

GenerationPMTO

Success in Child Welfare

Example: The Kansas Intensive Permanency Project

GenerationPMTO, a trauma-informed intervention with 50 years of evidence-based research, was the in-home treatment provided to struggling families in the child welfare system in the state of Kansas. The Kansas Intensive Permanency Project (KIPP) produced significant benefits to parents, their children with severe emotional/ behavioral problems, and taxpayers.



RESULTS: Earlier reunification, less time in care

Families who were assigned to receive GenerationPMTO treatment achieved higher rates of reunification (6.9%). Children spent 151 fewer days (approximately 5 months per child) in foster care when compared to those in families who received treatment as usual.

Families who were assigned to the GenerationPMTO treatment and completed the intervention were 32% more likely to return home compared to those who did not complete the intervention and the youngsters spent 299 to 358 fewer days in foster care (nearly one year saved per child).



RESULTS: Parenting and well-being

Improved Parenting: Family therapists observed weekly family visitations and rated the parent-child interactions. They reported that the following parenting practices showed improvement over 20 weeks of observations: problem solving, skill encouragement, effective discipline, communication, monitoring, and positive involvement.

Improved Child Well-Being: Compared to families receiving treatment as usual, parents reported their children to show significant reduction in problem behaviors and increases in prosocial skills. Caseworkers reported the youngsters to show better social-emotional functioning.

Improved Parent Well-Being: Compared to parents receiving treatment as usual, case managers reported significant improvements in parental mental health, social support and readiness for reunification; they reported significant reductions in parental substance use.



A Clinical Trial

To test the program's effectiveness, the Kansas team studied 918 families with children in foster care ages 3-16 with severe emotional disturbance. Kansas randomly assigned 461 families to receive GenerationPMTO and 457 families to receive treatment as usual.

Four Separate KIPP Evaluations with Positive Outcomes

The KIPP project produced shorter stays in foster care and increased reunification¹ along with improved parenting practices², improved child well-being³, and improved parent well-being⁴.

REFERENCES:

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- 2 - Akin, B. A., Yan, Y., McDonald, T., & Moon, J. (2017). Changes in parenting practices during Parent Management Training Oregon model with parents of children in foster care. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 76, 181-191.
- 3 - Akin, B. A., Lang, K., McDonald, T. P., Yan, Y., & Little, T. (2016). Randomized study of PMTO in foster care: Six-month child well-being outcomes. *Research on Social Work Practice*, Online first 19 April.
- 4 - Akin, B.A., Lang, K., McDonald, T.P., Yan, Y., & Little, T. (2017). Randomized study of PMTO in foster care: Six-month parent outcomes. *Research on Social Work Practice*, 1-17.