

**Report to the Legislature**

**Juvenile Court Block Grant Report**

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Department of Social and Health Services  
Rehabilitation Administration (RA)  
Juvenile Rehabilitation (JR)

In Collaboration With

Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators (WAJCA)

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## Juvenile Court Block Grant Report

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### Executive Summary

The state and juvenile courts have a long-standing partnership founded on the commitment to reduce the number of youth in the juvenile justice system, and the overall 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 and a statewide application of evidence-based programs. In 2009, the legislature required that all state dollars passed to local juvenile courts by the Rehabilitation Administration's (RA) Juvenile Rehabilitation (JR) be administered as a block grant. Priority of this particular block grant is to be given to evidence-based programs and alternatives that divert youth from confinement in JR.

The Block Grant is a way of funding juvenile courts that allows for local flexibility to meet the needs of low, moderate and high risk youth, while also improving public safety and maximizing savings to the state and local communities. The Block Grant Funding Formula provides financial incentive to courts who deliver programs that have demonstrated effectiveness and divert committable youth from state institution beds.

The following are highlights of the Block Grant implementation:

- Continued implementation of a funding formula that provides fiscal incentive for juvenile courts that deliver Evidence-Based Programs (EBPs) and Disposition Alternatives;
- Increased partnership through the ongoing efforts of a joint oversight committee that is focused on using data to assess the implementation of the funding formula; and
- The addition of promising programs that have been approved through the established approval protocols.

These highlights indicate the state's investment in and partnership with the juvenile courts and their programs. The shift to "Block Grant" funding continues to reinforce positive outcomes which suggest that probation and the use of disposition alternatives and EBPs continue to reduce juvenile offender risk to our communities. This contributes to a healthier and safer Washington state.

## **Introduction**

In accordance with RCW13.06.020, the state appropriates approximately 40 million dollars to local county juvenile courts each two-year budget cycle for offender management in the community to reduce reliance on state operated institutions and assists the with application of disposition (sentencing) programs. The Rehabilitation Administration's (RA) Juvenile Rehabilitation (JR) program is charged with the administration of these dollars to the 33 county juvenile court jurisdictions.

The 2009 Legislature required the Department of Social and Health Services, JR to administer a block grant rather than continue to provide 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 pilot projects that used a similar model.

This Block Grant report includes the following:

- Descriptions of the programs funded within the Block Grant;
- Evidence-Based and Promising Program outputs;
- Disposition Alternatives outputs;
- Quality Assurance Results; and
- Program cost information

## **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 JR. After serving a JR sentence, the most serious offenders are placed on parole—the state’s name for post commitment community supervision.

Washington’s sentencing grid places 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 of 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 the Consolidated Juvenile Services statute (13.06.030) with the Washington State Juvenile Courts in 1969. Payments of state funds to counties were 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 improving 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).

The Legislature has continued to build on the state and local partnership throughout the years by adding additional programs and funding. The focus of the programs has continued to be reduced commitments to the state by providing resources to local counties for the provision of programs and services that reduce the further reliance on the state’s juvenile justice system.

### **Quality Assurance Structure and Oversight**

The Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators (WAJCA) and JR have developed a unique statewide quality assurance structure, unlike any other in the country. This partnership has led to a strong commitment to evidence-based and research based model fidelity. Both WAJCA and JR allocate dollars to fund a comprehensive quality assurance system that addresses the unique needs of each of the programs.

The success of evidence-based programs is dependent upon a solid infrastructure. To that end, WAJCA developed and the state funded the statewide Case

Management and Assessment Process (CMAP) Coordinator position. In addition to the collaborative quality assurance structure, the juvenile courts and JR work together at both the local and statewide level to ensure programs are being implemented as designed. JR Central Office provides fiscal and contract management oversight to these programs across the state. JR regional offices are located across the state and work with individual courts regarding billing and program reporting information. JR also provides program development, oversight and support to all the juvenile courts on an as needed basis from a centralized headquarters location.

In 2009, the state gradually reduced funding for these programs commensurate with decreasing state revenue. These reductions have impacted the number of state-funded juvenile court programs that are being delivered. Additionally, the counties have also had to contend with reductions in local funding. In spite of these fiscal tensions, the juvenile courts have continued to prioritize the delivery of evidence-based programs and disposition alternatives.

## **Programs and Services**

### **Case Management Assessment Process (CMAP)**

CMAP emerged in response to the Community Juvenile Accountability Act (CJAA) enacted by the Washington State Legislature in 1997. The legislative intent was to fund empirically validated programs to reduce recidivism. The WAJCA, comprised of 33 juvenile court jurisdictions, led this effort. In conjunction with the Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP), an innovative risk and needs assessment tool was developed: the Washington State Juvenile Court Assessment (WSJCA). Minor revisions have been made over the years. The current risk/needs assessment used today is the Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT) which is based on the WSJCA.

In addition to meeting the legislative funding requirement, WAJCA envisioned an offender case management process that would best use the information gathered from the assessment. In 1998, WAJCA created the Quality Assurance Committee (QAC) responsible for developing an effective process for ensuring adherence to the Risk/Need/Responsivity Principle (RNR) based on the “What Works” literature and to establish quality assurance standards. In 2000, this committee proposed to WAJCA the “Case Management Assessment Process” (CMAP) as the model for community supervision. CMAP intends to accomplish the following:

- Determine a youth’s level of risk to re-offend as a means to target resources to those youth presenting as higher risk (Risk);
- Identify dynamic risk factors that are directly linked to the youth’s criminal behavior (Criminogenic Need);
- Identify dynamic protective factors that can help strengthen pro-social behavior;

- Match youth to the appropriate intervention designed specifically to address the youth’s criminogenic need (Responsivity); and
- Develop outcome measures to determine if targeted factors change as a result of the intervention.

CMAP is a four-step model that is followed by all Juvenile Courts in Washington State:

1. **Mapping: “Discovery”** – administer the risk assessment, build rapport to elicit valid and reliable information, process case, and map results.
2. **Finding the Hook: “Motivation”** – identify incentives and disincentives for change by a Motivational Interviewing (MI) approach and agree on targets, goals, and actions steps while assessing for readiness, importance and confidence.
3. **Moving Forward: “Intervention”** – provide youth with opportunities to build pro-social skills and to increase self-efficacy through evidence-based programming.
4. **Reviewing and Supporting: “Monitor Progress”** – increase incentives, remove obstacles, provide reinforcement, teach maintenance strategies, and reassess for change.

Every Juvenile Probation Counselor (JPC) must attend an initial 40-hour CMAP training and be certified every three years. Ongoing training and technical assistance is provided to each county. A number of quality assurance methods are in place to ensure model fidelity and proper implementation of CMAP:

- State Quality Assurance Committee (QAC)
- State CMAP Quality Assurance Policies
- State CMAP Coordinator
- Certified State Trainers
- Certified Quality Assurance Specialists (QAS) – each county is to have their own QAS.
- Local Quality Assurance Plan – each county is required to have a written plan for the implementation of CMAP at the local level.
- Environmental Assessment – to assess the quality of CMAP implementation through regular site visits, where interviews and survey data are collected from juvenile court management, staff and youth.

### **Disposition Alternatives**

Youth who would otherwise be committed to JR may be eligible for a disposition alternative that allows them to remain in the community and receive local services and supervision through the juvenile court. Each of the following alternatives has specific eligibility criteria and is generally designed to serve youth with specific identifiable treatment needs and have been identified as amenable to treatment in a community setting.

Effective July 1, 2016, the Legislature combined the Chemical Dependency and Mental Health Disposition Alternatives into one – Chemical Dependency Mental Health Disposition Alternative (CDMHDA). This new disposition alternative provides treatment tracks for chemical dependency, mental health and co-occurring. For the purposes of this report, all treatment track expenditures are combined in to one amount.

**Chemical Dependency Mental Health Disposition Alternative (CDMHDA) - 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 (CDDA Committable). 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 issues. The local sanction option serves the vast majority of youth in this program. In July 2016, the state legislature repealed the Mental Health Disposition Alternative (RCW 13.40.167) and included a mental health and co-occurring provision into CDDA.

**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.

**Suspended Disposition Alternative (SDA) - RCW 13.40.0357**

In 2005, the legislature passed the Suspended Disposition Alternative (SDA) intended to keep youth who 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 who do not meet eligibility requirements for the other disposition alternatives.

**Disposition Alternative Starts**

**Starts in State Fiscal Year 2018**

<b>Disposition Alternative</b>	<b>Count (N)</b>
Chemical Dependency Mental Health Disposition Alternative (CDMHDA)	
Chemical Dependency	223
Mental Health	32
Co-Occurring	56
Special Sex Offender Disposition Alternative (SSODA)	117
Suspended Disposition Alternative (SDA)	29
<b>Totals</b>	<b>457</b>

TABLE 1



Table 1 represents the number of juvenile court youth who started each program during SFY 2018 – July 1, 2017 – June 30, 2018.

**Program Starts in Fiscal Year 2018 by Gender**

Gender	Number & Percent of Starts by Gender	Disposition Alternative					Totals
		CDMHDA Chemical Dependency	CDMHDA Mental Health	CDMHDA Co-Occurring	SSODA	SDA	
Female	Number	52	12	25	4	3	96
	Percent	22.4	37.5	44.6	3.4	10.3	20.6
Male	Number	180	20	31	113	26	370
	Percent	77.6	62.5	55.4	96.6	89.7	79.4
Total	Number	232	32	56	117	29	466
	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 2

**Program Starts in Fiscal Year 2018 by Race**

Race	Number & Percent of Starts by Race	Disposition Alternative					Totals
		CDMHDA Chemical Dependency	CDMHDA Mental Health	CDMHDA Co-Occurring	SSODA	SDA	
African American	Number	30	6	11	10	4	61
	Percent	12.9	18.8	19.6	8.5	13.8	13.1
Asian	Number	11	1	4	5	4	25
	Percent	4.7	3.1	7.1	4.3	13.8	5.4
White	Number	134	20	34	72	14	274
	Percent	57.8	62.5	60.7	61.5	48.3	58.8
Hispanic	Number	27	1	2	16	3	49
	Percent	11.6	3.1	3.6	13.7	10.3	10.5
Mixed	Number	12	3	0	4	3	22
	Percent	5.2	9.4	0.0	3.4	10.3	4.7
Native American	Number	9	0	2	4	0	15
	Percent	3.9	0.0	3.6	3.4	0.0	3.2
Other Race	Number	6	1	3	5	0	15
	Percent	2.6	3.1	5.4	4.3	0.0	3.2
Unreported	Number	3	0	0	1	1	5
	Percent	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	3.4	1.1
Total	Number	232	32	56	117	29	466
	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 3

Table 4 and Figure 1 provide information on disposition alternative starters from SFY 2013 – 2017. Since 2013, all program starters have declined with CDDA seeing the sharpest decline. However, the other programs have been relatively stable since 2015.

### Historical Starts in State Fiscal Year 2013 – 2017

DA	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
CDDA	663	553	408	369	366	2,359
MHDA	2	0	0	1	0	3
SSODA	148	134	102	103	108	595
SDA	38	34	30	30	31	163
<b>Total</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>3,120</b>

TABLE 4

### Starts for State Fiscal Year 2013 – 2017: Depicted

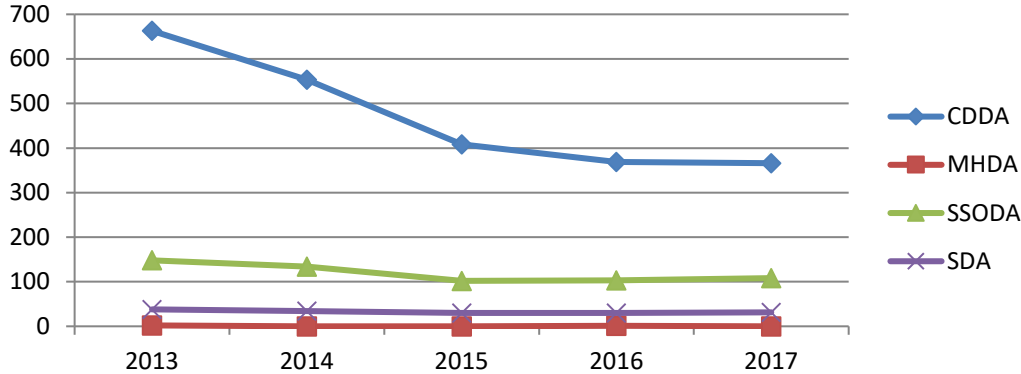


FIGURE 1

### Expenditures for State Fiscal Year 2017<sup>1</sup>

Programs	CDMHDA	SSODA	SDA	Total
<b>Costs</b>	\$1,355,238	\$2,204,415	\$86,294	<b>\$3,645,947</b>

TABLE 5

Table 5 represents program expenditure information as reported by the juvenile courts to JR for SFY 2018 – July 1, 2017 – June 30, 2018.

Table 6 and Figure 2 provide information on disposition alternative expenditures from SFY 2013 – 2017. Since 2013, overall spending has seen ups and downs, with the low point in 2014.

### Expenditures for State Fiscal Year 2013 – 2017

DA	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
CDMHDA	\$1,706,810	\$1,388,363	\$1,484,792	\$1,547,483	\$1,366,741
MHDA	\$4,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
SSODA	\$1,788,287	\$1,988,235	\$2,088,446	\$2,158,042	\$2,185,428
SDA	\$115,540	\$114,920	\$95,760	\$33,876	\$153,211
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,614,637</b>	<b>\$3,491,518</b>	<b>\$3,668,998</b>	<b>\$3,739,401</b>	<b>\$3,705,380</b>

TABLE 6

<sup>1</sup> Expenditure information includes data as of September 26, 2018.

## Expenditures for State Fiscal Year 2013 – 2017 Depicted

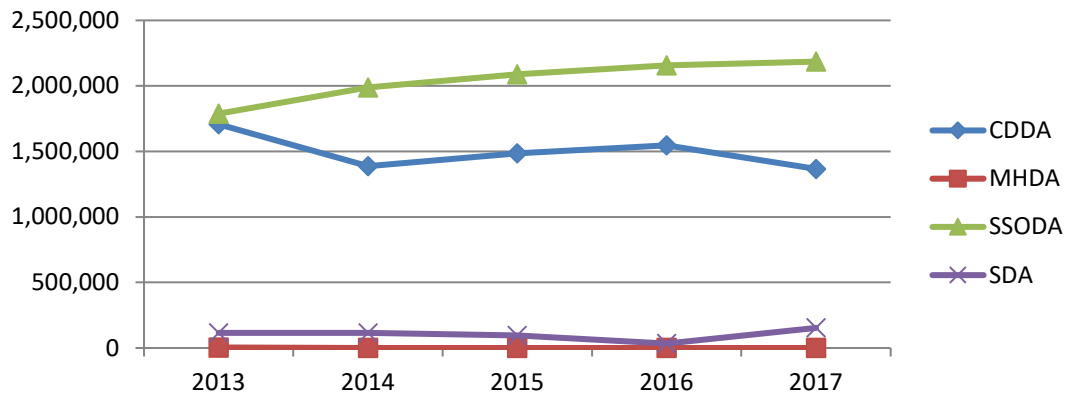


FIGURE 2

## Evidence-Based Programs

The Community Juvenile Accountability Act (CJAA) was included in Chapter 338, Laws of 1997, as an incentive to local communities to implement interventions demonstrated 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-analyses, WSIPP, in collaboration with WAJCA and JR, identified a range of effective approaches that could cost-effectively reduce juvenile offender recidivism. Four programs were originally identified in 1998 for implementation in Washington State. A fifth (FIT – 2008) and sixth (EET – 2015) program have since been added to the menu of options:

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

At the direction of the Legislature, WSIPP completed a comprehensive evaluation of the original four (WSART, COS, FFT, and MST) 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 provided data on cost-effectiveness as well as competent

versus non-competent delivery of each CJAA program. The report also recommended an improved form of quality control to ensure cost-beneficial reductions in recidivism. In response to this recommendation, the CJAA Advisory Committee developed an enhanced quality assurance process, explained in more detail in the WSART and FFT sections of this report. To read the full report, please visit the Institute's website at [www.wsipp.wa.gov](http://www.wsipp.wa.gov).

The 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 programs comply with the standards in WSIPP's report. Additional data have been added to the quality assurance sections of this report to meet the 2003 recommendations.

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 EBPs delivered by the county juvenile courts. This new funding was implemented through a grant program during SFY 2008 and is known as Evidence-Based Expansion.

In 2009, the Legislature directed WSIPP to "conduct an analysis of the costs per participant of evidence-based programs by the juvenile courts." The WSIPP worked with the CJAA Advisory Committee, WAJCA, JR, and the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) to determine the requirements for delivering these programs. The WSIPP 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](http://www.wsipp.wa.gov).

### **Promising Programs**

The 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 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 taxpayers, the program can be reclassified as an evidence-based or research-based program

and, thus eligible to be considered as a CJAA program. Programs can only be considered “promising” by the CJAA Advisory Committee.

As of the end of SFY 2018, there are two promising programs approved by the CJAA Advisory Committee. The **Girls Only Active Learning (GOAL)** program is a group based intervention for females and modeled after WSART. This program is intended for the most vulnerable girls in our state and it combines demonstrated effective approaches for recidivism reduction with the research on girl-specific development and needs. The **Step-Up** program is a behavioral change intervention program designed to address youth violence and abuse toward family members.

Type of Program	Number of Courts
<b>Evidence-Based Programs</b>	
Washington State Aggression Replacement Training (WSART)	23
Coordination of Services (COS)	13
Employment Education Training (EET)	4
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	26
Family Integrated Transitions (FIT)	1
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	3
<b>Promising Programs</b>	
Girls Only Active Learning (GOAL)	2
Step-Up	1

TABLE 7

Table 7 represents the number of juvenile courts across the state that delivered specific evidence-based and promising programs in SFY 2018 – July 1, 2017 – June 30, 2018.

### Quality Assurance to Maintain Rigorous Program Standards

CJAA was 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, all programs now have mandatory quality assurance measures as recommended by WSIPP’s 2003 report titled [Recommended Quality Control Standards](#). The following information outlines the program standards for the five evidenced-based programs.

### 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](http://www.wsipp.wa.gov). These results add emphasis to recent efforts to provide greater quality control for the WSART program.

The WSART QA process was developed in March 2003 and updated 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. The WSART Quality Assurance Plan is currently under revision and should be fully implemented following adoption on July 1, 2019. The proposed QA plan update will increase initial trainer training requirements and increase the frequency and quality of annual refresher training. It will also provide additional training opportunities for trainers on informal improvement plans. In addition, the updated QA plan will work on aligning QA overview with other evidence-based programs while utilizing environmental assessment results to educate and create better QA oversight.

Under the current plan, a full-time statewide Quality Assurance Specialist oversees the program with the assistance of four contracted court WSART experts who provide direct consultation to trainers. The WSART program attained the following significant results for the SFY 2018:

- 65 new staff were trained including 22 Tribal members or employees.
- 68 “Main Trainers” delivered the intervention to court-involved youth.
- 84 percent of the eligible practicing trainers received an annual review.
- Trainers achieved a statewide average rating of competent (delivers the intervention well).
- Of the 57 court trainers who were rated delivering the intervention one (1.75 percent) trainer was rated as not competent, two (3.5 percent) of the trainers were rated as borderline competent, 39 (68%) were rated competent, and 14 (26 percent) were rated as highly competent. Ten trainers were not rated because they were in their initial phase of delivering the curriculum. The not competent trainer was placed on a formal improvement plan. The borderline competent trainers were placed on informal improvement plans which when successfully completed returns their rating to competent.

### **Coordination of Services (COS) Program**

The Washington State Coordination of Services Program (COS) is a 12-hour seminar intended for juveniles who score low on the Washington State Juvenile Court Risk Assessment. This program requires a connected adult to attend with

the juvenile. The program consists of five to eight interactive sessions presented by community organizations or individuals who have a passion for working with families. The session facilitators offer interactive lessons that educate participants in areas of adolescent development, positive relationship building, decision making, boundaries, accountability, communication, conflict resolution and community connections.

The program's goal is to identify and enhance the youth's strengths and decrease or prevent youth from engaging in risky behaviors. The specific objectives of the program are to improve family relations, enhance youth strengths, build healthy relationships, offer access to valuable services in their community and redefine the community social norms for the youth.

This program can and has been successfully implemented in rural, suburban, and urban settings. The COS program uses a small group based learning model in conjunction with the principles of Popular Education<sup>2</sup>.

Fourteen counties provided COS during the 2018 fiscal year. One county has extended the invite to provide their program in a neighboring county if they are able to provide a pool of referrals. During this last fiscal year, the QA Specialist attended and observed one county COS workshop for program monitoring/coaching and also visited 11 courts for an environmental assessment. The QA specialist also facilitated conference calls to learn more about each program, provide an opportunity for sharing across counties and relay programmatic information and updates. The QA specialist organized and delivered a two day training to further educate and connect the state COS programs. This training included how to implement Popular Education into their program along with program fidelity. Technical assistance/coaching was provided to two additional counties considering COS. Ongoing consultation is provided throughout the year with COS counties.

The following findings occurred in FY 2018:

- Of the fourteen counties providing COS, seven counties contract with a provider and seven counties utilize juvenile court staff to implement the program;
- All counties are adhering to the 12-hour format, as directed by the Quality Assurance Plan, in varying degrees of delivery (see below);
- Counties vary in format of workshop delivery. Four counties offer the program over two days, 6 hours each day. Five counties offer the program over three days, four hours each day. One county offers the program over four days, three hours each day;
- In September of 2015, WSIPP released the Outcome Evaluation and Cost-Benefit analysis for COS. This had favorable finding to include an

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<sup>2</sup> For additional information on Popular Education please see, <https://multco.us/file/16374/download>

increase of cost-benefit ratio of 1 to 21 (every dollar spent represents \$21 in savings). It also found that the program reduces recidivism by about 3.5 percentage points<sup>3</sup>.

- Monthly tracking sheets are used by all courts offering COS to assist in data recovery with the goal of partnering with WSART's current database.

For the next fiscal year, the focus will be on improving and clarifying the quality assurance and quality improvement plans to support, align and assist program fidelity. The COS Quality Assurance Plan is currently under revision and should be fully implemented following adoption on July 1, 2019. In addition, the QA specialist will work on aligning QA overview with other evidence-based programs while utilizing environmental assessment results to educate and create better QA oversight.

### **Education Employment Training (EET) Program**

The EET program is a workforce development program for juvenile offenders who score moderate or high risk on the Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT) utilized by juvenile courts. The program is comprised of a continuum of educational supports, employment development and community-based developmental activities that are focused to impact specific dynamic risk and protective factors. Educational supports include re-engagement in regular high school programs, alternative school program enrollment, post secondary educational enrollment, and GED preparation and testing. Employment training services include assessment, job readiness/job retention skills training, vocational counseling, linkage to appropriate community-based workforce development programming, job shadowing, career exploration and meaningful paid work experience.

The Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) completed research on EET as delivered by King County in December 2015. This reported that EET reduced overall recidivism by 12 percentage points from 51 percent to 39 percent compared to youth who participated in typical juvenile court programs. It also reported the the overall economic benefits of EET exceed the cost of providing the program to eligible youth. WSIPP estimated EET produces \$34 in benefit per \$1 of costs – [EET Program Evaluation](#).

Program format varies in each court with a range of work experience hours spanning from 12-150 hrs. The Job Readiness Training (JRT) portion of the program which assist the youth in developing their employment portfolio also varied from a minimum of 10.5 hours.

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<sup>3</sup> For additional information on the WSIPP outcome evaluation on COS please see, [http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1617/Wsipp\\_Washingtons-Coordination-of-Services-Program-for-Juvenile-Offenders-Outcome-Evaluation-and-Benefit-Cost-Analysis\\_Report.pdf](http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1617/Wsipp_Washingtons-Coordination-of-Services-Program-for-Juvenile-Offenders-Outcome-Evaluation-and-Benefit-Cost-Analysis_Report.pdf)



Five counties are currently providing EET. Additional counties have expressed interest in starting their program in the next fiscal year.

Over the next fiscal year, the focus will be on improving and clarifying the quality assurance and quality improvement plans to support, align and assist program fidelity. This will include defining starters and completers and ongoing coaching/consultation with new courts who plan to provide this program. In addition the QA specialist will work on aligning QA overview with other evidence-based programs while utilizing environmental assessment results to educate and create better QA oversight.

### **Functional Family Therapy (FFT) Program**

Functional Family Therapy (FFT) is a family-based service that is conducted for an average of 16 weeks. The program emphasizes engaging and motivating families to achieve specific and obtainable change related goals and behaviors in order to reduce criminal behavior.

AOC completed research on FFT in August 2016. This research examined FFT provided to probationers in Washington. The report indicated that there was a statistically significant reduction of 6.9 percent in felony recidivism for those that successfully completed FFT. These results add further emphasis to the ongoing efforts to provide greater quality control to the FFT program.

Twenty-seven juvenile courts across Washington state provide FFT as a CJAA program. The sites are demographically diverse located in cities, remote/rural areas and regions centered on medium-sized communities. With the ongoing need of a large-scale multi-site implementation, JR provides statewide quality assurance, oversight of all trainings and program fidelity for the FFT program. JR and WAJCA work collaboratively to develop the funding and oversight for these quality assurance functions.

The FFT therapists are either juvenile court service employees or contracted service providers. In eleven of the juvenile courts, a single therapist provides the FFT model in the community service area.

Washington state has seven, trained clinical consultant who provide the FFT therapists with clinical consultation, mutual support and accountability. All FFT therapists receive ongoing training on the practical application of this rigorous and complex intervention.

FFT therapist are assessed for clinical adherence and fidelity to the FFT model, through weekly clinical consultations, therapist evaluations and training sessions. 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 2018:

- Annually all practicing therapists receive a performance review, which includes a global therapist rating feedback every 90-120 days.
- The statewide average fidelity rating was **4.53** (exceeding the goal of 3).
- The statewide average dissemination adherence rating was **5.69** (exceeding the goal of 5).
- **15** therapists received a corrective action plan (Improvement Plan).
- **39** therapists delivered the intervention in the juvenile courts.
- **15** new therapists were trained.

### **Family Integrated Transitions (FIT) Program**

The Family Integrated Transitions (FIT) program was delivered only in the King County Juvenile Court during the 2017 fiscal year. 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. Juvenile Rehabilitation currently contracts with the University of Washington to provide the quality assurance component for this program.

### **Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST) Program**

Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST) is a family intervention that is 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. State dollars are currently funding sites in King, Yakima, and Benton/Franklin 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 state 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.

## **Evidence-Based Program Participation Tracking**

Evidence-Based Program (EBP) numbers reported throughout this document come from juvenile court reporting to JR and directly from the Washington State Juvenile Court Risk Assessment as they were entered on-line by juvenile probation staff. The juvenile court risk assessment data was extracted by the Washington State Center for Court Research and, as part of ongoing quality assurance, reviewed and revised at the court level in preparation for this report. All results are presented at the state level.

## **Evidence-Based Program Eligibility**

Eligibility for an evidence-based program is determined by two factors:

1. Risk level as determined by the PACT assessment. The PACT is a 126-item, multiple choice assessment instrument which produces risk level scores measuring a juvenile's risk of re-offending<sup>4</sup>.
2. The program is offered in the county where the youth receives services.

A youth may meet the risk-level eligibility criteria for an EBP, but because the EBP is not offered where they are supervised by juvenile probation, they are not counted as eligible (i.e. eligibility indicates both eligibility as determined through the assessment tool, and the availability of the EBP in the county where the youth is served). Youth who are low-risk are generally considered eligible for only one EBP – Coordination of Services (COS). Youth who are determined moderate or high-risk may be determined eligible for one or more of the following programs: Washington State Aggression Replacement Training (WSART), Education, Employment Training (EET), Functional Family Therapy (FFT), Family Integrated Transitions (FIT) and Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST).

Between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018, there were 8,432 eligibilities for EBPs across the state. Although there were 8,432 eligibilities in fiscal year 2018, these were only assigned to 4,715 individual youth. The separation in number of eligibilities to number of youth occurs because some youth are determined eligible for more than one EBP. Additionally, a youth may become eligible for the same program on more than one occasion if they served more than one probation term within the fiscal year. The small numbers for FIT and MST are due to the fact that the programs are offered in a very limited number of counties and these programs are targeted at a narrowly defined group of juvenile offenders with multi-faceted needs.

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<sup>4</sup> For additional information on the PACT assessment tool, see [http://www.assessments.com/catalog/PACT\\_Full\\_Assessment.htm](http://www.assessments.com/catalog/PACT_Full_Assessment.htm)

**Total Number of Eligibilities in Fiscal Year 2018**

<b>Program</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent of All Eligibilities</b>
<b>WSART</b>	2,661	31.6%
<b>COS</b>	2,258	26.8%
<b>EET</b>	1,023	12.1%
<b>FFT</b>	1,970	23.4%
<b>FIT</b>	145	1.7%
<b>MST</b>	375	4.4%
<b>All Eligibilities</b>	<b>8,432</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

TABLE 8

**Program Eligibility in Fiscal Year 2018 by Gender**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Number &amp; Percent of Eligibilities by Gender</b>	<b>Evidence-Based Program</b>						<b>Totals</b>
		<b>WSART</b>	<b>COS</b>	<b>EET</b>	<b>FFT</b>	<b>FIT</b>	<b>MST</b>	
Female	Number	651	687	240	527	56	99	2,260
	<b>Percent</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>26.8</b>
Male	Number	2,010	1,571	783	1,443	89	276	6,172
	<b>Percent</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>73.2</b>
<b>Total</b>	Number	2,661	2,258	1,023	1,970	145	375	8,432
	<b>Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

TABLE 9

Table 9 demonstrates the rate at which females and males become eligible for each evidence-based program. For all EBPs offered in Washington state, males experience more program eligibilities than their female peers. Across the state in the 2018 fiscal year, 73.2 percent of all eligibilities were assigned to males, and 26.8 percent of eligibilities were assigned to females.

**Program Eligibility in Fiscal Year 2018 by Race**

Race	Number & Percent of Eligibilities by Race	Evidence-Based Program						Totals
		WSART	COS	EET	FFT	FIT	MST	
Other / Unknown	Number	15	23	9	14	2	3	63
	Percent	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>
White	Number	1,528	1,549	540	1,126	49	139	4,931
	Percent	<b>57.4</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>58.5</b>
Black / African American	Number	404	257	246	296	42	72	1317
	Percent	<b>15.2</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>15.6</b>
American Indian / Alaskan Native	Number	124	64	39	100	5	17	349
	Percent	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Asian	Number	43	65	24	32	3	5	172
	Percent	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	Number	66	45	32	49	10	14	216
	Percent	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Hispanic / Latino	Number	481	255	133	353	34	125	1,381
	Percent	<b>18.1</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>16.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	Number	2,661	2,258	1,023	1,970	145	375	8,432
	Percent	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

TABLE 10

Table 10 displays eligibility by race. During the assessment process, a youth may be identified as “other/unknown” racial category. In the 2018 fiscal year, a majority of eligibilities were assigned to youth who identify as White (58.5 percent of eligibilities), followed by Hispanic/Latino (16.4 percent of eligibilities) and Black/African American (15.6percent of eligibilities).

**Program Eligibility in Fiscal Year 2018 by Risk Level**

Risk Level	Number & Percent of Eligibilities by Risk Level	Evidence-Based Program						Totals
		WSART	COS	EET	FFT	FIT	MST	
Low	Number	13	2,160	6	8	0	0	2,187
	Percent	<b>0.5</b>	<b>95.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>25.9</b>
Moderate	Number	1,145	86	403	774	32	8	2,448
	Percent	<b>43.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>29.0</b>
High	Number	1,503	12	614	1,188	113	367	3,797
	Percent	<b>56.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>45.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	Number	2,661	2,258	1,023	1,970	145	375	8,432
	Percent	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

TABLE 11

Table 11 displays eligibility by risk level. In the 2018 fiscal year, a majority of eligibilities were assigned to high-risk youth (45percent of eligibilities), followed

by moderate-risk youth (29percent of eligibilities) and low-risk youth (25.9percent of eligibilities). Please note there is only one low risk program and five moderate to high-risk programs.

### Evidence-Based Program Starts

Table 12 represents the number of program starts during SFY 2018 – July 1, 2017 – June 30, 2018. Although there were 2,314 starts in fiscal year 2018, these were only assigned to 2,048 individual youth.

#### Program Starts in Fiscal Year 2018

Evidence-Based Program	Count (N)	Percent of All Starts
<b>WSART</b>	821	35.5%
<b>COS</b>	707	30.6%
<b>EET</b>	193	2.4%
<b>FFT</b>	524	8.3%
<b>FIT</b>	14	22.6%
<b>MST</b>	55	0.6%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2,314</b>	<b>100%</b>

TABLE 12

#### Program Starts in Fiscal Year 2018 by Gender

Gender	Number & Percent of Starts by Gender	Evidence-Based Program						Totals
		WSART	COS	EET	FFT	FIT	MST	
Female	Number	186	247	37	159	8	16	653
	Percent	<b>22.7</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>28.2</b>
Male	Number	635	460	156	365	6	39	1,661
	Percent	<b>77.3</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>71.8</b>
Total	Number	821	707	193	524	14	55	2,314
	Percent	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

TABLE 13

**Program Starts in Fiscal Year 2018 by Race**

Race	Number & Percent of Starts by Race	Evidence-Based Program						Totals
		WSART	COS	EET	FFT	FIT	MST	
Other / Unknown	Number	3	8	2	1	1	2	17
	Percent	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>
White	Number	440	528	81	327	5	20	1,401
	Percent	<b>53.6</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>60.5</b>
Black / African American	Number	121	65	64	59	4	8	321
	Percent	<b>14.7</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>13.9</b>
American Indian / Alaskan Native	Number	36	23	5	21	0	1	86
	Percent	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Asian	Number	8	19	6	5	0	2	40
	Percent	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	Number	23	9	6	6	0	1	45
	Percent	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Hispanic / Latino	Number	190	55	29	105	4	21	404
	Percent	<b>23.1</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>17.5</b>
Total	Number	821	707	193	524	14	55	2,314
	Percent	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

TABLE 14

**Program Starts in Fiscal Year 2018 by Risk Level**

Risk Level	Number & Percent of Starts by Risk Level	Evidence-Based Program						Totals
		WSART	COS	EET	FFT	FIT	MST	
Unknown	Number	6	2	1	3	0	0	12
	Percent	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Low	Number	3	704	0	2	0	0	709
	Percent	<b>0.4</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>30.6</b>
Moderate	Number	393	1	89	241	4	0	728
	Percent	<b>47.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>31.5</b>
High	Number	419	0	103	278	10	55	865
	Percent	<b>51.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37.4</b>
Total	Number	821	707	193	524	14	55	2,314
	Percent	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

TABLE 15

Table 15 demonstrates trends in evidence-based program starts based upon assessed risk level. COS is a program that is designed for low-risk offenders, and therefore it is not surprising that 99.6percent of COS starts have an associated low risk level. A majority of moderate and high-risk youth start WSART and/or FFT. The smaller number of starts for FIT and MST reflect the limited availability of

these programs in Washington (see Attachment A, Washington State County Juvenile Courts, Evidence-Based Program Starts – 2018 Map, p. 32).

Table 16 and Figure 3 provide a historical perspective on the number of evidence-based program starts across SFY 2013 – 2017. Education Employment Training was designated as an evidence-based program beginning in 2016.

**Historical Starts for State Fiscal Year 2013 – 2017**

EBP	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
WSART	1,493	1,302	1,071	1,000	999	5,865
COS	627	509	595	590	720	3,041
EET	-	-	-	93	89	182
FFT	616	612	583	569	534	2,914
FIT	20	30	23	30	10	113
MST	68	44	49	54	76	291
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,824</b>	<b>2,497</b>	<b>2,321</b>	<b>2,336</b>	<b>2,428</b>	<b>12,406</b>

TABLE 16

**Historical Starts for State Fiscal Year 2013 – 2017: Depicted**

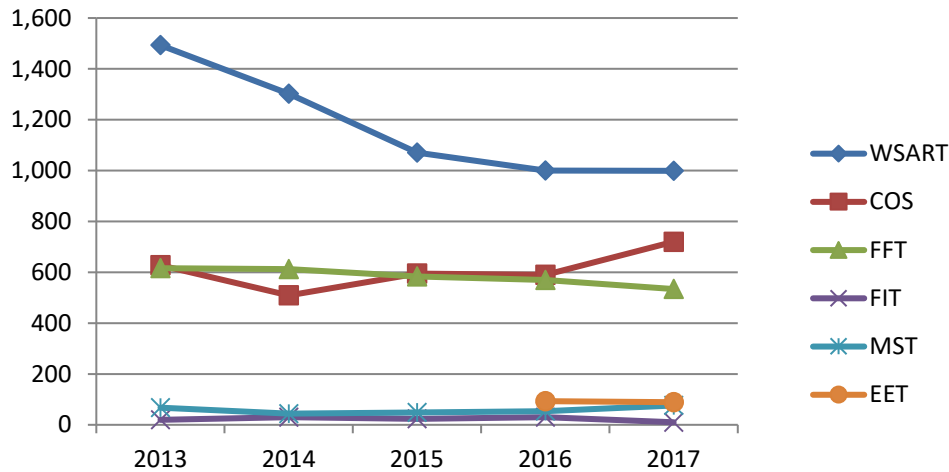


FIGURE 3

**Evidence-Based Program Successful Completes**

Table 17 displays successful completes by program. Between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018, the data identified 1,775 successful program completes across the state and 1,654 youth who successfully completed EBPs.



### Successful Completes in Fiscal Year 2018

Program	Frequency	Percent of All Successful Completes	Percent of Successful Completes
WSART	592	33.4%	72.1%
COS	676	38.1%	95.6%
EET	104	5.9%	53.9%
FFT	353	19.9%	67.4%
FIT	11	0.7%	78.6%
MST	39	2.2%	70.9%
<b>All Successful Completes</b>	<b>1,775</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>76.7%</b>

TABLE 17

### Successful Completes in Fiscal Year 2018 by Gender

Gender	Number & Percent of Successful Completes by Gender	Evidence-Based Program						Totals
		WSART	COS	EET	FFT	FIT	MST	
Female	Number	135	233	21	103	6	14	512
	Percent	<b>22.8</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>28.8</b>
Male	Number	457	443	83	250	5	25	1263
	Percent	<b>77.2</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>71.2</b>
<b>Total</b>	Number	592	676	104	353	11	39	1,775
	Percent	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

TABLE 18

### Successful Completes in Fiscal Year 2018 by Race

Race	Number & Percent of Successful Completes by Race	Evidence-Based Program						Totals
		WSART	COS	EET	FFT	FIT	MST	
Other / Unknown	Number	3	8	1	1	1	2	16
	Percent	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>
White	Number	322	502	41	230	5	18	1118
	Percent	<b>54.4</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>63.0</b>
Black / African American	Number	80	66	33	37	3	6	225
	Percent	<b>13.5</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>12.7</b>
American Indian / Alaskan Native	Number	28	22	3	13	0	0	66
	Percent	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Asian	Number	10	18	5	7	0	2	42
	Percent	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Number	13	9	6	5	0	1	34
	Percent	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Hispanic / Latino	Number	136	51	15	60	2	10	274
	Percent	<b>23.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>15.4</b>
Total	Number	592	676	104	353	11	39	1,775
	Percent	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

TABLE 19

### Successful Completes in Fiscal Year 2018 by Risk Level

Risk Level	Number & Percent of Successful Completes by Risk Level	Evidence-Based Program						Totals
		WSART	COS	EET	FFT	FIT	MST	
Unknown	Number	5	2	1	3	0	0	11
	Percent	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Low	Number	2	673	0	0	0	0	675
	Percent	<b>0.3</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>38.0</b>
Moderate	Number	324	1	53	182	3	0	563
	Percent	<b>54.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>31.7</b>
High	Number	261	0	50	168	8	39	526
	Percent	<b>44.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29.6</b>
Total	Number	592	676	104	353	11	39	1,775
	Percent	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

TABLE 20

Table 21 and Figure 4 outline the historical successful completion rates by evidence-based program. Low risk program participants (COS) successfully complete at a very high rate, with a five-year average at 94.4 percent. Whereas moderate and high risk program participants successfully complete their program, on average, between 69.8 percent (WSART) and 71.0 percent (FFT) of the time.

The overall successful completion rate for all EBP completers, between SFY 2013-2017, is 75.3 percent.

**Historical Successful Completes for State Fiscal Years 2013 – 2017**

EBP		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
WSART	Number	935	818	753	678	625	3,776
	Percent	70.6	68.1	70.3	67.8	67.3	69.8
COS	Number	385	489	555	555	671	2,660
	Percent	93.7	95.3	93.3	94	96.1	94.4
EET	Number	-	-	-	46	43	150
	Percent	-	-	-	49.5	65.2	51.7
FFT	Number	461	486	422	410	383	2,132
	Percent	71.3	71.9	72.4	72.0	73.1	71.0
FIT	Number	26	26	19	22	13	104
	Percent	89.7	78.8	82.6	73.3	86.7	80.6
MST	Number	36	29	41	39	56	184
	Percent	73.5	69.0	83.7	72.2	74.7	73.9
Total	Number	1,843	1,848	1,790	1,750	1,791	8,920
	Percent	74.9	74.9	77.1	72.7	77.2	75.3

TABLE 21

**Historical Successful Completes for State Fiscal Years 2013 – 2017: Depicted**

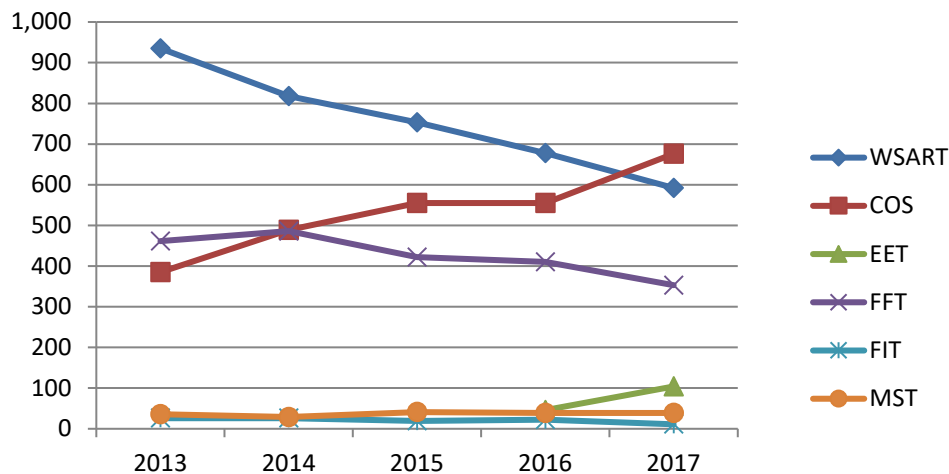


FIGURE 4

**Eligible for an Evidence-Based Program but Did Not Start**

There are many reasons why a youth determined eligible for an EBP does not start the program. Using PACT assessment data for youth who were determined eligible in fiscal year 2018, the most common reason for youth not starting an EBP were:

1. Youth willing, but not able to participate
2. Waiting for/involved in other intervention
3. Involved with another EBP
4. Youth/family refused
5. Already completed EBP

<b>Reasons for not starting an EBP</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Already completed EBP	270	10%
Deceased	6	0%
Incarcerated	171	7%
Involved with other EBP	506	19%
Waiting for/involved in other intervention	539	20%
Whereabouts unknown	123	5%
Youth willing, but not able	616	23%
Youth/family refused	399	15%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,630</b>	<b>100%</b>

TABLE 22

Table 22 shows the majority of instances where a youth did not start a program were due to a youth waiting for, were involved in another intervention, or were willing, but not able to participate. A smaller proportion of youth either refused to participate or never attended the EBP.

### **Started an Evidence-Based Program but Did Not Complete**

Among youth who started an evidence-based program in fiscal year 2017, but did not successfully complete the program, a majority did not complete due to the following reasons:

1. Dropped out
2. Doesn't meet completion requirements
3. Whereabouts unknown
4. Removed from program

<b>Reasons for not completing an EBP</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Doesn't meet completion requirements	119	26%
Dropped out	138	30%
Incarcerated	27	6%
Moved	24	5%
Removed from program	49	11%
Scheduling Conflict	41	9%
Transportation	3	1%
Whereabouts unknown	54	12%
<b>Total</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>100</b>

TABLE 23

Table 23 shows reasons similar to youth that do not start an EBP, the primary reasons that youth do not successfully complete a program relate to two primary categories, doesn't meet completion requirements, and lack of buy-in or engagement with the program (dropped out). Please note that youth can only qualify for one reason per EBP and, in most cases, the service provider

determines whether a youth is removed from a program or doesn't meet completion requirements.

### Evidence-Based Program Expenditures

#### Expenditures by Category for Fiscal Year 2018<sup>5</sup>

Programs	CJAA Expenditures	EBE Expenditures	Total Expenditures	Cost Per Participant
WSART	\$586,193	\$888,682	\$1,474,875	\$1,796
COS	\$114,547	\$263,688	\$378,235	\$535
EET	\$606,123	\$0	\$606,123	\$3,141
FFT	\$275,657	\$1,213,030	\$1,488,687	\$2,841
FIT	\$0	\$222,526	\$222,526	\$15,895
MST	\$0	\$230,052	\$230,052	\$4,183
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$1,582,520</b>	<b>\$2,817,978</b>	<b>\$4,400,498</b>	

TABLE 24

Table 24 represents program expenditure information as reported by the juvenile courts to JR by program by category – CJAA and Evidence-Based Expansion (EBE) for SFY 2018 – July 1, 2017 – June 30, 2018. The cost per participant is calculated by dividing the total expenditures in SFY 2018 by the total number of starters in SFY 2018.

Table 25 and Figure 5 provide information on evidence-based program expenditures from SFY 2013 – 2017. Beginning in 2013, expenditures have been up and down, with a high point in 2016.

#### Expenditures for State Fiscal Year 2013 – 2017

EBP	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
WSART	\$1,865,556	\$1,858,956	\$1,851,789	\$1,833,548	\$1,724,601
COS	\$375,268	\$385,391	\$315,911	\$350,139	\$429,947
EET				\$459,141	\$528,352
FFT	\$1,903,519	\$1,654,131	\$1,649,127	\$1,716,576	\$1,542,304
FIT	\$282,200	\$304,559	\$304,890	\$361,318	\$250,241
MST	\$378,072	\$373,874	\$375,511	\$298,945	\$183,368
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,804,615</b>	<b>\$4,576,911</b>	<b>\$4,497,228</b>	<b>\$5,019,667</b>	<b>\$4,658,813</b>

TABLE 25

<sup>5</sup> Expenditure information includes data as of September 26, 2018.

**Expenditures for State Fiscal Year 2013 – 2017: Depicted**

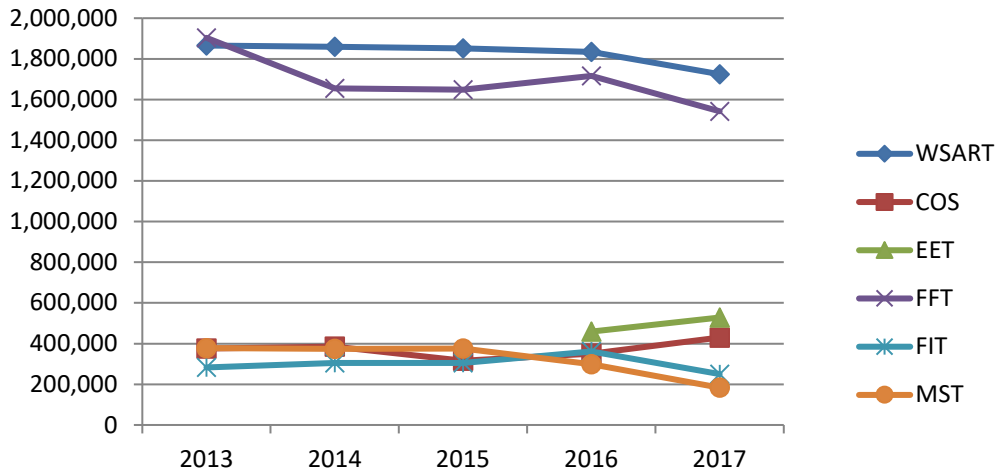


FIGURE 5

**Promising Programs Starts**

Promising Programs are those programs that have applied to the CJAA Advisory Committee, completed the Promising Program Guidelines, and received approval for “Promising Program” status by the CJAA Advisory Committee. The only current approved Promising Program is the Girls Only Active Learning (GOAL) program.

**Program Starts in State Fiscal Year 2018**

Promising Program	Count (N)
Girls Only Active Learning (GOAL)	23
Step-Up	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>

TABLE 26

Table 26 represents the number of promising program youth that started a program during SFY 2018 – July 1, 2017 – June 30, 2018.

**Promising Program Expenditures**

**Expenditures by Program for Fiscal Year 2018<sup>6</sup>**

Promising Program	Expenditures	Cost per Participant
Girls Only Active Learning (GOAL)	\$25,229	\$1,097
Step-Up	\$0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$25,229</b>	<b>\$1,097</b>

TABLE 27

Table 27 represents program expenditure information as reported by the juvenile courts to JR for SFY 2018 – July 1, 2017 – June 30, 2018. The cost per

<sup>6</sup> Expenditure information includes data as of September 20, 2017.

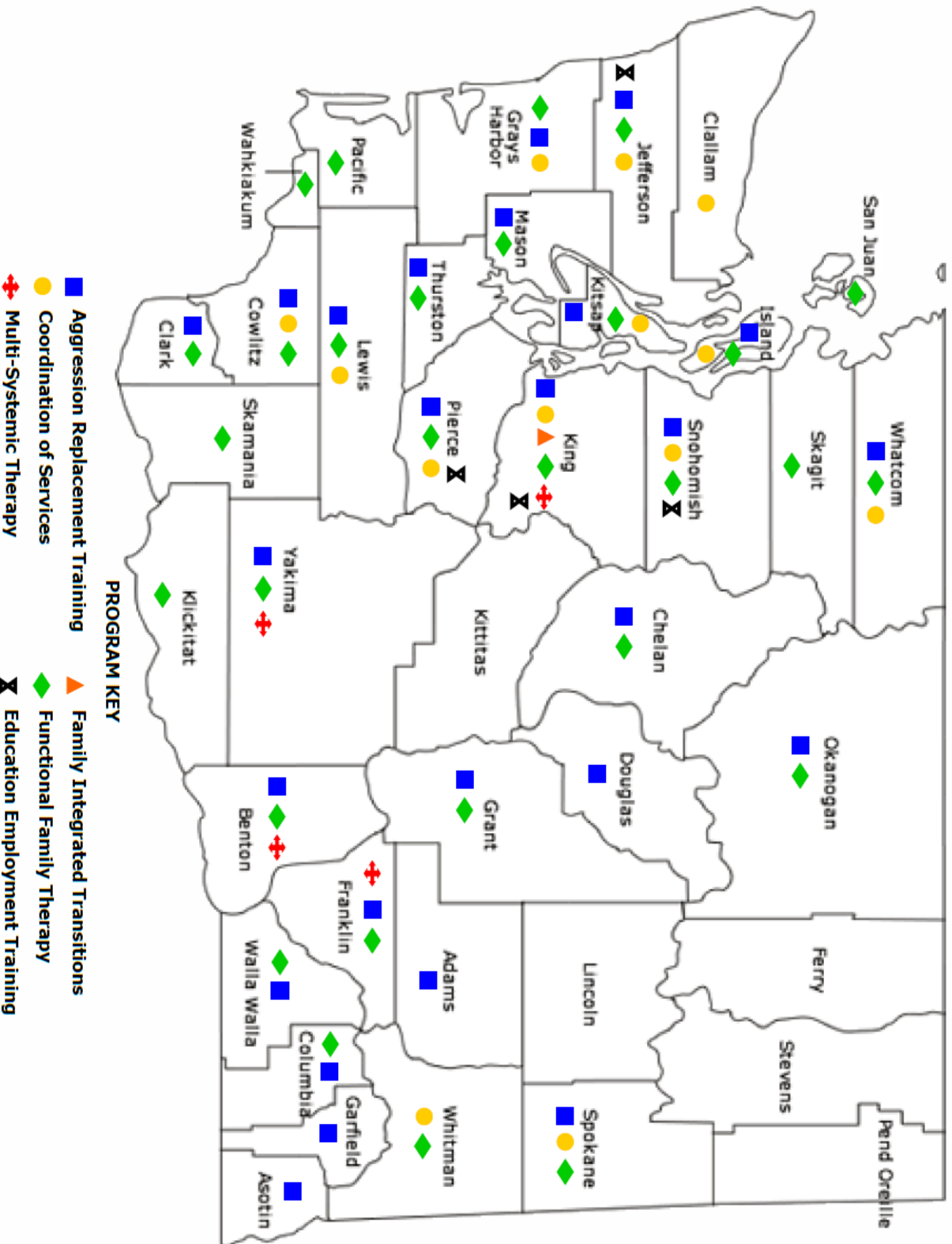
participant is calculated by dividing the total expenditures in SFY 2018 by the total number of starts in SFY 2018.

### **Indian Tribal Evidence-Based Programs**

In September 1999, JR 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, JR 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, 2017, through June 30, 2018, eleven tribes and two Recognized American Indian Organization applied for and received \$9,233 each to implement a researched-based intervention with court-involved tribal youth. It was reported that approximately 200 Native American youth involved with tribal or county juvenile court programs are served in these projects.

## Washington State County Juvenile Courts Evidence Based Program Starts — 2018





**List of Acronyms and Terms**

- **AOC:** Administrative Office of the Courts
- **CJAA:** Community Juvenile Accountability Act. State-funded program that supports evidence-based treatment for youth on probation in the juvenile courts.
- **COS:** Coordination of Services. An evidence-based program that provides an educational program to low-risk juvenile offenders and their parents.
- **DMC:** Disproportionate Minority Contact
- **DSHS:** Department of Social and Health Services
- **EBE:** Evidence-Based Expansion
- **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.
- **EET:** Education Employment Training. This program is a workforce development program for high risk juvenile offenders. The program is comprised of a continuum of educational supports, employment development, and community-based developmental activities that are focused to impact specific dynamic risk and protective factors.
- **FFT:** Functional Family Therapy. A family therapy program that lasts an average of four months. This program has been shown to reduce felony recidivism and focuses on helping families improve youth behavior and reducing family conflict.
- **FIT:** Family Integration Transitions program. A version of Multi-Systemic Therapy that is an evidence-based family intervention model for youth with co-occurring disorders.
- **GOAL:** Girls Only Active Learning. A group based intervention for females and modeled after WSART. This program is intended for the most vulnerable girls in our state and it combines demonstrated effective approaches for recidivism reduction with the research on girl-specific development and needs.
- **JR:** Juvenile Rehabilitation. The program area within the Rehabilitation Administration responsible for rehabilitation of court-committed juvenile offenders.

- **ISD:** Information Services Division
- **MST:** Multi-Systemic Therapy. An evidence-based family treatment model that reduces juvenile offender recidivism.
- **SFY:** State Fiscal Year
- **PACT:** Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT) assessment. The PACT is a 126-item, multiple choice assessment instrument which produces risk level scores measuring a juvenile's risk of re-offending.
- **RA:** Rehabilitation Administration. The Department of Social and Health Services administration responsible for the Juvenile Rehabilitation program court-committed juvenile offender rehabilitation.
- **RED:** Racial and Ethnic Disparities
- **WAJCA:** Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators.
- **WSART:** Washington State Aggression Replacement Training. A Cognitive Behavior Therapy program using skill building that has been rigorously evaluated and reduces recidivism with juvenile offenders.
- **WSCCR:** The Washington State Center for Court Research is the research arm of the Administrative Office of the Courts. It was established in 2004 by order of the Washington State Supreme Court.
- **WSIPP:** Washington State Institute for Public Policy.