

Outcomes following child welfare services: What are they and do they differ for black children?

Table 1

Outcomes Following Child Welfare Services: Studies Reviewed as Primary Sources for Outcomes Analysis

Author (year)	Study type ^a	Outcome area	Study aims, CWS ^b type, and sample	Key findings
Barth & Blackwell (1998)	3	Safety	Compares crude death rates for foster children ($n = 690$), former foster children ($n = 321$), and non-foster care children in California.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black foster infants and children had lower crude death rates, and Black foster children had significantly lower mortality rates from preventable causes, than their counterparts in the general population. • Older youth (ages 10 to 18) in care had higher death rates comparable to non-foster children, but the death rate for Black youth was comparable between the foster care and general populations.
Gross (2020)	4	Safety	Compares academic, juvenile justice, and safety outcomes for Michigan public school students ($n = 186,250$) with and without CWS involvement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foster care placement following CPS^c referral reduced the likelihood of future abuse or neglect by 50%. • Some child safety improvements emerged or persisted after children exited foster care and returned home. Given that most children were reunified with their birth parents, findings suggest that CWS help parents meet life challenges and strengthen childrearing skills.
Holbrook & Hudziak (2020)	1	Safety	Analyzes maltreatment report recurrence among a sample of NCANDS ^d participants ($n = 246,021$).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asian and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander children had lower rates of recurrence. • There was no difference in recurrence rates between Black and White children.
Jonson-Reid, Chance, & Drake (2007)	2	Safety	Compares risk of later childhood death for a sample of low-income Missouri children ($n = 7,433$), including those with and without prior CPS contact.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children with CPS contact had approx. twice the risk of later childhood death compared to children without CPS contact.

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rates of preventable death (e.g., fatal accidents or recurrent maltreatment) were higher for children with CPS contact.
Jonson-Reid et al. (2019)	1 & 2	Safety	Scoping review of empirical studies ($n = 34$) examining maltreatment recurrence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of 28 studies comparing neglect to other maltreatment types, 16 reported no difference in risk or likelihood of CPS report recurrence by race. • In the remaining 12 studies, Black children were less likely to have repeat CPS reports compared to White or “Other” race children.
Jonson-Reid, Drake, & Kohl (2017)	4	Safety	Compares intentional and unintentional injury deaths in young adulthood for matched samples of low-income children with history of CPS contact ($n = 3,140$) and low-income children without CPS contact history ($n = 2,219$).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPS contact history was moderately predictive of later injury death in young adulthood. There was no difference in the likelihood of death by race. • Among young adults who died, Black young adults were less likely to die from accidental causes. • Subgroup bivariate analyses indicated no difference by foster care entry within the CPS group.
Kim et al. (2020)	3	Safety	Analyzes subsample data drawn from NSCAW ^e I children ($n = 2,257$) and NSCAW II children ($n = 1,634$) to identify maltreatment recurrence risk classes using latent class analysis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A two-class model of high versus low baseline maltreatment risk was strongly associated with later likelihood of maltreatment recurrence. There was no variation by race.
Putnam-Hornstein et al. (2013)	2	Safety	Assesses risk of fatal injuries for a birth cohort of California children ($n = 514,232$) with prior CPS referral.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black children were statistically no more likely than White children to sustain unintentional fatal injury. • Black children had a statistically higher likelihood of dying from intentional injury than White or Latinx children.

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compared to White children, Latinx children had lower rates and Native American children had much higher rates of fatal injury.
Bald et al. (2019)	4	Justice Involvement	Examines juvenile justice, education, and teen birth outcomes for Rhode Island public school students (<i>n</i> = 26,954) with early childhood CPS referral.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foster care placement had no significant effect on the likelihood of juvenile delinquency conviction.
Barth et al. (2010)	4	Justice Involvement	Compares felonious arrests of adults in North Carolina who had childhood TANF involvement (<i>n</i> = 6,596) or childhood CWS involvement (<i>n</i> = 1,316).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As adults, former foster youth had higher felony arrest rates than TANF-involved youth. • Among former foster youth, the likelihood of adult felony arrest was greater for Black youth, those who entered care during adolescence, and those who experienced multiple placements. • Youth with longer foster care histories were less likely to later be charged with a felony. • Youth who aged out of care were less likely to later be charged with a felony, and tended to have less serious felony charges, than youth who exited care via reunification. Felony charge severity did not differ significantly by race.
Berzin (2008)	4	Justice Involvement	Compares young adult outcomes for youth previously in foster care (<i>n</i> = 136) versus matched and unmatched samples of youth with no history of foster care.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No statistically significant differences in educational attainment, public assistance use, teen parenting, or criminal justice involvement were found between former foster youth and matched youth. • Risk factors, rather than foster care itself, may contribute to the difficulties many former foster youth face during the transition to adulthood.

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Cho et al. (2019)	2	Justice Involvement	Examines later delinquency among a cohort of Minnesota public school students in third grade ($n = 5,002$) with substantiated maltreatment histories.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was no significant difference in later delinquency by foster care placement. • Black, Latinx, and Native American children all had higher rates of later delinquency compared to White children, but the study did not examine how the association between foster care and delinquency varied by race.
Doyle (2008)	4	Justice Involvement	Compares adult crime outcomes across individuals in Illinois ($n = 44,907$) with childhood CPS referral.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children placed in out-of-home care had higher risk of adult criminal justice involvement as compared to children who remained at home. • Confidence intervals were large, however, and findings were more robust for children on the <i>margin of placement</i> (i.e., no clear consensus among CPS investigators regarding need for out-of-home care). Abuse (as opposed to neglect) victims, females, and Black youth appeared more likely to be on the margin of placement. • Findings did not apply to children whose foster care placement was based on agreed-upon serious risk.
Doyle (2013)	4	Justice Involvement	Examines subsequent emergency medical care and criminal justice involvement among individuals in Illinois ($n = 15,681$) with childhood CPS referral.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children placed in foster care following CPS referral had higher subsequent arrest, conviction, and incarceration rates than children who remained home after CPS referral. • For children on the margin of placement, foster care was associated with higher juvenile delinquency rates.
Goodkind et al. (2020)	3	Justice Involvement	Examines the effects of CWS, mental health, and drug/alcohol system experiences on jail involvement for a Pennsylvania birth cohort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Among youth in foster care placements, juvenile justice placement mediated relationships between gender and age at system involvement for Black and White youth.

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			(<i>n</i> = 37,079) of Black and White youth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Among Black youth, foster care placement had a complex relationship with later juvenile justice placement such that placement instability was especially deleterious for Black youth. Stable, longer-term placements reduced the risk of justice system involvement for Black youth.
Gross (2020)	4	Justice Involvement	Compares academic, juvenile justice, and safety outcomes for Michigan public school students (<i>n</i> = 186,250) with and without CWS involvement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foster care placement was associated with a near-significant trend in reduction of delinquency.
Jonson-Reid (2002)	5	Justice Involvement	Examines risk of juvenile corrections entry for a sample of school-aged children in Missouri (<i>n</i> = 36,653) with prior CPS referral.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-White children who received in-home CWS had a lower risk of juvenile corrections than those receiving no services.
Jonson-Reid & Barth (2000)	5	Justice Involvement	Prospectively examines adolescent incarceration risk for a cohort of California school-aged children (<i>n</i> = 159,549) with prior CPS referral.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While Black children had the highest rate of juvenile corrections entry, rates declined following in-home services or foster care placement. • Ongoing CWS involvement (in-home services or foster care) reduced risk of adolescent incarceration for Black and Latinx youth but not for White youth.
Jonson-Reid, Drake, & Kohl (2009)	4	Justice Involvement	Compares health, child well-being, family characteristics, and juvenile justice outcomes of children in a Midwestern metropolitan area (<i>n</i> = 7,313), including low-income and CPS-involved groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children with CPS reports were at higher risk of engaging in violent or nonviolent delinquency when compared to socioeconomically matched controls with no CPS contact. • Minority children were more likely to become juvenile justice involved. However, the analysis did not control for service provision after a maltreatment report, nor whether the risk of juvenile justice involvement varied by

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				CPS report compared to low-income comparisons.
Ryan, Perron, & Huang (2016)	3	Justice Involvement	Analyzes juvenile justice outcomes for child welfare-involved older adolescents in Washington state ($n = 9,874$).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adolescents in long-term out-of-home placements were significantly less likely to be arrested as compared to adolescents in long-term intact family cases. • Child welfare-involved Black youth were significantly more likely than White youth to be arrested. This disparity was not explained by placement status, prior maltreatment, or prior arrests.
Ryan & Testa (2005)	3	Justice Involvement	Investigates factors associated with delinquency for a birth cohort of children in Illinois ($n = 18,676$) with prior CPS referral.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substantiated victims of maltreatment averaged 47% higher delinquency rates than those children not indicated for abuse or neglect. • Compared to substantiated maltreatment victims who were not removed from their homes, foster youth were significantly more likely to experience a delinquency petition. • Black children were approx. twice as likely as White children to experience a delinquency petition. Among children placed in care, Black males had higher risk than Black females.
Watt & Kim (2019)	NA	Justice Involvement	Examines post-emancipation outcomes among youth with foster care history ($n = 9,324$) who participated in multiple waves of the NYTD ^f survey.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compared to White youth, Native American (+63%) and Black youth (+16%) were more likely to be incarcerated.
Bald et al. (2019)	4	Development & Education	Examines juvenile justice, education, and teen birth outcomes for Rhode Island public school students ($n = 26,954$) with early childhood CPS referral.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For females investigated for maltreatment before age 6, foster care placement was associated with significantly increased test scores and reduced grade repetition. • For older children, removal from home had few significant impacts on the odds of high

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				school graduation, postsecondary education enrollment, or teen birth.
Berger et al. (2009)	4	Development & Education	Compares cognitive and behavioral functioning of CWS-involved children ($n = 2,453$), including those who were removed from home and those who remained at home following CPS referral.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were no significant differences in cognitive or behavioral measures by placement type. Results suggest that out-of-home placement has little effect on the cognitive or behavioral indices used in this study.
Berger et al. (2015)	2 & 4	Development & Education	Examines academic outcomes for Wisconsin public school students ($n = 222,049$), including those who experienced out-of-home placement, had other CPS involvement, or received public assistance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children in foster care had similar math and reading scores compared to other CPS-involved children. • Within the foster care group, children with brief stays in care and children who had just recently entered care had lower test scores.
Cage (2018)	4	Development & Education	Uses NSCAW data to examine associations between maltreatment type, foster care placement, and educational attainment of a sample of maltreated youth ($n = 337$).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foster care placement was not found to have a significant effect on subsequent high school completion. No differences by race were observed.
Fawley-King et al. (2017)	4	Development & Education	Examines the impact of transition-related factors (e.g., relational and educational disruption) on adjustments to out-of-home placements among youth ($n = 152$) in non-relative foster care or kinship care.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foster care entry was associated with improved school performance. No racial differences were found. • Youth who had more frequent contact with their biological mothers had more mental health symptoms. • Youth who switched schools were less likely to have mental health symptoms than youth who remained at the same school following the transition to a new out-of-home placement.
Font & Maguire-Jack (2013)	4	Development & Education	Uses NSCAW II data to examine associations between foster care placement, school engagement, and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children placed in foster care after NSCAW Wave I had higher levels of cognitive

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			academic performance among a sample of maltreated children ($n = 1,130$).	engagement. No other differences by placement were found.
Gross (2020)	4	Development & Education	Compares academic, juvenile justice, and safety outcomes for Michigan public school students ($n = 186,250$) with and without CWS involvement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foster care placement following CPS referral was associated with increased daily school attendance and improved math test scores. • Some academic improvements emerged or persisted after children exited foster care and returned home. Given that most children were reunified with their birth parents, findings suggest that CWS help parents meet life challenges and strengthen childrearing skills.
Harden & Whittaker (2011)	4	Development & Education	Investigates the influence of home environment factors on preschool developmental outcomes of CWS-involved children ($n = 1,720$), including those placed in foster care and those who remained at home following CPS referral.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No significant associations were found between the number of out-of-home placements and children's developmental outcomes (behavioral, cognitive, language, and social functioning) in preschool. • Although not statistically significant, results gave some indication that children who remained in the home following CPS referral had poorer developmental outcomes. • Among those children who entered the child welfare system as infants, high-quality early home environments promoted well-being in preschool.
Lee & Jonson-Reid (2009)	2	Development & Education	Compares emergency mental health care, school problems, and juvenile delinquency involvement among children in special education ($n = 471$), including CWS-involved children, children with diagnosed emotional disturbance, and low-socioeconomic status children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students with foster care history had the highest rate of school behavior problems, but had generally lower levels of truancy, than other student groups. • CWS-involved students were more likely to have an emotional disturbance diagnosis. Among students with prior maltreatment reports, those with in-home services and those

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without services generally had equal or greater support needs than students in foster care.

Lloyd & Barth (2011)	4	Development & Education	Compares developmental outcomes among CWS-involved infants ($n = 353$), including those in long-term foster care placements and those who were reunified or adopted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minority race status predicted lower social skills but was otherwise non-significant. • There was a limited trend of improved language and social skills outcomes for children who exited care, but these associations were not statistically significant. • Compared to their peers in long-term foster care, adopted children had higher reading comprehension scores but lower adaptive behavior ratings.
Mersky & Topitzes (2010)	2	Development & Education	Examines associations between adult outcomes and prior child maltreatment for a sample of ethnic minority children ($n = 1,539$) who participated in the Chicago Longitudinal Study.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compared to their peers without reports, children with substantiated maltreatment reports had lower likelihood of graduation and college attendance. • Child maltreatment was associated with increased depressive symptoms in early adulthood.
Scarborough & McCrae (2010)	4	Development & Education	Examines school-age sociobehavioral and educational outcomes among a nationally representative sample of NSCAW I participants ($n = 2,015$) with CPS referral in early childhood.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infants and toddlers investigated for maltreatment were at high risk for poor school-age (5 to 8 years old) outcomes and were nearly twice as likely as their non-CWS involved peers to be placed in special education. • Special education placement rates for school-age children did not differ by race or gender.
Whitgob & Loe (2018)	4	Development & Education	Compares academic achievement of CWS-involved children ($n = 5,501$) with and without chronic medical conditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controlling for physical health conditions, cognitive ability, and school engagement, there were no differences by race or out-of-home placement type.

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Yoon et al. (2019)	2	Development & Education	Examines associations between CPS involvement, juvenile justice involvement, and educational outcomes for Mississippi public school students ($n = 30,003$).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compared to their non-CPS involved peers, children reported for maltreatment had higher risk of grade failure and chronic absenteeism. • Black male children had poorer educational outcomes compared to those of White males or Black or White females.
Watt & Kim (2019)	NA	Development & Education	Examines post-emancipation outcomes among youth with foster care history ($n = 9,324$) who participated in multiple waves of the NYTD survey.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compared to White youth, Black and “Other” race youth were more likely to enroll in higher education.
Doyle (2013)	4	Health & Behavioral Health	Examines subsequent emergency medical care and criminal justice involvement among individuals in Illinois ($n = 15,681$) with childhood CPS referral.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children placed in foster care following CPS referral were at increased risk of requiring emergency medical care compared to children who remained home after CPS referral. • For children on the margin of placement, foster care was associated with increased likelihood of emergency healthcare episodes.
Hussey et al. (2005)	4	Health & Behavioral Health	Compares behavioral and developmental outcomes for CPS-involved children ($n = 806$), including those with substantiated and unsubstantiated maltreatment reports.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mean behavioral and developmental health scores did not differ according to maltreatment report substantiation status.
Jonson-Reid, Drake, & Kohl (2009)	2	Health & Behavioral Health	Compares health, child well-being, family characteristics, and juvenile justice outcomes of children in a Midwestern metropolitan area ($n = 7,313$), including low-income and CPS-involved groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minority children were less likely to have a record of mental health diagnosis, and there was no difference in likelihood of emergency hospital care for injury. • Among children reported for maltreatment, low-income children had poorer outcomes both within child welfare (e.g., maltreatment recurrence) and outside of child welfare (e.g., juvenile court involvement) than higher-income children.

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data suggest that overrepresentation of low-income children may be driven by the presence of greater environmental, family, and individual-level risk factors that come to the attention of child welfare, rather than by high levels of systemic class bias.
Orsi et al. (2018)	4	Health & Behavioral Health	Compares sociobehavioral and developmental outcomes for CWS-involved children ($n = 575$), including those with and without a substance-using parent in the home.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were no significant differences in cognitive development or physical health measures for children with and without a substance-using parent in the home. • Serious deficiencies in well-being were not found for CWS-involved children. Results suggest that, regardless of parental substance use, in-home care may be a beneficial approach in child welfare.
Southerland, Casanueva, & Ringeisen (2009)	2	Health & Behavioral Health	Examines outcomes in young adulthood for a nationally representative cohort of transition-age youth ($n = 620$) with prior CWS involvement during adolescence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CWS-involved youth were twice as likely to be at risk of mental health problems and economic hardship, and four times as likely to be a parent, than youth in the general population. • CWS-involved youth were no less likely than their peers in the general population to be employed or living with a caregiver.
Berzin, Rhodes, & Curtis (2011)	4	Permanency & Stability	Uses National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 data to compare housing outcomes for foster youth ($n = 133$) to a matched sample of youth with similar risk factors ($n = 458$) and to an unmatched sample ($n = 8,243$).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black youth with foster care history had a significantly greater likelihood of using public housing assistance compared to their non-foster, non-Black counterparts. • There were no differences between the samples by race for homelessness, cycling (moving out and back into parental home), living independently, living in a semi-autonomous arrangement, or living in a poor-quality neighborhood.

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Courtney et al. (2014, 2018)	NA	Permanency & Stability	<i>CalYOUTH^g</i> : Tracks a sample of current and former foster youth in California as they transition to adulthood. Involves multiple waves of participant interviews.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Differences by race in social support were examined at age 21. Black youth indicated fewer people providing emotional support, advice, or guidance. For each type of social support, fewer Black youth said they had enough supportive people to count on.
Vandivere et al. (2015)	1	Permanency & Stability	Randomized controlled trial to assess the efficacy of an adoption recruitment program, with children in out-of-home care ($n = 956$) assigned to a treatment or control group.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children in the treatment group (served by the adoption recruitment program) were 1.7 times more likely to be adopted than children in the control group. Black children comprised more than half of the study sample, but whether they benefitted differentially from the adoption recruitment program is not known.
Courtney et al. (2001)	1	Children's Voices	Tracks a sample of young adults who aged out of foster care in Wisconsin in 1995 and 1996.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A clear majority of sample members reported a positive attitude toward, and experience with, the child welfare system. Approx. 73% of respondents were generally satisfied with their experiences in out-of-home care. Eighty percent of respondents indicated that their foster parents were helpful.
Courtney et al. (2004, 2007)	1	Children's Voices	<i>Midwest Study^g</i> : Tracks a sample of young people from Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin as they transition from foster care to adulthood. Involves multiple waves of participant interviews.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At age 17, when youth were preparing to exit foster care, over half of respondents agreed that they were lucky to have been placed in care. By age 21, nearly two-thirds of respondents agreed that they were lucky to have been placed in foster care. Ninety percent of youth (ages 17 and 18) reported feeling close to their non-relative foster parents.
Courtney et al. (2014, 2018)	NA	Children's Voices	<i>CalYOUTH^h</i> : Tracks a sample of current and former foster youth in California as they transition to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Black youth comprised approx. 18% of the full sample. At age 19, Black youth comprised 24% of the sample. At age 21, Black youth

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			adulthood. Involves multiple waves of participant interviews.	<p>comprised 26.6%, Mixed race youth 11.5%, and White youth 38.8% of the sample.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At age 17, more than half of the full sample agreed that they were lucky to have been placed in foster care. At age 21, approx. two-thirds of the sample agreed that they were lucky to have been placed in foster care.
Dunn, Culhane, & Taussig (2010)	NA	Children's Voices	Presents and analyzes interview responses of foster children ($n = 180$) who were asked about their perceptions and appraisals of out-of-home care.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 46% of children reported that their lives would be better if they had not been removed from home. 26% of children felt their lives would be about the same, and 27% felt their lives would be worse, if they had not been removed from home. • These percentages did not vary significantly by race.
Fox & Berrick (2007)	1	Children's Voices	Literature review of studies ($n = 22$) examining children's experiences of out-of-home care.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foster children had generally positive views of their experiences in out-of-home care. • Many youth perceived their foster care placements to be safer than the places they had lived prior to foster care entry.
Fox, Berrick, & Frasch (2008)	1	Children's Voices	Presents and analyzes interview responses of foster children ($n = 100$), including those in kinship and non-kinship care placements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children generally reported positive regard for the care they received in out-of-home placements, felt safe in their placements, and expressed optimism about the future. • Children expressed mixed feelings about their relationships with caregivers, and many felt uncertain about their future living arrangements.
Chapman et al. (2003)	1	Parental Assessment of Services	Identifies factors predicting satisfaction with child welfare workers among a sample of NSCAW participants receiving in-home services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall, Black clients reported a significantly more positive relationship with their child welfare worker than did White clients. • Relationships between caregivers and child welfare workers were generally perceived as

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			(n = 1,872).	<p>helpful. Data suggests that successful relationships are not determined by client race, maltreatment type, or other unchangeable aspects of a case.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent contact, continuity of worker service provision, and timely and responsive services predicted successful child welfare worker-caregiver relationships.
Dolan et al. (2011)	1	Parental Assessment of Services	<p><i>NSCAW II</i>: Longitudinal investigation of the functioning, service needs, and service use of a cohort of CPS-referred children and families (n = 5,873), including those with substantiated and unsubstantiated maltreatment reports and those who were and were not receiving CWS.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parents reported an average score of 2.3 on the Caseworker Satisfaction index (measured on a scale of 0 – 3, with higher scores indicating higher parental satisfaction with child welfare caseworkers). • Parents reported an average score of 3.3 on the Child Welfare System Process and Service Provision index (measured on a scale of 0 – 6, with higher scores indicating higher parental satisfaction with the overall child welfare system).
English et al. (2002)	1	Parental Assessment of Services	<p>Examines parental involvement and satisfaction with CPS investigations among a sample of CWS-involved parents in Washington state (n = 303).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than half (61%) of families reported that CPS investigations resulted in a positive change in family functioning. • More than three-quarters (77%) of the sample agreed or strongly agreed that they were treated with respect by CPS social workers. • Nearly two-thirds (66%) of a subsample of parents (n = 224) agreed or strongly agreed that CPS services were usually sensitive to their culture and/or religion. • Less than 10% of families reported that they were doing worse after a CPS investigation.

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Merkel-Holguin et al. (2015)	1	Parental Assessment of Services	Analyzes data from a survey of CPS-involved parents to explore parental perspectives, emotional responses, and engagement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parents reported median scores of approx. 11 on a scale measuring parental views of child welfare caseworker consideration, attentiveness, understanding, and accessibility (scored on a scale of 4 – 12, with 12 being positive).
Tilbury & Ramsay (2018)	1	Parental Assessment of Services	Scoping review of studies ($n = 55$) examining parental satisfaction with CPS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No single negative theme was present in more than half of the reviewed studies. • Several positive themes (e.g., “works collaboratively,” “respects parents,” “provides practical support”) were present in more than half of the reviewed studies.

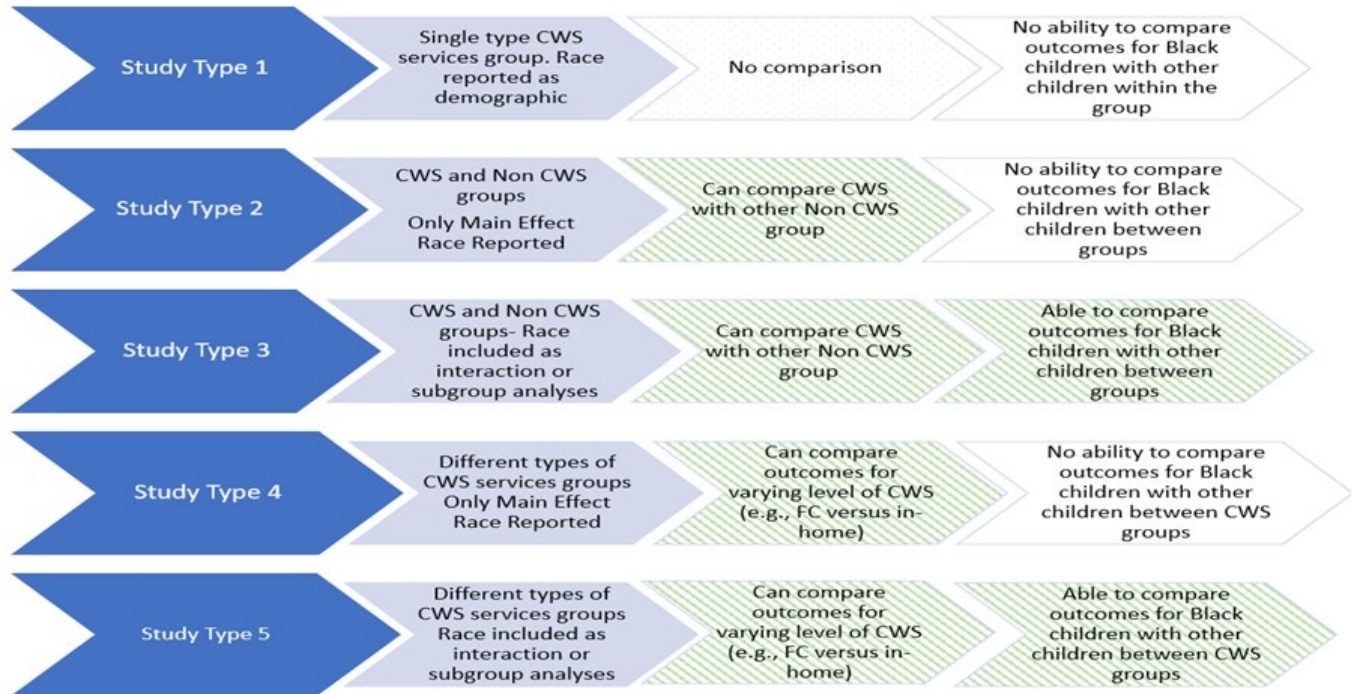
Notes. Accompanies “Outcomes Following Child Welfare Services: What are They and Do They Differ for Black Children?” by Barth, Jonson-Reid, Greeson, Drake, Berrick, Garcia, Shaw, & Gyourko (2020), *Journal of Public Child Welfare* (in press).

^aSee [Figure 1](#) for a description of study typologies. NA refers to studies limited to foster care only populations (similar to Type 1) but which did break out outcomes or satisfaction by race. ^bChild welfare services. ^cChild protective services. ^dNational Child Abuse and Neglect Data System. ^eNational Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being. ^fNational Youth in Transition Database. ^gMidwest Study participants ($n = 732$) were interviewed at age 17 or 18, 19 ($n = 603$), 21 ($n = 591$), 23 or 24 ($n = 602$), and 26 ($n = 596$). ^hCalYOUTH study participants ($n = 727$) were interviewed at age 17, 19 ($n = 611$), and 21 ($n = 616$), with a fourth round of interviews currently underway for 23-year-old participants.

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Figure 1

Study Typology Showing Range of Designs and What They Tell Us About How Black Children Fare



Notes. This figure depicts the research design type categories used in Barth et al.’s (2020) scoping review. Light grey segments indicate the basic design. The next segment is striped if a comparison can be made related to the level of CPS/CWS involvement. The final segment is striped if the research design allows for comparison of child welfare outcomes by race. From “Outcomes Following Child Welfare Services: What are They and Do They Differ for Black Children?” by Barth, Jonson-Reid, Greeson, Drake, Berrick, Garcia, Shaw, & Gyourko (2020), *Journal of Public Child Welfare* (in press). In Table 1, “NA” ratings refer to studies limited to foster care only populations (similar to Type 1) but which did break out outcomes or satisfaction by race.

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