Impact of a Multidisciplinary Family Treatment Court on Child and Family Outcomes

The 24th Annual Children’s Mental Health Research and Policy Conference
March 21, 2011

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Specialty and Therapeutic Courts

- Problem-solving courts that aim to address the root causes of criminal activity
- Generally non-adversarial, multi-system, coordinated, collaborative process which balances supervision with support
- “Therapeutic Jurisprudence Theory” (Wexler & Winich, 1991): using social science to inform legal policy and practice in order to promote individual and societal well-being.
- Examples include:
  - Adult and juvenile drug treatment courts;
  - Family drug treatment courts;
  - Mental health courts;
  - Homelessness courts;
  - Prostitution prevention courts;
  - DUI courts;
  - Habitual offender courts;
  - Prison re-entry courts.
Summary of the FTDC Literature

- Four studies of FTC model (Boles et al., 2007; Edwards et al., 2005; Green et al., 2007, 2009; Worcel et al., 2008;)
- All three studies show positive outcomes:
  - Less reliance on foster care
  - Greater reunification rates (e.g., 42% vs. 27%; 70% vs. 45%)
  - Higher rates of treatment engagement and completion
- No study found between-group differences in future abuse/neglect reports
- NPC Research, the most active evaluators of FTCs and drug treatment courts, has completed several cost-benefit analyses at sites across the nation. The table below summarizes their findings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Cost savings per participant</th>
<th>Return on investment</th>
<th>Areas of savings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harford Co., MD</td>
<td>$12,000 over 1 year</td>
<td>350%</td>
<td>Foster care days, Criminal justice, Court Cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson Co., OR</td>
<td>$5,593 over 4 years</td>
<td>106%</td>
<td>Foster care days, Probation/Parole, Court Cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA &quot;Court 1&quot;</td>
<td>$1,657 over 4 years</td>
<td>130%</td>
<td>Not provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA &quot;Court 2&quot;</td>
<td>$2,141 over 5 years</td>
<td>Not provided</td>
<td>Not provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore, MD</td>
<td>$5,022 over 1 year</td>
<td>Not provided</td>
<td>Foster care days (did not examine other areas)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The King County Family Treatment Court

Overall Goal

• To promote the health, safety and welfare of children in the dependency system by actively intervening to address the drug, alcohol and other service needs of families through integrated, culturally competent and judicially managed collaboration that facilitates timely reunification or an alternative permanency plan.
King County FTC Primary Goals

• Children have safe and permanent homes within permanency planning guidelines;
• Families of color have outcomes from dependency cases similar to families not of color;
• Parents are better able to care for themselves and their children and seek resources to do so; and
• The cost to society of dependency cases involving substances is reduced.

http://www.kingcounty.gov/courts/JuvenileCourt/famtreat
Population Focus

Up to 60 participants (parents) at a time, who:
• Admit to the court that his/her child is dependent or have an existing dependency finding
• Are chemically dependent and willing to go to treatment;
• Are at least 18 years of age;
• Sign a Consent to Release Confidential Information Form so that the team may share information with other team members and outside community providers;
• Have no violent or sexual criminal guilty findings; and
• Applications/referrals to FTC must be received no later than six months from the date of dependency petition.

http://www.kingcounty.gov/courts/JuvenileCourt/famtreat
KCFTC Program Model

• Parents agree to enter a more intensive court process
  – Expectation = 18 mos – 2 years duration
  – More active judicial involvement
  – Consistent incentives and sanctions
• Case management to ensure connection to appropriate chemical dependency treatment
• Cross-disciplinary pre-hearing staffings to present a unified approach at hearings
• Case review hearings every week until frequency can be stepped down
• Treatment Liaison who monitors parent’s progress in CD treatment and provides case management
• Formal Wraparound Process for approx 1/3 of families (15 at a time)
• Social Workers dedicated to the FTC with reduced caseloads (15:1)
KCFTC Team Members

- Judge
- Assistant Attorney General
- Parent’s Defense Attorney
- Child’s Attorney
- Treatment specialist/Treatment liaison
- Treatment provider

- Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA)
- Wraparound coordinator
- DCFS Social Workers
- FTC Program Supervisor
- FTC Program Court Specialists
- Family members/friends
- Family support providers
FAMILY TREATMENT COURT CASE PROCESSING FLOW CHART

FTC Acceptance Staffing → FTC Acceptance Hearing (FTC Order Signed) → Level 1: Review Hearing (Every 2 weeks until at least 90 days clean in FTC)

Level 3: Review Hearings (Every 4 to 6 weeks until at least 6 months clean in FTC) → IPR/Permanency Planning Hearing (every 6 months) → Level 2: Review Hearings (Every 4 weeks until at least 120 days clean in FTC)

Level 4: Review Hearings (Every 8 to 12 weeks until permanency achieved) → Graduation/Certificate from FTC and Dependency Dismissed

Box Color Legend:
Red: Not a hearing
Green: Beginning and end of FTC Process
Blue: FTC Review Hearings
Graduated Blue: Does not occur on every case
Orange: Not unique to FTC
Purple: Unique to FTC and can occur throughout FTC process

http://www.kingcounty.gov/courts/JuvenileCourt/famtreat
Outcome Evaluation: Research Questions

1. Do FTC participants have more positive substance abuse treatment outcomes than comparable non-FTC parents?

2. Do FTC families have more positive child welfare outcomes compared to comparable non-FTC families?

3. Do families of color have outcomes similar to families not of color?
Outcome Evaluation

• Administrative data:
  – Treatment data from Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery
  – Child welfare data from Children’s Administration
  – Data collected September 2010

• Family Treatment Court group:
  – Selected all parents admitted to the FTC between March 2006 and October 2009

• Comparison group:
  – Eligible parents referred but not admitted to the Family Treatment Court
  – Randomly selected a reasonable number
  – Statistically matched (propensity score methods) on demographics, historical treatment use, and historical child welfare referrals
## Reasons why parent is in comparison group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attorney not responding</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 6 months without referral</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chose not to participate</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No known address/can’t locate/on run</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reason missing</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Parent demographics

Total # of parents = 268
- Comparison = 182
- KCFTC = 76

Parent mean age
- Comparison = 31
- KCFTC = 31

Mean # of children per participant
- Comparison = 1.39
- KCFTC = 1.46

- Comparison
- FTC

Note: no significant differences
# Prior Investigations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Comparison % or Mean (SD)</th>
<th>KCFTC % or Mean (SD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any investigation completed prior to petition</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Allegation (index petition)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neglect</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abuse</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prenatal Injury</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Neglect</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abandonment</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of investigations prior to petition</td>
<td>2.1 (2.1)</td>
<td>1.8 (2.3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: No statistically significant differences
Child demographics

Number of children
- Comparison = 235
- KCFTC = 89

Child Mean Age
- Comparison = 4.2
- KCFTC = 3.5

Note: Statistically significant difference for Native American
Status of FTC parent at time of data collection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>FTC (n=76)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Currently enrolled</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of those out of program (n=60)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduated</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate of participation</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opted out of program</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discharged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-compliant</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relinquished custody</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependency dismissed</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Termination of parental rights</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note on Analytic Approach…

• 1). “Intent to treat”
  – All parents who were admitted to FTC were included in all analyses, even if they opted out or had an unsuccessful outcome.
    • No parent who was ever in FTC was ever included in the comparison group

• 2). Index Petition Date
  – “Time Zero” or comparable start point for both groups was the petition date, not date of entry into FTC (comparison group had no date of entry)

These decisions likely result in more conservative findings
• Question 1: Do FTC participants have more positive substance abuse treatment outcomes than comparable non-FTC parents?
  – Are they more likely to enter treatment?
  – Do they enter treatment more quickly?
  – Are they more likely to attend treatment?
  – Do they remain in treatment longer?
  – Are they more likely to be successfully discharged from treatment?
FTC parents are more likely to enter treatment

FTC parents were 63% more likely to be admitted to treatment.

Note: All differences statistically significant
FTC parents enter treatment twice as fast
(Of those entering treatment, n=165)

Of those parents entering treatment who were not already in treatment at the index petition, the median days until treatment entry were:

- Comparison: 115
- KCFTC: 51

Note: Statistically significant difference, $p < .05$
FTC parents received broader service array

Of those admitted to any treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Type</th>
<th>Comparison (n=94)</th>
<th>KCFTC (n=66)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long term Residential*</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intensive Outpatient</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outpatient</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intensive Inpatient</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methadone</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery House*</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Support</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Statistically significant difference, $p < .05$
FTC parents received broader service array
Of those who received any treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Comparison (n=94)</th>
<th>KCFTC (n=64)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individual therapy*</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group therapy</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case management</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urinalysis</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methadone/opiate subst.</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childcare*</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Statistically significant difference, $p < .05$
FTC parents receive more treatment and are more likely to attend treatment
(Of all treatment events)

Avg. # of treatment events per person who received treatment:
- KCFTC = 145
- Comparison = 65

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Comparison n=6,188</th>
<th>FTC n=8,357</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attended treatment episode</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excused by provider</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No show, unexcused</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Statistically significant difference, $p < .05$
FTC parents remain in treatment longer
(Of those entering treatment, n=165)

Of those parents who entered treatment, the median days in treatment were:
• Comparison: 53
• FTC: 109

Note: Statistically significant difference at beginning and middle, $p < .05$
Success in treatment

- FTC parents remained in treatment twice as long (median of 109 days compared to 53)
- FTC parents 37% more likely to be successfully discharged from treatment (74% compared to 54%)
• Question 2: Do FTC families, compared to similar families who did not receive FTC services, have more positive child welfare outcomes? Specifically:
  – Do the children of FTC participants spend less time in out of home placement?
  – Are the children of FTC participants placed in permanent living situations more quickly overall?
  – Are FTC children more likely to have a permanent placement?
  – Are FTC participants less likely to have subsequent CPS referrals?
FTC children spend less time in out-of-home placements

Median days in out of home placement:
- Comparison: 689
- FTC: 481

Note: Statistically significant difference, $p < .05$
FTC children end involvement with the child welfare system more quickly

Median days until permanent placement:
- Comparison: 819
- FTC: 729

Note: Statistically significant difference, $p < .05$
Child welfare outcomes

- FTC children spent 30% less time in out-of-home placements (median of 481 days, compared to 689 for comparison group)
- FTC children spent 20% less time in the child welfare system (median of 729 days, compared 819 for comparison group)
- FTC children 43% more likely to have a permanent placement (60% compared to 42%)
- FTC children 70% more likely to return to the care of their parent (58% compared to 34%)
Question 3: Do families of color have outcomes similar to families not of color?
Comparing FTC to regular court for families of color

- Generally indicate that families of color in FTC had more positive outcomes than families of color in the comparison group
  - 61% more likely to enter treatment
  - Enter treatment 63% faster
  - Remain in treatment nearly twice as long
  - 49% more likely to complete treatment
  - Children 39% more likely to be permanently placed
  - Children 54% more likely to be returned home
Comparisons by race in FTC

• Parents of color in the FTC were not significantly different than white parents on:
  – Percentage admitted to treatment
  – Speed of admission to treatment
  – Percentage successfully completing treatment

• Parents of color spent less time than white parents in treatment

• Children of color might be more likely to remain in out-of-home placements (borderline significance)
Summary and conclusions

• The King County Family Treatment Court is one of a variety of problem-solving courts
• Staff from several disciplines and agencies collaborate on supervision and support
• Stakeholders generally have positive opinions about the development and functioning of the court
• Parents have more successful substance use treatment outcomes
• Children are more likely to exit the child welfare system and be returned to the care of their parents
Implications for further research

• More rigorous research designs
  – Currently, no randomized studies of family treatment court drug model

• Longer follow up
  – May shed light on benefits vs. costs as well as FTCs’ impact on subsequent abuse/neglect

• Mechanisms of change/dismantling studies
  – FTC model is complex and multi-dimensional
  – Future analyses will investigate what components account for variance in outcomes
  – Future studies that compare program models that include or emphasize different components will benefit ongoing program development and policy making
Please contact us with any questions

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Eric Bruns
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Extra slides
Permanent placements & returns home more likely for FTC children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Comparison</th>
<th>KCFTC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n=235</td>
<td>n=89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trial home visit</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reunification</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependency dismissed</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adoption</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guardianship</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In out-of-home placement</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Parent Primary Drug of Choice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Comparison %</th>
<th>KCFTC %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None listed/not in DBHR dataset</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana/Cannabis</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methamphetamines/amphetamines</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Groups significantly differed, $p < .05$
Statistical controls

• Because the groups differed slightly at petition date, in many analyses we controlled for:
  – Caregiver age
  – Caregiver race
  – Child age
  – Number of prior investigations
  – Whether parent was in treatment at admission
  – Number of prior treatment episodes
  – Primary drug of choice
FTC parents enter treatment more quickly

Note: Statistically significant difference, $p < .040$
FTC parents remain in treatment longer

Note: Statistically significant difference, $p < .05$
FTC children spend less time in out-of-home placements

Note: Statistically significant difference, $p < .05$
FTC children are placed in permanent situations more quickly.

Note: Statistically significant difference, $p < .05$
Parents of color differ on speed at admission to services

Of all parents, the median days until treatment entry were:

- Comparison, parent of color: 215
- Comparison, white: 487
- KCFTC, parent of color: 28
- KCFTC, white: 43

Note: White-white, $p < .05$
POC-POC, $p < .05$
Parents of color differ on speed at admission to services

Of those parents entering treatment who were not already in treatment at the index petition, the median days until treatment entry were:

- Comparison, parent of color: 81
- Comparison, white: 152
- KCFTC, parent of color: 51
- KCFTC, white: 49

Note: White-white, $p < .05$
POC-POC, $p < .10$
Children of color do not differ in length of time in out of home placement

Median days until end of out of home placement were:

- Comparison, youth of color: 792
- Comparison, white: 651
- KCFTC, youth of color: 764
- KCFTC, white: 630

Note: White-White $p < .05$

No other significant differences
Children of color differ on permanent placement type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Comparison youth of color n=150</th>
<th>Comparison white n=85</th>
<th>FTC youth of color n=54</th>
<th>FTC, white n=35</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trial home visit</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reunification</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependency dismissed</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adoption</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guardianship</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In out-of-home placement</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Children of color differ on permanent placement type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>Comparison white n=85</th>
<th>FTC youth of color n=54</th>
<th>FTC, white n=35</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permanent placement</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned home</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In out-of-home</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: White-White $p < .05$

YOC-YOC $p < .05$

No other significant differences
Children of color differ slightly in length of time until permanent placement

Median days until permanent placement were:

- Comparison, youth of color: 866
- Comparison, white: 688
- KCFTC, youth of color: 763
- KCFTC, white: 632

Note: White-White $p < .10$
YOC-YOC $p < .10$
No other significant differences
Admitted to treatment through DBHR after petition

Parents of color did not differ from white parents in their likelihood to:

- Be in treatment when petition was filed
- Be admitted to treatment after petition
- Schedule treatment episode after petition is filed

Note: No statistically significant differences
Median days until treatment entry
All parents

Note: White-white, $p < .05$
POC-POC, $p < .05$
Comp White – Comp POC, $p < .05$
No differences for FTC groups
Median days until treatment entry

Of those not in treatment at petition

Note: White-white, $p < .05$
POC-POC, $p < .10$
Median days in first treatment

Note: White-white, \( p < .05 \)
POC-POC, \( p < .10 \)
FTC: POC-White mixed
Admitted to treatment through DBHR after petition

Parents of color did not differ from white parents in their likelihood to:

- Be in treatment when petition was filed
- Be admitted to treatment after petition
- Schedule treatment episode after petition is filed

Note: No statistically significant differences
Median days until treatment entry
Of those not in treatment at petition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Comparison</th>
<th>FTC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parent white</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent of color</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: White-white, $p < .05$
POC-POC, $p < .10$
Median days in first treatment

Comparison

Parent white: 53
Parent of color: 43

FTC

Parent white: 151
Parent of color: 77

Note: White-white, $p < .05$
POC-POC, $p < .10$
FTC: POC-White mixed
Percentage successfully completing a treatment episode

Of those receiving treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Comparison</th>
<th>FTC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parent white</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>Parent of color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent of color</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent of color</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: POC-POC $p < .05$

No other significant differences
Percentage of children with permanent placements

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<tr>
<td>Child white</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child of color</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:
All: Comp-FTC $p < .05$
No other significant differences
Percentage of children remaining in out of home placement

Note:
All: Comp-FTC $p < .05$
FTC: COC – Child white, $p < .10$
No other significant differences
Length of time in first treatment episode

Of those parents entering treatment, the median days in first treatment episode:

- Comparison, parent of color: 43
- Comparison, white: 53
- KCFTC, parent of color: 77
- KCFTC, white: 151

Note: No statistically significant differences
Percentage successfully completing a treatment episode
Of those receiving treatment

- Comparison:
  - Parent white: 52%
  - Parent of color: 55%

- FTC:
  - Parent white: 68%
  - Parent of color: 82%

Note: POC-POC p < .05
No other significant differences
Median days until end of child’s out of home placement

Comparison

FTC

Note: White-white, *p* < .05
POC-POC, *p* < .10
Percentage of children with permanent placements

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</tbody>
</table>

Note:
All: Comp-FTC $p < .05$
No other significant differences
Percentage of children returning home

- Child white: 31%
- Child of color: 35%

Comparison

- Child white: 66%
- Child of color: 54%

FTC

Note:
All: Comp-FTC $p < .05$
No other significant differences
Percentage of children remaining in out of home placement

Comparison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child white</th>
<th>Child of color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

FTC

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Child white</th>
<th>Child of color</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>11%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:
All: Comp-FTC $p < .05$
FTC: COC – Child white, $p < .10$
No other significant differences