

Ongoing and recently completed projects that I would like to highlight include:

NIH/NCATS

- 2011-2013 Predoctoral Clinical Research Trainee, NIH/ National Center for Research Resources funded Institute of Translational Health Sciences
- 2009-2011 Predoctoral Trainee, NIH-National Institute of Mental Health funded University of Washington School of Social Work Prevention Research Training Program

Honors

- 2021 Nominated for the NIH- Sexual & Gender Minority Research Office Early-Stage Investigator
- 2020 Selected as Junior Faculty Nominee for the Andrew Carnegie Fellows Program Junior
- 2018 Selected for National Institute of Minority Health Dispariti Institute
- 2017 Selected for the National Institutes of Health Future Research Leaders Conference
- 2016 Selected for the Cornell University Summer Research Institute, National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect
- 2013-214 School of Social Work Doctoral Dissertation Award, University of Washington
- 2013; 2015 Student Travel Award Society for Prevention Research conference
- 2012 Doctoral General Examination, Defended with Distinction, University of Washington
- 2008 Top Scholar Award for Excellent and Innovation (tuition funding), University of Washington

C. Contributions to Science

1. Understanding multi -level factors that influence involvement and outcomes for youth in child welfare and juvenile justice . Using national, and state-level linkable data my work investigated significant outcomes

system are at greater risk for adverse young adult outcomes, including homelessness, incarceration, substance use and early childbirth. Policy interventions for this population exist to curb the negative effects. The Chafee Foster Care Independence Act (CFCIP) amended Title IV-E to expand funding to states to provide independent living services for older youth in foster care. Under this law, states could spend up to 30% of their CFCIP on room and board for foster youth. States spend hundreds of millions of dollars each year on CFCIP, and yet no research investigated the variation in housing support spending on transition-age youth outcomes. To fill this gap, I harnessed multiple, linkable, national datasets and applied multilevel modeling to test the impact of increased CFCIP spending on youth outcomes among a national cohort of youth exiting foster care. In fact, 30% of the variation in outcomes could be attributed to state-level housing factors. Youth residing in states that allocated more of their CFCIP dollars to housing had lower odds of homelessness and incarceration. While many individual-level factors of risk were still significant, increased CFCIP spending on housing supports is warranted. In other studies, I use integrated data and theoretical modeling to show social group memberships and family poverty significantly predicted movement from foster care to juvenile justice involvement, highlighting the need for greater attention to these characteristics that may place youth at greater risk of prolonged and more serious system-involvement. Addressing multi-level factors that affect system involvement and outcomes can inform targeted system-level interventions to reduce health disparities among youth in child welfare and juvenile justice.

1. Shpiegel, S., Aparicio, E. M., King, B., Prince, D.M. , Lynch, J.*, & Grinnell Davis, C. L. (2020). The functional patterns of adolescent mothers leaving foster care: Results from a cluster analysis. *Child & Family Social Work*, 25(2), 478-487. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cfs.12704>
2. Prince, D.M. , Vidal, S., Okpych, N. & Connell, C.M. (2019). Effects of individual risk and state housing factors on adverse outcomes in a national sample of youth transitioning out of foster care. *Journal of Adolescence*, 74, 33-44. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.adolescence.2019.05.004>.
3. TJ ET Q q 0.00000912 53()6(s)10stem

2. Mental Health Disparities among SGM Youth in Foster Care . SGM youth are disproportionately overrepresented inside the foster care system with estimates ranging from 15-30% compared to 9.5% of the general U.S. population. The complexity of the foster care system creates a fragmented delivery system that is even more complicated for SGM youth as the system is not designed with their needs in mind. I apply System Dynamics (SD) to examine the multi-level risk factors and protective resources available to SGM youth in foster care. My most recent publication in Trauma, Violence, and Abuse presents a theoretical-conceptual model of SGM youth disproportionate overrepresentation and psychological comorbidities, using SD to show how this phenomenon

3. Schuler, M. S., Prince, D. M. , Breslau, J., & Collins, R. L. (2020). Substance use disparities at the