

Report to the Legislature

Juvenile Court

Block Grant

(Replaces the CJAA report, 13.40.540)

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Report produced by the DSHS/JRA in Collaboration
With the Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators,
And the Administrative Office of the Courts

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Juvenile Court Block Grant

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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 second year of the Block Grant implementation, 2012. The Block Grant 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 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 second year of implementation:

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

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 two 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 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 pilot projects that used a similar model.

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

- Descriptions of the programs funded within the Block Grant
- Evidence Based and Promising Programs outputs and outcomes
- Disposition Alternatives outputs and outcomes
- Quality Assurance Results
- 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)

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 reliance on the juvenile justice system. A description of the major program and initiatives are detailed in Attachment A.

Quality Assurance Structure and Oversight

The Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators (WAJCA) in collaboration with the JRA have developed a very unique quality assurance structure unlike any in the country that has gained national attention. WAJCA's strong commitment to model fidelity resulted in the courts working with JRA to 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 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

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 Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP). The committee (later identified as the Block Grant Proviso Committee) was comprised of one representative each from JRA, the 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 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.

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 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.

IV. Programs and Services

Foundation/Infrastructure, Case Management Assessment Process (CMAP)

All youth that receive services with state funding are also placed on probation supervision and participate in 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 model is the foundation that underpins youth participation in all treatment programming to include EBPs and DAs.

CMAP History

The Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators (WAJCA) 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” literature (Risk/Needs/Responsivity Principle) for reducing juvenile re-offending behaviors:

- Determine a youth’s level of risk to re-offend as a means to target resources to those youth presenting higher-risk (Risk);
- Identify dynamic risk factors and/or specific deficits that are directly linked to the youth’s criminal behavior (Criminogenic Need);
- Identify dynamic protective factors that can ward against further criminal behavior;
- Match youth to the appropriate intervention designed specifically to address the youth’s criminogenic need (Responsivity); and
- Develop assessment and recidivism outcome measures to determine if targeted factors change as a result of the intervention.

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

In 1998, the Washington 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 established 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 WAJCA adopted and implemented the following four-step CMAP model.

Step 1: Mapping

- ✓ Assessment: The WAJCA pre-screen is a shortened version of the full assessment that quickly indicates a youth’s level of re-offending risk as low, moderate or high. The pre or full screen assessment tool is administered by trained probation counselor’s that have been certified to deliver the assessment. 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.
- ✓ Case Analysis/Conceptualization: The second phase of mapping requires the juvenile probation staff to analyze the results from the assessment to develop an intervention plan based on the youth’s criminogenic needs. The conceptualization process is designed to determine a youth’s attitudes, values and

beliefs. From this analysis, we are able to identify the promising intermediate targets and best fit the intervention to the 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

The probation staff through feedback with the youth and family must collaborate and prioritize the criminogenic need of the offender, engage the youth in setting behavior change goals and create a change plan. This process requires the probation staff to build motivation for change. 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

The treatment goal is to impact the youth's concrete behavior change targets that were established in "Finding the Hook". The youth's special responsivity considerations are focused on with 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 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.

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 who have been identified as amenable to treatment in a community setting.

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.

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. The local sanction option serves the vast majority of youth in this program.

Suspended Disposition Alternative (Option B) - RCW 13.40.0357

in 2005 the legislature passed this dispositional alternative 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.

Disposition Alternatives Program Costs

The following information represents program expenditure information as reported by the juvenile courts to JRA for the period of July 1, 2011 to May 31, 2012.

2012

Programs	SSODA	CDDA	SDA	MHDA	Total
Costs	\$1,430,935	\$1,310,563	\$33,260		\$2,774,758

Expenditure data is based on juvenile court billing information as is participant data used to calculate the cost per youth. This information represents the time period of 7-01-2011 to 5-31-2012. This is the most recent information that is available which allows for adherence to the report submission timeline and provides the most accurate accounting for program cost and average cost per youth.

TABLE 1

Disposition Alternatives: State Fiscal Year 2007 – 2011 Expenditures

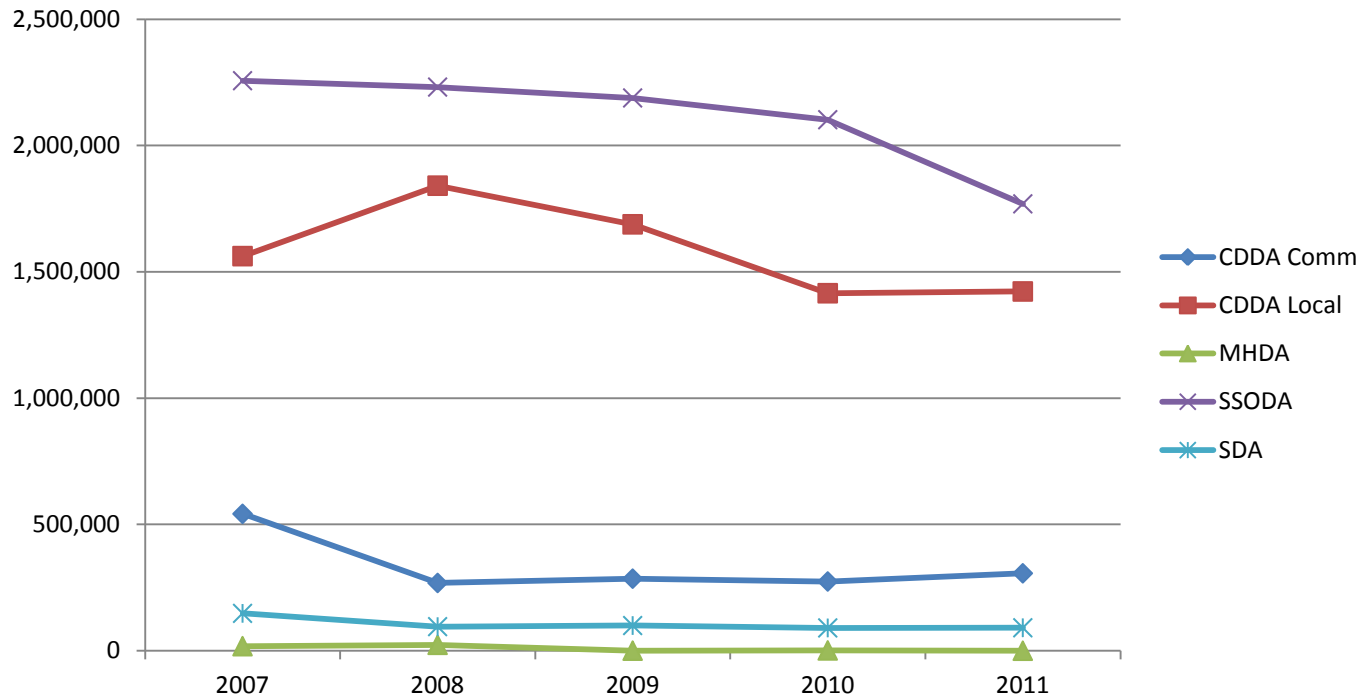


FIGURE 1

Disposition Alternatives: Expenditures by State Fiscal Year 2007 – 2011

DA	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
CDDA Committable	542,047	268,480	285,501	274,332	306,679	1,677,040
CDDA Local	1,562,193	1,841,052	1,688,040	1,415,374	1,422,319	7,928,978
MHDA	18,350	23,720	560	1,560	231	44,421
SSODA	2,256,689	2,231,391	2,188,250	2,102,299	1,769,113	10,547,742
SDA	148,160	95,540	99,920	90,500	91,171	525,291
Total	4,527,439	4,460,184	4,262,272	3,884,066	3,589,513	20,723,472

TABLE 2

Disposition Alternative Expenditures Conclusions

Figure 1 and table 2 provide information on disposition alternative expenditures from state fiscal year 2007 – 2012. Since 2007 there has been a steady decline in overall expenditures. It is difficult to determine the reasoning behind this especially when comparing it with the starters and completers for each year.

Evidence Based and Promising Programs

The Community Juvenile Accountability Act (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)
- Family Integrated Transitions (FIT)
- Coordination of Services (COS)

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)	28
Coordination of Services (COS)	6
Family Integrated Transitions (FIT)	1
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	24
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	2
Promising Programs:	
Educational Employment Training (EET)	1

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.

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.

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, MST, FIT, and COS 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.

Washington State Aggression Replacement Training (WSART) Program

ART is a cognitive-behavioral intervention delivered three times per week over ten weeks to groups of six to twelve juveniles. To effectively implement ART in Washington State,

motivators were developed to encourage at-risk youth to attend all sessions. While there was research on the effectiveness of ART, there was no blueprint for statewide implementation. In Washington State, WSART has now been implemented statewide and researched.

WSIPP completed research on ART in January 2004. This research examined ART as provided in Washington to determine if it was cost effective and reduced repeat criminal behavior. The report indicated that when ART 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 the 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 2011:

- 72 new staff were trained.
- 96 "Main Trainers" delivered the intervention.
- 80 percent of the eligible practicing trainers received an annual review.
- Trainers achieved a statewide average rating of Competent (delivers the intervention well).
- Of the 96 trainers that delivered the intervention, 2% (2) were rated as Not Competent, 11% (8) of the trainers were rated as Borderline Competent, 66 percent (51) were rated Competent, and 18% (17) were rated as Highly Competent. Twenty one 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.
- Eight Trainers are currently on Informal Improvement plans. Two 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-five 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 twelve 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 2012:

- **36** FFT therapists delivered the intervention.
- **6** new therapists were trained.
- All practicing therapists received an annual review including global therapist rating feedback every 90-120 days.
- The statewide average fidelity rating for FY12 was **4.25** (exceeding the goal of 3)
- The statewide average dissemination adherence rating for FY11 was **5.35** (exceeding the goal of 5)
- Note: The 6 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 is still in the process of completing 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.

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.

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. A new QA Specialist, also a staff for a Juvenile Court, replaced the original QA Specialist near the end of the fiscal year.

Six counties provided COS across the state. 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 2012:

- Of the five counties providing COS, three counties contract with a provider and three counties use probation staff to implement the program.
- Counties vary in format of seminar delivery. Three 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 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.

Evidence Based Program Costs

The following information represents program expenditure information as reported by the juvenile courts to JRA for the period of July. The cost per youth represents the average cost for each youth in the program.

2012	CJAA	EBE	Total	Average Cost per Youth
Programs	Expenditure	Expenditure	Expenditure	
ART	\$783,445	\$812,151	\$1,595,596	\$1,230
COS	\$103,487	\$149,248	\$252,735	\$609
FFT	\$453,490	\$932,684	\$1,386,174	\$2,596
FIT		\$142,246	\$142,246	\$9,485
MST	\$132,239	\$74,191	206,430	\$4,000
Totals	\$1,472,661	\$2,110,520	\$3,583,181	

TABLE 3

Expenditure data is based on juvenile court billing information as is participant data used to calculate the cost per youth. This information represents the time period of 7-01-2011 to 5-31-2012. This is the most recent information that is available which allows for adherence to the report submission timeline and provides the most accurate accounting for program cost and average cost per youth.

Evidence Based Programs: State Fiscal Year 2007 – 2011 Expenditures

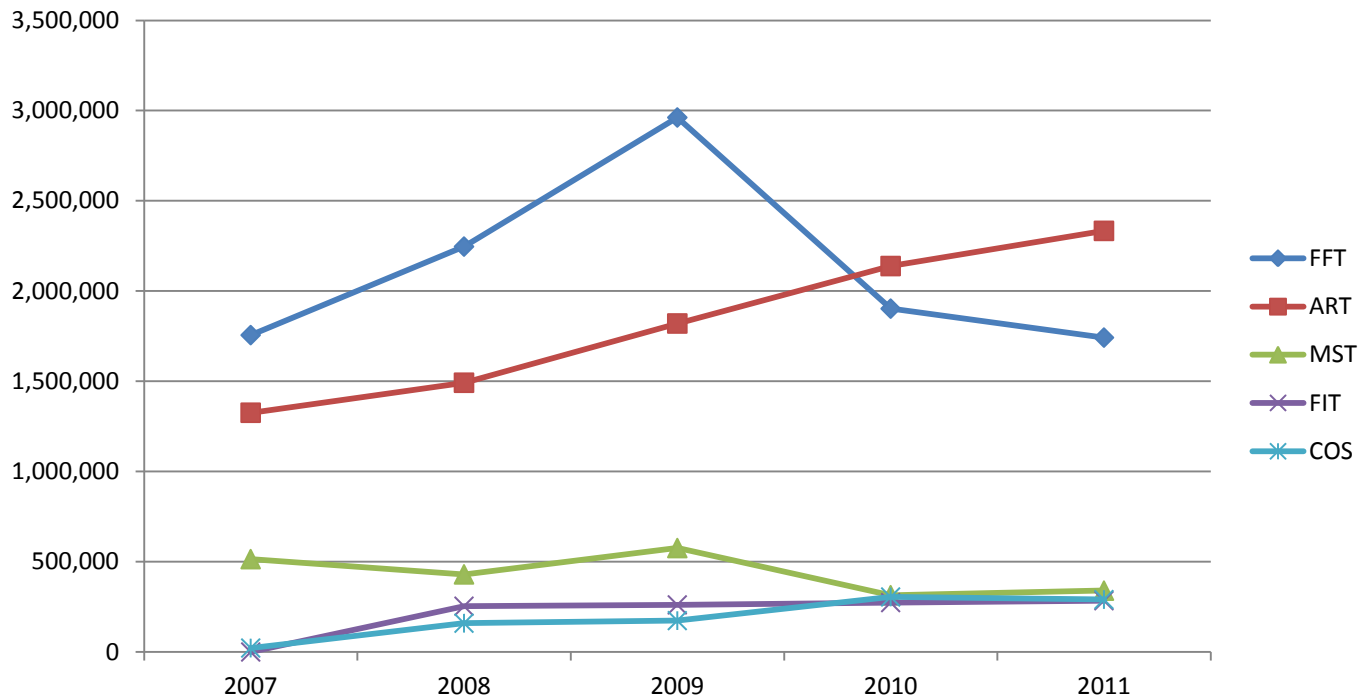


FIGURE 2

EBPs: Expenditures by State Fiscal Year 2007 – 2011

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
FFT	\$1,755,923	\$2,246,642	\$2,961,899	\$1,902,678	\$1,742,227	\$10,609,369
ART	\$1,325,764	\$1,492,066	\$1,820,370	\$2,138,668	\$2,333,564	\$9,110,432
MST	\$514,689	\$430,147	\$576,012	\$314,788	\$340,035	\$2,175,671
FIT		\$253,803	\$261,124	\$273,471	\$284,227	\$1,072,625
COS	\$21,853	\$159,393	\$173,677	\$304,866	\$290,631	\$950,420
Total	\$3,618,229	\$4,582,051	\$5,793,082	\$4,934,471	\$4,990,684	\$23,918,517

TABLE 4

Evidence Based Program Expenditures Conclusions

Figure 2 and table 4 provide information on EBP expenditures from state fiscal year 2007 – 2011. Since 2009 there has been a decline in FFT expenditures, which coincides with when state funding reductions began. The continued decline is likely due the nature of FFT being a contracted service whereas ART is primarily delivered by juvenile court staff. During difficult budget times it is common practice to eliminate contracted services in order to preserve employees.

Promising Programs:

Those programs that have applied to the CJAA Advisory Committee, completed the Promising Program guidelines, and receive approval for “Promising Program” status by the CJAA Advisory Committee. The current approved Promising Programs is the Education, Employment and Training Program which is delivered in King County.

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, 2011, through May 31, 2012, sixteen 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 600 Native American youth involved with tribal or county juvenile court programs are served in these projects.

V. Performance Measures

This report presents counts of youth who were eligible, started, and completed evidence based programs (EBP) during the last quarter of fiscal year 2011 (April 1 –June 30, 2011) and the first three quarters of fiscal year 2012 (July 1, 2011- March 31, 2012). 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. 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.

Methods:

This report includes counts of youth who were eligible, started, and completed evidence based programs as well as counts of youth who started and completed disposition alternatives between April 1, 2011 and March 31, 2012. This timeframe was selected to best match the state fiscal quarters while also allowing enough time to develop this report by its deadline. For evidence based programs, if eligible youth did not start the program or did not successfully complete it, their reasons are included. Youth who were eligible for - or participated in- multiple EBP’s are counted for each EBP. For disposition alternatives, if youth did not successfully complete, their reasons are included. Data is presented in the aggregate as well as disaggregated by age, race, and sex. Data for the Promising Program, Education Employment Training (EET), is included in the appendix as well.

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.

It is important to note that numbers in each phase of tables (i.e. eligible, started, and completed) are mutually exclusive. All data is from the same timeframe so some youth may be counted in multiple tables (i.e. they became eligible, started and completed an EBP in the 12 month period) while others will only be included in one or two of the tables. For counting purposes, eligibility is measured as becoming eligible between 4/1/11 and 3/31/12, starters are measured as starting during this timeframe, and completers are measured as completing during this timeframe. Similarly, non-starters and non-completers were given this designation by their supervising probation counselor between 4/1/11 and 3/31/12, therefore they may have become eligible and/or started prior to the timeframe of interest. It is not appropriate to consider any of the sections Eligible, Started, Not Started, Completed and Not Completed relative to the others since a youth may, or may not, be included in more than one table. To address this limitation in the data, EBP completion rates for fiscal years 2007 through 2010 are presented. These rates are the proportion of EBP starters during the fiscal year who successfully complete the EBP, regardless of which year they completed it (additional detail for this section is included in **Attachment B**).

EBP Results

EBP Eligible Youth

Between April 1, 2011 and March 31, 2012, 5,274 youth were assessed eligible for one or more EBP. The majority (62%) were eligible for two or more programs. The counts in Tables 1-4 are of eligibilities, not of youth. Therefore a youth may be counted for multiple EBP’s (i.e. eligible for WSART and FFT) or, if they served more than one probation term during the twelve month period, they may be counted twice for the same EBP. During this timeframe WSART was the most widely offered program (in 28 of 33 juvenile courts) and had the largest number of youth eligible of any evidence based program (Table 1). The small numbers for MST and FIT are due to the fact that the programs are only offered in two and one counties respectively and that these programs are targeted at a narrowly defined group of juvenile offenders with multi-faceted needs.

Males and youth ages 15-17 make up the majority of juvenile offenders in Washington State (73% and 49% respectively), so it is not surprising that three quarters of all EBP eligible youth are male and 46% are age 15-16 (Table 2 & 3). Similarly, 64% of all assessed juvenile offenders are identified as White and a similar majority (60%) of EBP eligible youth are White (Table 4). It is interesting to note that a smaller proportion of FIT and MST eligible youth are White compared to the other EBP’s. This is likely because these two programs are offered in more racially diverse counties than the state average.

Evidence Based Programs: Became Eligible

EBP	Count (N)
Aggression Replacement Training (WSART)	4,704
Coordination of Services (COS)	963
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	3,531

Family Integrated Therapy (FIT)	223
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	522
Total	9,943

Table 1

Evidence Based Programs: Became Eligible by Sex

EBP	Male	Female	Total
Aggression Replacement Training (WSART)	3,575 (76%)	1,129 (24%)	4,704 (100%)
Coordination of Services (COS)	684 (71)	279 (29)	963 (100)
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	2,613 (74)	918 (26)	3,531 (100)
Family Integrated Therapy (FIT)	156 (70)	67 (30)	223 (100)
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	392 (75)	130 (25)	522 (100)
Total	7,420 (75)	2,523 (25)	9,943 (100)

Table 2

Evidence Based Programs: Became Eligible by Age

	<13	13-14	15-16	17+	Total
WSART	97 (2%)	836 (18%)	2,150 (46%)	1,621 (35%)	4,704 (100%)
COS	26 (3)	172 (18)	428 (44)	337 (35)	963 (100)
FFT	80 (2)	644 (18)	1,652 (47)	1,155 (33)	3,531 (100)
FIT	3 (1)	41 (18)	113 (51)	66 (30)	223 (100)
MST	7 (1)	105 (20)	248 (48)	162 (31)	522 (100)
Total	213 (2)	1,798 (18)	4,591 (46)	3,341 (34)	9,943 (100)

Table 3

Evidence Based Programs: Became Eligible by Race

	White	Black	Pacific Islander	American Indian	Asian	Other/ Missing	Hispanic/ Latino	Total
WSART	2,860 (61%)	678 (14%)	48 (1%)	178 (4%)	79 (2%)	37 (1%)	824 (18%)	4,704 (100%)
COS	600 (62)	132 (14)	18 (2)	35 (4)	32 (3)	13 (1)	133 (14)	963 (100)
FFT	2,187 (62)	526 (15)	31 (1)	132 (4)	53 (2)	23 (1)	579 (16)	3,531 (100)
FIT	93 (42)	87 (39)	3 (1)	10 (4)	5 (2)	2 (1)	23 (10)	223 (100)
MST	219 (42)	152 (29)	4 (1)	16 (3)	11 (2)	5 (1)	115 (22)	522 (100)
Total	5,959 (60)	1,575 (16)	104 (1)	371 (4)	180 (2)	80 (1)	1,674 (17)	9,943 (100)

Table 4

During the twelve month timeframe 600 King County youth became eligible for Education Employment Training (EET). The majority are male (76%) and 17 years or older. The plurality of eligible youth were Black/African American (39%) followed by White (34%). The difference in the racial and age composition of EET eligible youth compared to the evidence based programs (See appendix, Table B1) is likely due to 1) the racial composition of King County, the only court that currently offers EET, and 2) legal age requirements for employment, which is a component of the program.

Starters

In fiscal years 2007 through 2010 the number of youth starting evidence based programs remained fairly stable, then declined during fiscal year 2011 (Figure 1). In particular, the number of FIT starters was reduced 60% and the number of FFT starters declined by 31% (See appendix, Table B2). The decline in EBP starters from fiscal year 2010 to 2011 is due, in part, to reduced funding during that time period. From fiscal year 2010 to 2011,

statewide funding was reduced by 6.3%. Data included in Table 5 for fiscal year 2012 indicates that the number of starters is on track to return to previous levels.

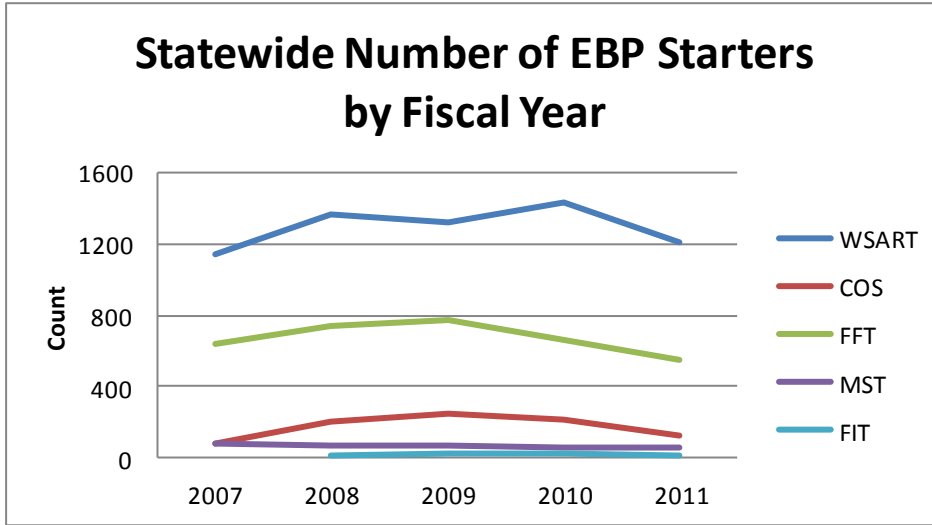


Figure 1

Tables 5- 8 provide counts of EBP starters. During the twelve month timeframe, 2,181 youth started one or more evidence based programs. Because the counts of eligible youth and youth who started during this timeframe are mutually exclusive (i.e. some youth who started became eligible prior to the timeframe and some eligible youth did not start until after the timeframe) it is not possible to calculate rates of eligible youth starting EBP's using the numbers presented in these tables. It is notable that the demographic breakdown of starters is comparable to the breakdown of eligible youth. This would indicate that on the whole there are no major barriers by age, sex, or race causing disparate access to EBP's. This interpretation is only inferred and a more thorough analysis is necessary to determine if this is, in fact, accurate. Counts of Promising Program starters are included in the appendix (Table B3).

Evidence Based Programs: Starters

EBP	Count (N)
Aggression Replacement Training (WSART)	1,494
Coordination of Services (COS)	288
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	694
Family Integrated Therapy (FIT)	29
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	69
Total	2,574

Table 5

Evidence Based Programs: Starters by Sex

EBP	Male	Female	Total
Aggression Replacement Training (WSART)	1,150 (77%)	344 (23%)	1,494 (100%)
Coordination of Services (COS)	213 (74)	75 (26)	288 (100)
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	486 (70)	208 (30)	694 (100)
Family Integrated Therapy (FIT)	20 (69)	9 (31)	29 (100)
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	53 (77)	16 (23)	69 (100)

Total	1,922 (75)	652 (25)	2,574 (100)
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Table 6

Evidence Based Programs: Starters by Age

	<13	13-14	15-16	17+	Total
WSART	23 (2%)	307 (21%)	727 (49%)	437 (30%)	1,494 (100%)
COS	5 (2)	50 (17)	119 (41)	114 (40)	288 (100)
FFT	17 (2)	150 (22)	359 (52)	168 (24)	694 (100)
FIT	0 (0)	7 (24)	16 (55)	6 (21)	29 (100)
MST	1 (1)	18 (26)	32 (46)	18 (26)	69 (100)
Total	46 (2)	532 (21)	1,253 (49)	743 (29)	2,574 (100)

Table 7

Evidence Based Programs: Starters by Race

	White	Black	Pacific Islander	American Indian	Asian	Other/ Missing	Hispanic/ Latino	Total
WSART	931 (54%)	211 (17%)	15 (2%)	48 (4%)	23 (2%)	10 (1%)	256 (20%)	1,494 (100%)
COS	209 (65)	23 (10)	7 (3)	6 (3)	7 (3)	1 (1)	35 (15)	288 (100)
FFT	479 (66)	85 (13)	3 (1)	18 (3)	10 (2)	4 (1)	95 (15)	694 (100)
FIT	19 (66)	9 (31)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	29 (100)
MST	31 (44)	16 (24)	1 (2)	1 (2)	1 (2)	2 (3)	17 (25)	69 (100)
Total	1,669 (57)	344 (17)	26 (1)	73 (4)	42 (3)	17 (1)	403 (18)	2,574 (100)

Table 8

Non-Starters

During the twelve month period (4/1/11-3/31/12), 3,179 youth who were eligible for an EBP did not start, or never started, one or more of the evidence based programs they were assessed as eligible for. With the exception of age (Table 11), the demographic characteristics of non-starters are comparable to starters (Table 9, 10, & 12). While 29% of starters were age 17-18, 53% of non-starters were that age (Table 11). This would indicate that there are unique barriers to older youth utilizing EBP's. Further work should be done to identify, and address, these barriers.

Evidence Based Programs: Eligible But Did Not Start

EBP	Count (N)
Aggression Replacement Training (WSART)	2,174
Coordination of Services (COS)	430
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	1,773
Family Integrated Therapy (FIT)	96
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	255
Total	4,728

Table 9

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

EBP	Male	Female	Total
Aggression Replacement Training (WSART)	1,652 (76%)	522 (24%)	2,174 (100%)
Coordination of Services (COS)	288 (67)	142 (33)	430 (100)
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	1,312 (74)	461 (26)	1,773 (100)
Family Integrated Therapy (FIT)	64 (67)	32 (33)	96 (100)
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	194 (76)	61 (24)	255 (100)
Total	3,510 (74)	1,218 (26)	4,728 (100)

Table 10

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

	<13	13-14	15-16	17+	Total
WSART	21 (1%)	216 (10%)	779 (36%)	1,158 (53%)	2,174 (100%)
COS	3 (1)	38 (9)	130 (30)	259 (60)	430 (100)
FFT	19 (1)	188 (11)	638 (36)	928 (52)	1,773 (100)
FIT	1 (1)	17 (18)	40 (42)	38 (40)	96 (100)
MST	3 (1)	32 (13)	103 (40)	117 (46)	255 (100)
Total	47 (1)	491 (10)	1,690 (36)	2,500 (53)	4,728 (100)

Table 11

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

	White	Black	Pacific Islander	America n Indian	Asian	Other/ Missing	Hispanic/ Latino	Total
WSART	1,280 (59%)	310 (14%)	28 (1%)	77 (4%)	38 (2%)	22 (1%)	419 (19%)	2,174 (100%)
COS	215 (50)	90 (21)	6 (1)	13 (3)	24 (6)	10 (2)	72 (17)	430 (100)
FFT	1,038 (59)	288 (16)	27 (2)	64 (4)	35 (2)	18 (1)	303 (17)	1,773 (100)
FIT	35 (36)	37 (39)	0 (0)	5 (5)	3 (3)	2 (2)	14 (15)	96 (100)
MST	98 (38)	75 (29)	0 (0)	11 (4)	6 (2)	8 (3)	57 (22)	255 (100)
Total	2,666 (56)	800 (17)	61 (1)	170 (4)	106 (2)	60 (1)	865 (18)	4,728 (100)

Table 12

Table B4 (included in the appendix) identifies the various reasons why youth who were eligible for an evidence based program did not start the program. In the majority of instances where a youth did not begin a program it was due to logistic or scheduling issues. Examples of this include being referred to a different evidence based treatment program (30%), participating in in-patient drug treatment (5%), and being involved in counseling services external to the courts (5%). A smaller percentage (25%) either refused to participate or never attended the EBP. These findings would indicate a two tiered approach to increasing EBP utilization. First, addressing the logistical barriers preventing youth from participating in evidence based programs is necessary. Youth who are referred to other EBP's remain eligible for additional EBPs and efforts to coordinate multiple services, either multiple EBP's or EBP's and external services, could increase participation numbers. Secondly, identifying means to motivate youth (and families) to participate in EBP's, thereby decreasing refusals would increase the number of EBP starters.

Completers

Between April 1, 2011 and March 31, 2012, 1,665 youth completed one or more evidence based programs. Washington State Aggression Replacement Training had the most completers of any program followed by FFT (Table 13). Gender and racial differences of completers are similar to the eligible and started population, though further analysis needs to be done to confirm that there are no statistically significant differences in the populations (Table 14 & 16). While it appears that a higher proportion of older youth complete EBP's (50%) compared to the proportion who are eligible (34%), this is likely due to aging during the probation process (Table 15). For example, a youth receiving a 12-month probation term may be age 16 at the time of assessment and eligibility and 17 by the time they complete the program.

Evidence Based Programs: Successful Completers

EBP	Count (N)
Aggression Replacement Training (WSART)	1,046
Coordination of Services (COS)	255
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	521
Family Integrated Therapy (FIT)	16
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	57
Total	1,895

Table 13

Evidence Based Programs: Successful Completers (By Sex)

EBP	Male	Female	Total
Aggression Replacement Training (WSART)	795 (76%)	251 (24%)	1,046 (100%)
Coordination of Services (COS)	191 (75)	64 (25)	255 (100)
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	365 (70)	156 (30)	521 (100)
Family Integrated Therapy (FIT)	14 (88)	2 (22)	16 (100)
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	39 (68)	18 (32)	57 (100)
Total	1,404 (74)	491 (26)	1,895 (100)

Table 14

Evidence Based Programs: Successful Completers (By Age)

	<13	13-14	15-16	17+	Total
WSART	14 (1%)	197 (19%)	490 (47%)	345 (33%)	1,046 (100%)
COS	3 (1)	43 (17)	106 (42)	103 (40)	255 (100)
FFT	6 (1)	93 (18)	264 (51)	158 (30)	521 (100)
FIT	0 (0)	4 (25)	7 (44)	5 (31)	16 (100)
MST	1 (2)	10 (18)	27 (47)	19 (33)	57 (100)
Total	24 (1)	347 (12)	894 (38)	630 (50)	1,895 (100)

Table 15

Evidence Based Programs: Successful Completers (By Race)

	White	Black	Pacific Islander	American Indian	Asian	Other/ Missing	Hispanic/ Latino	Total
WSART	706 (61%)	123 (14%)	12 (1%)	29 (4%)	16 (2%)	8 (1%)	152 (17%)	1,046 (100%)
COS	187 (66)	21 (10)	7 (4)	4 (2)	4 (2)	1 (1)	31 (16)	255 (100)
FFT	361 (66)	65 (14)	1 (<1)	16 (3)	10 (2)	3 (1)	65 (14)	521 (100)
FIT	8 (50)	7 (44)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (6)	0 (0)	0 (0)	16 (100)
MST	24 (42)	8 (14)	0 (0)	1 (2)	1 (2)	1 (2)	22 (39)	57 (100)
Total	1,286 (61)	224 (15)	20 (1)	50 (3)	32 (3)	13 (1)	270 (16)	1,895 (100)

Table 16

Similar to eligibility and starter counts, EET completers were more likely to be male (72%), Black (51%), and age 17 and older (86%) (See appendix, Table B5).

Non-Completers

Between April 1, 2011 and March 31, 2012, 622 youth who began one or more EBP dropped out or did not successfully complete one or more of the programs they began.

The demographic characteristics of non-completers appear to be comparable to the eligible pool and to starters (Tables 17-20).

Youth Unsuccessfully Completing/Dropping Out of Evidence Based Programs

EBP	Count (N)
Aggression Replacement Training (WSART)	474
Coordination of Services (COS)	12
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	163
Family Integrated Therapy (FIT)	8
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	22
Total	679

Table 17

Evidence Based Programs: Did Not Successfully Complete by Sex

EBP	Male	Female	Total
Aggression Replacement Training (WSART)	365 (77%)	109 (23%)	474 (100%)
Coordination of Services (COS)	6 (50)	6 (50)	12 (100)
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	121 (74)	42 (26)	163 (100)
Family Integrated Therapy (FIT)	5 (63)	3 (37)	8 (100)
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	18 (82)	4 (18)	22 (100)
Total	509 (76)	164 (24)	679 (100)

Table 18

Evidence Based Programs: Did Not Successfully Complete by Age

	<13	13-14	15-16	17+	Total
WSART	5 (1%)	92 (19%)	227 (48%)	150 (32%)	474 (100%)
COS	0 (0)	1 (8)	2 (17)	9 (75)	12 (100)
FFT	2 (1)	27 (17)	92 (56)	42 (26)	163 (100)
FIT	0 (0)	1 (13)	5 (63)	2 (25)	8 (100)
MST	0 (0)	4 (18)	8 (36)	10 (46)	22 (100)
Total	7 (1)	125 (18)	334 (49)	213 (31)	679 (100)

Table 19

Evidence Based Programs: Did Not Successfully Complete by Race

	White	Black	Pacific Islander	American Indian	Asian	Other/ Missing	Hispanic/ Latino	Total
WSART	265 (56)	81 (17)	2 (<1)	22 (5)	7 (1)	2 (<1)	95 (20)	474 (100)
COS	8 (67)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (8)	1 (8)	0 (0)	2 (17)	12 (100)
FFT	110 (67)	21 (13)	1 (1)	5 (3)	2 (1)	1 (1)	23 (14)	163 (100)
FIT	5 (63)	3 (38)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	8 (100)
MST	12 (55)	7 (32)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (14)	22 (100)
Total	400 (59)	112 (16)	3 (<1)	28 (4)	10 (1)	3 (<1)	123 (18)	679 (100)

Table 20

Among youth who did not complete the evidence based program(s) they were participating in, the majority did not complete due to lack of participation (See appendix, Table B6). Small proportions of non-completers were committed to JRA (3%) or ran away (12%).

Historical Completion Rates

Figure 2 shows the completion rates for youth who began EBP's during fiscal year 2007 through 2010 (see appendix, Table B7 for details). Because of the length of time it takes to complete the various evidence based programs, completion rates are on a two year lag. Coordination of Services (COS) consistently had the highest completion rate, likely influenced by the fact that the program is targeted at low-risk offenders and consists of only two sessions compared to other programs that are month(s) in duration. WSART has consistently completed 75% of participants during this timeframe and FFT has hovered around 70%. The number of participants for Family Integrated Transitions (FIT) are relatively small, accounting for the variability in completion rates across years.

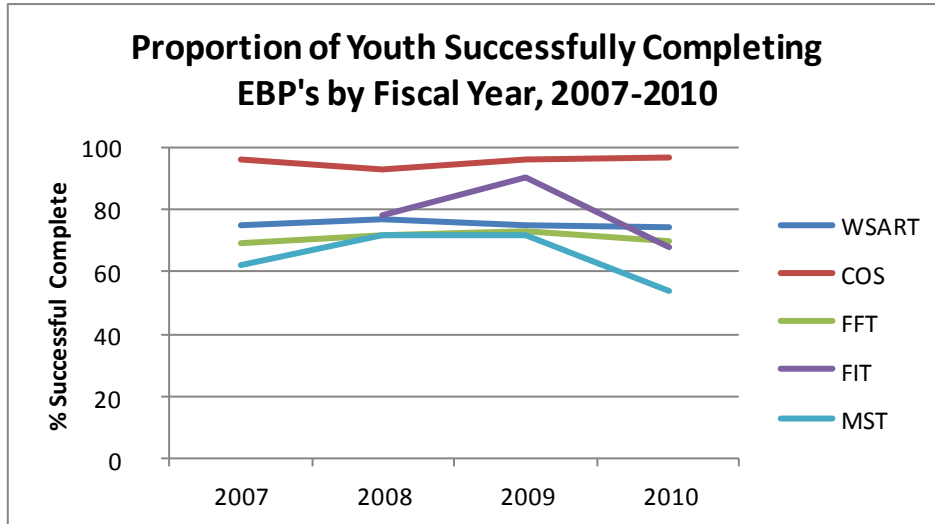


Figure 2

Disposition Alternative Results

Between April 1, 2011 and March 31, 629 youth started a Disposition Alternative. The following tables 1-13 provide detail about those youth and include starter and completer data disaggregated by race, age, gender, as well as participant trend data.

Disposition Alternative Starters

The following data represents youth that started a disposition alternative between April 1, 2011 and March 31, 2012.

Disposition Alternatives: Starters

DISPOSITION ALTERNATIVE (DA)	COUNT (N)
Chemical Dependency Disposition Alternative (CDDA) Committable	40
Chemical Dependency Disposition Alternative (CDDA) Local	446
Mental Health Disposition Alternative (MHDA)	2
Special Sex Offender Disposition Alternative (SSODA)	124
Suspended Disposition Alternative (SDA)	17
Total	629

TABLE 1

Disposition Alternatives: Starters (By Gender)

DA	Male	Female	Total
CDDA Committable	33 (83%)	7 (17%)	40 (100%)
CDDA Local	330 (74)	116 (26)	446 (100)
MHDA	2 (100)	0 (0)	2 (100)
SSODA	122 (98)	2 (2)	124 (100)
SDA	17 (100)	0 (0)	17 (100)
Total	504 (80)	125 (20)	629 (100)

TABLE 2

Disposition Alternatives: Starters (By Age at the Start of Alternative)

DA	<13	13-14	15-16	17+	Total
CDDA Committable	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	20 (50%)	19 (47%)	40 (100%)
CDDA Local	1 (<1)	59 (13)	211 (47)	175 (39)	446 (100)
MHDA	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (100)	0 (0)	4 (100)
SSODA	5 (4)	36 (29)	55 (44)	28 (23)	124 (100)
SDA	0 (0)	2 (12)	9 (53)	6 (35)	17 (100)
Total	6 (<1)	98 (16)	297 (47)	228 (36)	629 (100)

TABLE 3

Disposition Alternatives: Starters (By Race)

DA	White	Black	Hispanic	Native American	Asian	Mixed/Other	Total
CDDA Committable	31 (77%)	3 (8%)	4 (10%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (5%)	40 (100%)
CDDA Local	313 (70)	41 (9)	52 (12)	16 (4)	9 (2)	15 (3)	446 (100)
MHDA	2 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (100)
SSODA	91 (73)	9 (7)	13 (11)	1 (<1)	3 (2)	7 (6)	126 (100)
SDA	4 (24)	6 (34)	2 (12)	1 (6)	2 (12)	2 (12)	17 (100)
Total	441 (71)	59 (9)	71 (11)	18 (3)	14 (2)	26 (4)	629 (100)

TABLE 4

Disposition Alternative Starters by State Fiscal Year – A Historical Perspective

The following data represents youth that started a disposition alternative between July 1, 2006 and June 30, 2011. The data is broken out by state fiscal year.

Disposition Alternatives: Starters by State Fiscal Year 2007 – 2011

DA	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
CDDA Committable	69	59	43	38	35	244
CDDA Local	434	512	523	548	510	2,527
MHDA	4	0	1	0	0	5
SSODA	117	120	106	109	105	557
SDA	36	17	25	20	27	125
Total	660	708	698	715	677	3,458

TABLE 5

Disposition Alternatives: Starters by State Fiscal Year 2007 – 2012

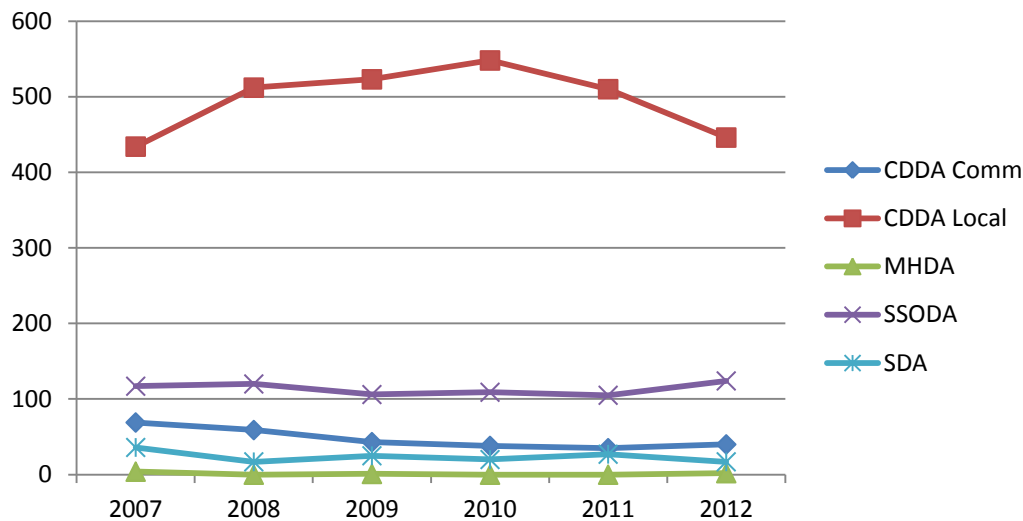


FIGURE 1

Disposition Alternative Starter Conclusions

Tables 1 – 4 provide information on the 629 youth that started a disposition alternative between April 1, 2011 and March 31, 2012. The majority of disposition alternative starters are CDDA Local – 71%. CDDA Local cases are similar to probation youth in that they can only receive local sanctions as opposed to CDDA Committable youth that can be committed to JRA. As a result, the CDDA Local has a much larger eligible pool of youth to choose from, resulting in much higher participation. Eighty percent (80%) of the all disposition alternative starters are male, 71% are white, and 83% are 15 years of age or over. Only one disposition alternative, SDA, differs largely from the overall. Although the N is small (17) in the SDA, 24% of starters are white and 76% are minority. Historically, the overall trend has been up and down, with the trend being down of late – 2011 and 2012 (Table 5, Figure 1).

Disposition Alternative Completers

The following data represents youth that completed a disposition alternative between April 1, 2011 and March 31, 2012. These youth are separate and distinct from the starters.

Disposition Alternatives: Completers

DISPOSITION ALTERNATIVE (DA)	COUNT (N)
Chemical Dependency Disposition Alternative (CDDA) Committable	32
Chemical Dependency Disposition Alternative (CDDA) Local	404
Mental Health Disposition Alternative (MHDA)	0
Special Sex Offender Disposition Alternative (SSODA)	102
Suspended Disposition Alternative (SDA)	29
Total	567

TABLE 6

Disposition Alternatives: Completers (By Gender)

DA	Male	Female	Total
CDDA Committable	29 (91%)	3 (9%)	32 (100%)
CDDA Local	306 (76)	98 (24)	404 (100)
MHDA	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
SSODA	102 (100)	0 (0)	102 (100)
SDA	28 (97)	1 (3)	29 (100)
Total	465 (82)	102 (18)	567 (100)

TABLE 7

Disposition Alternatives: Completers (By Age at Completion)

DA	<13	13-14	15-16	17+	Total
CDDA Committable	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	18 (56%)	14 (44%)	32 (100%)
CDDA Local	0 (0)	19 (5)	136 (34)	249 (61)	404 (100)
MHDA	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
SSODA	0 (0)	10 (10)	35 (34)	57 (56)	102 (100)
SDA	0 (0)	4 (14)	11 (38)	14 (48)	29 (100)
Total	0 (0)	33 (6)	200 (35)	334 (59)	567 (100)

TABLE 8

Disposition Alternatives: Completers (By Race)

DA	White	Black	Hispanic	Native American	Asian	Mixed/ Other	Total
CDDA Committable	20 (63%)	3 (9%)	1 (3%)	4 (13%)	0 (0%)	4 (13%)	32 (100%)

CDDA Local	286 (71)	50 (12)	32 (8)	17 (4)	8 (2)	11 (3)	404 (100)
MHDA	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
SSODA	76 (75)	7 (7)	12 (11)	2 (2)	1 (1)	4 (4)	102 (100)
SDA	8 (28)	11 (38)	3 (10)	2 (7)	2 (7)	3 (10)	29 (100)
Total	390 (69)	71 (13)	48 (8)	25 (4)	11 (2)	22 (4)	567 (100)

TABLE 9

Disposition Alternatives: Completers by Type

RELEASE TYPE	CDDA Com	CDDA Local	MHDA	SDA	SSODA	Total
Committed to JRA	1 (10%)	9 (90%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	10 (100%)
Maximum Time Allowed on Program	1 (8)	7 (59)	0 (0)	4 (33)	0 (0)	12 (100)
Other	2 (3)	65 (88)	0 (0)	4 (5)	3 (4)	74 (100)
Revocation to JRA	23 (34)	8 (12)	0 (0)	12 (18)	25 (36)	68 (100)
Successful Completion	4 (1)	213 (72)	0 (0)	8 (3)	70 (24)	295 (100)
Unknown	1 (13)	6 (75)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (12)	8 (100)
Unsuccessful Completion	0 (0)	81 (98)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (2)	83 (100)
Misc Types (8) Combined (total N for each type is 4 or less)	0 (0)	15 (94)	0 (0)	1 (6)	0 (0)	16 (0)
Total	32 (6)	404 (71)	0 (0)	29 (5)	102 (18)	567 (100)

TABLE 10

Disposition Alternatives: Completion Percentages

DA	Completed	Did Not Complete	Total
CDDA Committable	4 (13%)	28 (87%)	32 (100%)
CDDA Local	213 (53)	191 (47)	404 (100)
MHDA	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
SSODA	70 (69)	32 (31)	102 (100)
SDA	8 (28)	21 (72)	29 (100)
Total	295 (52)	272 (48)	567 (100)

TABLE 11

Disposition Alternative Completers by State Fiscal Year – A Historical Perspective

The following data represents youth that completed a disposition alternative between July 1, 2006 and June 30, 2011. The data is broken out by state fiscal year and is separate and distinct from the starters.

Disposition Alternatives: Completers by State Fiscal Year 2007 - 2011

DA	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
CDDA Committable	63	73	49	43	26	254
CDDA Local	402	451	535	428	430	2,246
MHDA	4	3	1	0	0	8
SSODA	128	124	129	96	85	562
SDA	33	25	22	18	22	120
Total	630	676	736	585	563	3,190

TABLE 12

Disposition Alternatives: Completers by State Fiscal Year 2007 – 2012

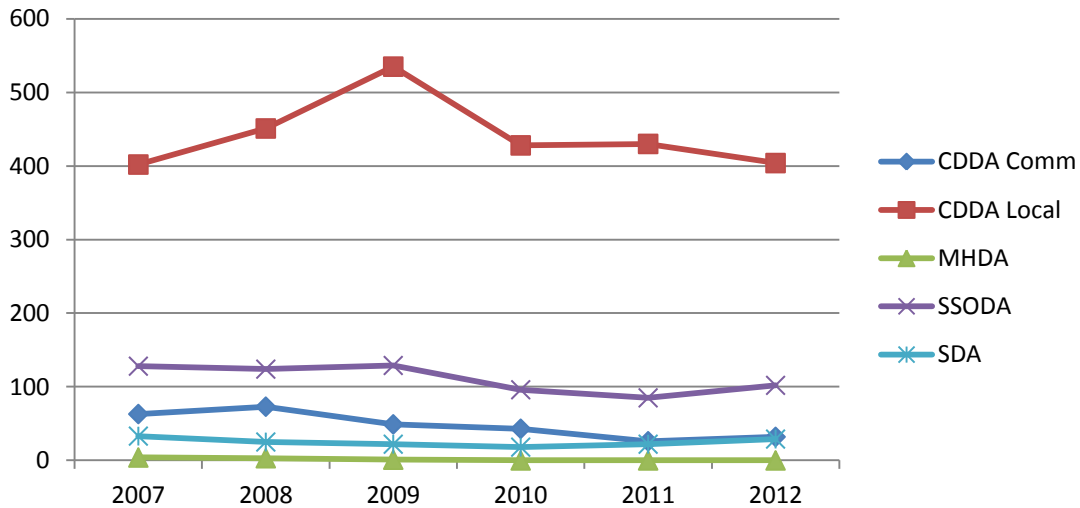


FIGURE 2

Disposition Alternative Completer Conclusions

Tables 6 – 11 provide information on the 567 youth that completed a disposition alternative between April 1, 2011 and March 31, 2012. Like the starter data, the majority of the completers are CDDA Local – 71%. Eighty-two percent (82%) of all disposition alternative completers are male, 69% are white, and 94% are 15 years of age or over. Also consistent with the starter data, SDA differs largely from the overall. In the SDA, 28% of completers are white and 72% are minority. Fifty-two percent (52%) who completed a disposition alternative did so successfully. Historically, since 2009, the trend for overall completers has been down. However, in state fiscal year 2012 there was a slight increase in the number of completers as compared to state fiscal year 2011 (Table 12).

V. Future Direction, Successes, Challenges and Opportunities

JRA and the WAJCA continue to work closely together to assess the ongoing implementation of the Block Grant. The Funding Formula Oversight Committee has been meeting on a regular basis to discuss issues related to Block Grant Implementation. Most recently the committee has begun to examine offender filings information and how it relates to the number of youth that have received a risk assessment during the same time frame.

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 issues 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 local 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 local 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 youth 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

Promising Programs: Eligible (Section Percents Sum to 100)

EET	Count (N)
Total Eligible	600 (100%)
By Sex	
Male	456 (76%)
Female	144 (24)
By Age	
<13	2 (<1%)
13-14	59 (10)
15-16	227 (38)
17+	312 (52)
By Race	
White	202 (34%)
Black	232 (39)
Pacific Islander	11 (2)
American Indian	20 (3)
Asian	29 (5)
Other/Missing	9 (2)
Hispanic/Latino	97 (16)

Table B1

Fiscal Year Counts of Youth Starting Evidence Based Programs

EBP	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Aggression Replacement Training (WSART)	1,145	1,361	1,316	1,432	1,208
Coordination of Services (COS)	78	205	243	214	128
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	640	737	772	662	458
Family Integrated Therapy (FIT)	N/A	15	26	18	8
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	74	69	69	60	62
Total	N/A	2,387	2,426	2,386	1,864

Table B2

Promising Programs: Starters (Category Percents Sum to 100)

EET	Count (N)
Total Starters	
	168 (100%)
By Sex	
Male	127 (76%)
Female	41 (24)
By Age	
<13	0 (0%)
13-14	9 (5)
15-16	67 (40)
17+	92 (55)
By Race	

White	36 (21%)
Black	83 (49)
Asian /Pacific Islander	20 (12)
American Indian	3 (2)
Other/Missing	2 (1)
Hispanic/Latino	24 (14)

Table B3

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

	WSART		COS		FFT		FIT		MST		Total	
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
Referred to other program	649	(30%)	194	(45%)	465	(26%)	27	(28%)	80	(31%)	1,415	(30%)
Not enough time on probation	56	(3)	48	(11)	60	(3)	0	(0)	16	(6)	180	(4)
Program not available	28	(1)	85	(20)	120	(7)	0	(0)	3	(1)	236	(5)
In-patient drug treatment	128	(6)	10	(2)	73	(4)	2	(2)	12	(5)	225	(5)
Living situation unstable	36	(1)	0	(0)	51	(3)	0	(0)	5	(2)	92	(2)
Geographically inaccessible	201	(9)	5	(1)	48	(3)	0	(0)	2	(1)	256	(5)
Already participated in an EBP	57	(3)	1	(<1)	5	(<1)	0	(0)	2	(1)	65	(1)
Already involved in counseling	107	(5)	10	(2)	154	(9)	23	(23)	35	(14)	329	(7)
Refused to participate	420	(19)	11	(3)	233	(13)	8	(8)	26	(10)	363	(8)
Never participated	83	(4)	59	(14)	271	(15)	19	(20)	37	(15)	806	(17)
On warrant status	45	(2)	3	(1)	74	(4)	0	(0)	6	(2)	178	(4)
Moved	95	(4)	3	(1)	60	(3)	4	(4)	10	(4)	160	(3)
Developmental	85	(4)	0	(0)	19	(1)	3	(3)	1	(<1)	68	(1)

disability/ Mental illness							
Is currently in another EBP	4 (<1)	1 (<1)	24 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	29 (1)	
Program full	52 (2)	0 (0)	28 (1)	1 (1)	1 (<1)	82 (2)	
Committed to JRA	123 (6)	2 (1)	87 (5)	7 (7)	19 (7)	238 (5)	
Deceased	4 (<1)	0 (0)	1 (<1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	6 (<1)	
Total	2,173 (100%)	432 (100%)	1773 (100%)	94 (100%)	255 (100%)	4,727 (100%)	100%

Table B4

Promising Programs: Completers
(Section Percent Sums to 100)

EET		Count N (%)
By Sex		
	Male	75 (74%)
	Female	26 (26)
By Age		
	<13	0 (0%)
	13-14	3 (3)
	15-16	44 (44)
	17+	54 (54)
By Race		
	White	26 (26%)
	Black	46 (46)
	Asian /Pacific Islander	11 (11)
	American Indian	2 (2)
	Other/Missing	3 (3)
	Hispanic/Latino	13 (13)
Total Completers		101 (100%)

Table B5

Evidence Based Programs: Non-Completers, Reason Not Completed

	WSART		COS		FFT		FIT		MST		Total	
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
Lack of participation	221	(47%)	4	(33%)	34	(21%)	4	(50%)	10	(45%)	273	(40%)
Dropped out	14	(3)	3	(25)	34	(21)	0	(0)	4	(18)	55	(8)
Involved in other services	42	(9)	4	(33)	24	(15)	0	(0)	1	(5)	71	(10)
Whereabouts unknown	58	(12)	0	(0)	24	(15)	1	(13)	1	(5)	84	(12)
Committed to JRA	10	(2)	0	(0)	10	(6)	0	(0)	0	(0)	20	(3)
Moved	22	(5)	1	(8)	13	(8)	1	(13)	2	(9)	39	(6)
Terminated for behavior	30	(6)	0	(0)	0	(0)	1	(13)	1	(5)	32	(5)
Local detention	30	(6)	0	(0)	3	(2)	1	(13)	1	(5)	35	(5)
Refused to participate	38	(8)	0	(0)	20	(12)	0	(0)	1	(5)	59	(9)

Transportation failed	9 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (5)	10 (1)
Deceased	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (<1)
Total	474 (100)	12 (100)	163 (100)	8 (100)	22 (100)	679 (100)

Table B6

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

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)	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
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)
FY 2010								
Aggression Replacement Training (WSART)	1,085	(74%)	352	(24%)	33	(2%)	1,470	(100%)
Coordination of Services	212	(97)	6	(3)	0	(0)	218	(100)

(COS)				
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	474 (70)	146 (22)	55 (8)	675 (100)
Family Integrated Therapy (FIT)	15 (68)	5 (23)	2 (9)	22 (100)
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	37 (54)	24 (35)	7 (10)	68 (100)
Total	1,823 (74)	533 (22)	97 (4)	2,453 (100)

Table B7

Attachment C
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.