

SOUTH CENTRAL IOWA COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

**PERFORMANCE AND OUTCOMES REPORT FOR THE
FAMILY DEVELOPMENT AND SELF-SUFFICIENCY
PROGRAM**

STATE FISCAL YEAR 2019

PREPARED BY

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INTRODUCTION

Iowa's Family Development and Self-Sufficiency Program (FaDSS) was created by the 1988 General Assembly to assist Family Investment Program (FIP) families with significant or multiple barriers reach self-sufficiency. FaDSS provides services that promote, empower, and nurture families toward economic self-sufficiency and family stability.

Participation in FaDSS is a voluntary option for families participating in the Family Investment Program (FIP). Eligible families are identified and referred to the program primarily by Iowa Workforce Development's PROMISE JOBS program. However, referrals to FaDSS may also originate with the Department of Human Services, other social service providers, or as self-referrals. The program is provided to families in Monroe, Lucas, Clarke, Decatur and Wayne counties through a partnership with South Central Iowa Community Action Program (SCICAP).

Utilizing a strengths-based approach, the program is delivered to families through home visits with certified Family Development Specialists. Core services include assessment and screening, family-driven goal setting, referrals to community resources and supports, and advocacy and self-empowerment.

CONTINUOUS QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

The FaDSS program is committed to providing high-quality, effective services for families. To that end, program leadership meet each quarter to review performance on select contract measures and family outcomes with the goal of identifying 1) areas where the program is achieving desired results and 2) opportunities to implement responsive changes to practice to ensure the program is on track to meet year-end targets. This report provides an overview of the performance and outcomes data reviewed for each quarter. Statewide performance data is provided where appropriate for comparison purposes. All data provided in this report should be interpreted in light of unique program considerations as well as community factors that may impact performance and outcome measures.

EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

The Iowa Department of Human Rights, in partnership with SCICAP, gathers a wealth of data related to program performance and self-sufficiency outcomes for families. Information about participants is collected by Family Development Specialists using the Self-Sufficiency Matrix, a tool that measures changes in 14 life domains. Demographic characteristics and information about the specific activities and services completed with families are also gathered. Together, this information allows the FaDSS program to:

- Understand family characteristics, including assets and barriers to self-sufficiency;
- Assess changes in family self-sufficiency and stability domains over the course of enrollment;
- Build upon program success and consider areas for further focus.

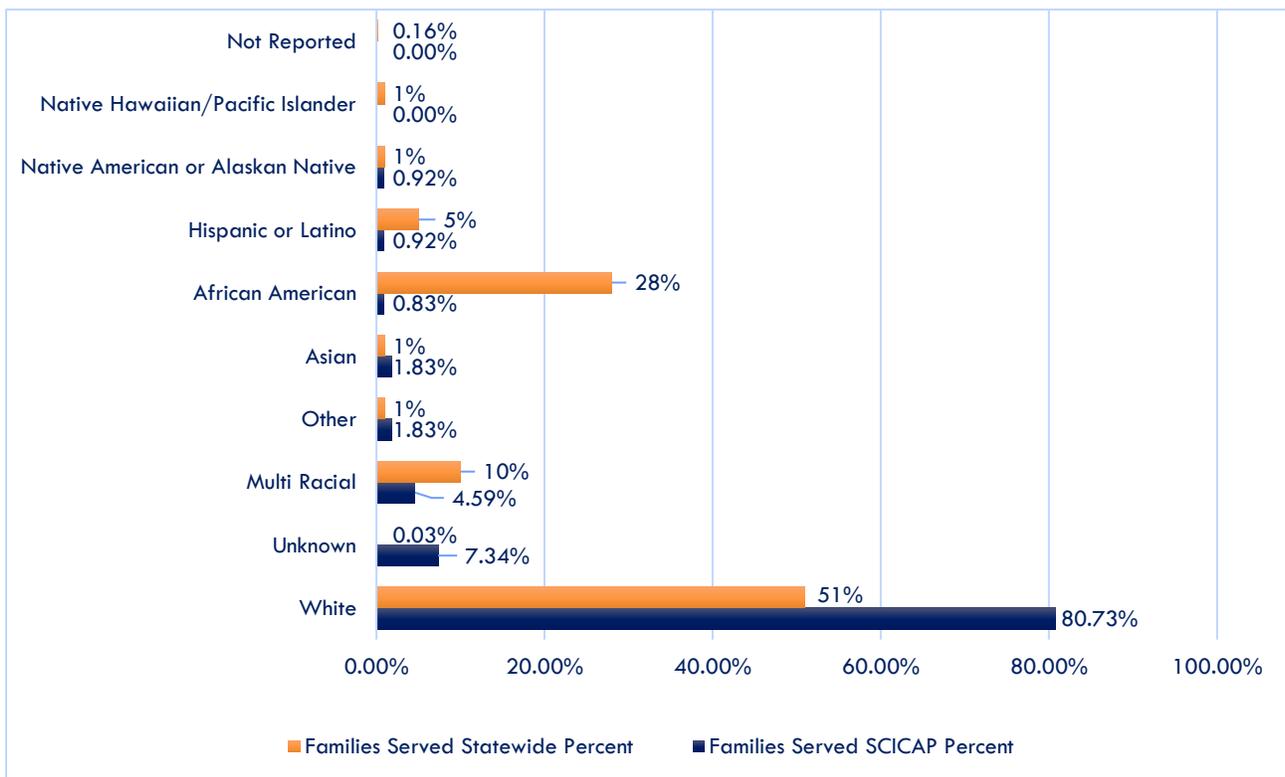
NUMBER OF FAMILIES SERVED

At any point in time, the SCICAP FaDSS program may serve 53 families. In Fiscal Year 2019, a total of 74 families received services. A total of 43 families completed or were exited from the program during the reporting period, including 55 children (under the age of 18).

CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES SERVED

Demographic information about FaDSS participants is collected at the family (rather than individual) level, though the program often narrows in on characteristics of the designated “Head of Household” to identify and understand trends related to family structure and progress toward self-sufficiency. Overall, 72% of families are headed by a female; 60% are headed by an individual aged 24-34. Figure 1 below provides insight into the racial and ethnic composition of FaDSS families served by SCICAP. Statewide, families of color are disproportionately represented in the FaDSS program when compared to Iowa’s general population, though the disparity is reflective of the broader representation of families of color in the Family Investment Program (FIP).¹

Figure 1. Race and Ethnicity of Family Heads of Household



¹ Source: Iowa Department of Human Services.

PROGRAM PERFORMANCE – STATE CONTRACT MEASURES

Each quarter, program leadership meet to review performance on contract measures and identify opportunities to improve outcomes for families. The table below presents FY 19 performance for each contract measure, and includes the three-year average (FY 17 – FY 19) performance, the contract target, and corresponding state averages for comparison.

Table 1. Contract Measures

Contract Measure	SCICAP FY 19	SCICAP Three-year Average	FY 19 Target	State FY 19	State Three-year Average
Families involved in at least one work preparedness activity.	100%	81%	55%	72%	65%
Families exiting FaDSS with increased income.	43%	38%	45%	49%	42%
Adult family member(s) with a substantiated mental health barrier that accessed treatment.	83%	91%	85%	97%	91%
Adult family member(s) with a substantiated substance abuse barrier that accessed treatment.	67%	89%	80%	86%	89%
Families experiencing domestic violence that received help.	88%	88%	75%	93%	88%
Employed families with child care issues that have addressed those issues.	65%	50%	60%	54%	47%
Families with age eligible children (0-5) co-enrolled in an early childhood program.	68%	66%	60%	47%	44%
Families receiving transition services after the last month of FIP.	74%	64%	60%	65%	58%
Visits provided in the home environment.	86%	92%	85%	79%	81%

PROGRAM PERFORMANCE – LOCAL PROGRAM GOALS

In addition to conducting regular reviews of performance on state contract measures, SCICAP leadership set and review performance and outcomes goals unique to the local program. Table 2 provides an overview of these goals and corresponding performance data. State performance data have been included for comparison.

Table 2. Program Goals

Indicator	Through Quarter 1	Through Quarter 2	Through Quarter 3	Quarter 4 (Year End)	Target	State Average
Goal: Understand how well specialists are able to engage families.						
Length of Stay (months)	12.00	19.60	18.00	11.36	12.00	11.66
Average number of monthly contacts (visits and significant contacts) provided.	2.72	2.68	2.76	3.58	3.0	3.4
Percent of families utilizing six-months (full) transition.	57%	54%	62%	67%	60%	39%
Goal: Understand changes in family stability measures from enrollment to exit.						
Families demonstrating positive change in housing. (SSM)	45%	26%	29%	35%	50%	31%
Families demonstrating positive change in the mental health domain (SSM)	27%	16%	18%	22%	25%	19%
Families demonstrating positive change in transportation (SSM)	45%	42%	39%	41%	50%	32%
Goal: Understand how successful the program is in connecting families to other services.						
Percent of referral made as result of positive DV screening.	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	65%
Percent of referral made as result of positive child development screening.	100%	100%	100%	66%	100%	52%
Percent of families engaged in their child's formal education.	100%	100%	100%	68%	80%	77%
Percent of all families demonstrating positive changes in addressing child care needs. (SSM)	18%	25%	45%	43%	50%	27%

THE SELF-SUFFICIENCY MATRIX

Families participating in the FaDSS program often face multiple barriers to self-sufficiency. Through an in-depth assessment process (including both formal and informal assessment), Family Development Specialists work with families to identify areas of strength that are then used to address barriers. The Self-Sufficiency Matrix provides a mechanism for program staff to measure changes in a family’s situation from entry (within 60 days of enrollment) to program exit. The Self-Sufficiency Matrix measures family stability across 14 life domains. Answering a series of questions for each life domain, Family Development Specialists rate stability on a scale of 1 through 5 based on his/her observation and assessment.

Table 3. Self-Sufficiency Matrix – Domains

1. Housing	8. Parenting, Nurturing and Attachment
2. Transportation	9. Child Care
3. Mental Health	10. Support of Child Development
4. Substance Abuse	11. Adult Education
5. Health	12. Language
6. Income	13. Support Network
7. Employment	14. Relationship with Partner

Figure 2. Self-Sufficiency Matrix - Stability Scale



SELF-SUFFICIENCY MATRIX RESULTS

By comparing scores for each life domain at entry and at exit, we gain insight into the cumulative impact of FaDSS services on self-sufficiency and stability measures. For the current reporting period, a total of 37 families had both entry and exit scores². Additional performance data are included in a discussion of select domains to lend both context and supporting information about changes in family stability and self-sufficiency measures.

Table 4 presents changes in pre-/post- Self-Sufficiency Matrix life domains. When interpreting the data below, it is useful to consider several key factors: 1) the average entry score may impact both the average change and the percent of families that saw improvement in a domain. For example, when the average entry score is high, families may not have much room for further improvement. Conversely, when the average entry score is considerably low (i.e. at “Vulnerable”), significant scaffolding of supports may be necessary even to

² The FaDSS program launched a new data collection system, Iowa FaDSS, on July 1, 2016. Self-Sufficiency Matrix data for families that enrolled prior to July 1, 2016 were not migrated from the legacy data collection system. Therefore, for the current reporting period, only families that enrolled after July 1, 2016 and exited by June 30, 2019 could be included in this analysis.

achieve stability, or no change, from entry to exit; 2) While our goal is to leverage FaDSS services to achieve positive outcomes across all life domains, community factors may play a significant role in whether a family achieves improvement. This may be particularly salient for domains such as housing, transportation, and child care. Overall, any review of pre-/post- Self-Sufficiency Matrix changes should include these and other local considerations.

Table 4. Pre-/Post- Changes in Family Stability and Self-Sufficiency Measures

Domain	Overall Domain Changes – Head of Household					Targeted Domain Changes ³ - Head of Household		
	Average Entry Score	Average Exit Score	Average Change	Percent Improved	Percent Improved - State	Average Change	Percent Improved	Percent Improved - State
Housing	2.51	3.00	+0.49	35%	31%	+0.72	48%	42%
Transportation	3.57	3.92	+0.35	41%	32%	+0.53	48%	46%
Mental Health	3.54	3.54	0.00	22%	19%	+0.29	43%	27%
Substance Abuse	3.62	3.46	-0.16	11%	8%	-1.00	0%	14%
Health	3.89	3.86	-0.03	16%	23%	+0.25	50%	35%
Income	1.14	1.46	+0.32	27%	23%	+0.49	34%	25%
Employment	1.59	2.84	+1.24	59%	41%	+1.49	66%	46%
Nurturing and Attachment	3.62	3.86	+0.24	32%	17%	+0.50	50%	21%
Childcare	2.71	3.86	+0.79	43%	27%	+0.40	60%	29%
Support of Child Development	3.22	3.62	+0.41	43%	27%	+0.66	58%	32%
Adult Education	1.92	2.14	+0.22	22%	13%	+0.45	33%	22%
Language	3.50	3.50	0.00	0%	14%	NA	NA	22%
Support Network	2.68	3.24	+0.57	54%	34%	+0.50	64%	47%
Relationship with Partner	3.50	4.15	+0.65	40%	18%	+1.34	62%	19%

³ Targeted domains are domains for which the specialist and family set one or more goals to address identified barriers.

HOUSING

Taking a deeper look at the housing domain, we can see that as a whole, families entered with an average score of 2.51, or between “vulnerable” and “safe.” Fifty-six percent of families set goals related to their housing situation. All families that set goals came in at 2.14 and forty-eight percent of those families improved their housing situation.

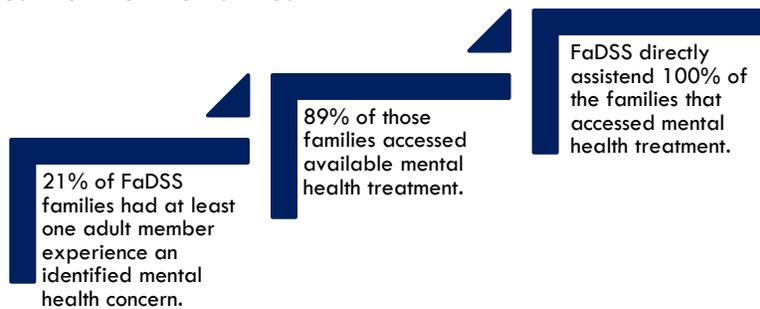
TRANSPORTATION

Families entered the FaDSS program with an average transportation score of 3.57, or “safe”. Fifty-six percent of families set a goal related to transportation. Forty-eight percent of those families that set went from “safe” to “building capacity”.

MENTAL HEALTH

The mental health domain presents a more complex picture of family stability. Families entered the program with an average score of 3.54, “safe.” Nineteen percent of families set a goal related to addressing mental health needs; for those that did, the average entry score was lower at 2.57 (“vulnerable”). The percentage of families that saw improvement in this domain was higher for those that set goals when compared to all families. Forty-three percent improved when set goals; compared to twenty-two for all families. A number of factors may contribute to this change, including the combined use of formal and informal assessment and screening (programs may use selected, valid mental health screening tools) when appropriate, and at any point during enrollment. It is quite possible that Family Development Specialists identified the presence of a mental health concern after the initial Self-Sufficiency Matrix was administered (note: programs are required to gather initial or entry information within sixty days of enrollment). It is also worth noting that the role of the Family Development Specialist, in this case, is to screen for the presence of mental health concerns and connect families to qualified resources and supports. Specialists do not, under any circumstances, provide direct intervention or treatment in this domain.

Figure 3: Access to Treatment for Mental Health

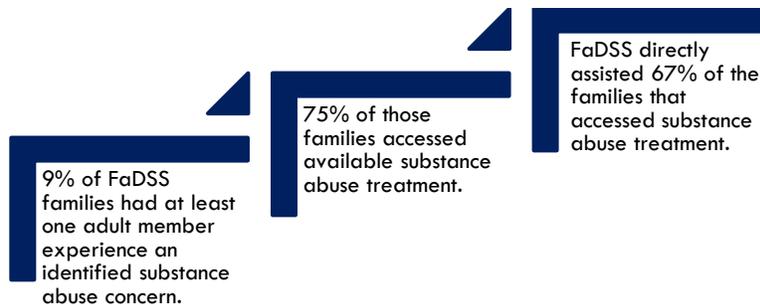


SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Similar to mental health, the substance abuse domain can provide useful, though complex insight into family stability. A review of data for this domain demonstrates that families enter the program with an average score of 3.62, “safe” category. A relatively small percentage of families (11%) chose to set goals for improvement in this domain. Of those that did, the average entry score was significantly lower, at 2.50, “vulnerable”. Families with targeted goals in this area saw less improvement than families overall. This shows the fragile state these families are in during services. As with mental health, substance abuse screening may be both formal and informal, and may occur as appropriate at any point during enrollment. It is possible that Family Development Specialists identified the presence of substance abuse concerns after the initial Self-

Sufficiency Matrix was administered. As with mental health, the role of the Family Development Specialist is strictly to screen for the presence of substance abuse and connect families to qualified resources and supports.

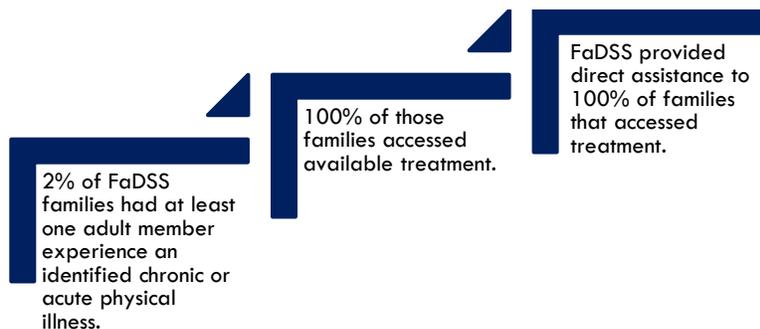
Figure 4: Access to Treatment for Substance Abuse



HEALTH

Families entered the FaDSS program with an average score of 3.89, within the “safe” category. Overall, families exited in the “safe category. Eleven percent of families chose to set a goal for this domain, and those that did tended to achieve improvement at a slightly higher rates when compared to all families. While the FaDSS program measures family progress in this domain, it is generally approached in terms of facilitating family access to appropriate, qualified health professionals.

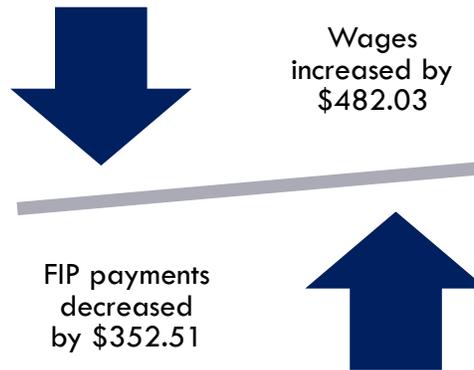
Figure 5: Access to Treatment for Chronic and Acute Physical Illness



INCOME

As might be expected, families tended to enter the FaDSS program with much lower scores in this domain (the average score was 1.14, or “in crisis”). The average score at exit was 1.46; still within the “in crisis” range, though improved over scores at entry. Seventy-eight percent of families set income-related goals; because such a high percentage of families target this domain, it is difficult to make a meaningful comparison between improvements for families with goals and families overall. It is worth noting that the income domain is directly related to earned wages. To put this into further context, the “in crisis” category applies to families between 0% and 100% of poverty by family size.

Figure 6: Changes in Monthly FIP and Wages from Entry to Exit



Narrowing in on families employed at exit (67%), we see that the average monthly wage was \$1,046.56 (an increase of \$732.44.)

EMPLOYMENT

Supporting families as they seek and obtain employment is a cornerstone of the FaDSS model. Families entered the FaDSS program with an average score of 1.59, within the “in crisis” range for the employment domain. At 78%, this domain had the highest rates of goal setting. Families also saw the greatest improvements in this domain, with an overall increase of 1.24 (for an average, all-family exit score of 2.84) and 1.49 (for an average, goal-related exit score of 3.21). The FaDSS program provides a number of formal and informal supports related to employment. Figure 7 below provides a detailed look at these activities.

Figure 7: Job Preparedness Activities



At entry, 37% of families were employed; by exit, 67% of families had achieved employment. Reviewing family progress for both the employment and income domains together, it is clear that FaDSS is effective in supporting families to obtain employment, though improvements in income suggest that overall wages earned remain lower.

PARENTING, NURTURING AND ATTACHMENT

Families enrolling in FaDSS tended to score relatively high in the parenting, nurturing and attachment domain. With an average incoming score of 3.62, parents were generally considered to be “safe” in terms of their parenting ability and relationship with their children. Overall, 32% of families set a goal related to this

domain. When this domain was targeted, families tended to see minimal changes in scores at exit (similarly, scores were relatively stable for families overall). The FaDSS program, unlike many family support programs, may provide support to families even when child safety comes to the attention of child protective services. Of families completing the FaDSS program in Fiscal Year 2019, 12% had an active child abuse case at some point during their enrollment.

CHILD CARE

This domain applied to only 38% of families, meaning that they had a child that would require child care. However, access to child care is often a significant barrier to employment and self-sufficiency for families with young children. The average score at entry was 2.71, “vulnerable.” Forty-three percent of families for whom this domain applied set a goal related to child care; of those that did, entry scores were the same averaged 2.71 at entry. Families achieved the same rates for this domain when a goal was set (43% of families saw improvement). FaDSS was able to provide direct assistance in obtaining child care to 71% of employed families for whom this was a barrier.

SUPPORT OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT

The average score at entry was 3.22, in the “safe” category. Forty-three percent of families set a goal related to child development; of those that did, entry scores averaged 3.22. Families that targeted this domain achieved improvement at rates similar to that of all families. Notably, the FaDSS program engages families in formal screening for developmental delays for all children ages 0-5. Using the Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ-3 and/or ASQ SE: 2), the FaDSS program conducted screening with 89% of families with an age-eligible child (2 children screened were identified as positive for a developmental delay). Overall, 62% of families with age-eligible children also participated in an early childhood program.

ADULT EDUCATION

For families enrolling in FaDSS, the average score for adult education was 1.92, between “in-crisis” and “vulnerable.” For this domain, it is worth noting that a score of 2 indicates that the head of household has achieved either a high school equivalency diploma or has graduated from high school; a score of 3 indicates that the head of household attends college, community college, or a job/technical training program. Twenty percent of families set a formal goal for this domain. Overall, 22% of adult heads of household improved their level of educational attainment.

LANGUAGE

The language domain measures changes in literacy for a family’s native language and progress toward bilingual fluency. This domain is not completed for English-speaking adult family members; less than 1% of families were scored for changes in language. Overall, the data available for this domain are insufficient for analysis.

SUPPORT NETWORK

This domain measures family access to both formal (i.e. social service programs) and informal (i.e. family and friends) supports. The average score at entry for this domain was 2.68, “vulnerable”. Twenty-three percent of families set a goal related to their support network; families that targeted this domain achieved improvement at rates comparable to that of all families. Families averaged a positive change of .50 points with a significant percentage of households (64%) saw improvement.

RELATIONSHIP WITH PARTNER

As with the child care and language domains, the relationship domain considers a smaller number of families for changes from entry to exit. This domain is completed for heads of household based on current and past relationships (within six months prior to completion of the entry Self-Sufficiency Matrix). For the current reporting period, data for this domain are available for 54% of families with Self-Sufficiency Matrix scores. At entry, families averaged a score of 3.50, nearing the “safe” category. Exit scores averaged 4.15. Thirteen percent of families set a formal goal related to this domain; those that did entered the program with a slightly lower score (3.33). The FaDSS program engages families in formal screening for domestic violence within the first ninety days of enrollment. Figure 8 below provides an overview of screening activities completed in Fiscal Year 19.

Figure 8: Screening for Domestic Violence



CONCLUSION

The SCICAP FaDSS program works diligently to provide high-quality, supportive services to families participating in the Family Investment Program. The data presented above reflect the program’s commitment to achieving improved outcomes for parents, children, and families as a whole.