

Placement/Counseling Services for Youth

Regional Crisis Residential Centers

Regional Crisis Residential Centers (CRCs), as authorized by state statute, are emergency, temporary shelters available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to runaway youth and youth in conflict with their families. Access to these shelters is usually arranged through the Division of Children and Family Services (DCFS), Children's Administration (CA), DSHS. Receiving homes also provide short-term temporary care for youth in conflict with their families. The family is contacted and on-site family counseling is arranged.

The number of regional CRC beds has declined notably in recent years, as a result of the 2005-07 budget, which reduced regional CRC spending by 25 percent. There were 52 regional CRC beds from 2002 to 2004; as of November 2010, there are 33 regional CRC beds available statewide. (This is an increase from 26 regional CRC beds in 2009 and during the first part of 2010.) These 33 CRC beds are located in seven of the state's 39 counties (Clark, King, Pierce, Snohomish, Spokane, Thurston, and Yakima).

Secure Crisis Residential Centers

The At-Risk/Runaway Youth Act, effective in July 1995, authorized the creation of "Secure" Crisis Residential Centers (S-CRCs) to receive runaway children taken into custody by law enforcement officers. It also provides for the creation of multidisciplinary teams to provide assistance and support to a youth and his or her parents. Teams may be formed at the request of a youth placed at the facility, or at the request of a parent. The administrator of the facility may also convene a team if there is reasonable cause to believe

that a child is in need of services and the parent is unavailable or unwilling to continue efforts to maintain the family structure.

RCW 13.32A.130 was amended in 2009, to provide that a youth admitted to a secure crisis residential facility not located in a juvenile detention center or a semi-secure facility may remain for up to 15 consecutive days. "If a child is transferred between a secure and semi-secure facility, the aggregate length of time a child may remain in both facilities, shall not exceed 15 consecutive days per admission, and in no event may a child's stay in a secure facility located in a juvenile detention center exceed five days per admission."

Youth may be placed in a S-CRC by law enforcement, by CA staff (only after the filing of a CHINS petition--youth must be considered at risk of harm or running away), and under limited circumstances, by transfer from a semi-secure facility if the youth is assessed as a risk to run. Additionally, in 2000 the Act was amended to expand the population of youth eligible for admission to some S-CRCs. Since June 2000 state law has allowed juvenile courts to order detention of a child for contempt of court related to a status offense proceeding/order to either a detention facility or a S-CRC which is located within a separate section of a detention facility. No more than 50 percent of the S-CRC population can be comprised of youth held for contempt of court of a detention facility. No more than 50 percent of the S-CRC population can be comprised of youth held for contempt of court.

In 2009, the number of Secure CRC beds was reduced from 60 beds total within nine facilities to 40 beds total within six facilities, as a result of reductions to the 2009 operating budget. As of August 2011, there are 35 total Secure CRC beds statewide within six facilities. Two of these CRCs are located within specific designated areas of secure juvenile detention facilities—in Chelan and Clallam counties, representing seven beds total--and the remaining four are privately operated facilities that meet the federal definition of staff-secure facilities.

¹³ *Youth Gang Membership Risk Factors Amenable to Change, from "Strategic Response to Youth Gangs,"* Wyrick and Howell, OJJDP, September 2004.

¹⁴ Thornberry et al

During SFY 2010 (July 2009 to June 2010), there was a total of 1,612 admissions/placement admissions/ placements of youth to the secure crisis residential centers, a decrease (16 percent) from SFY 2009 when there were 1,919 total admissions.

Findings from the second year of a multi-site evaluation conducted by Rainier Research Associates provide characteristics of the runaway youth placed in S-CRCs. During SFY 06, data for admissions to the privately-operated (non-detention) S-CRCs showed: 59 percent of the admissions were female youth; average age was 15.1 years; almost one-half (43 percent) were minority youth; the average number of visits to a S-CRC during the past 12 months was 2.1 visits; and the average length of stay was 57 hours (about 2-1/2 days). Less than one-half of the admissions were released to a parent (46 percent); consequently, the release destination for only about one-half (52 percent) of the youth was 'home.' Approximately two-thirds (63%) of the youth had parental guardians and 27 percent were wards of the state, while six percent were in the custody of an "other guardian" or foster parent (legal status at release from the facility).

Conclusions from the third year multi-site evaluation report¹⁹ (including a summary/process analysis of the Snohomish County D.A.R.T.S. Bridges project) included: boys are more likely to repeat runaway behavior than are girls; youth who are in the custody of a foster parent are much more likely to repeat their runaway behavior compared to youth who are in the custody of a parent or parents; there is consistent evidence that receipt of FRS Phase II counseling services may reduce runaway behavior by about 19 percent; the use of a multidisciplinary team did not have a statistically significant effect on reducing recidivism to runaway behavior; and, in general, if a youth is put under the protection of a CHINS, he or she is neither more nor less likely to repeat runaway behavior than is a youth who does not have such protection (i.e., the filing of a CHINS did not have a statistically significant effect on reducing recidivism).

Assessment Services

Diagnostic Assessment Services are offered to children and youth in the care of the state who may qualify for more intensive services. Assessment services typically last no more than 90 days. Assessment services provided to youth include: assessment of the contributing factors to the child's behaviors; assessment of the strengths and needs of the family system; case planning; case management; and individual and family treatment. From assessment care, a child may be placed in treatment foster care, residential care or may return to the family setting with additional community supports.

Hope Centers and Responsible Living Skills Programs

The 1998 Washington State Legislature established HOPE Centers and Responsible Living Skills Programs to address the needs of dependent homeless and/or street youth who were not the primary focus of the "Becca Law," in that they do not have active, responsible parents in their lives. A "street youth" is defined in RCW as a person under the age of 18 who lives outdoors or in another unsafe location not intended for occupancy.

The objective of Hope Centers is to perform a comprehensive assessment of the youth, and establish an appropriate permanency placement plan. HOPE Centers are 30-day temporary residential facilities, primarily intended to serve older adolescent "street youth," for whom traditional child welfare services have proved ineffective.

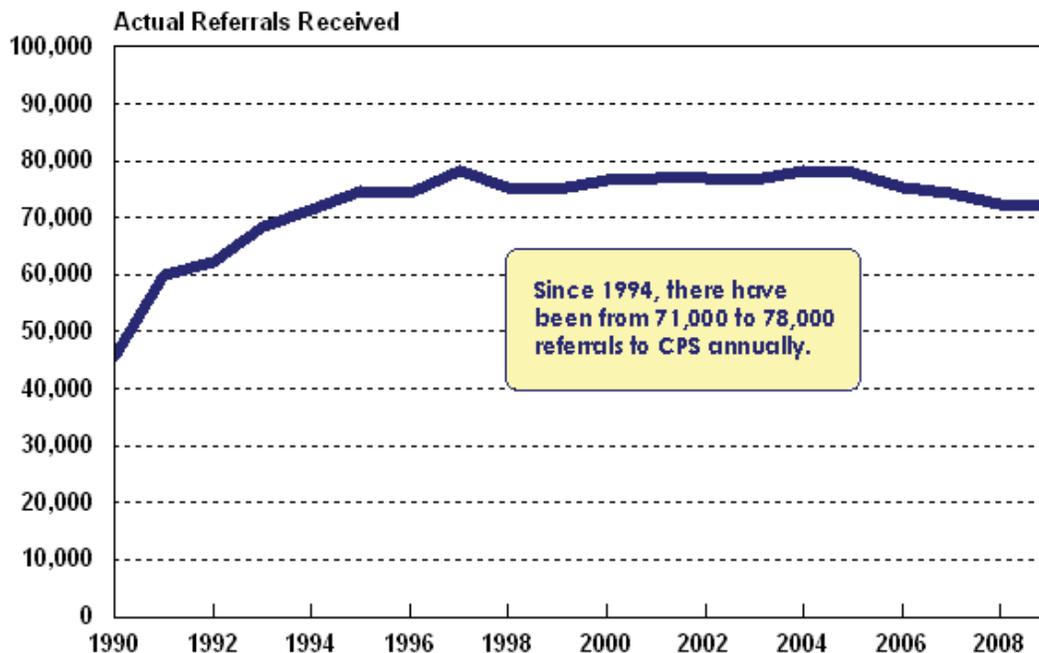
Responsible Living Skills (RLS) Programs are designed for dependent street youth age 16 to 18, who have not found success in other traditional state placement. The RLS Program provides residential and transitional living services with an emphasis on independent living skills. In order for a youth to be eligible for the RLS Program, a youth must have first resided in a HOPE Center or in a S-CRC; occasionally, a youth age 14-15 may qualify to reside in an RLS program.

TABLE 32
Referrals to Child Protective Services *
2001 - 2010

Month	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
January	6,613	6,088	6,335	6,446	6,933	6,645	6,296	6,582	6,983	6,729
February	6,426	6,032	6,143	6,177	6,245	6,104	6,666	6,067	6,298	5,768
March	7,498	6,677	6,701	7,280	7,358	7,320	7,832	6,764	7,029	7,702
April	7,421	6,595	6,622	6,317	6,134	6,559	7,136	6,626	7,041	6,634
May	7,192	6,529	6,792	7,292	7,414	7,717	7,075	7,373	7,690	7,478
June	6,076	6,225	5,870	5,999	6,364	6,757	6,662	6,185	6,146	6,229
July	5,411	5,253	5,306	5,291	5,237	5,427	5,517	5,797	5,466	5,497
August	5,809	5,098	5,170	5,666	5,794	5,990	5,852	5,400	5,481	6,038
September	6,508	5,934	6,147	5,905	6,138	6,760	6,245	6,671	6,336	6,075
October	6,961	6,076	6,680	6,846	6,815	6,831	6,763	7,274	7,128	7,058
November	6,040	5,790	5,520	6,083	5,819	6,107	6,251	5,739	5,792	6,123
December	5,819	5,743	5,137	5,053	5,162	5,553	6,041	6,143	5,661	5,557
TOTAL	77,774	72,040	72,423	74,355	75,413	77,770	78,336	76,621	77,051	76,888
Average per Month	6,481	6,003	6,035	6,196	6,284	6,481	6,528	6,385	6,421	6,407

Data obtained from Research and Data Analysis, Dept. of Social & Health Services, EMIS Reports; Source - Case Management Information System (CAMIS) REFRPT - Intake Referral Statistics Report, *Total Intake Referrals by Program*; 2010 data using EMIS report last updated 4/2011.
 * The data represent counts of field workers receipts of reportings and referrals about incidences (includes multiple counts of incidents and/or individuals). The data provided is the "Actual" number of referrals received.

Graph 15
Referrals Received by Child Protective Services
1990 - 2009



Source: DSHS Research & Data Analysis, Exec. Management Information System, Case Management Information System (CAMIS) Intake Referral Statistics Reports (updated October 2010 using EMIS report update 9/15/2010).

Currently (August 2011), there are a total of 24 Hope beds, a decrease from 2007 through 2009, when there were 27-28 beds available state-wide, and a significant increase from prior years (there were 15-18 beds from 2003 to 2006). In August 2011 there continue to be six Responsible Living Skills Program providers, with a total of 28 beds.

Foster Care And Residential Care

Family foster care serves most of the children who need out of home care due to abuse, neglect or family conflict. Children live with individual families who are licensed by the Children's Administration (CA) either through the Division of Licensed Resources or through authorized Child Placing Agencies.

Per data reported from DSHS, RDA - EMIS reports, an average of 6,758 children per month were served in foster care during SFY 2010 (actual count, unduplicated clients).

Family Reconciliation Services

Within CA, the Family Reconciliation Services (FRS) program provides services to families in conflict and to runaway youth and their families. The goal of FRS is to preserve, strengthen, and reconcile families in conflict. The range of services provided is designed to help families find solutions to their conflicts by developing skills and supports to maintain the family unit. Service delivery begins with the least intensive, least intrusive intervention appropriate in the individual case circumstance.

Services are voluntary, family-focused, and rely on the family's participation. FRS is available at no cost to the family. Participation in FRS cannot be a condition on a family for dismissing a dependency or closing a CPS case. If appropriate, FRS services may be offered to families involved in other CA programs, including CPS or CFWS.

FRS is comprised of two service categories:

Assessment & Brief Intervention: These are short-term interactions between Children's Administration (CA) staff and the family requesting services. The services are directed towards de-escalating

the immediate crisis, defining the goals of the family seeking services, and exploring options to meet those goals. When possible, the family's kinship and community support systems should be utilized.

Contracted Counseling: When it is determined the family would benefit from services from CA beyond assessment and brief intervention, the social worker may offer the family contracted services based on the unique needs of the family. Contracted counseling for FRS primarily consists of Crisis Family Intervention and Functional Family Therapy.

From 2008 to 2009 there was a slight reduction (2.1 percent) in the number of families receiving Assessment and Brief Intervention services (formerly Phase I), and a significant decrease (approximately 41 percent) in the number of families served through FRS In-Home Contracted counseling (see Table 35).

Family Preservation Services

In addition to FRS, preservation services are provided through the Division of Children and Family Services, Children's Administration, DSHS. Family Preservation Services (FPS) and Intensive Family Preservation Services (IFPS) are available. FPS is available to families whose children face a substantial likelihood of being placed outside of the home or to reunify a child with their family from out-of-home care. These services are available within 48 hours of the referral, and are offered for a maximum of six months provided by a contracted service provider. IFPS is a voluntary service that provides up to 20 hours of in-home therapy weekly, when a family has a child who DCFS believes is at imminent risk of foster care placement. These services are available seven days per week, 24 hours per day, for approximately a 40-day period of time.

Child in Need of Services (CHINS) and At-Risk Youth (ARY)

Under the provisions of the Child in Need of Services (CHINS), the parent, the child or DSHS can file a petition for out of home placement. Placement may be in a foster home or a group home. A multidisciplinary team may be formed to provide assistance and support to children and parents.

In 2009, a total of 239 CHINS were filed, a very slight decrease from 244 CHINS filings in 2008. In July 1995, CHINS replaced the Alternative Residential Placement process. From 1997 to 1999, the number of CHINS petitions filed had remained fairly constant at 529 to 534 filings, and ranged from 467 to 408 filings during the period 2001 to 2004. Over the past five years – 2005 to 2009 – the number of filings per year has ranged from a high of 354 in 2006, to the low of 239 in 2009. There were 40 contempt hearings held related to a CHINS order/proceeding in 2009.

Parents of at-risk youth may petition the court to order the youth to remain in the home. An at-risk youth is defined by statute as a juvenile (under the age of 18): who is absent from home for more than 72 consecutive hours without parental consent; who is beyond the control of the parent such that the child's behavior substantially endangers the health, safety or welfare of the child or another person; or who has a substance abuse problem for which there are no pending criminal charges related to the substance abuse.

In 2009, there were 1,771 At-Risk Youth filings, an 11 percent decrease from 1,993 ARY filings in 2008. There has been an average of 2,052 ARY petition filings annually over the past five years (from 2005 to 2009). There were 2,088 contempt hearings held in 2009 related to an ARY order/proceeding. The number of contempt hearings held related to an ARY proceeding or order continues to be significant from 1998 forward. From 2005 to 2009, the number of contempt hearings held related to an ARY petition averaged 2,375 annually, with a six percent decrease in the number of hearings held from 2008 to 2009.

Truancy

Changes in the state law in 1995 require the filing of truancy petitions by school districts under certain conditions when a youth required to attend public school has seven unexcused absences in a month or ten unexcused absences in a school year. Additionally, a parent may file a truancy petition with the juvenile court if the school district fails to file a petition, if a child has five or more unexcused absences in any month during a school year, or upon the 10th unexcused absence during a school year.

In 1996, in conjunction with the enactment of the At Risk/Runaway Youth Act, the number of petitions filed quadrupled (over a 300 percent increase in the number of filings). Approximately 15 to 16,000 truancy petitions were filed annually with juvenile courts from 1997 through 2001. From 2002 to 2004, the number of truancy filings declined (to an average of 13,145 annually). From 2005 through 2008, the number of truancy petitions filed again increased, ranging from 14,500 to over 16,000 filings annually. There was a 17.5 percent decrease in truancy petitions filed from 2008 to 2009 (from 15,578 to 12,856).

From 2004 to 2008, the number of contempt hearings held related to a truancy order/proceeding averaged 5,100 annually. From 2008 to 2009, there was a significant decrease (55 percent) in the number of contempt hearings held related to a Truancy order.

²⁰ Unduplicated total that includes receiving care, family foster care, and group care—but does not reflect an unduplicated count between the programs.

¹⁵ Data obtained from the DSHS Research & Data Analysis (RDA) Executive Management Information System (EMIS) Report, "Crisis Residential Center Services—Children Served," 4/11/08 report.

¹⁶ "Washington's Runaway Youth Placed in Secure Facilities," Suzy G. McCausland and Robert L. Griffin, Merit Research, February 2003.

¹⁷ "Final Report, Net Impact Study, Multi-Site Evaluation for Runaway Youth Projects: 2005-06 Project Year: Detention-Based and Staff-Secure S-CRCs Compared," Rainier Research Associates, Olympia, Washington, April 2007.

¹⁸ In SFY 06, all privately operated S-CRCs statewide reported electronic data to the Children's Administration, DSHS.

¹⁹ "Net Impact Study - Multi-Site Evaluation for Runaway Youth Projects, 2006-2007 Project Year: Process Analysis of the Snohomish County D.A.R.T.S./Bridges Project: A Three Year Summary from 2004-05 through 2006-07," Rainier Research Associates, Olympia, Washington, February 2008.

On January 12, 2009, the State Court of Appeals published an opinion that has had a significant impact on the truancy petition process (and subsequently on significantly reducing truancy contempt filings and admissions to juvenile detention facilities related to a truancy order/proceeding—for contempt or FTA). The case, titled “Bellevue School District v. E.S.” found that the youth had not been afforded legal counsel at the time the original truancy petition was filed in court (the fact-finding stage). The appellate court concluded that a child’s interest in liberty, privacy and right to an education are in jeopardy, and a child is unable to protect those interests without counsel; due process demands that the child be represented at the initial truancy hearing.

As a result of this decision (Bellevue School District v. E.S., 148 Wash. App. 205 (2009), petition for review granted July 7, 2009), in 2009 most of the juvenile courts across the state subsequently dismissed all current contempt cases related to a truancy filing if the youth had not been afforded counsel at the fact finding stage; sentenced truants were released from detention, EM or other alternative programming. Also, truancy warrants were recalled by the court for students that did not respond to the contempt hearing if they were not represented by counsel at the initial hearing. The statewide total orders on contempt, and admissions to detention facilities related to a truancy contempt finding, showed a significant (over 60%) decrease from 2008 to 2009.

On June 9, 2011, the Washington State Supreme Court reversed the Court of Appeals decision, and found that neither the due process clause of the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution nor the due process clause set forth in the Washington State Constitution would require appointment of counsel at the initial truancy proceeding stage; it was concluded there were no significant interests at stake (i.e., the youth’s physical liberty) warranting appointment of counsel at the initial hearing where the determination is made if the student is truant under state

statute; and it was noted that the youth has the right to counsel at contempt hearings related to a truancy order.

TABLE 33

**Crisis Residential Center (CRC),
Responsible Living Skills Program (RLSP)
and Hope Center Beds by County -- 2011**

County	Regional CRC Beds	Secure CRC Beds	RLSP Beds	Hope Ctr Beds
Chelan		4		
Clallam		3		
Clark	4	5		3
King	3	15		4
Pierce	4		7	1
Skagit			3	
Snohomish	6		4	4
Spokane	8	4	4	5
Thurston	4		6	3
Whatcom				1
Yakima	4	4	4	3
Total	33	35	28	24

Source of data: Children's Administration, DSHS, updated August 2011.

Table 34

Washington State CRC/HOPE CTR/RLSP Facilities

	FACILITY*	NUMBER OF BEDS
Region 1-N	<i>REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER</i> YFA Connections <i>Spokane, WA</i>	<i>8 Regional</i>
	<i>HOPE CENTER</i> YFA Connections <i>Spokane, WA</i>	<i>5 Hope</i>
	<i>RESPONSIBLE LIVING SKILLS PROGRAM</i> Morningstar Boys Ranch <i>Spokane, WA</i>	<i>4 RLSP</i>
	<i>SECURE CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS</i> Chelan County Juvenile Center <i>Wenatchee, WA</i>	<i>4 Secure</i>
	Daybreak of Spokane <i>Spokane, WA</i>	<i>4 Secure</i>
	TOTAL BEDS	25
Region 1-S	<i>REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER</i> EPIC Youth Services <i>Yakima, WA</i>	<i>4 Regional</i>
	<i>HOPE CENTERS</i> Positive Directions <i>Yakima, WA</i>	<i>2 Hope</i>
	Service Alternatives <i>Yakima, WA</i>	<i>1 Hope</i>
	<i>RESPONSIBLE LIVING SKILLS PROGRAM</i> Positive Directions <i>Yakima, WA</i>	<i>4 RLSP</i>
	<i>SECURE CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER</i> EPIC Youth Services <i>Yakima, WA</i>	<i>4 Secure</i>
	TOTAL BEDS	15
Region 2-N	<i>REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER</i> Cedar House <i>Everett, WA</i>	<i>6 Regional</i>
	<i>HOPE CENTERS</i> Cocoon House <i>Everett, WA</i>	<i>3 Hope</i>
	Sevice Alternatives <i>Arlington, WA - 1 Bed</i> <i>Lynden, WA - 1 Bed</i>	<i>2 Hope</i>

Region 2-N, continued	<i>RESPONSIBLE LIVING SKILLS PROGRAM</i>	
	Cocoon House Everett, WA	4 RLSP
	YouthNet Mount Vernon, WA	3 RLSP
	<hr/>	TOTAL BEDS 18
Region 2-S	<i>HOPE CENTER</i>	
	Youth Care Seattle, WA	4 Hope
	<i>REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER</i>	
	Pioneer Human Services Seattle, WA	3 Regional
	<i>SECURE CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER</i>	
	Pioneer Human Services Seattle, WA	15 Secure
	<hr/>	TOTAL BEDS 22
Region 3-N	<i>RESPONSIBLE LIVING SKILLS PROGRAMS</i>	
	Pierce County Alliance Tacoma, WA	7 RLSP
	<i>REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER</i>	
	Allen Renaissance Tacoma, WA	4 Regional
	<i>HOPE CENTERS</i>	
	Faith Homes Olympia, WA	1 Hope
	<hr/>	TOTAL BEDS 12
Region 3-S	<i>REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS</i>	
	Community Youth Services Olympia, WA	4 Regional
	JANUS Youth Programs Vancouver, WA	4 Regional
	<i>HOPE CENTERS</i>	
	Community Youth Services Olympia, WA	3 Hope
	JANUS Youth Programs Vancouver, WA	3 Hope
	<i>RESPONSIBLE LIVING SKILLS PROGRAMS</i>	
	Community Youth Services Olympia, WA	6 RLSP
	<i>SECURE CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS</i>	
	Clallam County Juvenile Court Port Angeles, WA	3 Secure
	JANUS Youth Programs Vancouver, WA	5 Secure
	<hr/>	TOTAL BEDS 28

Source: Children's Administration, Department of Social & Health Services, updated August 2011.

Assessment Services

Residential Providers

REGION 1

*Lutheran Community Services
Spokane, WA 99204*

REGION 2

*Central Washington Comprehensive Mental Health
Yakima, WA 98901*

REGION 3

*Catholic Community Services
Mount Vernon, WA 98273*

*L.K.I. Family Services
Arlington, WA 98223*

*Secret Harbor Youth Services
Burlington, WA 98233*

*Service Alternatives of WA
Mt. Vernon, WA 98273*

REGION 4

*Auburn Youth Resources
Auburn, WA 98002*

*Friends of Youth
Renton, WA 98506*

*Ruth Dykeman Childrens Center
Burien, WA 98166*

*Ryther Child Center
Seattle, WA 98115*

*YMCA Family Services & Mental Health
Seattle, WA 98110*

REGION 5

*Homelife
Tacoma, WA 98419*

REGION 6

*Community Youth Services
Olympia, WA 98506*

*Janus Youth Inc.
Vancouver, WA 98662*

Source: Children's Administration, Department of Social and Health Services, May 2011.

TABLE 35

**Number of Families Served Through
Family Reconciliation Services (FRS)
1990-2009**

	(formerly Phase I) Assessment & Brief Intervention (Actual cases opened)	(formerly Phase II) In-Home Contracted Counseling (Families served)				% Served Contracted Counseling (Phase II)
2009	7,056	908				13
2008	7,209	1,550				22
2007	7,636	1,484				19
2006	7,709	1,385				18
2005	8,116	1,672				21
2004	8,420	1,713				20
2003	8,559	1,431				17
2002	8,239	2,076				25
2001	8,748	2,699				31
2000	8,907	2,577				29
1999	8,796	2,438				28
1998	9,323	2,463				26
1997	9,754	2,542				26
1996	9,412	2,362				25

	Intake Assessment	Crisis Counseling	Intensive Counseling	Total Number	% Served Crisis/Intensive Counseling
1995	9,843	2,566	893	3,459	35
1994	11,675	2,624	738	3,362	29
1993	13,714	2,774	1,010	3,784	28
1992	13,890	2,405	917	3,322	24
1991	15,583	3,334	979	4,313	28
1990	17,034	3,319	745	4,064	24

Note: A new method of paying for FRS began July 2006, and client counts for July through September 2006 are incomplete. An estimate of the correct count provided by Children's Administration, Decision Support Unit, for CY 2006 is about 1,583. Data obtained from CAMIS downloads as presented in the Research & Data Analysis, DSHS, EMIS Reports, Family Support & Preservation Services - FRS (FRS Actual Cases Opened and Families Served); total annual number of families served from 1996 to 2004 has been updated to reflect May 2007 EMIS Report totals. CY 2008 data from 1/27/2009 EMIS update. As of October 1995, "Intensive Crisis Counseling" is referred to as "Intensive Family Preservation Services," (IFPS). IFPS clients include children at imminent risk of out-of-home placement; these data are not available. Source for families served in In-Home Contracted Counseling: EMIS, RDA, DSHS: CAMIS reporting system reflecting unduplicated SSPS month of service client counts.

TABLE 36

**Youth* on Probation with a Mental Health Diagnosis
Washington State Juvenile Court Pre-Screen Risk Assessment
2004 - 2009**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total # of Assessments	11,619	9,586	9,304	9,380	9,251	8,749
Diagnosed	7.3%	7.7%	7.2%	7.0%	7.4%	7.6%
Medication	3.0%	2.7%	2.8%	2.5%	2.4%	2.5%
Treatment	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%	1.5%	1.7%	2.0%
Medication and Treatment	10.5%	10.5%	9.5%	9.6%	9.4%	9.3%
Total Diagnosed	22.1%	22.2%	20.9%	20.6%	20.9%	21.4%
Not Diagnosed	77.9%	77.8%	79.1%	79.4%	79.1%	78.4%

* A youth is counted once in each year, but the same youth may be counted in different years. An improved version of the assessment software was implemented in 2003.

Source: Data from the Washington State Institute for Public Policy, *Washington State Juvenile Court Pre-Screen Risk Assessment*, for years 2004 through 2008. Data for 2009 provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts, April 2010 (0.14 percent of assessment data reported as "missing" for 2009).

TABLE 37
Child in Need of Services (CHINS), Dependency, At-Risk Youth (ARY),
and Truancy Cases Filed 2005 - 2009

County/Court	CHINS					DEPENDENCY					ARY					TRUANCY				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Adams	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	16	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	42	36	38	37	53
Asoin/Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	33	32	20	5	0	3	2	3	15	48	30	27	35
Benton/Franklin	0	1	0	3	4	188	183	159	151	97	36	56	53	49	41	776	803	947	931	867
Chelan	5	6	3	3	1	37	60	47	74	44	45	31	18	33	27	190	274	290	88	362
Clallam	9	14	7	18	17	57	56	66	66	79	77	96	107	152	129	379	437	523	481	501
Clark	5	5	6	11	14	259	213	281	322	299	12	15	17	27	19	686	874	882	743	748
Columbia/Walla Walla	3	1	0	0	2	60	30	55	66	88	10	8	17	16	14	152	162	207	89	88
Cowlitz	1	2	0	4	4	60	85	72	97	108	64	83	122	157	197	511	530	692	612	546
Douglas	1	1	1	0	1	8	20	14	33	22	33	24	23	22	22	62	94	113	127	105
Ferry/Pend Oreille/Stevens	11	12	21	16	27	60	93	81	72	89	28	38	52	53	53	102	108	110	110	100
Grant	2	0	2	2	1	55	75	98	104	93	29	18	15	16	15	130	195	192	200	167
Grays Harbor	0	2	3	8	10	105	155	177	143	117	114	103	81	93	108	257	299	387	370	341
Island	0	0	1	7	4	31	41	48	44	54	15	18	11	20	21	223	277	301	394	234
Jefferson	7	4	4	3	10	10	20	14	6	11	14	16	6	19	17	59	46	60	49	58
King	42	48	58	70	50	619	573	697	706	595	296	354	341	342	349	2,083	2,513	2,111	2,204	1,803
Kitsap	3	4	3	2	2	160	170	176	139	227	20	26	19	12	6	324	407	502	533	465
Kittitas	2	2	3	3	1	24	25	29	21	22	2	9	11	17	12	18	51	60	88	37
Klickitat	1	2	0	1	2	18	13	19	15	23	1	4	3	2	3	16	40	32	21	33
Lewis	0	2	6	3	5	30	46	71	68	69	43	30	29	21	21	160	166	160	229	173
Lincoln	0	2	3	1	2	5	4	15	7	2	3	5	2	3	2	13	13	24	36	22
Mason	5	4	5	7	10	59	38	77	71	64	18	15	19	21	52	107	93	161	143	137
Okanogan	1	0	0	0	1	24	37	35	22	37	1	4	4	5	5	104	109	118	141	165
Pacific/Wahkiakum	12	7	13	19	12	17	17	27	35	47	10	13	21	27	23	20	30	33	30	15
Pierce	5	5	6	3	15	594	656	514	416	523	139	161	152	151	167	757	1,129	949	1,262	1,173
San Juan	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	5	4	7	1	0	4	2	0	2	13	14	5	8
Skagit	10	4	6	9	6	62	90	93	143	176	74	58	60	33	30	473	485	657	648	542
Skamania	0	0	0	0	1	12	11	5	9	7	0	3	0	0	2	6	16	28	20	17
Snohomish	14	19	28	50	40	392	540	513	466	503	171	246	343	332	315	2,607	2,672	3,069	2,803	2,898
Spokane	63	51	62	76	63	479	580	618	530	535	194	223	216	195	159	1,735	2,046	1,974	2,081	1,757
Thurston	18	20	18	25	18	94	132	134	109	106	134	132	123	128	115	303	422	439	438	385
Whatcom	17	18	14	3	9	153	137	162	111	112	44	53	68	59	52	303	330	340	283	300
Whitman	2	1	2	2	3	15	20	28	18	21	2	2	5	5	11	21	22	24	18	15
Yakima	0	7	1	4	2	185	194	168	161	202	136	149	159	199	191	220	838	769	531	317
TOTAL	239	244	276	354	337	3,883	4,337	4,547	4,276	4,414	1,771	1,993	2,104	2,213	2,181	12,856	15,578	16,236	15,772	14,467

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, "Caseloads of the Courts of Washington," Superior Courts Juvenile Dependency Cases Filed by Type of Case (CY).

TABLE 38

Contempt Hearings Held in At-Risk Youth (ARY) and Truancy Cases *

County/Court	ARY Contempt Hearings						Truancy Contempt Hearings**					
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2008-09 % Change	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2008-09 % Change
Adams											1	
Asotin/Garfield												
Benton/Franklin	44	68	66	57	66	-35%	321	406	359	385	529	-21%
Chelan	27	15	19	17	12	80%	28	96	15	17	37	-71%
Clallam	60	97	162	161	172	-38%	192	373	680	476	177	-49%
Clark	6	2				200%	1	1				0%
Columbia/Walla Walla									1			
Cowlitz	121	181	228	357	389	-33%	35	194	347	361	440	-82%
Douglas	32	34	21	26	31	-6%	52	105	172	179	172	-50%
Ferry/Pend Oreille/Stevens	52	39	33	63	60	33%	19	49	55	54	40	-61%
Grant	49	44	21	30	30	11%	212	223	159	168	159	-5%
Grays Harbor	226	212	172	226	238	7%	366	342	269	355	267	7%
Island	10	4	6	14	5	150%	17	9	29	17	22	89%
Jefferson	9	6	1	11	19	50%	25	44	50	56	39	-43%
King	158	137	177	320	310	15%		61	176	136	97	-100%
Kitsap	15	9	2	0	4	67%	93	144	157	153	110	-35%
Kittitas	2	4	8	18	10	-50%	1	24	17	67	12	-96%
Klickitat		2	2	0	1	-100%	3	10	0	4	12	-70%
Lewis	52	40	51	23	38	30%	27	73	112	84	41	-63%
Lincoln	1		0	0	0		1	7	11	2	7	-86%
Mason	13	15	29	30	56	-13%	75	295	370	215	239	-75%
Okanogan	1	13	2	7	4	-92%	55	95	93	99	158	-42%
Pacific/Wahkiakum	3	7	6	5	2	-57%						
Pierce	163	197	205	184	190	-17%	63	308	299	336	382	-80%
San Juan		3	4			-100%	7	14	9	7	16	-50%
Skagit	68	81	48	16	16	-16%	3	53	3	1	18	-94%
Skamania			0		3			13	15	19	23	-100%
Snohomish	261	337	420	423	363	-23%	132	894	829	825	1,392	-85%
Spokane	250	229	231	183	235	9%	101	215	298	284	202	-53%
Thurston	144	135	151	121	123	7%	153	379	347	337	283	-60%
Whatcom	55	72	88	82	84	-24%	23	102	116	71	83	-77%
Whitman			2		1				1			
Yakima	266	241	242	328	0	10%	273	518	404	192	0	-47%
TOTAL	2,088	2,224	2,397	2,702	2,462	-6%	2,278	5,047	5,393	4,900	4,958	-55%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts; contempt data is based on calendar year docket data--any action that took place during the calendar year related to a petition is included; last updated October 2010.

The Administrative Office of the Courts makes no representation as to the accuracy and completeness of the data except for court business purposes.

* Contempt hearings held as reflected in case dockets and reported on SCOMIS (and CAPS for Yakima only) for ARY and Truancy cases.

** Note: In January 2009 the State Court of Appeals published an opinion that had a significant impact on the truancy petition process (and subsequently on significantly reducing truancy contempt filings and admissions to juvenile detention facilities related to a truancy order/proceeding); Bellevue School District v. E.S., 148 Wash. App. 205 (2009), petition for review granted July 7, 2009.

TABLE 39

At-Risk Youth (ARY), CHINS & Truancy Filings, Contempt Hearings * and Orders on Contempt by County for 2009

County	ARY			CHINS			TRUANCY			TOTAL ARY, CHINS & TRUANCY		
	Filings	Contempt Hearings	Order on Contempt	Filings	Contempt Hearings	Order on Contempt	Filings	Contempt Hearings	Order on Contempt	Filings	Contempt Hearings	Orders on Contempt
Adams	0			0			42		1	42	0	1
Asotin	5		1	0			15			20	0	1
Benton	23	18	31	0			446	212	236	469	230	267
Chelan	45	27	31	5			190	28	25	240	55	56
Clallam	77	60	64	9			379	192	252	465	252	316
Clark	12	6	5	5			686	1	1	703	7	6
Columbia	0			0			10			10	0	0
Cowlitz	64	121	129	1			511	35	26	576	156	155
Douglas	33	32	29	1			62	52	43	96	84	72
Ferry	1			1			5		7	7	0	7
Franklin	13	26	29	0	1	1	330	109	105	343	136	135
Garfield	0			0			0			0	0	0
Grant	29	49	51	2			130	212	216	161	261	267
Grays Harbor	114	226	238	0			257	366	374	371	592	612
Island	15	10	23	0			223	17		238	27	23
Jefferson	14	9	12	7			59	25	29	80	34	41
King	296	158	280	42	3	3	2,083		9	2,421	161	292
Kitsap	20	15	9	3			324	93	90	347	108	99
Kittitas	2	2	1	2			18	1		22	3	1
Klickitat	1		4	1			16	3	4	18	3	8
Lewis	43	52	61	0			160	27	36	203	79	97
Lincoln	3	1	1	0			13	1	1	16	2	2
Mason	18	13	20	5	4	6	107	75	101	130	92	127
Okanogan	1	1	1	1			104	55	47	106	56	48
Pacific	10	3	6	12	2	3	20			42	5	9
Pend Oreille	10	27	74	7	8	24	37	5	3	54	40	101
Pierce	139	163	164	5			757	63	61	901	226	225
San Juan	1			0			2	7	2	3	7	2
Skagit	74	68	58	10	2	2	473	3	3	557	73	63
Skamania	0			0			6			6	0	0
Snohomish	171	261	368	14			2,607	132	111	2,792	393	479
Spokane	194	250	295	63	7	7	1,735	101	97	1,992	358	399
Stevens	17	25	33	3		1	60	14	13	80	39	47
Thurston	134	144	165	18	4	4	303	153	182	455	301	351
Wahkiakum				0			0			0	0	0
Walla Walla	10			3			142			155	0	0
Whatcom	44	55	54	17	9	9	303	23	21	364	87	84
Whitman	2			2			21		2	25	0	2
Yakima	136	266	114	0			220	273	14	356	539	128
TOTAL	1,771	2,088	2,351	239	40	60	12,856	2,278	2,112	14,866	4,406	4,523

Sources: Administrative Office of the Courts, "Caseloads of the Courts of Washington," Superior Courts Juvenile Dependency Cases Filed by Type of Case; and Administrative Office of the Courts, October 2010 -- contempt data is based on docket data --any action that took place during the calendar year related to a petition is included.

* Contempt hearings held as reflected in case dockets and reported on SCOMIS (and CAPS for Yakima only) for ARY, Truancy, and CHINS cases.

† Variations in reporting practices to SCOMIS by individual courts and generic coding options may account for inconsistencies between the number of cases with contempt hearings and the number of contempt orders.

‡ The Administrative Office of the Courts makes no representation as to the accuracy and completeness of the data except for court business purposes.

TABLE 39-A

**At-Risk Youth (ARY), CHINS & Truancy -- Cases Filed, Contempt Hearings
and Orders on Contempt by RACE/ETHNICITY for 2009**

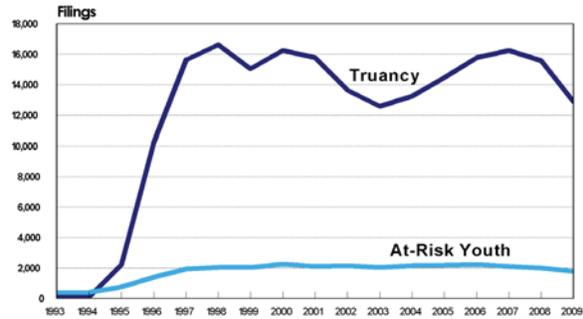
	American Indian or Alaskan Native, Non-Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	White, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic (of any race)	Unknown	TOTAL
CHINS							
Filings	10	4	39	159	11	16	239
Contempt Hearings	0	0	8	25	0	7	40
Order on Contempt	0	1	14	36	0	9	60
ARY							
Filings	53	48	165	1,146	249	110	1,771
Contempt Hearings	59	25	174	1,434	321	75	2,088
Order on Contempt	57	35	209	1,694	277	79	2,351
TRUANCY							
Filings	784	600	991	7,239	2,140	1,102	12,856
Contempt Hearings	179	49	65	1,227	610	148	2,278
Order on Contempt	168	50	68	1,224	462	140	2,112

TABLE 39-B

**At-Risk Youth (ARY), CHINS & Truancy -- Cases Filed, Contempt Hearings
and Orders on Contempt by GENDER for 2009**

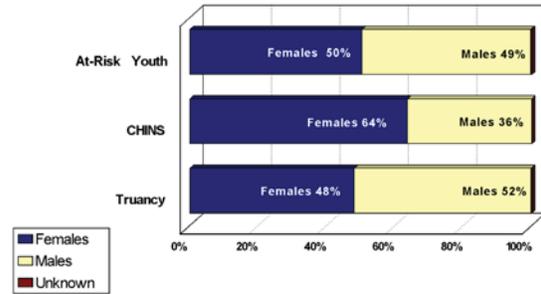
	Female	% Female	Male	% Male	Unknown	% Unknown	TOTAL
CHINS							
Filings	152	63.6%	87	36.4%	0	0.0%	239
Contempt Hearings	20	50.0%	20	50.0%	0	0.0%	40
Order on Contempt	34	56.7%	26	43.3%	0	0.0%	60
ARY							
Filings	891	50.3%	875	49.4%	5	0.3%	1,771
Contempt Hearings	968	46.4%	1,119	53.6%	1	0.0%	2,088
Order on Contempt	1,058	45.0%	1,292	55.0%	1	0.0%	2,351
TRUANCY							
Filings	6,173	48.0%	6,650	51.7%	33	0.3%	12,856
Contempt Hearings	1,038	45.6%	1,236	54.3%	4	0.2%	2,278
Order on Contempt	945	44.7%	1,161	55.0%	6	0.3%	2,112

Graph 16
At-Risk Youth (ARY) and Truancy Cases Filed 1993 - 2009



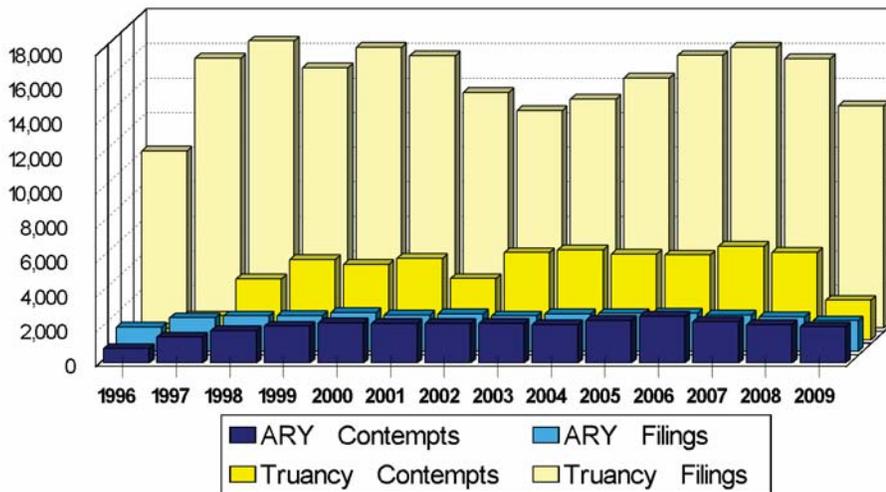
Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, "Caseloads of the Courts of Washington," Superior Courts Juvenile Dependency Cases Filed by Type of Case, annual reports.

Graph 17
Percentage of ARY, CHINS & Truancy Cases Filed by Gender for 2009



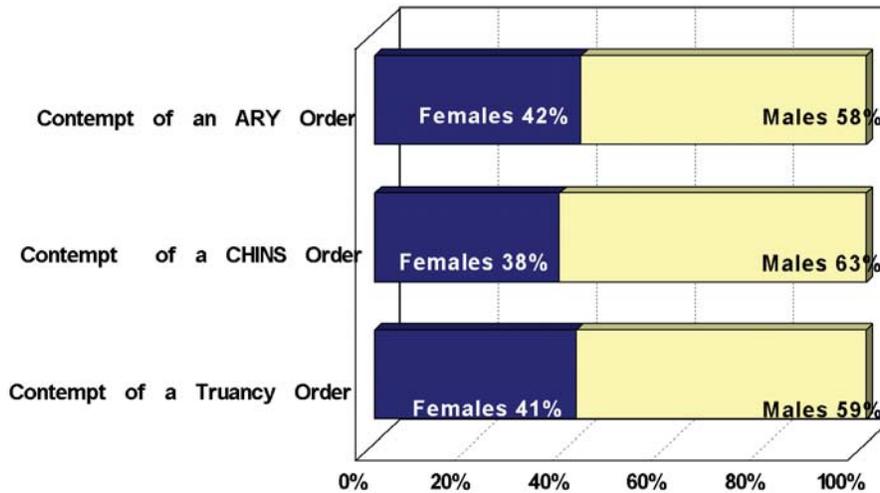
Data Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, October 2010.

Graph 18
Filings and Contempt Hearings* in At-Risk Youth (ARY) and Truancy Cases 1996 - 2009



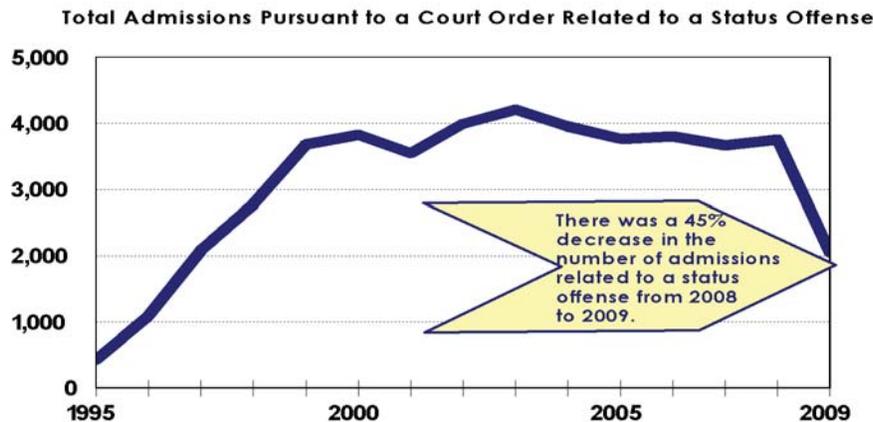
* Contempt Hearings held as reflected in case dockets and reported on SCOMIS; Pierce County Juvenile Court provided 2002 contempt data for Pierce County.
 Source: Administrative Office of the Courts; the AOC makes no representation as to the accuracy and completeness of the data except for court business purposes.

Graph 19
Admissions to Juvenile Detention Facilities Related to a Status Offense by Gender in 2009



Data Source: County detention data sources (including King and Martin Hall) and Administrative Office of the Courts (JCS); the AOC makes no representation as to the accuracy and completeness of the data except for court business purposes.

Graph 20
Admissions to Juvenile Detention Facilities Related to a Status Offense from 1995 to 2009 *



* An admission to a juvenile detention facility with a duration (stay) of more than four hours; does not include juveniles detained in detention facilities related only to a minor in possession charge.

Sources: Administrative Office of the Courts and county detention data sources; 2005 data may not be complete and comparable to prior years data due to conversion to the new JCS application; 2006 -2009 data obtained from JCS system.