
CES Programs Performance Indicator Report:

**Fiscal Year 2006, Quarter 2
(October – December 2005)**

Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth, and Families

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Summary of Findings

- There were 712 children and youth served in Fiscal Year 2006, Quarter 2 (FY06Q2), compared to 2,538 in all of FY05.
- About equal numbers of males and females were served. Overall, almost two-fifths (39%) of children and youth served during FY06Q2 were 0-5 years old, about one-third (30%) were 6-11 years old, slightly over one-fifth (22%) were 12-15 years old, and 8 percent were 16-18 years old. Only 1 percent of youth served were 19 years or older.
- In terms of race, one-half (50%) of children and youth served during the most recent quarter were Caucasian, and 15 percent were African American. Asian/Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaskan Native children and youth represented two percent and less than one percent, respectively, of children and youth served. In terms of ethnicity, almost one-third of children and youth served were identified as Hispanic.
- English was the primary language spoken at home for the majority of children and youth served (77%), with Spanish the next most common primary language spoken at 15 percent.
- Family violence/stress (47%), behavioral problems (35%), anger/aggression (22%), relationship problems, (22%), and school problems (21%) were the most prevalent presenting problems identified among children and youth entering CES programs. The highest percentage of family presenting problems reported was: family stress (31%), parenting problems (28%), behavioral problems (23%) mental health problems (23%), and financial problems (20%).
- Over one fifth (20%) of children and youth served had identified needs for mental health services, and of those in need, 57 percent were reported as receiving some form of mental health services. In addition, almost one-half (45%) of children and youth in the most recent quarter were reported as having additional unmet mental health needs.
- Almost two-thirds (64%) of the total number of children and youth served during the most recent quarter were also discharged during that quarter. The primary reason for discharge given by programs during the most recent quarter was “Goals accomplished” (60%), and the next most common reason was that the child or youth “Time Limit Reached” (22%). Upon discharge, the vast majority (75%) of children and youth remained in their home.
- Child and family outcomes following CES services were assessed using the North Carolina Family Assessment (NCFAS) scale. Five areas or domains of family functioning are assessed: family environment, parenting capabilities, family interactions, family safety, and child well-being. Across all domains at discharge, the percent of families with mild to serious problems decreased, and the percent of families with a mild to clear strength increased.
- In examining individual programs, most families did not demonstrate marked change from intake to discharge on the five domains of family functioning assessed. However, when change did occur over time, it was much more likely to be positive, and to be observed in the domains of parental capabilities, family interactions, and child well-being.

Introduction

This report summarizes selected performance indicator results for 8 CES programs funded by the Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF) for fiscal year 2006, Quarter 2 (FY06Q2), October 1, 2005 – December 31, 2005. Results are presented for individual programs and across all programs for this quarter, and compared to FY05 findings. When results are presented at the individual program level, a program code (denoted by the letters A-H) is substituted for the program name to ensure the confidentiality of each program.

A note of caution about the findings reported in this report is that the number of children and youth served by each program varies a great deal, and several programs served few children and youth for the quarter. As a result, the findings for some indicators should be interpreted with caution because the percents may be represented by as few as 10 or less children and youth.

Data for the following indicators are presented in this report:

- Demographic characteristics
- Child and family presenting problems
- Child mental health needs
- Discharge characteristics, and
- Child and family outcomes.

Demographic Characteristics of Children and Youth Served

There were 712 children and youth served in FY06 Quarter 2, compared to 2,538 children and youth served for all of FY05. This includes children who had entered programs before the start of Quarter 2 as well as those admitted to the program during that quarter. These counts for both years are unduplicated within a given agency, although a small percentage of children may have been served by more than one agency.

As is shown in Table 1, there were proportionately more males served (52%) during the most recent quarter for which data was available (FY06Q2; shaded area). The relative proportion of males and females served during all of FY05 was comparable to this most recent quarter. Overall, almost two-fifths (39%) of children and youth served during FY06Q2 were 0-5 years old, about one-third (30%) were 6-11 years old, slightly over one-fifth (22%) were 12-15 years old, and 8 percent were 16-18 years old. Only 1 percent of youth served were 19 years or older. These results are similar to those of FY05.

In terms of race, one-half (50%) of the children and youth served during the most recent quarter were Caucasian, and 15 percent were African American. Asian/Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaskan Native children and youth represented two percent and less than one percent, respectively, of children and youth served. Data was reported as “other/unknown” for over one quarter of children (26%). In terms of ethnicity, almost one-third of children and youth served were identified as Hispanic. The comparable numbers for Hispanic ethnicity and “other/unknown” race suggest that some providers did not include Hispanic children in the race category when reporting this item. In accordance with the U.S. census, persons of Hispanic

ethnicity may be of any race. There was marked diversity among CES programs in the percentage of children and youth served by race and ethnicity.

Table 1. Demographic Characteristics of Children & Youth Served: FY06 Quarter 2 & Relevant Comparisons

		FY05 Overall N= 2538		FY06 Q2 Overall N= 712		A (n=86)	B (n=131)	C (n=92)	FY06 Q2				
		N	%	N	%	%							
						D (n=35)	E (n=93)	F (n=86)	G (n=164)	H (n=25)			
Gender	Male	1349	53	369	52	50	48	61	49	54	58	48	48
	Female	1189	47	343	48	50	52	39	51	46	42	52	52
Age Range	0-5 years	913	36	279	39	42	53	37	31	25	20	51	20
	6-11 years	841	33	212	30	26	24	33	29	37	29	31	36
	12-15 years	549	22	154	22	23	17	25	26	26	35	12	28
	16-18years	194	8	59	8	9	6	5	14	11	13	5	12
	19 + years	41	2	8	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	4
Race	African American/Black	362	14	109	15	2	21	8	34	14	1	23	40
	Amer. Indian/Alaskan Native	30	1	1	< 1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Asian/Pacific Islander	60	2	14	2	6	5	0	0	2	0	0	0
	Biracial	104	4	30	4	0	7	0	11	4	12	2	0
	Caucasian/White	1322	52	359	50	62	7	92	54	78	63	33	48
	Unknown/Other	660	26	199	28	30	60	0	0	0	24	43	12
Ethnicity	Hispanic	720	28	213	30	26	60	13	0	1	30	43	12
Primary Language Spoken at Home	English	1878	74	549	77	71	73	100	100	94	81	54	80
	Spanish	526	21	108	15	19	23	0	0	0	19	27	8
	Portuguese	40	2	8	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	12
	Creole	39	2	26	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0
	Other/Unknown	27	1	19	3	8	4	0	0	6	0	2	0

Note: Valid percents are presented. Individuals speaking Hmong, Chinese, Russian, French, and Khmer together accounted for less than 3% of the total CES population.

Table 1 summarizes the primary language spoken at home for this quarter programs and in comparison to FY05. As was found in FY05, English is the primary language spoken at home for the majority of children and youth served (77%), with Spanish as the next most frequent primary language spoken at 15 percent. Creole and Portuguese were also reported as primary

languages spoken at home by several programs. Overall, there was considerable variation among CES programs of the primary languages spoken in the home.

Presenting Problems

Presenting problems were noted upon program entry for children and youth as well as for families using a list established for use in all DCYF contracted community programs. Data is shown for new admissions only (N=454).

Children and Youth

As shown in Table 2, family violence/stress (47%), behavioral problems (35%), anger/aggression (22%), relationship problems, (22%), and school problems (21%) were the most prevalent presenting problems identified among children and youth entering CES programs. The rates of presenting problems across programs also differed considerably, suggesting that CES providers used different criteria to identify child-presenting problems, or served different types of children and youth.

Table 2. Child and Youth Presenting Problems: FY06 Q2 & Relevant Comparisons (New Admissions Only)

	FY05 Overall N= 2099		FY06 Q2 Overall N=454		FY06 Q2							
	N	%	N	%	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
					(n=60)	(n=74)	(n=56)	(n=33)	(n=69)	(n=62)	(n=94)	(n=6)
					%							
Abandonment	98	5	15	3	0	1	0	3	6	8	4	0
Abuse-Emotional	157	7	42	9	3	1	25	3	25	11	0	0
Abuse-Physical	135	6	31	7	7	3	7	3	7	6	12	0
Abuse-Sexual	57	3	12	3	0	1	0	9	0	13	0	0
Anxiety	115	5	32	7	0	8	7	18	17	6	0	0
Anger/Aggression	296	14	100	22	8	16	59	3	33	37	2	17
Alcohol/Drug Use/ Abuse	45	2	10	2	0	3	2	0	4	6	0	0
Behavioral Problems	767	37	158	35	23	22	70	12	48	45	22	50
Criminal/Illegal Activity	20	1	10	2	2	3	0	0	3	5	0	33
Death/ Absence of Caregiver	113	5	37	8	10	5	2	0	22	13	3	0
Delinquency	58	3	19	4	0	4	13	0	3	6	3	0
Depression/ Withdrawal	93	4	36	8	0	7	18	3	12	15	3	0
Developmental Delay	112	5	24	5	3	7	2	3	9	10	3	0
Developmental Problem	106	5	19	4	0	4	2	3	7	6	5	0
Eating Disorders	11	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence/Stress	1043	50	214	47	17	47	96	3	93	60	13	17
Fire Setting	8	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0

	FY05 Overall N= 2099		FY06 Q2 Overall N=454		FY06 Q2							
	N	%	N	%	A (n=60)	B (n=74)	C (n=56)	D (n=33)	E (n=69)	F (n=62)	G (n=94)	H (n=6)
Grief and Loss	109	5	21	5	2	3	0	0	13	10	3	0
Health Problem	79	4	25	6	2	12	0	0	4	10	3	50
Hyperactivity	98	5	30	7	0	14	7	0	10	5	6	0
Language/ Speech Disorder	53	3	9	2	2	4	0	0	0	3	3	0
Mental Health Problem	317	15	67	15	27	8	41	0	17	15	0	17
Neglect	126	6	30	7	3	5	4	0	3	21	4	50
Out of Parental Control	271	13	48	11	0	0	18	0	22	19	12	0
Prenatal Drug Exposure	32	2	19	4	0	1	5	3	4	18	0	0
Relationship Problems	384	18	99	22	0	9	95	0	38	21	0	0
School Problems	300	14	95	21	13	19	27	12	29	23	17	67
Self-Injurious Act	22	1	13	3	0	1	2	0	4	8	3	0
Sexual Problems/ Issues	18	1	3	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0
Suicide Attempt/ Threat	25	1	8	2	0	3	2	0	1	6	0	0
Violent Behavior	92	4	36	8	0	9	7	0	12	15	9	0
Other	142	7	28	6	0	0	0	42	0	23	0	0

Note: More than one response was allowed so that percents may exceed 100. Only valid percents are presented.

Comparison of FY06Q2 with all of FY05 indicates that the percentage of child and youth presenting problems was similar across these two periods, with a few exceptions. There were proportionately more reported school problems for those entering CES programs in this quarter (14% vs. 21%), and the percentage of children and youth who entered CES programs exhibited proportionately more anger/aggression problems during this quarter than in FY05 (14% vs. 22%).

Family

Family presenting problems reported for children and youth in CES programs during the most recent quarter are shown in Table 3. Overall, the highest percentages of family presenting problems reported were for family stress (31%), parenting problems (28%), behavioral problems (23%) mental health problems (23%), and financial problems (20%). Once again there was great variability among individual programs in family presenting problems reported. In addition, the percentage of families presenting with each of these problems was dramatically less during the most recent quarter than for all of FY05: family stress (68% vs. 31%), parenting problems (58% vs. 28%), mental health problems (35% vs. 23%), behavioral problems (35% to 23%) and financial problems (31% to 20%).

Table 3. Families Presenting Problems: FY06 Q2 Overall & Relevant Comparisons (New Admissions only)

	FY05 Overall N= 1111		FY06 Q2 Overall N=466*		FY06 Q2							
	N	%	N	%	A (n=60)	B (n=74)	C (n=56)	D (n=33)	E (n=69)	F (n=62)	G (n=94)	H (n=18)
					%							
Abandonment	73	7	10	2	0	1	2	0	4	8	0	0
Abuse-Emotional	93	8	31	7	2	1	11	9	14	13	0	11
Abuse-Physical	80	7	21	5	3	4	5	6	9	5	0	11
Abuse-Sexual	46	4	16	4	0	1	4	12	3	11	0	0
Access to Services	235	21	54	12	0	18	4	9	14	10	2	100
Alcohol/Drug Use	98	9	18	4	0	0	4	3	6	11	3	6
Behavioral Problems	385	35	106	23	20	16	41	18	38	40	0	11
Child Care Needs	164	15	23	5	7	12	4	6	3	2	0	17
Criminal Involvement	36	3	11	2	2	3	2	0	3	3	0	17
Cultural/Language Barriers	74	7	18	4	0	12	0	0	1	6	0	22
Death/Absence of Caregiver	77	7	25	6	7	4	4	0	7	13	2	6
Developmental Delay	82	7	20	4	3	3	2	3	12	10	0	0
Developmental Problem	86	8	14	3	0	1	2	3	10	6	0	0
Domestic Violence	117	11	34	7	8	7	4	3	9	11	6	11
Family Stress	758	68	142	31	20	27	43	36	38	48	5	72
Financial Problems	347	31	91	20	17	20	21	21	17	27	0	100
Grief and Loss	89	8	18	4	7	1	0	0	10	5	3	0
Health Problem	147	13	43	9	5	9	0	9	14	19	0	44
History of Physical/Sexual Abus	132	12	36	8	8	5	13	3	16	8	0	17
Housing Issues	241	22	65	14	17	11	7	21	7	21	4	78
Mental Health Problem	392	35	104	23	38	11	25	15	32	29	6	44
Neglect	94	8	25	6	3	4	2	0	4	23	0	11
Parenting Problems	645	58	128	28	25	18	43	27	38	32	15	34
Recreational Needs	89	8	14	3	3	4	2	0	1	11	0	0
Request for Placement	17	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
School Problems	246	22	57	13	8	8	16	9	23	19	0	33
Social Isolation	75	7	21	5	2	0	5	6	4	19	0	0
Suicide Attempt	44	4	10	2	0	1	2	0	3	10	0	0
Transportation Needs	115	10	29	6	3	5	2	3	6	21	0	22
Unsafe Home Area	81	7	9	2	0	5	2	0	1	3	0	6
Other	52	5	21	5	0	1	2	15	0	13	0	33

*Note: More than one response was allowed so that percents may exceed 100. Only valid percents are presented. * A total of 12 additional families were served by Program H.*

Mental Health Needs

Children and Youth

Table 4 summarizes the mental health needs identified for children and youth. As is shown, CES programs reported that one-fifth (20%) of children and youth served during the most recent quarter had identified needs for mental health services. Program F indicated the highest percentage of children and youth in need of mental health services (47%), and program B reported the lowest percentage in need (3%). Of those children and youth reported to be in need of mental health services, over half (57%) were reported as receiving some form of mental health services. Most programs that reported a need also indicated that the majority of such children and youth were receiving mental health services of some kind. However, programs A and B reported that only one-fourth or less (16% and 25%, respectively) of children identified as needing a mental health service were in fact receiving some form of service. In addition, almost half (45%) of children and youth in this quarter were reported as having additional unmet mental health needs. This indicator of continued unmet mental health need varied widely across programs, with program G reporting zero percent and program A reporting 84 percent of children and youth still in need of mental health services. Finally, overall responses for this quarter were similar to those in FY05.

Table 4. Children’s Mental Health Service Needs: FY06 Quarter 2 & Relevant Comparisons (Total Pop.)

	FY05		FY06 Q2		FY06 Q2							
	Overall N=3553		Overall N=712		A (n=86)	B (n=131)	C (n=92)	D (n=35)	E (n=93)	F (n=86)	G (n=164)	H (n=25)
	N	%	N	%	%							
Identified Need for Mental Health Services	611	17	143	20	29	3	26	37	8	47	14	28
Receiving Mental Health Services	372	61	81	57	16	25	54	54	71	53	100	100
Children with Unmet Mental Health Service Needs	256	42	64	45	84	75	46	46	29	50	0	14

Note: Valid percents are presented. Numbers do not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Parents and Caregivers

As presented in Table 5, CES programs reported that during this quarter one-third (34%) of parents and caregivers had identified needs for mental health services. Program F indicated the highest percentage of parents and caregivers in need of mental health services (70%), and program B reported the lowest percentage in need of mental health services (11%). Of those parents and caregivers reported to be in need of mental health services, over half (52%) were reported as receiving some form of mental health service. Most programs that reported a need also indicated that the majority of such parents and caregivers were receiving mental health services of some kind. In addition, almost half (51%), of parents and caregivers in this quarter were reported as having additional unmet mental health needs. This indicator of continued unmet mental health need varied across programs, with program C reporting 20 percent and

program F reporting 60 percent of parents and caregivers still in need of mental health services. Finally, responses of this quarter to those in FY05 were generally comparable.

Table 5. Parent’s/Caregiver’s Mental Health Service Needs: FY06 Quarter 2 & Relevant Comparisons (Total Pop.)

	FY05		FY06 Q2		FY06 Q2							
	Overall		Overall		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H*
	N=1893		N=356		(n=46)	(n=53)	(n=38)	(n=18)	(n=43)	(n=43)	(n=73)	(n=42)
	N	%	N	%	%							
Identified Need for Mental Health Services	568	30	120	34	63	11	26	33	21	70	16	43
Receiving Mental Health Services	351	62	62	52	45	50	80	50	56	47	42	61
Parent/ Caregiver with Unmet Mental Health Service Needs	239	42	61	51	55	50	20	50	44	60	58	44

Note: Valid percents are presented. * Program H served more parents than children enrolled.

Discharge Characteristics

Frequency and Reason

Table 6 depicts the frequency of discharges and the reason for discharge for children enrolled in CES programs. As shown in the table, about two-thirds (64%) of the total number of children and youth served during the most recent quarter were also discharged during that quarter. Programs varied little in the percent discharged for the quarter with two exceptions: Program D discharged substantially fewer (14%) clients served, while program G discharged substantially more (100%) clients served. The primary reason for discharge given by programs during the most recent quarter was goals accomplished (60%), followed by time limit reached (22%). Data reported for individual programs varied.

Table 6. Children Discharged and Primary Discharge Reason: FY06 Quarter 2 & Relevant Comparisons

	FY05		FY06 Q2		FY06 Q2							
	Overall		Overall		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
	N=2538		N=712		(n=86)	(n=131)	(n=92)	(n=35)	(n=93)	(n=86)	(n=164)	(n=25)
	N	%	N	%	%							
Children Discharged	2088	82	453	64	60	53	59	14	49	56	100	60
Discharge Reason												
5/10 Days Notice	10	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjudicated	5	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child Aged Out of Program	1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Court Ordered	10	<1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Goals Accomplished	1204	58	272	60	50	46	46	0	30	10	98	60

	FY05 Overall N=2538		FY06 Q2 Overall N=712		FY06 Q2							
	N	%	N	%	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
					(n=86)	(n=131)	(n=92)	(n=35)	(n=93)	(n=86)	(n=164)	(n=25)
					%							
Left Without Notice/ AWOL	111	5	7	2	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
Moved Out of State/Area	17	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	7	6	0	0
Refused Services	111	5	12	3	12	1	0	0	2	8	0	0
Time-Limit Reached	380	18	98	22	0	42	31	100	43	56	0	0
Other	239	11	57	13	38	4	17	0	17	17	2	40

Disposition

Table 7 shows the disposition of children discharged from CES programs. As is shown, upon discharge, the vast majority (75%) of children and youth remained with their home/parent/guardian. Two programs were an exception to this finding -- Program B (50%) and Program G (60%) – in which larger percentages of children and youth were had another discharge disposition.

Table 7. Children’s Discharge Dispositions: FY06 Quarter 2 & Relevant Comparisons

	FY05 Overall N=2538		FY06 Q2 Overall N=712		FY06 Q2							
	N	%	N	%	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
					(n=86)	(n=131)	(n=92)	(n=35)	(n=93)	(n=86)	(n=164)	(n=25)
					%							
Children Discharged	2088	82	453	64	60	53	59	14	49	56	100	60
Discharge Disposition			453									
Adult Corrections	1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIS	71	3	20	4	0	11	0	7	0	0	7	2
DAS	1	<1	4	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	1
DCYF Foster Care	10	<1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
Emancipation/Adoption	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Family Court	1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group Home	1	<1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Home/Parent/Guardian	1833	88	341	75	99	50	100	93	85	98	60	89
Home-Relatives	7	<1	27	6	0	7	0	0	0	0	13	2
Job Corps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other More Intensive Program	49	2	17	4	1	22	0	0	6	0	0	4
Mental Health Services	83	4	4	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1

	FY05 Overall N=2538		FY06 Q2 Overall N=712		FY06 Q2							
	N	%	N	%	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
					(n=86)	(n=131)	(n=92)	(n=35)	(n=93)	(n=86)	(n=164)	(n=25)
					%							
Psychiatric Hospitalization	3	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residential Placement	2	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelter	5	<1	34	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	1
Specialized Foster Care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supervised Ind. Living	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RITS	2	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	19	1	3	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: Valid percents are presented. Numbers do not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Child and Family Outcomes

Child and family outcomes were assessed through the use of the North Carolina Family Assessment Scale, or NCFAS, which was administered at intake and discharge. The NCFAS assesses family functioning following receipt of services, particularly family support services. Five areas or domains of family functioning are assessed: family environment, parenting capabilities, family interactions, family safety, and child well-being. The definitions of each domain are as follows:

- *family environment*: housing stability and habitability, community safety, income/employment, financial management, food and nutrition, personal hygiene, transportation, and learning environment;
- *parenting capabilities*: supervision of children, disciplinary practices, provision of developmental/enrichment opportunities, parent’s/caregiver’s mental health, parent’s/caregiver’s physical health, parent’s/caregiver’s use of drugs/alcohol;
- *family interactions*: bonding with children, expectations of the children, mutual support within the family, relationship between parents/caregivers;
- *family safety*: absence/presence of physical abuse of children, absence/presence of sexual abuse of children, absence/presence of emotional abuse of children, absence/presence of neglect of children, absence/presence of domestic violence between parents/caregivers; and,
- *child well-being*: children’s mental health, children’s behavior, school performance, relationship with parent(s)/caregiver(s), relationship with sibling(s), relationship with peers, and cooperation/motivation to maintain the family.

Families are rated in each domain using a 6-point scale ranging from –3 (“serious problem”) to +2 (“clear strength”). A comparison of the ratings from the intake and discharge assessments is suggestive of changes in problems and strengths for each domain over time (see Table 8). In addition, a general measure of change in domain functioning can be calculated by subtracting the closing rating from the intake rating (see Figures 1-7). For example, if a family’s *environment* domain rating fell in the “mild problem” category (a rating of -1) at intake and in the “baseline/adequate” category (a rating of 0) and the end of service, the change score would be –1 to 0, or a change of 1 unit in the positive direction on the response scale. A June

2006 report by the Center for Social Services Research at the University of California at Berkeley identified the NCFAS as among the very best measures available to assess family functioning with child welfare populations.

Outcomes across all programs

Table 8 compares the intake and discharge ratings in each of the NCFAS domains for CES programs overall during FY06Q2. Only NCFAS ratings for families discharged during the fiscal year are included in the table. At intake, *child well-being* had the highest proportion of families rated as having a mild to serious problem (34.2%), followed by *family interactions* (33.0%), *environment* (26.6%), *parenting capabilities* (25.9%) and *family safety* (17.0%). Across all domains, the percent of families with mild to serious problems decreased at discharge, and the percent of families with a mild to clear strength increased.

Table 8. Percent of families ratings in each NCFAS domain at intake and discharge (N=156)

	Serious Problem (-3)	Moderate Problem (-2)	Mild Problem (-1)	Baseline / Adequate (0)	Mild Strength (+1)	Clear Strength (+2)
Environment						
<i>Intake</i>	5.2	7.1	14.3	35.1	26.6	11.7
<i>Discharge</i>	2.7	5.4	10.9	32.7	31.3	17.0
Parental Capabilities						
<i>Intake</i>	3.2	6.5	16.2	46.1	21.4	6.5
<i>Discharge</i>	2.0	5.3	13.2	34.9	32.2	12.5
Family Interactions						
<i>Intake</i>	1.9	12.3	18.8	38.3	18.8	9.1
<i>Discharge</i>	1.3	6.7	16.8	35.6	30.2	8.7
Family Safety						
<i>Intake</i>	1.3	2.0	13.7	39.2	20.9	22.9
<i>Discharge</i>	0.7	3.9	9.2	34.9	26.3	25.0
Child Well-Being						
<i>Intake</i>	2.6	7.9	23.7	43.4	17.8	4.6
<i>Discharge</i>	1.3	8.1	16.1	35.6	29.5	9.4

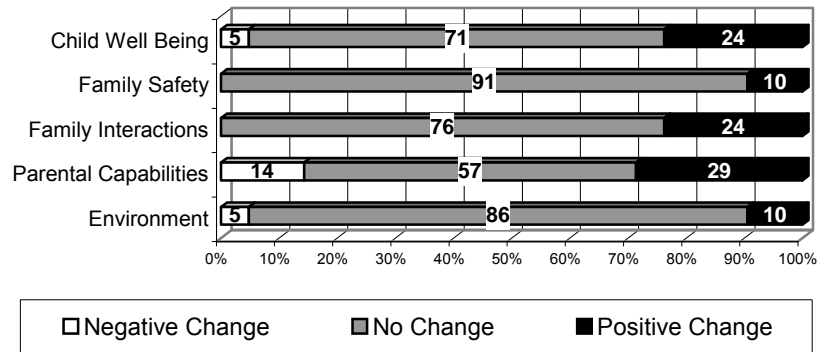
Outcomes for individual programs

Figures 1-7 depict changes in ratings for 7 of the 8 CES programs for FY06Q2. (Program D did not provide data for this quarter.) Ratings are shown by individual program to identify those domains in which families showed change after receiving services. Three categories of change are shown: Negative Change (a score that decreased by -1 or more), No Change, and Positive Change (a score that increased by 1 or more).

Program A. Figure 1 presents the changes in scores from intake to discharge for families served in this quarter by Program A. Overall, the majority of families demonstrated no change in each of the 5 domains. However, when there was a change, it was more likely to be positive. In all domains, 10-29 percent of families showed a positive change, while 5-14 percent of families

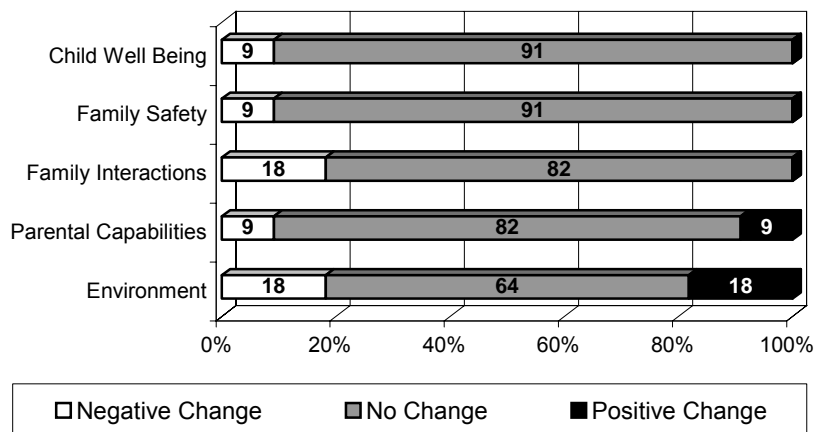
showed a negative change in 3 domains – child well-being, parental capabilities, and environment.

Figure 1. Program A: Percent of Families Showing Change in NCFAS Ratings (N=21)



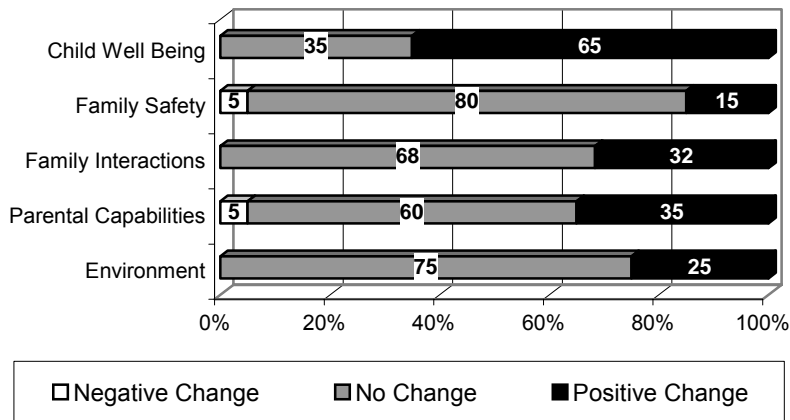
Program B. Figure 2 presents the changes in scores from intake to discharge for families served in this quarter by Program B. The small number of families served, 11, makes interpretation of the ratings extremely questionable. For example, although the results suggest that, overall, families made either no change or slightly more negative changes, these findings are based on such a low number of families that they are probably not reliable.

Figure 2. Program B: Percent of Families Showing Change in NCFAS Ratings (N=11)



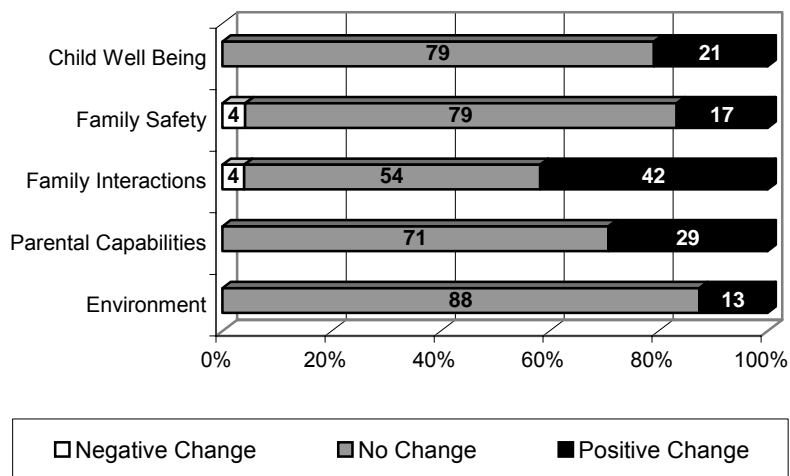
Program C. Figure 3 presents the changes in scores from intake to discharge for families served in this quarter by Program C. Overall, the majority of families in Program C showed no change in 4 of the 5 domains assessed. In one domain, child well-being, the majority of families (65%) were reported as making a positive change. When changes were observed, they were predominantly positive, with 15-65 percent of families rated as making a positive change across all domains, and 5 percent of families making a negative change in two domains – family safety and parental capabilities.

Figure 3. Program C: Percent of Families Showing Change in NCFAS Ratings (N=21)



Program E. Figure 4 presents the changes in scores from intake to discharge for families served in this quarter by Program E. Overall, the majority of families demonstrated no change in each of the 5 domains. However, when there was a change, it was much more likely to be positive. Across all domains, 13-42 percent of families showed a positive change, whereas only 4 percent of families showed a negative change across only 2 domains – family safety and family interactions.

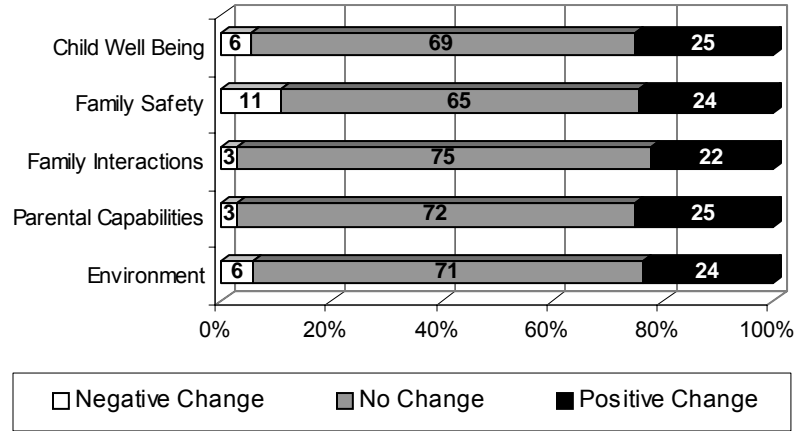
Figure 4. Program E: Percent of Families Showing Change in NCFAS Ratings (N=24)



Program F. Figure 5 presents the changes in scores from intake to discharge for families served in this quarter by Program F. Overall, the majority of families demonstrated no change in each of the 5 domains. When there was a change, it was more likely to be positive, although positive and negative changes were observed across all 5 domains. Across all domains, 22-25

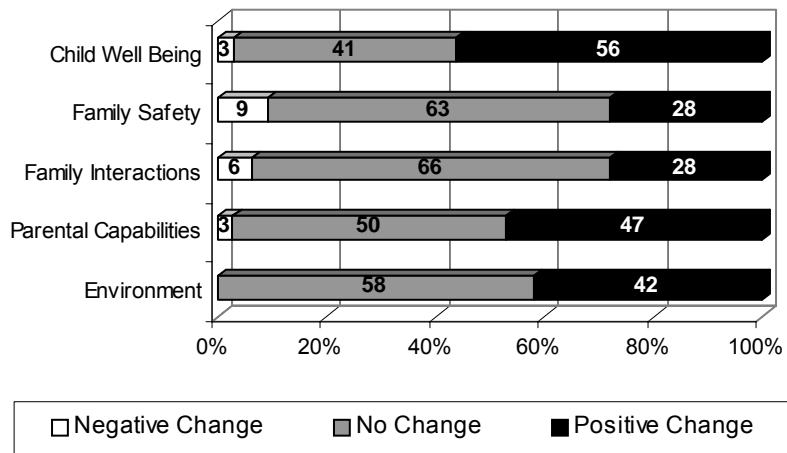
percent of families showed a positive change, whereas 3-11 percent of families showed a negative change.

Figure 5. Program F: Percent of Families Showing Change in NCFAS Ratings (N=38)



Program G. Figure 6 presents the changes in scores from intake to discharge for families served in this quarter by Program G. Overall, in 4 domains – family safety, family interactions, parental capabilities, and environment – the majority of families made no change. However, in one domain, child well-being, the majority of families (56%) were reported making a positive change. When changes were observed, they were predominantly positive, with 28-56 percent of families rated as making a positive change across all domains, and 3-9 percent of families making a negative change in 4 of 5 domains. Only in the environment domain were families not rated as making any negative change.

Figure 6. Program G: Percent of Families Showing Change in NCFAS Ratings (N=35)



Program H. Figure 7 presents the changes in scores from intake to discharge for families served in this quarter by Program H. As was the case with Program B, the small number of

families served, 6, makes interpretation of the ratings extremely difficult. For example, although the results suggest that, overall, families made either no change or more positive changes, these findings are based on such a low number of families that they are probably not reliable.

Figure 7. Program H: Percent of Families Showing Change in NCFAS Ratings (N=6)

