

Rates of enrollment and outcomes of home visiting for mothers with and without a history of foster care

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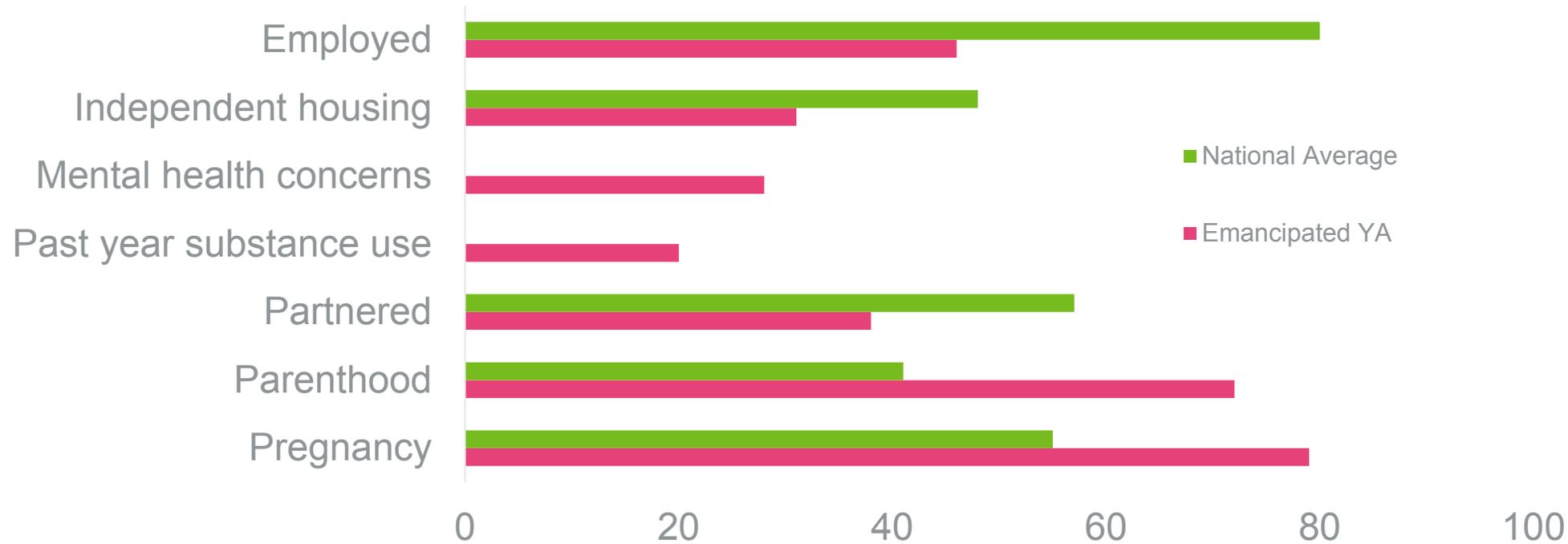
Home Visiting Applied Research Collaborative Annual Meeting

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Women emancipating from foster care face increased vulnerability in adulthood



Objective

Understand enrollment rates and barriers to home visiting for women with a history of being in foster care

Aim 1: Compare rates of live birth, referral, and enrollment among women with a foster care history and matched peers never in foster care.

Aim 2: Describe home visiting participation rates among enrolled women with and without a foster care history

Statewide
Administrative Child
Welfare Information
System (SACWIS)

- Identified children in custody between 2012 and 2017
 - Child welfare status

Electronic Health
Record (EHR)

- Patient demographics for anyone seen for health care between 2012 and 2017

Ohio Department of
Health Vital Birth
Record

- All live births in the state between 2012 and 2018
 - Motherhood Status

Every Child
Succeeds

- All referrals, enrollment data between 2012 and 2018
 - Timing of referral
 - Enrollment status
 - Enrollment duration
 - Visits completed
 - Family characteristics (depression, developmental delay, environment)

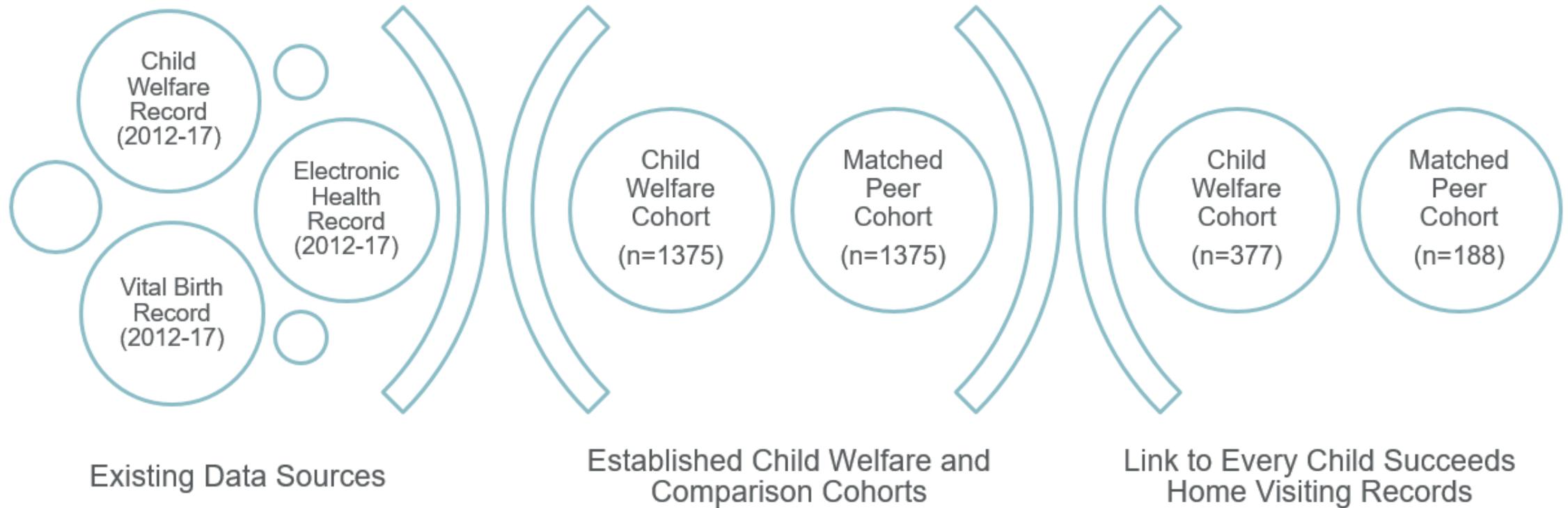
16 matching algorithms

2 data sharing agreements

3 IRB protocols

Manual audit of matches

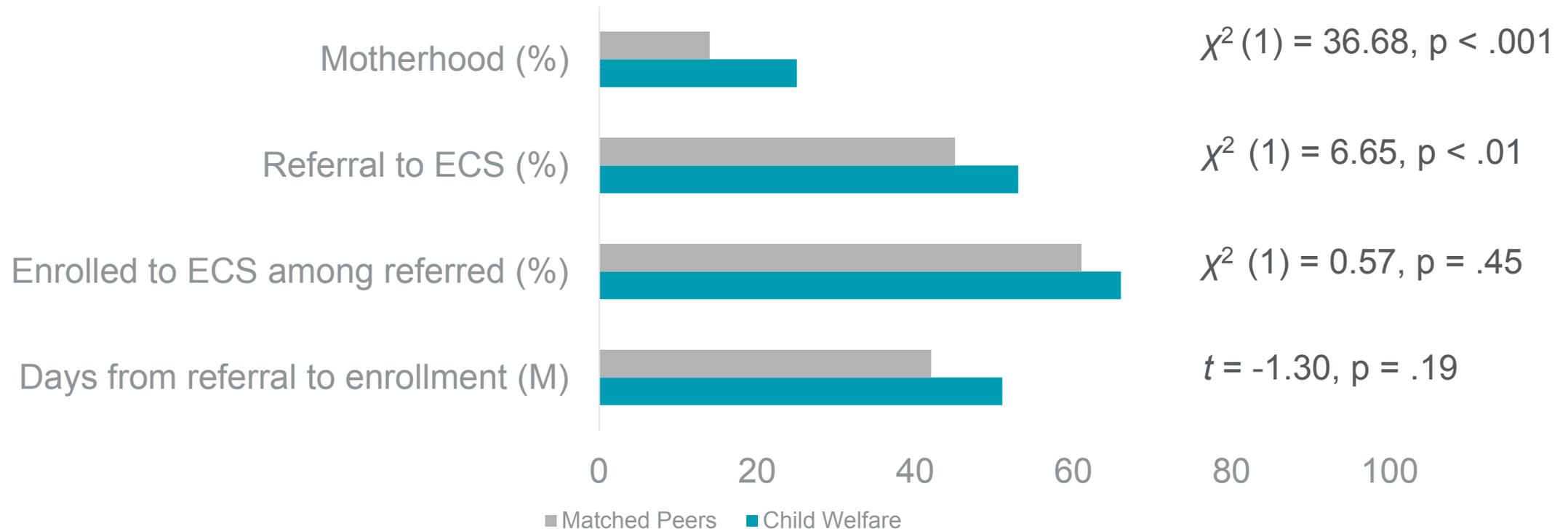
Methods



Descriptive Statistics of Participants

	Child Welfare		Matched Peers	
	Initial Cohort (N = 1375)	Live Birth (n = 337)	Initial Cohort (N = 1375)	Live Birth (n = 188)
Current age	17.73 (4.03)	21.69 (2.13)	17.63 (4.03)	22.44 (1.86)
White non-Hispanic	33%	25%	33%	21%
Black non-Hispanic	57%	66%	57%	72%
Other race non-Hispanic	9%	9%	6%	7%
Hispanic (any race)	1%	0%	3%	0%
Age of entry into motherhood	--	18.22 (3.35)	--	19.55 (2.02)

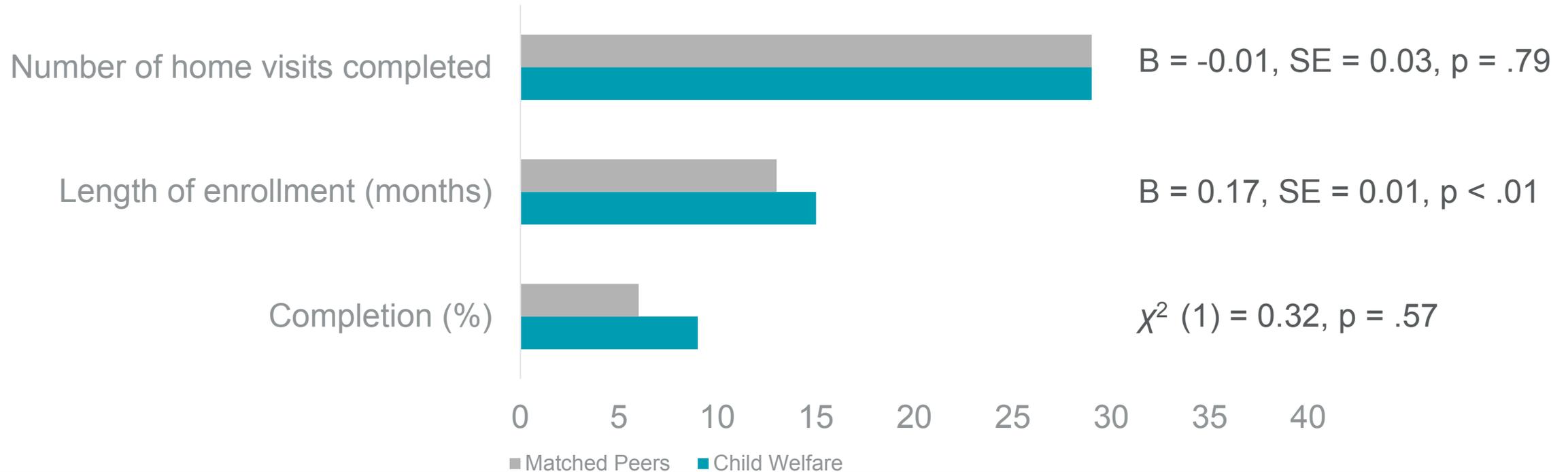
History of foster care and enrollment in home visiting



Within home visiting, women with a history of foster care are like their peers

- No significant differences in maternal/child characteristics
 - Depressive symptoms (total, subscales; $ps > .10$)
 - Developmental delay (ASQ total, subscale scores, $ps > .10$)
 - Home environment (HOME total, subscale scores, $ps > .10$)

Women with a history of foster care are enrolled in home visiting longer than peers



Meaningful subgroups and child welfare

- Foster care history may indicate a meaningful subgroup
 - Need for systematic identification
- Impact to referral, enrollment, time in program
- May also impact engagement, other outcomes
 - Attachment, compliance, follow-through
 - Involvement with child welfare (e.g., open investigations)
 - Domestic violence, partnering instability, etc.

“Active ingredients” for women with a foster care history?

- Higher referral rates indicate recognition of need
- Equivalent enrollment rates suggest challenges may occur post-referral
 - Unique strategies to promote engagement?
- Longer duration in home visiting for equal visits, completion rates may also indicate transiency, challenge

Understand vulnerability and risk for those never referred, never enrolled

- Better understand whether this subgroup is meaningful
 - Compare mothers who were and were not referred/enrolled on child welfare and foster care history, substance use, mental health, and sexual risk-taking
 - Examine reasons for not enrolling, sources of referrals
 - Identify barriers to participation, adjust home visiting delivery methods to address unique needs