



**Rhode Island Family Care Community Partnerships
Semi-annual Report
CY15 1st and 2nd Quarters Data**

**Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth & Families
Data and Evaluation Unit
July 2015**

Rhode Island Family Care Community Partnerships Semi-annual Report CY15 1st and 2nd Quarters

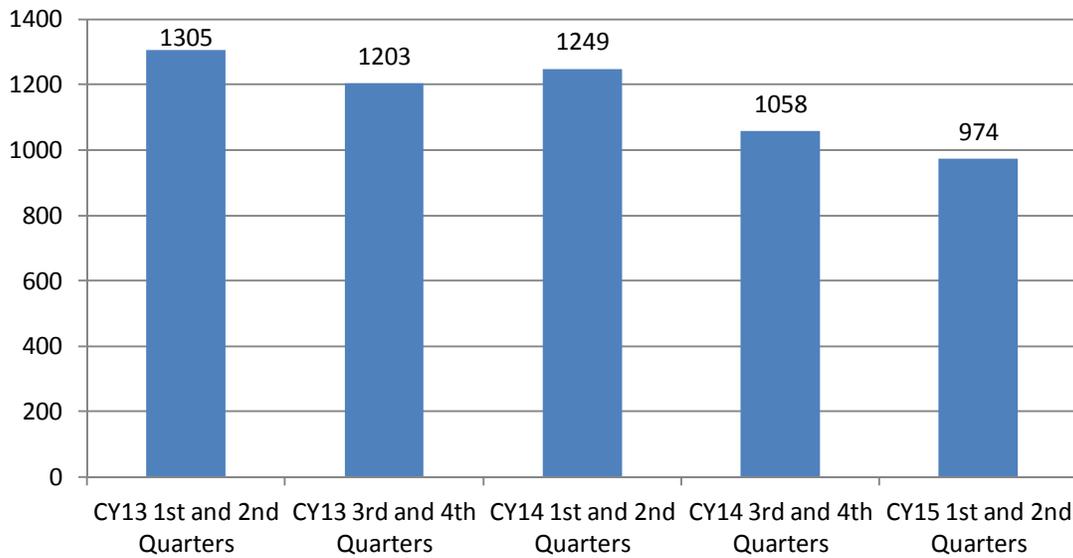
Introduction

The Rhode Island Department of Children Youth & Families presents the Rhode Island Family Care Community Partnership semi-annual report, Calendar Year 2015 1st and 2nd Quarters. The report provides summary data on families opened to the FCCP from January 1 2015 through June 30, 2015.

I. Characteristics of Active Families

The Family Care Community Partnerships (FCCPs) had 974 families active during the CY15 1st and 2nd Quarters (active defined as opened at least 1 day or greater during the quarter). The total number of children served by the FCCP during these 2 quarters was 1868. A “primary” child is identified within a family to allow for a single family record. A family may have more than one child receiving supports and/or services in the FCCP. Figure 1 presents the percentage of active families since CY13 1st and 2nd quarters and shows a steady decline in participation.

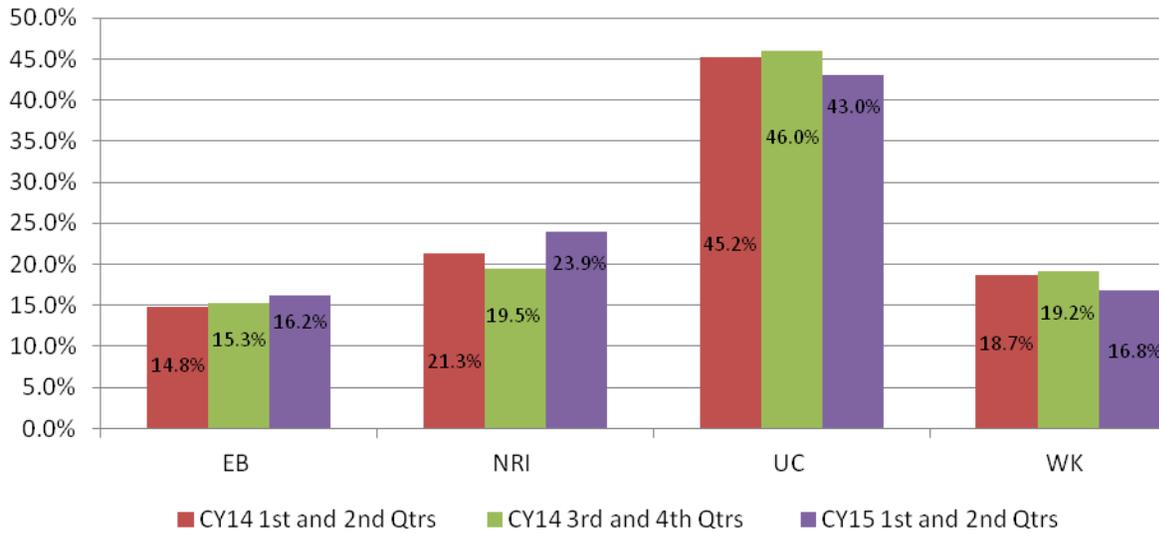
Figure 1: Percentage of Families Active from CY13 1st and 2nd Quarters to CY15 1st and 2nd Quarters



Data Source: RI Family Information System (RIFIS).

Figure 2 shows that the proportion of families in the respective FCCPs with the largest proportion of families in Urban Core.

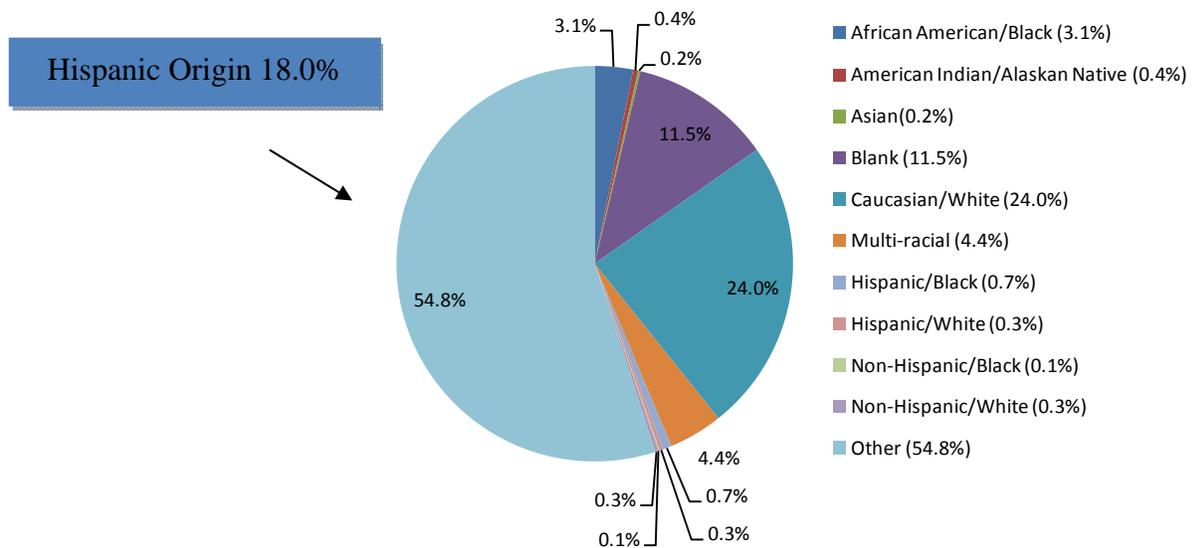
Figure 2: Percentage of Families Active by FCCP



Data Source: RIFIS.

Figure 3 shows the race of the primary child. Twenty four percent are Caucasian/White followed by 3 percent African American/Black. Over 50 percent of children are identified as “Other”. Of those that were reported as “Other”, 18.0% were of Hispanic origin.

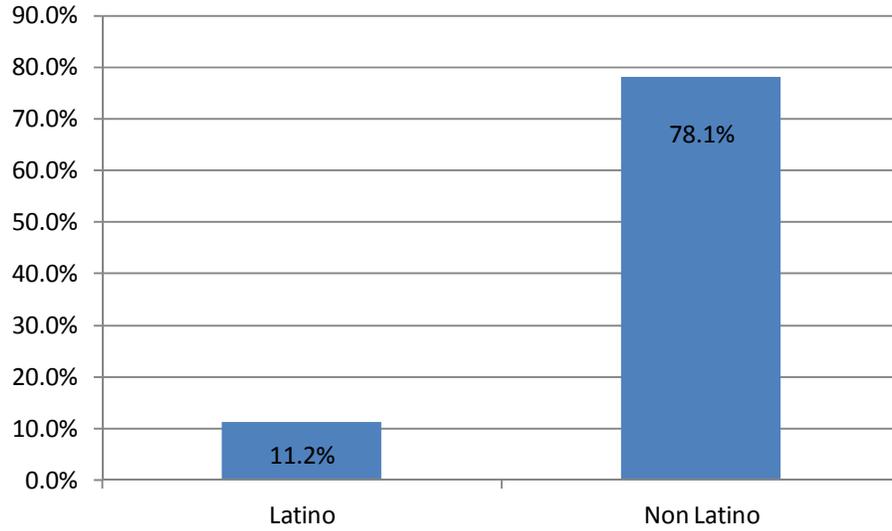
Figure 3: Race of Primary Child in FCCP, CY15 1st and 2nd Quarters



Data Source: RIFIS.

Eleven percent of the active children in CY15 1st and 2nd quarters identified as being of Hispanic origin.

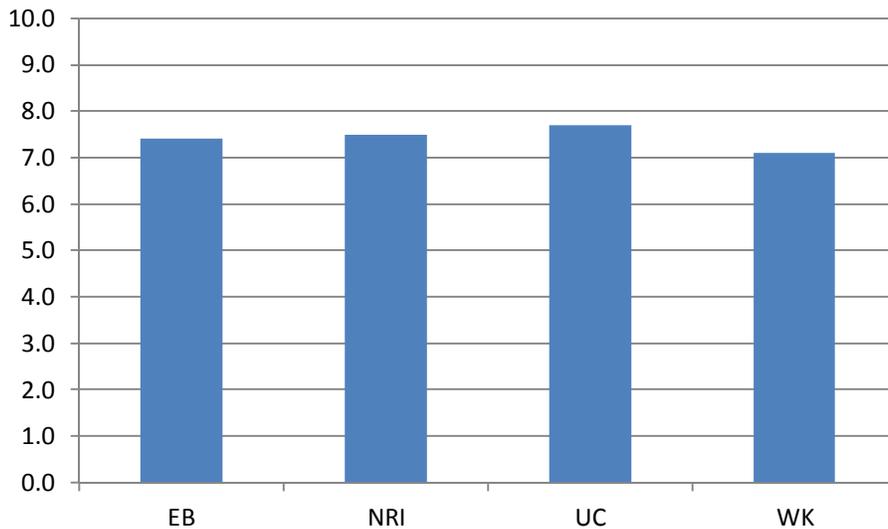
Figure 4: Hispanic Origin of Primary Child in FCCP, CY15 1st and 2nd Quarters



Data Source: RIFIS. Eleven percent of the 974 active families had missing data.

Figure 5 shows the median age of the child. The median age of the child is 7 and has been for the last year.

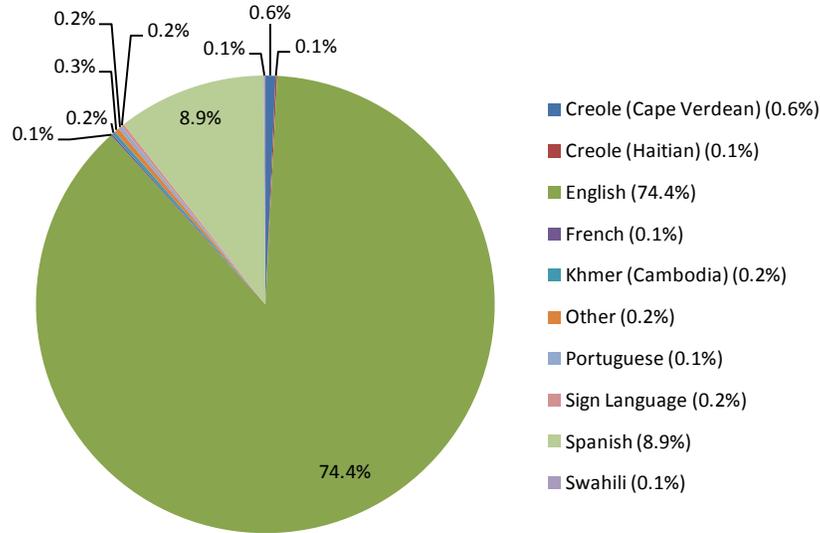
Figure 5: Median Age of Primary Child in FCCP by FCCP, CY15 1st and 2nd Quarters



Data Source: RIFIS.

Figure 6 shows the primary language of primary children. Seventy four percent of the children speak English as their first language. The second language spoken by primary children is Spanish (8.9 %).

Figure 6: Primary Language of Primary Child in FCCP, CY15 1st and 2nd Quarters

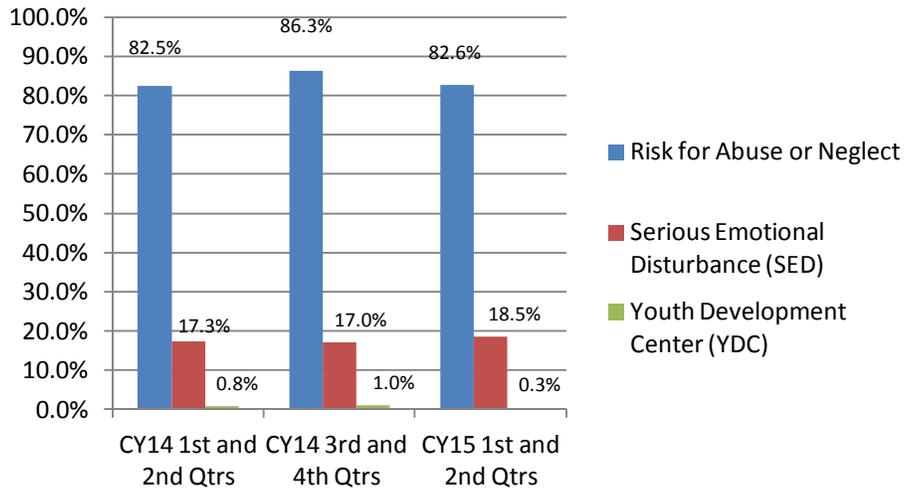


Data Source: RIFIS.

III. Eligibility Criteria

There are three FCCP eligibility categories. A family may be eligible due to more than one eligibility criteria. Figure 7 shows the percent of FCCP families by their eligibility criteria during the last 6 quarters. Over three-quarters of the children are at risk of child abuse or neglect.

Figure 7: Percent of FCCP Families by Eligibility Criteria



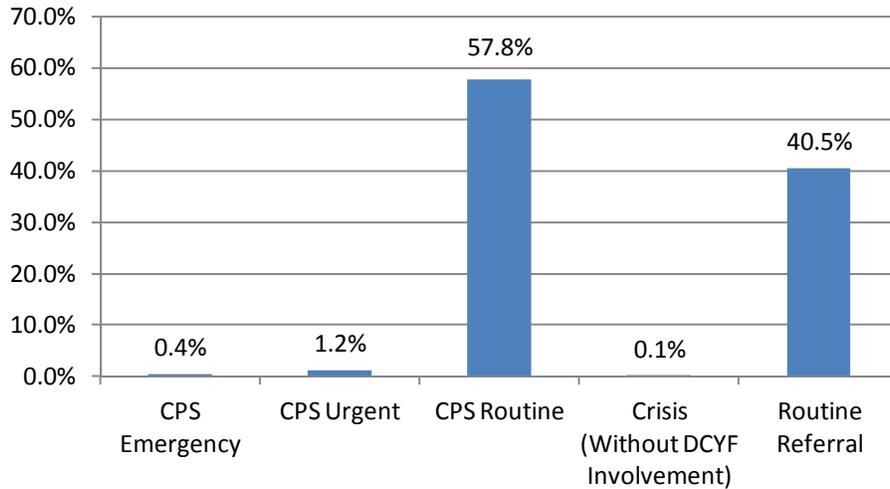
Data Source: RIFIS.

Data was taken from FCCP Intake 1A completed in the reported quarters. The numbers are not mutually exclusive because the end user can check all that apply.

IV. Response Priority: Response severity among families and face-to-face contact time by Quarter

Figure 8 shows the percentage of families broken down by their respective response priority/category at the time of intake. The greatest proportion of active families was classified as “routine” rather than emergency or urgent within response priority (response severity). This trend has been consistent across quarters since the FCCP inception.

Figure 8: Percent of FCCP Families by Response Priority, CY15 1st and 2nd Quarters

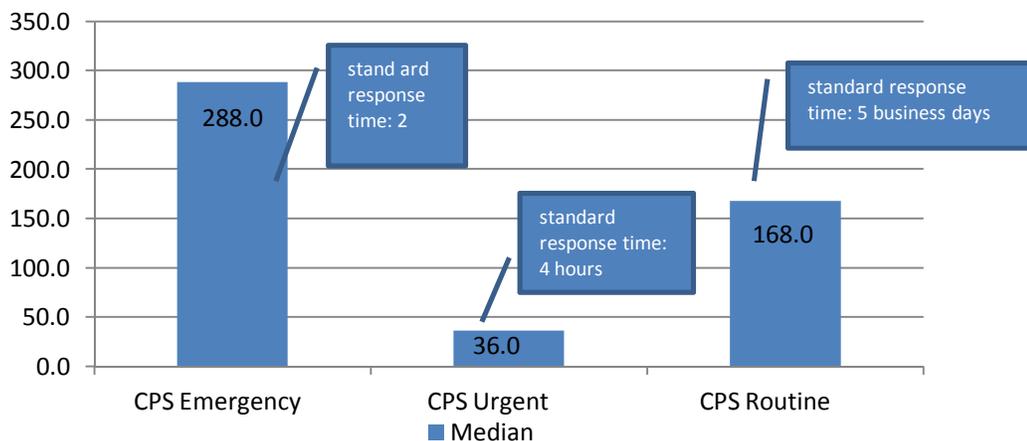


Data Source: RIFIS.

Each of the 3 DCYF severity-level response categories (Emergency, Urgent, and Routine) has a corresponding first face-to-face contact response time as defined in the FCCP Practice Standards. The largest proportion of CPS referrals is classified as routine. The median length of time to make a face-to-face visit with a family identified as routine has remained at 7 days for the last four quarters.

Figure 9 displays data on the adherence to the FCCP standards for first face-to-face contact with family according to severity-level response category.

Figure 9: Median length of time (hours) to first face to face contact with family by Response Priority, CY15 1st and 2nd Quarters



Data Source: RIFIS.

V. Median and Average Length of Time in FCCP

Table 1 displays data on the median and average length of time of families who transitioned from the FCCP during the last 18 months. The median length of time in the third and fourth quarters of CY14 was 3.6 months. The median length of time increased slightly to 3.8 months during the first two quarters of CY15. The data is based on date opened to the FCCP to FCCP close/transition.

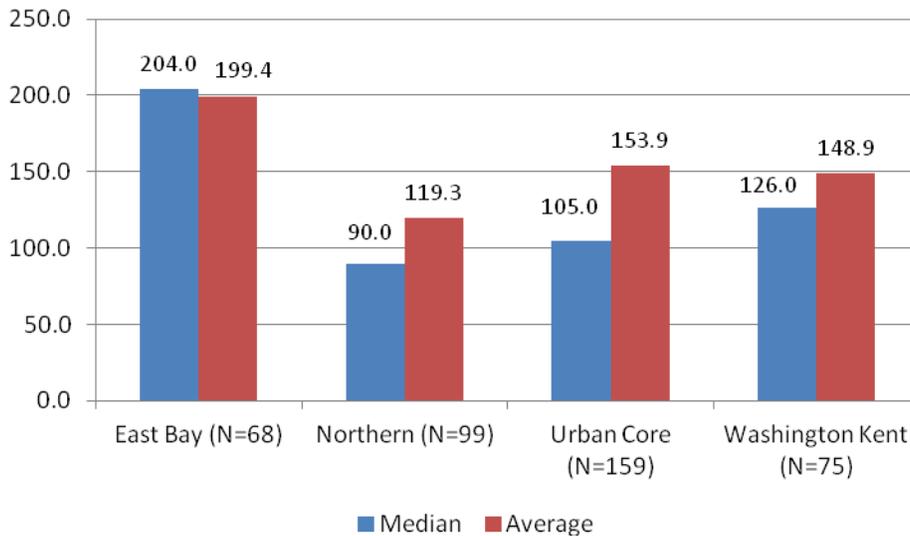
Table 1: Median and Average Length of Time in the FCCP

	CY14 1st and 2nd Quarters (N=676)	CY14 3rd and 4th Quarters (N= 478)	CY15 1st and 2nd Quarters (N=401)
Median	93.0	108.0	114.0
Average	130.3	134.3	152.1

Data Source: RIFIS. Data based on number of closed cases during reported quarters. This does not include families whose close reason was “triaged and referred out”, “unable to contact family” and/or “unable to contact family and referred back to DCYF.”

Figure 10 shows the median and average length of time in the FCCP by FCCP. The median length of time in East Bay is 6.8 months as compared to Northern whose median length of time is 3 months.

Figure 10: Median and Average Length of Time in the FCCP, by FCCP, CY15 1st and 2nd Quarters



Data Source: RIFIS. Data based on number of closed cases during the reported quarters. This does not include families whose close reason was “triaged and referred out”, “unable to contact family” and/or “unable to contact family and referred back to DCYF.”

Table 2 shows the median and average length of time a family spends with an agency. This table only includes families that have transitioned from the FCCP.

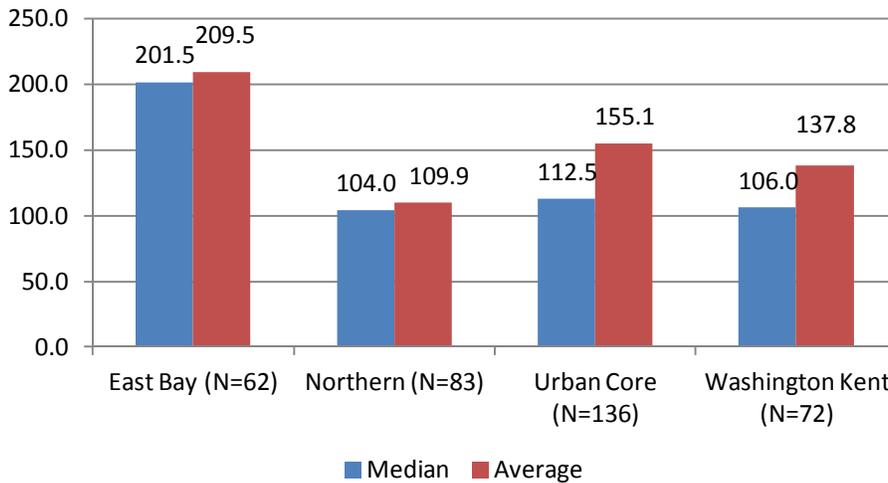
Table 2: Median and Average length of Time in the Agency

	CY14 1st and 2nd Quarters (N=420)	CY14 3rd and 4th Quarters (N= 432)	CY15 1st and 2nd Quarters (N=353)
Median	113.0	94.5	122.0
Average	139.3	126.2	150.5

Data Source: RIFIS. Data based on number of closed cases during the reported quarters. This does not include families whose close reason was “triaged and referred out”, “unable to contact family” and/or “unable to contact family and referred back to DCYF.”

Figure 11 shows the median and average length of time in the agency. The median length of time for a family served by East Bay is 6.7 months as compared to the other 3 FCCPs who is median length of time hovered between 3.5 and 3.8 months.

Figure 11: Median and Average length of Time in the Agency, by FCCP, CY15 1st and 2nd Quarters



Data Source: RIFIS. Data based on number of closed cases during the reported quarters. This does not include families whose close reason was “triaged and referred out”, “unable to contact family” and/or “unable to contact family and referred back to DCYF.”

VII. FCCP Referral Source

Table 3 displays the percent of DCYF Child Protective and Intake referrals made to the FCCPs. Consistent with previous quarters, DCYF indicated investigation remains the greatest proportion of referral source among these three referral categories.

Table 3: Percent of DCYF Referral Sources, CY15 1st and 2nd Quarters

	CY14 1st and 2nd Quarters (N=1249)	CY14 3rd and 4th Quarters (N=1058)	CY15 1st and 2nd Quarters (N=974)
DCYF: Indicated Investigation	33.3%	35.3%	33.9%
DCYF: CPI Request for Services	21.1%	18.0%	19.1%
DCYF: Intake ISR	4.9%	5.4%	6.4%

Data Source: RIFIS.

Table 4 lists the top 5 referral sources to the FCCP. DCYF referrals make up over half of the referrals followed by self referrals (11.8%) and school (4.8%).

Table 4: Top 5 Referral Sources, CY15 1st and 2nd Quarters

	CY15 1st and 2nd Quarters (N= 974)
DCYF: Indicated Investigation	33.9%
DCYF: CPI Request for Services	19.1%
Self Referral	10.8%
DCYF: Intake ISR	6.4%
School System or Education Agency	6.0%

Data Source: RIFIS.

IX. Number of Team Meeting Occurrences by Quarter

Table 5 presents the number of team meeting occurrences. The table includes children/youth that were open to the FCCP for 30 days or greater as a mechanism to potentially reduce the number of children/youth who would be closed to the FCCP and have insufficient time to have a family team meeting occur.

Table 5: Number of FCCP Team Meetings, by FCCP region, CY15 1st and 2nd Quarters

	East Bay	Northern RI	Urban Core	West Bay	State
Number of Team Meetings	7 ^a	127	247	196	577
Child/Youth open to FCCP 45 days or greater*	132	134	274	125	665
Number of Meetings Per Family	0.1	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.6
Average length of time in Agency (days) **	209.5	109.9	155.1	137.8	150.5

Data Source: RIFIS Consumer Assessment Responses by Program. ^a Team meetings that were marked complete were included in this Table. Team meetings that were not supervised/approved as per standard are excluded from this table. *Child/Youth are 1)open to agency for more than 45 days and 2)open for more than 45 Days and closed (did not include families whose close reason was unable to contact, family declined services or FCCP denied family. Some of the children/youth included in these numbers may have been closed prior to the time a team meeting is occurring. ** Data based on number of closed cases during the reported quarters. Close reasons not included were unable to contact, family declined services or FCCP denied family.

X. Strengths, Need Cultural Discovery

Once a family opens to a FCCP, a timely and comprehensive assessment is done for families. The Strengths, Need Cultural Discovery (SNCD) is completed as part of this assessment. Table 6 shows the number of SNCD that were completed during the reporting period.

Table 6: Number of Strengths, Need Cultural Discovery (SNCD) by FCCP region, CY15 1st and 2nd Quarters

	East Bay	Northern RI	Urban Core	West Bay	State
Number of SNCD completed	123	75	189	108	495
Child/Youth open to FCCP 45 days or greater*	132	134	274	125	665

Data: RIFIS FCCP Census Report.

X . Outcomes**FCCP Close Reason – Differences by the Close Reason**

Table 7 presents data on the FCCP close/transition reasons. The percent of families whose closed/transitioned reason was Wrap completed and goals achieved increased from 44.4% during CY15 1st and 2nd quarters to 45.8% in the last two quarters of CY14. Closed/transition reasons of “Team agrees wrap goals were not met”, “Triaged and referred out”, and “Transfer primary child to another FCCP” increased during the last six months of CY14 from the first two quarters of the same year.

Table 7: Top 10 FCCP close reasons

FCCP Close Reason	CY14 1st and 2nd Quarters (N=676)	CY14 3rd and 4th Quarters (N=584)	CY15 1st and 2nd Quarters (N=527)
Team agrees wrap goals have been met*	44.4%	45.5%	39.6 %
Unable to contact family	10.8%	10.1%	14.5%
Team agrees wrap goals were not met **	7.9%	9.8%	10.4%
Triaged and Referred Out	3.1%	7.0%	7.8%
Family declined service	10.9%	9.2%	6.6%
Other	3.1%	7.0%	5.3%
Primary child opened to DCYF and remained in home	3.9%	3.9%	4.8%
Primary child opened to DCYF and removed from home	3.3%	2.6%	1.5%
Family moved out of area	4.1%	3.4%	4.0%
Transfer primary child to another FCCP	2.7%	2.9%	1.9%

Data Source: RIFIS. * The family met partial/most/all goals in any of the 4 phases of Wrap. **The goals were not met in any of the 4 phases of Wrap. Data based on the number of closed cases during reported quarters.

Families can complete Wrap at any of the 4 stages. Table 8 shows that eighteen percent of the families that met their Wrap goals did so during the “transition” phase of Wrap. Fifteen percent completed partial goals/needs and 25.0% met most/all goals/needs.

Table 8: Phase of Wrap, CY15 1st and 2nd Quarters

Phase of Wrap	No/little goals/needs met	Partial goals/needs met	Most/all goals/needs met
Engagement	8.0%	3.4%	2.8%
Planning	1.1%	2.7%	1.3%
Implementation	1.3%	6.5%	5.3%
Transition	0.0%	2.3%	15.6%

Data Source: RIFIS. Data based on the number of closed cases during January 1 to June 30, 2015.

Table 9 presents data on the top close reasons by referral source categories. Amongst the 5 referral sources, the percent of families in the FCCP with a “positive” close reason of “team agrees the Wrap goals met” comprise the largest proportion of close reasons in the 3rd and 4th quarters.

Table 9: Percent of FCCP Top 5 close reasons by 5 referral source categories, CY15 1st and 2nd Quarters

FCCP Close Reason	Referral Source				
	DCYF	YDC (DCYF)	Self-Referral	School	Other
(N= 327)					
Team agrees Wrap goals have been met*	44.7%	0.0%	59.6%	48.1%	42.9%
Unable to contact family	20.3%	0.0%	14.9%	11.1%	28.6%
Team agrees Wrap goals were not met **	15.0%	0.0%	6.4%	14.8%	14.3%
Triaged and Referred Out	12.2%	0.0%	4.3%	18.5%	0.0%
Family declined service	7.7%	0.0%	14.9%	7.4%	14.3%

Data Source: RIFIS. Data based on the number of closed cases during January 1 to June 30, 2015.

Table 10 presents data on FCCP top close reasons by 4 Referral Sources. All 4 referral sources had the largest proportion of “positive” close reason of “Team agrees wrap goals met”. DCYF: CPI Request for Services had the highest proportion of “unable to reach family”.

Table 10: Percent of FCCP Top 5 close reasons by 4 Referral Sources, CY15 1st and 2nd Quarters

(N=293)	DCYF: Indicated Investigation	DCYF: CPI Request for Services	DCYF: Intake ISR	Self-Referral
Team agrees Wrap goals have been met*	65.1%	19.6%	44.4%	59.6%
Unable to contact family	13.5%	28.4%	22.2%	14.9%
Team agrees Wrap goals were not met **	16.7%	13.7%	11.1%	6.4%
Triaged and Referred Out	2.4%	25.5%	5.6%	4.3%
Family declined service	2.4%	12.7%	16.7%	14.9%

Data source: RIFIS.

Table 11 presents data on cases with a close reason reportedly as “opened to DCYF”. Child opened to DCYF refers to opening to DCYF Family Service Unit or DCYF juvenile probation.

Table 11: Percent of FCCP families with Close Reason reported as “Opened to DCYF”

	CY14 1 st and 2 nd Quarters	CY14 3 rd and 4 th Quarters	CY15 1 st and 2 nd Quarters
Child opened to DCYF	7.1%	6.3%	7.7%

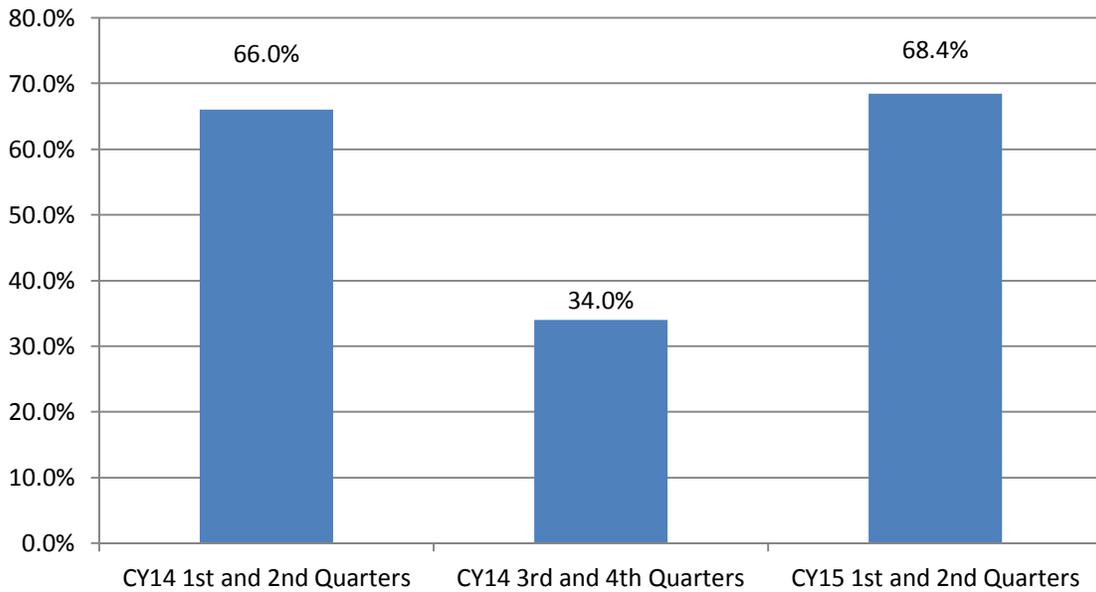
Data Source: RIFIS. Data based on the number of closed cases during reported quarters. Open to DCYF defined as to DCYF FSU or DCYF probation assigned or YDC.

XI. Functional Assessments

In addition to reasons for the family transition or closing as an outcome measure, functional assessments such as the North Carolina Family Assessment, among others, inform as to whether the family has made family functional improvement as it relates to the Wrap model approach.

The first two quarters of CY15, 68.8% of children who were opened more than 45 days to an agency had a NCFAS baseline completed. This is slightly up from the last two quarters, (66.3%). Sixty eight percent of the children who closed/transitioned between January 1 to June 30, 2015 and were open for greater than 45 days to an agency had a baseline and transition NCFAS, an increase from the previous two quarters of CY14, (34%).

Figure 12: Percent of FCCP families that completed NCFAS, at intake and transition



Data Source: RIFIS. Data based on the number of closed cases that were open for greater than 45 days to an agency.

Table 12: Percentage of Completed NCFAS at baseline and transition for Closed Families Open to an Agency for more than 45 days, CY15 1st and 2nd Quarters

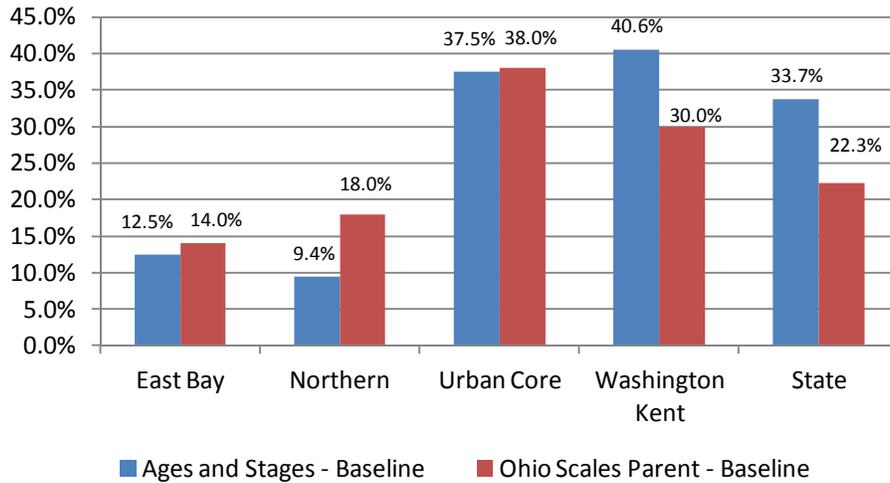
	East Bay	Northern	Urban Core	Washington Kent	State
NCFAS	85.7%	50.0%	56.3%	90.7%	68.4%

Data Source: RIFIS. Calculation is determined from the agency intake start date.

Ages & Stages and Ohio Scales

In addition to the NCFAS, the Ages and Stages Questionnaire and the Ohio Scales are two age dependent assessments whose completion rates remains low. Of those children who were open for greater than 45 days to an agency and were age 5 and under, 33.7% had a baseline ASQ. This is an increase from the previous two quarters in CY2014, (9.0 %). Twenty two percent of children who were open for greater than 45 days to an agency and were between the ages of 6-18 had a baseline Ohio Scales Parent Rating. This percentage also decreased from the last two quarters of CY14 (10.0%). Figure 13 shows the number of completed assessments.

Figure 13: Percentage of Completed Assessments for Families Open to an Agency for more than 45 days, by FCCP, CY15 1st and 2nd Quarters



Data Source: RIFIS. Calculation is determined from the agency intake start date.

Tables 13 and 14 provide data on the average number of days to complete the NCFAS. Table 13 calculates the average from the family opening to an agency and table 14 calculates the average from the first face to face with the primary child. The FCCP standards for completing a baseline NCFAS is 45 days.

Table 13: Average Number of days for NCFAS completion from Agency Intake Start Date, CY15 3rd and 4th Quarters

	East Bay	Northern	Urban Core	Washington Kent	State
Average number of days to complete NCFAS baseline from agency intake start date	24.8	25.9	30.6	14.7	25.2

Data Source: RIFIS.

Table 14: Average Number of days for NCFAS completion from First Face to Face Visit with Primary Child, CY15 3rd and 4th Quarters

	East Bay	Northern	Urban Core	Washington Kent	State
Average number of days to complete NCFAS baseline from first face to face visit with primary child	27.7	25.7	19.3	11.3	20.1

Data Source: RIFIS.

NCFAS Outcomes, CY15 1st and 2nd Quarters

A 6 point scale is used to rate families ranging from “serious problem (-3)” to “clear strength (+2)”. Table 15 shows the percent of ratings in each NCFAS domain at intake and transition. Families appear to be improving in each of the domain areas.

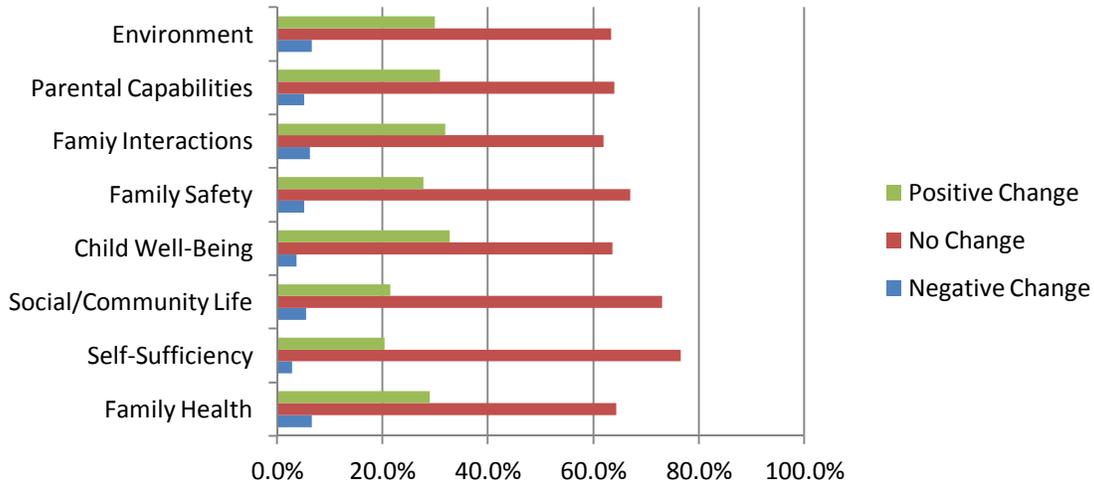
Table 15: Percent of ratings in each NCFAS domain at intake and discharge (N=277)

	Serious Problem (-3)	Moderate Problem (-2)	Mild Problem (-1)	Baseline/Adequate (0)	Mild Strength (+1)	Clear Strength (+2)
Environment						
<i>Intake</i>	8.3	14.1	20.6	36.5	10.5	10.1
<i>Transition</i>	4.7	8.7	17.0	36.5	19.9	11.9
Parental Capabilities						
<i>Intake</i>	4.0	16.6	27.1	31.8	11.6	9.0
<i>Transition</i>	1.4	11.9	14.8	40.4	19.5	11.2
Family Interactions						
<i>Intake</i>	4.3	20.2	23.8	36.1	8.7	6.5
<i>Transition</i>	3.6	13.4	14.4	39.4	18.1	9.7
Family Safety						
<i>Intake</i>	6.1	11.9	25.3	40.1	6.1	9.7
<i>Transition</i>	4.3	6.9	15.5	48.7	11.9	11.9
Child Well-Being						
<i>Intake</i>	6.1	22.7	17.0	36.5	10.5	6.5
<i>Transition</i>	4.3	11.6	13.0	41.2	19.1	9.4
Social/Community Life						
<i>Intake</i>	4.0	11.9	15.9	49.1	12.6	6.5
<i>Transition</i>	2.9	7.6	11.9	49.8	19.9	6.9
Self-Sufficiency						
<i>Intake</i>	10.5	17.7	17.7	34.7	10.8	8.7
<i>Transition</i>	7.9	13.4	14.4	36.5	15.9	10.8
Family Health						
<i>Intake</i>	6.1	22.0	26.4	30.3	6.5	7.9
<i>Transition</i>	4.7	12.3	21.7	40.1	12.6	7.6

Data Source: RIFIS.

Figure 14 shows the amount of change a family experiences from intake to transition in each of the NCFAS domains. For example, a family received a “-2” rating in the Environment domain at intake and at transition they received a “-1” rating. This change shows up as a positive change in the figure below. While a majority of the families did not experience any change from intake to transition, almost two thirds of the families maintained similar scores from baseline to transition, ranging from 61.9% to 76.6%. Significant positive changes were found in all domains, ranging from 20.4% to 32.7%. A small number of families experienced negative changes in each of the domain areas, ranging from 2.9% to 6.6%.

Figure 14: Percent of Families Showing Change in NCFAS Ratings, (N=277)



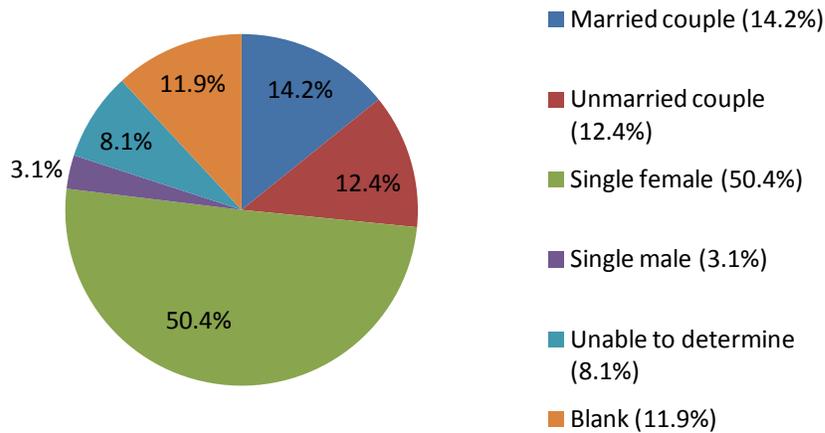
Data Source: RIFIS.

XII. FCCP Intake Data: Additional Child and Family Characteristics

The following figures show information taken from intakes conducted on the 1058 families who are reported on in this report and were open to the FCCP during CY15 1st and 2nd quarters.

Figure 15 shows the family structure of the primary child. Fifty percent of the households are headed by single females.

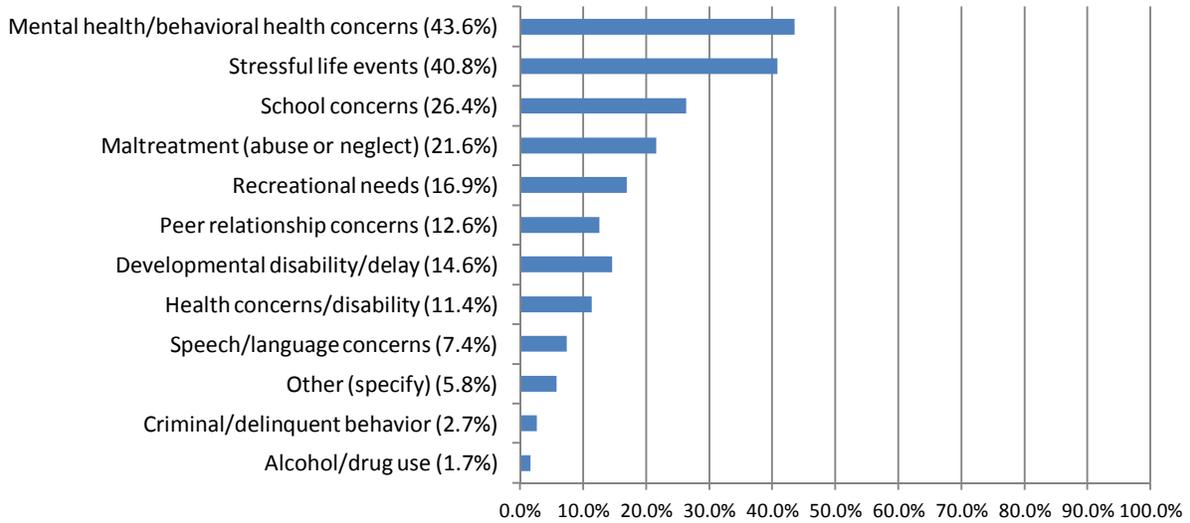
Figure 15: Family Structure of Primary Child in FCCP, CY15 1st and 2nd Quarters



Data Source: RIFIS Summary of FCCP Intake Report.

Figure 16 shows the presenting concerns of the primary child. Forty four percent of the children indicated mental/behavioral health as a concern, followed closely by stressful life events (40.8%).

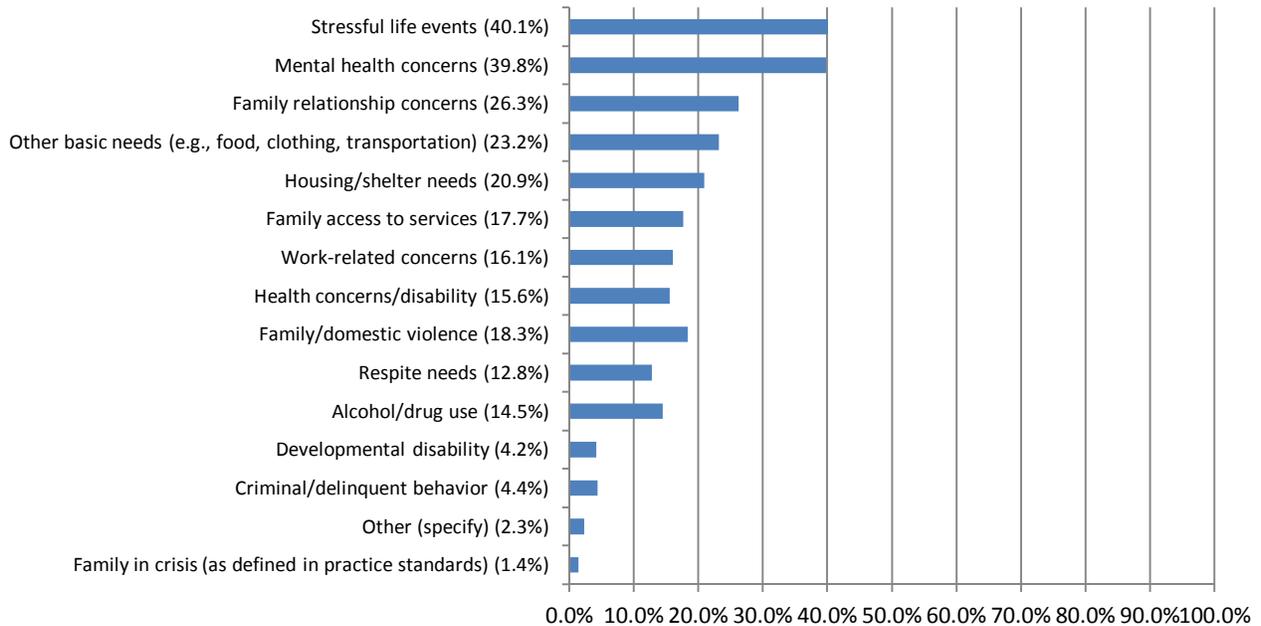
Figure 16: Percent of Presenting Concerns of Primary Child in FCCP, CY15 1st and 2nd Quarters



Data Source: RIFIS Summary of FCCP Intake Report. The numbers are not mutually exclusive because the end user can indicate up to five presenting concerns.

Figure 17 shows the caregiver/family concerns presented at intake. Stressful life events and mental health concerns were reported by forty percent of families.

Figure 17: Percent of Caregiver/Family Presenting Concerns in FCCP, CY15 1st and 2nd Quarters



Data Source: RIFIS Summary of FCCP Intake Report. The numbers are not mutually exclusive because the end user can indicate up to five presenting concerns.

Table 16 shows the top 10 activities completed during the first two quarters of CY15. The data reflects the activities of the FSCC, not services children/families received.

Table 16: Top 10 FCCP Activities, CY15 1st and 2nd Quarters

Activities	CY15 1 st and 2 nd Quarters (N=1788)
<i>665 Families were open 45 more days to an agency during the reporting period.</i>	
Recreation (cost) - Identified Child	6.7%
First Face to Face Visit with Primary Child	5.5%
Housing	4.1%
Wrap Celebration	4.1%
Food/Groceries	3.8%
Furnishings/Appliances	3.5%
Therapy – Identified Child	3.2%
Mentoring - Parent	2.6%
Therapy - Parent	2.6%
Advocacy	2.6%

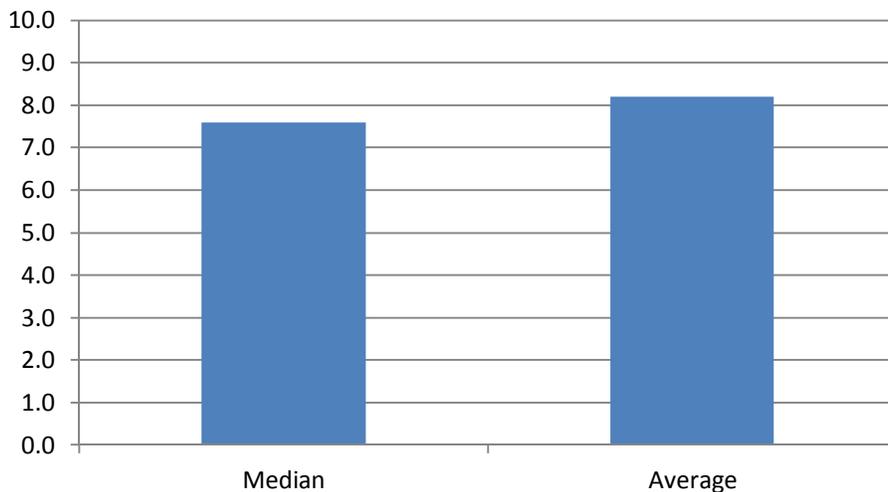
Data Source: RIFIS FCCP Activities Report. The percentage is calculated from the total number of activities recorded during CY15 3rd and 4th quarters.

XIII. Families who re-enter the FCCP

Of the 974 families that were active from January 1 to June 30, 2015, 14.8% of the families had previously received services from a FCCP. The following figures provide a snapshot of who these families are.

Figure 18 shows the average and median age of the primary child. The median age of families previously served by a FCCP is slightly higher than the median age of the active population of the first two quarters of CY15.

Figure 18: Median and Mean Age of Primary Child Who Re-entered FCCP, CY15 1st and 2nd Quarters



Data Source: RIFIS.

Table 17 shows the top 5 referral sources for families who re-entered the FCCP. Over one-third (34.7%) of the families were referred by DCYF (Indication investigation or CPI request for services).

Table 17: Top 5 Referral Sources of Families Who Re-entered FCCP, CY15 1st and 2nd Quarters

Referral Source	(N=144)
DCYF: Indicated Investigation	26.4%
Self-Referral	22.2%
DCYF: CPI Request for Services Self Referral	8.3%
Community Mental Health Center	7.6%
Other FCCP Organization	7.6%

Data Source: RIFIS.

Table 18 shows the close reasons of families previously served by a FCCP. Over fifty percent of families transitioned from a FCCP with a positive reason of completing Wrap. Eleven percent of families did not meet their Wrap goals and six percent declined services.

Table 18: Top 10 Close Reasons of Families Who Re-entered FCCP, CY15 1st and 2nd Quarters

FCCP Close Reasons	(N=66)
Team agrees Wrap completed	54.5%
Team agrees Wrap goals were not met	7.5%
Primary child opened to DCYF & remained in home	6.1%
Other	4.5%
Family moved out of area	4.5%
Unable to reach family	4.5%
Primary child opened to DCYF & removed from home	1.5%
Family declined service	1.5%
Triaged & referred out	1.5%
Transfer primary child to another FCCP	1.5%

Data Source: RIFIS.

Table 19 shows the NCFAS ratings from baseline to transition for families previously served by a FCCP. The overall scores indicate an improvement over time.

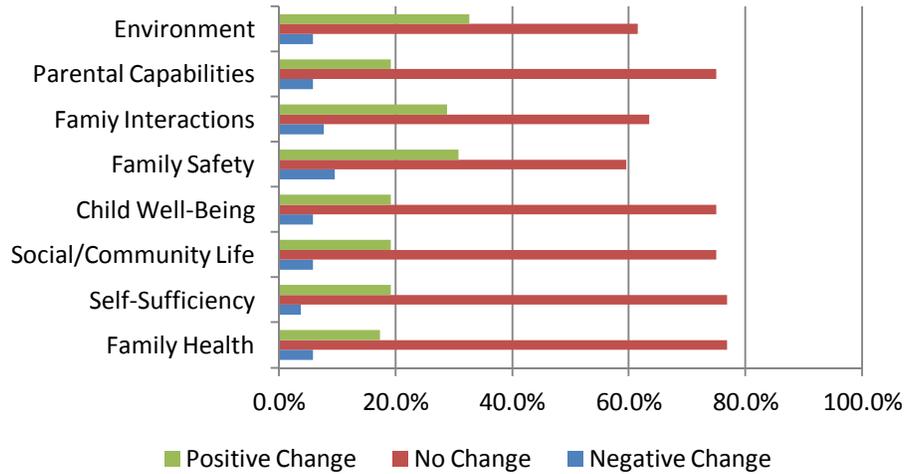
Table 19: Percent of ratings of Families Who Re-entered FCCP in each NCFAS domain at intake and discharge (N=52)

	Serious Problem (-3)	Moderate Problem (-2)	Mild Problem (-1)	Baseline/Adequate (0)	Mild Strength (+1)	Clear Strength (+2)
Environment						
<i>Intake</i>	13.5	25.0	15.4	32.7	5.8	7.7
<i>Transition</i>	7.7	13.5	23.1	34.6	11.5	9.6
Parental Capabilities						
<i>Intake</i>	5.8	13.5	32.7	28.8	9.6	9.6
<i>Transition</i>	1.9	17.3	23.1	34.6	13.5	9.6
Family Interactions						
<i>Intake</i>	7.7	9.6	40.4	28.8	5.8	7.7
<i>Transition</i>	5.8	7.7	32.7	26.9	17.3	9.6
Family Safety						
<i>Intake</i>	9.6	13.5	28.8	36.5	3.8	7.7
<i>Transition</i>	5.8	7.7	23.1	42.3	13.5	7.7
Child Well-Being						
<i>Intake</i>	7.7	13.5	25.0	38.5	11.5	3.8
<i>Transition</i>	7.7	11.5	19.2	40.4	15.4	5.8
Social/Community Life						
<i>Intake</i>	3.8	7.7	21.2	55.8	7.7	3.8
<i>Transition</i>	3.8	7.7	19.2	48.1	15.4	5.8
Self-Sufficiency						
<i>Intake</i>	11.5	23.1	21.2	23.1	11.5	9.6
<i>Transition</i>	9.6	17.3	19.2	28.8	13.5	11.5
Family Health						
<i>Intake</i>	9.9	17.3	28.8	28.8	5.8	9.6
<i>Transition</i>	7.7	17.3	21.2	34.6	7.7	11.5

Data Source: RIFIS.

Figure 19 shows the amount of change a family experiences from intake to transition in each of the NCFAS domains. While a majority of the families did not experience any change from intake to transition, significant positive changes were found in all domains, ranging from 17.3% to 32.7%. A small number of families experienced negative changes in each of the domain areas, ranging from 3.8% to 9.6%.

Figure 19: Percent of Families Who Re-entered FCCP Showing Change in NCFAS Ratings, (N=52)



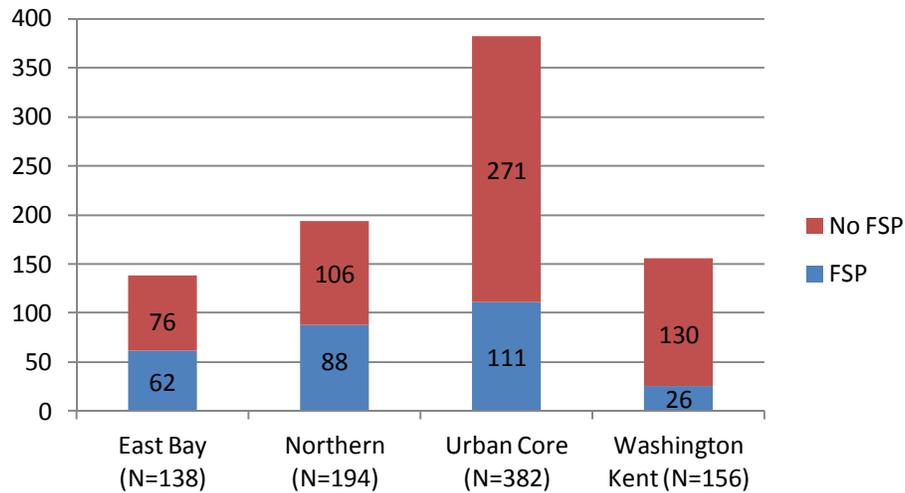
Data Source: RIFIS.

XIV. Family Support Partners

During the first two quarters of 2015, 29.5% of the active children had a Family Support Partner (FSP). This is an increase from the previous two quarters of CY14, 26.2%. The following figures/tables compare families with and without a FSP.

Figure 20 show the proportion of families who had a FSP by FCCP.

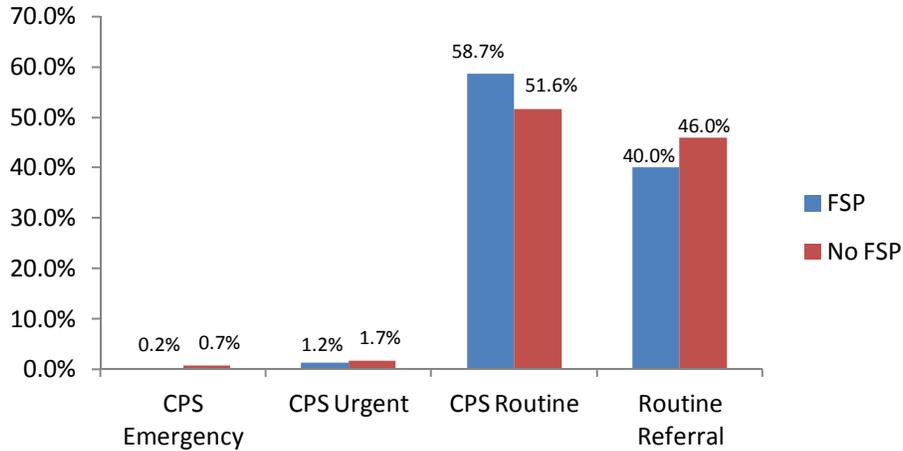
Figure 20: Active Families by FSP and FCCP, CY15 1st and 2nd Quarters



Data Source: RIFIS.

Figure 21 shows response priority by FSP. There is little difference in the response categories.

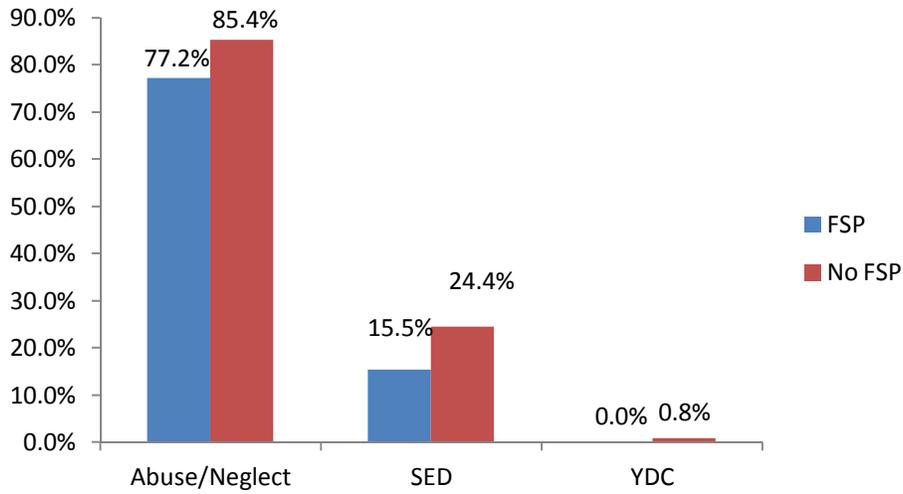
Figure 21: Response Priority by FSP, CY15 1st and 2nd Quarters



Data Source: RIFIS.

Figure 22 shows the FCCP eligibility by FSP. Eighty five percent of families who were at risk for abuse or neglect did not work with a FSP as compared to 77% who did. There were also more families whose child had a SED that did not have a FSP (24.4%)

Figure 22: FCCP Eligibility by FSP, CY15 1st and 2nd Quarters



Data Source: RIFIS.

Table 20 shows the average and median length of time a child/family served by a FCCP. Children who worked with a FSP spent more time in the FCCP than children who did not have a FSP.

Table 20: Median and Average Length of Time in FCCP by FSP

	FSP (N=127)	No FSP (N=244)
Median	167.0	113.0
Average	171.1	153.0

Data Source: RIFIS. Data based on families closed to FCCP during January 1 to June 30, 2015. This does not include families whose close reason was “triaged and referred out”, “unable to contact family” and/or “unable to contact family and referred back to DCYF.”

Table 21 shows the close reasons for families with and without a FSP. Sixty three percent of families who worked with a FSP transitioned from a FCCP with a positive reason of completing Wrap compared to 38.6% of families who did not have a FSP. Fourteen percent of families without a FSP could not be contacted and 5.3% declined to be served.

Table 21: Top 5 FCCP close reasons by FSP, CY15 1st and 2nd Quarters

FCCP Close Reason	FSP (N=135)	No FSP (N=303)
Team agrees Wrap goals were met	63.0%	38.6%
Team agrees Wrap goals were not met	14.8%	11.2%
Primary Child opened to DCYF and remained at home	4.5%	5.7%
Unable to contact family	3.7%	13.9%
Transfer Primary Child to another FCCP	3.0%	
Family Declined Services		5.3%

Data Source: RIFIS. Data based on families closed to FCCP during January 1 to June 30, 2015.