Selecting Residential or Community Based Care: Parent Survey Results

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Program Description
- Individual Care Grant Program
- 450 Youth with psychotic disorders
- Parents/private guardians decide whether to place youth in RTC or intensive community based care
- A unique population/opportunity

How do parents make this decision?
- The research does not give a clear answer
- Survey developed with 112 factor questions and 58 questions asking how important the factor was to the parent in making the decision
- 467 distributed 233 returned = @50% response

Sample description
- 51.5 years old
- Parent level of emotional distress due to youth’s MI: high/extremely high = 92%
- Degree Parental marriage/relationship suffers due to child’s MI: high/extremely high = 62%
- Negative financial impact on family = 79%
- Moderate or higher risk of losing job = 56%
- At risk who did lose a job = 32%
- Very strong negative impact on siblings = 58%
- Racially, ethnically, financially, geographically, educationally diverse.

Most Influential factors regardless of decision: by mean rank
- 1. Parent level of emotional distress
- 2. Weighing well-being of child vs. well-being of other family members
- 3. Whether or not they thought there were professionals who could do a better job than they in caring for the child
- 4. How helpful they imagined RTC would be
- 5. The degree to which they thought they were an effective advocate for the child

Factors with Statistically significant Positive correlation with RTC (40/112)
- Thinking professionals could do a better job
  - RTC 92.9%; CB 52.5%
- Professionals recommended RTC
  - RTC 92.9%; CB 55.9%
- How helpful would RTC be (1 – 10)
  - RTC 8.26; CB 6.12
- CIS – Problem with getting in trouble (0 – 4)
  - RTC 2.79; CB 1.68
- Were you afraid of your child?
  - RTC 62%; CB 21.7%
Factors with Statistically significant Positive correlation with CB (15/112)

- Hope that additional CB services would make a difference to family
  - CB 88.4%; RTC 44.1%
- Medication was helpful to the child
  - CB 65.7%; RTC 23.1%
- Meaningful holiday celebrations with family
  - (High/Extremely high) CB 55%; RTC 22%
- Prof's committed to helping keep child at home
  - CB 47%; RTC 26%
- Access to good quality therapeutic mentoring
  - (0 - 4) CB 1.96; RTC 1.22

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Other factors with sig. CB correlations

- Child able to enjoy time with family
- Safety risks to child going to RTC
- Adequate recreational programs for child at home
- Knew other families who did well in CB
- Thought child would feel badly going to rtc
- Child had positive interests outside the family
- Parent was able to pursue recreation
- Emotionally closer relationships with parent/child
- Knew about research on CB care
- Had a team of professionals to depend on

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Factor & Regression Analysis

- Grouped significant items into 5 factors with odds ratios to predict RTC decision
  - 1. Child's level of functioning       1:2.28
  - 2. Parent assessment of risk/benefit of RTC 1:2.98
  - 3. Child & Family Involvement in community life - decrease 45%
  - 4. Availability of community supports - decrease 73%
  - 5. Community support experienced as insufficient 1:3.07
- Model correctly predicted placement decision 83%

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Decision making process

- RTC was the decision of last resort
  - Extremely difficult decision to make 24%
  - Most difficult decision 36%
  - ‘Heart-breaking’ & ‘Gut-wrenching’
- Logical & methodical process
  - Assess risk of harm
  - Review options for intervention
  - Considered family values
  - Made the decision multiple times 61%

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Implications

- ‘Family Driven’ decisions
- Comprehensive support to families is critical; wraparound?
- Providers committed to helping keep the child at home
- Education for practitioners on how decisions are made; reduce family guilt
- Policy makers need to recognize the financial burden to families of keeping the children at home

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