



CENTRAL CASE REVIEW 2021 ANNUAL REPORT



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Washington State Department of
CHILDREN, YOUTH & FAMILIES

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Purpose of Central Case Review

Central Case Reviews are part of the Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF) quality assurance process to improve the quality and consistency of child welfare practice across the state and promote accountability and improved outcomes for children and families. Central case reviews evaluate compliance and quality of practice through a case record review, FamLink (Washington's Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System), and key case participant interviews.

Central case reviews evaluate child welfare practices and support improvements by:

- Measuring performance on the 18 Federal Child and Family Services Review (CFSR) items that address the safety, permanency, and well-being needs of children and their families.
- Measuring compliance with key elements of DCYF policy and quality of practice with a primary focus on child safety.
- Providing office-level data regarding practice strengths and areas needing improvement that can be used to develop Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) activities.

Central case reviews are designed to support the professional development of caseworkers, supervisors, and managers by focusing on key practice areas to improve outcomes for children and families through:

- A meeting with regional and office management at the conclusion of the review to provide results of the office practice strengths and areas needing improvement.
- An all-staff exit meeting with caseworkers and supervisors at the conclusion of the review to discuss office practices and documentation.
- Written feedback on each case reviewed is distributed to the caseworker, supervisor, and Area Administrator (AA).
- Detailed office reports identifying practice strengths and areas needing improvement.

If during the review, a child is identified as potentially unsafe and in present danger, the safety concerns are immediately discussed with the supervisor. If, after discussion with the supervisor, there remains a concern of present danger for a child, a memo outlining the safety threat is immediately sent to the supervisor, AA, Deputy Regional Administrator (DRA), and the Regional Administrator (RA). The RA or designee informs the Central Case Review Team lead and supervisor of any subsequent actions taken.

Offices and Types of Cases Reviewed in 2021

There were case reviews of 21 offices between January 2021 and December 2021. The case sample for each review consisted of randomly selected cases that were open one or more days in the six months at the beginning of the period under review. A total of 289 cases were reviewed during the 2021 calendar year, including 1,310 interviews.

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Region 1	# of Cases Reviewed
Spokane Adoptions	8
Spokane Central	15
Spokane ICW	4
Spokane North	15
Spokane Valley	12
Wenatchee	12
Region Total	66

Region 2	# of Cases Reviewed
Ellensburg	8
Region Total	8

Region 3	# of Cases Reviewed
Oak Harbor	4
Mount Vernon	13
Region Total	17

Region 4	# of Cases Reviewed
King East	20
King OICW	14
King Southeast	20
King Southwest	21
King West	18
MLK	18
West Seattle	8
Region Total	119

Region 5	# of Cases Reviewed
Bremerton	29
Tacoma	29
Region Total	58

Region 6	# of Cases Reviewed
Aberdeen	18
Long Beach	1
South Bend	2
Region Total	21

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The review included cases from the following programs:

- **In-home service cases:** The case remained open for 45 consecutive days or more to provide in-home services and/or to monitor child safety. All children remained in the home during the last 12 months. In-home cases are assigned to one of the following programs:
 - CPS investigation cases open beyond 45 days for the provision of services to the family.
 - CPS-FAR cases open beyond 45 days for the provision of services to the family.
 - Family Voluntary Services (FVS).
 - In-home dependency or trial return home cases when the child remained in the family home during the last year.
 - Family Reconciliation Services (FRS) that stayed open beyond 45 days to provide services to the family.
- **Out-of-home care cases:** The child was in out-of-home care 24 hours or more through court action or a Voluntary Placement Agreement (VPA) during the last 12 months. The child may have returned home within the previous year or had siblings who remained in the home. These cases are most often assigned to the Child and Family Welfare Services (CFWS) program.

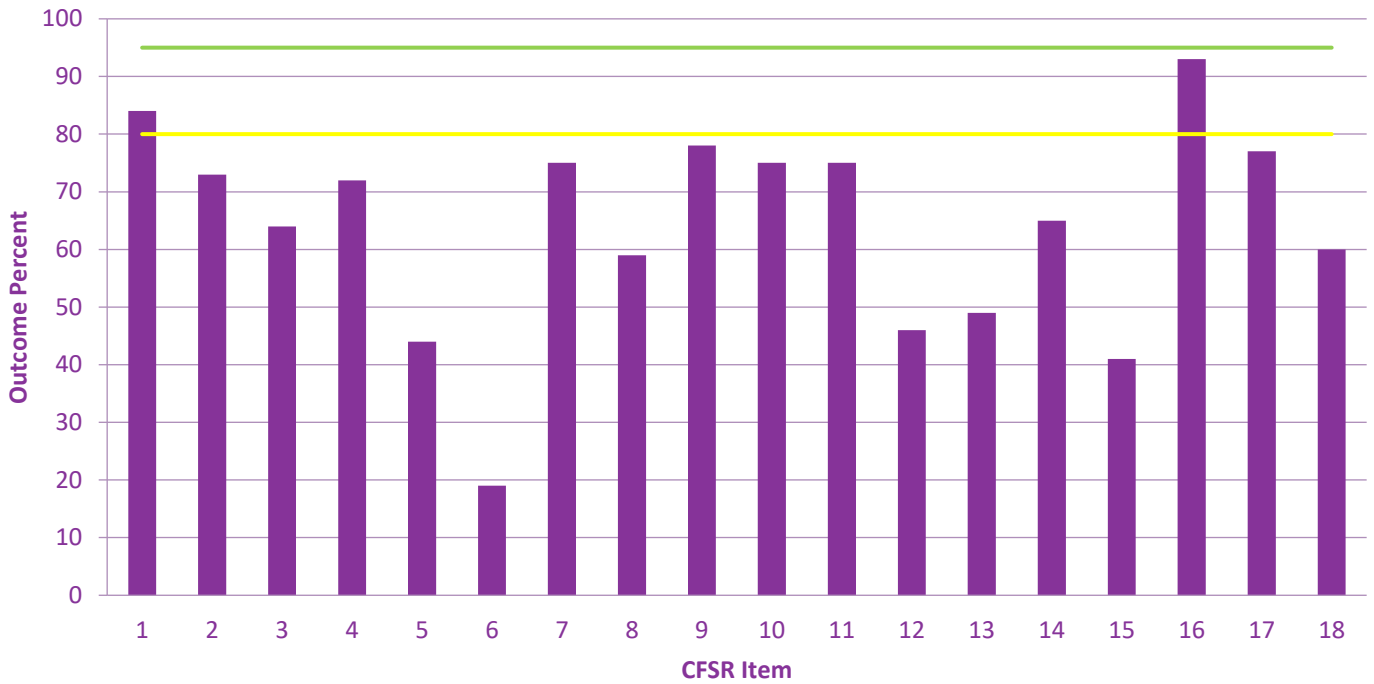
In-home Cases	Out-of-home Cases	Total Cases
85	204	289

Key Case Participant Interviews

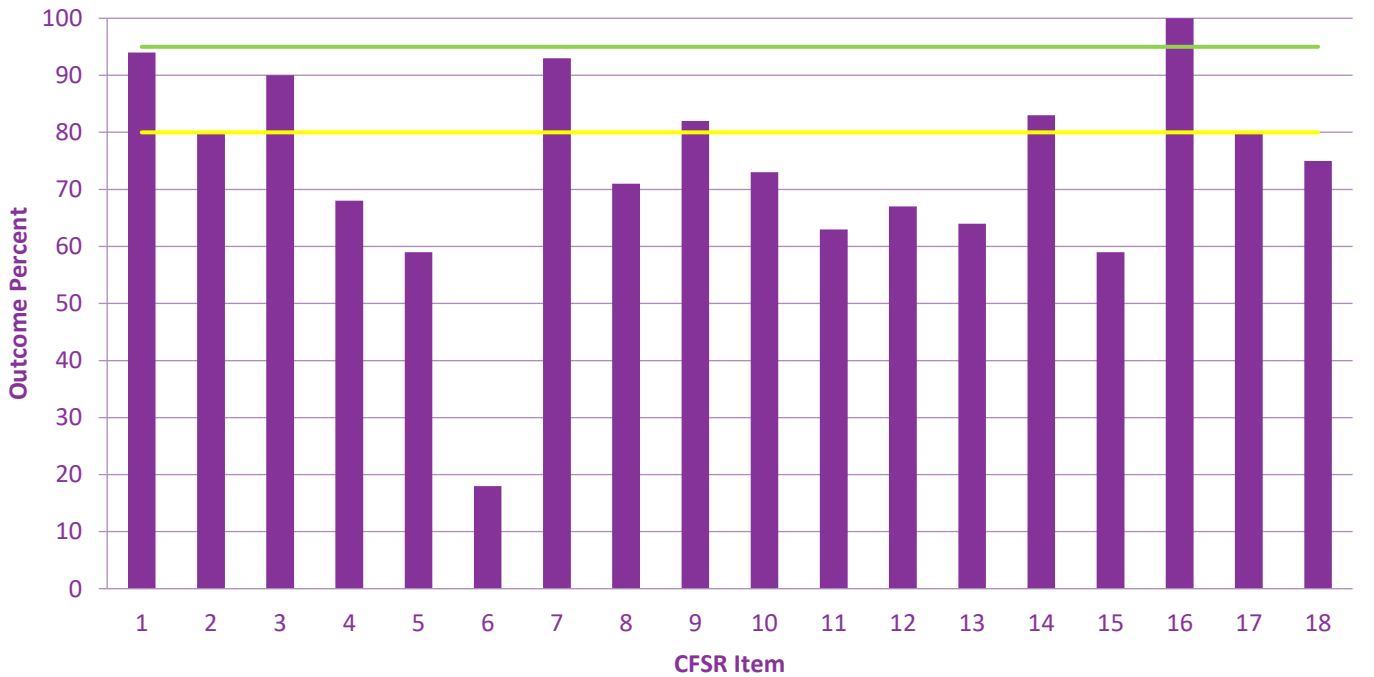
During the 2021 office reviews, key participant interviews with the caseworkers, mothers, fathers, children, foster parents, and other key informants were conducted. The reviews included a total of 1,310 interviews: 441 caseworker interviews, 208 mother interviews, 125 father interviews, 161 children, 216 resource family interviews, and 159 interviews with others (supervisors, extended family, attorneys, CASA, and providers). The information gathered during the interview process was incorporated into the case review ratings.

Case Review Ratings	
Strengths	Practice is identified as a strength when the review rating is above 80% and below 95%.
Areas Needing Improvement	Practice is identified as needing improvement when the review rating is lower than 80%.
Meeting Federal Standards	Practice is identified as meeting the federal standard when the review rating is 95% or higher.

Statewide Case Review Results by CFSR Item



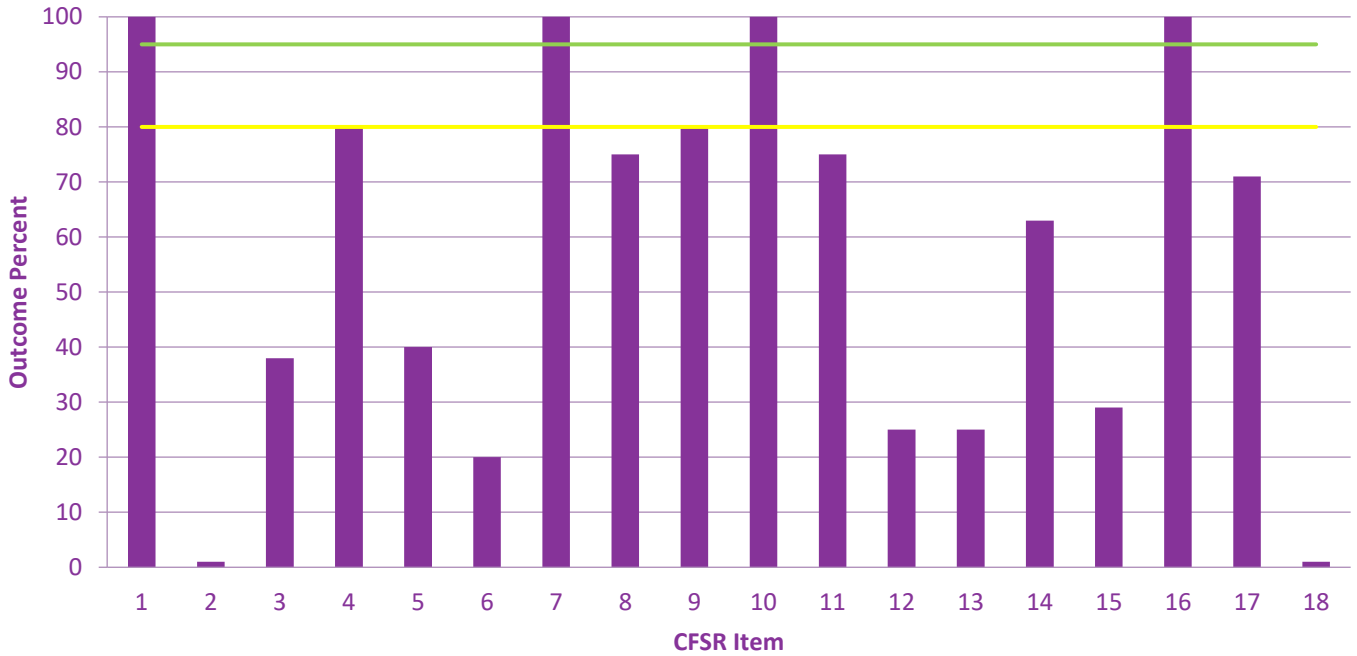
Region 1 Case Review Results by CFSR Item



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Region 2 Case Review Results by CFSR Item



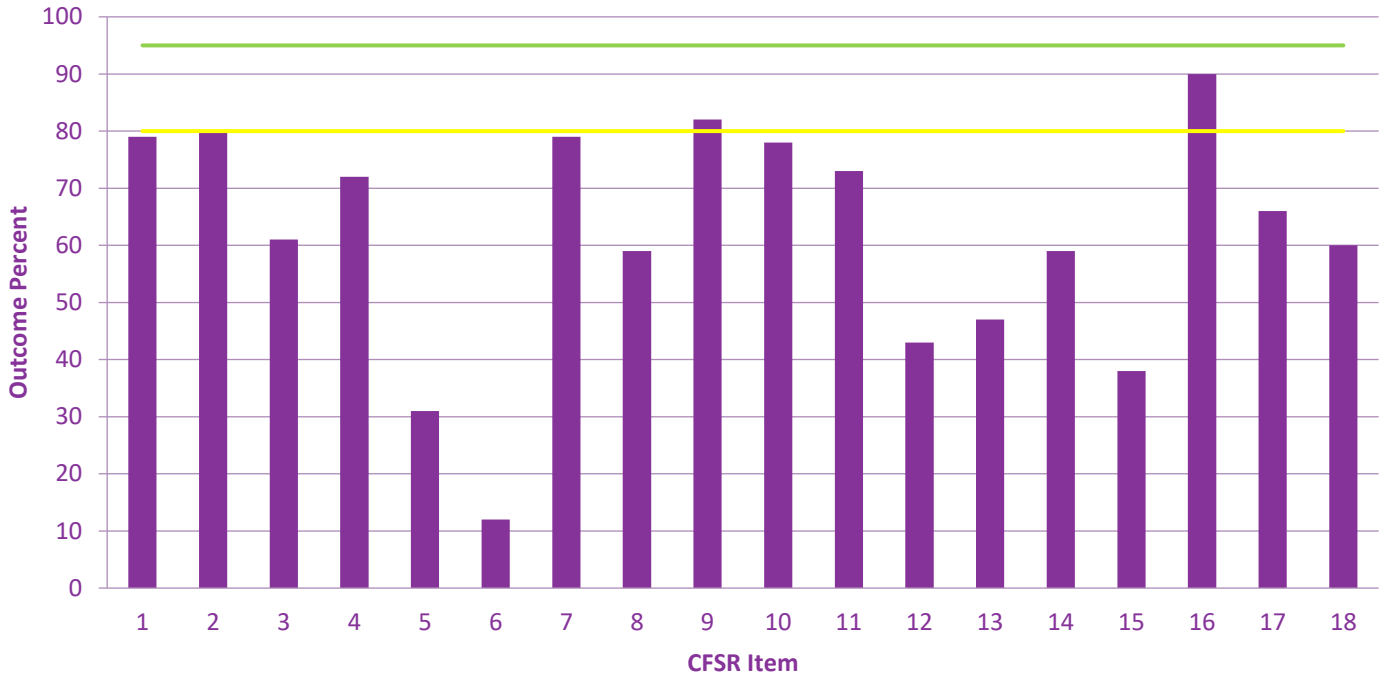
Region 3 Case Review Results by CFSR Item



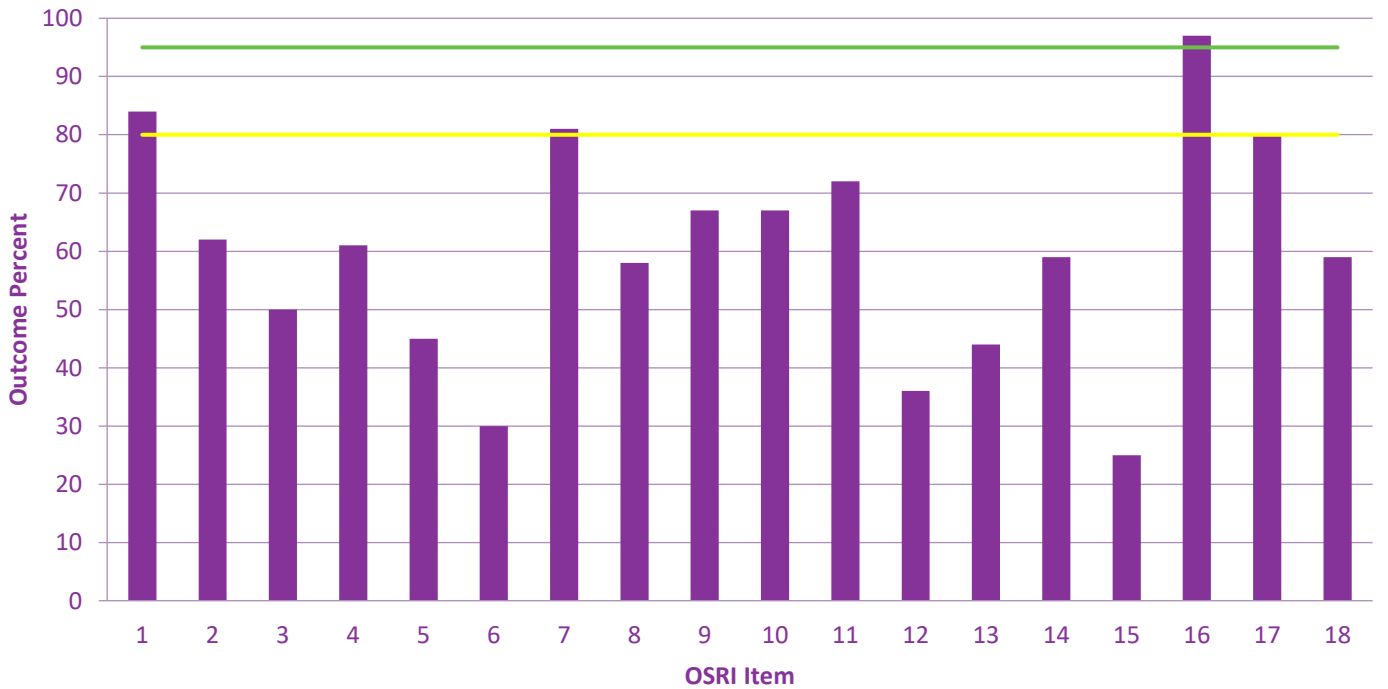
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Region 4 Case Review Results by CFSR Item



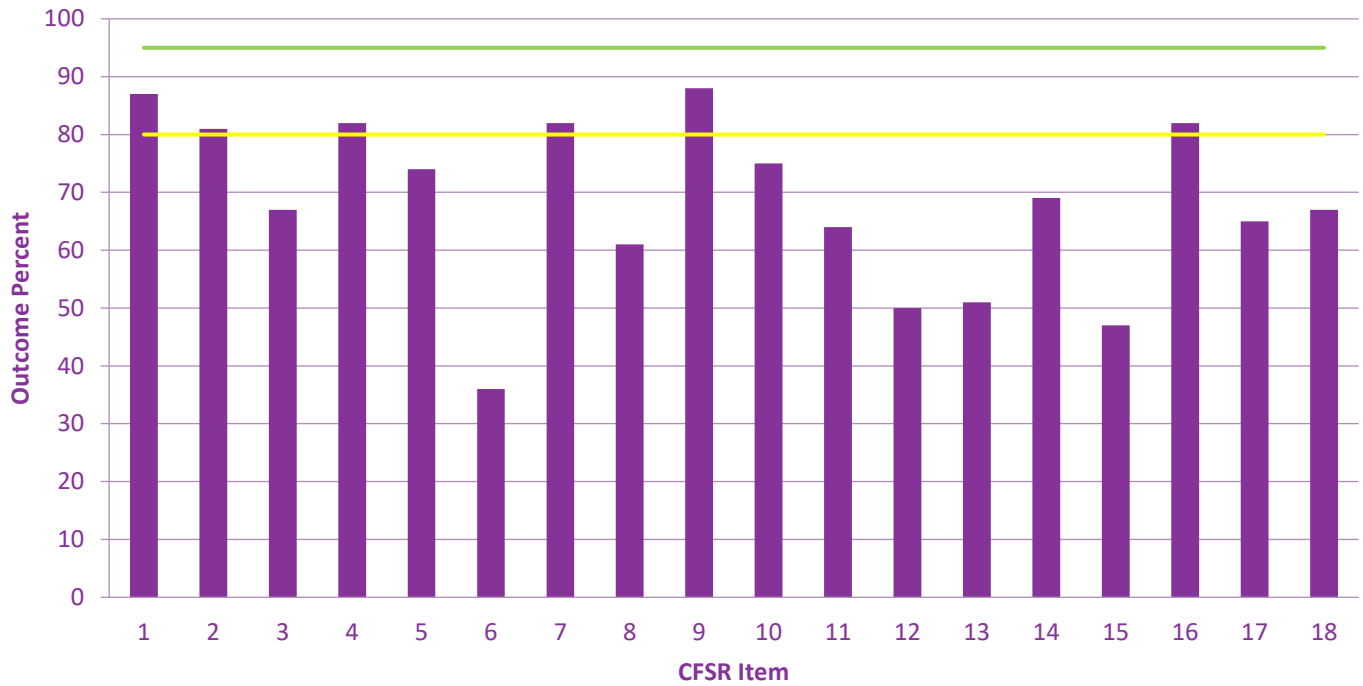
Region 5 Case Review Result by OSRI Item



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Region 6 Case Review Results by CFSR Item



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CFSR Item	Item Description	Statewide	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6
Safety Outcome 1	Children are, first and foremost, protected from abuse and neglect							
Item 1	Timeliness of Initiating Investigations	84.4% (141 of 167)	91.9% (34 of 37)	100.0% (6)	100.0% (9)	79.2% (57 of 72)	84.4% (27 of 32)	72.7% (8 of 11)
Safety Outcome 2	Children are safely maintained in their homes whenever possible and appropriate							
Item 2	Services to Family to Protect Children	73.4% (58 of 79)	88.2% (15 of 17)	0.0% (4)	80.0% (4 of 5)	80.0% (24 of 30)	61.9% (13 of 21)	100.0% (2)
Item 3	Risk and Safety Assessment and Management	63.7% (184 of 289)	78.8% (52 of 66)	37.5% (3 of 8)	64.7% (11 of 17)	60.5% (72 of 119)	50.0% (29 of 58)	81.0% (17 of 21)
Permanency Outcome 1	Children have permanency and stability in their living situations							
Item 4	Stability of Foster Care Placement	71.6% (146 of 204)	75.0% (36 of 48)	80.0% (4 of 5)	87.5% (7 of 8)	72.3% (60 of 83)	60.9% (28 of 46)	78.6% (11 of 14)
Item 5	Permanency Goal for Child	43.6% (88 of 202)	60.4% (29 of 48)	40.0% (2 of 5)	50.0% (4 of 8)	31.3% (26 of 83)	45.5% (20 of 44)	50.0% (7 of 14)
Item 6	Achieving Permanent Plan	18.6% (38 of 204)	22.9% (11 of 48)	20.0% (1 of 5)	0.0% (8)	12.1% (10 of 83)	30.4% (14 of 46)	14.3% (2 of 14)
Permanency Outcome 2	The continuity of family relationships and connections is preserved for children							
Item 7	Placement with Siblings	75.4% (101 of 134)	56.7% (17 of 30)	100.0% (2)	71.4% (5 of 7)	79.3% (46 of 58)	81.5% (22 of 27)	90.0% (9 of 10)
Item 8	Visiting with Parents and Siblings	58.8% (90 of 153)	64.9% (24 of 37)	75.0% (3 of 4)	33.3% (2 of 6)	59.4% (38 of 64)	58.1% (18 of 31)	45.5% (5 of 11)

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CFSR Item	Item Description	Statewide	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6
Item 9	Preserving Connections	77.8% (158 of 203)	72.9% (35 of 48)	80.0% (4 of 5)	87.5% (7 of 8)	81.9% (68 of 83)	66.7% (30 of 45)	100.0% (14)
Item 10	Relative Placement	74.5% (152 of 204)	70.8% (34 of 48)	100.0% (5)	62.5% (5 of 8)	78.3% (65 of 83)	67.4% (31 of 46)	85.7% (12 of 14)
Item 11	Relationship of Child in Care with Parents	75.4% (89 of 118)	81.5% (22 of 27)	75.0% (3 of 4)	80.0% (4 of 5)	73.3% (33 of 45)	72.4% (21 of 29)	75.0% (6 of 8)
Well-Being Outcome 1	Families have enhanced capacity to provide for their children's needs							
Item 12	Needs and Services	45.7% (132 of 289)	57.6% (38 of 66)	25.0% (2 of 8)	41.2% (7 of 17)	42.9% (51 of 119)	36.2% (21 of 58)	61.9% (13 of 21)
Item 13	Child and Family Involvement in Case Planning	48.6% (125 of 257)	57.1% (32 of 56)	25.0% (2 of 8)	47.1% (8 of 17)	46.7% (49 of 105)	44.2% (23 of 52)	57.9% (11 of 19)
Item 14	Caseworker Visits with Child	65.1% (188 of 289)	77.3% (51 of 66)	62.5% (5 of 8)	64.7% (11 of 17)	58.8% (70 of 119)	58.6% (34 of 58)	81.0% (17 of 21)
Item 15	Caseworker Visits with Parents	40.5% (90 of 222)	58.7% (27 of 46)	28.6% (2 of 7)	50.0% (8 of 16)	38.2% (34 of 89)	25.0% (12 of 48)	43.8% (7 of 16)
Well-Being Outcome 2	Children receive appropriate services to meet their educational needs							
Item 16	Educational Needs of the Child	92.7% (152 of 164)	91.4% (32 of 35)	100.0% (5)	100.0% (5)	90.0% (63 of 70)	97.4% (37 of 38)	90.9% (10 of 11)
Well-Being Outcome 3	Children receive adequate services to meet their physical and mental health needs							
Item 17	Physical Health of the Child	76.7% (181 of 236)	86.0% (49 of 57)	71.4% (5 of 7)	90.0% (9 of 10)	66.0% (64 of 97)	79.6% (39 of 49)	93.8% (15 of 16)
Item 18	Mental/Behavioral Health of the Child	60.3% (70 of 116)	56.0% (14 of 25)	0.0% (2)	100.0% (3)	60.0% (30 of 50)	59.3% (16 of 27)	77.8% (7 of 9)

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Central Case Review Results

The following 18 items related directly to the Child and Family Services Review (CFSR) as measured by the Onsite Review Instrument and Instructions.

SECTION I: SAFETY

OUTCOME 1: Children are, First and Foremost, Protected from Abuse and Neglect

Item 1: Timeliness of Initiating Investigations of Reports of Child Maltreatment Purpose: Responses to all accepted child maltreatment reports received during the period under review were initiated and face-to-face contact with the child was made, within the 24 or 72 hour time frames established by agency policies or state statutes.				Statewide Results 84% (141 of 167)	
Region 1 Results	Region 2 Results	Region 3 Results	Region 4 Results	Region 5 Results	Region 6 Results
92% (34 of 37)	100% (6)	100% (9)	79% (57 of 72)	84% (27 of 32)	73% (8 of 11)

- A. In 96% (161 of 167) of cases, the investigation or assessment was initiated in accordance with state timeframes and requirements.
- B. In 80% (134 of 167) of cases, the face-to-face contact with child(ren) victims was made in accordance with state timeframes and requirements.
- C. In 21% (7 of 33) of reports listed in statements A and B above which were not achieved, there were reasons for the delays due to circumstances beyond the control of the agency.

OUTCOME 2: Children are Safely Maintained in Their Homes Whenever Possible and Appropriate

Item 2: Services to Family to Protect Child(ren) in the Home and Prevent Removal or Re-Entry into Foster Care Purpose: The agency made efforts to refer families to recommended services, engage participants in those services, and overcome barriers to accessing services in order to prevent children’s entry into foster care or re-entry after a reunification.				Statewide Results 73% (58 of 79)	
Region 1 Results	Region 2 Results	Region 3 Results	Region 4 Results	Region 5 Results	Region 6 Results
88% (15 of 17)	0% (4)	80% (4 of 5)	80% (24 of 30)	62% (13 of 21)	100% (2)

- A. In 58% (29 of 50) of cases, the agency made concerted efforts to provide or arrange for appropriate services for the family to protect children and prevent their entry into foster care or re-entry into foster care after reunification. In-home cases were 63% (12 of 19), and out-of-home care cases were 55% (17 of 31).
- B. In 74% (29 of 39) of cases, the child was removed from the home without providing or arranging for services, and the action was necessary to ensure the child’s safety.

Item 3: Risk and Safety Assessment and Management Purpose: The agency made concerted efforts to assess and address the risk and safety concerns relating to the child(ren) in their own homes or while in foster care.				Statewide Results 64% (184 of 289)	
Region 1 Results	Region 2 Results	Region 3 Results	Region 4 Results	Region 5 Results	Region 6 Results
79% (52 of 66)	38% (3 of 8)	65% (11 of 17)	61% (72 of 119)	50% (29 of 58)	81% (17 of 21)

- A. In 80% (60 of 75) of cases, if the case was opened during the period under review, the agency conducted an initial assessment which accurately assessed all risk and safety concerns for the identified child in foster care and/or any child(ren) remaining in the family home. In-home cases were 81% (44 of 54) and out-of-home care cases were 76% (16 of 21).

- B. In 64% (184 of 288) of cases, the agency conducted an ongoing assessment which accurately assessed all of the risk and safety concerns for the identified child in foster care and/or any child(ren) who remained in the home. For in-home cases, the safety of the children was adequately assessed and addressed through safety planning, adequate monitoring, active coordination with service providers, regular contact with the family, and reassessing child safety and risk based on new information. For out-of-home care cases, the identified child remained in care when it was unsafe for the child to return home, there was a plan for safe visitation with family members including supervised and monitored visits when necessary, and there were ongoing assessments of child safety in the child's placement home. In-home cases were 61% (52 of 85) and out-of-home care cases were 65% (132 of 203).
- C. In 55% (22 of 40) of cases, when safety concerns were present, the agency developed an appropriate safety plan with the family, monitored the plan on an ongoing basis, and updated the safety plan as needed, including monitoring the family engagement in any safety-related services. In-home cases were 63% (10 of 16), and out-of-home care cases were 50% (12 of 24).
- D. In 19 cases, there were safety concerns pertaining to the identified child in foster care and/or any children in the family remaining in the home that were not adequately or appropriately addressed by the agency. The following practice was identified:
- In one case, there was at least one maltreatment report involving a child in a family, which was handled by CPS-FAR and resulted in opening the case for services to address safety concerns AND there was an additional maltreatment report within a six-month period before or after that report, which was handled by CPS-FAR and resulted in a decision to open the case for services to address the same or similar safety concerns.
 - In five case, the case was closed while significant safety concerns, which were not adequately addressed, still existed in the home.
 - In 13 cases, there were other safety-related incidents which were not adequately addressed by the agency.
- E. In four cases, there were safety concerns related to visitation during the period under review.
- F. In seven cases, there was a concern for the identified child's safety related to the foster parents, members of the foster parents' family, other children in the foster home or facility, or facility staff members which was not adequately or appropriately addressed by the agency. The following practice was identified:
- In one case, there was a substantiated allegation regarding the identified child's resource family.
 - In one case, there was a major incident in the resource family home which impacted child safety.
 - In four cases, the child's placement during the period under review presented other risks to the child that are not being addressed, even though no allegation was made and no critical incident reports were filed.
 - In one case, there were other safety concerns such as safety of the foster home not being formally assessed and lack of supervision when there were safety concerns between children.

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SECTION II: PERMANENCY

OUTCOME 1: Children Have Permanency and Stability in Their Living Situations

Item 4: Stability of Foster Care Placement Purpose: The child in foster care is in a stable placement at the time of the review. Any changes in placement that occurred during the period under review were in the child's best interest and consistent with achieving the child's permanency goal(s).				Statewide Results 72% (146 of 204)	
Region 1 Results	Region 2 Results	Region 3 Results	Region 4 Results	Region 5 Results	Region 6 Results
75% (36 of 48)	80% (4 of 5)	88% (7 of 8)	72% (60 of 83)	61% (28 of 46)	79% (11 of 14)

- A. In 204 cases, the average number of placement settings per child was 1.99. The range of the number of placement settings for all cases was 1 to 76.
- B. In 21% (11 of 53) of cases, placement changes during the period under review were planned by the agency in an effort to achieve the child's case goal or to meet the needs of the child.
- C. In 90% (184 of 204) of cases, the child's current placement setting (or most recent placement if the child is no longer in foster care) was stable. In the remaining cases, the following practice was identified (more than one circumstance may apply to a child):
 - In six cases, the child's current placement was in a temporary shelter or other temporary settings.
 - In eight cases, case information indicated the child's current care provider may not be able to continue to care for the child.
 - In five cases, there were problems with the current placement which threaten the stability of the placement which the agency is not addressing.
 - In two cases, the child had run away from the placement more than once in the past, or was in runaway status at the time of the review.
 - In one case, the child was ready for a less restrictive level of care, but remained in the BRS level environment.

Item 5: Permanency Goal for the Child				Statewide Results	
Purpose: Establishing appropriate permanency goals for the child in a timely manner.				44%	
				(88 of 202)	
Region 1 Results	Region 2 Results	Region 3 Results	Region 4 Results	Region 5 Results	Region 6 Results
60% (29 of 48)	40% (2 of 5)	50% (4 of 8)	31% (26 of 83)	45% (20 of 44)	50% (7 of 14)

- A. In 204 cases, the child’s permanency goal at the time of the review was as follows:
- In 127 cases, the child’s primary permanency goal was reunification.
 - In 121 cases, the child’s primary permanency goal was adoption.
 - In 34 cases, the child’s primary permanency goal was guardianship.
 - In 13 cases, the child’s primary permanency goal was other planned permanent living arrangement.
- B. In 69% (140 of 202) of cases, the permanency plan for the child was established in a timely manner.
- C. In 63% (128 of 202) of the cases, the permanency goal for the child was appropriate to the child’s needs for permanency and to the circumstances of the case.
- D. In 75% (103 of 137) of the cases, the child has been in foster care at least 15 of the most recent 22 months or met other ASFA criteria for TPR and a TPR petition was filed in a timely manner or a compelling reason not to file a TPR existed.

Item 6: Achieving Reunification, Guardianship, Adoption, or Other Planned Permanent Living Arrangement Purpose: Concerted efforts were made, or are being made, to achieve reunification, guardianship, adoption, or other planned permanent living arrangements.				Statewide Results 19% (38 of 204)	
Region 1 Results	Region 2 Results	Region 3 Results	Region 4 Results	Region 5 Results	Region 6 Results
23% (11 of 48)	20% (1 of 5)	0% (8)	12% (10 of 83)	30% (81 of 46)	14% (2 of 14)

- A. In 15% (30 of 195) of the cases, the agency and court made concerted efforts to achieve permanency in a timely manner. The following practice was identified:
- In 18% (23 of 129) of the cases when the primary plan for the child was reunification, the plan was achieved or likely to be achieved, within 12 months of entering foster care.
 - In 6% (2 of 34) of the cases when the primary plan for the child was guardianship, the plan was achieved or likely to be achieved, within 18 months of entering foster care.
 - In 12% (14 of 120) of the cases, when the primary plan for the child was adoption, the plan was achieved or likely to be achieved, within 24 months of entering foster care.
 - In 50% (2 of 4) of the cases, when the primary plan for the child was other planned living arrangement, concerted efforts were made to place the child in a living arrangement that can be considered permanent until discharge from foster care.

OUTCOME 2: The Continuity of Family Relationships and Connections is Preserved for Children

Item 7: Placement with Siblings Purpose: Concerted efforts were made to ensure that siblings in foster care are placed together unless a separation was necessary to meet the needs of one of the siblings.				Statewide Results 75% (101 of 134)	
Region 1 Results	Region 2 Results	Region 3 Results	Region 4 Results	Region 5 Results	Region 6 Results
57% (17 of 30)	100% (2)	71% (5 of 7)	79% (46 of 58)	81% (22 of 27)	90% (9 of 10)

- A. In 40% (54 of 134) of the cases, the identified child was placed with siblings who also were in foster care.
- B. In 59% (47 of 80) of the cases, there was a valid reason located for the child’s separation from the siblings.

Item 8: Visiting with Parents and Siblings in Foster Care Purpose: Concerted efforts were made to ensure that visitation between a child in foster care and his or her mother, father, and siblings is of sufficient frequency and quality to promote continuity in the child’s relationship with these close family members.				Statewide Results 59% (90 of 153)	
Region 1 Results	Region 2 Results	Region 3 Results	Region 4 Results	Region 5 Results	Region 6 Results
65% (24 of 37)	75% (3 of 4)	33% (2 of 6)	59% (38 of 64)	58% (18 of 31)	45% (5 of 11)

Mother:

- A. In 82% (85 of 104) of the cases, there were concerted efforts to ensure the frequency of visitation (or other forms of contact if visitation was not possible) with the child was sufficient to maintain or promote the continuity of the relationship.
- B. In 69% (70 of 102) of the cases, the quality of visitation with the child was sufficient to maintain or promote the continuity of the relationship.

Father:

- C. In 85% (40 of 47) of the cases, there were concerted efforts to ensure the frequency of visitation (or other forms of contact if visitation was not possible) with the child was sufficient to maintain or promote the continuity of the relationship.
- D. In 78% (35 of 45) of the cases, the quality of visitation with the child was sufficient to maintain or promote the continuity of the relationship.

Siblings:

- E. In 61% (46 of 76) of the cases, there were concerted efforts to ensure the frequency of visitation (or other forms of contact if visitation was not possible) between the siblings was sufficient to maintain or promote the continuity of the relationship.
- F. In 84% (56 of 67) of the cases, the quality of visitation between the sibling(s) was sufficient to maintain or promote the continuity of their relationship.

Item 9: Preserving Connections Purpose: Concerted efforts were made to maintain the child’s connections to his or her neighborhood, community, faith, extended family, Tribe, school, and friends.				Statewide Results 78% (158 of 203)	
Region 1 Results	Region 2 Results	Region 3 Results	Region 4 Results	Region 5 Results	Region 6 Results
73% (35 of 48)	80% (4 of 5)	88% (7 of 8)	82% (68 of 83)	67% (30 of 45)	100% (14)

- A. In 78% (159 of 203) of the cases, concerted efforts were made to maintain important connections the child had in place prior to his or her placement into foster care. Important connections could include maintaining the child in the same school the child attended prior to placement in foster care, connections with siblings who are not in foster care, connections with extended family members, and

maintaining the child’s connection to the neighborhood, community, faith, language, Tribe, and/or friends.

- B. In 87% (13 of 15) of the cases where the child was a member of or eligible for membership in a federally recognized Indian Tribe, the Tribe was provided with timely notification of its right to intervene in state court proceedings seeking involuntary foster care placement or termination of parental rights.
- C. In 85% (11 of 13) of the cases, the child was a member or eligible for membership in a federally recognized Indian Tribe, he or she was placed in foster care in accordance with the placement preferences of the Indian Child Welfare Act or concerted efforts were made to place in accordance with placement preferences.

Item 10: Relative Placement				Statewide Results	
Purpose: Concerted efforts were made to place the child with relatives when appropriate.				75%	
				(152 of 204)	
Region 1 Results	Region 2 Results	Region 3 Results	Region 4 Results	Region 5 Results	Region 6 Results
71% (34 of 48)	100% (5)	63% (5 of 8)	78% (65 of 83)	67% (31 of 46)	86% (12 of 14)

- A. In 45% (92 of 204) of the cases, the child’s current or most recent placement was with a relative.
- B. In 92% (85 of 92) of the cases, the relative placement was stable and appropriate for the child’s needs.
- C. In 58% (59 of 101) of the cases in which the child was not placed with a stable and appropriate relative, there were concerted efforts to identify, locate, inform, and evaluate maternal relatives as potential placements for the child; however, the maternal relatives were ruled out as placement resources.
- D. In 52% (44 of 85) of the cases in which the child was not placed with a stable and appropriate relative, there were concerted efforts to identify, locate, inform, and evaluate paternal relatives as potential placements for the child; however, the paternal relatives were ruled out as placement resources.

Item 11: Relationship of Child in Care with Parents

Purpose: Concerted efforts were made to promote, support, and/or maintain positive relationships between the child in foster care and his or her mother and father or the primary caregiver(s) from whom the child had been removed through activities other than just arranging for visitation.

Statewide Results

75%

(89 of 118)

Region 1 Results	Region 2 Results	Region 3 Results	Region 4 Results	Region 5 Results	Region 6 Results
81% (22 of 27)	75% (3 of 4)	80% (4 of 5)	73% (33 of 45)	72% (21 of 29)	75% (6 of 8)

- A. In 78% (81 of 104) of the cases, there were concerted efforts to promote, support, and otherwise maintain a positive and nurturing relationship between the child in foster care and his or her mother.
- B. In 74% (35 of 47) of the cases, there were concerted efforts to promote, support, and otherwise maintain a positive and nurturing relationship between the child in foster care and his or her father.

SECTION III: CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING

OUTCOME 1: Families Have Enhanced Capacity to Provide for Their Children’s Needs

Item 12: Needs and Services of Child, Parents, and Foster Parents Purpose: The agency made concerted efforts to assess the needs of children, parents, and foster parents (both initially, if the child entered foster care or the case was opened during the period under review, and on an ongoing basis) to identify the services necessary to achieve case goals and adequately address the issues relevant to the agency’s involvement with the family, and provide the appropriate services.				Statewide Results 46% (132 of 289)	
Region 1 Results	Region 2 Results	Region 3 Results	Region 4 Results	Region 5 Results	Region 6 Results
58% (38 of 66)	25% (2 of 8)	41% (7 of 17)	43% (51 of 119)	36% (21 of 58)	62% (13 of 21)

Child:

- A. In 74% (213 of 289) of the cases, a formal or informal initial and/or ongoing comprehensive assessment was conducted which accurately assessed the children’s social/emotional development needs. In-home cases were 71% (60 of 85) and out-of-home care cases were 75% (153 of 204).
- B. In 55% (117 of 213) of the cases, appropriate services were provided to meet the children’s identified social/emotional development needs. In-home cases were 57% (34 of 60) and out-of-home care cases were 54% (83 of 153).

Mother:

- C. In 60% (122 of 205) of the cases, a formal or informal initial and/or ongoing comprehensive assessment was conducted which accurately assessed the mother’s needs to provide appropriate care and supervision and to ensure the well-being of her children. In-home cases were 77% (61 of 79) and out-of-home care cases were 48% (61 of 126).
- D. In 56% (113 of 202) of the cases, appropriate services were provided to address the mother’s identified needs. In-home cases were 70% (54 of 77) and out-of-home care cases were 47% (59 of 125).

Father:

- E. In 53% (67 of 126) of the cases, a formal or informal initial and/or ongoing comprehensive assessment was conducted which accurately assessed the father’s needs to provide appropriate care and supervision and to ensure the well-being of his children. In-home cases were 53% (24 of 45) and out-of-home care cases were 53% (43 of 81).
- F. In 54% (65 of 120) of the cases, appropriate services were provided to address the father’s identified needs. In-home cases were 57% (25 of 44) and out-of-home care cases were 53% (40 of 76).

Foster Parent:

- G. In 77% (150 of 194) of the cases, the needs of the foster or pre-adoptive parents were adequately assessed on an ongoing basis to ensure their capacity to provide appropriate care and supervision to the child in their home.
- H. In 61% (95 of 155) of the cases, the foster or pre-adoptive parents were provided with appropriate services to address identified needs to provide appropriate care and supervision of the child in their care.

Item 13: Child and Family Involvement in Case Planning				Statewide Results	
Purpose: Concerted efforts were made (or are being made) to involve parents and children (if developmentally appropriate) in the case planning process on an ongoing basis.				49% (125 of 257)	
Region 1 Results	Region 2 Results	Region 3 Results	Region 4 Results	Region 5 Results	Region 6 Results
57% (32 of 56)	25% (2 of 8)	47% (8 of 17)	47% (49 of 105)	44% (23 of 52)	58% (11 of 19)

- A. In 61% (93 of 152) of the cases, concerted efforts were made to actively involve the child in the case planning process. There was consultation with the child regarding his or her goals and services, the plan was explained in terms the child could understand, and the child was included in periodic case planning meetings. In-home cases were 61% (31 of 51) and out-of-home care cases were 61% (62 of 101).
- B. In 54% (108 of 199) of the cases, concerted efforts were made to actively involve the mother in the case planning process. The mother was involved in identifying strengths and needs, identifying services and service providers, establishing goals in case plans, evaluating progress towards goals,

and discussing the case plan. In-home cases were 71% (55 of 78), and out-of-home care cases were 44% (53 of 121).

- C. In 55% (63 of 114) of the cases, concerted efforts were made to actively involve the father in the case planning process. The father was involved in identifying strengths and needs, identifying services and service providers, establishing goals in case plans, evaluating progress towards goals, and discussing the case plan. In-home cases were 56% (24 of 43) and out-of-home care cases were 55% (39 of 71).

Item 14: Caseworker Visits with Child Purpose: The frequency and quality of visits between caseworkers and the child(ren) in the case are sufficient to ensure the safety, permanency, and well-being of the child(ren) and promote achievement of case goals.				Statewide Results 65% (188 of 289)	
Region 1 Results	Region 2 Results	Region 3 Results	Region 4 Results	Region 5 Results	Region 6 Results
77% (51 of 66)	63% (5 of 8)	65% (11 of 17)	59% (70 of 119)	59% (34 of 58)	81% (17 of 21)

- A. In 77% (222 of 289) of the cases, the frequency of the visits between the caseworker and the child(ren) was sufficient to address issues pertaining to the safety, permanency, and well-being of the child(ren) and promote the achievement of case goals. In-home cases were 60% (51 of 85) and out-of-home care cases were 84% (171 of 204).
- B. In 76% (218 of 288) of the cases, the quality of the visits between the caseworker and the child(ren) was sufficient to address issues pertaining to the safety, permanency, and well-being of the child(ren) and promote achievement of case goals. The child was seen alone for at least part of each visit and when the child was verbal, there was an individual, private conversation with the child. In-home cases were 75% (64 of 85) and out-of-home care cases were 76% (154 of 203).

Item 15: Caseworker Visits with Parents Purpose: The frequency and quality of visits between caseworkers and the mothers and fathers of the child(ren) are sufficient to ensure the safety, permanency, and well-being of the child(ren) and promote achievement of case goals.				Statewide Results 41% (90 of 222)	
				Region 1 Results 59% (27 of 46)	Region 2 Results 29% (2 of 7)

- A. In 55% (109 of 199) of the cases, the frequency of the in-person visits between the caseworker and the mother was sufficient to address issues pertaining to the safety, permanency, and well-being of the child and promote achievement of case goals. In-home cases were 65% (51 of 78) and out-of-home care cases were 48% (58 of 121).
- B. In 62% (120 of 195) of the cases, the quality of the in-person visits between the caseworker and the mother was sufficient to address issues pertaining to the safety, permanency, and well-being of the child and promote achievement of case goals. In-home cases were 75% (58 of 77) and out-of-home care cases were 53% (62 of 118).
- C. In 50% (57 of 114) of the cases, the frequency of the in-person visits between the caseworker and the father was sufficient to address issues pertaining to the safety, permanency, and well-being of the child and promote achievement of case goals. In-home cases were 47% (20 of 43) and out-of-home care cases were 52% (37 of 71).
- D. In 68% (72 of 106) of the cases, the quality of the in-person visits between the caseworker and the father was sufficient to address issues pertaining to the safety, permanency, and well-being of the child and promote achievement of case goals. In-home cases were 77% (30 of 39) and out-of-home care cases were 63% (42 of 67).

OUTCOME 2: Children Receive Appropriate Services to Meet Their Educational Needs

Item 16: Educational Needs of the Child Purpose: The agency made concerted efforts to assess children’s educational needs at the initial contact with the child (if the case opened during the period under review) or on an ongoing basis (if the case opened before the period under review), and the identified needs were appropriately addressed in case planning and case management activities.				Statewide Results 93% (152 of 164)	
Region 1 Results	Region 2 Results	Region 3 Results	Region 4 Results	Region 5 Results	Region 6 Results
91% (32 of 35)	100% (5)	100% (5)	90% (63 of 70)	97% (37 of 38)	91% (10 of 11)

- A. In 94% (154 of 164) of the cases, concerted efforts were made to accurately assess the child(ren)’s educational needs. In-home cases were 100% (5) and out-of-home care cases were 94% (149 of 159).
- B. In 87% (81 of 93) of the cases, concerted efforts were made to address the child(ren)’s educational needs through appropriate services. In-home cases were 100% (5) and out-of-home care cases were 86% (76 of 88).

OUTCOME 3: Children Receive Adequate Services to Meet Their Physical and Mental Health Needs

Item 17: Physical Health of the Child				Statewide Results	
Purpose: The agency addressed the physical and dental health needs of the children.				77% (181 of 236)	
Region 1 Results	Region 2 Results	Region 3 Results	Region 4 Results	Region 5 Results	Region 6 Results
86% (49 of 57)	71% (5 of 7)	90% (9 of 10)	66% (64 of 97)	80% (39 of 49)	94% (15 of 16)

- A. In 90% (212 of 236) of the cases, the physical health care needs of the children were accurately assessed. This assessment included ensuring the child received ongoing periodic preventive physical health screenings. In-home cases were 94% (30 of 32) and out-of-home care cases were 89% (182 of 204).
- B. In 81% (161 of 199) of the cases, the dental health care needs of the children were accurately assessed. In-home cases were 100% (3) and out-of-home care cases were 81% (158 of 196).
- C. In 91% (58 of 64) of the foster care cases, there was appropriate oversight of prescription medications for the child’s physical health needs.
- D. In 89% (198 of 223) of the cases, appropriate services were provided to the children to address all identified physical health needs. In-home cases were 93% (27 of 29) and out-of-home care cases were 88% (171 of 194). The physical health needs assessment included ensuring the child received annual well-child examinations.
- E. In 79% (152 of 192) of the cases, appropriate services were provided to the children to address all identified dental health needs. In-home cases were 100% (3) and out-of-home care cases were 74% (149 of 189).

Item 18: Mental/Behavioral Health of the Child				Statewide Results	
Purpose of Assessment Item 18: The agency addressed the mental/behavioral health needs of the children.				60% (70 of 116)	
Region 1 Results	Region 2 Results	Region 3 Results	Region 4 Results	Region 5 Results	Region 6 Results
56% (14 of 25)	0% (2)	100% (3)	60% (30 of 50)	59% (16 of 27)	78% (7 of 9)

- A. In 72% (83 of 116) of the cases, an accurate assessment of the children’s mental/behavioral health needs occurred initially (if the case opened during the period under review) and on an ongoing basis to inform case planning decisions. In-home cases were 54% (13 of 24), and out-of-home care cases were 76% (70 of 92).
- B. In 90% (36 of 40) of the foster care cases, there was appropriate oversight of prescription medications for the child’s mental/behavioral health issues.
- C. In 60% (66 of 110) of the cases, there were appropriate services provided in order to address the children’s mental/behavioral health needs. In-home cases were 59% (13 of 22), and out-of-home care cases were 60% (53 of 88).