MINISTRY OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY DEVELOPMENT
PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT REPORT

Volume 7 September 2015

BRITISH COLUMBIA | Ministry of Children and Family Development

Reporting April 2015 – September 2015

At-A-Glance

MCFD Performance Management Dashboard September 30, 2015

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Key: Green - Performance Improving Black - Status Quo Yellow - Performance challenges Red - Performance Deteriorating

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NOTE: Data Changes impacting volumes 1 – 4 of this report

At the end of July 2015 MCFD completed a project to improve the quality of electronically held Children and Youth in Care data. Because of a time lag between the closure of some files and the electronic data entry of closure, volumes 1- 4 of this report over-stated the true number of Children and Youth in Care by approximately 1,000.

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The Ministry of Children and Family Development (MCFD) supports healthy child development through its commitment to collaborative professional practice delivered across a range of services. These services strive to maximize the potential of children and youth and achieve meaningful outcomes for children, youth and families. MCFD's approach to service delivery is focused on service excellence, operational excellence and continuous learning and growth.

MCFD is committed to improving outcomes for children, youth and families by implementing effective performance management. Performance management supports the ministry in measuring progress with its strategic and operational agenda.

This Performance Management report is designed to support improvements in service delivery, outcomes, human resource and financial and costs management performance by providing information to support effective decision making. This semi-annual public report highlights the importance of increasing the overall scope, quality and usability of operational data to improve practice effectiveness and operational efficiency.

For more information or to provide feedback, please contact:
https://extranet.gov.bc.ca/forms/gov/contact/index.html

Key Elements

This report includes the following key elements:

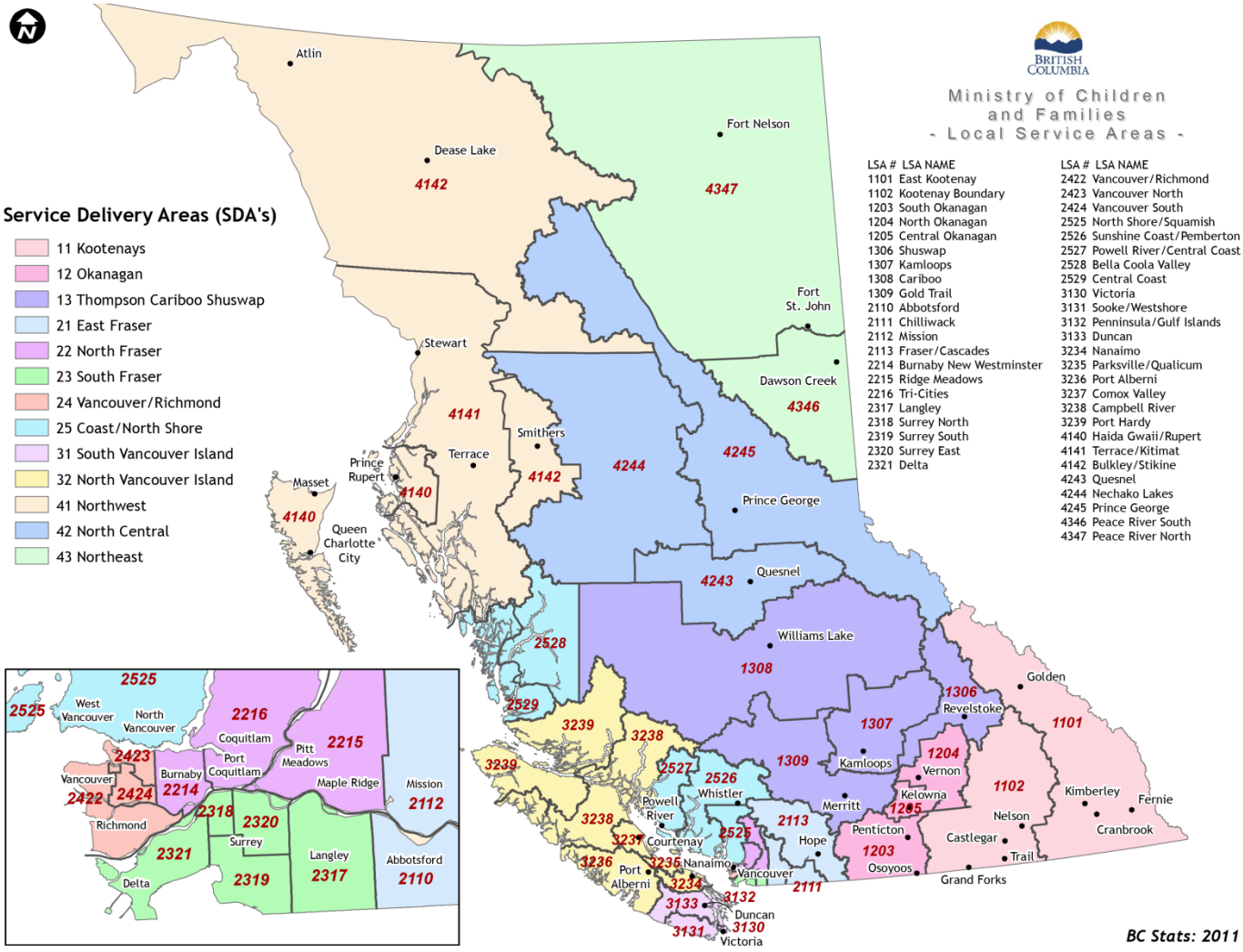
- Service Lines and Service Delivery Structure – an outline of ministry service lines and structure.
- Service Delivery Area (SDA) Demographic Data – a snapshot of the relative potential demand for services across each SDA to help inform service delivery, human resource and budget planning.
- Provincial Level Service, Human Resource and Expenditure Data – basic provincial level data on MCFD operations.
- Service Line Operational Data – operational case, expenditure, and outcome data for each of the service lines. As this section is further developed in future reports, it will provide basic analysis of trends and variation in demand/accessibility, workload, and costs.

Service Lines and Service Delivery Structure

MCFD delivers or funds services across six service line to approximately 153,000 children, youth and families every year:

- Early Years Services (Early Childhood Development/Child Care) (ECD/CC)
- Services for Children and Youth with Special Needs (CYSN)
- Child and Youth Mental Health Services (CYMH)
- Child Safety, Family, Youth and Children in Care Services (CS/CYIC)
- Adoption Services (AS)
- Youth Justice Services (YJ)

With the exception of Early Years Services, some Services for Children and Youth with Special Needs, and Youth Justice Services that are administered centrally, services are delivered across the province in 13 Service Delivery Areas (SDA). Each SDA is divided into Local Services Areas (LSA). There are 47 LSAs:



MCFD teams (each led by a Team Leader):

- Children and Youth with Special Needs Service Teams
- Child and Youth Mental Health Service Teams
- Child Safety Service Teams
- Children in Care Guardianship Service Teams
- Adoption Service Teams
- Youth Justice Probationary Service Teams
- Youth Service Teams

Delegated Aboriginal Agencies (providing a range of services):

- Voluntary Family, Youth and Kinship Care Support Services
- Child Safety Services
- Children in Care Guardianship Services
- Adoption Services

Contracted Community Social Services Agencies (including Aboriginal community social service agencies, providing a range of services):

- Early Childhood Development
- Children and Youth with Special Needs
- Child and Youth Mental Health Services
- Child Safety Voluntary Family, Youth and Kinship Care Support Services
- Children in Care Guardianship Support Services (includes foster care)
- Adoption Services
- Youth Justice Services

In addition to SDA services, a number of services are coordinated and delivered provincially including: Child Care Subsidy and Child Care Operating Funding; Autism, Services for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing; campus based Mental Health Services; and Youth Justice Institutions and Forensic Services.

Service delivery is linked to a provincial office located in Victoria with sub-offices in Vancouver, Kelowna and Prince George that provide:

- Service Delivery Oversight
- Legislation and Policy
- Offices of the Provincial Director of Child Welfare
- Justice
- Adoptions
- Aboriginal Service Improvement
- Quality Assurance
- Corporate Services (Finance, Contract Management, Strategic Human Resource Management, and Modelling, Analysis & Information Management)

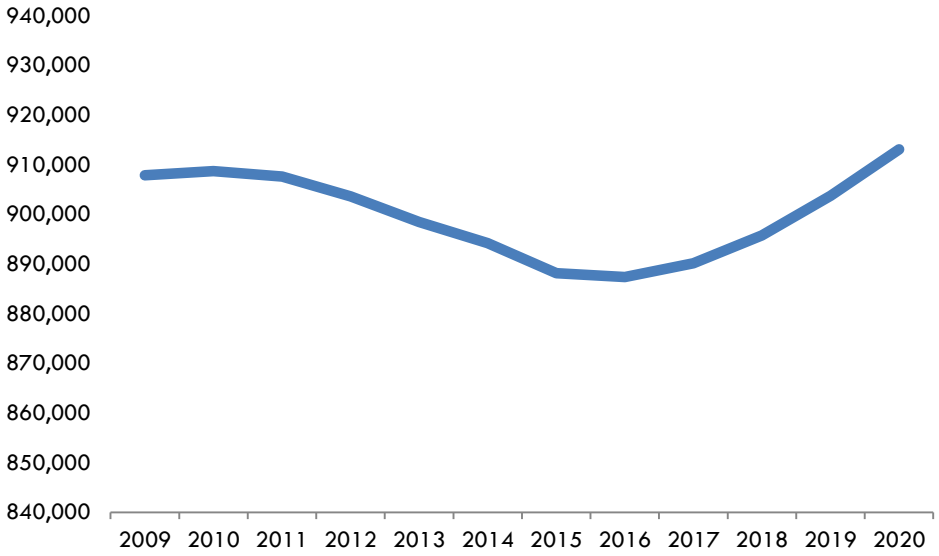
SDA DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Population and Population Proportion by Age Cohort, by SDA 2015

Service Delivery Area	Population	0 to 18 yrs.	0 to 2 yrs.	3 to 5 yrs.	6 to 12 yrs.	13 to18 yrs.
BC	4,685,907	888,144	132,668	134,226	321,077	300,173
Kootenays	155,898	28,604	3,945	4,363	10,681	9,615
Okanagan	358,302	62,200	8,405	9,014	22,863	21,918
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	223,351	40,995	5,640	6,083	15,129	14,143
East Fraser	292,023	66,088	10,028	10,285	24,233	21,542
North Fraser	652,223	124,405	19,896	18,814	43,936	41,759
South Fraser	789,656	174,200	25,543	26,468	63,347	58,842
Vancouver/Richmond	872,226	136,683	22,373	20,283	47,764	46,263
Coast/North Shore	284,165	55,459	7,262	7,959	20,721	19,517
South Vancouver Island	448,163	75,802	11,323	11,604	27,256	25,619
North Vancouver Island	319,342	55,754	7,851	8,518	20,230	19,155
Northwest	74,409	17,640	2,564	2,672	6,585	5,819
North Central	142,880	31,635	4,585	4,942	11,629	10,479
Northeast	73,269	18,679	3,253	3,221	6,703	5,502

Service Delivery Area	Population Proportions	0 to 18 yrs.	0 to 2 yrs.	3 to 5 yrs.	6 to 12 yrs.	13to 18 yrs.
BC	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Kootenays	3.3%	3.2%	3.0%	3.3%	3.3%	3.2%
Okanagan	7.7%	7.0%	6.3%	6.7%	7.1%	7.3%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	4.8%	4.6%	4.3%	4.5%	4.7%	4.7%
East Fraser	6.2%	7.4%	7.6%	7.7%	7.6%	7.2%
North Fraser	13.9%	14.0%	15.0%	14.0%	13.7%	13.9%
South Fraser	16.9%	19.6%	19.3%	19.7%	19.7%	19.6%
Vancouver/Richmond	18.6%	15.4%	16.9%	15.1%	14.9%	15.4%
Coast/North Shore	6.1%	6.2%	5.5%	5.9%	6.5%	6.5%
South Vancouver Island	9.6%	8.5%	8.5%	8.7%	8.5%	8.5%
North Vancouver Island	6.8%	6.3%	5.9%	6.4%	6.3%	6.4%
Northwest	1.6%	2.0%	1.9%	2.0%	2.1%	1.9%
North Central	3.1%	3.6%	3.5%	3.7%	3.6%	3.5%
Northeast	1.6%	2.1%	2.5%	2.4%	2.1%	1.8%

Child Population (Ages 0 to18) Years 2009 to 2015 and Forecast to 2020



Aboriginal Child Population by Age Cohort and SDA, 2011 National Household Survey

Service Delivery Area	Aboriginal Population (2011)	0 to18 yrs.	0 to 2 yrs.	3 to 5 yrs.	6 to 12 yrs.	13 to 18 yrs.
BC	232,290	79,455	11,835	12,030	27,835	27,755
Kootenay	8,465	3,075	390	440	1,150	1,095
Okanagan	19,200	7,095	930	1,000	2,705	2,460
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	26,530	8,880	1,230	1,425	3,060	3,165
East Fraser	18,405	7,295	1,030	1,010	2,590	2,665
North Fraser	14,545	4,425	675	645	1,485	1,620
South Fraser	18,870	6,875	1,090	840	2,625	2,320
Vancouver Richmond	14,780	3,600	570	535	1,285	1,210
Coast / North Shore	12,425	3,690	520	485	1,270	1,415
South Vancouver Island	22,050	7,435	1,250	1,180	2,500	2,505
North Vancouver Island	25,395	8,825	1,445	1,445	2,975	2,960
Northwest	22,080	7,275	1,100	1,325	2,535	2,315
North Central	20,360	7,600	1,090	1,155	2,590	2,765
Northeast	9,180	3,370	520	525	1,110	1,215

PROVINCIAL LEVEL SERVICE, HUMAN RESOURCE AND EXPENDITURE DATA

Children Served:

Over a one year period MCFD serves approximately 153,000 distinct children and their families, 17% of the 0 to18 population.

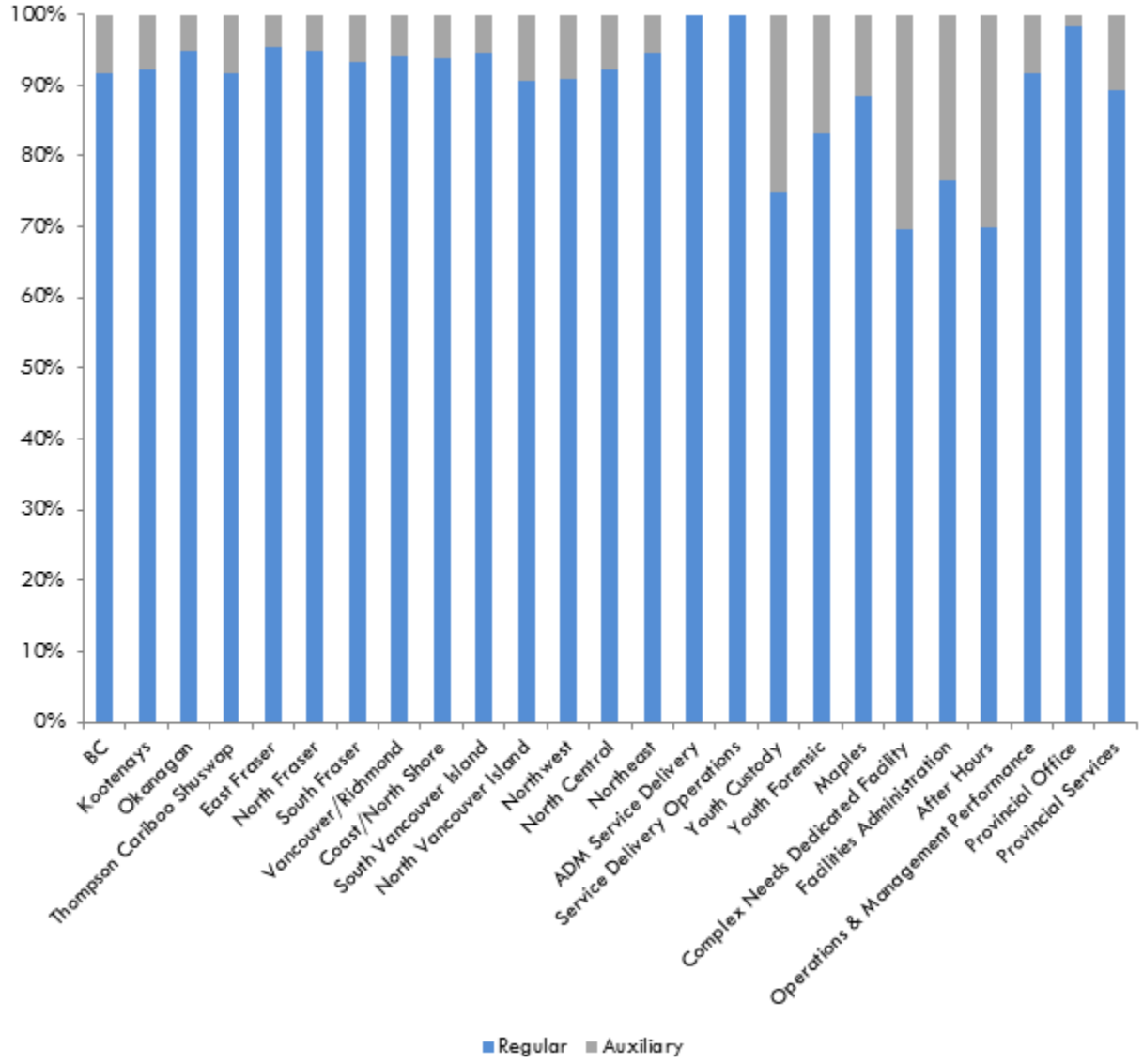
Human Resource Management:

MCFD Workforce Composition – Regular Employees by Service Delivery Area, Sept 30, 2015 (Employee Count Regular and Auxiliary Employees by SDA, Sept 30, 2014 and Sept 30, 2015)

Service Delivery Area	Employee Count[1] September 30, 2014	Employee Count September 30, 2015
BC[2]	4,515	4,530[3]
Kootenays	129	130
Okanagan	249	257
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	237	249
East Fraser	207	221
North Fraser	309	329
South Fraser	401	429
Vancouver/Richmond	247	237
Coast/North Shore	161	164
South Vancouver Island	307	312
North Vancouver Island	283	299
Northwest	124	141
North Central	187	194
Northeast	72	75
ADM Service Delivery	2	2
Service Delivery Operations	8	9
Youth Custody	266	259
Youth Forensic	119	113
Maples	128	122
Complex Needs Dedicated Facility	17	23
Facilities Administration	22	34
After Hours	104	96
Operations & Management Performance	7	12
Provincial Office	658	573
Provincial Services	271	250

[1] Data includes both regular and auxiliary employees, including those currently on leave.
[2] Source: CHIPS as of February 24, 2016.
[3] As of September 30, 2015, the total employee count of 4,530 was comprised of 4,149 regular and 381 are auxiliary employees.

MCFD Workforce Composition – Regular Employees on September 30, 2015[1,2]



[1] The bar chart presents regular employees as a proportion of the total workforce within a given service delivery area, whereas auxiliary employees account for the remaining proportion of the workforce. Data includes both active employees and those currently on leave.
[2] Source: CHIPS as of February 24, 2016.

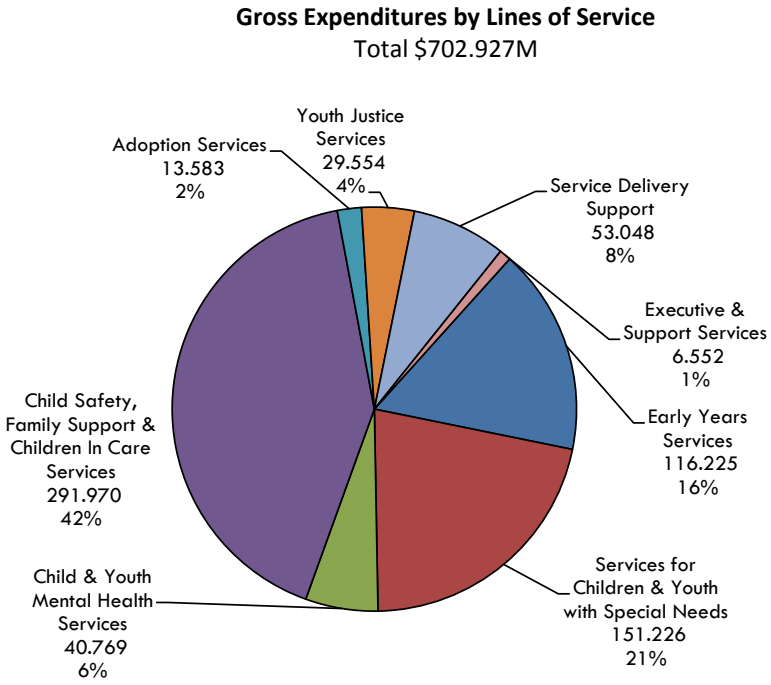
Full-Time Equivalent Staffing Utilization for 2015/16*

SDA / Corp Service	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
ADM Service Delivery	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Operations & Management Performance	6.0	7.8	9.1	10.2	10.5	10.9	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.5	13.0
Service Delivery Operations	1.0	1.0	2.0	4.4	3.1	2.1	3.3	5.4	4.3	4.2	1.8
SDA 11 - Kootenays	109.0	108.1	106.4	107.3	104.7	108.4	107.2	105.5	105.5	106.2	107.4
SDA 12 - Okanagan	210.8	216.3	215.7	221.1	220.8	222.9	226.8	227.3	225.3	224.2	224.4
SDA 13 - Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	215.0	218.1	216.7	222.1	220.9	222.6	226.6	231.8	237.5	236.9	233.3
SDA 21 - East Fraser	181.0	180.7	184.5	188.8	192.2	192.2	189.8	194.9	194.4	194.3	199.8
SDA 22 - North Fraser	267.2	262.3	271.1	281.5	278.5	286.7	289.4	287.2	285.0	285.8	288.8
SDA 23 - South Fraser	352.4	359.1	365.1	363.2	366.6	361.5	362.7	350.1	367.2	358.5	365.5
SDA 24 - Vancouver/Richmond	214.3	211.3	210.0	210.8	216.6	214.7	215.0	217.6	218.9	228.3	227.1
SDA 25 - Coast/North Shore	134.4	140.4	138.5	141.0	143.6	138.7	140.5	138.1	136.4	133.7	138.1
SDA 31 - South Vancouver Island	281.3	278.0	274.3	275.3	283.4	281.0	281.1	285.8	286.4	285.5	281.5
SDA 32 - North Vancouver Island	262.5	264.8	264.5	269.6	267.9	271.1	270.1	270.6	273.3	272.0	272.0
SDA 41 - Northwest	123.8	127.1	124.6	126.7	129.2	127.4	131.7	133.8	135.1	136.0	132.2
SDA 42 - North Central	179.1	177.8	182.7	190.6	188.6	183.7	179.9	179.3	181.2	182.8	184.8
SDA 43 - Northeast	65.0	64.6	64.1	62.9	62.5	63.2	66.3	64.6	63.3	62.6	62.7
Centralized Services Hub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.1	55.7	71.6
After Hours	84.5	82.9	82.6	85.3	86.3	87.8	82.6	81.8	82.1	41.1	26.2
Total	**2,689.1**	**2,702.2**	**2,713.8**	**2,762.6**	**2,777.4**	**2,776.7**	**2,786.8**	**2,787.7**	**2,819.9**	**2,822.2**	**2,832.1**

*one full-time equivalent = 1,820 hours of staff time per year.

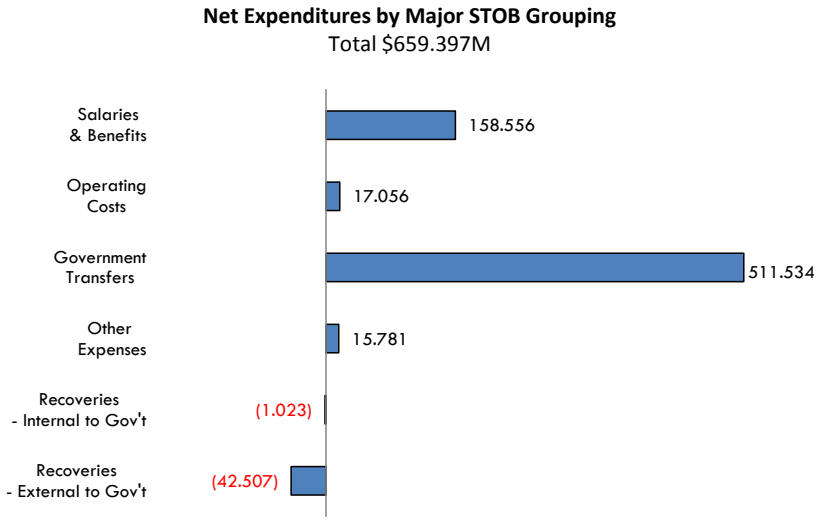
PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE

Expenditure by Service Line April 2015 to September 2015 ($ Millions)



Child Safety, Family Support and Children in Care services make up 42% of overall ministry expenditures.

Expenditure by Account Classifications April 2015 to September 2015 ($ Millions) (STOB)



Over 72% of ministry gross expenditures before recoveries from other ministries, governments and/or agencies are Government Transfers. Government Transfers are payments to other individuals or organizations for goods and services received by clients.

Contract/Vendor Counts and Expenditures April 1, 2015 to September 30, 2015[1]

Program/Service Type	Vendors	Contracts	Expenditures ($ Millions)
Adoption Services	**1,387**	**2,277**	**13.04**
Adoption Supports	1,387	2,277	12.97
Planning for Permanency	-	-	0.06
Child & Youth Mental Health Services	**133**	**301**	**18.60**
Community Based Programs- CYMH	126	294	18.54
Specialized Provincial Programs- CYMH	7	7	0.06
Child Safety, Family Support & Children In Care Services	**3,474**	**5,228**	**191.04**
Alternates to Care	942	1,286	6.28
Children & Youth In Care	2,278	3,374	124.46
Family Support Programs- CS, FS & CIC	227	502	47.86
Program Delivery- Child Welfare	1	2	0.76
Youth Support Programs	26	64	11.68
Early Years Services	**124**	**284**	**23.58**
Child Care Programs	17	44	4.98
ECD Programs	107	240	18.60
Service Delivery Support	**5**	**5**	**0.47**
Facilities Administration	2	2	0.28
Program Policy, Standards & Support	2	2	0.08
Quality Assurance	1	1	0.12
Services for Children & Youth with Special Needs	**304**	**824**	**95.25**
Family Support Programs- CYSN	136	332	19.63
Foundational Programs	61	252	55.77
Special Needs Children In Care	90	221	16.42
Specialized Provincial Services- CYSN	17	19	3.43
Statutory Appropriations	**2**	**2**	**0.01**
Youth Justice Services	**114**	**182**	**12.00**
Community Based Programs- YJ	48	109	10.05
Specialized Provincial Programs- YJ	66	73	1.95
Grand Total	5,543	9,103	354.00

[1] Source: CDW GL report for STOB FY2015/16 Expenditures (April 1, 2015 to Sept. 30, 2015).
Each Vendor and Contract is counted only once even if represented in multiple programs/service types.

SERVICE LINE OPERATIONAL DATA

This report contains case, expenditure and, where available, outcome data.

Early Years Services: Early Childhood Development and Child Care

Summary:

This section provides data on Child Care Subsidy, child care spaces, utilization, Early Childhood Development and child care expenditures, and average child care costs.

Case Data and Trends:

Child Care Programs and Services April to September 2015

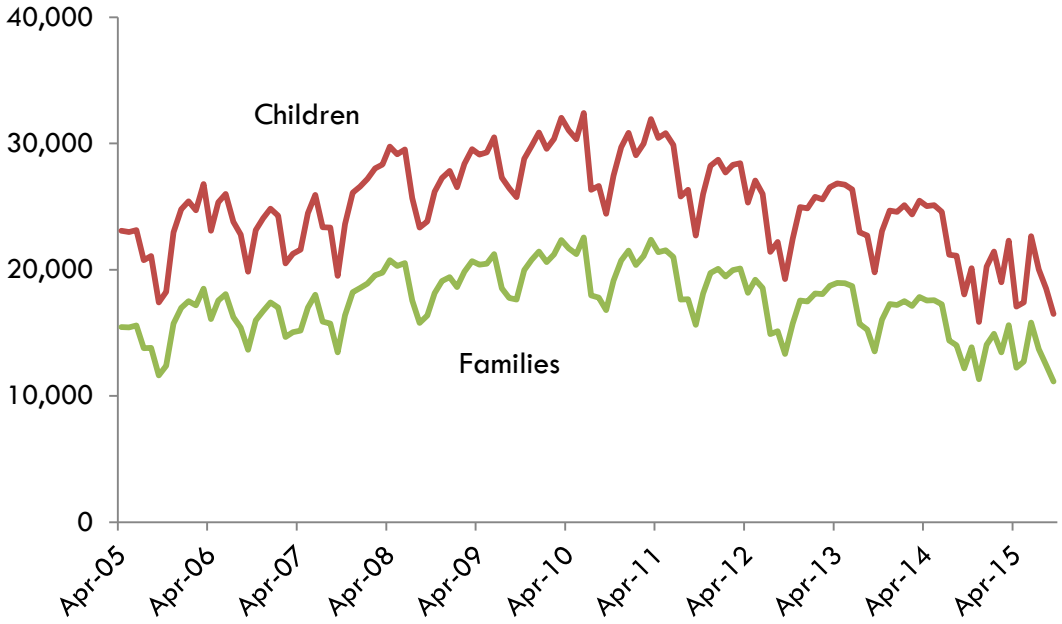
Program	April to September 2015
Child Care Operation Funding Program (Facilities Supported)	3,630 Organizations (4,722 Facilities)
Minor Capital Funding (Facilities Supported)	124 Facilities
Major Capital Funding (Facilities Supported)	28 Facilities
Early Childhood Educator Registry (Registered individuals and organizations)	1,175 New ECE Certifications/836 ECE Assistant Certifications 15,934 Total Active ECE Certifications/6,158 Total Active ECE Assistant Certifications 32 Approved Educational Institutions
Child Care Resource & Referral (Number of Referrals)	34,105 individuals[1]

[1] As at September 30, 2015, 34,105 families received referrals to local child care services. Child Care Resource & Referral programs also assisted 9,638 parents with completing the Child Care Subsidy application forms; maintained a registry of 498 license-not-required child care providers; assisted 23 license-not-required child care providers to become licensed; provided 2,857 drop-in community development activities; the BC Aboriginal Child Care Society provided 3,028 consultations and 14 culturally specific training courses and workshops.

Children Whose Child Care is Subsidized, April to September 2014 and 2015, Monthly Average

Service Delivery Area[1]	April - September 2015	April - September 2014	Change
BC	18,693	22,514	-17.0%
Kootenay	539	664	-18.8%
Okanagan	1,459	1,815	-19.6%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	1,175	1,374	-14.5%
East Fraser	1,771	2,134	-17.0%
North Fraser	2,141	2,634	-18.7%
South Fraser	3,446	4,097	-15.9%
Vancouver Richmond	2,119	2,635	-19.6%
Coast / North Shore	579	724	-20.1%
South Vancouver Island	1,819	2,134	-14.8%
North Vancouver Island	1,982	2,338	-15.2%
Northwest	459	550	-16.6%
North Central	899	1,063	-15.4%
Northeast	123	141	-13.1%

Distinct Children and Families Receiving Monthly Child Care Subsidy April 2005 to September 2015



The subsidy caseload has decreased since 2011/2012 because of the implementation of full-day kindergarten, and amendments to the Child Care Subsidy Regulation to reduce subsidy rates and income thresholds for kindergarten aged children, to align with the rates and thresholds for older children who attend all-day classes.

[1] SDA boundaries are determined using child care facility postal codes. In a small number of cases there are facilities where the SDA cannot be determined; these facilities' child care spaces are presented in the BC average count, but not the SDA average counts. Because of this, SDA average counts may not sum to the BC average count.

The number of children and families receiving subsidies experienced a further decrease from April to September, 2015. Approximately 43% of the caseload decrease came from the loss of school age children accessing subsidy, and another 34% came from the loss of preschool age children accessing subsidy.

In total close to 32,000 children in around 22,000 families received child care subsidy from April to September, 2015.

In total over 4,700 licensed group and family child care facilities in BC received operation funding, representing a total number of approximately 106,600 licensed child care spaces from April to September, 2015.

The monthly average number of child care spaces receiving funding from the Child Care Operating Funding Program remained at a similar level from April to September, 2015, compared to the same time period in 2014:

Contracted Group & Family Child Care Spaces, April to September, 2014 and 2015, Monthly Average

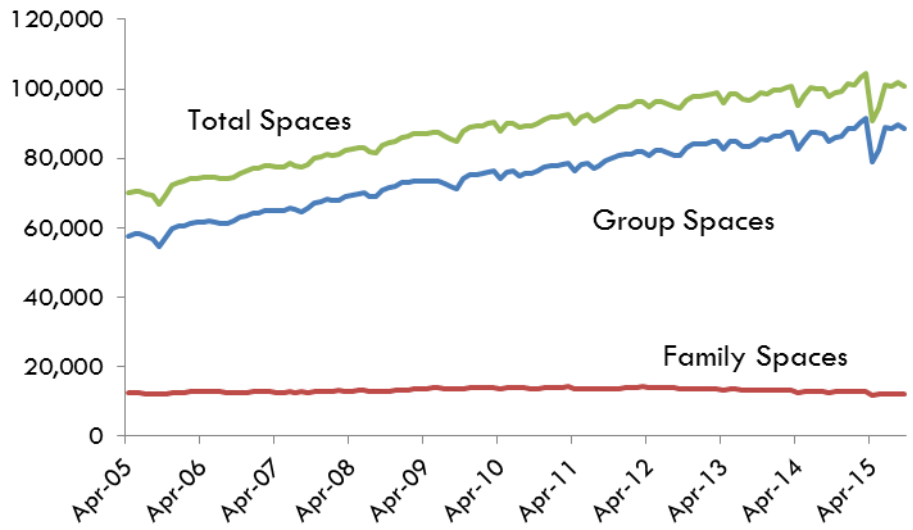
Service Delivery Area[1]	April to September 2015	April to September 2014	Change
BC	98,335	98,589	-0.3%
Kootenay	2,394	2,483	-3.6%
Okanagan	6,664	7,032	-5.2%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	4,835	5,039	-4.1%
East Fraser	5,366	5,536	-3.1%
North Fraser	15,131	15,335	-1.3%
South Fraser	15,493	14,914	3.9%
Vancouver Richmond	16,267	16,161	0.7%
Coast / North Shore	6,541	6,730	-2.8%
South Vancouver Island	11,410	10,893	4.7%
North Vancouver Island	8,247	8,010	3.0%
Northwest	1,836	1,743	5.3%
North Central	3,083	3,361	-8.3%
Northeast	936	932	0.5%

The largest increase, 5.3%, occurred in the Northwest SDA. Conversely contracted spaces declined in the North Central by 8.3%.

As shown in the following graph, the monthly average CCOF contracted child care spaces has been steadily increasing since 2005, driven by the increase of group spaces. The noticeable decreases in April and May, 2015 are due to the contract renewal process. As contracts are being modified throughout the year, it is anticipated that the decreases in those two months will be smoothed out by the end of the fiscal year.

[1] SDA boundaries are determined using child care facility postal codes. In a small number of cases there are facilities where the SDA cannot be determined; these facilities' child care spaces are presented in the BC average count, but not the SDA average counts. Because of this, SDA average counts may not sum to the BC average count.

Monthly Child Care Operating Funding Program (CCOF) Contracted Child Care Spaces, April 2005 to September 2015[1]



Performance Indicators:

Performance Indicator 1.01 Spare Capacity in Licensed Child Care Spaces[2,3]

Rationale:
A child care facility's Utilization Rate is determined by dividing its total enrollments for the month by the number of times a child care space can be used in a month. Two part-time enrollments are assumed to be equivalent to one full-time enrollment; 100% utilization of one child care space is assumed to be 22 full-time equivalent enrollments in a month.

For example, a child care facility with one child enrolled full-time in each child care space, for 22 days in a month will have a utilization rate of 100% (as will a facility with two children enrolled part-time in each child care space, for 22 days in a month).

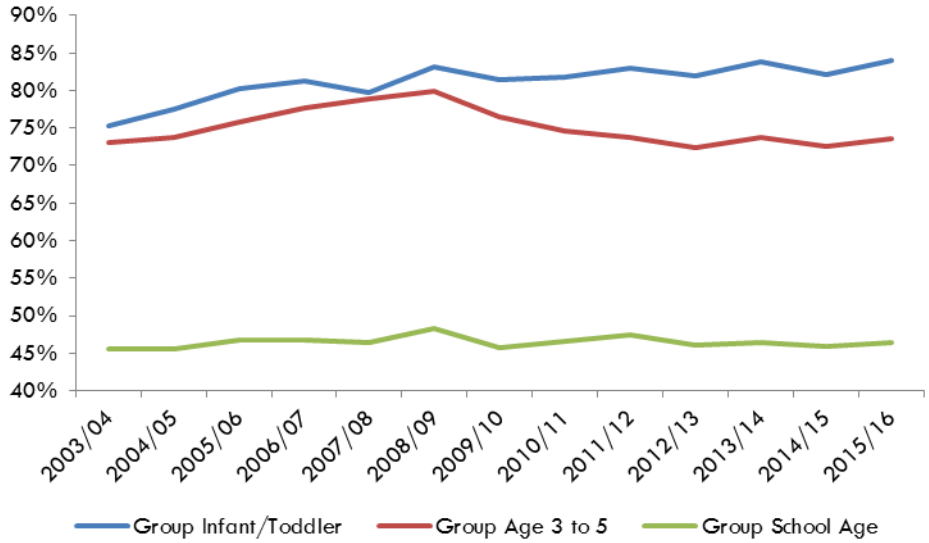
For the calculations of utilization rates by group age cohorts, facilities with 'Group Multi-Age' spaces have been excluded as it cannot be determined which spaces a facility's reported enrollments are utilized.

Child care space utilization rates offer a proxy for the appropriateness of the amount and combination of types of child care spaces available in the province. Efficient use of child care spaces will be reflected in high utilization rates. However, at very high utilization rates, in excess

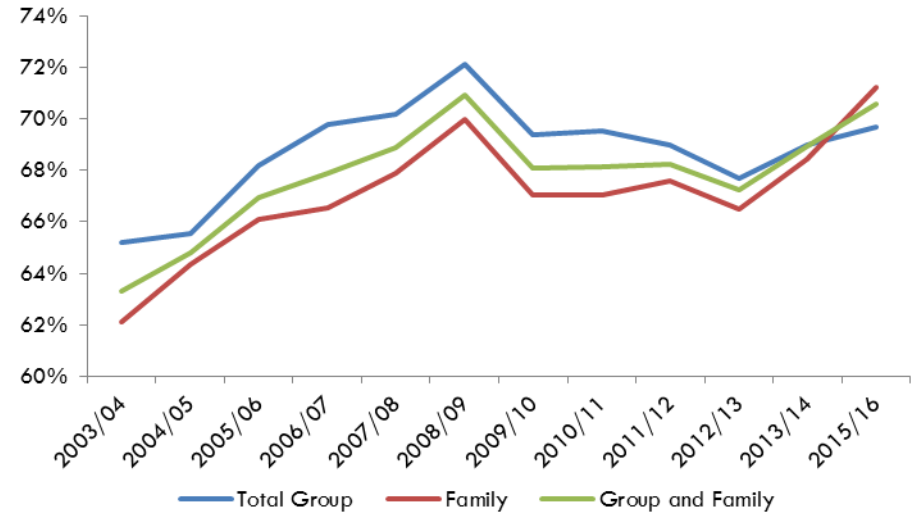
1 The noticeable dip in contracted child care spaces on April 2015 reflects a change in the processing of contracts; the number of monthly contracted child care spaces reverts to trend in subsequent months.
2 Licensed child care spaces are spaces from Child Care Operating Funding Program (CCOF) contracted facilities and include both group and family facilities.
3 Licensed 'preschool' child care spaces have been excluded from these calculations as preschool facilities may be open on a part-time basis both with morning and/or afternoon sessions, and from one to five days per week.

of 80 to 85%, finding child care becomes progressively more challenging, potentially impacting the time taken to find a space and fees.

Trend in Child Care Space Utilization Rates by Space, Monthly Average between April and September, 2003 to 2015



Trend in Child Care Space Utilization Rates by Type of Providers, Monthly Average between April and September, 2003 to 2015

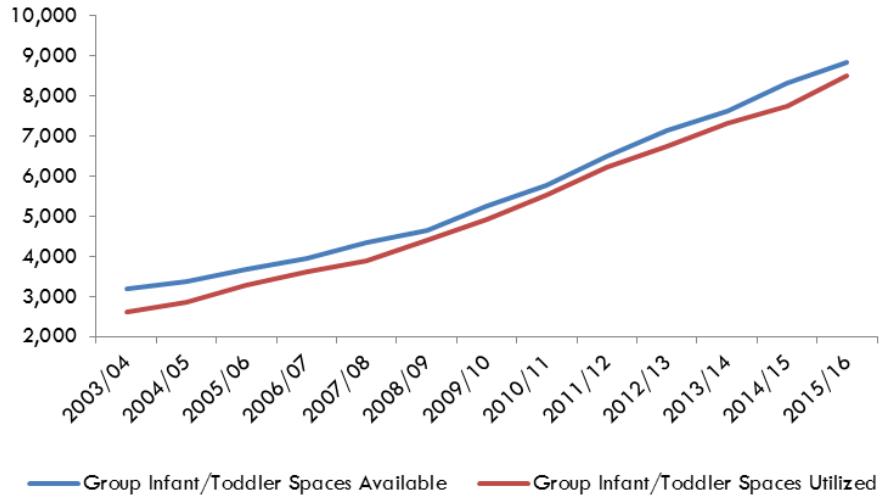


Analysis:

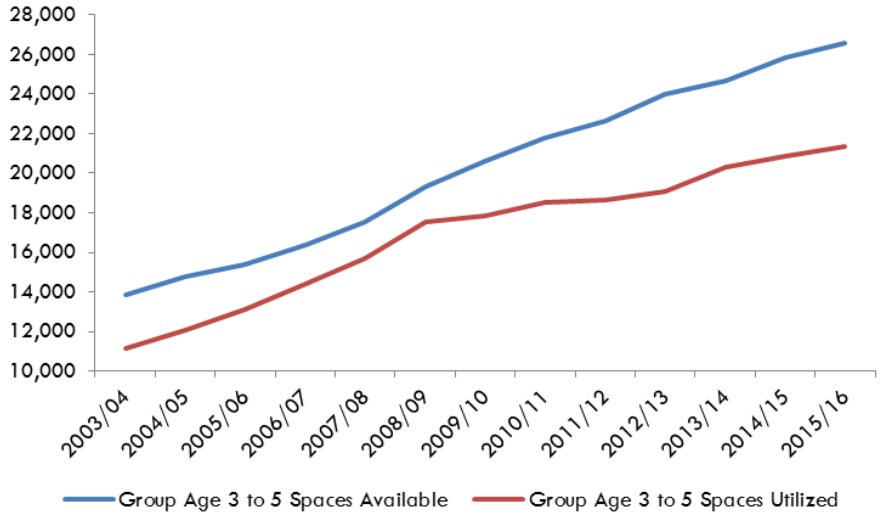
Even though the number of group spaces for Infant/Toddler is more than double from 10 years ago, the utilization rate for group Infant/Toddler has been in an upward trend since 2003/2004, which shows the capacity pressure that this cohort faces. The growth from group Infant/Toddler enrollments was approximately 10% from April to September, 2015, compared to the same time period in 2014.

The graph below further demonstrates the capacity pressure that the group Infant/Toddler cohort faces by showing the gaps between child care spaces available and spaces utilized. The number of child care spaces utilized is estimated by dividing the total full-time equivalent enrollments by 22 (100% utilization of one child care space is assumed to be 22 full-time equivalent enrollments in a month). This allows comparison between spaces available and enrollments in the same scale. The gaps between spaces available and spaces utilized for Infant/Toddler have always been small, which means even though spaces have been growing, so are enrollments. Because the growth of enrollments outpaces the creation of spaces, the utilization rate for group Infant/Toddler spaces continues to increase. On the other hand, the gap between spaces available and spaces utilized for children Age 3 to 5 has become much larger in the last five years.

Group Infant/Toddler Spaces Available vs. Spaces Utilized, Monthly Average between April and September, 2003 to 2015



Group Age 3 to 5 Spaces Available vs. Spaces Utilized, Monthly Average between April and September, 2003 to 2015



The number of Group Age 3 to 5 spaces has been increasing steadily at an annual rate of 6%, yet the growth in spaces have always surpassed the growth in enrollments for this cohort since 2007/2008, except 2013/2014. Therefore, the utilization rate for Group Age 3 to 5 has been decreasing since 2007/2008. The decline in utilization rate suggests that the growth in Group Age 3 to 5 spaces has helped relieve some of the capacity pressure.

Utilization rate for group school age has remained relatively stable in the past 10 years. Group school age spaces are only being utilized outside of regular school hours.

Average Monthly Child Care Space Utilization Rates, April – September 2015

Service Delivery Area	Group Infant / Toddler[1]	Group Age 3 to 5[1]	Group School Age[1]	Total Group[1]	Family	Group and Family
BC	84.1%	73.6%	46.3%	69.7%	71.2%	70.6%
Kootenays	82.6%	59.3%	36.7%	53.5%	63.2%	57.7%
Okanagan	79.5%	77.9%	39.3%	60.3%	70.3%	66.1%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	81.8%	72.8%	43.1%	64.4%	68.7%	66.7%
East Fraser	72.6%	73.0%	41.6%	57.7%	69.5%	64.7%
North Fraser	90.8%	80.7%	57.3%	75.6%	73.0%	75.8%
South Fraser	77.3%	74.1%	51.6%	69.7%	72.7%	72.2%
Vancouver/Richmond	89.2%	78.6%	48.2%	79.1%	73.3%	77.2%
Coast/North Shore	84.4%	69.5%	44.2%	71.8%	70.2%	72.0%
South Vancouver Island	84.7%	69.5%	42.7%	65.1%	71.0%	68.4%
North Vancouver Island	80.4%	61.8%	36.6%	61.1%	67.7%	63.1%
Northwest	82.7%	64.0%	36.9%	63.5%	77.2%	68.1%
North Central	77.8%	71.6%	39.8%	56.5%	71.1%	66.6%
Northeast	74.5%	67.6%	33.7%	49.8%	71.8%	59.6%

A symptom of higher rates of utilization, above approximately 80%, is progressive difficulty in finding a child care space to suit individual needs.

Group Infant/Toddler spaces have the highest utilization rates, with Group 3 to 5 child care spaces close behind (although, there are three times more CCOF contracted Group 3 to 5 child care spaces in the province than Infant/Toddler spaces). Infant/Toddler utilization rates of approximately 90% in North Fraser and Vancouver/Richmond indicate significant unmet demand for Infant/Toddler child care.

[1] For utilization rates by individual Group age cohorts, facilities with 'Group Multi-Age' child care spaces are excluded.

Difference in Average Monthly Child Care Space Utilization Rates, April – September, 2014 to 2015

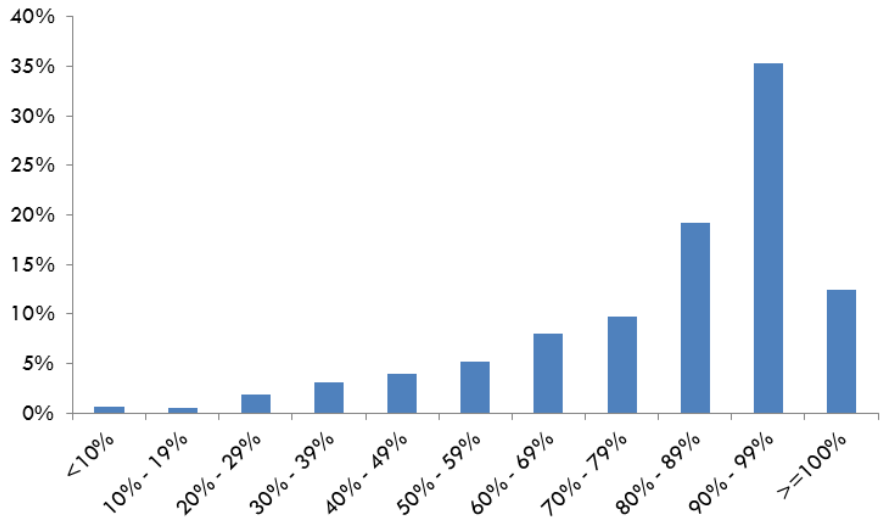
Service Delivery Area	Group Infant / Toddler[1]	Group Age 3 to 5[1]	Group School Age[1]	Total Group[1]	Family	Group and Family
BC	1.9%	1.0%	0.4%	1.5%	1.0%	1.1%
Kootenay	7.4%	-1.4%	2.3%	0.2%	2.1%	0.8%
Okanagan	0.3%	2.2%	-2.2%	0.4%	-1.0%	-0.1%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	5.1%	5.6%	-1.9%	2.2%	3.8%	2.4%
East Fraser	9.6%	1.2%	0.5%	2.2%	0.1%	0.8%
North Fraser	0.6%	0.4%	-0.1%	0.5%	1.5%	1.4%
South Fraser	-0.9%	2.9%	-0.7%	0.6%	1.3%	0.5%
Vancouver/Richmond	0.6%	-0.6%	2.1%	1.3%	-1.1%	0.6%
Coast / North Shore	3.3%	1.0%	-0.7%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%
South Vancouver Island	2.6%	1.5%	3.1%	2.0%	1.5%	1.7%
North Vancouver Island	-1.6%	-2.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Northwest	3.1%	3.5%	-7.2%	0.5%	3.9%	0.6%
North Central	9.1%	6.7%	-2.8%	0.2%	1.9%	1.5%
Northeast	2.9%	-3.2%	3.1%	0.2%	1.8%	-0.7%

Both North Central and East Fraser showed noticeable increases in Infant/Toddler utilization. With few facilities (approximately 118 Infant/Toddler spaces on average every month) providing the base for North Central, the utilization rates are sensitive to facilities being included or excluded from the indicator. While the number of Infant/Toddler spaces remained unchanged, the facilities in North Central have seen higher enrollments from April to September, 2015, compared to the same time period in 2014.

On the other hand, East Fraser experienced a 6% increase in Infant/Toddler spaces from April to September, 2015. Yet, the growth of its average monthly enrollments surpassed the growth of its average monthly number of spaces, hence resulting in the 9.6% increase in Infant/Toddler utilization.

[1] For utilization rates by individual Group age cohorts, facilities with 'Group Multi-Age' child care spaces are excluded.

Per Cent of Infant/Toddler Facilities by Average Monthly Child Care Space Utilization, April to September 2015



While Infant/Toddler average facility utilization rates were 84.1% between April and September, 2015, there was a wide range of utilization rates. Of all Infant/Toddler facilities, 67% of them had utilization rates of 80% or more, representing 63% of Infant/Toddler child care spaces. Burnaby, for example, a community with a relatively large number of group Infant/Toddler spaces (556), showed an average monthly utilization rate of over 90%.

There is clustering of high utilization rates in Infant/Toddler care and a wider range of utilization rates in each of the other care types, resulting in average utilization rates of less than 100% for the province. The wide range in utilization is also noticeable across types of communities.

Average Monthly Child Care Space Utilization Rates, by Community Size, April – September 2015

	Group Infant / Toddler[1]	Group Age 3 to 5[1]	Group School Age[1]	Total Group[1]	Family	Group and Family
Communities of 10,000+ Population	85.2%	75.3%	47.9%	71.4%	71.9%	72.2%
Communities of Less Than 10,000 Population	75.2%	61.8%	36.0%	55.0%	66.5%	59.0%
Difference	10.0%	13.5%	11.9%	16.4%	5.3%	13.2%

There is a significant difference in the average facility utilization rates of facilities in communities of more than 10,000 population compared to communities of less than 10,000 population where there is anywhere between ten to 20 percentage point differences in the utilization rates of group child care. This may be an indication that the mix in the types of child care in less populated areas is not optimal, rather than that there is an excess supply of child care.

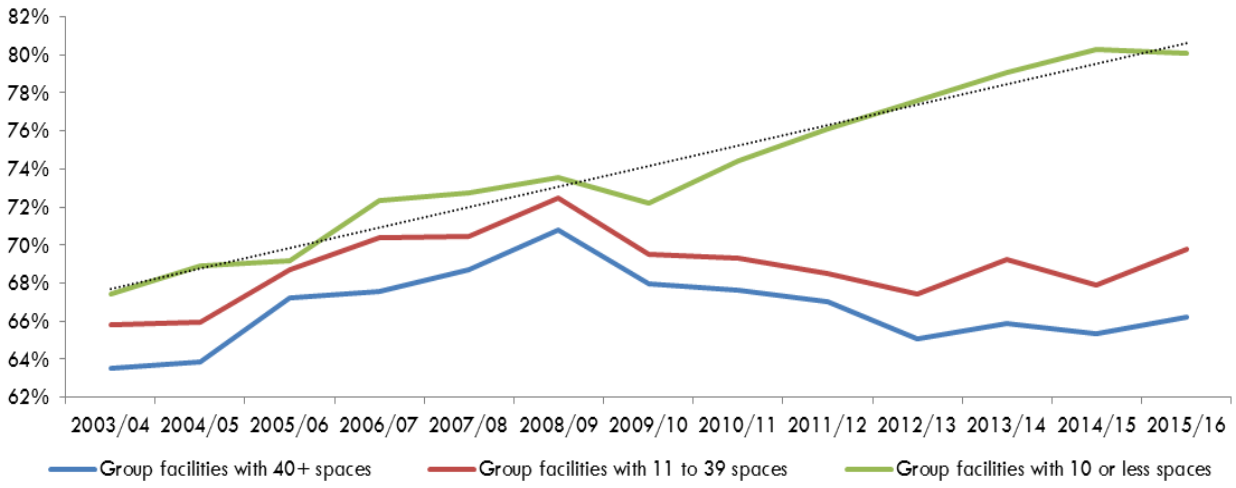
[1] For utilization rates by individual Group age cohorts, facilities with 'Group Multi-Age' child care spaces are excluded.

Average Monthly CCOF Contracted Child Care Spaces to Child Population (Ages 0 to 12), April – September 2015

Service Delivery Area	Average Monthly CCOF Contracted Child Care Spaces	0-12 Population (2015)	CCOF Space/ 0-12 Population
BC	98,335	587,971	16.7%
Kootenay	2,394	18,989	12.6%
Okanagan	6,664	40,282	16.5%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	4,835	26,852	18.0%
East Fraser	5,366	44,546	12.0%
North Fraser	15,131	82,646	18.3%
South Fraser	15,493	115,358	13.4%
Vancouver/ Richmond	16,267	90,420	18.0%
Coast / North Shore	6,541	35,942	18.2%
South Vancouver Island	11,410	50,183	22.7%
North Vancouver Island	8,247	36,599	22.5%
Northwest	1,836	11,821	15.5%
North Central	3,083	21,156	14.6%
Northeast	936	13,177	7.1%

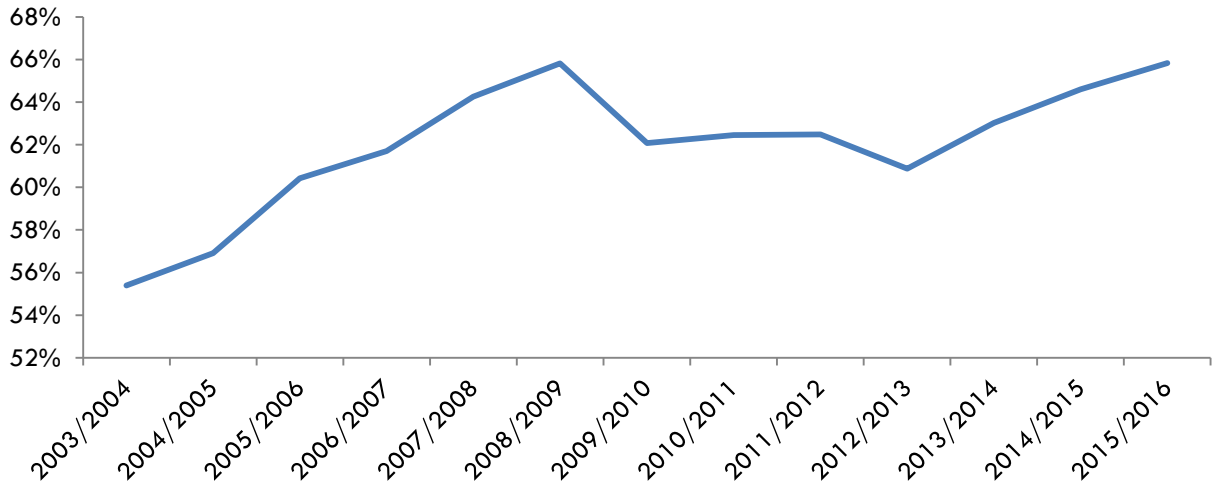
The above table compares the average monthly CCOF contracted child care spaces with the child population. While there are CCOF contracted child care spaces for 16.7% of the 0 to 12 population, not all children may need a child care space. Some families may choose to use unlicensed child care or family options to provide care for their children. A child care space may also be utilized by more than one child (at different times of the day).

Utilization Rates for Group Facilities by Size, April – September, 2003 to 2015



A child care facility's utilization rate is determined by dividing its total enrollments for the month by the number of times a child care space can be used a month. In general, smaller Group facilities tend to have higher utilization rates as there would be fewer spaces to enrol, as shown in the graph above. The number of Group spaces used in this calculation is the sum of Group spaces for all care types, excluding preschool spaces (preschool facilities may be open on a part-time basis both with morning and/or afternoon sessions, and from one to five days per week). From April to September 2015, approximately 720 Group facilities had 40 or more spaces, 970 Group facilities had between 11 and 39 spaces, and 334 Group facilities had 10 or fewer spaces.

Average Monthly Proportion of Facilities with Child Care Space Utilization of 60% or Higher, BC, April – September 2003/2004 to 2015/2016



At a provincial level, the proportion of facilities in a fiscal year with a utilization of 60% or higher has increased in the six years to 2008/2009 before flattening out and averaging 63.1% since then.

Median Monthly Parent Fees by Care Type and Age Cohort – Child Care Operating Funding Program Group Facilities – 2014/2015

Service Delivery Area	Infant 0 to 18 Months	Toddler 19 to 35 Months	30 Months to 5 Years	Licensed Preschool		School Age Care Kindergarten (Full-day K[1])	School Age Care (Grade 1+)[2]
				3 Days/ Week	5 Days/ Week		
BC	$995	$925	$750	$175	$310	$400	$304
Kootenay	$964	$940	$740	$165	$291	$440	$310
Okanagan	$950	$930	$735	$165	$300	$350	$272
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	$898	$827	$675	$175	$293	$400	$305
East Fraser	$825	$730	$650	$143	$245	$380	$270
North Fraser	$1,075	$1,000	$750	$183	$320	$420	$370
South Fraser	$950	$880	$700	$175	$292	$430	$350
Vancouver/Richmond	$1,215	$1,150	$850	$209	$395	$375	$335
Coast / North Shore	$1,220	$1,150	$877	$270	$500	$500	$350
South Vancouver Island	$1,000	$950	$790	$180	$310	$375	$270
North Vancouver Island	$863	$750	$650	$170	$275	$333	$255
Northwest	$768	$780	$700	$168	$280	$400	$300
North Central	$800	$800	$663	$150	$228	$350	$300
Northeast	$1,200	$1,200	$800	$160	$380	$372	$345

Median Monthly Parent Fees by Care Type and Age Cohort – Child Care Operating Funding Program Family Facilities – 2014/2015

Service Delivery Area	Infant 0 to 18 Months	Toddler 19 to 35 Months	3 to 5 Years Old	School Age Care Kindergarten (Before & After) – Full-Day K[1]	School Age Care (Grade 1+)		
					Before	After	Before & After
BC	$800	$800	$750	$400	$250	$300	$400
Kootenay	$800	$760	$760	$330	$200	$225	$300
Okanagan	$745	$738	$700	$390	$200	$300	$370
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	$740	$735	$700	$400	$280	$300	$400
East Fraser	$728	$700	$700	$420	$300	$300	$400
North Fraser	$850	$800	$750	$400	$250	$285	$400
South Fraser	$800	$800	$720	$432	$250	$300	$420
Vancouver Richmond	$1,000	$1,000	$900	$500	$300	$390	$450
Coast / North Shore	$1,000	$975	$900	$510	$200	$300	$500
South Vancouver Island	$800	$800	$750	$400	$200	$238	$350
North Vancouver Island	$750	$750	$700	$350	$225	$290	$350
Northwest	$750	$760	$745	$400	$275	$263	$400
North Central	$700	$700	$700	$400	$200	$300	$350
Northeast	$800	$800	$800	$200	$200	$300	$400

[1] School Age Care Kindergarten (Full-day K) – for children in full-day kindergarten, reflects the parent fees for child care surrounding a full-day of kindergarten.

[2] School Age Care (Grade 1+) reflects fees for out of school care including before school, after school and before & after school child care.

Expenditure Data:

Early Childhood Development (ECD)

Service Delivery Area	Expenditures[1,2] ($ Millions) As at September 30, 2015
BC	$19.649
Kootenays	$0.380
Okanagan	$0.629
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	$0.945
East Fraser	$0.413
North Fraser	$0.720
South Fraser	$0.694
Vancouver/Richmond	$0.720
Coast/North Shore	$0.397
South Vancouver Island	$0.727
North Vancouver Island	$1.088
Northwest	$1.156
North Central	$0.831
Northeast	$0.734
Service Delivery Operations[3]	$0.048
Early Years & Aboriginal Early Years Provincial Office[4]	$10.170
Other	$0.000

The budget for this line of service is $34.722 million.

[1] Expenditures include costs for staffing, contracts and other operational expenditures.
[2] ECD Programs are aimed at helping parents, families and service providers provide the best possible start for BC's children (aged 0 to 6) and support their healthy development. Examples of ECD programs and initiatives include: Success by Six funding, the Roots and Seeds of Empathy Programs, Children's First Initiatives, Building Blocks, Family Resource Programs & Aboriginal Early Childhood Development. These services are provided at the SDA and Provincial Office level.
[3] Service Delivery Operations includes contracts not specific to any one SDA
[4] Majority of expenditures are for provincially - held contracts.

Child Care Services

Service Delivery Area	Expenditures[1,2] ($ Millions) As at September 30, 2015			
	Child Care Subsidy	Child Care Operating Fund (CCOF)	Child Care Other[3]	Total Expenditures ($Millions)
BC	$50.956	$31.536	$14.082	$96.575
Kootenays			$0.432	$0.432
Okanagan			$0.267	$0.267
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap			$0.038	$0.038
East Fraser			$0.342	$0.342
North Fraser			$0.453	$0.453
South Fraser			$0.582	$0.582
Vancouver/Richmond			$0.414	$0.414
Coast/North Shore			$0.436	$0.436
South Vancouver Island			$0.414	$0.414
North Vancouver Island			$0.337	$0.337
Northwest			$0.316	$0.316
North Central			$0.221	$0.221
Northeast			$0.116	$0.116
Service Delivery Operations[4]			$0.112	$0.112
Early Childhood Development Policy & Support			$0.004	$0.004
Child Care Operations	$50.956	$31.536	$9.602	$92.094

The budget for this line of service is $266.735 million.

[1] Expenditures include costs for staffing, contracts and other operational expenditures.
[2] Services provided include Child Care subsidies to parents and organizations that provide, or support, child care services and Child Care Resource and Referral centres. It provides for administration of the Child Care BC Act and the Child Care Subsidy Act. It also includes staffing costs for direct service delivery for these programs
[3] 'Child Care Other' includes Referral Supports in SDA's, Child Care Administration and Child Care Capital Fund in Child Care Operations.
[4] Service Delivery Operations includes contracts not specific to any one SDA.

Service for Children and Youth with Special Needs (CYSN)

Summary:

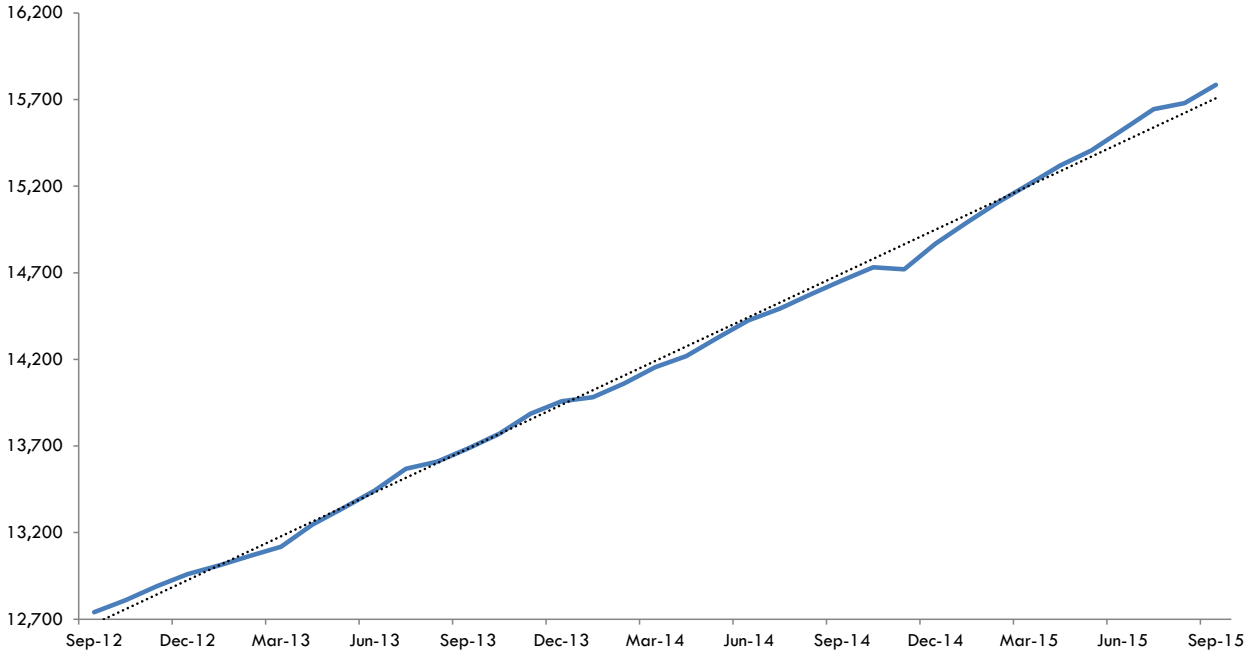
This report provides data linked to family support files for children and youth with special needs.

Case Data and Trends:

Open CYSN Family Service Cases, September 2015

Service Delivery Area	Open CYSN Family Service Cases, September 2015
BC	15,785
Kootenays	598
Okanagan	1,359
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	981
East Fraser	1,110
North Fraser	2,252
South Fraser	2,647
Vancouver/Richmond	2,159
Coast/North Shore	785
South Vancouver Island	1,537
North Vancouver Island	1,355
Northwest	262
North Central	509
Northeast	231

Trend in Monthly Number of CYSN Family Service Cases, September 2012 to September 2015



Performance Indicators:

Performance Indicator 2.01 Median Residential Cost per Child and Youth in Care with Special Needs

Rationale:
Cost pressures often stem from a shortage of skilled foster parents, which translates into a higher usage of more expensive contracted resources. Other factors that can impact costs per case include the use of exceptional payments to service providers and the level of care required by the current caseload composition.

Annualized Cost, Children and Youth in Care with Special Needs, 12 Month Period Ending September, 2015

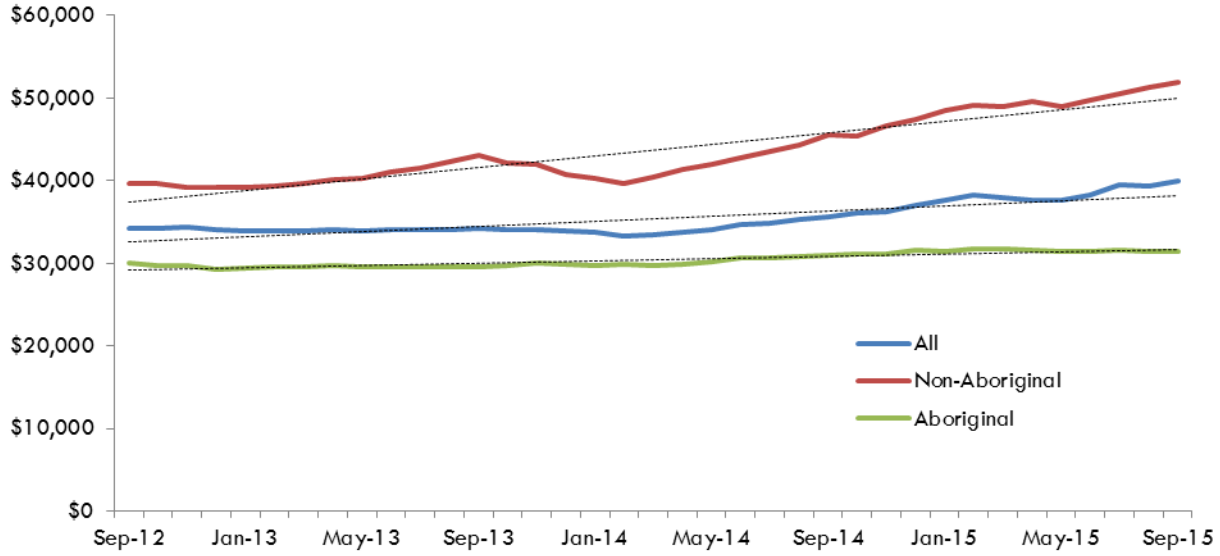
Service Delivery Area	Total Number of Placement Days	Median Annual Cost per Placement		
		All	Aboriginal	Non - Aboriginal
BC	411,047	$ 39,967	$ 31,467	$ 51,990
Kootenays	13,215	33,838	33,657	52,013
Okanagan	48,228	31,861	29,468	33,122
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	33,221	31,256	24,557	33,780
East Fraser	25,333	43,281	80,653	38,507
North Fraser	35,317	56,465	40,718	57,991
South Fraser	65,238	69,683	41,945	83,320
Vancouver/Richmond	30,086	53,452	32,268	66,637
Coast/North Shore	15,179	48,548	33,832	55,041
South Vancouver Island	48,544	44,205	43,013	44,350
North Vancouver Island	51,527	32,507	28,755	35,846
Northwest	11,678	31,016	30,314	45,731
North Central	23,920	66,935	33,521	92,809
Northeast	9,561	62,228	35,905	120,661

Analysis:
1,428 Children and Youth in Care, identified with special needs, were cared for by MCFD paid residential resources at some point this period. They represented 21% of all the CYIC in paid residential care over the reporting period. The annualized median cost to provide residential care for these children and youth was approximately $40K. [1]

[1] Please note that the identification of CYIC with special needs has been expanded to include newly available data from the Integrated Case Management system on Child Disability Benefit (CDB) recipients. This broader definition effectively doubles the number of CYIC with identified special needs from the definition used in the last edition. It also reduces the median annualized cost per case. The cost per case without the CYIC on the CDB was $50K over the same period.

The overall number of CYIC who received residential services over a 12 month period shows a decline from 1,525 at the baseline to 1,428 this period.

Trend in Median Annual Cost per Placement, Children and Youth in Care with Special Needs, September 2012 to September 2015



The median annualized cost per CYIC with special needs has increased by 17% since the baseline, or an average of 5.7% per year. Most of the increase occurred in the last year and was steeper for non-Aboriginal CYIC than their Aboriginal counterparts.

Age of Children and Youth in Care with Special Needs, 12 Month Period Ending September 2015

	Percent of Cases			Median Annualized Cost ($)		
Age Group	Aboriginal	Non Aboriginal	Total	Aboriginal	Non - Aboriginal	Total
0-5 years old	12%	6%	8%	28,032	27,265	27,811
6 - 11 years old	32%	20%	25%	28,266	31,907	30,193
12-15 years old	28%	30%	29%	32,684	56,390	43,776
16 and over	28%	44%	38%	38,597	70,522	58,773
Total	100%	100%	100%	31,467	51,990	39,967

Two thirds of the Children and Youth in Care with special needs were aged 12 or older. The contrast with CYIC without identified special needs is significant: just over one third of the CYIC without special needs were aged 12 or older.

Non-Aboriginal CYIC with special needs identified were older than their Aboriginal counterparts, with 3 out of every 4 CYIC aged 12 or older.

Service Type of Children and Youth in Care with Special Needs, 12 Month Period Ending September 2015

Service Type	Foster	Contracted	All CYSN CYIC
Aboriginal	74%	26%	100%
Non-Aboriginal	56%	44%	100%
All CYSN CYIC	63%	37%	100%

The higher median cost for non-Aboriginal CYIC with special needs is partly a result of the Aboriginal CYIC cohort being more likely as their non-Aboriginal peers to be in foster care rather than contracted resources (which offer more complex and expensive care options). This is partly because these Aboriginal CYIC are significantly younger (therefore more appropriately served in foster care) than their non-Aboriginal counterparts; 44% were under the age of 12 compared to 26% of non-Aboriginal CYIC with special needs. Aboriginal CYIC also have a greater range of needs, many of which can be appropriately accommodated through foster care.

The South Fraser and North Central SDAs had the highest residential costs for CYSN.

MCFD Specialized Provincial Services, Clients Served September 2014 and September 2015

Program	September 2014	September 2015
Autism Funding Unit	10,313	11,357
Under 6	1,568	1,766
6 and Over	8,745	9,591
Provincial Deaf and Hard of Hearing Services (PDHHS)		
Victory Hill Residential Program	24	25
Family and Community Services[1]	July – December 2014: 208 January – June 2015: 173	
Through PDHHS Contracts		
Early Intervention (Deaf)	302	375
Early Intervention (Deaf/Blind)	24	24
Early Intervention (Blind)	92	152
Parent Support and Education (Blind) [2]	17	40
Mental Health and Addictions[3]	352	198
Deaf/Blind Intervener Services	64	59
Deaf Youth Development[4]	215	210
Medical Benefits[5]	3,212	3,335

[1] Service and client tracking changes have been made to the Family and Community Services Program making year over year comparisons difficult.
[2] Parent Support and Education (Blind) statistics reflect number of children and adults attending camps and family seminars, April through September. Some children may be double counted as their families attended multiple camps and seminars.
[3] Mental Health and Addictions statistics reflect unique client numbers – some clients receive multiple services. Clients can be children, youth, adults and family members.
[4] Deaf Youth Development statistics reflect total number of children/youth attending camps during 2014 and 2015 summer programming. Some children/youth may be double counted as they attended multiple camps.
[5] Estimate does not include children in care because all children in care are eligible for dental and optical at any time during the year.

At Home Respite Cases As of September 30, 2015

Service Delivery Area[1]	Open Respite Cases[2], September 2015
BC	1,597
Kootenays	49
Okanagan	104
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	51
East Fraser	170
North Fraser	294
South Fraser	281
Vancouver/Richmond	158
Coast/North Shore	83
South Vancouver Island	151
North Vancouver Island	135
Northwest	34
North Central	55
Northeast	31

1 There are some cases that are not assigned to an SDA and are only counted in the provincial total.

2 Respite caseload consists of: 1. CYSN case contacts that qualify for Respite according on their CYSN tab 2. Clients whose Child at Home Program case has not been converted to a CYSN case.

Expenditure Data:

Services for Children & Youth with Special Needs (CYSN)

Service Delivery Area	Expenditures[1,2] ($ Millions) as at September 30, 2015
BC	148.906
Kootenays	3.585
Okanagan	7.584
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	5.414
East Fraser	7.438
North Fraser	13.254
South Fraser	13.720
Vancouver/Richmond	13.156
Coast/North Shore	6.286
South Vancouver Island	8.780
North Vancouver Island	9.707
Northwest	3.094
North Central	5.081
Northeast	2.500
Service Delivery Operations[3]	1.517
Provincial Deaf & Hard of Hearing Services- Provincial Services	2.606
Autism- Provincial Services	32.840
Medical Benefits- Provincial Services	11.608
Nursing Support- Provincial Services	0.034
Aboriginal Infant Development Program[4]	0.221
Other[5]	2.756
Recoveries[6]	(2.276)

[1] Expenditures include costs for staffing, contracts and other operational expenditures.
[2] CYSN services include: foundational programs (e.g., Early Intervention Therapy, Infant Development, and Supported Child Development), Family Support programs (e.g., respite services) and services for Special Needs Children in Care. These programs and interventions are intended to support children's healthy development, maximize quality of life and assist families in their role as primary care givers.
[3] Service Delivery Operations includes contracts not specific to any one SDA.
[4] Annual contract to BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres to act as host agency for the Office of the Provincial Advisors
[5] 'Child Care Other' includes Referral Supports in SDA's, Child Care Administration and Child Care Capital Fund in Child Care Operations.
[6] Recoveries are received from the Federal Government for Special Needs children in care.

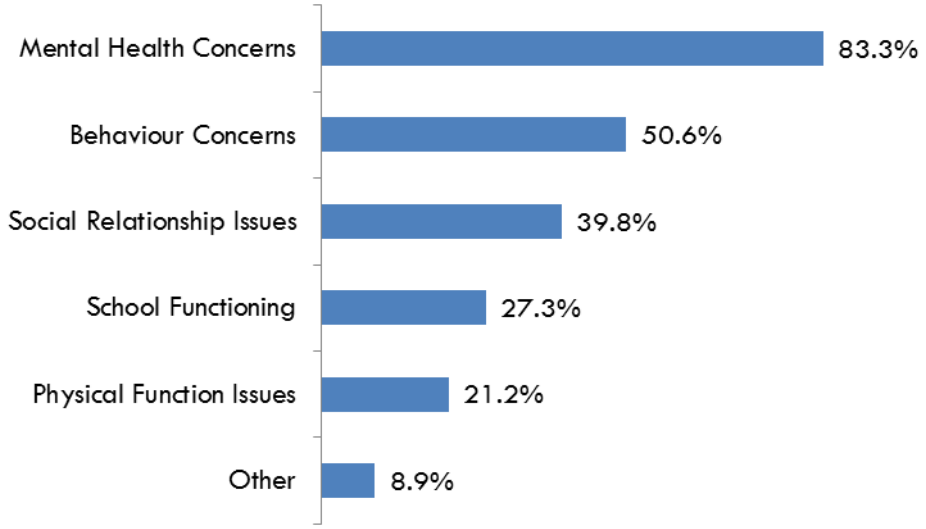
Child and Youth Mental Health (CYMH)

Summary:

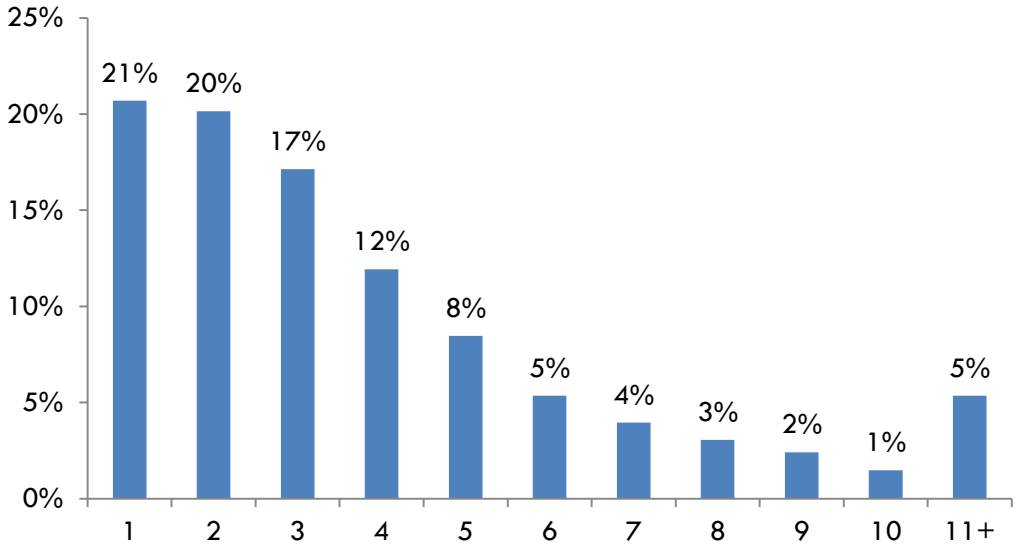
This section provides data on case levels and expenditures and client satisfaction levels. More data sets will be added as MCFD progresses with the key action on strengthening child and youth mental health services.

Case Data and Trends:

CYMH Referrals in 2015/2016 YTD (Sept 2015), with At Least One Presenting Issue, by Proportion of Types of Presenting Issue



CYMH Referrals in 2015/2016 YTD (Sept 2015) with At Least One Presenting Issue, by Number of Presenting Issues



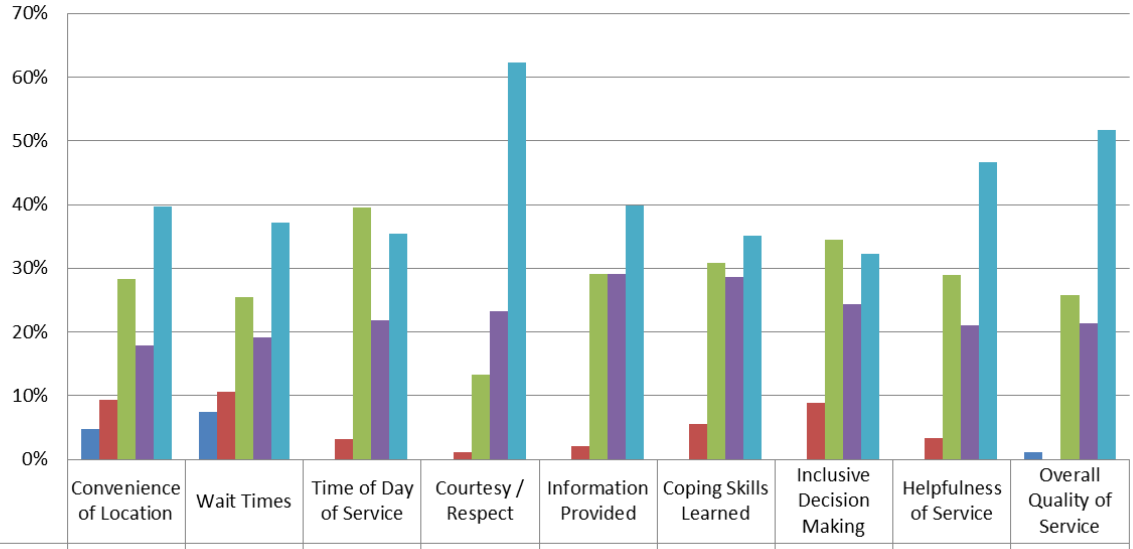
CYMH Referrals in 2015/2016 YTD (Sept 2015), with At Least One Presenting Issue, Ten Most Frequent Presenting Issues

Presenting Issue	Proportion of Clients with Presenting Issue
Fears or Anxieties	58.91%
Depressed Mood	40.53%
Relations with Family	21.85%
Relations with Peers	19.59%
Suicidal Thoughts	17.31%
Attentional Problems	16.12%
Sleeping Problems	15.06%
Excessive Anger	12.17%
School Avoidance	11.39%
Self Harm	11.33%

Performance Indicators:

Performance Indicator 3.01 Child and Youth Mental Health Services Client Service Satisfaction

Child and Youth Mental Health Service Satisfaction for October 2014 to September 2015



	Convenience of Location	Wait Times	Time of Day of Service	Courtesy / Respect	Information Provided	Coping Skills Learned	Inclusive Decision Making	Helpfulness of Service	Overall Quality of Service
1) Poor	5%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
2) Fair	9%	11%	3%	1%	2%	5%	9%	3%	0%
3) Good	28%	26%	40%	13%	29%	31%	34%	29%	26%
4) Very good	18%	19%	22%	23%	29%	29%	24%	21%	21%
5) Excellent	40%	37%	35%	62%	40%	35%	32%	47%	52%

The data over the twelve month period, October 1, 2014 to September 30, 2015 is based on 106 surveys.

Child and Youth Mental Health Service Satisfaction Fiscal Year 2011/2012 and 2012/2013 (Baseline)

	Convenience of Location	Wait Times	Time of Day of Service	Courtesy / Respect	Information Provided	Coping Skills Learned	Inclusive Decision Making	Helpfulness of Service	Overall Quality of Service
1) Poor	3%	5%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2) Fair	7%	16%	5%	1%	3%	5%	4%	2%	2%
3) Good	38%	26%	30%	16%	28%	31%	34%	26%	21%
4) Very good	21%	21%	28%	22%	22%	23%	28%	27%	23%
5) Excellent	31%	31%	36%	61%	46%	39%	33%	44%	53%

The baseline is based on 232 surveys collected between April 1, 2011 and March 31, 2013.

Expenditure Data:

Child & Youth Mental Health (CYMH) Services

Service Delivery Area	Expenditures[1,2] As at September 30, 2015		
	Maples	Other Services[3]	Total Expenditures ($ Millions)
BC	4.682	34.901	39.583
Kootenays		1.318	1.318
Okanagan		2.544	2.544
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap		2.427	2.427
East Fraser		2.009	2.009
North Fraser		2.875	2.875
South Fraser		3.682	3.682
Vancouver/Richmond		4.368	4.368
Coast/North Shore		2.029	2.029
South Vancouver Island		3.471	3.471
North Vancouver Island		3.031	3.031
Northwest		1.130	1.130
North Central		2.280	2.280
Northeast		0.868	0.868
Service Delivery Operations[4]		0.414	0.414
Maples	5.049		5.049
Provincial Deaf & Hard of Hearing Services		0.659	0.659
Other Centralized Payments		2.615	2.615
Recoveries[5]	(0.367)	(0.819)	(1.186)

[1] Expenditures include costs for staffing, contracts and other operational expenditures. This figure does not include costs for mental health services for young offenders in the community or in custody and substance abuse treatment in the youth justice system, which if included would bring Mental Health spending to approximately $93 Million annually.
[2] Provide services to children and youth who are experiencing mental, emotional and behavioral disorders. Also includes staffing costs for direct service delivery for these programs.
[3] 'Other Services' includes Sessional Services, Support Services, Specialized Services, and Program Delivery.
[4] Service Delivery Operations includes contracts not specific to any one SDA
[5] Recoveries are primarily received from the Ministry of Health for psychiatric physician sessions.

Child Safety, Family, Youth and Children in Care Services

Child Safety Services: Investigations and Family Development Response

Summary:

A response to a Child Protection report may include a Family Development Response (FDR), an investigation, a Youth Service Response, or a non-protective response such as offer of support services or referral to community agency. Over the past several years MCFD has increasingly focused on using the Family Development Response by working in collaboration with families to address child protection concerns and using investigations for situations when evidence is required to determine if a child needs protection. This report presents data and outcome indicators that support the appropriate use of FDR as an alternative to investigation.

MCFD receives approximately 38,000 protection reports annually. All protection reports are assessed and the outcome of which is one of:

- A Family Development Response (FDR);
- A Child Protection investigation;
- Provision of or referral to support services; or
- No intervention required by the ministry.

For many families, providing appropriate access to community-based support services as needs arise has been necessary to reduce the risk of harm to children and youth. FDR is the preferred approach to working with families where a time-consuming and intrusive investigation is unnecessary. It is designed to keep children safe within their families through a collaborative and supportive process. FDR is intended to serve low-risk families who need community-based services quickly without the need for an investigation (the majority of families working with the ministry).

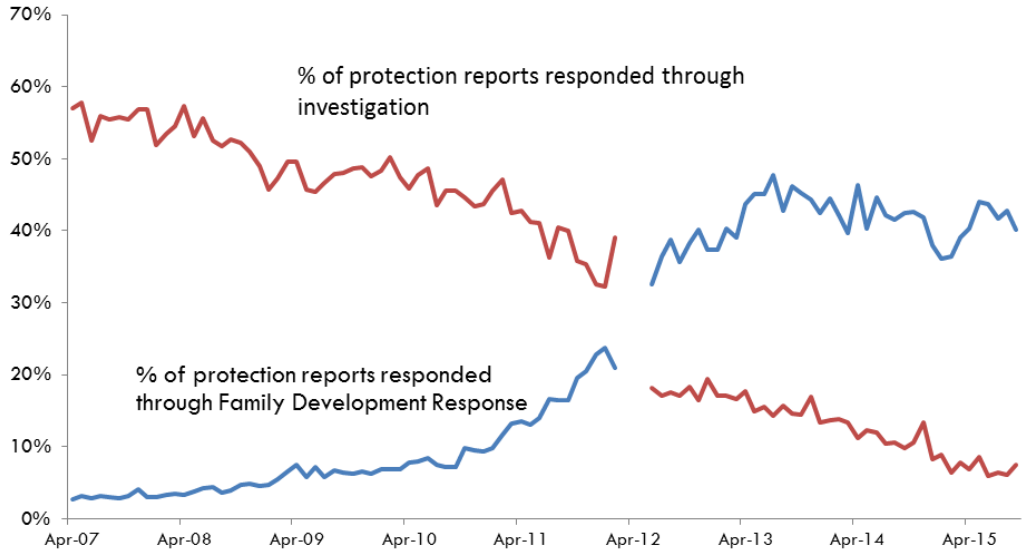
Better prevention through the use of safe alternatives to being brought into Care has helped to lower the children and youth in Care (CYIC) caseload. Compared with September 2007 there are over 1,700 (19%) fewer children and youth in Care.

Case Data and Trends:

Families, Children and Adults Receiving Child Protection Services, September 2015

Service Delivery Area	Open Family Service and Child Service Cases September 2015[1]		
	Total Children[2]	Total Adults	Total Open Files
BC[3]	23,185	26,708	17,951
Kootenays	743	861	579
Okanagan	1,441	1,564	1,222
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	2,539	3,190	1,972
East Fraser	1,997	2,043	1,598
North Fraser	1,623	2,032	1,247
South Fraser	3,029	3,663	2,345
Vancouver/Richmond	2,503	2,988	1,872
Coast/North Shore	921	1,021	738
South Vancouver Island	2,247	2,359	1,754
North Vancouver Island	2,597	2,831	2,024
Northwest	2,190	2,602	872
North Central	1,356	1,578	1,460
Northeast	406	402	268

Response to Protection Reports, FDR and Investigation, April 2007 to September 2015[4]



[1] A child service case is opened when a child or youth is in care or the subject of a Youth Agreement or some other child specific service.
[2] The count of total children is the unique count of children appearing on Child Service cases and/or Family Service cases. There are some children that appear on both case types.
[3] The total number of open cases and adults on open cases do not match the provincial totals because there were some cases that could not be associated to an SDA and some adults have open cases in more than one SDA.
[4] Data for March 2012 to May 2012 are unavailable due to the transition from MIS to ICM information systems.

In addition to family development response and investigation, other responses to protection reports include referring the family to services, providing ongoing services and support, or no further action was required.

Performance Indicators:

Performance Indicator 4.02 Ratio of Family Development Response to Investigations

Rationale:
A number of families need extra support to provide safe and nurturing care for their children. Under the Child, Family and Community Service Act (CFCSA), child welfare workers assess every report about a child's need for protection and respond through the Child Protection Response Model with a variety of approaches including: Family Development Response (FDR), Child Protection Investigation Response and Youth Services Response. Family Development Response is the preferred response when the circumstances do not involve severe abuse or neglect and families are able and willing to participate in collaborative assessment and planning. FDR, through building on the family's strengths, focuses on how to keep children safe while the family stays together and works through challenges.

By building upon their inherent strengths, families can increase their capacity to safely care for their children. FDR is used as an alternative to investigation. FDR is an approach that focuses on keeping a child safe while living in the family home and, through the provision of services, works to address safety issues by building on the family's strengths and support system. This response does not include determining findings of abuse or neglect but does involve an assessment of safety.

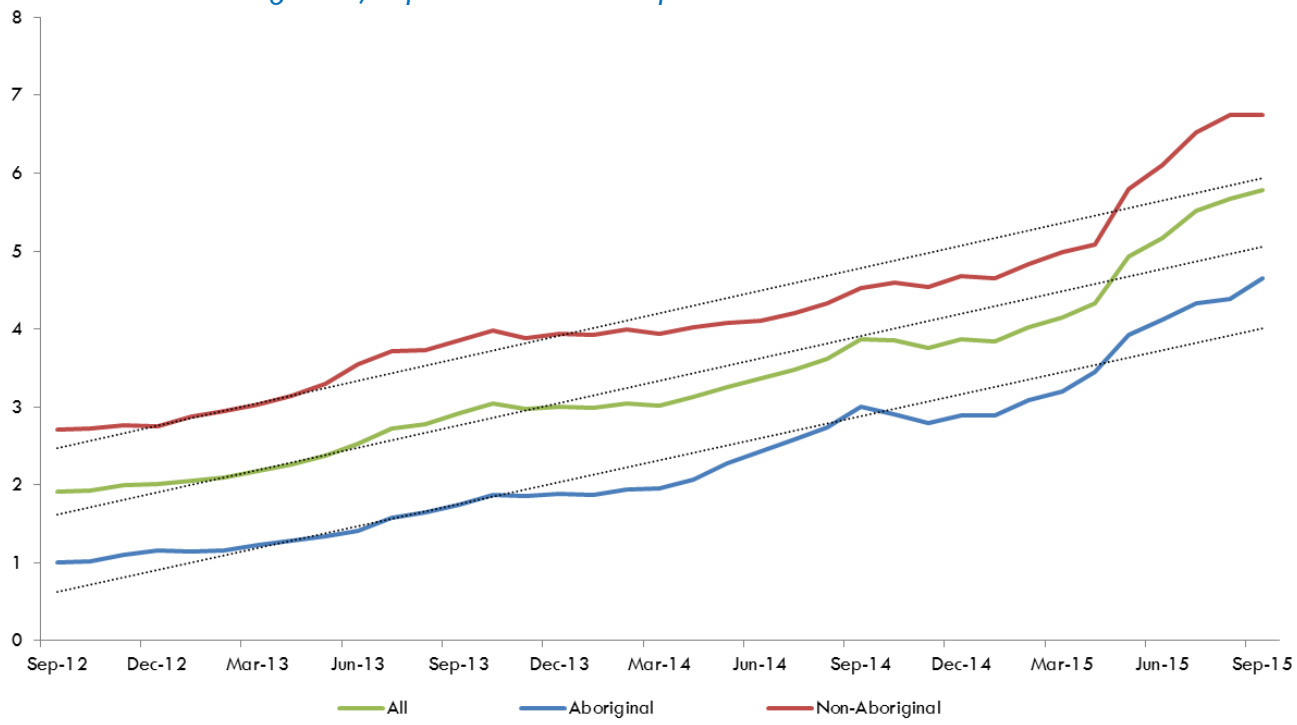
This performance indicator compares the use of FDR to the use of investigations. The ratio rises as the use of FDR increases and the use of investigations decreases. For example, a ratio of 0.5 means that the number of completed FDRs was half the number of completed investigations. A ratio of 2.0 means that as twice as many FDRs were completed relative to the number of completed investigations.

Ratio of FDR to Investigations, April 2015 to September 2015 by SDA

Service Delivery Area	Completed Family Development Responses (FDR), April 2015 to September 2015	Completed Investigations, April 2015 to September 2015	Ratio of FDR to Investigations, April 2015 to September 2015		
			All	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
BC[1]	9,789	1,693	5.8	4.6	6.7
Kootenays	399	79	5.1	3.0	7.3
Okanagan	441	65	6.8	6.0	7.3
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	944	184	5.1	5.0	5.2
East Fraser	634	173	3.7	4.5	3.3
North Fraser	687	103	6.7	7.4	6.5
South Fraser	1,595	295	5.4	3.6	6.2
Vancouver/Richmond	915	101	9.1	5.3	12.2
Coast/North Shore	494	49	10.1	8.3	12.1
South Vancouver Island	848	156	5.4	2.7	9.0
North Vancouver Island	1349	229	5.9	4.5	8.0
Northwest	330	53	6.2	5.5	15.0
North Central	838	180	4.7	4.4	5.1
Northeast	315	26	12.1	10.9	13.6

Analysis:

Ratio of FDR to Investigations, September 2012 to September 2015



[1] The counts for BC might exceed the total counts as some cases are not associated to an SDA but included with the provincial figure.

The strong upward trend, the result of the introduction of the new Child Protection Response Model in April 2012, continues. Under the new response model, FDR is the primary pathway that the ministry uses to address child protection concerns. All SDAs have experienced a significant increase in the use of FDR over time. Okanagan, Coast/North Shore and Northeast have increased their FDRs by six per investigation; Vancouver/Richmond has led the way with an increase of almost seven FDRs per investigation and had the second highest per cent change, after Okanagan, since the September 2012 baseline.

The ratio of FDR to Investigations is lower for Aboriginal families at the provincial level but has almost doubled within one year to reduce the gap with non-Aboriginal families.

Performance Indicator 4.01 Proportion of Families with a Closed Family Development Response with a Subsequent Investigation and Protection Finding in the Next 12 Months

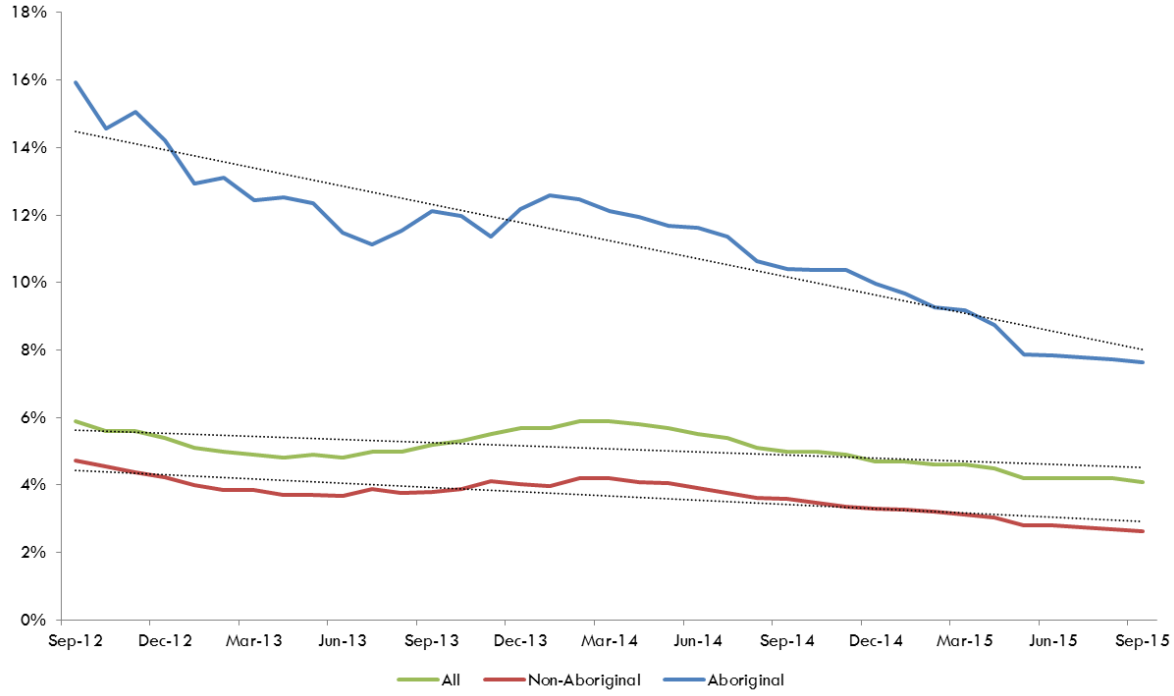
Rationale:
Family Development Response (FDR) is an approach to responding to Child Protection reports where an investigation is not required. Based on strong evidence, FDR is a shift from an over-reliance on investigation and removing children from their families to a range of responses and community based options intended to keep children safe within their families and communities. This is an indicator of safety for children and youth involved in FDR.

Families with Closed Family Development Response between October 2013 and September 2014 That had an Investigation Resulting in a Protection Finding within the Next 12 Months, by SDA

Service Delivery Area	Families with Closed Family Development Response between October 2013 and September 2014	Families Subsequently Investigated with a Protection Finding within Next 12 Months (%)		
		All	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
BC	13,659	4.1%	7.6%	2.6%
Kootenays	513	2.9%	5.0%	2.3%
Okanagan	640	3.4%	6.9%	2.1%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	1,165	5.8%	8.4%	4.1%
East Fraser	853	4.8%	6.7%	3.9%
North Fraser	1,212	3.4%	7.8%	2.3%
South Fraser	2,217	3.7%	6.5%	2.9%
Vancouver/Richmond	1,570	3.3%	10.5%	1.4%
Coast/North Shore	561	2.5%	6.2%	1.4%
South Vancouver Island	1,311	4.8%	11.2%	3.2%
North Vancouver Island	1,246	5.5%	8.1%	3.7%
Northwest	656	4.0%	5.2%	0.6%
North Central	1,236	4.9%	8.5%	2.3%
Northeast	468	3.0%	5.5%	1.6%

Analysis:

Families with Closed Family Development Response That had an Investigation Resulting in a Protection Finding within the Next 12 Months, September 2012 to September 2015



The overall downward trend continues gradually. This is the case for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal families but the trend is stronger for Aboriginal families. This is a positive sign indicating the strong and improving effectiveness of FDR in these situations for keeping children safe while keeping families together.

Overall, the number of families with a closed FDR 12 to 24 months ago has more than tripled between September 2012 and September 2015. However, it was more than 10 times higher for Aboriginal families over the same period, contributing to the stronger trend for Aboriginal families.

Greater use of FDR relative to investigation combined with lower rates of former FDR families that later receive a Child Protection investigation is an encouraging sign that more Aboriginal children are prevented from coming into Care and can live at home safely.

Performance Indicator 4.11 Proportion of Families Investigated with a Protection Finding with a Subsequent Investigation and Protection Finding in the Next 12 Months

A key outcome indicator for any Child Protection system is recidivism: further maltreatment in a family subsequent to MCFD intervention.

Rationale:

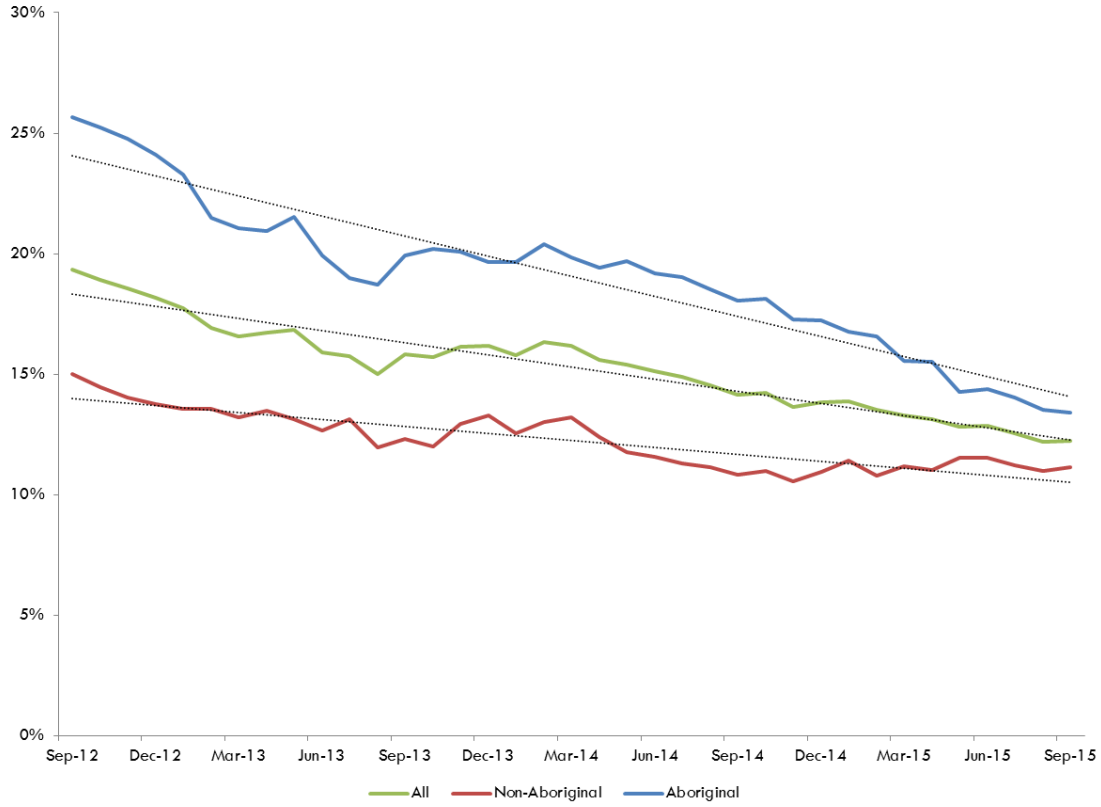
A Child Protection investigation is opened when a social worker has established a child's safety or health may be in immediate danger or may be vulnerable to serious harm. When it has been established that a child is at risk, the ministry works with the family to ensure child safety and reduce the risk of future harm by providing services that will address the needs of the child and their family. One of the ministry's core objectives is to protect children who have been victims of abuse or neglect from further maltreatment. This is an indicator of keeping children safe with families whose children have been found by an investigation as in need of protection through quantifying how many of these families have subsequently been reinvestigated.

Proportion of Families Investigated with a Protection Finding between October 2013 to September 2014 with a Subsequent Investigation and Protection Finding in the Next 12 Months, by SDA

Service Delivery Area	Families Investigated with a Protection Finding between October 2013 to September 2014	Families Subsequently Investigated with a Protection Finding within Next 12 Months (%)		
		All	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
BC	1,825[1]	12.2%	13.4%	11.2%
Kootenays	64	17.2%	20.0%	16.3%
Okanagan	140	5.7%	4.5%	6.8%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	143	11.9%	9.9%	14.5%
East Fraser	188	12.8%	14.8%	11.0%
North Fraser	116	19.8%	13.6%	23.6%
South Fraser	324	12.0%	17.6%	8.8%
Vancouver/Richmond	153	8.5%	11.1%	6.2%
Coast/North Shore	57	22.8%	20.7%	25.0%
South Vancouver Island	233	9.4%	14.3%	6.3%
North Vancouver Island	173	11.6%	12.9%	9.7%
Northwest	55	10.9%	8.9%	20.0%
North Central	146	17.1%	17.2%	17.0%
Northeast	32	6.3%	9.5%	0.0%

[1] There was one family that could not be associated to an SDA therefore the total SDA family count does not match the provincial total.

Trend in Proportion of Families Investigated with a Protection Finding with a Subsequent Investigation and Protection Finding in the Next 12 Months, September 2012 to September 2015



Analysis:

The positive, strong downward trend continues; the likelihood of a family being reinvestigated by these criteria is now one third less than in September 2012. Over the report period, the number of distinct families investigated with a protection finding decreased by 51%, while the number of families with a subsequent investigation and protection finding decreased by 69%.

The range across SDAs is between 6% in the Okanagan to 23% in the Coast/North Shore. Provincially this indicator is relatively higher for Aboriginal families.

Trends were similar for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal families (see above). Similar to experiences of families with a recent closed FDR (indicator 4.01 above), this trend is stronger for Aboriginal families, reducing the gap with non-Aboriginal families from over 10 percentage points in September 2012 to two percentage points in September 2015.

Summary:

This report provides case data and the following outcome performance indicators on key areas of Family Support/Extended Family Care/Children in Care/Youth Services:

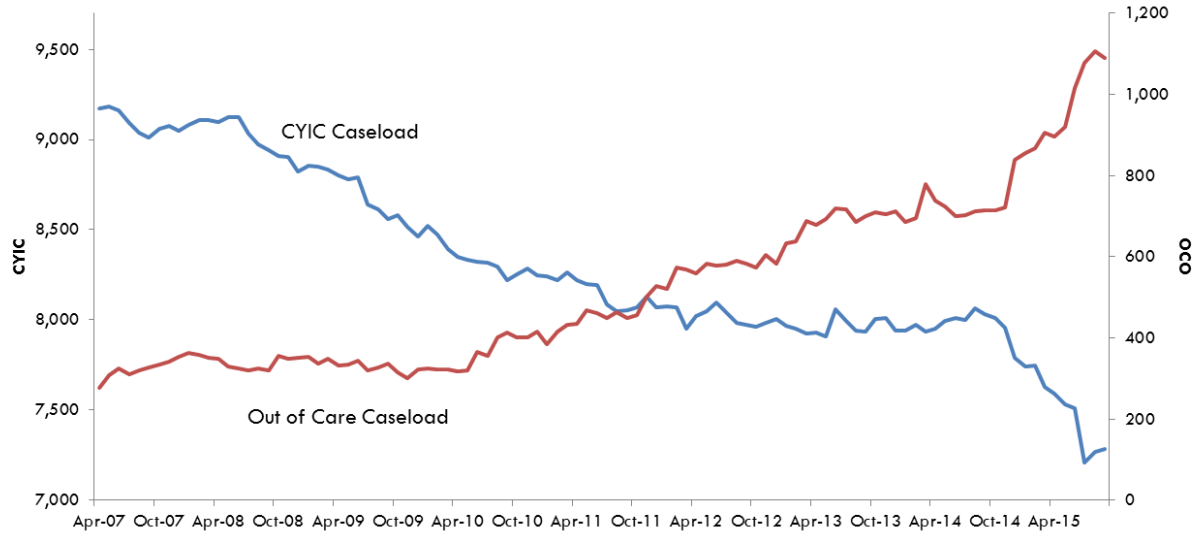
1. The use of Out-of-Care placements such as through the Extended Family Program Agreements as an alternative to coming into Care.
2. The issues of permanency and placement stability for children and youth in Care.
3. Cultural connection for Aboriginal children and youth in Care.
4. Educational attainment for children and youth in Care and in receipt of youth services.
5. Transitioning to post majority independence.
6. Per Diem costs and placement utilization.

In the first section on case data and trends, two areas are highlighted. For higher-risk families, one outcome to an investigation is the use of an 'Out-of-Care option' (either the use of extended family agreements as a safe family based alternative to bringing children into Care or a court order allowing children to be placed with extended family members). Evidence shows that 'Out-of-Care' type arrangements with extended family can be a much better alternative than coming into Care in providing for the long-term well-being of children who cannot live with their parents.

Youth between 16 and 18 years of age whose safety is at risk if they live at home and who do not have a caregiver willing and able to provide care are eligible for a Youth Agreement. Such agreements allow youth to receive financial assistance and support without being brought into Care. As noted above, youth support and improved support for young adults who have been on agreements or in Care are key action focuses for MCFD in 2013/2014.

Case Data and Trends:

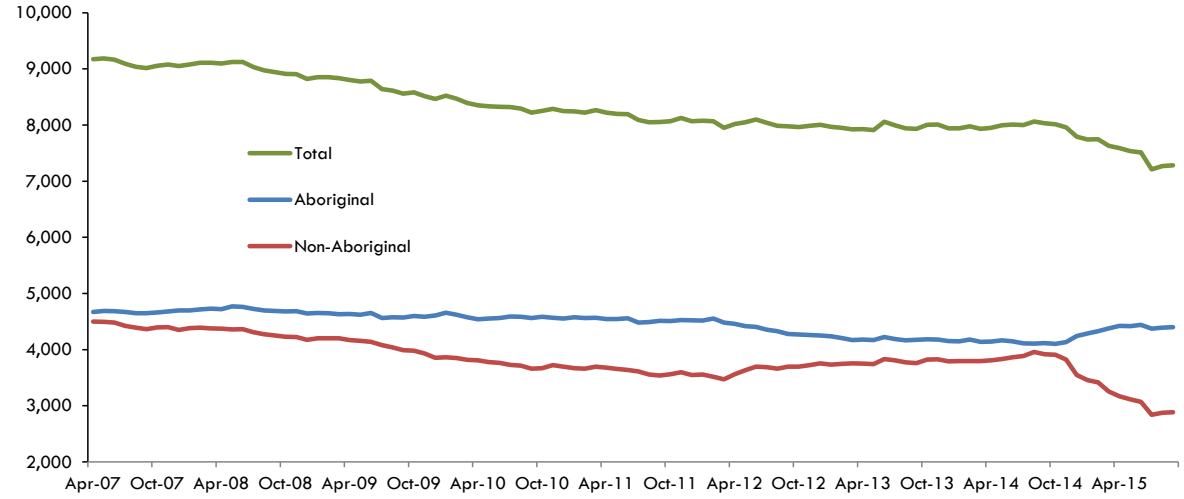
Children and Youth in Care (CYIC), Out-of-Care Caseloads, April 2007 to September 2015[1]



Since April 2007 the number of Children and Youth in Care has steadily declined by approximately 2,000 (over 21%). The main reason for this decline is greater emphasis on family preservation, such as Out-of-Care residential services, when appropriately safe to do so.

The decline in numbers of CYIC has occurred for both Aboriginal (slight) and non-Aboriginal (significant).

Children and Youth in Care by Aboriginal Status, BC, April 2007 to September 2015[1]



Note: The kink in the blue and red lines in 2014 reflects improved coding of Aboriginal CYIC in ICM.

[1] Please refer to the note at the end of the Service Line Index for explanation of the drop in caseload in July 2015.

Children and Youth in Care, BC, September 30, 2015 by SDA (CYIC)

Service Delivery Area	Children and Youth in Care September 30, 2015	% of Aboriginal Children and Youth in Care September 30, 2015
BC	7,284	60.4%
Kootenays	199	49.2%
Okanagan	543	51.0%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	723	62.0%
East Fraser	767	55.1%
North Fraser	419	37.2%
South Fraser	944	53.8%
Vancouver/Richmond	748	66.0%
Coast/North Shore	286	70.6%
South Vancouver Island	809	52.5%
North Vancouver Island	911	66.6%
Northwest	284	93.7%
North Central	542	77.3%
Northeast	109	70.6%

Performance Indicator 4.14 Rate of Aboriginal Children and Youth in Care per 1,000 Population

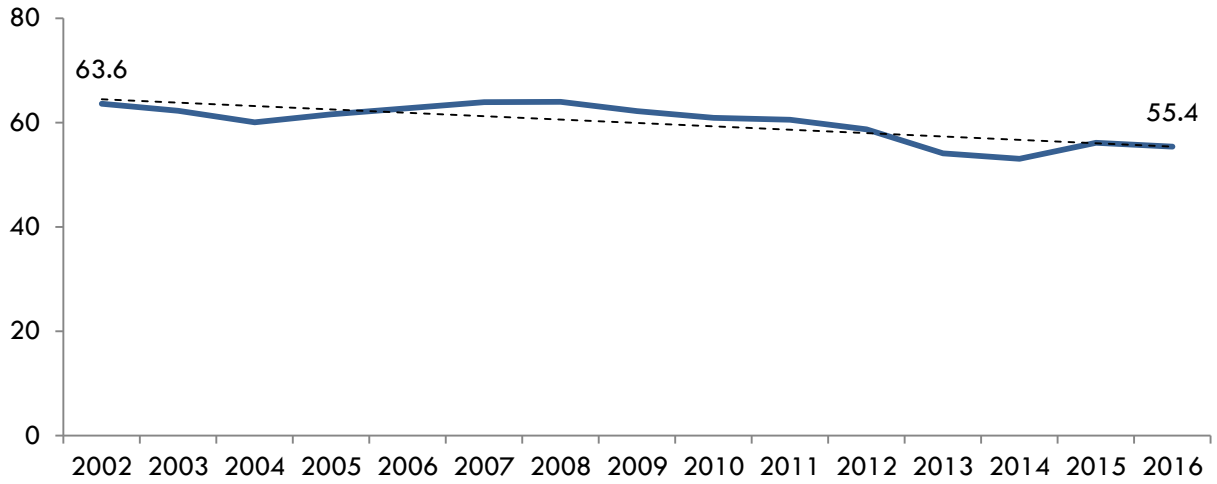
Rationale:

A strategic priority of MCFD is to Improve safety and well-being outcomes for Aboriginal children, youth and families (goal 1 of the 2016/17 – 2018/19 Service Plan http://www.bcbudget.gov.bc.ca/2016/serviceplans.htm).

Evidence shows that, where appropriately safe, keeping families together rather than placing a child into care results in better outcomes overall for these children. Consequently MCFD's practice emphasises family preservation, when appropriately safe, keeping Aboriginal children and youth from coming into care. Similarly, if a child needs to be placed in care, evidence stresses the importance on outcomes of finding permanency for CYIC through either reunification with parents, adoption or permanent transfer of guardianship.

Keeping more children and youth safe through family preservation and finding permanency for CYIC will influence the rate of CYIC downwards.

Rate of Aboriginal CYIC per 1,000 Aboriginal 0-18Population, BC, March 2002 – February 2016



The slight downward trend in this rate continues. Strategies that will extend this downward trend into the future include greater use of family preservation strategies (such as Out-of-Care options where children live with family or extended family when unable to live with parents) and higher rates of permanency (return to parents, adoption or permanent transfer of guardianship).

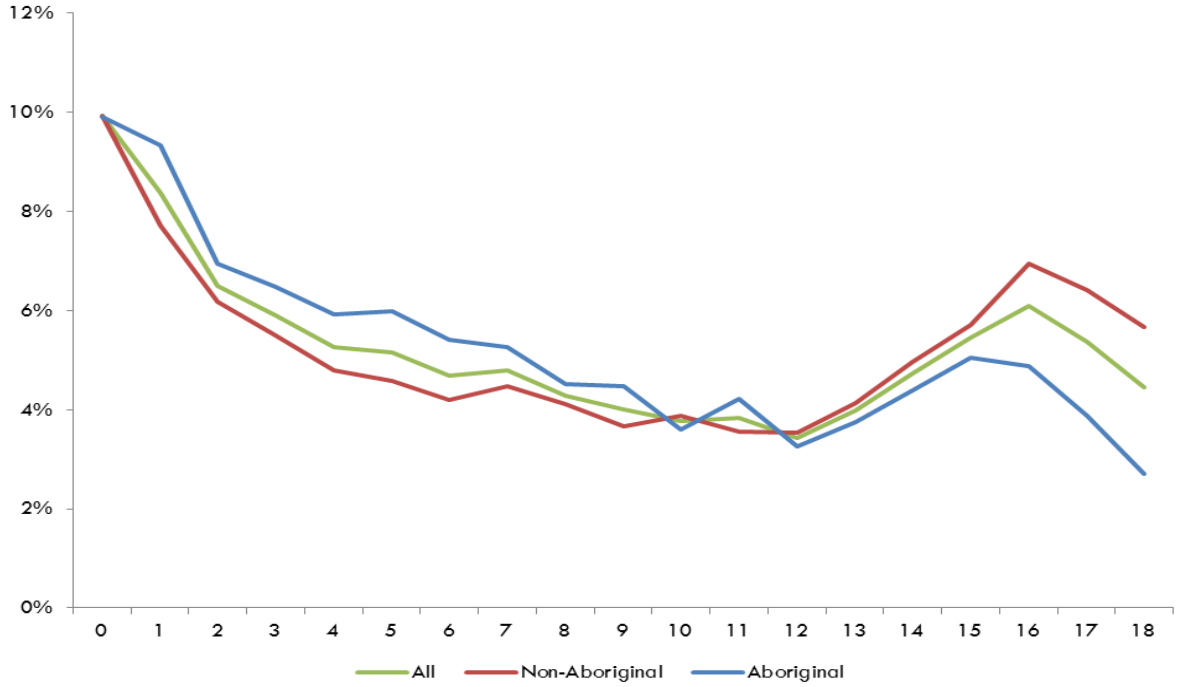
Children and youth may be in care through a court order for protection reasons (84%) or through either a Voluntary Care or Special Needs Agreement with parents (16%). With 70% of all reasons for care indicated, neglect is the largest reason for care, particularly for Aboriginal CYIC (74%) and non-Aboriginal (64%) CYIC.

Percentage Reason for Care Indicated for CYIC by as at September 30, 2015

	All	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
Reasons for CYIC by Court Order for Protection:	89.1%	91.4%	85.6%
Neglect	70.0%	74.0%	64.0%
Parent unable/unwilling to care	41.4%	42.5%	39.7%
Neglect by parent with physical harm	26.0%	28.7%	22.0%
Child abandoned: inadequate provision	2.1%	2.2%	1.9%
Deprived of necessary health care	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
Physical harm by parent	9.1%	8.5%	10.0%
Emotional harm by parent	5.4%	4.5%	6.6%
Sexual abuse/exploitation by parent	0.8%	0.7%	1.0%
Other abuse/neglect concerns	3.8%	3.8%	3.9%
Reasons CYIC by Agreement with Parents	10.9%	8.6%	14.4%

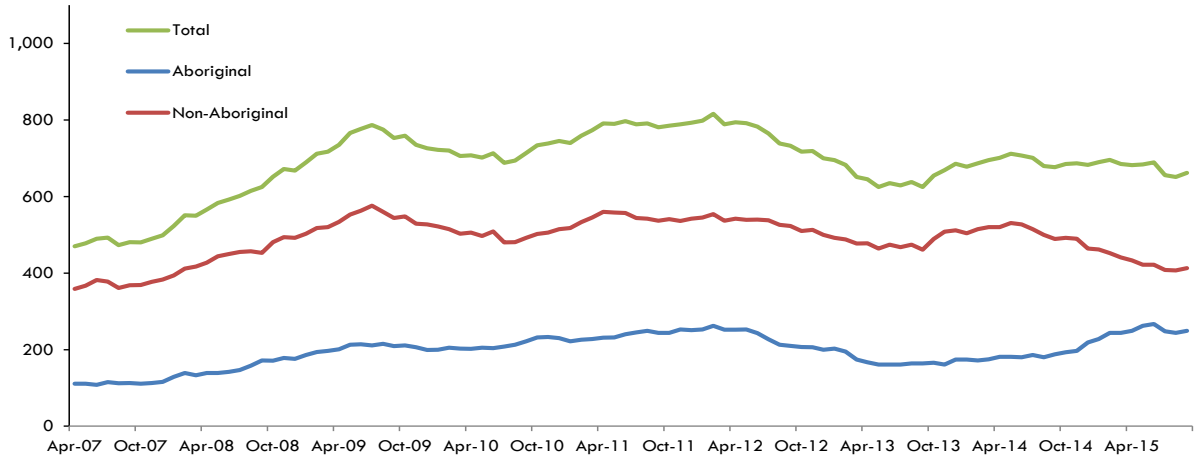
Younger children are more likely to be admitted into care. This is especially true for Aboriginal children. Because younger CYIC are more likely to find permanency through adoption, return to parents or permanent transfer of guardianship, most CYIC are aged 0-12 and Aboriginal CYIC are younger than non-Aboriginal CYIC.

Age Distribution of CYIC between September 2012 and September 2015 by Aboriginal Status



Most youth aged 16 – 18 that need residential services from MCFD are appropriately served through a Youth Agreement rather than being in care. In contrast to CYIC, most Youth Agreements are for non-Aboriginal youth, partially contributing to the over-representation of Aboriginal CYIC.

Youth on Youth Agreements, BC, April 2007 to September 2015



Performance Indicators:

Extended Family

Performance Indicator 4.06 Children and Youth Admitted into Care That Previously Had a Recent Out-of-Care Placement

Rationale:
Permanent, stable relationships are a major determinant of whether children feel safe and secure and therefore, of well-being overall. If a child or youth has to leave their parental home, the ministry or delegated Aboriginal agency strives to place the child or youth with people who know the child or youth and will maintain a positive, lifelong relationship with them, their families and communities, thereby minimizing disruptions to children, youth and their families.

When a child or youth needs to leave their parental home because they are at risk of abuse or neglect or are temporarily unable to live with their parents, the ministry or delegated Aboriginal agency can, if appropriate, arrange for an Out-of-Care placement with extended family or close friends, which is an alternate care arrangement to foster care. This indicates how effective Out-of-Care placements are at keeping children and youth from further involvement in the child welfare system by examining the proportion of children and youth who come into Care after leaving an Out-of-Care placement.

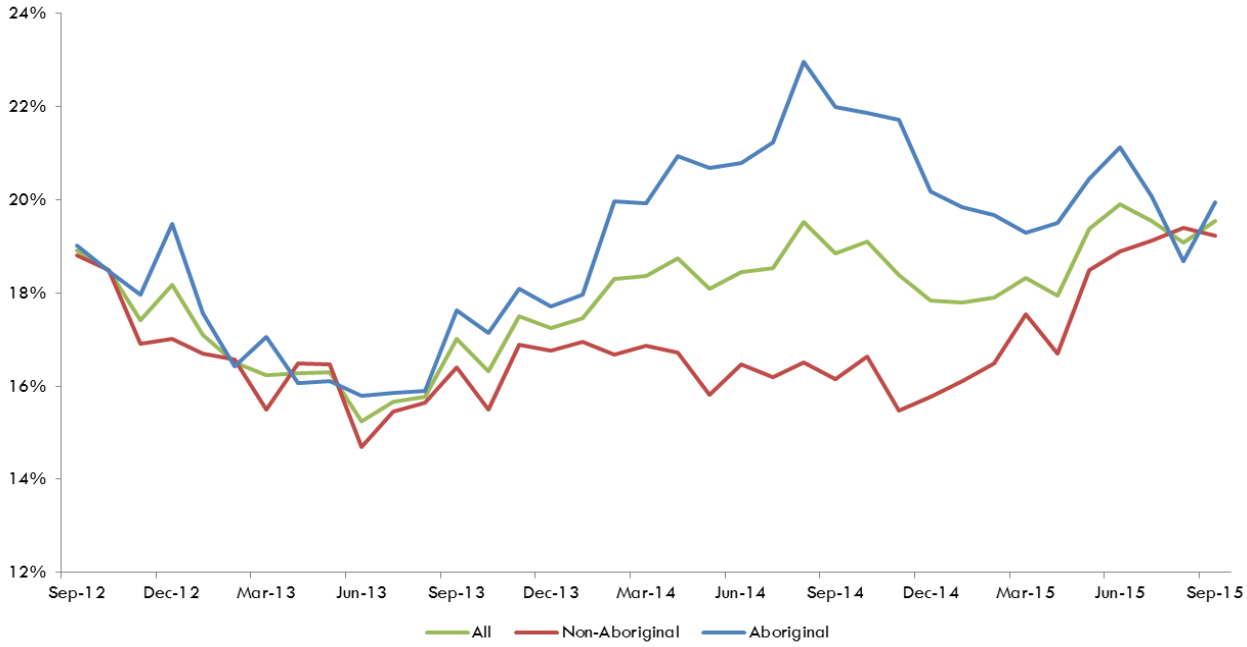
Children Admitted into Care with a Recent Out-of-Care Placement, September 2015

Service Delivery Area	Children and Youth Coming into Care within 6 Months of Exiting an Out-of-Care Placement (Up to September 2015)	Children and Youth Exiting From Out-of-Care Placements, April 2014 to March 2015	Children and Youth Coming into Care within 6 Months of Exiting an Out-of-Care Option (%)		
			All	Aboriginal[1]	Non-Aboriginal[1]
BC	278	1,422	19.5%	19.9%	19.2%
Kootenays	10	42	23.8%	*	25.0%
Okanagan	15	106	14.2%	18.2%	9.8%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	22	125	17.6%	21.1%	12.2%
East Fraser	38	123	30.9%	27.5%	33.3%
North Fraser	21	123	17.1%	23.3%	13.8%
South Fraser	67	277	24.2%	30.6%	21.4%
Vancouver/Richmond	8	73	11.0%	11.8%	10.3%
Coast/North Shore	6	49	12.2%	7.4%	18.2%
South Vancouver Island	23	86	26.7%	15.8%	29.9%
North Vancouver Island	26	123	21.1%	23.2%	19.4%
Northwest	20	99	20.2%	19.4%	22.2%
North Central	20	177	11.3%	13.7%	8.0%
Northeast	2	19	10.5%	0.0%	*

[1] SDA data suppressed where the CYIC exiting Out-of-Care is less than 10.

Analysis:

Trend in Children Admitted into Care with a Recent Out-of-Care Placement, September 2012 to September 2015



The rate shows no change between the baseline month, September 2012, and September 2015, although it has fluctuated within a five percentage point range, within this period.

Discharges from Out-of-Care have increased by 52% since September 2012, while the numbers of in Care admissions after these discharges have increased by 57%.

South Fraser had the largest number of admissions into Care after Out-of-Care discharges (67) (while the region's rate of children coming into Care after an Out-of-Care discharge has been fairly flat, the region had the largest number of Out-of-Care discharges (277)).

At a 15.3 percentage point increase, South Vancouver Island has experienced the largest percentage point increase since the baseline.

North Vancouver Island, which has shown an increased rate over 2014 has since shown rates closer to their baseline.

Performance Indicator 4.16 Relative Use of Admissions into Care and Admissions to Out-of-Care Controlling for Protection Reports

Rationale:
When appropriate, Out-of-Care options (OCO) are a best practice. The well-being of children and youth is, overall, better when children and youth can continue to live with their extended families. Sometimes children and youth can be placed in Out-of-Care options as a substitute for admission into Care.

Out-of-Care includes the following agreements and court orders: Extended Family Program Agreements; Interim Custody with Other under Director's Supervision – s. 35(2)(d); Interim Custody with Other under Director's Supervision – s. 35(2)(d) - Consent; Temporary Custody with Other under Director's Supervision – s. 41(1)(b), 42.2(4)(c), 49(7)(b), 54.01(9)(b); Temporary Custody with Other under Director's Supervision – s. 41(1)(b), 42.2(4)(c), 49(7)(b), 54.01(9)(b) - Consent; Extension to Temporary Custody with Other under Director's Supervision – s. 44(3)(b); and Extension to Temporary Custody with Other under Director's Supervision – s. 44(3)(b) - Consent.

Relative Use of Admissions into Care and Admissions to Out-of-Care Controlling for Protection Reports, September 2015

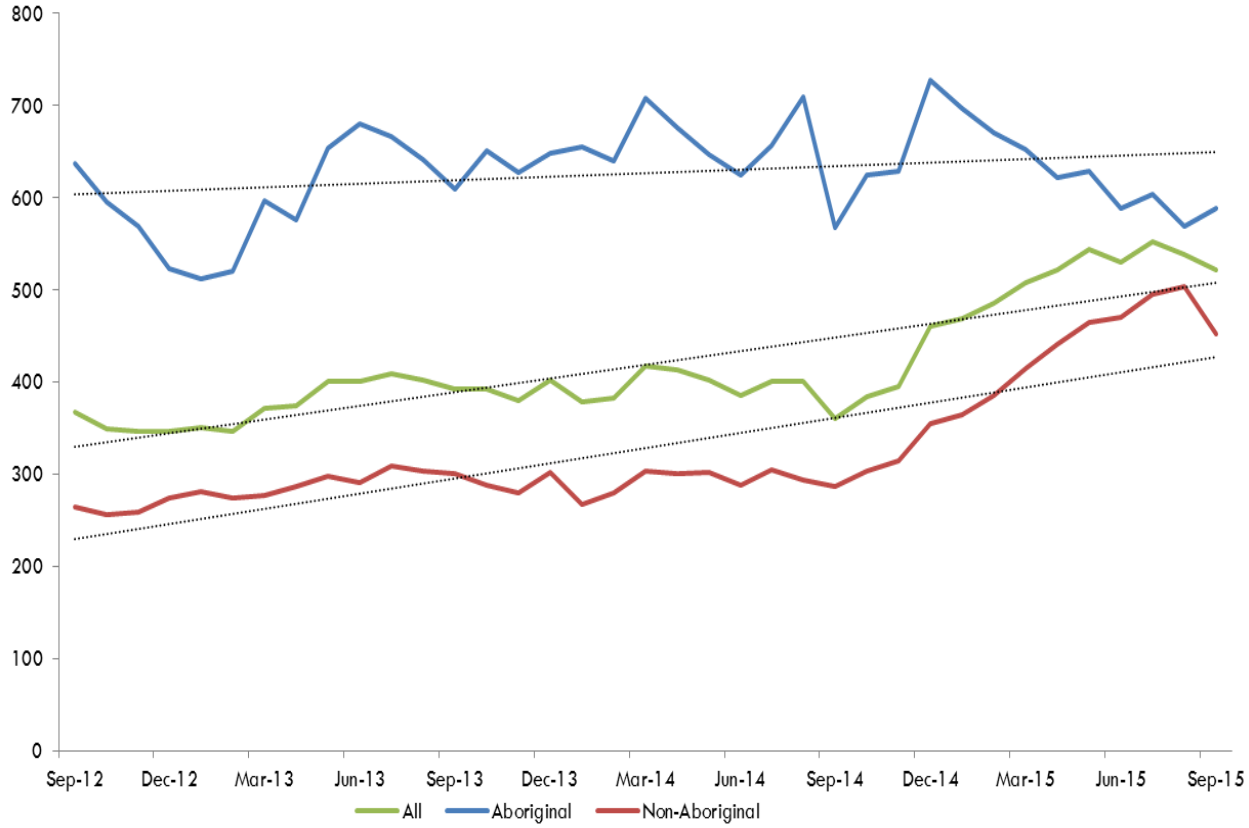
Service Delivery Area	Admissions into Out-of-Care Placements per 1,000 Closed Protection Reports, April 2015 to September 2015	Admissions into In Care Placements per 1,000 Closed Protection Reports, April 2015 to September 2015	Admissions into Out-of-Care Placements per 1,000 Admissions into In Care Placements, April 2015 to September 2015		
			All	Aboriginal	Non - Aboriginal[1]
BC	47.2	90.3	522.2	588.6	451.7
Kootenays	35.3	97.2	363.6	359.0	370.4
Okanagan	61.8	110.3	560.6	593.2	534.2
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	87.5	139.1	629.3	1,011.8	358.3
East Fraser	37.6	112.8	333.3	383.3	302.1
North Fraser	38.9	52.4	742.6	883.7	637.9
South Fraser	42.4	63.4	668.4	516.5	800.0
Vancouver/Richmond	23.3	85.6	272.2	363.6	206.5
Coast/North Shore	32.9	69.0	476.9	600.0	371.4
South Vancouver Island	38.9	94.2	413.3	568.6	333.3
North Vancouver Island	32.1	103.8	309.6	278.5	370.4
Northwest	141.4	142.7	991.0	881.8	*
North Central	53.3	76.6	696.4	653.8	794.1
Northeast	43.8	83.3	525.0	863.6	*

[1] SDA's data suppressed where the number of admissions into Out-of-Care or In-Care is less than 10

Since September 2014, this performance indicator increased significantly from 361 to 522 in September 2015. This recent upward, positive trend in this indicator is largely attributed to a significant drop in the number of non-Aboriginal children being admitted into Care and a relatively stable number of non-Aboriginal children being admitted into Out-of-Care over time (based on a rolling six month period). For the Aboriginal children, since the growth in the number being admitted into Care outpaced the Out-of-Care admissions, this ratio has decreased over the same time period.

Analysis:

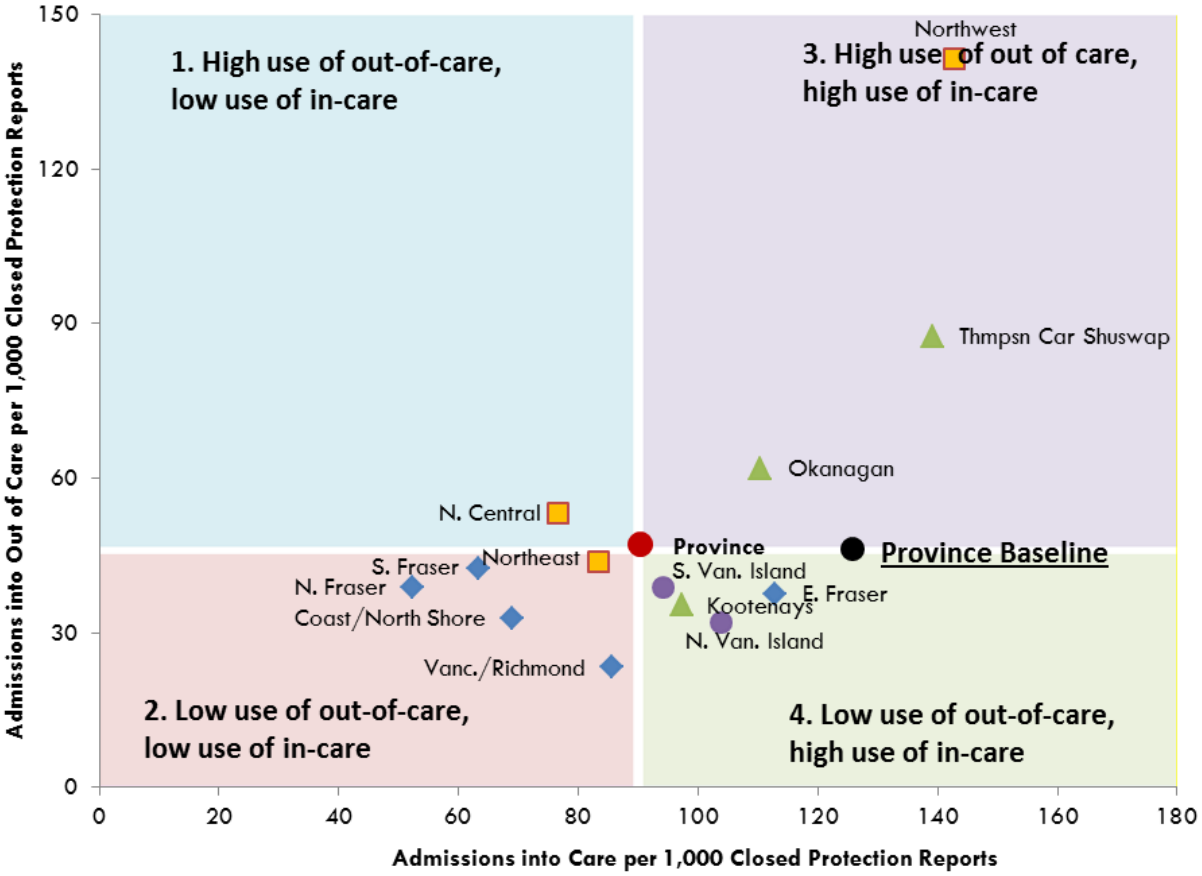
Trend in Admissions into Out-of-Care Placements per 1,000 Admissions into In Care Placements, September 2012 to September 2015



For the province and the majority of SDAs, there was relatively greater use of Out-of-Care options for Aboriginal children than for non-Aboriginal children in September 2015. The Admissions into Out-of-Care Placements per 1,000 Admissions into In Care Placements ranged from a low of 272 in Vancouver/Richmond SDA to a high of 991 in Northwest SDA, with the provincial average of 522 in September 2015.

The chart below shows the relationship between Out-of-Care admissions and In Care admissions per 1,000 protection reports in September 2015. The chart is centered on the values for the province. In September 2015, there were 47 Out-of-Care admissions per 1,000 closed protection reports (vertical axis) and 90 In Care admissions per 1,000 closed protection reports (horizontal axis).

Relative Use of Admission into Care and Admission to Out-of-Care Controlling for Protection Report, September 2012 to September 2015



The chart is divided into four quadrants (defined by the province at the centre, e.g., horizontal and vertical dividing lines pass through the provincial data point):

1. High use of Out-of-Care, low use of in Care (compared with the province)
2. Low use of Out-of-Care and in Care (compared with the province)
3. High use of Out-of-Care and in Care (compared with the province)
4. Low use of Out-of-Care and high use of in Care (compared with the province)

Over time, it is anticipated that SDAs will shift to the left of the province baseline. This is happening for the province overall, which, on the graph, the current provincial value is to the left of the provincial baseline (September 2012).

A protection report is now approximately one quarter less likely to result in an admission into care than at September 2012. Currently, a protection report is least likely to become an admission into Care in North Fraser SDA (probability 5%), and most likely in Northwest SDA (14%). Northwest SDA is also more likely to utilize admissions into OCO as a response to a protection report than any other SDA, while Vancouver/Richmond SDA (2%) is the least likely to utilize an OCO admission as a response to a protection report.

Children and Youth in Care

Performance Indicator 5.06 Recurrence of Maltreatment of Former Children and Youth in Out of Home Care[1]

Rationale:
One of the ministry's core objectives is to protect children that have been victims of abuse or neglect from further maltreatment. The maltreatment recurrence rate measures how often children that had to leave their homes because of abuse or neglect fell victim to further suspected abuse or neglect after reunification with their family. A lower maltreatment recurrence rate means that, of the children that returned home, more did so safely.

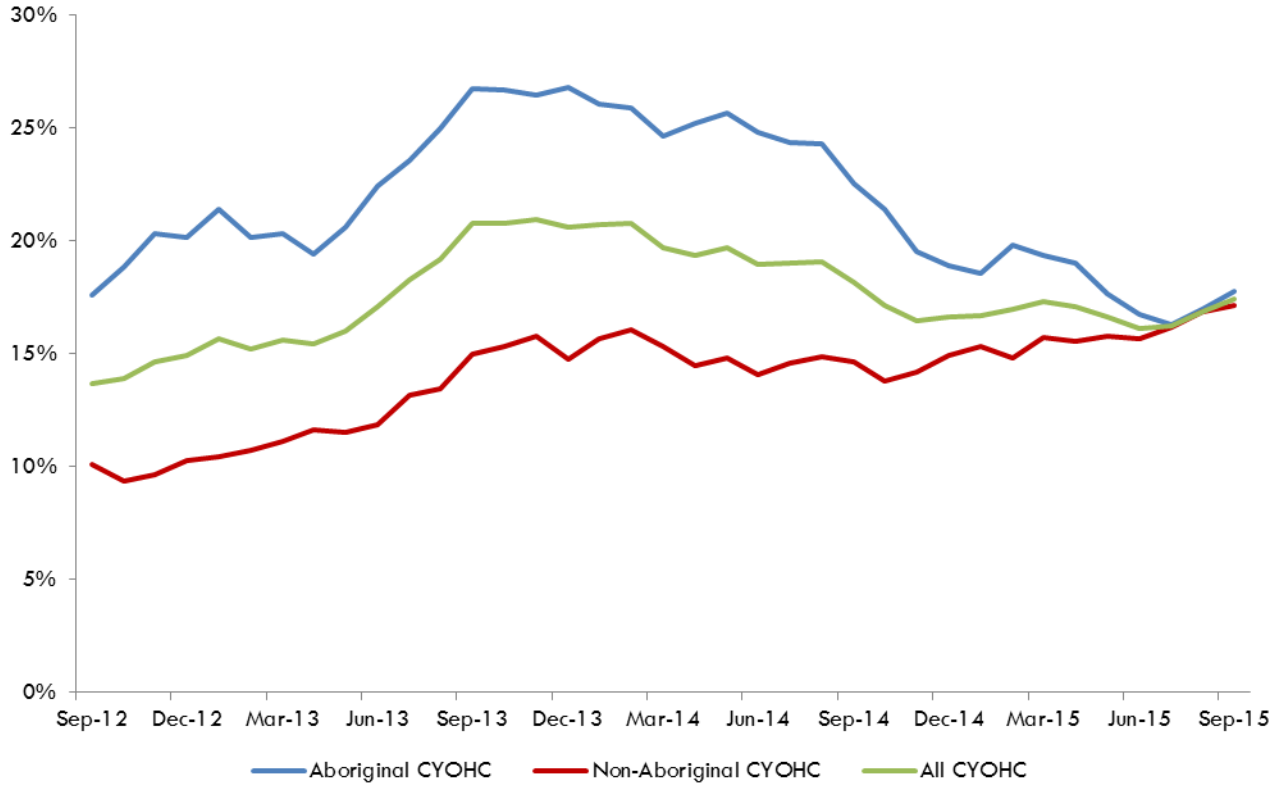
Recurrence of Maltreatment, September 2015, Children & Youth in Out-of-Home-Care

Service Delivery Area	Children and Youth Living Away From Home Due to Abuse or Neglect That Returned Home between October 2013 and September 2014	Children and Youth That Returned Home and Were the Subject of an FDR within 12 Months (Up to September 2015) (%)	Children and Youth That Returned Home and Were the Subject of an Investigation within 12 Months (Up to September 2015) (%)	Children and Youth That Returned Home and were the Subject of Either a FDR or an Investigation within 12 Months (Up to September 2015)(%)		
				All	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
BC	1,693	12.8%	5.9%	17.4%	17.8%	17.1%
Kootenays	44	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	0.0%	3.2%
Okanagan	157	6.4%	4.5%	10.8%	7.0%	12.3%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	154	18.2%	1.3%	19.5%	8.9%	30.7%
East Fraser	158	20.3%	7.0%	21.5%	29.5%	16.5%
North Fraser	110	6.4%	10.0%	16.4%	10.5%	19.4%
South Fraser	288	12.2%	6.3%	17.0%	16.8%	17.1%
Vancouver/Richmond	133	12.0%	3.0%	12.8%	18.2%	7.5%
Coast/North Shore	64	14.1%	3.1%	17.2%	10.7%	22.2%
South Vancouver Island	145	10.3%	4.1%	14.5%	17.5%	12.5%
North Vancouver Island	170	17.6%	10.6%	27.1%	35.2%	21.2%
Northwest	104	15.4%	9.6%	22.1%	22.1%	22.2%
North Central	130	10.0%	5.4%	15.4%	9.1%	21.9%
Northeast	36	13.9%	8.3%	22.2%	28.6%	13.3%

[1] Out-of-Home care includes children and youth in Care, Court-Ordered Out-of-Care Options, Extended Family Program and Youth Agreements. Children 16 years or older are excluded as they may not be available for the full cycle of the indicator.

Analysis:
From a wide gap in 2013, provincially the recurrence of maltreatment rates for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal CYOHC have almost converged. Since September 2013 an improving trend as emerged for Aboriginal CYOHC but a slightly deteriorating trend for non-Aboriginal CYOHC.

Recurrence of Maltreatment of Former CYOHC, September 2012 to September 2015



As of September 2015, the Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Recurrence of Maltreatment are equal. This was due both to declining recurrence among Aboriginal CYOHC combined with an increase in Non-Aboriginal recurrences since December 2014.

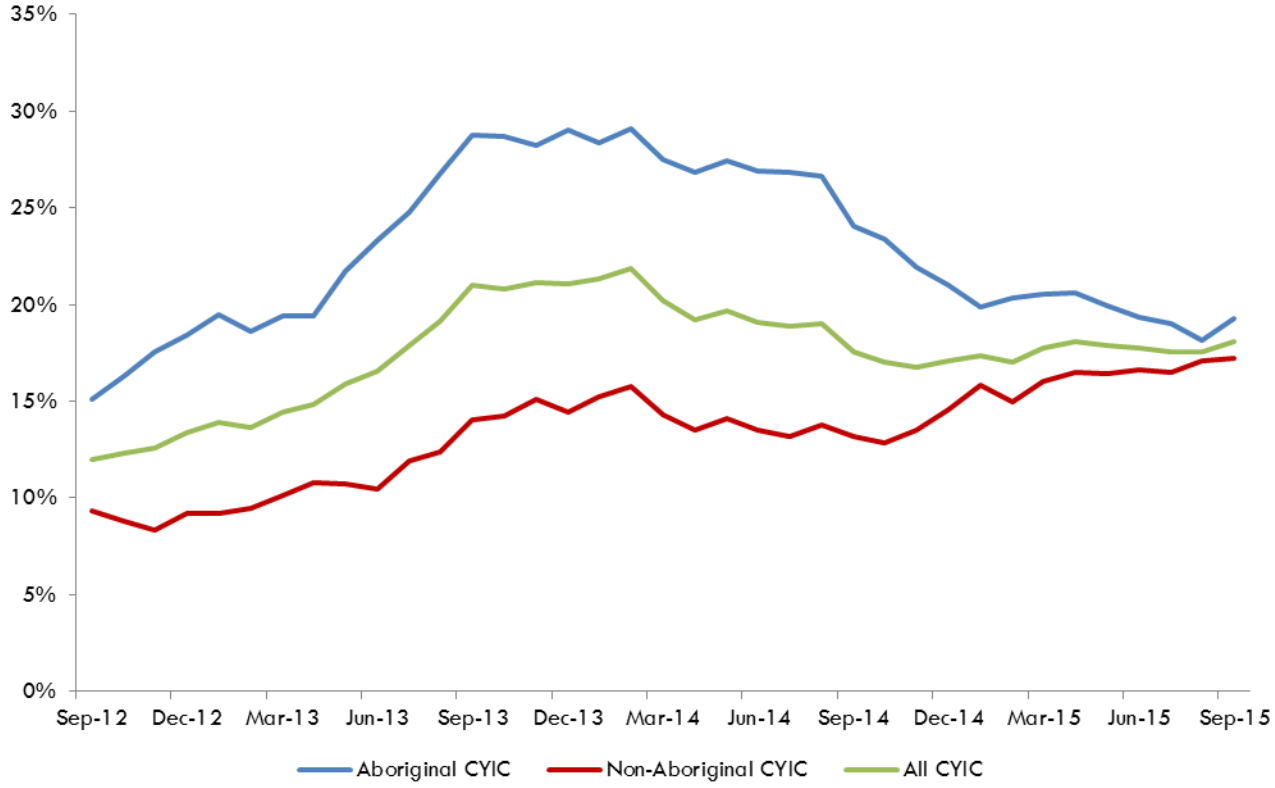
As of September 2015, Children and Youth in Care (CYIC) made up 57% of all children and youth who left In Out of Home Care. CYIC experienced recurrence of maltreatment at slightly higher rates compared all CYOHC.

These trends are significantly influenced by recurrence of maltreatment for former Children and Youth in Care (CYIC). Although lower than their peak in early 2014 CYIC recurrence of maltreatment rates are slightly higher than those for CYOHC and the gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal rates is more significant at 2.1 percentage points higher for Aboriginal rates.

Recurrence of Maltreatment, Former CYIC and CYOHC, September 2015

	All	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
CYIC	18.1%	19.3%	17.2%
CYOHC	17.4%	17.8%	17.1%

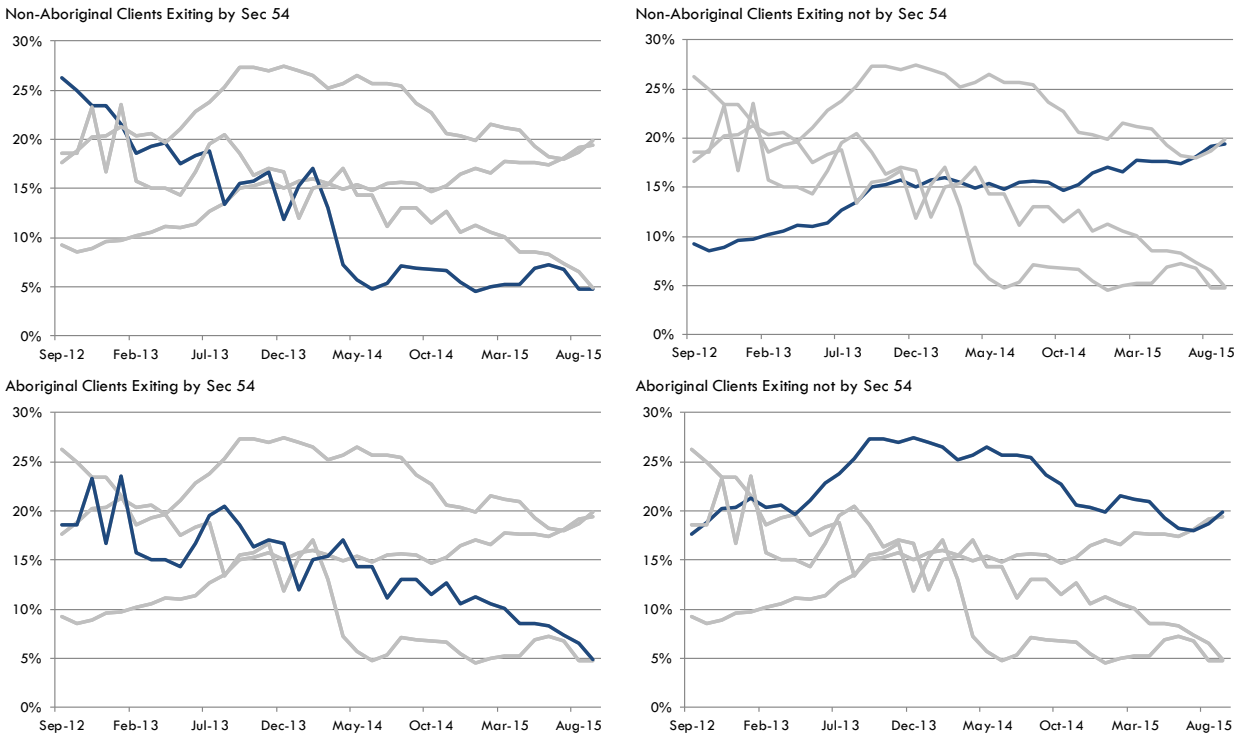
Recurrence of Maltreatment of Former CYIC, September 2012 to September 2015



CYOHC leave the ministry and either return home or find a permanent home with another family, primarily through Section 54 placements. The graphs below show the recurrence of maltreatment for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal CYOHC for those that found a permanent home with another family through a Section 54 placement compared to those that did not.

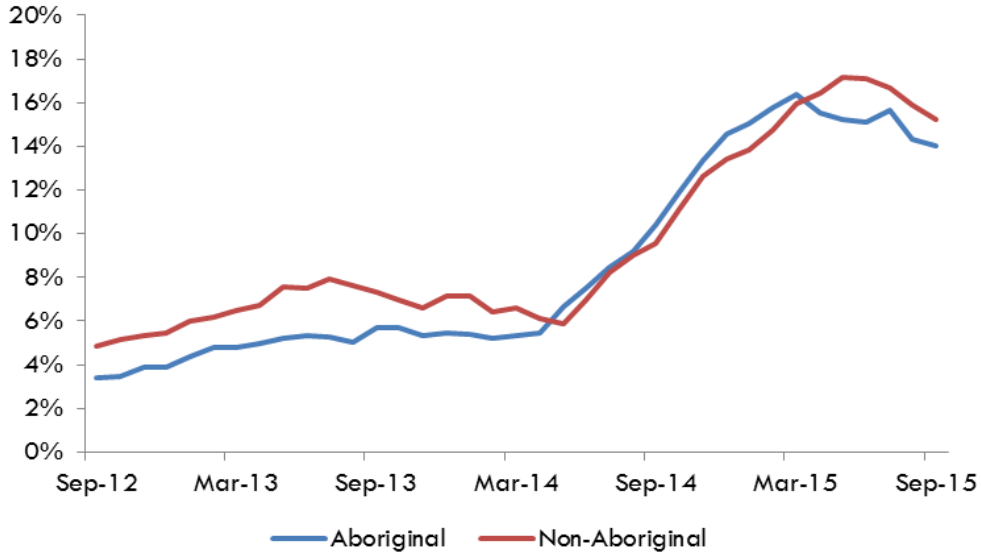
The recurrence of maltreatment has steadily decreased for both Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal CYOHC who left Out of Home Care for a permanent placement under Section 54. As of September 2015, five percent of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal CYOHC experience recurrence of maltreatment, 5 times lower than rates seen in 2012 (baseline) of around 25%.

Recurrence Rates by Method of Discharge, Aboriginal Identity



Non-Aboriginal CYIC that left care by means other than Section 54 show an increasing rate of recurrence since December 2014 all other trends are either in decline or stable.

Proportion of Children and Youth who Exited Out of Home Care by Section 54, by Aboriginal Identity



Performance Indicator 5.01 Children and Youth in Care Who Exited to Permanency

Rationale:
Permanent, stable relationships are a major determinant of whether children feel safe and secure and therefore, of well-being overall. Permanence is achieved by leaving the care of the Director of Child Welfare through family reunification, adoption or permanent transfer of custody under the CFCSA.

Since it is possible for a CYIC to re-enter Care after achieving permanency, whether a former CYIC has achieved permanency can only be measured over a span of time. This indicator is calculated using CYIC that achieved permanency over the six month period ending September 2015.

Discharges from Care to Permanency, September 2015

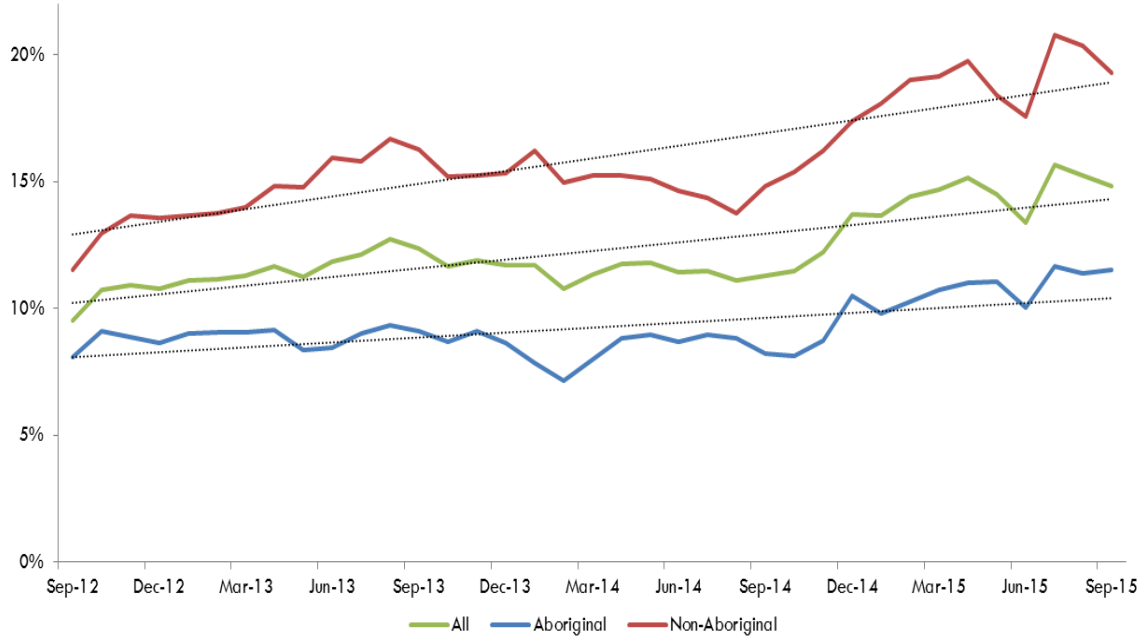
Service Delivery Area[1]	Children Who Exited From Care between April 2015 and September 2015 for Reasons Other Than Aging Out[2]	Children Who Had Been in Care for More Than Two Months on March 31, 2015	Children Who Exited to Permanency (%)			Median Time to Permanency (Months)[2]	Median Duration For CYIC That Remained in Care (Months)
			All[2]	Aboriginal[2]	Non-Aboriginal[2]		
BC	1,065	7,187	14.8%	11.5%	19.3%	14	47
Kootenays	44	218	20.2%	14.3%	25.0%	12	39
Okanagan	116	572	20.3%	17.2%	22.8%	16.5	51
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	202	803	25.2%	20.4%	32.7%	13	40
East Fraser	80	729	11.0%	7.0%	15.8%	20.5	53
North Fraser	42	391	10.7%	11.4%	10.4%	16.5	36
South Fraser	137	955	14.3%	11.6%	17.2%	13	49
Vancouver/Richmond	64	707	9.1%	5.3%	16.5%	12.5	60
Coast/North Shore	23	252	9.1%	7.7%	*	21	58
South Vancouver Island	112	838	13.4%	9.3%	17.0%	13	41
North Vancouver Island	166	906	18.3%	15.0%	23.5%	15	38
Northwest	25	232	10.8%	10.0%	*	10	67
North Central	45	500	9.0%	8.2%	11.7%	14	50
Northeast	*	83	*	*	*	*	26.5

Analysis:
Over the six month period April 2015 to September 2015, 1,065 CYIC (15% of all CYIC in the measure) found permanency. This is a substantial increase over the same six month period one year earlier (836 CYIC, 11% of the total). This continues an upward trend evident since September 2012. A similar pattern is also observed for the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal CYIC.

[1] The SDA counts will not sum to the BC count (7,187) due to 1 child where SDA information cannot be determined.
[2] SDA's data suppressed where the number of children who exited to permanency is less than 10.

It is commonly accepted that the longer children remain in Care, the less likelihood they have of re-unifying with their parents or being adopted. Thus, the extra time spent in Care is associated with a reduction in their chance of ever achieving permanency. Of these 1,065 CYIC who exited for permanency during April 2015 – September 2015, the median amount of time spent in Care is 14 months. Although there is a higher percentage of CYIC exited to permanency compared to September 2012 (10% in September 2012 vs. 15% in September 2015), the median time to permanency has gone up by 1 month, from 13 months in September 2012 to 14 months in September 2015. The median length of time to permanency also varies across SDAs, for as little as 10 months in Northwest SDA and as long as 21 months in Coast/North Shore SDA. For those CYIC who remained in Care, the median length of stay in Care is 47 months (it should be noted that, due to the calculation criteria, all children and youth had to be in Care for more than two months), down from 50 months in September 2012.

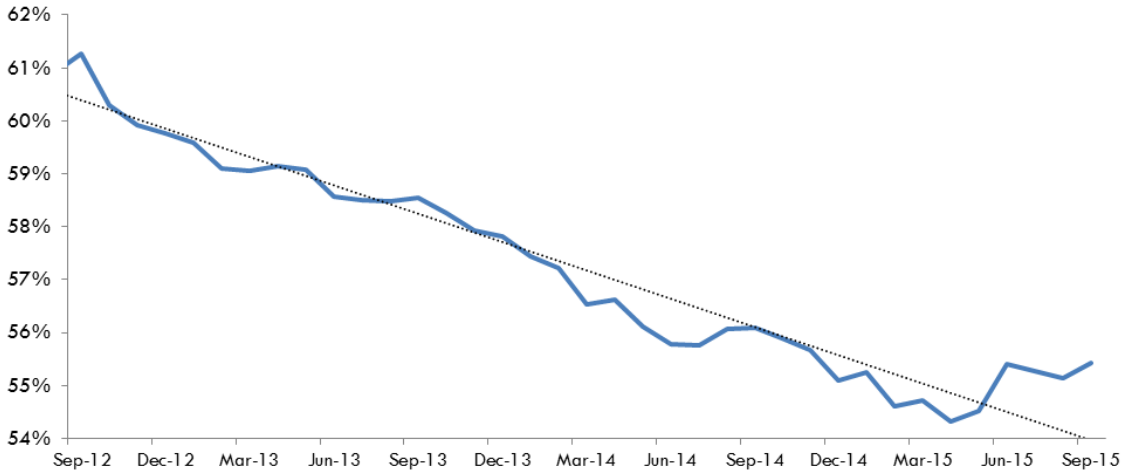
Discharges from Care to Permanency, September 2012 to September 2015



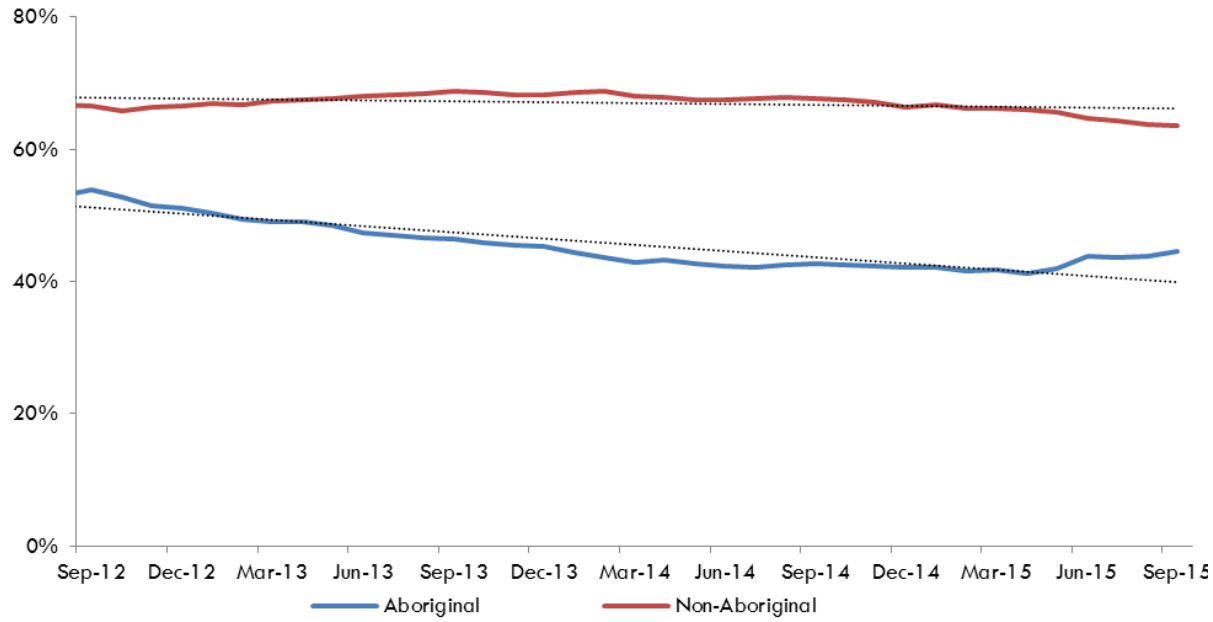
A positive implication of higher permanency rates is fewer CYIC becoming continuing wards of the province; children under Continuing Custody Orders (CCOs). CCOs, as a proportion of all CYIC, have been declining since 2004. However, this ratio increases slightly in the recent months that might be due to a substantial number of CYIC reported being discharged as a result of data cleaning efforts carried out by the ministry.

Furthermore, since September 2012, the per cent of CYIC who have been in Care for more than 2 months and under a CCO has declined by about seven percentage points from 61% to 54% in April 2015, followed by a slight rise to 55% in September 2015. The recent increase is largely driven by the substantial decrease in the number of non-Aboriginal CYIC who have been in Care for more than two months, which is likely resulting from the data cleaning process.

Per Cent of CYIC Who Have Been in Care for More Than Two Months under a CCO



Per Cent of CYIC Who Have been in Care for More Than Two Months under a CCO, by Aboriginal/Non-Aboriginal, September 2012 to September 2015



As the CYIC caseload is increasingly made up of non-CCO CYIC, and since non-CCO CYIC are more likely to achieve permanency, the percentage of CYIC achieving permanency is increasing.

Across the province, except in North Fraser SDA, discharges to permanency were lower for Aboriginal children and youth compared to non-Aboriginal children and youth. Aboriginal children and youth are less likely to be discharged from Care to permanency in six months since a higher proportion of them are under a CCO (66%) compared to non-Aboriginal children and youth (42%) in March 2015.

Performance Indicator 5.11 Placement Stability in the First Year of Care

Rationale:
Placement stability is essential for children and youth to develop secure attachment to a caregiver (a fundamental determinant of their well-being) and sense of belonging. Some placement changes are necessary and can be beneficial in terms of ensuring the right fit for the child or youth, but generally avoiding or minimizing moves while in Care is an important goal. Evidence shows that attachment to a caregiver for children under six can occur within as little as two to three months, and takes only slightly longer for older children and youth. Additionally, most moves occur within the first year of care.

The following set of six tables present the count and percentage of CYIC who move zero times, one time, and two or more times within their current episode of care.

CYIC (1 to 12 Months Duration) with Zero Placement Changes in Current Episode of Care

Service Delivery Area	CYIC in 1 to 12 Months of Their Current Episode of Care in September 2015	CYIC That Did Not Move (%)		
		All	Aboriginal	Non - Aboriginal
BC	1,650	64.6%	61.8%	67.4%
Kootenays	48	77.1%	84.2%	72.4%
Okanagan	113	80.5%	83.9%	77.2%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	174	64.4%	59.7%	67.6%
East Fraser	168	64.3%	59.5%	69.0%
North Fraser	114	57.9%	56.3%	59.1%
South Fraser	215	66.0%	69.8%	63.6%
Vancouver/Richmond	157	75.2%	72.6%	76.8%
Coast/North Shore	79	62.0%	61.4%	62.9%
South Vancouver Island	145	59.3%	47.5%	67.9%
North Vancouver Island	205	62.0%	64.2%	59.4%
Northwest	87	43.7%	42.4%	100.0%
North Central	99	64.6%	62.0%	71.4%
Northeast	46	60.9%	58.1%	66.7%

CYIC with One Placement Change in Current Episode of Care

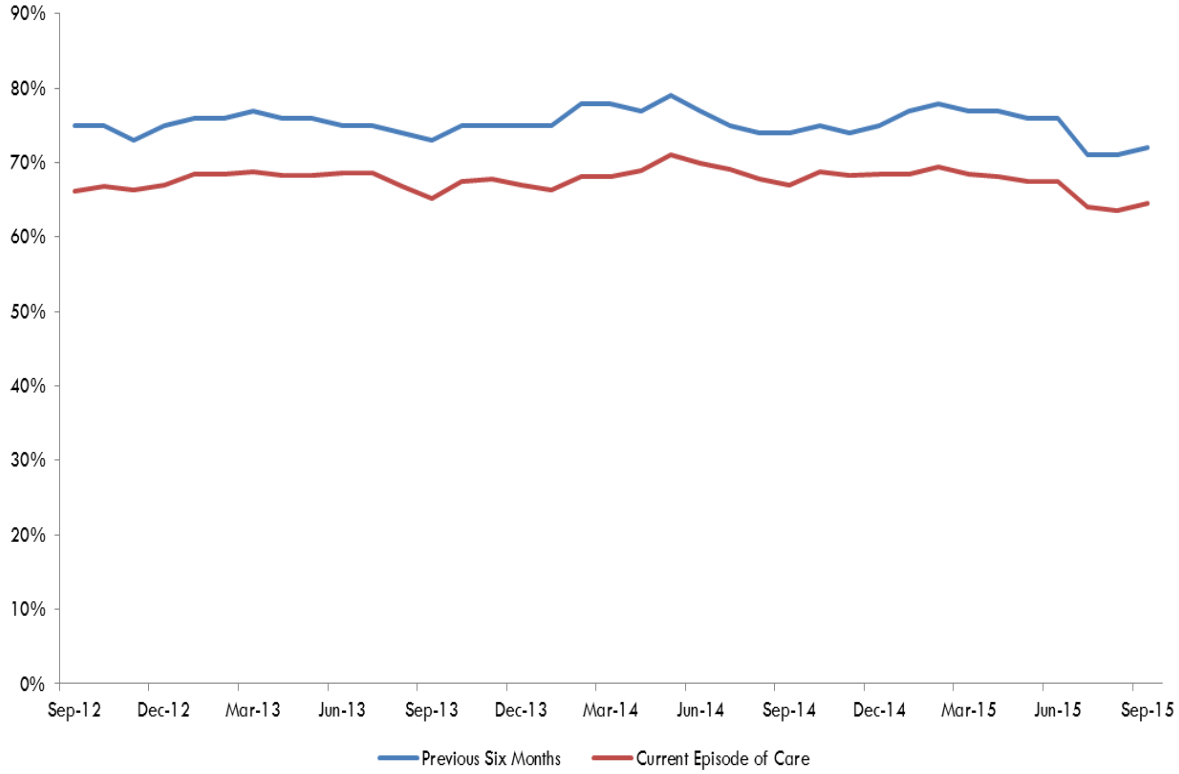
Service Delivery Area	CYIC in 1 to 12 Months of Their Current Episode of Care in September 2015	CYIC That Moved Once (%)		
		All	Aboriginal	Non - Aboriginal
BC	1,650	24.9%	26.4%	23.4%
Kootenays	48	10.4%	10.5%	10.3%
Okanagan	113	17.7%	12.5%	22.8%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	174	24.7%	33.3%	18.6%
East Fraser	168	25.0%	27.4%	22.6%
North Fraser	114	31.6%	31.3%	31.8%
South Fraser	215	23.7%	17.4%	27.9%
Vancouver/Richmond	157	17.8%	17.7%	17.9%
Coast/North Shore	79	30.4%	31.8%	28.6%
South Vancouver Island	145	29.7%	37.7%	23.8%
North Vancouver Island	205	27.8%	28.4%	27.1%
Northwest	87	27.6%	28.2%	0.0%
North Central	99	26.3%	28.2%	21.4%
Northeast	46	26.1%	32.3%	13.3%

CYIC with Two or More Placement Changes during the Current Episodes of Care

Service Delivery Area	CYIC in 1 to 12 Months of Their Current Episode of Care in September 2015	CYIC That Moved Two or More Times (%)		
		All	Aboriginal	Non - Aboriginal
BC	1,650	10.5%	11.7%	9.2%
Kootenays	48	12.5%	5.3%	17.2%
Okanagan	113	1.8%	3.6%	0.0%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	174	10.9%	6.9%	13.7%
East Fraser	168	10.7%	13.1%	8.3%
North Fraser	114	10.5%	12.5%	9.1%
South Fraser	215	10.2%	12.8%	8.5%
Vancouver/Richmond	157	7.0%	9.7%	5.3%
Coast/North Shore	79	7.6%	6.8%	8.6%
South Vancouver Island	145	11.0%	14.8%	8.3%
North Vancouver Island	205	10.2%	7.3%	13.5%
Northwest	87	28.7%	29.4%	0.0%
North Central	99	9.1%	9.9%	7.1%
Northeast	46	13.0%	9.7%	20.0%

Analysis:

Trend in CYIC (1 to 12 Months Duration) with Zero Placement Changes, September 2012 to September 2015

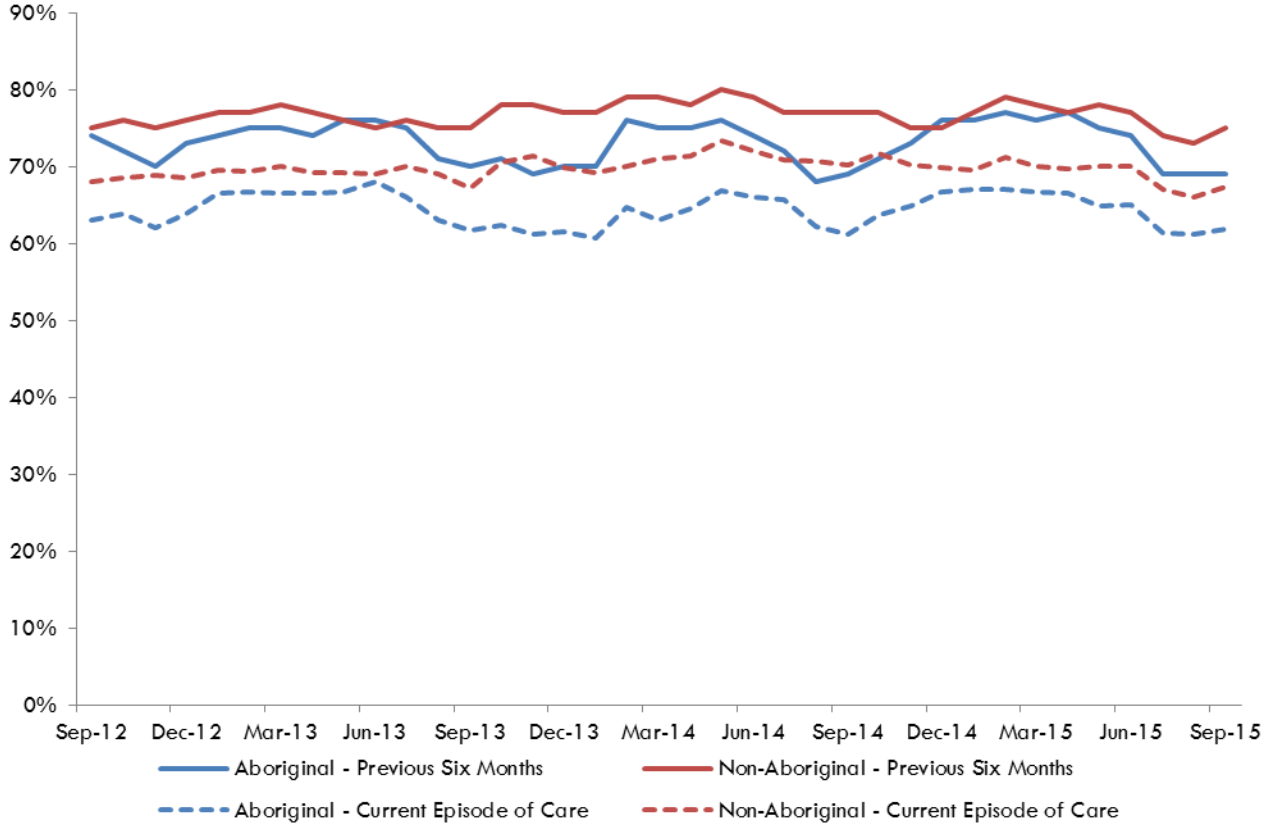


Both of these stability indicators have remained relatively stable since September 2012.

Older children are more likely to experience a placement change. The chances of having a placement change for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal children increases with age.

Aboriginal children are more likely to have a placement change than non-Aboriginal children even after accounting for age differences. This is clear from the higher proportion of Aboriginal children that move and the fact that, on the whole, Aboriginal CYIC are younger (median age for Aboriginal children was 6.5 compared to 8 for non-Aboriginal children).

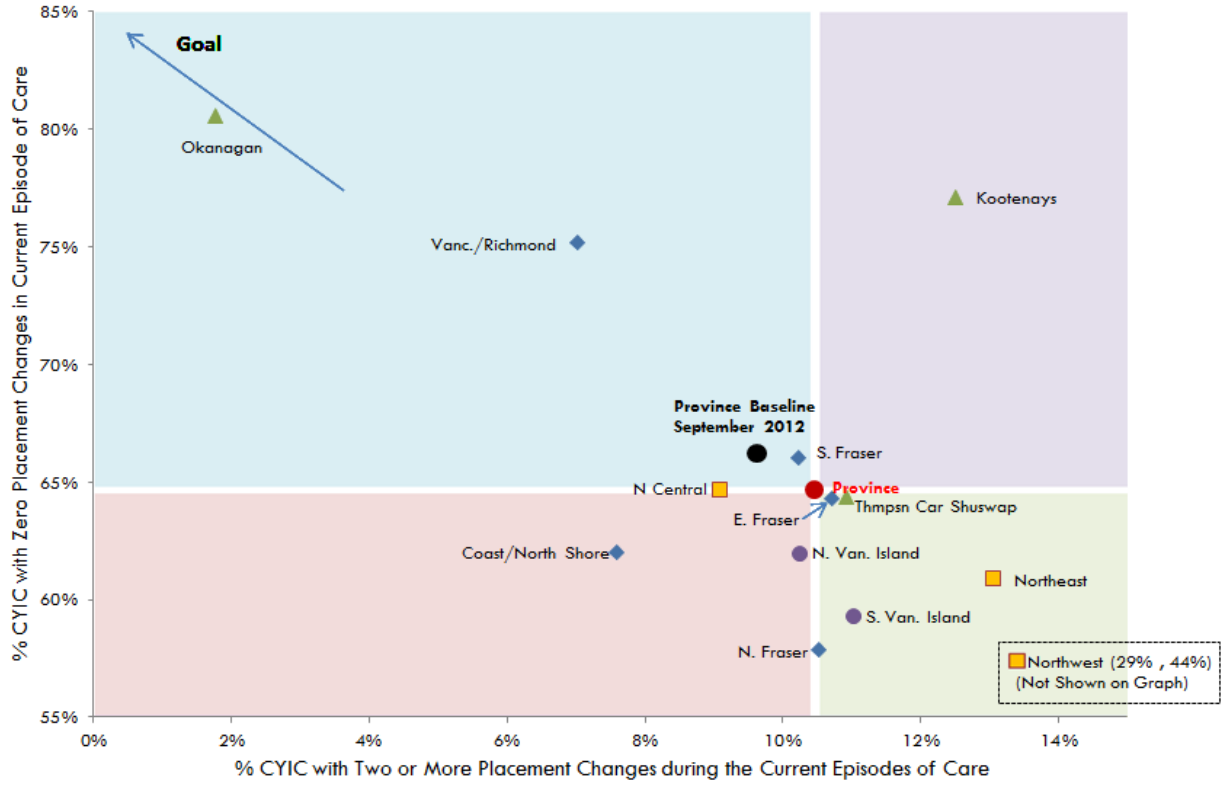
CYIC (1 to 12 Months Duration) with No Placement Changes, by Aboriginal identity, September 2012 to September 2015



The chart below shows the relative placement stability during the current episode of care by SDA in September 2015. The chart is divided into four quadrants with horizontal and vertical dividing lines passing through the provincial data point. In the province, 65% of CYIC had no placement change (vertical axis) and 10% of CYIC had two or more placement changes (horizontal axis) during the current episode of care in September 2015.

The goal is for all SDAs to shift to the left top quadrant. The current provincial value is to the right of the provincial baseline (September 2012), indicating a decrease in the placement stability performance.

% CYIC in First Year of Care with No Placement Change and % CYIC with Two or More Placement Changes during the Current Episode of Care



Performance Indicator 5.11c Placement Stability - Children in Out of Home Care for at least Two Years with no Placement Change

Children in Out of Home Care for at least Two Years with no Change in Placement in the Two Years prior to September 30, 2015

Service Delivery Area	Children in Out of Home Care for at least Two Years on Sept. 30, 2015	Children who had no Change in Placement between Oct. 1, 2013 and Sep. 30, 2015	Percentage of Children in Out of Home Care for at least two Years on Sep. 30, 2015 that had no Change in Placement		
			All	Aboriginal	Non - Aboriginal
BC	3,910	2,433	62.2%	65.0%	56.2%
Kootenays	86	55	61.5%	76.5%	45.7%
Okanagan	295	176	59.0%	61.4%	57.3%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	360	216	60.8%	64.3%	50.0%
East Fraser	443	260	61.2%	62.2%	52.7%
North Fraser	181	109	60.5%	51.5%	65.2%
South Fraser	516	341	61.8%	70.3%	58.7%
Vancouver/Richmond	455	305	67.9%	67.6%	65.0%
Coast/North Shore	162	112	64.9%	72.1%	53.9%
South Vancouver Island	455	274	57.2%	65.7%	52.2%
North Vancouver Island	429	265	61.4%	63.3%	57.3%
Northwest	160	97	57.8%	58.5%	84.6%
North Central	330	207	63.1%	65.5%	48.1%
Northeast	38	16	41.7%	41.9%	42.9%

Analysis:
More than 60% of the long term Children and Youth in Care, i.e. those who had been in care for at least two years on September 30, 2015, had not had a change of placement in the last two years. Most SDAs hovered around the high 50% to low 60%, but Vancouver/Richmond stood out as the highest at 67.9% while the Northeast was the lowest at 41.7%.

Aboriginal children in out-of-home care were overrepresented in this indicator: they made up 69% of the base for this measure while Aboriginal children in out-of-home care represented only 58% of the total out-of-home care population. This indicates that Aboriginal children are more likely to remain away from their families for two years or longer than their non-Aboriginal counterparts.

Stability was better for Aboriginal children in out-of-home care than for non-Aboriginal children; almost 2/3 of long term Aboriginal children did not have a change in placement over the last two years. There was also more variability across the SDAs for the non-Aboriginal with the Northwest SDA at 84.6%.

The Aboriginal children were overall younger than their non-Aboriginal counterparts, with median ages of 11 and 14 respectively. Although age appears to be a factor in terms of stability for the long term children in out-of-home care (children aged 4 to 13 were less likely to experience a change in placement), in reality whether a child was cared for by a delegated Aboriginal agency was the strongest determinant, when controlling for age and Aboriginal status. Children in the care of delegated Aboriginal agencies were more likely to experience placement stability than those cared for by MCFD.

Performance Indicator 5.12 Foster Parent Retention Rate

Rationale:
Foster parent retention allows for stability of placement for the children and youth who cannot be placed in kinship care. Additionally, experienced foster parents may also be better able to provide complex care that is required for the children and youth in MCFD care. Effective support for foster parents is a significant factor in their decision to continue fostering over time. The effectiveness of this support will be reflected in rates of retention for foster parents from year to year.

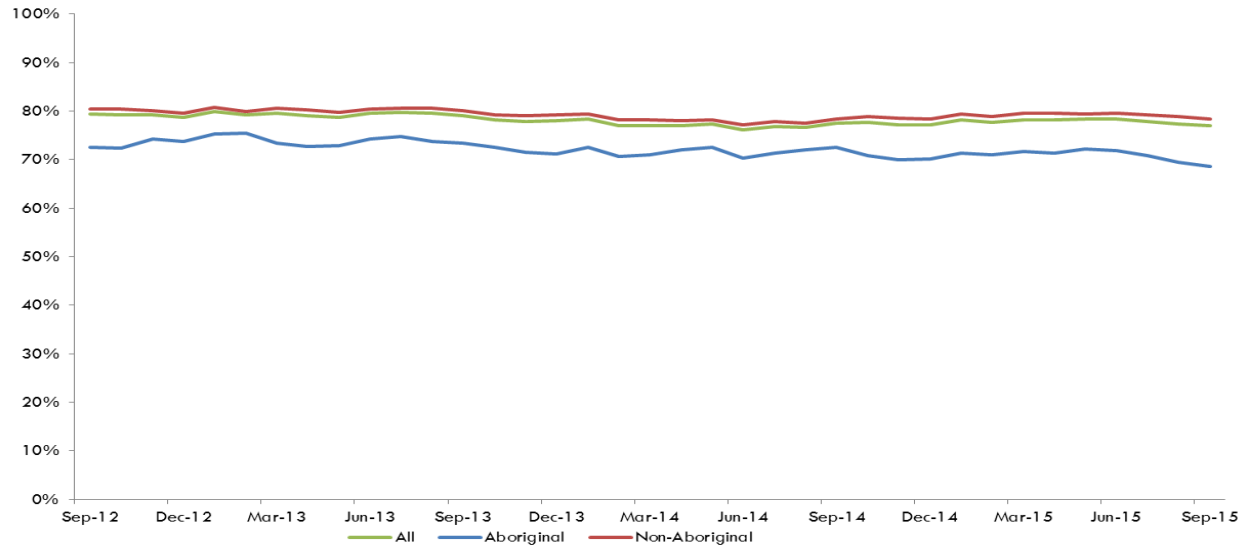
Foster Parent Retention, Twelve month Period ending September 2015

Service Delivery Area	Number of Foster Parents, active and under 64 years of age on September 30, 2014, still active on September 30, 2015	Number of Foster Parents (under 64 years old) Active on September 30, 2014	Percentage of Foster Parents on September 30, 2014 still active on September 30, 2015		
			All	Aboriginal	Non - Aboriginal
BC	2,180[1]	2,833[1]	77.0%	68.6%	78.5%
Kootenays	95	124	76.6%	77.8%	76.5%
Okanagan	193	244	79.1%	66.7%	80.3%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	228	317	71.9%	59.2%	75.6%
East Fraser	216	284	76.1%	71.4%	76.7%
North Fraser	114	134	85.1%	100.0%	84.5%
South Fraser	249	304	81.9%	73.1%	82.7%
Vancouver/Richmond	237	285	83.2%	75.8%	84.1%
Coast/North Shore	117	171	68.4%	83.3%	64.4%
South Vancouver Island	225	302	74.5%	63.5%	76.8%
North Vancouver Island	245	332	73.8%	62.1%	76.7%
Northwest	80	102	78.4%	78.1%	78.7%
North Central	147	182	80.8%	70.0%	82.9%
Northeast	35	53	66.0%	45.5%	71.4%

Analysis:
Almost 77% of all active foster parents on September 30, 2014 under the age of 64 on that date were still active twelve months later. Aboriginal foster parents had a lower retention rate, but still continued to provide foster care at a rate of close to 70%.

Retention has been relatively flat since the baseline period.

Foster Parent Retention, September 2012 to September 2015



[1] Foster parents may provide services in more than one SDA; totalling the counts by SDA may not match the BC count.

Both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal retention rates have been very steady since the baseline period. There is still a shortage of Aboriginal foster parents. On September 30, 2014, they represented 15% of the foster parent pool. In comparison, Aboriginal children and youth represented 57% of the CYIC caseload.

The North Fraser and Vancouver/Richmond SDAs had the two highest retention rates in the province this period, both above 80%, however, the North Fraser SDA had only one Aboriginal foster parent for every 23 Aboriginal CYIC on September 30, 2014, the lowest rate in the province.

At the end of September 2015, the rates of Aboriginal CYIC per Aboriginal foster parent varied across the SDAs from almost 5 Aboriginal CYIC per Aboriginal foster parent in the Coast/North Shore SDA to almost 28 in the Okanagan.

Rate of Aboriginal CYIC per Aboriginal Foster Parent by SDA, September 30, 2015

Service Delivery Area	Aboriginal CYIC, September 30, 2015	Count of all Aboriginal Foster Parents (any age), September 30, 2015	Rate of Aboriginal CYIC per Aboriginal Foster Parent
BC	4,400	399	11.0
Kootenays	98	9	10.9
Okanagan	277	10	27.7
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	448	58	7.7
East Fraser	423	37	11.4
North Fraser	156	8	19.5
South Fraser	508	20	25.4
Vancouver/Richmond	494	28	17.6
Coast/North Shore	202	46	4.4
South Vancouver Island	425	46	9.2
North Vancouver Island	607	56	10.8
Northwest	266	45	5.9
North Central	419	29	14.4
Northeast	77	7	11.0

Performance Indicator 5.61 Aboriginal Children and Youth Cared for By Aboriginal Communities and Service Providers

Rationale:
Aboriginal children and youth, who have had to leave their parental home, need cultural safety through an Aboriginal service system that strongly connects them to their culture and traditions. This connection is important to identity and belonging and consequently overall well-being.

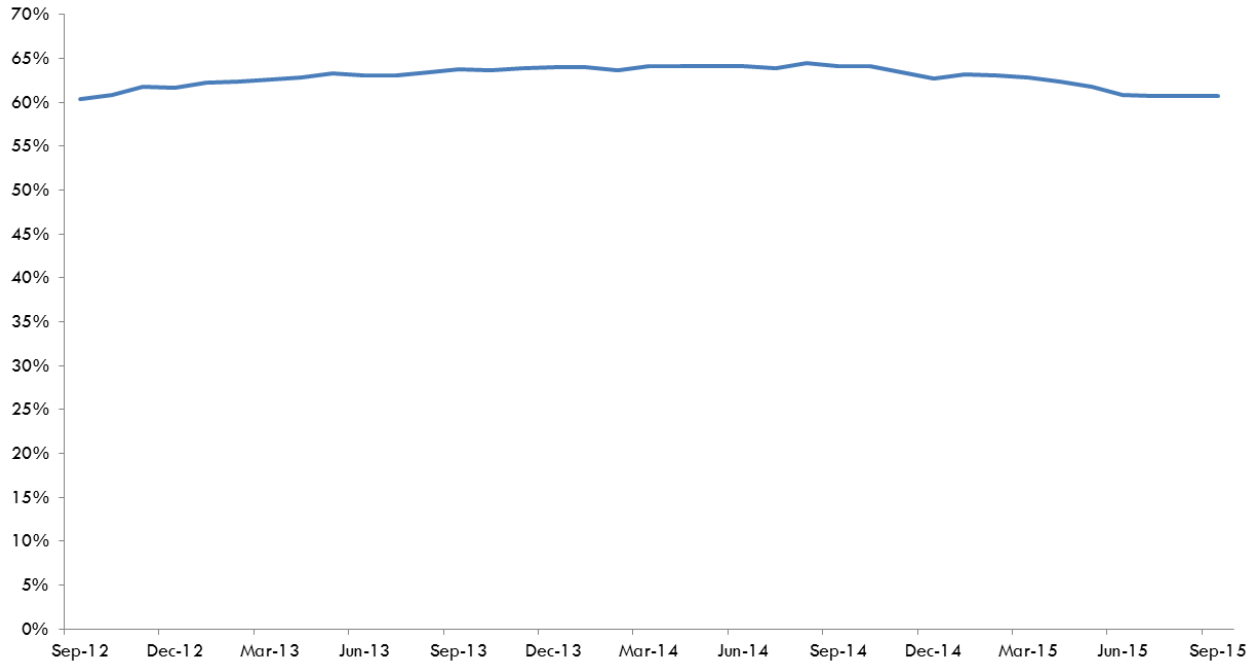
The Aboriginal Children and Youth Cared for By Aboriginal Communities and Service Providers performance indicator is calculated as the count of distinct Aboriginal children and youth younger than 17 years of age who were placed with a Delegated Aboriginal Agency (DAA), or were placed in an MCFD office and had an Aboriginal caregiver (either a foster parent or an extended family caregiver).

Per Cent of Aboriginal CYIC between April 2015 and September 2015 Who Receive Services Delivered by Aboriginal Communities and Service Providers

Service Delivery Area	Aboriginal Children Cared for Through Aboriginal Communities and Service Providers, April 2015 to September 2015	Aboriginal Children Having to Leave Their Parental Home, April 2015 to September 2015	Aboriginal Children Cared for Through Aboriginal Communities and Service Providers, April 2015 to September 2015 (%)
BC	3,009	4,959	60.7%
Kootenays	64	113	56.6%
Okanagan	98	325	30.2%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	347	524	66.2%
East Fraser	395	440	89.8%
North Fraser	71	189	37.6%
South Fraser	312	606	51.5%
Vancouver/Richmond	422	490	86.1%
Coast/North Shore	133	207	64.3%
South Vancouver Island	248	448	55.4%
North Vancouver Island	354	676	52.4%
Northwest	216	345	62.6%
North Central	317	499	63.5%
Northeast	32	97	33.0%

Analysis:

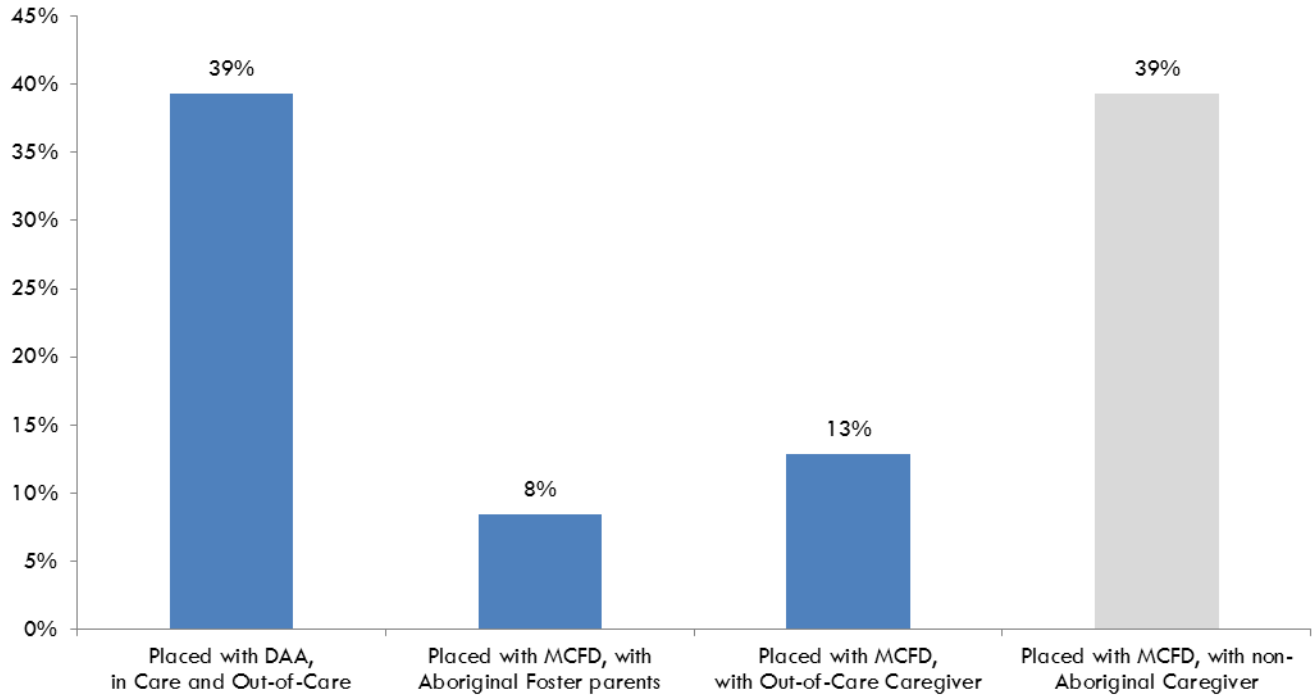
Aboriginal CYIC Who Receive Services Delivered by Aboriginal Communities and Service Providers, September 2012 to September 2015



As of September 2015, the value of this performance indicator is about the same as in September 2012. The drop in performance measure from its peak in August 2014 (by 3.8 percentage points) was driven by the identification of more Aboriginal children and youth in care. In addition, a growing number of Aboriginal children and youth (73 new Aboriginal Sections 54.01 and 54.1 between April 2015 and September 2015) moved to permanent placements with the same Aboriginal providers and as such maintained contact with their cultural community but are no longer included in this measure.

The following chart shows how the 4,959 Aboriginal children and youth who had to leave their parental home between April 2015 and September 2015 were cared for by Aboriginal communities and service providers.

Aboriginal CYIC by Type of Aboriginal Service Provider, April 2015 to September 2015



Performance Indicator 5.36 Youth Discharged from Care and Subsequently Claiming Income Assistance (IA): Expected to Work within Six Months of Aging Out

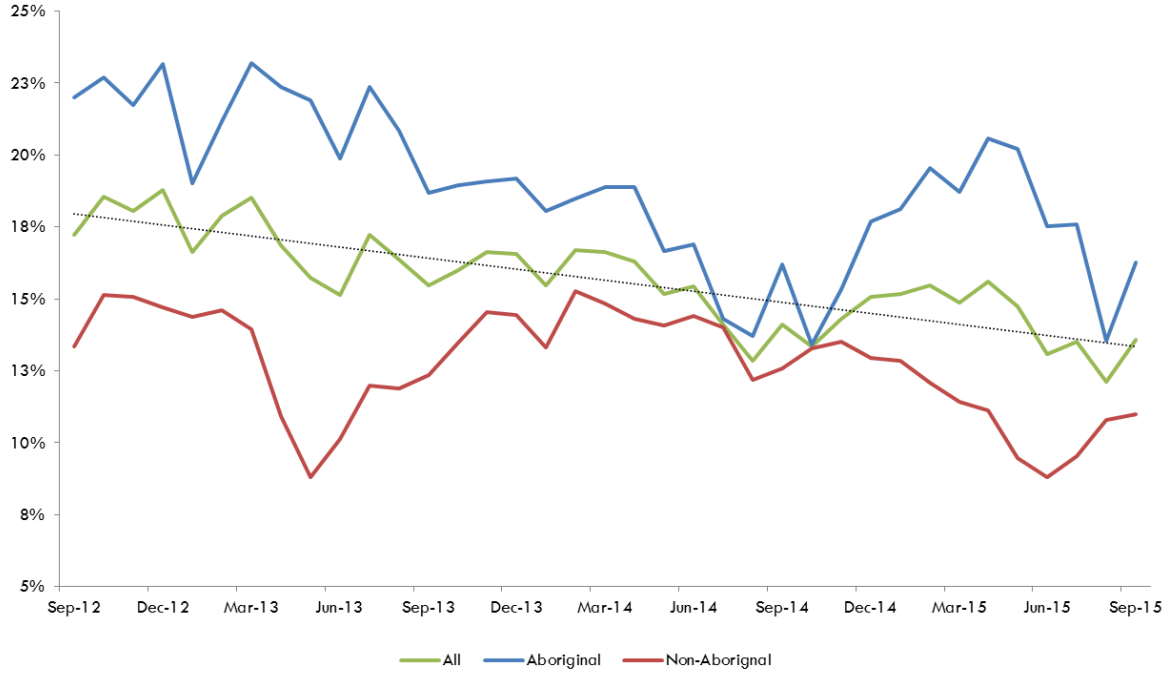
Rationale:
The ministry assists and supports the transition to adulthood for any child in Care who turns 19 years old. Among desired transitions is employment, further education or training. Moving to Income Assistance when "Expected to Work" is not a desired outcome (this differs to receiving entitled disability benefits 'PWD'). This is an indicator of how effectively the ministry prepares youth to transition to adulthood.

Of All Children in Care Who Turned 19 Years Old between October 2014 and March 2015, the Proportion That Went on to Claim 'Income Assistance: Expected to Work' within Six Months (Up to September 2015)

Service Delivery Area	CYIC That Aged Out between October 2014 and March 2015[1]	Accessing 'Income Assistance: Expected to Work' within Six Months (Up to September 2015)	Aboriginal[1]	Non-Aboriginal[1]
BC	324	13.6%	16.3%	11.0%
Kootenays	11	18.2%	*	*
Okanagan	27	18.5%	20.0%	17.7%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	31	3.2%	5.0%	0.0%
East Fraser	29	17.2%	5.9%	33.3%
North Fraser	31	3.2%	*	0.0%
South Fraser	35	14.3%	17.7%	11.1%
Vancouver/Richmond	55	14.6%	25.0%	6.5%
Coast/North Shore	13	7.7%	*	*
South Vancouver Island	32	9.4%	*	12.5%
North Vancouver Island	24	29.2%	33.3%	*
Northwest	*	*	*	*
North Central	28	14.3%	14.3%	*
Northeast	*	*	*	*

Analysis:

Youth Discharged from Care and Subsequently Claiming 'IA: Expected to Work' within Six Months, September 2012 to September 2015



[1] SDA data suppressed where the number of youth aging out of care is less than 10

There is a decreasing trend in this rate, signifying an improvement in performance over this time. Over the 36 months, the range of this rate is 12% to 19%; the rate at September 2015 of 14%. Across Service Delivery Areas the rates range from 3% to 30%. The trends by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal are provided above.

Of All Children in Care Who Turned 19 Years Old between October 2014 and March 2015, the Proportion That Went on to Claim Income Assistance or Persons with Disabilities within Six Months (Up to September 2015)

	CYIC That Aged Out between October 2014 and March 2015	
BC	324	100.0%
IA: Expected to Work (ETW)	44	13.6%
IA: Expected to Work - Medical Condition	3	0.9%
IA: Persistent Multiple Barriers (PPMB)	0	0.0%
IA: Temporarily Excused from Work	23	7.1%
Persons with Disabilities (PWD)	104	32.1%
Did not Access IA or PWD	177	54.6%

While the percentage of youth that age out and access IA: Expected to Work is an indication of youth that have not effectively transitioned to adulthood, the former youth in Care may also access other income supports from the Ministry of Social Development and Social Innovation's BC Employment and Assistance programs. Of the 45% youth that accessed any IA or PWD supports within six months of aging out (they may access more than one type of support in the six months from aging out) almost 70% of the youth accessed PWD assistance. PWD assistance is an income and asset tested income support program for adults with severe mental or physical impairment that is likely to continue for two or more years, which significantly restricts daily living activities continuously or periodically for extended periods resulting in the need for assistance/supervision.

While the rate of youth accessing IA: Expected to Work within six months of aging out has remained fairly constant, the rate of youth accessing PWD assistance has increased by percentage points over the same time frame.

Youth Discharged from Care and Subsequently Claiming 'IA: Expected to Work' within Six Months, within 7 to 12 Months, and within 19 to 24 Months

The above graph shows the rates of accessing IA: Expected to Work within six months, 7 to12 months, and 19 to 24 months of aging out. The rates for a specific month display the rates on IA: Expected to Work at the various time periods for the same group of CYIC age outs. For example, the rates at March 2012 show for youth that aged out of care between April and September 2011 the rate of youth that accessed IA: Expected to Work within the next six months (up to March 2012); the rate the same group of April to September 2011 age outs accessed IA: Expected to Work within 7 to 12 months after aging out (up to September 2012); and the rate the same group of April to September 2011 age outs accessed IA: Expected to Work within 19 to 24 months after aging out (up to September 2013).

While the per cent of youth aging out from Care and accessing IA: Expected to Work within six months has hovered around 16% to 17% in recent years, the rate of youth accessing IA: Expected to Work from 7 to12 months after aging out falls by approximately five percentage points and the rate two years later falls by another two percentage points, an indication that the youth are finding other sources of income.

Of the youth that accessed IA: Expected to Work within 6 months of ageing-out, but did not access the same IA program in the later part of their first year after ageing-out, the majority of the youth went on to access PWD. Over time, the proportion of youth that are not accessing any IA or PWD supports is falling, while the proportion that are accessing PWD assistance is increasing.

After another year (19-24 months after ageing out), more of the youth no longer accessed IA: Expected to Work and the majority of these youth did not access PWD or any other IA program.

Performance Indicator 5.66 Residential Cost per Child and Youth in Care Excluding CYIC with Special Needs

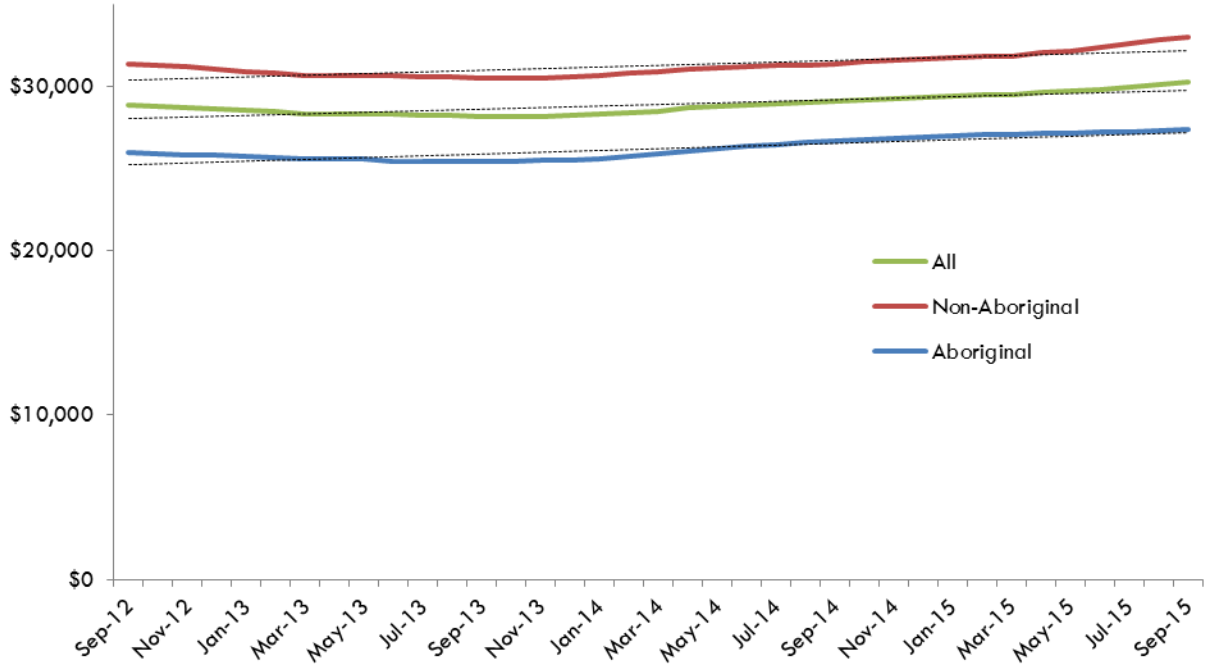
Rationale:
Cost pressures often stem from a shortage of skilled foster parents, which translates into a higher usage of more expensive contracted resources. Other factors that can impact costs per case include the use of exceptional payments to service providers and the level of care required by the current caseload composition.

Cost per Child and Youth in Care Excluding CYIC with Special Needs, 12 Month Period Ending September 30, 2015

Service Delivery Area	Total Number of Placement Days	Average Annual Cost per Placement		
		All	Aboriginal	Non - Aboriginal
BC	1,176,385	$ 30,265	$27,339	$ 33,015
Kootenays	30,991	31,110	33,942	29,772
Okanagan	105,701	23,838	24,179	23,437
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	118,396	28,918	30,412	27,662
East Fraser	79,594	37,989	25,441	39,938
North Fraser	88,868	36,958	40,864	34,243
South Fraser	171,667	31,935	29,339	34,255
Vancouver/Richmond	75,469	39,353	39,750	39,200
Coast/North Shore	50,528	26,833	21,233	38,776
South Vancouver Island	158,793	29,730	24,936	33,770
North Vancouver Island	160,625	22,043	19,886	25,295
Northwest	41,146	22,638	21,831	30,118
North Central	74,389	36,118	32,733	44,239
Northeast	20,218	32,296	32,765	30,984

Analysis:

Cost per Child and Youth in Care Excluding CYIC with Special Needs, September 2012 to September 2015



The average annualized residential cost per child or youth in care increased by a total of 5% since the baseline period 3 years ago. [1] The increase accelerated in the fall of 2013, and has been steady ever since. During the same time, the number of bed days continued to drop. Since the baseline period, approximately 135,000 fewer residential care days were required by MCFD, or the equivalent of 370 full time children or youth. This mirrored the drop in the CYIC caseload, as practice shifted towards a greater use of out-of-care options, and finding permanent homes for CYIC. Additionally, more CYIC are being cared for by delegated Aboriginal agencies during this period than at the baseline period.

A total of 5,390 distinct children without identified special needs were in paid residential care of MCFD at some point over the 12 month reporting period. This is a drop of more than 325 distinct children since the baseline. On average, the length of time in a residential placement also shrank slightly from 229 days to 218.

Aboriginal identified CYIC made up a greater proportion of the total residential care use this period than at the baseline (49% vs. 46%). Meanwhile, the spread between residential costs for Aboriginal identified CYIC and their non-Aboriginal counterparts has been widening slightly over the last four reporting months. It cost MCFD, on average, 21% more to care for non-Aboriginal CYIC than for Aboriginal CYIC this period.

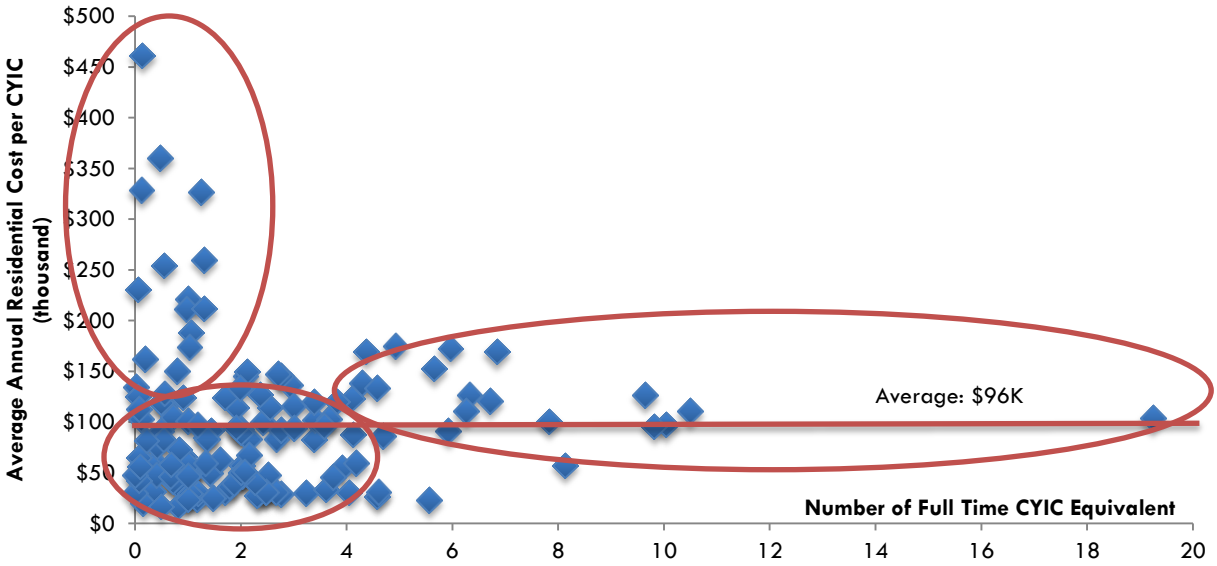
[1] This indicator has been revised since the last report to exclude CYIC that receive the Child Disability Benefit (newly available data from the Integrated Case Management system). These CYIC are now included in measure 2.01 Median cost of CYIC with identified CYSN. All comparisons to the baseline period are based on this new CYSN definition.

Average Annual Residential Cost per CYIC by Type of Service, September 2012 vs. September 2015

	Sept. 2012	Sept. 2015
Foster Care		
% days	90%	89%
Cost ($1,000)	$22.6	$22.6
Contracted Resources		
% days	10%	11%
Cost ($1,000)	$87.5	$96.0

The use of contracted resources continued to grow as a proportion of all bed days, and their costs continued to climb. Contracted resources were the sole driver of the residential cost increase for non-special needs CYIC, increasing by 10% since September 2012 (or approximately 8% after adjusting for inflation).

Contracted Agencies by Volume (Full-time CYIC Equivalent) and Average Annual Residential Cost



Over the last 12 months, 138 different agencies were contracted to provide residential care for MCFD's CYIC. These varied in size, providing care for fewer than one and up to 19 full time CYIC. The table above demonstrates the breakdown of the average annual cost per CYIC by agency size where three distinct groups were discernable.

Contracted residential services are tailored to the specific needs of the child and therefore can vary greatly in costs. In general, the lower cost agencies were the ones who cared for fewer than four full time children equivalent over the year. The larger agencies tended to hover slightly above the average, while the very expensive ones cared for fewer than 2 CYIC, likely providing care for very high needs children/youth.

Regionally, costs were greater in some parts of the North region and in the Greater Vancouver area.

Performance Indicator 5.71 Children and Youth in Care Funded Bed Utilization Rate

Rationale:
In order to ensure sufficient quantities of appropriate homes for children and youth that come into Care the ministry needs to fund some empty beds. Foster parents with specialized skills are provided with a monthly fixed payment regardless of whether a child is living in the home.

This is an indicator of the ministry's ability to manage its contracts with foster care providers in order to optimize resources. Generally, a higher utilization rate (with sufficient capacity) is associated with more efficient use of foster home capacity.

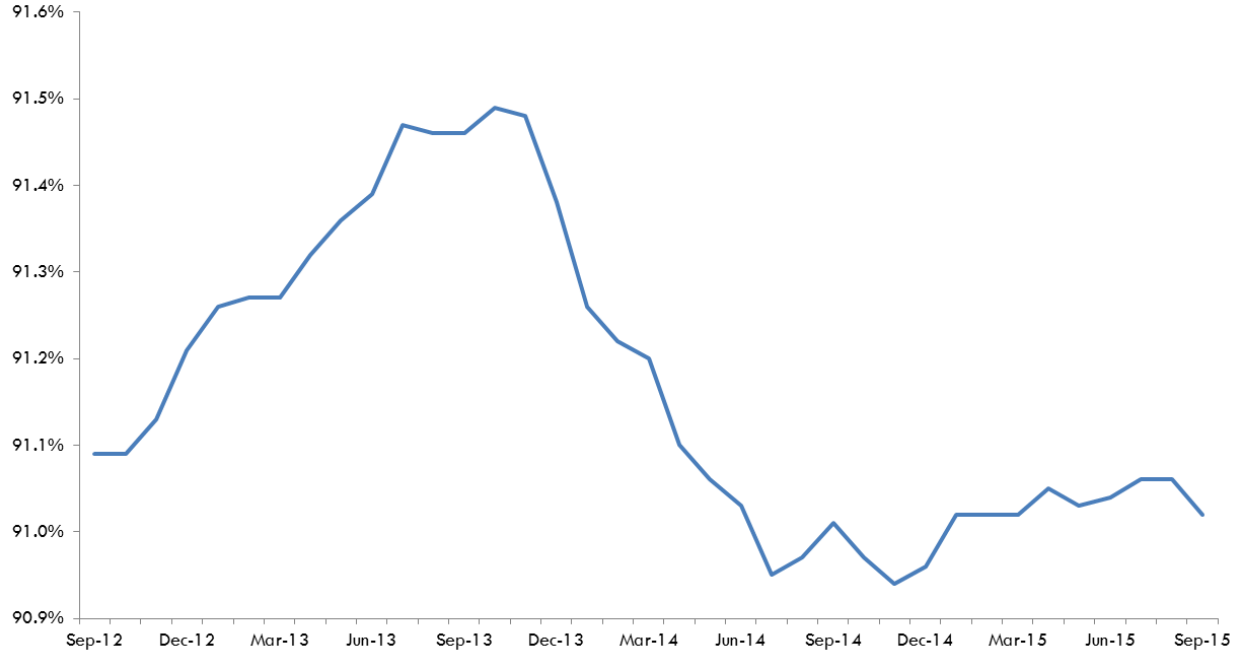
Funded Bed Utilization Rate, 12 Month Period Ending September 2015

Service Delivery Area[1]	Funded Bed Days	Funded Bed Day Utilization Rate
BC	1,809,347	91.0%
Kootenay	52,625	83.9%
Okanagan	183,331	85.0%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	163,065	92.3%
East Fraser	125,324	91.3%
North Fraser	134,118	93.7%
South Fraser	269,742	94.8%
Vancouver/Richmond	135,315	86.2%
Coast/North Shore	72,808	94.0%
South Vancouver Island	244,308	90.5%
North Vancouver Island	228,072	92.6%
Northwest	58,974	95.0%
North Central	108,273	90.0%
Northeast	33,392	89.5%

[1] Table excludes Lower Mainland facilities.

Analysis:

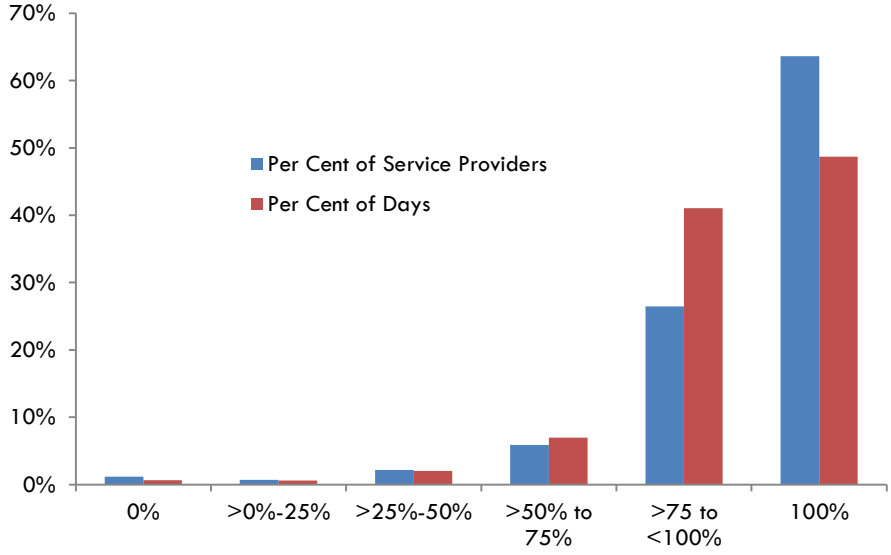
Funded Bed Utilization Rate, September 2012 to September 2015



Compared to the baseline period of September 2012, there is very little change in the performance of this indicator. Since the baseline period the number of bed days available and the number of bed days used have decreased slightly.

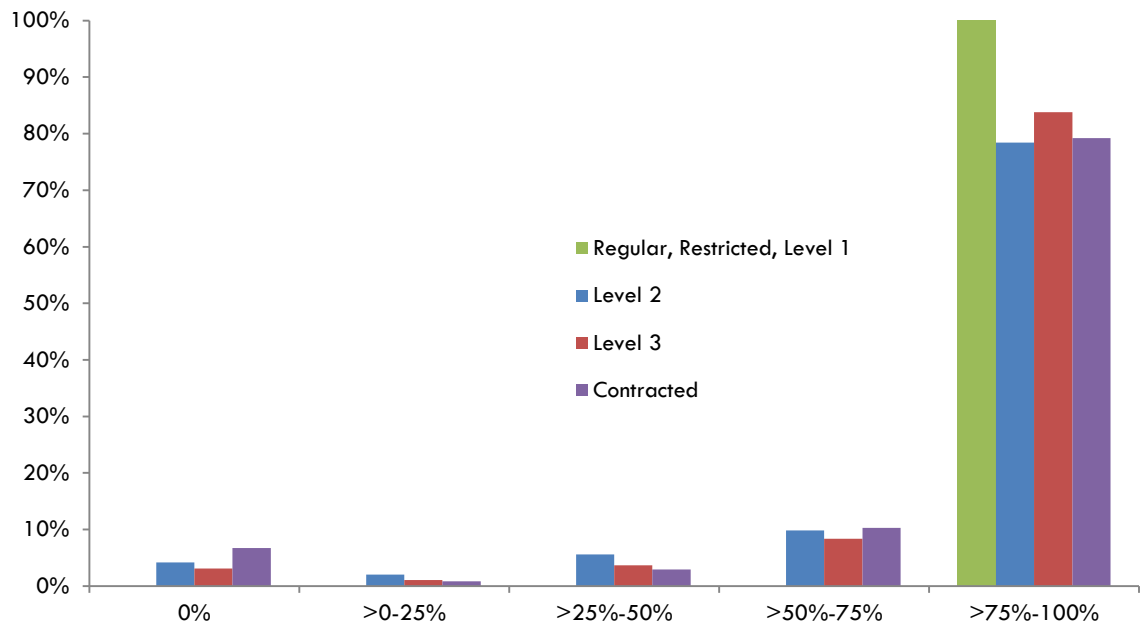
Since the baseline, September 2012, the use of Contracted Resources is increasing, along with Regular Restricted Level 1 foster homes. In contrast, the use of Level 2 and 3 foster homes are decreasing; Contracted Resources are at their lowest level of utilization since January 2015.

Per Cent of Capacity and Service Providers by Utilization Levels



The percentage of service providers that are fully utilized has not changed since March 2015, with 64% of providers at 100%, and accounting for 49% of the bed **days.**

Per Cent of Utilization by Placement Type



Since January 2015, each of the placement types (except Regular, Restricted, Level 1), has experienced a slight decline in the utilization rate.

Within the SDA's, the use of foster homes varies by type. On average, a majority of the SDA's have Contracted Resources utilization rates less than 90% in any given month, since the baseline period. In contrast, a majority of Level 3 homes have more than 90% utilization over the same period. Currently all placement types are experiencing some of the lowest levels of available bed days since before the baseline period.

Educational Performance

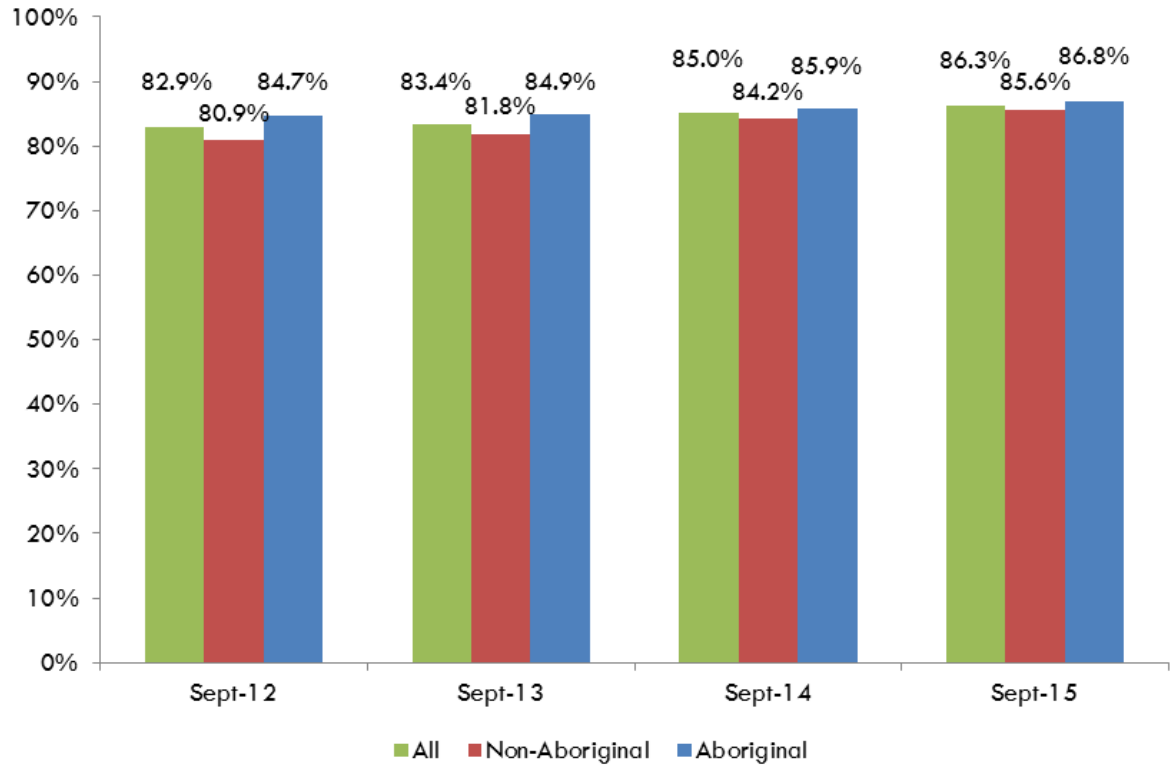
Performance Indicator 5.21 Age-Appropriate Grade of Children and Youth in Care (CYIC)

Rationale:
MCFD and the Ministry of Education work together towards keeping CYIC in school and their learning progress at school. That CYIC are learning and progressing in school is an important outcome for the present and future well-being of CYIC. But it is also symptomatic of other aspects of the well-being and is a useful indicator to the ministry in its planning and service provision for each CYIC.

Age-Appropriate Grade by SDA, September 30, 2015

Service Delivery Area	CYIC between October 2013 and September 2015	Current or Former CYIC in School September 2015	Proportion of CYIC in School on September 30, 2015 (%)	Proportion in Their Age-Appropriate Grade (%)		
				All	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
BC	8,453	6,665	78.8%	86.3%	86.8%	85.6%
Kootenays	308	228	74.0%	85.5%	85.6%	85.5%
Okanagan	686	504	73.5%	87.7%	87.1%	88.2%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	910	717	78.8%	86.3%	84.9%	88.3%
East Fraser	865	681	78.7%	84.3%	86.2%	82.2%
North Fraser	501	388	77.4%	84.0%	86.6%	82.5%
South Fraser	1,055	851	80.7%	89.5%	90.1%	88.9%
Vancouver/Richmond	810	629	77.7%	79.5%	82.6%	74.4%
Coast/North Shore	351	289	82.3%	91.0%	90.1%	92.6%
South Vancouver Island	901	729	80.9%	84.5%	85.8%	83.4%
North Vancouver Island	1,040	823	79.1%	88.2%	87.7%	89.2%
Northwest	335	279	83.3%	90.7%	90.4%	93.3%
North Central	558	439	78.7%	88.4%	87.9%	90.0%
Northeast	133	108	81.2%	81.5%	78.1%	88.6%

Age-Appropriate Grade of CYIC by School Year

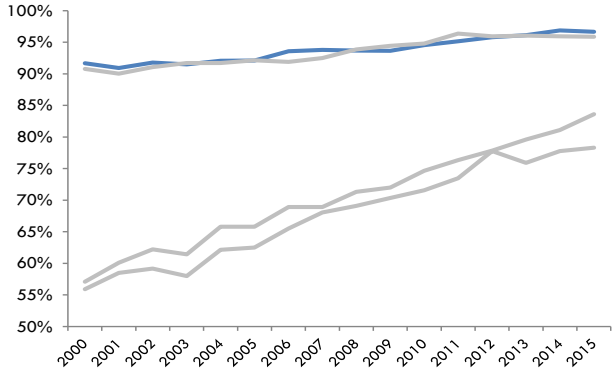


Analysis:
The 3.4 percentage point increase since September 2012 is a significant improvement. This improvement applies to both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal CYIC. In fact, the trend has been upward since 2000 and has strengthened slightly since 2010.

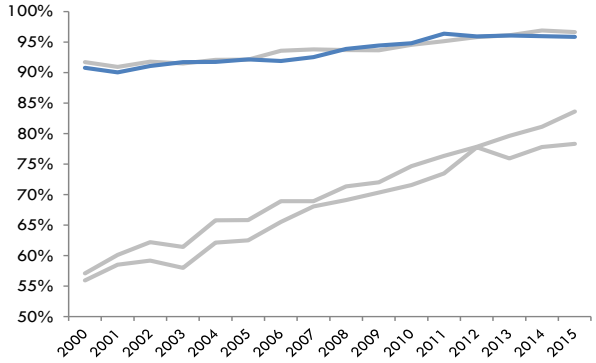
Typically children are much more likely to repeat a grade from grade 9 onwards so those aged 14 to 17 are far less likely to be in age-appropriate grade. Since 2000, this performance indicator has improved across all age groups and for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal CYIC. Especially positive is that the greatest improvement is in the most challenging 14 to 17 age groups for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal CYIC.

CYIC aged 14 to 17 years old improved the most from 57% in 2000 compared to 81% in 2015. All other age groups were in their age-appropriate grade 90 to 96% of the time, between 2000 and 2015.

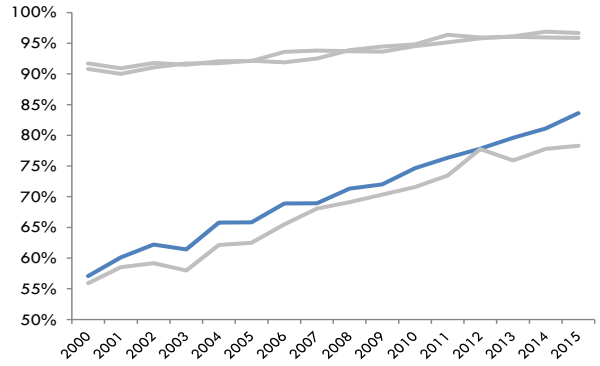
Non-Aboriginal CYIC Aged 5 to 13



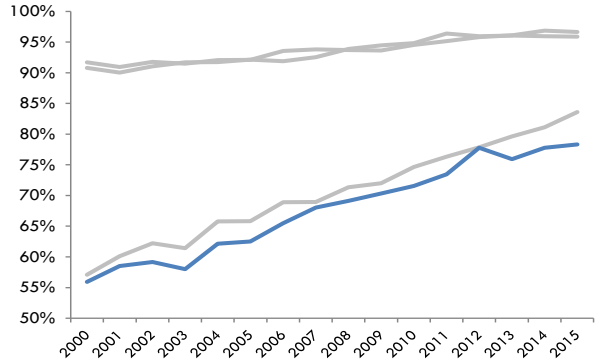
Aboriginal CYIC Aged 5 to 13



Non-Aboriginal CYIC Aged 14 to 17



Aboriginal CYIC Aged 14 to 17



Since 2000, Aboriginal CYIC has a higher proportion of students at the age-appropriate grade; 86.8% in the 2015 school year vs. 85.6% for their non-Aboriginal counterpart. However, the performance gap has been shrinking, especially, since the aged 14-17 year old Aboriginal students in their age appropriate grade lags their non-Aboriginal counterparts by 5 percentage points.

Overall, female CYIC students are more likely to be attending school in their age-appropriate grade than male CYIC students. However, since 2010 there has been a rapid reduction in the gap between performance of the male and female age-appropriate performance indicator for Aboriginal CYIC.

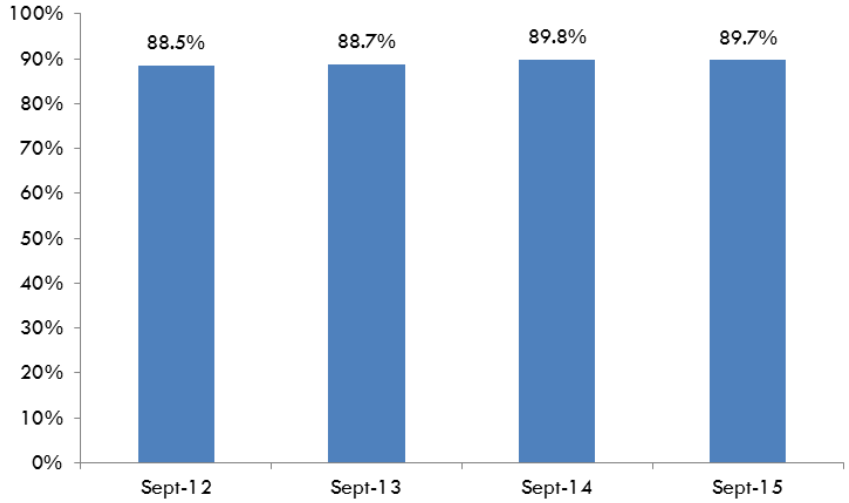
Performance Indicator 5.16 Grade Progression of Children and Youth in Care

Rationale:
Although some CYIC are not in an age-appropriate grade they are progressing in their learning and move up to the next grade level the following September. Grade progression is an indicator of learning and educational progress.

Grade Progression for CYIC by SDA, 2014/2015

Service Delivery Area	Children and Youth in Care on September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2015 Inclusive and In School	Children and Youth in Care on September 30, 2015 That Showed Grade Progression (%)		
		All	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
BC	4,699	89.7%	91.3%	87.2%
Kootenays	147	88.4%	91.5%	85.5%
Okanagan	342	90.4%	92.8%	88.4%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	468	92.3%	92.4%	92.2%
East Fraser	491	89.0%	90.4%	87.1%
North Fraser	265	88.3%	92.2%	86.3%
South Fraser	608	91.4%	93.4%	88.8%
Vancouver/Richmond	465	85.6%	88.6%	78.7%
Coast/North Shore	200	91.5%	90.6%	93.4%
South Vancouver Island	547	86.8%	91.1%	83.1%
North Vancouver Island	598	90.5%	90.3%	90.7%
Northwest	187	92.0%	91.5%	95.5%
North Central	321	92.8%	93.4%	90.5%
Northeast	60	83.3%	87.8%	73.7%

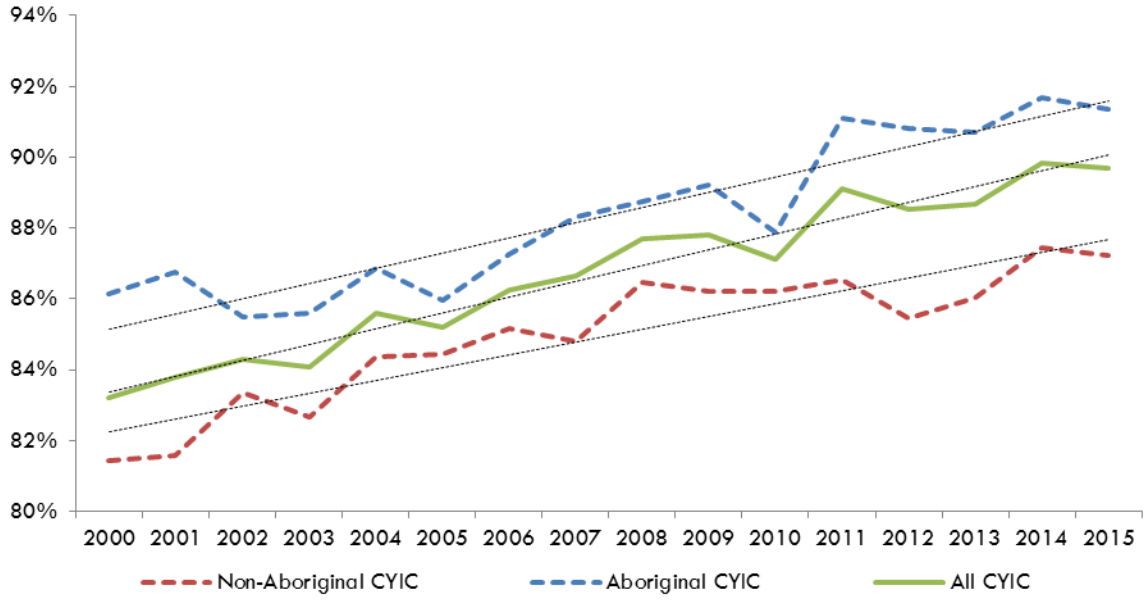
Grade Progression of CYIC by School Year



Between 2000 and 2014, a greater proportion of Aboriginal CYIC transitioned to a higher grade than non-Aboriginal CYIC every year.

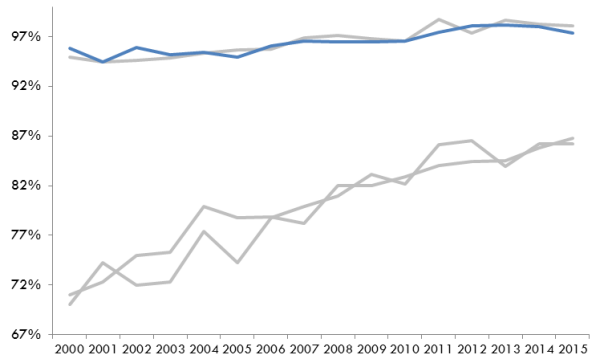
Analysis:
Vancouver/Richmond lags the province due to non-Aboriginal CYIC not progressing while South Fraser leads the province due to high progression in both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal CYIC.

Grade Progression of CYIC Over Time, Non-Aboriginal and Aboriginal

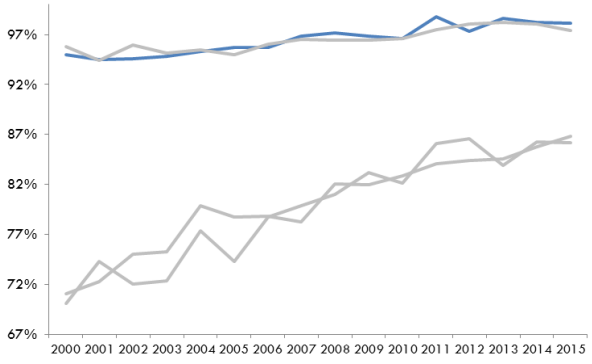


Since 2000, CYIC increasingly progressed to a higher grade (83% in 2000 compared to nearly 90% in 2015). This performance is due to the consistent improvement in grade progression across Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal CYIC and across all age groups (sees charts below).

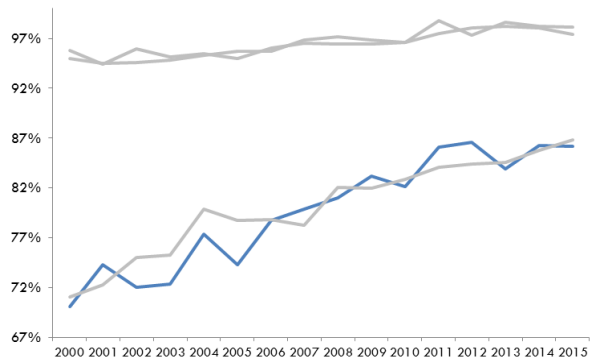
Non-Aboriginal CYIC Aged 5 to 13



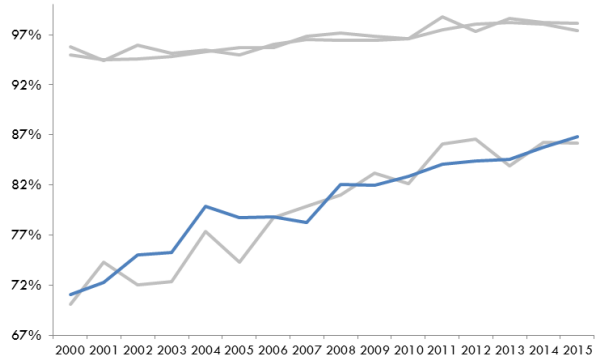
Aboriginal CYIC Aged 5 to 13



Non-Aboriginal CYIC Aged 14 to 17



Aboriginal CYIC Aged 14 to 17



Performance Indicator 5.26 Children and Youth in Care Who Finish School with a High School Credential

Rationale:

There is strong evidence that completing high school is conducive to general well-being throughout life. Furthermore, it is a good barometer of current general well-being for that particular cohort. MCFD works to maximize the educational attainment of CYIC.

Children and Youth in Care Who Finish School with a High School Credential, 2014/2015

Service Delivery Area	CYIC Who Turned 19 during Fiscal Year 2014/2015	CYIC Who Turned 19 Matched to BC School Records	Per Cent CYIC Who Turned 19 with a High School Credential (%)[1]		
			All	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
BC	717	693	52.7%	54.1%	51.3%
Kootenays	23	22	54.5%	72.7%	36.4%
Okanagan	53	51	51.0%	45.5%	55.2%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	73	72	61.1%	56.1%	67.7%
East Fraser	69	69	63.8%	73.2%	50.0%
North Fraser	52	50	60.0%	61.5%	59.5%
South Fraser	92	90	58.9%	52.5%	64.0%
Vancouver/Richmond	110	98	45.9%	56.5%	36.5%
Coast/North Shore	31	30	46.7%	50.0%	43.8%
South Vancouver Island	75	75	46.7%	50.0%	45.1%
North Vancouver Island	65	65	44.6%	40.0%	50.0%
Northwest	17	17	64.7%	61.5%	*
North Central	47	44	43.2%	45.2%	38.5%
Northeast	10	10	30.0%	*	*

[1] SDA data suppressed where the number of CYIC turning 19 is less than 10.

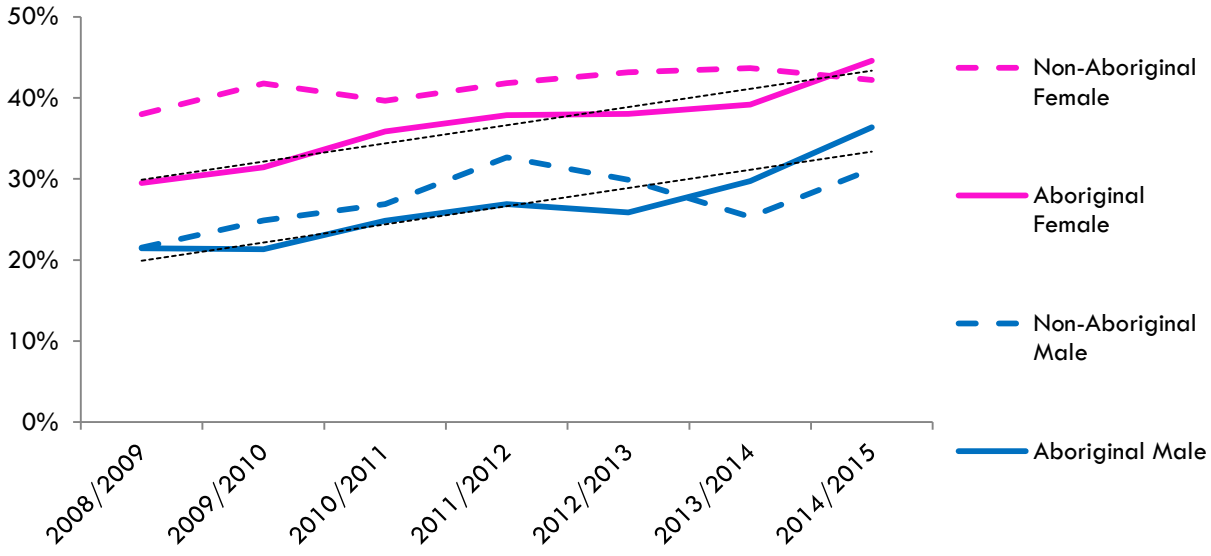
Analysis:
BC offers students several options for students to show that they completed their K to 12 education. This performance measure combines two certificates (Certificate of Graduation – Dogwood Diploma and Adult Graduation Diploma Program) and one alternative credential (School Completion certificate).

For 2014/2015, 38% of CYIC turned 19 with a Dogwood Diploma or with an Adult Graduation Diploma and 14.7% with a Completion Certificate.

Over the past 14 years between fiscal year 2000/2001 and 2014/2015 steadily more CYIC turned 19 with a high school credential. In 2000/2001 28% of CYIC turned 19 with a high school credential whereas the proportion in 2014/2015 was 52.7%.

An upward trend in graduation rates (from 24.3% in 2008/9 to 38% in 2014/15) is partially responsible for this increase. All of the improvement in CYIC graduation rates in the past seven years is a result of upward graduation trends for both female and male Aboriginal CYIC. At 44.6% Female Aboriginal CYIC have the highest graduation rate among CYIC while non-Aboriginal male CYIC have the lowest at 31.2%

Children and Youth in Care High School Graduation Rates at Age 19 by Gender, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal, 2008/2009 – 2014/2015



Some CYIC that do not graduate at age 19 do actually graduate within the next several years. Graduation rates increase by at least[1] three percentage points at age 24.

The introduction of the Completion Certificate has also contributed to the improving trend in high school credential rates. The Ministry of Education introduced Completion Certificates for students who successfully completed their education goals outlined in their Individualized Education Plan. The first CYIC turned 19 with a completion certificate in 2005/2006 (2.1%). In 2014/2015, 102 (14.7%) CYIC turned 19 with a Completion Certificate.

[1] These former CYIC returned to high school. The former CYIC that graduate from outside of high school is unknown.

Young people that were formerly in Care or had a youth agreement are eligible for financial assistance with education expenses. The Youth Education Assistance Fund provides bursaries for former youth in permanent care between 19 and 23 years of age who are attending university, college, a university/college, an institute, or designated private school. Support is also available through the Agreement with a Young Adult program which may provide assistance for living expenses as well as tuition costs while participating in educational, vocational or rehabilitation programs.

Youth Education Assistance Fund, September 2014 to August 2015

Service Delivery Area[1]	Young Adults who Received a YEAF Bursary from September 2014 to August 2015[2]	Expenditures on YEAF Bursary from September 2014 to August 2015	Percent of Young Adult Recipients of a YEAF Bursary (%)	
			Aboriginal[3]	Non - Aboriginal
BC[4]	328	$1,799,171	33%	61%
Kootenays	*	*	*	*
Okanagan	25	137,500	36%	64%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	30	165,000	50%	50%
East Fraser	33	181,500	45%	55%
North Fraser	32	176,000	25%	75%
South Fraser	40	215,171	30%	70%
Vancouver/Richmond	46	253,000	22%	78%
Coast/North Shore	14	77,000	36%	64%
South Vancouver Island	40	220,000	25%	75%
North Vancouver Island	16	88,000	44%	56%
Northwest	*	*	*	*
North Central	15	82,500	60%	40%
Northeast	*	*	*	*

[1] The mapping of the Service Delivery Area is based on the office a YEAF recipient aged out from.
[2] SDA data is suppressed where the number of young adults who received a YEAF bursary is less than 10.
[3] 22 YEAF recipients were not linked to any Aboriginal information.
[4] The Provincial total includes 24 cases that were not linked to any SDA.

Agreements with Young Adults, October 2014 to September 2015

Service Delivery Area	Young Adults Receiving AYA Support, October 2014 to September 2015[1,2]	AYA Expenditures, October 2014 to September 2015	Percent of Young Adults Receiving AYA Support(%)[3]	
			Aboriginal	Non - Aboriginal
BC	622	$3,518,324	34%	66%
Kootenays	21	$86,598	62%	38%
Okanagan	50	$216,756	34%	66%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	37	$191,373	38%	62%
North Fraser	59	$281,536	39%	59%
Fraser (East and South)[4]	128	$887,926	27%	72%
Vancouver (Vancouver/Richmond and Coast/North Shore) [4]	135	$691,853	27%	73%
Vancouver Island(North and South)[4]	121	$717,186	22%	77%
Northwest	36	$198,707	75%	25%
North Central	36	$185,871	47%	53%
Northeast	*	*	*	*

Performance Indicator 5.31 Foundation Skills Assessment (FSA) for Reading, Writing and Numeracy, Grade Four and Grade Seven

Rationale:

Gauging the learning of CYIC provides MCFD with insight into their educational progress as well as some of their broader needs. FSA scores (even as early as Grade Four) have a high predictive power of high school completion. This is the proportion of CYIC from September to February of their grade four year and their grade seven year who meet or exceed expectations for reading, writing and numeracy.

[1] The AYA count across SDAs exceeds BC's total count as some AYA payments overlap.
[2] SDA data is suppressed where the number of young adults receiving an AYA support is less than 10.
[3] The AYA Aboriginal information is estimated based on linking case files to expenditure data.
[4] A majority (or all) AYA transactions for both SDAs are processed in the same location.

The following set of six tables presents the count and percentage of CYIC meeting or exceeding expectations in the areas of reading, writing, and numeracy in grades four and seven.

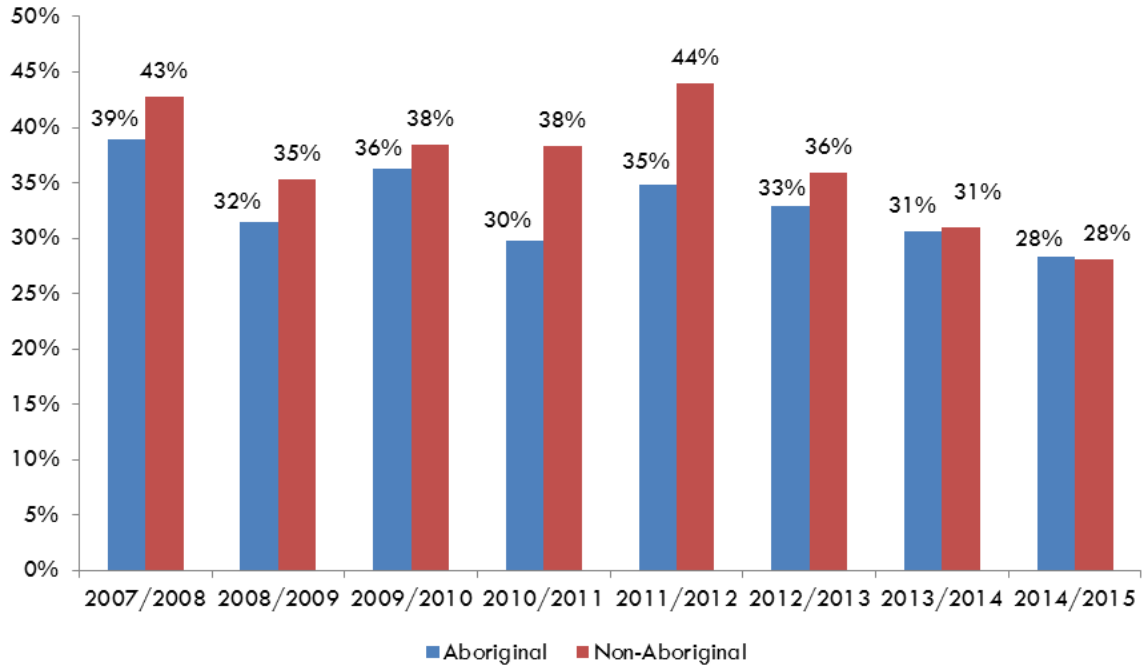
Grade Four Numeracy: Meeting or Exceeding Expectations by SDA

Service Delivery Area	CYIC between Sept 2014 and February 2015 in Grade 4[1]	Numeracy: Meeting or Exceeding Expectations (%)		
		All	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
BC	297	28.3%	28.4%	28.1%
Kootenays	*	*	*	*
Okanagan	27	51.9%	57.1%	46.2%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	25	36.0%	30.8%	41.7%
East Fraser	35	42.9%	34.8%	58.3%
North Fraser	*	*	*	*
South Fraser	44	25.0%	36.0%	10.5%
Vancouver/Richmond	32	21.9%	22.2%	*
Coast/North Shore	14	50.0%	45.5%	*
South Vancouver Island	32	3.1%	0.0%	6.3%
North Vancouver Island	37	16.2%	16.7%	*
Northwest	11	45.5%	45.5%	N/A
North Central	20	20.0%	20.0%	N/A
Northeast	*	*	*	N/A

Note: 56.6% of CYIC wrote this FSA (81.5% for all children in grade 4). Of the CYIC that wrote the FSA, 50.0% met or exceeded expectations.

[1] SDA data is suppressed where the number of CYIC is less than 10.

FSA Results for Grade Four Numeracy Over Time by Aboriginal / Non-Aboriginal



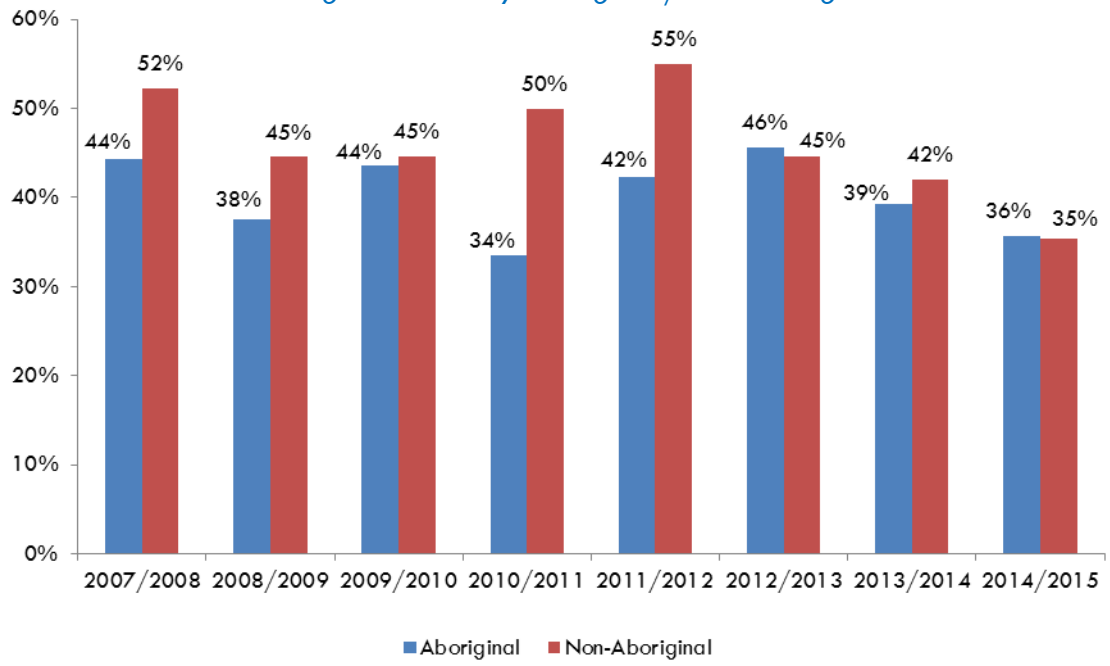
Grade Four Reading: Meeting or Exceeding Expectations by SDA

Service Delivery Area	CYIC between Sept 2014 and February 2015 in Grade 4[1]	Reading: Meeting or Exceeding Expectations (%)		
		All	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
BC	298	35.6%	35.6%	35.4%
Kootenays	*	*	*	*
Okanagan	27	51.9%	50.0%	53.8%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	25	40.0%	30.8%	50.0%
East Fraser	35	48.6%	39.1%	66.7%
North Fraser	*	*	*	*
South Fraser	44	34.1%	44.0%	21.1%
Vancouver/Richmond	32	28.1%	29.6%	*
Coast/North Shore	14	42.9%	45.5%	*
South Vancouver Island	32	12.5%	12.5%	12.5%
North Vancouver Island	37	35.1%	33.3%	*
Northwest	11	36.4%	36.4%	N/A
North Central	21	28.6%	28.6%	N/A
Northeast	*	*	*	N/A

Note: 58.1% of CYIC wrote this FSA (81.7% for all children in grade 4). Of the CYIC that wrote the FSA, 61.3% met or exceeded expectations.

[1] SDA data is suppressed where the number of CYIC is less than 10.

FSA Results for Grade Four Reading Over Time by Aboriginal / Non-Aboriginal



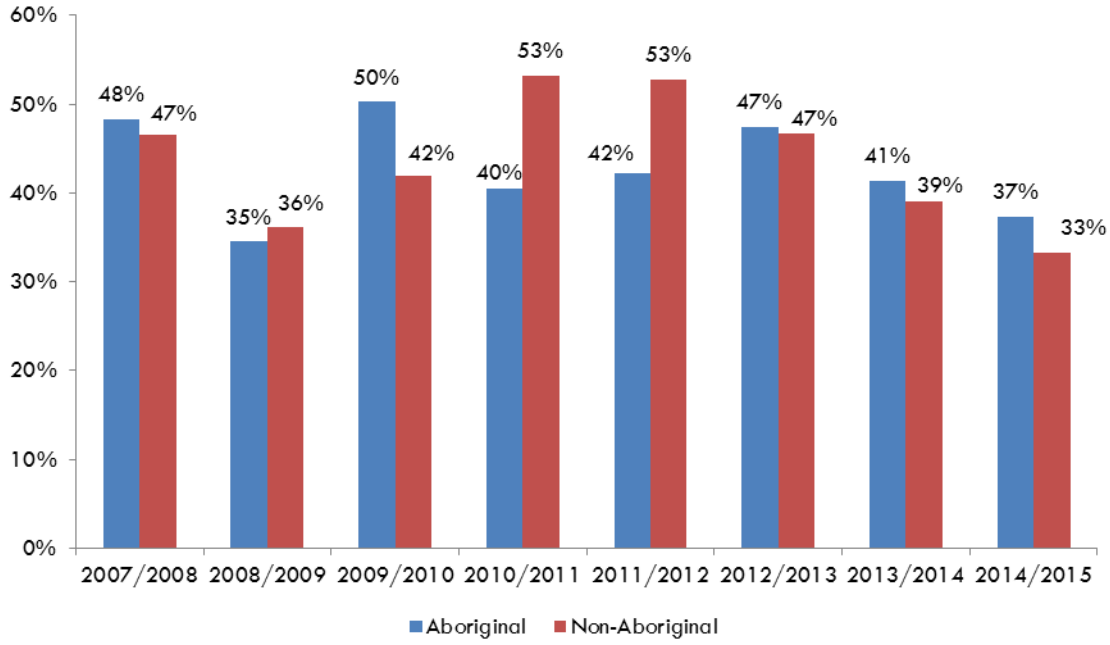
Grade Four Writing: Meeting or Exceeding Expectations by SDA

Service Delivery Area	CYIC between Sept 2014 and February 2015 in Grade 4[1]	Writing: Per Cent meeting or Exceeding Expectations (%)		
		All	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
BC	297	36.0%	37.3%	33.3%
Kootenays	*	*	*	*
Okanagan	27	37.0%	35.7%	38.5%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	25	40.0%	30.8%	50.0%
East Fraser	35	51.4%	47.8%	58.3%
North Fraser	*	*	*	*
South Fraser	44	34.1%	48.0%	15.8%
Vancouver/Richmond	32	34.4%	37.0%	*
Coast/North Shore	14	35.7%	27.3%	*
South Vancouver Island	32	21.9%	25.0%	18.8%
North Vancouver Island	37	32.4%	33.3%	*
Northwest	11	27.3%	27.3%	N/A
North Central	20	45.0%	45.0%	N/A
Northeast	*	*	*	N/A

Note: 56.9% of CYIC wrote this FSA (80.5% for all children in grade 4). Of the CYIC that wrote the FSA, 63.3% met or exceeded expectations.

[1] SDA data is suppressed where the number of CYIC is less than 10.

FSA Results for Grade Four Writing Over Time by Aboriginal / Non-Aboriginal



Analysis:
Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal CYIC meet or exceed expectations in Grade Four FSA at similar proportions since 2012/2013. Both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Female CYIC meet or exceed expectations in Grade Four Writing at higher proportions than Male CYIC every year MCFD has FSA results (2007/2008 to 2014/2015). In 2014/2015, Female CYIC in Grade Four met or exceeded expectations, on average, 12 percentage points higher than Male CYIC.

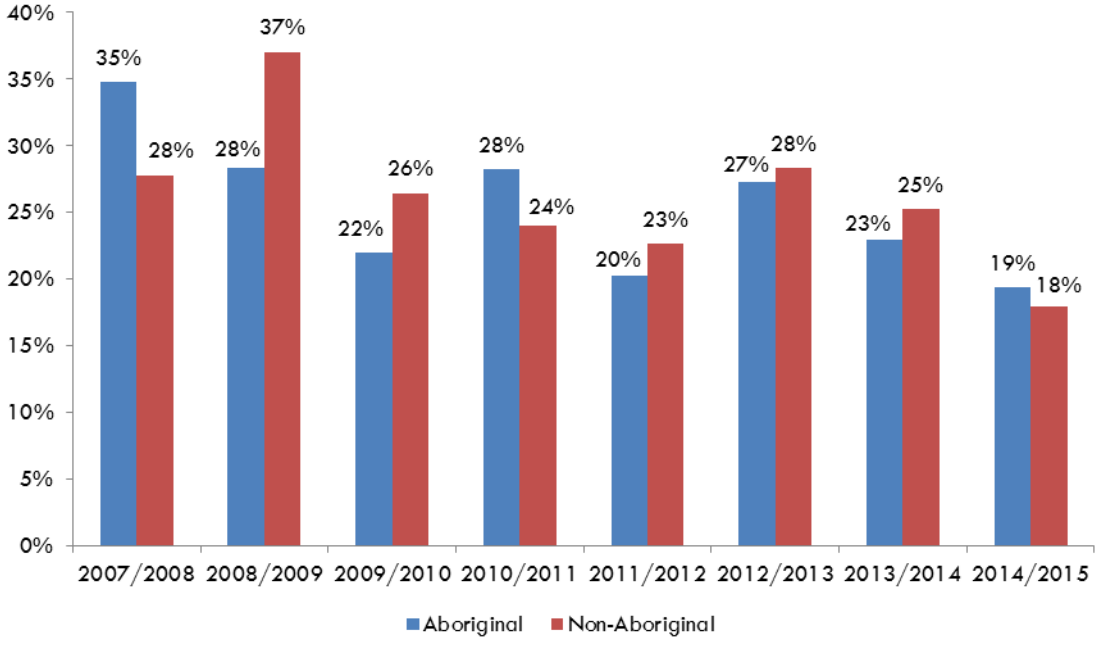
2014/2015 is the third year in a row of a declining trend of Grade Four CYIC meeting or exceeding expectations across all three tests and for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal CYIC (whether or not the CYIC had an Educational Special Need).

Grade Seven Numeracy: Meeting or Exceeding Expectations by SDA

Service Delivery Area	CYIC between Sept 2014 and February 2015 in Grade 7[1]	Numeracy: Meeting or Exceeding Expectations (%)		
		All	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
BC	324	18.8%	19.4%	18.0%
Kootenays	10	30.0%	*	*
Okanagan	25	12.0%	0.0%	23.1%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	36	27.8%	30.4%	23.1%
East Fraser	33	30.3%	35.0%	23.1%
North Fraser	22	13.6%	*	20.0%
South Fraser	40	17.5%	18.2%	16.7%
Vancouver/Richmond	37	24.3%	28.0%	16.7%
Coast/North Shore	10	0.0%	*	*
South Vancouver Island	30	13.3%	20.0%	6.7%
North Vancouver Island	36	13.9%	13.0%	15.4%
Northwest	11	18.2%	*	*
North Central	29	13.8%	13.0%	*
Northeast	*	*	*	*

Note: 59.0% of CYIC wrote this FSA (80.1% for all children in grade 4). Of the CYIC that wrote the FSA, 31.9% met or exceeded expectations.

FSA Results for Grade Seven Numeracy Over Time by Aboriginal / Non-Aboriginal



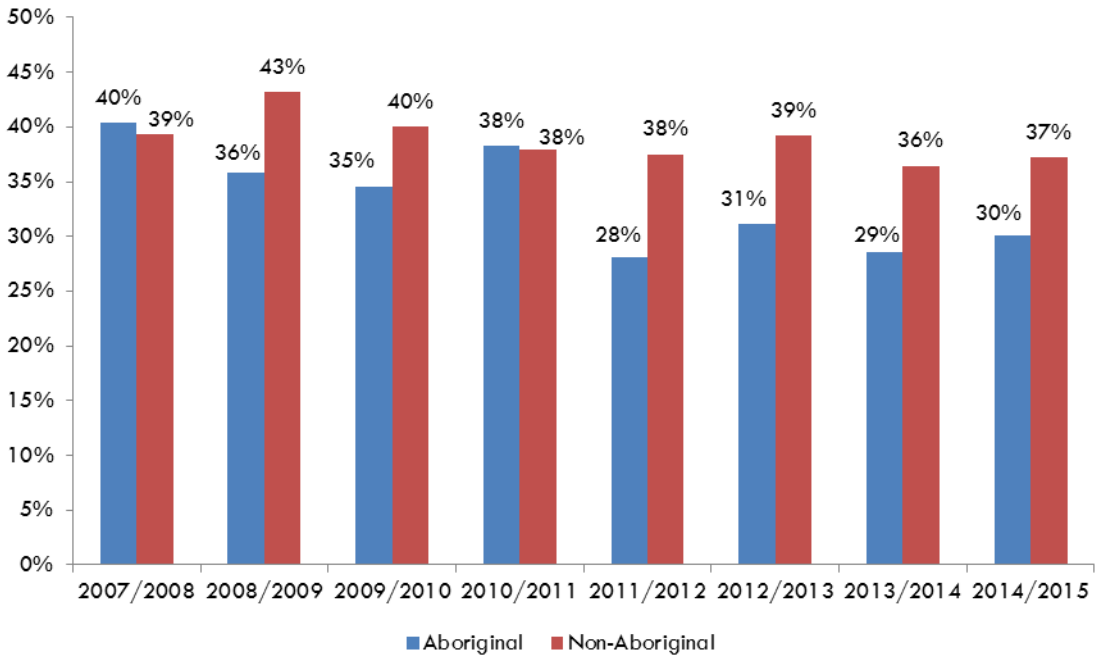
[1] SDA data is suppressed where the number of CYIC is less than 10.

Grade Seven Reading: Meeting or Exceeding Expectations

Service Delivery Area	CYIC between Sept 2014 and February 2015 in Grade 7[1]	Reading: Meeting or Exceeding Expectations (%)		
		All	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
BC	325	32.9%	30.1%	37.2%
Kootenays	10	30.0%	*	*
Okanagan	25	24.0%	25.0%	23.1%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	36	44.4%	39.1%	53.8%
East Fraser	33	36.4%	35.0%	38.5%
North Fraser	22	27.3%	*	26.7%
South Fraser	40	35.0%	27.3%	44.4%
Vancouver/Richmond	38	36.8%	40.0%	30.8%
Coast/North Shore	10	10.0%	*	*
South Vancouver Island	30	30.0%	26.7%	33.3%
North Vancouver Island	36	38.9%	39.1%	38.5%
Northwest	11	36.4%	*	*
North Central	29	20.7%	17.4%	*
Northeast	*	40.0%	*	*

Note: 59.7% of CYIC wrote this FSA (80.4% for all children in grade 4). Of the CYIC that wrote the FSA, 55.2% met or exceeded expectations.

FSA Results for Grade Seven Reading Over Time by Aboriginal / Non-Aboriginal



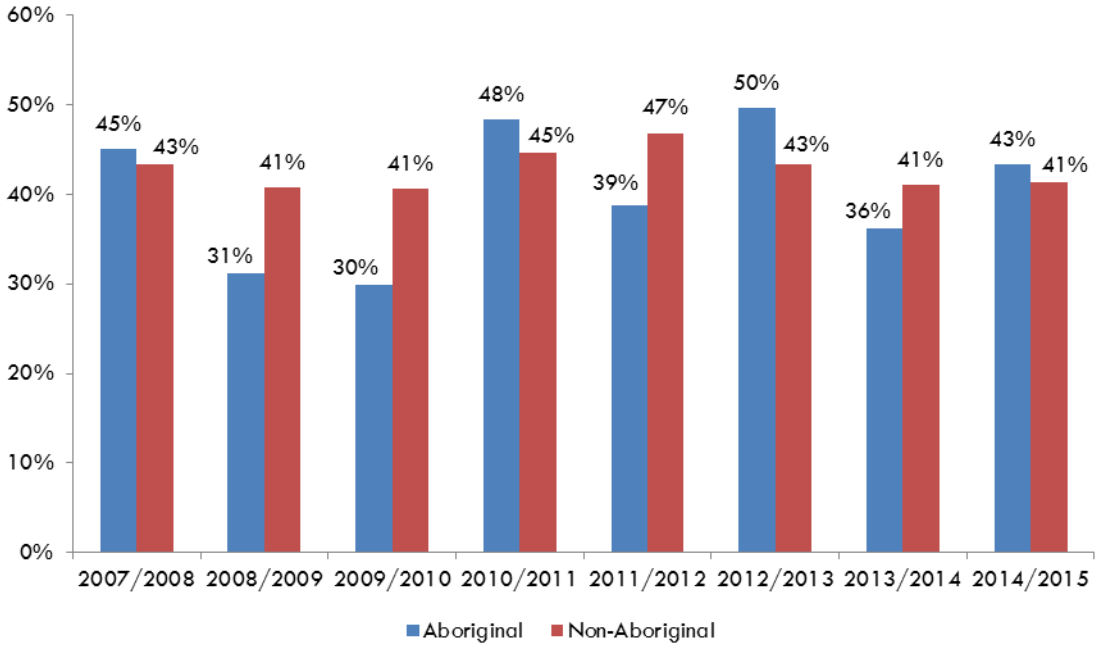
[1] SDA data is suppressed where the number of CYIC is less than 10.

Grade Seven Writing: Meeting or Exceeding Expectations

Service Delivery Area	CYIC between Sept 2014 and February 2015 in Grade 7[1]	Writing: Meeting or Exceeding Expectations (%)		
		All	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
BC	324	42.6%	43.4%	41.4%
Kootenays	10	20.0%	*	*
Okanagan	25	40.0%	50.0%	30.8%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	36	61.1%	52.2%	76.9%
East Fraser	33	60.6%	65.0%	53.8%
North Fraser	22	22.7%	*	26.7%
South Fraser	40	35.0%	27.3%	44.4%
Vancouver/Richmond	37	29.7%	36.0%	16.7%
Coast/North Shore	10	40.0%	*	*
South Vancouver Island	30	50.0%	46.7%	53.3%
North Vancouver Island	36	50.0%	52.2%	46.2%
Northwest	11	45.5%	*	*
North Central	29	31.0%	39.1%	*
Northeast	*	*	*	*

Note: 57.4% of CYIC wrote this FSA (79.0% for all children in grade 4). Of the CYIC that wrote the FSA, 74.2% met or exceeded expectations.

FSA Results for Grade Seven Writing Over Time by Aboriginal / Non-Aboriginal



[1] SDA data is suppressed where the number of CYIC is less than 10.

Both Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal female CYIC meet or exceed expectations in Grade Seven Writing at higher proportions than male CYIC for every year that MCFD has FSA results (2007/2008 to 2014/2015). In 2014/2015, the proportion of female CYIC that met or exceeded expectations in all tests are at most 10 percentage points higher than male CYIC. The narrowing gap between male and female CYIC is due to female CYIC performance declining towards male FSA performance while male CYIC FSA performance has remained steady over time.

Youth Services

Performance Indicator 5.56 Youth Who Claim Income Assistance (IA): Expected to Work within Six Months of Aging Out of Youth Agreements

Rationale:
The ministry assists and supports the transition to adulthood for youth under a youth agreement that turn 19 years old. Among desired transitions is employment, further education or training. An undesired outcome is youth who turn 19 years old and claim income assistance benefits with the expected to work designation. This is an indicator of how effectively the ministry prepares youth to transition to adulthood.

Youth That Turned 19 While Under a Youth Agreement (between October 2014 and March 2015) and Claiming 'Income Assistance: Expected to Work' within Six Months by Service Delivery Area, As of September 30, 2015

Service Delivery Area	Youth That Turned 19 While Under a Youth Agreement between October 2014 and March 2015	Accessing 'Income Assistance: Expected to Work' within 6 Months (Up to September 2015)[1]	Aboriginal[1]	Non-Aboriginal[1]
BC	193	14.5%	13.5%	14.9%
Kootenays	11	18.2%	*	*
Okanagan	13	7.7%	*	9.1%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	13	15.4%	*	*
East Fraser	27	22.2%	20.0%	23.5%
North Fraser	12	8.3%	*	*
South Fraser	22	27.3%	*	33.3%
Vancouver/Richmond	40	12.5%	*	11.8%
Coast/North Shore	10	20.0%	*	*
South Vancouver Island	15	0.0%	*	*
North Vancouver Island	18	5.6%	*	0.0%
Northwest	*	*	*	*
North Central	*	*	*	*
Northeast	*	*	*	*

[1] SDA data suppressed where the number of youth aging out of Youth Agreements is less than 10

Analysis:

Youth Aging Out of Youth Agreements and Subsequently Claiming 'IA: Expected to Work' within Six Months, September 2012 to September 2015

There is no trend in this indicator. Over the 36 months, this rate has ranged from 11% to 22%. Neither Aboriginal nor non-Aboriginal groups show a statistically significant change since September 2012.

Of All Youth Aging Out of Youth Agreements between October 2014 and March 2015, the Proportion That Went on to Claim Income Assistance or Persons with Disabilities within Six Months (Up to September 2015)

	YAG That Aged Out between October 2014 and March 2015	
BC	193	100.0%
IA: Expected to Work (ETW)	28	14.5%
IA: Expected to Work - Medical Condition	2	1.0%
IA: Persistent Multiple Barriers (PPMB)	0	0.0%
IA: Temporarily Excused from Work	13	6.7%
Persons with Disabilities (PWD)	9	4.7%
Did not Access IA or PWD	150	77.7%

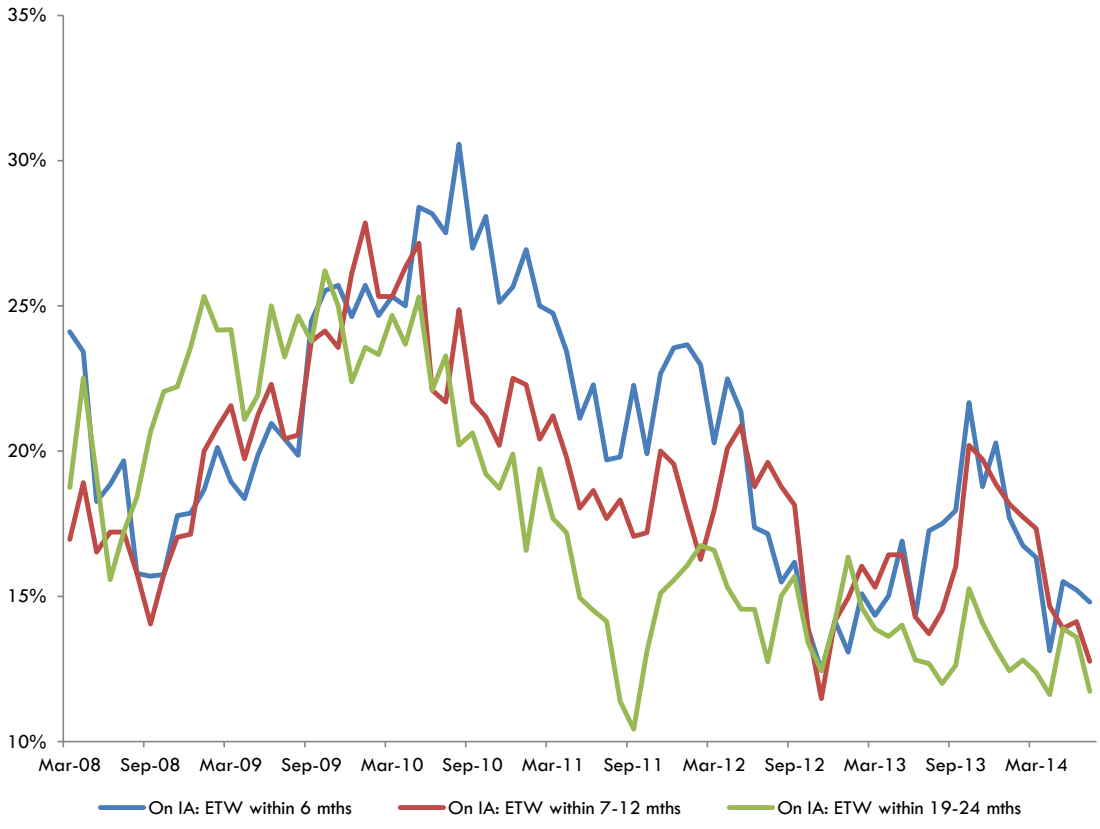
While the percentage of YAG that age out and access IA: Expected to Work is an indication of youth that have not effectively transitioned to adulthood, YAG may also access other income supports from the Ministry of Social Development and Social Innovation's BC Employment and Assistance programs. Of the 22% youth that accessed any IA or PWD supports within six months of aging out (they may access more than one type of support in the six months from aging out) 30% accessed IA: Temporarily Excused from Work and just over one fifth of the youth accessed PWD assistance.

PWD assistance is an income and asset tested income support program for adults with severe mental or physical impairment that is likely to continue for two or more years, which significantly restricts daily living activities continuously or periodically for extended periods resulting in the need for assistance/supervision.

Since March 2008, the rate of youth aging out of Youth Agreements and claiming IA: Expected to Work within six months has shown some variation, fluctuating within a 10 percentage point range. Over the last twelve months, to September 2015, this indicator averaged 15%.

While there are occasional fluctuations outside of this range, the rate of youth claiming PWD assistance typically averages around 6% to 7%.

Youth Aging Out of Youth Agreements and Subsequently Claiming 'IA: Expected to Work' within Six Months, within 7 to 12 Months, and within 19 to 24 Months



The rates on IA: ETW are for the same cohort of former youth with a YAG over different time periods since aging out. For example, the rates at March 2012 show for youth that aged out of Youth

Agreements between April and September 2011 the rate of youth that accessed IA: ETW within the next six months (up to March 2012); the rate the same group of April to September 2011 age outs accessed IA: ETW within 7 to 12 months after aging out (up to September 2012); and the rate the same group of April to September 2011 age outs accessed IA: ETW within 19 to 24 months after aging out (up to September 2013).

From May 2010 to May 2012, the rate of accessing IA: Expected to Work by youth within six months, 7 to 12 months, and from 19 to 24 months of aging out of Youth Agreements follows a similar ordering as that of youth discharged from Care. The rate on IA: Expected to Work falls by approximately three to four percentage points at 7 to12 months, and falls by a further three percentage points two years later, an indication that the youth are finding other sources of income.

The graph also shows some periods where the rates do not follow the same ordering (from approximately March 2008 to October 2009). This is likely related to the 2008 to 2010 economic downturn and the graph shows higher rates of youth accessing IA: Expected to Work as more time passes from aging out.

From the spring of 2013 to the spring of 2014, there is a period showing persistence in the access of IA: Expected to Work where the rate of youth accessing IA within 7 to 12 months of ageing out moves closely with the rate of youth accessing IA within six months. The youth then find other sources of income as the rate drops after around two years from ageing out.

Of the 30 to 40 youth that aged out of youth agreements each reporting period and accessed IA: Expected to Work within six months, approximately 24% do not access any IA or PWD assistance in the latter part of their first year after ageing out; approximately 42% do not access any IA or PWD assistance two years after ageing out.

Educational Performance

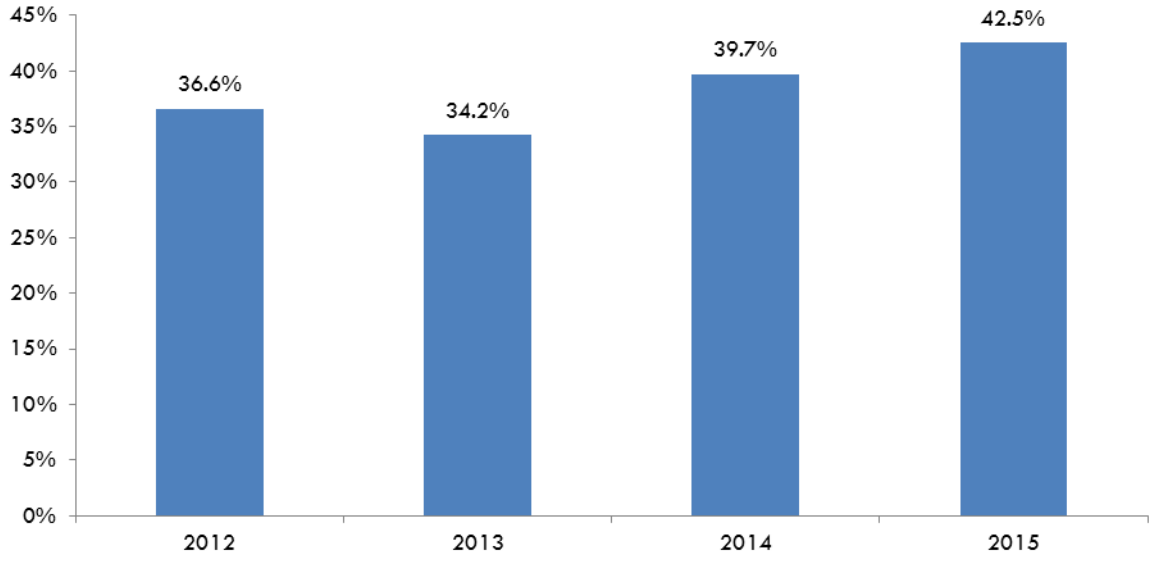
Performance Indicator 5.41 Age-Appropriate Grade for Youth on Youth Agreements

Rationale:
Not only is education a determinant of healthy child development, long-term well-being and social inclusion, it is also a good barometer of a youth's current well-being. Youth may repeat a grade or perhaps had delayed starting school for many reasons. However, YAGs are more likely to fall behind in school because of their experiences both before and after they left their parental home. Combined with grade progression and high school completion this indicator provides insight into the educational progression of YAGs.

Age-Appropriate Grade for Youth on Youth Agreements, October 2014 to September 2015

Service Delivery Area	Youth Under a Youth Agreement between Oct. 2014 and Sept. 2015	Students on Sept. 30, 2015 on a Youth Agreement	Proportion of Youth on Youth Agreements in School on Sept. 30, 2015 (%)	Proportion in Their Age-Appropriate Grade (%)[1]		
				All	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
BC	2,510	1,016	40.5%	42.5%	35.4%	47.1%
Kootenays	158	64	40.5%	43.8%	23.1%	57.9%
Okanagan	216	86	39.8%	60.5%	41.7%	67.7%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	246	86	35.0%	46.5%	38.9%	52.0%
East Fraser	338	132	39.1%	30.3%	35.3%	28.6%
North Fraser	172	80	46.5%	30.0%	11.1%	45.5%
South Fraser	322	138	42.9%	30.4%	25.0%	33.3%
Vancouver/Richmond	284	92	32.4%	21.7%	15.8%	25.9%
Coast/North Shore	158	70	44.3%	65.7%	66.7%	65.2%
South Vancouver Island	242	122	50.4%	52.5%	35.3%	59.1%
North Vancouver Island	166	66	39.8%	66.7%	63.2%	71.4%
Northwest	84	36	42.9%	44.4%	53.3%	*
North Central	98	34	34.7%	29.4%	33.3%	20.0%
Northeast	26	10	38.5%	60.0%	*	*

Age-Appropriate Grade of Youth under Youth Agreement, by School Year



[1] SDA data is suppressed where the number of YAGs in their age-appropriate grades is less than 10.

Analysis:
YAGS aged 17 years old in 2005 were in their age-appropriate grade 34% compared to 67% in 2015. YAGS aged 16 years old in 2005 were in their age-appropriate grade 44% compared to 87% in 2015.

YAGs are in their age-appropriate grade if they are, at most, 5 years older than their grade (16 years old in grade 11 and 17 years old in grade 12). This measure includes YAGs aged 18 years old as of September 30, 2014. These 18 year old YAGS make up 46.3% of the "Students on September 30, 2015 on a Youth Agreement" who are in school but cannot be in their age-appropriate grade due to their age.

Performance Indicator 5.46 Grade Progression of Youth under a Youth Agreement

Rationale:
Although some youth are not in an age-appropriate grade they are progressing in their learning and move up to the next grade level the following September. Grade progression is an indicator of learning and educational progress.

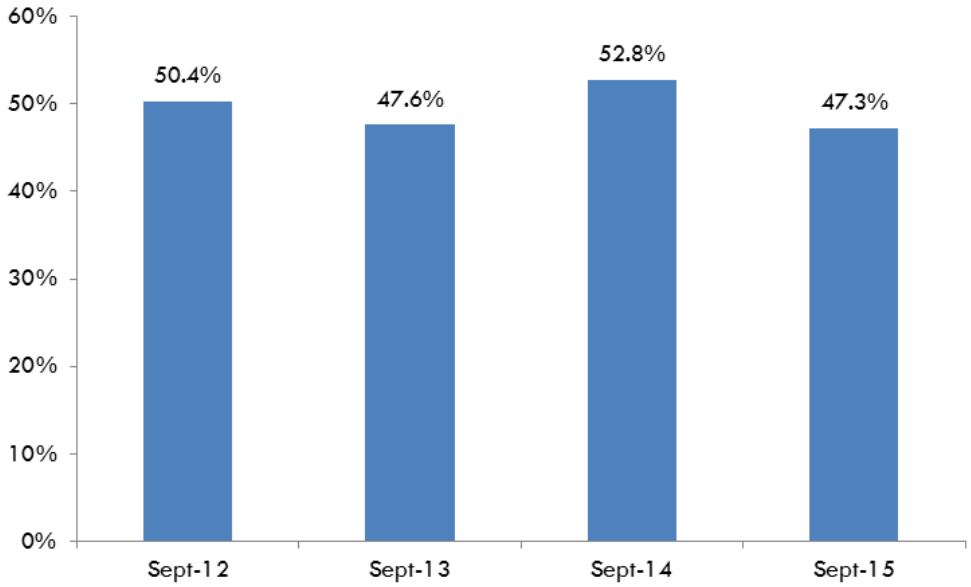
Grade Progression of Youth under a Youth Agreement, by SDA

Service Delivery Area	Youth under a Youth Agreement on September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2015 Inclusive[1]	Youth under a Youth Agreement on September 30, 2015 That Showed Grade Progression (%)		
		All	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
BC	220	47.3%	45.0%	48.6%
Kootenays	13	46.2%	*	50.0%
Okanagan	16	87.5%	*	91.7%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	22	40.9%	*	46.2%
East Fraser	30	46.7%	*	39.1%
North Fraser	22	45.5%	*	53.3%
South Fraser	34	35.3%	33.3%	36.4%
Vancouver/Richmond	22	31.8%	36.4%	27.3%
Coast/North Shore	12	75.0%	*	*
South Vancouver Island	29	55.2%	*	57.1%
North Vancouver Island	*	*	*	*
Northwest	*	*	*	*
North Central	*	*	*	*
Northeast	*	*	*	*

[1] SDA data is suppressed where the number of youth is less than 10.

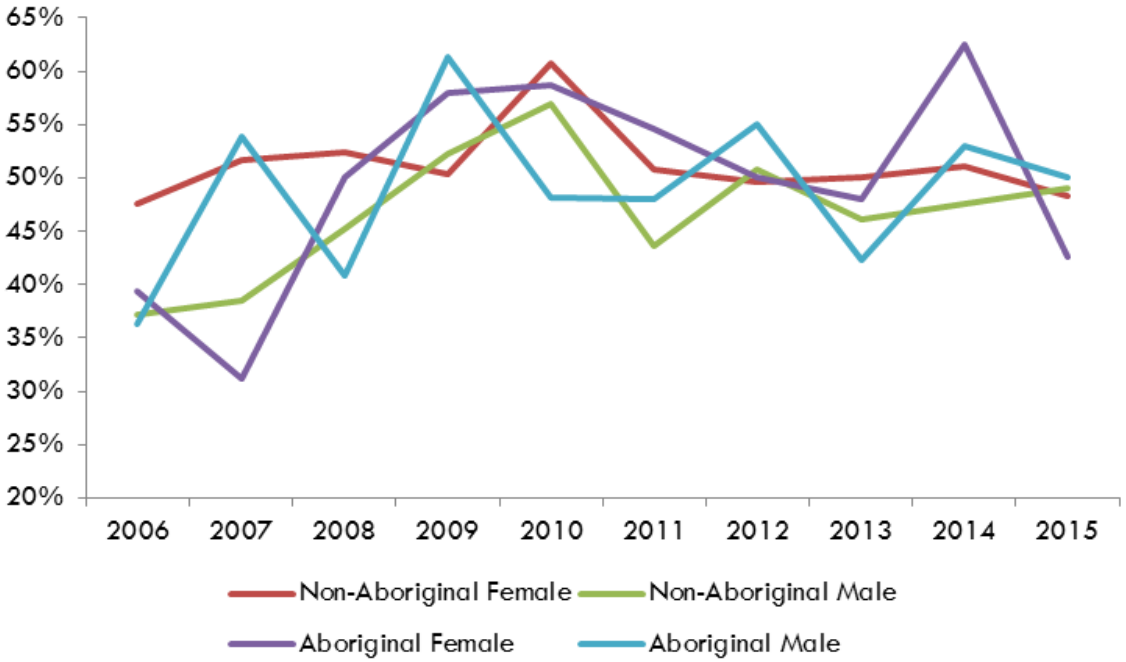
Analysis:

Grade Progression of Youth under a Youth Agreement, Over Time



All groupings of male/female and Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal YAG have very similar trends and levels of grade progression between 2006 and 2015. In 2015, The YAG credential rate declined by just over 5 percentage points primarily due to the Aboriginal Female YAG progression declining from its extraordinarily high of 63% in 2014 back to 43% in 2015, its lowest level since 2007.

Grade Progression of Youth under a Youth Agreement, by Year, Gender, and Aboriginal/Non-Aboriginal



YAGs aged 17 years old showed grade progression of 70% in 2015, an improvement from 48% in 2006, but a decline from 81% in 2014. YAGs aged 18 years old showed grade progression of 34% (42% in 2014), compared to 42% in 2006.

Performance Indicator 5.51 Youth on a Youth Agreement Who Finish School with a High School Credential

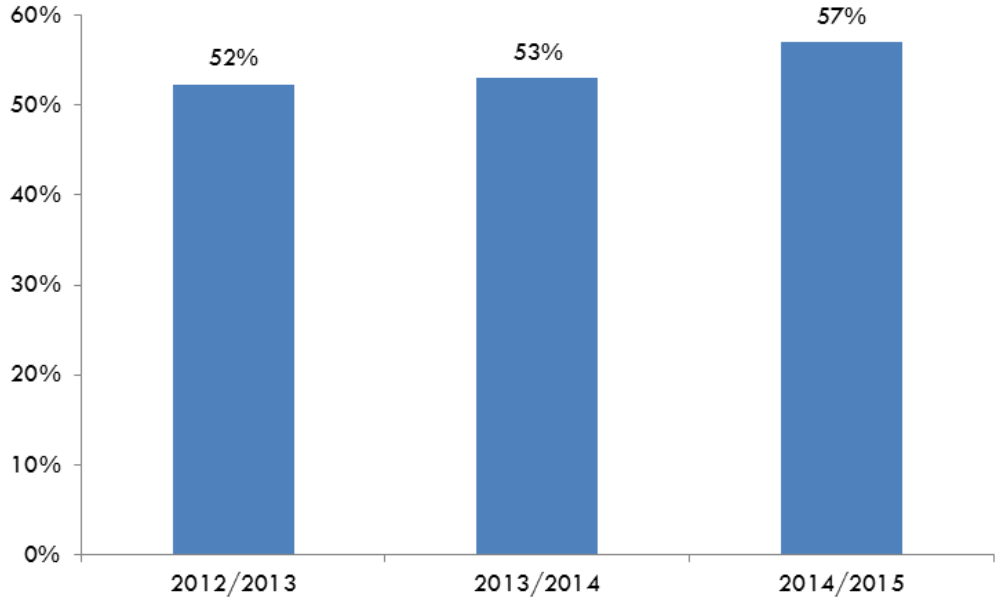
Rationale:
There is strong evidence that completing high school is conducive to general well-being throughout life. Furthermore, it is a good barometer of current general well-being for that particular cohort. MCFD works to maximize the educational attainment of youth on YA.

Youth on Youth Agreement Who Finished School with a High School Credential, 2014/15

Service Delivery Area	Youth Under a Youth Agreement Age Outs Fiscal Year 2014/2015[1]	Youth Under a Youth Agreement Age Outs Matched to BC School Records	Youth Under a Youth Agreement Age Outs with a High School Credential (%)		
			All	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
BC	421	193	57.0%	57.6%	56.7%
Kootenays	22	11	63.6%	*	*
Okanagan	33	17	64.7%	*	63.6%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	36	22	63.6%	*	60.0%
East Fraser	52	19	57.9%	*	58.3%
North Fraser	27	15	53.3%	*	54.5%
South Fraser	55	23	52.2%	50.0%	53.8%
Vancouver/Richmond	77	17	58.8%	*	63.6%
Coast/North Shore	23	12	66.7%	*	*
South Vancouver Island	37	20	60.0%	*	54.5%
North Vancouver Island	29	16	56.3%	*	54.5%
Northwest	*	*	*	*	*
North Central	17	11	36.4%	*	40.0%
Northeast	*	*	*	*	*

[1] SDA data is suppressed where the number of youth is less than 10.

Youth on Youth Agreement Who Finish School with a High School Credential, by Fiscal Year



Analysis:
Provincially, nearly 60% of youth on a Youth Agreement that turned 19 also had a BC high school credential.

During 2014/2015, 62% of Aboriginal female youth under a Youth Agreement (YAGs) turned 19 with a credential, higher than every other group of YAGs who turned 19 with a credential (50% for Aboriginal male YAGs, 61% for non-Aboriginal female YAGs, and 52% for non-Aboriginal male YAGs).

Since 2009/2010, the proportion of Aboriginal male youth turning 19 with a credential improved from 38% to 50%, Aboriginal female youth from 46% to 62%.

Expenditure Data:

Child Safety, Family Support & Children in Care Services

Service Delivery Area	Expenditures As at September 30, 2015						
	Non Residential[1]	Children & Youth In Care[2]	Out-of-Care Options[3]	Youth Agreements	Post Majority Supports[4]	Program Delivery Child Welfare[5]	Total Expenditures ($ Millions)
BC	67.009	106.955	11.530	3.473	1.520	71.174	261.660
Kootenays	2.211	3.955	0.336	0.194	0.039	2.058	8.792
Okanagan	3.654	8.354	0.925	0.237	0.091	4.634	17.895
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	4.630	10.323	0.752	0.305	0.035	4.282	20.327
East Fraser	3.184	16.062	0.580	0.380		3.504	23.711
North Fraser	4.461	6.789	0.654	0.258	0.126	5.313	17.601
South Fraser	6.510	18.361	1.164	0.491	0.400	7.710	34.637
Vancouver/Richmond	10.545	20.341	0.614	0.512	0.324	5.182	37.518
Coast/North Shore	2.457	3.760	0.337	0.259		2.772	9.585
Northwest	2.111	3.984	0.575	0.103	0.089	2.804	9.666
North Central	4.713	10.675	0.878	0.124	0.069	4.467	20.925
Northeast	1.191	2.299	0.219	0.038	0.028	1.336	5.111
South Vancouver Island	5.478	13.389	0.550	0.363	0.261	5.938	25.980
North Vancouver Island	4.810	10.289	0.698	0.209	0.058	5.630	21.694
Service Delivery Operations	2.036	0.912				3.959	6.907
After Hours Program	3.573	0.119				0.000	3.692
Aboriginal Services	0.000	0.000					0.000
Children in Home of Relative (CIHR) Program			3.170			0.000	3.170
Complex Needs Facility		0.968					0.968
Other Central Payments	5.445	6.520	0.076		0.000	11.585	23.627
Recoveries		(30.146)				0.000	(30.146)

[1] Non-residential expenditures primarily related to ministry family and youth support programs contracts. Includes $3.528M After Hours Program staffing and operational costs.

[2] Children and Youth in care expenditures primarily related to payments for foster and group care, guardianship, supported Independent Living and delegated Aboriginal services. Includes $0.968M Complex Need facility staffing and operational costs.

[3] Out of Care Options expenditures include payments for the Extended Family (EFP) and Child in Home of a Relative (CIHR) programs

[4] Includes Agreement with Young Adult (AYA) payments as well as funding for the Youth Education Assistance Fund (YEAF), Youth in Care Education Fund, Learning Fund for Young Adults, Covenant House and YMCA STRIVE program.

[5] Expenditures include costs for staffing and operational costs associated with direct service delivery.

Adoption Services

Summary:

MCFD's strategic direction and ministry staff, service providers, and caregivers must organize and focus the delivery of all forms of care under the CFCSA (kinship, foster, staffed and tertiary care). An overarching aim is to achieve permanency – safe, stable and enduring family relationships for children and youth through reunification, adoption, transfer of guardianship or other meaningful lifelong connections. Planning for permanence is a priority that starts from the point of first placement, with a focus on family reunification that at the same time includes consideration of alternate legally permanent options such as adoption and transfer of guardianship. An important consideration in adoption is to place siblings together. Typically these are more complex adoption cases than children and youth without siblings in Care and consequently take longer to complete.

Performance Indicators:

Performance Indicator 5.76 Per Cent of Children Eligible for Adoption Placed in Adoption Homes

Rationale:
Evidence has shown that children require a stable and continuous relationship with a nurturing caregiver to maximize physical, social emotional and cognitive development. If this relationship is not possible with the birth family or other Out-of-Care options, then for children whom the ministry has legal permanent guardianship, adoption is an alternative.

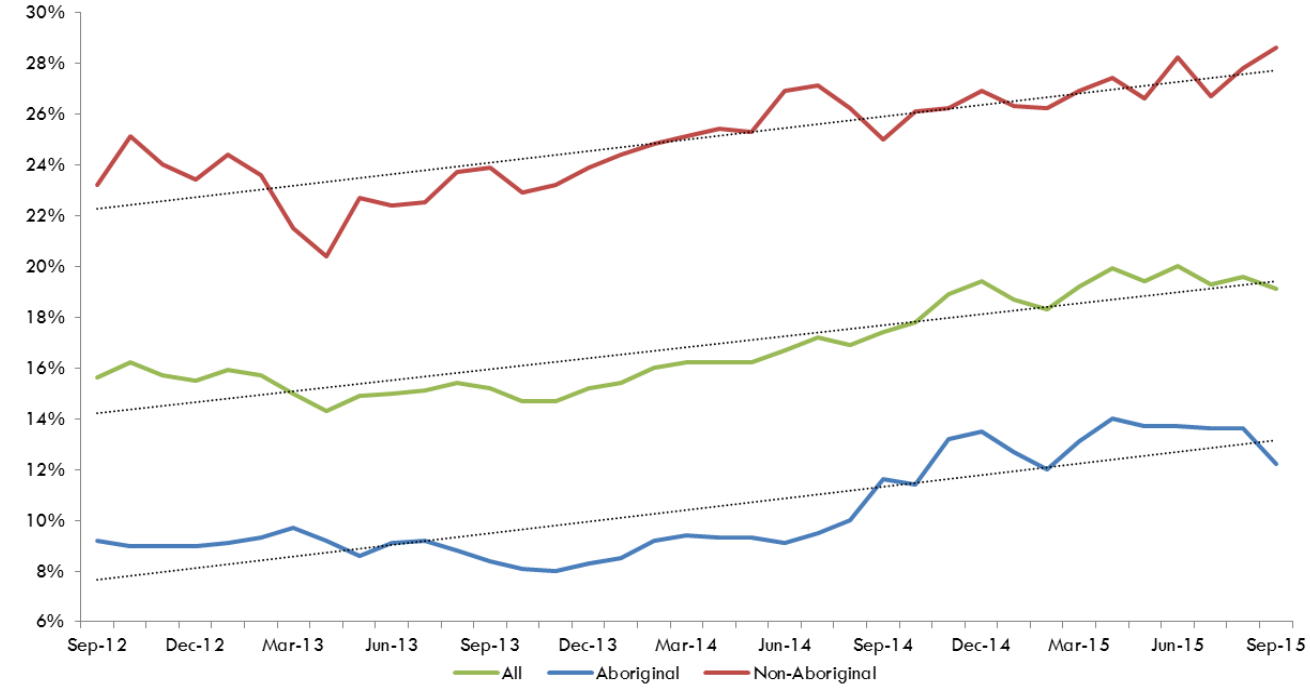
Per Cent of Children Eligible for Adoption Placed in Adoption Homes, 12 Month Period Ending September 30, 2015[1]

Service Delivery Area	Number of Adoption Placements[1]	Per Cent of Eligible Children Placed		
		All[2]	Aboriginal[2]	Non-Aboriginal[2]
BC	286	19.1%	12.3%	28.5%
Kootenays	17	*	*	*
Okanagan	46	25.4%	23.2%	29.0%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	18	15.7%	14.3%	17.8%
East Fraser	32	25.6%	34.5%	22.9%
North Fraser	14	14.7%	10.3%	16.7%
South Fraser	31	14.9%	5.7%	28.2%
Vancouver/Richmond	28	27.7%	11.1%	41.1%
Coast/North Shore	*	*	*	*
South Vancouver Island	34	16.4%	7.1%	27.7%
North Vancouver Island	34	21.9%	13.9%	37.0%
Northwest	*	*	*	*
North Central	17	*	*	*
Northeast	*	*	*	*

[1] This measure has been adjusted to remove children in their adoption residency period from the available for adoption count. Both current and historical data was adjusted.
[2] SDA data suppressed where there are less than 10 children available for adoption.

Analysis:

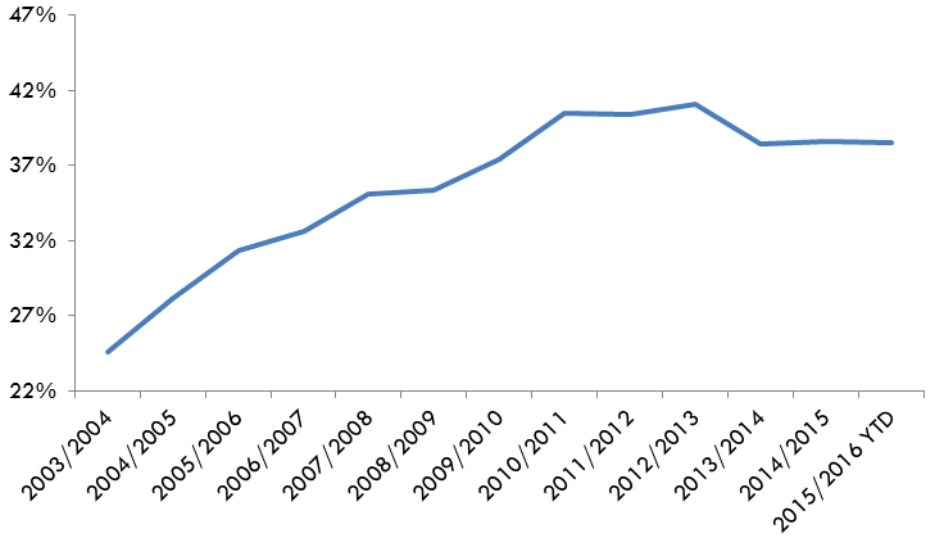
Children Eligible for Adoption Placed in Adoption Homes, September 2012 to September 2015



This indicator has trended sharply higher since the end of 2013. This is due to a strategic initiative, and additional investments in April of 2014 and 2015, to increase the number of CYIC that find permanency. While there was minimal change in the number of children eligible for adoption since the baseline period of September 2012, the number of children placed in adoption homes increased by 21%. From May 2015 to September 2015, the number of children placed in adoption homes reached its highest level since September 2012.

Trends in adoption rates for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal eligible CYIC are improving but the adoption rate for Aboriginal children is half that for non-Aboriginal children. This, in part, is due to Aboriginal children being more likely to have siblings, requiring common placement, as well as the importance of ensuring their cultural connectedness. Aboriginal children placed in adoption homes have been steadily increasing since September 2014. Currently, the number of Aboriginal children placed in adoption homes has increased by 47%, since the base period. In contrast, the non-Aboriginal children available for adoption have only increased by 18%, over the same period. Aboriginal children available for adoption fluctuate over the same period and accounts for all of the decrease in performance in September 2015.

The Proportion of Children Eligible for Adoption Aged 12 or Older



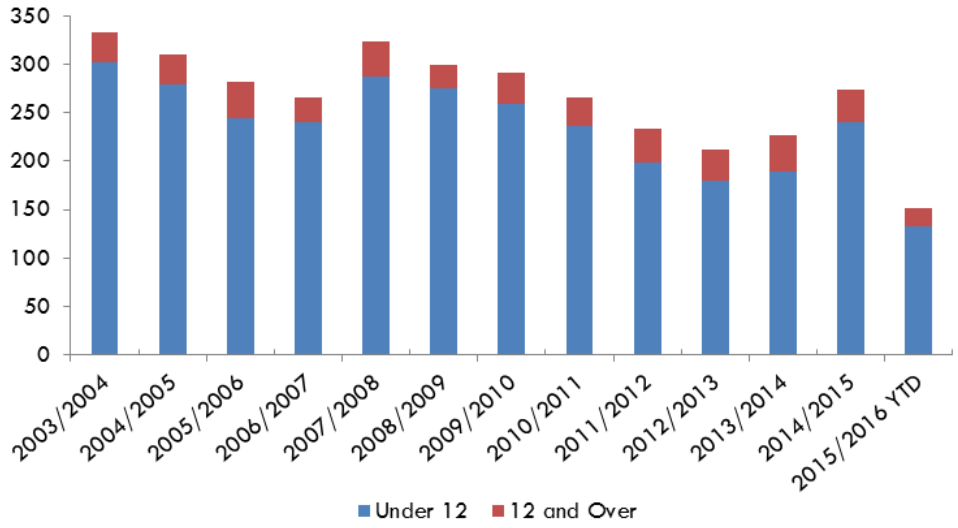
The proportion of children age 12 and over, who are eligible for adoption has remained relatively stable for the past 3 years, at an average of 39%. Since the baseline period, the percentage of children age 12 and over that found adoptive families has decreased slightly.

Per Cent of Eligible Children Placed in Adoption Homes, by Age Group

Percentage of Eligible Children Placed in Adoption Homes	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016 YTD
Under 12 Years	22%	24%	22%	20%	24%	23%	23%	24%	21%	22%	22%	27%	17%
12 Years and Older	7%	7%	7%	4%	6%	4%	5%	4%	5%	5%	7%	6%	4%
All CYIC	19%	19%	17%	15%	18%	16%	16%	16%	15%	15%	16%	19%	12%

The improvement in the indicator is driven by the significant increase in adoptions for children under the age of 12, who represented more than 80% of all children adopted for the past three years. Children aged 5 to 11 years made up almost half of all placements.

Age of Children Placed for Adoption Over Time



Performance Indicator 5.81 Proportion of Aboriginal Children and Youth Adopted to Aboriginal Families

Rationale:
Aboriginal children are more likely to be culturally safe when living in Aboriginal families. The ministry strives to place Aboriginal children that are eligible for adoption into Aboriginal families whenever possible.

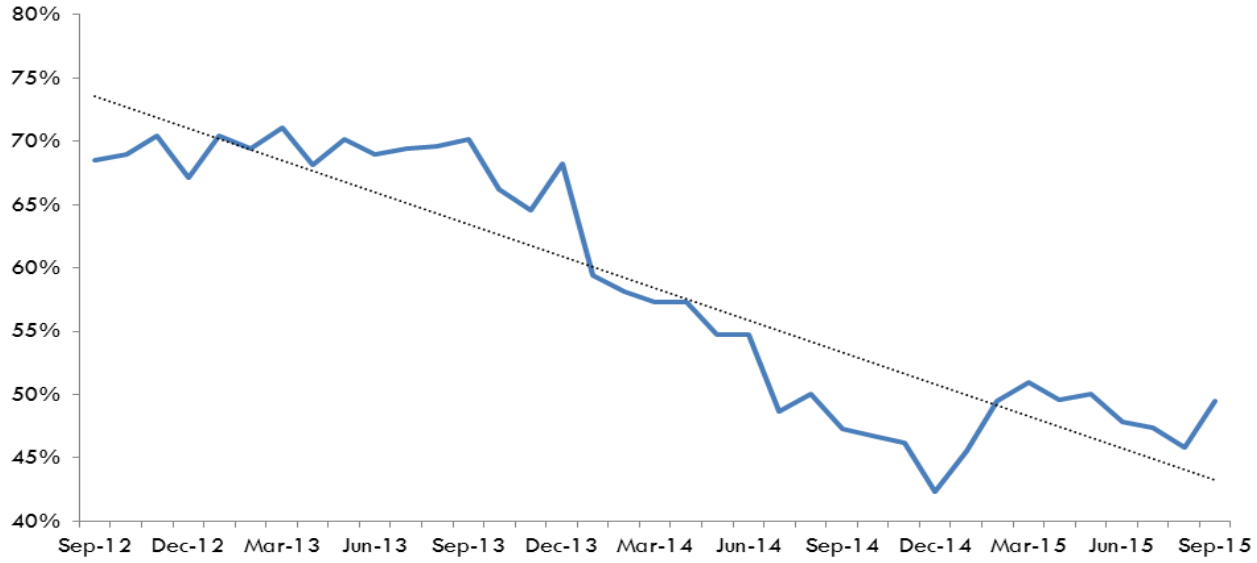
Proportion of Aboriginal Children and Youth Adopted to Aboriginal Families, 12 Month Period Ending September 2015

Service Delivery Area	Number of Aboriginal Children Eligible for Adoption	Number of Aboriginal Children Placed in Adoption Homes[1]	Number of Children Placed with Aboriginal Families[1]	Per Cent Placed in Aboriginal Homes[1]
BC	870	107	53	50%
Kootenays	14	*	*	*
Okanagan	110	26	15	58%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	70	10	4	40%
East Fraser	29	10	4	40%
North Fraser	27	*	*	*
South Fraser	123	*	*	*
Vancouver/Richmond	45	*	*	*
Coast/North Shore	27	*	*	*
South Vancouver Island	113	*	*	*
North Vancouver Island	101	14	*	*
Northwest	68	*	*	*
North Central	133	13	*	*
Northeast	21	*	*	*

[1] SDA data suppressed where there are less than 10 children available for adoption.

Analysis:

Percentage of Aboriginal Children and Youth Adopted by Aboriginal families, BC, September 2012 to September 2015



Historically, Aboriginal children take longer to place than non-Aboriginal children. Since the number of Aboriginal children placed in adoption homes is relatively small, large swings in the performance of the indicator can occur with only slight shifts in actual placements.

Some of the drop in performance that started in December 2013 has been recovered. The number of Aboriginal children placed in Aboriginal homes has increased slightly in recent months. But at the same time, the number of Aboriginal children placed in any type of home has increased even more. This accounts for the slight decrease in the percentage over the same period.

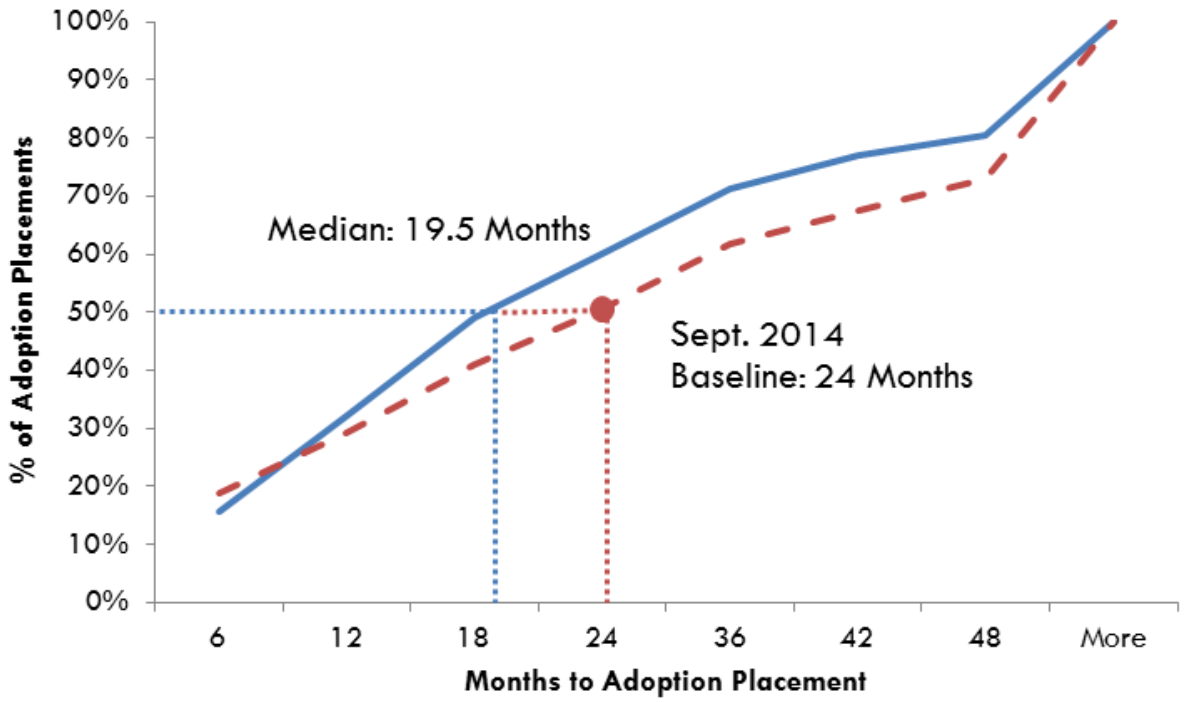
Performance Indicator 5.77 Time Taken for CYIC to Go from Permanent Status to Adoption Placement

Rationale:
For CYIC who are no longer able to return to their family, achieving permanency through adoption is a desirable option. Research has found that a longer history in out of home care, as well as a child's age at time of adoption are risk factors strongly associated with an adoption placement's chances for success, meaning that once it is determined that adoption is the best option for a child, it should take place without unnecessary delays.

Time Taken for CYIC to Go from Permanent Status to Adoption Placement, 12 Month Period Ending September 30, 2015

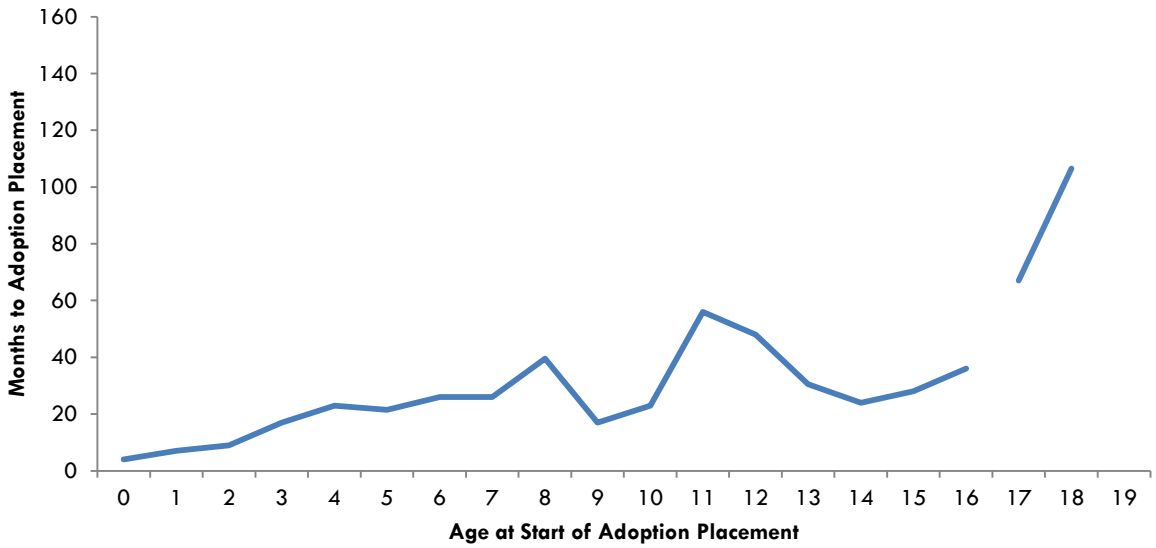
Service Delivery Area	Number of Adoption Placements[1]	Median Time to Placement (Months)		
		All[1]	Aboriginal[1]	Non - Aboriginal[1]
BC	286	19.5	29	16
Kootenays	17	5	5.5	5
Okanagan	46	20	20	20
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	18	28	52.5	9.5
East Fraser	32	30	55	25
North Fraser	14	19	29	18
South Fraser	31	21	24	19.5
Vancouver/Richmond	28	11	57	8
Coast/North Shore	*	*	*	*
South Vancouver Island	34	17	34.5	17
North Vancouver Island	34	16	16	15.5
Northwest	*	*	*	*
North Central	17	29	37	12
Northeast	*	*	*	*

Median Time from Permanent Ward Status to Adoption Placement



[1] SDA data suppressed where there are less than 10 children available for adoption.

Time to Adoption Placement by Age at Placement Time

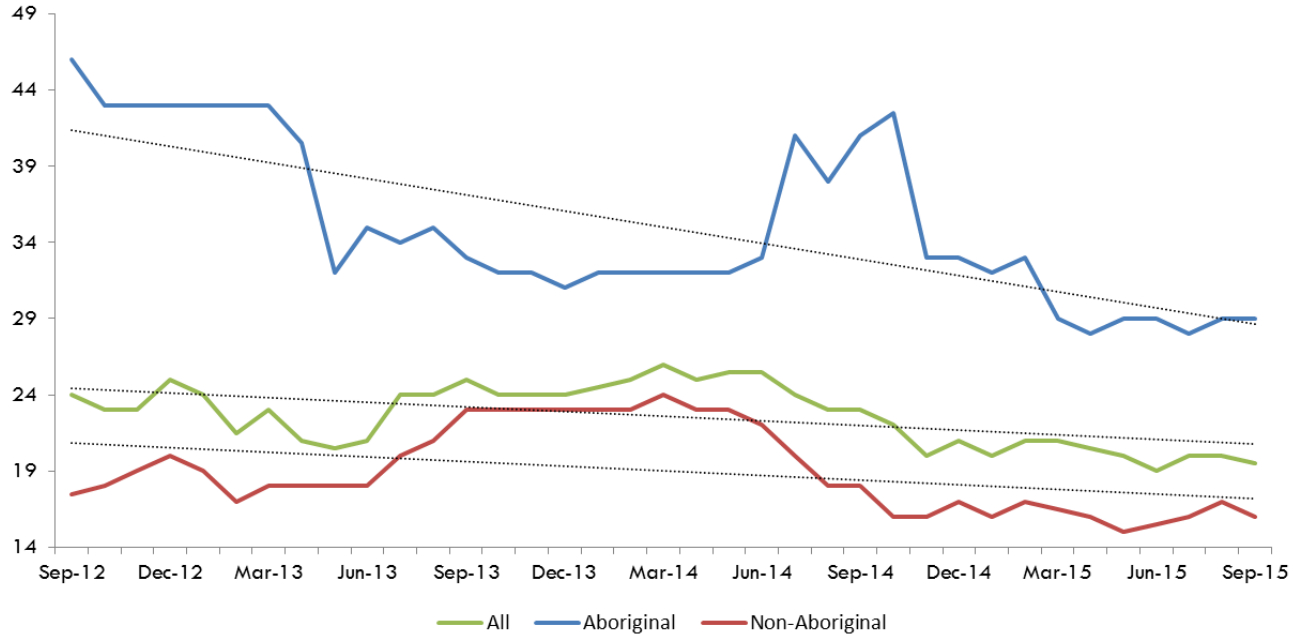


Analysis:
The median time from permanent ward to adoption placement has gone down by four and a half months since the baseline period, September 2012. This improvement in performance is mainly driven by a substantial decrease in the time from Permanent Ward status to adoption placement for Aboriginal children. Non-Aboriginal CYIC still substantially outnumber the Aboriginal CYIC in terms of adoption placements, and their wait times continue to be lower.

Historically, it is easier to place younger children in adoption homes, than older ones. Children under the age of 12 currently experience a median wait time of 18 months, while children ages 12 and over experience a median wait time of 57 months.

Of course, it is expected that children who had to wait longer for their adoptive families were older when they were placed but data also show that a child's chances of finding an adoptive family are greater in the first two years in permanent care. Currently, the ministry initiative is addressing both faster placements for new permanent wards as well as trying to find homes for the older children who have been waiting for a long time. With a continued focus on permanency, it is expected that most children will find a permanent option earlier in their care experience.

Median Time (Months) from Permanent Ward Status to Adoption Placement, September 2012 to September 2015



The current performance trend for this indicator shows an improving performance since the baseline period of September 2012, i.e. a 23% decrease in the number of months spent waiting.

On average, Aboriginal children experience longer periods between being eligible for adoption and being placed in an adoption home, but since the baseline period of September 2012 they saw a significant decrease of 37% in the number of months waiting. In contrast, the wait period for non-Aboriginal children has only decreased by 1.5 months since the baseline period, less than a 10% difference. During the summer of 2014, Aboriginal Children experienced significantly longer periods between eligibility and adoption placements, but the downward trend has since resumed.

Expenditure Data:

Adoption Services

Service Delivery Area	Expenditures[1,2] ($ Millions) As at September 30, 2015
BC	13.582
Kootenays	0.480
Okanagan	1.384
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	0.899
East Fraser	1.776
North Fraser	0.767
South Fraser	1.385
Vancouver/Richmond	0.919
Coast/North Shore	0.315
South Vancouver Island	1.627
North Vancouver Island	1.665
Northwest	0.402
North Central	0.732
Northeast	0.404
Service Delivery Operations[3]	0.004
Other Centralized Payments[4]	0.821

[1] Expenditures include costs for staffing, contracts and other operational expenditures.
[2] Provides adoption programs including medical assessment and consultation, pre-placement visitation, adoption recruitment and skills development, and post adoption services.
[3] Service Delivery Operations includes contracts not specific to any one SDA.
[4] Other centralized payments includes funding for Adoption Permanence initiatives.

Youth Justice

Summary:

This section establishes an initial set of performance indicators as the base for future tracking and analysis.

Case Data and Trends:

Community Youth Justice Monthly Average April 1, 2015 to September 30, 2015 (36% Aboriginal)

Service Delivery Area	Monthly Average April 1, 2015 to Sept 30, 2015	Monthly Average April 1, 2014 to Sept 30, 2014	Y/Y Change (%)
BC	1,378	1,469	-6.2%
Kootenays, Okanagan & Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	242	265	-8.7%
East Fraser, North Fraser, South Fraser, Vancouver/Richmond, Coast/North Shore	639	679	-5.9%
South Vancouver Island and North Vancouver Island	281	287	-2.1%
Northwest, North Central and Northeast	216	239	-9.6%

Incarceration (Remand and Sentenced)

- Daily Average, April 1 2015 to September 30 2015: 64.2 (47.8% Aboriginal)
- Daily Average, April 1 2014 to September 30 2014: 68.6 (51.7% Aboriginal)
- Y/Y Change (-6.4%): (-12.3% Aboriginal)

Incarceration (Remand/Pretrial Detention Only)

- Daily Average, April 1 2015 to September 30 2015: 36.3 (41.4% Aboriginal)
- Daily Average, April 1 2014 to September 30 2014: 37.1 (47.1% Aboriginal)
- Y/Y Change (-2.2%): (-14.3% Aboriginal)

ISSP: Intensive Support and Supervision (One to One Supervision) (ISSP)

- Daily Average, April 1 2015 to September 30 2015: 98.1 (37.7% Aboriginal)
- Daily Average, April 1 2014 to September 30 2014: 115.8 (37.4% Aboriginal)
- Y/Y Change (-15.3%) (-14.6% Aboriginal)

Performance Indicators:

Performance Indicator 6.01 Clients Receiving Formal Diversion Services That Did Not Commit a New Offence

Rationale:
Objectives of formal diversion include avoiding official labelling and processing, and providing services that help prevent a youth from reoffending.

Number of Clients Receiving Formal Diversion Services

Year	Number of Clients	Did Not Commit A New Offence In The Following 5 Years	
		Number	Per Cent
2005	843	577	68.4%
2006	850	593	69.8%
2007	786	556	70.7%
2008	814	597	73.3%
2009	792	571	72.1%

Performance Indicator 6.06 Clients Receiving First Community Sentence Services That Did Not Commit a New Offence

Rationale:
One objective of a community sentence is to provide services that help prevent a youth from reoffending.

Number of Clients Receiving First Community Sentence Services

Year	Number of Clients	Did Not Commit A New Offence In The Following 5 Years	
		Number	Per Cent
2005	1,255	703	56.0%
2006	1,196	587	49.1%
2007	1,253	618	49.3%
2008	1,290	639	49.5%
2009	1,289	632	49.0%

Performance Indicator 6.11 Clients Receiving First Custody Sentence Services That Did Not Commit a New Offence

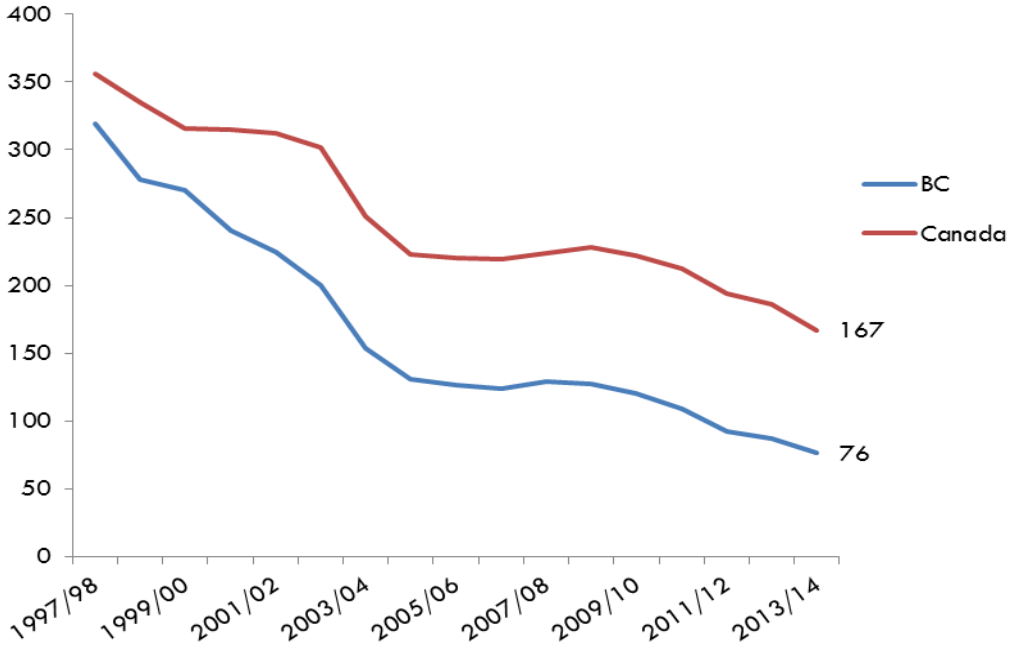
Rationale:
Recognizing that custody holds the highest risk population, one objective of custody services is to provide services that help prevent a youth from reoffending.

Number of Clients Receiving First Custody Sentence Services

Year	Number of Clients	Did Not Commit A New Offence In the Following 5 Years	
		Number	Per Cent
2005	173	31	17.9%
2006	166	32	19.3%
2007	184	39	21.2%
2008	162	26	16.0%
2009	177	35	19.8%

Performance Indicator 6.16 Youth Court Cases per 10,000 Youth Population

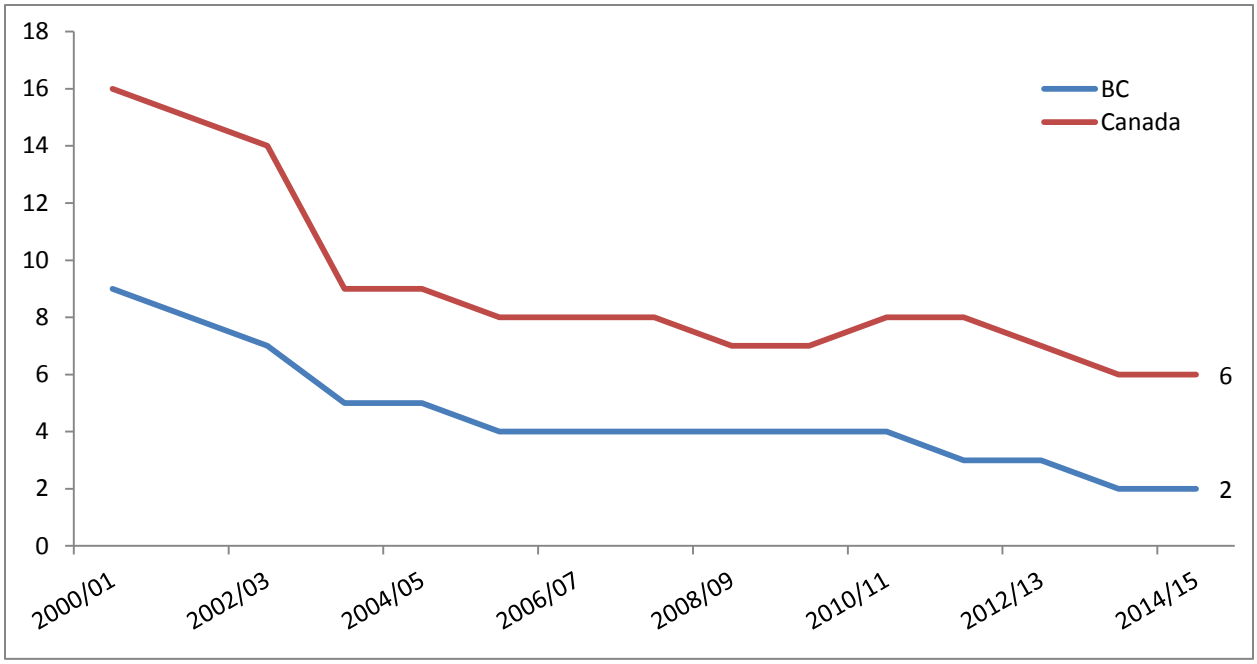
Youth Court Cases per 10,000 Youth Population, BC and Canada, 1997/1998 to 2013/2014[1]



[1] Over the 16 year period this rate has declined for BC and Canada, but the rate of decline was faster in BC.

Performance Indicator 6.21 Youth in Custody per 10,000 Youth

Youth in Custody per 10,000 Youth, BC and Canada, 2000/2001 to 2014/2015



Expenditure Data:

Youth Justice Services

Service Delivery Area	Expenditures[1,2] ($ Millions) As at September 30, 2015
BC	20.423
Kootenays	0.335
Okanagan	0.868
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	0.758
East Fraser	0.742
North Fraser	1.082
South Fraser	1.473
Vancouver/Richmond	0.887
Coast/North Shore	0.215
South Vancouver Island	1.315
North Vancouver Island	1.207
Northwest	0.297
North Central	0.414
Northeast	0.196
Service Delivery Operations[3]	1.209
Youth Custody	8.927
Youth Forensic	5.338
Full Attendance Program	3.615
Other	0.676
Recoveries[4]	(9.131)

[1] Expenditures include costs for staffing, contracts and other operational expenditures.
[2] Provides operation of youth custody centres and youth forensic services as well as full time residential programs; youth bail hostels; day programs; intensive supervision programs; alternative measures; community services orders; and addictions programs in youth custody centres
[3] Service Delivery Operations includes contracts not specific to any one SDA.
[4] Recoveries primarily relate to federal funding for high priority services, which include substance abuse treatment, violent offence treatment, intensive support and supervision and community-based alternatives to custody.