



Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth & Families



Picture Source: RI DCYF website – dcyf.ri.gov

Home-based Services Analytic Report

**Selected Outcomes of Children and Families Entering a RI DCYF
Contracted Home-based Services**

July 1, 2022 – June 30, 2023 (SFY23) Entry Cohort

Data and Evaluation

2025

Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth and Families (RI DCYF)

RI DCYF Contracted Home-based Services

7/1/2022 – 6/30/2023 (FY23) Entry Cohort

Introduction

The Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth and Families (RI DCYF) in collaboration with community providers offer various home-based services as part of early efforts to preserve families caring for their children as well as to promote their overall well-being. The primary purpose of this report is to provide a preliminary data on the profile of children, youth and families involved with RI DCYF (assigned to RI DCYF family service or juvenile probation caseworker), receiving **RI DCYF contracted home-based contracted services during July 1, 2022 – June 30, 2023 (FY23). Children are followed for 12 months from the start of the home-based service to observe outcomes.** This information can assist RI's Child Welfare System of Care in service array planning to meet the needs of children and families.

Children, youth and families may have received additional services paid through private insurances and those are not captured in this report. Also, this report reflects only the target children receiving the service. Some of the services may be at a family level but siblings of the target child who also engage in the program as a family member are not included. Additionally, families engaged with Family Care Community Partnerships (FCCPs) and home-based services provided by the FCCPs are not represented in this report.

Between July 1, 2022 and June 30, 2023 (FY23), 1987 children and 58 caregivers (a duplicated count by service type) entered at least one type of DCYF contracted home-based services. This number represents only the target children whom the service was billed for. A family may have more than one child being supported by the family centered home-based programs. Entry into one of the home-based programs is defined as no previous enrollment in that particular program for at least 60 days. This parameter was selected due to the nature in which the data is collected and fiscal data submission processes; this could potentially yield limitations in the entry definition. As the primary purpose of this preliminary data report is for home-based service array utilization during FY23 and initial data on selected outcomes, this report does not include dosage analysis on outcomes.

Children in-home – selected outcomes

The report mainly focuses on 1225 entry cohort of children between ages 0 and 21 who are involved with DCYF's child welfare, behavioral health and/or juvenile justice and started at least one type of DCYF contracted home-based services while in home in FY23. These children were then followed for 12 months from the start of their services to see if they experienced any of these selected outcomes consistent with the program objectives within the given period:

- 1) Removals from home,
- 2) Child Protective Services (CPS) investigation,
- 3) CPS indication of maltreatment,
- 4) Stay at the Youth Development Center (YDC) and/or
- 5) Adjudication in the juvenile justice system.

Children out-of-home – discharge from all out-of-home placement within 12 months of a service

There are 755 entry cohort of children between ages 0 and 21 who started at least one type of DCYF contracted home-based service while in an out-of-home placement in FY23. These children were followed for 12 months from the start of their services to observe if they discharged from all out-of-home placement and achieved permanency within the 12 month follow-up period.

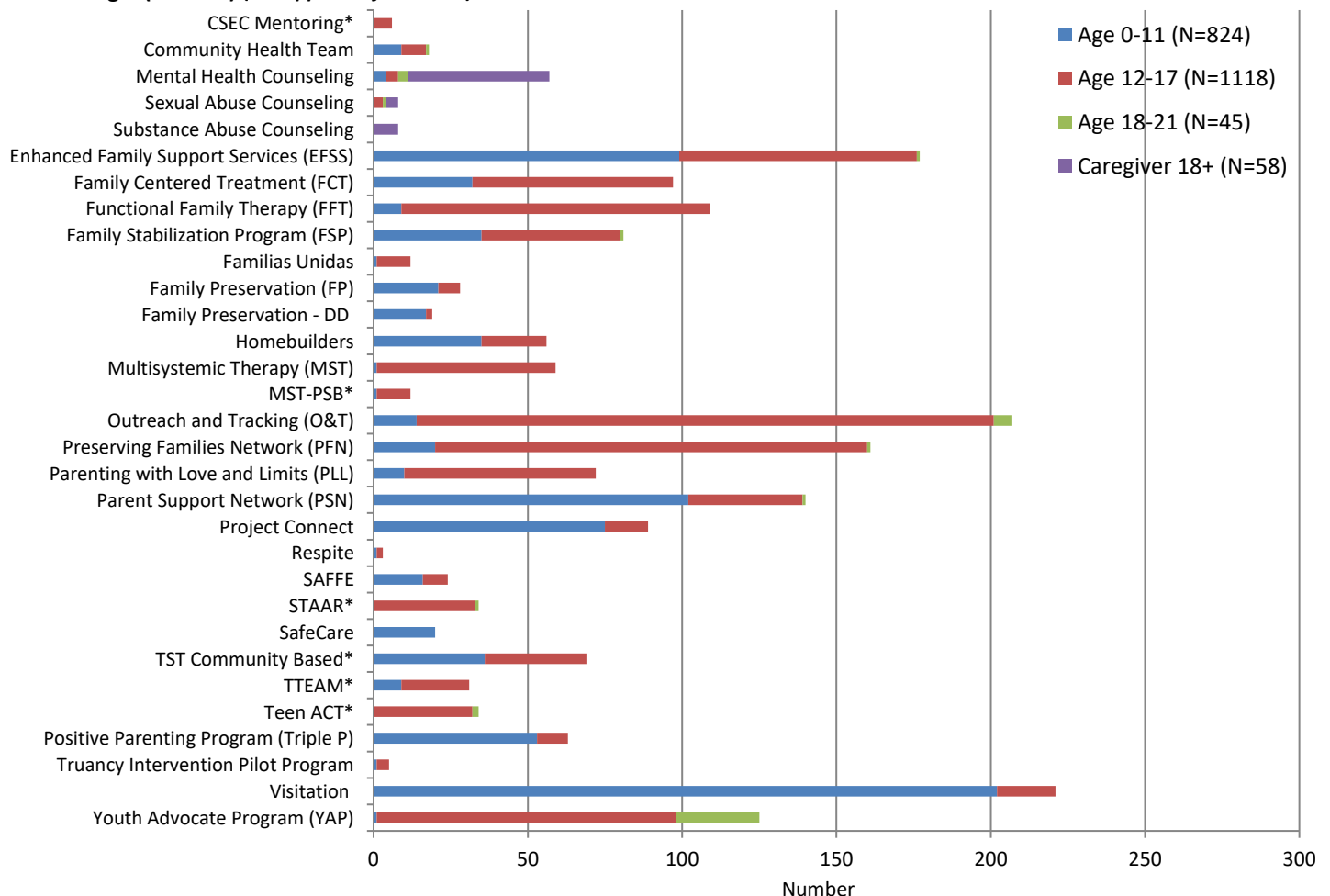
This report, Home-based Services (July 1, 2022 – June 30, 2023 entry cohort), was produced by the Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth and Families' Data and Evaluation Unit. If you have questions or require additional information about this report, please contact Colleen Caron, Director of RI DCYF Division of Performance Improvement and epidemiologist, at Colleen.Caron@dcyf.ri.gov, or Kyeonghee Kim, RI DCYF epidemiologist, at Kyeonghee.Kim@dcyf.ri.gov.

Children and caregivers receiving selected RI DCYF funded home-based services

In FY23, there were a total of 2,045 children and caregivers who received RI DCYF contracted home-based services through RI DCYF community providers and partners. The aim of these services is to preserve families, maintain safety and promote overall family well-being.

- ✓ The largest proportion of those receiving services were in age group 12-17, 1118 children, followed by age group 0-11, 824 children.
- ✓ The most frequently utilized service was visitation, followed by Outreach and Tracking services.
- ✓ The number of children and caregivers who started a home-based service decreased from 2850 in FY20, 2456 in FY21 to 2035 in FY22.

Figure 1. Number of children and caregivers who started at least one type of home-based services in FY23, by service type and age. (N=2045) (see appendix for details)



*CSEC Mentoring (Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children Mentoring); MST-PSB (Multisystemic Therapy for Problem Sexual Behavior); SAFFE (Supporting Adoptive and Foster Families Everywhere); STAAR (Supporting Teens and Adults At-Risk); TST (Trauma Systems Therapy); TTEAM (Trauma Treatment, Evaluation, Assessment, and Management); Teen ACT (Teen Assertive Community Treatment).

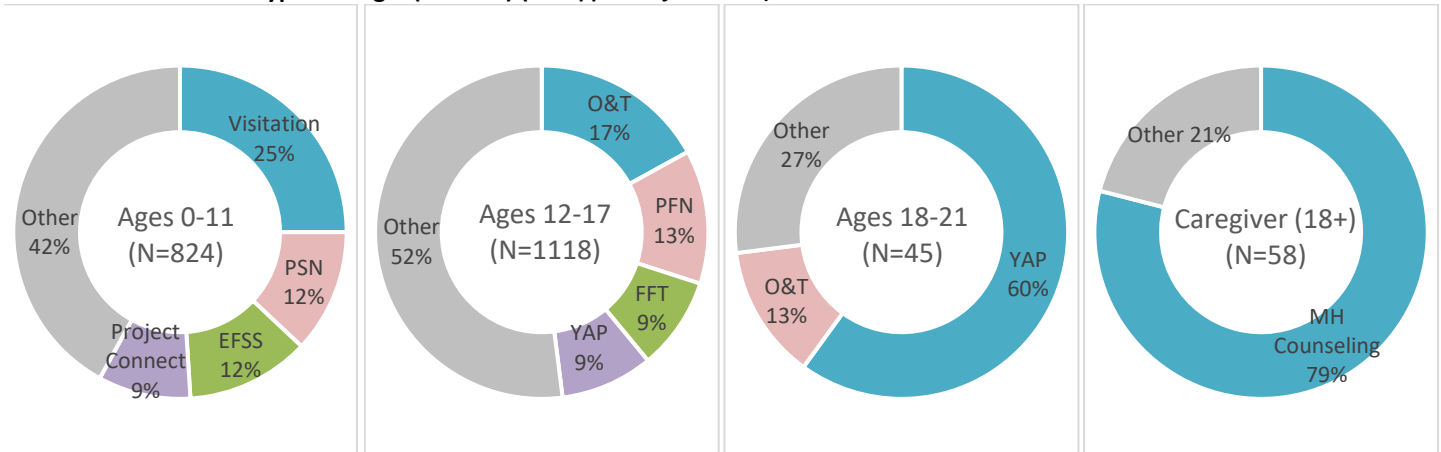
- NOTES:
- A child may be counted in more than one category if age at the start of each home-based service falls under multiple categories.
 - Data duplicated by service type. If a child received multiple services FY23, a child is counted once for each service. If a child received a same service with more than 60 days gap between the sessions, it is counted as separate service episodes and a child is counted more than once.
 - Child who started a service while in YDC, psychiatric hospital or absent from care are excluded from this report.
 - Visitation includes Visitation Center (provided by Boys Town, Community Care Alliance and Family Service of Rhode Island) and Children’s Museum visitation.
 - TST community based indicates service started in-home. The child may have continued the service in-home or out-of-home.

Most frequently utilized home-based programs by age group

As services are often tailored to different age groups, the utilization of services is stratified by age revealing different utilization patterns. Figure 2 shows the percent among age categories by their most frequently used service types. Compared to FY22 entry cohort, similar trend in the utilization of the services was observed across all age groups. Other includes all services excluding the most frequent services shown in Figure 2 (appendix Table 1 has a full list of services).

- ✓ Among younger children ages 0-11, the largest proportion of children received visitation, 25%.
- ✓ Among children ages 12-17, 17% received Outreach and Tracking, followed by Preserving Families Network, 13%.
- ✓ Among youth ages 18-21, the largest proportion received Youth Advocate Program.
- ✓ Among caregivers, majority received mental health counseling service, 79%.

Figure 2. Percent of children and caregivers who started at least one type of home-based services in FY23, by most frequently used service type and age. (N=2045) (see appendix for details)



NOTES:

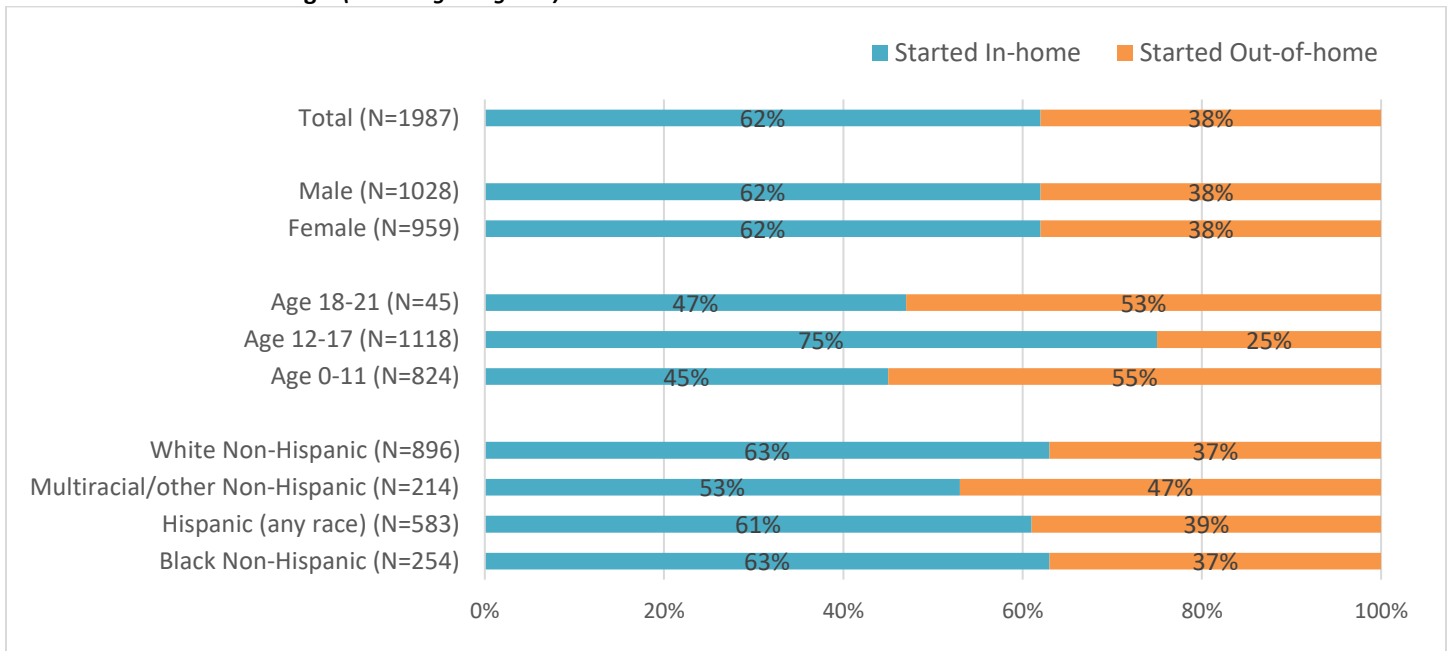
- A child may be counted in more than one category if age at the start of each home-based service falls under multiple categories.
- Data duplicated by service type. If a child received multiple services in FY23, a child is counted once for each service. If a child received a same service with more than 60 days gap between the sessions, it is counted as separate service episodes and a child is counted more than once.
- Child who started a service while YDC, psychiatric hospital or absent from care are excluded from this report.
- Visitation includes Visitation Center (provided by Boys Town, Community Care Alliance and Family Service of Rhode Island) and Children’s Museum visitation.

Placement type at service start (In-home vs Out-of-home)

Figure 3 provides data on whether the children resided in-home or in an out-of-home placement when they started the home-based services.

- ✓ About 62% of children receiving services were in home when they began a home-based service. The percentage increased compared to FY22 entry cohort, which was 56%.
- ✓ Among children ages 0-11, about 45% started a service in-home while 75% of the older children ages 12-17 started in-home. One explanation for this difference may be visitation program, primarily aimed at young children in foster family setting to support visits with their primary caregivers. Also, some of the services delivered to young children in-home are targeted at their parents and may not be captured in this report.

Figure 3. Number and percent of children who started at least one type of home-based service in FY23, by placement type at the service start and age. (excluding caregivers)



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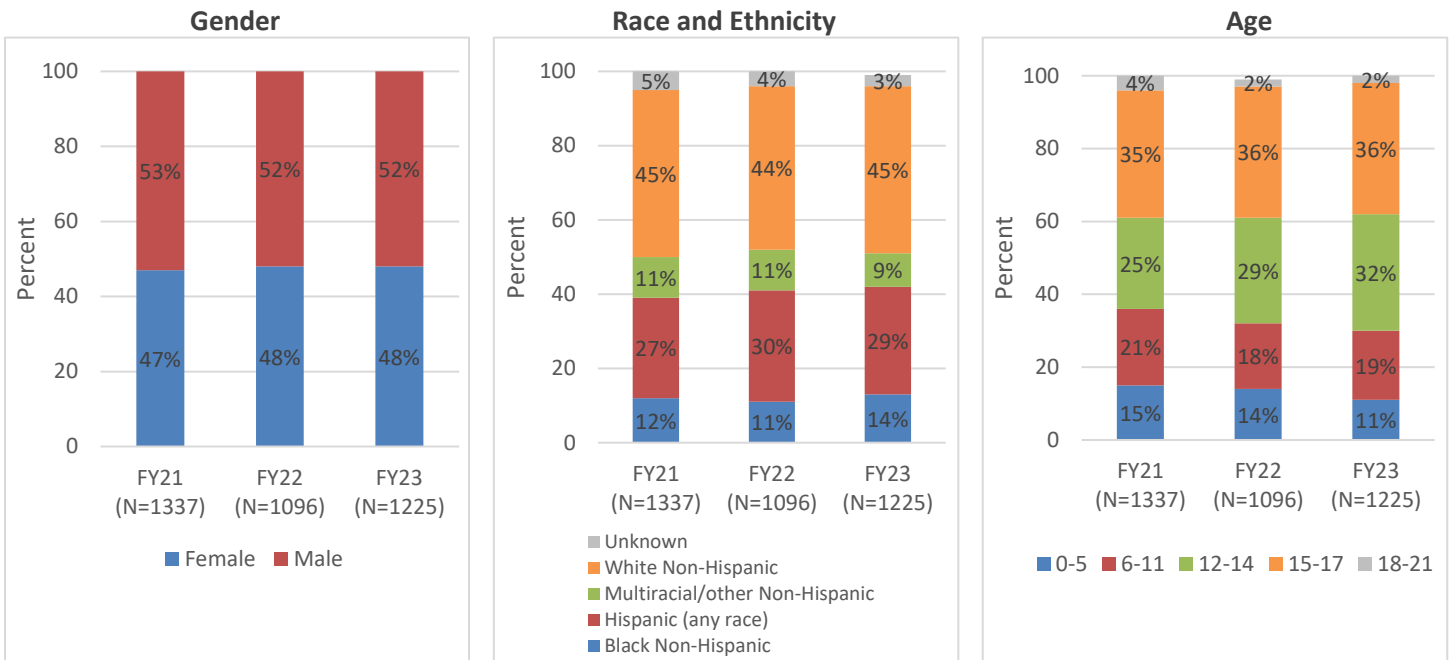
- Excluded caregivers.
- In-home placements defined in this report include living arrangement of stay with friend, guardian, married parents, relatives, separated couple, single female parent, single male parent, subsidized adoption, and unmarried couple. This is not exclusively child welfare placement.
- Out-of-home placements defined in this report include assessment and stabilization center, group home, independent living (funded or unfunded), relative foster home, relative foster home – pending license, non-relative foster home, private agency foster care, pre-adoptive home, residential facility, and respite care. This is not exclusively child welfare placement.

Demographics of *IN-HOME* population

Figure 4 provides demographics of children who started a service while in-home.

- ✓ In FY23, 52% of children who started a home-based service while in-home were male, 45% were White Non-Hispanic and largest proportion, 36% were between ages 15-17.
- ✓ Across 3 years, there were minimal changes in the demographics of children who started a home-based service while in-home.

Figure 4. Demographics of children who started home-based services from *IN-HOME* in FY21-FY23 (excluding visitation service).



NOTES:

- In-home placements defined in this report include living arrangement of stay with friend, guardian, married parents, relatives, separated couple, single female parent, single male parent, subsidized adoption, and unmarried couple. This is not exclusively child welfare placement.
- 7 children who started visitation while in-home were excluded from the analysis.

Selected 12-month outcomes of children who started a home-based service from IN-HOME

Figure 5 provides data on children who started a RI DCYF contracted home-based service from in-home in FY19-FY23 and experienced at least one of the 5 selected outcomes within 12 months of starting a service; removal from home, CPS investigation, indication of maltreatment, stay at Youth Development Center (YDC) or adjudication. Depending on the length of time a child received a service, a child may or may not have been receiving the service at the time of experiencing the outcome.

- ✓ Across the five year period, FY19-23, experiencing at least one of the selected outcomes decreased from 34% to 29%. Looking at the most recent three years, however, the percentage increased from 25% to 29%.
- ✓ Removal and CPS investigation within 12 months of starting a service decreased slightly over the five year period from 15% to 12% for removals and 23% to 19% for CPS investigation.
- ✓ Compared to FY22 entry cohort, FY23 entry cohort of children took longer time to experience removal, CPS investigation or indicated maltreatment.

Figure 5. Selected 12-month outcomes of children who started a home-based service from in-home, FY19-FY23.

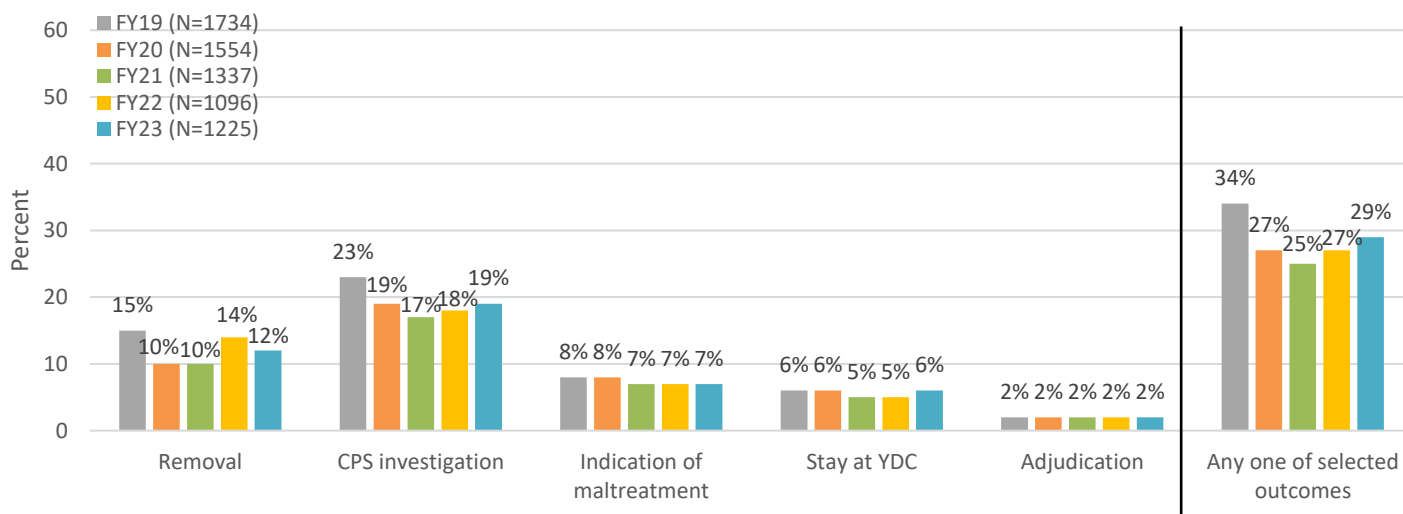


Table 2. Median length of time (days) between service start and selected 12-month outcomes for children who started a home-based service from in-home in FY19-FY23.

	FY19 entry cohort		FY20 entry cohort		FY21 entry cohort		FY22 entry cohort		FY23 entry cohort	
	N	Days	N	Days	N	Days	N	Days	N	Days
Removal from home	265	128	161	109	133	123	150	118	145	126
CPS investigation	405	146	293	127	222	144	195	134	238	165
Indication of maltreatment	137	171	118	138	93	165	78	131	82	174
Stay at YDC	101	117	87	70	62	137	59	146	72	135
Adjudication	38	151	37	130	24	147	18	229	21	189

NOTES:

- Twelve-month follow-up period begins on the service start date.
- 7 children who started visitation while in-home were excluded from the analysis.
- A child may be counted in more than one outcome category, if a child experienced multiple outcomes within the 6-month period.
- In-home placements defined in this report include living arrangement of stay with friend, guardian, married parents, relatives, separated couple, single female parent, single male parent, subsidized adoption, and unmarried couple. This is not exclusively child welfare placement.
- Depending on the length of time a child received a service, a child may or may not have been receiving the service at the time of experiencing the outcome. Child may have ended the service any time before or after experiencing a selected outcome

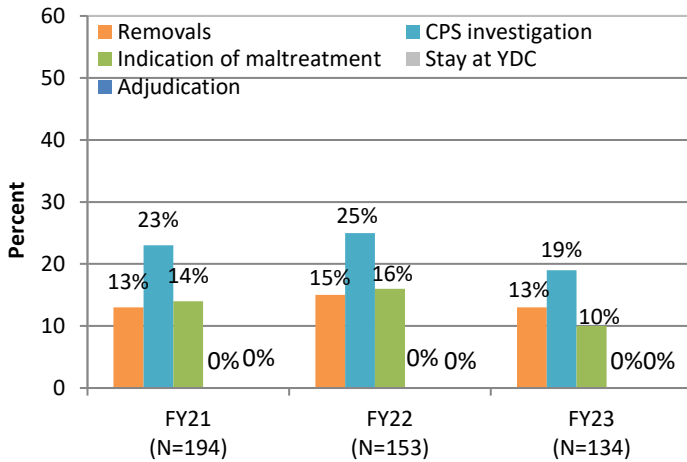
Selected 12-month outcomes of children who started a home-based service from *IN-HOME*, by age group

Figures 6, 7, and 8 provide data on children who started a RI DCYF home-based service from in-home in FY21-FY23 and experienced at least one of the 5 selected outcomes within 12 months of starting a service by age group, race and ethnicity and service type.

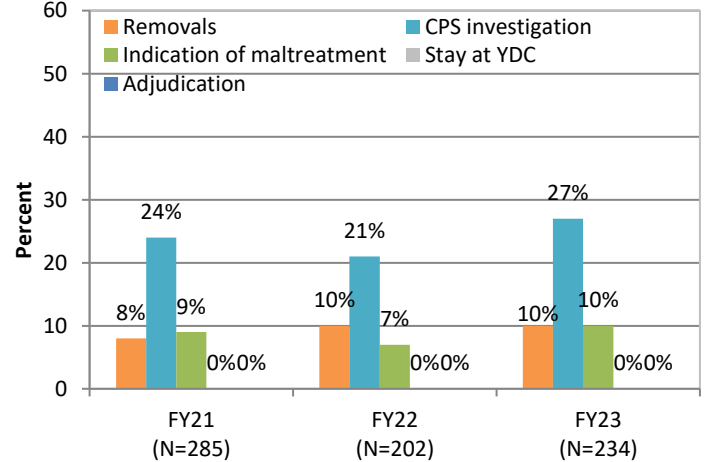
- ✓ CPS investigation is the most frequently observed outcome across all ages.
- ✓ Among children ages 0-5, CPS investigation and indicated maltreatment decreased over the three years, while removal remained relatively consistent.
- ✓ Among children ages 6-11, CPS investigation increased over the three year period.
- ✓ Among children ages 12-14, CPS investigation remained relatively consistent compared to the previous year while removal decreased from 19% to 15%.
- ✓ Among older children ages 12-17, there was slight increase in CPS investigation.

Figure 6. Selected 12-month outcomes of children who started a home-based service from *in-home*, by age group*.

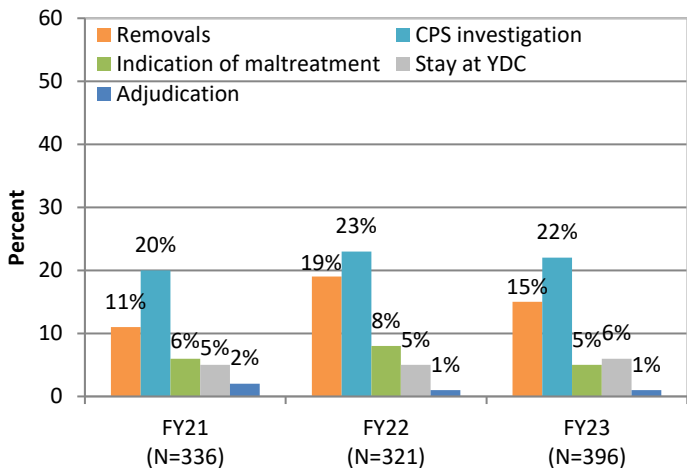
6a. AGE 0-5



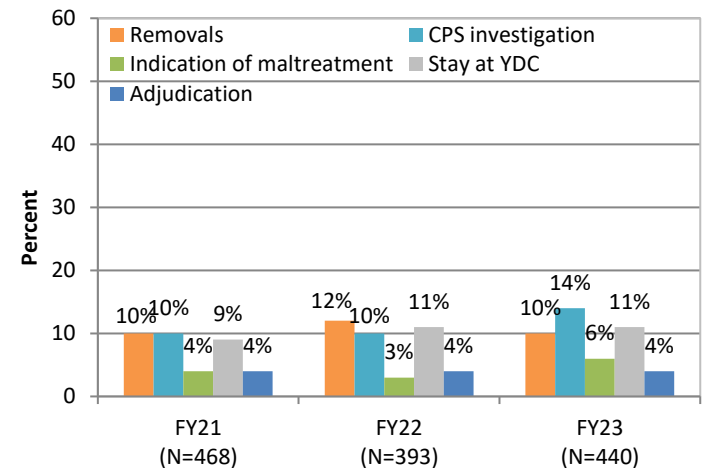
6b. AGE 6-11



6c. AGE 12-14



6d. AGE 15-17



*outcomes for age group 18-21 excluded from the figure due to small number.

NOTES:

- Same as page 7.

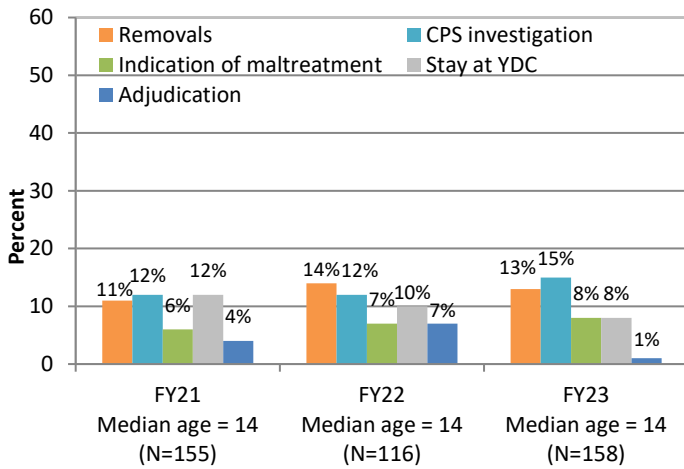
Selected 12-month outcomes of children who started a home-based service from IN-HOME, by race and ethnicity

Figure 7 shows children who started a RI DCYF funded home-based service from in-home in FY21-FY23 and experienced at least one of the 5 selected outcomes within 12 months of starting a service by race and ethnicity. To test for disproportionality across race and ethnic groups, odds ratio (adjusting for age) was performed to compare the odds of experiencing the selected outcomes (See Table 2). It is important to note that despite the absence of a statistical significance, a practical significance carries meaning and can warrant attention.

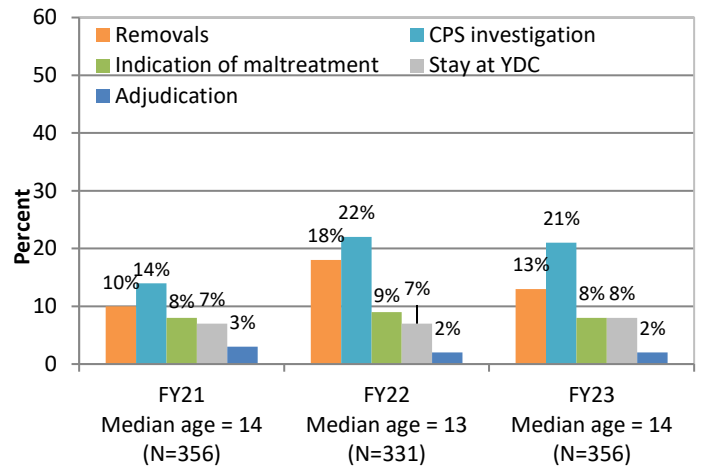
- ✓ Black Non-Hispanic and Hispanic children had increase in CPS investigation across the three years, 12% to 15% and 14% to 21%, respectively.
- ✓ Among Hispanic and Multiracial/other Non-Hispanic children, removals peaked in FY22 but came back down in FY23.
- ✓ Indicated maltreatment decreased from 10% to 5% among Multiracial/other Non-Hispanic over the three year period, while it stayed relatively consistent for other racial and ethnic groups.
- ✓ In FY23, adjusting for age, Black Non-Hispanic and Hispanic children had significantly higher odds of experiencing stay at YDC compared to White Non-Hispanic children. Multiracial/other Non-Hispanic children had about 5 times the odds of experiencing adjudication compared to White Non-Hispanic.
- ✓ Across all five fiscal years, Black Non-Hispanic children had significantly higher odds of being placed at the YDC compared to White Non-Hispanic children.

Figure 7. Selected 12-month outcomes of children who started a home-based service from in-home, by race and ethnicity.

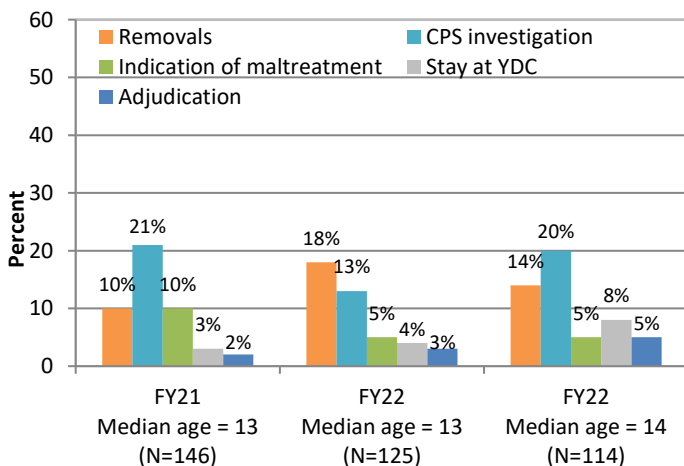
7a. Black Non-Hispanic



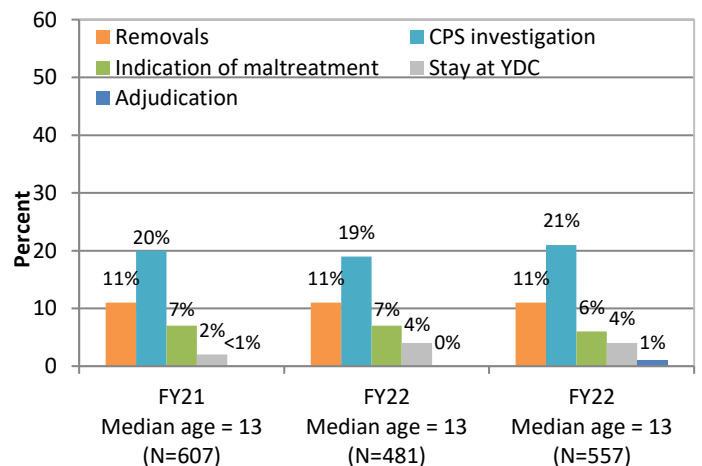
7b. Hispanic (all races)



7c. Multiracial/Other Non-Hispanic



7d. White Non-Hispanic



**Selected 12-month outcomes of children who started a home-based service from *IN-HOME*,
by race and ethnicity, *continued***

Table 3. Adjusted odds ratio for experiencing selected 12-month outcomes among children who started a home-based service from in-home, by race and ethnicity.

	FY	Removal	CPS Investigation	Indication of maltreatment	Stay at YDC	Adjudication
		aO.R. (95% C.I.)	aO.R. (95% C.I.)	aO.R. (95% C.I.)	aO.R. (95% C.I.)	aO.R. (95% C.I.)
Black Non-Hispanic compared to White Non-Hispanic	FY19	1.9 (1.3-2.7)			2.7 (1.5-4.7)	
	FY20	2.2 (1.4-3.4)			3.2 (1.8-5.7)	3.8 (1.6-9.0)
	FY21				5.3 (2.5-11.1)	6.5 (1.6-26.7)
	FY22				2.5 (1.2-5.4)	**
	FY23				2.2 (1.1-4.6)	
Hispanic compared to White Non-Hispanic	FY19					
	FY20					
	FY21				3.2 (1.6-6.4)	6.5 (1.8-23.1)
	FY22	1.7 (1.1-2.5)				**
	FY23				2.1 (1.2-3.8)	
Multiracial/other Non-Hispanic compared to White Non-Hispanic	FY19					
	FY20					
	FY21					
	FY22					**
	FY23					4.9 (1.5-15.6)

aO.R. = adjusted odds ratio (controlled for age).

*adjusted odds ratio shown only if the result is statistically significant (p<.05).

**numbers too small to run statistical analysis.

NOTES:

- Same as page 7.

Selected 12-month outcomes of children who started a home-based service from IN-HOME, by service type

Figure 8 provides data on children who started a DCYF contracted home-based service from in-home in FY21-FY23 and experienced at least one of the 5 selected outcomes within 12 months of starting a service by service type. This data can be used to monitor selected outcomes over time for each home-based program; it is **not** to be viewed as a comparison across programs due to differences in populations served by the respective services (i.e. differences in age groups, family and presenting concerns, severity of presenting concerns, etc.)

- ✓ Outreach and Tracking, Preserving Families Network (PFN) and Enhanced Family Support Services (EFSS) are most frequently used services across all three years. Parent Support Network (PSN), Family Centered Treatment (FCT) and Functional Family Therapy (FFT) are most frequently used services for two out of the three years.
- ✓ Over the three year period, CPS investigation and indicated maltreatment increased for PFN, stay at YDC and adjudication decreased for O&T and for EFSS, removal and CPS investigation increased.

Figure 8. Selected 12-month outcomes of children who started a home-based service from in-home, by most frequently used service types. (see appendix for all services)

Figure 8a. FY21 entry cohort

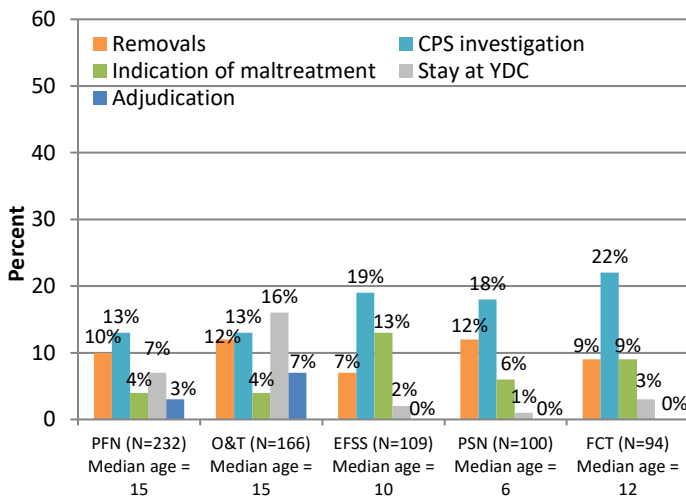


Figure 8b. FY22 entry cohort

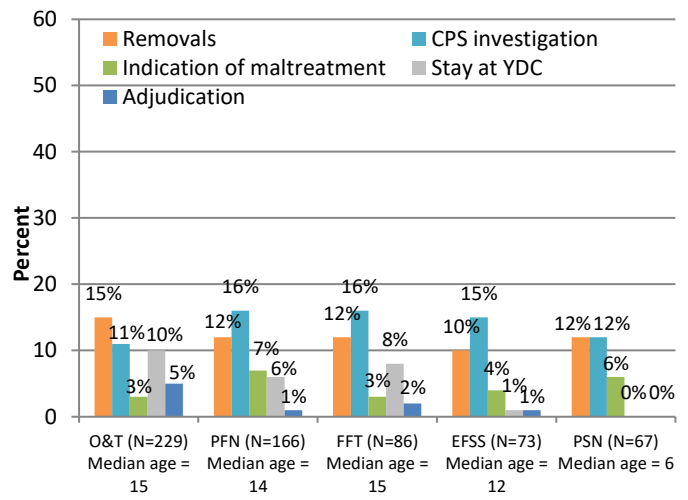
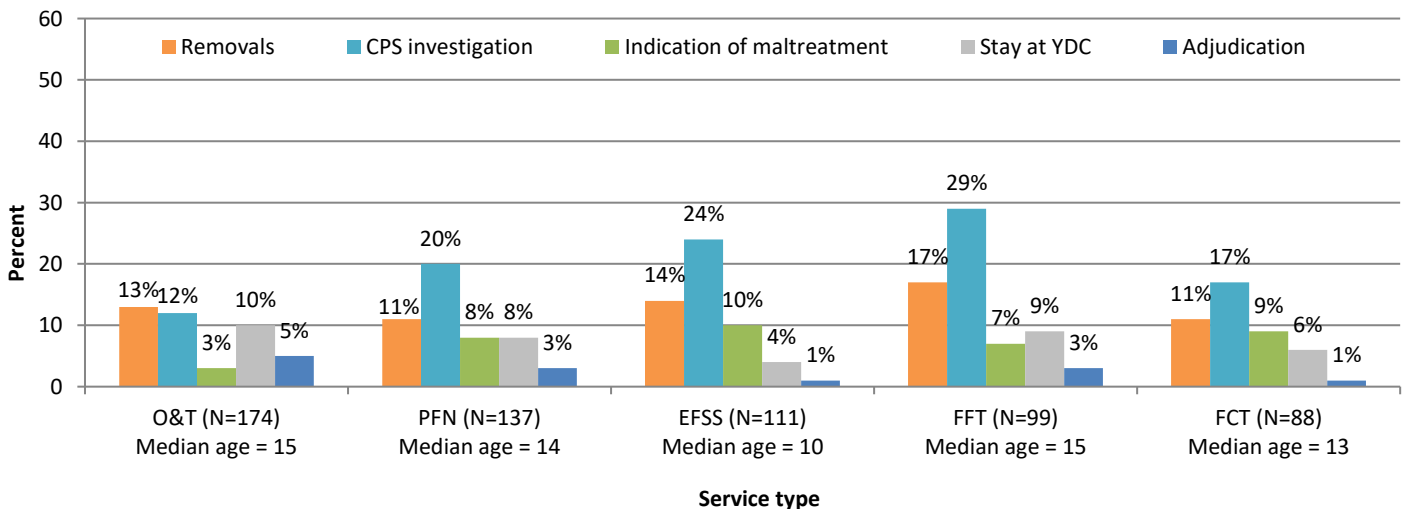


Figure 8c. FY23 entry cohort



NOTES:
- Same as page 7.

Demographics of OUT-OF-HOME population

Among 755 children who started a home-based service from an out-of-home placement in FY23 (entry cohort), 26% (196) discharged from all out-of-home placements within 12 months of starting a service. Among 196 children and youth who discharged from all out-of-home placement within 12 months of starting a service, majority (95%, n=186) were discharged to permanency. The median length of time from the start of a service to discharge was 240 days, which is approximately 8 months. Figure 10-12 presents the percent discharged within 12 months by year, age, race and ethnicity.

- ✓ There was minimal change in the distribution of gender and race and ethnicity across the two fiscal years.
- ✓ Compared to previous year, FY23 cohort had increased percent of older children ages 15-17 and decreased percent of younger children ages 0-5.
- ✓ The percent of children discharging from all out-of-home placements within 12 months of starting a home-based service while out-of-home decreased from 32% in FY22 to 26% in FY23.
- ✓ Median length of time from starting a service and discharging from all out-of-home placement increased by about 20 days from 221 days in FY22 to 240 days in FY23.
- ✓ Percent discharging from all out-of-home placement decreased compared to the previous year for all age groups except ages 12-17.
- ✓ Percent discharging from all out-of-home placement decreased compared to the previous year for all racial and ethnic groups.

Figure 9. Demographics of children who started a home-based services from OUT-OF-HOME in FY22-FY23.



NOTES:

- Twelve-month follow-up period begins on the service start date.
- Out-of-home placements defined in this report include assessment and stabilization center, group home, independent living (funded or unfunded), relative foster home, relative foster home – pending license, non-relative foster home, private agency foster care, pre-adoptive home, residential facility, and respite care. This is not exclusively child welfare placement
- Depending on the length of time a child received a service, a child may or may not have been receiving the service at the time of experiencing the outcome. Child may have ended the service any time before or after discharge.

12-month discharge among children who started a home-based service from OUT-OF-HOME

See the highlights section on the previous page.

Figure 10. Percent of children who discharged from all out-of-home placements within 12 months of starting a home-based service while out-of-home in FY22-FY23.

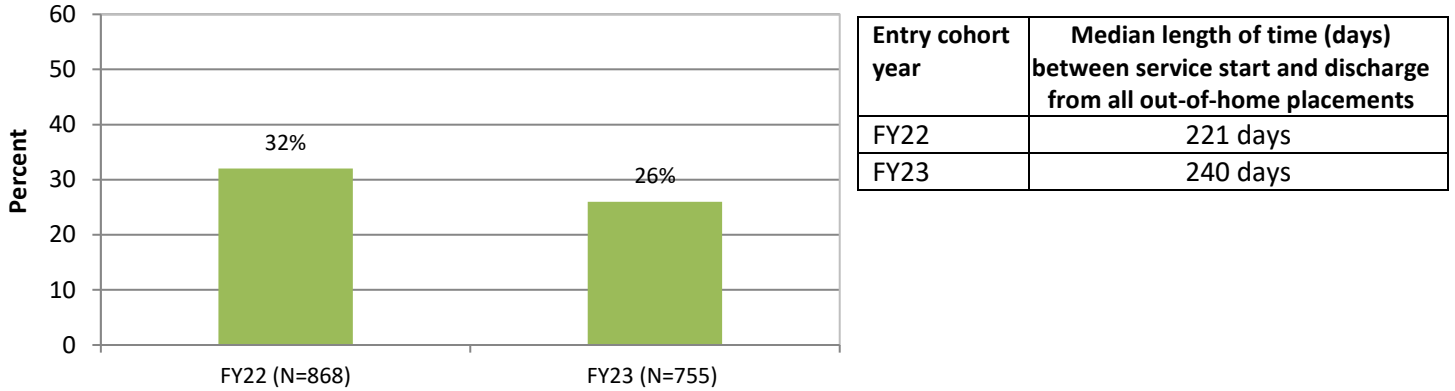


Figure 11. Percent of children who discharged from all out-of-home placements within 12 months of starting a home-based service while out-of-home in FY22-FY23, by age group.

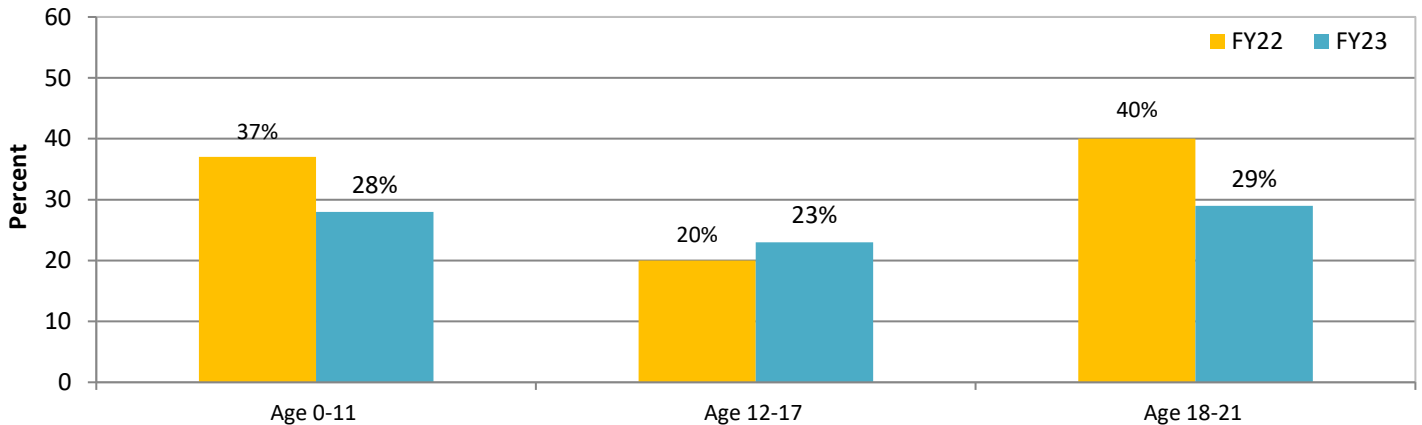
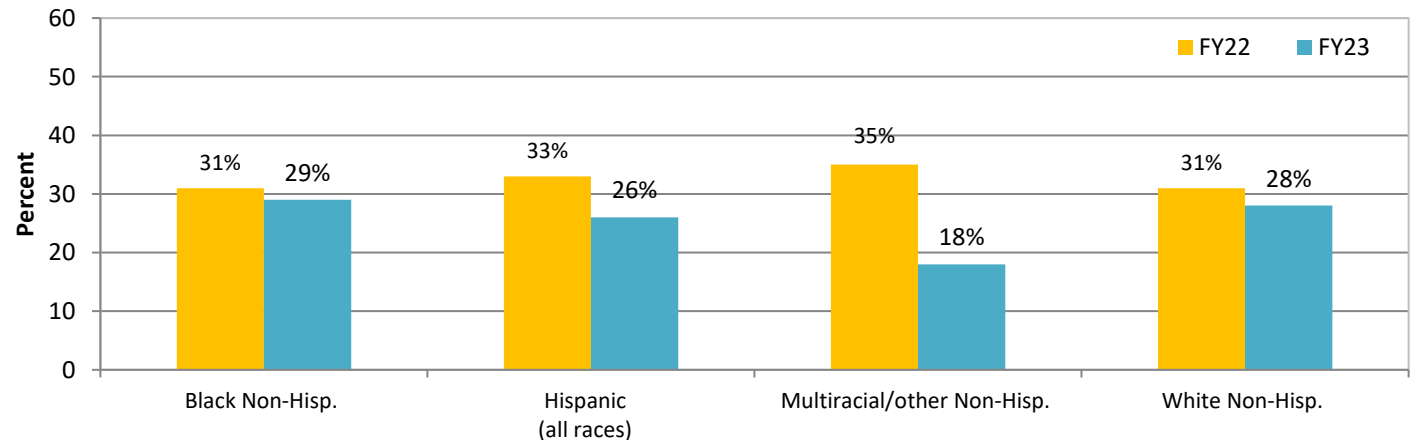


Figure 12. Percent of children who discharged from all out-of-home placements within 12 months of starting a home-based service while out-of-home in FY22-FY23, by race and ethnicity.

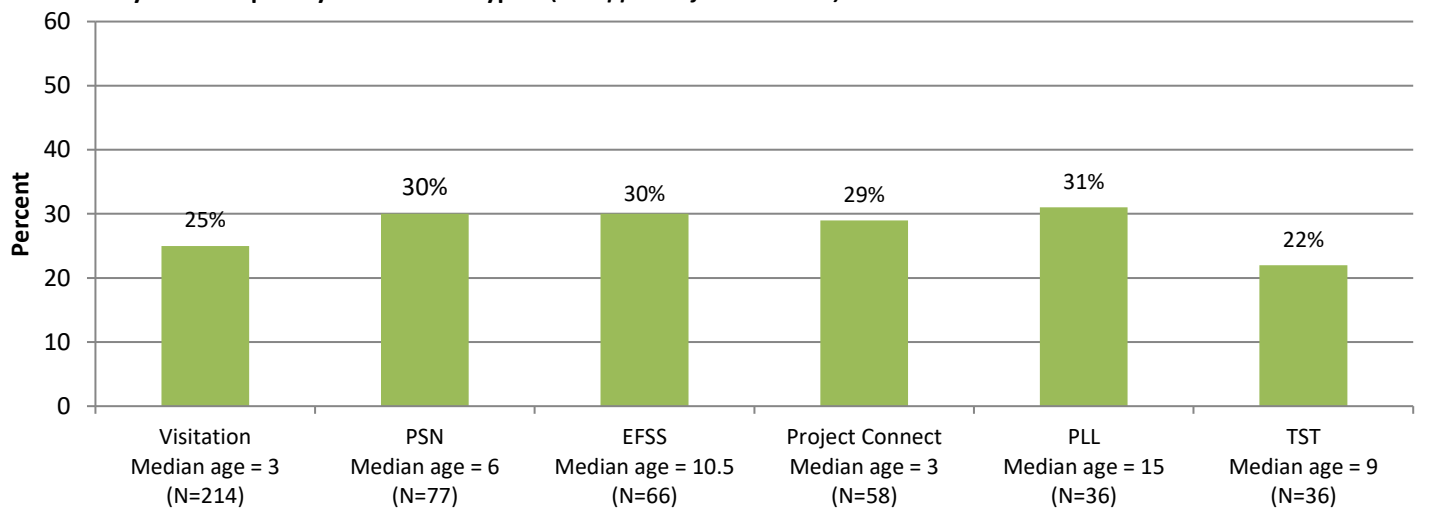


NOTES:
- Same as page 12.

12-month discharge among children who started a home-based service from OUT-OF-HOME, by service type

Figure 13 provides data on children who started a DCYF contracted home-based service from in-home in FY23 and discharged from all out-of-home placement within 12 months of starting a service, by service type. The figure shows five most frequently utilized service for the out-of-home children. See the appendix for the full list of programs and the 12-month discharge. This data can be used to monitor the outcomes over time for each home-based program; it is **not** to be viewed as a comparison across programs due to differences in populations served by the respective services (i.e. differences in age groups, family and presenting concerns, severity of presenting concerns, etc.). The 12-month discharge across most frequently used services ranged from 22% to 31%. The 12-month discharge across all programs combined (see appendix) is 26%. Among the most frequently used service types showing below, PSN, EFSS, Project Connect and PLL are above 26%, all programs combined.

Figure 13. Percent of children discharged to permanency within 12 months of starting a home-based service out-of-home in FY23, by most frequently used service types. (see appendix for all services)



NOTES:

- Same as page 12.

Appendix

Table 1. Number and percent of children and caregivers who started at least one home-based service (both in-home and out-of-home) through RI DCYF in FY23, by service type and age. (N=2045)

Service type	Age 0-11		Age 12-17		Age 18-21		Caregiver (18+)		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children Mentoring (CSEC Mentor)	0	0%	6	1%	0	0%	0	0%	6	<1%
Community Health Team	9	1%	8	1%	*	*	0	0%	18	1%
Counseling – Mental Health	*	*	*	*	*	*	46	79%	57	3%
Counseling – Sexual Abuse	0	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	8	<1%
Counseling – Substance Abuse	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	8	14%	8	<1%
Enhanced Family Support Services (EFSS)	99	12%	77	7%	*	*	0	0%	177	9%
Family Centered Treatment (FCT)	32	4%	65	6%	0	0%	0	0%	97	5%
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	9	1%	100	9%	0	0%	0	0%	109	5%
Family Stabilization Program (FSP)	35	4%	45	4%	*	*	0	0%	81	4%
Familias Unidas	*	*	11	1%	0	0%	0	0%	12	1%
Family Preservation (FP)	21	3%	7	1%	0	0%	0	0%	28	1%
Family Preservation – DD	17	2%	*	*	0	0%	0	0%	19	1%
Homebuilders	35	4%	21	2%	0	0%	0	0%	56	3%
Multi-systemic Therapy (MST)	*	*	58	5%	0	0%	0	0%	59	3%
MST for Problem Sexual Behavior (MST-PSB)	*	*	11	1%	0	0%	0	0%	12	1%
Outreach and Tracking	14	2%	187	17%	6	13%	0	0%	207	10%
Preserving Families Network (PFN)	20	2%	140	13%	*	*	0	0%	161	8%
Parenting with Love and Limits (PLL)	10	1%	62	6%	0	0%	0	0%	72	4%
Parent Support Network (PSN)	102	12%	37	3%	*	*	0	0%	140	7%
Project Connect	75	9%	14	1%	0	0%	0	0%	89	4%
Respite	*	*	*	*	0	0%	0	0%	*	*
Supporting Adoptive and Foster Families Everywhere (SAFFE)	16	2%	8	1%	0	0%	0	0%	24	1%
Supporting Teens and Adults At-Risk (STAAR)	0	0%	33	3%	*	*	0	0%	34	2%
SafeCare	20	2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	20	1%
Trauma Systems Therapy (TST) Community Based	36	4%	33	3%	0	0%	0	0%	69	4%
Trauma Treatment, Evaluation, Assessment, and Management (TTEAM)	9	1%	22	2%	0	0%	0	0%	31	2%
Teen Assertive Community Treatment (Teen ACT)	0	0%	32	3%	*	*	0	0%	34	2%
Positive Parenting Program (Triple P)	53	6%	10	1%	0	0%	0	0%	63	3%
Truancy Intervention Pilot Program	*	*	*	*	0	0%	0	0%	*	*
Visitation	202	25%	19	2%	0	0%	0	0%	221	11%
Youth Advocate Program	*	*	97	9%	27	60%	0	0%	125	6%
Total	824	100%	1118	100%	45	100%	58	100%	2045	100%

NOTES:

- TST community based indicates service started in-home. The youth may have continued the service in-home or out-of-home. * means cell size less than 6

Appendix

Table 2. Selected 12-month outcomes of children who started a home-based service from in-home in FY23, by service type and selected outcomes. (N=1225)

Service type	Median age (years)	Total number of children	Removal from home		CPS investigation		Indication of maltreatment		Stay at YDC		Adjudication	
			N	% (row)	N	% (row)	N	% (row)	N	% (row)	N	% (row)
Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) Mentoring	15.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0%
Community Health Team	10	15	*	*	*	*	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Counseling – Mental Health	18.5	*	0	0%	*	*	*	*	0	0%	0	0%
Counseling – Sexual Abuse	15.5	*	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Enhanced Family Support Services (EFSS)	10	111	15	14%	27	24%	11	10%	*	*	*	*
Family Centered Treatment (FCT)	13	88	10	11%	15	17%	8	9%	*	*	*	*
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	15	99	17	17%	29	29%	7	7%	9	9%	*	*
Family Stabilization Program (FSP)	13	47	6	13%	16	34%	6	13%	0	0%	0	0%
Familias Unidas	16	11	0	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0%
Family Preservation (FP)	7	21	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Family Preservation – DD	8	*	*	*	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Homebuilders	8	52	11	21%	12	23%	*	*	*	*	0	0%
Multi-systemic Therapy (MST)	15	55	8	15%	8	15%	*	*	*	*	*	*
MST for Problem Sexual Behavior (MST-PSB)	14	10	0	0%	*	*	*	*	0	0%	0	0%
Outreach and Tracking	15	174	23	13%	21	12%	6	3%	17	10%	8	5%
Preserving Families Network (PFN)	14	137	15	11%	28	20%	11	8%	11	8%	*	*
Parenting with Love and Limits (PLL)	15	36	6	17%	10	28%	0	0%	*	*	0	0%
Parent Support Network (PSN)	6	63	*	*	14	22%	6	10%	0	0%	0	0%
Project Connect	4	31	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0%	0	0%
Respite	12	*	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Supporting Adoptive and Foster Families Everywhere (SAFFE)	10	13	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Supporting Teens and Adults At-Risk (STAAR)	14	28	*	*	7	25%	*	*	*	*	0	0%
SafeCare	1	13	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0%	0	0%
Trauma Systems Therapy (TST) Community Based	13	33	*	*	8	24%	*	*	*	*	0	0%
Trauma Treatment, Evaluation, Assessment, and Management (TTEAM)	13.5	28	0	0%	*	*	0	0%	*	*	0	0%
Teen Assertive Community Treatment (Teen ACT)	14	32	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0%
Positive Parenting Program (Triple P)	8	54	*	*	9	17%	*	*	0	0%	0	0%
Truancy Intervention Pilot Program	13	*	0	0%	*	*	0	0%	0	0%		
Youth Advocate Program	16	47	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0%
Total	14	1225	145	12%	238	19%	82	7%	72	6%	21	2%

*means cell size less than 6

NOTES: - Excluded visitation service. TST community based indicates service started in-home. The child may have continued the service in-home or out-of-home. - Twelve-month follow-up period begins on the service start date.
 - 10 children who started visitation while in-home were excluded from the analysis - A child may be counted in more than one outcome category if a child experienced multiple outcomes within the 12-month period. - Depending on the length of time a child received a service, a youth may or may not have been receiving the service at the time of experiencing the outcome. Child may have ended the service any time before or after experiencing a selected outcome.
 - In-home placements defined in this report include living arrangement of stay with friend, guardian, married parents, relatives, separated couple, single female parent, single male parent, subsidized adoption, and unmarried couple. This is not exclusively child welfare placement.

Appendix

Table 3. 12-month discharge among children who started a home-based service from out-of-home in FY23, by service type (N=755)

Service type	Median age (years)	Total number of children	Discharge from all out-of-home placement	
			N	% (row)
Community Health Team	16	*	*	*
Counseling – Mental Health	11	*	*	*
Enhanced Family Support Services (EFSS)	10.5	66	20	30%
Family Centered Treatment (FCT)	15	9	*	*
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	13.5	10	*	*
Family Stabilization Program (FSP)	13	34	8	24%
Familias Unidas	12	*	0	0%
Family Preservation (FP)	0	7	*	*
Family Preservation – DD	0.5	14	*	*
Homebuilders	4	*	*	*
Multi-systemic Therapy (MST)	14.5	*	0	0%
MST for Problem Sexual Behavior (MST-PSB)	11.5	*	*	*
Outreach and Tracking	15	33	11	33%
Preserving Families Network (PFN)	14	24	9	38%
Parenting with Love and Limits (PLL)	15	36	11	31%
Parent Support Network (PSN)	6	77	23	30%
Project Connect	3	58	17	29%
Supporting Adoptive and Foster Families Everywhere (SAFFE)	9	11	*	*
Supporting Teens and Adults At-Risk (STAAR)	16.5	6	*	*
SafeCare	0	7	*	*
Trauma Systems Therapy (TST) Community Based	9	36	8	22%
Trauma Treatment, Evaluation, Assessment, and Management (TTEAM)	11	*	*	*
Teen Assertive Community Treatment (Teen ACT)	14.5	*	0	0%
Positive Parenting Program (Triple P)	8	9	6	67%
Visitation	3	214	54	25%
Youth Advocate Program	17	78	11	14%
Total	9	755	196	26%

*means cell size less than 6.

NOTES:

- Twelve-month follow-up period begins on the service start date.
- A youth may be counted in more than one outcome category, if a youth experienced multiple outcomes within the 12-month period.
- Depending on the length of time a youth received a service, a youth may or may not have been receiving the service at the time of experiencing the outcome. Youth may have ended the service any time before or after experiencing a selected outcome.
- Out-of-home placements defined in this report include assessment and stabilization center, group home, independent living (funded or unfunded), relative foster home, relative foster home – pending license, non-relative foster home, private agency foster care, pre-adoptive home, residential facility, and respite care. This is not exclusively child welfare placement.

Appendix

Table 4. Service Utilization: Number of children and families who received a home-based service in FY23 (NOT entry cohort)

Service Type	Number	Service Type	Number
CSEC Mentoring*	17	Outreach and Tracking	331
Community Health Team	29	Preserving Families Network (PFN)	280
Mental Health Counseling	55	Parenting with Love and Limits (PLL)	92
Sexual Abuse Counseling	7	Parent Support Network (PSN)	223
Substance Abuse Counseling	8	Project Connect	150
Enhanced Family Support Services (EFSS)	255	Respite	3
Education Programs	7	Supporting Adoptive and Foster Families Everywhere (SAFFE)	29
Family Centered Treatment (FCT)	132	Supporting Teens and Adults At-Risk (STAAR)	41
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	146	SafeCare	26
Family Stabilization Program (FSP)	117	Trauma Systems Therapy (TST) Community Based	114
Familias Unidas	12	Trauma Treatment, Evaluation, Assessment, and Management (TTEAM)	47
Family Preservation	47	Teen Assertive Community Treatment (Teen ACT)	48
Family Preservation – DD	38	Positive Parenting Program (Triple P)	83
Homebuilders	63	Truancy Intervention Pilot Program	5
Multi-systemic Therapy (MST)	83	Visitation	311
MST for Problem Sexual Behavior (MST-PSB)	19	Youth Advocate Program	166