Strengthening Organizations, Strengthening Communities

Wichita Coalition for Child Abuse Prevention

Risk and Needs Assessment
October 2016

Table of Contents

Project Overview ................................................................. 2
Executive Summary............................................................ 3
Method ................................................................................. 5
List of Risk Factors............................................................... 6
List of Needs......................................................................... 7
Appendix A - Data................................................................. 8
Risk Factors ......................................................................... 8
Needs .................................................................................. 31
References........................................................................... 37
Project Overview

Community Engagement Institute’s Center for Applied Research and Evaluation (CARE) was contracted by the Wichita Coalition for Child Abuse Prevention (WCCAP) to provide an assessment of the different risks and needs related to child maltreatment among youth in Kansas; more specifically, in Wichita/Sedgwick County.

According to Wilcox and Dew (2008) from the Center for Marriage and Families at the Institute of American Values, child maltreatment in the United States is typically classified in four ways:

1. Child neglect is a failure to provide for a child’s basic needs for food, clothing, adult supervision, health care, education, and nurturing.
2. Physical abuse involves beating, punching, kicking, or shaking a child.
3. Sexual abuse refers to any sexual contact with a child or exposing a child to sexually explicit material or behavior.
4. Psychological maltreatment refers to behavior such as hectoring, corrupting, terrorizing, or withholding affection from a child.”

In preparing to collect data, CARE distinguished “risk” and “need” as two elements that are essential to informing WCCAP plans for the future. Risk and need are defined as follows:

**RISK** – factors that have been tied to an increased likelihood that children/youth will experience abuse and/or neglect. Risk factors are predictive of potential future problems but do not indicate predetermination (i.e. family structure indicates an increased likelihood that a child could be abused/neglected but it does not dictate that the child will eventually be abused/neglected). This data provides a view of the potential need and may assist WCCAP in planning to meet future demands for service.

**NEED** – indicators of need are defined as those pieces of data that show evidence regarding the number of children/youth that are currently in need of child maltreatment prevention services. Indicators of need can help WCCAP determine who to serve and the level and type of services required.

Information utilized to assess risk and needs of these communities was obtained from archival data from national, state, and local sources. All sources of data are cited directly under the corresponding appendix.

The following major sections include: (1) an executive summary of findings, (2) a description of methods and sources of information, (3) and Appendix A, which includes graphs, tables, and maps for all of the data used in the assessment.
Executive Summary

The following findings from this needs/risk assessment provide an overview of indicators of current or potential child maltreatment in Wichita/Sedgwick County. The indicators are based on current research regarding risk factors for child maltreatment as well as pieces of data showing children who are currently in need of services for issues that may be connected with abuse and/or neglect.

In general, data for Sedgwick County indicates concerns in the following broad risk/need categories due to either being above the norm for Kansas or showing problematic trends:

- Number of ACEs experienced by adults before the age of 18
- Number of children with disabilities
- Number of children with mental health needs
- Poverty
- Number of single mothers/single mothers of young children
- Poor family management/conflict
- Domestic violence
- Lack of family/community connections
- Children removed from the home due to parental substance use and neglect/physical abuse

In brief, the specific indicators related to these areas of concern, which are presented in more detail in the Appendix, are:

- Nearly 55% of individuals across the state indicated that they had experienced at least 1 “adverse childhood experience” (ACE), while 58% of adults in Sedgwick County indicated the same. Behind parental separation/divorce, emotional abuse was the second most common type of ACE experienced across Kansas and Sedgwick County.
- In 2014, the number of children with disabilities in Sedgwick County accounted for 17% of all the children with disabilities across Kansas.
- The rate of mental health-related discharges among youth in Sedgwick County increased by nearly 27% between 2009 and 2014.
- While the unemployment rate decreased by half from 2011-2014, and the median household income increased, indicators of poverty have gradually risen across Kansas and Sedgwick County.
- The number of single mothers in Kansas and in Sedgwick County has stayed constant, and roughly 1/3 of all single mothers have children under 6 years of age. On average between 2009-2014, 37% of total births in Kansas were out-of-wedlock versus nearly 44% percent in Sedgwick County.
- In 2012, nearly 40% of Sedgwick County students surveyed indicated poor family management. Furthermore, in 2011, 36% of students reported having experienced frequent or severe family conflict.
- On average, 25% of the state’s domestic violence arrests occurred in Sedgwick County.
- On average, roughly 20% of students in Sedgwick County and Kansas reported they feel like they cannot ask their parents for help.
• 84% of students in Sedgwick County reported feeling close to their mothers whereas only 74% of students reported feeling close to their fathers.

• Students in Sedgwick County are more likely than students in Kansas to indicate that they do not feel safe in their communities. Furthermore, fewer students in Sedgwick county report feeling like they have adults in their communities that encourage them to do their best. Approximately 60% of students across the state feel supported by the adults in their communities while only 50% of students in Sedgwick county feel the same.

• In Sedgwick County from 2009-2016, nearly 60% of children removed from the home in Sedgwick County were done so due to abuse/neglect-related reasons. While the rate of abuse/neglect related removals has been increasing for Kansas in general (45% in 2009 compared to 61% in 2016), the rates have stayed relatively static for Sedgwick County. So, although the percentage is not increasing in Sedgwick County, it also is not decreasing.

• The three leading reasons that youth across the state and in Sedgwick County were removed from the home were: (1) parents’ substance abuse, (2) neglect, and (3) physical abuse.
Method

CARE researchers conducted a literature review to determine appropriate indicators of risk and need. The following sources were identified as offering useful and relevant lists of research-based risk factors related to child abuse and neglect:

- Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
- Child Welfare Information Gateway
  - US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth, and Families, Children’s Bureau (USDHHS)

CARE researchers reviewed these lists and included the risk and need factors noted on the following pages.

Data used in this assessment was obtained via online data sources such as the U.S. Census, Kansas Communities That Count survey data, Kansas Department for Children and Families, etc. CARE attempted to gather data from Wichita/Sedgwick County whenever possible. But some data sources were only available at the state level. The source of the data and the geographic area included (e.g., Sedgwick County, Kansas) is included for all need and risk indicators used in this report.
## List of Risk Factors

Risk factors are conditions that increase the likelihood that a child/youth will be vulnerable to maltreatment at some point in his/her childhood years. Risk factors can help to anticipate the type and scope of future problems but do not predetermine that those problems or specific needs will arise. Risk factors compound and influence each other and can be exacerbated or mitigated by other aspects (i.e. protective factors). Therefore, the presence of elevated risk factors should be noted as a red flag that related problems may be present or could occur.

The major areas of risk and the related indicators are listed below. These indicators reflect risk at the individual (i.e. children/youth/peers), economic, family, or community domains. Tables and charts with specific local, regional, and/or state data for each indicator are included in Appendix A.

### A. Individual Risk Factors
- Children’s Age
- Special Needs that May Increase Caregiver Burden (e.g. Disabilities, Mental Health Issues)
- Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)
- Family Member Drug Problem
- Births to Mothers Without a High School Diploma

### B. Economic Deprivation/Poverty Factors
- Unemployment Rate
- Poverty Rates for Individuals Under the Age of 18
- Median Household Income
- Free and Reduced Lunch Enrollment

### C. Family Issues Factors
- Single Parenthood
- Average Family Size
- Out of Wedlock Births
- Family Management
- Family Conflict
- Domestic Violence Arrests
- Family Crime Arrests
- Family Attachment
  - Closeness to Mother
  - Closeness to Father
  - Ask Parents for Help

### D. Community Factors
- Community Safety
- Community Social Connections
List of Needs

Needs are the current conditions experienced by the specified target population. These are the indicators that require immediate or pending action and provide an estimate of the current level of the specified concern/condition. As with most data regarding social conditions, it is likely that the actual need is greater than indicated by available statistics. Particularly when one relies on reports by systems such as law enforcement, there is typically a gap between what is actually being experienced by children/youth and what is documented. The data presented, however, was chosen because it reflects the best available information on the scope and characteristics of need within the targeted area. Tables and charts for each of the indicators of need are included in Appendix A.

A. Abuse and Neglect
   - Children Removed into Out of Home Placement
   - Abuse/Neglect Removals
   - Child Protective Services (CPS) Reports Assigned
   - Children in DCF Custody
Appendix A – Data

For each figure or table, a brief description of trends and notable findings is included. The source and a web link are also provided where applicable. In some cases, the web link does not go directly to the data referenced in the graph/table but to the website that contains the document from which the data was taken. The figures/tables are separated into sections on risk and need.

RISK FACTORS

A. Individual Risk Factors

Figure 1. Children Under 6 Years

This data represents the percentage of children who are under the age of 6 years in Kansas and Sedgwick County. Overall, these results have remained relatively stable; a little over a third of children under the age of 18 in Kansas and Sedgwick County are under the age of 6 years.

The number of youth in Kansas and Sedgwick County that have a disability is represented above. These results depict that Sedgwick County has maintained 16-17% of the state’s youth with a disability from 2012-2014.

The rate of youth discharged from the hospital with a mental health diagnosis in Sedgwick County represents an increasing trend from 2009-2014. More specifically, the rate of mental health-related discharges increased by nearly 27% between 2009 and 2014 and has remained higher than that of the state in general.

Figure 4. Prevalence of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) in Kansas among adults aged 18 years and older by ACE category

This data represents the percent of individuals 18 years and older that have experienced various types of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs). ACEs have been linked with abuse, neglect, family dysfunction, and health status later in life (KDHE, 2014). The ACEs measured through the Kansas BRFSS are:

1) Parental Separation/Divorce
2) Emotional Abuse
3) Substance Abuse in Household
4) Mentally Ill Household Member
5) Physical Abuse
6) Violence Between Adults
7) Sexual Abuse
8) Incarcerated Household Member

Parental separation was the most prevalent ACE across Kansas and Sedgwick County. In Sedgwick County, over 27% of respondents indicated they had experienced emotional abuse in their households. Similar to rates for Kansas, approximately 15% of individuals indicated experiencing physical abuse during childhood, and 13% indicated that they had experience sexual abuse.

This data represents the percent of individuals 18 years and older that have experienced 0-8 ACEs. In Sedgwick County, over 58% of individuals indicated that they had experienced at least 1 ACE as compared with nearly 55% for Kansas. Over one-third (i.e. 34.3%) of adults in Sedgwick County indicated that they had experienced 1 or 2 ACEs (i.e. low ACEs), while 23.8% indicated that they had experienced 3 or more ACEs (i.e. high ACEs). In general, people in Sedgwick County reported more ACEs than compared to the state as a whole.

Figure 6. Alcohol/Drug Problem in the Family

This data reflects the percentage of Sedgwick County 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students who reported that someone in their family has had a serious alcohol/drug problem. Sedgwick County experienced an 18% decline in reported alcohol/drug problems from 2009 to 2011, whereas the State average only decreased by 7%. Although data is not available for Sedgwick County in 2010, nor 2012-2014, the percentage of alcohol/drug problems in Kansas families declined from 2009 to 2014.

From 2009-2013, a slightly higher percentage of mothers without high school diplomas gave birth in Sedgwick County compared to the state percentage. Overall, these rates have gradually declined since 2009 for both Sedgwick County and the state.

Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment (through Kids Count Data Center), http://datacenter.kidscounr.org/data/tables/1281-maternal-education?loc=18&loct=2#detailed/2/any/false/36,868,867,133,38/any/2769
B. Economic Deprivation/Poverty Factors

Figure 8. Unemployment Rates for April 2011-2016

Unemployment rates for April in each of the noted years showed a decreasing trend. From 2011 to 2016, unemployment rates in Kansas decreased by 48% while unemployment rates in Sedgwick County decreased by 50%.

Source: Kansas Labor Information Center (Kansas Department of Labor), Historic Data Analysis, https://klic.dol.ks.gov/gsipub/index.asp?docid=402
Poverty rates for youth under the age of 18 in both Sedgwick County and the state increased until 2012, and then decreased slightly over the next two years. However, Sedgwick County rates have remained higher than the state average each year.


At best, Sedgwick County has a similarly equal median household income in comparison to the state (i.e. 2009, 2011). In 2010, and from 2012-2014, however, Sedgwick County’s median household income was less than the state’s. The greatest difference was in 2012 when Sedgwick County’s median household income was 5% less. Even though Sedgwick County income rates were less than the state’s during these times, they steadily increased every year since 2012.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts Kansas, http://www.census.gov/quickfacts/map
Figure 11. Free and Reduced Lunch Enrollment

From 2009-2015, Sedgwick County showed a higher percentage of free and reduced lunch enrollment than the state average. Given the median household income in Sedgwick County compared to the state during this time, these results are consistent.

D. Family Issues Factors

Figure 12. Female Householders with Children Under 18 Years (i.e. Single Mothers)

The number of female householders with children under the age of 18 (i.e. single mothers) slightly decreased across Kansas and Sedgwick County from 2010-2014. Although there was a decrease in the number of single mothers, it accounted for less than a 1% decline. Between 2010 and 2014, Sedgwick County consistently accounted for approximately 20% of the number of single mothers across the state.

Figure 13. Female Householder (i.e. Single Mother) with Children Under 6 Years

The chart above represents the percentage of female householders that have children under the age of 6 years old. There are no significant trends to report. This is a proportion of the numbers provided in the chart above.

Across Kansas and Sedgwick County, there are, on average, 3 people in each family. This data, however, depicts a slowly growing trend in an increase in the number of individuals in families across Sedgwick County and Kansas.

Sedgwick County consistently had more out-of-wedlock births compared to the state. Both Sedgwick County and Kansas experienced a slight decrease in the overall percentage of out-of-wedlock births from 2009-14; however, it should be cautioned referring to this decrease as a trend considering how negligible the difference was. On average between 2009-2014, 37% percent of total births in Kansas that were out-of-wedlock as compared with nearly 44% percent in Sedgwick County.

This risk factor reflects an aggregate profile that includes results across several questions on the Kansas Communities That Care survey, including:

1. The rules in my family are clear.
2. My parents ask if I've gotten my homework done.
3. When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with.
4. Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?
5. If you drank some beer or wine or hard liquor for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin without your parents’ permission, would you be caught by your parents?
6. My family have clear rules about alcohol and drug use.
7. If you skipped school without your parents’ permission, would you be caught by your parents?
8. If you carried a handgun without your parents’ permission, would you be caught by your parents?

The scores depicted in the above should be interpreted as the percentage of students reportedly at risk for poor family management. Both the State of Kansas and Sedgwick County experienced a decline in family conflict between 2009 and 2012. Despite the decline, nearly 40% of Sedgwick County student respondents were reportedly at risk of poor family management in 2012 (the last year data is available for Sedgwick County). Current data for Kansas, however, shows a decreasing trend in the number reporting poor family management. More specifically, the percentage of students reportedly at risk of poor family management in Kansas decreased by nearly 8.5% between 2009 and 2016.

This risk factor reflects an aggregate profile that includes results from several questions on the Kansas Communities That Care survey, including:

1. People in my family often insult or yell at each other.
2. People in my family have serious arguments.
3. We argue about the same things in my family over and over.

The scores depicted in the above should be interpreted as the percentage of students reportedly at risk for family conflict in their homes. Both the State of Kansas and Sedgwick County experienced a decline in family conflict between 2009 and 2012. Due to low participation, data is not available for 2013 and beyond in Sedgwick County. Current data for Kansas, however, shows a gradually declining trend in the percent of students at risk of family conflict in their homes. More specifically, the percentage of students across Kansas reportedly at risk of family conflict in their homes decreased by nearly 4% between 2009 and 2016.

Source: Kansas Communities That Care Survey,
This data reflects the number of domestic violence arrests made in both the State of Kansas and in Sedgwick County. Sedgwick County accounted for 28% of the State’s domestic violence arrests in 2010 and 23% in 2014. Therefore, Sedgwick County represented an overall decline in the proportion of these arrests during this time.

The number of family crime arrests also decreased overall between 2010 and 2014 in both Kansas and Sedgwick County. Sedgwick County has typically accounted for between 6-7% of the state’s family crime arrests.

This data reflects the percentage of students in Sedgwick County who reported that they feel close to their mother. This is considered to be a protective factor (as opposed to a risk factor) so higher rates are desirable. Due to low response rates, data is not available for 2010, nor beyond 2011; therefore, a trend cannot be established. However, data from 2009 to 2014 for Kansas shows a slight increase in the percentage of students that indicated that they were close to their mothers.

This data reflects the percentage of students in Sedgwick County who reported that they feel close to their father. This is considered to be a protective factor (as opposed to a risk factor) so higher rates are desirable. Due to low response rates, data is not available for 2010, nor beyond 2011; therefore, a trend cannot be established. However, data from 2009 to 2014 for Kansas shows a slight increase in the percentage of students that indicated that they were close with their fathers.

This data reflects the percentage of Sedgwick County students who reported that they could ask their mother or father for help if they had a problem. This is also a protective factor, so higher rates are also desirable. Sedgwick County had slightly higher rates compared to the State average. Due to low participation, data is not available for 2010, nor beyond 2011, for Sedgwick County; therefore, a trend cannot be established. Rates for Kansas between 2012 and 2014 have remained relatively consistent.

Source: Kansas Communities That Care Survey,
E. Community Factors

*Figure 23. Student’s Community Safety Perceptions*

Students across Kansas and in Sedgwick County were asked to indicate whether or not they felt safe in the neighborhood or the area around where they live. While the percentage of students indicating that they did not feel safe in their neighborhood decreased across the state, the percentage of students in Sedgwick County indicating the same increased. Due to low participation rates, data is not available for 2015 for Sedgwick County nor the state.

The CDC (2015) identified caring adults outside of the family who can serve as role models or mentors as a protective factor against child abuse and neglect. To represent this form of outside support from adults in the community, the data above represents the percent of students sampled in Kansas and Sedgwick County that indicated there are people in their neighborhood, or the area around where they live, that encourage them to do their best. Since this is a protective factor rather than a risk factor, a higher the percent answering yes suggest a smaller possibility of child maltreatment.

While the percentage of students in Kansas who feel supported by adults in their communities has remained stable from 2009-2016, the percentage of students in Sedgwick County who feel similarly supported by the adults in their communities has declined and has consistently been lower than the state. Due to low participation rates, data is not available for 2015 for Sedgwick County nor the state.

Source: Kansas Communities That Care Survey, 
NEEDS

A. Abuse and Neglect

Figure 25. Children Removed Into Out of Home Placement by Reason of Removal in Sedgwick County

The above data represents the trends and changes in the reasons that children were removed into out of home placement in Sedgwick County between 2011 and 2016. The following serves as a key for the primary removal reasons reflected by number in the chart/table above:

1. Abandonment
2. Caretaker’s Inability to Cope
3. Child’s Behavior Problem
4. Emotional Abuse
5. Lack of Supervision
6. Neglect
7. Other (Includes: Alcohol Abuse by Child, Drug Abuse by Child, Child’s Disability, Death of Parent, Failure to Thrive, Inadequate Housing, Incarceration of Parents, Parent-Child Conflict, Relinquishment, and Runaway)
8. Parents Substance Abuse
9. Physical Abuse
10. Sexual Abuse
11. Truancy

On average (i.e. calculated using data from 2011-2016), neglect and parents’ substance abuse were the leading reasons as to why children in Sedgwick County were removed into out of home placement. Physical abuse was the third most common reason as to why children were removed into out of home placement during this time.
The following table depicts the changes that occurred between 2011 and 2016 for each category of removal.

Table 1. Children Removed Into Out of Home Placement by Reason of Removal in Sedgwick County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Removal Reason</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>% change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Abandonment</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>-36.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Caretaker’s Inability to Cope</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>-8.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Child’s Behavior Problem</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>-5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Emotional Abuse</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>-5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Lack of Supervision</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Neglect</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>21.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Other</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>-8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) Parents Substance Abuse</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>-2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9) Physical Abuse</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>-20.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10) Sexual Abuse</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>-43.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(11) Truancy</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-48.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of all the types of removals, those caused by neglect had the highest percentage increase from 2011 to 2016 in Sedgwick County, whereas truancy had the highest percentage decrease.

Source: Kansas Department for Children and Families Prevention and Protection Services: Foster Care/Adoption Summary Reports, http://www.dcf.ks.gov/services/PPS/Pages/FosterCareDemographicReports.aspx
This graph compares the number of children removed into out of home placement by reason of removal for both Kansas and Sedgwick County from 2011-2016. As depicted, both for Kansas and Sedgwick County, parents’ substance abuse was the leading cause of children removals into out of home placement.

Source: Kansas Department for Children and Families Prevention and Protection Services: Foster Care/Adoption Summary Reports, http://www.dcf.ks.gov/services/PPS/Pages/FosterCareDemographicReports.aspx
Figure 27. Percentage of Abuse/Neglect Removals vs. Non-Abuse Neglect Removals in Wichita Region*

In the Wichita Region, the percentage of abuse/neglect removals increased slightly between 2013 and 2014, and has remained relatively stable since then. Conversely, the percentage of non-abuse/neglect removals decreased between 2013 and 2014, and has also remained relatively stable.


Source: Kansas Department for Children and Families Prevention and Protection Services: Foster Care/Adoption Summary Reports, http://www.dcf.ks.gov/services/PPS/Pages/FosterCareDemographicReports.aspx
The number of child protective services (CPS) reports assigned increased for both the Wichita Region and Sedgwick County from 2011 to 2016. As noted, in 2011, the number of CPS reports assigned was the same for the Wichita Region and Sedgwick County; therefore, the number of reports changes more drastically between 2011 and 2012 for the Wichita Region (34%). Overall, the number of CPS reports assigned in the Wichita Region increased by 42% from 2011 to 2016. Considering the change in the way that CPS reports assigned was reported in 2012, perhaps the more accurate reflection of the increasing trend is to calculate the increase between 2012 and 2016 (12%). In Sedgwick County, CPS reports also increased from 2011 to 2016 by 25%.

*This represents the number of cases prior to the current DCF Regional configuration when the Wichita Region was only Sedgwick County.


The number of children in DCF custody increased for the Wichita Region from 2011 to 2016. As noted, in 2011, the number of children in custody was the same for the Wichita Region and Sedgwick County but there was a relatively large change between 2011 and 2012 for the Wichita Region (24%). Overall, the number of children in custody in the Wichita Region increased by 30% from 2011 to 2016. Considering the change in the way that DCF reported this indicator in 2012, perhaps the more accurate reflection of the increasing trend is to calculate the increase between 2012 and 2016 (8%). In Sedgwick County, however, DCF children in custody decreased from 2011 to 2016 by 6%.

*This represents the number of cases prior to the current DCF Regional configuration when the Wichita Region was only Sedgwick County.


Source: Kansas Department for Children and Families, Prevention and Protection Services, unpublished report
References


About the Community Engagement Institute

Wichita State University’s Community Engagement Institute is dedicated to improving the health of Kansans through leadership development, research and evaluation, organizational capacity building, community collaboration, and public health and behavioral health initiatives. The Community Engagement Institute maintains six Centers with skilled staff that work directly with community coalitions, nonprofits, government entities, health and human services organizations, and support groups. The Centers are:

- Center for Applied Research and Evaluation
- Center for Behavioral Health Initiatives
- Center for Leadership Development
- Center for Organizational Development and Collaboration
- Center for Public Health Initiatives
- IMPACT Center

Want to know more about this report? Contact Tara Gregory, Ph.D., Director of the Center for Applied Research and Evaluation, at tara.gregory@wichita.edu