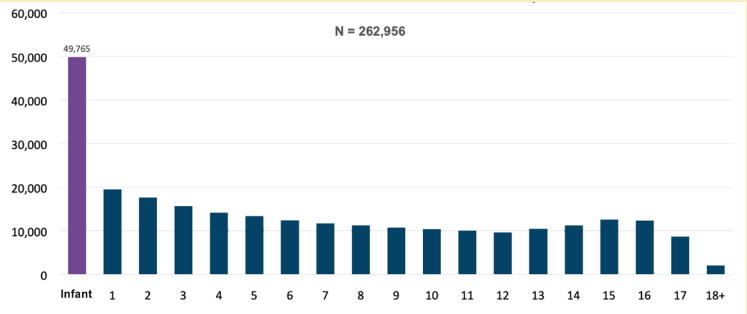


NATIONAL CONTEXTUAL DATA

8,700,000 CHILDREN
lived in a household with at least one parent who had a substance use disorder in the past¹

Since 2007, the Administration for Children, Youth, and Families Children’s Bureau has been administering the **Regional Partnership Grant (RPG)** program. The grants support interagency collaborations and integration of evidence-based and evidence-informed programs, services, and activities designed to increase the well-being, improve the permanency, and enhance the safety of children who are in, or at risk of, out-of-home placements as a result of a parent’s or caregiver’s substance use disorder.

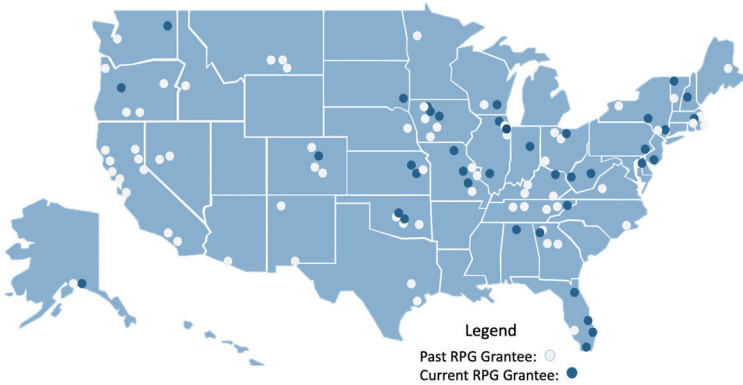
Number of Children who Entered Out-of-Home Care, by Age at Removal in the United States, 2018²



Note: Estimates based on children who entered out-of-home care during the fiscal year

Lessons of Collaboration

- Ensuring Integrated Approaches to Effective Leadership
- Standardizing the Screening, Referral, and Entry Process
- Using Data-Driven Quality Program Improvement Strategies



109
Total Grantees

38
States




391
Counties

9
Grantees
have served or are serving primarily American Indian/Alaska Native families

Collaborative Partnerships Have Included:

Substance Use Disorder Treatment • Dependency Courts
Child Welfare • Mental Health • Children’s Services
Housing • Primary Health Care • Education • Universities
Early Childhood • Local Evaluation • In-Home Services
Family Resource Centers • Maternal and Child Health

2007-2019: THE RPG PROGRAM HAS SERVED³

 34,693 Children	 25,131 Adults	 20,310 Families
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Source: Emerging Findings from the 2012-2017 National Cross-Site Evaluation of the Regional Partnership Grant (RPG) Program



Child safety as measured by substantiated maltreatment, abuse, and neglect, significantly improved following RPG involvement.



Child well-being across two measures improved: reduced behavior problems, and improved socialization. Executive functioning remained stable.



Fewer removals from the home occurred, and there was increased permanency and reunification among children who experienced removal.



There was an increase in substance use disorder treatment enrollment and completion, and a decrease in high severity substance use, following RPG program entry.

Upon exit, opioid use decreased from **16%** to **4%** for prescription opioids and from **4%** to **2%** for heroin.

81% of past grantees have sustained some or all program strategies.³

¹Upari, R.N. and Van Horn, S.L. Children living with parents who have a substance use disorder. The CBHSQ Report: August 24, 2017. Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Rockville, MD.
²National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect. (2019). Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS), Foster Care File.
³Sources: Children and Family Futures. (2012). Targeted grants to increase the well-being of, and to improve the permanency outcomes for, children affected by methamphetamine or other substance abuse: Fourth annual report to Congress. Prepared for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children’s Bureau; Children and Family Futures. (2013). Regional Partnership Grant (RPG) Program: Final synthesis and summary report. Prepared for Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children’s Bureau; RPG Grantee Semi-Annual Reports through October 2019