DCYF Equity Metrics Overview

Background

A [Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF) strategic priority](#) is to eliminate racial disproportionalities and advance racial equity across programs and services. The Research and Evaluation division in the Office of Innovation, Alignment, and Accountability (OIAA) identified measures related to racial equity to be regularly monitored and published annually. These metrics can be used to help monitor progress toward eliminating disparities and disproportionality over time. Metrics have been selected based on the best available data and on our belief that the agency can impact them using existing or future programs, treatments, and services.

Below we present metrics by program area, beginning with Early Learning, followed by Child Welfare and Juvenile Rehabilitation. The metrics are followed by a *Limitations and Considerations* section, which includes a description of how population estimates are used to generate disproportionity ratios.

Early Learning
Early Learning Program Enrollment

Efforts to promote equitable access to early learning programs overseen by the agency are one way DCYF endeavors to eliminate racial disproportionality and advance racial equity across programs and services.

Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program (ECEAP) Enrollment

The metric below shows the ratio of ECEAP enrollment based on the rate by which that group is represented in the underlying income-eligible population in Washington. The numerator is number of children enrolled for each racial/ethnic group in the school year. The denominator is estimated number of Washington 3- and 4-year-olds in that racial/ethnic group living in households with incomes below 110% of the Federal Poverty Limit (FPL).

A value of 1 indicates that children of that race are enrolled in ECEAP at the same rate they exist in the underlying income-eligible population. For example, in 2017-18, children who are Black were over-represented in ECEAP by just under one and a half times their share of the underlying income/age-eligible population (see Figure 1).
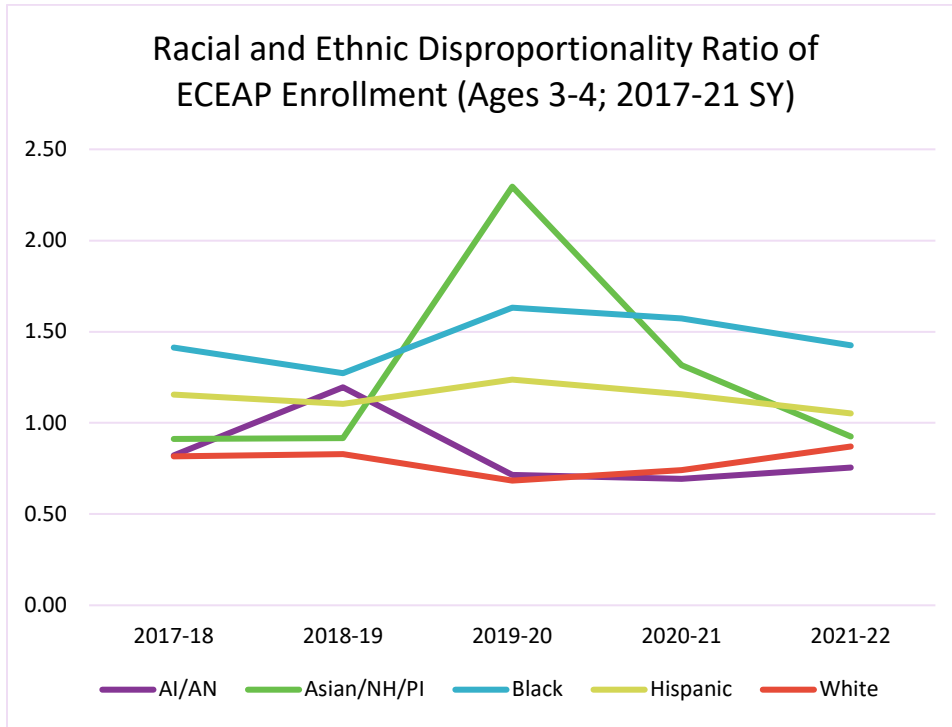
Figure 1.

Racial and Ethnic Disproportionality Ratio of ECEAP Enrollment (Ages 3-4; 2017-21 SY)

Legend: AI/AN, Asian/NH/PI, Black, Hispanic, White

Data Sources: ECEAP from Early Learning Management System (ELMS). Population estimates from ACS 2017-2021 1-year estimates (2020 averages 2019 and 2021 due to pandemic).
WSRDAC/M Reporting Standard: Yes. For ease of interpretation, American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN), Black, and Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (Asian/NH/PI), include their respective multiracial subcategories (AI/AN-Multi, Black-Multi, and Multi-Other).
Yearly ECEAP enrollment totals: 2017-18 (n=14,353); 2018-19 (n=15,471); 2019-20 (n=15,545); 2020-21 (n=13,086); 2021-22 (n=15,466)
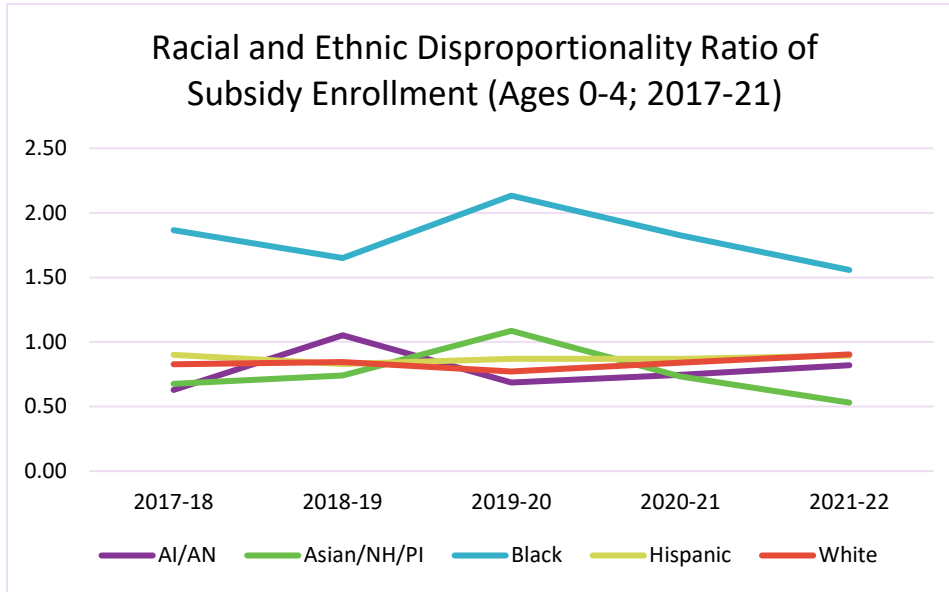
Subsidy Enrollment

From 2017 to 2021, subsidized child care programs have enrolled between 27-42% of the income eligible population of children under 5 years of age in Washington State. The metric below shows the ratio of subsidy enrollment based on the rate by which that group is represented in the underlying income-eligible population in Washington. The numerator is number of children enrolled for each racial/ethnic group in the school year. The denominator is estimated number of Washington children under 5 years of age in that racial/ethnic group living in households with incomes below 200% of the FPL.

A value of 1 indicates that children of that race are enrolled in subsidized child care at the same rate they exist in the underlying income-eligible population of children under 5 years of age. For example, over the five-year period shown, children who are Black were consistently over-represented in

subsidized child care by one and a half to two times their share of the underlying income-eligible population (see Figure 2).

Figure 2.

Racial and Ethnic Disproportionality Ratio of Subsidy Enrollment (Ages 0-4; 2017-21)

Legend: AI/AN, Asian/NH/PI, Black, Hispanic, White

Data Source: Subsidy from Barcode System. Population estimates from American Community Survey (ACS) 2017-2021 1-year estimates (2020 averages 2019 and 2021 due to pandemic).
WSRDAC/M Reporting Standard: No
Yearly Subsidized child care enrollment totals, ages 0-4: 2017-18 (n=46,190); 2018-19 (n=43,299); 2019-20 (n=39,602); 2020-21 (n=32,673); 2021-22 (n=28,828)
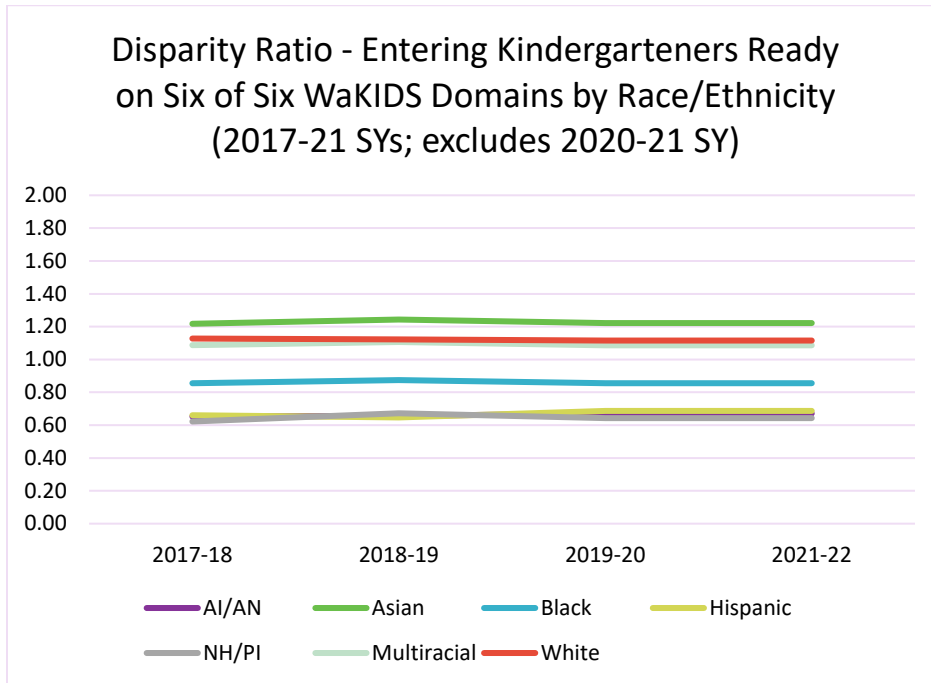
Child Outcomes

Kindergarten Readiness

Kindergarten readiness—as measured by the Washington Kindergarten Inventory of Developing Skills (WaKIDS) assessment—is an outcome indicator for DCYF's strategic priority to create a high-quality, integrated B-8 system. It is listed under the *Eliminate Racial Disproportionality and Advance Equity* section of DCYF's Agency Performance webpage in addition to being highlighted here as an agency equity metric. In both instances, DCYF monitors the percentage of entering kindergarteners who are ready on all six WaKIDS domains across racial/ethnic groups.

A value of 1 indicates that children of that race were kindergarten ready at the same rate that they are represented in the underlying placement population of assessed kindergarteners. For example, in 2017-18, Asian children represented roughly 8% of all kindergarteners assessed and roughly 10% of the population of children who were kindergarten ready. This results in a disparity ratio of just above 1.2 for that year. A ratio above 1 indicates that group is kindergarten ready at a higher frequency, and a ratio

below 1 indicates that they are kindergarten ready at a lower rate than the specified underlying population.

From 2017 to 2021 (excluding the 2020-21 school year due to the pandemic), three groups – Asian, White, and Multiracial – were overrepresented among all kindergarten ready children relative to their share of the underlying population of assessed kindergarteners. The disparity ratio for all racial/ethnic groups remained relatively unchanged across the observation period (see Figure 3).

Figure 3.

Disparity Ratio - Entering Kindergarteners Ready on Six of Six WaKIDS Domains by Race/Ethnicity (2017-21 SYs; excludes 2020-21 SY)

Legend: AI/AN, Asian, Black, Hispanic, NH/PI, Multiracial, White

Data Source: OSPI Report Card
WSRDAC/M Reporting Standard: No
Yearly totals of kindergarteners assessed on WaKIDS: 2017-18 (n=77,049); 2018-19 (n=77,628); 2019-20 (n=78,714); 2021-22 (n=71,757)

Expulsions

Part of the effort to create a high-quality, integrated B-8 system is to ensure early learning professionals have the tools and resources they need to address challenging behaviors in the classroom. When programs resort to the practice of expulsion, it deprives young children of the benefit of early childhood education and may leave the mental health issues that lead to these behaviors unaddressed. As an agency equity metric, DCYF aims to monitor disproportionality in expulsions by race and ethnicity across all licensed child care settings.

Note that race and ethnicity are not collected universally across licensed child care. However, when a child is expelled, licensing requires providers to report information related to the expulsion, which includes the race/ethnicity of the expelled child. We can use these reports to calculate disproportionality ratios for racial/ethnic groups over a four-year period. Note that small sample sizes prevent us from reporting AI/AN, Asian, Black, NH/PI, or Hispanic independently from one another. Instead, we combine these groups into a single category – *Black, Indigenous, and people of color* (BIPOC)—which results in a sufficient sample size for reporting. We then compare yearly disproportionality ratios of the BIPOC group with those of the similarly sized *White* subgroup (see Figure 4).

A value of 1 indicates that children in that group were expelled at the same rate that they are represented in the estimated underlying population of 0-5 year-olds who attended child care or preschool in Washington State. For example, in 2019-20, White children represented roughly 57% of all 0-5 year-olds who had been expelled and roughly 55% of the underlying population of 0-5 year-olds in licensed care. This results in a disparity ratio of just above 1.0 for that year. A ratio above 1 indicates the group is expelled at a higher frequency, and a ratio below 1 indicates that they are expelled at a lower rate than the specified underlying population.

It should be noted that a qualitative review of the source data used for this metric was conducted to determine the most common reason(s) for expulsions. This scan revealed that the vast majority of all expulsions are due to violent and/or aggressive behavior of the child.

Figure 4.
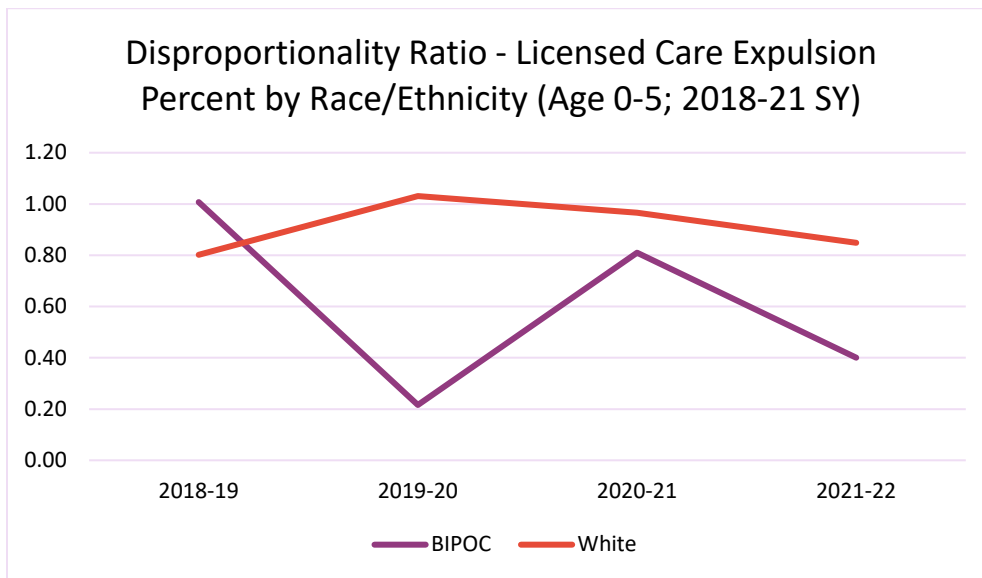
Data Source: WA Compass
WSRDAC/M Reporting Standard: No
Black, Indigenous, and people of color (BIPOC) category includes AI/AN, Black, Asian, NH/PI, and Hispanic.

Yearly licensed care reported expulsion totals for children age 0-5 are not able to be reported due to small sample sizes. The total across 2018-21 is 75 children.
Children for whom race/ethnicity was 'unknown' represented between 11% and 35% of reported expulsions across the four years observed. These records were included in table totals used to calculate disproportionality ratios, however, for simplicity, the 'unknown' group is not included in the figure above.

Child Welfare
Disproportionality Rates for All Intakes

For this metric, the numerator is number of CPS intakes for each racial/ethnic group in calendar year. The denominator is estimated number of Washington children in that racial/ethnic group living in households with incomes below 200% of the FPL.

A value of 1 indicates that youth of that race are involved in Child Welfare (CW) intakes at the same rate that they are represented in the underlying population. For example, in 2017, Black children represented roughly 7% of the underlying state-wide population and roughly 7% of the CW intake population. This results in a disproportionality ratio of just over 1. A ratio above 1 indicates that group is screened in at a higher frequency, and a ratio below 1 indicates that they are screened in at a lower rate than the specified underlying population (see Figure 5).

Figure 5.

Disproportionality Ratio for All Intakes (incl. Screened-Out), by Race/Ethnicity, (Ages 0-17, 2017-2021 CY)
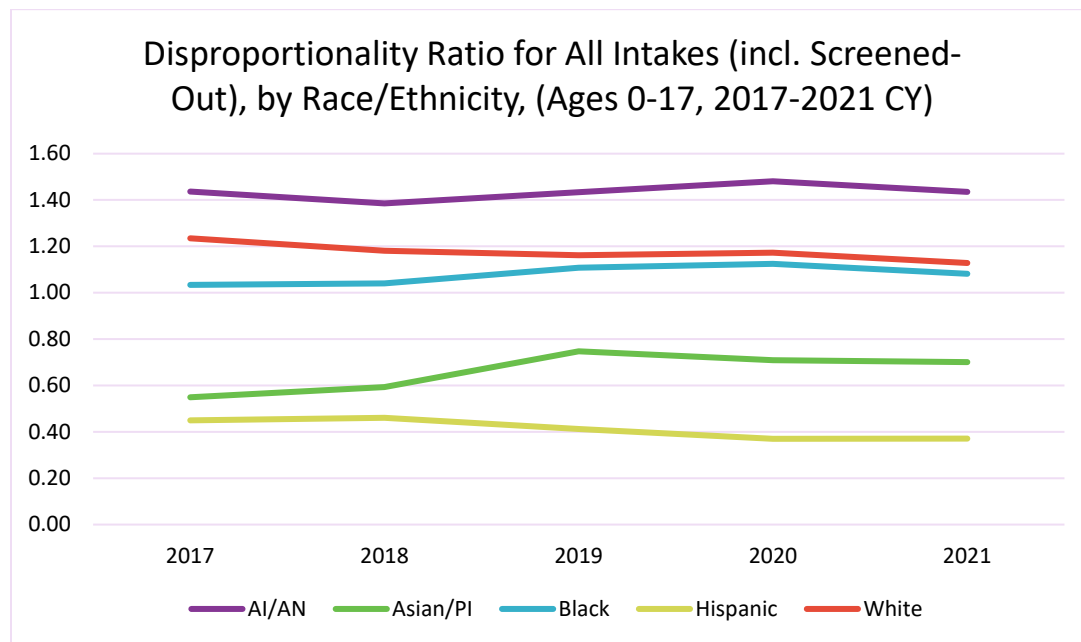
Data Sources: CPS victims by CAN type from infoFamLink, CY 2017-21 Cohorts; Population estimates from ACS PUMS 1-year multi-year file
WSRDAC/M Reporting Standard: Yes. For ease of interpretation, AI/AN, Black, and Asian/NH/PI include their respective multiracial subcategories (AI/AN-Multi, Black-Multi, and Multi-Other).
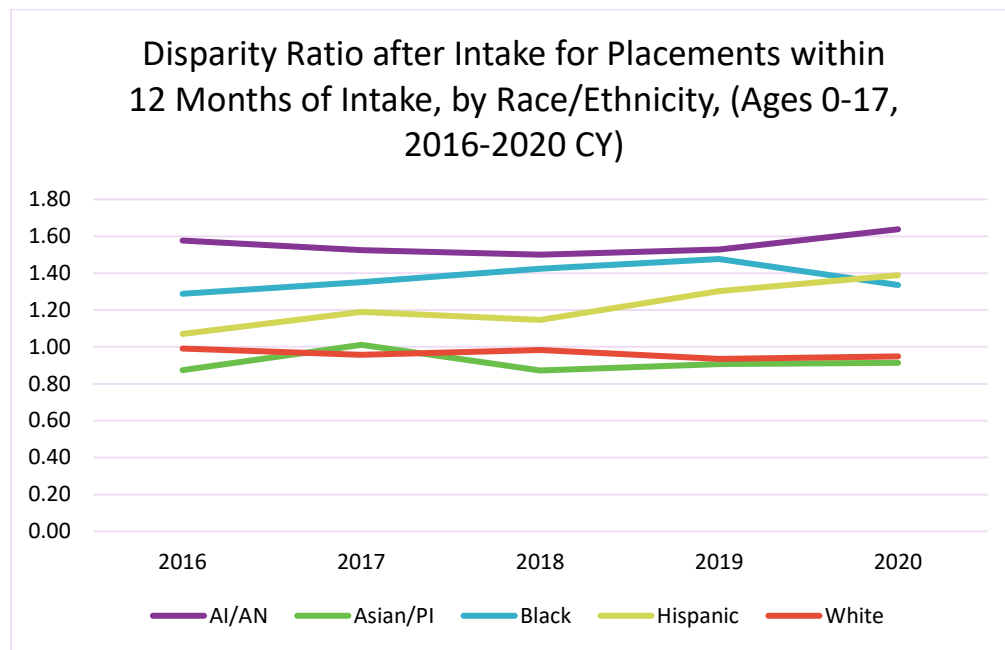
Yearly intake totals, ages 0-17: 2017 (n=88,358); 2018 (n=92,157); 2019 (n=93,195); 2020 (n=79,528); 2021 (n=84,953)

Disparity Rate after Intake for Placements within 12 Months of Intake

We examine racial/ethnic disparity of 12-month placements relative to the underlying population of 0-to-17-year-olds involved in intakes. For this metric, the numerator is number of placements within 12 months of intake, for each racial/ethnic group in calendar year entry cohort. Placements occurring up to five days prior to intake are included, to account for emergency removals that occur before intake. The denominator is number of intakes for each racial/ethnic group in calendar year. Placements outside of DCYF's Placement Care Authority (PCA) are excluded.

A value of 1 indicates that youth of that race are placed within 12 months at the same rate that they are represented in the underlying intake population. For example, in 2016, White children represented roughly 50% of the intake population and roughly 50% of the 12-month placement population. This results in a disparity ratio of just above 1. A ratio above 1 indicates that group is placed at a higher frequency, and a ratio below 1 indicates that they are placed at a lower rate than the underlying population of screened in intakes (see Figure 6).

Figure 6.

Disparity Ratio after Intake for Placements within 12 Months of Intake, by Race/Ethnicity, (Ages 0-17, 2016-2020 CY)

Data Sources: CPS victims by CAN type from infoFamLink; Out of home care exits and entries from infoFamLink CY 2016-20 Cohorts
WSRDAC/M Reporting Standard: Yes. For ease of interpretation, AI/AN, Black, and Asian/NH/PI include their respective multiracial subcategories (AI/AN-Multi, Black-Multi, and Multi-Other).

Yearly 12-month placement totals, ages 0-17: 2016 (n=4,372); 2017 (n=4,727); 2018 (n=4,758); 2019 (n=4,615); 2020 (n=3,983)

Disparity Rate after Placement for Children/Youth in Care > Two Years

We examine racial/ethnic disparity of children/youth in care for more than two years relative to the underlying population of 0-to-17-year-olds who have been placed.

For this metric, the numerator is number of placements within 12 months of intake that lasted longer than two years, for each racial/ethnic group in calendar year entry cohort. Placements occurring up to five days prior to intake are included, to account for emergency removals that occur before intake. The denominator is number of placements within 12 months of intake for each racial/ethnic group in calendar year entry cohort, excluding those that lasted fewer than eight days (see Figure 7).

A value of 1 indicates that youth of that race are in care for over two years at the same rate that they are represented in the underlying placement population. For example, in 2014, Hispanic children represented roughly 17% of the population of children in placement and roughly 17% of the population of children in care for more than two years. This results in a disparity ratio of just above 1 for that year. A ratio above 1 indicates that group is placed (> two years) at a higher frequency, and a ratio below 1 indicates that they are placed at a lower rate than the specified underlying population.

Figure 7.
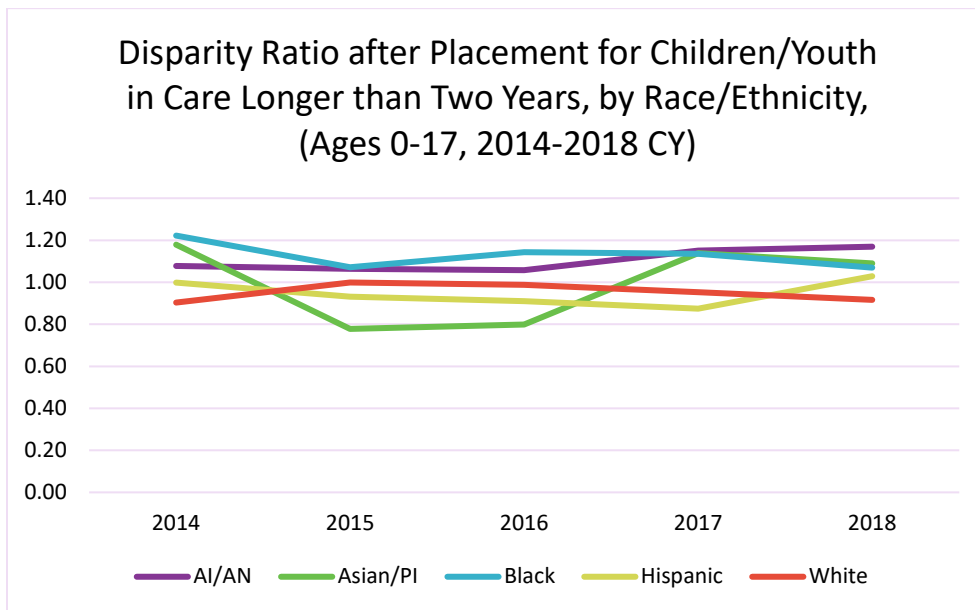
Data Sources: CPS victims by CAN type from infoFamLink; Out of home care exits and entries from infoFamLink CY 2016-20 Cohorts
WSRDAC/M Reporting Standard: Yes. For ease of interpretation, AI/AN, Black, and Asian/NH/PI include their respective multiracial subcategories (AI/AN-Multi, Black-Multi, and Multi-Other).

Yearly 2-year in care totals, ages 0-17: 2014 (n=1,217); 2015 (n=1,208); 2016 (n=1,238) 2017 (n=1,427); 2018 (n=1,442)

Juvenile Rehabilitation
Discretionary parole Placement

Approximately 50% of clients in Juvenile Rehabilitation (JR) are assigned to parole aftercare. Although about half of parole assignments are mandatory based on a client's committing offense, the remaining half of parole assignment is based on JR discretion.

A value of 1 indicates that youth of that race are placed on parole at the same rate that they are placed in JR. For example, in 2018, White youth represented roughly 41% of the JR population and roughly 41% of the youth placed on parole. This results in a disproportionality ratio of 1. A ratio above 1 indicates that group is placed at a higher frequency, and a ratio below 1 indicates that they are placed at a lower rate than their overall population in JR (see Figure 8).

Figure 8.
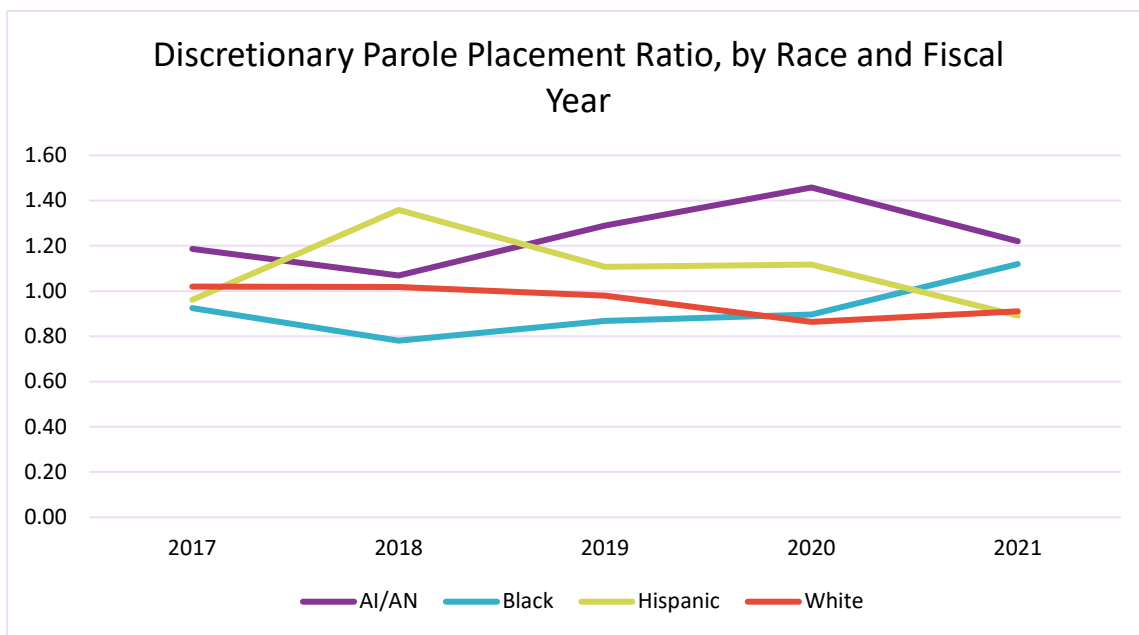
Data Sources: Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC); Automated Client Tracking (ACT), FY 2017-21
WSRDAC/M Reporting Standard: While sufficient detail is available in these data systems, WSRDAC/M race/ethnic categories were collapsed due to small cell sizes. Specifically, AI/AN and Black, and include their respective multiracial subcategories (AI/AN-Multi and Black-Multi) and Asian/NH/PI and Multi-Other categories have been excluded.
Yearly discretionary parole placement totals, ages 11-25: 2017 (n=140); 2018 (n=137); 2019 (n=99); 2020 (n=107); 2021 (n=83)

Community Facility Placement

All youth in JR start at an institution. After they have spent 10% or 30 days of their sentence in an institution, most youth can be considered for placement in a community facility. This metric shows the ratio of community facility placement based on the rate that group is committed to JR.

A value of 1 indicates that youth of that race are transferred to a community facility at the same rate that they are placed in JR. For example, in 2019 Black youth represented roughly 23% of the JR population and 23% of the youth placed in a community facility, resulting in a ratio of 1. A ratio above 1 indicates that group is placed at a higher frequency, and a ratio below 1 indicates that they are placed at a community facility at a lower rate than their overall population in JR (see Figure 9).

Figure 9.

Data Sources: Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC); Automated Client Tracking (ACT), FY 2017-21
WSRDAC/M Reporting Standard: While sufficient detail is available in these data systems, WSRDAC/M race/ethnic categories were collapsed due to small cell sizes. Specifically, AI/AN and Black, and include their respective multiracial subcategories (AI/AN-Multi and Black-Multi) and Asian/NH/PI and Multi-Other categories have been excluded.
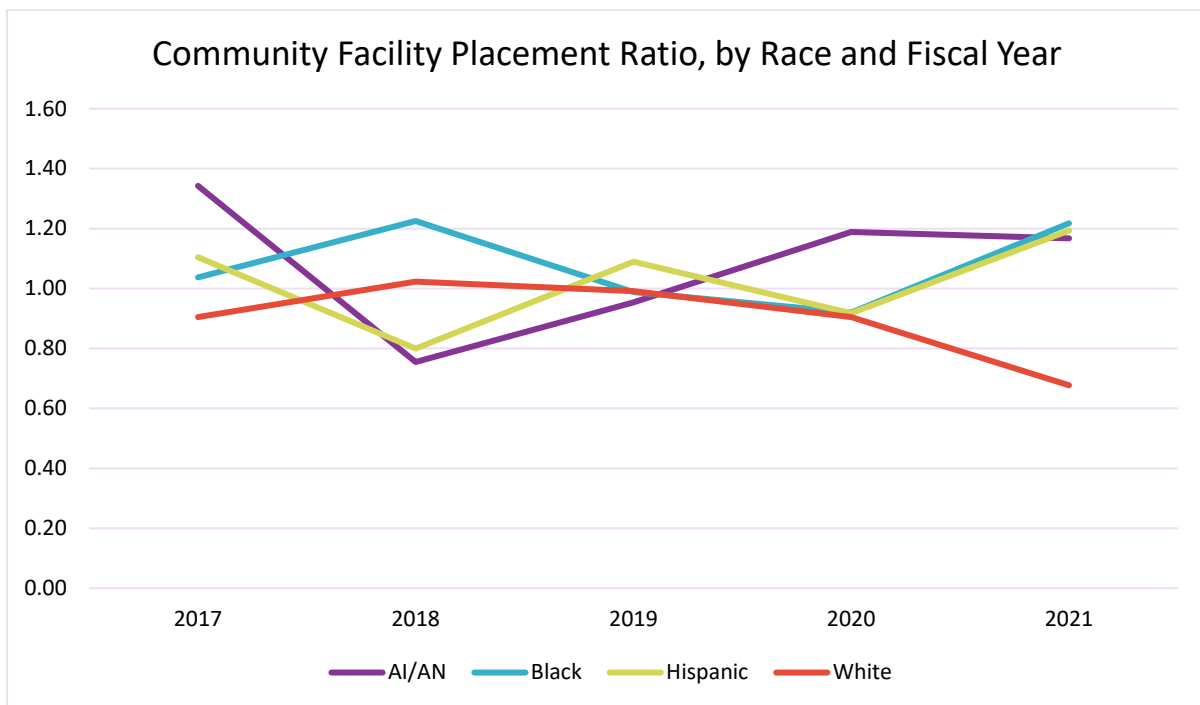*Yearly community facility placement totals, ages 11-25: 2017 (n=99); 2018 (n=194); 2019 (n=174); 2020 (n=164); 2021 (n=124)*

Rate of Room Confinement and Isolation

Youth in JR can be placed in room confinement (locked in the room designated for their sleeping, during times when other youth are outside their room) and isolation (locked in a room that is not designated

for their sleeping, often a padded room). This metric identifies the rate that youth are being placed in room confinement and isolation based on the release cohorts for each fiscal year. The numbers were made into rates to control for the varying lengths of sentence. Medical and COVID-related quarantine events were excluded from the analysis.

This metric is a 30-day rate of room confinement and isolation for youth released from residential programs in a particular fiscal year. For example, Hispanic youth had a rate of 1.02 in FY2018. This means that Hispanic youth who were released in FY2018, on average, experienced just over one event of room confinement or isolation every 30 days during their stay with JR (see Figure 10).

Figure 10.
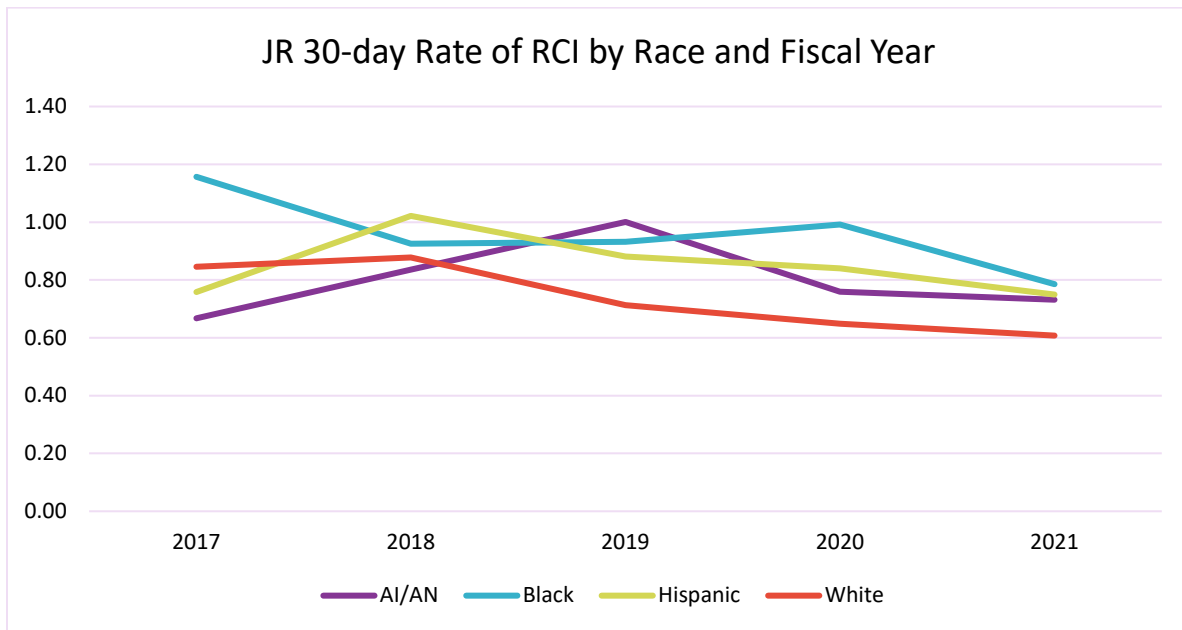
Data Sources: Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC); Automated Client Tracking (ACT), FY 2017-21
WSRDAC/M Reporting Standard: While sufficient detail is available in these data systems, WSRDAC/M race/ethnic categories were collapsed due to small cell sizes. Specifically, AI/AN and Black, and include their respective multiracial subcategories (AI/AN-Multi and Black-Multi) and Asian/NH/PI and Multi-Other categories have been excluded.
Yearly discretionary parole placement totals, ages 11-25: 2017 (n=140); 2018 (n=137); 2019 (n=99); 2020 (n=107); 2021 (n=83)

Technical Notes
Race/Ethnicity Categories

Racial and Ethnic categories differ widely across these metrics. In some cases, Washington State Racial Disproportionality Advisory Committee/ Modified (WSRDC/M) categories were available, but in most instances, we were limited to less detailed categories for a variety of reasons. For the following metrics,

the 'check all that apply' option was apparently not available for program respondents, limiting us to standard reporting categories.

- Subsidy enrollment
- Kindergarten readiness
- Expulsions

In the case of JR, the data were at a level of detail such that WSRDC/M categories could be used, however small cell sizes meant that we needed to collapse these categories. We referred to the *Using Data in DCYF to Advance Racial Equity* report for guidance on collapsing categories in these circumstances.

Other discrepancies exist relative to the use of *Unknown*, across these metrics. For JR, *Unknown* was excluded because, being such a small group, it did not seem to be a point of emphasis for this program or add to understanding in a meaningful way.

Finally, *Asian* was split out from *NH/PI* only when there appeared to be a large enough sample to do so.

Using Population Estimates to Generate Disproportionality Ratios

American Community Survey (ACS) Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) estimates were used as the denominator in creating disproportionality ratios for early learning program enrollment (ECEAP, subsidized child care), expulsions, and CW intakes. We used 2018 five-year estimates as the denominator for each year of program data.

Appendix
Early Learning Program Enrollment Base Data

ECEAP Enrollment Counts by Year						
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	WA 3-4 <110% FPL
AI/AN	301	346	308	243	311	4689
AI/AN-Multi	415	411	406	340	454	6178
Asian/PI	1684	1908	1790	1503	1892	8069
Black	1379	1566	1651	1482	1714	14504
Black-Multi	770	808	895	738	877	8069
Hispanic	4613	4976	5093	4425	5204	63155
Multi-Other	153	165	174	152	169	4188
White	5042	5331	5280	4222	5010	71243
Total	14357	15511	15597	13105	15631	180094

Data Source: ECEAP enrollment counts from ELMS Demographics reporting 2017-22 SY WSRDAC racial categories; Population estimates from ACS 2018 5-year estimates.

Subsidy Enrollment Counts by Year						
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	WA <=5 <200% FPL
AI/AN	1675	1863	1929	1827	1647	24006
Asian/PI	14695	14008	12483	11091	9393	19802
Black	10671	11296	11135	10498	8918	48178
Hispanic	4474	3905	3253	2589	1961	148162
White	31670	31120	29085	26732	23149	195406
Unknown	21638	20563	18028	15326	12345	447
Total	84823	82755	75913	68063	57413	436000

Data Source: Subsidy enrollment counts from Barcode, 2017-21 SY standard racial categories; Population estimates from ACS 2018 5-year estimates.

Kindergarten Readiness Base Data

	Kindergarten Readiness Counts by Year							
	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2021-22	
	Ready	Assessed	Ready	Assessed	Ready	Assessed	Ready	Assessed
AI/AN	298	978	297	987	345	996	280	779
Asian	3335	5866	3511	6168	3930	6238	3697	5846
Black	1239	3100	1346	3362	1473	3340	1532	3346
Hispanic	5497	17817	5239	17689	6412	18112	6318	17825
NH/PI	249	857	269	874	313	946	344	1009
Multiracial	3654	7201	3751	7405	4205	7509	3717	6915
White	21709	41230	21129	41143	23904	41573	20642	36037
Total	35981	77049	35542	77628	40582	78714	36530	71757

Data Source: OSPI Report Card; Excluded 2020-21 due to pandemic.

Licensed Care Expulsion Base Data

	Licensed Care Expulsion Counts by Year				
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	WA Children <=5 in pre-k or child care
BIPOC	X	X	X	X	192371
White	X	X	X	X	241696
Unknown	X	X	X	X	1933
Total	Total across all four years = 75				436000

Data Source: WA Compass; Licensed care reported expulsion totals for ages 0-5 are too small to report by year. Population estimates from ACS 2018 5-year estimates. 'X' indicates cell count is under 10.

Child Welfare Disproportionality and Disparity Ratio Base Data

CY 2016 Raw Numbers						

WSRDAC/M	WA <18, <=200% FPL	All Intakes (incl. Screened-Out)	Screened-In CPS Intakes	Placed w/in 12 Months of Intake	In Care > 2 Years	Children in Placement > 7 Days
AI/AN	15,478	3,162	1,801	189	48	148
AI/AN-Multi	17,376	4,364	2,637	426	147	370
Asian/PI	30,398	2,503	1,343	89	17	64
Black	36,585	5,869	3,308	321	91	206
Black-Multi	23,996	4,105	2,353	345	108	283
Hispanic	182,681	12,814	7,076	711	173	534
Multi-Other	13,553	1,114	613	75	18	59
Unknown	757	7,679	2,766	20	X	X
White	218,388	42,739	22,738	2,196	636	1,808
Total	539,212	84,349	44,635	4,372	1,238	3,478

Data Sources: CPS victims by CAN type from infoFamLink, CY 2016-21 Cohorts; Population estimates from ACS PUMS 1-year multi-year file; 'X' indicates cell count is under 10.

CY 2017 Raw Numbers						

WSRDAC/M	WA <18, <=200% FPL	All Intakes (incl. Screened-Out)	Screened-In CPS Intakes	Placed w/in 12 Months of Intake	In Care > 2 Years	Children in Placement > 7 Days
AI/AN	15,478	3,161	1,939	147	50	110
AI/AN-Multi	17,376	4,575	2,838	484	176	408
Asian/PI	30,398	2,794	1,543	116	37	81
Black	36,585	5,930	3,442	345	113	250
Black-Multi	23,996	4,334	2,700	397	136	329
Hispanic	182,681	13,457	7,666	857	218	658
Multi-Other	13,553	1,161	715	98	32	79
Unknown	757	8,755	3,375	21	X	X
White	218,388	44,191	24,801	2,262	665	1,842
Total	539,212	88,358	49,019	4,727	1,427	3,766

Data Sources: CPS victims by CAN type from infoFamLink, CY 2016-21 Cohorts; Population estimates from ACS PUMS 1-year multi-year file; 'X' indicates cell count is under 10.

CY 2018 Raw Numbers

WSRDAC/M	WA <18, <=200% FPL	All Intakes (incl. Screened-Out)	Screened-In CPS Intakes	Placed w/in 12 Months of Intake	In Care > 2 Years	Children in Placement > 7 Days
AI/AN	13,901	3,452	2,082	170	56	141
AI/AN-Multi	20,114	4,863	3,083	474	184	403
Asian/PI	29,783	3,127	1,722	117	28	74
Black	37,178	6,184	3,523	350	90	244
Black-Multi	21,304	4,550	2,828	439	159	373
Hispanic	168,948	13,730	7,797	813	236	608
Multi-Other	11,814	1,225	720	79	30	67
Unknown	1,543	9,630	3,739	13	X	X
White	217,709	45,396	25,088	2,303	659	1,908
Total	522,294	92,157	50,582	4,758	1,442	3,822

Data Sources: CPS victims by CAN type from infoFamLink, CY 2016-21 Cohorts; Population estimates from ACS PUMS 1-year multi-year file; 'X' indicates cell count is under 10.

CY 2019 Raw Numbers

WSRDAC/M	WA <18, <=200% FPL	All Intakes (incl. Screened-Out)	Screened-In CPS Intakes	Placed w/in 12 Months of Intake	In Care > 2 Years	Children in Placement > 7 Days
AI/AN	14,517	3,423	1,964	122		98
AI/AN-Multi	16,079	4,846	2,947	504		425
Asian/PI	21,346	3,289	1,700	121		95
Black	32,170	6,278	3,601	379		275
Black-Multi	19,353	4,485	2,647	408		341
Hispanic	166,179	12,936	7,356	835		667
Multi-Other	11,198	1,297	741	85		74
Unknown	1,885	10,280	3,930	14		X
White	211,581	46,361	24,996	2,147		1,745
Total	494,308	93,195	49,882	4,615		3,721

Data Sources: CPS victims by CAN type from infoFamLink, CY 2016-21 Cohorts; Population estimates from ACS PUMS 1-year multi-year file; 'X' indicates cell count is under 10.

CY 2020 Raw Numbers

WSRDAC/M	WA <18, <=200% FPL	All Intakes (incl. Screened-Out)	Screened-In CPS Intakes	Placed w/in 12 Months of Intake	In Care > 2 Years	Children in Placement > 7 Days
AI/AN	14,517	2,971	1,689	96		75
AI/AN-Multi	16,079	4,319	2,677	502		417
Asian/PI	21,346	2,553	1,247	77		51
Black	32,170	5,192	2,820	262		195
Black-Multi	19,353	4,131	2,416	362		311
Hispanic	166,179	9,892	5,604	688		573
Multi-Other	11,198	1,161	636	93		84
Unknown	1,885	9,394	3,568	X		X
White	211,581	39,915	21,525	1,898		1,572
Total	494,308	79,528	42,182	3,983		3,279

Data Sources: CPS victims by CAN type from infoFamLink, CY 2016-21 Cohorts; Population estimates from ACS PUMS 1-year multi-year file; 'X' indicates cell count is under 10.

CY 2021 Raw Numbers

WSRDAC/M	WA <18, <=200% FPL	All Intakes (incl. Screened-Out)	Screened-In CPS Intakes	Placed w/in 12 Months of Intake	In Care > 2 Years	Children in Placement > 7 Days
AI/AN	14,517	3,073	1,743			
AI/AN-Multi	16,079	4,473	2,841			
Asian/PI	21,346	2,836	1,441			
Black	32,170	5,587	3,099			
Black-Multi	19,353	3,994	2,405			
Hispanic	166,179	10,601	6,278			
Multi-Other	11,198	1,081	590			
Unknown	1,885	12,278	4,898			
White	211,581	41,030	22,586			
Total	494,308	84,953	45,881			

Data Sources: CPS victims by CAN type from infoFamLink, CY 2016-21 Cohorts; Population estimates from ACS PUMS 1-year multi-year file; 'X' indicates cell count is under 10.

Juvenile Rehabilitation Disparity Base Data

JR Discretionary Parole Placement by Race, by Fiscal Year				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
AI/AN	15	14	10	12	X
Black	29	27	20	21	24
Hispanic	32	42	26	27	20
Other	X	X	X	X	X
White	59	52	36	38	27
Unknown	X	X	X	X	X
Total	140	137	99	107	83

Data Sources: Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC); Automated Client Tracking (ACT), FY 2017-21; 'X' indicates cell count is under 10.

JR Community Facility Placement by Race, by Fiscal Year				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
AI/AN	12	14	13	15	10
Black	23	60	40	33	39
Hispanic	26	35	45	34	40
Other	X	X	X	11	X
White	37	74	64	61	30
Unknown	X	X	X	10	X
Total	99	194	174	164	124

Data Sources: Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC); Automated Client Tracking (ACT), FY 2017-21; 'X' indicates cell count is under 10.

JR 30 Day Rate of RCI by Race, by Fiscal Year				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
AI/AN	52	50	34	32	23
Black	129	132	101	91	86
Hispanic	137	118	103	94	90
Other	11	15	19	16	X
White	238	195	161	171	119
Unknown	X	13	16	12	X
Total	576	523	434	416	333

Data Sources: Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC); Automated Client Tracking (ACT), FY 2017-21; 'X' indicates cell count is under 10.

Suggested Citation and Contact

Cummings, K. (2023). DCYF Equity Metric Overview. Washington State Department of Children, Youth, and Families – Office of Innovation, Alignment, and Accountability. https://dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/EquityMetricOverview2023.pdf

Contact OIAA@dcyf.wa.gov with questions.