Bridging the Gaps: Eliminating Disparities in Teen Pregnancy and Sexual Health
June 4-6, 2014

Working with Foster Care and Juvenile Justice Systems; Engagement, Capacity Building and Sustainability

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Objectives

• At the conclusion of this presentation, participants will be able to:
  – Differentiate between sexual behavior of youth in Foster Care/Juvenile Justice systems compared to those in the general population and identify feasible TPP efforts for them;
  – Identify the programmatic needs of Foster Care/Juvenile Justice settings that coincide with the goals of TPP programming and why and how to meet those goals on an ongoing basis; and
  – To determine the feasibility of utilizing a Train-the-Trainer model in their own environment as a means of managing the capacity and sustainability of their TPP program.
Foster Youth

Youth in Foster Care have approximately 2 ½ times the number of pregnancies as the general population.

Youth in Foster Care are more likely than those in the general population to have a second pregnancy by age 19. \((1, 2)\)
Foster Youth Pregnancies Ages 17-24 (3)

Young women in foster care and those who have "aged out" are more likely to experience teenage pregnancy than their peers in the general population; repeat pregnancies by age 19 are also common.

Sources: References 6 and 7.
Foster Youth Aging Out

FAMILY FORMATION AMONG YOUNG WOMEN (3)

19% of young women have non-resident children
Foster Youth Aging Out (3)

Group 2: Struggling Parents (25%)

- Most are female (74%)

- Nearly all (91%) have resident children and relatively few (8%) have a non-resident child

- Most likely not to have a HS degree (44%) and only 3% have any college

- Only 25% currently employed

This group’s experience is dominated by their parenting, under difficult circumstances.
66% of men with children have a non-resident child
Foster Youth Aging Out

Group 4: Troubled and Troubling (18%) (3)

• Vast majority are male (83%)

• Are most likely to be incarcerated, otherwise institutionalized, homeless, and/or to have experienced high residential mobility (72%)

• 2/5 have not finished high school or GED; 11% have any college
Foster Youth Aging Out

Group 4: Troubled and Troubling, continued: (3)

- 48% have non-resident children; none have resident children
- 82% report a criminal conviction since age 18
- Least likely to have prepared to be on their own at exit from care...

This group experiences a wide range of psychosocial problems and poses challenges to the community.
Juvenile Justice

Study of 39 Juvenile Facilities in 1991 compared to YRBS data in the same time frame (4)

- 94% of males and 87% of females had ever had sexual intercourse vs. 54% of HS students

- Vast majority had > 4 sexual partners (many had more than 20)

- 32% of males, 25% of females used a condom during last sexual intercourse vs. 49% of males and 40.0% of females in the general population

- 54% of males, 47% of females used contraception during last sexual intercourse vs. 78% of high school students.
Juvenile Justice


14% of incarcerated youth have children (15% M, 9% F) vs. General Population (2% M, 6% F)

12% of incarcerated youth expecting a child. > 1/5 were a parent or expecting a child

More than 1/3 of incarcerated females have ever been pregnant.
Ohio PREP Data

• Data collected from start of October 2011 to September 30, 2013.

• Data varied by region.

• This is not separated by Foster Care vs. Juvenile Justice.
Ohio PREP participants

To The Best Of Your Knowledge, Have You Ever Been Pregnant Or Gotten Someone Else Pregnant, Even If No Child Was Born?

Source: Ohio Personal Responsibility Education Program, School and Adolescent Health Services Section, Bureau of Community Health Services and Patient-Centered Primary Care, Ohio Department of Health. (Feb. 2014)
Ohio PREP Participants

Have You Ever Had Sexual Intercourse?

Source: Ohio Personal Responsibility Education Program, School and Adolescent Health Services Section, Bureau of Community Health Services and Patient-Centered Primary Care, Ohio Department of Health. (Feb. 2014)
Ohio YRBS Data

• Percentage of students who have ever had sexual intercourse, Ohio 2013. Total: 42.7%  (6)
Needs of Systems

• Foster Care
  – Federal - Child and Family Services Review (CFSR)
    • Systemic Factors
    • Safety and Permanency
    • Child and Family Outcomes
    • Child and Family Well-Being

  – State – Child Protection and Oversight Evaluation (CPOE)
    • Indicators: Investigation completion time, maltreatment, time in custody, moves, re-entries, etc.
Needs of Systems

• Foster Care (continued)
  
  – Transition/NYTD (National Youth in Transition Data)

  – Cost/Staffing

  – Training

  – Alternative Response/Decrease Census
Needs of Systems

Juvenile Justice

– Control
– Decrease in Census
– Structure/Staff
– Decrease sexual assaults (Prison Rape Elimination Act – PREA)
– Decrease use of Seclusion
– CBT/Trauma Training
Ohio Structure

Regions:
Coordinator
Staff
Coalitions

Goal:
Provide PREP to 90% of all front-line Staff and to 90% of youth in both systems.
Creating the Program for a Train-the-Trainer Structure

Reducing the Risk plus:
  Healthy Relationships
  Financial Literacy
  Career and Educational Planning

Program Developers:
  Paula Braverman, M.D., Cincinnati Children’s
  Keith King, PhD., MCHES, University of Cincinnati
Creating the Program for a Train-the-Trainer Structure

Developers’ Tasks:

• Adapt RTR for FC and JJ environment

• Create Adulthood Content

• Create Syllabus and structure

• Create Fidelity Forms

• Create Evaluation forms for Training
Creating the Program for a Train-the-Trainer Structure

Developers’ Tasks (continued)

• Create Training Pre-and Post-Surveys

• Provide all training for Regional Master trainers and staff 3-times a year for first two years; twice a year thereafter.

• Evaluate Training

• Provide ongoing Technical Assistance to Regions

• Provide Medical Accuracy and ongoing updates
Creating the Program for a Train-the-Trainer Structure

Regional Coordinators and Staff Tasks:

- Develop Regional Coalition of Supporters

- Develop a needs assessment, listing all eligible agencies, average daily census, number of front-line staff

- Train designated agency staff to become PREP facilitators

- Co-facilitate and observe initial curriculum presentation of each facilitator
Creating the Program for a Train-the-Trainer Structure

Regional Coordinators and Staff Tasks (continued)

• Provide ongoing technical assistance

• Quarterly Coalition Meetings

• Provide monthly and quarterly reports to ODH

• Yearly face-to-face meeting with all Regions
Train-the-Trainer

Provider Agency Tasks:

• Designate staff to become facilitators
• Attend training at Region
• Organize and present curriculum to youth
• Distribute and collect pre-and post-surveys
Train-the-Trainer

Provider Agency Tasks:

Attend Coalition Meetings

Collaborate with other agencies

Make sure logistics work

Provide all material and flash drives to providers
Building Capacity

Some essentials:

Collaborate!
Ohio’s PREP program is a joint effort by ODJFS (Child Welfare), ODYS (Youth Detention) and ODH (Department of Health).

Advisory Board includes the Association of Child Caring Agencies and the Public Children Services Association of Ohio.
Building Capacity

More essentials:

You gotta know the territory!

Someone at the top of your management must be intimately familiar with FC and JJ systems. You don’t have time to learn it.

Contact must be with CEO’s, Supervisors and front-line staff, not with policy makers.
Building Capacity

More essentials, What I did:

Met with executive and management staff of larger agencies, most of whom I knew

Attended regional Independent Living Meetings

Trained Regional Coordinators in FC and JJ Structure and psychology

Presented the program at conferences that are comprised of Child Welfare providers only

Presented the program at the Ohio Juvenile Detention Directors Association
Building Capacity

More essentials:

Develop personal relationship with all providers

Be accessible, available and supportive

Give continuous updates to providers

Keep rigid standards and hold providers accountable
Building Capacity

More essentials:

Make sure you present benefits in terms of providers’ needs, not yours

Perks: Free Training, Free Material, Free Technical Support, CEU’s, billable (in Ohio), ongoing training for foster parents, incentives

Workforce Development: you are expanding expertise throughout the system
Where Are We Now?

• Current data (this will be added later – we are still processing this)

  70 Master Trainers

  215 agencies: 2/3 Foster Care; 1/3 Juvenile Justice

  800 facilitators

  2500 youth served of 5600 goal
Sustainability

In this structure, here is what you have done so far:

Developed a network of providers

Developed a network of facilitators

Effort has been to embed PREP in regular programming at agencies, with continuous repetition
Sustainability

Our Plan:

The State Agencies are our partners

Their sub-divisions now own the program

We can bow out and everything is still in place except the master trainers and Regional Coordinators

ODJFS and ODYS can replace those with their own regional staff
References/Resources


References/Resources

3. Mark E. Courtney, Professor, School of Social Administration, University of Chicago, Chapin Hall; presentation from ongoing *Midwest Evaluation of the Adult Functioning of Former Foster Youth*.

References/Resources


Contact Information

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