

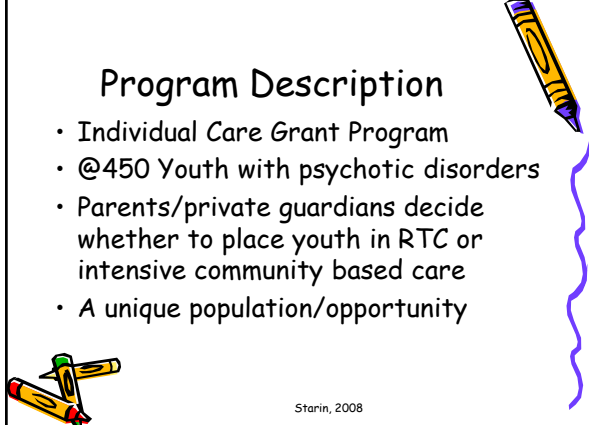


ACS1

Selecting Residential or
Community Based Care:
Parent Survey Results

Amy Starin, PhD
3/3/09
22nd Annual Research Conference

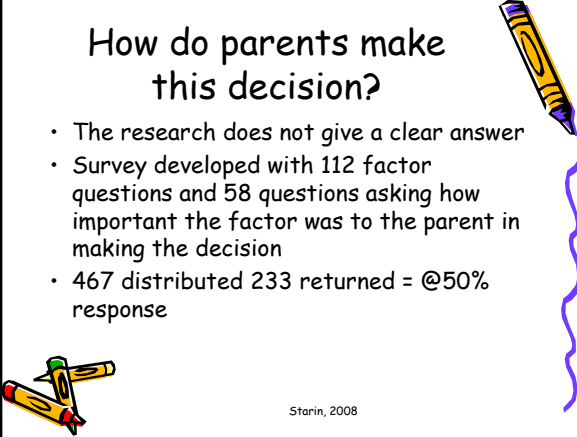
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Program Description

- 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

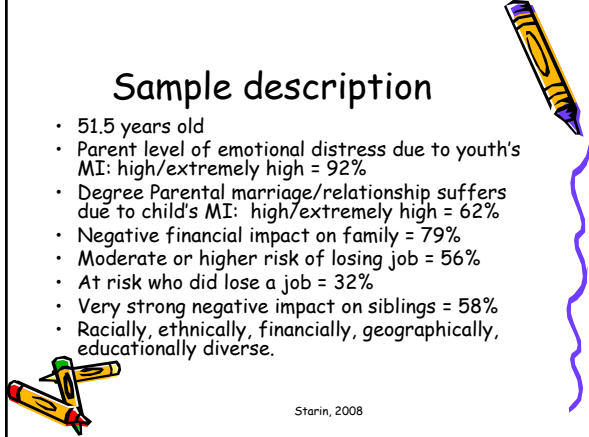
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How do parents make this decision?

- 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

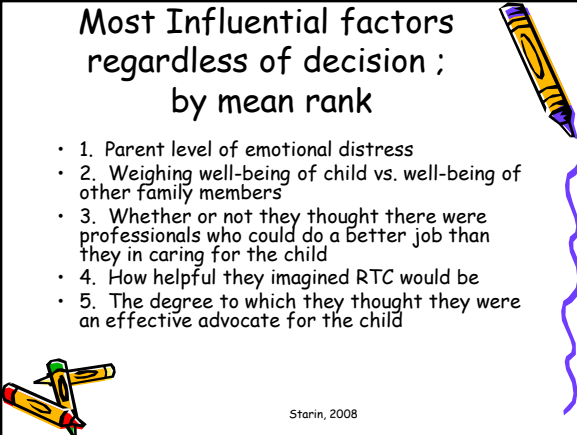
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Sample description

- 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.

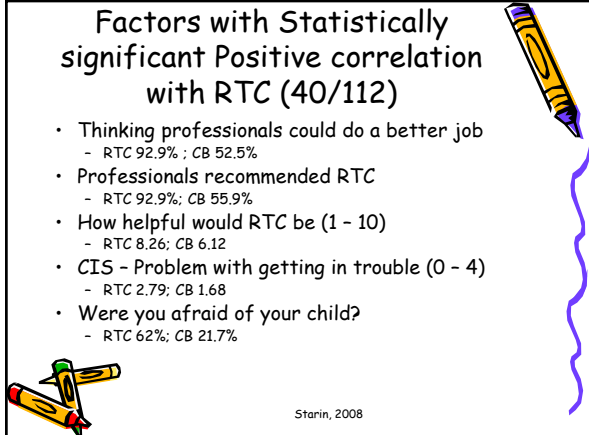
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Most Influential factors regardless of decision ; by mean rank

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

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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%

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Slide 1

ACS1 Amy Starin, 2/27/2009

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 25%
- 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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