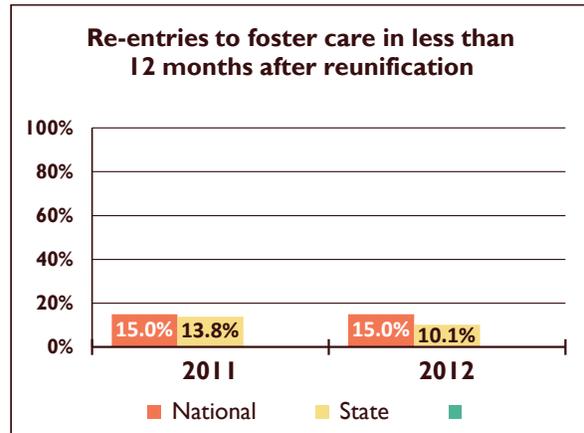
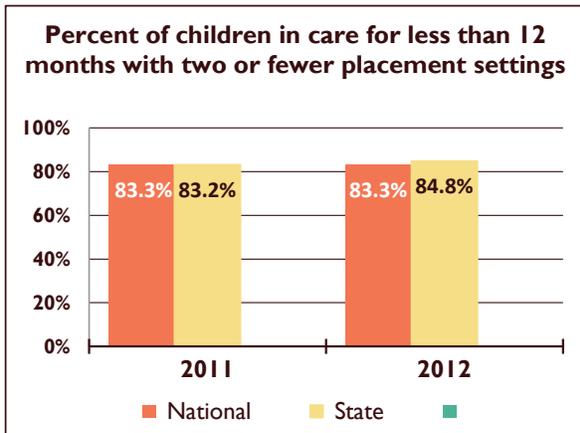
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Jefferson	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	31%	56%	24%	7%	20%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	8%	33%	9%	7%	
		(3) 3-5 yrs	8%	11%	9%	14%	50%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	15%		18%	29%	20%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	38%		41%	43%	10%
	Gender	(1) Female	46%	44%	50%	57%	60%
		(2) Male	54%	56%	50%	43%	40%
	Race	(1) Nat Amer	31%	11%	26%	36%	10%
		(2) Asian/PI			9%	7%	
		(3) Black				7%	
		(4) Hispanic				21%	
		(5) White	69%	89%	62%	29%	90%
		(9) Unknown			3%		



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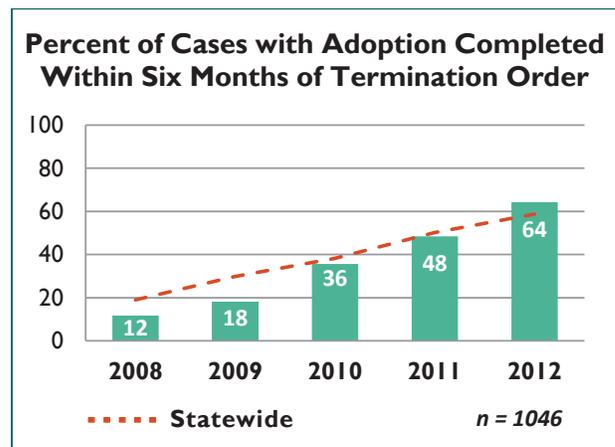
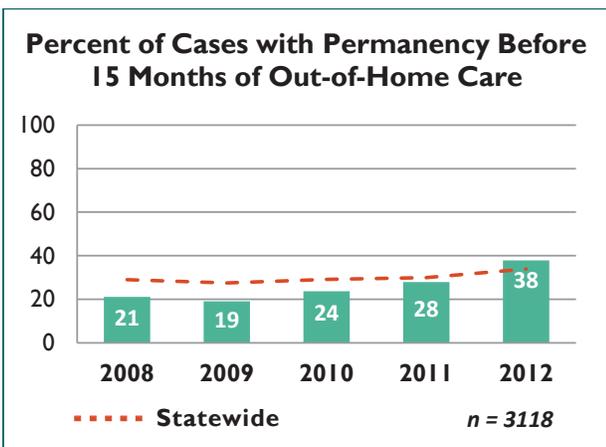
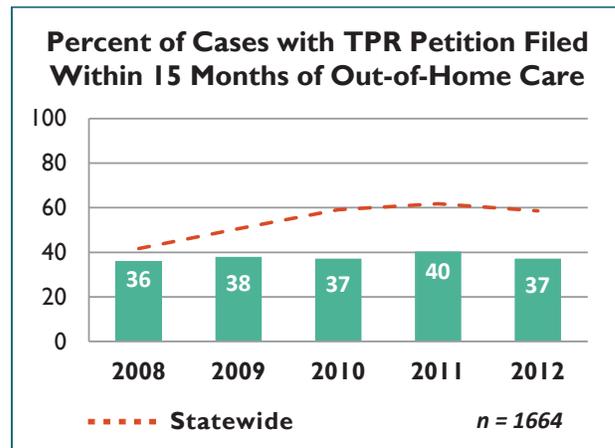
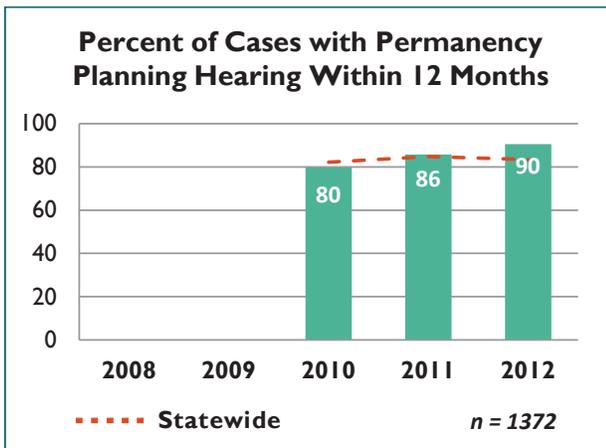
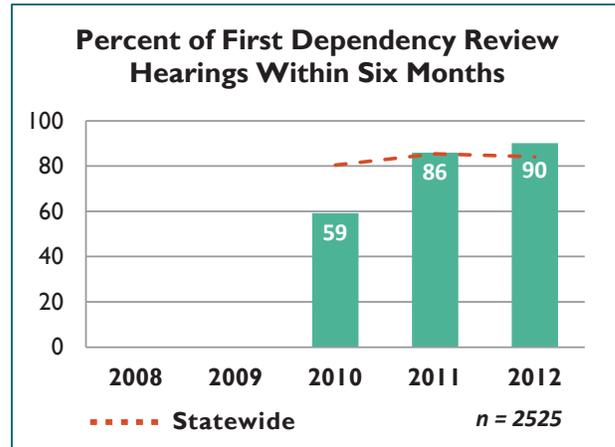
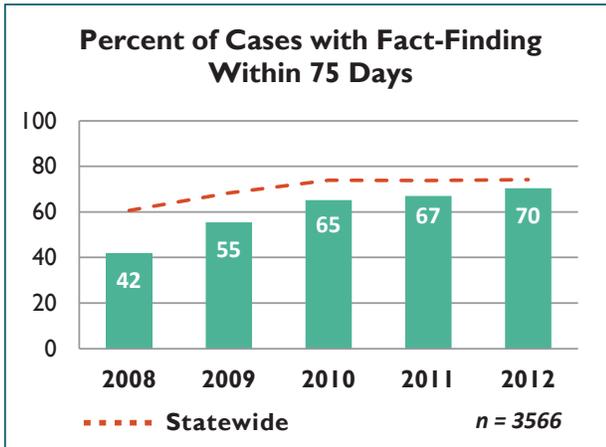
Percent of children in foster care during the 12-month target period who were in care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months and had two or fewer placement settings. Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=83.3%, 75th Percentile=86.0%

Percent of all children discharged from foster care to reunification in the 12 months prior to the year shown who re-entered care in less than 12 months from the date of discharge (including trial return home adjustment). Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

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< 20 Case Events

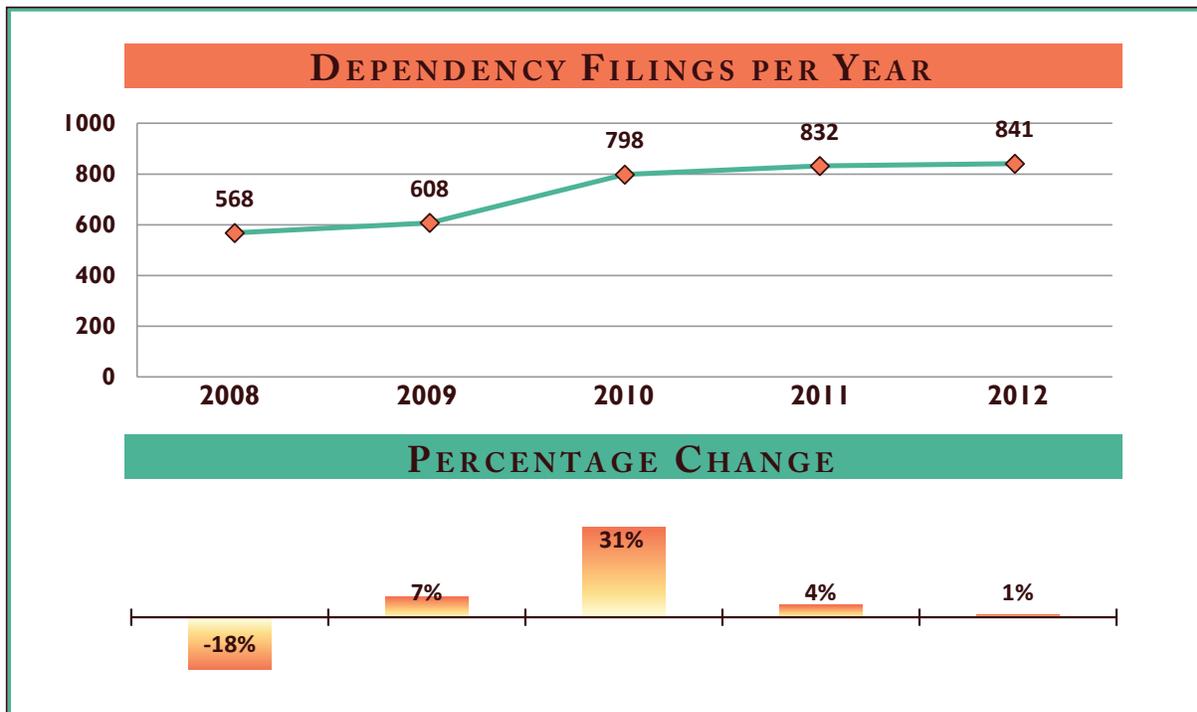
20+ Case Events

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adoptions	Median Months	35	38	35	33	33
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	1%	2%	3%	4%	3%
Aging Out/Emancipation	Median Months	61	63.5	56	41	40
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	9%	8%	16%	14%	11%
Guardianships	Median Months	35	38	27	25.5	26
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	5%	9%	20%	14%
Reunifications	Median Months	15	15	14	14	13
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	49%	48%	52%	55%	54%

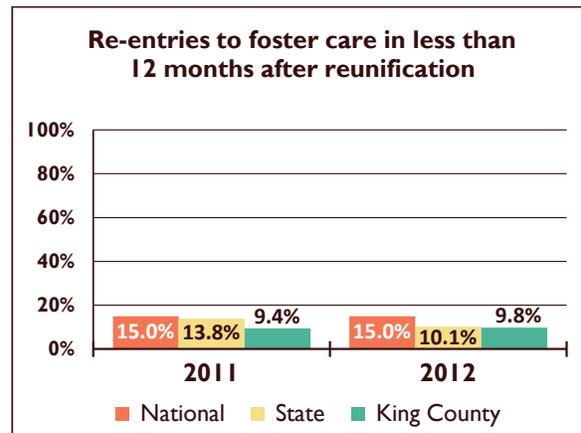
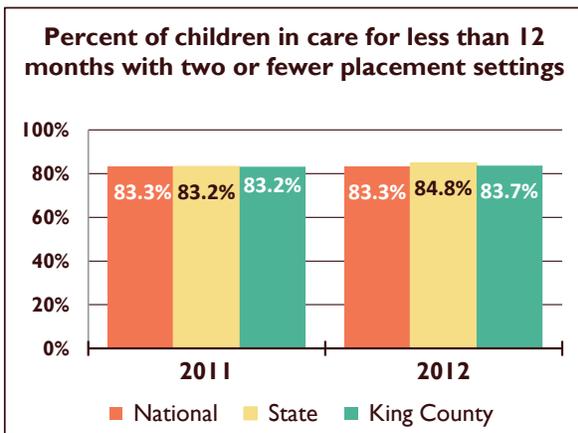
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
King	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	33%	30%	27%	28%	26%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	17%	14%	16%	12%	14%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	16%	16%	17%	16%	22%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	23%	21%	22%	23%	25%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	11%	19%	19%	21%	13%
	Gender	(1) Female	52%	52%	53%	52%	51%
		(2) Male	48%	48%	47%	48%	49%
	Race	(1) Nat Amer	11%	14%	12%	15%	20%
		(2) Asian/PI	4%	9%	8%	8%	5%
		(3) Black	37%	35%	35%	33%	28%
		(4) Hispanic	10%	9%	14%	11%	8%
		(5) White	34%	32%	30%	32%	40%
		(9) Unknown	3%	0%			0%



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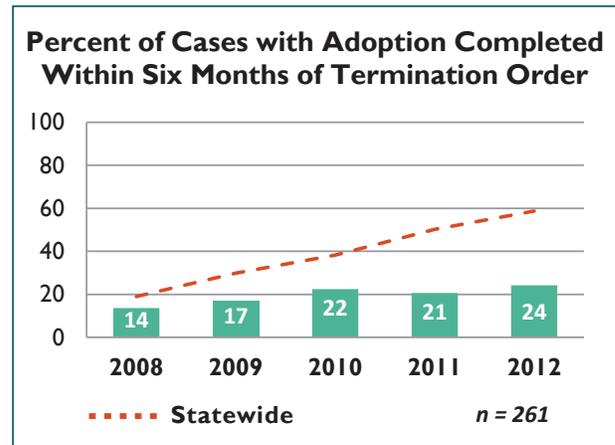
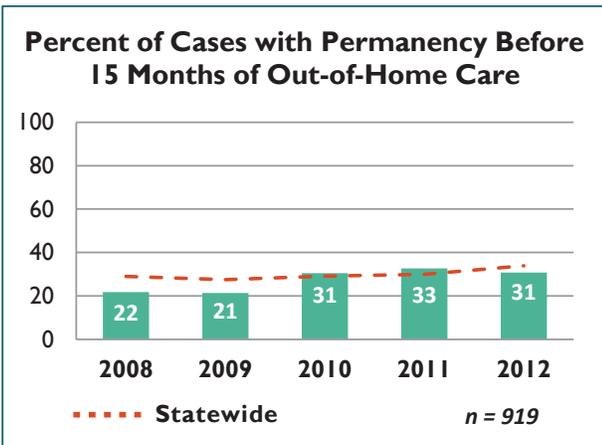
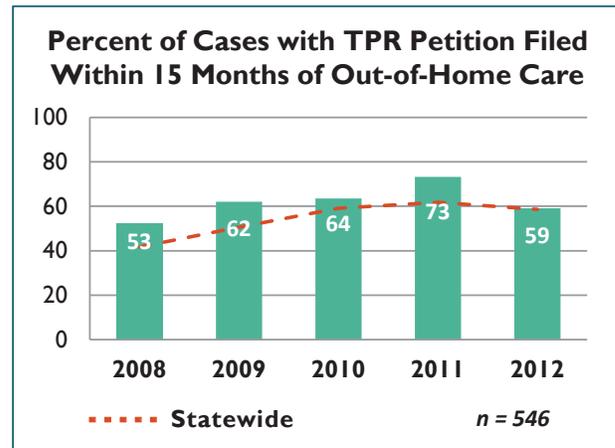
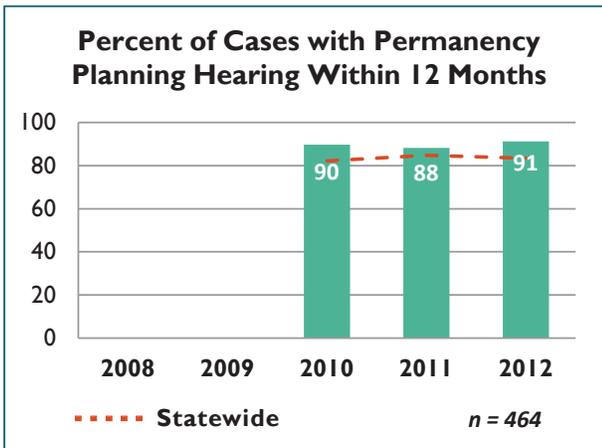
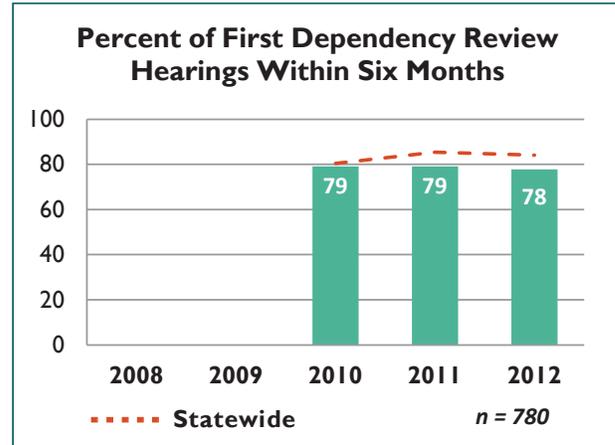
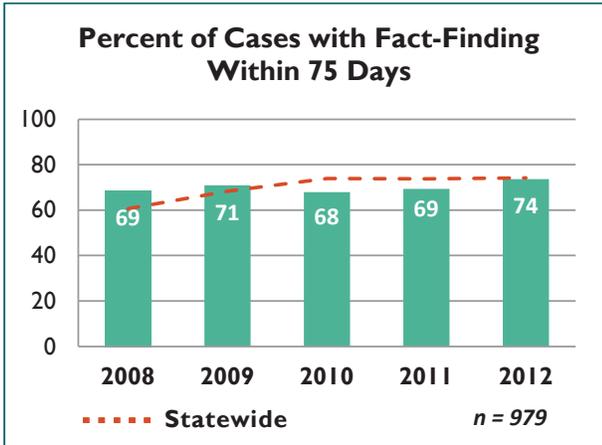
Percent of children in foster care during the 12-month target period who were in care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months and had two or fewer placement settings. Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=83.3%, 75th Percentile=86.0%

Percent of all children discharged from foster care to reunification in the 12 months prior to the year shown who re-entered care in less than 12 months from the date of discharge (including trial return home adjustment). Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=15.0%, 25th Percentile=9.9%

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< 20 Case Events

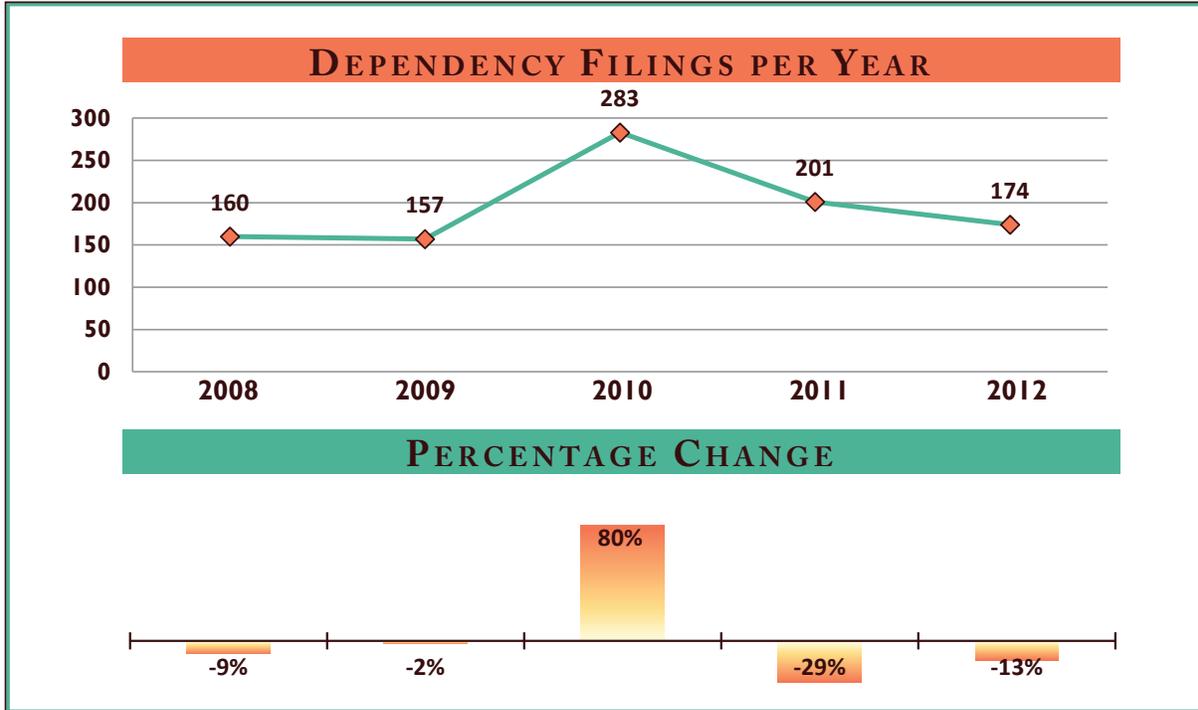
20+ Case Events

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adoptions	Median Months	33	35	34	30	27.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	1%	0%	6%	2%
Aging Out/Emancipation	Median Months	38	40.5	35	20	21
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	16%	14%	5%	33%	20%
Guardianships	Median Months	41	35	45	31	25
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	29%	11%	0%	6%
Reunifications	Median Months	19.5	15	13	10.5	15
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	39%	49%	55%	63%	48%

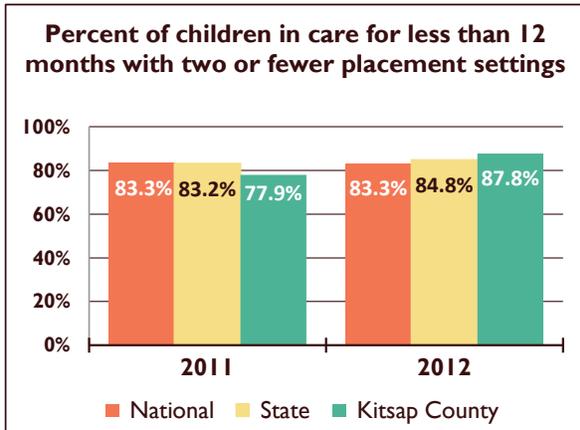
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Kitsap	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	20%	27%	22%	28%	31%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	18%	16%	19%	18%	15%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	18%	24%	16%	20%	17%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	28%	23%	23%	18%	20%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	16%	10%	21%	16%	17%
	Gender	(1) Female	53%	45%	54%	52%	50%
		(2) Male	47%	55%	46%	48%	50%
	Race	(1) Nat Amer	17%	16%	18%	10%	19%
		(2) Asian/PI	3%	4%	3%	8%	2%
		(3) Black	10%	19%	13%	13%	10%
		(4) Hispanic	7%	5%	7%	9%	4%
		(5) White	63%	57%	58%	60%	63%
		(9) Unknown	1%		1%		2%



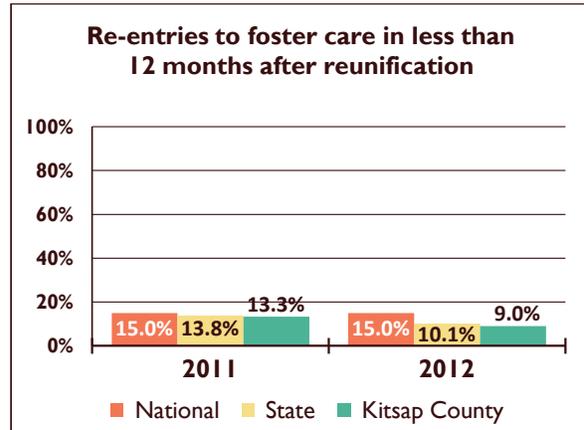
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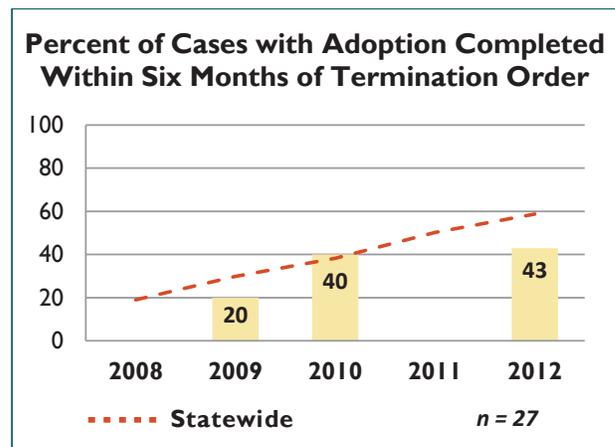
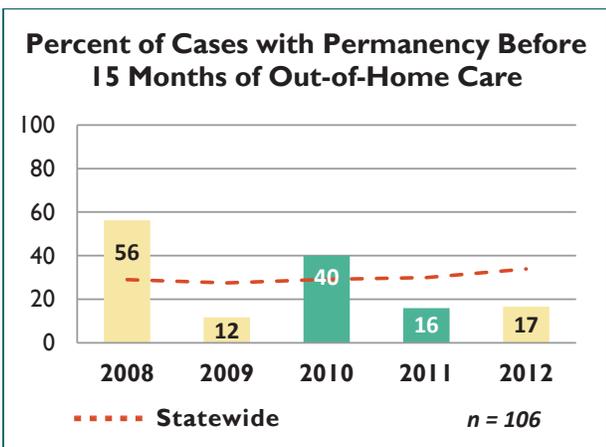
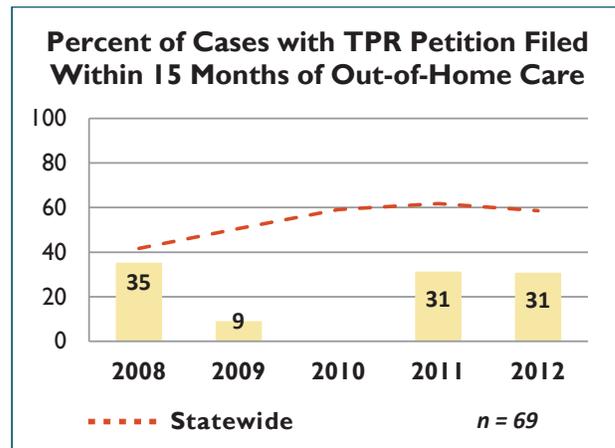
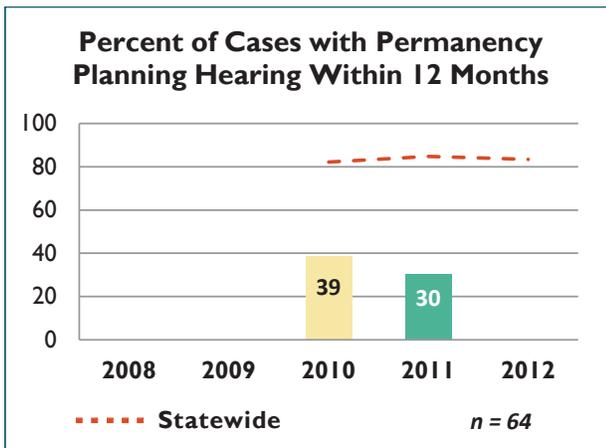
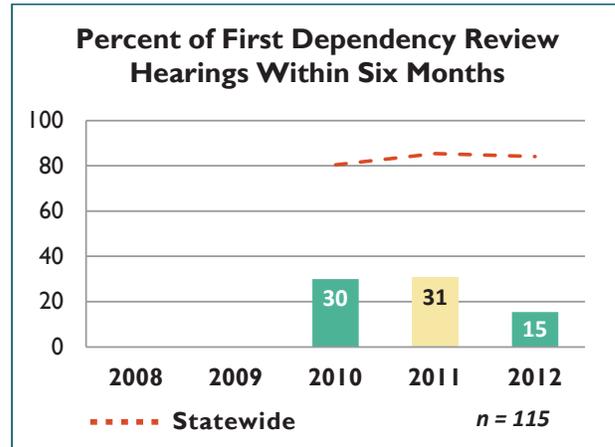
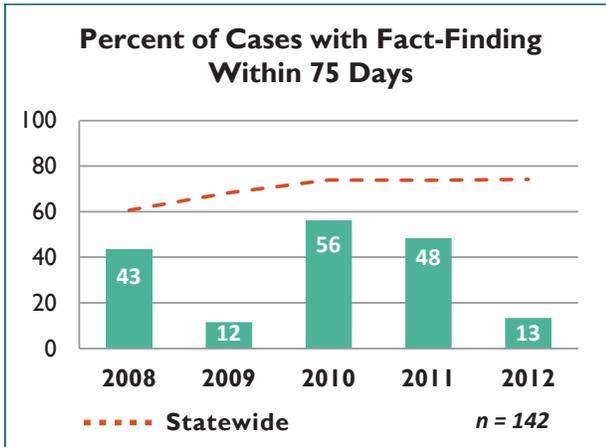
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Percent of all children discharged from foster care to reunification in the 12 months prior to the year shown who re-entered care in less than 12 months from the date of discharge (including trial return home adjustment). Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

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< 20 Case Events

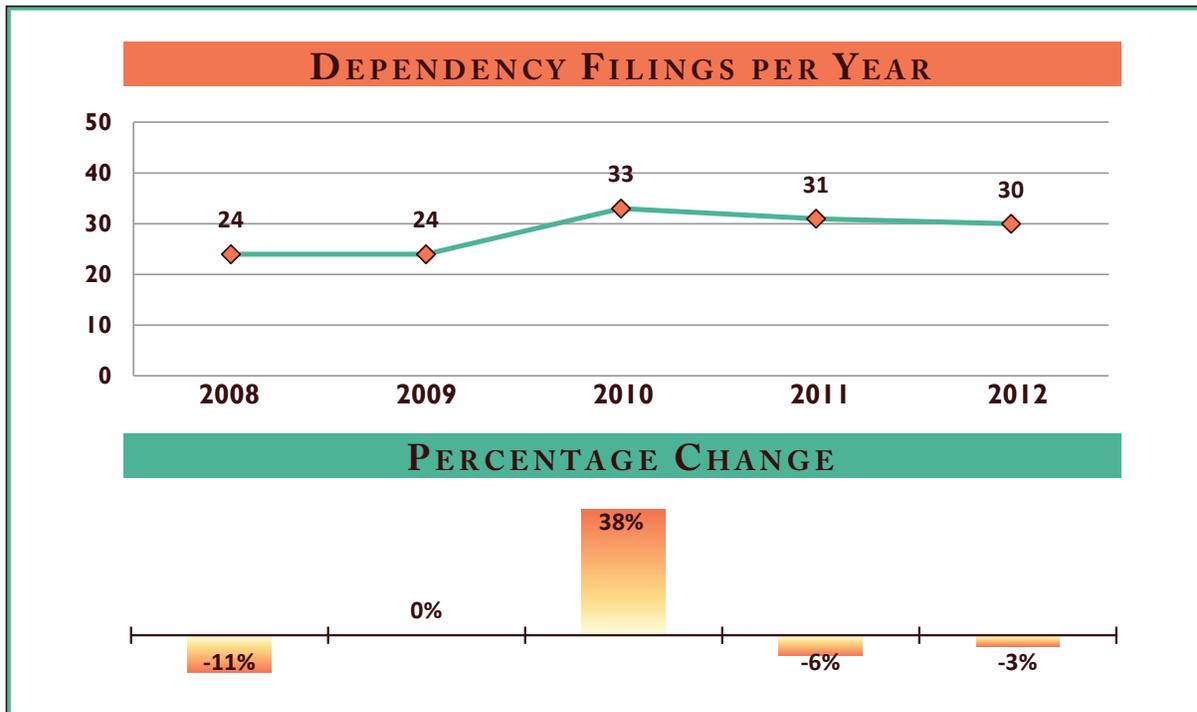
20+ Case Events

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adoptions	Median Months	38	33	42	52	37
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Aging Out/Emancipation	Median Months		53	15	46	62
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%	0%	0%	0%
Guardianships	Median Months	49	17	20.5	19	6
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	25%	100%
Reunifications	Median Months	12	10.5	10	17	26
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	90%	50%	75%	29%	22%

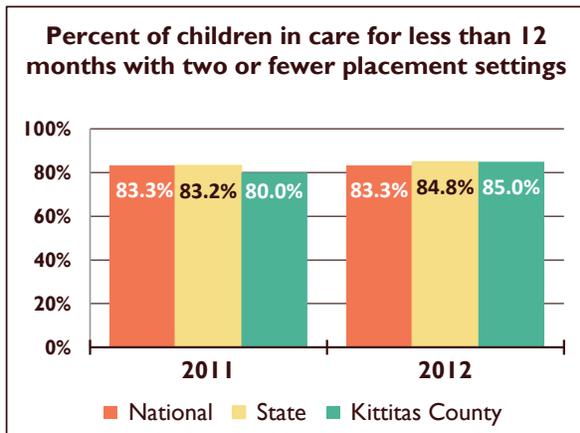
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Kittitas	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	17%	14%	23%	13%	15%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	9%	14%	13%	7%	8%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	26%	14%	26%	20%	35%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	26%	38%	32%	30%	19%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	22%	19%	6%	30%	23%
	Gender	(1) Female	48%	33%	61%	57%	50%
		(2) Male	52%	67%	39%	43%	50%
	Race	(1) Nat Amer	4%	10%		17%	4%
		(2) Asian/PI	9%			3%	
		(3) Black	4%	10%	10%	10%	
		(4) Hispanic	4%	10%	29%	13%	23%
		(5) White	78%	71%	58%	57%	73%
		(9) Unknown			3%		



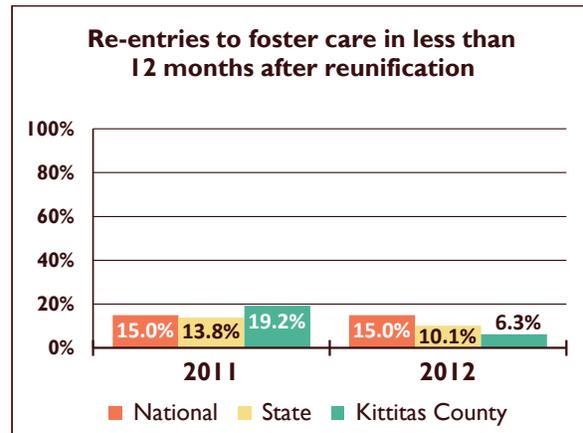
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Percent of children in foster care during the 12-month target period who were in care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months and had two or fewer placement settings. Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

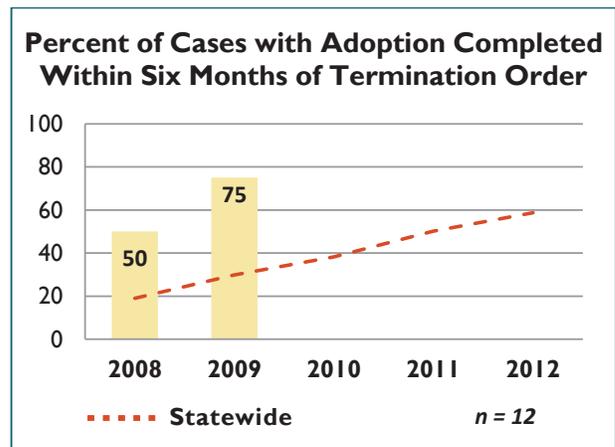
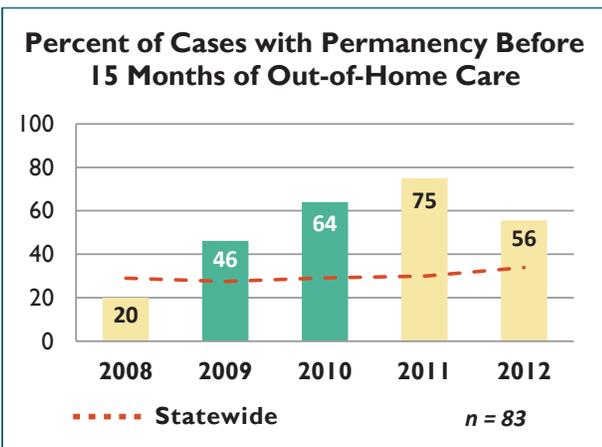
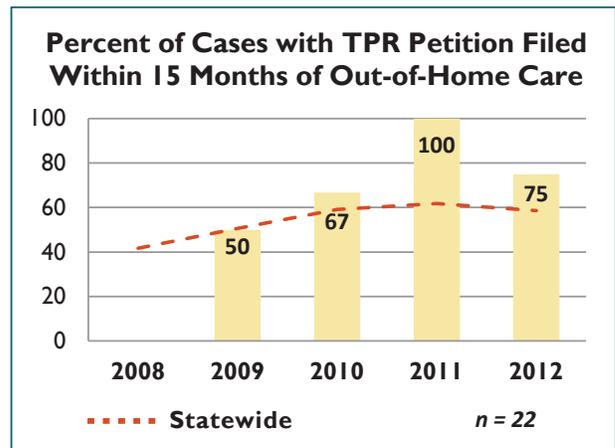
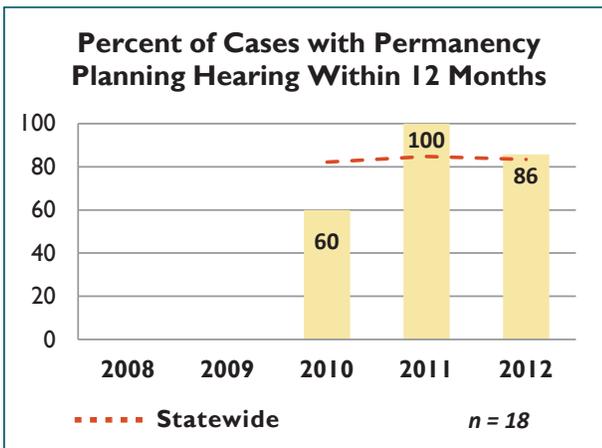
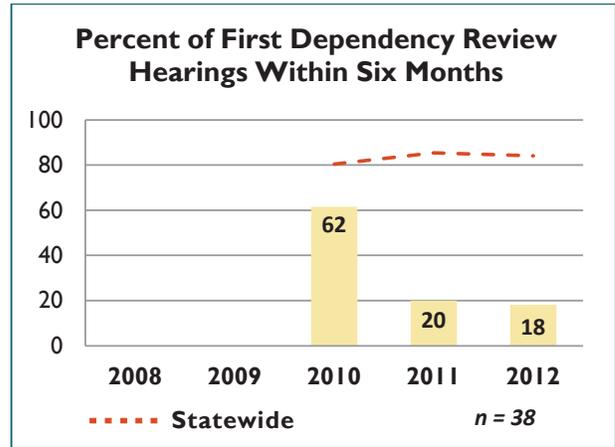
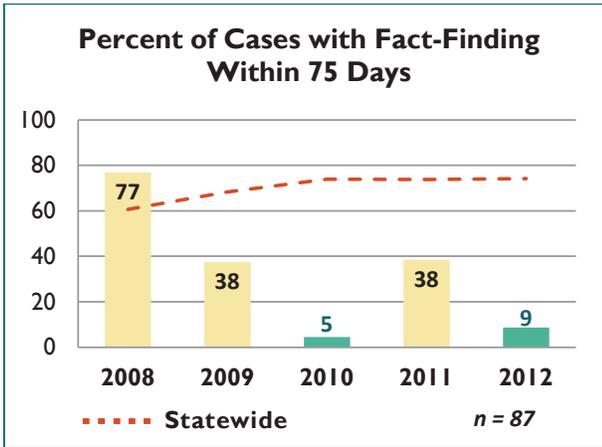
National median=83.3%, 75th Percentile=86.0%



Percent of all children discharged from foster care to reunification in the 12 months prior to the year shown who re-entered care in less than 12 months from the date of discharge (including trial return home adjustment). Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

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< 20 Case Events

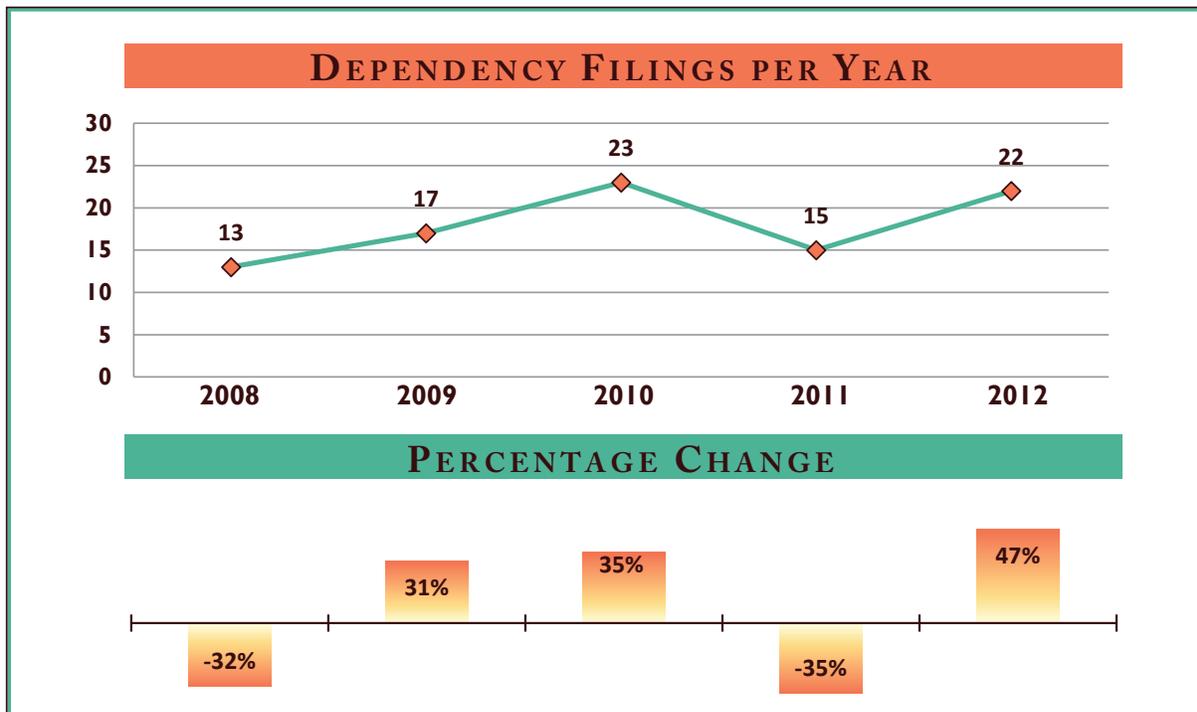
20+ Case Events

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adoptions	Median Months	34	31	45		
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%		
Aging Out/Emancipation	Median Months	63	57.5	79	17	27
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%
Guardianships	Median Months	45	13	18	15	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	33%	50%	25%	0%	
Reunifications	Median Months	12	11	4	1	7
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	50%	60%	100%	100%	71%

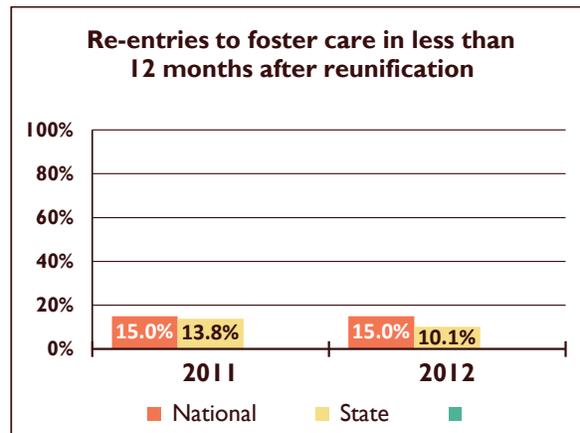
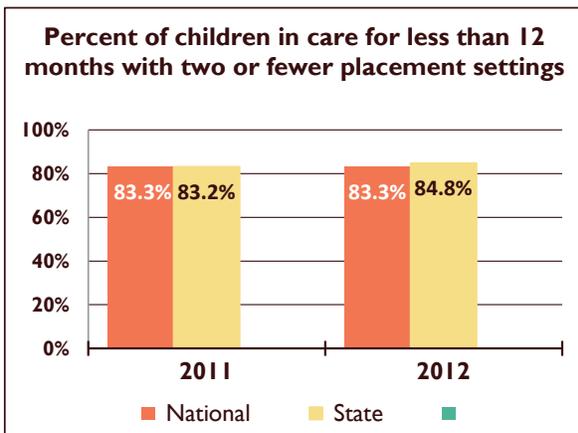
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Klickitat	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	18%	12%	14%	20%	5%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	9%	41%	18%	20%	5%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	27%	12%	23%	20%	24%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	27%	12%	18%	20%	24%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	18%	24%	27%	20%	43%
	Gender	(1) Female	27%	65%	59%	60%	52%
		(2) Male	73%	35%	41%	40%	48%
	Race	(1) Nat Amer	36%		9%	20%	19%
		(2) Asian/PI					5%
		(3) Black		6%			
		(4) Hispanic			23%		43%
		(5) White	64%	88%	64%	70%	29%
		(9) Unknown		6%	5%	10%	5%



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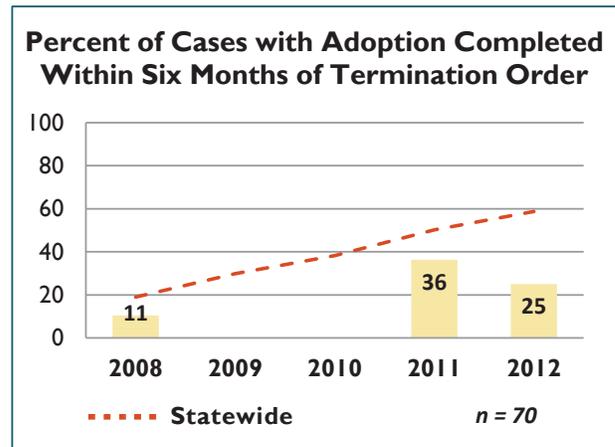
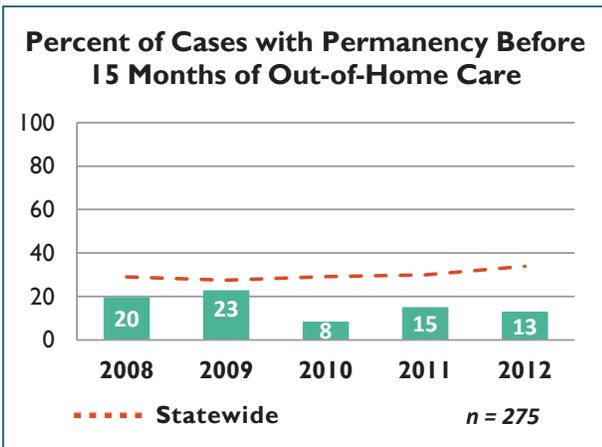
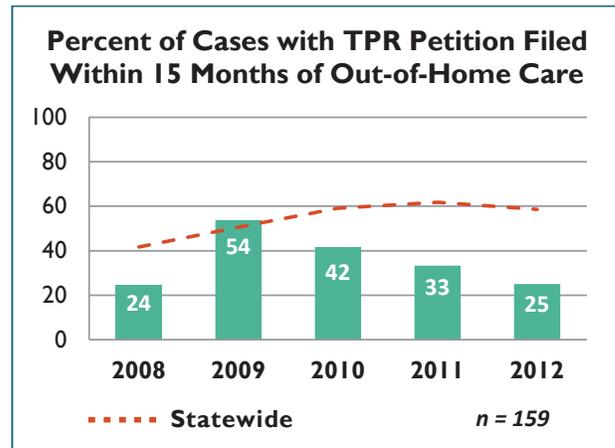
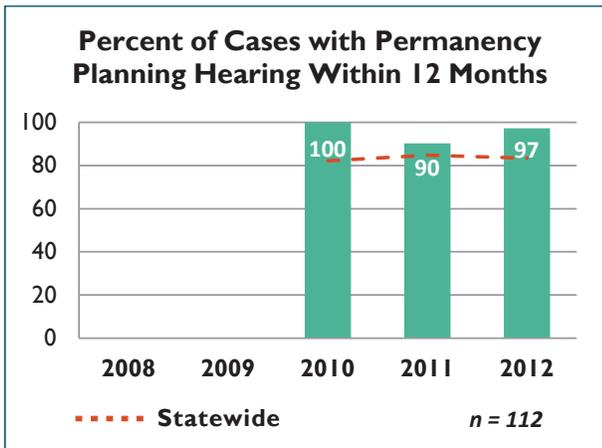
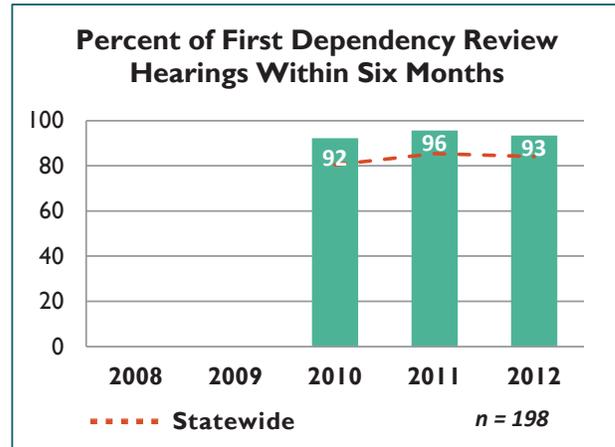
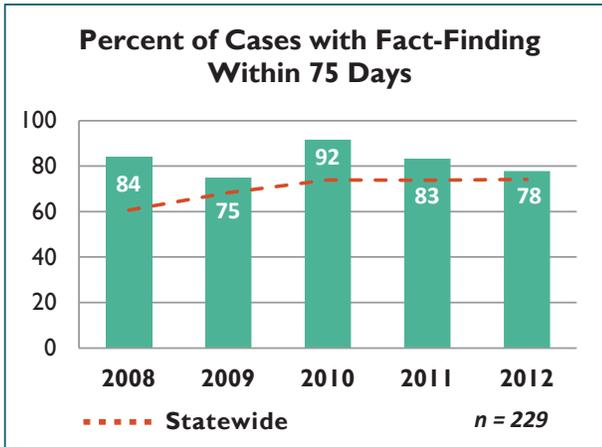
Percent of children in foster care during the 12-month target period who were in care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months and had two or fewer placement settings. Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

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 < 20 Case Events

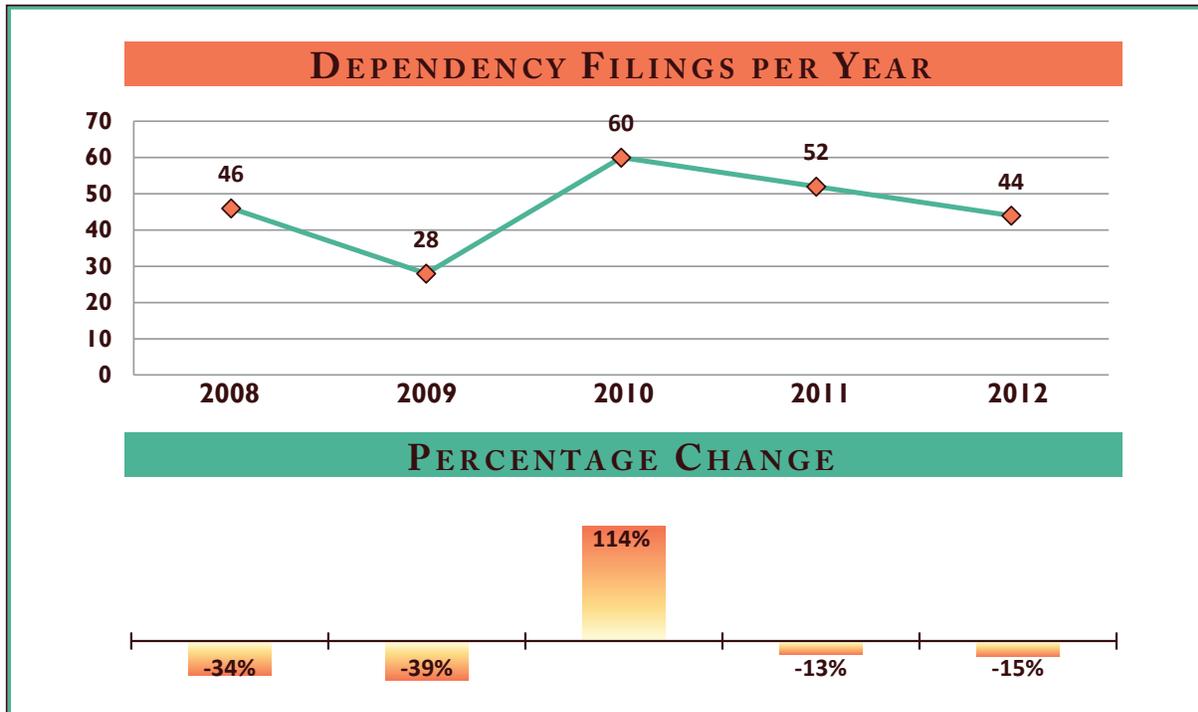
 20+ Case Events

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adoptions	Median Months	27	35	45	42.5	33
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%
Aging Out/Emancipation	Median Months	22	30	38.5	72	95
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%
Guardianships	Median Months	19	28	22	16	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	20%	20%	0%	29%	
Reunifications	Median Months	17	12.5	32	18	19
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	40%	58%	20%	38%	30%

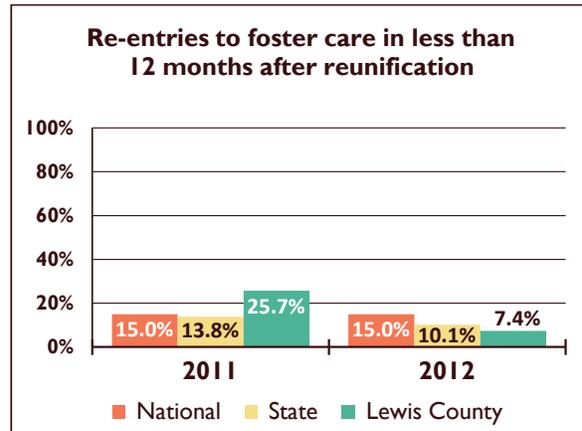
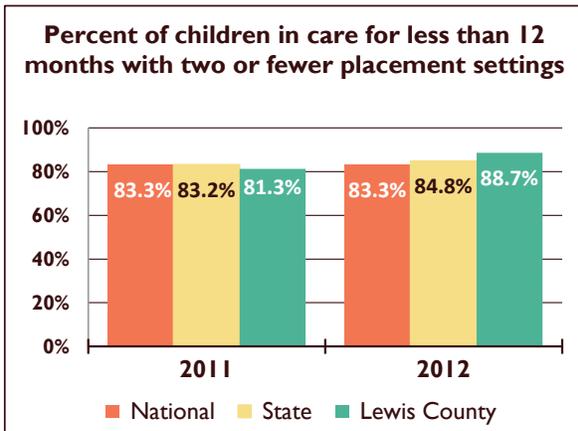
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Lewis	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	33%	32%	27%	29%	25%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	19%	29%	15%	21%	25%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	9%	11%	23%	13%	27%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	23%	14%	27%	19%	9%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	16%	14%	8%	19%	14%
	Gender	(1) Female	53%	54%	45%	48%	57%
		(2) Male	47%	46%	55%	52%	43%
	Race	(1) Nat Amer	12%	14%	15%	13%	14%
		(2) Asian/PI	2%	4%		4%	
		(3) Black	7%			2%	5%
		(4) Hispanic	14%	11%	8%	13%	11%
		(5) White	65%	71%	77%	67%	70%
		(9) Unknown				2%	



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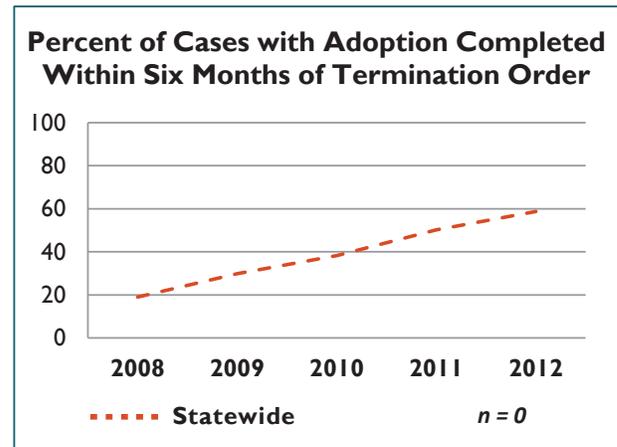
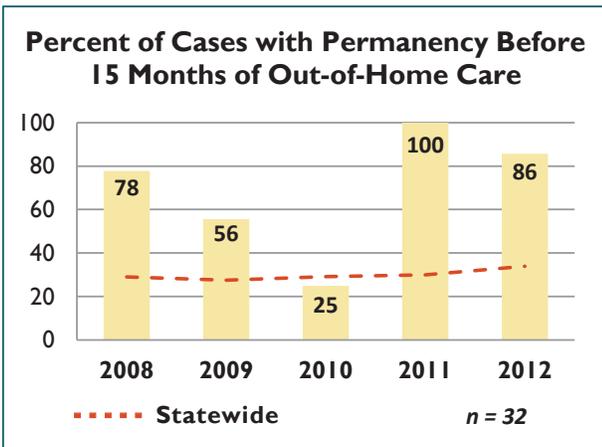
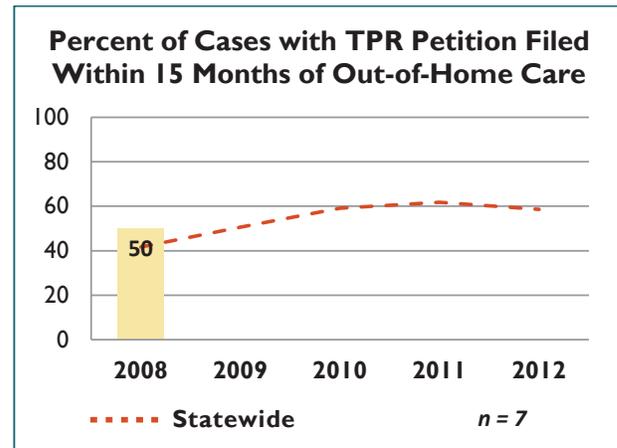
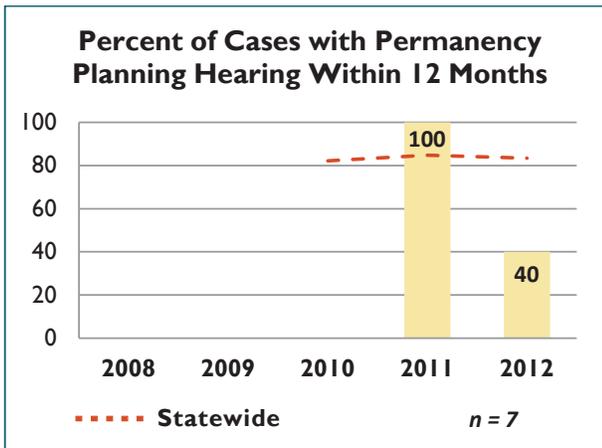
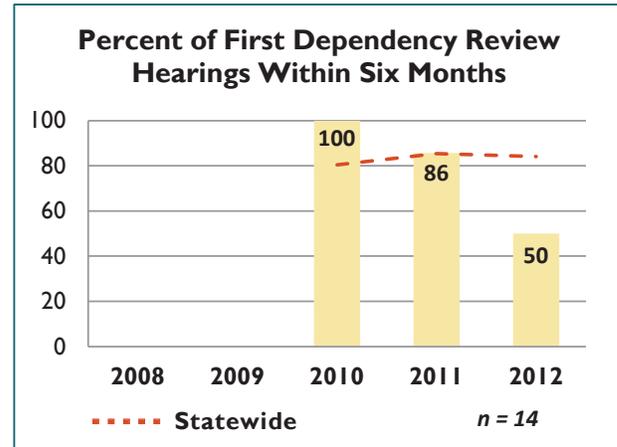
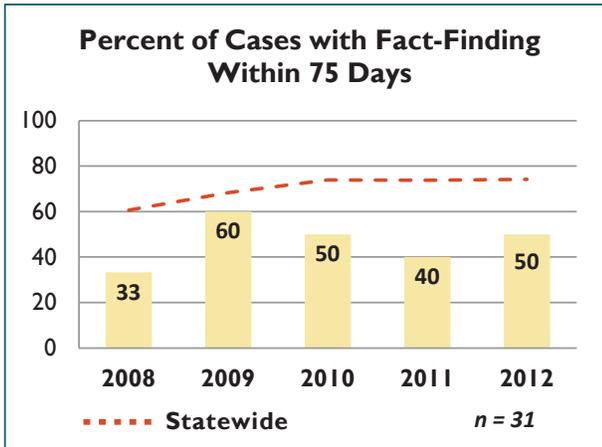
Percent of children in foster care during the 12-month target period who were in care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months and had two or fewer placement settings. Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

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< 20 Case Events

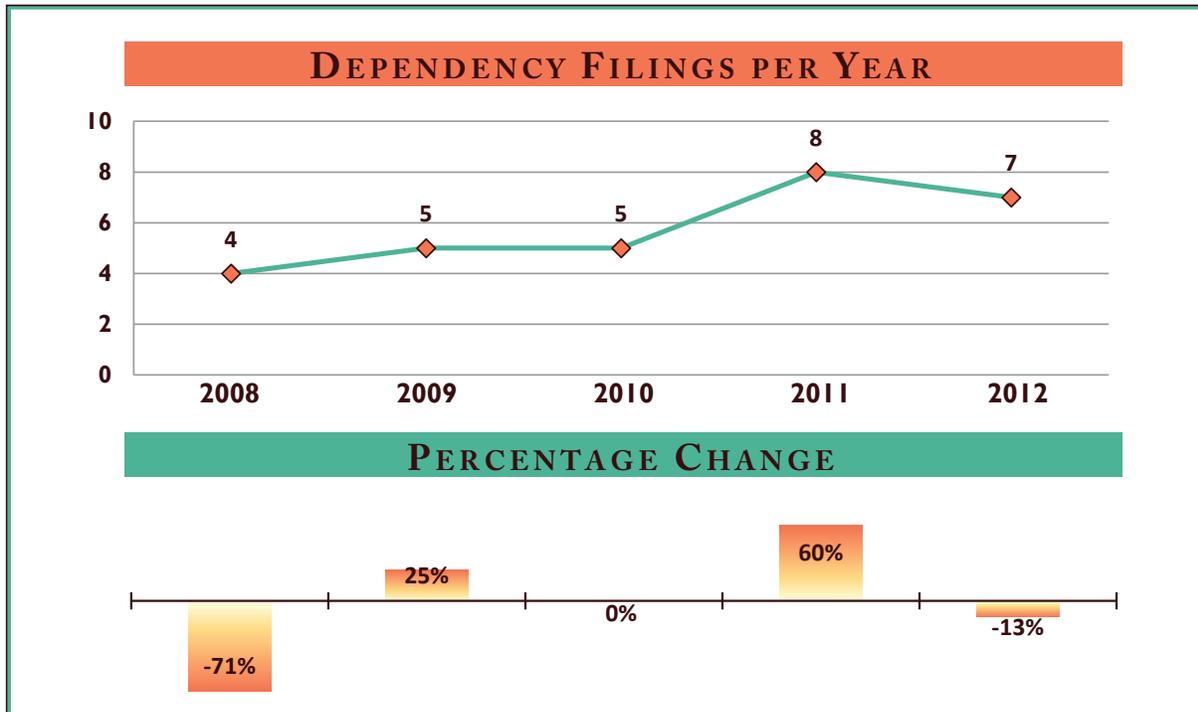
20+ Case Events

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adoptions	Median Months	26	27	22		
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%		
Aging Out/Emancipation	Median Months	9	90			
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	100%	0%			
Guardianships	Median Months	5		17		22
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	100%		0%		0%
Reunifications	Median Months	12	4.5	16	9	5.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	80%	83%	50%	100%	100%

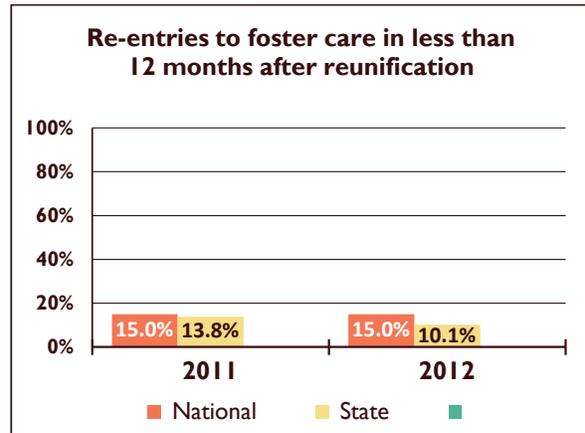
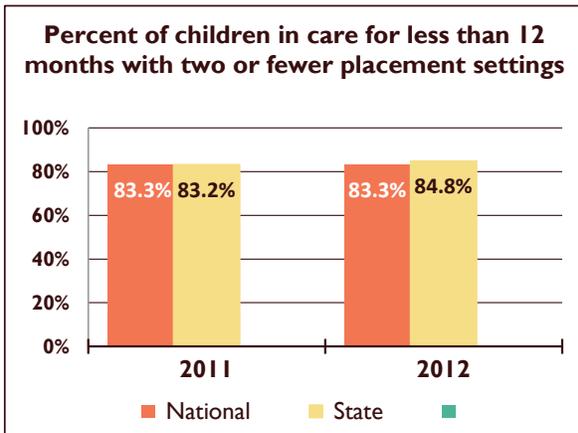
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Lincoln	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	50%	40%	20%	14%	
		(2) 1-2 yrs				14%	
		(3) 3-5 yrs	50%	60%	20%	29%	20%
		(4) 6-11 yrs			40%	14%	60%
		(5) 12-17 yrs			20%	29%	20%
	Gender	(1) Female	100%	40%	60%	29%	100%
		(2) Male		60%	40%	71%	
	Race	(1) Nat Amer				14%	
		(5) White	100%	100%	100%	71%	100%
		(9) Unknown				14%	



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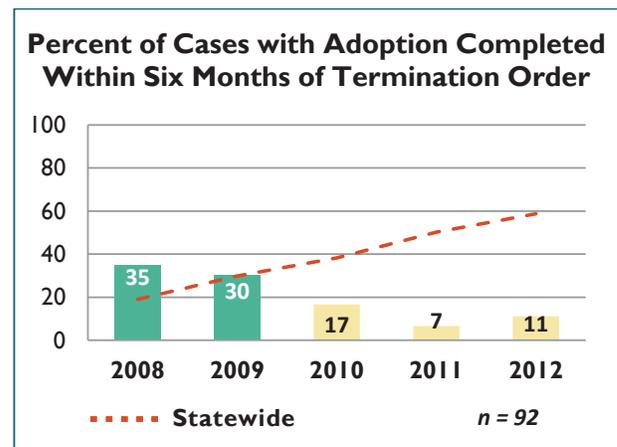
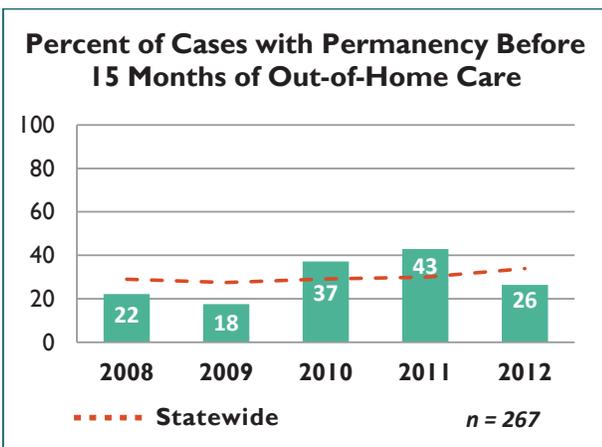
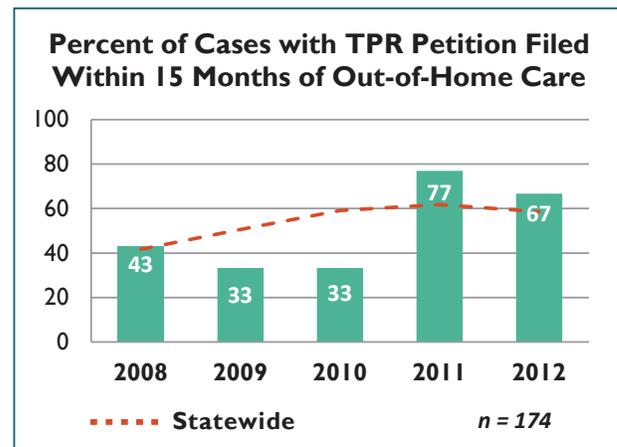
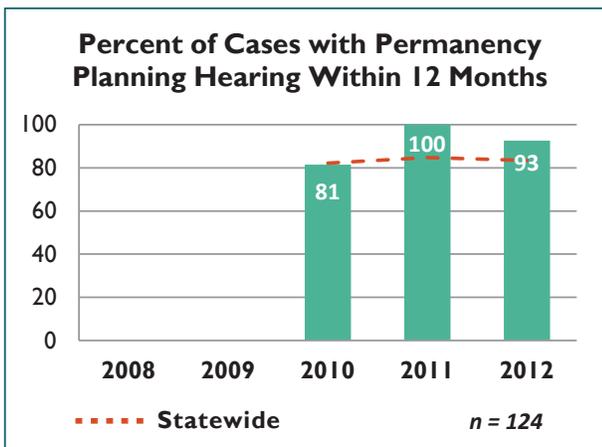
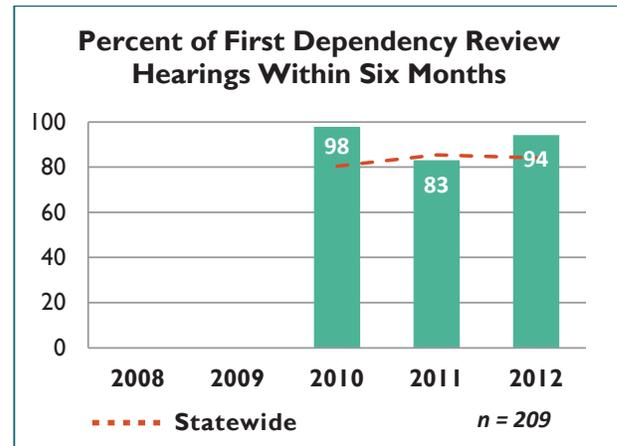
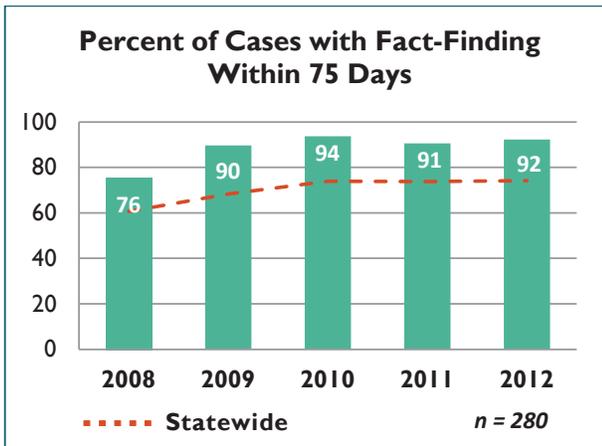
Percent of children in foster care during the 12-month target period who were in care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months and had two or fewer placement settings. Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=83.3%, 75th Percentile=86.0%

Percent of all children discharged from foster care to reunification in the 12 months prior to the year shown who re-entered care in less than 12 months from the date of discharge (including trial return home adjustment). Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

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< 20 Case Events

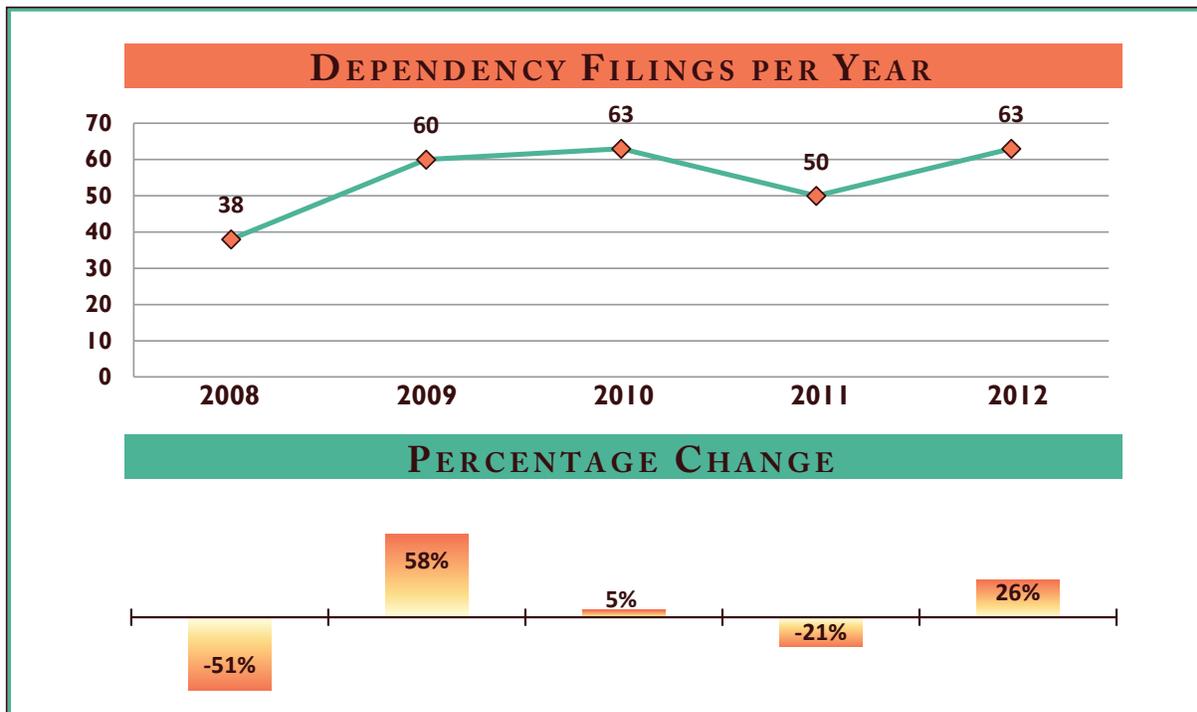
20+ Case Events

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adoptions	Median Months	23	32.5	35	30	29
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	5%	4%	0%	11%	6%
Aging Out/Emancipation	Median Months	42	23	27	45	27
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	20%	13%	0%	50%
Guardianships	Median Months	24	2	22	12	25
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	80%	40%	100%	33%
Reunifications	Median Months	15	28	10	13	20
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	45%	19%	62%	73%	31%

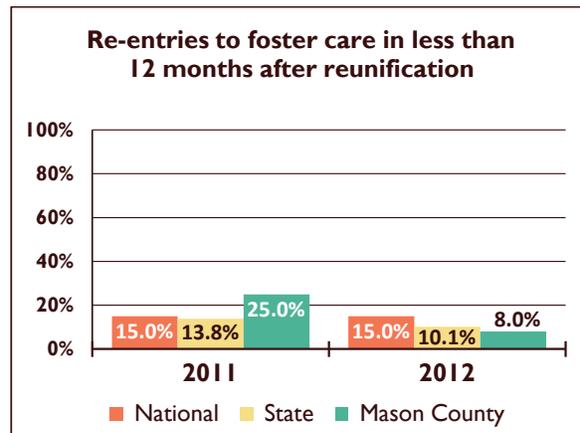
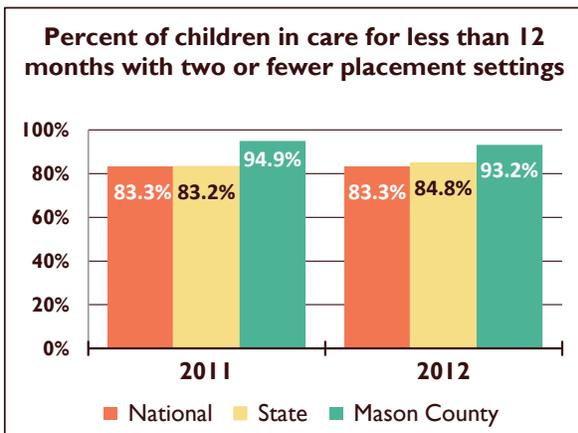
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Mason	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	32%	14%	39%	35%	25%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	11%	19%	15%	4%	10%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	11%	19%	27%	14%	22%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	16%	24%	10%	16%	25%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	30%	25%	8%	29%	17%
		(6) >17 yrs				2%	
	Gender	(1) Female	57%	64%	56%	51%	52%
		(2) Male	43%	36%	44%	49%	48%
	Race	(1) Nat Amer	3%	20%	20%	12%	16%
		(3) Black	5%	5%	2%	4%	2%
		(4) Hispanic	35%	27%	10%	14%	13%
		(5) White	57%	47%	68%	69%	70%



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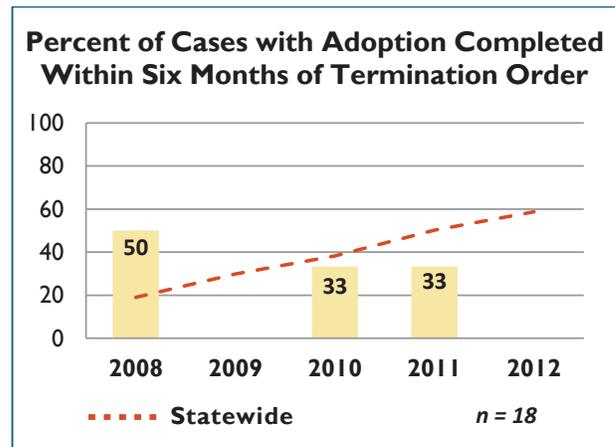
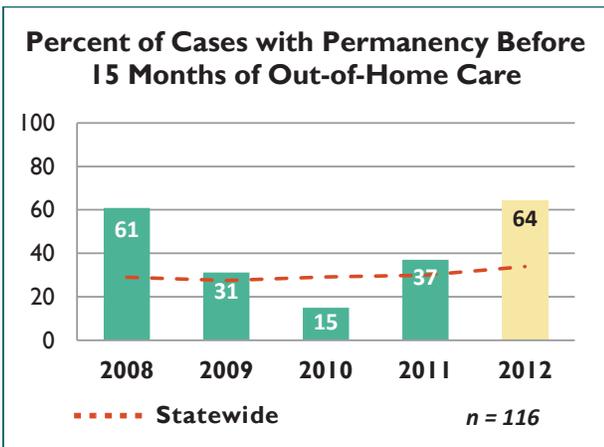
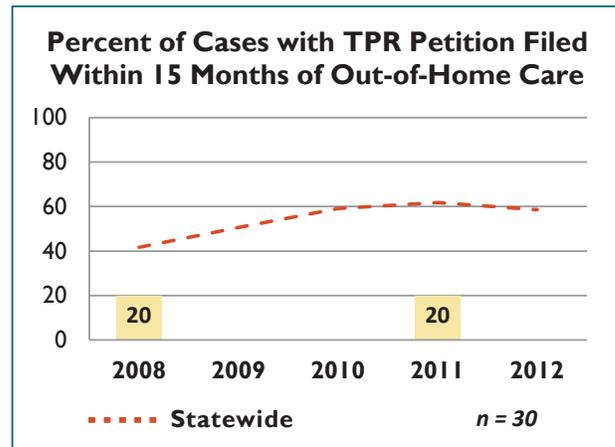
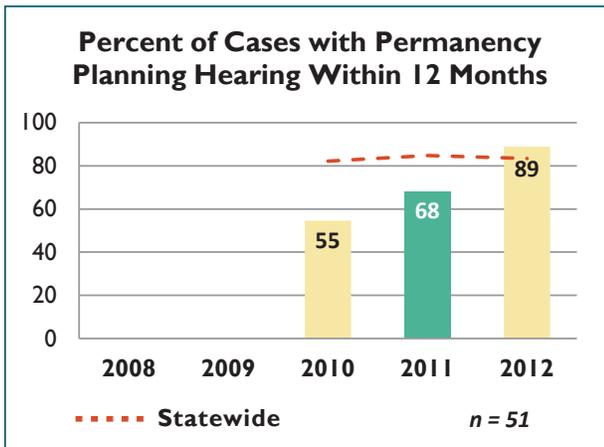
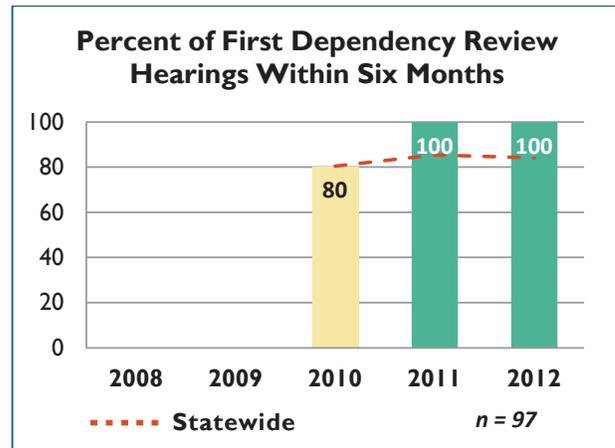
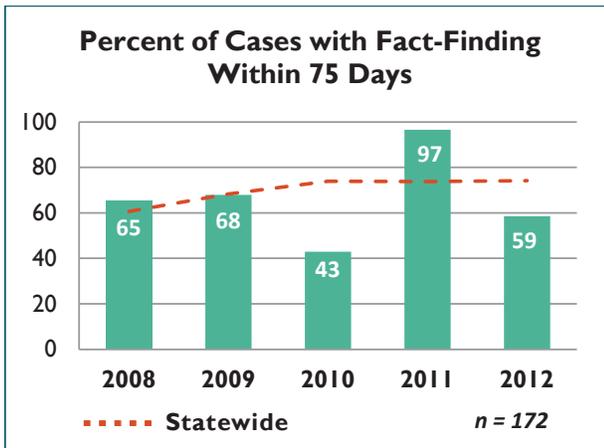
Percent of children in foster care during the 12-month target period who were in care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months and had two or fewer placement settings. Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

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< 20 Case Events

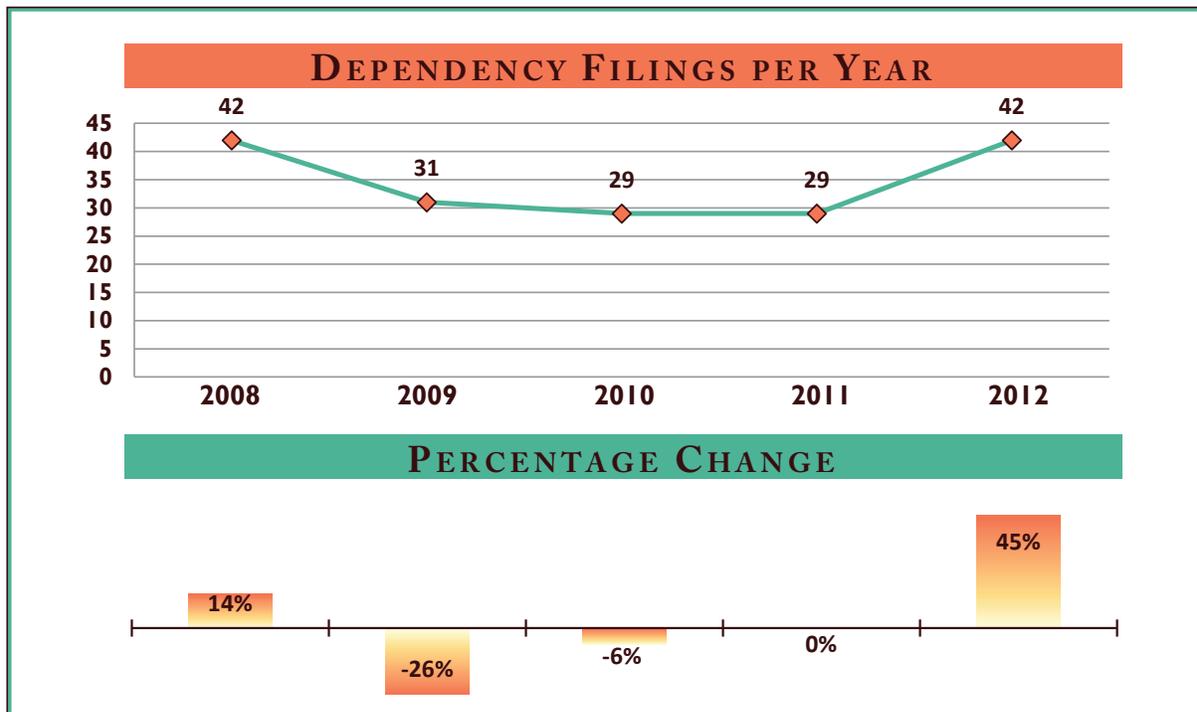
20+ Case Events

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adoptions	Median Months	30	25	29	29	42
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	25%	0%	0%	11%	0%
Aging Out/Emancipation	Median Months	100	61	119	40	42
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Guardianships	Median Months	38	17	21	33	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	20%	0%	0%	
Reunifications	Median Months	5.5	15	6.5	14	8
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	81%	42%	75%	56%	90%

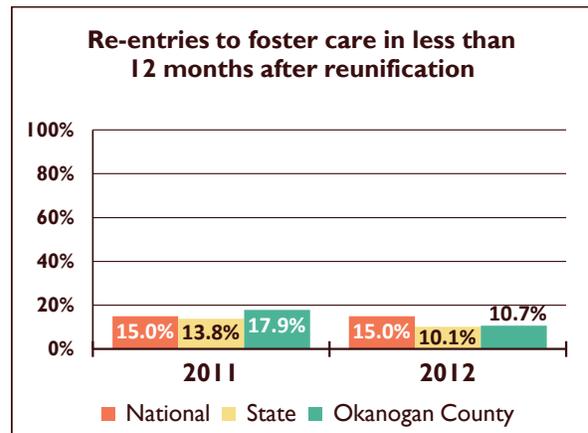
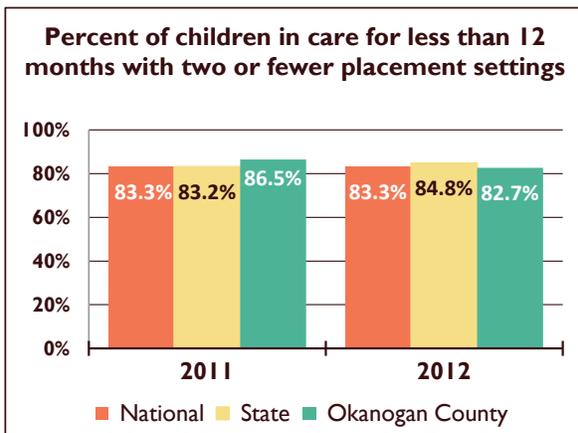
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Okanogan	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	14%	39%	22%	15%	28%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	22%	9%	4%	19%	15%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	28%	17%	13%	8%	5%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	19%	26%	26%	42%	33%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	17%	9%	35%	15%	18%
	Gender	(1) Female	39%	48%	65%	46%	56%
		(2) Male	61%	52%	35%	54%	44%
	Race	(1) Nat Amer	14%	13%	26%	27%	18%
		(4) Hispanic		26%	9%	8%	15%
		(5) White	86%	61%	65%	65%	62%
		(9) Unknown					5%



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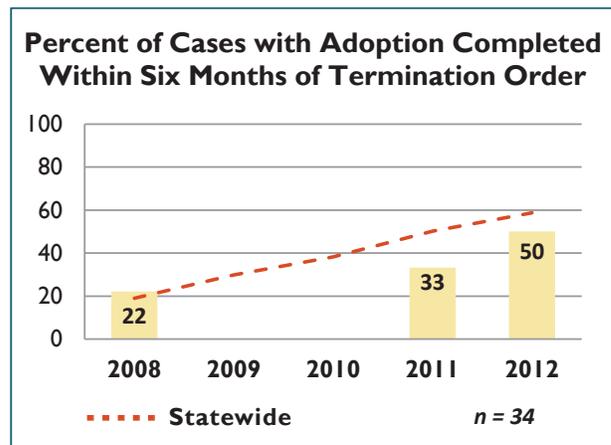
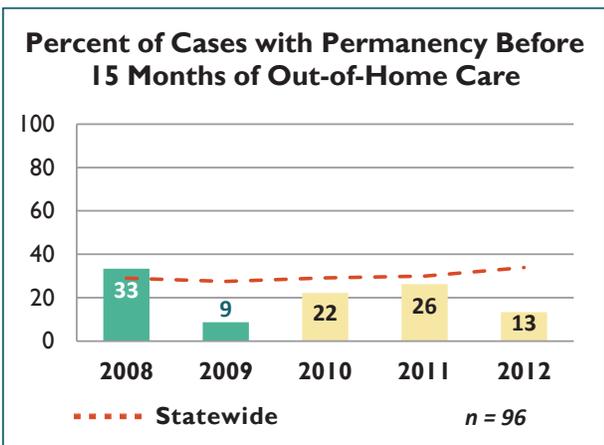
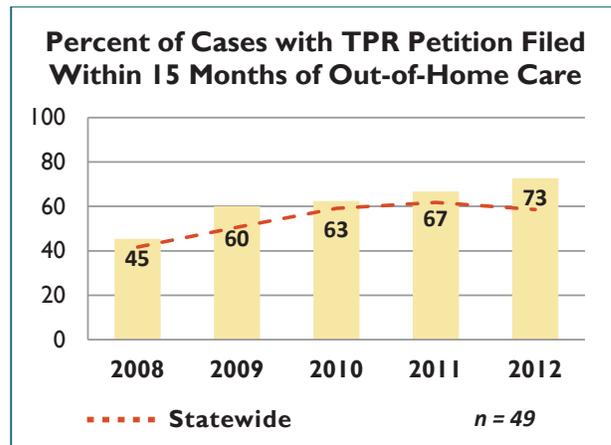
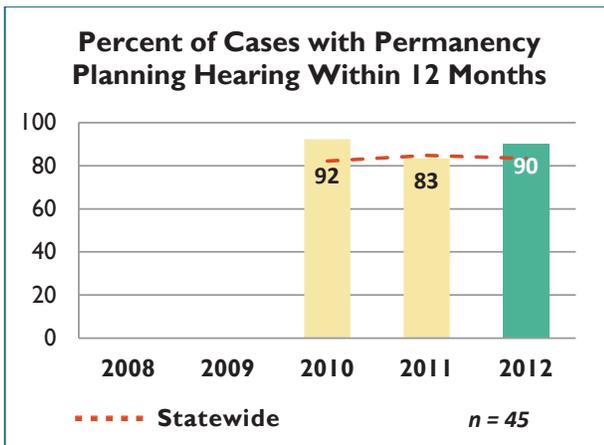
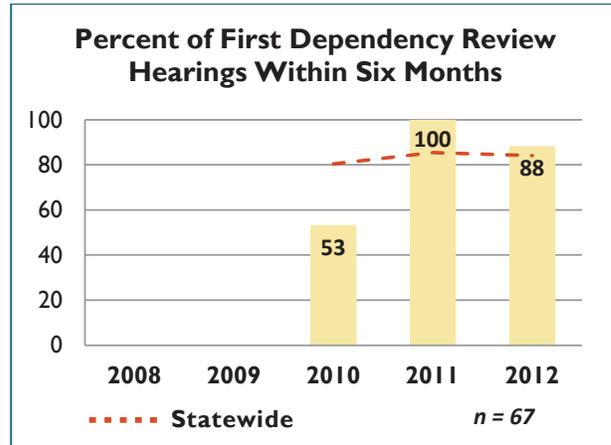
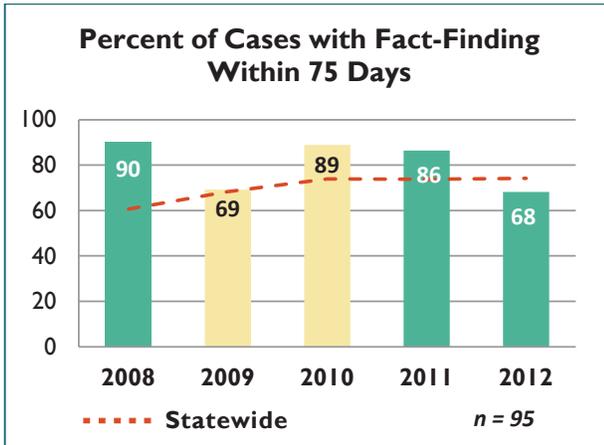
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Percent of all children discharged from foster care to reunification in the 12 months prior to the year shown who re-entered care in less than 12 months from the date of discharge (including trial return home adjustment). Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=15.0%, 25th Percentile=9.9%

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< 20 Case Events

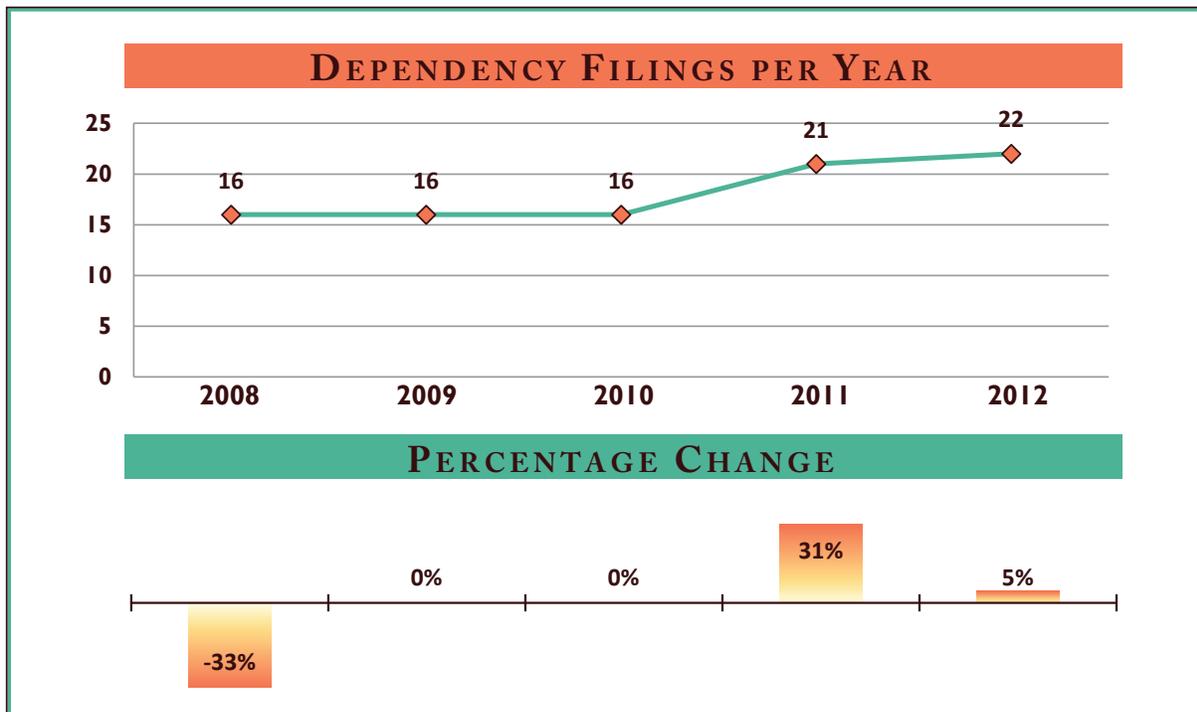
20+ Case Events

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adoptions	Median Months	36	40	29.5	26	20
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Aging Out/Emancipation	Median Months	26.5		84	13	90
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	50%		0%	100%	0%
Guardianships	Median Months	19	22.5	34	3	56
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	50%	100%	0%
Reunifications	Median Months	12	21	16	14.5	15.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	67%	18%	40%	50%	33%

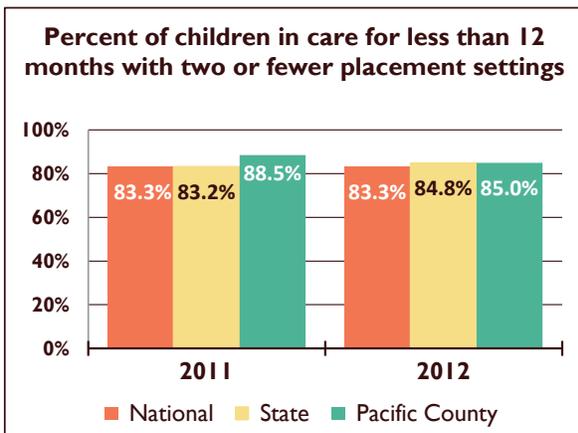
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Pacific	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	29%	40%	38%	15%	36%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	14%	7%	25%	25%	14%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	21%	20%	13%	45%	18%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	21%	20%	13%	15%	18%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	14%	13%	13%		14%
	Gender	(1) Female	36%	47%	44%	55%	41%
		(2) Male	64%	53%	56%	45%	59%
	Race	(1) Nat Amer	21%	33%	13%	10%	5%
		(2) Asian/PI		13%	13%	5%	
		(3) Black			6%		5%
		(4) Hispanic	7%	13%		15%	36%
		(5) White	71%	40%	69%	70%	55%



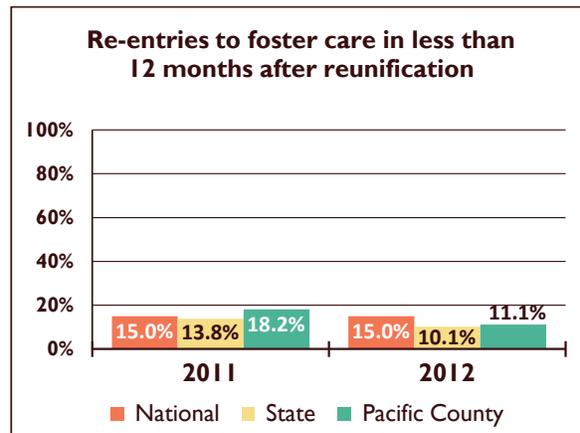
In partnership with the Washington State Children’s Administration, Federal Placement Stability and Reentry Scores are derived by the Children’s Bureau, ACF, HHS.

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Percent of children in foster care during the 12-month target period who were in care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months and had two or fewer placement settings. Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

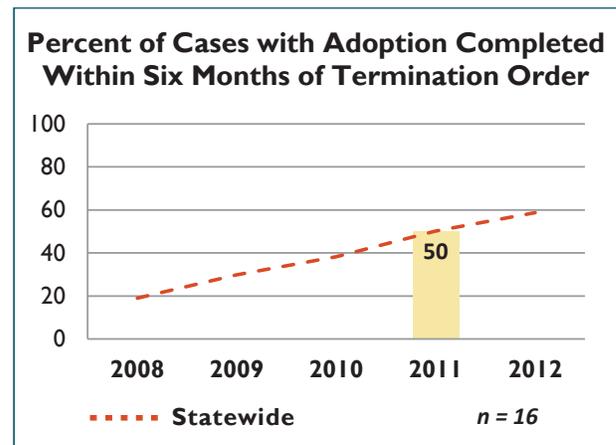
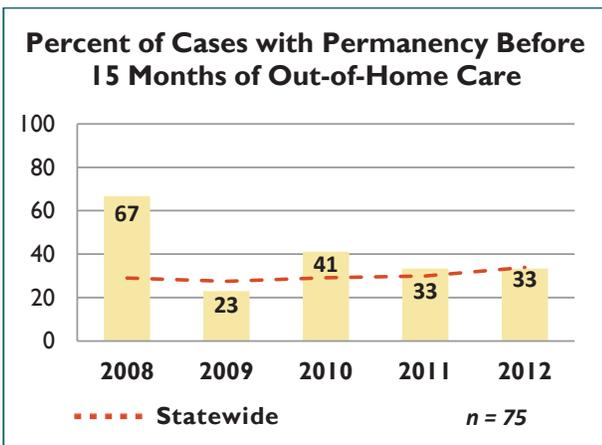
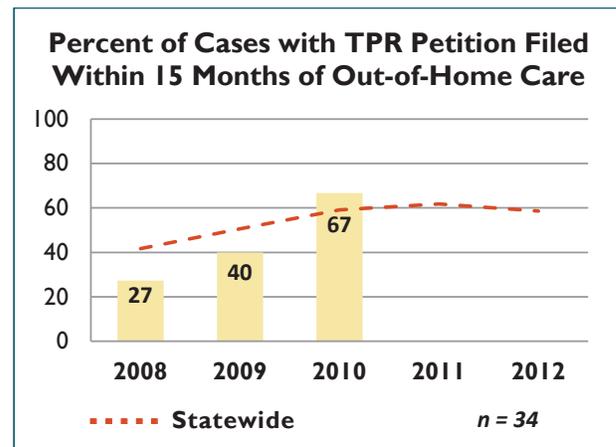
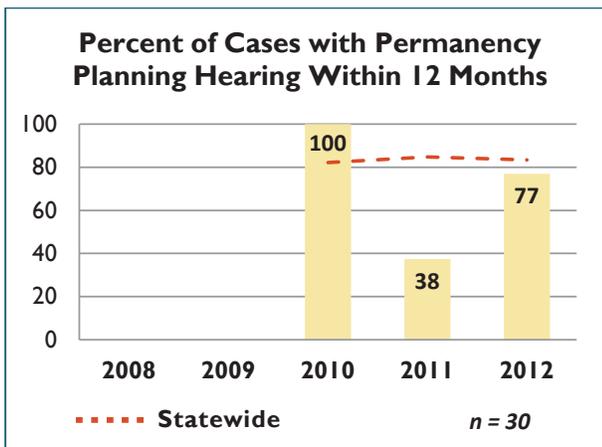
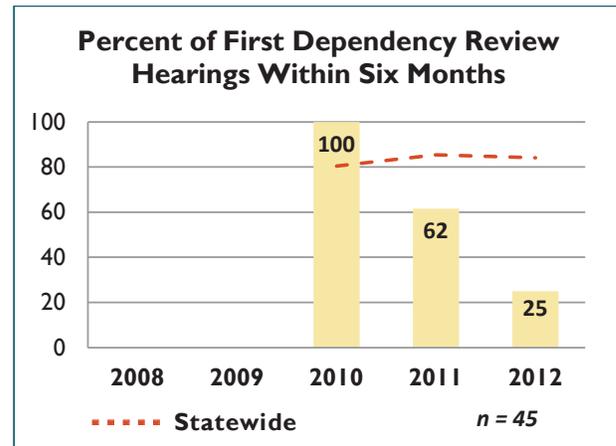
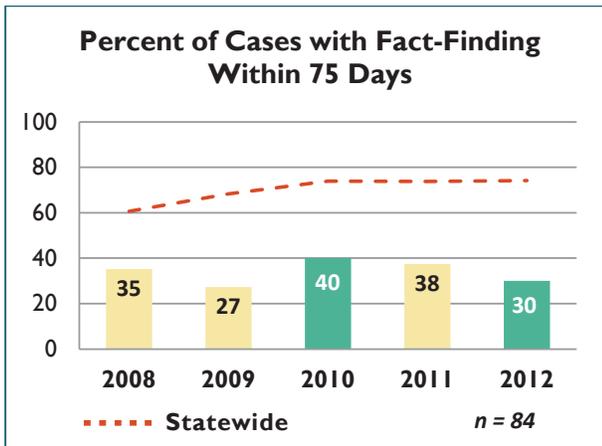
National median=83.3%, 75th Percentile=86.0%



Percent of all children discharged from foster care to reunification in the 12 months prior to the year shown who re-entered care in less than 12 months from the date of discharge (including trial return home adjustment). Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=15.0%, 25th Percentile=9.9%

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< 20 Case Events

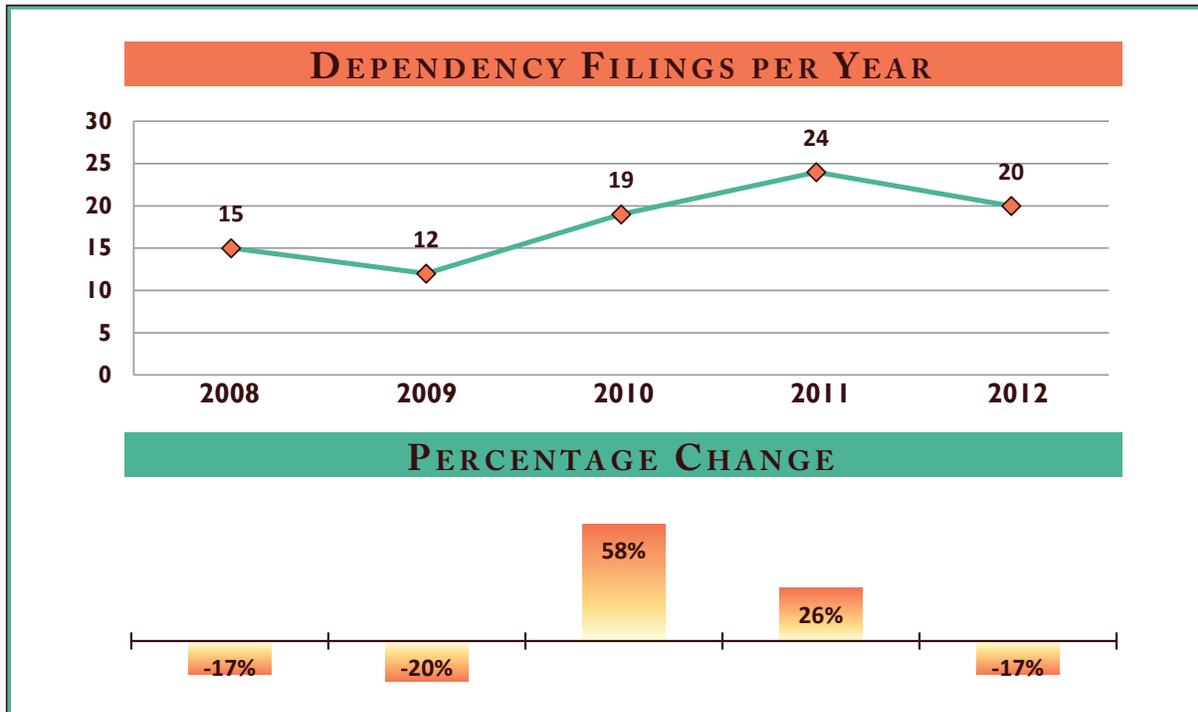
20+ Case Events

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adoptions	Median Months	69	31	40	32	41
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Aging Out/Emancipation	Median Months	14		42	78	68
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	100%		0%	0%	0%
Guardianships	Median Months			60		15
	% < 15 Months to Outcome			0%		0%
Reunifications	Median Months	8	19.5	2	17	5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	92%	50%	78%	50%	75%

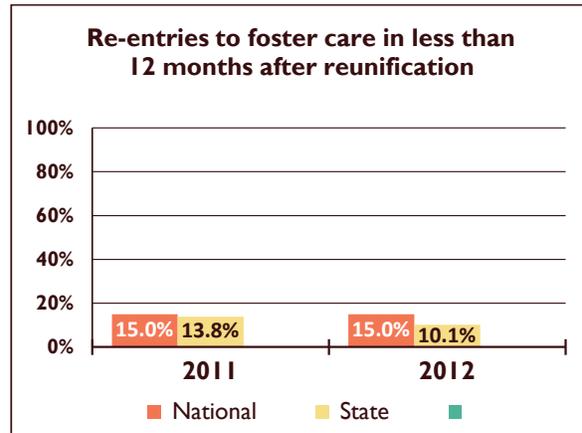
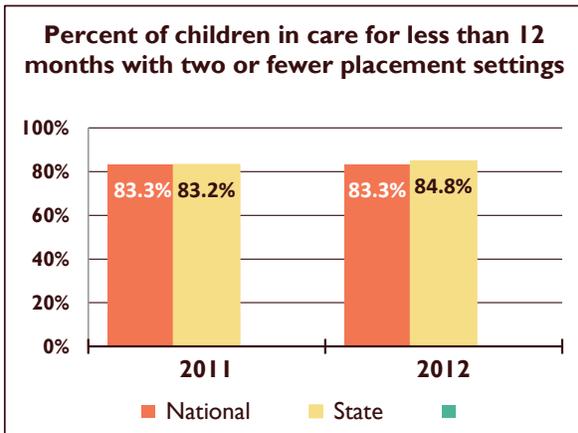
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Pend Oreille	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	23%	18%	21%	13%	12%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	8%	36%	14%	22%	12%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	15%	9%	7%	26%	18%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	38%	18%	36%	22%	29%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	15%	18%	21%	17%	29%
	Gender	(1) Female	23%	36%	50%	30%	47%
		(2) Male	77%	64%	50%	70%	53%
	Race	(1) Nat Amer			29%	13%	24%
		(2) Asian/PI			7%		
		(4) Hispanic				4%	
		(5) White	100%	100%	64%	78%	76%
		(9) Unknown				4%	



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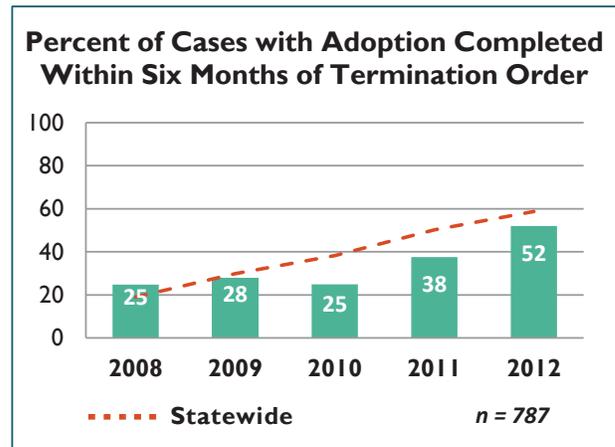
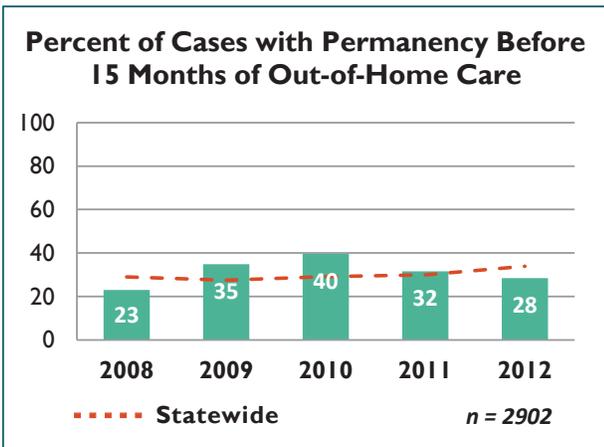
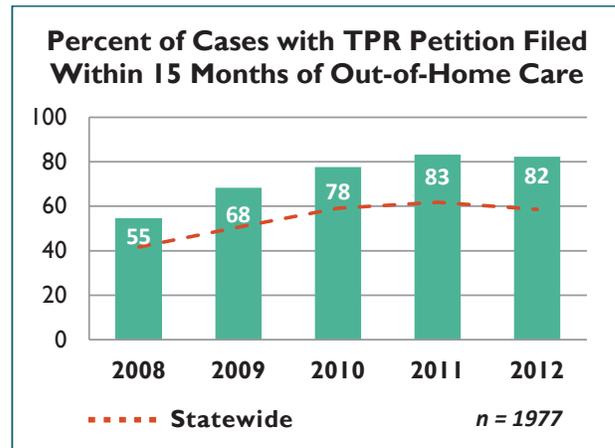
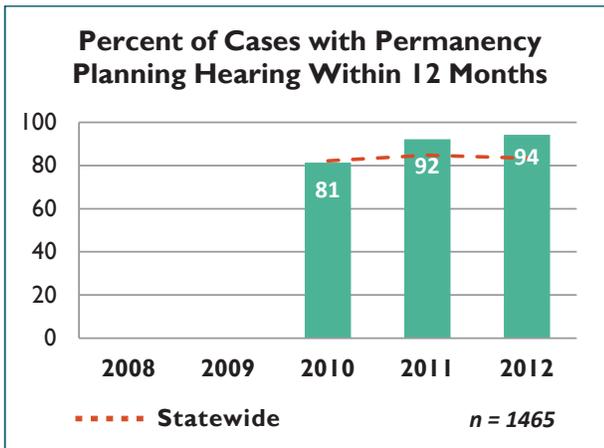
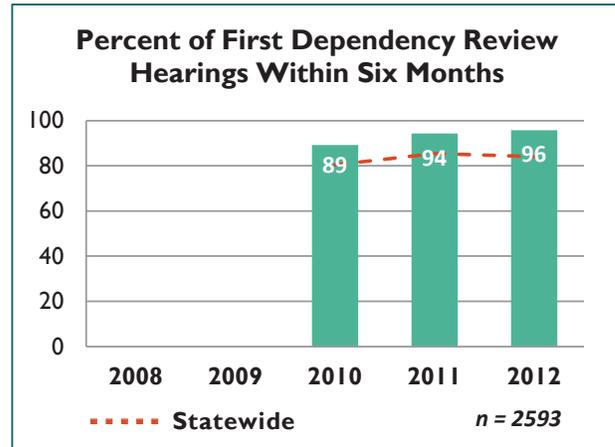
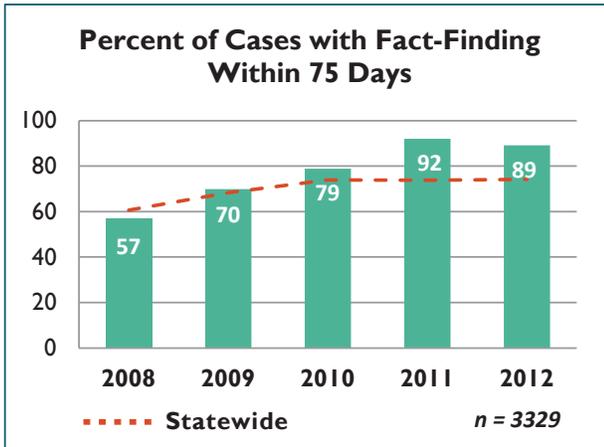
Percent of children in foster care during the 12-month target period who were in care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months and had two or fewer placement settings. Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=83.3%, 75th Percentile=86.0%

Percent of all children discharged from foster care to reunification in the 12 months prior to the year shown who re-entered care in less than 12 months from the date of discharge (including trial return home adjustment). Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=15.0%, 25th Percentile=9.9%

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< 20 Case Events

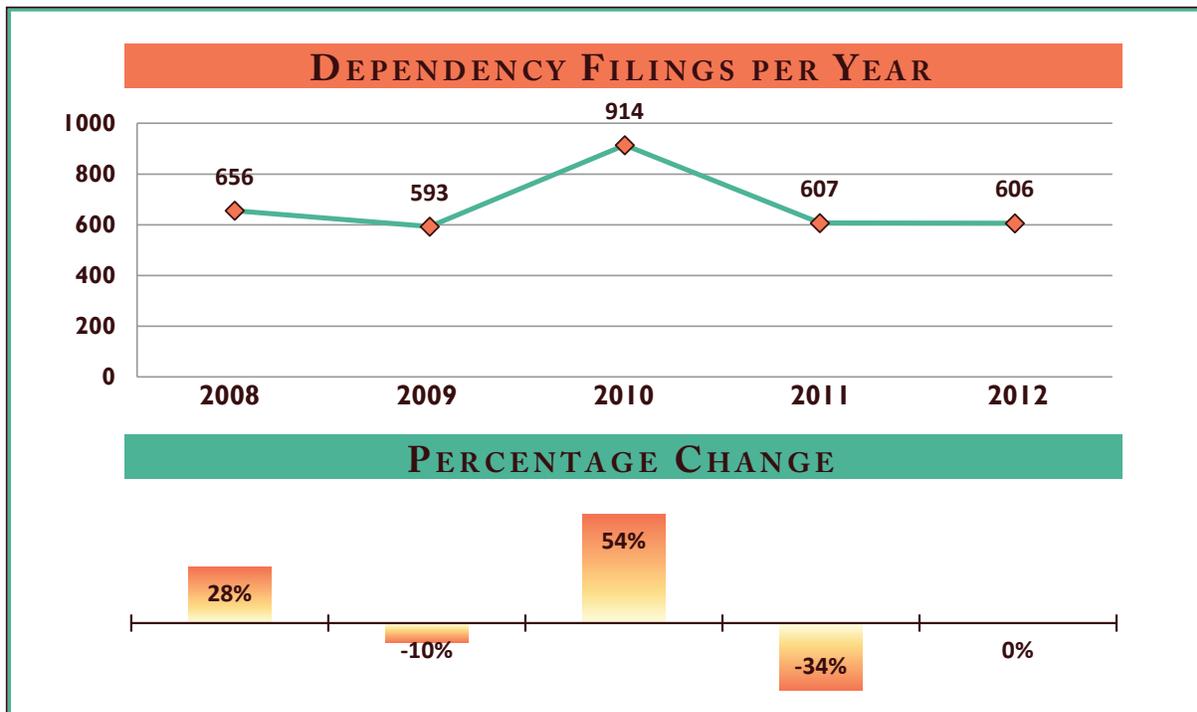
20+ Case Events

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adoptions	Median Months	31	30	31	29	28.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	5%	6%	6%	5%	4%
Aging Out/Emancipation	Median Months	42	40	44	38.5	28.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	15%	23%	7%	11%	3%
Guardianships	Median Months	33	26	25	22	24
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	25%	18%	15%	15%
Reunifications	Median Months	17	13	9	10	16
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	42%	53%	67%	63%	44%

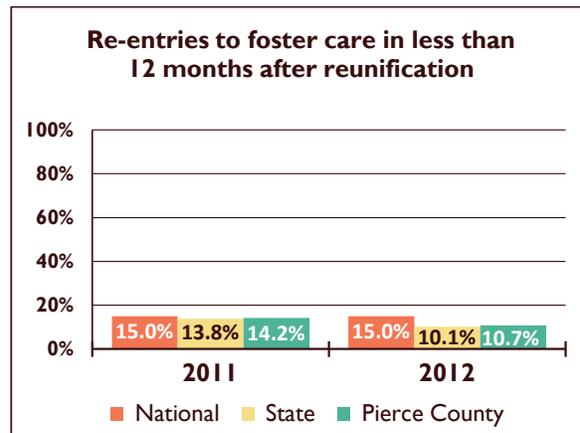
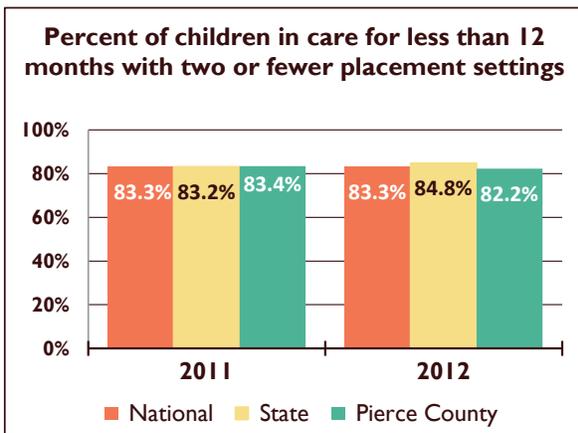
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Pierce	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	26%	27%	25%	29%	26%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	17%	16%	19%	16%	18%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	18%	15%	19%	16%	22%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	23%	26%	22%	23%	21%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	16%	15%	16%	16%	12%
	Gender	(1) Female	48%	50%	52%	51%	48%
		(2) Male	52%	50%	48%	49%	52%
	Race	(1) Nat Amer	16%	16%	12%	10%	8%
		(2) Asian/PI	4%	6%	5%	5%	6%
		(3) Black	31%	29%	26%	28%	23%
		(4) Hispanic	5%	5%	10%	10%	11%
		(5) White	45%	44%	47%	47%	51%
		(9) Unknown		1%	0%		1%



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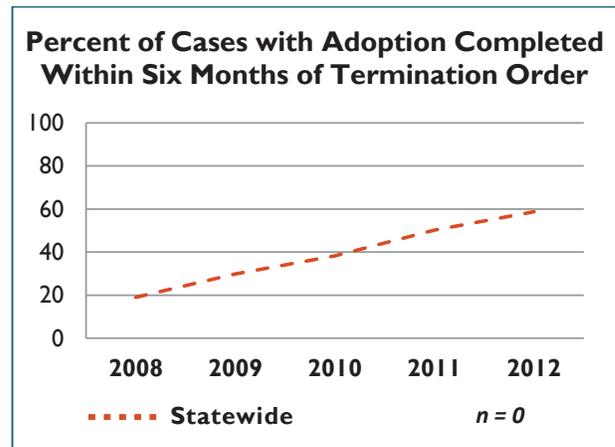
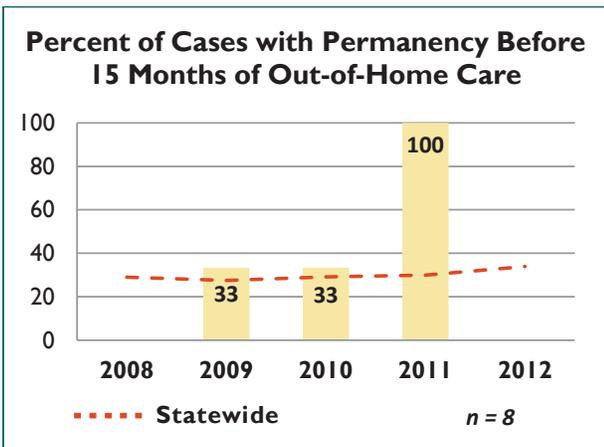
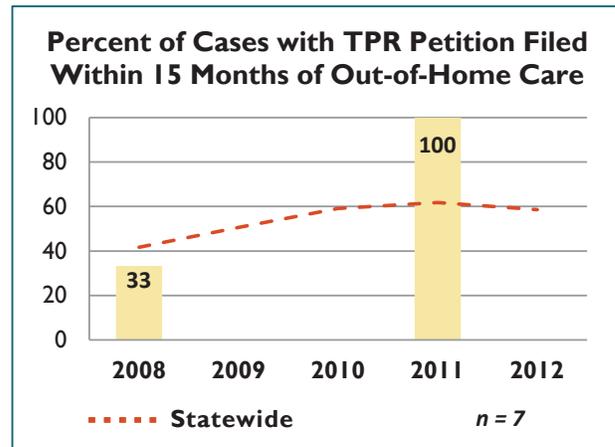
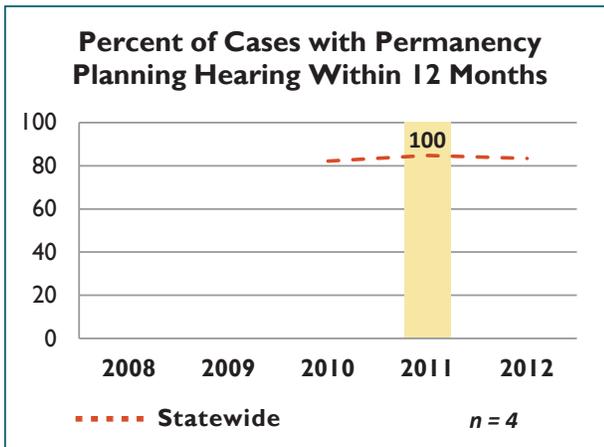
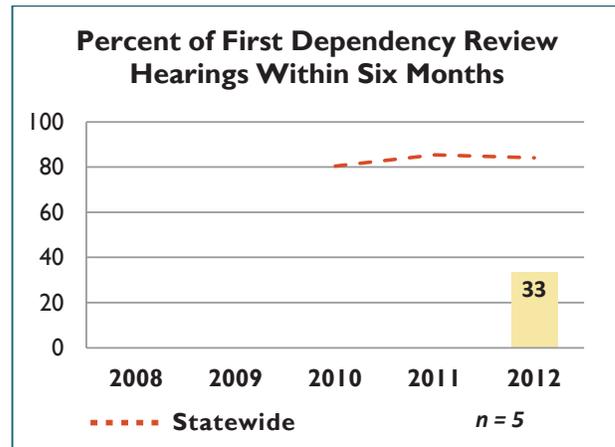
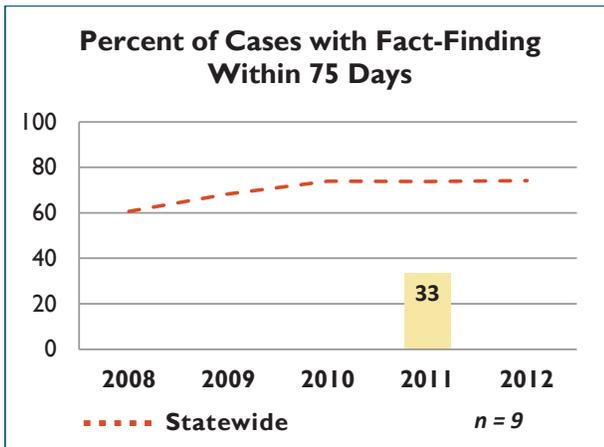
Percent of children in foster care during the 12-month target period who were in care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months and had two or fewer placement settings. Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=83.3%, 75th Percentile=86.0%

Percent of all children discharged from foster care to reunification in the 12 months prior to the year shown who re-entered care in less than 12 months from the date of discharge (including trial return home adjustment). Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=15.0%, 25th Percentile=9.9%

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 < 20 Case Events

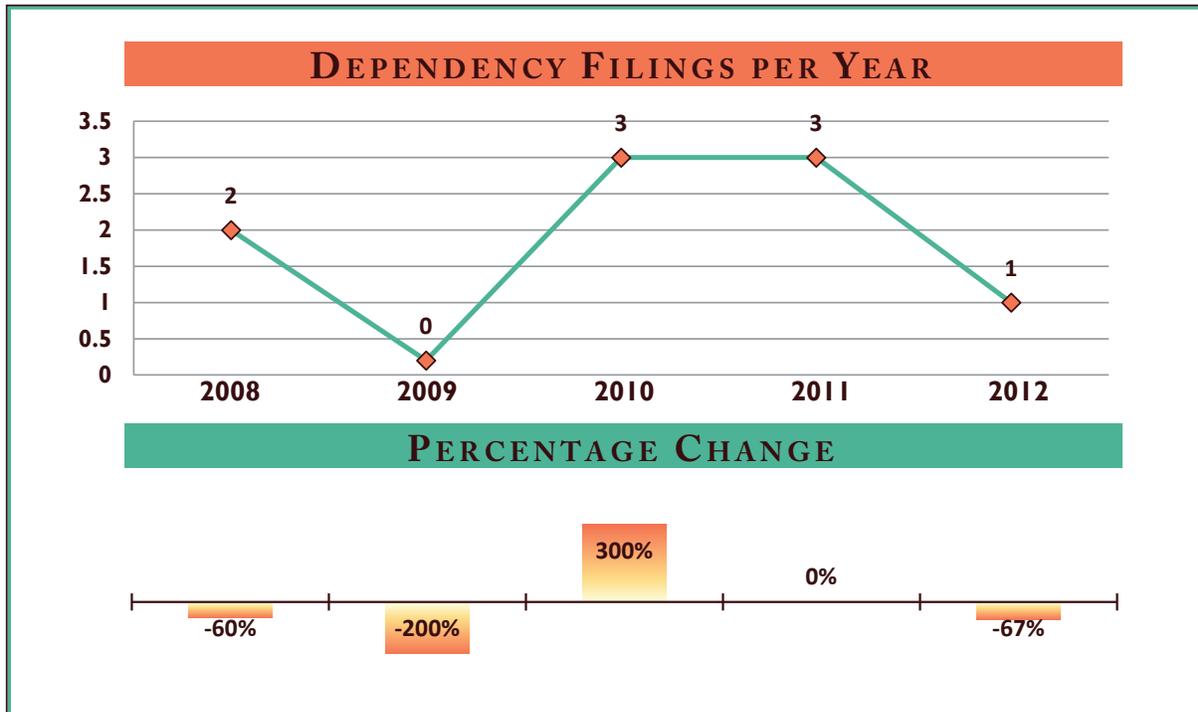
 20+ Case Events

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adoptions	Median Months	27	29.5	43		
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%		
Aging Out/Emancipation	Median Months					
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					
Guardianships	Median Months			33		
	% < 15 Months to Outcome			0%		
Reunifications	Median Months		5	6	0	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		100%	100%	100%	

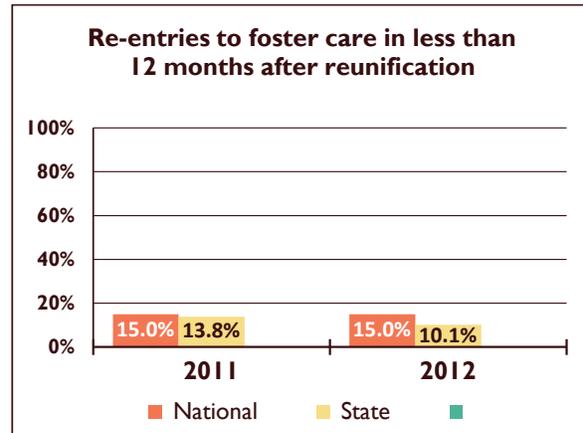
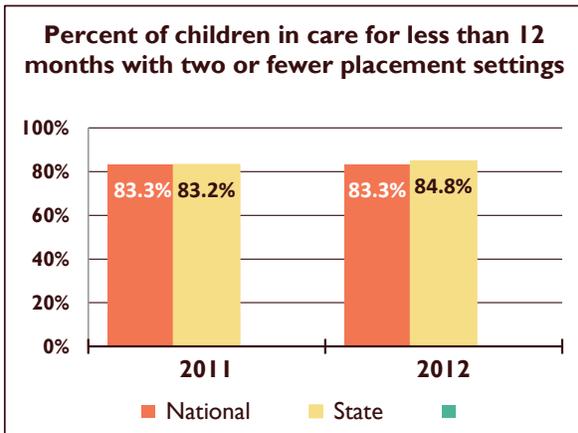
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
San Juan	Age at Filing	(2) 1-2 yrs	100%		33%	33%	
		(3) 3-5 yrs			67%		
		(4) 6-11 yrs				33%	
		(5) 12-17 yrs				33%	100%
	Gender	(1) Female	100%		100%		100%
		(2) Male				100%	
	Race	(4) Hispanic				33%	
		(5) White	100%		100%	67%	100%



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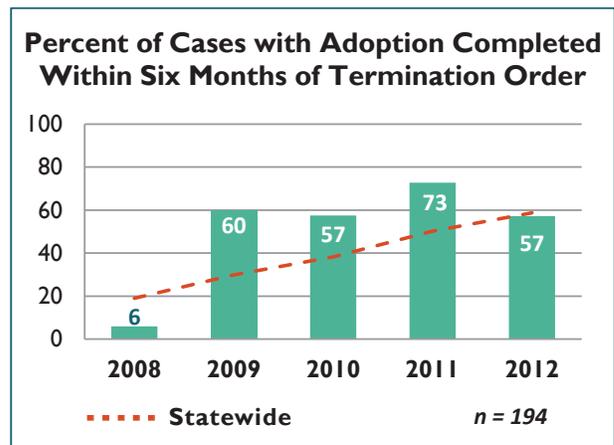
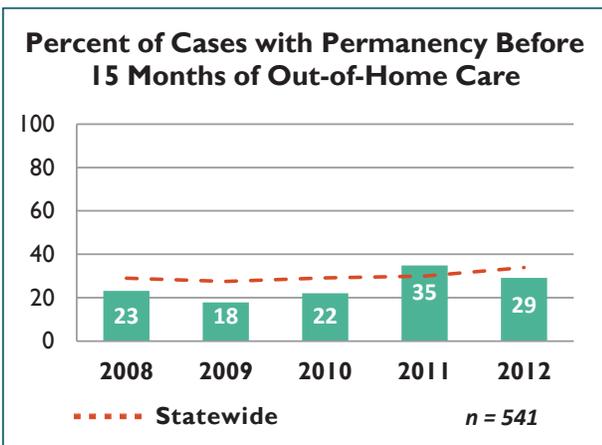
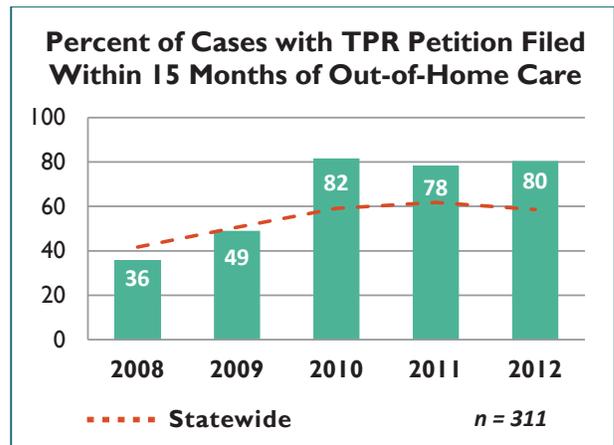
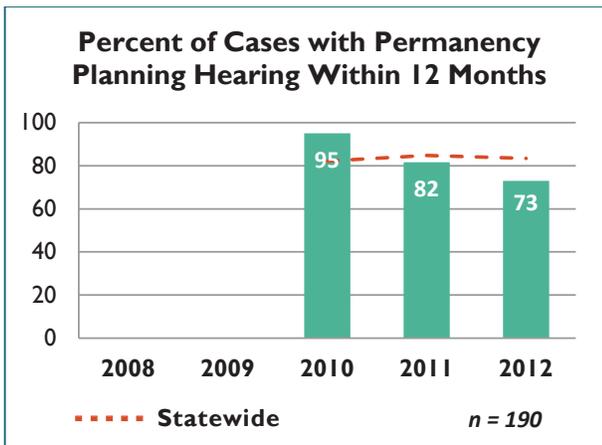
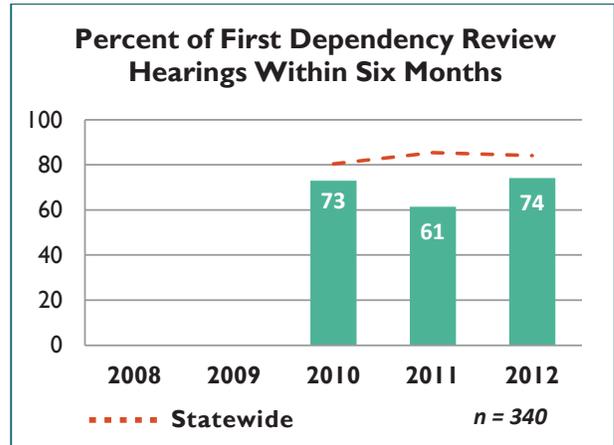
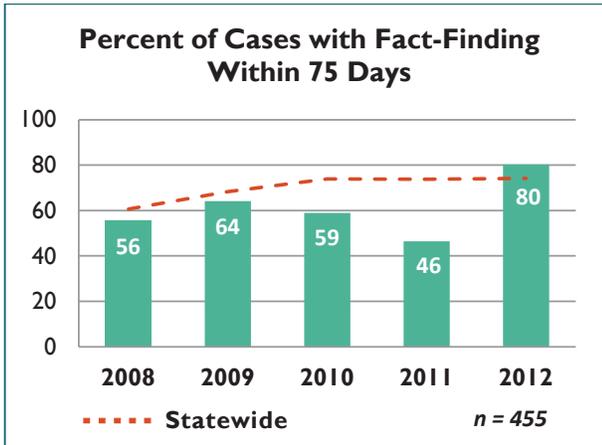
Percent of children in foster care during the 12-month target period who were in care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months and had two or fewer placement settings.
Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

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Percent of all children discharged from foster care to reunification in the 12-months prior to the year shown who re-entered care in less than 12 months from the date of discharge (including trial return home adjustment).
Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=15.0%, 25th Percentile=9.9%

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< 20 Case Events

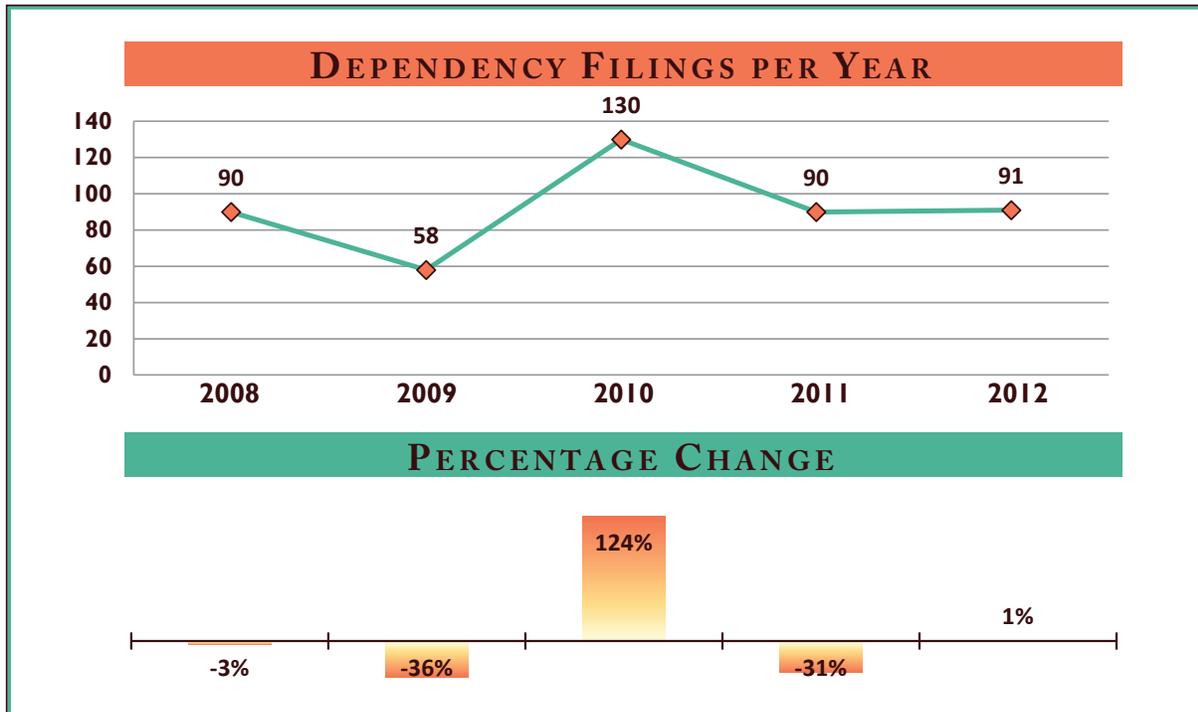
20+ Case Events

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adoptions	Median Months	41	39	36.5	32	28
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	1%	2%	0%	8%
Aging Out/Emancipation	Median Months	33	42.5	35	61	46
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	14%	8%	29%	17%	33%
Guardianships	Median Months	35	19	41.5	41	29
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	31%	25%	18%	20%
Reunifications	Median Months	26	16	13	9	16
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	35%	45%	51%	69%	47%

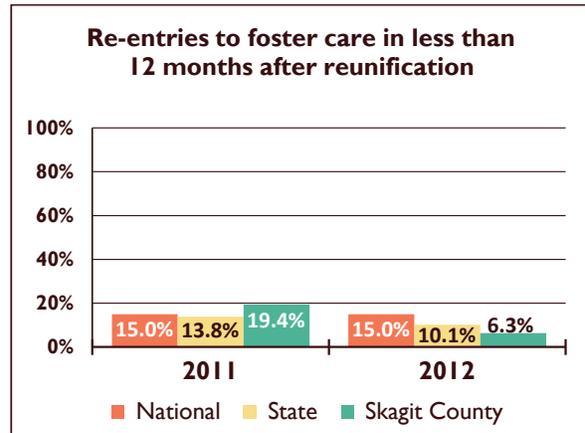
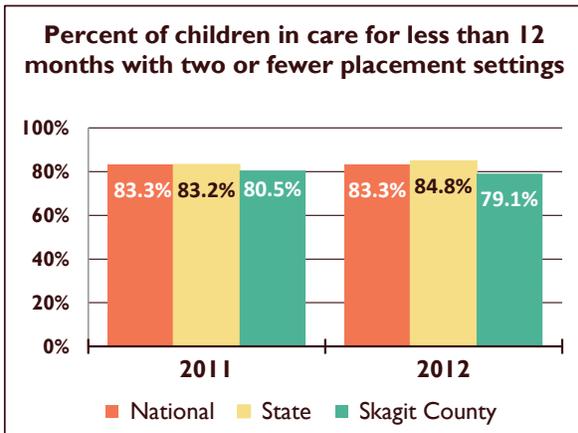
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Skagit	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	28%	35%	30%	17%	28%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	20%	22%	15%	19%	16%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	13%	16%	17%	13%	23%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	24%	16%	18%	24%	22%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	16%	12%	20%	27%	10%
	Gender	(1) Female	53%	43%	50%	47%	49%
		(2) Male	47%	57%	50%	53%	51%
	Race	(1) Nat Amer	22%	29%	16%	13%	20%
		(2) Asian/PI	1%			1%	1%
		(3) Black	2%	4%	3%	2%	2%
		(4) Hispanic	32%	24%	27%	21%	6%
		(5) White	43%	43%	54%	63%	71%



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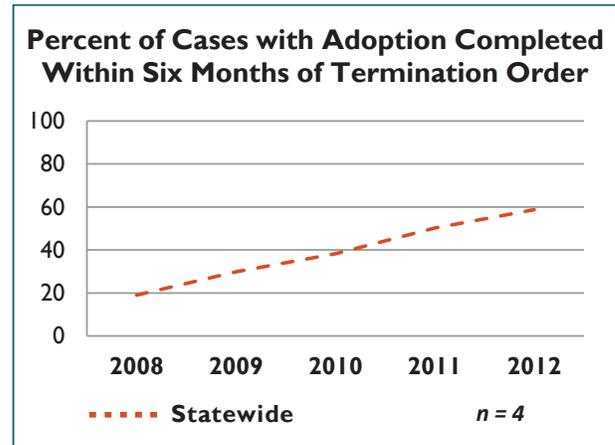
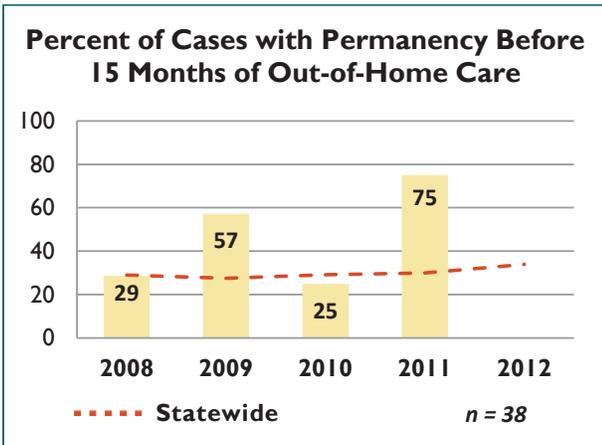
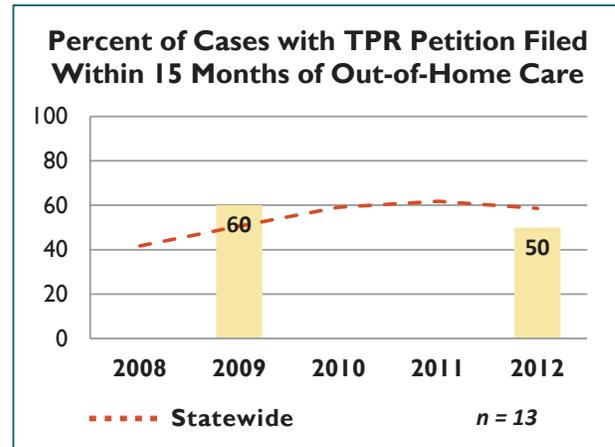
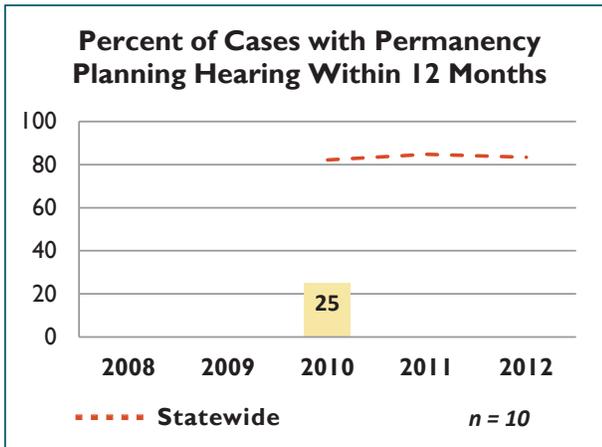
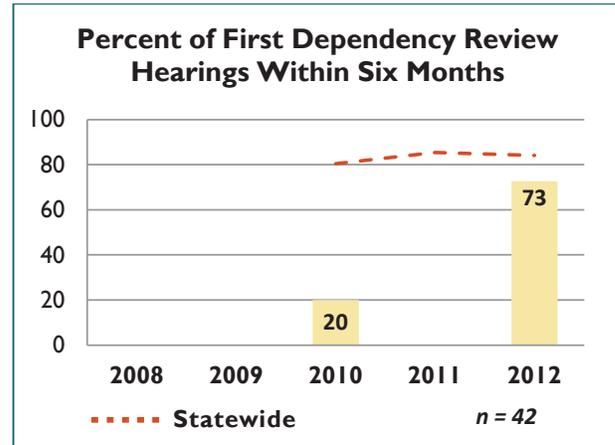
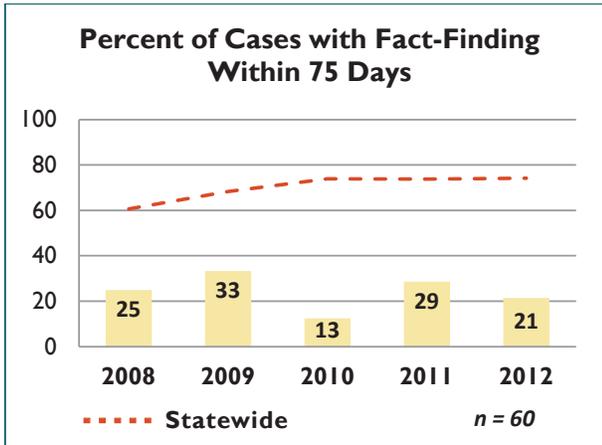
Percent of children in foster care during the 12-month target period who were in care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months and had two or fewer placement settings. Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=83.3%, 75th Percentile=86.0%

Percent of all children discharged from foster care to reunification in the 12 months prior to the year shown who re-entered care in less than 12 months from the date of discharge (including trial return home adjustment). Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=15.0%, 25th Percentile=9.9%

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< 20 Case Events

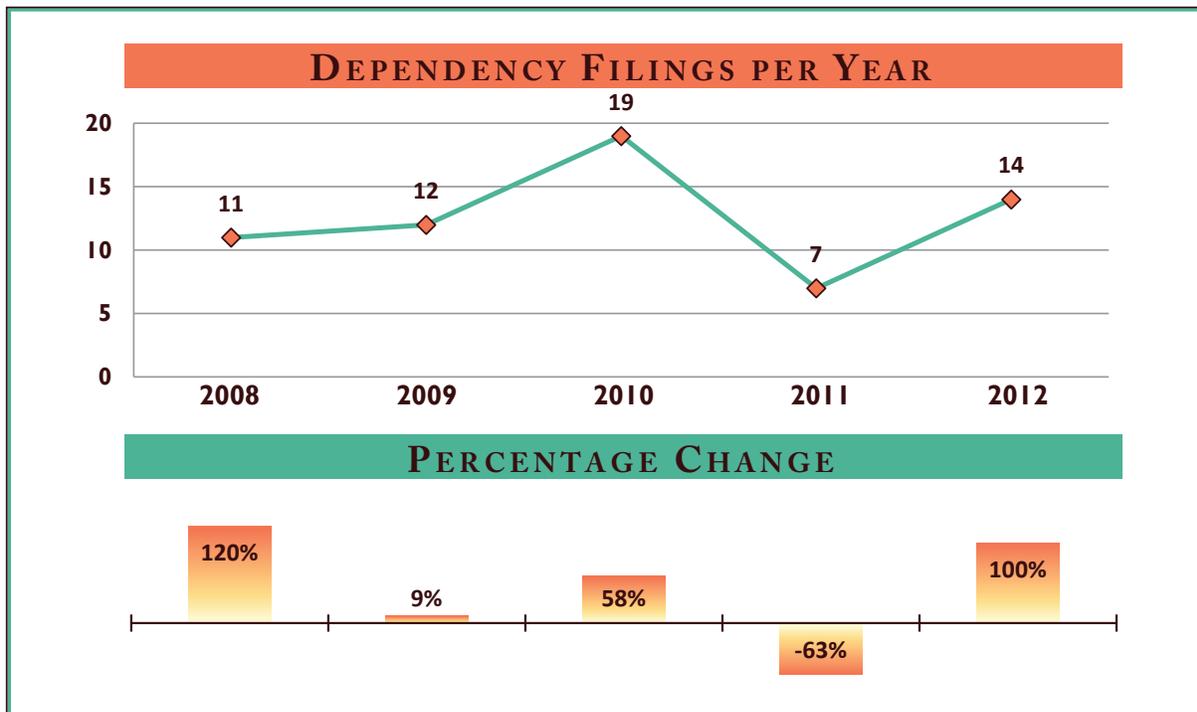
20+ Case Events

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adoptions	Median Months	15	53	32		58
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%		0%
Aging Out/Emancipation	Median Months	26	11.5	17	96	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	50%	50%	0%	
Guardianships	Median Months					41
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					0%
Reunifications	Median Months	28	2	16	3	18
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	50%	100%	20%	100%	0%

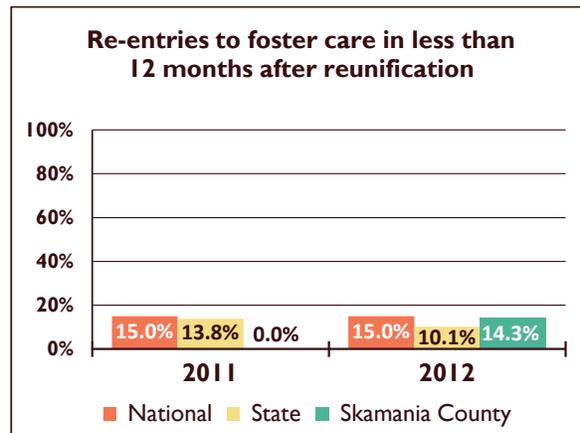
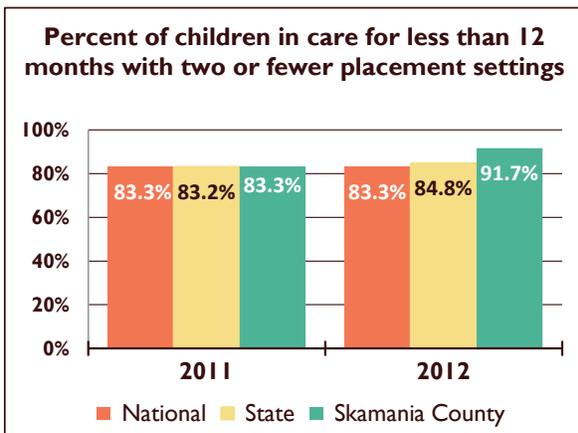
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
Skamania	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs		18%		43%	17%	
		(2) 1-2 yrs		18%	25%	14%	17%	
		(3) 3-5 yrs		18%	33%		17%	
		(4) 6-11 yrs	73%	9%	17%	29%	17%	
		(5) 12-17 yrs	27%	36%	25%	14%	33%	
	Gender	(1) Female		55%	55%	42%	57%	33%
		(2) Male		45%	45%	58%	43%	67%
	Race	(2) Asian/PI				14%		
		(3) Black	9%	9%			8%	
		(4) Hispanic	45%				17%	
		(5) White	45%	82%	100%	86%	75%	
		(9) Unknown		9%				



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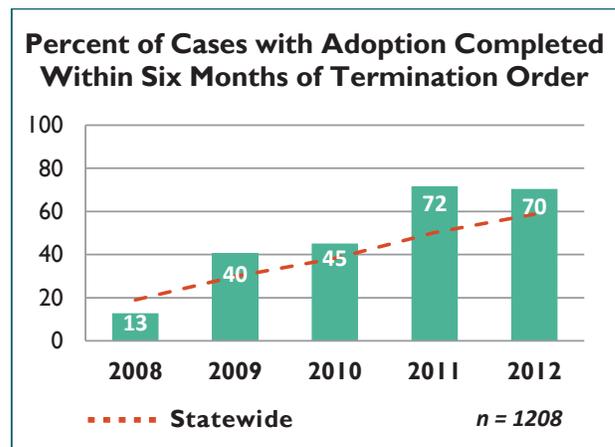
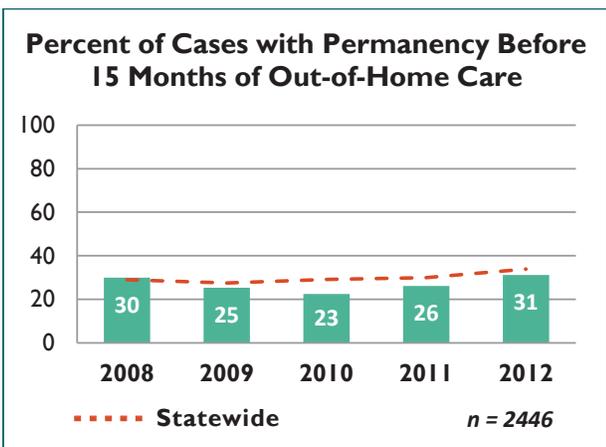
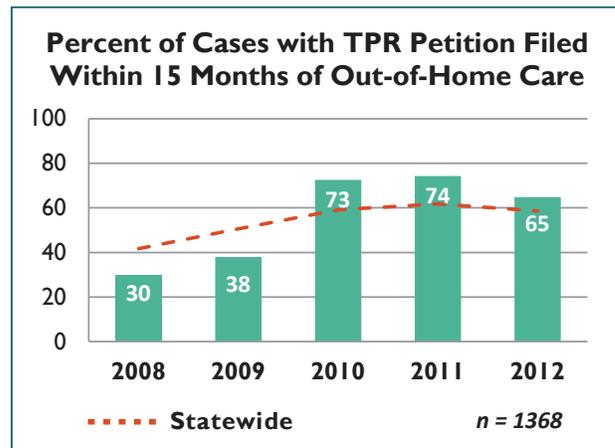
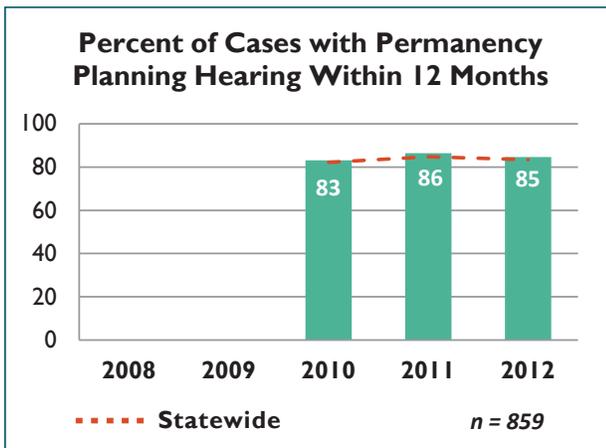
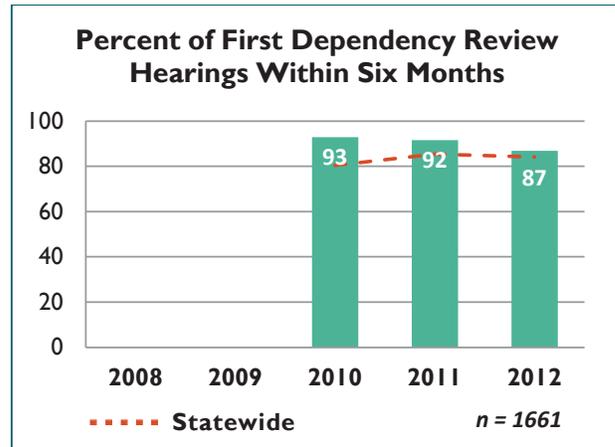
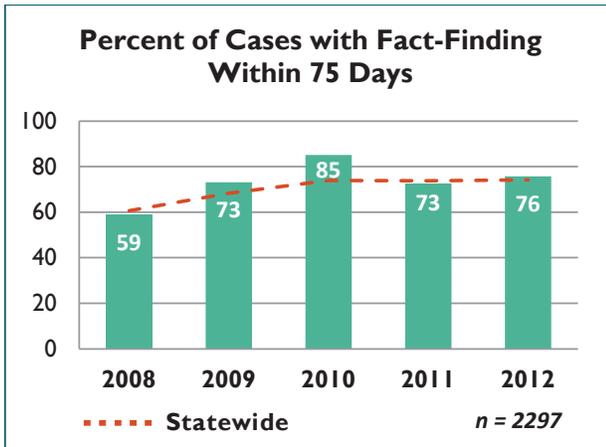
Percent of children in foster care during the 12-month target period who were in care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months and had two or fewer placement settings. Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=83.3%, 75th Percentile=86.0%

Percent of all children discharged from foster care to reunification in the 12 months prior to the year shown who re-entered care in less than 12 months from the date of discharge (including trial return home adjustment). Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=15.0%, 25th Percentile=9.9%

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 < 20 Case Events

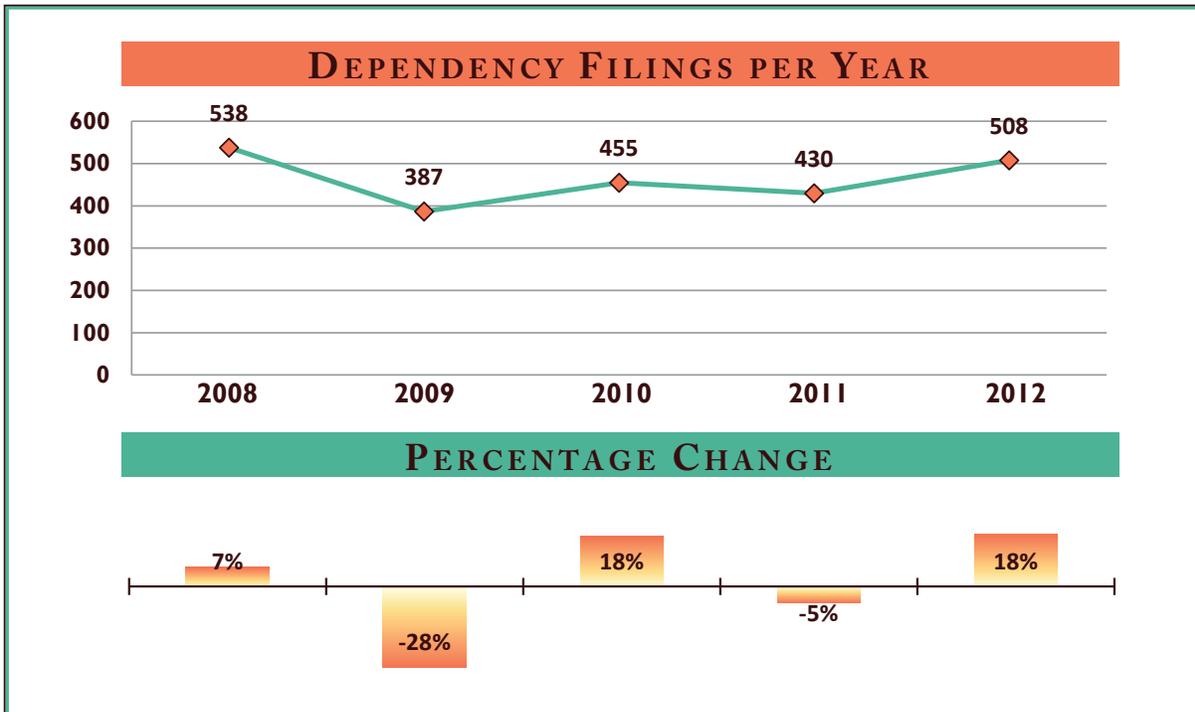
 20+ Case Events

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adoptions	Median Months	34	33	30.5	30	25
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	1%	3%	4%	4%	2%
Aging Out/Emancipation	Median Months	39	53	43	50.5	39
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	13%	12%	12%	13%	11%
Guardianships	Median Months	37	29	25	26	18
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	6%	18%	23%	13%	25%
Reunifications	Median Months	15	14	16	13	14
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	50%	50%	42%	56%	53%

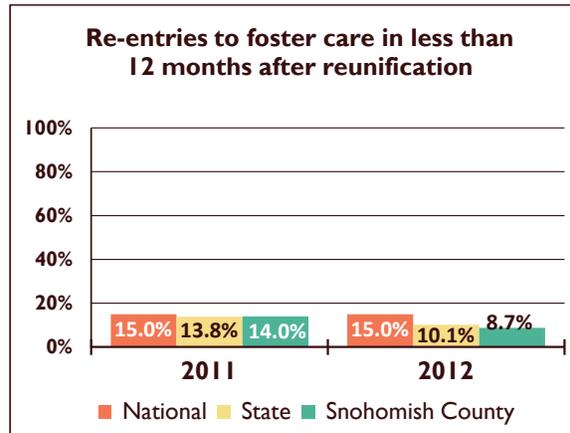
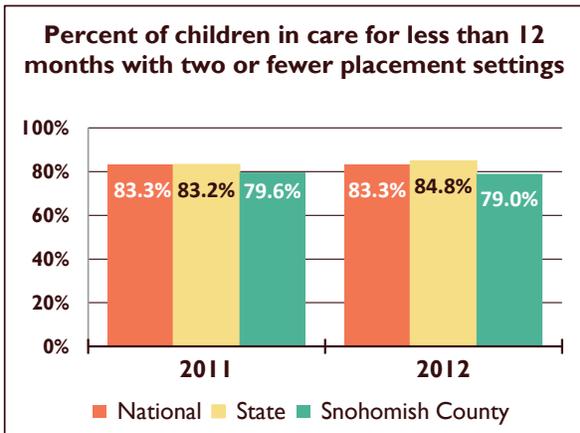
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Snohomish	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	27%	34%	24%	23%	22%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	17%	22%	19%	20%	17%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	16%	14%	21%	22%	22%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	26%	18%	25%	25%	25%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	13%	12%	11%	10%	14%
	Gender	(1) Female	54%	47%	47%	52%	45%
		(2) Male	46%	53%	53%	48%	55%
	Race	(1) Nat Amer	10%	11%	12%	13%	10%
		(2) Asian/PI	4%	3%	2%	7%	3%
		(3) Black	12%	11%	11%	11%	10%
		(4) Hispanic	8%	10%	13%	10%	15%
		(5) White	65%	65%	62%	59%	61%
		(9) Unknown	0%	1%	0%		0%



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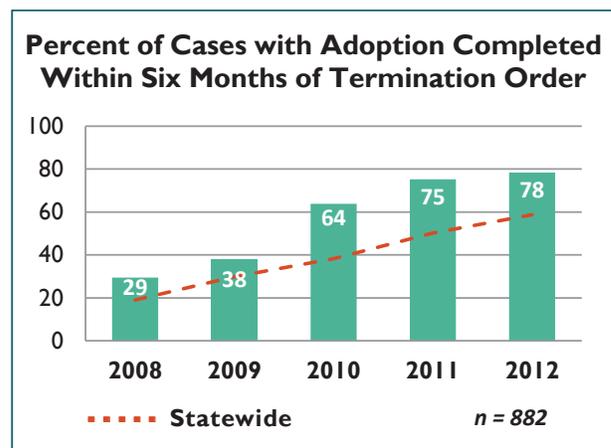
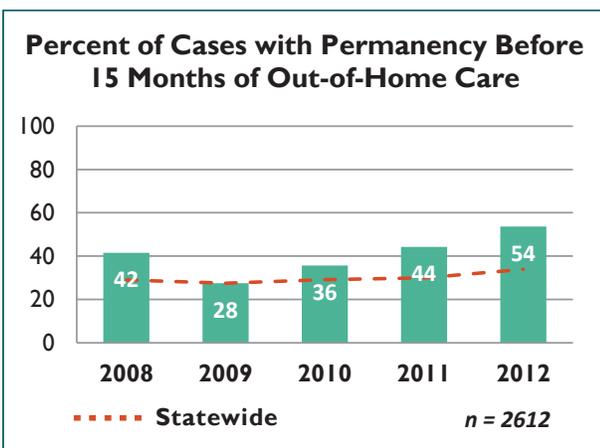
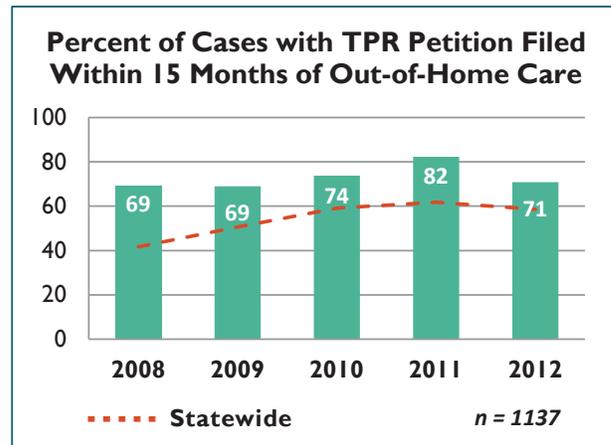
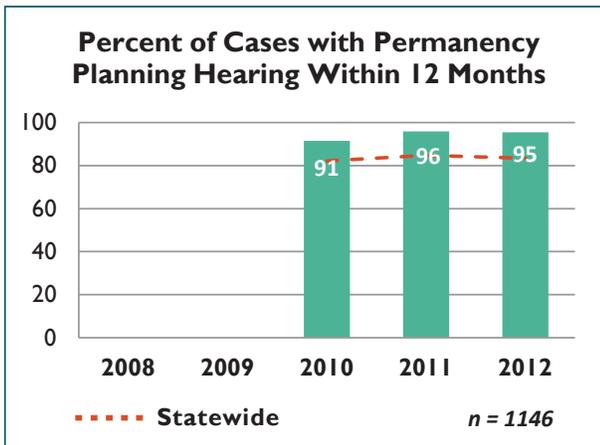
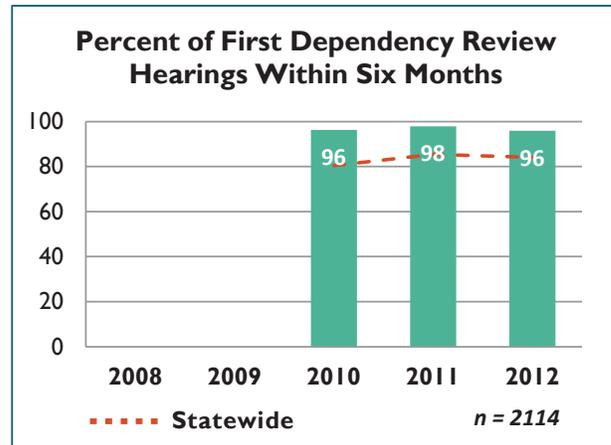
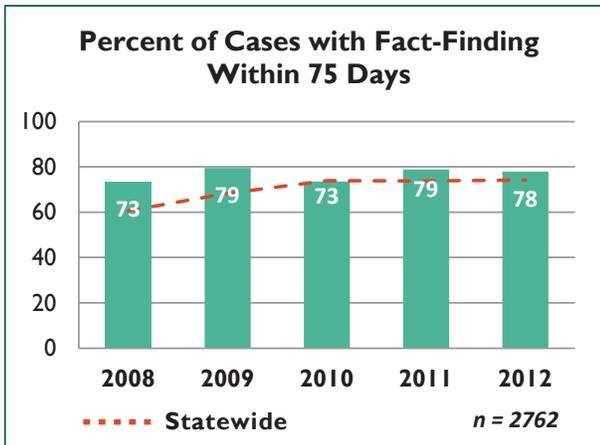
Percent of children in foster care during the 12-month target period who were in care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months and had two or fewer placement settings. Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=83.3%, 75th Percentile=86.0%

Percent of all children discharged from foster care to reunification in the 12 months prior to the year shown who re-entered care in less than 12 months from the date of discharge (including trial return home adjustment). Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=15.0%, 25th Percentile=9.9%

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< 20 Case Events

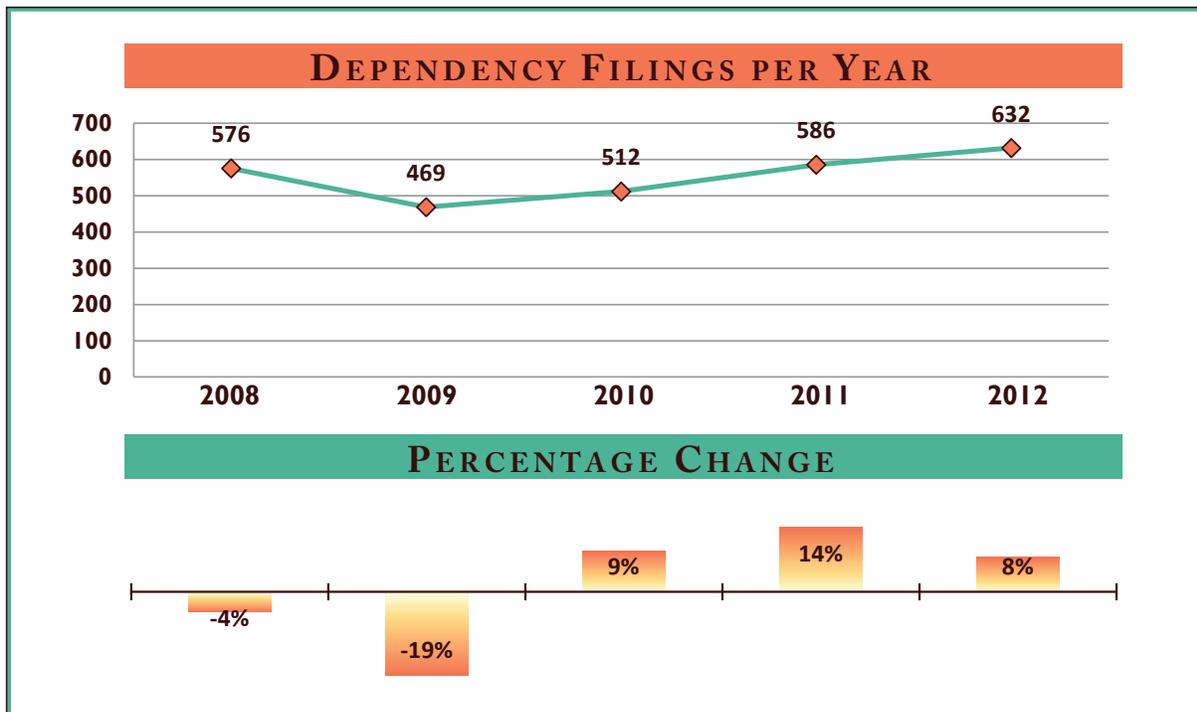
20+ Case Events

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adoptions	Median Months	28	28	23	20	19
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	4%	6%	15%	23%	19%
Aging Out/Emancipation	Median Months	56	86	48	53	56
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	9%	6%	10%	20%	0%
Guardianships	Median Months	19	34	14	15	13
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	32%	19%	56%	49%	61%
Reunifications	Median Months	10	10	14	12	10
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	69%	66%	53%	63%	70%

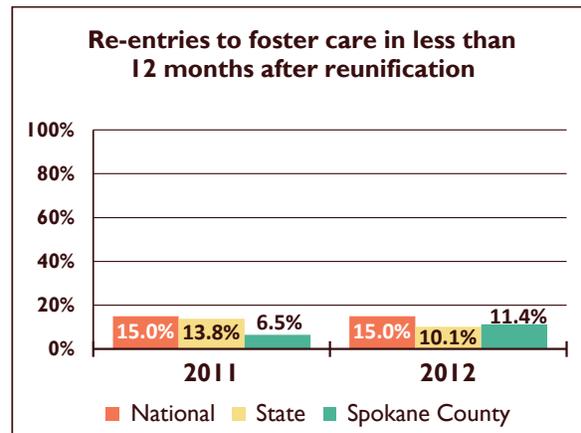
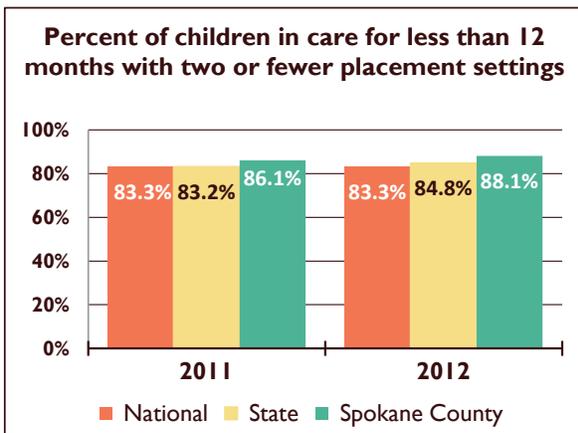
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Spokane	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	34%	31%	31%	31%	29%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	19%	19%	21%	18%	18%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	15%	20%	21%	18%	21%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	20%	23%	18%	21%	22%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	11%	8%	9%	11%	11%
	Gender	(1) Female	48%	45%	48%	44%	49%
		(2) Male	52%	55%	52%	56%	51%
	Race	(1) Nat Amer	17%	13%	10%	14%	15%
		(2) Asian/PI	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%
		(3) Black	10%	8%	10%	13%	13%
		(4) Hispanic	4%	5%	8%	4%	5%
		(5) White	68%	72%	69%	67%	64%
		(9) Unknown		1%	0%	1%	1%



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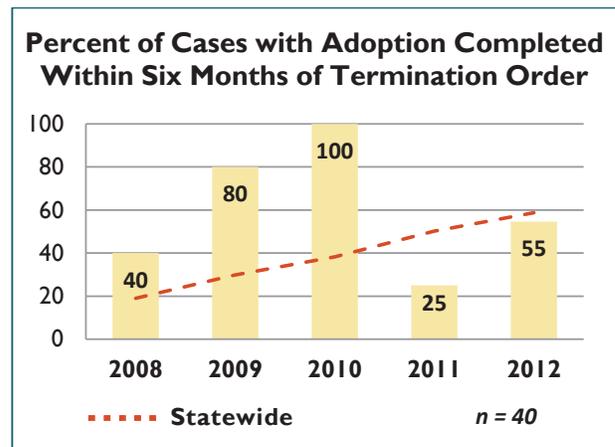
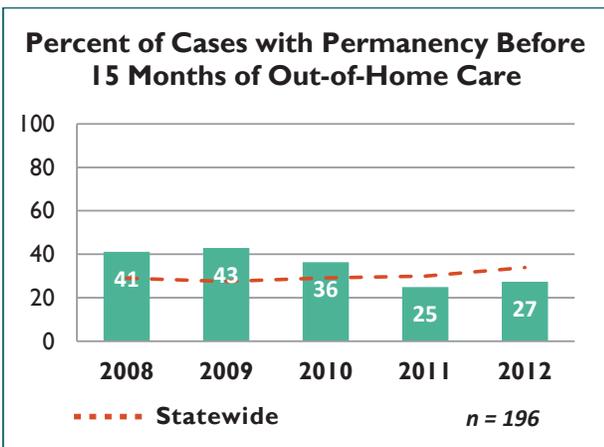
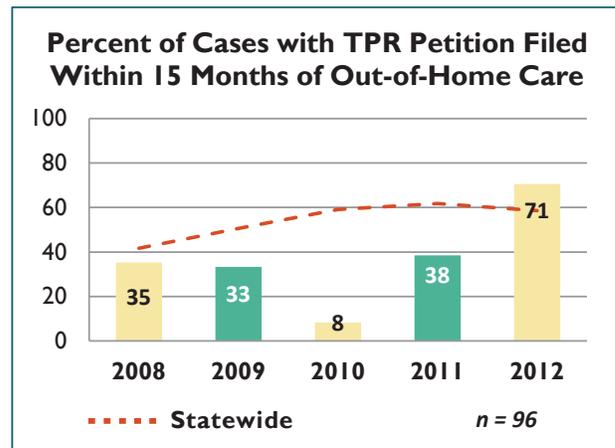
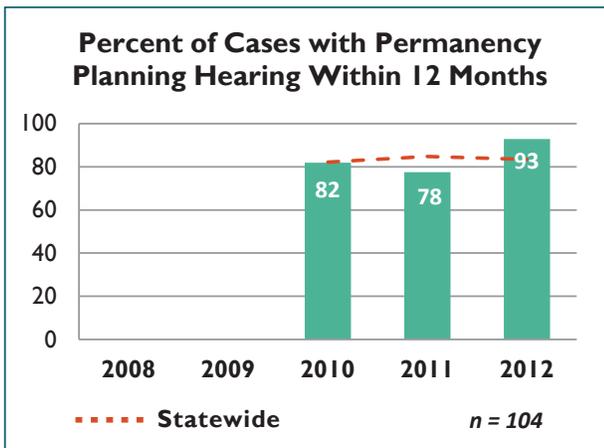
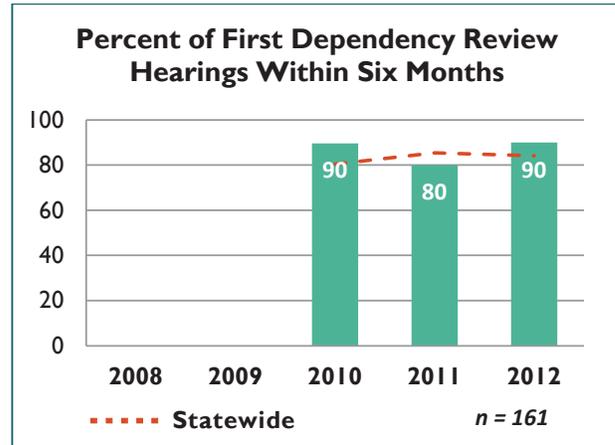
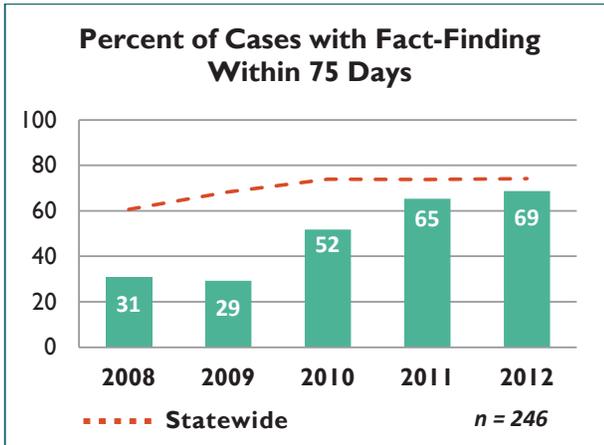
Percent of children in foster care during the 12-month target period who were in care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months and had two or fewer placement settings. Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=83.3%, 75th Percentile=86.0%

Percent of all children discharged from foster care to reunification in the 12 months prior to the year shown who re-entered care in less than 12 months from the date of discharge (including trial return home adjustment). Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=15.0%, 25th Percentile=9.9%

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< 20 Case Events

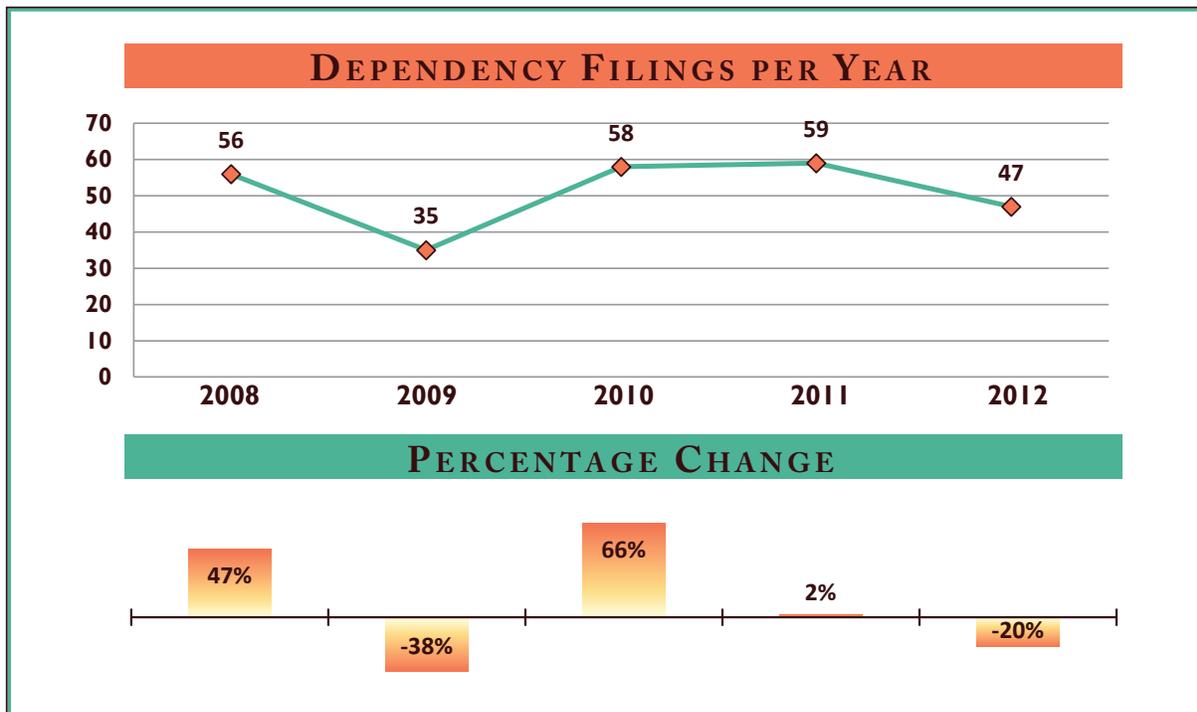
20+ Case Events

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adoptions	Median Months	33	33.5	30	32.5	25
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	13%	0%	14%	20%
Aging Out/Emancipation	Median Months	45.5	34.5	58.5	73	20
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	25%	0%	0%	25%
Guardianships	Median Months		17	8		21
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		33%	60%		23%
Reunifications	Median Months	10	4	12	16	16
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	74%	81%	55%	37%	43%

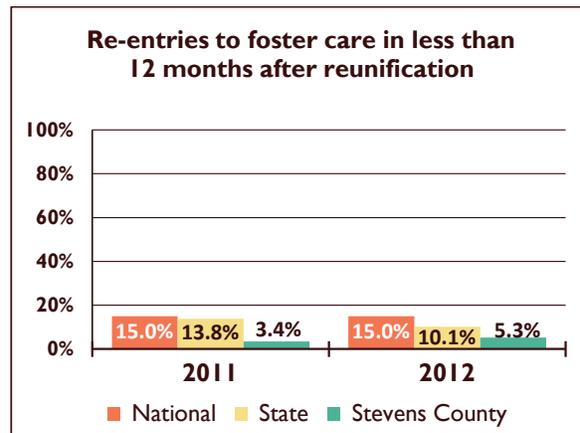
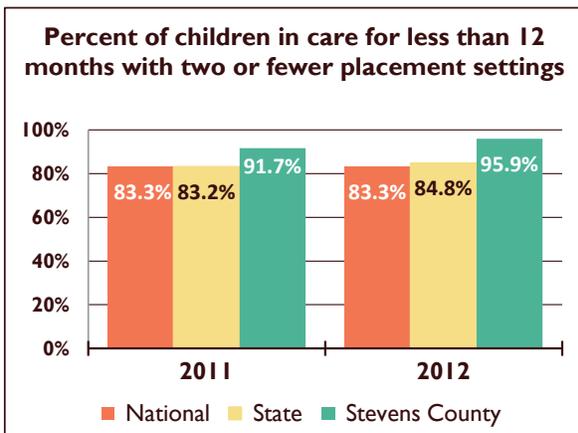
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Stevens	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	8%	21%	18%	25%	17%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	6%	6%	14%	16%	17%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	18%	15%	12%	18%	17%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	37%	44%	30%	32%	34%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	31%	15%	26%	11%	15%
	Gender	(1) Female	67%	50%	60%	53%	45%
		(2) Male	33%	50%	40%	47%	55%
	Race	(1) Nat Amer	8%	15%	18%	14%	
		(3) Black					6%
		(4) Hispanic		9%	9%	5%	4%
		(5) White	92%	76%	74%	77%	85%
		(9) Unknown				4%	4%



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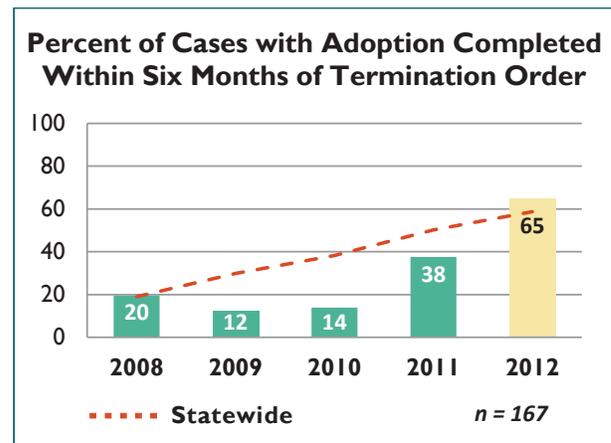
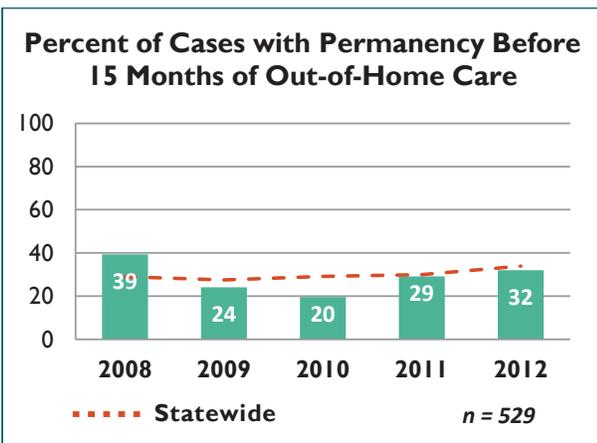
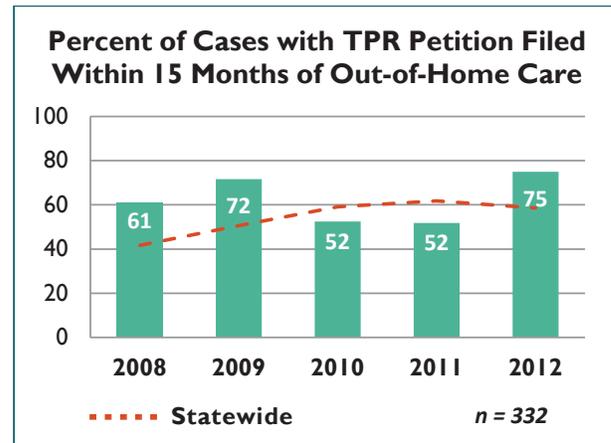
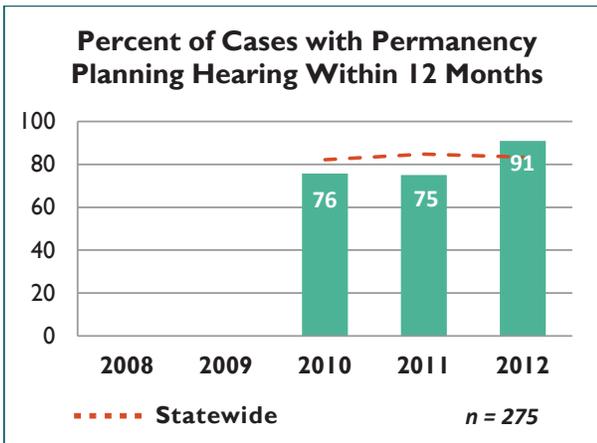
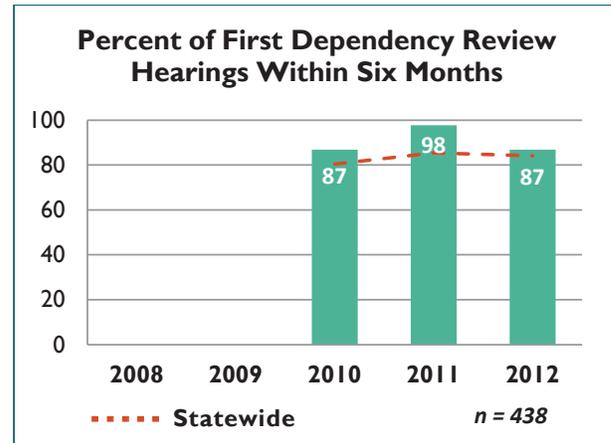
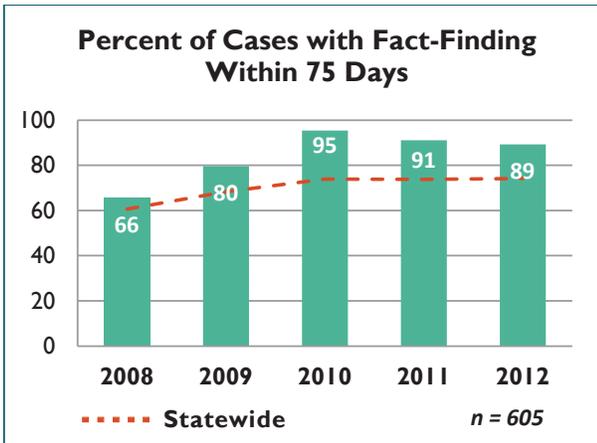
Percent of children in foster care during the 12-month target period who were in care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months and had two or fewer placement settings.
Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=83.3%, 75th Percentile=86.0%

Percent of all children discharged from foster care to reunification in the 12 months prior to the year shown who re-entered care in less than 12 months from the date of discharge (including trial return home adjustment).
Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=15.0%, 25th Percentile=9.9%

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< 20 Case Events

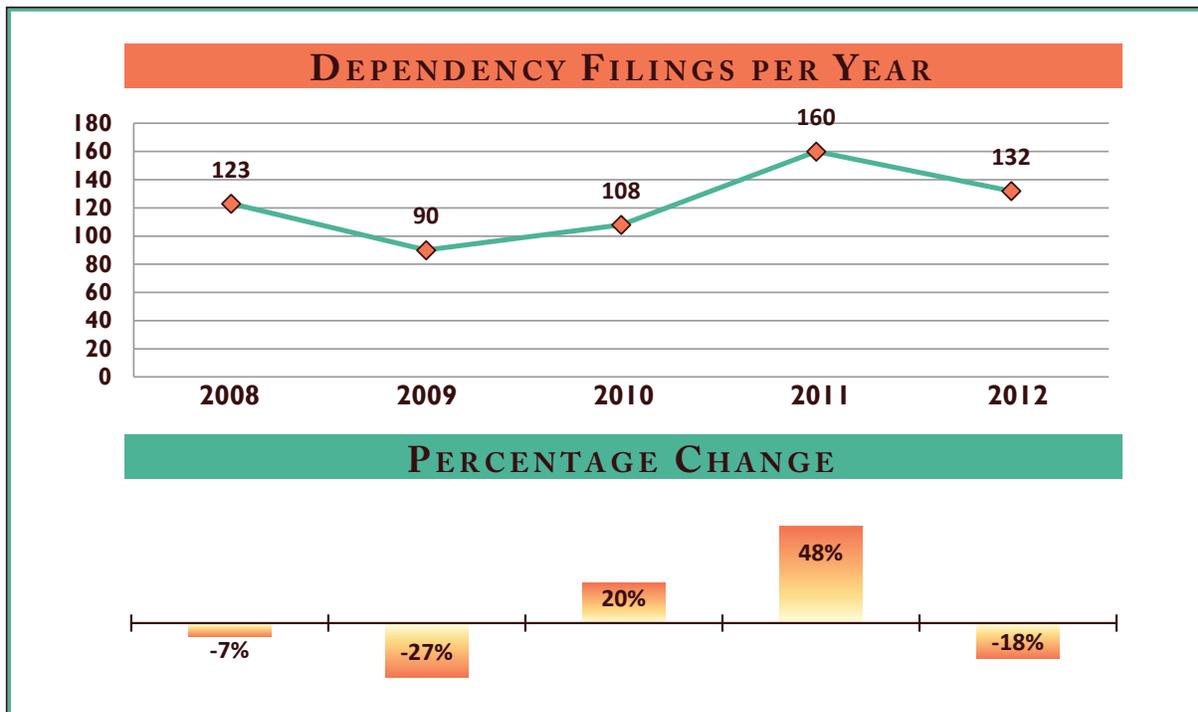
20+ Case Events

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adoptions	Median Months	26	30	28	32	22
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	6%	6%	6%	5%	17%
Aging Out/Emancipation	Median Months	39	51	47	50	50
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	11%	18%	16%	0%
Guardianships	Median Months	18	17	23.5	11	18
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	40%	38%	30%	60%	39%
Reunifications	Median Months	7	21	18	16	16.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	71%	38%	32%	49%	40%

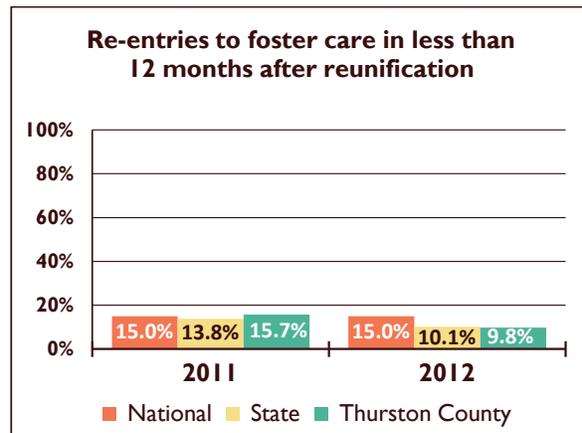
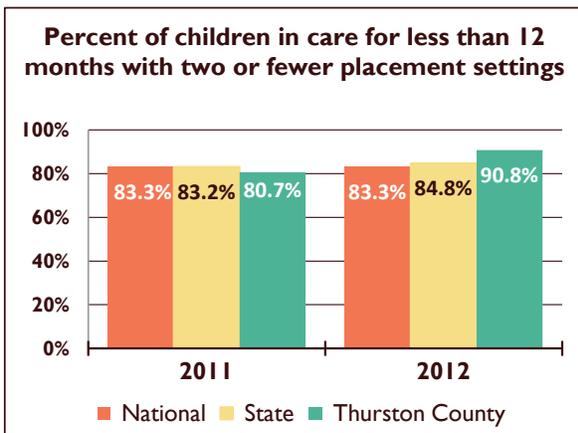
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Thurston	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	30%	29%	19%	25%	32%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	12%	15%	23%	16%	19%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	14%	15%	23%	17%	16%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	20%	21%	20%	21%	16%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	23%	19%	14%	21%	18%
	Gender	(1) Female	48%	46%	59%	43%	47%
		(2) Male	52%	54%	41%	57%	53%
	Race	(1) Nat Amer	11%	6%	11%	3%	25%
		(2) Asian/PI	2%	2%	4%	3%	5%
		(3) Black	18%	13%	15%	10%	9%
		(4) Hispanic	13%	9%	22%	11%	9%
		(5) White	55%	59%	48%	72%	52%
		(9) Unknown	2%	11%	1%		1%



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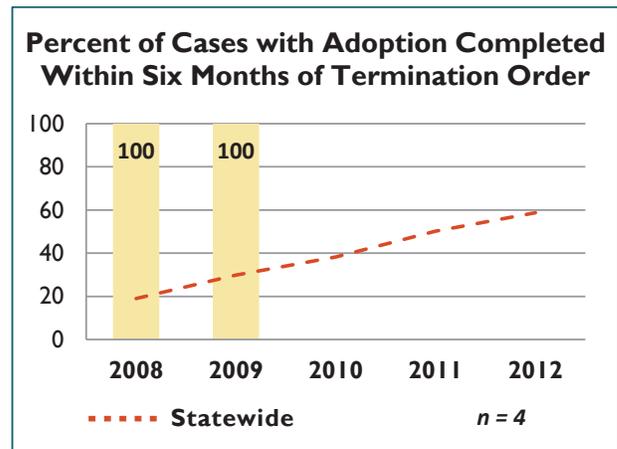
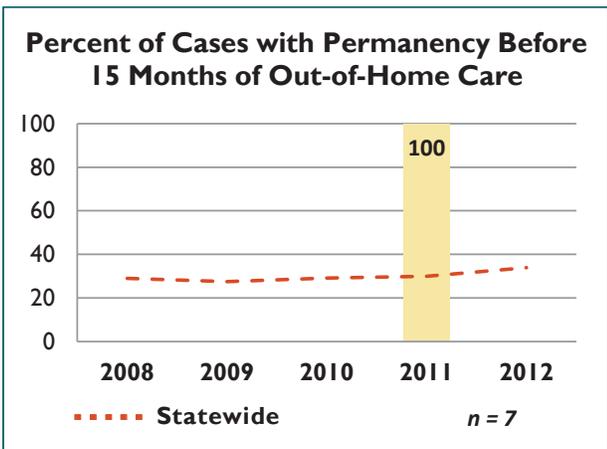
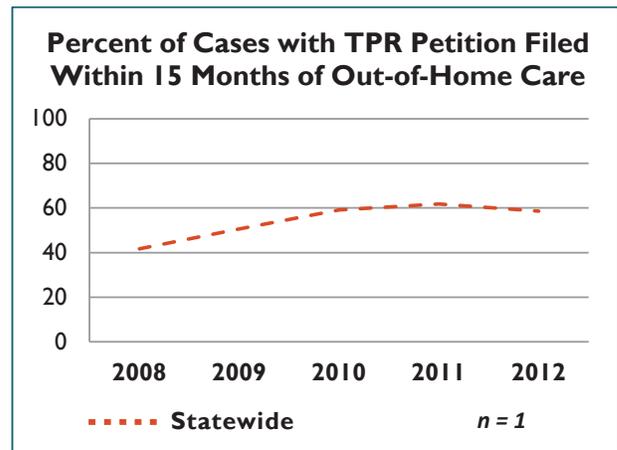
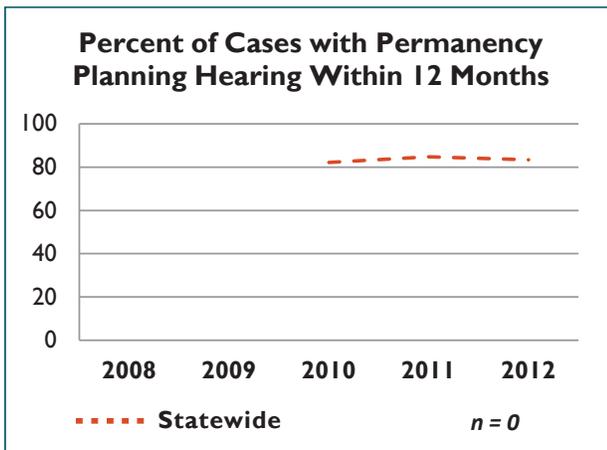
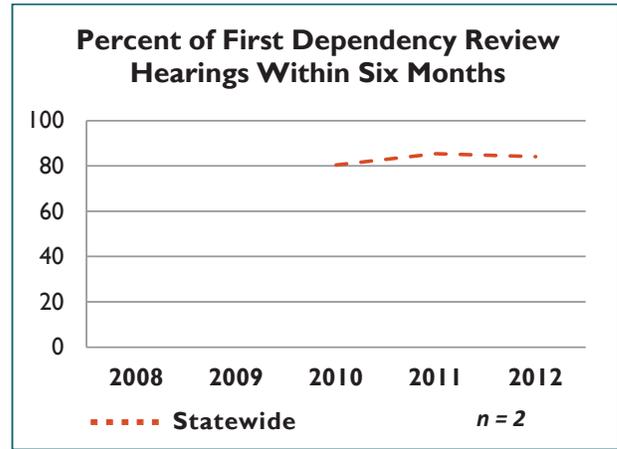
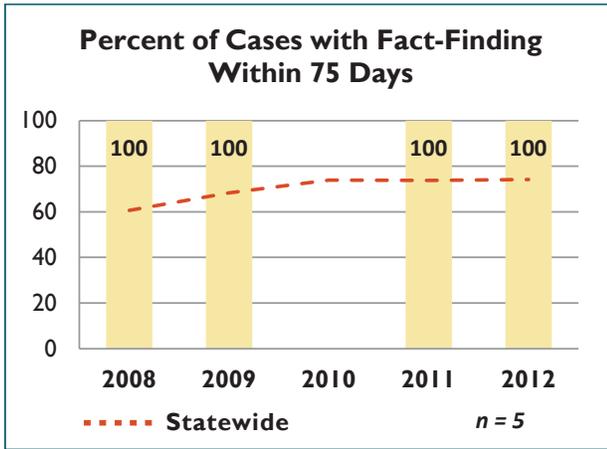
Percent of children in foster care during the 12-month target period who were in care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months and had two or fewer placement settings. Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=83.3%, 75th Percentile=86.0%

Percent of all children discharged from foster care to reunification in the 12 months prior to the year shown who re-entered care in less than 12 months from the date of discharge (including trial return home adjustment). Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=15.0%, 25th Percentile=9.9%

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< 20 Case Events

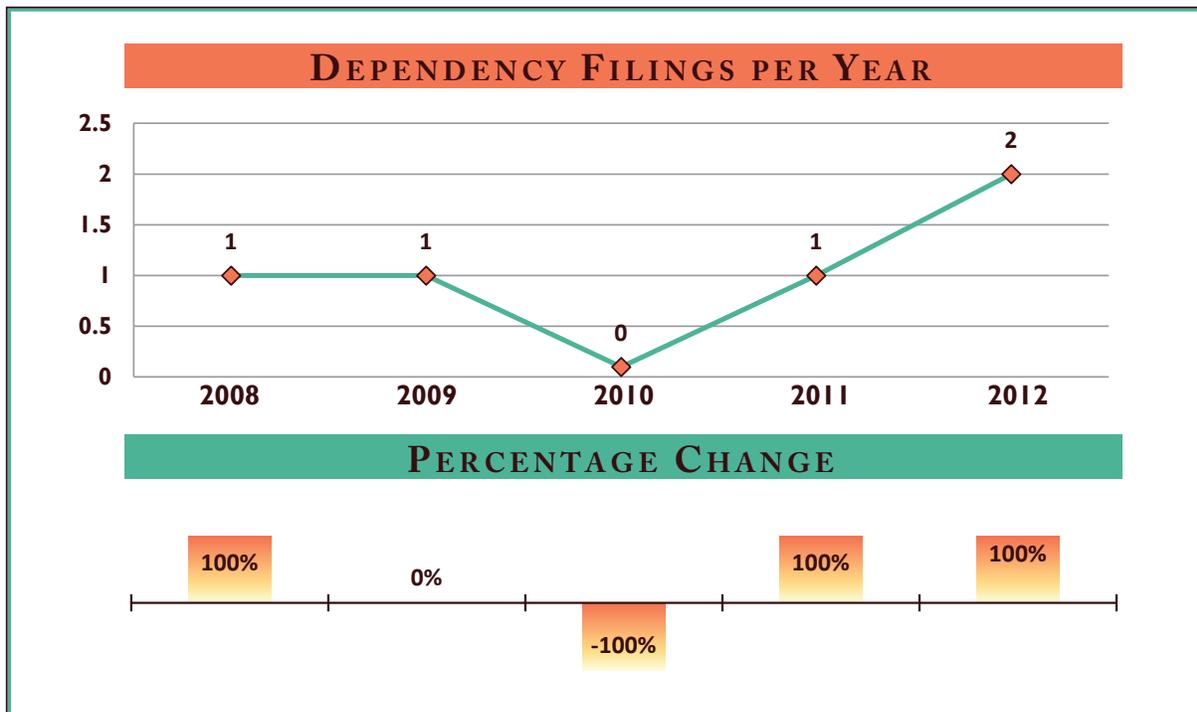
20+ Case Events

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adoptions	Median Months	29				
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%				
Aging Out/Emancipation	Median Months					
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					
Guardianships	Median Months				7	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome				100%	
Reunifications	Median Months		32.5			
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%			

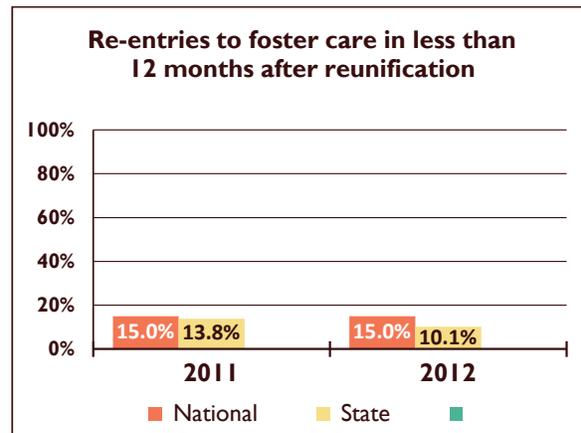
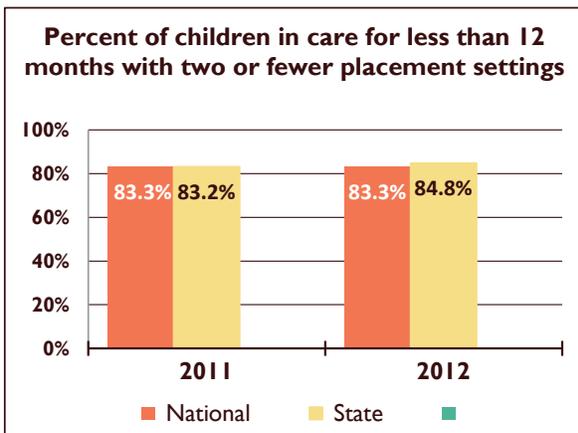
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Wahkiakum	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs					50%
		(2) 1-2 yrs					50%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	100%				
		(5) 12-17 yrs				100%	
	Gender	(1) Female				100%	
		(2) Male	100%				100%
	Race	(2) Asian/PI				100%	
		(5) White	100%				100%



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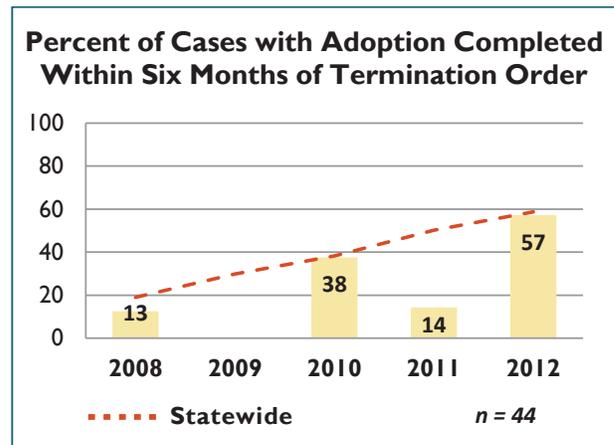
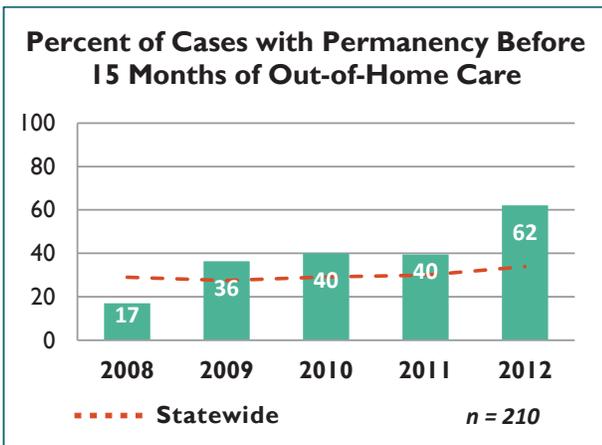
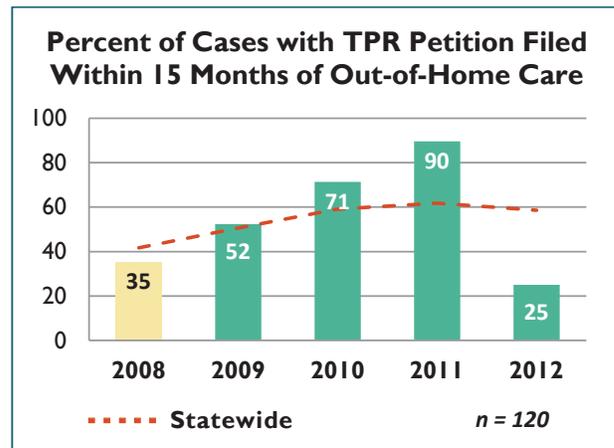
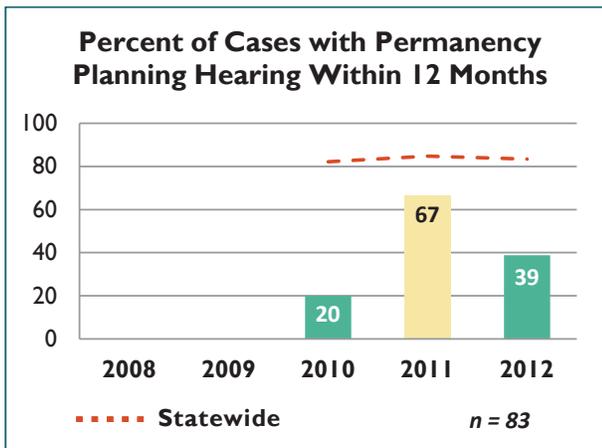
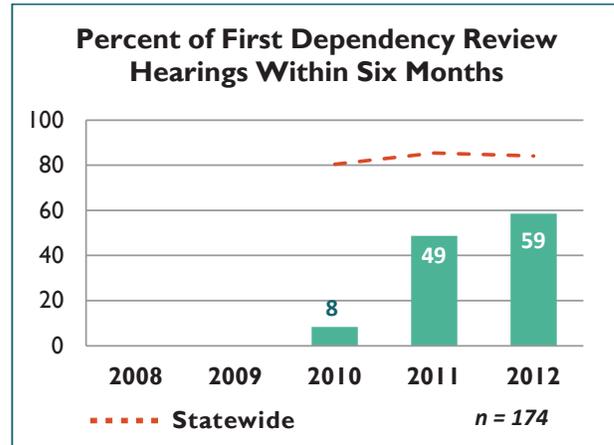
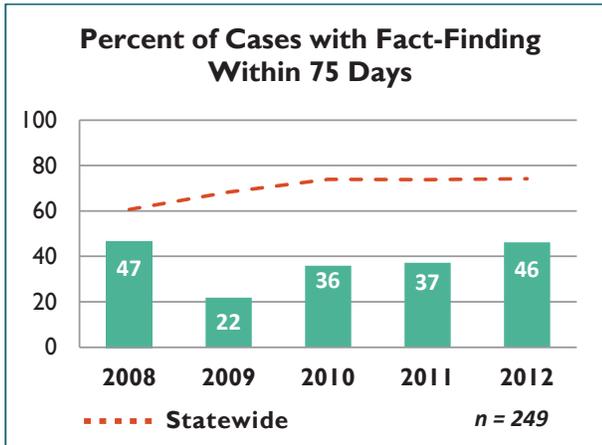
Percent of children in foster care during the 12-month target period who were in care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months and had two or fewer placement settings. Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=83.3%, 75th Percentile=86.0%

Percent of all children discharged from foster care to reunification in the 12-months prior to the year shown who re-entered care in less than 12 months from the date of discharge (including trial return home adjustment). Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=15.0%, 25th Percentile=9.9%

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 < 20 Case Events

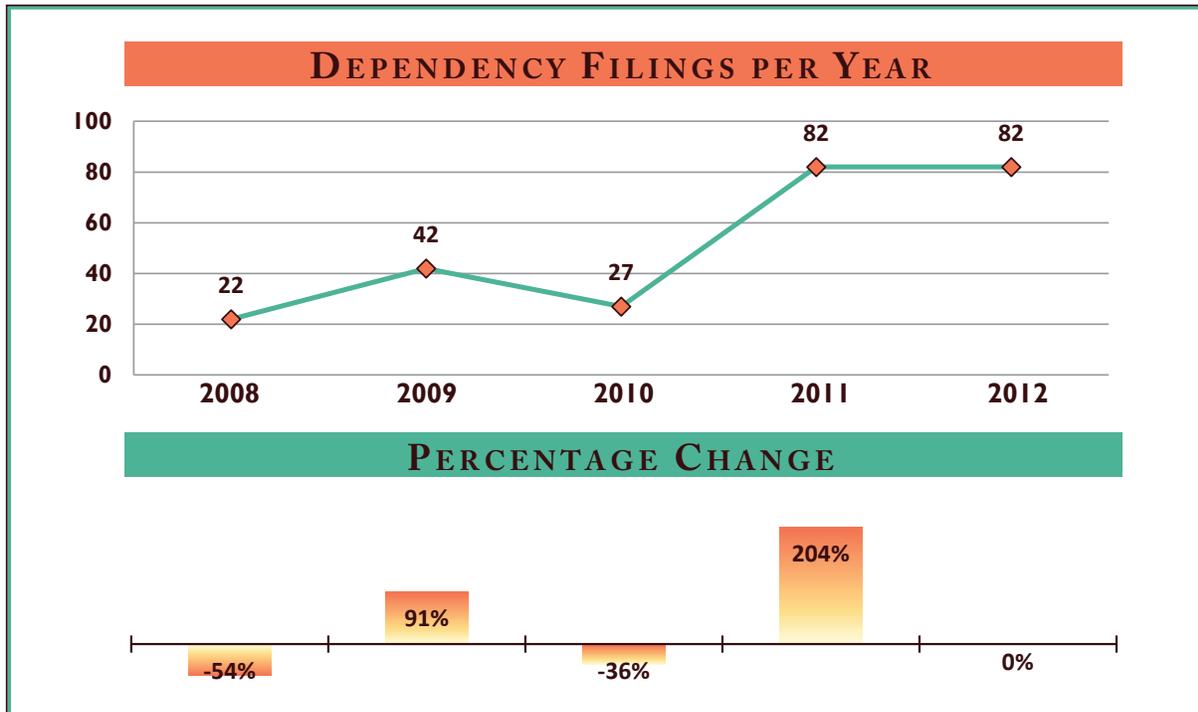
 20+ Case Events

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adoptions	Median Months	31	33	29	27.5	33
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%
Aging Out/Emancipation	Median Months	44.5	42	30	103.5	63.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%
Guardianships	Median Months		36	10	47	17
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%	60%	0%	0%
Reunifications	Median Months	23	7	6	5	5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	30%	63%	69%	85%	80%

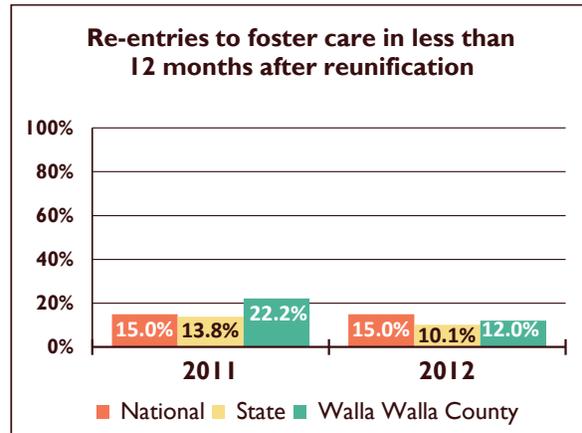
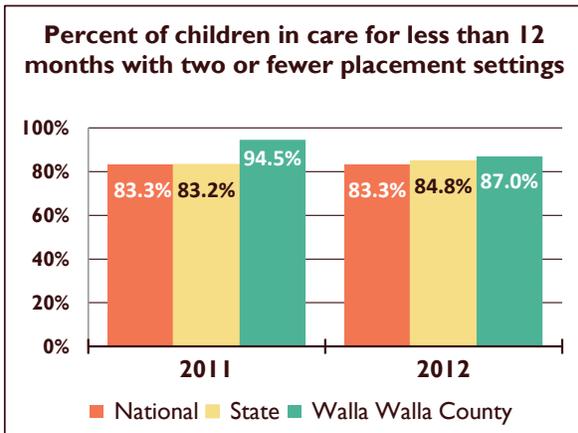
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Walla Walla	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	53%	25%	17%	21%	17%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	11%	15%	22%	18%	19%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	11%	25%	35%	15%	15%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	16%	20%	26%	32%	32%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	11%	15%		14%	17%
	Gender	(1) Female	42%	50%	65%	51%	58%
		(2) Male	58%	50%	35%	49%	42%
	Race	(1) Nat Amer	5%				1%
		(2) Asian/PI				3%	1%
		(3) Black	11%	3%			2%
		(4) Hispanic	16%	20%	9%	27%	20%
		(5) White	68%	75%	91%	71%	75%
		(9) Unknown		3%			



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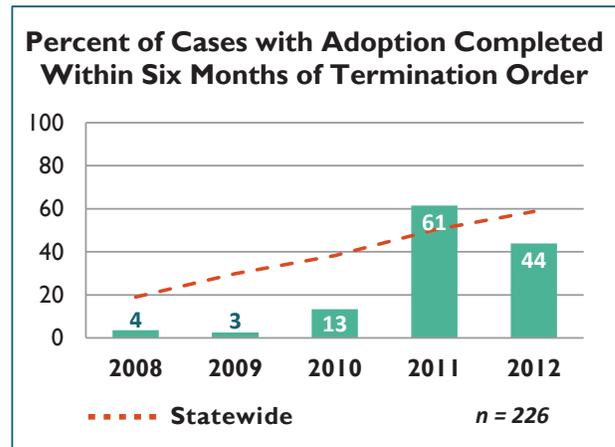
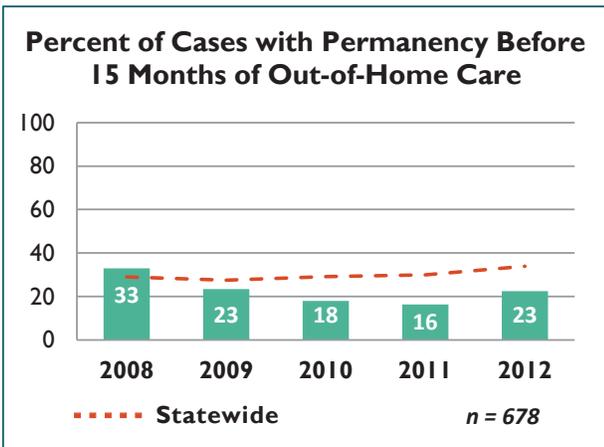
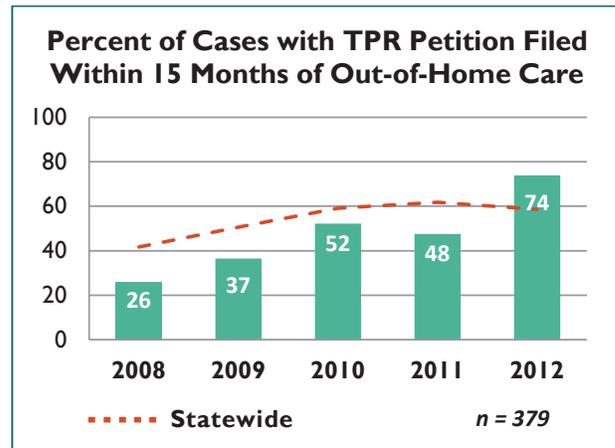
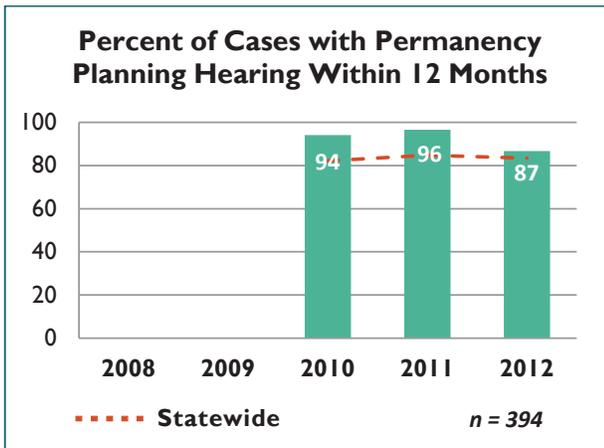
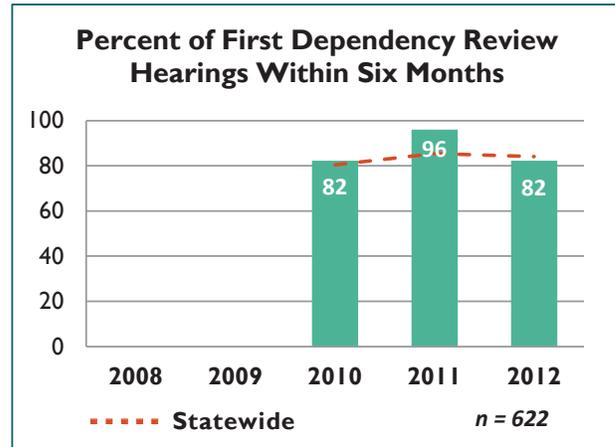
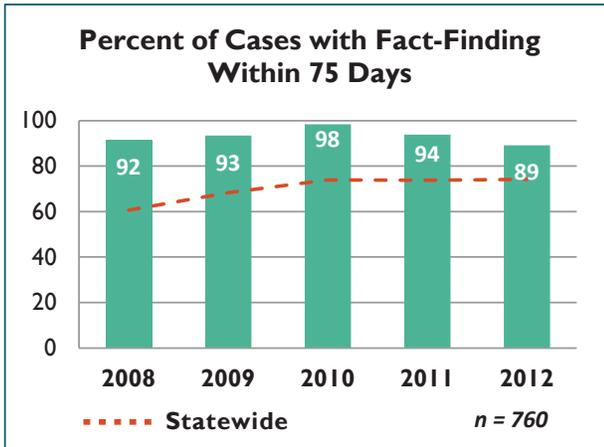
Percent of children in foster care during the 12-month target period who were in care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months and had two or fewer placement settings. Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=83.3%, 75th Percentile=86.0%

Percent of all children discharged from foster care to reunification in the 12 months prior to the year shown who re-entered care in less than 12 months from the date of discharge (including trial return home adjustment). Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=15.0%, 25th Percentile=9.9%

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< 20 Case Events

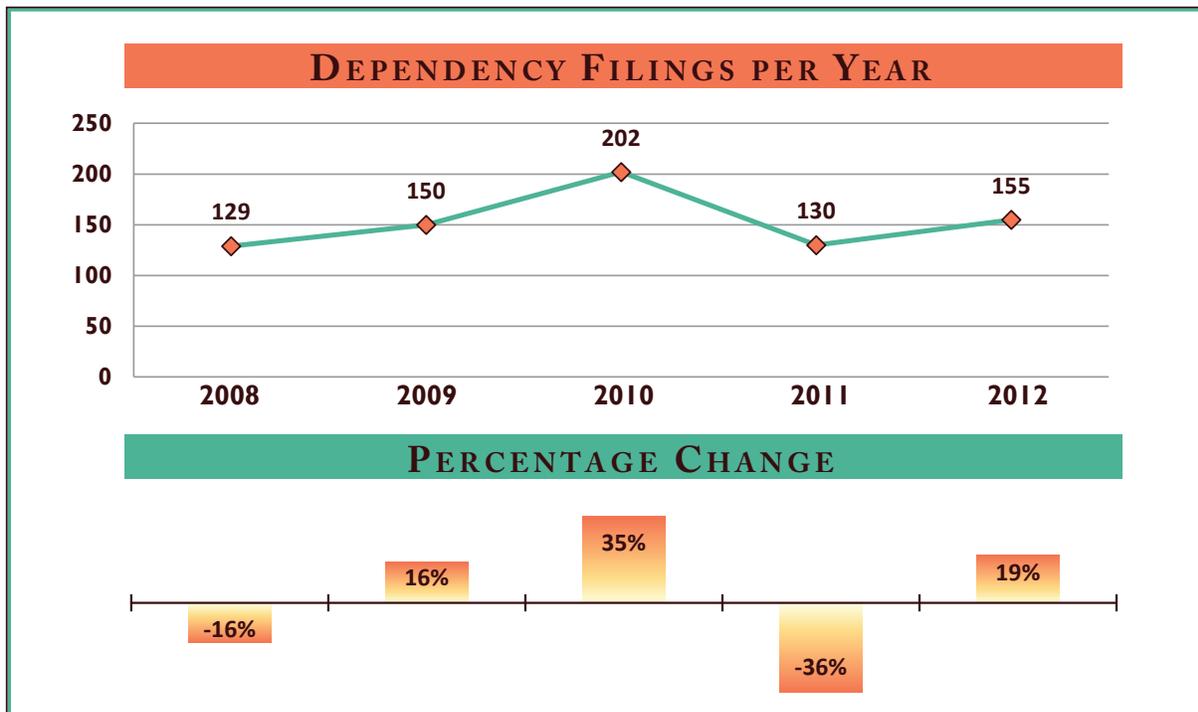
20+ Case Events

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adoptions	Median Months	43	35	33	33.5	29.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	5%	5%	3%
Aging Out/Emancipation	Median Months	26	18	30.5	29	48
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	23%	30%	13%	14%	11%
Guardianships	Median Months	31	19	25.5	25	33
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	17%	27%	0%	33%	14%
Reunifications	Median Months	13	19.5	14	20	20
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	56%	40%	51%	27%	35%

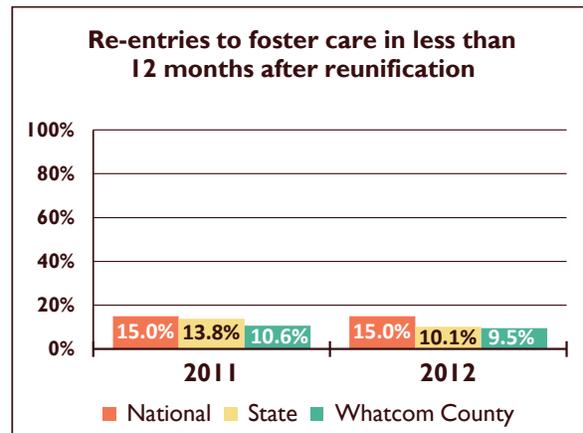
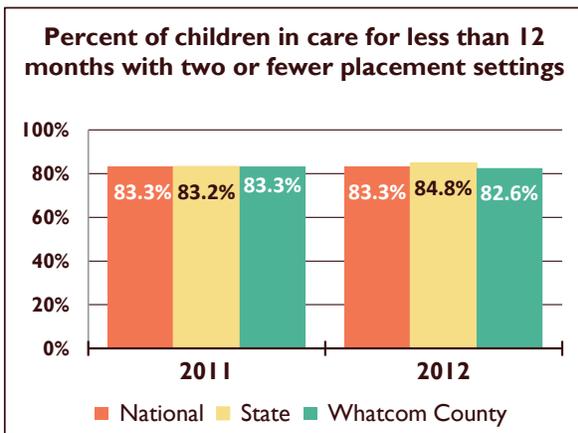
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Whatcom	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	22%	20%	21%	24%	23%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	24%	22%	20%	20%	18%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	15%	12%	23%	16%	17%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	22%	32%	25%	22%	23%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	18%	14%	10%	19%	19%
	Gender	(1) Female	55%	47%	52%	51%	50%
		(2) Male	45%	53%	48%	49%	50%
	Race	(1) Nat Amer	9%	26%	21%	23%	30%
		(2) Asian/PI	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%
		(3) Black	11%	3%	7%	3%	4%
		(4) Hispanic	13%	3%	19%	15%	13%
		(5) White	65%	66%	52%	57%	52%
		(9) Unknown	1%				



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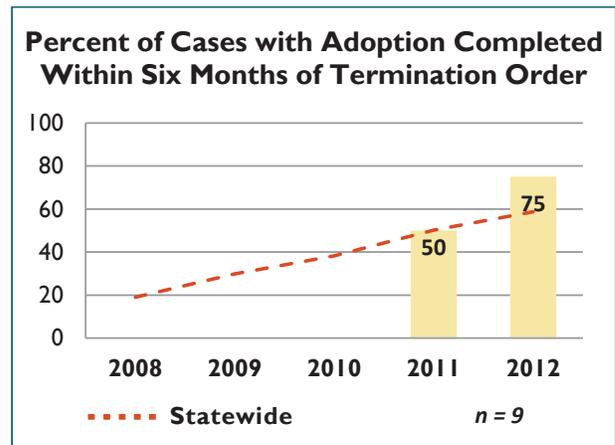
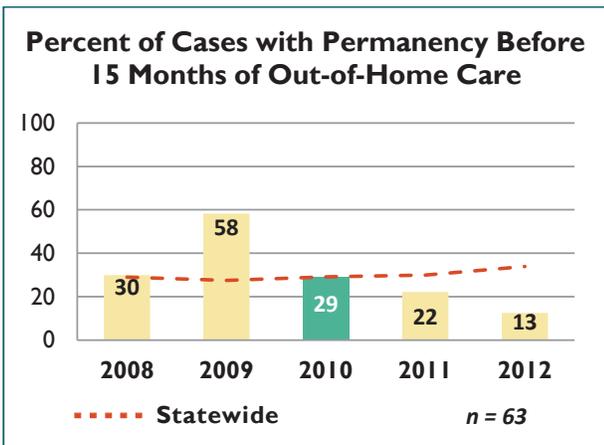
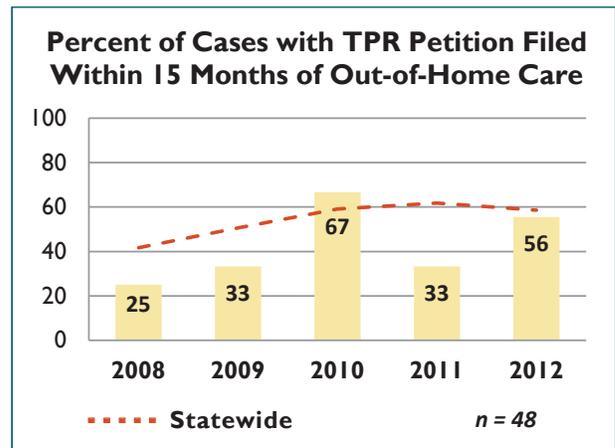
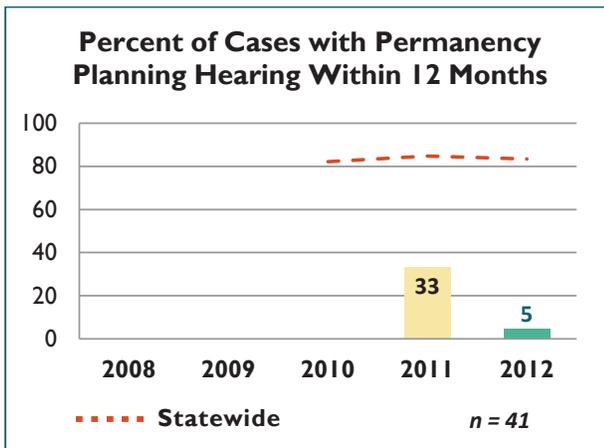
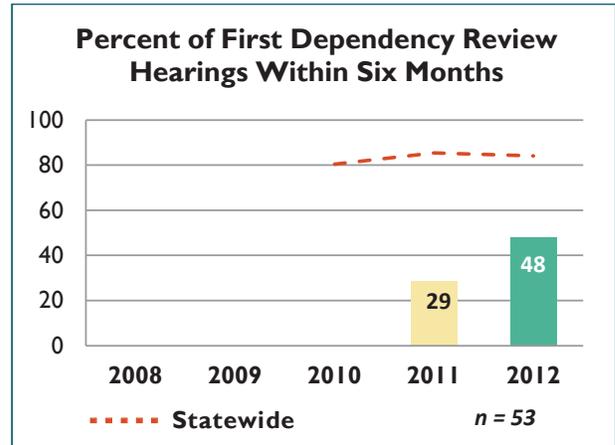
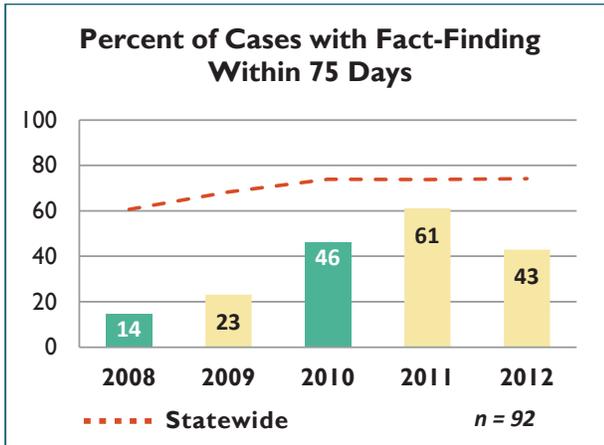
Percent of children in foster care during the 12-month target period who were in care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months and had two or fewer placement settings. Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=83.3%, 75th Percentile=86.0%

Percent of all children discharged from foster care to reunification in the 12 months prior to the year shown who re-entered care in less than 12 months from the date of discharge (including trial return home adjustment). Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=15.0%, 25th Percentile=9.9%

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< 20 Case Events

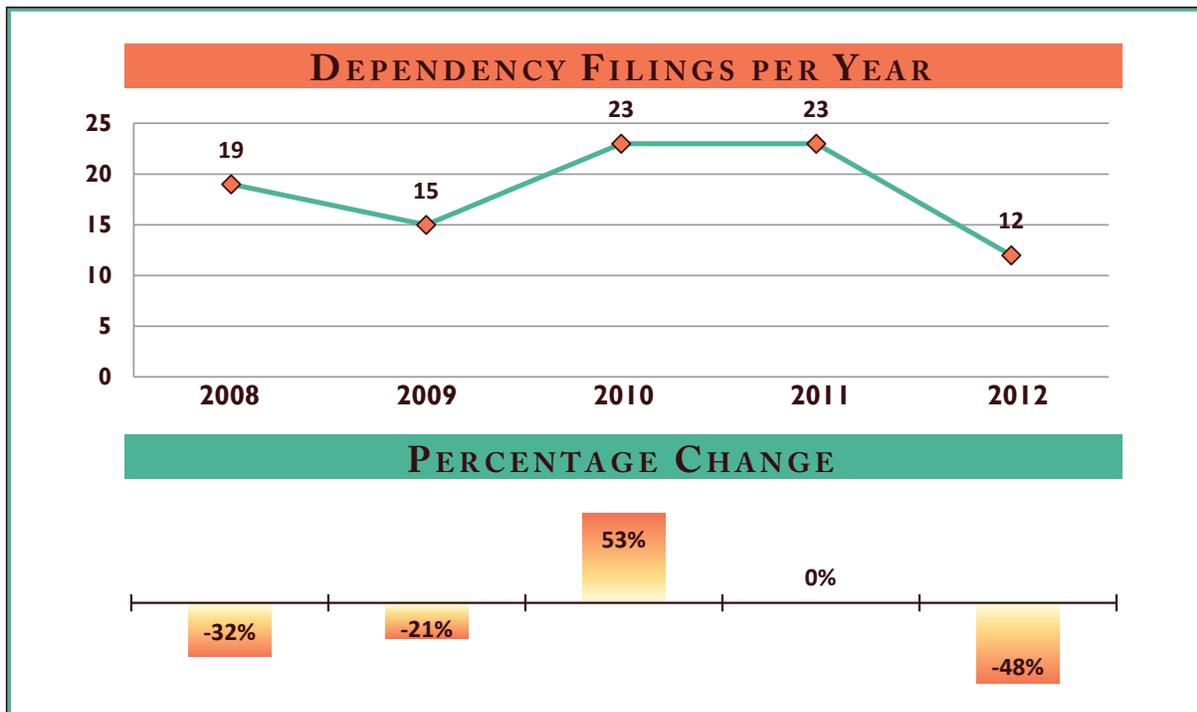
20+ Case Events

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adoptions	Median Months	35	55	39.5	27	22
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%
Aging Out/Emancipation	Median Months	18			10	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%			100%	
Guardianships	Median Months	22		25		23.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%		25%		0%
Reunifications	Median Months	9	6	16	41	26
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	60%	64%	43%	25%	0%

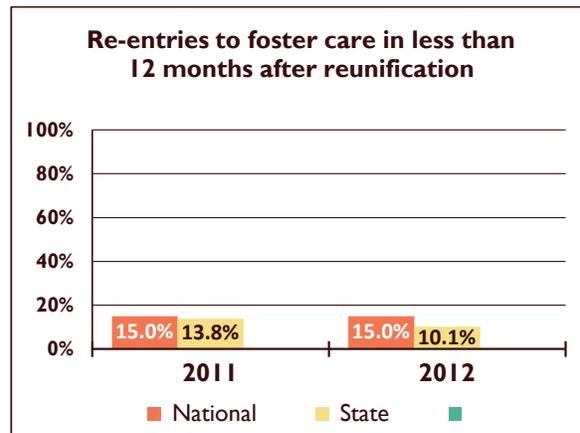
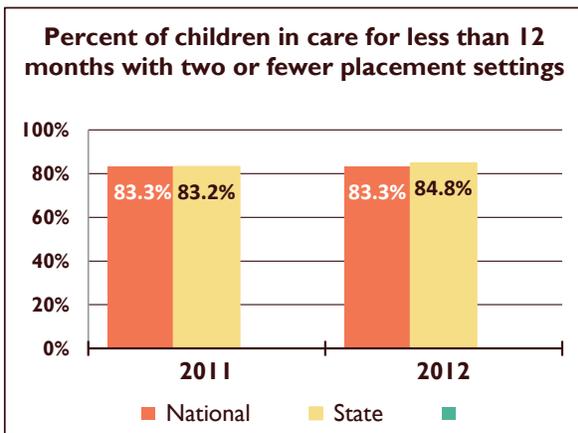
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Whitman	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	33%	13%	21%	25%	
		(2) 1-2 yrs	17%	7%	16%	15%	33%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	33%	13%	16%	25%	17%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	17%	47%	26%	35%	25%
		(5) 12-17 yrs		20%	21%		25%
	Gender	(1) Female	56%	67%	63%	45%	33%
		(2) Male	44%	33%	37%	55%	67%
	Race	(1) Nat Amer			5%	10%	
		(3) Black		7%	5%		
		(4) Hispanic	6%			5%	
		(5) White	94%	93%	84%	85%	100%
		(9) Unknown			5%		



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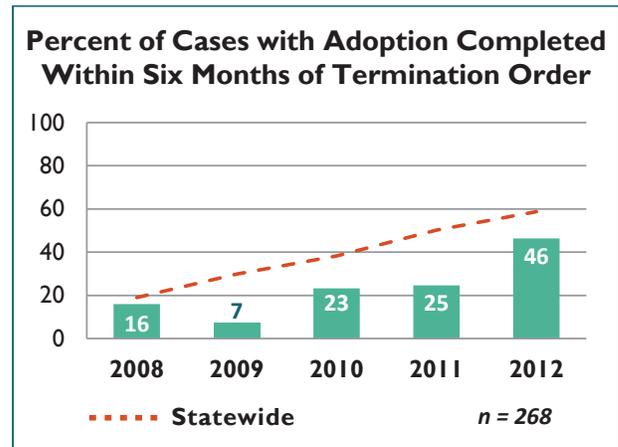
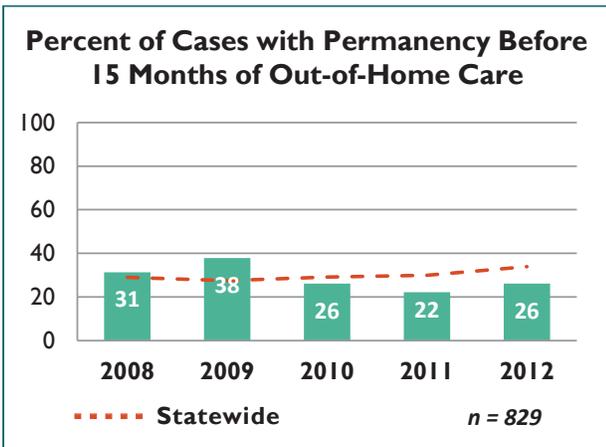
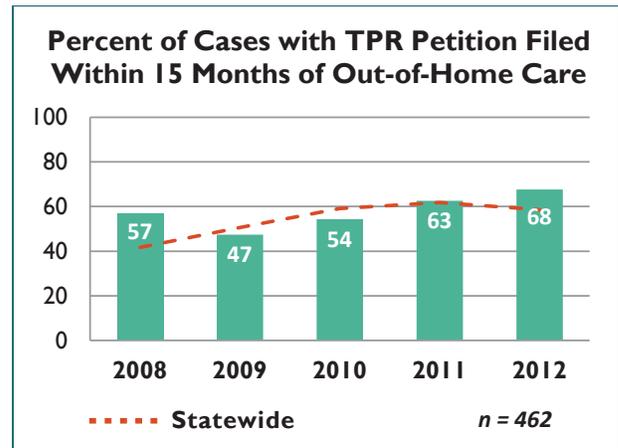
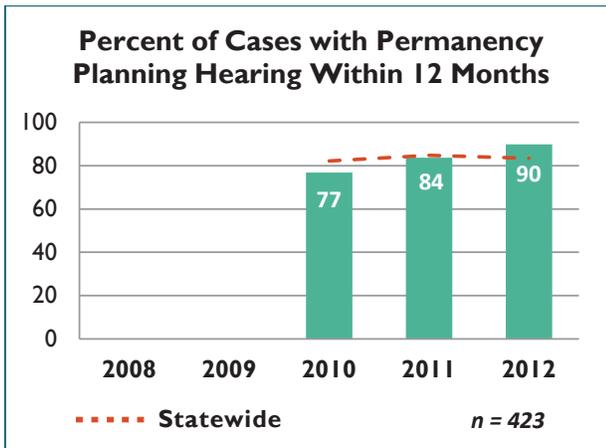
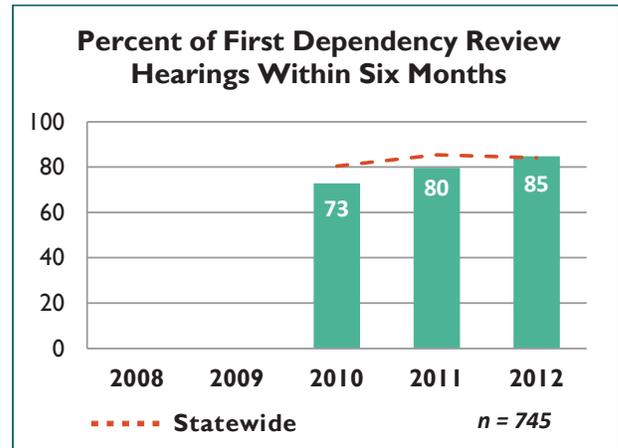
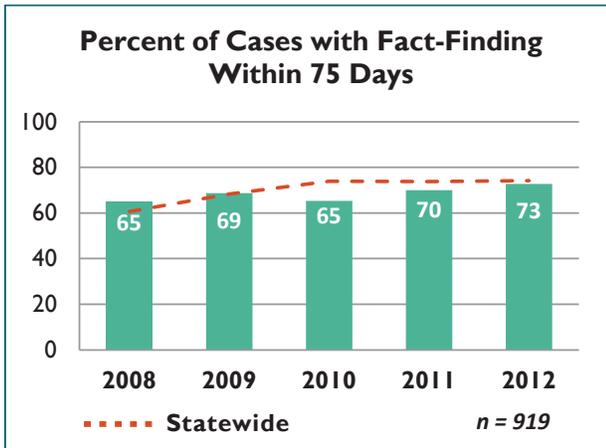
Percent of children in foster care during the 12-month target period who were in care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months and had two or fewer placement settings. Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=83.3%, 75th Percentile=86.0%

Percent of all children discharged from foster care to reunification in the 12 months prior to the year shown who re-entered care in less than 12 months from the date of discharge (including trial return home adjustment). Federal Fiscal Year 2011-12.

National median=15.0%, 25th Percentile=9.9%

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< 20 Case Events

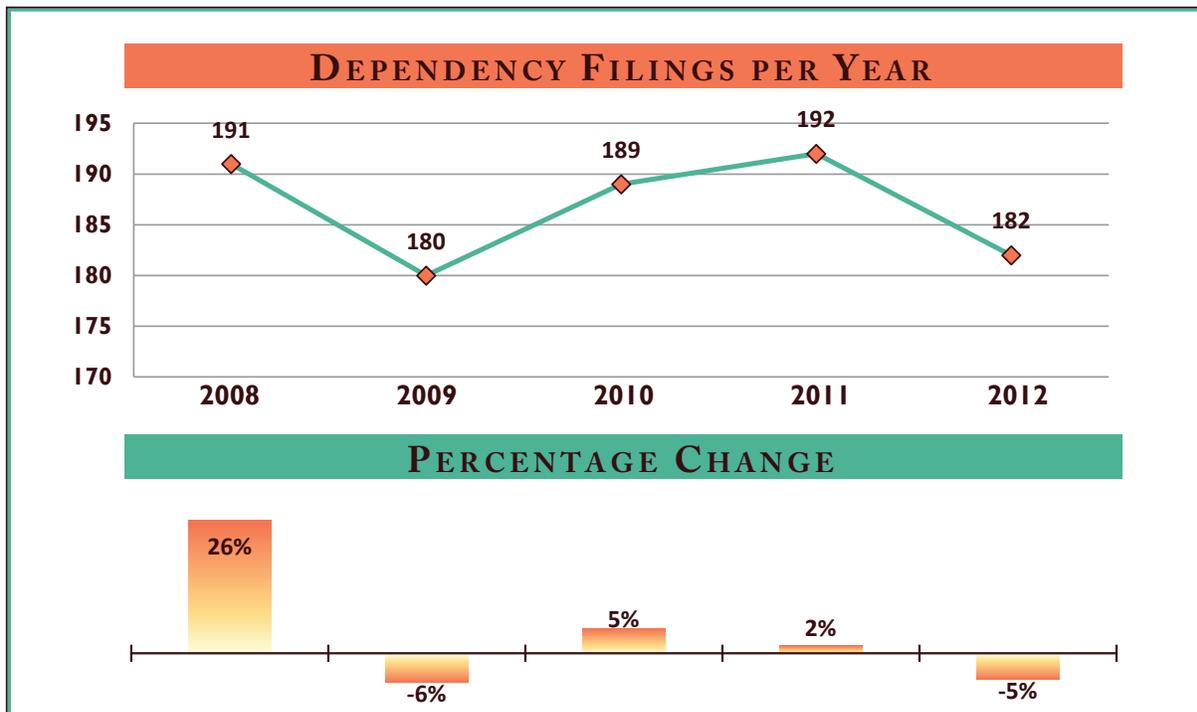
20+ Case Events

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adoptions	Median Months	42.5	40	37	32	29.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	6%	0%	7%	3%	6%
Aging Out/Emancipation	Median Months	47	36	41.5	62	67
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	8%	10%	18%	0%
Guardianships	Median Months	23	19	34	28	28
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	40%	20%	16%	38%
Reunifications	Median Months	13	8	12.5	14	15
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	53%	66%	57%	50%	43%

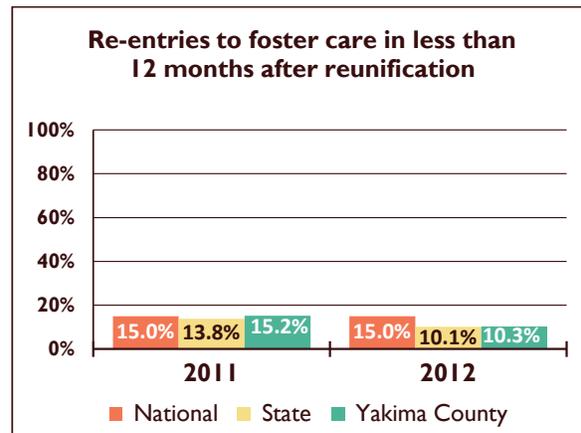
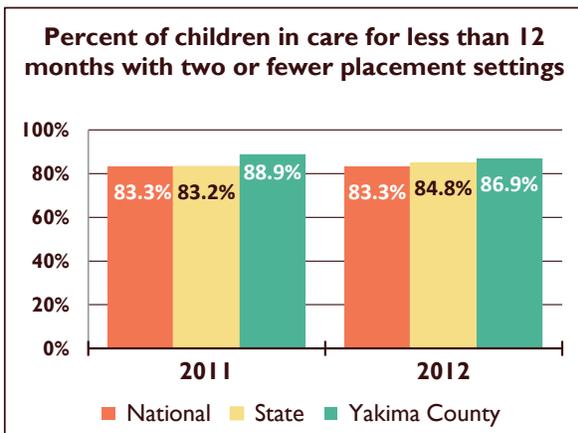
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Yakima	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	25%	32%	37%	31%	31%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	15%	21%	15%	19%	14%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	19%	18%	15%	15%	18%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	20%	18%	22%	22%	25%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	21%	11%	11%	13%	12%
	Gender	(1) Female	46%	50%	49%	52%	49%
		(2) Male	54%	50%	51%	48%	51%
	Race	(1) Nat Amer	3%	2%	9%	8%	10%
		(2) Asian/PI	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%
		(3) Black	1%	5%	11%	3%	6%
		(4) Hispanic	51%	43%	49%	43%	38%
		(5) White	44%	47%	31%	44%	43%
		(9) Unknown		2%	1%	1%	



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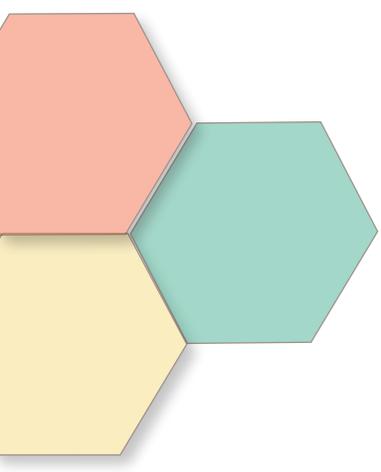
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