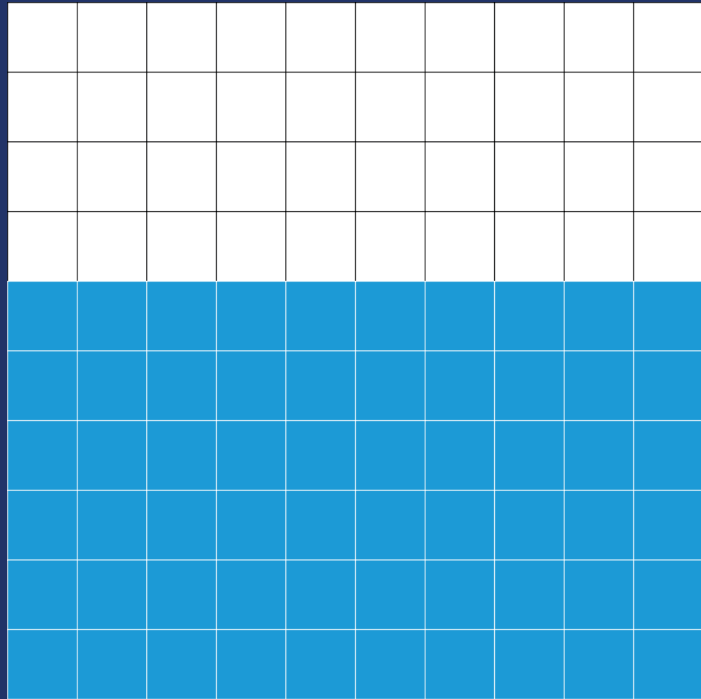


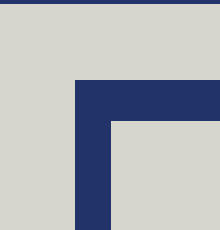
Family and Child Well-being System:

Economic & Concrete Supports as a Core Component





60%+
of substantiated CPS
responses involve
neglect only



Family & Child Well-being and Race Equity Require Economic Stability

Children identified as “victims” at higher rates

- American-Indian/Alaska Native children experience highest rate at 15.2 per 1,000 children
- African American children experience the second highest rate at 14.0 per 1,000 children

Children disproportionately represented in foster care

- African American children: 14% of general child population/23% of foster care population

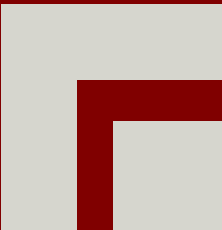


Economic & Concrete Supports Reduce Involvement with Child Welfare

- New research on economic & concrete supports
 - Effects on child maltreatment and Child Protective Services involvement
 - Raises new questions about prioritizing economic & concrete supports in a Family and Child Well-being System (and in child protective services)
- Better understanding of economic & concrete supports as a prevention strategy
- Clarifies the policy, resource allocation, and infrastructure choice-points

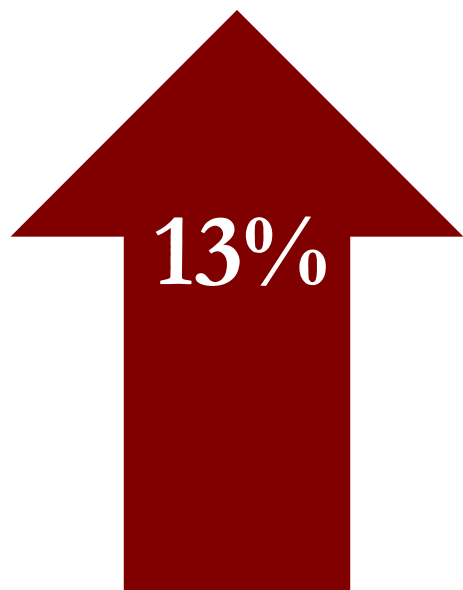


But first, what happens when economic supports are reduced?



Reduced Economic Supports

States that implemented TANF sanctions
of loss of all benefits for not working

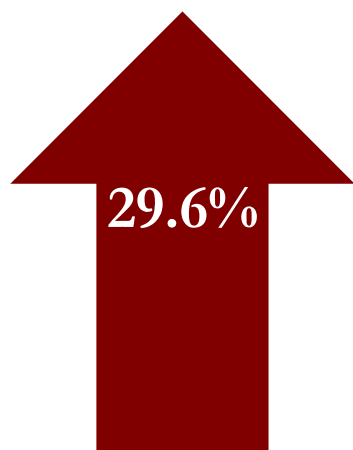


**Increase in foster
care entries**

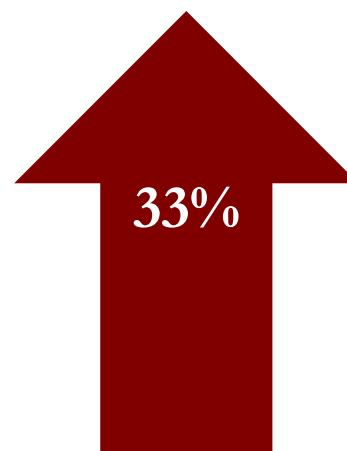


Reduced Economic Supports

States that implemented TANF time limits
of less than five years



**Increase in
identified
child victims**

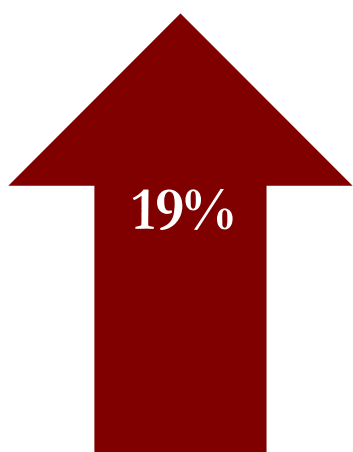


**Increase in
neglect**

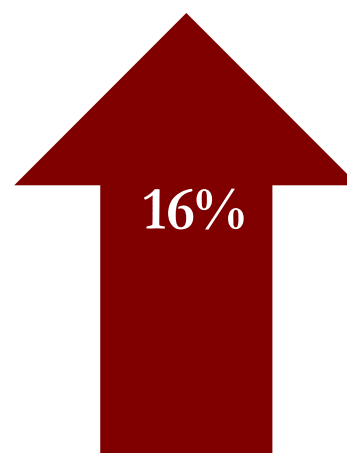


Reduced Economic Supports

States with denial rates that increase more than 20% in two years:



**Increase in
identified
child victims**

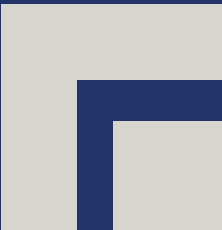


**Increase in
foster care
entries**



New Research:

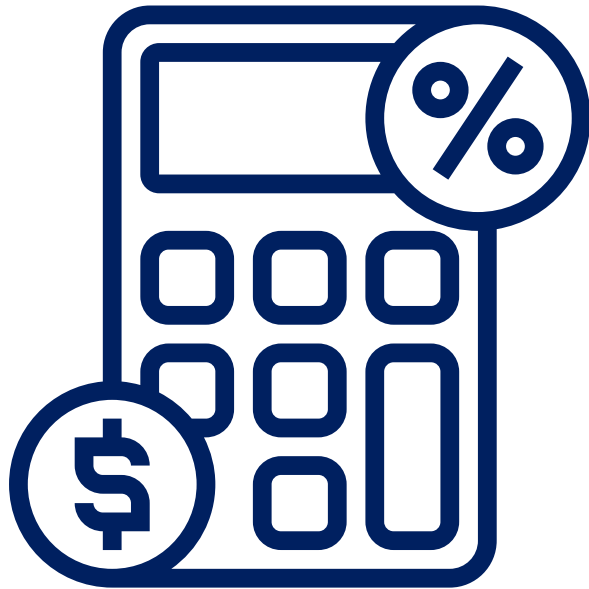
Economic & Concrete Supports and Child
Maltreatment/CPS Involvement





- Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- Minimum Wage Increases
- Medicaid Expansion
- Home Visiting Augmented with Concrete Supports
- Differential Response Augmented with Concrete Supports
- Supported Housing

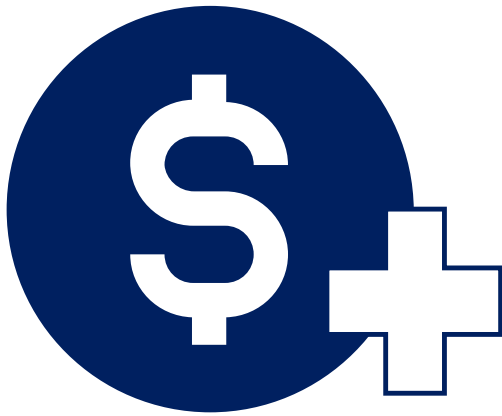
Earned Income Tax Credit



- EITC is associated with reductions in child protective services involvement particularly for single-mother families and larger families
- A \$1000 increase in income via EITC is associated with 8-10% reduction in child protective services involvement for low-income single-mother households
- States with state-level EITC, compared to those without, experienced an 11% reduction in foster care entry rates



Minimum Wage



- States that increased the minimum wage beyond \$7.25 per hour experienced a reduction in child maltreatment reports
- For every \$1 increase in the minimum wage, there was a 9.6% reduction in neglect reports primarily for children 12 and under



Medicaid Expansion



- States with expanded Medicaid, compared to those without, experienced a decrease in reported neglect
- 422 fewer cases per 100,000 children younger than age 6 for each study year
(baseline rate in 2013 of 3944 cases per 100,000 children younger than age 6)



Home Visiting with Augmented Supports



- Home visiting program offering concrete supports resulted in families more likely to remain engaged in the program and less likely to experience a child maltreatment report
- Study estimates that concrete supports to families costing ~\$3,361 could avert a hotline report in the first year



Concrete Supports via Differential Response



- Concrete supports provided to impoverished families via Differential Response resulted in fewer subsequent neglect reports (43.2%) compared to families receiving no concrete supports (52.7%)
- Concrete supports provided to impoverished families via Differential Response resulted in fewer removals into foster care

Concrete supports included housing, rent, utilities, food or clothing, appliances, furniture or home repair and other financial help



Supportive Housing



- Families receiving a supportive housing program, compared to families in the control group, experienced fewer child removals from the home (9% vs. 40%)
- Families receiving a supportive housing program, compared to families in the control group, experienced increased reunification (30% vs. 9%)



Leveraging Family First: Evidence-based Economic & Concrete Supports??

- Family First Prevention Clearinghouse study eligibility criteria and target outcomes:
 - **Adult Well-being**
 - ***Family Functioning.*** Family functioning refers to the capacity or lack of capacity of a family to meet the needs of its members and includes physical care and maintenance of family members; socialization and education of children; and economic and financial support of the family.
 - ***Economic and Housing Stability.*** Economic and housing stability includes indicators of financial or economic stability (e.g., level of income, employment/unemployment, financial assistance) and/or housing stability (e.g., number of moves, quality of housing, homelessness).

https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/opre/psc_handbook_v1_final_508_compliant.pdf



Article Under Development

Investing in Families through Economic Supports: An Anti-Racist Approach to Supporting Families and Reducing Child Welfare Involvement

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Clare Anderson, Senior Policy Fellow, Chapin Hall at the University of Chicago



**Center for the
Study of Social Policy**
Ideas into Action



Family and Child Well-being System: Possible Implications

Evidence-based economic and concrete supports at the center of prevention strategies **before** families and children come to the attention of child protective services

Evidence-based economic and concrete supports as a first line intervention **when** families and children come to the attention of child protective services

Identify and address poverty related neglect differently than current practice



Contact & Presentation

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Presentation slides available at:
<https://www.chapinhall.org/project/partnerships-with-jurisdictions-improve-implementation-of-family-first/>



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