2016-2017 Executive Summary: Impact on Adult Participants

25,390 adults in Alabama received services through four types of ADCANP/CTF-funded programs - Parent Education, Home Visiting, Respite Care, and Fatherhood. The population served were primarily low-resource parents.

An outside Evaluation Team from Auburn University’s Human Development and Family Studies Department documented the effort and effectiveness of programs.

- 58% reported a gross household income of less than $10,000
- 27 was the modal age of the adult participants
- 66% of the participants were female
- 51% were European American, 44% were African American
- 55% reported not working for pay
- 23% reported not completing high school
- 52% reported a high school degree or the GED as their highest level of education

Analyses of data revealed statistically significant improvements (p < .05) on many relevant measures of commitment, skill, and knowledge.

The outcomes are indicators of protective factors that reduce the risk of child maltreatment and promote individual and family strengths.

ADCANP/CTF-funded programs reduced the likelihood of adults in Alabama engaging in child abuse/neglect and enhanced the likelihood of current and future strong and stable families.

### Parent Education & Home Visiting

63 Parent Education and Home Visiting programs provided parent education. An assessment of 8 targeted outcomes with 3,532 participants revealed statistically significant improvements in:

- Stress Management
- Individual Risk Of Maltreatment
- Understanding of Various Forms of Child Abuse
- Medical Care Commitment
- Parenting Skills & Child Development Knowledge
- Positive View & Knowledge of One's Child
- Knowledge & Use of Support Services
- Use of Informal Supportive Networks

### Respite Care

7 Respite Care programs provided respite care services and parent education. An assessment of 4 targeted outcomes with 377 participants revealed statistically significant improvements in:

- Stress Level
- Positive View of Child
- Knowledge & Use of Support Services
- Use of Informal Supportive Networks

### Fatherhood

25 Fatherhood programs provided educational sessions and support to non-residential fathers. An assessment of 14 targeted outcomes with 2,452 participants revealed statistically significant improvements in:

- Commitment to Relationship Stability
- Conflict Management Skills
- Communication Skills
- Co-Parenting Conflict
- Dating Abuse Prevention Skills
- Hopeful About Future
- Financial Responsibility
- Economic Stability
- Cooperation with Child Support Personnel
- Commitment to Pay Full Child Support
- Positive Parenting Behavior
- Parent Involvement
- Parent Child Relationship Quality
- Child Academic Adjustment

### Potential Costs vs. Investment in Prevention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$2.3 BILLION</th>
<th>$175,344</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taxpayer cost of child abuse and neglect in our State each year*</td>
<td>Average cost per child*</td>
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<th>$5.2 million</th>
<th>$208</th>
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<tr>
<td>Approximate investment in these prevention programs for adults</td>
<td>Cost of programming per participant**</td>
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Funding prevention work has the potential to reduce not only the social, emotional, and achievement costs to our youth and families, but also to reduce the real financial costs associated with intervention.

*Report from the University of Alabama released in 2015; **Some programs utilize intensive training models.
41,582 youth in Alabama in grades 3-12 were served through 31 ADCANP/CTF-funded projects. These projects offered programs in schools and in communities and included classes and mentoring programs.

All were focused on enhancing life skills, school performance, overall well-being – and reducing risks for children of maltreatment. Program objectives included: improved social competence, improved emotion knowledge, improved abuse awareness and resourcefulness, increased cooperative behavior, enhanced commitment to educational goals, greater cooperation with authorities, and avoidance of delinquent behaviors.

Funding for youth programs came mainly from two funding sources: The Education Trust Fund and The Children First Trust Fund (Tobacco settlement dollars).

- 68% of youth were in grades 3-5, 32% were in grades 6-12
- 52% of youth program participants were male, 48% were female
- 45% of participants were African American, 38% were European American, 3% Native American, 1% Asian American, 13% reported “other” when asked ethnic background
- 6% identified as Hispanic or Latino

Analyses of data revealed statistically significant improvements (p < .05) on relevant measures of commitment, skill, and knowledge.

The outcomes are indicators of the protective factor, social and emotional competence of children, that reduces the risk of child maltreatment and promotes individual and family strengths.

The 2016-2017 Evaluation Report prepared by the Auburn Evaluation Team documented the combined effort and effectiveness of program offerings through an evaluation of funded programs.

**Grades 3–5 Youth Programs**

An assessment of 6 targeted outcomes with 6,924 3rd-5th grade participants revealed statistically significant improvements in:

- Social Skill Development
- Improved Abuse Awareness
- Self Confidence
- Emotion Identification and Regulation
- Enhanced Assertiveness
- Cooperative Behavior
- Emotion Knowledge
- Social Competence
- Commitment to Avoid Risky & Delinquent Behavior
- Social Competence
- Abused Awareness & Resourcefulness

**Potential Costs vs. Investment in Prevention**

- **$2.3 BILLION**
  Taxpayer cost of child abuse and neglect in the State of Alabama in 2013 for the victim cohort of 13,117*

- **$175,344**
  Average cost per child abused or neglected*

- **$948,721**
  Approximate investment in these prevention programs for youth

- **$23**
  Cost of programming per youth participant

Funding prevention work has the potential to reduce not only the social, emotional, and achievement costs to our youth and families, but also to reduce the real financial costs associated with intervention.

*Report from the University of Alabama released in 2015.