Washington State Parent-Child Assistance Program (PCAP)

Prevention and Intervention with At-Risk Mothers and Their Children







Parent-Child Assistance Program

PCAP is an award-winning, empirically supported, intensive case management intervention serving pregnant or parenting mothers with at-risk alcohol and/or drug use in Washington State.¹⁻⁴

Drug and alcohol use often impedes mothers' ability to care for their children and live healthy, functional lives. Without intervention, mothers who are in early recovery or ongoing substance use are at risk of negative personal and parental outcomes. Many, once themselves neglected and abused children, are embedded in a pattern of intergenerational substance use problems and family dysfunction.

Among mothers enrolling in PCAP, year after year, we have consistently found:

- >85% had at least one parent who used alcohol/drugs
- >50% were physically abused in childhood
- ~50% were sexually abused in childhood
- >20% had themselves been in foster care
- >33% had not finished high school or obtained a GED

PCAP Goals

To help mothers with at-risk substance use

- Navigate systems of care to support long-term recovery
- · Set goals to promote healthy and stable family lives
- Avoid exposing any future children to drugs or alcohol prenatally

How Does PCAP Work?

PCAP Case Managers

- Receive extensive training and reflective supervision
- Average caseloads of 16 clients/families
- Meet with clients twice monthly for three years, in clients' homes and communities
- Connect families with needed community services
- Provide support and coaching to help clients set and reach their own goals
- Serve as realistic role models and inspire hope

PCAP Funding

PCAP is administered through the Washington Health Care Authority, Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery.

For SFY 25, at \$13,573,770 per year, PCAP's current capacity is to regularly provide services to 1,518 clients.

The University of Washington receives funding to conduct statewide program quality control, training, technical assistance, and outcome evaluation.

PCAP Locations

PCAP is offered by 13 community-based agencies with 16 sites covering 20 Washington counties comprising over 92% of the state population: Benton, Chelan, Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Franklin, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, Skagit, Snohomish, Spokane, Thurston, Whatcom, and Yakima.

PCAP provides outreach, effectively engaging at-risk mothers

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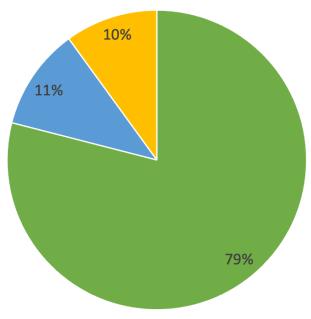
PCAP Outcomes

Among 2,094 PCAP Graduates from 2018-2024 5

At Exit from the Three-Year Program

- 88% had completed or were in progress with alcohol/drug treatment
- 71% were abstinent from alcohol and drugs for 6 months or more during the program and/or regularly using reliable contraception
- 48% had attended classes to advance their education (GED, college, orwork training)
- 76% had retained or regained legal custody of their child
- 91% had obtained well-child care and were up-to-date on child immunizations

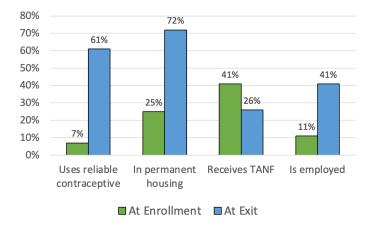
During the Three-Year Intervention



- No Subsequent Birth
- Alcohol- and Drug-Free Subsequent Birth
- Alcohol- or Drug-Exposed Subsequent Birth

"Before PCAP I never thought about goals. They showed me the right direction. They showed me that I am responsible. That no matter who I am or what I do, I am somebody. It is never too late."

Additional PCAP Outcomes



Investment in PCAP = Reduced Costs

Fewer Substance-Exposed Births

Only 10% of mothers enrolled in PCAP had a subsequent alcohol- or drug-exposed infant within 3 years. By contrast, 21% of similar mothers who received typical substance use disorder treatment without intensive case management had a subsequent alcohol- or drug-exposed infant over a similar timeframe. The similar mothers had been enrolled in a large, randomized controlled trial in another state.⁶

The estimated lifetime cost for every infant born with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome is \$2 million. PCAP shows over \$20 million in lifetime cost savings due to effective intervention for PCAP mothers who were former binge alcohol drinkers.⁷

Economists found that, in Alberta, Canada, PCAP prevented approximately 31 cases of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders among 366 clients in a 3-year period. The net monetary benefit was approximately \$22 million. This amount is likely under-estimated as the study did not include benefits from reduced unemployment. Nonetheless, findings clearly that indicate PCAP is costeffective, and the net monetary benefit is significant.

Reduced Dependence on Child Welfare

A 2013 analysis of program outcome data revealed that children of PCAP-involved mothers, who had been in out-of-home care and reunified by PCAP exit, had shorter average lengths of stay (3.8 months) as compared to the WA state average (20.4 months). At the time, each successful reunification represented a savings of over \$21,000 per child.⁷

Reduced Dependence on Public Assistance

From 2018 to 2024, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) was the main source of income for 41% of mothers entering PCAP compared to only 26% at exit.⁵

Parent-Child Assistance Program (PCAP)

Summary

PCAP has operated in Washington State since 1991 with funding from federal grants, state legislative appropriations, private foundations, and individual philanthropy.

PCAP has demonstrated its cost-effectiveness through reduced future births of alcohol- and drug-affected children as a result either of the mother's abstinence from alcohol and drugs or use of effective family planning, decreased welfare costs as mothers stay in recovery and become able to work, decreased foster care costs as more mothers become able to care for their children, and decreased child abuse and neglect as a result of improved parenting or safe and stable child placement.

With three decades of evidence that PCAP can improve the health and stability of at-risk mothers and their children, we need to look at ways to move substance use disorder prevention and intervention into the mainstream of health and social services. With sustained funding, PCAP can continue to offer services, training, and hope to families and communities in Washington State.

References

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8. Thanh, N.X., Jonsson, E., Moffatt, J., Dennett, L., Chuck, A.W. & Birchard, S. (2015). An Economic Evaluation of the Parent-Child Assistance Program for Preventing Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder in Alberta, Canada. Administration and Policy in Mental Health and Mental Health Services Research, 42, 10-18.

"PCAP was there to encourage me in making all the right choices for my son, setting goals I knew I could achieve, and helping me succeed. Without their support I wouldn't be where I am today. I have my own apartment, a car, a job, my son, a relationship with my daughter. I have four years off meth, two years off alcohol, two years off weed. Trust me, my PCAP worker showed me tough love. Thanks for encouraging me, helping me through. Thank you PCAP for giving me hope."

WASHINGTON STATE PCAP SITES BY COUNTY

Benton, Elijah Family Homes: 509-578-1501

Chelan, Pathways to Enlightened Parenting: 509-888-6945
Clallam, First Step Family Support Center: 360-457-8355
Clark, SeaMar Community Services Northwest: 360-831-0908

Cowlitz, Family Health Center: 360-353-3444 Franklin, Elijah Family Homes: 509-578-1501

Grays Harbor, Connections, A Center for Healthy Families: 360-463-9973

Jefferson, First Step Family Support Center: 360-457-8355 King, Evergreen Recovery Centers: 206-739-5466

Kitsap, Agape Unlimited: 360-377-0370

Lewis, Family Education and Support Services: 360-754-7629 Mason, Family Education and Support Services: 360-754-7629 Pacific, Connections, A Center for Healthy Families: 360-463-9973

Pierce, Evergreen Recovery Centers: 253-475-0623 Skagit, Brigid Collins Family Support Center: 360-428-6622

Snohomish, Sound Pathways: 425-259-7142, ext. 200

Spokane, New Horizon Care Centers: 509-838-6092, ext. 622 Thurston, Family Education and Support Services: 360-754-7629 Whatcom, Brigid Collins Family Support Center: 360-734-4616 Yakima, Triumph Treatment Services: 509-203-1006, ext. 106

