

WELCOME
TO THE 2021
NDACAN
SUMMER
TRAINING
SERIES!

- The session will begin at 12pm EST.
- Please submit questions to the Q&A box.
- This session is being recorded.

NDACAN SUMMER TRAINING SERIES

National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect
Cornell University & Duke University



Children's Bureau

An Office of the Administration for Children & Families



DATA STRATEGIES FOR THE STUDY OF CHILD WELFARE

NDACAN SUMMER TRAINING SERIES SCHEDULE

- July 7, 2021 - Introduction to NDACAN
- **July 14, 2021 - Survey Based Data**
- July 21, 2021 - Administrative Data and Linking
- July 28, 2021 - VCIS Data and Special Populations
- August 4, 2021 - Multilevel Modeling Workshop
- August 11, 2021 - Latent Class Analysis Workshop

SESSION AGENDA

- National Survey on Child and Adolescent Well-being (NSCAW I & II)
- Longitudinal Studies on Child Abuse and Neglect (LONGSCAN)
- National Child Welfare Workforce Initiative Comprehensive Organizational Health Assessment 2 (NCWWI)

NATIONAL SURVEY ON CHILD AND ADOLESCENT WELL-BEING (NSCAW I & NSCAW II)

WHAT IS NSCAW?

- A nationally representative, longitudinal study of children and families coming into contact with the child welfare system.
- The study intended to answer a range of fundamental questions about the outcomes for abused and neglected children and their involvement in the child welfare system.
- The first national study of child welfare to collect data from children and families, and the first to relate child and family well-being to family characteristics, experience with the child welfare system, community environment and other factors.

INVESTIGATORS AND SPONSORS OF NSCAW I & II

- Sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families
- Conducted by RTI International as the lead organization for both NSCAW studies
- Collaborated with the following organizations:
 - University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (NSCAW I)
 - ICF Caliber (was called Caliber Associates in NSCAW I)
 - University of California at Berkeley (NSCAW I)
 - Child and Adolescent Services Research Center at San Diego Children's Hospital (NSCAW I & II)
 - Walter R. McDonald and Associates (NSCAW II)
 - Tufts-New England Medical Center (NSCAW II)
 - Children and Family Research Center, University of Illinois (NSCAW II)

NSCAW VERSIONS

- There are two versions of each of the NSCAW datasets
 - Restricted Release
 - General Release (heavily redacted—missing stratum and psu variables)
- This presentation will only focus on the Restricted Release version

NSCAW I SAMPLING DESIGN OVERVIEW

- Employed a two-stage stratified sampling design.
- The first stage divided the U.S. into nine sampling strata.
 - Eight of the strata correspond to the eight largest states (these are identified by name in the NSCAW I dataset but are masked in NSCAW II)
 - The ninth stratum consists of the remaining 38 states and the District of Columbia (identified in the dataset as “Remainder” stratum)
- Within each of the nine strata, primary sampling units (PSU) were formed and selected.
 - A PSU is defined as geographic areas that encompass the population served by a single child protective (CPS) service agency.
 - Nuances about the PSUs that are not covered in this presentation that you will need to become aware of prior to analyzing the data.

NSCAW I OVERALL SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

- 6,228 children ages birth to 14, who had contact with the child welfare system within a 15 months period beginning in October, 1999.
- Child Protective Services(CPS) Sample
 - 5,501 children (unweighted) who were subject of a child abuse and neglect investigation conducted by CPS during the period between October 1999 – December 2000.
- Long Term Foster Care (LTFC) Sample
 - 727 children (unweighted) who had been in out-of-home care for approximately one year at the time of sampling and whose placement had been preceded by CPS investigation
- Children from states requiring agency first contact were excluded from the study.

NSCAW I CPS SAMPLING SPECIFICS

- The following groups were oversampled:
 - Infants were oversampled to ensure there would be enough cases through to permanency planning
 - Sexual abuse cases to ensure sufficient statistical power to analyze this type of abuse alone
 - Cases receiving ongoing services after investigation to ensure adequate power to understand the process of services
- Age of children at investigation capped at 14 years of age to increase likelihood that the youth could be located throughout the course of the study.

NSCAW I LTFC SAMPLING SPECIFICS

- Children placed into OOH care approximately 12 months before sample selection period
 - In OOH at beginning and end of the sampling time period, but may not have been in OOH continuously
 - The sampling selection was later extended due to small number of qualifying children
 - Children spent between 8 and 20 months in OOH at the time of sampling
- Placement into OOH care was preceded by an investigation or assessment of child abuse or neglect or by a period of in-home services

NSCAW: INTERVIEW RESPONDENTS

- Child (Youth/Emancipated Youth/Young Adult)
- Current Caregiver (included both permanent & non-permanent)
- Caseworker (Investigative/Services)
- Teacher
- Local Agency Director (or their designee)

NSCAW I-CPS SAMPLE: DATA COLLECTION TIMING

	Data Collection Wave				
	1	2	3	4	5
Data Collection Start and End Dates	11/15/99-04/30/01	10/01/00-03/31/02	04/01/01-09/30/02	08/01/02-02/28/04	09/05/05-1/15/2007
Months after close of investigation	2-6	12	18	36	59-96

NSCAW I CPS SAMPLE: DATA COLLECTION NOTES

- There was no Wave 2 child or teacher interview.
- Local Agency Director only conducted at Wave 1
- Wave 5 was a typical, in that, it was fielded by age cohort rather than the time interval since the close of investigation that qualified them for the study.
 - The Infant Cohort was fielded first in September 2005 – February 2006
 - Children 12-48 months old at time of sampling in February – November 2006
 - Young Adults who had turned 18 yrs old by April 30, 2006
 - Remaining cases fielded March – December 2007

NSCAW I - LTFC SAMPLE: DATA COLLECTION TIMING

	Data Collection Wave			
	1	2	3	4
Months after being placed in out-of-home care	~12	24	30	48

NSCAW I-LTFC SAMPLE: DATA COLLECTION NOTES

- Local Agency Director only conducted at Wave 1
- No Wave 5 interview
- n of 727 (unweighted)– Researchers interested in studying children in long term foster care meeting similar criteria of having been in FC for a period of at least 12 months, can construct a larger sample using just the CPS sample.

NSCAW I & II: CONSTRUCTS MEASURED

- There are too many constructs to list or discuss in this presentation.
- A list of constructs measured in NSCAW I & II is available on the NSCAW I and II Restricted Release datasets pages below and a link has been posted in the chat window.
 - <https://www.ndacan.acf.hhs.gov/datasets/dataset-details.cfm?ID=127>
 - <https://www.ndacan.acf.hhs.gov/datasets/dataset-details.cfm?ID=172>
- This document does NOT reflect redactions related to the creation of the General Release dataset. Extensive numbers of variables or whole modules were removed from the Restricted Release to create the General Release.

NSCAW I & II: HOW THE DATA WERE COLLECTED

- Audio Computer-Assisted Self Interview (ACASI)
 - Allowed implementation of logic for qualifying to receive a module (set of questions)
 - Skip patterns
 - Custom wording based on preloaded information
 - This included names, dates, age, etc.
- Teacher & Local Agency Director Interview were administered via paper-and-pencil

NSCAW I: OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- Select variables from the Census
- Select variables from the National Death Index (NDI)
- Salivary cortisol measures (collected from the infant sample at wave 5)

NSCAW I: CPS & LTFC NOTES

- The sampling weights contained within each of the CPS and LTFC data files are specific to that sample. Under NO circumstances should the two samples be combined and analyzed in any weighted analyses.
- It would be difficult to imagine any circumstance, even unweighted, where it would make sense to combine the two samples.

NSCAW II

- Largely mirrored the NSCAW I study design with the following differences
 - Examined changes in the 9 years since NSCAW I
 - 5,872 children from birth to 17.5 years old at time of sampling
 - Sampled from CPS investigations that closed during a 15-month period beginning February 2008.
 - Only 3 waves of data collection
 - 76% of the participating counties from NSCAW I were retained for NSCAW II (DFUM 1-5)
 - No separate LTFC sample
 - Standardized measures were updated to reflect updates rolled out by measure creators.
 - No 12-month telephone follow-up interview (Wave 2 from NSCAW I)
 - No Teacher Survey at the 36-month follow-up (Wave 3).
 - Administrative data from NCANDS Child File and AFCARS

NSCAW II: DATA COLLECTION TIMING

	Data Collection Wave		
	1	2	3
Start and End Dates	4/2008 - 12/2009	10/2009 - 1/2011	6/2011 - 12/2012
Months after close of investigation	2-10	18	36 (fielded by age cohort)

NSCAW I & II: STATISTICAL WEIGHTING

- In order to obtain unbiased estimates, the complex sampling design must be accounted for in your analyses through the use of the statistical weighting variables included in the data files.
 - National weight (NANALWT), stratum (STRATUM), and primary sampling unit (NSCAWPSU)
 - Analyzing the data without applying the appropriate weight or any weight can lead to misleading results
- The wave I weight reflects the selection probability for participation in NSCAW, while adjusting for nonresponse, and undercoverage (refers to the sampling frame --not covered by this presentation).
- After wave I, the weight is adjusted at each wave for wave-based non-response.

NSCAW I & II: STATISTICAL WEIGHTING

- There are additional weights available for specialized examinations of the data. These weights are available to Restricted Release data users by request.
 - Agency weights
 - Used for multi-level modeling for analyzing children nested within an agency in two-level models and time nested within children nested within agencies for three-level models.
 - Calibration weights—Allow for comparisons between NSCAW I CPS sample and NSCAW II
 - The weights are adjusted to account for the differences in the target populations for NSCAW I and NSCAW II.
 - For more information see the video presentation entitled, “Comparing NSCAW I and NSCAW II using Comparison Weights” found on the NSCAW User Support page of the NDACAN website
 - <https://www.ndacan.acf.hhs.gov/user-support/user-support-nscaw.cfm>

NSCAW I & II: HOW ARE THE DATA ORGANIZED

- The data are oriented wide (one-record-per-child) with each wave's data contained within its own data file.
 - NSCAW I & II each contain approximately 40,000 variables
- There is an across waves data file containing summary variables based upon variables administered across multiple waves of data collection or that are generally applicable to all data collection waves (Census, NDI).
 - Example: The Child's Living Environment module is administered to the current caregiver (LE & LV) and the caseworker (LN) across the study.
 - Captures changes in the living situation/placements of the child
 - Complex to use as there are multiple informants and the Living Environments modules containing a looping sequence in order to capture all living situation changes.
 - The Across All Waves data file helps to organize the information and also provides summary variables for commonly sought after derivations like "Cumulative number of days in out-of-home care."

ADVANTAGES OF NSCAW

- For the CPS samples: When the weighting is applied correctly, your results are generalizable to all children in the U.S. who are subjects of child abuse or neglect investigations (or assessments) conducted by CPS and who live in states not requiring agency first contact.
- In NSCAW I, you have the added ability to generate state-level estimates for the 8 largest states that are identified in the dataset (SANALWT)
- Multiple informants
- A collection of derived variables at each wave to assist with resolving discrepancies across respondents
- Well-documented
- Learning either NSCAW I or NSCAW II will have general applicability to the other dataset and likely any future NSCAW study.
- To examine what research has already been done using the NSCAW datasets please visit our NSCAW collection of bibliographic citations captured in our online searchable Zotero database at <https://www.zotero.org/groups/421939/candl/tags/NSCAW/library>

LONGITUDINAL STUDIES ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT (LONGSCAN)

WHAT IS LONGSCAN?

- LONGSCAN is a consortium of research studies operating under common by-laws and procedures. It was initiated in 1991 with grants from the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect to a coordinating center at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and five data collection sites. Each site conducted a separate and unique research project on the etiology and impact of child maltreatment.
- The goal of LONGSCAN was to follow 1,300+ children and their families until the children themselves become young adults

LONGSCAN INVESTIGATORS

- Desmond K. Runyan, M.D., DrPH
- Howard Dubowitz, M.D.
- Diana J. English, Ph.D.
- Jonathan Kotch, M.D., M.P.H.
- Alan Litrownik, Ph.D.
- Richard Thompson, Ph.D.
- The LONGSCAN Investigator Group

LONGSCAN SPONSORS

- Funding for the LONGSCAN study was provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Child Abuse and Neglect (OCAN)
- The early years of data collection were sponsored by the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (NCCAN) under the Office of Human Services until NCCAN became a part of OCAN in 1998.

LONGSCAN: THE SITES

- EA (urban)– 282 children selected from clients of three pediatric clinics serving low-income, inner city children. There are two risk groups:
 - Child -inadequate growth in the first two years of life
 - Parent HIV infection or drug use
- SO (urban, suburban, rural) – 243 children were drawn from a population of children identified as high risk at birth by a state public health tracking effort. Non-reported children were matched to reported children in a 2:1 ratio
- MW (urban) – 245 children of which two-thirds were recruited from families reported to CPS with half receiving comprehensive services and half receiving CPS intervention only. The other third consisted of neighborhood controls.
- SW(suburban) -330 maltreated children who entered a county dependency system due to confirmed maltreatment. All children were in an OOH placement with a relative or foster family.
- NW (urban)-254 children who were judged to be at moderate risk following a report to CPS for suspected child maltreatment. Approximately 60% of the referrals were later substantiated.

LONGCAN DATA COLLECTION

- Data collection began in July 1991 and went through January 2012
- In general, a visit corresponds with a child's approximate age at the time of interview
- Comprehensive in-person assessments occurred approximately every two years
 - Visit 4, 6, 8, 12, 14, 16, 18
- Annual Contact Interview were conducted by phone and occurred on years between the comprehensive interviews
 - Visit 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17
- Children, their caregivers, and teachers completed assessments
- Data on CPS reports via record abstractions
- Total number of children who participated in the study 1,354 across all sites.

LONGSCAN COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENTS

- Assessments were interviewer administered for visit 4, 6, and 8
- Age 8 computer-assisted face-to-face interviews
- Age 12 onward, interviews were administered using the Audio Computer Assisted Self-Interview (ACASI)
- Teachers completed mailed paper-and-pencil forms beginning at age 6
- Data were collected using approximately 144 different measures
 - A mix of commonly used standardized measures and project created measures

LONGSCAN DATA ORGANIZATION

- The information collected from the measures and CPS record abstractions are represented across 351 data files.
- Typically the item-level data are contained in one data file and the scored data are in separate files
- Data files vary in structure from being one-record-per-child ID to being multiple-records-per-child ID where a record represents a child-visit pair.

ADVANTAGES OF USING LONGSCAN

- Longitudinal- many waves of data collection
- Data were collected from multiple informants to measure outcomes and intervening factors that may influence the link between risk status and outcome
- Used standardized and project-developed measures – psychometrics available for nearly all of them
- Well documented
- Statistically speaking, more straight forward to use than examining a weighted dataset
- To examine what research has already been done using the LONGSCAN data, please see our online searchable database of bibliographic citations called the child abuse and neglect Digital Library (canDL). The link below will take you to the LONGSCAN collection.
 - <https://www.zotero.org/groups/421939/candl/tags/LONGSCAN/library>

NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE WORKFORCE
INITIATIVE COMPREHENSIVE
ORGANIZATIONAL HEALTH ASSESSMENT 2
(NCWWI)

WHAT IS NCWWI?

- The National Child Welfare Workforce Institute (NCWWI) is funded by the Children's Bureau to increase child welfare practice effectiveness through workforce systems development, organizational interventions, and change leadership. The archived data come from the NCWWI Workforce Excellence (WE) initiative. As part of the initiative, child welfare staff from three sites completed a baseline and follow-up Comprehensive Organizational Health Assessment (COHA) to identify critical workforce strengths and challenges.

NCWWI INVESTIGATORS

- Researchers from the Butler Institute for Families at the University of Denver
 - Robin Leake, PhD
 - Shauna L. Rienks, PhD
 - Anna de Guzman, M.A.
 - Amy S. He, PhD
 - Mary Jo Stahlschmidt, PhD

NCWWI SAMPLE AND STUDY DESIGN

- Participants were child welfare staff employed at one of three public child welfare agencies that were a part of the NCWWI Excellence project.
- Only participants who agreed to have their data used for research purposes are included in the archived dataset.
- The Comprehensive Organizational Health Assessment (COHA) was administered at two time points via an online Qualtrics Survey
 - An entire agency was canvassed at each administration of the measure. This means that if someone was working at the agency at baseline and no longer working at follow-up they would only have one time point. Likewise if someone was not working at the agency at baseline but was hired prior to the follow-up assessment, they would have a record only for the follow-up time point.
- 2,832 child welfare staff completed the baseline assessment
- 2,912 staff completed the follow-up assessment
- 1,034 staff completed both administration of the assessment

NCWWI DATA COLLECTION SITES

- Two midwestern state-administered child welfare agencies
- One west coast urban county-administered child welfare agency

NCWWI CONSTRUCTS MEASURED

- Burnout
- Satisfaction with relationships with community providers
- Coping strategies
- Exposure to violence
- Inclusivity
- Intent to stay
- Inter-professional collaboration
- Job satisfaction
- Job stress
- Supervision (supervisors, managers, frontline staff)
- Shared vision
- Traumatic stress scale
- Perceptions of child welfare
- Leadership
- Learning culture
- Professional development & preparation for work
- Physical environment
- Professional sharing and support
- Organizational climate
- Readiness for change
- Self-efficacy
- Organizational bias
- Peer support
- Workplace prejudice & discrimination
- Time pressure
- Team cohesion

NCWWI DATA ORGANIZATION

- There is only one data file containing 4,710 records
- A record represents a child welfare staff at a give time point

ADVANTAGES OF USING THE NCWWI DATASET

- These data are being made available to secondary analysts in the child maltreatment community for the first time
 - Lots of unexplored territory!
- In depth examination of the experiences of child welfare staff working in public child welfare agencies

IMPORTANT POINTS

- Please remember that some the datasets discussed today are currently in the field collecting the next iteration of data, therefore we should take care in how we frame our discussions to avoid influencing participation in current or future studies with the same or similar names.
- Detailed questions not suitable for the webinar and requests for study documentation can be directed to NDACANsupport@cornell.edu

QUESTIONS?

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NEXT WEEK...

- Date: 7/21/21
- Presenters: Clayton Covington & Sarah Sernaker
- Topic: Administrative Data (NCANDS, AFCARS) and Linking