

and dosage of prevention and/or intervention services, and requirements for data collection.

- To increase the likelihood of youth achieving targeted youth-centered outcomes, service providers should implement evidence-based programs designed for youth of focus e.g., gang involved, or high risk.
- Finally, as projects are required to implement the OJJDP CGM, the evaluation, too, should follow the recommended data collection process including the collection of gang related crime data, individual client data, key agency participation data (process and outcome), and community perception data.

In 2013, the Washington State Legislature once again allocated funds to implement the Criminal Street Gang Prevention and Intervention Grant Program. The Legislature allocated \$250,000 per State fiscal year, for two years.

Building on lessons learned, the WA-PCJJ released a request for proposals in August 2013 for jurisdictions to **implement the OJJDP Comprehensive Gang Model**.

The WA-PCJJ selected three proposals: City of Tacoma, Suburban King County Coordinating Council (thru the Center for Children & Youth Justice), and Benton/Franklin County (thru F.I.R.M.E. organization).

Due to the late legislative session, the contracts were entered into for a twenty one (21) month contract. Based on lessons learned, the first nine months could be utilized for infrastructure development with the second fiscal year for service delivery.

A contract was entered into with an independent evaluator to conduct a multi-site evaluation. (Maik & Associates)

The final evaluation will be released in August 2015.

In 2014, the Washington State Legislature allocated the gang prevention funds to the DSHS Rehabilitation Administration, for competitive grants to community based organizations to provide at-risk youth intervention services.

Child Abuse

In 2014, 91,407 children were referred to Child Protective Services (CPS) in Washington State (an average of 7,617 per month). This reflects an increase of 5.2 percent from the number of children referred in 2013 (86,863), and the highest amount of referrals in the ten year period 2004-2014. Since 2009, there has been a steady increase of children referred to CPC annually. (72,040 in 2009 to 891,407 in 2014 - An increase of 26.9%)

Research continues to document a link between domestic violence and substance abuse, and domestic violence and child abuse. According to the National Center for Children Exposed to Violence:

- Studies show that child abuse is 15 times more likely to occur in families where domestic violence is present.
- 77% of all the children who died from abuse and neglect were younger than 4 years of ages.
- An estimated 896,000 children were determined to be victims of child abuse or neglect in 2002.
- Being abused or neglected as a child increases the likelihood of arrest as a juvenile by 53% and of arrest for a violent crime as an adult by 38 percent.
- Children who witness violence at home display emotional and behavioral disturbances as diverse as withdrawal, low self-esteem, nightmares, and aggression against peers, family members and property.

Child abuse and neglect have known detrimental effects on the physical, psychological, cognitive and behavioral development of children (National Research Council 1993). These consequences range from minor to severe, and include physical injuries, brain damage, chronic low self-esteem, problems with bonding and forming relationships, developmental delays, learning disorders, and aggressive and anti-social behaviors. More recently, Vincent Felitti, M.D. has demonstrated a connection between childhood abuse, particularly sexual abuse, and adult obesity, thus increasing weight-related health risks. Child maltreatment has been linked with long-term negative societal consequences. For example, studies link child maltreatment with increased risk of low aca-

ademic achievement, drug use, teen pregnancy, generational child abuse and neglect, juvenile delinquency, and adult criminality (Widom, 1992; Kelly, Thornberry, and Smith, 1997).

“Total Estimated Cost of Child Abuse and Neglect in the United States,” written for Prevent Child Abuse America by Ching-Tung Wang, Ph.D. and John Holten, Ph.D., states, “It is well documented that children who have been abused or neglected are more likely to experience adverse outcomes throughout their life span in a number of areas” (summarized):

- Poor physical health
- Poor emotional and mental health
- Social difficulties
- Cognitive dysfunction
- High-risk health behavior
- Behavior problems

A recent Center for Disease Control study, *The Economic Burden of Child Maltreatment in the United States and Implications for Prevention*, found the total lifetime estimated financial costs associated with just one year of confirmed cases of child maltreatment (physical abuse, sexual abuse, psychological abuse and neglect) is approximately \$124 billion. Indirect costs represent the long-term economic consequences to society because of child abuse and neglect. These include costs associated with increased use of our health-care system, juvenile and adult criminal activity, mental illness, substance abuse, and domestic violence. Prevent Child Abuse America estimates that child abuse and neglect prevention strategies can save taxpayers \$104 billion each year. According to the Schuyler Center for Analysis and Advocacy (2011), every \$1 spent on home visiting yields a \$5.70 return on investment in New York, including reduced confirmed reports of abuse, reduced family enrollment in Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, decreased visits to emergency rooms, decreased arrest rates for mothers, and increased monthly earnings.

The U.S. Department of Health & Human Services reports that children who experience child abuse & neglect are about 9 times more likely to become involved in criminal activity.

While the causes of child abuse and neglect are complex, research has identified risk factors that contribute to child maltreatment. These factors

include: family history of abuse, parental substance abuse, mental illness or mental retardation, childhood disability, domestic violence, lack of parenting skills and knowledge, extreme poverty, social isolation, and life stress overload. Effective prevention programs identify family risk factors and develop service approaches that target these risk factors.

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. When the youth enters the CRC, the CRC staff contacts the family and can arrange on-site family counseling. Foster homes can also provide short-term temporary care for youth in conflict with their families.

The number of regional CRC beds has declined notably in recent years, as a result of the 2005-2007 budget, which reduced regional CRC spending by 25 percent. There were 52 regional CRC beds from 2002 to 2004; in May 2014, there are 32 regional CRC beds available statewide. These 32 CRC beds are located in six of the state’s 39 counties (Clark, King, 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, 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.

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 May 2014, there are 34 total Secure CRC beds statewide within five facilities. Two of these CRCs are located within specific designated areas of secure juvenile detention facilities—in Chelan and Clallam counties, representing 8 beds total—and the remaining 3 are privately operated facilities that meet the federal definition of staff-secure facilities. During SFY 2013 (July 2012 to June 2013), there was a total of 1,170 admissions/ placements of youth to the secure crisis residential centers (combined), little change from 1,151 admissions/ placements in SFY 2012, and an increase from SFY 2011 when there were 1,016 total admissions.

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 manage-

ment; 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. However, this requirement may be waived if the social worker feels this is the most suitable placement; occasionally, a youth age 14-15 may qualify to reside in an RLS program.

As of May 2014, there are a total of 22 Hope beds, a decrease from 2007 through 2009, when there were 27-28 beds available statewide, and a significant increase from prior years (there were 15–18 beds from 2003 to 2006). There are 6 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.

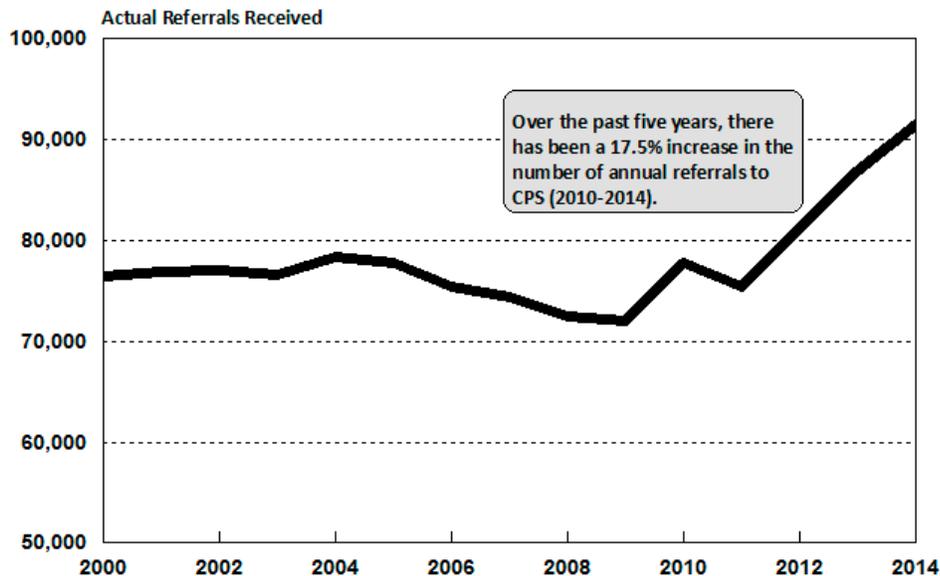
TABLE 32
Referrals to Child Protective Services *
2005 - 2014

Month	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
January	7,857	7,534	6,340	6,593	6,613	6,088	6,335	6,446	6,933	6,645
February	7,343	6,939	7,051	6,127	6,426	6,032	6,143	6,177	6,245	6,104
March	8,366	7,918	7,806	7,479	7,498	6,677	6,701	7,280	7,358	7,320
April	8,260	7,738	6,936	6,597	7,421	6,595	6,622	6,317	6,134	6,559
May	8,382	8,571	7,876	7,148	7,192	6,529	6,792	7,292	7,414	7,717
June	6,888	6,725	6,629	6,467	6,076	6,225	5,870	5,999	6,364	6,757
July	6,686	6,358	5,769	4,454	5,411	5,253	5,306	5,291	5,237	5,427
August	6,642	6,452	6,019	5,673	5,809	5,098	5,170	5,666	5,794	5,990
September	7,898	7,065	6,163	6,477	6,508	5,934	6,147	5,905	6,138	6,760
October	8,805	7,950	7,726	6,560	6,961	6,076	6,680	6,846	6,815	6,831
November	6,894	6,976	6,714	5,926	6,040	5,790	5,520	6,083	5,819	6,107
December	7,386	6,637	6,182	5,911	5,819	5,743	5,137	5,053	5,162	5,553
TOTAL	91,407	86,863	81,211	75,412	77,774	72,040	72,423	74,355	75,413	77,770
Average per Month	7,617	7,239	6,768	6,284	6,481	6,003	6,035	6,196	6,284	6,481

Data obtained from Research and Data Analysis, Dept. of Social & Health Services, 1DDR-Exec. Mgmt. Information System (EMIS) Reports;
 Source: Case Management Information System (CAMIS) REFPRPT - Intake Referral Statistics Report, *Total Intake Referrals by Program*;
 2014 data using CA EMIS report - retrieved 2/9/2015.

* 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 - 2014



Source: DSHS Research & Data Analysis, Exec. Management Information System, Case Management Information System (CAMIS) -Intake Referral Statistics Reports, updated February 2015.

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 2012 to 2013 there was a decrease (12.4 percent) in the number of families receiving Assessment and Brief Intervention services (formerly Phase I), and approximately a four percent decrease in the number of families served through FRS In-Home Contracted counseling. There has been a significant decline in the number of families served through FRS in the past ten years (a 41 percent decrease in families receiving Assessment & Brief Intervention services, and a 63 percent decrease in families served through In-Home Contracted Counseling).

Family Preservation Services

In addition to FRS, preservation services are pro-

vided 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 30-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 2012, a total of 260 CHINS were filed, little change from 257 CHINS filings in 2011. 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. From 2008 to 2012, the number of filings per year has ranged from a high of 260 in 2012, to a low of 239 in 2009. There were 18 contempt hearings held related to a CHINS order/proceeding in 2012.

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 2012, there were 1,548 At-Risk Youth filings, a 5.8 percent decrease from 1,643 ARY filings in 2011. There has been an average of 1,763 ARY

petition filings annually over the past five years (from 2008 to 2012). There were 2,365 contempt hearings held in 2012 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 2008 to 2012, the number of contempt hearings held related to an ARY petition averaged 2,258 annually, with a 5.2 percent decrease in the number of hearings held from 2011 to 2012.

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 2012, the state legislature made changes to the truancy provisions (Senate bill 6494) that changed the applicability of mandatory truancy petition filing provisions to children under seventeen years of age (i.e., districts are not required to file on 17 year olds); that require initial petitions to contain information about the child's academic status; that prohibit issuance of a bench warrant at an initial truancy status hearing; and that modify school district reporting requirements after the court assumes jurisdiction in a truancy case (the school district must periodically update the court about the child's academic status).

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. In 2012, there were 11,299 truancy filings, a slight decrease (less than one percent)

from 2011 (when there were 11,358 filings). In 2012, approximately 47 percent of the truancy filings were female youth, and approximately 53 percent were male youth.

From 2004 to 2008, the number of contempt hearings held related to a truancy order/proceeding averaged 5,100 annually. In 2009, there was a significant decrease (55 percent) in the number of contempt hearings held related to a Truancy order (see information regarding Court of Appeals opinion, below). In 2010, the number of contempt hearings related to a truancy order increased by approximately 54 percent from 2009 (from 2,278 to 3,500), which again slightly increased to 3,601 contempt hearings in 2011, and to 4,046 hearings in 2012 (a 12.4 percent increase from 2011 to 2012).

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.

Hence, while the statewide total orders on contempt, and admissions to detention facilities related to a truancy order/proceeding, showed a significant (over 50%) decrease from 2008 to 2009, there was an increase in 2010 and 2011 from 2009 (the number of orders on contempt remained fairly constant at 3,659 and 3,643, respectively, in 2010 and 2011, increasing to 2,948 in 2012 – up from 2,112 orders in 2009); and the number of admissions to juvenile detention facilities related to a truancy contempt finding also remained fairly constant in 2010 and 2011, increasing by 12 percent from 2011 to 2012, and by six percent from 2012 to 2013. From 2009 to 2012, there was a 74.7 percent increase in admissions to detention related to contempt of a truancy court order.

**TABLE 33
Foster Care Placements -- Children Served
For Fiscal Years 2009 - 2013**

	Youth Served Age 0-17 *	White (Non- Hispanic) Only	Any Minority Total	African American	American Indian/Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Hispanic
SFY 2013	9,311	43.8%	55.7%	17.6%	24.0%	5.7%	19.9%
SFY 2012	9,281	43.3%	56.2%	17.9%	24.3%	6.2%	20.2%
SFY 2011	9,815	43.5%	56.0%	18.5%	24.2%	6.2%	19.9%
SFY 2010	10,295	43.7%	55.8%	18.3%	24.7%	6.1%	18.9%
SFY 2009	10,573	44.6%	54.4%	18.4%	24.2%	5.4%	18.3%
2013 Age 0-17 Population		62.7%	37.3%	6.1%	1.9%	9.2%	20.2%

5 Year % change	-11.9	-1.9	2.5	-4.2	-0.9	6.1	8.9
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* Included are the unduplicated number of clients served. Foster Care Placement Services are provided to children who need short-term or temporary protection because they are abused, neglected, or involved in family conflict. The goal of these services is to return children to their homes or to find another permanent home as early as possible. Children are served exclusively in out-of-home placements which include traditional Foster Care as well as Family Receiving Homes. Foster Care Placement Services may be provided without prior Child Protective Services (CPS) involvement. Client counts for Foster Care Placement Services include only the children being served. Unlicensed relative foster care is not included.

Total number of youth served SFY 2009-2012 have been updated to reflect February 2015 RDA report totals.

A client who self-identifies as a member of one or more minority groups is counted once in the Any Minority column. Clients who identify as White with no minority group membership are counted under the White Non-Hispanic Only column. Some DSHS clients will not show up in the percentages because they have an unknown race.

Source: DSHS, RDA, "DSHS Client Services Youth (ages 0-17) by Race" fiscal year data reports, retrieved from website on 2/26/2015, at: <http://clientdata.rda.dshs.wa.gov/>

Washington State CRC/HOPE CTR/RLSP Facilities

	FACILITY*	NUMBER OF BEDS
Region 1-N	REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER YFA Connections Spokane, WA	8 Regional
	HOPE CENTER YFA Connections Spokane, WA	5 Hope
	RESPONSIBLE LIVING SKILLS PROGRAM Helping Hands Spokane Valley, WA	4 RLSP
	SECURE CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS Chelan County Juvenile Center Wenatchee, WA	4 Secure
		TOTAL BEDS 21
Region 1-S	REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER Ohana Crisis Center, Inc. Yakima, WA	4 Regional
	HOPE CENTERS Ohana Crisis Center, Inc. Yakima, WA	2 Hope
	RESPONSIBLE LIVING SKILLS PROGRAM (no provider at this time) Yakima, WA	
	SECURE CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER Ohana Crisis Center, Inc. Yakima, WA	5 Secure
		TOTAL BEDS 11
Region 2-N	REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER Service Alternatives - Cedar House Everett, WA	6 Regional
	HOPE CENTERS Cocoon House Everett, WA	3 Hope
	Service Alternatives Arlington, WA - 1 Bed Lynden, WA - 1 Bed	2 Hope
	RESPONSIBLE LIVING SKILLS PROGRAM Cocoon House Everett, WA	4 RLSP
	YouthNet Mount Vernon, WA	3 RLSP
		TOTAL BEDS 18

Region 2-S

HOPE CENTER Youth Care Seattle, WA	4 Hope
RESPONSIBLE LIVING SKILLS PROGRAMS Youth Care Seattle, WA	4 RLSP
REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER Pioneer Human Services Seattle, WA	3 Regional
SECURE CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER Pioneer Human Services Seattle, WA	15 Secure
	TOTAL BEDS 26

Region 3-N

RESPONSIBLE LIVING SKILLS PROGRAMS Pierce County Alliance Tacoma, WA	7 RLSP
	TOTAL BEDS 7

Region 3-S

REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS Community Youth Services - Haven House Olympia, WA	7 Regional
JANUS Youth Programs Vancouver, WA	4 Regional
HOPE CENTERS Community Youth Services Olympia, WA	3 Hope
JANUS Youth Programs Vancouver, WA	3 Hope
RESPONSIBLE LIVING SKILLS PROGRAMS Community Youth Services Olympia, WA	6 RLSP
SECURE CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS Clallam County Juvenile Court Port Angeles, WA	4 Secure
JANUS Youth Programs Vancouver, WA	6 Secure
	TOTAL BEDS 33

Source: Children's Administration, Department of Social & Health Services, updated May 2014.

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

Secret Harbor Youth Services
Burlington, WA 98233

Service Alternatives
Burlington, WA 98233

REGION 4

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

A Place Called Hope
Gig Harbor, WA 98335

Homelife
Tacoma, WA 98419

Comprehensive Life Resources
Tacoma, WA 98405

REGION 6

Community Youth Services
Olympia, WA 98506

Janus Youth Inc.
Vancouver, WA 98662

source: Children's Administration, Department of Social and Health Services, last updated October 2014.

TABLE 34

**Crisis Residential Center (CRC),
Responsible Living Skills Program (RLSP)
and Hope Center Beds by County -- 2014**

County	Regional CRC Beds	Secure CRC Beds	RLSP Beds	Hope Ctr Beds
Chelan		4		
Clallam		4		
Clark	4	6		3
King	3	15	4	4
Pierce			7	
Skagit			3	
Snohomish	6		4	4
Spokane	8		4	5
Thurston	7		6	3
Whatcom				1
Yakima	4	5		2
Total	32	34	28	22

Source of data: Children's Administration, DSHS, updated May 2014.

TABLE 35

**Number of Families Served Through
Family Reconciliation Services (FRS)
2005-2014**

	(formerly Phase I) Assessment & Brief Intervention (Actual cases opened)	(formerly Phase II) In-Home Contracted Counseling (Families served)	Percentage Served Contracted Counseling
2014	4,669	587	13%
2013	4,962	636	13%
2012	5,663	664	12%
2011	5,993	684	11%
2010	6,779	767	11%
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%

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 and Data Analysis, DSHS, EMIS Reports, Family Support & Preservation Services - FRS (FRS Actual Cases Opened and Families Served); CY 2014 data generated from EMIS report on 2/126/2015.

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 - 2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total # of Assessments	11,619	9,586	9,304	9,380	9,251	8,749	8,418	8,187	6,191	5,127
Diagnosed Only	7.3%	7.7%	7.2%	7.0%	7.4%	7.6%	8.3%	8.4%	9.0%	8.9%
Medication Prescribed	3.0%	2.7%	2.8%	2.5%	2.4%	2.5%	2.7%	3.0%	2.6%	2.6%
Treatment Prescribed	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%	1.5%	1.7%	2.0%	1.8%	2.1%	2.1%	2.5%
Medication & Treatment Prescribed	10.5%	10.5%	9.5%	9.6%	9.4%	9.3%	10.7%	9.5%	9.3%	9.1%
Total Diagnosed	22.1%	22.2%	20.9%	20.6%	20.9%	21.4%	23.5%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%
Not Diagnosed	77.9%	77.8%	79.1%	79.4%	79.1%	78.4%	76.4%	76.9%	77.0%	77.0%

* 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.

Sources: 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 through 2013 provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts, WA State Center for Court Research, last updated February 2014.

Note: Less than one percent of assessment data was reported as "missing" for each of the years through 2012.

TABLE 37
Child in Need of Services (CHINS), Dependency, At-Risk Youth (ARY),
and Truancy Cases Filed 2009 - 2013

County/Court	CHINS					DEPENDENCY					ARY					TRUANCY				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Adams	1	0	0	1	0	9	19	8	14	5	1	5	1	1	0	19	44	45	40	42
Asotin/Garfield		1	0		0	57	36	38	26	6	4	6	0	3	5	39	23	19	7	15
Benton/Franklin		0	0		0	132	190	157	182	188	24	46	41	55	36	662	681	769	886	776
Chelan	1	2	2	7	5	58	38	31	40	37	36	45	31	46	45	184	209	129	158	190
Clallam	2	7	6	4	9	118	79	81	80	57	49	88	66	80	77	238	275	284	334	379
Clark	3	9	23	12	5	312	304	365	343	259	5	7	11	17	12	676	670	517	729	686
Columbia/Walla Walla	4	1	0	2	3	110	85	84	41	60	16	18	11	11	10	147	120	153	120	152
Cowlitz	4	3	7	6	1	68	60	63	95	60	58	57	36	39	64	313	381	316	443	511
Douglas		3	0		1	27	23	4	8	8	14	25	21	26	33	60	56	68	94	62
Ferry/Pend Oreille/Stevens	16	23	14	21	11	67	81	90	91	60	43	32	40	45	28	55	51	83	65	102
Grant		1	0	4	2	93	101	128	85	55	23	6	19	20	29	118	141	96	108	130
Grays Harbor		0	2	2	0	159	129	139	149	105	88	92	98	116	114	177	182	241	262	257
Island	3	2	0		0	34	31	48	36	31	14	18	25	12	15	177	249	310	341	223
Jefferson	1	3	4	1	7	27	11	15	37	10	6	0	6	10	14	25	23	34	36	59
King	36	40	35	58	42	889	853	838	808	619	132	174	234	277	296	1,235	1,271	1,350	1,614	2,083
Kitsap	3	0	2	1	3	170	175	207	287	160	27	4	12	13	20	208	257	261	277	324
Kittitas	2	5	4	2	2	28	30	31	33	24	4	4	6	7	2	33	16	18	13	18
Klickitat		2	9	2	1	17	23	15	24	18	2	3	7	1	1	32	25	34	16	16
Lewis		1	1		0	54	46	54	60	30	19	19	27	27	43	191	253	190	146	160
Lincoln		1	0	1	0	8	8	8	6	5	5	6	1	2	3	24	15	25	13	13
Mason	11	4	6	4	5	89	68	50	64	59	14	19	15	19	18	64	78	105	96	107
Okanogan	1	0	1		1	29	46	28	31	24	2	2	3	6	1	116	123	102	127	104
Pacific/Wahkiakum	10	7	4	9	12	25	25	22	17	17	14	21	11	16	10	32	18	34	22	20
Pierce	15	8	7	5	5	644	607	611	923	594	151	121	94	141	139	1,144	1,188	1,247	989	757
San Juan		0	0	1	0	6	1	3	3	0		0	0	3	1	7	11	2	4	2
Skagit	4	6	11	4	10	74	95	93	135	62	29	49	57	69	74	533	572	683	576	473
Skamania		0	0	1	0	13	14	7	19	12		1	0	2	0	11	10	2	3	6
Snohomish	6	8	14	13	14	499	520	439	460	392	214	203	226	234	171	1,791	1,777	1,990	2,160	2,607
Spokane	77	57	54	55	63	753	648	602	520	479	157	204	233	244	194	1,813	1,678	1,539	1,700	1,735
Thurston	18	38	29	18	18	151	140	163	114	94	88	99	119	138	134	279	342	314	347	303
Whatcom	21	20	16	7	17	184	158	133	202	153	47	61	44	43	44	331	241	171	226	303
Whitman	1	5	5	2	2	12	12	23	23	15	3	1	0	2	2	29	13	21	27	21
Yakima		3	1	3	0	232	208	200	202	185	129	112	148	136	136	520	306	206	395	220
TOTAL	240	260	257	246	239	5,148	4,864	4,778	5,158	3,883	1,418	1,548	1,643	1,861	1,771	11,283	11,299	11,358	12,374	12,856

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

TABLE 38

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

County/Court	ARY Contempt Hearings						Truancy Contempt Hearings**					
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2012-13 % Change	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2012-13 % Change
Adams				1						2		
Asotin/Garfield	2						7	1	2			600%
Benton/Franklin	44	75	68	43	44	-41%	873	790	663	644	321	11%
Chelan	43	36	42	35	27	19%	97	49	44	92	28	98%
Clallam	64	126	91	73	60	-49%	245	226	327	303	192	8%
Clark			25	12	6			2		1	1	-100%
Columbia/Walla Walla												
Cowlitz	196	206	187	54	121	-5%	204	262	120	17	35	-22%
Douglas	26	59	28	44	32	-56%	60	69	76	120	52	-13%
Ferry/Pend Oreille/Stevens	44	34	54	43	52	29%	27	47	35	60	19	-43%
Grant	19	6	48	42	49	217%	132	116	121	170	212	14%
Grays Harbor	266	246	276	247	226	8%	297	318	329	369	366	-7%
Island	2	6	13	5	10	-67%	3	6	1	11	17	-50%
Jefferson	3		5	17	9		20	34	33	38	25	-41%
King	142	148	148	171	158	-4%	188	123	21	12		53%
Kitsap	30	2	8	14	15	1400%	46	100	91	110	93	-54%
Kittitas	2		4	3	2		18	2	6	4	1	800%
Klickitat		2				-100%	1			1	3	
Lewis	13	23	33	46	52	-43%	143	142	117	108	27	1%
Lincoln		4			1	-100%	2	1	4	2	1	100%
Mason	36	23	35	27	13	57%	204	261	293	190	75	-22%
Okanogan	1	6	4	12	1	-83%	172	131	127	128	55	31%
Pacific/Wahkiakum	4	3	2	6	3	33%						
Pierce	121	105	91	197	163	15%	51	32	50	45	63	59%
San Juan				2			4	10		1	7	-60%
Skagit	32	93	90	80	68	-66%	56	89	50		3	-37%
Skamania							4	2	2	1		100%
Snohomish	507	539	542	320	261	-6%	718	545	439	438	132	32%
Spokane	188	286	237	211	250	-34%	134	126	163	176	101	6%
Thurston	98	91	130	95	144	8%	233	234	211	270	153	0%
Whatcom	48	77	61	60	55	-38%	93	85	87	105	23	9%
Whitman												
Yakima	227	169	273	258	266	34%	410	243	189	82	273	69%
TOTAL	2,158	2,365	2,495	2,118	2,088	-9	4,442	4,046	3,601	3,500	2,278	10%

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; data last updated October 2014.

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); however, on June 9, 2011, the State Supreme Court reversed the Court of Appeals decision.

TABLE 39

CHINS, Dependency, ARY & Truancy - Filings, Contempt Hearings* and Orders on Contempt by County for 2013

County	CHINS			DEPENDENCY			At-Risk Youth (ARY)			TRUANCY			TOTAL CHINS-DEP-ARY-TRUANCY		
	Filings	Contempt Hearings	Order on Contempt	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	1			9			1			19			30	0	0
Asotin	0			57			4	2	1	39	7	5	100	9	6
Benton	0			87	8	12	15	28	34	305	266	287	407	302	333
Chelan	1			58			36	43	46	184	97	78	279	140	124
Clallam	2			118	15	20	49	64	70	238	245	238	407	324	328
Clark	3			312			5			676		1	996	0	1
Columbia	1			16			0			10			27	0	0
Cowlitz	4	1		68	7	1	58	196	169	313	204	85	443	408	255
Douglas	0			27			14	26	26	60	60	47	101	86	73
Ferry	0		1	6			1			23	1	17	30	1	18
Franklin	0			45	4	4	9	16	19	357	607	657	411	627	680
Garfield	0			0			0			0			0	0	0
Grant	0			93			23	19	18	118	132	119	234	151	137
Grays Harbor	0			159	24	27	88	266	274	177	297	322	424	587	623
Island	3			34			14	2	26	177	3		228	5	26
Jefferson	1			27		1	6	3	2	25	20	22	59	23	25
King	36	9	12	889	96	36	132	142	167	1,235	188	247	2,292	435	462
Kitsap	3			170			27	30	26	208	46	40	408	76	66
Kittitas	2		1	28	1		4	2	2	33	18	13	67	21	16
Klickitat	0			17			2		1	32	1	6	51	1	7
Lewis	0			54	5	8	19	13	16	191	143	158	264	161	182
Lincoln	0			8			5			24	2	3	37	2	3
Mason	11	2	3	89		5	14	36	39	64	204	212	178	242	259
Okanogan	1			29		1	2	1	4	116	172	216	148	173	221
Pacific	9			25	3	5	13	4	7	31			78	7	12
Pend Oreille	6			20	1	1	16	13	17	16	12	13	58	26	31
Pierce	15			644	4	3	151	121	133	1,144	51	57	1,954	176	193
San Juan	0			6			0			7	4		13	4	0
Skagit	4	1	1	74	11	11	29	32	25	533	56	74	640	100	111
Skamania	0			13			0			11	4	5	24	4	5
Snohomish	6			499	32	13	214	507	523	1,791	718	686	2,510	1,257	1,222
Spokane	77	8	9	753	33	29	157	188	204	1,813	134	157	2,800	363	399
Stevens	10	4	5	41	1	1	26	31	36	16	14	25	93	50	67
Thurston	18	1	3	151	3	5	88	98	104	279	233	270	536	335	382
Wahkiakum	1			0			1			1			3	0	0
Walla Walla	3			94			16			137			250	0	0
Whatcom	21	3	3	184	7	9	47	48	47	331	93	85	583	151	144
Whitman	1			12			3		2	29			45	0	2
Yakima	0			232	82	29	129	227	102	520	410	99	881	719	230
TOTAL	240	29	38	5,148	337	221	1,418	2,158	2,140	11,283	4,442	4,244	18,089	6,966	6,643

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 2014 -- 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.

Variances 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 # 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 40-A

**ARY, CHINS, Dependency & Truancy -- Cases Filed, Contempt Hearings
and Orders on Contempt by RACE/ETHNICITY for 2013**

	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	2	5	26	158	15	34	240
Contempt Hearings	1		3	25	1		30
Order on Contempt	1		3	33	1	1	39
DEPENDENCY							
Filings	278	65	239	1,433	248	2,881	5,144
Contempt Hearings	40	7	48	142	51	49	337
Order on Contempt	32	2	25	107	35	20	221
ARY							
Filings	43	32	132	830	276	105	1,418
Contempt Hearings	49	69	190	1,385	394	71	2,158
Order on Contempt	55	72	207	1,397	326	83	2,140
TRUANCY							
Filings	537	362	801	5,970	2,377	1,236	11,283
Contempt Hearings	402	4	155	2,006	1,513	291	4,371
Order on Contempt	362	91	160	1,983	1,342	306	4,244

TABLE 40-B

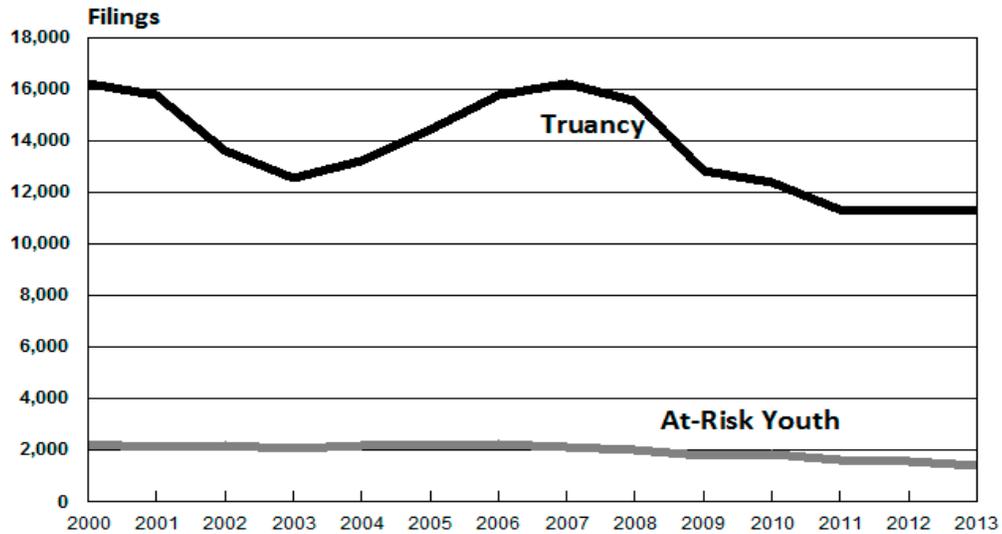
**ARY, CHINS, Dependency & Truancy -- Cases Filed, Contempt Hearings
and Orders on Contempt by GENDER for 2013**

	Female	% Female	Male	% Male	Unknown	% Unknown	TOTAL
CHINS							
Filings	142	59.2%	96	40.0%	2	0.0%	240
Contempt Hearings	23	79.3%	6	20.7%		0.0%	29
Order on Contempt	29	76.3%	9	23.7%		0.0%	38
DEPENDENCY							
Filings	2,473	48.1%	2,624	51.0%	47	0.0%	5,144
Contempt Hearings	200	59.3%	137	40.7%		0.0%	337
Order on Contempt	129	58.4%	92	41.6%		0.0%	221
ARY							
Filings	678	47.8%	733	51.7%	7	0.5%	1,418
Contempt Hearings	1,001	46.4%	1,156	53.6%	1	0.0%	2,158
Order on Contempt	991	46.3%	1,148	53.6%	1	0.0%	2,140
TRUANCY							
Filings	5,161	45.8%	6,066	53.8%	52	0.5%	11,279
Contempt Hearings	2,031	45.7%	2,397	54.0%	14	0.3%	4,442
Order on Contempt	1,927	45.4%	2,309	54.4%	8	0.2%	4,244

Data source: Administrative Office of the Courts, October 2014. The ARY orders on contempt and contempt hearings totals are +2 and -2, respectively, compared to the totals reported on the previous tables as the data in this table reports person detail level, and the previous tables report case level data.

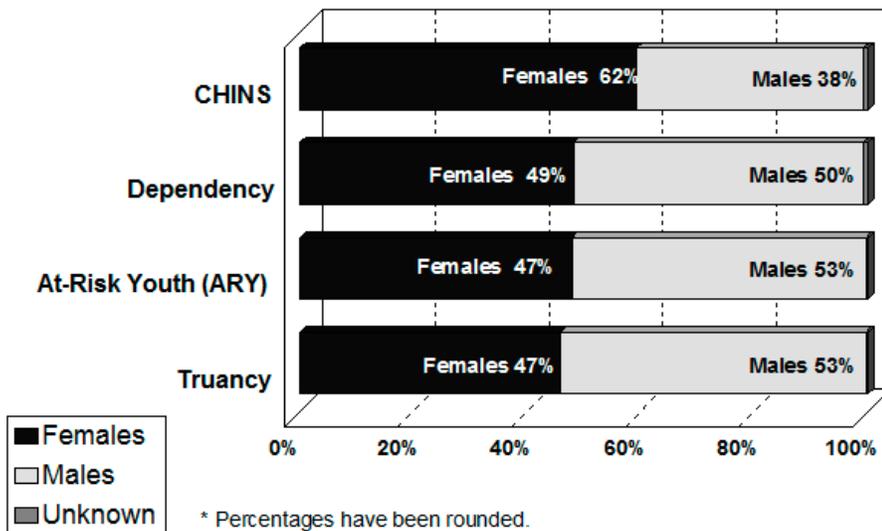
The Administrative Office of the Courts makes no representation as to the accuracy and completeness of the data except for court business purposes.

Graph 16
At-Risk Youth (ARY) and Truancy Cases Filed
1993 - 2013



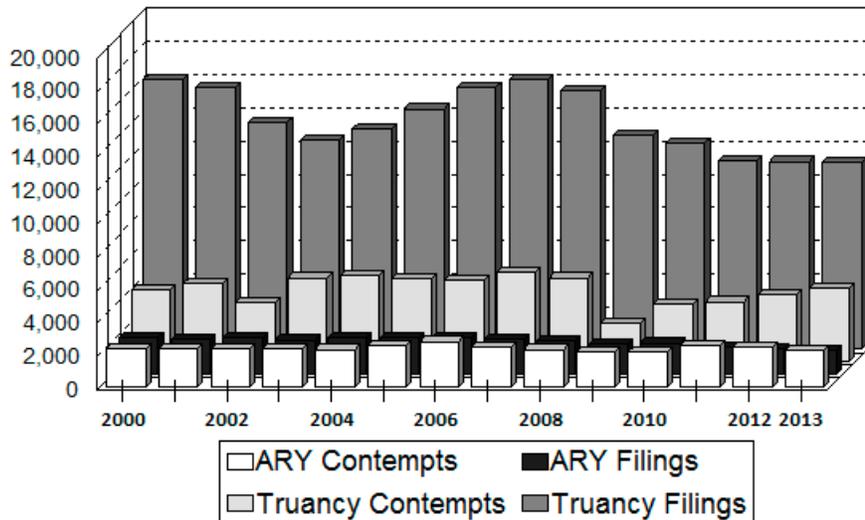
Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, "Caseloads of the Courts of Washington," Superior Courts Juvenile Dependency Cases Filed by Type of Case, annual reports

Graph 17
Percentage of ARY, CHINS & Truancy Cases
Filed by Gender for 2013



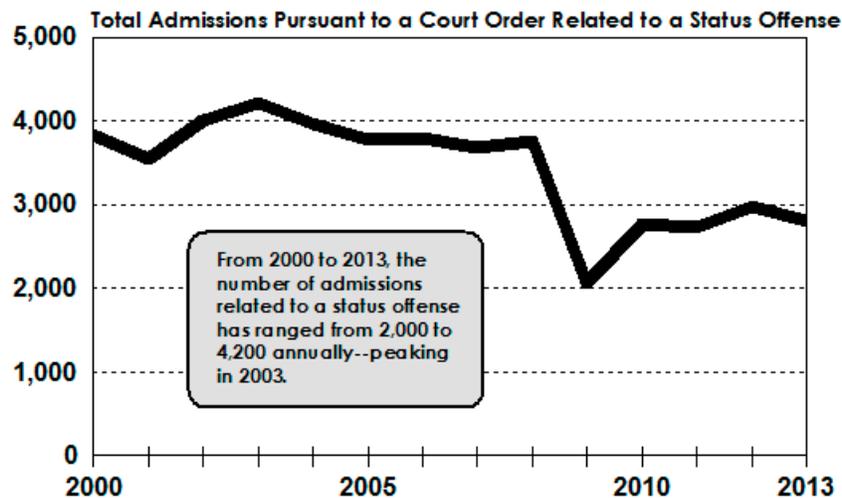
Data Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, August 2014.

Graph 18
Filings and Contempt Hearings* in
At-Risk Youth (ARY) and Truancy Cases
2000 - 2013



* 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; most recent update August 2014.

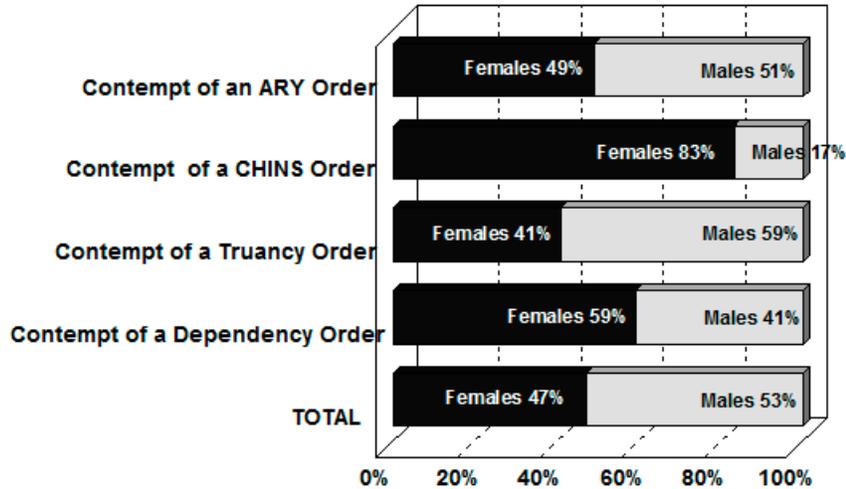
Graph 19
Admissions to Juvenile Detention Facilities Related to a
Status Offense from 2000 to 2013 *



* 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 -2014 data obtained from JCS system.

Graph 20
Admissions to Juvenile Detention Facilities
Related to a Status Offense by Gender in 2013



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 21
Admissions to Juvenile Detention Facilities
Statewide Related to a Status Offense in 2013
(by Type of Status Offense)

