

Children's Wellbeing Committee

Agenda

September 24, 2015

1. Welcome/Introductions
2. Committee Purpose
3. Review Approach to the Committee's Work (attached)
4. Beginning Discovery Stage Discussion
5. Next Steps
6. Adjourn

Children's Wellbeing Committee

Approach Overview

The Children's Mental Health and Wellbeing Workgroup, formed by the Iowa Legislature in May 2015 in Senate File 505, Division XXII. This legislation charged the Department of Human Services, in cooperation with the Department of Education and the Department of Public Health, to facilitate a study on children's mental health and children's services systems by a workgroup of stakeholders.

The Workgroup will conduct its work in two committees: mental health and wellbeing. The Children's Wellbeing Committee is charged with the responsibility to define the scope, need, benefits, and design of cross-system solutions for children's well-being.

It is anticipated that this work will be conducted over two years, with the first segment to be documented and incorporated, in conjunction with the Children's Mental Health Committee, into a Workgroup Report to the Legislature in December 2015.

Framework

While there is no one agreed definition of well-being, experts generally agree that the term should be used to encompass the developmentally appropriate tasks, milestones and contexts throughout the life course that are known to influence current quality of life and happiness and pave the way for future health and success. Child well-being is often associated with developmental transitions between different stages in life. Often, especially among young children, the standards for development are based on a preferred adolescent or adult outcome, implying the need to prepare children for their transition into later stages in life or to monitor the developmental process.

Children's mental health is a critical component of well-being, but the wellbeing of a child is also characterized by additional, interrelated factors. Those factors, or domains, have synergistic effects on wellbeing and influence the likelihood that a child will grow to be a well-educated, economically secure, productive, and healthy adult. The domains that contribute to child wellbeing and resiliency are: family and social environment, economic circumstances, physical environment and safety, behavior, education, and health.

The Problem

Too many youth in Iowa today have multiple risks (*see chart below*), and the solutions for these complex circumstances are almost never fully considered. Traditional methods for serving multi-problem youth too often address one issue while ignoring the others that significantly contribute to the child's struggles.

Many youth in Iowa are not reaching a successful adulthood

100,000 youth live in poverty (<\$22K for a family of 4)	and	Youth in poverty are 2x more likely to drop out of school and 7x more likely to be abused or neglected
30,000 youth age 16-19 have dropped out	and	Dropouts are 3.5 times more likely to be arrested as an adult
20,000 youth are arrested each year	and	50-70% of youth sent to juvenile corrections recidivate within 2 years
15,000 youth are victims of abuse and neglect each year	and	40% of youth in the child welfare system do not finish HS by age 19
10,000 youth are in foster care	and	45% of youth who leave foster care become homeless within a year
5,000 youth age 15-19 become mothers each year	and	Only 51% of teen mothers earn a high school diploma by age 22

Children with multiple risks are not a single "problem" that can be solved or resolved through analysis or simple cause and effect approaches. Cohen describes the history of finding solutions for multi-problem youth to be a collection of professionals from different fields of expertise operating from very different "world views" with respect to how complex social systems work in the first place, and more significantly, how to go about changing them. Each discipline only considers a particular part of the picture and no one sees the whole; rather, each presents a self-contained solution with little recognition of the other strategies, or acknowledgement of the potential ways in which each, by itself, might fail to actually bring about reform. The best way, according to Ackoff, often involves collaboration of multiple points of view to construct a holistic approach. In short, young people need coordinated solutions that increase wellbeing and resiliency into adulthood.

The Child Wellbeing Committee will focus on proposing cross-system solutions for children who are at-risk of, or encountering, a range of barriers to successful adulthood including: academic delays, educational unpreparedness, lack of transportation, limited access to health care, lack of housing, and family/social problems. The objective will be to study and define comprehensive and connected services, across institutions and organizations over time that are targeted to improve youth outcomes.

The Committee's Approach

The Child Wellbeing Committee will use a five stage systems-change process. This approach will be adjusted, based on feedback and experience, throughout the committee's timetable. It is anticipated that the first two stages will be completed in time for the December 2015 Legislative Report.

Stage One: Discovery

1. Outline the need and challenges, including:
 - Uneven distribution of opportunities, lack of coordination and awareness of complex issues, disconnected activities driven by regulation, pockets of excellence, and cross-system outcomes
2. Map current practices and gaps
3. Assess resources and measures
4. Examine existing policies
5. Document elements that are critical for success to be able to break down system silos.
 - What elements do successful models employ (strong data sharing, trusting relationships, a collaborative approach, etc.)?

Stage Two: Design

1. Develop vision: blended, braided, and stacked resources to address needs
2. Identify effective approaches
3. Define partner roles and functions
4. Address gaps in policies and resources
5. Specify measurable outcomes and indicators
6. Create action plan and cultivate support
7. Outline methods to assure collaborative system is sustainable and responsive

Stage Three: Incubation

1. Implement pilot with targeted population
2. Operationalize multiple-partner planning, coordination and transitions
3. Conduct and document pilot activities
4. Evaluate effectiveness of system and measures
5. Train and develop staff across disciplines
6. Share results and inform partners, including transition issues
7. Examine and advocate for policies that support cross-systems improvement

Stage Four: Growth

1. Expand existing activities and target population(s)
2. Leverage resources for more youth
3. Integrate new and diverse partners
4. Evaluate effectiveness
5. Adjust, sequence and coordinate additional strategies
6. Conduct additional training and craft new policies

Stage Five: Integration

1. Leverage additional resources
2. Refine and document strategies
3. Report results
4. Publicly celebrate accomplishments
5. Implement new policies
6. Sustain the work through proven partners

It will be the Committee's responsibility to study, design, and propose cross-systems solutions. Consideration and adoption of the Committee's recommendations is the purview of the Legislature, State Government and other stakeholders.

Committee Timetable for 2015

- Sept. 24, 2015: Review Approach, Begin Discovery
- October 8, 2015: Complete Discovery
- October 29, 2015: Begin Design
- November 12: Complete Design; Document Findings.
- December 3, 2015: Incorporate findings of both Committees into the Legislative Report

Sources:

<http://www.childstats.gov/americaschildren/index3.asp>

<http://www.newwaystowork.org/About-New-Ways/overview.aspx>

Cohen, B. (2004). "Reforming the Child Welfare System: Competing Paradigms of Change", Children and Youth Services Review

Ackoff, R. (1999). Re-Creating the Corporation. New York: Oxford University Press

APPENDICES

1. SF 505
2. Child and Family Services Review (CFSR) Well Being Outcomes
3. Iowa Kids Count Indicators & Profile
4. Children's Defense Fund Homeless Children in Iowa

SF505

DIVISION XXII CHILDREN'S MENTAL HEALTH AND WELL-BEING WORKGROUP Sec. 102. CHILDREN'S MENTAL HEALTH WORKGROUP. The department of human services, in cooperation with the departments of education and public health, shall facilitate a study by a workgroup of stakeholders which shall make recommendations relating to children's mental health. The workgroup shall study incorporating a coordinated response in children's mental health services that emphasizes implementation of mental health issues across the various systems that serve children, taking into account the effects of mental health, child welfare, and child welfare systems and services, and that specifically addresses the effects of adverse childhood experiences and child poverty. The workgroup shall create interdepartmental awareness of issues relating to children's mental health. The workgroup shall develop interdepartmental strategies for helping improve children's mental health and shall develop strategies to promote community partnerships to help address issues of children's mental health. In carrying out its charge, the workgroup shall review

a 2014 report by the children's defense fund on the state of America's children containing the most recent and reliable national and state-by-state data on many complex issues affecting children's health, including data on more than 7,000 homeless public school students in Iowa. The workgroup shall submit a report on the study with recommendations, including but not limited to recommendations relating to the creation and implementation of a children's mental health crisis response system to aid parents and other custodians in dealing with children experiencing a mental health crisis. The workgroup shall submit its report to the governor and the general assembly on or before December 15, 2015.

Well-Being Outcome 1: Families have enhanced capacity to provide for their children's needs.

- Item 12: Did the agency make concerted efforts to assess the needs of and provide services to children, parents, and foster parents to identify the services necessary to achieve case goals and adequately address the issues relevant to the agency's involvement with the family?
- Item 13: Did the agency make concerted efforts to involve the parents and children (if developmentally appropriate) in the case planning process on an ongoing basis?
- Item 14: Were the frequency and quality of visits between caseworkers and child(ren) sufficient to ensure the safety, permanency, and well-being of the child(ren) and promote achievement of case goals?
- Item 15: Were the frequency and quality of visits between caseworkers and the mothers and fathers of the child(ren) sufficient to ensure the safety, permanency, and well-being of the child(ren) and promote achievement of case goals?

Well-Being Outcome 2: Children receive appropriate services to meet their educational needs.

- Item 16: Did the agency make concerted efforts to assess children's educational needs, and appropriately address identified needs in case planning and case management activities?

Well-Being Outcome 3: Children receive adequate services to meet their physical and mental health needs.

- Item 17: Did the agency address the physical health needs of children, including dental health needs?
- Item 18: Did the agency address the mental/behavioral health needs of children?

KIDS COUNT data center

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SELECTED KIDS COUNT INDICATORS FOR IOWA

Compare to United States

Jump to Specific Indicator: ▼

[New Report >](#)

Children Whose Parents Lack Secure Employment (Number & Percent)

Location	Data Type	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
United States	Number	23,062,000	24,159,000	23,777,000	23,101,000	22,837,000
	Percent	31%	33%	32%	31%	31%
Iowa	Number	157,000	182,000	176,000	167,000	165,000
	Percent	22%	25%	24%	23%	23%

[INDICATOR CONTEXT](#)

[EXPAND](#)

Children Living In Households With A High Housing Cost Burden (Number & Percent)

Location	Data Type	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
United States	Number	29,937,000	30,107,000	29,486,000	27,761,000	26,339,000
	Percent	40%	41%	40%	38%	36%
Iowa	Number	177,000	193,000	185,000	168,000	158,000
	Percent	25%	27%	26%	23%	22%

[INDICATOR CONTEXT](#)

[EXPAND](#)

Children In Poverty (100 Percent Poverty) (Number & Percent)

Location	Data Type	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
United States	Number	15,749,000	16,387,000	16,397,000	16,087,000	15,686,000
	Percent	22%	23%	23%	22%	22%
Iowa	Number	115,000	123,000	113,000	115,000	109,000
	Percent	16%	17%	16%	16%	15%

[INDICATOR CONTEXT](#)

[EXPAND](#)

Children Ages 3 To 4 Not Attending Preschool (Number & Percent)

Location	Data Type	2006 - 2008	2007 - 2009	2008 - 2010	2009 - 2011	2011 - 2013
United States	Number	4,381,000	4,387,000	4,234,000	4,325,000	4,428,000
	Percent	54%	53%	53%	54%	54%
Iowa	Number	42,000	42,000	42,000	43,000	43,000
	Percent	53%	52%	52%	53%	53%

[INDICATOR CONTEXT](#)

[EXPAND](#)

High School Students Not Graduating On Time (Number & Percent)

Location	Data Type	2007 - 08	2008 - 09	2009 - 10	2010 - 11	2011 - 12
United States	Number	1,014,392	985,330	870,542	N.A.	N.A.
	Percent	25%	24%	22%	20%	19%
Iowa	Number	5,449	5,645	4,730	N.A.	N.A.
	Percent	14%	14%	12%	11%	11%

INDICATOR CONTEXT

EXPAND

Teens Ages 16 To 19 Not Attending School And Not Working (Number & Percent)

Location	Data Type	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
United States	Number	1,559,000	1,580,000	1,497,000	1,404,000	1,347,000
	Percent	9%	9%	8%	8%	8%
Iowa	Number	10,000	11,000	11,000	9,000	8,000
	Percent	6%	6%	6%	5%	5%

INDICATOR CONTEXT

EXPAND

Fourth Grade Reading Achievement Levels (Percent)

Location	Achievement Level	Data Type	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
United States	Below basic	Percent	38%	34%	34%	34%	33%
	At or above basic	Percent	62%	66%	66%	66%	67%
	Below proficient	Percent	70%	68%	68%	68%	66%
	At or above proficient	Percent	30%	32%	32%	32%	34%
Iowa	Below basic	Percent	33%	26%	31%	31%	28%
	At or above basic	Percent	67%	74%	69%	69%	72%
	Below proficient	Percent	67%	64%	66%	67%	62%
	At or above proficient	Percent	33%	36%	34%	33%	38%

INDICATOR CONTEXT

EXPAND

Eighth Grade Math Achievement Levels (Percent)

Location	Achievement Level	Data Type	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
United States	Below basic	Percent	32%	30%	29%	28%	27%
	At or above basic	Percent	68%	70%	71%	72%	73%
	Below proficient	Percent	72%	69%	67%	66%	66%
	At or above proficient	Percent	28%	31%	33%	34%	34%
Iowa	Below basic	Percent	25%	23%	24%	23%	24%
	At or above basic	Percent	75%	77%	76%	77%	76%
	Below proficient	Percent	66%	65%	66%	66%	64%
	At or above proficient	Percent	34%	35%	34%	34%	36%

INDICATOR CONTEXT

EXPAND

Children By Household Head's Educational Attainment (Number & Percent)

Location	Education Level	Data Type	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
United States	Not a high school graduate	Number	11,510,000	11,338,000	11,131,000	10,887,000	10,533,000	
		Percent	15%	15%	15%	15%	14%	
	High school diploma or GED	Number	35,377,000	35,123,000	34,617,000	34,157,000	33,544,000	
		Percent	47%	47%	47%	46%	46%	
	Associate's degree	Number	6,175,000	6,358,000	6,469,000	6,564,000	6,690,000	
		Percent	8%	9%	9%	9%	9%	
	Bachelor's degree	Number	13,299,000	13,227,000	13,366,000	13,501,000	14,044,000	
		Percent	18%	18%	18%	18%	19%	
	Graduate degree	Number	7,909,000	7,896,000	8,103,000	8,387,000	8,670,000	
		Percent	11%	11%	11%	11%	12%	
	Iowa	Not a high school graduate	Number	58,000	63,000	60,000	58,000	56,000
			Percent	8%	9%	8%	8%	8%
High school diploma or GED		Number	347,000	345,000	344,000	325,000	337,000	
		Percent	49%	48%	47%	45%	46%	
Associate's degree		Number	90,000	95,000	97,000	107,000	103,000	
		Percent	13%	13%	13%	15%	14%	
Bachelor's degree		Number	152,000	149,000	149,000	153,000	162,000	
		Percent	21%	21%	21%	21%	22%	
Graduate degree		Number	59,000	69,000	71,000	76,000	65,000	
		Percent	8%	10%	10%	11%	9%	

Children Living In Areas Of Concentrated Poverty (Number & Percent)

Location	Data Type	2000	2006 - 2010	2007 - 2011	2008 - 2012	2009 - 2013
United States	Number	6,301,000	7,879,000	8,591,000	9,362,000	10,067,000
	Percent	9%	11%	12%	13%	14%
Iowa	Number	11,000	27,000	27,000	28,000	31,000
	Percent	2%	4%	4%	4%	4%

INDICATOR CONTEXT

EXPAND

Children In Single-Parent Families (Number & Percent)

Location	Data Type	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
United States	Number	23,808,000	24,297,000	24,718,000	24,725,000	24,647,000
	Percent	34%	34%	35%	35%	35%
Iowa	Number	198,000	200,000	208,000	207,000	211,000
	Percent	29%	29%	30%	30%	30%

INDICATOR CONTEXT

EXPAND

Low-Birthweight Babies (Number & Percent)

Location	Data Type	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
United States	Number	336,747	325,563	319,711	315,709	315,099
	Percent	8.2%	8.1%	8.1%	8.0%	8.0%
Iowa	Number	2,671	2,700	2,495	2,579	2,561
	Percent	6.7%	7.0%	6.5%	6.7%	6.6%

INDICATOR CONTEXT

EXPAND

Children Without Health Insurance (Number & Percent)

Location	Data Type	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
United States	Number	6,369,000	5,918,000	5,528,000	5,264,000	5,234,000
	Percent	9%	8%	7%	7%	7%
Iowa	Number	32,000	29,000	32,000	29,000	30,000
	Percent	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%

INDICATOR CONTEXT

EXPAND

Child And Teen Death Rate (Number & Rate Per 100,000)

Location	Data Type	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
United States	Number	21,621	20,482	20,241	19,492	18,888
	Rate per 100,000	27	26	26	25	24
Iowa	Number	189	184	219	186	171
	Rate per 100,000	25	24	28	24	22

INDICATOR CONTEXT

EXPAND

KIDS COUNT Overall Rank (Number)

Location	Data Type	2012	2013	2014	2015
Iowa	Number	8	7	3	4

Economic Well-Being Rank (Number)

Location	Data Type	2012	2013	2014	2015
Iowa	Number	3	5	3	4

Education Rank (Number)

Location	Data Type	2012	2013	2014	2015
Iowa	Number	14	15	13	13

Health Rank (Number)

Location	Data Type	2012	2013	2014	2015

9/21/2015

Selected Indicators for Iowa | KIDS COUNT Data Center

Iowa	Number	9	7	1	1
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Family And Community Rank (Number)

Location	Data Type	2012	2013	2014	2015
Iowa	Number	8	8	7	9



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2015 KIDS COUNT PROFILE
IOWA

OVERALL RANK **4**



ECONOMIC WELL-BEING
DOMAIN RANK **4**

Children in poverty

2013

16%

115,000 CHILDREN

WORSENERD

2008 14%

Children whose parents lack secure employment

2013

23%

165,000 CHILDREN

WORSENERD

2008 21%

Children living in households with a high housing cost burden

2013

22%

158,000 CHILDREN

IMPROVED

2008 25%

Teens not in school and not working

2013

5%

8,000 TEENS

WORSENERD

2008 4%

EDUCATION
DOMAIN RANK **13**

Children not attending preschool

2011-13

53%

43,000 CHILDREN

WORSENERD

2007-09 52%

Fourth graders not proficient in reading

2013

62%

N.A.

IMPROVED

2007 64%

Eighth graders not proficient in math

2013

64%

N.A.

IMPROVED

2007 65%

High school students not graduating on time

2011/12

11%

N.A.

IMPROVED

2007/08 14%

N.A. NOT AVAILABLE

HEALTH
DOMAIN RANK **1**

Low-birthweight babies

2013

6.6%

2,561 BABIES

UNCHANGED

2008 6.6%

Children without health insurance

2013

4%

30,000 CHILDREN

IMPROVED

2008 6%

Child and teen deaths per 100,000

2013

22

171 DEATHS

IMPROVED

2008 27

Teens who abuse alcohol or drugs

2012-13

5%

11,000 TEENS

IMPROVED

2007-08 8%

FAMILY AND COMMUNITY
DOMAIN RANK **9**

Children in single-parent families

2013

30%

211,000 CHILDREN

WORSENERD

2008 27%

Children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma

2013

8%

56,000 CHILDREN

UNCHANGED

2008 8%

Children living in high-poverty areas

2009-13

4%

31,000 CHILDREN

UNCHANGED

2006-10 4%

Teen births per 1,000

2013

22

2,289 BIRTHS

IMPROVED

2008 33

2015 KIDS COUNT PROFILE UNITED STATES



ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Children in poverty

2013

22%

16,087,000 CHILDREN

WORSENERD

2008 18%

Children whose parents lack secure employment

2013

31%

22,837,000 CHILDREN

WORSENERD

2008 27%

Children living in households with a high housing cost burden

2013

36%

26,339,000 CHILDREN

IMPROVED

2008 39%

Teens not in school and not working

2013

8%

1,347,000 TEENS

UNCHANGED

2008 8%

EDUCATION

Children not attending preschool

2011-13

54%

4,428,000 CHILDREN

WORSENERD

2007-09 53%

Fourth graders not proficient in reading

2013

66%

N.A.

IMPROVED

2007 68%

Eighth graders not proficient in math

2013

66%

N.A.

IMPROVED

2007 69%

High school students not graduating on time

2011/12

19%

N.A.

IMPROVED

2007/08 25%

N.A. NOT AVAILABLE

HEALTH

Low-birthweight babies

2013

8.0%

315,099 BABIES

IMPROVED

2008 8.2%

Children without health insurance

2013

7%

5,234,000 CHILDREN

IMPROVED

2008 10%

Child and teen deaths per 100,000

2013

24

18,888 DEATHS

IMPROVED

2008 29

Teens who abuse alcohol or drugs

2012-13

6%

1,410,000 TEENS

IMPROVED

2007-08 8%

FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

Children in single-parent families

2013

35%

24,647,000 CHILDREN

WORSENERD

2008 32%

Children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma

2013

14%

10,533,000 CHILDREN

IMPROVED

2008 16%

Children living in high-poverty areas

2009-13

14%

10,067,000 CHILDREN

WORSENERD

2006-10 11%

Teen births per 1,000

2013

26

273,105 BIRTHS

IMPROVED

2008 40

The number of homeless children in public schools has increased 73 percent since the Great Recession. Forty-one states saw increases after the recession ended.

Table D-1. Homeless Children Enrolled in Public Schools, 2006 to 2012

	School Year			Percent Change Between 2006-2007 and 2011-2012	Percent Change Between 2010-2011 and 2011-2012
	2006-2007	2010-2011	2011-2012		
Alabama	10,907	18,910	17,670	62%	-7%
Alaska	3,216	4,451	4,493	40	1
Arizona	19,628	31,312	31,178	59	0
Arkansas	7,080	9,625	9,550	35	-1
California	178,014	220,738	248,904	40	13
Colorado	11,978	20,624	23,680	98	15
Connecticut	1,980	2,942	2,804	42	-5
Delaware	1,842	3,486	3,729	102	7
District of Columbia	824	3,058	2,947	258	-4
Florida	30,554	55,953	63,414	108	13
Georgia	14,017	31,804	34,101	143	7
Hawaii	1,132	2,320	2,465	118	6
Idaho	1,875	4,774	6,076	224	27
Illinois	19,821	38,900	43,025	117	11
Indiana	8,249	13,419	14,870	80	11
Iowa	2,886	7,046	7,370	155	5
Kansas	3,569	8,995	9,056	154	1
Kentucky	18,337	33,966	35,658	94	5
Louisiana	34,102	23,211	20,762	-39	-11
Maine	1,055	991	1,564	48	58
Maryland	8,456	14,136	14,691	74	4
Massachusetts	11,863	14,247	15,066	27	6
Michigan	24,066	30,671	43,418	80	42
Minnesota	6,008	11,076	11,848	97	7
Mississippi	12,856	10,150	11,448	-11	13
Missouri	13,620	19,940	24,549	80	23
Montana	2,202	1,507	1,762	-20	17
Nebraska	1,633	2,674	3,080	89	15
Nevada	5,374	9,319	10,363	93	11
New Hampshire	1,983	3,160	3,304	67	5
New Jersey	4,279	5,665	4,897	14	-14
New Mexico	4,383	11,449	12,681	189	11
New York	44,018	90,506	96,881	120	7
North Carolina	12,659	18,022	27,652	118	53
North Dakota	1,209	870	2,712	124	212
Ohio	13,578	21,849	24,236	78	11
Oklahoma	8,284	17,450	21,325	157	22
Oregon	15,517	21,632	21,345	38	-1
Pennsylvania	12,935	18,531	19,905	54	7
Rhode Island	667	977	981	47	0
South Carolina	6,033	10,590	10,495	74	-1
South Dakota	1,038	1,883	2,542	145	35
Tennessee	6,567	13,958	14,586	122	4
Texas	33,896	85,155	94,624	179	11
Utah	9,991	23,048	13,597	36	-41
Vermont	764	915	1,202	57	31
Virginia	9,898	16,420	17,940	81	9
Washington	16,853	26,048	27,390	63	5
West Virginia	2,984	6,630	7,459	150	13
Wisconsin	8,103	13,370	15,491	91	16
Wyoming	675	837	1,173	74	40
United States	673,458	1,059,210	1,162,117	73%	10%