## **Operationalizing Success:**

An Analysis of Risk and Protective Factors of Transition-Age Youth in Residential Foster Care at Hillsborough County Children's Services

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- University of South Florida, College of Public Health
- University of South Florida, College of Behavioral & Community Sciences
- Hillsborough County Department of Children's Services









- Background and Significance
- Purpose of Evaluation
- Methods
- Survey Results
- Interview Results
- Findings
- Implications for Service Delivery



## CHILDREN'S SERVICES



#### **Programs**

- -Outpatient
- -CINS/FINS
- -RGC





## BACKGROUND AND SIGNIFICANCE

#### Residential Group Care youth

Transition-age (16-17)

#### Literature on transition-age foster youth

- Poor outcomes
- Interdependence vs independence
- Heterogenous
- Developmental considerations
- Ecological considerations

Cultivating protective factors in residential foster care programs can help improve youth outcomes



## PURPOSE OF EVALUATION

To explore residential foster care youth and staff perceptions of success

#### **Expected Results**

To identify important yet unmeasured protective treatment practices



Develop programming

Attract program funding

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#### Recruitment

- Staff employed >6 months
- Youth in care >6 months

#### **Data Collection**

- Nov 2016 Feb 2017
- Survey and semi-structured interview

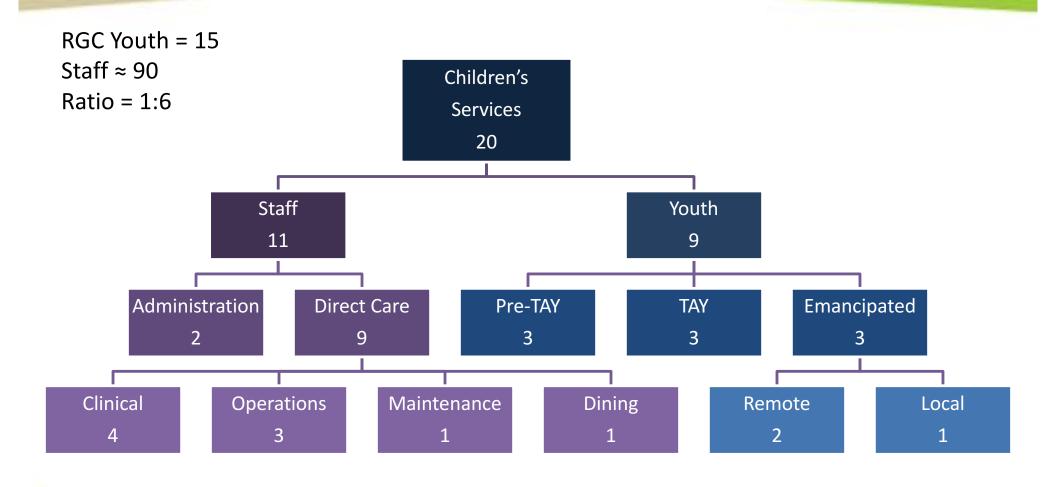
### **Analysis**

- Recoded interviews transcribed
- A priori coding based on youth.gov list



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## **USF** METHODS – SAMPLE



## METHODS - INTERVIEW

### Staff and youth interview questions

- Definitions of success
- Support in transition to adulthood
- "Therapeutic Community"
- Protective factors fostered
- Meaningful anecdote



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#### **Most Youth Endorsed Items**

- Clear behavioral expectations
- High outcome expectations
- High academic expectations
- Connections to mentors
- Supportive relationships

#### **Most Staff Endorsed Items**

- Physical health care
- Positive organizational climate
- High academic expectations
- Organizational stability
- Connections to activities
- Self-esteem development

#### **Largest Relative Differences**

- Clear behavioral expectations (72.5%)
- Support before leaving (58.5%)
- High outcome expectations (45.5%)
- Prepared for independent living (44%)

Youth report more protective factor development than staff;
Staff is concerned about preparing youth for aging out

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## RISK FACTORS IDENTIFIED



Physical abuse

Verbal abuse

Sexual abuse

Psychological abuse

Traumatic events

Neglect/abandonment

Parental use of illegal substances

Running away and school truancy

Behavioral health disorders

#### Describe successful emancipated youth.

#### **Staff**

- ...understand the role of being a good citizen.
- ...contribution to the community.
- ...fundamentals of adulthood...
- ...being plugged into the community...

#### Youth

- Achieving your goals.
- Something that somebody can look up to.
- ...having the ability to not quit but to keep going forward.
- A lot of money.

#### What has been most helpful?

#### **Staff**

- The structure. The stability...
- ...that consistency.
- ...stable **relationship** with another adult...
- ...supports...follow-up with them...
- ...continued support...

#### Youth

- ...the one-on-one therapy [and] interaction I got from everybody...
- The staff...they're always there when you need them.
- ...giving me like, knowledge and experiences...they tell you how it is...
- ...given that opportunity to speak.



Individual Domain	Family Domain	Community Domain
Physical Development	Supportive	Interest/Skill Development by mentor
Intellectual Development	relationships with:	Engagement with School & Community
Self-Esteem	Family	Positive Norms
Self-Regulation of Emotions	Friends	Clear behavioral Expectations
Coping & Problem-solving skills	Staff	Physical & Psychological safety
Engagement in 2+ activities		

Adapted from O'Connell, M. E., Boat, T., & Warner, K. E.. (2009). Preventing mental, emotional, and behavioral disorders among young people: Progress and possibilities. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press; and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (2009). Risk and protective factors for mental, emotional, and behavioral disorders across the life cycle. Retrieved from http://dhss.alaska.gov/dbh/Documents/Prevention/programs/spfsig/pdfs/IOM\_Matrix\_8%205x11\_FINAL.pdf

## RESULTS - INDIVIDUAL DOMAIN

Self-Esteem
Development

- Self-Investment
- Independence
- Decision-Making

"They have to know that they can do it...
They have to **see** the success."



## RESULTS - INDIVIDUAL DOMAIN

## Coping and Problem-Solving Skills

- Therapy Groups
- Modeling Prosocial Skills
- Communication
- Conflict Resolution
- Asking for Help

"We model good communication... We model it with each other. We model it with them, and what we see is deficits in the kids. We use that as a moment to teach."

# Supportive Relationships with Family

- Treatment
- Events
- Reunification
- Sign-outs

"A lot of the times, we're a program that believes that we want our kids to have a connection with their families; if it's safe, we do reach out."

# **Supportive Relationships with Staff**

- Trust
- Role model
- Family
- Resource

"Yeah, it took six weeks to get through my head because I would run away like every weekend...she would yell at me and she wouldn't give up on me...you could feel the mother instinct come out..."

#### **RESULTS – COMMUNITY DOMAIN**

Personal Interest or Skill Development by Mentor

- Life Skills Training
- Community Experiences
- Employment Certifications

"I think we're great at helping the youth find their gifts, and then meeting them where they're at and then — I don't want to say glorifying those gifts, but honoring those gifts."

## RESULTS - COMMUNITY DOMAIN

## Physical and Psychological Safety

- Safety Plan
- Round-The-Clock Staff
- Referrals
- Safety Infrastructure

"In order for us to be able to even start to help our youth, we have to ensure that they feel safe."

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Important yet unmeasured protective treatment practices are:

- 1. Establishment of safety
  - Night shift protocols
- 2. Encouragement of self-exploration
  - Summer Skills Camp
- 3. Facilitation of mentorship opportunities
  - Unstructured time, volunteering
- 4. Immersion in the community
  - YMCA, bus transit
- 5. Career and education preparation
  - College visits, applications

- Small sample size
- Survey and interview instruments may not have adequately captured all protective factor domains
- Variable interest from staff and children to share experiences

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## IMPLICATIONS FOR SERVICE DELIVERY

- CBPR and Youth-Adult Partnership
- Inform standardized RGC curriculum for service delivery
- Future research on outcome evaluation after transition
- Inform child welfare policy
- Improve outcomes for vulnerable youth

