



Institute for Excellence

# Outcome Measurements Project Annual Report 2020



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# Table of Contents

Welcome	2
Overview of Outcomes 2020	3
Updated Report Format	4
Who We Served	5
Improving Child Safety	6
Enhancing Capabilities, Self-Sufficiency, and Connections	8
Achieving Healthy Permanency	12
Disrupting the Generational Trauma Cycle	15
Providing Services in the Least Restrictive Setting Possible	17
Conclusion	19

## Welcome!

2020 was certainly a year unlike any other. Yet, despite the immeasurable anxiety, grief, and confusion that 2020 added to any pre-existing “typical” struggles, many Hoosier families still managed to make meaningful strides towards providing safer and more nurturing environments for their children. These gains were possible in part due to child and family welfare agencies, including IARCA members, who marshalled resources and changed how they provide support and service practices time and time again. Despite the demands of the pandemic, Hoosier children and families never experienced a shut-down in services thanks to the dedication and expertise of thousands of child and family workers statewide.

In this Annual Report, we’ll focus on how a subset of IARCA member agencies supported children and families in five critical areas: Improving child safety; Enhancing parental capabilities, self-sufficiency, and community connections; Helping children achieve healthy permanency in a family setting; Disrupting the generational trauma cycle; and Providing services so children can live in the least restrictive setting possible. That data and some example success stories begin on Page 6, but first we need to review some important changes to data collection and this report that began in 2020.

# Overview of Outcomes 2020

The IARCA Institute Outcome Measurements Project is comprised of data collected by 35-50 agencies, on average. This year's Annual Report is the first to share data from the revised assessment tools that the IARCA Outcomes Task Force launched in 2020, titled Outcomes 2020. The Outcomes Project was founded in 1996 at the request of the Indiana's juvenile judges. For the first twenty years of the Project, the assessment tools remained largely unchanged, with the exception of the addition of the Child and Youth Resiliency Measure (CYRM) that was added to the program in 2017.

However, with advancements in data collection and analysis over the last two decades came different expectations about outcomes data. In response to these advancements, the Task Force looked at each data point in the existing assessment tools and analyzed whether it produced data that helped us better understand where services are improving the lives of children and families and where we had ongoing challenges. The Task Force also looked at evidence-based tools to possibly incorporate into the assessment array. While the existing data tools had served the project well for many years, the Task Force decided it was time to overhaul what data we collect.

The Task Force identified the North Carolina Family Assessment Scales (NCFAS) as a tool that could be used by all Outcomes Project participants to better understand whether their services were moving the needle for our state's children and families. The only challenge was that NCFAS is a comprehensive tool and full administration of its eleven (11) topic areas, called domains, takes a significant amount of time. Through a collaboration with the National Family Preservation Network, the developers of NCFAS, the Task Force was able to identify the topic areas most relevant to each of our programs and identify those areas as "required." The remaining topic areas were still available to be used but were identified as "optional."

Now, along with CYRM, this modified use of the NCFAS serves as the foundation for the assessment conducted with youth when they begin a particular type of services, complete those services, and at six and twelve months after they have completed services.

In addition to changing the assessment tools, Outcomes 2020 also changed how we analyze data. For the first twenty years of the project, the Annual Report included all intakes conducted in a given year, all discharges, and any follow-up assessments. The report then analyzed changes between those intakes and assessments. While this is a sound method of analyzing outcomes, it does not measure change for individual children. With Outcomes 2020, we have switched to only using "matched data." Going forward, the project will share data that analyzes change for individual children by only including cases that had a discharge in the year of the report. For 2020, we have compared the data from discharges that occurred in 2020 to the data collected for that child at intake and use that measure of change (or a lack of change) as the heart of the analysis. Intakes that occurred this year but do not have a corresponding discharge in 2020 will be included in future annual reports once that child discharges from a program. Due to this switch to matched data, our overall sample size ("N") is lower this year than it was for some measures in past years (as high as 4,976 in 2019 vs. 1,476 in 2020). This is likely to be the case for the next couple of years as well, though we expect the gap to close over time as more of our intakes are matched to discharges.



# Updated Report Format

To go along with the changes in how we collect and analyze data, we are also changing how we share it. In the past, the Annual Report presented the data in a detailed way with little analysis. This has been great for readers knowledgeable about data and data theory, but less useful for those readers who lack that particular expertise but are still interested in understanding how Indiana children and families were helped by the services provided by the agencies contributing to this project and the broader child and family welfare community they represent.

This report still includes a lot of data, but contextualizes that data with some basic analysis and stories from the fields. With this change in format, the Annual Report becomes easier to read for those of us who are less fluent in the intricacies of data research and more useful for a broader spectrum of Indiana stakeholders who are concerned about the wellbeing and future of some of our state's most resilient children and families.

This report shares a glimpse of the stories and achievements of participating children and families in five areas generally considered most important: child safety, permanency, overcoming trauma, enhancing parental capabilities, and serving children in the least restrictive setting possible. This information allows readers to better understand the work done by our state's child and family welfare community and plan for where we should go next. The stories and outcomes in this report give just a few examples of one significant takeaway from 2020 – although it will take many, many years for the child welfare community, legislators, social scientists, and each individual to even begin to fully understand the short- and long-term impacts from all that 2020 threw our way, one thing is abundantly clear: human resilience must never be underestimated.



# Who We Served

Before we jump into sharing stories and the outcomes they illuminate, let's take a quick look at some of the demographics and background information of the children and youth served by member agencies of the Outcomes Project in 2020:

**Sample Size:** 1,476 children were assessed at intake and discharge

## Race:

- ◆ 67% White
- ◆ 21% Black
- ◆ 11% Multi-racial
- ◆ 1% Other

## Gender:

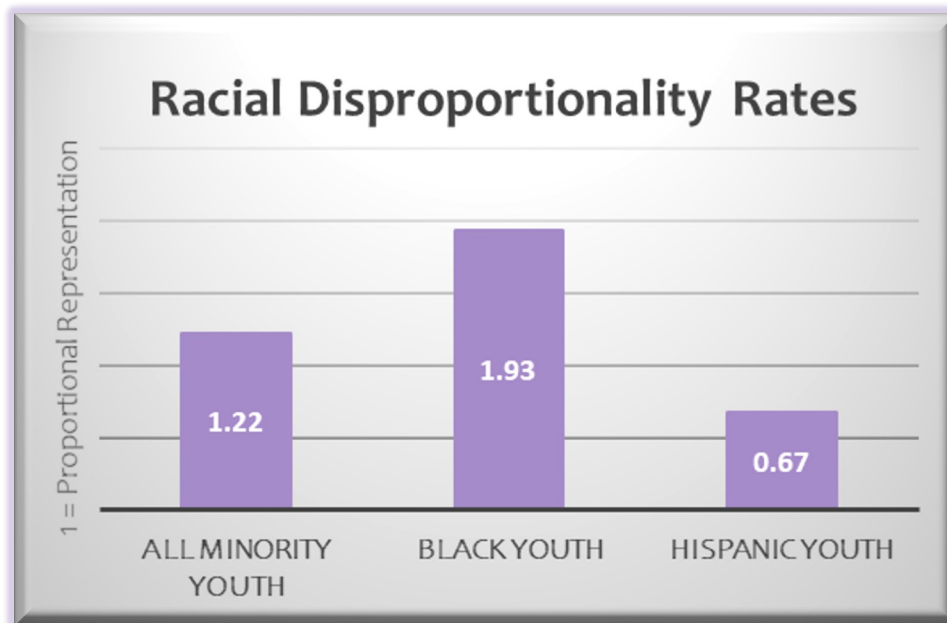
- ◆ 47.1% Female
- ◆ 52.9% Male
- ◆ 0.1% Non-Binary\*

## Referral Source:

- ◆ 67% DCS
- ◆ 28% Probation
- ◆ 3% Private
- ◆ 2% Other

## Average age at intake:

- ◆ All Programs: 12.3 years old
- ◇ Foster care: 8.3 years old
- ◇ Residential: 14.6 years old
- ◇ Home-based: 9.9 years old
- ◇ Independent Living: 17.4



Rates of representation of Black youth, Hispanic youth, and youth classified as racial or ethnic minorities in the OMP were calculated. Minoritized youth were overrepresented, meaning that there was a larger number in the OMP than would be expected when compared to the Indiana population of young people. Black youth were substantially overrepresented while Hispanic youth were under-represented.

\*In 2020, IARCA added an optional field for "Identified Gender". 27.5% of intakes left this field blank.

# Improving Child Safety

The government steps into a child's life when it is necessary to ensure their safety. Thus, no outcome is more essential to track than how well we ensure a child's freedom from threatening situations – in their relationships with their biological family, in their current living situation (if not with their family), and in their community.

## *Story from the field: Finding a safe home after early trauma*

A teenager served by participating agency SAFY is a prime example of the types of safety challenges our youth face. This young woman was brought into the foster care system at the age of four due to sexual, emotional, and physical abuse. Her mother then passed away due to complications of substance use, and a court had to prohibit her father from having contact with her due to his abusive conduct. In all, she experienced at least ten “Adverse Childhood Experiences”, or events which are shown in research to be linked to traumatic, long-term negative effects on overall health and well-being.

As a result of the abuse she suffered, this youth understandably struggled with being overwhelmed by her emotions, which resulted in difficulties keeping her safe and stable in foster homes. After numerous foster care placements with other agencies, some of which disrupted due to foster parents changing their minds about adoption after experiencing her behaviors firsthand, at age 17 she has at last found a stable adoptive home with a SAFY foster family! The SAFY Case Coordinator provided support to this teen, her foster parents, and other youth in the home. The support included phone calls and visits to answer questions or provide encouragement to the family. The Coordinator was particularly helpful in supporting the foster parents when they felt the youth was “testing” their commitment to her by acting out.

Thanks to the services provided and coordinated by SAFY, including home-based therapy and medication management, this teen has learned how to *safely* cope with her emotions a majority of the time, which is a major achievement for a youth with her background. She has also learned how to advocate for herself and her needs – a vital skill which will help keep her safe in all her current and future relationships! With a lot of skilled support through the amazing team she has had at SAFY, she has truly blossomed from a child living off emotion to becoming a young lady with goals, hopes, and ambitions for her future.

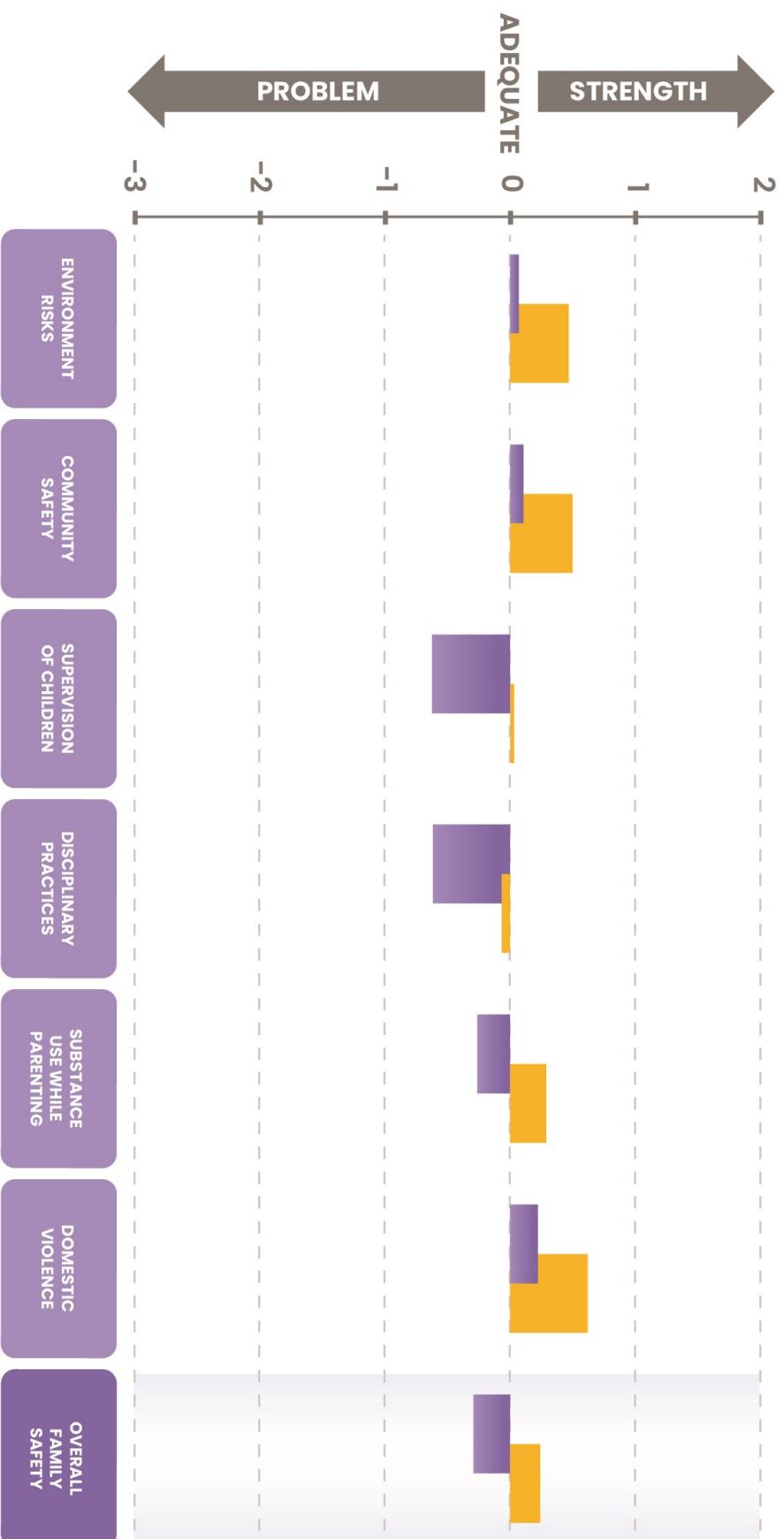
## *2020 Outcomes: Child Safety*

The youth described above is one of at least hundreds of children whose safety has improved due to the care and services provided by IARCA member-agency staff and foster families. We collected information at intake and discharge on several key safety-related indicators, and a large portion of the youth served experienced statistically significant improvements in these areas. The chart on the next page displays the average change from intake to discharge for several factors related to child and family safety. The possible responses were on a scale from -3 (serious problem) to +2 (clear strength), with 0 being baseline or adequate.

# FAMILY SAFETY FACTORS

AVERAGE SCORES AT INTAKE VS. DISCHARGE

● INTAKE ● DISCHARGE



# Enhancing Parental Capabilities, Self-Sufficiency, & Community Connections

With the Families First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA) now in full implementation, there has been a meaningful shift in the focus of federal child welfare funding. For the first time, federal funding is available nationwide to keep children at home with their parent(s) when the household can be made safe to do so. Indiana has used federal and state funds for most of the last decade to fund family preservation programs that keep children at home; those programs have increased in scope since the passage of FFPSA. Through these services, agencies provide parents with the supports they need to successfully raise their children; enhance parents' skills and knowledge around child-rearing and safety; address barriers to healthy parenting such as substance abuse; increase their self-sufficiency in areas such as income, housing, and transportation; and strengthen the family's connections to their community so they have more natural supports to turn to in times of stress or crisis.

## *Story from the field: Families work together to get brothers back home*

A wonderful example of this type of support comes from IARCA member agency NYAP. Two brothers were removed from the care of their mother due to substance use and educational neglect. They were referred to NYAP for foster care placement with first-time parents. One of the brothers was in elementary school and struggled with academic and medical issues. NYAP and the foster family coordinated schedules to make sure he could meet all of his appointments. The older brother was 15 and had some challenges managing his emotions due to trauma he experienced, but he was very resistant to mental health support. He screamed frequently and used intimidation regularly. Initially, he would threaten to run away back to his mom.

Despite these difficulties, nine months after joining this foster family, the boys both showed immense improvement with their school grades (including the older making the A/B honor roll!). The boys and their mother were also doing well enough during their visits that the team decided to reunify the boys with their mother!

This progress was due not only to the hard work of the boys and their mother, but also due to the non-judgmental parenting methods used by the foster parents. Additionally, NYAP supported the foster parents in building a strong relationship with the biological mother, which led to healthy communication between the two homes throughout the case. NYAP and the foster parents also successfully advocated for the brothers' mother to be able to attend the younger son's birthday party, which further strengthened the relationship between her and the foster parents.

Right before a court hearing which was set to approve reunification of the brothers with their mother, a staffing change in DCS led to an unexpected two-week delay. However, NYAP, the foster parents, and the rest of the brothers' team collaborated to get the brothers back home as soon as possible, and they were returned to their mom in time to celebrate the older brother's 16th birthday at home.

Communication between the homes had been so positive and healthy throughout the case that it led to the families working together to establish a transportation plan that would allow the younger son to finish out the school year at the school he had been attending during placement. The two families are also planning to continue cooperating so reunification is successful and the brothers know they are loved by a big extended family.

### ***2020 Outcomes: Enhancing Capabilities, Self-Sufficiency, and Connections***

Transitioning into foster care can be difficult for children. Yet, children and their families can achieve good outcomes with the support of an engaged and creative agency and a foster family that is committed to supporting the children's parent(s) as well.

Our data shows that these services are by and large successful at those intended outcomes! Families saw overall improvements in parent capabilities, social and community connections, and parental self-sufficiency. The charts on the next pages display those positive changes, as well as some of the more granular achievements that contributed to the general improvements, such as increased financial management skills, improved understanding of how to provide developmentally appropriate enrichment for their child, and amplified ability to promote their child's education.

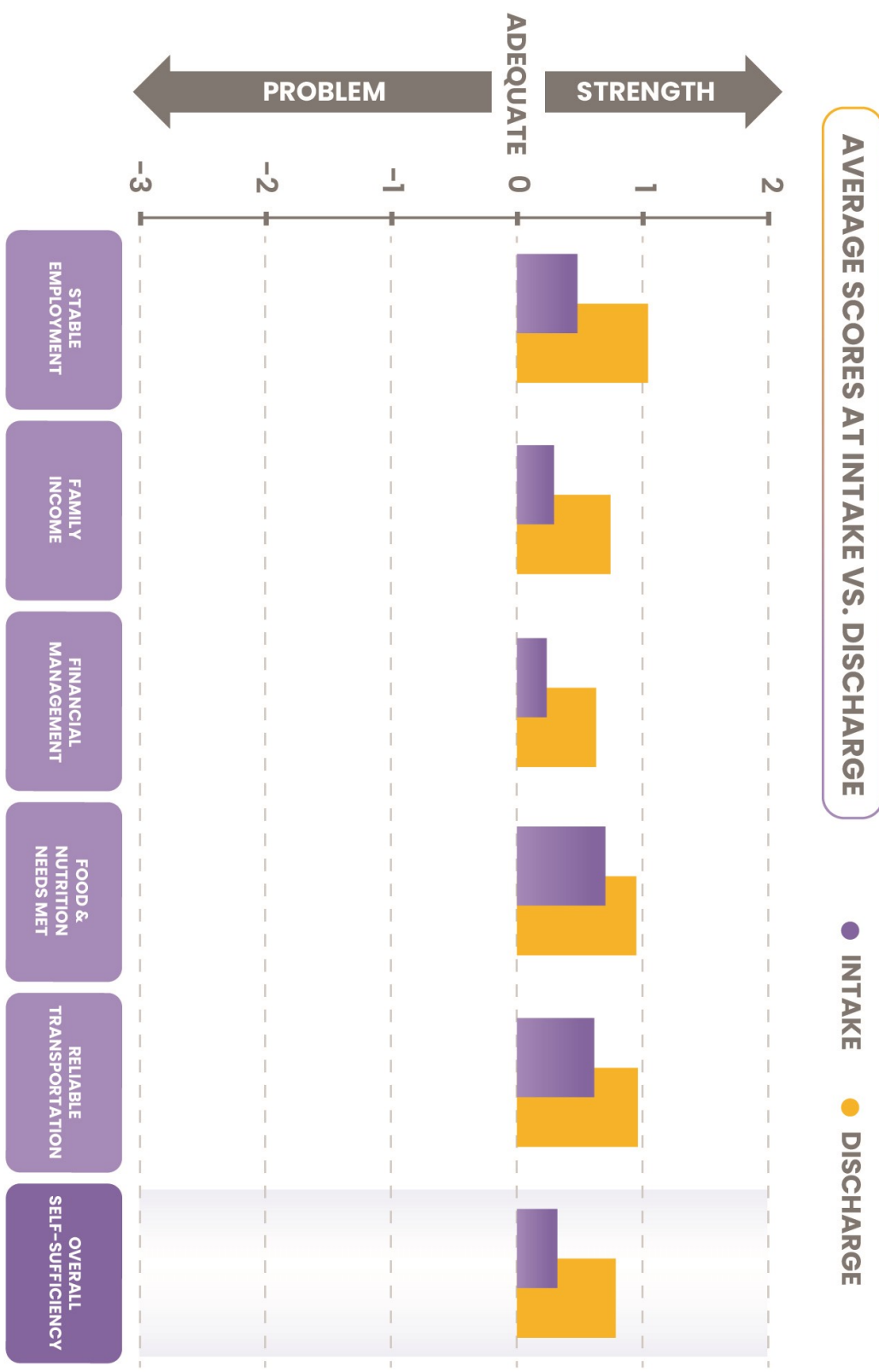
# PARENTAL CAPABILITIES & COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS

AVERAGE SCORES AT INTAKE VS. DISCHARGE



# PARENTAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY

AVERAGE SCORES AT INTAKE VS. DISCHARGE



# Helping Children Achieve Healthy Permanency in a Family Setting

Another important goal of child and family welfare services is to help children achieve healthy permanency in a family setting; ideally, with their parent(s). (Permanency refers to a child having a legally-binding and permanent living situation.) There are a multitude of factors which influence whether children can safely remain in or return to the care of their biological parents. In 2020, families involved with IARCA member agencies showed statistically significant improvements in all the areas highlighted below:

Additionally, a subset of families who had been separated and were working towards reunification also showed statistically significant improvement in several factors related to that goal.

## ***Story from the field: Helping Children Achieve Healthy Permanency in a Family Setting***

When children or youth cannot return to living with a parent(s), some of the other permanency options that may be pursued are kinship care, guardianship, and adoption. A success story from IARCA member agency Childplace offers one glimpse of what healthy permanency can look like for children who cannot be reunited with their biological parents:

A sibling group of five children ranging in age from two (2) to ten (10) were removed from their biological parents' care due to neglect. When they came to Childplace, the children had already been involved with DCS for a few years. Due to the trauma endured by these children, challenging behaviors were present and all of the children were referred for therapeutic services. They needed to be matched with a foster home that had adequate experience and support. Enter a foster mom who had worked with Childplace for a number of years.

The transition to her foster home occurred gradually with the two sisters moving in first, then the oldest brother, and, finally, the other two brothers. While many days were difficult as the foster mom helped the children work through their trauma history, the family settled in. Childplace staff collaborated with other providers, including therapists, teachers, CASAs, and mentors, to ensure the needs of these children were met.

Because of the neglect they had experienced and moves to different foster homes, the oldest child had developed an understandable caregiving role for his siblings. Unfortunately, that role was creating an extremely difficult dynamic in the current foster home. After significant individualized work with him, he and his team determined that he should transition to a different foster home where he would have a chance to be a child instead of an adolescent parental figure.

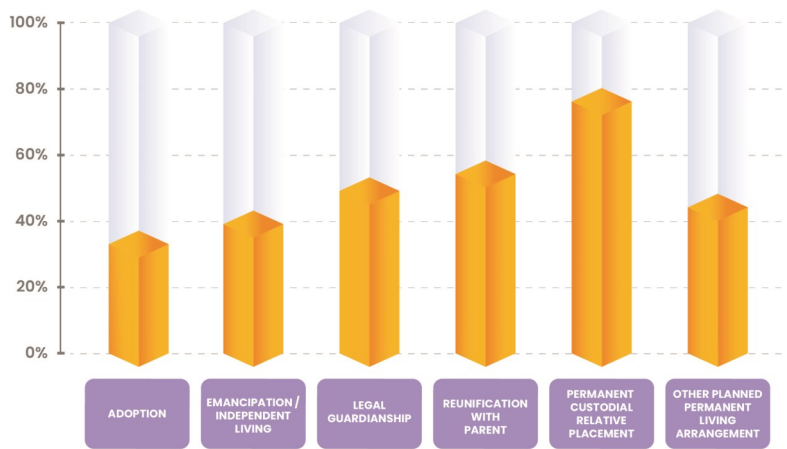
Over time, it became clear that none of the siblings would be reunified with their parents. By this time, the oldest child was thriving in his new foster home and it transitioned into being a pre-adoptive placement. The younger siblings were also excelling in their Childplace foster home, which also became pre-adoptive. In November of 2020, the youngest four siblings were adopted by their foster mom with their oldest brother and his pre-adoptive parents present!

### ***2020 Outcomes: Permanency in a Family Setting***

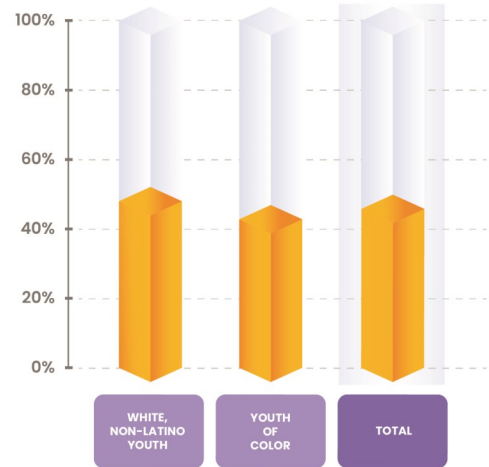
Overall, IARCA member agencies demonstrated remarkable success at helping children land in stable forever homes, even when were extremely challenging circumstances. Of the 1,206 youth who had a recorded permanency goal, 50% achieved that goal at the time of discharge from their current program. While this means there is certainly still room for improvement in this area, it is also important to keep in mind that many IARCA agencies are residential treatment centers or group homes where it would be expected for a child to “step-down” to a less restrictive placement (such as foster care) before eventually achieving their permanency goal of reunification.

As the chart below on the left demonstrates, reunification and permanent custodial relative placement were the types of permanency goals most likely to be achieved. A plan of legal guardianship was about equally likely to be achieved or not. Emancipation, adoption, and other living arrangements were less likely to be achieved, potentially highlighting the difficulty of finding suitable and permanent out-of-home, non-kinship placements for youth in the sample.

**PERMANENCY PLAN ACHIEVEMENT RATE, BY PLAN TYPE**



**RACE / ETHNICITY DIFFERENCES: PERMANENCY PLAN ACHIEVEMENT\***



\*These are **NOT** statistically significant differences

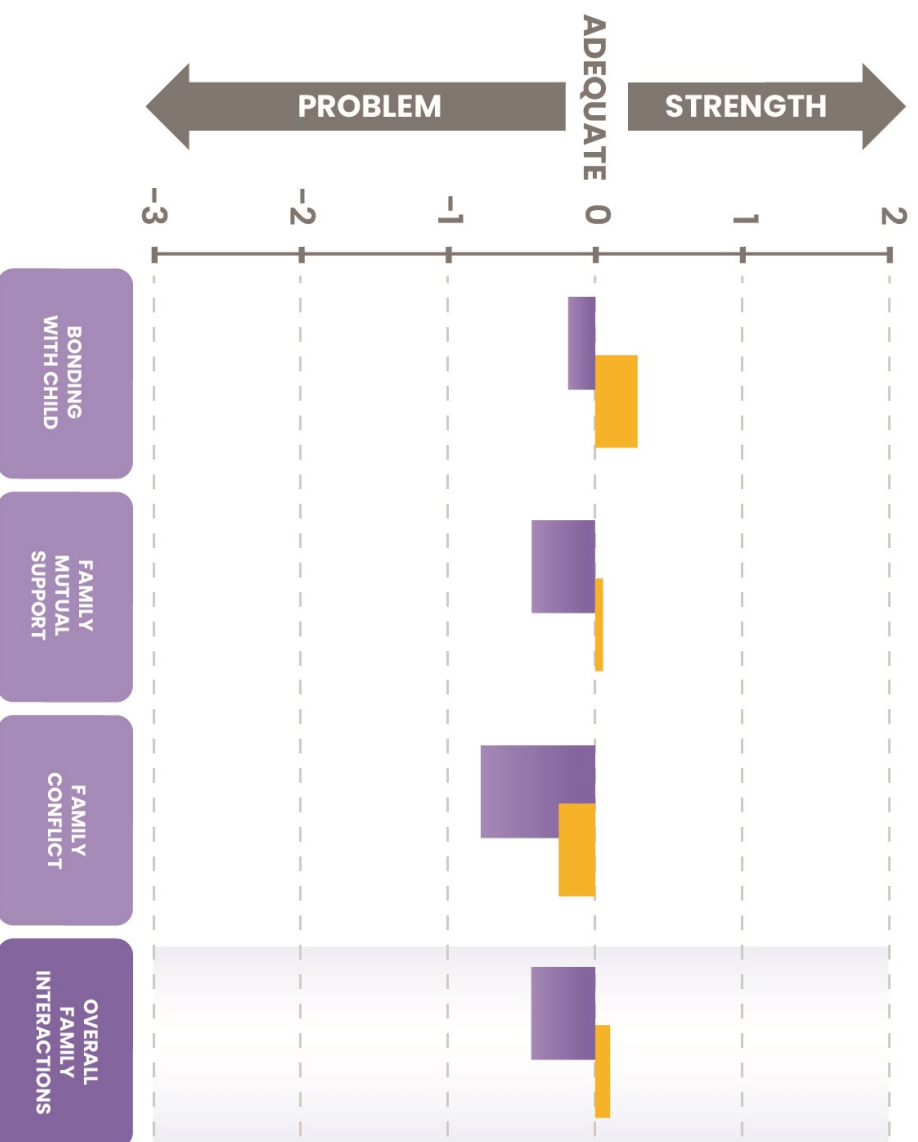
### ***Permanency and Disproportionality***

For youth with identified permanency plan goals, we compared likelihood of achievement for youth of color vs white youth. When leaving care, just under half (47.2%) of the youth of color achieved their permanency goal. In contrast, permanency goal achievement was reported in just over half (51.8%) of white youth. These results, showing that a 5% difference between achievement rates, are not statistically significant. The difference could therefore be due to a number of reasons.

# PERMANENCY FACTORS

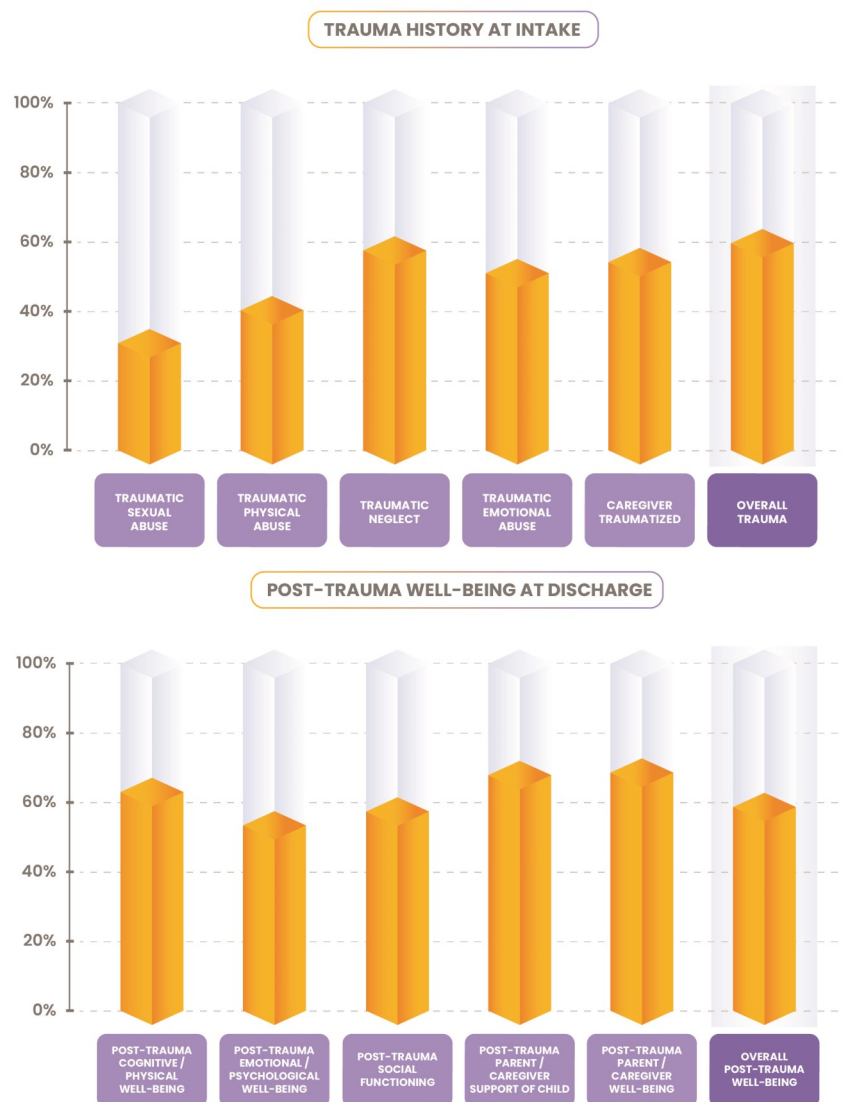
AVERAGE SCORES AT INTAKE VS. DISCHARGE

● INTAKE ● DISCHARGE

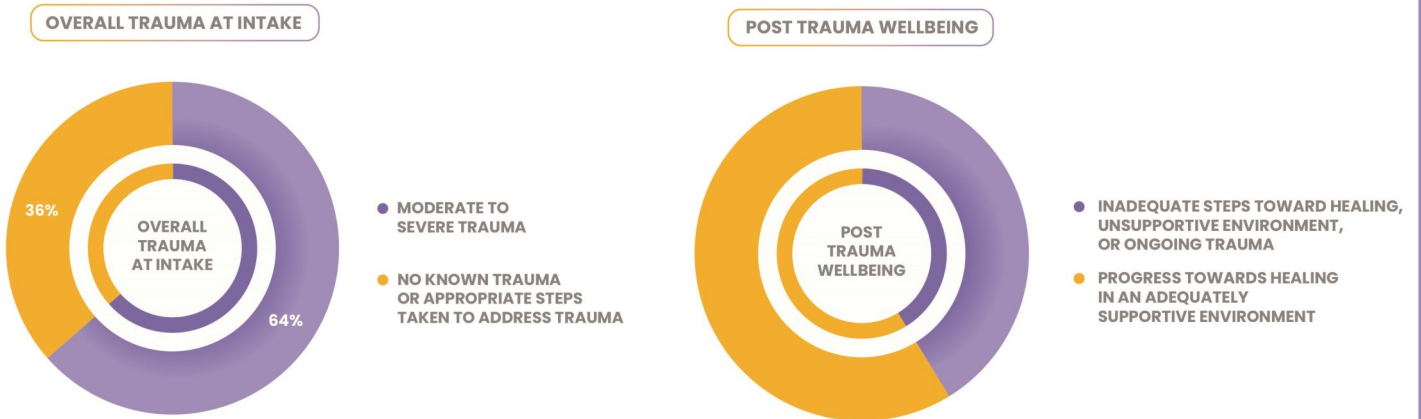


# Disrupting the Generational Trauma Cycle

In recent years, more and more attention is being paid to the trauma that children experience while involved in the child welfare system – both from the abuse/neglect that led to system involvement and the shock of being removed from their parents' care. All too often, their trauma is part of a generational cycle: their parents may have been abused/neglected and involved in the system as a child themselves, then never fully healed from it or never shown examples of healthy parenting, and thus the trauma repeats itself in the lives of their children. This cycle is demonstrated in our data regarding the types of trauma children in our care have experienced, as well as the fact that at least 58% of caregivers are noted to have a trauma history themselves:



IARCA member agencies seek to disrupt this detrimental cycle by providing healing environments and evidence-based practices that are proven to help children and families recover from traumatic experiences and develop resiliency as a result. Our data show remarkable success in this area, as seen in the almost directly inverse reports of trauma problems at intake versus well-being at discharge documented in the charts below.



***Story from the field: Older youth overcomes trauma to reunite with daughter***

One remarkable example of this type of success comes from the Older Youth Services program of IARCA member agency George Junior Republic (GJR):

We served a youth who was a victim of sex trafficking, and her mother was the one who sold her for money in order to purchase drugs. This young adult ended up addicted to drugs as well; she came to GJR at 20 years old after she completed a program at a rehab/detox facility. She had given birth to a daughter during the time she was sex trafficked, and family members were raising the daughter while the youth got back on her feet. With the help of GJR’s program, this amazing young adult has completed college with a nursing degree and is now working in a medical facility where she enjoys her job. She now has her own apartment and is able to maintain it safely. Perhaps most importantly, this youth was able to bring her young daughter back into her own care! Through the support and guidance provided by GJR staff, this young woman is doing very well with her parenting skills and raising a child as a single parent.

This youth has worked hard with very little given to her to make something of herself. She started with little more than the clothes on her back after rehab/detox, but she did everything that GJR and DCS suggested she do to improve her life and her situation. She worked hard to reunify with her daughter, and then worked even harder to raise her child while going to school to be a nurse and working part time. She has made it her goal to break the vicious trauma cycle other members of her biological family continue to be trapped within. Instead of perpetuating that cycle with her daughter, they are both now thriving!

# Providing Services in the Least Restrictive Setting Possible

Within child welfare, there is a continuum of possible placement settings that children may need to be in, depending on their and their family's needs and strengths. These settings range from extremely restrictive (completely cut off from the community at-large, such as secure residential treatment centers) all the way down to living with their biological family within their chosen community. The final measure of "success" within child welfare services which we'll discuss is whether children were able to move to a less restrictive setting upon completion of services with an IARCA member agency. At times, helping a child live in the least restrictive setting possible entails a tremendous amount of work and advocacy on the part of her/his treatment team, as demonstrated in this success story from IARCA member agency Bashor Children's Home:

## *Story from the field: Team collaborates to create unique placement solution*

An 18-year-old successfully completed treatment at Bashor's secure residential facility in 2020. However, after over five years of living in various congregate care settings, there was concern about her reintegrating into the community and thus the placing agency was unable to secure her an appropriate "next step" placement towards independence. This led to some belief that she would need another residential program, as there were no group homes that believed she was appropriate for their programming. With amazing support from the placing agency, DCS Central Office, the child, and her family, Bashor staff were able to develop a highly individualized program that involved care and programming through their Emergency Shelter with a progressive community-based aspect. Through a multi-agency collaboration, they were able to begin providing some services in the community and support her in having successes in the community.

While initially it seemed unlikely that it would be possible to provide care for this young woman without relying on a residential center, providers were able to find a middle ground that was more conducive to her needs. This was a customized solution that would not have been possible without all members of the child and family team, including the DCS Central Office staff, supporting Bashor staff in getting creative. This young woman is creative, smart, and has a beautiful vision for her life. Her resilience is inspiring to so many, including the staff who have been fortunate enough to work with her!

This youth is an incredible example of the hundreds of children who are able to move to a less restrictive setting after completing services with an IARCA member agency.

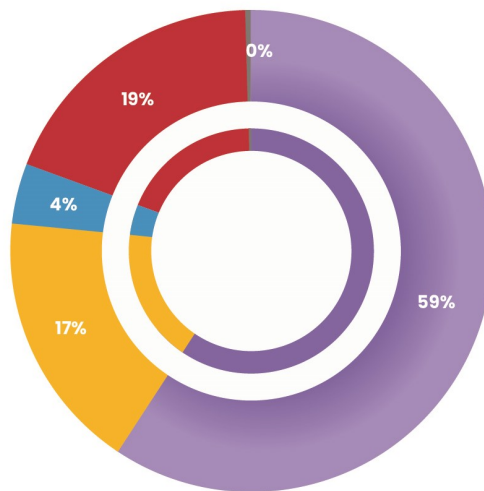
## Outcomes 2020: Least Restrictive Settings

The 19% of children who remained at the same level of restrictiveness from intake to discharge represent a few possible circumstances, including: children who moved from one foster care agency to another, those who moved from one residential treatment center to another, and, most notably, children who were never removed from their family of origin.

DCS began a new program called “Family Preservation Services” in 2020 which allows families with a substantiated case of abuse/neglect to remain intact and receive intensive in-home services to address their challenges. Thus, a growing proportion of the “Same” category above represent a monumental success, perhaps a more important one than the “Less Restrictive” category. As seen above, 78% of youth served were able to either decrease the restrictiveness of their living environment at discharge or remain at the same level – demonstrating extraordinary success at improving children’s living situations!

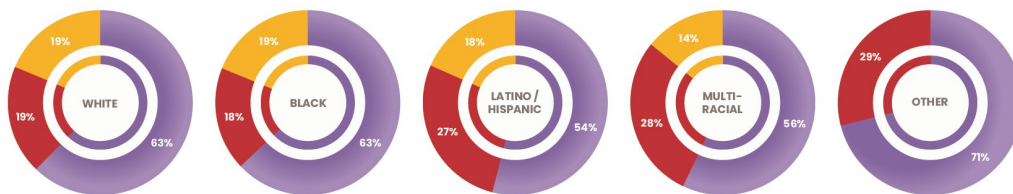
### RESTRICTIVENESS OF LIVING ENVIRONMENT, INTAKE VS. DISCHARGE

● LESS RESTRICTIVE AT DISCHARGE ● MORE RESTRICTIVE AT DISCHARGE ● RAN AWAY WHILE IN CARE ● SAME ● NO DATA REPORTED



### RACE/ETHNICITY DIFFERENCES

● LESS ● SAME ● MORE



### *A Testament to Humanity's Beauty*

While children certainly reminded us of their resiliency time and time again in the tumultuous year of 2020, we were also reminded of just how precious and fleeting the innocence of childhood is. The outcomes tracked by the IARCA Outcomes Measurement Project represent our member agencies' attempts to protect and restore that innocence for those who are most vulnerable to losing it. It would be easy to call it "miraculous", the fact that all of the positive outcomes detailed above were achieved during a society-altering pandemic... but doing so would be an egregious discredit to the monumental amounts of dedication, creativity, bravery, and care that were poured out by thousands of parents and the child welfare workers supporting them. At its heart, child welfare work is meant to protect children from harm, fear, and pain so that they can reach their full potential. To see that, as a community, we were able to provide just such a service to thousands of children, even despite the whole world being in a state of fear and uncertainty, is to see the absolute best of what humankind can offer.

### *A Few Disclaimers*

As discussed in the Introduction, in 2020 the IARCA Institute implemented a major overhaul of the types of data collected and reported on as part of the Outcomes Measurement Project. The two most significant shifts were transitioning to use of the NCFAS (North Carolina Family Assessment Scale) as the main assessment tool at intake and discharge and a change in our analysis methods to only look at "matched" cases which had both an intake and discharge recorded. Without diving into too many of the technical details, suffice it to say that these alterations created a cascade of changes needed on the backend of our database in order to accurately export the new data types. We have taken every effort to ensure that the data included in this report is accurate, but there is always the possibility that there are still more "glitches" which we have yet to discover, as well as a possible need for further worker training in how to properly utilize the NCFAS.

The change to a matched data set, beginning with only 2020 admissions and discharges, means that our sample size this year was smaller than in years' past. This could have led to some data not being as representative of the full range of youth served; for instance, youth who were in care for a longer period of time (thus not discharged until 2021) are not included in this sample and their outcomes may differ importantly in some ways from those youth who were able to discharge more quickly. In the coming years, the sample will grow to include these youth who were in care for longer time periods and will thus become more fully representative of the spectrum of children served by IARCA member agencies.

# Appendix

## Data Tables and Figures

Table/Figure	Title	Page
Table A	<i>Characteristics of Youth and Families at Intake</i>	ii
Table B	<i>Risk Factors Measured by the NCFAS</i>	iii
Table C	<i>Educational Placements at Discharge, All Youth</i>	iii
Table D	<i>Child and Youth Resilience Measure</i>	iv
Table E	<i>North Carolina Family Assessment Scales</i>	iv
Table F	<i>Characteristics of Youth and Families at Discharge</i>	v

**Table A. Characteristics of Youth and Families at Intake**

Variable	All Programs	Transitional Living	Home-Based	Foster Care	Residential Care	Shelter Care
Intake packets <sup>1</sup>	1,476	24	245	378	469	334
Mean # previous placements	2.4	3.4	0.9	2.5	2.8	3.1
Age at Intake (Mean)	12.3	17.4	9.9	8.3	14.6	14.8
Gender (Male)	52.9	29.2	59.6	46.3	52.5	57.2
Gender (Female)	47.1	70.8	40.4	53.7	47.5	42.8
Race (Asian)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Race (Amer. Ind./AK)	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0
Race (Black)	21.2	25.0	13.9	17.9	32.3	19.5
Race (Multi-racial)	11.1	0.0	18.8	8.5	10.1	11.4
Race (Other)	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9
Race (White)	66.6	75.0	66.1	71.9	56.9	68.3
Latinx / Hispanic	7.4	4.2	11.8	6.6	3.7	9.6
Past home-based services	45.4	45.8	40.7	36.2	40.3	35.6
Pregnant (females only)	1.3	5.9	0.0	1.0	1.7	2.1
Have child(ren)	1.8	8.3	1.6	1.3	1.7	0.0
Special education (current)	24.9	41.7	17.1	11.9	35.4	28.4
Special education (previous)	2.2	4.2	0.8	0.3	3.8	3.3
Psychotropic medication (current)	37.1	16.7	17.6	21.2	59.5	40.4
Psychotropic medication (previous)	2.6	4.2	3.7	1.2	2.3	3.6
DSM diagnosis (current)	45.2	29.2	24.1	21.4	71.9	51.2
DSM diagnosis (previous)	2.2	4.2	1.6	0.3	2.8	3.9
Parent incarceration (current)	11.0	8.3	9.4	9.0	11.1	14.4
Parent incarceration (previous)	22.0	25.0	37.1	10.0	21.7	21.7
Parent psychiatric diagnosis (current)	14.6	4.2	21.2	4.2	18.1	16.8

<sup>1</sup> Note. Twenty-six cases were placed in programs that are reported on in the “all programs” classification (e.g., Outpatient, Crisis Stabilization).

Parent psychiatric diagnosis (previous)	2.0	0.0	3.7	0.3	3.2	1.5
Single-parent family	46.1	33.3	57.1	28.3	47.3	57.8
Parental rights terminated	19.1	45.9	11.8	12.2	27.1	11.4
One parent	4.3	4.2	2.4	1.6	7.5	0.0
Both parents	14.4	41.7	9.0	10.3	19.4	11.1
Adoptive parents	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3

**Table B. Risk Factors Measured by the NCFAS**

Variable	All Programs	Transitional Living	Home-Based	Foster Care	Residential Care	Shelter Care
Neglect <sup>1</sup>	40.1	--	30.8	86.7	39.7	51.7
Physical abuse <sup>1</sup>	27.8	--	16.5	84.6	28.9	36.5
Sexual abuse <sup>1</sup>	20.5	--	9.2	72.7	22.4	27.2
Witness domestic violence <sup>1</sup>	29.6	--	24.9	83.3	28.2	37.5
Parent Substance Use <sup>2</sup>	43.0	--	33.0	71.8	35.2	45.5

Note: <sup>1</sup> All numbers represent families with problems recorded at entry into care.. 1 Variable measured on the NCFAS Family Safety Scale. 2 Variable measured by the NCFAS Parental Capabilities Scale.

**Table C. Educational Placements at Discharge, All Youth**

Education Level	Percent
Attending Preschool	2.2
Attending School (K-12)	73.9
Attending Home school	0.5
Completing GED	1.6
Completion Certificate / GED / Diploma obtained	2.5
Attending Vocational program (high school)	0.6
Attending Vocational program (post high school)	0.1
Attending College	0.5
Expelled from School	0.6
None apply	11.7
Unknown	2.1
Missing	4.8

Note: Total may exceed 100% due to rounding.

**Table D. Child and Youth Resilience Measure**

The Child and Youth Resilience Measure (CYRM) is completed on or by all children and youth served at entry into care (intake) and is repeated at departure (discharge). Across all youth and program types, the average score was 3.5/5.0 at intake and 3.7/5.0 at discharge. The average change per youth was 0.1. Interestingly, those completing the form on themselves, had minimally higher scores when compared to other children / youth on whom another party completed the instrument. While it is possible that age and developmental level contributed to this difference, it is also possible that those who complete a form based on their observations of another person's behavior have a different set of perceptual influences. What these overall results suggest, though the perceptions and identifications of resilience are maintained over the time when children / youth are going through intervention services and programs.

	ALL	Transitional Living	Homebased
Intake -% PMK	19.6	16.7	25.3
Intake -Mean	3.5	3.6	3.7
Discharge -% PMK	30.8	29.2	47.8
Discharge -Mean	3.7	3.5	3.9
Change	0.19	0.27	0.3
Intake-Discharge R	0.65***	-0.06	0.6***

	Foster Care	Residential Care	Shelter Care
Intake -% PMK	22.8	23.5	7.2
Intake -Mean	3.3	3.5	3.5
Discharge -% PMK	34.7	32.8	10.5
Discharge -Mean	3.3	3.8	3.6
Change	0.02	0.34	0.08
Intake-Discharge R	0.78***	0.52***	0.76***

Note: \*\*\* = statistically significant at the .001 level. PMK = Person Most Knowledgeable. R = Correlation.

**Table E. North Carolina Family Assessment Scales**

NCFAS	All services – Intake	All services – Discharge	All services – Change
Environment	.19	.46	+ .41
Parental Capabilities	-.50	.11	+ .60
Family Interactions	-.43	.10	+ .48
Family Safety	-.30	.22	+ .46
Child Well-Being	-.26	-.21	+ .46
Youth Well-Being	-.94	-.37	+ .55
Self-sufficiency	.32	.78	+ .47
Trauma / Post-Trauma	-.93	-.19	+ .74

**Table F. Characteristics of Youth and Families at Discharge**

Variable	All Programs	Transitional Living	Home-Based	Foster Care	Residential Care	Shelter Care
Discharge packets*	1,476	24	245	378	469	334
Length of Stay: <i>Mean</i>	102.0	140.0	131.0	107.1	139.2	21.3
<i>Median</i>	83.0	111.0	118.0	89.0	135.0	16.0
Functional Outcomes						
Positive education at discharge <sup>1</sup>	57.6	--	68.7	59.3	66.1	27.5
Employed at discharge <sup>1</sup>	16.7	34.8	30.5	23.9	9.5	--
Placement Outcomes						
ROLES at discharge						
More restrictive	17.5	16.7	10.3	12.4	12.0	37.1
Similar restrictiveness	19.1	4.2	68.3	11.1	11.3	1.5
Less restrictive	59.4	75.0	19.8	72.2	72.6	55.7
Runaway	4.0	4.2	1.6	4.2	4.1	5.7
Permanency plan achieved	42.2	37.5	28.3	45.0	46.1	35.5
(only those with required plan)	50.6	42.9	43.9	47.4	55.4	44.7
Nature of discharge						
Planned	71.8	66.7	63.7	60.2	72.9	88.2
Removed by referring source	4.2	20.8	2.4	29.7	16.2	1.2
Administrative discharge	19.4	8.3	32.7	4.8	6.0	4.2
Runaway	4.6	4.2	1.2	5.3	4.9	6.4
Satisfaction – Child	5.7	5.8	6.6	5.7	6.0	--
Satisfaction – Family	6.3	--	6.8	6.0	6.1	--
Satisfaction – Agency	6.4	5.8	6.7	6.1	6.1	6.8

\* Sample sizes for individual items may be lower than the number of discharge packets due to missing data. One youth died while in care (youth in Foster Care – Treatment from natural causes). This case is not included in the percentages reported. Unless otherwise noted, numbers refer to percentages of affirmative responses.

ROLES=Restrictiveness of Living Environment Scale. Permanency Plan achieved refers to either primary or concurrent plan achieved. <sup>1</sup>Education is reported using the school performance domain of the NCFAS. Employment is reported for percent of youth who are of appropriate age and have employment outcomes recorded.

-- = data not collected on this item for the program type.