



Office of Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention

COURT APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATES

PERFORMANCE REPORT

July-December 2019

ENHANCING SAFETY • ENSURING ACCOUNTABILITY • EMPOWERING YOUTH

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INTRODUCTION

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) administers funds to support the Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) program to ensure abused and neglected children receive high-quality support in dependency court hearings; improve outcomes for children and dually involved youth in the child dependency system; provide effective advocacy for abused and neglected children through the court process; and build community capacity to support cultural diversity and competency for volunteer advocates. To achieve these goals, OJJDP funds one grantee, the National Court Appointed Special Advocate Association (NCASA). NCASA is a national membership organization of state and local CASA organizations. NCASA supplies members with training curricula, technical assistance, quality standards, and membership accreditation activities.

Additionally, NCASA provides pass-through funding.¹ NCASA subawards OJJDP funding to member organizations to strengthen state networks and support efforts to recruit and train volunteer advocates; manage state and local CASA programs; and strengthen state and local capacities. OJJDP requires NCASA and its subgrantees to regularly report on performance measures to demonstrate the impact of OJJDP funding. This report presents the results of two NCASA awards and its subgrantees' activities occurring between July and December 2019. The total funding available exceeds \$21 million.

944



Active local CASA programs



90,891

Children served by local CASA programs

23%

Children who received services for the first time



14%

New volunteer advocates recruited

82%

Children who left foster care to reunification, adoption, or legal guardianship



\$21.3

Total Funding (in millions)

NATIONAL COURT APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATES ASSOCIATION AND MEMBER ACTIVITIES

OJJDP funding supports NCASA program activities that benefit member organizations and subgrantee activities. NCASA activities include training state and local CASA program staff and volunteer advocates; leading national campaigns to recruit volunteer advocates; and providing members with technical assistance to increase the number of children matched with an advocate. The majority of subgrantees' activities include recruiting volunteer advocates and delivering and expanding state and local CASA services. The performance measures presented below highlight the results of both sets of activities.

¹ National Court Appointed Special Advocates Association. *Organizational Profile*. http://www.casaforchildren.org/site/c.mtJSJ7MP1sE/b.5453887/k.7340/Organizational_Profile.htm

SUPPORT OF LOCAL COURT APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATE PROGRAMS

NCASA uses OJJDP funding to award subgrants to state and local CASA member organizations to maintain existing services and to expand the number of local CASA programs available in communities across the country. Subgrants supported 944 active local CASA programs and the implementation of 6 new local programs (figure 1).

Figure 1. Number of New and Existing Local CASA Programs



NATIONAL COURT APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATES ASSOCIATION PROGRAM STAFF/VOLUNTEER ADVOCATES TRAINED

With the support of OJJDP funds, NCASA develops training resources to assist existing state and local CASA organizations. NCASA targets new state and local CASA programs serving communities with low representation rates; high numbers of abused and neglected children; and gaps in family and children’s services. Member organization training includes volunteer recruitment and retention activities; data collection and reporting; and training on NCASA program standards for programs. NCASA also trains volunteer advocates. Trainings can last from 1 to 2 days and are conducted on a variety of topics. Depending on member needs, NCASA provides training to staff, volunteers, board members, and community leaders. During the July–December 2019 activity period, NCASA had a total of 87,423 program staff and/or volunteer advocates; of those, 2,916 program staff or other relevant volunteers/advocates participated in trainings (figure 2).

Figure 2. Percentage of Program Staff or Other Relevant Volunteers/Advocates Trained



VOLUNTEER ADVOCATES RECRUITED

OJJDP funding supports national recruitment campaigns coordinated by NCASA to raise awareness about child abuse and neglect and communicate the positive impact of volunteer advocates in the lives of children. During the July–December 2019 activity period, state and local CASA programs successfully recruited 4,912 new volunteers, resulting in a total of 35,204 volunteers available to advocate for children involved in dependency court (figure 3).

Figure 3. Percentage of New Volunteer Advocates



PROGRAM DIVERSITY

A key goal of OJJDP’s CASA program is to increase the diversity of volunteer advocates and match children with a volunteer from a similar racial, ethnic, or cultural background. During the July–December 2019 activity period, as shown by the data presented in table 1, local CASA programs saw improvements in the ratio of multi-racial advocates recruited, with a decreased match ratio from 1-to-11 to 1-to-9 when compared to the previous activity period. The ratio of African American and Hispanic/Latino remained steady since the previous activity period. The data indicates a need for more volunteers who are Native American, multiracial, African American, and Hispanic/Latino (see number of children below).

Table 1. Diversity Matrix

Race/Ethnicity/ Cultural Group	Number of Volunteer Advocates	Number of Children	Ratio of Volunteers to Children
African American	4,767	25,313	1:5
Asian/Pacific Islander	537	311	1:1
Caucasian/Non-Latino	28,818	40,987	1:1
Hispanic/Latino	2,779	16,458	1:6
Multiracial ²	575	5,102	1:9
Native American	291	12,144	1:7
Do not know	1,949	8,352	1:4
Total	39,716	98,667	1:2

CHILD AND YOUTH OUTCOMES

Research indicates that representation by a volunteer advocate improves the lives of children involved in the dependency court system. Some of the goals of OJJDP’s CASA program are to increase the number of children matched with a volunteer advocate, keep children safe, and increase the number of children who exit a state or local CASA program due to reunification, adoption, or legal guardianship. The performance measures in this report highlight the success of state and local CASA programs.

² Multiracial is selected if a person identifies in more than one group.

CHILDREN SERVED

NCASA subgrants support the ability of state and local CASA programs to provide abused and neglected children with a volunteer advocate. During the July–December 2019 activity period, state and local CASA programs served a total of 90,891 children. Additionally, funding supports recruitment activities to increase the number of children served in a CASA program. Twenty-three percent of the children served ($n = 20,474$) received services for the first time.

20,474
Children Receiving
Services for the First Time

SUBSTANTIATED/INDICATED CHILD ABUSE AND/OR NEGLECT

During the July–December 2019 activity period, state and local CASA subgrantees served 90,891 youth who were victims of substantiated child abuse or neglect.³ Youth ending services 6 to 12 months prior to the current activity period experienced a drastic reduction in substantiated child abuse or neglect.³ Of the 18,885 youth who ended services 6–12 months⁴ prior to July–December 2019, less than 1 percent experienced a substantiated report of child abuse or neglect ($n = 157$) (figure 4).

Figure 4. Substantiated/indicated child abuse or neglect

100%

of children with substantiated child abuse or neglect reports in the **Short-Term**

90,891/90,891

<1%

of children with substantiated child abuse or neglect reports in the **Long-Term**

157/18,885

CHILDREN WHO EXITED CASA PROGRAMS TO REUNIFICATION, ADOPTION, OR LEGAL GUARDIANSHIP

OJJDP’s CASA program encourages permanent placement for children removed from the home by the dependency system because of abuse and neglect. Reunification is preferred, followed by adoption and legal guardianship. Reunification requires parental engagement and progress in meeting case goals. NCASA guidelines advocate for kinship care or adoption if a parent cannot safely care for a child, reunification is not in the child’s best interest, or the court sanctions permanent legal separation from the birth family. Relative or non-relative adoption requires the termination of parental rights. Permanent guardianship could be granted to a relative or non-relative if adoption is not in the child’s best interest. Guardianships do not sever birth parents’ rights and responsibilities and maintain the bond and connections between child and family.⁵ Of the number of youth who exited state

⁴ Short-term includes youth tracked who received services during the activity period or youth who exited the program during the activity period. Long-term includes youth tracked who exited the program 6–12 months before the start of the activity period.

⁵ Georgia Court Appointed Special Advocates, Inc. (February 2018). *Path to Permanency: Practical Considerations for CASA*. <https://www.gacasa.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Path-to-Permanency.pdf>

and local CASA programs during the reporting period, 82 percent ($n = 15,358$) exited to reunification, adoption, or legal guardianship (figure 5). The data does not include children who aged out of the child welfare system before obtaining permanency.

Figure 5. CASA children leaving foster care

18,840

CASA children
left foster care



15,358 children left foster care to
reunification, adoption, or
legal guardianship

CONCLUSION

Involvement in the child welfare system is challenging and traumatic for child victims of abuse and neglect, leaving a lasting impact on their emotional, educational, and social development. OJJDP's CASA program strives to improve the outcomes for children in the dependency system by increasing the number of children represented by a volunteer advocate (preferably from a similar racial, ethnic, or cultural background) and increasing the number of children exiting to reunification, adoption, or legal guardianship. OJJDP achieved its goals by funding NCASA's delivery of training and technical assistance and subgrants to state and local CASA organizations to provide children with a volunteer advocate.

During the July–December 2019 activity period, OJJDP provided NCASA funding in excess of \$21.3 million⁶. Subgrantees served 90,891 children, with 23 percent receiving volunteer advocacy services for the first time. The long-term impact of state and local CASA programs resulted in less than 1 percent of youth with a substantiated report of child abuse and neglect during the activity period 6–12 months after exiting a CASA program. Additionally, of the youth who exited state and local CASA programs, 82 percent exited to reunification, adoption, or legal guardianship. During the July–December 2019 activity period, the CASA program continued to ensure that abused and neglected children received high-quality advocacy services and funds were used to improve outcomes for abused and neglected children.

⁶ Total funding equals \$21,316,661.