

Children's Administration  
FY2010  
Braam Settlement Agreement  
Annual Performance and Informational  
Race Report

January 7, 2011  
(Updated March 11, 2011)

## DSHS Children's Administration, FY2010 Braam Settlement Agreement Annual Performance & Informational Race Report

### Table of Contents & Overview of Performance

Friday, March 11, 2011 (Updated)

Outcome	Braam Settlement Agreement Reference	Measure Description	Benchmark	Actual	Racial Disparity Index Included	Page Number
<b>Ratio of Licensed Foster Care Beds to Children in Foster Care</b>	Placement Stability, Goal 1, Outcome 1	Average monthly ratio of licensed foster care beds to children in licensed foster care.	2.0	2.6 (FY10) 2.3 (FY09)	Not Required	<a href="#">4</a>
<b>Placement Stability - Two or Fewer Placements</b>	Placement Stability, Goal 1, Outcome 2	Percentage of children who experience two or fewer placements during their current episode of out-of-home care (based on percentage of children entering care during the two previous fiscal years with 2 or fewer placements, with time-in-care specifications based on entry year).	90%	89.3% (FY10) 89.0% (FY09)	Yes	<a href="#">7</a>
<b>Caseloads At or Below 18 Cases</b>	Placement Stability, Goal 1, Outcome 3	Percentage of social workers providing services to one or more children in out of home care under CA Placement and Care Authority with caseloads at or below Council on Accreditation (COA) standards (18 child cases per worker).	90%	75.5% (FY10) 65.0% (FY09)	Not Required	<a href="#">12</a>
<b>Child Health &amp; Education Tracking (CHET) Screens - Overall Completion</b>	Mental Health, Goal 1, Outcome 2	Percentage of children in out-of-home care 30 days or longer that have a Child Health and Education Tracking (CHET) screen completed and documented within 30 days of entering care.	90%	78% (FY10) 64% (FY09)	Yes	<a href="#">15</a>
<b>Shared Planning Meeting Focused on CHET Screen within 60 Days</b>	Mental Health, Goal 1, Outcome 3	Percentage of Shared Planning Meetings (SPM) that include a focus on CHET screening results that are held within 60 days of each child's entry into care.	90%	51.9% (FY10) Data not available (FY09)	Yes	<a href="#">20</a>
<b>Early Support for Infant and Toddlers (ESIT) Program Referral within 2 Workdays</b>	Mental Health, Goal 1, Outcome 4	Percentage of children age 3 and under in out-of-home care with identification of concerns about developmental delays from their CHET Screens that are referred to the Early Support for Infant and Toddlers (ESIT) Program within 2 workdays.	90%	86% (FY10) 72% (FY09)	Yes	<a href="#">25</a>

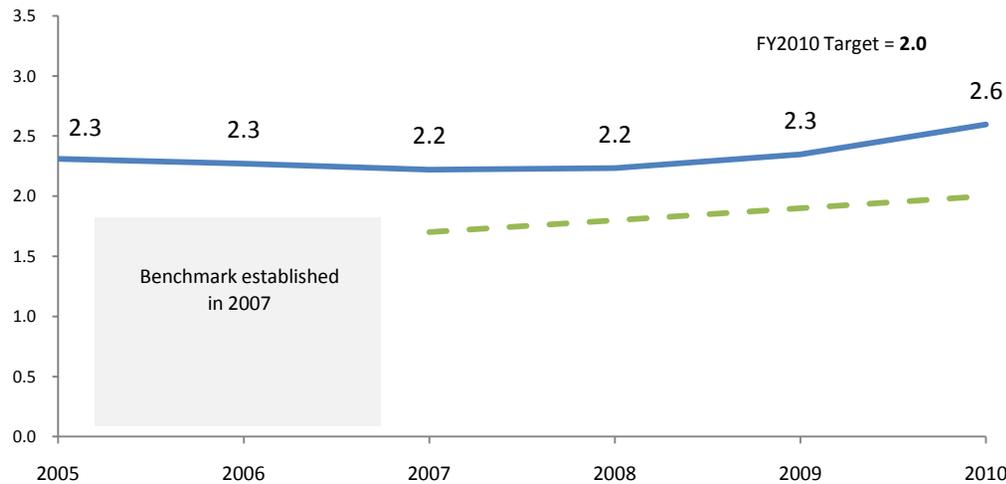
Outcome	Braam Settlement Agreement Reference	Measure Description	Benchmark	Actual	Racial Disparity Index Included	Page Number
<b>Initial Child Health and Education Plan Developed in ISSP within 60 Days</b>	Mental Health, Goal 2, Outcome 1	Percentage of children in out-of-home care that have health and education plans (developed based on the findings from all physical health, developmental, educational, mental health and substance abuse health screenings and assessments) in their ISSP within 60 days entering care.	90%	71% (FY10) 90% (FY09)	Race data not collected during FY2010	<a href="#">30</a>
<b>Child Health and Education Plan Updated in ISSP every 6 Months</b>	Mental Health, Goal 2, Outcome 2	Percentage of children in out-of-home care that have their health and education plan in their ISSP updated every 6 months.	90%	59% (FY10) 63% (FY09)	Race data not collected during FY2010	<a href="#">33</a>
<b>Annual Screening of Mental Health &amp; Substance Abuse Needs</b>	Mental Health, Goal 3, Outcome 2	Percentage of children in out-of-home care screened for mental health and substance abuse needs every 12 months. <i>Included in this report is FY07-FY09 performance on newly defined measure.</i>	85% (FY09)	FY2010 Reported May 2011 54.8% (FY09)	Yes	<a href="#">36</a>
<b>Child's Needs Met When Found Ineligible/Denied Regional Support Network (RSN) Mental Health Services</b>	Mental Health, Goal 3, Outcome 4	Percentage of children denied or found ineligible for mental health services and the child's needs were found to have been met. The measure is not based on whether a shared planning meeting was held as stated in the description of the outcome per agreement with the Braam Oversight Panel.	90%	100% (FY10) 97% (FY09)	Not Required	<a href="#">41</a>
<b>Inappropriate Stays at DSHS Office or Hotel</b>	Unsafe and Inappropriate Placements, Goal 1, Outcome 2	Number of children who stay overnight at DSHS offices or in hotels unless an appropriate licensed foster family or relative caregiver is not available, administrative approval has been granted, and adequate supervision is provided for the child, or the youth has an Independent Living Plan authorizing such placement.	0 Incidents	0 Incidents (FY10) 0 Incidents (FY09)	Not Required	<a href="#">43</a>
<b>Monthly Health &amp; Safety Visits with Children</b>	Unsafe and Inappropriate Placements, Goal 1, Outcome 6	Percentage of children who received a health and safety visit from their social worker each and every month the child was in care for a full month during the fiscal year.	95%	53.6% (FY10) 14.8% (FY09)	Yes	<a href="#">45</a>

Outcome	Braam Settlement Agreement Reference	Measure Description	Benchmark	Actual	Racial Disparity Index Included	Page Number
<b>Victims of Child Abuse and/or Neglect by Licensed Foster Parent or Facility Staff</b>	Unsafe and Inappropriate Placements, Goal 2, Outcome 1	Percentage of children who are not victims of a founded report of child abuse or neglect by a foster parent or facility staff member.	99.68%	99.80% (FY10) 99.62% (FY09)	Not Required	<a href="#">51</a>
<b>Sibling Placement (All Siblings)</b>	Sibling Separation, Goal 1, Outcome 1	Percentage of siblings removed together during the fiscal year that were placed with all other removed siblings.	75%	64.5% (FY10) 60.9% (FY09)	Yes	<a href="#">53</a>
<b>Sibling Placement (All or Some Siblings)</b>	Sibling Separation, Goal 1, Outcome 2	Percentage of siblings removed together during the fiscal year that were placed with some or all other removed siblings.	90%	81.2% (FY10) 80.9% (FY09)	Yes	<a href="#">58</a>
<b>Changes in School Placements</b>	Services to Adolescents, Goal 2, Outcome 1	Percentage of school aged children (excluding children placed with relatives and/or with siblings) who do not experience a change in school placement when they enter out-of-home care or change placement during the school year.	20%	17.3% (FY10) 22% (FY09)	Yes	<a href="#">63</a>
<b>High School Graduation Rate for Youth in 9th Grade Cohort</b>	Services to Adolescents, Goal 2, Outcome 2	Percentage of youth in out-of-home placement in grade 9 who remained in placement continuously through grade 12 who graduate from high school on time with a regular or adult (Individual Education Plan-IEP) diploma, including students with disabilities who graduated within the number of years designated in their IEP.	70%	47.7% (FY10) 48.0% (FY09)	Yes	<a href="#">68</a>
<b>Youth Transition (Exit) Staffings</b>	Services to Adolescents, Goal 2, Outcome 3	Percentage of multi-disciplinary staffing meeting that are held at least six months prior to a youth's exit from foster care to address issues related to their transition to independence.	95%	27% (FY10) Data not available (FY09)	Yes	<a href="#">73</a>
<b>Frequency of Youth on Runaway Status</b>	Services to Adolescents, Goal 3, Outcome 1	Percentage of youth in out-of-home care for at least 30 days who run from out-of-home care placements during the fiscal year.	2.0%	2.7% (FY10) 3.4% (FY09)	Yes	<a href="#">78</a>
<b>Median Number of Days Youth are on Runaway Status</b>	Services to Adolescents, Goal 3, Outcome 2	Median number of days that youth are on runaway status.	25 Days	24 Days (FY10) 27 Days (FY09)	Yes	<a href="#">83</a>

## Ratio of Licensed Foster Care Beds to Children in Foster Care

The average monthly ratio of licensed foster care beds to children in licensed foster care will be at least 2.0. (Placement Stability, Goal 1, Outcome 1)

Statewide Ratio (Goal is to be above the target)



### SUMMARY

- Children's Administration (CA) has met the benchmark since 2005.
- Recruitment and retention of foster homes continues to be a focus of the Children's Administration much like child welfare systems across the United States.
- Legislation in 2007 expanded the ability to place children with unlicensed caregivers who are extended family members and non-related kinship caregivers.

### ACTION PLAN

- Foster Parent Recruitment and Retention Contracts will become performance based contracts in Year 2011.

**DATA SOURCE:** FamLink; supplied by Lee Doran, Lead Analyst, Children's Administration

**MEASURE DEFINITION:** Monthly average number of licensed foster home beds at the end of each month divided by the average number of all persons in a licensed foster home bed at the end of each month.

**DATA NOTES:** **1** The ratio is calculated by taking the monthly average of total licensed foster home bed capacity divided by the monthly average of children placed in licensed foster home beds. **2** The counts are as of the last day of the month and then averaged for the fiscal year. **3** The count of licensed foster homes includes foster homes licensed by CA and Child Placing Agencies without limitations on the length of time the foster home is licensed. **4** The count of children and youth includes all children and youth placed in a licensed foster home in Washington State without limitations in length of stay or CA Placement and Care Authority. **5** Compliance with this outcome requires the statewide benchmark to be met. In addition, no region's performance may be more than .2 lower than the statewide benchmark.

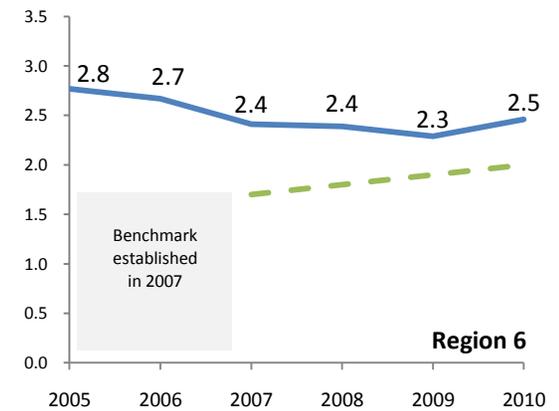
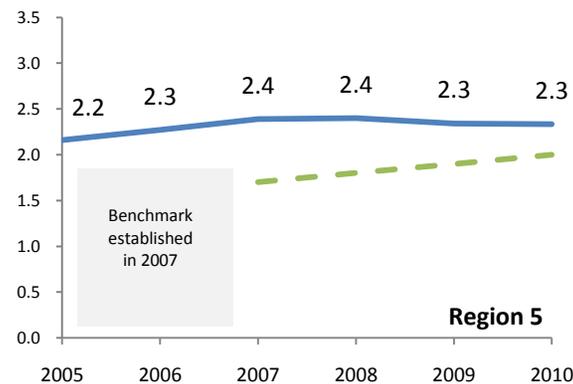
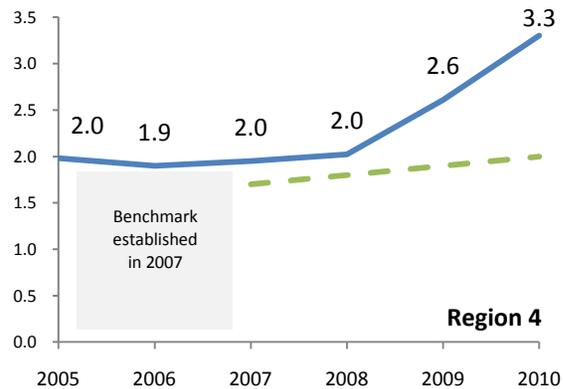
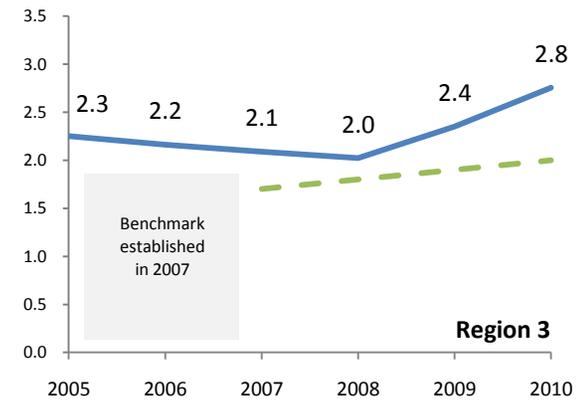
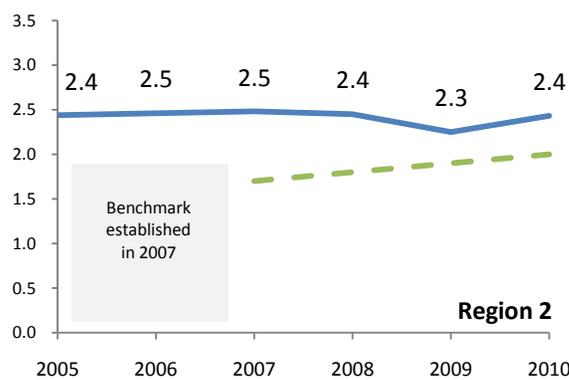
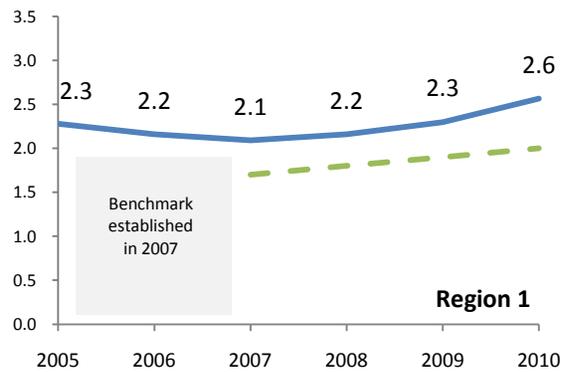
PERFORMANCE MEASURE

[TO DATA CHART](#)

### Ratio of Licensed Foster Care Beds to Children in Foster Care

The average monthly ratio of licensed foster care beds to children in licensed foster care will be at least 2.0. (Placement Stability, Goal 1, Outcome 1)

Regional Trends (Goal is to be above the target)



## Children's Administration

### Ratio of Licensed Foster Care Beds to Children in Foster Care

The average monthly ratio of licensed foster care beds to children in licensed foster care will be at least 2.0. (Placement Stability, Goal 1, Outcome 1)

<b>Measure definition</b>	Monthly average number of licensed foster home beds at the end of each month divided by the average number of all persons in a licensed foster home bed at the end of each month.
<b>Data source</b>	FamLink
<b>Data supplier</b>	Lee Doran, Lead Analyst, Children's Administration Technology Services (CATS)
<b>Next update</b>	To be determined
<b>Frequency</b>	State Fiscal Year
<b>Data notes</b>	<p><b>1</b> The ratio is calculated by taking the monthly average of total licensed foster home bed capacity divided by the monthly average of children placed in licensed foster home beds.</p> <p><b>2</b> The counts are as of the last day of the month and then averaged for the fiscal year.</p> <p><b>3</b> The count of licensed foster homes includes foster homes licensed by CA and Child Placing Agencies without limitations on the length of time the foster home is licensed.</p> <p><b>4</b> The count of children and youth includes all children and youth placed in a licensed foster home in Washington State without limitations in length of stay or CA Placement and Care Authority.</p> <p><b>5</b> Compliance with this outcome requires the statewide benchmark to be met. In addition, no region's performance may be more than .2 lower than the statewide benchmark.</p>

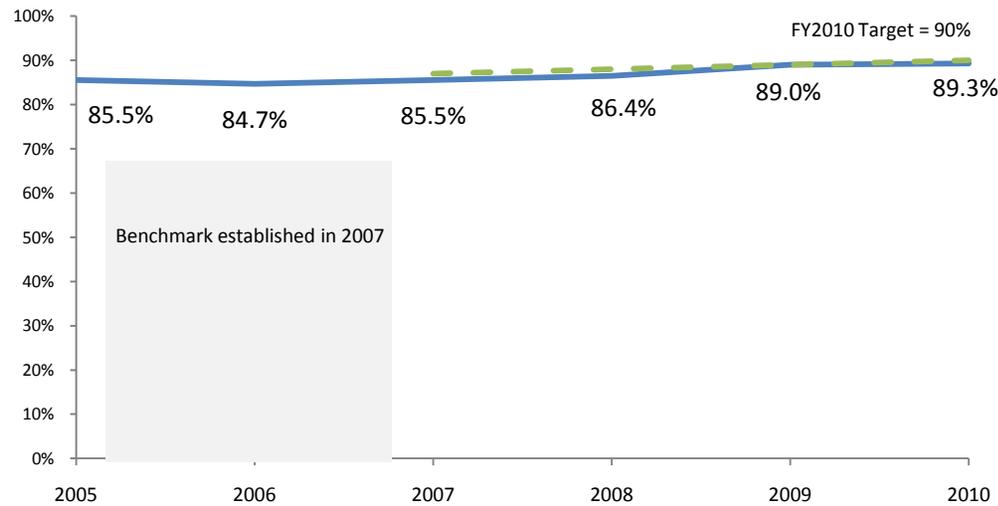
#### DATA

DATE	Statewide Ratio	TARGET	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6
2005	2.3		2.3	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.8
2006	2.3		2.2	2.5	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.7
2007	2.2	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.4
2008	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.4
2009	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.3
2010	2.6	2.0	2.6	2.4	2.8	3.3	2.3	2.5

### Placement Stability - Two or Fewer Placements

The percentage of children who experience two or fewer placements during their current out-of-home care episode will increase (outcome measure based on percentage of youth entering care during the two previous fiscal years with 2 or fewer placements, with time in care specifications based on entry year. (Placement Stability, Goal 1, Outcome 2)

Statewide Performance



**DATA SOURCE:** FamLink; supplied by Lee Doran, Lead Analyst, Children's Administration

**MEASURE DEFINITION:** Percentage of youth entering care during the previous two fiscal years with 2 or fewer placements (with time-in-care specifications based on entry year).

**DATA NOTES:** **1** Population includes foster youth entering out-of-home care during the two fiscal years prior to the performance year. For example, to evaluate placement stability for FY2010, the population includes children and youth newly entering out of home care during FY2008 and FY2009. **2** Population includes children and youth who were in care for at least 30 days and under CA Placement and Care Authority (PCA). Note: The criteria allows for some variability (error) in PCA documentation by including 'closed' PCA as some of the data is prior to FamLink. **3** The measure is based on time in care. For example, the population includes FY2009 removals with time in care of <=1 year and FY2008 removals with time in care of 1-2 years. **4** Counts of placement moves include exclusions approved by the Braam Oversight Panel, including children/youth's first placement with relatives and first placement with other siblings. (See complete Data Notes on page 9)

#### SUMMARY

- FY2009 performance data was updated using the new Data Warehouse which provides a more accurate measure and corrects previous report of 80.9% performance to 89%.
- 89.3% of children who entered out of home care during FY2009 and FY2010 experienced two or fewer placements during their time in care.
- Performance shows a trend of improvement the past four years. CA is within .7% of meeting the 90% benchmark.
- Regions 2, 4, and 6 met the FY2010 benchmark. Regions 1, 2, 4 and 5 show improvement since FY2009.
- Placement stability and continuity is important for children's personal development and achievement.
- Children who experience a change in placement may be moving into relative care, an adoptive home, or other setting to complete their permanent plan.
- Social workers use Family Team Decision Making (FTDM) meetings when making placement decisions and to help prevent a child's placement from disrupting.
- When a child's case plan is submitted to court and a new placement or change in placement is recommended CA is required to submit supporting documents relevant to the recommendation.

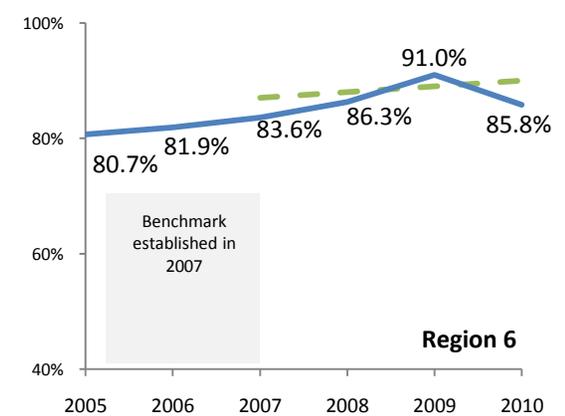
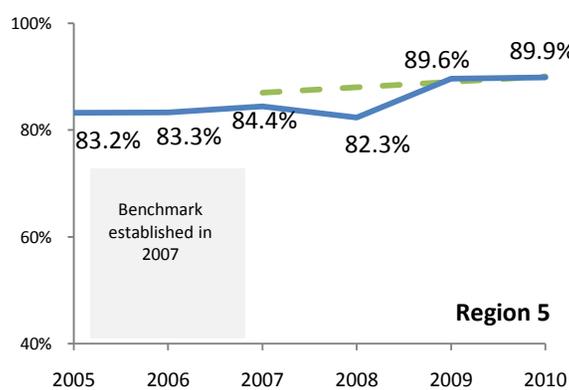
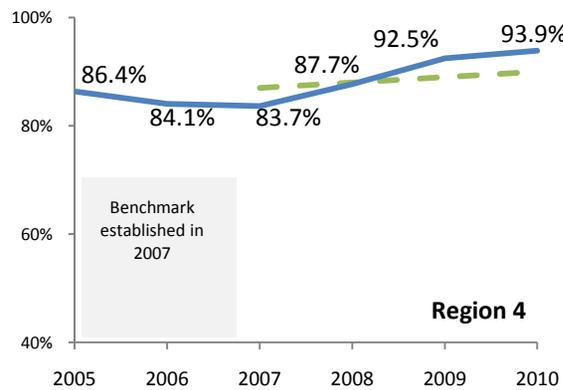
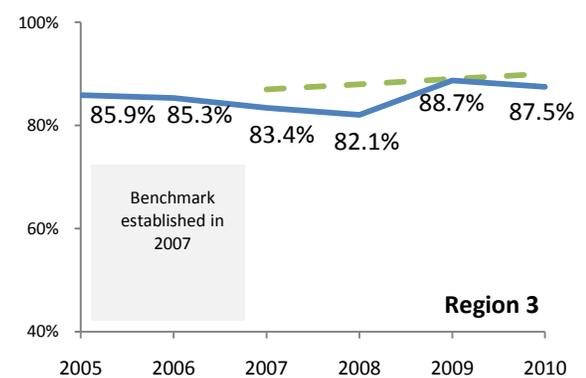
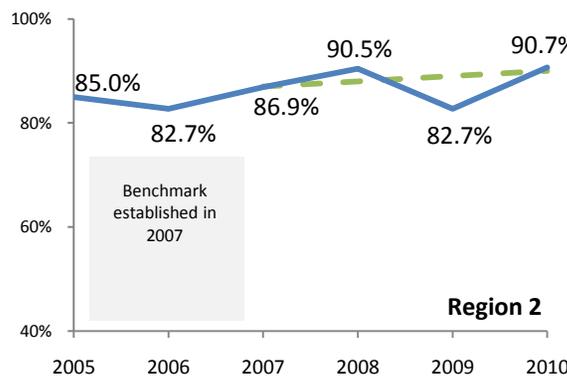
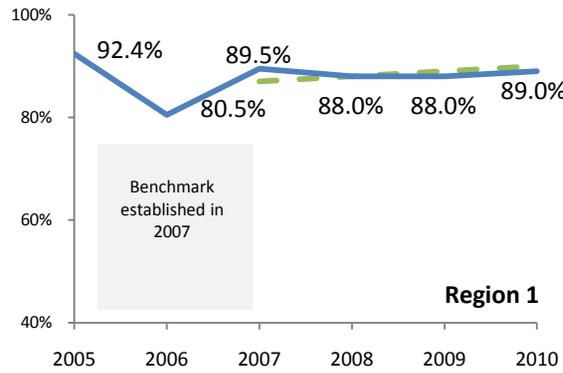
#### ACTION PLAN

- Strengthen understanding of placement mobility in Washington and how performance compares to other states.
- Strengthen use and effectiveness of FTDM meetings with assistance from the Annie E. Casey foundation.
- Increase supports for relative caregivers.
- Revise minimum licensing standards so rules are easily understood and provide flexibility in meeting standards while assuring child safety.
- Implement new practice to develop a support plan with caregivers when placing children in care based on the needs of the child, placement of a sibling group, or a newly licensed foster home.

## Placement Stability - Two or Fewer Placements

The percentage of children who experience two or fewer placements during their current out-of-home care episode will increase (outcome measure based on percentage of youth entering care during the two previous fiscal years with 2 or fewer placements, with time in care specifications based on entry year. (Placement Stability, Goal 1, Outcome 2)

### Regional Trends



## Children's Administration

### Placement Stability - Two or Fewer Placements

The percentage of children who experience two or fewer placements during their current out-of-home care episode will increase (outcome measure based on percentage of youth entering care during the two previous fiscal years with 2 or fewer placements, with time in care specifications based on entry year. (Placement Stability, Goal 1, Outcome 2)

<b>Measure definition</b>	Percentage of youth entering care during the previous two fiscal years with 2 or fewer placements (with time-in-care specifications based on entry year)
<b>Data source</b>	FamLink
<b>Data supplier</b>	Lee Doran, Lead Analyst, Children's Administration Technology Services (CATS)
<b>Next update</b>	January 2011 (Quarterly Informational Report)
<b>Period</b>	State Fiscal Year
<b>Data notes</b>	<p><b>1</b> Population includes foster youth entering out-of-home care during the two fiscal years prior to the performance year. For example, to evaluate placement stability for FY2010, the population includes children and youth newly entering out of home care during FY2008 and FY2009.</p> <p><b>2</b> Population includes children and youth who were in care for at least 30 days and under CA Placement and Care Authority (PCA). Note: The criteria allows for some variability (error) in PCA documentation by including 'closed' PCA as some of the data is prior to FamLink.</p> <p><b>3</b> The measure is based on time in care. For example, the population includes FY2009 removals with time in care of &lt;=1 year and FY2008 removals with time in care of 1-2 years.</p> <p><b>4</b> Counts of placement moves include exclusions approved by the Braam Oversight Panel, including children/youth's first placement with relatives and first placement with other siblings.</p> <p><b>5</b> FY2009 data has been 'corrected' based on new report methodology using FamLink Data Warehouse tables. The original FY2009 data was based on FamLink Release 1 data tables develop prior to the Data Warehouse.</p> <p><b>6</b> Compliance with this outcome requires the statewide benchmark to be met. In addition, no region's performance may be more than 10 percentage points lower than the statewide benchmark.</p>

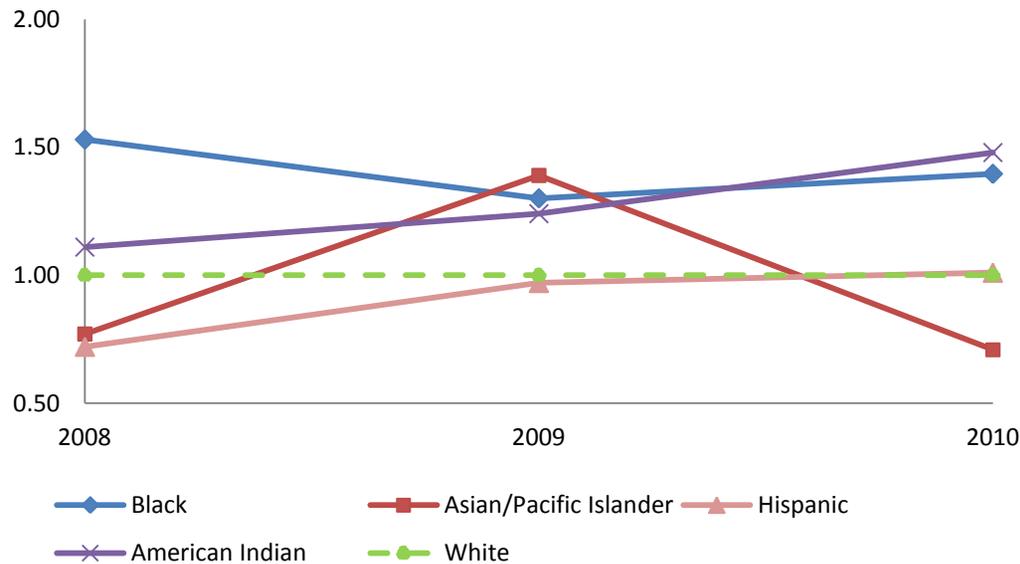
#### DATA

DATE	Statewide Performance	TARGET	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6
2005	85.5%		92.4%	85.0%	85.9%	86.4%	83.2%	80.7%
2006	84.7%		80.5%	82.7%	85.3%	84.1%	83.3%	81.9%
2007	85.5%	87.0%	89.5%	86.9%	83.4%	83.7%	84.4%	83.6%
2008	86.4%	88.0%	88.0%	90.5%	82.1%	87.7%	82.3%	86.3%
2009	89.0%	89.0%	88.0%	82.7%	88.7%	92.5%	89.6%	91.0%
2010	89.3%	90.0%	89.0%	90.7%	87.5%	93.9%	89.9%	85.8%

## Racial Disparity Index: Placement Stability - Two or Fewer Placements

Disparity ratio of minority to White children for the percentage of children who experience two or fewer placements during their current out-of-home care episode (based on percentage of children and youth entering care during the two previous fiscal years with 2 or fewer placements, with time in care specifications based on entry year). (Placement Stability, Goal 1, Outcome 2)

Disparity Ratios (Goal is to be at or below 1.00)



**DATA SOURCE:** FamLink; supplied by Lee Doran, Lead Analyst, Children's Administration

**MEASURE DEFINITION:** The proportion of the non-White child population who experience three or more placements during their current out-of-home care episode compared to the White population based on the percentage of children and youth entering care during the two previous fiscal years with three or more placements, with time in care specifications based on entry year (see Data Notes for Placement Stability Outcome Measure for additional detail).

**DATA NOTES:** 1 The disparity index is calculated by dividing the proportion of children in the non-White racial/ethnic group experiencing a particular undesirable outcome by the proportion of White children experiencing the undesirable outcome. 2 The disparity index is a measure widely used in child welfare to calculate the degree to which outcomes vary across different racial/ethnic groups. (See complete Data Notes on next page)

### SUMMARY

- A larger proportion of Black and American Indian children experience three or more changes in placement in comparison to White children.
  - The racial disparity index shows an increased trend of disparity for Black and American Indian children.
  - This outcome shows no racial disparity for Asian and Pacific Islander children and a small amount for Hispanic children.
  - The racial disparity index for FY2009 was re-calculated using the new Data Warehouse which provides a more accurate measure.
  - The Washington State Racial Disproportionality Advisory Committee (WSRDAC) developed a multi-year remediation plan to implement policies and practices that will reduce and ultimately eliminate racial disproportionality and improve disparate outcomes for children of color in the child welfare system without compromising child safety. Their first annual report was provided to the legislature in 2010.
  - The Children's Administration (CA) aggressively engages in culturally competent and nationally recognized racial equity training as a vital step in efforts to eliminate racial disproportionality in the child welfare system. During CY2010, approximately 220 CA staff and 50 community partners attended racial equity training.
  - A growing amount of data is aggregated by race/ethnicity and impacts to children of color is part of the discussion and analysis that informs program and practice improvement work.
- ACTION PLAN**
- Regional Disproportionality Committees are focusing on issues and strategies to reduce racial disproportionality and disparity in the child welfare system.
  - In partnership with WSRDAC, CA will be developing additional areas of focus for the 2011 remediation plan.

## Children's Administration

### Racial Disparity Index: Placement Stability - Two or Fewer Placements

Disparity ratio of minority to White children for the percentage of children who experience two or fewer placements during their current out-of-home care episode (based on percentage of children and youth entering care during the two previous fiscal years with 2 or fewer placements, with time in care specifications based on entry year). (Placement Stability, Goal 1, Outcome 2)

<b>Measure definition</b>	The proportion of the non-White child population who experience three or more placements during their current out-of-home care episode compared to the White population based on the percentage of children and youth entering care during the two previous fiscal years with three or more placements, with time in care specifications based on entry year (see Data Notes for <i>Placement Stability - Two or Fewer Placements</i> Outcome Measure for additional detail).
<b>Data source</b>	FamLink
<b>Data</b>	Lee Doran, Lead Analyst, Children's Administration Technology Services (CATS)
<b>Next</b>	To be determined
<b>Period</b>	State Fiscal Year
<b>Data notes</b>	<p><b>1</b> The disparity index is calculated by dividing the proportion of children in the non-White racial/ ethnic group experiencing a particular undesirable outcome by the proportion of White children experiencing the undesirable outcome.</p> <p><b>2</b> The disparity index is a measure widely used in child welfare to calculate the degree to which outcomes vary across different racial/ ethnic groups.</p> <p><b>3</b> The disparity index is not an indicator of performance on the outcome itself. For example, in some areas, performance for children of all racial/ ethnic groups could be high, but the disparity index could reveal marked differences among the groups. Conversely, overall performance could be low while the disparity index may show little variation among the racial/ethnic groups.</p> <p><b>4</b> Each child is assigned only one race using methodology for defining race agreed to by the Washington State Racial Disproportionality Advisory Committee (WSRDAC) and employed by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) and DSHS in conducting data analysis for WSRDAC. The methodology for assigning children to one race category includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>American Indian. If any of the six racial codes indicated American Indian background, the child was coded Indian in our analysis.</i></li> <li>- <i>Black. If a child had no Indian heritage, but any of the codes indicated Black or African American, the child is coded as Black.</i></li> <li>- <i>Asian/Pacific Islander. If a child was coded as Asian or one of the Pacific Islander codes, with no Black or American Indian heritage, the child's race was coded as Asian/Pacific Islander.</i></li> <li>- <i>Hispanic. Any child with Hispanic heritage, but not in the first three categories, was coded as Hispanic.</i></li> <li>- <i>White. Any child with no indication of Indian, Black, Asian, or Hispanic race/ethnicity was coded as White.</i></li> </ul> <p><b>5</b> Data include race classifications of "other" and "unknown." Based on recommendations from the Braam Oversight Panel these children are excluded as a separate group in charts presented in this report. For this outcome the count of children in this category are as follows: FY2008 (data not available), FY2009 (51 children), and FY2010 (27 children).</p>

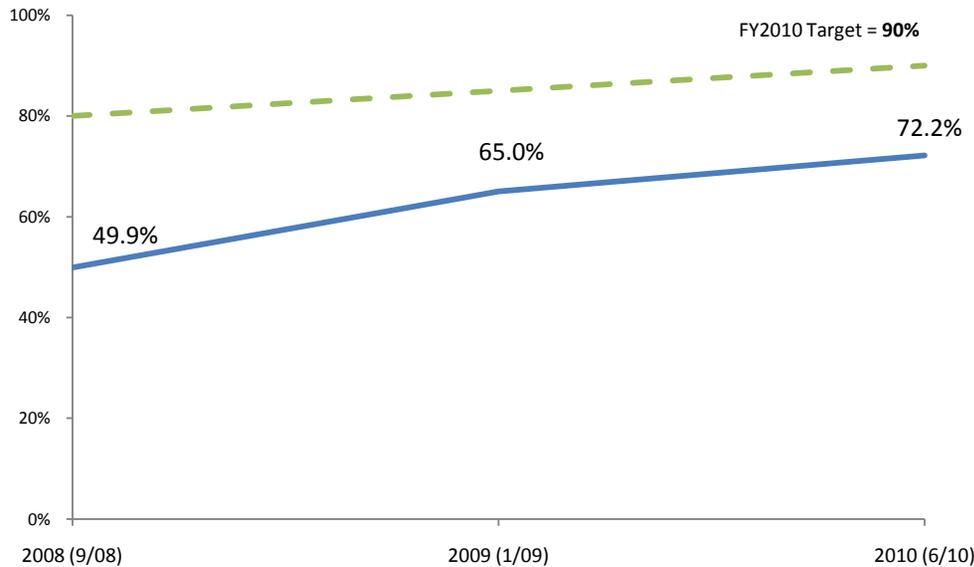
#### DATA

DATE	Black	Total Count	Asian/Pacific Islander	Total Count	Hispanic	Total Count	American Indian	Total Count	White	Total Count
2008	1.53	79.8% (205 of 257)	0.77	89.8% (44 of 49)	0.72	90.5% (258 of 285)	1.11	85.4% (234 of 274)	1.00	86.8% (1244 of 1434)
2009	1.30	86.7% (282 of 325)	1.39	85.9% (61 of 71)	0.97	90.1% (255 of 283)	1.24	87.4% (326 of 373)	1.00	89.9% (1363 OF 1517)
2010	1.40	86.6% (304 of 351)	0.71	93.2% (69 of 74)	1.01	90.3% (279 of 309)	1.48	85.8% (345 of 402)	1.00	90.4% (1282 of 1418)

## Caseloads At or Below 18 Cases

**Social workers will have caseloads at or below Council on Accreditation (COA) standards (18 child cases per caseworker for all other children ). (Placement Stability, Goal 1, Outcome 3)**

Statewide Performance



**DATA SOURCE:** FamLink; supplied by Lee Doran, Lead Analyst, Children's Administration

**MEASURE DEFINITION:** Social workers will have caseloads at or below Council on Accreditation (COA) standards.

**DATA NOTES:** **1** FY2008 was the first year administrative data was available to report on this outcome. **2** The data is considered estimates as changes over time in counts still represent a developing measure and utilization of the information management system used as the data source. **3** The counts are point in time as of the first day of the report month. Consistent reporting months have not been used due to timing of development and availability of measure data. 9/08 was used for FY2008 as it was the first month performance data for this outcome was available. 1/09 was used for FY2009 as it was the last month CA had confidence in the data as it was prior to the conversion to FamLink. (See complete Data Notes on page 15)

### SUMMARY

- This measure counts social workers, who served at least one child in out of home care, with caseloads of 18 or fewer. The majority of social workers are Child and Family Welfare Services (CFWS) workers. The measure also counts social workers who occasionally serve a child in out of home care (i.e. Child Protective Services, Family Reconciliation Services, and Voluntary Family Services).
- This is a point in time measure and not an average over time.
- This data does not reflect the new caseload report methodology in development. A precise measure is complex due to difficulty creating algorithms that correspond to changing social workers and child populations each month and ensuring social worker case and child assignments are accurately documented in FamLink.
- Performance shows a trend of improvement over time; from 50% in FY2008 to 65% in FY2009, to 72% in FY2010.
- Caseloads are affected by children entering and leaving out-of-home care. CA has a strong focus on reducing the length of time children and youth spend in out of home care. These efforts achieve safe legal permanency for children and help reduce social worker's caseloads.

### ACTION PLAN

- Regional managers actively monitor caseloads and make adjustments when indicated within allocated resources.
- Continue to review and correct social worker case and child assignment information in FamLink.
- Continue efforts to safely place children in permanent homes, achieve timely permanency, and make court improvements.
- Expand use of family team meetings to improve practice and better impact timely and safe permanency.
- Better engage and support relatives caring for dependent children.

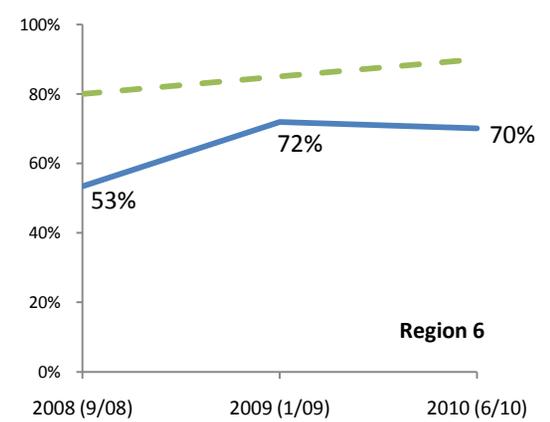
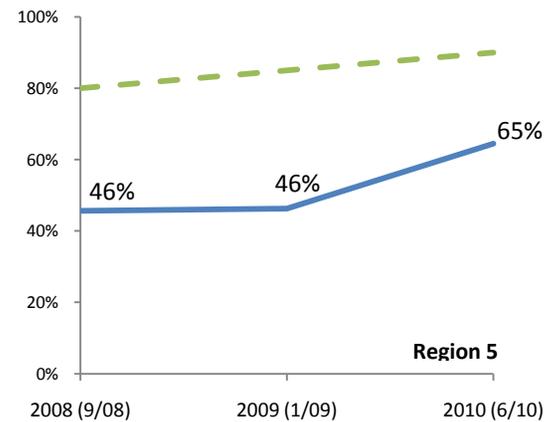
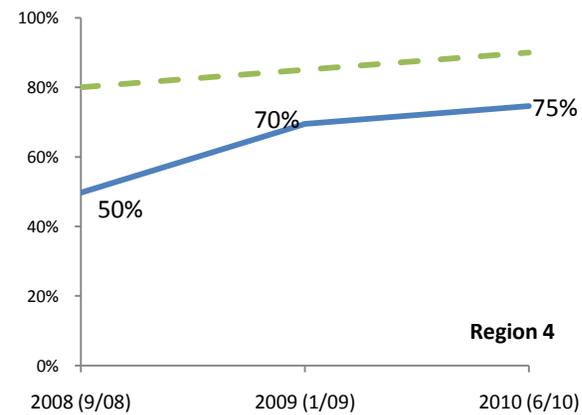
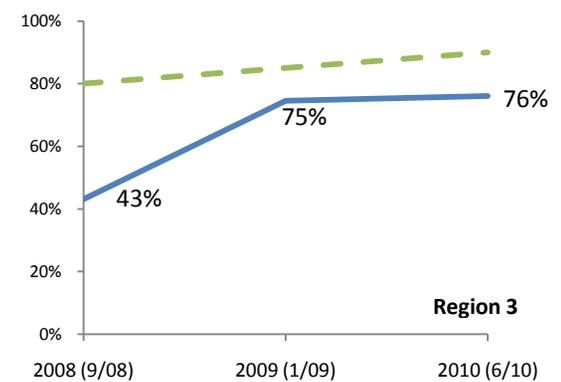
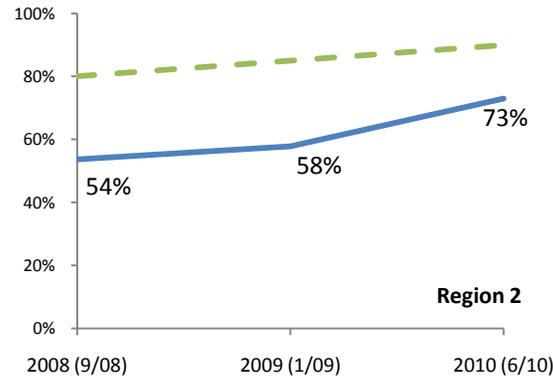
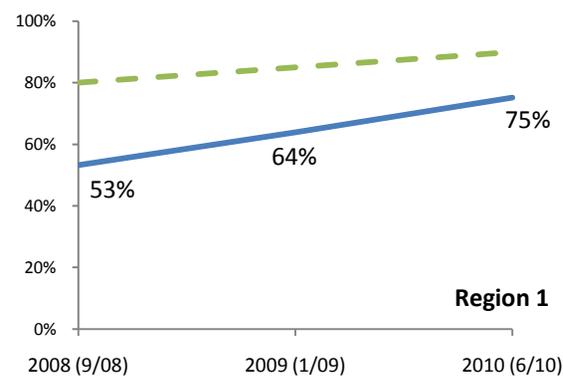
PERFORMANCE MEASURE

[TO DATA CHART](#)

### Caseloads At or Below 18 Cases

Social workers will have caseloads at or below Council on Accreditation (COA) standards (18 child cases per caseworker for all other children ). (Placement Stability, Goal 1, Outcome 3)

#### Regional Trends



## Children's Administration

### Caseloads At or Below 18 Cases

Social workers will have caseloads at or below Council on Accreditation (COA) standards (18 child cases per caseworker for all other children ). (Placement Stability, Goal 1, Outcome 3)

<b>Measure definition</b>	Percentage of social workers providing services to one or more children in out of home care under CA Placement and Care Authority with caseloads at or below Council on Accreditation (COA) standards (18 child cases per worker).
<b>Data source</b>	FamLink
<b>Data supplier</b>	Lee Doran, Lead Analyst, Children's Administration Technology Services (CATS)
<b>Next update</b>	January 2011 (Monthly Informational Performance Report)
<b>Period</b>	Other (explain to the right)      Point in Time Data, As of the First Day of the Identified Month
<b>Data notes</b>	<p><b>1</b> FY2008 was the first year administrative data was available to report on this outcome.</p> <p><b>2</b> The data is considered estimates as changes over time in counts still represent a developing measure and utilization of the information management system used as the data source.</p> <p><b>3</b> The counts are point in time as of the first day of the report month. Consistent reporting months have not been used due to timing of development and availability of measure data. 9/08 was used for FY2008 as it was the first month performance data for this outcome was available. 1/09 was used for FY2009 as it was the last month CA had confidence in the data as it was prior to the conversion to FamLink.</p> <p><b>4</b> FY2010 counts of assignments are not based on strict logic recently developed by CA due to additional time needed to refine the report methodology and strengthen accuracy of child and case assignment documentation in FamLink.</p> <p><b>5</b> Compliance with this outcome requires the statewide benchmark to be met. In addition, no region's performance may be more than 10 percentage points lower than the statewide benchmark.</p>

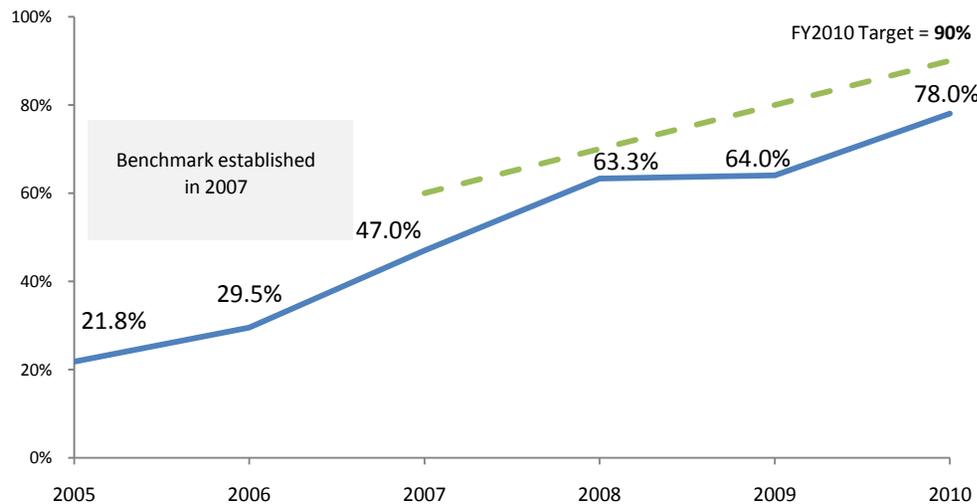
#### DATA

DATE	Statewide Performance	TARGET	Worker Count <18	Worker Count >18	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6
2008 (9/08)	49.9%	80%	512	514 (50.1%)	53%	54%	43%	50%	46%	53%
2009 (1/09)	65.0%	85%	652	328 (35%)	64%	58%	75%	70%	46%	72%
2010 (6/10)	72.2%	90%	695	268 (27.8%)	75%	73%	76%	75%	65%	70%

## Child Health & Education Tracking (CHET) Screens - Overall Completion

**Children in out-of-home care 30 days or longer will have a completed and documented Child Health and Education Tracking (CHET) Screen within 30 days of entering care. (Mental Health, Goal 1, Outcome 2)**

### Statewide Performance



### SUMMARY

- FY2010 performance for completing required CHET Screens within 30 days of a child entering out of home care was 78%.
- CA performance has steadily improved during the past 5 years.
- CA reports performance on a monthly basis and August 2010 monthly performance was 90% and met the monthly target for the first time.
- Recognition to Region 3 for meeting the 90% benchmark for FY2010.
- Region 5's low performance during FY2010 is attributed to two CHET Screening Specialist position vacancies for several months and an increase in the volume of CHET Screens to complete which resulted in twice the monthly workload standard of 1:10-12.
- The average number of days to complete a CHET Screen was 28 days during FY2010.
- The healthy development of children in out of home care is a fundamental priority. Good health and emotional well being increase the likelihood of developmental, social, and educational achievement.
- CA met the 90% benchmark for domains primarily within CA control (Developmental- 95%, Emotional/Behavioral-93%, and Connections-93%) and not for two domains that are reliant on other systems (Educational -86% and Physical Health-82%).
- The primary reasons CHET Screens were not completed within 30 days during FY2010: (a) one or more incomplete domains, primarily Physical Health and Education, and (b) additional time was needed to complete the screen due to staff workload, primarily in Region 5. (See data notes for additional information)

### ACTION PLAN

- Continue to conduct ongoing monthly review of reasons CHET Screens are not completed within 30 days to identify and address challenges.
- Identify healthcare and education providers that regularly do not provide timely results, and triage and target follow-up.
- Continue to partner with the DSHS Fostering Well-Being Program to strengthen staff and caregivers understanding of the value of Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) exams and provide assistance locating healthcare providers.

**DATA SOURCE:** Statewide CHET Database; supplied by Brenda Villarreal, Statewide CHET Program Manager

**MEASURE DEFINITION:** Children in out-of-home care 30 days or longer will have completed and documented Child Health and Education Tracking (CHET) screens within 30 days of entering care.

**DATA NOTES:** **1** The benchmark for this outcome was established beginning with FY2007. **2** Performance is based on children newly entering out of home care and agreed upon criteria for requiring a CHET screen. **3** In order for a CHET Screen to be counted as complete, the Screening Report must have all of the age appropriate screening domains completed within 30 days of entry into care. **4** FY2009 performance includes Feb 1 – June 30, 2009 data due to the FamLink transition period. This period also marks the start of using a revised definition for "completion." (See complete Data Notes on page 17)

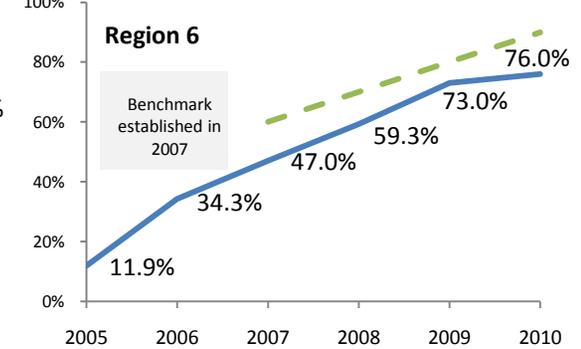
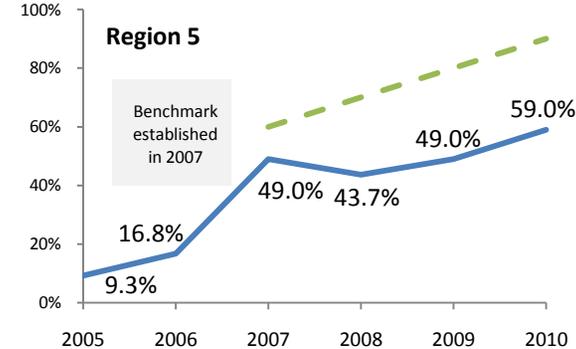
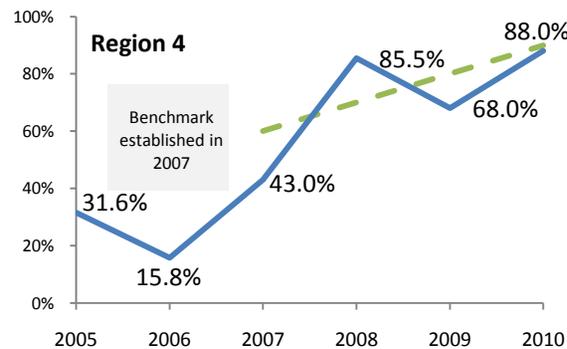
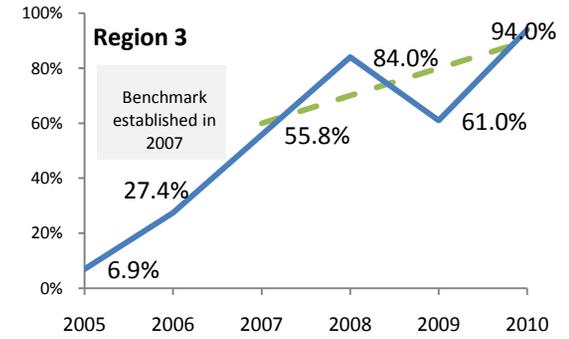
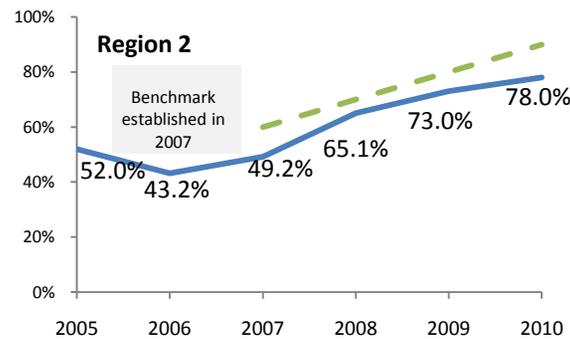
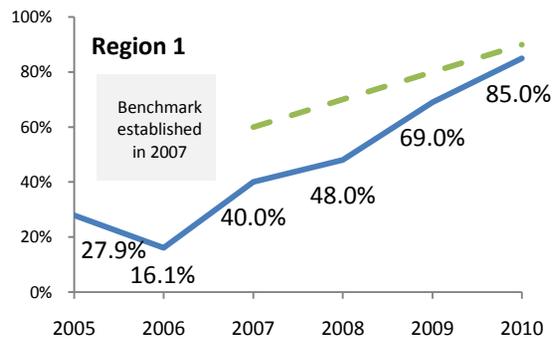
PERFORMANCE MEASURE

[TO DATA CHART](#)

### Child Health & Education Tracking (CHET) Screens - Overall Completion

Children in out-of-home care 30 days or longer will have a completed and documented Child Health and Education Tracking (CHET) Screen within 30 days of entering care. (Mental Health, Goal 1, Outcome 2)

#### Regional Trends



## Children's Administration

### Child Health & Education Tracking (CHET) Screens - Overall Completion

**Children in out-of-home care 30 days or longer will have a completed and documented Child Health and Education Tracking (CHET) Screen within 30 days of entering care. (Mental Health, Goal 1, Outcome 2)**

<b>Measure definition</b>	Percentage of children in out-of-home care 30 days or longer that have a Child Health and Education Tracking (CHET) screen completed and documented within 30 days of entering care.
<b>Data source</b>	FamLink and Statewide CHET Database
<b>Data supplier</b>	Brenda Villarreal, Statewide CHET Program Manager, Children's Administration and Bob Ensley, Statewide CHET Database Programmer
<b>Next update</b>	January 2011 (Monthly Informational Performance Report)
<b>Period</b>	State Fiscal Year
<b>Data notes</b>	<p><b>1</b> The benchmark for this outcome was established beginning with FY2007.</p> <p><b>2</b> Performance is based on children newly entering out of home care that meet criteria for a CHET Screen to be completed.</p> <p><b>3</b> In order for a CHET Screen to be counted as complete, the Screening Report must have all of the age appropriate screening domains completed within 30 days of entry into care.</p> <p><b>4</b> FY2009 performance includes Feb 1 – June 30, 2009 data due to the FamLink transition period. This period also marks the start of using a revised definition for “completion.”</p> <p><b>5</b> The primary reasons Physical Health domains were not completed within 30 days during FY2010: (a) healthcare providers unable to provide an Early Periodic Screening Diagnostic and Treatment (EPSDT) exam within 30 days (190 screens), (b) delay in receiving EPSDT exam results (115 screens), and (c) caregiver unable to take the child to the exam within 30 days (68 screens).</p> <p><b>6</b> The primary reasons Education Domains were not completed within 30 days during FY2010: (a) education records requested but incomplete or not received within 30 days (78 screens), and (b) CA was unable to obtain records due to school being closed during school breaks (65 screens).</p> <p><b>7</b> Compliance with this outcome requires the statewide benchmark to be met. In addition, no region’s performance may be more than 10 percentage points lower than the statewide benchmark.</p>

#### DATA

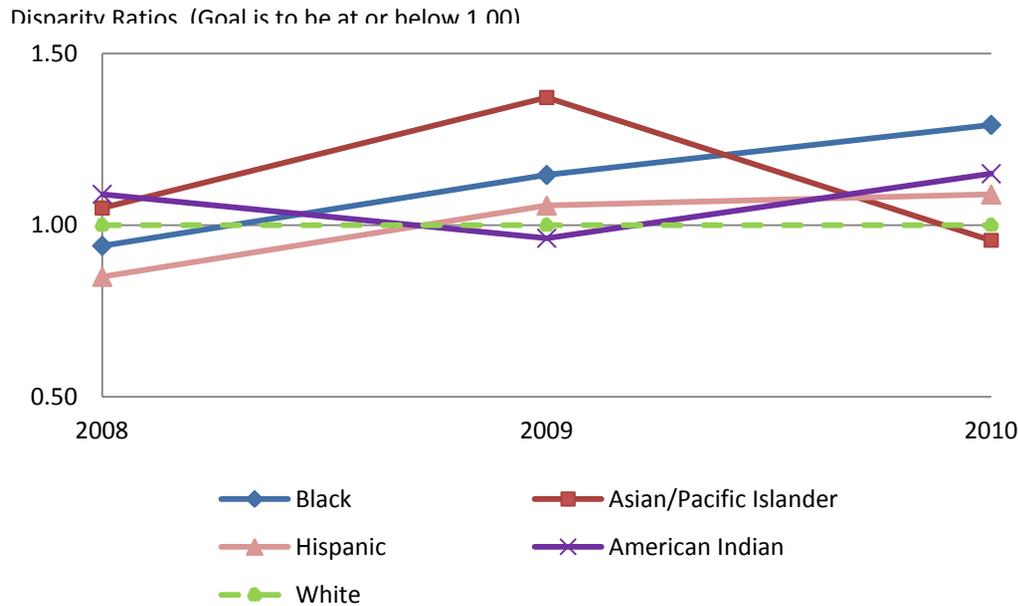
DATE	Statewide Performance	TARGET	Total Applicable Cases	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6
2005	21.8%		Data not readily available	27.9%	52.0%	6.9%	31.6%	9.3%	11.9%
2006	29.5%			16.1%	43.2%	27.4%	15.8%	16.8%	34.3%
2007	47.0%	60%		40.0%	49.2%	55.8%	43.0%	49.0%	47.0%
2008	63.3%	70%	4690	48.0%	65.1%	84.0%	85.5%	43.7%	59.3%
2009	64.0%	80%	1653 (See Data Note #4)	69.0%	73.0%	61.0%	68.0%	49.0%	73.0%
2010	78.0%	90%	4309	85.0%	78.0%	94.0%	88.0%	59.0%	76.0%

INFORMATIONAL

[TO DATA CHART](#)

## Racial Disparity Index: Child Health & Education Tracking (CHET) Screens - Overall Completion

Disparity ratio of minority to White children for the percentage children in out-of-home care 30 days or longer with a completed and documented Child Health and Education Tracking (CHET) Screen within 30 days of entering care. (Mental Health, Goal 1, Outcome 2)



### SUMMARY

- A larger proportion of Black, American Indian, and Hispanic children do not have a CHET Screen completed within 30 days of entering out of home care in comparison to White children.
- The racial disparity index shows an increased trend of disparity for Black, American Indian, and Hispanic children.
- This outcome shows no racial disparity for Asian and Pacific Islander children in FY2010.
- The Washington State Racial Disproportionality Advisory Committee (WSRDAC) developed a multi-year remediation plan to implement policies and practices that will reduce and ultimately eliminate racial disproportionality and improve disparate outcomes for children of color in the child welfare system without compromising child safety.
- The Children's Administration (CA) aggressively engages in culturally competent and nationally recognized racial equity training as a vital step in efforts to eliminate racial disproportionality in the child welfare system. During CY2010, approximately 220 CA staff and 50 community partners attended racial equity training.
- A growing amount of data is aggregated by race/ethnicity and impacts to children of color is part of discussion and analysis.

### ACTION PLAN

- Regional Disproportionality Committees that include representatives from CA, juvenile court, Tribes, community partners, and persons of color are focusing on issues and strategies to reduce racial disproportionality and disparity in the child welfare system.
- In partnership with WSRDAC, CA will be developing additional areas of focus for the 2011 remediation plan.

**DATA SOURCE:** Statewide CHET Database; supplied by Brenda Villarreal, Statewide CHET Program Manager and Bob Ensley, Statewide CHET Database Programmer, Children's Administration

**MEASURE DEFINITION:** The proportion of the non-White child population who do not receive a CHET Screen within 30 days of entering out of home care compared to the White population (see Data Notes for *CHET Screen-Overall Completion* Outcome Measure for additional detail).

**DATA NOTES:** 1 The disparity index is calculated by dividing the proportion of children in the non-White racial/ ethnic group experiencing a particular undesirable outcome by the proportion of White children experiencing the undesirable outcome. 2 The disparity index is a measure widely used in child welfare to calculate the degree to which outcomes vary across different racial/ ethnic groups. 3 The disparity index is not an indicator of performance on the outcome itself. (See complete Data Notes on next page)

## Children's Administration

### Racial Disparity Index: Child Health & Education Tracking (CHET) Screens - Overall Completion

Disparity ratio of minority to White children for the percentage children in out-of-home care 30 days or longer with a completed and documented Child Health and Education Tracking (CHET) Screen within 30 days of entering care. (Mental Health, Goal 1, Outcome 2)

<b>Measure definition</b>	The proportion of the non-White child population who do not receive a CHET Screen within 30 days of entering out of home care compared to the White population (see Data Notes for <i>CHET Screens-Overall Completion</i> Outcome Measure for additional detail).
<b>Data source</b>	FamLink and Statewide CHET Database
<b>Data supplier</b>	Brenda Villarreal, Statewide CHET Program Manager, Children's Administration and Bob Ensley, Statewide CHET Database Programmer
<b>Next update</b>	To be determined
<b>Period</b>	State Fiscal Year
<b>Data notes</b>	<p><b>1</b> The disparity index is calculated by dividing the proportion of children in the non-White racial/ ethnic group experiencing a particular undesirable outcome by the proportion of White children experiencing the undesirable outcome.</p> <p><b>2</b> The disparity index is a measure widely used in child welfare to calculate the degree to which outcomes vary across different racial/ ethnic groups.</p> <p><b>3</b> The disparity index is not an indicator of performance on the outcome itself. For example, in some areas, performance for children of all racial/ ethnic groups could be high, but the disparity index could reveal marked differences among the groups. Conversely, overall performance could be low while the disparity index may show little variation among the racial/ethnic groups.</p> <p><b>4</b> Each child is assigned only one race using methodology for defining race agreed to by the Washington State Racial Disproportionality Advisory Committee (WSRDAC) and employed by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) and DSHS in conducting data analysis for WSRDAC. The methodology for assigning children to one race category includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>American Indian. If any of the six racial codes indicated American Indian background, the child was coded Indian in our analysis.</i></li> <li>- <i>Black. If a child had no Indian heritage, but any of the codes indicated Black or African American, the child is coded as Black.</i></li> <li>- <i>Asian/Pacific Islander. If a child was coded as Asian or one of the Pacific Islander codes, with no Black or American Indian heritage, the child's race was coded as Asian/Pacific Islander.</i></li> <li>- <i>Hispanic. Any child with Hispanic heritage, but not in the first three categories, was coded as Hispanic.</i></li> <li>- <i>White. Any child with no indication of Indian, Black, Asian, or Hispanic race/ethnicity was coded as White.</i></li> </ul> <p><b>5</b> Data include race classifications of "other" and "unknown." Based on recommendations from the Braam Oversight Panel these children are excluded as a separate group in charts presented in this report. For this outcome the count of children in these categories are as follows: FY2008 (data not available), FY2009 (100 children), and FY2010 (421 children).</p>

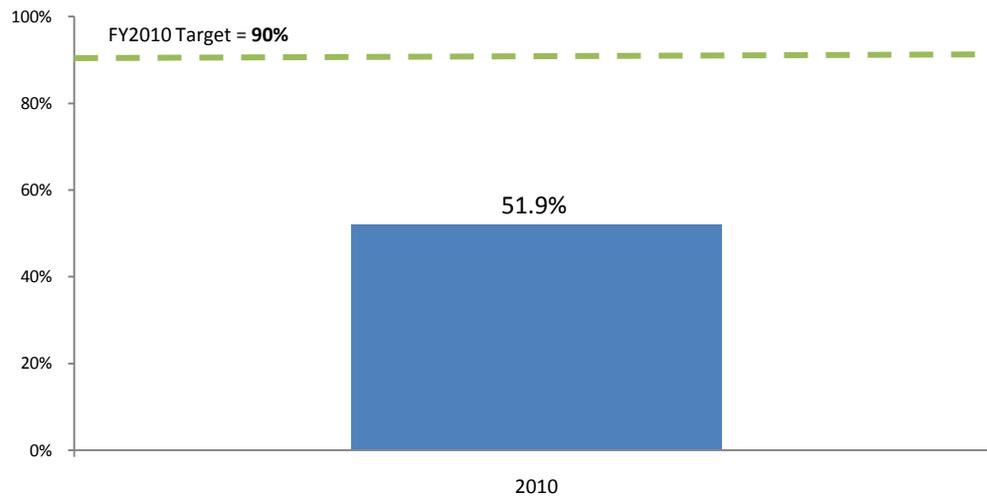
#### DATA

DATE	Black	Total Count	Asian/Pacific Islander	Total Count	Hispanic	Total Count	American Indian	Total Count	White	Total Count
2008	0.94	64.9% (404 of 623)	1.05	60.8% (76 of 125)	0.85	68.4% (379 of 554)	1.09	59.3% (423 of 713)	1.00	62.7% (1632 of 2602)
2009	1.15	60.3% (173 of 287)	1.37	52.5% (32 of 61)	1.06	63.4% (121 of 191)	0.96	66.7% (122 of 183)	1.00	65.3% (543 of 831)
2010	1.29	72.2% (343 of 475)	0.96	79.4% (85 of 107)	1.09	76.8% (381 of 496)	1.15	75.3% (283 of 376)	1.00	78.6% (1921 of 2443)

## Shared Planning Meeting Focused on CHET Screen within 60 Days

**A Shared Planning Meeting (SPM) focused on the CHET Screening results will be held within 60 days of each child's entry into care. (Mental Health, Goal 1, Outcome 3)**

Statewide Performance



### SUMMARY

- Performance for social workers holding a Shared Planning Meeting that includes a focus on children's CHET Screen results within 60 days of entry into care was 51.9% for FY2010.
- FY2010 is the first year administrative data was available to measure performance on this outcome.
- CA provides monthly informational performance reports for this outcome to the Braam Oversight Panel. CA monthly performance shows steady improvement from about 31% in July 2009 to 78% in September 2010.
- During FY2010, Region 2 had the highest performance at 72%. Region 6 was the lowest at 19%, however is showing significant improvement in monthly reports (79% in September 2010).
- Timely and thorough planning helps ensure the needs of children in out of home care are met. Reviewing and discussing CHET Screen results helps social workers, parents, caregivers, and age appropriate children/youth develop effective case plans.
- During Spring 2010 a monthly FamLink management report was developed, communication was sent to staff and managers to strengthen responsibilities and reminder them of practice expectation, and regions improved accuracy of information documented in FamLink.
- In October 2010, staff received in-service training on policy updated to better reflect required timeframes for staffings.
- In November 2010, FamLink design changes were made to improve the Shared Planning Meeting page and strengthen fields used for administrative reporting.

### ACTION PLAN

- Continue to use the FamLink Management report to monitor and analyze performance and identify and address improvement needs.

**DATA SOURCE:** FamLink and Statewide CHET Database; supplied by Lisa Barber, Data Analyst, Children's Administration

**MEASURE DEFINITION:** A shared planning meeting (SPM) focusing on the CHET screening results will be held within 60 days of each child's entry into care.

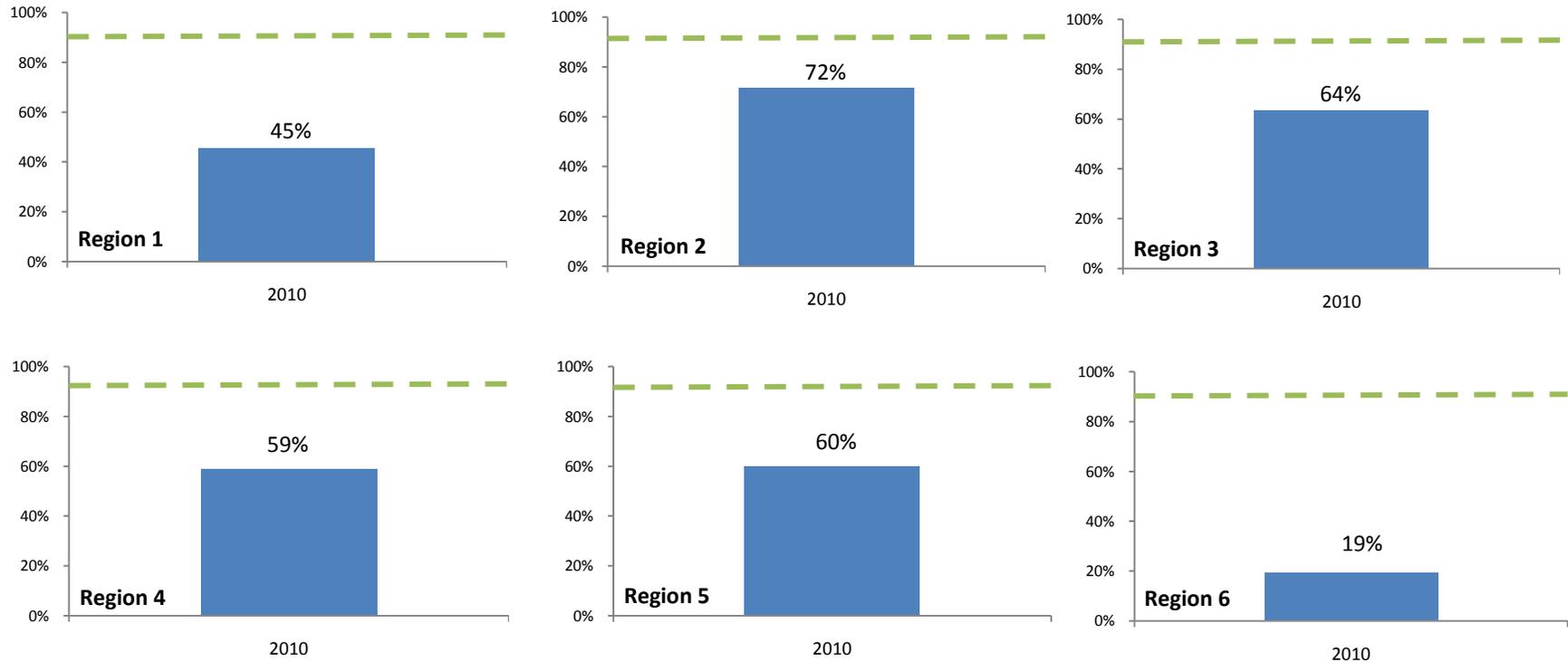
**DATA NOTES:** **1** FY2010 is the first year administrative data was available to report on this outcome. **2** Population includes children newly entering out of home care between 7/1/09 and 6/30/10, in care for 60 days or more, and under CA Placement and Care Authority who meet the criteria for a required CHET Screen.

**3** To achieve compliance a shared planning meeting focused on CHET Screen results must be held within 60 days of the child entering out of home care and accurately documented in FamLink. (See complete Data Notes on page 22)

## Shared Planning Meeting Focused on CHET Screen within 60 Days

A Shared Planning Meeting (SPM) focused on the CHET Screening results will be held within 60 days of each child's entry into care. (Mental Health, Goal 1, Outcome 3)

### Regional Trends



## Children's Administration

### Shared Planning Meeting Focused on CHET Screen within 60 Days

A Shared Planning Meeting (SPM) focused on the CHET Screening results will be held within 60 days of each child's entry into care. (Mental Health, Goal 1, Outcome 3)

<b>Measure definition</b>	A shared planning meeting focused on the CHET Screen results will be held within 60 days of each child's entry into care.
<b>Data source</b>	FamLink and Statewide CHET Database
<b>Data supplier</b>	Lisa Barber, Data Analyst, Children's Administration
<b>Next update</b>	January 2011 (Monthly Informational Performance Report)
<b>Period</b>	State Fiscal Year
<b>Data notes</b>	<p>1 FY2010 is the first year administrative data was available to report on this outcome.</p> <p>2 Population includes children newly entering out of home care during the fiscal year, in out-of-home care for 60 days or more, and under CA Placement and Care Authority who meet the criteria for a required CHET Screen.</p> <p>3 To achieve compliance a shared planning meeting focused on CHET Screen results must be held within 60 days of the child entering out of home care and accurately documented in FamLink.</p> <p>4 Several changes to the report methodology are pending to exclude a small number of records currently included in the population: (a) Exclude youth that turn 18 years old within 60 days of entering out of home care, and (b) Exclude children who return home on a Trial Return Home within 60 days of placement.</p> <p>5 Compliance with this outcome requires the statewide benchmark to be met. In addition, no region's performance may be more than 10 percentage points lower than the statewide benchmark.</p>

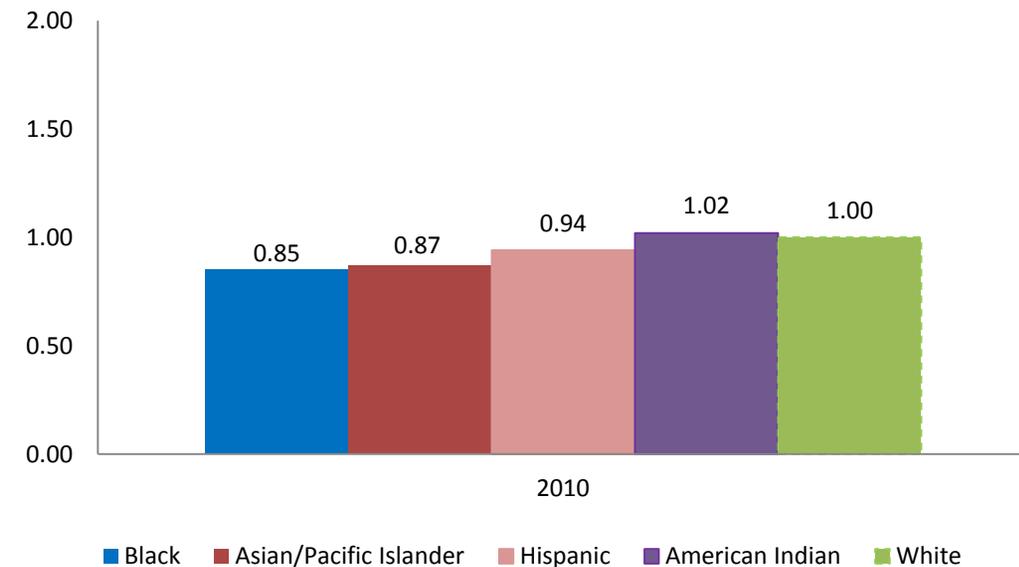
### DATA

DATE	Statewide Performance	TARGET	< 60 days	61-90 days	>90 days	Not Documented	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6
2010	51.9%	90%	1941	145 (3.9%)	260 (7.2%)	1383 (37%)	45%	72%	64%	59%	60%	19%

## Racial Disparity Index: Shared Planning Meeting Focused on CHET Screen within 60 Days

**Disparity ratio of minority to White children for the percentage of Shared Planning Meetings (SPM) focused on CHET Screen results held within 60 days of each child's entry into care. (Mental Health, Goal 1, Outcome 3)**

Disparity Ratios (Goal is to be at or below 1.00)



**DATA SOURCE:** FamLink and Statewide CHET Database; supplied by Lisa Barber, Data Analyst, Children's Administration and calculated by Elizabeth Jones, Statewide QA Manager, Children's Administration

**MEASURE DEFINITION:** The proportion of the non-White child population who do not have a Shared Planning Meeting focused on their CHET Screen results held within 60 days of entering out of home care compared to the White population (see Data Notes for *Shared Planning Meeting Focused on CHET Screen within 60 Days* Outcome Measure for additional detail).

**DATA NOTES:** 1 The disparity index is calculated by dividing the proportion of children in the non-White racial/ ethnic group experiencing a particular undesirable outcome by the proportion of White children experiencing the undesirable outcome. 2 The disparity index is a measure widely used in child welfare to calculate the degree to which outcomes vary across different racial/ ethnic groups. (See complete Data Notes on next page)

### SUMMARY

- FY2010 is the first year administrative data for this outcome has been available.
- This outcome shows no racial disparity for Black, Asian and Pacific Islander, and Hispanic children in FY2010 and a small amount for American Indian children.
- The data indicates a larger proportion of Black, Asian and Pacific Islander, and Hispanic children have a Shared Planning Meeting focused on their CHET Screen results within 60 days of entering out of home care in comparison to White children.
- The Washington State Racial Disproportionality Advisory Committee (WSRDAC) developed a multi-year remediation plan to implement policies and practices that will reduce and ultimately eliminate racial disproportionality and improve disparate outcomes for children of color in the child welfare system without compromising child safety. WSRDAC submitted their first annual remediation report to the legislature in 2010.

### ACTION PLAN

- Regional Disproportionality Committees that include representatives from CA, juvenile court, Tribes, community partners, and persons of color are focusing on issues and strategies to reduce racial disproportionality and disparity in the child welfare system.

## Children's Administration

### Racial Disparity Index: Shared Planning Meeting Focused on CHET Screen within 60 Days

Disparity ratio of minority to White children for the percentage of Shared Planning Meetings (SPM) focused on CHET Screen results held within 60 days of each child's entry into care. (Mental Health, Goal 1, Outcome 3)

<b>Measure definition</b>	The proportion of the non-White child population who do not have a Shared Planning Meeting focused on their CHET Screen results held within 60 days of entering out of home care compared to the White population (see Data Notes for <i>Shared Planning Meeting Focused on CHET Screen within 60 Days</i> Outcome Measure for additional detail).
<b>Data source</b>	FamLink
<b>Data supplier</b>	Lisa Barber, Data Analyst, Children's Administration and Elizabeth Jones, Statewide QA Manager, Children's Administration
<b>Next update</b>	To be determined
<b>Period</b>	State Fiscal Year
<b>Data notes</b>	<p><b>1</b> The disparity index is calculated by dividing the proportion of children in the non-White racial/ ethnic group experiencing a particular undesirable outcome by the proportion of White children experiencing the undesirable outcome.</p> <p><b>2</b> The disparity index is a measure widely used in child welfare to calculate the degree to which outcomes vary across different racial/ ethnic groups.</p> <p><b>3</b> The disparity index is not an indicator of performance on the outcome itself. For example, in some areas, performance for children of all racial/ ethnic groups could be high, but the disparity index could reveal marked differences among the groups. Conversely, overall performance could be low while the disparity index may show little variation among the racial/ethnic groups.</p> <p><b>4</b> Each child is assigned only one race using methodology for defining race agreed to by the Washington State Racial Disproportionality Advisory Committee (WSRDAC) and employed by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) and DSHS in conducting data analysis for WSRDAC. The methodology for assigning children to one race category includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>American Indian. If any of the six racial codes indicated American Indian background, the child was coded Indian in our analysis.</i></li> <li>- <i>Black. If a child had no Indian heritage, but any of the codes indicated Black or African American, the child is coded as Black.</i></li> <li>- <i>Asian/Pacific Islander. If a child was coded as Asian or one of the Pacific Islander codes, with no Black or American Indian heritage, the child's race was coded as Asian/Pacific Islander.</i></li> <li>- <i>Hispanic. Any child with Hispanic heritage, but not in the first three categories, was coded as Hispanic.</i></li> <li>- <i>White. Any child with no indication of Indian, Black, Asian, or Hispanic race/ethnicity was coded as White.</i></li> </ul> <p><b>5</b> Data include race classifications of "other" and "unknown." Based on recommendations from the Braam Oversight Panel these children are excluded as a separate group in charts presented in this report. For this outcome the count of children in this category during FY2010 was 153 children.</p>

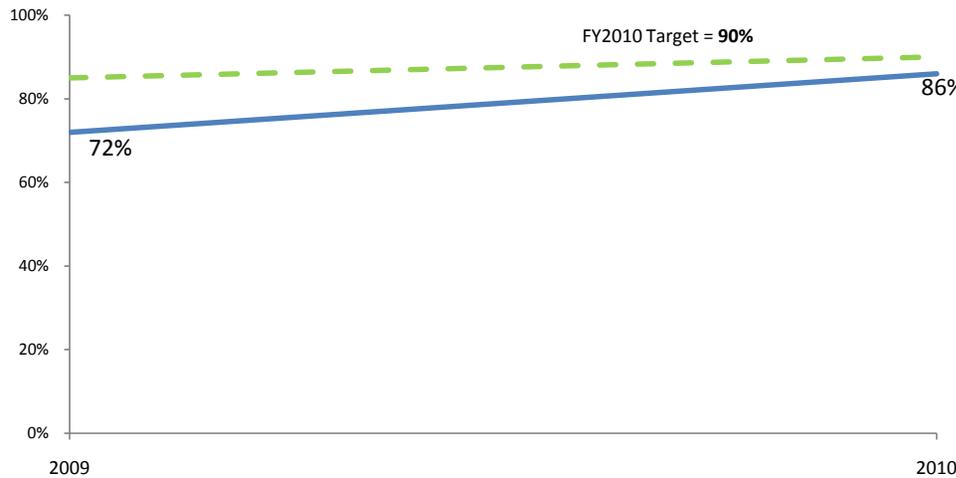
#### DATA

DATE	Black	Total Count	Asian/Pacific Islander	Total Count	Hispanic	Total Count	American Indian	Total Count	White	Total Count
2010	0.85	58.0% (300 of 517)	0.87	57.3% (75 of 131)	0.94	54% (250 of 463)	1.02	50% (248 of 496)	1.00	50.9% (1006 of 1977)

## Early Support for Infant and Toddlers (ESIT) Program Referral within 2 Workdays

**Children age 3 and under in out-of-home care will be referred to the Early Support for Infant and Toddlers (ESIT) Program within 2 workdays of identification of concerns about developmental delays from their CHET Screen. (Mental Health, Goal 1, Outcome 4)**

Statewide Performance



**SUMMARY**

- Performance for children with identified concerns of developmental delays being referred to the Early Support for Infant and Toddlers (ESIT) Program within 2 workdays was 86% for FY2010.

- FY2010 performance on this outcome shows improvement from FY2009.

- CA met the 90% benchmark statewide for the past five reporting months (April-August 2010).

- August 2010 was the first month 100% performance was achieved. Regions 2 and 3 met the 90% benchmark for FY2010.

- When the developmental delays of a child are addressed their opportunity for growth and develop are improved.

- FY2010 data showing primary reasons (ESIT) Program Referrals are not made within 2 workdays: (a) Referrals were made to a Mental Health service provider instead of an ESIT Program when concerns were identified in the ASQ-SE Screening Tool, (b) CHET Screening Specialist was not aware an ESIT Program referral was required for the ASQ-SE Screening tool, and (c) CHET Screening Specialist made a data entry error in the Statewide CHET Database.

- Issues impacting performance on this outcome have been resolved by ensuring CHET Screening Specialists are aware of the ESIT Program referral requirements, making a change to the Statewide CHET Database, and completing data clean-up activities.

**ACTION PLAN**

- Continue to conduct ongoing monthly review of reasons ESIT Program referrals are not made within 2 workdays to identify and address challenges.

**DATA SOURCE:** Statewide CHET Database; supplied by Brenda Villarreal, Statewide CHET Program Manager

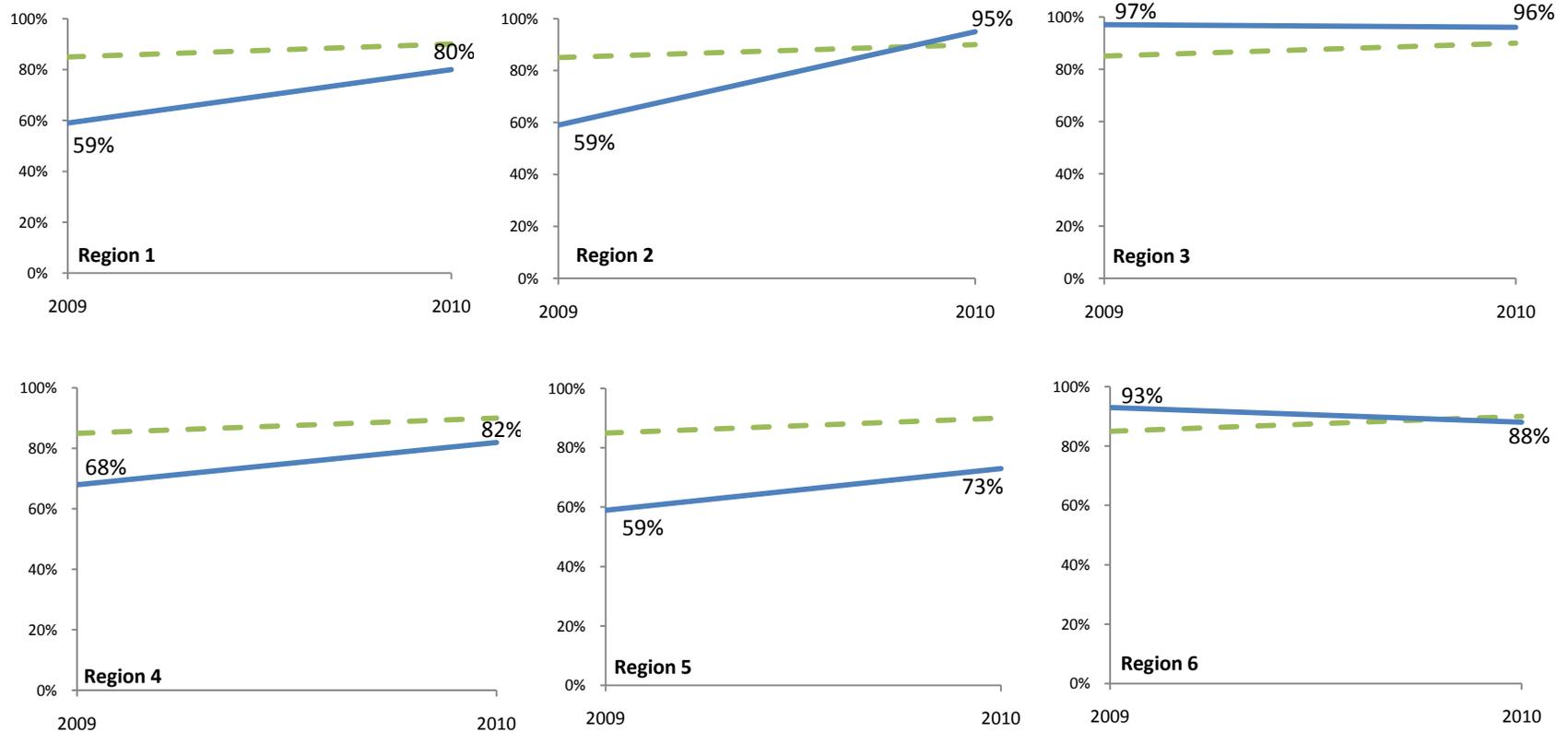
**MEASURE DEFINITION:** Children age 3 and under in out-of-home care will be referred to the Early Support for Infant and Toddlers Program within 2 workdays of identification of concerns about developmental delays from their CHET screens.

**DATA NOTES:** 1 FY2009 was the first year administrative data was available to report on this outcome and covers Feb 1 – June 30, 2009 data due to the FamLink transition period. This period also marks the start of using a revised definition for CHET Screen “completion” criteria. 2 Population is based on children newly entering out of home care between 7/1/09 and 6/30/10, in care 30 days or more, under CA Placement and Care Authority who meet the criteria for a required CHET Screen, including completion of a developmental screening. (See complete Data Notes on page 27)

## Early Support for Infant and Toddlers (ESIT) Program Referral within 2 Workdays

Children age 3 and under in out-of-home care will be referred to the Early Support for Infant and Toddlers (ESIT) Program within 2 workdays of identification of concerns about developmental delays from their CHET Screen. (Mental Health, Goal 1, Outcome 4)

### Regional Trends



## Children's Administration

### Early Support for Infant and Toddlers (ESIT) Program Referral within 2 Workdays

Children age 3 and under in out-of-home care will be referred to the Early Support for Infant and Toddlers (ESIT) Program within 2 workdays of identification of concerns about developmental delays from their CHET Screen. (Mental Health, Goal 1, Outcome 4)

<b>Measure definition</b>	Percentage of children age 3 and under in out-of-home care with identification of concerns about developmental delays from their CHET Screens that are referred to the Early Support for Infant and Toddlers (ESIT) Program within 2 workdays.
<b>Data source</b>	Statewide CHET Database
<b>Data supplier</b>	Brenda Villarreal, Statewide CHET Program Manager, Children's Administration
<b>Next update</b>	January 2011 (Monthly Informational Performance Report)
<b>Period</b>	State Fiscal Year
<b>Data notes</b>	<p><b>1</b> FY2009 was the first year administrative data was available to report on this outcome and covers Feb 1 – June 30, 2009 data due to the FamLink transition period. This period also marks the start of using a revised definition for CHET Screen “completion” criteria.</p> <p><b>2</b> Population is based on children newly entering out of home care, in care 30 days or more, and under CA Placement and Care Authority that meet criteria for a CHET Screen to be completed, including completion of a developmental screening.</p> <p><b>3</b> To achieve compliance children identified with concerns about developmental delays from their CHET Screen need to be referred to the ESIT Program within 2 workdays or already be receiving ESIT program services.</p> <p><b>4</b> Children with identified concerns that are already receiving ESIT Program services are counted as compliant.</p> <p><b>5</b> Compliance with this outcome requires the statewide benchmark to be met. In addition, no region’s performance may be more than 10 percentage points lower than the statewide benchmark.</p>

#### DATA

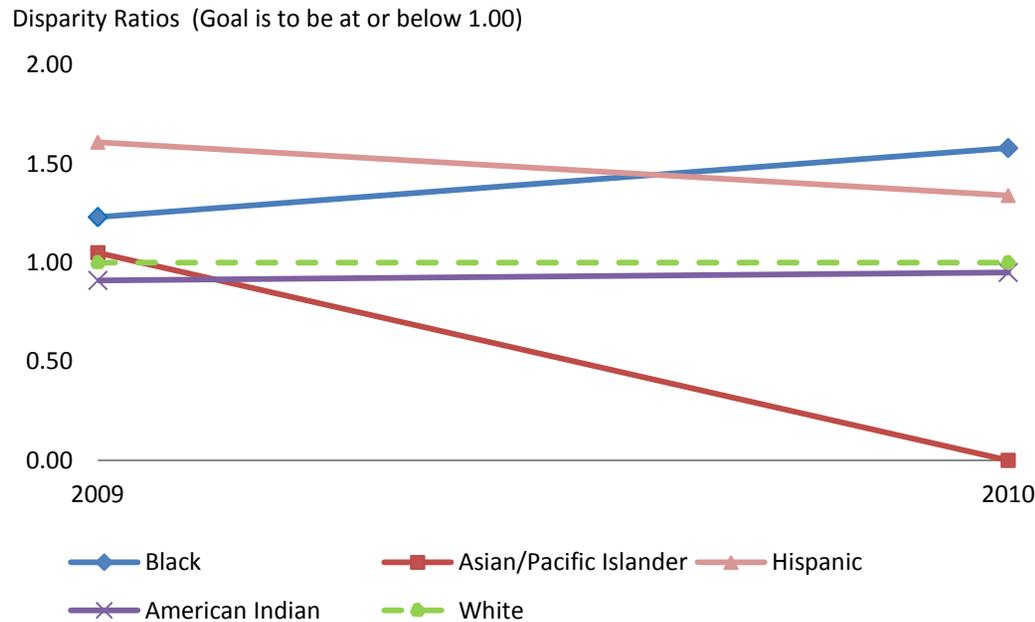
DATE	Statewide Performance	TARGET	Total Applicable Cases	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6
2009	72%	85%	179 (See Data Note #1)	59%	59%	97%	68%	59%	93%
2010	86%	90%	412	80%	95%	96%	82%	73%	88%

INFORMATIONAL

[TO DATA CHART](#)

## Racial Disparity Index: Early Support for Infant and Toddlers (ESIT) Program Referrals within 2 Workdays

Disparity ratio of minority to White children for the percentage of children age 3 and under in out-of-home care referred to the Early Support for Infant and Toddlers (ESIT) Program within 2 workdays of identification of concerns about developmental delays from their CHET Screen. (Mental Health, Goal 1, Outcome 4)



### SUMMARY

- A larger proportion of Black and Hispanic children do not receive a referral to the ESIT Program within 2 workdays when concerns for potential developmental delays are identified from their CHET Screen in comparison to white children.
- The racial disparity index shows an increased trend of disparity for Black children and decreased disparity for Hispanic children.
- This outcome shows no racial disparity for American Indian and Asian and Pacific Islander children for FY2010.
- The Washington State Racial Disproportionality Advisory Committee (WSRDAC) developed a multi-year remediation plan to implement policies and practices that will reduce and ultimately eliminate racial disproportionality and improve disparate outcomes for children of color in the child welfare system without compromising child safety.
- The Children's Administration (CA) aggressively engages in culturally competent and nationally recognized racial equity training as a vital step in efforts to eliminate racial disproportionality in the child welfare system. During CY2010, approximately 220 CA staff and 50 community partners attended racial equity training.

### ACTION PLAN

- Regional Disproportionality Committees that include representatives from CA, juvenile court, Tribes, community partners, and persons of color are focusing on issues and strategies to reduce racial disproportionality and disparity in the child welfare system.
- In partnership with WSRDAC, CA will be developing additional areas of focus for the 2011 remediation plan.

**DATA SOURCE:** Statewide CHET Database; supplied by Brenda Villarreal, Statewide CHET Program Manager and Bob Ensley, Statewide CHET Database Programmer, Children's Administration

**MEASURE DEFINITION:** The proportion of the non-White child population who do receive an ESIT Program referral within 2 workdays of identification of concerns about developmental delays from their CHET Screens compared to the White population (see Data Notes for *ESIT Program Referrals within 2 Workdays* Outcome Measure for additional detail).

**DATA NOTES:** 1 The disparity index is calculated by dividing the proportion of children in the non-White racial/ ethnic group experiencing a particular undesirable outcome by the proportion of White children experiencing the undesirable outcome. 2 The disparity index is a measure widely used in child welfare to calculate the degree to which outcomes vary across different racial/ ethnic groups. (See complete Data Notes on next page)

## Children's Administration

### Racial Disparity Index: Early Support for Infant and Toddlers (ESIT) Program Referrals within 2 Workdays

Disparity ratio of minority to White children for the percentage of children age 3 and under in out-of-home care referred to the Early Support for Infant and Toddlers (ESIT) Program within 2 workdays of identification of concerns about developmental delays from their CHET Screen. (Mental Health, Goal 1, Outcome 4)

<b>Measure definition</b>	The proportion of the non-White child population who do receive an ESIT Program referral within 2 workdays of identification of concerns about developmental delays from their CHET Screens compared to the White population (see Data Notes for <i>ESIT Program Referrals within 2 Workdays</i> Outcome Measure for additional detail).
<b>Data source</b>	FamLink and Statewide CHET Database
<b>Data supplier</b>	Brenda Villarreal, Statewide CHET Program Manager, Children's Administration and Bob Ensley, Statewide CHET Database Programmer
<b>Next update</b>	To be determined
<b>Period</b>	State Fiscal Year
<b>Data notes</b>	<p>1 The disparity index is calculated by dividing the proportion of children in the non-White racial/ ethnic group experiencing a particular undesirable outcome by the proportion of White children experiencing the undesirable outcome.</p> <p>2 The disparity index is a measure widely used in child welfare to calculate the degree to which outcomes vary across different racial/ ethnic groups.</p> <p>3 The disparity index is not an indicator of performance on the outcome itself. For example, in some areas, performance for children of all racial/ ethnic groups could be high, but the disparity index could reveal marked differences among the groups. Conversely, overall performance could be low while the disparity index may show little variation among the racial/ethnic groups.</p> <p>4 Each child is assigned only one race using methodology for defining race agreed to by the Washington State Racial Disproportionality Advisory Committee (WSRDAC) and employed by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) and DSHS in conducting data analysis for WSRDAC. The methodology for assigning children to one race category includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>American Indian.</i> If any of the six racial codes indicated American Indian background, the child was coded Indian in our analysis.</li> <li>- <i>Black.</i> If a child had no Indian heritage, but any of the codes indicated Black or African American, the child is coded as Black.</li> <li>- <i>Asian/Pacific Islander.</i> If a child was coded as Asian or one of the Pacific Islander codes, with no Black or American Indian heritage, the child's race was coded as Asian/Pacific Islander.</li> <li>- <i>Hispanic.</i> Any child with Hispanic heritage, but not in the first three categories, was coded as Hispanic.</li> <li>- <i>White.</i> Any child with no indication of Indian, Black, Asian, or Hispanic race/ethnicity was coded as White.</li> </ul> <p>5 Data include race classifications of "other" and "unknown." Based on recommendations from the Braam Oversight Panel these children are excluded as a separate group in the charts presented in this report. For this outcome the count of children in this category are as follows: FY2008 (data not available), FY2009 (13 children), and FY2010 (63 children).</p>

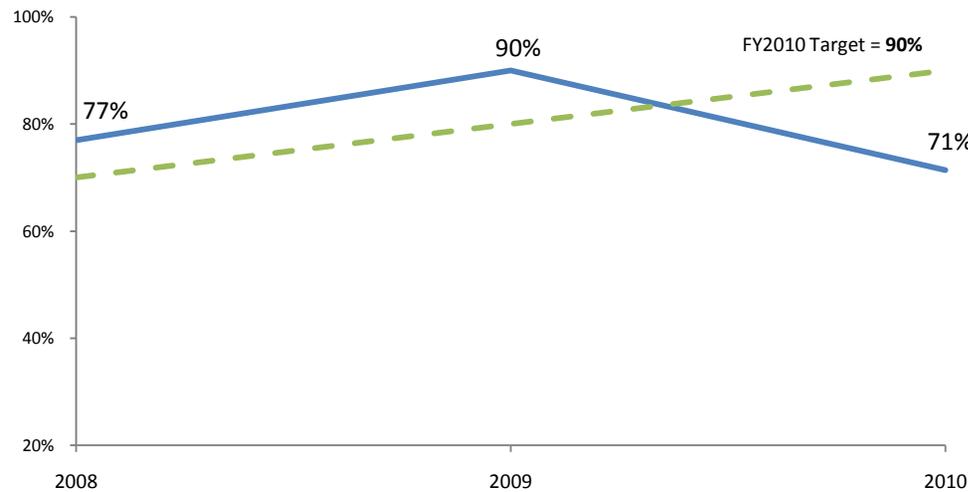
#### DATA

DATE	Black	Total Count	Asian/Pacific Islander	Total Count	Hispanic	Total Count	American Indian	Total Count	White	Total Count
2008	FY2008 data not available									
2009	1.23	70.6% (12 of 17)	1.05	75% (6 of 8)	1.61	61.5% (16 of 26)	0.91	78.3% (18 of 23)	1.00	72.1% (129 of 179)
2010	1.58	78.8% (26 of 33)	0.00	100% (9 of 9)	1.34	82.1% (32 of 39)	0.95	78.3% (34 of 39)	1.00	86.6% (219 of 253)

## Initial Child Health and Education Plan Developed in ISSP within 60 Days

**Children in out of home care will have health and education plans (developed based on the findings from all physical health, developmental, educational, mental health and substance abuse health screenings and assessments) in their ISSP within 60 days of entering care. (Mental Health, Goal 2, Outcome 1)**

Statewide Performance



**DATA SOURCE:** Central Case Review Reports supplied by Lyn Craik, Supervisor, Central Case Review Team

**MEASURE DEFINITION:** Percentage of randomly selected cases reviewed during the quarter rated compliant by the Central Case Record Review Team on the following review question: Did the health and education plan in the initial ISSP address the emergent and specialized needs of the child identified in screenings and assessments?

**DATA NOTES:** **1** FY2008 was the first year case review data was available to report on this outcome.

**2** The Central Case Review Team conducts case record reviews across the state and their schedule provides for each office to be reviewed approximately every 18 months. **3** Reviews involve a random sample of cases from all program areas that were open during the six months prior to the review quarter. **4** There were eleven offices from six regions reviewed during FY2010. Fewer cases were reviewed during FY2010 than previous years due to time needed to revise the case review process and tools and for the Central Case Review team to assist with the on-site federal Child and Family Services Review. (See complete Data Notes on page 32)

### SUMMARY

- Performance during FY2010 for having Health and Education Plans in children’s initial Individual Safety and Service Plan (ISSP) within 60 days of entry to care was 71%.
- During FY2010, 64 case records were reviewed by the Case Review Team (CRT) to measure performance on this outcome. This was significantly fewer cases than reviewed in previous years. Fewer cases were reviewed due to time needed to revise the case review process and tools and for the CRT to assist with the on-site federal Child and Family Services Review.
- FY2010 data showing the main reasons cases were rated not achieved: (a) Initial ISSP was not completed within 60 days, and (b) ISSPs with initial Health and Education Plans did not address the child's identified needs.
- In September 2010, the ISSP template was modified to identify the Education Plan template in FamLink is a required attachment to the ISSP.

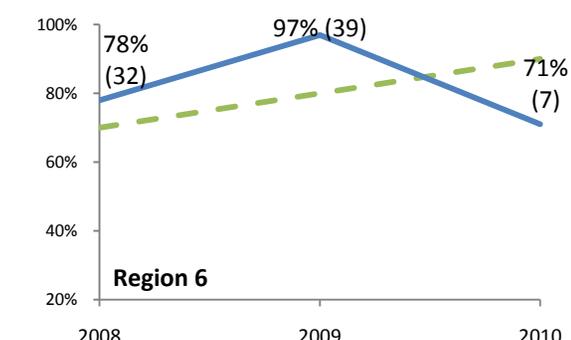
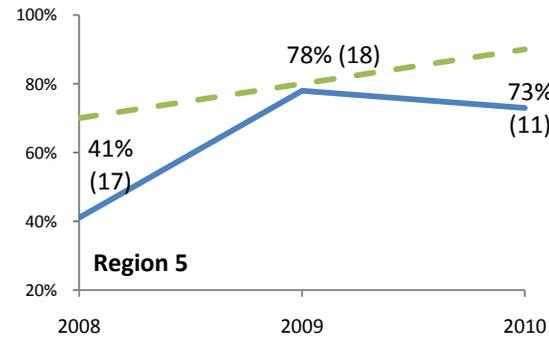
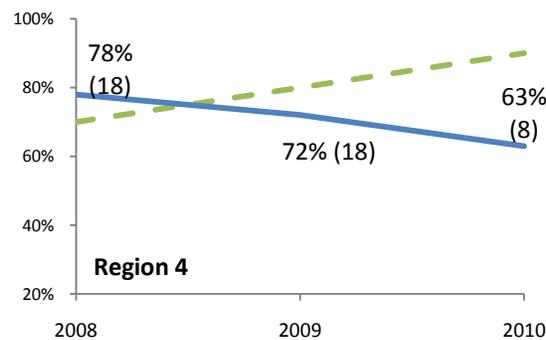
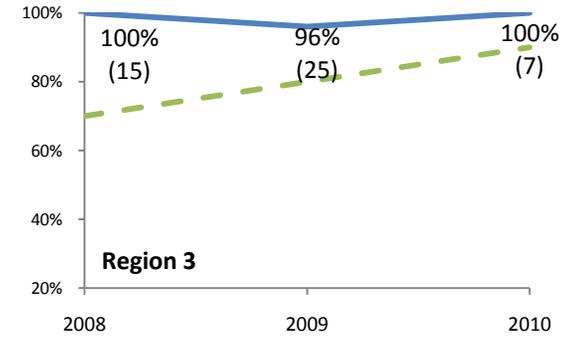
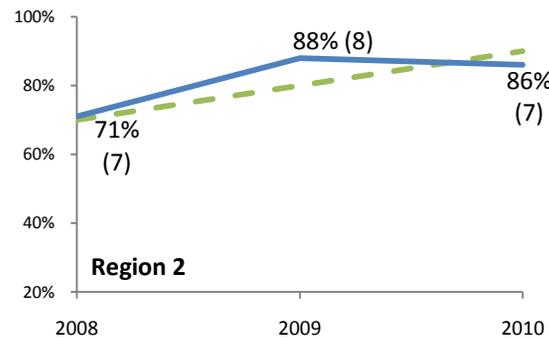
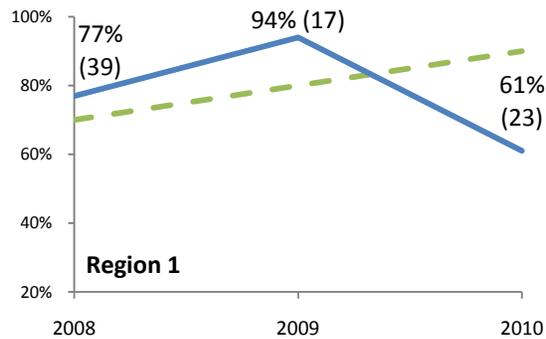
### ACTION PLAN

- Strengthen direction and resources for staff regarding info to document in the child's health and education plan included in the ISSP.
- Implement quality assurance review process for Area Administrator’s oversight of supervisory approval of ISSP’s.
- Continue to implement the DSHS Foster Well-Being Program to increase the identification and documentation of children’s health information in FamLink.
- Continue to conduct ongoing case reviews to identify and monitor state, regional, and local office performance and address improvement needs.

## Initial Child Health and Education Plan Developed in ISSP within 60 Days

Children in out of home care will have health and education plans (developed based on the findings from all physical health, developmental, educational, mental health and substance abuse health screenings and assessments) in their ISSP within 60 days of entering care. (Mental Health, Goal 2, Outcome 1)

Regional Trends (Number in parenthesis is total count of applicable cases)



## Children's Administration

### Initial Child Health and Education Plan Developed in ISSP within 60 Days

**Children in out of home care will have health and education plans (developed based on the findings from all physical health, developmental, educational, mental health and substance abuse health screenings and assessments) in their ISSP within 60 days of entering care. (Mental Health, Goal 2, Outcome 1)**

<b>Measure definition</b>	Percentage of randomly selected cases reviewed during the quarter rated achieved by the Central Case Record Review Team on the following review question: Did the health and education plan in the initial ISSP address the emergent and specialized needs of the child identified in screenings and assessments?
<b>Data source</b>	Central Case Review Reports
<b>Data supplier</b>	Lyn Craik, Supervisor, Central Case Review Team, Children's Administration
<b>Next update</b>	To be determined
<b>Period</b>	State Fiscal Qtr
<b>Data notes</b>	<p><b>1</b> FY2008 was the first year case review data was available to report on this outcome.</p> <p><b>2</b> The Central Case Review Team conducts case record reviews across the state and their schedule provides for each office to be reviewed approximately every 18 months.</p> <p><b>3</b> Reviews involve a random sample of cases from all program areas that were open during the six months prior to the review quarter.</p> <p><b>4</b> There were eleven offices from six regions reviewed during FY2010. Fewer cases were reviewed during FY2010 than previous years due to time needed to revise the case review process and tools and for the Central Case Review team to assist with the on-site federal Child and Family Services Review.</p> <p><b>5</b> Cases were applicable when the child's Original Placement Date (OPD) occurred during the last 12 months.</p> <p><b>6</b> The most recent ISSP was reviewed for this benchmark using standard case review criteria for this item. Criteria to achieve full compliance: Screenings and assessments for the child occurred and the initial ISSP identified and addressed all emergent and/or specialized needs resulting from assessments: The plan included when applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specific medical needs and a treatment plan</li> <li>• Mental health needs and a treatment plan</li> <li>• Substance Abuse needs and a treatment plan</li> <li>• Developmental needs and a treatment plan</li> <li>• Urgent or special education needs and an education plan, or</li> </ul> <p>The initial ISSP identified all emergent and specialized needs of the child resulting from assessments and there was documentation in the case record of a plan for services or implementation of services to address all emergent and specialized needs, or the screening and assessments occurred and no emergent or specialized needs were identified and the initial ISSP indicated that the child had no identified emergent or specialized needs (routine health and education needs only).</p> <p><b>7</b> Compliance with this outcome requires the statewide benchmark to be met. In addition, no region's performance may be more than 10 percentage points lower than the statewide benchmark.</p>

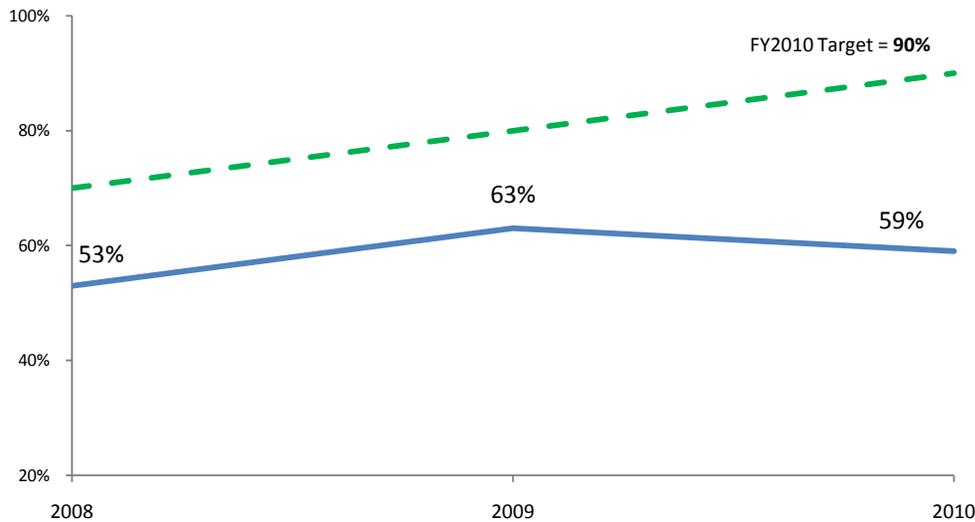
#### DATA

DATE	Statewide Performance	TARGET	Applicable Cases	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6
2008	77%	70%	128	77%	71%	100%	78%	41%	78%
2009	90%	80%	125	94%	88%	96%	72%	78%	97%
2010	71%	90%	63	61%	86%	100%	63%	73%	71%

## Child Health and Education Plan Updated in ISSP every 6 Months

**Children in out of home care will have health and education plans in their ISSP's updated every six months. (Mental Health, Goal 2, Outcome 2)**

Statewide Performance



**DATA SOURCE:** Central Case Review Reports, supplied by Lyn Craik, Supervisor, Central Case Review Team

**MEASURE DEFINITION:** Percentage of randomly selected cases reviewed during the quarter rated compliant by the Central Case Record Review Team on the following review question: Did the health and education plan in the most recent Individual Safety and Service Plan (ISSP) address new and ongoing needs of the child identified in screenings and assessments?

**DATA NOTES:** 1 FY2008 was the first year case review data was available to report on this outcome. 2 The Central Case Review Team conducts case record reviews across the state and their schedule provides for each office to be reviewed approximately every 18 months. 3 Reviews involve a random sample of cases from all program areas that were open during the six months prior to the review quarter. 4 There were eleven offices from six regions reviewed during FY2010. Fewer cases were reviewed during FY2010 than previous years due to time needed to revise the case review process and tools and for the Central Case Review team to assist with the on-site federal Child and Family Services Review. (See complete Data Notes on page 35)

### SUMMARY

- Performance during FY2010 for having updated Health and Education Plans in children’s Individual Safety and Service Plans (ISSP) was 59%; a decrease from FY2009 and an improvement from FY2008.
- During FY2010, 112 case records were reviewed by the Case Review Team (CRT) to measure performance on this outcome. This was significantly fewer cases than the number reviewed in previous years which typically includes >200 cases. Fewer cases were reviewed due to time needed to revise the case review process and tools and for the CRT to assist with the federal Child and Family Service Review.
- During FY2010 regional performance varied significantly, between 39% and 82%. Region 4 was the highest performer at 82% and consistently performs well on this outcome. Region 2 had the lowest performance at 39%. Regions 1, 3, and 5 showed improvement during FY2010.
- Data showing the primary reasons cases were rated not achieved during FY2010: (a) the child's health status was not documented, (b) both the child's health and education status were not documented, and (c) the child's health and education status were documented with the exception of dental care.
- In September 2010, the ISSP template was modified to identify the FamLink Education Plan template is a required attachment to the ISSP.

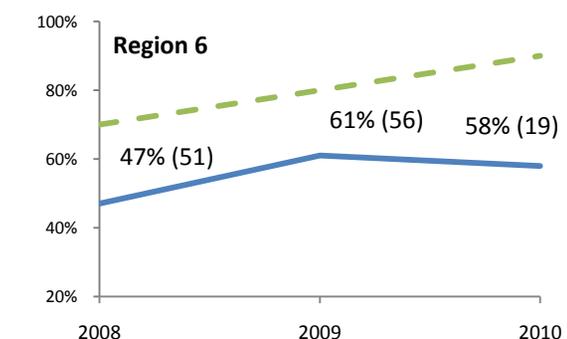
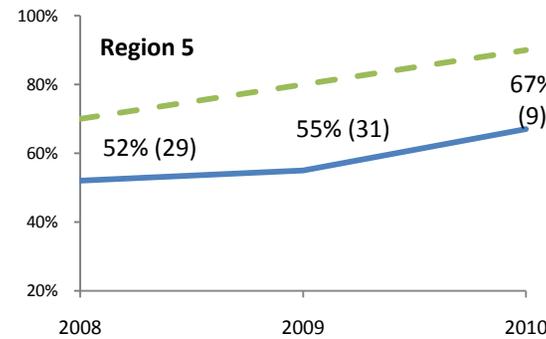
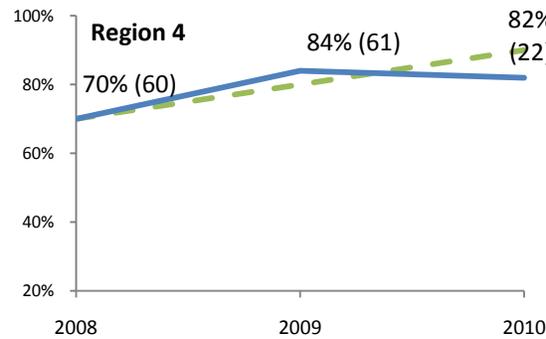
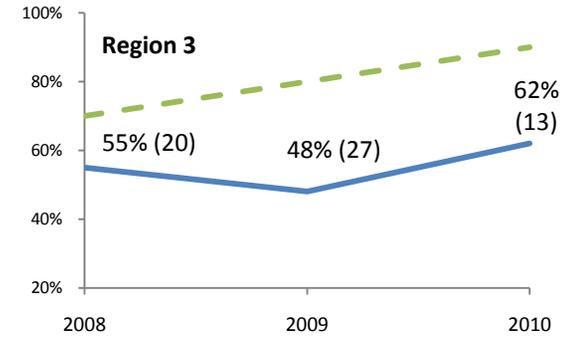
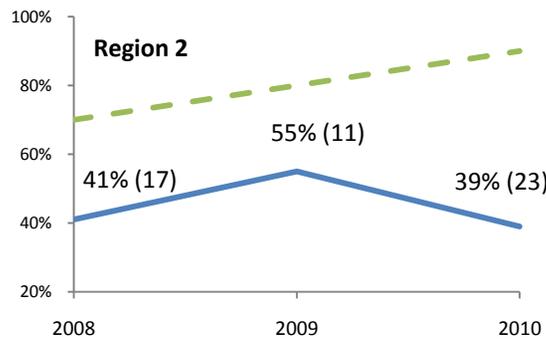
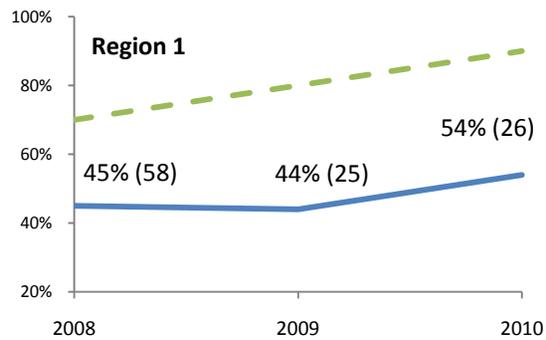
### ACTION PLAN

- Strengthen direction and resources for staff regarding info to document in the child's health and education plan included in the ISSP.
- Implement quality assurance review process for Area Administrator’s oversight of supervisory approval of ISSP’s.
- Continue to implement the DSHS Foster Well-Being Program to increase the identification and documentation of children’s health information in FamLink.
- Continue to conduct ongoing case reviews to identify and address improvement needs.

## Child Health and Education Plans Updated in ISSP every 6 Months

Children in out of home care will have health and education plans in their ISSP's updated every six months. (Mental Health, Goal 2, Outcome 2)

Regional Trends (Number in parenthesis is total count of applicable cases)



## Children's Administration

### Child Health and Education Plans Updated in ISSP every 6 Months

Children in out of home care will have health and education plans in their ISSP's updated every six months.

(Mental Health, Goal 2, Outcome 2)

<b>Measure definition</b>	Percentage of randomly selected cases reviewed during the quarter rated fully achieved by the Central Case Record Review Team on the following review questions: Were efforts made to assess the child(ren)'s mental/behavioral health needs? Were appropriate services offered or provided to address the child(ren)'s mental/behavioral health needs?
<b>Data source</b>	Central Case Review Reports
<b>Data supplier</b>	Lyn Craik, Supervisor, Central Case Review Team, Children's Administration
<b>Next update</b>	January 2011 (Quarterly Informational Report)
<b>Period</b>	State Fiscal Year
<b>Data notes</b>	<p>1 FY2008 was the first year case review data was available to report on this outcome.</p> <p>2 The Central Case Review Team conducts case record reviews across the state and their schedule provides for each office to be reviewed approximately every 18 months.</p> <p>3 Reviews involve a random sample of cases from all program areas that were open during the six months prior to the review quarter.</p> <p>4 There were eleven offices from six regions reviewed during FY2010. Fewer cases were reviewed during FY2010 than previous years due to time needed to revise the case review process and tools and for the Central Case Review team to assist with the on-site federal Child and Family Services Review.</p> <p>5 Cases were applicable when the child was in care six months or longer.</p> <p>6 The most recent ISSP was reviewed for this benchmark using standard case review criteria for this item. Criteria to achieve full compliance: Screenings and assessments for the child occurred and the most recent ISSP identified and addressed new and ongoing needs of the child resulting from assessments. The plan included routine health care and schooling and when applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specialized medical needs and treatment plan,</li> <li>• Mental health needs and treatment plan,</li> <li>• Substance Abuse needs and treatment plan,</li> <li>• Developmental needs and treatment plan,</li> <li>• Special education needs and education plan, or</li> </ul> <p>Screenings and assessments for the child have occurred and the most recent ISSP identified the new and ongoing needs of the child resulting from assessments and a plan for services or implementation of services to address all identified needs (including routine care) was documented in the case record.</p> <p>7 Compliance with this outcome requires the statewide benchmark to be met. In addition, no region's performance may be more than 10 percentage points lower than the statewide benchmark.</p>

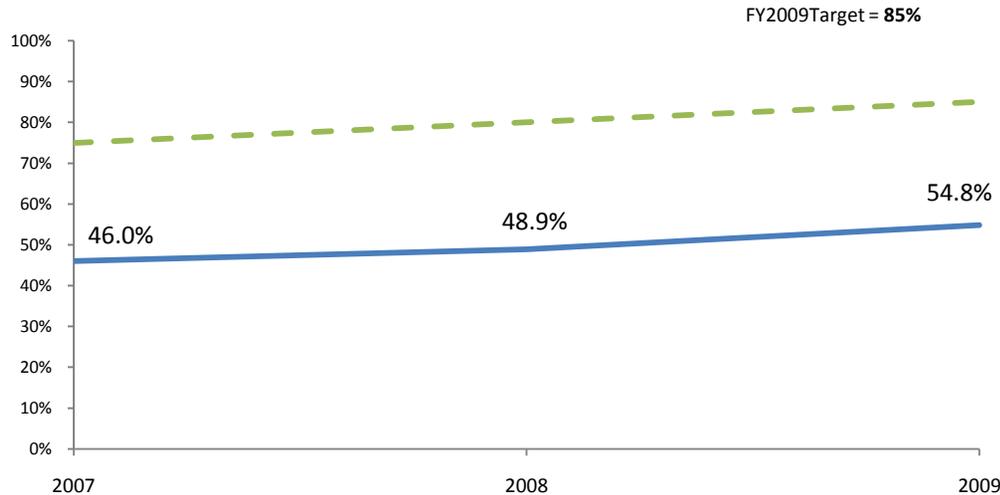
#### DATA

DATE	Statewide Performance	TARGET	Total Applicable Cases	Region 1		Region 2		Region 3		Region 4		Region 5		Region 6	
				%	Case Count										
2008	53%	70%	235	45%	58	41%	17	55%	20	70%	60	52%	29	47%	51
2009	63%	80%	211	44%	25	55%	11	48%	27	84%	61	55%	31	61%	56
2010	59%	90%	112	54%	26	39%	23	62%	13	82%	22	67%	9	58%	19

## Annual Screening for Mental Health and Substance Abuse Needs

**Children in out-of-home care will be screened for mental health and substance abuse needs every 12 months. (Mental Health, Goal 3, Outcome 2)**

Statewide Performance



### SUMMARY

- Performance data for FY2007 - FY2009 was rerun to correct discrepancies and change the measure based on a request from the Braam Oversight Panel (see Data Notes for additional information).
- FY2010 performance will be reported in March 2011. Six months time is needed after the close of the fiscal year for Medicaid billing data to be considered complete.
- FY2009 performance for children in out-of-home care being screened for mental health and substance abuse needs in the previous 12 months was about 55% and shows some improvement.
- Good health and emotional well-being increase the likelihood of developmental, social, and educational achievement.
- The Medicaid Purchasing Administration (MPA) and CA share responsibility for ensuring children in foster care receive annual Early Periodic Screening Diagnostic and Treatment (EPSDT) exams and information about the exam is documented in FamLink. The DSHS Fostering Well-Being Program (FWB) is making great strides that should prove beneficial in improving performance on this outcome.
- CA social workers now receive an annual automated FamLink reminder to schedule EPSDT exams for children on their caseload.

### ACTION PLAN

- Continue to implement the FWB Program, including providing caregivers brochures about EPSDT exams, developing annual notification letter for caregivers to schedule the EPSDT exam, and communication with healthcare providers regarding information and billing instructions for EPSDT exams.
- Develop and implement a Memorandum of Understanding between MPA and CA that addresses provisions for annual EPSDT exams.
- Continue to communicate to CA staff practice expectations and FamLink documentation instructions.
- Develop and use a new FamLink Management Report to help identify and address improvement needs related to FamLink documentation.

**DATA SOURCE:** FamLink, RSN, and Medicaid Billing; calculated by Lee Doran, Children's Administration

**MEASURE DEFINITION:** The percentage of youth in care for at least one year with a qualifying screening or service during the past 12 months.

**DATA NOTES:** **1** FY2010 performance data will be provided by March 1, 2011 due to time lag to receive RSN mental health service data and 6 month time period needed following the end of the reporting period for Medicaid billing and encounter records to be processed. **2** FY2007, FY2008, and FY2009 data was rerun and replaces all previous performance data submitted to the Braam Oversight Panel. Discrepancies in the measures were discovered during FY2010 by CA and were being corrected and then in November 2010 the Braam Oversight Panel requested the original measure be changed to also include children exiting from care during the fiscal year. **3** Population includes children placed under CA Placement and Care Authority that met the following criteria: (a) were in out-of-home care on the last day of the fiscal year and were in care for at least 365 days, and (b) exited from out of home care during the fiscal year and were in out of home care for at least 365. (See complete Data Notes on page 38)

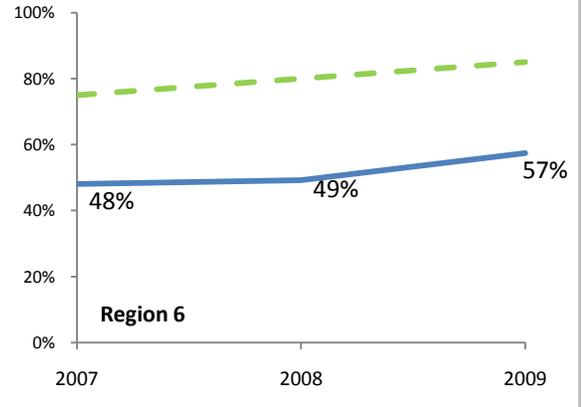
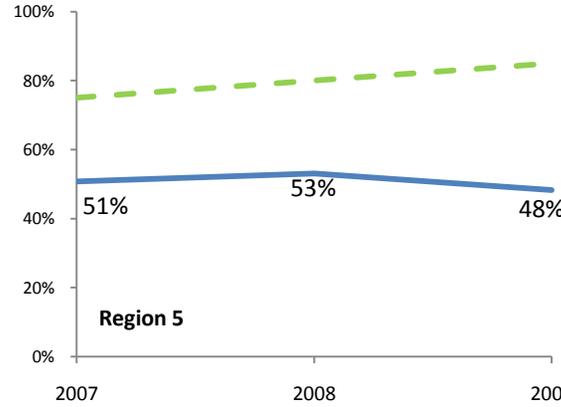
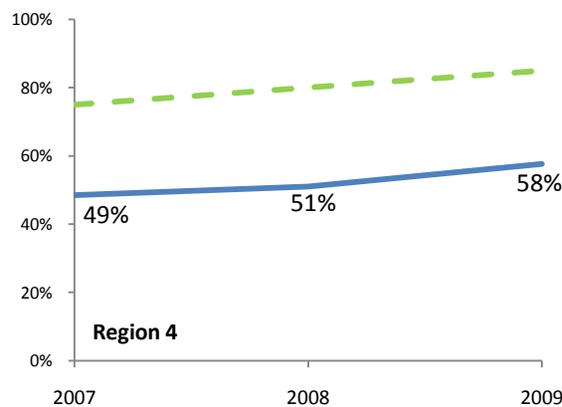
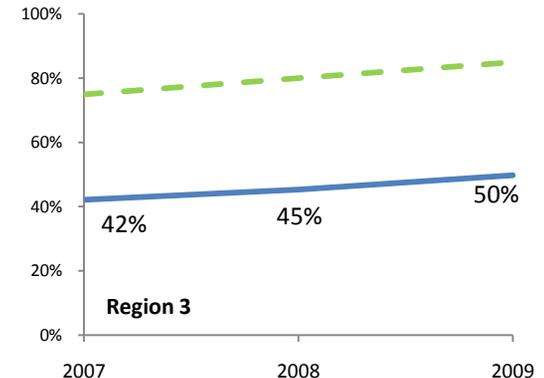
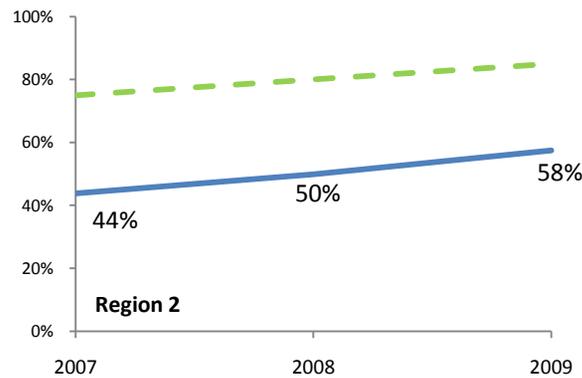
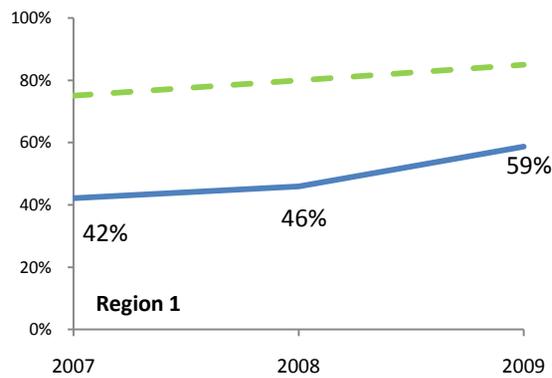
PERFORMANCE MEASURE

[TO DATA CHART](#)

## Annual Screening for Mental Health and Substance Abuse Needs

Children in out-of-home care will be screened for mental health and substance abuse needs every 12 months. (Mental Health, Goal 3, Outcome 2)

### Regional Trends



## Children's Administration

### Annual Screening for Mental Health and Substance Abuse Needs

Children in out-of-home care will be screened for mental health and substance abuse needs every 12 months. (Mental Health, Goal 3, Outcome 2)

<b>Measure definition</b>	The percentage of youth in care for at least one year with a qualifying screening or service during the past 12 months.
<b>Data source</b>	FamLink, Regional Support Network (Mental Health Service) data, and Medicaid Billing data
<b>Data supplier</b>	Lee Doran, Lead Analyst, Children's Administration Technology Services (CATS)
<b>Next update</b>	March 2011 (FY2010 Annual Performance Report)
<b>Period</b>	State Fiscal Year
<b>Data notes</b>	<p><b>1</b> FY2010 performance data will be provided by March 1, 2011 due to time lag to receive RSN mental health service data and 6 month time period needed following the end of the reporting period for Medicaid billing and encounter records to be processed.</p> <p><b>2</b> FY2007, FY2008, and FY2009 data was rerun and replaces all previous performance data submitted to the Braam Oversight Panel. Discrepancies in the measures were discovered during FY2010 by CA and were being corrected and then in November 2010 the Braam Oversight Panel requested the original measure be changed to also include children exiting from care during the fiscal year.</p> <p><b>3</b> Population includes children placed under CA Placement and Care Authority that met the following criteria: (a) were in out-of-home care on the last day of the fiscal year and were in care for at least 365 days, and (b) exited from out of home care during the fiscal year and were in out of home care for at least 365.</p> <p><b>4</b> Performance evaluates whether the child received a qualifying screening within 12 months of the last day of the fiscal year for criteria (a) and within 12 months of their exit from care for children that meet criteria (b) in data note #3.</p> <p><b>5</b> The following data sources are used to identify qualifying screenings: FamLink data, Regional Support Network (RSN) data, and Medicaid billing and encounter records.</p> <p><b>6</b> Compliance with this outcome requires the statewide benchmark to be met. In addition, no region's performance may be more than 10 percentage points lower than the statewide benchmark.</p>

#### DATA

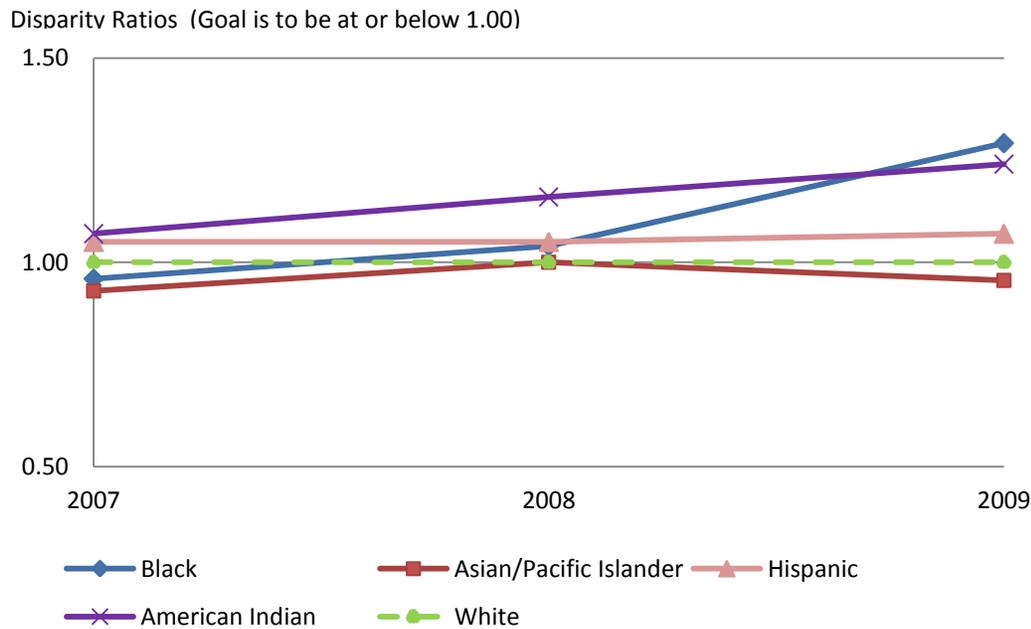
DATE	Statewide Performance	TARGET	Total Children	Region 1	R1 Counts	Region 2	R2 Counts	Region 3	R3 Counts	Region 4	R4 Counts	Region 5	R5 Counts	Region 6	R6 Counts
2007	46.0%	75%	8378	42%	1336	44%	941	42%	1595	49%	1611	51%	1348	48%	1547
2008	48.9%	80%	8696	46%	1454	50%	962	45%	1702	51%	1636	53%	1351	49%	1591
2009	54.8%	85%	5932	59%	1030	58%	691	50%	1172	58%	1092	48%	926	57%	1021

INFORMATIONAL

[TO DATA CHART](#)

## Racial Disparity Index: Annual Screening for Mental Health and Substance Abuse Needs

**Disparity ratio of minority to White children for the percentage of children in out-of-home care screened for mental health and substance abuse needs every 12 months. (Mental Health, Goal 3, Outcome 2)**



### SUMMARY

- A larger proportion of Black, American Indian, and Hispanic children in out of home care do not receive an Annual Screening for Mental Health and Substance Abuse needs in comparison to white children.
- The racial disparity index shows an increased trend of disparity for Black and American Indian children.
- This outcome shows no racial disparity for Asian and Pacific Islander children in FY2010.
- The Washington State Racial Disproportionality Advisory Committee (WSRDAC) developed a multi-year remediation plan to implement policies and practices that will reduce and ultimately eliminate racial disproportionality and improve disparate outcomes for children of color in the child welfare system without compromising child safety.
- The Children’s Administration (CA) aggressively engages in culturally competent and nationally recognized racial equity training as a vital step in efforts to eliminate racial disproportionality in the child welfare system. During CY2010, approximately 220 CA staff and 50 community partners attended racial equity training.
- A growing amount of data is aggregated by race/ethnicity and impacts to children of color is part of the discussion and analysis that informs program and practice improvement work.

### ACTION PLAN

- Regional Disproportionality Committees that include representatives from CA, juvenile court, Tribes, community partners, and persons of color are focusing on issues and strategies to reduce racial disproportionality and disparity in the child welfare system.
- In partnership with WSRDAC, CA will be developing additional areas of focus for the 2011 remediation plan.

**DATA SOURCE:** FamLink; supplied by Lee Doran, Lead Analyst, Children's Administration Technology Services (CATS) and calculated by Elizabeth Jones, Statewide QA Manager, Children's Administration

**MEASURE DEFINITION:** The proportion of the non-White child population who do receive an annual screening for mental health and substance abuse needs compared to the White population (see Data Notes for *Annual Screening for Mental Health & Substance Abuse Needs* Outcome Measure for additional detail).

**DATA NOTES:** 1 The disparity index is calculated by dividing the proportion of children in the non-White racial/ ethnic group experiencing a particular undesirable outcome by the proportion of White children experiencing the undesirable outcome. 2 The disparity index is a measure widely used in child welfare to calculate the degree to which outcomes vary across different racial/ ethnic groups. 3 The disparity index is not an indicator of performance on the outcome itself. (See complete Data Notes on next page)

## Children's Administration

### Racial Disparity Index: Annual Screening for Mental Health and Substance Abuse Needs

Disparity ratio of minority to White children for the percentage of children in out-of-home care screened for mental health and substance abuse needs every 12 months. (Mental Health, Goal 3, Outcome 2)

<b>Measure definition</b>	The proportion of the non-White child population who do receive an annual screening for mental health and substance abuse needs compared to the White population (see Data Notes for <i>Annual Screening for Mental Health &amp; Substance Abuse Needs</i> Outcome Measure for additional detail).
<b>Data source</b>	FamLink, Regional Support Network (Mental Health Service) data, and Medicaid Billing data
<b>Data supplier</b>	Lee Doran, Lead Analyst, Children's Administration Technology Services (CATS) and Elizabeth Jones, Statewide QA Manager, Children's Administration
<b>Next update</b>	To be determined
<b>Period</b>	State Fiscal Year
<b>Data notes</b>	<p>1 The disparity index is calculated by dividing the proportion of children in the non-White racial/ ethnic group experiencing a particular undesirable outcome by the proportion of White children experiencing the undesirable outcome.</p> <p>2 The disparity index is a measure widely used in child welfare to calculate the degree to which outcomes vary across different racial/ ethnic groups.</p> <p>3 The disparity index is not an indicator of performance on the outcome itself. For example, in some areas, performance for children of all racial/ ethnic groups could be high, but the disparity index could reveal marked differences among the groups. Conversely, overall performance could be low while the disparity index may show little variation among the racial/ethnic groups.</p> <p>4 Each child is assigned only one race using methodology for defining race agreed to by the Washington State Racial Disproportionality Advisory Committee (WSRDAC) and employed by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) and DSHS in conducting data analysis for WSRDAC. The methodology for assigning children to one race category includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>American Indian.</i> If any of the six racial codes indicated American Indian background, the child was coded Indian in our analysis.</li> <li>- <i>Black.</i> If a child had no Indian heritage, but any of the codes indicated Black or African American, the child is coded as Black.</li> <li>- <i>Asian/Pacific Islander.</i> If a child was coded as Asian or one of the Pacific Islander codes, with no Black or American Indian heritage, the child's race was coded as Asian/Pacific Islander.</li> <li>- <i>Hispanic.</i> Any child with Hispanic heritage, but not in the first three categories, was coded as Hispanic.</li> <li>- <i>White.</i> Any child with no indication of Indian, Black, Asian, or Hispanic race/ethnicity was coded as White.</li> </ul> <p>5 Data include race classifications of "other" and "unknown." Based on recommendations from the Braam Oversight Panel these children are excluded as a separate group in the charts presented in this report. For this outcome the count of children in this category are as follows: FY2007 (58 children), FY2008 (54 children), and FY2009 (24 children).</p>

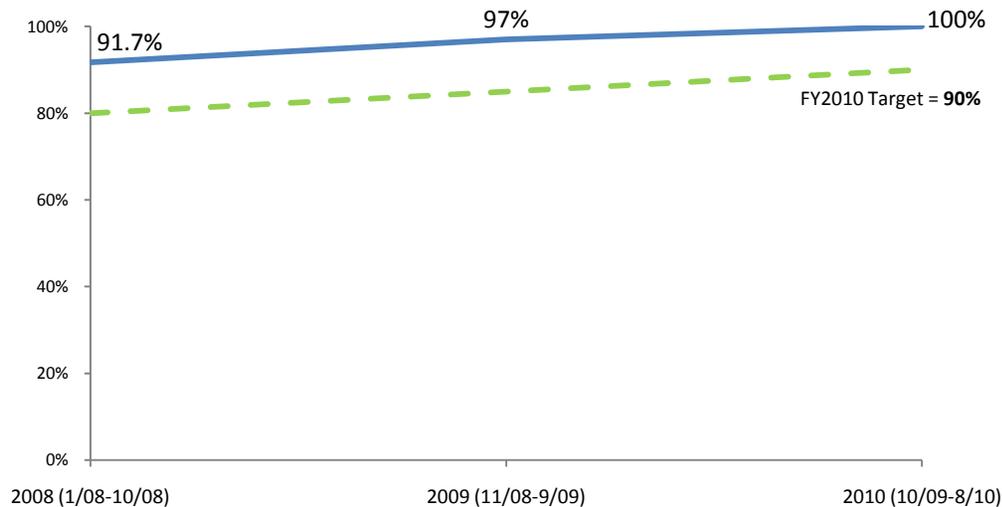
#### DATA

DATE	Black	Total Count	Asian/Pacific Islander	Total Count	Hispanic	Total Count	American Indian	Total Count	White	Total Count
2007	0.96	48.7% (696 of 1428)	0.93	60.8% (79 of 157)	1.05	44% (422 of 538)	1.07	42.7% (508 of 682)	1.00	46.4% (2129 of 4585)
2008	1.04	49% (696 of 1430)	1.00	51% (99 of 195)	1.05	48% (507 of 1048)	1.16	43% (565 of 1317)	1.00	51% (2356 of 4653)
2009	1.29	55% (525 of 953)	0.96	59% (82 of 140)	1.07	54% (389 of 719)	1.24	47% (447 of 960)	1.00	57% (1788 of 3136)

## Child's Needs Met When Found Ineligible/Denied Regional Support Network (RSN) Mental Health Services

**A Shared Planning Meeting (SPM) will be held by the Division of Children and Family Services (DCFS) to develop an appropriate alternative services plan when a child is found ineligible for or denied mental health treatment or substance abuse assessment or treatment services. (Mental Health, Goal 3, Outcome 4)**

Statewide Performance



**DATA SOURCE:** RSN MH data and CA Social Worker, supplied by Barbara Putnam, Children's Administration

**MEASURE DEFINITION:** Percentage of cases in which children were denied or found ineligible for mental health services and the child's needs were found to have been met. The measure is not based on whether a shared planning meeting was held as stated in the outcome per agreement with the Braam Oversight Panel.

**DATA NOTES:** **1** Population based on Regional Support Network (RSN) data that identifies children and youth in foster care who are referred for a comprehensive mental health evaluation and subsequent services and are determined to not meet the Access to Care Standards (ACS) as documented in a Notice of Determination (NOD). **2** Population includes all children in out of home care regardless of length of stay. **3** The measure is calculated based on information obtained from CA's Statewide Mental Health Program Manager and the assigned social worker as detailed in the Annual Report on Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services for Children in Foster Care that is submitted to the Braam Oversight Panel in November/December of every year to meet an Action Step requirement. (See complete Data Notes on page 42)

### SUMMARY

- This outcome measure is not based on whether a shared planning meeting was held. Per agreement with the Braam Oversight Panel performance is assessed by a review of cases in which children were denied or found ineligible for services to determine whether the child's needs were met.
- Year 2010 performance was 100% for this outcome and exceeded the 90% benchmark. CA has met the benchmark each year.
- CA receives information for foster children referred for a comprehensive mental health evaluation and subsequent services and are determined by the Regional Support Network (RSN) not to meet Access to Care Standards. Each child's social workers is contacted to determine if the child's mental health needs were met. **2010 review results indicated:**
  - 31% (18) of children successfully reapplied and received RSN services
  - 29% (17) of the children's social workers agreed with the RSN that the child/youth did not have a mental health need.
  - 12% (7) of the children's social workers believed the child/youth required counseling or other services which were provided.
- During the past year, RSNs and CA updated 12 of 13 Allied System Care Coordination Agreements that define expectations for coordination when youth are involved with multi-systems and a RSN.

### ACTION PLAN

- Continue to implement initiatives that strengthen the provision and quality of mental health services for children including the use of Evidence Based Practices (EBP), establishment of the Evidence Based Practices Institute, SHB 1088 Wraparound Pilots, Mental Health Transformation Grant, Integrated Case Management pilots, Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) Compassionate Schools and Building Bridges programs (ESSB 6403).
- Continue to conduct ongoing monthly review of RSN denials.

## Children's Administration

### Child's Needs Met When Found Ineligible/Denied Regional Support Network (RSN) Mental Health Services

**A Shared Planning Meeting (SPM) will be held by the Division of Children and Family Services (DCFS) to develop an appropriate alternative services plan when a child is found ineligible for or denied mental health treatment or substance abuse assessment or treatment services. (Mental Health, Goal 3, Outcome 4)**

<b>Measure definition</b>	Percentage of cases in which children were denied or found ineligible for mental health services and the child's needs were found to have been met. The measure is not based on whether a shared planning meeting was held as stated in the description of the outcome per agreement with the Braam Oversight Panel.
<b>Data source</b>	Regional Support Network (RSN) Mental Health data and Assigned DCFS Social Worker
<b>Data supplier</b>	Barbara Putnam, Supervisor, Well-Being Unit, Children's Administration
<b>Next update</b>	To be determined
<b>Period</b>	Other (explain Time period differs depending on the year and consists of 10-11 months of data each report
<b>Data notes</b>	<p>1 Population based on Regional Support Network (RSN) data that identifies children and youth in foster care who are referred for a comprehensive mental health evaluation and subsequent services and are determined to not meet the Access to Care Standards (ACS) as documented in a Notice of Determination (NOD).</p> <p>2 Population includes all children in out of home care regardless of length of stay.</p> <p>3 The measure is calculated based on information obtained from CA's Statewide Mental Health Program Manager and the assigned social worker as detailed in the Annual Report on Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services for Children in Foster Care that is submitted to the Braam Oversight Panel in November/December of every year to meet an Action Step requirement.</p> <p>4 Performance periods vary by report year. FY2008 based on NOD's received January – October 2008. FY2009 based on NODs received November 2008 – September 2009. FY2010 based on NODs received October 2009 – August 2010.</p> <p>5 Compliance with this outcome requires the statewide benchmark to be met. In addition, no region's performance may be more than 10 percentage points lower than the statewide benchmark.</p>

#### DATA

DATE	Statewide Performance	TARGET	Total Applicable Cases	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6
2008 (1/08-10/08)	91.7%	80.0%	49	Regional Break-Outs Do Not Apply to this Measure					
2009 (11/08-9/09)	97%	85%	34						
2010 (10/09-8/10)	100%	90%	58						

PERFORMANCE MEASURE

[TO DATA CHART](#)

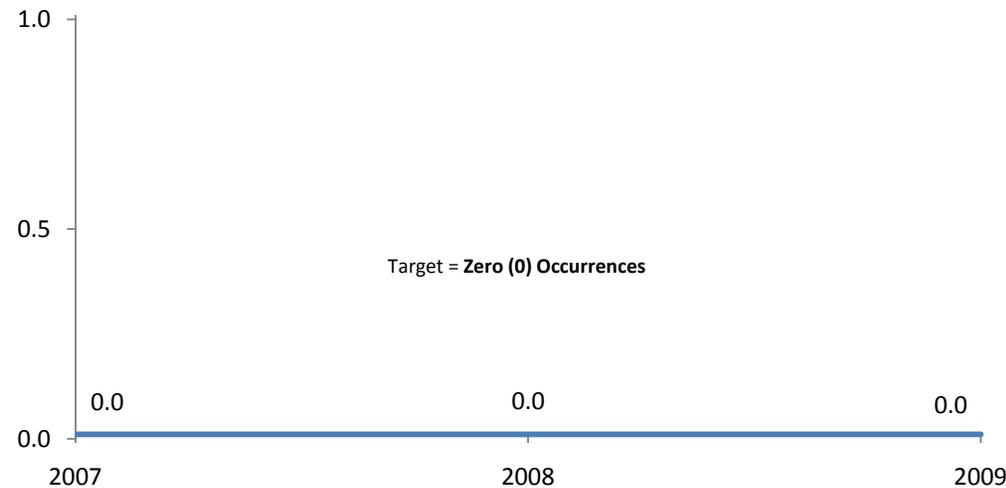
### Inappropriate Stays at DSHS Office or Hotel

**Children will not stay overnight at DSHS offices or in apartments or hotels *unless* an appropriate licensed foster family or relative caregiver is not available, administrative approval has been granted, and adequate supervision is provided for the child as required in the Departments November 2004 memo to CA staff or the youth has an Independent Living Plan authorizing such placement. (Unsafe and Inappropriate Placements, Goal 1, Outcome 2)**

#### SUMMARY

- Children's Administration (CA) has met the benchmark since beginning to report on this outcome in 2007.

Statewide Performance



**DATA SOURCE:** CA Administrative Incident Reporting System (AIRS), supplied by Paul Smith, Critical Incident Program Manager, Children's Administration

**MEASURE DEFINITION:** Number of children who stay overnight at DSHS offices or in hotels unless an appropriate licensed foster family or relative caregiver is not available, administrative approval has been granted, and adequate supervision is provided for the child, or the youth has an Independent Living Plan authorizing such placement.

**DATA NOTES:** **1** The number of youth with stays in hotels, motels, apartments or offices, are identified based on documentation in Administrative Incident Reporting System (AIRS). **2** Exceptional Placements are required to be documented in AIRS. (See complete Data Notes on page 44)

## Children's Administration

### Inappropriate Stays at DSHS Office or Hotel (Unsafe and Inappropriate Placements, Goal 1, Outcome 1)

Children will not stay overnight at DSHS offices or in apartments or hotels unless an appropriate licensed foster family or relative caregiver is not available, administrative approval has been granted, and adequate supervision is provided for the child as required in the Departments November 2004 memo to CA staff or the youth has an Independent Living Plan authorizing such placement. (Unsafe and Inappropriate Placements, Goal 1, Outcome 2)

<b>Measure definition</b>	Number of children who stay overnight at DSHS offices or in hotels unless an appropriate licensed foster family or relative caregiver is not available, administrative approval has been granted, and adequate supervision is provided for the child, or the youth has an Independent Living Plan authorizing such placement.
<b>Data source</b>	Children's Administration Administrative Incident Reporting System (AIRS)
<b>Data supplier</b>	Paul Smith, Critical Incident Program Manager, Children's Administration
<b>Next update</b>	To be determined
<b>Period</b>	State Fiscal Year
<b>Data notes</b>	<p>1 The number of youth with stays in hotels, motels, apartments or offices, are identified based on documentation in Administrative Incident Reporting System (AIRS).</p> <p>2 Exceptional Placements are required to be documented in AIRS. AIRS Reports are reviewed to determine if adequate search efforts were made to (a) locate an appropriate licensed foster family, relative caregiver, or other suitable person, (b) if administrative approval was granted by the Regional Administrator, (c) if adequate supervision was provided for the child as required by the Departments November 2004 memo to CA staff, and (d) if the youth has an Independent Living Plan authorizing these types of overnight stays.</p> <p>3 CA Supervisor and managers are contacted as needed to provide additional information.</p>

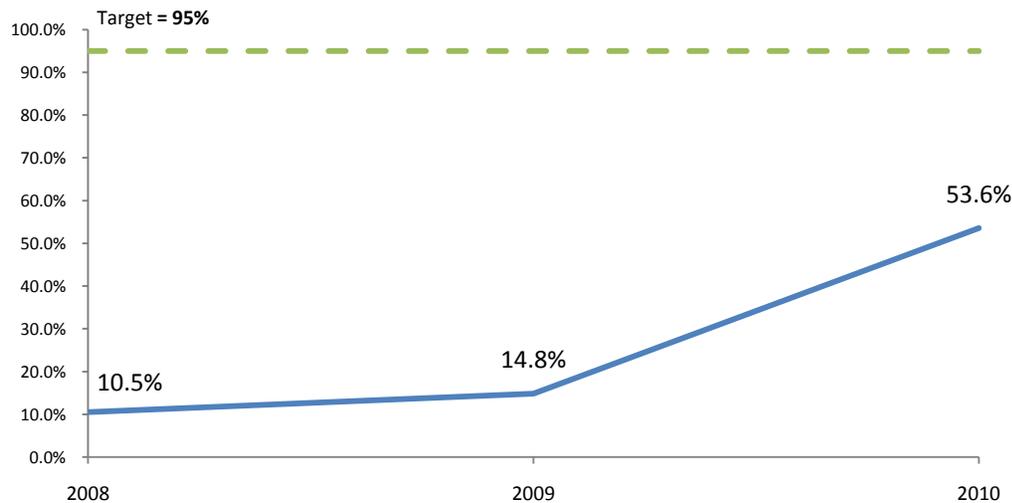
#### DATA

DATE	Statewide Performance	TARGET	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6
2007	0.0	0	Regional Break-Outs Do Not Apply to this Measure					
2008	0.0	0						
2009	0.0	0						

### Monthly Health and Safety Visits with Children

**Children will receive a private and individual face-to-face health and safety visit from an assigned caseworker at least once during the calendar month for every full month in care during the fiscal year. (Unsafe and Inappropriate Placements, Goal 1, Outcome 6)**

Statewide Performance



**DATA SOURCE:** FamLink; supplied by Lee Doran, Lead Analyst, Children's Administration

**MEASURE DEFINITION:** The percentage of children in care for at least one full month and in DCFS custody who received at least one visit during every month in care for a full month.

**DATA NOTES:** **1** Measures the percent of children who were seen by the assigned social worker for a Health and Safety visit each month they were in a full month of care (in placement on the 1st day of the month and no discharge during the month). A separate measure to evaluate the percentage of monthly visits that occur within 40 days is included in the Annual Informational Report. **2** Population includes children in out of home placement under the age of 18 and under CA Placement and Care Authority at least a full month during the fiscal year. **3** The measure calculates the ratio of care months to visit months. A care month is a full month in care during the fiscal year. A visit month is a full month of care with at least one health and safety visit during the calendar month.. (See complete Data Notes on page 47)

#### SUMMARY

- FY2010 is the first full fiscal year CA policy has required Health and Safety visits for all children in out-of-home care.
- During FY2010, 53.6% of children requiring health and safety visits were visited by their social worker every full calendar month they were in care during the fiscal year.
- Performance shows significant improvement since FY2008.
- CA provides monthly informational performance reports identifying the percentage of children visited in a single calendar month to the Braam Oversight Panel throughout the year. CA performance since January 2010 on the monthly measure has been above 90%. An additional page is included with this report to show the most recent performance on this alternative measure.
- Region 3 was the highest performer during FY2010 at 59%. All regions show marked improvement on this outcome during the last fiscal year.
- Conducting monthly visits with children in foster care is a critical practice as regular visits help ensure children are safe from harm, are healthy, and their needs are being met. Visits also provide an opportunity to engage children and caregivers in case planning and support their progress in meeting identified goals.

#### ACTION PLAN

- Communicate performance and follow up with regions, offices, supervisors, and social workers when visits do not occur.
- Identify and address reasons for visits not occurring.
- Continue to implement strategies to reduce social worker caseloads to provide them greater opportunity to better support and focus on their work with children and families.

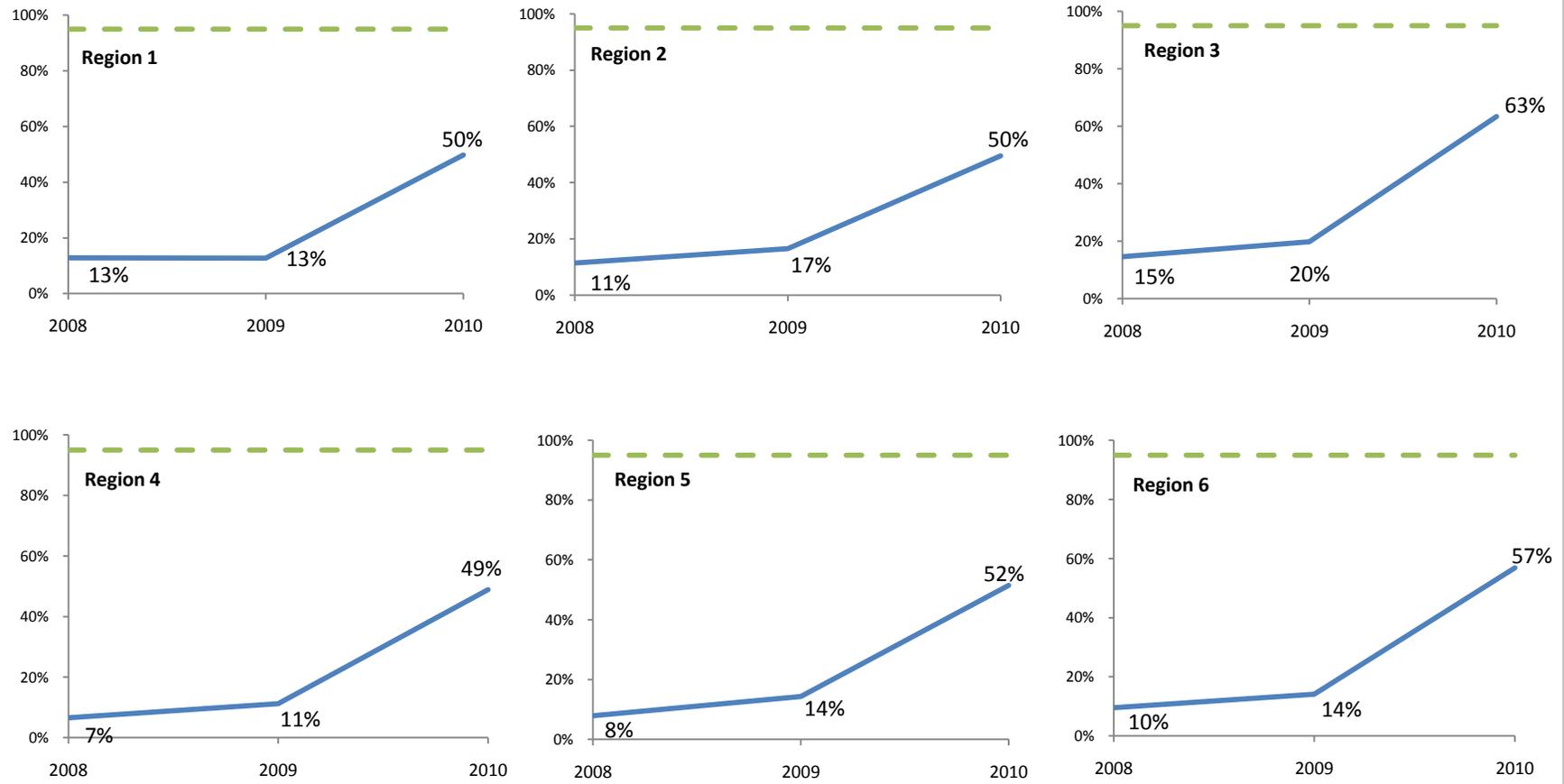
PERFORMANCE MEASURE

[TO DATA CHART](#)

### Monthly Health and Safety Visits with Children

Children will receive a private and individual face-to-face health and safety visit from an assigned caseworker at least once during the calendar month for every full month in care during the fiscal year. (Unsafe and Inappropriate Placements, Goal 1, Outcome 6)

#### Regional Trends



## Children's Administration

### Monthly Health and Safety Visits with Children

Children will receive a private and individual face-to-face health and safety visit from an assigned caseworker at least once during the calendar month for every full month in care during the fiscal year. (Unsafe and Inappropriate Placements, Goal 1, Outcome 6)

<b>Measure definition</b>	The percentage of children in care for at least one full month and in DCFS custody who received at least one visit during every month in care for a full month.
<b>Data source</b>	FamLink
<b>Data supplier</b>	Lee Doran, Lead Analyst, Children's Administration Technology Services (CATS)
<b>Next update</b>	To be determined
<b>Period</b>	State Fiscal Year
<b>Data notes</b>	<p><b>1</b> Measures the percent of children who were seen by the assigned social worker for a Health and Safety visit each month they were in a full month of care (in placement on the 1st day of the month and no discharge during the month). A separate measure to evaluate the percentage of monthly visits that occur within 40 days is included in the Annual Informational Report.</p> <p><b>2</b> Population includes children in out of home placement under the age of 18 and under CA Placement and Care Authority at least a full month during the fiscal year.</p> <p><b>3</b> The measure calculates the ratio of care months to visit months. A care month is a full month in care during the fiscal year. A visit month is a full month of care with at least one health and safety visit during the calendar month.</p> <p><b>4</b> Performance includes "Visits Conducted by Other Agencies" as compliant as reports to the Governor's office include. A random review indicates the majority are Interstate Compact for Placement of Children (ICPC) cases and visits by CA social workers inaccurately coded.</p> <p><b>5</b> FY2010 data is from the new Data Warehouse and the report methodology is being validated and refined. It increases the number of children requiring visits as the Data Warehouse better accounts for dependent children at home (trial return home).</p> <p><b>6</b> Compliance with this outcome requires the statewide benchmark to be met. In addition, no region's performance may be more than 10 percentage points lower than the statewide benchmark.</p>

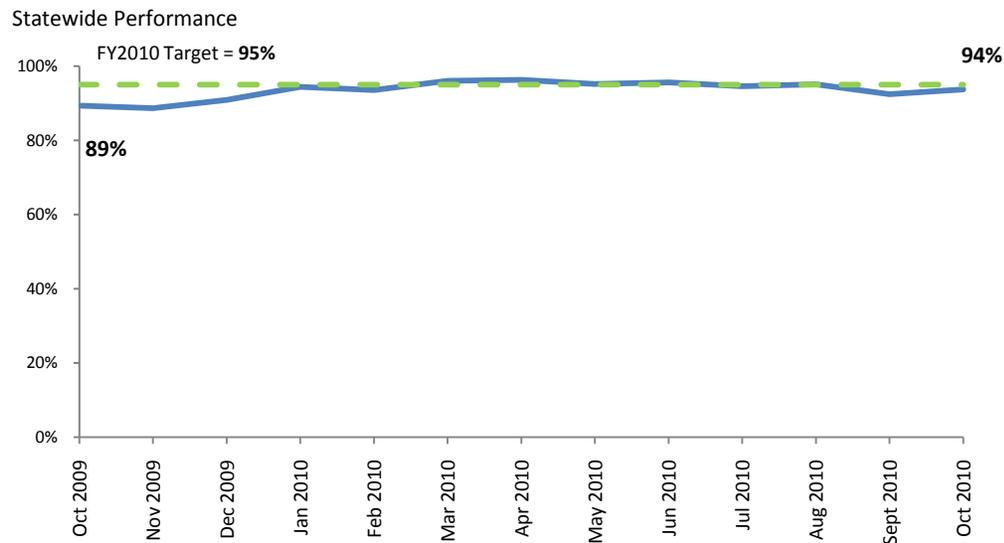
#### DATA

DATE	Statewide Performance	TARGET	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6
2008	10.5%	95%	13%	11%	15%	7%	8%	10%
2009	14.8%	95%	13%	17%	20%	11%	14%	14%
2010	53.6%	95%	50%	50%	63%	49%	52%	57%

INFORMATIONAL

### Monthly Health and Safety Visits with Children

**Children will receive a private and individual face-to-face health and safety visit from an assigned caseworker at least once during the calendar month. (Alternative Measure: Unsafe and Inappropriate Placements, Goal 1, Outcome 6)**



**SUMMARY**

- As of December 2010, performance includes "Visits Conducted by Other Agencies" in the count of compliance.
- In October 2010, the Monthly Visit report was replaced with a new report using information from the Data Warehouse.
- 94 percent of children requiring health and safety visits were visited by their social worker during October 2010.
- The 95% monthly target has been met in 5 of the last 12 months.
- The number of children requiring visits has increased during the last year while performance has improved.
- In October 2010, Regions 2, 3 and 4 met the 95% target.
- Conducting monthly visits with children in foster care is a critical practice as regular visits help engage children and parents in case planning and support their progress in meeting identified goals.
- Data showing reasons for missed visits identified the following:
  - Social workers did not complete or unable to make visit
  - FamLink data integrity issues (e.g. visit coded incorrectly, legal status inaccurate, duplicate child)
  - Other states slow reporting visits when children are placed out of state through Interstate Compact for Placement of Children (ICPC)
  - Delay in social workers documenting visit occurred in FamLink
  - Children are on the run and cannot be located
- Conducting monthly visits with children in foster care is a critical practice as regular visits help engage children and parents in case planning and support their progress in meeting identified goals.

**ACTION PLAN**

- Communicate performance monthly and follow up with regions, offices, supervisors, and social workers when visits do not occur.
- Identify and address reasons for visits not occurring.
- Complete report validation and refinement of methodology used to produce the measure.

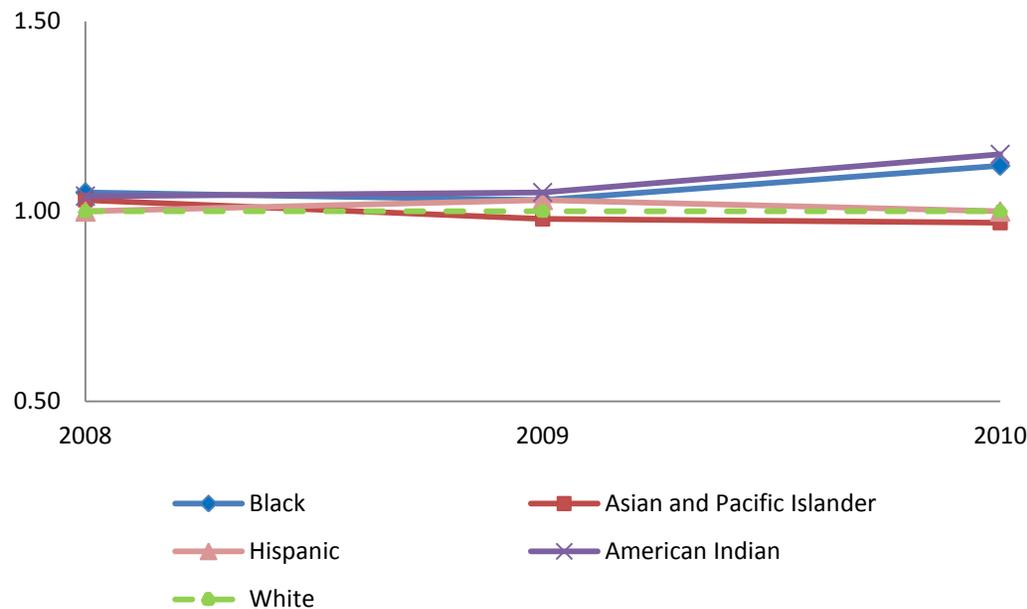
**DATA SOURCE:** FamLink Data Warehouse, Lee Doran, Lead Analyst, Children's Administration  
**MEASURE DEFINITION:** Children will receive a private and individual face-to-face health and safety visit from an assigned caseworker at least once every calendar month, with no visit being more than 40 days after the previous visit.  
**DATA NOTES:** **1** Population includes children in out of home placement under the age of 18, their placement was open during the entire month (in placement on the 1st day of the month and no discharge during the month), and in DCFS placement and care authority. **2** As of Dec-10 performance includes "Visits Conducted by Other Agencies" in the count of compliance as reports to the Governor's office include. A review of a sample of these visits indicates the majority are ICPC cases and visits by CA social workers inaccurately coded. Statewide counts have been updated dating back to July 2009. **3** Data for previous months is no longer routinely updated each month and reflects point in time FamLink documentation. **4** This data is a proxy measure for the Settlement Agreement outcome. (See complete Data Notes in December 2010 Monthly Informational Report )

INFORMATIONAL

[TO DATA CHART](#)

### Racial Disparity Index: Monthly Health and Safety Visits with Children

Disparity ratio of minority to White children for the percentage of children who receive a face-to-face health and safety visit from an assigned caseworker at least once during the calendar month, with no visit being more than 40 days after the previous visit, for every full month in care during the fiscal year. (Unsafe and Inappropriate Placements, Goal 1, Outcome 6)



#### SUMMARY

- A larger proportion of Black and American Indian children do not receive visits from from an assigned social worker every calendar month they were in out of home care during the fiscal year in comparison to White children.
- The racial disparity index shows an increased trend of disparity for Black and American Indian children.
- This outcome shows no racial disparity for Hispanic and Asian and Pacific Islander children in FY2010.
- The Washington State Racial Disproportionality Advisory Committee (WSRDAC) developed a multi-year remediation plan to implement policies and practices that will reduce and ultimately eliminate racial disproportionality and improve disparate outcomes for children of color in the child welfare system without compromising child safety.
- The Children's Administration (CA) aggressively engages in culturally competent and nationally recognized racial equity training as a vital step in efforts to eliminate racial disproportionality in the child welfare system. During CY2010, approximately 220 CA staff and 50 community partners attended racial equity training.
- A growing amount of data is aggregated by race/ethnicity and impacts to children of color is part of the discussion and analysis that informs program and practice improvement work.

#### ACTION PLAN

- Regional Disproportionality Committees that include representatives from CA, juvenile court, Tribes, community partners, and persons of color are focusing on issues and strategies to reduce racial disproportionality and disparity in the child welfare system.
- In partnership with WSRDAC, CA will be developing additional areas of focus for the 2011 remediation plan.

**DATA SOURCE:** FamLink; supplied by Lee Doran, Lead Analyst, Children's Administration

**MEASURE DEFINITION:** The proportion of the non-White child population who do not receive a private and individual face-to-face health and safety visit from an assigned social worker at least once during the calendar month for every full month in care during the fiscal year compared to the White population (see Data Notes for *Monthly Health and Safety Visits with Children* Outcome Measure for additional detail).

**DATA NOTES:** **1** The disparity index is calculated by dividing the proportion of children in the non-White racial/ ethnic group experiencing a particular undesirable outcome by the proportion of White children experiencing the undesirable outcome. **2** The disparity index is a measure widely used in child welfare to calculate the degree to which outcomes vary across different racial/ ethnic groups. **3** The disparity index is not an indicator of performance on the outcome itself. (See complete Data Notes on next page)

## Children's Administration

### Racial Disparity Index: Monthly Health and Safety Visits with Children

Disparity ratio of minority to White children for the percentage of children who receive a private and individual face-to-face health and safety visit from an assigned caseworker at least once during the calendar month, with no visit being more than 40 days after the previous visit, for every full month in care during the fiscal year. (Unsafe and Inappropriate Placements, Goal 1, Outcome 6)

<b>Measure definition</b>	The proportion of the non-White child population who do not receive a private and individual face-to-face health and safety visit from an assigned social worker at least once during the calendar month for every full month in care during the fiscal year compared to the White population (see Data Notes for <i>Monthly Health and Safety Visits with Children</i> Outcome Measure for additional detail).
<b>Data source</b>	FamLink
<b>Data supplier</b>	Lee Doran, Lead Analyst, Children's Administration Technology Services (CATS)
<b>Next update</b>	To be determined
<b>Period</b>	State Fiscal Year
<b>Data notes</b>	<p><b>1</b> The disparity index is calculated by dividing the proportion of children in the non-White racial/ ethnic group experiencing a particular undesirable outcome by the proportion of White children experiencing the undesirable outcome.</p> <p><b>2</b> The disparity index is a measure widely used in child welfare to calculate the degree to which outcomes vary across different racial/ ethnic groups.</p> <p><b>3</b> The disparity index is not an indicator of performance on the outcome itself. For example, in some areas, performance for children of all racial/ ethnic groups could be high, but the disparity index could reveal marked differences among the groups. Conversely, overall performance could be low while the disparity index may show little variation among the racial/ethnic groups.</p> <p><b>4</b> Each child is assigned only one race using methodology for defining race agreed to by the Washington State Racial Disproportionality Advisory Committee (WSRDAC) and employed by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) and DSHS in conducting data analysis for WSRDAC. The methodology for assigning children to one race category includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>American Indian. If any of the six racial codes indicated American Indian background, the child was coded Indian in our analysis.</i></li> <li>- <i>Black. If a child had no Indian heritage, but any of the codes indicated Black or African American, the child is coded as Black.</i></li> <li>- <i>Asian/Pacific Islander. If a child was coded as Asian or one of the Pacific Islander codes, with no Black or American Indian heritage, the child's race was coded as Asian/Pacific Islander.</i></li> <li>- <i>Hispanic. Any child with Hispanic heritage, but not in the first three categories, was coded as Hispanic.</i></li> <li>- <i>White. Any child with no indication of Indian, Black, Asian, or Hispanic race/ethnicity was coded as White.</i></li> </ul> <p><b>5</b> Data include race classifications of "other" and "unknown." Based on recommendations from the Braam Oversight Panel these children are excluded as a separate group in the charts presented in this report. For this outcome the count of children in this category are as follows: FY2008 (169 children), FY2009 (159 children), and FY2010 (251 children).</p>

#### DATA

DATE	Black	Total Count	Asian/Pacific Islander	Total Count	Hispanic	Total Count	American Indian	Total Count	White	Total Count
2008	1.05	7.6% (164 of 2156)	1.03	9.2% (33 of 359)	1.00	11.3% (204 of 1799)	1.04	8.1% (177 of 218)	1.00	11.7% (962 of 8190)
2009	1.03	13.1% (260 of 1979)	0.98	17.4% (50 of 287)	1.03	13.4% (216 of 1615)	1.05	11.8% (224 of 1895)	1.00	14.8% (1895 of 6836)
2010	1.12	49.7% (869 of 1747)	0.97	56.5% (170 of 301)	1.00	55.4% (757 of 1366)	1.15	48.3% (785 of 1625)	1.00	55.2% (3107 of 5626)

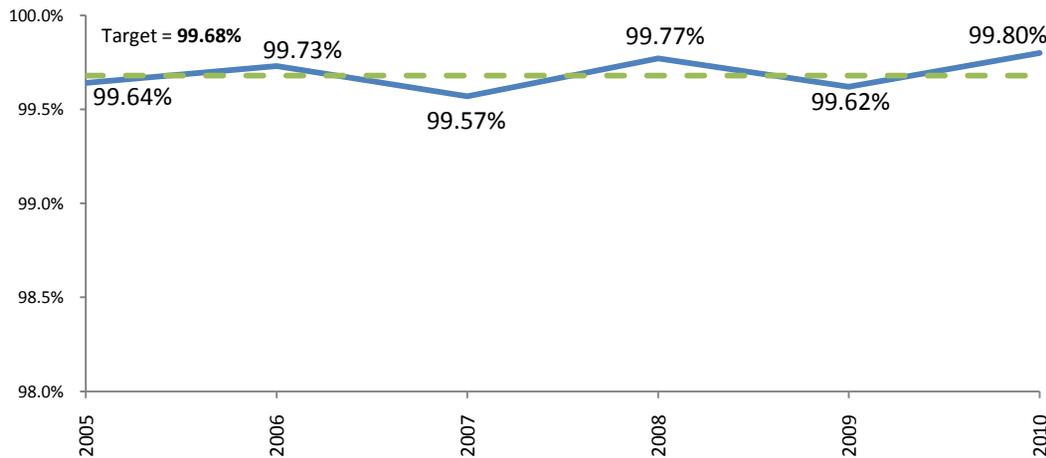
PERFORMANCE MEASURE

[TO DATA CHART](#)

### Victims of Child Abuse and/or Neglect by Licensed Foster Parent or Facility Staff

The percentage of children who are not victims of a founded report of child abuse or neglect by a foster parent or facility staff member will meet or exceed the federal Child and Family Services Review (Round 2) standard. (Unsafe and Inappropriate Placements, Goal 2, Outcome 1)

Statewide Performance



#### SUMMARY

- FY2010 performance of 99.80% exceeded the federal Child and Family Services Review standard of 99.68%.

- CA has met the benchmark for three of the past six years.

- CA is committed to ensuring children and youth are safe from abuse and neglect in out-of-home care.

- During FY2010 CA analyzed investigations of 52 victims of child abuse and/or neglect by a licensed foster parent or facility staff member during the previous report year. Findings from the review along with consultation from staff with the Office of the Family and Children's Ombudsman (OFCO) did not identify patterns in the child abuse and/or neglect findings and history to inform practice and system improvement.

- Early identification of licensing issues helps reduce the risk of harm to children. To help identify concerns early, CA provided training for social workers during CY2010 about what to look for during home visits, information about reporting concerns to intake, and why it is important to report potential licensing violations.

#### ACTION PLAN

- Analyze investigations of victims of child abuse and/or neglect by a licensed foster parent or facility staff member during the previous report year to identify potential themes, patterns, and lessons learned to inform practice and system improvement.

**DATA SOURCE:** AFCARS Profile; supplied by Lee Doran, Performance Analyst, Children's Administration

**MEASURE DEFINITION:** Percent of children in out-of-home care without a founded allegation of abuse or neglect by a foster parent or facility staff person, including non-licensed relatives.

**DATA NOTES:** 1 Measure as reported in the Washington Child and Family Services Review (CFSR) Data Profile: July 29, 2010. 2 CFSR Measure: Absence of Child Abuse and/or Neglect in Foster Care (12 months) has a federal standard 99.68% or more (or 0.32 percent or less). The national median = 99.5% and 25th percentile for state performance= 99.30%. 3 The CFSR data element is defined as "Of all children who were served in foster care during the reporting period, what percentage were found not to be victims of "substantiated" or "indicated" maltreatment." 4 A child is counted as having been maltreated in foster care if the perpetrator of the maltreatment was identified as a foster parent or residential facility staff. 5 Measure excludes parents as perpetrators. 6 FY2008 performance based on 17,197 of 17,263 children served in foster care without a finding of CA/N and FY2009 is based on 16,366 of 16,398 children. (See complete Data Notes on next page)

## Children's Administration

### Child Abuse and/or Neglect in Licensed Care (Unsafe and Inappropriate Placements, Goal 2, Outcome 2)

The percentage of children who are not victims of a founded report of child abuse or neglect by a foster parent or facility staff member will meet or exceed the federal Child and Family Services Review (Round 2) standard. (Unsafe and Inappropriate Placements, Goal 2, Outcome 1)

<b>Measure definition</b>	Percent of children in out-of-home care without a founded allegation of abuse or neglect by a foster parent or facility staff person, including non-licensed relatives
<b>Data source</b>	AFCARS Profile
<b>Data supplier</b>	Lee Doran, Lead Analyst, Children's Administration Technology Services (CATS)
<b>Next update</b>	To be determined
<b>Period</b>	Federal Fiscal Year
<b>Data notes</b>	<p><b>1</b> Measure as reported in the Washington Child and Family Services Review (CFSR) Data Profile: July 29, 2010.</p> <p><b>2</b> CFSR Measure: Absence of Child Abuse and/or Neglect in Foster Care (12 months) has a federal standard 99.68% or more (or 0.32 percent or less). The national median = 99.5% and 25th percentile for state performance= 99.30%.</p> <p><b>3</b> The CFSR data element is defined as "Of all children who were served in foster care during the reporting period, what percentage were found not to be victims of "substantiated" or "indicated" maltreatment."</p> <p><b>4</b> A child is counted as having been maltreated in foster care if the perpetrator of the maltreatment was identified as a foster parent or residential facility staff.</p> <p><b>5</b> Measure excludes parents as perpetrators.</p> <p><b>6</b> FY2008 performance based on 17,197 of 17,263 children served in foster care without a finding of CA/N and FY2009 is based on 16,366 of 16,398 children.</p> <p><b>7</b> Counts of children maltreated in foster care are derived from NCANDS, while counts of children placed in foster care are derived from AFCARS.</p>

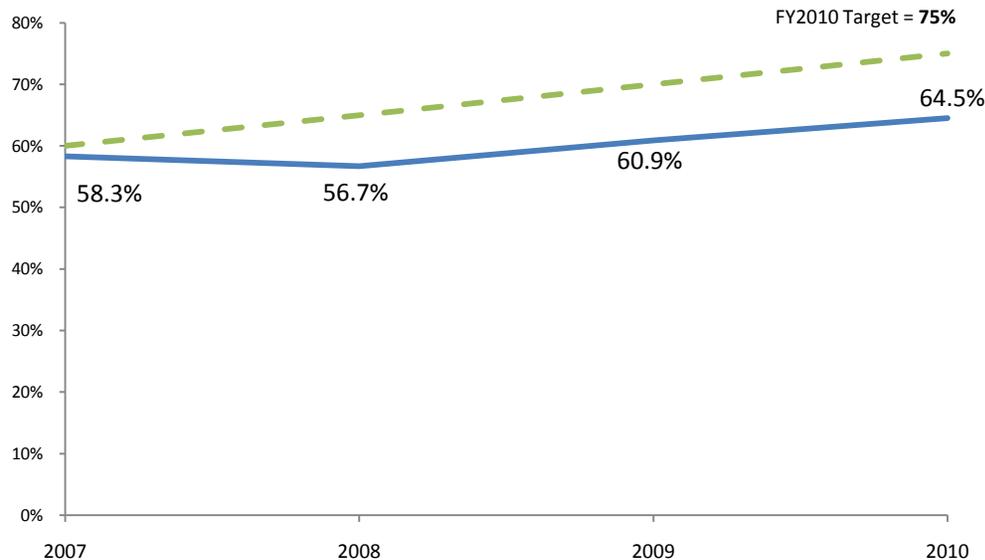
#### DATA

DATE	Statewide Performance	Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6
2005	99.64%	99.68%	Regional Break-Outs Do Not Apply to this Measure					
2006	99.73%	99.68%						
2007	99.57%	99.68%						
2008	99.77%	99.68%						
2009	99.62%	99.68%						
2010	99.80%	99.68%						

### Sibling Placement (All Siblings)

**Children in out-of-home care will be placed with all siblings who are also in out-of-home care whenever possible. (Sibling Separation, Goal 1, Outcome 1)**

Statewide Performance



**DATA SOURCE:** FamLink, Data Warehouse, David Marshall, Performance Analyst, Children's Administration

**MEASURE DEFINITION:** Percentage of siblings removed together during the fiscal year and in care for at least 30 days who were placed with all other removed siblings.

**DATA NOTES:** **1** Counts the number and percentage of children, in out of home care more than 30 days, that are placed with all of their siblings, for all children with siblings under CA Placement and Care Authority. **2** Uses a fiscal year entry cohort for each child entering out-of-home care. **3** Population excludes children in non-family home settings: Behavioral Rehabilitative Services, respite, hospital, Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration, On the Run, and Crisis Residential Center. **4** Measure is based on identifying the child's first placement setting in the removal episode and placement services authorized to identify their first placement in a licensed or unlicensed foster home with the exclusions identified in Data Note #3. **5** Population includes children placed into out of home care with full, half, and step siblings also removed within 7 days of each. (See complete Data Notes on page 55)

#### SUMMARY

- During FY2010, 64.5% of children placed in out-of-home care were placed with all of their siblings who were also placed in out-of-home care. This outcome shows improvement in the number of sibling groups placed together in comparison to FY2009.
- Region 3 was the highest performer during FY2010 at 74%. Over time Region 5 has had the fewest number of sibling groups all placed together with 55% in FY2010.
- Regions 3, 4 and 5 had an increase in performance during FY2010 and Regions 1, 2, and 6 performance slightly decreased in comparison to FY2009.
- A higher percentage of children residing with relatives are all placed together (FY2010 77%) in comparison to children in sibling groups residing with non-relative caregivers (FY2010 56%).
- Several foster parent recruitment contracts were updated to include expectations for recruitment of sibling placement resources.
- Foster Family Connections and CA sponsored the 5th annual *Camp to Belong* that brought together 97 campers from 38 sibling groups.

#### ACTION PLAN

- Strengthen Family Team Decision Meeting practices to ensure discussion occurs regarding the value and plan to place siblings together and maintain relationships when brothers and sisters are placed apart.
- Implement policy identifying priorities for making placement decisions that includes sibling relationships and a protocol for placement coordinators.
- Explore feasibility of piloting the nationally recognized Neighbor to Family Program.
- Implement Performance-based contracting.
- Strengthen existing relative search and placement practices.

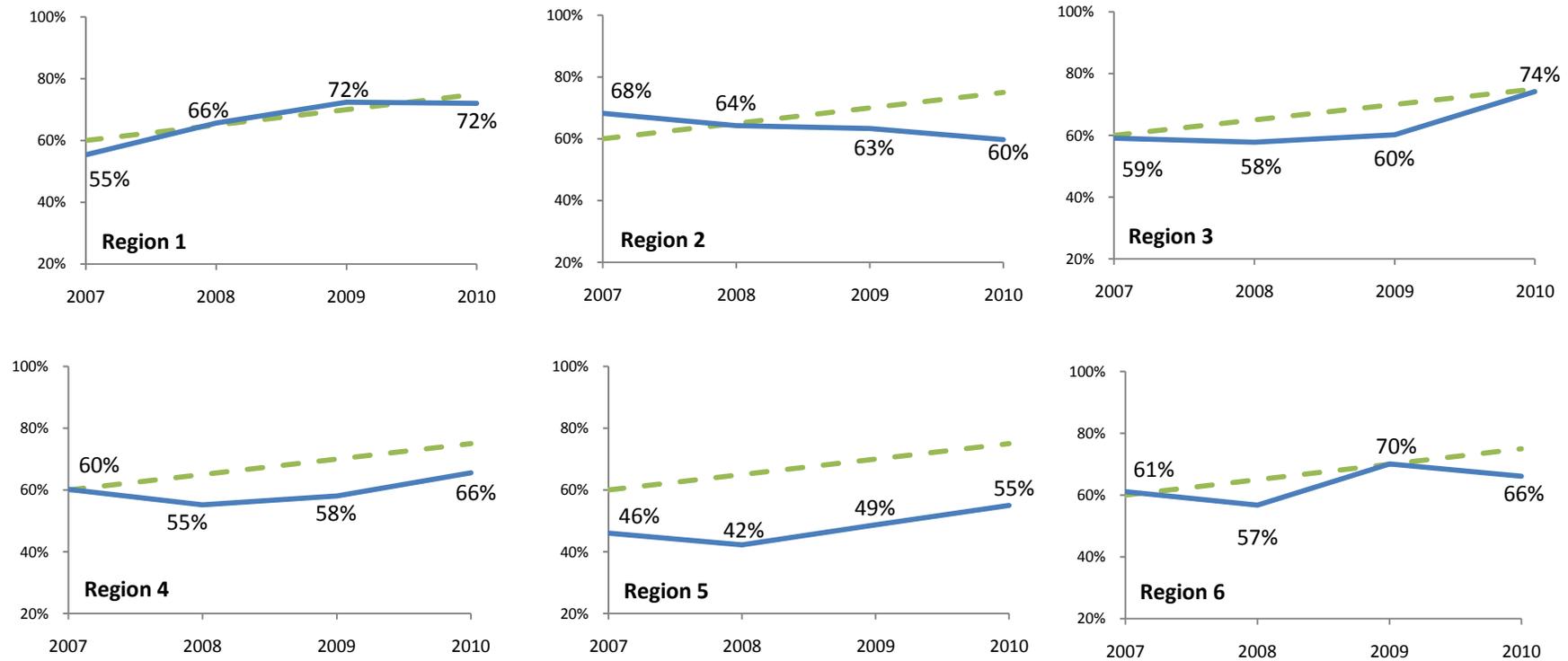
PERFORMANCE MEASURE

[TO DATA CHART](#)

### Sibling Placement (All Siblings)

Children in out-of-home care will be placed with all siblings who are also in out-of-home care whenever possible. (Sibling Separation, Goal 1, Outcome 1)

#### Regional Trends



## Children's Administration

### Sibling Placement (All Siblings)

Children in out-of-home care will be placed with all siblings who are also in out-of-home care whenever possible. (Sibling Separation, Goal 1, Outcome 1)

<b>Measure definition</b>	Percentage of siblings removed together during the fiscal year and in care for at least 30 days who were placed with all other removed siblings.
<b>Data source</b>	FamLink
<b>Data supplier</b>	David Marshall, Performance Analyst, Children's Administration Technology Services (CATS)
<b>Next update</b>	January 2011 (Quarterly Informational Report)
<b>Period</b>	State Fiscal Year
<b>Data notes</b>	<p><b>1</b> Counts the number and percentage of children, in out of home care more than 30 days, that are placed with all of their siblings, for all children with siblings under CA Placement and Care Authority.</p> <p><b>2</b> Uses a fiscal year entry cohort for each child entering out-of-home care.</p> <p><b>3</b> Population excludes children in non-family home settings: Behavioral Rehabilitative Services, respite, hospital, Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration, On the Run, and Crisis Residential Center.</p> <p><b>4</b> Measure is based on identifying the child's first placement setting in the removal episode and placement services authorized to identify their first placement in a licensed or unlicensed foster home with the exclusions identified in Data Note #3.</p> <p><b>5</b> Population includes children placed into out of home care with full, half, and step siblings also removed within 7 days of each.</p> <p><b>6</b> Population excludes some sibling groups and children within a sibling group that appear to be missing sibling relationship information in the Relationship Matrix in FamLink. Changes to the Relationship Matrix in FamLink are effective as of the date the information was changed and is unable to impact FY2010 data. The estimated impact to performance is currently unknown but is estimated to be minimal in data aggregated statewide.</p> <p><b>7</b> Compliance with this outcome requires the statewide benchmark to be met. In addition, no region's performance may be more than 10 percentage points lower than the statewide benchmark.</p>

#### DATA

DATE	Statewide Performance	TARGET	Total Applicable Children	Region 1	R1 Count	Region 2	R2 Count	Region 3	R3 Count	Region 4	R4 Count	Region 5	R5 Count	Region 6	R6 Count
2007	58.3%	60%	Data not readily available	55%	Data not readily available	68%	Data not readily available	59%	Data not readily available	60%	Data not readily available	46%	Data not readily available	61%	Data not readily available
2008	56.7%	65%	2385	66%		64%		58%		55%		42%		57%	
2009	60.9%	70%	1723	72%		63%		60%		58%		49%		70%	
2010	64.5%	75%	1237	72%	126	60%	129	74%	209	66%	131	55%	338	66%	251

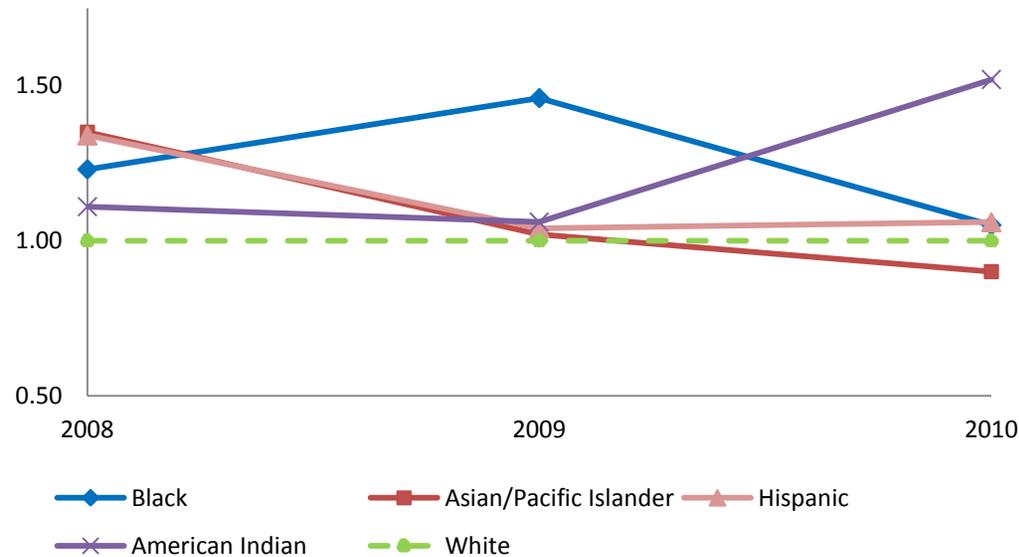
INFORMATIONAL

[TO DATA CHART](#)

### Racial Disparity Index: Sibling Placement (All Siblings)

Disparity ratio of minority to White children for the percentage of children in out-of-home care that are placed with all siblings who are also in out-of-home care. (Sibling Separation, Goal 1, Outcome 1)

Disparity Ratios (Goal is to be at or below 1.00)



**DATA SOURCE:** FamLink; supplied by David Marshall, Performance Analyst, Children's Administration and calculated by Elizabeth Jones, Statewide QA Manager, Children's Administration

**MEASURE DEFINITION:** The proportion of the non-White child population who are not placed with all of their siblings who were also placed into out of home care compared to the White population (see Data Notes for *Sibling Placement (All Siblings)* Outcome Measure for additional detail).

**DATA NOTES:** 1 The disparity index is calculated by dividing the proportion of children in the non-White racial/ ethnic group experiencing a particular undesirable outcome by the proportion of White children experiencing the undesirable outcome. 2 The disparity index is a measure widely used in child welfare to calculate the degree to which outcomes vary across different racial/ ethnic groups. 3 The disparity index is not an indicator of performance on the outcome itself. (See complete Data Notes on next page)

#### SUMMARY

- In comparison to white children, a larger proportion of American Indian, Black, and Hispanic children placed into out of home care are not placed with all of their brothers and sisters who are also placed into out of home care.
- The racial disparity index shows an increased trend of disparity for American Indian children and decreased disparity for Black children.
- For FY2010, this outcome shows no racial disparity for Asian and Pacific Islander children and a small amount for Black and Hispanic children.
- The Washington State Racial Disproportionality Advisory Committee (WSRDAC) developed a multi-year remediation plan to implement policies and practices that will reduce and ultimately eliminate racial disproportionality and improve disparate outcomes for children of color in the child welfare system without compromising child safety.
- During CY2010, approximately 220 CA staff and 50 community partners attended racial equity training.
- A growing amount of data is aggregated by race/ethnicity and impacts to children of color is part of the discussion and analysis that informs program and practice improvement work.

#### ACTION PLAN

- A statewide workgroup will be examining additional data in early 2011 to better understand factors that may help explain racial disparity for this outcome and issues within CA's control that can be addressed.
- Regional Disproportionality Committees are focusing on issues and strategies to reduce racial disproportionality and disparity in the child welfare system.
- In partnership with WSRDAC, CA will develop additional areas of focus for the 2011 remediation plan.

## Children's Administration

### Racial Disparity Index: Sibling Placement (All Siblings)

Disparity ratio of minority to White children for the percentage of children in out-of-home care that are placed with all siblings who are also in out-of-home care. (Sibling Separation, Goal 1, Outcome 1)

<b>Measure definition</b>	The proportion of the non-white child population who are not placed with all of their siblings who were also placed into out of home care compared to the white population (see Data Notes for <i>Sibling Placement (All Siblings)</i> Outcome Measure for additional detail).
<b>Data source</b>	FamLink
<b>Data supplier</b>	David Marshall, Performance Analyst, Children's Administration Technology Services (CATS) and Elizabeth Jones, Statewide QA Manager, Children's Administration
<b>Next update</b>	January 2011 (Quarterly Informational Report)
<b>Period</b>	State Fiscal Year
<b>Data notes</b>	<p><b>1</b> The disparity index is calculated by dividing the proportion of children in the non-White racial/ ethnic group experiencing a particular undesirable outcome by the proportion of White children experiencing the undesirable outcome.</p> <p><b>2</b> The disparity index is a measure widely used in child welfare to calculate the degree to which outcomes vary across different racial/ ethnic groups.</p> <p><b>3</b> The disparity index is not an indicator of performance on the outcome itself. For example, in some areas, performance for children of all racial/ ethnic groups could be high, but the disparity index could reveal marked differences among the groups. Conversely, overall performance could be low while the disparity index may show little variation among the racial/ethnic groups.</p> <p><b>4</b> Each child is assigned only one race using methodology for defining race agreed to by the Washington State Racial Disproportionality Advisory Committee (WSRDAC) and employed by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) and DSHS in conducting data analysis for WSRDAC. The methodology for assigning children to one race category includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>American Indian.</i> If any of the six racial codes indicated American Indian background, the child was coded Indian in our analysis.</li> <li>- <i>Black.</i> If a child had no Indian heritage, but any of the codes indicated Black or African American, the child is coded as Black.</li> <li>- <i>Asian/Pacific Islander.</i> If a child was coded as Asian or one of the Pacific Islander codes, with no Black or American Indian heritage, the child's race was coded as Asian/Pacific Islander.</li> <li>- <i>Hispanic.</i> Any child with Hispanic heritage, but not in the first three categories, was coded as Hispanic.</li> <li>- <i>White.</i> Any child with no indication of Indian, Black, Asian, or Hispanic race/ethnicity was coded as White.</li> </ul> <p><b>5</b> Data include race classifications of "other" and "unknown." Based on recommendations from the Braam Oversight Panel these children are excluded as a separate group in the charts presented in this report. For this outcome the count of children in this category are as follows: FY2008 (26 children), FY2009 (36 children), and FY2010 (41 children).</p>

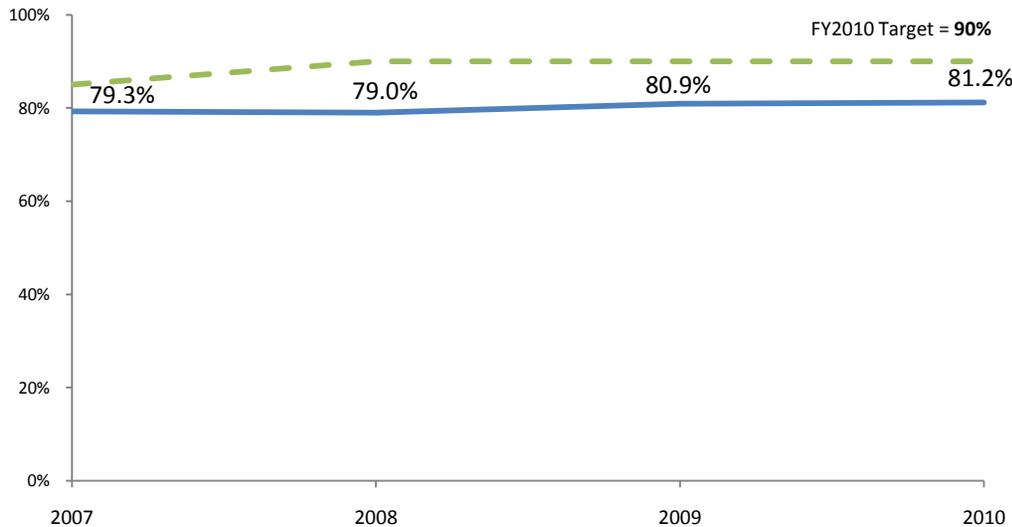
#### DATA

DATE	Black	Total Count	Asian/Pacific Islander	Total Count	Hispanic	Total Count	American Indian	Total Count	White	Total Count
2008	1.23	52.3% (158 of 302)	1.35	47.9% (34 of 71)	1.34	48% (160 of 333)	1.11	57.1% (226 of 396)	1.00	61.3% (764 of 1247)
2009	1.46	47.5% (114 of 240)	1.02	63.5% (33 of 52)	1.04	62.6% (154 of 246)	1.06	62.1% (175 of 282)	1.00	64.1% (556 of 867)
2010	1.05	65.8% (102 of 155)	0.90	70.8% (24 of 34)	1.06	65.5% (110 of 168)	1.52	50.5% (102 of 202)	1.00	67.5% (430 of 637)

### Sibling Placement (All or Some Siblings)

**Children in out-of-home care will be placed with at least one sibling who is also in out-of-home care whenever possible. (Sibling Separation, Goal 1, Outcome 2)**

Statewide Performance



**DATA SOURCE:** FamLink, Data Warehouse, David Marshall, Performance Analyst, Children's Administration

**MEASURE DEFINITION:** Percentage of siblings removed together during the fiscal year and in care for at least 30 days who were placed with at least one other removed sibling.

**DATA NOTES:** **1** Counts the number and percentage of children, in out of home care more than 30 days, that are placed with one or more of their siblings, for all children with siblings under CA Placement and Care Authority. **2** Uses a fiscal year entry cohort for each child entering out-of-home care. **3** Population excludes children in non-family home settings: Behavioral Rehabilitative Services, respite, hospital, Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration, On the Run, and Crisis Residential Center. **4** Measure is based on identifying the child's first placement setting in the removal episode and placement services authorized to identify their first placement in a licensed or unlicensed foster home with the exclusions identified in Data Note #3. **5** Population includes children placed into out of home care with full, half, and step siblings also removed within 7 days of each. **6** Population excludes some sibling groups and children within a sibling group that appear to be missing sibling relationship information in the Relationship Matrix in FamLink. (See complete Data Notes on page 60)

#### SUMMARY

- During FY2010, around 81% of children placed in out-of-home care were placed with at least one of their brothers or sisters who was also placed in out-of-home care.
- Performance has remained relatively stable during the last four fiscal years with FY performance ranging between 79% - 81%.
- Region 3 was the highest performer during FY2010 at 88%. Over time, Region 5 consistently has the fewest number of children placed with at least one brother or sister; FY2010 performance was 71%. Region 5 has the highest number of children in siblings groups being placed during FY2010.
- In comparisons to FY2009, Regions 3, 4, 5 and 6 had an increase in performance and performance in Regions 1 and 2 decreased.
- A higher percentage of children residing with relatives are residing with at least one sibling (FY2010 89%) in comparison to children in sibling groups residing with non-relative caregivers (FY2010 75%).
- Several foster parent recruitment contracts were updated to include expectations for recruitment of sibling placement resources.
- Foster Family Connections and CA sponsored the 5th annual *Camp to Belong* that brought together 97 campers from 38 sibling groups.

#### ACTION PLAN

- Strengthen Family Team Decision Meeting practices to ensure discussion occurs regarding the value and plan to place siblings together and maintain relationships when brothers and sisters are placed apart.
- Implement policy identifying priorities for making placement decisions that includes sibling relationships and protocol for placement coordinators.
- Explore feasibility of piloting nationally recognized Neighbor to Family Program.
- Implement Performance-based contracting.
- Strengthen existing relative search and placement practices.

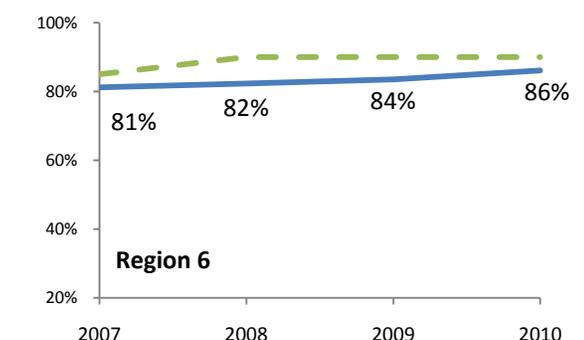
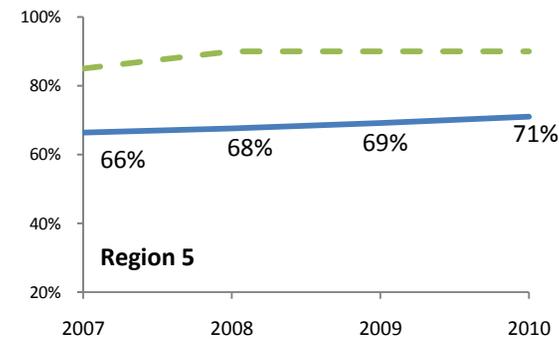
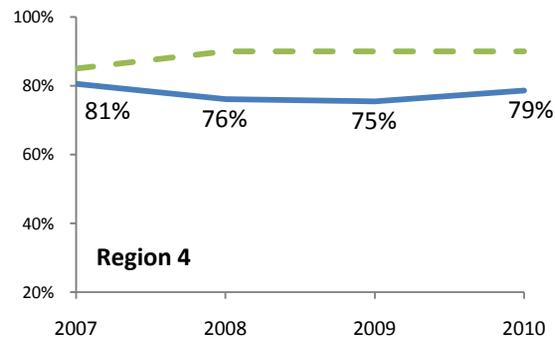
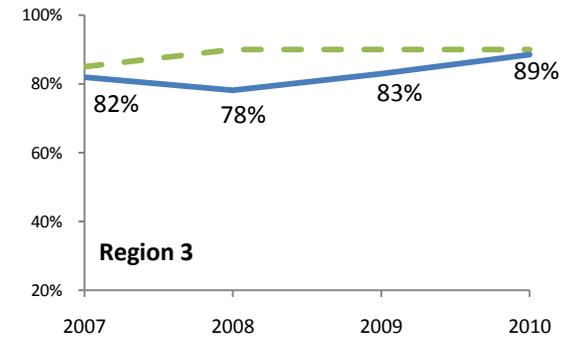
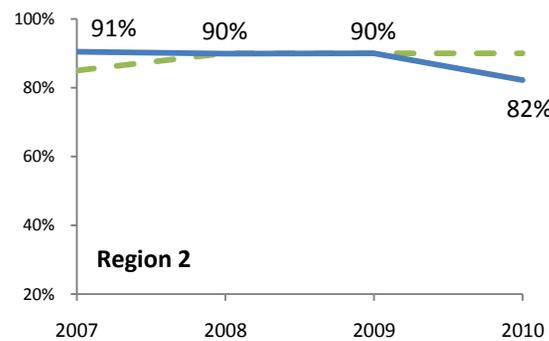
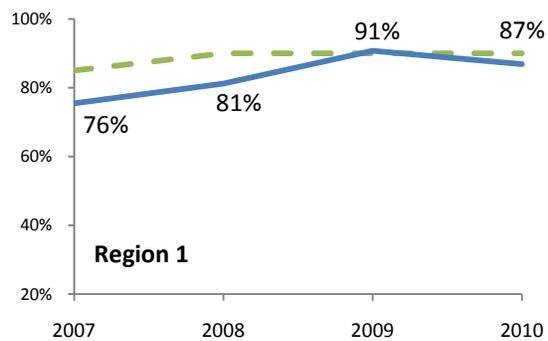
PERFORMANCE MEASURE

[TO DATA CHART](#)

### Sibling Placement (All or Some Siblings)

Children in out-of-home care will be placed with at least one sibling who is also in out-of-home care whenever possible. (Sibling Separation, Goal 1, Outcome 2)

#### Regional Trends



## Children's Administration

### Sibling Placement (All or Some Siblings)

Children in out-of-home care will be placed with at least one sibling who is also in out-of-home care whenever possible. (Sibling Separation, Goal 1, Outcome 2)

<b>Measure definition</b>	Percentage of siblings removed together during the fiscal year and in care for at least 30 days who were placed with at least one other removed sibling.
<b>Data source</b>	FamLink
<b>Data supplier</b>	David Marshall, Performance Analyst, Children's Administration Technology Services (CATS)
<b>Next update</b>	January 2011 (Quarterly Informational Report)
<b>Period</b>	State Fiscal Year
<b>Data notes</b>	<p>1 Counts the number and percentage of children, in out of home care more than 30 days, who are placed with one or more of their siblings, for all children with siblings under CA Placement and Care Authority.</p> <p>2 Uses a fiscal year entry cohort for each child entering out-of-home care.</p> <p>3 Population excludes children in non-family home settings: Behavioral Rehabilitative Services, respite, hospital, Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration, On the Run, and Crisis Residential Center.</p> <p>4 Measure is based on identifying the child's first placement setting in the removal episode and placement services authorized to identify their first placement in a licensed or unlicensed foster home with the exclusions identified in Data Note #3.</p> <p>5 Population includes children placed into out of home care with full, half, and step siblings also removed within 7 days of each.</p> <p>6 Population excludes some sibling groups and children within a sibling group that appear to be missing sibling relationship information in the Relationship Matrix in FamLink. Changes to the Relationship Matrix in FamLink are effective as of the date the information was changed and is unable to impact FY2010 data. The estimated impact to performance is currently unknown but is estimated to be minimal in data aggregated statewide.</p> <p>7 Compliance with this outcome requires the statewide benchmark to be met. In addition, no region's performance may be more than 10 percentage points lower than the statewide benchmark.</p>

#### DATA

DATE	Statewide Performance	TARGET	Total Applicable Children	Region 1	R1 Count	Region 2	R2 Count	Region 3	R3 Count	Region 4	R4 Count	Region 5	R5 Count	Region 6	R6 Count
2007	79.3%	85%	Data not readily available	76%	Data not readily available	91%	Data not readily available	82%	Data not readily available	81%	Data not readily available	66%	Data not readily available	81%	Data not readily available
2008	79.0%	90%	2385	81%		90%		78%		76%		68%		82%	
2009	80.9%	90%	1723	91%		90%		83%		75%		69%		84%	
2010	81.2%	90%	1237	87%	175	82%	129	89%	209	79%	131	71%	338	86%	251

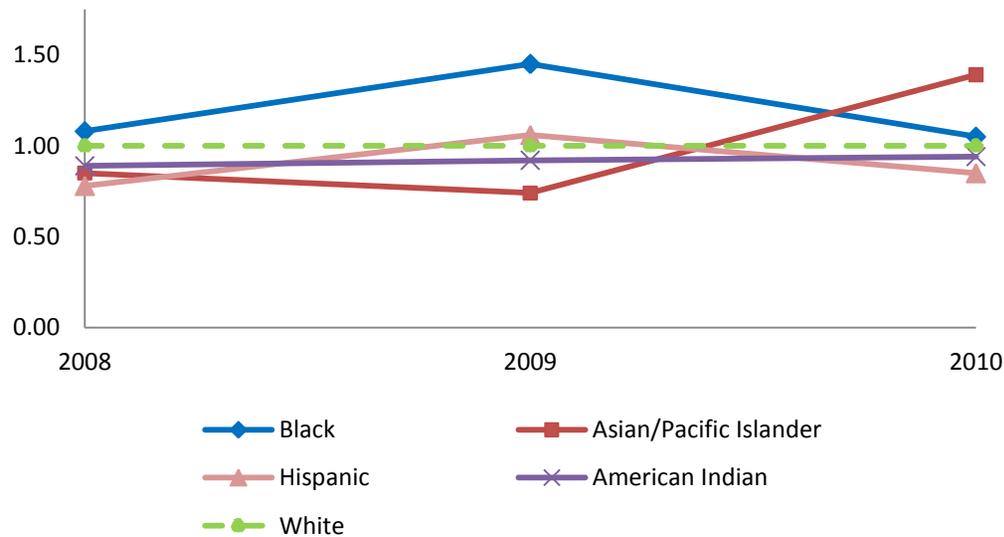
INFORMATIONAL

[TO DATA CHART](#)

### Racial Disparity Index: Sibling Placement (All or Some Siblings)

Disparity ratio of minority to White children for the percentage of children in out-of-home care that are placed with at least one sibling who is also in out-of-home care. (Sibling Separation, Goal 1, Outcome 2)

Disparity Ratios (Goal is to be at or below 1.00)



**DATA SOURCE:** FamLink; supplied by David Marshall, Performance Analyst, Children's Administration and calculated by Elizabeth Jones, Statewide QA Manager, Children's Administration

**MEASURE DEFINITION:** The proportion of the non-White child population who are not placed with at least one of their siblings who was also placed into out of home care compared to the White population (see Data Notes for *Sibling Placement (All or Some Siblings)* Outcome Measure for additional detail).

**DATA NOTES:** 1 The disparity index is calculated by dividing the proportion of children in the non-White racial/ ethnic group experiencing a particular undesirable outcome by the proportion of White children experiencing the undesirable outcome. 2 The disparity index is a measure widely used in child welfare to calculate the degree to which outcomes vary across different racial/ ethnic groups. 3 The disparity index is not an indicator of performance on the outcome itself. (See complete Data Notes on next page)

#### SUMMARY

- In comparison to White children, a larger proportion of Asian and Pacific Islander and Black children placed into out of home care are not placed with at least one of their brothers and sisters who are also placed into out of home care.
- For FY2010, this outcome shows no racial disparity for Hispanic and American Indian children and a small amount for Black children.
- The Washington State Racial Disproportionality Advisory Committee (WSRDAC) developed a multi-year remediation plan to implement policies and practices that will reduce and ultimately eliminate racial disproportionality and improve disparate outcomes for children of color in the child welfare system without compromising child safety.
- During CY2010, approximately 220 CA staff and 50 community partners attended racial equity training.
- A growing amount of data is aggregated by race/ethnicity and impacts to children of color is part of the discussion and analysis that informs program and practice improvement work.

#### ACTION PLAN

- A statewide workgroup will be examining additional data in early 2011 to better understand factors that may help explain racial disparity for this outcome and issues within CA's control that can be addressed.
- Regional Disproportionality Committees are focusing on issues and strategies to reduce racial disproportionality and disparity within the child welfare system.
- In partnership with WSRDAC, CA will develop additional areas of focus for the 2011 remediation plan.

## Children's Administration

### Racial Disparity Index: Sibling Placement (All or Some Siblings)

Disparity ratio of minority to White children for the percentage of children in out-of-home care that are placed with at least one sibling who is also in out-of-home care. (Sibling Separation, Goal 1, Outcome 2)

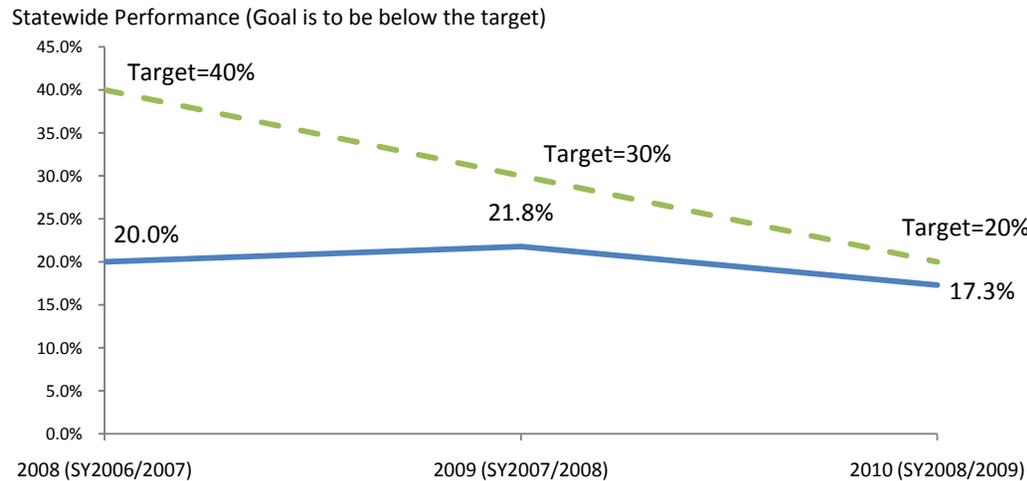
<b>Measure definition</b>	The proportion of the non-White child population who are not placed with at least one of their siblings who was also placed into out of home care compared to the White population (see Data Notes for <i>Sibling Placement (All or Some Siblings)</i> Outcome Measure for additional detail).
<b>Data source</b>	FamLink
<b>Data supplier</b>	David Marshall, Performance Analyst, Children's Administration Technology Services (CATS) and Elizabeth Jones, Statewide QA Manager, Children's Administration
<b>Next update</b>	January 2011 (Quarterly Informational Report)
<b>Period</b>	State Fiscal Year
<b>Data notes</b>	<p><b>1</b> The disparity index is calculated by dividing the proportion of children in the non-White racial/ ethnic group experiencing a particular undesirable outcome by the proportion of White children experiencing the undesirable outcome.</p> <p><b>2</b> The disparity index is a measure widely used in child welfare to calculate the degree to which outcomes vary across different racial/ ethnic groups.</p> <p><b>3</b> The disparity index is not an indicator of performance on the outcome itself. For example, in some areas, performance for children of all racial/ ethnic groups could be high, but the disparity index could reveal marked differences among the groups. Conversely, overall performance could be low while the disparity index may show little variation among the racial/ethnic groups.</p> <p><b>4</b> Each child is assigned only one race using methodology for defining race agreed to by the Washington State Racial Disproportionality Advisory Committee (WSRDAC) and employed by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) and DSHS in conducting data analysis for WSRDAC. The methodology for assigning children to one race category includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>American Indian.</i> If any of the six racial codes indicated American Indian background, the child was coded Indian in our analysis.</li> <li>- <i>Black.</i> If a child had no Indian heritage, but any of the codes indicated Black or African American, the child is coded as Black.</li> <li>- <i>Asian/Pacific Islander.</i> If a child was coded as Asian or one of the Pacific Islander codes, with no Black or American Indian heritage, the child's race was coded as Asian/Pacific Islander.</li> <li>- <i>Hispanic.</i> Any child with Hispanic heritage, but not in the first three categories, was coded as Hispanic.</li> <li>- <i>White.</i> Any child with no indication of Indian, Black, Asian, or Hispanic race/ethnicity was coded as White.</li> </ul> <p><b>5</b> Data include race classifications of "other" and "unknown." Based on recommendations from the Braam Oversight Panel these children are excluded as a separate group in the charts presented in this report. For this outcome the count of children in this category are as follows: FY2008 (26 children), FY2009 (36 children), and FY2010 (41 children).</p>

### DATA

DATE	Black	Total Count	Asian/Pacific Islander	Total Count	Hispanic	Total Count	American Indian	Total Count	White	Total Count
2008	1.08	76.8% (232 of 302)	0.85	81.7% (58 of 71)	0.78	83.2% (277 of 333)	0.89	80.8% (320 of 396)	1.00	78.5% (979 of 1247)
2009	1.45	73.8% (177 of 240)	0.74	86.5% (45 of 52)	1.06	80.9% (199 of 246)	0.92	83.3% (235 of 282)	1.00	81.9% (710 of 867)
2010	1.05	80% (124 of 155)	1.39	73.5% (25 of 34)	0.85	83.9% (141 of 168)	0.94	82.2% (166 of 202)	1.00	81% (516 of 637)

## Changes in School Placement

The number of children (excluding youth placed with relatives or with siblings) who experience a change in school placement when they enter out-of-home care or change placement during the school year will decrease. (Services to Adolescents, Goal 2, Outcome 1)



**DATA SOURCE:** OSPI & FamLink; supplied by Lee Doran, Lead Analyst, Children's Administration

**MEASURE DEFINITION:** Percent of foster youth enrolled in school who change schools when placed or moved while in placement during the school year.

**DATA NOTES:** **1** Performance measure data are derived from a match between out-of-home care records for youth in care during the school year and Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) attendance records for each month (from the August prior to the August following) during the school year. **2** Population includes children between the ages of 5 and 17.9 on the first day of the school year (9/1) and enrolled in school at any time of the year. **3** Population includes children and youth in out-of-home care for at least 30 days and under CA Placement and Care Authority. **4** The measure identifies whether a change of school enrollment occurred when foster youth were removed from home during the school year and whether a change of school enrollment followed a change in placement during the school year. **5** Relative placements are not counted as placement moves for this measure based on agreement with the Braam Oversight Panel. Temporary placement events are also excluded as a placement move. (See complete Data Notes on page 65)

### SUMMARY

- Washington is meeting the Braam Settlement Agreement benchmark for keeping children in their original schools when they are placed or moved in out-of-home care (excluding those placed with relatives or with siblings).
- 17.3% of children changed schools during the 2008-2009 school year (1,027 of 5,924 children placed), compared to the benchmark of less than 20%. All regions are meeting the benchmark very slight variation in the rate, from a low of 14.1% in Region 2 to a high of 19.2% in Region 6.
- SY2008-2009 performance shows improvement from previous school years.
- This measure identifies whether a change of school enrollment occurred when a child or youth was removed from their home during the school year or following a change in placement.
- Of the 17.3% of children who changed schools, about 4% occurred at the time of initial placement and about 13% following a change in placement.
- When placing children in out-of-home care, social workers attempt to keep children in the same school or as close as possible provided it is safe for the child and in the child's best interest.
- Educational achievement for children in foster care is critical for successful transition to self-sufficiency. Research indicates each time foster children change schools they can lose educational progress and important connections to classmates, teachers, coaches, and others.

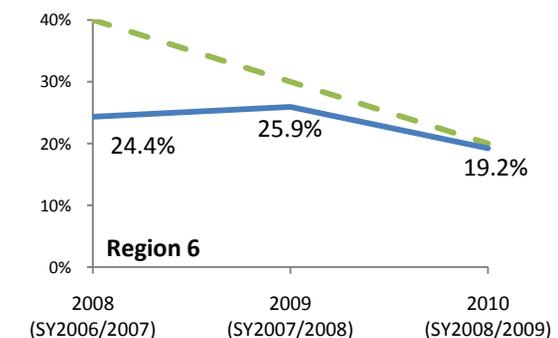
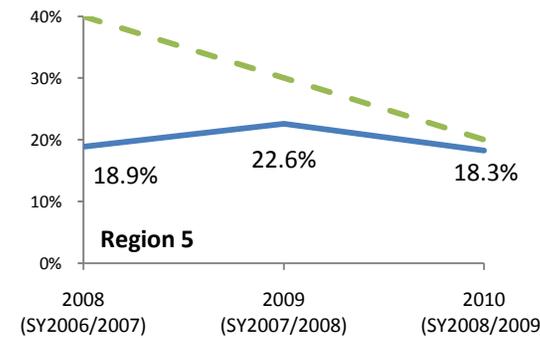
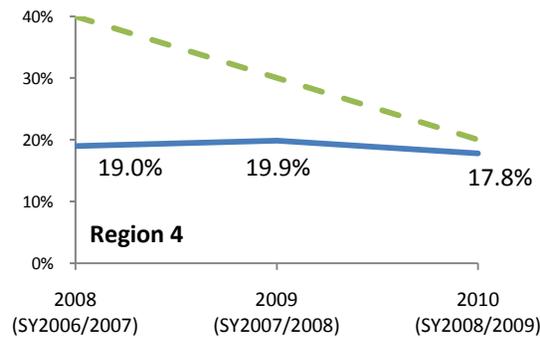
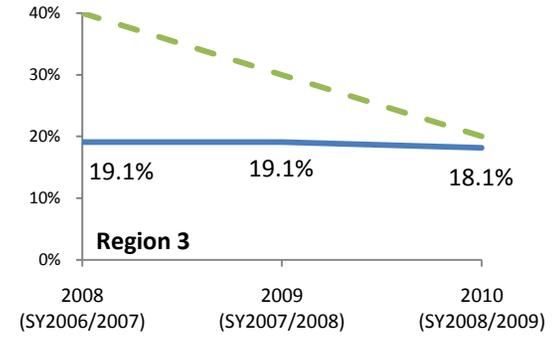
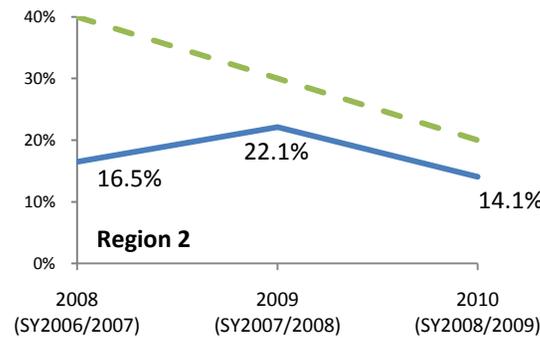
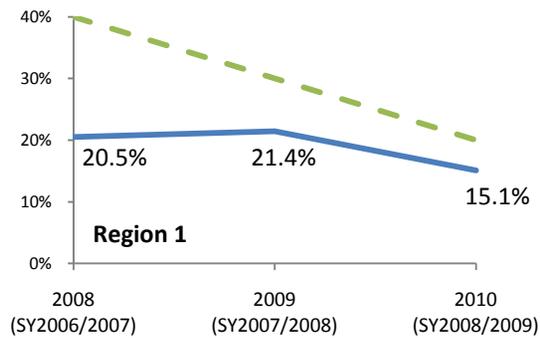
### ACTION PLAN

- Social workers and managers continue to work with local schools and school districts, the Office of Superintendent for Public Instruction, and Treehouse to share information and promote educational stability for children in foster care.

## Changes in School Placement

The number of children (excluding youth placed with relatives or with siblings) who experience a change in school placement when they enter out-of-home care or change placement during the school year will decrease. (Services to Adolescents, Goal 2, Outcome 1)

Regional Trends (Goal is to be below the target)



## Children's Administration

### Changes in School Placement (Services to Adolescents, Goal 2, Outcome 1)

The number of children (excluding youth placed with relatives or with siblings) who experience a change in school placement when they enter out-of-home care or change placement during the school year will decrease. (Services to Adolescents, Goal 2, Outcome 1)

<b>Measure definition</b>	Percentage of foster youth enrolled in school who change schools when they were initially placed into out of home care or moved to another placement during the school year.
<b>Data source</b>	Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) Attendance Records & FamLink
<b>Data supplier</b>	Lee Doran, Lead Analyst, Children's Administration Technology Services (CATS)
<b>Alternate supplier</b>	Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)
<b>Next update</b>	To be determined
<b>Period</b>	Other (explain to the right) School Year
<b>Data notes</b>	<p>1 Performance measure data are derived from a match between out-of-home care records for youth in care during the school year and Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) attendance records for each month (from the August prior to the August following) during the school year.</p> <p>2 Population includes children between the ages of 5 and 17.9 on the first day of the school year (9/1) and enrolled in school at any time of the year.</p> <p>3 Population includes children and youth in out-of-home care for at least 30 days and under CA Placement and Care Authority.</p> <p>4 The measure identifies whether a change of school enrollment occurred when foster youth were removed from home during the school year and whether a change of school enrollment followed a change in placement during the school year.</p> <p>5 Relative placements are not counted as placement moves for this measure based on agreement with the Braam Oversight Panel. Temporary placement events are also excluded as a placement move.</p> <p>6 Data availability lags behind the current school year.</p> <p>7 Compliance with this outcome requires the statewide benchmark to be met. In addition, no region's performance may be more than 10 percentage points higher than the statewide benchmark.</p>

### DATA

DATE	Statewide Performance	Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6
2008 (SY2006/2007)	20.0%	40%	20.5%	16.5%	19.1%	19.0%	18.9%	24.4%
2009 (SY2007/2008)	21.8%	30%	21.4%	22.1%	19.1%	19.9%	22.6%	25.9%
2010 (SY2008/2009)	17.3%	20%	15.1%	14.1%	18.1%	17.8%	18.3%	19.2%

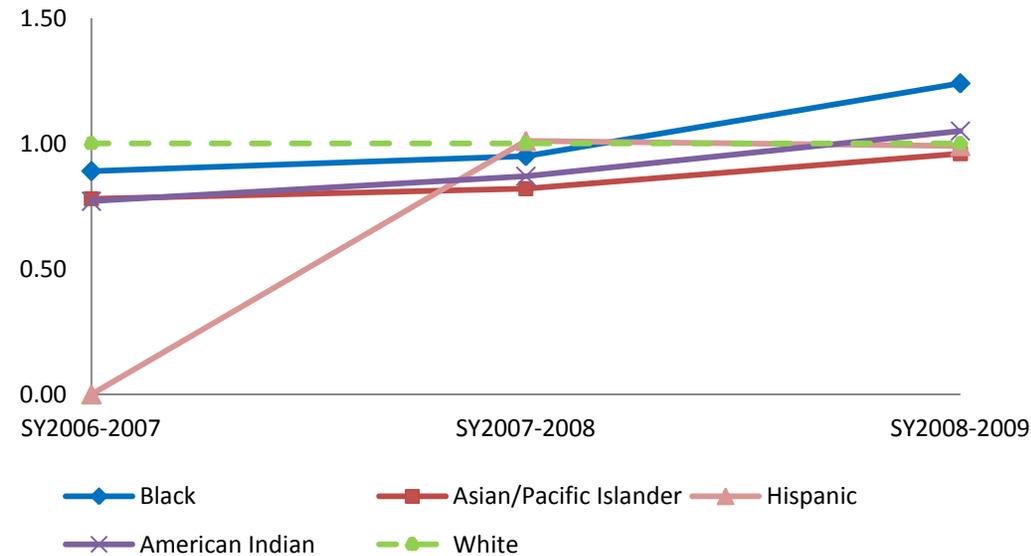
INFORMATIONAL

[TO DATA CHART](#)

## Racial Disparity Index: Changes in School Placement

Disparity ratio of minority to White children for the percentage of children in out of home care (excluding youth placed with relatives or with siblings) who experience a change in school placement when they enter out-of-home care or change placement during the school year. (Services to Adolescents, Goal 2, Outcome 1)

Disparity Ratios (Goal is to be at or below 1.00)



**DATA SOURCE:** OSPI & FamLink; supplied by Lee Doran, Lead Analyst, Children's Administration

**MEASURE DEFINITION:** The proportion of the non-White child population who experience a change in school placement when they enter into out of home care or change placement during the school year compared to the White population (see Data Notes for Changes in School Placement Outcome Measure for additional detail).

**DATA NOTES:** 1 The disparity index is calculated by dividing the proportion of children in the non-White racial/ ethnic group experiencing a particular undesirable outcome by the proportion of White children experiencing the undesirable outcome. 2 The disparity index is a measure widely used in child welfare to calculate the degree to which outcomes vary across different racial/ ethnic groups. 3 The disparity index is not an indicator of performance on the outcome itself. (See complete Data Notes on next page)

### SUMMARY

- A larger proportion of Black and American Indian children experience a change in school placement when they enter out of home care or change placements in comparison to White children.
- The trend line shows an increase in the racial disparity index for Black and American Indian children.
- This outcome shows no racial disparity for Hispanic and Asian and Pacific Islander children and a small amount for American Indian children.
- The Washington State Racial Disproportionality Advisory Committee (WSRDAC) developed a multi-year remediation plan to implement policies and practices that will reduce and ultimately eliminate racial disproportionality and improve disparate outcomes for children of color in the child welfare system without compromising child safety. WSRDAC submitted their first annual remediation report to the legislature in 2010.
- During CY2010, approximately 220 CA staff and 50 community partners attended racial equity training.

### ACTION PLAN

- Regional Disproportionality Committees with representatives from CA, juvenile court partners, Tribes, community partners, and persons of color are focusing on a variety of issues and strategies to reduce racial disproportionality and disparity within the child welfare system.
- In partnership with WSRDAC, CA will be developing additional areas of focus for the 2011 remediation plan.

## Children's Administration

### Racial Disparity Index: Changes in School Placement

Disparity ratio of minority to White children for the percentage of children in out of home care (excluding youth placed with relatives or with siblings) who experience a change in school placement when they enter out-of-home care or change placement during the school year. (Services to Adolescents, Goal 2,

<b>Measure definition</b>	The proportion of the non-White child population who experience a change in school placement when they enter into out of home care or change placement during the school year compared to the White population (see Data Notes for <i>Changes in School Placement</i> Outcome Measure for additional detail).
<b>Data source</b>	Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) Attendance Records & FamLink
<b>Data supplier</b>	Lee Doran, Lead Analyst, Children's Administration Technology Services (CATS)
<b>Next update</b>	To be determined
<b>Period</b>	Other (explain to the right) School Year
<b>Data notes</b>	<p>1 The disparity index is calculated by dividing the proportion of children in the non-White racial/ ethnic group experiencing a particular undesirable outcome by the proportion of White children experiencing the undesirable outcome.</p> <p>2 The disparity index is a measure widely used in child welfare to calculate the degree to which outcomes vary across different racial/ ethnic groups.</p> <p>3 The disparity index is not an indicator of performance on the outcome itself. For example, in some areas, performance for children of all racial/ ethnic groups could be high, but the disparity index could reveal marked differences among the groups. Conversely, overall performance could be low while the disparity index may show little variation among the racial/ethnic groups.</p> <p>4 Each child is assigned only one race using methodology for defining race agreed to by the Washington State Racial Disproportionality Advisory Committee (WSRDAC) and employed by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) and DSHS in conducting data analysis for WSRDAC. The methodology for assigning children to one race category includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>American Indian.</i> If any of the six racial codes indicated American Indian background, the child was coded Indian in our analysis.</li> <li>- <i>Black.</i> If a child had no Indian heritage, but any of the codes indicated Black or African American, the child is coded as Black.</li> <li>- <i>Asian/Pacific Islander.</i> If a child was coded as Asian or one of the Pacific Islander codes, with no Black or American Indian heritage, the child's race was coded as Asian/Pacific Islander.</li> <li>- <i>Hispanic.</i> Any child with Hispanic heritage, but not in the first three categories, was coded as Hispanic.</li> <li>- <i>White.</i> Any child with no indication of Indian, Black, Asian, or Hispanic race/ethnicity was coded as White.</li> </ul> <p>5 Data include race classifications of "other" and "unknown." Based on recommendations from the Braam Oversight Panel these children are excluded as a separate group in the charts presented in this report. For this outcome the count of children in this category are as follows: SY2006-2007 (266 children), SY2007-2008 (42 children), and SY2008-2009 (36 children).</p>

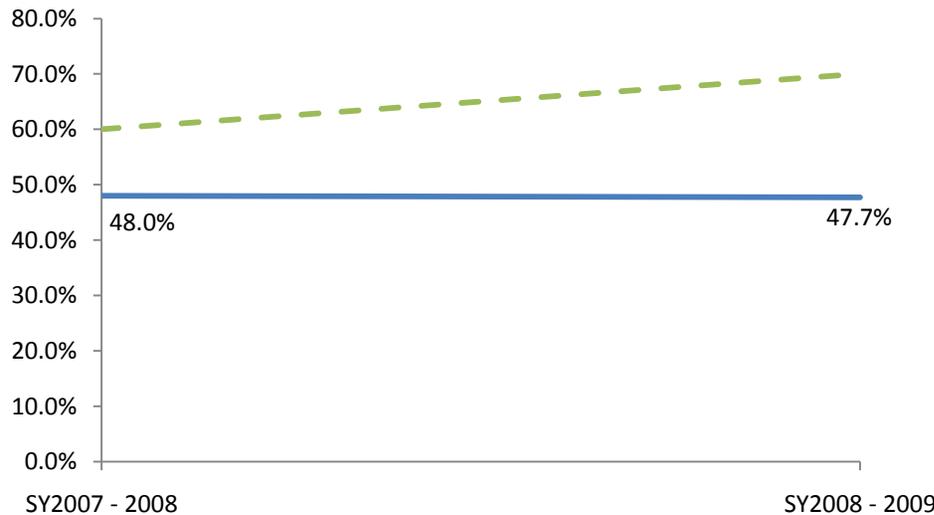
#### DATA

DATE	Black	Total Count	Asian/Pacific Islander	Total Count	Hispanic	Total Count	American Indian	Total Count	White	Total Count
SY2006-2007	0.89	18.7% (143 of 765)	0.78	16.4% (12 of 73)	FY08 data is not available		0.77	16.3% (90 of 553)	1.00	21.1% (899 of 4263)
SY2007-2008	0.95	21.3% (216 of 1014)	0.82	18.3% (22 of 120)	1.01	22.6% (166 of 733)	0.87	19.4% (182 of 937)	1.00	22.4% (794 of 3550)
SY2008-2009	1.24	20.6% (193 of 938)	0.96	16% (23 of 144)	0.99	16.5% (109 of 662)	1.05	17.4% (184 of 1058)	1.00	16.6% (510 of 3079)

## High School Graduation Rate for 9th Grade Cohort

The percentage of youth in out-of-home placement in grade 9 who remained in placement continuously through grade 12 who graduate from high school on time with a regular or adult (IEP) diploma, including students with disabilities who graduated within the number of years designated in their IEP, will increase. (Services to Adolescents, Goal 2, Outcome 2)

Statewide Performance



### SUMMARY

- Approximately 48% (52 of 109) of youth who remained in out of home care continuously from 9th through 12th grade graduate from high school in four years, compared to 73% of students in Washington State.

- Students who do not graduate in four years may receive a diploma or GED at a later date, and are not counted in this measure. The Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) estimates between 5% and 29% of foster youth may complete a GED before the age of 20, making the completion rate (GED plus diploma) for foster youth in the class of 2009 as high as 73%.

- Children placed into foster care often experienced greater life challenges that can impact development and educational achievement. A WSIPP study that examined characteristics of 10th graders completing the 2007-2008 WASL found foster youth were more likely to have characteristics associated with poor academic performance and many enter foster care with educational deficits. A separate WSIPP study comparing foster youth to the general study population indicates foster youth are:

- More likely to have a reported disability (28-42% versus 20%)
- More likely to be behind at least one grade level (10-14% versus 5%)
- Less likely to be in the same school during the school year (49-56% versus 88%)
- More likely to receive special education services (21-32% versus 8%)

- Treehouse, an educational advocacy service, reports foster youth in 9th grade have the highest prevalence of disciplinary action related to suspensions and expulsions. Loss of classroom time relates to lack of credits and poor grades in a pivotal school year.

- Washington State was selected by the National Governors' Association, to co-host a learning lab in November 2010, for seven competitively-selected states to share information about our strategies and initiatives that improve educational outcomes for youth in and transitioning out from foster care.

### ACTION PLAN

- Continue partnering with the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, WSIPP, Treehouse, school districts, and others to produce data and identify and make practice and system improvements.

**DATA SOURCE:** OSPI and FamLink; supplied by Mason Burley, WSIPP and Lee Doran, Children's Administration

**MEASURE DEFINITION:** Percent of youth in out-of-home placement in 9th grade who remained in placement continuously until 12th grade. "On-time" graduates are defined as those who receive a diploma by the end of the expected (four-year) enrollment period; students who receive a General Educational Development (GED) certificate are not included.

**DATA NOTES:** 1 FY2008 was the first year performance data was reported on this outcome. 2 Fiscal year performance is based on the prior school year to provide time for graduation information to be documented, data extractions and cross-matching to occur, and performance to be calculated, analyzed and published. 3 Population includes foster youth who were continuously in out-of-home care from 9th - 12th grade and under CA Placement and Care Authority. 4 The measure is based on standards identified by the National Governor's Association (NGA) Graduation Counts Compact; agreed to in Year 2005. (See complete Data Notes on page 70)

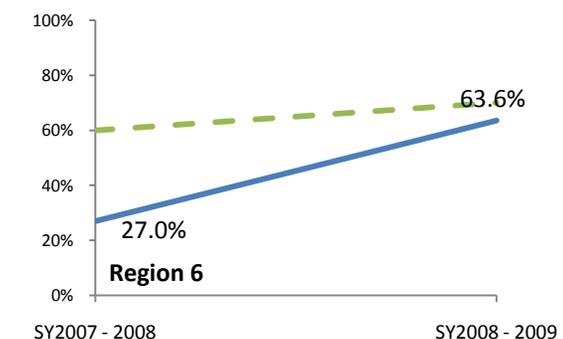
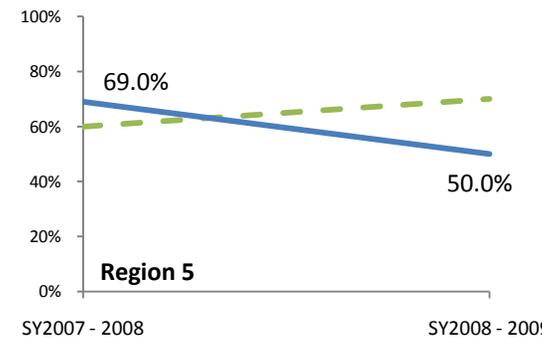
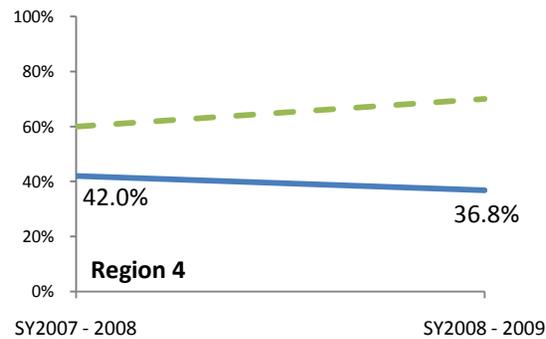
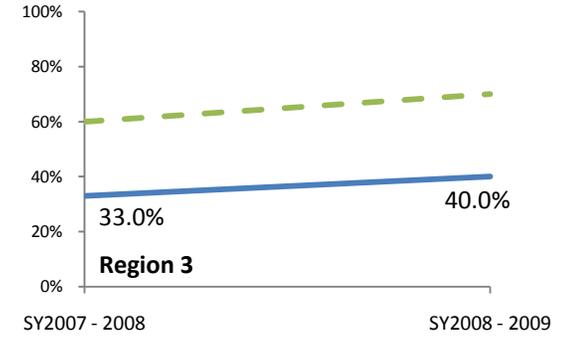
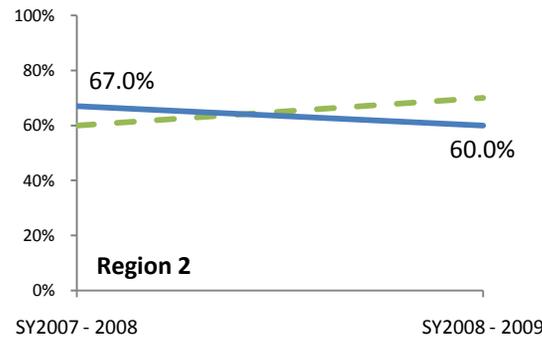
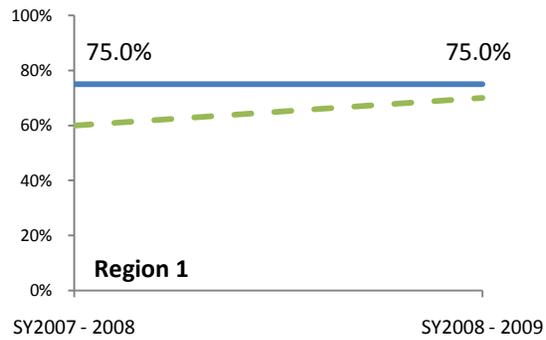
PERFORMANCE MEASURE

[TO DATA CHART](#)

## High School Graduation Rate for 9th Grade Cohort

The percentage of youth in out-of-home placement in grade 9 who remained in placement continuously through grade 12 who graduate from high school on time with a regular or adult (IEP) diploma, including students with disabilities who graduated within the number of years designated in their IEP, will increase. (Services to Adolescents, Goal 2, Outcome 2)

### Regional Trends



## Children's Administration

### High School Graduation Rate for 9th Grade Cohort

The percentage of youth in out-of-home placement in grade 9 who remained in placement continuously through grade 12 who graduate from high school on time with a regular or adult (IEP) diploma, including students with disabilities who graduated within the number of years designated in their IEP, will increase. (Services to Adolescents, Goal 2, Outcome 2)

<b>Measure definition</b>	Percent of youth in out-of-home placement in 9th grade who remained in placement continuously until 12th grade. "On-time" graduates are defined as those who receive a diploma by the end of the expected (four-year) enrollment period; students who receive a General Educational Development (GED) certificate are not included
<b>Data source</b>	OSPI attendance records matched with FamLink records
<b>Data supplier</b>	Mason Burley, Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) and Lee Doran, Lead Analyst, Children's Administration Technology Services (CATS)
<b>Next update</b>	To be Determined
<b>Frequency</b>	Other (explain to the right) School Year
<b>Data notes</b>	<p>1 SY2007-2008 was the first year performance data was reported on this outcome.</p> <p>2 Fiscal year performance is based on the prior school year to provide time for graduation information to be reported, data extractions and cross-matching to occur, and performance to be calculated, analyzed and published.</p> <p>3 Population includes foster youth who were continuously in out-of-home care from 9th - 12th grade and under CA Placement and Care Authority. Youth in guardianships are excluded from the population.</p> <p>4 The measure is based on standards identified by the National Governor's Association (NGA) Graduation Counts Compact agreed to in Year 2005. The agreement provides a common, four year adjusted cohort graduation rate formula: Graduation Rate = [students graduating within four years with a diploma] ÷ [first-time entering ninth graders four years earlier] - documented student transfers out of a Washington school district.</p> <p>5 Performance is calculated and reported by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) using the following formula: On-time Graduates (Year Four) ÷ (First-Time 9th Graders (Year One) + Transfers In (Years Two – Four) – Transfers Out (Years One – Four))</p> <p>6 Data to calculate the measure is from an OSPI and CA record match. Information that would identify the child is excluded to protect confidentiality and comply with the cross-agency data sharing agreement.</p> <p>7 For additional information regarding High School Graduation and Dropout Trends for Washington State Foster Youth (2005–2009) view WSIPP full report on the web at: <a href="http://www.wsipp.wa.gov">http://www.wsipp.wa.gov</a>.</p> <p>8 Compliance with this outcome requires the statewide benchmark to be met. In addition, no region's performance may be more than 10 percentage points lower than the statewide benchmark.</p>

#### DATA

DATE	Statewide Performance	Target	Total Count Graduated On Time	Total Count of Continuous Placement	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6
SY2007 - 2008	48.0%	60%	30 (48.0%)	62	75.0%	67.0%	33.0%	42.0%	69.0%	27.0%
SY2008 - 2009	47.7%	70%	52 (47.7%)	109	75.0%	60.0%	40.0%	36.8%	50.0%	63.6%

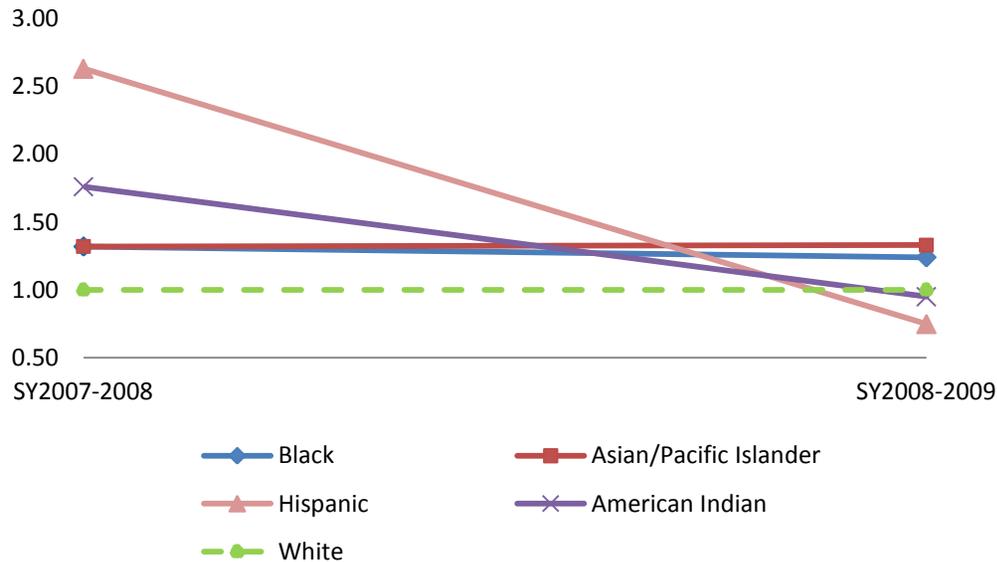
INFORMATIONAL

[TO DATA CHART](#)

## Racial Disparity Index: High School Graduation Rate for 9th Grade Cohort

Disparity ratio of minority to White children for the percentage of youth in out-of-home placement in grade 9 who remained in placement continuously through grade 12 who graduated from high school on time with a regular or adult (IEP) diploma, including students with disabilities who graduated within the number of years designated in their IEP. (Services to Adolescents, Goal 2, Outcome 2)

Disparity Ratios (Goal is to be at or below 1.00)



### SUMMARY

- A larger proportion of Black and Asian and Pacific Islander youth in foster care from 9th Grade - 12th Grade do not graduate on time in comparison to white youth.
- The trend line shows a decrease in racial disparity for Hispanic, Black and American Indian youth.
- The population of youth affected by this outcome is a small number and should be interpreted carefully.
- The Washington State Racial Disproportionality Advisory Committee (WSRDAC) developed a multi-year remediation plan to implement policies and practices that will reduce and ultimately eliminate racial disproportionality and improve disparate outcomes for children of color in the child welfare system without compromising child safety. WSRDAC submitted their first annual remediation report to the legislature in 2010.
- During CY2010, approximately 220 CA staff and 50 community partners attended racial equity training.

### ACTION PLAN

- Regional Disproportionality Committees with representatives from CA, juvenile court partners, Tribes, community partners, and persons of color are focusing on a variety of issues and strategies to reduce racial disproportionality and disparity in the child welfare system.
- In partnership with WSRDAC, CA will be developing additional areas of focus for the 2011 remediation plan.

**DATA SOURCE:** OSPI and FamLink; supplied by Mason Burley, WSIPP and Lee Doran, Children's Administration

**MEASURE DEFINITION:** The proportion of the non-White youth population in out-of-home placement in grade 9 who remained in placement continuously through grade 12, who did not graduate from high school on time with a regular or adult (IEP) diploma, including students with disabilities who did not graduate within the number of years designated in their IEP, compared to the White population (see Data Notes for High School Graduation Rate for 9th Grade Cohort Outcome Measure for additional detail).

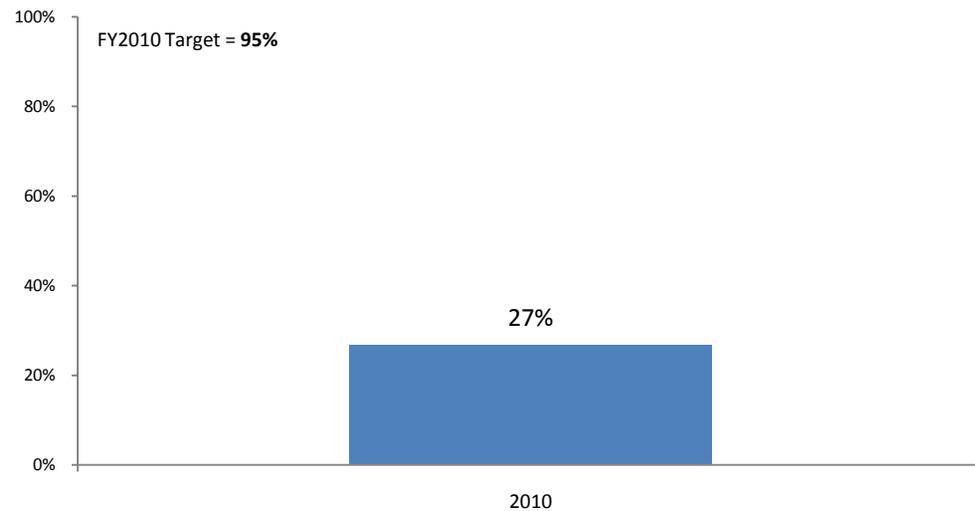
**DATA NOTES:** **1** The disparity index is calculated by dividing the proportion of children in the non-White racial/ ethnic group experiencing a particular undesirable outcome by the proportion of White children experiencing the undesirable outcome. **2** The disparity index is a measure widely used in child welfare to calculate the degree to which outcomes vary across different racial/ ethnic groups. (See complete Data Notes on next page)



## Youth Transition (Exit) Staffings

**A multi-disciplinary staffing meeting will be held six months prior to a youth's exit from foster care to address issues related to transition to independence. (Services to Adolescents, Goal 2, Outcome 3)**

Statewide Performance



**DATA SOURCE:** FamLink; supplied by Lee Doran, Lead Analyst, Children's Administration

**MEASURE DEFINITION:** A multi-disciplinary staffing meeting will be held six months prior to a youth's exit from foster care to address issues related to transition to independence.

**DATA NOTES:** **1** Methodology counts as compliant staffings between the age of 17 years and 17.5 years and excludes staffings that occur prior to 17 years (per CA policy) and staffings that occur within 90 days of turning 18 years (Federal standard). **2** Population includes all youth in out-of-home care under CA Placement and Care Authority who were in care for at least 30 days and turned 17.5 years during the fiscal year. **3** To achieve compliance the multi-disciplinary staffing meeting must have been held between the age of 17 years to 17.5 years or within 30 days of turning 17.5 and be documented accurately in FamLink. **4** The number of children in care more than 30 days that turn 17.5 years each month, statewide and particularly by region, is a limited number. (See Complete Data Notes on page 75)

### SUMMARY

- FY2010 is the first year administrative data was available to measure performance on this outcome.
- Performance for holding a multi-disciplinary transition staffing at least six months prior to a youth's exit from foster care to address youth's transition to independence was 27% during FY2010. Region 3 was the highest performer at 35%.
- CA provides monthly informational performance reports for this outcome to the Braam Oversight Panel and the recent monthly trend shows incremental improvement over time.
- A monthly FamLink management report was published in August 2010 to help monitor performance and target improvement activities.
- In September 2010, social workers began receiving email reminders when youth turn 17 years old to schedule a staffing. Regions were also provided a list of youth turning 17 years in the next 6 months.
- In October 2010, the policy and Staffing form were updated to meet federal requirements and staff were provided in-service training.
- In November 2010, FamLink design changes were made to improve the Shared Planning Meeting page and strengthen fields used for administrative reporting.
- In November 2010, a quality assurance system was implemented with monthly reporting requirements to help ensure youth receive a Transition Staffing and Transition Plan prior to turning 17.5 years.

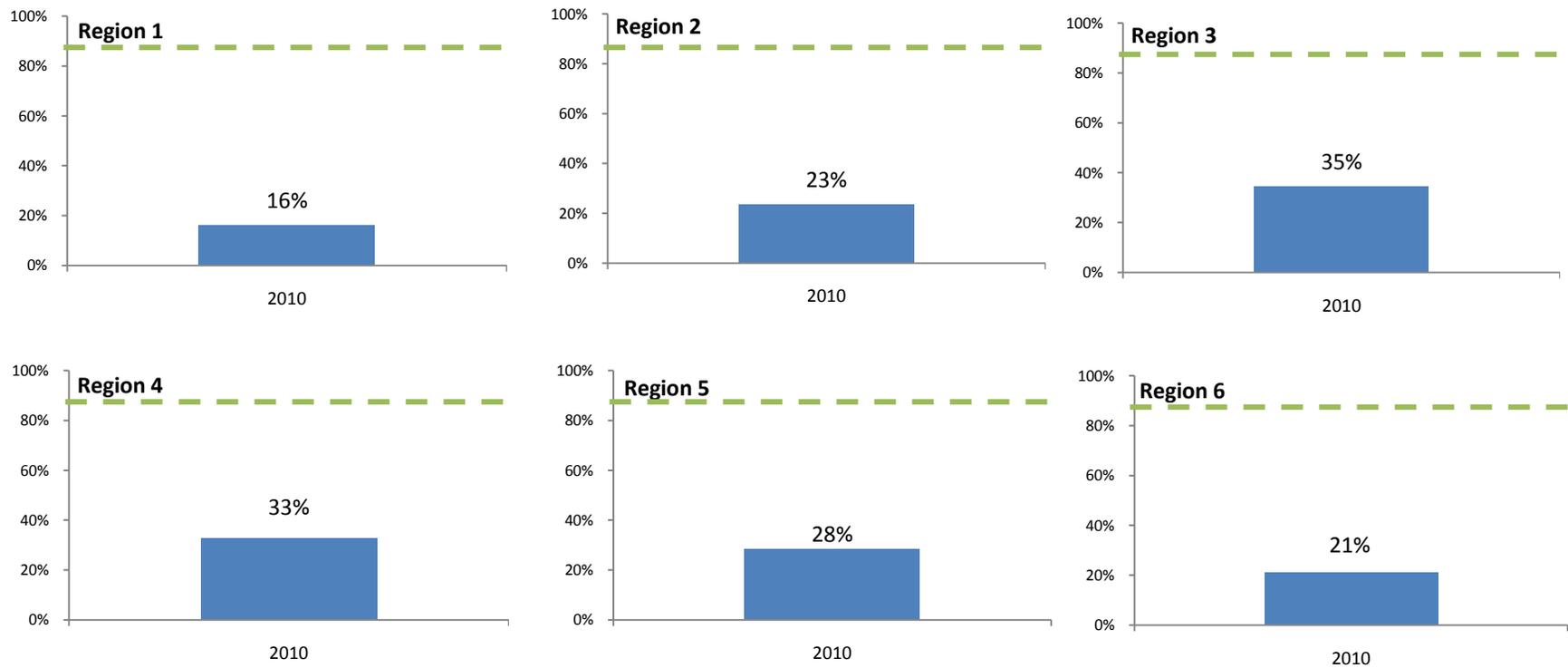
### ACTION PLAN

- Ongoing use of the FamLink Management report to monitor and analyze performance and address improvement needs.
- Strengthen quality assurance tracking and reporting system to ensure youth receive a Transition Staffing, the staffing is timely and accurately documented in FamLink, and reasons for non-compliance are identified.

## Youth Transition (Exit) Staffings

**A multi-disciplinary staffing meeting will be held six months prior to a youth's exit from foster care to address issues related to transition to independence. (Services to Adolescents, Goal 2, Outcome 3)**

### Regional Trends



## Children's Administration

### Youth Transition (Exit) Staffings

**A multi-disciplinary staffing meeting will be held six months prior to a youth's exit from foster care to address issues related to transition to independence. (Services to Adolescents, Goal 2, Outcome 3)**

<b>Measure definition</b>	Percentage of multi-disciplinary staffing meeting that are held at least six months prior to a youth's exit from foster care to address issues related to their transition to independence.
<b>Data source</b>	FamLink
<b>Data supplier</b>	Lee Doran, Lead Analyst, Children's Administration Technology Services (CATS)
<b>Next update</b>	January 2011 (Monthly Informational Report)
<b>Period</b>	State Fiscal Year
<b>Data notes</b>	<p>1 FY2010 is the first year administrative data was available to report on this outcome.</p> <p>2 Methodology counts as compliant staffings between the age of 17 years and 17.5 years and excludes staffings that occur prior to 17 years (per Children's Administration policy) and staffings that occur within 90 days of turning 18 years (Federal standard).</p> <p>3 Population includes all youth in out-of-home care under CA Placement and Care Authority who were in care for at least 30 days and turned 17.5 years during the fiscal year.</p> <p>4 To achieve compliance the multi-disciplinary staffing meeting must have been held between the age of 17 years to 17.5 years or within 30 days of turning 17.5 and be documented accurately in FamLink.</p> <p>5 The number of children in care more than 30 days that turn 17.5 years each month, statewide and particularly by region, is a limited number.</p> <p>6 Compliance with this outcome requires the statewide benchmark to be met. In addition, no region's performance may be more than 10 percentage points lower than the statewide benchmark.</p>

#### DATA

DATE	Statewide Performance	TARGET	Compliant Staffings	Staffing Held Before 17 or Between 17.6 - 17.8 Years	Staffing Held within 90 Days of 18 Years	No Staffing Documented	Total Non-Compliance	Total Youth 17.5 Years	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6
2010	27%	95%	128	91 (19%)	103 (22%)	156 (33%)	350 (73%)	478	16%	23%	35%	33%	28%	21%

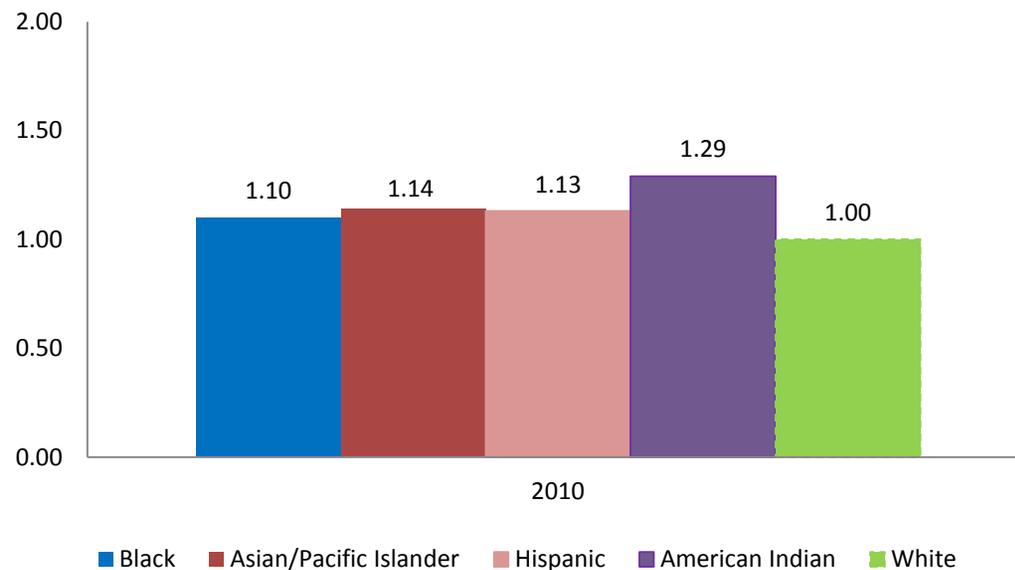
INFORMATIONAL

[TO DATA CHART](#)

## Racial Disparity Index: Youth Transition (Exit) Staffings

**Disparity ratio of minority to White children for the percentage of youth in out of home care who are the focus of a multi-disciplinary staffing meeting held six months prior to the youth's exit from foster care to address issues related to transition to independence. (Services to Adolescents, Goal 2, Outcome 3)**

Disparity Ratios (Goal is to be at or below 1.00)



**DATA SOURCE:** FamLink; supplied by Lee Doran, Lead Analyst, Children's Administration and calculated by Elizabeth Jones, Statewide QA Manager, Children's Administration

**MEASURE DEFINITION:** The proportion of the non-White youth population in out of home care who turn 17.5 years and do not have a multi-disciplinary staffing meeting held to plan for and address issues related to their transition to independence, compared to the White population (see Data Notes for Youth Transition (Exit) Staffings Outcome Measure for additional detail).

**DATA NOTES:** 1 The disparity index is calculated by dividing the proportion of children in the non-White racial/ ethnic group experiencing a particular undesirable outcome by the proportion of White children experiencing the undesirable outcome. 2 The disparity index is a measure widely used in child welfare to calculate the degree to which outcomes vary across different racial/ ethnic groups. (See complete Data Notes on next page)

### SUMMARY

- A larger proportion of youth of color in out of home care who turned 17.5 years during the fiscal year did not receive a Transition (Exit) Staffing in comparison to white youth according to information documented in FamLink.
- FY2010 is the first year administrative data was available to report on this outcome.
- Regions report FamLink documentation is not representative of all staffings that occur as timely and accurate documentation of staffings by social workers is an item needing improvement.
- The Washington State Racial Disproportionality Advisory Committee (WSRDAC) developed a multi-year remediation plan to implement policies and practices that will reduce and ultimately eliminate racial disproportionality and improve disparate outcomes for children of color in the child welfare system.
- During CY2010, approximately 220 CA staff and 50 community partners attended racial equity training.
- A growing amount of data is aggregated by race/ethnicity and impacts to children of color is part of the discussion and analysis that informs program and practice improvement work.

### ACTION PLAN

- A statewide workgroup will be examining additional data in early 2011 to better understand factors that may help explain racial disparity for this outcome and issues within CA's control that can be addressed.
- Regional Disproportionality Committees are focusing on issues and strategies to reduce racial disproportionality and disparity.
- In partnership with WSRDAC, CA will be developing additional areas of focus for the 2011 remediation plan.

## Children's Administration

### Racial Disparity Index: Youth Transition (Exit) Staffings

Disparity ratio of minority to White children for the percentage of youth in out of home care who have a multi-disciplinary staffing meeting held six months prior to the youth's exit from foster care to address issues related to their transition to independence. (Services to Adolescents, Goal 2, Outcome 3)

<b>Measure definition</b>	The proportion of the non-White youth population in out of home care who turn 17.5 years and do not have a multi-disciplinary staffing meeting held to plan for and address issues related to their transition to independence, compared to the White population (see Data Notes for <i>Youth Transition (Exit) Staffings</i> Outcome Measure for additional detail).
<b>Data source</b>	FamLink
<b>Data supplier</b>	Lee Doran, Lead Analyst, Children's Administration Technology Services (CATS) and Elizabeth Jones, Statewide QA Manager, Children's Administration
<b>Next update</b>	To be determined
<b>Period</b>	State Fiscal Year
<b>Data notes</b>	<p>1 The disparity index is calculated by dividing the proportion of children in the non-White racial/ ethnic group experiencing a particular undesirable outcome by the proportion of White children experiencing the undesirable outcome.</p> <p>2 The disparity index is a measure widely used in child welfare to calculate the degree to which outcomes vary across different racial/ ethnic groups.</p> <p>3 The disparity index is not an indicator of performance on the outcome itself. For example, in some areas, performance for children of all racial/ ethnic groups could be high, but the disparity index could reveal marked differences among the groups. Conversely, overall performance could be low while the disparity index may show little variation among the racial/ethnic groups.</p> <p>4 Each child is assigned only one race using methodology for defining race agreed to by the Washington State Racial Disproportionality Advisory Committee (WSRDAC) and employed by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) and DSHS in conducting data analysis for WSRDAC. The methodology for assigning children to one race category includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>American Indian.</i> If any of the six racial codes indicated American Indian background, the child was coded Indian in our analysis.</li> <li>- <i>Black.</i> If a child had no Indian heritage, but any of the codes indicated Black or African American, the child is coded as Black.</li> <li>- <i>Asian/Pacific Islander.</i> If a child was coded as Asian or one of the Pacific Islander codes, with no Black or American Indian heritage, the child's race was coded as Asian/Pacific Islander.</li> <li>- <i>Hispanic.</i> Any child with Hispanic heritage, but not in the first three categories, was coded as Hispanic.</li> <li>- <i>White.</i> Any child with no indication of Indian, Black, Asian, or Hispanic race/ethnicity was coded as White.</li> </ul> <p>5 Data include race classifications of "other" and "unknown." Based on recommendations from the Braam Oversight Panel these children are excluded as a separate group in the charts presented in this report. For this outcome the count of children in this category during FY2010 was "1."</p>

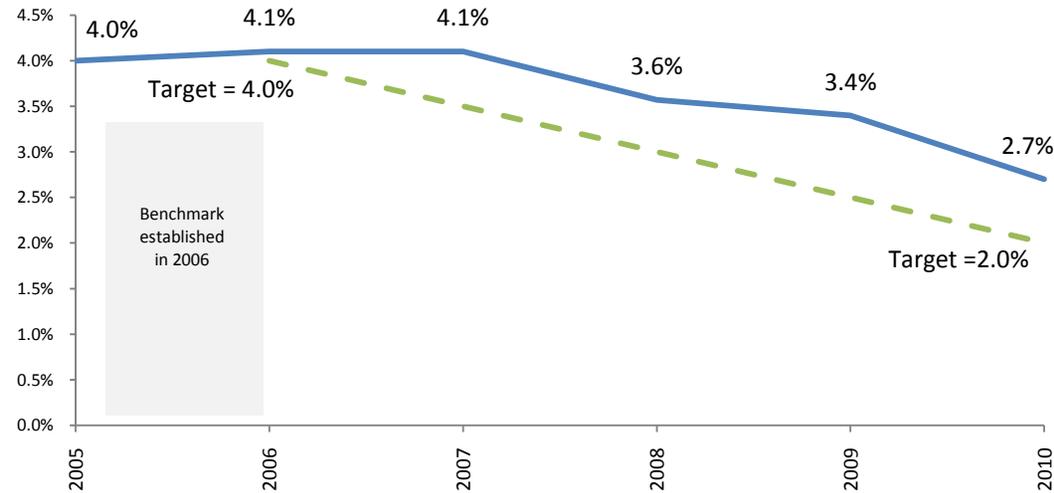
#### DATA

DATE	Black	Total Count	Asian/Pacific Islander	Total Count	Hispanic	Total Count	American Indian	Total Count	White	Total Count
2010	1.10	24.7% (20 of 81)	1.14	22.2% (2 of 9)	1.13	22.8% (13 of 57)	1.29	11.5% (7 of 61)	1.00	31.6% (85 of 269)

## Frequency of Youth on Runaway Status

The percentage of youth who run from out-of-home care placements during the fiscal year will decrease. (Services to Adolescents, Goal 3, Outcome 1)

Statewide Performance (Goal is to be below the target)



### SUMMARY

- The frequency of youth on runaway status was 2.7% for FY2010.
- Performance has steadily improved during the past three years.
- During FY2010 Region 1 had the lowest frequency of youth on runaway status at 1.9% meeting the statewide benchmark of 2.0%. Region 4 experienced the highest frequency at 4%.
- A monthly snapshot of data showing the last placement setting prior to youth being on runaway status indicates 38% are running from a therapeutic or specialized placement setting, 29% from a foster/receiving home, 18% from a relative caregiver, and 13% from a Crisis Residential Center (CRC).
- A review of youth on runaway status in November 2010 indicated a number of youth were on their first run (17%). The goal is to intervene with these youth early to help avert future runs. CA staff are taking a closer look at this population to make sure we are best meeting the unique needs of these youth and to build on successful strategies.
- A number of youth in November 2010 were frequent runners with more than 6 incidents of runaway status during their time in care (37%). CA staff will be taking a closer look at this population as well to see if there are contributing factors or successful strategies to build on to impact this unique group of youth.
- In September 2010, regional quality assurance review activities were strengthened around three key practice areas: (a) notification of youth's runaway status, (b) active efforts to locate the youth, and (c) efforts to stabilize and prevent a future run.

### ACTION PLAN

- Continue to strengthen quality assurance review activities.
- Continue to identify and analyze potential factors associated with youth on runaway status to improve our understanding and build on successful practices.

DATA SOURCE: FamLink; supplied by Lee Doran, Lead Analyst, Children's Administration

MEASURE DEFINITION: Percent of foster youth in DCFS custody and out-of-home placement for at least 30 days that ran from placement during the fiscal year.

DATA NOTES: 1 The benchmark for this outcome was established beginning with FY2006. 2 Population includes children and youth of all ages who were in out-of-home care 30 days or more during the fiscal year and under CA Placement & Care Authority. 3 Measure evaluates the percentage of youth on runaway status that started during the fiscal year. 4 A change to the report methodology is pending to exclude Temporary Events for youth on-the-run that were "not approved" in FamLink. This change is anticipated to impact a small number of records currently included in the population. 5 A small number of children/youth in the measure population may be children/youth whose parents absconded with them. 6 Compliance with this outcome requires the statewide benchmark to be met. In addition, no region's performance may be more than .5 percentage points higher than the statewide benchmark.

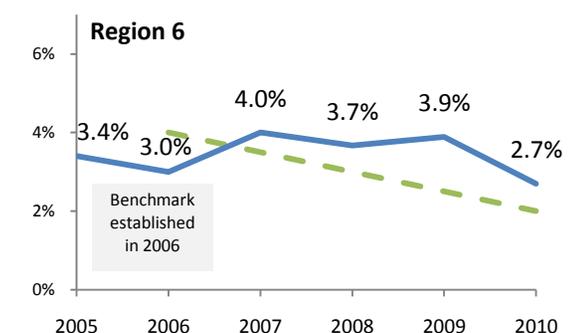
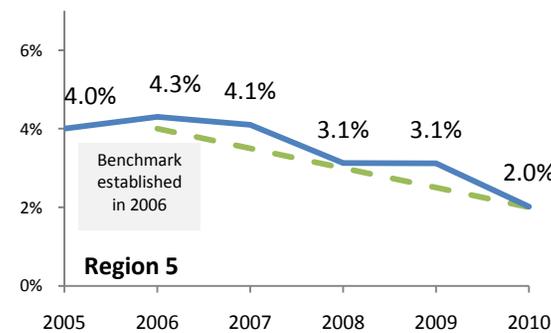
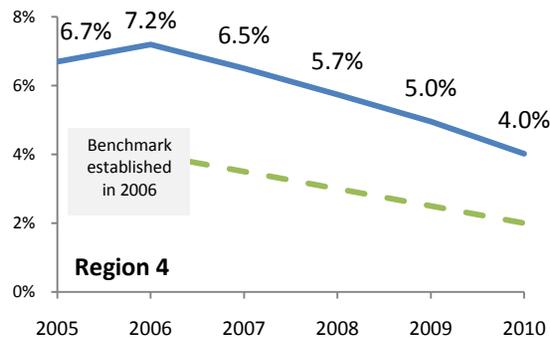
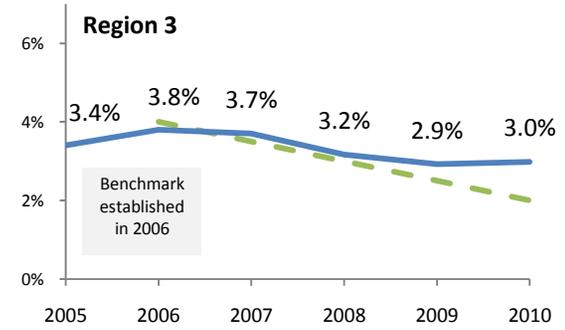
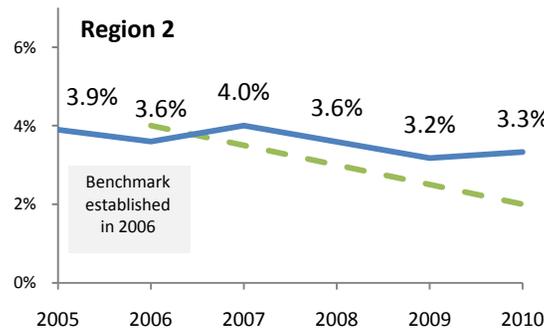
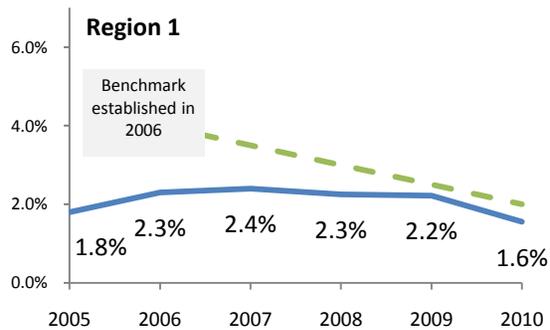
PERFORMANCE MEASURE

[TO DATA CHART](#)

## Frequency of Youth on Runaway Status

The percentage of youth who run from out-of-home care placements during the fiscal year will decrease. (Services to Adolescents, Goal 3, Outcome 1)

Regional Trends (Goal is to be below the target)



## Children's Administration

### Frequency of Youth on Runaway Status

The percentage of youth who run from out-of-home care placements during the fiscal year will decrease. (Services to Adolescents, Goal 3, Outcome 1)

<b>Measure definition</b>	Percentage of youth in out-of-home care for at least 30 days who run from out-of-home care placements during the fiscal year.
<b>Data source</b>	FamLink
<b>Data supplier</b>	Lee Doran, Lead Analyst, Children's Administration Technology Services (CATS)
<b>Next update</b>	January 2011 (Quarterly Informational Report)
<b>Frequency</b>	State Fiscal Year
<b>Data notes</b>	<p>1 The benchmark for this outcome was established beginning with FY2006.</p> <p>2 Population includes children and youth of all ages who were in out-of-home care 30 days or more during the fiscal year and under CA Placement &amp; Care Authority.</p> <p>3 Measure evaluates the percentage of youth on runaway status that started during the fiscal year.</p> <p>4 A change to the report methodology is pending to exclude Temporary Events for youth on-the-run that were "not approved" in FamLink. This change is anticipated to impact a small number of records currently included in the population.</p> <p>5 A small number of children/youth in the measure population may be children/youth whose parents absconded with them.</p> <p>6 Compliance with this outcome requires the statewide benchmark to be met. In addition, no region's performance may be more than .5 percentage points higher than the statewide benchmark.</p>

#### DATA

DATE	Statewide Performance	Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6
2005	4.0%		1.8%	3.9%	3.4%	6.7%	4.0%	3.4%
2006	4.1%	4.0%	2.3%	3.6%	3.8%	7.2%	4.3%	3.0%
2007	4.1%	3.5%	2.4%	4.0%	3.7%	6.5%	4.1%	4.0%
2008	3.6%	3.0%	2.3%	3.6%	3.2%	5.7%	3.1%	3.7%
2009	3.4%	2.5%	2.2%	3.2%	2.9%	5.0%	3.1%	3.9%
2010	2.7%	2.0%	1.6%	3.3%	3.0%	4.0%	2.0%	2.7%

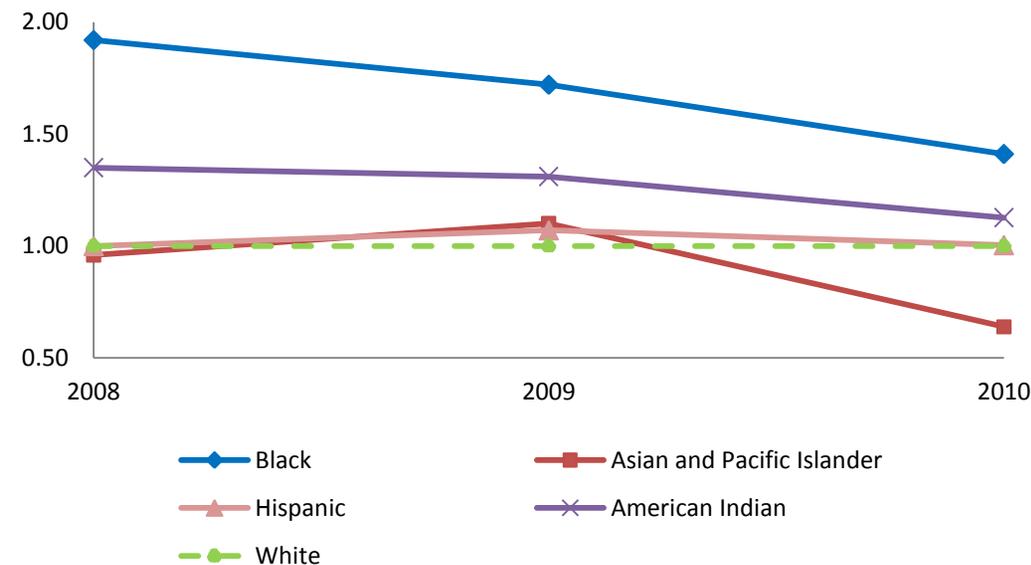
INFORMATIONAL

[TO DATA CHART](#)

## Racial Disparity Index: Frequency of Youth on Runaway Status

Disparity ratio of minority to White children for the percentage of youth who run from out-of-home care placements during the fiscal year. (Services to Adolescents, Goal 3, Outcome 1)

Disparity Ratios (Goal is to be at or below 1.00)



**DATA SOURCE:** FamLink; supplied by Lee Doran, Lead Analyst, Children's Administration

**MEASURE DEFINITION:** The proportion of the non-White youth population who run from out of home care compared to the White population (see Data Notes for *Frequency of Youth on Runaway Status* Outcome Measure for additional detail).

**DATA NOTES:** **1** The disparity index is calculated by dividing the proportion of children in the non-White racial/ethnic group experiencing a particular undesirable outcome by the proportion of White children experiencing the undesirable outcome. **2** The disparity index is a measure widely used in child welfare to calculate the degree to which outcomes vary across different racial/ethnic groups. **3** The disparity index is not an indicator of performance on the outcome itself. (See complete Data Notes on next page)

### SUMMARY

- A larger proportion of Black and American Indian youth run from out of home care in comparison to White youth.
- The trend line shows a decrease in the racial disparity index for Black and American Indian youth.
- This outcome shows no racial disparity for Asian and Pacific Islander and Hispanic youth.
- The Washington State Racial Disproportionality Advisory Committee (WSRDAC) developed a multi-year remediation plan to implement policies and practices that will reduce and ultimately eliminate racial disproportionality and improve disparate outcomes for children of color in the child welfare system without compromising child safety. WSRDAC published their first annual remediation report to the legislature in 2010.
- During CY2010, approximately 220 CA staff and 50 community partners attended racial equity training.
- A growing amount of data is aggregated by race/ethnicity and impacts to children of color is part of the discussion and analysis that informs program and practice improvement work.

### ACTION PLAN

- A statewide workgroup will be examining additional data in early 2011 to better understand factors that may help explain racial disparity for this outcome and issues within CA's control that can be addressed.
- Regional Disproportionality Committees are focusing on issues and strategies to reduce racial disproportionality and disparity.
- In partnership with WSRDAC, CA will be developing additional areas of focus for the 2011 remediation plan.

## Children's Administration

### Racial Disparity Index: Frequency of Youth on Runaway Status

Disparity ratio of minority to White children for the percentage of youth who run from out-of-home care placements during the fiscal year. (Services to Adolescents, Goal 3, Outcome 1)

<b>Measure definition</b>	The proportion of the non-White youth population who run from out of home care compared to the White population (see Data Notes for <i>Frequency of Youth on Runaway Status</i> Outcome Measure for additional detail).
<b>Data source</b>	FamLink
<b>Data supplier</b>	Lee Doran, Lead Analyst, Children's Administration Technology Services (CATS)
<b>Next update</b>	January 2011 (Quarterly Informational Report)
<b>Period</b>	State Fiscal Year
<b>Data notes</b>	<p><b>1</b> The disparity index is calculated by dividing the proportion of children in the non-White racial/ ethnic group experiencing a particular undesirable outcome by the proportion of White children experiencing the undesirable outcome.</p> <p><b>2</b> The disparity index is a measure widely used in child welfare to calculate the degree to which outcomes vary across different racial/ ethnic groups.</p> <p><b>3</b> The disparity index is not an indicator of performance on the outcome itself. For example, in some areas, performance for children of all racial/ ethnic groups could be high, but the disparity index could reveal marked differences among the groups. Conversely, overall performance could be low while the disparity index may show little variation among the racial/ethnic groups.</p> <p><b>4</b> Each child is assigned only one race using methodology for defining race agreed to by the Washington State Racial Disproportionality Advisory Committee (WSRDAC) and employed by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) and DSHS in conducting data analysis for WSRDAC. The methodology for assigning children to one race category includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>American Indian.</i> If any of the six racial codes indicated American Indian background, the child was coded Indian in our analysis.</li> <li>- <i>Black.</i> If a child had no Indian heritage, but any of the codes indicated Black or African American, the child is coded as Black.</li> <li>- <i>Asian/Pacific Islander.</i> If a child was coded as Asian or one of the Pacific Islander codes, with no Black or American Indian heritage, the child's race was coded as Asian/Pacific Islander.</li> <li>- <i>Hispanic.</i> Any child with Hispanic heritage, but not in the first three categories, was coded as Hispanic.</li> <li>- <i>White.</i> Any child with no indication of Indian, Black, Asian, or Hispanic race/ethnicity was coded as White.</li> </ul> <p><b>5</b> Data include race classifications of "other" and "unknown." Based on recommendations from the Braam Oversight Panel these children are excluded as a separate group in the charts presented in this report. For this outcome the count of children in this category are as follows: FY2008 (249 children), FY2009 (data not easily accessible), and FY2010 (340 children).</p>

### DATA

DATE	Black	Total Count	Asian/Pacific Islander	Total Count	Hispanic	Total Count	American Indian	Total Count	White	Total Count
2008	1.92	5% (115 of 2288)	0.96	2.5% (10 of 401)	1.00	2.6% (52 of 1965)	1.35	3.5% (84 of 2376)	1.00	2.6% (228 of 8694)
2009	1.72	5% (Data not available)	1.10	3.2% (Data not available)	1.07	3.1% (Data not available)	1.31	3.8% (Data not available)	1.00	2.9% (Data not available)
2010	1.41	3.6% (86 of 2360)	0.64	1.7% (7 of 424)	1.00	2.6% (50 of 1928)	1.13	2.9% (62 of 2130)	1.00	2.6% (205 of 7935)

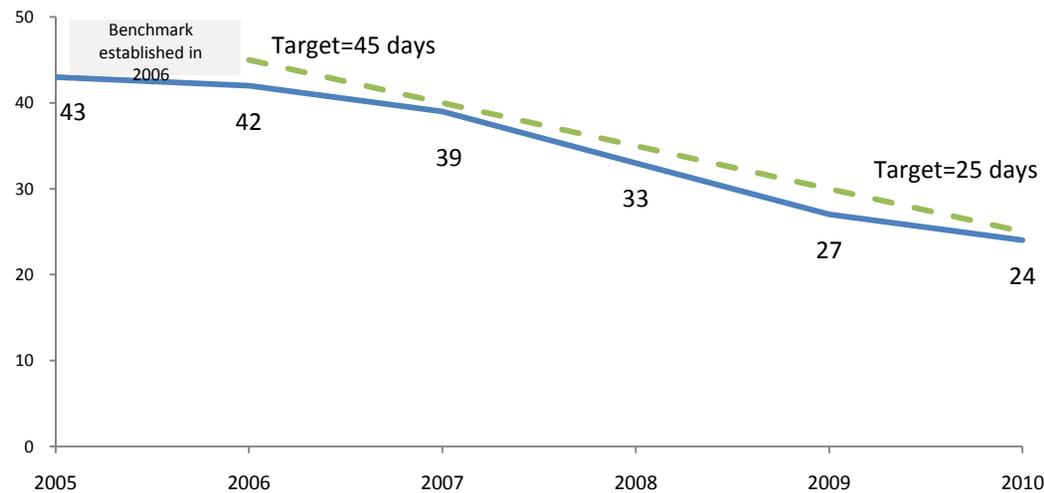
PERFORMANCE MEASURE

[TO DATA CHART](#)

## Median Number of Days Youth are on Runaway Status

The median number of days that youth are on runaway status will decrease. (Services to Adolescents, Goal 3, Outcome 2)

Statewide Performance (Goal is to be below the target)



**SUMMARY**

- The median number of days youth were on runaway status during FY2010 was 24 days and exceeded the statewide benchmark. However, the requirement for every region to be no more than 5 days higher than the statewide benchmark was not met as the median time on the run in Region 5 was 33 days.
- A review of a sample of youth on the run for extended periods of time indicate some of these youth ran to parents or family members not approved to be a caregiver, many meet criteria to receive Behavioral Rehabilitative Services (BRS), some have a history of detention stays, and some have untreated substance abuse and mental health issues.
- CA recognize the very serious threats to youth on the run and remains committed to continuing to decrease the number of youth who run and their time on the run. Efforts include actively engaging with youth, family members, and caregivers; collaborating with law enforcement and other professionals; building on successful practices to intervene and avert future runs; and continuing to conduct monthly quality assurance review activities.
- In September 2010, regional quality assurance review activities were strengthened around three key practice areas: (a) notification of youth's runaway status, (b) active efforts to locate the youth, and (c) efforts to stabilize and prevent a future run.

**ACTION PLAN**

- Continue to strengthen quality assurance review activities.
- Continue to identify and analyze potential factors associated with youth on runaway status to improve our understanding and build on successful practices.
- Develop and use an improved FamLink management report.

**DATA SOURCE:** FamLink; supplied by Lee Doran, Lead Analyst, Children's Administration

**MEASURE DEFINITION:** Length of running events during the fiscal year for children in DCFS custody on the last day of the fiscal year in median days.

**DATA NOTES:** 1 The benchmark for this outcome was established beginning with FY2006. 2 Population includes children and youth over the age of 10 years who were in out-of-home care 30 days or more on the last day of the fiscal year and under CA Placement & Care Authority. 3 Measure evaluates the median number of day's youth were on runaway status during the fiscal year. 4 A change to the report methodology is pending to exclude Temporary Events for youth on-the-run that were "not approved" in FamLink. This change is anticipated to impact a small number or records currently included in the population. (See complete Data Notes on page 85)

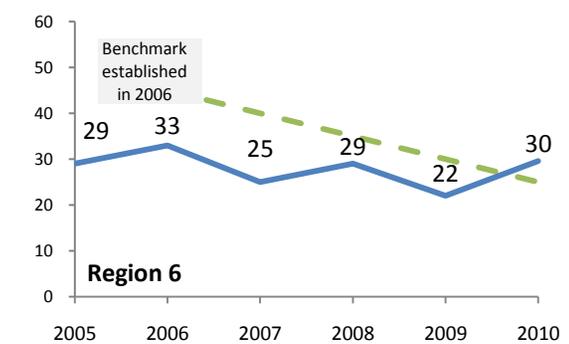
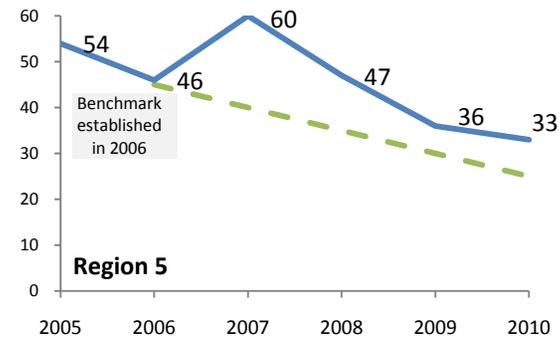
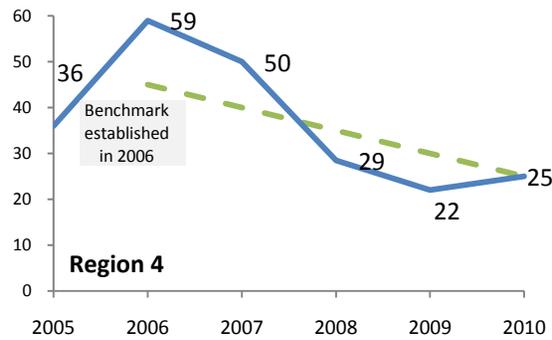
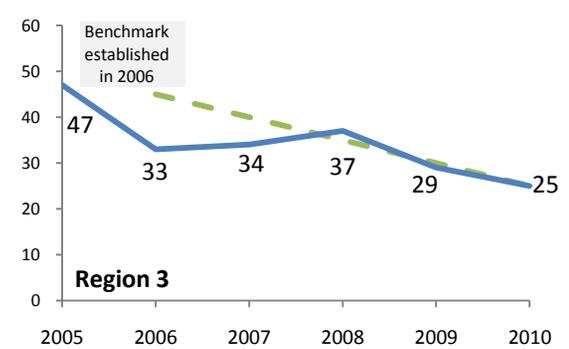
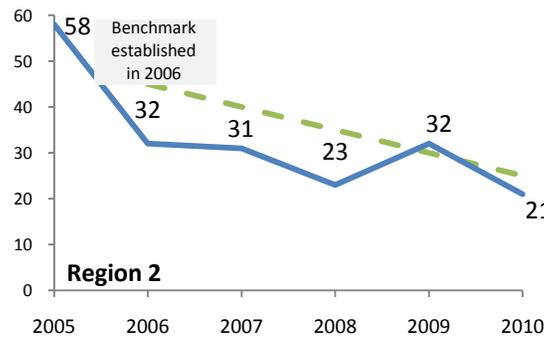
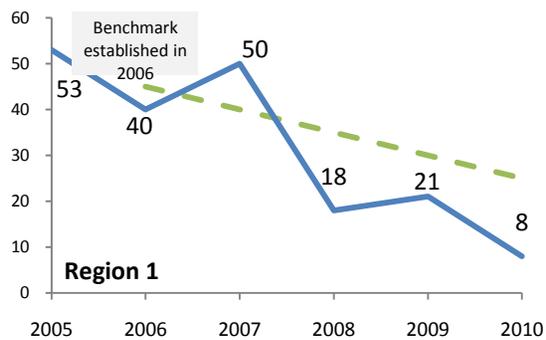
PERFORMANCE MEASURE

[TO DATA CHART](#)

## Median Number of Days Youth Are On Runaway Status

The median number of days that youth are on runaway status will decrease. (Services to Adolescents, Goal 3, Outcome 2)

Regional Trends (Goal is to be below the target)



## Children's Administration

### Median Number of Days Youth are on Runaway Status

The median number of days that youth are on runaway status will decrease. (Services to Adolescents, Goal 3, Outcome 2)

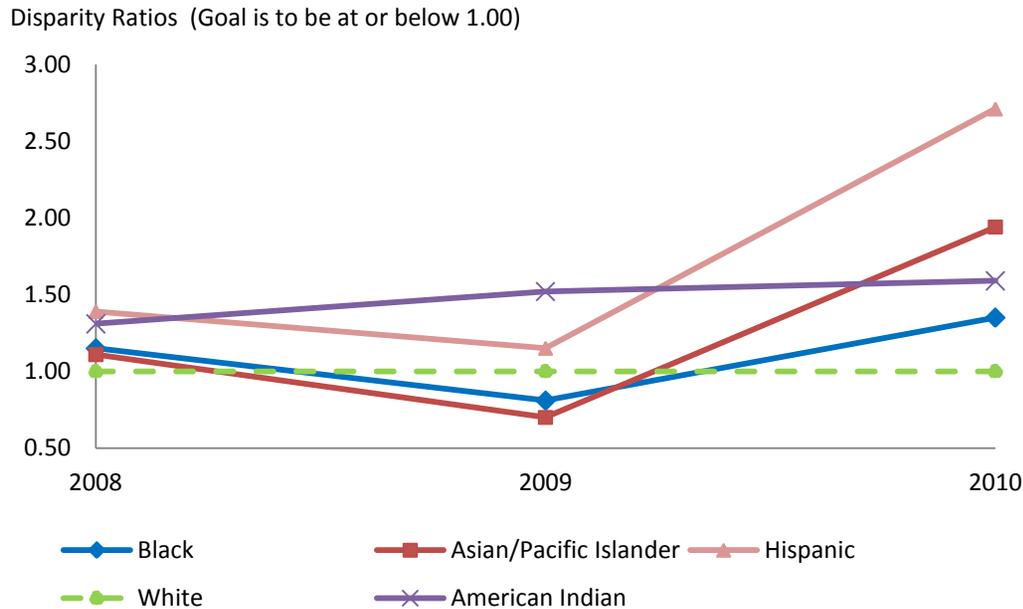
<b>Measure definition</b>	Length of running events during the fiscal year for youth under CA Placement and Care Authority on the last day of the fiscal year in median days.
<b>Data source</b>	FamLink
<b>Data supplier</b>	Lee Doran, Lead Analyst, Children's Administration Technology Services (CATS); Barb Gansberg, Data Warehouse Architect, CATS; Kevin Keith, Information Technology Specialist, CATS
<b>Next update</b>	January 2011 (Quarterly Informational Report)
<b>Period</b>	State Fiscal Year
<b>Data notes</b>	<p><b>1</b> The benchmark for this outcome was established beginning with FY2006.</p> <p><b>2</b> Population includes children and youth over the age of 10 years who were in out-of-home care 30 days or more on the last day of the fiscal year and under CA Placement &amp; Care Authority.</p> <p><b>3</b> Measure evaluates the median number of day's youth were on runaway status during the fiscal year; rounded to the nearest whole number.</p> <p><b>4</b> A change to the report methodology is pending to exclude Temporary Events for youth on-the-run that were "not approved" in FamLink. This change is anticipated to impact a small number or records currently included in the population.</p> <p><b>5</b> A small number of children/youth in the measure population may be youth whose parents absconded with them.</p> <p><b>6</b> Compliance with this outcome requires the statewide benchmark to be met. In addition, no region's performance may be more than 5 days higher than the statewide benchmark.</p>

#### DATA

DATE	Statewide Performance (Days)	Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6
2005	43		53	58	47	36	54	29
2006	42	45	40	32	33	59	46	33
2007	39	40	50	31	34	50	60	25
2008	33	35	18	23	37	29	47	29
2009	27	30	21	32	29	22	36	22
2010	24	25	8	21	25	25	33	30

## Racial Disparity Index: Median Number of Days Youth are on Runaway Status

Disparity ratio of minority to White children for the median number of days youth are on runaway status. (Services to Adolescents, Goal 3, Outcome 2)



### SUMMARY

- A larger proportion of youth of color from all race and ethnicity groups experience higher median number of days on runaway status in comparison to White youth.
- The trend line shows an increase in the racial disparity index for all youth of color affected by this outcome.
- The Washington State Racial Disproportionality Advisory Committee (WSRDAC) developed a multi-year remediation plan to implement policies and practices that will reduce and ultimately eliminate racial disproportionality and improve disparate outcomes for children of color in the child welfare system without compromising child safety. WSRDAC published their first annual remediation report to the legislature in 2010.
- During CY2010, approximately 220 CA staff and 50 community partners attended racial equity training.
- A growing amount of data is aggregated by race/ethnicity and impacts to children of color is part of the discussion and analysis that informs program and practice improvement work.

### ACTION PLAN

- A statewide workgroup will be examining additional data in early 2011 to better understand factors that may help explain racial disparity for this outcome and issues within CA's control that can be addressed.
- Regional Disproportionality Committees are focusing on issues and strategies to reduce racial disproportionality and disparity.
- In partnership with WSRDAC, CA will be developing additional areas of focus for the 2011 remediation plan.

**DATA SOURCE:** FamLink; supplied by Lee Doran, Lead Analyst; Barb Gansberg, Data Warehouse Architect; Kevin Keith, Information Technology Specialist; and calculated by Elizabeth Jones, Statewide QA Manager, Children's Administration

**MEASURE DEFINITION:** The proportion of the non-white youth population in out of home care who experience longer median number of days on runaway status compared to the white population (see Data Notes for *Median Number of Days Youth are on Runaway Status* Outcome Measure for additional detail).

**DATA NOTES:** 1 The disparity index is calculated by dividing the proportion of children in the non-White racial/ethnic group experiencing a particular undesirable outcome by the proportion of White children experiencing the undesirable outcome. 2 The disparity index is a measure widely used in child welfare to calculate the degree to which outcomes vary across different racial/ethnic groups. (See complete Data Notes on next page)

## Children's Administration

### Racial Disparity Index: Median Number of Days Youth are on Runaway Status

Disparity ratio of minority to White children for the median number of days youth are on runaway status. (Services to Adolescents, Goal 3, Outcome

<b>Measure definition</b>	The proportion of the non-White youth population in out of home care who experience longer median number of days on runaway status compared to the White population (see Data Notes for <i>Median Number of Days Youth are on Runaway Status</i> Outcome Measure for additional detail).
<b>Data source</b>	FamLink
<b>Data supplier</b>	Lee Doran, Lead Analyst, Children's Administration Technology Services (CATS), Barb Gansberg, Data Warehouse Architect, CATS, Kevin Keith, Information Technology Specialist, CATS, and calculations by Elizabeth Jones, Statewide QA Manager, Children's Administration
<b>Next update</b>	January 2011 (Quarterly Informational Report)
<b>Period</b>	State Fiscal Year
<b>Data notes</b>	<p><b>1</b> The disparity index is calculated by dividing the proportion of children in the non-White racial/ ethnic group experiencing a particular undesirable outcome by the proportion of White children experiencing the undesirable outcome.</p> <p><b>2</b> The disparity index is a measure widely used in child welfare to calculate the degree to which outcomes vary across different racial/ ethnic groups.</p> <p><b>3</b> The disparity index is not an indicator of performance on the outcome itself. For example, in some areas, performance for children of all racial/ ethnic groups could be high, but the disparity index could reveal marked differences among the groups. Conversely, overall performance could be low while the disparity index may show little variation among the racial/ethnic groups.</p> <p><b>4</b> Each child is assigned only one race using methodology for defining race agreed to by the Washington State Racial Disproportionality Advisory Committee (WSRDAC) and employed by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) and DSHS in conducting data analysis for WSRDAC. The methodology for assigning children to one race category includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>American Indian. If any of the six racial codes indicated American Indian background, the child was coded Indian in our analysis.</i></li> <li>- <i>Black. If a child had no Indian heritage, but any of the codes indicated Black or African American, the child is coded as Black.</i></li> <li>- <i>Asian/Pacific Islander. If a child was coded as Asian or one of the Pacific Islander codes, with no Black or American Indian heritage, the child's race was coded as Asian/Pacific Islander.</i></li> <li>- <i>Hispanic. Any child with Hispanic heritage, but not in the first three categories, was coded as Hispanic.</i></li> <li>- <i>White. Any child with no indication of Indian, Black, Asian, or Hispanic race/ethnicity was coded as White.</i></li> </ul> <p><b>5</b> Data include race classifications of "other" and "unknown." Based on recommendations from the Braam Oversight Panel these children are excluded as a separate group in the charts presented in this report. For this outcome the count of youth in this category are as follows: FY2008 (3 youth), FY2009 (2 youth), and FY2010 (1 youth).</p>

#### DATA

DATE	Black	Total Count & Median Days	Asian/Pacific Islander	Total Count & Median Days	Hispanic	Total Count & Median Days	American Indian	Total Count & Median Days	White	Total Count & Median Days
2008	1.15	115 Youth / 31 Days	1.11	10 Youth / 30 Days	1.39	52 Youth / 37.5 Days	1.31	84 Youth / 35.5 Days	1.00	228 Youth / 27 Days
2009	0.81	97 Youth / 22 Days	0.70	9 Youth / 19 Days	1.15	49 Youth / 31 Days	1.52	75 Youth / 41 Days	1.00	193 Youth / 27 Days
2010	1.35	65 Youth / 23 Days	1.94	3 Youth / 33 Days	2.71	43 Youth / 46 Days	1.59	49 Youth / 27 Days	1.00	154 Youth / 17 Days