

Report to the Legislature

Juvenile Court Block Grant Report

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Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators (WAJCA)

Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC)
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	4
Introduction.....	5
Background.....	5
State and Local Partnership	6
Quality Assurance Structure and Oversight.....	6
Block Grant History – Development and Implementation	7
Programs and Services	8
Case Management Assessment Process (CMAP).....	8
Disposition Alternatives.....	9
Disposition Alternatives Starters	10
Disposition Alternatives Expenditures	12
Evidence-Based Programs	13
Promising Programs.....	14
Quality Assurance to Maintain Rigorous Program Standards	15
Washington State Aggression Replacement Training (WSART).....	15
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	17
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	18
Family Integrated Transitions (FIT)	18
Coordination of Services (COS).....	19
Education Employment Training (EET).....	20
Evidence-Based Program Participation Tracking.....	20
Evidence-Based Program Eligibility.....	21

Evidence-Based Program Starts.....	23
Evidence-Based Program Successful Completes.....	26
Eligible for an Evidence-Based Program but Did Not Start.....	28
Started an Evidence-Based Program but Did Not Complete.....	29
Evidence-Based Program Expenditures.....	30
Promising Programs Starts.....	31
Promising Program Expenditures.....	31
Tribal Evidence-Based Programs.....	32
Juvenile Court Evidence-Based Program Map (Attachment A).....	33
List of Acronyms and Terms (Appendix A).....	34

Juvenile Court Block Grant Report

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 diverting 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 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 correctional 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 Programs 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, about 50% of all committed youth 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 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 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 the further reliance on the 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 Headquarters provides fiscal and contract management oversight to these programs across the state. JR regional offices are also located across the state and work with individual courts regarding billing and program reporting information. The 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.

Block Grant History – 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 the Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP). The committee (later identified as the Block Grant Oversight Committee) was comprised of one representative each from JR, Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), the Office of Financial Management (OFM), and WAJCA.

The Block Grant Oversight Committee 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 JR 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 funding 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 their existing funding mechanisms, outside of the Block Grant funding formula. Listed criteria are to be used when considering whether or not to include those funding sources in the Block Grant funding formula.

The WSIPP reported on the initial Block Grant implementation in their December 2010 report to the 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.

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 at this time 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. On-going 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.

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.

Beginning 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. The new Chemical Dependency Mental Health Disposition Alternative provides three specialized treatment tracks – chemical dependency, mental health, and co-occurring chemical dependency and mental health, accompanied with community supervision.

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 Starters

Starters in State Fiscal Year 2017

Disposition Alternative	Count (N)
Chemical Dependency Mental Health Disposition Alternative (CDMHDA)	
Chemical Dependency	286
Mental Health	37
Co-Occurring	43
Special Sex Offender Disposition Alternative (SSODA)	108
Suspended Disposition Alternative (SDA)	31
Totals	505

TABLE 1

Table 1 represents the number of juvenile court youth who started each program during SFY 2017 – July 1, 2016 – June 30, 2017.

Program Starters in Fiscal Year 2017 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	66	15	12	1	2	96
	Percent	23.1	40.5	27.9	0.9	6.5	19.8
Male	Number	220	22	31	107	29	409
	Percent	76.9	59.5	72.1	99.1	93.5	80.2
Total	Number	286	37	43	108	31	505
	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 2

Program Starters in Fiscal Year 2017 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	62	3	8	5	8	86
	Percent	21.7	8.1	18.6	4.6	25.8	15.8
Asian	Number	8	1	0	1	4	14
	Percent	2.8	2.7	0.0	0.9	12.9	2.8
White	Number	148	28	28	82	8	293
	Percent	51.7	75.7	65.1	75.9	25.8	58.0
Hispanic	Number	39	2	4	10	6	61
	Percent	13.6	5.4	9.3	9.3	19.4	12.1
Mixed	Number	13	2	3	3	2	23
	Percent	4.5	5.4	7.0	2.8	6.5	4.6
Native American	Number	11	1	1	3	0	16
	Percent	3.8	2.7	2.3	2.8	0.0	3.2
Other Race	Number	5	0	0	2	3	10
	Percent	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.9	9.7	2.0
Unreported	Number	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.4
Total	Number	286	37	43	108	31	505
	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 2012 – 2016. Beginning in 2012, overall starters have gone up and down with 2013 being the high point. Since 2013, all program starters have declined with CDDA seeing the sharpest decline. However, the other programs have been stable since 2015.

Historical Starters in State Fiscal Year 2012 – 2016

DA	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
CDDA	515	663	553	408	369	2,508
MHDA	2	2	0	0	1	5
SSODA	137	148	134	102	103	624
SDA	25	38	34	30	30	157
Total	679	851	721	540	503	3,294

TABLE 4

Starters for State Fiscal Year 2012 – 2016: Depicted

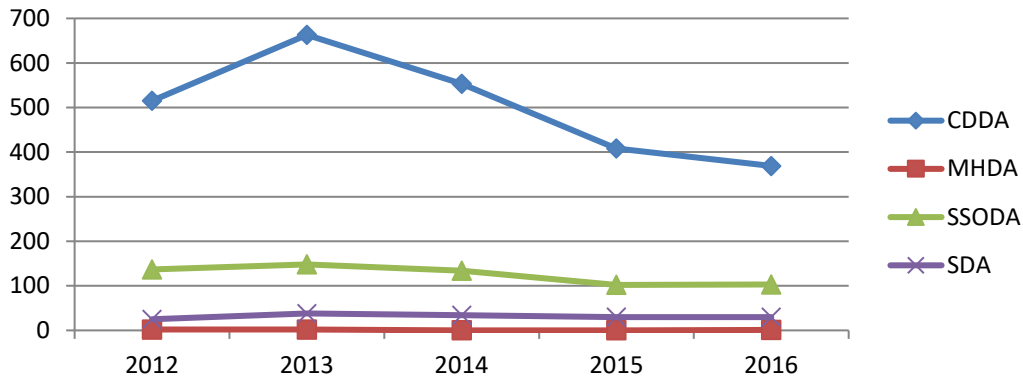


FIGURE 1

Expenditures for State Fiscal Year 2017¹

Programs	CDMHDA	SSODA	SDA	Total
Costs	\$1,366,741	\$2,185,428	\$153,211	\$3,705,380

TABLE 5

Table 5 represents program expenditure information as reported by the juvenile courts to JR for SFY 2017 – July 1, 2016 – June 30, 2017. Beginning 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.

Table 6 and Figure 2 provide information on disposition alternative expenditures from SFY 2012 – 2016. Since 2012, overall spending has seen some ups and downs; however, since 2014 overall spending has steadily increased.

Expenditures for State Fiscal Year 2012 – 2016

DA	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
CDDA	\$1,676,275	\$1,706,810	\$1,388,363	\$1,484,792	\$1,547,483
MHDA	\$140	\$4,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
SSODA	\$1,709,068	\$1,788,287	\$1,988,235	\$2,088,446	\$2,158,042
SDA	\$90,040	\$115,540	\$114,920	\$95,760	\$33,876
Total	\$3,475,523	\$3,614,637	\$3,491,518	\$3,668,998	\$3,739,401

TABLE 6

¹ Expenditure information includes data as of September 20, 2017.

Expenditures for State Fiscal Year 2012 – 2016: Depicted

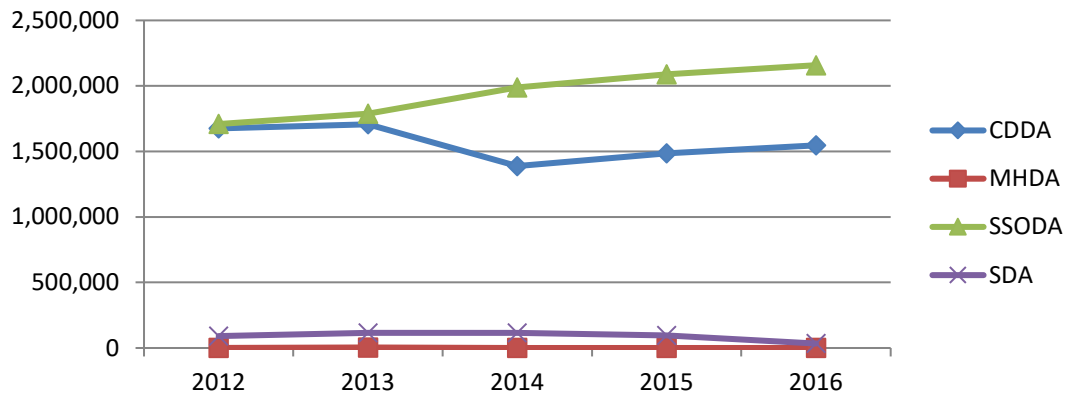


FIGURE 2

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 chosen for implementation in Washington State with a fifth one (FIT) being added during an expansion of funding in 2008 – Evidence-Based Expansion (EBE):

- 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.

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.

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 tax payers, 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 2017, 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
Evidence-Based Programs	
Washington State Aggression Replacement Training (WSART)	22
Coordination of Services (COS)	13
Employment Education Training (EET)	2
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	26
Family Integrated Transitions (FIT)	1
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	3
Promising Programs	
Girls Only Active Learning (GOAL)	5
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 2017 – July 1, 2016 – June 30, 2017.

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, WSART, FFT, MST, FIT, and COS have mandatory quality assurance measures. 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 is now 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 is 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, 2017, 1,672 court, JR, Tribal and contracted staff from 30 juvenile court jurisdictions, several Tribes and six JR facilities have completed WSART training. A team of quality assurance experts, along with a statewide Quality Assurance (QA) group with representatives from each county, advises on the curriculum, training, and implementation of WSART. The WSART QA process was redefined in March 2003 and again in 2006 to enhance the level of review and feedback available to local trainers across the state. This process for additional QA feedback was in effect for the current reporting period and is making a difference in quality delivery of WSART across the state.

A primary component of this QA enhancement is addition of consultants who work each month with trainers from each program providing technical assistance and consultation related to model adherence. Four 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 2017:

- **63** new staff were trained including **43** Tribal members or employees
- **73** "Main Trainers" delivered the intervention.
- **100** percent of the eligible practicing trainers received an annual review.
- Trainers achieved a statewide average rating of Competent (delivers the intervention well).
- Of the **63** trainers who were rated delivering the intervention 1% (1) trainer was rated as Not Competent, 3% (2) of the trainers were rated as Borderline Competent, 75% percent (47) were rated Competent, and 21% (13) 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.

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-seven 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, JR 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. JR 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 2017:

- **36** FFT therapists delivered the intervention in the Juvenile Courts.
- **14** 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 FY17 was **3.78** (exceeding the goal of 3)
- The statewide average dissemination adherence rating for FY17 was **4.9** (just under the goal of 5)
- **7** therapists received a corrective action plan (Improvement Plan) during FY17.

Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST) Program

Multi-Systemic Therapy (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. 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.

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.

Coordination of Services (COS) Program

The Washington State Coordination of Services Program (COS) is a 12-hour seminar, attended by a youth and parent or connected adult. The seminar 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 and teach participants about adolescent development, building relationships, decision making, boundaries, accountability, communication, conflict resolution, bullying, how we live in the world of “right and wrong” while the law is about “legal and illegal”, 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 the small group based learning model along with the principals of Popular Education.

Seventeen counties expressed their interest in creating a COS program during the 2017 calendar year. Out of the 16 counties, 13 counties were active and provided COS programming across the state. During this last fiscal year, the QA Specialist attended and observed six counties’ COS workshops for program monitoring/coaching and also visited 14 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. The QA specialist organized and delivered a two day conference to further educate and connect the state COS programs. Technical assistance/coaching was provided to counties considering COS. Ongoing consultation is provided throughout the year with COS counties.

The following findings occurred in FY 2017:

- Of the fourteen counties providing COS, six counties contract with a provider and eight counties use probation 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 2 days, 6 hours each day. Five counties offer the program over 3 days, 4 hours each day. One county offers the program over 4 days, 3 hours each day;
- In September of 2015, WSIPP released the Outcome Evaluation and Benefit-Cost analysis for COS. This had favorable finding to include an

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 points².

- Manual revision has been completed
- Ongoing coaching and initial consultation with new courts is present
- Statewide COS conference completed
- Monthly tracking sheets have been created for 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 continue towards improvement of data tracking for COS starters and completers, aligning QA overview with other evidence based programs, utilize EA results to educate and create better QA oversight.

Education Employment Training (EET) Program

The EET program is a workforce development program for moderate and high risk juvenile offenders. The program is offered in King and Snohomish Counties. 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. 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.

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 through the Assessments.com (ADC) system. 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.

² 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

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-offending³.
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, 2016 and June 30, 2017, there were 8,036 eligibilities for EBPs across the state. Although there were 8,036 eligibilities in fiscal year 2017, these were only assigned to 4,569 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.

Total Number of Eligibilities in Fiscal Year 2017

Program	Frequency	Percent of All Eligibilities
WSART	2,820	35.1%
COS	1,943	24.2%
EET	531	6.6%
FFT	2,175	27.1%
FIT	165	2.0%
MST	402	5.0%
All Eligibilities	8,036	100.00%

TABLE 8

³ For additional information on the PACT assessment tool, see http://www.assessments.com/catalog/PACT_Full_Assessment.htm

Program Eligibility in Fiscal Year 2017 by Gender

Gender	Number & Percent of Eligibilities by Gender	Evidence-Based Program						Totals
		WSART	COS	EET	FFT	FIT	MST	
Female	Number	733	622	142	601	51	118	2,267
	Percent	26	32	26.7	27.6	30.9	29.4	28.2
Male	Number	2,087	1,321	389	1,574	114	284	5,769
	Percent	74.0	68	73.3	72.4	69.1	70.6	71.8
Total	Number	2,820	1,943	531	2,175	165	402	8,036
	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 9

Table 9 demonstrates the rate at which females and males become eligible for each evidence-based program. For all EBPs offered in the State of Washington, males experience more program eligibilities than their female peers. Across the state in the 2017 fiscal year, 71.8% of all eligibilities were assigned to males, and 28.2% of eligibilities were assigned to females.

Program Eligibility in Fiscal Year 2017 by Race

Race	Number & Percent of Eligibilities by Race	Evidence-Based Program						Totals
		WSART	COS	EET	FFT	FIT	MST	
Other / Unknown	Number	24	27	7	17	3	7	85
	Percent	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.8	1.8	1.7	1.1
White	Number	1,626	1,286	201	1,233	66	150	4,562
	Percent	57.7	66.2	37.9	56.7	40	37.3	56.8
Black / African American	Number	479	260	177	372	59	110	1,457
	Percent	17	13.4	33.3	17.1	35.8	27.4	18.1
American Indian / Alaskan Native	Number	126	58	32	104	9	17	346
	Percent	4.5	3.0	6.0	4.8	5.5	4.2	4.3
Asian	Number	34	53	14	26	2	5	134
	Percent	1.2	2.7	2.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.7
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	Number	51	48	24	37	4	12	176
	Percent	1.8	2.5	4.5	1.7	2.4	3.0	2.2
Hispanic / Latino	Number	480	211	76	386	22	101	1,276
	Percent	17	10.9	14.3	17.7	13.3	25.1	15.9
Total	Number	2,820	1,943	531	2,175	165	402	8,036
	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 10

Table 10 displays eligibility by race. During the assessment process, a youth may be identified as “other/unknown” racial category. In the 2017 fiscal year, a majority of eligibilities were assigned to youth who identify as White (56.8% of

eligibilities), followed by Black/African American (18.1% of eligibilities) and Hispanic/Latino (15.9% of eligibilities).

Program Eligibility in Fiscal Year 2017 by Risk Level

Risk Level	Number & Percent of Eligibilities by Risk Level	Evidence-Based Program						Totals
		WSART	COS	EET	FFT	FIT	MST	
Low	Number	6	1,841	2	1	0	0	1,850
	Percent	0.2	94.7	0.4	0.0	0	0	23
Moderate	Number	1,162	91	214	786	44	3	2,300
	Percent	41.2	4.7	40.3	36.1	26.7	0.7	28.6
High	Number	1,652	11	315	1,388	121	399	3,886
	Percent	58.6	0.6	59.3	63.8	73.3	99.3	48.4
Total	Number	2,820	1,943	531	2,175	165	402	8,036
	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 11

Table 11 displays eligibility by risk level. In the 2017 fiscal year, a majority of eligibilities were assigned to high-risk youth (48.4% of eligibilities), followed by moderate-risk youth (28.6% of eligibilities) and low-risk youth (23% 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 2017 – July 1, 2016 – June 30, 2017. Although there were 2,428 starters in fiscal year 2017, these were only assigned to 2,125 individual youth.

Program Starts in Fiscal Year 2017

Evidence-Based Program	Count (N)	Percent of All Starts
WSART	999	41.1%
COS	720	29.7%
FFT	534	22.0%
FIT	10	0.4%
MST	76	3.1%
EET	89	3.7%
Totals	2,428	100%

TABLE 12

Program Starts in Fiscal Year 2017 by Gender

Gender	Number & Percent of Starts by Gender	Evidence-Based Program						Totals
		WSART	COS	EET	FFT	FIT	MST	
Female	Number	243	245	25	154	1	18	686
	Percent	24.3	34	28.1	28.8	10	23.7	28.3
Male	Number	756	475	64	380	9	58	1,742
	Percent	75.7	66	71.9	71.2	90	76.3	71.7
Total	Number	999	720	89	534	10	76	2,428
	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 13

Program Starts in Fiscal Year 2017 by Race

Race	Number & Percent of Starts by Race	Evidence-Based Program						Totals
		WSART	COS	EET	FFT	FIT	MST	
Other / Unknown	Number	5	9	1	5	0	3	23
	Percent	0.5	1.3	1.1	0.9	0	3.9	0.9
White	Number	585	510	27	329	6	40	1,497
	Percent	58.6	70.8	30.3	61.6	60	52.6	61.7
Black / African American	Number	156	90	33	82	3	12	376
	Percent	15.6	12.5	37.1	15.4	30	15.8	15.5
American Indian / Alaskan Native	Number	41	24	3	19	0	2	89
	Percent	4.1	3.3	3.4	3.6	0	2.6	3.7
Asian	Number	15	24	2	6	0	1	48
	Percent	1.5	3.3	2.2	1.1	0	1.3	2
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	Number	14	16	10	5	0	1	46
	Percent	1.4	2.2	11.2	0.9	0	1.3	1.9
Hispanic / Latino	Number	183	47	13	88	1	17	349
	Percent	18.3	6.5	14.6	16.5	10	22.4	14.4
Total	Number	999	720	89	534	10	76	2,428
	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 14

Program Starts in Fiscal Year 2017 by Risk Level

Risk Level	Number & Percent of Starts by Risk Level	Evidence-Based Program						Totals
		WSART	COS	EET	FFT	FIT	MST	
Unknown	Number	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
	Percent	0	0.1	0	0.2	0	0	0.1
Low	Number	4	702	1	0	0	0	707
	Percent	0.4	97.5	1.1	0	0	0	29.1
Moderate	Number	424	14	41	239	2	0	720
	Percent	42.4	1.9	46.1	44.8	20	0	29.7
High	Number	571	3	47	294	8	76	999
	Percent	57.2	0.4	52.8	55.1	80	100	41.1
Total	Number	999	720	89	534	10	76	2,428
	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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 97.5% 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 – 2017 Map, p. 34).

Table 16 and Figure 3 provide a historical perspective on the number of evidence-based program starts across SFY 2012 – 2016. Education Employment Training was designated as an evidence-based program beginning in 2016.

Historical Starts for State Fiscal Year 2012 – 2016

EBP	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
WSART	1,592	1,493	1,302	1,071	1,000	6,458
COS	520	627	509	595	590	2,841
FFT	609	616	612	583	569	2,989
FIT	21	20	30	23	30	124
MST	59	68	44	49	54	274
EET	-	-	-	-	93	93
Total	2,801	2,824	2,497	2,321	2,336	12,779

TABLE 16

Historical Starts for State Fiscal Year 2012 – 2016: Depicted

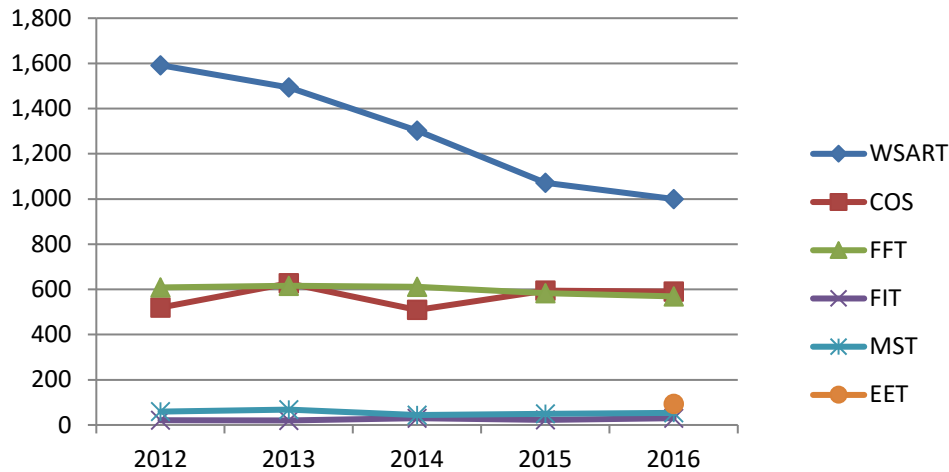


FIGURE 3

Evidence-Based Program Successful Completes

Table 17 displays successful completes by program. Between July 1, 2016 and June 30, 2017, the data identified 2,306 instances where a youth received an end of program status. Of the 2,306 instances, 1,791 were identified as successful program completes across the state.

Successful Completes in Fiscal Year 2017

Program	Frequency	Percent of All Successful Completes	Percent of Successful Completes
WSART	625	34.9%	67.3%
COS	671	37.5%	96.1%
FFT	383	21.4%	73.1%
FIT	13	0.7%	86.7%
MST	56	3.1%	74.7%
EET	43	2.4%	65.2%
All Successful Completes	1,791	100.0%	77.2%

TABLE 17

Successful Completes in Fiscal Year 2017 by Gender

Gender	Number & Percent of Successful Completes by Gender	Evidence-Based Program						Totals
		WSART	COS	EET	FFT	FIT	MST	
Female	Number	135	235	8	112	5	16	511
	Percent	22.5	34.8	19	29.6	38.5	29.1	28.9
Male	Number	466	441	34	267	8	39	1,255
	Percent	77.5	65.2	81	70.4	61.5	70.9	71.1
Total	Number	601	676	42	379	13	55	1,766
	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 18

Successful Completes in Fiscal Year 2017 by Race

Race	Number & Percent of Successful Completes by Race	Evidence-Based Program						Totals
		WSART	COS	EET	FFT	FIT	MST	
Other / Unknown	Number	2	9	0	4	0	2	17
	Percent	0.3	1.3	0	1.1	0	3.6	1
White	Number	368	481	15	235	4	29	1,132
	Percent	61.2	71.2	35.7	62	30.8	52.7	64.1
Black / African American	Number	75	84	16	43	7	12	237
	Percent	12.5	12.4	38.1	11.3	53.8	21.8	13.4
American Indian / Alaskan Native	Number	20	21	3	13	2	1	60
	Percent	3.3	3.1	7.1	3.4	15.4	1.8	3.4
Asian	Number	7	24	1	3	0	0	35
	Percent	1.2	3.6	2.4	0.8	0	0	2
Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Number	10	15	2	4	0	0	31
	Percent	1.7	2.2	4.8	1.1	0	0	1.8
Hispanic / Latino	Number	119	42	5	77	0	11	254
	Percent	19.8	6.2	11.9	20.3	0	20	14.4
Total	Number	601	676	42	379	13	55	1,766
	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 19

Successful Completes in Fiscal Year 2017 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	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
	Percent	0	0.1	0	0.3	0	0	0.1
Low	Number	3	660	1	1	0	0	665
	Percent	0.5	97.6	2.4	0.3	0	0	37.7
Moderate	Number	285	12	17	187	2	0	503
	Percent	47.4	1.8	40.5	49.3	15.4	0	28.5
High	Number	313	3	24	190	11	55	596
	Percent	52.1	0.4	57.1	50.1	84.6	100	33.7
Total	Number	601	676	42	379	13	55	1,766
	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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 5-year average at over 94%. Whereas moderate and high risk program participants successfully complete their program,

on average, between 69.9% (WSART) and 75.3% (FIT) of the time. The overall successful completion rate for all EBPs, between SFY 2011-2015, is 74.2%.

Historical Successful Completes for State Fiscal Years 2011 – 2016

EBP		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
WSART	Number	1,047	935	818	753	678	5,296
	Percent	70.4	70.6	68.1	70.3	67.8	69.4
COS	Number	238	385	489	555	555	2,424
	Percent	91.2	93.7	95.3	93.3	94	93.5
FFT	Number	520	461	486	422	410	2,818
	Percent	71.9	71.3	71.9	72.4	72	71.9
FIT	Number	20	26	26	19	22	126
	Percent	69.0	89.7	78.8	82.6	73.3	78.7
MST	Number	50	36	29	41	39	245
	Percent	68.5	73.5	69.0	83.7	72.2	73.4
EET	Number	-	-	-	-	46	46
	Percent	-	-	-	-	49.5	49.5
Total	Number	1,875	1,843	1,848	1,790	1,750	10,955
	Percent	72.9	74.9	74.9	77.1	72.7	74.5

TABLE 21

Historical Successful Completes for State Fiscal Years 2012 – 2016: Depicted

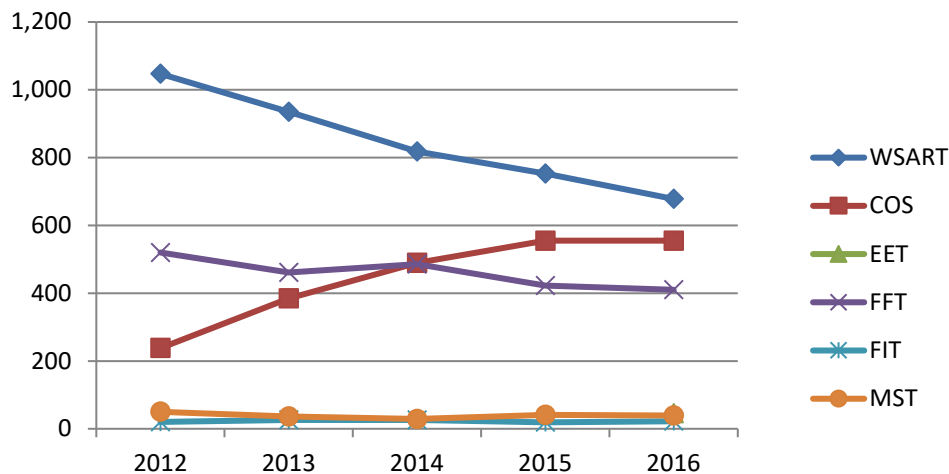


FIGURE 4

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 2017, 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

Reasons for not starting an EBP	N	%
Already completed EBP	254	11.4%
Deceased	6	0.3%
Incarcerated	187	8.4%
Involved with other EBP	397	17.9%
Waiting for/involved in other intervention	471	21.2%
Whereabouts unknown	135	6.1%
Youth willing, but not able	515	23.2%
Youth/family refused	256	11.5%
Total	2,221	100%

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

Reasons for not completing an EBP	N	%
Doesn't meet completion requirements	92	20%
Dropped out	163	35%
Incarcerated	30	6%
Moved	27	6%
Removed from program	52	11%
Scheduling Conflict	32	7%
Transportation	8	2%
Whereabouts unknown	62	13%
Total	466	100

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).

Evidence-Based Program Expenditures

Expenditures by Category for Fiscal Year 2017⁴

Programs	CJAA Expenditures	EBE Expenditures	Total Expenditures	Cost Per Participant
WSART	\$593,369	\$1,131,232	\$1,724,601	\$1,726
COS	\$258,959	\$170,988	\$429,947	\$597
EET	\$528,352	-	\$528,352	\$5,937
FFT	\$375,835	\$1,166,469	\$1,542,304	\$2,888
FIT	-	\$250,241	\$250,241	\$25,024
MST	\$29,931	\$153,437	\$183,368	\$2,413
Totals	\$1,786,446	\$2,872,367	\$4,658,813	\$1,919

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 2017 – July 1, 2016 – June 30, 2017. The cost per participant is calculated by dividing the total expenditures in SFY 2017 by the total number of starters in SFY 2017.

Table 25 and Figure 5 provide information on evidence-based program expenditures from SFY 2012 – 2016. Beginning in 2012; expenditures have been up and down, with a high point in 2016.

Expenditures for State Fiscal Year 2012 – 2016

EBP	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
WSART	\$2,069,966	\$1,865,556	\$1,858,956	\$1,851,789	\$1,833,548
COS	\$307,471	\$375,268	\$385,391	\$315,911	\$350,139
EET					\$459,141
FFT	\$1,681,892	\$1,903,519	\$1,654,131	\$1,649,127	\$1,716,576
FIT	\$284,528	\$282,200	\$304,559	\$304,890	\$361,318
MST	\$348,373	\$378,072	\$373,874	\$375,511	\$298,945
Total	\$4,692,230	\$4,804,615	\$4,576,911	\$4,497,228	\$5,019,667

TABLE 25

⁴ Expenditure information includes data as of September 20, 2017.

Expenditures for State Fiscal Year 2012 – 2016: Depicted

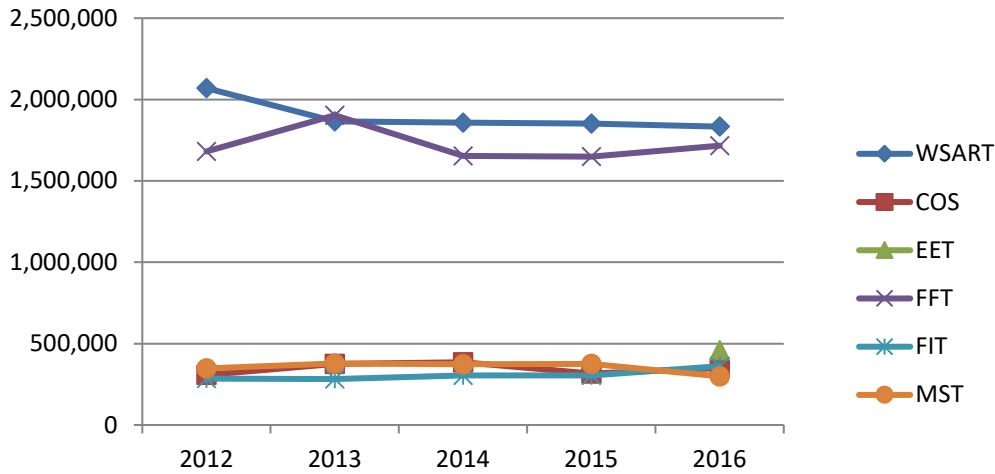


FIGURE 5

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 2017

Promising Program	Count (N)
Girls Only Active Learning (GOAL)	20
Step-Up	0
Total	20

TABLE 26

Table 26 represents the number of promising program youth that started a program during SFY 2016 – July 1, 2016 – June 30, 2017.

Promising Program Expenditures

Expenditures by Category for Fiscal Year 2017⁵

Promising Program	Expenditures	Cost per Participant
Girls Only Active Learning (GOAL)	\$32,565	\$1,628
Step-Up	\$0	\$0
Total	\$32,565	\$1,628

TABLE 27

Table 27 represents program expenditure information as reported by the juvenile courts to JR for SFY 2017 – July 1, 2016 – June 30, 2017. The cost per

⁵ Expenditure information includes data as of September 20, 2017.

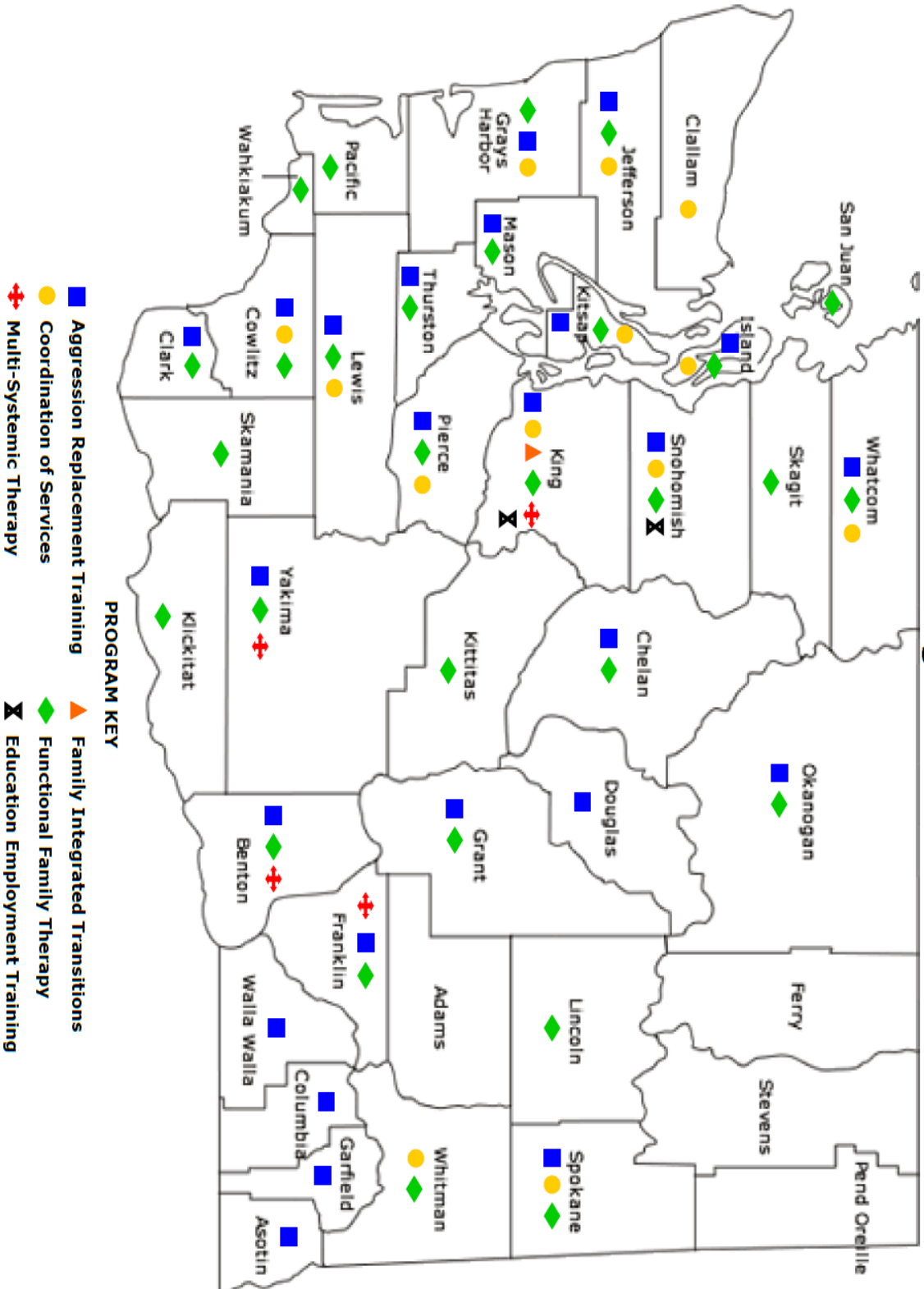
participant is calculated by dividing the total expenditures in SFY 2017 by the total number of starts in SFY 2017.

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, 2016, through June 30, 2017, sixteen 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 — 2017



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 Juvenile Justice and 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.