



Report to the Legislature

Juvenile Court Block Grant Report

RCW 13.40.540

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Washington State Department of
CHILDREN, YOUTH & FAMILIES

Contents

Executive Summary.....	1
Introduction.....	2
Background.....	2
State and Local Partnership.....	3
Quality Assurance Structure and Oversight.....	3
Programs and Services.....	3
Case Management Assessment Process (CMAP).....	3
Disposition Alternatives.....	5
Disposition Alternative Starts.....	6
Disposition Alternatives Expenditures.....	8
Evidence-Based Programs.....	9
Promising Programs.....	10
Quality Assurance to Maintain Rigorous Program Standards.....	11
Washington State Aggression Replacement Training Program.....	11
Coordination of Services Program.....	12
Education Employment Training Program.....	13
Functional Family Therapy Program.....	14
Family Integrated Transitions Program.....	15
Multi-Systemic Therapy Program.....	16
Evidence-Based Program Participation Tracking.....	16
Evidence-Based Program Eligibility.....	16
Evidence-Based Program Starts.....	19
Evidence-Based Program Successful Completes.....	22
Eligible for an Evidence-Based Program but Did Not Start.....	25
Started an Evidence-Based Program but Did Not Complete.....	25
Evidence-Based Program Expenditures.....	26
Promising Programs Starts.....	27
Promising Program Expenditures.....	28
Indian Tribal Evidence-Based Programs.....	28
Juvenile Court Evidence-Based Program Map.....	29
List of Acronyms and Terms.....	30

In Collaboration With

Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators
 Administrative Office of the Courts
 Washington State Center for Court Research

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 includes funding for 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 Department of Children, Youth, and Families' (DCYF) Juvenile Rehabilitation (JR) be administered as a block grant. Priority of this particular block grant is to be given to Evidence-Based Programs (EBPs) and disposition alternatives diverting youth from confinement in JR.

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

The following are highlights of the block grant implementation:

- Continued implementation of a funding formula that provides fiscal incentive for juvenile courts that deliver 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
- 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 to local county juvenile courts each two-year budget cycle. In order to reduce reliance on state-operated institutions, this funding provides community-based responses for youth who commit crimes. The funding also assists with the application of disposition (sentencing) programs. DCYF's JR program administers these dollars across the 33 county juvenile court jurisdictions.

The 2009 Legislature required the Department of Social and Health Services JR (now DCYF) to administer a block grant rather than continue providing categorical funding to juvenile courts to serve youth adjudicated in the juvenile justice system. The block grant approach to funding was incorporated in the 2009–2011 Washington State Biennial Budget based on successful pilot projects that used a similar model.

This block grant report includes the following:

- Descriptions of the programs funded within the block grant
- Evidence-based and promising program outputs
- Disposition alternatives outputs
- Quality assurance results
- 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 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 current offense and prior criminal history. While the Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission has the authority to consider and recommend changes to the juvenile sentencing system, the Legislature 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 incarceration in state institutions managed by JR. After serving a JR sentence, the most serious offenders are placed on parole (post-commitment community aftercare supervision).

Washington's sentencing grid places less serious juvenile offenders under the jurisdiction of the county juvenile courts. These juveniles may receive less than 30 days in detention and a sentence of probation (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. Payments of state funds to counties were provided for special juvenile court probation supervision programs in order to meet legislative intentions, including reducing the necessity for commitment of juveniles to state juvenile correctional institutions and improving supervision of juveniles placed on probation by the juvenile courts. This has been referred to as a Probation Subsidy (Washington Laws, 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 continues to be reducing commitments to the state by providing resources to local counties for the provision of programs and services that reduce the further reliance on the state's juvenile justice system.

Quality Assurance Structure and Oversight

The Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators (WAJCA) and JR have developed a unique statewide quality assurance structure unlike any other in the country. This partnership has led to a strong commitment to evidence and research-based model fidelity. Both WAJCA and JR allocate funds to 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. Funded by the state, WAJCA developed a 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. The JR central office provides fiscal and contract management oversight to these programs across the state. JR regional offices are located across the state and work with individual courts regarding billing and program reporting information. JR also provides program development, oversight and support to all the juvenile courts on an as-needed basis from a centralized headquarters location.

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

Programs and Services

Case Management Assessment Process (CMAP)

CMAP emerged in response to the Community Juvenile Accountability Act (CJAA), enacted by the Washington State Legislature in 1997. The legislative intent was to fund empirically validated programs to reduce recidivism. The WAJCA, comprised of 33 juvenile court jurisdictions, led this effort. In conjunction with the Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP), an innovative risk and needs assessment tool was developed: the Washington State Juvenile Court Assessment (WSJCA). Minor

revisions have been made over the years. The current risk/needs assessment used today is the Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT), which is based on the WSJCA.

In addition to meeting the legislative funding requirement, WAJCA envisioned an offender case management process that would best use the information gathered from the assessment. In 1998, WAJCA created the Quality Assurance Committee (QAC) to establish quality assurance standards. The QAC was also responsible for developing an effective process for adhering to the Risk/Need/Responsivity Principle (RNR). In 2000, QAC 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 at those 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);
- Develop outcome measures to determine if targeted factors change as a result of the intervention

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

1. Mapping: “Discovery” – administer risk assessment and 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. 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 has 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 who have also been identified as amenable to treatment in a community setting.

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

Chemical Dependency Mental Health Disposition Alternative (CDMHDA) – RCW 13.40.165

In 1997, the state Legislature passed the Chemical Dependency Disposition Alternative (CDDA) with the intention to provide a local supervision and treatment option for youth that would otherwise be institutionalized with the state (CDDA Committable). In an effort to reach more youth with substance use issues, the statute was later amended to include a provision for locally sanctioned youth to receive this program. The local sanction option serves the vast majority of youth in this program. In July 2016, the state legislature repealed the Mental Health Disposition Alternative (RCW 13.40.167) and included a mental health and co-occurring provision into CDDA.

Special Sex Offender Disposition Alternative (SSODA) – RCW 13.40.160

In 1990, the Special Sex Offender Disposition Alternative (SSODA) was passed. This disposition provides 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). This disposition intends to keep youth who would otherwise be institutionalized by the state, under the supervision of the local juvenile courts. This program includes a provision and funding for evidence-based practice and supervision. This option is for committable youth who do not meet eligibility requirements for the other disposition alternatives.

Disposition Alternative Starts

Table 1: Starts in state fiscal year (SFY) 2019

Disposition Alternative	Count (N)
Chemical Dependency Mental Health Disposition Alternative (CDMHDA)	
Chemical Dependency	171
Mental Health	35
Co-Occurring	42
Special Sex Offender Disposition Alternative (SSODA)	119
Suspended Disposition Alternative (SDA)	60
Totals	427
Table 1 represents the number of juvenile court youth who started each program during SFY 2019, July 1, 2018 - June 30, 2019.	

Table 2: Program starts in SFY 2019 by gender

Gender	Number and percent of starts by gender	Disposition Alternative					Totals
		CDMHDA Chemical Dependency	CDMHDA Mental Health	CDMHDA Co-Occurring	SSODA	SDA	
Female	Number	39	8	16	2	5	70
	Percent	22.8	22.9	38.1	1.7	8.3	16.4
Male	Number	132	27	26	117	55	357
	Percent	77.2	77.1	61.9	98.3	91.7	83.6
Total	Number	171	35	42	119	60	427
	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

JUVENILE COURT BLOCK GRANT REPORT

Table 3: Program starts in SFY 2019 by race

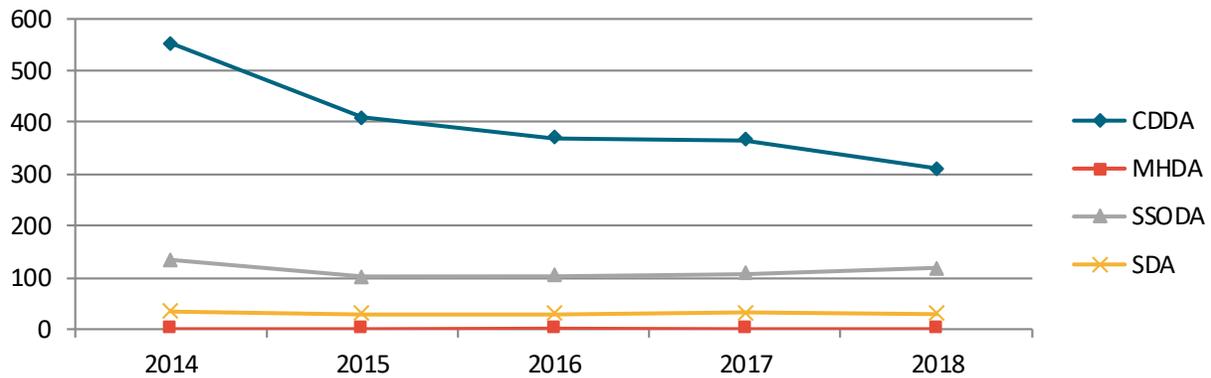
Race	Number and percent of starts by race	Disposition Alternative					Totals
		CDMHDA Chemical Dependency	CDMHDA Mental Health	CDMHDA Co-Occurring	SSODA	SDA	
African American	Number	28	7	7	5	23	70
	Percent	16.4	20.0	16.7	4.2	38.3	16.4
Asian	Number	6	0	3	7	1	17
	Percent	3.5	0.0	7.1	5.9	1.7	4.0
White	Number	94	25	23	89	22	253
	Percent	55.0	71.4	54.8	74.8	36.7	59.3
Hispanic	Number	17	2	7	10	7	43
	Percent	9.9	5.7	16.7	8.4	11.7	10.1
Mixed	Number	11	1	0	3	4	19
	Percent	6.4	2.9	0.0	2.5	6.7	4.4
Native American	Number	5	0	2	1	2	10
	Percent	2.9	0.0	4.8	0.8	3.3	2.3
Other Race	Number	1	0	0	0	1	2
	Percent	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.5
Unreported	Number	9	0	0	4	0	13
	Percent	5.3	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.0
Total	Number	171	35	42	119	60	427
	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4 and Figure 1 (below) provide information on disposition alternative starters from SFY 2014-2018. Since 2014, the overall number of program starters have declined with CDDA seeing the sharpest decline. However, the other programs have been relatively stable since 2015.

Table 4: Historical starts in SFY 2014-2018

DA	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
CDDA	553	408	369	366	311	2,007
MHDA	0	0	1	0	0	1
SSODA	134	102	103	108	117	564
SDA	34	30	30	31	29	154
Total	721	540	503	505	457	2,726

Figure 1: Starts for state fiscal year 2014-2018



Disposition Alternatives Expenditures

Table 5: Disposition alternative expenditures for SFY 2019¹

Programs	CDMHDA	SSODA	SDA	Total
Costs	\$1,221,567	\$2,266,469	\$100,800	\$3,588,836

Table 5 represents program expenditure information as reported by the juvenile courts to JR for SFY 2019, July 1, 2018-June 30, 2019. Nearly two thirds of disposition alternative dollars (63 percent) were spent on SSODA in SFY 2019.

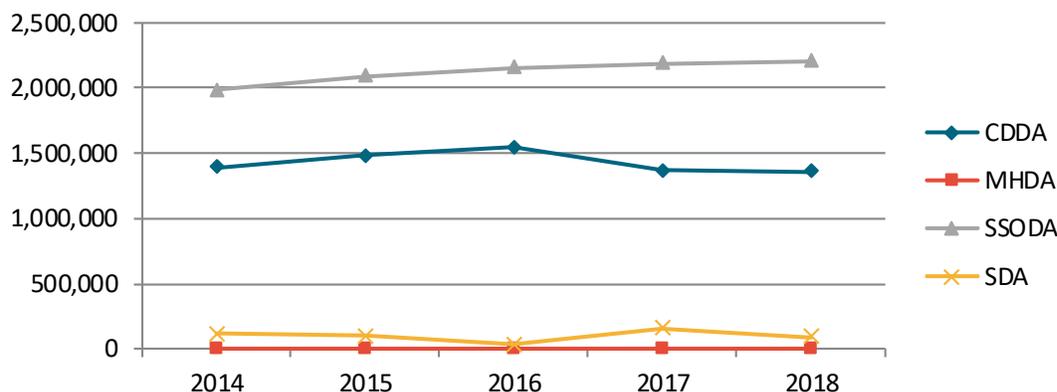
Table 6 and Figure 2 provide information on disposition alternative expenditures from SFY 2014-2018. Overall expenditures have been relatively stable, ranging from \$3.5 million in 2014 to \$3.7 million in 2017.

Table 6: Expenditures for SFY 2014-2018

DA	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
CDMHDA	\$1,388,363	\$1,484,792	\$1,547,483	\$1,366,741	\$1,355,238
MHDA	\$0	\$0	\$0	Repealed	Repealed
SSODA	\$1,988,235	\$2,088,446	\$2,158,042	\$2,185,428	\$2,204,415
SDA	\$114,920	\$95,760	\$33,876	\$153,211	\$86,294
Total	\$3,491,518	\$3,668,998	\$3,739,401	\$3,705,380	\$3,645,947

¹ Expenditure information includes data as of Sept. 3, 2019.

Figure 2: Expenditures for SFY 2014-2018



Evidence-Based Programs

The Community Juvenile Accountability Act (CJAA) was included in Washington Laws Chapter 338, Laws of 1997, as an incentive to local communities to implement cost-effective interventions to reduce recidivism among juvenile offenders. The CJAA’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 identified in 1998 for implementation in Washington State. Since then, a fifth (FIT, 2008) and sixth (EET, 2015) program have been added to the list of options:

- Washington State Aggression Replacement Training (WSART)
- Coordination of Services (COS)
- Education and Employment Training (EET)
- Functional Family Therapy (FFT)
- Family Integrated Transitions (FIT)
- 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 its 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, visit 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 has 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 \$2 billion, 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 Legislature approving significant fund increases 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 its 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, visit 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 of reduced recidivism, and has a cost benefit to taxpayers, the program can be reclassified as an evidence-based or research-based program. Thus, the program becomes eligible for consideration as a CJAA program. Programs can only be considered “promising” by the CJAA Advisory Committee.

As of the end of SFY 2019, 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 is modeled after WSART. This program is intended for the most vulnerable girls in our state and 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.

Table 7: Program availability

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)	6
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	24
Family Integrated Transitions (FIT)	1
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	3
Promising programs	
Girls Only Active Learning (GOAL)	2
Step-Up	1

Table 7 represents the number of juvenile courts across the state that delivered specific evidence-based and promising programs in SFY 2019, July 1, 2018 - June 30, 2019.

Quality Assurance to Maintain Rigorous Program Standards

CJAA was the first ongoing effort in the nation to replicate effective interventions on a statewide basis. To ensure program integrity, to meet evaluation standards, and to continuously identify and resolve program issues, all programs now have mandatory quality assurance measures as recommended by WSIPP’s 2003 report – Recommended Quality Control Standards. The following information outlines the program standards for the five evidenced-based programs.

Washington State Aggression Replacement Training Program

The Washington State Aggression Replacement Training (WSART) program 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. WSART is now implemented and researched across Washington State.

WSIPP completed research on WSART in June 2019. This research examined WSART as provided in Washington to determine if it was cost effective and reduced repeat criminal behavior. The report found that, on average, WSART participants were more likely to recidivate than similar youth who did not participate in WSART. However, it was also found that youth who completed the entire WSART curriculum were significantly less likely to recidivate than youth who participated in, but did not complete the WSART program. The full report can be found at www.wsipp.wa.gov. These results add emphasis to recent efforts to provide greater quality control for the WSART program.

The WSART QA process was developed in March 2003 and updated in 2006, to enhance the level of review and feedback available to local trainers across the state. This process for additional QA feedback was in effect for the current reporting period and is making a difference in quality delivery of WSART across the state. The WSART Quality Assurance Plan is currently under revision and should be fully implemented following adoption on July 1, 2019. The proposed QA plan update will increase initial trainer training requirements and increase the frequency and quality of annual refresher training. It will also provide additional training opportunities for trainers on informal improvement plans. In addition,

the updated QA plan will work on aligning QA overview with other evidence-based programs, while utilizing environmental assessment results to educate and create better QA oversight.

Under the current plan, a full-time statewide Quality Assurance Specialist oversees the program with the assistance of four contracted court WSART experts who provide direct consultation to trainers. The WSART program attained the following significant results for SFY 2019:

- Forty-eight new staff were trained, including seven tribal members or employees
- Seventy-nine “main trainers” delivered the intervention to court involved youth
- Seventy-one percent of the eligible practicing trainers received an annual review
- Trainers achieved a statewide average rating of “competent” (delivers the intervention well)

Of the 56 court trainers who were rated delivering the intervention, two trainers (four percent) were rated as not competent, four trainers (seven percent) were rated as borderline competent, 31 (55 percent) were rated competent and 19 (34 percent) were rated as highly competent. Ten trainers were not rated because they were in the initial phase of delivering the curriculum. The not competent trainers were placed on formal improvement plans, the borderline competent trainers were placed on informal improvement plans, which returns their rating to competent when successfully completed.

Coordination of Services Program

The Washington State Coordination of Services (COS) program is a 12-hour seminar intended for juveniles who score low on the Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT) utilized by juvenile courts. This program requires a connected adult to attend with the juvenile. The program consists of five to eight interactive sessions presented by community organizations or individuals who have a passion for working with families. The session facilitators offer interactive lessons that educate participants in areas of adolescent development, positive relationship building, decision making, boundaries, accountability, communication, conflict resolution and community connections. The program’s goal is to identify and enhance the youth’s strengths and decrease or prevent youth from engaging in risky behaviors. The specific objectives of the program are to improve family relations, enhance youth strengths, build healthy relationships, offer access to valuable services in their community and redefine the community social norms for the youth.

This program has been successfully implemented in many rural, suburban, and urban settings. The COS program uses a small group-based learning model in conjunction with the principles of Popular Education.

Fourteen counties provided COS during the 2019 fiscal year. Two additional counties are looking to implement COS by fall of 2019. During this last fiscal year, the QA Specialist attended and observed two counties’ COS workshops for program monitoring/coaching. The QA Specialist also facilitated conference calls to learn more about each program, provide an opportunity for sharing across counties and relay programmatic information and updates. The QA Specialist organized and delivered a two-day training to further educate and connect the state COS programs. This training included how to implement Popular Education into individual COS programs, a Risk Need Responsivity overview and how it relates to the COS program, ways to address program barriers and challenges and program QA oversight. Technical assistance/coaching was provided to two additional counties considering COS. Ongoing consultation is provided throughout the year with COS counties.

The following findings occurred in FY 2019:

- Of the fourteen counties providing COS, seven contract with a provider and seven utilize juvenile court staff to implement the program
- All counties adhere to the 12-hour format, as directed by the Quality Assurance Plan, in varying degrees of delivery
- In September 2015, WSIPP released the Outcome Evaluation and Benefit-Cost analysis for COS. This had favorable findings including, 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
- Monthly tracking sheets are used by all courts offering COS to assist in data recovery

For the next fiscal year, the focus will be on improving and clarifying the quality assurance and quality improvement plans to support, align and assist program fidelity. The COS Quality Assurance Plan is currently under revision and should be fully implemented following adoption on Sept. 6, 2019. In addition, the QA Specialist will conduct quarterly regional calls to provide support and opportunity for collaboration for program providers.

Education Employment Training Program

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

The Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) completed research on EET as delivered by King County in December 2015. This evaluation reported that EET reduced overall recidivism by 12 percentage points (from 51 percent to 39 percent) compared to youth who participated in typical juvenile court programs. WSIPP estimated EET produces \$34 in benefit per \$1 of costs.

Program format varies in each court with a range of work experience hours spanning from 12-150 hours. The Job Readiness Training (JRT) portion of the program, which assists the youth in developing their employment portfolio, also varied from a minimum of 10.5 hours to 15.

Five counties are currently providing EET. Additional counties have expressed interest in starting their program in the next fiscal year. During the 2019 fiscal year, the QA Specialist worked on defining program starters and completers. In September of 2018, the Community Juvenile Accountability Act (CJAA) Advisory Committee adopted the below EET standards.

² For additional information on the WSIPP outcome evaluation on COS visit http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1617/Wsipp_Washingtons-Coordination-of-Services-Program-for-Juvenile-Offenders-Outcome-Evaluation-and-Benefit-Cost-Analysis_Report.pdf

EET Eligibility

- PACT eligibility – Age 15 to 18 and any one of the following:
 - Domain 3A (school history) static risk score is 4 or 5
 - Domain 3B (current school status) dynamic risk score is between 7 and 22
 - Domain 5A (employment history) static protective factor is 0 or 1
 - Domain 5B (current employment) dynamic protective factor is 0 to 2
 - Must be moderate or high risk
 - Minimum of 90 days left on supervision

EET Starter

- Attend the first day of Job Readiness Training (JRT), work experience and/or taxable employment

EET Completer

- EET case management 90-120 days or until the end of supervision
- Completed a minimum 10.5 hours of JRT – counties should review their JRT curriculum to ensure the elements presented in the attached JRT addendum are addressed
- Completed a minimum of 20 hours of work experience and/or employment that provides taxable income
- Engaged/enrolled in a school program or has completed an educational program that results in a high school diploma or GED certification

Work Experience Definition

- Summer employment opportunities and other employment opportunities available throughout the year
- Pre-apprenticeship programs – a program or set of strategies designed to prepare individuals to enter and succeed in a registered apprenticeship program and has a documented partnership with at least one or more registered apprentice programs
- Internships and job shadowing
- On the Job Training (OJT)

For the next fiscal year, the focus will be on improving and clarifying the quality assurance and quality improvement plans to support, align and assist program fidelity. Additionally, the QA Specialist will provide ongoing coaching/consultation for new courts who plan to provide this program to support implementation efforts. Furthermore, the QA Specialist will work on aligning QA overview with other evidence-based programs while utilizing environmental assessment results to educate and create better QA oversight.

Functional Family Therapy Program

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

WSIPP completed research on FFT in January 2004. This research examined FFT 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 www.wsipp.wa.gov. These results add further emphasis to 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, located in cities, remote/rural areas and regions centered on medium-sized communities. With the ongoing need of a large-scale, multi-site implementation, JR provides statewide quality assurance, oversight of all trainings and program fidelity for the FFT program. JR and WAJCA work collaboratively to develop the funding and oversight for these quality assurance functions.

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

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

FFT therapist are assessed for clinical adherence and fidelity to the FFT model, through weekly clinical consultations, therapist evaluations, and training sessions. Assessments provide the therapists with ongoing feedback that will ultimately improve services as outlined in the Washington State Functional Family Therapy Project Quality Assurance and Improvement Plan.

The following results were attained for SFY year 2019:

- Annually all practicing therapists receive a performance review, which includes a global therapist rating feedback every 90-120 days
- The statewide average fidelity rating was 4.14 on a scale of 0 to 6 (exceeding the goal of 3)
- The statewide average dissemination adherence rating was 5.9 on a scale of 0 to 6 (exceeding the goal of 4)
- Thirteen of the 41 therapists who delivered intervention in the juvenile courts received a corrective action plan (Improvement Plan)
- Sixteen new therapists were trained.

Family Integrated Transitions Program

The Family Integrated Transitions (FIT) program was only delivered in the King County juvenile court during the 2019 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. JR currently contracts with the University of Washington to provide the quality assurance component for this program.

Multi-Systemic Therapy 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.

The University of Washington, as authorized by MST Services of South Carolina, is conducting close oversight of MST implementation. Initial and ongoing training, site visits and clinical consultation are provided. Ongoing training, consultation and oversight from MST services continue through block grant funds to maintain the Washington State program as a certified MST site.

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

Evidence-Based Program Participation Tracking

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

Evidence-Based Program Eligibility

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

1. Risk level as determined by the PACT assessment. The PACT is a 126-item, multiple choice assessment instrument which produces risk level scores measuring a juvenile's risk of re-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 eligible for one or more of the following programs: WSART, COS, EET, FFT, FIT, and MST.

During fiscal year 2019, there were 7,597 instances of eligibility for EBPs across the state. Of this number, EBPs were only assigned to 4,169 individual youth. The differentiation 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

³ Find additional information on the PACT assessment tool at http://www.assessments.com/catalog/PACT_Full_Assessment.htm

eligibilities 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.

Table 8: Total number of eligibilities in FY 2019

Program	Frequency	Percent of all eligibilities
WSART	2,393	31.5%
COS	1,844	24.3%
EET	954	12.6%
FFT	1,881	24.8%
FIT	162	2.1%
MST	363	4.8%
All Eligibilities	7,597	100.0%

Table 9: Program eligibility in FY 2019 by gender

Gender	Number and percent of eligibilities by gender	Evidence-based program						Totals
		WSART	COS	EET	FFT	FIT	MST	
Female	Number	594	550	243	492	55	85	2,019
	Percent	24.8	29.8	25.5	26.2	34.0	23.4	26.6
Male	Number	1,799	1,294	711	1,389	107	278	5,578
	Percent	75.2	70.2	74.5	73.8	66.0	76.6	73.4
Total	Number	2,393	1,844	954	1,881	162	363	7,597

Table 9 demonstrates the proportion of females and males who are eligible for each evidence-based program.

Table 10: Program eligibility in fiscal year 2019 by race

JUVENILE COURT BLOCK GRANT REPORT

Race	Number or percent of eligibilities by program	Evidence-based program						Totals
		WSART	COS	EET	FFT	FIT	MST	
Other / Unknown	Number	21	22	8	14	4	3	72
	Percent	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.7	2.5	0.8	0.9
White	Number	1,339	1,248	490	1,056	51	132	4,316
	Percent	56.0	67.7	51.4	56.1	31.5	36.4	56.8
Black / African American	Number	410	219	260	313	53	90	1,345
	Percent	17.1	11.9	27.3	16.6	32.7	24.8	17.7
American Indian / Alaskan Native	Number	116	44	26	95	3	5	289
	Percent	4.8	2.4	2.7	5.1	1.9	1.4	3.8
Asian	Number	34	57	17	23	6	5	142
	Percent	1.4	3.1	1.8	1.2	3.7	1.4	1.9
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	Number	51	42	31	34	3	5	166
	Percent	2.1	2.3	3.2	1.8	1.9	1.4	2.2
Hispanic / Latino	Number	422	212	122	346	42	123	1,267
	Percent	17.6	11.5	12.8	18.4	25.9	33.9	16.7
Totals	Number	2,393	1,844	954	1,881	162	363	7,597
	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 10 displays eligibility by race. During the assessment process, a youth may be identified as “other/unknown” racial category.

Table 11: Program eligibility in fiscal year 2019 by risk level

Risk level	Number or percent of risk level by program	Evidence-based program						Totals
		WSART	COS	EET	FFT	FIT	MST	
Low	Number	0	1,748	0	0	0	0	1,748
	Percent	0.0	94.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.1
Moderate	Number	1,015	92	357	707	37	1	2,209
	Percent	42.5	5.0	37.5	37.6	22.8	0.3	29.1
High	Number	1,374	4	595	1,173	125	362	3,633
	Percent	57.5	0.2	62.5	62.4	77.2	99.7	47.8
Totals	Number	2,389	1,844	952	1,880	162	363	7,590
	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 11 displays eligibility by risk level. In the 2019 fiscal year, a majority of eligibilities were assigned to high-risk youth (47.8 percent of eligibilities), followed by moderate-risk youth (29.1 percent of

eligibilities) and low-risk youth (23.1 percent 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 2019, July 1, 2018 - June 30, 2019. Although there were 2,261 starts in fiscal year 2018, these were only assigned to 1,971 individual youth.

Table 12: Program starts in fiscal year 2018

Evidence-based program	Count (N)	Percent of all starts
WSART	815	36.0%
COS	655	29.0%
EET	232	10.3%
FFT	501	22.2%
FIT	14	0.6%
MST	44	1.9%
Totals	2,261	100%

Table 13: Program starts in fiscal year 2019 by gender

Gender	Number or percent of starts within gender	Evidence-based program						Totals
		WSART	COS	EET	FFT	FIT	MST	
Female	Number	187	186	51	154	5	12	595
	Percent	22.9	28.4	22.0	30.7	35.7	27.3	26.3
Male	Number	628	469	181	347	9	32	1,666
	Percent	77.1	71.6	78.0	69.3	64.3	72.7	73.7
Totals	Number	815	655	232	501	14	44	2,261
	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

JUVENILE COURT BLOCK GRANT REPORT

Table 14: Program starts in fiscal year 2019 by race

Race	Number or percent of starts by program	Evidence-based program						Totals
		WSART	COS	EET	FFT	FIT	MST	
Other / Unknown	Number	5	6	4	7	0	1	23
	Percent	0.6	0.9	1.7	1.4	0.0	2.3	1.0
White	Number	480	483	113	320	6	19	1,421
	Percent	58.9	73.7	48.7	63.9	42.9	43.2	62.8
Black / African American	Number	128	54	73	65	6	9	335
	Percent	15.7	8.2	31.5	13.0	42.9	20.5	14.8
American Indian / Alaskan Native	Number	34	19	5	21	0	0	79
	Percent	4.2	2.9	2.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	3.5
Asian	Number	10	19	4	2	0	0	35
	Percent	1.2	2.9	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.5
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	Number	9	16	10	11	0	2	48
	Percent	1.1	2.4	4.3	2.2	0.0	4.5	2.1
Hispanic / Latino	Number	149	58	23	75	2	13	320
	Percent	18.3	8.9	9.9	15.0	14.3	29.5	14.2
Totals	Number	815	655	232	501	14	44	2,261
	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 15: Program starts in fiscal year 2019 by risk level

Risk level	Number or percent of risk level by program	Evidence-based program						Totals
		WSART	COS	EET	FFT	FIT	MST	
Unknown	Number	0	1	1	3	1	0	6
	Percent	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	7.1	0.0	0.3
Low	Number	2	643	0	1	0	0	646
	Percent	0.2	98.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	28.6
Moderate	Number	360	7	80	216	4	1	668
	Percent	44.2	1.1	34.5	43.1	28.6	2.3	29.5
High	Number	453	4	151	281	9	43	941
	Percent	55.6	0.6	65.1	56.1	64.3	97.7	41.6
Totals	Number	815	655	232	501	14	44	2,261
	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 15 shows 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 98.2 percent of COS starts have an associated low risk level. A majority of moderate and high-risk youth start WSART, EET and/or FFT. The

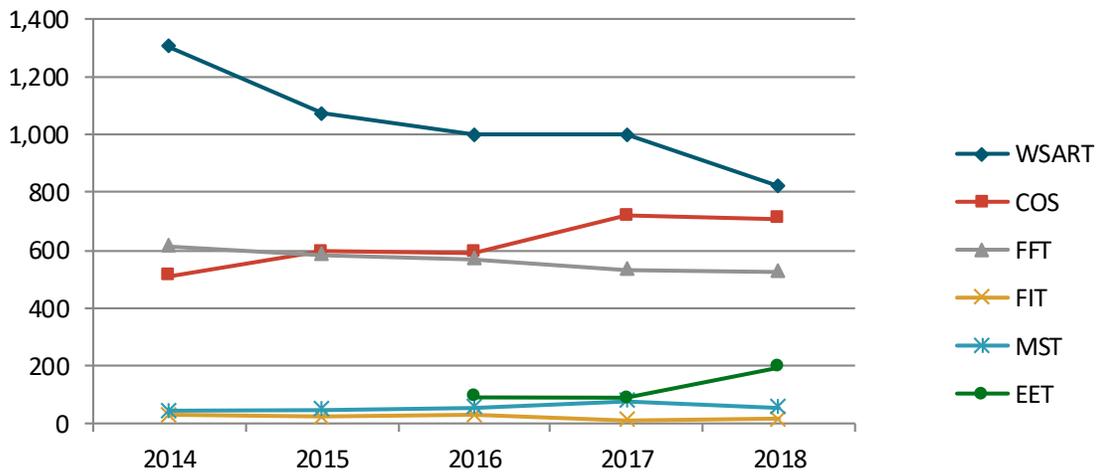
smaller number of starts for FIT and MST reflect the limited availability of these programs in Washington (see Washington State County Juvenile Courts, Evidence-Based Program Starts – 2019 Map, p. 29).

Table 16 and Figure 3 provide a historical perspective on the number of evidence-based program starts across SFY 2014-2018. Education Employment Training was designated as an evidence-based program beginning in 2016.

Table 16: Historical starts for state fiscal years 2014-2018

EBP	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
WSART	1,302	1,071	1,000	999	821	5,193
COS	509	595	590	720	707	3,121
EET	-	-	93	89	193	375
FFT	612	583	569	534	524	2,822
FIT	30	23	30	10	14	107
MST	44	49	54	76	55	278
Total	2,497	2,321	2,336	2,428	2,314	11,896

Figure 3: Historical starts for state fiscal years 2014-2018



Evidence-Based Program Successful Completes

Table 17 displays successful completes by program. In fiscal year 2019, the data identified 1,671 successful program completes across the state and 1,541 youth who successfully completed EBPs.

Table 17: Successful completes in fiscal year 2019

Program	Frequency	Percent of all successful completes	Percent of all completes that are successful
WSART	482	28.8%	59.1%
COS	632	37.8%	95.6%
EET	150	9.0%	64.7%
FFT	354	21.2%	70.7%
FIT	13	0.8%	92.9%
MST	40	2.4%	90.9%
All Successful Completes	1,671	100.0%	74.0%

Table 18: Successful completes in fiscal year 2019 by gender

Gender	Number or percent of completers within gender	Evidence-based program						Totals
		WSART	COS	EET	FFT	FIT	MST	
Female	Number	101	178	37	111	5	9	441
	Percent	21.0	28.2	24.7	31.4	38.5	22.5	26.4
Male	Number of completers	381	454	113	243	8	31	1,230
	Percent	79.0	71.8	75.3	68.6	61.5	77.5	73.6
Totals	Number	482	632	150	354	13	40	1,671
	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

JUVENILE COURT BLOCK GRANT REPORT

Table 19: Successful completes in FY 2019 by race

Race	Number or percent of completes by program	Evidence-based program						Totals
		WSART	COS	EET	FFT	FIT	MST	
Other / Unknown	Number	4	5	1	7	0	1	18
	Percent	0.8	0.8	0.7	2.0	0.0	2.5	1.1
White	Number	293	467	81	245	4	16	1,106
	Percent	60.8	73.9	54.0	69.2	30.8	40.0	66.2
Black/ African American	Number	65	55	40	33	4	7	204
	Percent	13.5	8.7	26.7	9.3	30.8	17.5	12.2
American Indian / Alaskan Native	Number	18	17	5	8	0	0	48
	Percent	3.7	2.7	3.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.9
Asian	Number	8	18	4	1	0	1	32
	Percent	1.7	2.8	2.7	0.3	0.0	2.5	1.9
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	Number	5	16	4	10	0	2	37
	Percent	1.0	2.5	2.7	2.8	0.0	5.0	2.2
Hispanic / Latino	Number	89	54	15	50	5	13	226
	Percent	18.5	8.5	10.0	14.1	38.5	32.5	13.5
Totals	Number	482	632	150	354	13	40	1,671
	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 20: Successful completes in FY 2019 by risk level

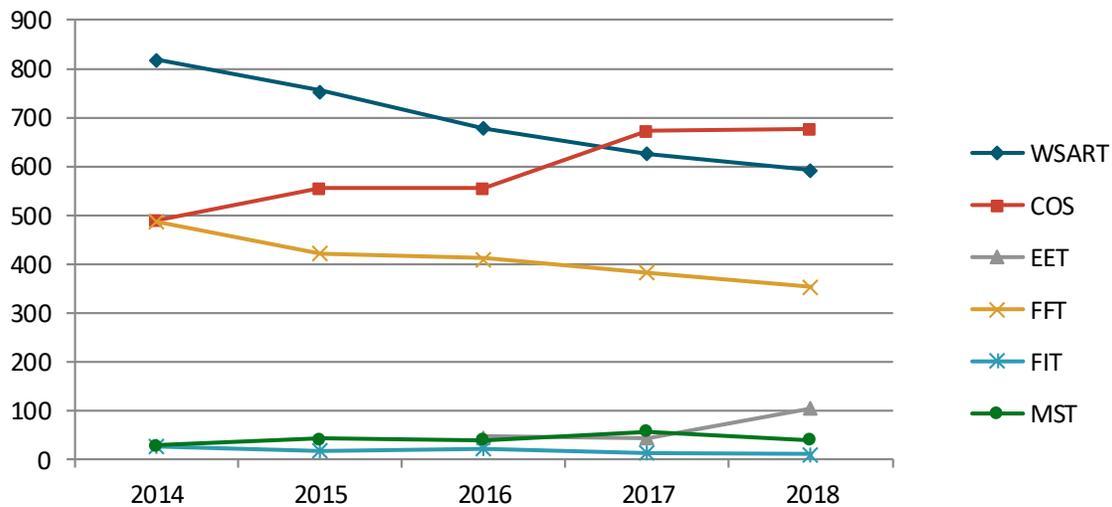
Risk level	Number or percent of risk level by program	Evidence-based program						Totals
		WSART	COS	EET	FFT	FIT	MST	
Low	Number	2	623	1	3	0	0	629
	Percent	0.4	98.6	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	37.6
Moderate	Number	242	6	68	172	3	0	491
	Percent	50.2	0.9	45.3	48.6	23.1	0.0	29.4
High	Number	238	3	81	179	10	40	551
	Percent	49.4	0.5	54.0	50.6	76.9	100.0	33.0
Totals	Number	482	632	150	354	13	40	1,671
	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 21 and Figure 4 outline the historical successful proportions of completion by evidence-based program. A very high proportion of low risk program participants (COS) successfully complete, with a five-year average at 94.8 percent. Whereas moderate and high-risk program participants successfully complete their program, on average, between 67.5 percent (WSART) and 70.9 percent (FFT) of the time.

Table 21: Historical successful completes for state fiscal years 2014-2018

EBP		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
WSART	Number	818	753	678	625	592	3,466
	Percent	68.1	70.3	67.8	67.3	59.1	66.5
COS	Number	489	555	555	671	676	2,946
	Percent	95.3	93.3	94	96.1	95.6	94.9
EET	Number	-	-	46	43	104	193
	Percent	-	-	49.5	65.2	64.7	59.8
FFT	Number	486	422	410	383	353	2,054
	Percent	71.9	72.4	72.0	73.1	70.7	72.0
FIT	Number	26	19	22	13	11	91
	Percent	78.8	82.6	73.3	86.7	92.9	82.9
MST	Number	29	41	39	56	39	204
	Percent	69.0	83.7	72.2	74.7	90.0	77.9
Total	Number	1,848	1,790	1,750	1,791	1,775	8,954
	Percent	74.9	77.1	72.7	77.2	74.0	75.2

Figure 4: Historical successful completes for state fiscal years 2014-2018



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 2019, 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

Table 22: Reasons for not starting an EBP

Reasons	N	%
Already completed EBP	274	12%
Deceased	5	0%
Incarcerated	135	6%
Involved with other EBP	503	23%
Waiting for/involved in other intervention	440	20%
Whereabouts unknown	47	2%
Youth willing, but not able	531	24%
Youth/family refused	269	12%
Total	2,204	100%

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. Please note that these counts are based on assessments and not unique youth. Youth may be assessed as eligible for more than one program and each count would be reflected here.

Started an Evidence-Based Program but Did Not Complete

Among youth who started an evidence-based program in fiscal year 2019, but did not successfully complete the program, a majority did not complete due to the following reasons:

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

Table 23: Reasons for not completing an EBP

Reasons	N	%
Doesn't meet completion requirements	137	31%
Dropped out	121	27%
Incarcerated	24	5%
Moved	22	5%
Removed from program	50	11%
Scheduling conflict	23	5%
Transportation	5	1%
Deceased	1	0%
Whereabouts unknown	62	14%
Total	445	100%

Table 23 shows reasons similar to youth that do not start an EBP. The primary reasons 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). Note that youth can only qualify for one reason per EBP and, in most cases, the service provider determines whether a youth is removed from a program or doesn't meet completion requirements.

Evidence-Based Program Expenditures

Table 24: Expenditures by category for fiscal year 2019⁴

Programs	CJAA Expenditures	EBE Expenditures	Total Expenditures	Cost Per Participant
WSART	\$556,042	\$900,798	\$1,456,840	\$1,788
COS	\$184,930	\$241,747	\$426,677	\$651
EET	\$697,836	\$0	\$697,836	\$3,008
FFT	\$160,696	\$1,197,372	\$1,358,068	\$2,711
FIT	\$0	\$33,931	\$33,931	\$2,424
MST	\$42,607	\$248,901	\$291,508	\$6,625
Totals	\$1,642,111	\$2,622,749	\$4,264,860	\$1,886

Table 24 represents program expenditure information as reported by the juvenile courts to JR by program and by category – CJAA and Evidence-Based Expansion (EBE) for SFY 2019, July 1, 2018-June 30, 2019. The cost per participant is calculated by dividing the total expenditures in SFY 2019 by the total number of starters in SFY 2019.

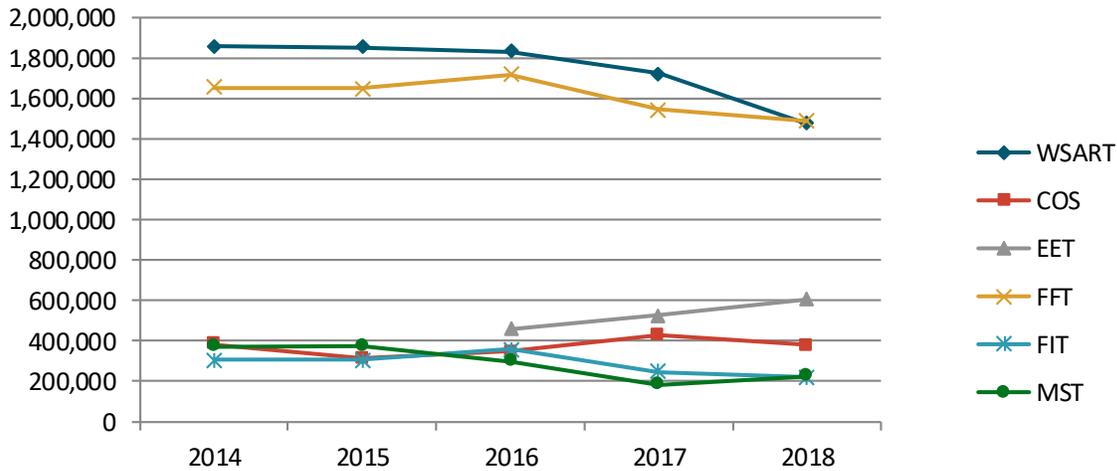
Table 25 and Figure 5 provide information on evidence-based program expenditures from state fiscal years 2014-2018. Beginning in 2014, expenditures have been up and down, with a high point in 2016.

⁴ Expenditure information includes data as of Sept. 3, 2019.

Table 25: Expenditures for state fiscal years 2014-2018

EBP	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
WSART	\$1,858,956	\$1,851,789	\$1,833,548	\$1,724,601	\$1,474,875
COS	\$385,391	\$315,911	\$350,139	\$429,947	\$378,235
EET			\$459,141	\$528,352	\$606,123
FFT	\$1,654,131	\$1,649,127	\$1,716,576	\$1,542,304	\$1,488,687
FIT	\$304,559	\$304,890	\$361,318	\$250,241	\$222,526
MST	\$373,874	\$375,511	\$298,945	\$183,368	\$230,052
Total	\$4,576,911	\$4,497,228	\$5,019,667	\$4,658,813	\$4,400,498

Figure 5: Expenditures for State Fiscal Year 2014-2018



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 GOAL program.

Table 26: Program starts in state fiscal year 2019

Promising Program	Count (N)
GOAL	6
Step-Up	0
Total	6

Table 26 represents the number of promising program youth that started a program during SFY 2018, July 1, 2018-June 30, 2019.

Promising Program Expenditures

Table 27: Expenditures by program for fiscal year 2019⁵

Promising Program	Expenditures	Cost per Participant
Girls Only Active Learning (GOAL)	\$29,797	\$4,966
Step-Up	\$0	\$0
Total	\$29,797	\$4,966

Table 27 represents program expenditure information as reported by the juvenile courts to JR for SFY 2018, July 1, 2018-June 30, 2019. The cost per participant is calculated by dividing the total expenditures in SFY 2019 by the total number of starts in SFY 2019.

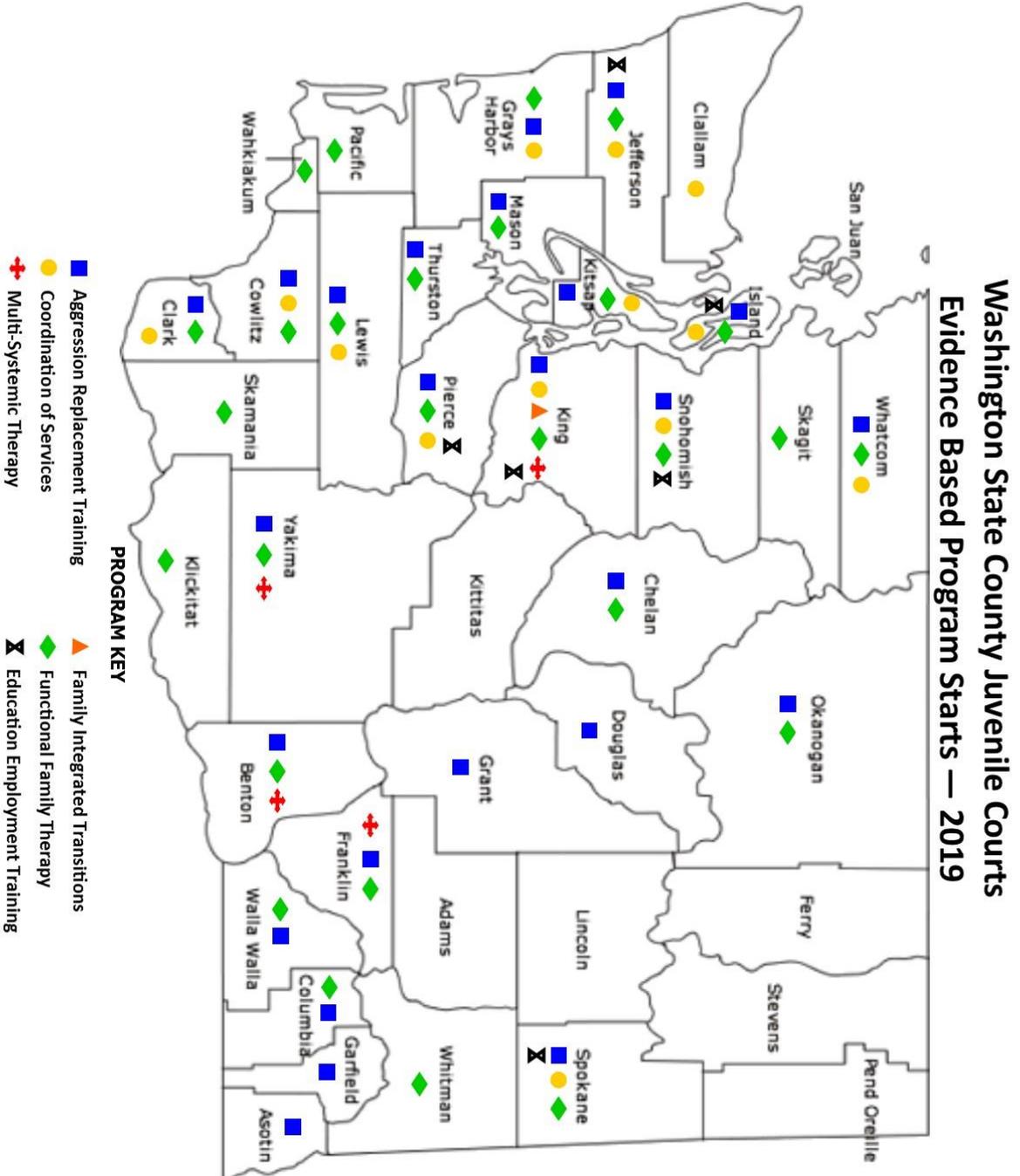
Indian Tribal Evidence-Based Programs

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

Since then, JR has provided CJAA grant opportunities to federally recognized tribes and Recognized American Indian Organizations to implement programs with research-based components. Twenty-nine tribes and four Recognized American Indian Organizations are eligible for funds. From July 1, 2018, through June 30, 2019, 11 tribes and two Recognized American Indian Organizations 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.

⁵ Expenditure information includes data as of Sept. 3, 2019.

Juvenile Court Evidence-Based Program Map



List of Acronyms and Terms

Appendix A

AOC: Administrative Office of the Courts.

JAA: 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.

DCYF: Department of Children, Youth, and Families.

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 modeled after WSART. This program is intended for the most vulnerable girls in our state and it combines demonstrated effective approaches for recidivism reduction with the research on girl-specific development and needs.

JR: Juvenile Rehabilitation. The program area within the Rehabilitation Administration responsible for rehabilitation of court-committed juvenile offenders.

ISD: Information Services Division.

MST: Multi-Systemic Therapy. An evidence-based family treatment model that reduces juvenile offender recidivism.

SFY: State Fiscal Year.

PACT: Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT) assessment. The PACT is a 126-item, multiple choice assessment instrument, which produces risk level scores measuring a juvenile's risk of re-offending.

RA: Rehabilitation Administration. The Department of Social and Health Services administration responsible for the Juvenile Rehabilitation program court-committed juvenile offender rehabilitation.

RED: Racial and Ethnic Disparities.

WAJCA: Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators.

WSART: Washington State Aggression Replacement Training. A Cognitive Behavior Therapy program using skill building that has been rigorously evaluated and reduces recidivism with juvenile offenders.

WSCCR: The Washington State Center for Court Research is the research arm of the Administrative Office of the Courts. It was established in 2004 by order of the Washington State Supreme Court.

WSIPP: Washington State Institute for Public Policy.