**MARCH 2021** 

# **NECZ 2020**

#### Risk, Strength, and Resilience



**APPROVED BY:** NECZ Leadership Team

## **ABOUT THE NECZ**



#### **Mission**

To partner with Northside families and the community to support children in meeting developmental milestones and succeeding in school through programs focused on family stability and social work home visitation programs.

#### Vision

The Northside community breaking the cycle of intergenerational poverty.

#### Focus

- Comprehensive, integrated, place-based, and co-located services.
- A two-generation approach to providing support to caregivers and children.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

#### 90 Families

- **63%** had incomes less than \$18,000
- 66% had limited social support
- **33%** lived on Northport Dr.



#### **97 Caregivers**

- 48% were 22-30 years old at enrollment
- **36%** were first-time parents

#### 101 Children

- 68% were prenatal to less than 1 year old at enrollment
- 90% were Black, Indigenous, or Children of Color

## **RISKS & STRENGTHS**

#### **Home Visiting Services**

Families are a part of the NECZ if they are receiving home visiting services from any of the following programs - Early HeadStart, the Early Childhood Initiative, and Welcome Baby and Beyond. During the time they are receiving home visiting services, families and program staff identify strengths and risks in many important life domains. When risks are identified, home visiting staff make referrals to NECZ Integrated Services.



Received Zone services for 1-2 years



Most needed integrated service, based on the number referred for services



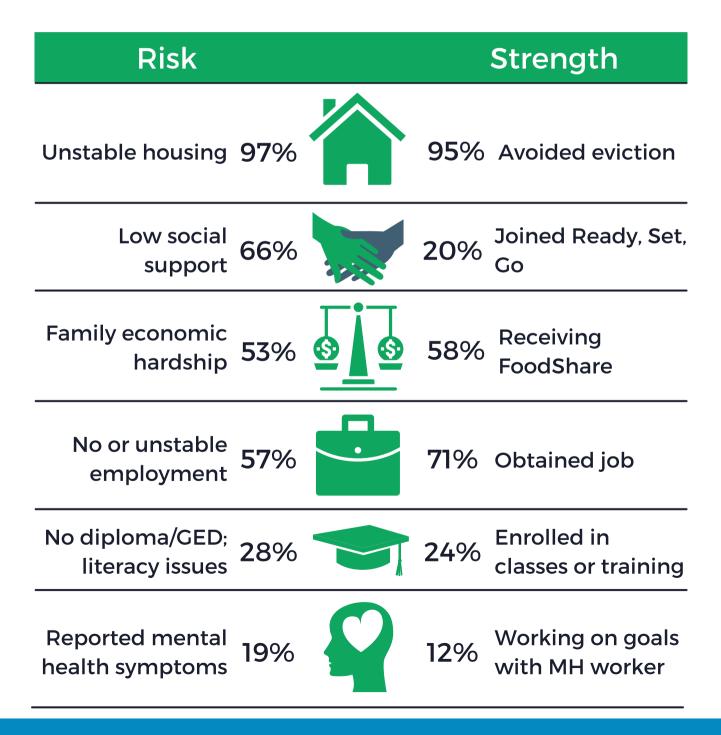
Received 4-8 home visits each quarter



Most used integrated service, based on the number receiving services

#### **Risks & Strengths**

Home visiting staff make referrals to NECZ Integrated Services, including Community Action Coalition (CAC) for housing, Children's Hospital Wisconsin (CHW) Education and Employment Specialists (EES), Forward Service Corporation's (FSC) Family Stabilization Program (FSP), and Anesis and The Rainbow Project for mental health services.



### COVID-19

# Programs adapted to the new normal, although it was challenging

Programs faced a number of challenges. The number of families able to be served was reduced. It was more difficult to engage new families because there were no in-person visits. Assessment and screening was challenging because of virtual visits - this was especially true for observing caregiver-child relationships. Nevertheless, families remained engaged in services. Programs were flexible by conducting virtual and telephone visits.

# Families continued to be supported by a network of services

The **percent of families that screened as "at-risk"** did not change drastically after COVID-19 began, although childcare was one area that saw an increase in the number of families who could use support.

	2019 (n = 19)	2020 (n = 46)
	15 %	15 %
	<b>62</b> %	51 %
	32 %	28 %
<b>6</b>	10 %	18 %
	21 %	22 %

## CHILD RESILIENCE

# In the face of adversity, children and families are showing positive signs

Families and Zone staff work together to build upon strengths and mitigate risks. Home visitors work on supporting caregivers as their child's first and best teacher. They work in concert with Integrated Service staff to support families in achieving and maintaining stable housing, economics, and well-being. These activities promote child development, literacy activities, and strong family relationships.

#### Of the children served:



Are developmentally on-track in 5 core areas



Have a family member read, sing songs, or tell stories to them 5 or more days a week



Have overall very good to excellent caregiver-child interactions

## **NECZ FAMILIES**

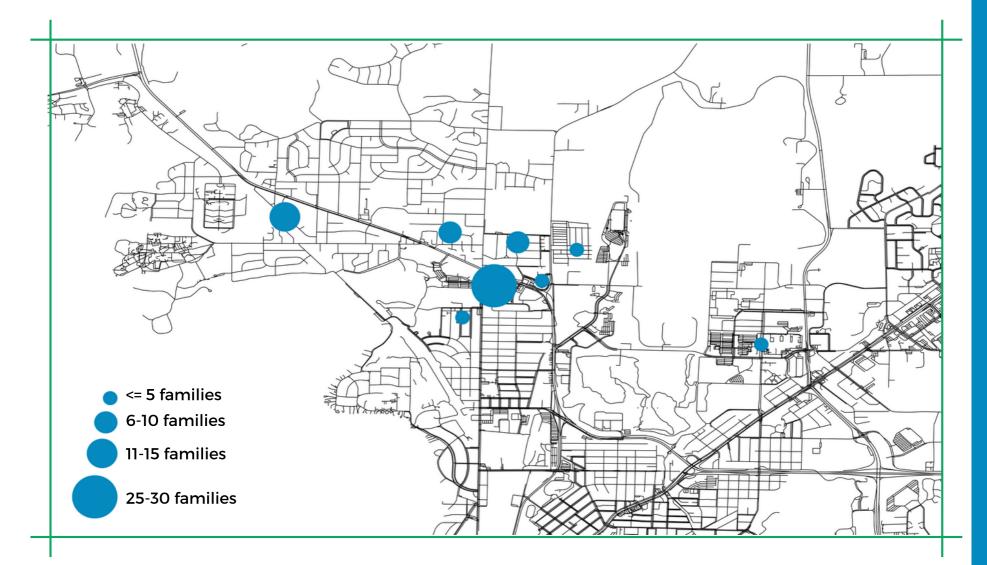
# Families live in many areas within the Zone

Families that participate in Zone services live in many areas within the Zone, including Kennedy Heights, Vera Court, East Bluff, Troy Drive, and Northport Drive. Nearly one-third of all families live on Northport Drive.

Some families end up moving outside of the Zone in order to find stable housing. Although this means that their official participation in the Zone ends, many programs are able to continue supporting the family.



#### Most families live near the Northside Town Center, in the Kennedy Heights or Vera Court neighborhoods.



#### **Family Demographics**

#### Most families participating in the NECZ:

• Had incomes of less than \$18,000 per year

<= \$18,000 63%	\$1	9k - \$24k 15%	\$25k - \$48 21%	ßk
<ul> <li>Spoke English</li> </ul>				Other 2%
English 84%			Spanish 9%	
Had 2-3 household mem	bers			nong 5%
2-3 members 52%		nembers 31%	6 or m memk 17%	oers
• Were not homeless				emporary nousing 2%
Not homeles 91%	55			
<ul> <li>Received FoodShare</li> </ul>			hou	ring sing %
FoodShare 58%		No Foo 42		
• Did not receive a childca	are suk	osidy	s	City subsidy 4%
No subsidy 65%			y subsidy 31%	

#### **Caregiver Demographics**

#### Most caregivers participating in NECZ services:

• Were female

Female	Male
92%	8%

• Were 22-30 years old at enrollment

<= 21 years	22-30 years	31 years or older
23%	48%	29%

• Had BadgerCare for health insurance

BadgerCare or MA	Private insurance	None
76%	13%	10%

• Were Black, Indigenous, or People of Color

Black, Indigenous, or People of Color	White
85%	15%

• Were not a first-time parent

Not a first-time parent	First-time parent
64%	36%

#### **Child Demographics**

#### Most children participating in the NECZ:

• Were male

Male	Female
55%	45%

• Were prenatal to less than 1 year old at enrollment

Prenatal and under 1 year old	1 year & older
68%	32%

Had BadgerCare for health insurance
 None
 2%

BadgerCare or MA 90% 8%

• Were Black, Indigenous, or Children of Color

Black, Indigenous, or Children of Color	White
90%	10%

## **RISKS & STRENGTHS**

# In the face of risks, families and service providers are able to build strengths

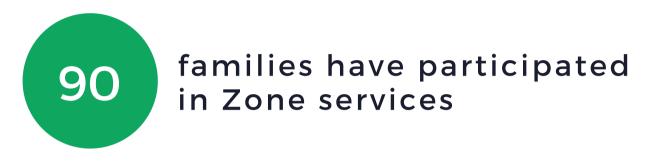
Families that decide to accept services from the NECZ can choose from three different home visiting programs - Early HeadStart (EHS), the Early Childhood Initiative (ECI), and Welcome Baby and Beyond (WBB). Depending on their goals, they may also participate in EES or FSP to work on employment or education, CAC's housing support, mental health services, or receive childcare or general flex funds.

Families may have many risks present, but by capitalizing on their strengths and utilizing additional supports, families are demonstrating positive results. With the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, families faced additional struggles. But Zone staff continued to support families in the ways they could.



#### **Family participation**

Participation in the NECZ is voluntary, which means that as families' lives change, they may decide to continue receiving services or end services with the Zone. The NECZ's goal is to retain 75% of families that begin services, which means families are still participating or have completed services.

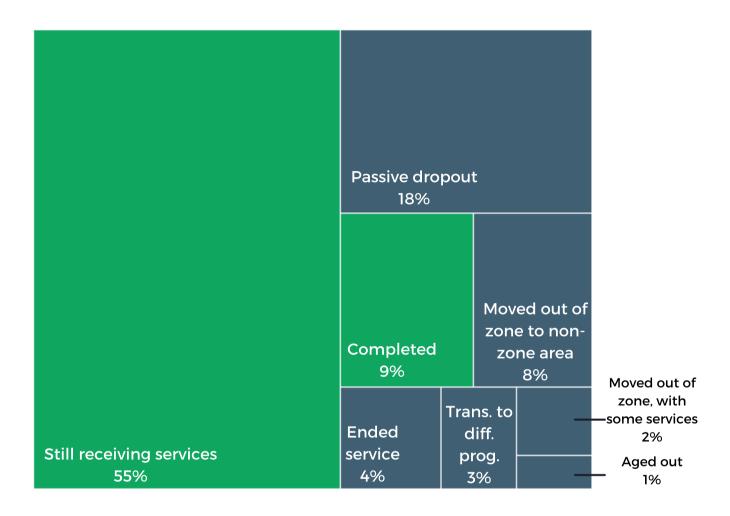


Families that have continued to receive services have participated for over 2 years, on average; longer than those that exited services or completed the program.

The minimum and maximum amount of days spent receiving services has had a wide range.



Families that exited services were mainly the result of passive dropouts - the families could not be reached or located despite multiple attempts from home visitors.



In the face of the COVID-19 pandemic, the widespread shut down and additional stress for families and staff, families continued to participate in services.

Families that continued with or completed services



#### Home visiting services

Home visiting staff work with families to achieve their goals, build confidence in parenting skills, and help caregivers understand their child's developmental needs.

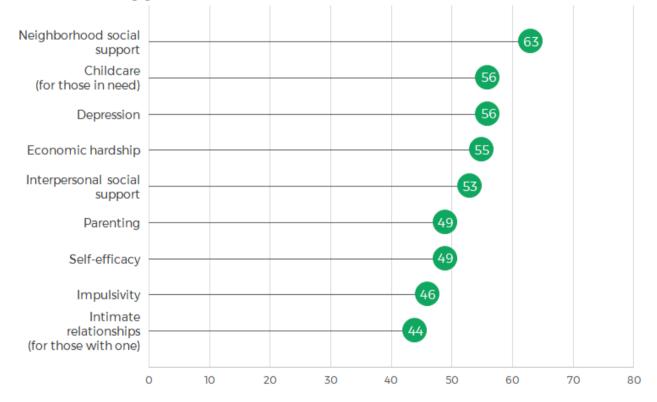


Home visiting staff also screen families in important life domains so they can connect families with additional supports. Even if a family doesn't screen as "at-risk," a home visitor may still refer the family for services.

 % At-risk		Referred o ave servico		For more on service & strength
14 %	ۍ	40 %		Co to page 19
<b>57</b> %	ۍ	<b>49</b> %	<b></b>	Go to page 18 & 21
28 %	ۍ ا	33 %	<b>—</b>	Co to page 18 & 21
14 %	<b>ک</b>	14 %		Go to page 22
<b>19</b> %	ۍ	<b>42</b> %		Go to page 20

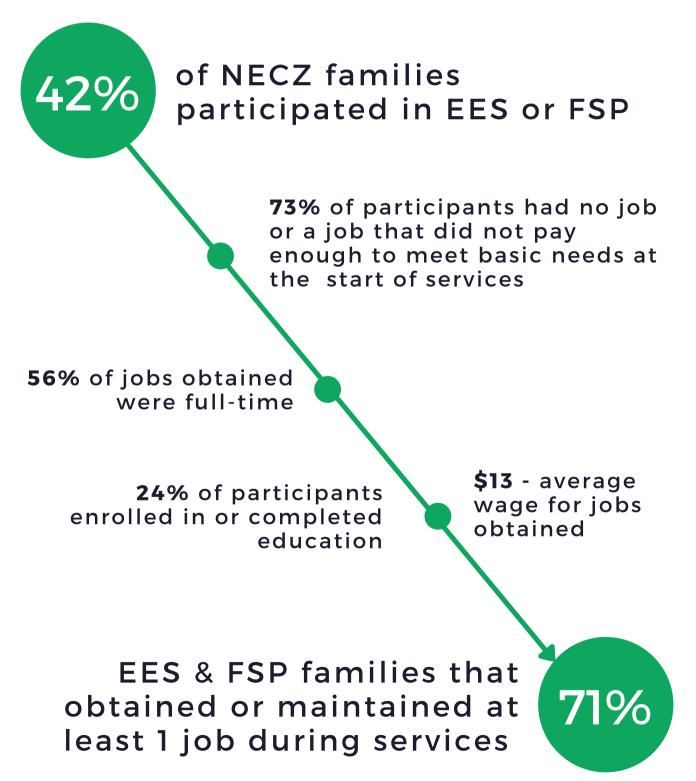
Home visiting staff also assess families using the Family Assessment of Strengths Tool (FAST) to help with case planning and understand families' risk for child maltreatment, with higher scores indicating more risk in each domain assessed. Home visitors began using this tool with families at the end of 2019.

Average FAST scores indicated that neighborhood social support, childcare concerns (for those who needed it), depression, and economic hardship were the domains that families struggled with the most.



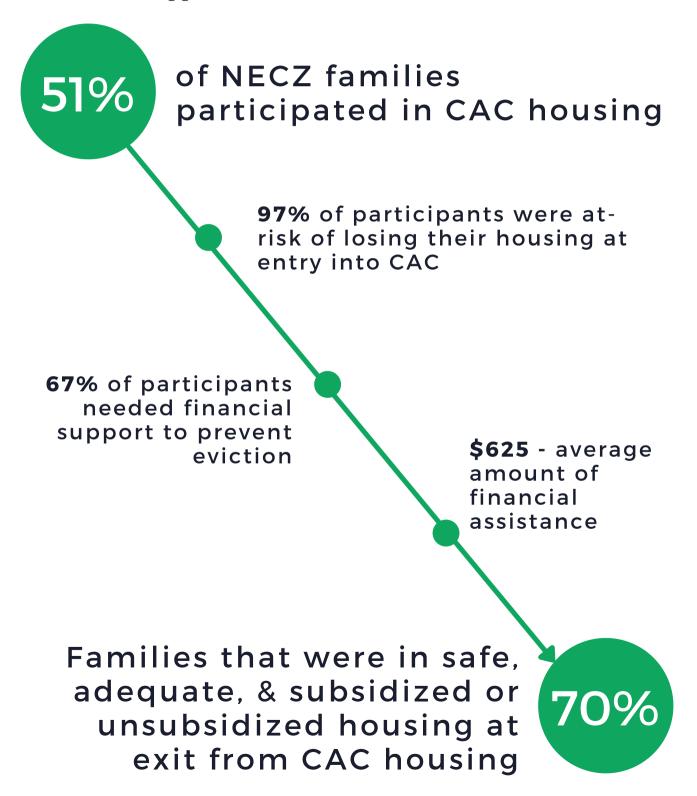
#### **Employment and education services**

CHW's EES and FSET's FSP services work with families to increase their work-readiness and ultimately help them start a career.



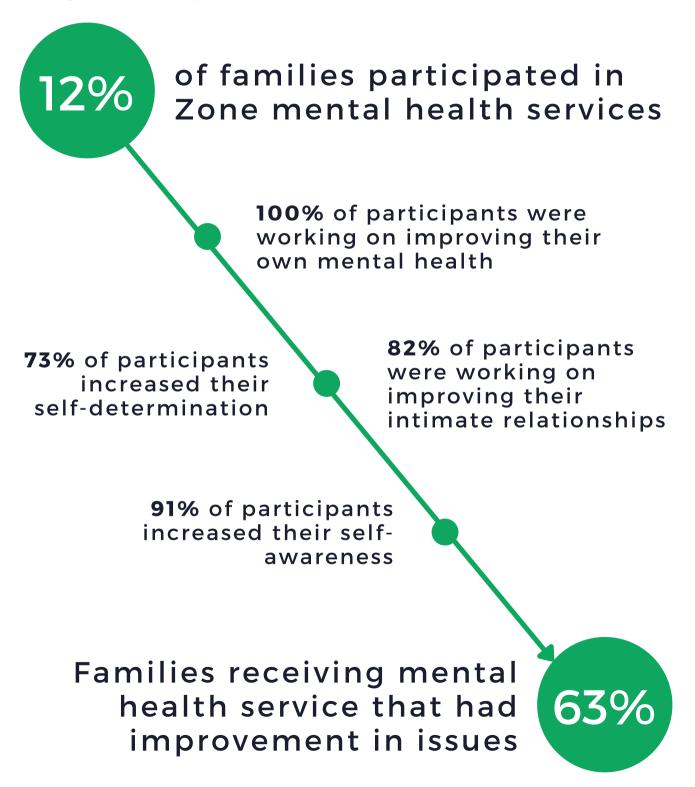
#### **Housing services**

CAC provides housing support to families that are at-risk of losing their housing. Services can range from housing search to financial support and even landlord mediation.



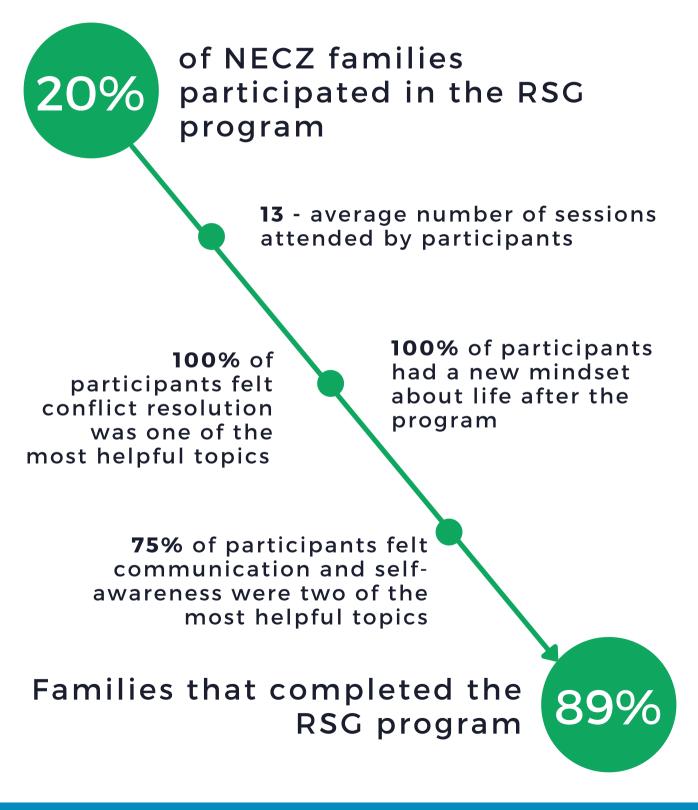
#### **Mental health services**

Some families have untreated mental health issues that prevent them from fully engaging with their children or from being work-ready.



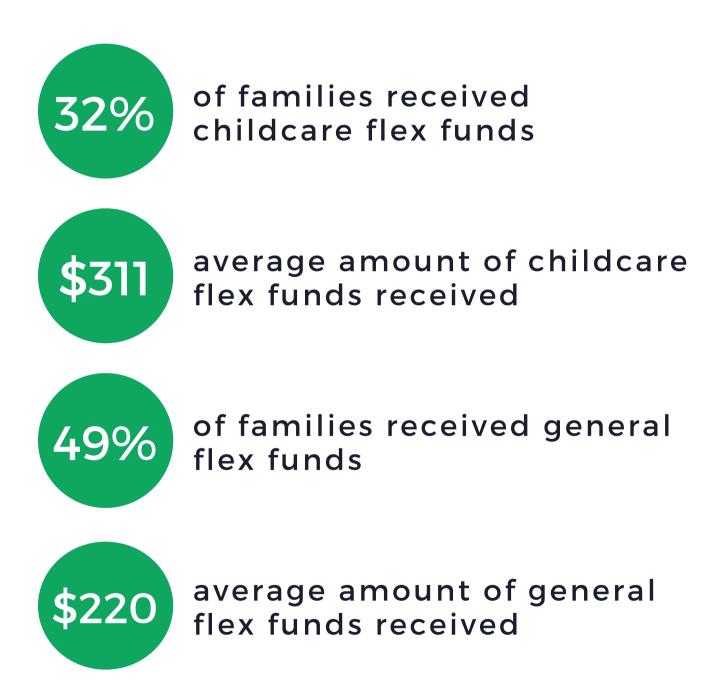
#### Ready, Set, Go!

The program helps participants gain the soft skills needed to be successful in the workplace, including communication, conflict resolution, and self-confidence.



#### **Childcare and general flex funds**

Sometimes, a family could use just a little extra monetary support for things like childcare entry costs, paying unpaid balances, or fixing a broken car. These additional funds are available to families with an identified need.



## CHILD RESILIENCE

# In the face of adversity, children and families are showing positive signs

The well-being of children and their readiness to enter school is at the heart of what the NECZ hopes to achieve with families. There are three core metrics that the NECZ has agreed to collectively track in order to give an indication of children's well-being - developmental screening, the number of days a child has someone read, tell stories, or sing songs to them, and caregiver-child interaction.

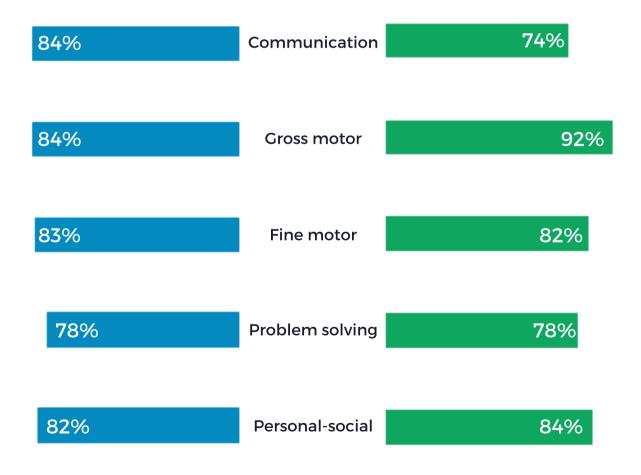


#### **Developmental screening**

Developmental screening is designed to look for signs that a child may be delayed in areas of development. The screening allows for early intervention.



The **percent of children on-target** in each of five developmental domains was similar for those screened during **infancy** and those screened during **toddlerhood**.



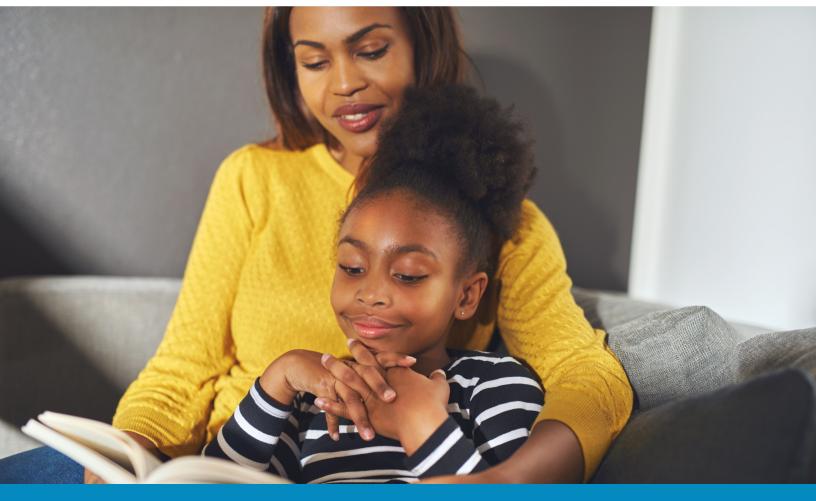
# Literacy activities & caregiver-child interactions



of children had a family member read stories, sing songs, or tell stories to them 5 or more days a week



of families had very good to excellent caregiver-child interactions



## **NECZ IN 2021**

#### In 2021, the NECZ will continue to work with families with an emphasis on:

- Family support, service coordination, and resource linkage through the COVID-19 pandemic
- Increased use of the FAST tool for more robust tracking of child neglect concerns, to show increases in strengths over time, and to identify child maltreatment risk through a scoring system
- Creation and support of a Parent-Resident Advisory Board



## THANK YOU

# A special thank you goes out to our families, stakeholders, and funders

NECZ families, past and present

Anesis Children's Hospital Wisconsin City of Madison Community Action Coalition Dane County Department of Human Services Forward Service Corporation Northside Planning Council Oscar Rennebohm Foundation The Rainbow Project Reach Dane RISE United Way of Dane County

#### We also thank the NECZ Leadership Team

Jen BaileyBrooke LuebkeConnie BettinLauren MartinRon ChanceKaty PetershackSara FlugumScott StrongJenny GretherAbha ThakkarGwen HannesNathan StahlSheryl KatoNicole Van Abel

## DATA NOTES

#### Data for this report:

- came from the NECZ's shared measurement data system contained within REDCap, which the NECZ started using in the 4th quarter of 2019
- included data from the beginning of 2019 through the end of 2020, although there were some data that went back to 2017 and 2018
- did not include longitudinal analyses of how families' situations or outcomes have changed since the start of their participation because there are not enough families with longitudinal data to make accurate statements about the results
- had slightly higher rates of missing values for the following items:
  - household income
  - childcare subsidy receipt
  - average number of home visits per quarter