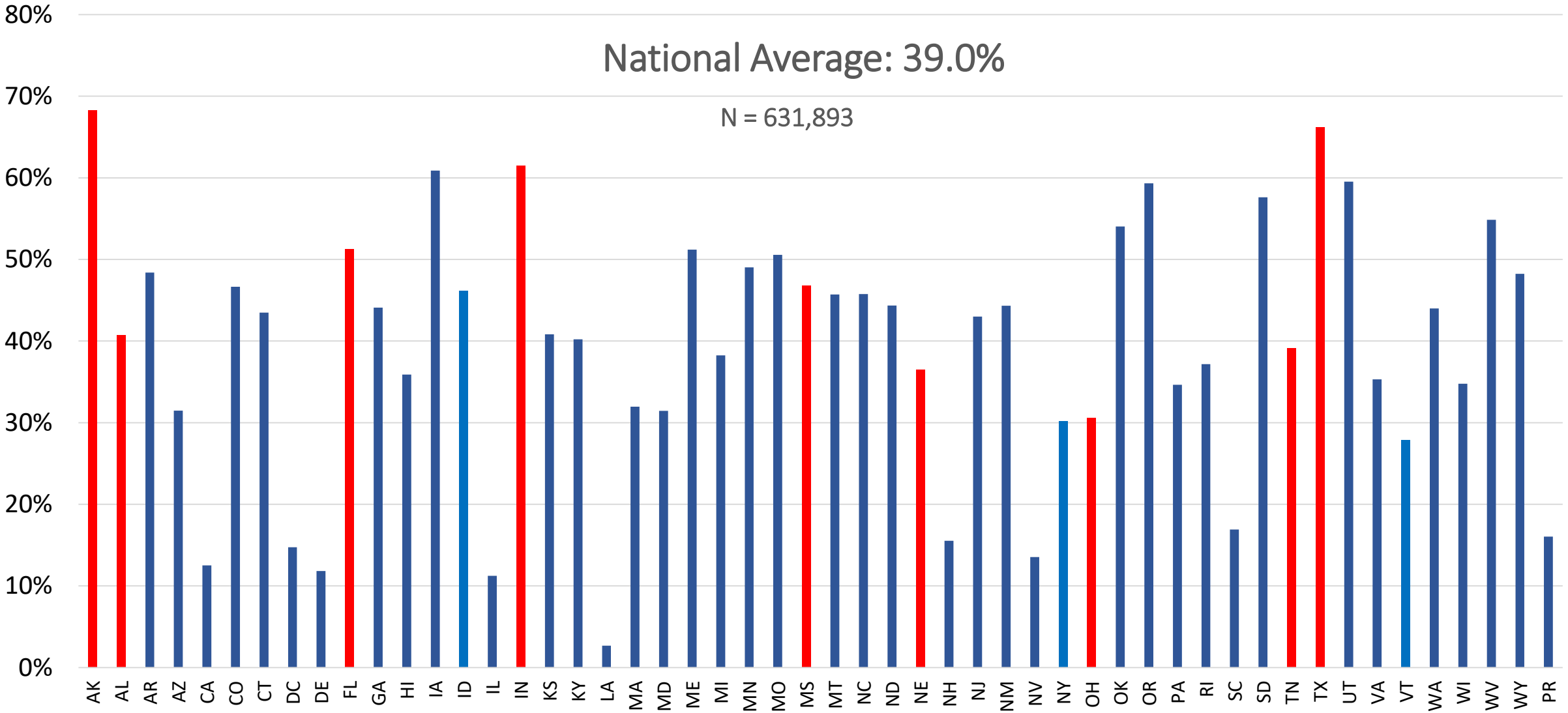
Parental Alcohol or Drug Abuse as an Identified Condition of Removal by State, 2020

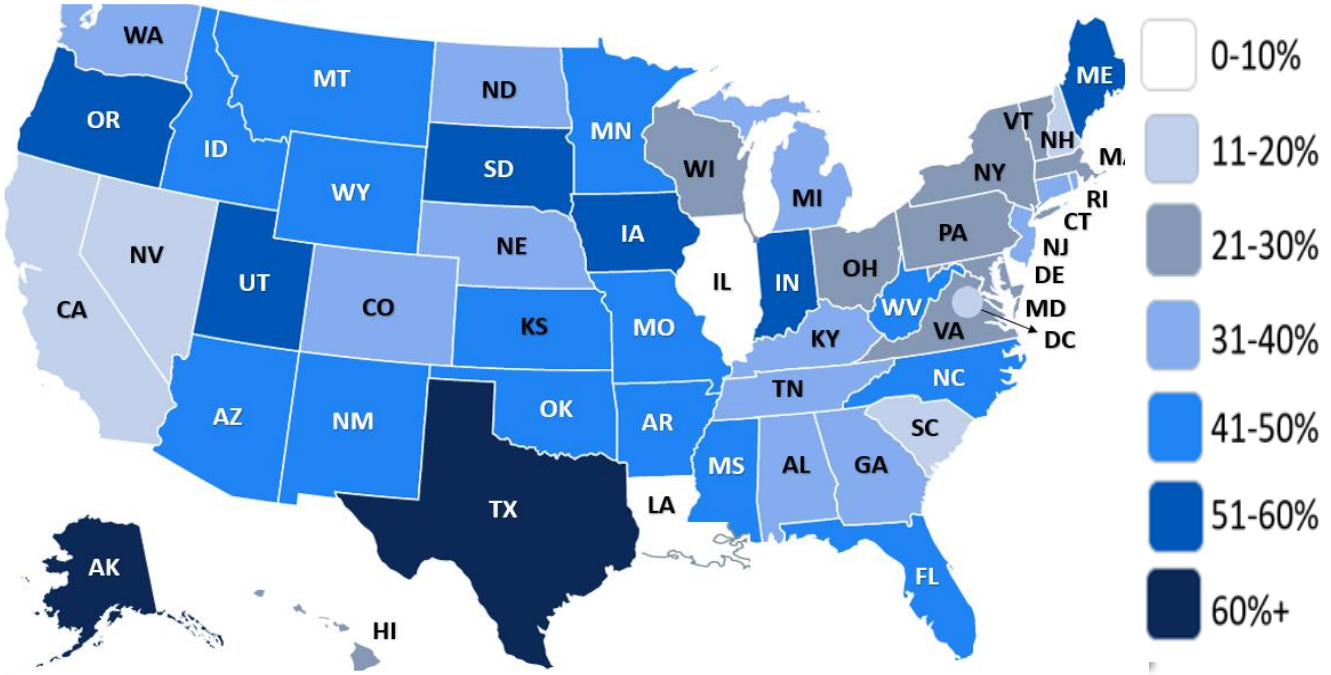


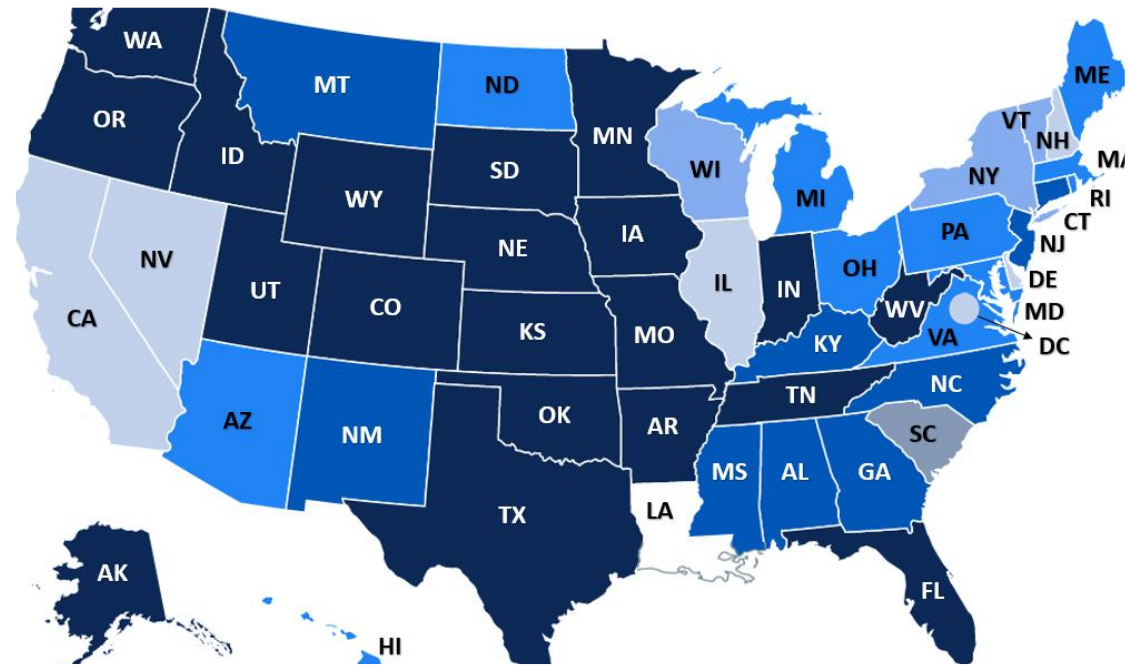
*Note: Estimates based on **<u>all children in out of home care at some point</u>** during Fiscal Year*

Source: AFCARS Data, 2020 v1

Parental Alcohol or Drug Abuse as an Identified Condition of Removal for Children by Age, 2019

N = 675,936 National Average 38.9%





Over Age 1

National Average: 36.1%

Under Age 1

National Average: 50.7%

19 States > 60% of Infants

Note: Estimates based on ***all children in out-of-home care at some point*** during the

Source: AFCARS Data, 2019 v1

Best Practices Outcomes

A meta-analysis of 16 evaluations examining FTC outcomes found that **families who participated in an FTC were two times more likely to reunify** than families receiving conventional services.

(Zhang, Huang, Wu, Li, & Liu, 2019)

Best Practices Outcomes

Overall, these increased rates of reunification occurred **without increasing the risk of subsequent foster care reentry or maltreatment re-report.**

(Zhang, Huang, Wu, Li, & Liu, 2019)

Family-Centered, Culturally Relevant, and Trauma-Informed Approach

Child and Family Focused

FTCs that provide parenting and children's services have better child welfare and treatment outcomes than those providing services targeted only to parental substance use disorder (SUD) recovery.

(Sources: Bruns et al., 2012, Rodi et al., 2015)

American Academy of Pediatrics Review, Behnke, M. & Smith, V. C. (2013). Technical Report. Prenatal substance abuse: Short and long-term effects on the exposed fetus. *American Academy of Pediatrics, 131*(3), e1009-e1024.

Summary of Effects of Prenatal Drug Exposure						
	Nicotine	Alcohol	Marijuana	Opiates	Cocaine	Metham-phetamine
Short-term Effects/Birth Outcome						
Fetal Growth	Effect	Strong Effect	No Effect	Effect	Effect	Effect
Anomalies	No Consensus	Strong Effect	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect	No effect
Withdrawal	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect	Strong Effect	No Effect	--
Neuro-behavior	Effect	Effect	Effect	Effect	Effect	Effect
Long-term Effects						
Growth	No Consensus	Strong Effect	No Effect	No Effect	No Consensus	--
Behavior	Effect	Strong Effect	Effect	Effect	Effect	--
Cognition	Effect	Strong Effect	Effect	No Consensus	Effect	--
Language	Effect	Effect	No Effect	--	Effect	--
Academic Achievement	Effect	Strong Effect	Effect	*	No Consensus[5]	--

--: Limited or no data available

**Data subsequent to the AAP review suggest significant academic effects in both the Tennessee study by Fill et al., in 2018 and a large study of children in Australia published by Oei, et al (2017) who found significant academic achievement effects for children who receive a NAS diagnosis and that disparities in their achievement increase as the child ages.*