



Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth & Families



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# Community Based Contracted Services Funded by RI DCYF

**July 1, 2017 – June 30, 2018 (SFY18)**

**Entry Cohort**

# Data and Evaluation

April 2020

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This report, Community Based Services (July 1, 2017 – June 30, 2018 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](mailto:Colleen.Caron@dcyf.ri.gov), or Kyeonghee Kim, RI DCYF epidemiologist, at [Kyeonghee.Kim@dcyf.ri.gov](mailto:Kyeonghee.Kim@dcyf.ri.gov).

**RI Department of Children, Youth and Families (RI DCYF)**  
**RI DCYF Funded Community Based Services**  
**7/1/2017 – 6/30/2018 (FY18) Entry Cohort**

**Introduction**

The Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth and Families (RI DCYF) in collaboration with community providers offer various community based services as part of early efforts to preserve families caring for their children and youth as well as to promote their overall well-being. The primary purpose of this report is to provide a preliminary surveillance 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 funded community based contracted services during July 1, 2017 – June 30, 2018 (FY18). Children are followed for 12 months from the start of the community based service to observe outcomes.**

**Children, youth and families may have received additional services paid through other funding sources (i.e. managed Medicaid, Medicaid, private insurance) not captured in this report during this same time period. Additionally, this report does not include community based services provided by the Family Care Community Partnerships (FCCPs). FCCP data is reported separately as FCCP has traditionally served children and families who were not involved with RI DCYF.** This information can assist RI's Child Welfare System of Care in service array planning to meet the needs of children and families.

Between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018, 2801 youth and 166 caregivers (a duplicated count by service type) entered at least one type of DCYF funded community based services. Entry into one of the community 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 surveillance report is for community based service array utilization during FY18 and initial data on selected outcomes, this report does not include dosage analysis on outcomes.

**Children and youth in-home – selected outcomes**

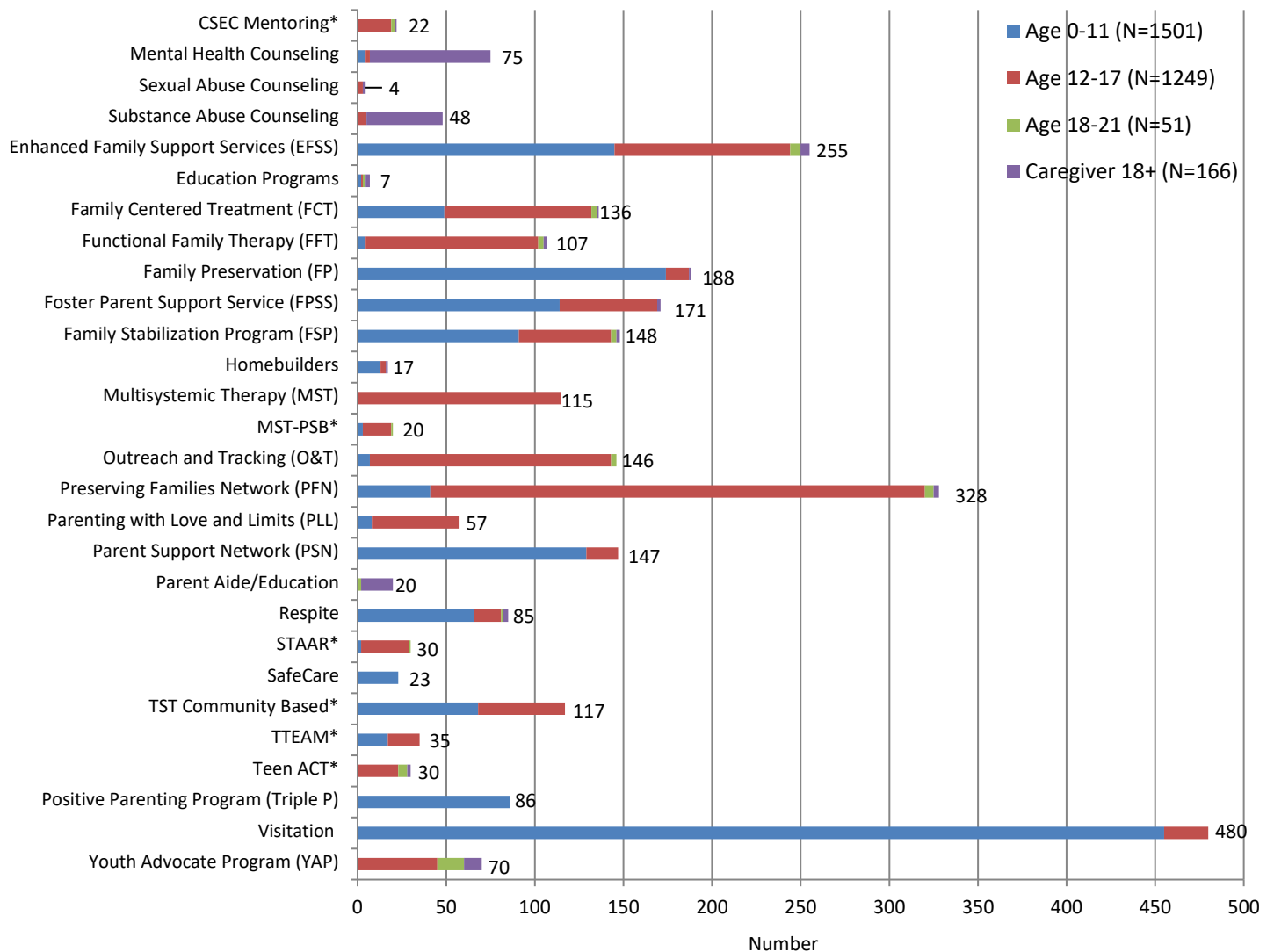
The report mainly focuses on 1274 entry cohort of children and youth between ages 0 and 21 who are involved with DCYF's child welfare, behavioral health and/or juvenile justice and started at least one type of DCYF funded community based services from an in-home placement in FY18. From a surveillance (descriptive) framework, these youth 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 Rhode Island Training School (RITS) and/or
- 5) Adjudication in the juvenile justice system.

## Children, youth and caregivers receiving selected RI DCYF funded community based services

In FY18, there were a total of 2,967 children, youth and caregivers who received RI DCYF funded community 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 0-11, 1501 children**, followed by age group 12-17, 1249 children (See Figure 1). **The most frequently utilized service was Visitation, followed by Preserving Families Network (PFN) and Enhanced Family Support Services (EFSS)**. The PFN and EFSS, along with Family Preservation (FP) and Family Stabilization Program (FSP), are programs aimed to help families stay together or reunify and majority of the children were primarily serviced by these programs.

**Figure 1. Number of youth and caregivers who started at least one type of community based services in FY18, by service type and age. (N=2967) (see appendix for details)**



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

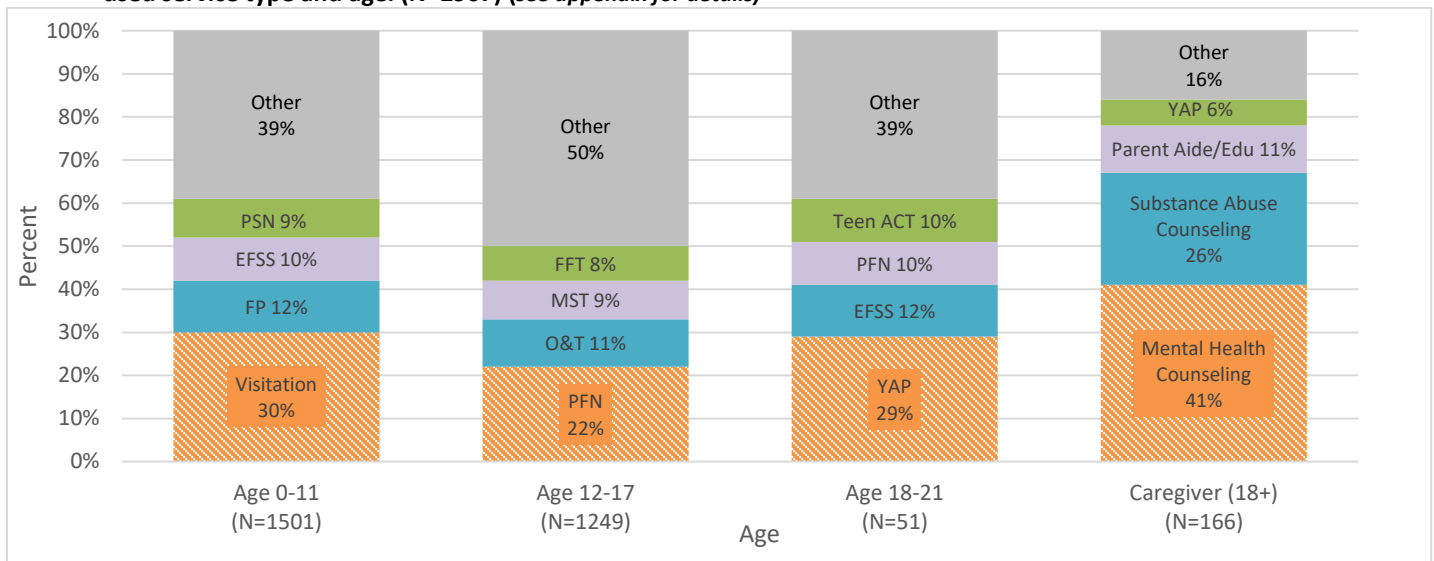
**NOTES:**

- A youth may be counted in more than one category if age at the start of each community based service falls under multiple categories.
- Data duplicated by service type. If a youth received multiple services FY18, a youth is counted once for each service. If a youth received a same service with more than 60 days gap between the sessions, it is counted as separate service episodes and a youth is counted more than once.
- Youth who started a service while RITS, 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 youth may have continued the service in-home or out-of-home.

## Most frequently utilized community 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. **Among younger children age 0-11, the largest proportion of children received visitation, 30%**, followed by Family Preservation, 12%. **Among children age 12-17, 22% received Preserving Families Network**, followed by Outreach and Tracking, 11%. Among youth age 18-21, the largest proportion, 29%, received Youth Advocate Program. **Among caregivers, the largest proportion received counseling services; mental health counseling, approximately 41%**, followed by substance abuse counseling, approximately 26%.

**Figure 2. Percent of youth and caregivers who started at least one type of community based services in FY18, by most frequently used service type and age. (N=2967) (see appendix for details)**



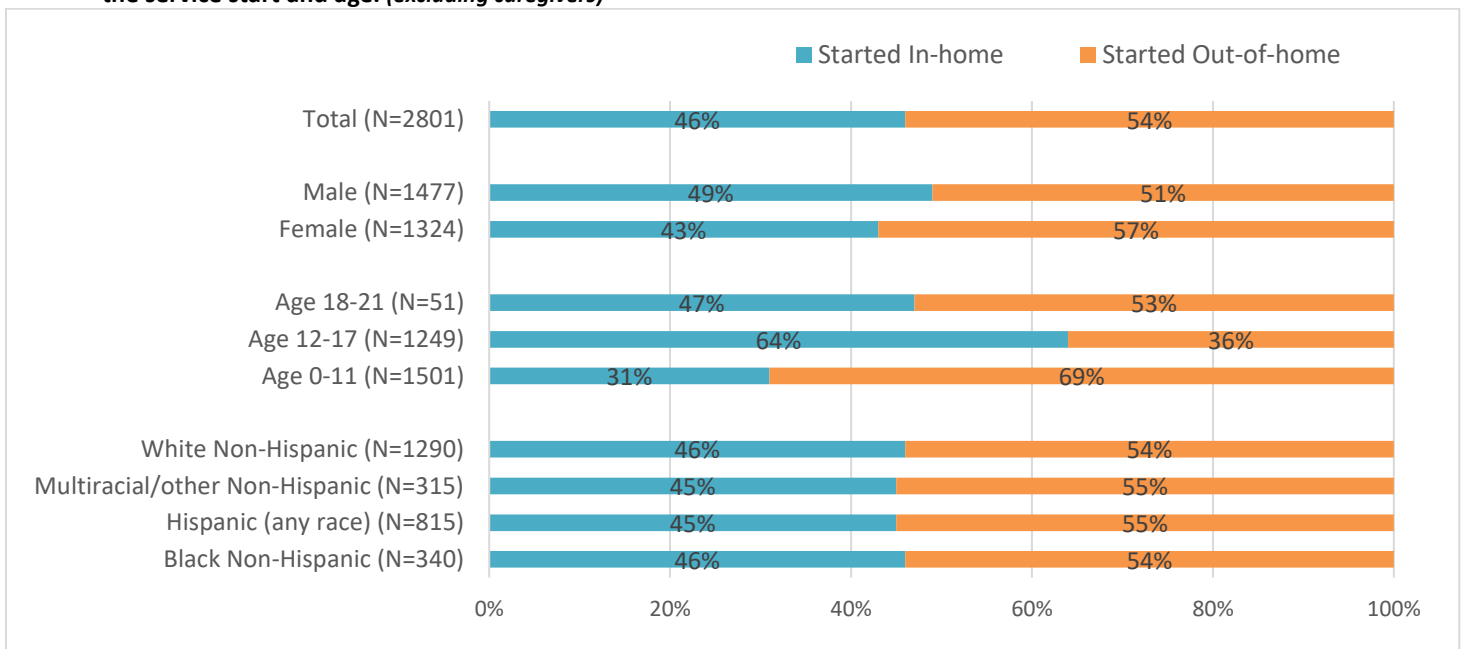
**NOTES:**

- A youth may be counted in more than one category if age at the start of each community based service falls under multiple categories.
- Data duplicated by service type. If a youth received multiple services in FY18, a youth is counted once for each service. If a youth received a same service with more than 60 days gap between the sessions, it is counted as separate service episodes and a youth is counted more than once.
- Youth who started a service while RITS, 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 children and youth and whether they resided in-home or in an out-of-home placement when they started the community based services. **Among children receiving services, about 46% of children were in home when they began a community based service and about 54% were out-of-home.** When stratified by age, there was large difference between percent starting in-home among younger and older children. **Among children age 0-11, about 31% started a service in-home while among older children age 12-17, 64% 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; among 1501 children between ages 0 and 11, 439 were receiving visitation service from out-of-home. Also, some of the services delivered to young children in-home are targeted at their parents and may not be captured in this report as they are not in the DCYF datasystem. **When stratified by gender, race and ethnicity, there was minimal difference between percent starting in-home vs out-of-home.**

**Figure 3. Number and percent of youth who started at least one type of community based service in FY18, by placement type at the service start and age. (excluding caregivers)**



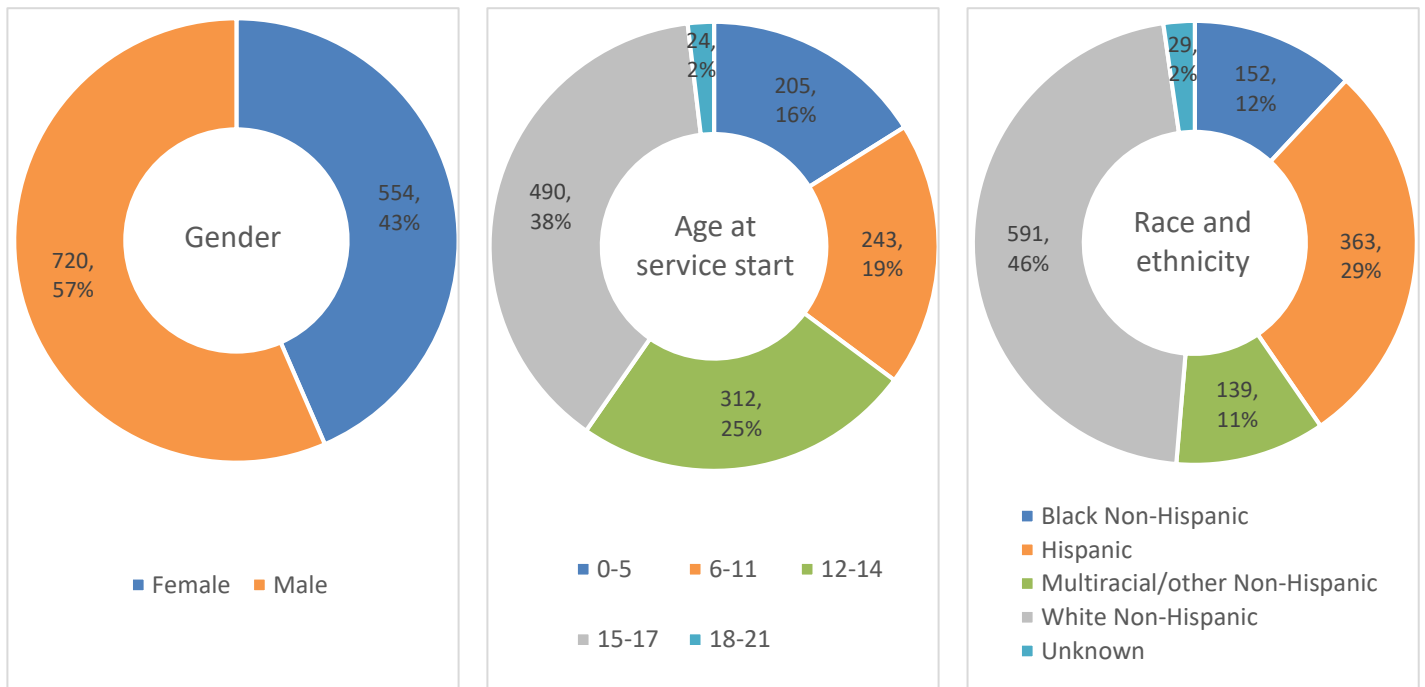
**NOTES:**

- 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

Among the 1274 children and youth who started a community based service while in-home, 57% were male, 38% were between the age of 15 and 17, and 46% were White Non-Hispanic followed by Hispanic, 29% (see Figure 4).

**Figure 4. Demographics of youth who started community based services from *IN-HOME* in FY18. (N=1274, excluding visitation service)**



**NOTES:**

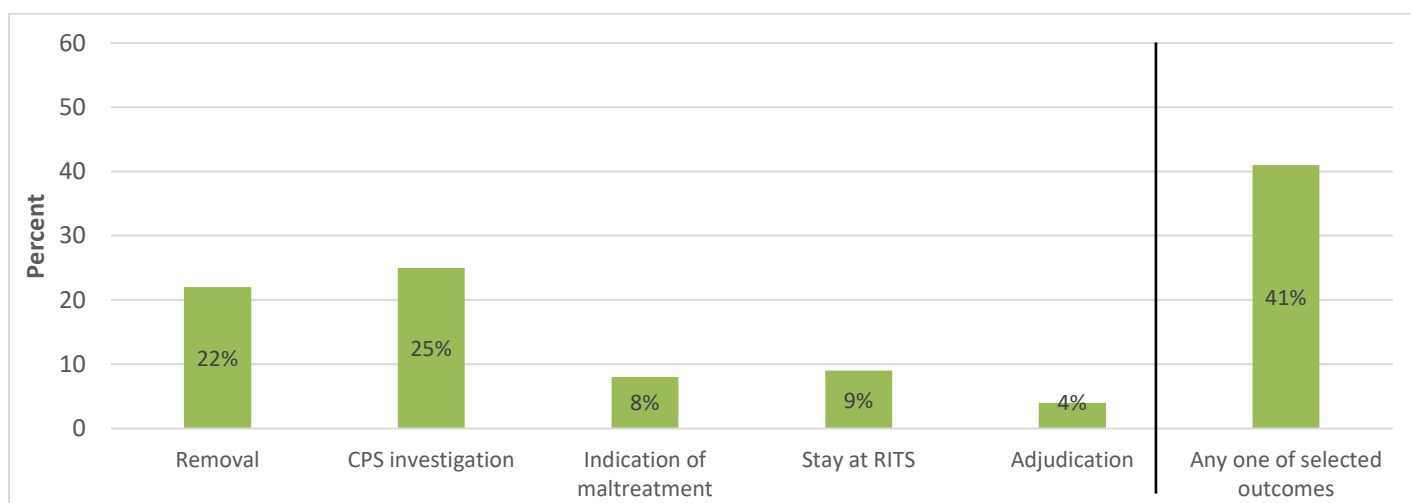
- In-home placements defined in this report include living arrangement of stay with friend, guardian, married parents, relatives, separated couple, single female parent, single male parent, subsidized adoption, and unmarried couple. This is not exclusively child welfare placement.
- 18 children who started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

## Selected 12-month outcomes of children and youth who started a community based service from ***IN-HOME***

Figure 5 provides data on children and youth who started a RI DCYF funded community based service from in-home in FY18 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 Rhode Island Training School (RITS) or adjudication. 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. **The median length of time between the start of a service and a selected 12 month outcome ranged from 105 days, approximately 3.5 months, for stay at RITS to 137 days, about 4.5 months, for indicated maltreatment and adjudication** (see Table 1).

**The most frequent outcome among overall was CPS investigation, 25%**, followed by removal from home, 22%. **Forty-one percent** of children experienced at least one of the selected outcomes within 12 months of starting a community based service.

**Figure 5. Selected 12-month outcomes of youth who started a community based service from in-home in FY18. (N=1274)**



**Table 1. Median length of time (days) between service start and selected 12-month outcomes for youth who started a community based service from in-home in FY18.**

	<b>N</b>	<b>Days</b>
Removal from home	281	112
CPS investigation	314	129
Indication of maltreatment	101	137
Stay at RITS	116	105
Adjudication	47	137

**NOTES:**

- Twelve-month follow-up period begins on the service start date.
- 18 children who started visitation while in-home were excluded from the analysis.
- A youth may be counted in more than one outcome category, if a youth 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 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.

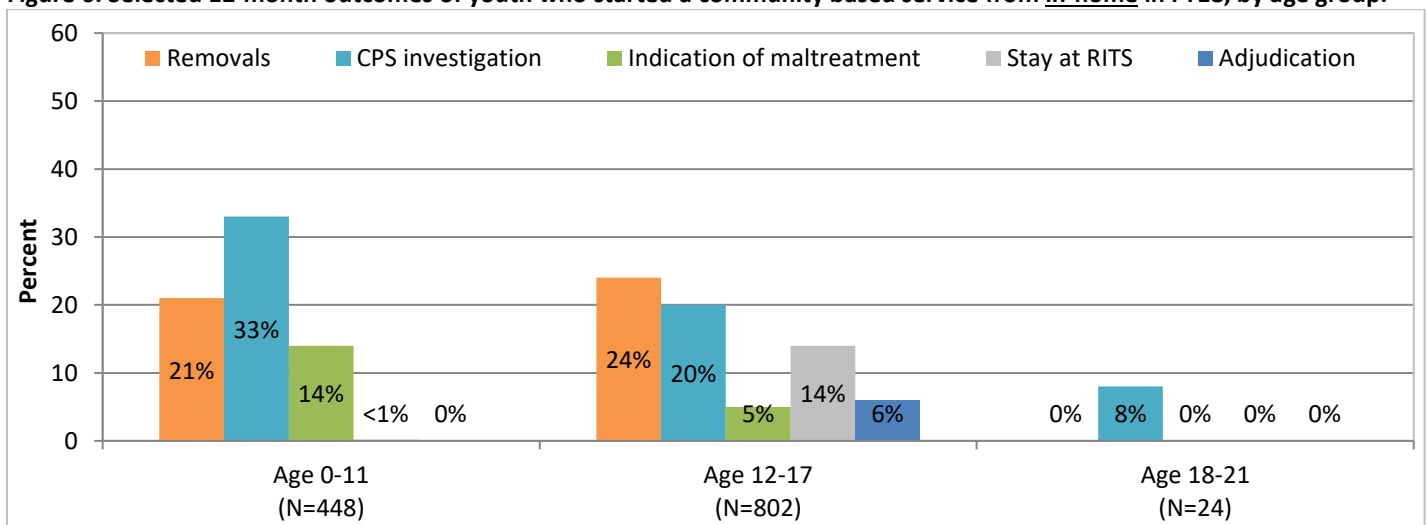


## Selected 12-month outcomes of children and youth who started a community based service from ***IN-HOME***, by age group

Figures 6, 7, and 8 provide data on children and youth who started a RI DCYF funded community based service from in-home in FY18 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. 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.

**The most frequent outcome among younger children between ages 0-11 was CPS investigation, 33%**, followed by removal from home, 21%. **Among older children between ages 12-17, the most frequent outcome was removal from home, 24%**, followed by CPS investigation, 20%.

**Figure 6. Selected 12-month outcomes of youth who started a community based service from in-home in FY18, by age group.**



**NOTES:**

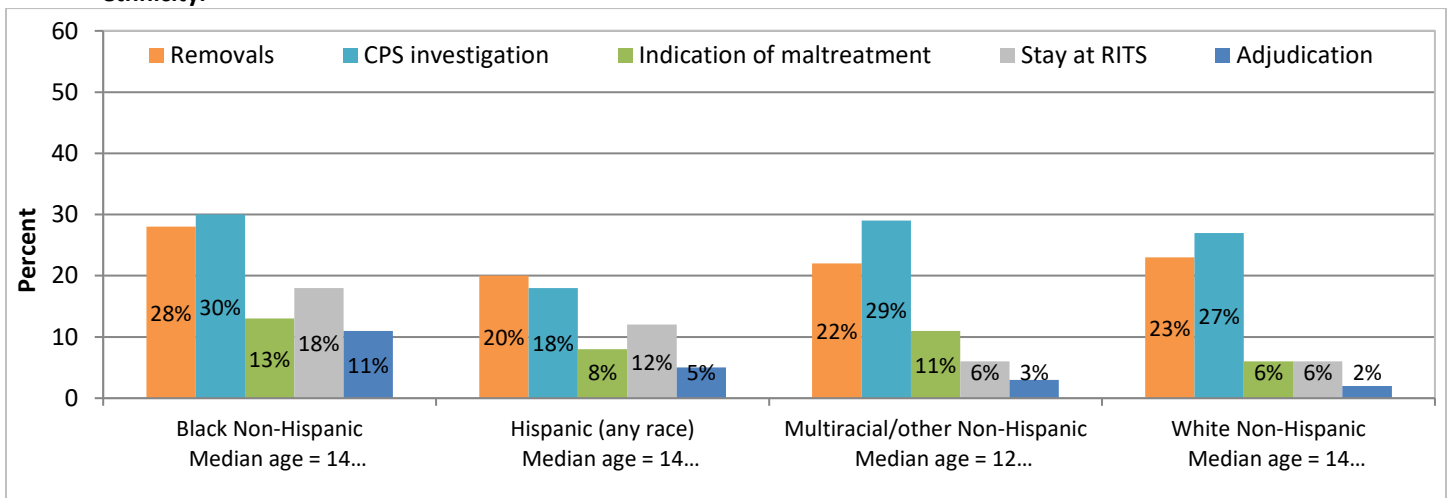
- Twelve-month follow-up period begins on the service start date.
- 18 children who started visitation while in-home were excluded from the analysis.
- A youth may be counted in more than one outcome category, if a youth experienced multiple outcomes within the 6-month period.
- In-home placements defined 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 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.

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

Figure 7 shows children and youth who started a RI DCYF funded community based service from in-home in FY18 and experienced at least one of the 5 selected outcomes within 12 months of starting a service by race and ethnicity. **Across all race and ethnic groups, except Hispanic, CPS investigation was the most frequently experienced outcome followed by removal** (See Figure 7). For Hispanic children, removal was the most frequently experienced outcome followed by CPS investigation.

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. Adjusting for age, there was **no statistically significant difference in experiencing removal** across race and ethnic groups compared to White Non-Hispanic. Across other selected outcomes, there was disproportionality by race and ethnicity. **Black Non-Hispanic children had 2 times the odds of an indicated maltreatment, 4 times the odds of being placed at the RITS and 7 times the odds of experiencing adjudication**, compared to White Non-Hispanic children. **Hispanic children were significantly less likely to experience a CPS investigation, 2 times the odds of being placed at the RITS and 3 times the odds of experiencing adjudication**, compared to White Non-Hispanic children.

**Figure 7. Selected 12-month outcomes of youth who started a community based service from in-home in FY18, by race and ethnicity.**



**Table 2. Adjusted odds ratio for experiencing selected 12-month outcomes among children who started a community based service from in-home in FY18, by race and ethnicity.**

	Removal	CPS Investigation	Indication of maltreatment	Stay at RITS	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.)
<b>Black Non-Hispanic</b> compared to White Non-Hispanic	No significant difference		2.3 (1.3-4.2)*	3.8 (2.2-6.7)*	7.0 (3.1-16.1)*
<b>Hispanic</b> compared to White Non-Hispanic		0.6 (0.5-0.9)*		2.2 (1.4-3.6)*	2.8 (1.3-6.3)*
<b>Multiracial/other Non-Hispanic</b> compared to White Non-Hispanic					

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

\*statistically significant ( $p < .05$ ). Table only shows statistically significant results.

**NOTES:**

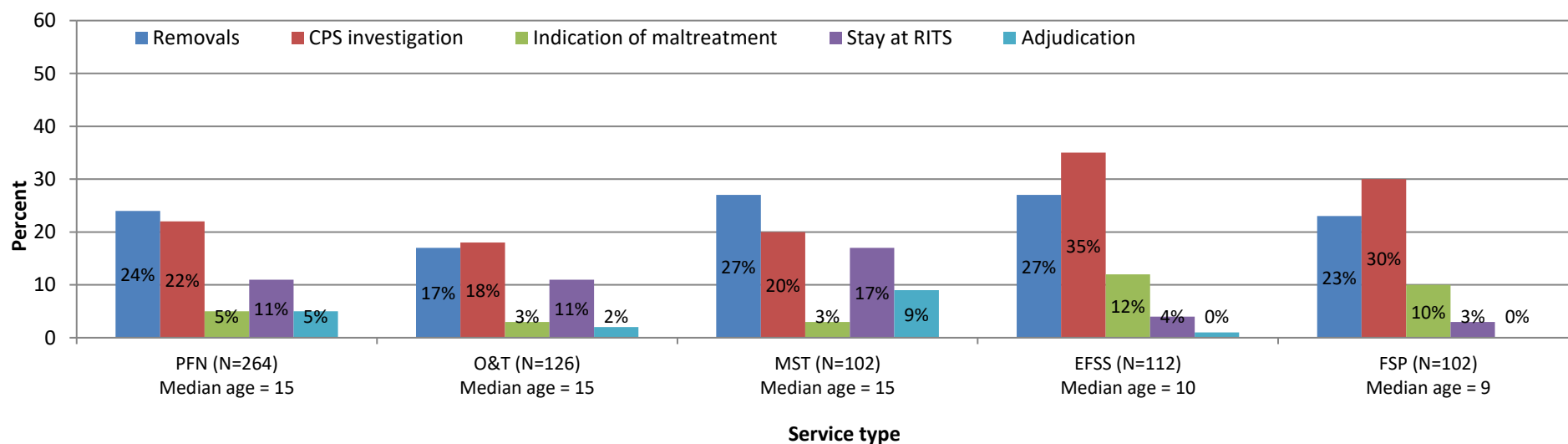
- Same as page 8. See above page for detailed data notes.

## Selected 12-month outcomes of children and youth who started a community based service from IN-HOME, by service type

Figure 8 provides data on children and youth who started a DCYF funded community based service from in-home in FY18 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 community 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 most frequent outcome amongst all community based services totaled** (all 27 services listed in Appendix Table 2) **was CPS investigation, 25%**, followed by removal from home, 22%, stay at RITS, 9%, indication of maltreatment, 8%, and adjudication, 4% (See Appendix Table 2). **By each of the individual most frequent services**, removal was the most frequently experienced outcome for Preserving Families Network (PFN) and Multi-systemic Therapy (MST), while CPS investigation was the most frequently experienced outcome for Enhanced Family Support Services (EFSS) and Family Stabilization Program (FSP); the median ages for EFSS and FSP show that they serve younger population. For Outreach and Tracking (O&T), 17% of children were removed and 18% had CPS investigation.

**Figure 8. Selected 12-month outcomes of youth who started a community based service from in-home in FY18, by most frequently used service types. (see appendix for all services)**



### 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.
- 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 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.

## Appendix

**Table 1. Number and percent of youth and caregivers who started at least one community based service (both in-home and out-of-home) through RI DCYF in FY18, by service type and age. (N=2967)**

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%	19	2%	2	4%	1	<1%	22	<1%
Counseling – Mental Health	4	<1%	3	<1%	0	0%	68	41%	75	3%
Counseling – Sexual Abuse	0	0%	3	<1%	0	0%	1	<1%	4	<1%
Counseling – Substance Abuse	0	0%	5	<1%	0	0%	43	26%	48	2%
Enhanced Family Support Services (EFSS)	145	10%	99	8%	6	12%	5	3%	255	9%
Education Program	2	<1%	1	<1%	1	2%	3	2%	7	<1%
Family Centered Treatment (FCT)	49	3%	83	7%	3	6%	1	1%	136	5%
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	4	<1%	98	8%	3	6%	2	1%	107	4%
Family Preservation (FP)	174	12%	13	1%	0	0%	1	<1%	188	6%
Foster Parent Support Service (FPSS)	114	8%	55	4%	0	0%	2	1%	171	6%
Family Stabilization Program (FSP)	91	6%	52	4%	3	6%	2	1%	148	5%
Homebuilders	13	<1%	3	<1%	0	0%	1	<1%	17	<1%
Multi-systemic Therapy (MST)	0	0%	115	9%	0	0%	0	0%	115	4%
MST for Problem Sexual Behavior (MST-PSB)	3	<1%	16	1%	1	2%	0	0%	20	<1%
Outreach and Tracking	7	<1%	136	11%	3	6%	0	0%	146	5%
Preserving Families Network (PFN)	41	3%	279	22%	5	10%	3	2%	328	11%
Parenting with Love and Limits (PLL)	8	<1%	49	4%	0	0%	0	0%	57	2%
Parent Support Network (PSN)	129	9%	18	1%	0	0%	0	0%	147	5%
Parent Aide/Education	0	0%	0	0%	2	4%	18	11%	20	<1%
Respite	66	4%	15	1%	1	2%	3	2%	85	3%
Supporting Teens and Adults At-Risk (STAAR)	2	<1%	27	2%	1	2%	0	0%	30	1%
SafeCare	23	2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	23	<1%
Trauma Systems Therapy (TST) Community Based	68	5%	49	4%	0	0%	0	0%	117	4%
Trauma Treatment, Evaluation, Assessment, and Management (TTEAM)	17	1%	18	1%	0	0%	0	0%	35	1%
Teen Assertive Community Treatment (Teen ACT)	0	0%	23	2%	5	10%	2	1%	30	1%
Positive Parenting Program (Triple P)	86	6%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	86	3%
Visitation	455	30%	25	2%	0	0%	0	0%	480	16%
Youth Advocate Program	0	0%	45	4%	15	29%	10	6%	70	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1501</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1249</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2967</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**NOTES:**

- TST community based indicates service started in-home. The youth may have continued the service in-home or out-of-home.

## Appendix

**Table 2. Selected 12-month outcomes of youth who started a community based service from in-home in FY18, by service type, age and selected outcomes. (N=1274)**

Service type	Median age (years)	Total number of children	Removal from home		CPS investigation		Indication of maltreatment		Stay at RITS		Adjudication	
			N	% (row)	N	% (row)	N	% (row)	N	% (row)	N	% (row)
Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) Mentoring	17	7	1	14%	1	14%	0	0%	2	29%	1	14%
Counseling – Mental Health	9	4	2	50%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Counseling – Sexual Abuse	16	3	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Counseling – Substance Abuse	16	4	0	0%	1	25%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Enhanced Family Support Services (EFSS)	10	112	30	27%	39	35%	13	12%	5	4%	1	1%
Education Program	11	3	2	67%	1	33%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Family Centered Treatment (FCT)	13	82	12	15%	21	26%	6	7%	4	5%	1	1%
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	15	84	16	19%	14	17%	4	5%	24	29%	10	12%
Family Preservation (FP)	3	77	11	14%	22	29%	7	9%	0	0%	0	0%
Foster Parent Support Service (FPSS)	8	6	3	50%	1	17%	1	17%	1	17%	0	0%
Family Stabilization Program (FSP)	9	102	23	23%	31	30%	10	10%	3	3%	0	0%
Homebuilders	5	16	5	31%	8	50%	5	31%	0	0%	0	0%
Multi-systemic Therapy (MST)	15	102	28	27%	20	20%	3	3%	17	17%	10	10%
MST for Problem Sexual Behavior (MST-PSB)	14	11	2	18%	5	45%	1	9%	1	9%	1	9%
Outreach and Tracking	15	126	22	17%	23	18%	4	3%	14	11%	3	2%
Preserving Families Network (PFN)	15	264	64	24%	58	22%	14	5%	29	11%	14	5%
Parenting with Love and Limits (PLL)	15	19	6	32%	5	26%	2	11%	5	26%	2	11%
Parent Support Network (PSN)	5	61	13	21%	15	25%	9	15%	0	0%	0	0%
Parent Aide/Education	20	2	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Respite	10	24	0	0%	1	4%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Supporting Teens and Adults At-Risk (STAAR)	15	19	6	32%	5	26%	3	16%	3	16%	2	11%
SafeCare	0	13	3	23%	2	15%	2	15%	0	0%	0	0%
Trauma Systems Therapy (TST) Community Based	12	37	8	22%	9	24%	6	16%	2	5%	0	0%
Trauma Treatment, Evaluation, Assessment, and Management (TTEAM)	11	16	5	31%	8	50%	4	25%	0	0%	0	0%
Teen Assertive Community Treatment (Teen ACT)	15	19	5	26%	5	26%	0	0%	1	5%	0	0%
Positive Parenting Program (Triple P)	3	42	9	21%	14	33%	6	14%	0	0%	0	0%
Youth Advocate Program	17	19	5	26%	5	26%	1	5%	5	26%	2	11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1274</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>4%</b>

**NOTES:**

- Excluded visitation service. TST community based indicates service started in-home. The youth may have continued the service in-home or out-of-home.
- Twelve-month follow-up period begins on the service start date.
- 18 children who started visitation while in-home were excluded from the analysis
- A youth may be counted in more than one outcome category, if a youth experienced multiple outcomes within the 6-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.
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