

Report to the Legislature

Juvenile Court Block Grant

(Replaces the CJAA report, 13.40.540)

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With the Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators,
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Juvenile Court Block Grant Executive Summary

(Meets requirement for the annual Community
Juvenile Accountability Report, RCW 13.40.540)

The State and Juvenile courts have had a long standing partnership based on the commitment to reduce the number of youth in the juvenile justice system and reliance on State Institution Programs. The partnership has included funding for the local juvenile court programs that are effective at reducing juvenile criminal behavior. This collaborative effort has moved through various iterations to include probation subsidies, grants for effective programs, disposition alternative programs for committable youth, statewide application of Evidence Based Programs, and most recently a shift to a funding mechanism known as a “Block Grant”. Block grants maximize local flexibility and decision making while improving assessment of program effectiveness through effective use of data.

This report is for the first year of the new Block Grant implementation – SFY 2011. This is a new way of funding juvenile courts which emphasizes serving the highest risk youth to improve public safety and maximize savings to the State and local communities. The new Block Grant Funding Formula provides financial acknowledgement to courts that deliver the programs that have demonstrated effectiveness and divert committable youth from state institution beds.

The following are highlights from the first year of implementation:

- Implementation of a new funding formula that provides fiscal incentive for juvenile courts to deliver Evidence Based Programs (EBPs) and Disposition Alternatives;
- Development of a joint oversight committee that is focused on using data to assess the implementation of the new funding formula;
- Demonstrated capacity to deliver outcome data for EBPs that includes tracking of changes in risk and protective factors as well as recidivism analysis;
- Outcomes that demonstrate positive changes in risk and protective factors for youth on probation and even greater impacts for those receiving EBPs;
- Evidence of continued juvenile court prioritization of EBPs and DAs in the face of ongoing budget reductions at both the local and State funding levels.

These accomplishments indicate the shift to “Block Grant” funding continues to reinforce positive outcomes through the State’s investment in the partnership with the juvenile courts and their programs, making good business sense. The outcome data also suggests that probation and EBPs continue to reduce juvenile offender risk to our communities which contributes to a healthier and safer Washington State.

Juvenile Court Block Grant

I. Introduction

In accordance with RCW.13.06.020 the state appropriates approximately 40 million dollars to local juvenile courts each 2 year budget cycle for offender management in the community to reduce reliance on state operated correctional institutions and assists the application of disposition (sentencing) programs. The Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration is charged with the administration of these dollars to the 33 county juvenile court jurisdictions.

The following overview provides a summary for the programs the state currently funds and provides information that describes the recent shift in funding mechanism and associated timelines. The shift is a result of the movement from categorical funding, specific funding amounts dedicated to specific kinds of programs, to a Block Grant funding mechanism that allows for greater levels of local flexibility while increasing the assessment of outcomes linked to the funded programs.

The 2009 Legislature required the Department of Social and Health Services, Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA) to administer a block grant, rather than categorical funding, to juvenile courts for the purpose of serving youth adjudicated in the juvenile justice system. The block grant approach to funding was incorporated in the 2009 – 11 Washington State Biennial Budget based on successful pilots projects that used a similar model. Four organizations were charged with jointly working on specific elements of the Block Grant Proviso - JRA, AOC, the Office of Financial Management (OFM), and the Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators (WAJCA). The Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) also participated in a consultation role.

The four organizations formed a Block Grant Proviso Committee (BGPC), as required in the 2009 – 11, Washington State Operating Budget, to complete a work product by December 2009. The final recommendations from the BGPC were authorized in the form of a 2010 budget proviso and targeted State Fiscal Year 2011 for the first year of implementation.

This is the first Block Grant report and includes detailed information regarding the delivery of State funded programs in the juvenile courts and includes:

- Evidence Based and Promising Programs outputs and outcomes
- Quality Assurance Results
- Disposition Alternatives outputs and outcomes
- Program cost information
- Future Direction Recommendations

*This report replaces the CJAA Report to the Legislature (RCW 13.40.540)

II. Background

In Washington, a person under 18 years of age who commits a criminal offense is subject to the state's juvenile justice laws. These laws have changed significantly over the last 90 years and, since 1977, Washington has had a juvenile sentencing system that is unique

among the 50 states. Unlike all other states, Washington has a form of “semi-determinate” sentencing for juvenile offenders. The standard range sentence a juvenile offender may receive is determined by a juvenile court judge after required review of various factors (RCW 13.40.150) before considering five sentencing options (RCW 13.40.0357) reflected in a statewide “grid” that includes age at offense, the severity of the juvenile's current offense and the juvenile’s prior criminal history. While the Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission has the authority to consider and recommend changes to the juvenile sentencing system, it is the legislature that formally adopts the grid that Washington judges use as guidance to provide disposition to juvenile offenses. In all other states, local courts have discretion in how to sentence juveniles; Washington is unique in that the legislature limits local sentencing discretion.

The operation of the juvenile justice system involves both state and local governments. Under Washington’s juvenile sentencing grid, the most serious juvenile offenders are subject to being sentenced to incarceration in state institutions managed by the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA). After serving a JRA sentence, the most serious offenders are placed on parole—the state’s name for post commitment community supervision.

Washington’s sentencing grid places most, generally less serious juvenile offenders under the jurisdiction of the county juvenile courts and may include community supervision of serious offenders. These juveniles may receive less than 30 days in detention and a sentence to probation—local government’s name for community supervision. In addition to detention and probation, many minor first time offenders are placed in juvenile court Diversion programs, often with the assistance of a community accountability board. (13.40.070)

County juvenile courts perform other functions in addition to those relating to juvenile offenders. In particular, the courts implement state laws on child dependency, as well as at-risk, runaway, and truant youth.

State and Local Partnership

Washington State has recognized and accepted that the responsibility for offender youth resides in executive and judicial branches of government as reflected in Consolidated Juvenile Services statute (13.06.030) with the Washington State Juvenile Courts in 1969. Payments of state funds to counties was provided for special juvenile court probation supervision programs in order to meet legislative intentions including reducing the necessity for commitment of juveniles to state juvenile correctional institutions and strengthen and improve supervision of juveniles placed on probation by the juvenile courts. This has been referred to as a Probation Subsidy. (from Chapter 165 Laws of 1969)

(Current RCW 13.06.030...Consolidated juvenile services is a mechanism through which the department of social and health services supports local county comprehensive program plans in providing services to offender groups. Standards shall be sufficiently flexible to support current programs which have demonstrated effectiveness and efficiency, to foster development of innovative and improved services for juvenile offenders, to permit direct contracting with private vendors, and to encourage community support for and assistance to local programs....)

Through the passage of the Juvenile Justice Act of 1977 by the Washington State Legislature, the intentions of this State’s juvenile justice system were defined. (RCW 13.40.010) and the discretionary authority of the State’s judiciary was refined. By more closely defining the application of judicial discretion, the new Act impacted continuing

applicability of the funding formula for Probation Subsidy (RCW 13.06). Since the largely presumptive sentencing components of the new Act redefined application of juvenile court's use of commitments, a new process was identified to provide state funds to counties to support and enhance local criminal justice programming.

In 1983, Washington State made a shift to the Consolidated Juvenile Services (CJS) funding mechanism. Although the purpose started with subsidizing probation, it has grown to a combination of funding and program streams to improve services to youth and families early in their involvement with the juvenile justice system in order to improve outcomes and minimize further involvement with the courts or JRA. Specific statutory emphasis has been on reducing commitments to the state (JRA) by funding local supervision and treatment for youth under the jurisdiction of the courts, thus saving the state funding and providing an opportunity for increased partnership and seamless juvenile justice programming within the local and state system.

In 1990 the Special Sex Offender Disposition Alternative (SSODA) was passed, providing funding to local juvenile courts to retain eligible youth in their communities that have sexually offended, utilizing local probation and treatment services in lieu of commitment to the State. SSODA was combined with the CJS program funds within a single contract.

In 1997 the state's juvenile justice act saw many significant changes. One such change was the Governor's introduction of the Community Juvenile Accountability Act (13.40.500). This was a marked change in the expectations related to juvenile justice programming. The legislation provided funding through JRA to local juvenile courts. Local communities were recognized as in the best position to determine local programs and determine local priorities. This began legislative support for implementation of research-based programs shown to reduce the risk of recidivism as well as directed guidelines for other intended effects of the juvenile justice system. Research-based programs being new territory, a great deal of startup work needed to occur including partnering with juvenile court representatives and the Washington State Institute for Public Policy to determine what programs could be used, how they would be implemented, developing training and quality assurance systems, providing evaluation, and implementing the package in a way that would provide for consistency across the state. The programs were originally referred to as "Research Based" but are currently referred to as Evidence Based Programs (EBPs) the evaluation by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy was completed in 2004, demonstrating the success of the programs when delivered with fidelity, *Outcome Evaluation of Washington State's Research-Based Programs for Juvenile Offenders*. To read the full report, please visit the Institute's website at www.wsipp.wa.gov. This spurred an expansion of the quality assurance for these programs which continues to develop today.

This same Legislation created the Chemical Dependency Disposition Alternative (CDDA) and an additional funding source to off-set the costs associated with impact of the juvenile justice act. The CDDA program is intended to provide a local supervision and treatment option for youth that would otherwise be institutionalized with the state. The statute was later amended to include a provision for locally sanctioned youth (not eligible for commitment to the state) to receive this program in an effort to reach a larger number of youth with substance use problems. This program was also included in the Consolidated Juvenile Services Contract.

In 2003 the Legislature passed two additional dispositional alternatives intended to keep youth that would otherwise be institutionalized by the state, under the supervision of the local juvenile courts. These programs, the Mental Health Disposition Alternative (MHDA) and the Suspended Disposition Alternatives (SDA) included a provision and funding for evidence-based practice for eligible youth that received one of these programs.

Also in 2003, the Legislature authorized the Pierce County Juvenile Court to participate in a Block Grant pilot (also known as decategorization) for the JRA funds that support their delinquency programs and included CJAA, CDDA, SSODA, and CJS "At Risk". The pilot was designed with the juvenile court, the JRA, and the Family Policy Council working in partnership to assess the effectiveness of this new funding mechanism.

In 2005, the Legislature established the Reinvesting in Youth (RIY) program to fund three pilot sites in an effort to further evidence-based program expansion. A difference in this funding stream is the grant award requires the local governments to provide match funding as well as meet other capacity criteria. This program was an expansion of work that was being done in King County. The three grants were awarded to counties for implementing research-based early intervention services that target juvenile justice-involved youth and reduce crime. The counties awarded the grants are Benton/Franklin, King, and Kitsap/Jefferson Counties. The programs include: Functional Family Therapy (FFT), Washington State Aggression Replacement Training (WSART), or Multi-systemic Therapy (MST).

In 2007, the Legislature appropriated funding to expand evidence-based treatment and training programs administered by local juvenile courts to serve an additional 2,147 youth by the end of FY 2009. This funding strategy was very specific and focused on investing in evidence-based programs to reduce recidivism in order to reduce the number of beds the Department of Corrections would need to bring on in future years. Funding is based on cost per participant as outlined by WSIPP. This specific type of funding with targeted expectations is a new approach and has required a different approach to implementation. (See attachment A. for complete timeline description)

Quality Assurance Structure and Oversight

The WAJCA in collaboration with the JRA have developed a very unique quality assurance structure unlike any in the country that has gained national attention. The Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators (WAJCA) strong commitment to model fidelity resulted in the courts working with JRA to allocate dollars off the top of direct service dollars to fund two quality assurance specialists for Aggression Replacement Training and Functional Family Therapy. A third specialist for Coordination of Services was recently added. JRA has played an integral role in setting up and facilitating these contracts to support the quality assurance structure.

The success of evidence based programs is dependent upon a solid infrastructure. To that end, WAJCA developed and funded the state wide Case Management and Assessment Process (CMAP) Coordinator position.

In addition to the collaborative quality assurance structure, the juvenile courts and JRA work together at both the local and statewide level. JRA Headquarters provides fiscal and contract management support to these programs across the state. Regional offices are also located across the state, working with individual courts regarding billing and program

reporting information. The JRA also provides program development, oversight and support to all the juvenile courts, on an as needed basis, from the centralized headquarters location.

In 2009 the State began a gradual decline in funding for these programs as continued reductions to the State budget occurred. These reductions have impacted the juvenile court programs that are being delivered. Additionally, the counties have also had to contend with reduction in local funding as well as State reductions. In spite of these fiscal tensions, the juvenile courts have continued to prioritize the delivery of Evidence Based Programs and Disposition Alternatives.

III. Block Grant History/Development

Following a proposal by the Tacoma Urban Network, the 2003 State Legislature authorized a pilot “Block Grant” location in Pierce County (also known as decatorgization). The pilot was intended to be a partnership between the JRA, the juvenile court, and the Family Policy Council. The idea behind the pilot was to create a funding mechanism to remove categorical funding restrictions to the JRA State funding. This shift would then increase local flexibility for use of these funds while emphasizing outcomes and the use of data to improve local service delivery. Pierce County partnered with the Tacoma Urban Network to provide support regarding data utilization and the development of outcomes and evaluation. They have produced a variety of reports that speak to the effectiveness of their project.

In 2007, the Legislature authorized the expansion of the Block Grant to two additional juvenile courts. Walla Walla Columbia and Whatcom Juvenile Courts volunteered to participate as new sites. They worked closely with the Pierce County staff in order to learn from what had been developed in Pierce over the last several years. Both programs were running for a short period of time before the Legislature authorized a statewide expansion of the Block Grant and changed the implementation process.

In 2009, The Superior Court Judges Association in partnership with the Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators (WAJCA) worked with members of the State Legislature to expand the Block Grant to a statewide application. The primary drivers behind the proposal included increased local flexibility, expanded numbers of youth receiving effective programs, and improved matching of services to youth and family needs, as well as proposing an improved system of data analysis and outcomes assessment utilizing the Washington State Center for Court Research.

Development and Implementation

The 2009 Legislature authorized the oversight, development and implementation of the block grant process to be undertaken by a committee of four, in consultation with WSIPP. The committee (later identified as the Block Grant Proviso Committee) was comprised of one representative each from JRA, Administrative Office of the Court (AOC), the Office of Financial Management (OFM), and the WAJCA.

The Block Grant Proviso Committee (BGPC) was formed in June 2009. The Committee met regularly from its inception until the final recommendations were made to the Legislature for the 2010 Legislative Session. The voting members were Adam Aaseby, OFM; Michael Merringer, Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators (WAJCA); Ramsey Radwan, AOC; and Cheryl Sullivan-Colglazier, JRA.

The process of developing a new funding formula included chartering a sub-committee with cross-organization representation to test impacts of formula options and make recommendations to the BGPC. The Block Grant Proviso indicated the BGPC's process for making decisions was by majority rule. The following decisions/recommendations were put forth as a result of this process.

New Block Grant Funding Formula Elements and Implementation

Block Grant Factors	Weighted Percentages
At Risk Population (10 – 17 year olds)	37.5%
Moderate – High Risk Youth*	15%
Evidence Based Program Participation*	25%
Minority Population	17.5%
CDDA Participants	3%
MHDA/SDA Participants	2%
SUM of Weights	100%

*Weights for high, moderate, and low risk youth: high = 4.4; moderate = 2.5; low = 1.0

The agreed upon funding formula does not include the funding for the Special Sex Offender Disposition Alternative (SSODA) or Evidence Based Expansion (EBE). There will be a 3 year initial implementation for the block grant funding formula and will begin July 1, 2010 (SFY11). The oversight committee will conduct an annual review that will assess if the desired outcomes for the State are being achieved. The review will include an assessment to determine if the EBE and SSODA funding should be included in future budget cycles.

In order to further mitigate impacts to juvenile court budgets, a stop loss percentage (a maximum amount that any court can lose per fiscal year as a result of the funding formula change) was agreed upon for the first three years of implementation.

Formula Oversight Committee

The purpose of this committee is to assess the ongoing implementation of the Block Grant Funding Formula, utilizing data driven decision making and the most current available information. The committee is co-chaired by JRA and the WAJCA and will represent, at minimum, representatives from the JRA, juvenile courts, AOC, and expert consultants. The consultants are representatives from research, evaluation, and program implementation/quality assurance. The Oversight Committee members may elect to modify the membership based on need.

The Washington State Institute for Public Policy reported on the initial Block Grant implementation in their December 2010 report to Legislature, WASHINGTON STATE JUVENILE COURT FUNDING: APPLYING RESEARCH IN A PUBLIC POLICY SETTING. To read the full report, please visit the Institute's website at www.wsipp.wa.gov.

The 2010 Legislature adopted the recommendations from the joint Block Grant Oversight Committee and specified the formula and Oversight Committee representation in the budget proviso. The proviso also specified that the Evidence Based Expansion Funding as well as the funding for the Special Sex Offender Disposition Alternative would continue with the existing funding mechanisms and listed criteria to be used when

considering whether or not to include those funding sources in the Block Grant funding formula.

The full detail regarding the development and implementation is available in two reports, which are available from the JRA or WAJCA. The first report was completed December of 2009, titled REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE, JUVENILE COURT BLOCK GRANTS as well as a follow up report from February 2010, titled JUVENILE COURT BLOCK GRANTS, SUBSEQUENT RECOMMENDATIONS.

IV. Programs and Services

Foundation/Infrastructure, CMAP

All youth that receive services with State dollars are also placed on probation supervision and undergo a risk/needs assessment combined with individually targeted case management, a best practice model unique to the State of Washington and referred to as the Case Management Assessment Process (CMAP). This supervision structure is the foundation that underpins youth participation in all treatment programming to include EBPs and DAs.

CMAP History

The Washington State Association of Juvenile Court Administrators entered a partnership with the Washington State Institute for Public Policy to develop a new juvenile offender assessment. In collaboration with juvenile court professionals, the Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) developed a comprehensive risk assessment, the Washington State Juvenile Court Assessment (WSJCA). In addition to meeting the legislative funding requirement, the juvenile court administrators envisioned an offender case management process that could accomplish the following, based on the “What Works” model (Risk/Needs/Responsivity) for reducing juvenile re-offending behaviors:

- Determine a youth’s level of risk to re-offend as a means to target their resources to those youth presenting the higher-risk;
- Identify the combination of dynamic risk factors and/or specific deficits that are propelling a youth to continue their criminal behavior (criminogenic need);
- Identify the combination of dynamic protective factors that can ward against further criminal behavior;
- Develop a case management process focused on reducing dynamic risk factors and increasing dynamic protective factors;
- Focus on criminogenic need and match the appropriate program designed specifically to address the youth’s assessed profile; and
- Develop assessment and recidivism outcome measures to determine if targeted dynamic factors change as a result of the court’s intervention.

Structured Assessment Approaches and Adherence to Risk/Need/Responsivity Principles

In 1998, the Washington State Association of Juvenile Court Administrators (WAJCA) created a Quality Assurance Committee responsible for developing an effective process

for ensuring adherence to the Risk/Need/Responsivity Principles (RNR) and establishes quality assurance standards. In 2000, this committee proposed to the WAJCA the “Case Management Assessment Process” (CMAP) as the model for community supervision of juvenile offenders statewide. The WSAJCA adopted and implemented the following four-step CMAP model.

Step 1: Mapping

- ✓ Assessment: The WSJCA tool is administered in a two-step pre-service assessment process. The WSJCA pre-screen is a shortened version for the full assessment that quickly indicates a youth’s level of re-offending risk as low, moderate or high. The pre-screen may be administered to youth during the intake pre-adjudication process when routine criminal and social history data are gathered by juvenile probation staff. By using a validated actuarial assessment tool to determine a youth’s level of risk for reoffending the court has the ability to target resources at higher risk youth. The full assessment is only administered to youth rated as moderate to high risk on the pre-screen. The full assessment has two types of items: 1) items that identify specific dynamic risk factors and the degree, to which the youth’s daily functions are impaired and involved in criminal behavior, and 2) items that identify specific dynamic protective factors and the degree to which those factors can help ward off further criminal behavior.
- ✓ Case Analysis: The second phase of Mapping requires the juvenile probation staff to analyze the results from the assessment to develop an intervention plan based on a youth’s specific characteristics. There is a predictive validity for future criminal acts from a set of personality traits that reflect typical patterns of thinking, feeling and acting. The analysis process is designed to determine a youth’s pattern of thinking, feeling and acting or their dynamic need and specific responsivity issues. From this analysis, we are able to identify the promising intermediate targets and best fit the intervention to desired behavior change.

There is overwhelming evidence from research findings that offender intervention drop-out rates are higher than in the general population. The WAJCA recognized that in order to decrease risk of drop-out from evidence based programs it would take greater involvement by staff than standard brokerage to these interventions. Therefore, the WAJCA made the investment of training Motivational Interviewing (MI) to staff to increase their ability to create an environment where motivation, cooperation, respect and modeling are most likely to occur with juvenile offenders. The research on outcomes for providers using MI strategies with clients for relationship building has proven to increase participation, application and program retention.

Step 2: Finding the Hook

This phase is the integration of the assessment with case management. The probation staff through feedback with youth and their family must prioritize the criminogenic need of the offender, engage the youth in setting concrete behavior targets for change and create a change plan or means to reach these changes. This process requires the probation staff to remain focused on the presenting risk and need of the offender in a structured manner. In summary, this is a complex process of integrating the assessment information into a comprehensive case plan designed to address the offender’s risk, need and responsivity considerations, and to establish a means to accomplish the targeted change in behavior.

Step 3: Moving Forward

This phase is the integration of interventions with case planning. The treatment goal is to impact the offender's set concrete behavior targets for change established in "Finding the Hook". The youth's special responsivity considerations are focused on with proposed strategies and/or approaches to address those issues. The linking of youth's risk profile with the appropriate intervention follows the best practice model of using evidence-based programs (EBP) when available. The probation staff's ability to engage and motivate the offender to value attending, participating and completing the treatment is a crucial component to maximize the effects of an EBP or other treatment programs.

Step 4: Reviewing and Supporting

This phase is the integration of re-assessment with intervention outcomes. The re-assessment is a progress record measuring changes in the youth's risk profile. The probation staff will record the youth's improvements, deterioration or no change after attending treatment and/or at the end of community supervision in the assessment software. The probation staff gives support, guidance and reinforcement to the youth for generalizing and integrating the learned concepts into their daily behavior which replaces previous anti-social behaviors. The probation staff helps the youth and their parent(s) identify relapse prevention strategies designed to assist the offender in anticipating and coping with problem situations. These strategies may include recognizing risky thinking and feelings, building up alternative less risky thinking and feelings and adopting reform / anti-criminal identity. In summary, this is a process for measuring and guiding the impact of personal relationships and interventions on a youth's criminogenic need in order to reduce re-offence behaviors.

Disposition Alternatives

Youth who would otherwise be committed to JRA, may be eligible for a disposition alternative (DAs) that allows them to remain in the community and receive local services and supervision through the juvenile court. Each of the following (DAs) has specific eligibility criteria and are generally designed to serve youth with specific identifiable treatment needs and have been identified as amenable to treatment in a community setting. The majority of these programs serve youth that would otherwise be housed in a JRA institution and result in a direct cost savings to the State as they avoid institution bed costs. A variety of factors can influence the numbers of youth served in DAs which include the number of youth that commit eligible offenses as well as local practices beyond the control of individual juvenile courts. This is very different than the EBPs for which the juvenile court can more directly influence policies regarding youth participation. The following describes each of the DA sentencing alternative programs.

Special Sex Offender Disposition Alternative (SSODA) - RCW 13.40.160

In 1990 the Special Sex Offender Disposition Alternative (SSODA) was passed, providing funding to local juvenile courts to maintain eligible youth that have sexually offended, utilizing local probation and treatment services. SSODA was combined with the CJS program funds within a single contract.

Chemical Dependency Disposition Alternative (CDDA) - RCW 13.40.165

In 1997, the state legislature passed the Chemical Dependency Disposition Alternative (CDDA) intended to provide a local supervision and treatment option for youth that would otherwise be institutionalized with the state. The statute was later amended to include a provision for locally sanctioned youth (not eligible for commitment to the state) to receive this program in an effort to reach a larger number of youth with substance use problems. This program was also included in the Consolidated Juvenile Services Contract to comprise one of the four categories (CJS, SSODA, CJAA, and CDDA) that comprise the current category.

Suspended Disposition Alternative (Option B) - RCW 13.40.0357

in 2005 the legislature passed this dispositional alternatives intended to keep youth that would otherwise be institutionalized by the state, under the supervision of the local juvenile courts. This program includes a provision and funding for evidence-based practice and supervision. This option is for committable youth that do not meet eligibility requirements for the other DAs.

Mental Health Disposition Alternative - RCW 13.40.167

In 2005 the legislature passed the Mental Health Disposition Alternative (MHDA) which is for committable youth that are subject to a standard range disposition commitment to JRA of 15 to 65 weeks. This is program targets youth that also have a mental health diagnosis and have been assessed as being amendable to a community based EBP.

Evidence Based and Promising Programs

The CJAA was included in Chapter 338, Laws of 1997, as an incentive to local communities to implement interventions proven by behavioral science research to cost-effectively reduce recidivism among juvenile offenders. The Act’s primary purpose is to:

“Provide a continuum of community-based programs that emphasize a juvenile offender’s accountability for his or her actions while assisting him or her in the development of skills necessary to function effectively and positively in the community in a manner consistent with public safety.” (RCW 13.40.500)

Drawing on program evaluations and meta-analysis, the Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP), in collaboration with the Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators (WAJCA) and JRA, identified a range of effective approaches that could cost-effectively reduce juvenile offender recidivism. Four were chosen for implementation in Washington State with the last one being added during an expansion of funding that occurred in 2008 for these programs:

- Washington State Aggression Replacement Training (WSART)
- Functional Family Therapy (FFT)
- Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)
- Coordination of Services (COS)

- Family Integrated Transitions (FIT)

The following chart summarizes the EBP delivery scope across all programs:

Number of Courts Offering Evidence Based and Promising Programs	
	# of courts
Evidence Based Programs	

Aggression Replacement Training (WSART)	29
Coordination of Services (COS)	8
Family Integrated Transitions (FIT)	1
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	23
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	2
Promising Programs:	
Educational Employment Training (EET)	1
Victim Offender Mediation (VOM)	7

Descriptions of these CJAA programs can be found in the *Report and Recommendations of the CJAA Workgroup*, November 1997. Juvenile Courts were encouraged to invest in promising practices. WSIPP identified “promising practices” as programs that show promising results, but require further evaluation to determine whether they can be considered evidence-based. Guidelines to determine promising programs have recently been developed by the CJAA Advisory Committee. An important element of these guidelines is program evaluation. When a promising program is evaluated and produces evidence that it reduces recidivism and has a cost benefit to tax payers, the program can be reclassified as an evidence-based program and, thus eligible to be considered as a CJAA program.

At the direction of the Legislature, WSIPP completed a comprehensive evaluation of the original four CJAA programs. Analysis of program and control groups occurred at six, twelve, and eighteen months (preliminary information was released on WSART in June 2002 and on FFT in August 2002). In January 2004, WSIPP released their final report, *Outcome Evaluation of Washington State’s Research-Based Programs for Juvenile Offenders*. Their data reflected the CJAA program’s positive impact on felony recidivism. The report also provided data on cost effectiveness as well as competent versus non-competent delivery of each CJAA program. To read the full report, please visit the Institute’s website at www.wsipp.wa.gov.

In the 2005 Legislative Session, the Legislature approved additional funding for Evidence Based Program grants that were titled Re-Investing in Youth (RIY). This program differed from the CJAA program in that it required the grant applicants to provide a local funding match to the State dollars. The program was implemented in three sites, with a total of five juvenile courts participating. This grant program ended at the close of the 2009 State Fiscal Year.

Also in 2005, the Legislature directed WSIPP to report whether evidence-based and cost-beneficial policy options exist in lieu of building two new prisons by 2020 and possibly another prison by 2030. In October 2006, WSIPP published *Evidence-Based Public Policy Options to Reduce Future Prison Construction, Criminal Justice Costs, and Crime Rates*. The report stated that if Washington can successfully implement a moderate to aggressive portfolio of evidence-based options, then a significant level of prison construction can be avoided, saving state and local tax payers about two billion dollars, and slightly lowering net crime rates. CJAA evidence-based program implementation plays a key role in helping to meet these desired outcomes. This report was a key driver for the Legislature approving a significant increase in funding for EBP programs delivered by the county juvenile courts. This new funding was implemented through a grant program during State Fiscal Year 2008 and is known as Evidence Based Expansion.

In 2009, the Legislature directed the Washington State Institute for Public Policy to “conduct an analysis of the costs per participant of evidence based programs by the juvenile courts.” The Institute worked with the Community Juvenile Accountability Act (CJAA) Committee, the WAJCA, the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA), and the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) to determine the requirements for delivering these programs. The Institute published their report in December 2009 which produced new average costs per participant that are more representative of delivering Evidence Based Programs in juvenile court settings today. To read the full report, please visit the Institute’s website at www.wsipp.wa.gov.

Quality Assurance to Maintain Rigorous Program Standards

CJAA is the first ongoing effort in the nation to replicate effective interventions on a statewide basis. To ensure program integrity, to meet evaluation standards, and to continuously identify and resolve program issues, WSART, FFT and MST have mandatory quality assurance measures. Quality assurance measures were developed for the COS program during this reporting period by a newly established Quality Assurance Specialist for that program.

WSIPP, in their October 2002 report *The Juvenile Justice System in Washington State: Recommendations to Improve Cost-Effectiveness*, referenced interim outcome results and concluded that CJAA research-based programs work, but only when implemented competently. The report further recommended an improved form of quality control to ensure cost-beneficial reductions in recidivism. Following this recommendation, the CJAA Advisory Committee, developed an enhanced quality assurance process, explained in the WSART and FFT sections of this report. Each year, the CJAA Advisory Committee, continues to look for avenues for quality improvement to support these evidence-based interventions.

In December 2003, WSIPP published *Quality Control Standard: Washington State Research-Based Juvenile Offender Programs*, which details recommendations for quality assurance plans for research-based interventions. The enhanced quality assurance plans for the CJAA projects comply with the standards in the Institute’s report. Additional data have been added to the quality assurance sections of this report to meet the 2003 recommendations.

Washington State Aggression Replacement Training (WSART)_Program

WSART is a cognitive-behavioral intervention delivered three times per week over ten weeks to groups of six to twelve juveniles. To effectively implement WSART in Washington State, motivators were developed to encourage at-risk youth to attend all sessions. While there was research on the effectiveness of WSART, there was no blueprint for statewide implementation. In Washington State, WSART has now been implemented statewide and researched.

WSIPP completed research on WSART in January 2004. This research examined WSART as provided in Washington to determine if it was cost effective and reduced repeat criminal behavior. The report indicated that when WSART was delivered with competence and fidelity, recidivism was reduced by 24 percent. The full report can be found at their website: www.wsipp.wa.gov. These results add emphasis to recent efforts to provide greater quality control for the WSART program.

As of June 30, 2011, 1,336 court, JRA, Tribal and contracted staff from 30 juvenile court jurisdictions, several Tribes and six JRA facilities have completed WSART training. Christopher Hayes, a contracted in-state WSART expert, and a statewide Quality Assurance (QA) group with representatives from each county advise on the curriculum, training, and implementation of WSART. The WSART QA process was redefined in March 2003 and again in 2006 to enhance the level of review and feedback available to local trainers across the state. This process for additional QA feedback was in effect for the current reporting period and is making a difference in quality delivery of WSART across the state.

A primary component of this QA enhancement is addition of consultants who work each month with trainers from each program providing technical assistance and consultation related to model adherence. Three site consultants confer by phone with teams of trainers who deliver the intervention across multiple court jurisdictions in relatively close geographic locations. Additionally, the consultants review videos of active trainers delivering the intervention. Each active trainer is required to be video recorded annually, delivering each of the three program components. As with FFT quality assurance, this enhancement is primarily motivated by WSIPP's findings that program fidelity and model adherence are critical nature to achievement of outcomes. These findings were further supported in the final outcome evaluation.

Under this plan, a full-time statewide Quality Assurance Specialist oversees the program. The WSART program attained the following significant results for the SFY 2010:

- 86 new staff were trained.
- 73 "Main Trainers" delivered the intervention.
- 96 percent of the eligible practicing trainers received an annual review.
- Trainers achieved a statewide average rating of Competent (delivers the intervention well).
- Of the 73 trainers that delivered the intervention, none were rated as Not Competent, 12% (9) of the trainers were rated as Borderline Competent, 77% percent (56) were rated Competent, and 11% percent (8) were rated as Highly Competent. Three trainers were not rated because they did not submit recordings in time. The Borderline Competent trainers were placed on improvement plans when successfully completed returns their rating to competent.
- Eleven Trainers are currently on Informal Improvement plans. No Trainers are on Formal improvement plans.

Functional Family Therapy (FFT) Program

FFT, a family-based service, is conducted for an average of 16 weeks. The program emphasizes engaging and motivating families in order to achieve specific, obtainable changes related to repeat criminal behavior.

WSIPP completed research on FFT in January 2004. This research examined FFT as provided in Washington to determine if it cost effectively reduced repeat criminal behavior. The report indicated that when FFT was provided with fidelity, a 38 percent reduction in recidivism was accomplished. The full report can be found at their website: www.wsipp.wa.gov. These results add further emphasis to the recent efforts to provide greater quality control to the FFT program.

Twenty-three juvenile courts across Washington State provide FFT as a CJAA program. The sites are demographically diverse and are located in cities, remote/rural areas, and regions centered on medium-sized communities. FFT therapists are either juvenile court service employees or contracted service providers. In sixteen of the juvenile courts, a single FFT therapist provides the service.

With the ongoing needs of a large scale multi-site implementation, JRA provides statewide oversight of training and program fidelity for FFT. FFT therapists receive on-going clinical consultation, mutual support and accountability from trained FFT consultants in Washington State. JRA and WAJCA have worked collaboratively to develop the funding and oversight for these quality assurance functions.

FFT therapists receive on-going training on the practical application of this complicated intervention. Through weekly clinical consultations and training sessions, Washington FFT clinical consultants and contracted FFT experts assess Washington State therapists for clinical adherence and fidelity to the FFT model. Assessments provide the therapists with ongoing feedback that will ultimately improve services as outlined in the Washington State Functional Family Therapy Quality Assurance and Improvement Plan.

The following results were attained for SFY year 2011:

- **34** FFT therapists delivered the intervention.
- **5** new therapists were trained.
- All practicing therapists received an annual review including global therapist rating feedback every 90-120 days.
- During this fiscal year, FFT made changes to the therapist adherence tools. The goal is to obtain a score of 3 in fidelity (delivers the model with fidelity) and a 5 in adherence (adheres to the model requirements).
- The statewide average fidelity rating for FY11 was **4.30** (exceeding the goal of 3)
- The statewide average dissemination adherence rating for FY11 was **5.14** (exceeding the goal of 5)
- Note: The 5 new therapists that were trained and are in their first year were not included in the above averages
- 2 therapists received a corrective action plan (Improvement Plan).
- 1 therapist that received a corrective action plan completed the requirements for the plan while the second therapist did not meet the requirements of the improvement plan and is no longer practicing FFT.

Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST) Program

MST is a family intervention, conducted for an average of four months. MST targets specific youth and environmental factors that contribute to anti-social behavior. MST is typically provided in the home. Therapists, who have very small caseloads (4-6), are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. CJAA is currently funding sites in King and Yakima Counties.

Close oversight of MST implementation is being conducted by the University of Washington, as authorized by MST Services of South Carolina. Initial and ongoing training, site visits, and clinical consultation are provided. Ongoing training, consultation, and oversight from MST services continue through Block Grant funds to maintain the Washington program as a certified MST site.

MST teams are organized around a doctoral level practitioner who has on-site clinical oversight of a group of Masters level therapists. Therapists receive weekly clinical consultation from the University of Washington and MST Services.

Coordination of Services (COS) Program

The COS program is a 12-hour seminar, attended by the youth and a parent or other connected adult. Youth who participate are assessed as low risk on the juvenile court risk assessment tool. The seminar consists of five to eight interactive sessions presented by community organizations. The presentations provide interactive instruction while helping to educate participants about topics such as conflict resolution, asset building, adolescent development, decision making and communication. At the same time participants learn about resources available in the community and how to access them. The program expects to teach healthy life skills while connecting families to community resources that may help improve the youth's behavior so further offending behavior does not occur.

In September of 2010 JRA contracted with a COS Quality Assurance Specialist to further advance the implementation of the QA process for COS. The QA Specialist worked with COS providers, juvenile court staff, and the QA team to develop a statewide program manual as well as adherence measurement tools.

Five counties provided COS across the state. A sixth county originally funded for COS was found to be offering the program with lack of fidelity to the model. That county opted to terminate the program rather than make the necessary changes to maintain program integrity. During this last fiscal year, the QA Specialist attended and observed each county's COS seminar for program monitoring/coaching and also visited each of the five courts for an environmental assessment. The QA specialist also facilitated quarterly conference calls to learn more about each program, provide an opportunity for sharing across counties and relay programmatic information and updates. Technical assistance/coaching was provided to counties considering offering a COS, when requested by an existing COS program or as deemed necessary.

The following findings occurred in FY 2011:

- Of the five counties providing COS, two counties contract with a provider and three counties use probation staff to implement the program.
- Counties vary in format of seminar delivery. Two counties offer the seminar 2 days for 6 hours each day (2daysX6hours). Other counties vary from 3daysX4hours to 4daysX2hours to 4daysX3hours. Due to the inconsistencies across counties more research is necessary to compare recidivism rates of the different formats so that format recommendations can be made. WSIPP will evaluate COS for this purpose in FY 2012.
- In all counties but one, parents/connected adults consistently attended with the referred youth offender. The county not adhering to this requirement put a plan in place to increase adult attendance. Engaging parents/connected adults will be a primary focus of COS training for counties implementing COS.

Family Integrated Transitions (FIT) Program:

The FIT program was delivered only in the King County Juvenile Court during this report period. FIT integrates the strengths of several existing empirically-supported interventions—Multi-Systemic Therapy, Motivational Enhancement Therapy, Relapse Prevention, and Dialectical Behavior

Therapy. The program is designed for juvenile offenders with the co-occurring disorders of mental illness and chemical dependency. Youth receive intensive family and community-based treatment targeted at the multiple determinants of serious antisocial behavior.

FIT teams are organized around a doctoral level practitioner who has on-site clinical oversight of a group of Masters level therapists. Therapists receive weekly clinical consultation from the University of Washington. The JRA currently contracts with the University of Washington to provide the quality assurance component for this program.

Promising Programs:

Those programs that have applied to the CJAA Advisory Committee, complete the Promising Program guidelines, and receive approval for “Promising Program” status by the CJAA Advisory Committee. The current approved Promising Programs include the Education, Employment and Training Program which is delivered in King County. The Victim Offender Mediation program is in the process of being approved as the other Promising Program. Each program has an evaluation component which may result in these programs moving to EBP status and added to the menu.

Tribal EBP Programs

In September 1999, JRA initiated discussions with the Department of Social and Health Services’ Indian Policy Advisory Committee to implement elements of effective juvenile justice programs for court-involved tribal youth through CJAA grant opportunities.

Since then, JRA has provided CJAA grant opportunities to federally recognized tribes and Recognized American Indian Organizations to implement programs with research-based components. Twenty-nine tribes and four Recognized American Indian Organizations are eligible for funds. For July 1, 2010, through May 31, 2011, 21 tribes and three Recognized American Indian Organizations applied for and received \$9,233 each to implement one of five researched-based interventions with court-involved tribal youth. It was reported that approximately 300 Native American youth involved with tribal or county juvenile court programs are served in these projects.

V. Performance Measures

The following information provides a summary of Washington State Juvenile Courts participation in State funded approved Evidence Based Programs and Disposition Alternatives during the first and second quarters of State Fiscal Year 2011, (7/1/2010 - 12/31/2010). EBP numbers reported in this document come directly from the Washington State Juvenile Risk Assessment as they were entered on-line by juvenile probation staff through the Assessments.com (ADC) system and the Disposition Alternative information is based on court reports to JRA. Disposition Alternative numbers reported in this document are reported by the juvenile courts to the JRA. In addition to participation data, expenditure information is available for both EBPs and DAs.

Due to limitations with the ADC software, data for the second half of fiscal year 2011 (1/1/2011-6/30/2011) are not available for this report, but should be included in subsequent reporting years. In order to provide a more complete look at the Disposition Alternatives, numbers reported by the Juvenile Courts to the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA) have been included to supplement the assessment data.

In addition to the improvements in the assessment software, ongoing data cleaning efforts to determine and improve the accuracy of the data entered in to ADC are currently underway. This has been a collaborative process between the WAJCA, the Center for Court Research, the Case Management Assessment Process (CMAP) quality assurance specialist, and the EBP quality assurance specialists. Juvenile courts have, and continue to receive reports and trainings directly developed for their courts unique needs.

Methods:

On January 6, 2011 the WAJCA upgraded their juvenile risk assessment software from Back on Track (BOT) to the Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT). Because of delays in the vendor's implementation, PACT data was not available at the time this report was due for release. As a result, only BOT data from the first two quarters of the fiscal year are included. DA data is also reported for the same time frame in order to provide consistent reporting comparisons.

This statewide report includes two sections; 1) Participation Measures, and 2) Outcome Measures.

1) Participation Measures

This section includes numbers of youth who were eligible, started, and completed evidence based programs during the first two quarters of FY11 (July 1, 2010-December 31, 2010).. Also included is youth that started and completed Disposition Alternatives for the same time frame. For EBPs, if eligible youth did not start the program or successfully complete it, their reasons are included. Data has been disaggregated by age, race, and sex for informational purposes. In all aggregate numbers, youth who fit under multiple EBP categories (e.g. eligible for WSART and FFT) will be counted only once. In reports that are broken out by EBP, youth who are eligible for multiple EBP's will be counted for each EBP. When available, data for the promising programs is included as well.

It is important to note that numbers in the tables "Evidence Based Programs: Eligible", "Evidence Based Program: Starters", and "Evidence Based Programs: Completion" are mutually exclusive. They are from, the same time frame (SFY 2011, first and second quarter). Eligibility is measured as becoming eligible between 7/1/10 and 12/31/10, starters are measured as starting during this time frame, and completers are measured as completing during this time frame. It is not appropriate to consider any of these tables relative to the others since a youth may, or may not, be included in more than one table. Only the table "Evidence Based Programs: Non-Completers, Reason Not Completed" is directly related to another table, "Evidence Based Programs: Completion."

Eligibility for evidence based programs is only determined for EBP's available in the county the youth is receiving services in. Therefore, a youth may meet the eligibility criteria for an EBP but, because the EBP is not offered where they are supervised, they are not counted as eligible in these tables (i.e. eligibility indicates youth eligibility and the general availability of an EBP in the county where the youth is served). In counties where an EBP is offered, but only rarely, a youth will be determined eligible but will not be started in a program because the "service is not available." This should be interpreted as an issue of scheduling availability and not as an issue of the county not offering the program. The hope is that in future reports distinctions will be made between youth who are eligible for an EBP, regardless of availability, and those who are eligible and have the

program accessible to them (Complete detail for this section is included in **Attachments B and C**).

2) Outcome Measures

This section includes longitudinal analysis of historical data to provide some context for EBP effectiveness. The two outcomes of interest for this report are recidivism and changes in risk and protective factors. Juvenile recidivism is defined based on the definition established by the 1997 Washington Legislature (see Barnoski, 1997) as “any subsequent conviction, deferred sentence, deferred prosecution, deferred disposition, or diversion agreement in a Washington State juvenile or criminal court for an offense committed within 18 months following a youth’s completion of community supervision.” Recidivism rates are reported by year for Fiscal years 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, & 2008 (6/30/2002-7/1/2008). Youth will be included in the fiscal year in which they ended probation

(Complete detail for this section is included in **Attachment D** as well as **Appendix A**).

EBP Participation Measures

Youth Became Eligible for Evidence Based Programs:

July 1, 2010 – December 31, 2010

From July 1 to December 31, 2010, statewide 2,686 youth on probation became eligible for one of more evidence based programs. Of these, 1,431 were eligible for two or more programs, resulting in a total of 4,494 eligibilities.

Of all the programs offered in Washington State, Washington State Aggression Replacement Training (WSART) currently has the highest capacity and the highest eligibility of all the evidence based programs. Because eligibility is (generally) not determined for programs that a court does not offer, these findings should be interpreted with caution. While many youth are eligible for WSART, WSART is also offered in more counties than other EBP’s, therefore making the numbers larger. Future reports will allow for reporting on the number of youth eligible for EBP’s, regardless of whether or not they are available in their county.

Because Coordination of Services (COS) is a low risk program, many youth receive it without completing a full assessment. These numbers only include youth with a full assessment. It is estimated that the COS numbers presented here are about 30% of the actual participant numbers.

Demographic Characteristics (complete breakdown of demographic information available in attachment B)

The majority of eligible youth are male (75%), White (60%), and ages 15 to 16 (46%). This is comparable to the demographic characteristics of all youth (regardless of EBP eligibility) receiving a full risk assessment during this timeframe (76% male, 64% White, and 39% age 15 to 16). Youth eligible for an EBP tend to be a bit younger than the overall juvenile offender population (average age 15.7 years versus 16.1), but this difference is not statistically significant. The racial breakdown of youth served by MST is significantly different than the rest of the programs (a higher proportion of Black and Latino youth served). This is likely a reflection of the racial diversity of the two counties where MST is offered (26% of youth receiving a full assessment in the counties where MST is offered are Black and 24% are Latino).

Due to the small number of participants in FIT (N=7), small changes in participant demographic characteristics can have a significant effect on the percentages presented. Therefore, comparisons between FIT and the other EBP's are problematic.

Evidence Based Programs: Became Eligible

EBP	Count (N)
Aggression Replacement Training (WSART)	2,241
Coordination of Services (COS)	283
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	1,731
Family Integrated Therapy (FIT)	7
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	232
Total	4,494

**Youth Starting Evidence Based Programs:
July 1, 2010 – December 31, 2010**

929 youth started one or more evidence based programs during this report period. These youth could have become eligible at any time during this six month period or prior to it. Of these 929 youth, 64 started two or more programs as follows:

- 58 - WSART/FFT
- 2 - WSART/MST
- 1 - FIT/MST
- 1 - COS/FFT
- 1 - COS/WSART
- 1 - WSART/FIT/MST

Evidence Based Programs: Starters

EBP	Count (N)
Aggression Replacement Training (WSART)	530
Coordination of Services (COS)	91
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	332
Family Integrated Therapy (FIT)	8
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	32
Total	993

Table 1

Promising Programs: Starters

PP	Count (N)
Education Employment Training (EET)	93

Table 2

**Youth Eligible but Not Starting Evidence Based Programs:
July 1, 2010 – December 31, 2010**

Of the 4,494 incidents of eligibility, 20% (N=954) of these eligibilities resulted in the youth starting the EBP they were eligible for while over half of these instances (N=2,480) did not result in a youth starting the EBP they were eligible for. The remaining 1,060 instances of eligibility remained in an eligible status as of the time this report was written.

The majority of youth did not start an EBP for the following reasons:

- Youth were either receiving other treatment, such as another evidence based program, drug treatment, or counseling services external to the court,
- Youth had already received a different EBP.

Other leading reasons why youth didn't begin an EBP include inaccessibility of the programs either as the result of a county no longer offering the program or the program is geographically being inaccessible. Not having enough time on probation is another accessibility issue, an anecdotal recent trend that many courts have credited as resulting from reduced resources leading to shorter probation sentences.

Evidence Based Programs: Eligible But Did Not Start

EBP	Count (N)
Aggression Replacement Training (WSART)	1,199
Coordination of Services (COS)	90
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	1,022
Family Integrated Therapy (FIT)	2
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	167
Total	2,480

**Youth Successfully Completing Evidence Based Programs:
July 1, 2010 – December 31, 2010**

During this reporting period, 799 youth successfully completed one or more evidence based programs. Of these, 60 completed two programs. With the exception of two youth who completed WSART and MST, all youth who completed two programs completed WSART and FFT.

Evidence Based Programs: Successful Completers

EBP	Count (N)
Aggression Replacement Training (WSART)	497
Coordination of Services (COS)	89
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	250
Family Integrated Therapy (FIT)	4
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	19
Total	859

Table 1

Promising Programs: Completers

PP	Count (N)
Education Employment Training (EET)	
Total	68

Table 2

**Youth Unsuccessfully Completing/Dropping Out of Evidence Based and Promising Programs:
July 1, 2010 – December 31, 2010**

Evidence Based Programs: Completion

EBP	Completed N (%)	Did not complete N (%)	Total N (%)

Aggression Replacement Training (WSART)	497 (74)	172 (26)	669 (100)
Coordination of Services (COS)	89 (99)	1 (1)	90 (100)
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	250 (76)	81 (25)	331 (100)
Family Integrated Therapy (FIT)	4 (44)	5 (56)	9 (100)
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	19 (63)	11 (37)	30 (100)
Total	859 (76)	270 (24)	1,129 (100)

Table 1

Promising Programs: Completion

Promising Program	Completed N (%)	Did not complete	Total N (%)
Education Employment Training (EET)	68 (54)	58 (46)	126

Table 2

Proportion of Youth Successfully Completing Evidence Based Programs (Historical Perspective):

Fiscal Years 2007-2009

Completion rates range from 62-96% and vary by program. Coordination of Services has the highest rate of completion, but also is the least time intensive for participants. Chart 1 indicates the completion rates for most of the programs is stable or improving across the three year time period and likely attributed to the effectiveness of the quality assurance programs and improved provider adherence to the treatment model. It may also be the result of more effective application of the CMAP process utilized by the Probation Staff.

EBP	Completed		Did not complete		No Status		Total	
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
FY 2007								
Aggression Replacement Training (WSART)	876	(75%)	278	(24%)	9	(1%)	1,163	(100%)
Coordination of Services (COS)	69	(96)	2	(3)	1	(1)	72	(100)
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	461	(69)	189	(28)	21	(3)	671	(100)
Family Integrated Therapy (FIT)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	51	(62)	30	(37)	1	(1)	82	(100)
Total	1,457	(73)	499	(25)	32	(2)	1,988	(100)
FY 2008								
Aggression Replacement Training (WSART)	1,120	(77%)	337	(23%)	5	(<1%)	1,462	(100%)
Coordination of Services (COS)	163	(93)	12	(7)	0	(0)	175	(100)
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	578	(72)	213	(27)	13	(2)	804	(100)
Family Integrated Therapy (FIT)	7	(78)	2	(22)	0	(0)	9	(100)
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	57	(72)	20	(25)	2	(3)	79	(100)
Total	1,925	(76)	584	(23)	20	(1)	2,529	(100)

FY 2009				
Aggression Replacement Training (WSART)	1,057 (75%)	337 (24%)	10 (1%)	1,404 (100%)
Coordination of Services (COS)	247 (96)	6 (2)	4 (2)	257 (100)
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	569 (73)	201 (26)	8 (1)	778 (100)
Family Integrated Therapy (FIT)	18 (90)	1 (5)	1 (5)	20 (100)
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	53 (72)	20 (27)	1 (1)	74 (100)
Total	1,944 (77)	565 (22)	24 (1)	2,533 (100)

Table 1

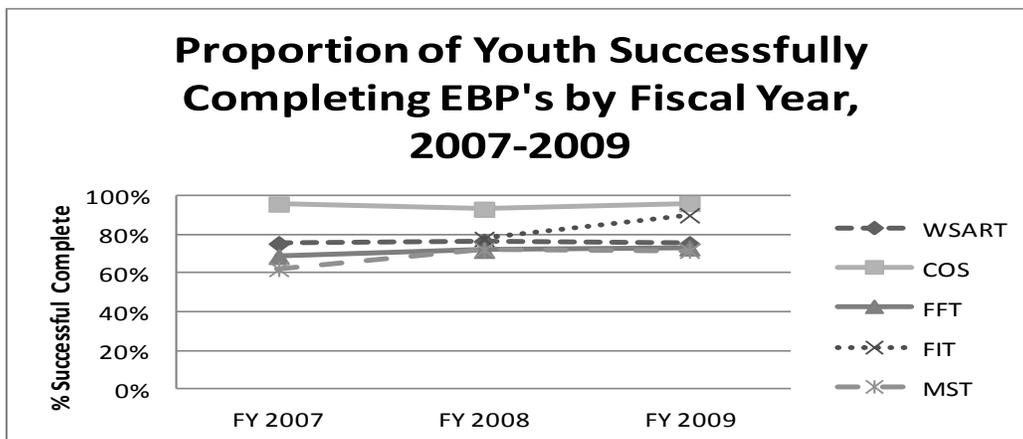


Chart 1

The following (Table 2) compares expenditure data for the first six months of block grant report period as compared to the first six months of previous fiscal year. The Expenditure data indicates that EBPs continue to be delivered at approximately the same level in SFY 2011, despite reductions to the funding for these programs.

EBP Program Expenditure, July –December of each Fiscal Year, 2010/2011

Programs	SFY 2010	SFY 2011
	Expenditure	Expenditure
WSART	\$1,069,334	\$1,098,689
COS	\$152,433	\$86,453
FFT	\$951,339	\$1,207,820
FIT	\$136,735	\$71,183
MST	\$157,394	\$77,930
VOM	\$176,175	\$132,182
Totals	\$2,643,410	\$2,674,257

Table 2

Disposition Alternatives Participation Data
Youth participating in a DA:
July 1, 2010 – December 31, 2010

The data below represents all disposition alternative (DAs) starters and completers for the time period of July 1, 2010 – December 31, 2010. For all of the starters and completers there is a breakdown by race/ethnicity and gender which is included in the complete detail, **ATTACHMENT C**.

In comparing this reporting period (July 1, 2010 – December 31, 2010) to the same date range from last fiscal year (July 1, 2009 – December 31, 2009), there was a decrease in starters in all DAs except SDA (see Table 1). Overall there was a total decrease of 73 starters – a 22% reduction.

Disposition Alternative Starters (N)

Program	July 1, 2009 – December 31, 2009 (N)	*July 1, 2010 – December 31, 2010 (N)
CDDA Comm.	20	12
CDDA Local	253	205
SDA	10	12
SSODA	57	37
Totals	340	266

Table 1

Additionally, utilizing the above comparative date ranges, there was also a decrease in completers in all DAs (see Table 2). Overall there was a total decrease of 62 completers – a 21% reduction.

Disposition Alternative Completers

Program	July 1, 2009 – December 31, 2009	*July 1, 2010 – December 31, 2010
CDDA Comm.	20	12
CDDA Local	220	176
SDA	9	3
SSODA	45	41
Totals	294	232

Table 2

County Juvenile Court Block Grant Expenditures

Timeframe	CJAA	CJS	SSODA	CDDA	Totals
FY10: 7/1/2009 – 12/31/2009	1,454,792	3,430,157	914,602	971,287	6,770,838
FY11: 7/1/2010 – 12/31/2010	1,839,739	2,489,184	892,686	843,416	6,065,025

Table 3

Based on the information above in table 3, it appears that DA utilization is lower for this timeframe. A variety of factors can influence the numbers of youth served in DAs which

include the number of youth that commit eligible offenses as well as Local practices beyond the control of individual juvenile courts. This is very different than the EBPs for which the juvenile court can more directly influence policies regarding youth participation. Ongoing assessment will need to be done to determine whether or not DAs are being utilized at lower rates.

Risk and Protective Factor Changes

EBP Risk and Protective Factor Changes from Beginning to Completion of Probation

Youth with a final assessment July 1, 2010- December 31, 2010

During the reporting period, 2,217 youth received a final assessment as the result of completion of supervision. Of these youth, 11 had two final assessments during this time frame and one youth had three for a total of 2,230 assessments. The following are characteristics of the assessed youth:

- Average age upon completion of supervision was 16.7 years (note 97 youth/99 assessments were excluded from this analysis because of inaccurate date of birth fields).
- The majority of youth were male (74%) and White (66%).
- The plurality of youth (41%) were assessed as high risk, 35% as moderate risk, and 24% as low risk at completion of supervision.
- The average criminal history score was 8.2 (on a scale of 0-31). The average social history score was 6.6 (on a scale of 0-18).
- On average, final assessment were administered 11 months from initial assessment; Initial risk assessments indicated that 47% of these youth were high risk, 35% were moderate risk, and 17% were low risk. The average criminal history score was 8.0 and the average social history score was 7.5.

These results would indicate that probation practices are reducing juvenile offenders assessed risk to reoffend (see tables 1 and 2 below). It is important to note that only a youth's dynamic risk factors, such as behavior and thinking patterns, are able to be influenced through court interventions. Static risk factors such as criminal history and age at first offense are permanent risk factors for each youth. Therefore changes in the risk categories are minimal and intervention effectiveness must be gauged by changes in the risk domains associated with the interventions.

Table 3 demonstrates changes in Risk and Protective Factors for all probation youth across the three risk levels. This information is to be used as a baseline to compare changes in the EBPs against.

Statewide Juvenile's Assessed Risk to Reoffend at Initial and Final Assessment		
Youth w/ Final Assessment 7/1 -12/31/2010 (N=2,217)		
	Initial Assessment	Final Assessment
High	47%	41%

Moderate	35%	35%
Low	17%	24%

Table 1

Statewide Juvenile's Assessed Risk to Reoffend at Initial and Final Assessment Youth w/ Final Assessment 7/1 -12/31/2010 (N=2,217)		
	Initial Assessment	Final Assessment
Criminal History (Max 31)	8.0	8.2
Social History (Max 18)	7.5	6.6

Table 2

Risk and Protective Factor Changes for All Probation Youth

Average Risk and Protective Score Changes/% for ALL High Risk Juvenile's Statewide Youth w/ Final Assessment 7/1 -12/31/2010 (N=1,037)				
	Initial Assessment	Final Assessment	Change	% Change
Risk				
Aggression (max 9)	4.5	3.7	0.8	9%
Skills (max 15)	7.1	4.4	2.7	18%
Family (max 22)	8.1	7.2	0.9	4%
Protective				
Aggression (max 8)	1.6	2.3	-0.7	9%
Skills (max 23)	5.5	8.3	-2.8	12%
Family (max 14)	4.6	5.3	-0.7	5%

Average Risk and Protective Score Changes/% for ALL Moderate Risk Juvenile's Statewide Youth w/ Final Assessment 7/1 -12/31/2010 (N=779)				
	Initial Assessment	Final Assessment	Change	% Change
Risk				
Aggression (max 9)	3.0	2.4	0.6	6%
Skills(max 15)	5.6	3.1	2.5	17%
Family (max 22)	5.5	4.9	0.5	2%
Protective				
Aggression (max 8)	3.2	3.9	-0.7	9%
Skills (max 23)	7.6	10.7	-3.1	13%
Family (max 14)	6.5	7.0	-0.5	4%

Average Risk and Protective Score Changes/% for ALL Low Risk Juvenile's Statewide Youth w/ Final Assessment 7/1 -12/31/2010 (N=366)				
	Initial Assessment	Final Assessment	Change	% Change

Risk				
Aggression (max 9)	1.6	1.4	0.2	2%
Skills(max 15)	2.9	2.1	0.8	5%
Family (max 22)	2.6	2.5	.03	<1%
Protective				
Aggression (max 8)	5.1	5.4	-0.3	4%
Skills (max 23)	11.9	13.3	-1.4	6%
Family (max 14)	8.8	8.9	-0.2	1%

Table 3

Risk and Protective Changes Summarized

In general, all of the EBPs reviewed in this analysis produced positive changes in risk and protective factors at greater rates than the Statewide/overall probation population. The table below demonstrates those changes for the WSART program (chart 1) as well as the other EBPs designed to impact the family domain (chart 2). In both tables, the items titled State refer to all youth on probation with a juvenile court as compared to youth that received an EBP (For detailed summary of the changes for each program see **ATTACHMENT D**).

Risk and Protective Score Change Initial to Final Assessment: Aggression and Skills Domains

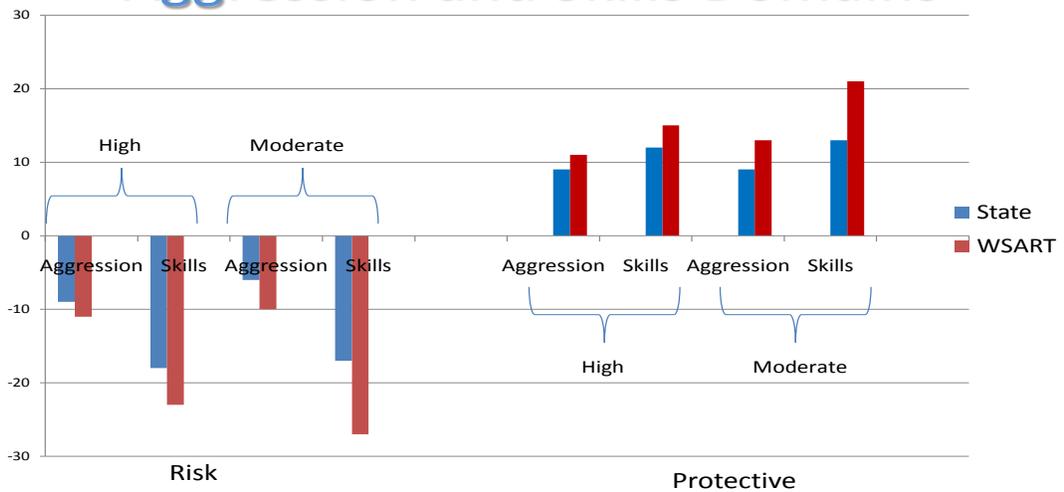


Chart 1

Family Domain Change: FFT, FIT, and MST

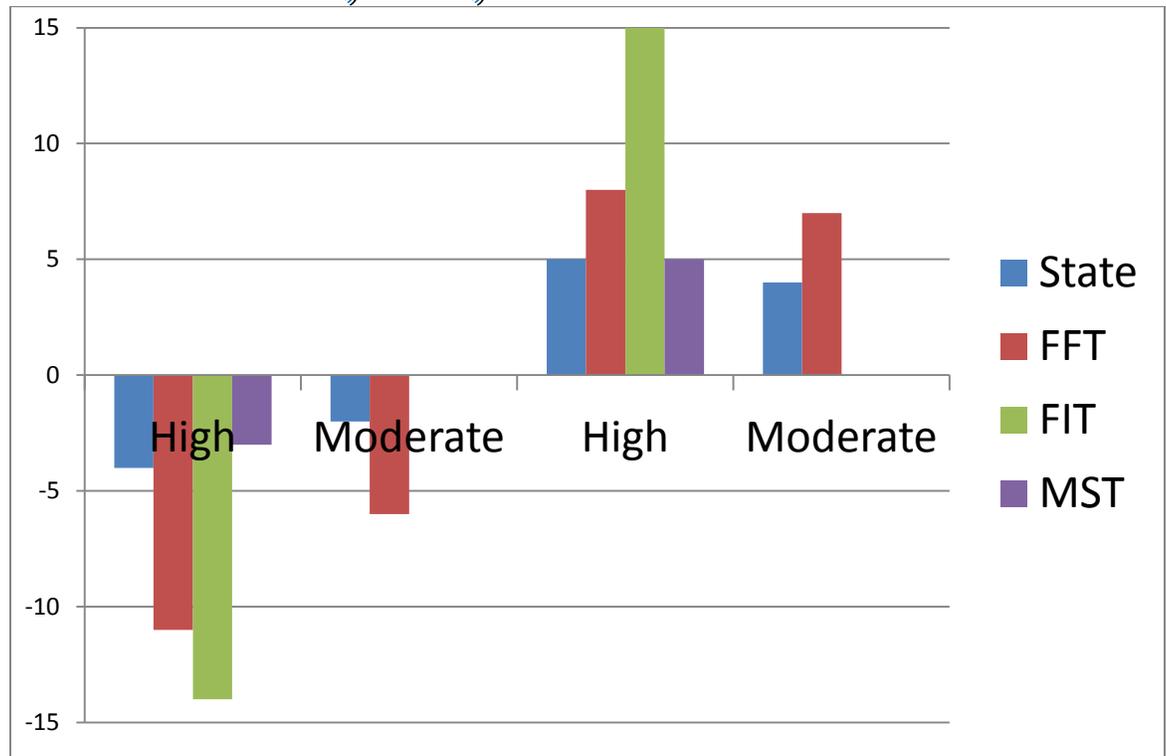


Chart 2

Evidence Based Program Recidivism Data

At the time of this report, the EBP recidivism data is not yet available. That information will be forthcoming in a subsequent addendum to be completed as soon as possible.

VI. Future Direction, Successes, Challenges and Opportunities

JRA and the WAJCA are working closely together to assess the implementation of the Block Grant. The Funding Formula Oversight Committee has been meeting on a regular basis to discuss the ongoing issues related to Block Grant Implementation.

Based on the data for this report, juvenile courts have continued to prioritize EBPs and DAs despite budget reductions. The Block Grant Funding Formula Oversight Committee (BGFFOC) has worked well together to examine implementation issues and develop collaborative solutions. The group has balanced representation from all relevant parties.

As previously mentioned, an area that is currently receiving significant attention and resource relates to the accuracy of the data that exists for tracking EBP participants.

Statewide Quality Assurance Specialists and a researcher from the Administrative Office of the Court have been working closely with all 33 juvenile courts in an effort to improve the accuracy of data entry. Early reports indicate that this process is making a difference and that the data accuracy is improving.

It will be important to continually assess the accuracy of the EBP juvenile courts' data as this information factors heavily into decisions made at the State and local level. The JRA and the WAJCA will continue to assess if the funding formula is reinforcing the investment in the programs that result in the greatest cost savings to the state and the best outcomes for local juvenile court served youth and families.

ATTACHMENT A.

Timeline of Events Affecting State Delinquency Funding In the Washington State Juvenile Courts

- **1969(RCW 13.06) State Funding Begins for Probation Subsidy**
This state funded program was initiated in order to reduce number of youth committed to state care. Funds were allocated to counties for retaining offenders under local supervision, thus reducing commitments and financial impact on the State.
- **1977 Sentencing Reform Act:** This piece of Legislation created a sentencing structure utilizing a grid in order to provide a more consistent application of sanctions for juvenile offending behavior.
- **1981 Consolidated Juvenile Services (RCW 13.06):** This State funding source provided resources to local county juvenile courts to provide effective programs to address both local concerns and state objectives in dealing with juvenile offenders. Key components included Diagnostic Services, Intensive Monitoring and Supervision, Specialized Treatment Services and use of local detention centers.
- **1990 Special Sex Offender Disposition Alternative (13.40.160):** This program was developed as a commitment alternative to serve youth that have been adjudicated of a sexual offense and that would otherwise be committed to the State. The State funds provide resources for evaluation, treatment and supervision of these at the local county juvenile court.
- **1997 Chemical Dependency Disposition Alternative (13.40.165):** This program was developed originally as a commitment alternative to serve youth who have a drug and alcohol use/abuse issue and whom would otherwise be committed to the State. A subsequent revision to the statute occurred to expand to eligible population to youth that would otherwise be served by traditional county probation services. The state funds provide resources for evaluation, treatment and supervision of these at the local county juvenile court.
- **1997 Community Juvenile Accountability Act (CJAA) (RCW 13.40.500):**
This program provides funding to locally counties to deliver programs (Evidence Based Programs) that emphasize accountability while assisting youth in the development of skill to function effectively and positively in a manner consistent with public safety.
- **1997 HB 3900 Impact Funding:** This program provides funding to locally counties to offset costs incurred as a result of the passage of House Bill 3900. HB 3900 was designed to refocus the juvenile system on the first-time and non-violent offenders, increase accountability for both juvenile offenders and their responsible adults, and increase deterrence.
- **2003 Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) CJAA Evaluation:** The WSIPP evaluation of the CJAA programs provided program outcome information that drove the current quality assurance structures in existence for these programs. The evaluation distinguished the outcomes (both recidivism and cost/benefit) for provider that closely followed the program designs vs. those that did not. Providers with the higher levels of adherence had significantly better outcomes.

- **2003 Pierce County Juvenile Court De-categorization Project:** In July of 2003, the Pierce County Juvenile Court began a pilot decategorization project and allowed for greater levels of flexibility in regards to how they used the funding providing by the State through the JRA. This program was the “Block Grant” program.
- **2003 Mental Health Disposition Alternative (MHDA) and the Suspended Disposition Alternative (SDA):** These disposition alternatives focused on the provision of an Evidence Based Program for you served locally on supervision that would otherwise be committed to the state. These options target youth with mental health issues and those that are committable to the state but are not eligible for other Disposition Alternatives.
- **2006 Reinvesting in Youth (RIY) (EBP Expansion):** This program provided additional funding on a competitive grant process for juvenile courts to expand the use of EBPs combining state funds with a local county match. Funding was limited to three project sites.
- **2007 Decategorization Project Expansion to two additional courts:** The Legislature authorized the de-categorization of two additional juvenile courts beyond the original site in Pierce County. The Walla Walla Columbia and Whatcom County Juvenile Courts were the additional participants.
- **2007 Evidence Based Program Expansion:** The Legislature authorized additional funding for juvenile courts to expand EBP delivery. The additional funding was a result of a WSIPP study that demonstrated future cost savings and avoided prison construction costs related to expanded delivery of EBPs in the juvenile court system. These funds are administered using a separate grant process with different funding and accountability processes.
- **2009 Statewide Block Grant Authorized:** The 2009 Legislature, following a joint proposal from the Superior Court Judges and the Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators, authorized the JRA to use a “Block Grant” funding format and required the JRA, Administrative Office of the Courts, Office of Financial Management, and the Juvenile Court Administrators to develop recommendations to the Legislature for the implementation of a statewide Block Grant.
- **2010 Renewed Block Grant Authorization:** The 2010 Legislature renewed and revised the statewide Block Grant Budget Proviso. The new language included a revised funding formula and specified a joint oversight committee to oversee the implementation of the new formula.

ATTACHMENT B.

EBP and Promising Program Participation Data

The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of WAJCA participation in Community Juvenile Accountability ACT (CJAA- E2SHB 3900) approved evidence based treatment programs during the first and second quarters of fiscal year 2011 (7/1/2010 - 12/31/2010). Numbers reported in this document come directly from the Washington State Juvenile Risk Assessment as they were entered on-line by juvenile probation staff through the Assessments.com (ADC) system. The risk assessment is used to assist probation counselors in targeting treatment to youth's most pressing needs, to determine a juvenile offenders risk for re-offense, and to determine their eligibility for participation in Evidence Based Programs (EBP). Due to limitations with the ADC software, data for the second half of fiscal year 2011 (1/1/2011-6/30/2011) are not available for this report, but should be included in subsequent reporting years. In order to provide a more complete look at the entire fiscal year, when available numbers reported by the Juvenile Courts to the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA) have been included to supplement the assessment data. While these numbers do not include the detail of the information gathered from the Washington State Juvenile Risk Assessment, they are of great use in providing a fuller understanding of annual participation.

In addition to the improvements in the assessment software, ongoing data cleaning efforts to determine and improve the accuracy of the data entered in to ADC are currently underway.

This has been a collaborative process between the WAJCA, the Center for Court Research, the Case Management Assessment Process (CMAP) quality assurance specialist, and the EBP quality assurance specialists. Juvenile courts have, and continue to receive reports and trainings directly developed for their court's unique needs.

Evidence Based Programs in Washington State:

Washington State Juvenile Courts offer five approved evidence based interventions; Coordination of Services (COS), Aggression Replacement Training (WSART), Functional Family Therapy (FFT), Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST), and Family Integrated Transitions (FIT). Based on the needs of their population and the courts available resources, each juvenile court determines which evidence based programs they will provide to eligible youth in their county. In addition to EBP's all counties provide juveniles with the state developed Case Management Assessment Process (CMAP) and many counties offer additional programs that have not yet reached the "evidence based" determination. Two of these programs, Educational Employment Training (EET) and Victim Offender Mediation (VOM), are currently being evaluated to determine if they will receive the evidence based program designation. Until a full evaluation is conducted, both have been designated as "Promising Programs." Limited data on the promising programs is available and, when possible, is included in this report.

Number of Courts Offering Evidence Based and Promising Programs	
	# of courts
Evidence Based Programs	
Aggression Replacement Training (WSART)	29
Coordination of Services (COS)	8
Family Integrated Transitions (FIT)	1
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	23
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	2

Promising Programs:	
Educational Employment Training (EET)	1
Victim Offender Mediation (VOM)	7

Description of Evidence Based Programs:

Aggression Replacement Training (WSART)

WSART is a program designed for moderate- or high-risk youth who have problems with aggression, their attitude, or their skills.

Coordination of Services (COS)

COS is a program designed for low-risk youth without significant family problems.

Family Integrated Transitions (FIT)

FIT is a program designed for moderate- or high-risk youth with significant family and/or mental health problems.

Functional Family Therapy (FFT)

FFT is a program designed for moderate- or high-risk youth with significant family problems.

Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)

MST is a program designed for high-risk youth with significant family problems.

Description of Promising Programs:

Educational Employment Training (EET)

EET is a program designed for moderate- or high-risk youth who have problems with education or employability.

Victim Offender Mediation (VOM)

VOM is a program designed for low-risk youth with an identifiable victim.

Methods:

On January 6, 2011 the WAJCA upgraded their juvenile risk assessment software from Back on Track (BOT) to the Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT). Because of delays in the vendor's implementation, PACT data was not available at the time this report was due for release. As a result, only BOT data from the first two quarters of the fiscal year are included.

This statewide report includes two sections; 1) Participation Measures, and 2) Outcome Measures.

1) Participation Measures

This section includes numbers of youth who were eligible, started, and completed evidence based programs during the first two quarters of FY11 (July 1, 2010-December 31, 2010). Also included is participation data for youth on Disposition Alternatives as well as data on completion status for the same time frame. For EBPs, if eligible youth did not start the program or successfully complete it, their reasons are included. Data has been disaggregated by age, race, and sex for informational purposes. In all aggregate numbers, youth who fit under multiple EBP categories (e.g. eligible for WSART and FFT) will be counted only once. In reports that are broken out by EBP, youth who are eligible for multiple EBP's will be counted for each EBP. When available, data for the promising programs is included as well.

It is important to note that numbers in the tables "Evidence Based Programs: Eligible", "Evidence Based Programs: Starters", and "Evidence Based Programs: Completion" are

mutually exclusive. They are from the same time frame (FY2011, first and second quarter). Eligibility is measured as becoming eligible between 7/1/10 and 12/31/10, starters are measured as starting during this time frame, and completers are measured as completing during this time frame. It is not appropriate to consider any of these tables relative to the others since a youth may, or may not, be included in more than one table. Only the table “Evidence Based Programs: Non-Completers, Reason Not Completed” is directly related to another table, “Evidence Based Programs: Completion.”

Eligibility for evidence based programs is only determined for EBP’s available in the county the youth is receiving services in. Therefore, a youth may meet the eligibility criteria for an EBP but, because the EBP is not offered where they are supervised, they are not counted as eligible in these tables (i.e. eligibility indicates youth eligibility and the general availability of an EBP in the county where the youth is served). In counties where an EBP is offered, but only rarely, a youth will be determined eligible but will not be started in a program because the “service is not available.” This should be interpreted as an issue of scheduling availability and not as an issue of the county not offering the program. The hope is that in future reports distinctions will be made between youth who are eligible for an EBP, regardless of availability, and those who are eligible and have the program accessible to them.

Additionally, in the case of Coordination of Services many cases are not counted in the numbers in this report. Because COS eligibility is low risk youth, and many jurisdictions do not complete a full assessment on low risk youth, the database that records participation (as well as risk and protective factor scores) does not include records of all youth. Therefore, all COS numbers are acknowledged to be an undercount.

2) Outcome Measures

This section includes longitudinal analysis of historical data to provide some context for EBP effectiveness. The two outcomes of interest for this report are recidivism and changes in risk and protective factors. Juvenile recidivism is defined based on the definition established by the 1997 Washington Legislature (see Barnoski, 1997) as “any subsequent conviction, deferred sentence, deferred prosecution, deferred disposition, or diversion agreement in a Washington State juvenile or criminal court for an offense committed within 18 months following a youth’s completion of community supervision.” Recidivism rates are reported by year for Fiscal years 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, & 2008 (6/30/2002-7/1/2008). Youth will be included in the fiscal year in which they ended probation.

Youth with a final assessment during the first two quarters of fiscal year 2011 (7/1/10-12/31/10) are included in the analysis of risk and protective factor change. Youth could have become eligible and/or started and/or completed the EBP prior to FY11. Measures of youths change in assessed risk and protective factors are reported (see Appendix A for definitions of change for individual EBP’s). There will be substantial variability in the length of time between initial and final assessments as well as the amount of time between the completion of an EBP and final assessment. Ideally we would count the reevaluation in closest proximity to the EBP but cannot currently do so because of varying reassessment practices.

As previously mentioned, statewide quality assurance for data collection, recording, and reporting has been in a process of review and revision for the past year. Because of limited resources, this effort has focused on improving the accuracy of current and future

data recording. Because of this, we are aware that some historical data is inaccurate in starting and completion status, dates and other elements. All results should be interpreted with caution. We look forward to being able to more confidently report out on this information in the future.

Participation Measures

Youth Became Eligible for Evidence Based Programs:

July 1, 2010 – December 31, 2010

From July 1 to December 31, 2010, statewide 2,686 youth became eligible for one of more evidence based programs. Of these, 1,431 were eligible for two or more programs, resulting in a total of 4,494 eligibilities.

Of all the programs offered in Washington State, WSART currently has the highest capacity and the highest eligibility of all the evidence based programs. Because eligibility is (generally) not determined for programs that a court does not offer, these findings should be interpreted with caution. While many youth are eligible for WSART, WSART is also offered in more counties than other EBP’s, therefore making the numbers larger. Future reports will allow for reporting on the number of youth eligible for EBP’s, regardless of whether or not they are available in their county.

Because Coordination of Services (COS) is a low risk program, many youth receive it without completing a full assessment. These numbers only include youth with a full assessment. It is estimated that the COS numbers presented here are about 30% of the actual participant numbers.

In regards to participants demographic characteristics, the majority of eligible youth are male (75%), White (60%), and ages 15 to 16 (46%). This is comparable to the demographic characteristics of all youth (regardless of EBP eligibility) receiving a full risk assessment during this timeframe (76% male, 64% White, and 39% age 15 to 16). Youth eligible for an EBP tend to be a bit younger than the overall juvenile offender population (average age 15.7 years versus 16.1), but this difference is not statistically significant. The racial breakdown of youth served by MST is significantly different than the rest of the programs (a higher proportion of Black and Latino youth served). This is likely a reflection of the racial diversity of the two counties where MST is offered (26% of youth receiving a full assessment in the counties where MST is offered are Black and 24% are Latino).

Due to the small number of participants in FIT (N=7), small changes in participant demographic characteristics can have a significant effect on the percentages presented. Therefore, comparisons between FIT and the other EBP’s are problematic.

Evidence Based Programs: Became Eligible

EBP	Count (N)
Aggression Replacement Training (WSART)	2,241
Coordination of Services (COS)	283
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	1,731
Family Integrated Therapy (FIT)	7
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	232
Total	4,494

Evidence Based Programs: Became Eligible (By Sex)

EBP	Male	Female	Total
Aggression Replacement Training (WSART)	1,703 (76%)	538 (24%)	2,241 (100%)
Coordination of Services (COS)	205 (72)	78 (28)	283 (100)
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	1,281 (74)	450 (26)	1,731 (100)
Family Integrated Therapy (FIT)	5 (71)	2 (29)	7 (100)
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	178 (77)	54 (23)	232 (100)
Total	3,372 (75)	1,122 (25)	4,494 (100)

Evidence Based Programs: Became Eligible (By Age)

	<13	13-14	15-16	17+	Total
WSART	44 (2%)	388 (17%)	1,012 (45%)	791 (35%)	2,235 (100%)
COS	6 (2)	62 (22)	120 (42)	95 (34)	283 (100)
FFT	41 (2)	288 (17)	830 (48)	569 (33)	1,728 (100)
FIT	1 (14)	3 (43)	1 (14)	2 (29)	7 (100)
MST	2 (1)	35 (15)	112 (48)	83 (36)	232 (100)
Total	94 (2)	776 (17)	2,075 (46)	1,540 (34)	4,485* (100)

* There were 9 youth without accurate dates of birth so they are excluded from this analysis.

Evidence Based Programs: Became Eligible (By Race)

	White	Black	Pacific Islander	American Indian	Asian	Other/ Missing	Hispanic/ Latino	Total
WSART	1,347 (60)	306 (14)	81 (4)	24 (1)	34 (2)	21 (1)	428 (19)	2,241 (100)
COS	215 (76)	6 (2)	9 (3)	3 (1)	0 (0)	5 (2)	45 (16)	283 (100)
FFT	1,060 (61)	242 (14)	62 (4)	17 (1)	28 (2)	15 (1)	307 (18)	1,731 (100)
FIT	2 (29)	3 (43)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (29)	0 (0)	0 (0)	7 (100)
MST	88 (38)	52 (22)	9 (4)	4 (2)	9 (4)	7 (3)	63 (27)	232 (100)
Total	2,712 (60)	609 (14)	161 (4)	48 (1)	73 (2)	48 (1)	843 (19)	4,494 (100)

Youth Eligible for Evidence Based Programs:

Anytime during July 1, 2010 – December 31, 2010

In addition to the 2,686 youth comprising the 4,494 instances of EBP eligibility that occurred between July 1 and December 31, 2010; 6,792 youth were in an eligible status (accounting for 11,796 instances of eligibility) going in to Fiscal Year 2010. Combining the youth who were eligible going in to FY11 and those who became eligible during the start of FY11, 9,478 youth accounted for 16,290 instances of EBP eligibility for some portion of the first two quarters of FY11. Because of inconsistencies in the data, this data was limited to youth who became eligible January 1, 2009 or later and, it is anticipated but cannot be determined with the current data, that many of these youth successfully completed probation without their eligibility status being addressed in the software. Because of this, these numbers should be interpreted with extreme caution and should be viewed as an overestimate of the number of youth eligible for an EBP during a six month period

Evidence Based Programs: Eligible any Portion of FY11 Q1 and/or Q2

EBP	Count (N)
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Aggression Replacement Training (WSART)	7,894
Coordination of Services (COS)	873
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	6,565
Family Integrated Therapy (FIT)	25
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	933
Total	16,290

Youth Starting Evidence Based Programs:

July 1, 2010 – December 31, 2010

929 youth started one of more evidence based programs between July 1, 2010 and December 31st. These youth could have become eligible at any time during this six month period or prior to it. Of these 929 youth, 64 started two or more programs.

- 58 - WSART/FFT
- 2 - WSART/MST
- 1 - FIT/MST
- 1 - COS/FFT
- 1 - COS/WSART
- 1 - WSART/FIT/MST

Evidence Based Programs: Starters

EBP	Count (N)
Aggression Replacement Training (WSART)	530
Coordination of Services (COS)	91
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	332
Family Integrated Therapy (FIT)	8
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	32
Total	993

Evidence Based Programs: Starters (By Sex)

EBP	Male	Female	Total
Aggression Replacement Training (WSART)	400 (76%)	130 (25%)	530 (100%)
Coordination of Services (COS)	68 (75)	23 (25)	91 (100)
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	237 (71)	95 (29)	332 (100)
Family Integrated Therapy (FIT)	5 (63)	3 (38)	8 (100)
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	19 (59)	13 (41)	32 (100)
Total	729 (73)	264 (27)	993 (100)

Evidence Based Programs: Starters (By Age)

	<13	13-14	15-16	17+	Total
WSART	8 (2%)	120 (23%)	237 (45%)	160 (31%)	525 (100%)
COS	0 (0)	11 (12)	38 (42)	42 (46)	91 (100)
FFT	5 (2)	67 (20)	168 (51)	92 (28)	332 (100)
FIT	1 (13)	3 (38)	1 (13)	3 (38)	8 (100)
MST	0 (0)	6 (19)	15 (47)	11 (34)	32 (100)
Total	14 (1)	207 (21)	459 (47)	308 (31)	988* (100)

* There were 5 youth without accurate dates of birth so they are excluded from this analysis.

Evidence Based Programs: Starters (By Race)

	White	Black	Pacific Islander	American Indian	Asian	Other/ Missing	Hispanic/ Latino	Total
WSART	323 (61)	73 (14)	5 (1)	29 (6)	6 (1)	6 (1)	88 (17)	530 (100)
COS	61 (67)	6 (7)	2 (2)	1 (1)	2 (2)	1 (1)	18 (20)	91 (100)
FFT	220 (66)	51 (15)	1 (<1)	7 (2)	10 (3)	1 (<1)	42 (13)	332 (100)
FIT	3 (38)	2 (25)	1 (13)	0 (0)	2 (25)	0 (0)	0 (0)	8 (100)
MST	14 (44)	6 (19)	1 (3)	0 (0)	1 (3)	0 (0)	10 (31)	32 (100)
Total	621 (63)	138 (14)	10 (1)	37 (4)	21 (2)	8 (1)	158 (16)	993 (100)

Promising Programs: Starters

EET	Count (N)
Total Starters	
	93 (100%)
By Sex	
Male	63 (68)
Female	30 (32)
By Age	
<13	0 (0%)
13-14	0 (0)
15-16	43 (46)
17+	50 (54)
By Race	
White	19 (20)
Black	42 (45)
Pacific Islander	2 (2)
American Indian	6 (6)
Asian	6 (6)
Other/Missing	4 (4)
Hispanic/Latino	14 (15)

Youth Eligible but Not Starting Evidence Based Programs:

July 1, 2010 – December 31, 2010

Of the 4,494 incidents of eligibility between July 1 and December 31st, 2010 by August 1, 2011 about 20% (N=954) of these eligibilities resulted in the youth starting the EBP they were eligible for while over half of these instances (N=2,480) did not result in a youth starting the EBP they were eligible for. The remaining 1,060 instances of eligibility remained in an eligible status as of the time this report was written.

The majority of youth who did not start an EBP did not start because they were either receiving other treatment, such as another evidence based program, drug treatment, or counseling services external to the court, or they had already received a different EBP. Other leading reasons why youth didn't begin an EBP include inaccessibility of the programs either as the result of a county no longer offering the program or the program is geographically inaccessible. Not having enough time on probation is another accessibility issue, an anecdotal recent trend that many courts have credited as resulting from reduced resources leading to shorter probation sentences.

Evidence Based Programs: Eligible But Did Not Start

EBP	Count (N)
Aggression Replacement Training (WSART)	1,199
Coordination of Services (COS)	90
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	1,022
Family Integrated Therapy (FIT)	2
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	167
Total	2,480

Evidence Based Programs: Eligible But Did Not Start (By Sex)

EBP	Male	Female	Total
Aggression Replacement Training (WSART)	908 (76%)	291 (24%)	1,199 (100%)
Coordination of Services (COS)	60 (67)	30 (33)	90 (100)
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	761 (75)	261 (25)	1,022 (100)
Family Integrated Therapy (FIT)	1 (50)	1 (50)	2 (100)
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	133 (80)	34 (20)	167 (100)
Total	1,863 (75)	617 (25)	2,480 (100)

Evidence Based Programs: Eligible But Did Not Start (By Age)

	<13	13-14	15-16	17+	Total
WSART	20 (2%)	179 (15%)	478 (40%)	519 (43%)	1,196 (100%)
COS	3 (3)	15 (17)	34 (38)	38 (42)	90 (100)
FFT	22 (2)	148 (15)	456 (45)	394 (39)	1,020 (100)
FIT	0 (0)	1 (50)	0 (0)	1 (50)	2 (100)
MST	1 (1)	24 (14)	75 (45)	67 (40)	167 (100)
Total	46 (2)	367 (15)	1,043 (42)	1,019 (41)	2,475* (100)

* There were 5 youth without accurate dates of birth so they are excluded from this analysis.

Evidence Based Programs: Eligible But Did Not Start (By Race)

	White	Black	Pacific Islander	American Indian	Asian	Other/ Missing	Hispanic/ Latino	Total
WSART	691 (58)	180 (15)	12 (1)	48 (4)	22 (2)	12 (1)	234 (20)	1,199 (100)
COS	66 (73)	1 (1)	2 (2)	1 (1)	0 (0)	1 (1)	19 (21)	90 (100)
FFT	606 (59)	154 (15)	11 (1)	39 (3)	17 (2)	11 (1)	184 (18)	1,022 (100)
FIT	1 (50)	1 (50)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (100)
MST	63 (38)	43 (26)	2 (1)	7 (4)	6 (4)	6 (4)	40 (24)	167 (100)
Total	1,427 (58)	379 (15)	27 (1)	95 (4)	45 (2)	30 (1)	477 (19)	2,480 (100)

Evidence Based Programs: Eligible But Did Not Start, Reasons not started

	WSART	COS	FFT	FIT	MST	Total
	N (%)					
Referred to other program	308 (47)	37 (6)	248 (37)	0 (0)	70 (10)	663 (100)
Not enough time on probation	172 (53)	6 (2)	128 (40)	0 (0)	16 (5)	322 (100)
Program	12 (6)	27 (14)	150 (79)	0 (0)	0 (0)	189 (100)

unavailable						
In-patient drug treatment	72 (52)	2 (1)	45 (32)	0 (0)	20 (14)	139 (100)
Living situation unstable	44 (35)	1 (1)	69 (54)	1 (1)	12 (9)	127 (100)
Geographically inaccessible	99 (78)	5 (4)	22 (17)	0 (0)	1 (1)	127 (100)
Already participated in an EBP	158 (61)	2 (<1)	93 (36)	0 (0)	6 (2)	259 (100)
Already involved in counseling	48 (40)	2 (2)	61 (50)	0 (0)	10 (8)	121 (100)
Refused to participate	36 (32)	5 (4)	64 (56)	1 (<1)	8 (7)	114 (100)
Never participated	70 (65)	0 (0)	34 (32)	0 (0)	4 (4)	108 (100)
On warrant status	53 (61)	0 (0)	27 (31)	0 (0)	7 (8)	87 (100)
Moved	34 (49)	3 (4)	30 (44)	0 (0)	2 (3)	69 (100)
Developmental disability/Mental illness	33 (72)	0 (0)	10 (22)	0 (0)	3 (7)	46 (100)
Is currently in another EBP	16 (36)	0 (0)	24 (53)	0 (0)	5 (11)	45 (100)
Program full	26 (70)	0 (0)	9 (24)	0 (0)	2 (5)	37 (100)
Committed to JRA	17 (68)	0 (0)	7 (28)	0 (0)	1 (4)	25 (100)
Deceased	1 (50)	0 (0)	1 (50)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (100)
Total	1,199 (100)	90 (100)	1,022 (100)	2 (100)	167 (100)	2,480 (100)

Youth Successfully Completing Evidence Based Programs:

July 1, 2010 – December 31, 2010

From July 1st through December 31st, 799 youth successfully completed one of more evidence based programs. Of these, 60 completed two programs. With the exception of two youth who completed WSART and MST, all youth who completed two programs completed WSART and FFT.

Evidence Based Programs: Successful Completers

EBP	Count (N)
Aggression Replacement Training (WSART)	497
Coordination of Services (COS)	89
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	250
Family Integrated Therapy (FIT)	4
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	19
Total	859

Evidence Based Programs: Successful Completers (By Sex)

EBP	Male	Female	Total
Aggression Replacement Training (WSART)	375 (76%)	122 (25%)	497 (100%)

Coordination of Services (COS)	65 (73)	24 (27)	89 (100)
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	179 (72)	71 (28)	250 (100)
Family Integrated Therapy (FIT)	3 (75)	1 (25)	4 (100)
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	14 (74)	5 (26)	19 (100)
Total	636 (74)	223 (26)	859 (100)

Evidence Based Programs: Successful Completers (By Age)

	<13	13-14	15-16	17+	Total
WSART	12 (2%)	128 (26%)	237 (48%)	118 (24%)	495 (100%)
COS	1 (1)	14 (16)	36 (40)	38 (43)	89 (100)
FFT	7 (3)	67 (27)	120 (48)	56 (22)	250 (100)
FIT	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (75)	1 (25)	4 (100)
MST	0 (0)	6 (32)	8 (42)	5 (26)	19 (100)
Total	20 (2)	215 (25)	404 (47)	218 (25)	857* (100)

* There were 2 youth without accurate dates of birth so they are excluded from this analysis.

Evidence Based Programs: Successful Completers (By Race)

	White	Black	Pacific Islander	American Indian	Asian	Other/ Missing	Hispanic/ Latino	Total
WSART	332 (67)	59 (12)	3 (1)	19 (4)	8 (2)	3 (1)	73 (15)	497 (100)
COS	59 (66)	5 (6)	2 (2)	1 (1)	2 (2)	1 (1)	19 (21)	89 (100)
FFT	176 (70)	31 (12)	1 (<1)	0 (0)	5 (2)	2 (1)	35 (14)	250 (100)
FIT	1 (25)	2 (50)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (25)	4 (100)
MST	9 (47)	5 (26)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (5)	4 (21)	19 (100)
Total	577 (67)	102 (12)	6 (1)	20 (2)	15 (2)	7 (1)	132 (15)	859 (100)

Promising Programs: Completers

EET	Count (N)
Total Completers	
	68 (100%)
By Sex	
Male	49 (72)
Female	19 (28)
By Age	
	N/A
By Race	
White	11 (16)
Black	30 (44)
Pacific Islander	2 (3)
American Indian	3 (4)
Asian	7 (10)
Other/Missing	3 (4)
Hispanic/Latino	12 (18)

**Youth Unsuccessfully Completing/Dropping Out of Evidence Based Programs:
July 1, 2010 – December 31, 2010**

Evidence Based Programs: Completion

EBP	Completed N (%)	Did not complete N (%)	Total N (%)
Aggression Replacement Training (WSART)	497 (74)	172 (26)	669 (100)
Coordination of Services (COS)	89 (99)	1 (1)	90 (100)
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	250 (76)	81 (25)	331 (100)
Family Integrated Therapy (FIT)	4 (44)	5 (56)	9 (100)
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	19 (63)	11 (37)	30 (100)
Total	859 (76)	270 (24)	1,129 (100)

Evidence Based Programs: Did Not Successfully Complete (By Sex)

EBP	Male	Female	Total
Aggression Replacement Training (WSART)	135 (79%)	37 (22%)	172 (100%)
Coordination of Services (COS)	1 (100)	0 (0)	1 (100)
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	57 (70)	24 (30)	81 (100)
Family Integrated Therapy (FIT)	4 (80)	1 (20)	5 (100)
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	7 (64)	4 (36)	11 (100)
Total	204 (76)	66 (24)	270 (100)

Evidence Based Programs: Did Not Successfully Complete (By Age)

	<13	13-14	15-16	17+	Total
WSART	7 (4%)	39 (23%)	84 (49%)	41 (24%)	171 (100%)
COS	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (100)	0 (0)	1 (100)
FFT	1 (1)	15 (19)	55 (68)	10 (12)	81 (100)
FIT	0 (0)	2 (40)	2 (40)	1 (20)	5 (100)
MST	1 (9)	3 (27)	4 (36)	3 (27)	11 (100)
Total	9 (3)	59 (22)	146 (54)	55 (20)	269 * (100)

* There was 1 youth without an accurate birth date so they are excluded from this analysis.

Evidence Based Programs: Did Not Successfully Complete (By Race)

	White	Black	Pacific Islander	American Indian	Asian	Other/ Missing	Hispanic/ Latino	Total
WSART	95 (55)	36 (21)	2 (1)	7 (4)	2 (1)	2 (1)	28 (16)	172 (100)
COS	1 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (100)
FFT	53 (65)	16 (20)	0 (0)	4 (5)	0 (0)	0 (0)	8 (10)	81 (100)
FIT	4 (80)	1 (20)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	5 (100)
MST	4 (36)	2 (18)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	5 (46)	11 (100)
Total	157 (58)	55 (20)	2 (1)	11 (4)	2 (1)	2 (1)	41 (15)	270 (100)

Evidence Based Programs: Non-Completers, Reason Not Completed

	WSART N (%)	COS N (%)	FFT N (%)	FIT N (%)	MST N (%)	Total N (%)
Lack of participation	80 (47)	1 (100)	27 (33)	2 (40)	5 (46)	115 (43)
Dropped out	10 (6)	0 (0)	12 (15)	1 (20)	3 (27)	26 (10)
Involved in other services	12 (7)	0 (0)	12 (15)	1 (20)	1 (9)	26 (10)
Whereabouts	26 (15)	0 (0)	9 (11)	0 (0)	0 (0)	35 (13)

unknown						
Committed to JRA	3 (2)	0 (0)	4 (5)	0 (0)	1 (9)	8 (3)
Moved	15 (9)	0 (0)	6 (7)	0 (0)	1 (9)	22 (8)
Terminated for behavior	8 (5)	0 (0)	3 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)	11 (4)
Local detention	7 (4)	0 (0)	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	8 (3)
Refused to participate	9 (5)	0 (0)	7 (9)	1 (20)	0 (0)	17 (6)
Transportation failed	2 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (1)
Total	172 (100)	1 (100)	81 (100)	5 (100)	11 (100)	270 (100)

Promising Programs: Non-Completers

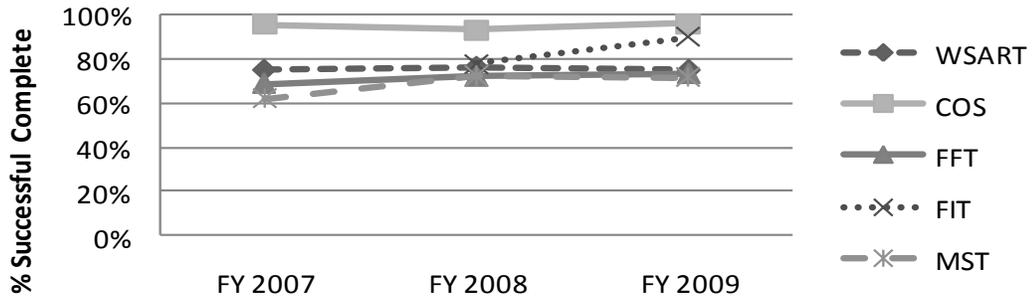
EET	Count (N)
Total Non-Completers	58 (100%)
By Sex	
Male	41 (71)
Female	13 (22)
Missing	4 (7)
By Age	
	N/A
By Race	
White	13 (22)
Black	29 (50)
Pacific Islander	1 (2)
American Indian	1 (2)
Asian	7 (12)
Other/Missing	4 (7)
Hispanic/Latino	3 (5)

**Proportion of Youth Successfully Completing Evidence Based Programs:
Fiscal Years 2007-2009**

Due to the unavailability of data on youth who were assessed after January 6th, it is impossible to report the completion status of all FY10 starters. To provide a historical perspective on EBP completion, completion rates by EBP for fiscal years 2007, 2008, and 2009 are presented below. Completion rates range from 62-96% and vary by program. Coordination of Services has the highest rate of completion, but also is the least time intensive for participants.

EBP	Completed	Did not complete	No Status	Total
FY 2007				
Aggression Replacement Training (WSART)	876 (75%)	278 (24%)	9 (1%)	1,163 (100%)
Coordination of Services (COS)	69 (96)	2 (3)	1 (1)	72 (100)
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	461 (69)	189 (28)	21 (3)	671 (100)
Family Integrated Therapy (FIT)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	51 (62)	30 (37)	1 (1)	82 (100)
Total	1,457 (73)	499 (25)	32 (2)	1,988 (100)
FY 2008				
Aggression Replacement Training (WSART)	1,120 (77%)	337 (23%)	5 (<1%)	1,462 (100%)
Coordination of Services (COS)	163 (93)	12 (7)	0 (0)	175 (100)
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	578 (72)	213 (27)	13 (2)	804 (100)
Family Integrated Therapy (FIT)	7 (78)	2 (22)	0 (0)	9 (100)
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	57 (72)	20 (25)	2 (3)	79 (100)
Total	1,925 (76)	584 (23)	20 (1)	2,529 (100)
FY 2009				
Aggression Replacement Training (WSART)	1,057 (75%)	337 (24%)	10 (1%)	1,404 (100%)
Coordination of Services (COS)	247 (96)	6 (2)	4 (2)	257 (100)
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	569 (73)	201 (26)	8 (1)	778 (100)
Family Integrated Therapy (FIT)	18 (90)	1 (5)	1 (5)	20 (100)
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	53 (72)	20 (27)	1 (1)	74 (100)
Total	1,944 (77)	565 (22)	24 (1)	2,533 (100)

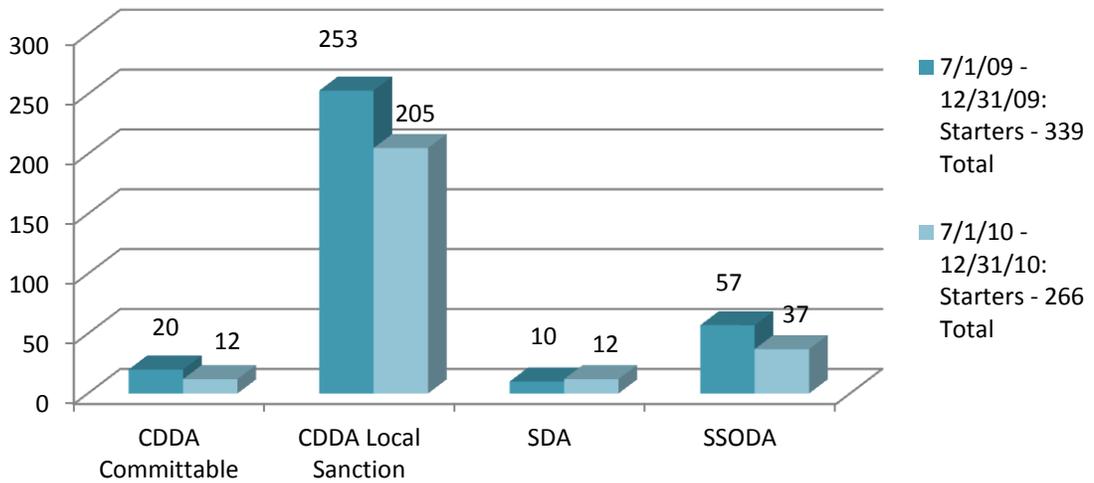
Proportion of Youth Successfully Completing EBP's by Fiscal Year, 2007-2009



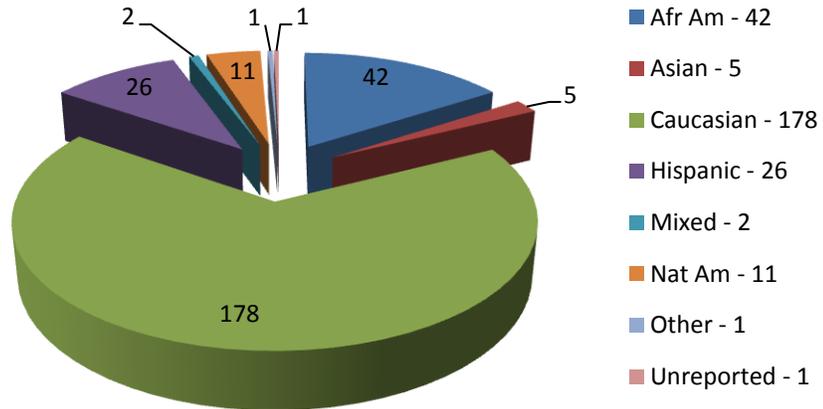
Attachment C.

Juvenile Court Disposition Alternative Starters: July 1, 2010 – December 31, 2010

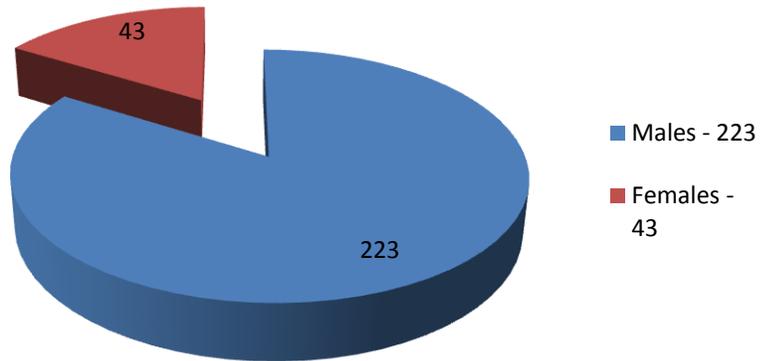
Disposition Alternative Starters



**All Disposition Alternatives: 7/1/10 - 12/31/10
Race/Ethnicity**

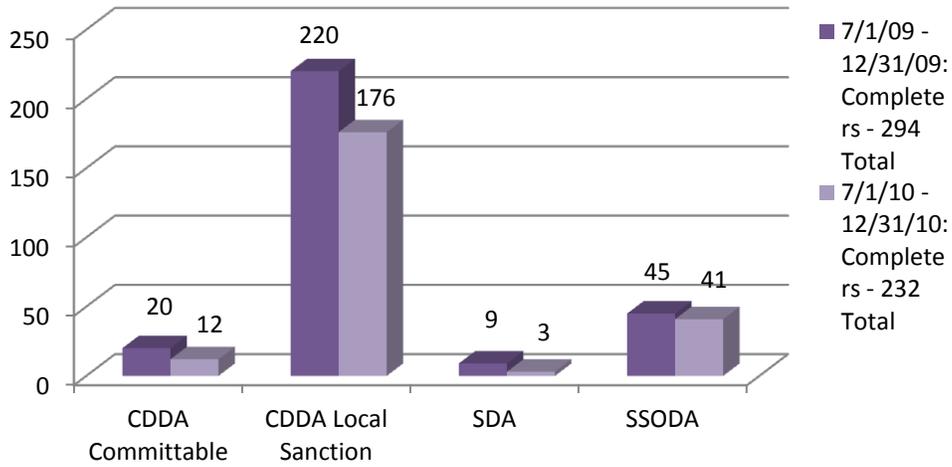


**All Disposition Alternatives: 7/1/10 - 12/31/10
Gender**

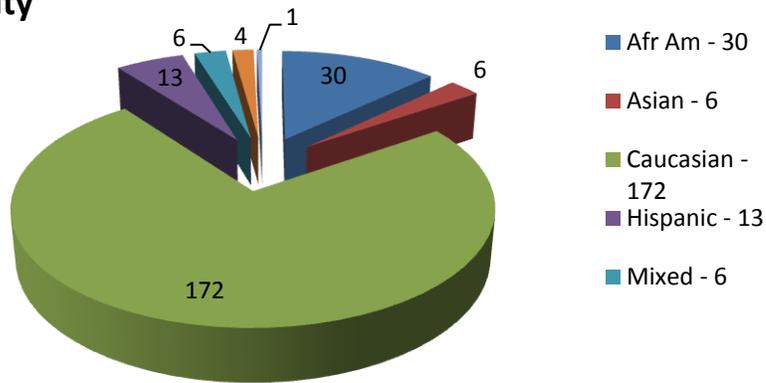


**Juvenile Court Disposition Alternative Completers
Reporting Period: July 1, 2010 – December 31, 2010**

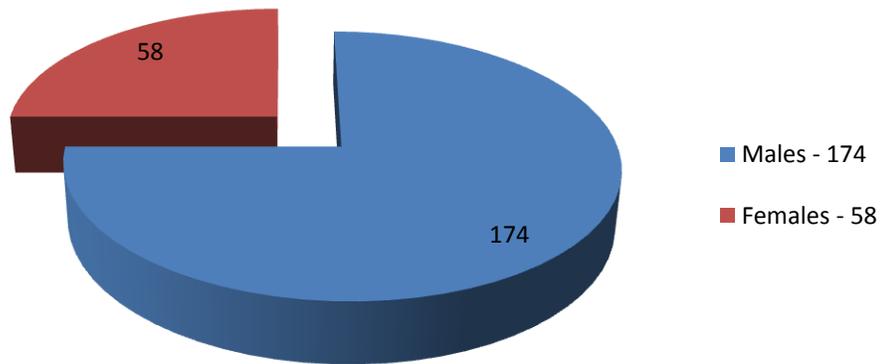
Disposition Alternative Completers



All Disposition Alternatives: 7/1/10 - 12/31/10 Race/Ethnicity



All Disposition Alternatives: 7/1/10 - 12/31/10 Gender



Juvenile Court Disposition Alternatives Report Summary

The above data represents all disposition alternative (DAs) starters and completers for the time period of July 1, 2010 – December 31, 2010. For all of the starters and completers there is a breakdown by race/ethnicity and gender.

In comparing this reporting period (July 1, 2010 – December 31, 2010) to the same date range from last fiscal year (July 1, 2009 – December 31, 2009), there was a decrease in starters in all DAs except SDA (see Table 1). Overall there was a total decrease of 73 starters – a 22% reduction.

Disposition Alternative Starters

Program	July 1, 2009 – December 31, 2009	July 1, 2010 – December 31, 2010
CDDA Comm.	20	12
CDDA Local	253	205
SDA	10	12
SSODA	57	37
Totals	340	266

Table 1

Additionally, utilizing the above comparative date ranges, there was also a decrease in completers in all DAs (see Table 2). Overall there was a total decrease of 62 completers – a 21% reduction.

Disposition Alternative Completers

Program	July 1, 2009 – December 31, 2009	July 1, 2010 – December 31, 2010
CDDA Comm.	20	12
CDDA Local	220	176
SDA	9	3
SSODA	45	41
Totals	294	232

Table 2

ATTACHMENT D.

Change in Juvenile’s Risk and Protective Factor from Beginning to Completion of Probation

Youth with a final assessment July 1, 2010- December 31, 2010

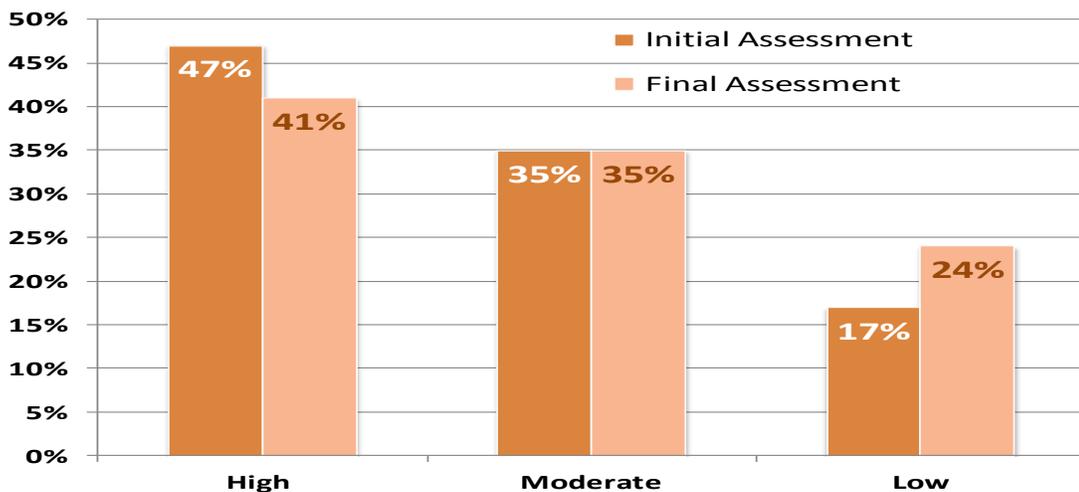
Between July 1, 2010 and December 31, 2010 statewide 2,217 youth received a final assessment as the result of completion of supervision. Of these youth, 11 had two final assessments during this time frame and one youth had three for a total of 2,230 assessments. The average age of these youth upon completion of supervision was 16.7 years (note 97 youth/99 assessments were excluded from this analysis because of inaccurate date of birth fields). The majority of youth were male (74%) and White (66%). Of all the youth receiving a final assessment at the completion of supervision, 41% were assessed as high risk, 35% as moderate risk, and 24% as low risk. The average criminal history score was 8.2. The average social history score was 6.6.

These same 2,217 youth received their initially assessment, on average, 11 months before their final assessment. At the time of their initial assessment 47% of these youth were assessed as high risk, 35% as moderate risk, and 17% as low risk. The average criminal history score was 8.0 and the average social history score was 7.5. These results would indicate that probation practices are reducing juvenile offenders assessed risk to reoffend.

It is important to note that only a youth's dynamic risk factors, such as behavior and thinking patterns, are able to be influenced through court interventions. Static risk factors such as criminal history and age at first offense are permanent risk factors for each youth. Therefore changes in the risk categories are minimal and intervention effectiveness must be gauged by changes in the risk domains associated with the interventions.

Statewide Juvenile's Assessed Risk to Reoffend at Initial and Final Assessment Youth w/ Final Assessment 7/1 -12/31/2010 (N=2,217)		
	Initial Assessment	Final Assessment
High	47%	41%
Moderate	35%	35%
Low	17%	24%

Statewide Juvenile's Assessed Risk to Reoffend at Initial and Final Assessment Youth w/ Final Assessment 7/1 -12/31/2010 (N=2,217)		
	Initial Assessment	Final Assessment
Criminal History (Max 31)	8.0	8.2
Social History (Max 18)	7.5	6.6



Average Risk and Protective Score Changes for ALL High Risk Juvenile's Statewide Youth w/ Final Assessment 7/1 -12/31/2010 (N=1,037)				
	Initial Assessment	Final Assessment	Change	% Change
Risk				
Aggression (max 9)	4.5	3.7	0.8	9%
Skills (max 15)	7.1	4.4	2.7	18%
Family (max 22)	8.1	7.2	0.9	4%
Protective				
Aggression (max 8)	1.6	2.3	-0.7	9%
Skills (max 23)	5.5	8.3	-2.8	12%
Family (max 14)	4.6	5.3	-0.7	5%

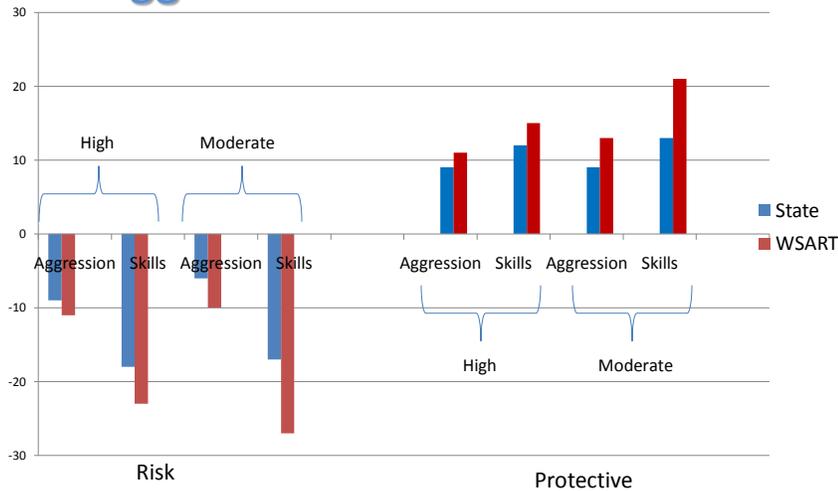
Average Risk and Protective Score Changes for ALL Moderate Risk Juvenile's Statewide Youth w/ Final Assessment 7/1 -12/31/2010 (N=779)				
	Initial Assessment	Final Assessment	Change	% Change
Risk				
Aggression (max 9)	3.0	2.4	0.6	6%
Skills(max 15)	5.6	3.1	2.5	17%
Family (max 22)	5.5	4.9	0.5	2%
Protective				
Aggression (max 8)	3.2	3.9	-0.7	9%
Skills (max 23)	7.6	10.7	-3.1	13%
Family (max 14)	6.5	7.0	-0.5	4%

Average Risk and Protective Score Changes for ALL Low Risk Juvenile's Statewide Youth w/ Final Assessment 7/1 -12/31/2010 (N=366)				
	Initial Assessment	Final Assessment	Change	% Change
Risk				
Aggression (max 9)	1.6	1.4	0.2	2%
Skills(max 15)	2.9	2.1	0.8	5%
Family (max 22)	2.6	2.5	.03	<1%
Protective				
Aggression (max 8)	5.1	5.4	-0.3	4%
Skills (max 23)	11.9	13.3	-1.4	6%
Family (max 14)	8.8	8.9	-0.2	1%

WSART Starters				
Average Risk and Protective Score Changes for ALL High Risk Juvenile's Statewide Youth w/ Final Assessment 7/1 -12/31/2010 (N=513)				
	Initial Assessment	Final Assessment	Change	% Change
Risk				
Aggression (max 9)	4.7	3.7	1.0	11%
Skills (max 15)	7.3	3.8	3.5	23%
Protective				
Aggression (max 8)	1.4	2.6	-0.9	11%
Skills (max 23)	5.3	8.8	-3.5	15%

WSART Starters				
Average Risk and Protective Score Changes for ALL Moderate Risk Juvenile's Statewide Youth w/ Final Assessment 7/1 -12/31/2010 (N=298)				
	Initial Assessment	Final Assessment	Change	% Change
Risk				
Aggression (max 9)	3.6	2.6	0.9	10%
Skills(max 15)	7.0	2.9	4.1	27%
Protective				
Aggression (max 8)	2.6	3.7	-1.0	13%
Skills (max 23)	6.1	11.0	-4.9	21%

Risk and Protective Score Change Initial to Final Assessment: Aggression and Skills Domains

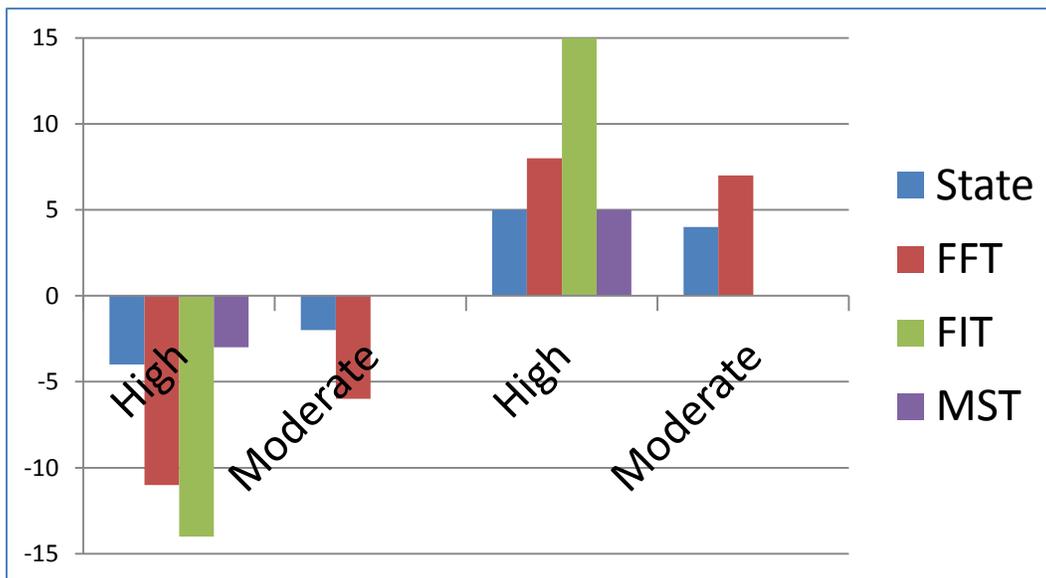


FFT Starters				
Average Risk and Protective Score Changes for ALL High Risk Juvenile's Statewide Youth w/ Final Assessment 7/1 -12/31/2010 (N=489)				
	Initial Assessment	Final Assessment	Change	% Change
Risk				
Family (max 22)	9.0	7.6	1.4	11%
Protective				
Family (max 14)	4.2	5.3	-1.1	8%

FFT Starters				
Average Risk and Protective Score Changes for ALL Moderate Risk Juvenile's Statewide Youth w/ Final Assessment 7/1 -12/31/2010 (N=237)				
	Initial Assessment	Final Assessment	Change	% Change
Risk				
Family (max 22)	7.2	5.9	1.3	6%
Protective				
Family (max 14)	5.3	6.3	-1.0	7%

MST Starters				
Average Risk and Protective Score Changes for ALL Moderate and High Risk Juvenile's Statewide Youth w/ Final Assessment 7/1 -12/31/2010 (N=78)				
	Initial Assessment	Final Assessment	Change	% Change
Risk				
Family (max 22)	8.9	8.2	0.8	4%
Protective				
Family (max 14)	4.3	5.1	-0.8	6%

FIT Starters				
Average Risk and Protective Score Changes for Moderate and High Risk Juvenile's Statewide Youth w/ Final Assessment 7/1 -12/31/2010 (N=11)				
	Initial Assessment	Final Assessment	Change	% Change
Risk				
Family (max 22)	8.9	5.8	3.0	14%
Protective				
Family (max 14)	4.7	6.8	-2.1	15%



Definition of Domain Change

WSART

WSART change in Domain scores for Domain 11/Aggression (sum of questions 1-4) and Domain 12 /Skills (sum of questions 3 to 11).

Aggression

Domain 11 --Max 9 points dynamic risk, max 8 points dynamic protective.

- Increased risk: 1+ point increase in sum of risk responses to Domain 11 questions 1-4 in final assessment compared to initial assessment.
- Increased protective: 1+ point increase in sum of protective responses to Domain 11 questions 1-4 in final assessment compared to initial assessment.
- Decreased risk: 1+ point decrease in sum of risk responses to Domain 11 questions 1-4 in final assessment compared to initial assessment.

- Decreased protective: 1+ point decrease in sum of protective responses to Domain 11 questions 1-4 in final assessment compared to initial assessment.
- Same risk: Same score on sum of risk responses to Domain 11 questions 1-4 in final assessment compared to initial assessment.
- Same protective: Same score on sum of protective responses to Domain 11 questions 1-4 in final assessment compared to initial assessment.

Domain 11 questions 5 and 6 (reports evidence of violence, reports evidence of sexual aggression) are not appropriate to include because the time frame is different from the initial (entire history) and reassessment/final (last 4 weeks).

Skills

Domain 12 --Max 15 points dynamic risk, max 23 points dynamic protective.

- Increased risk: 1+ point increase in sum of risk responses to Domain 12 questions 3-11 in final assessment compared to initial assessment.
- Increased protective: 1+ point increase in sum of protective responses to Domain 12 questions 3-11 in final assessment compared to initial assessment.
- Decreased risk: 1+ point decrease in sum of risk responses to Domain 12 questions 3-11 in final assessment compared to initial assessment.
- Decreased protective: 1+ point decrease in sum of protective responses to Domain 12 questions 3-11 in final assessment compared to initial assessment.
- Same risk: Same score on sum of risk responses to Domain 12 questions 3-11 in final assessment compared to initial assessment.
- Same protective: Same score on sum of protective responses to Domain 12 questions 3-11 in final assessment compared to initial assessment.

MST/FFT/FIT

FFT/MST/FIT:

FFT/MST/FIT: Domain 7B -- Sum of questions 6 through 14

Max 22 points dynamic risk, max 14 points dynamic protective.

Increased risk: 1+ point increase in sum of risk responses to Domain 7B questions 7-14

Increased protective: 1+ point increase in sum of protective responses to Domain 7B questions 6-14

Decreased risk: 1+ point decrease in sum of risk responses to Domain 7B questions 7-14

Decreased protective: 1+ point decrease in sum of protective responses to Domain 7B questions 6-14

Same risk: Same score on sum of risk responses to Domain 7B questions 7-14

Same protective: Same score on sum of protective responses to Domain 7B questions 6-14

Report (by completers of each unique EBP, starter non-completers of each unique EBP, and youth without any EBP during their probation period with a final assessment during FY11):

Number and proportion of youth with:

1. Increased risk
2. Increased protective
3. Decreased risk
4. Decreased protective

5. Same risk
6. Same protective
7. Increased risk and increased protective
8. Increased risk and decreased protective
9. Increased risk and same protective
10. Decreased risk and increased protective
11. Decreased risk and decreased protective
12. Decreased risk and same protective
13. Same risk and increased protective
14. Same risk and decreased protective
15. Same risk and same protective

Attachment E.
Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration
List of Acronyms and Terms

- **ACA:** American Correctional Association. A national association that develops standards for correctional facilities, jails, and detention facilities.

- **ARY:** At-Risk Youth. A petition that may be filed to obtain assistance and support from the juvenile court in maintaining the care, custody, and control of the child and to assist in the resolution of family conflict.
- **BTC:** Basic Training Camp (Camp Outlook). The Juvenile Offender Basic Training Camp administered by the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration and located near Connell.
- **CA:** Children's Administration. An administration within the Department of Social and Health Services.
- **CBT:** Cognitive Behavior Therapy. A wide ranging treatment approach using behavioral and cognitive change strategies that in evaluations has been effective in reducing recidivism.
- **CCDA:** Community Commitment Disposition Alternative. A sentencing alternative offered through the juvenile courts.
- **CDDA:** Chemical Dependency Disposition Alternative. A program giving youth with chemical and substance abuse issues a disposition alternative in the community offered through the juvenile courts.
- **CF:** Community Facility. JRA's minimum security facilities which are state operated or privately run through a contract with JRA.
- **CHINS:** Child In Need of Services. A petition that may be filed to obtain a court order mandating placement of the child in a residence other than the home of his/her parent because a serious conflict exists between the parent and child that cannot be resolved by delivery of services to the family during continued placement of the child in the parental home.
- **CJAA:** Community Juvenile Accountability Act. State-funded program that supports evidence-based treatment for youth on probation in the juvenile courts.
- **CJCA:** Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators. A national association of juvenile justice administrators.
- **CJS:** Consolidated Juvenile Services at risk. A program that provides funds to local juvenile courts for the purpose of serving youth on probation.
- **COS:** Coordination of Service Program. An evidence-based family youth and parent treatment model that reduces recidivism by juvenile offenders.
- **CRA:** Community Risk Assessment. A tool used by JRA to determine eligibility for a youth's placement in the boot camp or a community facility.
- **DBHR:** Division of Behavioral Health Rehabilitation. A division within the DSHS Health and Rehabilitative Services Administration.

- **DBT:** Dialectical Behavior Therapy. An empirically supported type of CBT that reduces maladaptive behaviors and recidivism with juvenile offenders.
- **Detention Facility:** A secure facility operated by juvenile courts to house youth for fewer than 30 days.
- **Diversion:** An alternative to formal court processing available to some youth who have committed certain offenses for the first or second time.
- **DOSA:** Drug Offender Sentencing Alternative. The adult drug offender sentencing alternative similar to the juvenile CDDA program.
- **DSHS:** Department of Social and Health Services.
- **EBP:** Evidence-Based Program. A program that has been rigorously evaluated and has shown effectiveness at addressing particular outcomes such as reduced crime, child abuse and neglect, or substance abuse. These programs often have a cost benefit to taxpayers.
- **EGCC:** Echo Glen Children’s Center. A Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration residential facility located in Snoqualmie most females with mental health and other medical needs and younger males.
- **FFP:** Functional Family Parole. A parole model, delivered by parole counselors, which is based on the Functional Family Therapy approach, an evidence-based model for reducing juvenile recidivism.
- **FFT:** Functional Family Therapy. An evidence-based family treatment model that treats the youth and family and has demonstrated reductions in recidivism by juvenile offenders.
- **FIT:** Family Integration Transitions program. A version of Multi-Systemic Therapy that is an evidence-based family intervention model used by JRA to treat youth with co-occurring disorders.
- **GHTS:** Green Hill Training School. A Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration residential facility located in Chehalis serving older males.
- **ISCA:** Initial Security Classification Assessment. The JRA’s validated risk tool for determining in which facility to place a youth committed to state care.
- **ITM:** Integrated Treatment Model. JRA’s rehabilitation model using CBT/DBT interventions for residential youth followed by FFP for community youth.
- **JRA:** Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration. The Department of Social and Health Services administration responsible for the rehabilitation of court-committed juvenile offenders.
- **JVIP:** Juvenile Vocational Industries Program. A program that provides JRA youth opportunities for vocational training and jobs within a JRA facility.

- **MHDA:** Mental Health Disposition Alternative. A disposition alternative offered through the juvenile courts.
- **MHSD:** Mental Health Systems Design. A JRA committee that reviewed the mental health needs of youth in JRA.
- **MHTP:** Mental Health Target Population. A subset of JRA’s population composed of youth that meet at least one of three criteria:
 - (1) A current DSM-IV Axis I diagnosis, excluding those youth who have a sole diagnosis of Conduct Disorder, Oppositional Defiant Disorder, Pedophilia, Paraphilia, or Chemical Dependency;
OR
 - (2) Is currently prescribed psychotropic medication;
OR
 - (3) Has demonstrated suicidal behavior within the last six months.
- **MI:** Manifest Injustice: A term that refers to a decision to sentence a youth to a term of confinement outside the standard range set by statute.
- **MST:** Multi-Systemic Therapy. An evidence-based family treatment model that reduces juvenile offender recidivism.
- **NCCHC:** National Council on Correctional Health Care. The organization that sets the national standards for health care followed by JRA.
- **NYC:** Naselle Youth Camp. A JRA residential facility located near Naselle serving medium security male and female youth.
- **Revocation:** A short term of confinement imposed by JRA on youth under parole supervision for violations of their parole condition(s). Each term of revocation may be no longer than 30 days.
- **RTCP:** Residential Treatment and Care Program. A JRA program for minimum security youth that is based on the “*Blueprint Program*” Multi-Dimensional Treatment Foster Care.
- **SAVY:** Sexually Aggressive/Vulnerable Youth screen. A screening tool used by JRA to identify youth with a history of sexual aggression or sexual vulnerability. The screening tool is used to determine youth suitability for shared sleeping facilities.
- **SAY:** Sexually Aggressive Youth.
- **SDA:** Suspended Disposition Alternative. A disposition alternative offered through the juvenile courts.
- **SSODA:** Special Sex Offender Disposition Alternative. A disposition alternative offered through the juvenile courts for juvenile sex offenders.
- **SSOSA:** Special Sex Offender Sentencing Alternative. A disposition alternative for adult sex offenders.

- **WAJCA:** Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators.
- **WSART:** Washington State Aggression Replacement Training. A Cognitive Behavior Therapy program using skill building that has demonstrated reductions in recidivism by juvenile offenders.
- **WSIPP:** Washington State Institute for Public Policy.
- **YOP:** Youthful Offender Program. A program to serve individuals under 18 who were prosecuted as adults. These individuals are may be housed in JRA facilities.

**Appendix A:
Definitions of Risk and Protective Factor Changes for Evidence Based
Programs**

WSART:

WSART change in Domain scores for Domain 11/Aggression (sum of questions 1-4) and Domain 12 /Skills (sum of questions 3 to 11).

Domain 11 --Max 9 points dynamic risk, max 8 points dynamic protective.

- Increased risk: 1+ point increase in sum of risk responses to Domain 11 questions 1-4 in final assessment compared to initial assessment.
- Increased protective: 1+ point increase in sum of protective responses to Domain 11 questions 1-4 in final assessment compared to initial assessment.
- Decreased risk: 1+ point decrease in sum of risk responses to Domain 11 questions 1-4 in final assessment compared to initial assessment.
- Decreased protective: 1+ point decrease in sum of protective responses to Domain 11 questions 1-4 in final assessment compared to initial assessment.
- Same risk: Same score on sum of risk responses to Domain 11 questions 1-4 in final assessment compared to initial assessment.
- Same protective: Same score on sum of protective responses to Domain 11 questions 1-4 in final assessment compared to initial assessment.

Domain 11 questions 5 and 6 (reports evidence of violence, reports evidence of sexual aggression) are not appropriate to include because the time frame is different from the initial (entire history) and reassessment/final (last 4 weeks).

Domain 12 --Max 15 points dynamic risk, max 23 points dynamic protective.

- Increased risk: 1+ point increase in sum of risk responses to Domain 12 questions 3-11 in final assessment compared to initial assessment.
- Increased protective: 1+ point increase in sum of protective responses to Domain 12 questions 3-11 in final assessment compared to initial assessment.
- Decreased risk: 1+ point decrease in sum of risk responses to Domain 12 questions 3-11 in final assessment compared to initial assessment.
- Decreased protective: 1+ point decrease in sum of protective responses to Domain 12 questions 3-11 in final assessment compared to initial assessment.
- Same risk: Same score on sum of risk responses to Domain 12 questions 3-11 in final assessment compared to initial assessment.
- Same protective: Same score on sum of protective responses to Domain 12 questions 3-11 in final assessment compared to initial assessment.

FFT/MST/FIT:

FFT/MST/FIT: Domain 7B -- Sum of questions 6 through 14

Max 22 points dynamic risk, max 14 points dynamic protective.

FFT/MST/FIT

Increased risk: 1+ point increase in sum of risk responses to Domain 7B questions 7-14

Increased protective: 1+ point increase in sum of protective responses to Domain 7B questions 6-14

Decreased risk: 1+ point decrease in sum of risk responses to Domain 7B questions 7-14

Decreased protective: 1+ point decrease in sum of protective responses to Domain 7B questions 6-14

Same risk: Same score on sum of risk responses to Domain 7B questions 7-14

Same protective: Same score on sum of protective responses to Domain 7B questions 6-14