

# Dependent Children in Washington State: Case Timeliness and Outcomes



**2016  
Annual Report**



**WASHINGTON STATE CENTER  
FOR COURT RESEARCH**

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

## ***2016 Annual Report***

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

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#### **Recommended Citation:**

Orme, M., McCurley, C., Bricker, C., Skreen, J., Sanford, R., Wang, W. (2017) *Dependent Children in Washington State: Case Timeliness and Outcomes, 2016 Annual Report*. Olympia, WA: Center for Court Research, Administrative Office of the Courts.

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April 20, 2017

Children who cannot safely live with their parents because of neglect or abuse must have a safe, nurturing, and permanent home. Sometimes this means a reunification with their parents after parenting difficulties have been addressed. Sometimes this means the children must be placed temporarily with relatives or in foster homes until a permanent resolution is reached. It is crucial that everyone in the child welfare system – from front-line staff at Children’s Administration to the judge hearing the case – handles each case with the care and attention all children deserve within timeframes established by state and federal law. This report – the ninth such report since the Legislature mandated it in 2007 – gives stakeholders important information regarding the timeliness of court processes to ensure cases are heard expeditiously yet thoughtfully and carefully.

The justice system requires that safety, permanency, and well-being are the goals at the forefront of child welfare cases. Courts do their part by ensuring that children spend as little time as possible in foster care, moving them toward a permanent and safe home that promotes their well-being. By tracking data important to case processing, courts can better identify challenges and address points in the system that delay those goals. Through Continuous Quality Improvement principles, the authors of this report have enhanced the reporting of case processing timeframes to encompass outcomes for children and reports on child welfare initiatives by important stakeholders.

I urge you to peruse this report to gain important information about how Washington is continually striving to improve the outcomes for all children in the child welfare system. You can also use this information to evaluate your system’s responsivity and how it improves outcomes for children in Washington. The vitally important work you do every day can be strengthened by this report. I thank you for your daily contributions to the welfare of all of our children.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mary E. Fairhurst".

Mary E. Fairhurst  
Chief Justice

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Introduction

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Since this report was first released in 2008, it has continually enhanced reporting on not only dependency timeliness factors, but has grown in depth, providing improved focus, visibility, and accountability on court processes involving dependent children. A parallel important development is the growing engagement of courts and system partners with our performance reporting system. Examples of engagement come from individual courts, as with the work of FJCIP coordinators, Tables of Ten, and Permanency Summits to across-court review of data by the Superior Court Judges' Association Family and Juvenile Law Committee; and from system partners such as the Children's Administration, Attorney General's Office, Court Appointed Special Advocates, Children's Representation Program at the Office of Civil Legal Aid, and Parents Representation Program at the Office of Public Defense.

Data challenges remain, however, from insufficient resources to fully fund data collection and reporting efforts. As Governor Inslee's Blue Ribbon Commission on Children and Families noted in its final report, "A robust data and technology capability is fundamental to improving outcomes for children, youth and families." Only through rigorous collection, analysis, and reporting of crucial data elements can courts and child welfare partners understand and improve the systems' impact on the welfare of our most vulnerable population. There is also more to be done to maximize the impact of currently available reporting. For example, it is now possible to review several years of data to identify courts that perform well with regard to timeliness and permanency and then to examine and identify specific policies, programs, and practices at those courts that may be associated with good results. Innovation coupled with persistent performance review is the engine that drives performance improvement.

Continuous Quality Improvement, a key component in any work in the child welfare arena, assures that the processes around data continue to elevate overall performance and outcomes for children. Adequate and stable funding for child welfare partners, including the courts, remains a laudable goal. In recent years, much focus has been directed to education, one of the measurable outcomes for dependent children, and as this report is written, our State continues to face daunting challenges in amply funding education. The Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction's Graduation and Dropout Statistics Annual Report (2016) reveals the 4-year graduation rate for students in foster care was 42.8%, in contrast to 78.1% for all students. Courts, schools, and system partners need court-specific information about the educational performance and outcomes of dependent children to improve their academic progress and outcomes, which the Washington State Center for Court Research (WSCCR) and the Office of Financial Management's Education Research and Data Center are working to develop. Other well-being factors as well as safety and permanence must receive equal attention in assuring

that dependent children can safely become productive, healthy adults without languishing in the system. Over the years, the recommendations in this report have remained substantially unchanged:

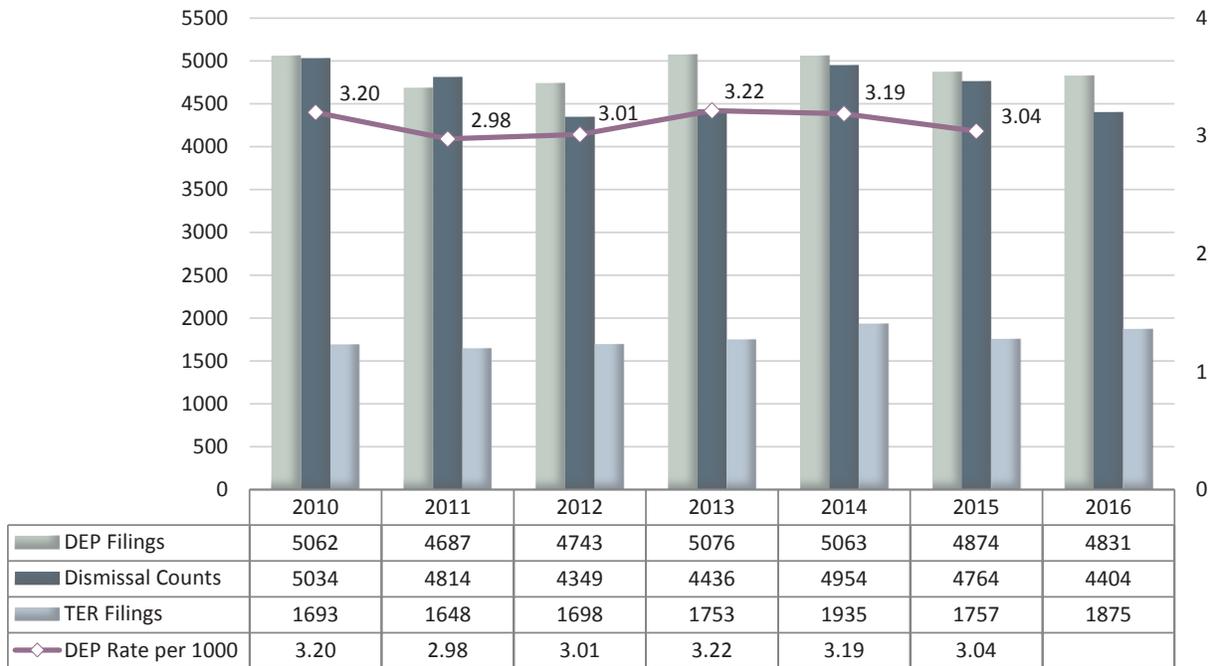
- Continue to strengthen strategic and regular communication and collaboration among the courts and child welfare partners to build a system-wide view of children's overall outcomes, including well-being.
- Improve existing consultation and communication strategies with child welfare partners concerning policy and programmatic changes.
- Make routine the access to information from schools and state agencies on important outcome measures, such as school performance, graduation, GED, post-secondary education, and employment.
- Institute methods to assure consistency of data entry codes and procedures to produce robust and meaningful data and encourage child welfare partners to use that data to improve outcomes.
- Safeguard and improve inter-agency exchange of data among the courts, Children's Administration, and the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.
- Close the gap created by the absence of data about services ordered and delivered.
- Provide adequate and stable funding for education, programmatic improvements, court process enhancements, and research efforts regarding dependency case management and children's outcomes to make the above recommendations possible.



# CASE VOLUMES AND FILING TRENDS

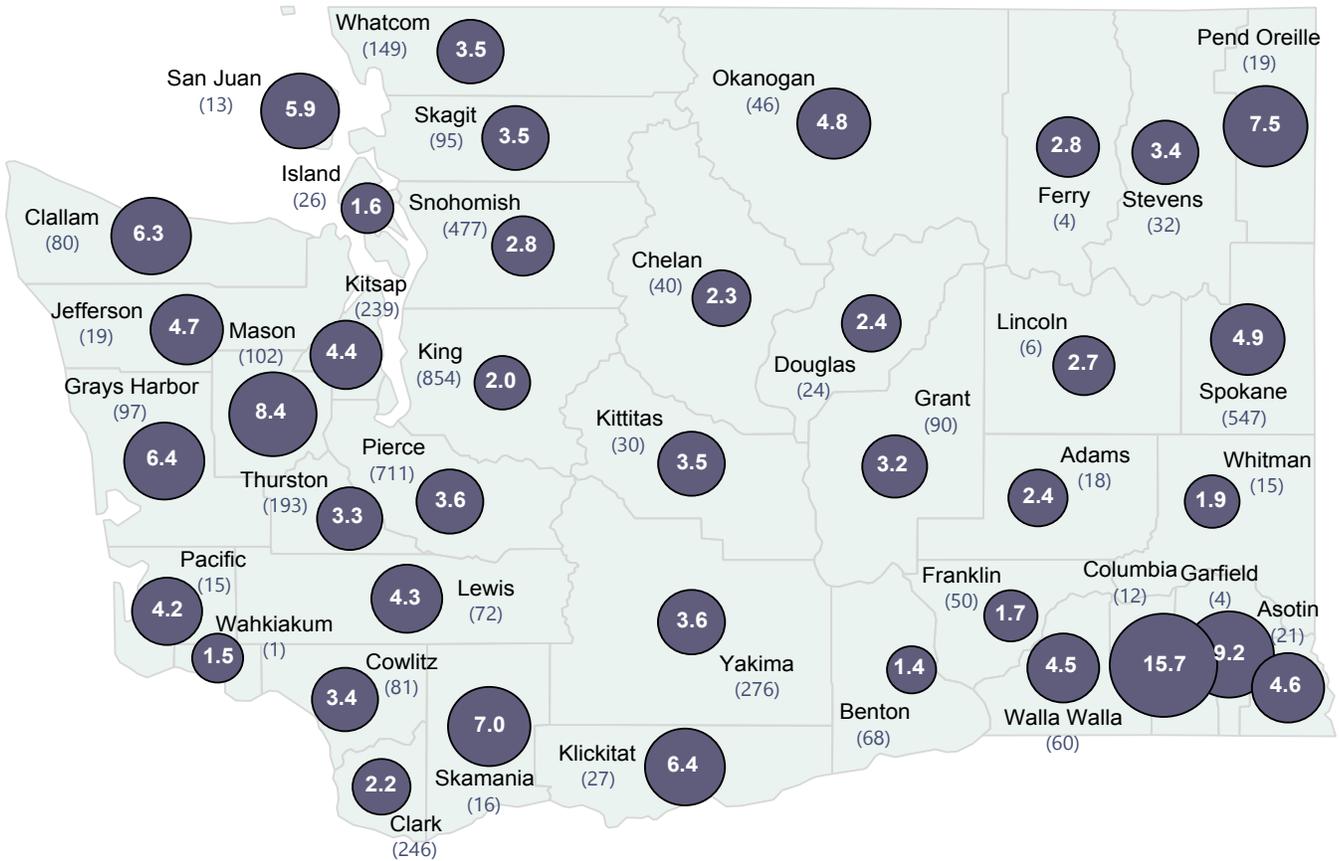
Dependency filings remained steady in 2016 with a slight decrease of under 1%. Dependency filing rates (per 1,000 children in general population) eased slightly from 2014 to 2015. Dismissals on Dependency cases dropped 8% in 2016, and Termination filings rose over 6.5%.

**Exhibit 1. Dependency and Termination Filings with Dependency Rates per 1000 Child Population and Yearly Dismissal Counts 2010-2016**



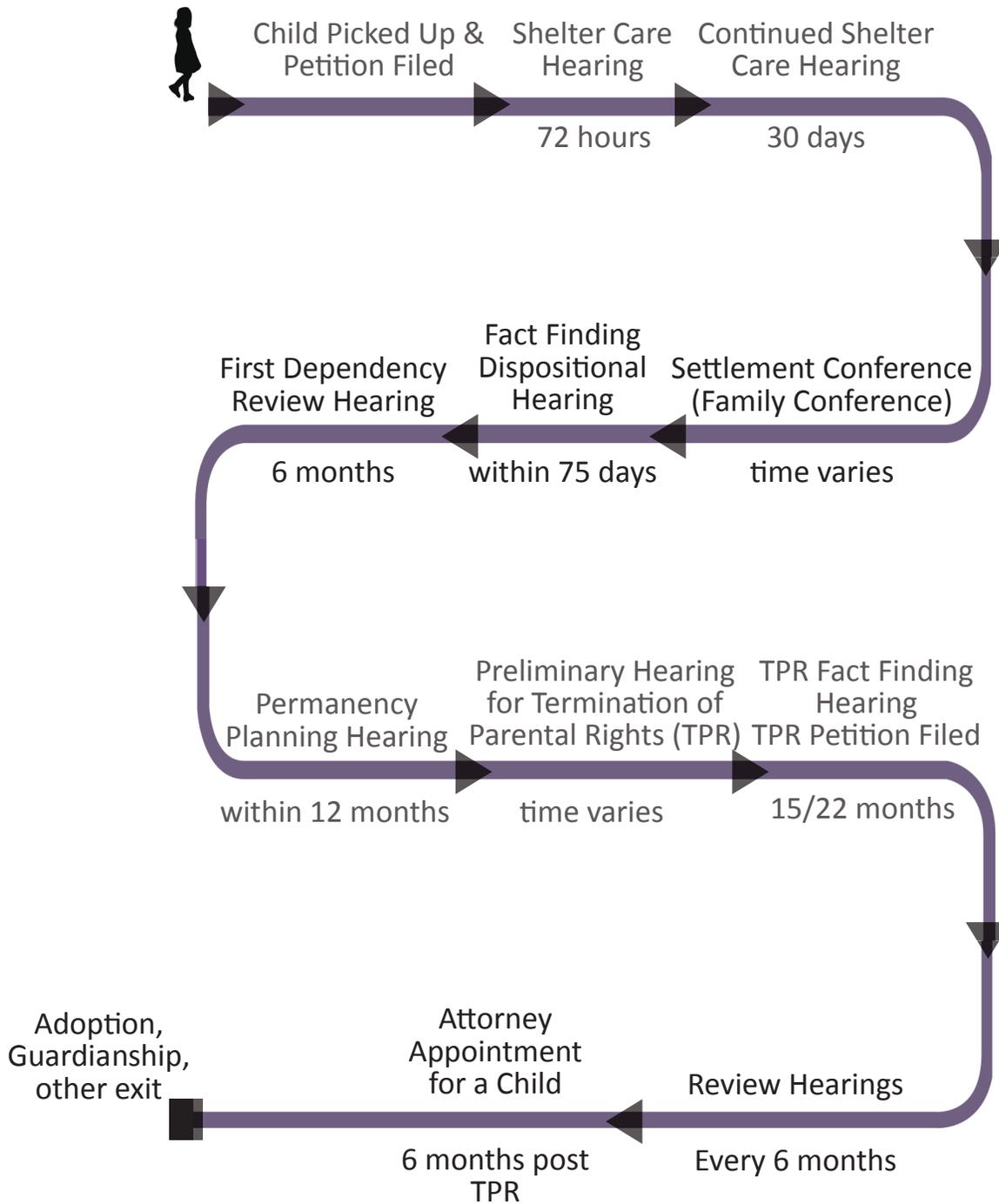
Historical termination filing numbers have been updated to reflect corrections in duplicative documentation occurrences and adjustments for transfer cases.

# DEPENDENCY FILINGS AND RATES BY COUNTY



This map illustrates a statewide county comparison of dependency filing numbers (in parenthesis) and filing rate per 1000 child population for 2015. The larger the circle the higher the filing rate.

# DEPENDENCY PROCEEDINGS TIMELINE



# OBJECTIVES

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

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

This Annual Report reflects all of the juvenile dependency and termination cases that were filed in Washington's courts from January 2000 through December 2016. Court records from the AOC's Superior Court Management and Information System (SCOMIS) were matched with information from the Children's FamLink system. Information relevant to each of the performance measures represents a subset of these matched cases that were documented before January 1, 2017.

\*For the purposes of this report, a re-dependency is defined as a newly filed dependency case that had a prior dependency for the child that ended with a documented dismissal.

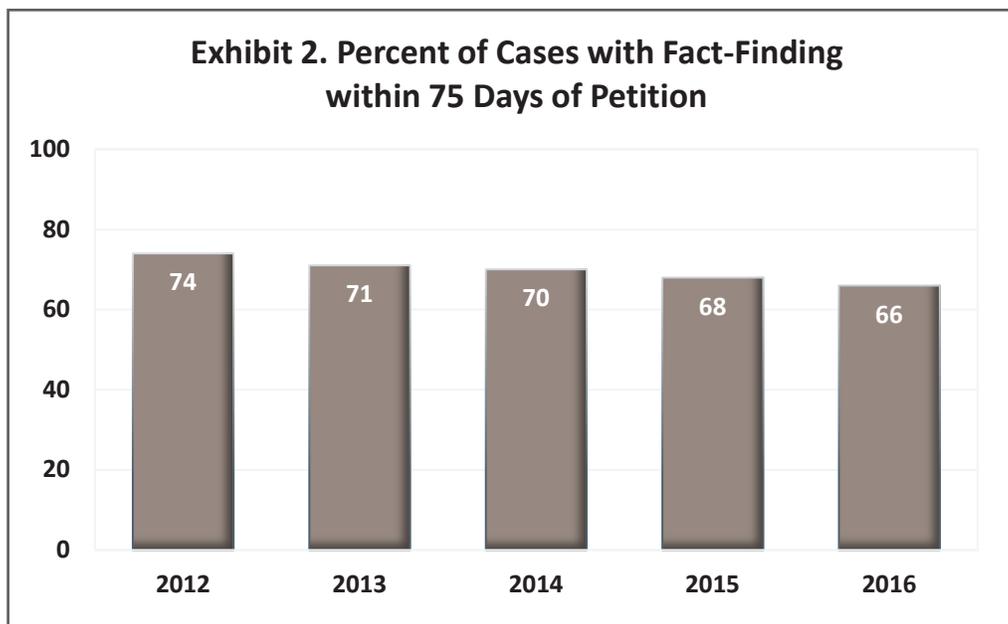
# OBJECTIVE 1: FACT-FINDING WITHIN 75 DAYS

## Measures:

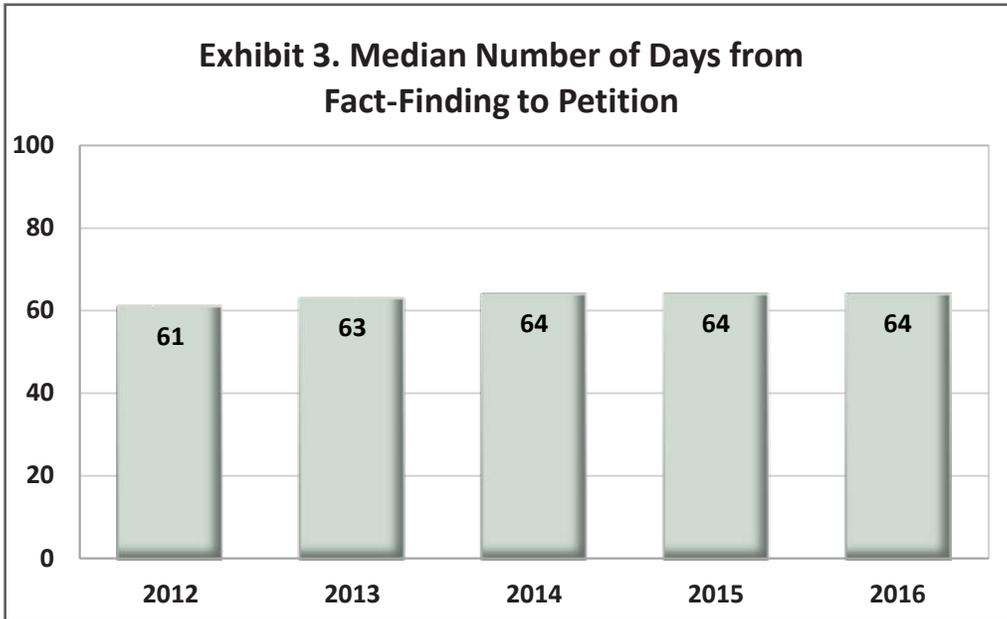
- 1) Percent of cases with fact-finding within 75 days of the petition
- 2) Median number of days to fact-finding

*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 the Superior Court Management and Information System (SCOMIS) was used to calculate the number of days to the first fact-finding hearing. However, in some instances – such as parties stipulating to a finding of dependency and waiving a fact-finding hearing, or a case dismissal prior to the hearing – action is taken on the petition without a formal hearing. In such cases where a fact-finding hearing is not documented in SCOMIS, the length of time from the petition to the first order of dependency or an order of dismissal was used as an imputed time to fact-finding interval.



The rate of compliance for 2016 dropped 2% from the previous reporting year to 66%. This is the lowest compliance rate over the last five reporting years. Note that cases are included in the year in which the fact-finding hearing is due, not the year in which the petition is filed.



The median number of days from the date the petition is filed to the fact-finding hearing remains very stable over the last five years. 2016 median days to fact-finding is 64 days.

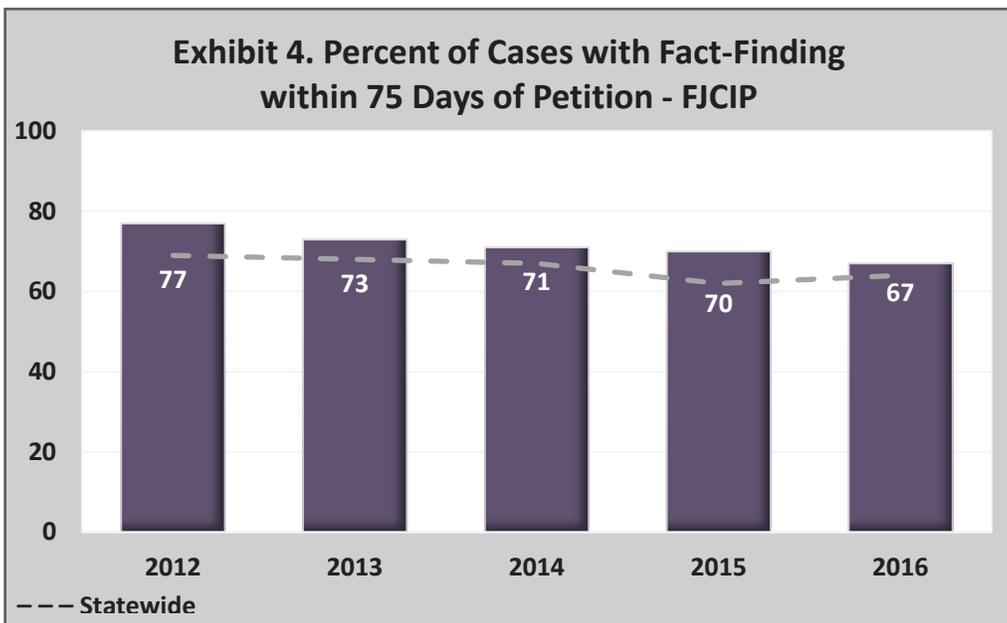


Exhibit 4 illustrates fact-finding compliance for Family and Juvenile Court Improvement (FJCIP) counties compared to the rest of the state.

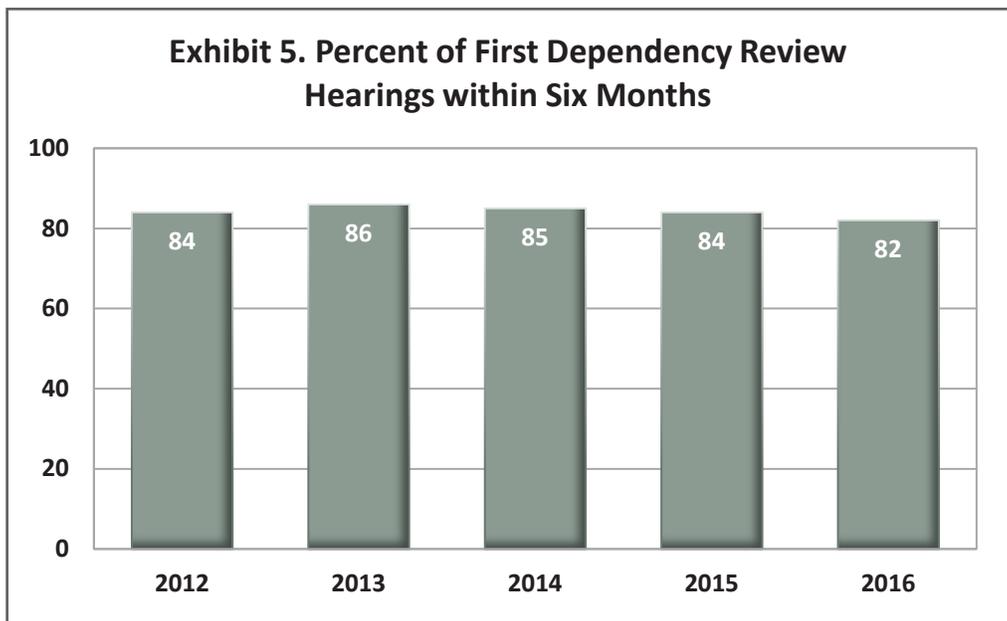
## OBJECTIVE 2: REVIEW HEARINGS EVERY SIX MONTHS

### Measures:

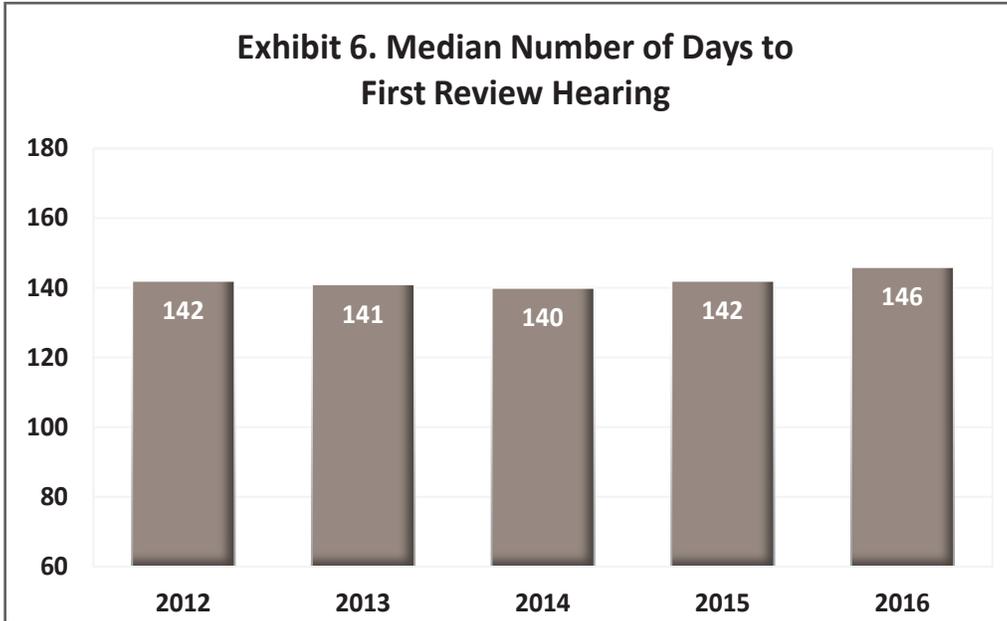
- 1) Percent of first dependency review hearings within six months
- 2) Median number of days to first review hearing

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

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



The rate of compliance for 2016 dropped 2% from the previous reporting year to 82%. This is the lowest compliance rate over the last five reporting years.



The median number of days from the petition to the first review hearing jumped to its highest level over the last five reporting years. For 2016, median days to first review is 146 days.

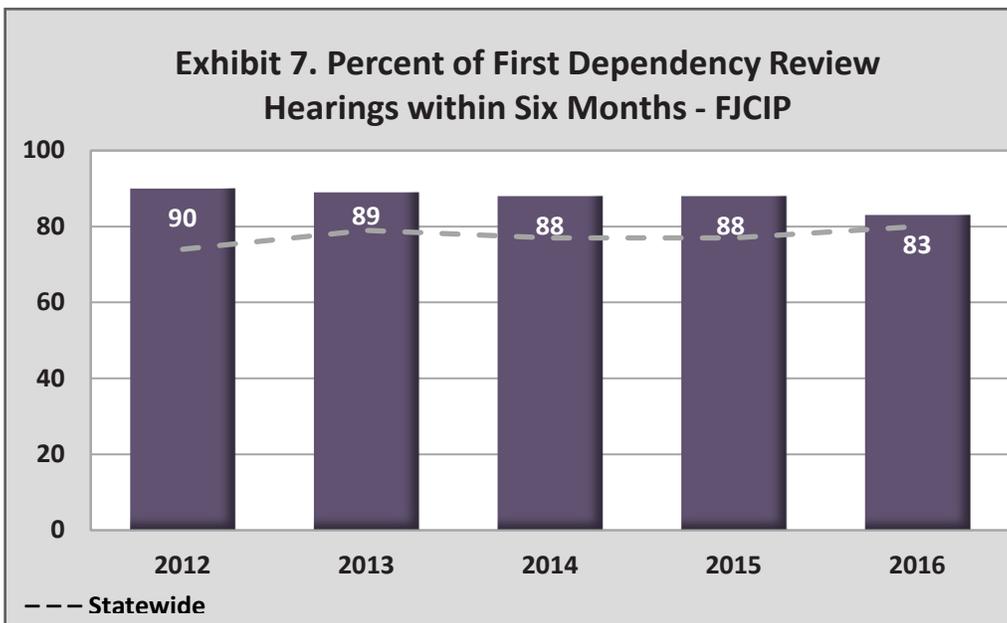


Exhibit 7 illustrates first review hearing compliance for FJCIP counties compared to the rest of the state.

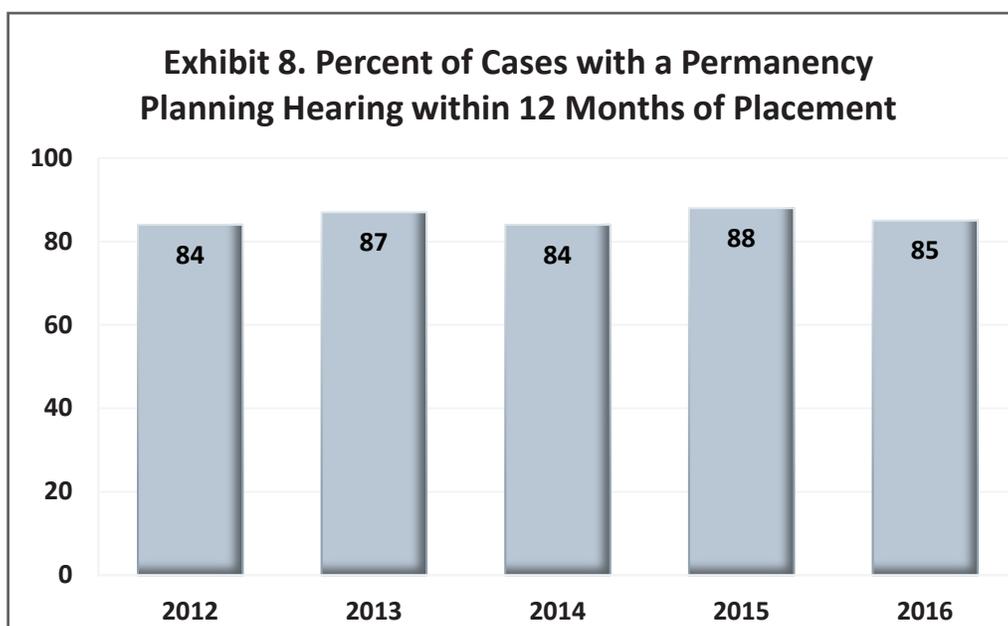
## OBJECTIVE 3: PERMANENCY PLANNING HEARING WITHIN 12 MONTHS

### Measures:

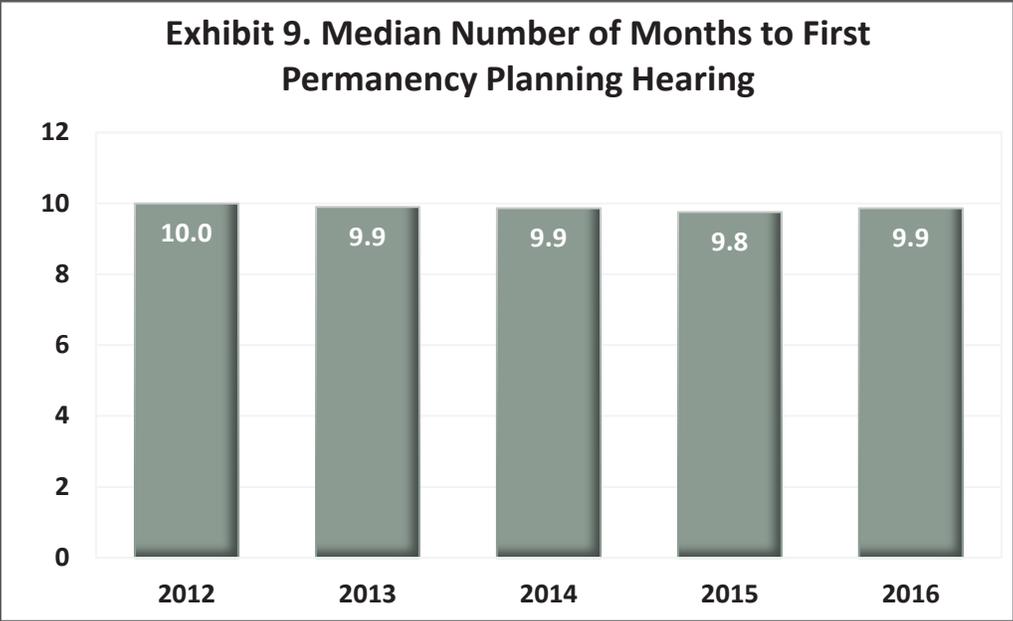
- 1) Percent of cases with first permanency planning hearing within 12 months of placement
- 2) Median duration from placement to first permanency planning hearing
- 3) Percent of all dependency permanency planning hearings within 12 months
- 4) Median number of days for all permanency planning hearings

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

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



The percentage of cases in which the first permanency planning hearing occurred within 12 months of the beginning of the placement episode (meeting the statutory requirement) decreased 3% in 2016 to 85%.



The median number of months to the first permanency planning hearing remains very stable over the last five reporting years. 2016 median months is 9.9 months.

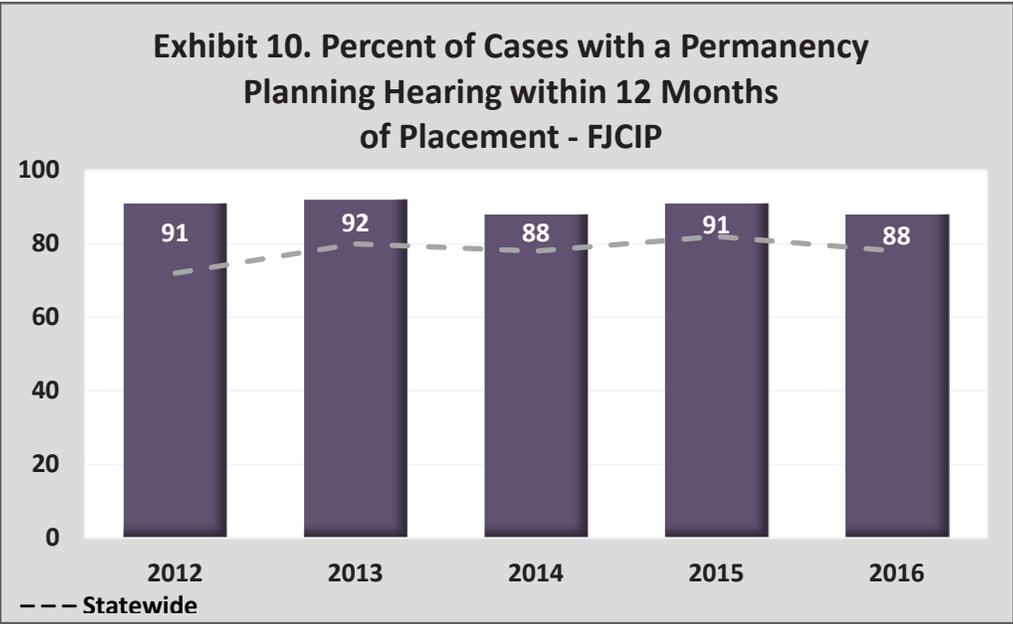
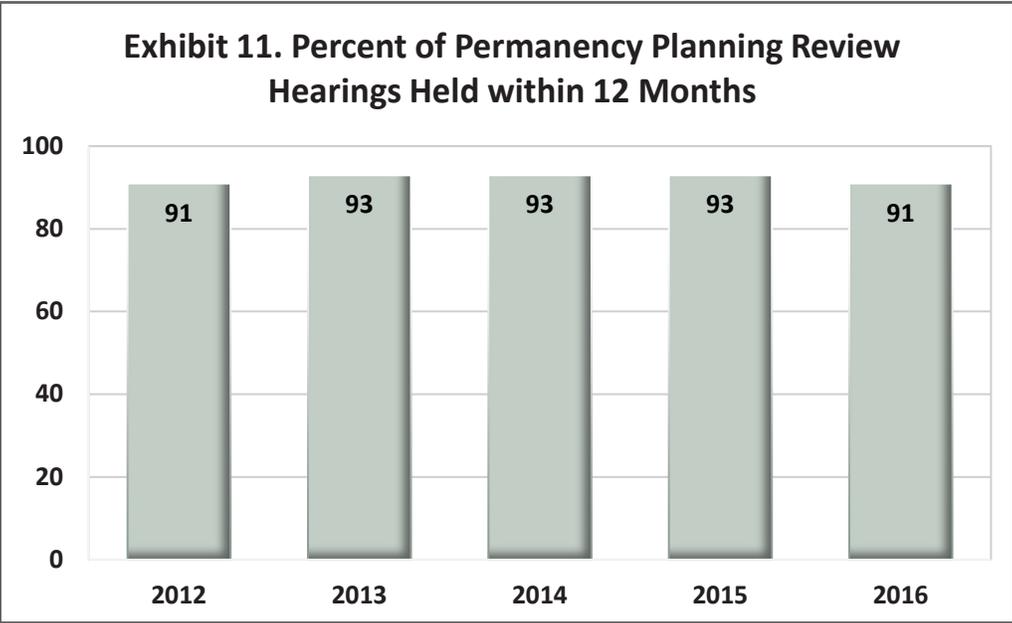
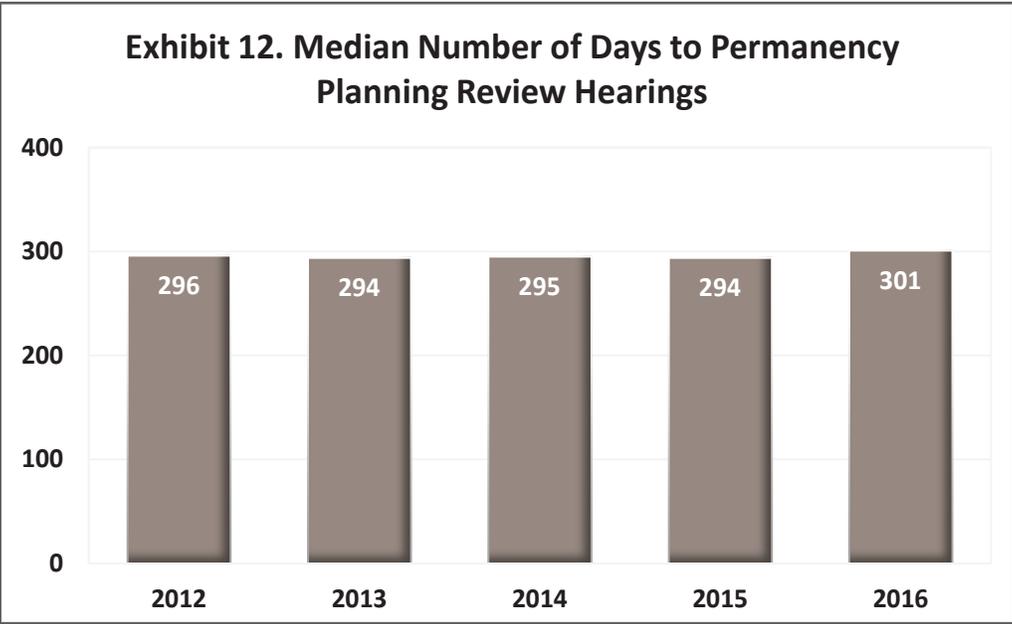


Exhibit 10 illustrates permanency planning hearing compliance for FJCIP counties compared to the rest of the state.



The percent of all permanency planning hearings held in a timely manner dropped 2% to 91% for 2016.



Median number of days to all permanency planning hearings jumped in 2016 to 301 days.

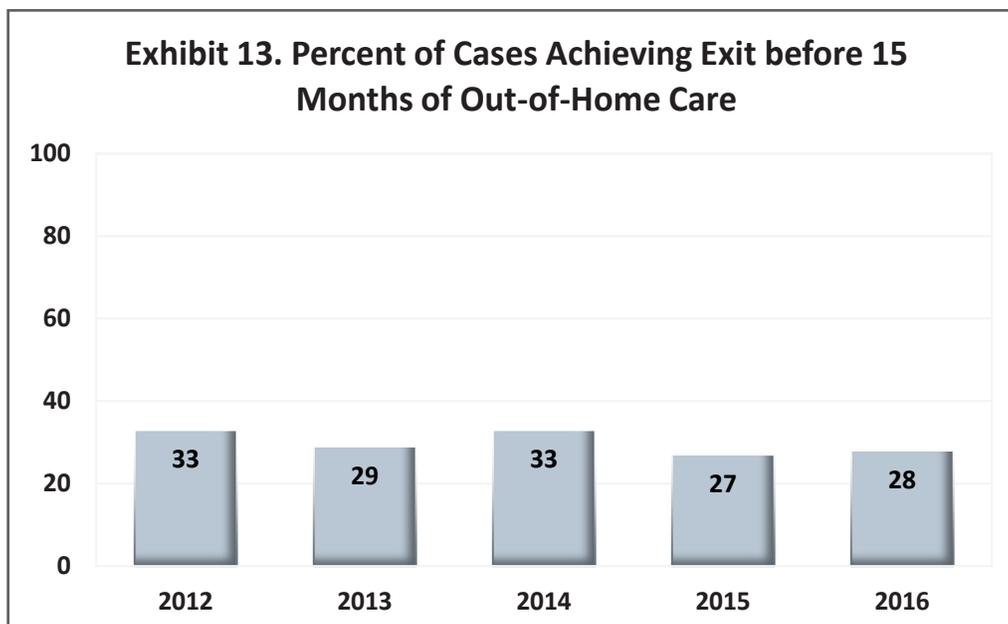
## OBJECTIVE 4: PERMANENCY ACHIEVED BEFORE 15 MONTHS OF OUT-OF-HOME CARE

### Measures:

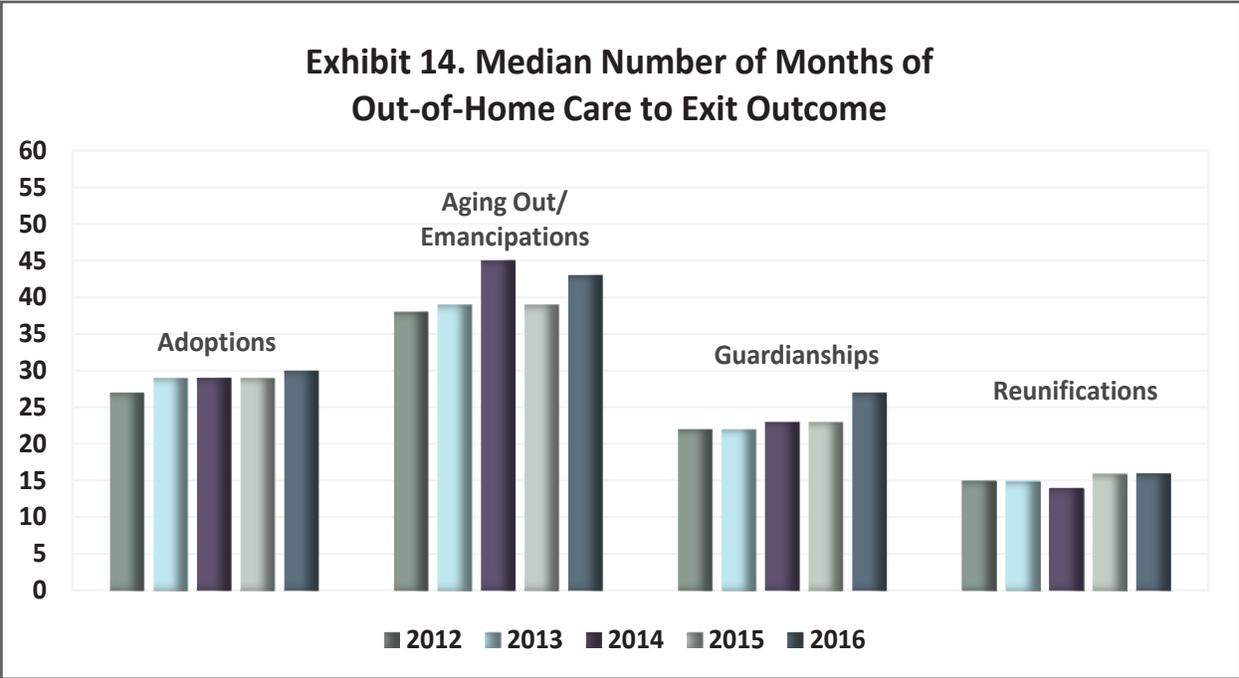
- 1) Percent of cases achieving permanency within 15 months of out-of-home care
- 2) Median number of months spent in out-of-home care prior to final outcome
- 3) Percent of cases resulting in reunification before 15 months of out-of-home care

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

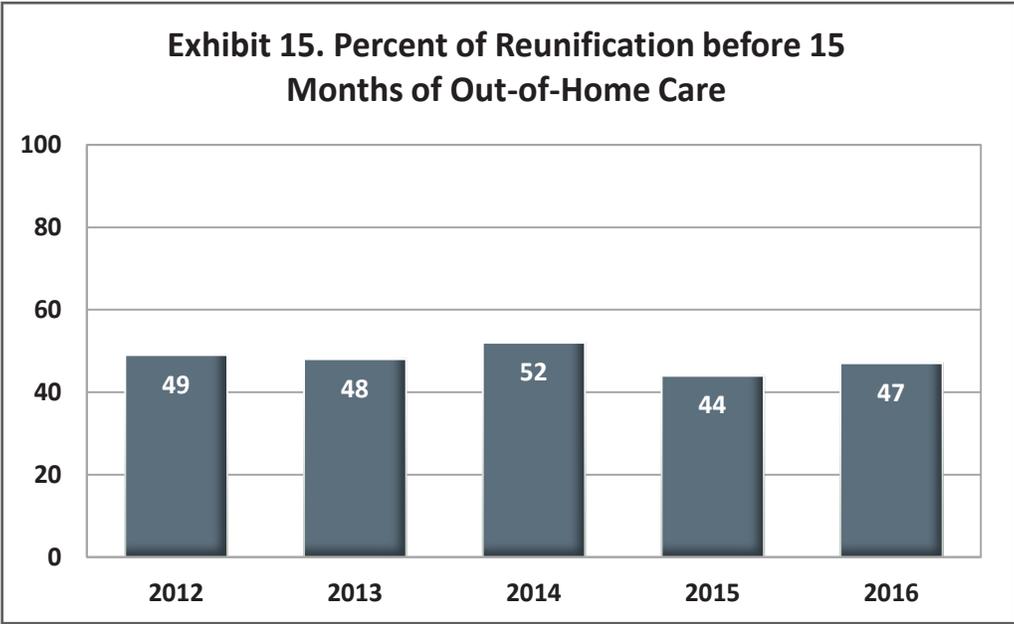
The goal of state and federal child welfare laws is to provide children with safe, nurturing, and permanent living situations as quickly as possible. Although there is no specific statutory time requirement for achieving permanency, the Washington State Legislature has set a goal of achieving permanency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



Permanency within 15 months of out-of-home care rose 1% to 28% in 2016.



The length of time spent in out-of-home care differs depending upon the type of outcome. In 2016, the median length of time to permanency remained stable at 16 months for reunifications, compared to 43 months for youth who had aged out or were emancipated, and 30 months for youth who were adopted. The median number of months spent in out-of-home care before establishing a guardianship rose to 27 months.



The percentage of reunifications that occurred timely within 15 months of out-of-home care rose by 3% to 47% in 2016.

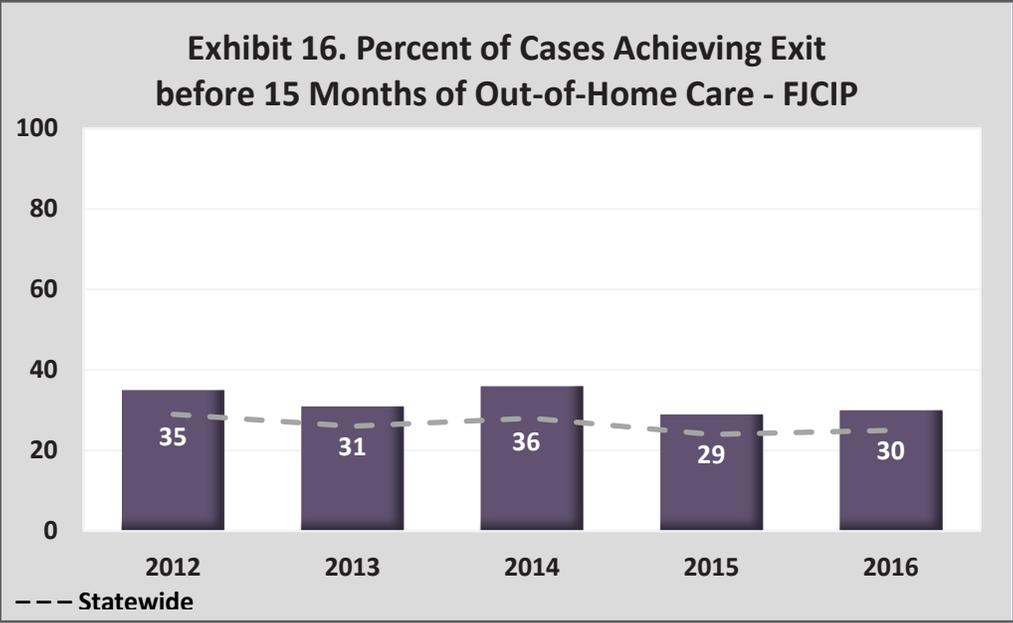


Exhibit 16 illustrates permanency within 15 months of out-of-home care compliance for FJCIP counties compared to the rest of the state.

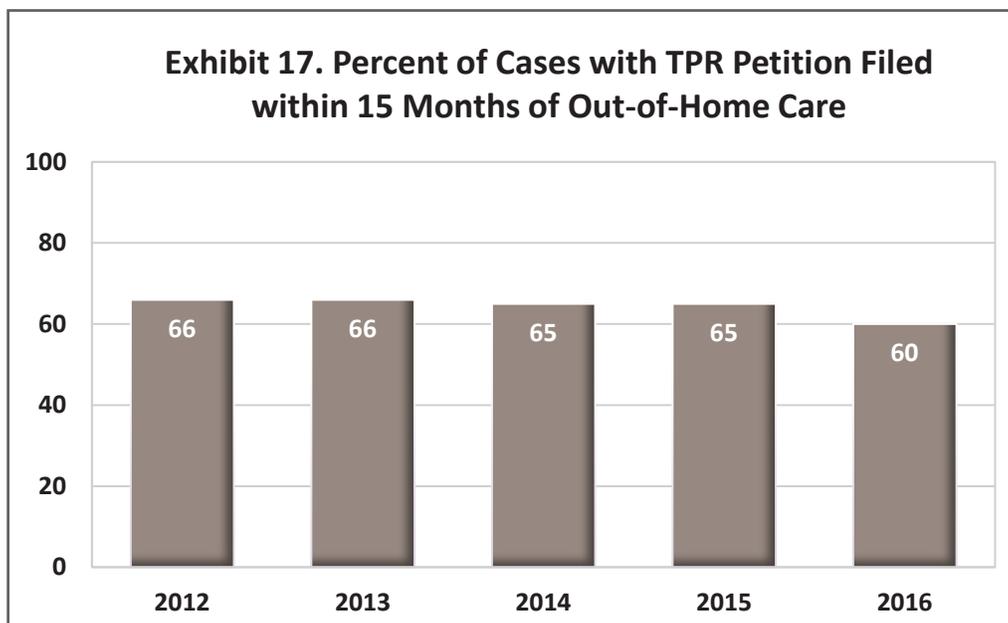
## OBJECTIVE 5: TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS PETITION FILED WITHIN 15 MONTHS OF OUT-OF-HOME CARE

### Measures:

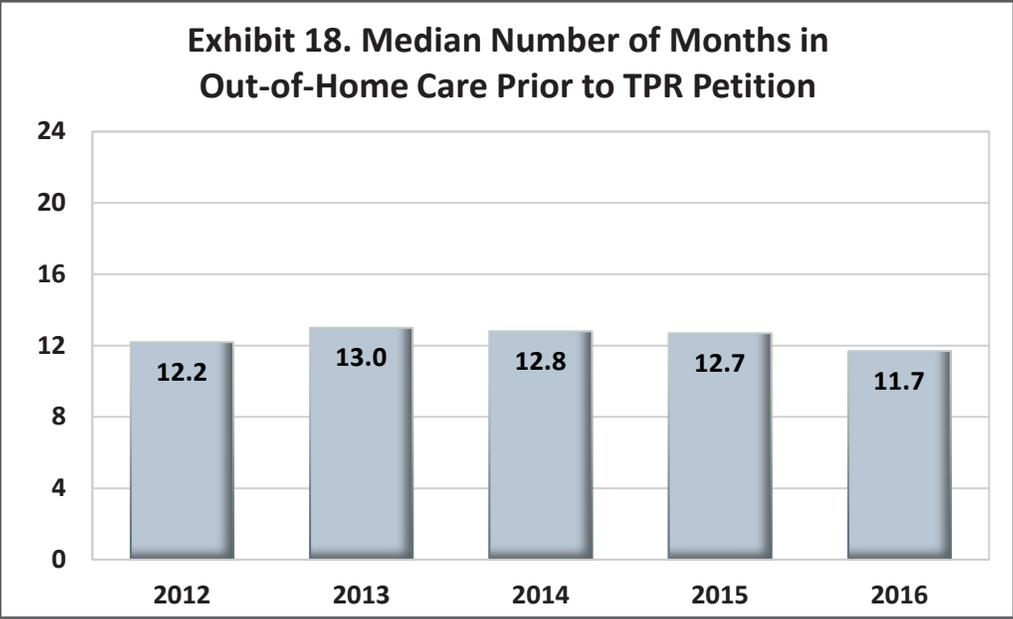
- 1) Percent of cases with termination of parental rights (TPR) petition filed within 15 months of out-of-home care
- 2) Median number of months of out-of-home care prior to TPR petition filing
- 3) Median number of months from dependency filing to legally free status

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

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



Of the dependent children who had an associated termination case or who were due for a termination case in 2016, 60% had a termination petition within 15 months of out-of-home care, a drop of 5% from the previous reporting year, and lowest over the last five years.



The median number of months spent in out-of-home care prior to the filing of a TPR petition was 11.7 months in 2016.

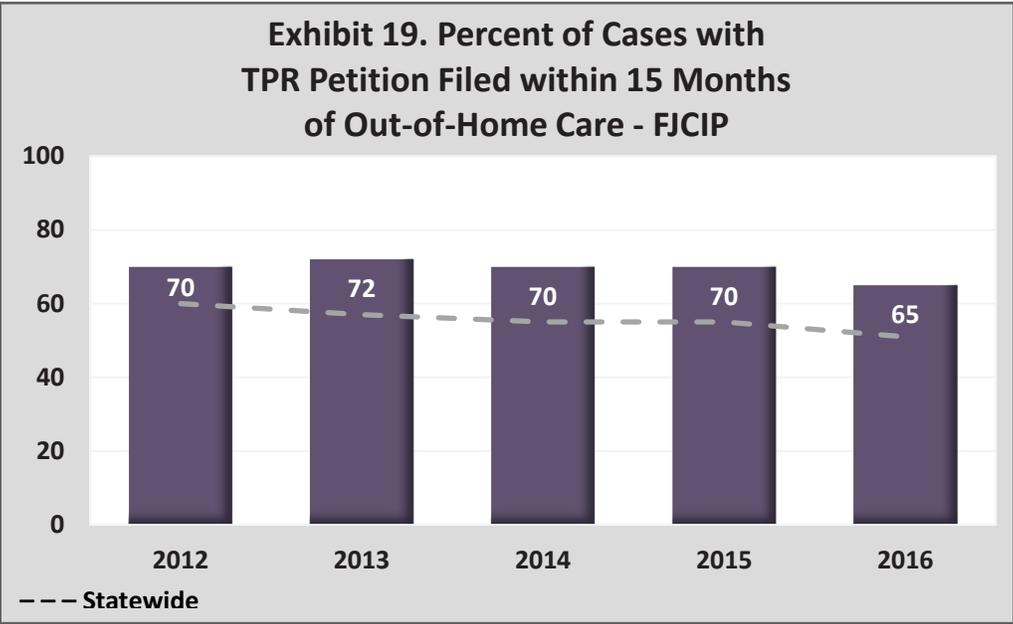


Exhibit 19 illustrates the percent of cases with TPR petition filed within 15 months of out-of-home care for FJCIP counties compared to the rest of the state.

### Exhibit 20. Number of Termination Cases Resolved with an Approved Petition by Year

Legally Free Month	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
January	73	109	100	133	129	544
February	105	108	131	125	141	610
March	107	114	115	131	132	599
April	96	120	109	127	120	572
May	132	131	127	113	91	594
June	112	123	113	142	111	601
July	108	110	128	104	113	563
August	85	103	122	88	184	582
September	106	91	139	111	88	535
October	150	121	131	104	107	613
November	124	103	107	101	127	562
December	110	96	103	85	129	523
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1308</b>	<b>1329</b>	<b>1425</b>	<b>1364</b>	<b>1472</b>	<b>6898</b>

This exhibit shows the number of termination cases with a resolution of an approved petition indicating the child is legally free.

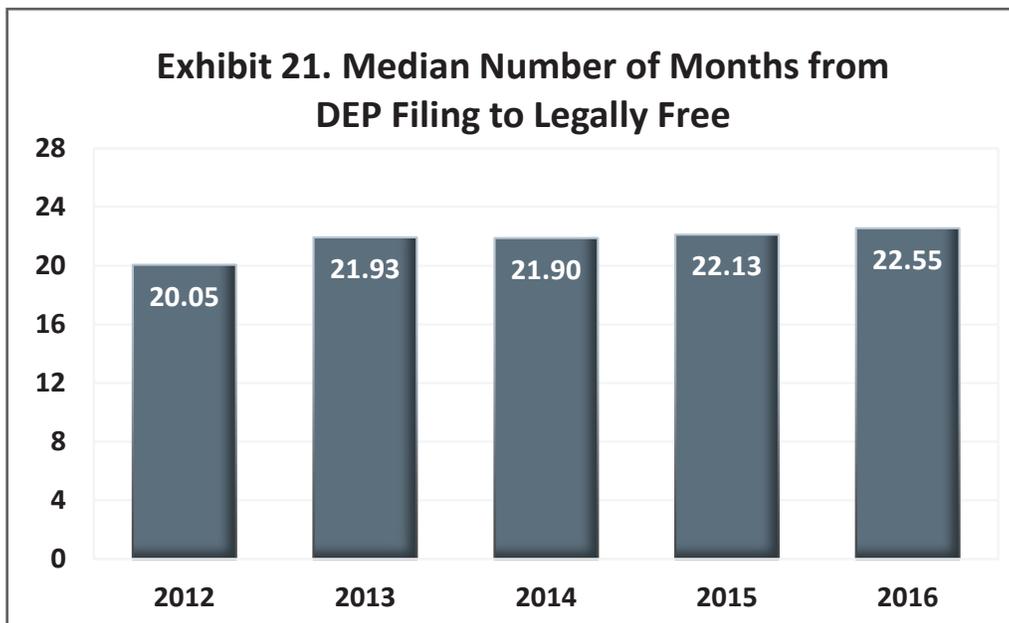


Exhibit 21 shows the median number of months from dependency filing to legally free status – termination cases with a resolution of an approved petition.

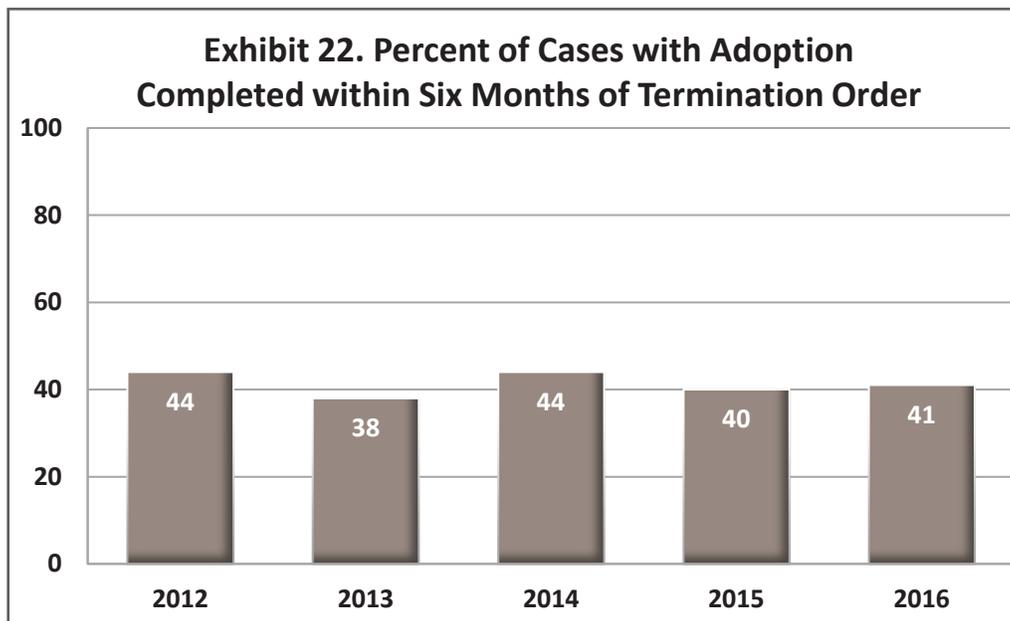
## OBJECTIVE 6: ADOPTION COMPLETED WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF TERMINATION ORDER

### Measures:

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

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

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



Adoptions that achieved the statutory goal of finalization within six months of the termination order by 'year adoption was completed' currently sits at 41% for 2016, an increase of 1% from the previous reporting year.

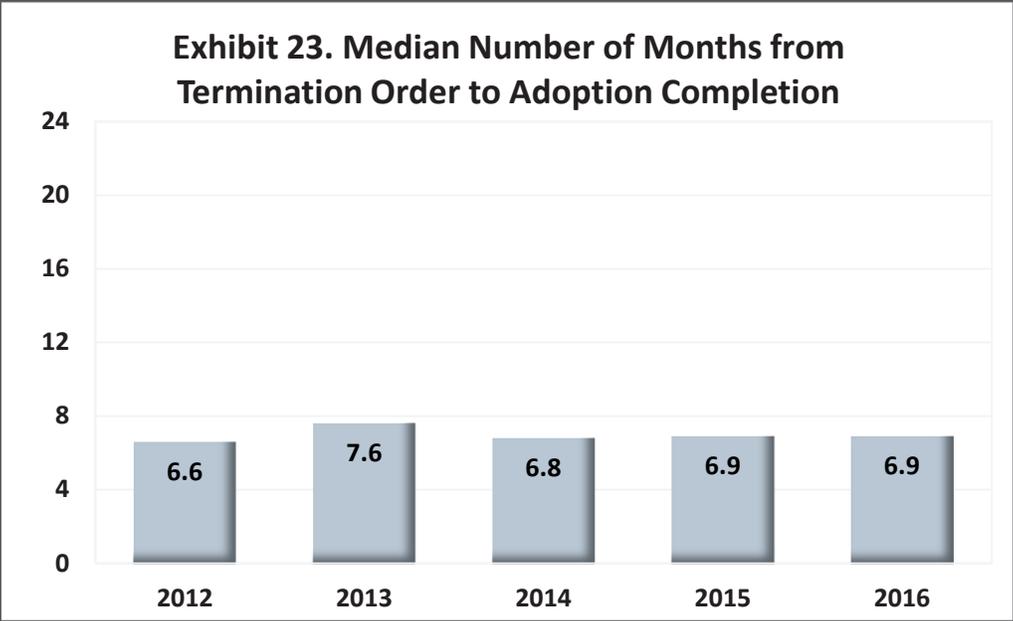


Exhibit 23 shows the median number of months from termination order to adoption completion was 6.9 months in 2016.

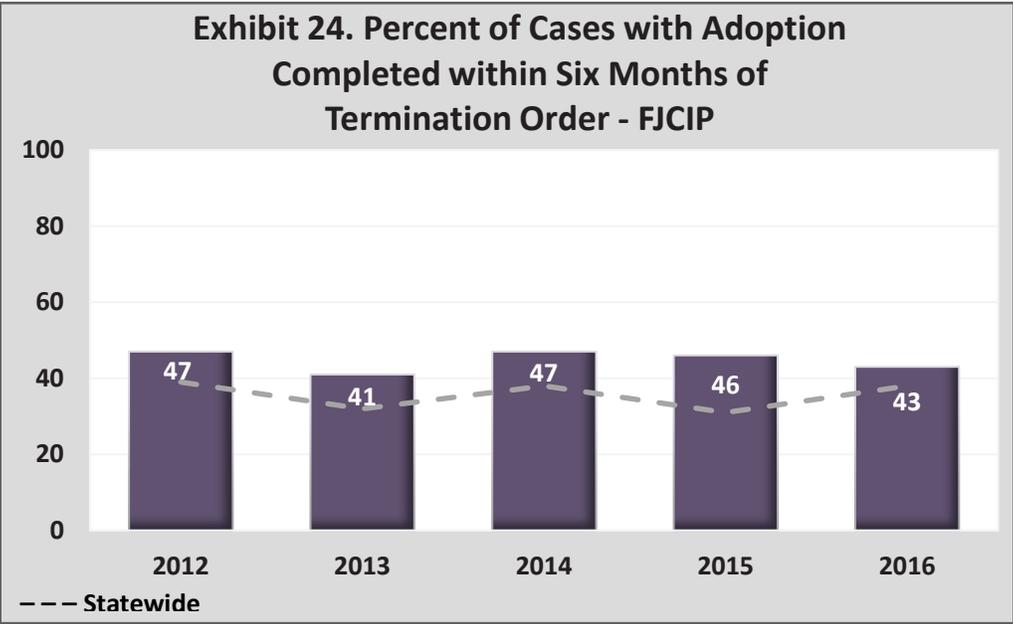


Exhibit 24 illustrates the percent of cases with adoption completed within six months of the termination order for FJCIP counties compared to the rest of the state.

## NEW LEGISLATION ON CAREGIVERS

During the 2016 Legislative Session ESHB 2591 passed, requiring the annual dependency timeliness report to include information regarding whether foster parents received timely notification of dependency hearings as required by RCW 13.34.096 and 13.34.145 and whether caregivers submitted reports to the court. Some changes to the pattern forms used for dependency hearings were made in order to track whether adequate and timely notice was given to the child's caregiver and if the court received a caregiver report. However, the form did not include a docket code for information regarding the caregiver report to be entered into the Superior Court Case Management System. Therefore, the information regarding the number of caregiver reports submitted to the court is not available for 2016. Another request to incorporate changes to the forms in order to obtain more accurate data is in process. Training will also be provided to the Attorney General's Office, Judicial Officers, and the Court Clerks regarding the revised forms in order to improve future data collection.

The following table is based on a query of the SCOMIS data, pulling all cases with docket codes CGATN (Caregiver Adequate Timely Notice) and CGNATN (Caregiver No Adequate Timely Notice).

### ADEQUATE TIMELY NOTICE OF DEPENDENCY HEARINGS PROVIDED TO CAREGIVERS 6/9/2016 - 12/31/2016

Court Name	Adequate Timely Notice	No Adequate Timely Notice	Total
Chelan County Superior Court	143	0	143
Mason County Superior Court	129	0	129
Pierce County Superior Court	728	8	736
Skagit County Superior Court	63	1	64
Snohomish County Superior Court	419	10	429
Stevens County Superior Court	42	0	42
Thurston County Superior Court	1	0	1
Walla Walla County Superior Court	84	2	86
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1609</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1630</b>

# PROCESS TO OUTCOMES

## Effectiveness of Services in Preventing Placement and Supporting Successful Reunification

### A Joint Research Project of DSHS/RDA, DSHS/CA, and AOC/WSCCR

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Data that would assist the child welfare system in understanding interventions intended to strengthen families is not easily obtained and is, therefore, not readily available. This has been a fundamental barrier in understanding the effectiveness of therapeutic interventions and their benefit to families served by the DSHS Children's Administration (CA) and the court system in Washington State. Fortunately, we anticipate results within the next year from an initial study of the effectiveness of these services to prevent placement, and to impact dependency court processes by reducing dependency duration and support successful reunification of children with their families. The study is made possible through the collaboration between CA, DSHS Research and Data Analysis (RDA), and the Administrative Office of the Courts Washington State Center for Court Research (WSCCR), along with recently improved CA FamLink capability that permits linking specific individuals in families to:

- a) Reasons for service (issues that need addressing),
- b) CPS intakes and placements that initiated CA involvement and service provision,
- c) Specific services, treatments, and interventions provided, and
- d) Outcomes for the families and children.

The study uses integrated data, matched at the person level, from the CA FamLink system, the court's SCOMIS system, and RDA's Integrated Client Database.



# PROGRAMS

## Dependency Court Improvement Efforts

### Court Improvement Program

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

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

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

Every five years the CIP grant funding must be reauthorized by Congress. Unfortunately, unless Congress passes legislation to include the data and training grants in the FY2017 budget, the CIP grant funds awarded to Washington State will be \$207,902, approximately one third of the usual amount received. This devastating cut will affect the ability of AOC to provide research regarding multi-system youth, and more importantly training and facilitation services provided by the University of Washington Court Improvement Training Academy (CITA). In an effort to sustain the data exchange between the courts and CA, which provides the data necessary for this report and the Interactive Dependency Timeliness Report (IDTR), funding will no longer be available for innovative pilot projects and other collaborative ventures previously funded by CIP grant dollars. Efforts are underway to inform decision makers of the importance of continuing the CIP data and training grants.

Two projects that are the main focus of CIP efforts in 2017 are the [visitation](#) and [permanency summits](#). Detailed descriptions of those projects can be found on pages 33 and 41 respectively.

## Continuous Quality Improvement

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

CQI is readily apparent in the development of this report and the IDTR, both of which have grown and become more useful and useable to the greater child welfare community.

- Through requested feedback and suggestions, WSCCR has helped the courts and stakeholders increase their accountability to children and families in the way their cases are handled, with the goal of ever-improving outcomes.
- Courts have used the data presented in this and the IDTR to refine processes and procedures to improve timeliness of case processing.
- CQI procedures are also used in the Child and Family Service Review Program Improvement Plan. As of this writing, Washington State is preparing for the third Child and Family Service Review, a comprehensive examination of the child welfare system. Data analysis was used to pinpoint areas that needed focus, rather than spending time and money on a broad-sweeping statewide approach to improvements. Focus on the courts with higher rates of non-compliance has decreased the percentage of non-compliance for those counties, which in turn affected the statewide numbers.
- Expanding the report's coverage of outcomes measures marks a significant expansion of CQI related to children involved with dependency cases.

## Court Improvement Training Academy

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

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

In 2016, the [Permanency CQI Workgroup](#), a statewide team of court and child welfare partners that includes CITA, AOC, WSCCR, and CA, developed the concept of local permanency summits. CITA played an integral role in the planning and implementation of the permanency summits as well as follow up on action plans.

CITA also supports local court system improvement through Tables of Ten. A Table of Ten is an interdisciplinary effort to review a jurisdiction's dependency system as a whole and an opportunity for those involved to make meaning of what they see and design a process to change it for the better. It is an effort at CQI on a local level. In 2016, CITA worked with Tables of Ten in King, Snohomish, and Grays Harbor counties. Some of the issues Tables of Ten have worked to improve are timeliness to permanence, reducing time social workers spend in court, reducing continuances, increasing focus on the special needs of infants and young children in foster care, and improving interdisciplinary communication and collaboration. Virtually all of the Tables of Ten have used data from IDTR to identify system challenges, track the impact of their projects, and justify effective practice and policy changes.

To improve the practice of child welfare law, CITA supports Communities of Practice, groups of individuals interested in a particular issue or tool to improve their work. CITA provides technical support and assistance in forming and managing these communities to maximize their potential. In 2016, CITA, WSCCR, and AOC created a Community of Practice for Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Program (FJCIP) coordinators. Monthly on-line meetings and biannual site visits provide opportunities for FJCIP Coordinators to learn from each other and standardize their understanding and use of IDTR data to track each court's progress. Working with the Office of Civil Legal Aid (OCLA), CITA also created a statewide Community of Practice for attorneys representing children and youth in dependency court. The OCLA community provides mentoring, training, and data to support high quality representation of young clients.

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

## Early Engagement Strategies

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### *Young Children in Dependency Court*

In 2016, over 2,800 children birth to five years old entered the dependency court system in Washington State. Young children make up approximately 60 percent of the court's caseload and they tend to stay in care longer and return home less frequently than older children. Twenty-eight percent of the cases of all children coming into dependency in 2016 are under the age of one. In response to these numbers and the unique developmental needs of babies, toddlers, and preschoolers, several counties have implemented early childhood efforts for court-involved families.

Pierce County sponsors the Best for Babies CASA Pilot Project which launched in August, 2014. Front-load services are provided to infants (0-3 years) and their parents, in accordance with current best practices, to preserve the infant-parent bond, promote child well-being, and reduce time to permanence. The advisory team consists of community stakeholders from the fields of medicine, mental health, social work, nutrition, education, law, and others. The team meets twice monthly with parents, foster parents, social workers, and CASAs. The team offers input, feedback, and suggestions to enhance the infant-parent relationship and development, and provides information, support, and encouragement to parents and caregivers. To date, 21 infants and toddlers have been served in the pilot project. Although the program is relatively new, promising results are being achieved. Three “Best for Babies” cases have resulted in dismissals – all reunifications. The dismissals occurred at 9 months, 11 months and 17 months, well below the average timeframe of 24+ months. With the help of community partners, families are referred to programs already in existence in the community, such as Parent-Child Assistance Program, Nurse Family Partnership, Early Head Start/Head Start, YMCA, Family Support Centers, and Children’s Museum of Tacoma. These programs provide avenues for families to engage with their children and become well-grounded in their community. With these natural community supports in place, families receive continued support from programs that promote healthy families, long after the dependency is dismissed.

Pierce County also implemented a Baby Court docket, which began in October 2016. This specialized docket is held on the second Friday of each month and incorporates the Best for Babies CASA Pilot project cases. Cases are reviewed every 60 days. One judicial officer presides over Baby Court cases. Children’s Administration is an active participant and there is a social worker assigned to the Baby Court. Currently Baby Court cases are being recruited only from the Pierce East catchment area. Once the Pierce East Baby Court social worker’s caseload is filled, social workers will be identified for Baby Court from the Pierce South and the Pierce West catchment areas, and the program will roll out county-wide. Stakeholders from the Attorney General’s Office, Department of Assigned Counsel, juvenile court staff, and the judge attended Zero to Three’s Cross Sites Meeting in October--an excellent opportunity to cross train and network with the experts in the field. A case criterion was developed to ensure cases are a good fit for the program. Additionally, a consent agreement was created to ensure parents participating in Baby Court consent to the program parameters, including having their child’s dependency case reviewed by the judge every 60 days and participating in the Community Advisory Team staffing approximately every 6-8 weeks. The goal is to build capacity to 20 docketed cases (sibling groups of up to three).

King County has several initiatives focused on dependency-involved young children and their families. The successful Supporting Early Connections (SEC) program continues to support healthy relationships for babies, toddlers, and their biological parents. Child-Parent psychotherapy is provided by Navos Mental Health Solutions and paid for by Medicaid. A Navos therapist works closely with parents to help them develop the confidence and skills to care for and bond with their children and to connect with resources such as housing, food, and diapers. Children up to 36 months old who have an infant mental health diagnosis are eligible for SEC. During a year of parent-child therapy, Navos provides three reports about family goals and progress to the attorney, social worker, and judge in the family's dependency case.

The King County Early Childhood Table of Ten has also initiated two projects to support healthy development for children birth to 5 years old. The group has focused on tailoring parent-child visitation to the developmental needs of babies and young children. A pilot program used Family Team Decision Making (FTDM) meetings prior to filing a dependency petition in order to create visit plans for children birth to 5 years old for the first 30-90 days after a child is removed from home. Working with Children's Home Society, the group also developed tools and partnerships to maximize family and community resources to support better visits. A second multidisciplinary workgroup, which includes community providers, county programs and the Child Health and Education Tracking (CHET) program, is implementing a pilot project to increase enrollment in early intervention services for dependent children under three years old with developmental delays and disabilities. The program will include training to help all professionals better engage and inform parents and caretakers about early intervention, and a pilot program that will review CHET reports with parents during mediation and connect them to early intervention assessments and services.

In Snohomish County, considerable effort is occurring to improve the social-emotional health of their youngest of children and their families. On average, 10 infants continue to enter dependency each month in Snohomish County. Progress is being made on multiple fronts to address the underlying cause – heroin and opioid use and addiction. The lack of resources and services continues to have a profoundly negative impact. Heroin and other opioid use by parents has been well-documented as the single largest cause of dependency (over 98% of cases with children under one year of age). Two primary efforts continue to move forward, as a result of the planning efforts:

- Dependency: The Musical - Toward the goal of increased public awareness.
- "Project Reunite" at "Homeward House" in Everett - Where parents and infants forge a path to wellness and their way home.

## *Establishing Biological Paternity Early Project*

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

A final report will be published in 2017 detailing the benefits of providing DNA testing early. The evaluation of the pilot project concluded that providing pre-paid DNA testing shortened the time for paternity results in dependency and termination cases. In the pilot, county results varied from 40.5 to 82 percent decrease in the wait time between filing the dependency petition and entering DNA results in the court record, compared to the time it took prior to the pilot project. For instance in Pierce County the wait time decreased from 388 days to 71 days.

A significant cost savings was realized in the price of the tests, reduced costs for publication because the biological father was identified, and reduced costs for children in care.

Anecdotally, establishing biological paternity early in the case can speed up the process to better outcomes for the children. As an example, the following outcomes resulted in cases in Pierce County during the short time they participated in the pilot:

- Ten children were placed with their biological father,
- Five children were placed with paternal relatives, and
- Eleven alleged fathers were dismissed as they were not a genetic match. With case dismissal, parent attorneys, social workers, CASAs, and GALs are able to use their time more productively. Also services including visitation, psychological evaluations, parenting assessment, substance abuse evaluations, etc., can be cancelled.

Establishing paternity early has been shown to have positive impacts on dependency case outcomes and on outcomes for children. Aside from earlier dependency case resolution, it increases the likelihood of a father's early engagement, family reunification as well as the chances that the reunification will be lasting. In cases when reunification does not happen, fathers, who get engaged early in the dependency process, are more likely to stay involved in the lives of the child(ren). Fathers' involvement, in its turn, is associated with improving the child's well-being and with lower levels of behavior problems. More importantly, the children with involved fathers are less likely to re-enter the system<sup>1</sup>.

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1. Washington State Dependency Best Practices Report, Commissioned by the Washington State Supreme Court Commission on Children in Foster Care Co-Chaired by Justice Bobbe J. Bridge (Ret.) & Denise Revels Robinson (2012).

### *Family Team Decision Making*

A Family Team Decision Making (FTDM) meeting is a Children's Administration facilitated team process that brings together the family, child welfare workers, community members, service providers, caregivers (with parent approval), youth when appropriate, and other people involved in the life of a child. The purpose of an FTDM meeting is to help guide the department in making critical decisions regarding the placement of a child prior to placement, following an emergent removal of a child from his or her home, changes in out of home placement, reunification, and placement in a permanent home.

### *Father Engagement (Fathers Matter Outreach)*

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

### *Mediation*

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

### *Parents for Parents Program*

The Parents for Parents (P4P) program is a peer outreach and education program provided by parents who have successfully navigated the child welfare system to parents who have recently become engaged with the dependency system. The purpose of the program is to engage families earlier in services and reduce resistance to the court process. Beginning in 2005, Court Improvement Program funds have supported the start-up of the eight P4P programs functioning in ten counties. Continuous Quality Improvement techniques have been used to expand the program from its initial pilot project in Pierce County to King County which includes a more robust program evaluated by the NCJFCJ. Children's Home Society of Washington Office of Policy and Innovation created a Parents for Parents Program Start-Up Guide, which aids in the development of a program customized for the particular needs of the area being served.

Dependency 101 classes are designed to educate parents about the dependency system that they must navigate in order to have their children returned. In addition to Dependency 101, Grays Harbor, King, Snohomish, Spokane and Thurston P4P programs sponsor Dependency 201 classes, or an additional support group, which are designed to provide tools and resources that help empower parents to be successful throughout their dependency cases. The King and Spokane programs also offer parent mentoring programs in the local jails. Parents for Parents provides the framework and infrastructure for parent advocacy work and develops the capacity of peer mentor leadership. While this program has been identified as a promising practice, the next step is to work toward becoming an evidence-based program. Children's Administration funded the ongoing maintenance of these programs. Because of severe budget cuts, Children's Administration was no longer able to fund programs that were not evidence-based, including Parents for Parents. Legislation was passed during the 2015 legislative session which provided funding to existing Parents for Parents programs, funding to expand three of the programs, and funding for an evaluation to determine if the program can be considered research-based. The legislation placed the P4P program under the direction of the Office of Public Defense, which contracts with the Children's Home Society of Washington.

The *Phase I Evaluation Report for Washington State's Parents for Parents Program* was completed by Chapin Hall Center for Children in 2016. Chapin Hall evaluated P4P programs in King, Spokane, and Thurston Counties. The Phase I evaluation focused on collecting data that documents participation rates, court hearing attendance, visitation orders, and changes in attitudes on the part of parents who attended the Dependency 101 class.

The data suggest that:

- Slightly more than half the referrals to Dependency 101 attended the class,
- Mothers are more likely to participate than fathers,
- Referrals happen in about fifty percent of the dependency cases coming through the courts,
- Parents' trust of CPS increased after attending Dependency 101, and
- Parents' belief that there are things they can do to improve their chances of reunification also increased.

Given the data available in Phase I, it was difficult to form a clear impression of hearing attendance and parent-child visitation. Based on available data, hearing attendance is high at the shelter care hearing, but falls off by the review hearing. This is commonly seen in dependency cases. The introduction of Dependency 201 classes is a recommendation for all programs to provide continuous support to parents throughout their dependency case and to help keep them engaged.

The pre- and post- Dependency 101 class surveys offered the most valuable picture of the P4P program. The evidence is strong about changes in attitude that result from attending the Dependency 101 class. What is less clear is whether these changes persist over time as the process unfolds. The Phase II evaluation will build on information obtained in Phase I and will connect P4P participation with reunification and reentry rates.

### *Shared Planning Meetings*

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

- Pre-placement, when placement is a consideration in a case plan,
- Within 72 hours of a child's placement in out of home care and/or placement change and always prior to a shelter care hearing,
- Following shelter care and no later than 30 days prior to the fact-finding hearing,
- Within 6 months of the child's placement in out-of-home care,
- Within 9 to 11 months of filing of dependency prior to permanency planning hearing,
- Prior to reunification or when the child is exiting out-of-home care,
- Every 6 months or until the child's permanent plan is achieved or the case is closed,
- Within 30 days of a termination of parental rights (TPR) referral to the assistant attorney general,
- Within 30 days after the court orders a TPR,
- Within 10 days of confirmation of a dependent youth's pregnancy,
- When a youth is 17 ½ years old or exits the Extended Foster Care Program, and
- When a child or youth is suspected or confirmed to be a commercially sexually exploited child.

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

## *Visitation Policy Implementation*

The Court Improvement Program recently sponsored a Region 10 (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington) Parent Representation Leadership Forum convened to improve the quality of parent representation. The forum focused on visitation, the Indian Child Welfare Act, and serving parents in rural areas. At the end of the forum, each state worked with their stakeholder teams to create an action plan. The Washington State team determined that, while Children's Administration recently adopted an improved visitation policy, most dependency court partners are not aware of the new policy, nor are they implementing its provisions. To support effective implementation of the new visitation policy, the team chose to develop a multidisciplinary education program to be delivered at the local court level.

This project will be piloted in a few rural and urban counties in 2017. The multidisciplinary stakeholder trainings will include an education component on the content of the policy, as well as the development of a shared improvement plan tailored to each community. Data will be measured before and after implementation of the local plans to determine if the revised parent-child visitation policy is being followed. The intent of the new policy requires, among other things, that visitation be unsupervised unless present danger, risk, or safety concerns exist.

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

## **Local Initiatives to Improve Courts**

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### *Family Dependency Treatment Court*

The Family Dependency Treatment Court (FDTC) program is designed to break the cycle of addiction and neglect and/or abuse through monitored service delivery and ongoing, expedited permanency planning. The primary mission of the FDTC is to improve the lives of children and their families by addressing the problems resulting from substance abuse by a parent or caregiver. This mission is carried out by addressing the comprehensive needs of parents and children through an integrated, court-based, and multi-disciplinary team approach which strives to achieve timely decisions, coordinated treatment and ancillary services, judicial oversight, and safe and permanent placements. The FDTC uses a team approach to working with child abuse and neglect cases. Judges, attorneys, child welfare services, and treatment personnel unite with the goal of providing safe, nurturing, and permanent homes for children while simultaneously

providing parents the necessary support and services to become drug- and alcohol-abstinent. The FDTs help parents regain control of their lives and promote long-term stabilized recovery to enhance the possibility of family reunification within mandatory timeframes.

Since the first FDTs in Washington were established in 2001, nearly 900 parents have graduated with the hope of reunifying their family. Additionally, at least 39 drug-free babies were born to parents in these courts. Seventeen counties have FDTs: Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Island, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Lewis, Mason, Okanogan, Pierce, Skagit, Snohomish, Thurston, Walla Walla, Whatcom, and Yakima.

### *Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Program*

The Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Program (FJCIP), RCW 2.56.030, coordinates superior courts' efforts on family and juvenile cases, to strategically implement principles of Unified Family Court (UFC) which were adopted as best practices by the Board for Judicial Administration in 2005. The guiding principles for reform are based on the UFC strategies, as well as state and federal timelines related to processing dependency cases.

- The state provides FJCIP funding and framework to 13 superior courts to implement enhancements to their family and juvenile court operations that are consistent with UFC principles, including longer judicial rotations.
- The FJCIP allows flexible implementation centered on core elements including stable leadership, education, and case management support.
- The statewide plan promotes a system of local improvements.
- The demonstrated successes in FJCIP courts are a result of appointing judicial leaders to create actionable plans to enhance court operations.
- The FJCIP coordinators work closely with the assigned chief judge to implement local court improvements associated with UFC best practices.
- The system improvements that were not realistic prior to FJCIP funding have evolved to the point they are critical to the culture of family and juvenile court operations in those counties fortunate enough to have FJCIP.

Superior Courts receiving FJCIP funding are; Asotin/Columbia/Garfield, Chelan, Clallam, Island, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Pierce, Spokane, Snohomish, and Thurston.

The FJCIP courts generally perform better than other courts on the timeliness measures reported herein, as seen in [Appendix A](#).

The FJCIP Oversight Committee provides regular oversight and feedback to FJCIP courts. The FJCIP chief judges, program coordinators, and administrators need information on best practice development for family, dependency, and juvenile court operations. As research and studies advance, court operations should be continually adapting to current developments.

FJCIP courts provide meaningful assistance and services to families and other stakeholders involved in dependency court. These services can impact several kinds of outcomes, ranging from a parent's understanding of court processes to providing more relevant information to the decision-makers. Contributions of FJCIP courts to legal outcomes and real-life outcomes are similarly influenced by court environment and by the range of services and programs available in the jurisdiction. Because these FJCIP courts are able to provide dedicated staff to manage court processes for dependency cases, and under judicial leadership, provide assistance to convene stakeholder groups to work collaboratively on systemic improvements, dependency outcomes are improving in these courts compared to courts that do not have these resources.

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

King County Open Adoption Enforcement: Some issues have arisen where 1) biological parents can't access their court case to obtain a copy of Open Adoption Agreement (OAA) as parental rights have been terminated and the parents then have no legal standing, or 2) there is no process in place for either a biological or an adoptive parent to address when someone is not following the OAA. A workgroup was formed and a process was developed and implemented. The biological parent can file a motion, set before the lead dependency judge to request a copy of OAA. Either biological or adoptive parent can file an enforcement of OAA action. The adoption paralegal and Family Law Information Center are able to provide facilitation assistance to those appearing pro se. Instructions and forms can be found on the King County Court website at <http://www.kingcounty.gov/courts/FamilyCourt/services/adoptionservices>.

Pierce County Adoption Workgroup: The FJCIP coordinator continues to track all legally free cases in order to better understand whether trends are developing within the various adoption processes (home study delays, adoption support processing, etc.). The Adoption Workgroup continues to meet approximately every six weeks to discuss trends and barriers to the adoption process and create solutions. The FJCIP coordinator continues to work with dependency supervisors and the commissioner presiding over the legally free docket to ensure that strong advocacy continues until permanency is established.

Spokane County Protein Project: Juvenile court staff, attorneys, social workers, and guardians ad litem (GAL) staff were trained by Dr. Kristen Allott of Dynamic Brains Consulting about optimizing brain functions in court or other high stakes settings. Dr. Allott presented on how trauma and hypoglycemia impact the brain. Through the training, staff learned that protein can help with sleep, energy levels, stable moods, decreased depression, and increased metabolism. Based on this information, Parents for Parents (P4P) program worked with juvenile court staff to put in place a policy that allows shelter care families to have protein in the lobby prior to their hearings. The P4P program also worked with the Spokane Parent Advocacy Network (SPAN) to propose to outside agencies to obtain a supply of healthy protein snacks, with the hope of making the program more sustainable.

Spokane County HOPE Class for Inmates: The Helping Other Parents Engage (HOPE) Class (Dependency 101) is now provided on a monthly basis at the Geiger Correctional Center, alternating between the men's and women's units. Through a collaboration with the Empire Health Foundation and the Parents for Parents Program, a video was created that features information and insight from a guardian ad litem, two parent attorneys, an assistant Attorney General, a Court Commissioner, a social worker, and six parent allies. The video provides a unique opportunity for students to hear from a number of child welfare partners. The 90-minute video can be viewed here: <https://youtu.be/8INfe0uqots>.

Thurston County Food 4 Parents: In collaboration with Family Education and Support Services and with donations from the Thurston County Food Bank, Thurston County Family Court will be stocking a cabinet with healthy snacks and water for dependency participants to enjoy before, during, or after their court hearing. The rolling cabinet is placed in front of the courtroom door for all dependency calendars, shelter care hearings, family recovery court, and other dependency related matters. This project should improve parental decision-making and result in more amicable engagement during court proceedings.

### *Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) Projects*

The 25 CFR 23 Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) Proceedings (Final Rule) was published June 14, 2016. Efforts have been made and will continue to educate child welfare professionals and implement the changes to the regulations.

Washington State hosted the Region 10 Parent Representation Leadership Forum, planned through collaborative efforts of the Court Improvement Programs of Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. Each state team included state and tribal judicial officers, parent attorneys, child welfare leadership, legislators, and other key child welfare partners. A session was devoted to Indian Child Welfare, which included a presentation regarding the new ICWA regulations, as well as a panel from Oregon on improving outcomes for Native American families.

Information regarding the new ICWA regulations has been provided to the state court judicial officers via email, and online ICWA training for judicial officers will be available soon through the national Capacity Building Center for Courts.

The Indian Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice Conference was held October 19-20, 2016. Children's Administration collaborated with the Office of Indian Policy to explore a multi-agency supported initiative, which was supported by Administrative Office of the Courts, Casey Family Programs, Rehabilitation Services, and the University of Washington Alliance. The event was attended by tribal and state social workers, judicial officers, and attorneys. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) provided a presentation on the new ICWA regulations. Other sessions included information on qualified expert witnesses, trafficking of youth, parent-child visitation, peacemaking in child welfare, multi-system Native American youth, and active efforts.

The 4th Annual Tribal State Court Consortium (TSCC) met on September 12, 2016, in conjunction with the 58<sup>th</sup> Washington Judicial Conference in Spokane. Nine tribal court judges and 17 state court judges were in attendance. A regional TSCC meeting was held in June 2016 hosted by the Quinault Indian Nation, where the tribal court judge and council president invited

judicial officers from surrounding counties and tribes to learn about their tribal court and discuss issues of commonality. Other regional meetings will be held to further the collaborative efforts.

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

- Results of the 2015 ICW Case Review were shared with Children's Administration Indian Policy Advisory subcommittee in April 2016. Local action plans in collaboration with tribes are being coordinated by regional CA offices.
- Completed updates to the ICW policy and procedure manual, which incorporated references to the federal regulations that took effect December 12, 2016.
- Coordinated with the University of Washington Alliance and the National Indian Child Welfare Association to implement training for all CA caseworkers. Statewide trainings were completed between August and November 2016.

## Collaboration with Other Child Welfare Partners

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

The federal Department of Health and Human Services granted Children's Administration a IV-E waiver in 2012. As part of the waiver requirement Washington is required to conduct a demonstration project. Washington State's demonstration project is Family Assessment Response (FAR), a pathway to respond to low to moderate risk allegations of abuse or neglect. Families are assigned to the FAR pathway through a structured decision making tool at the point of intake. In FAR an assessment is conducted in partnership with the family. Child safety is assessed and when needed families are provided with services to address needs. There is no subject identified and no findings of abuse or neglect are made. Families must agree to participate in FAR. Families who do not choose FAR are transferred to investigation. Both the FAR and investigative pathways focus on child safety. Children's Administration began implementing FAR in January 2014 in three offices and FAR continues to be phased in across the state with only 3 offices left to launch. FAR will be completely implemented statewide by April 24, 2017. 15,196 CPS intakes were screened to the FAR pathway in 2016. FAR workers filed dependencies because of child safety threats in the home in 1.8% of the cases. FAR intakes were reassigned to investigations 5.4% of the time because of increased safety concerns or because the family declined to participate in FAR. More information can be found at <https://www.dshs.wa.gov/ca/advancing-child-welfare/family-assessment-response-far>.

### *Child and Family Services Review*

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

## Safety

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

## Permanency

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

## Family and Child Well-Being

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

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

1. The state-wide child welfare information system,
2. The case review system,
3. The quality assurance system,
4. The staff and provider training,
5. Service array and resource development,
6. The agency's responsiveness to the community, and
7. Foster and adoptive parent licensing, recruitment, and retention.

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

### *Court Appointed Special Advocates*

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

Specifically, CASA activities are focused on: 1) investigating the circumstances of the child's current situation, 2) facilitating resources needed for the child, including community supports and collaborative relationships for all parties involved in the case; 3) advocating for the best interest and well-being in court; and 4) monitoring the case activities. In practice, they speak with the child, immediate and extended family members, school officials, doctors, mental health

providers, and other professionals involved in the child's life to obtain an overall picture of the child. CASA volunteers use this information, as well as first hand observations, to advocate for the child in court, school, and in other key decision points of the child's life. The CASA volunteer's role is to consider what is in the child's best interest, to make sure that each child's individual needs are met and consistently convey that message to the court. Ultimately, CASA volunteers advocate for safe, permanent homes for the children they serve. In 2016, over 2,000 CASA volunteers statewide provided advocacy to over 6,500 children in the state's dependency system.

Washington State CASA (WaCASA) is an association of the 34 CASA programs across Washington State. The 34 CASA programs recruit, train, and supervise qualified volunteers to serve children in the state's dependency system. WaCASA facilitates bi-annual meetings for CASA program managers; leads an annual conference for CASA volunteers, staff, and community volunteers; develops new CASA programs; and advocates on behalf of the CASA network on statewide initiatives. In 2016, WaCASA launched several program committees, focused on training for new CASA program managers, revamping the National CASA Volunteer Core Training and refining protocols and procedures around working with LGBTQ+ youth in care. In addition, WaCASA is developing an Indian Child Welfare Act CASA Volunteer Certification Program and is deepening support of existing and new tribal CASA programs across the state.

### *Children's Representation Program*

Legislation passed in the 2014 session requires the appointment of an attorney to represent a child in a dependency proceeding six months after the granting of a termination of parental rights (TPR) petition when there is no remaining parent with parental rights. The Legislature appropriated money for the payment of legal services as long as counsel meet certain standards. The court may appoint attorneys for children at any time in a dependency action on its own initiative or upon the request of a parent, child, guardian ad litem, caregiver, or Children's Administration. The Office of Civil Legal Aid (OCLA) is responsible for implementation and administration of the program, including verifying attorneys are providing representation in accordance with the standards of practice and training recommended in the *Meaningful Legal Representation for Children and Youth in Washington's Child Welfare System*, written by the statewide Children's Representation Workgroup of the Washington Supreme Court Commission on Children in Foster Care. Since the implementation of this law in July 2014, OCLA has established a Children's Representation Workgroup of judges, assistant attorneys general, juvenile court administrators, Office of Public Defense, and children's advocates. OCLA has identified children who require attorneys under the new law, has entered into contracts with approximately 100 attorneys statewide to represent these children and youth, developed a case activity reporting and oversight system, and has begun conducting oversight of Children's Representation Program attorneys. OCLA has also partnered with CITA, the Center for Children and Youth Justice, the Mockingbird Society, and other organizations to provide free trainings.

### *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.

The PRP operates in 31 of Washington's 39 counties. Key elements of the PRP include the implementation of caseload limits and professional attorney standards, access to expert services, access to independent social workers, OPD oversight, and ongoing training and support. The program also works closely with dependency parent ally organizations.

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

Since its inception, the PRP has been evaluated numerous times finding positive outcomes. The evaluations include a national peer reviewed study of the program that found the PRP's enhanced legal representation reduced the days to establishing permanency for children in foster care by speeding up reunification with parents, or where reunification was not possible, by speeding up permanency through guardianship or adoption.<sup>2</sup>

The PRP has also received recent national attention. In July 2016, an Oregon task force recommended that the Oregon State Legislature provide funding for parent representation program modeled after the PRP. Additionally, in November 2016, the PRP hosted a Region 10 Parent Representation Leadership Forum. The two day event included teams from Washington, Oregon, Alaska, and Idaho. The PRP was called on as a primary component of the forum to share its parent representation model and standards of representation. The PRP provided a robust preconference training for its contractors and convening participants on visitation as well as bonding and attachment. Finally, the U.S. Children's Bureau highlighted the PRP as an exemplary model for delivering parent representation in a recent Information Memorandum.<sup>3</sup> Further information about the PRP program is available at [www.opd.wa.gov](http://www.opd.wa.gov).

### *External Permanency CQI Workgroup*

In 2015 Children's Administration and the Administrative Office of the Courts formed a workgroup with the goal of increasing the number of children achieving timely reunification or other permanency. Besides the CA and AOC staff, the team consists of representatives from the judiciary, tribes, Office of Public Defense, Washington State CASA, Court Improvement

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2. M.E. Courtney, J.L. Hook, "Evaluation of the Impact of Enhanced Parental Legal Representation on the Timing of Permanency Outcomes," *Children and Youth Services Review* 34 (2012): 1337-1343.

3. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Log No: ACYF-CB-IM-17-02 (January 17, 2017).

Training Academy, Office of Civil Legal Aid Children's Representation Program, Casey Family Programs, and Attorney General's Office. The group reviewed both court and Children's Administration data regarding permanency and developed the following team tasks:

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

The workgroup meets monthly and reviews data provided by CA and the courts. The focus of the review is on length of stay for children in out-of-home care. To focus improvement efforts, information was gathered regarding child welfare stakeholders in areas that had long lengths of stay as well as short lengths of stay, to identify commonalities and differences. Through this process, large turnover in caseworkers was observed and root causes were explored. The workgroup identified a need for child welfare system professionals to gather in a forum outside of the courtroom setting to develop an understanding of each other's roles in the child welfare process. The workgroup also wanted to provide an opportunity for local stakeholders to address system issues, share ideas for system improvement, and inspire and build champions for permanency.

Two counties were identified by the criteria of longest length of stay and the lack of resources, such as the Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Program and Table of Ten, for possible participation in a permanency summit. Clark and Cowlitz Counties were approached to gauge interest in holding such a summit. Judicial officers and Children's Administration local management provided leadership and the CQI Workgroup co-chairs facilitated discussions with the local stakeholder group to share information and plan for the summit. The Clark and Cowlitz Permanency Summit was held in September 2016, which culminated in the creation of action plans for each of the two counties. The CQI Workgroup is following up with the counties to track progress on their action plans. With the success of the first summit, plans are underway to hold the next summit in Grant County. The goal is to provide two to three permanency summits per year, depending on available resources.

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

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

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

### *Extended Foster Care*

In 2011 legislation was enacted establishing the Extended Foster Care program in Washington for youths ages 18-21 who were participating in or completing a secondary education program. Each year the Legislature has expanded eligibility with the most recent legislative change effective July 2016.

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

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

Enrollment in extended foster care continues to rise:

January 2015	390
December 2015	463
December 2016	567

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

### *Foster Youth and Alumni Leadership Summit*

CIP provides ongoing support and funding to the Mockingbird Society to sponsor the annual Foster Youth and Alumni Leadership Summit. In 2016 the Supreme Court Commission on Children in Foster Care co-hosted the re-named Youth Leadership Summit in partnership with the Office of Homeless Youth Prevention and Protective Programs Advisory Committee. This effort included peers from the Youth Advocates Ending Homelessness (YAEH) program. Policymakers, advocates, and community members work alongside youth throughout the year to address the proposed reforms. The proposals are presented by the youth at the summit to the Washington State Supreme Court Commission on Children in Foster Care, the Office of Homeless Youth Prevention and Protective Programs Advisory Committee, legislators, and other stakeholders. The presentations combine research and data to describe problems the youth identify, personal experiences that underscore the impact of these problems, and thoughtful solutions that will improve the system. These proposals initiate a year-round effort to bring positive changes that will benefit those who are currently in foster care or homeless, as well as those who have yet to enter the system.

At the 2016 summit, youth from across the state proposed the following reforms:

- Provide legal representation for all children and youth in foster care,
- Eliminate youth detention for status offenses and expand family reconciliation services,
- Expand educational supports for students experiencing homelessness,
- Allow partial credits for unresolved coursework because of foster care placement transfers,
- Increase access to driver's permits and licenses for foster youth,
- Provide comprehensive sex education for youth in foster care, and
- Address the foster parent crisis by implementing the Mockingbird Family Model.



# CHILDREN'S ADMINISTRATION



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

Children's Administration (CA) appreciates the opportunity to again contribute to the Administrative Office of the Courts' annual *Dependent Children in Washington State: Case Timeliness and Outcomes* report. We greatly value our relationship with our court partners at the statewide and local level. These relationships are key in our work to achieve safety, permanency and well-being for the nearly 10,000 children currently entrusted to our care, and placed in out-of-home care or with their parent on a trial return home.

The dedicated staff in CA continued to make strides in improving outcomes for children and their families in 2016.

- Over 98 percent of children residing in out-of-home care or with their parent on a trial return home were seen every month by their social worker for a required health and safety visit.
- Over 46 percent of children residing in out-of-home care were placed with relatives and kin.
- 3,653 children in the care of CA were reunified with their families.
- 1,353 children in the care of CA were adopted into permanent homes.

As we work together toward better outcomes for children and families, we continue to assess our practice and our working relationships. Last year we reported on the establishment of the External Permanency Stakeholder's Continuous Quality Improvement team with representatives from:

- Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC)
- Judiciary
- Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA)
- Office of Public Defense (OPD)
- Court Improvement Training Academy (CITA)
- Office of Civil Legal Aid (Children's Representation Program)
- Attorney General's Office
- Indian Policy Advisory Committee (IPAC)
- Casey Family Programs, and
- Children's Administration.

The External Permanency Stakeholder team sponsored the first Permanency Summit – Creating Champions for Permanency – in Vancouver, WA in September 2016. The summit focused on action planning to address practice improvements to support timely permanency and court-system improvements. In the coming year, additional summits are being planned for Grant, Benton, and Franklin Counties.

Our joint work has made it clear that all parts of the child welfare system have felt the impact of increasing caseloads, as well as families with seemingly more complex issues. While we are still working to understand this, we are again providing trend data and preliminary findings from the DSHS Research and Data Analysis Division in the section that follows to provide some understanding of these increases.

I encourage all readers of this full report to utilize this rich data in assessing our joint efforts and guiding our practice improvements.

Sincerely,

Jennifer A. Strus, Assistant Secretary  
Children's Administration

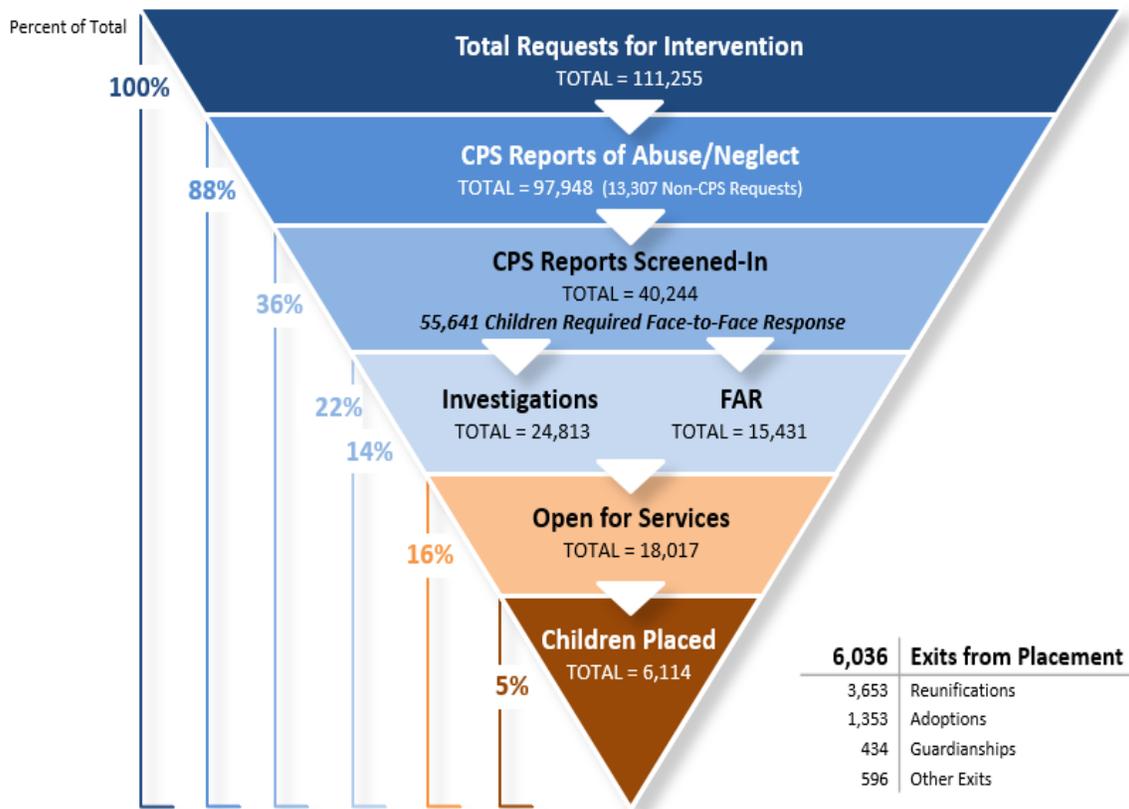
**System Overview – Calendar Year 2016**

Children’s Administration (CA) received over 110,000 requests for intervention in Calendar Year 2016, which is an average of over 9,100 calls per month reporting possible child abuse and neglect or requesting services for children and families. Nearly 98,000 of these calls were reports alleging abuse and/or neglect, and 40,000 of those reports were screened-in for a face-to-face response because they met the statutory definition of abuse or neglect. These screened-in Child Protective Services (CPS) reports required CA to see more than 55,000 children face-to-face through one of two pathways; the highest risk reports received a CPS investigation and lower risk reports received a CPS Family Assessment Response (CPS-FAR). 18,000 cases were open for some type of service, with 6,100 children placed into out-of-home care to assure their safety. Over 15,000 children were served in out-of-home care during the year, and over 6,000 children exited from care as a result of reunification with their family, guardianship, adoption, or other exit.

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

Figure 1

**Children’s Administration Overview CY 2016**



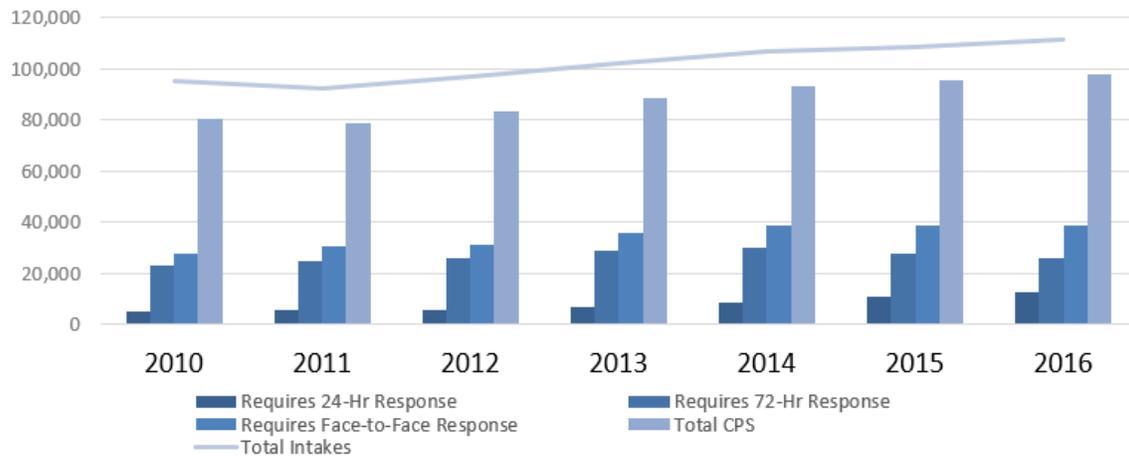
SOURCE: DSHS Children’s Administration, FamLink, March 2017.

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

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

Between Calendar Year 2010 and Calendar Year 2016, all reports of child abuse and neglect increased by 22 percent, and those requiring a face-to-face response increased even more. In 2016, there were nearly 39,000 CPS reports requiring a face-to-face response, a 39 percent increase over the 28,000 reports requiring a face-to-face response in 2010. This annual increase is displayed in Figure 2.

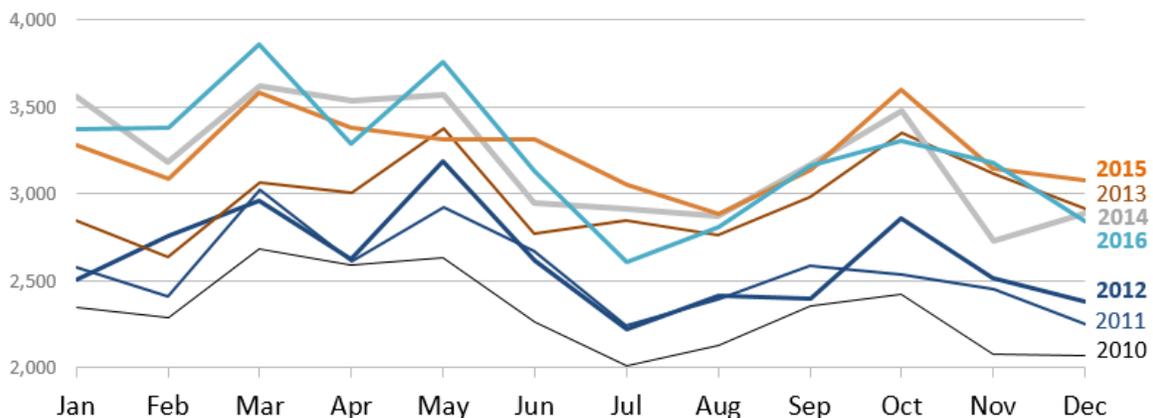
Figure 2  
**Intakes Received Annually 2010-2016**



SOURCE: DSHS Children’s Administration, FamLink, March 2017.

Figure 3 shows this increase by month for each year, illustrating the substantial seasonality in reporting, with the highest number generally occurring in March, May, and October of each year and the lowest in July. The first half of 2016 continued to show the highest totals since 2010, with the last half of 2016 totaling only somewhat lower than previous years.

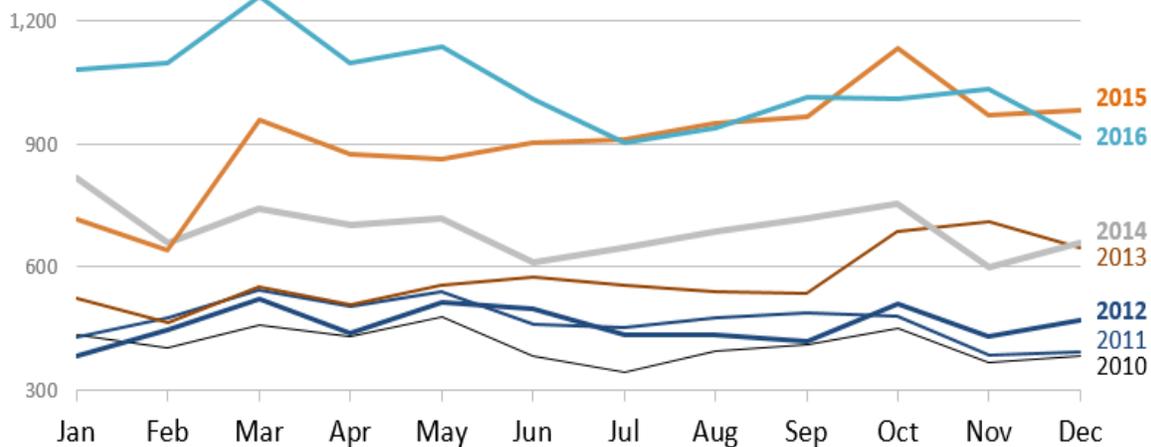
Figure 3  
**CPS Reports Requiring Face-to-Face Response by Year**  
 Monthly View Shows Seasonality



SOURCE: DSHS Children’s Administration, FamLink, March 2017.

Children’s Administration must respond to CPS reports requiring a face-to-face contact by seeing each child within 24-hours or 72-hours, depending on the severity of the alleged maltreatment. Reports of child abuse and neglect requiring a 24-hour response increased from about 5,000 in Calendar Year 2010 to 12,500 in Calendar Year 2016, an increase of 152 percent. This is illustrated by month in Figure 4 for each year. March 2016 saw the highest number of reports (1,259) requiring a 24-hour response in one month, since CA began maintaining records. By contrast, reports requiring a 72-hour response increased by 14 percent during this same period. The increase in reports requiring a 24-hour response is unprecedented in CA’s history and is one indication that the severity of child abuse and neglect allegations has also increased.

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



SOURCE: DSHS Children’s Administration, FamLink, March 2017.

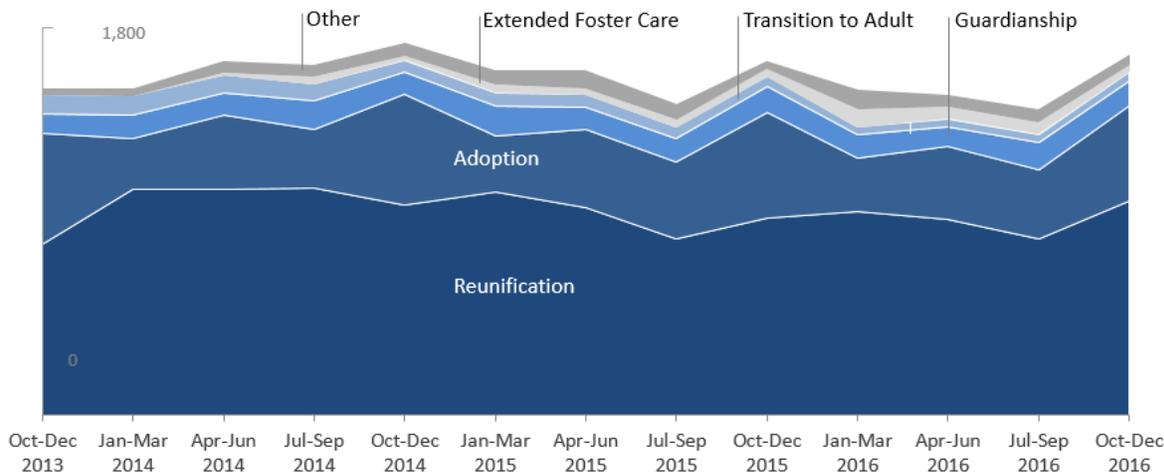
**Placement Rates Have Increased**

Of families in investigated CPS reports, the percent of those families who had children placed into out of home care within 90 days of the intake increased from 9.3 percent in April-June 2010 to 11.8 percent in April-June 2016.

**Permanency Continues to be a Focus**

In spite of increased reports at the front end of the system and in the percentage of families with children who were placed, CA has continued to work in collaboration with the Courts toward safe permanency as quickly as possible for children who must be placed away from their families. As seen in Figure 5, reunifications have been relatively stable during the last year, with an increase in the last quarter of 2016. Adoptions historically increase during the last quarter of the year due to National Adoption Day, which occurs in November. National Adoption Day is a celebration of the adoption of foster children and their adoptive families that Children’s Administration has proudly participated in for many years. This collective effort brings communities around Washington State together to celebrate the adoption of children entrusted to our care and their adoptive parents, raising awareness of the many children waiting in foster care for permanency and stability.

Figure 5  
Completed Permanent Plans  
For any length of stay



SOURCE: DSHS Children’s Administration, FamLink, March 2017.

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

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

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

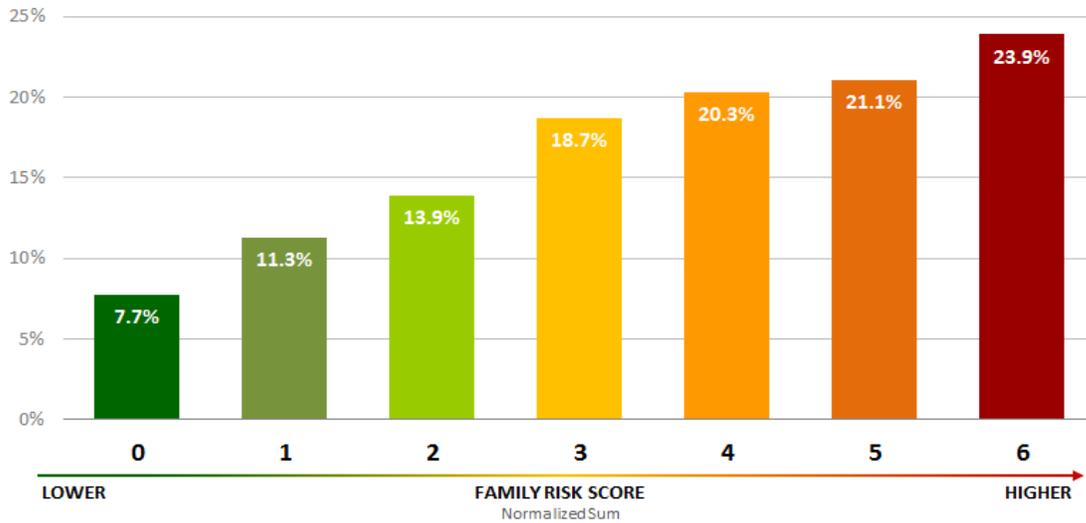
- 1) Parent involvement with the criminal justice system,
- 2) Parent mental illness,
- 3) Parent substance abuse,
- 4) Family economic stress,
- 5) Domestic violence, or
- 6) Family homelessness.

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

A negative outcome was defined as a CPS report that had a new founded<sup>1</sup> allegation or a placement within one year of case closure. Families with negative outcomes were analyzed in terms of their family risk score to determine if there was any correlation between the Family Risk Score and outcomes. Families with more risk factors at the time of the investigation experienced higher rates of new founded allegations and/or placements within one year after case closure, as shown in Figure 6.

<sup>1</sup> “Founded” is a term used in a child protective services investigation to indicate that a determination has been made that abuse or neglect more likely than not occurred.

**Figure 6**  
**Percent of CPS Cases with a New Founded Allegation or Placement within One Year of Case Closure**  
 By the Family Risk Score at Initial Report

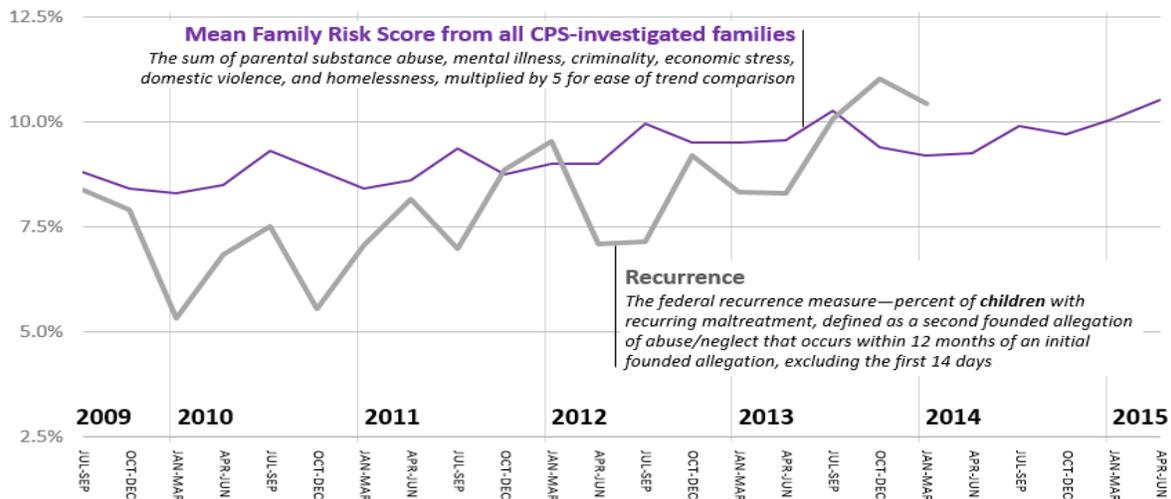


NOTE: Family Risk Score is the sum of any occurrence of 1) Parent involvement with the criminal justice system, 2) Parent mental illness, 3) Parent substance abuse, 4) Family economic stress, 5) Domestic violence, or 6) Family homelessness, multiplied by 5 for ease of trend comparison.  
 SOURCE: DSHS Research and Data Analysis Division, FamLink, January 2016.

**Families with Multiple Risk Factors Have Increased**  
*Associated with Increased Recurrence of Maltreatment*

The number of families with multiple risk factors has increased in recent years and has been closely followed by an increase in the rate of recurrence of child maltreatment (subsequent founded allegation), as seen in Figure 7.

**Figure 7**  
**Trends in Family Risk Score and Recurrence of Maltreatment**  
 By the Quarter of the Initial Report



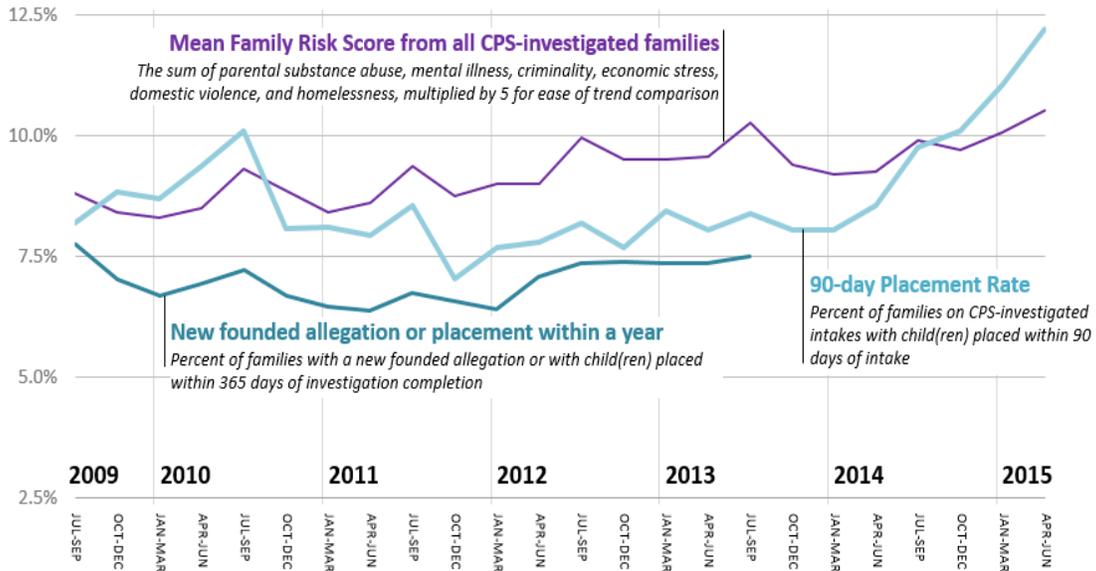
NOTE: The Mean Family Risk Score is a number and is displayed on the chart above with the sum that corresponds to the percent on the left of the graph for ease of graphic display. For example, in Jul-Sep 2013 the Mean Family Risk Score is 10.  
 SOURCE: DSHS Research and Data Analysis Division, FamLink, January 2016.

**Families with Multiple Risk Factors Have Increased  
Associated with Increased Placement Rate**

The number of families with multiple risk factors has increased in recent years and is associated with a sharp increase in the percent of families with children placed within 90 days of initial intake beginning in 2014, as seen in Figure 8. We expect that the combined outcome of the percent of CPS-investigated families with a new founded or placement within one year of case closure will also show an increase in the quarters to follow.

With the recurrence measure shown in Figure 7, the year-long follow-up period begins at the time of initial intake. For the combined outcome measure (new founded allegation or placement within a year), the follow-up time begins much later, at case closure. Since cases can remain open for investigation and/or service provision for up to six months or longer, especially for families with multiple risk factors, there will be a longer lag time between increases in family problems and possible increases in this measure compared to the recurrence measure.

**Figure 8**  
**Trends in Family Risk Score, Placement Rate, and Post-Case Outcomes**  
By the Quarter of the Initial Report



NOTE: The Mean Family Risk Score is a number and is displayed on the chart above with the sum that corresponds to the percent on the left of the graph for ease of graphic display. For example, in Jul-Sep 2013 the Mean Family Risk Score is 10.

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

**Joint Efforts Continue**

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

# APPENDICES

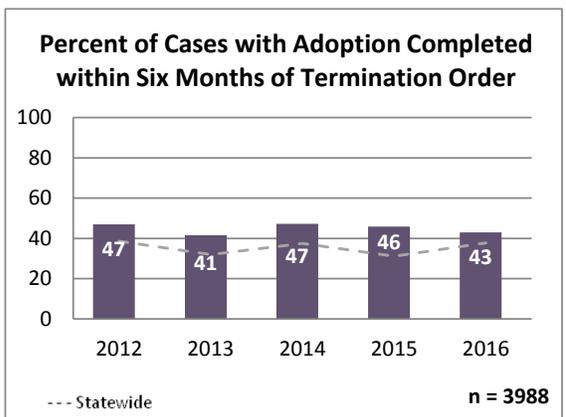
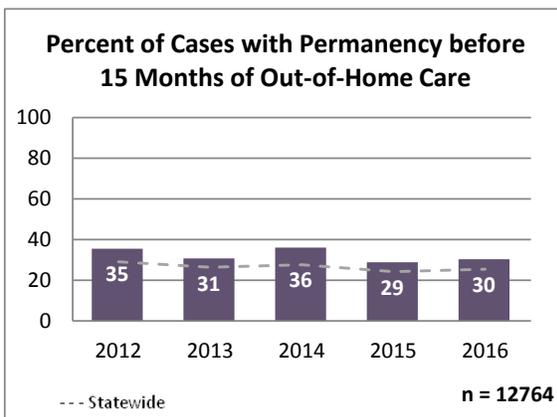
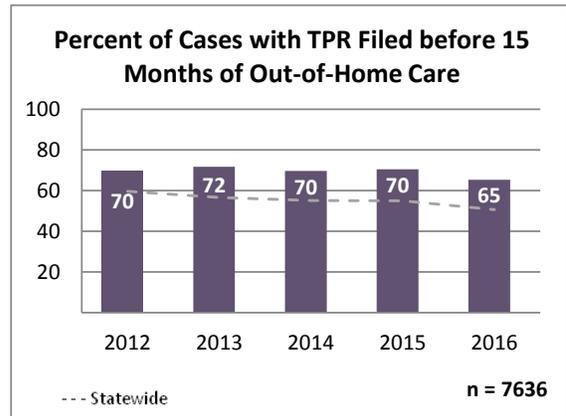
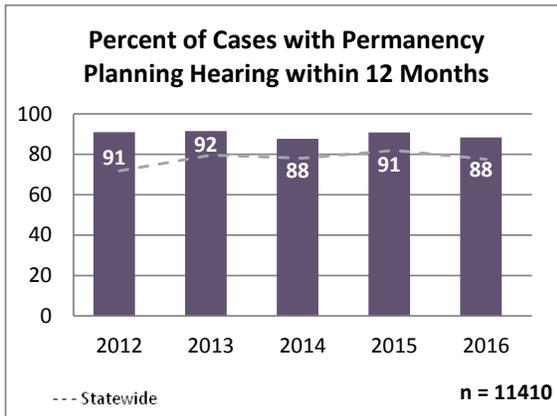
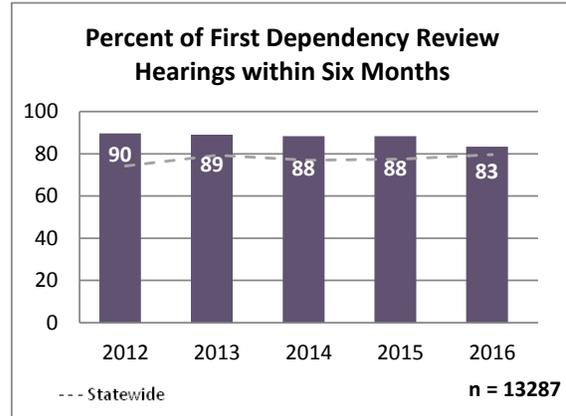
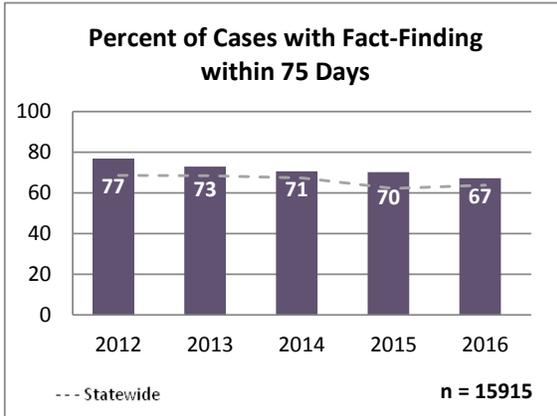
## APPENDIX A: FJCIP

## APPENDIX B: Demographics

## APPENDIX C: County Level

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

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



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

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

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Age at Filing</b>	<1 yrs	26%	27%	26%	27%	28%
	1-2 yrs	16%	15%	16%	16%	16%
	3-5 yrs	20%	18%	17%	18%	17%
	6-11 yrs	23%	25%	26%	24%	25%
	12-17 yrs	14%	14%	15%	15%	14%
	>17 yrs			0%	0%	0%
<b>Gender</b>	Female	49%	49%	48%	49%	49%
	Male	51%	51%	52%	51%	51%
<b>Race</b>	Native American	5%	4%	5%	5%	5%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%
	Black	7%	7%	8%	7%	7%
	White	55%	55%	51%	52%	52%
	Hispanic	13%	14%	17%	15%	14%
	Multiracial - Native American	9%	10%	7%	9%	8%
	Multiracial - Black	7%	7%	7%	8%	6%
	Multiracial - Other	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
	Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%

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## APPENDIX C: COUNTY LEVEL DATA

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

# SUMMARY TABLES BY COUNTY

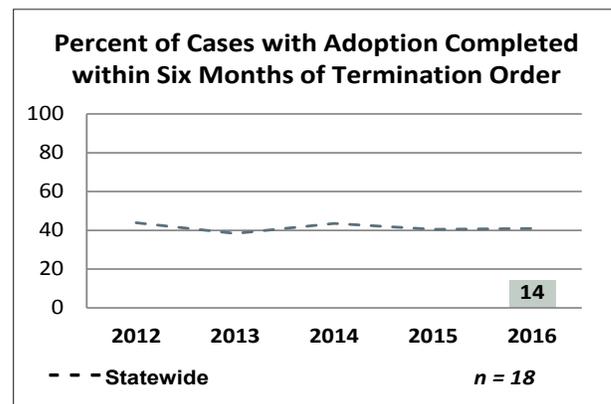
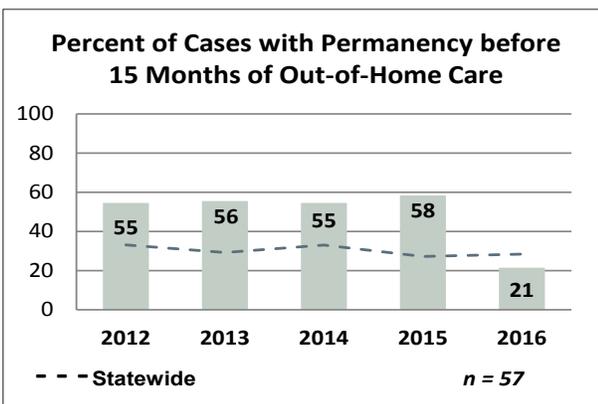
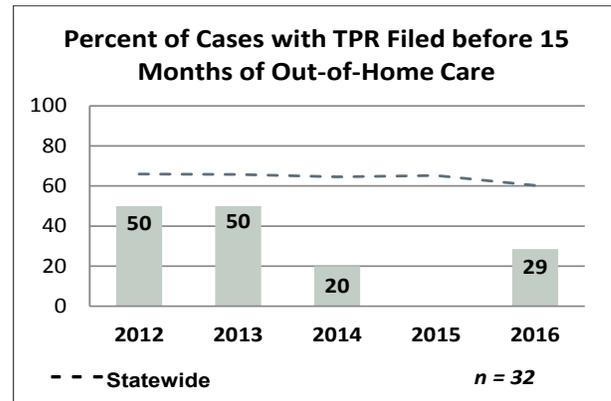
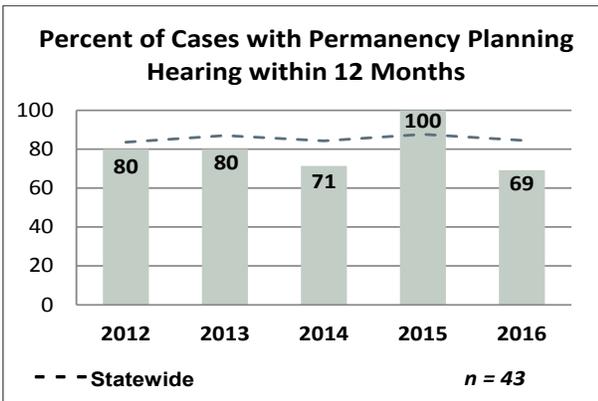
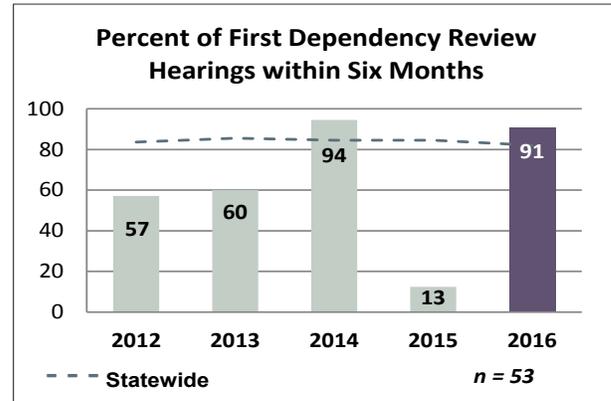
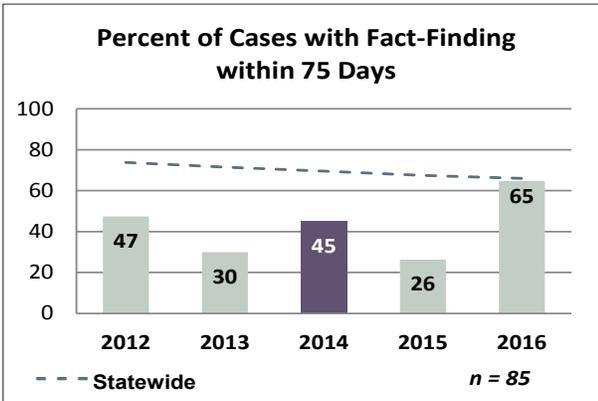
2016	Fact Finding	1st Review Hearing	Permanency Planning Hearing	Termination Parental Rights	Adoptions	Permanency Outcomes < 15 Months
State	66%	82%	85%	60%	41%	28%
Adams	65%	91%	69%	29%	14%	21%
Asotin	44%	15%	88%	47%	22%	23%
Benton	82%	87%	96%	31%	56%	22%
Chelan	86%	100%	100%	76%	11%	35%
Clallam	88%	93%	88%	51%	27%	38%
Clark	66%	83%	86%	27%	41%	20%
Columbia	100%	73%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Cowlitz	68%	89%	84%	30%	42%	35%
Douglas	68%	96%	70%	55%	50%	27%
Ferry	44%	25%	0%	40%	40%	29%
Franklin	60%	31%	58%	31%	60%	6%
Garfield	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Grant	51%	94%	78%	29%	22%	17%
Grays Harbor	38%	39%	12%	77%	10%	19%
Island	78%	97%	100%	50%	29%	19%
Jefferson	71%	100%	88%	22%	0%	8%
King	53%	67%	75%	39%	32%	32%
Kitsap	71%	77%	83%	55%	32%	35%
Kittitas	32%	74%	60%	0%	17%	11%
Klickitat	17%	13%	100%	58%	86%	0%
Lewis	86%	97%	93%	20%	13%	12%
Lincoln	100%	100%	50%	0%	50%	0%
Mason	73%	93%	93%	63%	17%	54%
Okanogan	84%	60%	64%	34%	25%	3%
Pacific	36%	76%	100%	90%	0%	47%
Pend Oreille	29%	40%	100%	100%	14%	17%
Pierce	78%	91%	93%	74%	62%	28%
San Juan	100%	0%	10%	0%	0%	33%
Skagit	69%	94%	76%	81%	69%	29%
Skamania	13%	30%	63%	100%	100%	10%
Snohomish	61%	89%	92%	80%	31%	23%
Spokane	73%	96%	95%	75%	50%	34%
Stevens	69%	11%	64%	80%	37%	4%
Thurston	61%	68%	95%	92%	45%	31%
Wahkiakum	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%
Walla Walla	46%	62%	70%	48%	36%	36%
Whatcom	78%	94%	88%	65%	60%	23%
Whitman	23%	94%	92%	0%	0%	61%
Yakima	70%	87%	85%	73%	30%	36%

Descriptions of each objective can be found on Pages 7-20.

2016	# Dependent Children in Care – Total On 12/31/2016*	Median LOS Days	Number of Dependencies Filed in 2016	Percent of Dependencies with a Prior Dependency	Reunifications Permanency Outcomes % < 15 Months to Outcome	Adoptions	Guardianships	Age of Majority/Emancipation
State	10361	536	4812	6.8%	47%	4%	19%	17%
Adams	41	477	17	0.0%	50%	0%	0%	0%
Asotin	45	609	22	0.0%	35%	0%	0%	0%
Benton	148	541	67	6.3%	35%	0%	13%	0%
Chelan	102	578	45	2.3%	45%	11%	100%	0%
Clallam	144	583	63	10.0%	51%	4%	42%	63%
Clark	671	639	291	5.9%	39%	2%	0%	17%
Columbia	19	429	8	0.0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cowlitz	226	464	136	9.0%	62%	7%	50%	0%
Douglas	63	533	30	0.0%	29%	25%	0%	0%
Ferry	16	303	9	0.0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Franklin	114	574	37	14.3%	17%	0%	0%	0%
Garfield	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Grant	265	646	105	1.0%	26%	0%	7%	0%
Grays Harbor	288	564	135	6.8%	52%	0%	0%	0%
Island	52	366	23	0.0%	57%	0%	0%	0%
Jefferson	31	624	8	57.1%	15%	0%	0%	0%
King	1801	630	724	3.1%	48%	3%	21%	13%
Kitsap	438	463	219	9.7%	52%	0%	12%	50%
Kittitas	79	630	40	15.8%	22%	0%	0%	0%
Klickitat	45	673	15	21.4%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Lewis	159	561	51	5.9%	31%	0%	0%	0%
Lincoln	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Mason	183	385	132	8.5%	67%	6%	100%	0%
Okanogan	109	659	31	0.0%	6%	0%	0%	0%
Pacific	50	426	30	20.0%	88%	0%	0%	0%
Pend Oreille	40	721	6	16.7%	30%	0%	0%	0%
Pierce	1585	494	767	6.2%	47%	2%	10%	10%
San Juan	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Skagit	172	512	84	8.5%	61%	8%	0%	50%
Skamania	18	544	8	0.0%	25%	0%	0%	0%
Snohomish	917	511	382	9.1%	39%	3%	18%	20%
Spokane	1038	471	615	10.6%	56%	6%	30%	17%
Stevens	96	613	38	2.7%	0%	6%	0%	0%
Thurston	302	504	147	2.1%	41%	6%	40%	25%
Wahkiakum	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Walla Walla	148	555	65	4.7%	53%	14%	40%	0%
Whatcom	401	506	183	3.9%	39%	4%	20%	20%
Whitman	58	351	44	2.3%	73%	0%	0%	0%
Yakima	471	518	230	9.2%	58%	9%	45%	11%

\*# of dependent Children in Care is a point in time snapshot as of 12/31/2016 of dependent children in an open out of home placement episode. It includes all length of stay, and includes children on trial return home status.

\*\*Counties with less than 15 cases are excluded.”



< 20 CASE EVENTS



20+ CASE EVENTS

## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

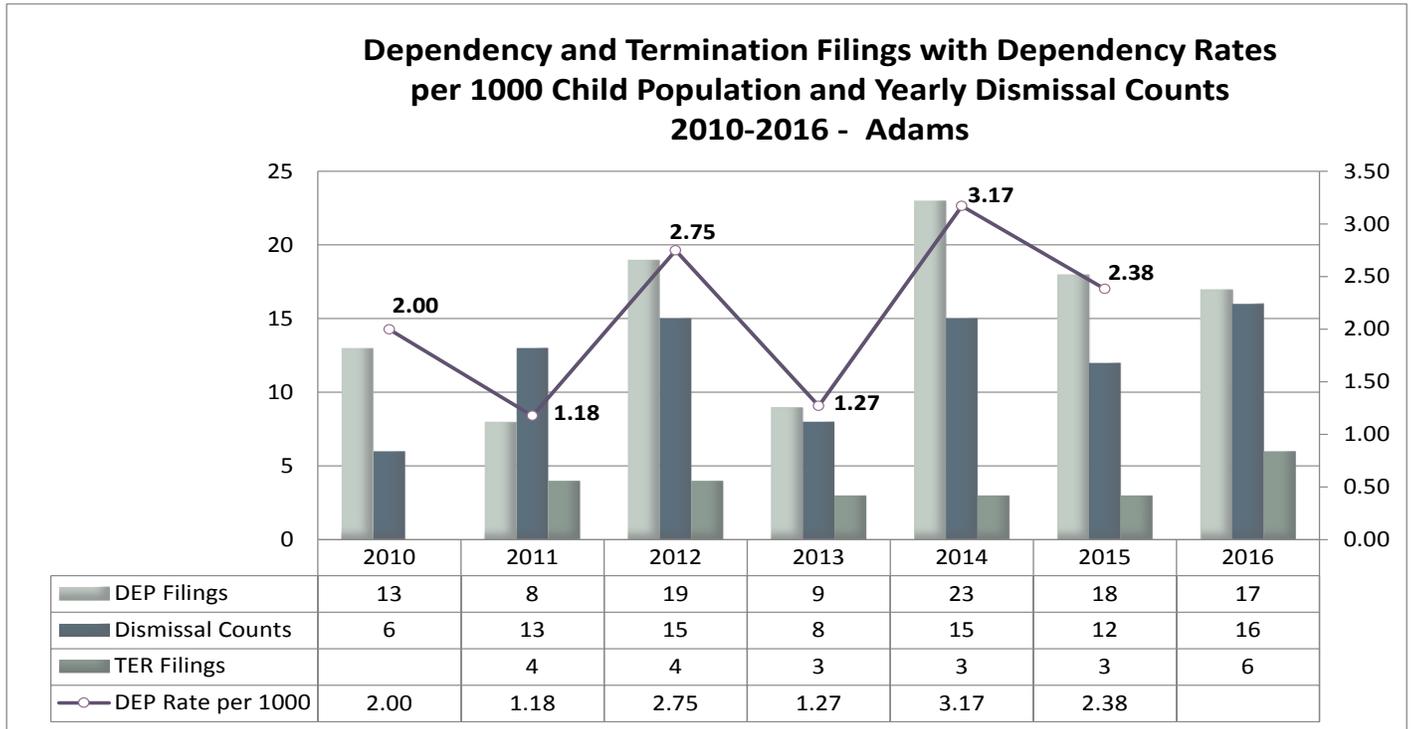
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	41.5	30	45	64	39
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months				25	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome				0%	
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months			6		
	% < 15 Months to Outcome			100%		
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	0	11.5	10	4	16.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	86%	63%	100%	78%	50%

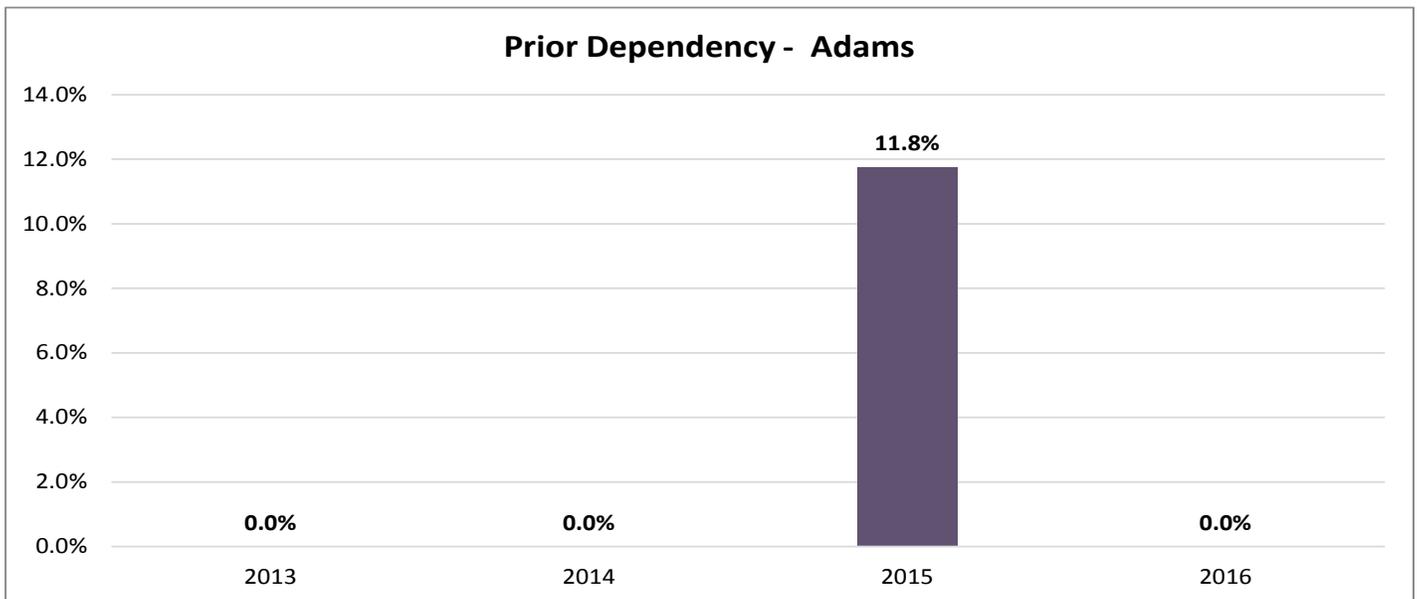
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Adams</b>	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	31%	56%	35%	33%	12%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	25%	11%	22%	6%	29%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	13%	11%	22%	22%	24%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	25%		17%	22%	35%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	6%	22%	4%	17%	
	Gender	(1) Female	50%	67%	35%	50%	41%
		(2) Male	50%	33%	65%	50%	59%
	Race	(1) Native American			4%		6%
		(4) White	50%	22%	35%	50%	35%
		(5) Hispanic	38%	56%	48%	33%	41%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	13%	22%		17%	
		(7) Multiracial - Black			13%		18%

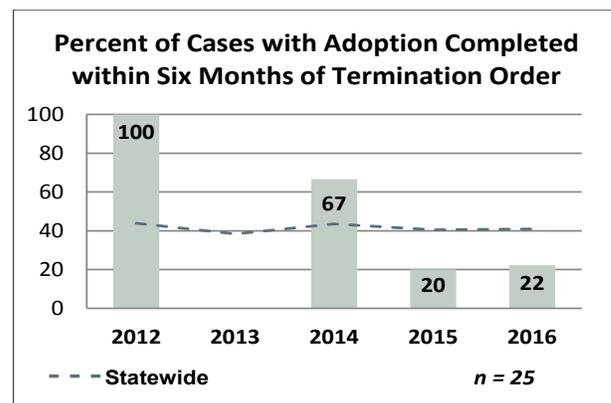
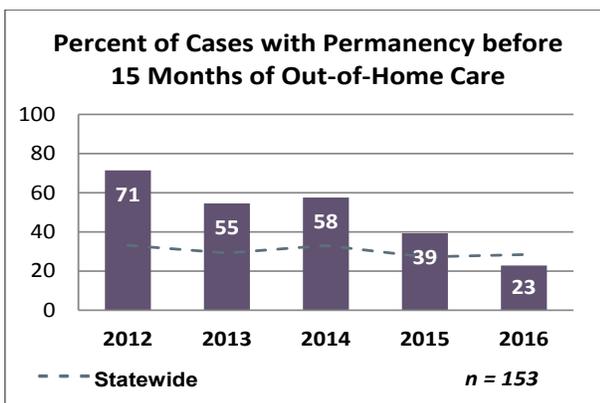
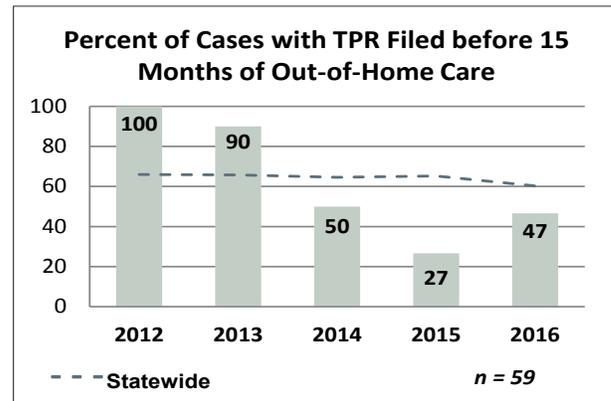
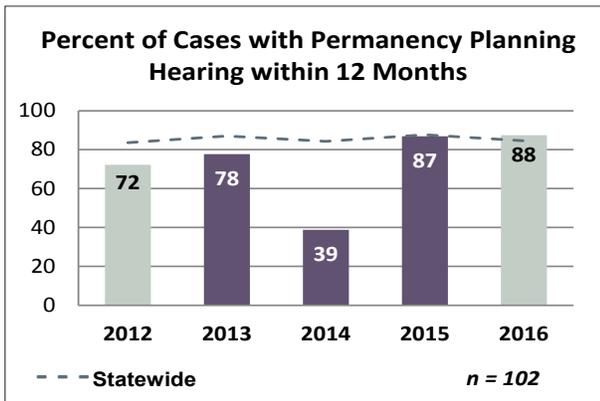
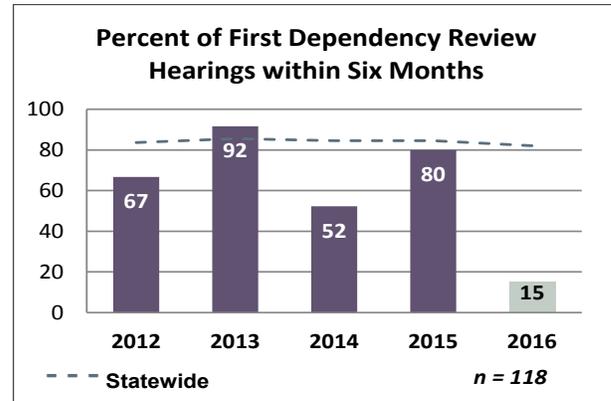
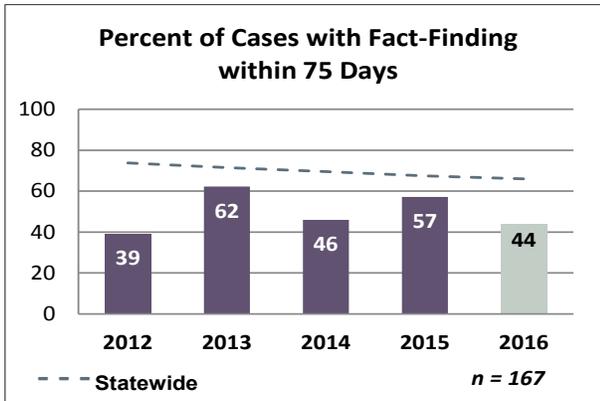
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



20+ CASE EVENTS

## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

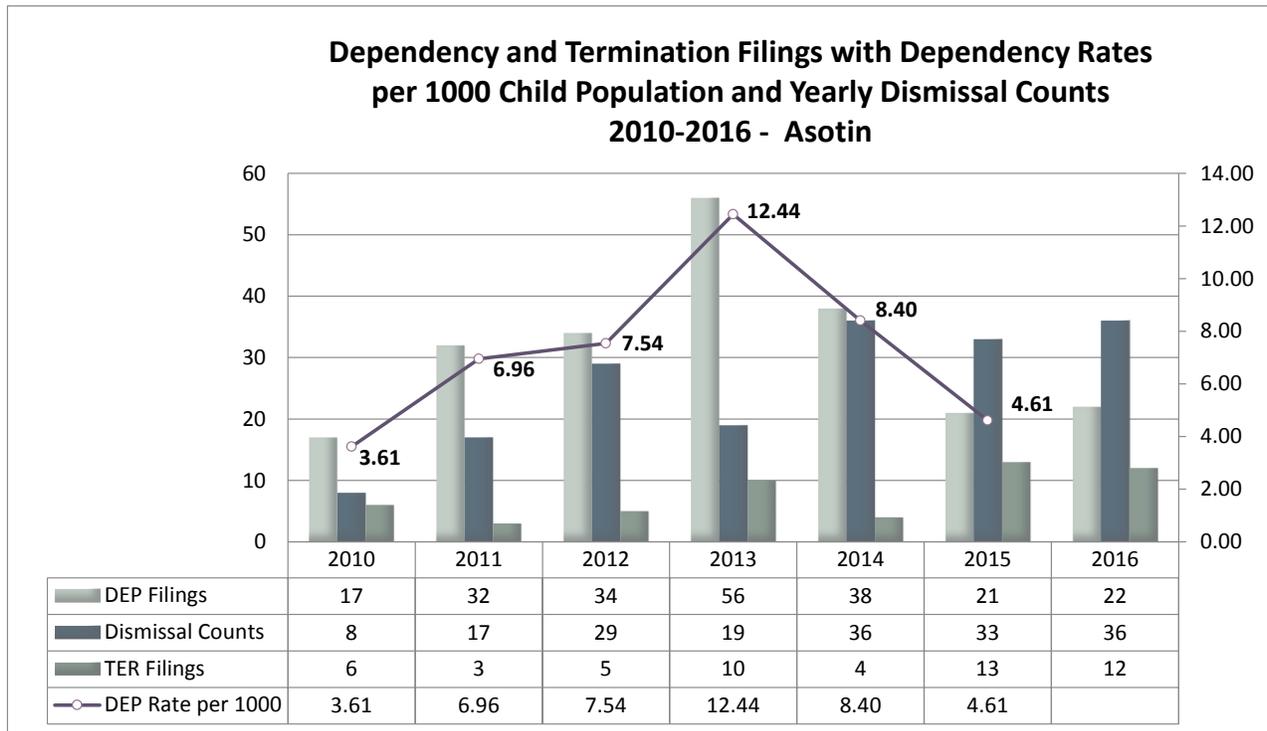
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	21	23.5	22	30	27
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months		37		31	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%		0%	
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	9.5	5	11.5	17	30
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	100%	100%	50%	0%	0%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	12	12	10.5	14	21
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	72%	64%	69%	61%	35%

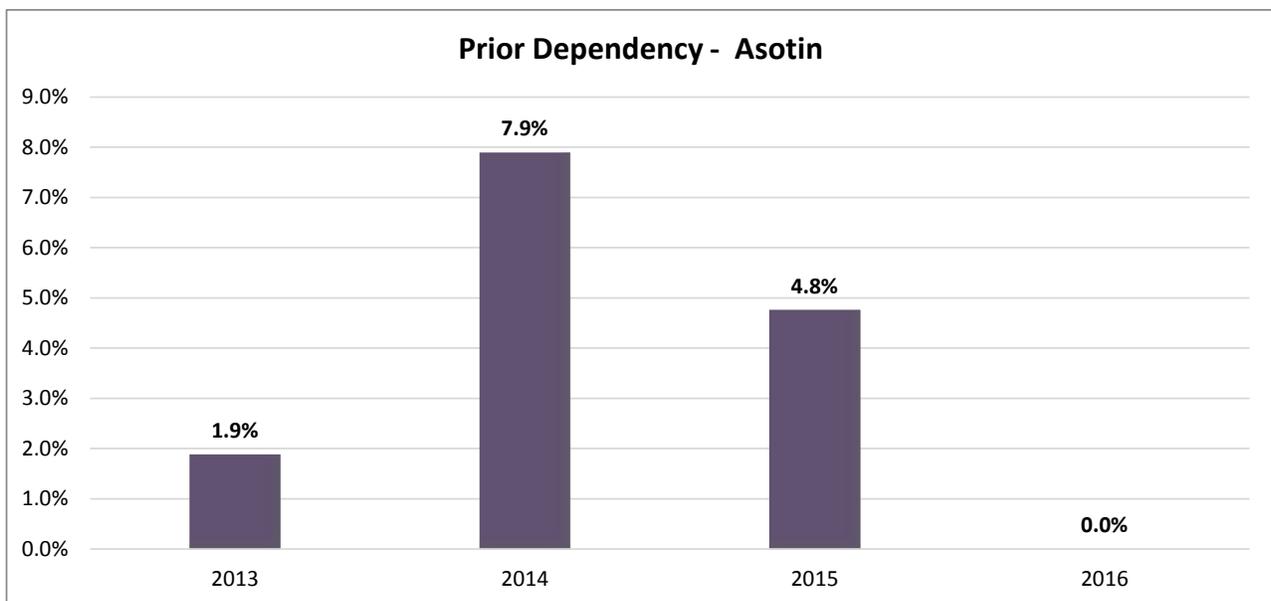
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Asotin</b>	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	24%	21%	17%	29%	58%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	26%	9%	25%	14%	16%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	12%	20%	22%	19%	21%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	32%	38%	19%	19%	
		(5) 12-17 yrs	6%	13%	17%	19%	5%
	Gender	(1) Female	56%	48%	53%	29%	47%
		(2) Male	44%	52%	47%	71%	53%
	Race	(1) Native American	3%	2%	3%		16%
		(4) White	79%	86%	78%	67%	58%
		(5) Hispanic	6%	7%	11%	10%	5%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	9%	2%	8%	14%	16%
		(7) Multiracial - Black		4%			
		(8) Multiracial - Other	3%			10%	
		(9) Unknown					5%

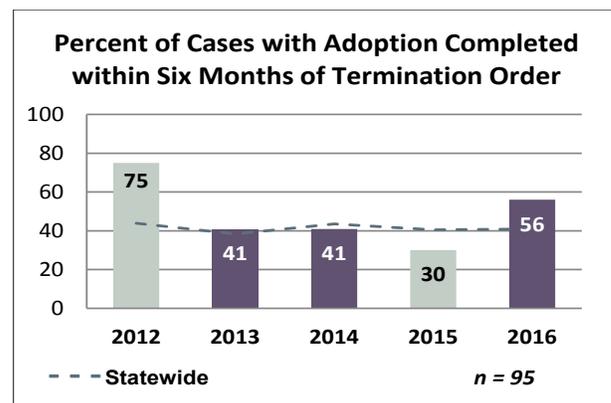
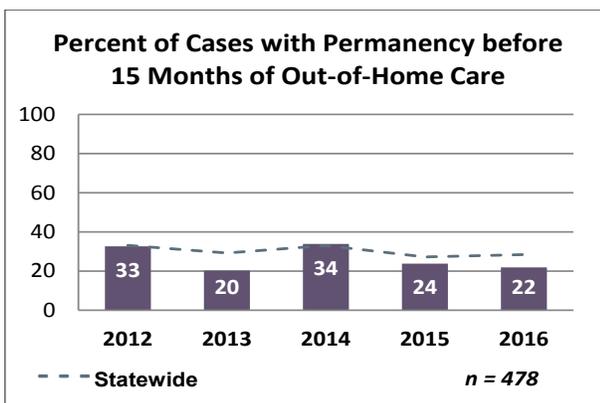
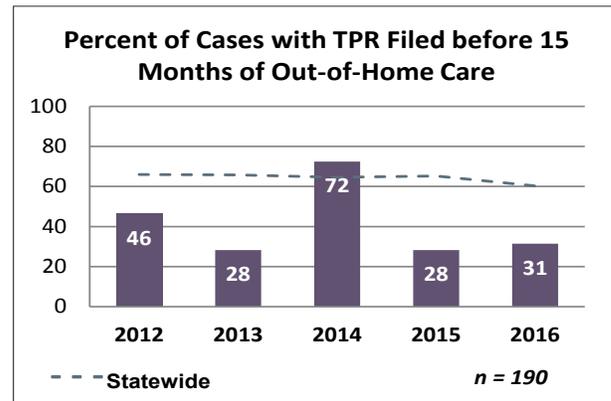
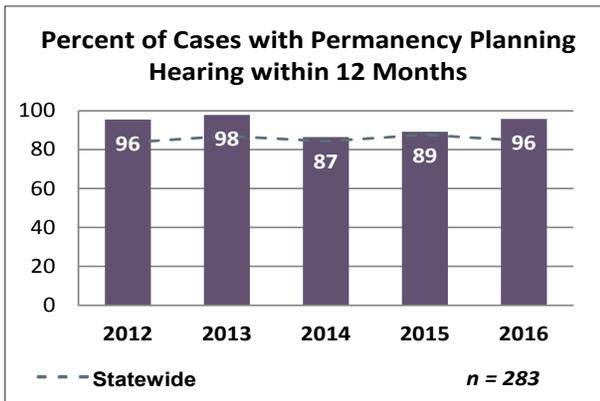
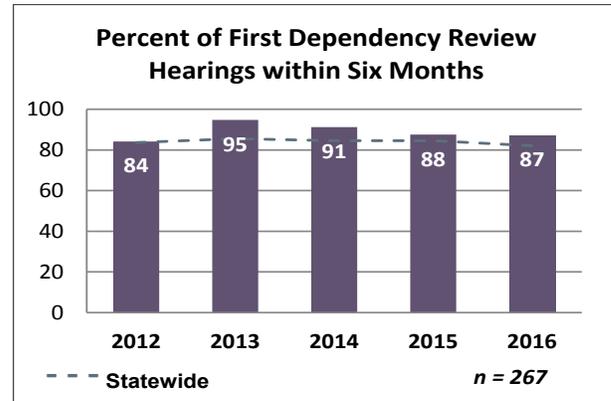
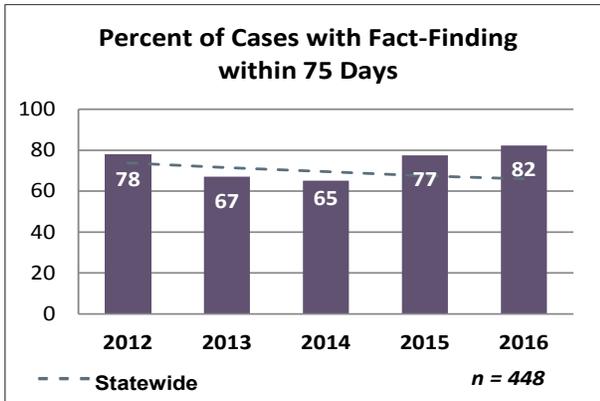
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



20+ CASE EVENTS

## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

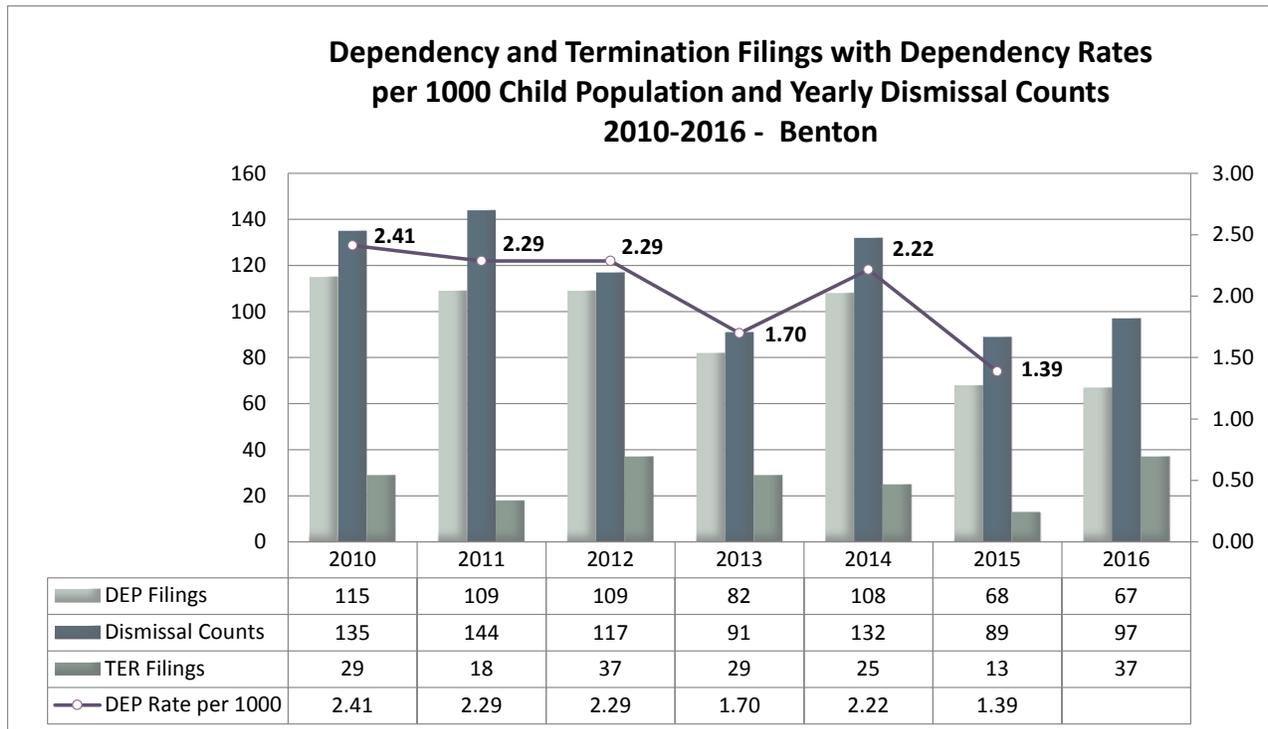
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	24	31	35	37	32.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	24.5	36.5	34	37.5	115
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	33%	0%	0%	13%	0%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	24	31	14	17.5	26
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	19%	38%	65%	21%	13%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	16	16.5	18	20.5	19
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	45%	30%	39%	33%	35%

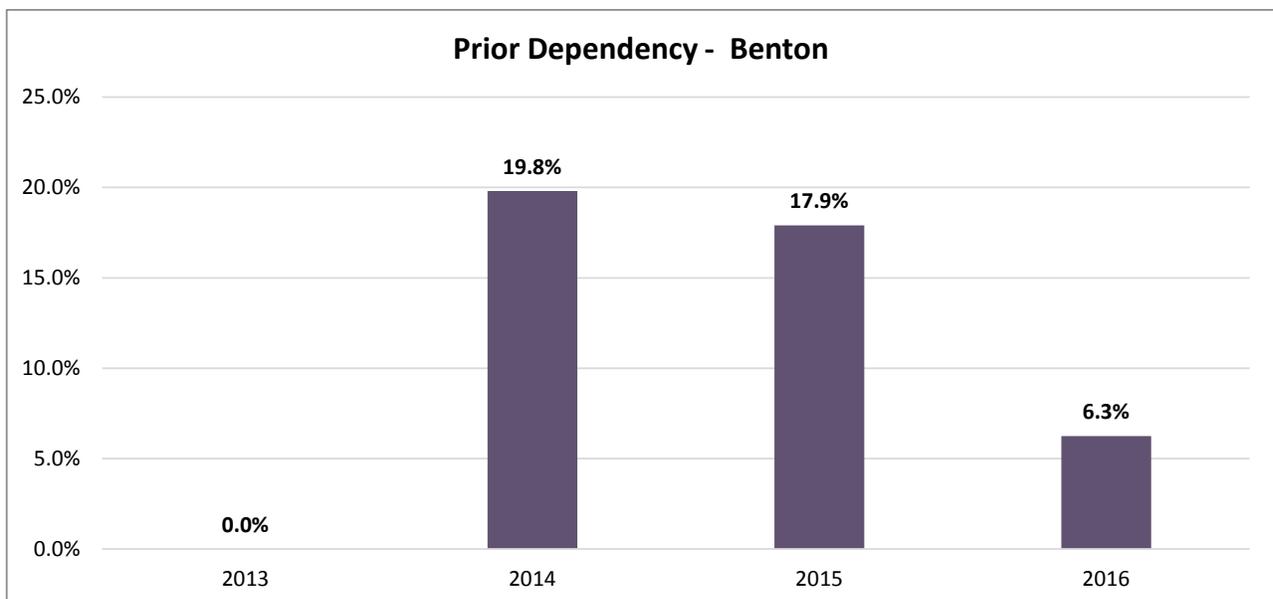
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Benton</b>	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	29%	21%	27%	22%	22%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	9%	16%	17%	15%	16%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	19%	19%	17%	25%	26%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	25%	25%	27%	24%	16%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	17%	20%	12%	12%	19%
		(6) >17 yrs				3%	2%
	Gender	(1) Female	57%	64%	50%	49%	59%
		(2) Male	43%	36%	50%	51%	41%
	Race	(1) Native American		2%		3%	7%
		(3) Black		10%	5%	1%	3%
		(4) White	56%	48%	50%	56%	57%
		(5) Hispanic	27%	30%	37%	26%	22%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	10%	4%	6%	6%	2%
		(7) Multiracial - Black	6%	5%	2%	7%	2%
		(8) Multiracial - Other	1%	1%	1%		5%
	(9) Unknown					2%	

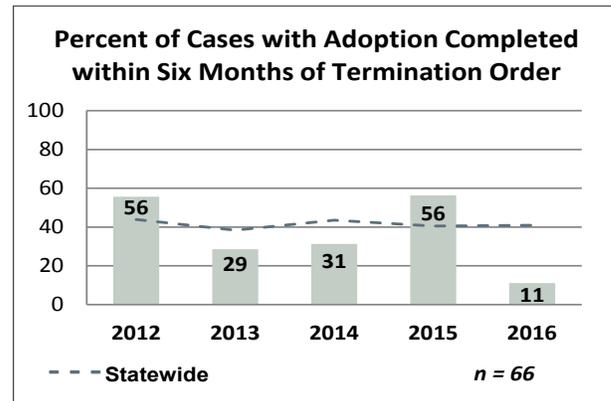
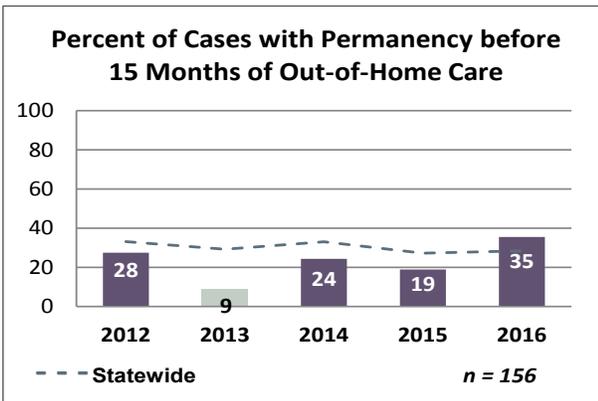
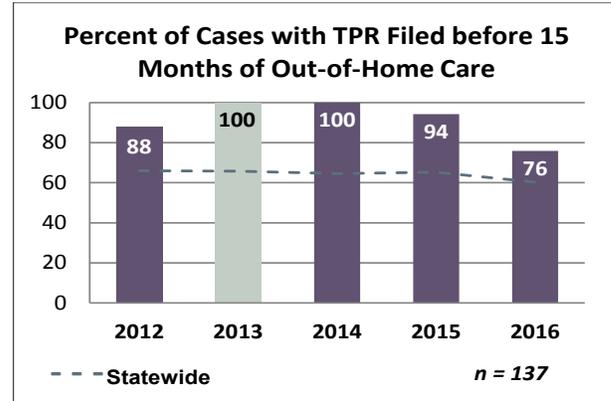
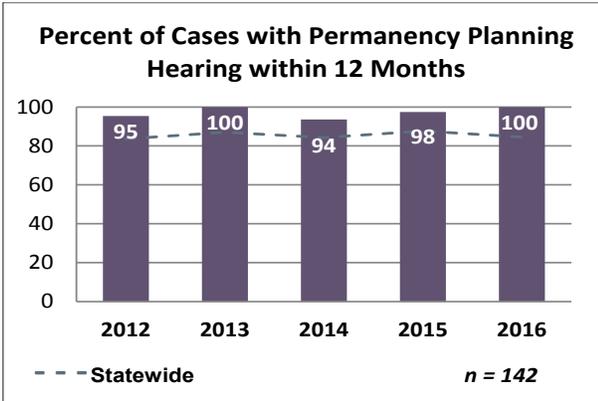
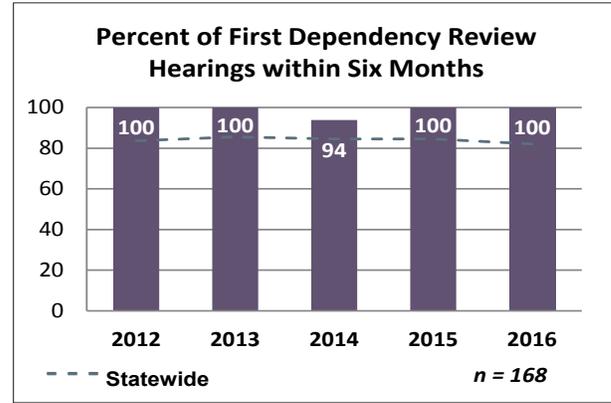
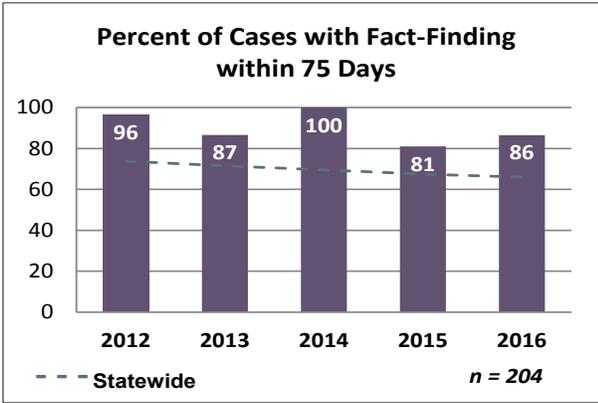
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



20+ CASE EVENTS

## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

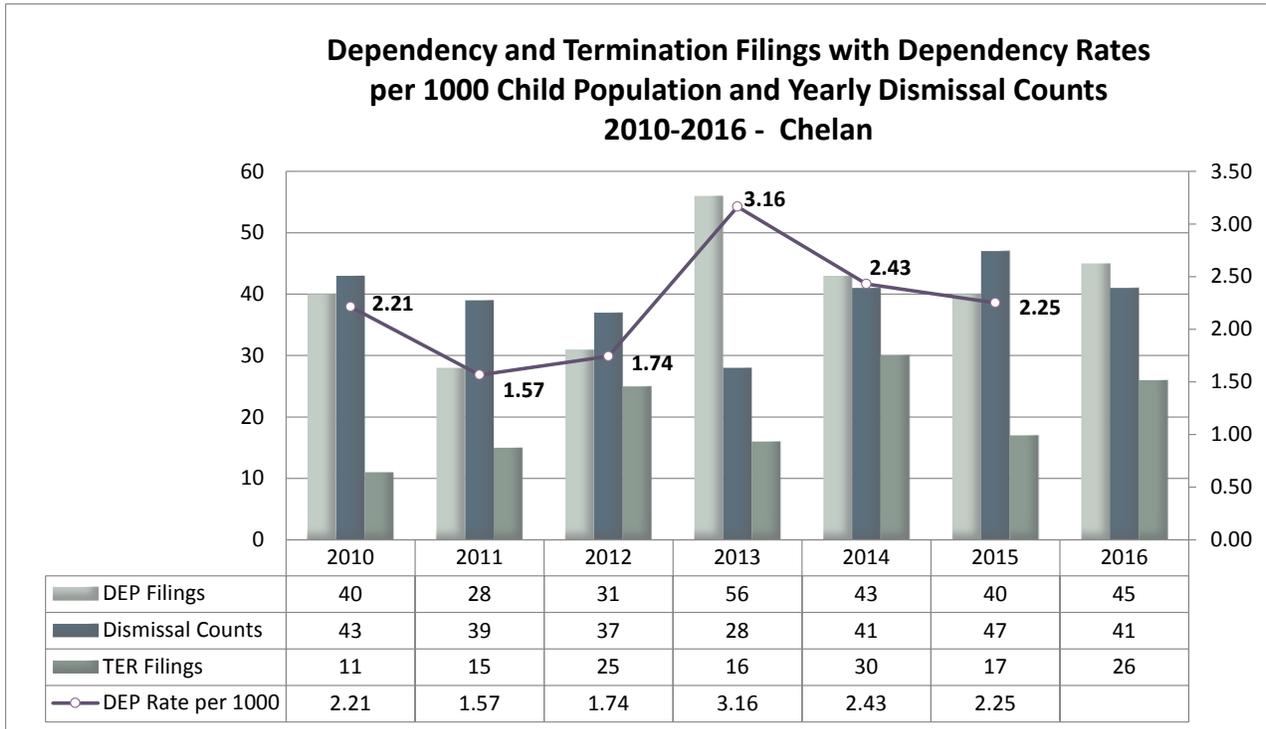
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	25	26	18	23	25
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	6%	0%	7%	0%	11%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	48	88	44	23	104
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	25.5	8.5		20.5	10
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	50%		0%	100%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	13	17	19	15	17
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	56%	0%	42%	35%	45%

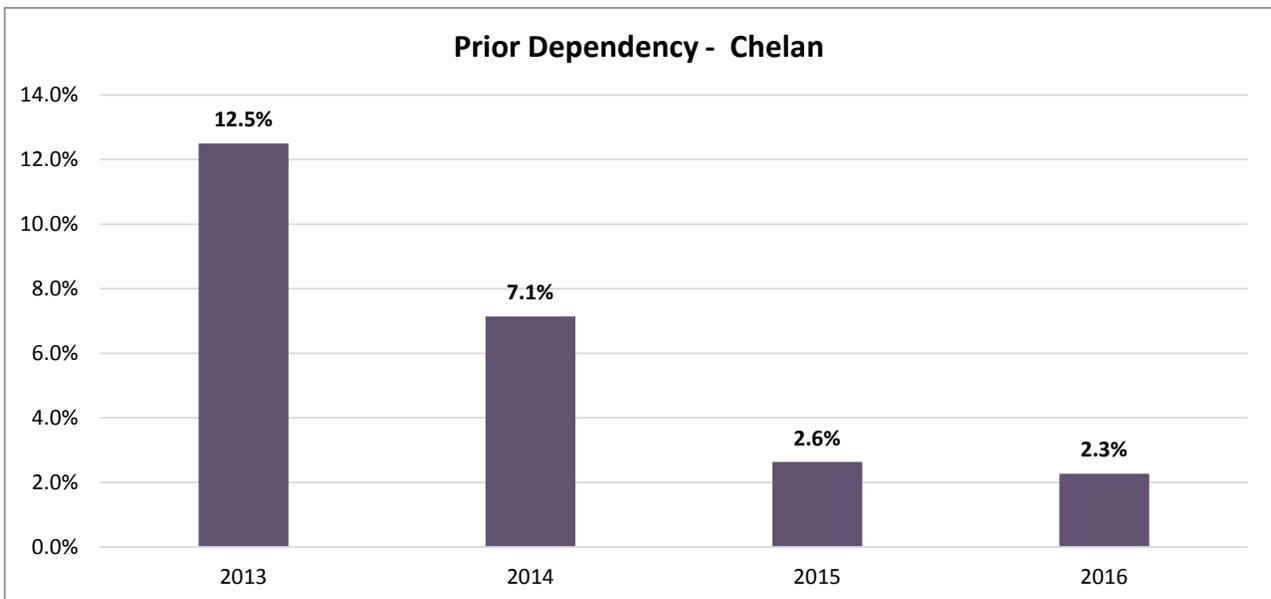
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Chelan</b>	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	25%	34%	30%	31%	25%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	11%	16%	9%	23%	11%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	7%	13%	12%	26%	22%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	25%	21%	26%	10%	31%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	32%	16%	23%	8%	11%
		(6) >17 yrs				3%	
	Gender	(1) Female	50%	59%	49%	51%	50%
		(2) Male	50%	41%	51%	49%	50%
	Race	(1) Native American	11%		9%	8%	3%
		(2) Asian/Pacific Islander	11%				
		(4) White	36%	54%	47%	49%	50%
		(5) Hispanic	21%	36%	23%	21%	31%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	18%	5%	12%	23%	11%
		(7) Multiracial - Black		5%	9%		6%
		(8) Multiracial - Other	4%				

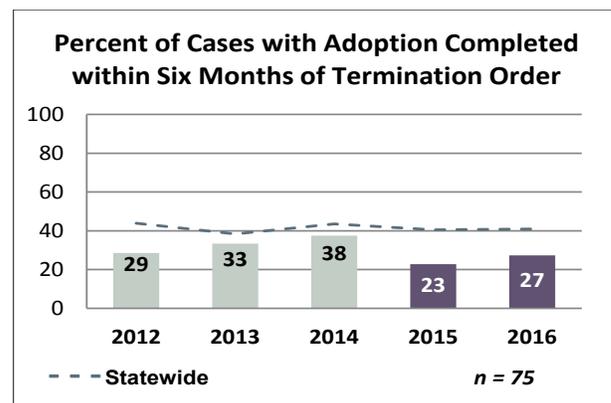
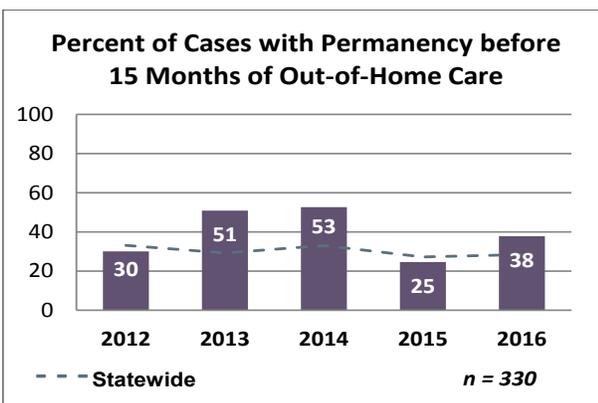
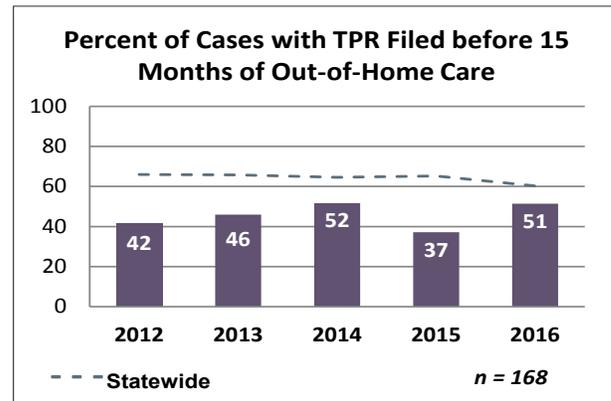
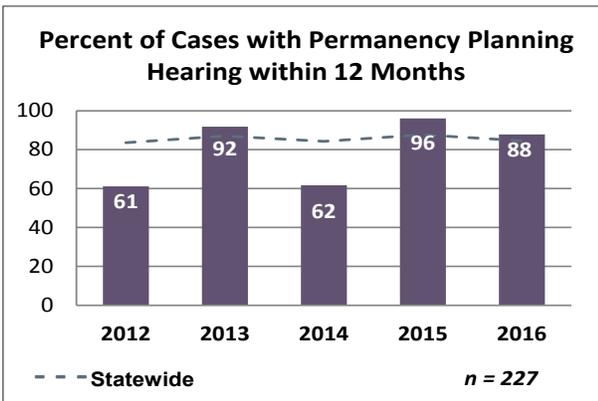
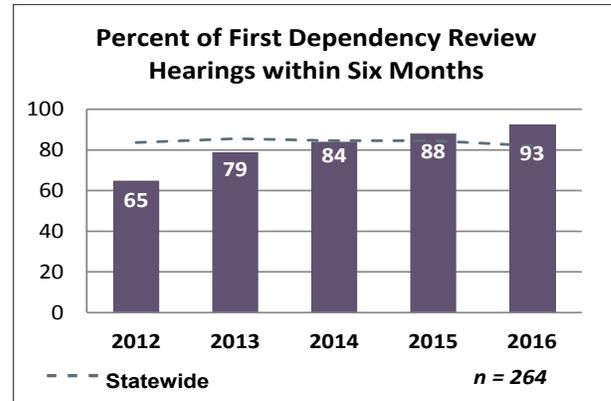
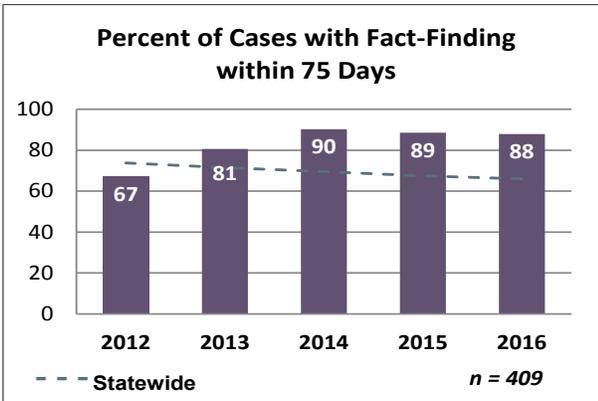
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



20+ CASE EVENTS

## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

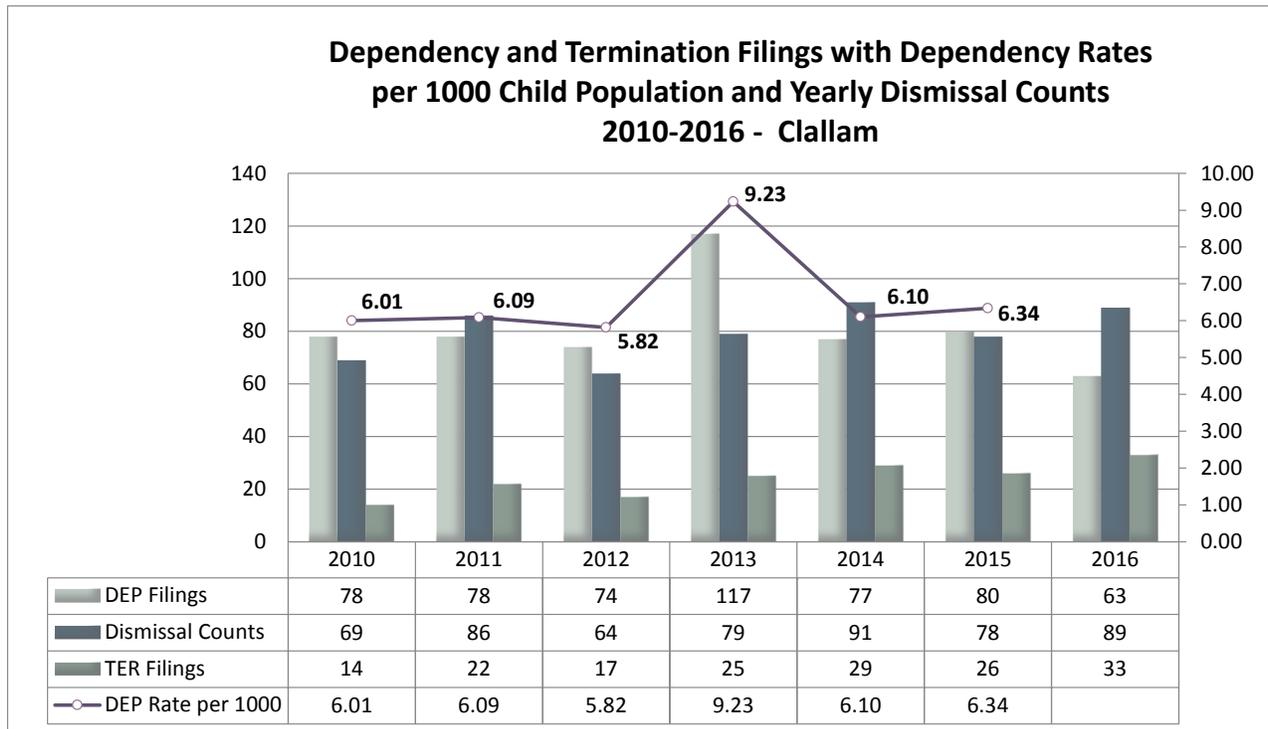
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	30	26	25.5	31	26
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	8%	10%	0%	9%	4%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	42	63	58.5	59	11.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	17%	0%	0%	63%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	34	31	33	20	27.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	25%	13%	25%	42%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	16	6	11	16	13
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	40%	70%	70%	38%	51%

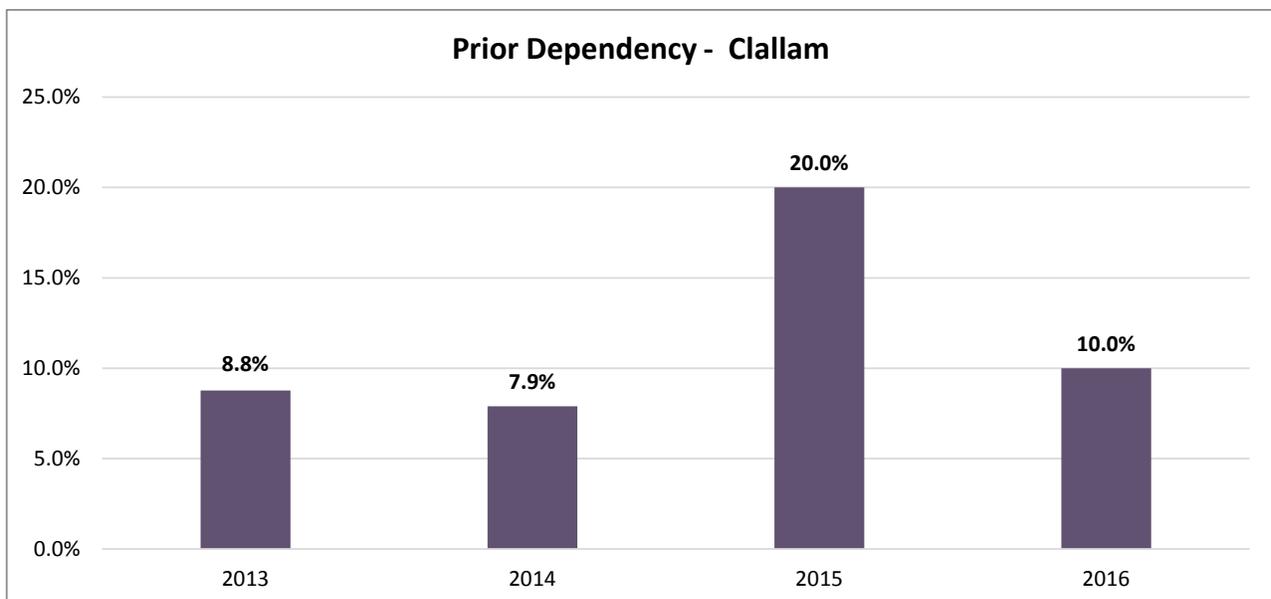
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Clallam</b>	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	22%	26%	34%	19%	28%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	19%	21%	16%	16%	21%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	23%	19%	14%	20%	18%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	19%	22%	28%	20%	18%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	17%	12%	8%	26%	16%
	Gender	(1) Female	51%	48%	46%	51%	33%
		(2) Male	49%	52%	54%	49%	67%
	Race	(1) Native American	9%	13%	29%	27%	26%
		(2) Asian/Pacific Islander			1%		
		(3) Black		3%			
		(4) White	78%	60%	54%	54%	56%
		(5) Hispanic	4%	8%	11%	6%	5%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	6%	13%	3%	9%	4%
		(7) Multiracial - Black	1%		3%	3%	2%
		(8) Multiracial - Other	1%	2%			2%
(9) Unknown			1%		1%	5%	

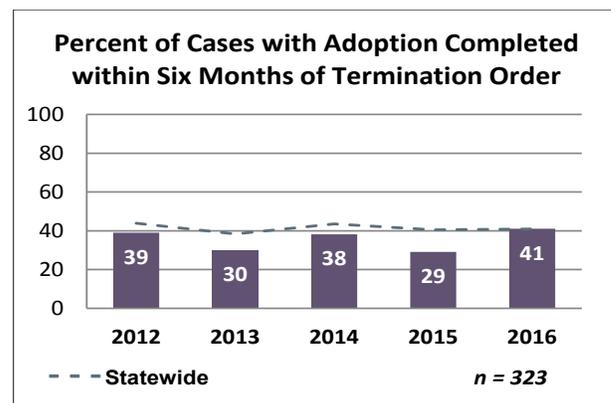
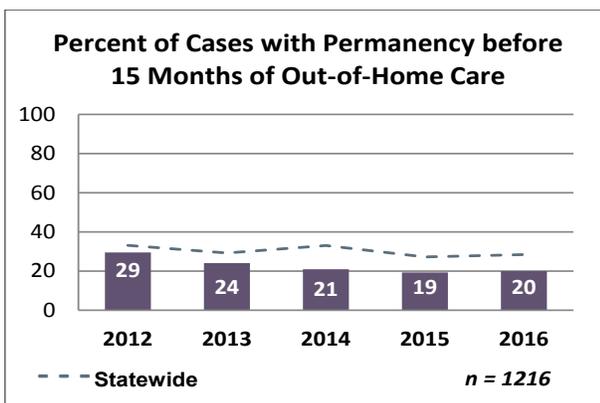
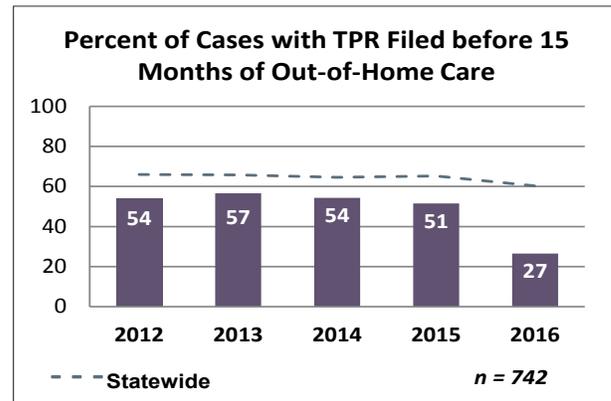
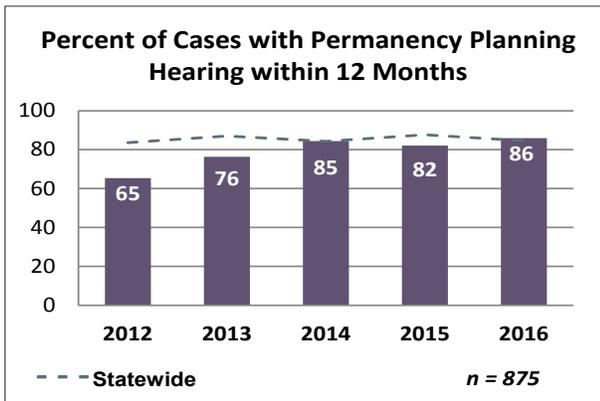
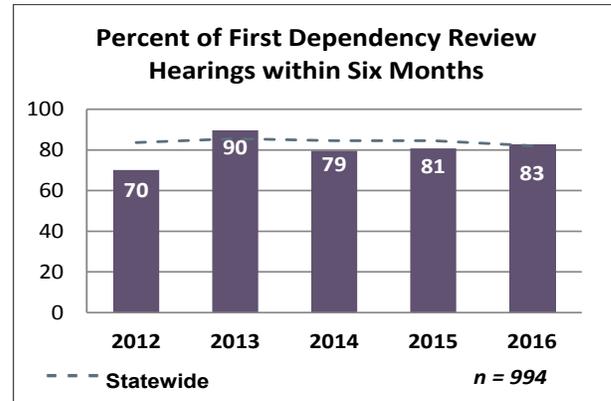
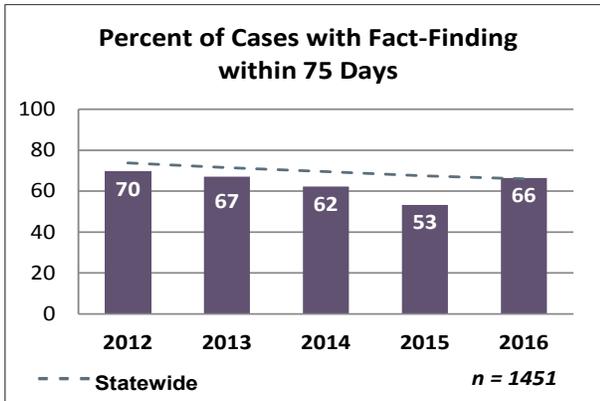
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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< 20 CASE EVENTS

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OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

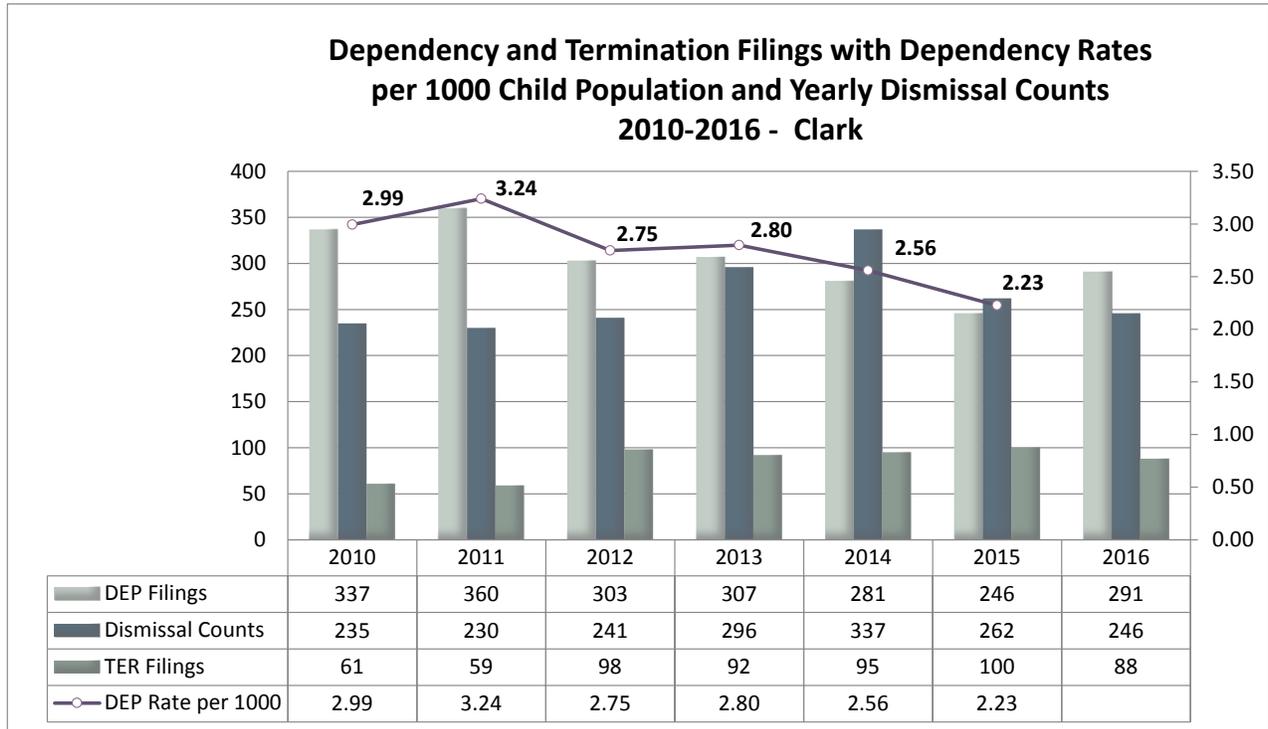
**PERMANENCY OUTCOMES**

Outcome	Values	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	29	35	37	39.5	35.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	2%	0%	2%	5%	2%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	37.5	25.5	43	48	66.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	4%	17%	6%	9%	17%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	13	26	27	22	47
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	58%	8%	0%	15%	0%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	16	20	20	22	19
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	40%	37%	34%	28%	39%

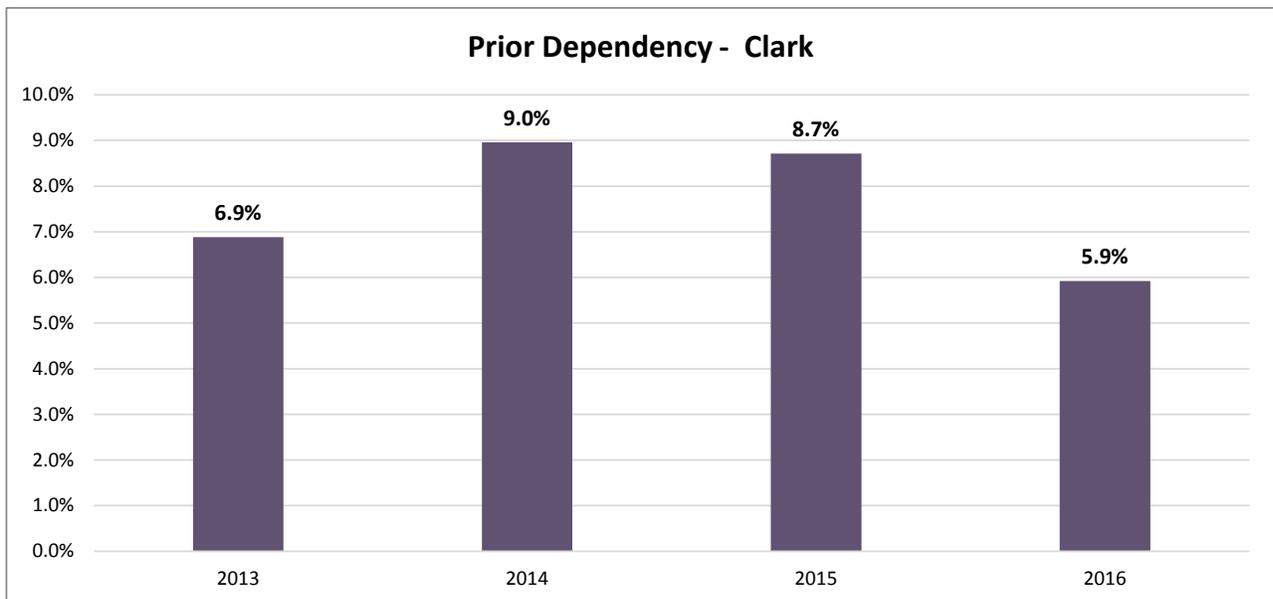
**DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION**

			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Clark</b>	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	23%	26%	21%	23%	29%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	14%	16%	15%	14%	14%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	16%	17%	20%	22%	16%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	27%	26%	27%	23%	25%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	20%	14%	17%	18%	16%
	Gender	(1) Female	51%	52%	47%	50%	48%
		(2) Male	49%	48%	53%	50%	52%
	Race	(1) Native American	1%	0%	2%	1%	2%
		(2) Asian/Pacific Islander	4%	1%	2%	3%	3%
		(3) Black	5%	6%	10%	3%	5%
		(4) White	68%	67%	55%	65%	63%
		(5) Hispanic	10%	8%	14%	9%	11%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	5%	9%	7%	9%	7%
		(7) Multiracial - Black	7%	6%	7%	7%	4%
		(8) Multiracial - Other	0%	2%	3%	2%	1%
(9) Unknown			1%			3%	

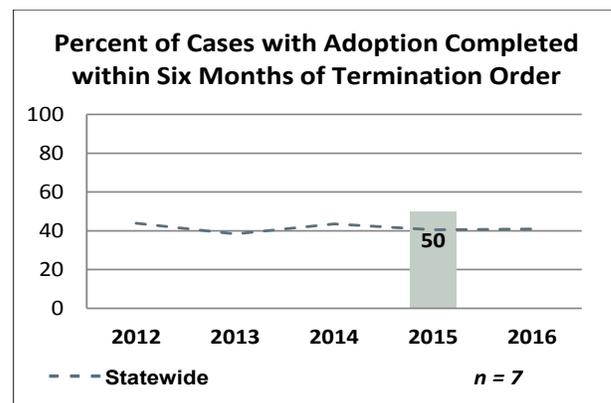
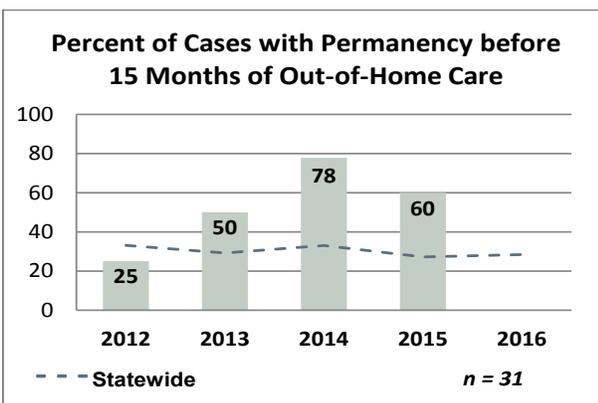
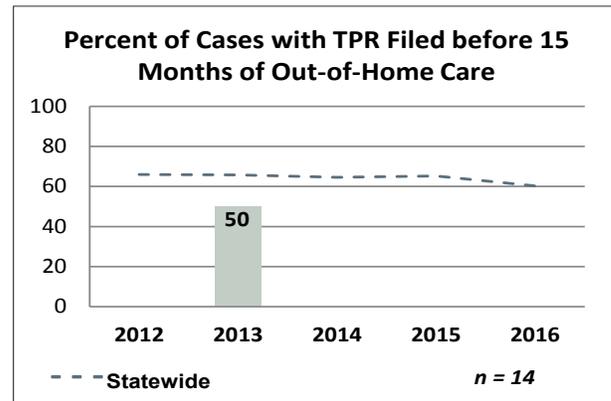
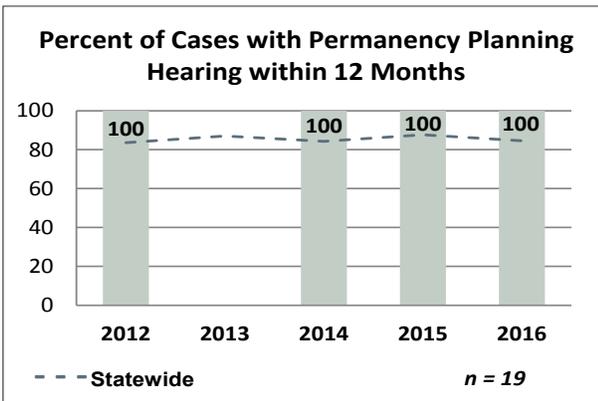
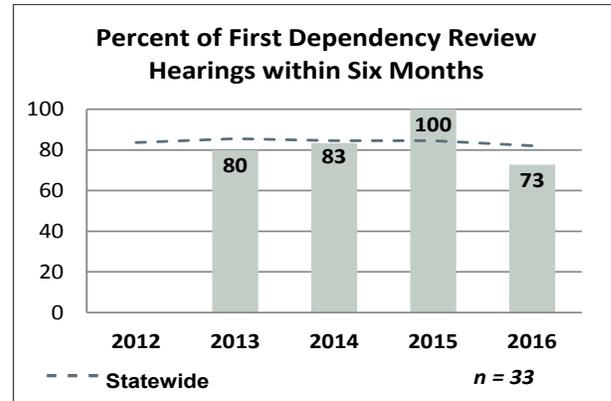
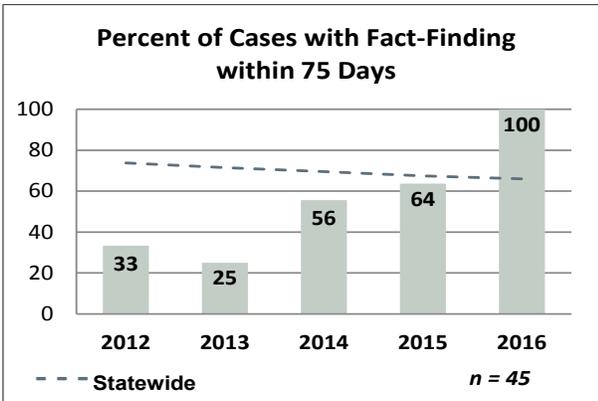
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



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## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

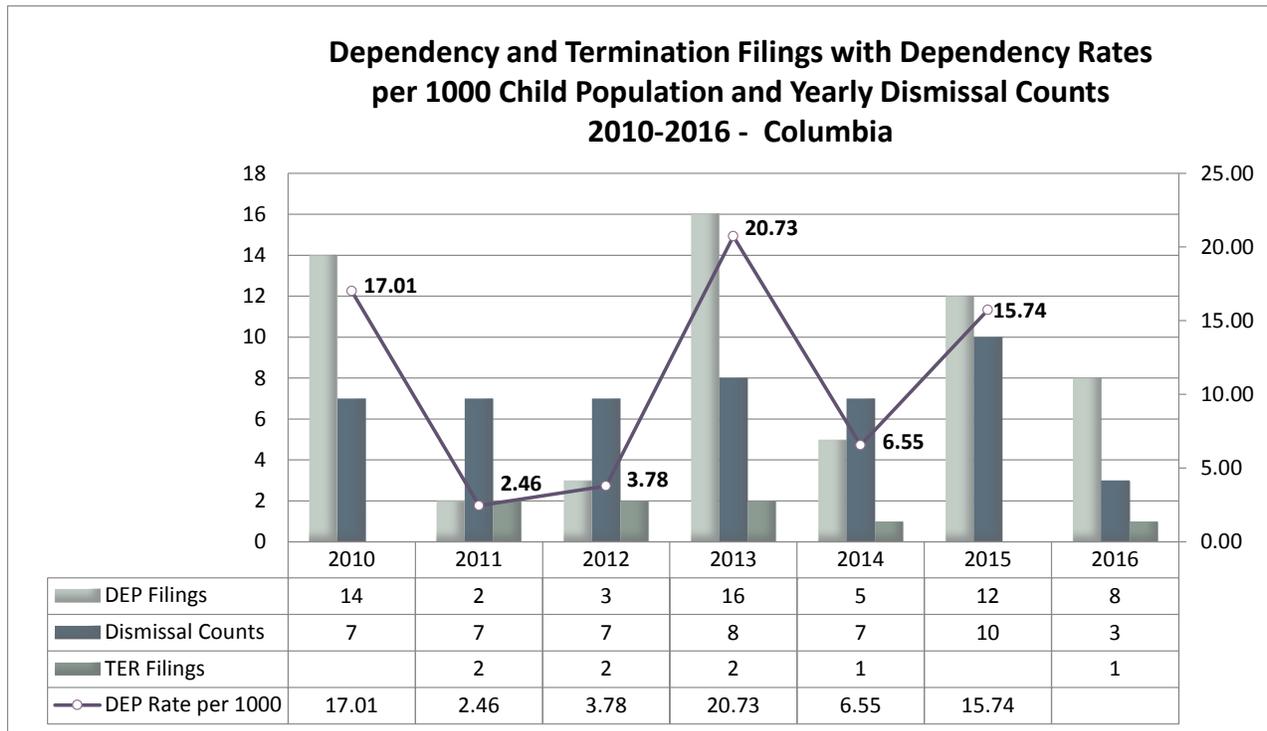
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	65.5	43	30	43	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	6				18
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	100%				0%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months					
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	19	3	4	0	21
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	71%	88%	100%	0%

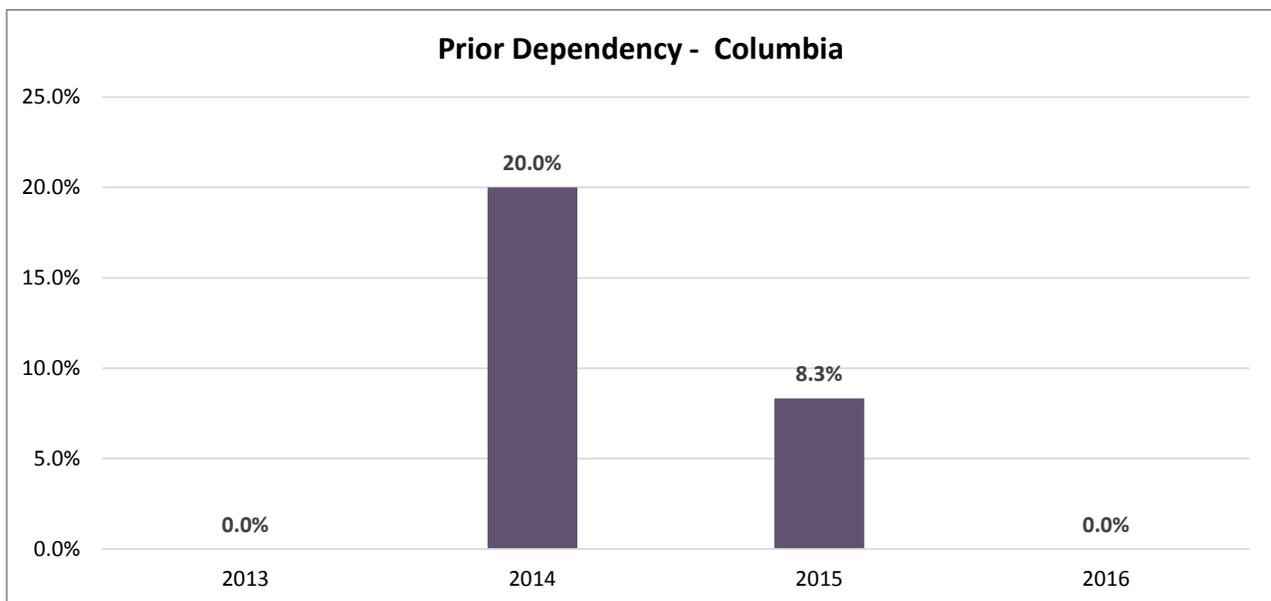
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Columbia</b>	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	67%	13%	20%	33%	25%
		(2) 1-2 yrs		13%	20%	17%	13%
		(3) 3-5 yrs		38%		17%	13%
		(4) 6-11 yrs		19%	20%	17%	38%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	33%	19%	40%	17%	13%
	Gender	(1) Female	100%	44%	40%	58%	50%
		(2) Male		56%	60%	42%	50%
	Race	(4) White	67%	88%	100%	100%	100%
		(7) Multiracial - Black	33%	13%			

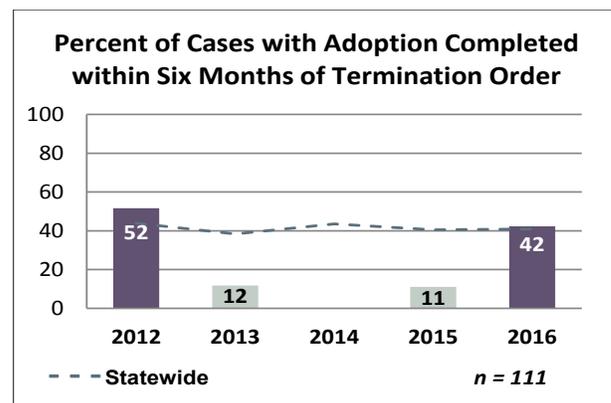
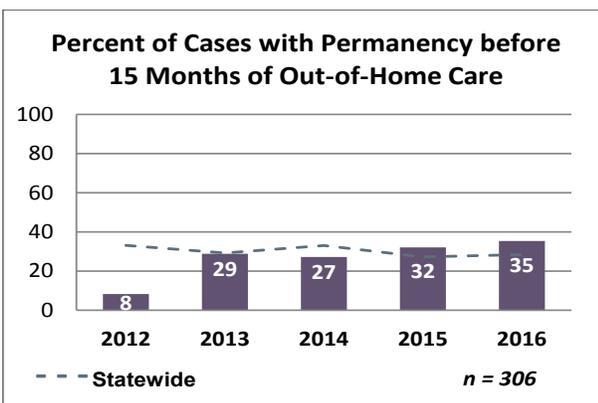
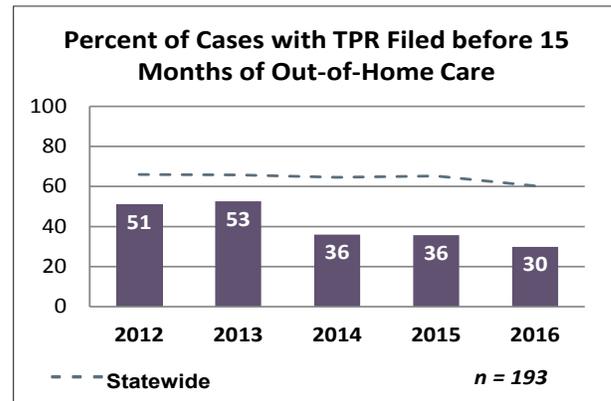
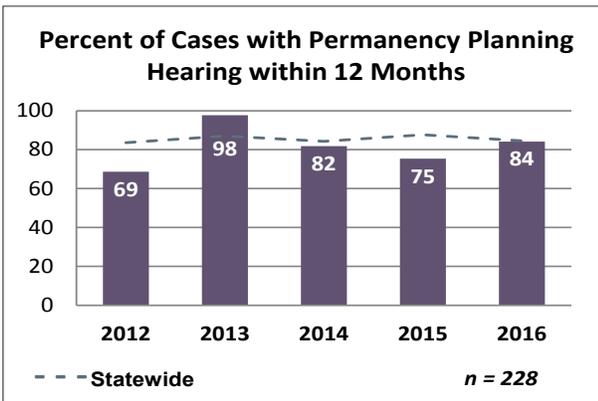
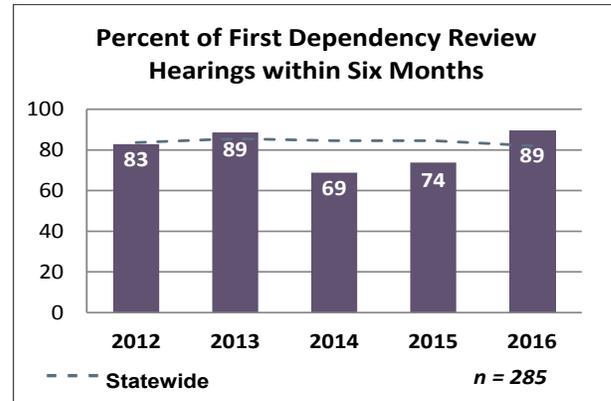
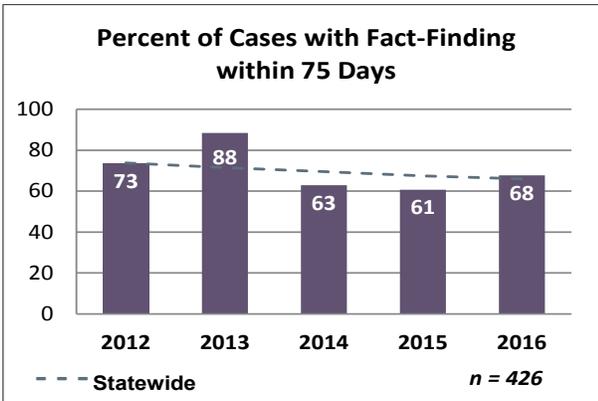
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< 20 CASE EVENTS



20+ CASE EVENTS

## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

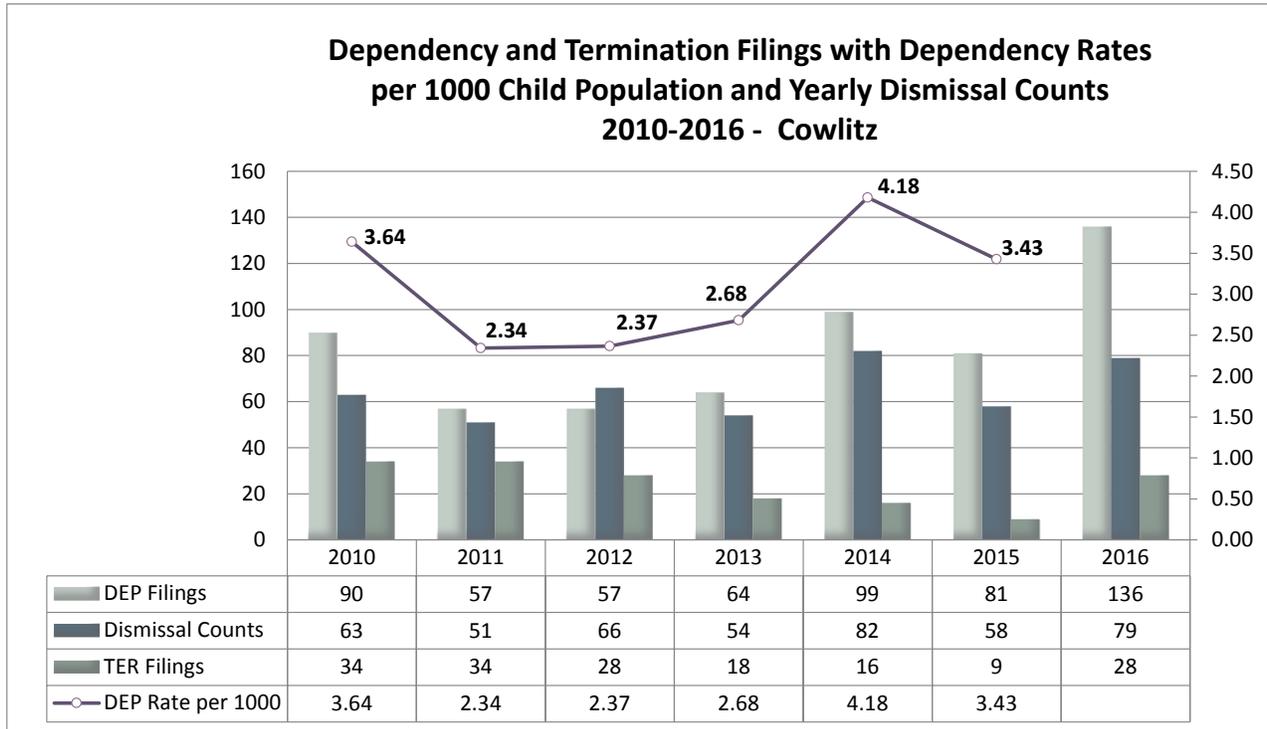
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	26	31	33.5	35	31
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	66	37.5	42	49.5	77
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	9	14	9	1	19
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	100%	67%	67%	83%	50%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	22	15	15	13	12
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	16%	46%	45%	52%	62%

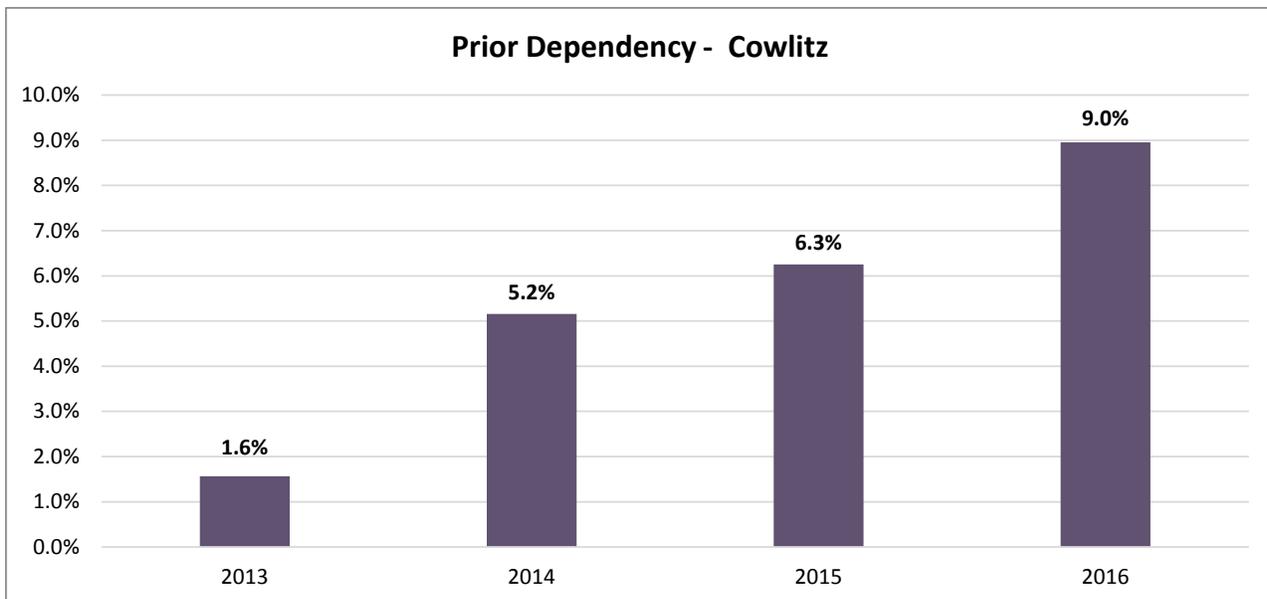
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Cowlitz</b>	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	29%	33%	14%	32%	22%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	20%	18%	20%	15%	18%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	20%	17%	24%	18%	18%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	14%	13%	33%	26%	29%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	18%	18%	9%	9%	14%
	Gender	(1) Female	49%	50%	47%	51%	48%
		(2) Male	51%	50%	53%	49%	52%
	Race	(1) Native American		8%	1%	3%	3%
		(2) Asian/Pacific Islander					2%
		(3) Black			1%	4%	6%
		(4) White	75%	67%	63%	47%	58%
		(5) Hispanic	8%	17%	21%	14%	21%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	6%	5%	8%	9%	2%
		(7) Multiracial - Black	12%		3%	14%	4%
		(8) Multiracial - Other		3%	2%	9%	2%
(9) Unknown						3%	

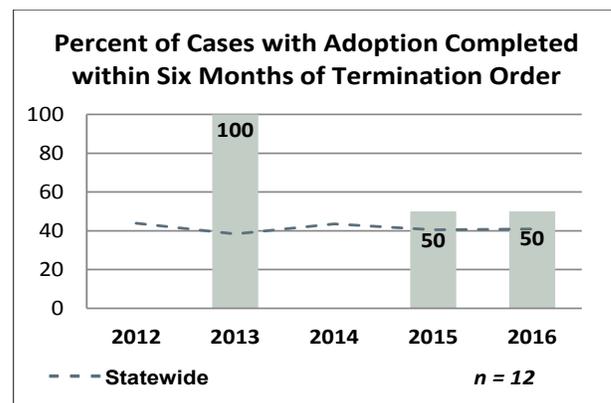
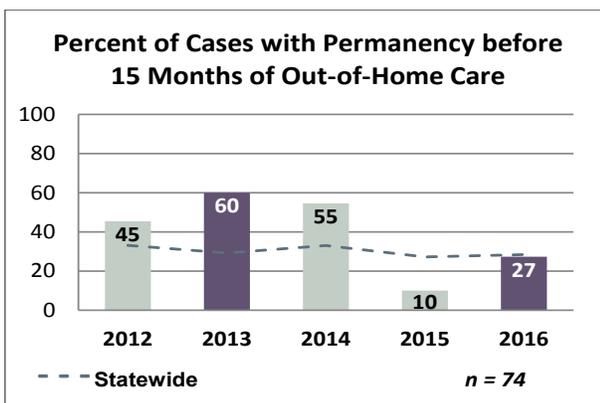
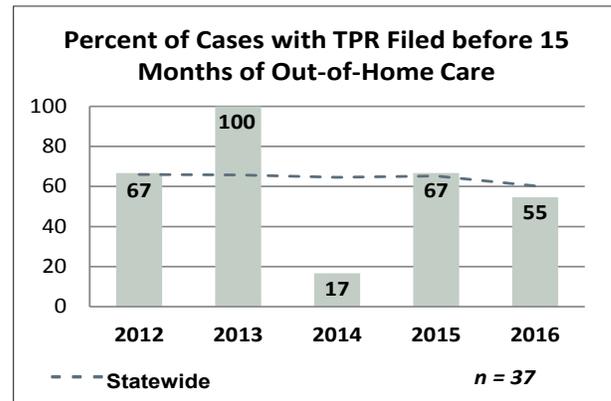
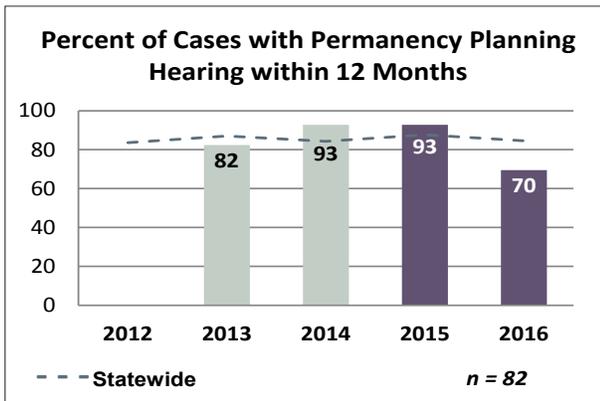
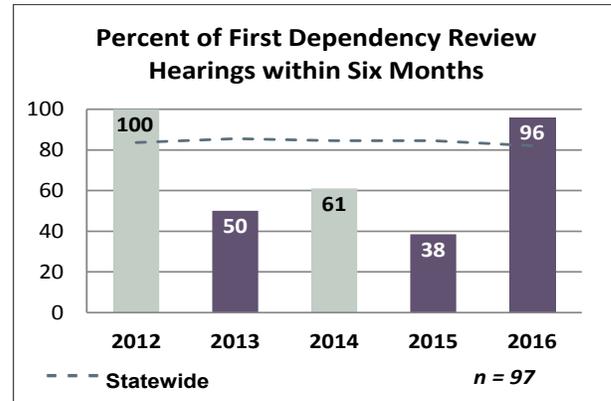
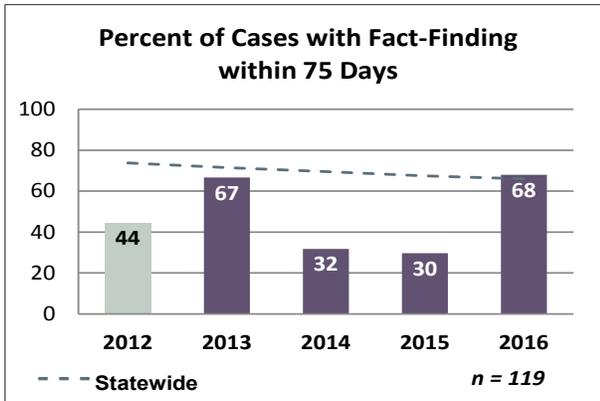
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< 20 CASE EVENTS



20+ CASE EVENTS

## OUTCOMES &amp; DEMOGRAPHICS

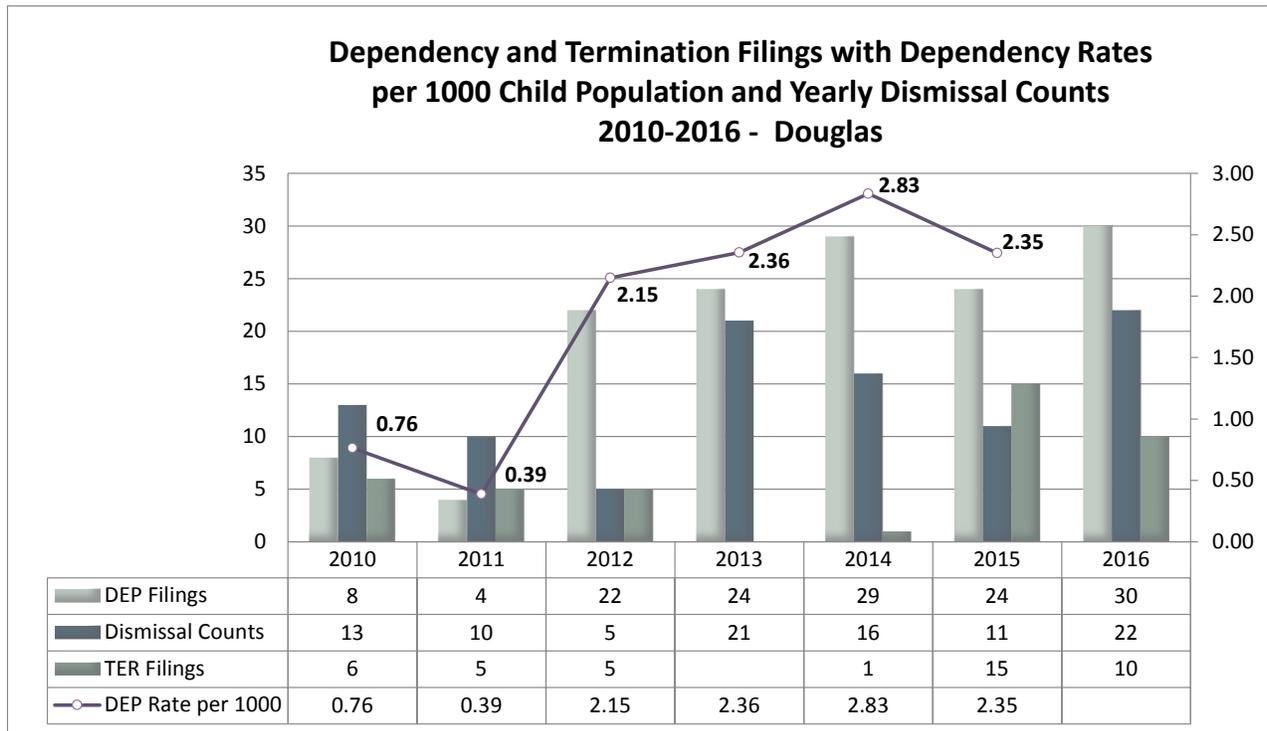
## PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	27	22		55	29
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%		0%	25%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months		27.5	18	87	15
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		50%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	3	29	16	15	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	100%	0%	0%	0%	
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	4.5	3	11	20	21
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	75%	69%	75%	25%	29%

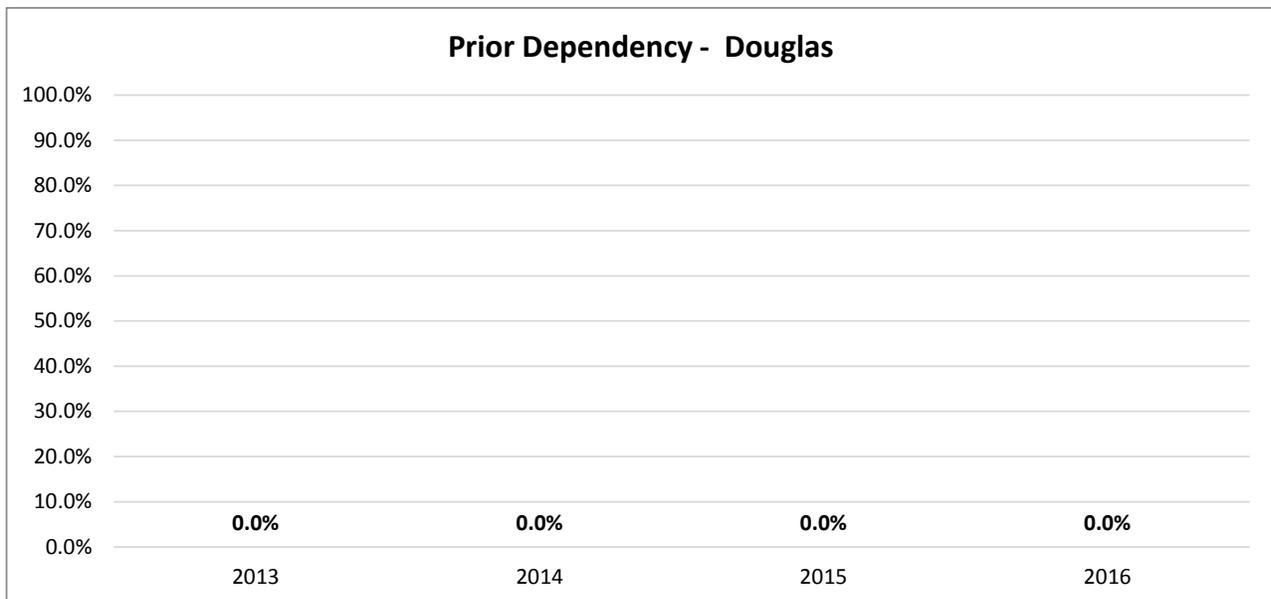
## DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Douglas</b>	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	27%	21%	17%	29%	35%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	14%	17%	14%	17%	12%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	14%	8%		17%	8%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	14%	42%	48%	33%	38%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	32%	13%	21%	4%	8%
	Gender	(1) Female	64%	38%	31%	38%	46%
		(2) Male	36%	63%	69%	63%	54%
	Race	(3) Black	5%	4%			4%
		(4) White	45%	42%	62%	63%	54%
		(5) Hispanic	45%	33%	38%	33%	23%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	5%	8%		4%	19%
		(7) Multiracial - Black		13%			

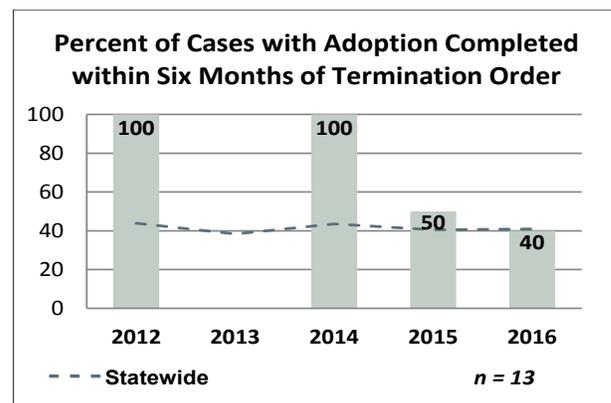
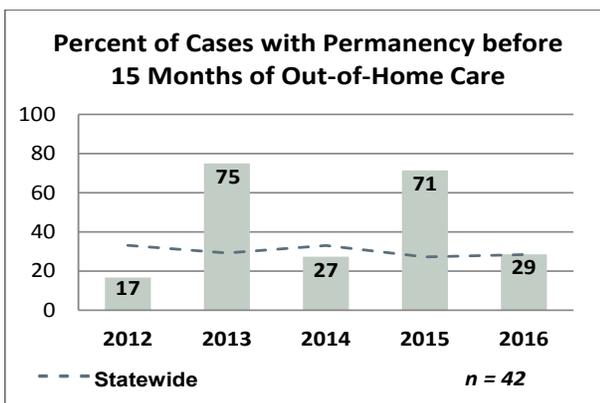
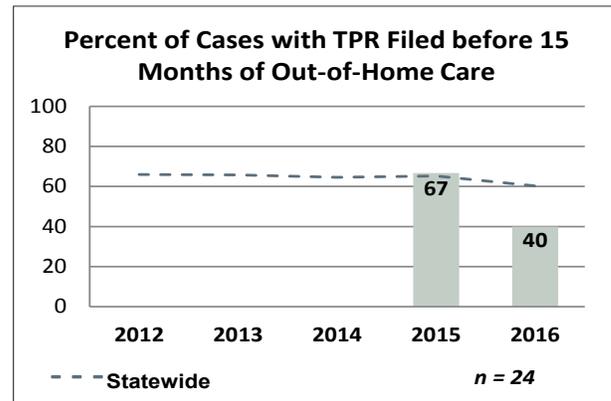
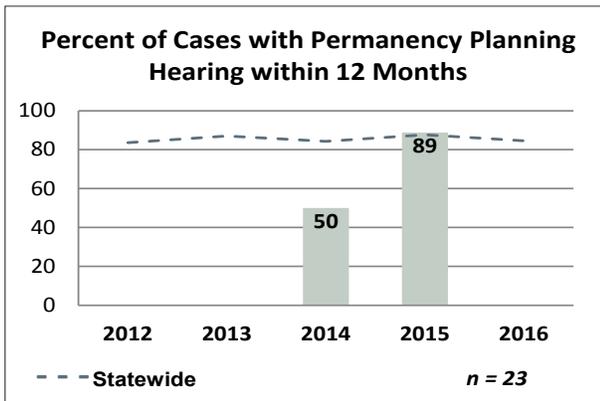
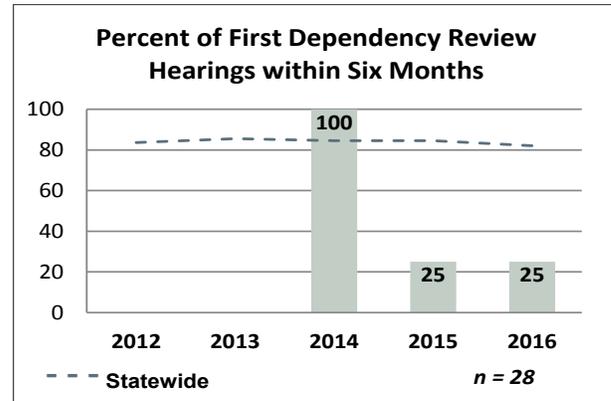
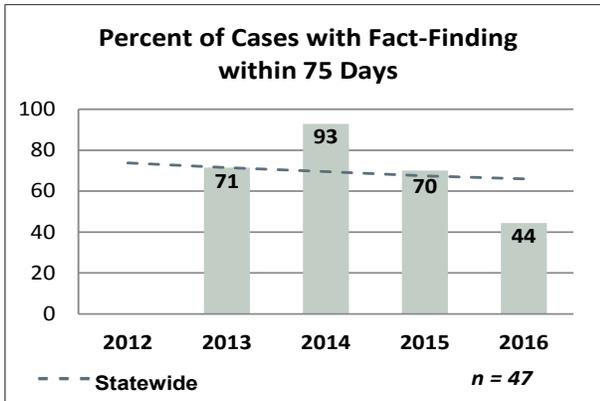
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



20+ CASE EVENTS

## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

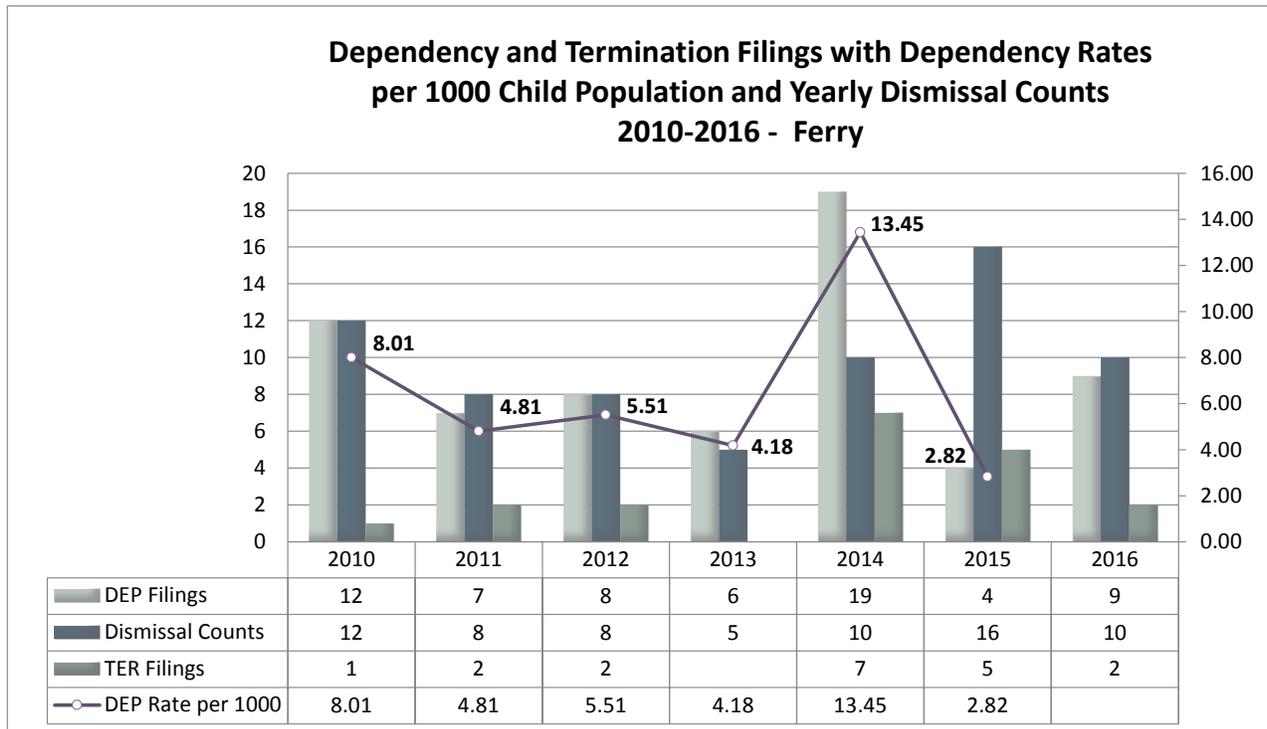
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	22		35	24	35
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%		0%	33%	0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	115				
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%				
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months		15.5	36	12	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		50%	33%	100%	
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	20	12.5	39.5	8	14
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	33%	100%	25%	100%	100%

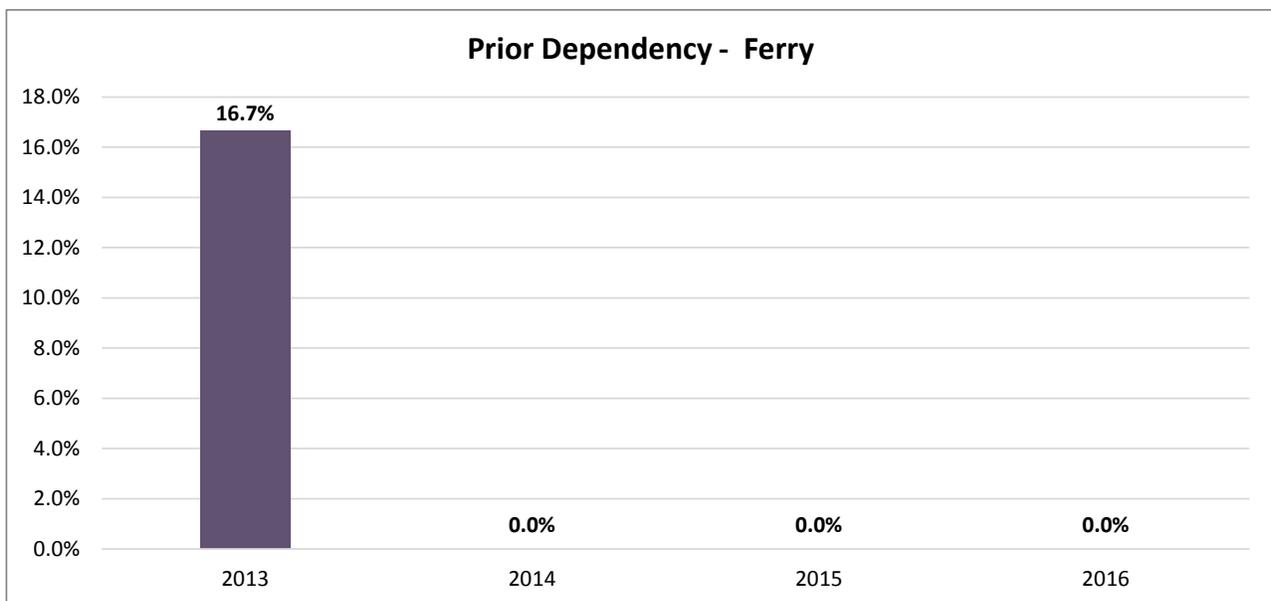
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Ferry</b>	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	38%	17%	16%		22%
		(2) 1-2 yrs		50%			22%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	13%		16%		
		(4) 6-11 yrs	25%	33%	37%	100%	44%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	25%		32%		11%
	Gender	(1) Female	25%	17%	37%		22%
		(2) Male	75%	83%	63%	100%	78%
	Race	(1) Native American			5%	100%	
		(3) Black	13%				
		(4) White	75%	100%	89%		100%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	13%		5%		

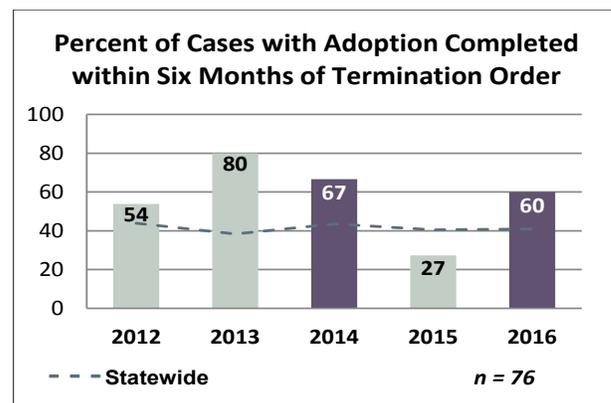
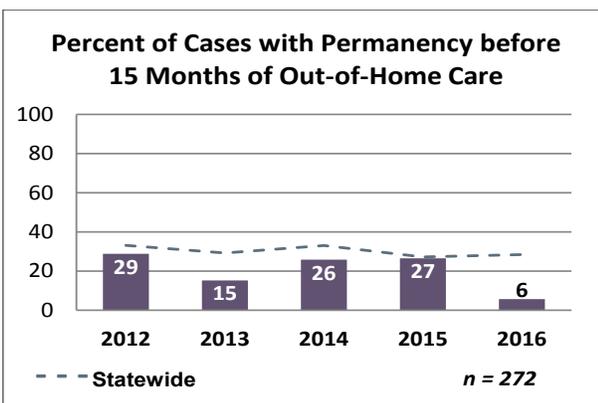
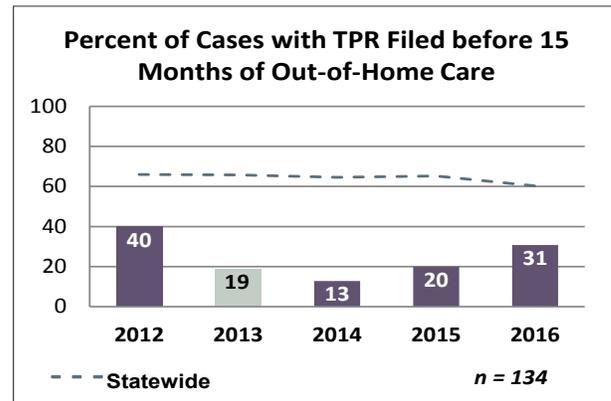
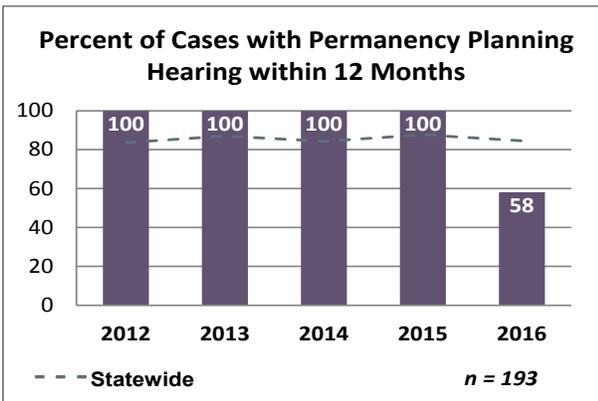
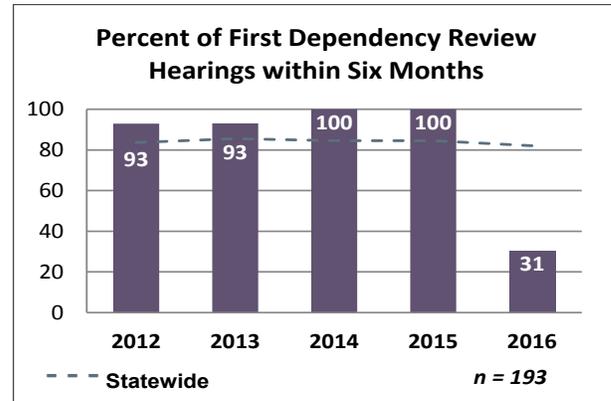
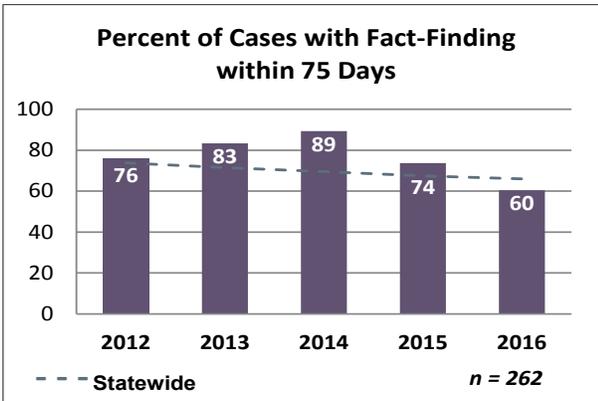
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



20+ CASE EVENTS

## OUTCOMES &amp; DEMOGRAPHICS

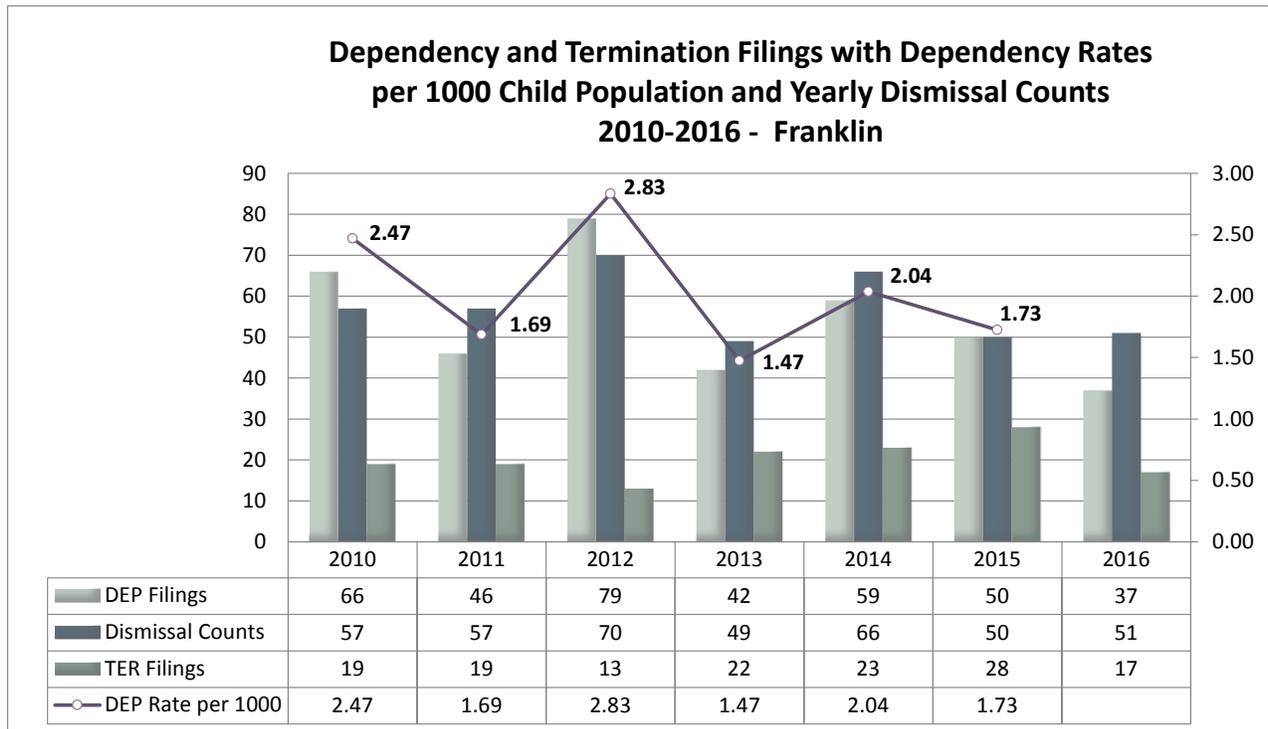
## PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	36	34	38	37	32
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	44	45	50.5	51	47
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	50%	20%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	41	36	41	20	28
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	21	20.5	12	24.5	22
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	39%	20%	56%	33%	17%

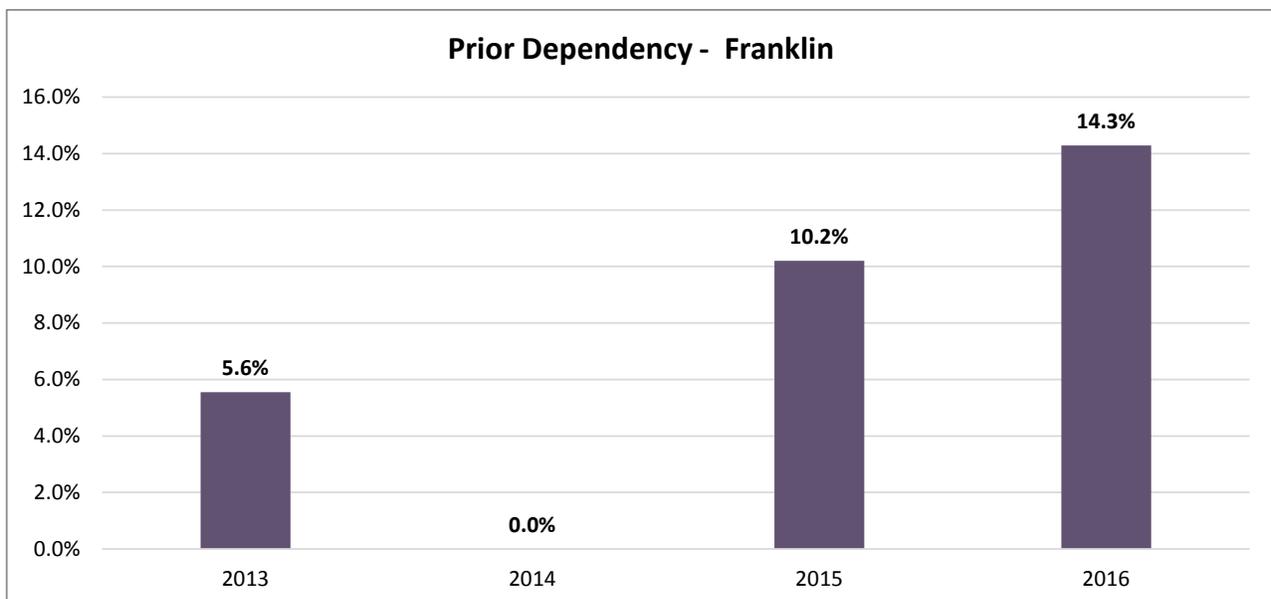
## DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Franklin</b>	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	14%	22%	14%	32%	44%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	17%	12%	16%	18%	9%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	23%	29%	19%	16%	24%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	24%	24%	36%	22%	12%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	22%	12%	16%	12%	12%
	Gender	(1) Female	47%	39%	62%	64%	53%
		(2) Male	53%	61%	38%	36%	47%
	Race	(3) Black	4%	2%	2%		12%
		(4) White	18%	56%	16%	8%	29%
		(5) Hispanic	69%	37%	79%	84%	44%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American		5%	3%	4%	3%
		(7) Multiracial - Black	9%			4%	3%
		(8) Multiracial - Other					3%
		(9) Unknown					6%

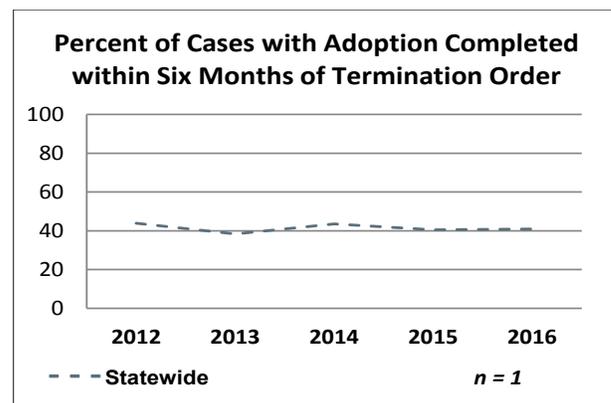
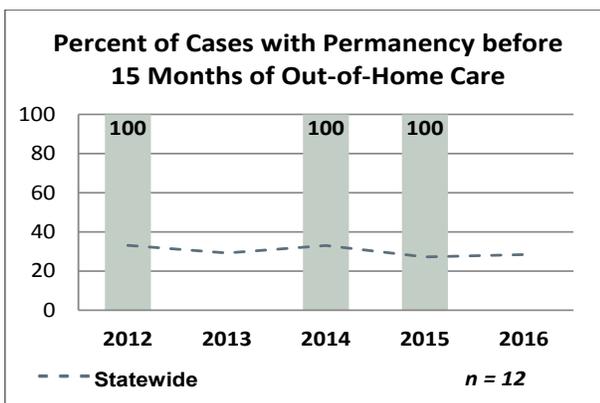
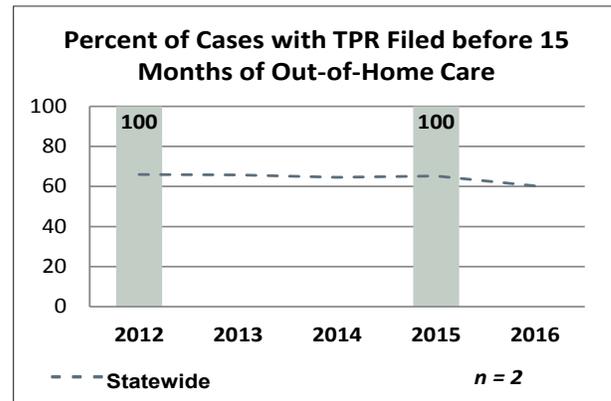
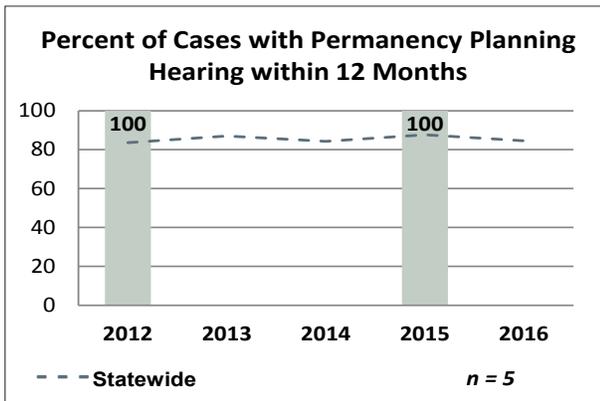
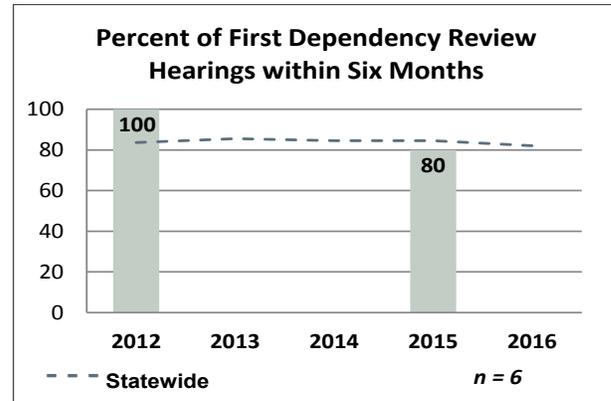
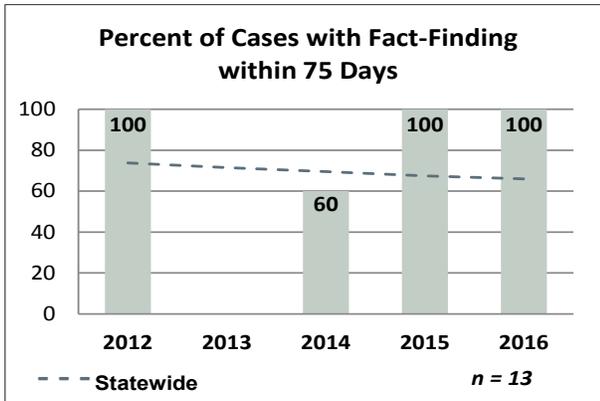
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



20+ CASE EVENTS

## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

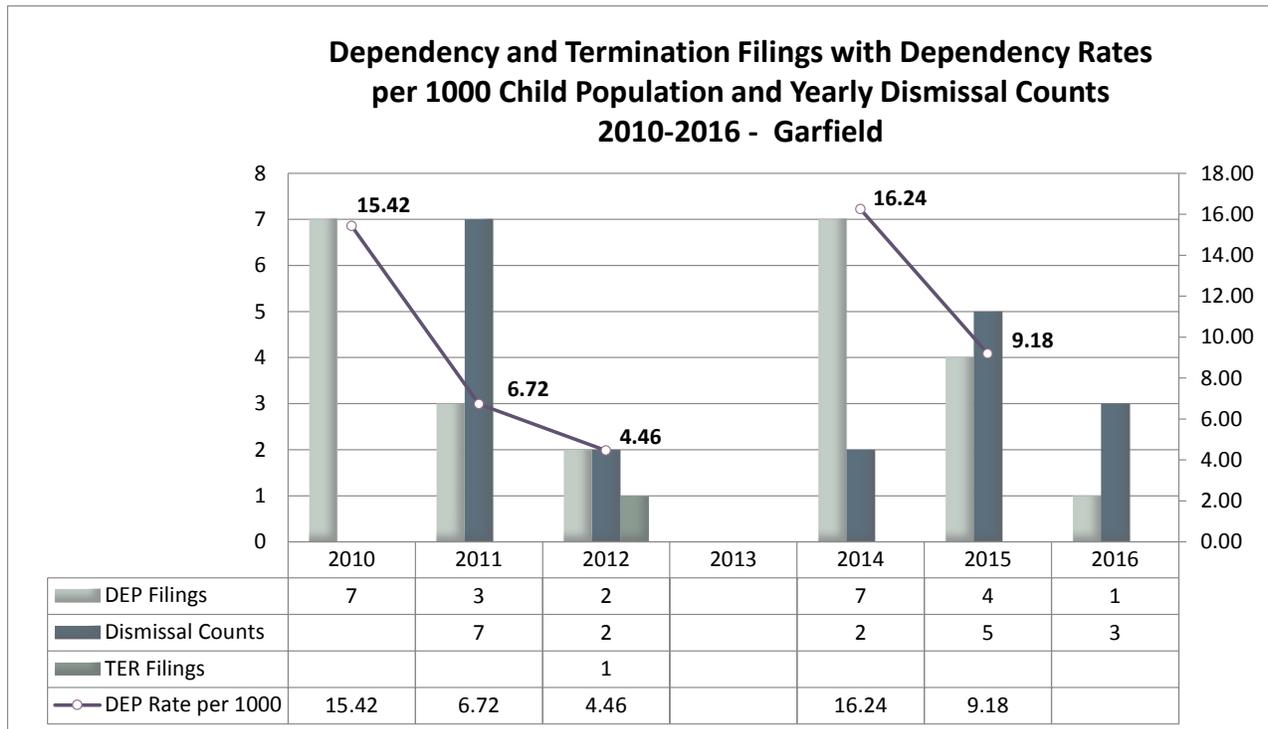
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months		25			
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%			
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months					
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	4				
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	100%				
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	0		2	2	15
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	100%		100%	100%	0%

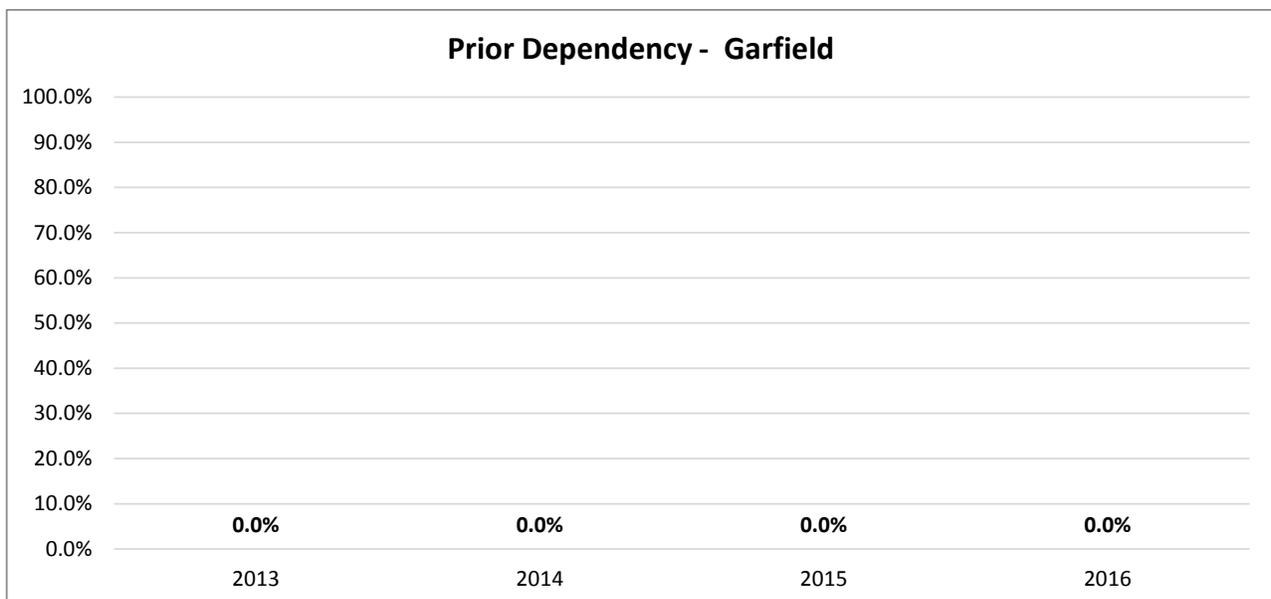
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Garfield</b>	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs					100%
		(3) 3-5 yrs			29%		
		(4) 6-11 yrs	100%		29%	67%	
		(5) 12-17 yrs			43%	33%	
	Gender	(1) Female	50%		43%	33%	100%
		(2) Male	50%		57%	67%	
	Race	(1) Native American				33%	
		(4) White	100%		100%	67%	
		(5) Hispanic					100%

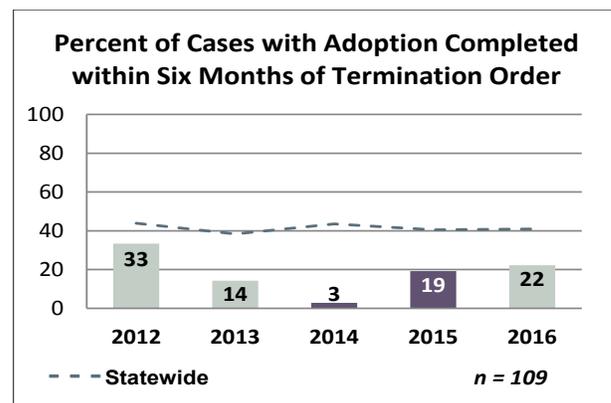
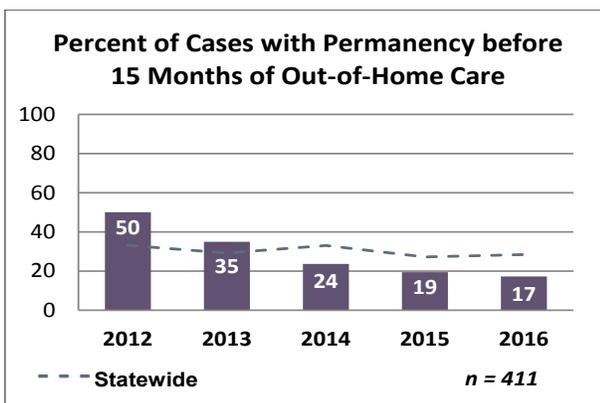
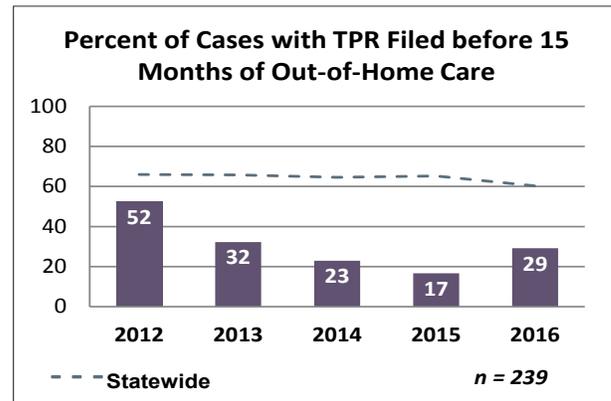
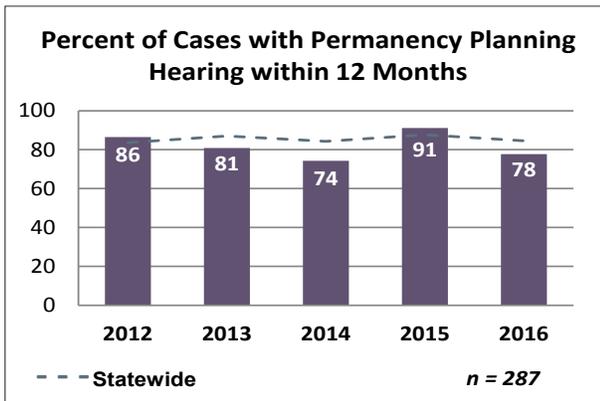
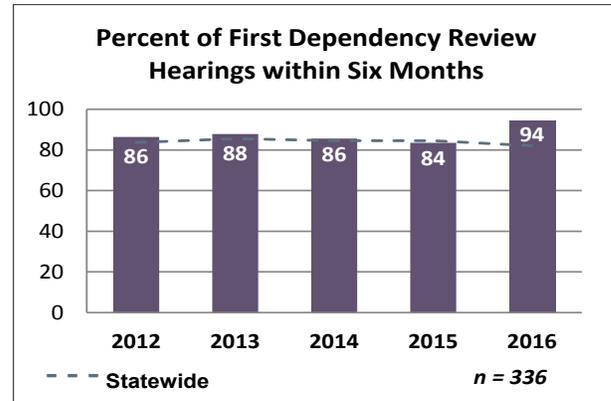
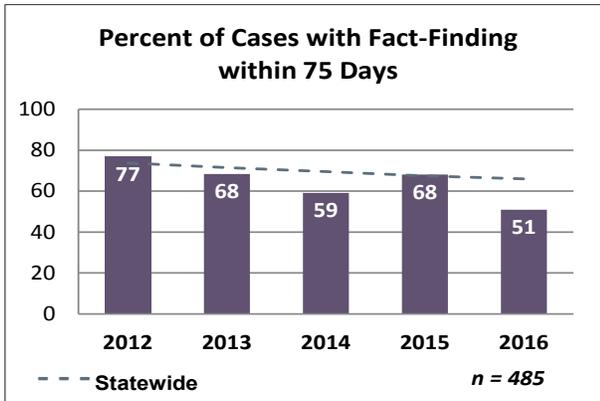
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



20+ CASE EVENTS

## OUTCOMES &amp; DEMOGRAPHICS

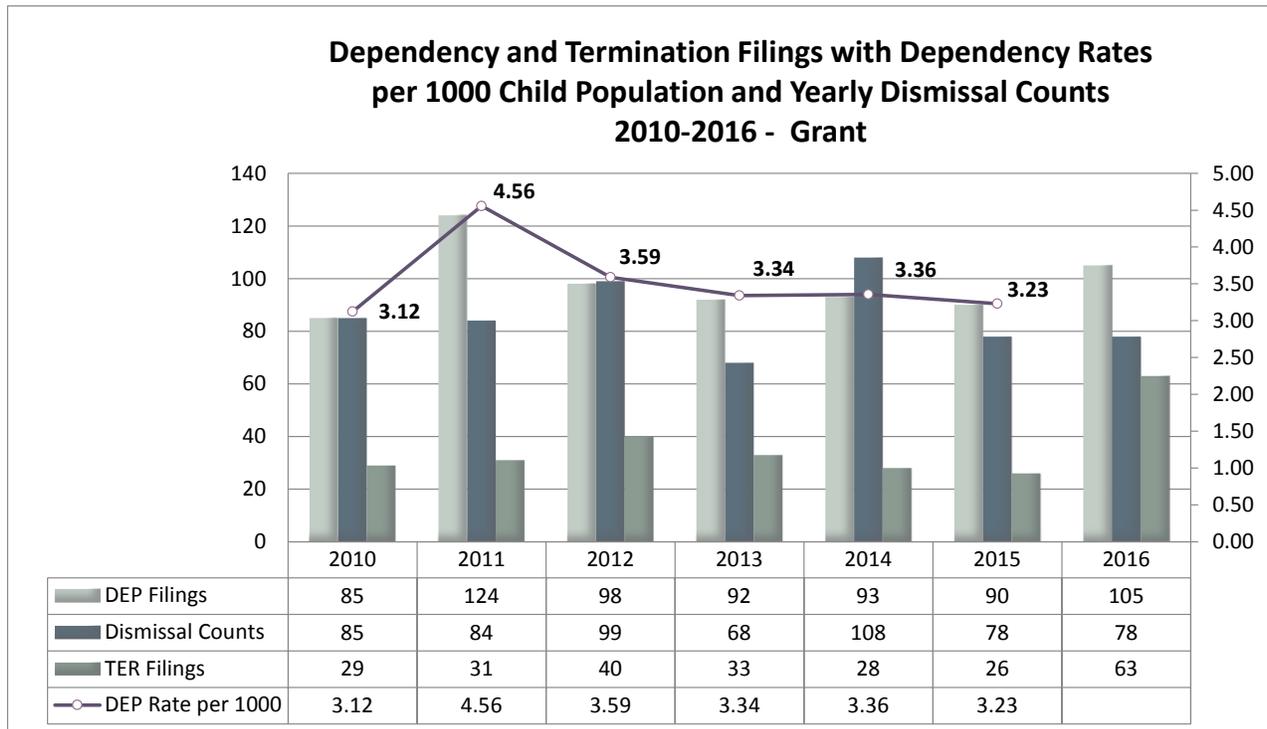
## PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	28	47.5	37.5	47	64
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	12%	7%	3%	0%	0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	17	50	86	88.5	128
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	14	31	33	30	37.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	64%	11%	25%	0%	7%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	14	14	15	15.5	23
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	57%	51%	42%	47%	26%

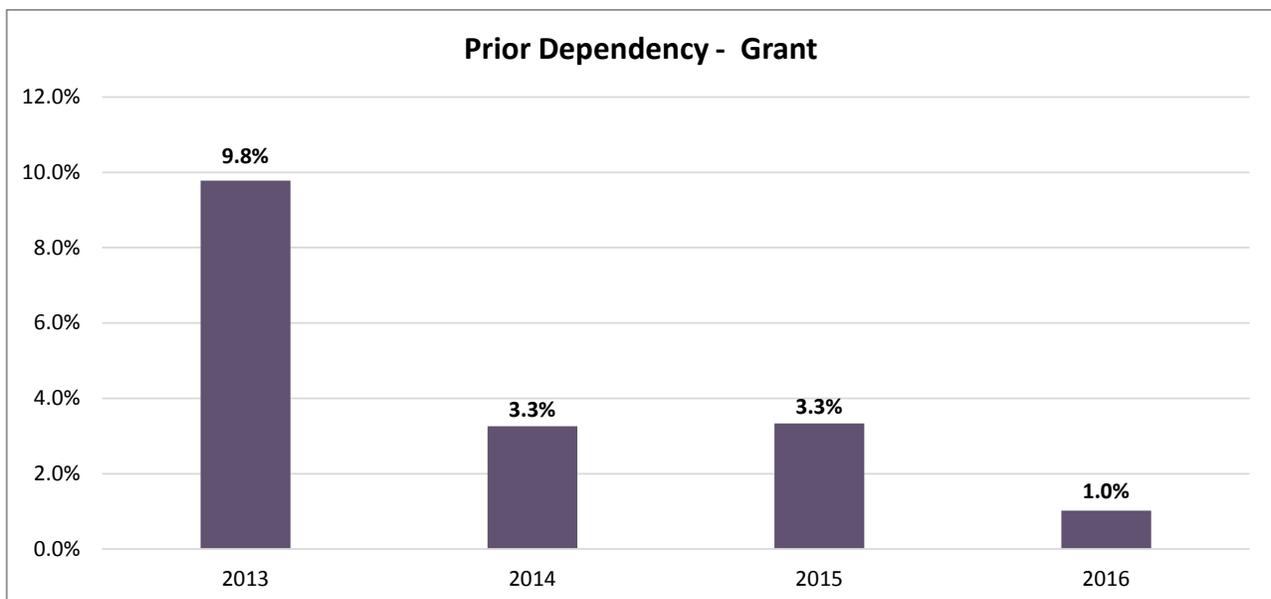
## DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Grant</b>	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	13%	36%	25%	25%	30%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	26%	20%	25%	24%	21%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	17%	18%	18%	13%	20%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	32%	18%	26%	22%	17%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	12%	7%	5%	16%	12%
		(6) >17 yrs				1%	
	Gender	(1) Female	58%	47%	46%	45%	47%
		(2) Male	42%	53%	54%	55%	53%
	Race	(1) Native American		1%	2%	1%	
		(2) Asian/Pacific Islander		1%			
		(3) Black	2%	3%		2%	2%
		(4) White	61%	44%	51%	45%	47%
		(5) Hispanic	28%	43%	44%	38%	46%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	8%	5%	1%	13%	
		(7) Multiracial - Black	1%	1%	1%	1%	4%
		(8) Multiracial - Other		1%			
		(9) Unknown			1%		1%

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



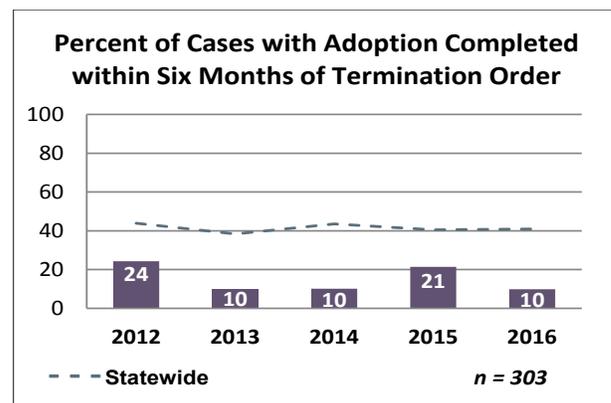
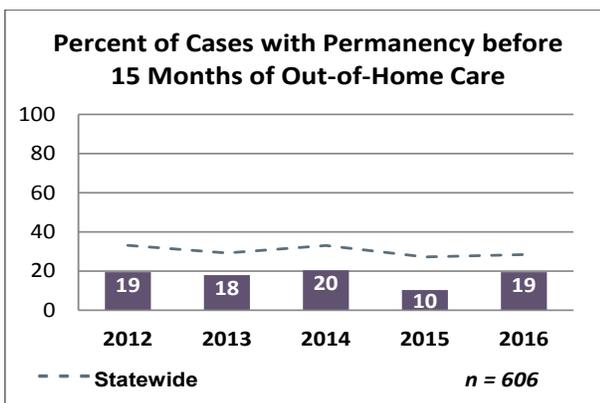
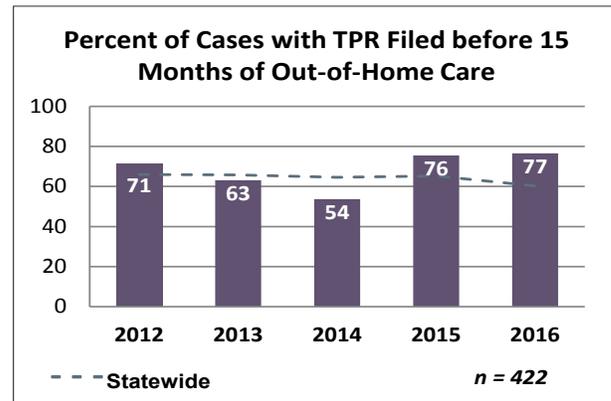
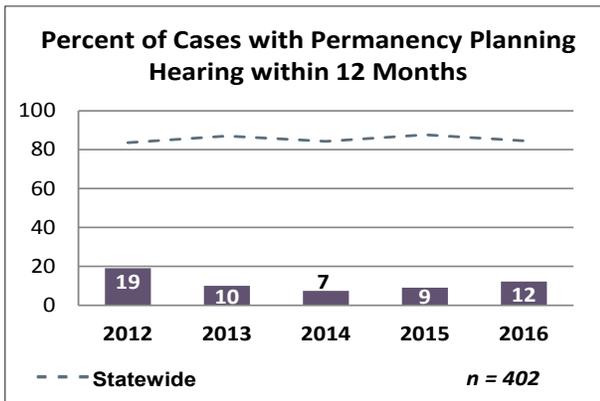
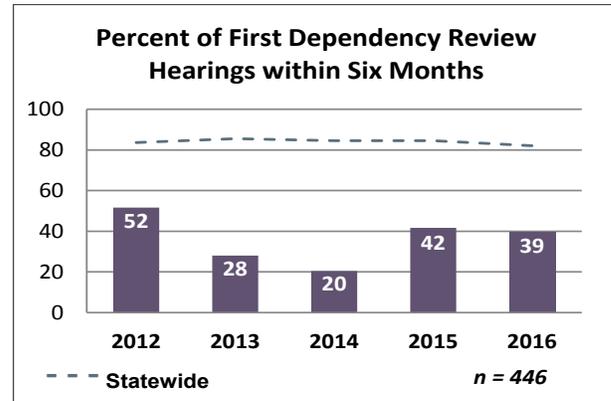
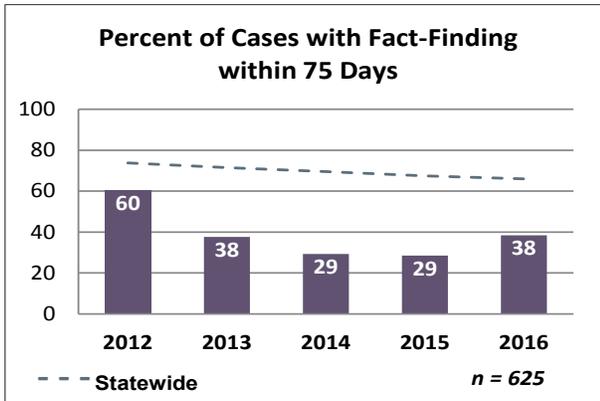
Dependency cases filed during the year that had a PRIOR dependency case for the child that ended with a documented dismissal. Includes priors within county only, and excludes dismissals documented as 'Dependency Not Established'. Adoption disruptions leading to re-dependency are currently not available.



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# GRAYS HARBOR

## PERFORMANCE MEASURES



< 20 CASE EVENTS



20+ CASE EVENTS

## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

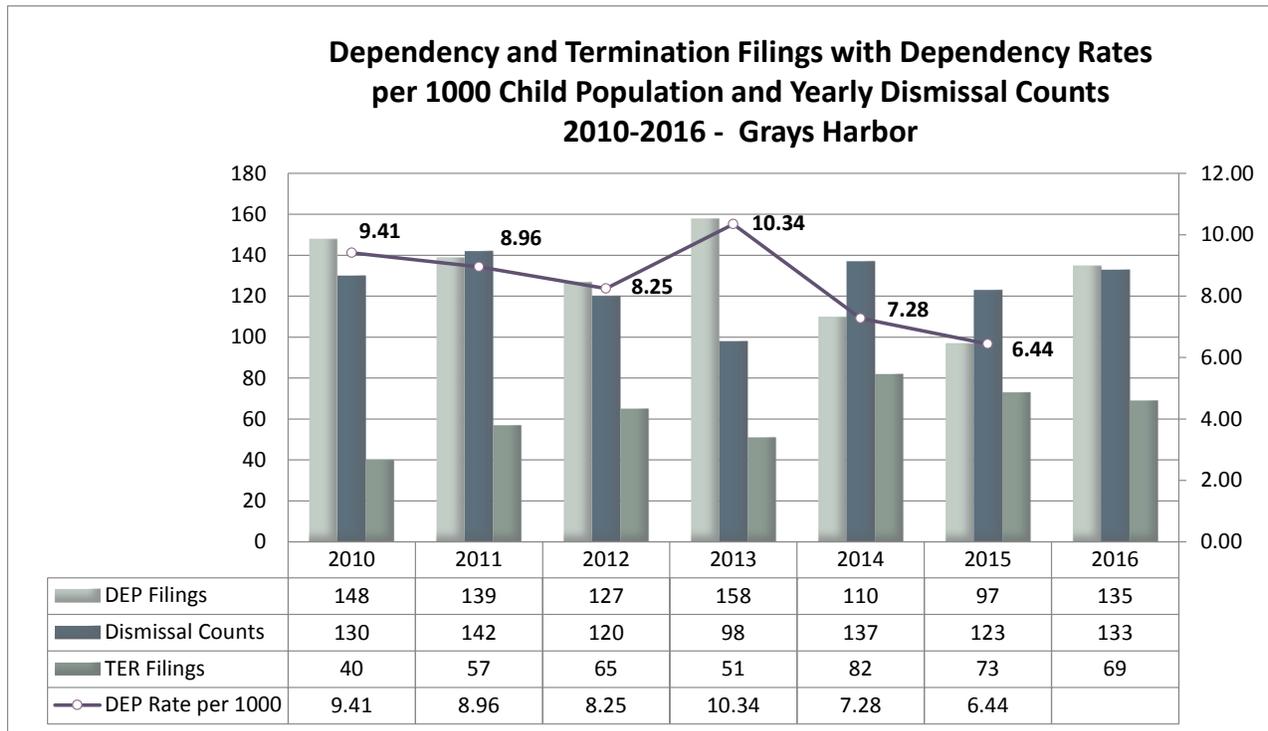
Outcome	Values	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	29	32	36	31	33
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	10%	8%	7%	1%	0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	27	66	64	49	46
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	20%	33%	0%	20%	0%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	27	18	20	28.5	26
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	5%	33%	29%	0%	0%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	17	20	17	25.5	13
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	34%	31%	37%	33%	52%

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

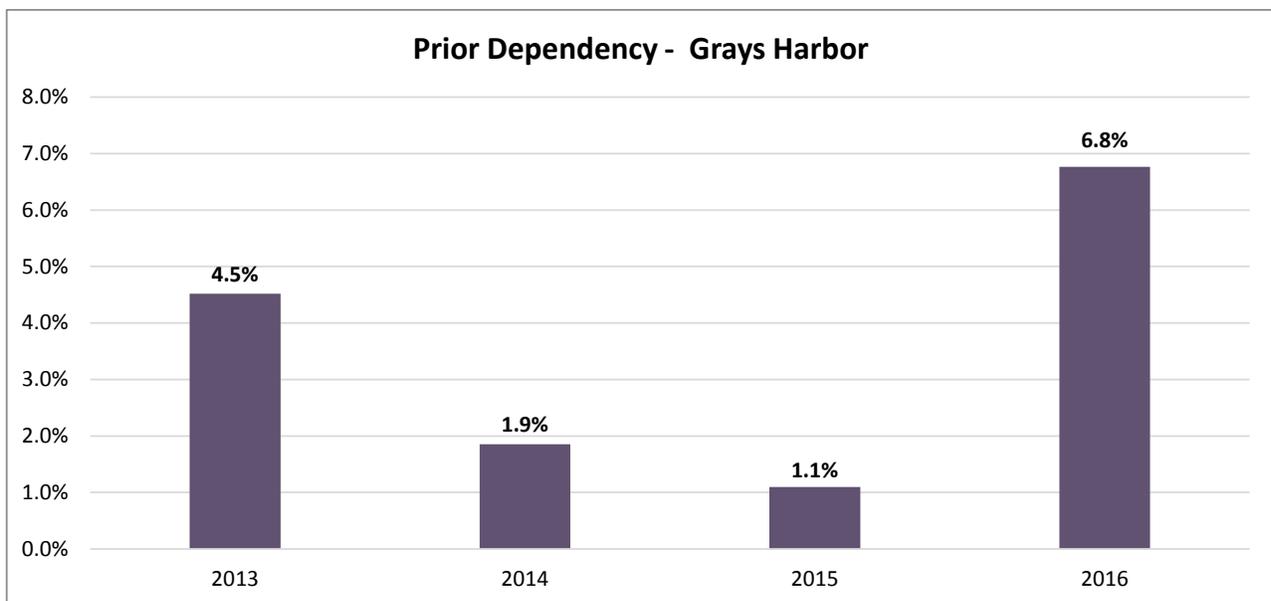
			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Grays Harbor</b>	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	34%	29%	48%	39%	32%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	13%	13%	11%	9%	15%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	22%	17%	10%	17%	15%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	20%	24%	17%	24%	23%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	11%	16%	15%	11%	15%
	Gender	(1) Female	46%	42%	52%	45%	37%
		(2) Male	54%	58%	48%	55%	63%
	Race	(1) Native American	11%	5%	7%	7%	6%
		(2) Asian/Pacific Islander		2%			2%
		(3) Black		1%		1%	
		(4) White	48%	50%	61%	63%	73%
		(5) Hispanic	13%	20%	22%	13%	8%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	20%	15%	6%	15%	9%
		(7) Multiracial - Black	3%	2%	3%	1%	1%
		(8) Multiracial - Other	5%	5%			1%
(9) Unknown						2%	

# GRAYS HARBOR

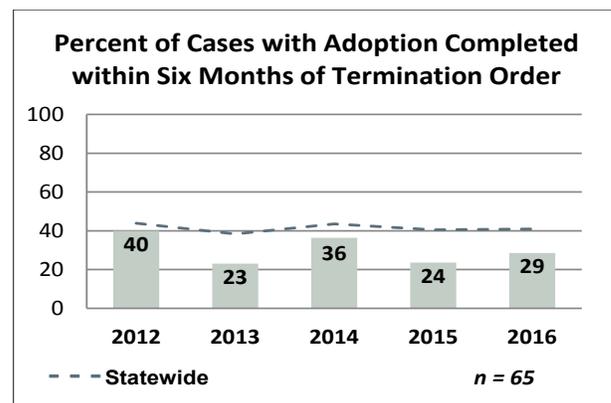
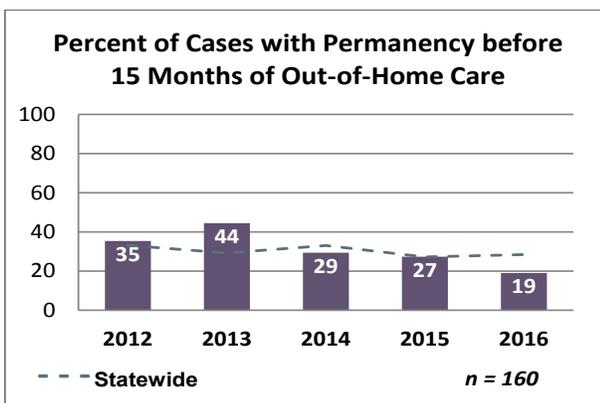
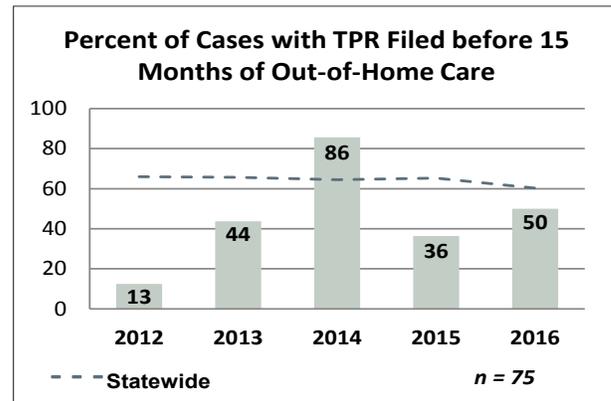
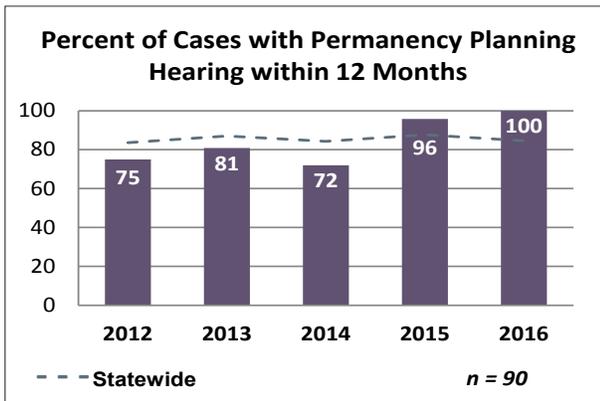
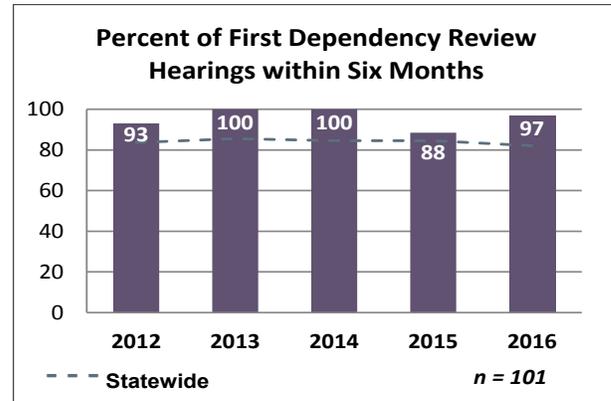
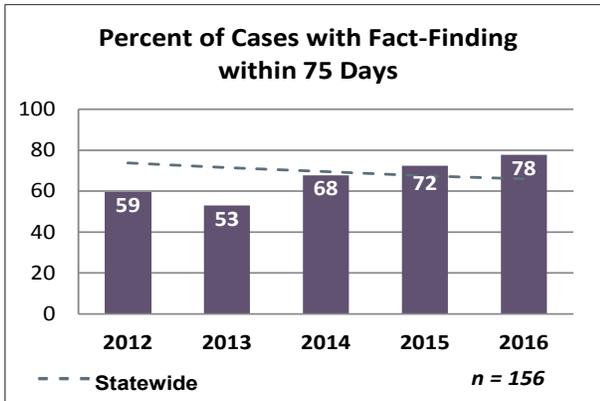
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



20+ CASE EVENTS

## OUTCOMES &amp; DEMOGRAPHICS

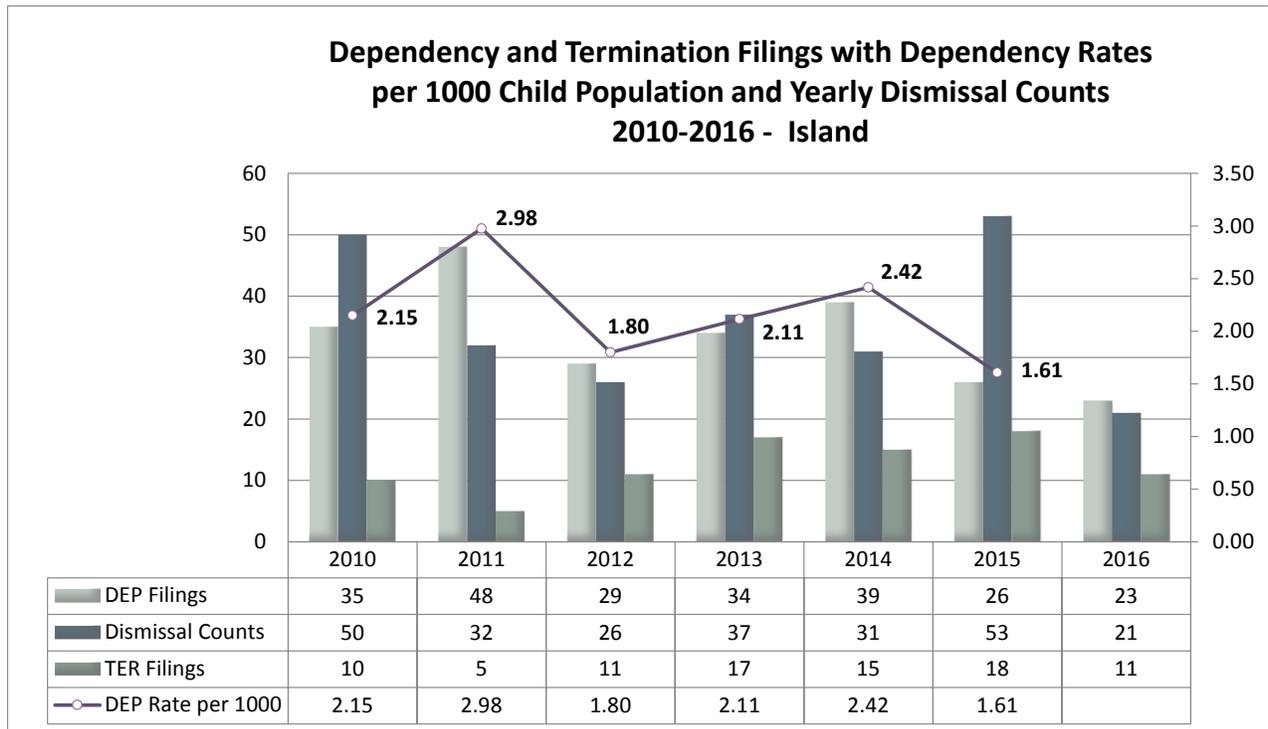
## PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	20.5	36	28	37	27
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	8%	8%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	42	87.5	112		
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%		
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months		0	15	23	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		100%	50%	0%	
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	14	8	14	12	14
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	52%	89%	50%	50%	57%

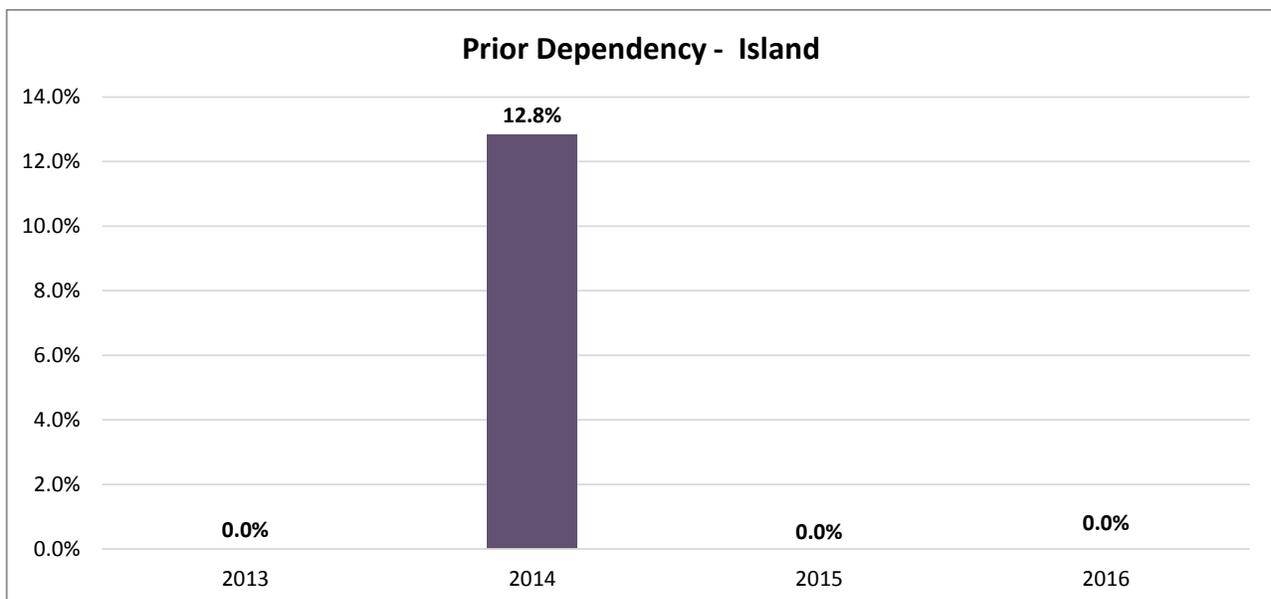
## DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Island</b>	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	17%	18%	18%	20%	26%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	21%	21%	21%	8%	26%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	31%	24%	10%	28%	4%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	21%	30%	28%	32%	22%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	10%	6%	23%	12%	22%
	Gender	(1) Female	38%	70%	41%	60%	57%
		(2) Male	62%	30%	59%	40%	43%
	Race	(1) Native American	3%			12%	
		(2) Asian/Pacific Islander					4%
		(3) Black	3%	12%	18%	12%	9%
		(4) White	62%	79%	44%	48%	65%
		(5) Hispanic	3%	3%	8%	12%	9%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	3%	3%	10%	16%	9%
(7) Multiracial - Black		24%	3%	15%		4%	
(8) Multiracial - Other				5%			

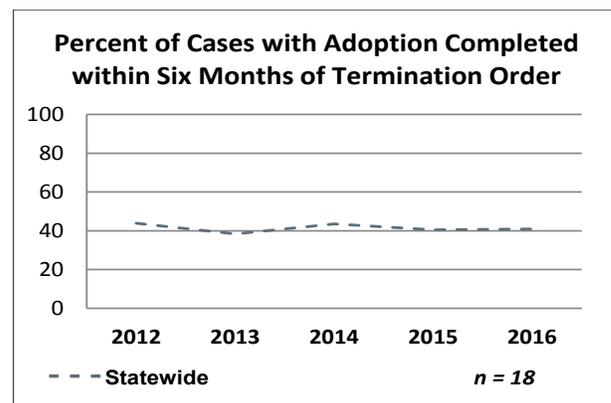
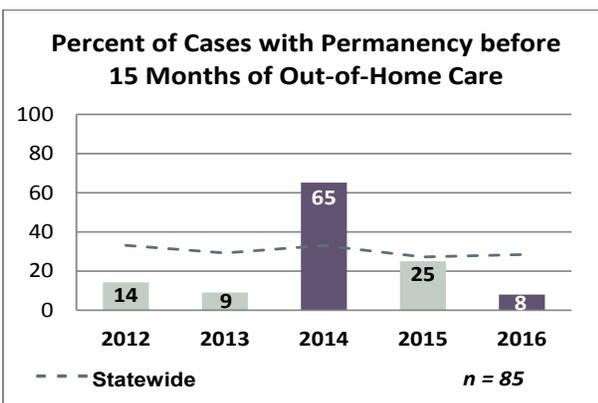
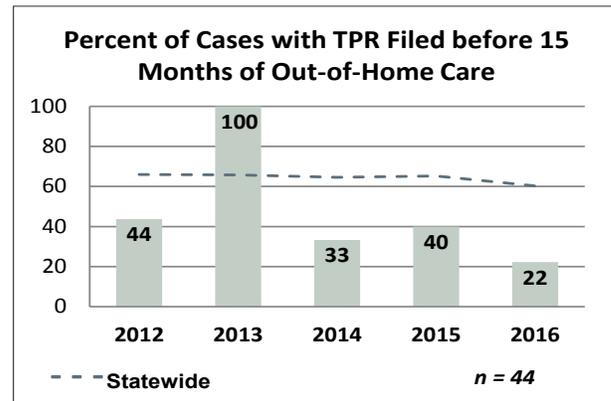
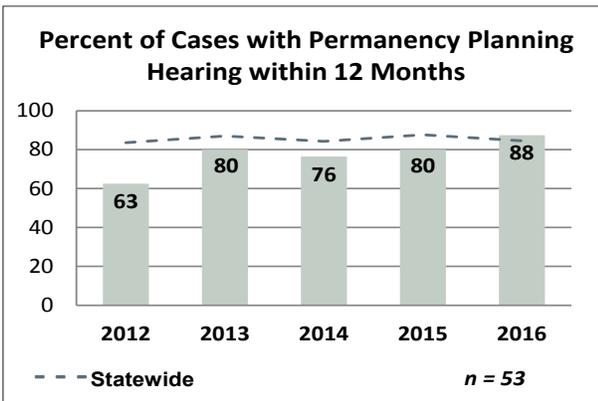
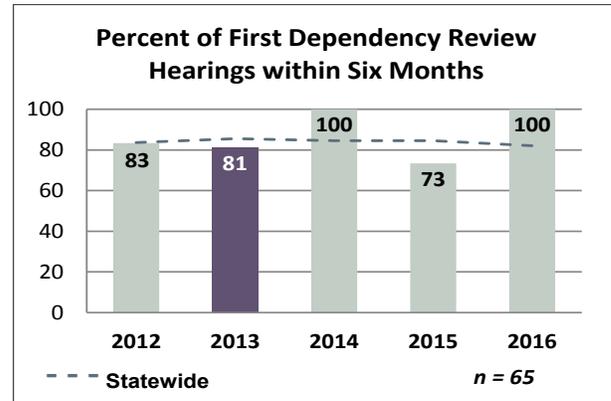
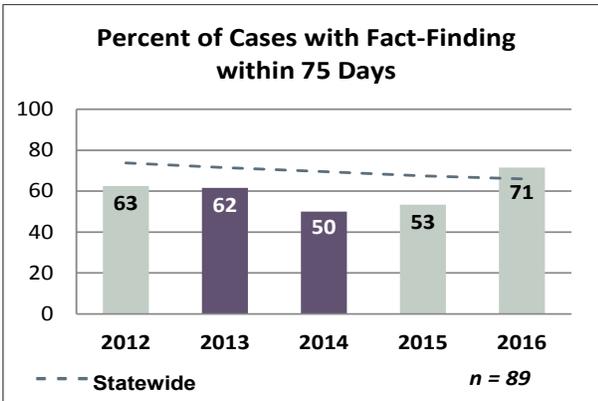
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



20+ CASE EVENTS

## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

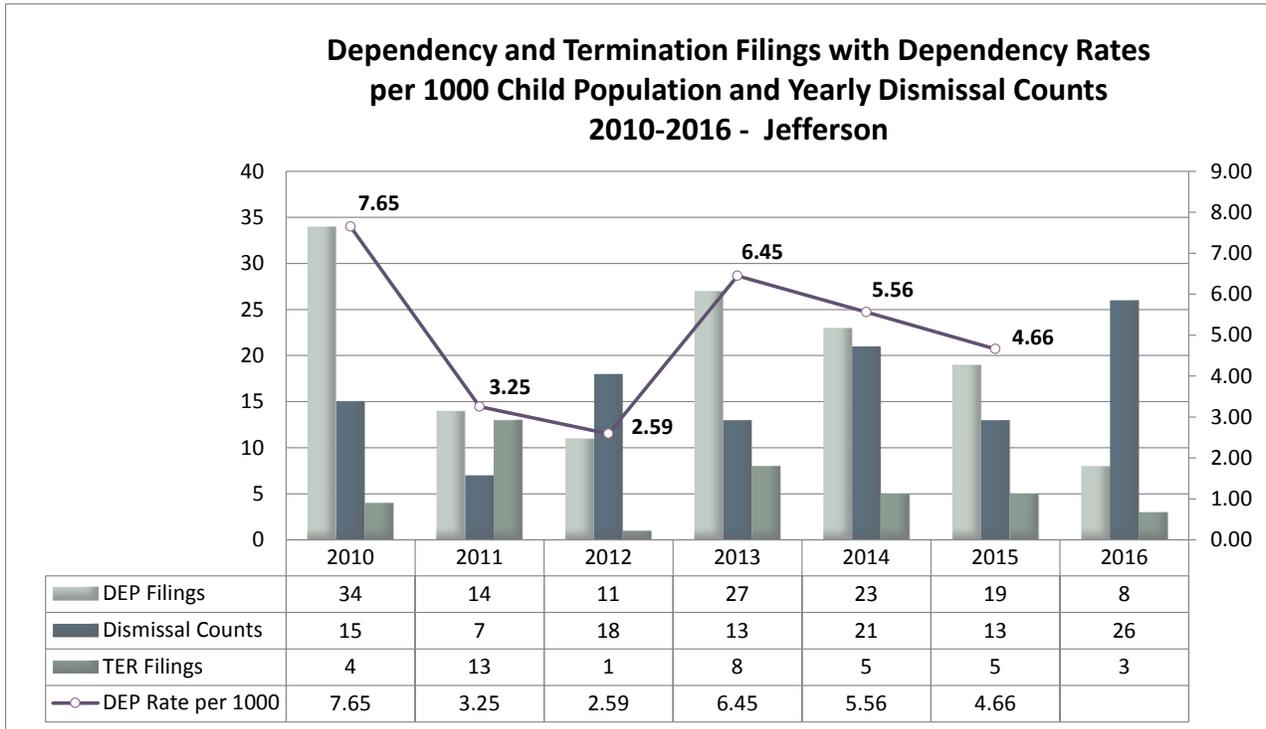
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	36	29	41	33	39
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	22	39	51	54	59.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months		55	45	29	43
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	17	39	6	18	23
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	25%	17%	83%	43%	15%

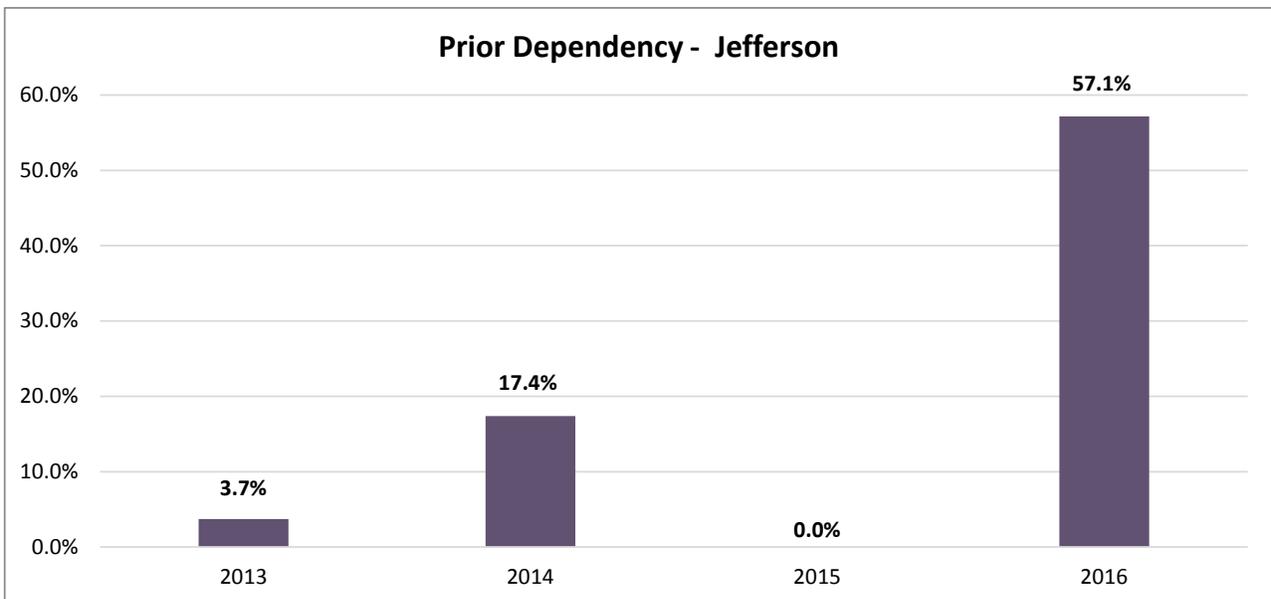
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Jefferson</b>	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	18%	27%	9%	11%	13%
		(2) 1-2 yrs		19%	14%	16%	
		(3) 3-5 yrs	45%	4%	23%	16%	13%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	18%	35%	36%	37%	50%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	18%	15%	18%	21%	25%
	Gender	(1) Female	64%	58%	59%	79%	50%
		(2) Male	36%	42%	41%	21%	50%
	Race	(1) Native American		15%	9%	16%	
		(3) Black			23%		
		(4) White	82%	65%	32%	37%	75%
		(5) Hispanic				16%	
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	9%	15%	36%	26%	
		(7) Multiracial - Black	9%	4%			25%
		(8) Multiracial - Other				5%	

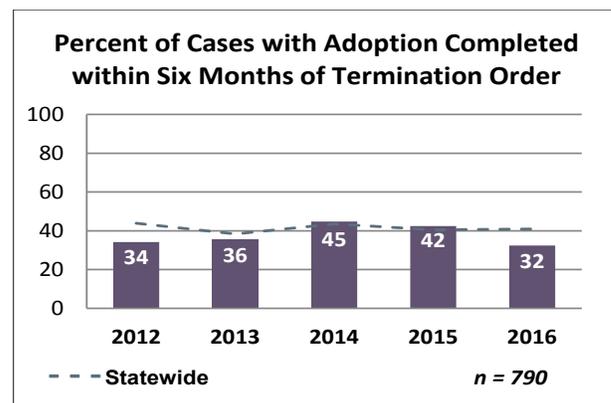
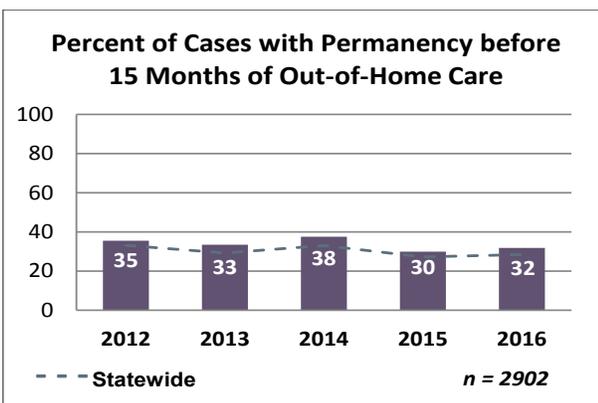
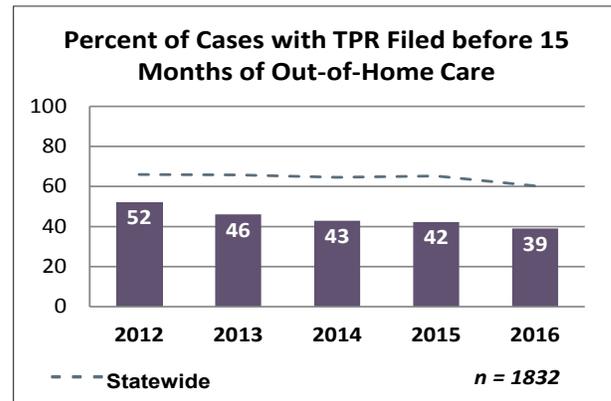
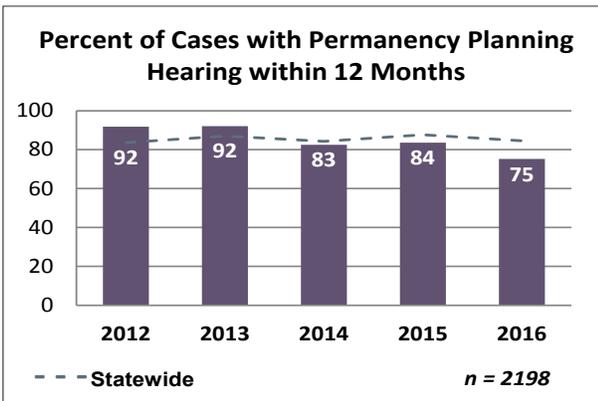
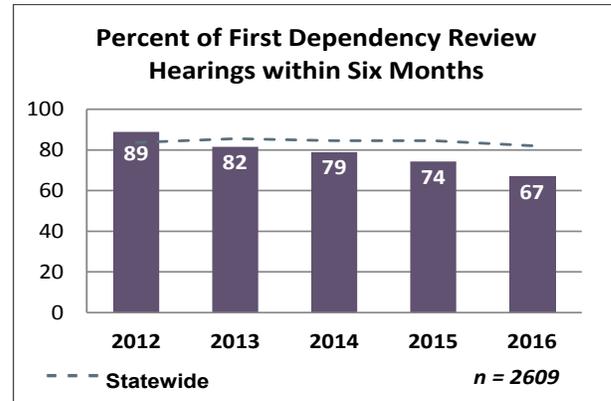
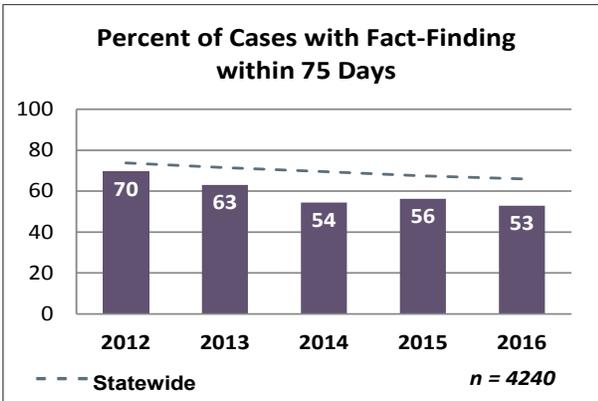
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



20+ CASE EVENTS

OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

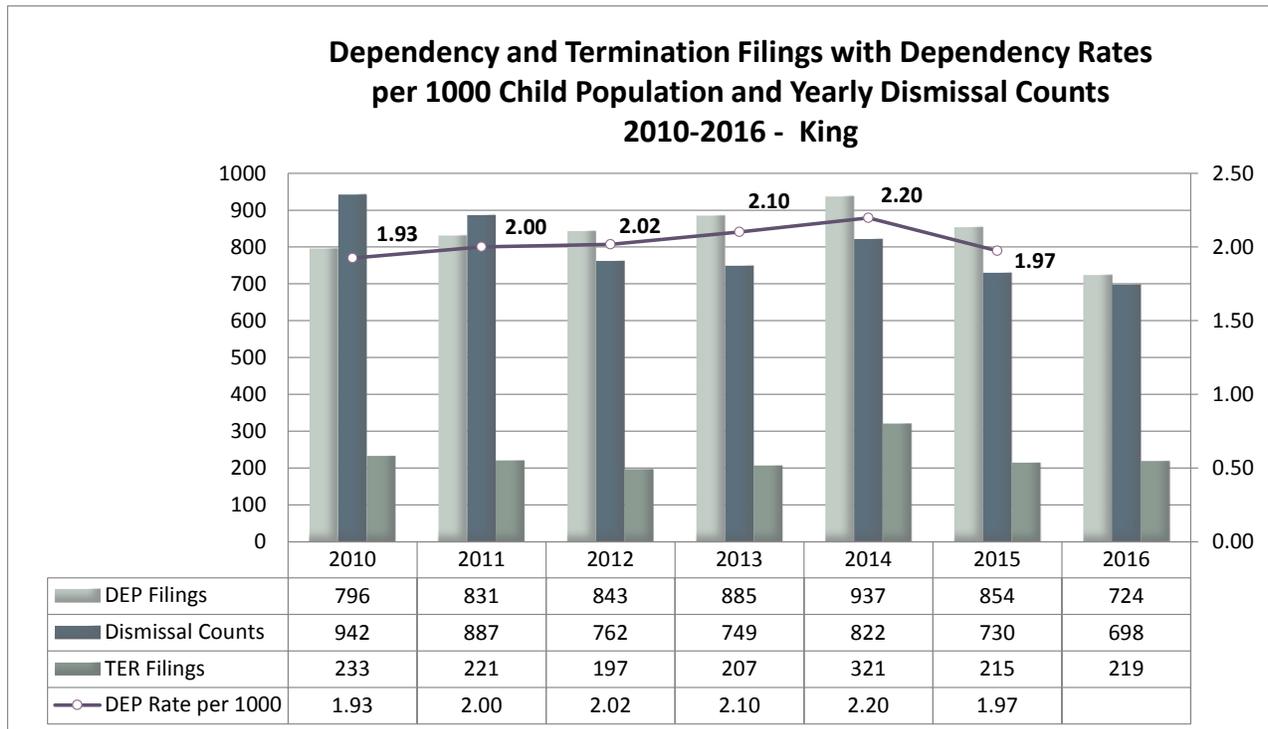
**PERMANENCY OUTCOMES**

Outcome	Values	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	33	32	31	32	35
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	3%	1%	2%	2%	3%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	38.5	32	46	59.5	60
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	16%	17%	22%	7%	13%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	26	26	28	36	28
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	15%	8%	8%	14%	21%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	14	14	9	15	15
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	51%	53%	57%	49%	48%

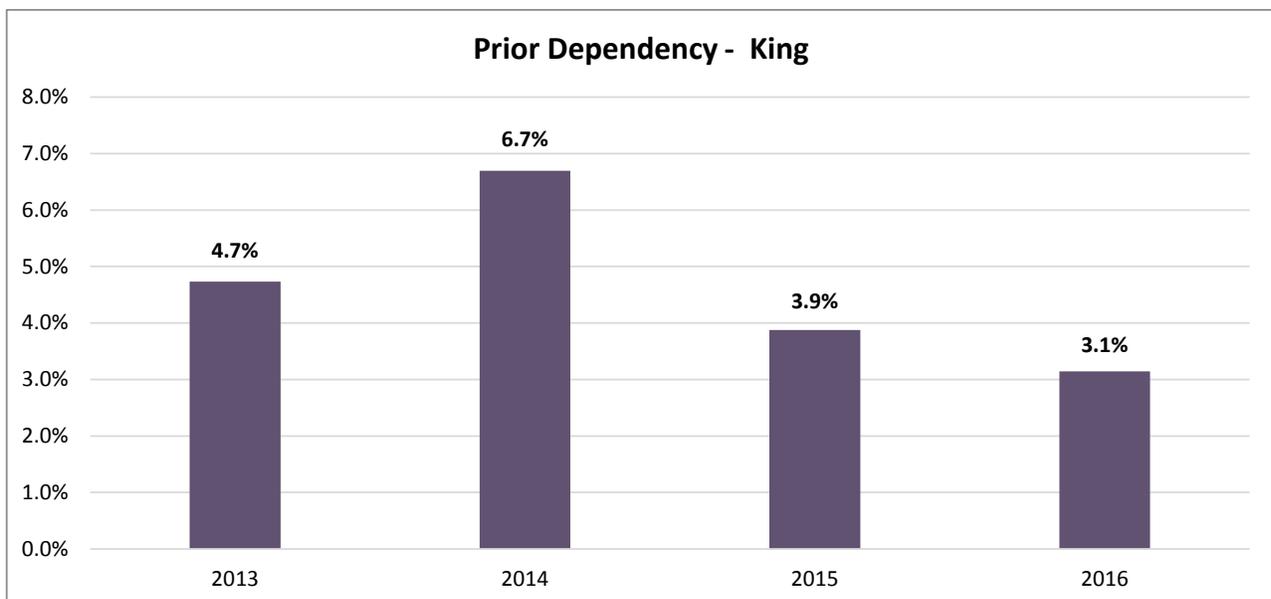
**DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION**

			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>King</b>	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	26%	25%	25%	27%	26%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	15%	14%	14%	14%	14%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	22%	18%	16%	14%	14%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	25%	27%	26%	25%	28%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	12%	15%	19%	20%	18%
	Gender	(1) Female	51%	48%	49%	46%	53%
		(2) Male	49%	52%	51%	54%	47%
	Race	(1) Native American	5%	3%	3%	4%	4%
		(2) Asian/Pacific Islander	3%	5%	7%	6%	8%
		(3) Black	20%	25%	21%	18%	20%
		(4) White	38%	30%	32%	39%	33%
		(5) Hispanic	8%	14%	17%	11%	10%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	15%	9%	5%	7%	7%
		(7) Multiracial - Black	10%	11%	13%	11%	8%
		(8) Multiracial - Other	1%	2%	3%	3%	6%
(9) Unknown					0%	5%	

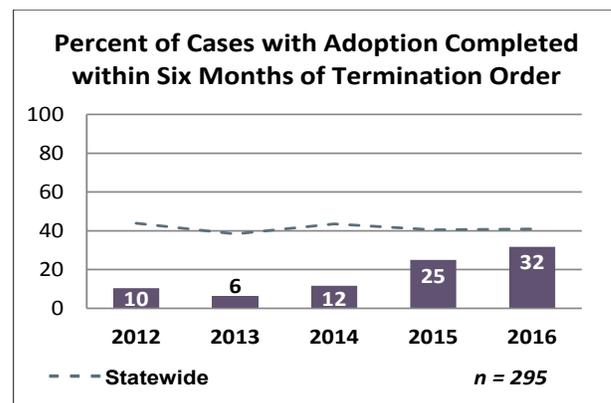
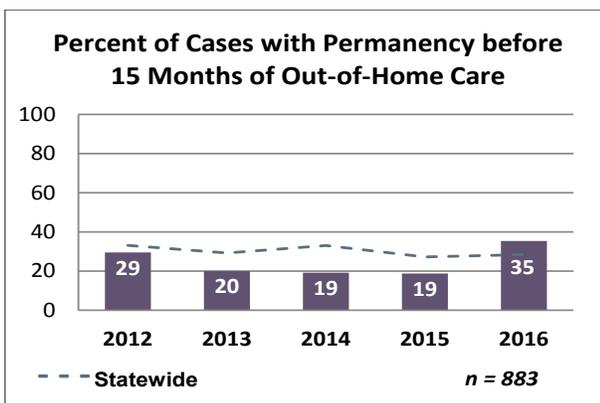
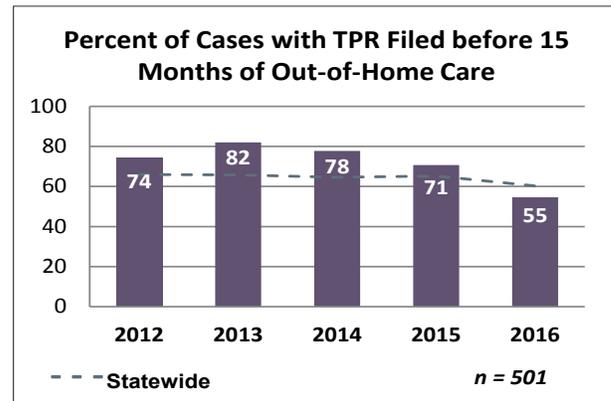
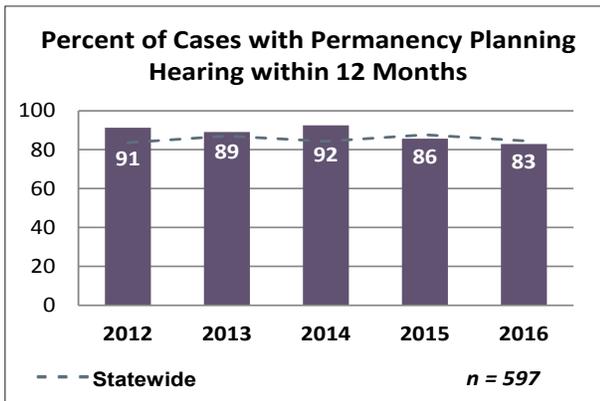
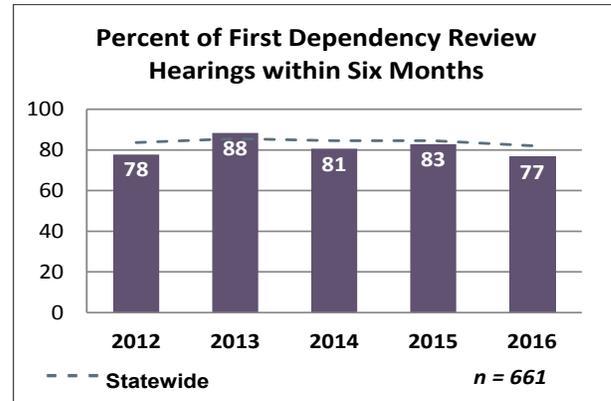
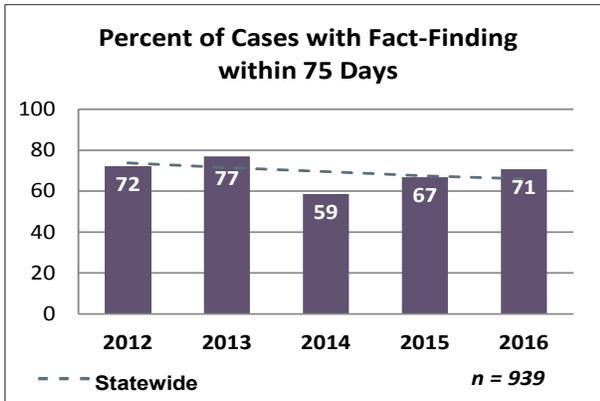
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



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## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

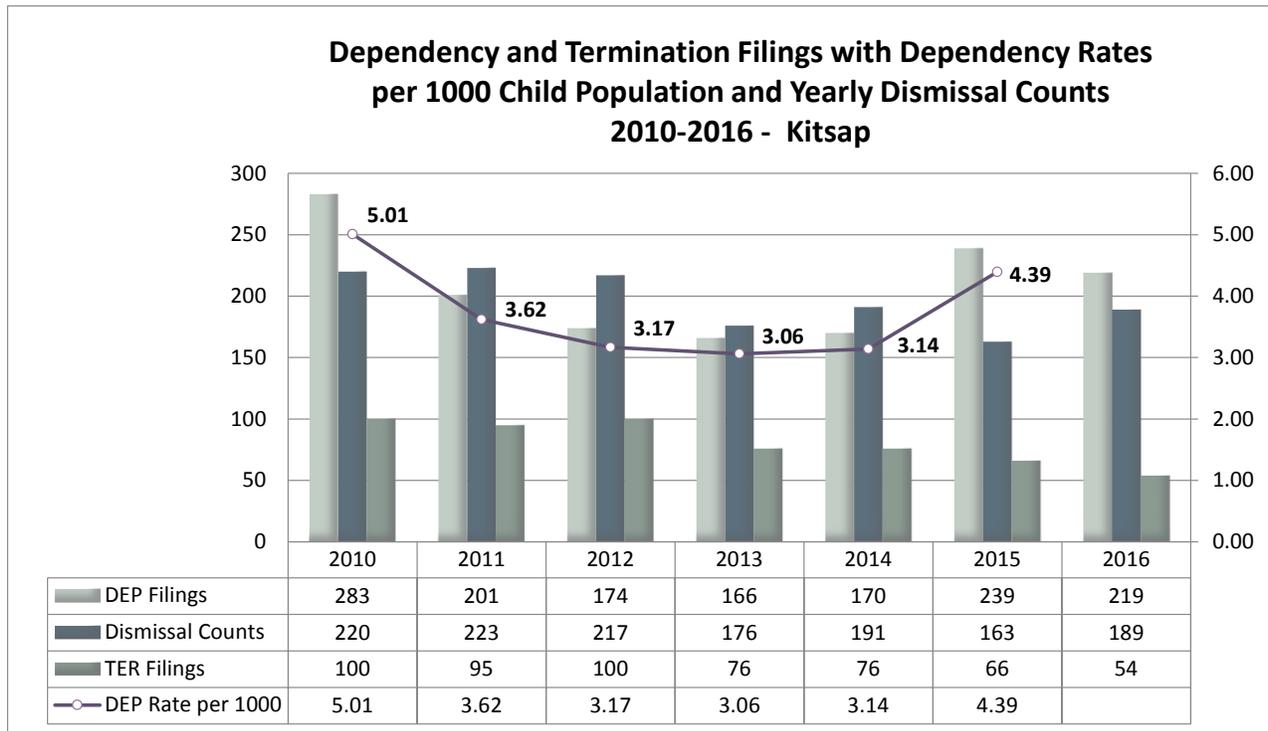
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	27	31	37	30	30
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	2%	3%	0%	1%	0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	21	31	51	22	15.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	20%	24%	0%	33%	50%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	25	18	22	21.5	18
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	6%	0%	14%	20%	12%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	16	17	19	17	14
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	46%	37%	38%	37%	52%

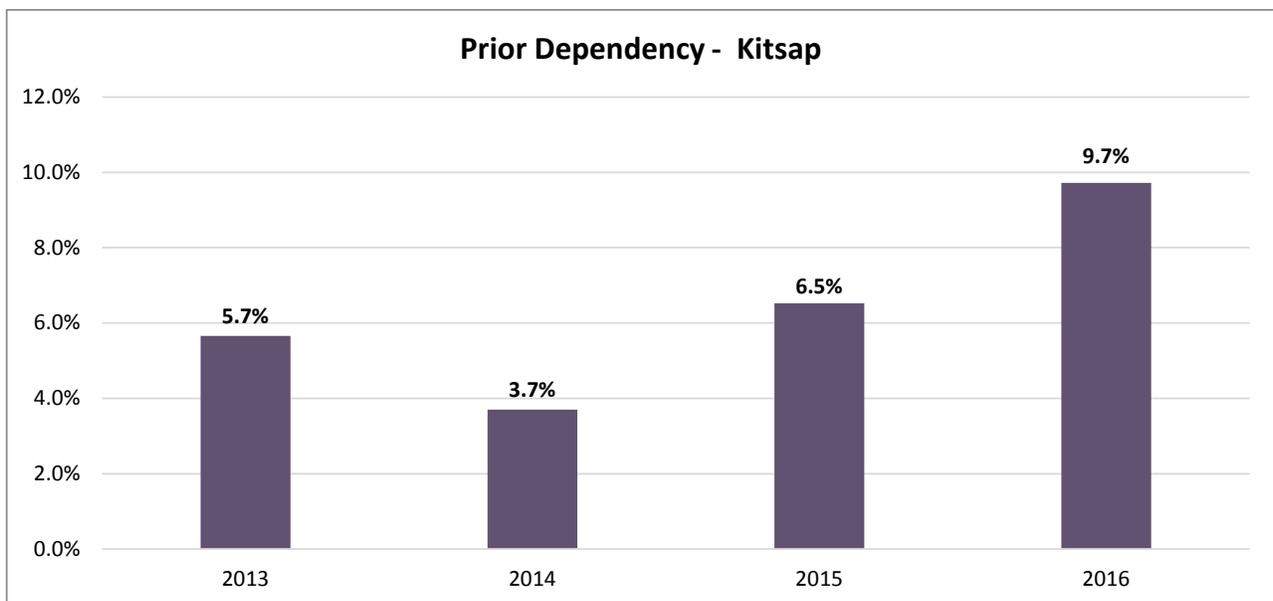
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Kitsap</b>	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	31%	28%	25%	23%	30%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	15%	13%	10%	15%	15%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	17%	20%	15%	20%	17%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	20%	20%	25%	21%	20%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	17%	18%	24%	20%	19%
	Gender	(1) Female	50%	47%	49%	52%	50%
		(2) Male	50%	53%	51%	48%	50%
	Race	(1) Native American	5%	4%	5%	2%	3%
		(2) Asian/Pacific Islander		1%	2%	1%	2%
		(3) Black	7%	5%	1%	4%	6%
		(4) White	70%	56%	53%	59%	59%
		(5) Hispanic	5%	7%	12%	8%	13%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	8%	13%	10%	13%	6%
		(7) Multiracial - Black	5%	10%	13%	9%	8%
		(8) Multiracial - Other	2%	4%	4%	5%	1%
		(9) Unknown					2%

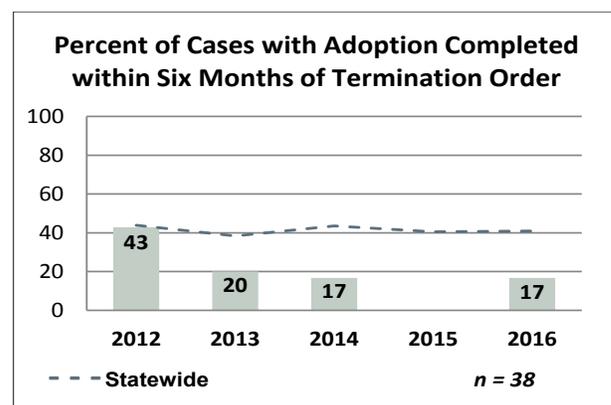
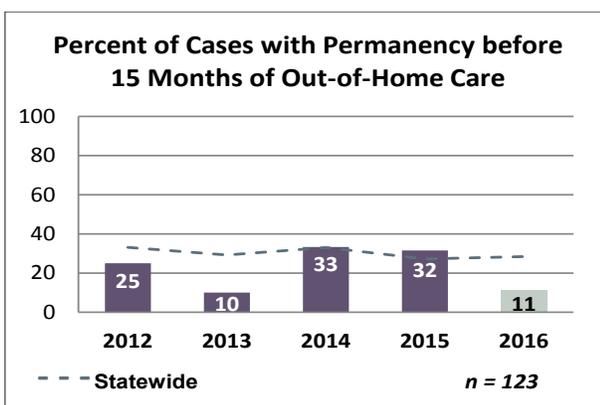
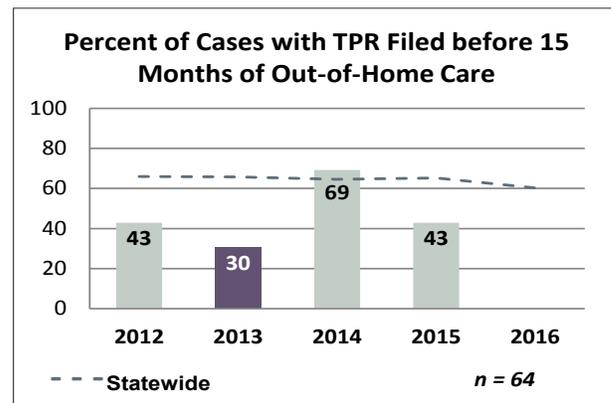
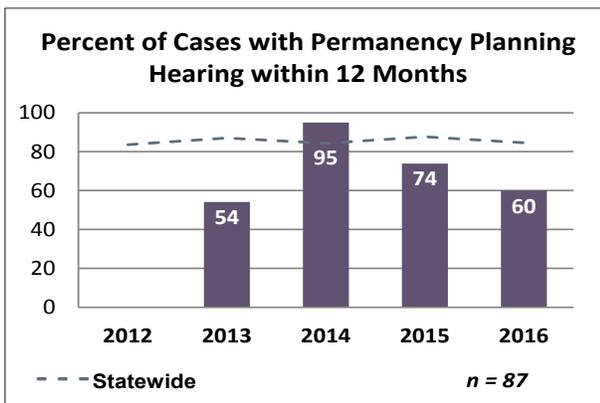
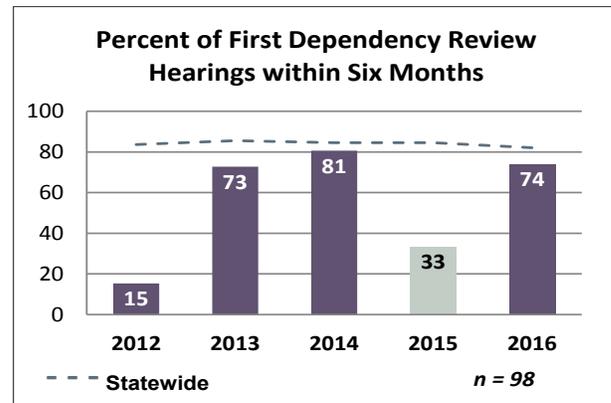
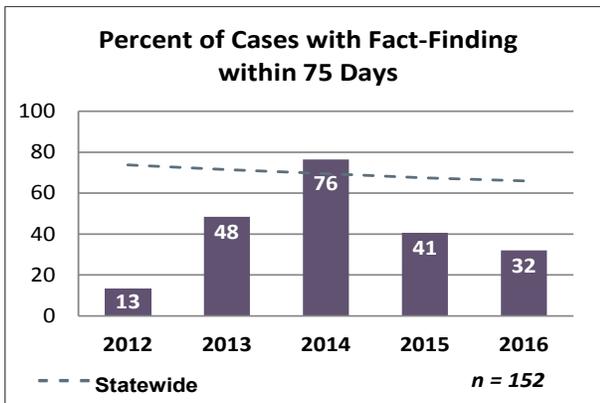
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



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## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

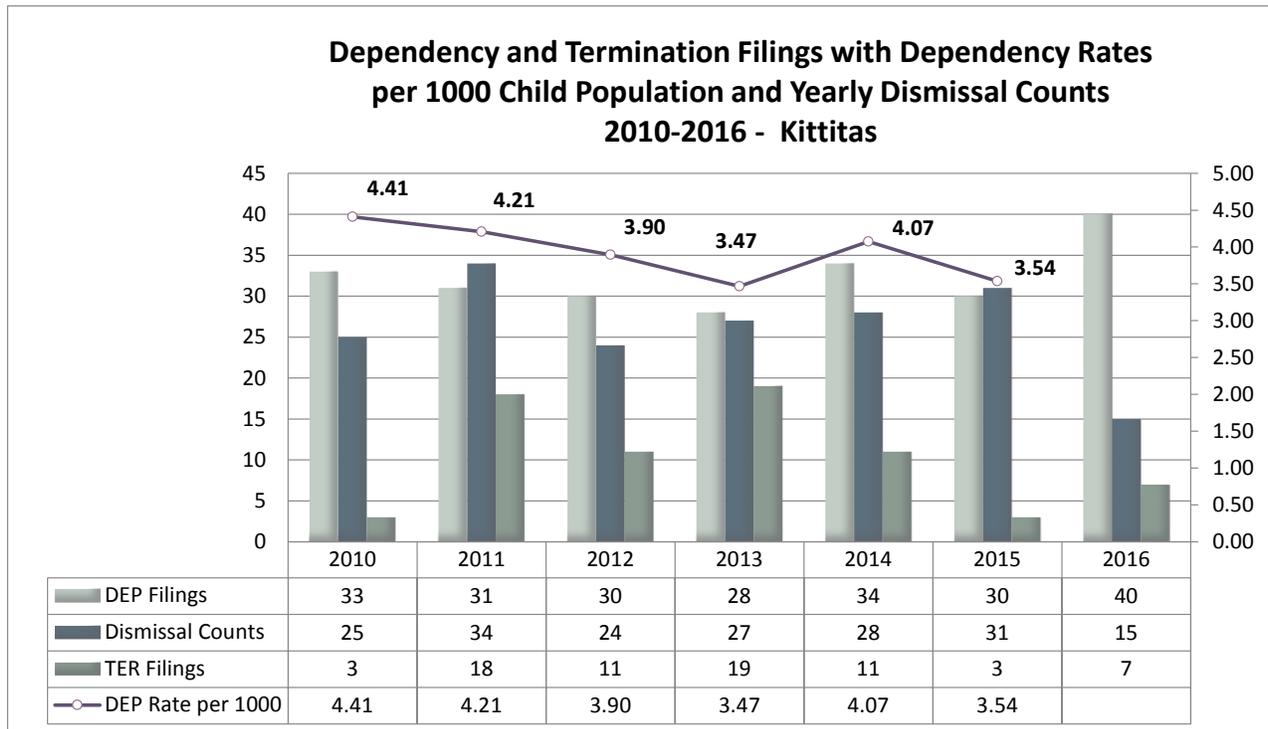
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	37	36.5	44	32	34.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	62	47	77	37	53
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	6	20.5	24	12.5	18
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	100%	0%	40%	50%	0%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	23	21	15	16	18
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	36%	33%	50%	46%	22%

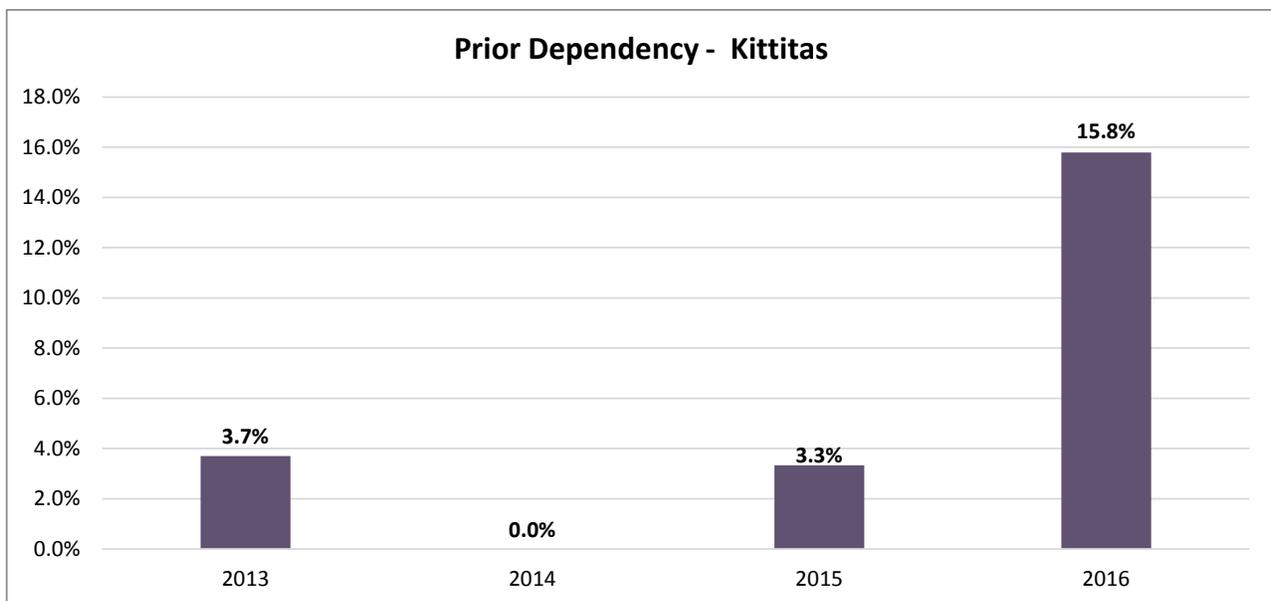
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Kittitas</b>	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	15%	29%	6%	36%	19%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	8%	25%	18%	18%	26%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	35%	17%	18%	11%	19%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	19%	21%	44%	29%	26%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	23%	8%	15%	7%	11%
	Gender	(1) Female	50%	46%	53%	46%	59%
		(2) Male	50%	54%	47%	54%	41%
	Race	(1) Native American				4%	4%
		(3) Black					4%
		(4) White	77%	50%	74%	82%	67%
		(5) Hispanic	23%	8%	12%	14%	11%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American		29%	15%		4%
		(7) Multiracial - Black		13%			11%

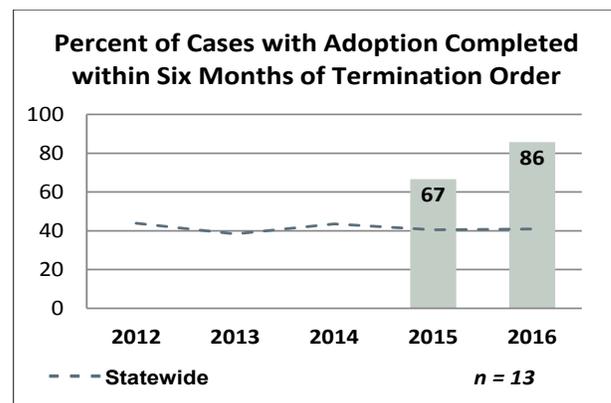
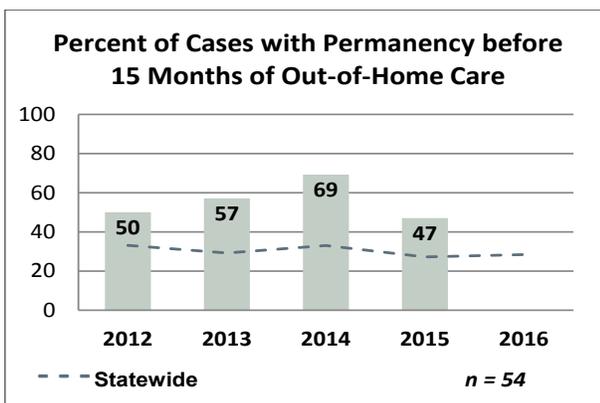
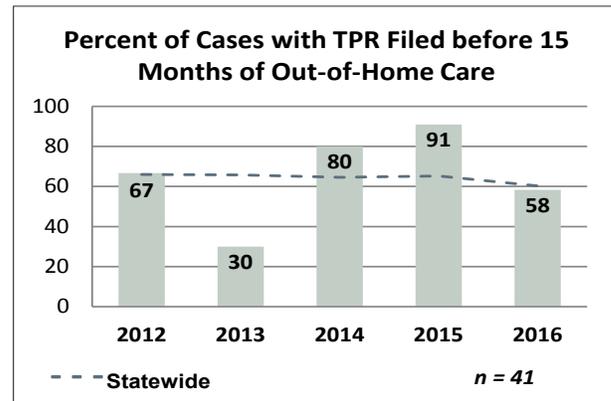
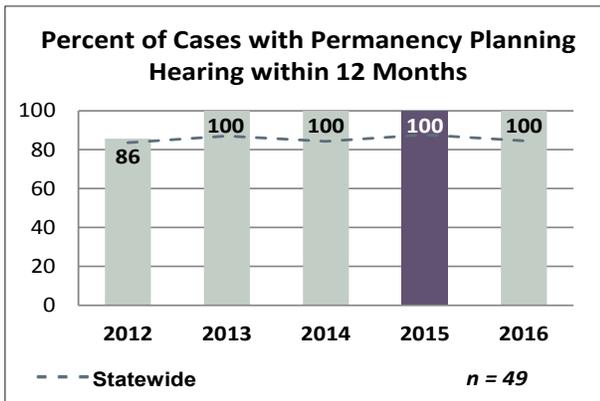
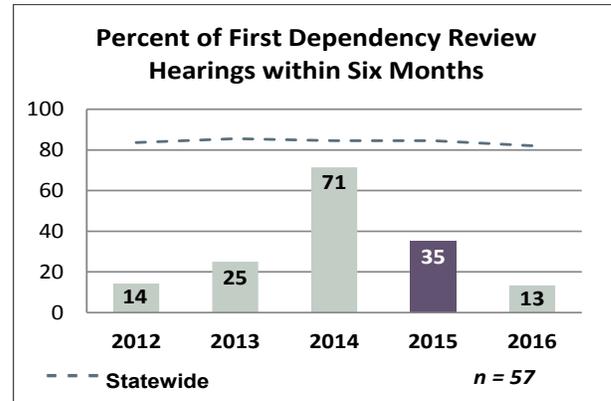
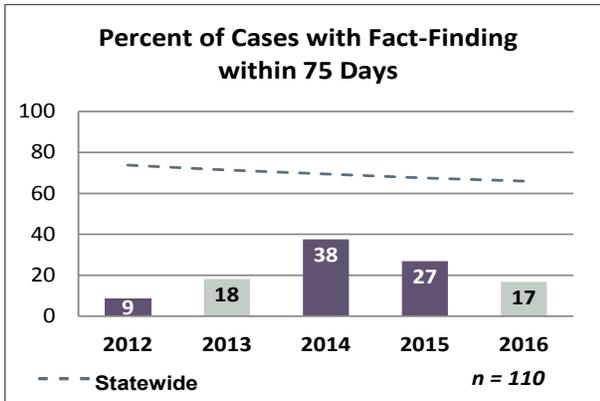
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< 20 CASE EVENTS



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## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

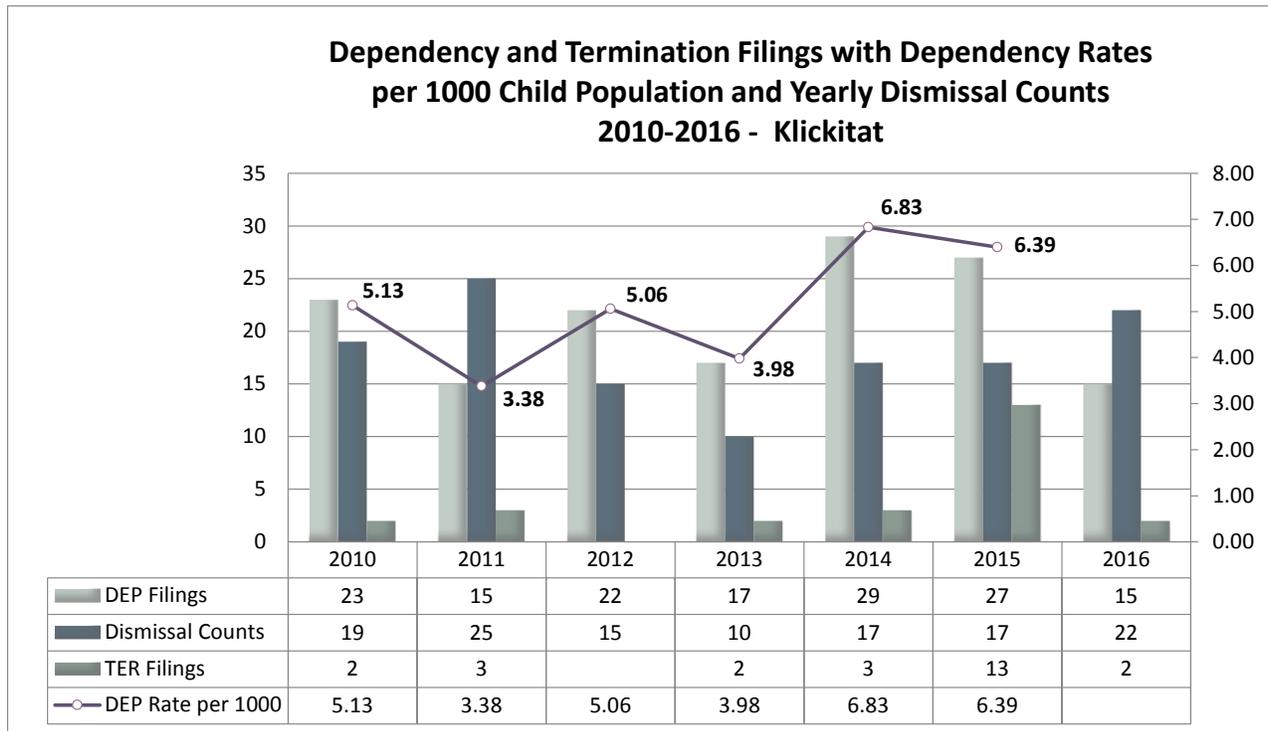
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months		47		35	24
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%		0%	0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	27		37		
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%		0%		
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months			28	27	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome			0%	25%	
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	7	5.5	8	9	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	71%	100%	82%	70%	

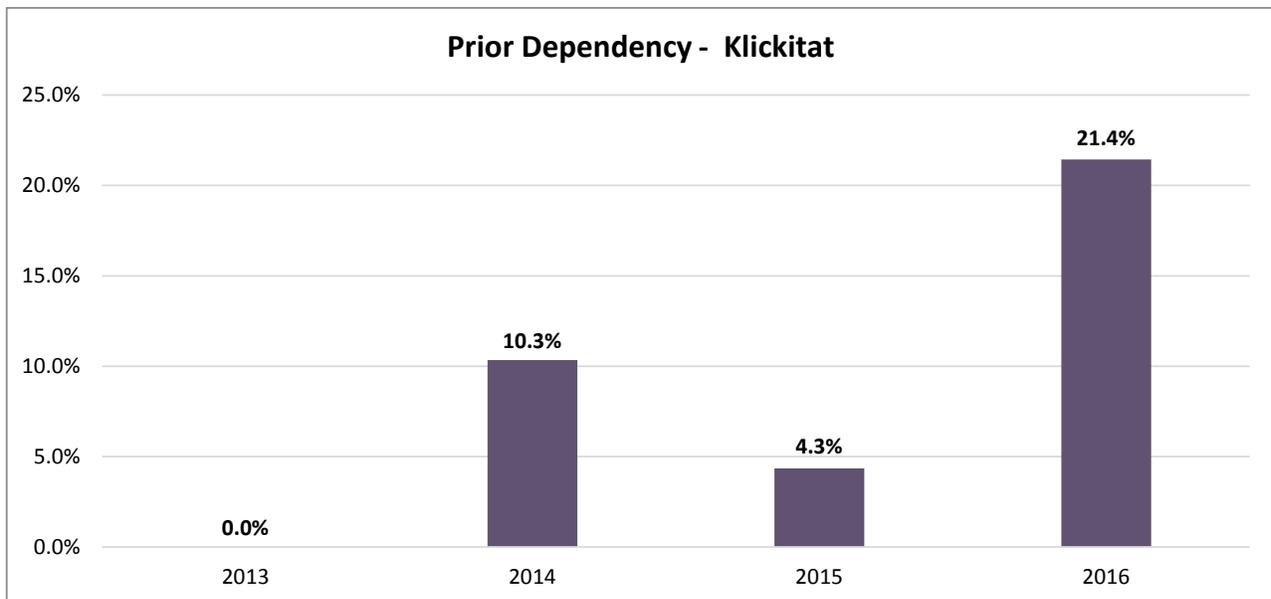
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Klickitat</b>	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	5%	19%	28%	29%	33%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	5%	19%	17%	25%	33%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	25%	31%	17%	17%	
		(4) 6-11 yrs	25%	19%	21%	29%	
		(5) 12-17 yrs	40%	13%	17%		33%
	Gender	(1) Female	50%	25%	45%	33%	44%
		(2) Male	50%	75%	55%	67%	56%
	Race	(1) Native American	15%	6%	21%	17%	11%
		(2) Asian/Pacific Islander	5%				
		(4) White	30%	88%	52%	42%	89%
		(5) Hispanic	40%	6%	7%	8%	
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	5%		21%	13%	
		(7) Multiracial - Black				21%	
		(9) Unknown	5%				

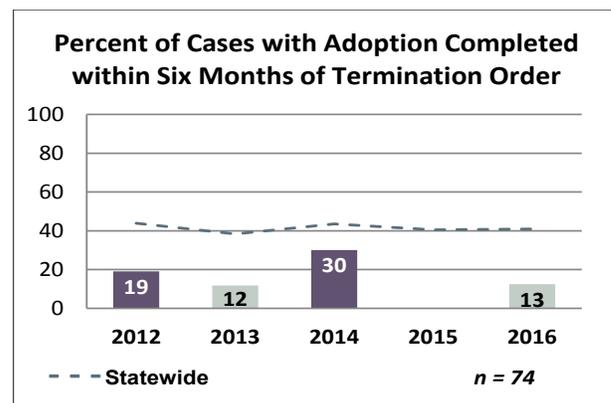
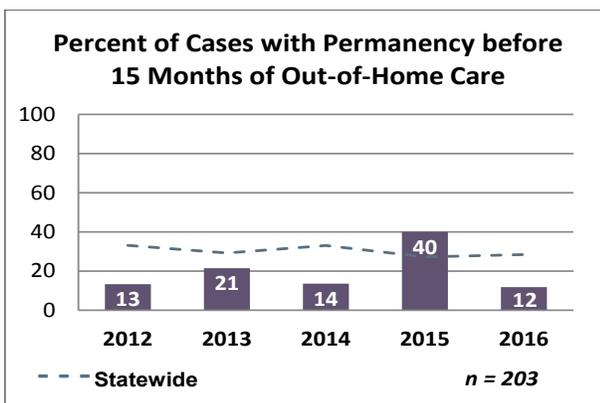
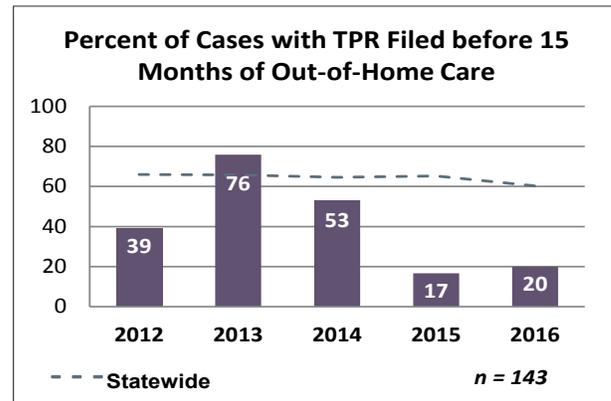
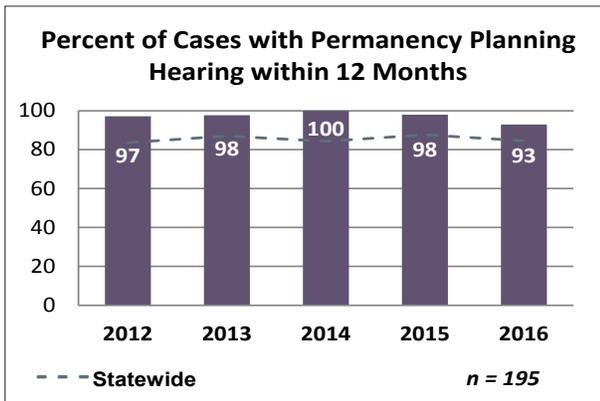
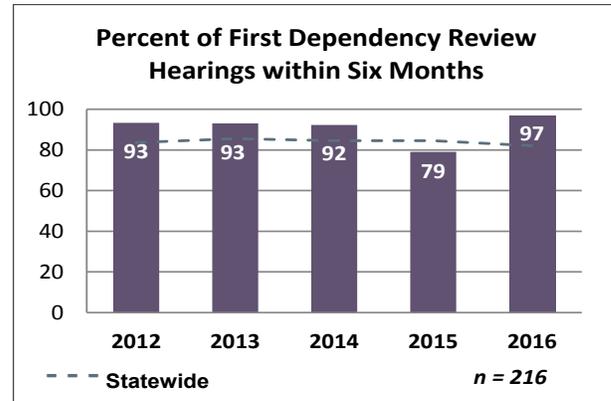
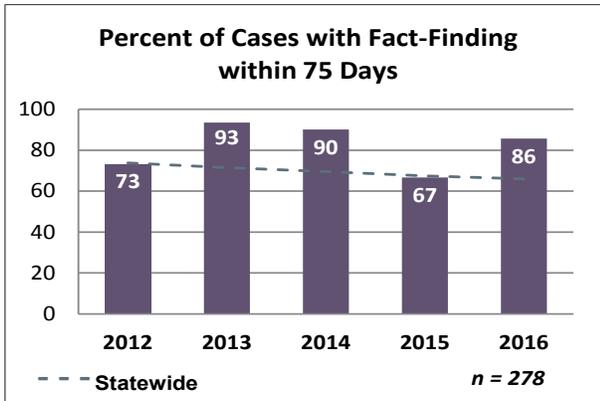
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< 20 CASE EVENTS



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## OUTCOMES &amp; DEMOGRAPHICS

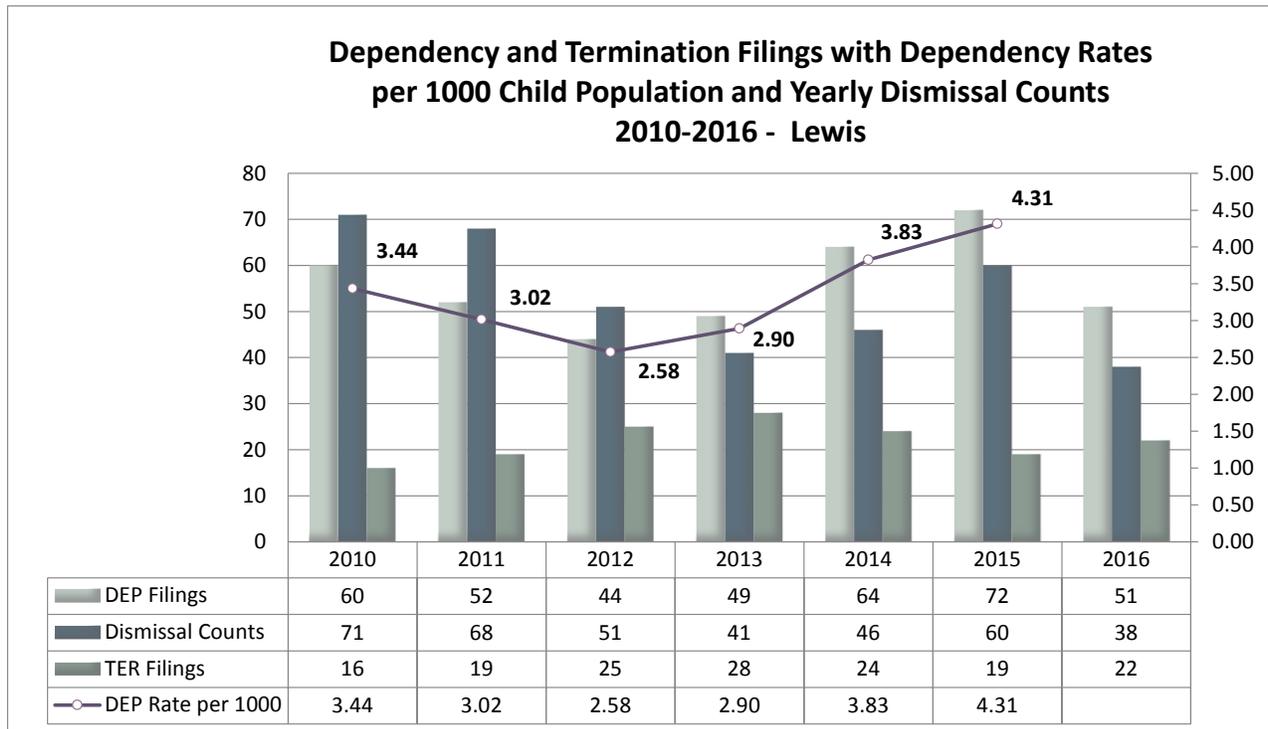
## PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	33	25	28	42.5	44
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	95	35	80	13	25
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	20%	0%	67%	0%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months		23	31	28.5	25
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%	0%	50%	0%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	19	16	15	15	29
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	32%	42%	33%	47%	31%

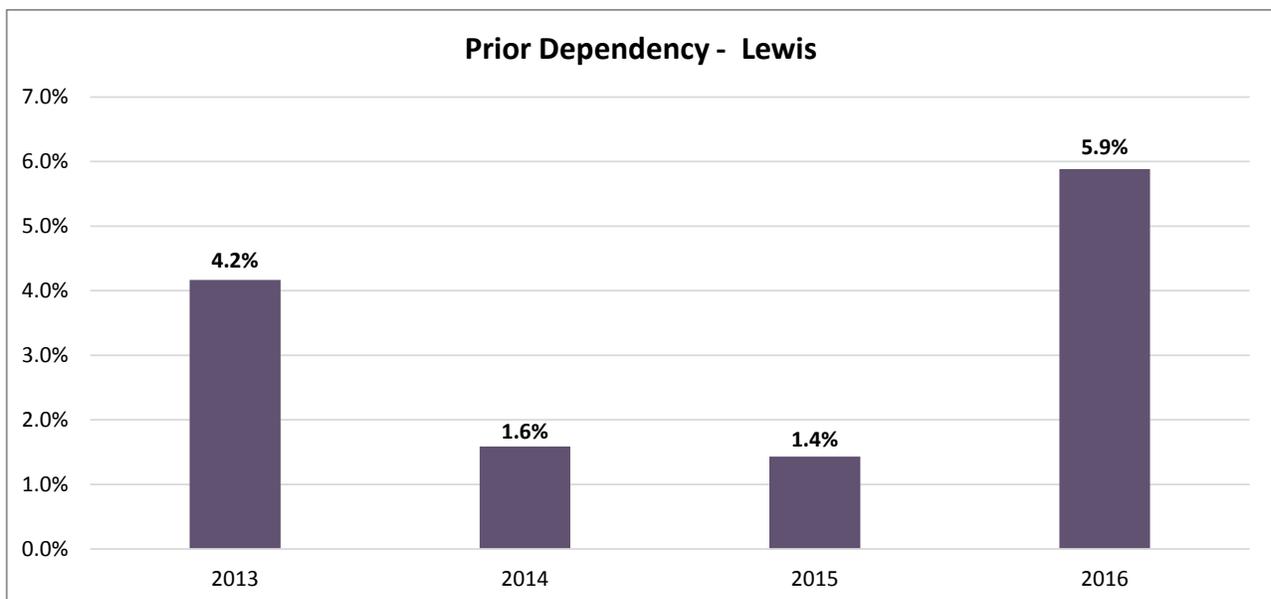
## DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Lewis</b>	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	25%	31%	22%	17%	31%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	25%	27%	16%	20%	16%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	27%	10%	29%	14%	20%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	9%	13%	24%	28%	20%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	14%	19%	9%	20%	13%
	Gender	(1) Female	57%	40%	48%	45%	42%
		(2) Male	43%	60%	52%	55%	58%
	Race	(1) Native American			3%	14%	2%
		(2) Asian/Pacific Islander					2%
		(4) White	70%	83%	67%	65%	76%
		(5) Hispanic	2%	15%	12%	10%	11%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	20%	2%	10%	4%	4%
		(7) Multiracial - Black	7%		3%	3%	2%
		(8) Multiracial - Other			3%	3%	
	(9) Unknown						2%

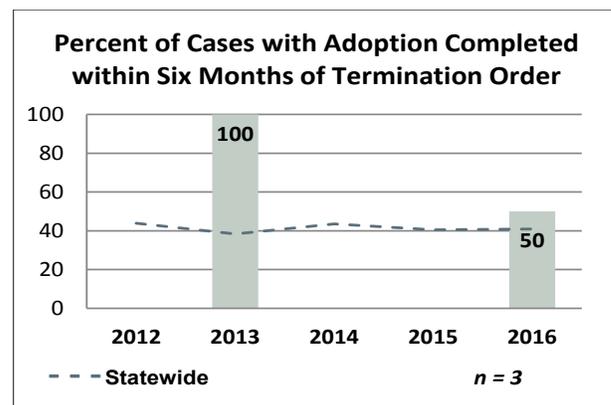
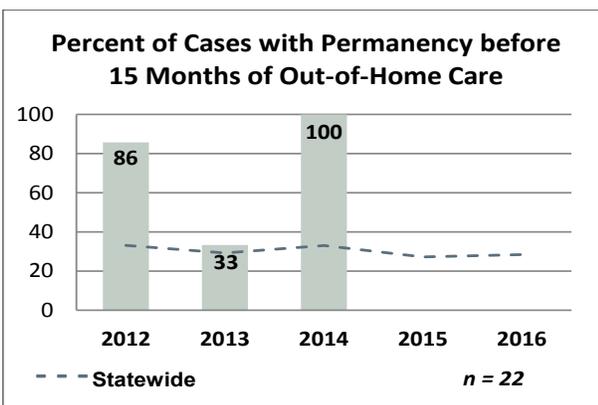
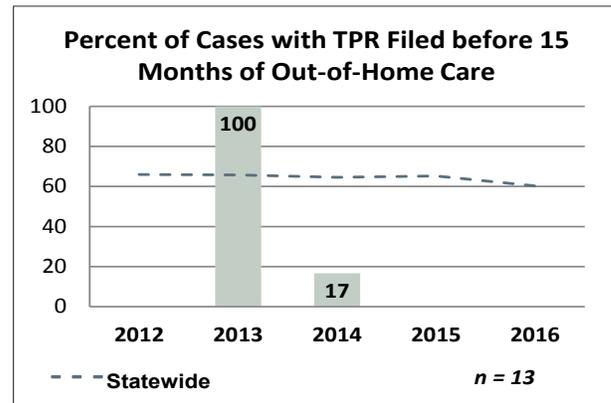
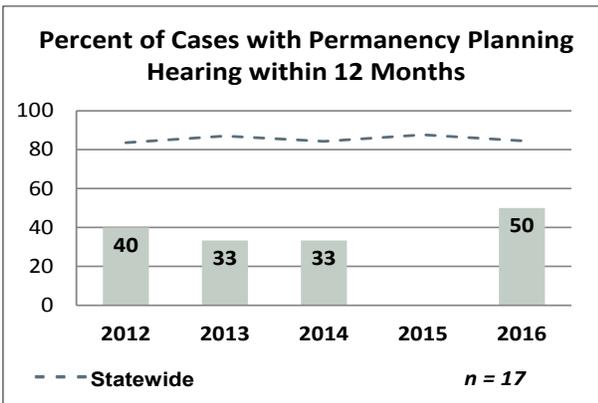
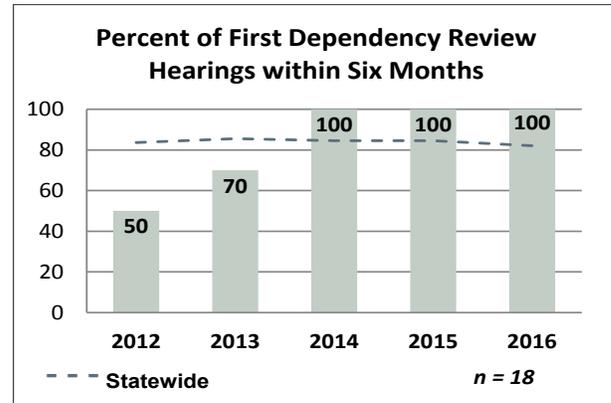
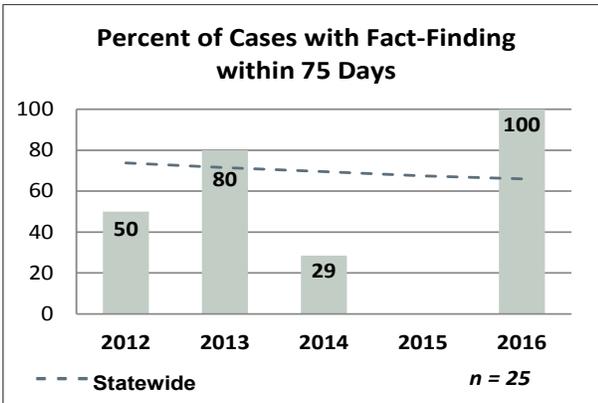
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



20+ CASE EVENTS

## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

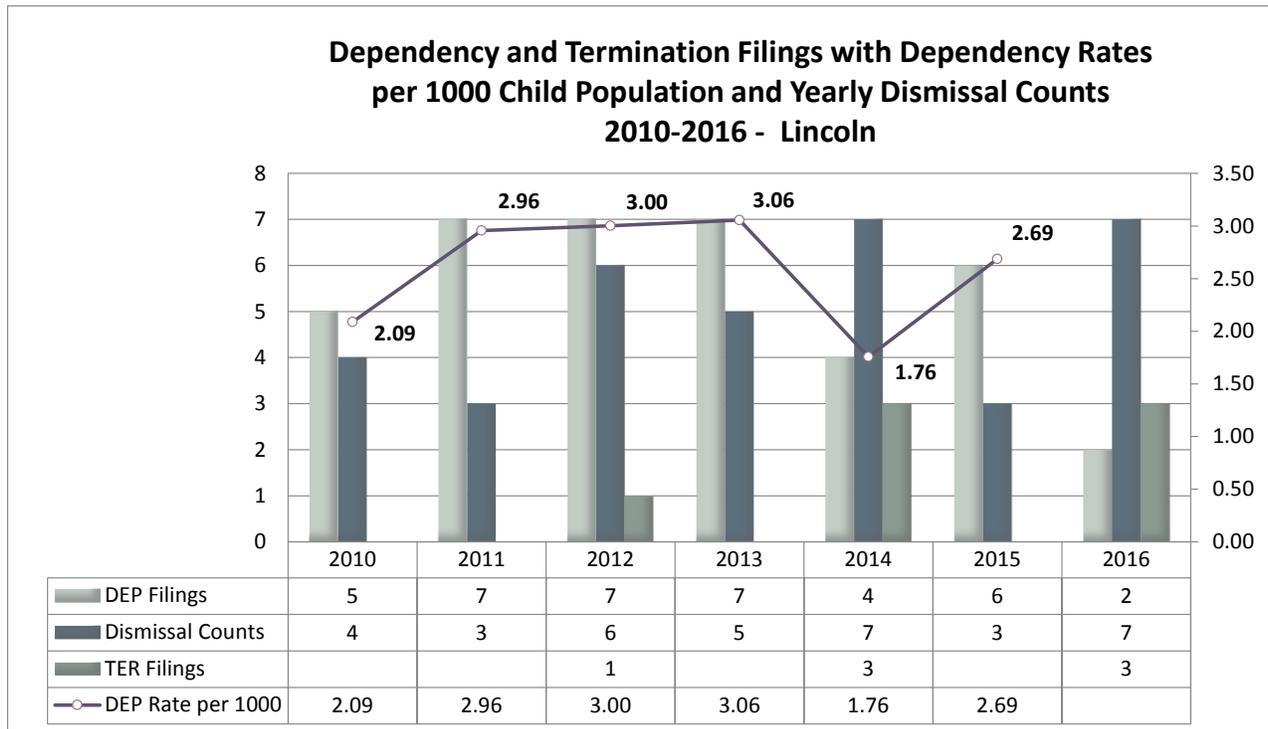
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months		25			44
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%			0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months					56
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					0%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	22				34
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%				0%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	5.5	18	0	23	15
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	100%	50%	100%	0%	0%

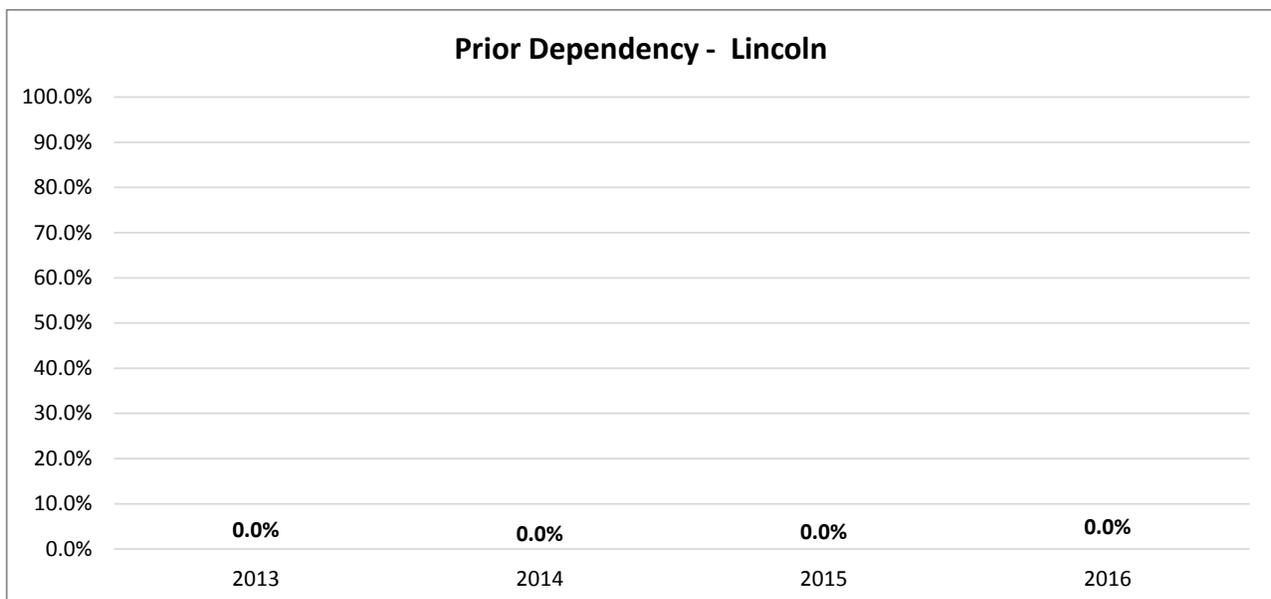
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Lincoln</b>	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs				50%	
		(2) 1-2 yrs		14%	25%	17%	50%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	14%	29%	50%	17%	50%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	57%	43%			
		(5) 12-17 yrs	29%	14%	25%	17%	
	Gender	(1) Female	71%	57%	50%	50%	100%
		(2) Male	29%	43%	50%	50%	
	Race	(4) White	100%	86%	75%	83%	
		(6) Multiracial - Native American		14%			100%
		(7) Multiracial - Black			25%	17%	

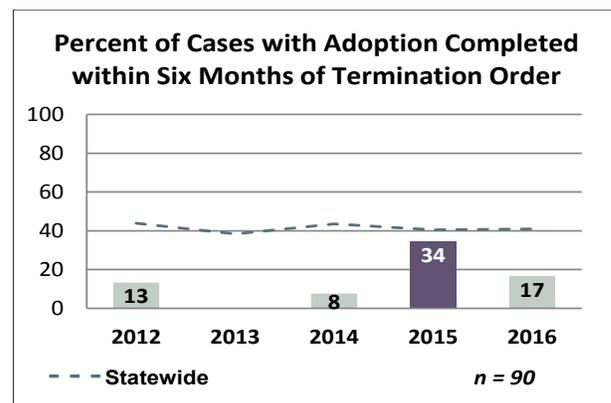
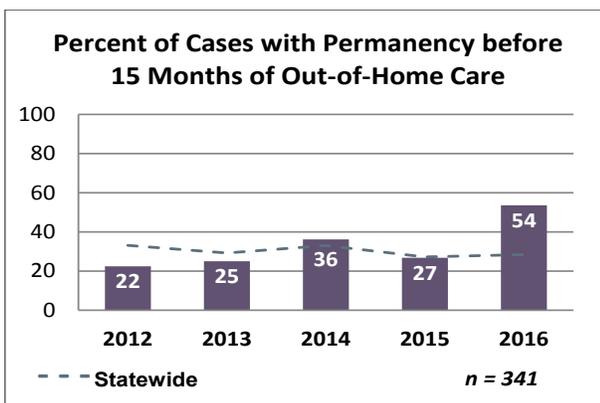
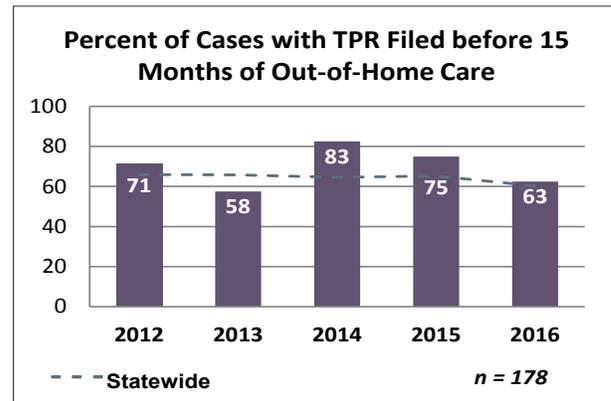
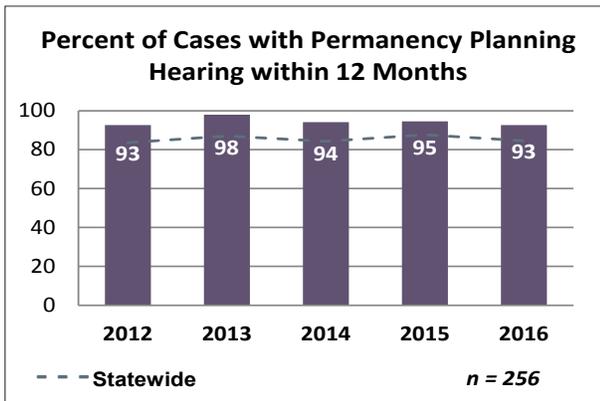
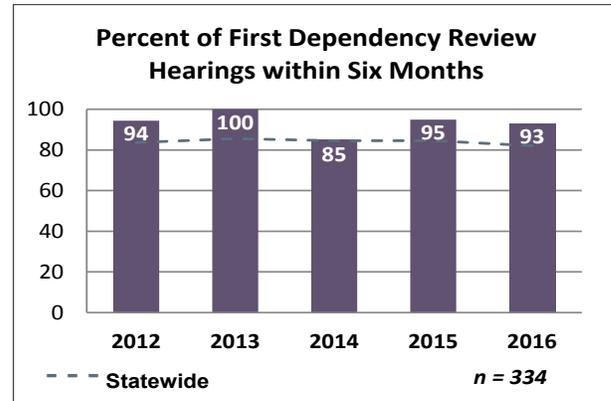
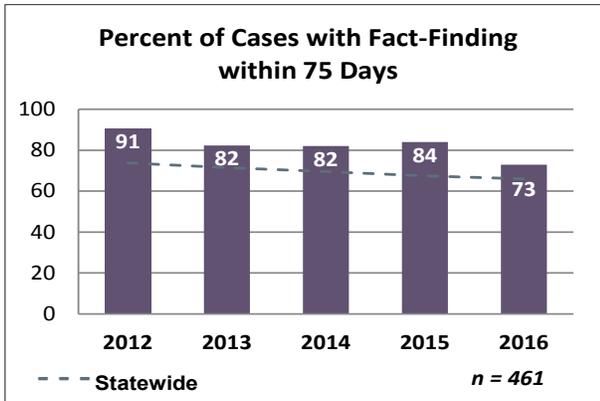
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



20+ CASE EVENTS

## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

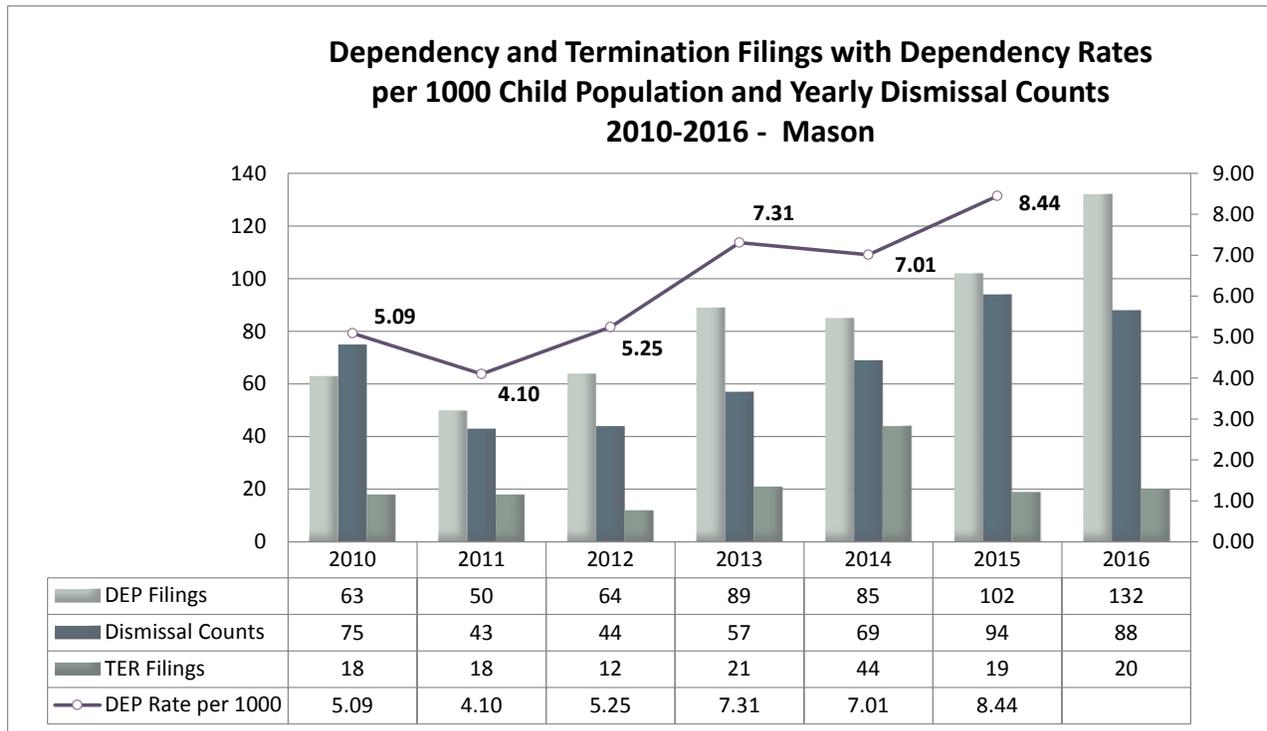
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	29	56	29	29	43.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	6%	0%	0%	7%	6%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	42	40.5	54	13	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	33%	13%	25%	50%	
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	25	3	17	13.5	12
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	33%	100%	13%	50%	100%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	20	16.5	13	17	9
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	30%	38%	51%	36%	67%

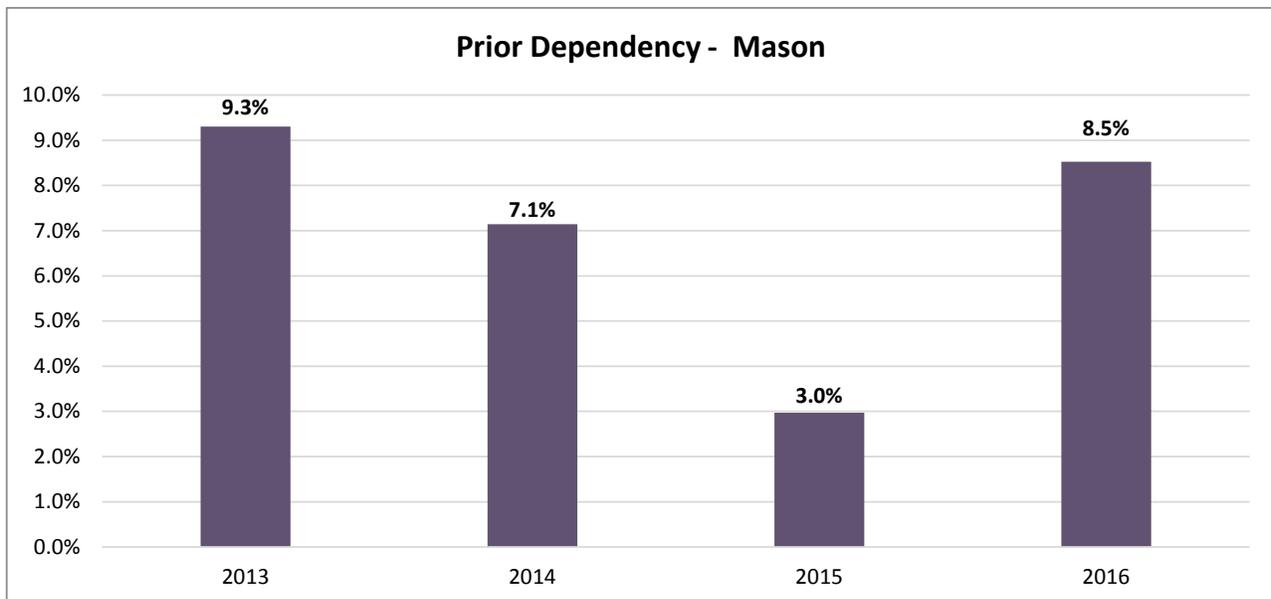
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Mason</b>	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	27%	37%	24%	28%	19%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	9%	15%	24%	10%	11%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	22%	20%	14%	14%	20%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	25%	21%	25%	29%	30%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	17%	8%	12%	19%	20%
	Gender	(1) Female	53%	60%	52%	57%	55%
		(2) Male	47%	40%	48%	43%	45%
	Race	(1) Native American	11%	11%	8%	1%	8%
		(2) Asian/Pacific Islander		1%		1%	3%
		(3) Black	2%	1%			
		(4) White	64%	62%	51%	71%	62%
		(5) Hispanic	14%	16%	24%	18%	6%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	9%	8%	6%	6%	9%
		(7) Multiracial - Black				1%	5%
		(8) Multiracial - Other			7%	1%	2%
(9) Unknown				4%		6%	

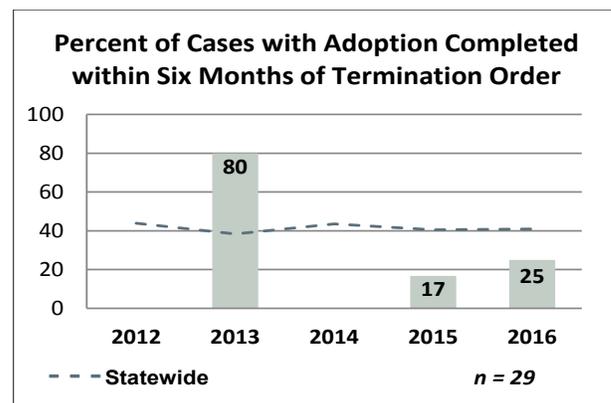
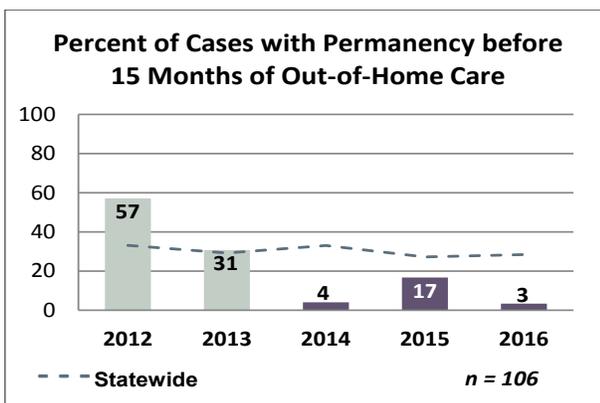
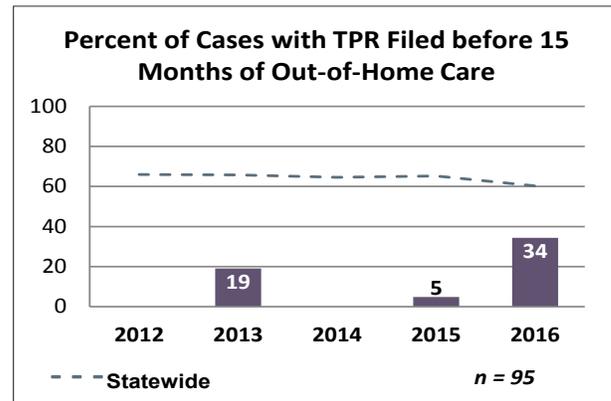
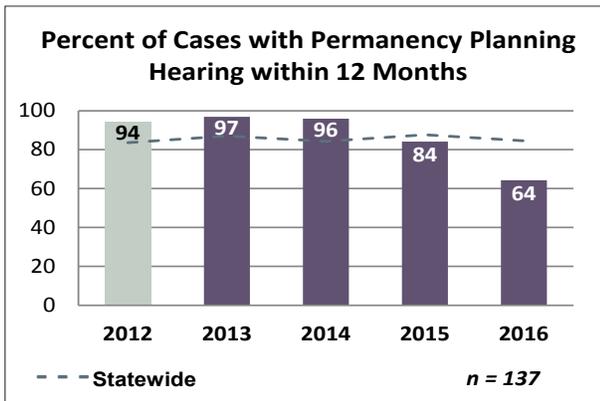
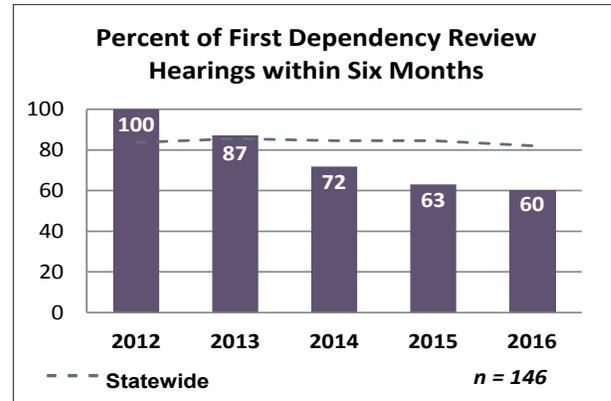
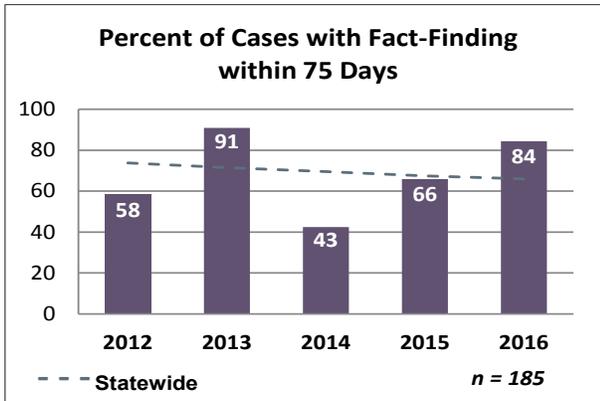
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



20+ CASE EVENTS

## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

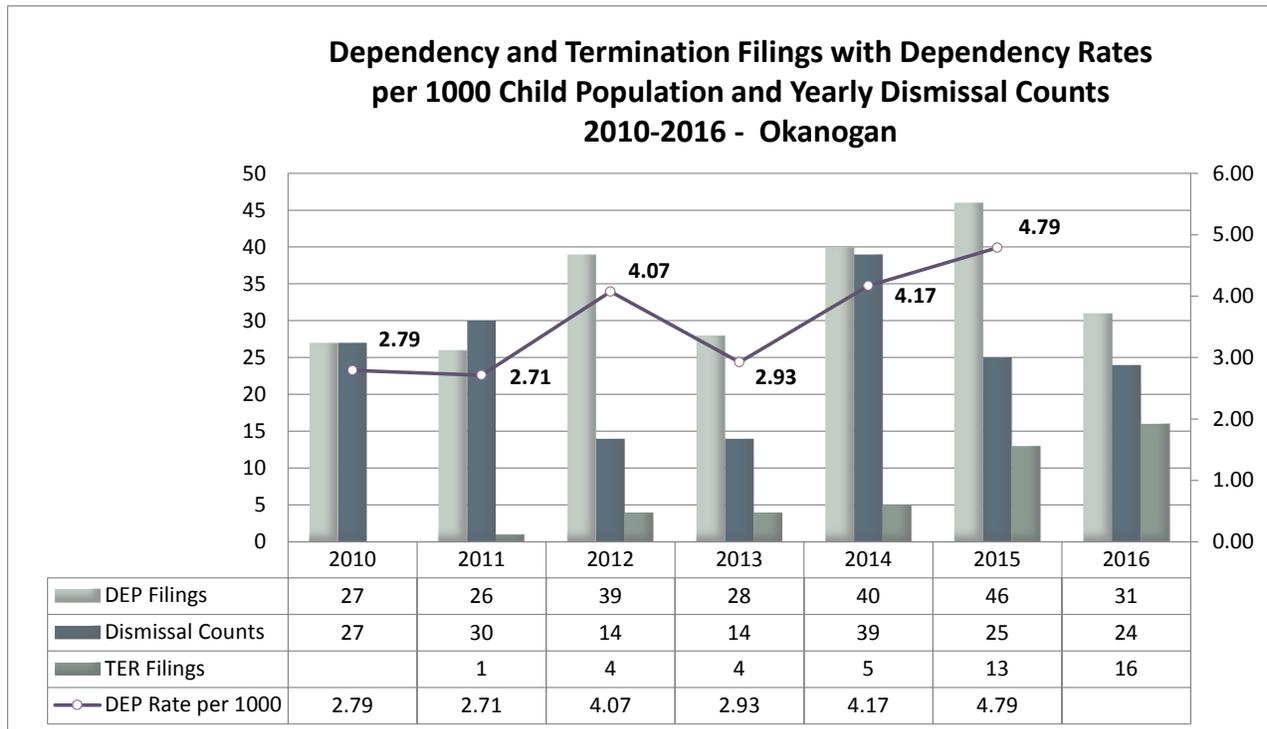
Outcome	Values	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	42	21	31.5	31.5	37
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	42	138	42	33	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months					46
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					0%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	8	10	20.5	22	23
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	80%	57%	6%	27%	6%

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

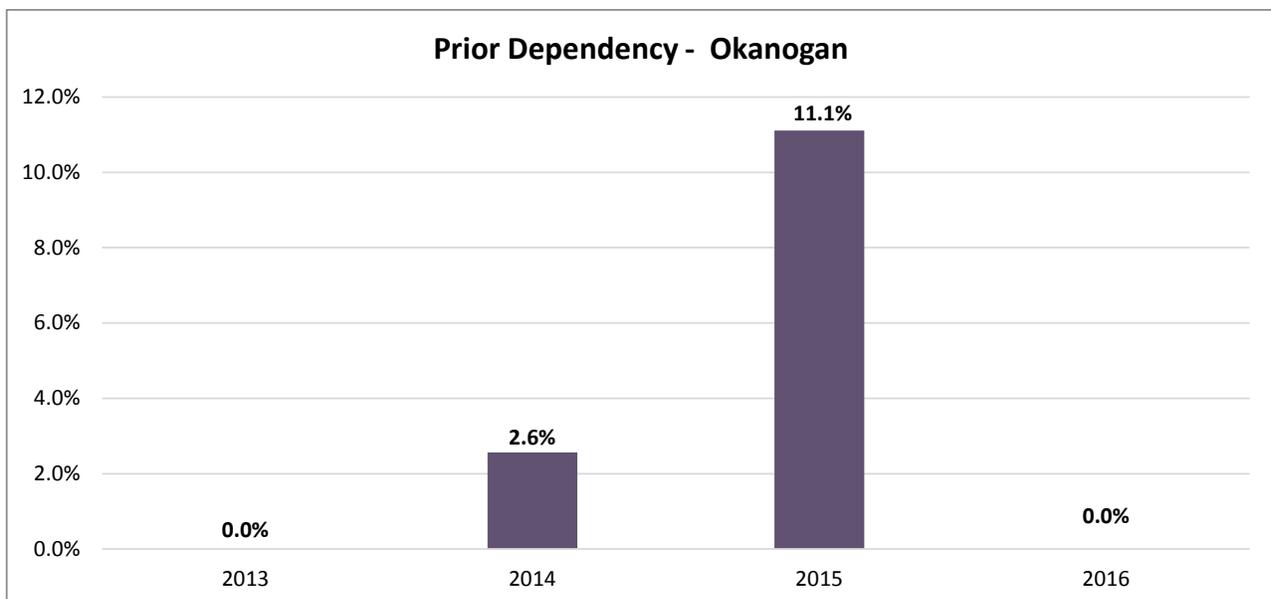
			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Okanogan</b>	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	28%	29%	26%	20%	35%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	15%	21%	15%	11%	16%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	5%	11%	15%	33%	3%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	33%	29%	33%	24%	39%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	18%	11%	10%	13%	6%
	Gender	(1) Female	56%	54%	59%	43%	71%
		(2) Male	44%	46%	41%	57%	29%
	Race	(1) Native American	21%	11%	5%	11%	6%
		(3) Black		7%			
		(4) White	62%	46%	51%	39%	48%
		(5) Hispanic	18%	14%	36%	28%	23%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American		7%	3%	20%	13%
		(7) Multiracial - Black		11%	3%		3%
		(8) Multiracial - Other		4%	3%	2%	6%

# OKANOGAN

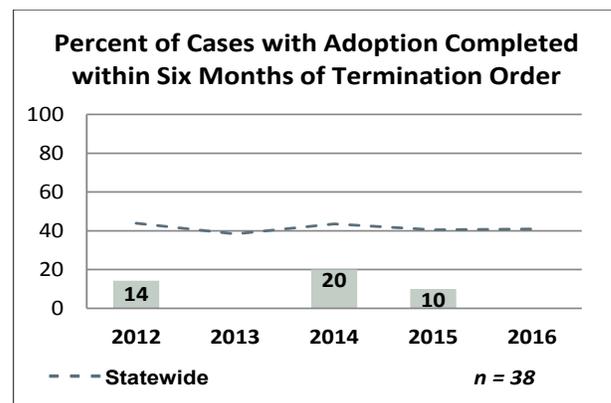
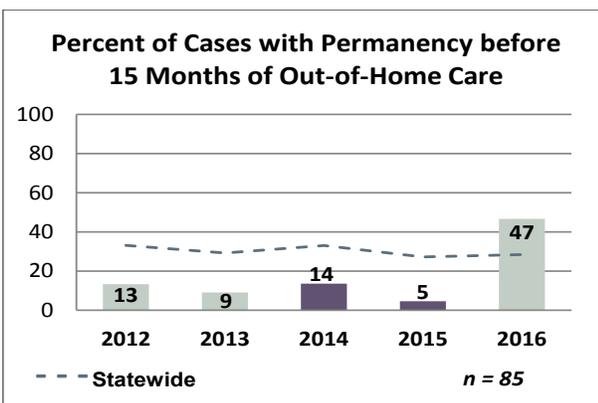
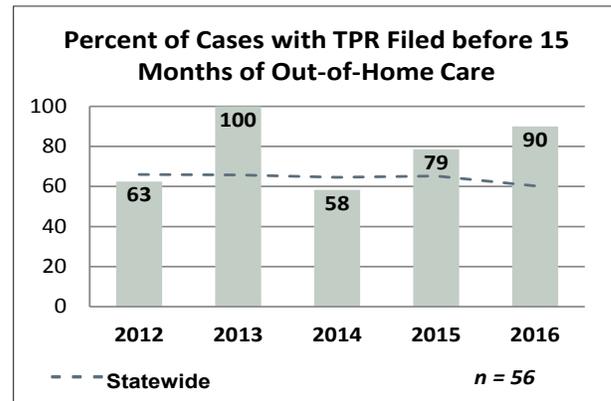
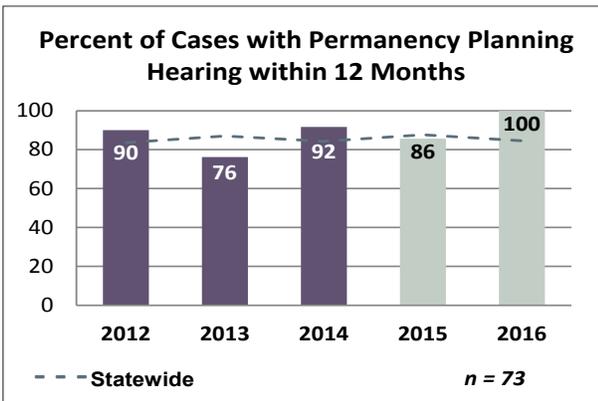
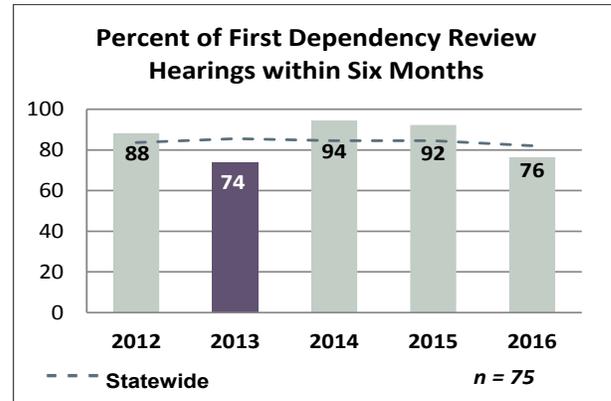
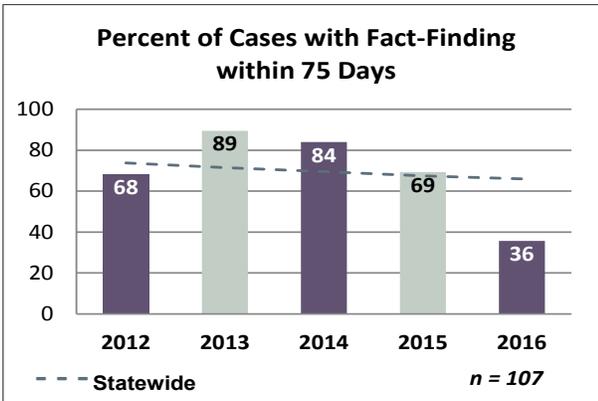
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



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OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

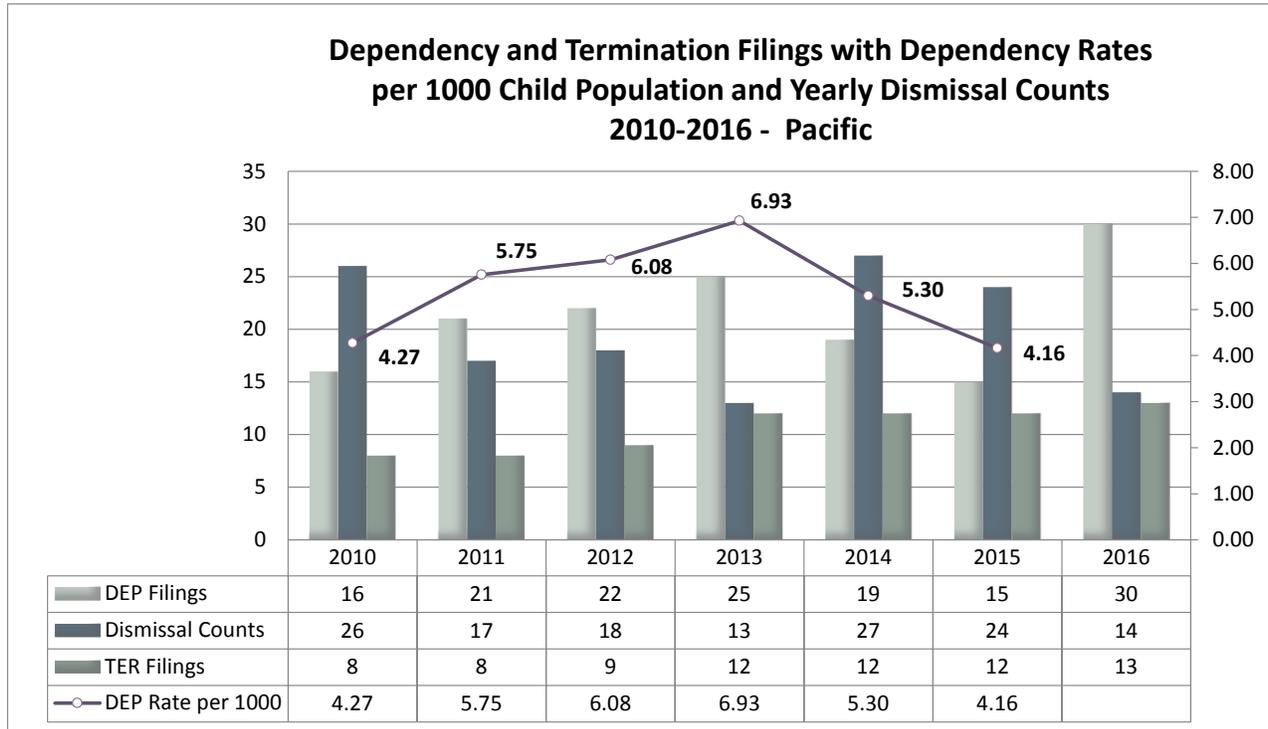
**PERMANENCY OUTCOMES**

Outcome	Values	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	20	22	28.5	26	35
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	17%	10%	0%	0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	90	39	83	25.5	82
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	56				
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%				
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	15.5	21	24	21	4
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	33%	0%	18%	10%	88%

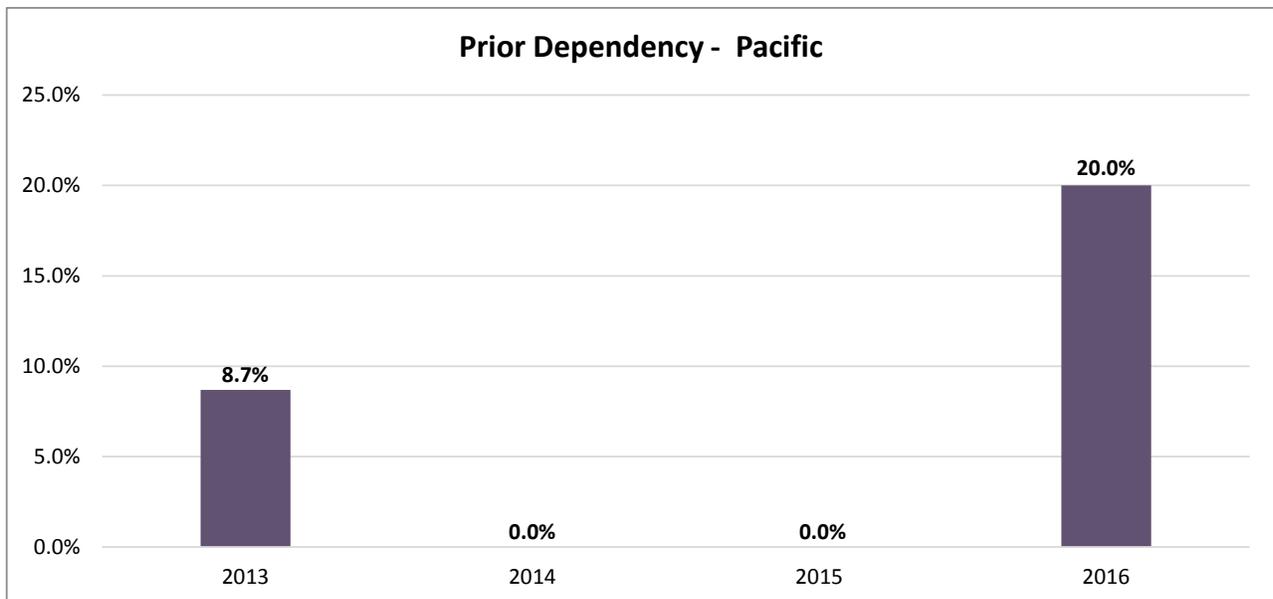
**DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION**

			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Pacific</b>	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	36%	40%	47%	47%	41%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	14%	12%	12%	13%	7%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	18%	12%	18%	27%	24%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	18%	28%	18%	13%	17%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	14%	8%	6%		10%
	Gender	(1) Female	41%	44%	35%	33%	34%
		(2) Male	59%	56%	65%	67%	66%
	Race	(1) Native American				7%	3%
		(2) Asian/Pacific Islander		8%			
		(3) Black	5%				
		(4) White	55%	48%	88%	87%	72%
		(5) Hispanic	36%	20%	12%	7%	10%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	5%	24%			14%

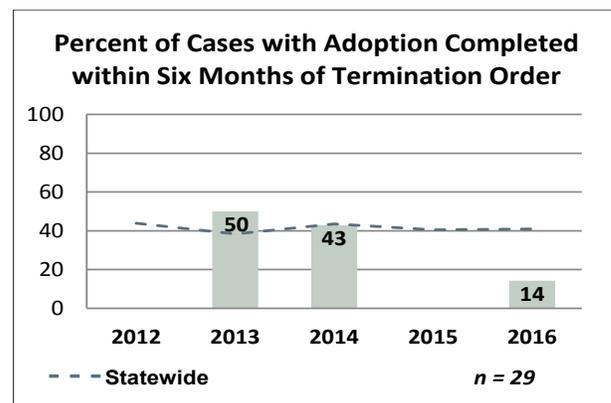
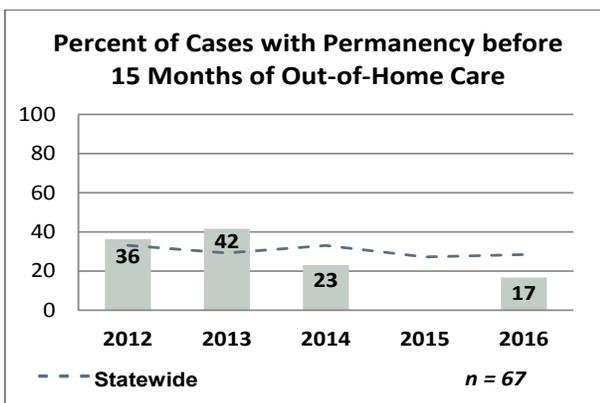
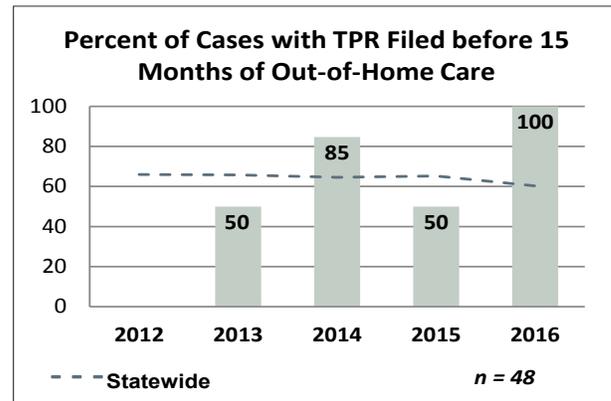
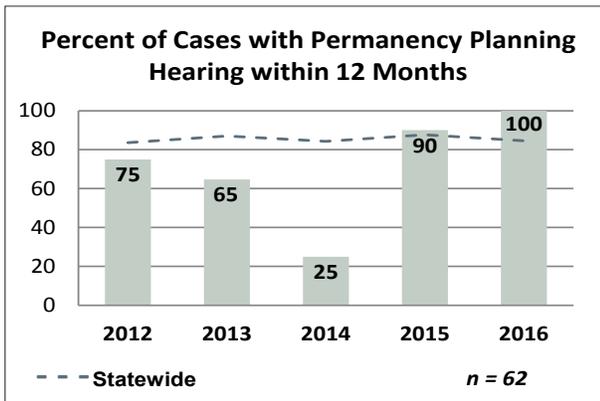
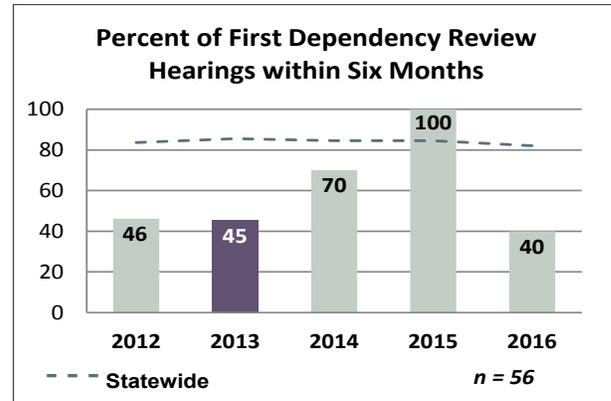
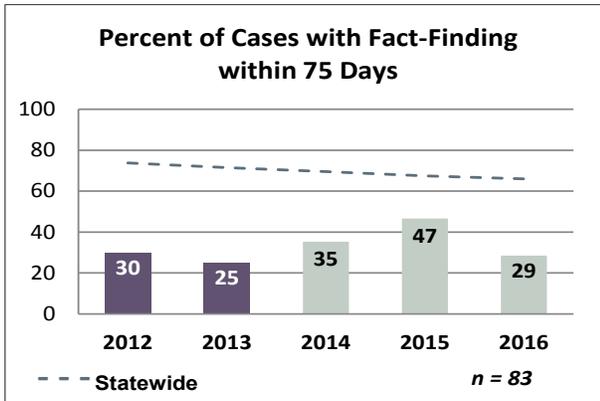
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< 20 CASE EVENTS



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## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

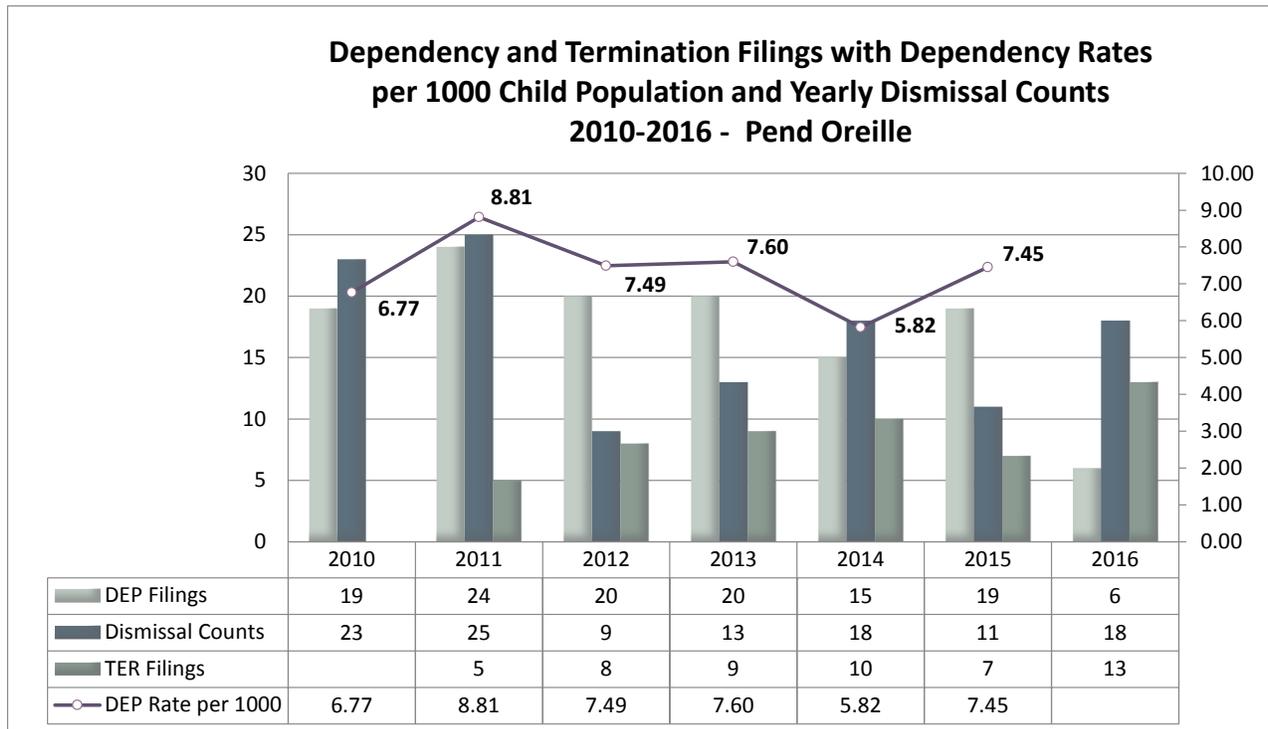
Outcome	Values	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	49.5	43.5	20	40	29
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	68	53.5			44
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%			0%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	15		13	27	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%		100%	0%	
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	5	9	21	32.5	25
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	80%	63%	40%	0%	30%

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

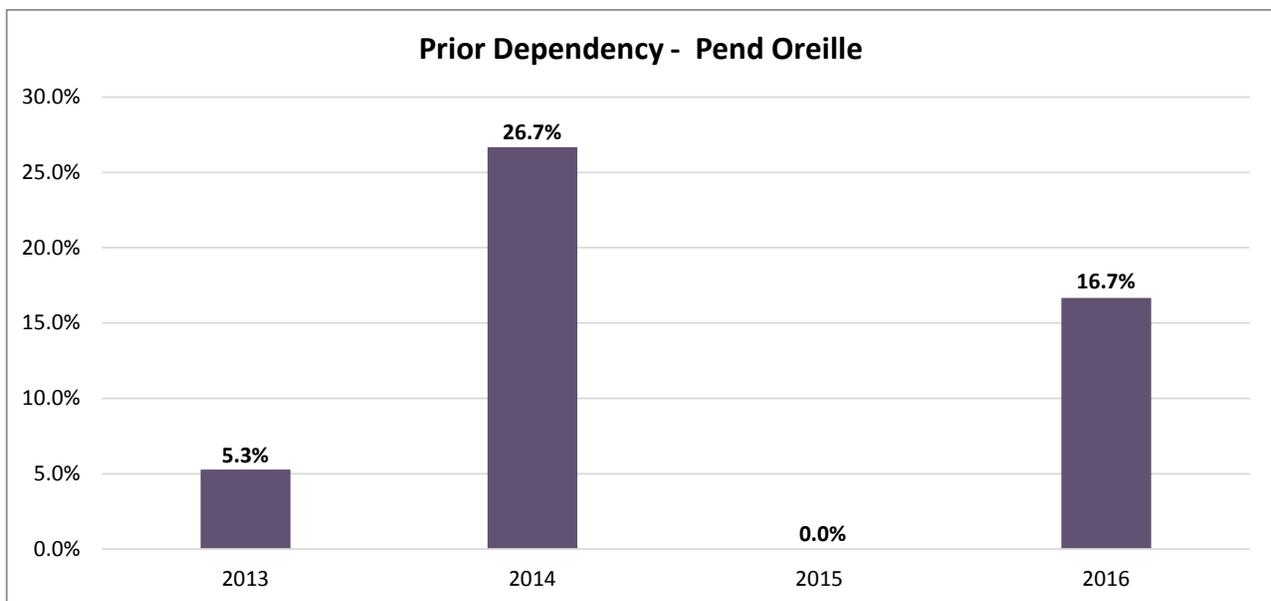
			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Pend Oreille</b>	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	12%	20%	25%	11%	50%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	12%	20%	25%	37%	
		(3) 3-5 yrs	18%	25%	25%	32%	17%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	29%	10%	25%	21%	33%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	29%	25%			
	Gender	(1) Female	47%	20%	67%	37%	67%
		(2) Male	53%	80%	33%	63%	33%
	Race	(4) White	76%	75%	83%	95%	100%
		(5) Hispanic		20%			
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	24%		8%	5%	
		(7) Multiracial - Black		5%	8%		

# PEND OREILLE

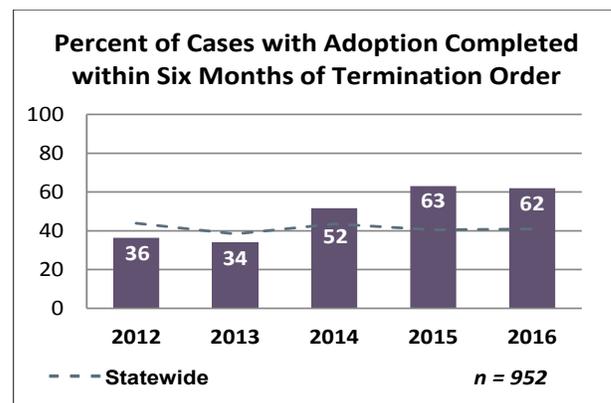
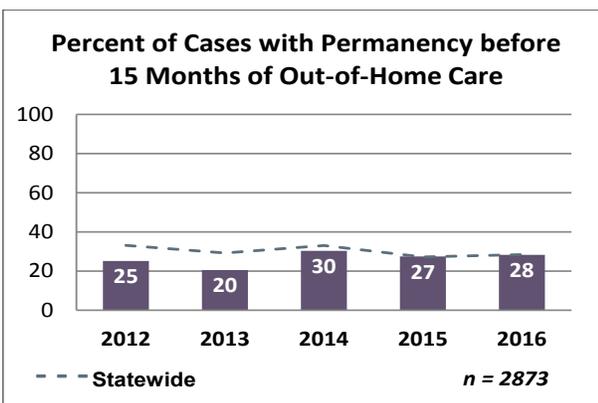
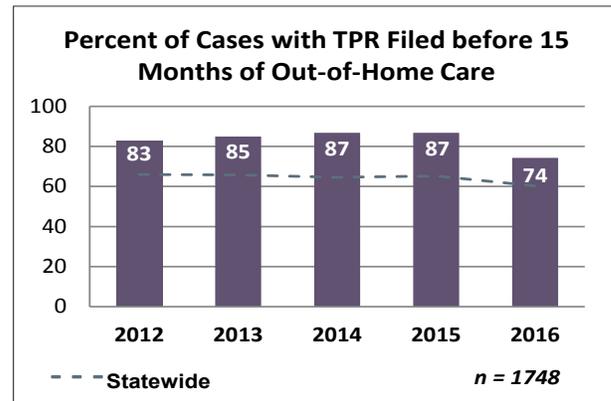
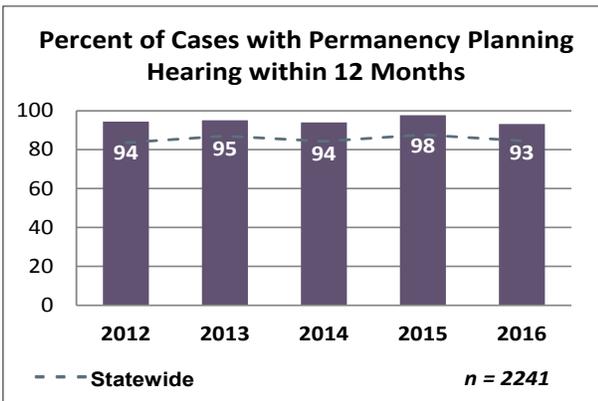
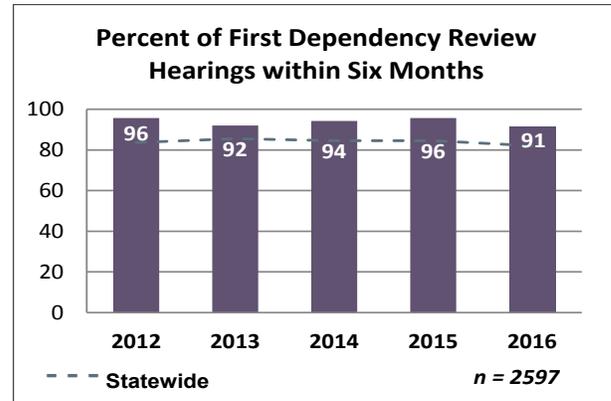
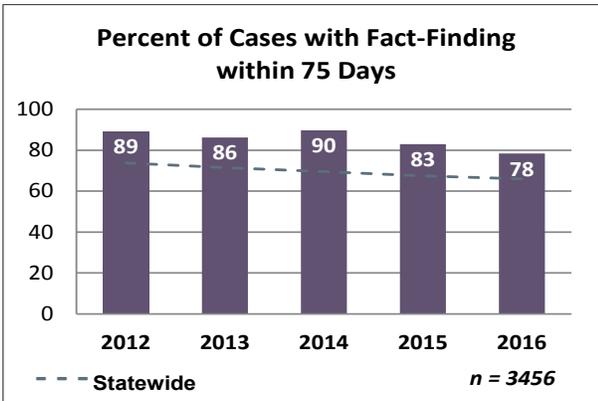
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< 20 CASE EVENTS



20+ CASE EVENTS

OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

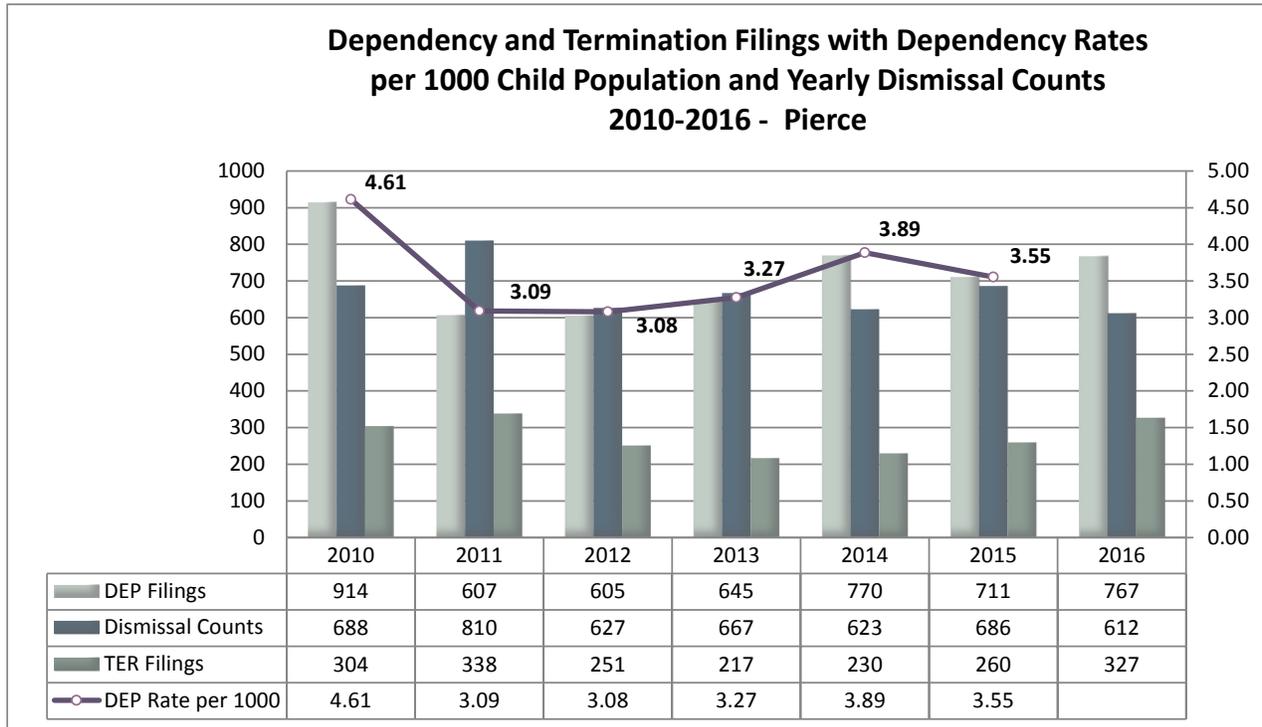
**PERMANENCY OUTCOMES**

Outcome	Values	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	28.5	29	29	28	27
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	4%	8%	6%	2%	2%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	28	36	29	17	31
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	6%	6%	18%	38%	10%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	24	32	33	26	28
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	15%	10%	18%	4%	10%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	17	19	15	17	16
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	41%	36%	46%	42%	47%

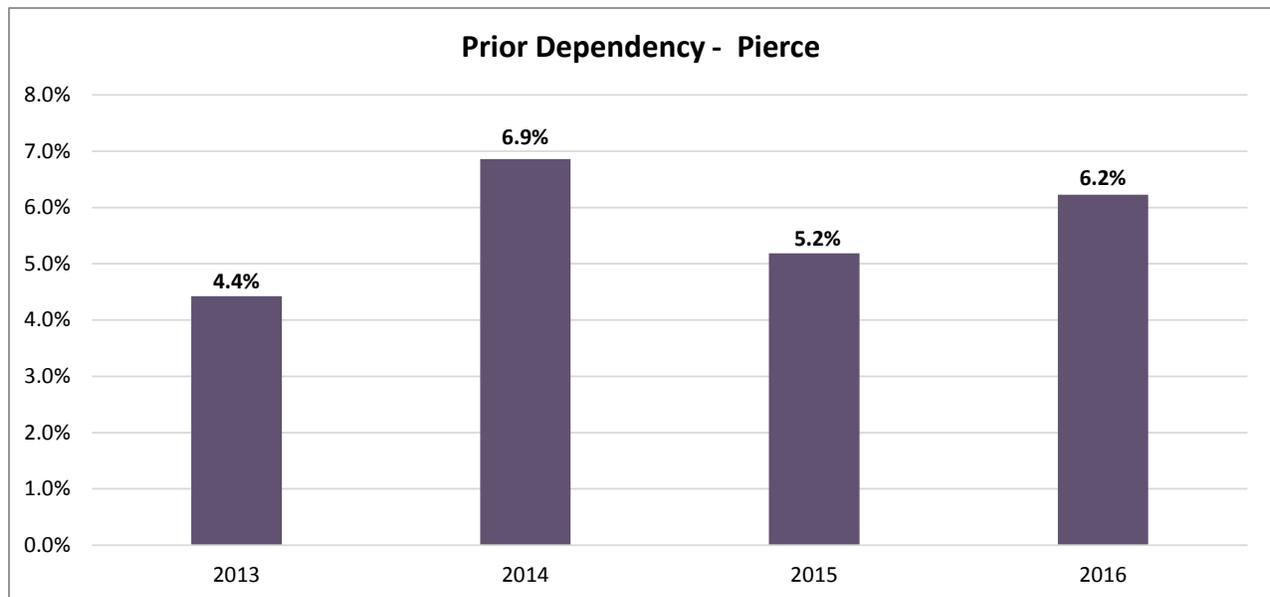
**DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION**

			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Pierce</b>	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	27%	29%	27%	27%	30%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	18%	13%	15%	16%	15%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	23%	18%	17%	18%	17%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	21%	25%	26%	24%	24%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	12%	15%	15%	14%	15%
	Gender	(1) Female	48%	47%	49%	50%	51%
		(2) Male	52%	53%	51%	50%	49%
	Race	(1) Native American	1%	2%	2%	1%	3%
		(2) Asian/Pacific Islander	3%	2%	3%	5%	4%
		(3) Black	14%	10%	14%	13%	12%
		(4) White	50%	53%	49%	44%	46%
		(5) Hispanic	11%	7%	6%	10%	7%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	7%	11%	9%	8%	11%
		(7) Multiracial - Black	11%	11%	11%	15%	13%
		(8) Multiracial - Other	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%
(9) Unknown				0%	1%	1%	

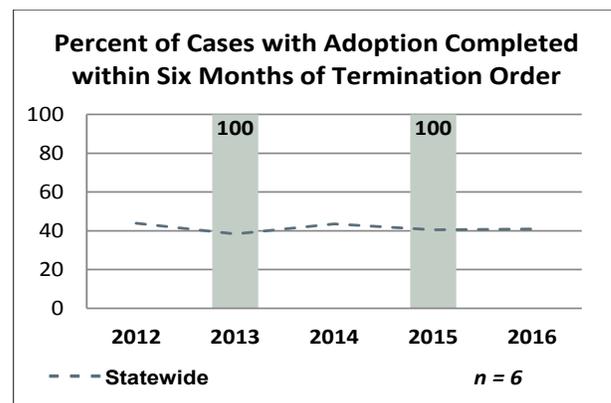
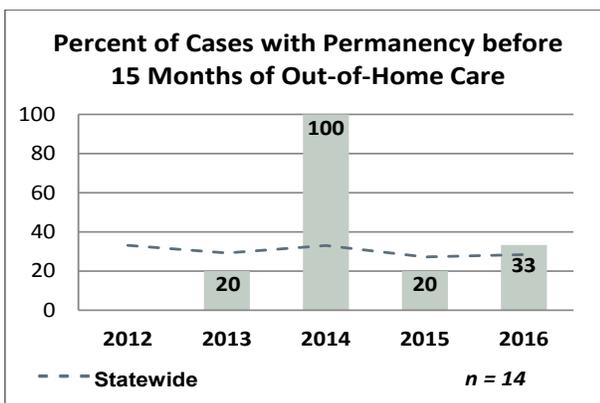
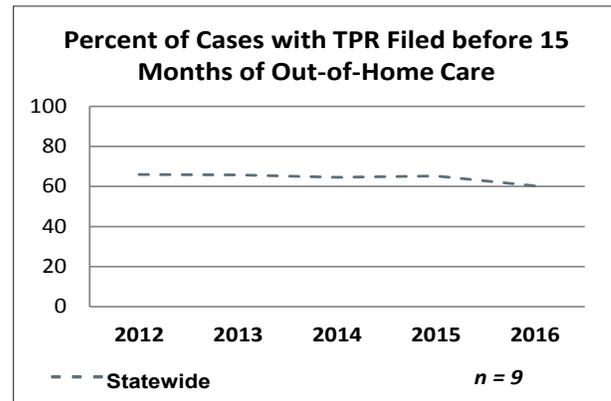
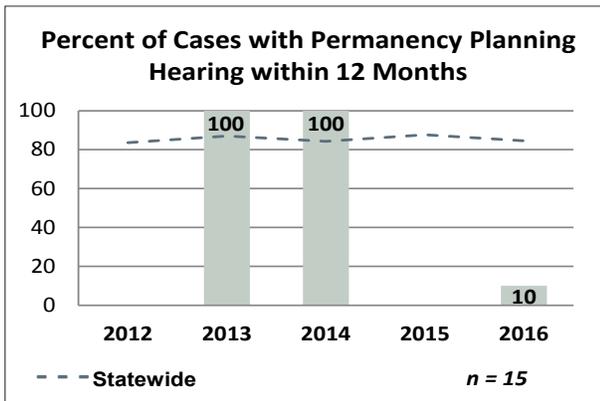
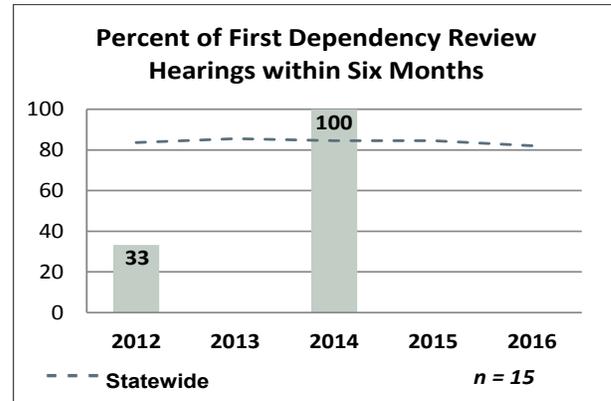
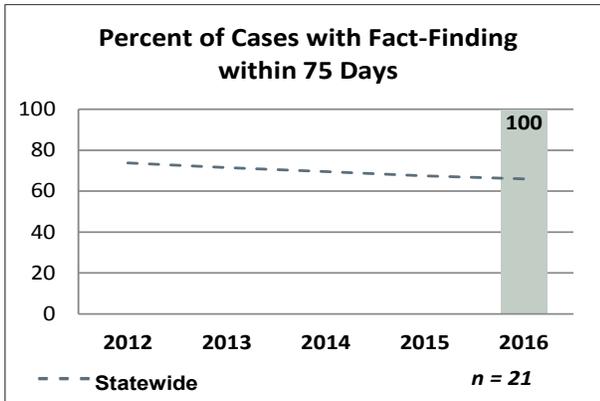
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



20+ CASE EVENTS

## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

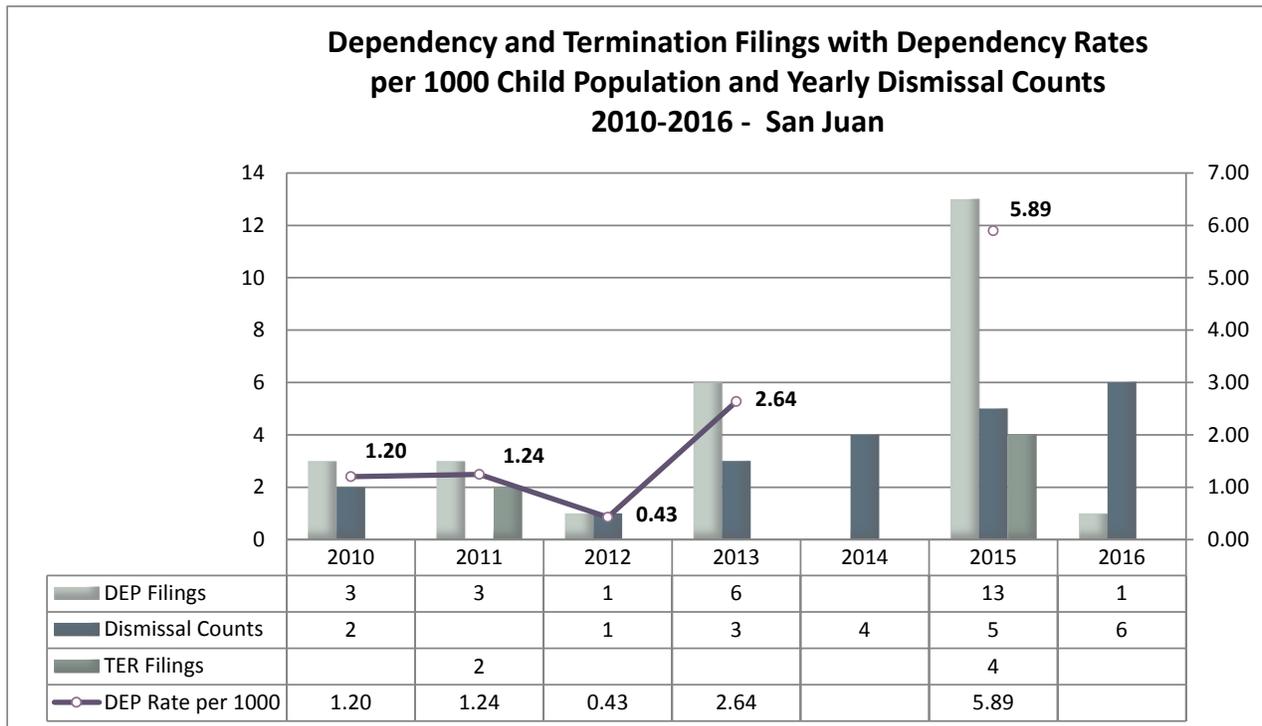
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months		41		24	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%		0%	
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months		23			1
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%			100%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months					
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months		19	10	5	15
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		50%	100%	100%	0%

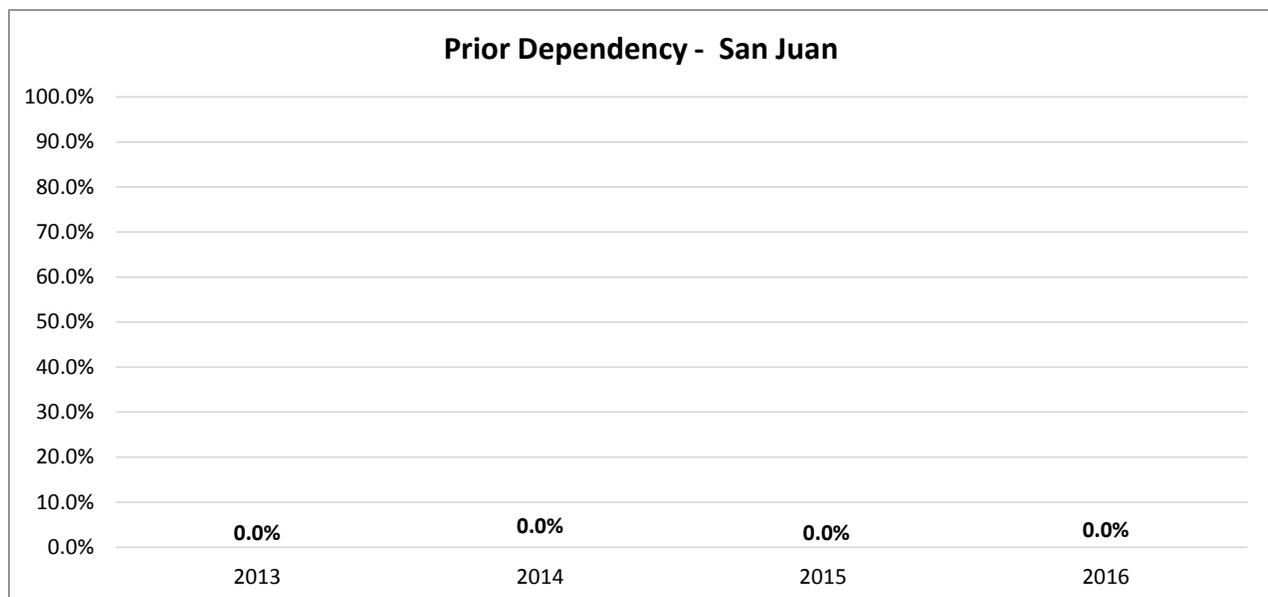
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
<b>San Juan</b>	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs		20%				
		(3) 3-5 yrs		20%		8%		
		(4) 6-11 yrs			60%		77%	
		(5) 12-17 yrs	100%			15%	100%	
	Gender	(1) Female	100%			69%		
		(2) Male		100%		31%	100%	
	Race	(4) White			20%		85%	100%
		(5) Hispanic					8%	
		(6) Multiracial - Native American			80%		8%	
		(8) Multiracial - Other	100%					

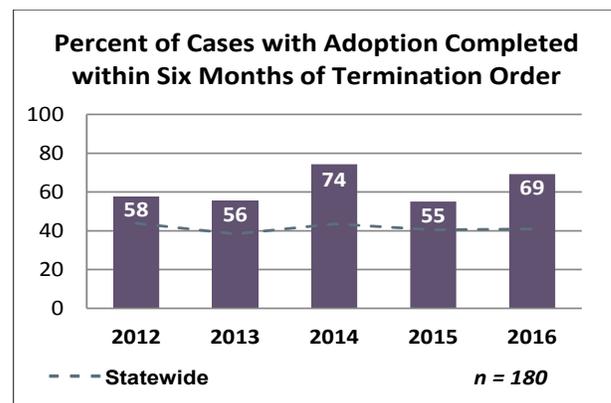
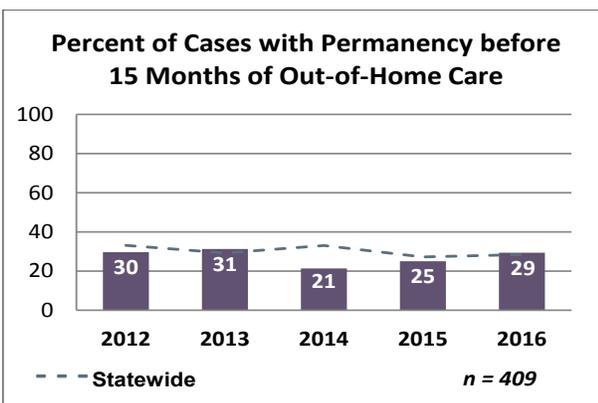
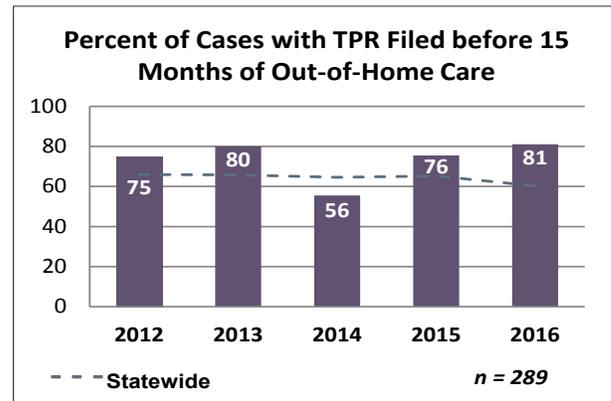
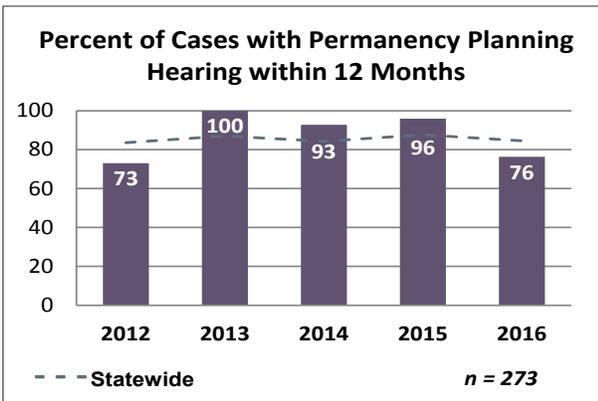
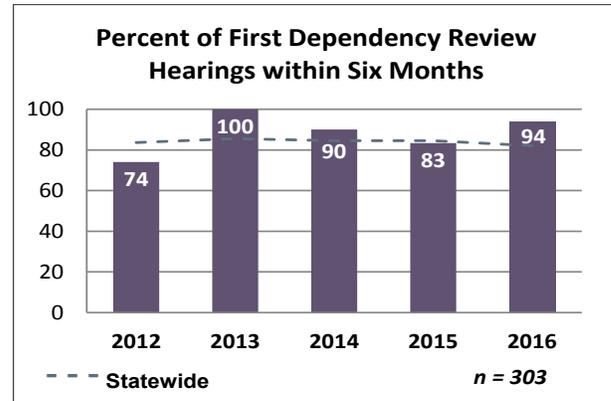
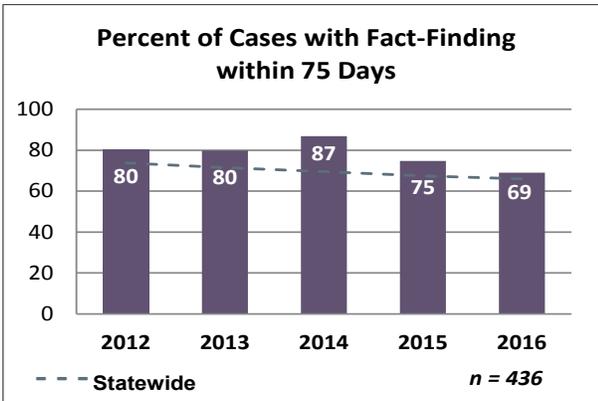
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



20+ CASE EVENTS

## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

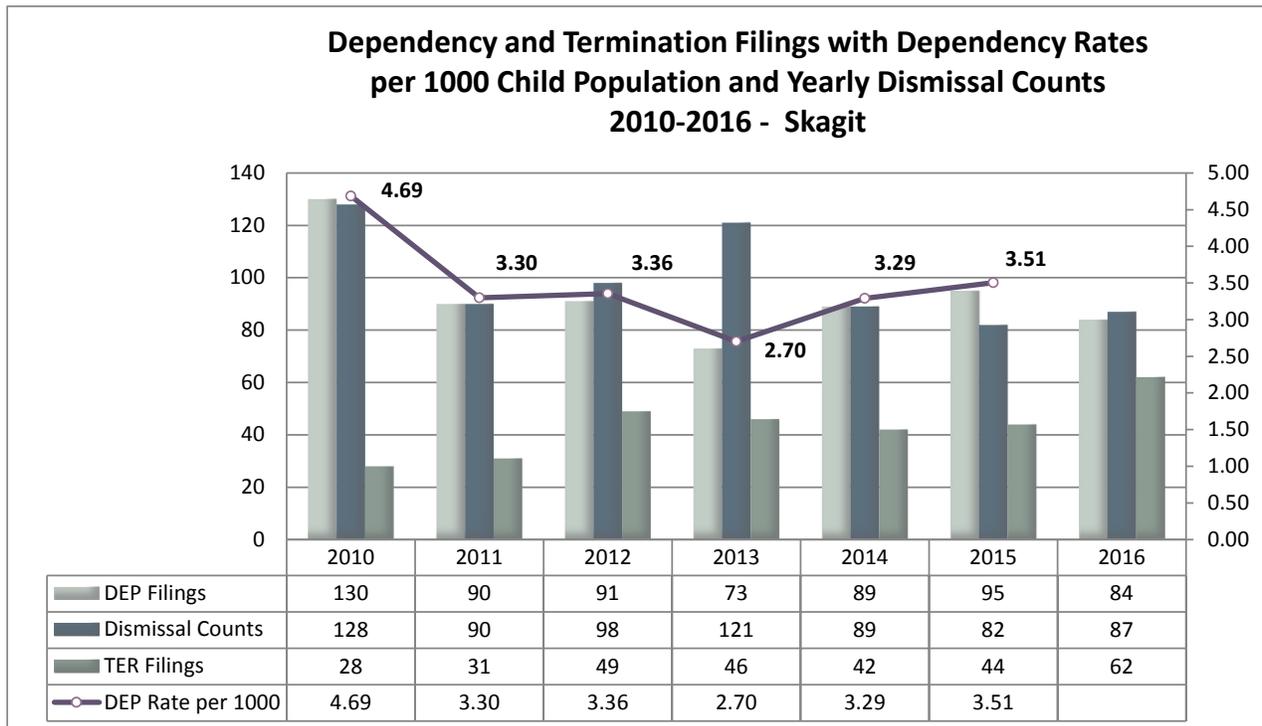
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	28	31	29	26	24
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	8%	6%	5%	8%	8%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	40	26	33	53.5	18.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	29%	20%	20%	0%	50%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	29	28	21.5		42
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	20%	11%	25%		0%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	16	13	20	15	13.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	47%	53%	44%	48%	61%

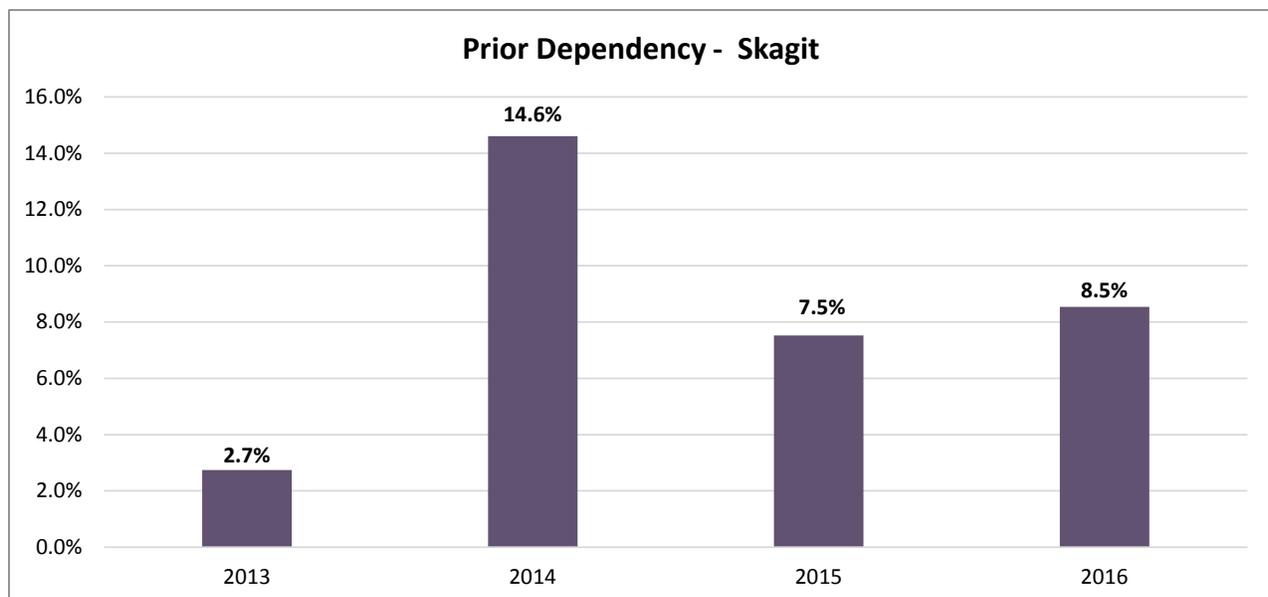
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Skagit</b>	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	28%	36%	26%	29%	33%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	17%	10%	23%	15%	22%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	23%	23%	14%	15%	15%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	22%	17%	23%	17%	15%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	10%	14%	15%	24%	15%
	Gender	(1) Female	49%	47%	50%	55%	56%
		(2) Male	51%	53%	50%	45%	44%
	Race	(1) Native American	18%	16%	5%	9%	16%
		(2) Asian/Pacific Islander			1%	4%	
		(3) Black			1%	1%	
		(4) White	65%	56%	66%	45%	58%
		(5) Hispanic	8%	11%	17%	20%	16%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	3%	11%	8%	13%	4%
		(7) Multiracial - Black	2%	6%	1%	4%	1%
		(8) Multiracial - Other	3%		1%	3%	4%

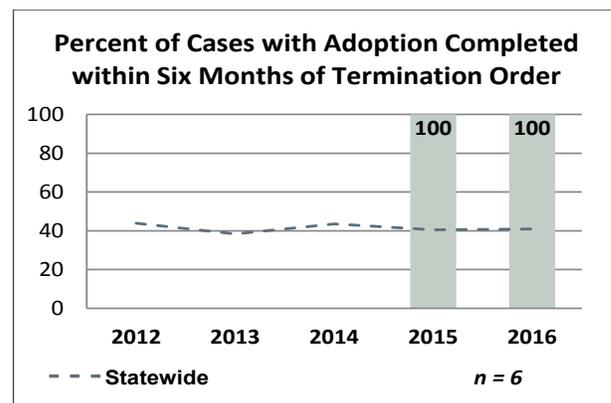
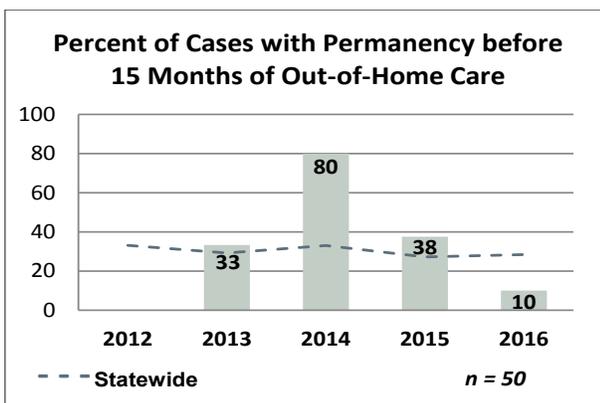
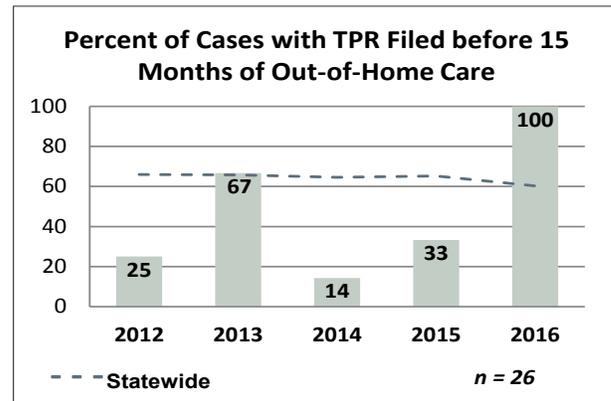
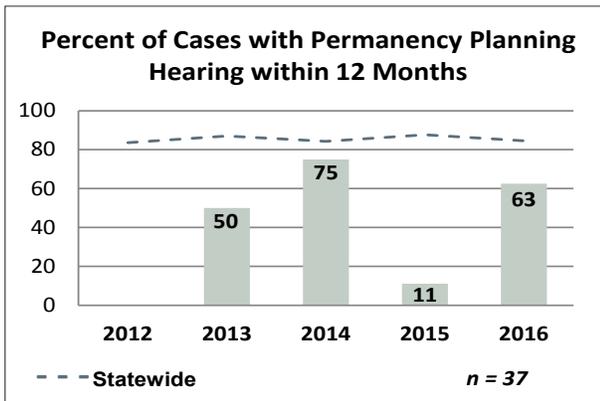
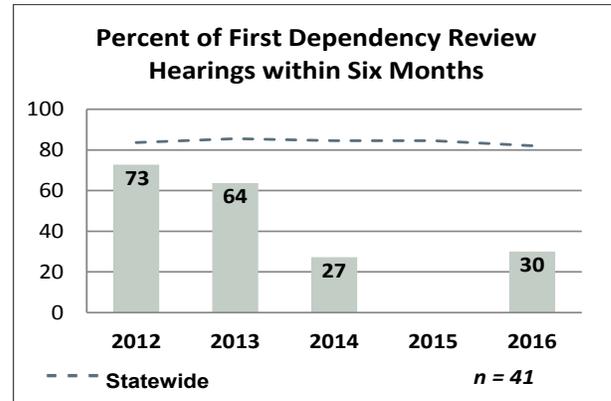
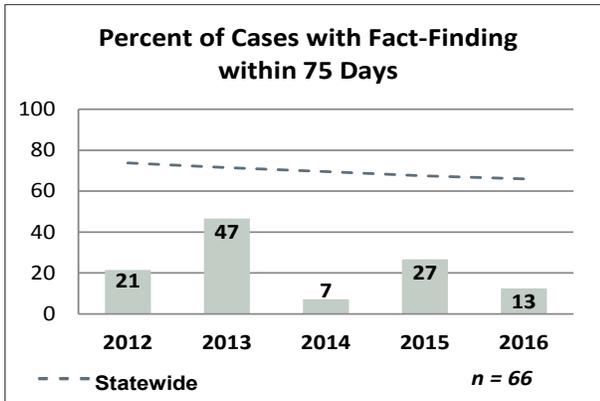
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



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## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

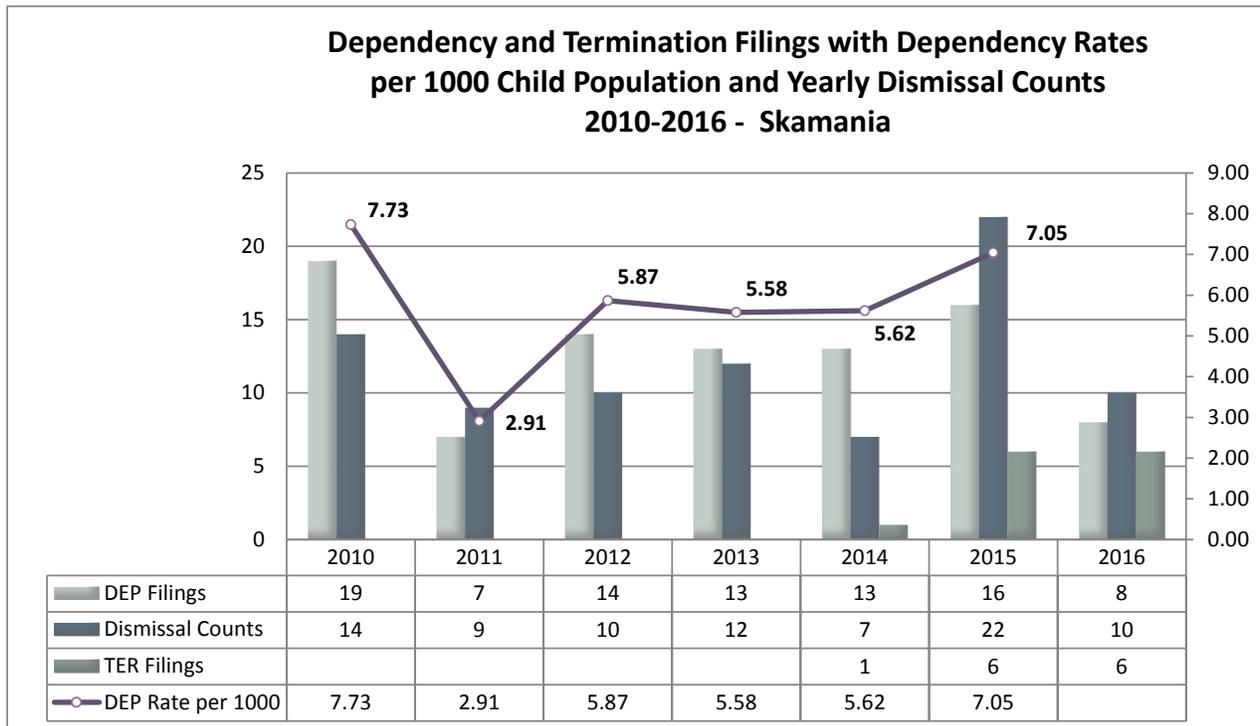
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	58			27	37.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%			0%	0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months		17		50	87
	% < 15 Months to Outcome		0%		0%	0%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	41		31	31	24
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%		0%	0%	0%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	18	16	9	2	16.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	40%	89%	75%	25%

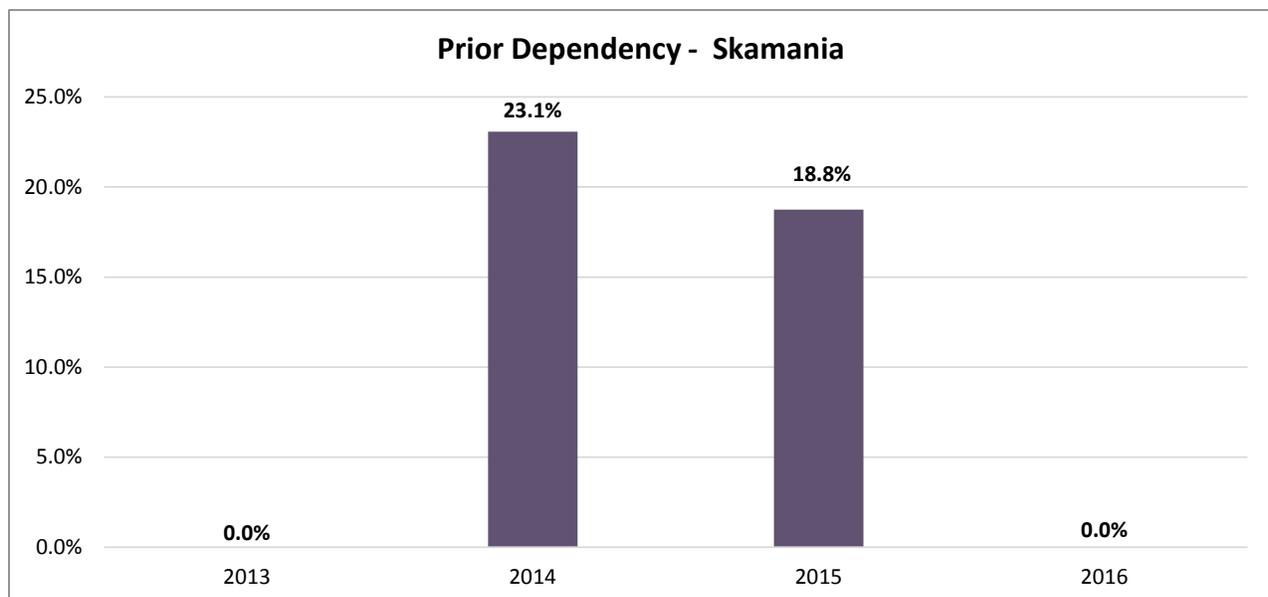
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Skamania</b>	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	17%	46%		21%	33%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	17%	8%	17%	21%	33%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	17%	8%	8%	29%	
		(4) 6-11 yrs	17%	23%	58%	29%	17%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	33%	15%	17%		17%
	Gender	(1) Female	33%	54%	67%	21%	33%
		(2) Male	67%	46%	33%	79%	67%
	Race	(1) Native American	8%			7%	17%
		(4) White	67%	92%	92%	86%	67%
		(5) Hispanic	17%				17%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American		8%			
		(7) Multiracial - Black	8%		8%		
		(8) Multiracial - Other				7%	

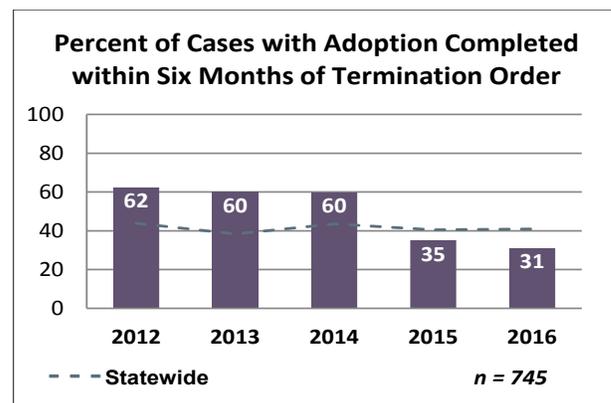
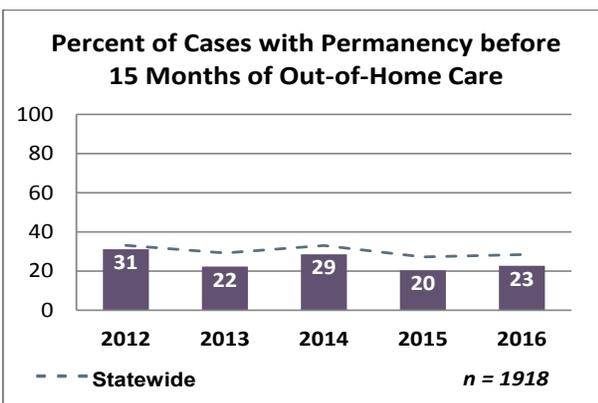
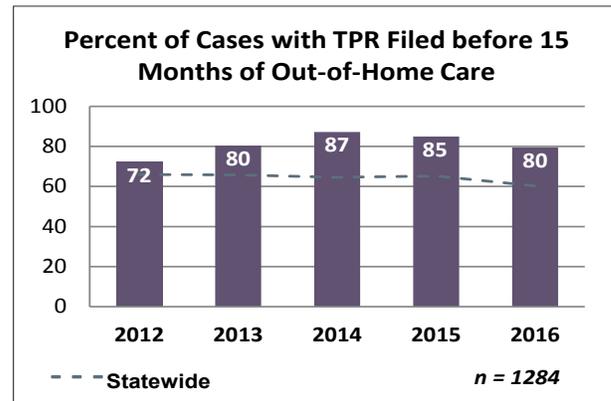
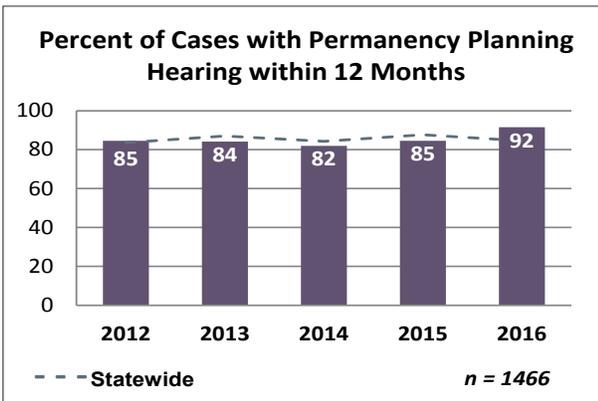
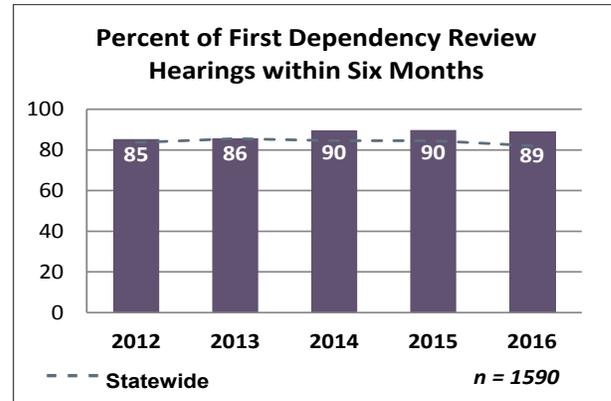
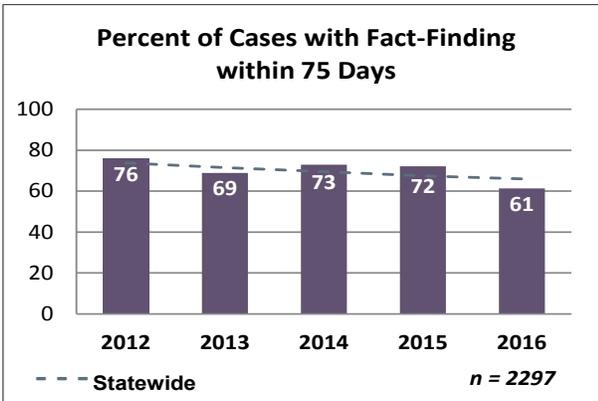
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



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## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

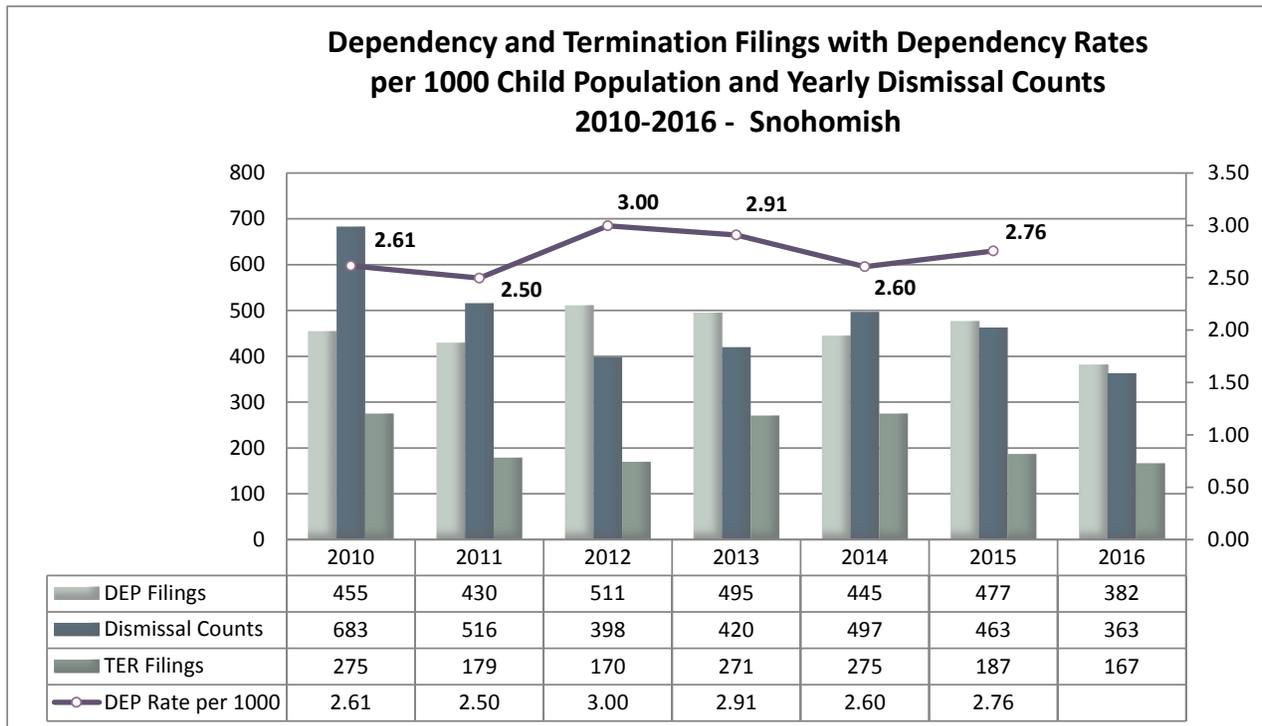
Outcome	Values	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	25	26	26	28	28
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	2%	3%	2%	1%	3%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	48	54.5	22	31.5	35
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	9%	10%	22%	8%	20%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	18	17	22	23.5	28
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	25%	32%	31%	28%	18%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	14	17	15	17	17.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	52%	39%	48%	35%	39%

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

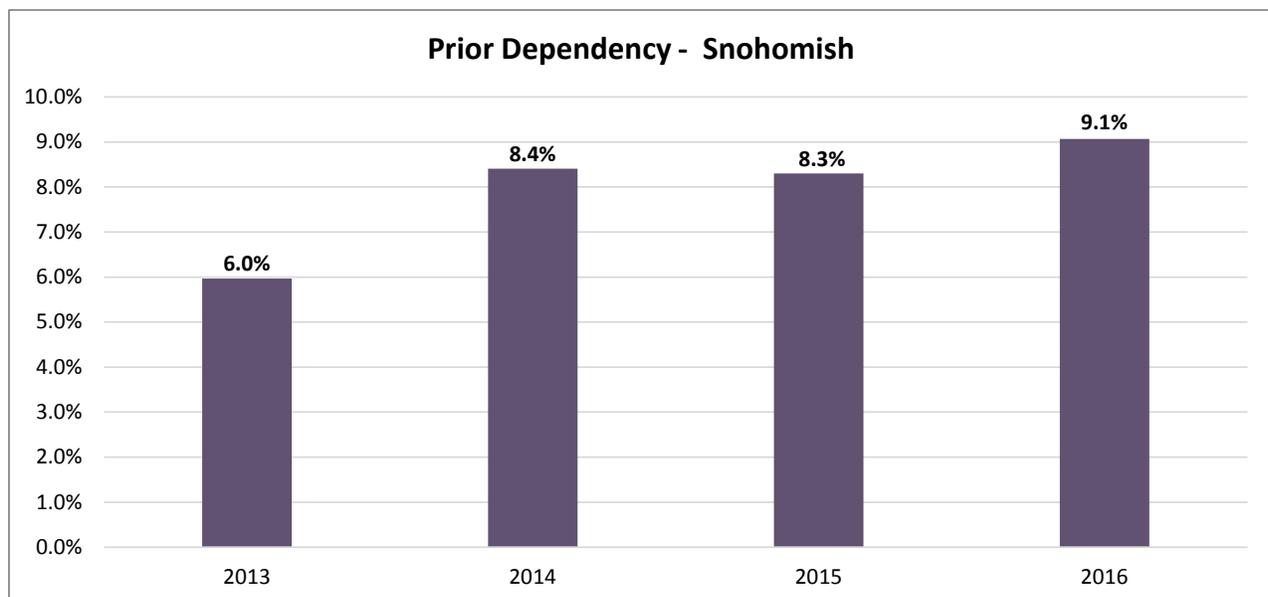
			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Snohomish</b>	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	23%	24%	31%	31%	30%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	17%	16%	16%	15%	17%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	22%	21%	18%	19%	16%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	25%	26%	23%	23%	25%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	13%	13%	12%	12%	12%
	Gender	(1) Female	45%	51%	44%	48%	52%
		(2) Male	55%	49%	56%	52%	48%
	Race	(1) Native American	5%	5%	8%	6%	5%
		(2) Asian/Pacific Islander	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%
		(3) Black	4%	5%	5%	3%	6%
		(4) White	59%	62%	61%	60%	59%
		(5) Hispanic	16%	12%	13%	12%	13%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	7%	6%	5%	7%	6%
		(7) Multiracial - Black	6%	6%	5%	6%	5%
		(8) Multiracial - Other	1%	3%	1%	2%	2%
(9) Unknown		0%	0%	0%	1%	3%	

# SNOHOMISH

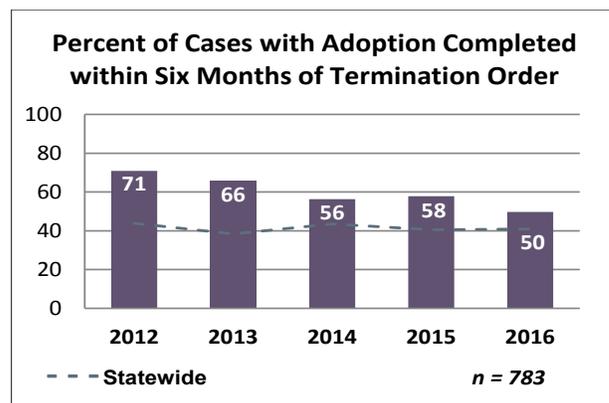
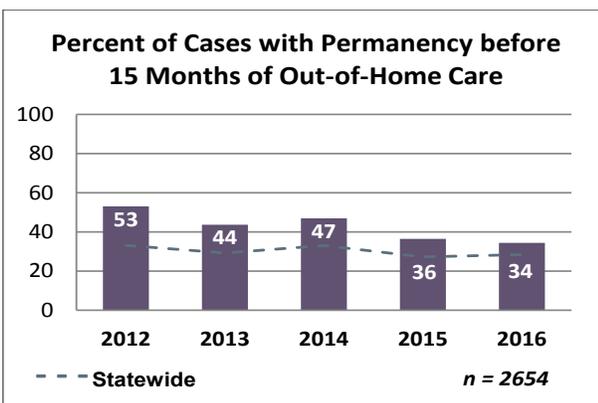
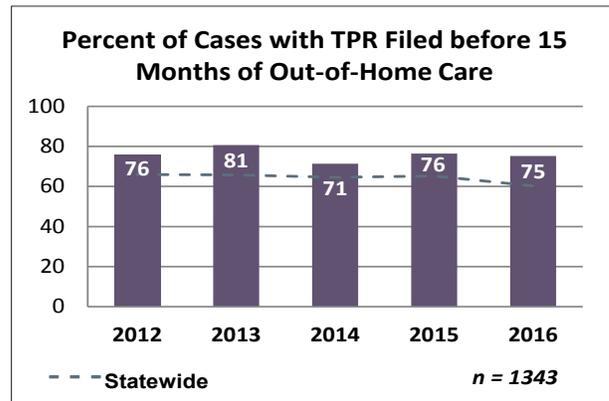
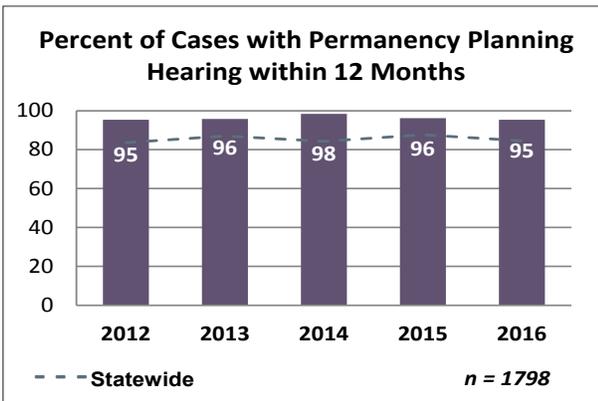
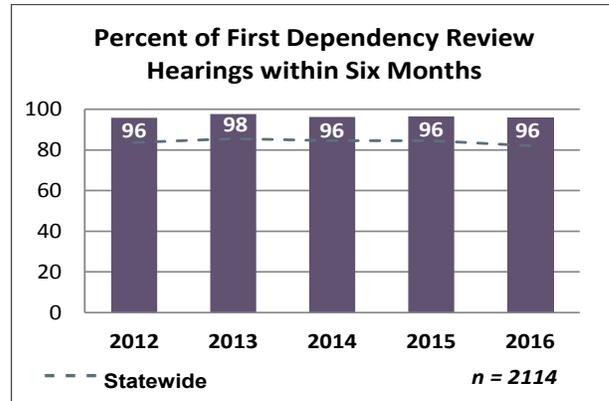
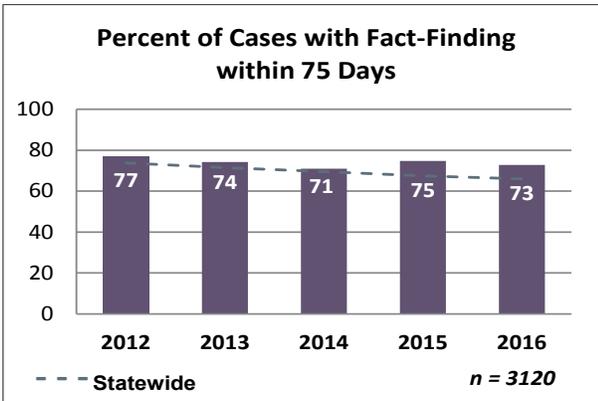
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



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## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

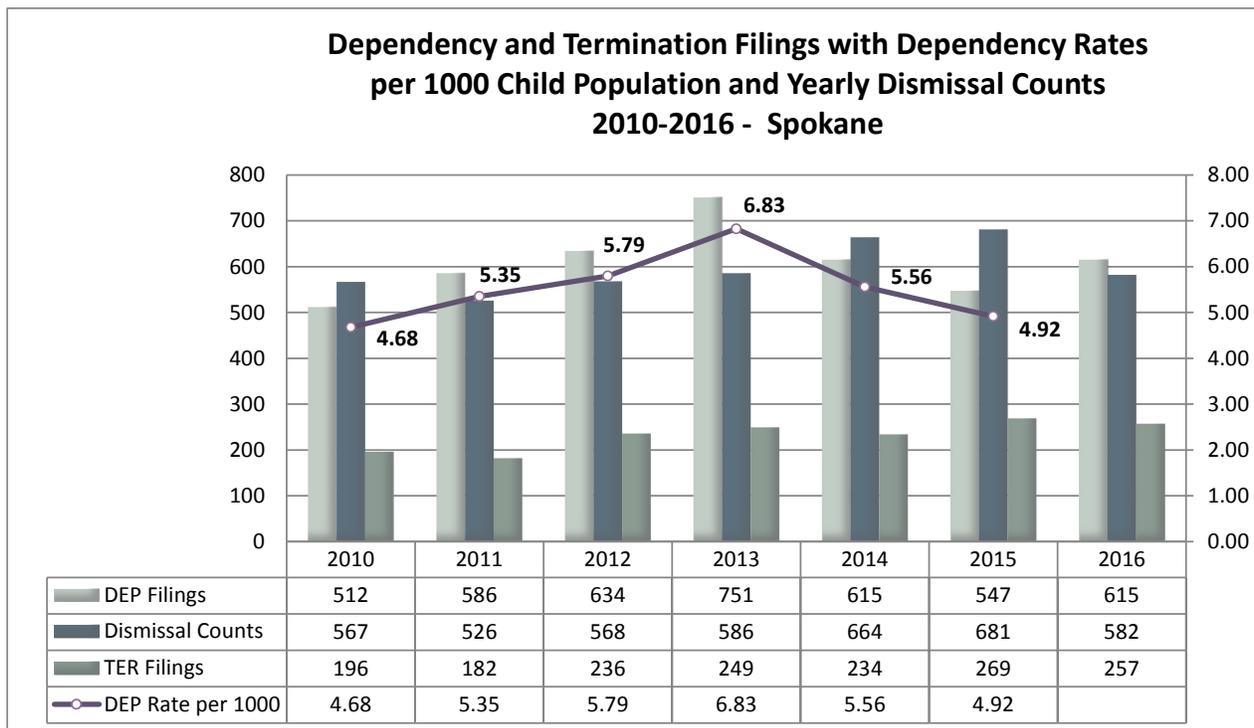
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	19	22	24	24	28
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	20%	12%	9%	8%	6%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	56	68	56.5	76	52.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	9%	22%	17%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	13.5	15	14	20	18
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	60%	48%	53%	25%	30%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	10	12	12	14	13
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	70%	66%	66%	53%	56%

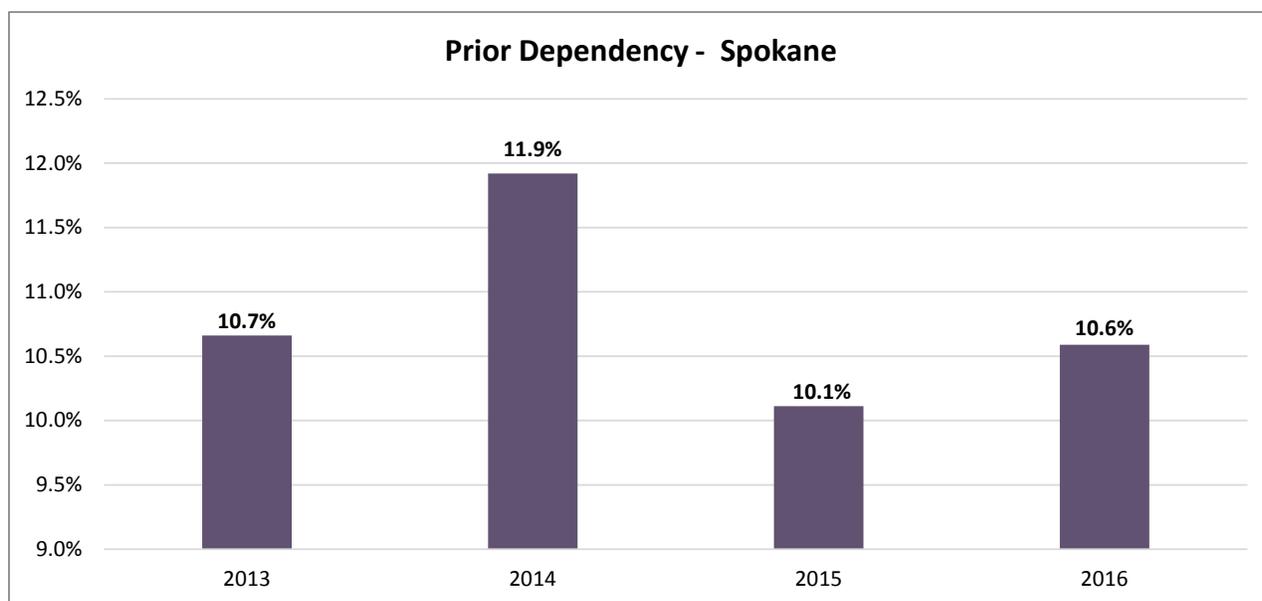
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Spokane</b>	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	29%	29%	27%	28%	30%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	18%	18%	16%	20%	18%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	21%	19%	17%	18%	18%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	21%	24%	28%	24%	24%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	11%	11%	12%	10%	10%
		(6) >17 yrs				1%	
	Gender	(1) Female	49%	49%	46%	49%	43%
		(2) Male	51%	51%	54%	51%	57%
	Race	(1) Native American	3%	4%	8%	6%	4%
		(2) Asian/Pacific Islander	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
		(3) Black	6%	2%	5%	4%	2%
		(4) White	64%	66%	56%	58%	58%
		(5) Hispanic	5%	5%	9%	8%	10%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	12%	15%	10%	13%	16%
		(7) Multiracial - Black	8%	7%	8%	9%	7%
		(8) Multiracial - Other	1%	0%	3%	1%	1%
		(9) Unknown	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%

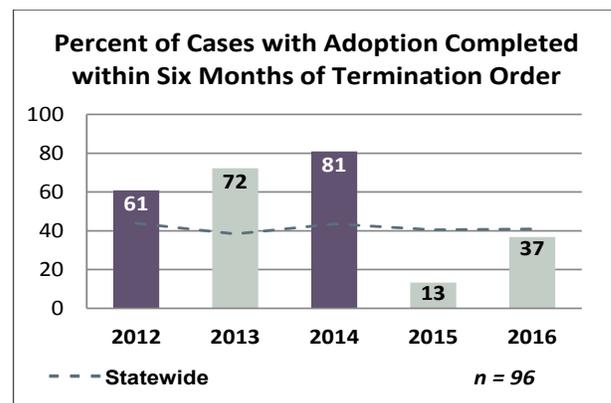
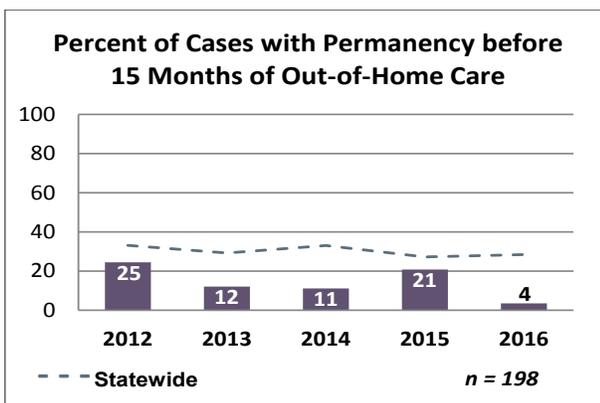
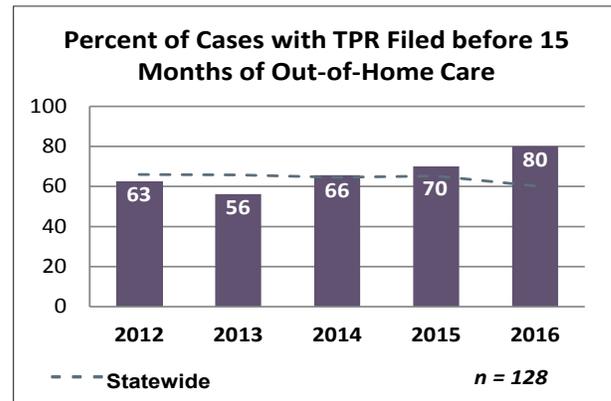
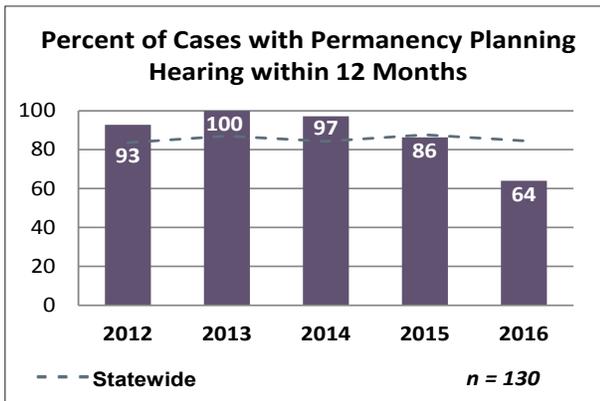
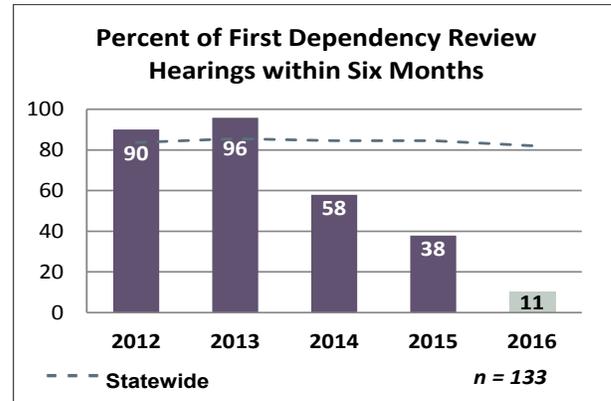
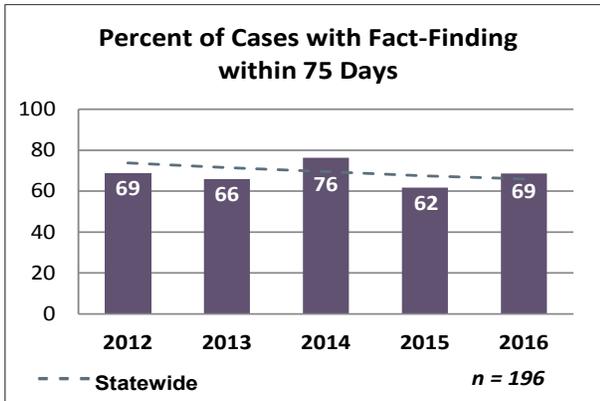
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



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## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

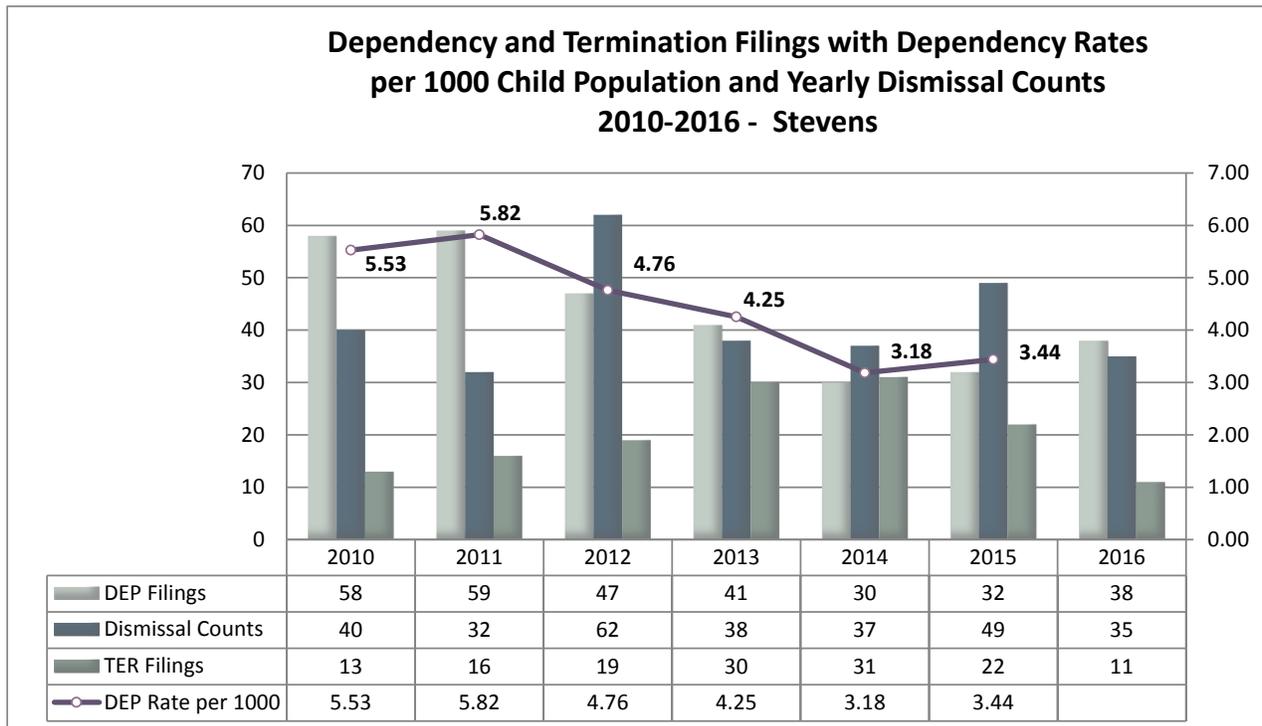
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	21	23	17	21	26.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	17%	16%	21%	11%	6%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	20	59	49	73.5	122
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	21	33	16	36	15
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	23%	0%	0%	33%	0%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	16	37.5	18	26	24
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	38%	25%	0%	30%	0%

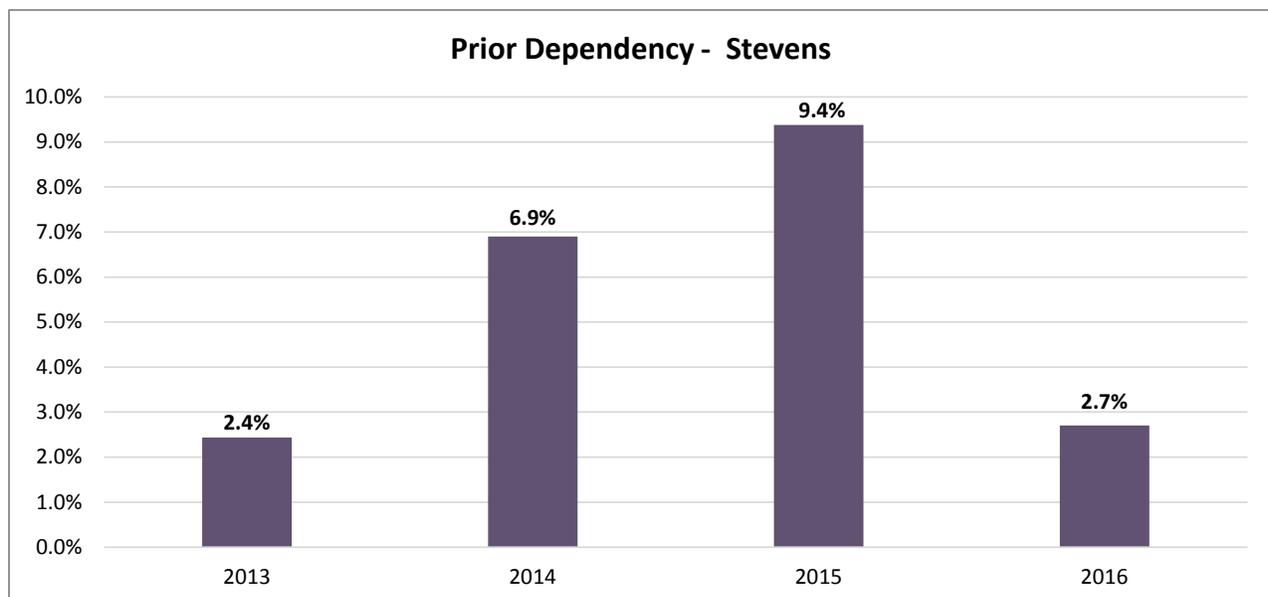
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Stevens</b>	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	17%	21%	27%	22%	33%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	17%	3%	10%	13%	15%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	17%	21%	10%	22%	15%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	34%	37%	37%	28%	30%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	15%	18%	17%	16%	3%
		(6) >17 yrs					3%
	Gender	(1) Female	45%	34%	57%	50%	64%
		(2) Male	55%	66%	43%	50%	36%
	Race	(1) Native American		3%			
		(3) Black	6%			3%	
		(4) White	79%	79%	67%	69%	55%
		(5) Hispanic	9%	13%	10%	9%	6%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	6%	5%	23%	6%	21%
		(7) Multiracial - Black					3%
		(8) Multiracial - Other				13%	
		(9) Unknown					15%

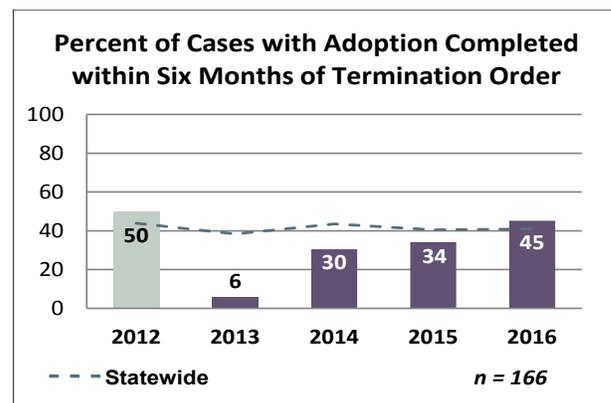
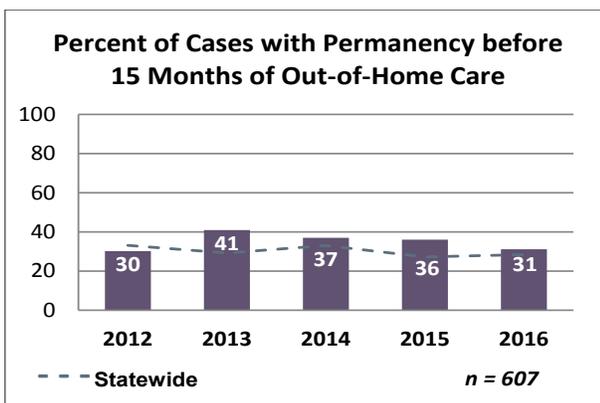
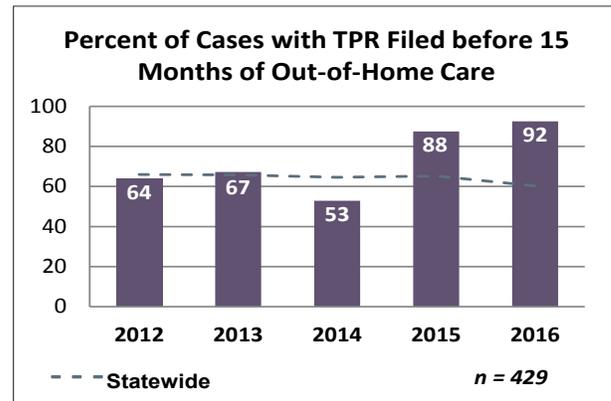
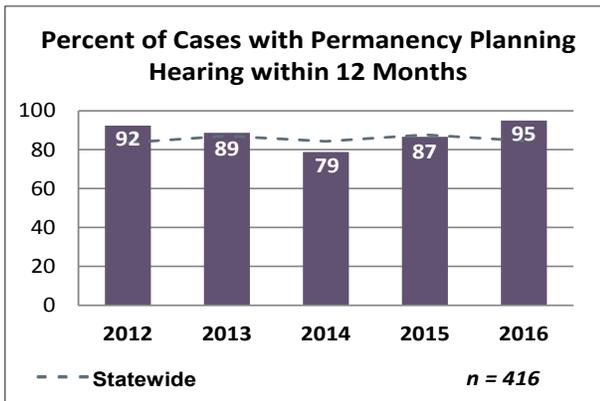
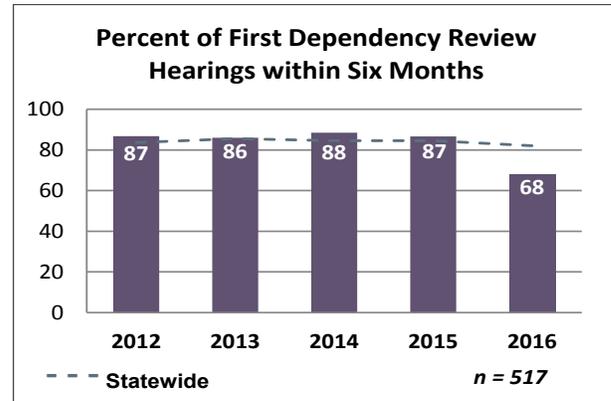
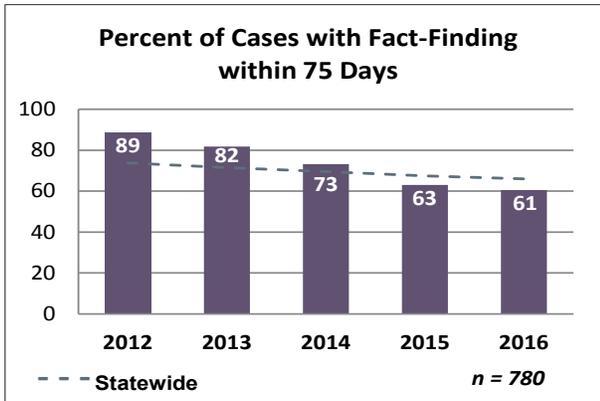
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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



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< 20 CASE EVENTS

20+ CASE EVENTS

## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

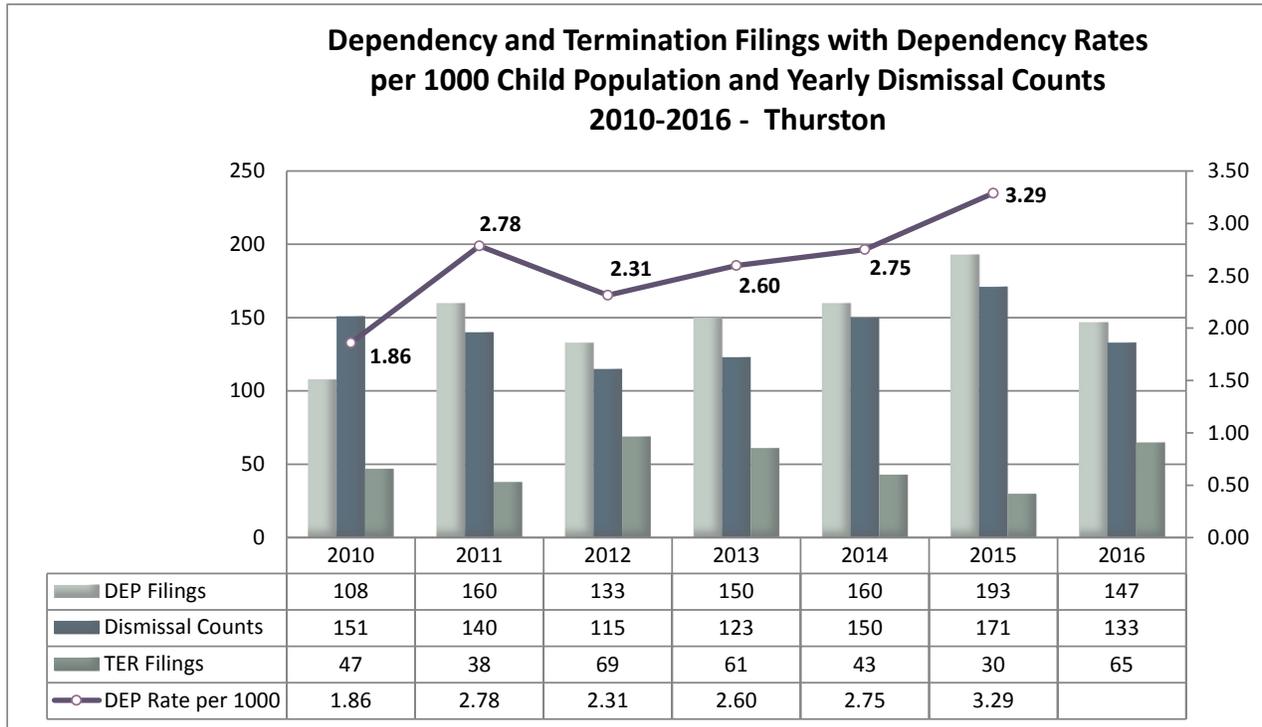
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	22	28	26	28.5	27
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	18%	6%	7%	5%	6%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	50	64	23	22.5	21
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	9%	50%	25%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	18	5	16	9	16
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	38%	70%	47%	67%	40%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	17.5	13	10.5	15	16
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	37%	61%	56%	49%	41%

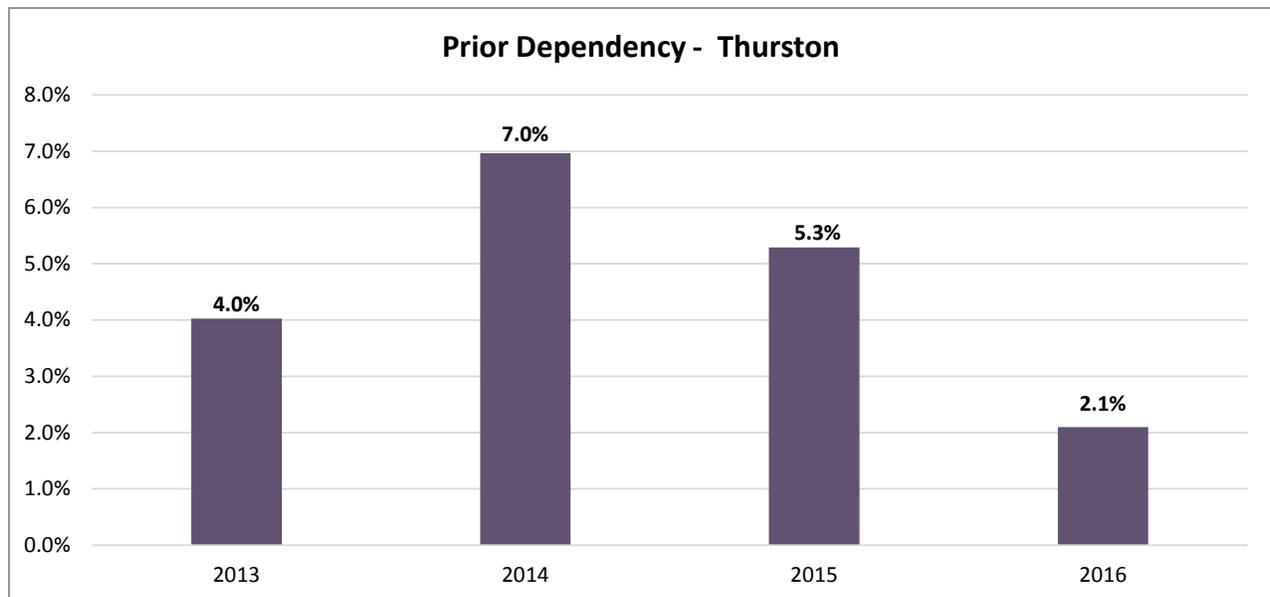
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Thurston</b>	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	34%	33%	27%	24%	30%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	18%	9%	14%	19%	13%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	15%	9%	19%	16%	19%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	15%	30%	23%	24%	21%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	18%	19%	18%	17%	17%
		(6) >17 yrs				1%	
	Gender	(1) Female	46%	50%	45%	50%	41%
		(2) Male	54%	50%	55%	50%	59%
	Race	(1) Native American	8%	4%	4%	3%	2%
		(2) Asian/Pacific Islander	2%	4%	1%	1%	3%
		(3) Black	2%	4%	9%	5%	6%
		(4) White	53%	66%	63%	66%	68%
		(5) Hispanic	8%	11%	11%	9%	5%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	15%	4%	4%	9%	6%
		(7) Multiracial - Black	7%	4%	5%	5%	
		(8) Multiracial - Other	3%	1%	1%	2%	3%
		(9) Unknown	1%	2%	1%	1%	6%

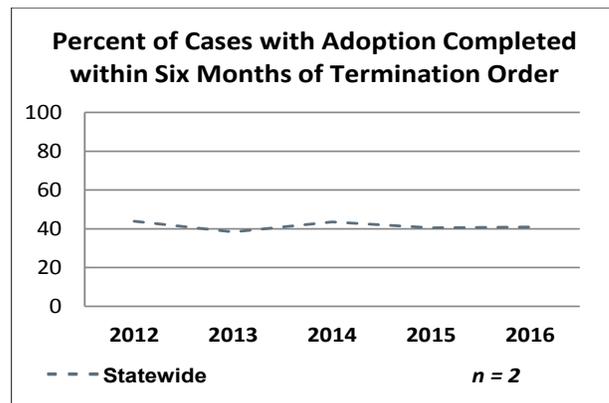
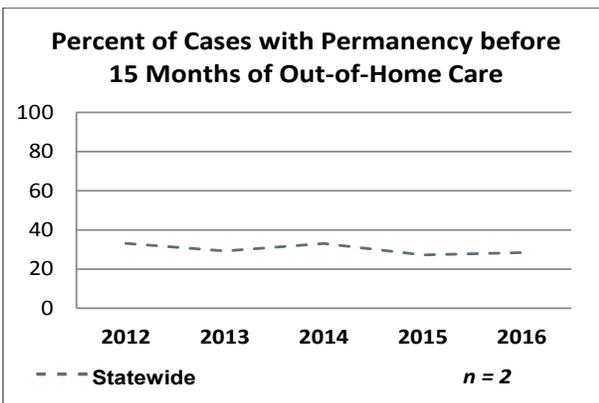
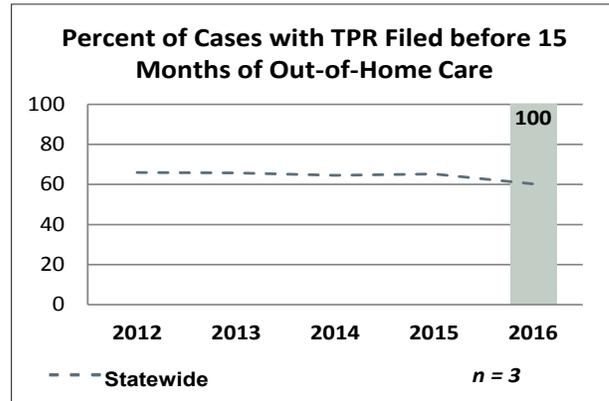
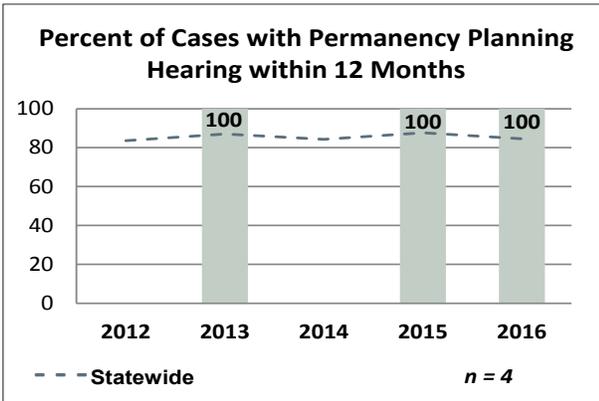
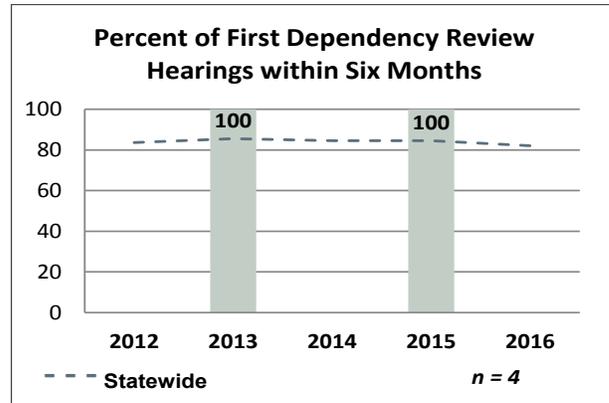
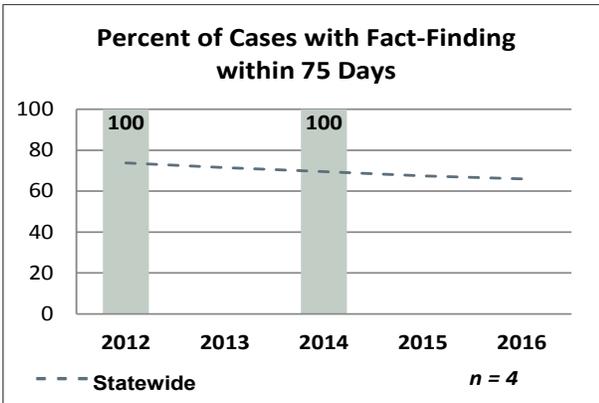
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



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## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

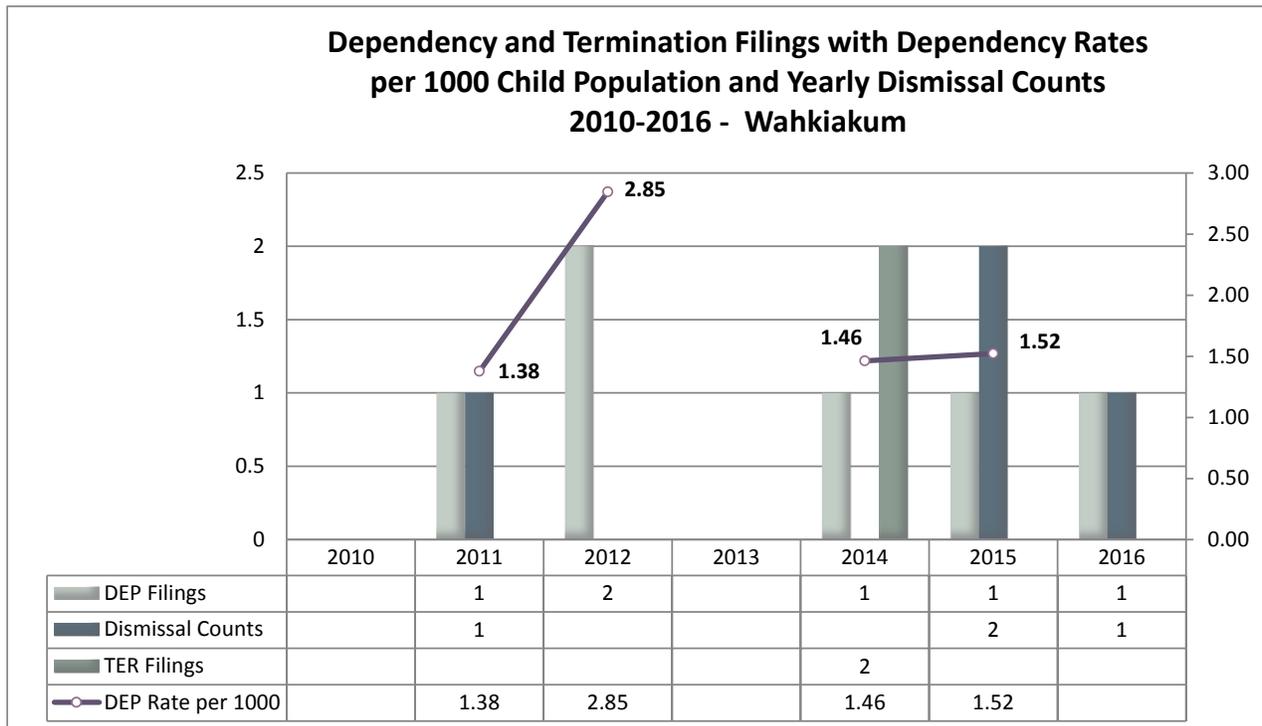
Outcome	Values	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months				37	
	% < 15 Months to Outcome				0%	
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months					
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months					
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months					
	% < 15 Months to Outcome					

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

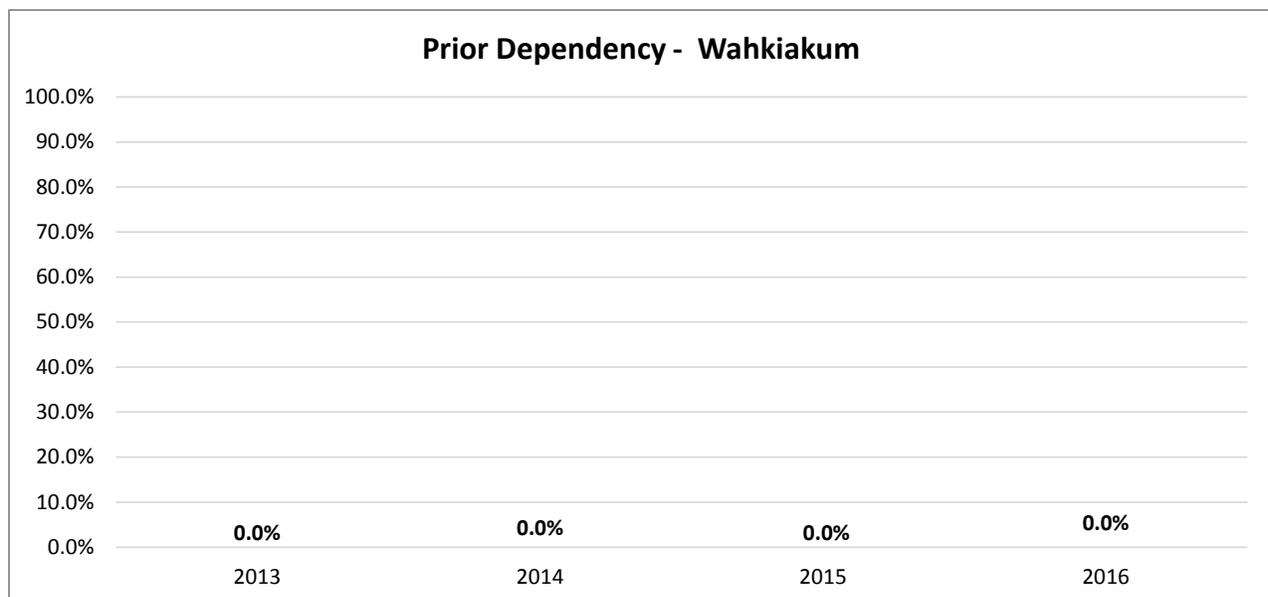
			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Wahkiakum</b>	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	50%				
		(2) 1-2 yrs	50%				
		(5) 12-17 yrs			100%	100%	100%
	Gender	(1) Female			100%		
		(2) Male	100%			100%	100%
	Race	(4) White	100%		100%	100%	100%

# WAHKIAKUM

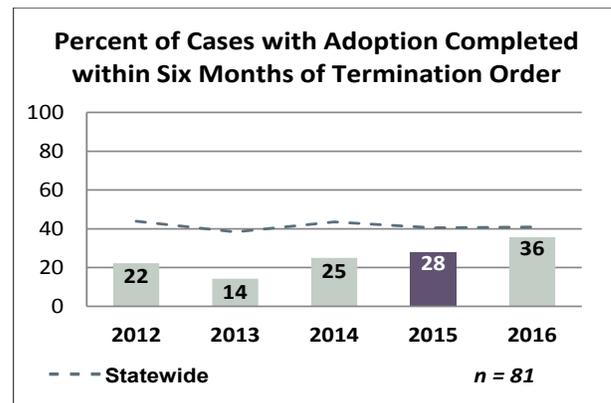
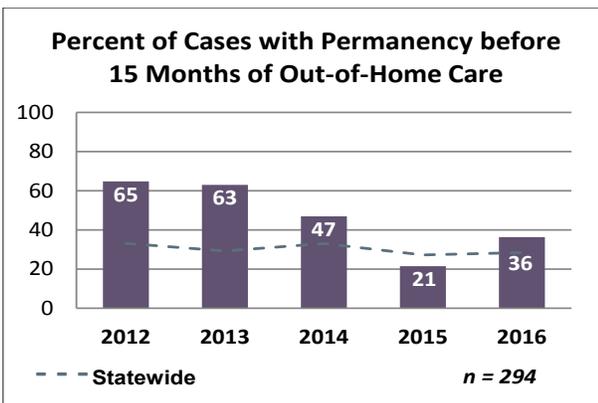
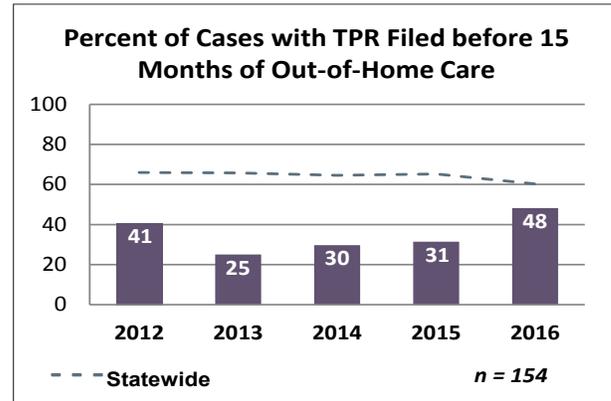
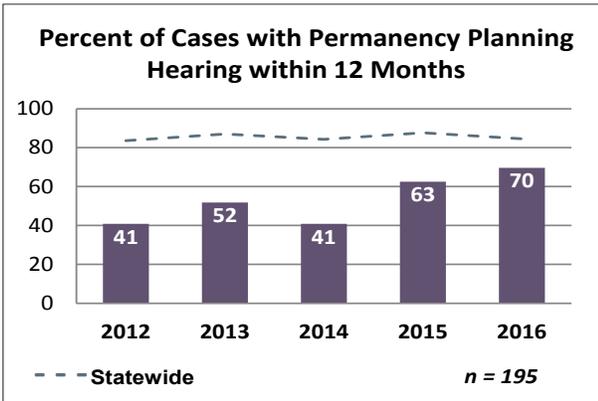
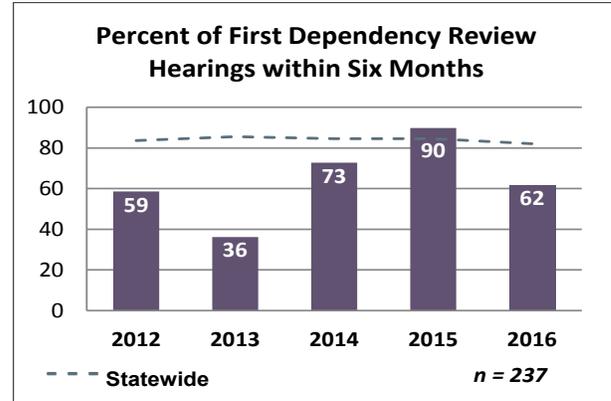
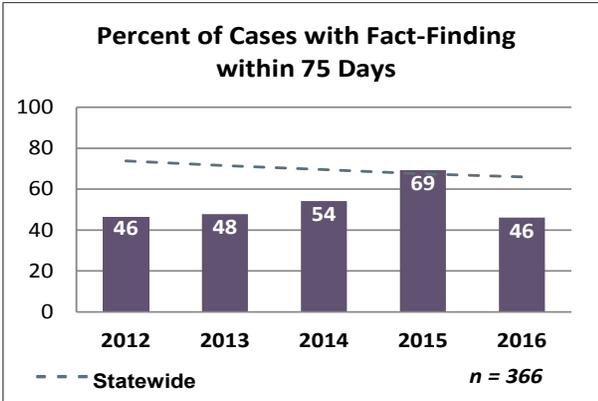
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



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## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

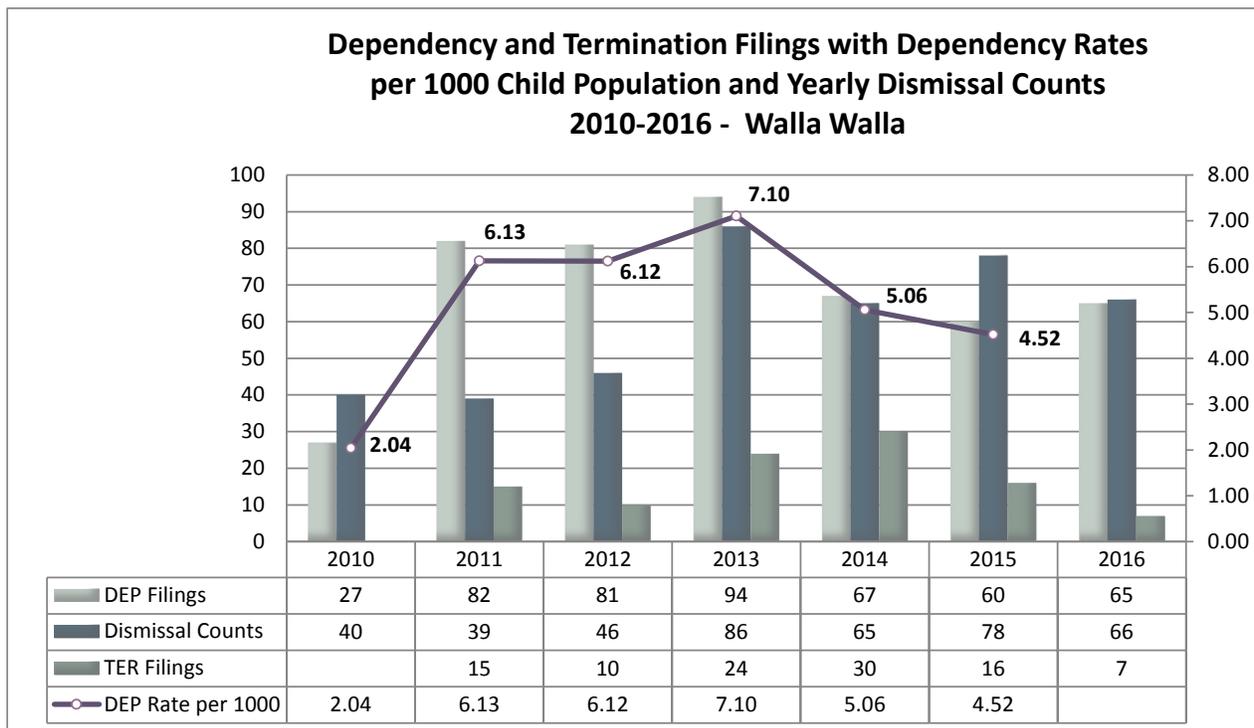
Outcome	Values	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	33	36.5	33	28	37.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	0%	0%	3%	14%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	63.5		43	15.5	27
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	50%		0%	50%	0%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	17	9	49	29	30
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	100%	14%	0%	40%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	6	3	9	19	10
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	81%	90%	68%	37%	53%

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

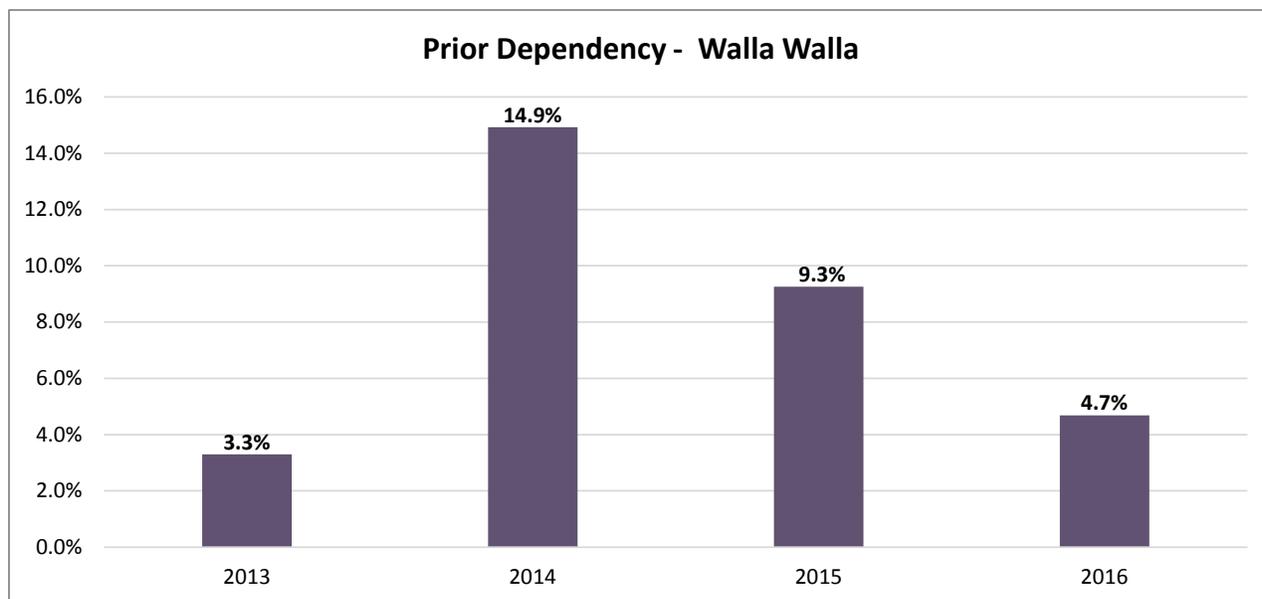
			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Walla Walla</b>	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	17%	15%	17%	36%	26%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	19%	15%	18%	18%	13%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	15%	24%	20%	7%	16%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	32%	26%	29%	22%	30%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	17%	20%	14%	16%	15%
		(6) >17 yrs			2%		
	Gender	(1) Female	58%	58%	49%	45%	44%
		(2) Male	42%	42%	51%	55%	56%
	Race	(1) Native American	1%	2%	3%	4%	2%
		(2) Asian/Pacific Islander	1%			2%	
		(3) Black		1%	3%	4%	7%
		(4) White	74%	76%	55%	64%	56%
		(5) Hispanic	22%	17%	26%	15%	20%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American		3%	6%		13%
		(7) Multiracial - Black	1%		5%	5%	
		(8) Multiracial - Other				7%	
		(9) Unknown			2%		3%

# WALLA WALLA

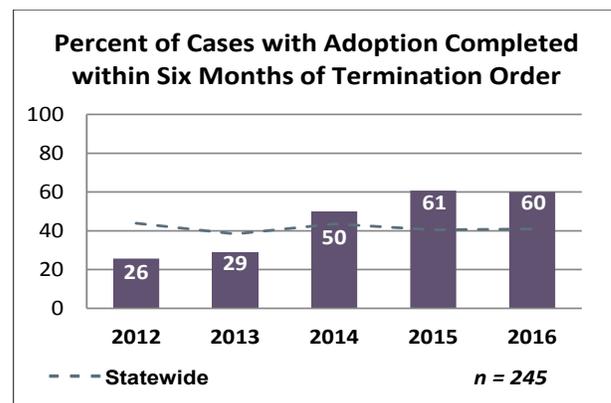
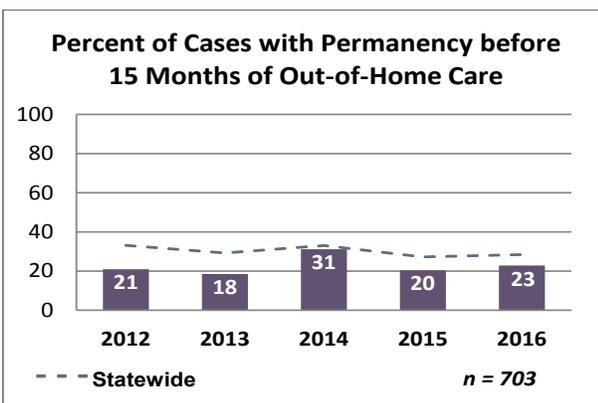
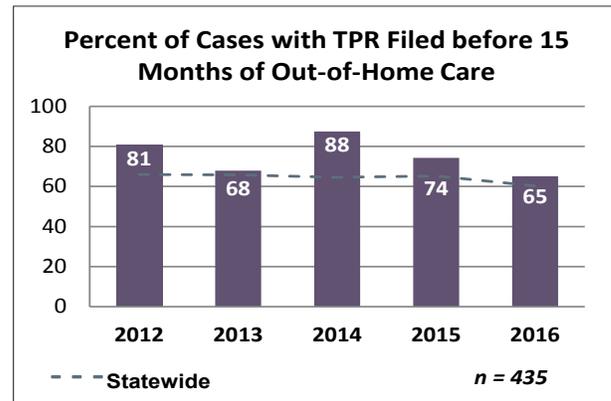
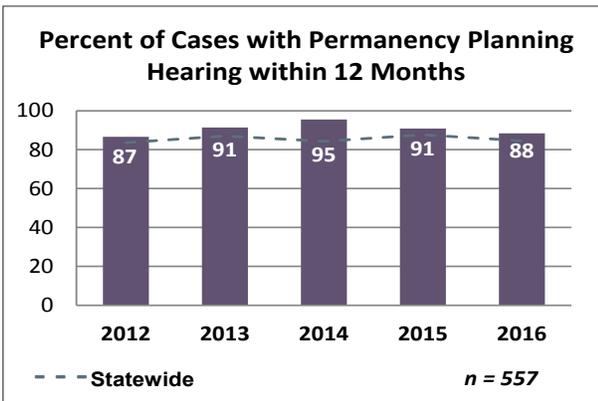
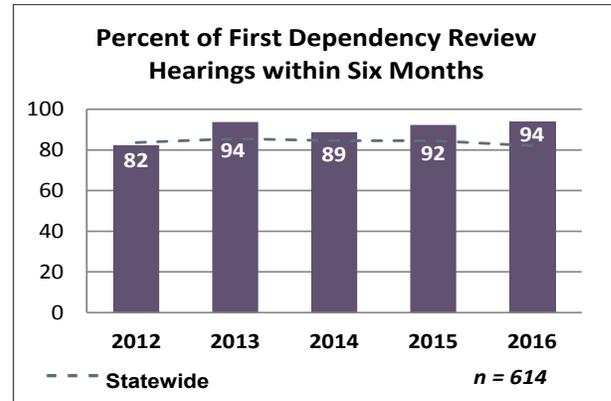
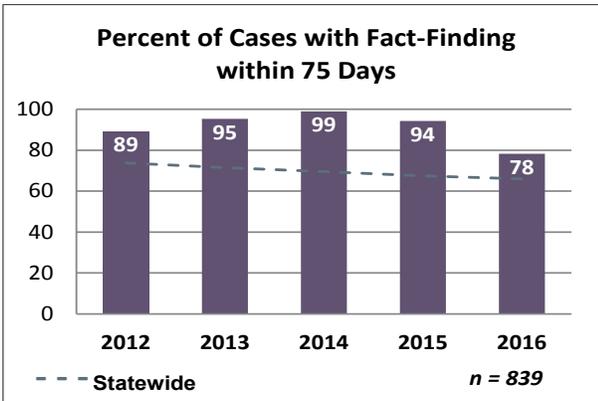
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



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## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

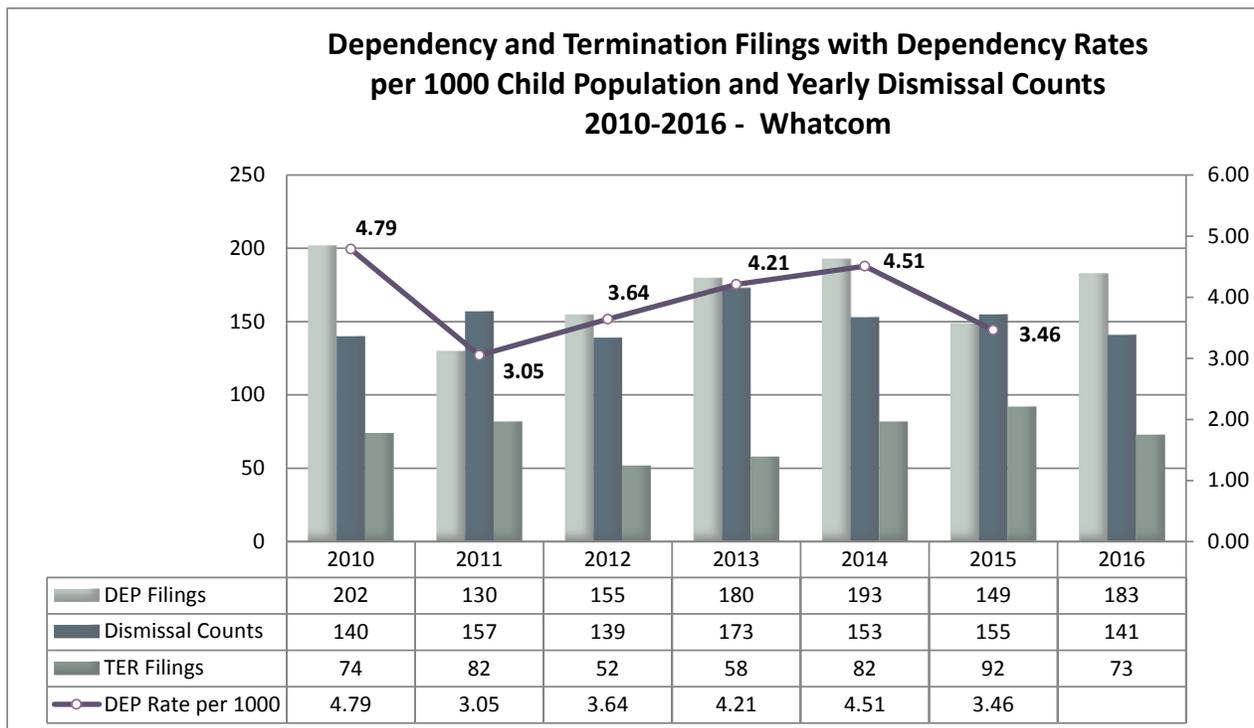
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	29	29.5	27	23	28
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	3%	2%	8%	3%	4%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	50	47.5	54	89	38
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	10%	14%	0%	0%	20%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	33	31.5	32	17	27.5
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	14%	0%	0%	25%	20%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	20	20	14	19	18
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	32%	34%	56%	36%	39%

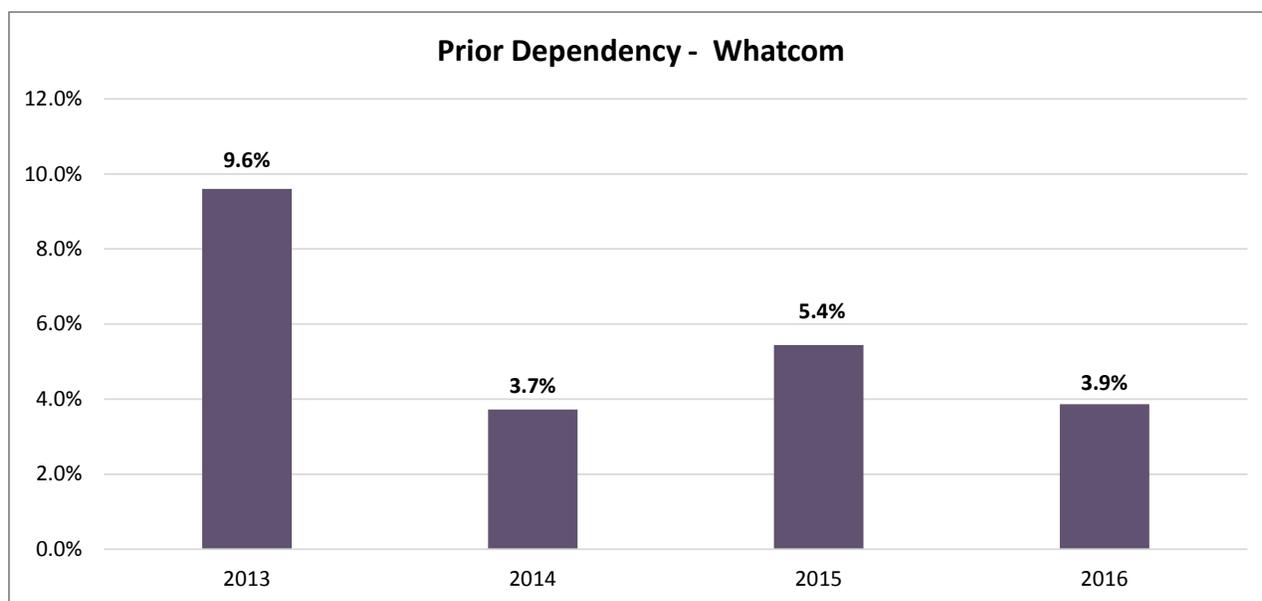
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Whatcom</b>	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	24%	26%	24%	29%	24%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	17%	18%	21%	17%	20%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	17%	17%	18%	15%	23%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	23%	18%	21%	26%	23%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	19%	21%	16%	12%	10%
		(6) >17 yrs			1%		
	Gender	(1) Female	49%	51%	47%	46%	48%
		(2) Male	51%	49%	53%	54%	52%
	Race	(1) Native American	24%	17%	7%	15%	18%
		(2) Asian/Pacific Islander	1%	1%	1%		
		(3) Black	1%	1%		4%	2%
		(4) White	53%	52%	58%	61%	50%
		(5) Hispanic	13%	13%	20%	10%	9%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	6%	10%	10%	6%	7%
		(7) Multiracial - Black	2%	5%	3%	3%	9%
		(8) Multiracial - Other			1%		1%
		(9) Unknown					4%

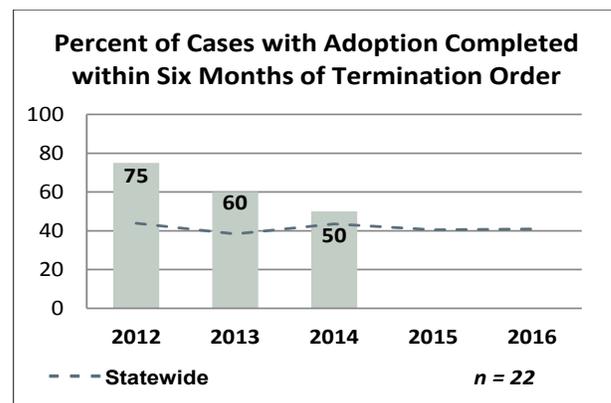
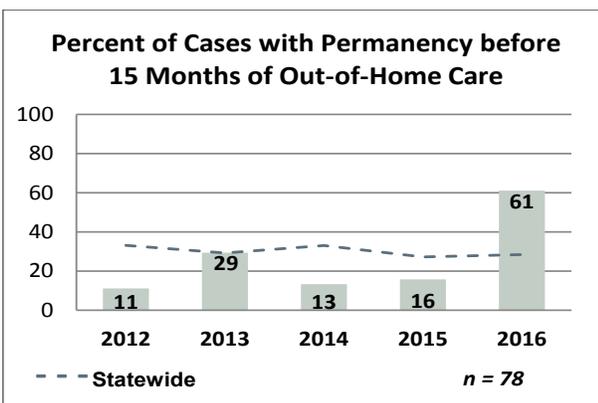
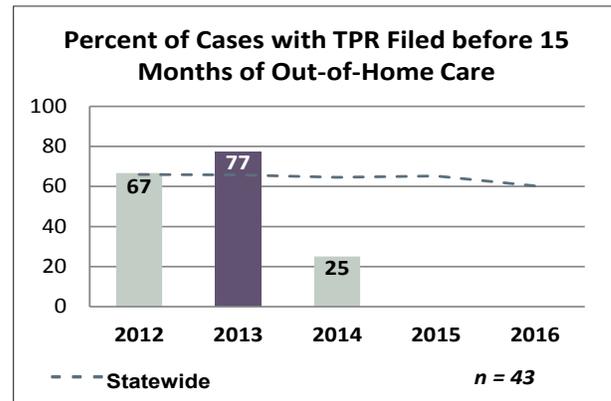
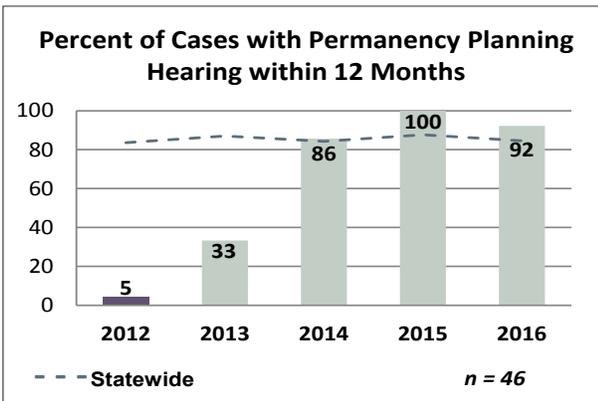
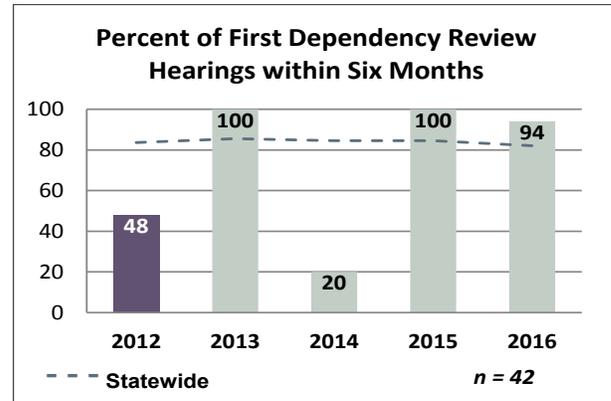
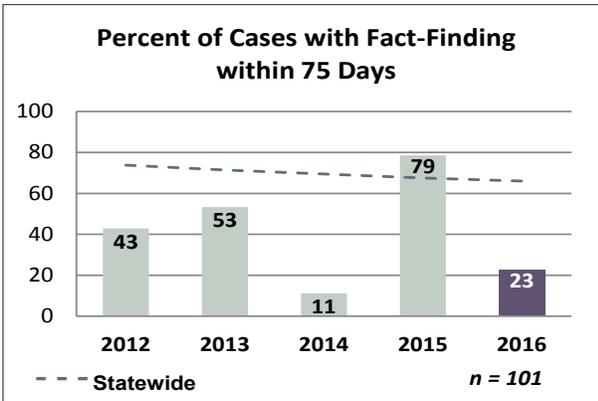
## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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



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< 20 CASE EVENTS



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## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

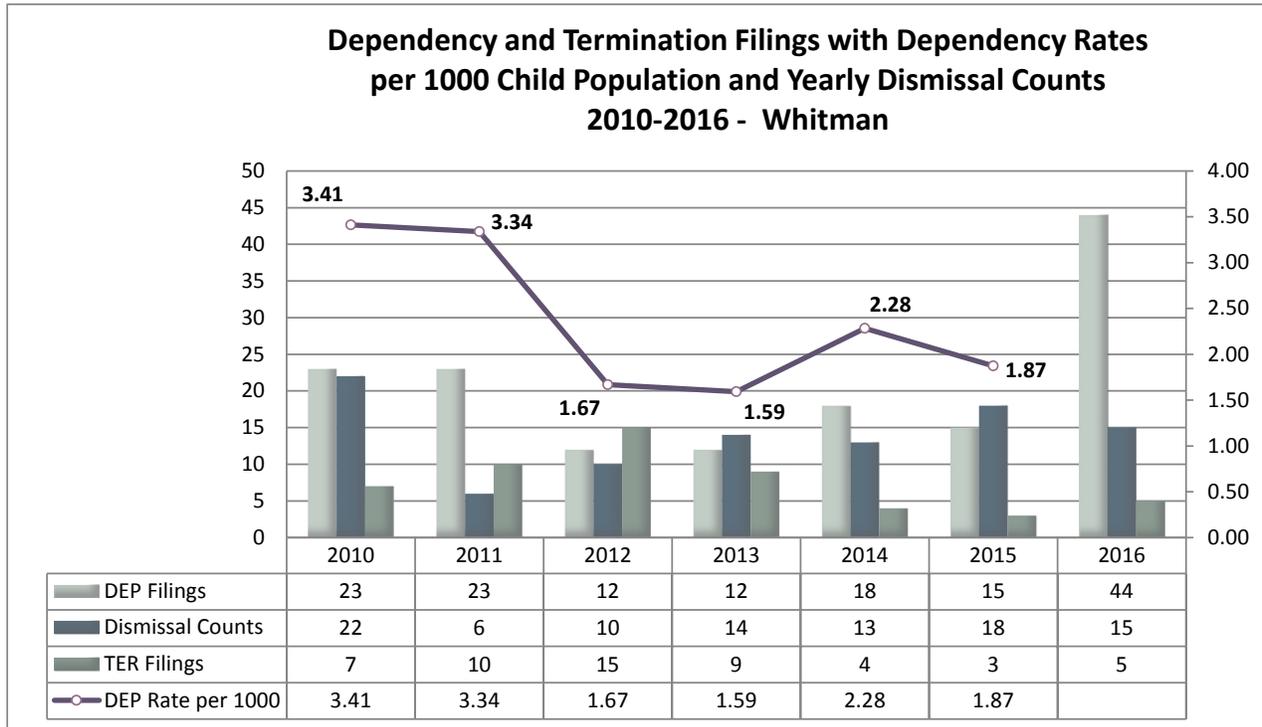
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	22	29	29	41.5	43
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	101				
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%				
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	23.5				38
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%				0%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	36.5	10	18	20	10
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	56%	25%	30%	73%

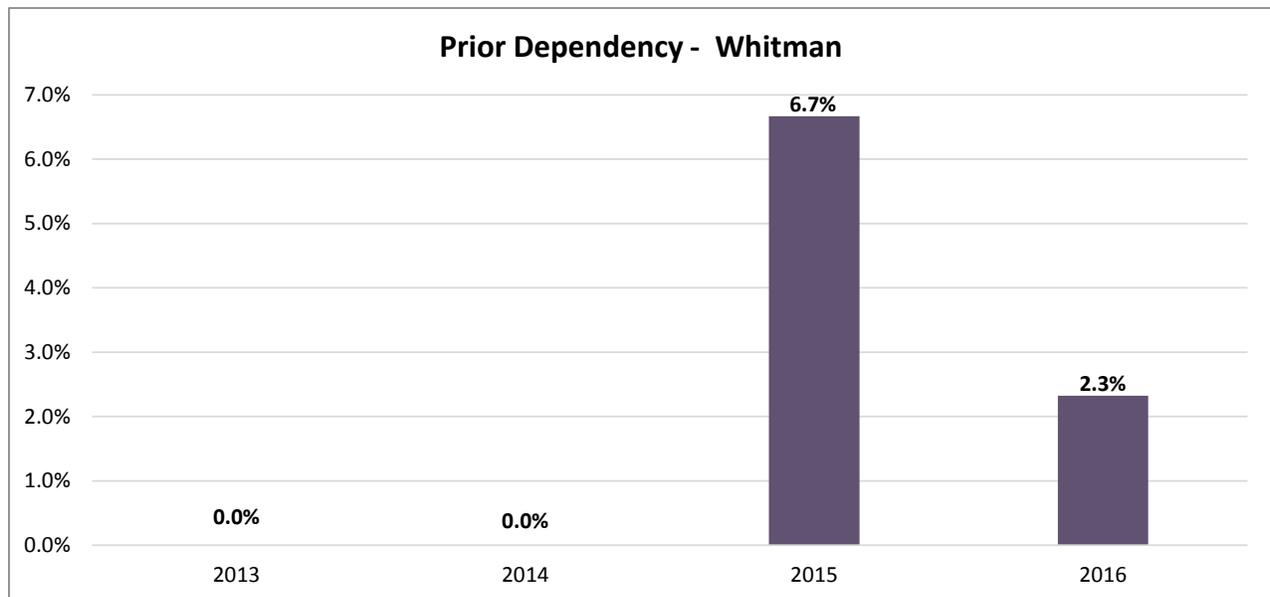
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Whitman</b>	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs		25%	44%	20%	16%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	33%	17%		20%	18%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	17%	25%	17%	40%	21%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	25%	25%	22%	20%	34%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	25%	8%	17%		11%
	Gender	(1) Female	33%	33%	56%	60%	45%
		(2) Male	67%	67%	44%	40%	55%
	Race	(4) White	100%	83%	83%	67%	76%
		(5) Hispanic		17%	17%		5%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American					13%
		(7) Multiracial - Black				33%	5%

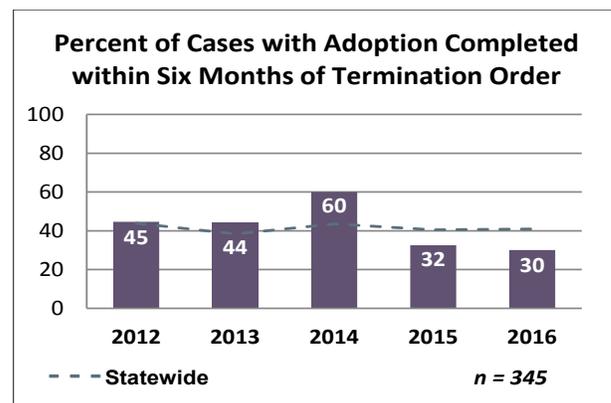
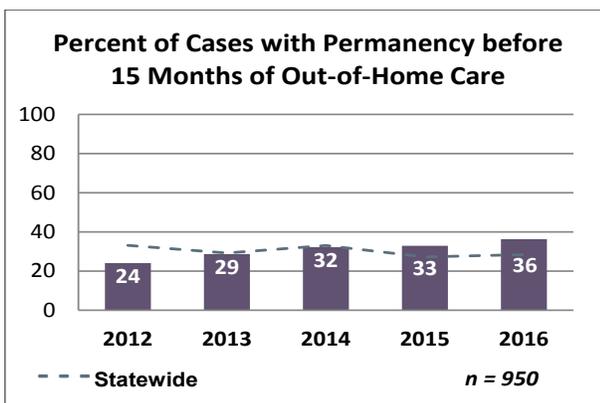
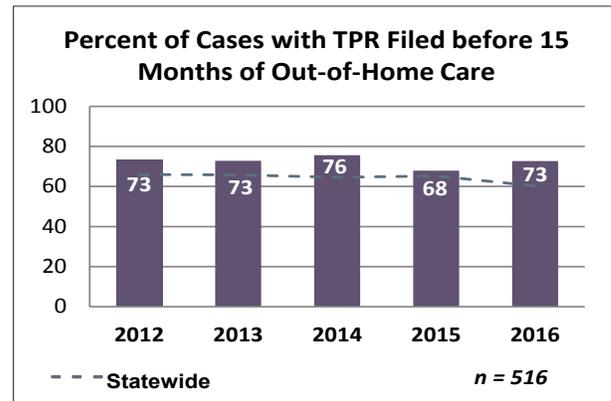
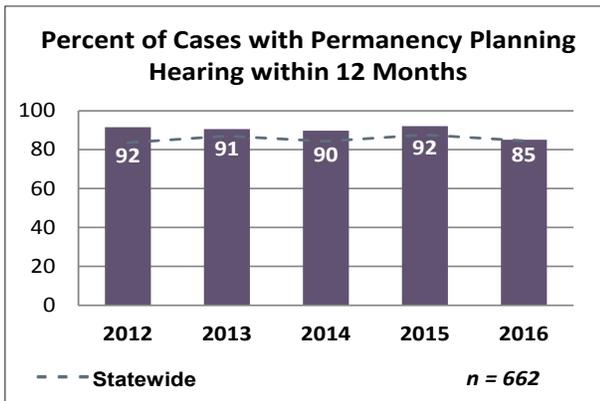
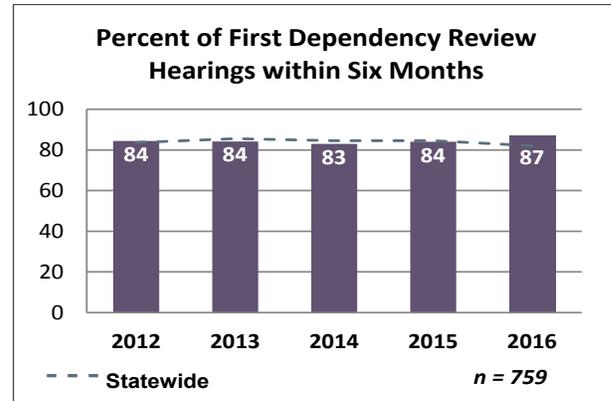
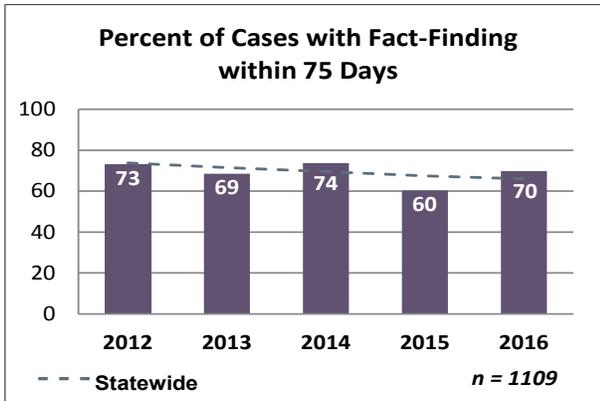
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< 20 CASE EVENTS



20+ CASE EVENTS

## OUTCOMES & DEMOGRAPHICS

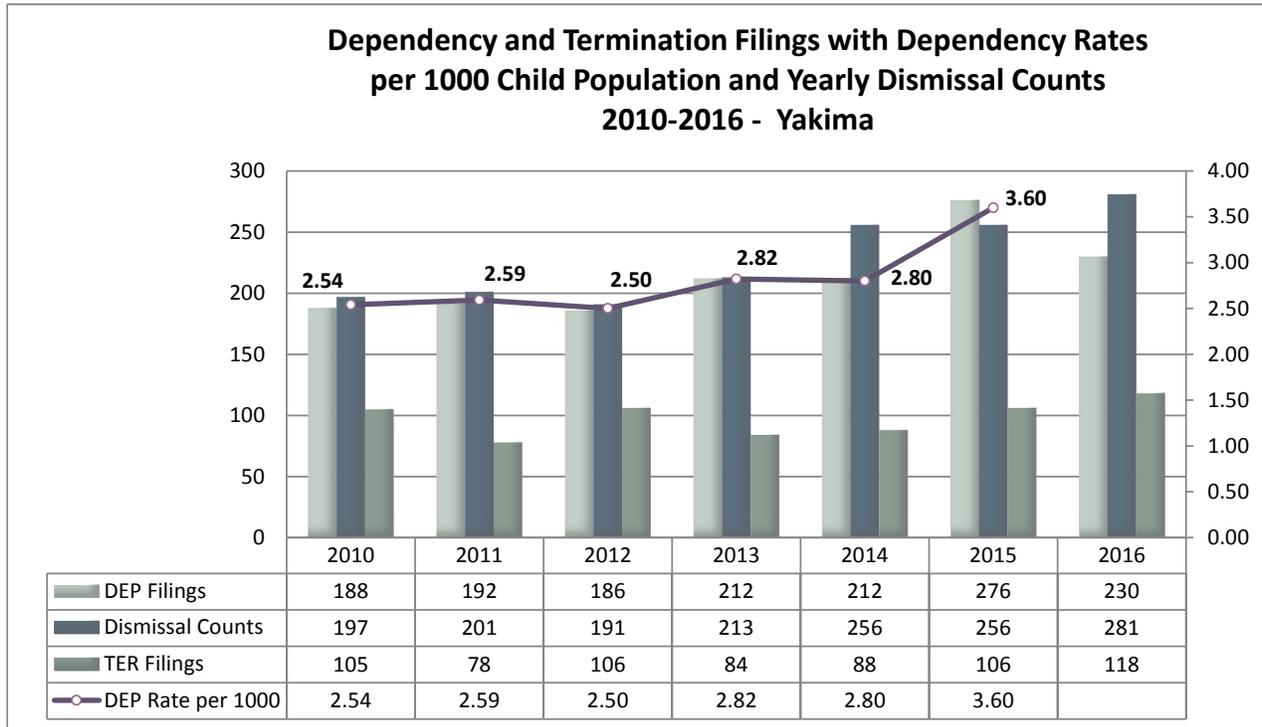
### PERMANENCY OUTCOMES

Outcome	Values	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Adoptions</b>	Median Months	29	26	27	30	30
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	6%	5%	6%	11%	9%
<b>Age of Majority/Emancipation</b>	Median Months	67	42	69.5	24	40
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	0%	11%	0%	33%	11%
<b>Guardianships</b>	Median Months	29.5	10	25	22.5	17
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	36%	62%	15%	40%	45%
<b>Reunifications</b>	Median Months	15.5	16	15	15	11
	% < 15 Months to Outcome	40%	43%	49%	49%	58%

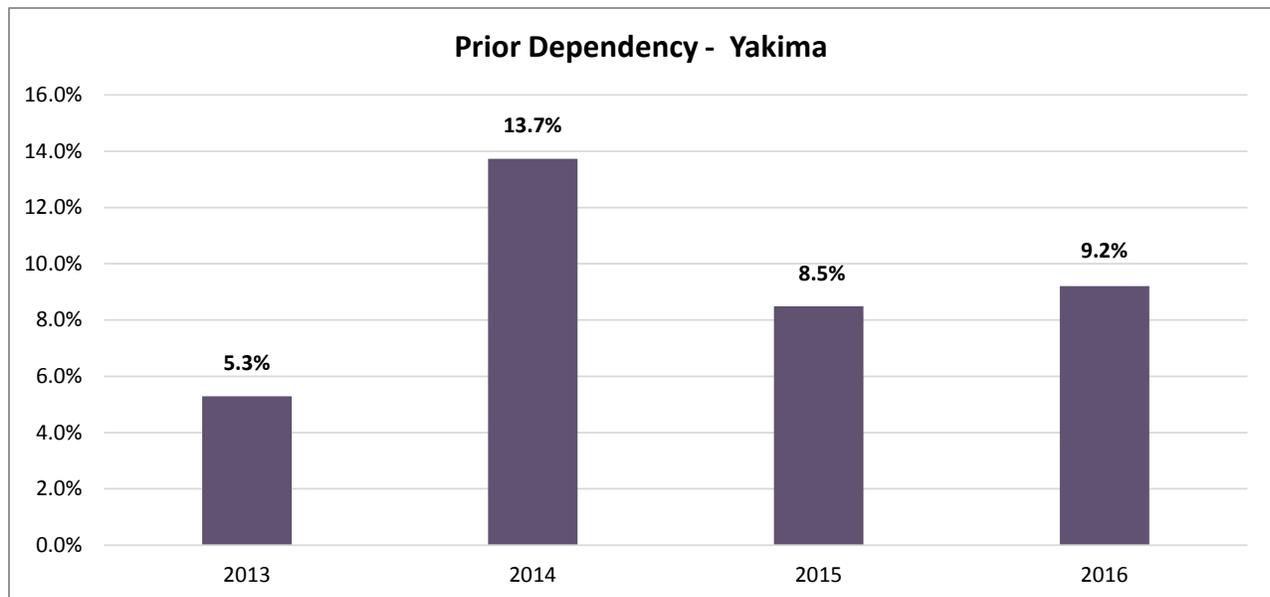
### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN DEPENDENCY CASES BY YEAR OF PETITION

			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Yakima</b>	Age at Filing	(1) <1 yrs	31%	26%	24%	25%	19%
		(2) 1-2 yrs	13%	13%	12%	14%	12%
		(3) 3-5 yrs	18%	22%	21%	20%	17%
		(4) 6-11 yrs	25%	24%	26%	23%	32%
		(5) 12-17 yrs	13%	15%	17%	18%	20%
	Gender	(1) Female	49%	51%	54%	47%	48%
		(2) Male	51%	49%	46%	53%	52%
	Race	(1) Native American	6%	2%	2%	5%	9%
		(2) Asian/Pacific Islander			0%		
		(3) Black	4%	1%	1%	4%	0%
		(4) White	42%	38%	37%	29%	34%
		(5) Hispanic	40%	50%	49%	51%	52%
		(6) Multiracial - Native American	3%	6%	8%	6%	2%
		(7) Multiracial - Black	3%	2%	2%	5%	2%
		(8) Multiracial - Other	2%	1%		1%	0%
(9) Unknown					0%		

## DEPENDENCY FILINGS & RE-DEPENDENCY



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







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