

Sustained Permanency General Project Descriptions and Data Dictionary

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Introduction/Description

This report provides a general project description. This is the master document from which to derive the scripts used to generate an suggested dataset, a general data dictionary, as well as other considerations. For the purpose of some illustrations throughout this document, we will be using a dataset that includes all exit cohort between 07-01-2015 and 06-30-2016. This dataset will follow all of the following definitions as outlined below.

```
library(RODBC)
channel <- odbcConnect("TSQLCYF", uid="chenpb", pwd="")

Reentry_SF2016 <- sqlQuery(channel, "
    Select *
    from Data_Extracts.dbo.ARCH_REENTRY_For_Permanency
")
```

As can be observed in the above code, this table is being called in a local server instance. The code used to produce Data_Extracts.dbo.ARCH_REENTRY_For_Permanency is provided in a different set of scripts. Where relevant, this document will show the code used to extract the information needed to illustrate the relevant information from Trails or the Dataset.

General Definition of the population/problem:

This project suggests the exit cohort of all children who were reunified with their parents. Each reunified children were then followed to see if they experienced a subsequent removal between their reunification day and 365 days from that day. Only children who reunified prior to their 17th birthday should be included in this study.

Key Differences from CFSR Round 3 Federal Definitions:

The Federal definition restrict the observations to only those who returned home within 365 days of the initial removal period, the federal definition includes those who were either reunified with their parents or with kin. The project exploration committee did not a) restrict the number of days to return home from the inclusion of this project and b) restricted the inclusion criteria to only those who returned home, not with kin at the end of the removal.

```

Removal_End_Reason <- sqlQuery(channel, "
  Select distinct r.rmv1_end_reason, v.short_desc_txt as Reason_Displayed
  from tCL_CHILD_REMOVAL R
  join tcd_tblvalue V
  on r.rmv1_end_reason= v.value_cde
  and LOGICAL_TBL_DSD_NM= 'RMENDRSN'
  ")
knitr::kable(Removal_End_Reason,
  caption= 'Removal End Reasons')

```

Table 1: Removal End Reasons

rmv1_end_reason	Reason_Displayed
ADOPTION	Finalized Adoption
DEATH	Death of a Child
DISPUTE	Disrupted Pre-legal Adoption
DYCDICHG	DYC Discharge
EMANCIPAT	Emancipation
GUARDIANSHIP	Guardianship
OTH RELATIVE	Living with Other Relatives
OTHER	Other
PARIGHTREINS	Parental Rights Reinstatement
PLCFORADOPT	Placed for Adoption
PSTCOMPRL	Post-Commit Parole
REUNION	Reunification with Parents
RUNAWAY	Runaway
UNKNOWN	Unknown
XFER	Transferred to Another Agency

For the purpose of this project, the group proposes that we only include those with the rmv1_end_reason of 'PARIGHTREINS' or 'REUNION'. Note that 'PARIGHTREINS'– Parental Rights Reinstatement is in actuality an extremely rare event.

```

library(tidyverse)

Reunification<- c('Parental Rights Reinstatement', 'Reunification with Parents')

End_Reasons<- Reentry_SF2016%>%
  filter(Removal_End_Reason %in% Reunification) %>%
  group_by(Removal_End_Reason)%>%
  summarise(Count= n())

knitr::kable(End_Reasons, caption=
  'Removal End Reasons Count, reunifications only, SF2 2016')

```

Table 2: Removal End Reasons Count, reunifications only, SF2 2016

Removal_End_Reason	Count
Parental Rights Reinstatement	90
Reunification with Parents	1709

The count of 90 is likely due to user's misinterpretation of the nature of the reunification. However, for the purpose of this project we can include this removal end reason in our population.

Description of the tables:

Below is a list of some of the key tables that are likely to be useful. In the next section lets go through these tables one by one and examine the intricacies of these tables.

Table 3: List of Trails Tables relevant for data pull

Table_Name	Table_Type
TINVEST_RISK_ASSESS	Assessment
TCAS_JUVASSESS	Assessment(DYC)
TCAS_OFFENSE	Assessment(DYC)
TCAS_CJRA_PRESCREEN	Assessment(DYC)
TCLIENT	Client
TCL_ELIGIBILITY	Client
TCL_ADPT	Client
TCASE	Involvement
TCAS_CLIENT	Involvement (CAUTION!)
TCAS_CLIENT_SPAN_HIST	Involvement (Client)
TCAS_CLIENT_TYP_HIST	Involvement (Client)
TCAS_COMMITMENT	Involvement (DYC)
TCAS_SRVC_PLN	Involvement (FAR)
TCAS_FAR_SRVC_APRVL	Involvement (FAR)
TDIVISION_COUNTY	Lookup Table (County/Agency Names)
TCD_TBLVALUE	Lookup Table (General)
TSRVC_CATEGORY	Lookup Table(Service Category)
TSRVC_TYPE	Lookup Table(Service/Placement Type)
TCL_TRIAL_HME_VST	Placement
TREFERRAL	Referral
TREF_CLIENT	Referral
TREF_REASON	Referral
TCALLER_NARRTV_BLB	Referral
TRCL_ROLE	Referral
TCL_CHILD_REMOVAL	Removal
TCL_REMOVAL_COND	Removal
TCL_SRVC_CORE_CLIENTS	Service
TCL_SRVC_CORE_SUBSTANCES	Service
TCL_SRVC	Service/Placement
TRSRC_SERVICE	Service/Placement
TASSIGNMENT	Worker Assignment
TASSIGN_CASE_CLIENT	Worker Assignment

Table Type: Removal

Table_Name	Table_Type
------------	------------

Table 4: List of Trails Tables for Removals

Table_Name	Table_Type
TCL_CHILD_REMOVAL	Removal
TCL_REMOVAL_COND	Removal

Table: TCL_CHILD_REMOVAL

This is the main table for which all children removal from home are recorded. The unique key in this table is RMVL_ID. The field that identifies the client is the CL_ID, and each case for which the client falls within is CAS_ID. A client who participates as a child (PAC) (See Case tables for explanations) within program area 5 (Child Protection) is generally more likely to have other siblings within the same household under the same case (This information can be used to determine whether there are other siblings in removal, for instance), while a client who participates as a child (PAC) within program area 4 (Youth in Conflict) are generally the only PAC within that case.

For a variety of reasons, there are data issues with this table. A series of steps have to be taken in order to clean up this table. There is a T-SQL stored procedure script and a corresponding table script that produces a table called TCL_CHILD_REMOVAL_ADJUSTED that are not in this document, but is provided as a separate file.

Table 5: TCL_CHILD_REMOVAL: List of data fields

Field Name	Field Definitions
RMVL_ID	Unique key for each removal
CL_ID	Unique identifier for each client
CAS_ID	Identifier for a case (Can be reused, see Case tables)
BEG_RMVL_DT	Date when children/youth removed
END_RMVL_DT	Date when children/youth removal ends
RMVL_END_REASON	Removal End Location/Reason
RMVL_MANNER	The manner in which the removal took place i.e. (Emergency, Court Ordered)

As discussed in the ‘Key Differences from CFSR Round 3 Federal Definitions’ section of this document, the removal end reason in the initial population should be filtered for ‘PARIGHTREINS’ or ‘REUNION’ only. One thing of note is that there can be a lot of slippage in terms of whether the field is providing information on ‘Why did the removal end?’ and ‘When the removal ended, where did the child reside?’. So in reality, there may be a lot more removals, especially those that gets picked as Guardianship (Code=‘GUARDIANSHIP’) and Living with Other Relatives (‘OTH_RELATIVE’). Those can often be short-term, temporary custody granted to the relative that, maybe be reunified with their parent(s) within a short period of time.

Table: TCL_REMOVAL_COND

This is a sub-table that stores each removal conditions (multi_select) that are checked off in Trails at the time of the removal. Multiple Conditions maybe checked per removal. I believe these are AFCAR fields so they should be relatively clear.

```
Removal_Conditions <- sqlQuery(channel, "
  Select VALUE_CDE as RMVL_COND_TYP_CDE, SHORT_DESC_TXT as Description
  from TCD_TBLVALUE
```

```

where LOGICAL_TBL_DSD_NM in ('RMVRSN')
order by VALUE_CDE
      ")
knitr::kable(Removal_Conditions,
caption= 'Removal Conditions')

```

Table 6: Removal Conditions

RMVL_COND_TYP_CDE	Description
ABANDON	Abandonment
ALCOHOL	Alcohol Abuse (Parent)
BEHAVIOR	Child's Behavior Problem
CH ALCHABUSE	Alcohol Abuse (Child)
CH DRUGABUSE	Drug Abuse (Child)
COPE	Caretaker Inability to Cope
DEATH	Death of Parent(s)
DISABILITY	Child's Disability
DRUG ABUSE	Drug Abuse (Parent)
HOUSING	Inadequate Housing
INCARC	Incarceration of Parent(s)
NEGLECT	Neglect (Alleged/Reported)
PHYS ABUSE	Physical Abuse (Alleged/Reported)
RELINQ	Relinquishment
SEX ABUSE	Sexual Abuse (Alleged/Reported)

Table Type: Lookup

The next set of 4 tables, together provides the lookup values in Trails relavent to this project.

Table 7: List of Trails Tables for Lookups

Table_Name	Table_Type
TDIVISION_COUNTY	Lookup Table (County/Agency Names)
TCD_TBLVALUE	Lookup Table (General)
TSRVC_CATEGORY	Lookup Table(Servce Category)
TSRVC_TYPE	Lookup Table(Servce/Placement Type)

Table: TCD_TBLVALUE

The general structure of the table is as follows. The look-up codes in the non-look up tables provides the values to be cross-referenced for the short/long descriptions within TCD_TBLVALUE. Sometimes the lookup values are necessary for data exploration, but also to know which values to exclude based on business rules. And this table is necessary to provide better explanations of the values included.

VALUE_CDE vs. SYS_ID

Depending on whether the value is stored as a string value or a numeric value, the value to be joined can be different. If the value in the original table is a string, then the column to be joined to is 'VALUE_CDE'. If

it is numeric, then it needs to be joined to 'SYS_ID'. VALUE_CDE is not unique within the lookup table while SYS_ID is unique. (There are exceptions to this general rule, i.e. there are times when a numeric value in a table whose lookup value is not in the SYS_ID).

LOGICIAL_TBL_DSD_NM

This field is one that will always need to be used in order to make sure the look-up values do not lead to duplication, especially when the join is onto a VALUE_CDE as opposed to SYS_ID. Some examples of lookup value codes with duplicate values in TCD_TBLVALUE are 'EMANCIP', 'HOSPITAL', 'UNKNOWN', 'OTH' and 'OTHER'.

Table: TSRVC_CATEGORY

This is the main lookup table to understand the values of the service category. In Trails placements are tracked as a service authorization (SRVC_CATEGORY_CDE in ('OOH','KKSHP')), alongside other service provisions such as substance abuse treatments. The main service category that should be used for this project, due to Colorado Funding Rules which makes it relatively consistent is CORE Services (SRVC_CATEGORY_CDE in ('CORE')). SRVC_CATEGORY_NME provides the description/name of the value.

Table: TSRVC_TYPE

This is the main lookup table to understand the values of each service type. Note that there are duplication of service type across categories, so when joining it is necessary to join on both SRVC_CATEGORY_CDE as well as SRVC_TYPE_CDE. With regard to all Out of Home (OOH) and Kinship Care (KKSHP) service categories, there are further delineation as to which values count as a placement (PLACEMENT_SW), as well as which placement can be made with or without an open removal in Trails (AFCARS_REMOVAL_SW).

Table: TDIVISION_COUNTY

This is the main lookup table that provides the county name that exists in all tables that provide a county/agency value in Trails. County value goes from 01- 80. They are generally stored as varchars in order to allow for the storage of leading 0's in the system. There are exceptions where the county code is stored a numeric, which creates issues. They may be flagged in the latter part of this document as appropriate.

Table Type: Assignment

There are two tables that provides the worker/county assignments of a particular case/client.

Table 8: List of Trails Tables for Assignment

Table_Name	Table_Type
TASSIGNMENT	Worker Assignment
TASSIGN_CASE_CLIENT	Worker Assignment

Table: TASSIGNMENT

This is the main assignment table that organizes the worker assignments all work to be done in Trails. The unique key to this table is ASGN_ID, and the STRT_DT and END_DT denotes the begin and the end datetime of the particular worker assignment.

D_ENT_FOR_TYP_CDE

This field provides the definition of the assignment type in Trails. For the purpose of this project, the main value that will be relevant will be 295, which refers to Case assignment. All removal assignments will be made under a case.

```
Removal_Conditions <- sqlQuery(channel, "
Select distinct D_ENT_FOR_TYP_CDE, v.SHORT_DESC_TXT as Assignment_Type
from TASSIGNMENT A
  join TCD_TBLVALUE V
  on a.D_ENT_FOR_TYP_CDE= v.SYS_ID
")
knitr::kable(Removal_Conditions,
  caption= 'Assignment Type Code and Value in Trails')
```

Table 9: Assignment Type Code and Value in Trails

D_ENT_FOR_TYP_CDE	Assignment_Type
294	Trust Funds
295	Case
297	Referral
298	Independent Living
4101	Stage I
4106	Assessment
4107	I&R / Other Services
4109	Stage II
13406	Service

This restriction is necessary due to the fact that D_ENT_FOR_ID, which refers to the ID to which the assignment is for, is not unique between each type of assignment provided above.

RESP_TYP_CDE

This provides the responsibility type code in Trails. There are only two values, but this will create a lot of nuance in the data.

```
Removal_Conditions <- sqlQuery(channel, "
Select distinct RESP_TYP_CDE, v.SHORT_DESC_TXT as Responsibility_Type_Code
from TASSIGNMENT A
  join TCD_TBLVALUE V
  on a.resp_typ_cde= v.SYS_ID
")
knitr::kable(Removal_Conditions,
  caption= 'Responsibility Type Codes and Value in Trails')
```

Table 10: Responsibility Type Codes and Value in Trails

RESP_TYP_CDE	Responsibility_Type_Code
1851	Primary
1852	Secondary

Primary Responsibility Worker does not have any value designation in SEC_RESP_TYP_CDE, but all secondary worker has a value in SEC_RESP_TYP_CDE to further explain the type of secondary worker that can be assigned to a case. Primary Worker assignment spans cannot overlap, which there is no such restriction to the secondary assignments as long as the span is within the active span of the entity (case, referral, assesment).

```
Removal_Conditions <- sqlQuery(channel, "
Select distinct SEC_RESP_TYP_CDE, v.SHORT_DESC_TXT as Responsibility_Type_Code
from TASSIGNMENT A
join TCD_TBLVALUE V
on a.SEC_RESP_TYP_CDE= v.SYS_ID
where a.D_ENT_FOR_TYP_CDE= '295'
and a.d_cnty_typ_cde<> 'DYC'
")
knitr::kable(Removal_Conditions,
caption= 'Secondary Responsibility Type Codes and Values in Trails---DCW Case Only')
```

Table 11: Secondary Responsibility Type Codes and Values in Trails—DCW Case Only

SEC_RESP_TYP_CDE	Responsibility_Type_Code
1879	Adoption Worker
1880	Independent Living Worker
7129	Shared Case
7130	Education Specialist
7131	Visitation Worker
13291	Case Aid
13292	Child Protection Worker
13293	Youth in Conflict Worker
13294	Sexual Abuse Worker
13295	Child Protective Services Ongoing
13296	Intake Worker
13297	Attorney
13298	Family Service Coordinator
13299	Foster Care Worker
13300	Intensive Family Therapist
13301	Life Skills Worker
13302	Home Based Worker
13303	Youth Diversion Worker
13304	ICPC/ICJC Worker
13305	Day Treatment Provider
13306	Placement Evaluation Worker
13307	SB94 Worker
13308	Crisis Team Worker
13309	Other
15227	Parole Officer
15228	SB94 Caseworker

SEC_RESP_TYP_CDE	Responsibility_Type_Code
15229	Client Manager
38812	Child Primary Worker
38975	Adoption Subsidy Specialist
38976	Chafee Counselor
38977	Therapist
38978	Finance/Entitlements Staff
38979	Clerical/Support Staff
41777	Family Engagement Facilitator

The one value of note in this list is 38812. When this type of worker is present in the worker assignment, this means that this worker is actually the primary worker, NOT the primary worker. This can due to a variety of reasons as discussed below:

Sceanrio 1 for Secondary Child Primary Worker: Adoption

Presently there is no way to separate a Trails Adoption case from a regular Child Welfare case, there is also a rule in Trails that prevents a child/youth to participate as child (PAC) in a Child Welfare case in more than one active case at any given time, however when there is an adoption a Child Welfare case must be kept open in order to provide adoption subsidy as well as keep track of the child/youth, and for system reasons, the Adoption Subsidy worker has to remain assigned as the Primary Assigned Worker. So when said child/youth becomes reinvolved in CW, this creates a necessity to assign the worker dealing with the reinvolvement as a Secondary Worker, assigned with a role of Child Primary Worker.

Sceanrio 2 for Secondary Child Primary Worker: Split County

This is especially likely in the metro county, whereby the county agrees to split responsibility and each county will be responsible for a poriton of the case (i.e. Adams will be responsible for one sibling while Jefferson is responsible for the remaining).

Relationship between TASSIGNMENT and TASSIGN_CASE_CLIENT

When the above 2 scenario, further delineation may be made in terms of exactly which child/youth is the Secondary, Child Primary Worker responsible for during the assignment. This information can be found in the child table TASSIGN_CASE_CLIENT (KEY= ASGN_ID).

For the purpose to assigning Worker and/or County responsibility to the removal, as well as the count of number of primary workers assigned during the child/youth's initial removal. This nuance needs to be taken into account. There are code snippits in the other attachements (mainly the example SQL script to generate a reentry dataset) that takes this nuance into account.

D_ENT_FOR_ID

This field represents the ID for each assignment. As previously discussed, D_ENT_FOR_TYPE_CDE delineates the type of assignment. So for case (295), D_ENT_FOR_ID represents case ID. In Trails, both referrals (297) and assessments (4106) share the same ID throughout the process. There is a very important exception to this business rule exception when it comes to FAR Assessments, which currently takes the form of a case. This will be further discussed when we discuss involvement.

D_ENT_TO_ID and D_STF_PERS_NME

D_ENT_TO_ID represents the staff ID to whom the assignment is made to. The system also writes in the staff name, which is in D_STF_PERS_NME.

D_CNTY_TYP_CDE

This field represents the county/agency for which the assignment is made to.

Table Type: Client

Table 12: List of Trails Tables for Client

Table_Name	Table_Type
TCLIENT	Client
TCL_ELIGIBILITY	Client
TCL_ADPT	Client

Table: TCLIENT

Should be relatively straight forward as the main Client Table that stores the basic client demographic information. A client may include all parties involved in an assessment (see Table: TREF_CLIENT), or all parties involved in a case (See TableS: TCAS_CLIENT_SPAN_HIST, TCAS_CLIENT).

CL_ID

Main ID in Trails that identify the unique client.

GNDR_TYP_CDE

1044= Female, 1045= Male.

US_CTZN_SW

Citizen Status Switch. (Note: All fields ending with _SW denotes a switch in the system, you will almost always find Y, N or null in these fields).

Hispanic_Ethnicity_Typ

Values stored as SYS_ID in TCD_TBLVALUE, LOGICAL_TBL_DSD_NM= 'Hispanic'

Table 13: Hispnic Values in Trails

Hispanic_Values	SYS_ID
Declined	38709
No	11732

Hispanic_Values	SYS_ID
Unable to determine	11733
Yes	11731

Race Fields

Race are multi-select in Trails, represented as a series of switches. RACE_INDIAN_SW, RACE_ASIAN_SW, RACE_BLACK_SW, RACE_HAWAIIAN_SW, RACE_WHITE_SW, RACE_ABANDON_SW, RACE_DECLINE_SW. My understanding is that if you selected 'Y' on RACE_ABANDON_SW or RACE_DECLINE_SW, all other race fields above are disabled and do not take in values.

PRIM_ETHNICITY_TYP

This is not a field that is used in child welfare, but for the Division of Youth Services (used to be known as Division of Youth Corrections). Do not use.

Legal_Custody_Status, Legal_Custody_DT

These two fields reflect the LATEST legal custody status filled out in Trails. There is filled out and updated in TCL_LEGAL_CUSTODY_STATUS. This area tends not to be judiciously updated as needed. I would not recommend using this information.

EVER_ADPT_TYP_CDE

A field with the following 4 values, 'No', 'Unable to Determine', 'Yes Non-Trails Adoption', 'Yes Trails Adoption'. As this is a static field, there are issues with reliability for this kind of a data pull. In the code provided there's a field called 'previously_adopted' that illustrates how to pull this data using a table called TCL_ADPT.

Table: TCL_ELIGIBILITY

This table stores all the relevant eligibility information for a particular client. Note that the table does not store Case information, only the client information.

ELIG_TYP_CDE

While this table stores all different types of eligibility for funding. The one type of eligibility that would be germane to this particular data pull would be IV-E entitlement, which can be used as a proxy for poverty.

Table 14: Eligibility Codes that Reflects IV-E Eligibility

ELIG_TYP_CDE	Description
IVE CO FC	IV-E Court Ordered Foster Care
IVE NCLAIM	IV-E Eligible, Not Claimable
IVE INTRR	IV-E Interruption
IVE VOL FC	IV-E Voluntary Foster Care

Table: TCL_ADPT

This is the Trails Adoption Table This is only ever populated when there is an identity change for the client upon a finalized adoption. Those without a name should will not populate into this table. The important field to note is:

ADPT_LGL_DT

This is the date of the adoption finalization date.

Table Type: Referral

This list of tables tracks some of the information of a referral.

Table 15: List of Trails Tables for Referral

Table_Name	Table_Type
TREFERRAL	Referral
TREF_CLIENT	Referral
TREF_REASON	Referral
TCALLER_NARRTV_BLB	Referral
TRCL_ROLE	Referral

Table: TREFERRAL

This is the main table that tracks referral. There is a field of ACPT_REFER_SW, that if it has a value 'Y' then functionally denotes that it is accepted for an assignment. So if one is interested in tracking the number of assessments, then it is just this table with this filter. There is no concept of an assessment ID in Trails.

REFER_ID

Auto generated ID that tracks a unique referral.

Refer_DT

Tracks the date of the referral. Note that while there is a time stamp recorded in this field, that is not consistently applied and if time of the referral is needed, there needs to be some significant calculations using other fields in this table to get the accurate referral date and time. However, I do not anticipate referral time to be relevant to this project.

ACCEPT_REFER_COUNT/ SCREEN_REFER_COUNT

These two fields records the result of a Red Team process. A Red Team, when deciding whether to screen in the referral for an assessment, may record the number of previously accepted referral or screened in referral (assessment) count on this household/family/youth. These are not always fileld out, for exmaple, in the scanrio whereby the referral was accepted for a immediate response would not require a red team. There are other, more accurate ways to count previous referrals/assessments.

ACPT_REFER_SW

This is the switch that determines whether a referral was screened-in/accepted for an assessment or not. In practice, one could count all previous referrals with a ACPT_REFER_SW value of ‘Y’ to get to a count of previous assessment.

RESN_FOR_SCRN_OUT

For those referrals that are screened out, some of them are done due to the fact that they are duplicate referrals (i.e. referrals for the same event, or as a followup with additional information on a previous referral.) When counting the number of previous referral on a client, these two screen out reasons will have to be filtered out so as to not inflate the count.

REFER_TYP

This field tracks the nature of the referral. Specifically, ‘PA5CP’ refers to Program Area 5: Child Protection and ‘PA4YC’ refers to Program Area 4: Youth in Conflict. Very broadly speaking a PA5CP refers to referral that stems from a child safety concern of possible abuse/neglect. On the other hand, Program Area 4 refers to referrals stemming from concerns over a child/youth behavior. There are, as always measurement errors around this.

Table 16: Screened Out Reason Types that need to be excluded from analysis.

RESN_FOR_SCRN_OUT	Value
37832	Duplicate referral
9775	Additional Information

REF_TYP

This field denotes the type of referral/assessment being documented.

Table 17: Referral Types.

VALUE_CDE	Referral Type	LOGICAL_TBL_DSD_NM
INABN	Institutional Abuse/Neglect	REFTYP
INREF	Information & Referral (Non CW)	REFTYP
OTHER	Child Welfare Inquiry	REFTYP
PA4YC	PA4 - Youth in Conflict	REFTYP
PA5CP	PA5 - Child Protection	REFTYP

When considering which type of referrals should be considered, one should exclude referrals with values of ‘Information & Referral (Non CW)’, and ‘Child Welfare Inquiry’. These are not generally considered to be valid referrals.

Table: TREF_REASON

This table tracks the referral/assessment reasons. It is a one to many relationship, but could be useful if need to examine the nature of the referral itself. One caveat with this as well as the next table TREF_CLIENT, since

the referral and assessment live in the same table. There are generally better information/documentation about the referral reasons or which are the clients on the referral IF the referral has been accepted for assessment compared to a referral that has not. (LOGICAL_TBL_DSD_NM= 'REFRESN' in TCD_TBLVAUE)

Table: TRCL_ROLE

This table tracks the role of the client within the referral/assessment. For caveat on data quality of referral vs. assessment please refer to TREF_REASON. For the purpose of being interested in whether a client has had previous referral/assessment history, the following 3 values are the most relevant.

Table 18: Roles in Referral/Assessment: Relevant for previous referral/assessment history.

ROLE_IN_REFER_TYP	Role in Referral	LOGICAL_TBL_DSD_NM
1858	Victim	ROLEREF
15545	Alleged Victim	ROLEREF
15546	Youth In Conflict	ROLEREF

The value of Youth in Conflict is one that is particular to our Program Area 4 (Youth in Conflict), compared to the roles of Victim and Alleged Victim from Program Area 5 (Child Protection).

Table: TCALLER_NARRTV_BLB

This table stores the narrative text of the referral as a blb field. There is a similar field in TREFERRAL but it is truncated at 4000 characters.

Table Type: Involvement

Table 19: List of Trails Tables for Involvement

Table_Name	Table_Type
TCASE	Involvement
TCAS_CLIENT	Involvement (CAUTION!)
TCAS_CLIENT_SPAN_HIST	Involvement (Client)
TCAS_CLIENT_TYP_HIST	Involvement (Client)
TCAS_COMMITMENT	Involvement (DYC)
TCAS_SRVC_PLN	Involvement (FAR)
TCAS_FAR_SRVC_APRVL	Involvement (FAR)

Table: TCASE

This is the main table to look for information in Child Welfare Involvement. All children/youth, in order to be considered to be in a child welfare involvement, have to participate in a 'Case'. However not all cases in Trails are true child welfare cases.

CAS_TYP_CDE

This field includes the distinction between Child Welfare (DCW) and Division of Youth Corrections (DYC) (For discussion on DYC cases, see discussion on TCAS_COMMITMENT below). For whatever reason, Independent Living Cases are separated out here (even though IL cases are CW Cases). One thing to note: Child Welfare cases can be reopened, when the family becomes reinvolved. However that is not the practice in DYC. So there is a history table that tracks case spans in TCAS_HISTORY, with a SEQ_NBR field that helps delineate between the different spans. It is not detailed here in this document but it is something to note.

Table 20: Case Type in Trails.

cas_typ_cde	short_desc_txt	LOGICAL_TBL_DSD_NM
341	CW	CSTYPE
342	DYC	CSTYPE
343	Independent Living	CSTYPE

CAS_SUB_TYP

This field further denotes some nuances in the case/involvement area in Trails. For cases with CAS_TYP_CDE value of 341 (Child Welfare), there are three ‘subtypes’.

Table 21: Case Sub-type in Trails.

cas_sub_typ	short_desc_txt	logical_tbl_dsd_nm
CASFAR	FAR	CASESUB
CASPREV	Prevention	CASESUB
CASTRD	Traditional	CASESUB

CASPREV

This value referrals to prevention cases. They are a program (Program Area 3) that are designed to prevent child welfare involvement. There are no mandate to record these services in Trails, and they are not worked by Child Welfare Caseworkers. However Trails has the capability to track and pay for these cases and services in Trails. As such, county practices vary widely in terms of whether these prevention cases are actually entered into Trails. As they are also not a child welfare involvement, failure to filter these cases out can lead to dramatically distorted involvement counts.

CASTRD

This points to the traditional case type of child welfare. Note that all other DYC and Chafee cases also have the value of CASTRD. In order to get only child welfare traditional involvements, a filter for CAS_TYP_CDE=341 is also needed.

CASFAR

Colorado Child Welfare has a Dual-Track Differential Response (DR), otherwise known as FAR. Around half the counties has this practice. With FAR as an assessment model, this model has implication in the case area in Trails. Trails, as a system built awhile back, does not allow for services to be provided out of assessment without cost prohibitive changes. So when DR model was implemented in Trails, a workaround was introduced to basically have all FAR assessments take the shape of a CASE. As such, not all FAR

Assessments become formal cases. For example: They do not go beyond the 60 days for which rule dictate an assessment has to finish. Furthermore, there are no findings in a FAR assessment. In order to determine whether a specific CASE with a value in CAS_SUB_TYP of ‘CASFAR’, we will need 2 extra tables. They are addressed in

Table (Sub)Type: Involvement (FAR).

Table 22: List of Trails Tables for Determining FAR Involvement

Table_Name	Table_Type
TCAS_SRVC_PLN	Involvement (FAR)
TCAS_FAR_SRVC_APRVL	Involvement (FAR)

These are the two main tables as it relates to determining a valid FAR Case.

Table: TCAS_SRVC_PLN: Involvement < ‘07/01/2013’

Prior to 2013-07-01, FAR involvement is determined by the existence of a case service plan, as recorded in TCAS_SRVC_PLN.

Table: TCAS_FAR_SRVC_APRVL: Involvement >= ‘07/01/2013’

From 2013-07-01 on, FAR involvement requires an ongoing service type to be marked in table TCAS_FAR_SRVC_APRVL with a value of ‘FARAPPRVL2’ in order to be considered a true FAR Case. The T-SQL stored procedure script outlines how this is used to get an accurate count of involvement.

Table (Sub)Type: Involvement (Client)

Table_Name	Table_Type
TCAS_CLIENT	Involvement (CAUTION!)
TCAS_CLIENT_SPAN_HIST	Involvement (Client)
TCAS_CLIENT_TYP_HIST	Involvement (Client)

These are the three main tables for determining client involvement in a case. All clients, in order to be involved in Trails, exist within the framework of a case. One when a case is opened, can clients be added to the case, and only then is a client considered to be involved in Child Welfare.

Table: TCAS_CLIENT_SPAN_HIST

This table tracks the historical spans by which a client is opened within the context of a case. All clients active within a case are opened as a span.

PAC_SW

Only household members who are flagged as participating as a child (**PAC**) are receives a PAC_SW== 'Y' are considered to be a involved as a child. So when considering the number of prior involvements, we require this field to be flagged as 'Y'. Only clients who live within the household can be considered as clients. Others are recorded as collaterals to a case. Stored in TCOLTRL (not discussed in this document). Moreover, the decision as to which child/youth under 18 within the household are opened as a **PAC** varies by 2 factors: Program Area and County. County practice varies, but broadly speaking, if the involvement type is PA5: Child Protection (see: TCAS_CLIENT below), counties are more likely to be more liberal in including other children/youth under 18 who may be listed as a sibling in the initial referral/assessment. With regard to a PA4: Youth in Conflict programs, the practice tends to only open to one **PAC** per case. However this is not a rule in Trails and there are always exceptions. Furthermore, involvement program area tracking is complicated by data entry issues in this area (again, see discussion TCAS_CLIENT below).

A child/youth may not be opened as a PAC within more than one case at a time.

SPAN_SEQ_NBR

The sequence number uniquely identifies each open span within each case for a specific client.

Span_Start_Dt

One nuance with this start date is that if the client is opened at the time of the case open, the span start date are backdated to the date of referral.

Table: TCAS_CLIENT_TYP_HIST

This table tracks the historical changes of program area and/or case type in Trails. For the purpose of determining the case category of the initial removal, there are limitations to this table (see discussion of TCAS_CLIENT below), however it is still advisable to use this table first prior to TCAS_CLIENT.

CAS_TYP_CHANGE_DT

This is the timestamp for when the value of program area or case type are changed in Trails.

CAS_CATEGORY

Only PA4 and PA5 should be considered, PA3 are concerned with prevention services, and PA6 are specialized services such as Adoption, ICPC, ICAMA... etc.

Table: TCAS_CLIENT(CAUTION!)

It is tempting to use this table instead of TCAS_CLIENT_SPAN_HIST for all things. TCAS_CLIENT is a main source of Program Area Type in Trails. However, this table only populates the most recent involvement span for each client in each case. This means that if a client has 3 involvement spans within a case, only the row in TCAS_CLIENT_SPAN_HIST.SPAN_SEQ_NBR== 3 shows up in this table.

The reason then, that this table is still useful is that TCAS_CLIENT remains the best source for pulling down program area (4,5,6). For discussion on program area difference, see PAC_SW discussion in TCAS_CLIENT_SPAN_HIST in the above section. The system does currently allow for the tracking

of program area information. Meaning that a child/youth may start out being involved in child welfare due to a PA5: Child Protection concern for safety. Overtime, however, a case may evolve into a PA4: Youth in Conflict as the child/youth gets older. There are however, nothing in Trails that enforce the tracking of this transition. This is comparatively poorly tracked, but it is tracked in TCAS_CLIENT_TYP_HIST. Ultimately, the general practice, when pulling data for a child welfare removal by program area type, is to use TCAS_CLIENT.CAS_CATEGORY when other efforts in determining the program areas fail.

Table (Sub)Type: Involvement (DYC)

Table: TCAS_COMMITMENT

As is evident in the name, this is a Division of Youth Corrections (Recently renamed as Division of Youth Services) table that tracks when a youth is committed to a locked down facility. One nuance of note is that DYS/DYC do not re-open cases, and do not share cases between DCW and DYC. This means that when a youth with a child welfare involvement becomes involved with DYC, DYC open a separate case. Also, when a youth becomes reinvolved with DYC after previously involved in DYC, DYC opens a separate case with a new case ID. However, a child's identity is shared across the two systems (same CL_ID) All this is to say that, when determining prior DYC commitment, one should not consider CAS_ID.

Commit_Dt

Date when a youth is committed into a DYC facility.

Table Type: Service/Placement

Primarily due to fiscal/payment reasons, Trails tracks placements as a service authorization. As such, it lives in the same table as services provided to clients. The two main tables that track this information are listed below:

Table 24: List of Trails Tables for Service/Placement

Table_Name	Table_Type
TCL_SRVC	Service/Placement
TRSRC_SERVICE	Service/Placement

Table: TCL_SRVC

This is the table that records information about the service authorizations.

AUTH_NBR

System generated number, identify the unique authorizations. Each row in this table is a service authorization.

RSRC_SRVC_ID

This is the service id. This is discussed more in the next section on TRSRC_SERVICE. For now, know that this is always joined to TRSRC_SERVICE.RSRC_SRVC_ID.

BGN_DT, END_DT

Records the begin date and the end date of the placement/service.

Approval_SW

Records whether the service authorization received supervisory approval.

County_CD

Records which county made the placement/provided the service. In practice, this means that the county recorded here are financially paying for the placement/service. It is not reductive to say that the county who made the placement is the county that is responsible for the care of the child/youth, and is the county working the case. This is often a more reliable area to locate the county that is responsible for the child, especially using placement records. This is why in the T-SQL code, we use this instead of assignment records in order to attribute the county_exit responsibility.

County_CD.DYC

There are a subset of placements made by DYC. As it relates to county_exit, we do not consider those to be reentry candidates for the purpose of this project.

EXIT_RESN_TYP_CDE

This documents the reasons for why the service authorization are closed. Main point to consider: There are a couple of reasons that should be filtered out.

```
Invalid_Exit_Reasons <- sqlQuery(channel, "  
  Select distinct cs.EXIT_RESN_TYP_CDE, v.SHORT_DESC_TXT, v.LOGICAL_TBL_DSD_NM  
  from TCL_SRVC CS  
    join TCD_TBLVALUE V  
      on cs.EXIT_RESN_TYP_CDE= v.VALUE_CDE  
  and LOGICAL_TBL_DSD_NM= 'LVREASON'  
  and SHORT_DESC_TXT in ('Payee Wrong Code','Opened in Error')  
")  
  
knitr::kable(Invalid_Exit_Reasons,  
  caption= 'Exit Reason Types that need to be excluded from analysis.')
```

Table 25: Exit Reason Types that need to be excluded from analysis.

EXIT_RESN_TYP_CDE	SHORT_DESC_TXT	LOGICAL_TBL_DSD_NM
COREOPENEBUR	Opened in Error	LVREASON
COREOPENECRE	Opened in Error	LVREASON
COREOPENECSE	Opened in Error	LVREASON
COREOPENENR	Opened in Error	LVREASON
COREOPENEOOH	Opened in Error	LVREASON
COREOPENER94	Opened in Error	LVREASON
COREOPENERR	Opened in Error	LVREASON
WRONGCODE	Payee Wrong Code	LVREASON
WRONGCODECRE	Payee Wrong Code	LVREASON

EXIT_RESN_TYP_CDE	SHORT_DESC_TXT	LOGICAL_TBL_DSD_NM
WRONGCODECSE	Payee Wrong Code	LVREASON

The first group of this are service authorizations that were opened in error, and thus they are not true placements/services. Payee wrong code includes that the service authorization should be excluded due to existence of a legitimate service authorization for a similar period of time. Note that service authorizations with these codes are often backdated so that the open and end date is the same as to minimize further system issues since Trails does not filter these authorizations out when enforcing system rules.

RMVL_ID

For most placements made within a federal removal span (with one glaring exception), removal ID's are written into this table. However, due to the removal id not being included for non-certified kinship placements, it is better to use placement dates to determine the placements made within a removal span.

Table: TRSRC_SERVICE

In Trails, a provider can be set up to provide different type of services, and this table details the type of the service/placement.

RSRC_ID

This is the unique provider ID in Trails. More information about the provider exists in TRESOURCE (not documented here).

RSRC_SRVC_ID

While one provider can be set up to provide multiple services, in this table each service for each provider has a unique id. RSRC_SRVC_ID is a unique key in this table. For exmaple: A provider can be set up as a Certified Kinship Provider, as well as a Non-Certified Kinship Provider.

SRVC_CATEGORY_CDE

Services are organized into about 17 different categoies (for more information, see TSRVC_CATEGORY in the lookup section of this document). For the purpose of this project, consider these relevant categories below.

Table 26: Relevant Service Category Types.

SRVC_CATEGORY_CDE	SRVC_CATEGORY_NME
CORE	Core Services
OOH	Out of Home
KKSHP	Kinship Care

The setup structure of services are extremely hierarchical. Each service type reside exclusively within each service category, even if we see a service type repeating in different categories, they may refer to completely different kinds of services in practice. As such, we will go through all relevant service types within each category.

Service Category 1: Out of Home (OOH)

Almost all out of home placements in Trails are set up under the service category of Out of Home. However, not all service types within the Out of Home category are placements. Below are the two service types that needs to be excluded from all placement considerations.

Table 27: Non Placement Service Types under the Out-of-Home Service Category.

SRVC_CATEGORY_CDE	SRVC_TYPE_CDE	SRVC_TYPE_NME
OOH	ADOPT	Adoption
OOH	RGRDS	Relative Guardianship

These are opened as non-placement related subsidies paid to families for Trails Adoption or Relative Guardianship programs.

SRVC_TYPE_CDE: OOH Non Federal Placement Types

Below is a list of placement types that do not counts as a Federal Placement. These are service authorizations that do not directly pay out of Trails, but are needed in order to account for the whereabouts of a client during a non-placement period within a removal episode. They however, do not count as a placement per se. This is relevant when counting the number of placement moves during a removal. To complicate the issue, some of these service authorizations are relatively recent additions in Trails.

Table 28: Non Federal Placement Service Types under the Out-of-Home Service Category.

srv_type_cde	srv_type_nme
HOSPT	Hospital Care
IL	Independent Living
PSYCH	Psychiatric Care
THV	Trial Home Visit
RNWH	Runaway

SRVC_TYPE_CDE.RNWH: Runaway

In 2011, the runaway service authorization was added into Trails in order to allow for the proper documentation of a runaway span. Even though this service authorization was in place, these were not always enetered as a service authorization. As such, there is actually an placement exit reason where workers can select 'Runaway'. So not only should these service authorizations be excluded from analysis of placement moves, there are also two different ways to examine whether a client ran away from a placement during a removal episode. See the T-SQL code for such an analysis.

SRVC_TYPE_CDE.THV: Trial Home Visit.

This service authorization type was a recent addition to Trails. As such, it is not useful to try to pull this. There is a Trial Home Visit area, with it's own table. The issue is that there are virtually no rules around this old area in Trails, many of the trial home visit spans are not closed when the removal itself closes. There are no rules on the 6 month limit on this area, it is not even properly tied to a removal. The table name is: TCL_TRIAL_HME_VST, and the code to properly flag whether there was a Trial Home Visit in the initial removal span is in the T-SQL code.

SRVC__TYPE__CDE.Other

All other service types listed above are other non-federal placement types.

SRVC__TYPE__CDE: Federal Placements

Below is a list of placement types that are federal placements.

Table 29: Federal Placement Service Types under the Out-of-Home Service Category by Level of Care.

Service Category Code	Service Type Code	Service Type Name	Level of Care
OOH	KNSHP	Kinship Care	1. Relative
OOH	KFSTR	Kinship Foster Care	1. Relative
KKSHP	KKSHP	Kinship Care	1. Relative
OOH	RCVHC	Receiving Home Care	2. Foster
OOH	FFHC	Foster Family Home Care	2. Foster
OOH	GRPHC	Group Home Care	3. Group
OOH	GRPCC	Group Center Care	3. Group
OOH	SRTC	Secured Residential Treatment Center	4. Residential
OOH	SHLTR	Shelter Care	4. Residential
OOH	RCFSH	RCCF Shelter Care	4. Residential
OOH	RCCF	Residential Child Care Facility	4. Residential
OOH	RTC	Residential Treatment Center	4. Residential
OOH	DETN	Detention Care	4. Residential
OOH	HYS	Homeless Youth Shelter	4. Residential
OOH	DRGAL	Residential Drug/Alcohol Program	4. Residential
OOH	DYCFA	DYC Facility	4. Residential
OOH	DYCFF	DYC Foster Facility	4. Residential
OOH	TRCCF	Therapeutic Residential Child Care Facility	4. Residential
OOH	PRTF	Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facility	4. Residential

The column of ‘Level of Care’ is useful in determining the highest level of care in during the initial removal (See T-SQL code). For illustrative purposes, I split out Group Home Care and Group Center Care as their own level of care, though that is certainly a debatable distinction, and it’s quite possible that the analysis will call for a combination of Group and Residential into a simple Congregate Care.

A note on Kinship Care.

Kinship Care, up until very recently (Jan of 2018), is the only OOH Placement Type with no restriction on it’s span being within a removal span. This means that a kinship care (not to be confused with Kinship Foster Care, which is a certified home, with the same requirements of a general Foster Family Home Care) span can exist entirely within or outside a removal span, or start prior to a removal and end past a removal begin date. Furthermore, most (but not all) of these spans do not record a removal id within the service authorization. So all these nuances have to be taken into account when trying to provide an accurate placement moves count. See T-SQL code for more details.

A note on Detention Care (DETN).

Historically, these detention care service authorization were entered by counties. Even though these were technically a DYC placement. These detention facilities are DYC facilities, but if they are a youth that are in removal and placed in detention, then the counties entered these service authorizations and it will appear as

though it is a county placement. However, there was a business process change a few years back to allow for DYC to go into a child welfare case and began to enter these placement/service authorizations. As such, these placements are recorded in TCL.SRVC.COUNTY_CD with a value of 'DYC'. The reason this is noted here is that, in our T-SQL script there is a step in our procedure to determine the county of exit from removal. And this step is determined by the county that made the last placement. A further step is taken in order to filter out any Removals where the county of responsibility was at DYC. So if the last placement happened to be a Detention, then there are period nuances to consider as those last placements in detention were not filtered in earlier periods but will be filtered out in more recent times.

Service Category 2: CORE Services

Beyond the placement information in the previous section, there is a CORE Service Category funding that are services. There are other service categories (such as Case and Casework), however they are not nearly as well maintained as they are a) often paid outside the Trails payment system, County Financial Management System (CFMS), and b) very inconsistently entered into Trails. The rules around CORE as a funding stream makes the CORE Service Authorization the most reliable data surrounding services. That said, there are incredible variations in terms of the actual services provided from County to County, i.e. each county maps their own services onto the service types available. So while it would be accurate to say whether a service is provided, it is not always clear, from the data elements alone, what services were provided. In the T-SQL Script, this service category involves one of the only data element that make sense to pull after the initial reunification, in the field called: Core_Services_After_Reunification.

There are two further nuances with regard to CORE Services.

Table 30: Sub Tables for CORE Services.

Table_Name	Table_Type
TCL_SRVC_CORE_CLIENTS	Service
TCL_SRVC_CORE_SUBSTANCES	Service

Core Sub Table 1: TCL_SRVC_CORE_CLIENTS

Trails is based upon a financial system which dictates that only a client who is participating as child (PAC) can receive services. CORE services may be targeted towards the parents or the whole family. For example, a parent may receive substance abuse treatment (SRVC_TYPE_CDE= 'SUBTX'), or a whole family maybe receiving some form of family based treatments such as Functional Family Therapy (SRVC_TYPE_CDE= 'FFT') or Intensive Family Therapy (SRVC_TYPE_CDE= 'IFT').¹ For both of these reasons, the dependent table records a one (TCL_SRVC) to many (TCL_SRVC_CORE_CLIENTS) relationship. This allows the counties to document the other clients who are also receiving the service. See T-SQL code for Core_Services_After_Reunification.

Core Sub Table 2: TCL_SRVC_CORE_SUBSTANCES

Some of the CORE Services are geared towards substance abuse. If that is the case, Trails allows counties to track which type of substances the treatment is for. It's a multi-select field, like the previous table in discussion. However, there are no requirement that this needs to be filled out. So use this table with caution.

¹Again, with the caveat that different counties may map different service array onto these service types. These are just some of the more obvious service types that maybe family based.

Data Considerations:

County Variation in reentry rates.

Colorado is a State Supervised, County Administered State. As such, there can tremendous variation in terms of practice, leading to huge variations to reentry rates by counties. Below is a reentry rate table for the largest 10 counties in Colorado (by Child Welfare Population), note that there are tremendous variation in the reentry rate. It is important to take this variation into account in the model building.

```
Big_Ten_Counties<- c('Adams','Arapahoe','Boulder','Denver' ,'El Paso'
                     , 'Mesa','Jefferson','Larimer','Pueblo', 'Weld')

Reentry_by_County<- rbind (
  Reentry_SF2016%>%
    filter(County_Exit %in% Big_Ten_Counties) %>%
    group_by(County_Exit)%>%
    summarise(
      `Reentry %`= round(sum(Reentry)/n()*100, digits= 1),
      `Reentry Count`= sum(Reentry),
      `Reunification Count`= n()
    )
  ,
  Reentry_SF2016%>%
    filter(County_Exit %in% Big_Ten_Counties) %>%
    summarise(
      County_Exit='Big Ten Total',
      `Reentry %`= round(sum(Reentry)/n()*100, digits= 1),
      `Reentry Count`= sum(Reentry),
      `Reunification Count`= n()
    )
)

knitr::kable(Reentry_by_County,
  caption= 'Reentry Rate by County (Big 10 Counties Only), SFY 2016 Exit Cohort')
```

Table 31: Reentry Rate by County (Big 10 Counties Only), SFY 2016 Exit Cohort

County_Exit	Reentry %	Reentry Count	Reunification Count
Adams	12.6	45	356
Arapahoe	18.4	41	223
Boulder	9.0	6	67
Denver	23.4	122	522
El Paso	19.3	94	487
Jefferson	14.7	51	346
Larimer	23.4	26	111
Mesa	12.1	12	99
Pueblo	12.9	25	194
Weld	27.6	27	98
Big Ten Total	17.9	449	2503

Kaplan-Meier Curve.

This chart outlines the likelihood of 'survival' (in this case, not re-enter into care) over a year. This chart only includes those who did reenter into care in one year. Main issue to point out is that the survival curve shows that the likelihood of reentry is greater towards the point of reunification than at a year out.

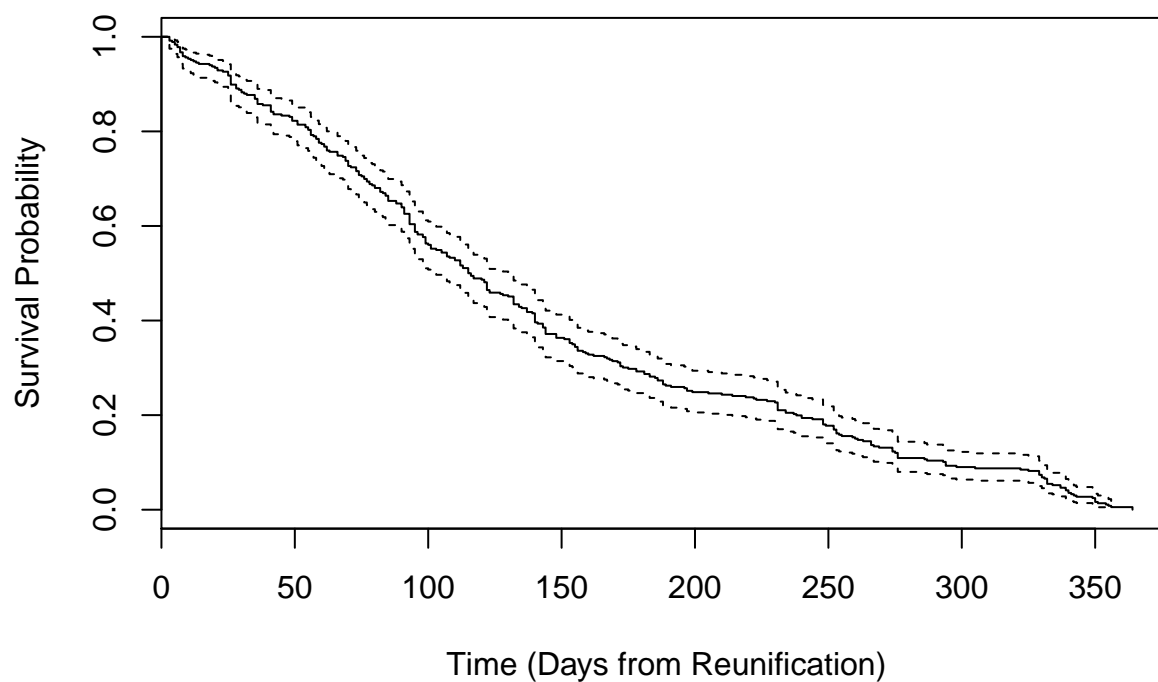
```
library(survival)
Reentry_SF2016_Surv<- Reentry_SF2016%>%
  filter(Reentry== 1&
         Removal_End_Reason_Recode=='Reunifications with Parents')

Reentry_SF2016_Surv$Surviv <- with(Reentry_SF2016_Surv
                                   , Surv(Days_to_reentry, Reentry == 1))

km.as.one <- survfit(Surviv ~ 1, data = Reentry_SF2016_Surv
                    , conf.type = "log-log")

plot(km.as.one,
     main = "Kaplan-Meier Curve for Reentry",
     xlab = "Time (Days from Reunification)",
     ylab = "Survival Probability")
```

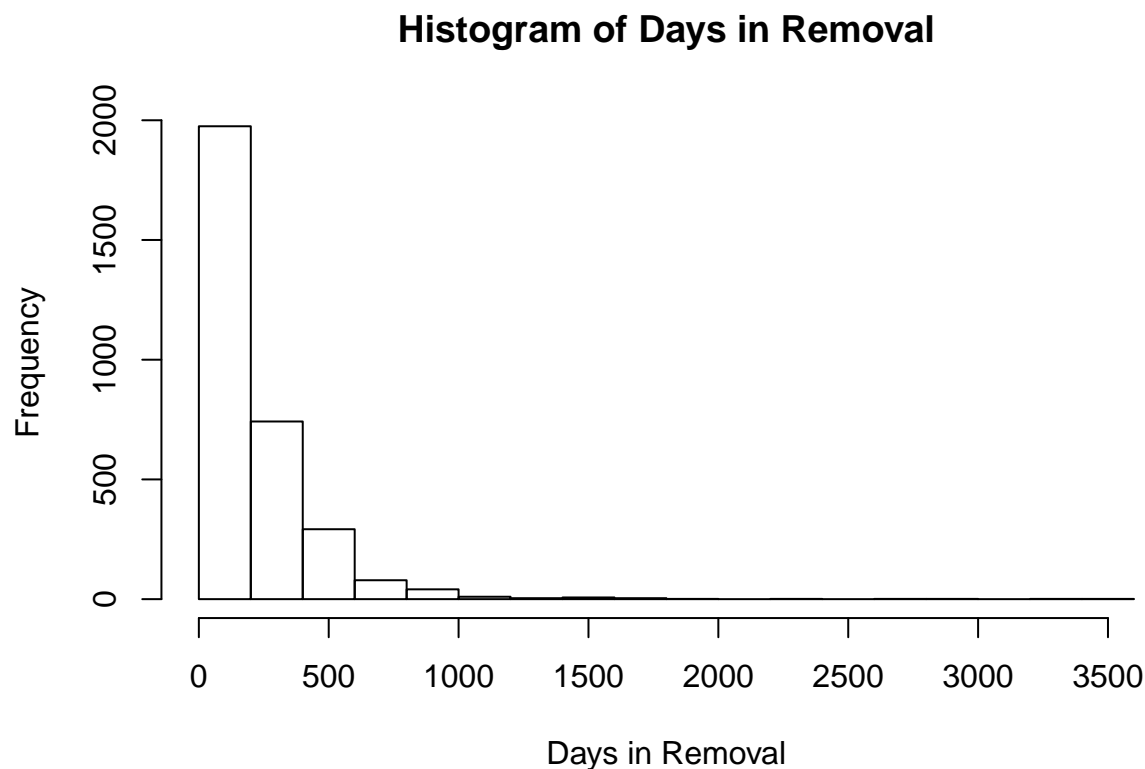
Kaplan-Meier Curve for Reentry



Removal Days

There are not many quantitative measurements, and a lot of them have a count distribution. (Number_Prior_Involvements, Number_Prior_Removals, Number_Prior_Assessments). However this one can have some extreme values, below is the top 5 highest removal days in this dataset.

```
hist(Reentry_SFY2016$Removal_days
     , main= "Histogram of Days in Removal"
     , xlab= "Days in Removal")
```



```
knitr::kable (Reentry_SFY2016%>%
              filter(Removal_End_Reason %in% Reunification) %>%
                arrange(desc(Removal_days))%>%
                select(Removal_days)%>%
                filter(row_number() <= 5))
```

Removal_days
3550
3226
2219
1764
1751