

# MINISTRY OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT REPORT

Volume 9 March 2017



Ministry of  
Children and Family  
Development

Reporting April 2016 – March 2017

**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.

# At-A-Glance

## MCFD Performance Management Dashboard March 31, 2017

| Service Line  | Performance Indicator  | Direction | Page  |
|---|--|-----------|-------|
| Early Years Services:<br>Early Childhood<br>Development and<br>Child Care | <a href="#">1.01</a> Spare Capacity in Licensed Child Care Spaces  | ●         | 14    |
|   | Group Infant / Toddler   | ●         | 15    |
|   | Group Age 3-5  | ●         | 15    |
|   | Group School Age   | ●         | 15    |
|   | Total Group  | ●         | 15    |
|   | Family   | ●         | 15    |
|   | Group and Family   | ●         | 15    |
| Services for Children<br>and Youth with<br>Special Needs<br>(CYSN)        | <a href="#">2.01</a> Median Annual Cost per CYSN Residential Placement                                     | ●         | 20    |
| Child and Youth<br>Mental Health  | <a href="#">3.01</a> Child and Youth Mental Health Services Client Service Satisfaction                    | ●         | 27    |
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|   | <a href="#">4.11</a> Investigations with Prot. Finding with a Subsequent Investigation with Prot. Finding  | ●         | 32    |
|   | <a href="#">4.16a</a> OCO Admissions per 1,000 CIC Admissions  | ●         | 39    |
|   | <a href="#">4.16b</a> Admissions into Care per 1,000 Protection reports                                    | ●         | 39    |
|   | <a href="#">5.01</a> CYIC who Exited to Permanency   | ●         | 44    |
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|   | <a href="#">5.12</a> Foster Parent Retention Rate  | ●         | 50    |
|   | Cost Effectiveness   |           |       |
|   | <a href="#">5.66</a> Average Annual Cost per Child and Youth in Care (Non-CYSN)                            | ●         | 56    |
|   | <a href="#">5.71</a> Funded Bed Utilization Rate (MCFD only)   | ●         | 58    |
|   | Wellbeing  |           |       |
|   | <a href="#">5.16</a> Grade Progression (CYIC)  | ●         | 63    |
|   | <a href="#">5.21</a> Age Appropriate Grade (CYIC)  | ●         | 61    |
|   | <a href="#">5.26</a> High School Credential Rate (CYIC)  | ●         | 64    |
|   | <a href="#">5.31a</a> Foundation Skills Assessment, Reading  | ●         | 69,72 |
|   | <a href="#">5.31b</a> Foundation Skills Assessment, Writing  | ●         | 70,73 |
|   | <a href="#">5.31c</a> Foundation Skills Assessment, Numeracy   | ●         | 67,71 |
|   | <a href="#">5.41</a> Age Appropriate Grade (YAG)   | ●         | 78    |
|   | <a href="#">5.46</a> Grade Progression (YAG)   | ●         | 79    |
|   | <a href="#">5.51</a> High School Completion Rate (YAG)   | ●         | 81    |
|   | <a href="#">5.36</a> Claiming Income Assistance Within Six Months of Aging-Out (CYIC)                      | ●         | 52    |
|   | <a href="#">5.56</a> Claiming Income Assistance Within Six Months of Aging-Out (YAG)                       | ●         | 74    |
| Youth Justice   |  |           |       |
|   | <a href="#">6.01</a> Clients Receiving Formal Diversion Services That Did Not Commit a New Offence         | ●         | 93    |
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Key: Green - Performance Improving Black - Status Quo Yellow - Performance challenges Red - Performance Deteriorating

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## 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:

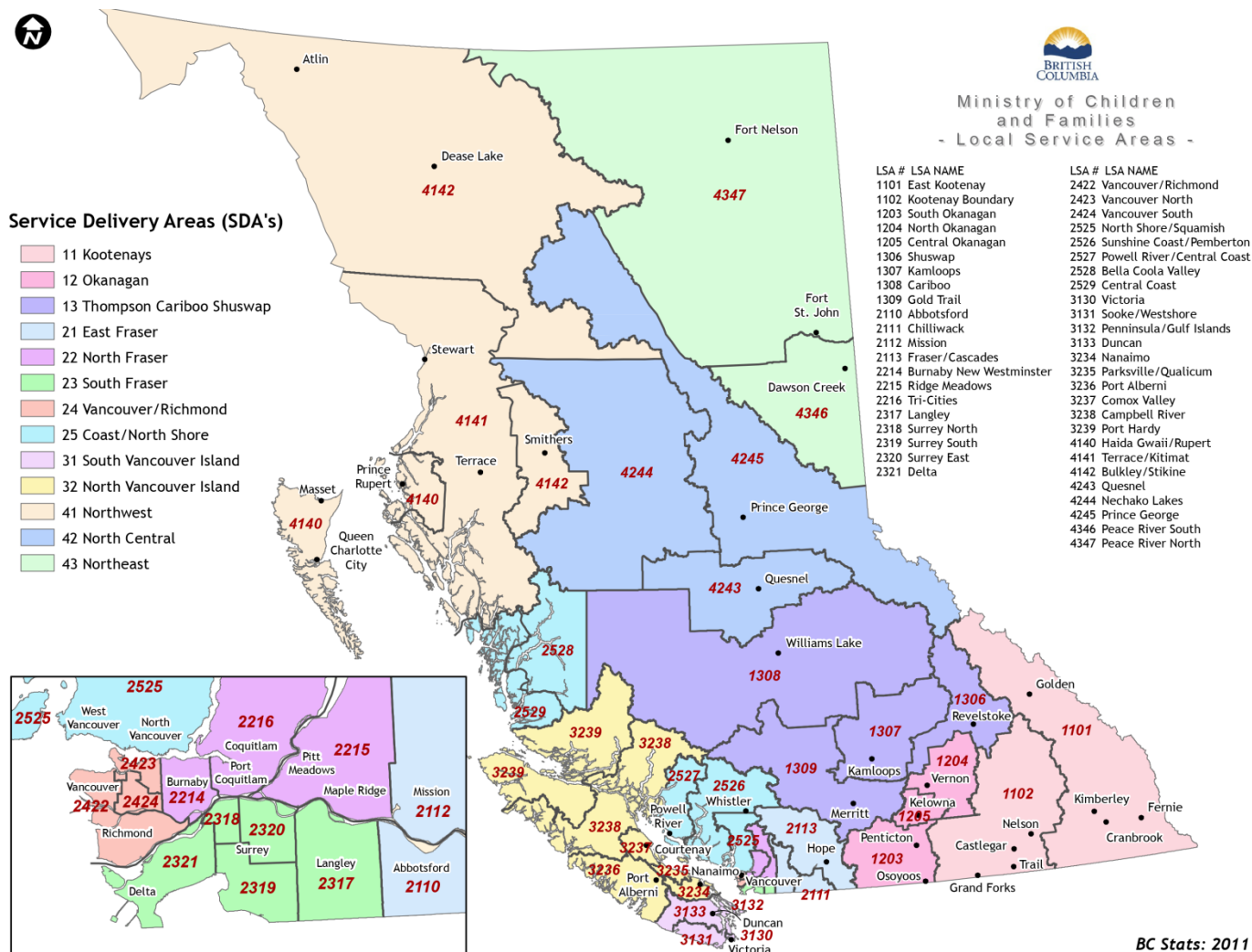
- Service Lines and Service Delivery Structure – an outline of ministry service lines and structure.
- Service Delivery Area (SDA) Demographic Data – a snapshot of the relative potential demand for services across each SDA to help inform service delivery, human resource and budget planning.
- Provincial 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 lines to approximately 157,000 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

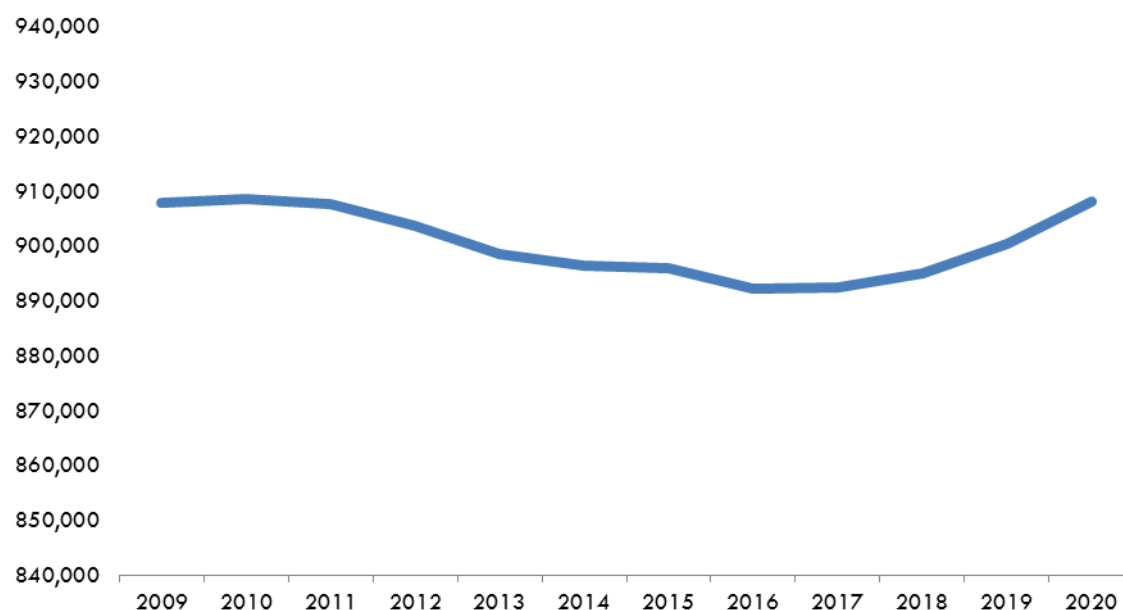
### *Population and Population Proportion by Age Cohort, by SDA 2016*

| Service Delivery Area    | Population | 0 to 18<br>yrs. | 0 to 2<br>yrs. | 3 to 5<br>yrs. | 6 to 12<br>yrs. | 13 to 18<br>yrs. |
|--------------------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| BC                       | 4,740,124  | 892,265         | 134,460        | 135,492        | 324,737         | 297,576          |
| Kootenays                | 154,737    | 28,267          | 4,041          | 4,322          | 10,663          | 9,241            |
| Okanagan                 | 366,489    | 62,832          | 8,694          | 8,893          | 23,368          | 21,877           |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap | 222,991    | 40,947          | 5,824          | 6,104          | 15,226          | 13,793           |
| East Fraser              | 299,958    | 67,967          | 10,364         | 10,650         | 25,310          | 21,643           |
| North Fraser             | 664,619    | 126,810         | 20,749         | 19,535         | 44,674          | 41,852           |
| South Fraser             | 805,954    | 178,476         | 25,958         | 27,332         | 65,620          | 59,566           |
| Vancouver/Richmond       | 883,809    | 133,628         | 22,092         | 19,668         | 45,972          | 45,896           |
| Coast/North Shore        | 283,352    | 55,319          | 7,202          | 8,022          | 20,866          | 19,229           |
| South Vancouver Island   | 454,247    | 76,220          | 11,431         | 11,813         | 27,952          | 25,024           |
| North Vancouver Island   | 321,242    | 56,039          | 7,975          | 8,589          | 20,688          | 18,787           |
| Northwest                | 72,901     | 17,208          | 2,518          | 2,688          | 6,444           | 5,558            |
| North Central            | 139,214    | 30,553          | 4,535          | 4,719          | 11,419          | 9,880            |
| Northeast                | 70,611     | 17,999          | 3,077          | 3,157          | 6,535           | 5,230            |

| Service Delivery Area    | Population<br>Proportions | 0 to 18<br>yrs. | 0 to 2<br>yrs. | 3 to 5<br>yrs. | 6 to 12<br>yrs. | 13 to 18<br>yrs. |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| BC                       | 100%                      | 100%            | 100%           | 100%           | 100%            | 100%             |
| Kootenays                | 3.3%                      | 3.2%            | 3.0%           | 3.2%           | 3.3%            | 3.1%             |
| Okanagan                 | 7.7%                      | 7.0%            | 6.5%           | 6.6%           | 7.2%            | 7.4%             |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap | 4.7%                      | 4.6%            | 4.3%           | 4.5%           | 4.7%            | 4.6%             |
| East Fraser              | 6.3%                      | 7.6%            | 7.7%           | 7.9%           | 7.8%            | 7.3%             |
| North Fraser             | 14.0%                     | 14.2%           | 15.4%          | 14.4%          | 13.8%           | 14.1%            |
| South Fraser             | 17.0%                     | 20.0%           | 19.3%          | 20.2%          | 20.2%           | 20.0%            |
| Vancouver/Richmond       | 18.6%                     | 15.0%           | 16.4%          | 14.5%          | 14.2%           | 15.4%            |
| Coast/North Shore        | 6.0%                      | 6.2%            | 5.4%           | 5.9%           | 6.4%            | 6.5%             |
| South Vancouver Island   | 9.6%                      | 8.5%            | 8.5%           | 8.7%           | 8.6%            | 8.4%             |
| North Vancouver Island   | 6.8%                      | 6.3%            | 5.9%           | 6.3%           | 6.4%            | 6.3%             |
| Northwest                | 1.5%                      | 1.9%            | 1.9%           | 2.0%           | 2.0%            | 1.9%             |
| North Central            | 2.9%                      | 3.4%            | 3.4%           | 3.5%           | 3.5%            | 3.3%             |
| Northeast                | 1.5%                      | 2.0%            | 2.3%           | 2.3%           | 2.0%            | 1.8%             |



### Child Population (Ages 0 to 18) 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 to 18 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 157,000 distinct children and their families, 18% of the 0 to18 population.

## Human Resource Management:

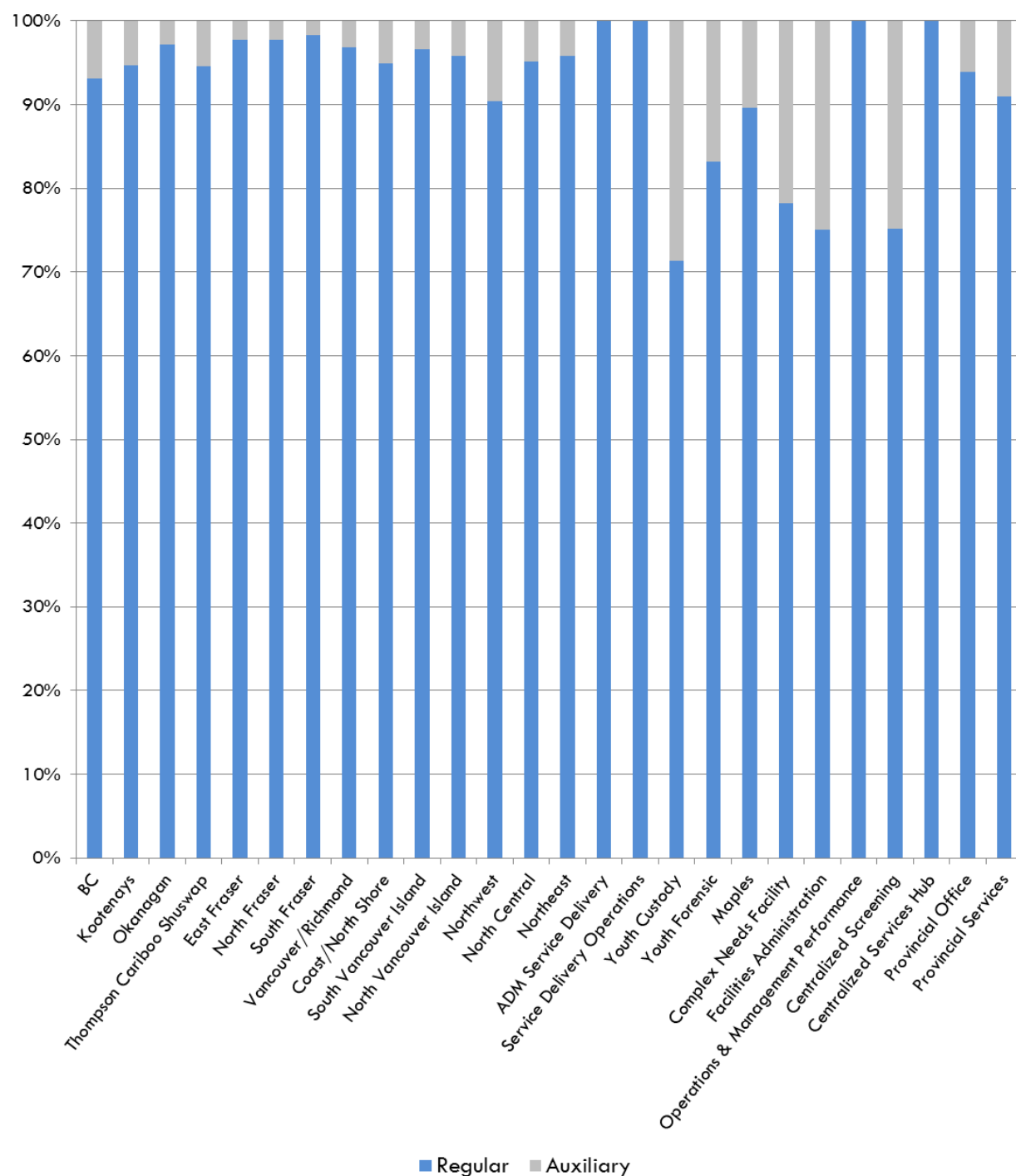
*MCFD Workforce Composition<sup>1,2</sup> – Employee Count, Regular and Auxiliary Employees by SDA, March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2017*

| Service Delivery Area               | Employee Count<br>March 31, 2016 | Employee Count<br>March 31, 2017 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| BC                                  | 4,556                            | 4,713                            |
| Kootenays                           | 135                              | 131                              |
| Okanagan                            | 253                              | 251                              |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap            | 260                              | 256                              |
| East Fraser                         | 223                              | 222                              |
| North Fraser                        | 320                              | 347                              |
| South Fraser                        | 433                              | 470                              |
| Vancouver/Richmond                  | 246                              | 251                              |
| Coast/North Shore                   | 158                              | 157                              |
| South Vancouver Island              | 304                              | 320                              |
| North Vancouver Island              | 298                              | 313                              |
| Northwest                           | 141                              | 136                              |
| North Central                       | 196                              | 186                              |
| Northeast                           | 71                               | 71                               |
| ADM Service Delivery                | 2                                | 2                                |
| Service Delivery Operations         | 7                                | 8                                |
| Youth Custody                       | 250                              | 258                              |
| Youth Forensic                      | 113                              | 113                              |
| Maples                              | 123                              | 125                              |
| Complex Needs Dedicated Facility    | 26                               | 23                               |
| Facilities Administration           | 30                               | 28                               |
| After Hours                         | 43                               |                                  |
| Operations & Management Performance | 13                               | 12                               |
| Centralized Screening               |                                  | 121                              |
| Centralized Services Hub            |                                  | 15                               |
| Centralized Screening Hub           | 84                               |                                  |
| Provincial Office                   | 597                              | 655                              |
| Provincial Services                 | 230                              | 242                              |

<sup>1</sup> Data includes both regular and auxiliary employees, including those currently on leave. Source: CHIPS.

<sup>2</sup> As of March 31, 2017, the total employee count of 4,713 was comprised of 4,389 regular and 324 are auxiliary employees.

## MCFD Workforce Composition – Regular/Auxiliary Employees on March 31, 2017<sup>1,2</sup>



<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Source: CHIPS.

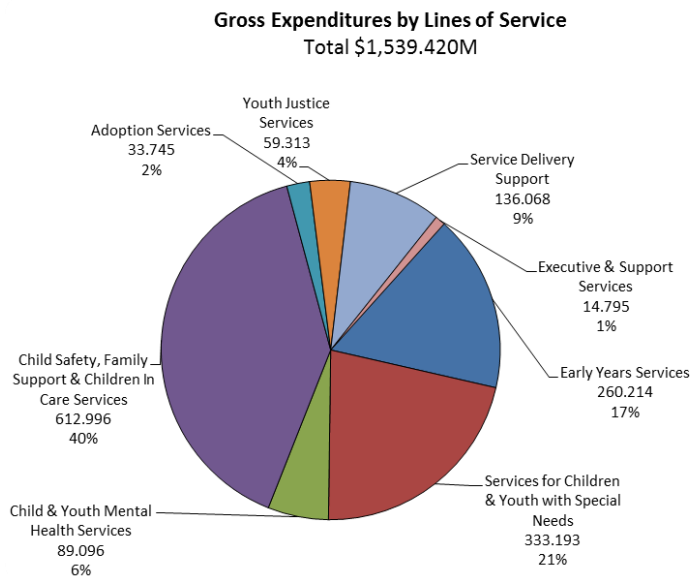
### Full-Time Equivalent\* Staffing Utilization for 2016/17

| SDA/Corp Service                    | Apr            | May            | Jun            | Jul            | Aug            | Sep            | Oct            | Nov            | Dec            | Jan            | Feb            | Mar            |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| SDA 11 - Kootenays                  | 109.0          | 110.8          | 107.2          | 107.8          | 107.0          | 107.6          | 108.8          | 107.5          | 109.4          | 108.7          | 105.5          | 103.2          |
| SDA 12 - Okanagan                   | 221.9          | 222.8          | 223.4          | 225.6          | 226.5          | 226.7          | 221.7          | 223.4          | 222.8          | 221.5          | 221.7          | 223.6          |
| SDA 13 - Thompson Cariboo Shuswap   | 235.6          | 235.2          | 230.8          | 236.0          | 234.0          | 231.4          | 229.0          | 232.4          | 235.9          | 233.5          | 233.4          | 232.7          |
| SDA 21 - East Fraser                | 191.7          | 192.9          | 192.9          | 187.7          | 184.3          | 187.8          | 185.8          | 189.5          | 187.0          | 186.4          | 190.4          | 190.0          |
| SDA 22 - North Fraser               | 304.9          | 300.2          | 295.0          | 299.1          | 293.8          | 297.4          | 297.6          | 300.0          | 298.3          | 304.3          | 304.4          | 307.2          |
| SDA 23 - South Fraser               | 370.9          | 364.7          | 364.7          | 366.3          | 363.4          | 368.4          | 373.3          | 376.0          | 377.2          | 385.2          | 398.3          | 396.7          |
| SDA 24 - Vancouver/Richmond         | 233.4          | 228.7          | 231.8          | 225.1          | 230.4          | 232.4          | 232.1          | 231.2          | 233.5          | 240.2          | 231.9          | 226.2          |
| SDA 25 - Coast/North Shore          | 136.0          | 134.7          | 132.2          | 131.1          | 129.1          | 129.8          | 132.6          | 134.2          | 133.7          | 133.0          | 131.4          | 135.0          |
| SDA 31 - South Vancouver Island     | 275.8          | 279.3          | 276.6          | 276.3          | 274.5          | 281.4          | 283.9          | 280.8          | 279.3          | 278.5          | 279.9          | 281.8          |
| SDA 32 - North Vancouver Island     | 274.0          | 270.3          | 272.5          | 270.7          | 268.7          | 268.6          | 273.9          | 278.4          | 284.3          | 283.4          | 287.6          | 280.7          |
| SDA 41 - Northwest                  | 123.6          | 126.1          | 123.9          | 124.4          | 123.7          | 121.8          | 119.5          | 120.7          | 118.7          | 117.7          | 117.2          | 124.5          |
| SDA 42 - North Central              | 178.9          | 182.1          | 177.1          | 178.4          | 174.6          | 172.6          | 175.6          | 173.7          | 172.4          | 171.8          | 173.5          | 173.0          |
| SDA 43 - Northeast                  | 61.6           | 60.7           | 58.9           | 58.9           | 57.6           | 59.6           | 58.4           | 59.4           | 59.8           | 60.5           | 60.5           | 60.4           |
| ADM Service Delivery                | 2.0            | 2.0            | 2.0            | 2.0            | 2.0            | 2.0            | 2.2            | 2.0            | 2.0            | 2.0            | 2.0            | 2.0            |
| Operations & Management Performance | 11.6           | 11.0           | 10.1           | 8.8            | 9.0            | 9.0            | 9.8            | 10.0           | 10.0           | 10.7           | 11.5           | 11.8           |
| Centralized Screening               | 81.7           | 93.0           | 89.4           | 86.2           | 88.0           | 89.8           | 93.8           | 96.0           | 102.3          | 104.9          | 101.2          | 104.7          |
| Centralized Services Hub            | 0.0            | 0.0            | 0.0            | 7.0            | 7.8            | 8.9            | 9.0            | 8.9            | 8.9            | 9.2            | 13.6           | 14.4           |
| Service Delivery Operations         | 7.6            | 8.3            | 8.2            | 9.4            | 9.0            | 9.3            | 9.4            | 9.5            | 9.0            | 8.7            | 9.4            | 8.3            |
| <b>Total</b>                        | <b>2,820.2</b> | <b>2,822.9</b> | <b>2,796.8</b> | <b>2,800.7</b> | <b>2,783.3</b> | <b>2,804.8</b> | <b>2,816.1</b> | <b>2,833.6</b> | <b>2,844.4</b> | <b>2,860.2</b> | <b>2,873.3</b> | <b>2,876.2</b> |

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

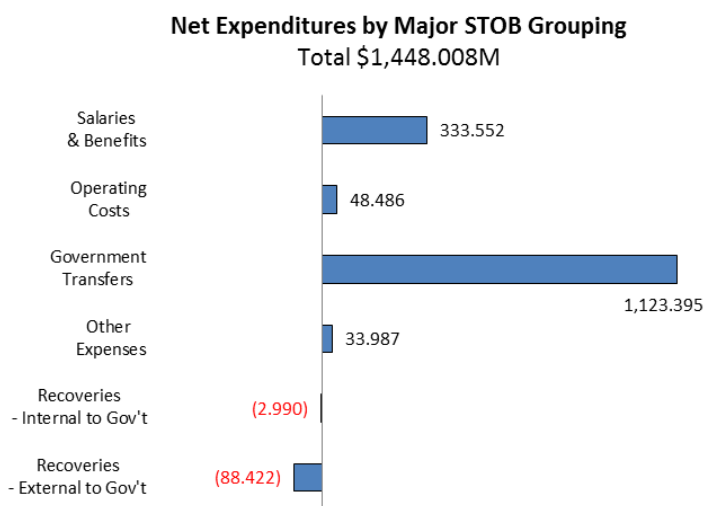
# PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE

## Expenditure by Service Line April 2016 to March 2017 (\$ Millions)



Child Safety, Family Support and Children in Care services make up 40% of overall ministry expenditures.

## Expenditure by Account Classifications April 2016 to March 2017 (\$ Millions)



Almost 73% 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, 2016 to March 31, 2017<sup>1,2</sup>*

| <b>Core Business/Service Type</b>                                       | <b>Vendors</b> | <b>Contracts</b> | <b>Expenditures<br/>(\$ Millions)</b> |
|---|----------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>Adoption Services</b>  | <b>1,306</b>   | <b>2,555</b>     | <b>\$26.02</b>                        |
| Adoption Supports   | 1,304          | 2,550            | \$25.72                               |
| Planning for Permanency   | 2              | 5                | \$0.29                                |
| Program Delivery - Adoptions  | 0              | 0                | \$0.01                                |
| <b>Child &amp; Youth Mental Health Services</b>                         | <b>161</b>     | <b>343</b>       | <b>\$41.87</b>                        |
| Community Based Programs- CYMH  | 153            | 332              | \$41.61                               |
| Specialized Provincial Programs- CYMH                                   | 8              | 11               | \$0.26                                |
| <b>Child Safety, Family Support &amp; Children<br/>In Care Services</b> | <b>4,275</b>   | <b>6,811</b>     | <b>\$418.15</b>                       |
| Alternates to Care  | 1,398          | 2,211            | \$16.61                               |
| Children & Youth In Care  | 2,647          | 3,973            | \$273.48                              |
| Family Support Programs- CS, FS & CIC                                   | 193            | 524              | \$99.78                               |
| Program Delivery- Child Welfare   | 2              | 5                | \$1.77                                |
| Youth Support Programs  | 35             | 98               | \$26.52                               |
| <b>Early Years Services</b>   | <b>150</b>     | <b>367</b>       | <b>\$46.45</b>                        |
| Child Care Programs   | 15             | 43               | \$9.92                                |
| ECD Programs  | 135            | 324              | \$36.54                               |
| <b>Services for Children &amp; Youth with Special<br/>Needs</b>         | <b>318</b>     | <b>832</b>       | <b>\$202.83</b>                       |
| Family Support Programs- CYSN   | 117            | 333              | \$39.72                               |
| Foundational Programs   | 88             | 237              | \$117.88                              |
| Special Needs Children In Care  | 96             | 242              | \$41.84                               |
| Specialized Provincial Services- CYSN                                   | 17             | 20               | \$3.39                                |
| <b>Youth Justice Services</b>   | <b>95</b>      | <b>179</b>       | <b>\$23.50</b>                        |
| Community Based Programs- YJ  | 40             | 104              | \$19.78                               |
| Specialized Provincial Programs- YJ                                     | 55             | 75               | \$3.73                                |
| <b>Service Delivery Support</b>   | <b>13</b>      | <b>18</b>        | <b>\$2.49</b>                         |
| Facilities Administration   | 3              | 3                | \$0.60                                |
| Program Policy, Standards & Support                                     | 5              | 7                | \$0.38                                |
| Provincial Office of Domestic Violence                                  | 2              | 2                | \$0.06                                |
| Quality Assurance   | 3              | 4                | \$1.03                                |
| Service Delivery Support  | 0              | 2                | \$0.41                                |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL</b>  | <b>6,318</b>   | <b>11,105</b>    | <b>\$761.31</b>                       |

<sup>1</sup> Source: CDW GL report for STOB 80 FY2016/2017 Expenditures (April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017).

<sup>2</sup> 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 2016 to March 2017*

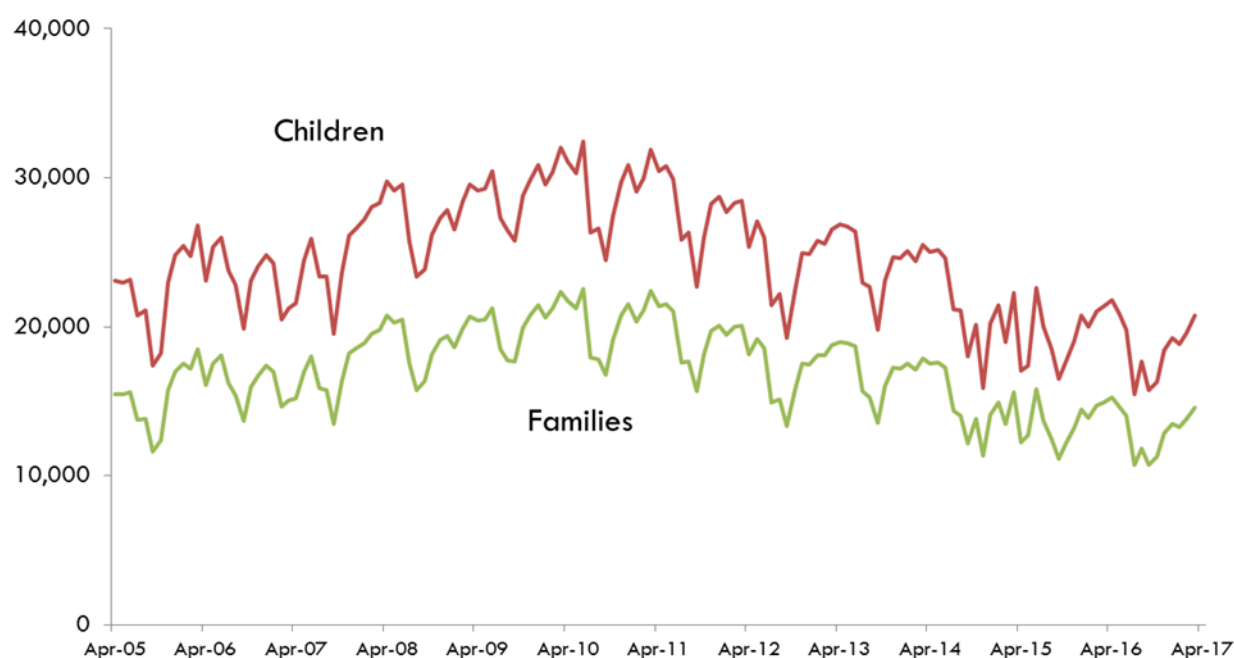
| Program  | April 2016 to March 2017  |
|--|---|
| Child Care Operation Funding Program (Facilities Supported)                  | 3,789 Organizations<br>(4,982 Facilities)   |
| Minor Capital Funding (Facilities Supported)                                 | 205 Facilities  |
| Major Capital Funding (Facilities Supported)                                 | 44 Facilities   |
| Early Childhood Educator Registry (Registered individuals and organizations) | 2,204 New ECE Certifications/1,524 ECE Assistant Certifications<br>16,806 Total Active ECE Certifications/6,316 Total Active ECE Assistant Certifications<br>33 Approved Educational Institutions |
| Child Care Resource & Referral (Number of Referrals)                         | 53,766 individuals <sup>1</sup>   |

<sup>1</sup> As at March 31, 2017, 53,766 families received referrals to local child care services. Child Care Resource & Referral programs also assisted 19,779 parents with completing the Child Care Subsidy application forms; registered 124 new license-not-required child care providers, maintaining 500; assisted 28 license-not-required child care providers become licensed; provided 6,281 drop-in community development activities; the BC Aboriginal Child Care Society provided 4,949 consultations and 12 culturally specific training courses and workshops.

### Children Whose Child Care is Subsidized, 2016/17 and 2015/16, Monthly Average

| Service Delivery Area <sup>1</sup> | 2016/17 | 2015/16 | Change |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|--------|
| BC                                 | 18,715  | 19,340  | -3.2%  |
| Kootenay                           | 593     | 561     | 5.7%   |
| Okanagan                           | 1,538   | 1,519   | 1.3%   |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap           | 1,217   | 1,223   | -0.4%  |
| East Fraser                        | 1,792   | 1,869   | -4.1%  |
| North Fraser                       | 2,068   | 2,164   | -4.5%  |
| South Fraser                       | 3,534   | 3,569   | -1.0%  |
| Vancouver Richmond                 | 2,066   | 2,225   | -7.1%  |
| Coast / North Shore                | 516     | 576     | -10.3% |
| South Vancouver Island             | 1,818   | 1,860   | -2.2%  |
| North Vancouver Island             | 2,011   | 2,069   | -2.8%  |
| Northwest                          | 462     | 489     | -5.5%  |
| North Central                      | 877     | 925     | -5.2%  |
| Northeast                          | 140     | 135     | 3.2%   |

### Distinct Children and Families Receiving Monthly Child Care Subsidy April 2005 to March 2017



In total over 37,000 children in almost 26,000 families received child care subsidy at some time between April 2016 and March 2017.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

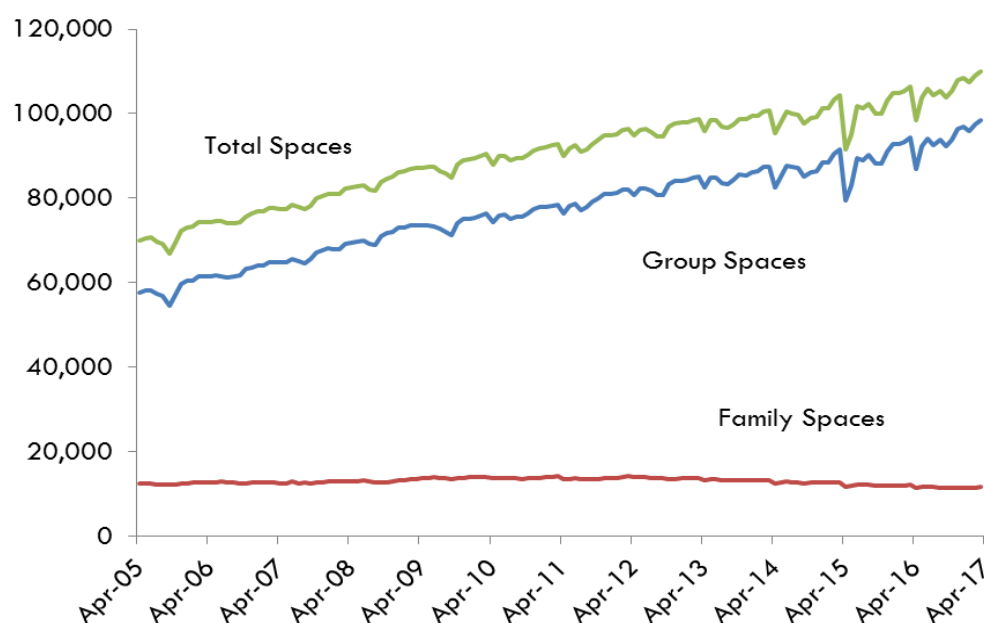


In an average month during 2016/17, MCFD funded almost 106,000 licensed child care spaces in over 4,500 group and family child care facilities. Over the course of 2016/17 almost 5,000 licensed group and family child care facilities with over 116,000 licensed child care spaces received operating funding (higher than the average as some spaces were funded for short durations).

#### *Contracted Group & Family Child Care Spaces, 2016/17 and 2015/16, Monthly Average*

| Service Delivery Area <sup>1</sup> | 2016/17 | 2015/16 | Change |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|--------|
| BC                                 | 105,830 | 101,391 | 4.4%   |
| Kootenay                           | 2,476   | 2,403   | 3.0%   |
| Okanagan                           | 7,826   | 6,805   | 15.0%  |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap           | 5,108   | 4,930   | 3.6%   |
| East Fraser                        | 5,949   | 5,655   | 5.2%   |
| North Fraser                       | 16,476  | 15,546  | 6.0%   |
| South Fraser                       | 16,609  | 15,866  | 4.7%   |
| Vancouver Richmond                 | 17,350  | 16,956  | 2.3%   |
| Coast / North Shore                | 7,075   | 6,770   | 4.5%   |
| South Vancouver Island             | 11,843  | 11,739  | 0.9%   |
| North Vancouver Island             | 8,649   | 8,448   | 2.4%   |
| Northwest                          | 1,908   | 1,918   | -0.5%  |
| North Central                      | 3,487   | 3,261   | 6.9%   |
| Northeast                          | 979     | 966     | 1.4%   |

#### *Monthly Child Care Operating Funding Program (CCOF) Contracted Child Care Spaces, April 2005 to March 2017<sup>2</sup>*



#### **Performance Indicators:**

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> The noticeable dip in contracted child care spaces on April 2015 and April 2016 reflects a change in the processing of contracts; the number of monthly contracted child care spaces reverts to trend in subsequent months.

## **Performance Indicator 1.01 Spare Capacity in Licensed Child Care Spaces<sup>1,2</sup>**

### **Rationale:**

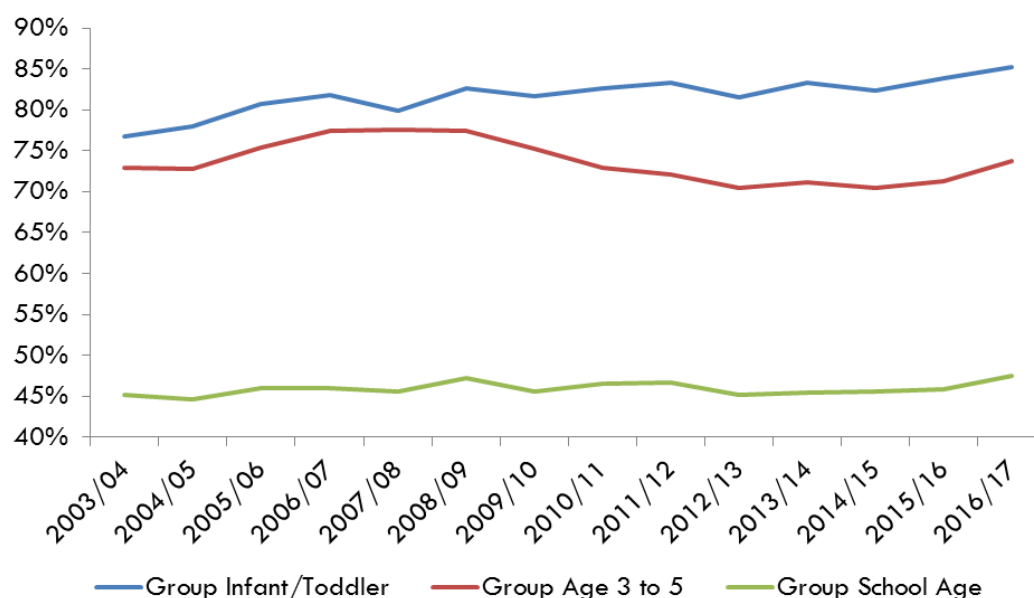
A child care facility's Utilization Rate is determined by dividing its total enrollments for the month by the number of times a child care space can be used in a month. Two part-time enrollments are assumed to be equivalent to one full-time enrollment; 100% utilization of one child care space is assumed 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 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, 2003/04 to 2016/17*



<sup>1</sup> Licensed child care spaces are spaces from Child Care Operating Funding Program (CCOF) contracted facilities and include both group and family facilities.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

*Average Monthly Child Care Space Utilization Rates, April 2016 – March 2017*

| Service Delivery Area    | Group Infant / Toddler <sup>1</sup> | Group Age 3 to 5 <sup>1</sup> | Group School Age <sup>1</sup> | Total Group <sup>1</sup> | Family | Group and Family |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|------------------|
| BC                       | 85.2%                               | 73.8%                         | 47.6%                         | 70.3%                    | 71.9%  | 71.0%            |
| Kootenays                | 74.8%                               | 60.2%                         | 33.0%                         | 51.7%                    | 59.9%  | 55.6%            |
| Okanagan                 | 82.7%                               | 73.7%                         | 40.3%                         | 59.9%                    | 73.0%  | 66.1%            |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap | 79.2%                               | 72.2%                         | 41.5%                         | 61.9%                    | 67.9%  | 66.3%            |
| East Fraser              | 75.4%                               | 76.6%                         | 41.5%                         | 58.7%                    | 74.7%  | 67.1%            |
| North Fraser             | 91.1%                               | 81.3%                         | 62.0%                         | 78.6%                    | 73.9%  | 77.5%            |
| South Fraser             | 82.6%                               | 77.6%                         | 54.7%                         | 73.7%                    | 74.8%  | 74.8%            |
| Vancouver/Richmond       | 89.8%                               | 79.8%                         | 53.5%                         | 80.5%                    | 74.3%  | 78.6%            |
| Coast/North Shore        | 84.7%                               | 69.9%                         | 43.4%                         | 71.5%                    | 71.5%  | 71.7%            |
| South Vancouver Island   | 87.2%                               | 70.3%                         | 42.3%                         | 65.1%                    | 71.9%  | 68.9%            |
| North Vancouver Island   | 87.8%                               | 62.3%                         | 38.1%                         | 62.2%                    | 68.0%  | 63.2%            |
| Northwest                | 88.3%                               | 68.6%                         | 41.0%                         | 65.1%                    | 73.8%  | 65.6%            |
| North Central            | 81.3%                               | 68.6%                         | 36.9%                         | 55.2%                    | 71.5%  | 65.1%            |
| Northeast                | 65.8%                               | 66.5%                         | 30.3%                         | 47.2%                    | 67.2%  | 55.8%            |

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.

<sup>1</sup> 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 - March, 2016/17 to 2015/16*

| Service Delivery Area    | Group Infant / Toddler <sup>1</sup> | Group Age 3 to 5 <sup>1</sup> | Group School Age <sup>1</sup> | Total Group <sup>1</sup> | Family | Group and Family |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|------------------|
| BC                       | 1.4%                                | 2.5%                          | 1.7%                          | 2.2%                     | 1.9%   | 1.9%             |
| Kootenay                 | -7.1%                               | 2.4%                          | 1.6%                          | 1.7%                     | -1.6%  | 0.7%             |
| Okanagan                 | 2.9%                                | 2.1%                          | 1.9%                          | 1.8%                     | 3.6%   | 1.9%             |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap | -1.8%                               | 1.3%                          | 0.9%                          | 0.0%                     | 0.1%   | 0.8%             |
| East Fraser              | 2.3%                                | 7.3%                          | 1.8%                          | 3.3%                     | 5.0%   | 3.9%             |
| North Fraser             | 1.1%                                | 2.8%                          | 3.5%                          | 3.5%                     | 2.0%   | 2.6%             |
| South Fraser             | 4.7%                                | 4.7%                          | 2.3%                          | 4.1%                     | 3.6%   | 3.5%             |
| Vancouver/Richmond       | 1.6%                                | 2.9%                          | 3.7%                          | 2.6%                     | 2.4%   | 2.6%             |
| Coast / North Shore      | 1.3%                                | 2.4%                          | 1.5%                          | 2.1%                     | 2.0%   | 1.7%             |
| South Vancouver Island   | 1.7%                                | 3.4%                          | 0.5%                          | 1.8%                     | 2.6%   | 2.3%             |
| North Vancouver Island   | 6.1%                                | 2.4%                          | 1.7%                          | 2.4%                     | 1.8%   | 1.8%             |
| Northwest                | 3.1%                                | 6.7%                          | 2.1%                          | 2.1%                     | -1.6%  | -1.0%            |
| North Central            | 2.9%                                | -2.6%                         | 0.4%                          | 1.5%                     | 1.0%   | 0.3%             |
| Northeast                | -10.7%                              | 4.6%                          | -1.4%                         | 0.2%                     | -2.5%  | -1.3%            |

*Average Monthly Child Care Space Utilization Rates, by Community Size, 2016/17*

|  | Group Infant / Toddler <sup>1</sup> | Group Age 3 to 5 <sup>1</sup> | Group School Age <sup>1</sup> | Total Group <sup>1</sup> | Family | Group and Family |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|------------------|
| Communities of 10,000+ Population          | 86.6%                               | 75.6%                         | 49.6%                         | 72.3%                    | 72.8%  | 72.9%            |
| Communities of Less Than 10,000 Population | 73.3%                               | 60.9%                         | 33.2%                         | 52.9%                    | 66.2%  | 57.7%            |
| Difference                                 | 13.4%                               | 14.8%                         | 16.4%                         | 19.5%                    | 6.6%   | 15.2%            |

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 13 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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), 2016/17*

| Service Delivery Area    | Average Monthly CCOF Contracted Child Care Spaces | 0-12 Population (2015) | CCOF Space/ 0-12 Population |
|--------------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| BC                       | 105,830   | 594,689                | 17.8%                       |
| Kootenay                 | 2,476   | 19,026                 | 13.0%                       |
| Okanagan                 | 7,826   | 40,955                 | 19.1%                       |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap | 5,108   | 27,154                 | 18.8%                       |
| East Fraser              | 5,949   | 46,324                 | 12.8%                       |
| North Fraser             | 16,476  | 84,958                 | 19.4%                       |
| South Fraser             | 16,609  | 118,910                | 14.0%                       |
| Vancouver/ Richmond      | 17,350  | 87,732                 | 19.8%                       |
| Coast / North Shore      | 7,075   | 36,090                 | 19.6%                       |
| South Vancouver Island   | 11,843  | 51,196                 | 23.1%                       |
| North Vancouver Island   | 8,649   | 37,252                 | 23.2%                       |
| Northwest                | 1,908   | 11,650                 | 16.4%                       |
| North Central            | 3,487   | 20,673                 | 16.9%                       |
| Northeast                | 979   | 12,769                 | 7.7%                        |

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 17.8% 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).

*Median Monthly Parent Fees by Care Type and Age Cohort – Child Care Operating Funding Program Group Facilities – 2016/2017*

| 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 <sup>1</sup> ) | School Age Care (Grade 1+) <sup>2</sup> |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------|---|---|
|                          |                       |                         |                      | 3 Days/Week        | 5 Days/Week |   |   |
| BC                       | \$1,050               | \$978                   | \$780                | \$190              | \$325       | \$410   | \$320                                   |
| Kootenay                 | \$995                 | \$930                   | \$769                | \$208              | \$405       | \$470   | \$308                                   |
| Okanagan                 | \$1,000               | \$968                   | \$750                | \$180              | \$322       | \$370   | \$290                                   |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap | \$920                 | \$870                   | \$700                | \$200              | \$305       | \$400   | \$318                                   |
| East Fraser              | \$850                 | \$768                   | \$675                | \$150              | \$245       | \$400   | \$308                                   |
| North Fraser             | \$1,100               | \$1,090                 | \$789                | \$200              | \$330       | \$430   | \$374                                   |
| South Fraser             | \$1,000               | \$950                   | \$750                | \$190              | \$300       | \$450   | \$350                                   |
| Vancouver/Richmond       | \$1,290               | \$1,257                 | \$906                | \$225              | \$410       | \$405   | \$350                                   |
| Coast / North Shore      | \$1,260               | \$1,250                 | \$910                | \$265              | \$473       | \$548   | \$383                                   |
| South Vancouver Island   | \$1,040               | \$970                   | \$800                | \$198              | \$358       | \$389   | \$283                                   |
| North Vancouver Island   | \$850                 | \$800                   | \$680                | \$180              | \$310       | \$350   | \$280                                   |
| Northwest                | \$775                 | \$785                   | \$700                | \$185              | \$243       | \$325   | \$300                                   |
| North Central            | \$820                 | \$800                   | \$700                | \$158              | \$250       | \$403   | \$300                                   |
| Northeast                | \$800                 | \$800                   | \$800                | \$160              | -           | \$458   | \$270                                   |

*Median Monthly Parent Fees by Care Type and Age Cohort – Child Care Operating Funding Program Family Facilities – 2016/2017*

| 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 <sup>1</sup> | School Age Care (Grade 1+) |       |                |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---|----------------------------|-------|----------------|
|                          |                       |                         |                  |   | Before                     | After | Before & After |
| BC                       | \$813                 | \$800                   | \$775            | \$400   | \$220                      | \$300 | \$400          |
| Kootenay                 | \$848                 | \$840                   | \$800            | \$360   | \$200                      | \$269 | \$400          |
| Okanagan                 | \$800                 | \$777                   | \$735            | \$400   | \$165                      | \$250 | \$360          |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap | \$725                 | \$723                   | \$700            | \$420   | \$215                      | \$300 | \$410          |
| East Fraser              | \$750                 | \$740                   | \$700            | \$400   | \$250                      | \$250 | \$430          |
| North Fraser             | \$890                 | \$850                   | \$775            | \$418   | \$250                      | \$300 | \$400          |
| South Fraser             | \$850                 | \$800                   | \$750            | \$432   | \$250                      | \$300 | \$426          |
| Vancouver Richmond       | \$1,100               | \$1,085                 | \$950            | \$500   | \$250                      | \$300 | \$435          |
| Coast / North Shore      | \$1,035               | \$1,000                 | \$910            | \$449   | \$200                      | \$300 | \$408          |
| South Vancouver Island   | \$825                 | \$800                   | \$800            | \$400   | \$200                      | \$250 | \$400          |
| North Vancouver Island   | \$800                 | \$800                   | \$700            | \$388   | \$200                      | \$300 | \$400          |
| Northwest                | \$800                 | \$800                   | \$800            | \$400   | \$200                      | \$200 | \$400          |
| North Central            | \$700                 | \$700                   | \$700            | \$420   | \$200                      | \$300 | \$400          |
| Northeast                | \$923                 | \$900                   | \$900            | -   | -                          | \$300 | -              |

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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 <sup>1,2</sup><br>(\$ Millions) As at<br>March 31, 2017 |
|---|--|
| BC  | \$37.008   |
| Kootenays   | 0.766  |
| Okanagan  | 1.259  |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap  | 1.883  |
| East Fraser   | 0.920  |
| North Fraser  | 1.440  |
| South Fraser  | 1.410  |
| Vancouver/Richmond  | 1.272  |
| Coast/North Shore   | 0.761  |
| South Vancouver Island  | 1.374  |
| North Vancouver Island  | 2.245  |
| Northwest   | 2.109  |
| North Central   | 1.342  |
| Northeast   | 1.282  |
| Service Deliver Operations <sup>3</sup>                             | (0.236)  |
| Early Years & Aboriginal Early Years Provincial Office <sup>4</sup> | 19.180   |
| Other   | 0.000  |

The budget for this line of service is \$34.872 million.

### Child Care Services

| Service Delivery Area                        | Expenditures <sup>3,4</sup> (\$ Millions) As at March 31, 2017 |  |                                  |                                       |
|--|--|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
|  | Child Care<br>Subsidy  | Child Care<br>Operating<br>Fund (CCOF) | Child Care<br>Other <sup>5</sup> | Total<br>Expenditures<br>(\$Millions) |
| BC   | \$104.335  | \$89.981                               | \$28.889                         | \$223.206                             |
| Service Delivery Operations <sup>6</sup>     |  |  | 0.049                            | 0.049                                 |
| Early Childhood Development Policy & Support |  |  | 0.879                            | 0.879                                 |
| Child Care Operations                        | 104.335  | 89.981                                 | 27.961                           | 222.277                               |

The budget for this line of service is \$271.007 million.

<sup>1</sup> Expenditures include costs for staffing, contracts, miscellaneous recoveries and other operational expenditures.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Service Delivery Operations includes contracts not specific to any one SDA. Negative balance due to External Recoveries

<sup>4</sup> Majority of expenditures are for provincially- held contracts.

<sup>3</sup> Expenditures include costs for staffing, contracts, miscellaneous recoveries and other operational expenditures.

<sup>4</sup> Services provided include Child Care subsidies to parents and organizations that provide, or support, child care services and Child Care Resource and Referral centres.

<sup>5</sup> 'Child Care Other' includes Referral Supports, Child Care Administration and Child Care Capital Fund.

<sup>6</sup> 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, March 2017

| Service Delivery Area    | Open CYSN Family Service Cases, March 2017 |
|--------------------------|--|
| BC                       | 17,525                                     |
| Kootenays                | 689  |
| Okanagan                 | 1,603                                      |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap | 1,162                                      |
| East Fraser              | 1,249                                      |
| North Fraser             | 2,479                                      |
| South Fraser             | 3,050                                      |
| Vancouver/Richmond       | 2,284                                      |
| Coast/North Shore        | 864  |
| South Vancouver Island   | 1,636                                      |
| North Vancouver Island   | 1,410                                      |
| Northwest                | 271  |
| North Central            | 570  |
| Northeast                | 258  |

### 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 March 2017*

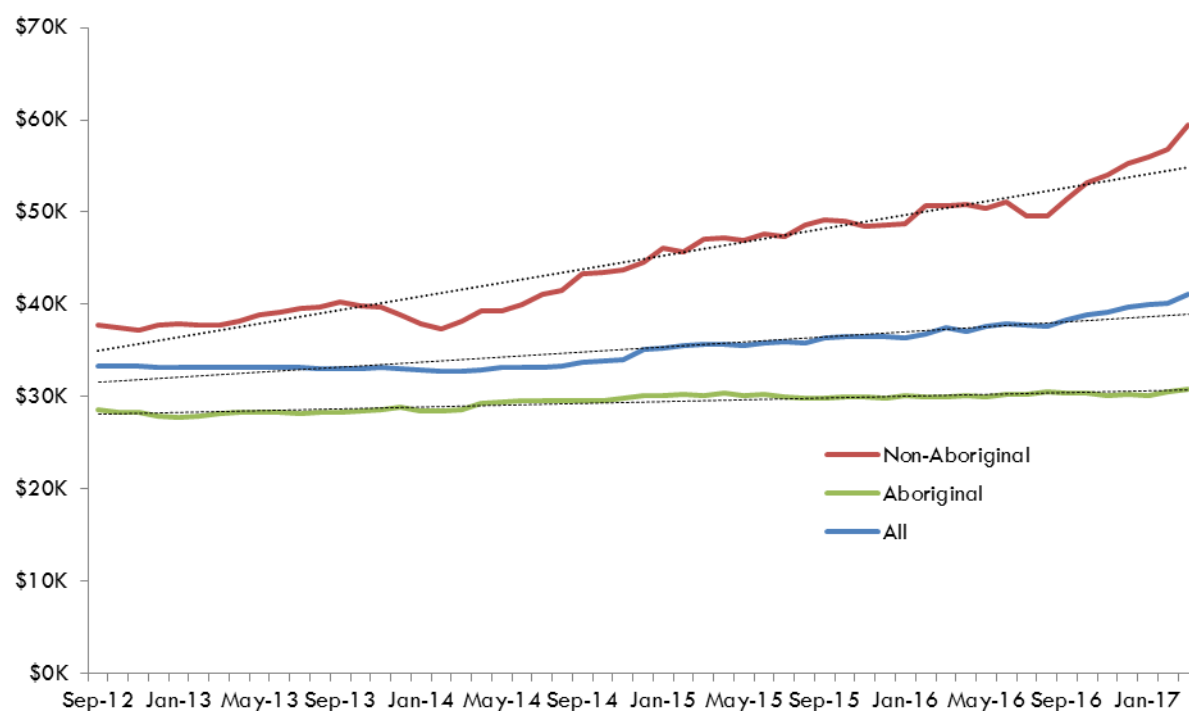
| Service Delivery Area    | Total Number of Placement Days | Median Annual Cost per Placement |            |                  |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|------------------|
|                          |                                | All                              | Aboriginal | Non - Aboriginal |
| BC                       | 395,982                        | \$41,108                         | \$30,766   | \$59,456         |
| Kootenays                | 11,742                         | 32,652                           | 29,109     | 36,195           |
| Okanagan                 | 45,344                         | 29,652                           | 28,344     | 30,669           |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap | 32,038                         | 33,023                           | 24,796     | 38,590           |
| East Fraser              | 22,709                         | 60,379                           | 184,371    | 57,652           |
| North Fraser             | 36,121                         | 67,108                           | 56,352     | 70,964           |
| South Fraser             | 61,013                         | 72,026                           | 39,917     | 104,285          |
| Vancouver/Richmond       | 31,368                         | 76,092                           | 72,830     | 76,451           |
| Coast/North Shore        | 17,790                         | 48,932                           | 32,792     | 103,244          |
| South Vancouver Island   | 39,690                         | 39,602                           | 35,140     | 48,058           |
| North Vancouver Island   | 50,613                         | 32,574                           | 29,087     | 40,498           |
| Northwest                | 13,377                         | 25,187                           | 24,826     | 32,592           |
| North Central            | 24,517                         | 48,582                           | 41,957     | 88,104           |
| Northeast                | 9,660                          | 50,916                           | 30,114     | 91,254           |

**Analysis:**

1,376 Children and Youth in Care, identified with special needs, were cared for by MCFD paid residential resources at some point this period. They represented 22% 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 \$41K.

The overall number of CYIC who received residential services over a 12 month period shows a decline from 1,525 at the baseline to 1,376 this period.

### *Trend in Median Annual Cost per Placement, Children and Youth in Care with Special Needs, September 2012 to March 2017*



The median annualized cost per CYIC with special needs has increased by 23% since the baseline, or an average of 6.7% per year. Most of the increase occurred in the last year and was steeper for non-Aboriginal CYIC than their Aboriginal counterparts. Last year's increase will likely fade in the next report when more children get identified as having special needs over time.

More than two thirds (68%) 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: only approximately 38% 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 March 2017*

| Service Type   | Foster | Contracted | All CYSN CYIC |
|----------------|--------|------------|---------------|
| Aboriginal     | 75%    | 25%        | 100%          |
| Non-Aboriginal | 61%    | 39%        | 100%          |
| All CYSN CYIC  | 67%    | 33%        | 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; 40% were under the age of 12 compared to 25% 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 Vancouver/Richmond and South Fraser SDAs had the highest median residential costs, at more than \$70K for CYSN.

*MCFD Specialized Provincial Services, Clients Served March 2016 and March 2017*

| Program   | March 2016  | March 2017  |
|---|---|---|
| <b>Autism Funding Unit</b>                                  | 11,971  | 13,287  |
| Under 6   | 1,801   | 2,035   |
| 6 and Over  | 10,170  | 11,252  |
| <b>Provincial Deaf and Hard of Hearing Services (PDHHS)</b> |   |   |
| Victory Hill Residential Program                            | 28  | 29  |
| Family and Community Services                               | July – December<br>2015: 138<br><br>January – June<br>2016: 195 | July – December<br>2016: 223<br><br>January – June<br>2017: 176 |
| <b>Through PDHHS Contracts</b>                              |   |   |
| Early Intervention (Deaf)                                   | 299   | 327   |
| Early Intervention (Deaf/Blind)                             | 30  | 33  |
| Early Intervention (Blind)                                  | 101   | 88  |
| Parent Support and Education (Blind) <sup>1</sup>           | 161   | 46  |
| Mental Health and Addictions <sup>2</sup>                   | 181   | 306   |
| Deaf/Blind Intervener Services                              | 44  | 31  |
| Deaf Youth Development <sup>3</sup>                         | 210   | 210   |
| <b>Medical Benefits<sup>4</sup></b>                         | 3,432   | 3,645   |

<sup>1</sup> Parent Support and Education (Blind) statistics reflect children and adults attending camps and parent groups between April 2016 and March 2017. Some may be double counted as they attend multiple camps and groups.

<sup>2</sup> Mental Health and Addictions statistics reflect unique client numbers – some clients receive multiple services. Clients can be children, youth, adults and family members.

<sup>3</sup> Deaf Youth Development statistics reflect total number of children/youth attending camps during 2016 and 2017 summer programming. Some children/youth may be double counted as they attended multiple camps.

<sup>4</sup> 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 March 31, 2017*

| Service Delivery Area    | Open Respite Cases <sup>1</sup> ,<br>March 2017 |
|--------------------------|---|
| BC                       | 1,189   |
| Kootenays                | 38  |
| Okanagan                 | 79  |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap | 50  |
| East Fraser              | 130   |
| North Fraser             | 216   |
| South Fraser             | 218   |
| Vancouver/Richmond       | 95  |
| Coast/North Shore        | 58  |
| South Vancouver Island   | 119   |
| North Vancouver Island   | 95  |
| Northwest                | 25  |
| North Central            | 40  |
| Northeast                | 26  |

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<sup>1</sup> Respite caseload consists of: 1. CYSN case contacts that qualify for Respite according to 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 <sup>1,2</sup><br>(\$ Millions) as at<br>March 31, 2017 |
|---|--|
| BC  | \$329.001  |
| Program Total (excluding recoveries)                            | \$333.187  |
| Kootenays   | 7.506  |
| Okanagan  | 14.774   |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap  | 12.745   |
| East Fraser   | 15.252   |
| North Fraser  | 30.241   |
| South Fraser  | 31.167   |
| Vancouver/Richmond  | 29.909   |
| Coast/North Shore   | 16.277   |
| South Vancouver Island  | 16.993   |
| North Vancouver Island  | 20.107   |
| Northwest   | 6.726  |
| North Central   | 10.764   |
| Northeast   | 5.933  |
| Provincial Deaf & Hard of Hearing Services- Provincial Services | 5.839  |
| Autism- Provincial Services                                     | 77.446   |
| Medical Benefits- Provincial Services                           | 25.015   |
| Aboriginal Infant Development Program <sup>3</sup>              | 0.488  |
| Service Delivery Operations <sup>4</sup>                        | 1.130  |
| Other   | 4.874  |
| Recoveries <sup>5</sup>   | (4.186)  |

The budget for this line of service is \$303.568 million.

<sup>1</sup> Expenditures include costs for staffing, contracts, miscellaneous recoveries and other operational expenditures.

<sup>2</sup> CYSN services include: foundational programs (i.e. Early Intervention Therapy, Infant Development, Supported Child Development), Family Support programs (i.e. 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.

<sup>3</sup> Annual contract to BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres to act as host agency for the Office of the Provincial Advisors.

<sup>4</sup> Service Delivery Operations includes contracts not specific to any one SDA.

<sup>5</sup> Recoveries are received from the Federal Government for Special Needs children in care.

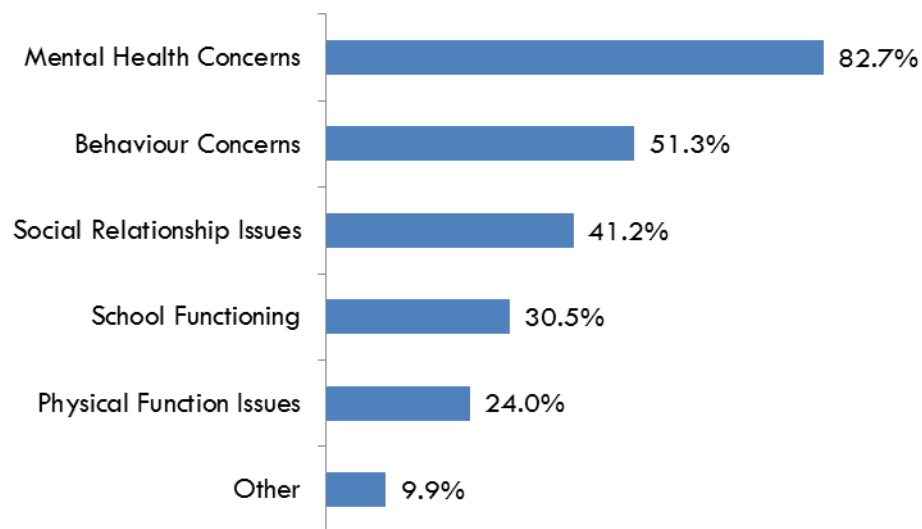
## Child and Youth Mental Health (CYMH)

### Summary:

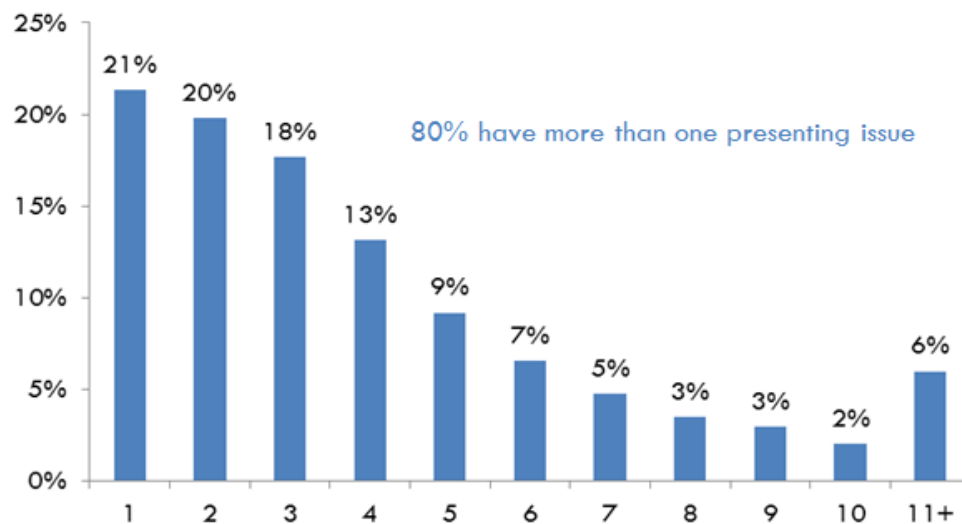
This section provides data on case levels and expenditures and client satisfaction levels. More data sets will be added as MCFD progresses with the key action on strengthening child and youth mental health services.

### Case Data and Trends:

*CYMH Referrals in 2016/2017, with At Least One Presenting Issue, by Proportion of Types of Presenting Issue*



*CYMH Referrals in 2016/2017 with At Least One Presenting Issue, by Number of Presenting Issues*



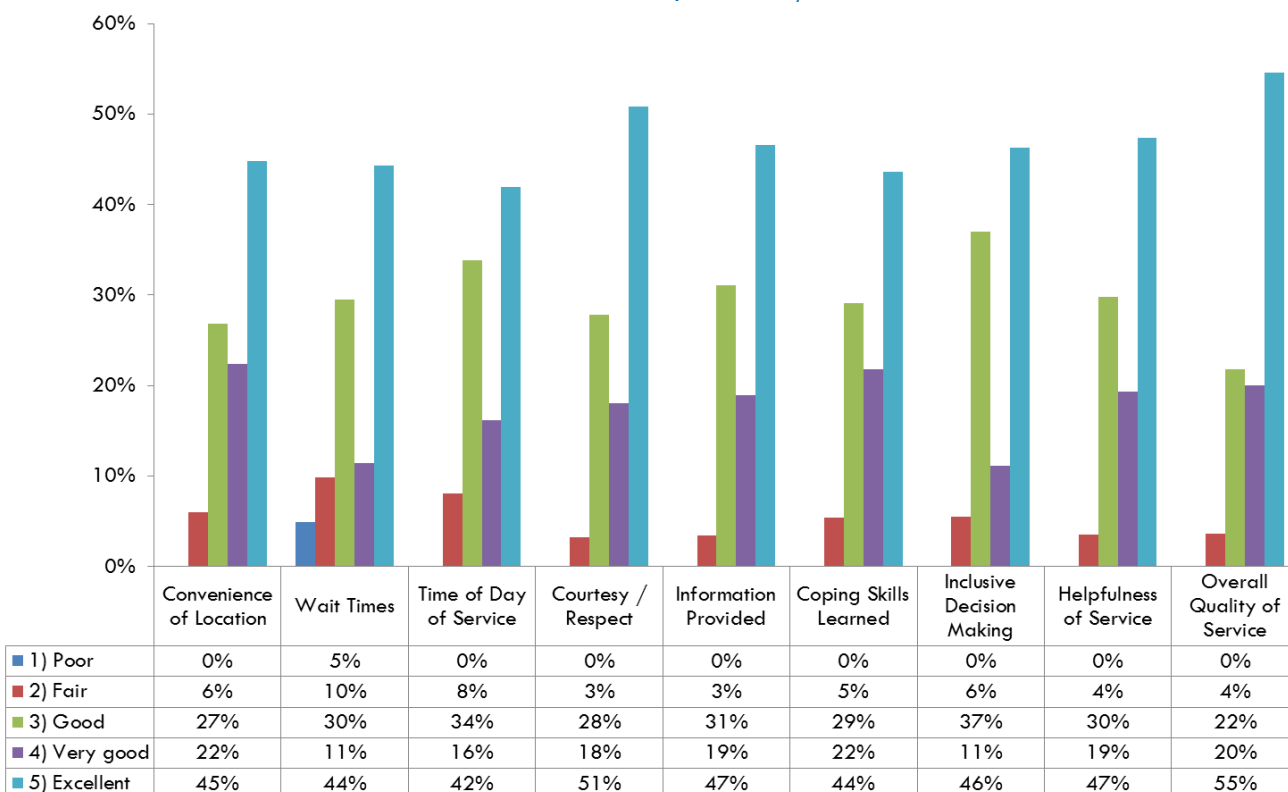
*CYMH Referrals in 2016/2017, with At Least One Presenting Issue, Ten Most Frequent Presenting Issues*

| Presenting Issue      | Proportion of Clients with Presenting Issue |
|-----------------------|---|
| Fears or Anxieties    | 61.1%                                       |
| Depressed Mood        | 42.4%                                       |
| Relations with Family | 23.2%                                       |
| Relations with Peers  | 19.8%                                       |
| Sleeping Problems     | 18.3%                                       |
| Attentional Problems  | 17.9%                                       |
| Suicidal Thoughts     | 17.6%                                       |
| Excessive Anger       | 12.1%                                       |
| Oppositional          | 12.0%                                       |
| School Avoidance      | 11.8%                                       |

**Performance Indicators:**

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

*Child and Youth Mental Health Service Satisfaction for April 2016/17*



The data over the twelve month period, April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017 is based on 67 surveys.

*Child and Youth Mental Health Service Satisfaction Fiscal Year 2011/2012 through 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 <sup>1,2</sup> As at March 31, 2017 |                             |                                  |
|--|--|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
|  | Maples   | Other Services <sup>3</sup> | Total Expenditures (\$ Millions) |
| BC   | \$10.718   | \$74.553                    | \$85.271                         |
| Program Total (excluding recoveries)       | \$11.861   | \$77.236                    | \$89.096                         |
| Kootenays                                  |  | 2.968                       | 2.968                            |
| Okanagan                                   |  | 5.460                       | 5.460                            |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap                   |  | 5.348                       | 5.348                            |
| East Fraser                                |  | 4.707                       | 4.707                            |
| North Fraser                               |  | 6.661                       | 6.661                            |
| South Fraser                               |  | 9.237                       | 9.237                            |
| Vancouver/Richmond                         |  | 8.963                       | 8.963                            |
| Coast/North Shore                          |  | 3.948                       | 3.948                            |
| South Vancouver Island                     |  | 7.512                       | 7.512                            |
| North Vancouver Island                     |  | 6.479                       | 6.479                            |
| Northwest                                  |  | 2.809                       | 2.809                            |
| North Central                              |  | 4.443                       | 4.443                            |
| Northeast                                  |  | 1.985                       | 1.985                            |
| Service Delivery Operations <sup>4</sup>   |  | 0.494                       | 0.494                            |
| Maples                                     | 11.861   |                             | 11.861                           |
| Provincial Deaf & Hard of Hearing Services |  | 1.318                       | 1.318                            |
| Other Centralized Payments                 |  | 4.904                       | 4.904                            |
| Recoveries <sup>5</sup>                    | (1.143)  | (2.682)                     | (3.825)                          |

The budget for this line of service is \$80.374 million.

<sup>1</sup> Expenditures include costs for staffing, contracts, miscellaneous recoveries 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 'Other Services' includes Sessional Services, Support Services, Specialized Services, and Program Delivery.

<sup>4</sup> Service Delivery Operations includes contracts not specific to any one SDA.

<sup>5</sup> 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 39,000 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 2,000 (23%) fewer children and youth in Care.

## Case Data and Trends:

### *Families, Children and Adults Receiving Child Protection Services, March 2017*

| Service Delivery Area    | Open Family Service and Child Service Cases<br>March 2017 <sup>1</sup> |              |                  |
|--------------------------|--|--------------|------------------|
|                          | Total Children <sup>2</sup>  | Total Adults | Total Open Files |
| BC <sup>3</sup>          | 22,179   | 25,913       | 17,221           |
| Kootenays                | 713  | 799          | 546              |
| Okanagan                 | 1,271  | 1,394        | 1,110            |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap | 2,112  | 2,563        | 1,638            |
| East Fraser              | 1,995  | 2,169        | 1,600            |
| North Fraser             | 1,561  | 2,017        | 1,156            |
| South Fraser             | 2,972  | 3,522        | 2,285            |
| Vancouver/Richmond       | 2,494  | 3,067        | 1,881            |
| Coast/North Shore        | 909  | 1,065        | 705              |
| South Vancouver Island   | 2,310  | 2,555        | 1,781            |
| North Vancouver Island   | 2,823  | 3,142        | 2,172            |
| Northwest                | 1,867  | 1,300        | 757              |
| North Central            | 1,146  | 2,261        | 1,310            |
| Northeast                | 396  | 423          | 280              |

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 4.01** 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

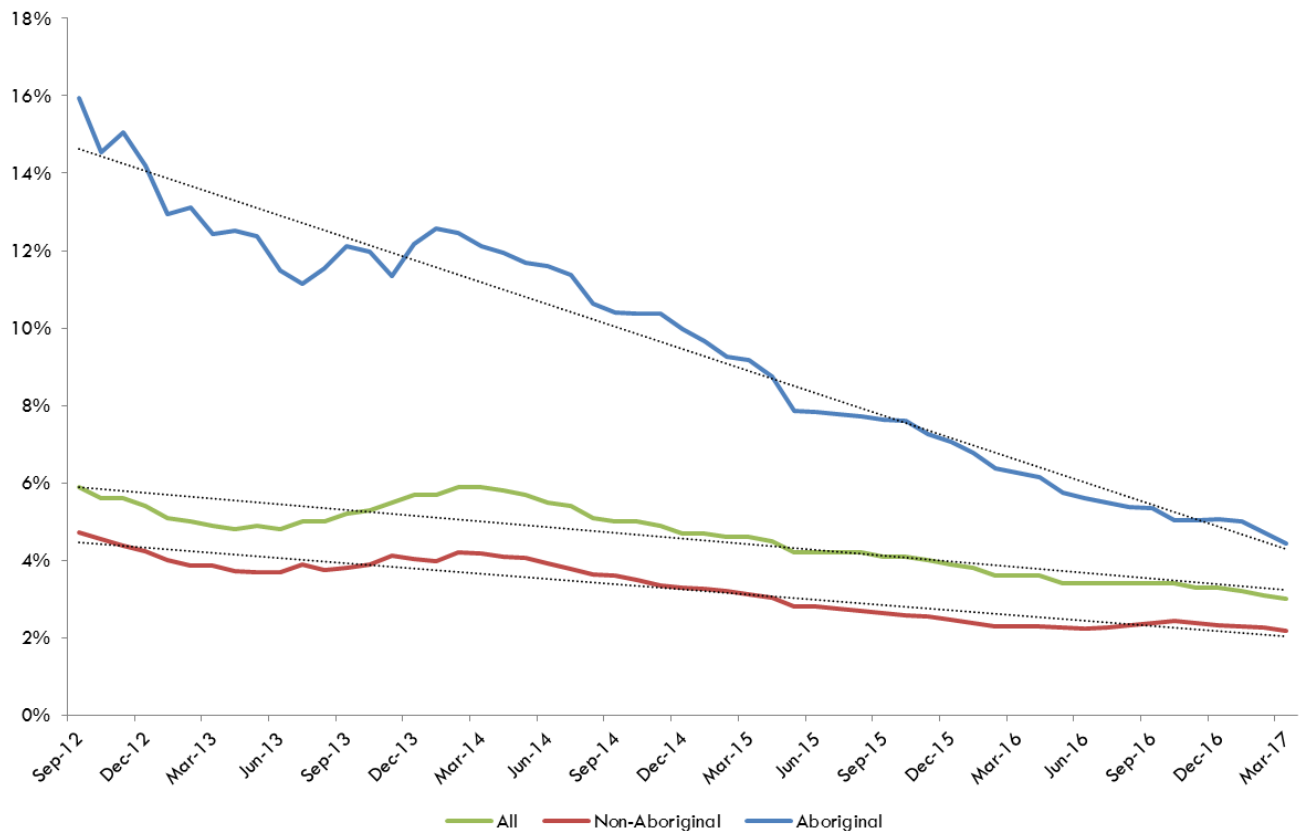
*Families with Closed Family Development Response between April 2015 and March 2016 that had an Investigation Resulting in a Protection Finding within the Next 12 Months, by SDA*

| Service Delivery Area    | Families with Closed Family Development Response between April 2015 and March 2016 <sup>1</sup> | Families Subsequently Investigated with a Protection Finding within Next 12 Months (%) |            |                |
|--------------------------|---|--|------------|----------------|
|                          |   | All  | Aboriginal | Non-Aboriginal |
| BC                       | 16,997  | 3.0%   | 4.4%       | 2.2%           |
| Kootenays                | 705   | 3.0%   | 5.5%       | 2.0%           |
| Okanagan                 | 849   | 2.8%   | 5.7%       | 1.4%           |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap | 1,589   | 3.7%   | 3.4%       | 4.0%           |
| East Fraser              | 1,306   | 2.5%   | 2.6%       | 2.5%           |
| North Fraser             | 1,417   | 2.7%   | 4.4%       | 2.2%           |
| South Fraser             | 2,782   | 2.8%   | 5.2%       | 2.2%           |
| Vancouver/Richmond       | 1,539   | 2.1%   | 5.1%       | 1.1%           |
| Coast/North Shore        | 789   | 3.0%   | 3.6%       | 2.7%           |
| South Vancouver Island   | 1,638   | 3.4%   | 5.7%       | 2.6%           |
| North Vancouver Island   | 2,041   | 3.3%   | 4.7%       | 2.3%           |
| Northwest                | 601   | 3.2%   | 4.0%       | 0.0%           |
| North Central            | 1,192   | 3.6%   | 5.3%       | 1.8%           |
| Northeast                | 547   | 2.0%   | 2.8%       | 1.4%           |

<sup>1</sup> There were two families that could not be associated to an SDA therefore the total SDA family count does not match the provincial total.

## Analysis:

*Families with Closed Family Development Response That had an Investigation Resulting in a Protection Finding within the Next 12 Months, September 2012 to March 2017*



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 quadrupled between September 2012 and March 2017. However, it was more than 15 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:**

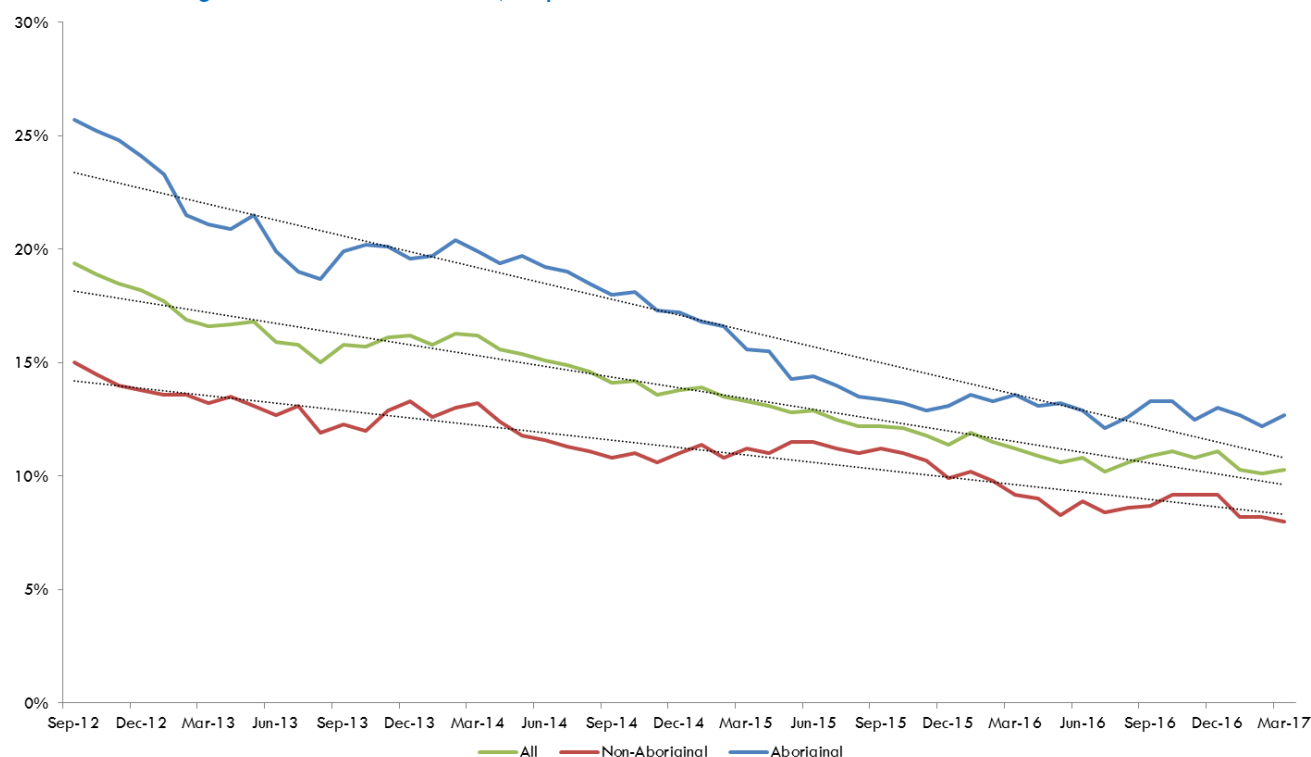
A Child Protection investigation is opened when a social worker has established a child's safety or health may be in immediate danger or may be vulnerable to serious harm. When it has been established that a child is at risk, the ministry works with the family to ensure child safety and reduce the risk 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 April 2014 to March 2016 with a Subsequent Investigation and Protection Finding in the Next 12 Months, by SDA*

| Service Delivery Area    | Families Investigated with a Protection Finding between April 2015 and March 2016 <sup>1</sup> | Families Subsequently Investigated with a Protection Finding within Next 12 Months (%) |            |                |
|--------------------------|--|--|------------|----------------|
|                          |  | All  | Aboriginal | Non-Aboriginal |
| BC                       | 1,300  | 10.3%  | 12.7%      | 8.0%           |
| Kootenays                | 27   | 11.1%  | 11.1%      | 11.1%          |
| Okanagan                 | 65   | 3.1%   | 0.0%       | 7.7%           |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap | 152  | 4.6%   | 3.0%       | 5.9%           |
| East Fraser              | 137  | 7.3%   | 10.9%      | 5.5%           |
| North Fraser             | 92   | 16.3%  | 25.8%      | 11.5%          |
| South Fraser             | 207  | 10.1%  | 14.7%      | 7.9%           |
| Vancouver/Richmond       | 87   | 10.3%  | 15.6%      | 4.8%           |
| Coast/North Shore        | 40   | 12.5%  | 15.8%      | 9.5%           |
| South Vancouver Island   | 131  | 6.1%   | 8.8%       | 4.1%           |
| North Vancouver Island   | 192  | 13.5%  | 16.0%      | 9.0%           |
| Northwest                | 36   | 11.1%  | 12.1%      | 0.0%           |
| North Central            | 107  | 20.6%  | 17.8%      | 26.5%          |
| Northeast                | 27   | 7.4%   | 11.8%      | 0.0%           |

<sup>1</sup> There were two families 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 March 2017*



#### **Analysis:**

The positive, strong downward trend continues; the likelihood of a family being reinvestigated by these criteria has almost reduced by half since September 2012. Over the report period, the number of distinct families investigated with a protection finding decreased by 65%, while the number of families with a subsequent investigation and protection finding decreased by 81%.

Provincially, this indicator is relatively higher for Aboriginal families than for non-Aboriginal families. Aboriginal families showed a stronger downward trend until about November 2015 where the gap between Aboriginal and non-aboriginal families narrowed to 2% compared to 11% in April 2012 (see above). Since then, the trend has been similar for both groups.

## **Family, Child and Youth Support and Care Services**

#### **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.

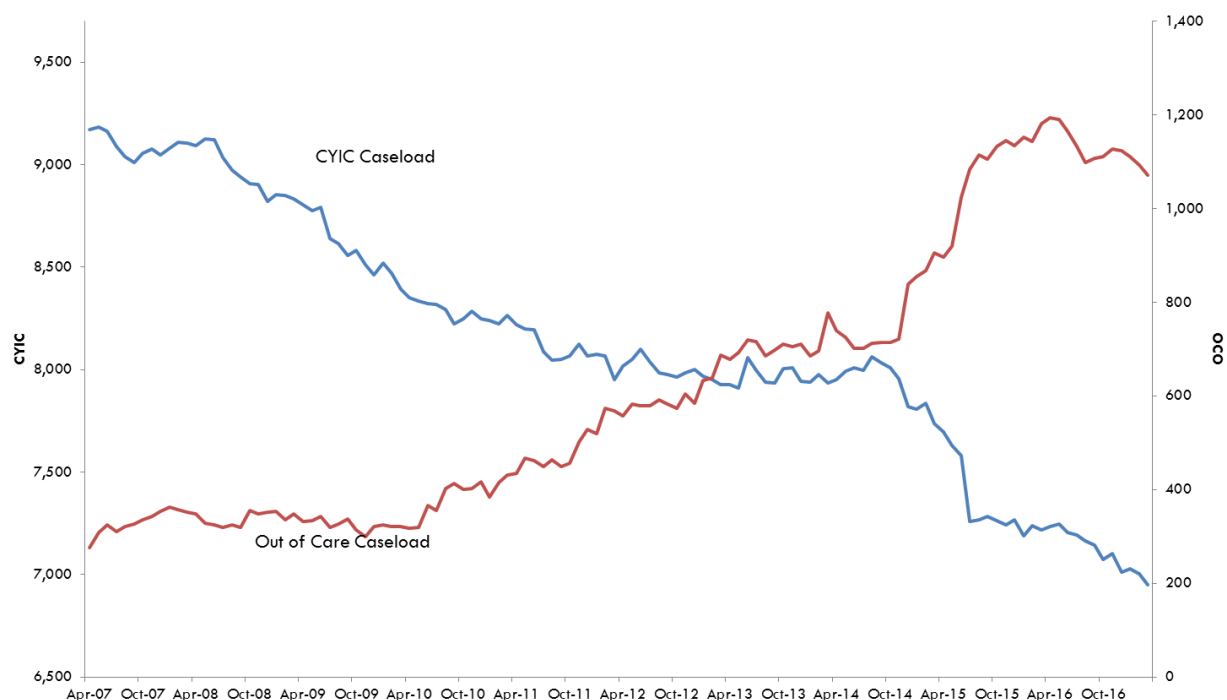
5. Transitioning to post majority independence.
6. Per Diem costs and placement utilization.

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.

### **Case Data and Trends:**

*Children and Youth in Care (CYIC), Out-of-Care Caseloads, April 2007 to March 2017<sup>1</sup>*



Since April 2007 the number of Children and Youth in Care has steadily declined by approximately 2,200 (over 24%). 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).

<sup>1</sup> 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, March 31, 2017 by SDA (CYIC)*

| Service Delivery Area    | Children and Youth in Care<br>March 31, 2017 | % of Aboriginal Children<br>and Youth in Care March<br>31, 2017 |
|--------------------------|--|---|
| BC                       | 6,950  | 62.8%   |
| Kootenays                | 170  | 56.5%   |
| Okanagan                 | 489  | 48.5%   |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap | 632  | 63.1%   |
| East Fraser              | 728  | 58.4%   |
| North Fraser             | 376  | 40.7%   |
| South Fraser             | 935  | 53.0%   |
| Vancouver/Richmond       | 748  | 66.2%   |
| Coast/North Shore        | 278  | 67.6%   |
| South Vancouver Island   | 770  | 60.4%   |
| North Vancouver Island   | 929  | 69.3%   |
| Northwest                | 293  | 94.9%   |
| North Central            | 501  | 84.4%   |
| Northeast                | 101  | 63.4%   |

**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

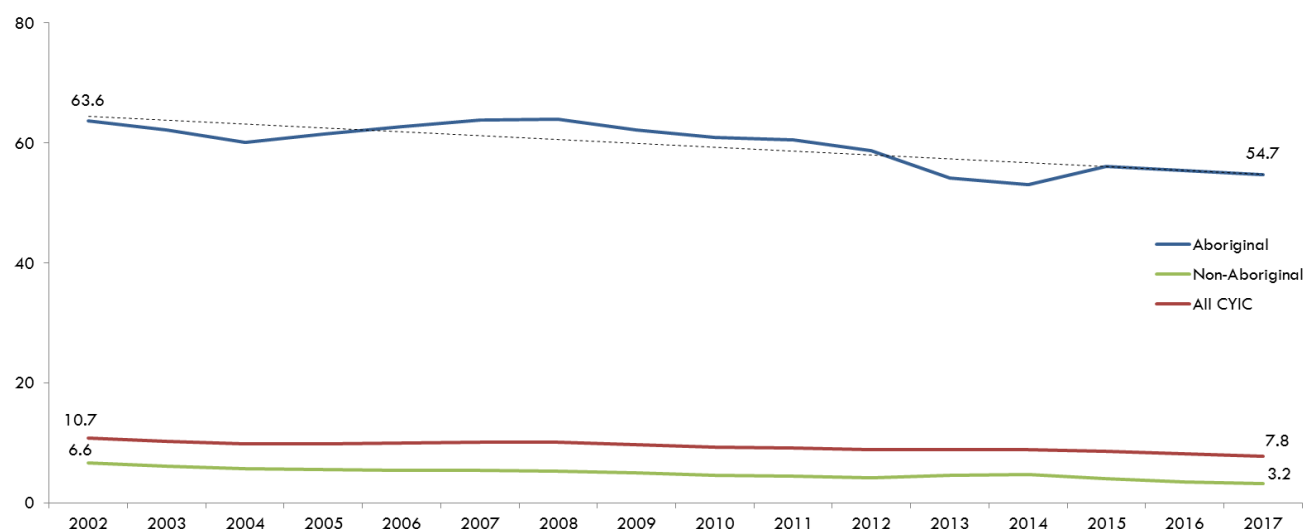
<http://www.bcbudget.gov.bc.ca/2016/serviceplans.htm>).

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 CYIC per 1,000 Population (0-18 Years), All CYIC, Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal, March 2002 – March 2017*



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 (88%) or through either a Voluntary Care or Special Needs Agreement with parents (12%). With 71% of all reasons for care indicated, neglect is the largest reason for care (for Aboriginal CYIC - 74% and non-Aboriginal CYIC - 65%).

*Percentage Reason for Care Indicated for CYIC by as at March 31, 2017*

|   | All          | Aboriginal   | Non-Aboriginal |
|---|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| <b><u>Reasons for CYIC by Court Order for Protection:</u></b> | <b>88.1%</b> | <b>91.1%</b> | <b>83.2%</b>   |
| Neglect   | 70.8%        | 74.4%        | 64.7%          |
| Parent unable/unwilling to care                               | 43.3%        | 44.5%        | 41.3%          |
| Neglect by parent with physical harm                          | 25.0%        | 27.1%        | 21.4%          |
| Child abandoned: inadequate provision                         | 2.1%         | 2.4%         | 1.7%           |
| Deprived of necessary health care                             | 0.4%         | 0.5%         | 0.3%           |
| Physical harm by parent                                       | 8.7%         | 8.4%         | 9.1%           |
| Emotional harm by parent                                      | 4.3%         | 3.9%         | 5.0%           |
| Sexual abuse/exploitation by parent                           | 0.8%         | 0.6%         | 1.0%           |
| Other abuse/neglect concerns                                  | 3.6%         | 3.7%         | 3.4%           |
| <b><u>Reasons CYIC by Agreement with Parents</u></b>          | <b>11.8%</b> | <b>8.9%</b>  | <b>16.8%</b>   |

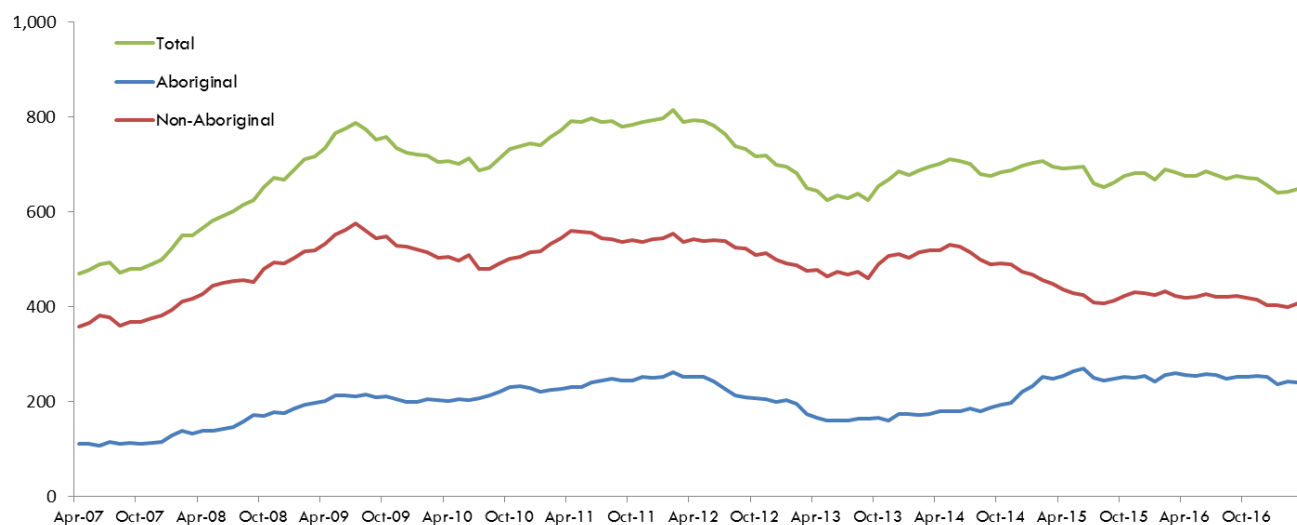
Younger children are more likely to be admitted into care. This is especially true for Aboriginal children. Because younger CYIC are more likely to find permanency through adoption, return to parents or permanent transfer of guardianship, most CYIC are aged 0-12 and Aboriginal CYIC are younger than non-Aboriginal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

Sometimes young people aged 16 – 18 are unable to live at home for non-protection reasons. A legal agreement (Youth Agreement) between the young person and the ministry is made to enable the ministry to help these young people with services and financial support so that they can live independently.

*Youth on Youth Agreements, BC, March 2017*

| Service Delivery Area    | Total | By Aboriginal Status |                      |
|--------------------------|-------|----------------------|----------------------|
|                          |       | Total Aboriginal     | Total Non-Aboriginal |
| BC                       | 648   | 241                  | 408                  |
| Kootenays                | 35    | 12                   | 23                   |
| Okanagan                 | 76    | 26                   | 50                   |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap | 47    | 21                   | 26                   |
| East Fraser              | 82    | 27                   | 56                   |
| North Fraser             | 26    | 10                   | 16                   |
| South Fraser             | 97    | 33                   | 64                   |
| Vancouver/Richmond       | 49    | 18                   | 31                   |
| Coast/North Shore        | 35    | 7                    | 28                   |
| South Vancouver Island   | 93    | 33                   | 60                   |
| North Vancouver Island   | 51    | 23                   | 28                   |
| Northwest                | 21    | 16                   | 5                    |
| North Central            | 24    | 9                    | 15                   |
| Northeast                | 12    | 6                    | 6                    |

## Youth on Youth Agreements, BC, April 2007 to March 2017



### Performance Indicators:

#### Extended Family

#### **Performance Indicator 4.16** Use of Admissions into Care Compared with Admissions to Out-of-Care

##### **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, March 2017*

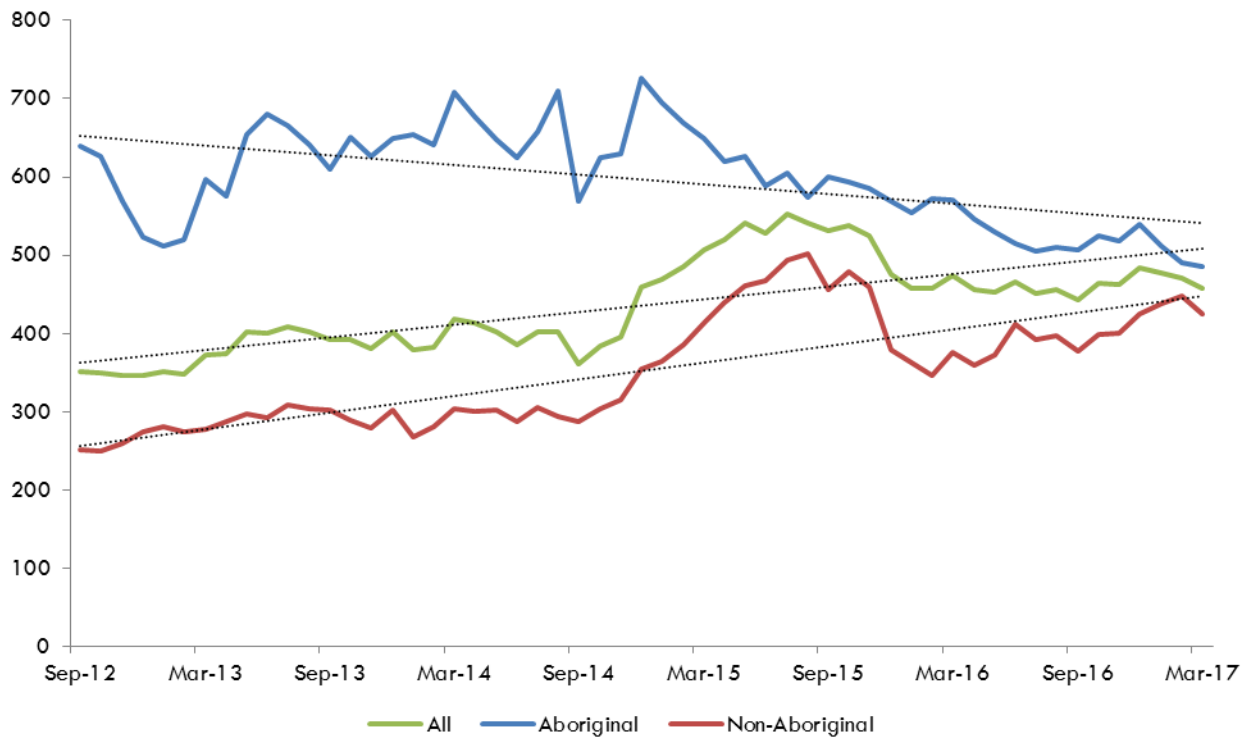
| Service Delivery Area    | Admissions into Out-of-Care Placements per 1,000 Closed Protection Reports, October 2016 to March 2017 <sup>1</sup> | Admissions into In Care Placements per 1,000 Closed Protection Reports, October 2016 to March 2017 | Admissions into Out-of-Care Placements per 1,000 Admissions into In Care Placements, October 2016 to March 2017 |            |                               |
|--------------------------|---|--|---|------------|-------------------------------|
|                          |   |  | All <sup>1</sup>  | Aboriginal | Non - Aboriginal <sup>1</sup> |
| BC                       | 30.0  | 65.6   | 456.9   | 484.7      | 425.2                         |
| Kootenays                | 28.3  | 49.8   | 567.6   | 666.7      | 500.0                         |
| Okanagan                 | 38.6  | 81.6   | 472.4   | 584.9      | 391.9                         |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap | 53.7  | 87.0   | 617.0   | 627.9      | 600.0                         |
| East Fraser              | 31.6  | 82.7   | 381.9   | 405.4      | 357.1                         |
| North Fraser             | 23.8  | 39.7   | 600.0   | 888.9      | 452.8                         |
| South Fraser             | 26.2  | 57.2   | 457.0   | 294.7      | 579.4                         |
| Vancouver/Richmond       | 9.4   | 27.5   | 341.9   | 419.4      | 254.5                         |
| Coast/North Shore        | 44.5  | 63.3   | 703.7   | 1769.2     | 365.9                         |
| South Vancouver Island   | 25.9  | 78.7   | 328.6   | 318.2      | 337.8                         |
| North Vancouver Island   | 43.5  | 106.0  | 410.8   | 483.4      | 288.9                         |
| Northwest                | 27.3  | 80.7   | 338.2   | 343.8      | *                             |
| North Central            | 46.2  | 91.6   | 504.3   | 488.4      | 551.7                         |
| Northeast                | 45.6  | 89.3   | 511.1   | 478.3      | 545.5                         |

Since September 2014, this performance indicator increased significantly from 361 to 552 in July 2015, followed by a decline to 457 in March 2017. The overall upward 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 for the Aboriginal children over the same time period.

<sup>1</sup> SDA's data suppressed where the number of admissions into Out-of-Care or In-Care is less than 10

## Analysis:

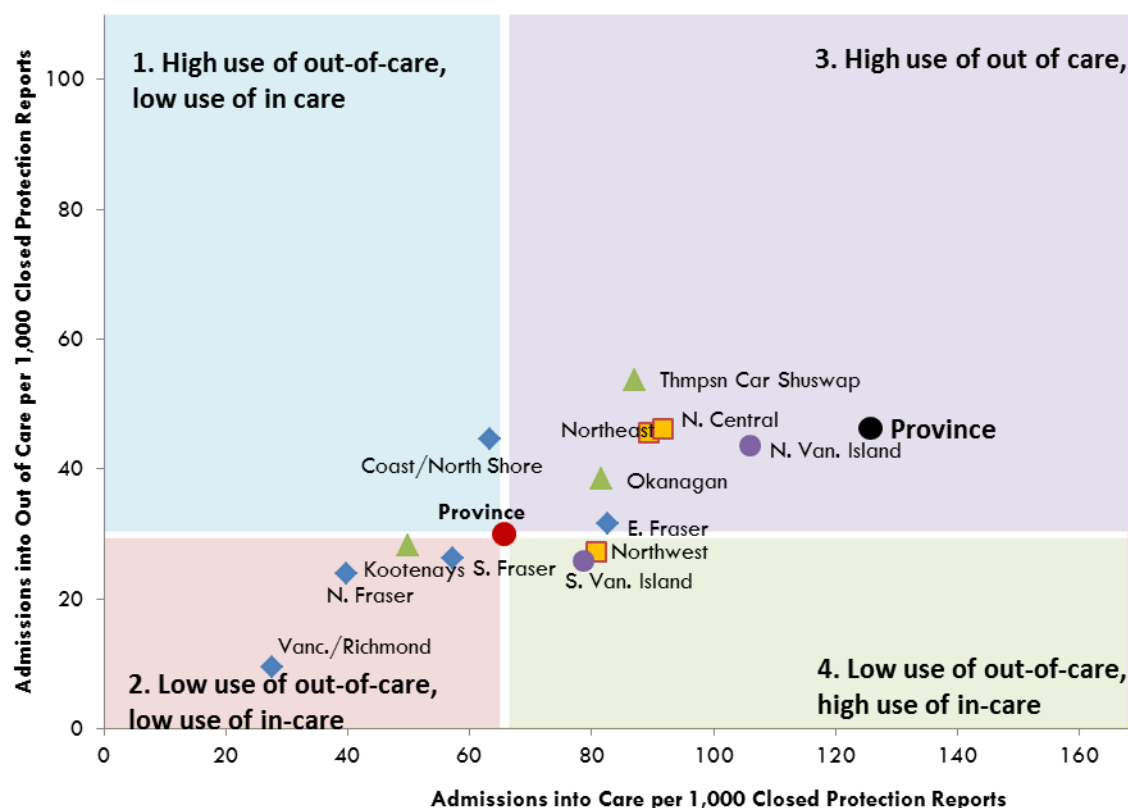
*Trend in Admissions into Out-of-Care Placements per 1,000 Admissions into In Care Placements, September 2012 to March 2017*



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 March 2017. The Admissions into Out-of-Care Placements per 1,000 Admissions into In Care Placements ranged from 329 in South Vancouver Island SDA to a high of 704 in Coast/North Shore SDA, with the provincial average of 457 in March 2017.

The chart below shows the relationship between Out-of-Care admissions and In Care admissions per 1,000 protection reports in March 2017. The chart is centered on the values for the province. In March 2017, there were 30 Out-of-Care admissions per 1,000 closed protection reports (vertical axis) and 66 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 March 2017*



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).

Currently, a protection report is least likely to become an admission into Care in Vancouver/Richmond SDA (probability 1%), and most likely in Thompson Cariboo Shuswap SDA (5%). North Vancouver Island SDA (11%) is also more likely to utilize admissions into OCO as a response to a protection report than any other SDA, while Vancouver/Richmond SDA is the least likely to utilize an OCO admission as a response to a protection report.

## Children and Youth in Care

### Case Data:

#### Service Days by Type of Residential Placements October 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017

| Residential Service Type | Service Days   |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|
|                          | Number         | Percentage     |
| Foster Homes             | 769,503        | 84.8%          |
| Contracted Resources     | 137,337        | 15.1%          |
| Hotels                   | 82             | 0.009%         |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>906,922</b> | <b>100.00%</b> |

Occasionally (one day in every 11,000 days of care) a CYIC is placed into a hotel. This is usually for emergency or travel reasons as noted below. For the six month period Oct 1, 2016 – March 31, 2017 there were 9 CYIC placed into hotels. Placements by Service Delivery Area and Delegated Aboriginal Authority were:

| Service Delivery Area/Delegated Aboriginal Agencies | Hotel Placements | Children Placed |
|---|------------------|-----------------|
| East Fraser   | 1                | 1               |
| NIL TU,O Child & Family Services                    | 2                | 2               |
| North Central                                       | 1                | 1               |
| North Fraser  | 1                | 1               |
| North Vancouver Island                              | 2                | 2               |
| South Fraser  | 1                | 1               |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap                            | 1                | 1               |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>9</b>         | <b>9</b>        |

In every hotel stay, children were accompanied by a caregiver

#### Notes:

- Reasons for Hotel stay are:
  - To maintain continuity with caregivers until new housing completed \*(sibling group of 2)
  - Placement breakdown (3 children)
  - Police Investigation (2 children)
  - Youth due with baby and needed to be close to the hospital (1 child)
  - No placement available in the area (1 child)
- Of the 9 stays, two were for one night, one was for three nights, one for four nights, two for five nights, one was for seven nights and two were for twenty eight nights.
- The two lengthy stays of 28 days were due to new housing being completed for sibling group of two. The caregiver stayed in the placement with the siblings.
- Of the 9 children and youth placed in hotels, seven were Aboriginal
- Number of children and youth placed in a hotel by age:
  - 1 – 5: 0 children
  - 6 – 12: 2 children
  - 13 – 18: 7 children & youth

## Performance Indicators:

### **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. Permanency 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 twelve month period ending March 2017.

#### *Discharges from Care to Permanency, March 2017*

| Service Delivery Area    | Children Who Had Been in Care for More Than Two Months on March 31, 2016 | Children Who Exited from Care between April 2016 and March 2017 for Reasons Other Than Aging Out | Children Who Exited to Permanency (%) |            |                             | Median Time to Permanency (Months) | Median Duration For CYIC That Remained in Care (Months) |
|--------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
|                          |  |  | All                                   | Aboriginal | Non-Aboriginal <sup>1</sup> |                                    |   |
| BC                       | 6,778  | 1,382  | 20.4%                                 | 17.2%      | 25.5%                       | 20                                 | 56  |
| Kootenays                | 179  | 51   | 28.5%                                 | 24.4%      | 32.6%                       | 23                                 | 44.5  |
| Okanagan                 | 487  | 124  | 25.5%                                 | 28.6%      | 22.1%                       | 22                                 | 54  |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap | 642  | 144  | 22.4%                                 | 19.7%      | 26.6%                       | 17                                 | 54.5  |
| East Fraser              | 697  | 154  | 22.1%                                 | 16.7%      | 29.0%                       | 27.5                               | 59  |
| North Fraser             | 375  | 92   | 24.5%                                 | 19.6%      | 27.4%                       | 20.5                               | 47  |
| South Fraser             | 916  | 153  | 16.7%                                 | 13.0%      | 21.0%                       | 14                                 | 55  |
| Vancouver/Richmond       | 705  | 90   | 12.8%                                 | 9.1%       | 20.3%                       | 19.5                               | 65  |
| Coast/North Shore        | 286  | 56   | 19.6%                                 | 16.3%      | 28.6%                       | 19                                 | 64  |
| South Vancouver Island   | 733  | 134  | 18.3%                                 | 15.1%      | 22.5%                       | 24                                 | 57  |
| North Vancouver Island   | 874  | 206  | 23.6%                                 | 19.5%      | 32.3%                       | 18                                 | 49  |
| Northwest                | 269  | 51   | 19.0%                                 | 18.3%      | *                           | 18                                 | 60.5  |
| North Central            | 517  | 92   | 17.8%                                 | 16.5%      | 23.4%                       | 21                                 | 62  |
| Northeast                | 98   | 35   | 35.7%                                 | 34.4%      | 37.8%                       | 23                                 | 29  |

#### **Analysis:**

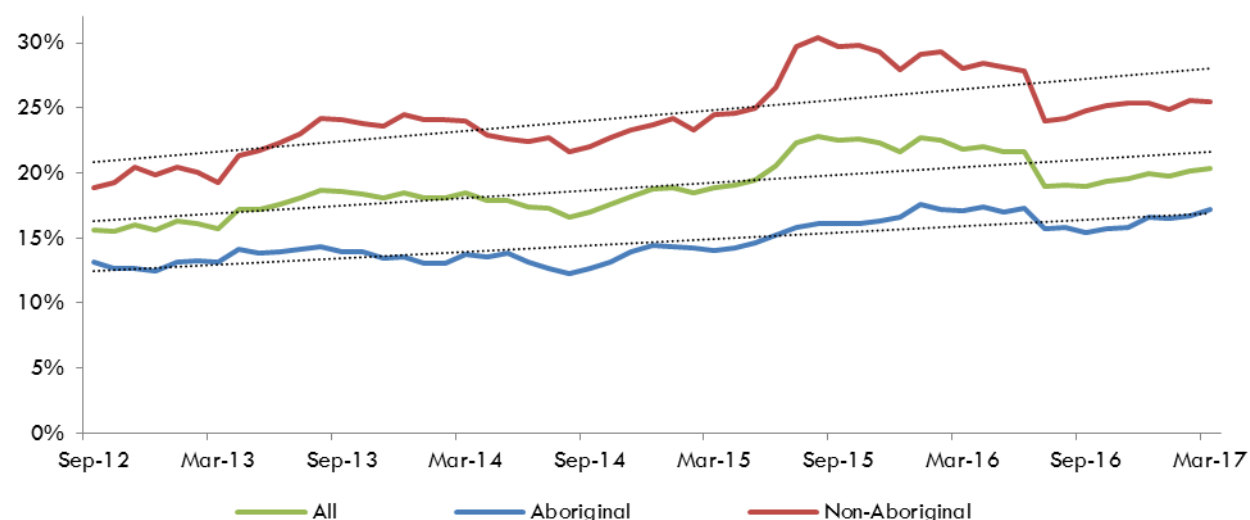
Over the twelve month period April 2016 to March 2017 1,382 CYIC (20% of all CYIC) found permanency, compared to the corresponding figures of 1,585 CYIC (or 22% of all CYIC) over the twelve month period one year earlier. There has been an upward trend since September 2012. A similar pattern is also observed for the Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal CYIC. The overall upward 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 twelve month period).

<sup>1</sup> 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 unifying with their parents or being adopted. Thus, the extra time spent in Care would reduce their chance of ever achieving permanency. Of these 1,382 CYIC who exited for permanency during April 2016 – March 2017, the median amount of time spent in Care is 20 months. Although there is a higher percentage of CYIC exited for permanency compared to September 2012 (16% in September 2012 vs. 20% in March 2017), the median time to permanency has gone up by 3 months, from 17 months in September 2012 to 20 months in March 2017. The median length of time to permanency also varies across SDAs, for as little as 14 months in South Fraser SDA and as long as 27.5 months in East Fraser SDA. For those CYIC who remained in Care, the median length of stay in Care is 56 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 59 months in September 2012. At the SDA level, the largest improvement in the median duration in Care occurred in Northeast SDA (down from 52 months to 29 months) while the largest deterioration in North Central SDA (up from 53 months to 62 months).

#### *Discharges from Care to Permanency, September 2012 to March 2017*



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 62% to 54% in October 2015, followed by a slight rise to 57% in March 2017. 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.

## **Performance Indicator 5.06 Recurrence of Maltreatment of Former Children and Youth in Out of Home Care<sup>1</sup>**

### **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, March 2017, Children & Youth in Out-of-Home-Care*

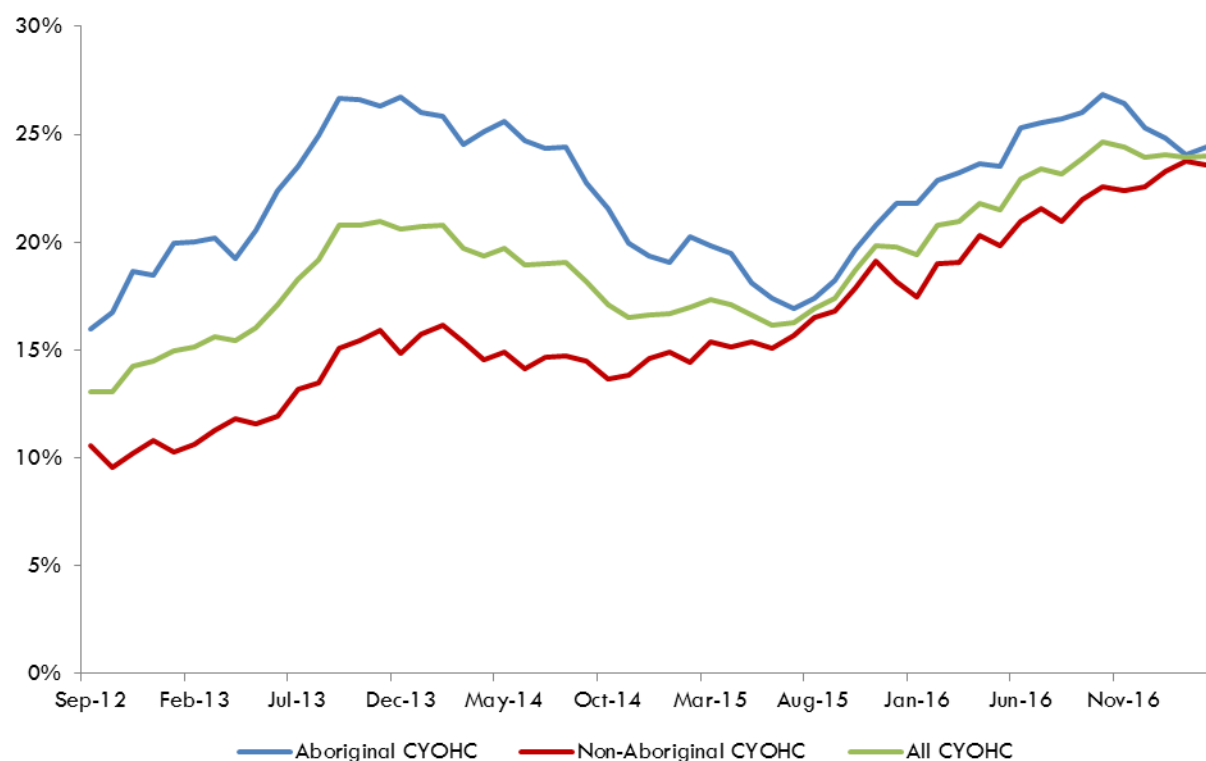
| Service Delivery Area    | Children and Youth Living Away From Home Due to Abuse or Neglect That Returned Home between April 2015 and March 2016 | Children and Youth That Returned Home and Were the Subject of an FDR within 12 Months (Up to March 2017)(%) | Children and Youth That Returned Home and Were the Subject of an Investigation within 12 Months (Up to March 2017)(%) | Children and Youth That Returned Home and were the Subject of Either a FDR or an Investigation within 12 Months (Up to March 2017)(%) |            |                |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|---|------------|----------------|
|                          |   |   |   | All   | Aboriginal | Non-Aboriginal |
| BC                       | 1,633   | 22.3%   | 3.0%  | 24.0%   | 24.4%      | 23.6%          |
| Kootenays                | 68  | 19.1%   | 2.9%  | 22.1%   | 17.2%      | 25.6%          |
| Okanagan                 | 213   | 19.7%   | 1.4%  | 21.1%   | 18.0%      | 23.9%          |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap | 193   | 29.0%   | 4.2%  | 31.1%   | 32.5%      | 28.6%          |
| East Fraser              | 152   | 19.7%   | 6.6%  | 21.1%   | 22.4%      | 20.2%          |
| North Fraser             | 85  | 18.8%   | 1.2%  | 20.0%   | 21.7%      | 19.4%          |
| South Fraser             | 205   | 26.3%   | 2.9%  | 28.3%   | 23.9%      | 30.6%          |
| Vancouver/Richmond       | 112   | 23.2%   | 2.7%  | 24.1%   | 29.1%      | 19.3%          |
| Coast/North Shore        | 50  | 20.0%   | 6.0%  | 22.0%   | 17.2%      | 28.6%          |
| South Vancouver Island   | 138   | 20.3%   | 5.1%  | 24.6%   | 32.8%      | 18.8%          |
| North Vancouver Island   | 157   | 19.8%   | 1.3%  | 21.0%   | 20.7%      | 21.5%          |
| Northwest                | 79  | 31.7%   | 0.0%  | 31.7%   | 29.9%      | 41.7%          |
| North Central            | 132   | 19.7%   | 2.3%  | 21.2%   | 23.3%      | 17.4%          |
| Northeast                | 49  | 14.3%   | 2.0%  | 14.3%   | 13.5%      | 16.7%          |

### **Analysis:**

From a wide gap in 2013, nearly 12 percentage points in December 2013, the recurrence of maltreatment rates for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal CYOHC began to converge in August 2016. The Aboriginal / Non-Aboriginal gap narrowed every month to under 1 percentage point in March 2017.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

### Recurrence of Maltreatment of Former CYOHC, September 2012 to March 2017



As of March 2017, Children and Youth in Care (CYIC) made up 56% (down from 75% in 2012) of all children and youth who left In Out of Home Care. CYIC experienced recurrence of maltreatment at the same rates as all CYOHC.

CYIC recurrence of maltreatment has dropped by 0.5 percentage point in March 2017 and now sits at its lowest level since August 2016. Recurrence of maltreatment rates for CYIC difference between Indigenous and non-Aboriginal children and youth is greater than for all CYOHC, with Aboriginal recurrence rates for CYIC higher by 3.1 percentage points.

### Recurrence of Maltreatment, Former CYIC and CYOHC, March 2017

|       | All   | Aboriginal | Non-Aboriginal |
|-------|-------|------------|----------------|
| CYIC  | 24.0% | 25.6%      | 22.5%          |
| CYOHC | 24.0% | 24.4%      | 23.6%          |

### **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.

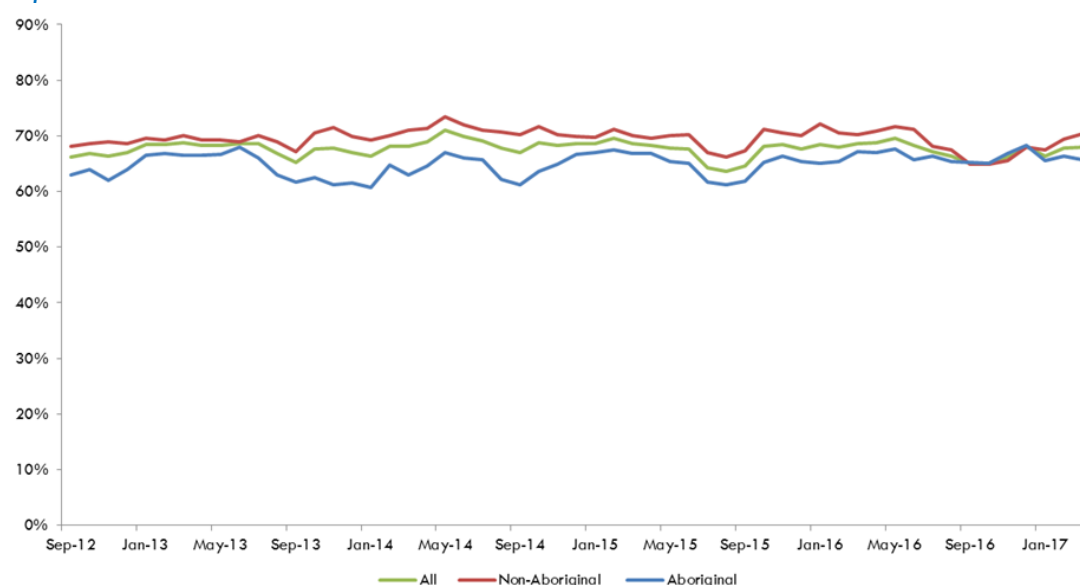
The following set of three tables present the count and percentage of CYIC who move zero times, one time, and two or more times within their current episode of care.

### *CYIC (1 to 12 Months Duration) with Zero or 2+ Placement Changes in Current Episode of Care, March 2017*

| Service Delivery Area    | CYIC in 1 to 12 Months of Their Current Episode of Care in March 2017 | All CYIC - Did Not Move | All CYIC - Moved 2+ Times | Aboriginal CYIC - Did Not Move | Aboriginal CYIC - Moved 2+ Times | Non-Aboriginal CYIC - Did Not Move | Non-Aboriginal CYIC - Moved 2+ Times |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| BC                       | 1,604   | 67.9%                   | 8.7%                      | 65.7%                          | 9.6%                             | 70.4%                              | 7.7%                                 |
| Kootenays                | 43  | 72.1%                   | 11.6%                     | 66.7%                          | 8.3%                             | 78.9%                              | 15.8%                                |
| Okanagan                 | 135   | 76.3%                   | 4.4%                      | 75.4%                          | 3.5%                             | 76.9%                              | 5.1%                                 |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap | 135   | 66.7%                   | 5.9%                      | 64.0%                          | 9.3%                             | 71.4%                              | 0.0%                                 |
| East Fraser              | 143   | 67.1%                   | 7.7%                      | 58.1%                          | 6.5%                             | 74.1%                              | 8.6%                                 |
| North Fraser             | 97  | 50.5%                   | 13.4%                     | 48.6%                          | 5.7%                             | 51.6%                              | 17.7%                                |
| South Fraser             | 200   | 68.5%                   | 8.0%                      | 74.4%                          | 7.0%                             | 64.0%                              | 8.8%                                 |
| Vancouver/Richmond       | 165   | 72.7%                   | 10.3%                     | 72.0%                          | 11.0%                            | 73.5%                              | 9.6%                                 |
| Coast/North Shore        | 48  | 79.2%                   | 10.4%                     | 55.6%                          | 22.2%                            | 93.3%                              | 3.3%                                 |
| South Vancouver Island   | 176   | 65.9%                   | 6.3%                      | 64.9%                          | 7.4%                             | 67.1%                              | 4.9%                                 |
| North Vancouver Island   | 268   | 67.2%                   | 7.5%                      | 63.0%                          | 8.5%                             | 73.8%                              | 5.8%                                 |
| Northwest                | 70  | 52.9%                   | 28.6%                     | 51.5%                          | 28.8%                            | 75.0%                              | 25.0%                                |
| North Central            | 87  | 79.3%                   | 5.7%                      | 80.3%                          | 7.0%                             | 75.0%                              | 0.0%                                 |
| Northeast                | 37  | 62.2%                   | 8.1%                      | 66.7%                          | 4.8%                             | 56.3%                              | 12.5%                                |

### **Analysis:**

### *Trend in CYIC (1 to 12 Months Duration) with Zero Placement Changes in Their Current Episode of Care, September 2012 to March 2017*



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

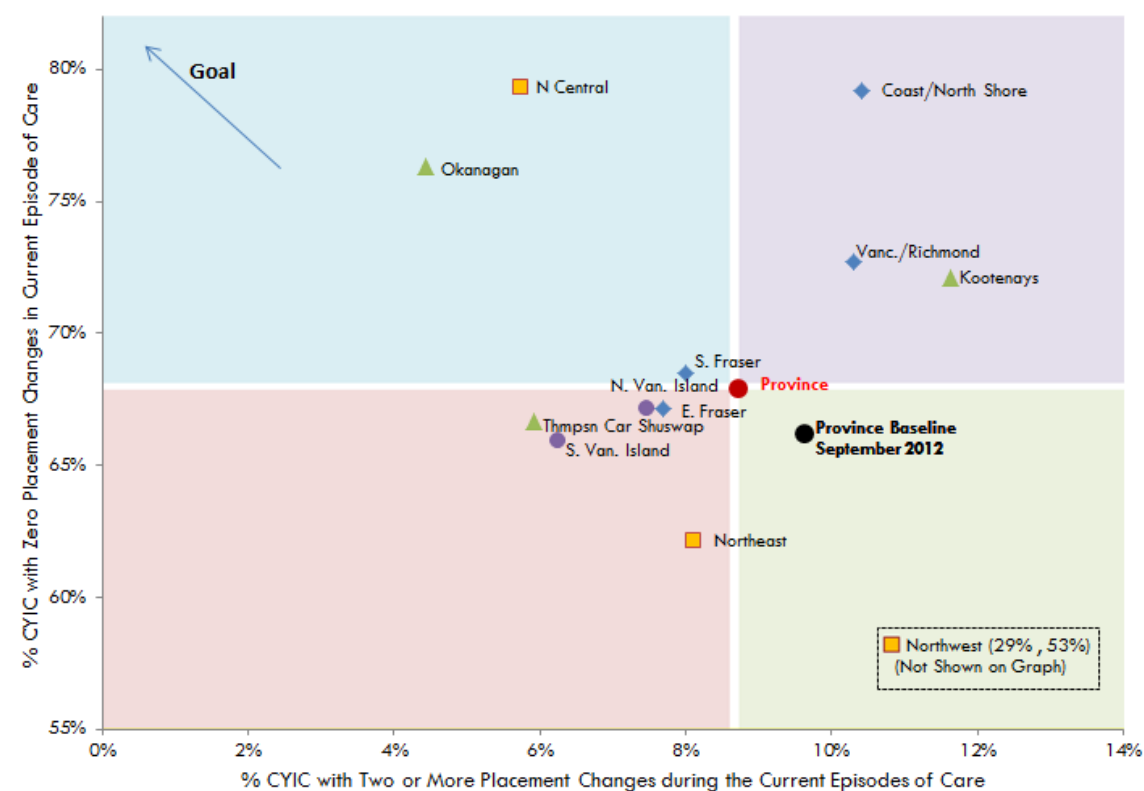
Older children are more likely to experience a placement change. The chances of having a placement change for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal children increases with age.

Historically, Aboriginal children have been 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 compared to 8 for non-Aboriginal children). However, the trend in the chart above shows that over the last year, the gap between the proportion of zero placement changes between Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal children has narrowed.

The chart below shows the relative placement stability during the current episode of care by SDA in March 2017. The chart is divided into four quadrants with horizontal and vertical dividing lines passing through the provincial data point. In the province, 67.9% of CYIC had no placement change (vertical axis) and 8.7% of CYIC had two or more placement changes (horizontal axis) during the current episode of care in March 2017.

The goal is for all SDAs to shift to the left top quadrant. The current provincial value is to the left of the provincial baseline (September 2012), indicating an increase 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, March 2017*



## **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 March 2017*

| Service Delivery Area    | Number of Foster Parents, active and under 64 years of age on March 31, 2016, still active on March 31, 2017 <sup>1</sup> | Number of Foster Parents (under 64 years old) Active on March 31, 2016 <sup>1</sup> | Percentage of Foster Parents on March 31, 2016 still active on March 31, 2017 |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|
| BC                       | 1,960   | 2,529   | 77.5%   |
| Kootenays                | 77  | 102   | 75.5%   |
| Okanagan                 | 157   | 197   | 79.7%   |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap | 208   | 263   | 79.1%   |
| East Fraser              | 193   | 241   | 80.1%   |
| North Fraser             | 106   | 130   | 81.5%   |
| South Fraser             | 223   | 260   | 85.8%   |
| Vancouver/Richmond       | 218   | 257   | 84.8%   |
| Coast/North Shore        | 94  | 140   | 67.1%   |
| South Vancouver Island   | 203   | 259   | 78.4%   |
| North Vancouver Island   | 237   | 296   | 80.1%   |
| Northwest                | 81  | 108   | 75.0%   |
| North Central            | 135   | 164   | 82.3%   |
| Northeast                | 28  | 41  | 68.3%   |

### **Analysis:**

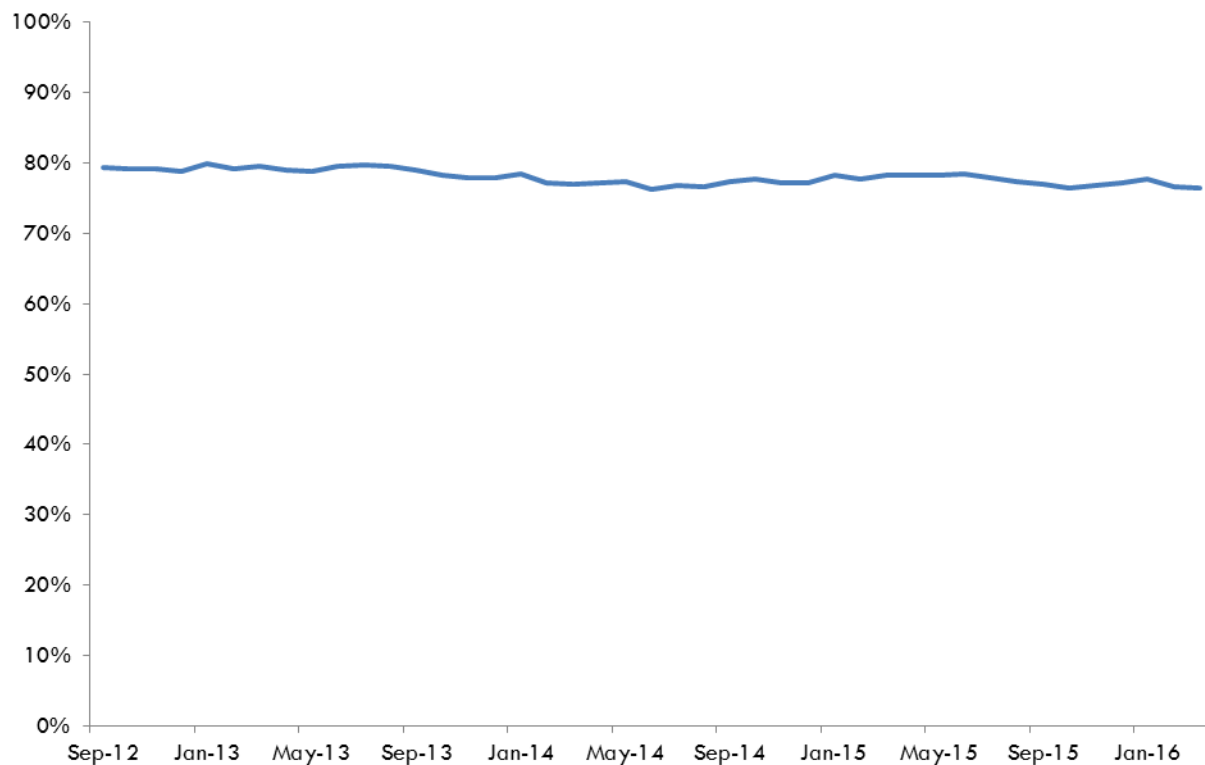
More than 77% of all active foster parents under the age of 64 on March 31, 2016 were still active twelve months later. Aboriginal foster parents had a lower retention rate, but still continued to provide foster care at a rate of more than 70%.

The South Fraser, Vancouver/Richmond and North Central SDAs had the three highest retention rates in the province this period, all above 82%.

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<sup>1</sup> Foster parents may provide services in more than one SDA; totalling the counts by SDA may not match the BC count.

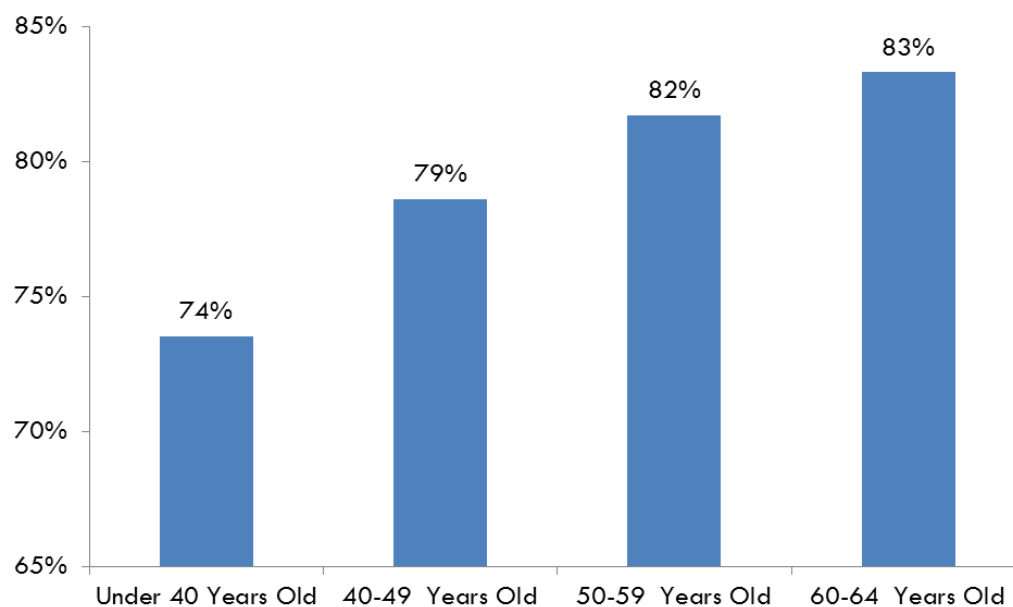
### *Foster Parent Retention, September 2012 to March 2017*



Retention has eroded slightly since the baseline period.

More than 50% of active foster parents on March 31, 2016 were aged 50 or older. Older foster parents were more likely to still be fostering a year later than their younger counterparts

### *Foster Parent Retention by Age, March 2017*



Age and foster home specialization level often are related so more experienced foster parents tend to be older. As such, it is not surprising to see that foster parents in the more specialized foster homes tend to have a higher retention rate.

| Most Specialized Level of Care Home | Foster Parents on March 31, 2016 | Foster Parents still Fostering on March 31, 2017 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Regular / Restricted                | 458                              | 77.5%  |
| DAA Resources                       | 286                              | 77.3%  |
| Level 1 Specialized                 | 295                              | 83.4%  |
| Level 2 Specialized                 | 549                              | 88.2%  |
| Level 3 Specialized                 | 523                              | 87.8%  |
| Contracted Resources                | 27                               | 85.2%  |
| Others                              | 320                              | 53.8%  |
| <b>Total</b>                        | <b>2,458</b>                     | <b>77.5%</b>                                     |

**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.

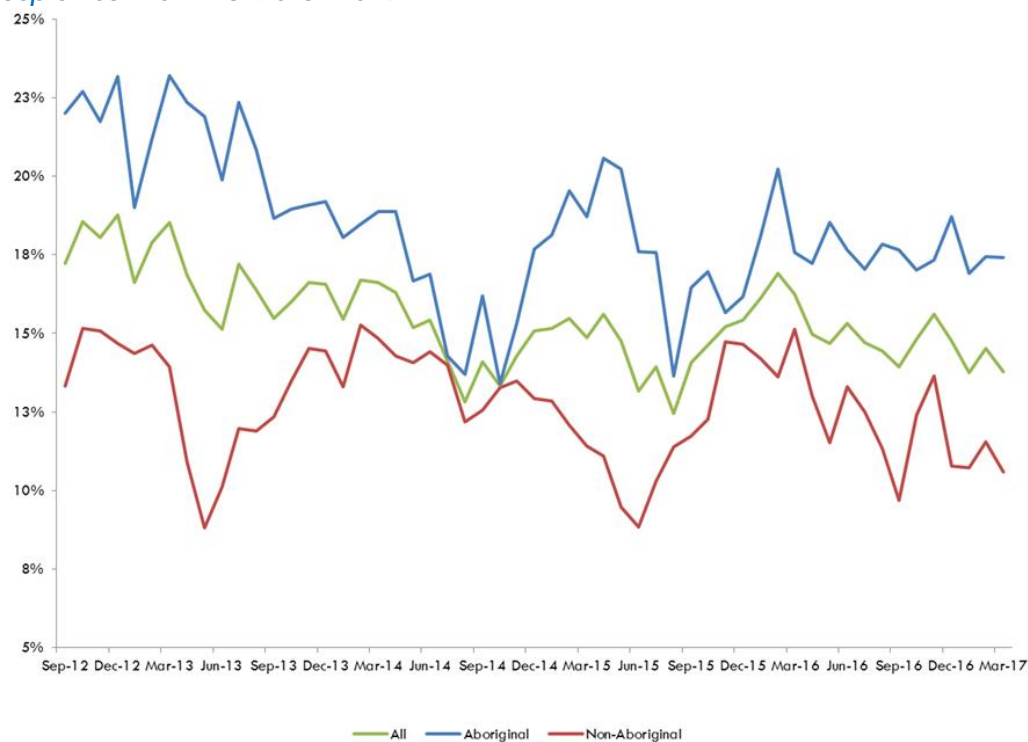


*Of All Children in Care Who Turned 19 Years Old between April to September 2016, the Proportion That Went on to Claim 'Income Assistance: Expected to Work' within Six Months (Up to March 2017)*

| Service Delivery Area    | CYIC That Aged Out between April to September 2016 <sup>1</sup> | Accessing 'Income Assistance: Expected to Work' within Six Months (Up to March 2017) <sup>1</sup> | Aboriginal <sup>1</sup> | Non-Aboriginal <sup>1</sup> |
|--------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| BC                       | 283   | 13.8%   | 17.4%                   | 10.6%                       |
| Kootenays                | *   | *   | *                       | *                           |
| Okanagan                 | 26  | 15.4%   | 7.1%                    | 25.0%                       |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap | 29  | 17.2%   | 22.2%                   | 9.1%                        |
| East Fraser              | 28  | 7.1%  | 8.3%                    | 6.3%                        |
| North Fraser             | 20  | 5.0%  | *                       | 0.0%                        |
| South Fraser             | 41  | 12.2%   | 5.6%                    | 17.4%                       |
| Vancouver/Richmond       | 31  | 9.7%  | 20.0%                   | 0.0%                        |
| Coast/North Shore        | *   | *   | *                       | *                           |
| South Vancouver Island   | 33  | 6.1%  | 9.1%                    | 4.6%                        |
| North Vancouver Island   | 29  | 24.1%   | 38.9%                   | 0.0%                        |
| Northwest                | *   | *   | *                       | *                           |
| North Central            | 21  | 19.1%   | *                       | 16.7%                       |
| Northeast                | *   | *   | *                       | *                           |

### Analysis:

*Youth Discharged from Care and Subsequently Claiming 'IA: Expected to Work' within Six Months, September 2012 to March 2017*



<sup>1</sup> SDA data suppressed where the number of youth aging out of care is less than 10

Over the last several years, the overall provincial rate of youth in Care turning 19 and claiming IA: Expected to Work has typically varied between 13% to 16%.

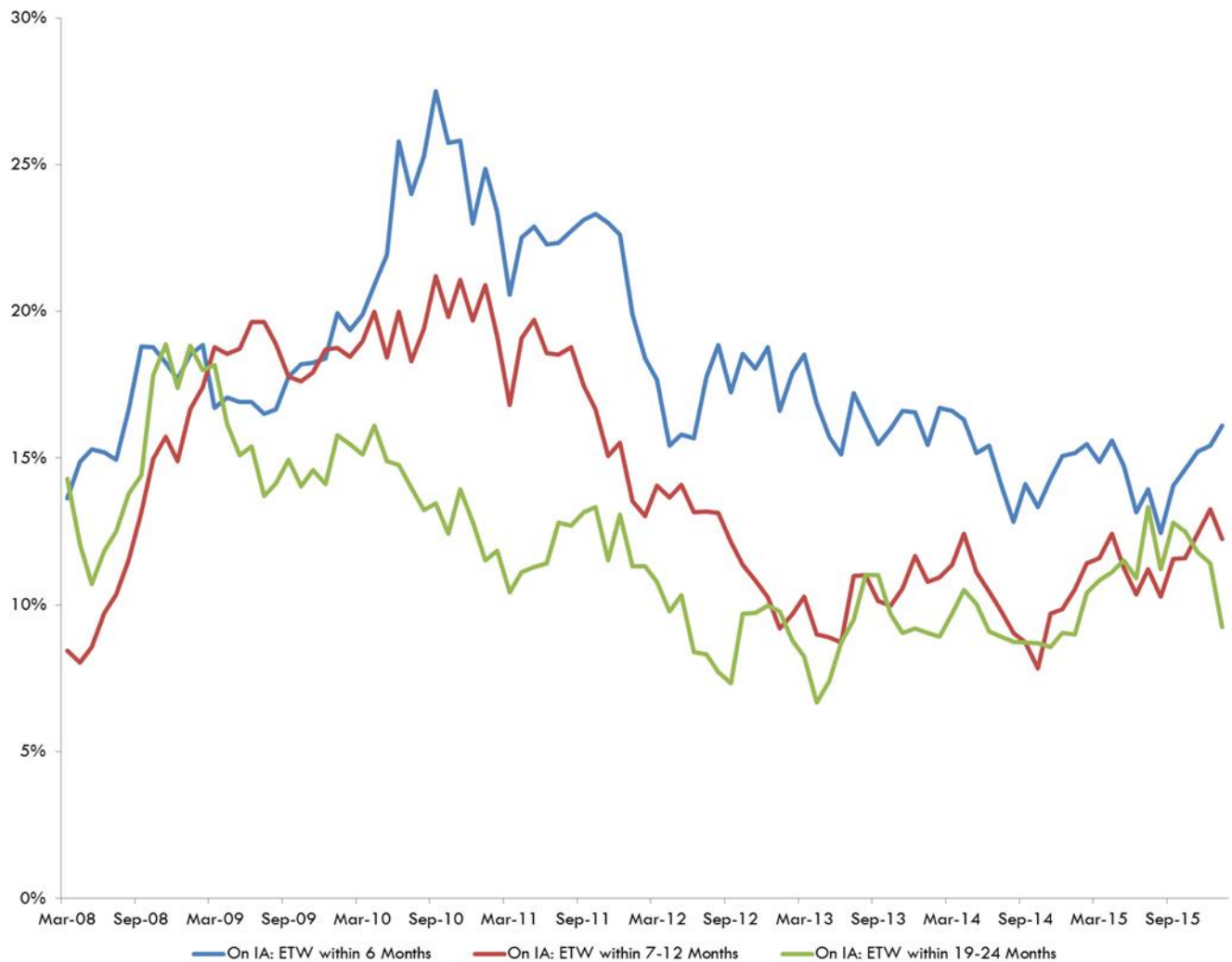
*Of All Children in Care Who Turned 19 Years Old between April to September 2016, the Proportion That Went on to Claim Income Assistance or Persons with Disabilities within Six Months (Up to March 2017)*

|  | CYIC That Aged Out Between April to September 2016 |        |
|--|--|--------|
| BC                                       | 283  | 100.0% |
| IA: Expected to Work (ETW)               | 39   | 13.8%  |
| IA: Expected to Work - Medical Condition | 6  | 2.1%   |
| IA: Persistent Multiple Barriers (PPMB)  | 0  | 0.0%   |
| IA: Temporarily Excused from Work        | 20   | 7.1%   |
| Persons with Disabilities (PWD)          | 121  | 42.8%  |
| Did not Access IA or PWD                 | 133  | 47.0%  |

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 53% 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 81% 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 11 percentage points over the last five years.

*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 to 12 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 13% to 16% in recent years, the rate of youth accessing IA: Expected to Work from 7 to 12 months or two years after aging falls by approximately four percentage points, an indication that the youth are finding other sources of income.

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

**Rationale:**

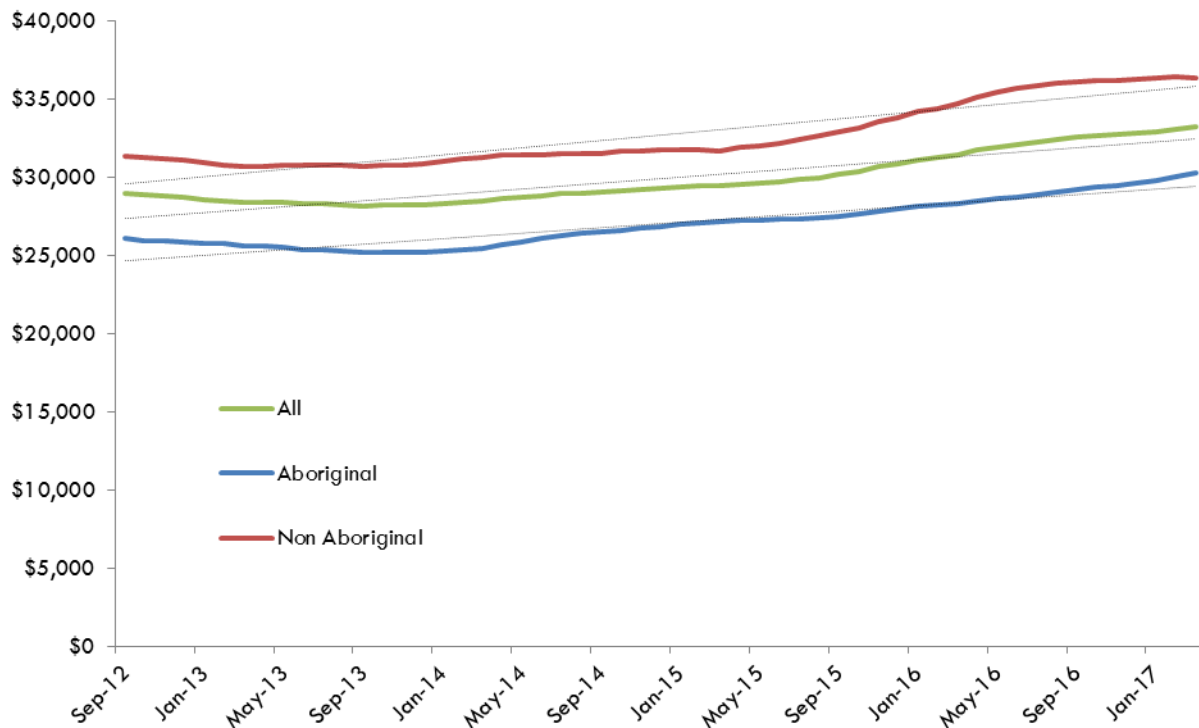
Cost pressures often stem from a shortage of skilled foster parents, which translates into a higher usage of more expensive contracted resources. Other factors that can impact costs per case include the use of exceptional payments to service providers and the level of care required by the current caseload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

*Cost per Child and Youth in Care Excluding CYIC with Special Needs, 12 Month Period Ending March 2017*

| Service Delivery Area    | Total Number of Placement Days | Average Annual Cost per Placement |            |                  |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|------------------|
|                          |                                | All                               | Aboriginal | Non - Aboriginal |
| BC                       | 1,102,476                      | \$33,233                          | \$30,282   | \$36,308         |
| Kootenays                | 23,178                         | 33,978                            | 27,074     | 39,503           |
| Okanagan                 | 93,631                         | 28,622                            | 27,492     | 29,767           |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap | 105,935                        | 30,766                            | 29,355     | 32,175           |
| East Fraser              | 80,152                         | 37,064                            | 21,808     | 39,833           |
| North Fraser             | 79,344                         | 44,708                            | 48,205     | 41,974           |
| South Fraser             | 170,311                        | 36,255                            | 33,071     | 38,930           |
| Vancouver/Richmond       | 77,784                         | 44,673                            | 51,783     | 41,682           |
| Coast/North Shore        | 44,238                         | 28,845                            | 29,508     | 27,485           |
| South Vancouver Island   | 133,219                        | 31,682                            | 26,656     | 37,019           |
| North Vancouver Island   | 157,001                        | 26,194                            | 23,920     | 30,487           |
| Northwest                | 52,513                         | 22,999                            | 22,574     | 27,861           |
| North Central            | 64,823                         | 34,510                            | 34,614     | 34,181           |
| Northeast                | 20,347                         | 31,491                            | 34,960     | 23,943           |

## Analysis:

### *Cost per Child and Youth in Care Excluding CYIC with Special Needs, September 2012 to March 2017*



The average annualized residential cost per child or youth in care increased by a total of 15% since the baseline period, 4 and a half years ago. During the same time, the number of bed days continued to drop. Since the baseline period, approximately 200,000 fewer residential care days were required by MCFD annually, or the equivalent to care for almost 550 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.

A total of 4,963 distinct children in care 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 750 distinct children since the baseline. On average, the length of time in a paid residential placement during the fiscal year also shrank slightly from 229 days to 222.

Aboriginal identified CYIC continued to make up a greater proportion of the total residential care use this period than at the baseline (52% vs. 46%). Meanwhile, the spread between residential costs for Aboriginal identified CYIC and their non-Aboriginal counterparts started shrinking slightly starting in mid-2016. Still, in the 12 month period ending in March 2017, it cost MCFD on average 20% more to care for non-Aboriginal CYIC than for Aboriginal CYIC.

*Average Annual Residential Cost per CYIC by Type of Service, September 2012 vs. March 2017*

|                             | September 2012 | March 2017 |
|-----------------------------|----------------|------------|
| <b>Foster Care</b>          |                |            |
| % days                      | 90%            | 90%        |
| Cost (\$1,000)              | \$22.6         | \$23.3     |
| <b>Contracted Resources</b> |                |            |
| % days                      | 10%            | 10%        |
| Cost (\$1,000)              | \$87.5         | \$119.0    |

The use of contracted resources for non-special needs CYIC has receded recently as a proportion of all bed days. Their costs continued to increase however.

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

**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 March 2017*

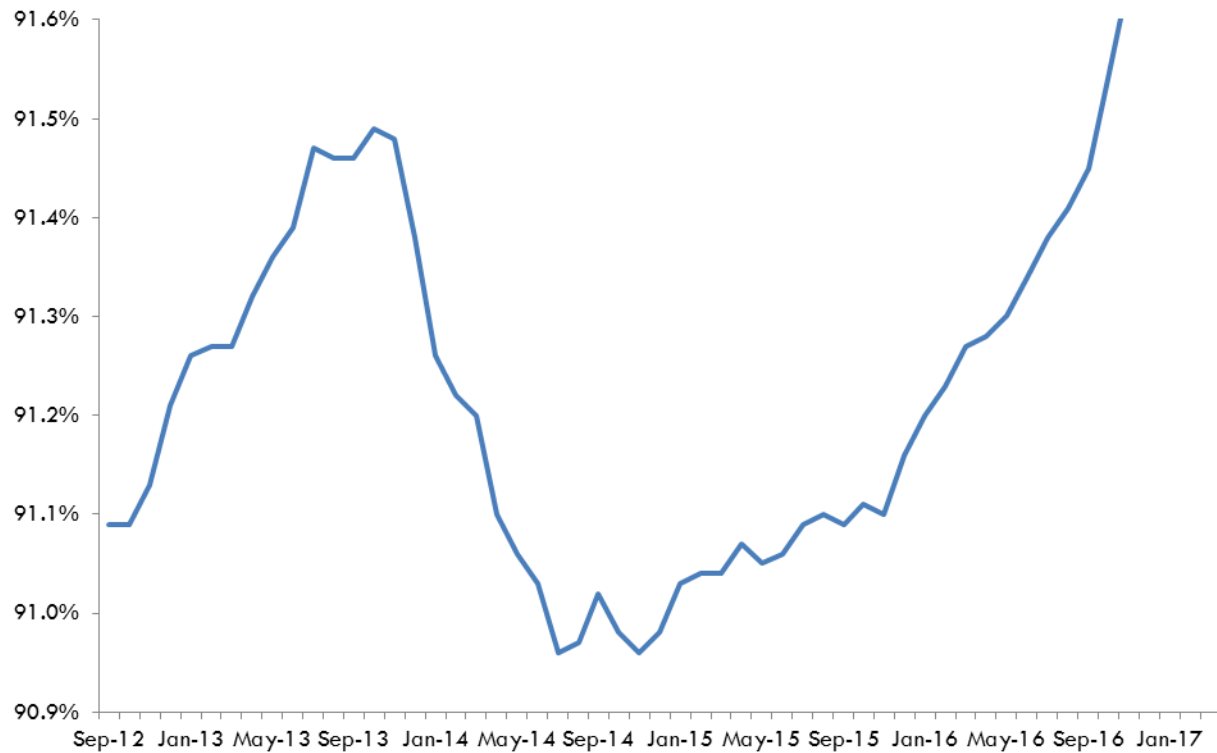
| Service Delivery Area <sup>1</sup> | Funded Bed Days | Funded Bed Day Utilization Rate |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| BC                                 | 1,677,673       | 91.8%                           |
| Kootenay                           | 41,205          | 85.4%                           |
| Okanagan                           | 156,241         | 88.3%                           |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap           | 148,626         | 94.4%                           |
| East Fraser                        | 115,292         | 92.5%                           |
| North Fraser                       | 123,829         | 93.6%                           |
| South Fraser                       | 250,674         | 94.6%                           |
| Vancouver/Richmond                 | 148,412         | 86.0%                           |
| Coast/North Shore                  | 66,695          | 93.0%                           |
| South Vancouver Island             | 200,279         | 89.4%                           |
| North Vancouver Island             | 221,876         | 93.9%                           |
| Northwest                          | 70,107          | 96.8%                           |
| North Central                      | 102,472         | 89.5%                           |
| Northeast                          | 31,965          | 93.7%                           |

The utilization rate of purchased bed days this period continued to trend upwards, and was the highest since the baseline period in September 2012.

<sup>1</sup> Table excludes Lower Mainland facilities.

## Analysis:

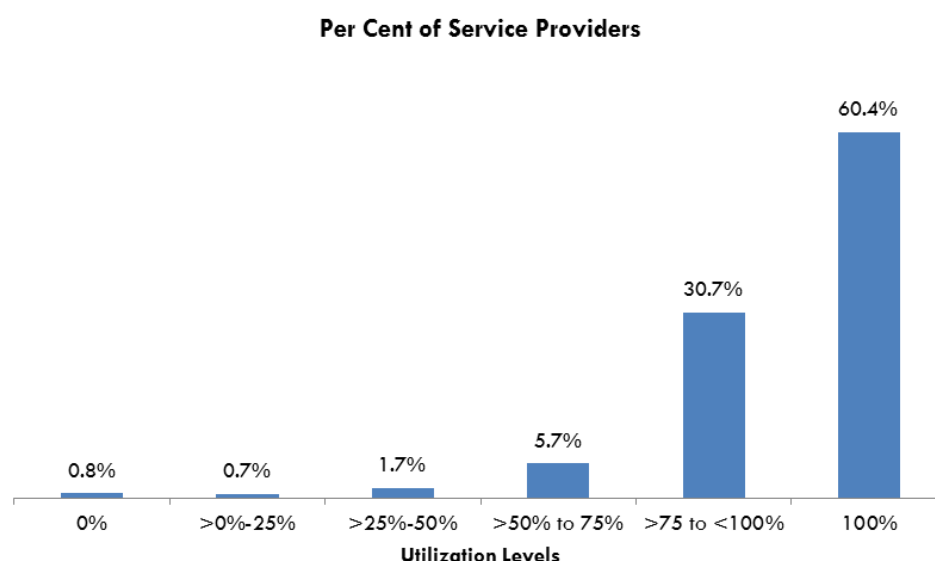
### *Funded Bed Utilization Rate, September 2012 to March 2017*



The overall volume of bed days purchased dropped 15% since the baseline. The drop came from contracted resources as well as the Level 3 and Level 2 specialized resources. Level 2 specialized resources saw the biggest drop in purchased bed days, accounting for 41% of the overall drop.

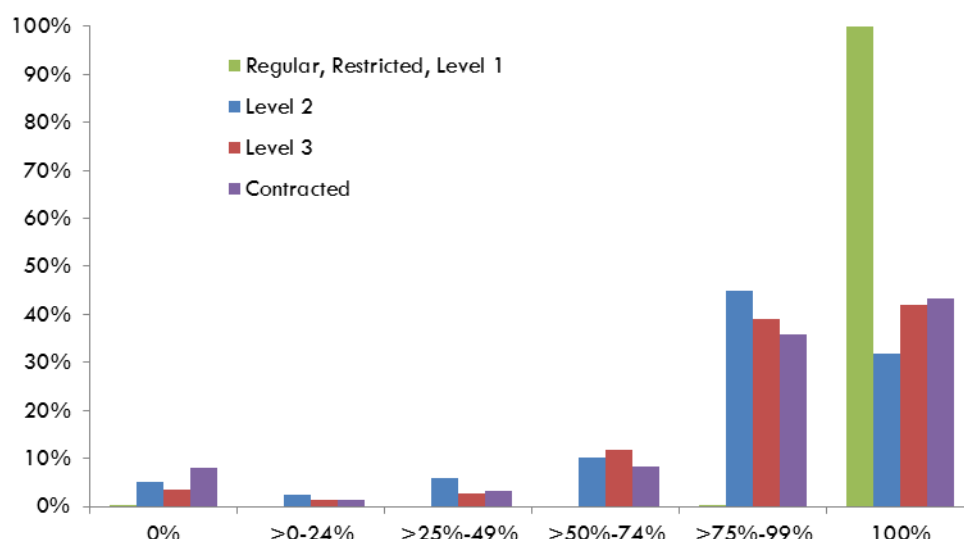
The use of Contracted Resources as a proportion of the total bed days continued to increase. They represented 18.4% of total bed days purchased in the March 2017 period (compared to 16.2% at baseline). Their utilization rates also increased significantly since the baseline from 79.8% to 83.6% (+3.7%).

## Per Cent of Capacity and Service Providers by Utilization Levels



The percentage of service providers that are fully utilized has dropped since March 2016, with 60% of providers at 100%. Most of the change was driven by service providers who moved to the 75%-99% utilization category.

## Per Cent of Utilization by Placement Type



All regular, restricted and level 1 foster homes were fully utilized. This is structural, as inventory for these homes is purchased on a needs basis. Approximately 80% of other homes categories saw their utilization rates at approximately or above 75%

Within the SDA's, the use of foster homes varies by type. On average, most SDA's have Contracted Resources utilization rates below 90% in any given period, since the baseline. In contrast, a majority of SDAs used their foster homes at an average of 94% of their capacity.

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)

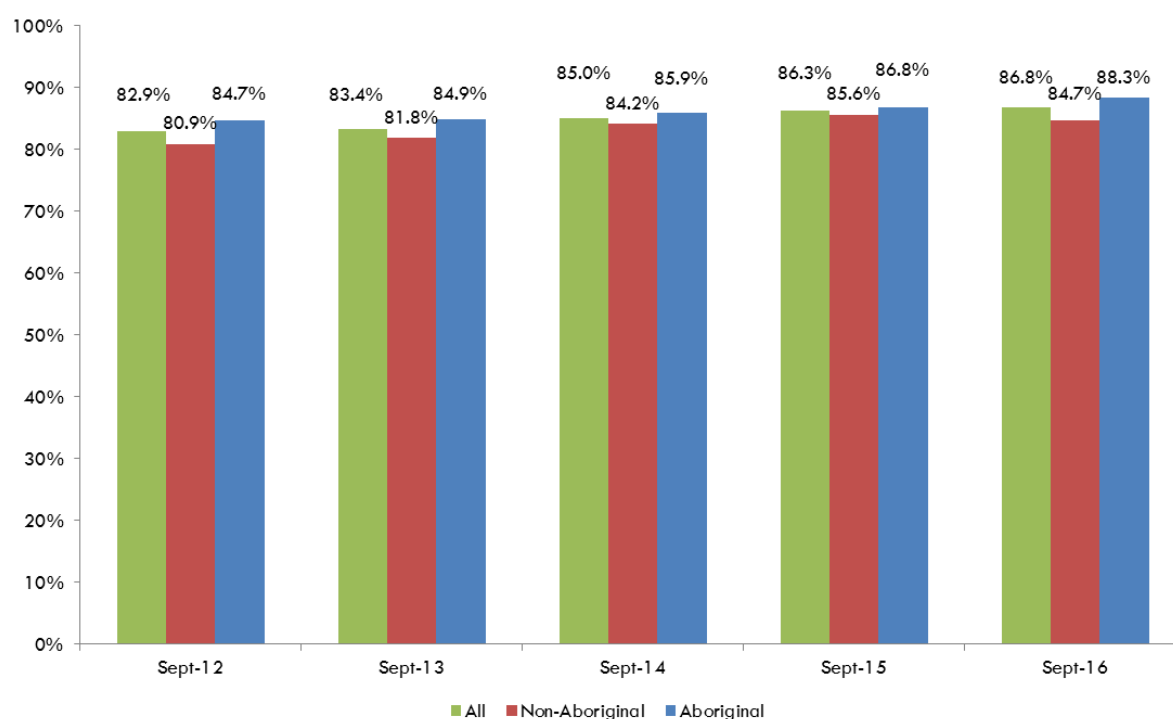
#### **Rationale:**

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, 2016*

| Service Delivery Area    | CYIC between October 2013 and September 2016 | Current or Former CYIC in School September 2016 | Proportion of CYIC in School on September 30, 2016 (%) | Proportion in Their Age-Appropriate Grade (%) |            |                |
|--------------------------|--|---|--|---|------------|----------------|
|                          |  |   |  | All   | Aboriginal | Non-Aboriginal |
| BC                       | 7,610  | 6,097   | 80.1%  | 86.8%   | 88.3%      | 84.7%          |
| Kootenays                | 226  | 174   | 77.0%  | 86.2%   | 89.4%      | 82.5%          |
| Okanagan                 | 598  | 456   | 76.3%  | 87.7%   | 87.5%      | 87.9%          |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap | 716  | 566   | 79.1%  | 86.4%   | 86.8%      | 85.8%          |
| East Fraser              | 764  | 612   | 80.1%  | 82.8%   | 86.4%      | 78.6%          |
| North Fraser             | 497  | 389   | 78.3%  | 89.0%   | 91.6%      | 87.2%          |
| South Fraser             | 955  | 793   | 83.0%  | 88.3%   | 89.5%      | 87.0%          |
| Vancouver/Richmond       | 781  | 626   | 80.2%  | 84.4%   | 85.2%      | 82.8%          |
| Coast/North Shore        | 308  | 246   | 79.9%  | 91.5%   | 92.4%      | 89.5%          |
| South Vancouver Island   | 834  | 665   | 79.7%  | 83.6%   | 87.9%      | 78.9%          |
| North Vancouver Island   | 960  | 780   | 81.3%  | 86.8%   | 86.6%      | 87.2%          |
| Northwest                | 307  | 256   | 83.4%  | 93.8%   | 94.1%      | 89.5%          |
| North Central            | 535  | 432   | 80.8%  | 90.7%   | 91.1%      | 89.0%          |
| Northeast                | 129  | 102   | 79.1%  | 82.4%   | 80.9%      | 85.3%          |

### 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.

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

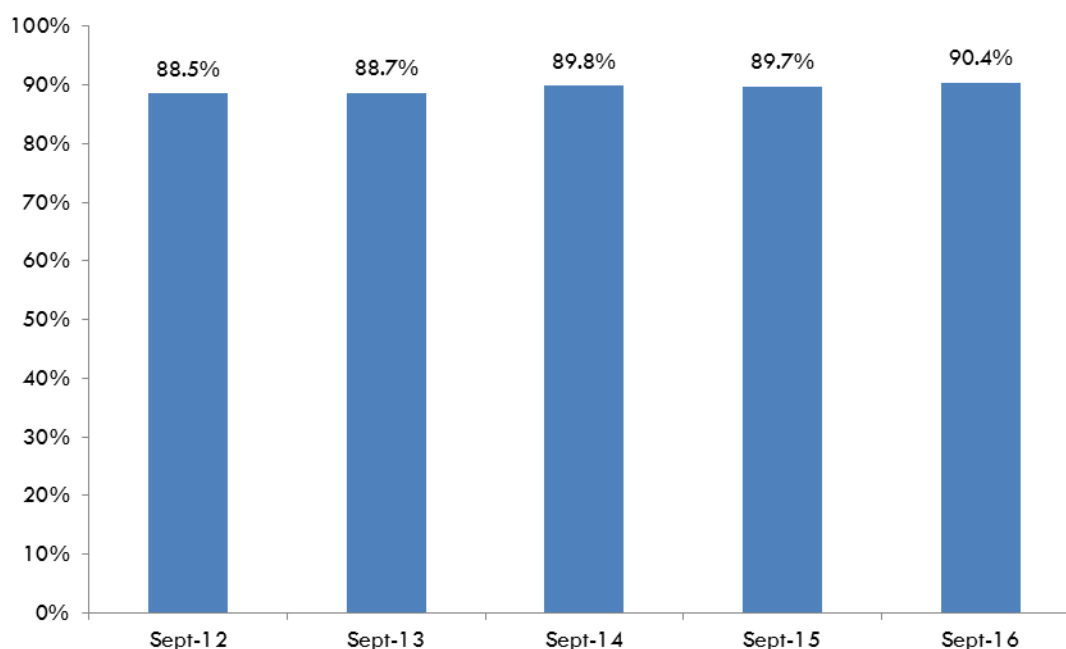
### **Rationale:**

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, 2015/2016*

| Service Delivery Area    | Children and Youth in Care on September 30, 2015 and September 30, 2016 Inclusive and In School | Children and Youth in Care on September 30, 2016 That Showed Grade Progression (%) |            |                |
|--------------------------|---|--|------------|----------------|
|                          |   | All  | Aboriginal | Non-Aboriginal |
| BC                       | 4,461   | 90.4%  | 92.8%      | 86.4%          |
| Kootenays                | 116   | 90.5%  | 93.8%      | 86.3%          |
| Okanagan                 | 323   | 89.5%  | 92.6%      | 86.3%          |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap | 415   | 93.3%  | 91.8%      | 95.6%          |
| East Fraser              | 487   | 85.8%  | 89.8%      | 80.2%          |
| North Fraser             | 270   | 91.1%  | 96.3%      | 87.7%          |
| South Fraser             | 571   | 90.7%  | 93.9%      | 86.8%          |
| Vancouver/Richmond       | 464   | 88.6%  | 89.9%      | 85.4%          |
| Coast/North Shore        | 196   | 92.3%  | 92.5%      | 91.8%          |
| South Vancouver Island   | 493   | 87.2%  | 92.3%      | 81.5%          |
| North Vancouver Island   | 554   | 91.0%  | 92.4%      | 87.8%          |
| Northwest                | 185   | 96.8%  | 97.1%      | 90.0%          |
| North Central            | 317   | 95.3%  | 95.9%      | 91.8%          |
| Northeast                | 70  | 88.6%  | 90.4%      | 83.3%          |

### *Grade Progression of CYIC by School Year*

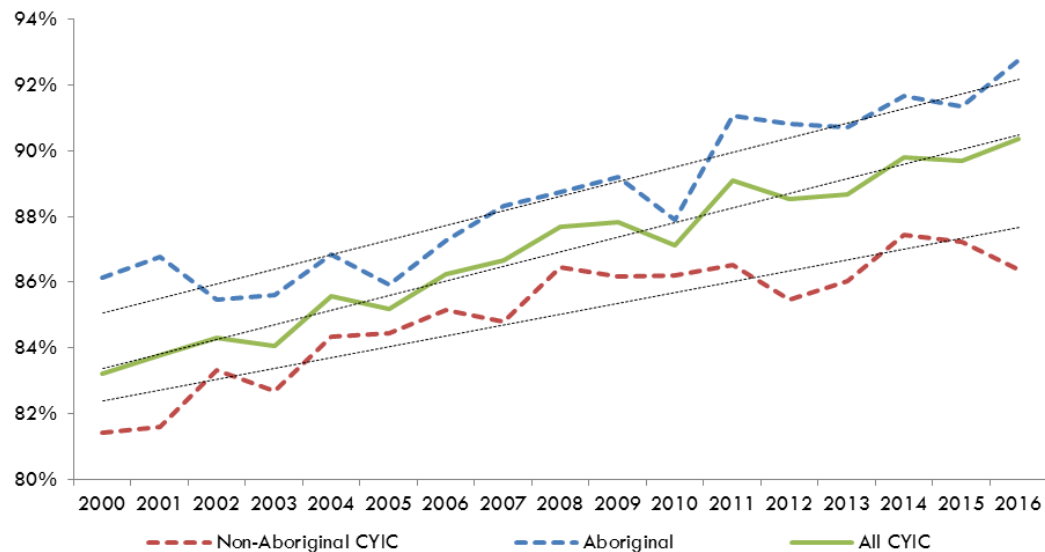


Between 2000 and 2016, a greater proportion of Aboriginal CYIC transitioned to a higher grade than non-Aboriginal CYIC every year.

#### Analysis:

Vancouver/Richmond lags the province while Thompson Cariboo Shuswap 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 just over 90% in 2016). This performance is due to the consistent improvement in grade progression across Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal CYIC and across all age groups.

#### **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, 2015/2016

| Service Delivery Area    | CYIC Who Turned 19 during Fiscal Year 2015/2016 | CYIC Who Turned 19 Matched to BC School Records | Per Cent CYIC Who Turned 19 with a High School Credential (%) <sup>1</sup> |            |                |
|--------------------------|---|---|--|------------|----------------|
|                          |   |   | All  | Aboriginal | Non-Aboriginal |
| BC                       | 609   | 607   | 54.2%  | 53.5%      | 54.9%          |
| Kootenays                | 30  | 30  | 36.7%  | 23.1%      | 47.1%          |
| Okanagan                 | 57  | 57  | 63.2%  | 62.5%      | 63.6%          |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap | 53  | 53  | 75.5%  | 82.9%      | 61.1%          |
| East Fraser              | 64  | 64  | 62.5%  | 58.6%      | 65.7%          |
| North Fraser             | 50  | 50  | 32.0%  | 15.0%      | 43.3%          |
| South Fraser             | 75  | 75  | 53.3%  | 62.5%      | 46.5%          |
| Vancouver/Richmond       | 78  | 78  | 50.0%  | 48.7%      | 51.3%          |
| Coast/North Shore        | 20  | 20  | 65.0%  | 66.7%      | 62.5%          |
| South Vancouver Island   | 66  | 64  | 57.8%  | 60.0%      | 56.8%          |
| North Vancouver Island   | 56  | 56  | 51.8%  | 46.7%      | 57.7%          |
| Northwest                | 16  | 16  | 43.8%  | 43.8%      | --             |
| North Central            | 39  | 39  | 53.8%  | 51.7%      | 60.0%          |
| Northeast                | *   | *   | *  | *          | *              |

### 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 2015/2016, 29.3% of CYIC turned 19 with a Dogwood Diploma, 16.3% with a Completion Certificate, and 8.6% with an Adult Graduation Diploma<sup>2</sup>.

Over the past 14 years between fiscal year 2000/2001 and 2015/2016 steadily more CYIC and CCO turned 19 with a high school credential. In 2000/2001 28% of CYIC turned 19 with a high school credential whereas the proportion in 2015/2016 was 54.2%.

This trend in indicator is largely due to the introduction of the Completion Certificate. 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 2015/2016, 99 (16.3%) CYIC turned 19 with a Completion Certificate.

The proportion of CYIC turning 19 with a Dogwood Diploma increased from 22% in 2000/2001 to 29.3% in 2015/2016. Female CYIC turn 19 with a Dogwood Diploma at higher proportions than male CYIC regardless of Aboriginal identity. All groupings of male/female and Aboriginal/Non-Aboriginal

<sup>1</sup> SDA data suppressed where the number of CYIC turning 19 is less than 10.

<sup>2</sup> Data extracted directly from Ministry of Education webpage <http://www.bced.gov.bc.ca/reporting/province.php>

CYIC turned 19 with a Dogwood Diploma at a higher proportion in 2015/2016 than 2000/2001. The proportion of male Aboriginal CYIC showed the largest increase since 2000/2001 (11% to 26.5%).

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, April 2016 to March 2017*

| Service Delivery Area <sup>1</sup> | Young Adults who Received a YEAF Bursary from April 2016 to March 2017 <sup>2</sup> | Expenditures on YEAF Bursary from April 2016 to March 2017 | Percent of Young Adult Recipients of a YEAF Bursary (%) |                  |
|------------------------------------|---|--|---|------------------|
|                                    |   |  | Aboriginal  | Non - Aboriginal |
| BC <sup>3</sup>                    | 210   | \$1,148,123  | 38%   | 62%              |
| Kootenays                          | *   | *  | *   | *                |
| Okanagan                           | 15  | \$82,500   | 53%   | 47%              |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap           | 12  | \$62,333   | 67%   | 33%              |
| East Fraser                        | 25  | \$137,500  | 32%   | 68%              |
| North Fraser                       | 16  | \$88,000   | 19%   | 81%              |
| South Fraser                       | 33  | \$178,290  | 48%   | 52%              |
| Vancouver/Richmond                 | 29  | \$159,500  | 45%   | 55%              |
| Coast/North Shore                  | *   | *  | *   | *                |
| South Vancouver Island             | 29  | \$159,500  | 24%   | 76%              |
| North Vancouver Island             | 12  | \$66,000   | 25%   | 75%              |
| Northwest                          | *   | *  | *   | *                |
| North Central                      | *   | *  | *   | *                |
| Northeast                          | *   | *  | *   | *                |

<sup>1</sup> The mapping of the Service Delivery Area is based on the office a YEAF recipient aged out from.

<sup>2</sup> SDA data is suppressed where the number of young adults receiving a YEAF bursary is less than 10.

<sup>3</sup> The Provincial total includes 15 cases that were not linked to any SDA.

*Agreements with Young Adults, April 2016 to March 2017*

| Service Delivery Area   | Young Adults Receiving AYA Support, April 2016 to March 2017 <sup>1,2</sup> | AYA Expenditures, April 2016 to March 2017 | Percent of Young Adults Receiving AYA Support(%) <sup>3</sup> |                  |
|---|---|--|---|------------------|
|   |   |  | Aboriginal  | Non - Aboriginal |
| BC  | 701   | \$4,361,707                                | 34%   | 66%              |
| Kootenays   | 34  | \$169,717                                  | 53%   | 44%              |
| Okanagan  | 47  | \$265,413                                  | 49%   | 49%              |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap  | 40  | \$211,412                                  | 35%   | 63%              |
| North Fraser  | 78  | \$461,630                                  | 32%   | 66%              |
| Fraser (East and South) <sup>4</sup>                              | 145   | \$1,007,000                                | 29%   | 70%              |
| Vancouver (Vancouver/Richmond and Coast/North Shore) <sup>4</sup> | 166   | \$965,825                                  | 30%   | 70%              |
| Vancouver Island(North and South) <sup>4</sup>                    | 161   | \$1,066,186                                | 27%   | 72%              |
| Northwest   | 17  | \$95,506                                   | 65%   | 35%              |
| North Central   | 18  | \$82,098                                   | 50%   | 50%              |
| 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.

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 4 and 7. The results below include CYIC in either grade that did not write the FSA. In 2016/17 40.4% of Grade 4 CYIC and 42.6% of Grade 7 CYIC did not write the FSA. CYIC with an identified education special need did not write the Grade 4 FSA 55.8% of the time, 57.2% for Grade 7 CYIC with an educational special need.

<sup>1</sup> The AYA count across SDAs exceeds BC's total count as some AYA payments overlap.

<sup>2</sup> SDA data is suppressed where the number of young adults receiving an AYA support is less than 10.

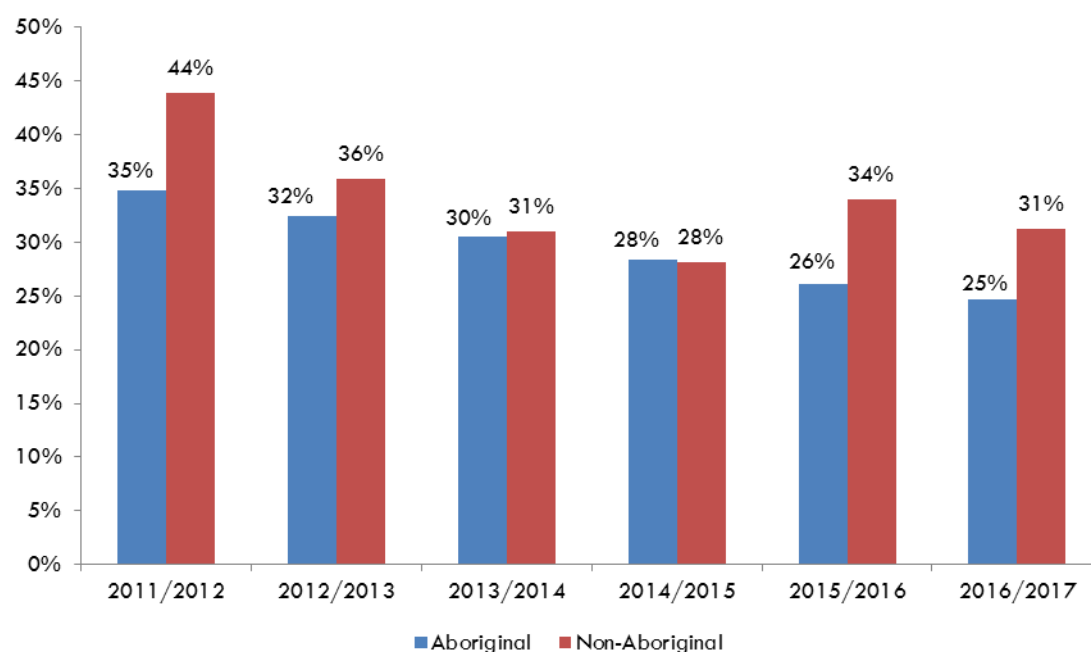
<sup>3</sup> The AYA Aboriginal information is estimated based on linking case files to expenditure data.

<sup>4</sup> A majority (or all) AYA transactions for both SDAs are processed in the same location.

### Grade Four Numeracy: Meeting or Exceeding Expectations by SDA

| Service Delivery Area    | CYIC between<br>Sept 2016 and<br>February 2017<br>in Grade 4 <sup>1</sup> | Numeracy: Meeting or Exceeding Expectations<br>(%) |            |                    |
|--------------------------|---|--|------------|--------------------|
|                          |   | All  | Aboriginal | Non-<br>Aboriginal |
| BC                       | 299   | 26.4%  | 24.7%      | 31.3%              |
| Kootenays                | 11  | 36.4%  | *          | *                  |
| Okanagan                 | 16  | 50.0%  | *          | 50.0%              |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap | 21  | 23.8%  | 17.6%      | *                  |
| East Fraser              | 28  | 50.0%  | 55.6%      | 40.0%              |
| North Fraser             | *   | *  | *          | *                  |
| South Fraser             | 37  | 27.0%  | 23.1%      | 36.4%              |
| Vancouver/Richmond       | 45  | 15.6%  | 16.7%      | *                  |
| Coast/North Shore        | *   | *  | *          | *                  |
| South Vancouver Island   | 40  | 32.5%  | 31.0%      | 36.4%              |
| North Vancouver Island   | 44  | 11.4%  | 12.1%      | 9.1%               |
| Northwest                | 17  | 23.5%  | 20.0%      | *                  |
| North Central            | 21  | 14.3%  | 16.7%      | *                  |
| Northeast                | *   | *  | *          | *                  |

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



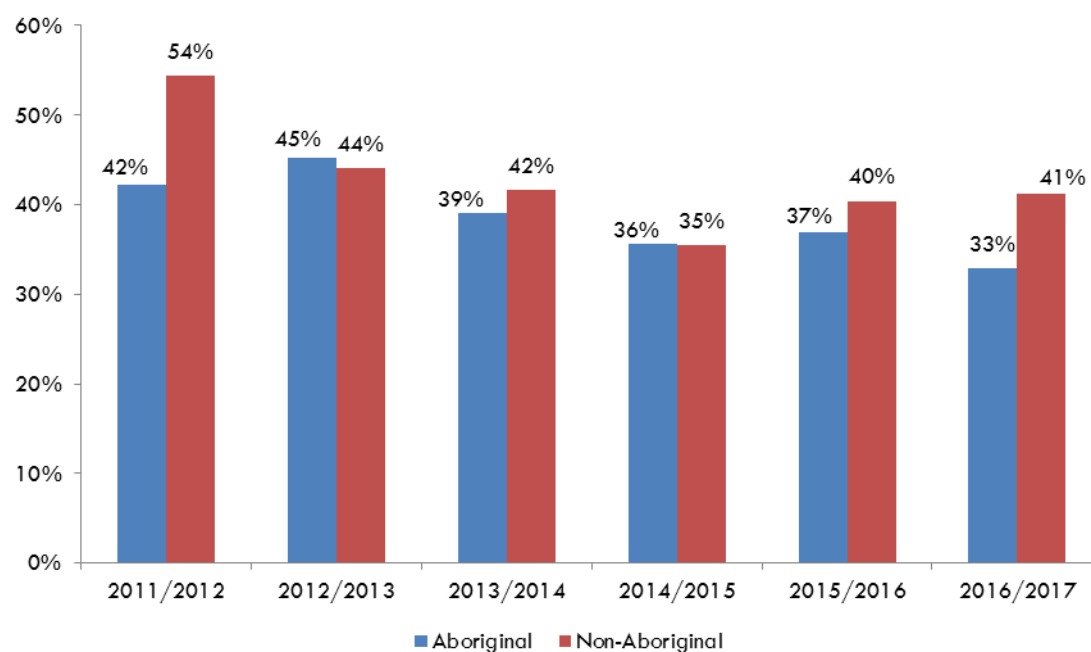
<sup>1</sup> SDA data is suppressed where the number of CYIC is less than 10.



### Grade Four Reading: Meeting or Exceeding Expectations by SDA

| Service Delivery Area    | CYIC between<br>Sept 2016 and<br>February 2017 in<br>Grade 4 <sup>1</sup> | Reading: Meeting or Exceeding<br>Expectations (%) |            |                    |
|--------------------------|---|---|------------|--------------------|
|                          |   | All   | Aboriginal | Non-<br>Aboriginal |
| BC                       | 299   | 35.1%   | 32.9%      | 41.3%              |
| Kootenays                | 11  | 27.3%   | *          | *                  |
| Okanagan                 | 16  | 56.3%   | *          | 60.0%              |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap | 21  | 38.1%   | 29.4%      | *                  |
| East Fraser              | 28  | 50.0%   | 55.6%      | 40.0%              |
| North Fraser             | *   | *   | *          | *                  |
| South Fraser             | 37  | 40.5%   | 30.8%      | 63.6%              |
| Vancouver/Richmond       | 45  | 15.6%   | 19.4%      | *                  |
| Coast/North Shore        | *   | *   | *          | *                  |
| South Vancouver Island   | 40  | 25.0%   | 24.1%      | 27.3%              |
| North Vancouver Island   | 44  | 29.5%   | 30.3%      | 27.3%              |
| Northwest                | 17  | 52.9%   | 46.7%      | *                  |
| North Central            | 21  | 38.1%   | 38.9%      | *                  |
| Northeast                | *   | *   | *          | *                  |

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

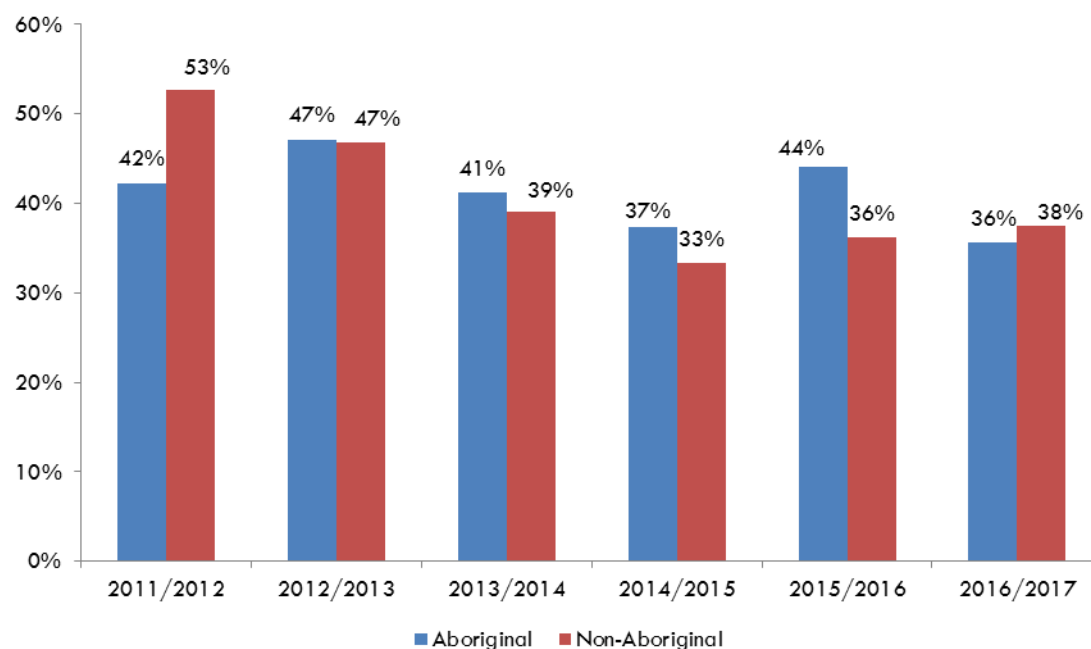


<sup>1</sup> SDA data is suppressed where the number of CYIC is less than 10.

### Grade Four Writing: Meeting or Exceeding Expectations by SDA

| Service Delivery Area    | CYIC between Sept 2016 and February 2017 in Grade 4 <sup>1</sup> | Writing: Per Cent meeting or Exceeding Expectations (%) |            |                |
|--------------------------|--|---|------------|----------------|
|                          |  | All   | Aboriginal | Non-Aboriginal |
| BC                       | 299  | 36.1%   | 35.6%      | 37.5%          |
| Kootenays                | 11   | 36.4%   | *          | *              |
| Okanagan                 | 16   | 62.5%   | *          | 70.0%          |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap | 21   | 33.3%   | 29.4%      | *              |
| East Fraser              | 28   | 50.0%   | 50.0%      | 50.0%          |
| North Fraser             | *  | *   | *          | *              |
| South Fraser             | 37   | 37.8%   | 38.5%      | 36.4%          |
| Vancouver/Richmond       | 45   | 22.2%   | 27.8%      | *              |
| Coast/North Shore        | *  | *   | *          | *              |
| South Vancouver Island   | 40   | 30.0%   | 34.5%      | 18.2%          |
| North Vancouver Island   | 44   | 31.8%   | 33.3%      | 27.3%          |
| Northwest                | 17   | 41.2%   | 33.3%      | *              |
| North Central            | 21   | 38.1%   | 44.4%      | *              |
| Northeast                | *  | *   | *          | *              |

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



### Analysis:

Indigenous and Non-Indigenous CYIC meet or exceed expectations in Grade 4 Reading FSA at similar proportions, except for 2016/2017. Both Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Female CYIC meet or exceed expectations in Grade 4 Writing at higher proportions than Male CYIC every year MCFD has FSA results (2007/08 to 2016/17). In 2016/17, Female CYIC met or exceeded expectations in Writing 11

<sup>1</sup> SDA data is suppressed where the number of CYIC is less than 10.

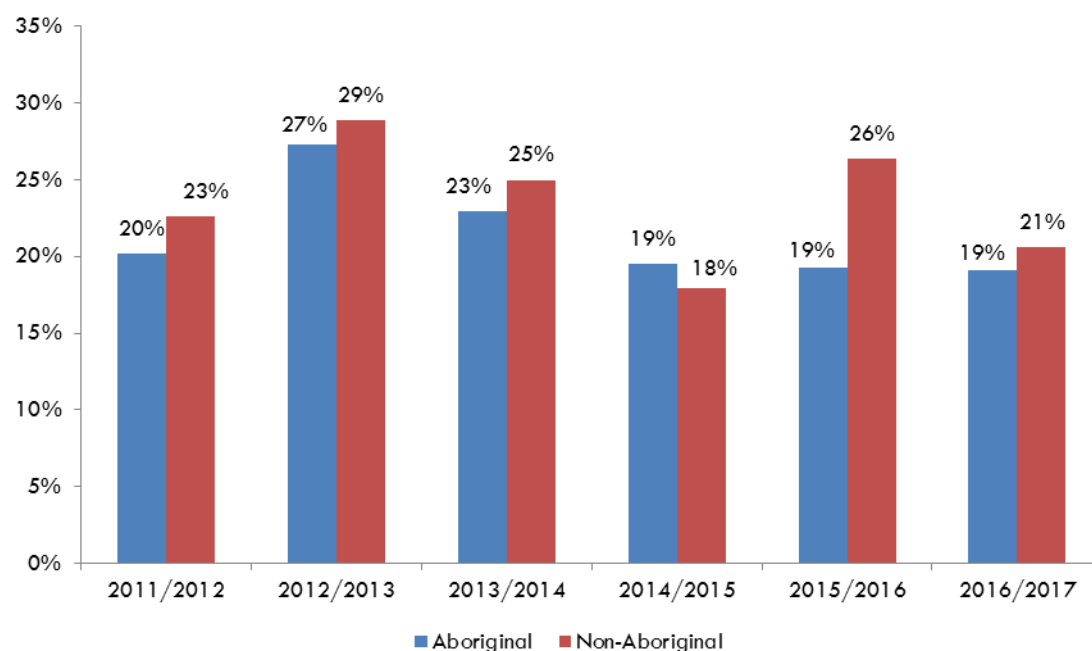
percentage points higher than Male CYIC (42% to 31%). In general, female CYIC meet expectations at higher proportions than male CYIC on all FSA tests.

*Grade Seven Numeracy: Meeting or Exceeding Expectations by SDA*

| Service Delivery Area    | CYIC between<br>Sept 2016 and<br>February 2017 in<br>Grade 7 <sup>1</sup> | Numeracy: Meeting or Exceeding<br>Expectations (%) |              |                    |
|--------------------------|---|--|--------------|--------------------|
|                          |   | All  | Aboriginal   | Non-<br>Aboriginal |
| BC                       | <b>277</b>  | <b>19.5%</b>                                       | <b>19.1%</b> | <b>20.6%</b>       |
| Kootenays                | *   | *  | *            | *                  |
| Okanagan                 | 14  | 28.6%  | 36.4%        | *                  |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap | 21  | 28.6%  | 33.3%        | *                  |
| East Fraser              | 33  | 21.2%  | 16.7%        | *                  |
| North Fraser             | 11  | 9.1%   | *            | *                  |
| South Fraser             | 39  | 30.8%  | 30.8%        | 30.8%              |
| Vancouver/Richmond       | 30  | 16.7%  | 11.1%        | 25.0%              |
| Coast/North Shore        | 11  | 36.4%  | 36.4%        | *                  |
| South Vancouver Island   | 32  | 15.6%  | 12.0%        | *                  |
| North Vancouver Island   | 34  | 17.6%  | 21.4%        | *                  |
| Northwest                | 11  | 0.0%   | 0.0%         | *                  |
| North Central            | 32  | 12.5%  | 12.9%        | *                  |
| Northeast                | *   | *  | *            | *                  |

<sup>1</sup> SDA data is suppressed where the number of CYIC is less than 10.

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

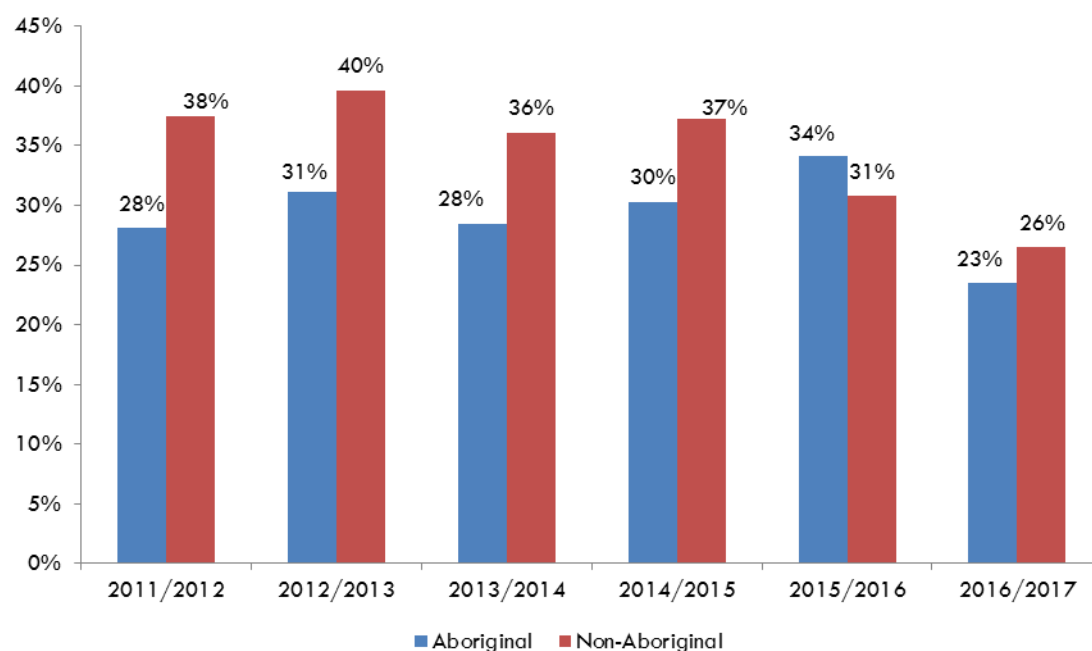


### Grade Seven Reading: Meeting or Exceeding Expectations

| Service Delivery Area    | CYIC between Sept 2016 and February 2017 in Grade 7 <sup>1</sup> | Reading: Meeting or Exceeding Expectations (%) |              |                |
|--------------------------|--|--|--------------|----------------|
|                          |  | All  | Aboriginal   | Non-Aboriginal |
| <b>BC</b>                | <b>277</b>   | <b>24.2%</b>                                   | <b>23.4%</b> | <b>26.5%</b>   |
| Kootenays                | *  | *  | *            | *              |
| Okanagan                 | 14   | 35.7%  | 36.4%        | *              |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap | 21   | 28.6%  | 33.3%        | *              |
| East Fraser              | 33   | 39.4%  | 37.5%        | *              |
| North Fraser             | 11   | 9.1%   | *            | *              |
| South Fraser             | 39   | 28.2%  | 34.6%        | 15.4%          |
| Vancouver/Richmond       | 30   | 20.0%  | 16.7%        | 25.0%          |
| Coast/North Shore        | 11   | 36.4%  | 36.4%        | *              |
| South Vancouver Island   | 32   | 9.4%   | 8.0%         | *              |
| North Vancouver Island   | 34   | 23.5%  | 17.9%        | *              |
| Northwest                | 11   | 27.3%  | 20.0%        | *              |
| North Central            | 32   | 15.6%  | 16.1%        | *              |
| Northeast                | *  | *  | *            | *              |

<sup>1</sup> SDA data is suppressed where the number of CYIC is less than 10.

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

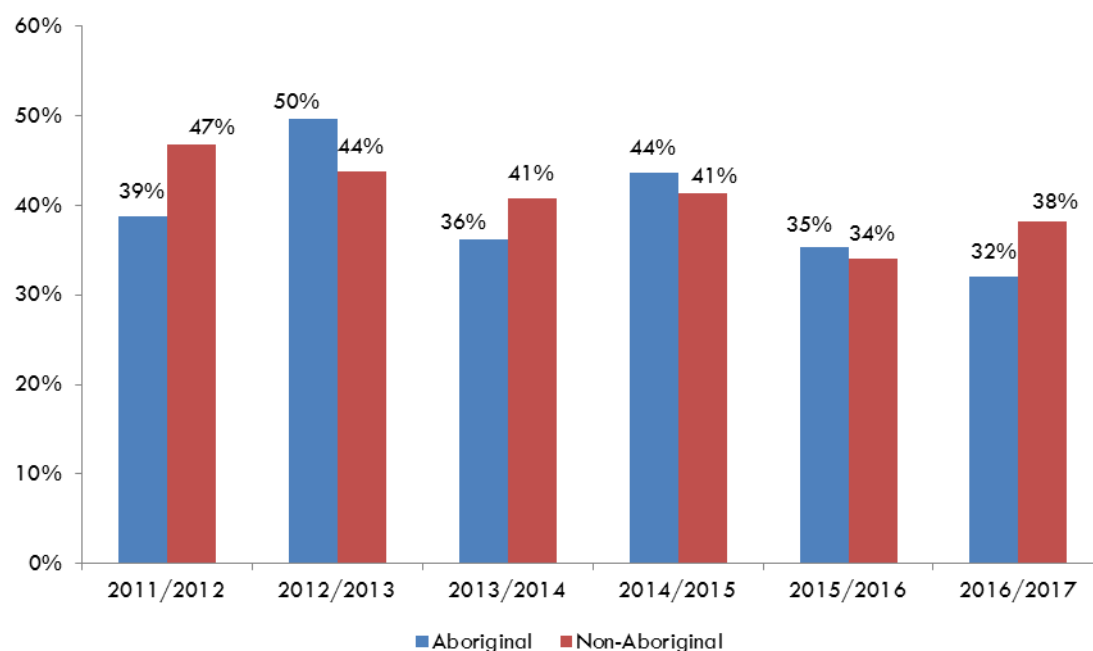


### Grade Seven Writing: Meeting or Exceeding Expectations

| Service Delivery Area    | CYIC between Sept 2016 and February 2017 in Grade 7 <sup>1</sup> | Writing: Meeting or Exceeding Expectations (%) |              |                |
|--------------------------|--|--|--------------|----------------|
|                          |  | All  | Aboriginal   | Non-Aboriginal |
| <b>BC</b>                | <b>277</b>   | <b>33.6%</b>                                   | <b>32.1%</b> | <b>38.2%</b>   |
| Kootenays                | *  | *  | *            | *              |
| Okanagan                 | 14   | 50.0%  | 54.5%        | *              |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap | 21   | 57.1%  | 50.0%        | *              |
| East Fraser              | 33   | 36.4%  | 37.5%        | *              |
| North Fraser             | 11   | 18.2%  | *            | *              |
| South Fraser             | 39   | 33.3%  | 30.8%        | 38.5%          |
| Vancouver/Richmond       | 30   | 20.0%  | 11.1%        | 33.3%          |
| Coast/North Shore        | 11   | 54.5%  | 54.5%        | *              |
| South Vancouver Island   | 32   | 18.8%  | 16.0%        | *              |
| North Vancouver Island   | 34   | 32.4%  | 32.1%        | *              |
| Northwest                | 11   | 45.5%  | 40.0%        | *              |
| North Central            | 32   | 31.3%  | 32.3%        | *              |
| Northeast                | *  | *  | *            | *              |

<sup>1</sup> SDA data is suppressed where the number of CYIC is less than 10.

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



Both Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Female CYIC meet or exceed expectations in Grade 7 Writing at higher proportions than Male CYIC for every year that MCFD has FSA results (2007/08 to 2016/17). In 2016/17, the proportion of Female CYIC that met or exceeded expectations in Writing was approximately 17 percentage points higher than Male CYIC, 38% (Non-Indigenous Female) and 44% (Indigenous Female) compared to 38% (Non-Indigenous Male) and 21% (Indigenous Male). All groups of Indigenous/Non-Indigenous and Male/Female CYIC meet or exceed expectations at similar levels and trends over the Other Grade 7 FSA Tests (Numeracy and Reading).

## 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.

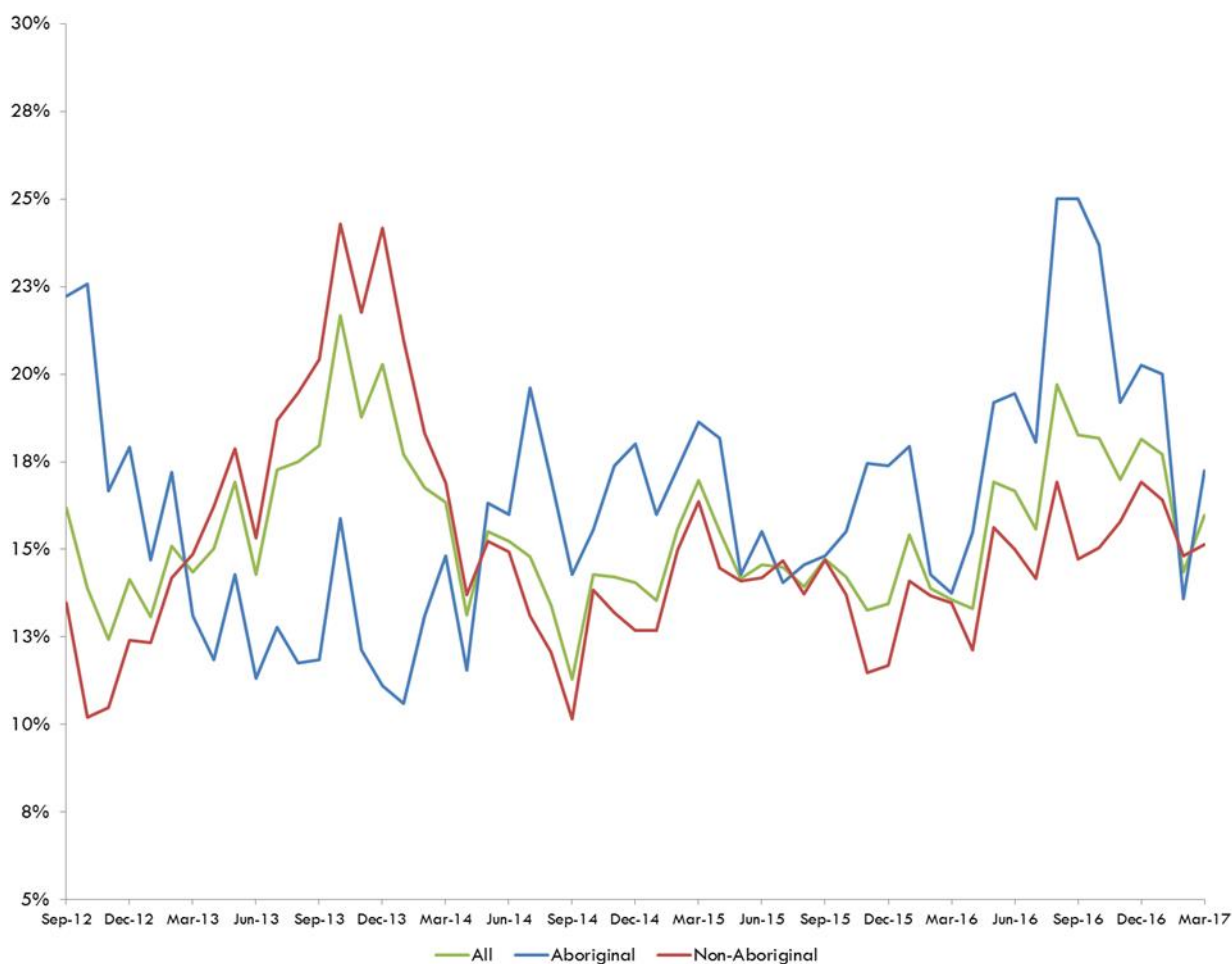
*Youth That Turned 19 While Under a Youth Agreement (between April to September 2016) and Claiming 'Income Assistance: Expected to Work' within Six Months by Service Delivery Area, As of March 31, 2017*

| Service Delivery Area    | Youth That Turned 19 While Under a Youth Agreement between April to September 2016 <sup>1</sup> | Accessing 'Income Assistance: Expected to Work' within 6 Months (Up to March 2017) <sup>1</sup> | Aboriginal <sup>1</sup> | Non-Aboriginal <sup>1</sup> |
|--------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| BC                       | 219   | 16.0%   | 17.2%                   | 15.2%                       |
| Kootenays                | 13  | 15.4%   | *                       | *                           |
| Okanagan                 | 17  | 17.7%   | *                       | 20.0%                       |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap | 19  | 31.6%   | *                       | 28.6%                       |
| East Fraser              | 25  | 16.0%   | 9.1%                    | 21.4%                       |
| North Fraser             | 14  | 0.0%  | *                       | *                           |
| South Fraser             | 28  | 14.3%   | 0.0%                    | 25.0%                       |
| Vancouver/Richmond       | 48  | 16.7%   | 25.0%                   | 12.5%                       |
| Coast/North Shore        | 15  | 0.0%  | *                       | 0.0%                        |
| South Vancouver Island   | 10  | 10.0%   | *                       | *                           |
| North Vancouver Island   | 11  | 27.3%   | *                       | *                           |
| Northwest                | 10  | 20.0%   | *                       | *                           |
| North Central            | *   | *   | *                       | *                           |
| Northeast                | *   | *   | *                       | *                           |

<sup>1</sup> 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 March 2017*



There is no trend in this indicator. Over the 42 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 April to September 2016, the Proportion That Went on to Claim Income Assistance or Persons with Disabilities within Six Months (Up to March 2017)*

|  | YAG That Aged Out between April to September 2016 |        |
|--|---|--------|
| BC                                       | 219   | 100.0% |
| IA: Expected to Work (ETW)               | 35  | 16.0%  |
| IA: Expected to Work - Medical Condition | 1   | 0.5%   |
| IA: Persistent Multiple Barriers (PPMB)  | 0   | 0.0%   |
| IA: Temporarily Excused from Work        | 23  | 10.5%  |
| Persons with Disabilities (PWD)          | 26  | 11.9%  |
| Did not Access IA or PWD                 | 152   | 69.4%  |

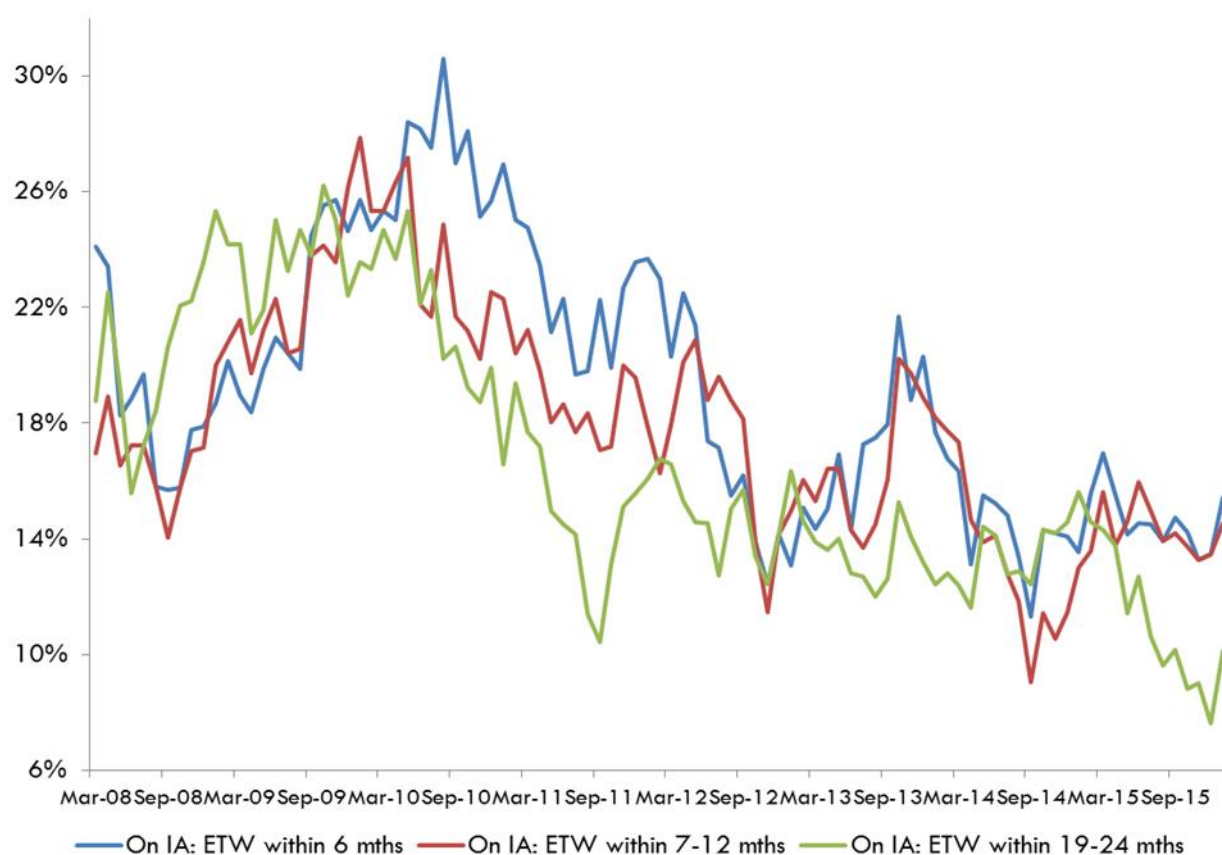


While the percentage of YAG that age out and access IA: Expected to Work is an indication of youth that have not effectively transitioned to adulthood, YAG may also access other income supports from the Ministry of Social Development and Social Innovation's BC Employment and Assistance programs. Of the 31% 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) 34% accessed IA: Temporarily Excused from Work and 39% 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 March 2017, this indicator averaged 17%.

*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 in the table above 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).

While the persistence of IA: ETW use fluctuates, generally, the rates of accessing IA: ETW in the latter half of the first year after ageing out are similar to the first 6 months after ageing out, and then drop by about a 1/3 the following year.

## Educational Performance

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

#### **Rationale:**

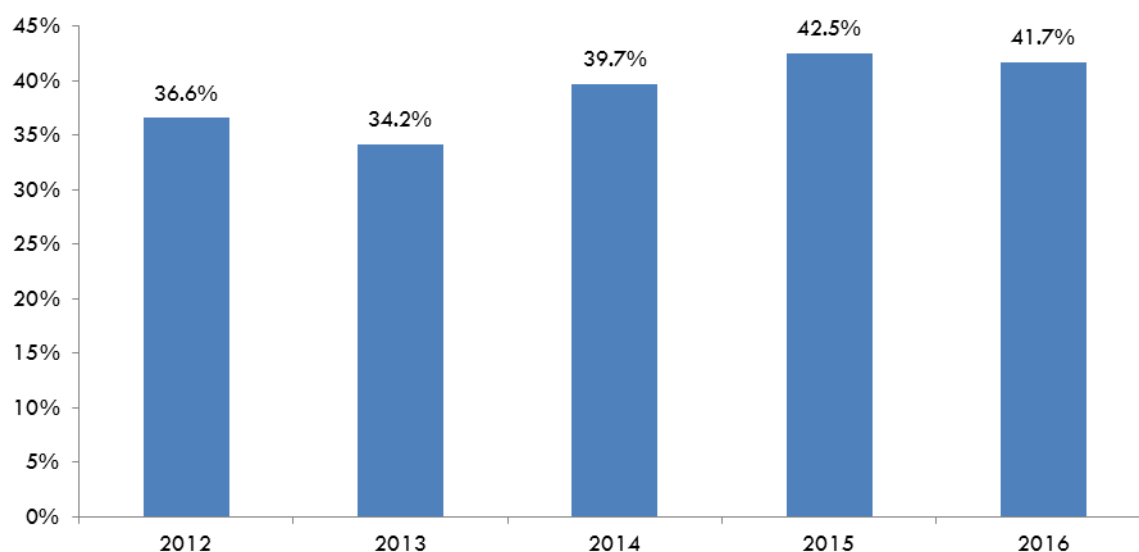
Not only is education a determinant of healthy child development, long-term well-being and social inclusion, it is also a good barometer of a youth's current well-being. Youth may repeat a grade or perhaps had delayed starting school for many reasons. However, YAGs are more likely to fall behind in school 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 2015 to September 2016*

| Service Delivery Area    | Youth Under a Youth Agreement between Oct. 2015 and Sept. 2016 | Students on Sept. 30, 2016 on a Youth Agreement | Proportion of Youth on Youth Agreements in School on Sept. 30, 2016 (%) | Proportion in Their Age-Appropriate Grade (%) <sup>1</sup> |            |                |
|--------------------------|--|---|---|--|------------|----------------|
|                          |  |   |   | All  | Aboriginal | Non-Aboriginal |
| BC                       | 1,242  | 511   | 41.1%   | 41.7%  | 36.7%      | 45.5%          |
| Kootenays                | 87   | 40  | 46.0%   | 42.5%  | 40.9%      | 44.4%          |
| Okanagan                 | 133  | 53  | 39.8%   | 62.3%  | 70.6%      | 58.3%          |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap | 114  | 39  | 34.2%   | 53.8%  | 54.2%      | 53.3%          |
| East Fraser              | 150  | 55  | 36.7%   | 23.6%  | 18.8%      | 25.6%          |
| North Fraser             | 67   | 23  | 34.3%   | 17.4%  | *          | 21.4%          |
| South Fraser             | 162  | 65  | 40.1%   | 32.3%  | 16.0%      | 42.5%          |
| Vancouver/Richmond       | 138  | 45  | 32.6%   | 31.1%  | 6.3%       | 44.8%          |
| Coast/North Shore        | 67   | 32  | 47.8%   | 62.5%  | *          | 69.6%          |
| South Vancouver Island   | 136  | 74  | 54.4%   | 39.2%  | 41.9%      | 37.2%          |
| North Vancouver Island   | 86   | 40  | 46.5%   | 50.0%  | 39.1%      | 64.7%          |
| Northwest                | 34   | 13  | 38.2%   | 46.2%  | 45.5%      | *              |
| North Central            | 45   | 22  | 48.9%   | 50.0%  | 46.2%      | *              |
| Northeast                | 23   | 10  | 43.5%   | 40.0%  | *          | *              |

<sup>1</sup> SDA data is suppressed where the number of YAGs in their age-appropriate grades is less than 10.

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



#### **Analysis:**

YAGS aged 17 years old in 2005 were in their age-appropriate grade 34% compared to 69% in 2016. YAGS aged 16 years old in 2005 were in their age-appropriate grade 44% compared to 88% in 2016.

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 38% of the “Students on September 30, 2016 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:**

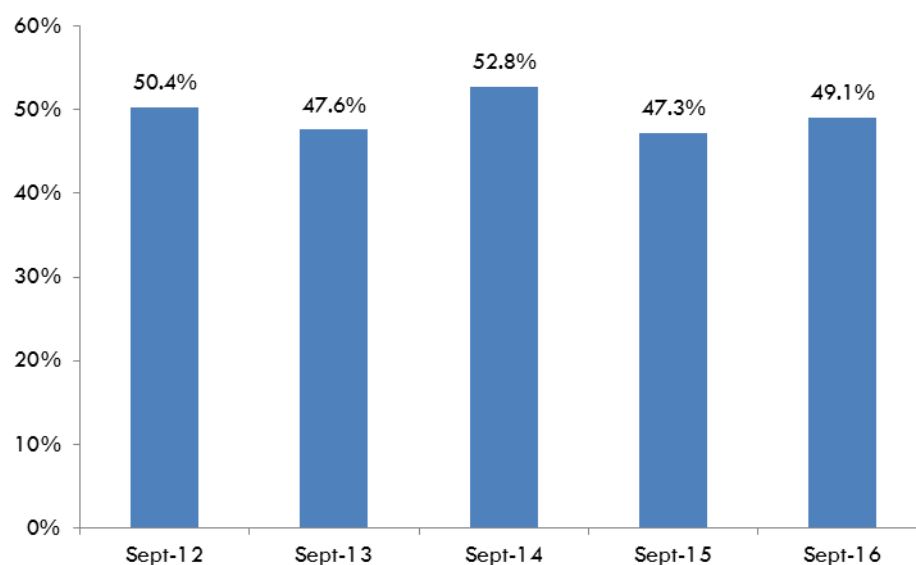
Although some youth are not in an age-appropriate grade they are progressing in their learning and move up to the next grade level the following September. Grade progression is an indicator of learning and educational progress.

### Grade Progression of Youth under a Youth Agreement, by SDA

| Service Delivery Area    | Youth under a Youth Agreement on September 30, 2015 and September 30, 2016 Inclusive <sup>1</sup> | Youth under a Youth Agreement on September 30, 2016 That Showed Grade Progression (%) |            |                |
|--------------------------|---|---|------------|----------------|
|                          |   | All   | Aboriginal | Non-Aboriginal |
| BC                       | 214   | 49.1%   | 52.2%      | 46.8%          |
| Kootenays                | 10  | 50.0%   | *          | *              |
| Okanagan                 | 16  | 43.8%   | *          | 53.8%          |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap | 18  | 72.2%   | *          | 60.0%          |
| East Fraser              | 23  | 21.7%   | *          | 25.0%          |
| North Fraser             | 14  | 50.0%   | *          | *              |
| South Fraser             | 25  | 52.0%   | *          | 56.3%          |
| Vancouver/Richmond       | 19  | 68.4%   | *          | 81.8%          |
| Coast/North Shore        | 19  | 47.4%   | *          | 50.0%          |
| South Vancouver Island   | 32  | 40.6%   | 70.0%      | 27.3%          |
| North Vancouver Island   | 17  | 47.1%   | *          | *              |
| Northwest                | 6   | *   | *          | --             |
| North Central            | 12  | 58.3%   | *          | *              |
| Northeast                | 3   | *   | *          | *              |

### Analysis:

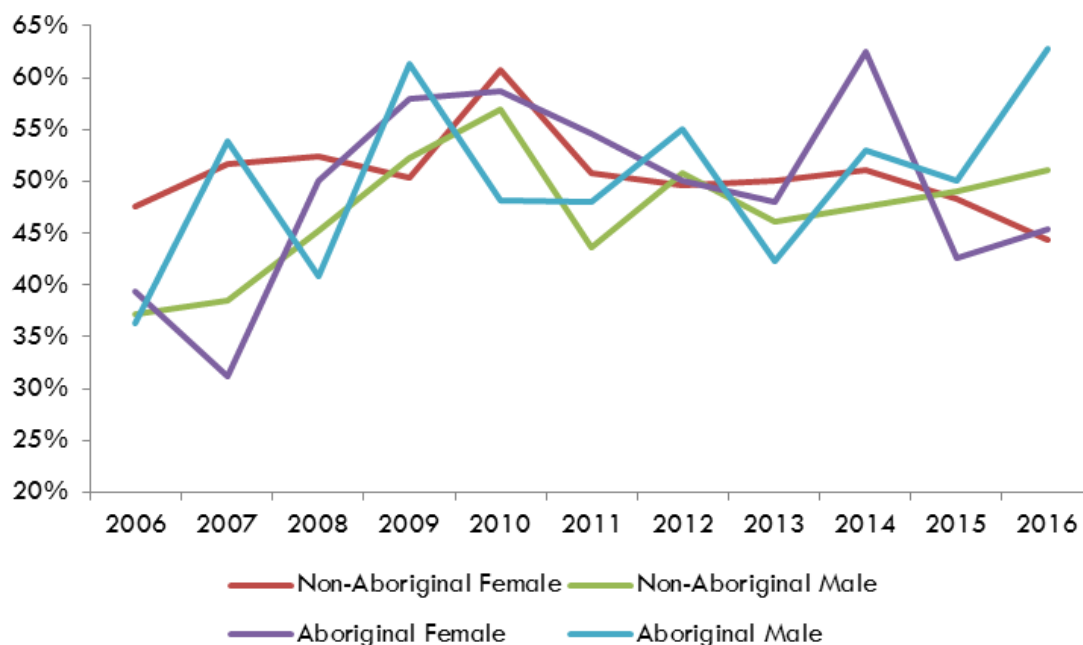
### Grade Progression of Youth under a Youth Agreement, Over Time



All groupings of male/female and Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal YAG have very similar trends and levels of grade progression between 2006 and 2016. In 2016, The YAG credential rate improved by 2 percentage points.

<sup>1</sup> SDA data is suppressed where the number of youth is less than 10.

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



YAGs aged 17 years old showed grade progression of 62% in 2016, an improvement from 48% in 2006, but a decline from 81% in 2014. YAGs aged 18 years old showed grade progression of 44%, compared to 34% in 2015.

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

#### **Rationale:**

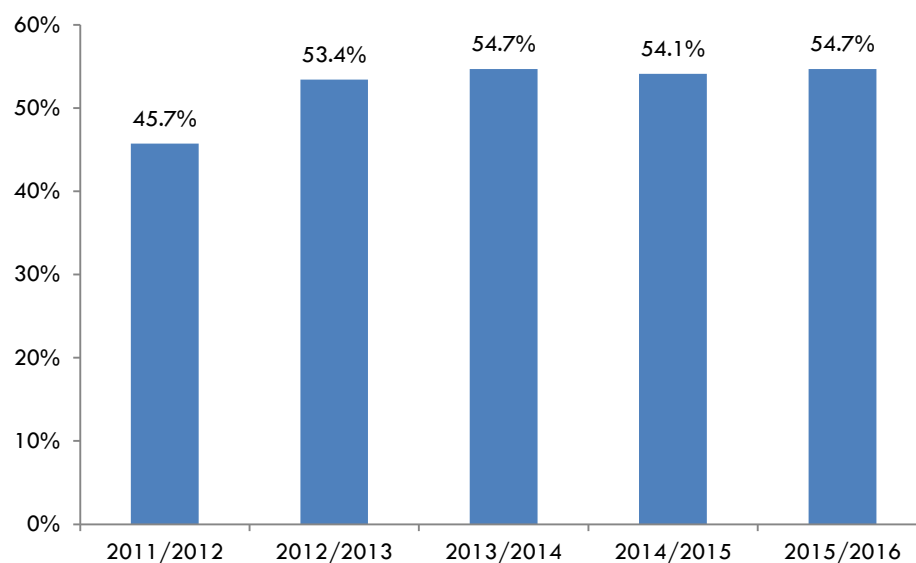
There is strong evidence that completing high school is conducive to general well-being throughout life. Furthermore, it is a good barometer of current general well-being for that particular cohort. MCDFD works to maximize the educational attainment of youth on YA.

### Youth on Youth Agreement Who Finished School with a High School Credential, 2015/16

| Service Delivery Area    | Youth Under a Youth Agreement Age Outs Fiscal Year 2015/2016 <sup>1</sup> | Youth Under a Youth Agreement Age Outs Matched to BC School Records <sup>1</sup> | Youth Under a Youth Agreement Age Outs with a High School |                         |                             |
|--------------------------|---|--|---|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
|                          |   |  | All <sup>1</sup>  | Indigenous <sup>1</sup> | Non-Indigenous <sup>1</sup> |
| BC                       | 418   | 415  | 54.70%  | 44.59%                  | 60.30%                      |
| Kootenays                | 18  | 18   | 44.44%  | *                       | 46.67%                      |
| Okanagan                 | 21  | 20   | 55.00%  | *                       | 64.29%                      |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap | 52  | 52   | 61.54%  | 58.62%                  | 65.22%                      |
| East Fraser              | 60  | 60   | 61.67%  | 57.89%                  | 63.41%                      |
| North Fraser             | 38  | 38   | 55.26%  | 46.67%                  | 60.87%                      |
| South Fraser             | 45  | 44   | 52.27%  | 27.27%                  | 60.61%                      |
| Vancouver/Richmond       | 75  | 74   | 51.35%  | 47.83%                  | 52.94%                      |
| Coast/North Shore        | 23  | 23   | 78.26%  | *                       | 88.89%                      |
| South Vancouver Island   | 37  | 37   | 48.65%  | 36.36%                  | 53.85%                      |
| North Vancouver Island   | 23  | 23   | 39.13%  | 21.43%                  | *                           |
| Northwest                | 11  | 11   | 45.45%  | *                       | *                           |
| North Central            | 10  | 10   | 60.00%  | *                       | *                           |
| Northeast                | *   | *  | *   | *                       | *                           |

<sup>1</sup> 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\*



\*Results can change retroactively as more data

#### Analysis:

Provincially, nearly 55% of youth on a Youth Agreement that turned 19 also had a BC high school credential.

During 2015/2016, 68% of Non-Indigenous 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 (44% for Indigenous male YAGs, 45% for Indigenous female YAGs, and 48% for non-Indigenous male YAGs).

### Expenditure Data:

#### Child Safety, Family Support & Children in Care Services

| Service Delivery Area                       | Expenditures As at March 31, 2017 |                                       |                                  |                  |                                     |   |                                  |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
|   | Non Residential <sup>1</sup>      | Children & Youth In Care <sup>2</sup> | Out-of-Care Options <sup>3</sup> | Youth Agreements | Post Majority Supports <sup>4</sup> | Program Delivery Child Welfare <sup>5</sup> | Total Expenditures (\$ Millions) |
| BC  | \$134.852                         | \$226.071                             | \$26.034                         | \$7.732          | \$4.904                             | \$149.423                                   | \$549.017                        |
| Program Total (excluding recoveries)        | \$134.989                         | \$289.361                             | \$26.034                         | \$7.732          | \$4.904                             | \$149.423                                   | \$612.444                        |
| Kootenays                                   | 4.512                             | 7.407                                 | 0.586                            | 0.426            | 0.170                               | 4.525                                       | 17.626                           |
| Okanagan                                    | 8.939                             | 18.983                                | 2.289                            | 0.782            | 0.263                               | 10.575                                      | 41.831                           |
| Thompson Cariboo                            | 9.618                             | 23.040                                | 1.968                            | 0.417            | 0.216                               | 10.679                                      | 45.939                           |
| Shuswap                                     | 6.957                             | 37.184                                | 1.271                            | 0.770            | 0.000                               | 7.359                                       | 53.540                           |
| East Fraser                                 | 10.858                            | 14.980                                | 1.657                            | 0.310            | 0.455                               | 12.471                                      | 40.731                           |
| North Fraser                                | 14.330                            | 37.277                                | 3.026                            | 1.091            | 1.007                               | 16.709                                      | 73.440                           |
| South Fraser                                | 23.359                            | 44.425                                | 0.889                            | 0.882            | 0.964                               | 11.981                                      | 82.501                           |
| Vancouver/Richmond                          | 5.271                             | 7.798                                 | 0.825                            | 0.536            | 0.001                               | 5.501                                       | 19.932                           |
| Coast/North Shore                           | 11.506                            | 27.953                                | 1.396                            | 0.975            | 0.752                               | 12.278                                      | 54.859                           |
| South Vancouver Island                      | 10.014                            | 24.735                                | 2.031                            | 0.496            | 0.314                               | 12.107                                      | 49.697                           |
| North Vancouver Island                      | 4.775                             | 9.541                                 | 1.579                            | 0.241            | 0.093                               | 6.399                                       | 22.627                           |
| Northwest                                   | 9.340                             | 23.469                                | 2.538                            | 0.184            | 0.082                               | 9.510                                       | 45.123                           |
| Northeast                                   | 2.835                             | 4.092                                 | 0.624                            | 0.127            | 0.037                               | 2.736                                       | 10.450                           |
| Service Delivery Operations                 | 3.167                             | 3.919                                 |                                  |                  |                                     | 14.125                                      | 21.210                           |
| After Hours Program                         | 0.000                             | 0.000                                 |                                  |                  |                                     |   | 0.000                            |
| Aboriginal Services                         | 8.392                             | 2.305                                 |                                  |                  |                                     | 0.035                                       | 10.732                           |
| Children in Home of Relative (CIHR) Program |                                   |                                       | 5.230                            |                  |                                     |   | 5.230                            |
| Complex Needs Facility                      |                                   | 1.716                                 |                                  |                  |                                     |   | 1.716                            |
| Centralized Screening/Services              | (0.006)                           | 0.224                                 |                                  |                  |                                     | 9.555                                       | 9.773                            |
| Other Central Payments                      | 1.124                             | 0.314                                 | 0.125                            | 0.495            | 0.550                               | 2.879                                       | 5.487                            |
| Recoveries                                  | (0.137)                           | (63.290)                              |                                  |                  |                                     | 0.000                                       | (63.427)                         |

The budget for this line of service is \$536.918 million.

<sup>1</sup> Non-residential expenditures primarily related to ministry family and youth support programs contracts.

<sup>2</sup> Children and Youth in care expenditures primarily related to payments for foster and group care, guardianship, supported Independent Living and delegated Aboriginal services. Includes \$2.009M Complex Need facility staffing and operational costs.

<sup>3</sup> Out of Care Options expenditures include payments for the Extended Family (EFP) and Child in Home of a Relative (CIHR) programs.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> Expenditures include costs for staffing, miscellaneous recoveries 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 March 31, 2017*

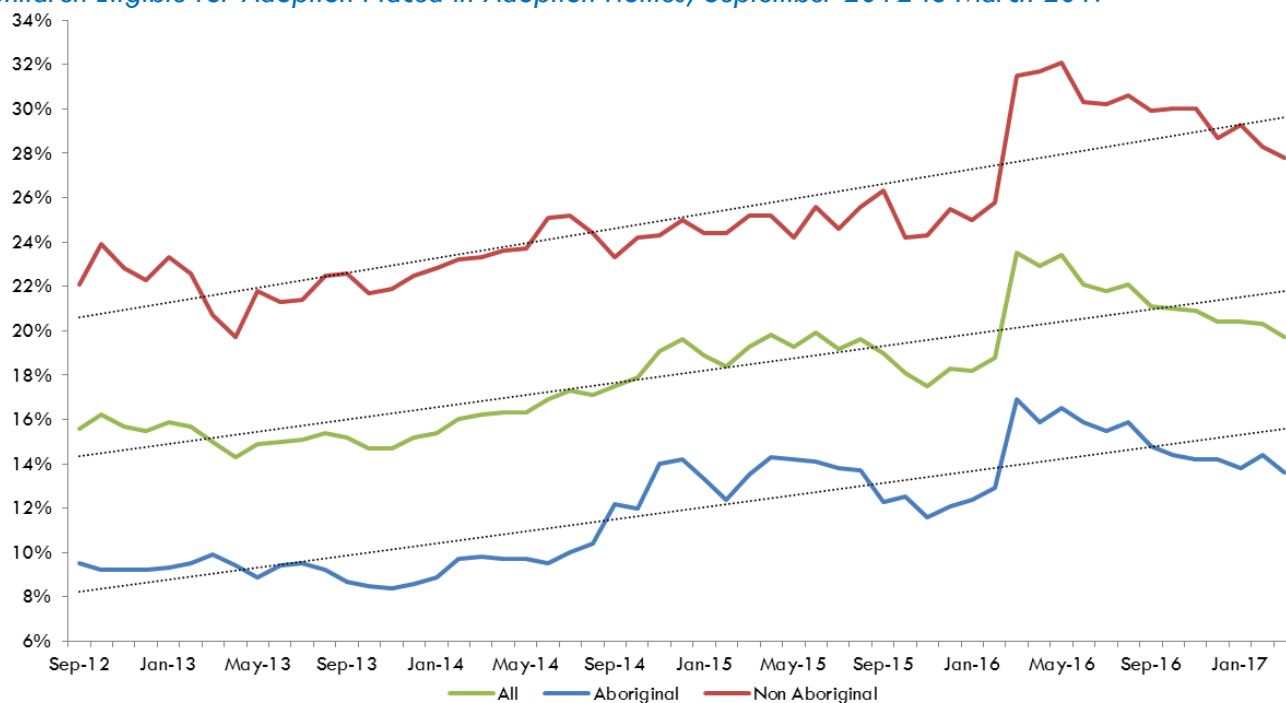
| Service Delivery Area    | Number of Adoption Placements | Per Cent of Eligible Children Placed <sup>1</sup> |            |                |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---|------------|----------------|
|                          |                               | All   | Aboriginal | Non-Aboriginal |
| BC                       | 285                           | 19.7%   | 13.6%      | 28.4%          |
| Kootenays                | 13                            | 31.7%   | *          | *              |
| Okanagan                 | 22                            | 14.6%   | *          | *              |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap | 26                            | 20.2%   | *          | *              |
| East Fraser              | 30                            | 27.8%   | *          | *              |
| North Fraser             | 17                            | 20.7%   | *          | *              |
| South Fraser             | 41                            | 16.2%   | 12.0%      | 23.4%          |
| Vancouver/Richmond       | 23                            | 26.4%   | *          | *              |
| Coast/North Shore        | 12                            | 28.6%   | *          | *              |
| South Vancouver Island   | 31                            | 15.7%   | *          | *              |
| North Vancouver Island   | 30                            | 20.0%   | 16.3%      | 26.9%          |
| Northwest                | 8                             | 11.9%   | *          | *              |
| North Central            | 22                            | 14.5%   | 13.0%      | 23.8%          |
| Northeast                | 10                            | 34.5%   | *          | *              |

<sup>1</sup> SDA data suppressed where there are less than 10 children available for adoption.



## Analysis:

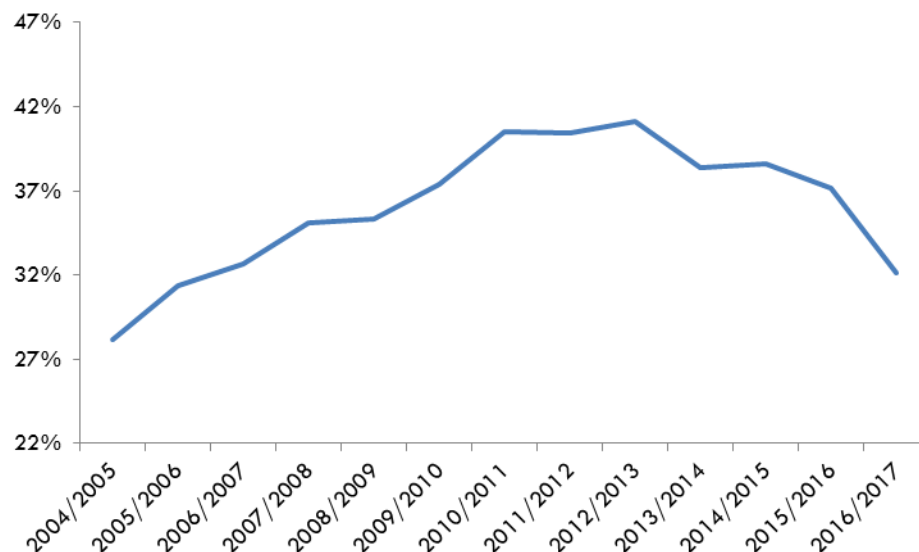
### *Children Eligible for Adoption Placed in Adoption Homes, September 2012 to March 2017*



This indicator trended up between late 2013 and early 2016; then decreased since March 2016. The upward trend 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 significantly since the baseline. The March 2016 reporting period (12 months ending March 31, 2016) saw the greatest number of children placed in adoptive families.

Trends in adoption rates for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal eligible CYIC are improving but the adoption rate for Aboriginal children is just 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 increasing since September 2014. The number of Aboriginal children placed in adoption homes increased by 60% since the base period. In contrast, Aboriginal children available for adoption have only increased by 11% over the same period.

### The Proportion of Children Eligible for Adoption Aged 12 or Older



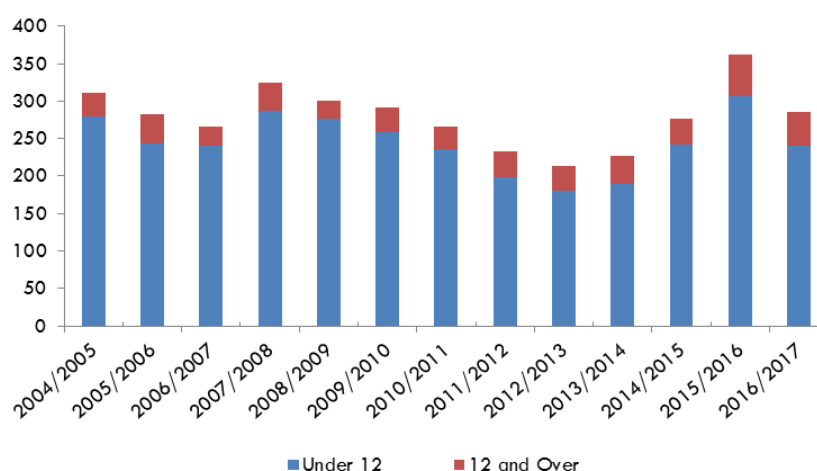
The proportion of children age 12 and over, who are eligible for adoption has decreased since 2012/2013. The 2015/2016 reporting period had the highest percentage of children available and placed for adoption, for both children under the age of 12 and those aged 12 or older.

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

| Percentage of Eligible Children Placed in Adoption Homes | 2004/2005 | 2005/2006 | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 | 2008/2009 | 2009/2010 | 2010/2011 | 2011/2012 | 2012/2013 | 2013/2014 | 2014/2015 | 2015/2016 | 2016/2017 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Under 12 Years   | 24%       | 22%       | 20%       | 24%       | 23%       | 23%       | 24%       | 21%       | 22%       | 22%       | 28%       | 32%       | 25%       |
| 12 Years and Older                                       | 7%        | 7%        | 4%        | 6%        | 4%        | 5%        | 4%        | 5%        | 6%        | 7%        | 6%        | 10%       | 9%        |
| All CYIC   | 19%       | 17%       | 15%       | 18%       | 16%       | 16%       | 16%       | 15%       | 15%       | 16%       | 19%       | 24%       | 20%       |

Despite making progress in finding homes for children and youth age 12 or older, the improvement in the indicator since the baseline is mainly driven by the significant increase in adoptions for children under the age of 12, who represented more than 85% of all children adopted for the past three years.

### Number of Children Placed in Adoption Homes, by Age Group and Fiscal Year



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

#### **Rationale:**

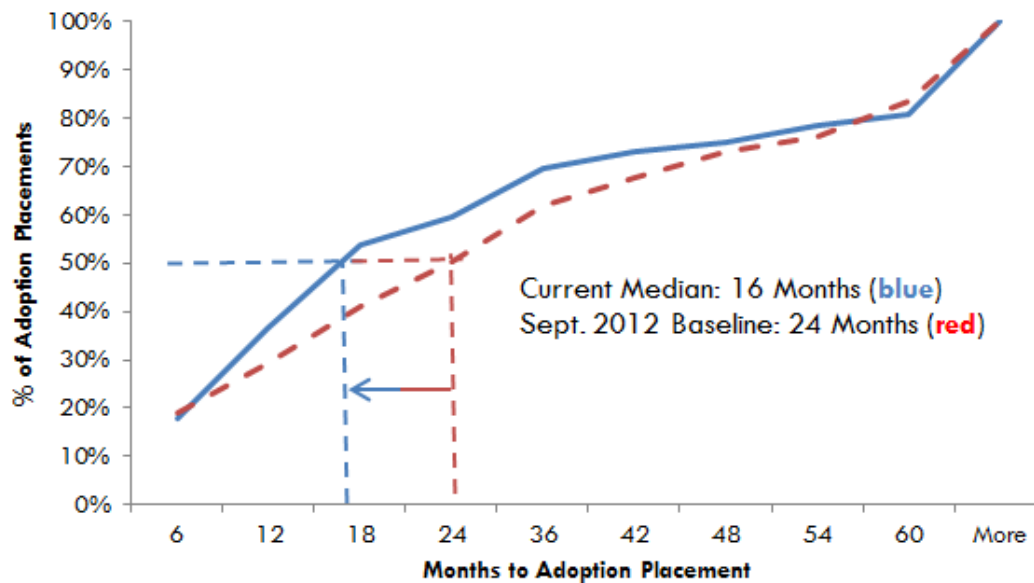
For CYIC who are no longer able to return to their family, achieving permanency through adoption is a desirable option. Research has found that a longer history in out of home care, as well as a child's age at time of adoption are risk factors strongly associated with an adoption placement's chances 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 March 31, 2017*

| Service Delivery Area    | Number of Adoption Placements <sup>1</sup> | Median Time to Placement (Months) |            |                  |
|--------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|------------|------------------|
|                          |  | All                               | Aboriginal | Non - Aboriginal |
| BC                       | 285  | 16                                | 33         | 12               |
| Kootenays                | 13   | 6                                 | 14         | 6                |
| Okanagan                 | 22   | 26.5                              | 84         | 13               |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap | 26   | 15                                | 15         | 16               |
| East Fraser              | 30   | 11                                | 34         | 10               |
| North Fraser             | 17   | 16                                | 13         | 16               |
| South Fraser             | 41   | 24                                | 51         | 15               |
| Vancouver/Richmond       | 23   | 12                                | 20         | 12               |
| Coast/North Shore        | 12   | 22                                | 22         | 6                |
| South Vancouver Island   | 31   | 14                                | 94         | 8.5              |
| North Vancouver Island   | 30   | 24                                | 40         | 13               |
| Northwest                | *  | *                                 | *          | *                |
| North Central            | 22   | 35                                | 42         | 7                |
| Northeast                | 10   | 13                                | 13         | 20               |

<sup>1</sup> The sum of SDAs does not add up to the provincial total because there was one placement that was not mapped to an SDA.

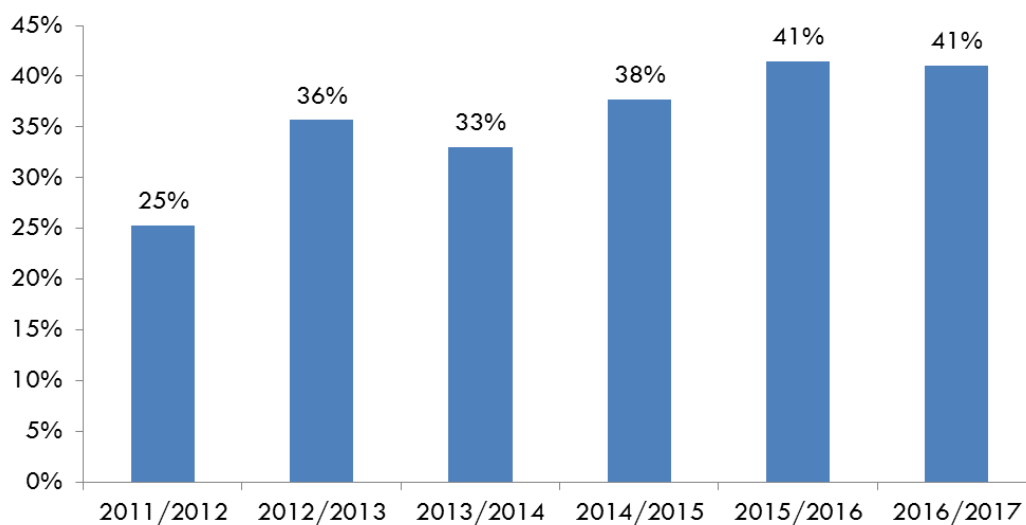
### Median Time from Permanent Ward Status to Adoption Placement



### Analysis:

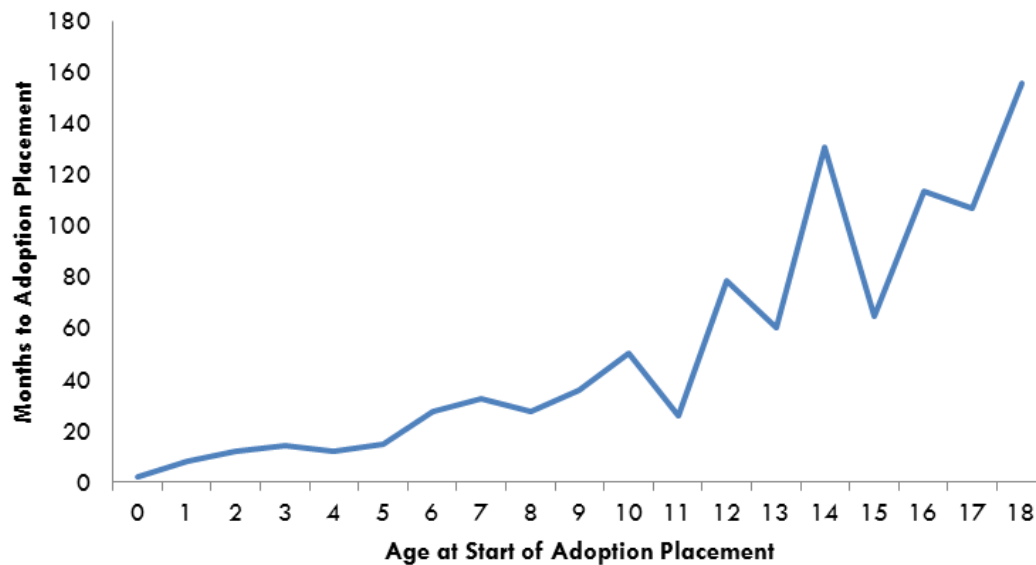
The median time from permanent ward to adoption placement has gone down by eight months since the baseline period of September 2012. This improvement in performance is mainly driven by a greater increase in the number of non-Aboriginal children placed for adoption compared to Aboriginal children; Non-Aboriginal children substantially outnumber Aboriginal children in terms of adoption placements, and their wait times continue to be lower. However, the proportion of new placements that were for Aboriginal children has been increasing, reaching more than 40% in fiscal year 2015/2016 and 2016/2017.

### Percentage of Children and Youth Newly Placed in Adoption Homes That Were Aboriginal, by Fiscal Year



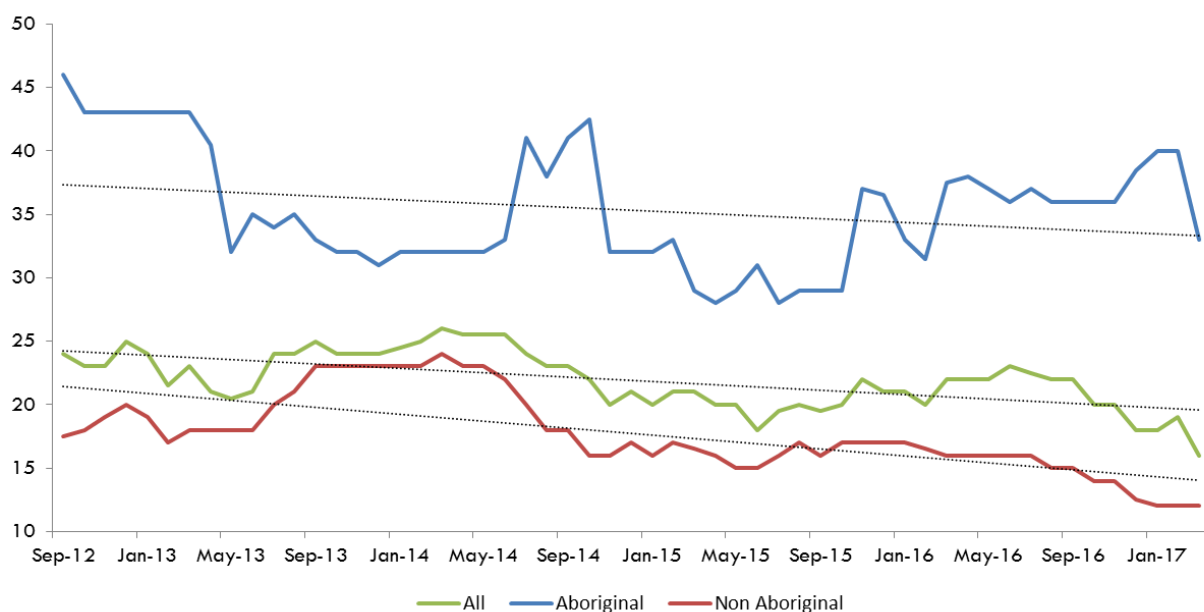
Historically, it has been easier to place younger children in adoption homes than older ones. This remained true this period. Children under the age of 12 experienced a median wait time of 14 months, while children ages 12 and over experienced a median wait time of 84 months.

*Time to Adoption Placement by Age at Placement Time, March 2017*



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 continues to address 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 March 2017



The current performance trend for this indicator shows an improving performance since the baseline period of September 2012, i.e. a 33% 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 the wait period for Aboriginal children has decreased by 13 months. In contrast, the wait period for non-Aboriginal children has decreased by 5.5 months since the baseline period.

**Expenditure Data:***Adoption Services*

| Service Delivery Area                    | Expenditures <sup>1,2</sup> (\$ Millions)<br>As at March 31, 2017 |
|--|---|
| BC                                       | \$33.745  |
| Kootenays                                | 1.080   |
| Okanagan                                 | 2.929   |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap                 | 2.055   |
| East Fraser                              | 3.980   |
| North Fraser                             | 1.476   |
| South Fraser                             | 3.059   |
| Vancouver/Richmond                       | 2.016   |
| Coast/North Shore                        | 0.824   |
| South Vancouver Island                   | 3.714   |
| North Vancouver Island                   | 3.322   |
| Northwest                                | 0.791   |
| North Central                            | 1.715   |
| Northeast                                | 0.761   |
| Service Delivery Operations <sup>3</sup> | 0.012   |
| Other Centralized Payments <sup>4</sup>  | 6.013   |

The budget for this line of service is \$30.678 million.

<sup>1</sup> Expenditures include costs for staffing, contracts, miscellaneous recoveries and other operational expenditures.

<sup>2</sup> Provides adoption programs including medical assessment and consultation, pre-placement visitation, adoption recruitment and skills development, and post adoption services.

<sup>3</sup> Service Delivery Operations includes contracts not specific to any one SDA.

<sup>4</sup> 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, 2016 to March 31, 2017 (39% Aboriginal)

| Service Delivery Area   | Monthly Average Apr 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017 | Monthly Average Apr 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016 | Change 2015/2016 to 2016/2017 (%) |
|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| BC  | 1235  | 1349  | -8.50%                            |
| Kootenays, Okanagan & Thompson<br>Cariboo Shuswap                                 | 227   | 246   | -7.45%                            |
| East Fraser, North Fraser, South Fraser,<br>Vancouver/Richmond, Coast/North Shore | 571   | 613   | -6.81%                            |
| South Vancouver Island and North<br>Vancouver Island                              | 233   | 276   | -15.34%                           |
| Northwest, North Central and Northeast  | 203   | 216   | -5.75%                            |

#### Incarceration (Remand and Sentenced)

- Daily Average, April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017: 52.5 (49.0% Aboriginal)
- Daily Average, April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016: 64.4 (49.9% Aboriginal)
- Y/Y Change (-18.5%): (-19.9% Aboriginal)

#### Incarceration (Remand/Pretrial Detention Only)

- Daily Average, April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017: 28.4 (43.9% Aboriginal)
- Daily Average, April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016: 35.9 (45.9% Aboriginal)
- Y/Y Changes ( -20.9% ) (-24.2% Aboriginal)

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

- Daily Average, April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017: 128.0 (36.9% Aboriginal)
- Daily Average, April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016: 167.1 (33.1% Aboriginal)
- Y/Y Changes ( -23.4% ) (-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 | 841               | 575   | 68.4%    |
| 2006 | 850               | 592   | 69.6%    |
| 2007 | 786               | 555   | 70.6%    |
| 2008 | 815               | 590   | 72.4%    |
| 2009 | 793               | 568   | 66.9%    |
| 2010 | 682               | 520   | 76.2%    |
| 2011 | 603               | 427   | 70.8%    |

### **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             | 700   | 55.8%    |
| 2006 | 1,196             | 588   | 49.2%    |
| 2007 | 1,253             | 619   | 49.4%    |
| 2008 | 1,289             | 633   | 49.1%    |
| 2009 | 1,288             | 630   | 48.9%    |
| 2010 | 1,123             | 563   | 50.1%    |
| 2011 | 1,043             | 532   | 51.0%    |

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

#### **Rationale:**

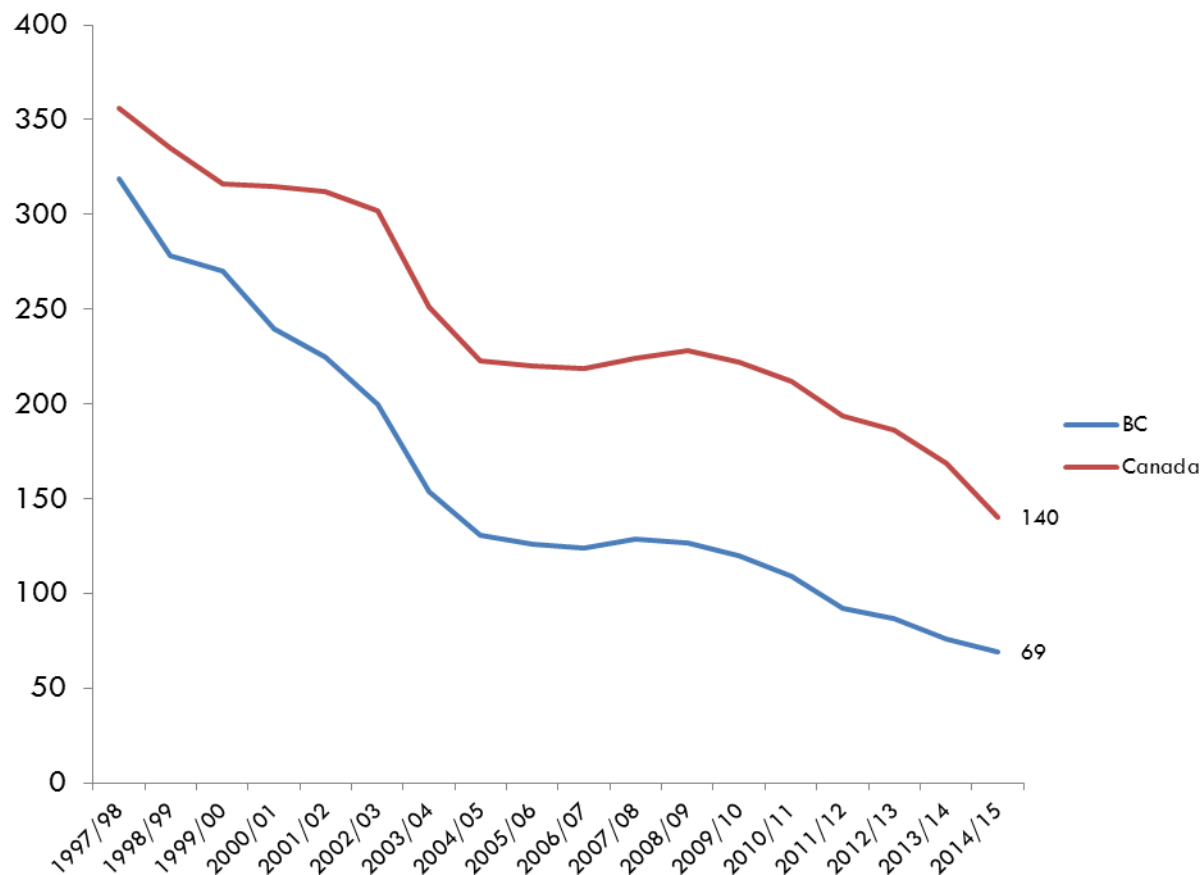
Recognizing that custody holds the highest risk population, one objective of custody services is to provide services that help prevent a youth from reoffending.

## 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 | 161               | 26  | 16.1%    |
| 2009 | 177               | 33  | 18.9%    |
| 2010 | 160               | 30  | 17.4%    |
| 2011 | 131               | 22  | 16.8%    |

## **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 2014/2015<sup>1,2</sup>*

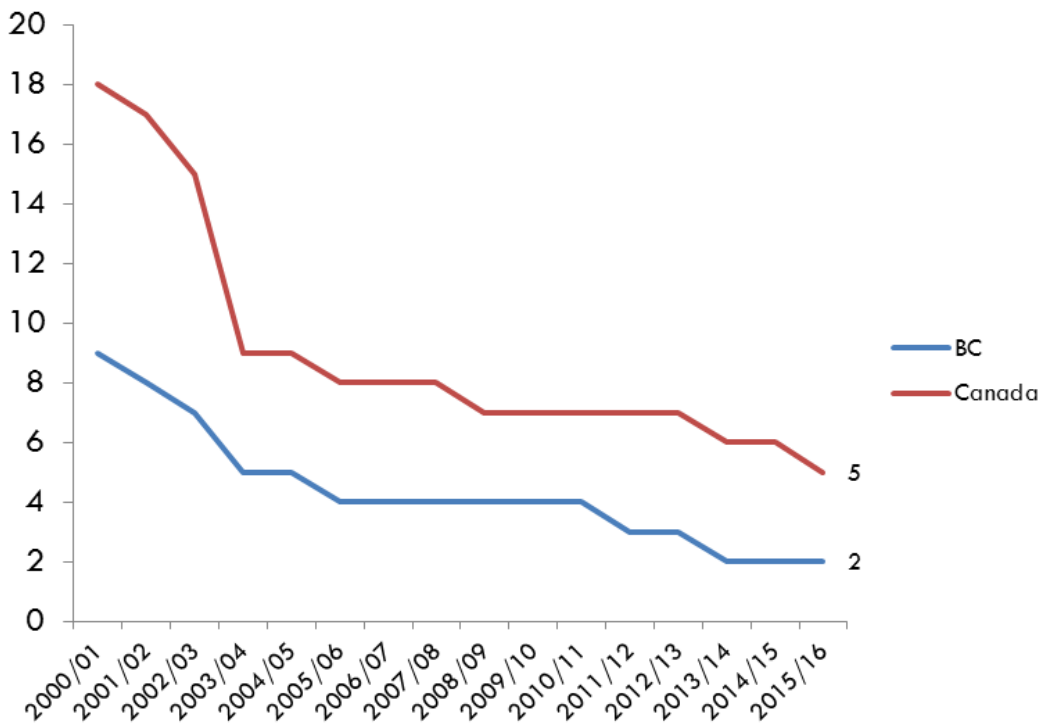


<sup>1</sup> Over the 16 year period this rate has declined for BC and Canada, but the rate of decline was faster in BC.

<sup>2</sup> Rates are calculated per 10,000 youth in the general population, ages 12 to 17 years inclusive. Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

## **Performance Indicator 6.21 Youth in Custody per 10,000 Youth**

*Youth in Custody per 10,000 Youth, BC and Canada, 2000/2001 to 2015/2016<sup>1</sup>*



<sup>1</sup> Rates are calculated per 10,000 youth in the general population, ages 12 to 17 years inclusive. Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

**Expenditure Data:***Youth Justice Services*

| Service Delivery Area                    | Expenditures <sup>1,2</sup> (\$ Millions)<br>As at March 31, 2017 |
|--|---|
| BC                                       | \$33.745  |
| Program Total (excluding recoveries)     | \$51.743  |
| Kootenays                                | 0.595   |
| Okanagan                                 | 1.795   |
| Thompson Cariboo Shuswap                 | 1.283   |
| East Fraser                              | 1.667   |
| North Fraser                             | 2.224   |
| South Fraser                             | 3.548   |
| Vancouver/Richmond                       | 1.408   |
| Coast/North Shore                        | 0.608   |
| South Vancouver Island                   | 1.962   |
| North Vancouver Island                   | 1.842   |
| Northwest                                | 0.566   |
| North Central                            | 0.872   |
| Northeast                                | 0.461   |
| Service Delivery Operations <sup>3</sup> | 1.472   |
| Youth Custody                            | 18.331  |
| Youth Forensic                           | 11.106  |
| Full Attendance Program                  | 9.090   |
| Other                                    | 0.051   |
| Recoveries <sup>4</sup>                  | (17.998)  |

<sup>1</sup> Expenditures include costs for staffing, contracts, miscellaneous recoveries and other operational expenditures.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Service Delivery Operations includes contracts not specific to any one SDA.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

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