

SOUTH CAROLINA
FY 08; Funding 07

Development, Operation & Expansion of Community-based & Prevention-focused Programs	Services Provided to Families by Local Programs	Unmet Needs Identified by the Inventory
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As South Carolina's Lead Agency for CBCAP, The Children's Trust Fund of South Carolina (CTFSC) is a quasi-state entity and a separate, eleemosynary corporation with a seventeen member Board of Trustees nominated by a CTFSC committee and approved by South Carolina's Governor. Seventeen trustees are selected from across the State to serve on the Board. CTFSC's nominating committee recommends one representative from each of six congressional districts and eleven at-large members for Governor approval. The Board is charged with stimulating a broad range of innovative child abuse and neglect prevention programs to meet the critical needs of South Carolina's children through the awarding of grants to private nonprofit organizations. • A Citizen's Review Panel consisting of volunteer representatives from each of South Carolina's six Congressional Districts reviews and scores all grants from their districts and recommends the strongest proposals to the Board of Directors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mission of the Children's Trust Fund is to prevent child abuse and neglect by promoting healthy, nurturing relationships between children and adults. CTFSC funds a broad range of child abuse and neglect prevention activities—from protection and safety to shelter, food, social and cognitive development. CTFSC helps to address these needs by funding programs and agencies dealing with child abuse and child neglect. • In fiscal year 2008, CTFSC awarded funds to 13 grantees across the state for Fatherhood, School Based, Parenting Education and Support and In-home Visitation programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Advisory Panel convened in April 2008 to identify trends, needs and gaps in services and infrastructure for at-risk children and families in South Carolina. This Advisory Panel reviewed and discussed areas of need, determined three key priorities funding, and made the following recommendations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broad Spectrum Programming. The panel learned that many providers across the state were confused about types of prevention—primary, secondary, and tertiary. CTFSC agreed to direct efforts to guide a transition among service providers from tertiary to primary prevention. • Training & Technical Assistance. Agencies and staff expressed a continued need for professional development and asked for monies to send staff to national training for prevention programs such as the Nurturing Parent Program, Healthy Families, Incredible Years, and others. • Services in all Program Areas. Given the diverse needs of the state, it was determined it would not be prudent at this time to focus on and fund a single program area. • Based on these recommendations, a citizen review panel made funding recommendations to the Board of Trustees. The panel included at least three citizens from each of the six Congressional districts in South Carolina selected from recommendations of CTFSC Board members and CBCAP/CTFSC advisory

Description of Number of Families Served	Outreach to Special Populations	committee members. Parent Leadership
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One hundred and eleven (111) middle school students from low-income families in two Charleston schools participated in weekly school-based life skills instruction. • One hundred and one) parents from five counties participated in four Parenting Education/Support Groups. • Ten additional teen mothers were added to a base of 66 pregnant or parenting teens in a Parent Support Program, and individual therapy sessions were provided for 5 teens. • Approximately 26 custodial and non-custodial dads participated in a Fatherhood support group using the Parents Anonymous Model. • Twenty-five mothers who were victims of domestic abuse and had one or more children received parenting education and counseling through a Parents Anonymous model. • One hundred and twenty-one adults with 220 children received parent training and developmental screening. • One hundred and thirty-four adults and 117 children in nine Parents Anonymous groups received Triple P educational materials and other supportive information. • Thirty-one pregnant or parenting teens participated in 401 home visitations. • Seventeen high-risk parents received in-home intensive weekly support on parenting and crisis assistance. • Three hundred and thirty-four participants with 172 children residing in multi-residential 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CTFSC reached out to special populations through training initiatives. In particular, the RFP training included an open invitation to all communities across the state at no charge to anyone who wished to attend. • One Rape Crisis and Child Abuse Center program had an active outreach to the local Hispanic community through a Hispanic radio station and the local community center. The effort resulted in the initiation of one Parents Anonymous group. Educational materials in Spanish were used with the group as well as a bilingual facilitator. • CTFSC translated and printed its Community Prevention Resource Guide into Spanish. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CTFSC's CBCAP program in conjunction with the South Carolina Parent Information Resource Center and FRIENDS hosted the ABC's of Parent Leadership in September 2008. Sixty-seven attendees, including parents served by various agencies, participated in the training. As a result attendees decided to continue meeting quarterly to share resources and information. The group also formed committees that included: a Parent Leadership Glossary Committee (which later was turned into Best Practices Sub-Committee); a Parent Leadership Conference Committee; and a Parent Resource Inventory Committee. • At the grantee level, all Parents Anonymous groups included parent leaders who co-led meetings and solicited topic ideas from the group members.

<p>communities and in faith communities participated in Parent Education and Support Groups based on the Parents Anonymous Model.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ninety-eight middle school girls and 14 adults in two rural and mostly minority counties participated in Girl Scout Leadership training focused on stress and anger management, positive relationship building, and drug and alcohol avoidance. • Five hundred and fifty- three parents participated in weekly Parent Anonymous model groups. • Fifty full-time working and low-income mothers (who were parenting 62 children) participated in parenting classes and money management training. 		
<p>Training and Technical Assistance</p>	<p>Child Abuse Prevention Month Activities</p>	<p>Innovative Funding Mechanisms</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the summer of 2007, Prevent Child Abuse/Voices South Carolina partnered with CTFSC to conduct a survey of all of its affiliate members. Respondents identified their top three training issues as: advocacy; child abuse prevention strategies; and emerging trends in child abuse prevention. • A full-day training session was held on Grant Management and CTFSC Report Training in November. All grantees were represented at the meeting and in follow-up conversations conveyed that they found the information very helpful in managing their grants for this cycle. • CTFSC conducted three RFP trainings during July 2008 in three of the six South Carolina Congressional Districts. Forty-eight attendees participated in the all day session. The 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The following materials were distributed statewide during April 2008 for Child Abuse Prevention Month: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 500 “Keep Kids Safe” car magnets • 2,500 PCASC Bookmarks • 10,000 Children’s Stickers • 2,500 2007 Community Prevention Resource Guides • 8,500 Embroidered Blue Ribbon Stickers • 500 Wrist Bands • 1,800 Ceramic Blue Ribbon Pins • 12,000 Satin Blue Ribbon Stickers • Child Abuse Prevention Month activities were held on both statewide and local levels. Some examples included: a legislative breakfast; a walk to the State House; and a press conference and rally including community leaders, child advocates, legislators and corporate business leaders. • Prevent Child Abuse South Carolina began Blue Ribbon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During this fiscal year, the maximum award by CTFSC to grantees required 50% match, with one-half in cash. • CTFSC utilized the leveraged capabilities through CBCAP for the first time this grant year. Through increased community awareness and multiple conversations with potential funding leaders, we fully expect to secure leveraged funding from private funders partnering with our EBHV initiative across the state during 2008-2009. • CTFSC explored a partnership with the South Carolina Department of Alcohol and other Drug Abuse Services to develop <i>Project Oasis</i>, a collaborative effort for offering assistance, stability, and intensive support to design an infrastructure to increase the flow and access to

<p>agenda included an overview of the RFP, evidence-based programming, logic models, and outcomes.</p>	<p>Sunday as a way to link the faith community to child abuse prevention activities. PCASC and affiliates each planned at least one weekend to promote this activity. Faith groups held special worship services, taught parenting classes, distributed bookmarks, blue ribbons and sticker; and published articles in their bulletins as part of the effort. Several organizations held special children's services with information on keeping kids safe.</p>	<p>care for children, adolescents, and their families who deal with mental health and substance abuse challenges. A key goal was to develop a Joint Council that looked at braided funding and resource mapping.</p>
<p>Linkages with Other Systems (Child Welfare, PSSF, Early Childhood, etc.)</p>	<p>A. PART Data Efficiency Measure that Supports EBP and EIP Practices</p>	<p>B. Demonstration of High Level of Satisfaction Among Families</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognizing that reducing the number of preventable injuries in children correlates with child abuse and neglect prevention, the CTFSC Board of Directors agreed to bring the state office of Safe Kids under its umbrella, and include Safe Kids Coalition members in CTFSC's Communities of Practice network. • CTFSC served on the Department of Social Services (DSS) Child Welfare Advisory Committee and currently chairs the Child Well-Being subcommittee. The Child Well-Being subcommittee met at least quarterly to build stronger ties, encourage collaboration, share outcomes, and become informed of each organization's activities in relation to child protection, prevention and building stronger families. As a result of collaborative work, a key goal for 2008-2009 is the development of a user friendly training matrix for child well professionals to help them improve their assessment of indicators on the CFSR. • Head Start supported CTFSC's Legislative Breakfast April 2008 through financial support for invitations to all guests. In September 16, 2008, children from Head Start participated in CTFSC's <i>Step Up For Children</i> event at the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seven CBCAP funded programs in South Carolina attained a rating of Promising Programs and Practices; one program rated Emerging Programs and Practices; two programs lacked evidence; and three programs rated Supported Programs and Practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Client satisfaction data were not collected during this grant cycle.

<p>State House.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The First Steps office collaborated with CTFSC on the ACF-EBHV grant and is now a substantial collaborative partner for this effort. 		
<p>C. Results of Peer Review</p>	<p>D. Evaluation Data on Funded Programs, the Lead Agency & the Network</p>	<p>Other Elements:</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two peer review meetings were conducted during this funding cycle. The first review was a network meeting of 16 grantees gathered to address issues of common concern. The peer review used a Creative Problem Solving model that has been used in many different situations to achieve both quality improvement and solve difficult problems. The steps of the Creative Problem Solving model are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mess Finding (Describing the future and current state) Data Finding (Current knowledge) Problem Finding (Describing the gap) Idea Finding (Potential solutions) Solution Finding (Selection of top solutions) Acceptance Finding (Working on finding supporters) Action Planning The three top common issues identified by the group during the peer review process were: transportation; work schedule/time to attend trainings; and denial of issues. A second peer review was conducted with two past year grantees that also received grants for the fiscal 2009 year. The peer review used the same Creative Problem Solving model described previously. Each of the agencies prepared presentations for the group about their future vision and current 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-site visits were conducted on at least three occasions to all grantees. The focus of the initial visit at the start of the grant cycle was to review expected outcomes, key plans, indicators and measures, use of parents, and collaborations. A second visit focused on financial reporting and the final visit to review outcomes and achievements of the program. Examples of outcome data reported by funded programs include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based upon student reports, surveys and observations, participants in an In-School Program had enhanced knowledge of the signs of substance abuse/ dependency, had improved their ability to communicate without yelling and/or name calling and were able to identify when they were experiencing mental stressors. In a Parent Education/Support program, all participants demonstrated an improvement in AAPI-2 scores. Positive changes were observed in parenting skills, nurturing ability and knowledge of child development. An in-home follow up program for high-risk parents was not successful because the 3 individuals had issues beyond parenting—drug use, domestic violence, etc. This result points out the need for assessments of individuals going into educational parenting programs when they need correctional therapy first. In a Parent Support Program for adolescent parents, a group of 76 teen parents improved their AAPI scores for inappropriate expectations of children, oppressing children’s power and independence, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Children’s Trust Fund of SC had a unique opportunity during the 2007-2008 grant year to examine its mission and purpose along with two other similar statewide organizations, Voices for South Carolina’s Children and Prevent Child Abuse South Carolina. As a result, the leaders of all three organizations found that it was in the best interest of children and families across South Carolina to merge their efforts into a united initiative. All agencies co-located their offices in August 2007 just before this grant year began. The John S. & James L. Knight Foundation along with the Duke Endowment funded the merger process. As a result, there is now a united strategic plan with a redesigned mission and vision. CTFSC served as co-chair of the Strengthening Families through Early Care and Education Initiative in South Carolina. This initiative’s purpose was to bring a statewide prevention strategy to the childcare arena that strengthens families and protects children. CTFSC worked with the State’s Early Childhood Comprehensive Systems (ECCS) to embed Strengthening Families into its 2009 plan. CTFSC convened a meeting of home visitation agency professionals to secure and invite input for writing the ACF-EBHV grant. As a result, CTFSC was awarded the EBHV grant of which a key goal is to create a statewide triage system with a universal intake form for home visitation so a family can access services no matter where

<p>state of their program. The also evaluated their program against selected sections of the FRIENDS Peer Assessment Process.</p>	<p>inability to empathically be aware of children's needs, and belief in the value of corporal punishment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants in a Parent Support group for victims of violence reported through pre- and post-administrations of the Friends Family Support Outcome Survey that they could verbalize better ways to manage their anger and stress, had realistic expectations for their children's development, were successful with non-violent parenting techniques, and had decreased their stress level by developing an appropriate support network. • In a parent education support group, all participants who received a referral for their children with developmental delays received follow up services. All families modeled appropriate parent-child attachment. All participants needing mental health counseling received educational materials and 50 percent agreed to a mental health assessment. 	<p>they enter the system (i.e. schools, DSS, Health Departments, hospitals, etc).</p>
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State Allowable Claims:	\$355,640
Population-Based Allocations:	\$0
Leveraged-Funds-Based Allocations:	\$3,500
Final State Allocations:	\$359,140

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