

MINISTRY OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT REPORT

Volume 8 March 2016

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, 2016

Service Line	Performance Indicator	Direction	Page
Early Years Services: Early Childhood Development and Child Care	1.01 Spare Capacity in Licensed Child Care Spaces	●	14
	Group Infant / Toddler	●	17
	Group Age 3-5	●	17
	Group School Age	●	17
	Total Group	●	17
	Family	●	17
	Group and Family	●	17
Services for Children and Youth with Special Needs (CYSN)	2.01 Median Annual Cost per CYSN Residential Placement	●	25
Child and Youth Mental Health	3.01 Child and Youth Mental Health Services Client Service Satisfaction	●	31
CFS & Adoption Services	Permanency		
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	4.02 Ratio of FDR to INV	●	35
	4.06 Children Admitted into Care That Previously had a Recent Out-of-Care Placement	●	46
	4.11 Investigations with Prot. Finding with a Subsequent Investigation with Prot. Finding	●	38
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	4.16b Admissions into Care per 1,000 Protection reports	●	48
	5.01 CYIC who Exited to Permanency	●	55
	5.06 Recurrence of Maltreatment	●	52
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	5.77 Time from permanent ward to adoption placement	●	103
	5.61 Aboriginal Children Cared for by Aboriginal Communities and Service Providers	●	64
	5.81 Aboriginal Children and Youth Adopted to Aboriginal Families	●	102
	Stability		
	5.11 In First Year of Current Episode of Care - CYIC That Did Not Move	●	58
	5.12 Foster Parent Retention Rate	●	62
	Cost Effectiveness		
	5.66 Average Annual Cost per Child and Youth in Care (Non-CYSN)	●	70
	5.71 Funded Bed Utilization Rate (MCFD only)	●	72
	Wellbeing		
5.16 Grade Progression (CYIC)	●	77	
5.21 Age Appropriate Grade (CYIC)	●	74	
5.26 High School Credential Rate (CYIC)	●	79	
5.31a Foundation Skills Assessment, Reading	●	84,87	
5.31b Foundation Skills Assessment, Writing	●	85,88	
5.31c Foundation Skills Assessment, Numeracy	●	83,86	
5.41 Age Appropriate Grade (YAG)	●	93	
5.46 Grade Progression (YAG)	●	94	
5.51 High School Completion Rate (YAG)	●	96	
5.36 Claiming Income Assistance Within Six Months of Aging-Out (CYIC)	●	66	
5.56 Claiming Income Assistance Within Six Months of Aging-Out (YAG)	●	89	
Youth Justice	6.01 Clients Receiving Formal Diversion Services That Did Not Commit a New Offence	●	109
	6.06 Clients Receiving First Community Sentence Services That Did Not Commit a New Offence	●	109
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	6.16 Youth Court Cases per 10,000 Youth Population	●	110
	6.21 Youth in Custody per 10,000 Youth Population	●	111

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:

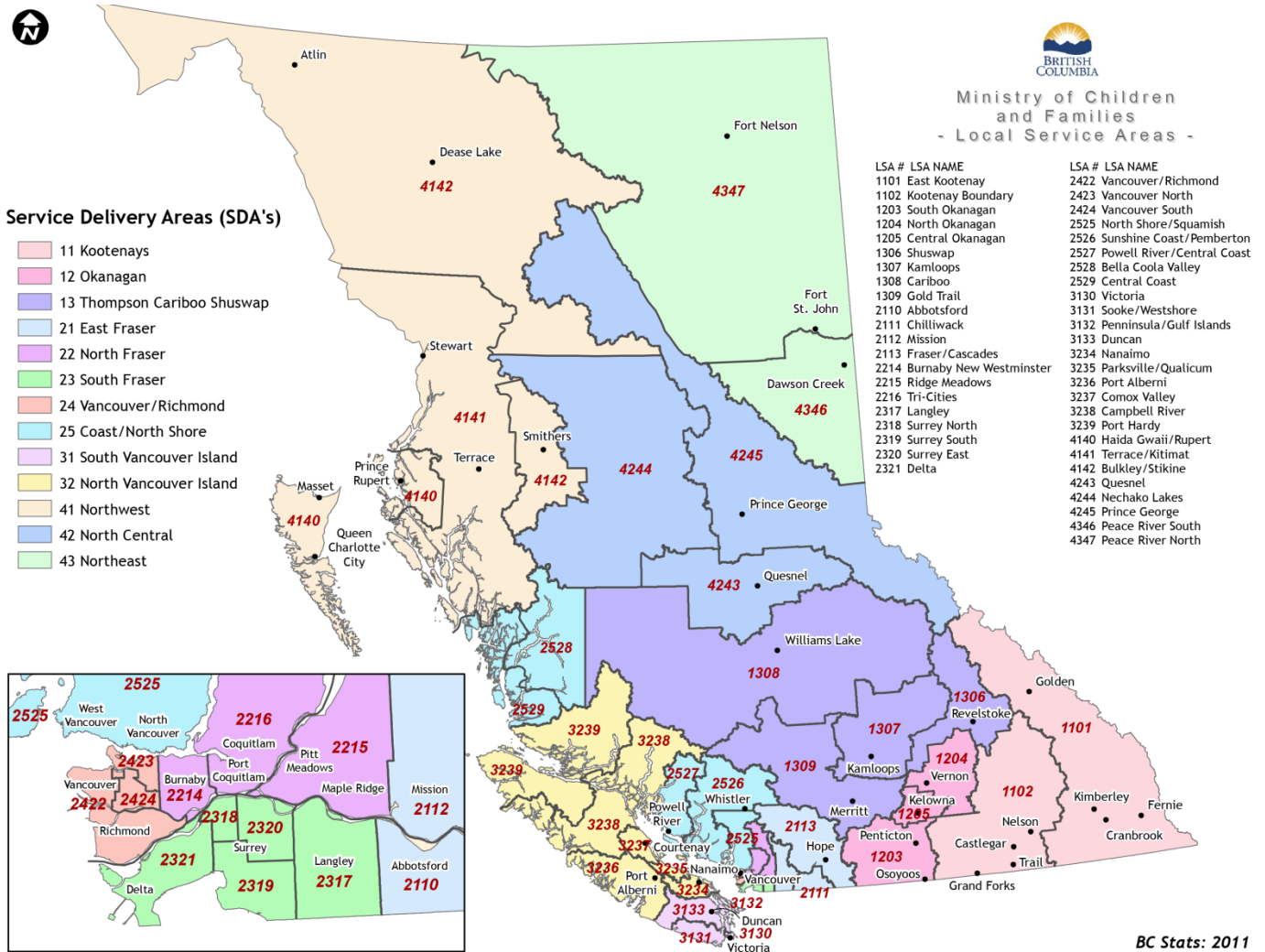
- Service Lines and Service Delivery Structure – an outline of ministry service lines and structure.
- Service Delivery Area (SDA) Demographic Data – a snapshot of the relative potential demand for services across each SDA to help inform service delivery, human resource and budget planning.
- Provincial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

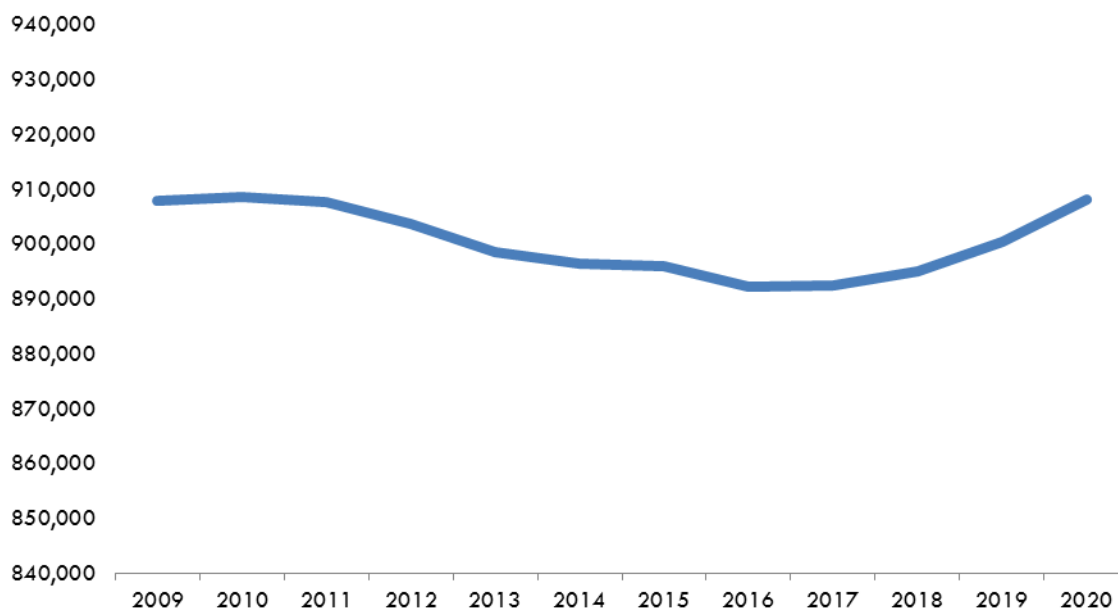
SDA DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Population and Population Proportion by Age Cohort, by SDA 2016

Service Delivery Area	Population	0 to 18 yrs.	0 to 2 yrs.	3 to 5 yrs.	6 to 12 yrs.	13 to 18 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 Proportions	0 to 18 yrs.	0 to 2 yrs.	3 to 5 yrs.	6 to 12 yrs.	13 to 18 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 to 18 population.

Human Resource Management:

MCFD Workforce Composition – Regular Employees by Service Delivery Area, March 31, 2016 (Employee Count Regular and Auxiliary Employees by SDA, March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2016)

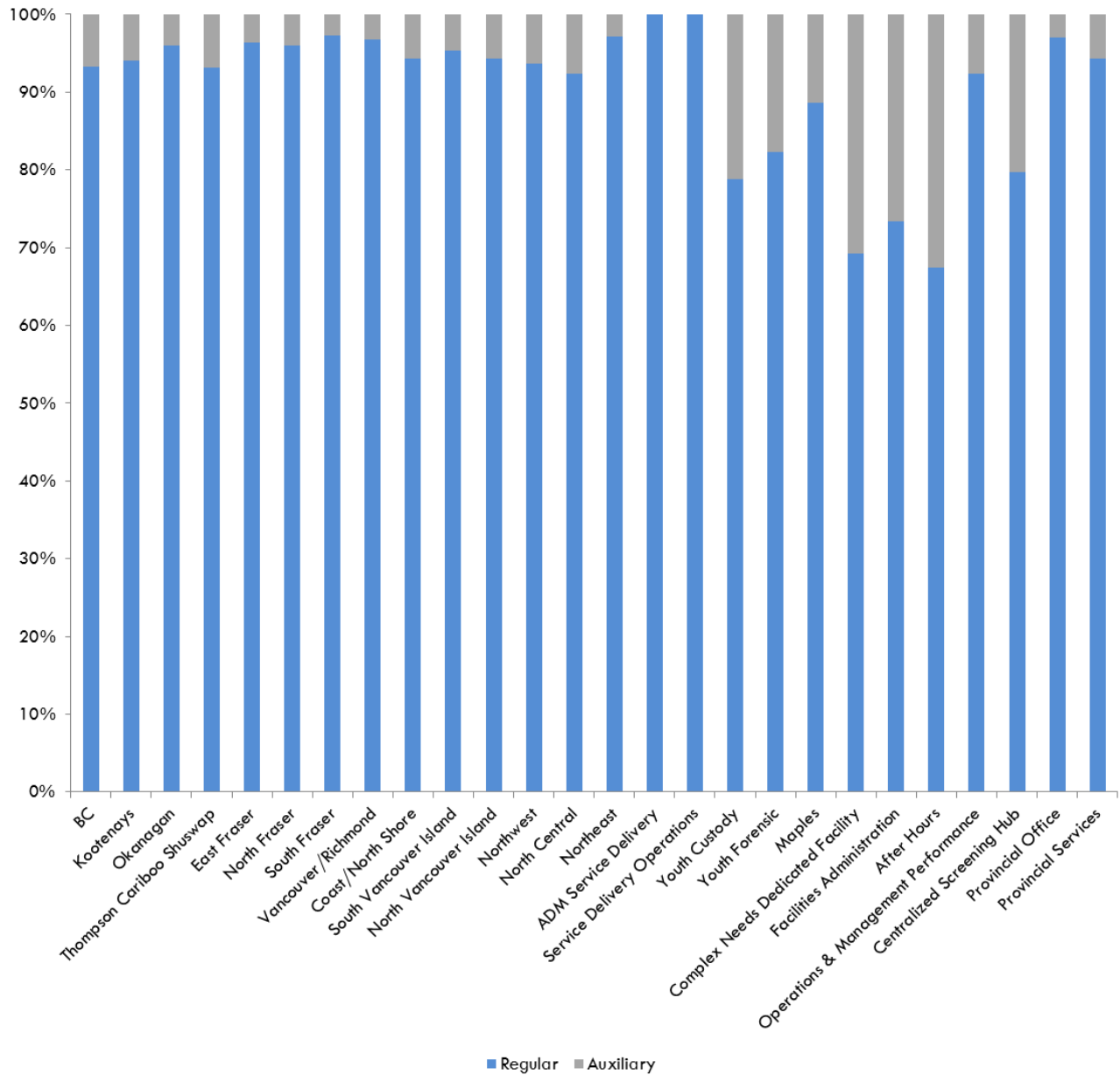
Service Delivery Area	Employee Count ¹ March 31, 2015	Employee Count March 31, 2016
BC ²	4,476	4,556 ³
Kootenays	133	135
Okanagan	242	253
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	237	260
East Fraser	203	223
North Fraser	306	320
South Fraser	416	433
Vancouver/Richmond	240	246
Coast/North Shore	163	158
South Vancouver Island	315	304
North Vancouver Island	293	298
Northwest	134	141
North Central	186	196
Northeast	77	71
ADM Service Delivery	2	2
Service Delivery Operations	9	7
Youth Custody	259	250
Youth Forensic	118	113
Maples	120	123
Complex Needs Dedicated Facility	21	26
Facilities Administration	23	30
After Hours	105	43
Operations & Management Performance	8	13
Centralized Screening Hub	-	84
Provincial Office	635	597
Provincial Services	231	230

¹ Data includes both regular and auxiliary employees, including those currently on leave.

² Source: CHIPS.

³ As of March 31, 2016, the total employee count of 4,556 was comprised of 4,247 regular and 309 are auxiliary employees.

MCFD Workforce Composition – Regular/Auxiliary Employees on March 31, 2016^{1,2}



¹ 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.

² Source: CHIPS.

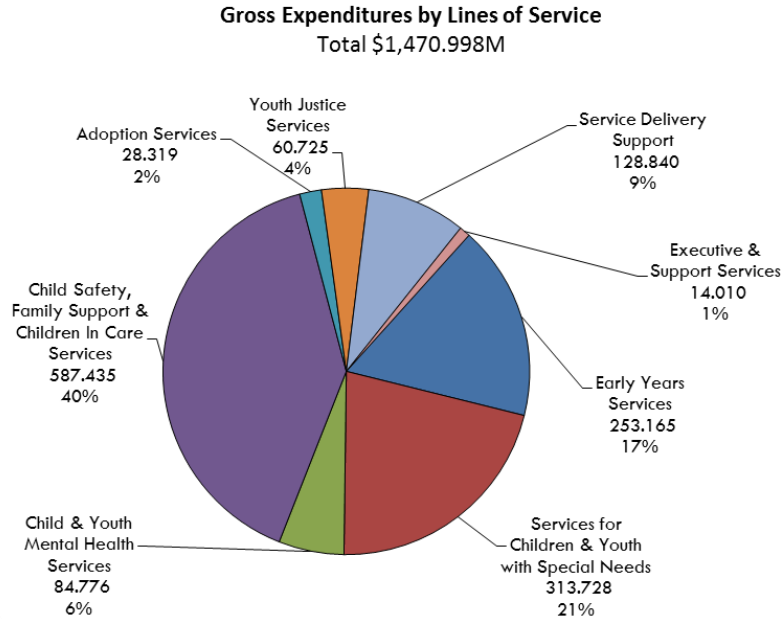
Full-Time Equivalent* Staffing Utilization for 2015/16

SDA/Corp Service	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
SDA 11 - Kootenays	110.8	109.4	108.8	108.2	106.9	107.8	105.9	104.9	105.3	105.9	106.6	108.8
SDA 12 - Okanagan	213.9	218.2	219.6	225.7	224.6	225.2	228.7	228.0	226.8	225.8	225.8	227.2
SDA 13 - Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	214.3	216.7	215.8	222.9	223.2	223.0	228.6	232.0	239.5	236.4	232.6	231.8
SDA 21 - East Fraser	178.1	179.5	184.1	188.4	192.6	189.9	192.1	194.8	193.4	193.6	197.6	196.4
SDA 22 - North Fraser	265.5	262.5	269.8	281.1	280.9	287.4	288.3	286.2	285.3	287.9	288.4	287.4
SDA 23 - South Fraser	350.9	357.7	366.2	365.6	367.3	365.6	364.7	348.7	367.7	356.5	368.8	373.3
SDA 24 - Vancouver/Richmond	213.6	212.9	212.0	208.7	211.6	212.3	214.6	216.9	217.8	222.9	228.7	226.3
SDA 25 - Coast/North Shore	134.5	139.2	137.9	140.3	141.3	138.1	139.6	138.2	136.9	134.6	137.6	136.4
SDA 31 - South Vancouver Island	283.2	280.2	277.3	282.6	284.8	283.4	283.8	285.3	287.3	285.8	283.8	280.7
SDA 32 - North Vancouver Island	262.7	263.5	264.5	268.5	274.3	269.8	267.3	268.3	273.6	271.3	273.2	278.9
SDA 41 - Northwest	119.6	120.4	121.2	122.2	126.1	124.5	127.1	128.2	130.6	129.6	127.3	125.0
SDA 42 - North Central	175.0	173.5	178.8	183.5	181.9	179.6	175.6	173.9	176.5	178.1	179.4	180.8
SDA 43 - Northeast	66.2	65.3	64.7	61.5	61.3	62.4	64.2	62.4	62.1	61.8	61.5	60.5
ADM Service Delivery	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
After Hours	81.6	79.5	79.0	81.4	80.7	79.3	74.7	75.3	74.5	56.0	28.2	29.6
Operations & Management Performance	8.0	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.5	10.8	11.3	11.5	12.0	12.5	13.2	12.5
Centralized Screening Hub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0	29.1	61.2	68.7
Service Delivery Operations	9.0	8.6	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.3	10.0	9.7	8.3
Total	2,688.8	2,698.7	2,720.8	2,761.8	2,779.1	2,769.9	2,777.5	2,765.6	2,806.5	2,799.8	2,825.5	2,834.6

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

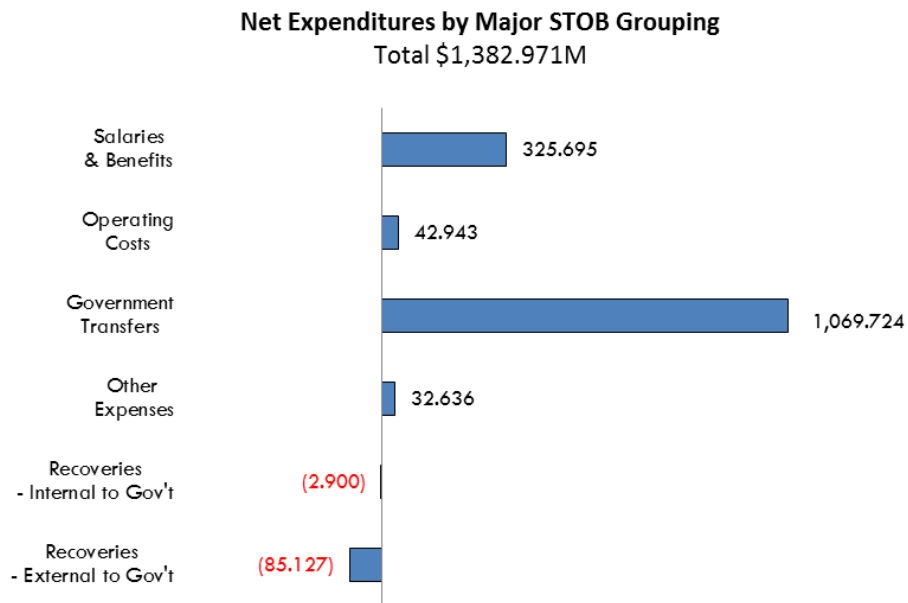
PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE

Expenditure by Service Line April 2015 to March 2016 (\$ Millions)



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

Expenditure by Account Classifications April 2015 to March 2016 (\$ Millions)



Over 72% 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, 2015 to March 31, 2016¹²³

Program/Service Type	Vendors	Contracts	Expenditures (\$ Millions)
Adoption Services	1,508	2,495	23.75
Adoption Supports	1,507	2,493	23.58
Planning for Permanency	1	2	0.17
Child & Youth Mental Health Services	164	349	39.97
Community Based Programs- CYMH	154	339	39.77
Program Delivery- CYMH	10	10	0.20
Child Safety, Family Support & Children In Care Services	3,999	6,558	398.67
Alternates to Care	1222	1,784	13.82
Children & Youth In Care	2,507	4,162	263.99
Family Support Programs- CS, FS & CIC	241	544	96.24
Program Delivery- Child Welfare	1	2	1.20
Youth Support Programs	28	66	23.43
Early Years Services	130	294	43.61
Child Care Programs	17	45	9.83
ECD Programs	113	249	33.78
Services for Children & Youth with Special Needs	333	919	191.32
Family Support Programs- CYSN	151	365	39.04
Foundational Programs	61	261	112.66
Special Needs Children In Care	103	273	34.75
Specialized Provincial Services- CYSN	18	20	4.87
Youth Justice Services	121	197	24.27
Community Based Programs- YJ	50	117	20.21
Specialized Provincial Programs- YJ	71	80	4.06
Grand Total	6,255	10,812	721.58

¹ Source: CDW GL report for STOB 80 FY2015/2016 Expenditures (April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016).

² Each Vendor and Contract is counted only once even if represented in multiple programs/service types.

³ Table does not include Executive Support Services – Service Delivery Support (12 contracts, \$2,072,001).

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 2015 to March 2016

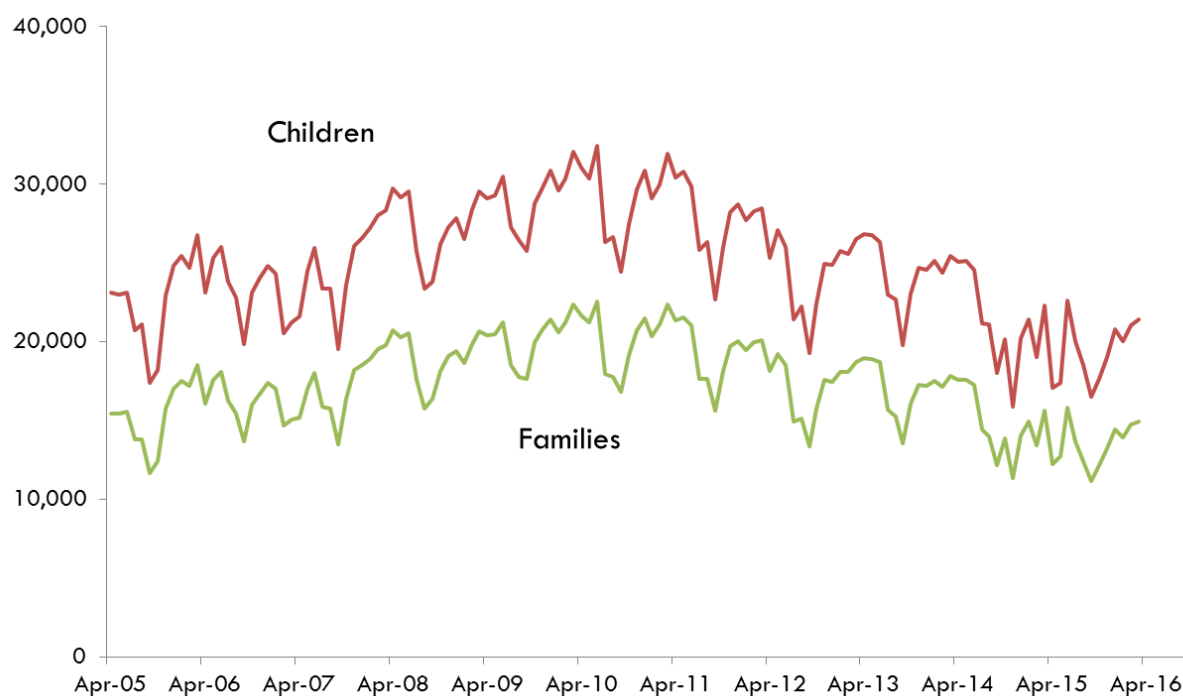
Program	April 2015 to March 2016
Child Care Operation Funding Program (Facilities Supported)	3,842 Organizations (4,982 Facilities)
Minor Capital Funding (Facilities Supported)	231 Facilities
Major Capital Funding (Facilities Supported)	28 Facilities
Early Childhood Educator Registry (Registered individuals and organizations)	2,039 New ECE Certifications/1,424 ECE Assistant Certifications 16,085 Total Active ECE Certifications/6,163 Total Active ECE Assistant Certifications 33 Approved Educational Institutions
Child Care Resource & Referral (Number of Referrals)	68,825 individuals ¹

¹ As at March 31, 2016, 68,825 families received referrals to local child care services. Child Care Resource & Referral programs also assisted 17,682 parents with completing the Child Care Subsidy application forms; registered 115 new license-not-required child care providers, maintaining 449; assisted 35 license-not-required child care providers become licensed; provided 6,022 drop-in community development activities; the BC Aboriginal Child Care Society 4,391 and 37 culturally specific training courses and workshops.

Children Whose Child Care is Subsidized, 2015/16 and 2014/15, Monthly Average

Service Delivery Area ¹	2015/16	2014/15	Change
BC	19,340	21,172	-8.7%
Kootenay	553	616	-10.2%
Okanagan	1,542	1,661	-7.2%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	1,224	1,300	-5.8%
East Fraser	1,861	2,000	-6.9%
North Fraser	2,190	2,487	-11.9%
South Fraser	3,606	3,828	-5.8%
Vancouver Richmond	2,212	2,519	-12.2%
Coast / North Shore	581	671	-13.5%
South Vancouver Island	1,862	2,034	-8.5%
North Vancouver Island	2,058	2,220	-7.3%
Northwest	490	520	-5.9%
North Central	918	1,020	-10.0%
Northeast	132	134	-1.6%

Distinct Children and Families Receiving Monthly Child Care Subsidy April 2005 to March 2016



The subsidy caseload has decreased since 2011/2012 because of the implementation of full-day kindergarten, and amendments to the Child Care Subsidy Regulation to reduce subsidy rates and income thresholds for kindergarten aged children, to align with the rates and thresholds for older children who attend all-day classes.

¹ 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 total over 39,000 children in over 27,000 families received child care subsidy at some time between April 2015 and March 2016.

In an average month during 2015/16, MCFD funded over 101,000 licensed child care spaces in almost 4,500 group and family child care facilities. Over the course of 2015/16 almost 5,000 licensed group and family child care facilities with almost 113,000 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, 2015/16 and 2014/15, Monthly Average

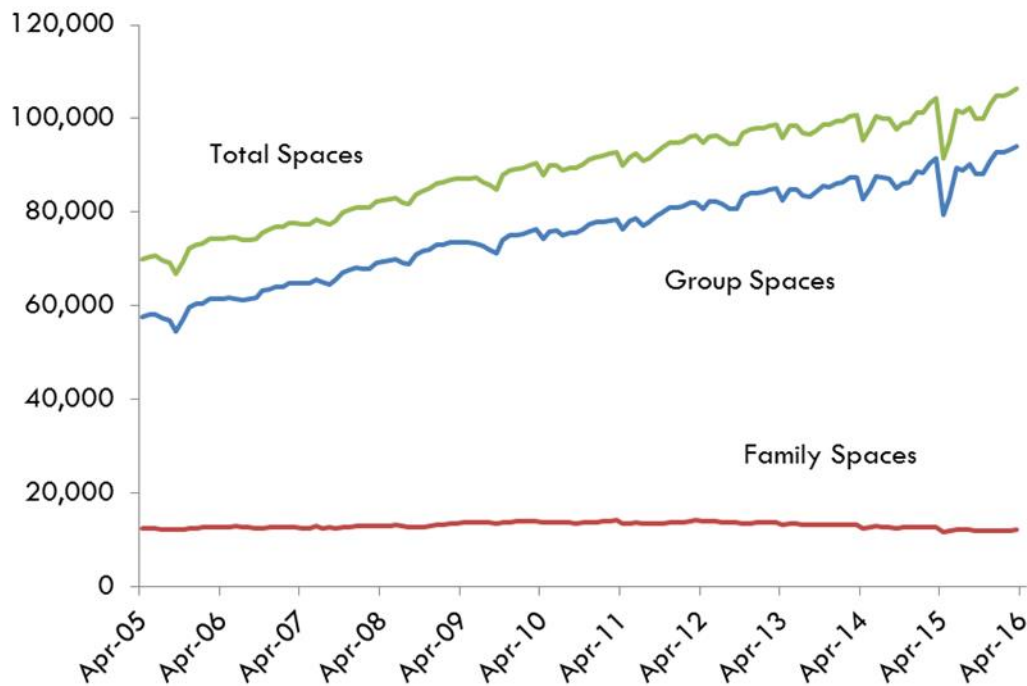
Service Delivery Area ¹	2015/16	2014/15	Change
BC	101,371	100,001	1.4%
Kootenay	2,401	2,472	-2.8%
Okanagan	6,801	7,037	-3.4%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	4,930	5,059	-2.6%
East Fraser	5,655	5,606	0.9%
North Fraser	15,521	15,323	1.3%
South Fraser	15,891	15,320	3.7%
Vancouver Richmond	16,935	16,248	4.2%
Coast / North Shore	6,770	6,733	0.5%
South Vancouver Island	11,739	11,314	3.8%
North Vancouver Island	8,443	8,298	1.8%
Northwest	1,918	1,778	7.9%
North Central	3,261	3,437	-5.1%
Northeast	957	918	4.3%

South Fraser and Vancouver Richmond SDAs saw increases of 600-700 CCOF contracted child care spaces, while Okanagan and North Central SDA saw large decreases of approximately 200 each.

As shown in the following graph, the monthly CCOF contracted child care spaces has been steadily increasing since 2005, driven by the increase of group spaces. The noticeable decreases in April and May, 2015 were due to changes in the contract renewal process and the positive trend in the number of contracted child care spaces continues over the rest of the year.

¹ 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.

Monthly Child Care Operating Funding Program (CCOF) Contracted Child Care Spaces, April 2005 to March 2016¹



Performance Indicators:

Performance Indicator 1.01 Spare Capacity in Licensed Child Care Spaces^{2,3}

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.

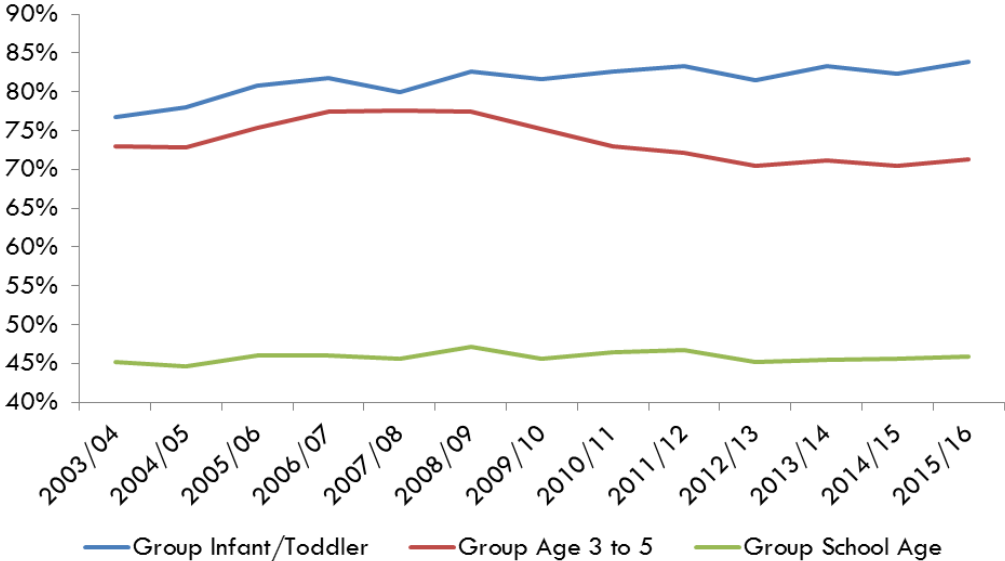
¹ The noticeable dip in contracted child care spaces on April 2015 reflects a change in the processing of contracts; the number of monthly contracted child care spaces reverts to trend in subsequent months.

² Licensed child care spaces are spaces from Child Care Operating Funding Program (CCOF) contracted facilities and include both group and family facilities.

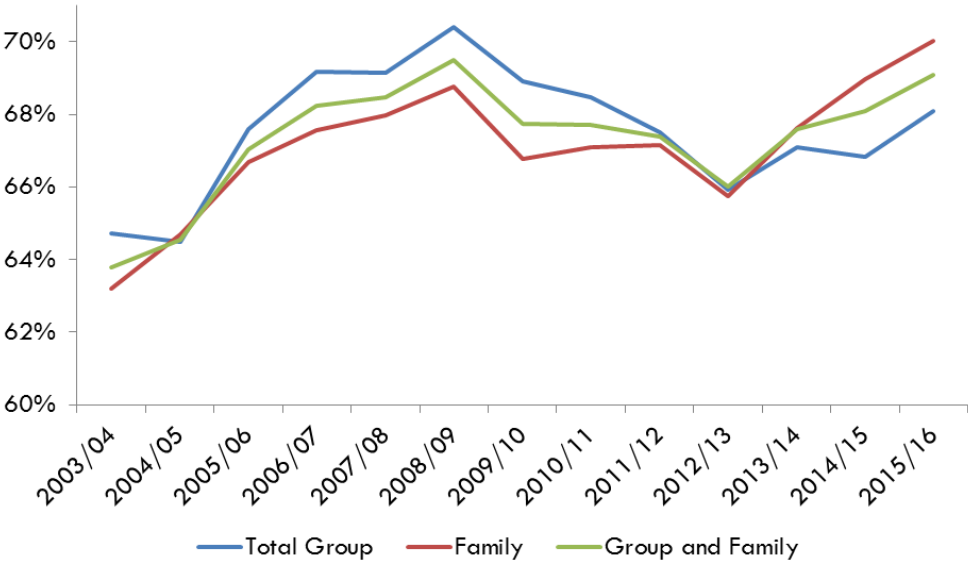
³ Licensed 'preschool' child care spaces have been excluded from these calculations as preschool facilities may be open on a part-time basis both with morning and/or afternoon sessions, and from one to five days per week.

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 2015/16



Trend in Child Care Space Utilization Rates by Type of Providers, Monthly Average, 2003/04 to 2015/16

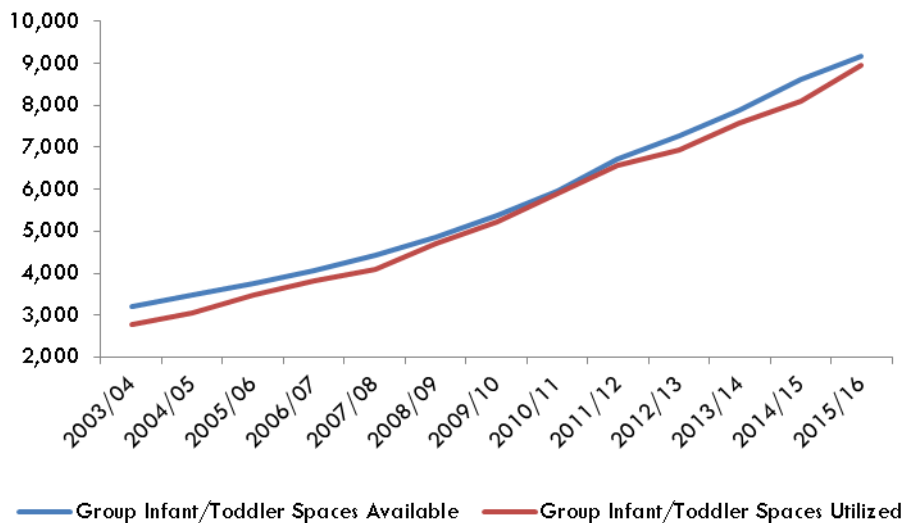


Analysis:

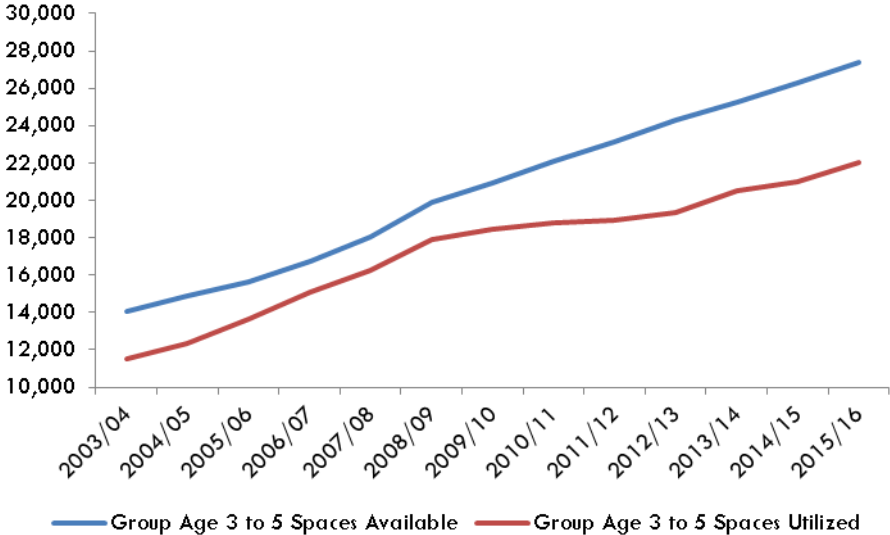
Contracted group Infant/Toddler child care spaces continue to grow at approximately 9% each year, more than doubling over the last 10 years. Despite this growth the utilization rate for group Infant/Toddler has been in an upward trend since 2003/2004, showing the capacity pressure this cohort faces. Group Age 3 to 5 child care spaces have increased by approximately 4% each year.

The graph below further demonstrates the capacity pressure that the group Infant/Toddler cohort faces by showing the gap between child care spaces available and spaces utilized. The number of child care spaces utilized is estimated by dividing the total full-time equivalent enrollments by 22 (100% utilization of one child care space is assumed to be 22 full-time equivalent enrollments in a month). This allows comparison between spaces available and enrollments in the same scale. The gap between spaces available and spaces utilized for Infant/Toddler have always been small, which means even though spaces have been growing, so are enrollments. Because the growth of enrollments outpaces the creation of spaces, the utilization rate for group Infant/Toddler spaces continues to increase. On the other hand, the gap between spaces available and spaces utilized for children Age 3 to 5 has become much larger in the last five years.

Group Infant/Toddler Spaces Available vs. Spaces Utilized, Monthly Average, 2003/04 to 2015/16



Group Age 3 to 5 Spaces Available vs. Spaces Utilized, Monthly Average, 2003/04 to 2015/16



With growth in group Age 3 to 5 child care spaces typically surpassing growth in enrollments, the group Age 3 to 5 utilization rate has a decreasing trend since 2007/2008. The utilization rate for group school age has remained relatively stable in the past 10 years.

Average Monthly Child Care Space Utilization Rates, April 2015 – March 2016

Service Delivery Area	Group Infant / Toddler ¹	Group Age 3 to 5 ¹	Group School Age ¹	Total Group ¹	Family	Group and Family
BC	83.9%	71.3%	45.8%	68.1%	70.0%	69.1%
Kootenays	82.0%	57.8%	31.4%	50.0%	61.5%	54.9%
Okanagan	79.8%	71.6%	38.4%	58.1%	69.4%	64.2%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	81.0%	70.9%	40.6%	61.9%	67.8%	65.5%
East Fraser	73.1%	69.3%	39.7%	55.5%	69.7%	63.1%
North Fraser	89.9%	78.5%	58.5%	75.1%	71.9%	74.8%
South Fraser	77.9%	73.0%	52.4%	69.6%	71.2%	71.3%
Vancouver/Richmond	88.2%	76.9%	49.8%	77.8%	71.9%	76.0%
Coast/North Shore	83.4%	67.4%	41.9%	69.3%	69.4%	69.9%
South Vancouver Island	85.5%	66.9%	41.8%	63.3%	69.3%	66.6%
North Vancouver Island	81.7%	59.8%	36.4%	59.8%	66.2%	61.4%
Northwest	85.2%	61.9%	39.0%	63.0%	75.4%	66.6%
North Central	78.4%	71.3%	36.6%	53.7%	70.5%	64.8%
Northeast	76.4%	61.9%	31.7%	47.0%	69.7%	57.1%

A symptom of higher rates of utilization, above approximately 80%, is progressive difficulty in finding a child care space to suit individual needs.

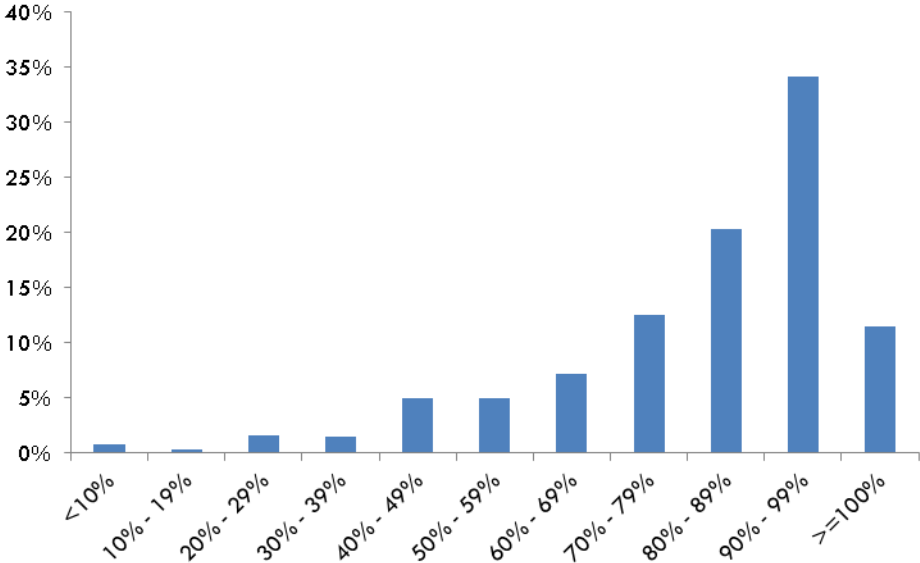
¹ For utilization rates by individual Group age cohorts, facilities with 'Group Multi-Age' child care spaces are excluded.

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.

Difference in Average Monthly Child Care Space Utilization Rates, April - March, 2015/16 to 2014/15

Service Delivery Area	Group Infant / Toddler ¹	Group Age 3 to 5 ¹	Group School Age ¹	Total Group ¹	Family	Group and Family
BC	1.5%	0.9%	0.3%	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%
Kootenay	4.2%	0.7%	0.1%	-0.3%	0.4%	-0.5%
Okanagan	1.1%	-1.0%	-1.3%	1.1%	0.2%	0.7%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	1.9%	5.3%	-0.2%	2.6%	2.8%	2.9%
East Fraser	5.9%	0.7%	-0.9%	0.8%	1.7%	0.8%
North Fraser	-0.3%	-0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	1.3%	1.0%
South Fraser	1.8%	3.1%	-0.1%	1.5%	1.5%	1.0%
Vancouver/Richmond	0.0%	0.1%	2.5%	1.2%	-0.8%	0.7%
Coast / North Shore	3.0%	1.1%	-1.0%	1.2%	2.0%	1.3%
South Vancouver Island	2.7%	1.5%	1.0%	1.5%	1.1%	1.3%
North Vancouver Island	-1.2%	-1.6%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%
Northwest	1.1%	-2.2%	-1.7%	0.1%	3.5%	0.7%
North Central	10.4%	7.9%	-0.5%	2.6%	1.9%	1.7%
Northeast	4.2%	-4.8%	2.1%	-1.5%	-1.0%	-2.4%

Per Cent of Infant/Toddler Facilities by Average Monthly Child Care Space Utilization, 2015/16



While Infant/Toddler average facility utilization rates were 84% over 2015/16, there was a wide range of utilization rates across facilities. 66% of all Infant/Toddler facilities had

¹ For utilization rates by individual Group age cohorts, facilities with 'Group Multi-Age' child care spaces are excluded.

utilization rates of 80% or more, representing 62% of Infant/Toddler child care spaces. Burnaby, for example, a community with a relatively large number of group Infant/Toddler spaces (over 550), showed an average monthly utilization rate of over 90%; Langley with a similar number of Infant/Toddler spaces, showed an average monthly utilization rate of almost 75%

There is clustering of high utilization rates in Infant/Toddler care and a wider range of utilization rates in each of the other care types, resulting in average utilization rates of less than 100% for the province. The wide range in utilization is also noticeable across types of communities.

Average Monthly Child Care Space Utilization Rates, by Community Size, 2015/16

	Group Infant / Toddler ¹	Group Age 3 to 5 ¹	Group School Age ¹	Total Group ¹	Family	Group and Family
Communities of 10,000+ Population	85.0%	73.2%	47.7%	70.0%	70.7%	70.9%
Communities of Less Than 10,000 Population	75.2%	59.0%	33.7%	52.3%	65.4%	56.8%
Difference	9.8%	14.2%	14.0%	17.7%	5.3%	14.0%

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 ten to 18 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.

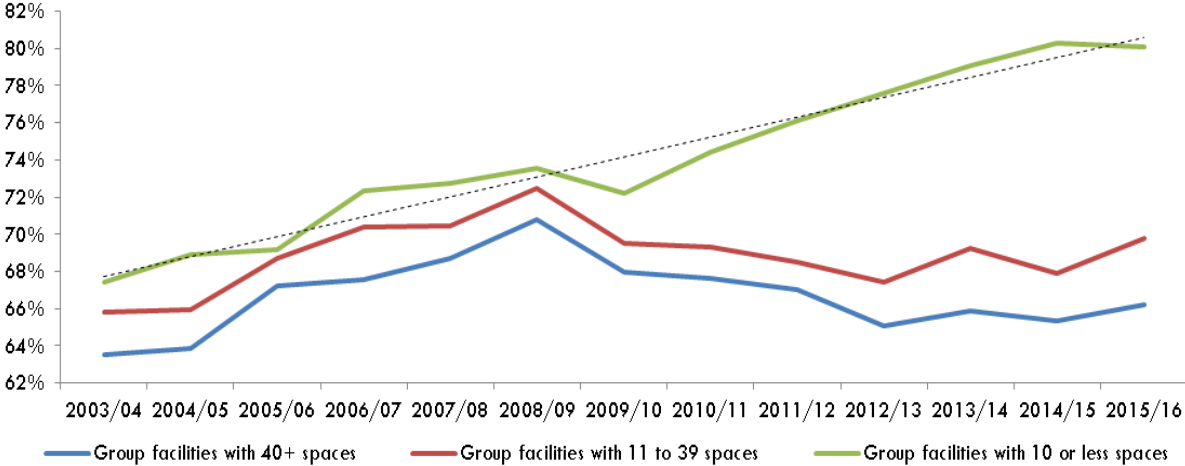
Average Monthly CCOF Contracted Child Care Spaces to Child Population (Ages 0 to 12), 2015/16

Service Delivery Area	Average Monthly CCOF Contracted Child Care Spaces	0-12 Population (2015)	CCOF Space/ 0-12 Population
BC	101,371	589,237	17.2%
Kootenay	2,401	18,924	12.7%
Okanagan	6,801	40,671	16.7%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	4,930	27,073	18.2%
East Fraser	5,655	45,962	12.3%
North Fraser	15,521	83,642	18.6%
South Fraser	15,891	118,551	13.4%
Vancouver/ Richmond	16,935	85,803	19.7%
Coast / North Shore	6,770	36,346	18.6%
South Vancouver Island	11,739	50,379	23.3%
North Vancouver Island	8,443	36,971	22.8%
Northwest	1,918	11,684	16.4%
North Central	3,261	20,672	15.8%
Northeast	957	12,559	7.6%

¹ For utilization rates by individual Group age cohorts, facilities with 'Group Multi-Age' child care spaces are excluded.

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 17.2% 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).

Utilization Rates for Group Facilities by Size, 2003/04 to 2015/16



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 a month. In general, smaller Group facilities tend to have higher utilization rates as there would be fewer spaces to enroll, as shown in the graph above. The number of Group spaces used in this calculation is the sum of Group spaces for all care types, excluding preschool spaces (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). From April to September 2015, approximately 770 Group facilities had 40 or more spaces, 1,060 Group facilities had between 11 and 39 spaces, and 340 Group facilities had 10 or fewer spaces.

*Median Monthly Parent Fees by Care Type and Age Cohort – Child Care Operating Funding
Program Group Facilities – 2015/2016*

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 ¹)	School Age Care (Grade 1+) ²
				3 Days/Week	5 Days/Week		
BC	\$1,000	\$953	\$755	\$180	\$320	\$400	\$315
Kootenay	\$1,000	\$989	\$800	\$180	\$350	\$338	\$300
Okanagan	\$960	\$950	\$745	\$180	\$300	\$360	\$296
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	\$900	\$835	\$680	\$180	\$305	\$375	\$315
East Fraser	\$850	\$750	\$650	\$145	\$238	\$350	\$260
North Fraser	\$1,100	\$1,000	\$750	\$185	\$320	\$424	\$355
South Fraser	\$950	\$900	\$700	\$190	\$295	\$428	\$350
Vancouver/Richmond	\$1,253	\$1,230	\$875	\$212	\$405	\$393	\$350
Coast / North Shore	\$1,250	\$1,200	\$905	\$270	\$500	\$543	\$395
South Vancouver Island	\$1,000	\$950	\$800	\$180	\$315	\$380	\$280
North Vancouver Island	\$850	\$800	\$650	\$175	\$280	\$345	\$250
Northwest	\$800	\$785	\$715	\$190	\$300	\$350	\$300
North Central	\$800	\$800	\$698	\$150	\$230	\$360	\$300
Northeast	\$775	\$700	\$700	\$160	-	\$372	\$270

*Median Monthly Parent Fees by Care Type and Age Cohort – Child Care Operating Funding
Program Family Facilities – 2015/2016*

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 ¹	School Age Care (Grade 1+)		
					Before	After	Before & After
BC	\$800	\$800	\$750	\$400	\$225	\$300	\$400
Kootenay	\$800	\$800	\$760	\$330	\$200	\$245	\$330
Okanagan	\$770	\$750	\$720	\$367	\$160	\$262	\$374
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	\$738	\$700	\$700	\$400	\$220	\$300	\$400
East Fraser	\$735	\$700	\$700	\$400	\$250	\$300	\$425
North Fraser	\$850	\$800	\$750	\$420	\$220	\$300	\$400
South Fraser	\$800	\$800	\$750	\$450	\$250	\$300	\$426
Vancouver Richmond	\$1,050	\$1,000	\$900	\$500	\$300	\$355	\$450
Coast / North Shore	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$908	\$495	\$250	\$400	\$550
South Vancouver Island	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$400	\$237	\$250	\$350
North Vancouver Island	\$800	\$750	\$700	\$400	\$200	\$300	\$393
Northwest	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$400	\$200	\$200	\$400
North Central	\$700	\$700	\$700	\$400	\$250	\$300	\$400
Northeast	\$800	\$900	\$900	\$475	\$225	\$225	\$500

¹ 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.

² 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 ^{1,2} (\$ Millions) As at March 31, 2016
BC	\$33.614
Kootenays	0.760
Okanagan	1.257
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	1.866
East Fraser	0.884
North Fraser	1.305
South Fraser	1.372
Vancouver/Richmond	1.269
Coast/North Shore	0.747
South Vancouver Island	1.453
North Vancouver Island	2.200
Northwest	1.967
North Central	1.524
Northeast	1.257
Service Deliver Operations ³	0.061
Early Years & Aboriginal Early Years Provincial Office ⁴	15.691
Other	0.000

The budget for this line of service is \$34.722 million.

¹ Expenditures include costs for staffing, contracts, miscellaneous recoveries and other operational expenditures.

² 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.

³ Service Delivery Operations includes contracts not specific to any one SDA.

⁴ Majority of expenditures are for provincially- held contracts.

Child Care Services

Service Delivery Area	Expenditures ^{1,2} (\$ Millions) As at March 31, 2016			
	Child Care Subsidy	Child Care Operating Fund (CCOF)	Child Care Other ³	Total Expenditures (\$Millions)
BC	\$109.039	\$85.745	\$24.738	\$219.521
Kootenays			\$0.814	\$0.814
Okanagan			\$0.533	\$0.533
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap			\$0.742	\$0.742
East Fraser			\$0.772	\$0.772
North Fraser			\$0.914	\$0.914
South Fraser			\$1.165	\$1.165
Vancouver/Richmond			\$0.832	\$0.832
Coast/North Shore			\$0.813	\$0.813
South Vancouver Island			\$0.777	\$0.777
North Vancouver Island			\$0.674	\$0.674
Northwest			\$0.633	\$0.633
North Central			\$0.442	\$0.442
Northeast			\$0.233	\$0.233
Service Delivery Operations ⁴			\$0.136	\$0.136
Early Childhood Development Policy & Support			\$0.013	\$0.013
Child Care Operations	\$109.039	\$85.745	\$15.245	\$210.029

The budget for this line of service is \$266.735 million.

¹ Expenditures include costs for staffing, contracts, miscellaneous recoveries and other operational expenditures.

² Services provided include Child Care subsidies to parents and organizations that provide, or support, child care services and Child Care Resource and Referral centres.

³ 'Child Care Other' includes Referral Supports in SDA's, Child Care Administration and Child Care Capital Fund in Child Care Operations.

⁴ Service Delivery Operations includes contracts not specific to any one SDA.

Service for Children and Youth with Special Needs (CYSN)

Summary:

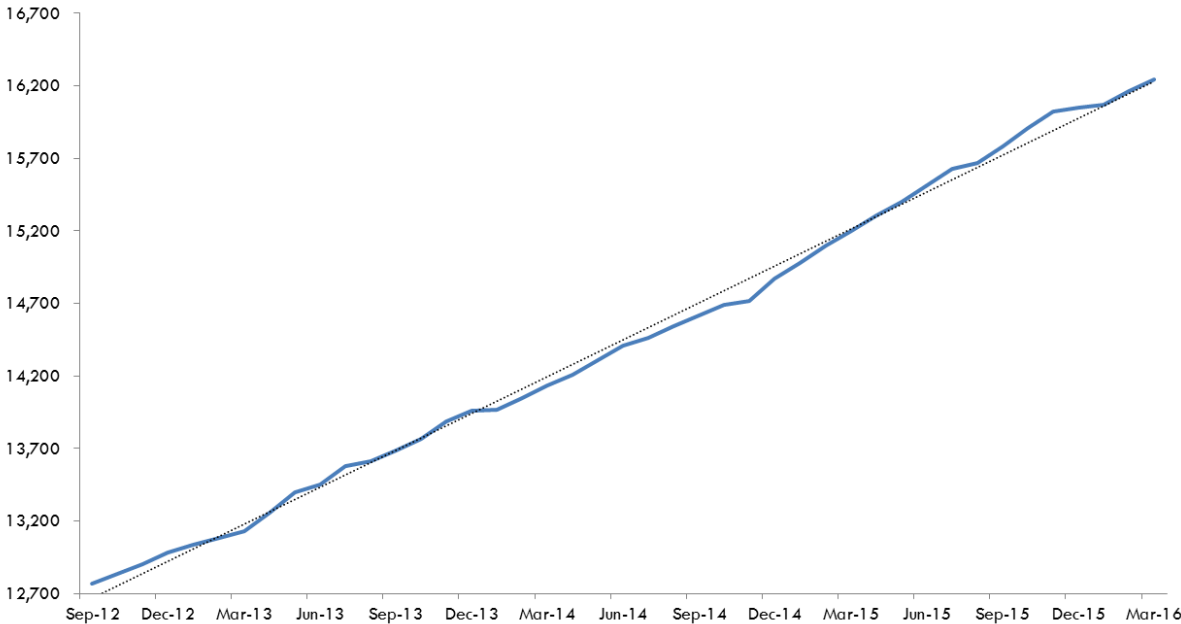
This report provides data linked to family support files for children and youth with special needs.

Case Data and Trends:

Open CYSN Family Service Cases, March 2016

Service Delivery Area	Open CYSN Family Service Cases, March 2016
BC	16,245
Kootenays	603
Okanagan	1,449
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	1,036
East Fraser	1,149
North Fraser	2,278
South Fraser	2,754
Vancouver/Richmond	2,196
Coast/North Shore	809
South Vancouver Island	1,573
North Vancouver Island	1,354
Northwest	280
North Central	521
Northeast	243

Trend in Monthly Number of CYSN Family Service Cases, September 2012 to March 2016



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 2016

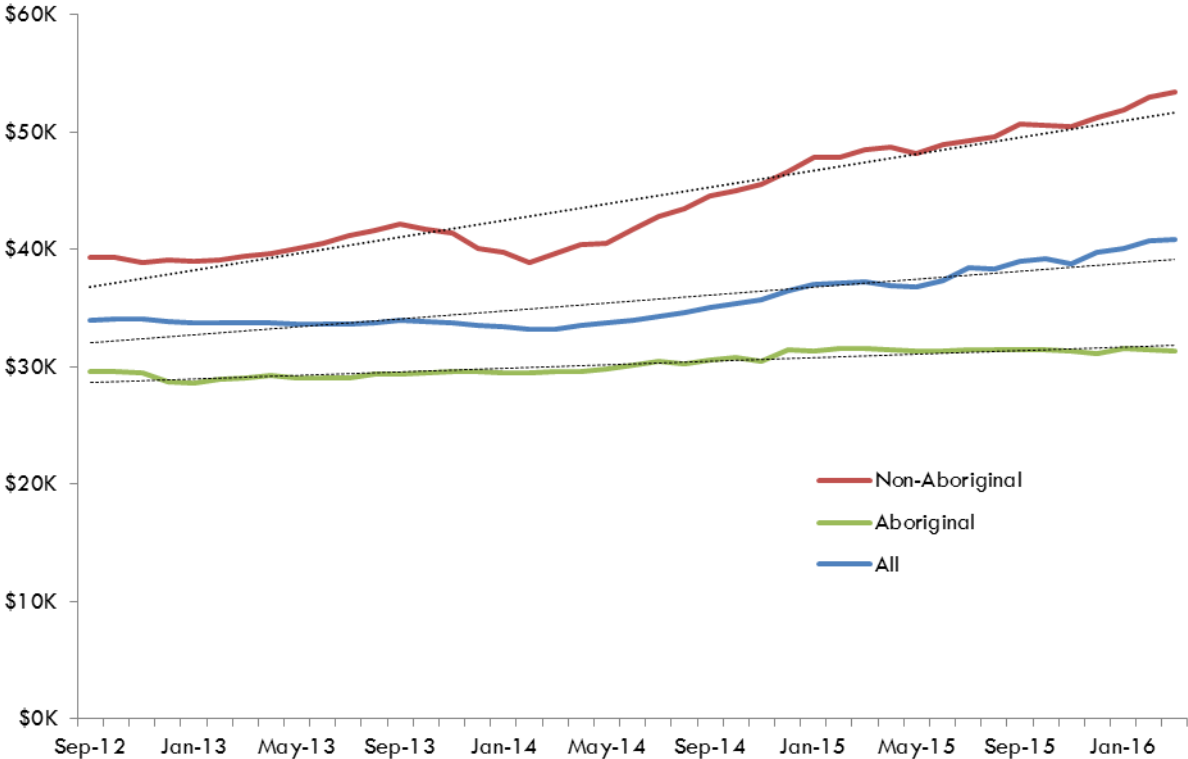
Service Delivery Area	Total Number of Placement Days	Median Annual Cost per Placement		
		All	Aboriginal	Non - Aboriginal
BC	404,657	\$40,982	\$31,381	\$53,438
Kootenays	12,164	40,198	31,873	59,374
Okanagan	47,163	31,409	28,281	32,832
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	32,307	32,126	24,600	35,474
East Fraser	24,126	52,386	193,237	41,949
North Fraser	37,045	55,490	38,620	61,632
South Fraser	65,254	69,450	42,411	101,426
Vancouver/Richmond	29,167	53,393	35,174	60,090
Coast/North Shore	15,549	40,570	33,586	63,777
South Vancouver Island	45,331	44,125	43,459	44,125
North Vancouver Island	50,280	32,126	25,738	35,258
Northwest	11,942	29,621	29,404	31,565
North Central	24,859	78,770	41,621	101,146
Northeast	9,470	78,260	29,567	119,206

Analysis:

1,418 Children and Youth in Care, identified with special needs, were cared for by MCFD paid residential resources at some point this period. They represented 21% 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 declined from 1,525 in September 2012 (baseline) to 1,418 this period.

Trend in Median Annual Cost per Placement, Children and Youth in Care with Special Needs, September 2012 to March 2016



The median annualized cost per CYIC with special needs has increased by 20% since the baseline, or an average of 5.7% per year. Most of the increase occurred in the last two years and was steeper for non-Aboriginal CYIC than their Aboriginal counterparts.

Age of Children and Youth in Care with Special Needs, 12 Month Period Ending March 2016

Age Group	Percent of Cases			Median Annualized Cost (\$)		
	Aboriginal	Non Aboriginal	Total	Aboriginal	Non - Aboriginal	Total
0-5 years old	11%	6%	8%	24,826	28,266	25,738
6 - 11 years old	32%	20%	24%	26,823	32,928	30,349
12-15 years old	28%	30%	29%	32,652	51,448	41,489
16 and over	29%	45%	39%	43,273	58,725	53,647
Total	100%	100%	100%	31,381	53,438	40,982

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 40% 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 2016

Service Type	Foster	Contracted	All CYSN CYIC
Aboriginal	72%	28%	100%
Non-Aboriginal	61%	39%	100%
All CYSN CYIC	65%	35%	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; 43% were under the age of 12 compared to 26% 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 North Central and North East SDAs had the highest residential costs, at close to \$80K for CYSN.

MCFD Specialized Provincial Services, Clients Served March 2015 and March 2016

Program	March 2015	March 2016
Autism Funding Unit	10,823	11,971
Under 6	1,637	1,801
6 and Over	9,186	10,170
Provincial Deaf and Hard of Hearing Services (PDHHS)		
Victory Hill Residential Program	25	28
Family and Community Services ¹	July – December 2015: 138 January – June 2016: 195	
Through PDHHS Contracts		
Early Intervention (Deaf)	345	299
Early Intervention (Deaf/Blind)	28	30
Early Intervention (Blind)	145	100
Parent Support and Education (Blind) ²	167	161
Mental Health and Addictions ³	306	181
Deaf/Blind Intervener Services	48	44
Deaf Youth Development ⁴	215	210
Medical Benefits⁵	3,237	3,399

¹ Service and client tracking changes have been made to the Family and Community Services Program making year over year comparisons difficult.

² Parent Support and Education (Blind) statistics reflect children and adults attending camps and parent groups between April 2015 and March 2016. Some may be double counted as they attend multiple camps and groups.

³ Mental Health and Addictions statistics reflect unique client numbers – some clients receive multiple services. Clients can be children, youth, adults and family members.

⁴ Deaf Youth Development statistics reflect total number of children/youth attending camps during 2015 and 2016 summer programming. Some children/youth may be double counted as they attended multiple camps.

⁵ 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, 2016

Service Delivery Area	Open Respite Cases ¹ , March 2016
BC	1,355
Kootenays	42
Okanagan	100
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	47
East Fraser	139
North Fraser	240
South Fraser	252
Vancouver/Richmond	113
Coast/North Shore	71
South Vancouver Island	136
North Vancouver Island	108
Northwest	28
North Central	50
Northeast	29

¹ Respite caseload consists of: 1. CYSN case contacts that qualify for Respite according on 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 ^{1,2} (\$ Millions) as at March 31, 2016
BC	\$309.127
Kootenays	7.210
Okanagan	15.106
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	11.038
East Fraser	15.128
North Fraser	27.514
South Fraser	28.422
Vancouver/Richmond	28.035
Coast/North Shore	13.758
South Vancouver Island	17.609
North Vancouver Island	19.562
Northwest	6.282
North Central	10.069
Northeast	5.259
Provincial Deaf & Hard of Hearing Services- Provincial Services	5.706
Autism- Provincial Services	74.311
Medical Benefits- Provincial Services	24.348
Nursing Support- Provincial Services	0.034
Aboriginal Infant Development Program ³	0.383
Service Delivery Operations ⁴	1.257
Other	2.536
Recoveries ⁵	(4.439)

The budget for this line of service is \$285.460 million.

¹ Expenditures include costs for staffing, contracts, miscellaneous recoveries and other operational expenditures.

² 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. Included in these expenditures are the staffing costs for direct service delivery for these programs.

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

⁴ Service Delivery Operations includes contracts not specific to any one SDA.

⁵ Recoveries are received from the Federal Government for Special Needs children in care.

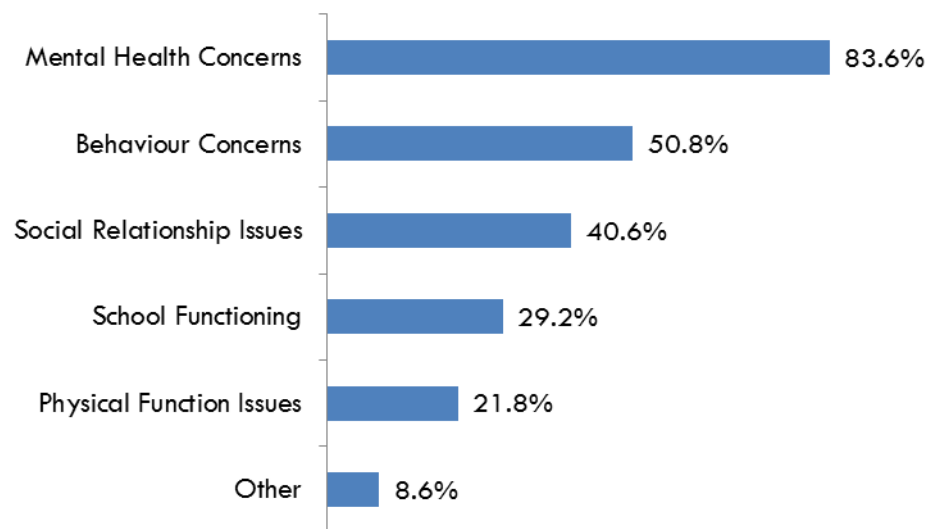
Child and Youth Mental Health (CYMH)

Summary:

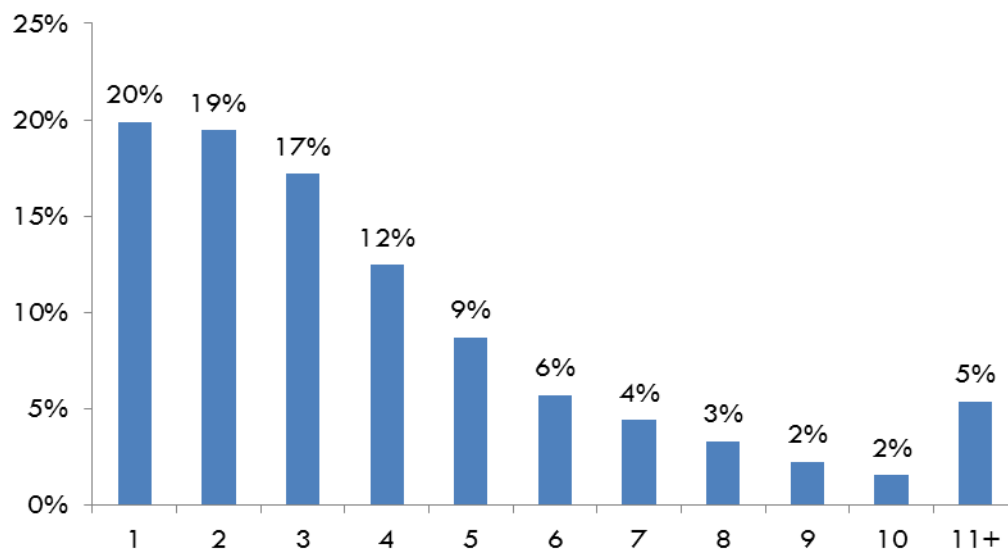
This section provides data on case levels and expenditures and client satisfaction levels. More data sets will be added as MCFD progresses with the key action on strengthening child and youth mental health services.

Case Data and Trends:

CYMH Referrals in 2015/2016, with At Least One Presenting Issue, by Proportion of Types of Presenting Issue



CYMH Referrals in 2015/2016 with At Least One Presenting Issue, by Number of Presenting Issues



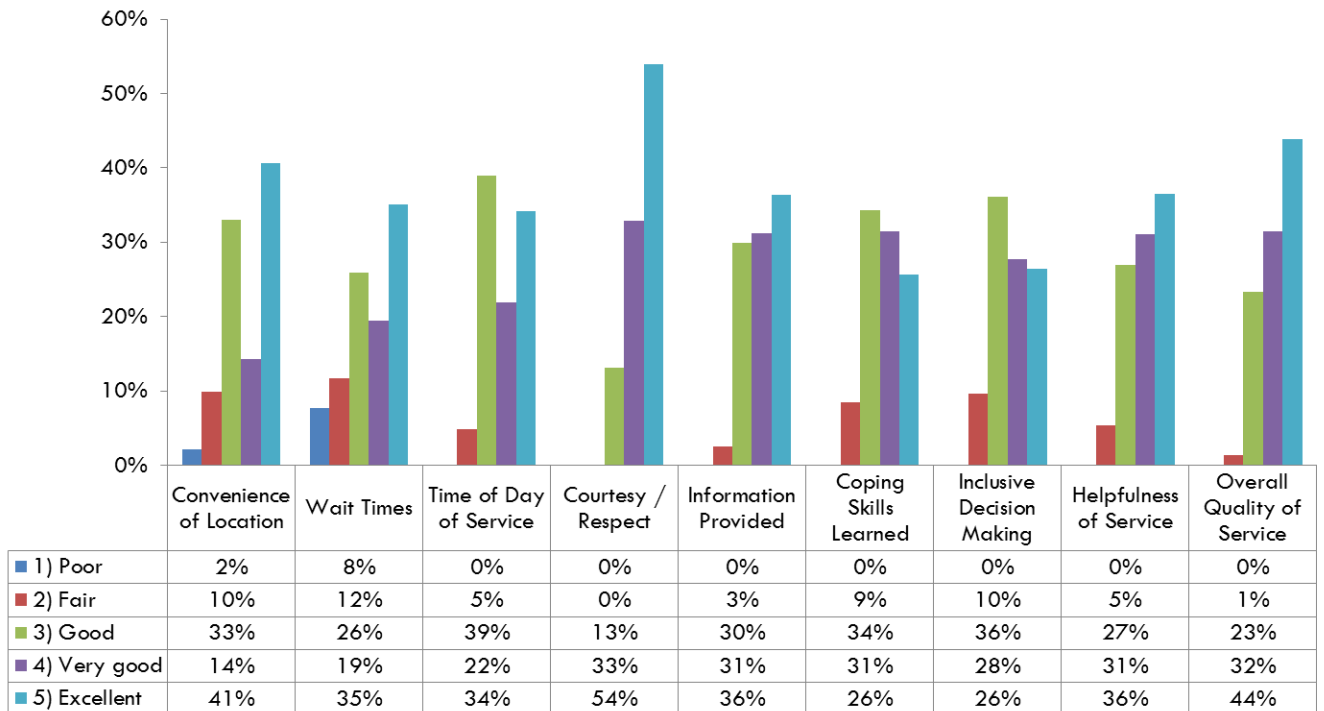
CYMH Referrals in 2015/2016, with At Least One Presenting Issue, Ten Most Frequent Presenting Issues

Presenting Issue	Proportion of Clients with Presenting Issue
Fears or Anxieties	60.0%
Depressed Mood	42.3%
Relations with Family	22.4%
Relations with Peers	20.1%
Suicidal Thoughts	18.0%
Attentional Problems	16.6%
Sleeping Problems	16.3%
Excessive Anger	12.1%
School Avoidance	12.0%
Oppositional	11.6%

Performance Indicators:

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

Child and Youth Mental Health Service Satisfaction for April 2015 to March 2016



The data over the twelve month period, April 1, 2015 to March 30, 2016 is based on 91 surveys.

Child and Youth Mental Health Service Satisfaction Fiscal Year 2011/2012 and 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 ^{1,2} As at March 31, 2016		
	Maples	Other Services ³	Total Expenditures (\$ Millions)
BC	\$10.139	\$71.359	\$81.498
Kootenays		2.758	2.758
Okanagan		5.265	5.265
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap		5.212	5.212
East Fraser		4.561	4.561
North Fraser		6.359	6.359
South Fraser		8.932	8.932
Vancouver/Richmond		8.849	8.849
Coast/North Shore		4.215	4.215
South Vancouver Island		7.327	7.327
North Vancouver Island		6.508	6.508
Northwest		2.591	2.591
North Central		4.573	4.573
Northeast		1.907	1.907
Service Delivery Operations ⁴		0.918	0.918
Maples	11.212		11.212
Provincial Deaf & Hard of Hearing Services		1.300	1.300
Other Centralized Payments		2.291	2.291
Recoveries ⁵	(1.073)	(2.206)	(3.278)

The budget for this line of service is \$80.141 million.

¹ 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, which if included would bring Mental Health spending to approximately \$93 million annually.

² 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.

³ 'Other Services' includes Sessional Services, Support Services, Specialized Services, and Program Delivery.

⁴ Service Delivery Operations includes contracts not specific to any one SDA.

⁵ 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).

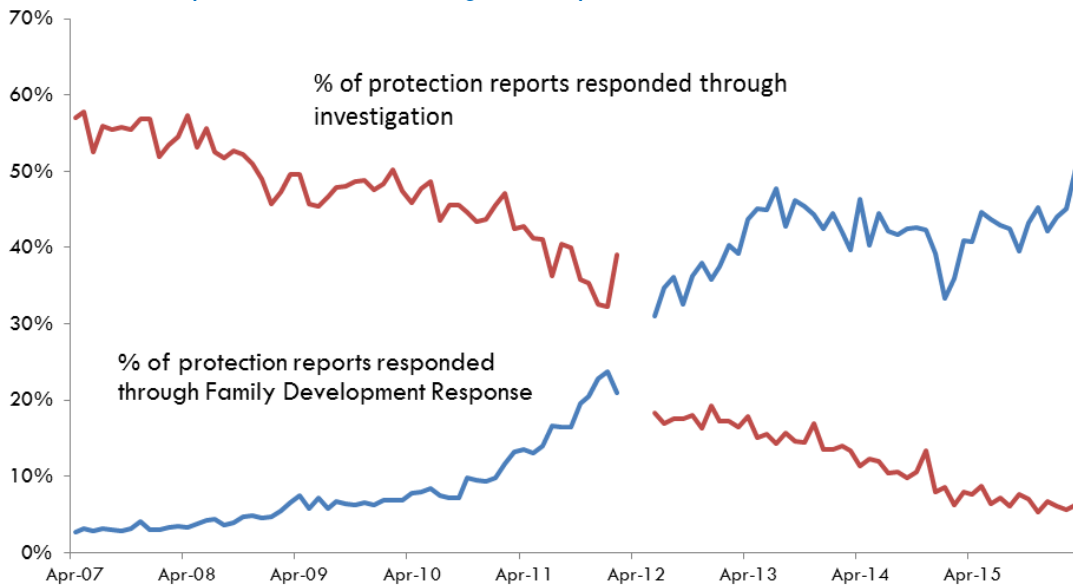
Better prevention through the use of safe alternatives to being brought into Care has helped to lower the children and youth in Care (CYIC) caseload. Compared with September 2007 there are over 1,800 (20%) fewer children and youth in Care.

Case Data and Trends:

Families, Children and Adults Receiving Child Protection Services, March 2016

Service Delivery Area	Open Family Service and Child Service Cases March 2016 ¹		
	Total Children ²	Total Adults	Total Open Files
BC ³	23,113	26,627	17,998
Kootenays	769	883	606
Okanagan	1,423	1,560	1,192
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	2,430	3,064	1,877
East Fraser	2,116	2,231	1,681
North Fraser	1,614	2,046	1,234
South Fraser	2,960	3,481	2,336
Vancouver/Richmond	2,527	3,000	1,888
Coast/North Shore	933	998	749
South Vancouver Island	2,272	2,435	1,727
North Vancouver Island	2,690	2,968	2,115
Northwest	2,047	2,411	894
North Central	1,344	1,537	1,421
Northeast	433	437	278

Response to Protection Reports, FDR and Investigation, April 2007 to March 2016⁴



¹ 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.

² 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.

³ 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.

⁴ Data for March 2012 to May 2012 are unavailable due to the transition from MIS to ICM information systems.

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 4.02 Ratio of Family Development Response to Investigations

Rationale:

A number of families need extra support to provide safe and nurturing care for their children. Under the Child, Family and Community Service Act (CFCSA), child welfare workers assess every report about a child's need for protection and respond through the Child Protection Response Model with a variety of approaches including: Family Development Response (FDR), Child Protection Investigation Response and Youth Services Response. Family Development Response is the preferred response when the circumstances do not involve severe abuse or neglect and families are able and willing to participate in collaborative assessment and planning. FDR, through building on the family's strengths, focuses on how to keep children safe while the family stays together and works through challenges.

By building upon their inherent strengths, families can increase their capacity to safely care for their children. FDR is used as an alternative to investigation. FDR is an approach that focuses on keeping a child safe while living in the family home and, through the provision of services, works to address safety issues by building on the family's strengths and support system. This response does not include determining findings of abuse or neglect but does involve an assessment of safety.

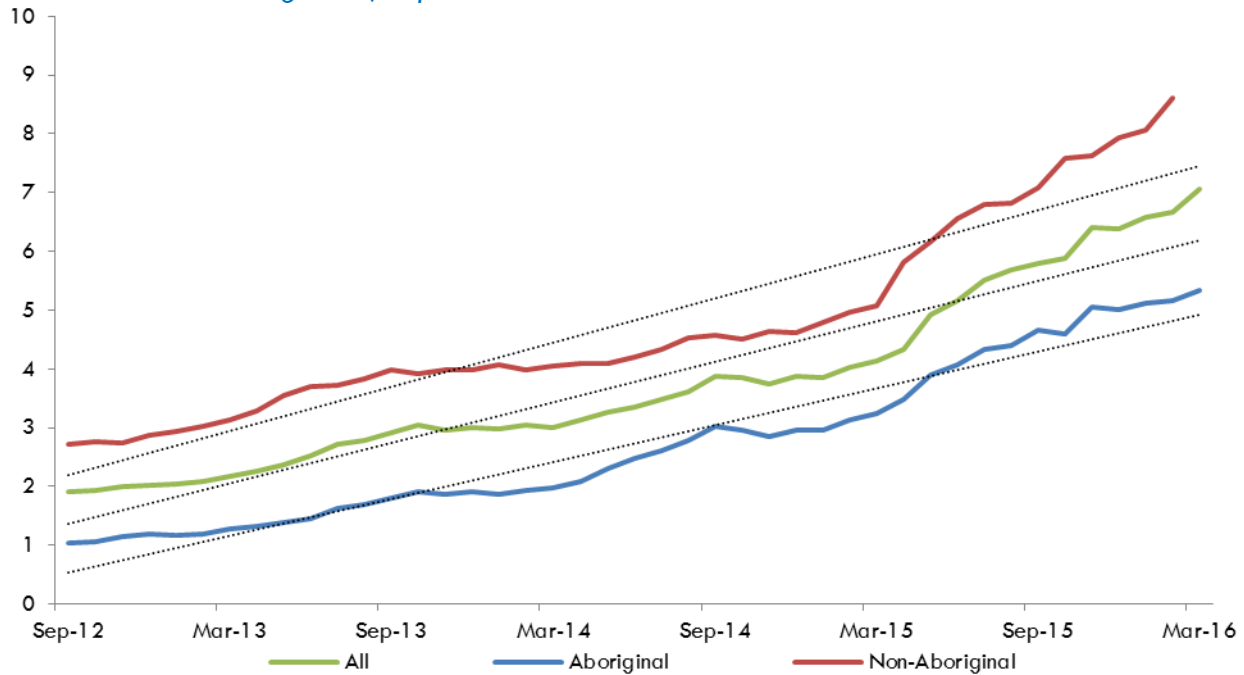
This performance indicator compares the use of FDR to the use of investigations. The ratio rises as the use of FDR increases and the use of investigations decreases. For example, a ratio of 0.5 means that the number of completed FDRs was half the number of completed investigations. A ratio of 2.0 means that as twice as many FDRs were completed relative to the number of completed investigations.

Ratio of FDR to Investigations, April 2015 to March 2016 by SDA

Service Delivery Area	Completed Family Development Responses (FDR), October 2015 to March 2016	Completed Investigations, October 2015 to March 2016	Ratio of FDR to Investigations, October 2015 to March 2016		
			All	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
BC ¹	9,960	1,409	7.1	5.3	8.6
Kootenays	444	60	7.4	2.8	17.3
Okanagan	505	65	7.8	5.1	10.4
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	993	135	7.4	8.1	6.7
East Fraser	827	175	4.7	5.9	4.1
North Fraser	888	99	9.0	5.5	10.5
South Fraser	1,574	256	6.1	3.8	7.5
Vancouver/Richmond	851	82	10.4	7.0	13.4
Coast/North Shore	433	35	12.4	11.6	12.7
South Vancouver Island	1021	175	5.8	2.9	8.6
North Vancouver Island	1136	161	7.1	4.7	11.4
Northwest	379	33	11.5	12.7	8.2
North Central	587	108	5.4	4.7	6.7
Northeast	320	25	12.8	7.8	28.5

Analysis:

Ratio of FDR to Investigations, September 2012 to March 2016



¹ The counts for BC might exceed the total counts as some cases are not associated to an SDA but included with the provincial figure.

The strong upward trend, the result of the introduction of the new Child Protection Response Model in April 2012, continues. Under the new response model, FDR is the primary pathway that the ministry uses to address child protection concerns. All SDAs have experienced a significant increase in the use of FDR over time. Vancouver/Richmond and Northwest have led the way with an increase of nine FDRs per investigation; followed by Coast/North Shore with an increase of eight FDR per investigation and by Okanagan and Northeast with an increase of seven FDR per investigation. Vancouver/Richmond had the second highest per cent change, after Okanagan, since the September 2012 baseline.

The ratio of FDR to Investigations is lower for Aboriginal families at the provincial level but has almost doubled within one year to reduce the gap with non-Aboriginal families.

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.

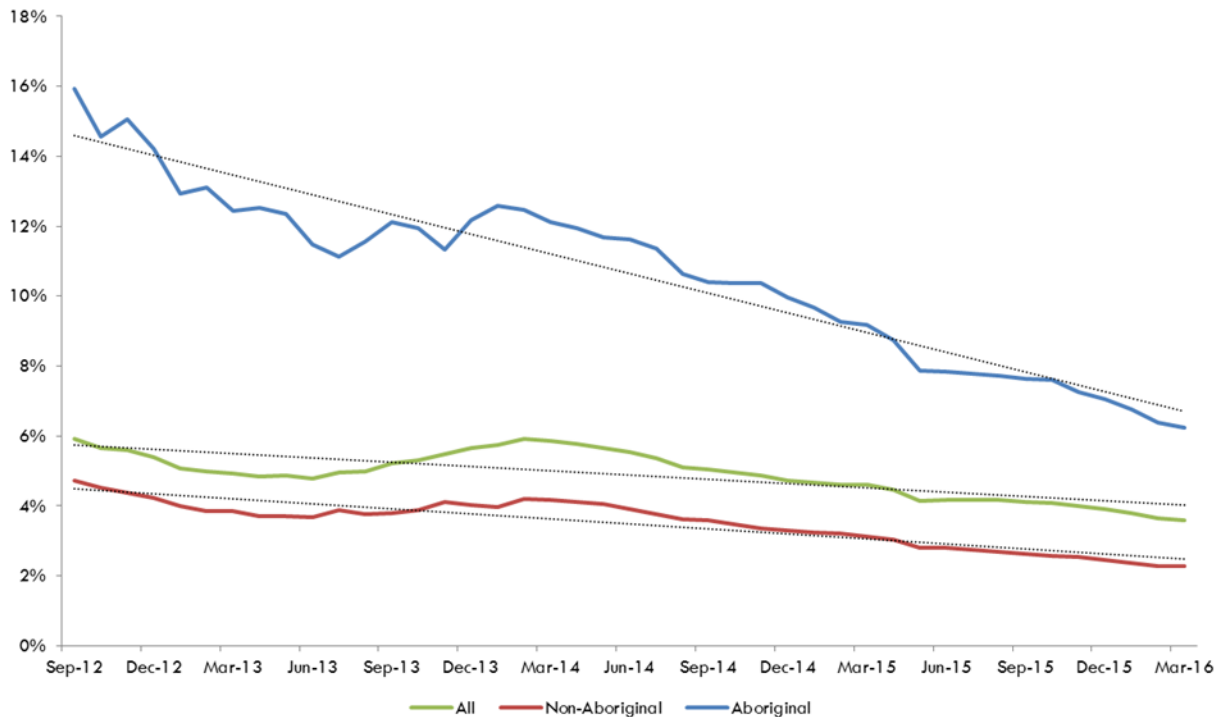
Families with Closed Family Development Response between April 2014 and March 2015 That had an Investigation Resulting in a Protection Finding within the Next 12 Months, by SDA

Service Delivery Area	Families with Closed Family Development Response between April 2014 and March 2015 ¹	Families Subsequently Investigated with a Protection Finding within Next 12 Months (%)		
		All	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
BC	14,314	3.6%	6.2%	2.3%
Kootenays	529	1.7%	3.6%	1.0%
Okanagan	609	3.4%	7.0%	1.3%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	1,524	4.8%	6.2%	3.7%
East Fraser	940	4.0%	6.5%	2.8%
North Fraser	1,273	3.7%	7.7%	2.6%
South Fraser	2,104	3.0%	6.2%	2.0%
Vancouver/Richmond	1,597	3.3%	8.6%	1.7%
Coast/North Shore	618	2.6%	4.6%	1.7%
South Vancouver Island	1,438	3.3%	7.7%	2.1%
North Vancouver Island	1,398	4.2%	5.7%	3.2%
Northwest	584	3.3%	3.9%	1.4%
North Central	1,243	4.7%	6.8%	2.8%
Northeast	451	2.9%	5.4%	1.1%

¹ There were six 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 2016



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 almost quadrupled between September 2012 and March 2016. It was more than 12 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:

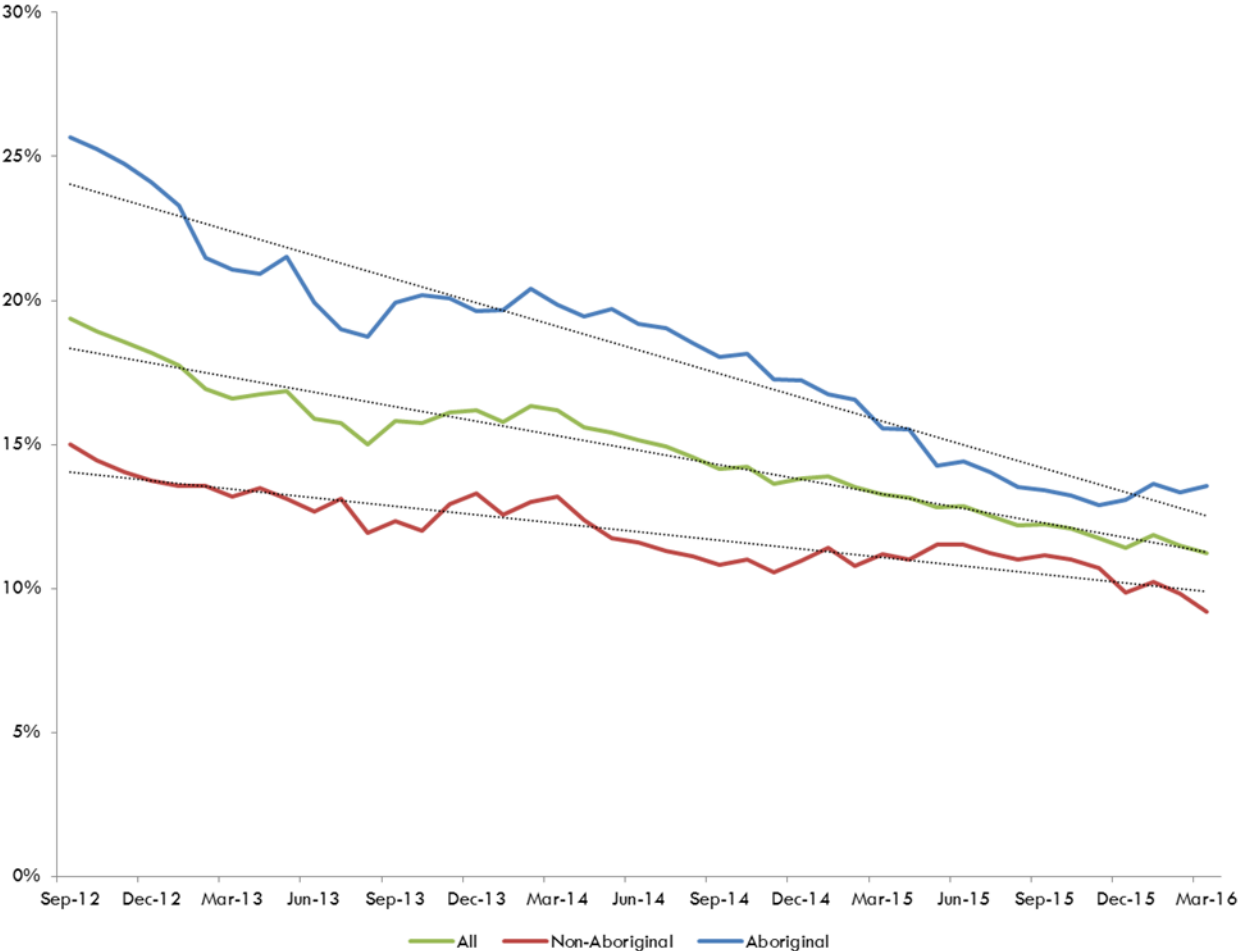
A Child Protection investigation is opened when a social worker has established a child's safety or health may be in immediate danger or may be vulnerable to serious harm. When it has been established that a child is at risk, the ministry works with the family to ensure child safety and reduce the risk 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 2015 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 2014 and March 2015 ¹	Families Subsequently Investigated with a Protection Finding within Next 12 Months (%)		
		All	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
BC	1,738	11.2%	13.6%	9.2%
Kootenays	56	12.5%	21.1%	8.1%
Okanagan	131	7.6%	8.6%	6.8%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	170	14.1%	19.5%	9.7%
East Fraser	181	9.9%	9.2%	10.3%
North Fraser	142	14.1%	11.8%	15.4%
South Fraser	286	7.3%	7.8%	7.1%
Vancouver/Richmond	155	11.0%	16.9%	4.2%
Coast/North Shore	41	14.6%	15.0%	14.3%
South Vancouver Island	163	11.0%	13.2%	9.5%
North Vancouver Island	161	16.1%	19.8%	11.4%
Northwest	45	4.4%	2.9%	10.0%
North Central	167	13.8%	15.9%	10.0%
Northeast	38	7.9%	11.5%	0.0%

¹ 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 2016



Analysis:

The positive, strong downward trend continues; the likelihood of a family being reinvestigated by these criteria is now more than one third less than in September 2012. Over the report period, the number of distinct families investigated with a protection finding decreased by 53%, while the number of families with a subsequent investigation and protection finding decreased by 73%.

The range across SDAs is between 4% in the Northwest to 16% in the North Vancouver Island. Provincially this indicator is relatively higher for Aboriginal families.

Trends were similar for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal families with a stronger downward trend for Aboriginal families until about November 2015 where the gap between Aboriginal and non-aboriginal families narrowed to 2% compared to 11% in April 2012 (see above). At this point, the trend for Aboriginal families appears to have levelled off while the trend for non-Aboriginal families continues downward.

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:

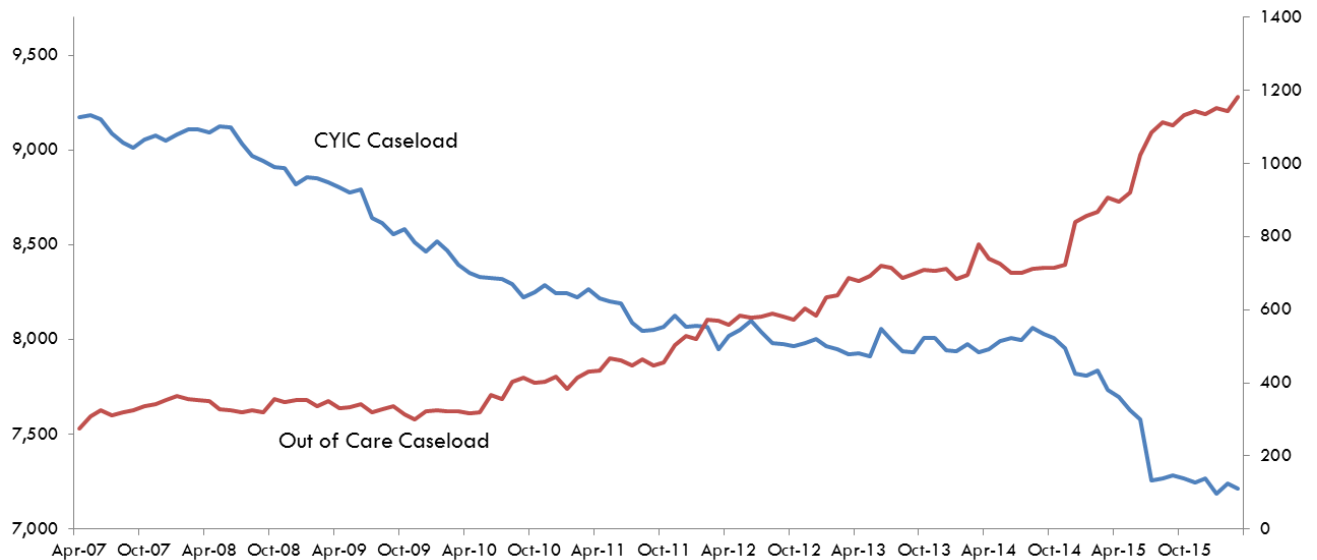
1. The use of Out-of-Care placements such as through the Extended Family Program Agreements as an alternative to coming into Care.
2. The issues of permanency and placement stability for children and youth in Care.
3. Cultural connection for Aboriginal children and youth in Care.
4. Educational attainment 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:

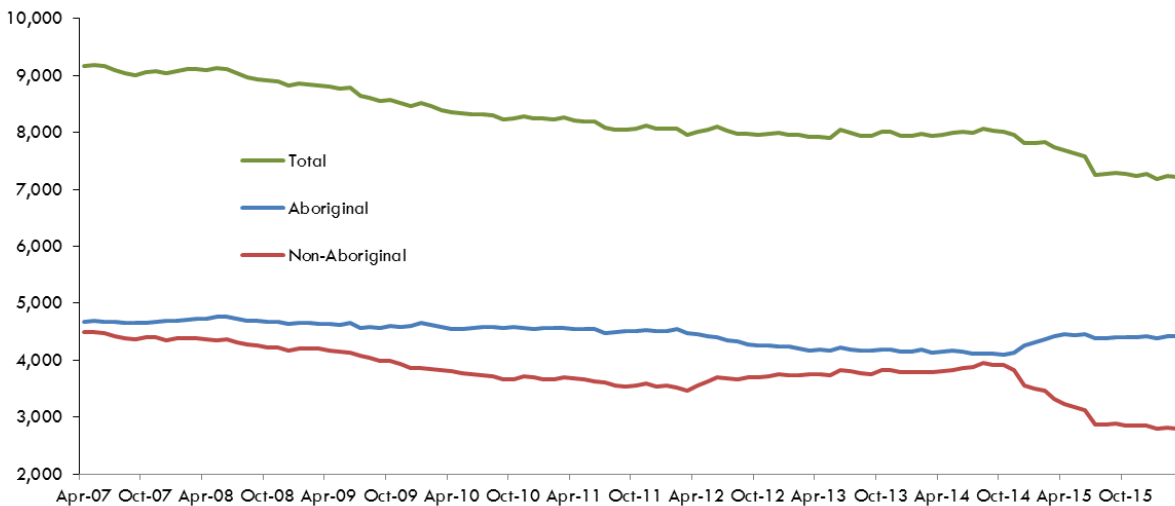
Children and Youth in Care (CYIC), Out-of-Care Caseloads, April 2007 to March 2016¹



Since April 2007 the number of Children and Youth in Care has steadily declined by approximately 2,000 (over 21%). 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).

Children and Youth in Care by Aboriginal Status, BC, April 2007 to March 2016¹



Note: The kink in the blue and red lines in 2014 reflects improved coding of Aboriginal CYIC in ICM.

¹ 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, 2016 by SDA (CYIC)

Service Delivery Area	Children and Youth in Care March 31, 2016	% of Aboriginal Children and Youth in Care March 31, 2016
BC	7,216	61.2%
Kootenays	190	48.4%
Okanagan	515	52.4%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	691	60.3%
East Fraser	741	55.7%
North Fraser	409	37.2%
South Fraser	981	53.0%
Vancouver/Richmond	751	66.2%
Coast/North Shore	295	71.5%
South Vancouver Island	774	57.1%
North Vancouver Island	928	67.6%
Northwest	293	93.2%
North Central	541	80.8%
Northeast	107	63.6%

Performance Indicator 4.14 Rate of Aboriginal Children and Youth in Care per 1,000 Population

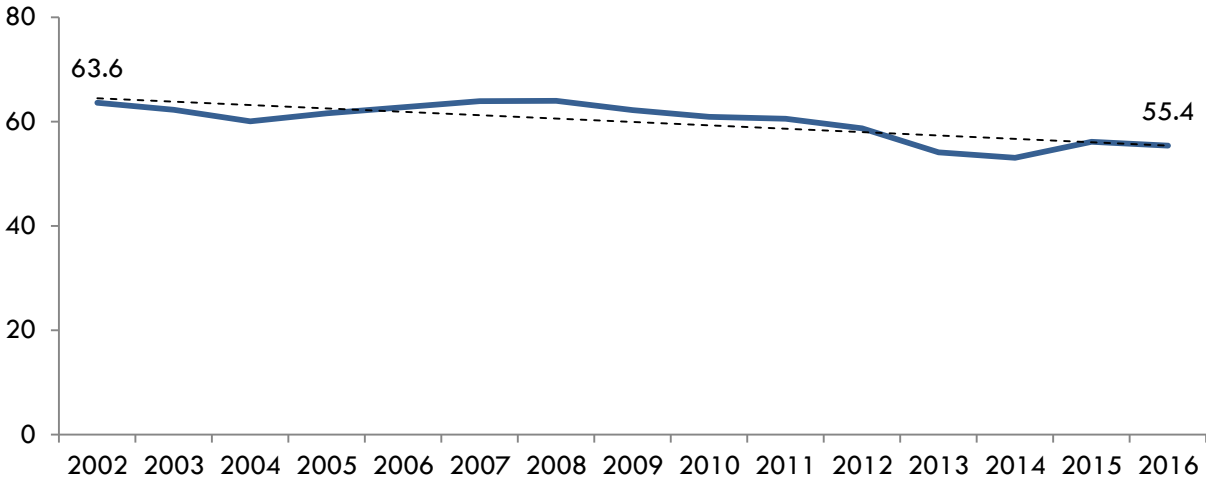
Rationale:

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 Aboriginal CYIC per 1,000 Aboriginal 0-18 Population, BC, March 2002 – March 2016



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).

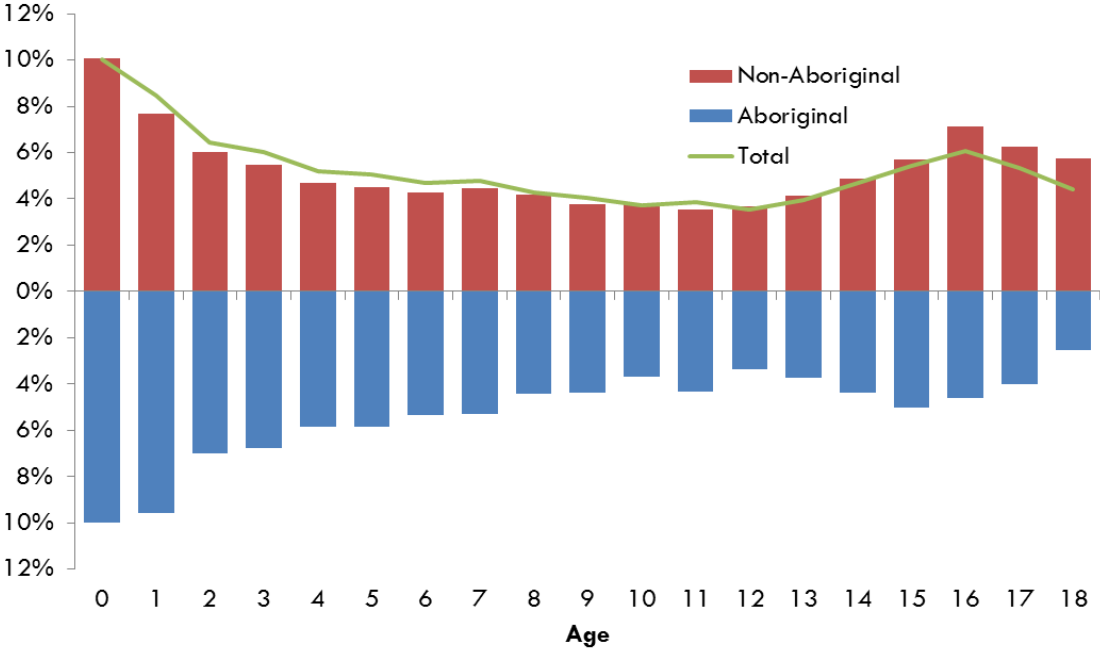
Children and youth may be in care through a court order for protection reasons (89%) or through either a Voluntary Care or Special Needs Agreement with parents (11%). With 70% of all reasons for care indicated, neglect is the largest reason for care, particularly for Aboriginal CYIC (74%) and non-Aboriginal CYIC (64%).

Percentage Reason for Care Indicated for CYIC by as at March 31, 2016

	All	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
Reasons for CYIC by Court Order for Protection:	88.6%	91.1%	84.9%
Neglect	69.8%	73.8%	63.6%
Parent unable/unwilling to care	42.0%	43.4%	39.9%
Neglect by parent with physical harm	25.3%	27.9%	21.3%
Child abandoned: inadequate provision	2.0%	2.1%	2.0%
Deprived of necessary health care	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
Physical harm by parent	9.3%	8.6%	10.4%
Emotional harm by parent	5.1%	4.1%	6.5%
Sexual abuse/exploitation by parent	0.8%	0.7%	1.0%
Other abuse/neglect concerns	3.7%	3.8%	3.4%
Reasons CYIC by Agreement with Parents	11.4%	8.9%	15.1%

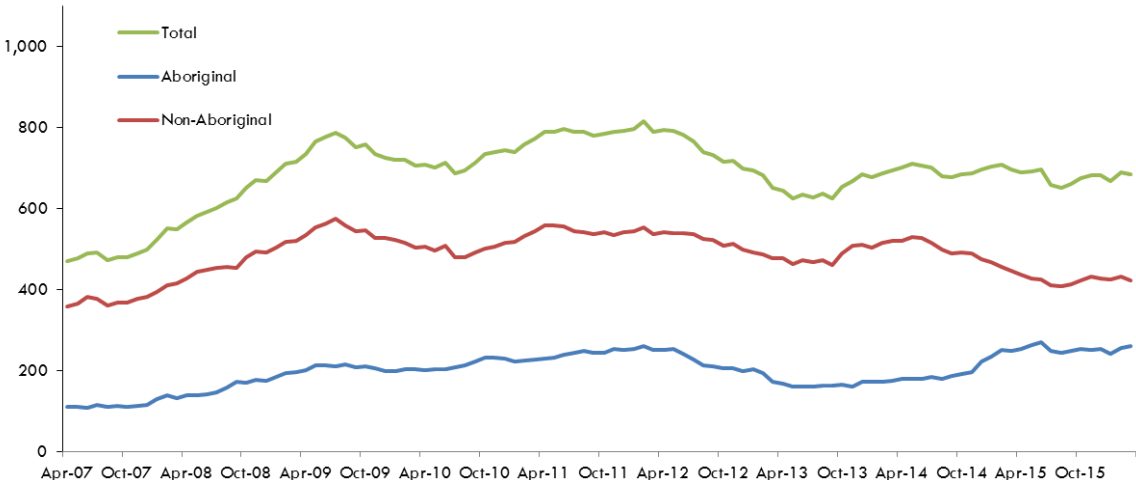
Younger children are more likely to be admitted into care. This is especially true for Aboriginal children. Because younger CYIC are more likely to find permanency through adoption, return to parents or permanent transfer of guardianship, most CYIC are aged 0-12 and Aboriginal CYIC are younger than non-Aboriginal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

Age Distribution of CYIC between September 2012 and March 2016 by Aboriginal Status



Most youth aged 16 – 18 that need residential services from MCFD are appropriately served through a Youth Agreement rather than being in care. In contrast to CYIC, most Youth Agreements are for non-Aboriginal youth, partially contributing to the over-representation of Aboriginal CYIC.

Youth on Youth Agreements, BC, April 2007 to March 2016



Performance Indicators:

Extended Family

Performance Indicator 4.06 Children and Youth Admitted into Care That Previously Had a Recent Out-of-Care Placement

Rationale:

Permanent, stable relationships are a major determinant of whether children feel safe and secure and therefore, of well-being overall. If a child or youth has to leave their parental home, the ministry or delegated Aboriginal agency strives to place the child or youth with people who know the child or youth and will maintain a positive, lifelong relationship with them, their families and communities, thereby minimizing disruptions to children, youth and their families.

When a child or youth needs to leave their parental home because they are at risk of abuse or neglect or are temporarily unable to live with their parents, the ministry or delegated Aboriginal agency can, if appropriate, arrange for an Out-of-Care placement with extended family or close friends, which is an alternate care arrangement to foster care. This indicates how effective Out-of-Care placements are at keeping children and youth from further involvement in the child welfare system by examining the proportion of children and youth who come into Care after leaving an Out-of-Care placement.

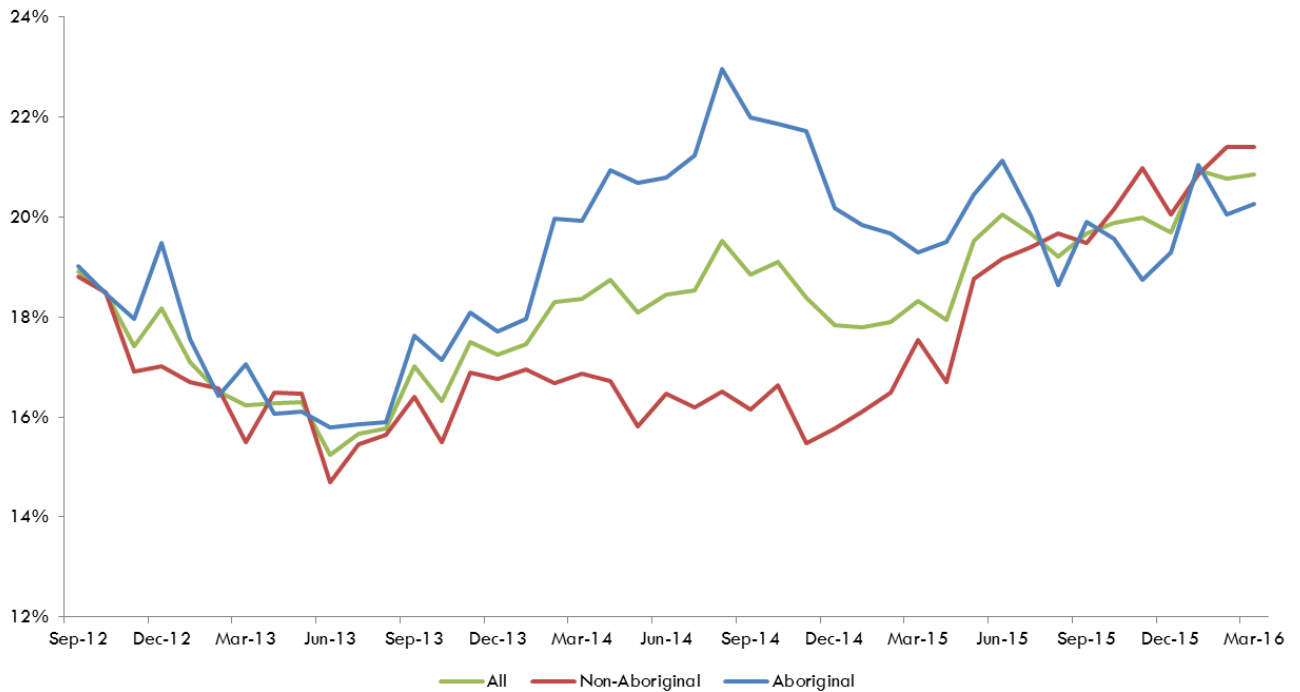
Children Admitted into Care with a Recent Out-of-Care Placement, March 2016

Service Delivery Area	Children and Youth Coming into Care within 6 Months of Exiting an Out-of-Care Placement (Up to March 2016)	Children and Youth Exiting From Out-of-Care Placements, October 2014 to September 2015	Children and Youth Coming into Care within 6 Months of Exiting an Out-of-Care Option (%)		
			All	Aboriginal ¹	Non-Aboriginal ¹
BC	298	1,429	20.9%	20.3%	21.4%
Kootenays	10	46	21.7%	18.8%	23.3%
Okanagan	23	118	19.5%	21.9%	16.7%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	27	167	16.2%	14.0%	20.0%
East Fraser	38	119	31.9%	27.6%	36.1%
North Fraser	25	112	22.3%	35.3%	16.7%
South Fraser	54	229	23.6%	31.9%	20.0%
Vancouver/Richmond	22	93	23.7%	7.0%	38.0%
Coast/North Shore	12	53	22.6%	20.0%	24.2%
South Vancouver Island	17	75	22.7%	19.0%	24.1%
North Vancouver Island	20	112	17.9%	18.6%	17.0%
Northwest	24	100	24.0%	23.4%	26.1%
North Central	24	176	13.6%	16.5%	9.6%
Northeast	*	29	*	*	*

¹ SDA data suppressed where the CYIC exiting Out-of-Care is less than 10.

Analysis:

Trend in Children Admitted into Care with a Recent Out-of-Care Placement, September 2012 to March 2016



The rate shows no change between the baseline month, September 2012, and March 2016, although it has fluctuated within a six percentage point range within this period.

Discharges from Out-of-Care have increased by 53% since September 2012, while in Care admissions after these discharges have increased by 68%.

South Fraser had the largest number of admissions into Care after Out-of-Care discharges (54) (but as the region also had the largest number of Out-of-Care discharges (229), the rate of children coming into Care after an Out-of-Care discharge has been fairly flat).

At a 17.5 percentage point increase, Coast/North Shore has experienced the largest percentage point increase since the baseline.

North Central, South Fraser, and Thompson Cariboo Shuswap are experiencing lower rates since the baseline, while North Vancouver Island and Vancouver/Richmond have rates at their baseline levels.

Performance Indicator 4.16 Relative Use of Admissions into Care and Admissions to Out-of-Care Controlling for Protection Reports

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 Controlling for Protection Reports, March 2016

Service Delivery Area	Admissions into Out-of-Care Placements per 1,000 Closed Protection Reports, October 2015 to March 2016 ¹	Admissions into In Care Placements per 1,000 Closed Protection Reports, October 2015 to March 2016	Admissions into Out-of-Care Placements per 1,000 Admissions into In Care Placements, October 2015 to March 2016		
			All ¹	Aboriginal	Non - Aboriginal ¹
BC	39.8	84.0	474.3	570.5	375.0
Kootenays	34.0	69.5	489.8	684.2	366.7
Okanagan	34.0	87.4	389.4	363.6	413.8
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	53.7	85.2	629.6	738.5	528.6
East Fraser	39.8	76.5	520.0	844.8	238.8
North Fraser	35.2	79.0	446.3	620.0	323.9
South Fraser	35.2	85.6	411.3	415.6	409.1
Vancouver/Richmond	21.2	70.5	301.3	345.2	250.0
Coast/North Shore	32.4	66.1	490.6	833.3	*
South Vancouver Island	22.8	79.4	286.7	253.5	316.5
North Vancouver Island	39.7	99.0	401.0	464.9	322.6
Northwest	103.9	105.2	987.7	1068.5	*
North Central	91.2	111.4	818.2	702.1	1222.2
Northeast	*	74.6	*	N/A	*

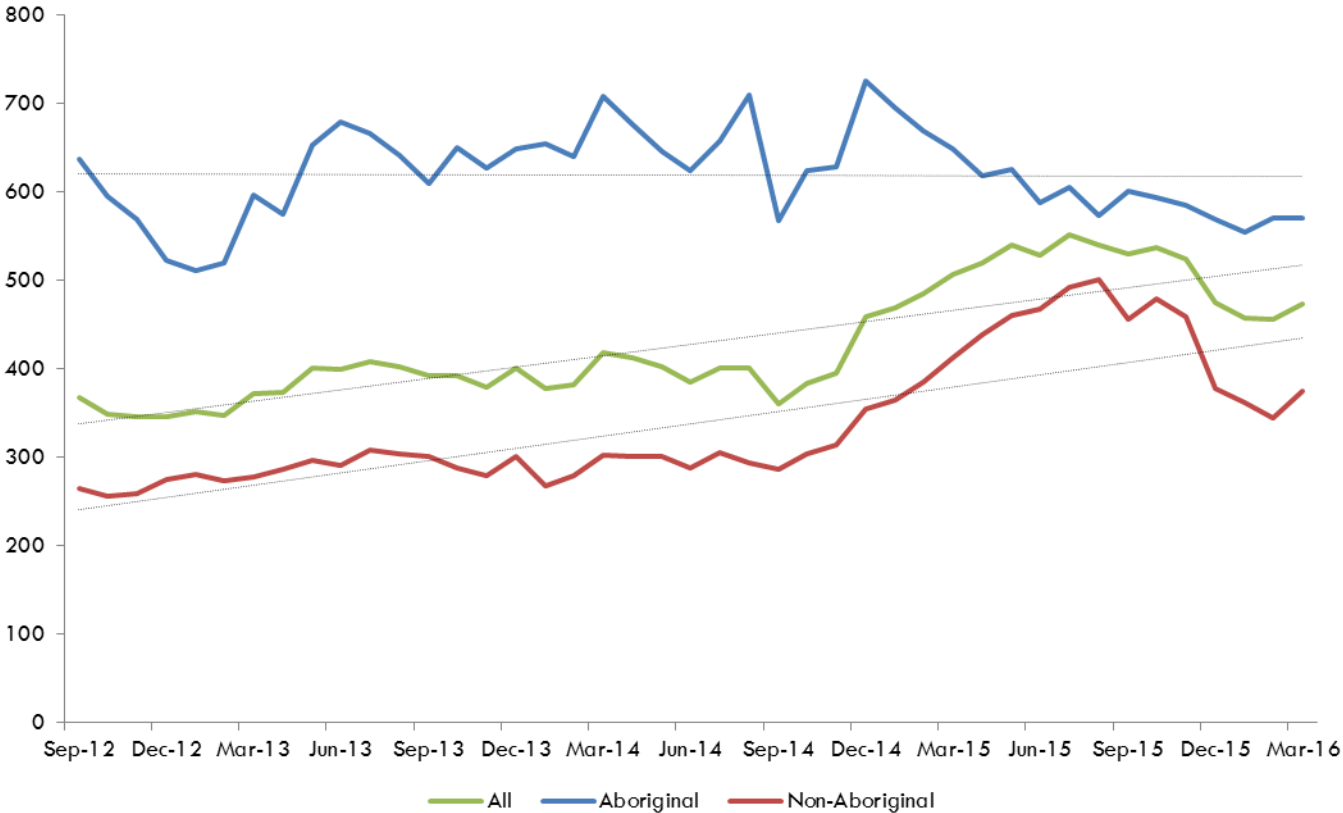
Since September 2014, this performance indicator increased significantly from 361 to 522 in September 2015. This recent upward, positive trend in this indicator is largely attributed to a significant drop in the number of non-Aboriginal children being admitted into Care and a relatively stable number of non-

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

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 over the same time period.

Analysis:

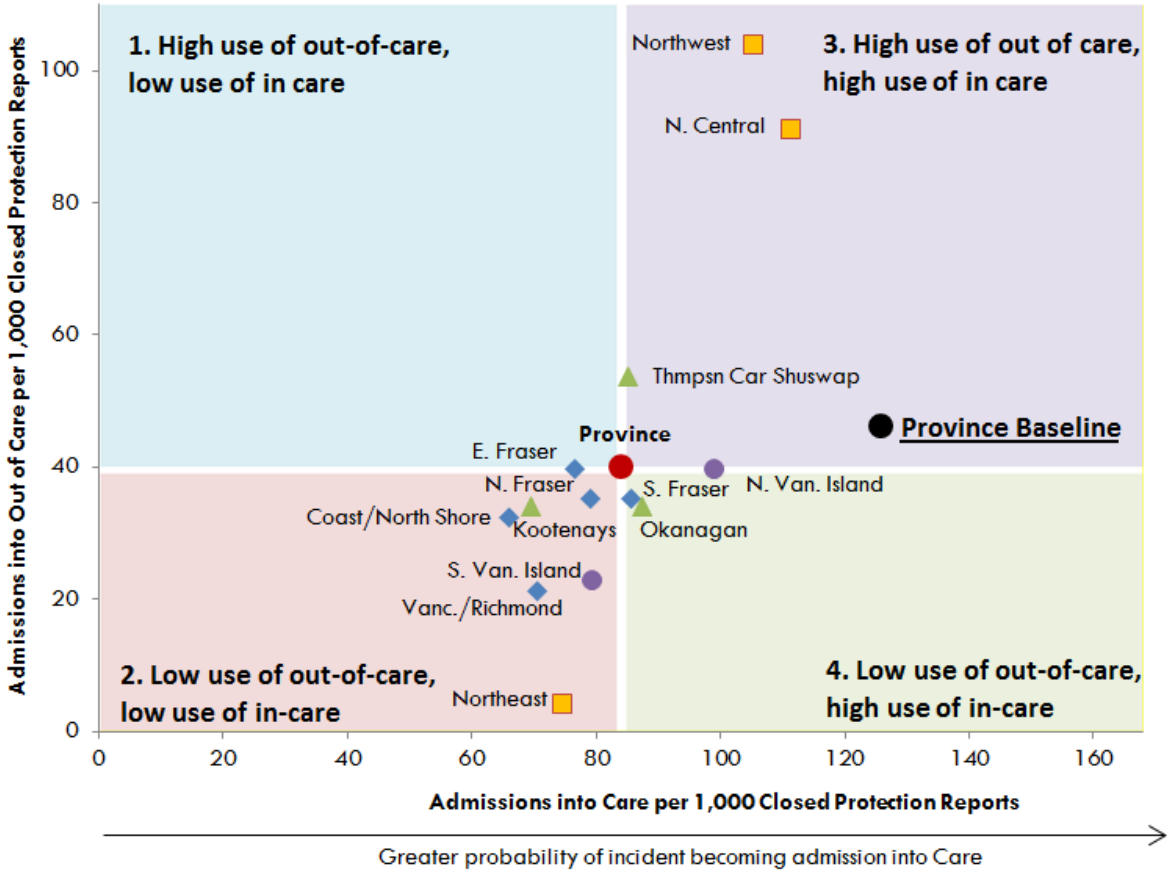
Trend in Admissions into Out-of-Care Placements per 1,000 Admissions into In Care Placements, September 2012 to March 2016



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 2016. The Admissions into Out-of-Care Placements per 1,000 Admissions into In Care Placements ranged from 287 in South Vancouver Island to a high of 988 in Northwest SDA, with the provincial average of 474 in March 2016; excluding Northeast SDA with less than 10 admissions into Out-of-Care.

The chart below shows the relationship between Out-of-Care admissions and In Care admissions per 1,000 protection reports in March 2016. The chart is centered on the values for the province. In March 2016, there were 40 Out-of-Care admissions per 1,000 closed protection reports (vertical axis) and 84 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 2016



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 Coast/North Shore SDA (probability 6.6%), and most likely in North Central SDA (11.1%). Northwest SDA (10.4%) is also more likely to utilize admissions into OCO as a response to a protection report than any other SDA, while Northeast 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 April 1 to September 30, 2016

Residential Service Type	Service Days	
	Number	Percentage
Foster Homes	740,230	84.629%
Contracted Resources	134,424	15.368%
Hotels	27	0.003%
Total	874,681	100.000%

Occasionally (one day in every 30,000 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 April 1 – September 30, 2016 there were 17 CYIC were placed into hotels (there were 18 placements as one CYIC was placed on two separate occasions). Placements by Service Delivery Area and Delegated Aboriginal Authority were:

Service Delivery Area/Delegated Aboriginal Agencies	Hotel Placements	Children Placed
Metis Family Services	1	1
North Central	3	3
North Island	1	1
Northwest	4	3
Okanagan	1	1
South Fraser	1	1
Surrounded by Cedar	1	1
Vancouver/Richmond	6	6
Total	18	17

In every hotel stay, children were accompanied by a caregiver.

Notes:

1. Reasons for hotel stays are:

Fire in Resource, caregiver and child stayed in hotel.	1 child
Household emergency in resource. Fumigation required and everyone needed to be out of resource due to health and safety concerns.	3 children
Emergency accommodation required for a sibling group of 5	5 children
No immediate suitable placement available due to Child's presenting needs	5 children
No emergency placement available that night in area.	3 children

2. Of the 18 stays, 16 were for one night, 1 was for four nights and one for seven nights (ave 1.7 days).

3. Of the 17 children and youth placed in hotels, 16 were Aboriginal

4. Number of children and youth placed in a hotel by age:

1 – 5:	5
6 – 12:	4
13 – 18:	8

Performance Indicators:

Performance Indicator 5.06 Recurrence of Maltreatment of Former Children and Youth in Out of Home Care¹

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 2016, Children & Youth in Out-of-Home-Care

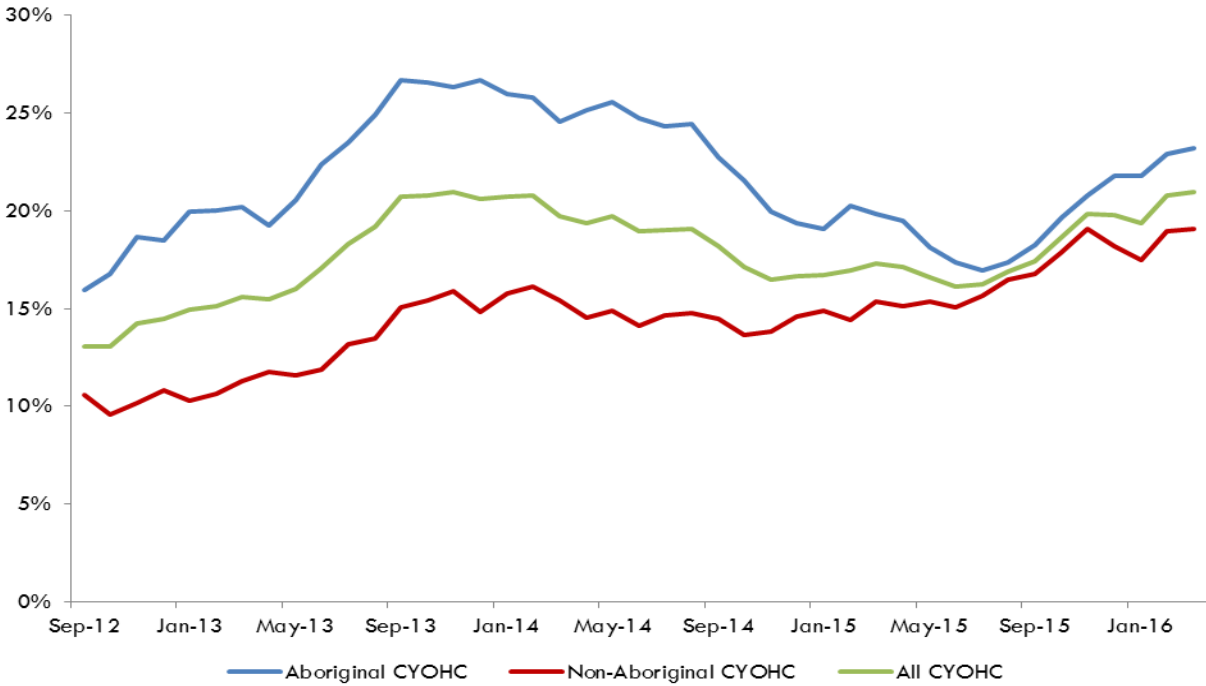
Service Delivery Area	Children and Youth Living Away From Home Due to Abuse or Neglect That Returned Home between April 2014 and March 2015	Children and Youth That Returned Home and Were the Subject of an FDR within 12 Months (Up to March 2016)(%)	Children and Youth That Returned Home and Were the Subject of an Investigation within 12 Months (Up to March 2016)(%)	Children and Youth That Returned Home and were the Subject of Either a FDR or an Investigation within 12 Months (Up to March 2016)(%)		
				All	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
BC	1,752	16.3%	6.4%	20.9%	23.2%	19.1%
Kootenays	48	4.2%	0.0%	4.2%	6.7%	3.0%
Okanagan	181	11.0%	7.2%	16.6%	19.0%	15.3%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	154	20.8%	5.2%	24.7%	21.6%	28.8%
East Fraser	161	18.6%	5.6%	20.5%	28.9%	12.9%
North Fraser	123	17.1%	12.2%	28.5%	14.0%	36.3%
South Fraser	270	17.4%	6.3%	21.9%	23.9%	20.8%
Vancouver/Richmond	121	17.4%	3.3%	19.0%	25.9%	13.4%
Coast/North Shore	67	16.4%	3.0%	19.4%	15.6%	22.9%
South Vancouver Island	152	12.5%	6.6%	17.8%	27.7%	13.3%
North Vancouver Island	169	17.8%	10.7%	25.4%	29.9%	21.7%
Northwest	113	24.8%	9.7%	29.2%	33.3%	10.0%
North Central	147	14.3%	3.4%	17.7%	16.7%	18.8%
Northeast	46	8.7%	2.2%	10.9%	8.8%	16.7%

Analysis:

From a wide gap in 2013, provincially the recurrence of maltreatment rates for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal CYOHC have almost converged in September 2015. Since September 2015, the recurrence of maltreatment increased by 3 percentage points to nearly 21%. This deteriorating trend has emerged for both Aboriginal CYOHC and non-Aboriginal CYOHC.

¹ 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 2016



As of March 2016, Children and Youth in Care (CYIC) made up 55% (down from 75% in 2012) of all children and youth who left In Out of Home Care. CYIC experienced recurrence of maltreatment at slightly lower rates compared all CYOHC.

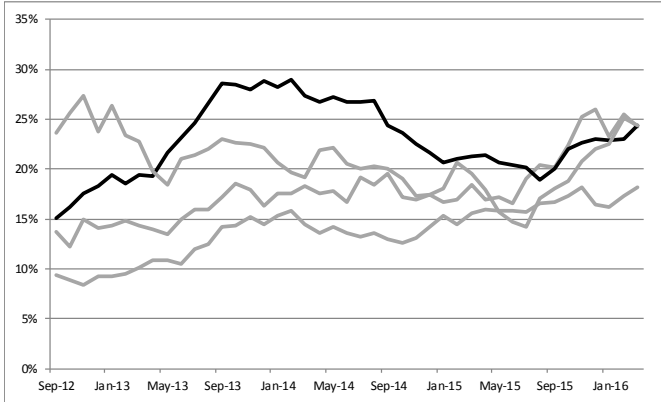
CYIC recurrence of maltreatment is approaching the peak seen in early 2014. CYIC recurrence of maltreatment rates are slightly lower than those for CYOHC and the gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal rates is more significant at 6.2 percentage points higher for Aboriginal rates.

Recurrence of Maltreatment, Former CYIC and CYOHC, March 2016

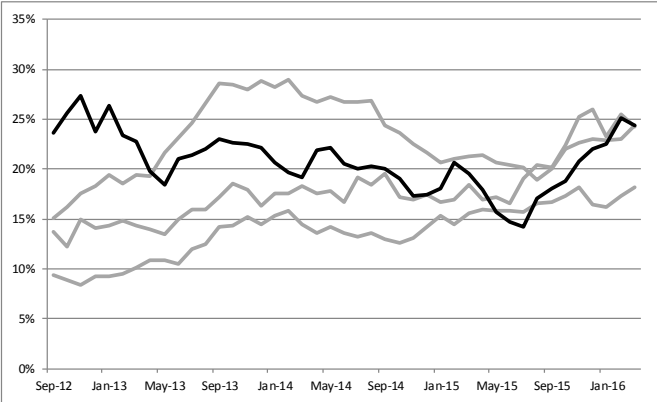
	All	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
CYIC	20.6%	24.3%	18.1%
CYOHC	20.9%	23.2%	19.1%

Recurrence of Maltreatment of Former CYIC and Former Children and Youth who left an Out-of-Care Legal Status by Aboriginal Identity, September 2012 to March 2016

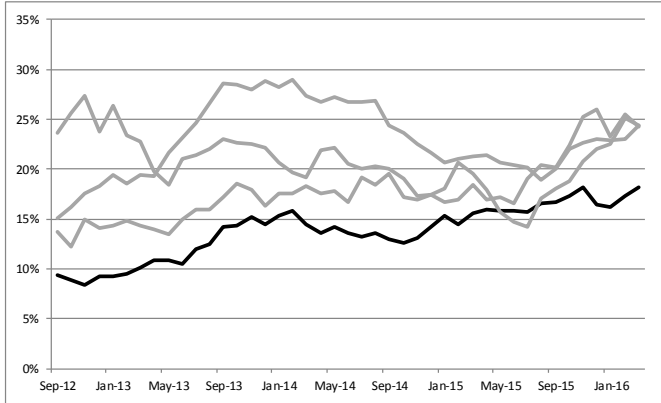
Recurrence of Maltreatment, Aboriginal In Care



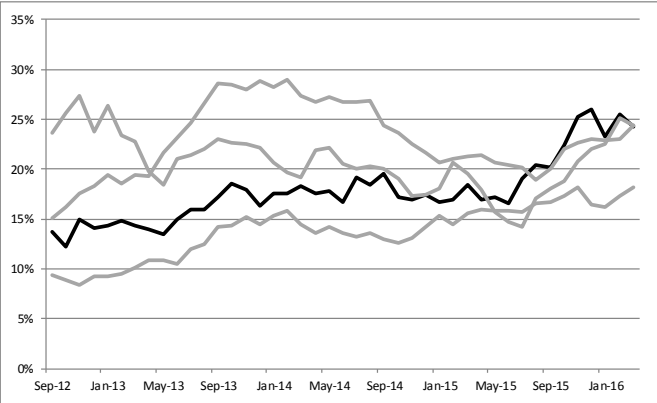
Recurrence of Maltreatment, Aboriginal Out-of-Care



Recurrence of Maltreatment, Non-Aboriginal In Care



Recurrence of Maltreatment, Non-Aboriginal Out-of-Care



Trends in recurrence of maltreatment are becoming more influenced by former Children and Youth in Out-Of-Care (CYOOC). As of March 2016, CYOOC Legal status made up 36% (up from 22% in 2012) of all children and youth who left In Out of Home Care.

Beginning mid-2015, CYOOC experienced deterioration of recurrence of maltreatment from around 15% to 25%. Historically, Aboriginal CYIC experienced the highest level of recurrence of maltreatment. As of March 2016, CYOOC now experience recurrence rates equal to Aboriginal CYIC, the highest rates among all legal status.

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 2016.

Discharges from Care to Permanency, March 2016

Service Delivery Area	Children Who Exited From Care between April 2015 and March 2016 for Reasons Other Than Aging Out	Children Who Had Been in Care for More Than Two Months on March 31, 2015 ¹	Children Who Exited to Permanency (%)			Median Time to Permanency (Months)	Median Duration For CYIC That Remained in Care (Months)
			All	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal ²		
BC	1,585	7,280	21.8%	17.1%	28.0%	19	55
Kootenays	83	237	35.0%	25.3%	42.0%	16	50
Okanagan	149	576	25.9%	24.2%	27.2%	22	58
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	271	818	33.1%	28.2%	40.9%	17	47
East Fraser	150	750	20.0%	16.9%	23.9%	27	61
North Fraser	82	393	20.9%	19.1%	21.8%	16	54
South Fraser	198	957	20.7%	15.2%	26.3%	16	57
Vancouver/Richmond	90	710	12.7%	7.4%	23.2%	21	67
Coast/North Shore	31	252	12.3%	9.9%	18.3%	21	66
South Vancouver Island	186	851	21.9%	17.3%	25.8%	19	48
North Vancouver Island	220	910	24.2%	19.1%	32.1%	17	47
Northwest	40	240	16.7%	13.4%	45.8%	25	73
North Central	64	501	12.8%	10.8%	19.8%	21	57
Northeast	21	84	25.0%	26.4%	*	17	41

Analysis:

Over the twelve month period April 2015 to March 2016 1,585 CYIC (22% of all CYIC) found permanency, compared to the corresponding figures of 1,399 CYIC (or 19% 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).

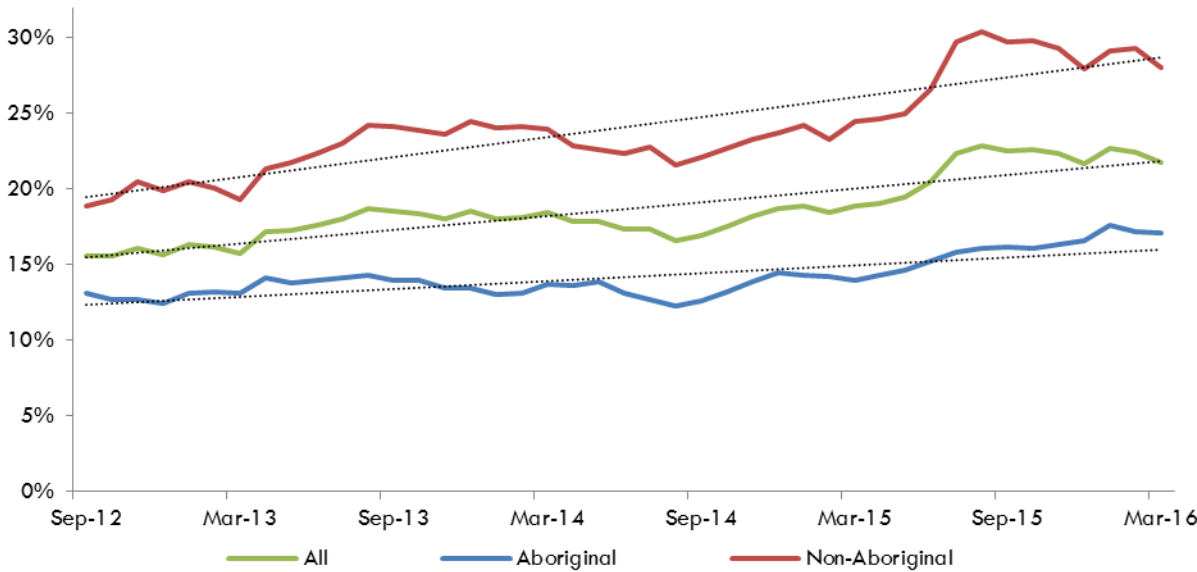
It is commonly accepted that the longer children remain in Care, the less likelihood they have of unifying with their parents or being adopted. Thus, the extra time spent in Care would reduce their chance of ever

¹ The SDA counts will not sum to the BC count (7,280) due to 1 child where SDA information cannot be determined.

² SDA's data suppressed where the number of children who exited to permanency is less than 10.

achieving permanency. Of these 1,585 CYIC who exited for permanency during April 2015 – March 2016, the median amount of time spent in Care is 19 months. Although there is a higher percentage of CYIC exited for permanency compared to September 2012 (16% in September 2012 vs. 22% in March 2016), the median time to permanency has gone up by 2 months, from 17 months in September 2012 to 19 months in March 2016. The median length of time to permanency also varies across SDAs, for a low of 16 months in Kootenays, North Fraser and South Fraser SDAs and a high of 27 months in East Fraser SDA. For those CYIC who remained in Care, the median length of stay in Care was 55 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 41 months) while the largest deterioration in North Fraser SDA (up from 49 months to 54 months).

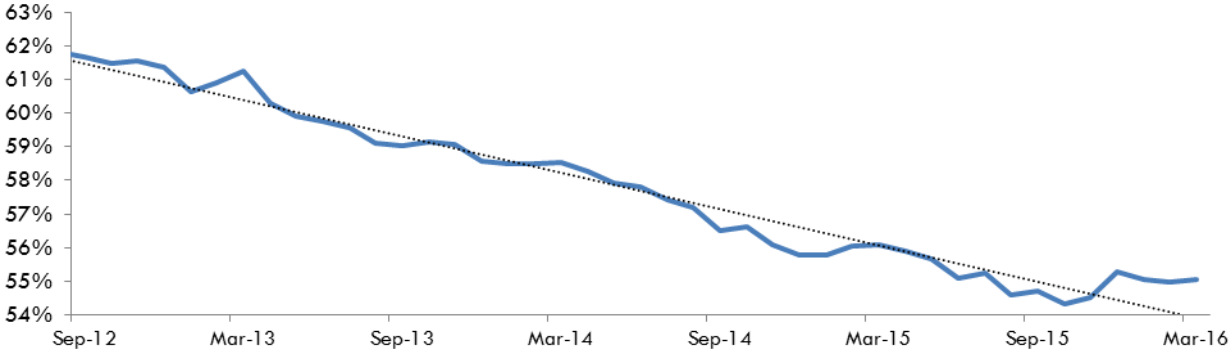
Discharges from Care to Permanency, September 2012 to March 2016



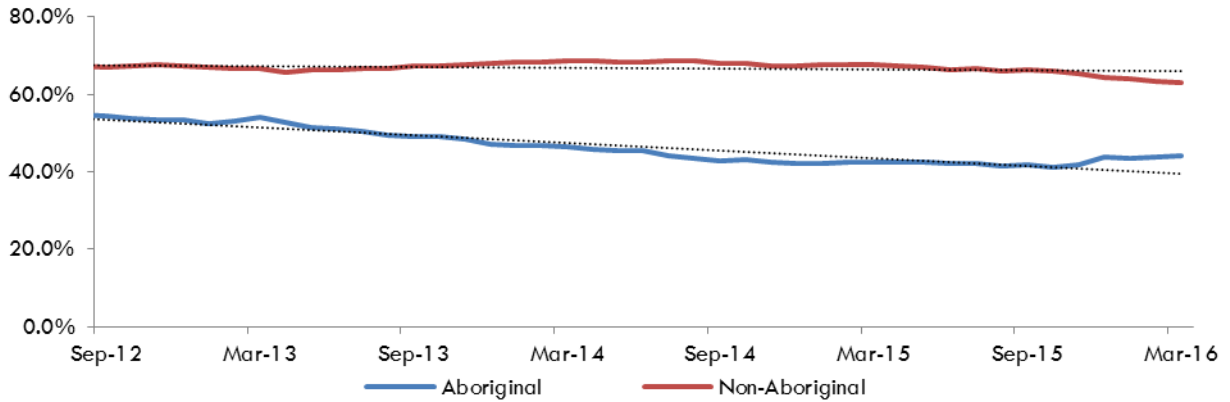
A positive implication of higher permanency rates is fewer CYIC becoming continuing wards of the province; children under Continuing Custody Orders (CCOs). CCOs, as a proportion of all CYIC, have been declining since 2004. However, this ratio increases slightly in the recent months that might be due 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 55% in March 2016. 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.

Per Cent of CYIC Who Have Been in Care for More Than Two Months under a CCO



Per Cent of CYIC Who Have been in Care for More Than Two Months under a CCO, by Aboriginal/Non-Aboriginal, September 2012 to March 2016



Across the province, except in Northeast SDA, discharges to permanency were lower for Aboriginal children and youth compared to Non-Aboriginal children and youth. Aboriginal children and youth are less likely to be discharged from Care to permanency in twelve months since a higher proportion of them are under a CCO (68%) compared to Non-Aboriginal children and youth (43%) in March 2015.

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 Placement Changes in Current Episode of Care

Service Delivery Area	CYIC in 1 to 12 Months of Their Current Episode of Care in March 2016	CYIC That Did Not Move (%)		
		All	Aboriginal	Non - Aboriginal
BC	1,682	68.7%	67.2%	70.2%
Kootenays	56	76.8%	84.6%	70.0%
Okanagan	120	80.0%	76.6%	83.9%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	171	72.5%	77.0%	69.1%
East Fraser	163	73.0%	67.2%	77.1%
North Fraser	93	62.4%	53.1%	67.2%
South Fraser	236	69.9%	62.0%	75.0%
Vancouver/Richmond	176	74.4%	80.2%	68.9%
Coast/North Shore	60	66.7%	61.1%	75.0%
South Vancouver Island	149	61.1%	58.1%	64.0%
North Vancouver Island	228	62.3%	64.2%	59.3%
Northwest	85	45.9%	43.0%	83.3%
North Central	108	80.6%	83.8%	71.4%
Northeast	37	54.1%	63.6%	40.0%

CYIC with One Placement Change in Current Episode of Care

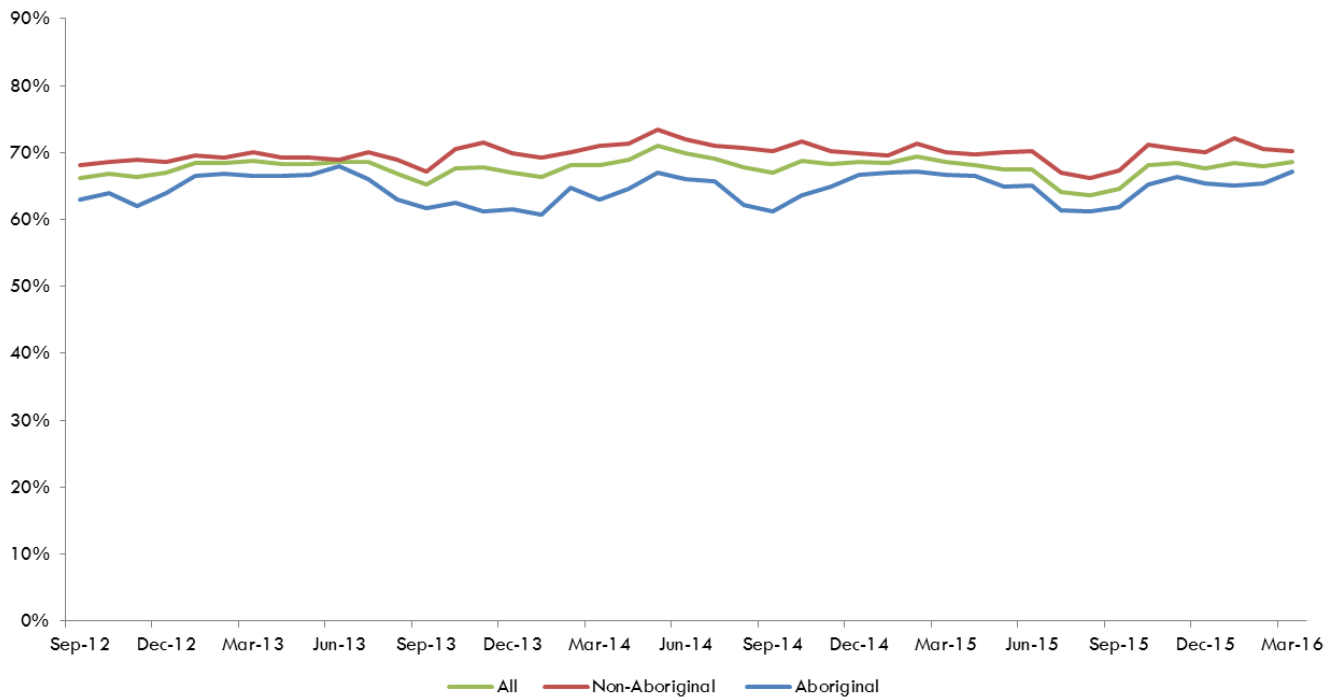
Service Delivery Area	CYIC in 1 to 12 Months of Their Current Episode of Care in March 2016	CYIC That Moved Once (%)		
		All	Aboriginal	Non - Aboriginal
BC	1,682	22.7%	24.1%	21.3%
Kootenays	56	16.1%	11.5%	20.0%
Okanagan	120	14.2%	14.1%	14.3%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	171	16.4%	13.5%	18.6%
East Fraser	163	17.8%	20.9%	15.6%
North Fraser	93	31.2%	40.6%	26.2%
South Fraser	236	23.7%	32.6%	18.1%
Vancouver/Richmond	176	19.9%	18.6%	21.1%
Coast/North Shore	60	18.3%	19.4%	16.7%
South Vancouver Island	149	32.9%	37.8%	28.0%
North Vancouver Island	228	27.6%	24.8%	31.9%
Northwest	85	32.9%	34.2%	16.7%
North Central	108	15.7%	13.8%	21.4%
Northeast	37	29.7%	31.8%	26.7%

CYIC with Two or More Placement Changes during the Current Episodes of Care

Service Delivery Area	CYIC in 1 to 12 Months of Their Current Episode of Care in March 2016	CYIC That Moved Two or More Times (%)		
		All	Aboriginal	Non - Aboriginal
BC	1,682	8.6%	8.7%	8.5%
Kootenays	56	7.1%	3.8%	10.0%
Okanagan	120	5.8%	9.4%	1.8%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	171	11.1%	9.5%	12.4%
East Fraser	163	9.2%	11.9%	7.3%
North Fraser	93	6.5%	6.3%	6.6%
South Fraser	236	6.4%	5.4%	6.9%
Vancouver/Richmond	176	5.7%	1.2%	10.0%
Coast/North Shore	60	15.0%	19.4%	8.3%
South Vancouver Island	149	6.0%	4.1%	8.0%
North Vancouver Island	228	10.1%	10.9%	8.8%
Northwest	85	21.2%	22.8%	0.0%
North Central	108	3.7%	2.5%	7.1%
Northeast	37	16.2%	4.5%	33.3%

Analysis:

Trend in CYIC (1 to 12 Months Duration) with Zero Placement Changes in Their Current Episode of Care, September 2012 to March 2016



These stability indicators have remained relatively stable since September 2012.

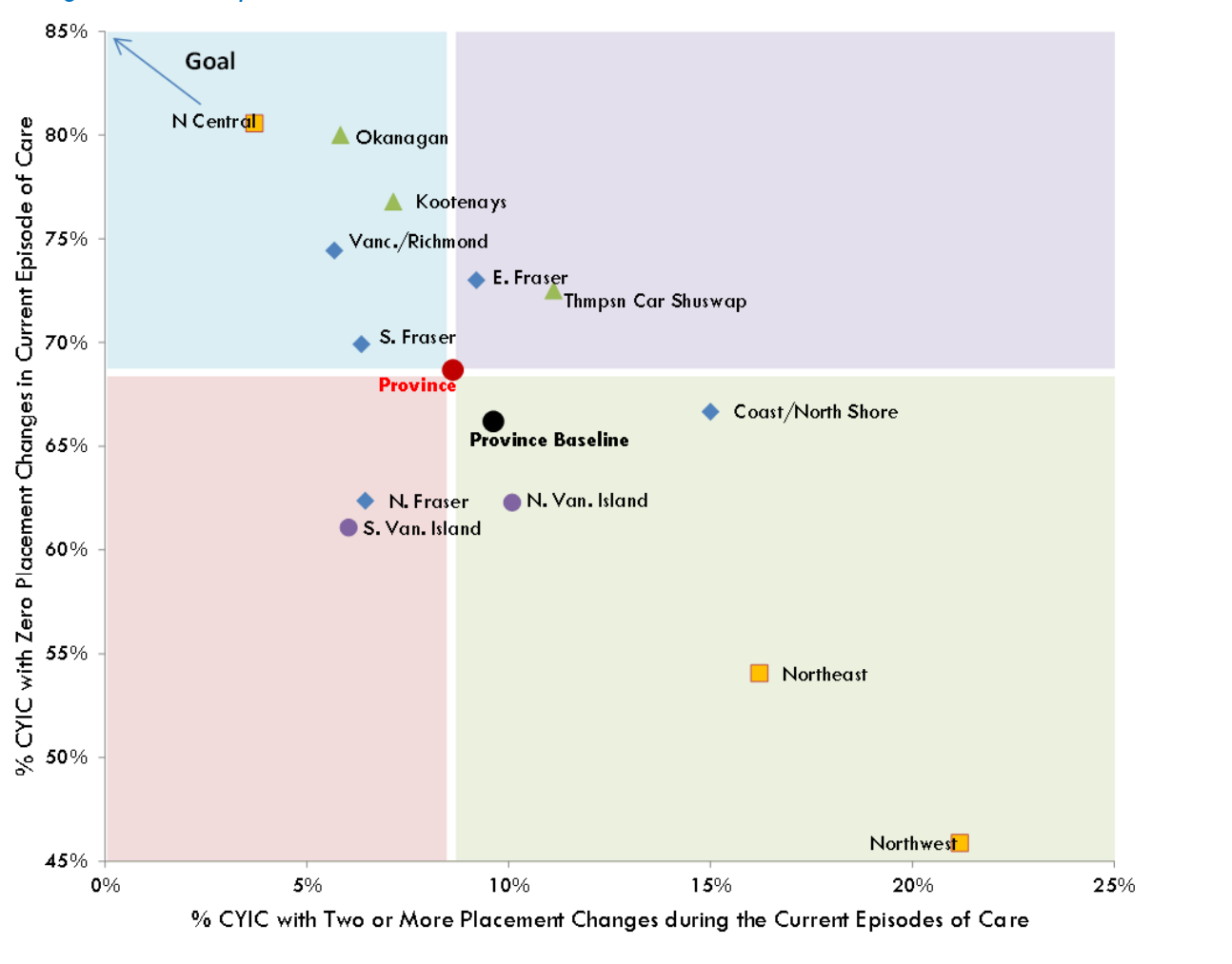
Older children are more likely to experience a placement change. The chances of having a placement change for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal children increases with age.

Aboriginal children are 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).

The chart below shows the relative placement stability during the current episode of care by SDA in March 2016. The chart is divided into four quadrants with horizontal and vertical dividing lines passing through the provincial data point. In the province, 68.7% of CYIC had no placement change (vertical axis) and 8.6% of CYIC had two or more placement changes (horizontal axis) during the current episode of care in March 2016.

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



Performance Indicator 5.11c Placement Stability - Children in Out of Home Care for at least Two Years with no Placement Change

Children in Out of Home Care for at least Two Years with no Change in Placement in the Two Years prior to March 31, 2015

Service Delivery Area	Children in Out of Home Care for at least Two Years on Sept. 30, 2015	Children who had no Change in Placement between Oct. 1, 2013 and Sep. 30, 2015	Percentage of Children in Out of Home Care for at least two Years on Sep. 30, 2015 that had no Change in Placement		
			All	Aboriginal	Non - Aboriginal
BC	3,888	2,451	63.0%	65.8%	56.9%
Kootenays	81	54	66.7%	75.6%	55.6%
Okanagan	278	182	65.5%	68.6%	61.6%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	359	217	60.4%	63.8%	53.4%
East Fraser	422	235	55.7%	62.9%	43.2%
North Fraser	193	123	63.7%	61.4%	65.0%
South Fraser	524	348	66.4%	69.0%	61.7%
Vancouver/Richmond	453	322	71.1%	72.0%	68.0%
Coast/North Shore	177	119	67.2%	69.3%	55.6%
South Vancouver Island	433	255	58.9%	65.5%	48.5%
North Vancouver Island	454	286	63.0%	64.0%	60.2%
Northwest	155	92	59.4%	56.6%	100.0%
North Central	325	204	62.8%	64.2%	53.5%
Northeast	34	14	41.2%	43.5%	36.4%

Analysis:

More than 60% of the long term Children and Youth in out-of-home care, i.e. those who had been in care for at least two years on March 31, 2016, had not had a change of placement in the last two years. Vancouver/Richmond had the highest percentage at 71.1% while the Northeast was the lowest at 41.2%.

Aboriginal children in out-of-home care were overrepresented in this indicator: they made up 69% of the base for this measure while Aboriginal children in out-of-home care represented only 61% of the total out-of-home care population. This indicates that Aboriginal children are more likely to remain away from their families for two years or longer than their non-Aboriginal counterparts.

Stability was better for Aboriginal children in out-of-home care than for non-Aboriginal children. 65.8% of long term Aboriginal children did not have a change in placement over the last two years.

The Aboriginal children were overall younger than their non-Aboriginal counterparts, with median ages of 11 and 14 respectively. For the long term children in out-of-home care, children aged 6 to 13 were less likely to experience a change in placement. The chances of having a placement change for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal children increased with age.

When controlling for age and Aboriginal status, children in the out-of-home care of Delegated Aboriginal agencies were more likely to experience placement stability than those cared for by MCFD.

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 2016

Service Delivery Area	Number of Foster Parents, active and under 64 years of age on March 31, 2015, still active on March 31, 2016 ¹	Number of Foster Parents (under 64 years old) Active on March 31, 2015 ¹	Percentage of Foster Parents on March 31, 2015 still active on March 31, 2016		
			All	Aboriginal	Non - Aboriginal
BC	2,116	2,770	76.4%	69.7%	77.6%
Kootenays	82	122	67.2%	57.1%	67.8%
Okanagan	181	234	77.4%	76.5%	77.4%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	221	311	71.1%	59.7%	74.2%
East Fraser	204	269	75.8%	72.2%	76.4%
North Fraser	113	141	80.1%	83.3%	80.0%
South Fraser	241	292	82.5%	81.0%	82.7%
Vancouver/Richmond	237	276	85.9%	82.1%	86.3%
Coast/North Shore	117	156	75.0%	76.3%	74.6%
South Vancouver Island	220	298	73.8%	67.3%	75.2%
North Vancouver Island	237	340	69.7%	65.6%	70.6%
Northwest	83	102	81.4%	73.8%	86.7%
North Central	147	177	83.1%	73.3%	85.0%
Northeast	33	52	63.5%	37.5%	68.2%

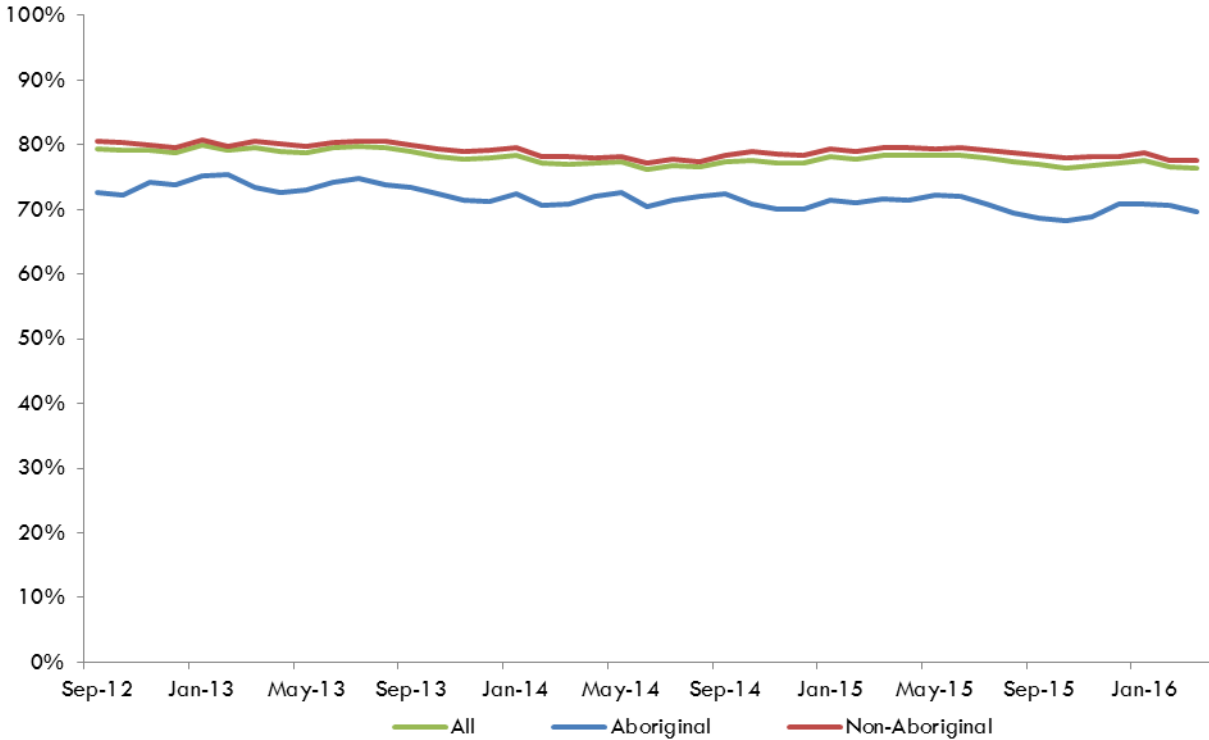
Analysis:

More than 76% of all active foster parents under the age of 64 on March 31, 2015 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 close to 70%.

Retention has been has remained relatively unchanged since the baseline period.

¹ 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 2016



Both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal time series show a flat rate since the baseline period. There is still a shortage of Aboriginal foster parents. On March 31, 2015, they represented 15% of the foster parent pool. In comparison, Aboriginal children and youth represented 57% of the CYIC caseload.

The Vancouver/Richmond, North Central and South Fraser SDAs had the three highest retention rates in the province this period, all above 80%, however, the South Fraser SDA had only one Aboriginal foster parent for every 23 Aboriginal CYIC on March 31, 2016, the lowest rate in the province.

At the end of March 2016, the rates of Aboriginal CYIC per Aboriginal foster parent varied across the SDAs from 5 Aboriginal CYIC per Aboriginal foster parent in the Coast/North Shore SDA to almost 23 in South Fraser.

Rate of Aboriginal CYIC per Aboriginal Foster Parent by SDA, March 31, 2016

Service Delivery Area	Aboriginal CYIC, March 2016	Count of all Aboriginal Foster Parents (any age), March 2016	Rate of Aboriginal CYIC per Aboriginal Foster Parent
BC	4,418	448	9.9
Kootenays	103	9	11.4
Okanagan	298	21	14.2
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	523	71	7.4
East Fraser	429	40	10.7
North Fraser	155	7	22.1
South Fraser	500	22	22.7
Vancouver/Richmond	489	32	15.3
Coast/North Shore	195	39	5.0
South Vancouver Island	419	57	7.4
North Vancouver Island	587	65	9.0
Northwest	239	44	5.4
North Central	412	33	12.5
Northeast	68	8	8.5

Performance Indicator 5.61 Aboriginal Children and Youth Cared for By Aboriginal Communities and Service Providers

Rationale:

Aboriginal children and youth, who have had to leave their parental home, need cultural safety through an Aboriginal service system that strongly connects them to their culture and traditions. This connection is important to identity and belonging and consequently overall well-being.

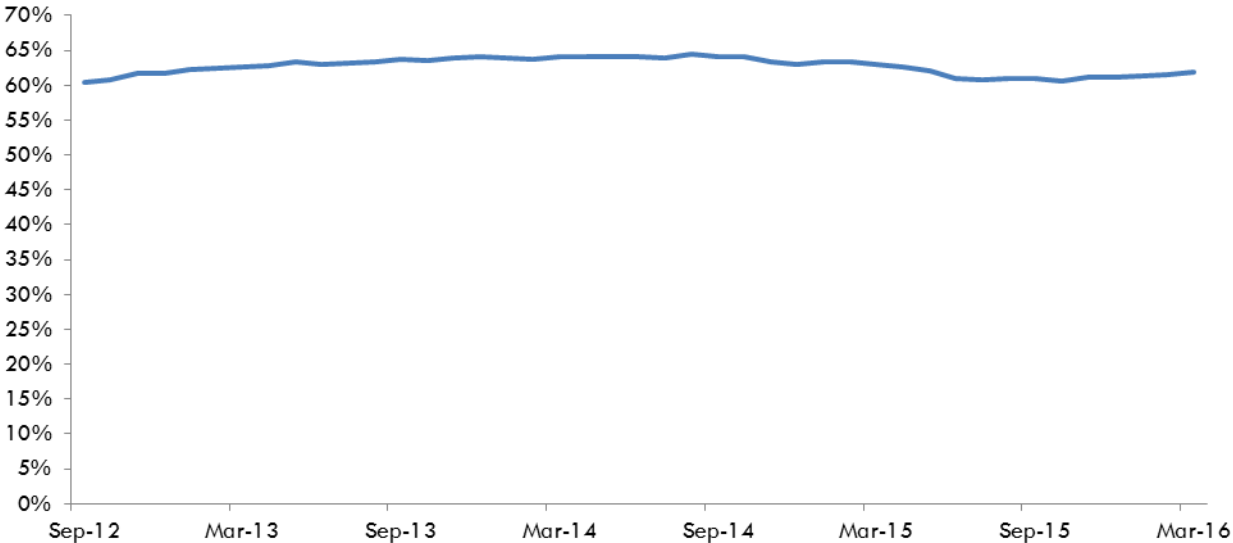
The Aboriginal Children and Youth Cared for By Aboriginal Communities and Service Providers performance indicator is calculated as the count of distinct Aboriginal children and youth younger than 17 years of age who were placed with a Delegated Aboriginal Agency (DAA), or were placed in an MCFD office and had an Aboriginal caregiver (either a foster parent or an extended family caregiver).

Per Cent of Aboriginal CYIC between October 2015 and March 2016 Who Receive Services Delivered by Aboriginal Communities and Service Providers

Service Delivery Area	Aboriginal Children Cared for Through Aboriginal Communities and Service Providers, October 2015 to March 2016	Aboriginal Children Having to Leave Their Parental Home, October 2015 to March 2016	Aboriginal Children Cared for Through Aboriginal Communities and Service Providers, October 2015 to March 2016 (%)
BC	3,061	4,944	61.9%
Kootenays	62	94	66.0%
Okanagan	93	288	32.3%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	331	485	68.2%
East Fraser	430	470	91.5%
North Fraser	67	186	36.0%
South Fraser	284	562	50.5%
Vancouver/Richmond	434	499	87.0%
Coast/North Shore	150	231	64.9%
South Vancouver Island	263	455	57.8%
North Vancouver Island	337	667	50.5%
Northwest	251	393	63.9%
North Central	342	532	64.3%
Northeast	17	82	20.7%

Analysis:

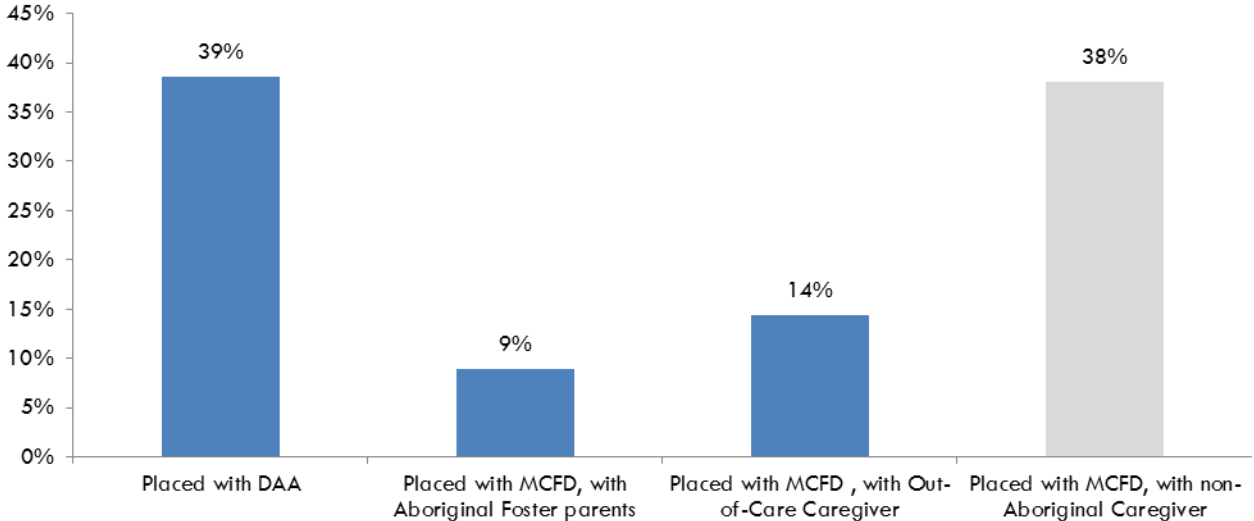
Aboriginal CYIC Who Receive Services Delivered by Aboriginal Communities and Service Providers, September 2012 to March 2016



As of March 2016, the value of this performance indicator increased slightly compared to September 2012 (by 1.5 percentage points). The drop in performance measure from its peak in August 2014 (by 2.6 percentage points) was driven by the identification of more Aboriginal children and youth in care. In addition, a growing number of Aboriginal children and youth (107 new Aboriginal Sections 54.01 and 54.1 between October 2015 and March 2016) moved to permanent placements with the same Aboriginal providers and as such maintained contact with their cultural community but are no longer included in this measure.

The following chart shows how the 4,944 Aboriginal children and youth who had to leave their parental home between October 2015 and March 2016 were cared for by Aboriginal communities and service providers.

Aboriginal CYIC by Type of Aboriginal Service Provider, April 2015 to March 2016



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 2015, the Proportion That Went on to Claim 'Income Assistance: Expected to Work' within Six Months (Up to March 2016)

Service Delivery Area	CYIC That Aged Out between April to September 2015 ¹	Accessing 'Income Assistance: Expected to Work' within Six Months (Up to March 2016) ¹	Aboriginal ¹	Non-Aboriginal ¹
BC	320	16.3%	17.6%	15.1%
Kootenays	15	6.7%	*	*
Okanagan	31	9.7%	10.0%	9.5%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	25	24.0%	25.0%	*
East Fraser	32	9.4%	8.3%	10.0%
North Fraser	30	20.0%	25.0%	16.7%
South Fraser	45	22.2%	15.0%	28.0%
Vancouver/Richmond	40	15.0%	18.8%	12.5%
Coast/North Shore	15	6.7%	10.0%	*
South Vancouver Island	28	17.9%	*	22.7%
North Vancouver Island	32	28.1%	43.8%	12.5%
Northwest	10	0.0%	0.0%	*
North Central	16	12.5%	15.4%	*
Northeast	*	*	*	*

Analysis:

Youth Discharged from Care and Subsequently Claiming 'IA: Expected to Work' within Six Months, September 2012 to March 2016



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

While there had been a decreasing trend in the provincial rate until a low of 12.5% on August 2015, the rate has since increased to 16.3% on March 2016. The trends by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal are provided above.

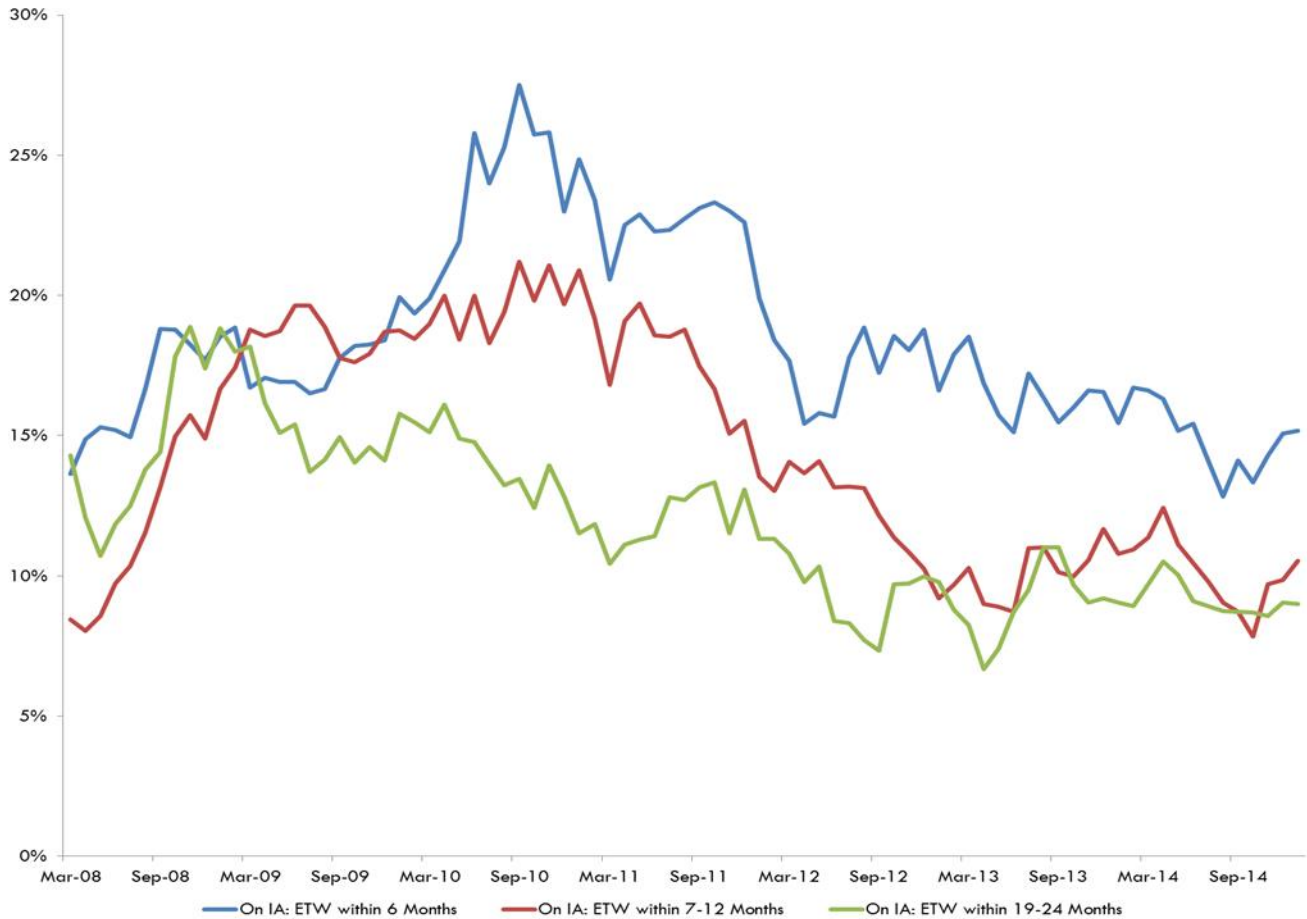
Of All Children in Care Who Turned 19 Years Old between April to September 2015, the Proportion That Went on to Claim Income Assistance or Persons with Disabilities within Six Months (Up to March 2016)

	CYIC That Aged Out Between April to September 2015	
BC	320	100.0%
IA: Expected to Work (ETW)	52	16.3%
IA: Expected to Work - Medical Condition	5	1.6%
IA: Persistent Multiple Barriers (PPMB)	0	0.0%
IA: Temporarily Excused from Work	21	6.6%
Persons with Disabilities (PWD)	127	39.7%
Did not Access IA or PWD	154	48.1%

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 52% 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 80% 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 percentage points over the same time frame.

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 16% to 17% in recent years, the rate of youth accessing IA: Expected to Work from 7 to 12 months after aging out falls by approximately five percentage points and the rate two years later falls by another one to two percentage points, an indication that the youth are finding other sources of income.

Of the youth that accessed IA: Expected to Work within 6 months of ageing-out, but did not access the same IA program in the later part of their first year after ageing-out, the majority of the youth went on to access PWD. Over time, the proportion of youth that are not accessing any IA or PWD supports is falling, while the proportion that are accessing PWD assistance is increasing.

After another year (19-24 months after ageing out), more of the youth no longer accessed IA: Expected to Work and the majority of these youth did not access PWD or any other IA program.

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

Rationale:

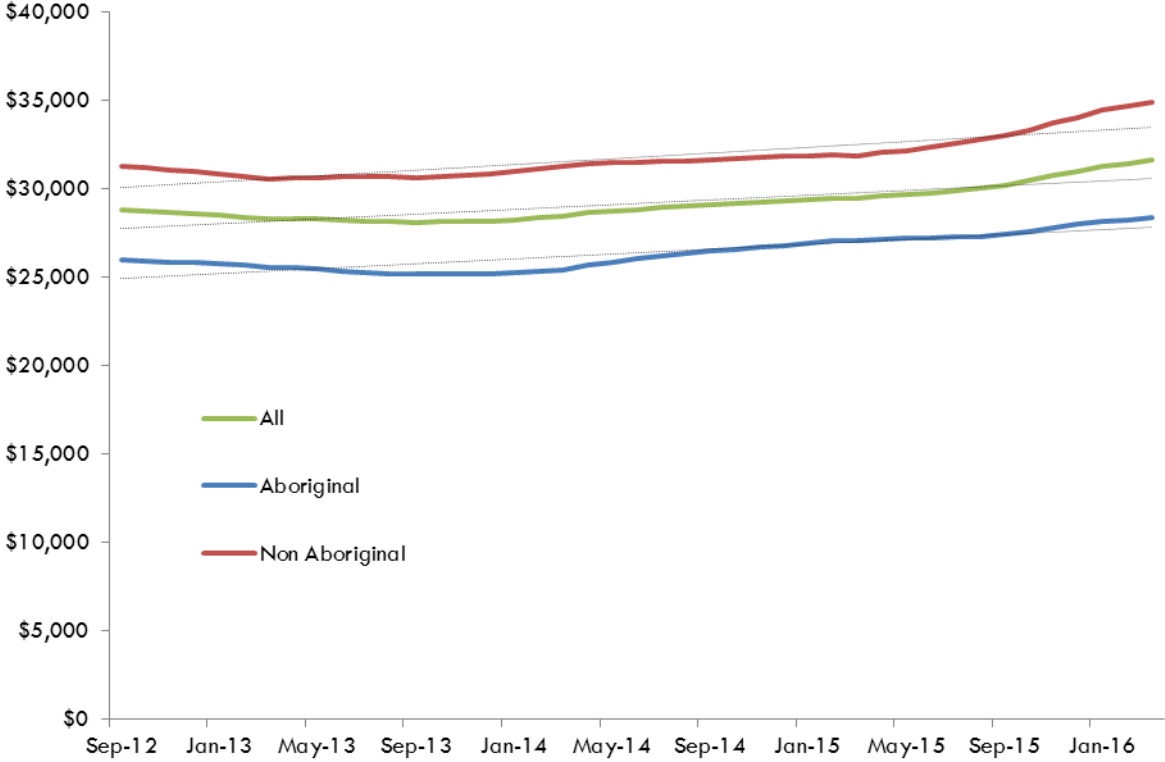
Cost pressures often stem from a shortage of skilled foster parents, which translates into a higher usage of more expensive contracted resources. Other factors that can impact costs per case include the use of exceptional payments to service providers and the level of care required by the current caseload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

Cost per Child and Youth in Care Excluding CYIC with Special Needs, 12 Month Period Ending March 2016

Service Delivery Area	Total Number of Placement Days	Average Annual Cost per Placement		
		All	Aboriginal	Non - Aboriginal
BC	1,150,007	\$31,668	\$28,398	\$34,946
Kootenays	26,832	31,936	33,279	31,272
Okanagan	99,334	25,346	26,373	24,148
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	115,345	30,351	31,331	29,512
East Fraser	79,008	40,182	24,600	42,876
North Fraser	86,307	38,364	39,927	37,125
South Fraser	170,505	34,049	29,809	37,848
Vancouver/Richmond	73,760	39,800	42,738	38,693
Coast/North Shore	53,643	28,762	24,213	39,894
South Vancouver Island	144,624	31,172	25,634	36,213
North Vancouver Island	155,774	23,483	20,954	27,354
Northwest	47,707	22,703	22,137	29,386
North Central	74,644	36,475	34,627	41,967
Northeast	22,524	33,528	34,106	32,232

Analysis:

Cost per Child and Youth in Care Excluding CYIC with Special Needs, September 2012 to March 2016



The average annualized residential cost per child or youth in care increased by a total of 10% since the baseline period 3 years ago. The increase accelerated in the Fall of 2013, and again in the Fall of 2015. During the same time, the number of bed days continued to drop. Since the baseline period, approximately 160,000 fewer residential care days were required by MCFD, or the equivalent of 440 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 5,264 distinct children 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 451 distinct children since the baseline. On average, the length of time in a residential placement during the fiscal year also shrank slightly from 229 days to 218.

Aboriginal identified CYIC continued to make up a greater proportion of the total residential care use this period than at the baseline (51% vs. 46%). Meanwhile, the spread between residential costs for Aboriginal identified CYIC and their non-Aboriginal counterparts has been widening slightly over the last 10 reporting months. It cost MCFD, on average, 23% more to care for non-Aboriginal CYIC than for Aboriginal CYIC this period.

Average Annual Residential Cost per CYIC by Type of Service, September 2012 vs. March 2016

	Sept. 2012	March 2016
Foster Care		
% days	90%	89%
Cost (\$1,000)	\$22.6	\$22.7
Contracted Resources		
% days	10%	11%
Cost (\$1,000)	\$87.5	\$103.2

The use of contracted resources continued to grow as a proportion of all bed days, and their costs continued to climb. Contracted resources were responsible for 95% of the residential cost increase for non-special needs CYIC, increasing by 18% since September 2012 (or approximately 15% after adjusting for inflation).

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 2016

Service Delivery Area ¹	Funded Bed Days	Funded Bed Day Utilization Rate
BC	1,767,892	91.2%
Kootenay	46,017	84.7%
Okanagan	172,973	85.1%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	159,496	93.0%
East Fraser	122,447	91.3%
North Fraser	131,061	94.5%
South Fraser	264,327	95.0%
Vancouver/Richmond	138,215	86.0%
Coast/North Shore	74,522	93.7%
South Vancouver Island	227,230	89.1%
North Vancouver Island	222,098	92.5%
Northwest	65,520	96.8%
North Central	108,014	91.4%
Northeast	35,972	89.7%

¹ Table excludes Lower Mainland facilities.

Analysis:

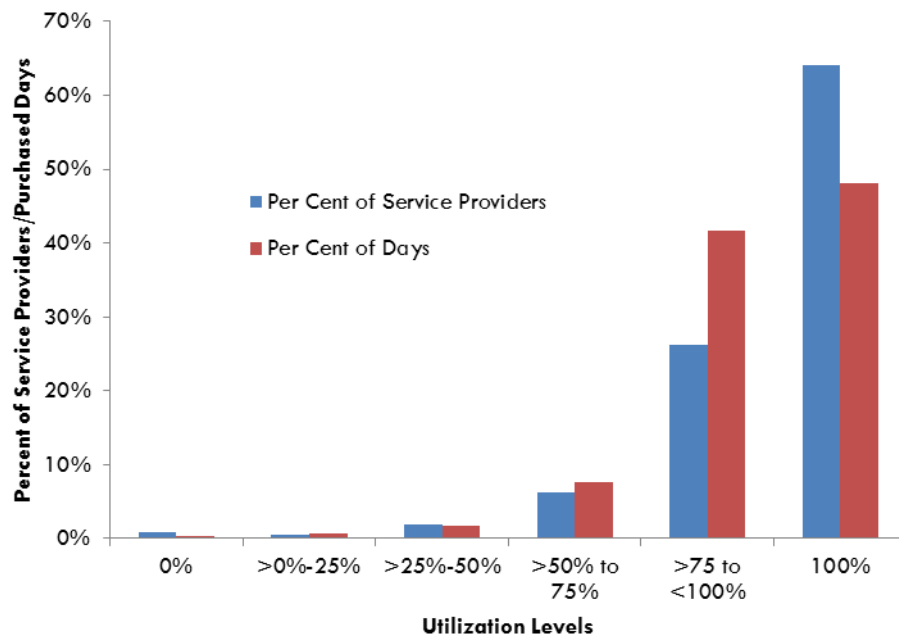
Funded Bed Utilization Rate, September 2012 to March 2016



Compared to the baseline period of September 2012, there was very little change in the performance of this indicator. The overall volume of bed days purchased and bed days used has decreased slightly since the baseline.

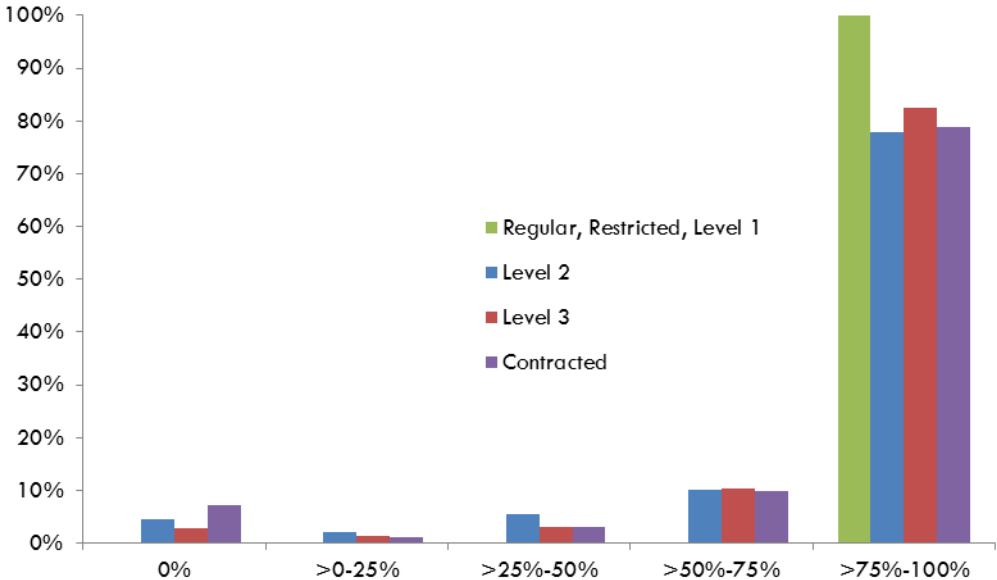
The use of Contracted Resources as a proportion of the total bed days continued to increase along with their utilization rates, resulting in an overall increased utilization rate. The use of foster homes continued to decrease, with utilization rates increasing or remaining at 100%.

Per Cent of Capacity and Service Providers by Utilization Levels



The percentage of service providers that are fully utilized has not changed since March 2015, with 64% of providers at 100%, and accounting for 48% of the bed days purchased.

Per Cent of Utilization by Placement Type



Approximately 80% of contracts in specialized foster homes (level 2 and 3) and contracted resources were fully utilized. All regular, restricted and level 1 foster homes were fully utilized.

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 month, since the baseline period. In contrast, a majority of Level 3 homes have more than 90% utilization over the same period. 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)

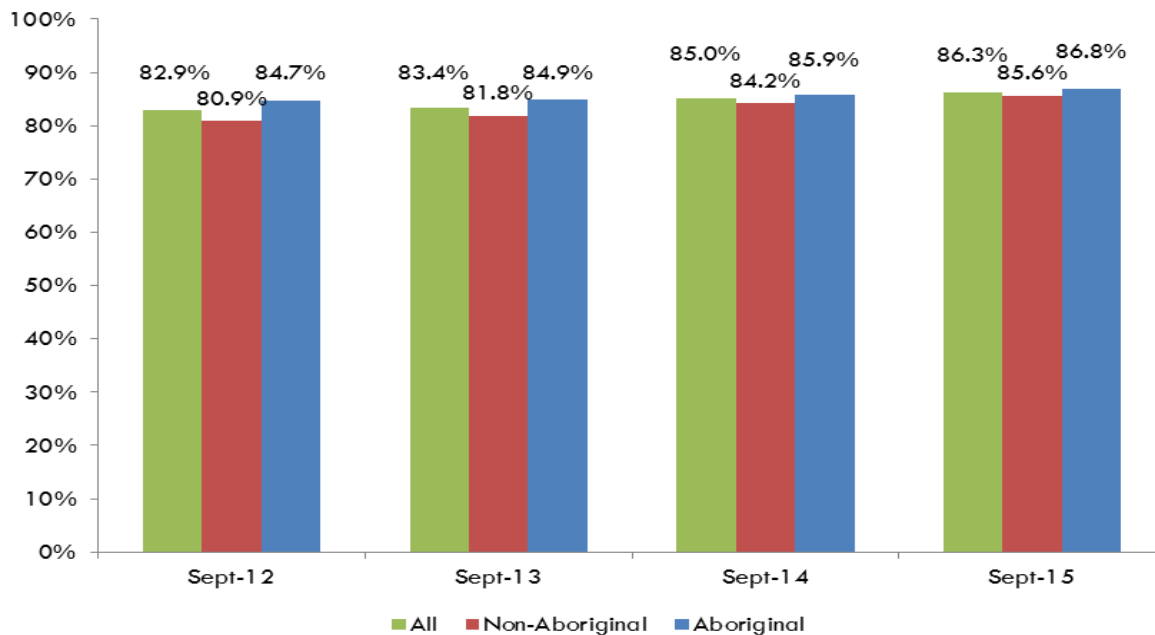
Rationale:

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, 2015

Service Delivery Area	CYIC between October 2013 and September 2015	Current or Former CYIC in School September 2015	Proportion of CYIC in School on September 30, 2015 (%)	Proportion in Their Age-Appropriate Grade (%)		
				All	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
BC	8,453	6,665	78.8%	86.3%	86.8%	85.6%
Kootenays	308	228	74.0%	85.5%	85.6%	85.5%
Okanagan	686	504	73.5%	87.7%	87.1%	88.2%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	910	717	78.8%	86.3%	84.9%	88.3%
East Fraser	865	681	78.7%	84.3%	86.2%	82.2%
North Fraser	501	388	77.4%	84.0%	86.6%	82.5%
South Fraser	1,055	851	80.7%	89.5%	90.1%	88.9%
Vancouver/Richmond	810	629	77.7%	79.5%	82.6%	74.4%
Coast/North Shore	351	289	82.3%	91.0%	90.1%	92.6%
South Vancouver Island	901	729	80.9%	84.5%	85.8%	83.4%
North Vancouver Island	1,040	823	79.1%	88.2%	87.7%	89.2%
Northwest	335	279	83.3%	90.7%	90.4%	93.3%
North Central	558	439	78.7%	88.4%	87.9%	90.0%
Northeast	133	108	81.2%	81.5%	78.1%	88.6%

Age-Appropriate Grade of CYIC by School Year

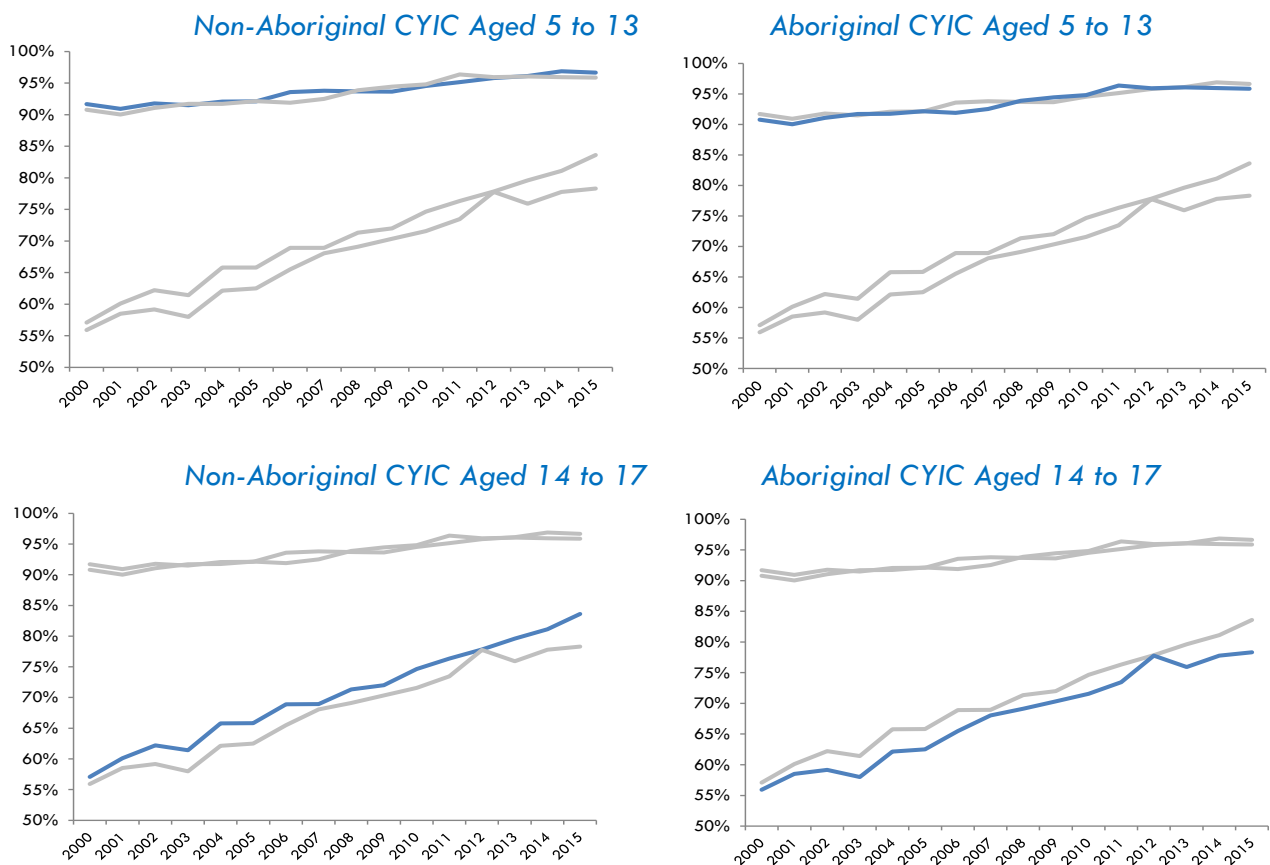


Analysis:

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

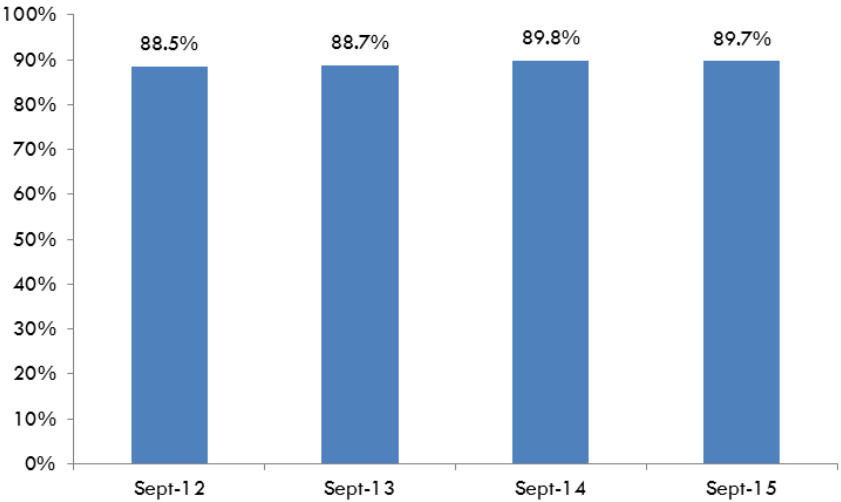
Rationale:

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, 2014/2015

Service Delivery Area	Children and Youth in Care on September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2015 Inclusive and In School	Children and Youth in Care on September 30, 2015 That Showed Grade Progression (%)		
		All	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
BC	4,699	89.7%	91.3%	87.2%
Kootenays	147	88.4%	91.5%	85.5%
Okanagan	342	90.4%	92.8%	88.4%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	468	92.3%	92.4%	92.2%
East Fraser	491	89.0%	90.4%	87.1%
North Fraser	265	88.3%	92.2%	86.3%
South Fraser	608	91.4%	93.4%	88.8%
Vancouver/Richmond	465	85.6%	88.6%	78.7%
Coast/North Shore	200	91.5%	90.6%	93.4%
South Vancouver Island	547	86.8%	91.1%	83.1%
North Vancouver Island	598	90.5%	90.3%	90.7%
Northwest	187	92.0%	91.5%	95.5%
North Central	321	92.8%	93.4%	90.5%
Northeast	60	83.3%	87.8%	73.7%

Grade Progression of CYIC by School Year

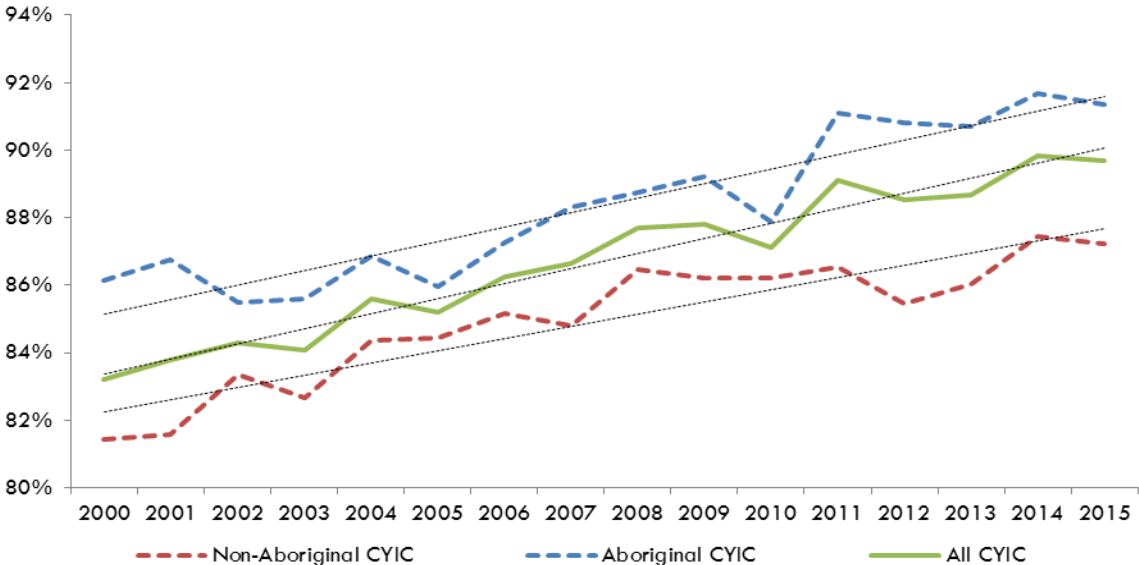


Between 2000 and 2014, a greater proportion of Aboriginal CYIC transitioned to a higher grade than non-Aboriginal CYIC every year.

Analysis:

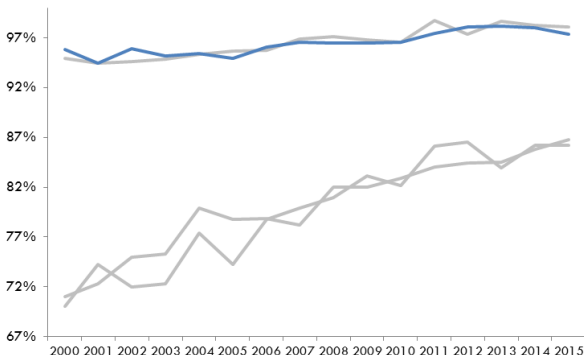
Vancouver/Richmond lags the province due to non-Aboriginal CYIC not progressing while South Fraser leads the province due to high progression in both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal CYIC.

Grade Progression of CYIC Over Time, Non-Aboriginal and Aboriginal

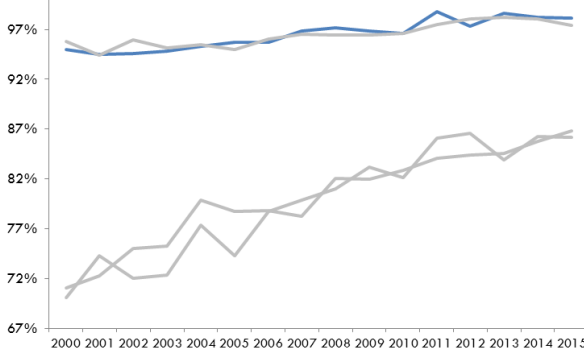


Since 2000, CYIC increasingly progressed to a higher grade (83% in 2000 compared to nearly 90% in 2015). This performance is due to the consistent improvement in grade progression across Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal CYIC and across all age groups (see charts below).

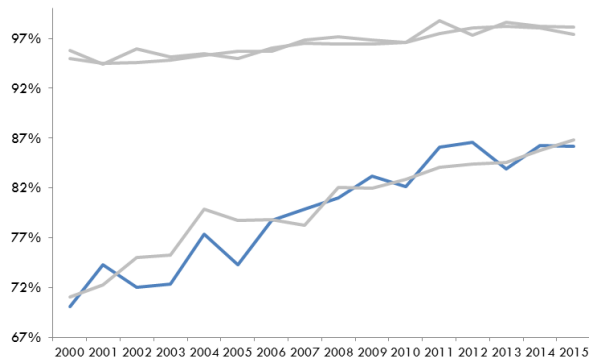
Non-Aboriginal CYIC Aged 5 to 13



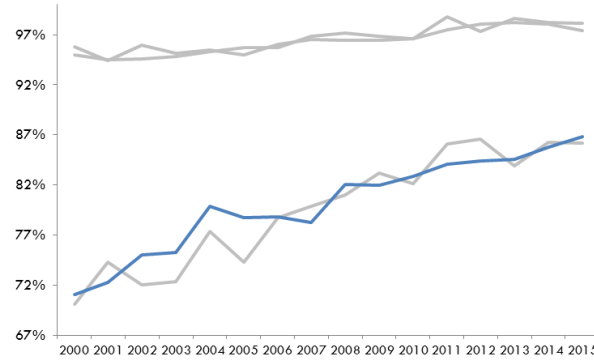
Aboriginal CYIC Aged 5 to 13



Non-Aboriginal CYIC Aged 14 to 17



Aboriginal CYIC Aged 14 to 17



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, 2014/2015

Service Delivery Area	CYIC Who Turned 19 during Fiscal Year 2014/2015	CYIC Who Turned 19 Matched to BC School Records	Per Cent CYIC Who Turned 19 with a High School Credential (%) ¹		
			All	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
BC	717	693	52.7%	54.1%	51.3%
Kootenays	23	22	54.5%	72.7%	36.4%
Okanagan	53	51	51.0%	45.5%	55.2%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	73	72	61.1%	56.1%	67.7%
East Fraser	69	69	63.8%	73.2%	50.0%
North Fraser	52	50	60.0%	61.5%	59.5%
South Fraser	92	90	58.9%	52.5%	64.0%
Vancouver/Richmond	110	98	45.9%	56.5%	36.5%
Coast/North Shore	31	30	46.7%	50.0%	43.8%
South Vancouver Island	75	75	46.7%	50.0%	45.1%
North Vancouver Island	65	65	44.6%	40.0%	50.0%
Northwest	17	17	64.7%	61.5%	*
North Central	47	44	43.2%	45.2%	38.5%
Northeast	10	10	30.0%	*	*

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

Analysis:

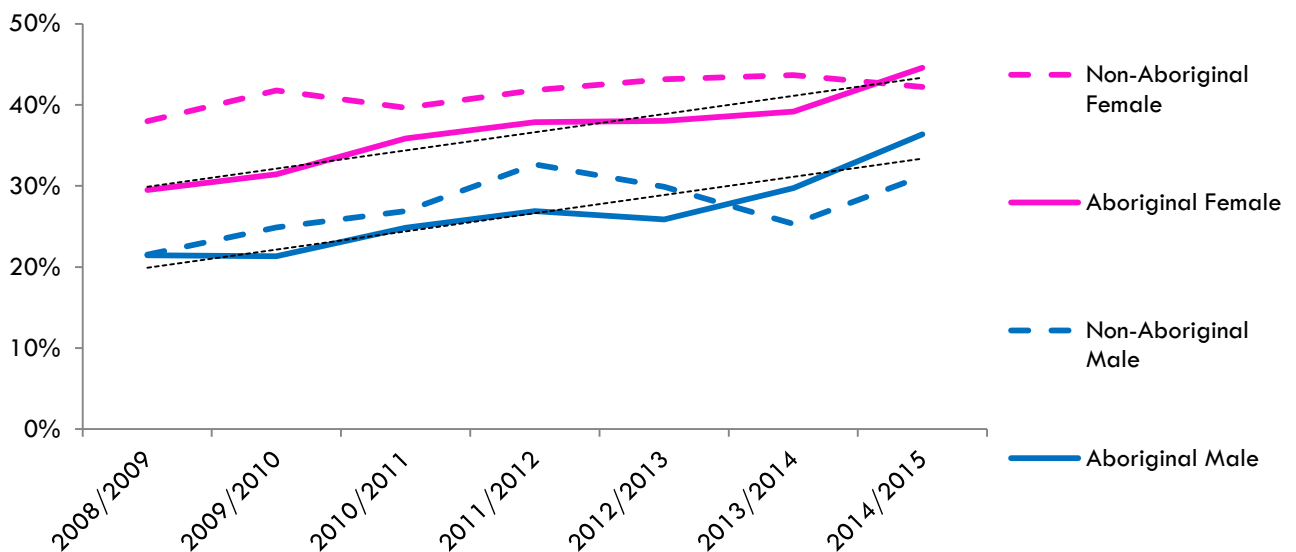
BC offers students several options for students to show that they completed their K to 12 education. This performance measure combines two certificates (Certificate of Graduation – Dogwood Diploma and Adult Graduation Diploma Program) and one alternative credential (School Completion certificate).

For 2014/2015, 38% of CYIC turned 19 with a Dogwood Diploma or with an Adult Graduation Diploma and 14.7% with a Completion Certificate.

Over the past 14 years between fiscal year 2000/2001 and 2014/2015 steadily more CYIC turned 19 with a high school credential. In 2000/2001 28% of CYIC turned 19 with a high school credential whereas the proportion in 2014/2015 was 52.7%.

An upward trend in graduation rates (from 24.3% in 2008/9 to 38% in 2014/15) is partially responsible for this increase. All of the improvement in CYIC graduation rates in the past seven years is a result of upward graduation trends for both female and male Aboriginal CYIC. At 44.6% Female Aboriginal CYIC have the highest graduation rate among CYIC while non-Aboriginal male CYIC have the lowest at 31.2%

Children and Youth in Care High School Graduation Rates at Age 19 by Gender, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal, 2008/2009 – 2014/2015



Some CYIC that do not graduate at age 19 do actually graduate within the next several years. Graduation rates increase by at least¹ three percentage points at age 24.

The introduction of the Completion Certificate has also contributed to the improving trend in high school credential rates. 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 2014/2015, 102 (14.7%) CYIC turned 19 with a Completion Certificate.

¹ These former CYIC returned to high school. The former CYIC that graduate from outside of high school is unknown.

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 2015 to March 2016

Service Delivery Area ¹	Young Adults who Received a YEAF Bursary from April 2015 to March 2016	Expenditures on YEAF Bursary from April 2015 to March 2016	Percent of Young Adult Recipients of a YEAF Bursary (%)	
			Aboriginal ²	Non - Aboriginal
BC ³	259	\$1,420,375	36%	64%
Kootenays	*	*	*	*
Okanagan	19	\$104,500	58%	42%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	14	\$77,000	50%	50%
East Fraser	21	\$115,500	33%	67%
North Fraser	16	\$88,000	25%	75%
South Fraser	35	\$192,500	43%	57%
Vancouver/Richmond	37	\$203,500	41%	59%
Coast/North Shore	15	\$82,500	33%	67%
South Vancouver Island	39	\$214,500	23%	77%
North Vancouver Island	13	\$67,375	31%	69%
Northwest	*	*	*	*
North Central	10	\$55,000	40%	60%
Northeast	*	*	*	*

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

² 28 YEAF recipients were not linked to any Aboriginal information.

³ The Provincial total includes 28 cases that were not linked to any SDA.

Agreements with Young Adults, April 2015 to March 2016

Service Delivery Area	Young Adults Receiving AYA Support, April 2015 to March 2016 ^{1,2}	AYA Expenditures, April 2015 to March 2016	Percent of Young Adults Receiving AYA Support(%) ³	
			Aboriginal	Non - Aboriginal
BC	602	\$3,664,461	34%	66%
Kootenays	26	\$142,707	58%	42%
Okanagan	48	\$209,050	33%	67%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	32	\$164,302	47%	53%
North Fraser	61	\$341,563	28%	70%
Fraser (East and South) ⁴	134	\$919,332	28%	72%
Vancouver (Vancouver/Richmond and Coast/North Shore) ⁴	144	\$788,987	29%	71%
Vancouver Island(North and South) ⁴	113	\$763,532	25%	75%
Northwest	28	\$167,257	75%	25%
North Central	23	\$128,701	61%	39%
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 four and seven.

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

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

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

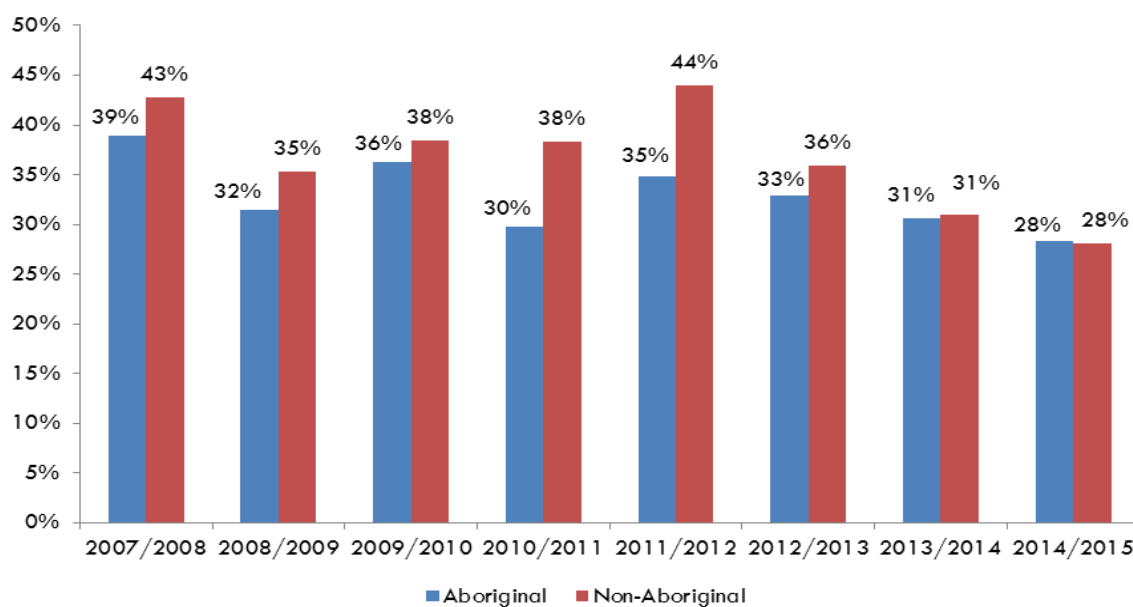
⁴ A majority (or all) AYA transactions for both SDAs are processed in the same location.

Grade Four Numeracy: Meeting or Exceeding Expectations by SDA

Service Delivery Area	CYIC between Sept 2014 and February 2015 in Grade 4 ¹	Numeracy: Meeting or Exceeding Expectations (%)		
		All	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
BC	297	28.3%	28.4%	28.1%
Kootenays	*	*	*	*
Okanagan	27	51.9%	57.1%	46.2%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	25	36.0%	30.8%	41.7%
East Fraser	35	42.9%	34.8%	58.3%
North Fraser	*	*	*	*
South Fraser	44	25.0%	36.0%	10.5%
Vancouver/Richmond	32	21.9%	22.2%	*
Coast/North Shore	14	50.0%	45.5%	*
South Vancouver Island	32	3.1%	0.0%	6.3%
North Vancouver Island	37	16.2%	16.7%	*
Northwest	11	45.5%	45.5%	N/A
North Central	20	20.0%	20.0%	N/A
Northeast	*	*	*	N/A

Note: 56.6% of CYIC wrote this FSA (81.5% for all children in grade 4). Of the CYIC that wrote the FSA, 50.0% met or exceeded expectations.

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



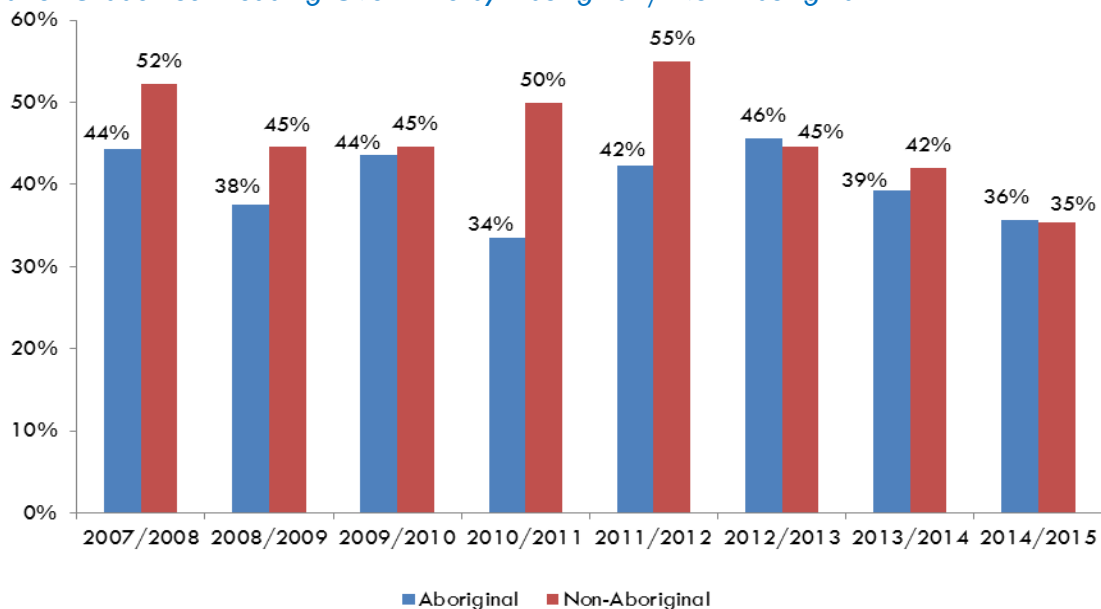
¹ SDA data is suppressed where the number of CYIC is less than 10.

Grade Four Reading: Meeting or Exceeding Expectations by SDA

Service Delivery Area	CYIC between Sept 2014 and February 2015 in Grade 4 ¹	Reading: Meeting or Exceeding Expectations (%)		
		All	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
BC	298	35.6%	35.6%	35.4%
Kootenays	*	*	*	*
Okanagan	27	51.9%	50.0%	53.8%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	25	40.0%	30.8%	50.0%
East Fraser	35	48.6%	39.1%	66.7%
North Fraser	*	*	*	*
South Fraser	44	34.1%	44.0%	21.1%
Vancouver/Richmond	32	28.1%	29.6%	*
Coast/North Shore	14	42.9%	45.5%	*
South Vancouver Island	32	12.5%	12.5%	12.5%
North Vancouver Island	37	35.1%	33.3%	*
Northwest	11	36.4%	36.4%	N/A
North Central	21	28.6%	28.6%	N/A
Northeast	*	*	*	N/A

Note: 58.1% of CYIC wrote this FSA (81.7% for all children in grade 4). Of the CYIC that wrote the FSA, 61.3% met or exceeded expectations.

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



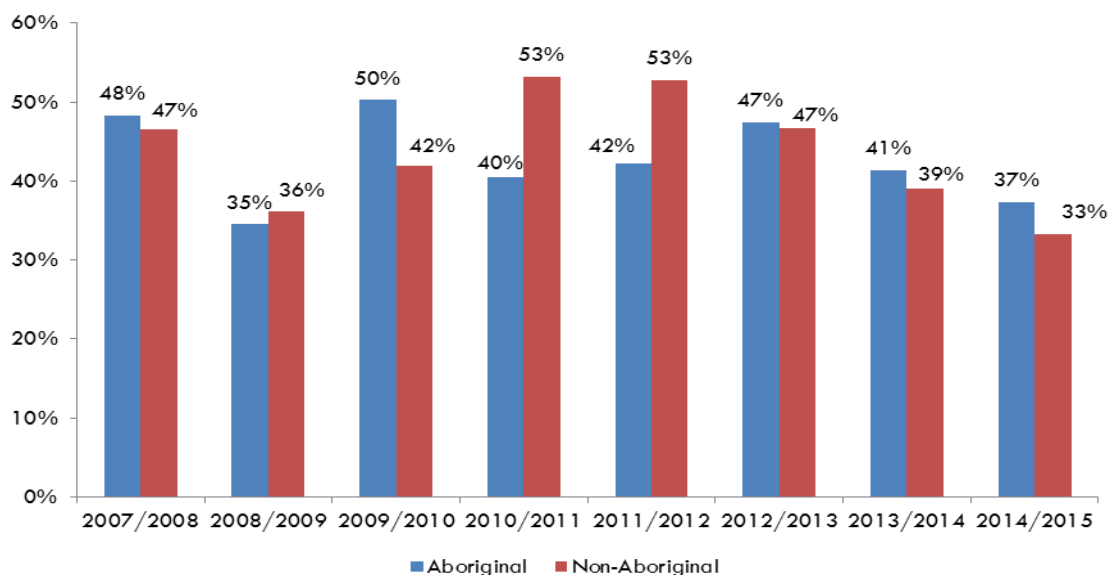
¹ SDA data is suppressed where the number of CYIC is less than 10.

Grade Four Writing: Meeting or Exceeding Expectations by SDA

Service Delivery Area	CYIC between Sept 2014 and February 2015 in Grade 4 ¹	Writing: Per Cent meeting or Exceeding Expectations (%)		
		All	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
BC	297	36.0%	37.3%	33.3%
Kootenays	*	*	*	*
Okanagan	27	37.0%	35.7%	38.5%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	25	40.0%	30.8%	50.0%
East Fraser	35	51.4%	47.8%	58.3%
North Fraser	*	*	*	*
South Fraser	44	34.1%	48.0%	15.8%
Vancouver/Richmond	32	34.4%	37.0%	*
Coast/North Shore	14	35.7%	27.3%	*
South Vancouver Island	32	21.9%	25.0%	18.8%
North Vancouver Island	37	32.4%	33.3%	*
Northwest	11	27.3%	27.3%	N/A
North Central	20	45.0%	45.0%	N/A
Northeast	*	*	*	N/A

Note: 56.9% of CYIC wrote this FSA (80.5% for all children in grade 4). Of the CYIC that wrote the FSA, 63.3% met or exceeded expectations.

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



Analysis:

Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal CYIC meet or exceed expectations in Grade Four FSA at similar proportions since 2012/2013. Both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Female CYIC meet or exceed expectations in Grade Four Writing at higher proportions than Male CYIC every year MCFD has FSA

¹ SDA data is suppressed where the number of CYIC is less than 10.

results (2007/2008 to 2014/2015). In 2014/2015, Female CYIC in Grade Four met or exceeded expectations, on average, 12 percentage points higher than Male CYIC.

2014/2015 is the third year in a row of a declining trend of Grade Four CYIC meeting or exceeding expectations across all three tests and for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal CYIC (whether or not the CYIC had an Educational Special Need).

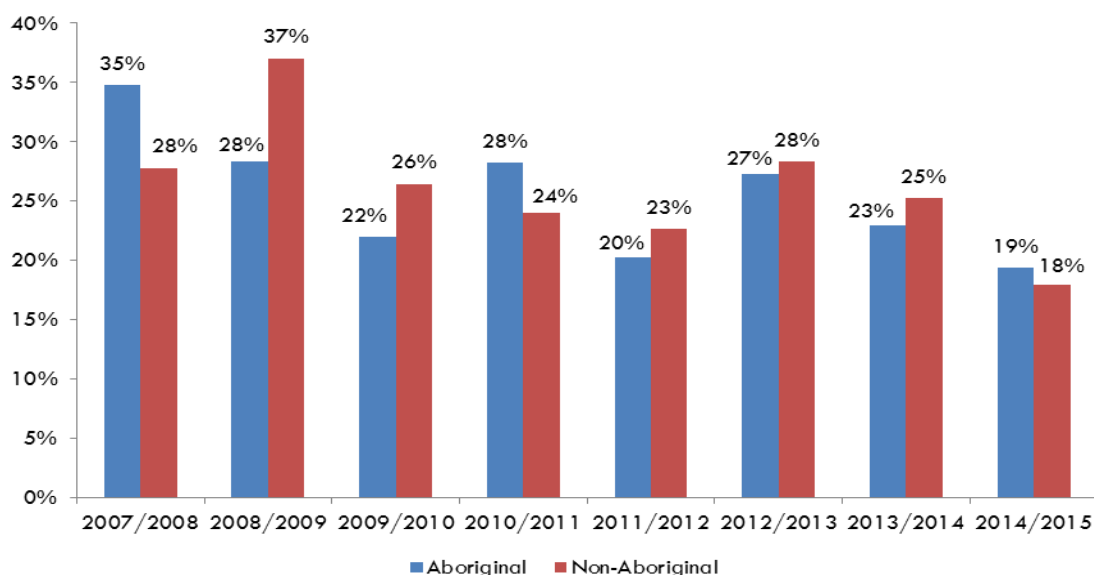
Grade Seven Numeracy: Meeting or Exceeding Expectations by SDA

Service Delivery Area	CYIC between Sept 2014 and February 2015 in Grade 7 ¹	Numeracy: Meeting or Exceeding Expectations (%)		
		All	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
BC	324	18.8%	19.4%	18.0%
Kootenays	10	30.0%	*	*
Okanagan	25	12.0%	0.0%	23.1%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	36	27.8%	30.4%	23.1%
East Fraser	33	30.3%	35.0%	23.1%
North Fraser	22	13.6%	*	20.0%
South Fraser	40	17.5%	18.2%	16.7%
Vancouver/Richmond	37	24.3%	28.0%	16.7%
Coast/North Shore	10	0.0%	*	*
South Vancouver Island	30	13.3%	20.0%	6.7%
North Vancouver Island	36	13.9%	13.0%	15.4%
Northwest	11	18.2%	*	*
North Central	29	13.8%	13.0%	*
Northeast	*	*	*	*

Note: 59.0% of CYIC wrote this FSA (80.1% for all children in grade 4). Of the CYIC that wrote the FSA, 31.9% met or exceeded expectations.

¹ 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



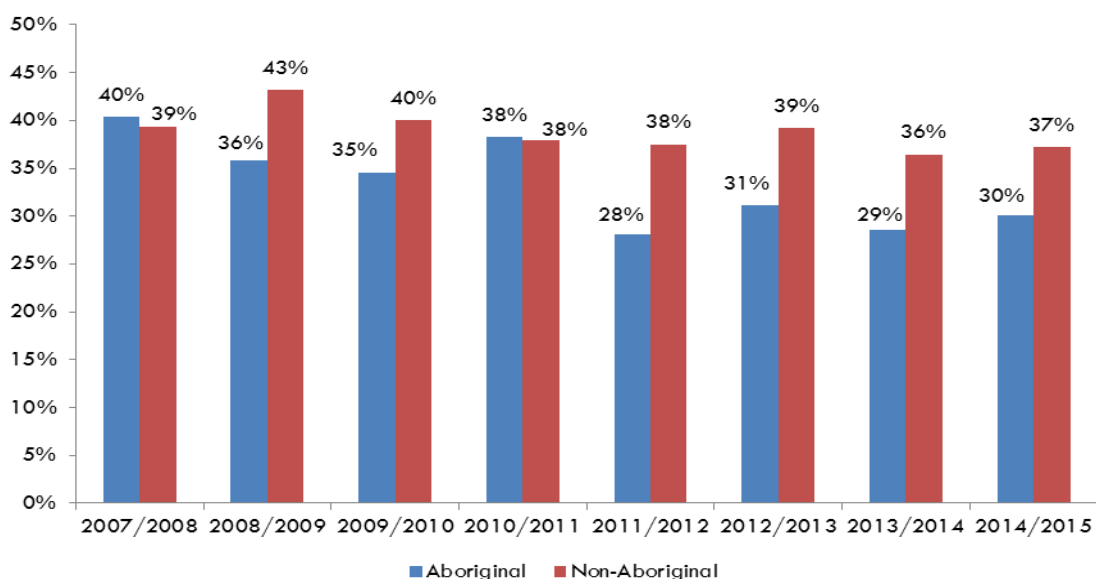
Grade Seven Reading: Meeting or Exceeding Expectations

Service Delivery Area	CYIC between Sept 2014 and February 2015 in Grade 7 ¹	Reading: Meeting or Exceeding Expectations (%)		
		All	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
BC	325	32.9%	30.1%	37.2%
Kootenays	10	30.0%	*	*
Okanagan	25	24.0%	25.0%	23.1%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	36	44.4%	39.1%	53.8%
East Fraser	33	36.4%	35.0%	38.5%
North Fraser	22	27.3%	*	26.7%
South Fraser	40	35.0%	27.3%	44.4%
Vancouver/Richmond	38	36.8%	40.0%	30.8%
Coast/North Shore	10	10.0%	*	*
South Vancouver Island	30	30.0%	26.7%	33.3%
North Vancouver Island	36	38.9%	39.1%	38.5%
Northwest	11	36.4%	*	*
North Central	29	20.7%	17.4%	*
Northeast	*	40.0%	*	*

Note: 59.7% of CYIC wrote this FSA (80.4% for all children in grade 4). Of the CYIC that wrote the FSA, 55.2% met or exceeded expectations.

¹ 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



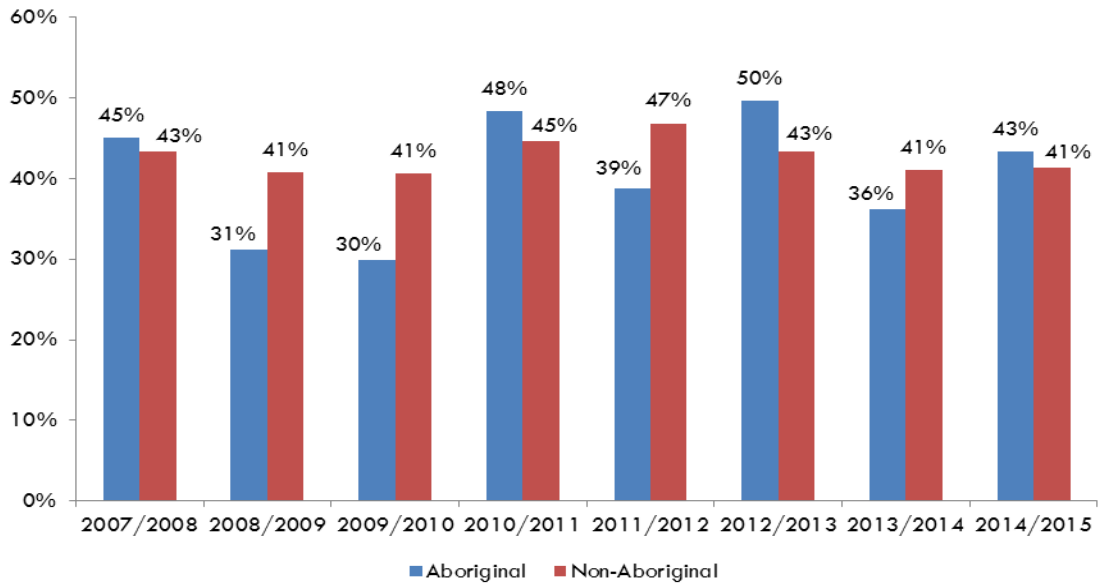
Grade Seven Writing: Meeting or Exceeding Expectations

Service Delivery Area	CYIC between Sept 2014 and February 2015 in Grade 7 ¹	Writing: Meeting or Exceeding Expectations (%)		
		All	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
BC	324	42.6%	43.4%	41.4%
Kootenays	10	20.0%	*	*
Okanagan	25	40.0%	50.0%	30.8%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	36	61.1%	52.2%	76.9%
East Fraser	33	60.6%	65.0%	53.8%
North Fraser	22	22.7%	*	26.7%
South Fraser	40	35.0%	27.3%	44.4%
Vancouver/Richmond	37	29.7%	36.0%	16.7%
Coast/North Shore	10	40.0%	*	*
South Vancouver Island	30	50.0%	46.7%	53.3%
North Vancouver Island	36	50.0%	52.2%	46.2%
Northwest	11	45.5%	*	*
North Central	29	31.0%	39.1%	*
Northeast	*	*	*	*

Note: 57.4% of CYIC wrote this FSA (79.0% for all children in grade 4). Of the CYIC that wrote the FSA, 74.2% met or exceeded expectations.

¹ 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 Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal female CYIC meet or exceed expectations in Grade Seven Writing at higher proportions than male CYIC for every year that MCFD has FSA results (2007/2008 to 2014/2015). In 2014/2015, the proportion of female CYIC that met or exceeded expectations in all tests are at most 10 percentage points higher than male CYIC. The narrowing gap between male and female CYIC is due to female CYIC performance declining towards male FSA performance while male CYIC FSA performance has remained steady over time.

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:

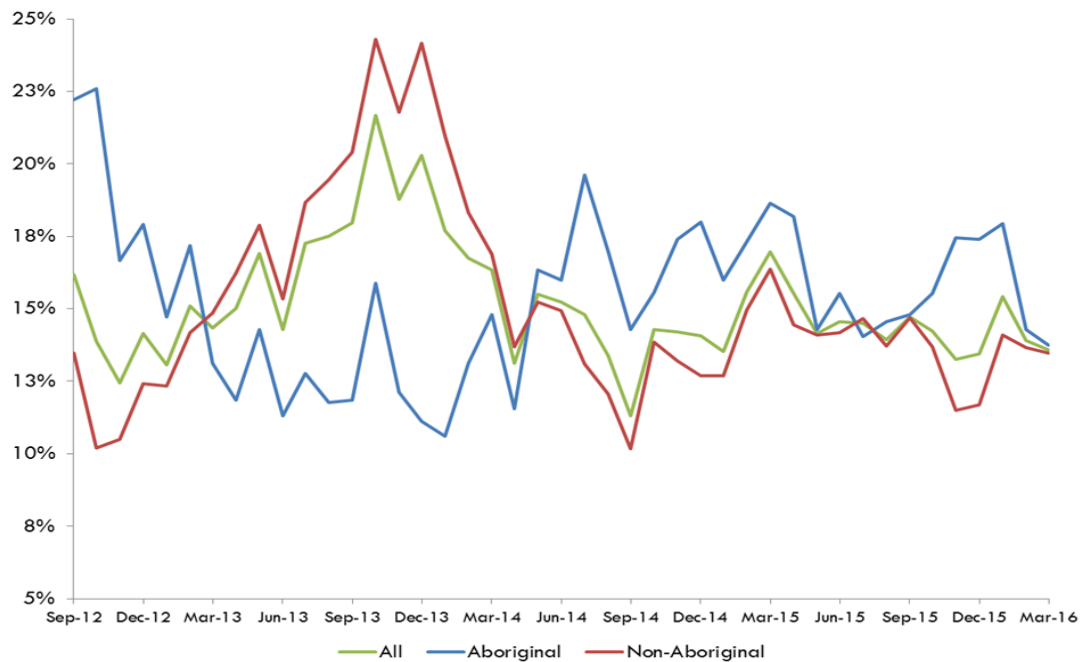
The ministry assists and supports the transition to adulthood for youth under a youth agreement that turn 19 years old. Among desired transitions is employment, further education or training. An undesired outcome is youth who turn 19 years old and claim income assistance benefits with the expected to 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 2015) and Claiming 'Income Assistance: Expected to Work' within Six Months by Service Delivery Area, As of March 31, 2016

Service Delivery Area	Youth That Turned 19 While Under a Youth Agreement between April to September 2016 ¹	Accessing 'Income Assistance: Expected to Work' within 6 Months (Up to March 2016) ¹	Aboriginal ¹	Non-Aboriginal ¹
BC	*	*	*	*
Kootenays	*	*	*	*
Okanagan	24	8.3%	0.0%	*
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	37	16.2%	16.7%	16.0%
East Fraser	20	15.0%	*	7.7%
North Fraser	22	4.6%	*	5.3%
South Fraser	40	15.0%	20.0%	13.3%
Vancouver/Richmond	12	16.7%	*	20.0%
Coast/North Shore	22	9.1%	*	12.5%
South Vancouver Island	15	13.3%	20.0%	*
North Vancouver Island	11	0.0%	*	*
Northwest	*	*	*	*
North Central	*	*	*	*
Northeast	*	*	*	*

Analysis:

Youth Aging Out of Youth Agreements and Subsequently Claiming 'IA: Expected to Work' within Six Months, September 2012 to March 2016



¹ SDA data suppressed where the number of youth aging out of Youth Agreements is less than 10

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 2015, the Proportion That Went on to Claim Income Assistance or Persons with Disabilities within Six Months (Up to March 2016)

	YAG That Aged Out between April to September 2015	
BC	221	100.0%
IA: Expected to Work (ETW)	30	13.6%
IA: Expected to Work - Medical Condition	4	1.8%
IA: Persistent Multiple Barriers (PPMB)	0	0.0%
IA: Temporarily Excused from Work	22	10.0%
Persons with Disabilities (PWD)	16	7.2%
Did not Access IA or PWD	163	73.8%

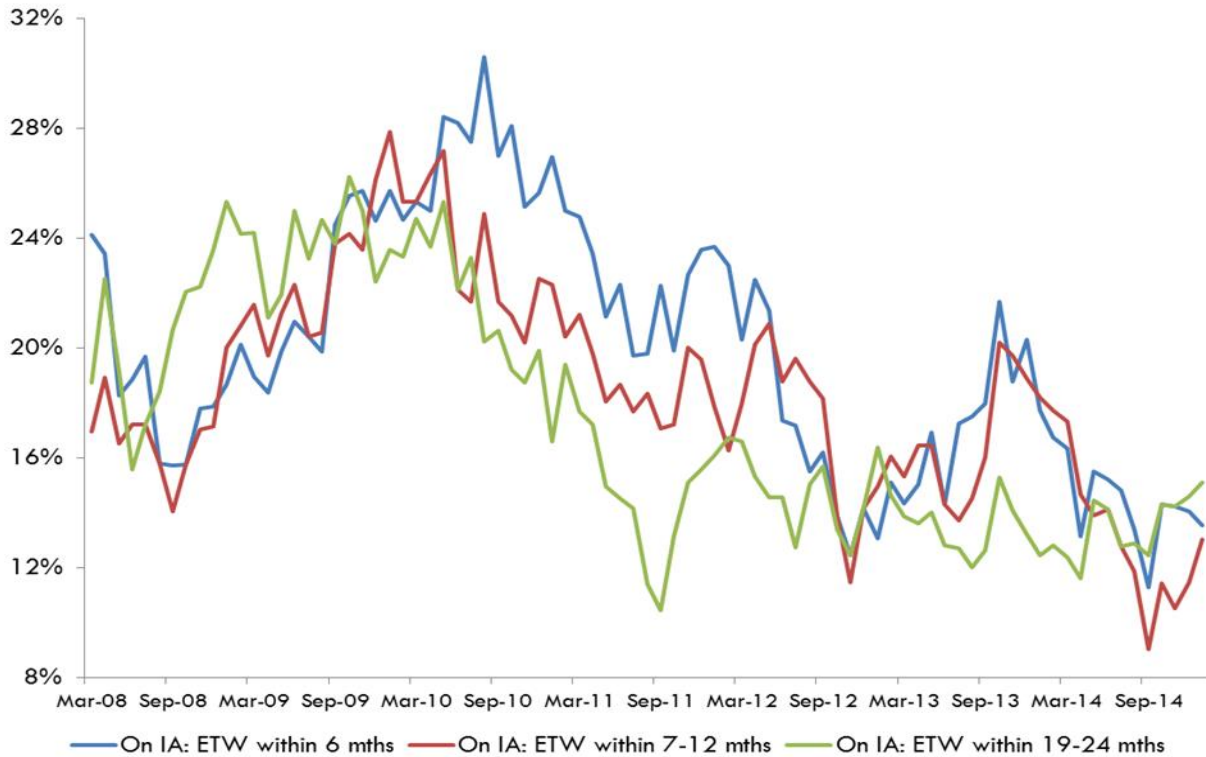
While the percentage of YAG that age out and access IA: Expected to Work is an indication of youth that have not effectively transitioned to adulthood, YAG may also access other income supports from the Ministry of Social Development and Social Innovation’s BC Employment and Assistance programs. Of the 26% 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) 38% accessed IA: Temporarily Excused from Work and 28% 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 2016, this indicator averaged 14%.

While there are occasional fluctuations outside of this range, the rate of youth claiming PWD assistance typically averages around 6% to 7%.

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 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).

From May 2010 to May 2012, the rate of accessing IA: Expected to Work by youth within six months, 7 to 12 months, and from 19 to 24 months of aging out of Youth Agreements follows a similar ordering as that of youth discharged from Care. The rate on IA: Expected to Work falls by approximately three to four percentage points at 7 to 12 months, and falls by a further three percentage points two years later, an indication that the youth are finding other sources of income.

The graph also shows some periods where the rates do not follow the same ordering (from approximately March 2008 to October 2009). This is likely related to the 2008 to 2010 economic downturn and the graph shows higher rates of youth accessing IA: Expected to Work as more time passes from aging out.

From the spring of 2013 to the spring of 2014, there is a period showing persistence in the access of IA: Expected to Work where the rate of youth accessing IA within 7 to 12 months of ageing out moves

closely with the rate of youth accessing IA within six months. The youth then find other sources of income as the rate drops after around two years from ageing out.

Of the 30 to 40 youth that aged out of youth agreements each reporting period and accessed IA: Expected to Work within six months, approximately 20% do not access any IA or PWD assistance in the latter part of their first year after ageing out; approximately 40% do not access any IA or PWD assistance two years after ageing out.

Educational Performance

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

Rationale:

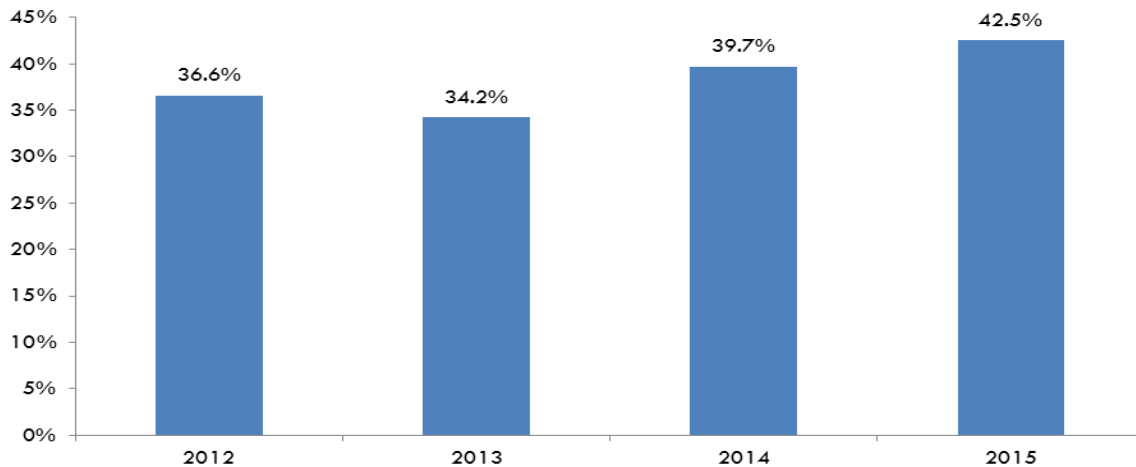
Not only is education a determinant of healthy child development, long-term well-being and social inclusion, it is also a good barometer of a youth's current well-being. Youth may repeat a grade or perhaps had delayed starting school for many reasons. However, YAGs are more likely to fall behind in school 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 2014 to September 2015

Service Delivery Area	Youth Under a Youth Agreement between Oct. 2014 and Sept. 2015	Students on Sept. 30, 2015 on a Youth Agreement	Proportion of Youth on Youth Agreements in School on Sept. 30, 2015 (%)	Proportion in Their Age-Appropriate Grade (%) ¹		
				All	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
BC	2,510	1,016	40.5%	42.5%	35.4%	47.1%
Kootenays	158	64	40.5%	43.8%	23.1%	57.9%
Okanagan	216	86	39.8%	60.5%	41.7%	67.7%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	246	86	35.0%	46.5%	38.9%	52.0%
East Fraser	338	132	39.1%	30.3%	35.3%	28.6%
North Fraser	172	80	46.5%	30.0%	11.1%	45.5%
South Fraser	322	138	42.9%	30.4%	25.0%	33.3%
Vancouver/Richmond	284	92	32.4%	21.7%	15.8%	25.9%
Coast/North Shore	158	70	44.3%	65.7%	66.7%	65.2%
South Vancouver Island	242	122	50.4%	52.5%	35.3%	59.1%
North Vancouver Island	166	66	39.8%	66.7%	63.2%	71.4%
Northwest	84	36	42.9%	44.4%	53.3%	*
North Central	98	34	34.7%	29.4%	33.3%	20.0%
Northeast	26	10	38.5%	60.0%	*	*

¹ 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 67% in 2015. YAGS aged 16 years old in 2005 were in their age-appropriate grade 44% compared to 87% in 2015.

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 46.3% of the “Students on September 30, 2015 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:

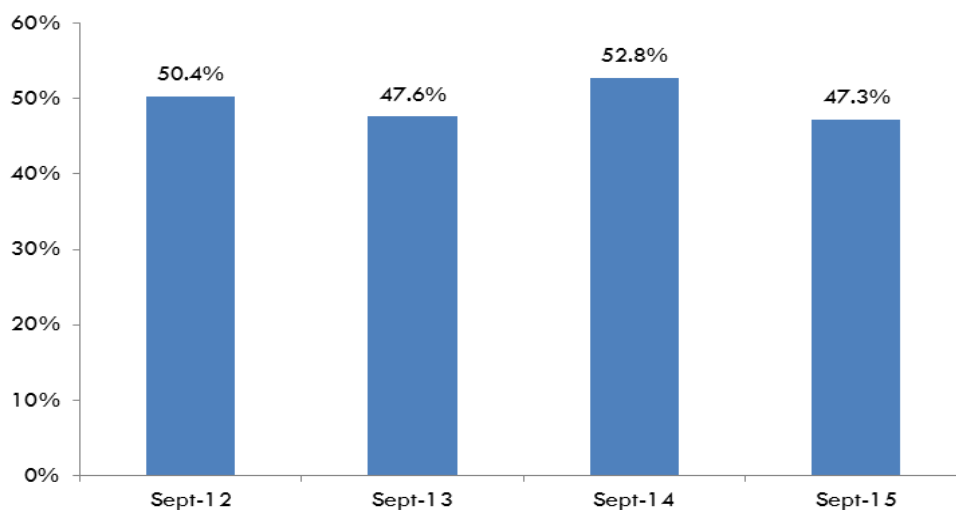
Although some youth are not in an age-appropriate grade they are progressing in their learning and move up to the next grade level the following September. Grade progression is an indicator of learning and educational progress.

Grade Progression of Youth under a Youth Agreement, by SDA

Service Delivery Area	Youth under a Youth Agreement on September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2015 Inclusive ¹	Youth under a Youth Agreement on September 30, 2015 That Showed Grade Progression (%)		
		All	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
BC	220	47.3%	45.0%	48.6%
Kootenays	13	46.2%	*	50.0%
Okanagan	16	87.5%	*	91.7%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	22	40.9%	*	46.2%
East Fraser	30	46.7%	*	39.1%
North Fraser	22	45.5%	*	53.3%
South Fraser	34	35.3%	33.3%	36.4%
Vancouver/Richmond	22	31.8%	36.4%	27.3%
Coast/North Shore	12	75.0%	*	*
South Vancouver Island	29	55.2%	*	57.1%
North Vancouver Island	*	*	*	*
Northwest	*	*	*	*
North Central	*	*	*	*
Northeast	*	*	*	*

Analysis:

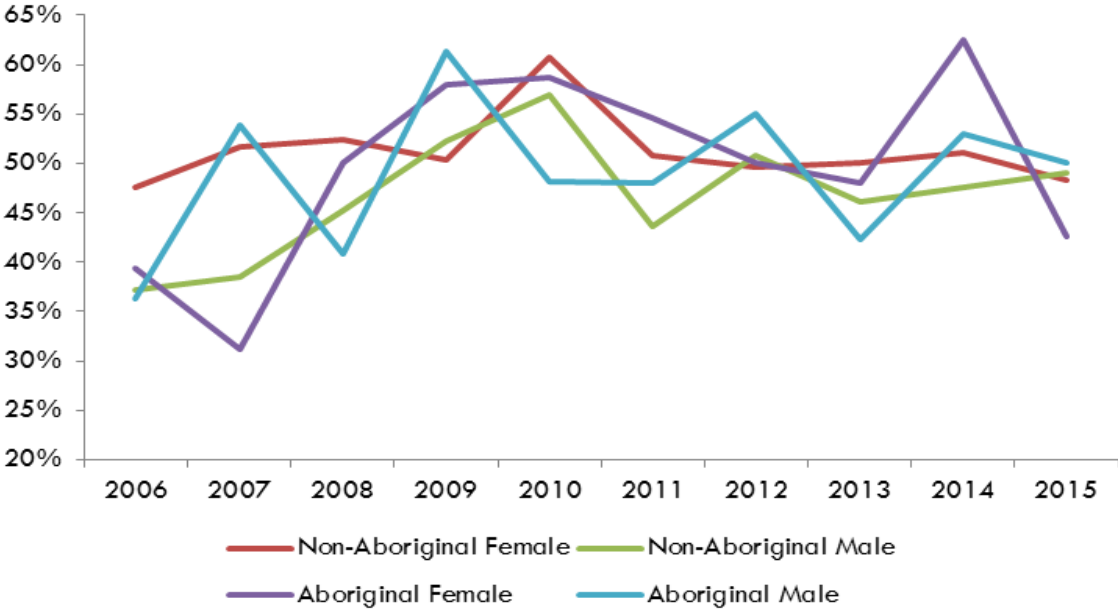
Grade Progression of Youth under a Youth Agreement, Over Time



All groupings of male/female and Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal YAG have very similar trends and levels of grade progression between 2006 and 2015. In 2015, The YAG credential rate declined by just over 5 percentage points primarily due to the Aboriginal Female YAG progression declining from its extraordinarily high of 63% in 2014 back to 43% in 2015, its lowest level since 2007.

¹ 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 Aboriginal/Non-Aboriginal



YAGs aged 17 years old showed grade progression of 70% in 2015, an improvement from 48% in 2006, but a decline from 81% in 2014. YAGs aged 18 years old showed grade progression of 34% (42% in 2014), compared to 42% in 2006.

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

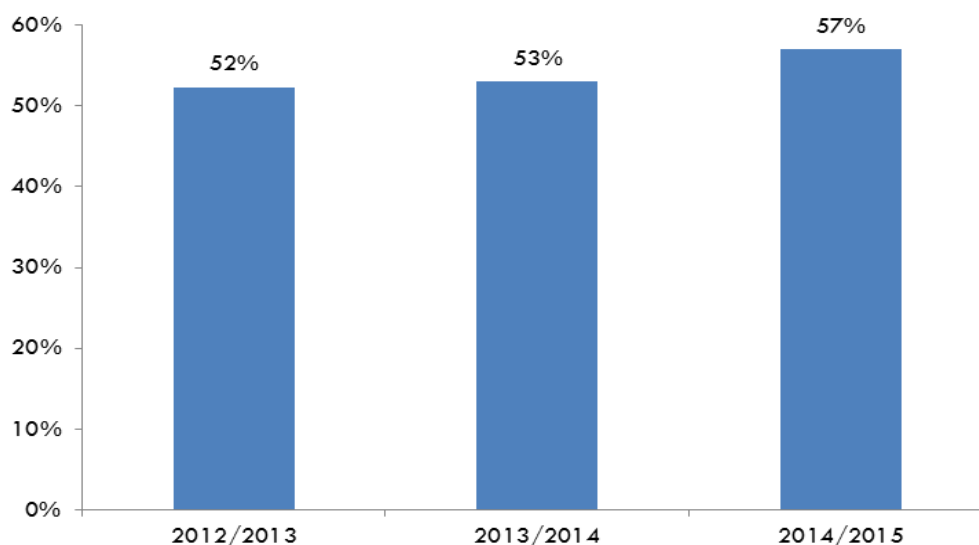
Rationale:

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. MCFD works to maximize the educational attainment of youth on YA.

Youth on Youth Agreement Who Finished School with a High School Credential, 2014/15

Service Delivery Area	Youth Under a Youth Agreement Age Outs Fiscal Year 2014/2015 ¹	Youth Under a Youth Agreement Age Outs Matched to BC School Records	Youth Under a Youth Agreement Age Outs with a High School Credential (%)		
			All	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
BC	421	193	57.0%	57.6%	56.7%
Kootenays	22	11	63.6%	*	*
Okanagan	33	17	64.7%	*	63.6%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	36	22	63.6%	*	60.0%
East Fraser	52	19	57.9%	*	58.3%
North Fraser	27	15	53.3%	*	54.5%
South Fraser	55	23	52.2%	50.0%	53.8%
Vancouver/Richmond	77	17	58.8%	*	63.6%
Coast/North Shore	23	12	66.7%	*	*
South Vancouver Island	37	20	60.0%	*	54.5%
North Vancouver Island	29	16	56.3%	*	54.5%
Northwest	*	*	*	*	*
North Central	17	11	36.4%	*	40.0%
Northeast	*	*	*	*	*

Youth on Youth Agreement Who Finish School with a High School Credential, by Fiscal Year



Analysis:

Provincially, nearly 60% of youth on a Youth Agreement that turned 19 also had a BC high school credential.

¹ SDA data is suppressed where the number of youth is less than 10.

During 2014/2015, 62% of Aboriginal 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 (50% for Aboriginal male YAGs, 61% for non-Aboriginal female YAGs, and 52% for non-Aboriginal male YAGs).

Since 2009/2010, the proportion of Aboriginal male youth turning 19 with a credential improved from 38% to 50%, Aboriginal female youth from 46% to 62%.

Expenditure Data:

Child Safety, Family Support & Children in Care Services

Service Delivery Area	Expenditures As at March 31, 2016						
	Non Residential ¹	Children & Youth In Care ²	Out-of-Care Options ³	Youth Agreements	Post Majority Supports ⁴	Program Delivery Child Welfare ⁵	Total Expenditures (\$ Millions)
BC	\$132.658	\$221.582	\$24.383	\$7.002	\$4.494	\$136.876	\$526.995
Kootenays	4.417	7.770	0.655	0.430	0.143	4.417	17.833
Okanagan	7.746	17.961	2.003	0.513	0.209	10.241	38.673
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	9.277	22.864	1.695	0.618	0.151	9.600	44.206
East Fraser	6.630	35.074	1.205	0.736	0.000	7.711	51.356
North Fraser	9.392	14.176	1.530	0.466	0.339	11.790	37.692
South Fraser	13.621	39.006	2.573	1.017	0.921	16.691	73.829
Vancouver/Richmond	21.199	41.819	0.979	1.002	0.786	11.224	77.009
Coast/North Shore	4.958	8.436	0.740	0.531	0.001	5.844	20.510
South Vancouver Island	11.095	29.101	1.308	0.723	0.587	13.434	56.248
North Vancouver Island	9.707	21.811	1.549	0.444	0.173	12.229	45.914
Northwest	4.489	8.634	1.420	0.199	0.166	6.255	21.163
North Central	9.231	23.182	1.957	0.245	0.129	9.561	44.305
Northeast	2.751	4.742	0.514	0.079	0.039	2.838	10.963
Service Delivery Operations	3.468	1.218				12.355	17.041
After Hours Program	6.395	0.303					6.698
Aboriginal Services	7.820	2.530				0.012	10.361
Children in Home of Relative (CIHR) Program			6.112				6.112
Complex Needs Facility		2.009					2.009
Other Central Payments	0.462	0.434	0.143	0.000	0.850	2.672	4.560
Recoveries		(59.488)				0.000	(59.488)

The budget for this line of service is \$501.949 million.

¹ Non-residential expenditures primarily related to ministry family and youth support programs contracts. Includes \$6.395M After Hours Program staffing and operational costs.

² 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.

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

⁴ Includes Agreement with Young Adult (AYA) payments as well as funding for the Youth Education Assistance Fund (YEAFF), Youth in Care Education Fund, Learning Fund for Young Adults, Covenant House and YMCA STRIVE program.

⁵ 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.

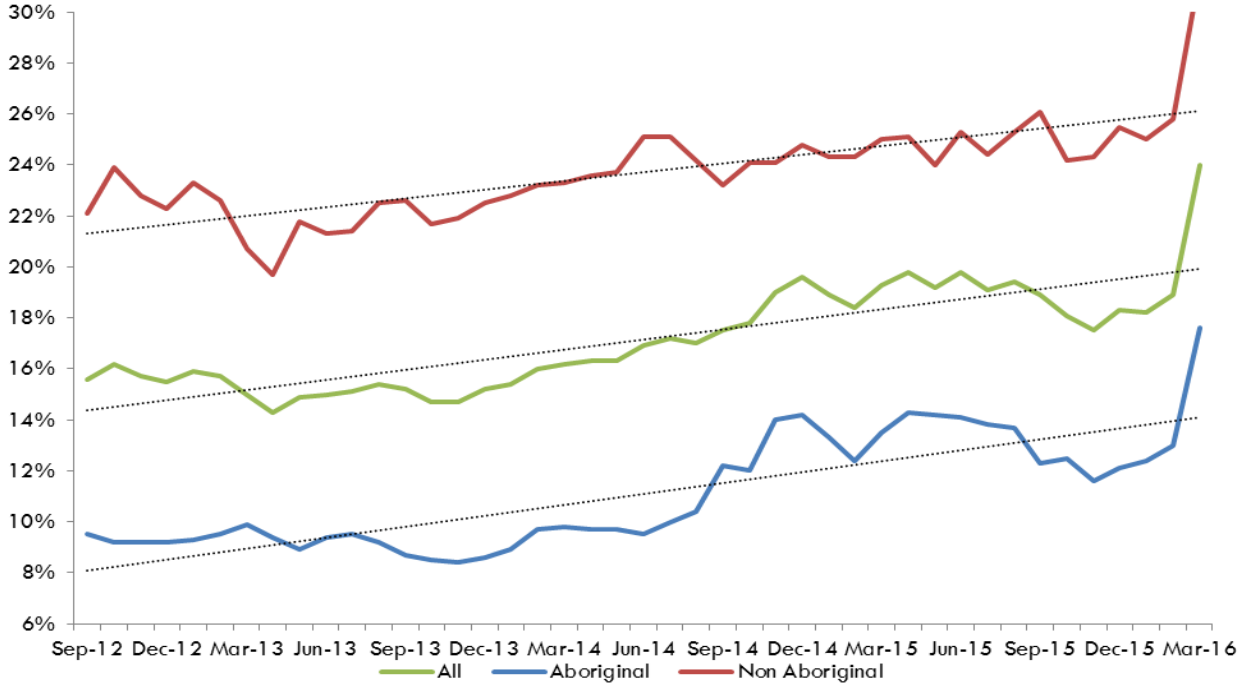
Per Cent of Children Eligible for Adoption Placed in Adoption Homes, 12 Month Period Ending March 31, 2016

Service Delivery Area	Number of Adoption Placements	Per Cent of Eligible Children Placed ¹		
		All	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
BC	369	24.0%	17.6%	32.7%
Kootenays	17	37.0%	*	*
Okanagan	56	31.3%	25.0%	40.0%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	21	16.5%	14.3%	20.0%
East Fraser	35	27.8%	*	*
North Fraser	16	17.2%	*	*
South Fraser	35	15.4%	7.6%	26.0%
Vancouver/Richmond	21	20.0%	*	*
Coast/North Shore	16	25.4%	31.6%	16.0%
South Vancouver Island	63	28.9%	19.8%	40.2%
North Vancouver Island	39	24.2%	19.8%	32.7%
Northwest	10	14.5%	*	*
North Central	29	17.7%	14.4%	36.0%
Northeast	10	33.3%	*	*

¹ SDA data suppressed where there are less than 10 children available for adoption.

Analysis:

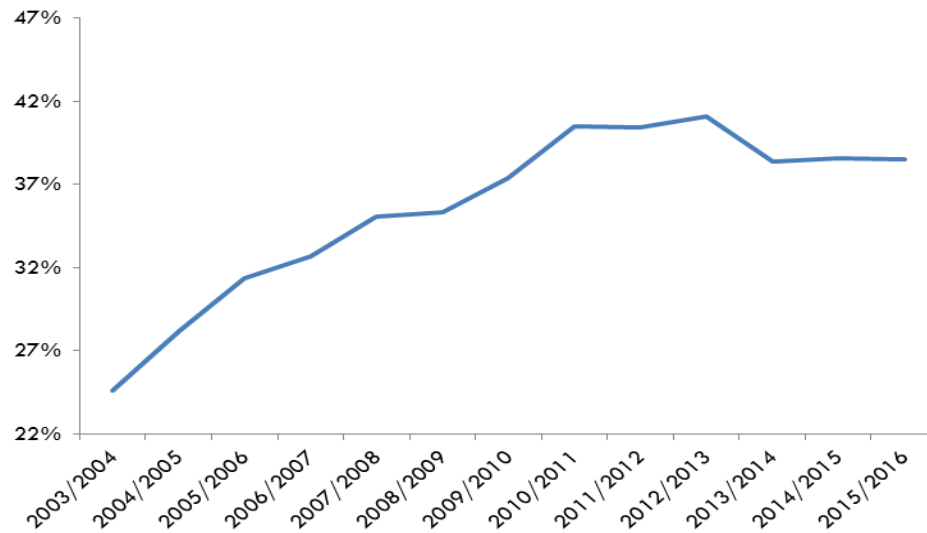
Children Eligible for Adoption Placed in Adoption Homes, September 2012 to March 2016



This indicator has trended sharply higher since the end of 2013. This 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 by 64%. The March 2016 reporting period (12 months ending March 31, 2016) saw the greatest number of children placed in adoptive families in the 3.5 years tracked.

Trends in adoption rates for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal eligible CYIC are improving but the adoption rate for Aboriginal children is just over 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. Currently, the number of Aboriginal children placed in adoption homes has more than doubled since the base period. In contrast, Aboriginal children available for adoption have only increased by 15% over the same period. An increase in Aboriginal children available for adoption accounts for all of the dip in performance in September 2015.

The Proportion of Children Eligible for Adoption Aged 12 or Older



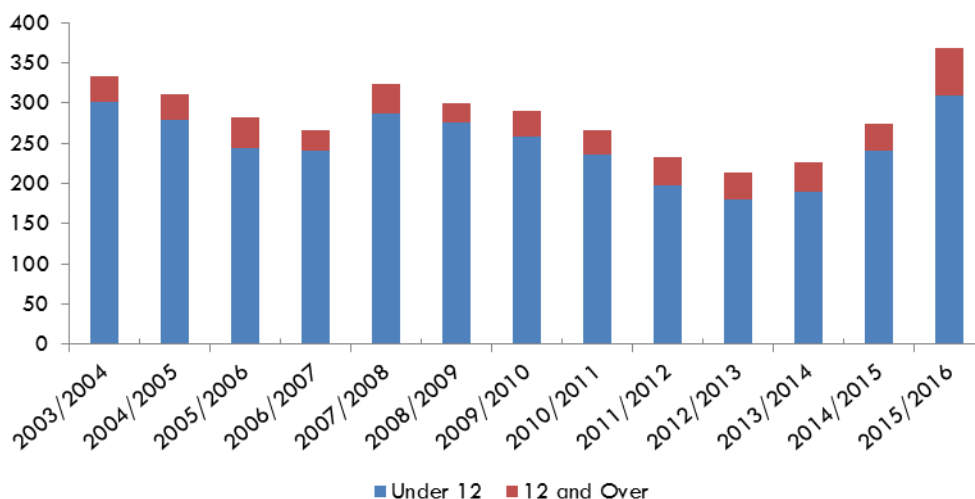
The proportion of children age 12 and over, who are eligible for adoption has remained relatively stable for the past 3 years, at an average of 38%. The percentage of children available and placed for adoption has increased markedly in the current reporting period for both children under the age of 12 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	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016
Under 12 Years	22%	24%	22%	20%	24%	23%	23%	24%	21%	22%	22%	27%	32%
12 Years and Older	7%	7%	7%	4%	6%	4%	5%	4%	5%	6%	7%	6%	10%
All CYIC	19%	19%	17%	15%	18%	16%	16%	16%	15%	15%	16%	19%	24%

Despite making progress in finding homes for children and youth age 12 or older, the improvement in the indicator 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.

Age of Children Placed for Adoption Over Time



Performance Indicator 5.81 Proportion of Aboriginal Children and Youth Adopted to Aboriginal Families

Rationale:

Aboriginal children are more likely to be culturally safe when living in Aboriginal families. The ministry strives to place Aboriginal children that are eligible for adoption into Aboriginal families whenever possible.

Proportion of Aboriginal Children and Youth Adopted to Aboriginal Families, 12 Month Period Ending March 2016

Service Delivery Area	Number of Aboriginal Children Eligible for Adoption	Number of Aboriginal Children Placed in Adoption Homes ¹	Number of Children Placed with Aboriginal Families ¹	Per Cent Placed in Aboriginal Homes ¹
BC	887	156	80	51%
Kootenays	14	*	*	*
Okanagan	104	26	19	73%
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	77	11	*	*
East Fraser	27	*	*	*
North Fraser	28	*	*	*
South Fraser	131	10	*	*
Vancouver/Richmond	46	*	*	*
Coast/North Shore	38	12	*	*
South Vancouver Island	121	24	15	63%
North Vancouver Island	106	21	11	52%
Northwest	65	*	*	*
North Central	139	20	*	*
Northeast	19	*	*	*

¹ SDA data suppressed where there are less than 10 children available for adoption.

Analysis:

Percentage of Aboriginal Children and Youth Adopted by Aboriginal families, BC, September 2012 to March 2016



The number of Aboriginal children placed in Aboriginal homes has increased in recent months (+15 vs. September 2015). At the same time, the number of Aboriginal children placed in any type of home has increased even more (+50 vs. September 2015). This accounts for the decrease in the performance for this measure this reporting period.

Note: Since the number of Aboriginal children placed in adoption homes is relatively low, large swings in the performance of the indicator can occur with only slight shifts in actual placements.

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

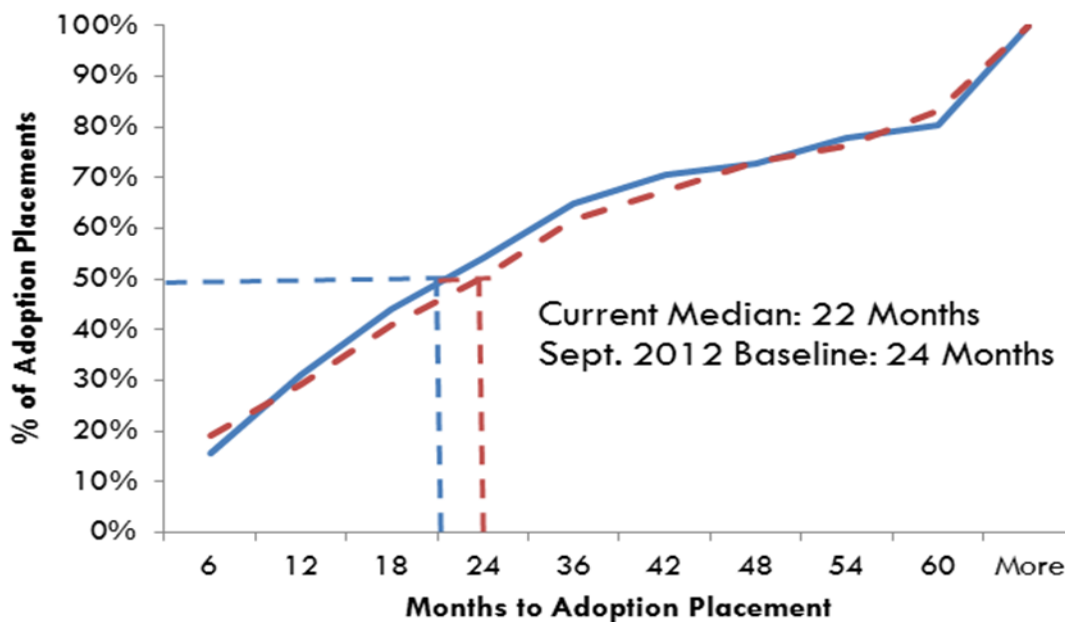
Rationale:

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, 2016

Service Delivery Area	Number of Adoption Placements ¹	Median Time to Placement (Months)		
		All	Aboriginal	Non - Aboriginal
BC	369	22.0	37.5	16.0
Kootenays	17	7	10	6.5
Okanagan	56	21.5	27	17
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	21	43	55	42
East Fraser	35	20	31.5	20
North Fraser	16	9.5	110	9
South Fraser	35	23	33.5	18
Vancouver/Richmond	21	12	38	10
Coast/North Shore	16	41.5	59	32.5
South Vancouver Island	63	23	38	17
North Vancouver Island	39	20	44	12.5
Northwest	10	77	77	71
North Central	29	37	52.5	12
Northeast	10	8	7	11

Median Time from Permanent Ward Status to Adoption Placement



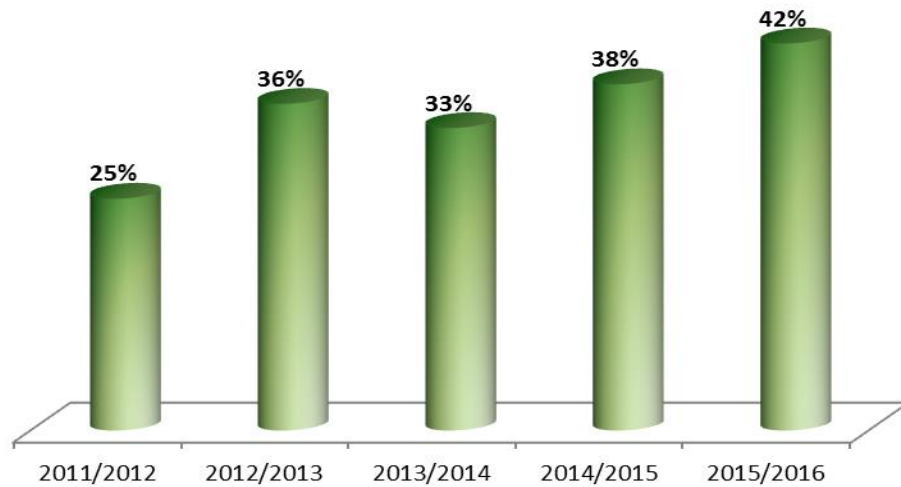
Analysis:

The median time from permanent ward to adoption placement has gone down by two 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

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

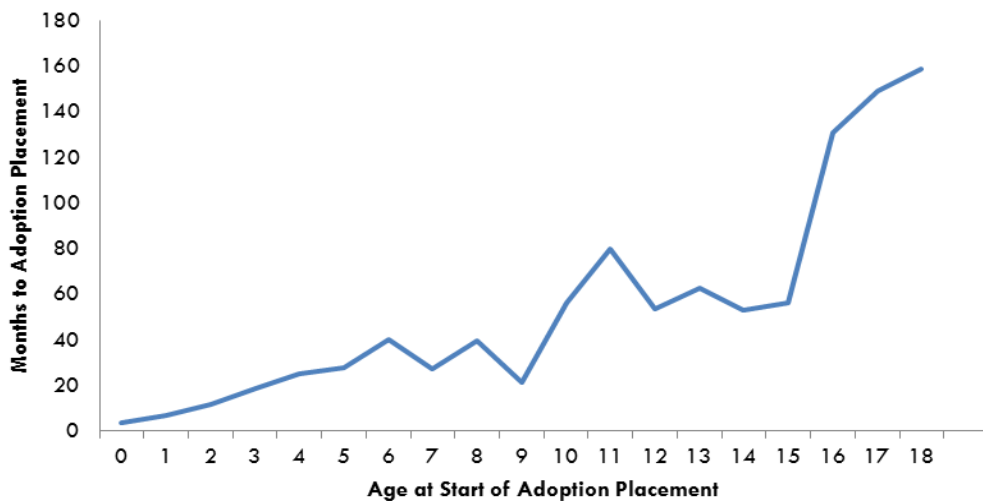
Aboriginal children; Non-Aboriginal children substantially outnumber Aboriginal children in terms of adoption placements, and their wait times continue to be lower. However, the proportion of new placements that were for Aboriginal children has been increasing, reaching more than 40% in the 2015/16 fiscal year.

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



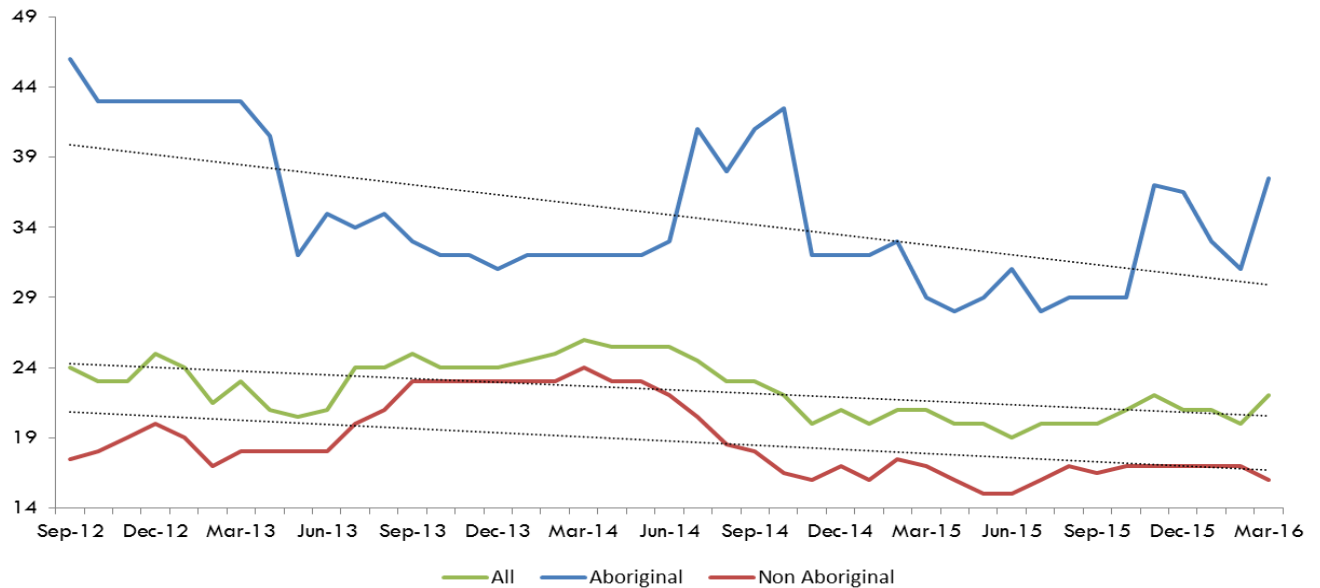
Historically, it has been easier to place younger children in adoption homes than older ones. This remained true this period. Children under the age of 12 experienced a median wait time of 19 months, while children ages 12 and over experienced a median wait time of 63 months.

Time to Adoption Placement by Age at Placement Time



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 2016



The current performance trend for this indicator shows an improving performance since the baseline period of September 2012, i.e. an 8% 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 they saw a significant decrease of 19% in the number of months waiting. In contrast, the wait period for non-Aboriginal children has only decreased by 1.5 months since the baseline period, less than a 10% difference.

Expenditure Data:

Adoption Services

Service Delivery Area	Expenditures ^{1,2} (\$ Millions) As at March 31, 2016
BC	\$28.314
Kootenays	1.013
Okanagan	2.874
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	1.818
East Fraser	3.732
North Fraser	1.545
South Fraser	2.920
Vancouver/Richmond	1.938
Coast/North Shore	0.651
South Vancouver Island	3.402
North Vancouver Island	3.354
Northwest	0.813
North Central	1.641
Northeast	0.866
Service Delivery Operations ³	0.010
Other Centralized Payments ⁴	1.738

¹ Expenditures include costs for staffing, contracts, miscellaneous recoveries and other operational expenditures.

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

³ Service Delivery Operations includes contracts not specific to any one SDA.

⁴ 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 October 1, 2015 to March 31 2016 (36% Aboriginal)

Service Delivery Area	Monthly Average October 1, 2015 to March 31 2016	Monthly Average October 1, 2014 to March 31 2015	Y/Y Change (%)
BC	1,326	1,387	-4.4%
Kootenays, Okanagan & Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	250	241	+3.7%
East Fraser, North Fraser, South Fraser, Vancouver/Richmond, Coast/North Shore	594	636	-6.6%
South Vancouver Island and North Vancouver Island	270	277	-2.5%
Northwest, North Central and Northeast	213	234	-8.9%

Incarceration (Remand and Sentenced)

- Daily Average, October 1, 2015 to March 31 2016: 64.4 (52.1% Aboriginal)
- Daily Average, October 1, 2014 to March 31 2015: 64.4 (49.2% Aboriginal)
- Y/Y Change (0) (+6.3% Aboriginal)

Incarceration (Remand/Pretrial Detention Only)

- Daily Average, October 1, 2015 to March 31 2016: 35.6 (50.6% Aboriginal)
- Daily Average, October 1, 2014 to March 31 2015: 35.5 (46.4% Aboriginal)
- Y/Y Change (0.3%) (+9.1% Aboriginal)

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

- Daily Average, October 1, 2015 to March 31 2016: 159.8 (33.2% Aboriginal)
- Daily Average, October 1, 2014 to March 31 2015: 166.4 (33.5% Aboriginal)
- Y/Y Change (-4.0%) (-4.8% 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	843	577	68.4%
2006	850	593	69.8%
2007	786	556	70.7%
2008	814	597	73.3%
2009	792	571	72.1%

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	703	56.0%
2006	1,196	587	49.1%
2007	1,253	618	49.3%
2008	1,290	639	49.5%
2009	1,289	632	49.0%

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

Rationale:

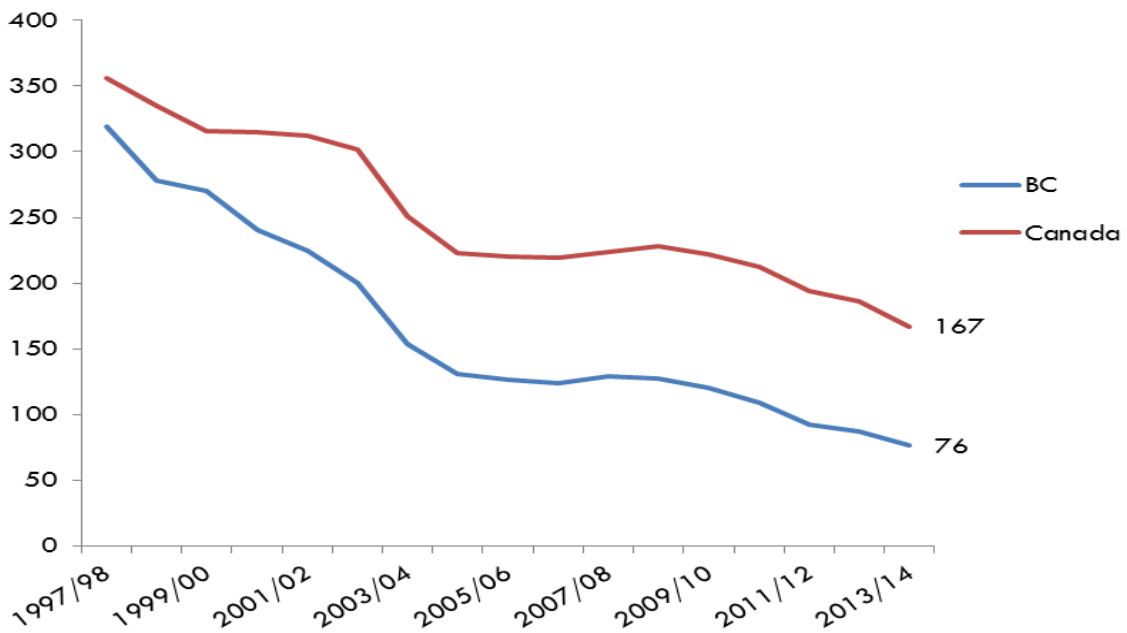
Recognizing that custody holds the highest risk population, one objective of custody services is to provide services that help prevent a youth from reoffending.

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	162	26	16.0%
2009	177	35	19.8%

Performance Indicator 6.16 Youth Court Cases per 10,000 Youth Population

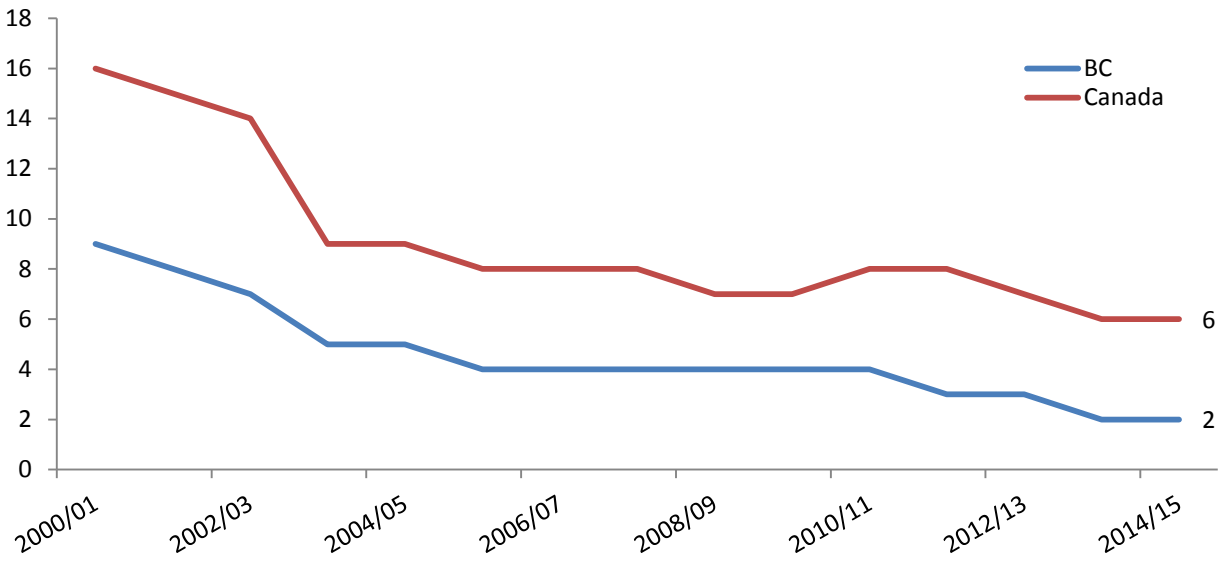
Youth Court Cases per 10,000 Youth Population, BC and Canada, 1997/1998 to 2013/2014¹



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

Performance Indicator 6.21 Youth in Custody per 10,000 Youth

Youth in Custody per 10,000 Youth, BC and Canada, 2000/2001 to 2014/2015



Expenditure Data:

Youth Justice Services

Service Delivery Area	Expenditures ^{1,2} (\$ Millions) As at March 31, 2016
BC	\$42.191
Kootenays	0.671
Okanagan	1.812
Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	1.593
East Fraser	1.592
North Fraser	2.204
South Fraser	3.103
Vancouver/Richmond	1.559
Coast/North Shore	0.481
South Vancouver Island	1.999
North Vancouver Island	1.856
Northwest	0.595
North Central	0.846
Northeast	0.490
Service Delivery Operations ³	1.375
Youth Custody	19.239
Youth Forensic	11.079
Full Attendance Program	9.773
Other	0.058
Recoveries ⁴	(18.133)

¹ Expenditures include costs for staffing, contracts, miscellaneous recoveries and other operational expenditures.

² 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.

³ Service Delivery Operations includes contracts not specific to any one SDA.

⁴ 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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