



**Child & Adolescent Quality
Access and Policy Committee
Residential Treatment Centers
Friday June 20, 2014**



Residential Treatment Center Capacity


Bed Capacity & Total Providers

In State Residential Treatment Center Bed Capacity		
	Number of Beds as of 10/1/2009	Number of Beds as of 4/1/2014
Psychiatric	201	88
Juvenile Justice	83	28
Substance Abuse	47	12
Intellectual Disabilities/ Pervasive Developmental Disorder	26	55
Problem Sexual Behavior	0	12
Total In State Bed Capacity	357	195
Total State Operated Bed Capacity	18*	10**

*Includes High Meadows and CCP

**Includes Solnit North (former CCP)

- **Since October of 2009, 6 Residential Treatment Center programs have closed.**
- **In-state bed capacity has reduced by 54%.**
- **State Operated Beds have since been closed to RTC and opened to PRTF**



Demographics of Members in Care 2013

Demographics

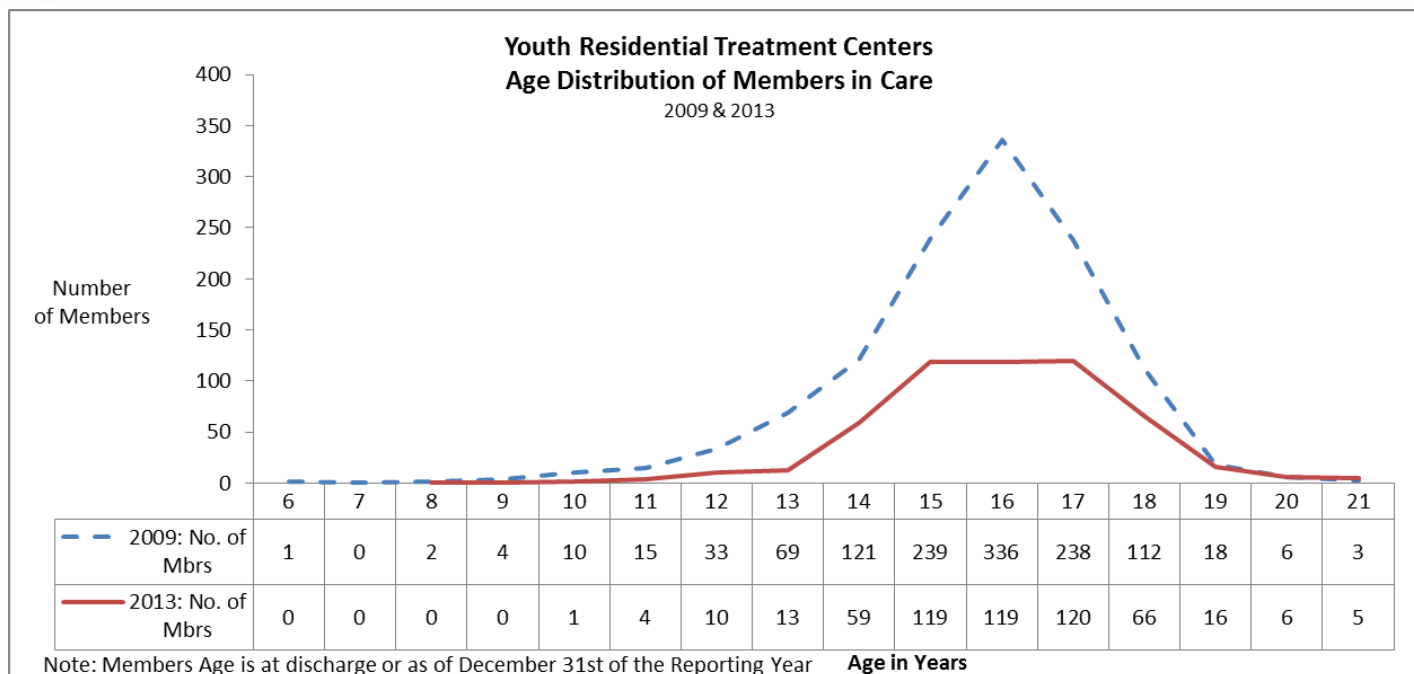
Gender and Age Distribution of Residential Treatment Center Members in Care

	Unique Members			Average Age	
	2009	2013		2009	2013
Female	470	180		15.7	16.0
Male	737	358		15.6	16.0
Total	1,207	538		15.6	16.0

Note: Members Age is at discharge or as of December 31st of the Reporting Year

- **From 2009 to 2013, the ratio of males to females has shifted towards serving a greater proportion of males (61% vs. 66%)**
- **The average age of members in care has remained relatively stable**

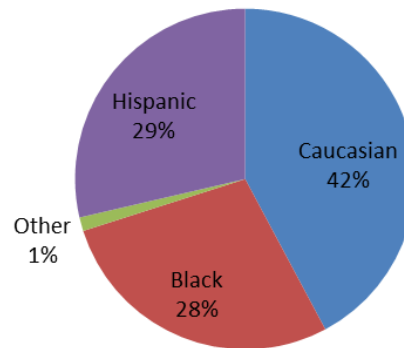
Demographics



- **Across all ages, fewer children are being served in 2013, with one exception the older age range (19,20, & 21) where roughly the same numbers of youth were served.**
- **The low end of the age range of children served has shifted up from 6-8 years to 10-11 years of age.**
- **Only 15 children, 12 and under were served in 2013 compared to 65 in 2009.**

Demographics

**Race/Ethnicity of Youth in
Residential Treatment Centers
Members in Care
2013**



- **The race/ethnicity of members in care has remained relatively stable between 2009 and 2013**
- **Based on comparison to the racial/ethnic mix of all CT youth, there is over-representation of African American and Hispanic youth in the RTCs.**
- **There is under-representation of Caucasian youths.**

Demographics

DCF Involvement of RTC Members in Care

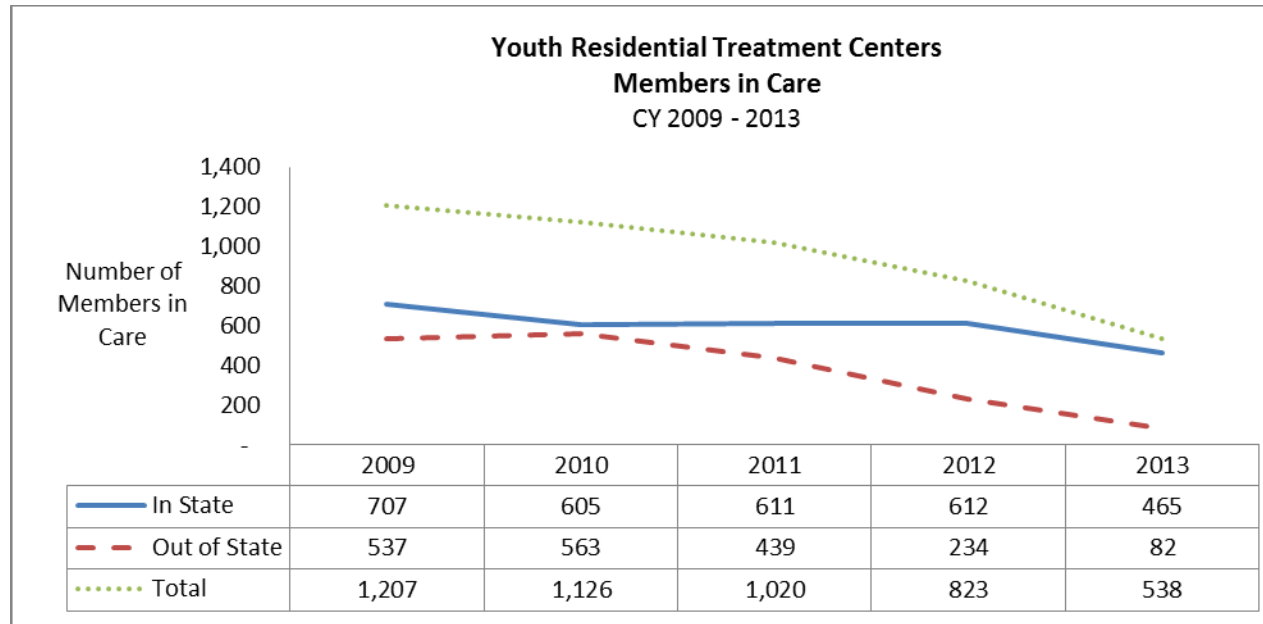
	2009		2013	
	Number of Unique Members	% of Members	Number of Unique Members	% of Members
All Others (DCF Committed)	580	48.1%	277	51.5%
Juvenile Justice	214	17.7%	79	14.7%
Voluntary Services	148	12.3%	58	10.8%
Dually Committed	35	2.9%	18	3.3%
Family with Service Needs	15	1.2%	16	3.0%
Title XIX	2	0.2%	1	0.2%
Converted Member	1	0.1%	-	-
DCF Status Unknown	212	17.6%	89	16.5%
Total	1,207	100%	538	100%

- The percentage of members falling into each of the categories of DCF Involvement has remained relatively stable
- With the exception of a slight increase in the % of Family with Service Needs, and a slight decrease in the % of members with Juvenile Justice involvement.



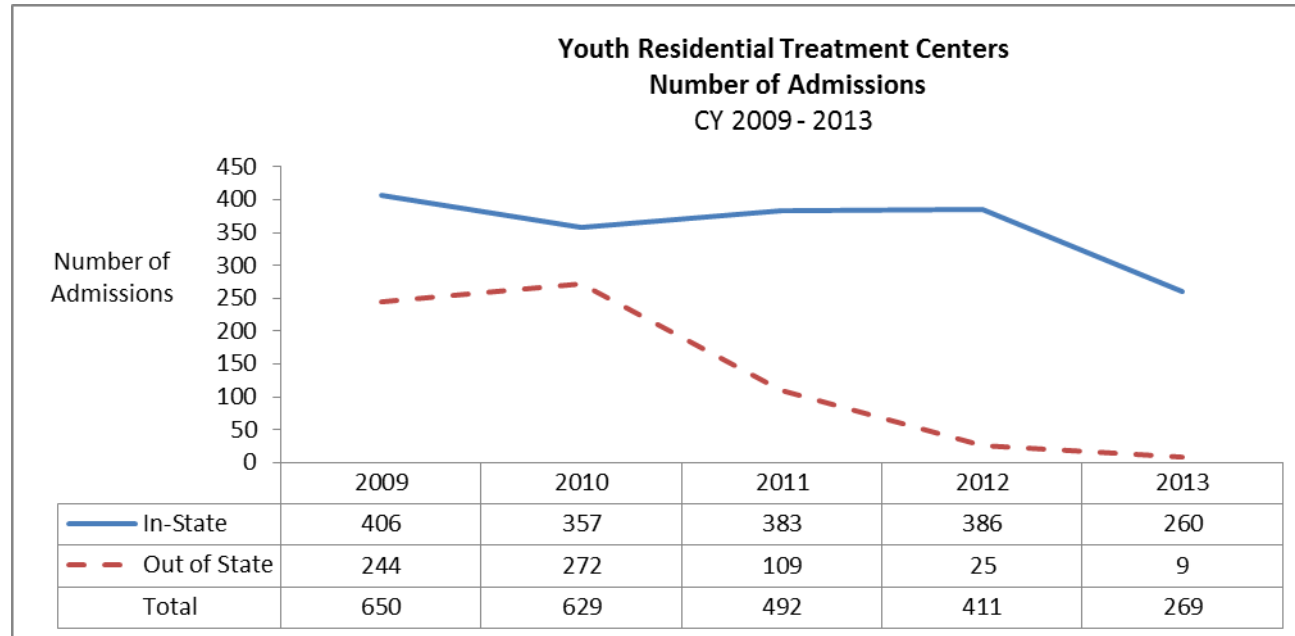
Member in Care & Admissions

Members in Care



- **The utilization of Out of State providers has diminished over the past 5 years, decreasing by 85%. Overall, members in care at Residential Treatment Centers has decreased by 55.4% from 2009 to 2013 (1,207 to 538).**

Residential Treatment Center Admissions

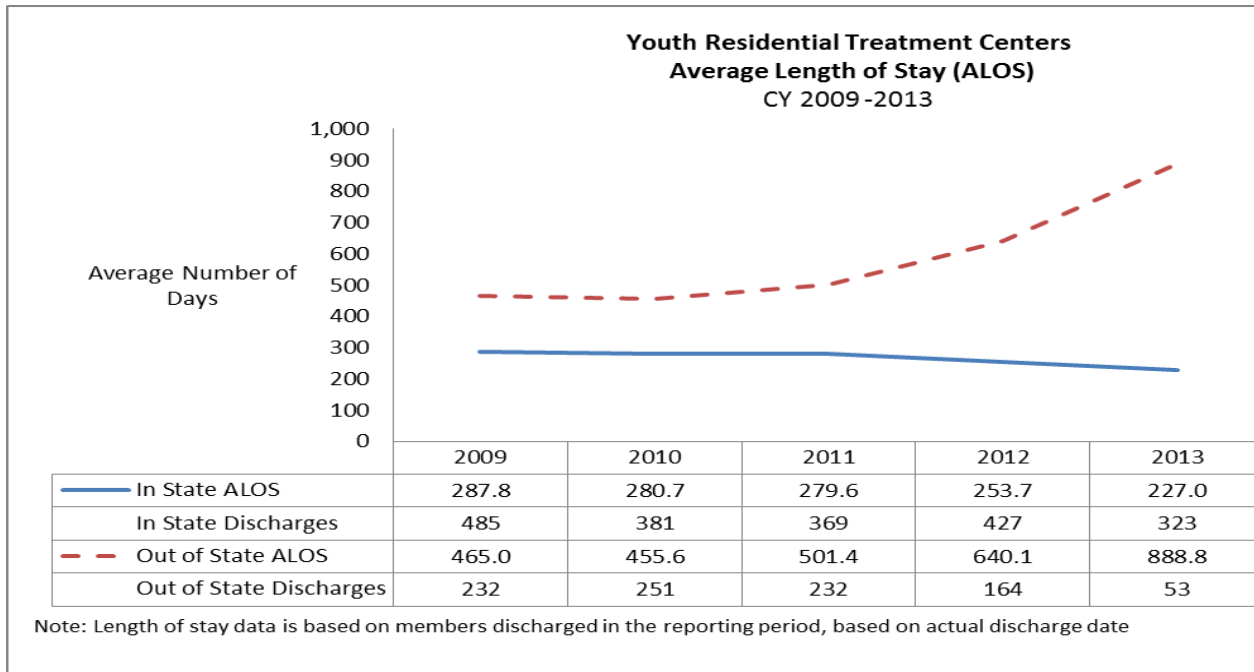


- **The number of admissions to Residential Treatment Centers decreased by 58.6% from 2009 to 2013 (650 to 269). Admissions to Out of State providers decreased 96.3% from 2009 to 2013 (244 to 9).**



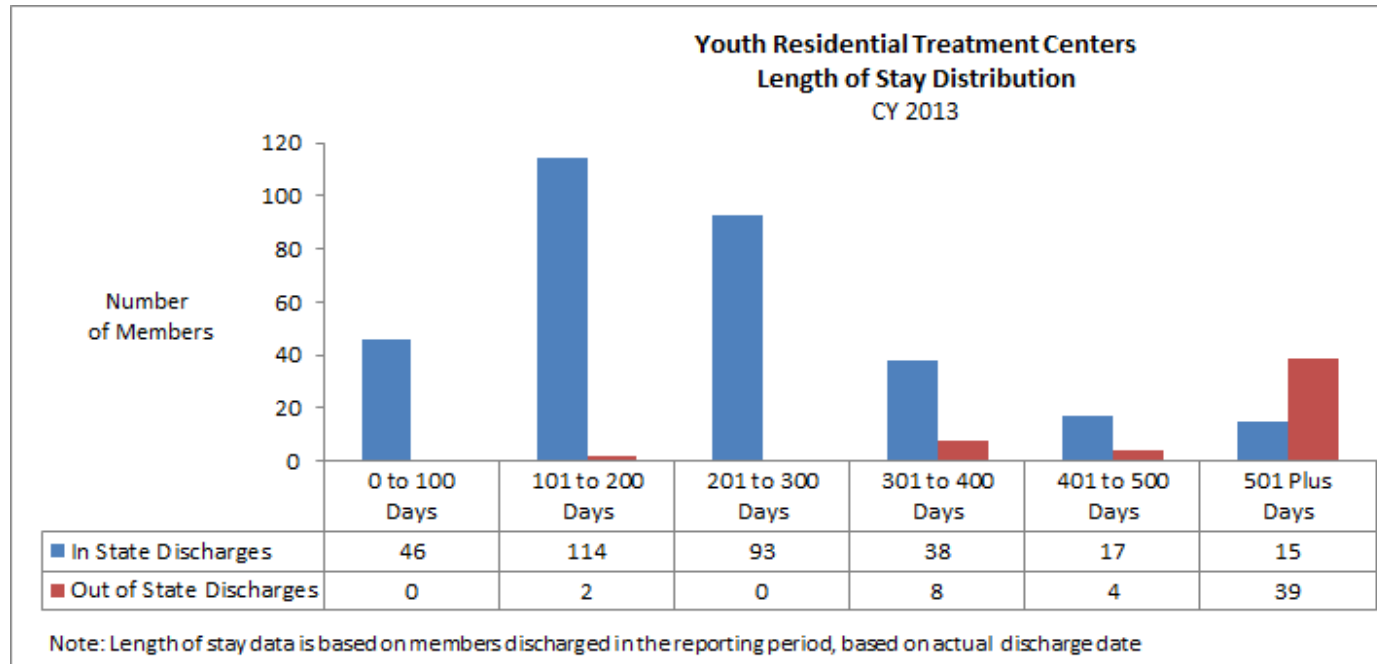
Average Length of Stay

In State vs. Out of State Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



- **In State average length of stay decreased by 60.8 days from 2009 to 2013 (287.8 to 227.0). Out of State average length of stay increased by 420.8 days from 2009 to 2013 (465.0 to 888.8). Out of State ALOS continues to increase.**

Length of Stay Frequency Distribution

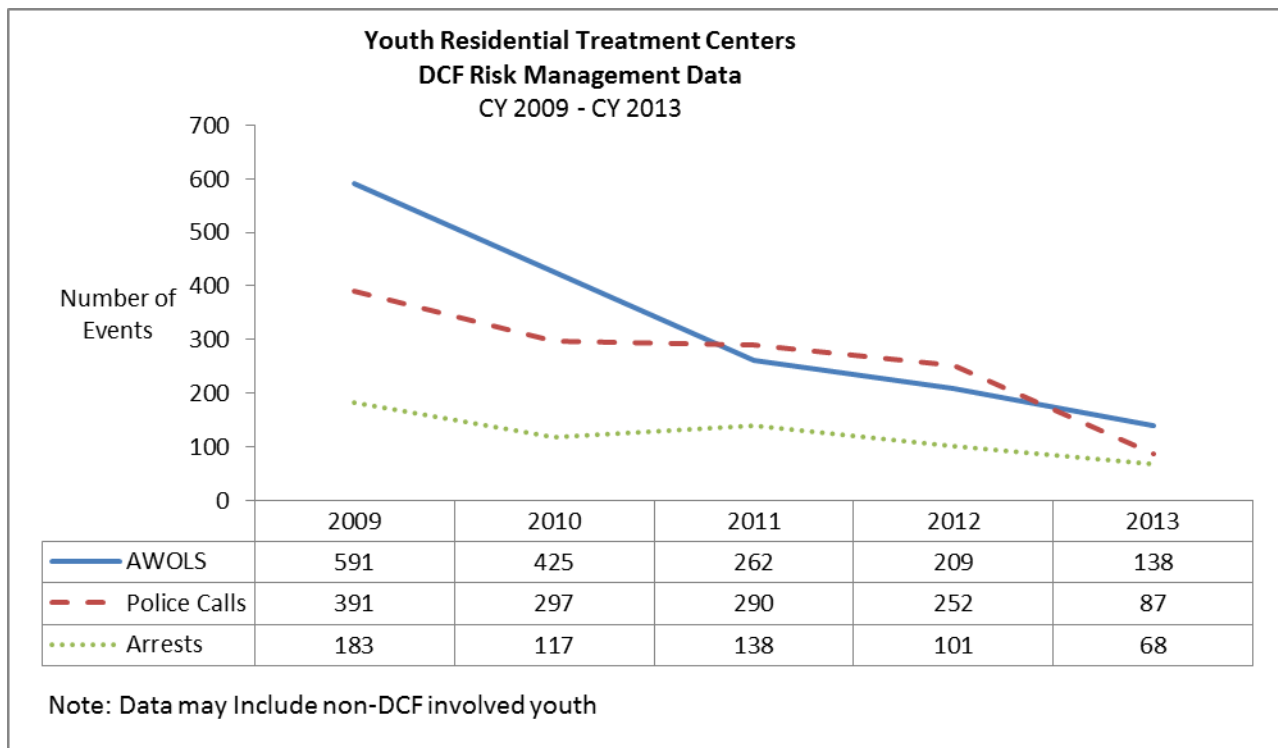


- The modal length of stay for In State discharges is 101 to 200 days
- The modal length of stay for Out of State discharges is 501 plus days



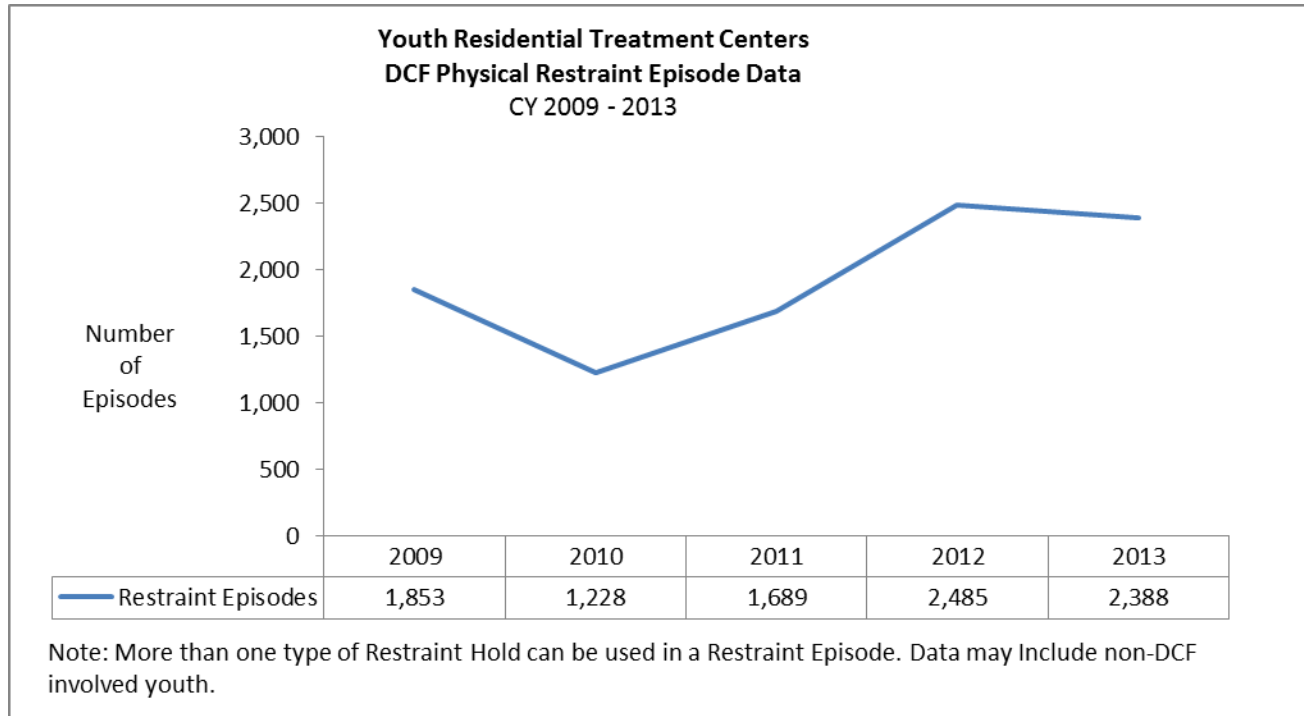
DCF Risk Management & Restraint Reduction Data

DCF Risk Management



- **AWOLs, police calls and arrests continue to decrease year over year within RTCs.**
- **Since these values are expressed as numbers verses rates, much of this decline may be attributed to the drop in members served.**

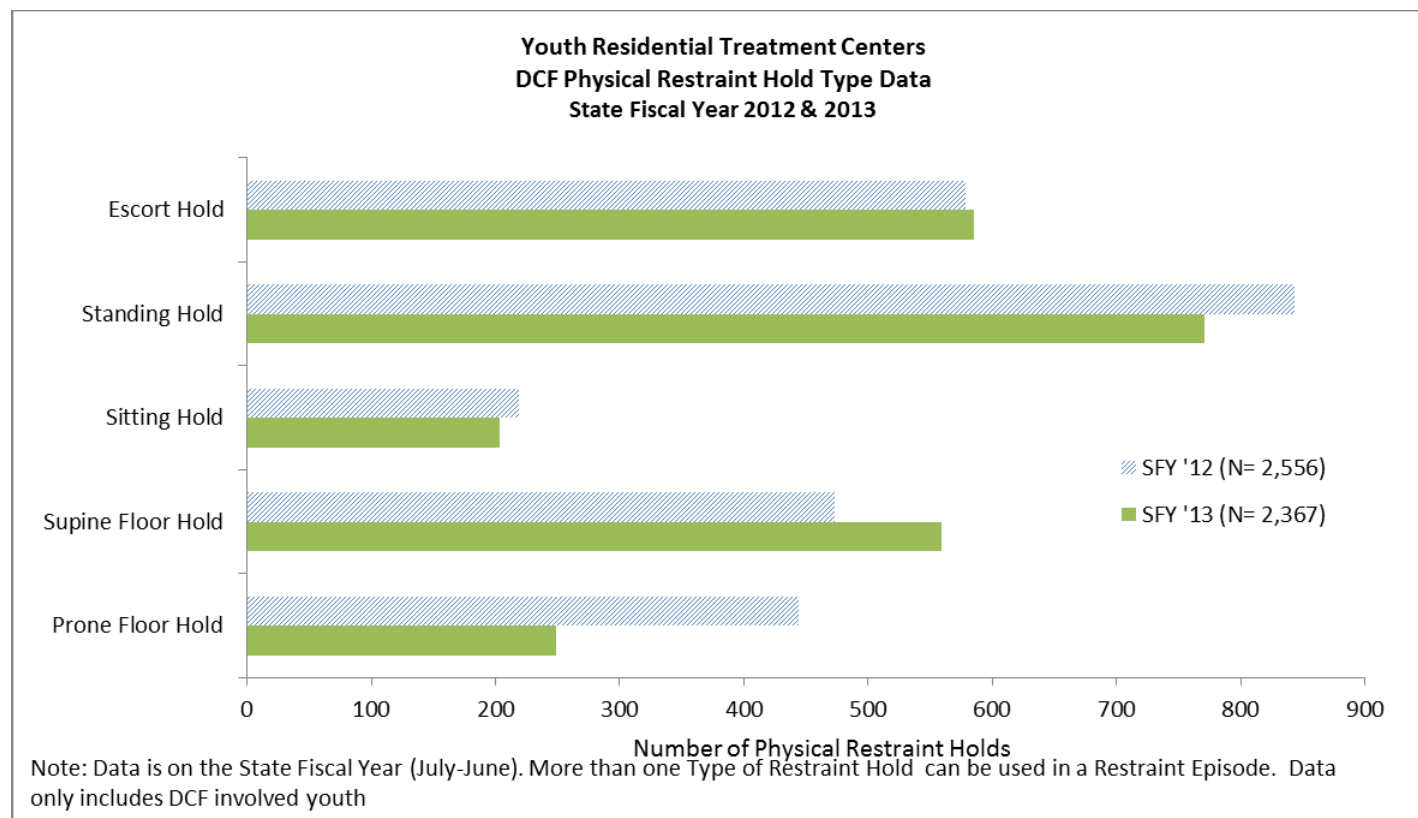
DCF Physical Restraint Episodes



- **After trending up for the last three years, restraints episodes decreased in 2013 without a corresponding increase in other risk measures like AWOLs or police calls.**
- **Again, this may be attributed to the decline in members served.**

DCF Physical Restraint Hold Type

State Fiscal Year

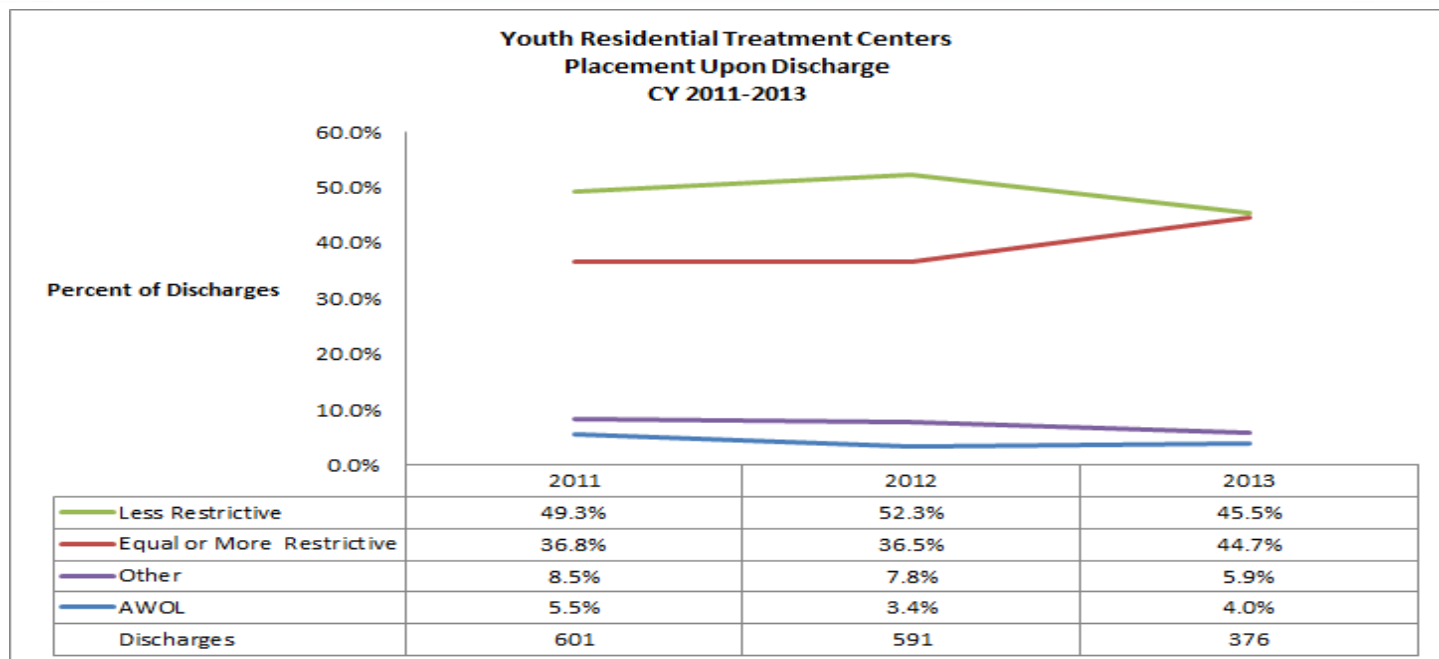


- **While the sitting holds and prone floor holds decreased, supine floor holds increased between SFY '12 and '13.**
- **May be related to a change in DCF policy that phased out prone restraints.**



Discharge Placement, Hospitalizations & Readmissions

Discharge Placement



Based on Restrictiveness of Living Environments Scale (ROLES)

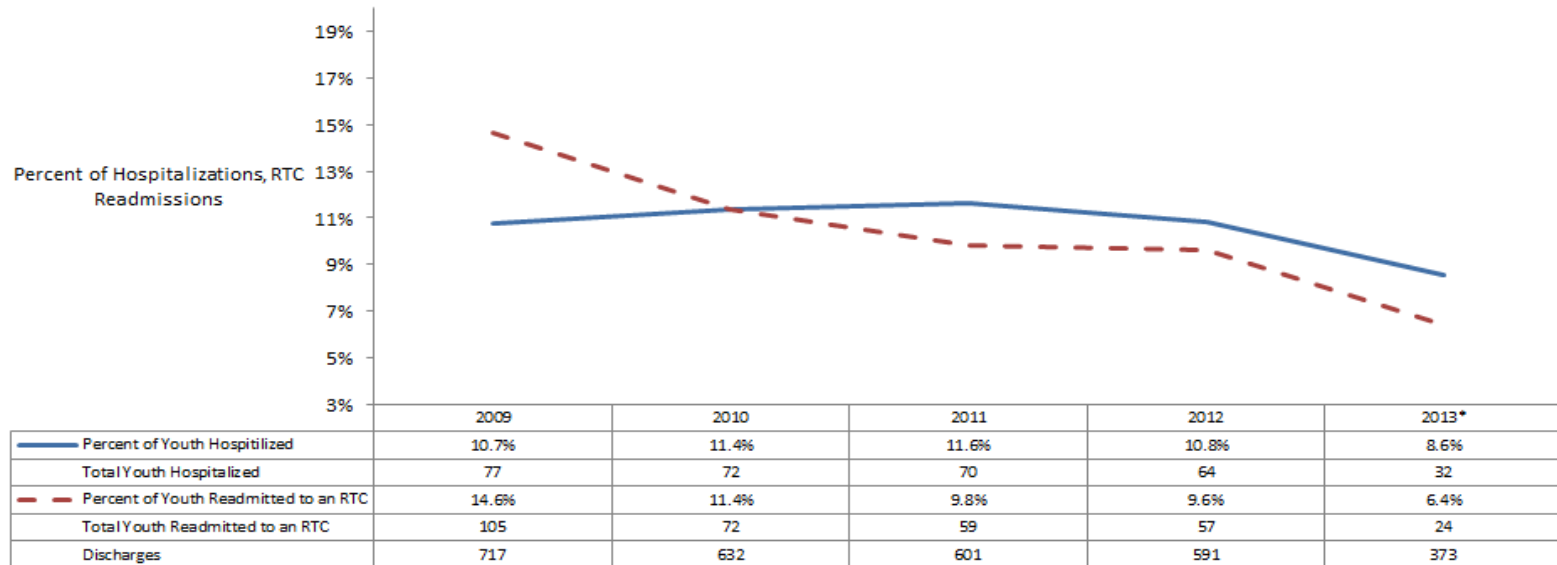
Less Restrictive: Foster Home, Home, Independent Living, Supervised Housing or Therapeutic Foster Care

Equal or More Restrictive: Correctional Facility, Juvenile Detention, RTC/Group Home or State Hospital

- **The percent of discharges to less restrictive settings has had a relative decline between 2012 and 2013 while the percent of discharges to more restrictive settings has increased.**
- **With fewer members in congregate care, this may reflect greater severity of the youth currently served in RTCs.**

Hospitalizations & Readmissions

Percent of Youth Admitted to an Inpatient Hospital or Readmitted to an RTC
within 180 Days of Discharge from an RTC
CY 2009 - 2013



* 3 members are excluded from the 2013 calculations as 180 days had not elapsed since discharge

- **Percent of youth admitted to the hospital or readmitted to an RTC within 180 days of discharge has decreased within the last four years**

Conclusions

- From 2009 to 2013, the ratio of males to females has shifted towards serving a greater proportion of males (61% vs. 66%)
- Across all ages, fewer children are being served in 2013, with one exception the older age range (19,20, & 21) where roughly the same numbers of youth were served.
- Based on comparison to the youth population of CT, there is over-representation of African American and Hispanic youth in the RTCs.
- There is under-representation of Caucasian youths.
- Slight increase in the % of youth with identified involvement with DCF via Family with Service Needs, and a slight decrease in the % of members with Juvenile Justice involvement.

Conclusions

- Overall, members in care at Residential Treatment Centers has decreased by 55.4% from 2009 to 2013 (1,207 to 538).
- Admissions to Out of State providers decreased 96.3% from 2009 to 2013 (244 to 9).
- In State average length of stay decreased by 60.8 days from 2009 to 2013 (287.8 to 227.0).
- The percent of discharges to less restrictive settings has had a relative decline between 2012 and 2013 while the percent of discharges to more restrictive settings has increased.
- Percent of youth admitted to the hospital or readmitted to an RTC within 180 days of discharge has decreased within the last four years.

Next Steps/Recommendations

- **Continued focus on state goal of the Commissioner that no more than 10% of youth be in congregate care settings.**
- **Continued focus on quality of care and best practices with the RTCs**
- **Greater family and kinship involvement with youth are in congregate care**
- **Further identification of needed community resources for youth being discharged from RTCs**
- **Implementation of outcome measures across RTCs**

Questions?