



Performance Report
January – June 2016

Prepared by:
Division of Management Services
Bureau of Performance Management

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Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Values

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families will:

- **Make decisions and act based on the best interests of children and their families because Wisconsin's future is dependent upon their success today.**
- **Partner with the people of Wisconsin to keep children safe, promote economic stability and ensure the success of children and families, because it is our shared responsibility.**
- **Share information, seek input and explain our actions, because we value transparency and accountability.**
- **Treat everyone with dignity and respect, because we believe in everyone's inherent value.**
- **Manage our resources efficiently, because we value good stewardship.**
- **Support, develop and hold accountable our employees and contractors, because their performance is vital to our success.**
- **Keep learning about and applying what works, because we want to continually improve what we do.**

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Performance Report January – June 2016 Data Contents

This KidStat Performance Report captures data for the results and performance measures that were discussed at the most recent KidStat meetings during the covered time period. Slight changes may have been made to protect privacy and confidentiality. For most results, we track and report on performance measures in the same way over time. In a few cases, we have made modifications to measures for reasons such as:

- A change in data source (from a hand count to an automated count, for example);
- An updated measure (we developed a more accurate way to measure progress); and
- An eliminated or added measure (due to a shift in focus or because an old measure was no longer useful).

Additionally, each result is reported for different time periods based on the availability of data from the sources used.

Result	Timeframe
Children are safe from abuse and neglect - Statewide	March 2015 – March 2016
Children are safe from abuse and neglect - DMCPs	October 2015 – March 2016
Children achieve permanency - Statewide	August 2015 – January 2016
Children achieve permanency - DMCPs	October 2015 – February 2016
Families increase income - W-2 program	March 2015 – March 2016
Families increase income - Child Support Program	October 2015 – March 2016
Children attend high quality child care and early education programs	December 2015 – March 2016
Child care funds are well spent and fraud is minimized	Jan 2012 – March 2016

Each performance measure spans across two slides. The first slide provides a description of the measure: the objective, significance, target, measurement method, progress, and owner. The second is the actual slide for the measure presented in the most recent KidStat.

Division	Intended Result	Slides
Division of Safety and Permanence (DSP)		5-42
	<i>Children are safe from abuse and neglect</i>	7-28
	<i>Children achieve permanency</i>	29-42
Division of Milwaukee Child Protective Services (DMCPS)		43-88
	<i>Children in Milwaukee are safe from abuse and neglect</i>	45-72
	<i>Children in Milwaukee achieve permanency</i>	73-88
Division of Family and Economic Security (DFES)		89-128
	<i>Families increase income</i>	91-128
Division of Early Childhood Education (DECE)		129-158
	<i>Child care funds are well spent and fraud is minimized</i>	131-146
	<i>Children attend high quality child care and early education programs</i>	147-158

The following DSP slides are from the April 14, 2016 KidStat. Most data is from December 2015-February 2016.

Fredi Bove, Division Administrator, is the owner for all DSP Performance Measures.



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Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

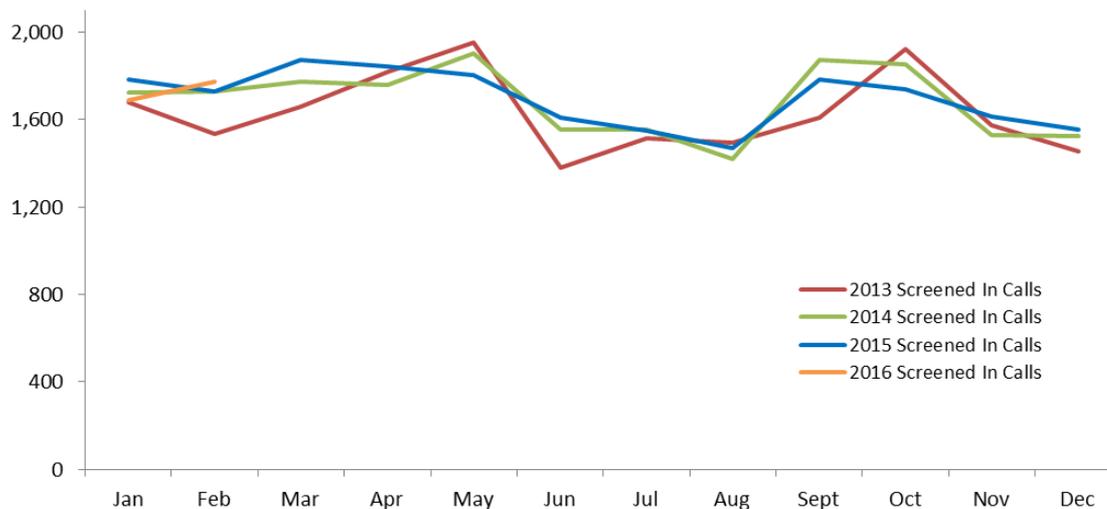
Performance Measure:	TOTAL NUMBER OF SCREENED-IN CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES (CPS) CALLS FOR THE BALANCE OF STATE (BOS)
Objective:	Provide insight on the patterns of screened-in calls over time.
Significance:	Counties are expected to respond to screen-in calls to public reports of child maltreatment. When calls increase, it may be a sign that maltreatment is increasing. The volume of screen-in calls is also a good gauge for workload.
Target:	N/A
Data Source:	Data is from the statewide case management database eWiSACWIS.
Measurement Method:	Count of screened-in CPS calls received per month for BOS. For the percentage of screened-in calls, numerator equals the number of screened-in calls within a month. Denominator equals all CPS calls received within a month.

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DSP Goal: Children are safe from abuse and neglect

Measured by: Total number of screened-in CPS calls for BOS, providing insight on year-round call volume



Total Number of Screened In Access Calls for Balance of State from 2013-2016.

Total Number of Screened In CPS Reports for the Balance of State from 2013-2016

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	6Mo-YTD	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	12Mo-YTD
2013 Screened In Calls	1,680	1,533	1,656	1,817	1,951	1,382	10,019	1,515	1,496	1,611	1,923	1,573	1,453	19,590
% Screened In	34.5%	34.5%	35.9%	35.8%	35.2%	36.1%	35.3%	37.3%	37.1%	34.3%	36.0%	34.5%	34.8%	35.5%
2014 Screened In Calls	1,725	1,729	1,774	1,758	1,902	1,556	10,444	1,554	1,418	1,872	1,855	1,528	1,522	20,193
% Screened In	36.4%	35.7%	34.8%	33.4%	33.6%	35.1%	34.8%	36.3%	36.2%	35.1%	33.6%	34.7%	33.3%	34.8%
2015 Screened In Calls	1,785	1,727	1,871	1,843	1,801	1,607	10,634	1,548	1,467	1,781	1,737	1,616	1,556	20,339
% Screened In	34.9%	33.4%	34.3%	33.4%	33.2%	34.0%	33.9%	35.3%	35.1%	33.6%	33.3%	33.4%	31.8%	33.8%
2016 Screened In Calls	1,689	1,774												
% Screened In	31.9%	32.4%												

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

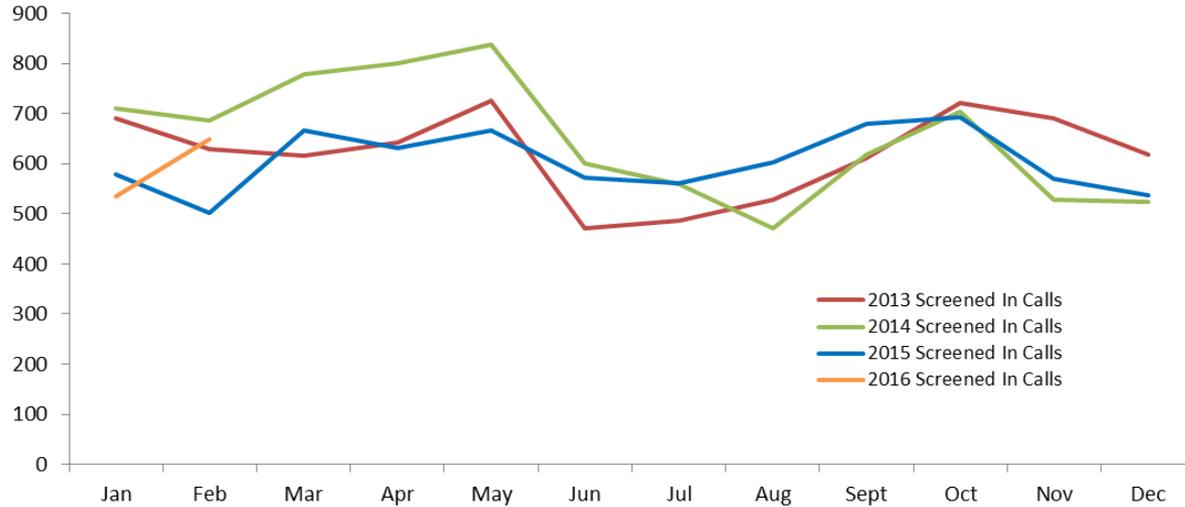
Performance Measure:	TOTAL NUMBER OF SCREENED-IN CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES (CPS) CALLS FOR DMCPs
Objective:	Provide insight on the patterns of screened-in calls over time.
Significance:	Counties are expected to respond to screen-in calls to public reports of child maltreatment. When calls increase, it may be a sign that maltreatment is increasing. The volume of screen in calls is also a good gauge for workload.
Target:	N/A
Data Source:	Data is from the statewide case management database, eWiSACWIS.
Measurement Method:	Count of screened-in CPS calls received per month for DMCPs. For the percentage of screened-in calls, numerator equals the number of screened-in calls within a month. Denominator equals all CPS calls received within a month..

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DSP Goal: Children are safe from abuse and neglect

Measured by: Total number of screened-in CPS calls for DMCPs, providing insight on year-round call volume



Total Number of Screened In Access Calls for the Division of Milwaukee Child Protective Services from 2013-2016.

Total Number of Screened In CPS Reports for the Division of Milwaukee Child Protective Services from 2013-2016

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	6Mo-YTD	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	12Mo-YTD
2013 Screened In Calls	690	630	617	643	727	471	3,778	487	528	612	722	690	618	7,435
% Screened In	57.1%	52.0%	47.6%	48.6%	47.9%	44.8%	49.6%	49.3%	48.7%	48.3%	50.0%	51.8%	56.8%	50.2%
2014 Screened In Calls	710	686	779	801	839	600	4,415	558	472	619	704	528	525	7,821
% Screened In	56.8%	55.2%	56.8%	58.9%	54.5%	51.5%	55.7%	48.3%	44.3%	45.3%	45.1%	40.8%	44.7%	50.3%
2015 Screened In Calls	579	501	667	632	666	573	3,618	562	602	679	693	571	536	7,261
% Screened In	42.2%	40.3%	41.0%	43.6%	42.4%	43.2%	42.1%	47.3%	50.0%	46.3%	45.7%	41.2%	40.9%	43.6%
2016 Screened In Calls	534	648												
% Screened In	41.1%	42.2%												

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

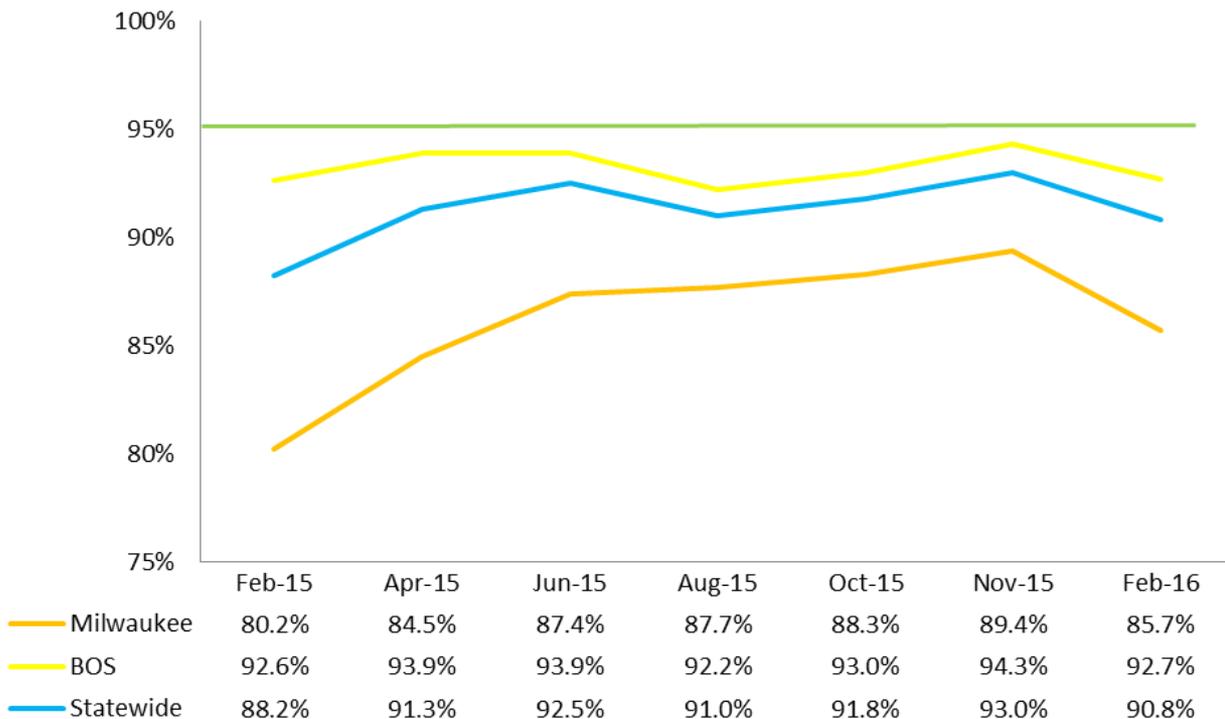
Performance Measure:	INITIAL CONTACT COMPLETED OR ATTEMPTED TIMELY
Objective:	Increase the timely completion or attempt of initial contacts.
Significance:	Counties are expected to ensure the timely safety assessment of an alleged child victim. They are required to make an initial contact with the victim within the same day, 24-48 hours, or within 5 business days depending on the specifics of the referral.
Target:	The DCF target is that 95.0% of initial contacts are completed or attempted to be completed in a timely manner relative to assigned response time.
Data Source:	Data is from the statewide case management database, eWiSACWIS.
Measurement Method:	Numerator equals the number of Initial Assessments that have a documented timely initial face-to-face contact, or documented attempted timely initial face-to-face contacts. Denominator equals all of the cases with initial assessments approved in the month.

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DSP Goal: Children are safe from abuse and neglect
Measured by: Initial contacts completed or attempted timely and assessment of present danger

Target Direction: 



Percent of Initial Contacts Completed or Attempted Timely for Milwaukee, Balance of State and Statewide February 2015 - February 2016. The benchmark is 95% of initial contacts are attempted timely relative to response time.

Statewide, Wisconsin did not achieve this benchmark for February 2016: 90.8% < 95.0%

Analysis

- Comparing the last KidStat's data (November 2015) to February 2016, the percentage of completed or timely attempted initial contacts:
 - Decreased by 3.7 percentage points in Milwaukee.
 - Decreased by 1.6 percentage points in the Balance of State.
- In February 2016, 90.8% of initial contacts were completed or attempted timely. Of these:
 - 81.9% were completed timely,
 - 4.9% were attempted timely, but occurred not timely, and
 - 4.0% were attempted timely, but then never occurred.

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

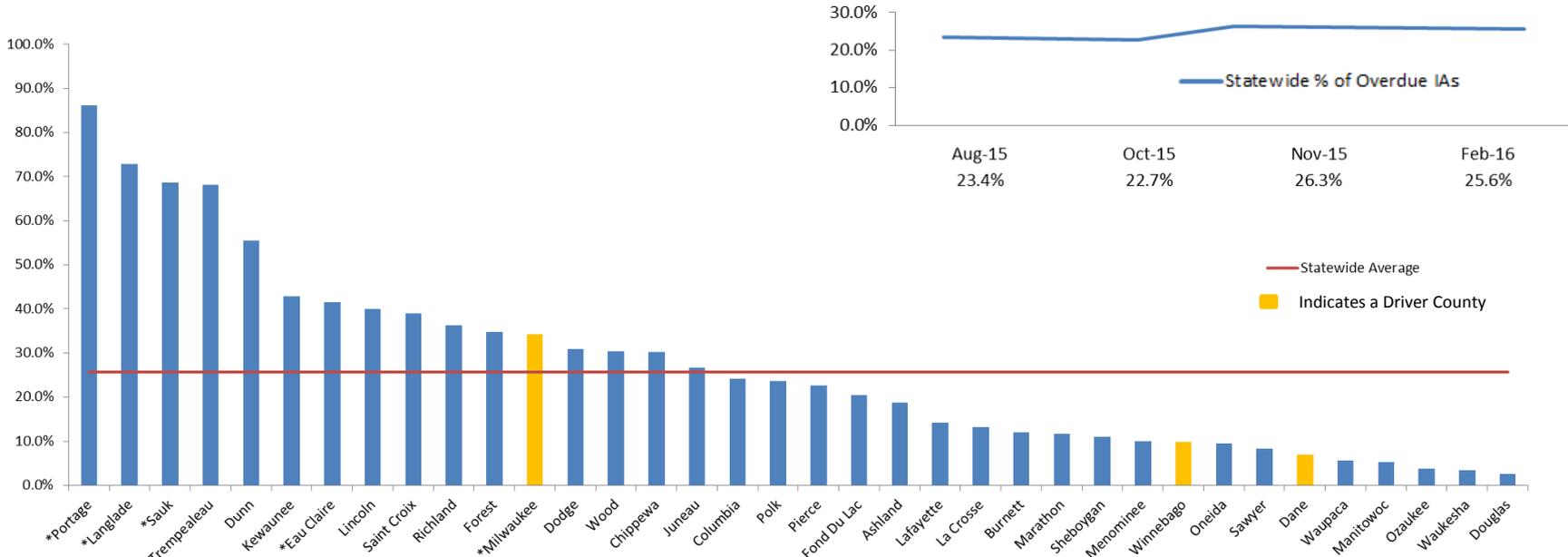
Performance Measure:	RATE OF OVERDUE INITIAL ASSESSMENTS
Objective:	Reduce the number of overdue initial assessments.
Significance:	Counties are required to complete Initial Assessments (IAs) within 60 days. An IA's primary purpose is to identify children who are in need of protection or services by engaging parents/caregivers in implementing an in-home or out-of-home safety plan.
Target:	N/A
Data Source:	Data is from the statewide automated case management database, eWiSACWIS.
Measurement Method:	<p>In the bar graph, the numerator equals the total number of overdue Initial Assessments per county. Denominator equals the total number of open Initial Assessments per county.</p> <p>In the line graph, the numerator equals the number of Statewide overdue Initial Assessments. The denominator equals the total number of Statewide open Initial Assessments.</p>

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DSP Goal: Children are safe from abuse and neglect
Measured by: Percent of overdue initial assessments

Target Direction: 



Percent of overdue Initial Assessments for February 2016 broken into driver counties and all other counties. The percent is calculated by dividing the total number of overdue Initial Assessment (numerator) by the total number of open Initial Assessments (denominator).

* Indicates top 5 counties with the highest number of overdue Initial Assessments. These five counties consist of 74.1% of the total overdue cases statewide.

Number of Counties with Overdue Cases				
	Aug-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Feb-16
No Overdue Cases	43	33	34	36
<3% of Total Caseload	3	6	4	1
3-10% of Total Caseload	4	9	7	9
11-20% of Total Caseload	7	7	6	6
>20% of total Caseload	15	17	21	20

- Five driver counties had no overdue IAs: Brown, Kenosha, Outagamie, Racine, and Rock

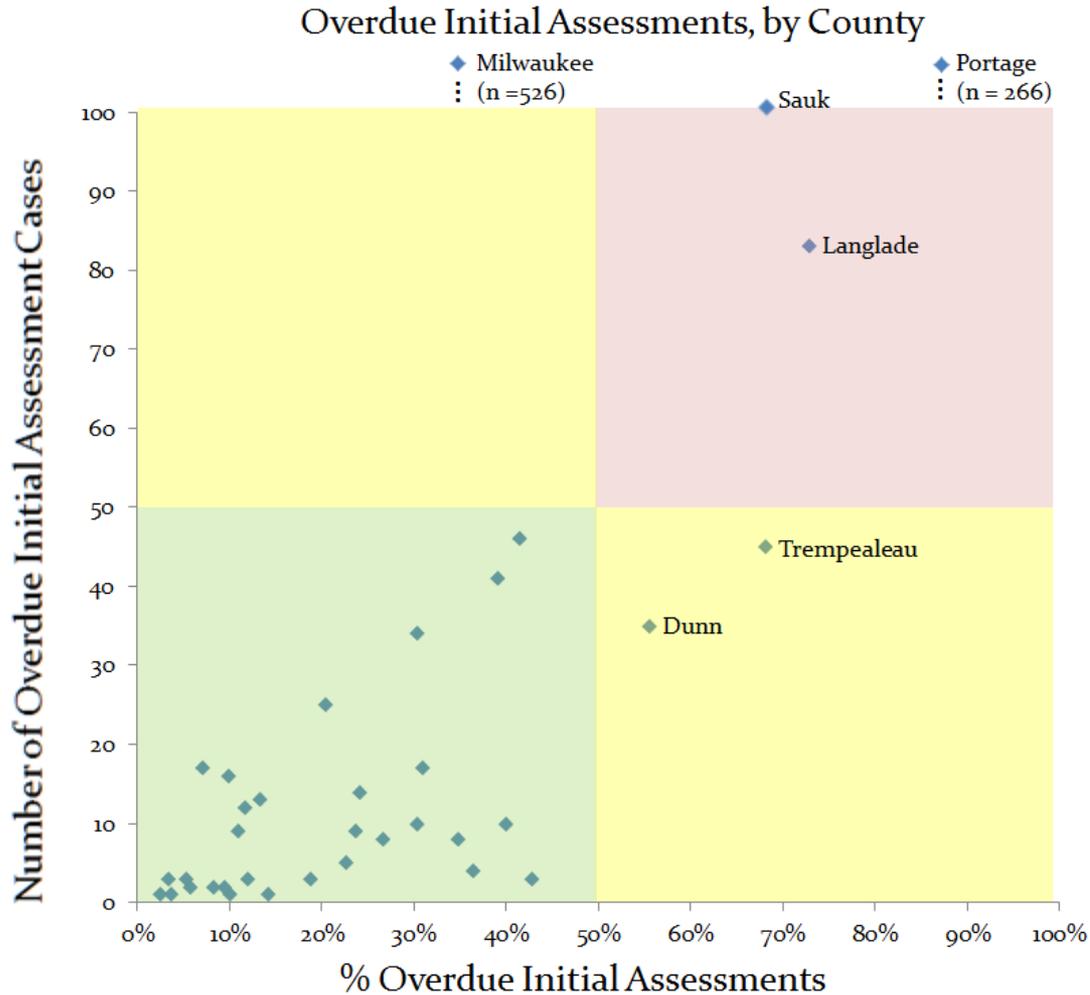
Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	TOTAL OVERDUE INITIAL ASSESSMENTS BY COUNTY
Objective:	Reduce the number of overdue initial assessments by highlighting the performance out 1 year.
Significance:	Counties are required to complete initial assessments within 60 days. An IA's primary purpose is to identify children who are in need of protection or services by engaging parents/caregivers in implementing an in-home or out-of-home safety plan.
Target:	N/A
Data Source:	Data is from the statewide case management database, eWiSACWIS.
Measurement Method:	Numerator equals the total number of overdue Initial Assessments per county. Denominator equals the total number of open Initial Assessments per county. The slide shows both the count and the percentage of overdue initial assessment cases by county using the same data from Slide 14.

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DSP Goal: Children are safe from abuse and neglect
Measured by: Percent of overdue initial assessments by county



Analysis

- The scatter plot depicts the number of overdue Initial Assessment (IA) cases and % of all open IA cases that are overdue IA cases at the county level. Please note that counties with no overdue IAs are not shown in this plot.
- Counties in the green quadrant have both a small number of overdue IA cases, and a small proportion of overdue IAs. Conversely, counties in the red quadrant have both a large number of overdue IA cases, and a large proportion of overdue IAs. Finally, counties in the yellow quadrants have either a large number of overdue IA cases or a large proportion of overdue IAs.
- In February 2016, 3 counties—Sauk, Langlade, and Portage counties—had both a large number and high percentage of overdue IAs; specifically, more than 50 overdue IA cases and over 50% of all open cases are overdue.

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

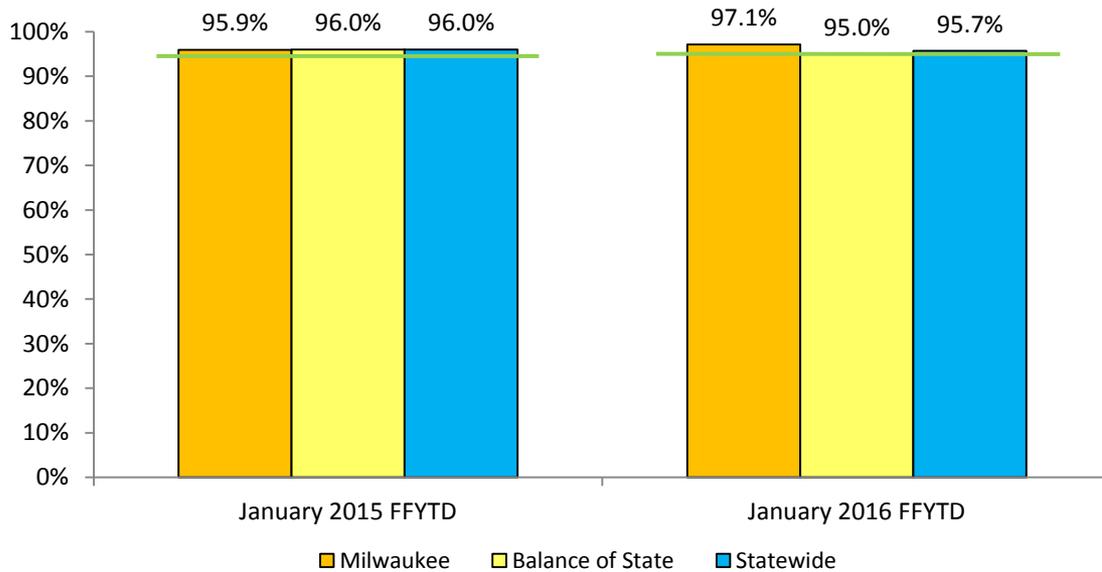
Performance Measure:	CASEWORKER CONTACT TIMELINESS
Objective:	Increase the timeliness of monthly caseworker contacts.
Significance:	County caseworkers are required to have face-to-face contact with each child on their caseload once a month.
Target:	The federal standard is that 95.0% of children in the out-of-home care (OHC) caseload receive a caseworker visit each month.
Data Source:	Data is from the statewide case management database, eWiSACWIS.
Measurement Method:	Numerator equals the number of children in OHC who are seen each month. Denominator equals the number of children in OHC. This is a cumulative measure based on the federal fiscal year.

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DSP Goal: Children are safe from abuse and neglect
Measured by: Caseworker contact timeliness and maintaining contact with children in OHC

Target Direction: 



Percentage of Timely Caseworker Contacts in Milwaukee, Balance of State and Statewide. The benchmark is 95%.

Analysis

- The statewide caseworker contact timeliness was similar to the same time period last year (January 2015 FFYTD) and continues to exceed the federal benchmark.
- Performance on this measure increases over the year.

Statewide, Wisconsin achieved this benchmark for January 2016 FFYTD: 95.7% > 95.0%

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

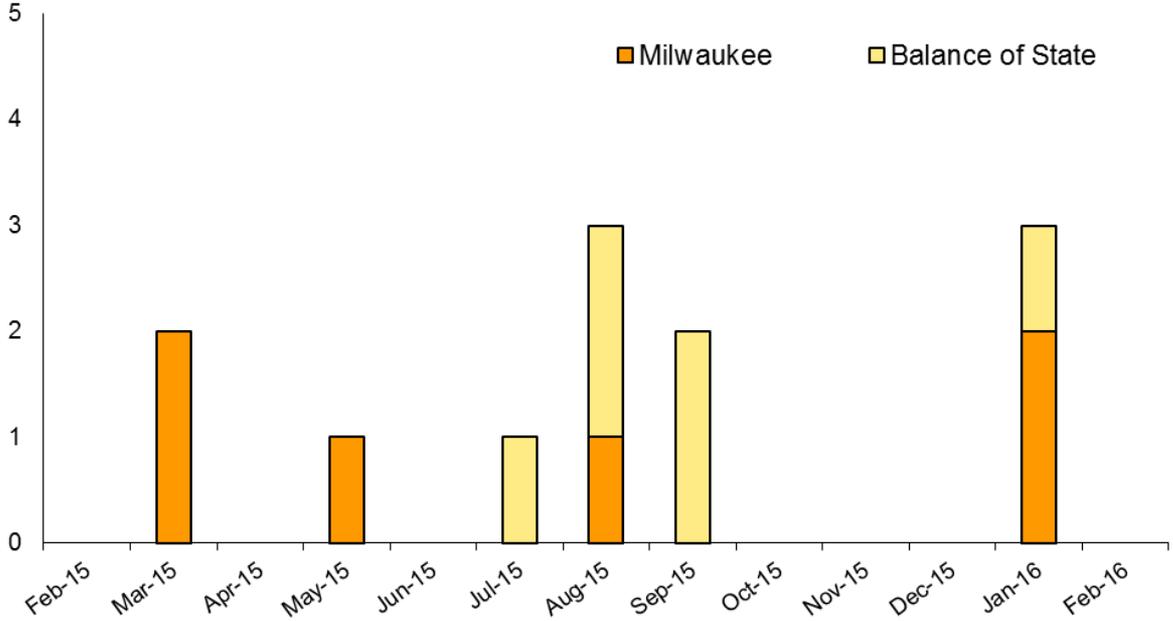
Performance Measure:	OUT-OF-HOME CARE (OHC) MALTREATMENT BY A PROVIDER
Objective:	Decrease the number of children who are victims of maltreatment by providers while in OHC.
Significance:	Counties are expected to protect the well-being and safety of children while in their custody.
Target:	The federal standard is that no more than 0.04% of all children in OHC are maltreated.
Data Source:	Data is from the statewide case management database, eWiSACWIS.
Measurement Method:	Count is the number of children who were maltreated in OHC in a given month.

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DSP Goal: Children are safe from abuse and neglect

Measured by: Maltreatment in Out-of-Home Care by a Provider: CFSR Round 2



Number of Children Maltreated in Out of Home Care by a Provider between Feb 2015 and Feb 2016 in the Division of Milwaukee Child Protective Services and in the Balance of State.

Analysis

- In February 2016, Wisconsin met the 75th percentile target (0.04%) with a rate of 0.00%.
- No children were maltreated while in out-of-home care in December 2015 or February 2016.
- This data aligns with CFSR 2 which measures the number of children maltreated by an OHC provider with substantiation.

Statewide, Wisconsin achieved this benchmark for February 2016: 0.00% < 0.04%

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	MALTREATMENT IN OUT-OF-HOME (OHC) CARE
Objective:	Decrease the number of children who are victims of maltreatment by any maltreater—not limited to OHC providers—while in OHC.
Significance:	Counties are expected to protect the well-being and safety of children while in their custody.
Target:	Wisconsin performance should not exceed the current federal standard of 8.5 victimizations per 100,000 days in OHC.
Data Source:	Data is from the statewide case management database, eWiSACWIS.
Measurement Method:	Numerator equals the total number of days children were placed in OHC. Denominator equals the number of children with substantiated maltreatment in OHC over a 12-month period. The rate is expressed per 100,000 days in OHC.

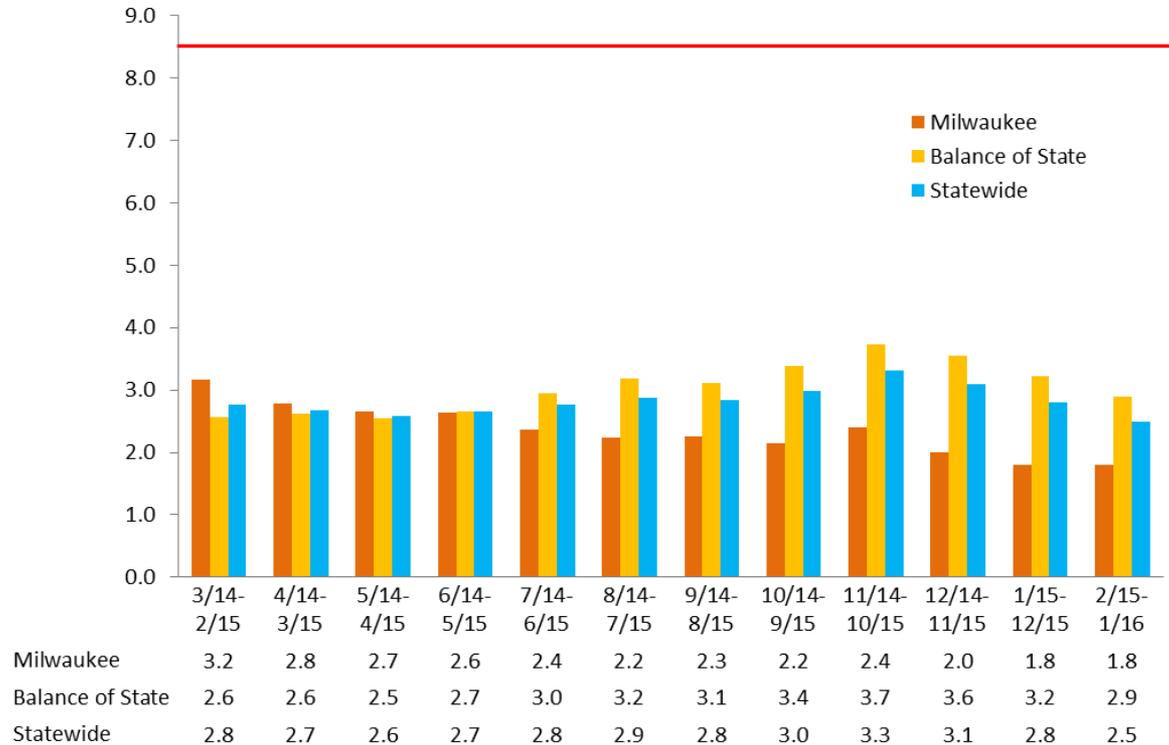
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DSP Goal: Children are safe from abuse and neglect

Measured by: Maltreatment in Out-of-Home Care: CFSR Round 3

Target Direction: 



Rate of Victimization per 100,000 Days for Children in OHC for the rolling 12-months February 2015 to January 2016. The federal standard is 8.5.

Statewide, Wisconsin achieved this benchmark for the rolling 12-month period for March 2014 - February 2016:
 $2.5 < 8.5$

Analysis

- The statewide victimization rate for the 12-month rolling period February 2015—January 2016 was 2.5 victimizations per 100,000 days in OHC, significantly below the current federal standard of 8.5.
- This represents a decline in performance compared to the previous period (January 2015 – December 2015).
- The rate is calculated by dividing the total number of days children were in OHC by the number of children with substantiated maltreatment in OHC over a 12-month period.
- The rate is expressed per 100,000 days in OHC.

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

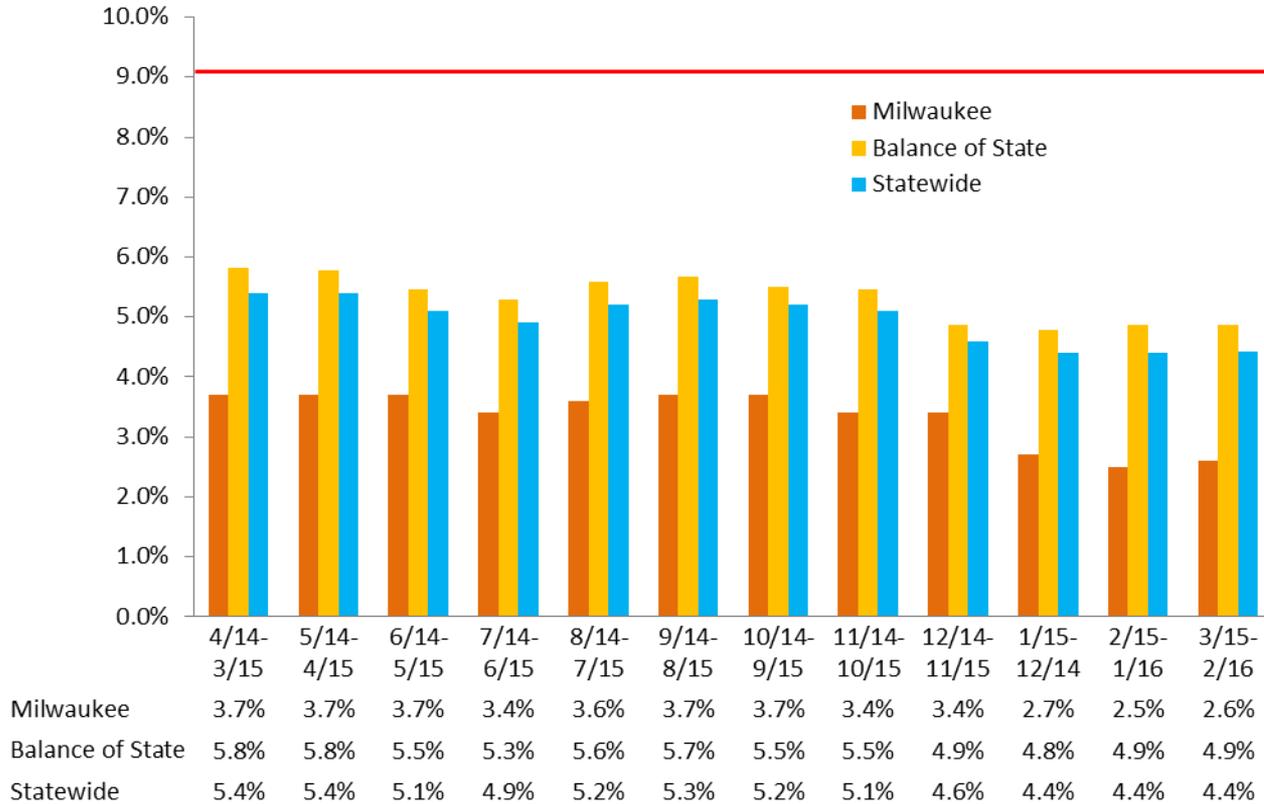
Performance Measure:	NO RECURRENCE OF MALTREATMENT
Objective:	Decrease the number of children who are repeat victims of substantiated maltreatment within twelve months of the initial maltreatment substantiation.
Significance:	Counties are expected to identify permanency solutions that reduce the likelihood of repeat maltreatment.
Target:	Wisconsin performance should not exceed the current federal standard of 9.1% of children in OHC re-experiencing maltreatment. Target is represented by the red line on the graph.
Data Source:	Data is from the statewide case management database, eWiSACWIS.
Measurement Method:	Numerator equals the number of children with a subsequent substantiated allegation within 12 months of an initial substantiated maltreatment. Denominator equals the number of children with a substantiated maltreatment during a 12-month period.

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DSP Goal: Children are safe from abuse and neglect
Measured by: Recurrence of maltreatment CFSR 3, prevention of recurring maltreatment of all children

Target Direction: 



Analysis

- The statewide maltreatment recurrence rate for the period March 2015 – February 2016 was 4.4%, significantly below the federal standard of 9.1%.
- This measure is calculated by dividing the number of those children who had a subsequent substantiated maltreatment within 12 months of their initial report (numerator) by the number of children who had a substantiated maltreatment during a 12-month period (denominator).

Recurrence of Maltreatment for Milwaukee, Balance of State, and Statewide during the 12-month rolling periods April 2014 - March 2015 and March 2015-February 2016. The federal standard is 9.1%.

Statewide, Wisconsin achieved this benchmark for the rolling 12-month period March 2015 - February 2016:
 4.4% < 9.1%

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

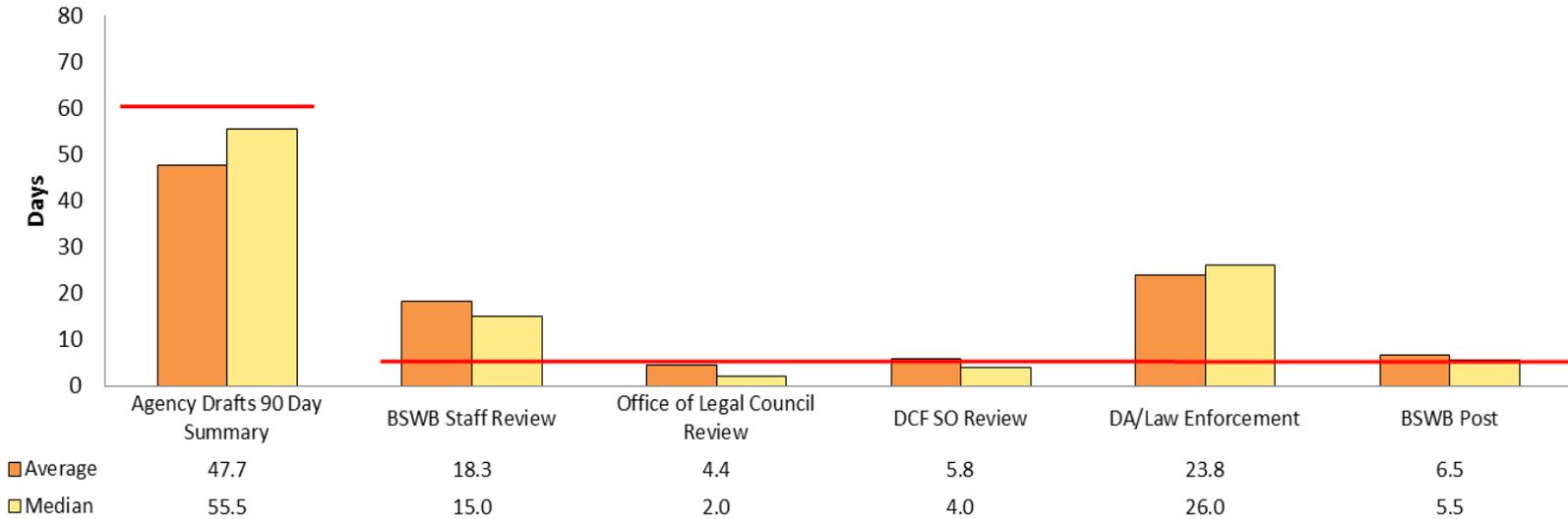
Performance Measure:	CRITICAL INCIDENTS
Objective:	Increase the timeliness of completing critical incident reports which are required under Act 78 for the death, serious injury, or egregious act of a child.
Significance:	Improve reporting of critical incidents to the public.
Target:	The target is for DCF to complete the critical incident summary reports within 90 days.
Data Source:	Data is collected administratively through the Bureau of Safety and Well-Being.
Measurement Method:	Average and median number of days required to complete each step in processing a critical incident report.

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DSP Goal: Children are safe from abuse and neglect
Measured by: Critical incidents

Target Direction: 



Timeliness for Each Step Completed in the Critical Incident 90 Day Summary Report Process During the Fourth Quarter of 2015. The target is 60 calendar days for the agency to draft the 90 day report. All other steps in the process are targeted for completion within 5 calendar days.

Analysis

- There were 24, 90 day critical incident reports completed in Q4 2015 compared to 25 completed in Q3 2015.
 - Some reports completed may not be published due to DA/Law Enforcement holds.
- The average time to complete the 90 day reports was 91.6 days. This is a 22.5% decrease in the average number of days from Q3 2015 (118.2 days).

The benchmark was not met for Q4 2015:
91.6 days > 90 days

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

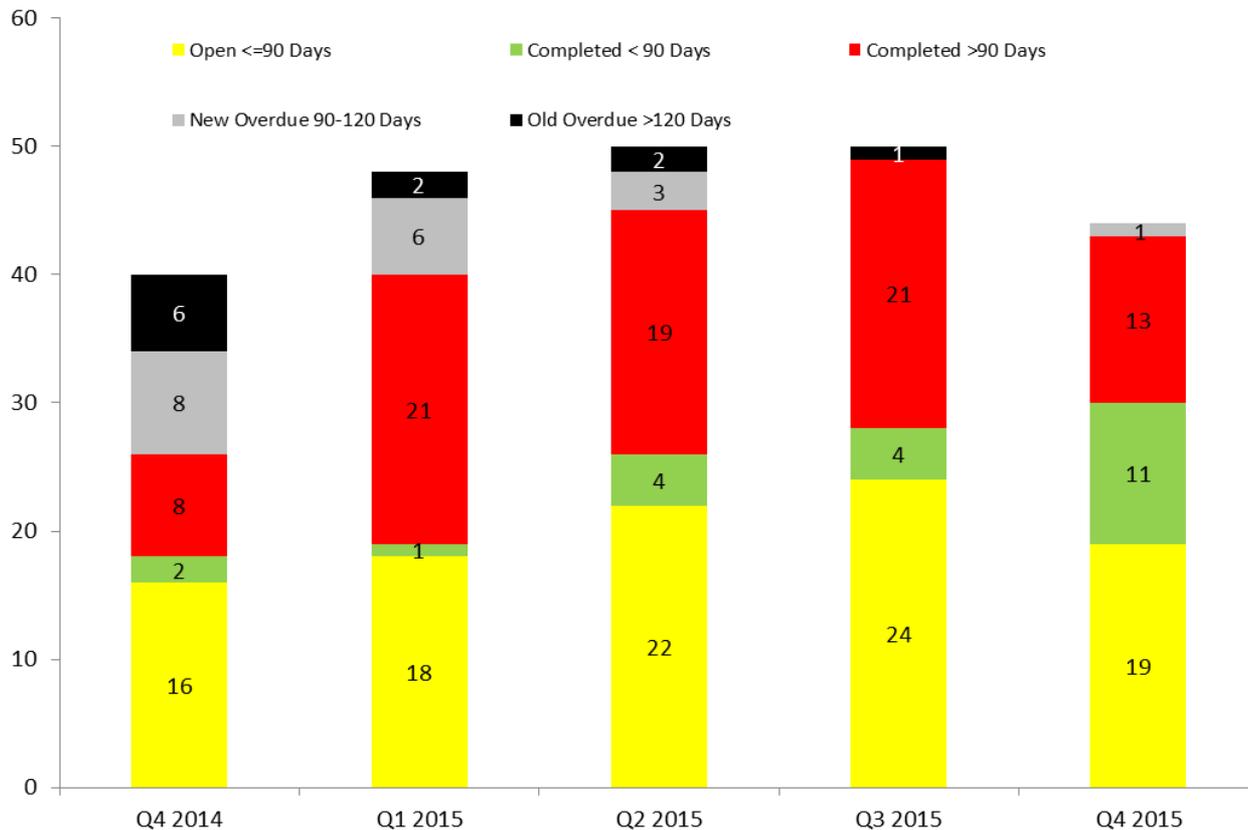
Performance Measure:	CRITICAL INCIDENTS
Objective:	Increase the timeliness of completing critical incident reports which are required under Act 78 for the death, serious injury, or egregious act of a child.
Significance:	Improve reporting of critical incidents to the public
Target:	The target is for DCF to complete the critical incident summary reports within 90 days.
Data Source:	Data is collected administratively through the Bureau of Safety and Well-Being.
Measurement Method:	Count of critical incident cases by completion status per quarter.

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DSP Goal: Children are safe from abuse and neglect

Measured by: Critical incidents



Analysis

- There were no old overdue cases in Q4 2015.
- Completed reports may not be published due to DA/Law Enforcement holds.

New Cases	17	28	16	21	21
Total Completed (red and green)	10	22	23	25	24
Total Overdue (gray and black)	14	8	5	1	1

Critical Incident Status Showing the Number of Critical Incidents New, Completed, and Overdue by Quarter.

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	PERMANENCY IN 12 MONTHS FOR CHILDREN ENTERING OUT-OF-HOME (OHC) CARE
Objective:	Increase the number of children who achieve legal permanence within 12 months.
Significance:	Counties are expected to work with families to find the child permanence (safe reunification with parents, guardianship with a safe adult or legal adoption) as soon as possible after a child is removed from the home.
Target:	The current federal standard is that at least 40.5% of children achieve legal permanence through discharge to reunification, guardianship, or adoption within 12 months. This standard is represented by the green line on the graph.
Data Source:	Data is from the statewide case management database, eWiSACWIS.
Measurement Method:	This measure is calculated by dividing the number of children who discharged to permanency within 12 months of their individual entry (numerator) by the total number of children who enter OHC in a 12-month period (denominator).

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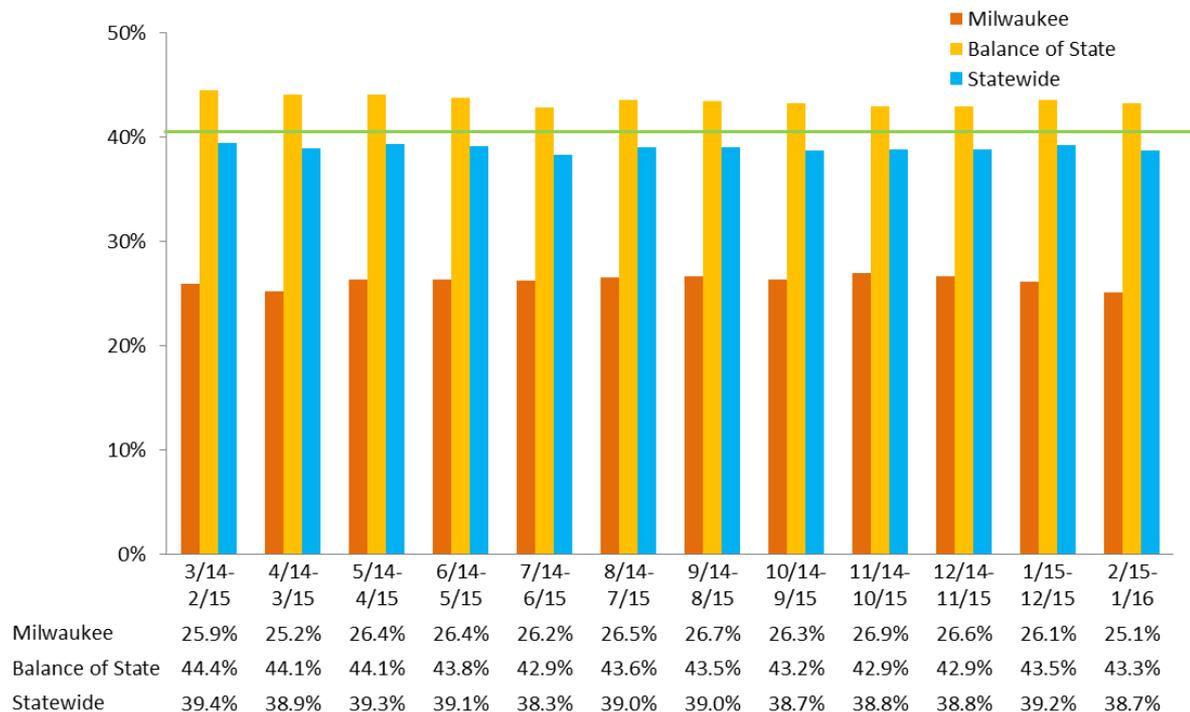


DSP Goal: Children achieve permanency

Measured by: Legal Permanence < 12 months: CF SR 3

Children who discharge to reunification, guardianship, or adoption within 12 months of entering OHC

Target Direction: 



Analysis

- Statewide, Wisconsin is not meeting the benchmark for the rolling 12-month period February 2015—January 2016.
- This measure looks at the number of children who discharged to permanency within 12 months of their individual entry (numerator) compared to the total number of children who enter out-of-home care in a 12-month period (denominator).
- The current federal standard is 40.5%.

Legal Permanence for children who discharge to Reunification, Guardianship, or Adoption within 12 months of entering OHC for the rolling 12 month periods for February 2015-January 2016. The federal standard is 40.5%.

Statewide, Wisconsin did not achieve this benchmark for January 2016's rolling 12 months: 38.7% < 40.5%

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	PERMANENCY IN 12 MONTHS FOR CHILDREN IN CARE FOR 12-23 MONTHS
Objective:	For children who have been in out-of-home (OHC) 12-23 months, increase the number of children who achieve legal permanence within 12 months.
Significance:	Counties are expected to work with families to find the child permanence (safe reunification with parents, guardianship with a safe adult or legal adoption) as soon as possible after a child is removed from the home.
Target:	The current federal standard is that at least 43.6% of children who have been in OHC for 12-23 months achieve legal permanence through discharge to reunification, guardianship, or adoption within 12 months.
Data Source:	Data is from the statewide case management database, eWiSACWIS.
Measurement Method:	This measure is calculated by dividing the number of children who have been in OHC for 12-23 months on the first day of a 12-month period (denominator) by the number of these children who discharged to permanency within 12 months (numerator).

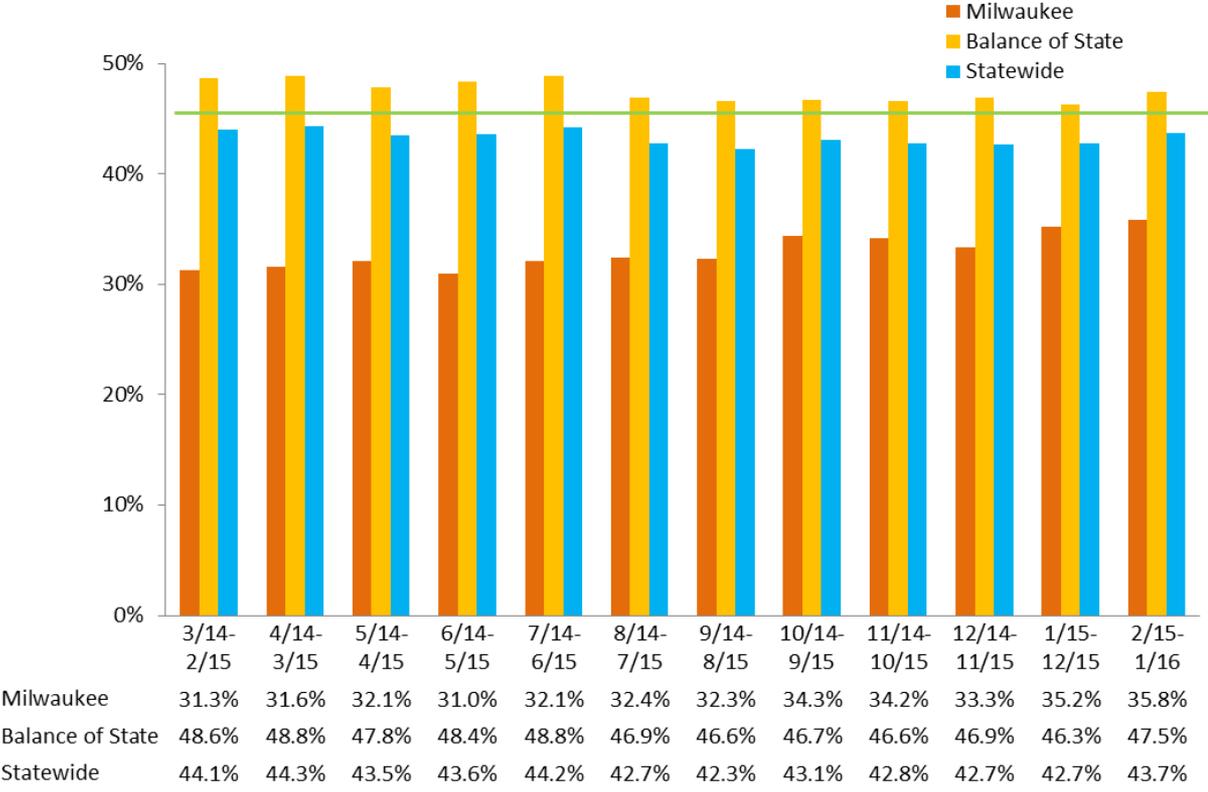
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DSP Goal: Children achieve permanency

Measured by: Legal Permanence in 12 Months for Children in Care 12-23 Months: CFSR 3

Children who discharge to reunification, guardianship, and adoption



Analysis

- Statewide, Wisconsin met the benchmark for the rolling 12-month period February 2015—January 2016.
- This measure is calculated by dividing the number of children who have been in out-of-home care (OHC) for 12-23 months on the first day of a 12-month period (denominator) by the number of these children who discharged to permanency within 12 months (numerator).
- The current federal standard is 43.6%.

Legal Permanence for children in care for 12-23 months who discharge to Reunification, Guardianship, or Adoption within 12 months for the rolling 12-month periods for March 2014-February 2015 to February 2015-January 2016. The current federal standard is 43.6%.

Statewide, Wisconsin did not achieve this benchmark for January 2016's rolling 12 months: 43.7% > 43.6%.

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

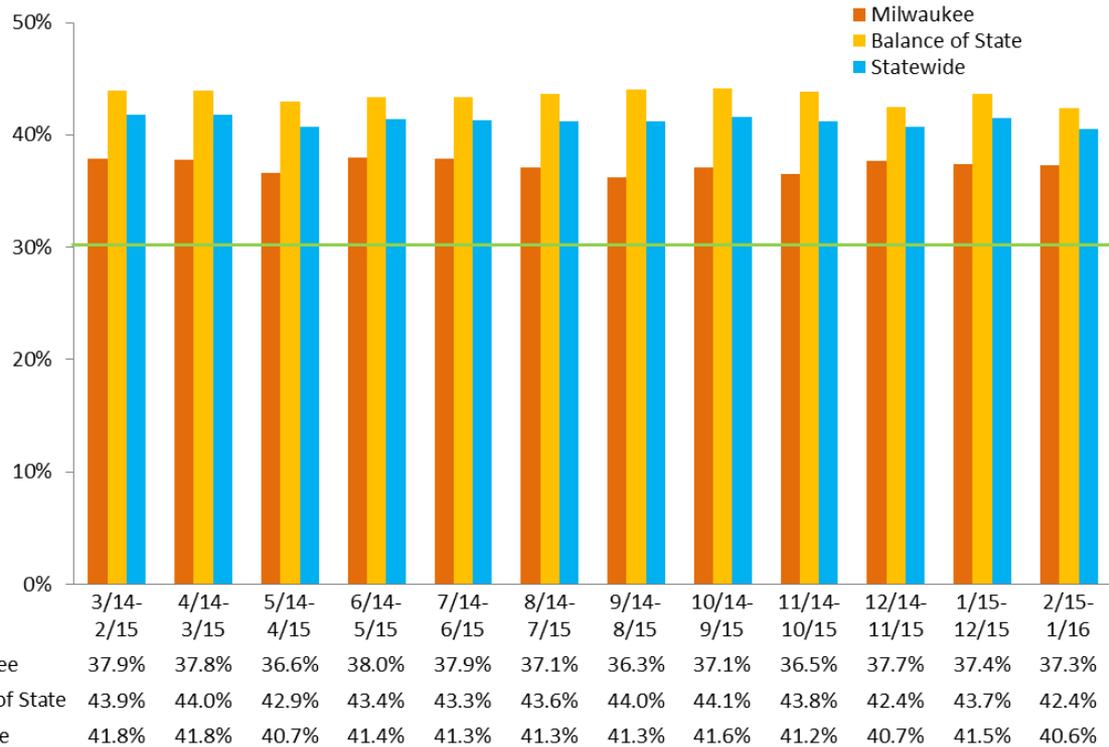
Performance Measure:	PERMANENCY IN 12 MONTHS FOR CHILDREN IN OUT-OF-HOME CARE (OHC) FOR OVER 24 MONTHS
Objective:	For children who have been in OHC over 24 months, increase the number of children who achieve legal permanence within 12 months.
Significance:	Counties are expected to work with families to find the child permanence (safe reunification with parents, guardianship with a safe adult or legal adoption) as soon as possible after a child is removed from the home.
Target:	The current federal standard is that at least 30.3% of children in out-of-home care 24+ months achieve legal permanence through discharge to reunification, guardianship, or adoption within 12 months. This standard is represented by the green line on the graph.
Data Source:	Data is from the statewide case management database, eWiSACWIS.
Measurement Method:	This measure is calculated by dividing the number of children who discharged to permanency within 12 months of the first day (numerator) by the number of children who have been in OHC for 24+ months on the first day of a 12-month period (denominator).

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DSP Goal: Children achieve permanency.

Measured by: Legal Permanence in 12 Months for Children in Care 24+ Months: CFSR 3
Children who discharge to reunification, guardianship, and adoption



Analysis

- Statewide, Wisconsin met the benchmark for the rolling 12-month period February 2015-January 2016.
- This measure is calculated by dividing the number of children who discharged to permanency within 12 months of the first day of a 12-month period (numerator) by the number of children who have been in out-of-home care for 24+ months on the first day of a 12-month period (denominator).
- The current federal standard is 30.3%.

Legal Permanence for children in care 24 months or more who discharge to Reunification, Guardianship, or Adoption within 12 months for the rolling 12-month periods for March 2014-February 2015 to February 2015-January 2016. The current federal standard is 30.3%.

Statewide, Wisconsin achieved this benchmark for January 2016's rolling 12 months: 40.6% > 30.3%.

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	PLACEMENT STABILITY
Objective:	Reduce the number of placements children experience while in out-of-home care (OHC).
Significance:	Counties are expected to minimize the likelihood that the children will move from placement to placement while in OHC.
Target:	The current federal standard is no more than 4.12 moves per 1,000 days in OHC. The standard is represented by the red line on the graph.
Data Source:	Data is from the statewide case management database, eWiSACWIS.
Measurement Method:	The numerator equals the total placement moves in a 12-month period for children who entered OHC during this time. Denominator equals the total number of days in OHC for children who entered OHC during the 12-month period. This is expressed as a rate per 1,000 days in OHC.

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DSP Goal: Children achieve permanency

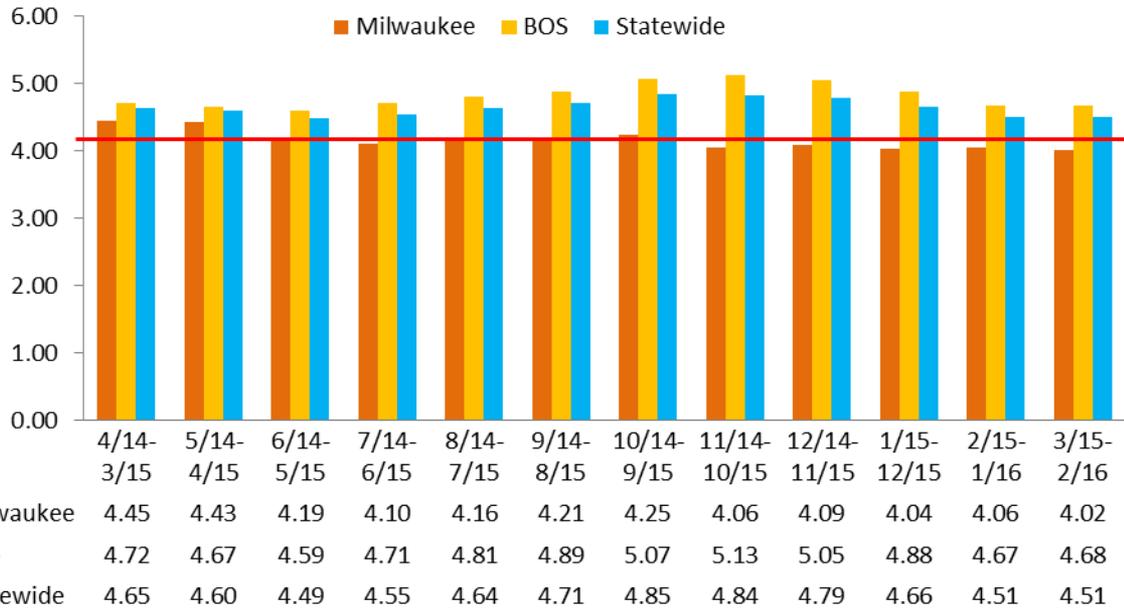
Measured by: Placement Stability, CFPS 3, ensure

stability for children by minimizing the number of placements while in OHC

Target Direction: 

Analysis

- Statewide, Wisconsin is not meeting the benchmark for the 12-month period March 2015 – February 2016.
- This measure is calculated by dividing the total placement moves in a 12-month period for children who entered OHC during this time (numerator) by the total number of days in OHC for children who entered OHC during the 12-month period (denominator).
- The current federal standard is 4.12 moves.



Placement Stability during the rolling 12-month periods for April 2014-March 2015 and March 2015-February 2016. The current federal standard is 4.12.

Statewide, Wisconsin did not achieve this benchmark for February 2016’s rolling 12 months: 4.51 moves > 4.12 moves

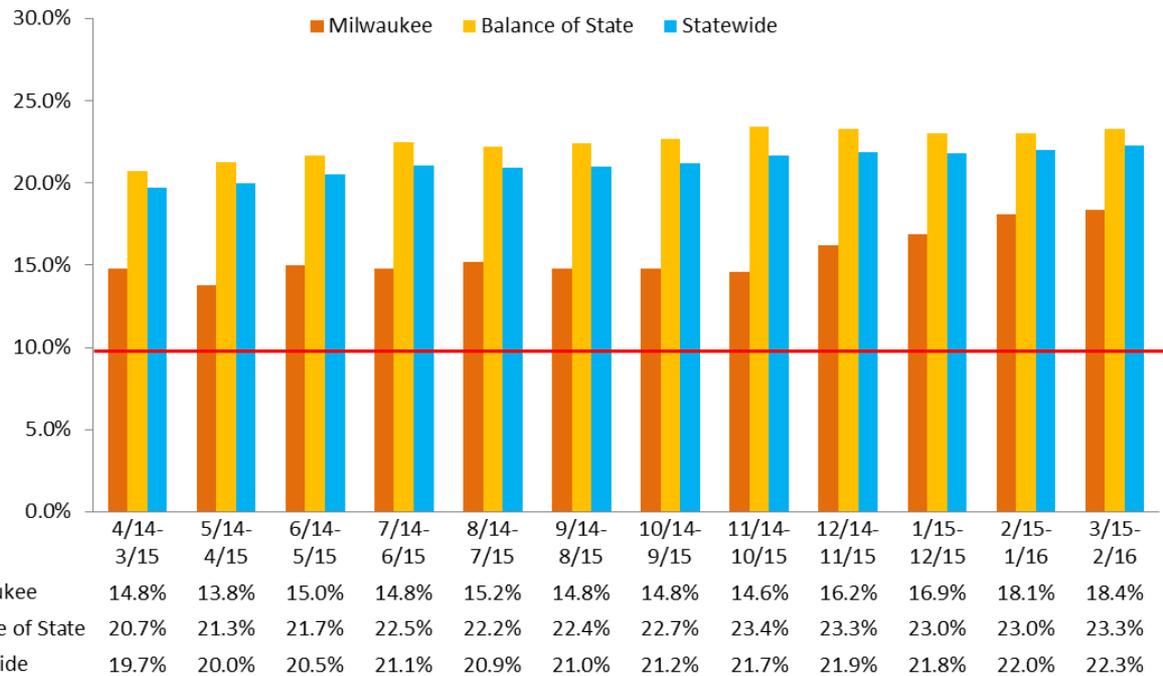
Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	RE-ENTRY WITHIN 12 MONTHS AFTER REUNIFICATION
Objective:	Reduce the number of children who re-enter out-of-home care (OHC), within 12 months of a previous episode.
Significance:	Counties are expected to identify and pursue permanency solutions for children in order to minimize the likelihood that the children will subsequently return to OHC.
Target:	The current federal standard is that of all children discharged to reunification, 9.9% or fewer re-enter OHC within 12 months. The standard is represented by the red line on the graph.
Data Source:	Data is from the statewide case management database, eWiSACWIS.
Measurement Method:	The numerator equals the total placement moves in a 12-month period for children who entered OHC during this time. Denominator equals the total number of days in OHC for children who entered out-of-home care during the 12-month period. This is expressed as a rate per 1,000 days in OHC.



DSP Goal: Children achieve permanency
Measured by: Re-Entry After Reunification < 12 Months, CFSR 2, reduce re-entry for children in OHC

Target Direction: 



Analysis

- For the rolling 12 months March 2015 - February 2016, 0 of the 8 driver counties met the standard.
- Milwaukee’s reentry rate worsened by 3.6 percentage points from March 2015 through February 2016.
- The Balance of State reentry rate also increased by 2.6 percentage points during this timeframe.
- As of December 31st, 2015, 141 children participated in the full 12 month Post-reunification Support (PS) Program. 227 children are currently enrolled in the program.

Statewide, Wisconsin did NOT achieve this benchmark for February 2016’s rolling 12 months: 22.3% > 9.9%.

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	RE-ENTRY INTO OUT-OF-HOME CARE
Objective:	Reduce the number of children who re-enter out-of-home care (OHC).
Significance:	Counties are expected to identify and pursue permanency solutions for children in order to minimize the likelihood that the children will subsequently return to OHC.
Target:	The current federal standard is that of all children who achieved legal permanence, 8.3% or less re-enter OHC within 12 months.
Data Source:	Data is from the statewide case management database, eWiSACWIS.
Measurement Method:	Numerator equals the number of children who re-enter OHC within 12 months of achieving legal permanence. Denominator equals the number of children who entered OHC in a 12-month period and achieved legal permanence within 12 months of their individual entry into OHC.

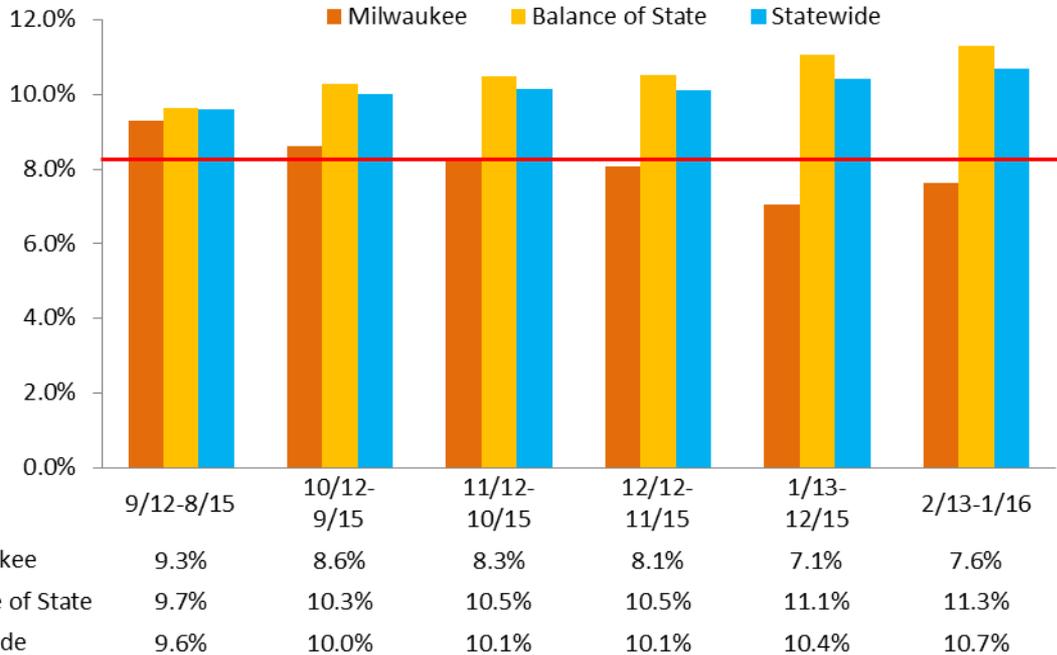


DSP Goal: Children achieve permanency

Measured by: Re-Entry into OHC: CFSR 3

Children enter OHC, discharge to reunification, guardianship, or living with relatives then re-enter OHC (all within 3 years)

Target Direction: 



Analysis

- Statewide, Wisconsin did not meet the benchmark for the rolling three-year periods ending in August 2015-January 2016.
- Numerator equals the number of children who re-enter OHC within 12 months of achieving legal permanence. Denominator equals the number of children who entered OHC in a 12-month period and achieved legal permanence within 12 months of their individual entry into OHC.
- The current federal standard is 8.3%.

Re-entry into Out-of-Home Care within 12 months of Achieving Legal Permanence for Rolling Three-Year Periods Ending in August 2015 to January 2016. The current federal standard is 8.3%.

Statewide, Wisconsin did not achieve this benchmark for January 2016's rolling 3 year period: 10.7% > 8.3%

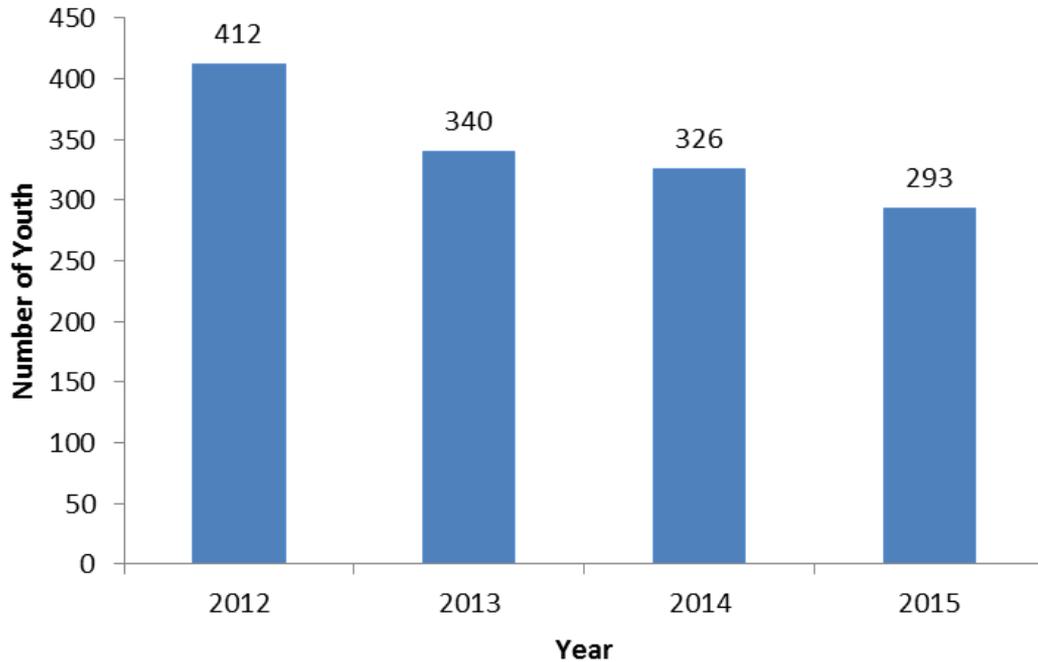
Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	YOUTH AGING OUT OF CARE
Objective:	Reduce the number of youth who do not find legal permanence (Reunification with parents, guardianship or adoption) before turning 18 and aging out of care.
Significance:	Maximize the number of children who find legal permanency before age 18.
Target:	N/A
Data Source:	Data is from the statewide case management database, eWiSACWIS.
Measurement Method:	Count of children who age out of care each year.



DSP Goal: Children achieve permanency
Measured by: Youth Aging Out of Care

Target Direction: 



Statewide number of children who aged out of care by year.

Analysis

- The number of children who aged out of care in 2015 was below 300 for the first time ever. This represents a 40.6% drop since 2012 and a 42% drop since 2009.

The DMCPs slides are from the May 18, 2016 KidStat, most of which include data from October 2015 – March 2016.

Some slides also include additional timeframes with the intent to show a rolling 12-month period in the future.

Robin Joseph, Division Administrator, is the owner for all Division of Milwaukee Child Protective Services (MCPS) Performance Measures

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Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	TOTAL NUMBER OF CALLS, CPS REFERRALS AND SCREENED-IN CPS REFERRALS for DMCPs
Objective:	Provide insight on the scale of operations for DMCPs.
Significance:	DMCPs is expected to respond to reports of alleged abuse or neglect in Milwaukee County.
Target:	N/A
Data Source:	Data is from the statewide case management database, eWiSACWIS.
Measurement Method:	Count of calls received by Access, CPS referrals, and screened-in CPS referrals for Milwaukee County. For the percentage of screened-in CPS referrals, numerator equals the number of screened-in CPS referrals. Denominator equals all CPS referrals.

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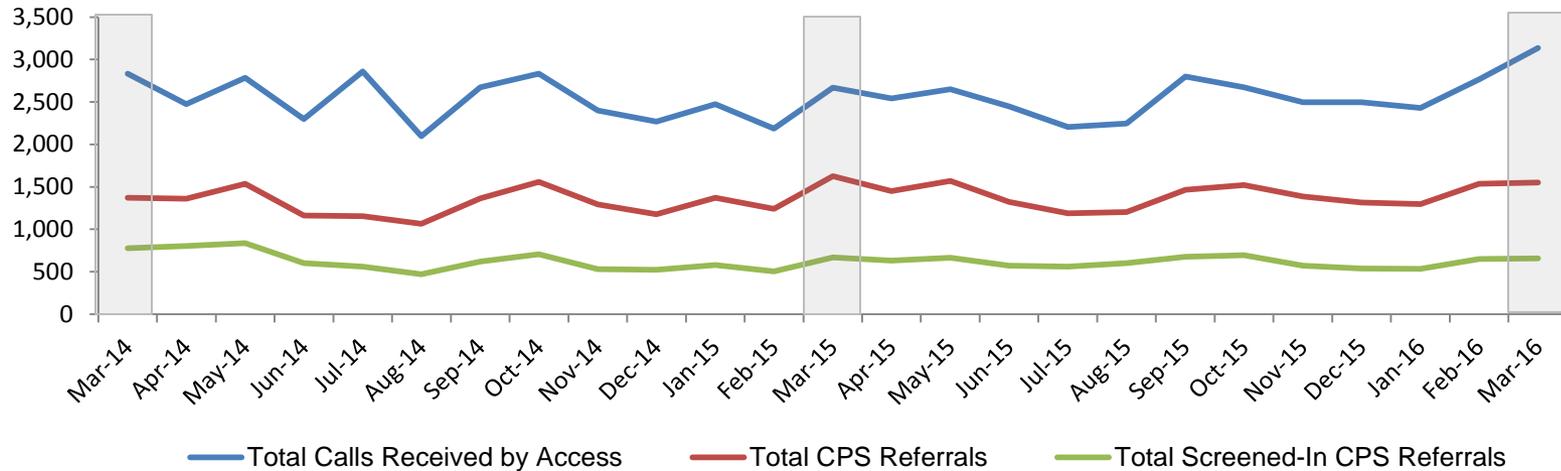
DMCPS Goals: Children in Milwaukee are safe from abuse and neglect

Measured by: Scale of Operations, Access and Initial Assessments

Access and Initial Assessment Scale of Operations between April 2014 and March 2016

	Annual Average (4/14 - 3/16)	Monthly Average (4/14 - 3/16)	Monthly Min (4/14 - 3/16)	Monthly Max (4/14 - 3/16)	Mar-16 (3/16)
Total Calls Received by Access	30,453	2,537	2,097 (August 2014)	3,135 (March 2016)	3,135
Total CPS Referrals [^]	16,353	1,363	1,063 (August 2014)	1,626 (March 2015)	1,549
Total Screened-In CPS Referrals [^]	7,370	614	470 (August 2014)	838 (May 2014)	656
Screened-in CPS Referrals Rate [^]	-	45.1%	40.5% (February 2015)	58.9% (April 2014)	42.3%

[^]Does not include Child Welfare Service Reports



Access and Initial Assessment Scale of Operations from March 2014 to March 2016.

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	REFERRAL REPORTING METHODS AND CALL VOLUME TRENDS
Objective:	Provide insight on the call volume at DMCPs by day of week and time of day.
Significance:	DMCPs is expected to provide timely screening decisions for all calls reporting alleged abuse or neglect in Milwaukee County.
Target:	N/A
Data Source:	Data is from the Cisco Phone System Reports and the statewide case management database, eWiSACWIS.
Measurement Method:	In the graph, count of calls received by Access by time of day and day of the week. In the table, proportion of CPS referrals by type of referral. Numerator equals the total number of the type of CPS referral. Denominator equals the total number of CPS referrals.

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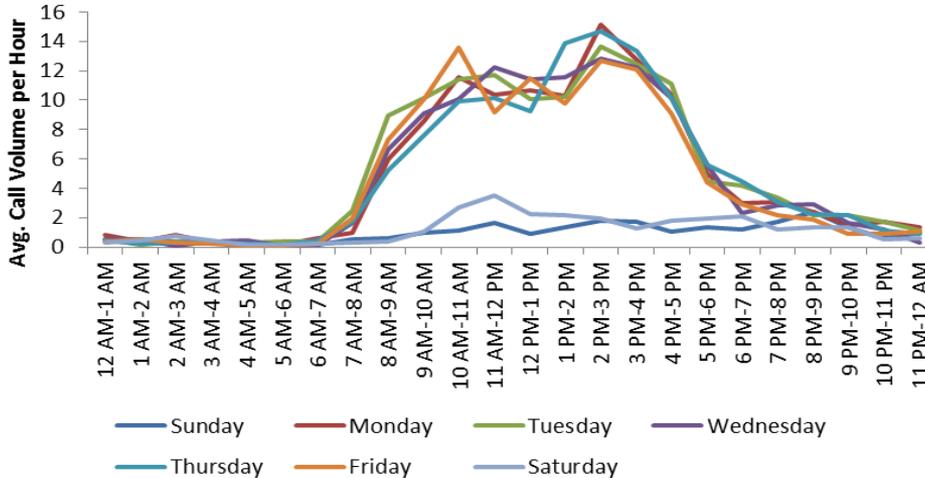


DMCPS Goals: Children in Milwaukee are safe from abuse and neglect

Measured by: Reporting methods and call volume trends

Analysis

**Average Access Call Volume
By Day of Week & By Time of Day
January - March 2016**



- CPS Referrals come from a variety of sources.
 - The vast majority (92% on average) come from phone calls.
 - On average, less than 3% of all referrals are received via email, fax, in person, voicemail or written.
 - Another 6% of CPS reports did not document the method received.
- Understanding the workflow requires an understanding of both the timing of phone referrals and the timing of non-phone referrals.
 - The call volume per hour graph is based on all calls received, not just CPS referrals. However, when looking only at CPS referrals received via phone, the pattern was similar.

Sources of CPS Referrals

Source	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	12 Month Avg. (4/15 – 3/16)
Phone Referrals	94.8%	92.1%	93.9%	92.0%
Non-Phone Referrals	1.4%	2.1%	2.0%	2.3%
<i>In Person</i>	0.8%	0.9%	1.2%	1.0%
<i>Fax</i>	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%
<i>Voicemail</i>	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%
<i>Email</i>	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%
<i>Written</i>	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%
Not Documented	3.9%	5.8%	4.1%	5.7%

- Trends:
 - Compared to 2015, there has been an increase in calls coming in on Friday mornings, and during the afternoon on Mondays and Thursdays.
- More analysis needs to be conducted to better understand the timing of the non-phone referrals.

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	VOLUME OF CALLS ANSWERED OR SENT TO ANSWERING SERVICE
Objective:	Provide insight on the call volume that is answered or sent to answering service.
Significance:	DMCPS is expected to provide timely screening decisions for all calls reporting alleged abuse or neglect in Milwaukee County. Calls answered directly by DMCPS Access Staff rather than routed to the answering service have a higher likelihood of being screened in within the required 24 hours.
Target:	N/A
Data Source:	Data is from the Cisco Phone System Reports and the statewide case management database, eWiSACWIS.
Measurement Method:	<p>In the single line graph, count of total number of DMCPS Access calls received monthly.</p> <p>In the single line graph, count of total number of DMCPS Access calls received monthly. In the multi-line graph, for each metric, numerator equals the total number of DMCPS Access calls answered, sent to answering service, or ended in disconnection. Denominator equals the total number of DMCPS Access calls received.</p>

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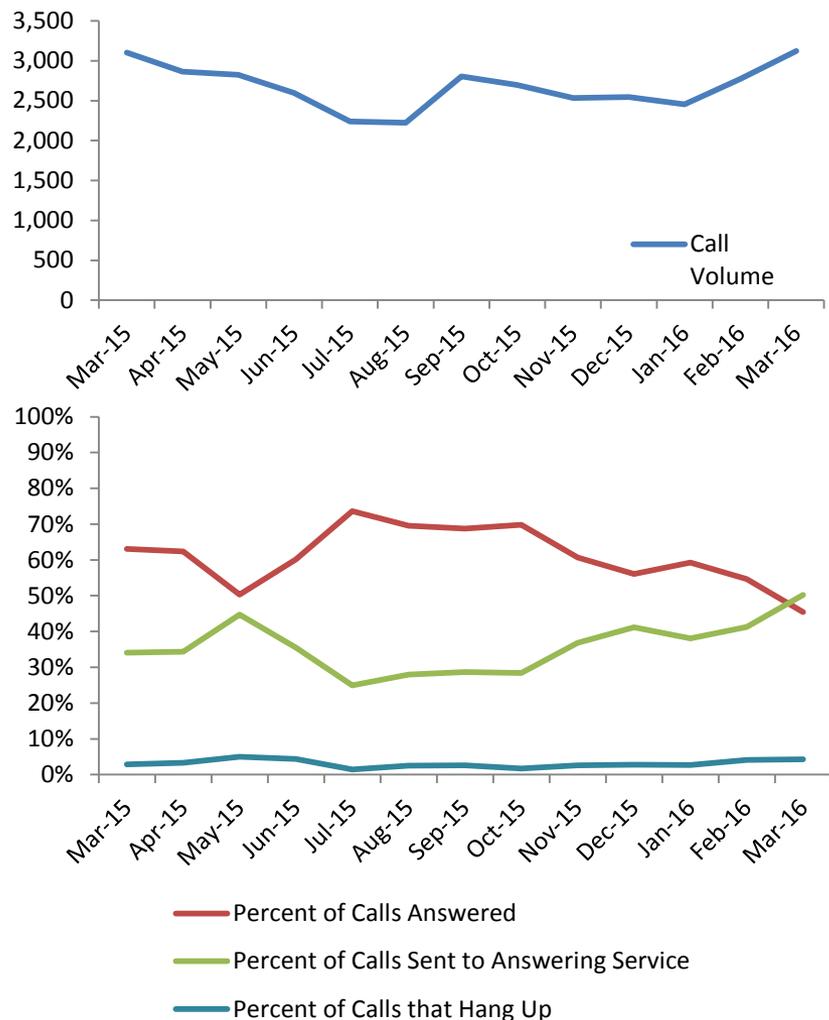
DMCPS Goals: Children in Milwaukee are safe from abuse and neglect

Measured by: Volume of calls answered or sent to answering service

Analysis

12 Month Summary Statistics:

- **Percent of Calls Sent to Answering Service:**
 - Min: 25% (July 2015)
 - Max: 50% (March 2016)
 - Avg.: 36%
 - Avg. Call Backs per month: 665
- **Call Volume:**
 - Call volume has increased 7% from Oct.– Dec. 2015 to Jan.– March 2016.
 - The percentage of calls that were sent to the answering service were the highest in March 2016 (50%) compared to March 2015 (34%).
 - Calls answered by staff decreased from an average of 62% in Oct. – Dec. 2015 to 53% in Jan.-March 2016.
- **Answering Service:**
 - When calls are not answered by a DMCPS staff member, they are routed to the answering service and must be called back. Depending on when the initial call was received, the “call back” could be received by Access staff first thing in the morning (if the call was received on off-hours or during the weekend).
 - During weekday evening/night hours (7 p.m. – 8 a.m.) an average of 9 calls are received by the answering service (Jan. – March 2016 average).
 - On the weekend (Saturday & Sunday), an average of 53 calls are received by the answering service (Jan. – March 2016 average).



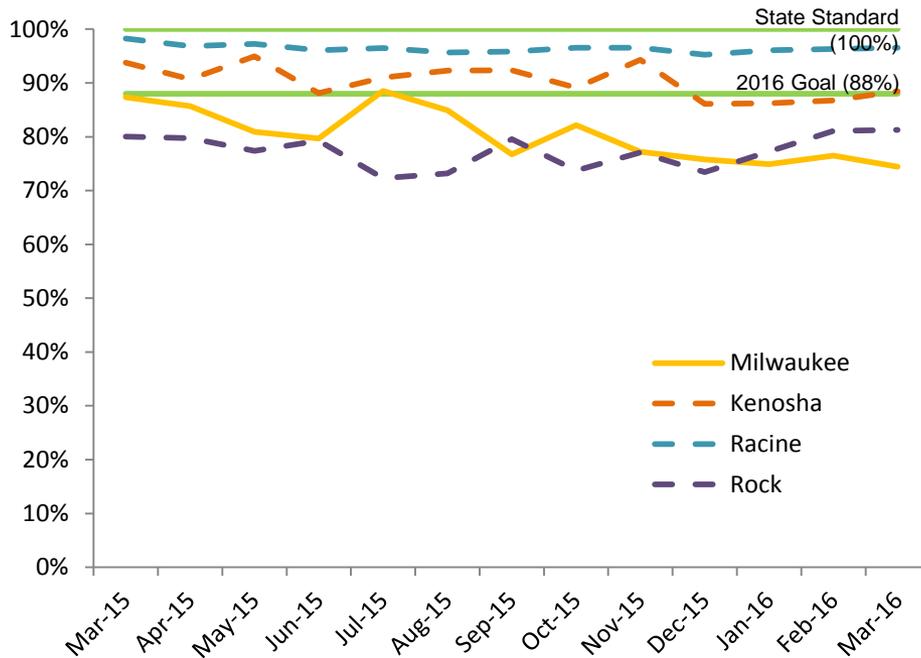
Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	CALLS SCREENED WITHIN 24 HOURS
Objective:	Increase the timely screening of all telephone referrals of suspected of child maltreatment made to DMCPs.
Significance:	DMCPs is required to determine whether referrals of suspected child maltreatment meet the statutory definition of maltreatment within 24 hours of the referral being made in Milwaukee County.
Target:	Screen 88% of all referral calls within 24 hours. Balance of State and Milwaukee targets are represented by the green lines on the graph.
Data Source:	Data is from the statewide case management database, eWiSACWIS.
Measurement Method:	Numerator equals the number of calls screened within 24 hours. Denominator equals all referral calls received.



DMCPS Goal: Children in Milwaukee are safe from abuse and neglect
Measured by: Percentage of calls screened within 24 hours

Target Direction: 



Milwaukee did not achieve the 2016 goal for this benchmark for March 2016: 74.4% < 88.0%

Analysis

- 12 Month Summary Statistics:
 - Min: 74.4% (March 2016)
 - Max: 88.5% (July 2015)
 - Average: 79.8%
- Trends:
 - Milwaukee’s performance has declined. The average percent of calls screened timely was 75.3% over the past 3 months. This is below the previous 3 months (78.4%), below the 12 month average (79.8%), and below the average for the same time period (Jan. - March 2015) as last year (81.1%).
 - In the past year, Kenosha had an average 90% of calls screened timely in the past year, Racine had an average 96.3% timely, and Rock had an average of 77.1%.

Strategies to reach 2016 goal

- Investigate call timing & volume to assess staffing patterns
- Currently updating & planning for implementation of Access Quality Improvement Plan & related action steps
- Upcoming Lean project on Access processes
- Quality Improvement Section is providing weekly & monthly performance management reports
- IA Supervisors & QI Section staff provide additional support screening access reports as needed.

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

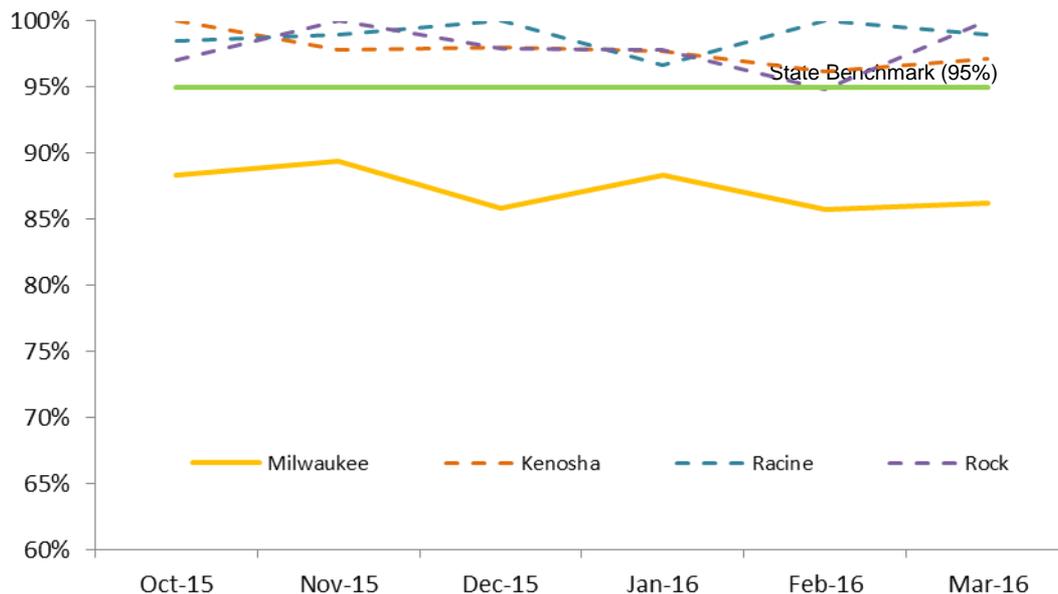
Performance Measure:	INITIAL CONTACT COMPLETED OR ATTEMPTED TIMELY
Objective:	Increase the timely completion or attempt of initial contacts.
Significance:	DMCPS are expected to assure the timely safety assessment of an alleged child victim in Milwaukee County.
Target:	The DCF target is that 95.0% of initial contacts are completed or attempted to be completed in a timely manner relative to assigned response time. Target is represented by the green line on the graph.
Data Source:	Data is from the statewide case management database, eWiSACWIS.
Measurement Method:	Numerator equals the number of Initial Assessments that have a documented timely initial face-to-face contact, or documented attempted timely initial face-to-face contacts. Denominator equals all of the cases with initial assessments approved in the month.

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DMCPS Goal: Children in Milwaukee are safe from abuse and neglect
Measured by: Initial contacts completed or attempted timely, assessment of present danger

Target Direction: 



Percent of Initial Contacts Completed or Attempted Timely for Milwaukee and comparison counties from October 2015 - March 2016. The benchmark is 95% of initial contacts are attempted timely relative to response time.

Milwaukee did not achieve this benchmark for March 2016: 86.2% < 95.0%.

Analysis

- 6 Month Summary Statistics:
 - Min: 85.8% (February 2016)
 - Max: 89.4% (November 2015)
 - Average: 87.3%
- Trends:
 - Milwaukee's performance has declined. The past 3 month average was 86.8% compared to 87.8% for the previous 3 months.
 - Of the initial contacts completed or attempted timely in March 2016, 73.4% were completed timely and 12.8% were attempted timely.
 - Comparison counties outperform Milwaukee. Milwaukee is consistently lower in timely attempted contacts than Kenosha, Racine and Rock counties (avg. 98.2%).

Strategies

- Currently updating & planning for implementation of Initial Assessment Quality Improvement Plan & related action steps
- Planning case note documentation pilot
- Quality Improvement Section is providing weekly & monthly performance management reports
- Working with identified IAS who need additional support with case work & documentation

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	CONTACT COMPLETED OR ATTEMPTED TIMELY BY RESPONSE TIME
Objective:	Increase the timely completion or attempt of initial contacts.
Significance:	DMCPS is expected to ensure the timely safety assessment of an alleged child victim in Milwaukee County. They are required to make an initial contact with the victim within the same day, 24-48 hours, or within 5 business days depending on the specifics of the referral.
Target:	The DCF target is that 95.0% of initial contacts are completed or attempted to be completed in a timely manner relative to assigned response time.
Data Source:	Data is from the statewide case management database, eWiSACWIS.
Measurement Method:	Numerators in all graphs equal the number of Initial Assessments that have a documented, timely initial face-to-face contact, or documented attempted timely initial face-to-face contacts for each of the three assigned response time categories: on the same day, within 24-48 hours, and within five days. Denominators in all graphs equal the number of cases with initial assessments approved in the month for each of the three assigned response time categories: on the same day, within 24-48 hours, and within five days.

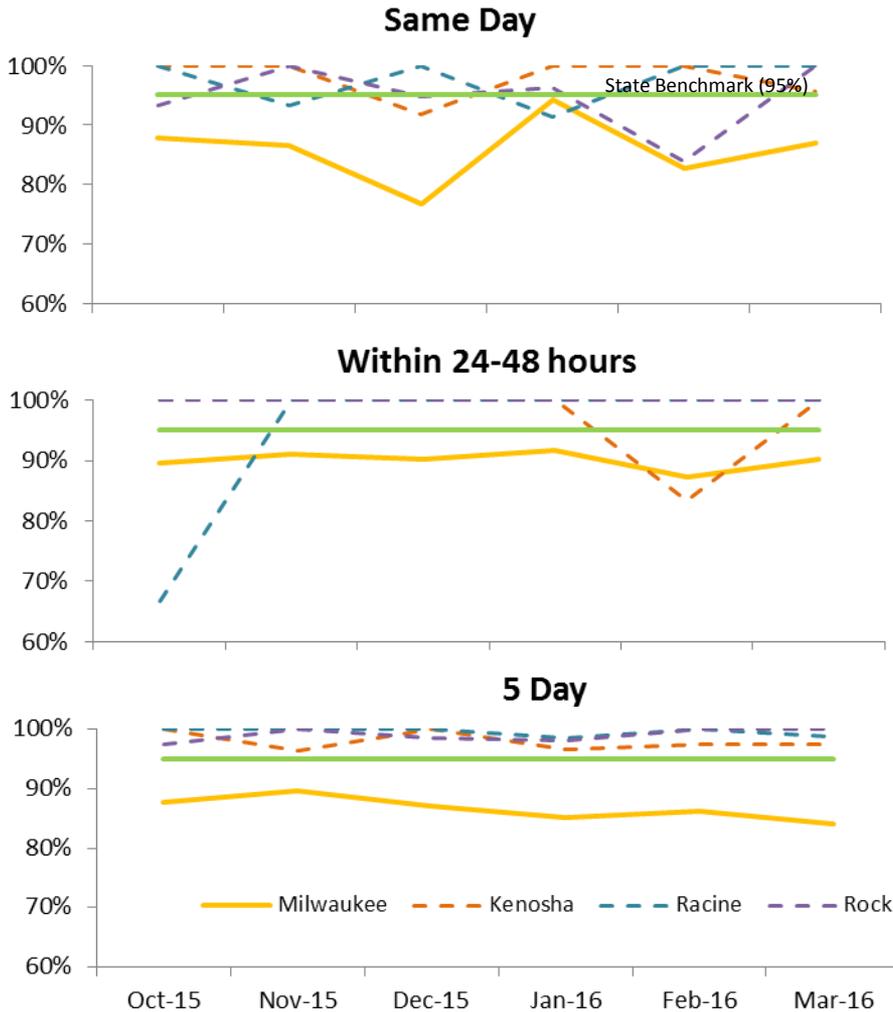
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DMCPS Goal: Children in Milwaukee are safe from abuse and neglect

Measured by: Initial contacts completed or attempted timely, assessment of present danger by response time

Target Direction: 



Analysis

- 6 Month Summary Statistics:
 - An average 86% of Milwaukee initial contacts assigned a same-day response time were completed or attempted timely.
 - An average 90% of Milwaukee initial contacts assigned within 24-48 hours were completed or attempted timely.
 - An average 87% of Milwaukee initial contacts assigned a five-day response time were completed or attempted timely.

Trends:

- Milwaukee's completed or attempted timely contact with a five-day response time declined in the past 3 months from an average of 88.2% in October – December 2015 to 85.2% in January – March 2016.
- The three comparison counties are generally more timely with their contacts. Initial contacts completed or attempted timely in Kenosha, Racine and Rock averaged 97% for same-day, 97% for within 24-48 hours and 99% for within 5 days.

Milwaukee did not achieve this benchmark for March 2016.

Same Day: 87.0% < 95.0%

Within 24-48 hours: 90.2% < 95.0%

5 Day: 84.1% < 95.0%

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

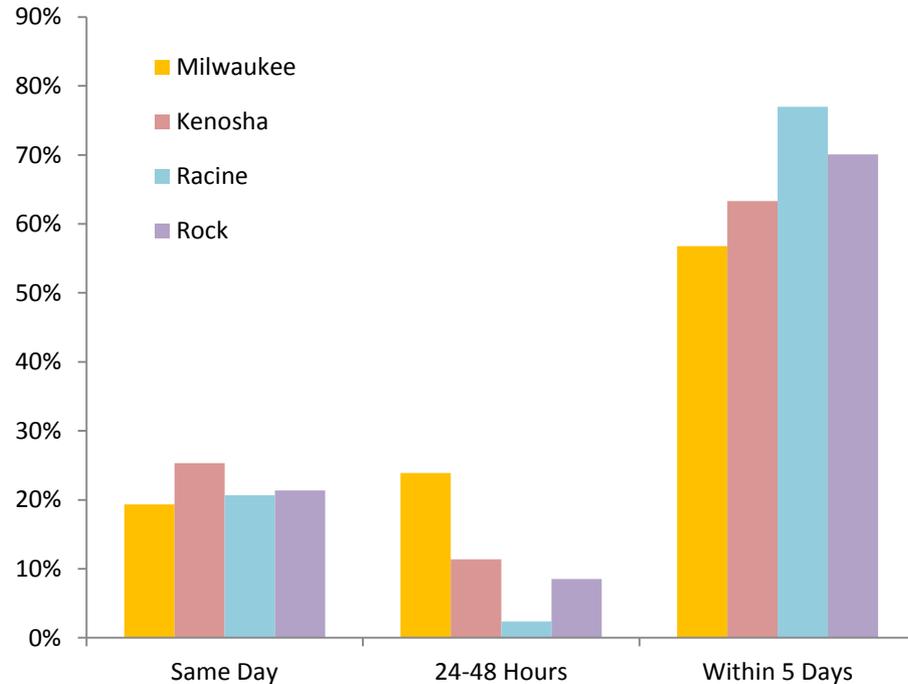
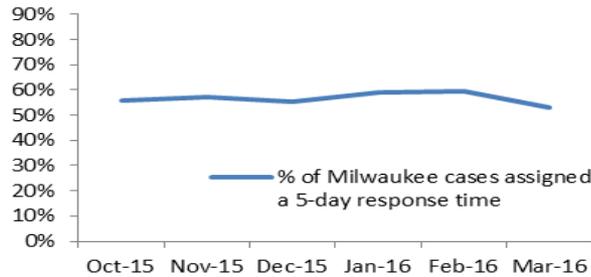
Performance Measure:	CONTACT COMPLETED OR ATTEMPTED TIMELY BY ASSIGNED RESPONSE TIME
Objective:	Increase the timely completion or attempt of initial contacts.
Significance:	DMCPS is expected to ensure the timely safety assessment of an alleged child victim in Milwaukee County. They are required to make an initial contact with the victim within the same day, 24-48 hours, or within 5 business days depending on the specifics of the referral.
Target:	The DCF target is that 95.0% of initial contacts are completed or attempted to be completed in a timely manner relative to assigned response time.
Data Source:	Data is from the statewide case management database, eWiSACWIS.
Measurement Method:	Numerators in all graphs equal the number of Initial Assessments that have a documented, timely initial face-to-face contact, or documented attempted timely initial face-to-face contacts for each of the three assigned response time categories: on the same day, within 24-48 hours, and within five days. Denominators in all graphs equal the number of cases with initial assessments approved in the month for each of the three assigned response time categories: on the same day, within 24-48 hours, and within five days.

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DMCPS Goal: Children in Milwaukee are safe from abuse and neglect

Measured by: Initial contacts completed or attempted timely, assessment of present danger by response time



Analysis

- 6 Month Summary Statistics:
 - An average of 19% of initial contacts in Milwaukee are assigned a same-day response time
 - An average of 24% of initial contacts are assigned a response time of 24-28 hours
 - An average 57% of initial contacts are assigned a five-day response time
- Trends:
 - Cases assigned to a five-day response time in Milwaukee has dropped slightly from 55.3% in December 2015 to 53.2% in March 2016.
 - Kenosha, Racine and Rock are much less likely to assign a response time of 24-48 hours. On average, the three comparison counties assign 22% of initial contacts a same-day response time, 7% are assigned a 24-48 hour response time, and 71% are assigned a five-day response time.

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

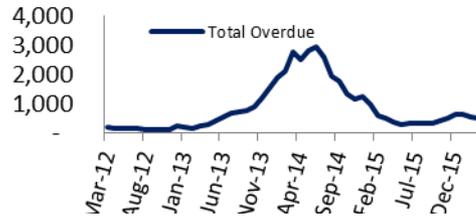
Performance Measure:	NUMBER OF TIMELY INITIAL ASSESSMENTS (IAs)
Objective:	Reduce the number of overdue initial assessments.
Significance:	DMCPS is required to complete Initial Assessments (IAs) within 60 days in Milwaukee County. An IA's primary purpose is to identify children who are in need of protection or services and assure that unsafe children are protected by engaging parents/caregivers in implementing an in-home or out-of-home safety plan.
Target:	N/A
Data Source:	Data is from the statewide case management database, eWiSACWIS.
Measurement Method:	<p>In the line graph, the count equals the total number of overdue Initial Assessments.</p> <p>In the stacked bar graphs, count equals the total number of IAs completed, current IAs (under 60 days, not approved), and overdue IAs (not approved, 60-90 days; not approved, over 90 days).</p>

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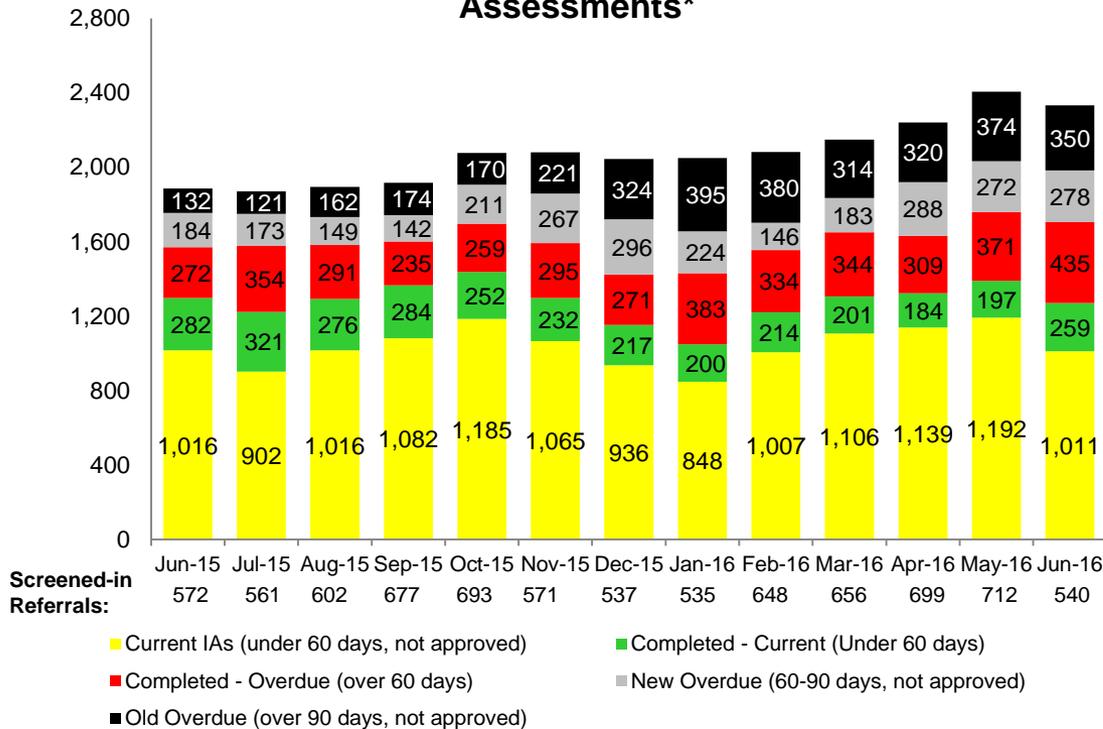


DMCPS Goal: Children in Milwaukee are safe from abuse and neglect

Measured by: Initial assessments completed or attempted timely



DMCPS Completed, Current and Overdue Initial Assessments*



Completed, Current and Overdue Initial Assessments June 2015 through June 2016.
*Preliminary data

Analysis

- 12 Month Summary Overdue Statistics:
 - Min: 266 (19.8%) overdue (May 2015)
 - Max: 619 (42.2%) overdue (January 2016)
 - Average: 415 (28.3%) overdue
 - As of March 2016, 31% of all open IAs were overdue in Milwaukee compared to 33.9% in March 2015.

Trends:

- On average, 547 IAs were overdue over the past 3 months. This is higher than the 12 month average (415) and less than the 3 month average for the same time period last year (671).
- In February 2016, Milwaukee had 34.3% overdue IAs. Kenosha, Racine, and Rock Counties had no overdue IAs in February 2016.

Strategies

- Currently updating and planning for implementation of Initial Assessment Quality Improvement Plan and related action steps
- Planning case note documentation pilot
- Quality Improvement Section is providing weekly and monthly performance management reports
- Working with identified IAS who need additional support with case work and documentation

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

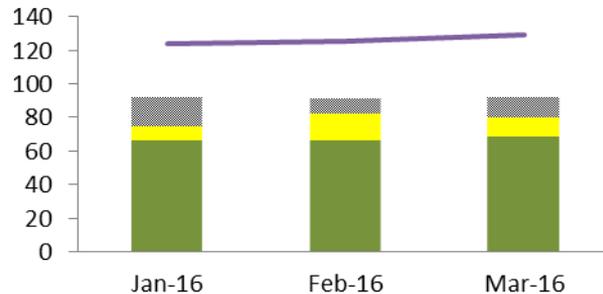
Performance Measure:	TOTAL NUMBER OF STAFF, VACANCIES, AND STAFF IN TRAINING FOR INITIAL ASSESSMENT SPECIALIST POSITIONS
Objective:	Provide insight on DMCPs Initial Assessment (IA) staffing and workload.
Significance:	DMCPs is expected to assure timely completion of Initial Assessments in Milwaukee County. Staffing may play a role in the Division's ability to meet this expectation.
Target:	N/A
Data Source:	Data is from the statewide case management database, eWiSACWIS.
Measurement Method:	Counts of filled positions, staff in training, and vacancies, as of the end of each month.

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DMCPS Goal: Children in Milwaukee are safe from abuse and neglect

Measured By: IA Staffing & Workload



Category	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16
Vacancies	17.7	8.7	11.7
Staff in Training	8	16	12
Filled Positions	66.5	66.5	68.5
# Staff needed to keep pace with total workload*^	123.5	125.4	129.4

*Based on an average 8.3 Initial Assessments (IAs) completed per worker per month. The staff count includes total full-time and part-time IA FTEs, excluding pool codes and Access staff, as of the end of each month.
 ^Estimated based on current workload.

		Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16
Number of IAs currently completed per month by current staff		8.8	8.2	8.0
Number of IAs that each staff member would need to complete to keep up with total workload^	Total	15.4	15.6	15.7
	Overdue IAs	7.9	9.2	9.5
	Current IAs	7.5	6.5	6.1
Number of IAs that each staff member would need to complete if fully staffed (92.5 positions) to keep up with workload ^	Total	11.1	11.2	11.6
	Overdue IAs	5.7	6.6	7.1
	Current IAs	5.4	4.6	4.5

Analysis

- 3 Month Summary Statistics:
 - An average of 73% of IA positions were filled in January – March 2016.
 - An average of 13 positions were vacant during January – March 2016.
- Trends:
 - Based on current workload, between 123-129 fully staffed positions would be needed, assuming each staff member completed 8.3 IAs per month (based on current averages).
 - Current staff would need to complete more than 15 IAs per month in order to keep up with workload, nearly double the number of IAs currently completed each month.

Strategies

- Currently updating and planning for implementation of Initial Assessment Quality Improvement Plan and related action steps
- Planning case note documentation pilot
- Quality Improvement Section is providing weekly and monthly performance management reports
- Working with identified staff who need additional support with case work and documentation

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN DMCPs ONGOING SERVICES
Objective:	Provide insight on the scale of operations for DMCPs ongoing services, including out-of-home care (OHC).
Significance:	DMCPs is expected to support children in achieving permanency in Milwaukee County.
Target:	N/A
Data Source:	Data is from the statewide case management database, eWiSACWIS.
Measurement Method:	<p>In the table, counts equal the number of children either currently in out-of-home placements or in court-ordered in-home placements, the number of children entering into out-of-home placements, and the reason for discharge from out-of-home.</p> <p>In the graph, count equals the total number of children either currently in out-of-home placements or in court-ordered in-home placements.</p>

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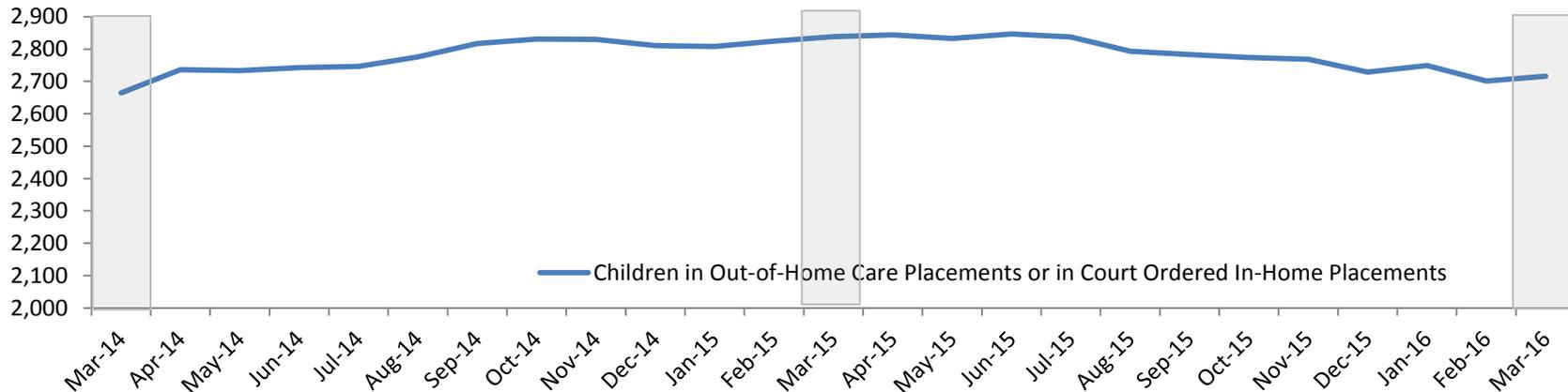


DMCPS Goal: Children in Milwaukee achieve permanency
Measured by: Scale of Operations, DMCPS ongoing services

Scale of Ongoing Operations between April 2014 and March 2016

	Yearly Average (4/14 - 3/16)	Monthly Average (4/14 - 3/16)	Monthly Min (4/14 - 3/16)	Monthly Max 4/14 - 3/16)	Mar-16 (3/16)
Children In Out-of-Home Care Placements or in Court Ordered In-Home Placements	–	2,786	2,701 (February 2016)	2,846 (June 2015)	2,716
Children Entering into Out-of-Home Placements	1,105	92	41 (January 2016)	128 (August 2014)	88
Discharge Reason*:					
Reunification	591	49	32 (February 2016)	71 (June 2015)	40
Adoption	244	20	8 (August 2014)	34 (November 2014)	17
Guardianship	202	16	8 (December 2015)	28 (August 2015)	15

*Preliminary data



Division of Milwaukee Child Protective Services Scale of Operations for Ongoing Placements from March 2014 to March 2016.

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

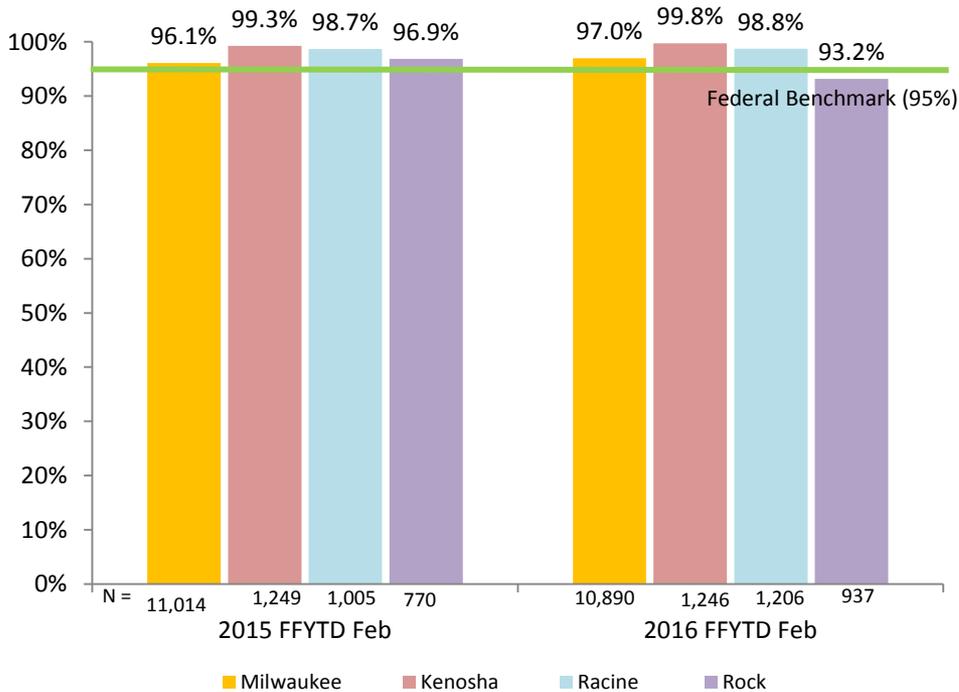
Performance Measure:	CASEWORKER CONTACT TIMELINESS FOR CHILDREN IN OHC
Objective:	Increase the percent of timely caseworker contacts.
Significance:	DMCPS contracted caseworkers are required to have face-to-face contact with each child on their caseload once a month in Milwaukee County.
Target:	The federal standard is that 95.0% of children in the out-of-home care (OHC) caseload receive a caseworker visit each month.
Data Source:	Data is from the statewide case management database, eWiSACWIS.
Measurement Method:	In both bar graphs, numerators equal the number of children in OHC who are seen each month. Denominators equal the number of children in OHC. This is a cumulative measure based on the federal fiscal year.

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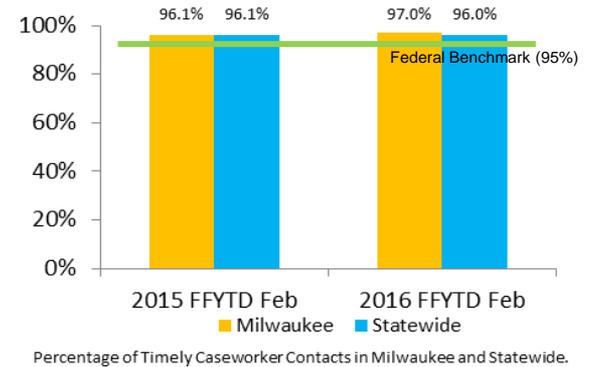
DMCPS Goal: Children in Milwaukee are safe from abuse and neglect
Measured by: Caseworker contact timeliness and maintenance of contact with children in OHC

Target Direction: 



Percentage of Timely Caseworker Contacts in Milwaukee, Kenosha, Racine, and Rock.

Milwaukee achieved this benchmark for February 2016: 97.0% > 95.0%.



Analysis

- **FFYTD Summary Statistics:**
 - This is a Federal Fiscal Year to Date (FFYTD) Measure where the performance is generally lower at the beginning of the federal fiscal year, due to lags in data entry.
 - The standard summary statistics shown on the other slides are not applicable to the FFYTD measures.
- **Trends:**
 - Milwaukee exceeded the standard of 95% in FFYTD Feb 2015 (Oct. 2014 – Feb. 2015) and FFYTD Feb 2016 (Oct. 2015 – Feb. 2016).
 - The 2016 Feb. FFYTD average of 97.0% is higher than the 2015 Feb. FFYTD average of 96.1%.
 - The percent of timely caseworker contacts in Milwaukee has been lower than the average number caseworker contacts in Kenosha, Racine and Rock in 2015 Feb FFYTD (98.3%) and 2016 Feb. FFYTD (97.2%).

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

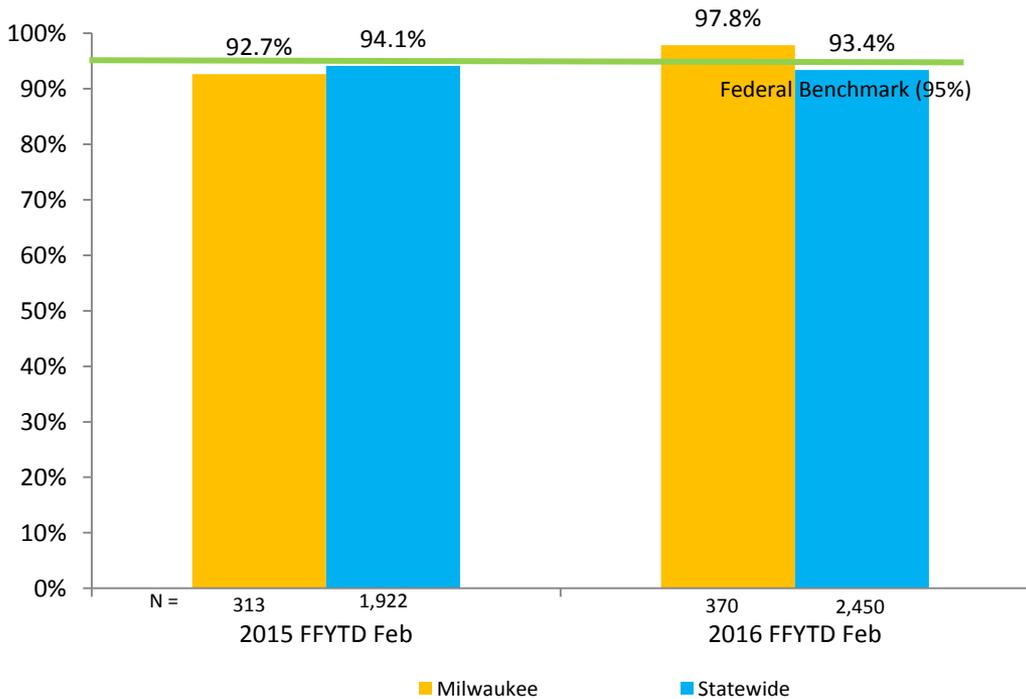
Performance Measure:	CASEWORKER CONTACT TIMELINESS FOR CHILDREN IDENTIFIED AS NATIVE AMERICAN IN OUT-OF-HOME CARE
Objective:	Increase the percent of timely caseworker contacts.
Significance:	DMCPS contracted caseworkers are required to have face-to-face contact with each child on their caseload once a month in Milwaukee County.
Target:	The federal standard is that 95.0% of children in the out-of-home care (OHC) caseload receive a caseworker visit each month.
Data Source:	Data is from the statewide case management database, eWiSACWIS.
Measurement Method:	Numerator equals the number of children in OHC identified as Native American who are seen each month. Denominator equals the number of children identified as Native American in OHC. This is a cumulative measure based on the federal fiscal year.

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DMCPS Goal: Children in Milwaukee are safe from abuse and neglect
Measured by: Caseworker contact timeliness and maintenance of contact with children in OHC, children identified as Native American

Target Direction: 



Percentage of Timely Caseworker Contacts in Milwaukee and Statewide for children identified as Native American.

Analysis

- FFYTD Summary Statistics:
 - This is a Federal Fiscal Year to Date (FFYTD) Measure where the performance is generally lower at the beginning of the federal fiscal year, due to lags in data entry.
 - The standard summary statistics shown on the other slides are not applicable to the FFYTD measures.

- Trends:
 - Milwaukee’s 2016 Feb. FFYTD (Oct. 2015 – Feb.2016) average of 97.8% is higher than the 2015 Feb. FFYTD (Oct. 2014 – Feb. 2015) average of 92.7%.
 - During the 2015 and 2016 Feb. FFYTD periods, Kenosha, Racine and Rock counties did not serve a large number of children identified as Native American; therefore, the comparison to these counties is excluded here.

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	MALTREATMENT IN OUT-OF-HOME (OHC) CARE
Objective:	Decrease the number of children who are victims of maltreatment by any maltreater—not limited to OHC providers—while in OHC.
Significance:	DMCPS is expected to protect the well-being and safety of children while in their custody in Milwaukee County.
Target:	Milwaukee County’s performance should not exceed the current federal standard of 8.5 victimizations per 100,000 days in OHC. Target is represented by the red line on the graph.
Data Source:	Data is from the statewide case management database, eWiSACWIS.
Measurement Method:	Numerator equals the total number of days children were placed in OHC. Denominator equals the number of children with substantiated maltreatment in OHC over a 12-month period. The rate is expressed per 100,000 days in OHC.

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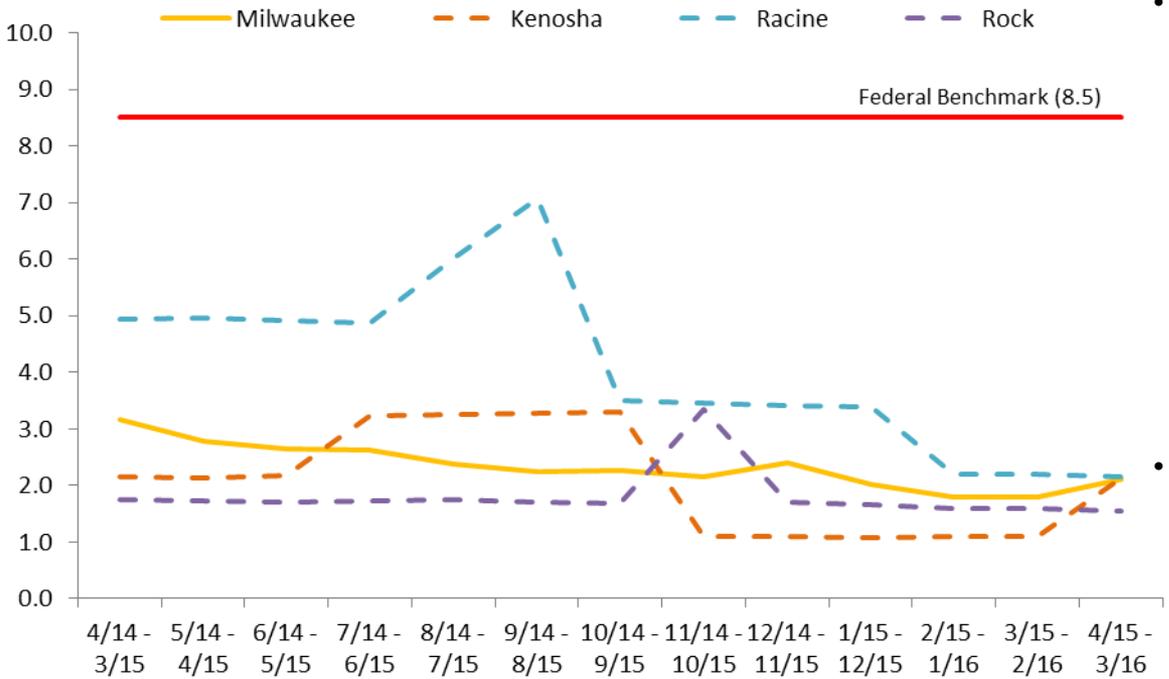
DMCPS Goal: Children in Milwaukee are safe from abuse and neglect

Measured by: Maltreatment in Out-of-Home Care: CFSR 3, any substantiation for a child in OHC

Target Direction: 

Analysis

- 12 Month Summary Statistics:
 - Max: 2.63 (June 2015)
 - Min: 1.8 (Jan.-Feb 2016)
 - Average: 2.3
 - The Milwaukee victimization rate for the 12 month rolling period from April 2015 - March 2016 was 2.1, significantly below the federal standard of 8.5 and below the statewide rate of 2.6.



Rate of Victimization per 100,000 Days for Children in OHC for the rolling 12 month periods for March 2015 to March 2016. The federal standard is 8.5

Milwaukee achieved this benchmark for March 2016: 2.1 < 8.5

- Trends:
 - Milwaukee's performance has improved – average performance for Jan.-March 2016 (1.9) was lower than the 12 month average (2.3) and lower than the previous 3 month average (2.2).
 - Comparison counties perform similarly with Milwaukee - in March 2016, Milwaukee's performance was 2.1; the average performance rate in Kenosha, Racine, and Rock was 1.9.

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	NO RECURRENCE OF MALTREATMENT
Objective:	Decrease the number of children who are repeat victims of substantiated maltreatment within twelve months of the initial maltreatment substantiation.
Significance:	DMCPS is expected to identify permanency solutions that reduce the likelihood of repeat maltreatment in Milwaukee County.
Target:	DMCPS performance should not exceed the current federal standard of 8.5 victimizations per 100,000 days in OHC. Target is represented by the red line on the graph.
Data Source:	Data is from the statewide case management database, eWiSACWIS.
Measurement Method:	Numerator equals the number of children with a subsequent substantiated allegation within 12 months of an initial substantiated maltreatment. Denominator equals the number of children with a substantiated maltreatment during a 12-month period.

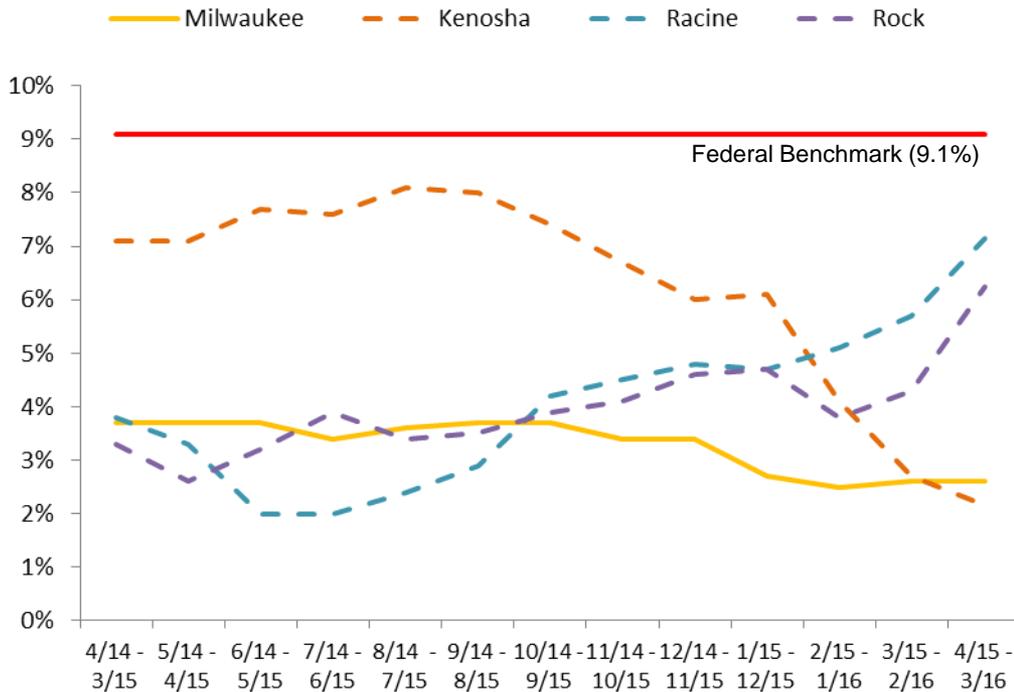
DMCPS Goal: Children in Milwaukee are safe from abuse and neglect

Measured by: Maltreatment in Out-of-Home Care:
CFSR 3, recurrence of maltreatment for a child in OHC

Target Direction: 

Analysis

- 12 Month Summary Statistics:
 - Max: 3.7% (August – September 2015)
 - Min: 2.5% (January 2016)
 - Average: 3.3%
 - The Milwaukee maltreatment recurrence rate for the March 2016 period was 2.6%, significantly below the federal standard of 9.1% and below the statewide rate of 4.7%.
- Trends:
 - Milwaukee’s performance has improved – average performance for Jan.-March 2016 was 2.6%, which was lower than the 12 month average (3.3%) and lower than the previous 3 month average (3.2%).
 - Milwaukee outperforms two of the three comparison counties – in March 2016, Milwaukee’s performance was 2.6%, below Racine (7.1%) and Rock (6.3%) and above Kenosha (2.2%)



Recurrence of Maltreatment during the 12 month rolling periods from March 2015 to March 2016. The federal standard is 9.1%.

Milwaukee achieved this benchmark for March 2016: 2.6% < 9.1%

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

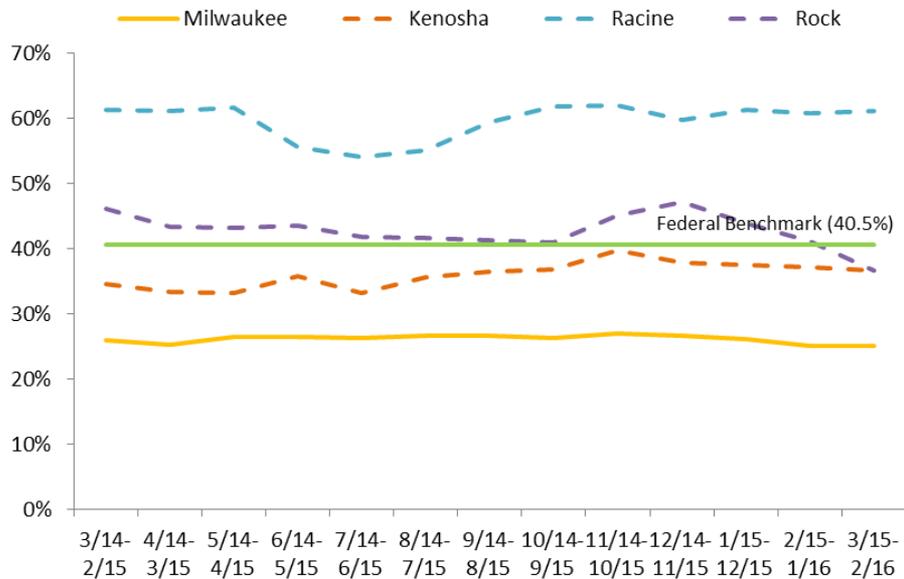
Performance Measure:	PERMANENCY IN 12 MONTHS FOR CHILDREN ENTERING OUT-OF-HOME (OHC) CARE
Objective:	Increase the number of children who achieve legal permanence within 12 months.
Significance:	DMCPS is expected to work with families to find the child permanence (safe reunification with parents, guardianship with a safe adult or legal adoption) as soon as possible after a child is removed from the home in Milwaukee County.
Target:	The current federal standard is that at least 40.5% of children achieve legal permanence through discharge to reunification, guardianship, or adoption within 12 months. This standard is represented by the green line on the graph.
Data Source:	Data is from the statewide case management database, eWiSACWIS.
Measurement Method:	This measure is calculated by dividing the number of children who discharged to permanency within 12 months of their individual entry (numerator) by the total number of children who enter OHC in a 12-month period (denominator).

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DMCPS Goal: Children in Milwaukee achieve permanency

Measured by: Legal Permanence < 12 months:
CFSR 3 children with a discharge to reunification,
guardianship, and adoption within 12 months



Legal Permanence for children who discharge to Reunification, Guardianship, or Adoption within 12 months for the rolling 12 month periods between February 2015 to February 2016. The federal standard is 40.5%.

Milwaukee did not achieve this benchmark for February 2016: 25% < 40.5%

Analysis

- 12 Month Summary Statistics:
 - Min: 25% (February 2016)
 - Max: 26.9% (October 2015)
 - Average: 26.1%
 - Milwaukee is not meeting the benchmark for the rolling 12 month period for achieving legal permanency in less than 12 months. For the period March 2015 – February 2016, Milwaukee achieved a rate of 25%, which is below the federal standard of 40.5% and below the statewide rate of 38.8%.
 - An additional 189 children would have had to discharge to permanency during this time period to meet the standard.
- Trends:
 - Milwaukee’s performance has declined – average performance for Dec.2015 - Feb. 2016 was 25.4%, which was lower than the 12 month average (26.1%) and lower than the previous 3 month average (26.6%).
 - Comparison counties outperform Milwaukee – in February 2016, Milwaukee’s performance (25%) was lower than Kenosha (36.5%), Racine (61.1%), and Rock (36.6%).

Strategies

- DMCPS is in the process of developing strategies with the contracted agencies to improve performance in this area through meetings such as the Agency Collaboration meetings and CEO meetings.

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	PERMANENCY IN 12 MONTHS FOR CHILDREN IN CARE FOR 12-23 MONTHS
Objective:	For children who have been in OHC 12-23 months, increase the number of children who achieve legal permanence within 12 months.
Significance:	DMCPS is expected to work with families to find the child permanence (safe reunification with parents, guardianship with a safe adult or legal adoption) as soon as possible after a child is removed from the home in Milwaukee County.
Target:	The current federal standard is that at least 43.6% of children in out-of-home care 12-23 months achieve legal permanence through discharge to reunification, guardianship, or adoption within 12 months. This standard is represented by the green line on the graph.
Data Source:	Data is from the statewide automated case management database, eWiSACWIS.
Measurement Method:	This measure is calculated by dividing the number of children who have been in OHC for 12-23 months on the first day of a 12-month period (denominator) by the number of these children who discharged to permanency within 12 months (numerator).

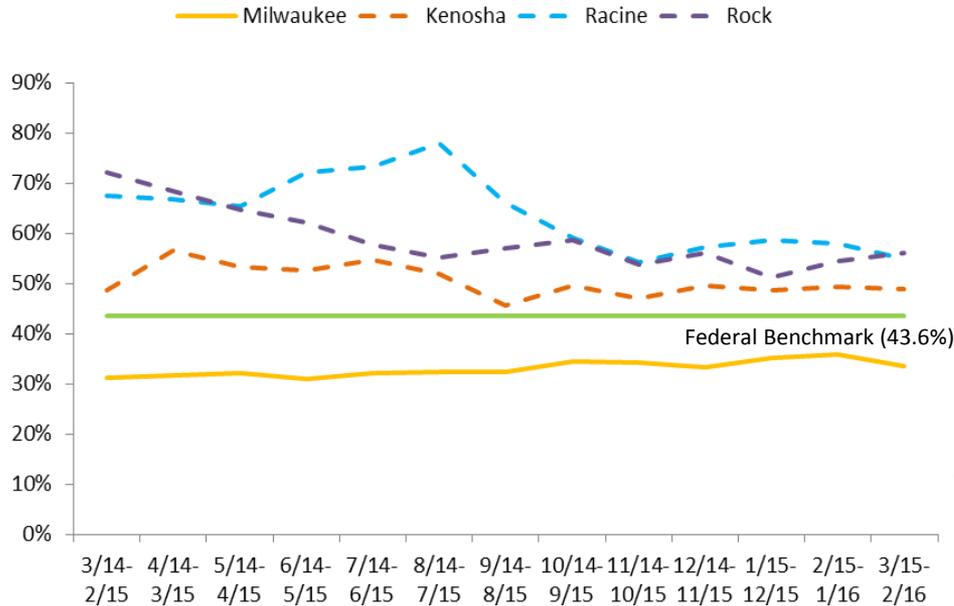
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DMCPS Goal: Children in Milwaukee achieve permanency

Measured by: Legal Permanence in 12-23 months:

CFSR 3 children with a discharge to reunification, guardianship, and adoption within 12-23 months



Legal Permanence for children who discharge to Reunification, Guardianship, or Adoption between 12 and 23 months for the rolling 12 month periods for February 2015 to February 2016. The federal standard is 43.6%.

Milwaukee did not achieve this benchmark for February 2016: 33.4% < 43.6%.

Analysis

- 12 Month Summary Statistics:
 - Min: 31.0% (May 2015)
 - Max: 35.8% (January 2016)
 - Average: 33.1%
 - Milwaukee is not meeting the benchmark for the rolling 12 month period for achieving legal permanency in 12-23 months.
 - For the period March 2015 - February 2016, Milwaukee achieved a rate of 33.4%, which is below the federal standard of 43.6% and below the statewide rate of 43.5%.
 - An additional 111 children would have had to discharge to permanency during this time period to meet the standard.

- Trends:
 - Milwaukee’s performance has improved – average performance for Dec.2015 - Feb. 2016 was 34.8%, which was higher than the 12 month average (33.1%) and higher than the previous 3 month average (34.0%).
 - Comparison counties outperform Milwaukee – in February 2016, Milwaukee’s performance (33.4%) was lower than the average of Kenosha, Racine, and Rock (53.3%).

Strategies

- DMCPS is in the process of developing strategies with the contracted agencies to improve performance in this area through meetings such as the Agency Collaboration meetings and CEO meetings.

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

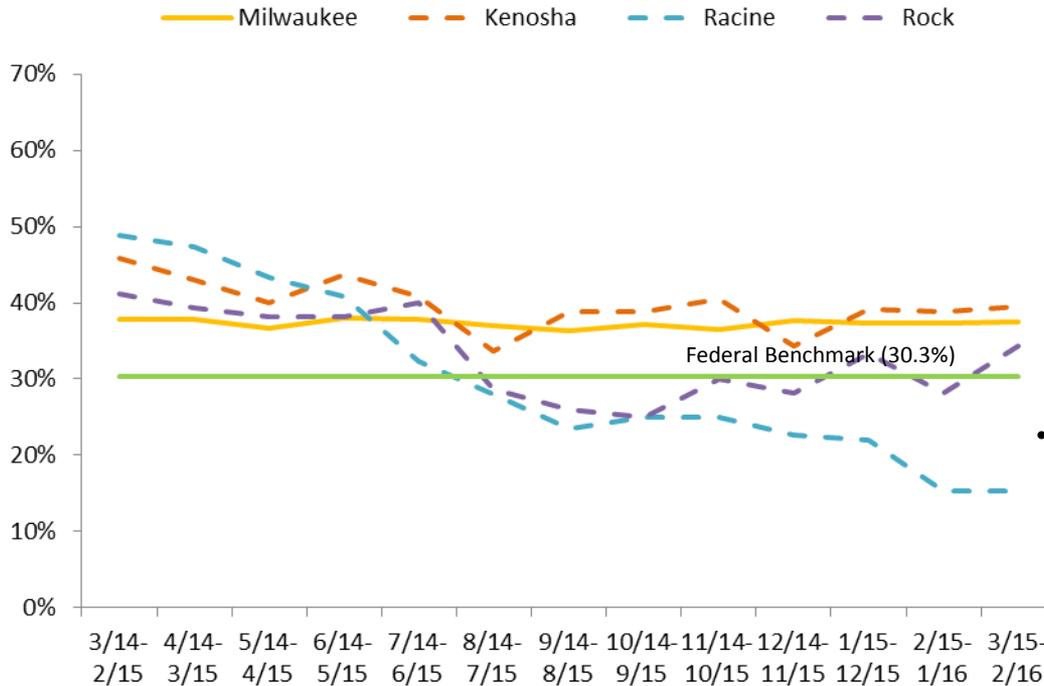
Performance Measure:	PERMANENCY IN 12 MONTHS FOR CHILDREN IN OUT-OF-HOME CARE (OHC) FOR OVER 24 MONTHS
Objective:	For children who have been in OHC over 24 months, increase the number of children who achieve legal permanence within 12 months.
Significance:	DMCPS is expected to work with families to find the child permanence (safe reunification with parents, guardianship with a safe adult or legal adoption) as soon as possible after a child is removed from the home in Milwaukee County.
Target:	The current federal standard is that at least 30.3% of children in out-of-home care 24+ months achieve legal permanence through discharge to reunification, guardianship, or adoption within 12 months. This standard is represented by the green line on the graph.
Data Source:	Data is from the statewide automated case management database, eWiSACWIS.
Measurement Method:	This measure is calculated by dividing the number of children who discharged to permanency within 12 months of the first day (numerator) by the number of children who have been in OHC for 24+ months on the first day of a 12-month period (denominator).

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DMCPS Goal: Children in Milwaukee achieve permanency
Measured by: Legal Permanence in > 24 months: CFSR 3 children with a discharge to reunification, guardianship, and adoption in > 24 months

Target Direction: 



Legal Permanence for children who discharge to Reunification, Guardianship, or Adoption in greater than 24 months for the rolling 12 month periods for February 2015 to February 2016. The federal standard is 30.3%.

Milwaukee achieved this benchmark for February 2016: 37.5% > 30.3%.

Analysis

12 Month Summary Statistics:

- Min: 36.3% (August 2015)
- Max: 38.0% (May 2015)
- Average: 37.3%
- Milwaukee is meeting the benchmark for the rolling 12 month period for achieving legal permanence in 24 or more months.
- For the period March 2015 – February 2016, Milwaukee achieved a rate of 37.5%, which is above the federal standard of 30.3% and below the statewide rate of 40.1%.

Trends:

- Milwaukee’s performance has remained consistent – average performance for Dec.2015 - Feb. 2016 was 37.4%, which was higher than the 12 month average (37.3%) and higher than the previous 3 month average (37.1%).
- Milwaukee outperforms two of the three comparison counties – in February 2016, the Milwaukee legal permanence in 24 or more months rate (37.5%) was higher than Racine (15.4%) and Rock (34.4%) and below Kenosha (39.4%).

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

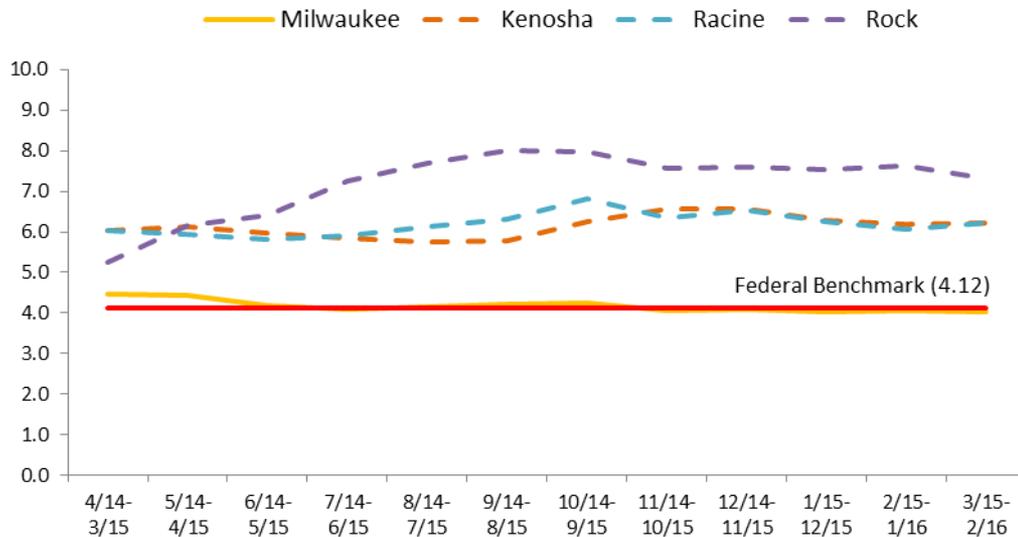
Performance Measure:	PLACEMENT STABILITY
Objective:	Reduce the number of placements children experience while in out-of-home care (OHC).
Significance:	DMCPS is expected to minimize the likelihood that the children will move from placement to placement while in OHC in Milwaukee County.
Target:	The federal standard is no more than 4.12 moves per 1000 days in out-of-home care. The standard is represented by the red line on the graph.
Data Source:	Data is from the statewide case management database, eWiSACWIS.
Measurement Method:	The numerator equals the total placement moves in a 12-month period for children who entered OHC during this time. Denominator equals the total number of days in out-of-home care for children who entered out-of-home care during the 12-month period. This is expressed as a rate per 1,000 days in OHC.

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DMCPS Goal: Children in Milwaukee achieve permanency
Measured by: placement stability, ensure stability
 for children by minimizing the number of placements while in OHC

Target Direction: 



Placement Stability during the rolling 12 month periods for March 2015 to February 2016. The federal standard is 4.12.

**Milwaukee achieved this benchmark
 for February 2016: 4.02 moves < 4.12 moves**

Analysis

- 12 Month Summary Statistics:
 - Max:4.45 (March 2015)
 - Min: 4.02 (February 2016)
 - Average: 4.17
 - Milwaukee is meeting the benchmark for CFSR 3 Placement Stability. For the 12-month period March 2015 – February 2016, Milwaukee achieved a rate of 4.02.

- Trends:
 - Milwaukee’s performance has remained consistent – average performance for Dec.2015 – Feb.2016 (4.04) was lower than the 12 month average (4.17) and lower than the previous 3 month average (4.13).
 - Milwaukee outperforms comparison counties – Milwaukee’s performance was consistently lower than the rates in Kenosha, Racine, and Rock counties over the past year. Kenosha’s 12 month average was 6.13, Racine’s 12 month average was 6.20, Rock’s 12 month average was 7.20.

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	NUMBER OF CHILDREN THAT EXPERIENCE 3 OR FEWER PLACEMENTS WHILE IN OHC
Objective:	Reduce the number of placements children experience while in out-of-home care (OHC). This is the final remaining enforceable item in the Jeanine B. Settlement Agreement.
Significance:	DMCPS is expected to minimize the likelihood that the children will move from placement to placement while in OHC in Milwaukee County.
Target:	Ninety percent (90.0%) of children will experience 3 or less moves while in OHC. Target is represented by the green line on the graph.
Data Source:	Data is from the statewide case management database, eWiSACWIS.
Measurement Method:	Numerator equals the total number of children in an out-of-home care placement at the end of the month (EOM) with 3 or fewer placements as based on the Settlement Agreement. Denominator equals the total number of children in an out-of-home care placement at EOM as based on the Settlement Agreement.

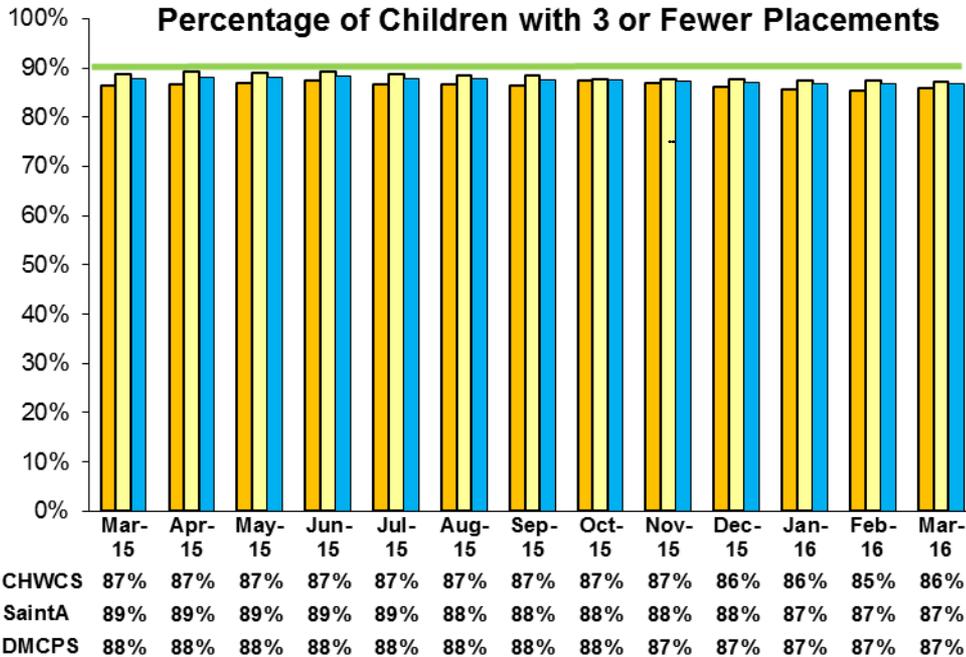
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DMCPS Goal: Children in Milwaukee achieve permanency

Measured by: Children who experience 3 or fewer placements while in OHC

Target Direction: 



A child may be placed in out-of-home care before the completion of the initial assessment. Although not displayed in the bar chart, IA-Admin numbers are included in the total calculation of Milwaukee performance. For placement stability, there were 35 IA-Admin children included in February and 27 in March.

Milwaukee did not achieve this measure for March 2016: 87% < 90%.

Analysis

- 12 Month Summary Statistics:
 - Average = 88%
 - In March 2016, performance finished at 87%, below the performance standard of 90%.
- Trends:
 - The past 3 month average was 87%. This is lower than the 12 month average (88%) and lower than the 3 month average for the same time period last year (88%).
- Strategies
- Progress on Strategies

*This is the final remaining enforceable item in the Settlement Agreement.

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	RE-ENTRY WITHIN 12 MONTHS AFTER REUNIFICATION
Objective:	Reduce the number of children who re-enter out-of-home care (OHC), within 12 months of a previous episode.
Significance:	DMCPS is expected to identify and pursue permanency solutions for children in order to minimize the likelihood that the children will subsequently return to OHC in Milwaukee County.
Target:	Of all the children who are discharged to reunification, 8.3% or fewer re-enter within 12 months. Target is represented by the red line on the graph.
Data Source:	Data is from the statewide case management database, eWiSACWIS.
Measurement Method:	Numerator equals the number children who enter out-of-home care in a 12-month period and then re-enter out-of-home care within 12 months of their discharge. Denominator equals the number of children who enter out-of-home care in a 12-month period and are discharged within 12 months to legal permanence.

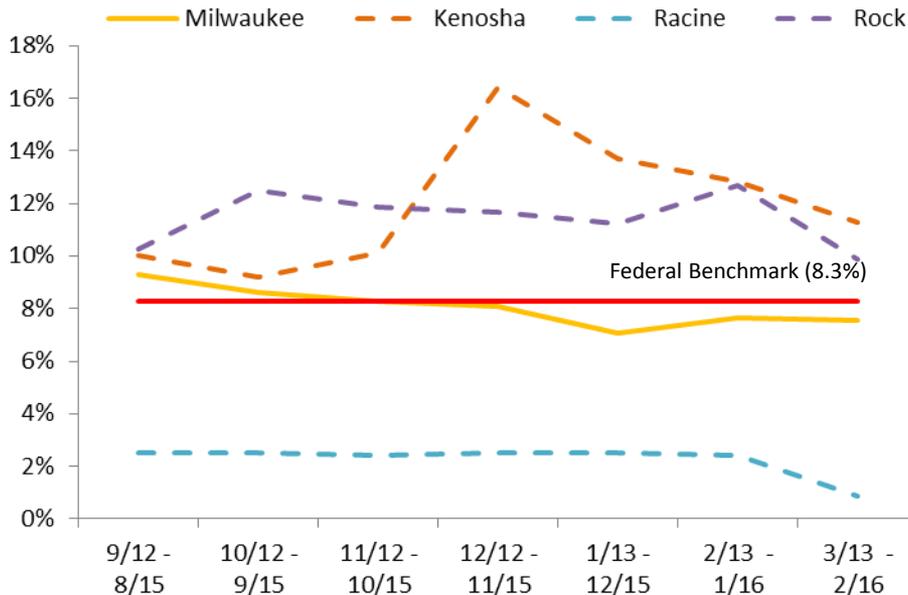


DMCPS Goal: Children in Milwaukee achieve permanency

Measured by: Re-entry after reunification < 12 months:

CFSR 3, children enter OHC, discharge to reunification, guardianship, or living with relatives, and re-enter OHC; all within 12 months

Target Direction: 



Re-entry into Out-of-Home Care within 12 months for the periods between August 2015 and February 2016. The federal standard is 8.3%.

Milwaukee achieved this benchmark for February 2016: 7.6% < 8.3%.

Analysis

- 6 Month Summary Statistics:
 - Max: 8.6% (September 2015)
 - Min: 7.1% (December 2015)
 - Average: 7.9%
 - Milwaukee is meeting the benchmark for CSFR3 Re-Entry After Reunification. For February 2016 period, Milwaukee achieved a rate of 7.6% (or 24 / 318), which is below the federal standard of 8.3% and below the statewide rate of 10.1%.
- Trends:
 - Milwaukee's performance has improved – average performance for Dec.2015 – Feb 2016 (7.4%) was lower than the 6 month average (7.9%) and lower than the previous 3 month average (8.3%)
 - Milwaukee outperforms two of the three comparison counties. Rock county's performance averaged 11.6% and Kenosha county's performance averaged 12.3%. Racine county's performance averaged 2.2%.

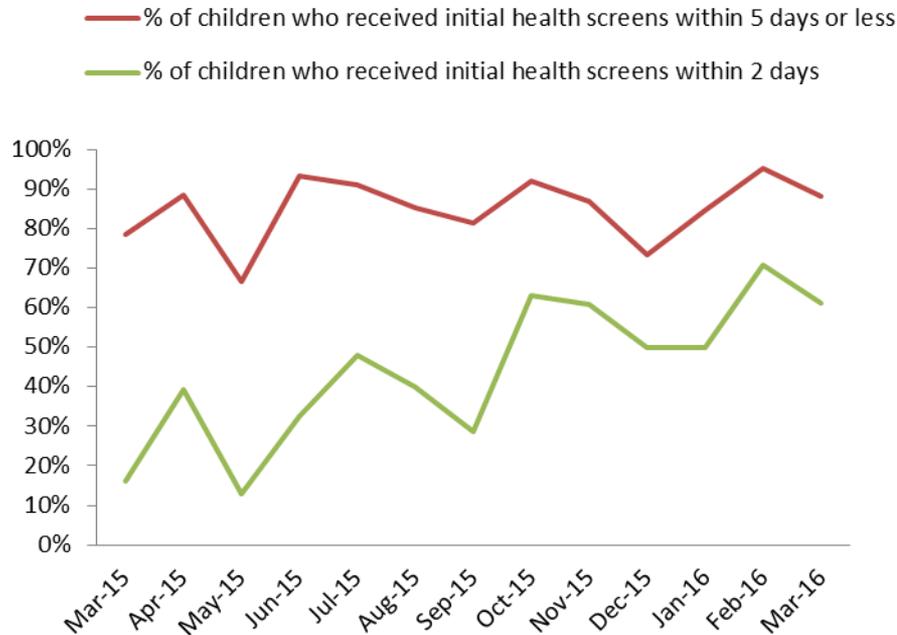
Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	TIMELINESS OF INITIAL HEALTH SCREEN FOR CHILDREN ENTERING INTO OHC
Objective:	All children receive an initial health screen upon entry into out of home (OHC) care.
Significance:	DMCPS is expected to identify any health conditions among children entering OHC in Milwaukee County that require prompt medical attention, as well as identify any signs of abuse and neglect.
Target:	N/A
Data Source:	Data is from the statewide case management database, eWiSACWIS.
Measurement Method:	Numerator equals the number of children in OHC who received initial health screens within five days or less and within two days. Denominator equals the total number of children in OHC who were required to receive initial health screens within five days or less and within two days.



DMCPS Goal: Children in Milwaukee receive timely access to health services

Measured by: Assessment of well-being through Timely Initial Health Screens Received by Children in Out-of-Home Care



Analysis

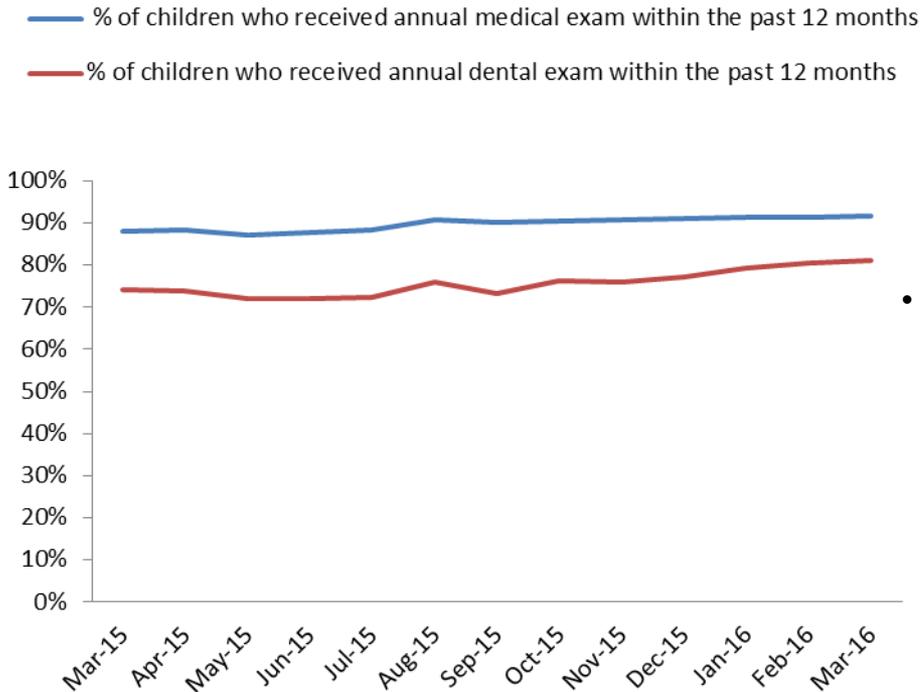
- 12 Month Summary Statistics:
 - Within 2 days:
 - Min: 13%(May 2015)
 - Max: 71% (Feb. 2016)
 - Average: 46%
 - Within 5 days or less:
 - Min: 67% (May 2015)
 - Max: 95% (Feb. 2016)
 - Average: 86%
 - In March 2016, 61% of children in out-of-home care received initial health screens within 2 days, and 88% of children received initial health screens within 5 days or less.
- Trends
 - The average percent of children receiving initial health screens within 2 days was 61% over the past 3 months. This is above the average of 18% for the same time period as last year (Jan-March 2015).
 - The average percent of children receiving initial health screens within 5 days or less was 89% over the past 3 months. This is above the average of 78% for the same time period as last year (Jan-March 2015).
 - Comparable data for other counties is not currently available
- Strategies
 - Quality Improvement Section is providing weekly and monthly performance management reports and well as following up with all agencies if a health screen has not been documented.

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	ANNUAL MEDICAL AND DENTAL SERVICES WHILE IN OHC
Objective:	Increase the number of children who receive an annual medical and dental visit while in out-of-home care (OHC).
Significance:	DMCPS is expected to ensure the ongoing physical health and well-being of children in OHC in Milwaukee County.
Target:	N/A
Data Source:	Data is from the statewide case management database, eWiSACWIS.
Measurement Method:	Numerator equals the number of children in OHC that are current with their annual medical and dental medical exams. Denominator equals the total number of children in OHC who were required to receive annual medical and dental exams.



DMCPS Goal: Children in Milwaukee receive timely access to medical and dental services
Measured by: Assessment of well-being through medical and dental services received by children in OHC



Analysis

- 12 Month Summary Statistics:
 - Medical
 - Min: 87% (May 2015)
 - Max: 92% (March 2016)
 - Average: 90%
 - Dental
 - Min: 72% (May-July 2015)
 - Max: 81% (Feb.-Mar. 2016)
 - Average: 76%
 - In March 2016, 92% of children in out-of-home care were current with annual physical exams; and 81% of children were in compliance with annual dental exams.

Trends:

- The average percent of children receiving annual medical exams was 91% over the past 3 months. This is above the average of 88% for the same time period as last year (Jan.-March 2015).
- The average percent of children receiving annual dental exams was 80% over the past 3 months. This is above the average of 73% for the same time period as last year (Jan.-March 2015).
- Comparable data for other counties is not currently available.

Strategies

- DMCPS is in the process of developing strategies with the contracted agencies to improve performance in this area through meetings such as the Agency Collaboration meetings and CEO meetings.
- Additional analysis will be conducted on Care4Kids information.

The DFES slides are from the July 7, 2016 KidStat. Most of the measures use data through March 2016.

Kris Randal, Division Administrator, is the owner for all DFES Performance Measures.



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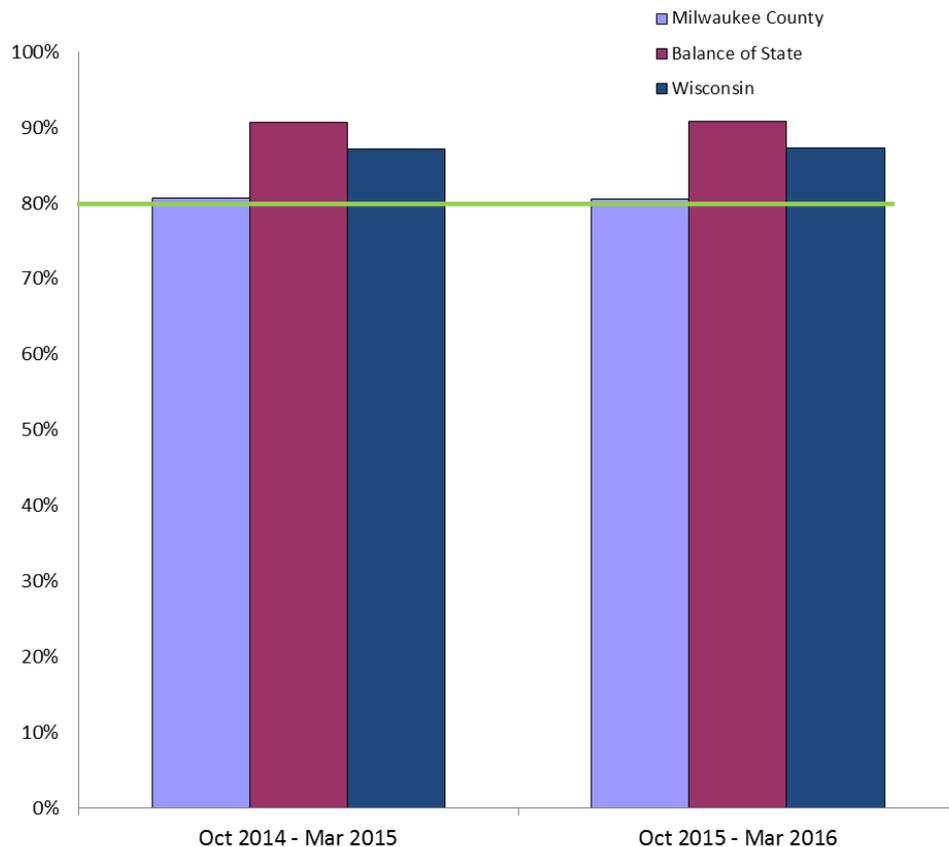
Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	COURT ORDER ESTABLISHMENT
Objective:	Increase the number of children who have a court order for child support.
Significance:	Child support cannot be enforced unless there is a court order for payment.
Target:	80% is the Federal standard.
Data Source:	Data collected from the statewide case management database, KIDS.
Measurement Method:	Numerator equals the number of child support cases with court orders. Denominator equals the total number of child support cases as of the last day of the reporting period.



DFES Goal: Families increase income

Measured By: Court Orders Established IV-D Caseload



Percent of Child Support Cases with Court Orders from October 2014 to March 2015 and from October 2015 to March 2016. The benchmark for this measure is 80%.

Analysis

- Statewide, the percent of child support cases with court orders increased by 0.1 of a percentage point from 87.2% (October 2014 – March 2015) to 87.3% (October 2015 – March 2016).
- Milwaukee County's performance decreased by 0.1 of a percentage point from 80.7% (October 2014 – March 2015) to 80.6% (October 2015 – March 2016).
- In FFY 2015, States' performance ranged from 70.6% to 95.4%. Wisconsin was ranked 25th with 87.1% (preliminary data).

Statewide, Wisconsin achieved this benchmark in the first two quarters of FFY 2016, 87.3% > 80.0%.

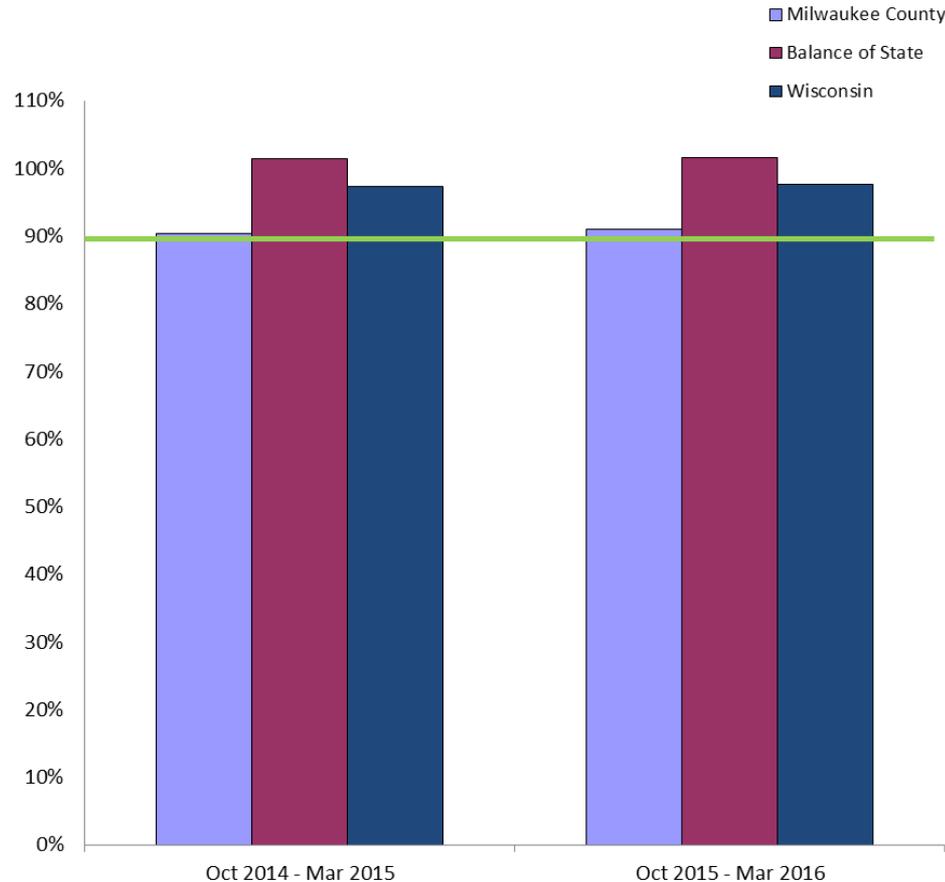
Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	PATERNITY ESTABLISHMENT
Objective:	Increase the number of children for whom paternity has been established.
Significance:	Paternity establishment provides the father with legal rights to the child, and provides the child with rights to child support, inheritance, etc.
Target:	90% is the Federal standard.
Data Source:	Data is collected from the statewide case management database, KIDS.
Measurement Method:	Numerator equals the number of those children for whom paternity was established. Denominator equals the number of the children born out of wedlock and present in the child support IV-D caseload at any time during the year.



DFES Goal: Families increase income

Measured By: Paternities Established on IV-D Caseload



Percent of Children who Have Paternity Established from October 2014 to March 2015 and from October 2015 to March 2016. The benchmark for this measure is 90%.

Statewide, Wisconsin achieved this benchmark in the first two quarters of FFY 2016, 97.7% > 90.0%.

Analysis

- Statewide, the percent of children with established paternity increased by 0.3 of a percentage point from 97.4% (October 2014 – March 2015) to 97.7% (October 2015 – March 2016).
- Milwaukee County's performance increased by 0.6 of a percentage point from 90.4% (October 2014 – March 2015) to 91.0% (October 2015 – March 2016).
- Performance on this measure generally increases over the federal fiscal year.
- In FFY 2015, States' performance ranged from 68.8% to 139.6%. Wisconsin was ranked 9th with 104.9% (preliminary data).
- States must achieve at least 90% on this performance measure to avoid a TANF penalty. The penalty can range from 1-2% of TANF funds.

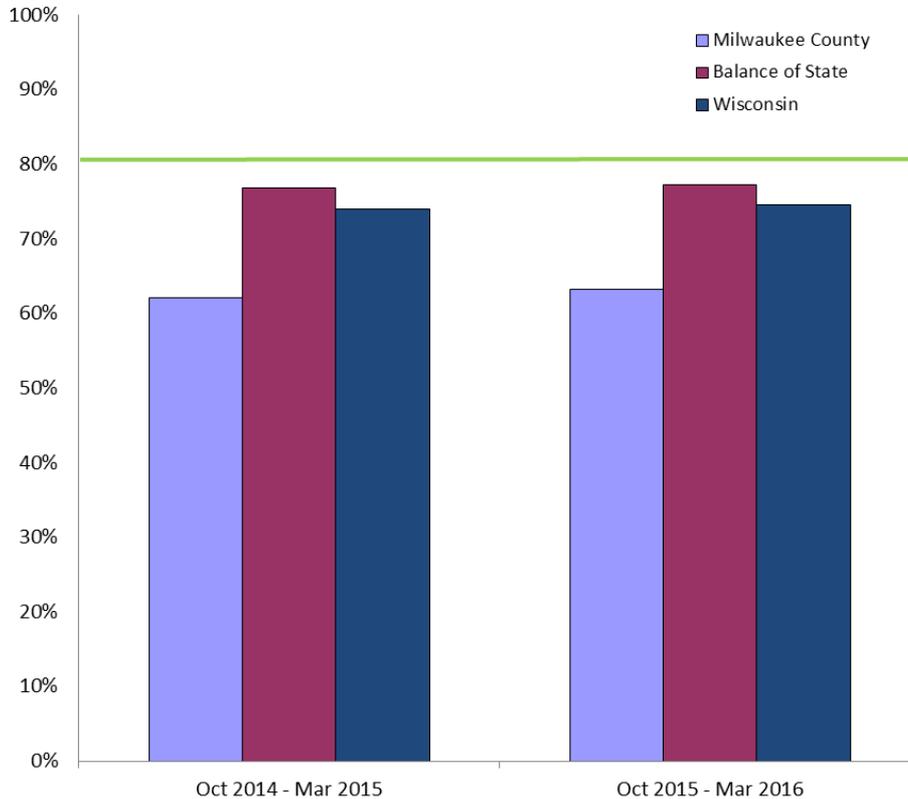
Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	TIMELY COLLECTION OF CHILD SUPPORT
Objective:	Increase the collection of child support in the month that it is due.
Significance:	Child support should be a reliable source of income for families.
Target:	80% is the Federal standard.
Data Source:	Data is collected from the statewide case management database, KIDS.
Measurement Method:	Numerator equals the total amount of child support that is actually paid during the month that it is due. Denominator equals the total amount of child support due for the period.

DFES Goal: Families increase income

Measured By: Current Child Support Collected IV-D Caseload – Governor’s Metric

Analysis



Percent of Current Child Support Collected from October 2014 to March 2015 and from October 2015 to March 2016. The benchmark is 80%.

Statewide, Wisconsin did NOT achieve this benchmark in the first two quarters of FFY 2016
74.6% < 80.0%.

- Statewide, the percent of child support collected in month due increased by 0.6 of a percentage point from 74.0% (October 2014 – March 2015) to 74.6% (October 2015 – March 2016).
 - 29 of 71* counties (40.8%) are meeting or exceeding the standard.
 - 39 of 71* counties (54.9%) are within 10 percentage points of the standard.
 - 3 of 71* counties (4.2%) are below 10 percentage points of the standard: Milwaukee, Racine, and Sawyer Counties.
- Milwaukee County’s performance increased by 1.1 percentage points from 62.1% (October 2014 – March 2015) to 63.2% (October 2015 – March 2016).
- The total child support collected from October 2015 to March 2016 was \$259 million across 365,547 cases.
- In FFY 2015, States’ performance ranged from 53.2% to 84.1%. Wisconsin was ranked 3rd with 74.2% (preliminary data).

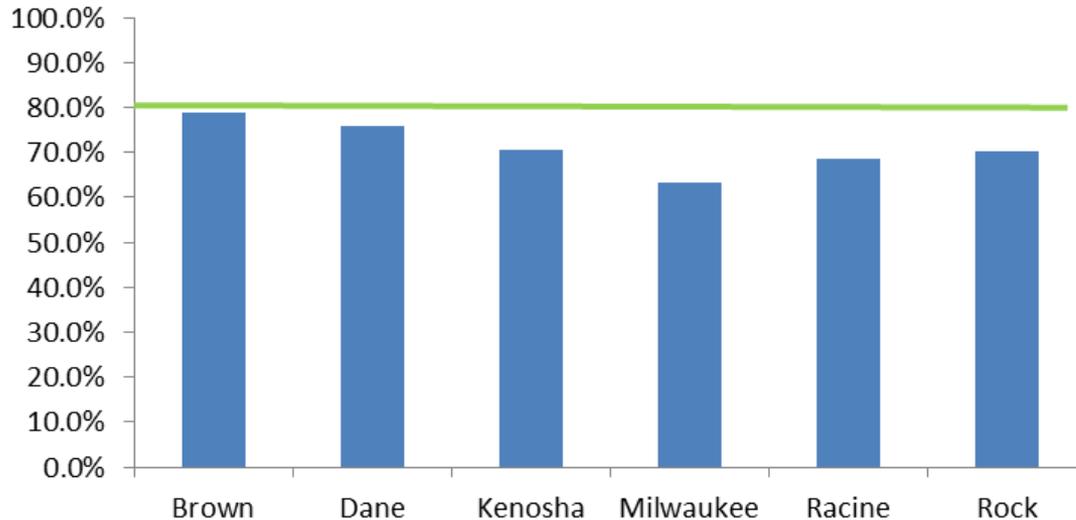
*Does not include Menominee County

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	TIMELY COLLECTION OF CHILD SUPPORT IN THE SIX DRIVER COUNTIES
Objective:	Increase the collection of child support in the month that it is due.
Significance:	Child support should be a reliable source of income for families.
Target:	80% is the Federal standard.
Data Source:	Data is collected from the statewide case management database, KIDS.
Measurement Method:	Numerator equals the total amount of child support that is actually paid during the month that it is due. Denominator equals total amount of child support due for the period. The six driver counties (Brown, Dane, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Racine, and Rock) together have a majority of the statewide caseload.

DFES Goal: Families increase income

Measured By: Current Child Support Collected IV-D Caseload – Governor’s Metric



Percent of Current Child Support Collected by Driver County from October 2015 to March 2016. The benchmark is 80%.

Analysis

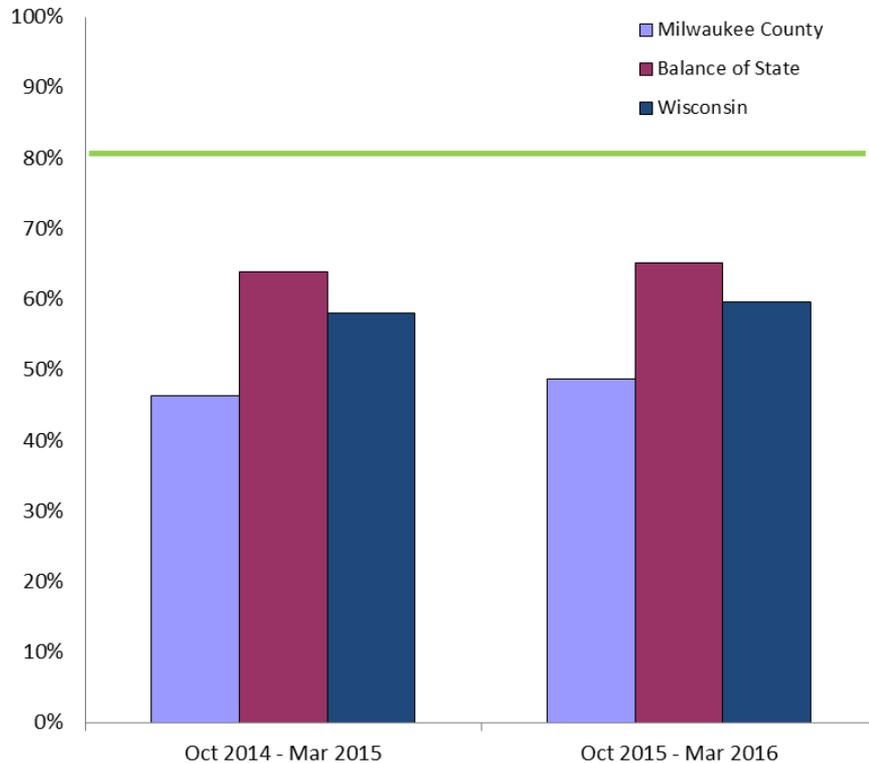
- The six driver counties represent 208,823 cases from October 2015 to March 2016. This is 57.1% of all cases statewide.
- In FFYTD 2016, the amount collected and (support due) in millions of dollars:
 - Brown \$11.1M (\$14.1M)
 - Dane \$23.3M (\$30.7M)
 - Kenosha \$9.2M (\$13.0M)
 - Milwaukee \$40.8M (\$64.6M)
 - Racine \$11.7M (\$17.1M)
 - Rock \$8.0 M (\$11.3)
- These rankings are similar to FFY 2015.

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	ARREARAGE COLLECTIONS
Objective:	Increase the collection of at least one payment on support cases with arrears.
Significance:	Any child support that is not paid when it is due becomes an unpaid amount (arrears). The child support mission is to enforce child support orders and collect unpaid amounts.
Target:	80% is the Federal standard.
Data Source:	Data is collected from the statewide case management database, KIDS.
Measurement Method:	Numerator equals the number of cases where a payment was made on arrears. Denominator equals the number of cases that had an arrearage during the period.

DFES Goal: Families increase income

Measured By: Arrears Collected IV-D Caseload - Governor's Metric



Percent of Cases with Unpaid Debt Balances (Arrears) that have a Collection from October 2014 to March 2015 and from October 2015 to March 2016. The benchmark is 80%.

Statewide, Wisconsin did NOT achieve this benchmark in the first two quarters of FFY 2016
59.7% < 80.0%.

Analysis

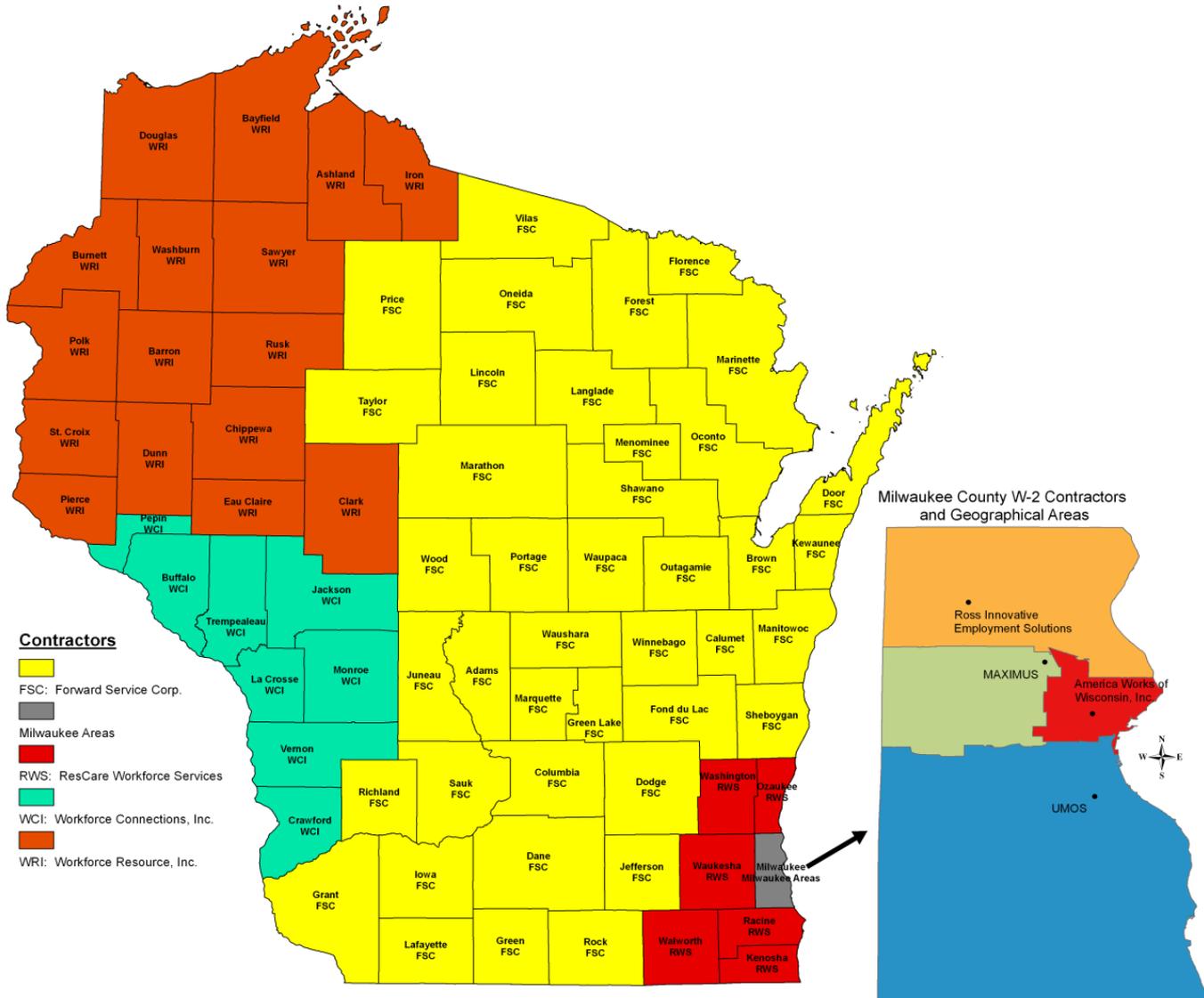
- Statewide, the percent of cases with a payment on arrears increased by 1.6 percentage points from 58.1% (October 2014 – March 2015) to 59.7% (October 2015 – March 2016).
 - 0 of 71* counties (0.0%) exceed the 80% target
 - 28 of 71* counties (39.4%) fall between 70% and 80%
 - 36 of 71* counties (50.7%) fall between 60% and 70%
 - 7 of 71* counties (9.9%) fall below 60%
- Milwaukee County's performance increased 2.3 percentage points from 46.4% (October 2014 – March 2015) to 48.7% (October 2015 – March 2016).
- Percent of cases with a payment on arrears increases over the federal fiscal year.
- In FFY 2015, States' performance ranged from 45.7% to 83.9%. Wisconsin was ranked 11th with a rate of 67.6% (preliminary data).

*Does not include Menominee County

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W-2 Contractors and Geographical Areas Effective January 1, 2013



Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

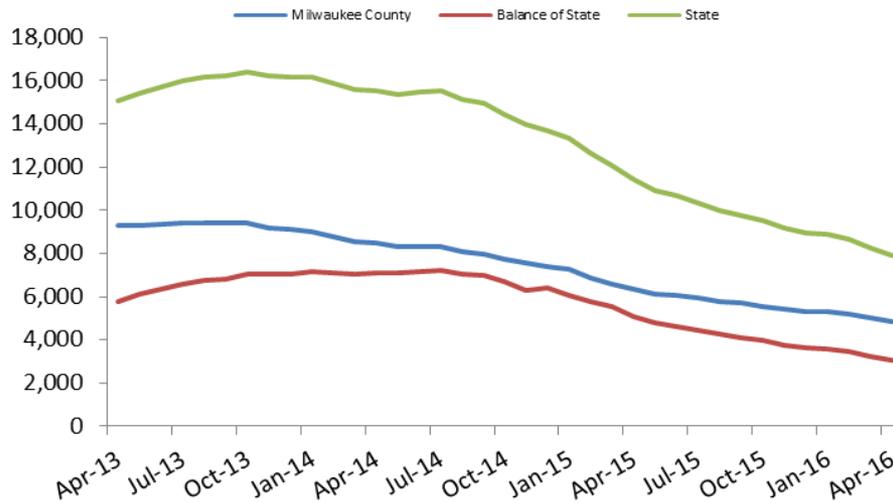
Performance Measure:	SCALE OF OPERATIONS
Objective:	Wisconsin Works (W-2) provides employment preparation services, case management, and cash assistance to low-income Wisconsin families.
Significance:	To better understand the W-2 caseload size and the differences between Milwaukee County and the Balance of State.
Target:	There is no target for this measure.
Data Source:	Data is collected from the statewide case management database, CARES.
Measurement Method:	Counts of paid and unpaid W-2 caseload.

Wisconsin Works (W-2) Scale of Operations

Wisconsin Works Scale of Operations in April 2016 with a Comparison to March 2016 and April 2015.

Month	Paid Caseload Compared to April 2016	Wisconsin			Milwaukee County	Balance of State
		Paid Placements	Unpaid Placements	Total	Paid Placements	Paid Placements
Apr-16	NA	7,900	5,370	13,270	4,864	3,036
Mar-16	104.1%	8,236	5,329	13,565	4,993	3,243
Apr-15	144.5%	11,415	5,120	16,535	6,321	5,094

Note: W-2 paid caseload for WI was highest in Oct-13 (16,403) and lowest in Apr-07 (5,949).

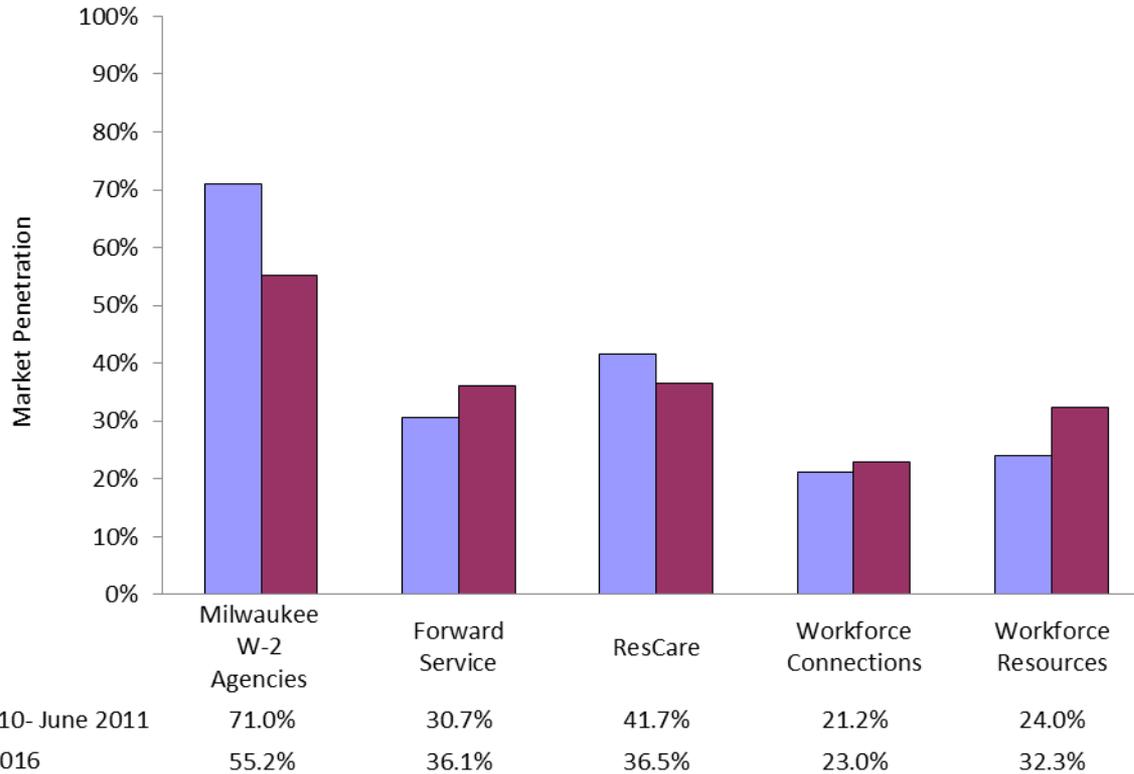


W-2 Paid Caseload Shown from April 2013 to April 2016.

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	MARKET PENETRATION
Objective:	Increase access to the W-2 program.
Significance:	This measure is used to both understand the rate at which low-income families likely eligible to receive W-2 are accessing it and to track differences in this rate across regions.
Target:	There is no target for this measure.
Data Source:	Data is collected from the statewide case management database, CARES.
Measurement Method:	Numerator equals the total W-2 caseload. Denominator equals the number of Food Share assistance groups with zero income and minor children (i.e., individuals likely eligible to receive W-2).

DFES Goal: Families increase income
Measured By: Market Penetration



Analysis

- Market penetration is used to look at access to the W-2 program. It provides a way of comparing access across the state.

- Comparing the baseline (January 2010 – June 2011) to April 2016, market penetration increased for FSC, WCI, and WRI and decreased for the MKE W-2 agencies and ResCare.

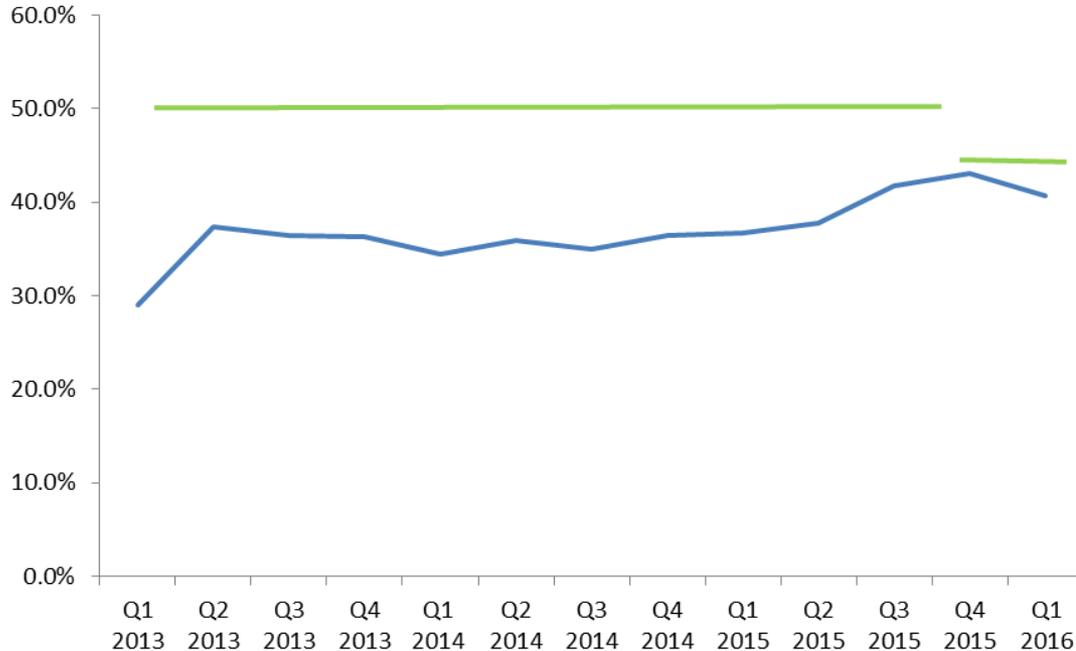
W-2 Market Penetration Rates for W-2 Agencies for April 2016 with a Comparison to the Base Period (January 2010-June 2011).

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	ALL-FAMILY WORK PARTICIPATION RATES
Objective:	Increase the number of adults in paid W-2 placements who are participating in approved TANF work activities.
Significance:	Wisconsin is required by Federal law to meet an All-Family Work Participation Rate or face a penalty.
Target:	50% of adults in families receiving TANF cash assistance participate 20-30 hours weekly in approved work activities (actual hours depends on the age of the participant's youngest child).
Data Source:	Data is collected from the statewide case management database, CARES.
Measurement Method:	Numerator equals the number of adults in families receiving TANF cash assistance who participate in the required hours of work activities. Denominator equals the number of adults in families receiving TANF cash assistance. Federally qualifying activities include work experience, job searches, and education and training. W-2 participants must complete 20-30 hours of activities weekly.

DFES Goal: Families increase income

Measured By: Federal All-Family Work Participation Rate - Governor's Metric



Work Participation Rate for Wisconsin (Q1 2013 - Q1 2016).
Federal requirement is 50%. Wisconsin's benchmark is 50% from Q1 2013 to Q3 2015
and 43.6% from Q4 2015 to Q1 2016.

Statewide, Wisconsin did NOT achieve this benchmark in Q1 2016 40.8% < 43.6%.

Analysis

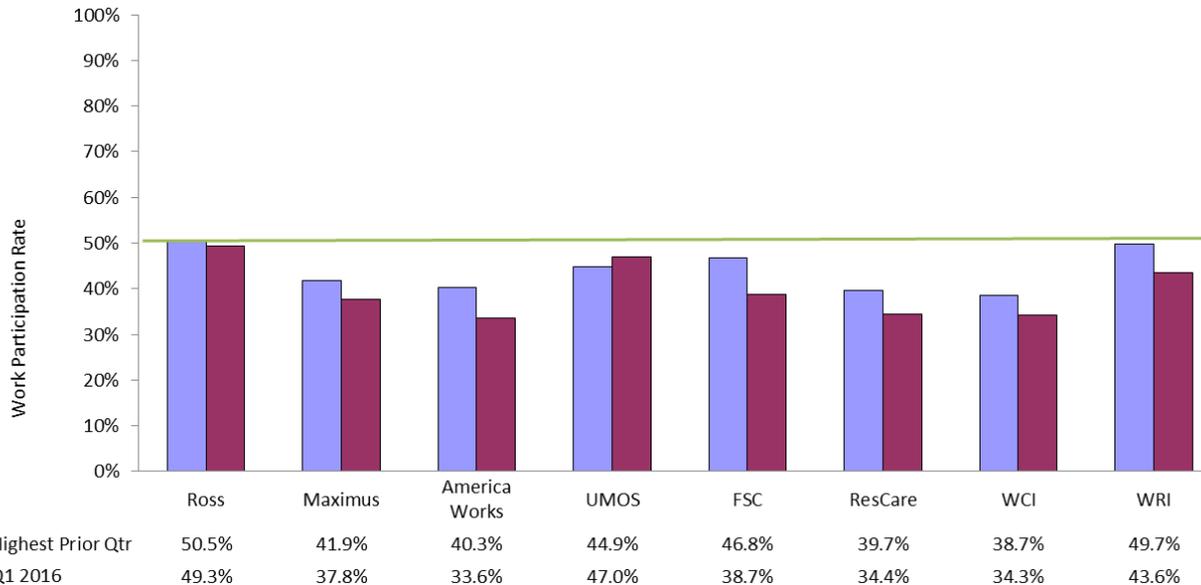
- Work participation rate (WPR) is defined as the percent of adults in paid W-2 placements who are participating in approved TANF work activities.
- Federal requirement is an All-Family WPR of 50%.
- Due to a federal caseload reduction credit of 6.4%, Wisconsin's WPR will need to average 43.6% in FFY 2016 (compared to 50% in FFY 2015).
- Wisconsin did not meet the reduced benchmark of 43.6% in Q1 2016 with 40.8% of individuals participating in approved activities. This is an increase of 4.0 percentage points from Q1 2015 (36.8%).

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	ALL-FAMILY WORK PARTICIPATION RATES BY W-2 AGENCY
Objective:	Increase the number of adults in paid W-2 placements who are participating in approved TANF work activities.
Significance:	Wisconsin is required by Federal law to meet an All-Family Work Participation Rate or face a penalty.
Target:	50% of adults in families receiving TANF cash assistance participate 20-30 hours weekly in approved work activities (actual hours depends on the age of the participant's youngest child).
Data Source:	Data is collected from the statewide case management database, CARES.
Measurement Method:	Numerator equals the number of adults in families receiving TANF cash assistance who participate in the required hours of work activities. Denominator equals the number of adults in families receiving TANF cash assistance. Federally qualifying activities include work experience, job searches, and education and training. W-2 participants must complete 20-30 hours of activities weekly.

DFES Goal: Families increase income

Measured By: Federal All-Family Work Participation Rate by W-2 Agency



All Family WPR (W-2 Activity Participation Rate) for the highest prior quarter since 2013 and Quarter 1 of 2016 by W-2 Agency. The benchmark is an All-Family WPR of 50%.

Analysis

- For each W-2 agency, DCF set the benchmark for the All-Family WPR at 50%. Agency benchmarks were not changed in response to changes in the caseload reduction credit for Wisconsin.
- W-2 agencies can earn an incentive payment by meeting the 50% Federal All-Family WPR for the quarter.
- None of the W-2 agencies met the benchmark of 50% in the first quarter of 2016.
- W-2 agencies can also earn an incentive payment by improving their WPR by a specified percentage over their highest prior quarter since 2013.
- UMOS was the only W-2 agency that met its improvement percentage in the first quarter of 2016.

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

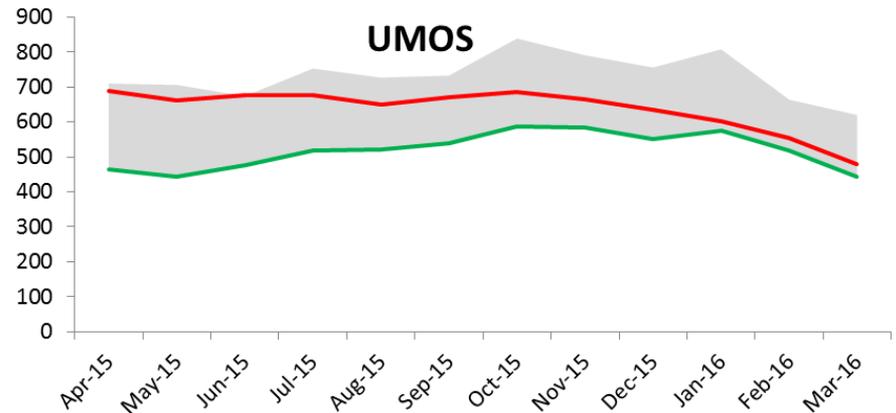
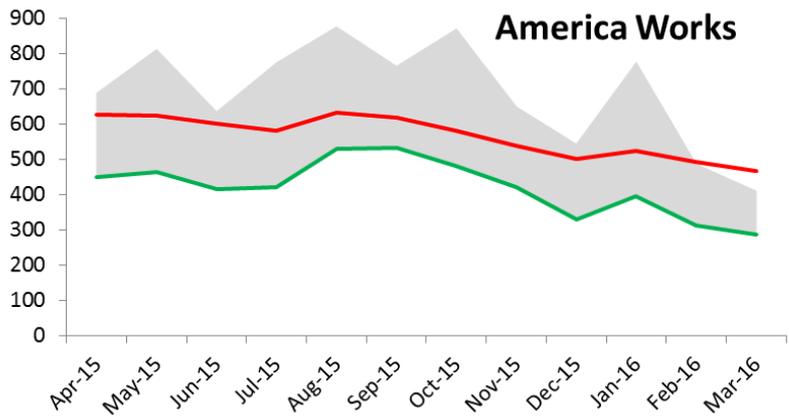
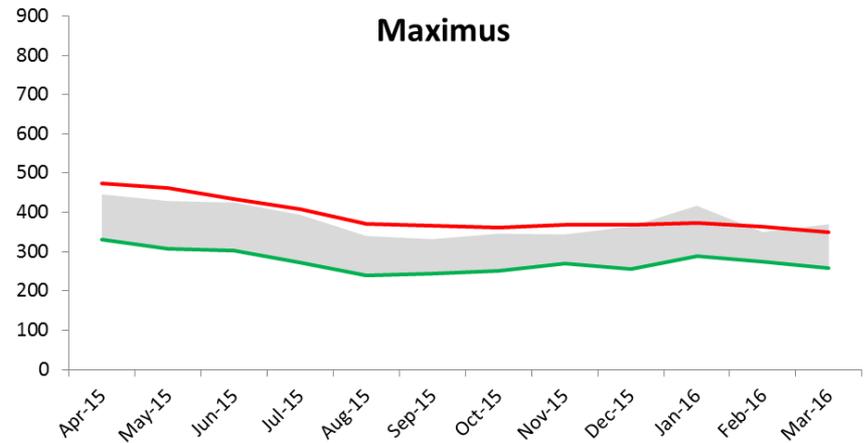
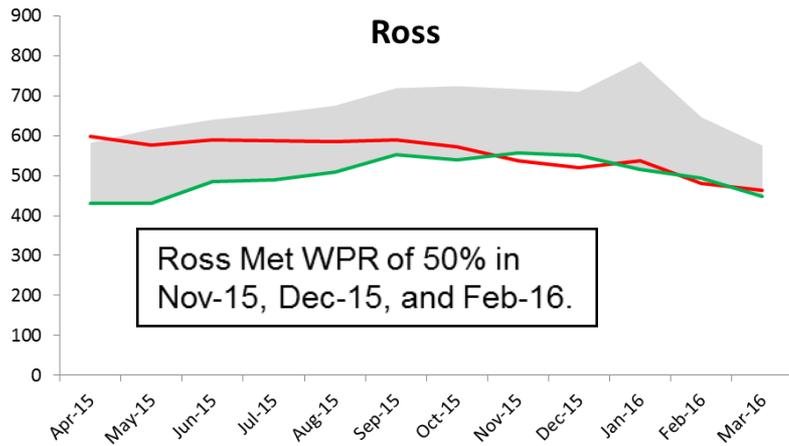
Performance Measure:	ALL FAMILY WORK PARTICIPATION RATES FOR MILWAUKEE COUNTY
Objective:	Increase the number of adults in paid W-2 placements who are participating in approved TANF work activities.
Significance:	Wisconsin is required by Federal law to meet an All-Family Work Participation Rate (WPR) or face a penalty.
Target:	50% of adults in families receiving TANF cash assistance participate 20-30 hours weekly in approved work activities (actual hours depends on the age of the participant's youngest child).
Data Source:	Data is collected from the statewide case management database, CARES.
Measurement Method:	Numerator equals the number of adults in families receiving TANF cash assistance who participate in the required hours of work activities. Denominator equals the number of adults in families receiving TANF cash assistance. These results are compared quarterly. For each W-2 agency, the graph shows its required numerator for WPR, actual numerator for WPR, and the number of participants within 5 hours of requirement. These results are compared monthly. Federally qualifying activities include work experience, job searches, and education and training. W-2 participants must complete 20-30 hours of activities weekly.

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DFES Goal: Families increase income
Measured By: Federal All-Family Work Participation Rate Milwaukee County

Number of Participants within 5 Hours of Requirement
 Required Numerator to Meet WPR of 50%
 Actual Numerator of All-Family Rate

Benchmark: required numerator for WPR of 50% (red line). **Metric:** actual numerator of WPR (green line).
Strategy: increase hours of participants within five hours of requirement gray shaded area so that green line is above red line.



Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

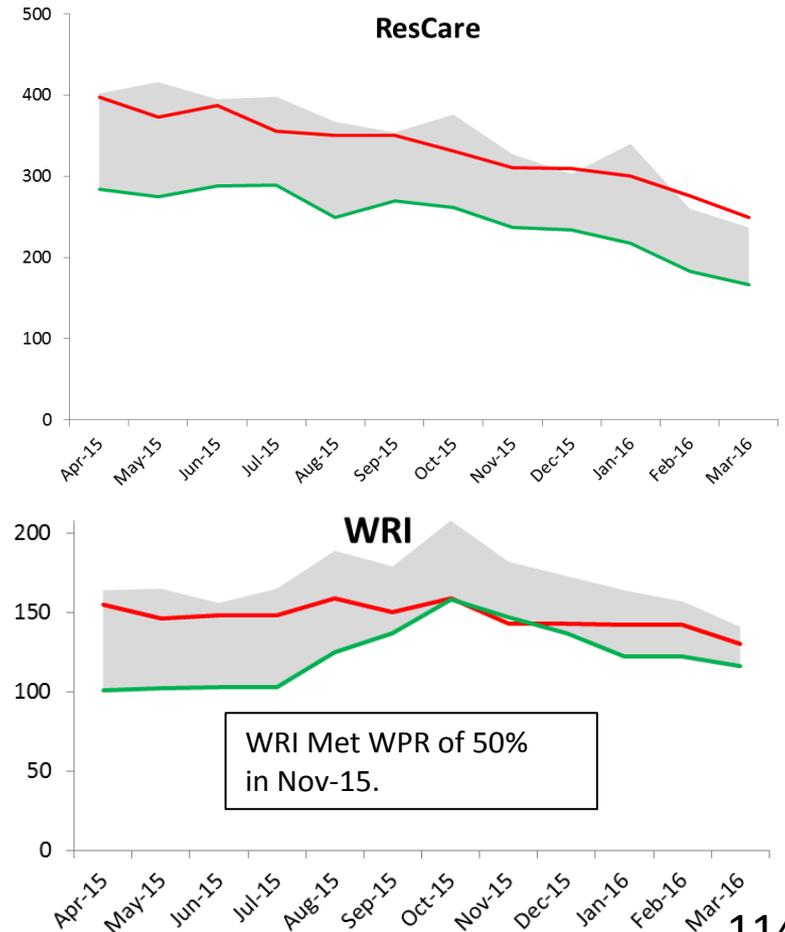
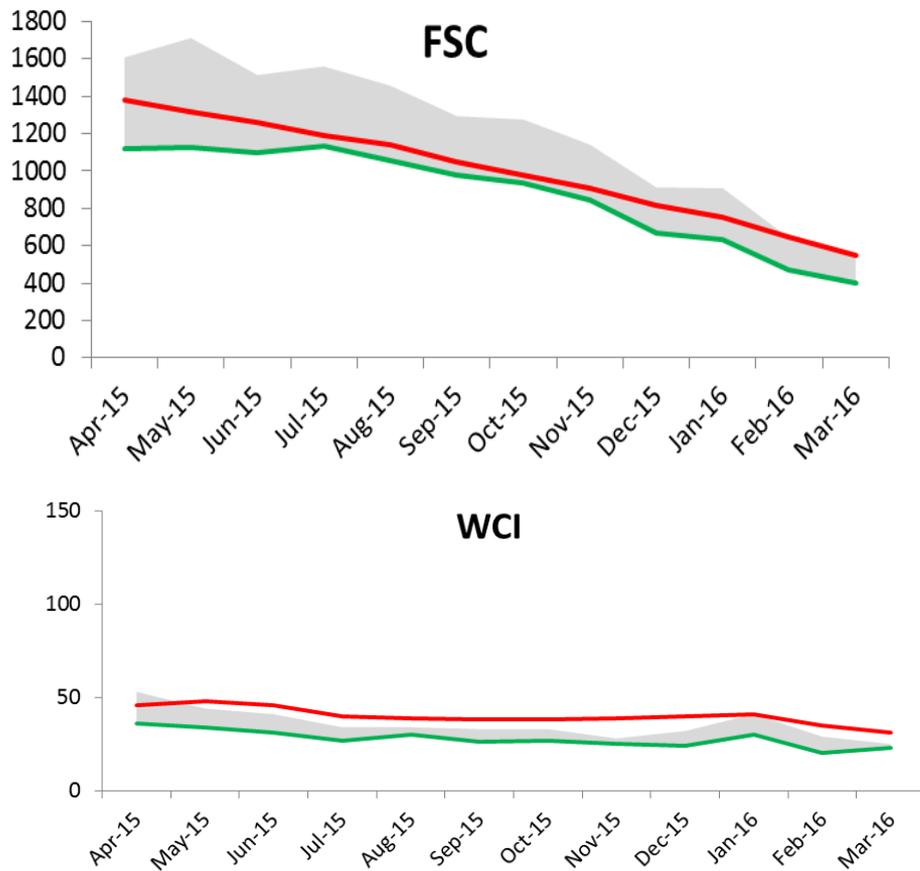
Performance Measure:	ALL FAMILY WORK PARTICIPATION RATES FOR BALANCE OF STATE
Objective:	Increase the number of adults in paid W-2 placements who are participating in approved TANF work activities.
Significance:	Wisconsin is required by Federal law to meet an All-Family Work Participation Rate (WPR) or face a penalty.
Target:	50% of adults in families receiving TANF cash assistance participate 20-30 hours weekly in approved work activities (actual hours depends on the age of the participant's youngest child).
Data Source:	Data is collected from the statewide case management database, CARES.
Measurement Method:	Numerator equals the number of adults in families receiving TANF cash assistance who participate in the required hours of work activities. Denominator equals the number of adults in families receiving TANF cash assistance. These results are compared quarterly. For each W-2 agency, the graph shows its required numerator for WPR, actual numerator for WPR, and the number of participants within 5 hours of requirement. These results are compared monthly. Federally qualifying activities include work experience, job searches, and education and training. W-2 participants must complete 20-30 hours of activities weekly.

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DFES Goal: Families increase income
Measured By: Federal All-Family Work
 Participation Rate Balance of State

Number of Participants within 5 Hours of Requirement
 Required Numerator to Meet WPR of 50%
 Actual Numerator of All-Family Rate

Benchmark: required numerator for WPR of 50% (red line). **Metric:** actual numerator of WPR (green line).
Strategy: increase hours of participants within five hours of requirement (gray shaded area) so that green line is above red line.



Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

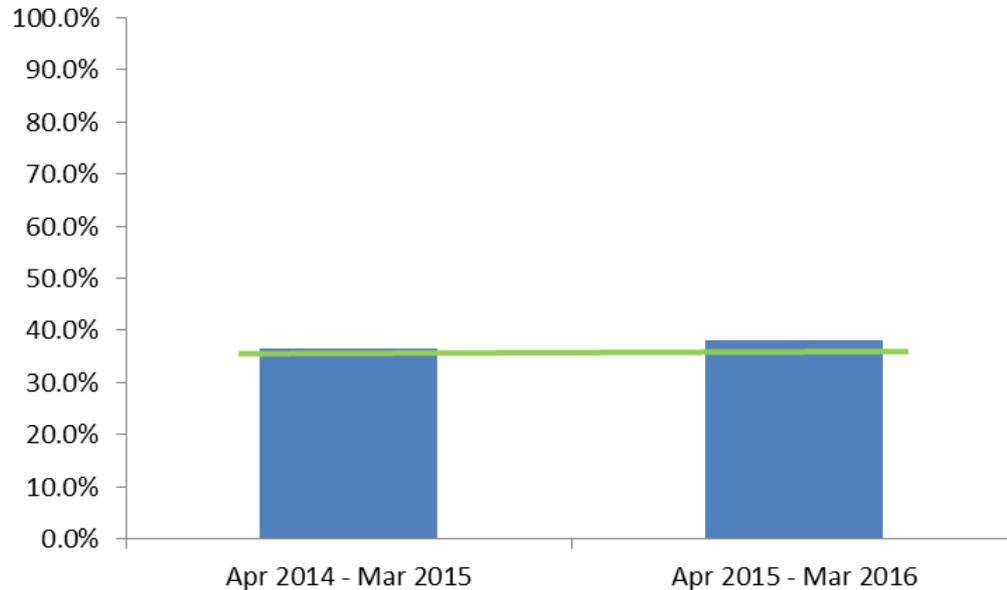
Performance Measure:	JOB STARTS FOR DCF'S EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS
Objective:	Increase the number of participants from DCF employment programs obtaining jobs.
Significance:	Obtaining jobs for participants in DCF employment programs is key in establishing financial stability and reducing dependency on public assistance.
Target:	36.0% of participants in the W-2 and Transform Milwaukee programs obtain a job start during the past 12 months. Target is represented by the green line in the graph on the subsequent page.
Data Source:	Data is collected from the statewide case management database, CARES.
Measurement Method:	Numerator is the sum of the number of W-2 participants who reported obtaining an unsubsidized job that was expected to last 31 days during the past 12 months, and the number of participants from the subsidized phase of the Transform Milwaukee program who reported obtaining an unsubsidized job during the past 12 months. Denominator is the unduplicated count of W-2 participants and subsidized participants from the Transform Milwaukee program during the past 12 months.

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DFES Goal: Families increase income

Measured By: Job Start Rate for DCF's Employment Programs in the Past 12 Months – Governor's Metric



Job Start Rates for Participants in the W-2 and Transform Milwaukee Programs during the Past 12 Months. A W-2 job start occurs when a W-2 participant reports obtaining at least one unsubsidized job (either full-time or part-time) that is expected to last more than 30 days during the past 12 months. A Transform Milwaukee job start occurs when a participant in the subsidized phase of the Transform Milwaukee program reports obtaining an unsubsidized job during the past 12 months. The measure will be expanded later to include the Transitional Jobs program in the Balance of State.

Analysis

- Job Start Rate for DCF's Employment Programs (both W-2 and Transform Milwaukee Jobs) was:
 - 36.5% (Apr 2014 – Mar 2015)
 - 38.0% (Apr 2015 – Mar 2016)
- The Job Start Rate for DCF's employment programs:
 - increased by 1.5 percentage in the past 12 months compared to the previous 12 months;
 - met the benchmark of 36.0% in both time periods.

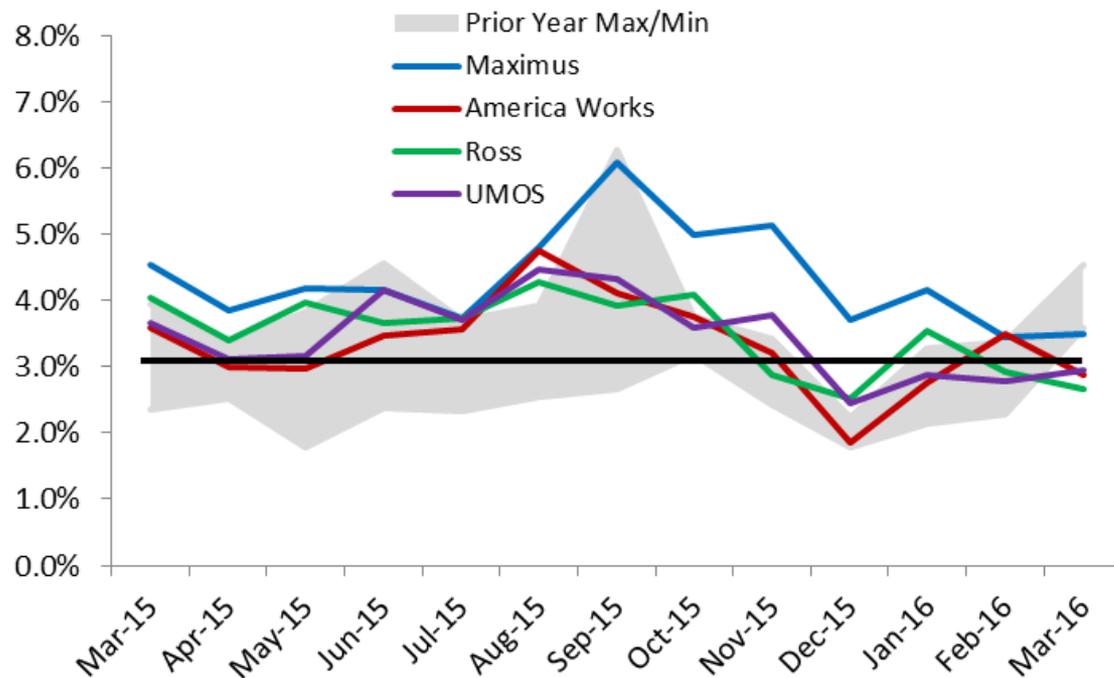
Statewide, Wisconsin achieved this benchmark in Apr 2015 – Mar 2016
38.0% > 36.0%.

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	FULL-TIME JOB STARTS FOR MILWAUKEE COUNTY
Objective:	Increase the number of W-2 participants obtaining full-time jobs.
Significance:	Obtaining employment for W-2 participants is key in establishing financial stability and reduces dependency on public assistance.
Target:	3% of W-2 participants obtain a full-time job start during the month. Target is represented by the black line in the graph on the subsequent page.
Data Source:	Data is collected from the statewide case management database, CARES.
Measurement Method:	Numerator is the number of W-2 participants who reported obtaining a full-time job in the month that was expected to last 31 days or more. The denominator is the unduplicated count of W-2 participants for that month. A full-time job is defined as 30+ hours per week.

DFES Goal: Families increase income

Measured By: Full-time Job Start Rates for W-2 Participants in Milwaukee Agencies



Full-time Job Start Rates for W-2 Participants in Milwaukee (March 2015 to March 2016). A full-time job start occurs when a W-2 participant reports obtaining at least one unsubsidized job of 30 or more hours per week that is expected to last more than 30 days. The shaded area is the range between the maximum and minimum monthly full-time job start rates of the four MKE agencies in the same month of the prior year (March 2014 to March 2015).

Statewide, Wisconsin achieved
this benchmark in March 2016
3.2% > 3.0%.

Analysis

- In March 2016, full-time job start rate was:
 - 3.5% for Maximus
 - 2.9% for America Works
 - 2.9% for UMOs
 - 2.7% for Ross
- Comparing Dec 2015 to Mar 2016, full-time job start rate increased for each of the MKE agencies except Maximus which decreased.
- Comparing Mar 2015 to Mar 2016, full-time job start rate decreased for all MKE agencies.
- Average monthly full-time job start rate for MKE W-2 participants was:
 - 3.1% (Apr 2014 – Mar 2015)
 - 3.6% (Apr 2015 – Mar 2016)
- From Apr 2015 to Mar 2016, average monthly full-time job start rate was:
 - 4.3% for Maximus
 - 3.5% for Ross
 - 3.4% for UMOs
 - 3.3% for America Works

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

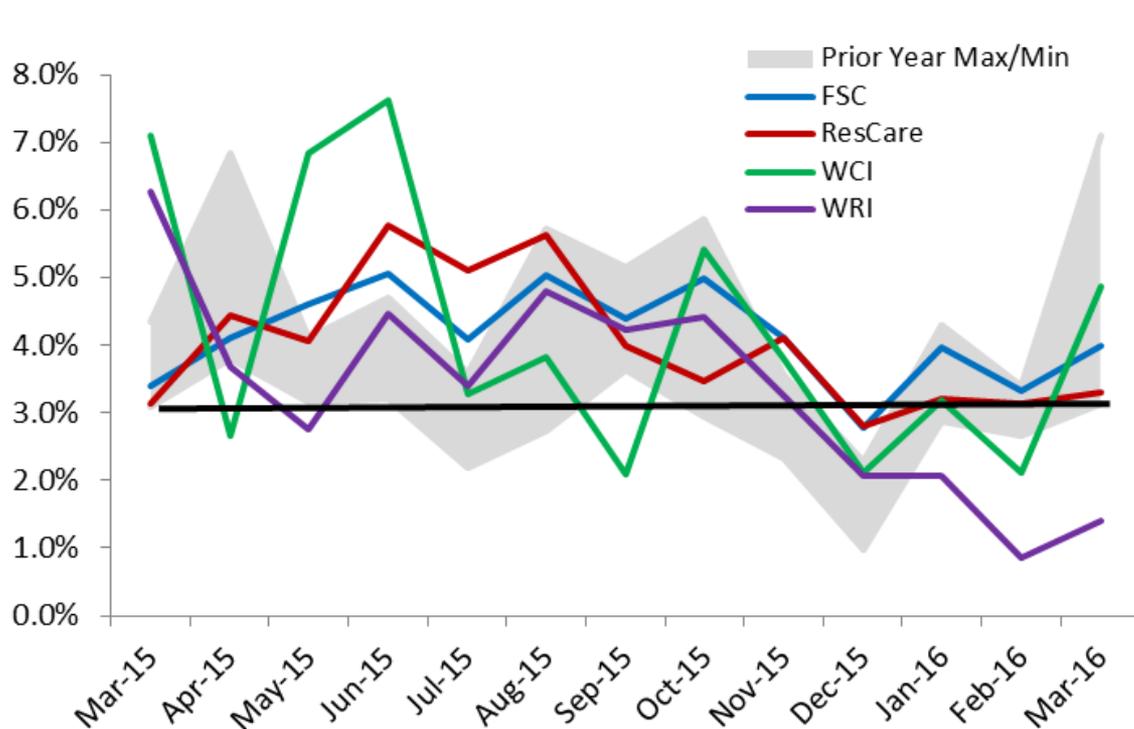
Performance Measure:	FULL-TIME JOB STARTS FOR BALANCE OF STATE
Objective:	Increase the number of W-2 participants obtaining full-time jobs.
Significance:	Obtaining employment for W-2 participants is key in establishing financial stability and reduces dependency on public assistance.
Target:	3% of W-2 participants obtain a full-time job start during the month. Target is represented by the black line in the graph on the subsequent page.
Data Source:	Data is collected from the statewide case management database, CARES.
Measurement Method:	Numerator is the number of W-2 participants who reported obtaining a full-time job in the month that was expected to last 31 days or more. The denominator is the unduplicated count of W-2 participants for that month. A full-time job is defined as 30+ hours per week.

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DFES Goal: Families increase income

Measured By: Full-time Job Start Rates for W-2 Participants in Balance of State Agencies



Full-time Job Start Rates for W-2 Participants in the Balance of State (March 2015 to March 2016). A full-time job start occurs when a W-2 participant reports obtaining at least one unsubsidized job of 30 or more hours per week that is expected to last more than 30 days. The shaded area is the range between the maximum and minimum monthly full-time job start rates of the four BOS agencies in the same month of the prior year (March 2014 to March 2015).

Statewide, Wisconsin achieved
this benchmark in March 2016
3.2% > 3.0%.

Analysis

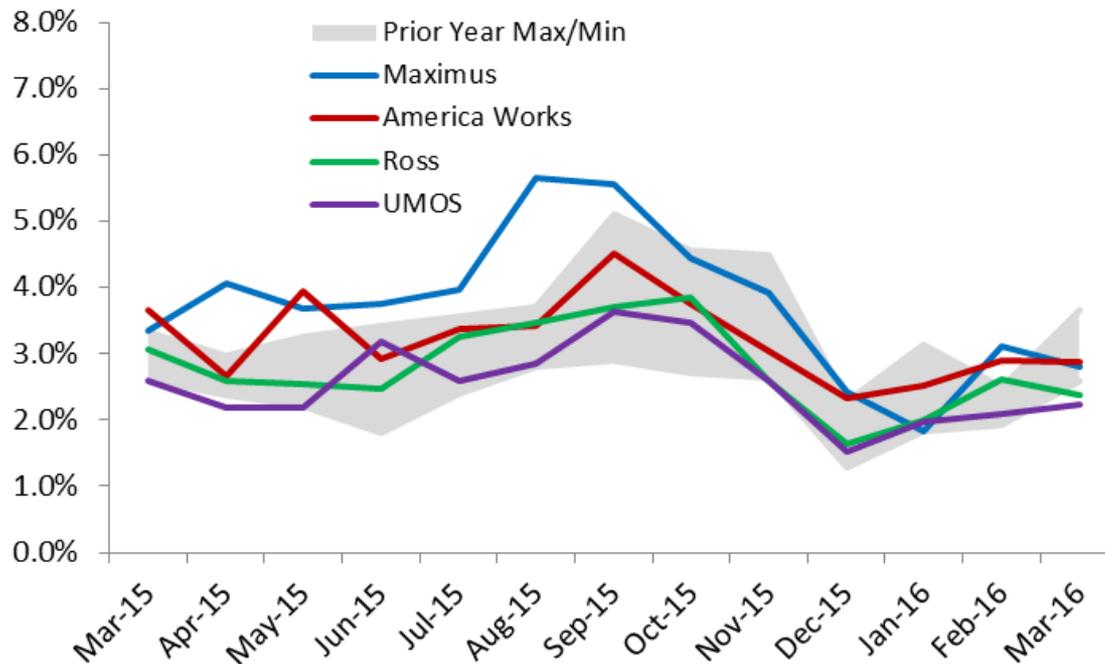
- In March 2016, full-time job start rate was:
 - 4.9% for WCI
 - 4.0% for FSC
 - 3.3% for ResCare
 - 1.4% for WRI
- Comparing Dec 2015 to Mar 2016, full-time job start rate increased for each of the BOS agencies except WRI which decreased.
- Comparing Mar 2015 to Mar 2016, full-time job start rate increased for FSC and ResCare and decreased for WCI and WRI.
- Average monthly full-time job start rate for BOS W-2 participants was:
 - 3.4% (Apr 2014 – Mar 2015)
 - 4.1% (Apr 2015 – Mar 2016)
- From Apr 2015 to Mar 2016, average monthly full-time job start rate was:
 - 4.2% for FSC
 - 4.1% for ResCare
 - 4.0% for WCI
 - 3.1% for WRI

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	PART-TIME JOB STARTS IN MILWAUKEE
Objective:	Increase the number of W-2 participants obtaining part-time jobs as a step towards obtaining full-time jobs.
Significance:	Obtaining employment for W-2 participants is key in establishing financial stability and reducing dependency on public assistance.
Target:	There is no target for this measure.
Data Source:	Data is collected from the statewide case management database, CARES.
Measurement Method:	Numerator is the number of W-2 participants who reported obtaining a part-time job in the month that was expected to last 31 days or more. Denominator is the unduplicated count of W-2 participants for that month. A part-time job is defined as less than 30 hours per week.

DFES Goal: Families increase income

Measured By: Part-time Job Start Rates for W-2 Participants in Milwaukee Agencies



Part-time Job Start Rates for W-2 Participants in Milwaukee (March 2015 to March 2016). A part-time job start occurs when a W-2 participant reports obtaining at least one unsubsidized job of less than 30 hours per week that is expected to last more than 30 days. The shaded area is the range between the maximum and minimum monthly part-time job start rates of the four MKE agencies in the same month of the prior year (March 2014 to March 2015).

Analysis

In March 2016, part-time job start rate was:

- 2.9% for America Works
- 2.8% for Maximus
- 2.4% for Ross
- 2.2% for UMOS

Comparing Dec 2015 to Mar 2016, part-time job start rate increased for all MKE agencies.

Comparing Mar 2015 to Mar 2016, part-time job start rate decreased for all MKE agencies.

Average monthly part-time job start rate for MKE W-2 participants was:

- 2.9% (Apr 2014 – Mar 2015)
- 3.0% (Apr 2015 – Mar 2016)

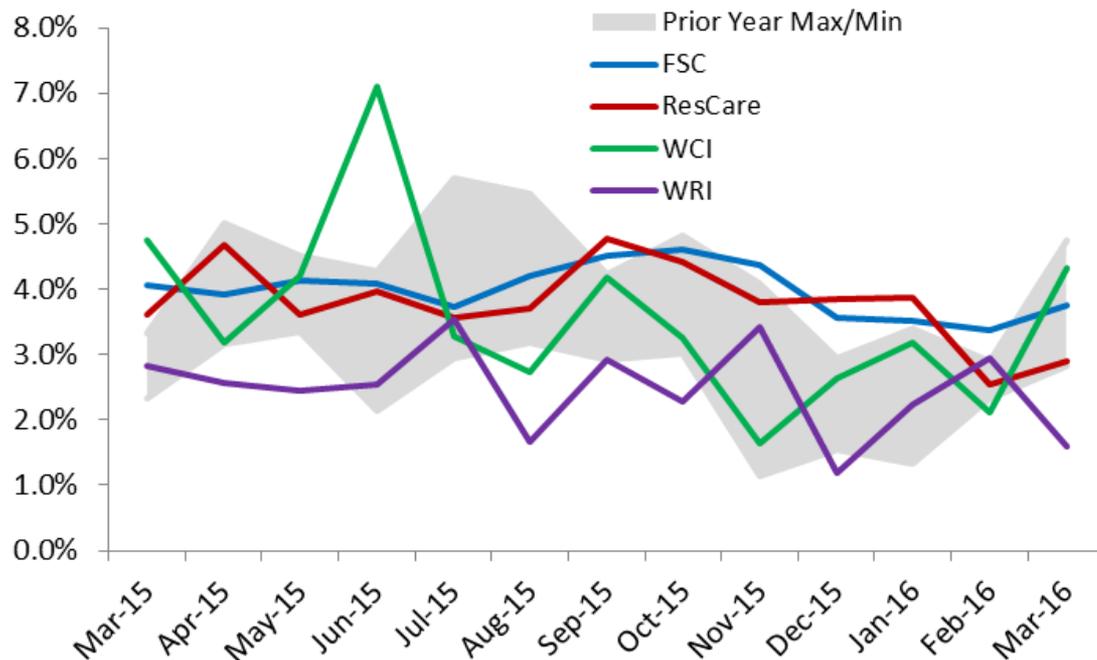
- From Apr 2015 to Mar 2016, average monthly part-time job start rate was:
 - 3.8% for Maximus
 - 3.2% for America Works
 - 2.8% for Ross
 - 2.5% for UMOS

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	PART-TIME JOB STARTS IN BALANCE OF STATE
Objective:	Increase the number of W-2 participants obtaining part-time jobs as a step towards obtaining full-time jobs.
Significance:	Obtaining employment for W-2 participants is key in establishing financial stability and reducing dependency on public assistance.
Target:	There is no target for this measure.
Data Source:	Data is collected from the statewide case management database, CARES.
Measurement Method:	Numerator is the number of W-2 participants who reported obtaining a part-time job in the month that was expected to last 31 days or more. Denominator is the unduplicated count of W-2 participants for that month. A part-time job is defined as less than 30 hours per week.

DFES Goal: Families increase income

Measured By: Full-time Job Start Rates for W-2 Participants in Balance of State Agencies



Part-time Job Start Rates for W-2 Participants in the Balance of State (March 2015 to March 2016). A part-time job start occurs when a W-2 participant reports obtaining at least one unsubsidized job of less than 30 hours per week that is expected to last more than 30 days. The shaded area is the range between the maximum and minimum monthly part-time job start rates of the four BOS agencies in the same month of the prior year (March 2014 to March 2015).

Analysis

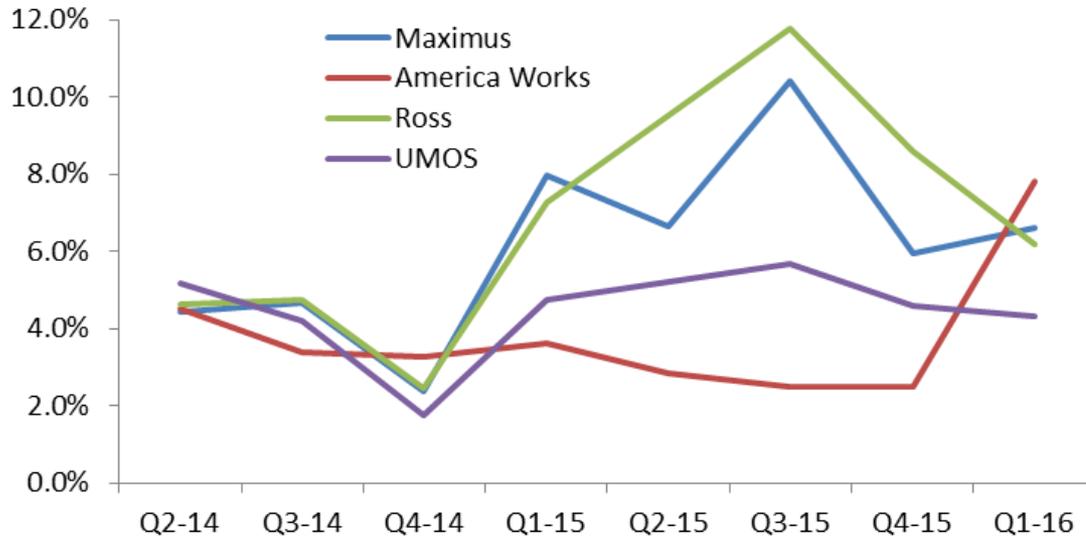
- In March 2016, part-time job start rate was:
 - 4.3% for WCI
 - 3.8% for FSC
 - 2.9% for ResCare
 - 1.6% for WRI
- Comparing Dec 2015 to Mar 2016, part-time job start rate increased for each of the BOS agencies except ResCare which decreased.
- Comparing Mar 2015 to Mar 2016, part-time job start rate decreased for all BOS agencies.
- Average monthly part-time job start rate for BOS W-2 participants was:
 - 3.3% (Apr 2014 – Mar 2015)
 - 3.8% (Apr 2015 – Mar 2016)
- From Apr 2015 to Mar 2016, average monthly part-time job start rate was:
 - 4.0% for FSC
 - 3.8% for ResCare
 - 3.5% for WCI
 - 2.4% for WRI

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	FULL-TIME JOB STARTS FOR MILWAUKEE COUNTY LONG-TERM W-2 PARTICIPANTS
Objective:	Increase the number of long-term W-2 participants obtaining full-time jobs.
Significance:	Obtaining employment for W-2 participants is key in establishing financial stability and reduces dependency on public assistance.
Target:	There is no target for this measure.
Data Source:	Data is collected from the statewide case management database, CARES.
Measurement Method:	<p>Numerator equals the number of W-2 LTPs (long-term participants) that reported obtaining a full-time job in the month that was expected to last 31 days or more. The denominator is the unduplicated count of W-2 LTPs for that month. A full-time job is defined as 30+ hours per week.</p> <p>A long-term participant (LTP) is defined as a W-2 participant who meets the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Paid placement at the end of the preceding year;- 24 or more months on state clock at the end of the preceding year;- 6 or more months on state clock during the preceding year;- Open case at the start of the quarter

DFES Goal: Families increase income
Measured By: Full-time Job Start Rates for W-2
Long-term Participants in Milwaukee Agencies

Analysis



Full-time Job Start Rates for W-2 Long-Term Participants in Milwaukee (Quarter 2 of 2014 to Quarter 1 of 2016). A full-time job start occurs when a W-2 long-term participant reports obtaining at least one unsubsidized job of 30 or more hours per week that is expected to last more than 30 days.

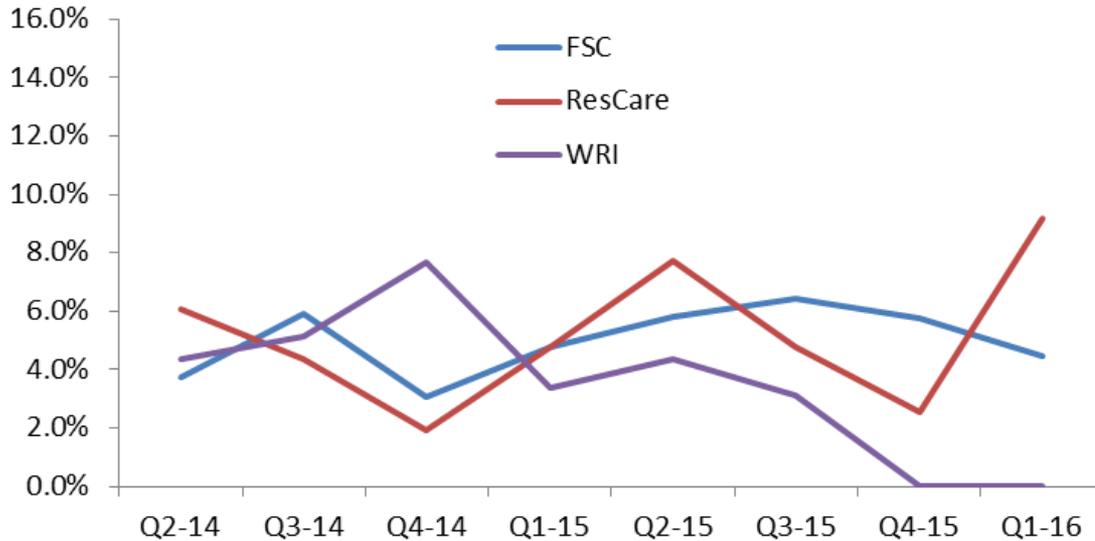
- In Q1 2016, the full-time job start rate for W-2 long-term participants (LTP) was:
 - 7.8% for America Works
 - 6.6% for Maximus
 - 6.2% for Ross
 - 4.3% for UMOS
- Comparing Q4 2015 to Q1 2016, the full-time job start rate for LTP increased for Maximus and America Works and decreased for Ross and UMOS.
- Comparing Q1 2015 to Q1 2016, the full-time job start rate for LTP decreased for each of the MKE agencies except America Works which increased.
- Average quarterly full-time job start rate for MKE LTP was:
 - 4.3% (Q2 2014 to Q1 2015)
 - 5.9% (Q2 2015 to Q1 2016)
- From Q2 2015 to Q1 2016, average quarterly full-time job start rate for LTP was:
 - 9.0% for Ross
 - 7.4% for Maximus
 - 5.0% for UMOS
 - 3.9% for America Works

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	FULL-TIME JOB STARTS FOR BOS LONG-TERM W-2 PARTICIPANTS
Objective:	Increase the number of long-term W-2 participants obtaining full-time jobs.
Significance:	Obtaining employment for W-2 participants is key in establishing financial stability and reduces dependency on public assistance.
Target:	There is no target for this measure.
Data Source:	Data is collected from the statewide case management database, CARES.
Measurement Method:	<p>Numerator equals the number of W-2 LTPs (long-term participants) that reported obtaining a full-time job in the month that was expected to last 31 days or more. The denominator is the unduplicated count of W-2 LTPs for that month. A full-time job is defined as 30+ hours per week.</p> <p>A long-term participant (LTP) is defined as a W-2 participant who meets the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Paid placement at the end of the preceding year;- 24 or more months on state clock at the end of the preceding year;- 6 or more months on state clock during the preceding year;- Open case at the start of the quarter

DFES Goal: Families increase income
Measured By: Full-time Job Start Rates for W-2
Long-term Participants in Balance of State Agencies

Analysis



Full-time Job Start Rates for W-2 Long-Term Participants in Balance of State (Quarter 2 of 2014 to Quarter 1 of 2016). A full-time job start occurs when a W-2 long-term participant reports obtaining at least one unsubsidized job of 30 or more hours per week that is expected to last more than 30 days.

Note: WCI is excluded from this graph due to their small number of LTP. From Quarter 2 of 2014 to Quarter 1 of 2016, WCI's rate ranged from 0.0% (3 of 8 quarters) to 28.6% (Quarter 4 of 2015).

- In Q1 2016, the full-time job start rate for W-2 long-term participants (LTP) was:
 - 9.2% for ResCare
 - 4.5% for FSC
 - 0.0% for WCI
 - 0.0% for WRI
- Comparing Q4 2015 to Q1 2016, the full-time job start rate for LTP increased for ResCare, decreased for FSC and WCI, and stayed the same for WRI.
- Comparing Q1 2015 to Q1 2016, the full-time job start rate for LTP decreased for each of the BOS agencies except ResCare which decreased.
- Average quarterly full-time job start rate for BOS LTP was:
 - 4.4% (Q2 2014 to Q1 2015)
 - 5.7% (Q2 2015 to Q1 2016)
- From Q2 2015 to Q1 2016, average quarterly full-time job start rate for LTP was:
 - 13.8% for WCI
 - 6.1% for ResCare
 - 5.6% for FSC
 - 1.9% for WRI

The DECE slides are from the May 26, 2016 KidStat. Most data is from January 2016 to March 2016.

Judy Norman Nunnery, Division Administrator, is the owner for all DECE Performance Measures



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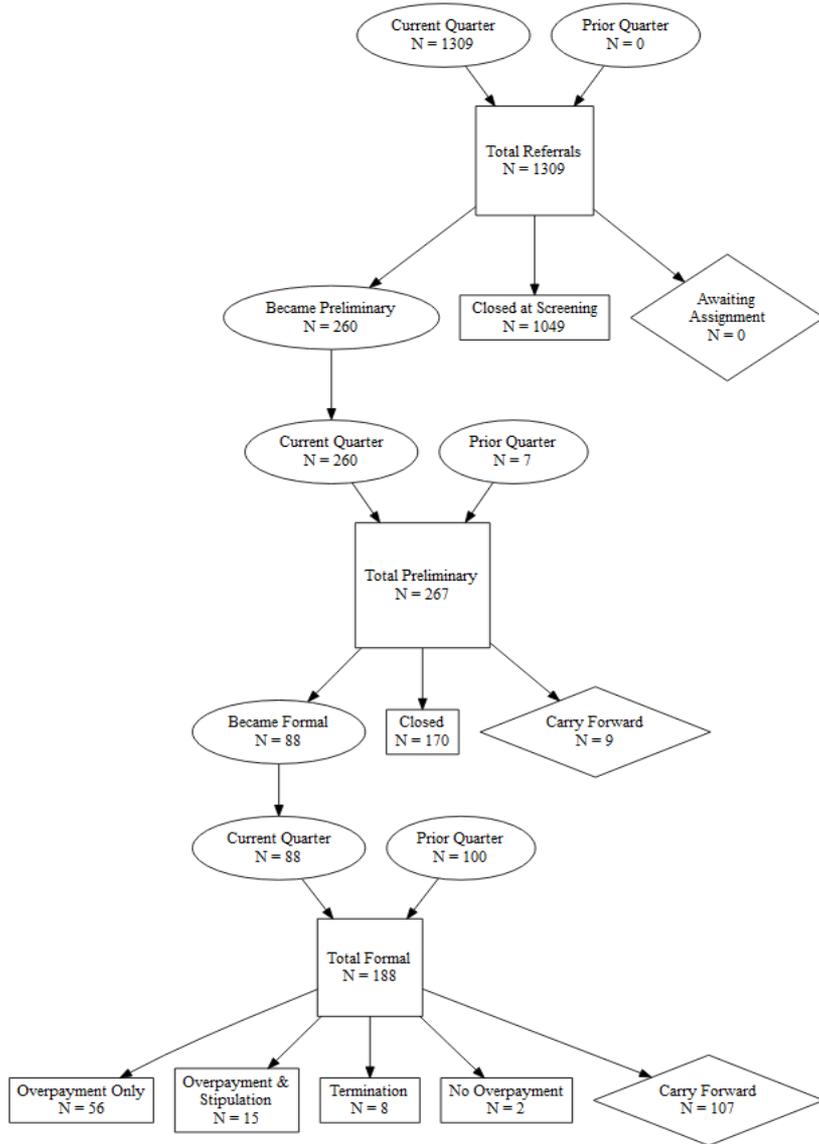


Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	PROVIDER INVESTIGATION FLOW CHART SHOWING SCALE OF OPERATIONS
Objective:	To ensure investigations into client issues are completed in a timely manner.
Significance:	Show how referrals, preliminary and formal investigations are tracked and processed within the organization.
Target:	There is no target for this measure.
Data Source:	Data is collected administratively through the Bureau of Program Integrity.
Measurement Method:	Counts of referrals and types of referral outcomes.

DECE Goal: Child care funds are well spent and fraud is minimized

Measured by: Provider investigation flow chart overview



Referrals

- 1,309 Referrals were processed in Q1 2016: 1,043 (79.7%) were closed at screening and 266 (20.3%) became preliminary investigations.
- As of the end of Q1 2016, there were no referrals awaiting assignment.

Preliminary Investigations

- Timeliness of Preliminary Investigations Completed per quarter (Slide 15)

Formal Investigations

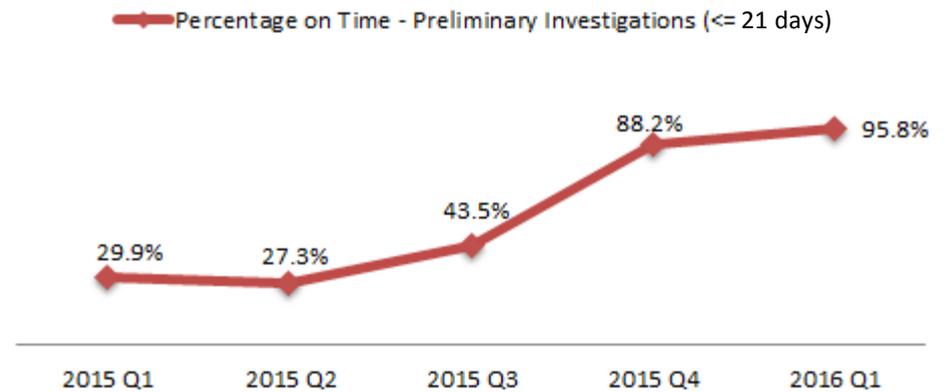
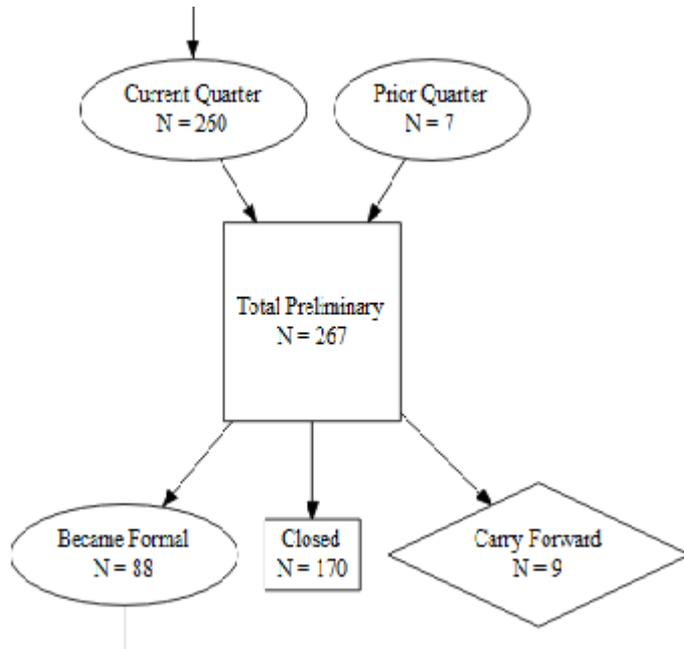
- Timeliness of Formal Investigations completed and Dispositions (Slide 16)

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	PROVIDER INVESTIGATION FLOW CHART DETAIL OF PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS
Objective:	To ensure investigations into client issues are completed in a timely manner.
Significance:	Show how preliminary investigations are tracked and processed within the organization.
Target:	Preliminary investigations should be completed within 21 days.
Data Source:	Data is collected administratively through the Bureau of Program Integrity.
Measurement Method:	<p>The flow chart shows counts of preliminary investigations and counts of their different outcomes.</p> <p>In the line graph, numerator equals the number of preliminary investigations completed on time. Denominator equals all open preliminary investigations.</p>

DECE Goal: Child care funds are well spent and fraud is minimized

Measured by: Preliminary investigations, timeliness of cases completed per quarter



Analysis

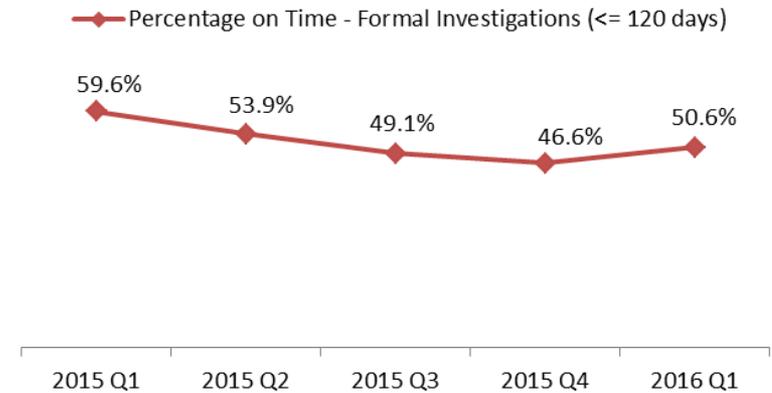
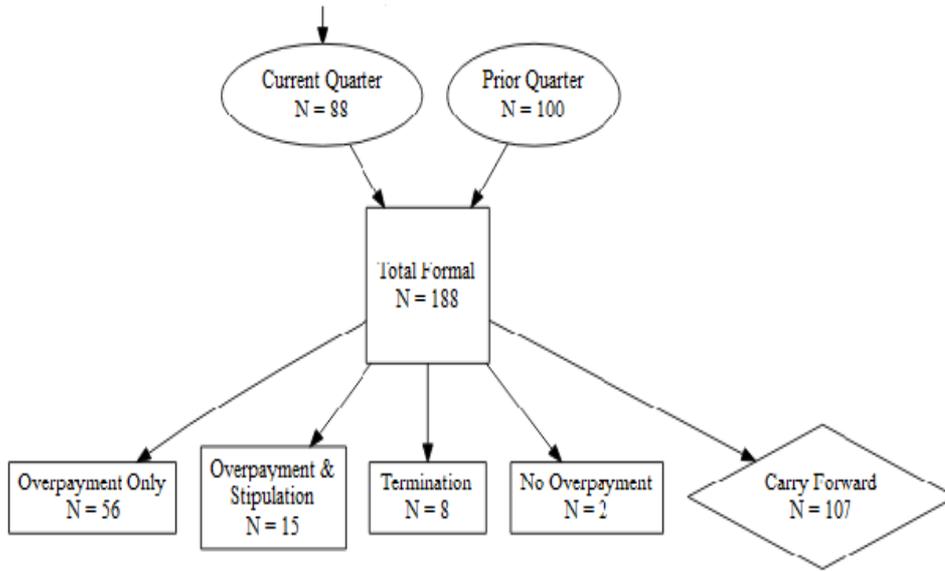
- Preliminary investigations must be completed within 21 days.
- The percentage of preliminary investigations completed on time increased 7.6 percentage points from 88.2% in Q4 2015 to 95.8% in Q1 2016.
- The average time for preliminary investigations is 15.5 days statewide in Q1 2016. This is down 2.5 days from Q4 2015 (13).

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	PROVIDER INVESTIGATION FLOW CHART DETAIL OF FORMAL INVESTIGATIONS
Objective:	To ensure investigations into client issues are completed in a timely manner.
Significance:	Show how formal investigations are tracked and processed within the organization.
Target:	Formal investigations should be completed within 120 days.
Data Source:	Data is collected administratively through the Bureau of Program Integrity.
Measurement Method:	<p>The flow chart shows counts of formal investigations and counts of their different outcomes.</p> <p>In the line graph, numerator equals the number of formal investigations completed on time. Denominator equals all open formal investigations.</p>

DECE Goal: Child care funds are well spent and fraud is minimized

Measured by: Formal investigations, timeliness of cases completed per quarter



Analysis

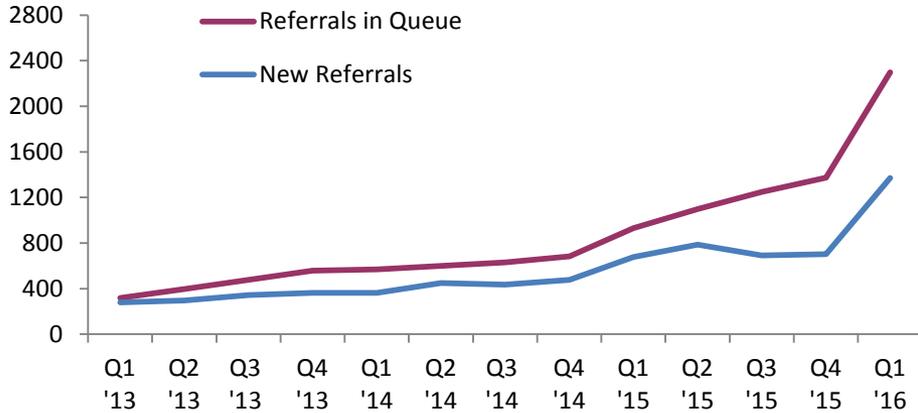
- Formal investigations must be completed within 120 days.
- The percentage of formal investigations completed on time increased 4 percentage points from 46.6% in Q4 2015 to 50.6% in Q1 2016.
- The average total time for formal investigations is 147.7 days statewide in Q1 2016. This is up 16.5 days from Q4 2015 (131.2).
- The overpayment entered amount for 2016 Q1 is \$230,236.94.

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	ASSIGNED CLIENT INVESTIGATION TIMELINESS
Objective:	To ensure investigations into client issues are completed in a timely manner.
Significance:	The Milwaukee Early Care Administration (MECA) must follow up on referrals made regarding child care program recipients that may contradict program policies.
Target:	90.0% of investigations are completed within 30 days of being assigned.
Data Source:	Data is collected administratively through the Milwaukee Early Care Administration (MECA).
Measurement Method:	<p>In the line graph, the two lines represent respectively and for each quarter counts of all referrals in queue and counts of all new referrals.</p> <p>In the bar graph, numerator equals the number of client investigations completed within 30 days in each quarter. Denominator equals the number of client investigations completed in each quarter.</p>

DECE Goal: Child care funds are well spent and fraud is minimized
Measured by: Client investigations for MECA

Target Direction: 



Milwaukee Early Care Administration Client Investigation
 Timeliness from Q1 2013 through Q1 2016 for once referrals is assigned. The benchmark is 90%.

Analysis

- Referrals
 - Total referrals in queue at the end of Q1 2016 was 2,298.
 - A total of 1,371 (59.7% of 2,298) were received in Q1 2016.
 - MECA is currently working on referrals that were received in July of 2015.

- Investigations
 - Total active investigations at the end of Q1 2016 was 584.
 - A total of 503 investigations were completed in Q1 2016.
 - 85.7% of assigned referrals were completed timely (431 of 503 completed within 30 days for Q1 2016).

MECA did not achieve this benchmark for Q4 2015 85.7% < 90%

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	CLIENT INVESTIGATIONS FOR MECA OUTCOMES
Objective:	To ensure client overpayments are found and processed.
Significance:	Wisconsin state statute requires that local agencies recover overpayments found in the program. Overpayments occur due to fraud, client errors or errors made by the administrative agency.
Target:	There is no target for this measure.
Data Source:	Data is collected administratively through the Milwaukee Early Care Administration (MECA).
Measurement Method:	<p>In the bar graph, data is the total amount of overpayments discovered from MECA client investigations for each quarter.</p> <p>In the line graph, numerator equals the number of completed MECA client investigations resulting in substantiation. Denominator equals the total number of completed MECA client investigations.</p>

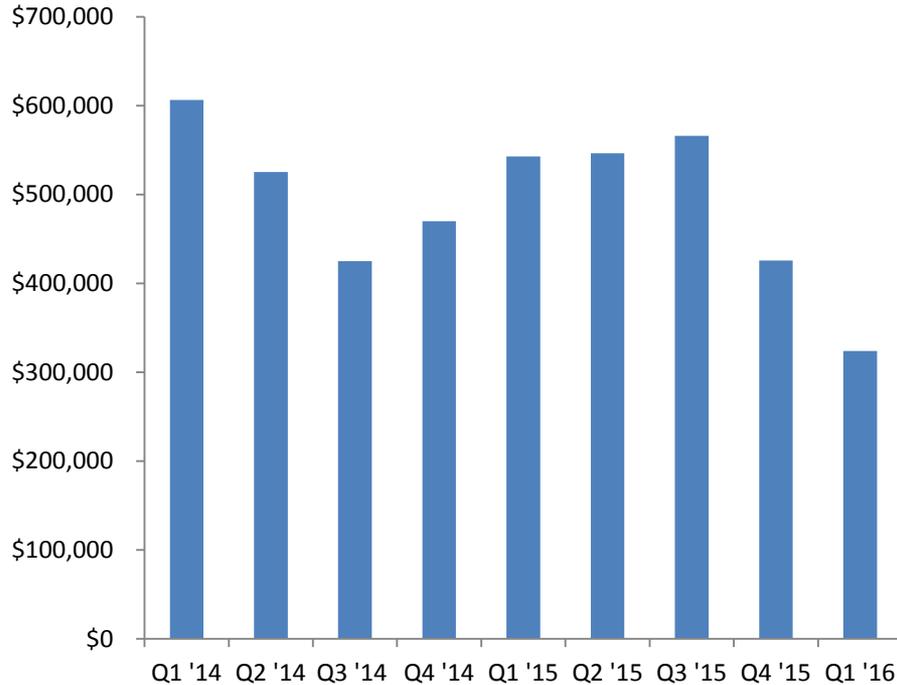
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DECE Goal: Child care funds are well spent and fraud is minimized

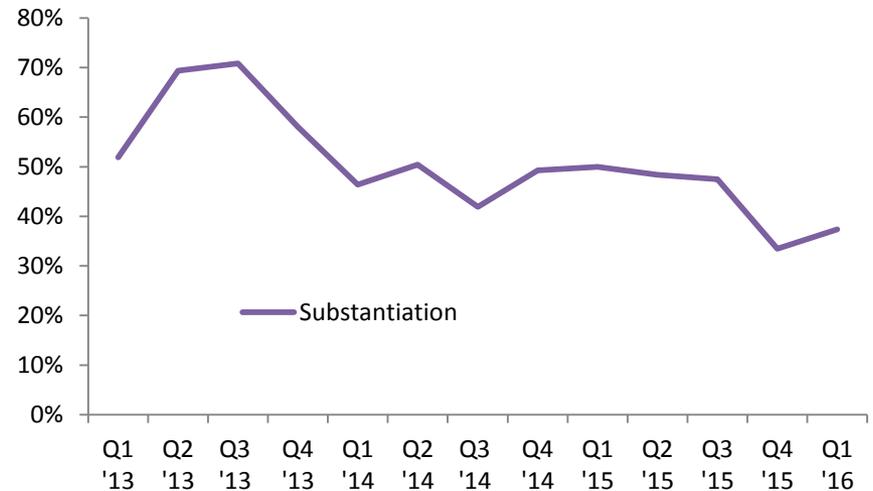
Measured by: Client investigations for MECA outcomes

Analysis



Overpayments Entered Based on MECA Client Investigations from January 2014 – March 2016

- Outcomes of investigations completed in Q1 2016
 - 37.4% (188/503) had substantiated claims
 - 70.2% (132/188) Client Error
 - 17.0% (32/188) Intentional Program Viol.
 - 12.8% (24/188) Agency Error
- \$323,984 of overpayments were entered in Q1 2016. This is 23.9% less than the Q4 2015 amount of \$425,722



Percentage of Completed MECA Client Investigations Resulting in Substantiations from Q1 2013 to Q1 2016

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

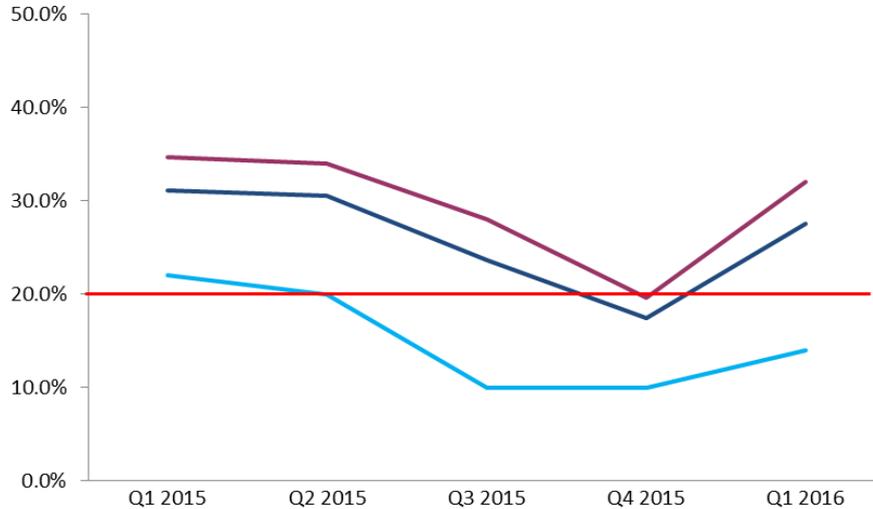
Performance Measure:	TARGETED CASE REVIEWS
Objective:	To ensure Wisconsin Shares caseworkers are properly verifying that parents receiving subsidized child care are working for a qualified employer or are engaged in other qualifying activities and that the parent is receiving the appropriate amount of child care.
Significance:	Reviewing Wisconsin Shares authorizations identifies where DECE needs to focus its attention on training to improve compliance.
Target:	No more than 20% of reviewed cases will have an error.
Data Source:	Data is gathered from the Child Care Statewide Administration on the Web (CSAW) system, CARES Worker Web (CWW), and an applicant's Electronic Case File (ECF).
Measurement Method:	Numerator equals the number of Wisconsin Shares cases in the Targeted Case Review (TCR) with an error per quarter. Denominator equals the total number of Wisconsin Shares cases in the Targeted Case Review (TCR) per quarter.

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DECE Goal: Child care funds are well-spent and fraud is minimized
Measured by: Targeted case reviews

Target Direction: 



	Q1 2015	Q2 2015	Q3 2015	Q4 2015	Q1 2016
Milwaukee	22.0%	20.0%	10.0%	10.0%	14.0%
Balance of State	34.6%	34.0%	28.0%	19.6%	32.0%
Statewide	31.1%	30.5%	23.7%	17.4%	27.5%

Quarterly percentage of Wisconsin Shares cases in the Targeted Case Review (TCR) with an error from Q1 2015 to Q1 2016. The benchmark is an error rate not to exceed 20%.

Statewide, Wisconsin did not achieve this benchmark for Q1 2016 27.5% > 20.0%

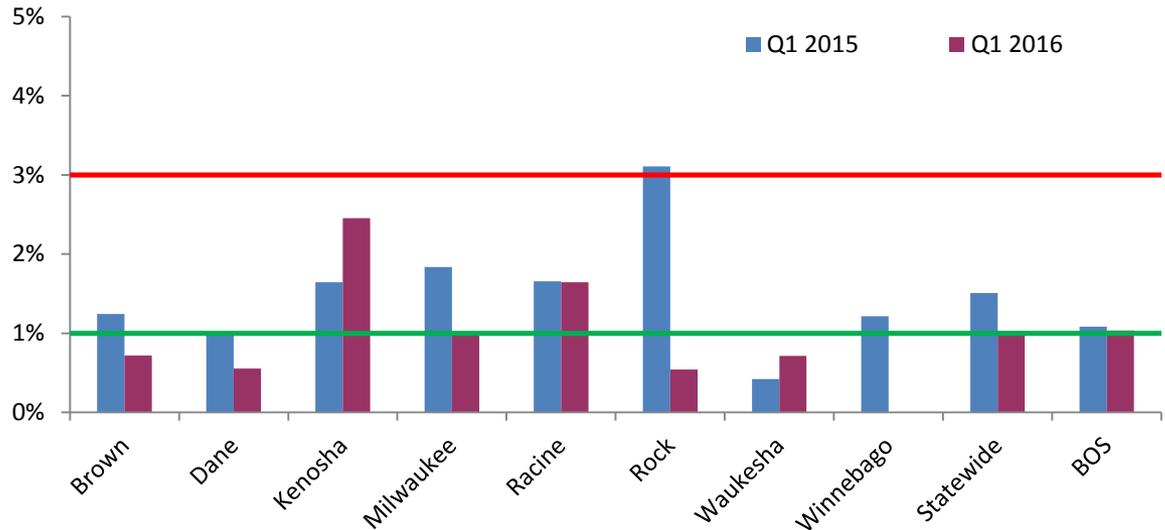
Analysis

- DECE reviews cases on a quarterly basis. There is a 3 month delay in reviews. Data reviewed for Q1 2016 are from October 2015.
- In Q1 2016, 200 cases were reviewed, with an error rate of 27.5%:
 - 55 cases had errors
 - 111 errors were found
 - The most frequent errors were:
 - No comments/ECF to support authorization (30 errors)
 - Authorization does not cover activity/travel (20 errors)
 - Found an average of 2.0 errors per case with errors.
- Statewide, Q1 2016 the error rate of 27.5% was:
 - 10.1 percentage points greater than Q4 2015
 - 3.6 percentage points less than Q1 2015
- Tribal agencies are now included in the TCR. Six cases from two tribes were reviewed with a 100.0% error rate and an average of 4.5 errors per case (27 total errors).
- In addition to tribal agencies being included, 2 new errors are being reviewed. Without the tribal agencies and newly reviewed errors the error rate would have been 24.2%.
- In Milwaukee 50 cases were reviewed with an error rate of 14.0% (7 cases with errors). There were 12 total errors identified in those 7 cases. 58.3% (n=7) of the errors can be attributed to portions of the authorization process assigned to MiLES, and the other 41.7% (n=5) to MECA.

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	CLIENT OVERPAYMENTS
Objective:	To ensure client overpayments are found and processed.
Significance:	Wisconsin state statute requires that local agencies recover overpayments found in the program. Overpayments occur due to fraud, client errors or errors made by the administrative agency.
Target:	Local agencies will establish overpayments at a rate of 1% - 3% of total dollars administered in the county for subsidy administration.
Data Source:	Data is from the Child Care Statewide Administration on the Web (CSAW) system.
Measurement Method:	Numerator equals the total dollars YTD established as client overpayments. Denominator equals the Year-to-Date (YTD) dollars administered by Wisconsin Shares.

DECE Goal: Child care funds are well-spent and fraud is minimized
Measured by: Client overpayments



Total Client Overpayments as a percent of Wisconsin Shares Subsidy Issued per County for Q1 2015 and Q1 2016. The benchmark is between 1.0% and 3.0% of subsidy issuance is established as overpayment.

Analysis

- Overpayments established in Q1 2016:
 - Statewide: 345 claims for \$550,000
 - BOS: 157 claims for \$230,000
 - MKE: 188 claims for \$320,000
- Statewide 1.0% of overpayments were established in Q1 2016. This is down by half a percentage point from Q1 2015.
- Kenosha, Milwaukee, and Racine were in the target zone for Q1 2016.
- Brown, Dane, Rock, Waukesha and Winnebago counties were below the target zone.

Statewide, Wisconsin achieved this benchmark for Q4 2015: 1.0% < 1.0% < 3.0%

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

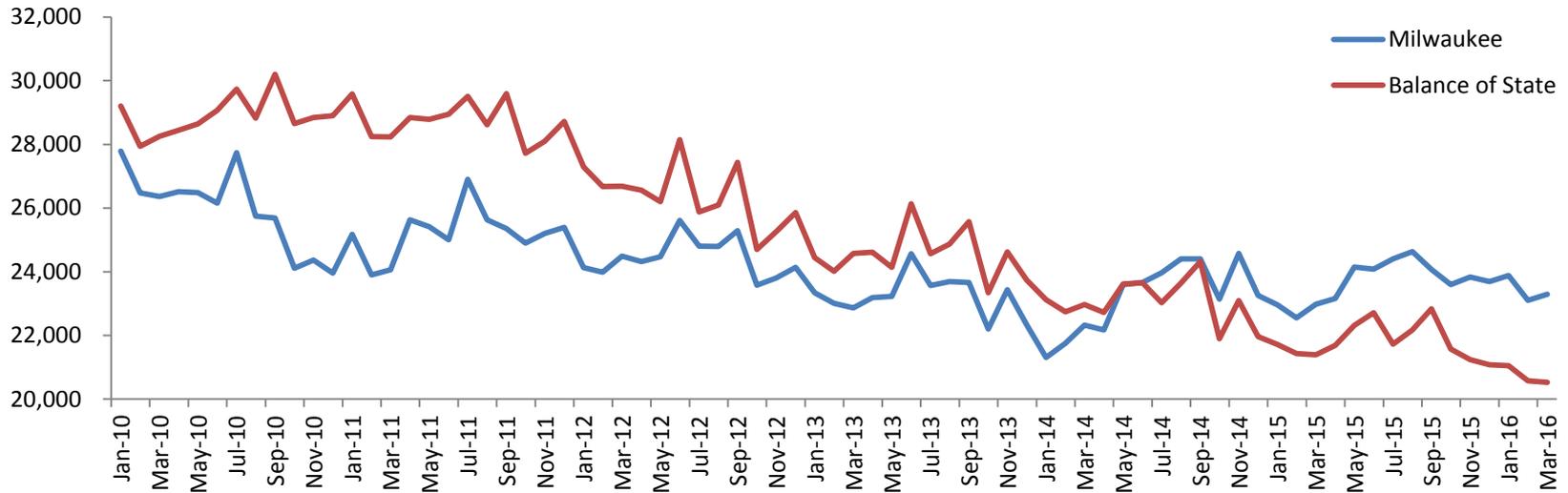
Performance Measure:	SCALE OF OPERATIONS
Objective:	To provide high quality child care for children in Wisconsin
Significance:	Shows how the number of children served by Wisconsin Shares has changed over time.
Target:	There is no target for this measure.
Data Source:	Data is from the CARES Child Care Payment System Management Report.
Measurement Method:	Counts of the number of children and families served by the Wisconsin Shares program, as well as the number of providers participating in the program, per month.

DECE Goal: Child care funds are well-spent, fraud is minimized and child care is accessible for all children

Measured by: Scale of operations, Wisconsin Shares

Table: Scale of Subsidized Child Care Operations in Wisconsin: Providers Currently Serving and Number of Children Served by the Wisconsin Shares Child Care Subsidy Program in Select Months

Month	Wisconsin Shares Providers		WI Shares Children Served			WI Shares Families Served		
	Providers	Milwaukee	BOS	Statewide	Milwaukee	BOS	Statewide	
	Mar-16	3,064	23,296	20,530	43,826	12,816	12,969	25,785
Feb-16	3,045	23,105	20,569	43,674	12,711	13,008	25,719	
Jan-16	3,116	23,878	21,052	44,930	13,098	13,262	26,360	
Dec-15	3,122	23,692	21,073	44,765	13,119	13,389	26,508	
Mar-15	3,295	22,976	21,394	44,370	12,823	13,714	26,537	



Children Served in the Wisconsin Shares Child Care Subsidy Program in both Milwaukee and the Balance of the State 2010 to March 2016

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	WISCONSIN SHARES PROVIDERS BY STAR LEVEL
Objective:	To ensure children in the Wisconsin Shares child care subsidy program have access to high quality early education programs.
Significance:	Research has shown that low-income children who attend high quality care have improved short and long term outcomes. For this measure, high quality providers are defined as those that have 3, 4 or 5 Stars.
Target:	49.0% of providers in the Wisconsin Shares program will provide high quality child care.
Data Source:	Data is from the YoungStar Case Management System.
Measurement Method:	<p>In the bar graph, numerator equals the number of Wisconsin Shares children attending a 3, 4, or 5 Star level rated provider. Denominator equals the number of children in Wisconsin Shares at centers with a final YoungStar rating.</p> <p>In the line graph, numerator equals the number of YoungStar child care programs with a 3, 4, or 5 Star rating. Denominator equals all child care providers with a YoungStar rating.</p>

DECE Goal: High quality programs exist for children to attend

Measured by: Providers by Star level



Analysis

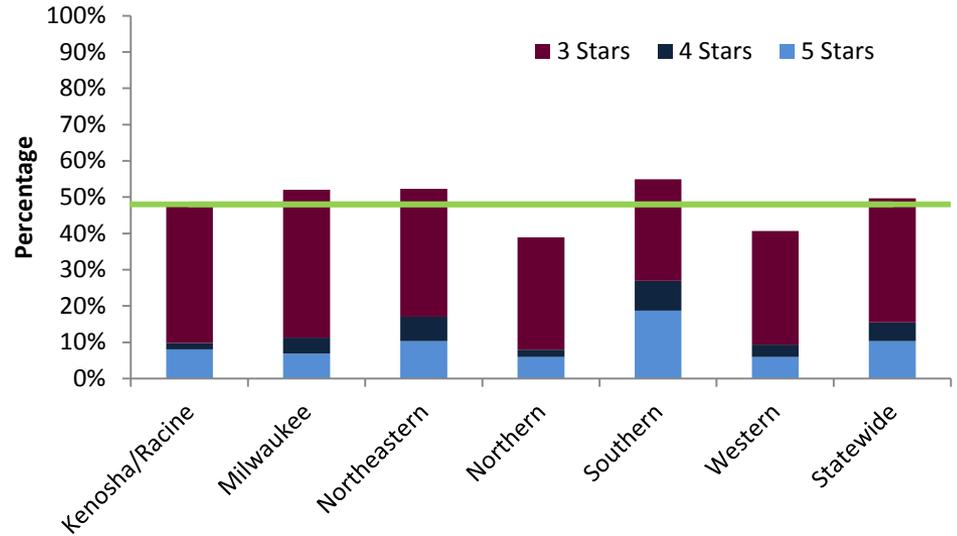
Statewide, 49.6% of providers were rated as high quality child care programs in March 2016. This is 1.5 points higher than December 2015. The arrows below indicate an increase or decrease from December 2015.

- 54.9% in Southern ↑
- 52.3% in Northeastern ↑
- 52.1% in Milwaukee ↑
- 48.2% in Kenosha/Racine ↑
- 40.6% in Western ↑
- 39.0% in Northern ↑

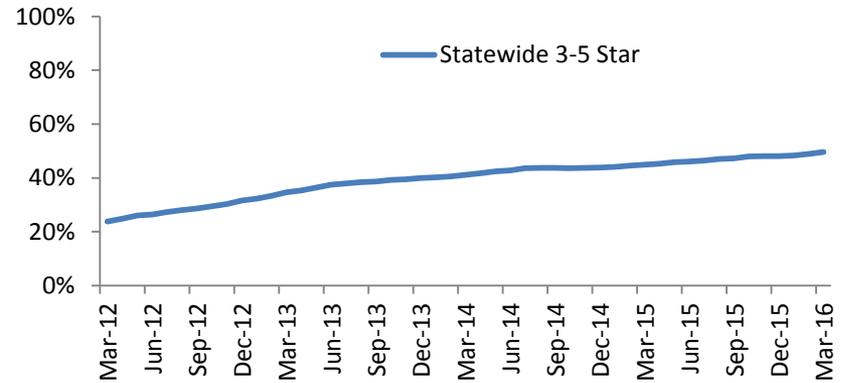
For Northern, Western, and Kenosha/Racine to meet the 49% benchmark the following numbers of providers would have to move up from 2 Stars.

- Northern: 41 of 246 2 Star Providers
- Western: 45 of 317 2 Star Providers
- Kenosha/Racine: 2 of 116 2 Star Providers

Statewide, Wisconsin achieved this benchmark for March 49.6% > 49.0%



Percentage of child care programs by Star level as of March 2016. The benchmark is that 49% of programs will be high quality (YoungStar rated 4, or 5 Stars).

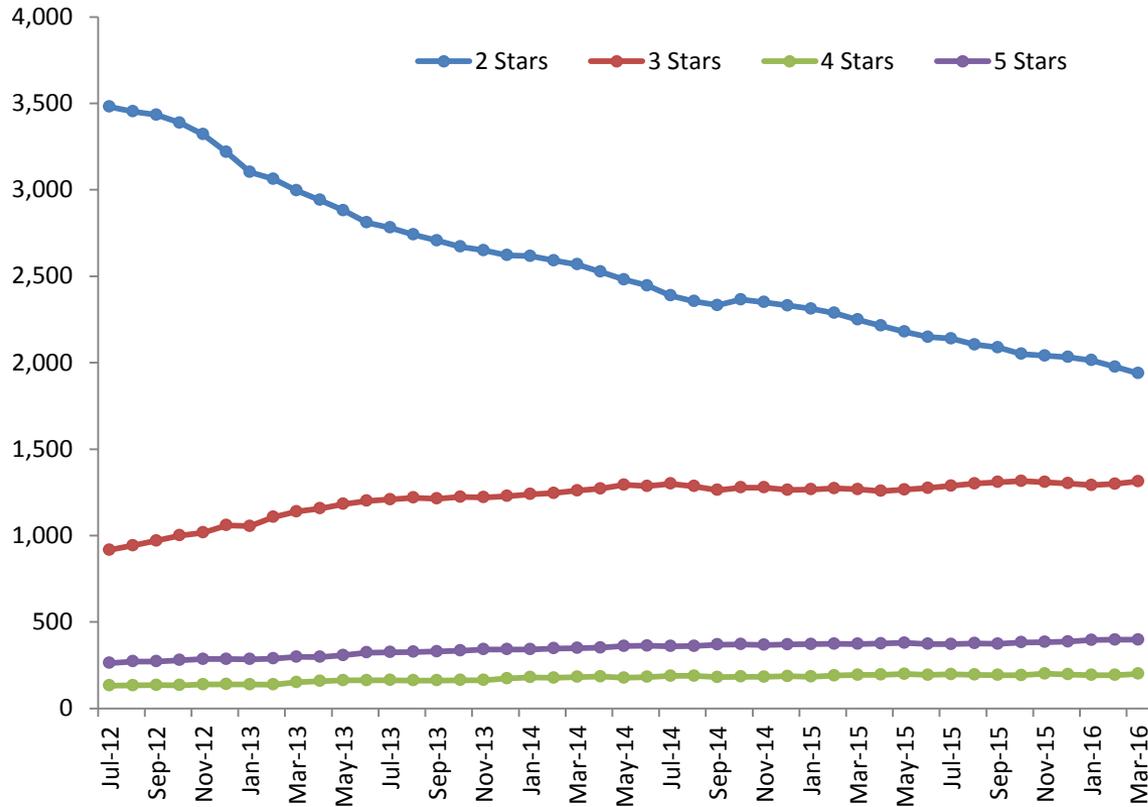


Percentage of high quality child care programs (YoungStar rated 4, or 5 Stars), March 2012 through March 2016.

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	PROVIDER MOVEMENT
Objective:	High quality programs exist for children to attend.
Significance:	Research has shown that low-income children who attend high quality care have improved short- and long-term outcomes. For this measure, high quality providers are defined as those that have 3, 4 or 5 Stars.
Target:	There is no target for this measure.
Data Source:	Data is from the YoungStar Case Management System.
Measurement Method:	Monthly, statewide counts of child care providers for each their Star rating.

DECE Goal: High quality programs exist for children to attend
Measured by: Provider movement



Analysis

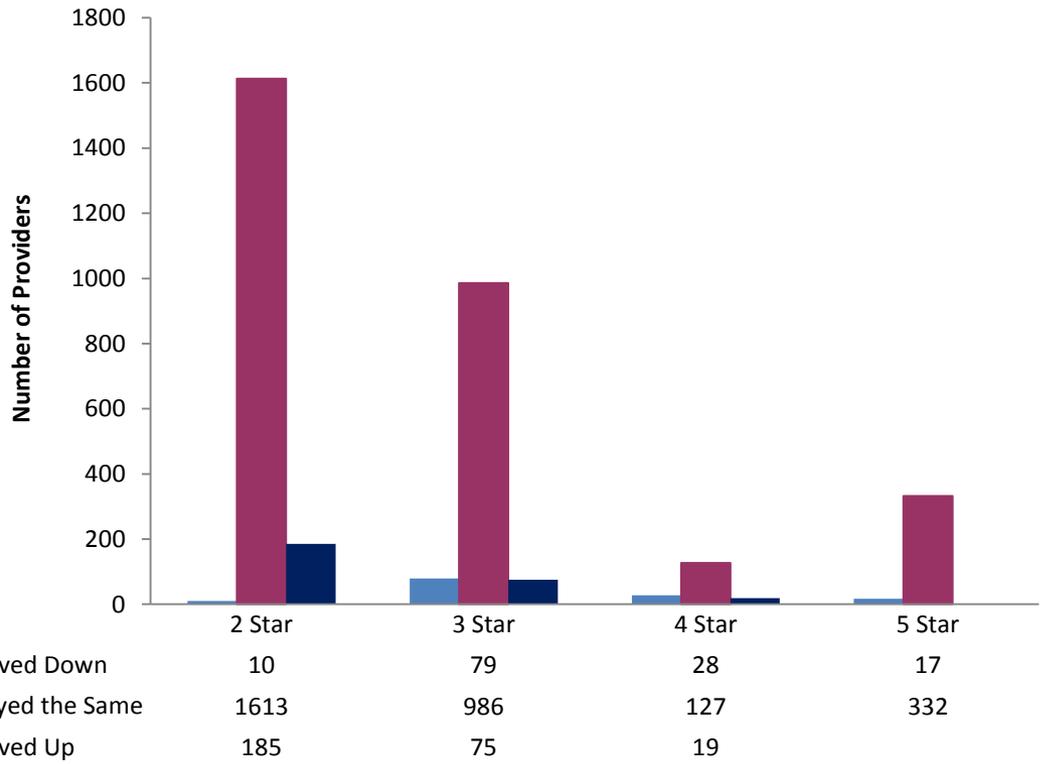
- Changes in the number of providers at each star level over the July 2012 to March 2016 period:
 - 1 Star -64.9% (37 to 13)
 - 2 Star -44.3% (3480 to 1939)
 - 3 Star +38.2% (917 to 1314)
 - 4 Star +51.5% (132 to 200)
 - 5 Star +51.3% (263 to 398)
- Total providers decreased by 20.0% over the July 2012 to March 2016 period (4,829-3,864)
- High quality providers (3-5 Stars) increased by 45.7% over the July 2012 to March 2016 period (1312-1912)

Change in the number of providers at each Star level from July 2012 through March 2016. Providers had to sign the YoungStar contract by July 2012 in order to continue receiving payment from Wisconsin Shares.

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	PROVIDER MOVEMENT
Objective:	High quality programs exist for children to attend.
Significance:	Research has shown that low-income children who attend high quality care have improved short- and long-term outcomes. For this measure, high quality providers are defined as those that have 3, 4 or 5 Stars.
Target:	There is no target for this measure.
Data Source:	Data is from the YoungStar Case Management System.
Measurement Method:	Counts of absolute changes in child care providers' YoungStar status from year to year. Organized per Star rating category.

DECE Goal: High quality programs exist for children to attend
Measured by: Provider movement



Analysis

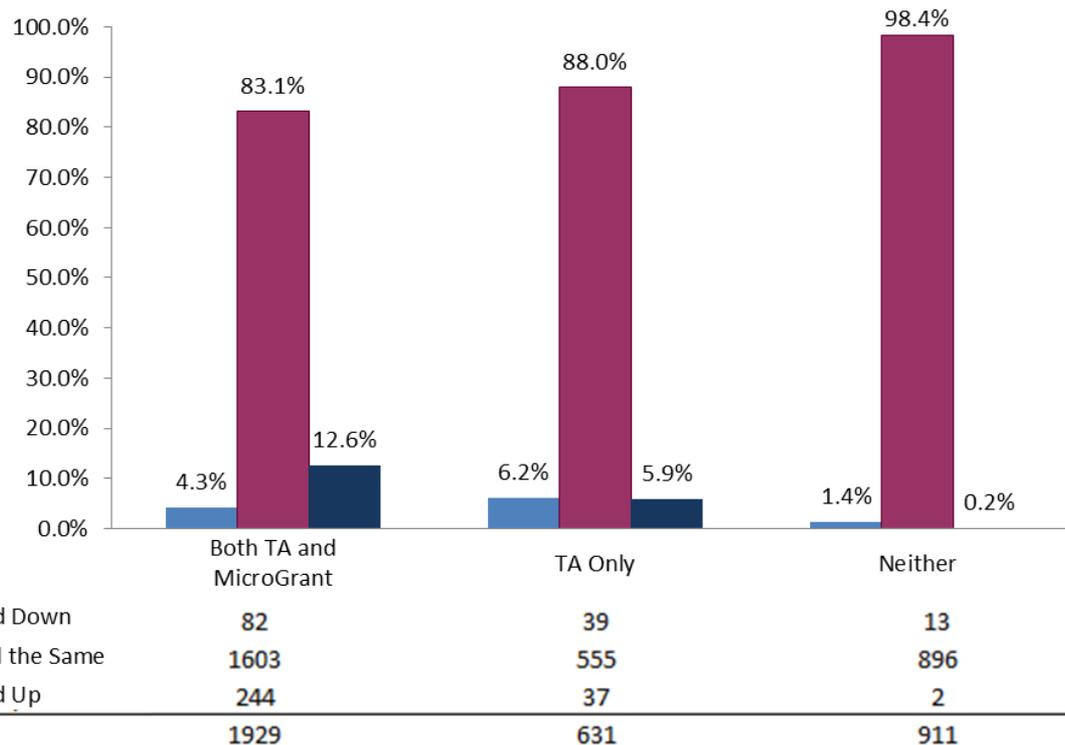
- The majority of providers (88.1%) stayed at the same Star rating (3,058 of 3,471).
 - This compares to 88.7% of providers who stayed at the same level from 2013 to 2014 (3,216 of 3,627)
- 8.0% of providers (279 of 3,471) moved up compared to 7.8% from 2013 to 2014.
- 3.9% of providers moved down compared to 3.5% from 2013 to 2014.
- This analysis was not conducted in 2015, therefore we are comparing to 2013-2014 data.

Movement in Provider YoungStar Rating from January 2015 to January 2016. Numbers reflect where providers were in 2015 compared to where they are as of January 2016. This excludes any new YoungStar centers that were not in operation at the beginning of the period.

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	IMPACTS OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (TA) AND MICRO-GRANTS (MG) ON PROVIDER MOVEMENT
Objective:	High quality programs exist for children to attend.
Significance:	Research has shown that low-income children who attend high quality care have improved short- and long-term outcomes. For this measure, high quality providers are defined as those that have 3, 4 or 5 Stars.
Target:	There is no target for this measure.
Data Source:	Data is from the YoungStar Case Management System.
Measurement Method:	The bar graph represents the percentage change in child care providers' YoungStar status from year to year, according to whether they received micro-grants and/or technical assistance. Numerators equal the number of child care providers whose status remained the same, moved up, or moved down. Denominators equals all child care providers who received either technical assistance, technical assistance and micro-grants, or neither type of support.

DECE Goal: High quality programs exist for children to attend
Measured by: Provider movement through
 TA and MG interventions



Analysis

- This slide shows the outcomes for the YoungStar interventions: Technical Assistance and Micro-Grants from January 4, 2015 to January 3, 2016.
 - There are 3,477 programs represented in this time period.
- Programs that received both TA and MG were:
 - Almost 3 times more likely to move up in Star ratings than down.
 - Over 2 times more likely to move up than programs that only received TA.
- Programs that increased their rating in 2015 received an average of 18.2 hours of onsite consultation as compared with an average of 9 hours for programs that maintained their Star rating.
- Programs that increased their rating in 2015 had utilized 1.5 times more Micro-Grant support dollars compared with programs that maintained their Star rating.

Percent of Movement in Provider YoungStar Rating from January 2015 to January 2016 by Technical Assistance (TA) and Micro-Grant (MG) receipt status. The number of programs that were rated at the beginning and end of the period are indicated below the graph.

Note: MG only was excluded from the graph since the total number of programs that received only MGs was small (6). These 6 programs did not change star level over this period.

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	WISCONSIN SHARES CHILDREN BY STAR LEVEL
Objective:	High quality programs exist for children to attend.
Significance:	Research has shown that low-income children who attend high quality care have improved short- and long-term outcomes. For this measure, high quality providers are defined as those that have 3, 4 or 5 Stars.
Target:	69.0% of children in the Wisconsin Shares program will attend high quality centers.
Data Source:	Data is from the YoungStar Case Management System and Child Care Statewide Administration on the Web (CSAW).
Measurement Method:	<p>In the bar graph, numerator equals the number of Wisconsin Shares children attending a 3, 4, or 5 Star rated provider for a given region. Denominator equals the total number of children attending a 2 or higher Star rated provider.</p> <p>In the line graph, numerator equals the total number of Wisconsin Shares children statewide attending a 3, 4, or 5 Star rated provider. Denominator equals the total number of children attending a 2 or higher Star rated provider.</p>

DECE Goal: High quality programs exist for children to attend
Measured by: Providers by star level



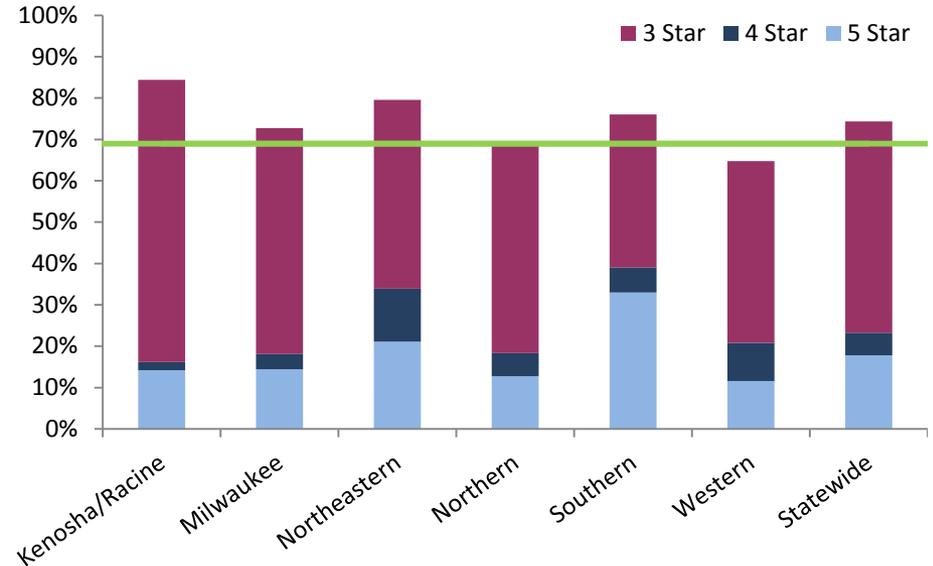
Analysis

Statewide, 74.4% of children attended high quality child care programs; a 2.9 point increase compared to December 2015 (71.5%). The arrows below indicate a decrease or increase from December 2015.

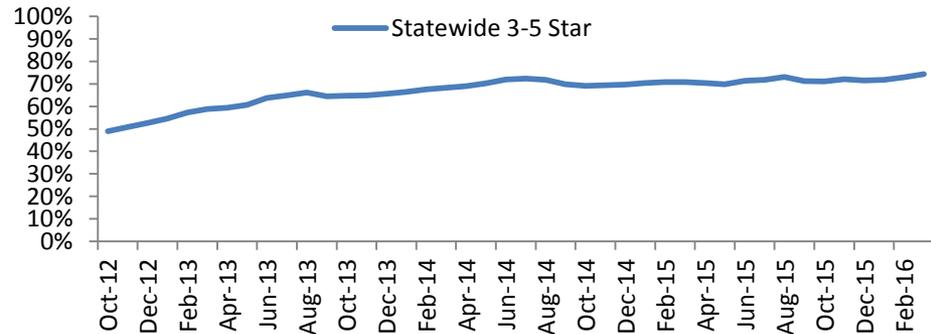
- 84.4% in Kenosha ↑
- 79.6% in Northeastern ↑
- 76.0% in Southern ↑
- 72.8% in Milwaukee ↑
- 68.8% in Northern ↑
- 64.8% in Western ↓

- For Northern and Western to meet the 69% benchmark the following numbers of children would have to move up from 2 Star providers.
 - Northern: 3 of 596 Wisconsin Shares Participants currently at a 2 Star provider.
 - Western: 116 of 969 Wisconsin Shares Participants currently at a 2 Star provider.

Statewide, Wisconsin achieved this benchmark for March 74.4% > 69.0%



Percentage of children receiving Wisconsin Shares by star level as of March 2016. The benchmark is that 69% of children will attend high quality program (YoungStar rated 3, 4, or 5 Stars).



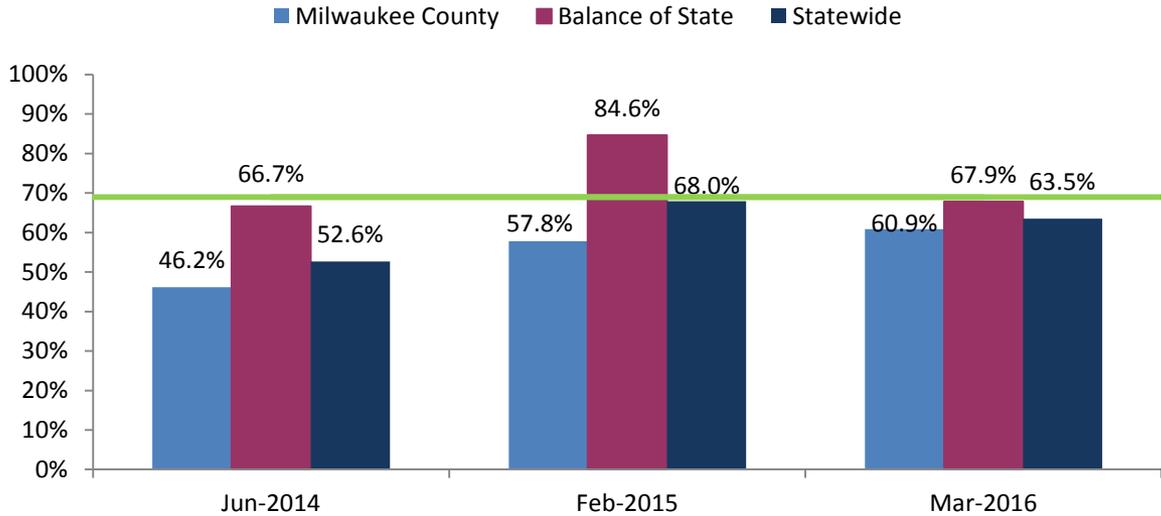
Percentage of children receiving Wisconsin Shares attending high quality child care programs (YoungStar rated 3, 4, or 5 Stars), October 2012 – March 2016).

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Performance Measures

Performance Measure:	WISCONSIN SHARES CHILDREN WITH BARRIERS: MINOR TEEN PARENTS
Objective:	To ensure children with high barriers in the Wisconsin Shares child care subsidy program have access to high quality early education programs.
Significance:	Research has shown that low-income children who attend high quality care have improved short- and long-term outcomes. For this measure, high quality providers are defined as those that have 3, 4 or 5 Stars.
Target:	69% of children with barriers in the Wisconsin Shares program will attend high quality centers by the end of 2015.
Data Source:	Data is from the YoungStar Case Management System and Child Care Statewide Administration on the Web (CSAW).
Measurement Method:	Numerator equals the number of Wisconsin Shares children with high barriers (minor teen parents) at each Star level. Denominator equals the total number of children in Wisconsin Shares with high barriers (minor teen parents) at centers with a final YoungStar rating.

DECE Goal: High quality programs exist for children to attend
Measured by: Children with barriers, minor teen parents

Target Direction 



Percentage of children receiving Wisconsin Shares with a minor teen parent less than 18 years old and attending high quality child care programs (YoungStar rated 3, 4, or 5 Stars). The benchmark is 69% of children with high barriers will attend high quality programs.

Number of Children with at Least one Parent less than 18 years old within each Star Level as of March 2016. 2 Shares participants with a teen parent < 18 attending YoungStar programs with a pending rating.

	2 Star	3 Star	4 Star	5 Star	3-5 Star
Milwaukee	18	24	2	2	28
BOS	9	6	3	10	19
Statewide	27	30	5	12	47

Statewide, Wisconsin did NOT achieve this benchmark for March 63.5% < 69.0%

Analysis

- Of the 76 Wisconsin Shares participants with a minor teen parent less than 18 years old, 47 or 63.5% attend high quality care:
 - 40.5% attend 3 Star providers
 - 6.8% attend 4 Star providers
 - 16.2% attend 5 Star providers
- This is a 4.5 percentage point decrease from the last time we showed this measure in KidStat (data from February 2015). For comparison, the overall fraction of Wisconsin Shares children in 3-5 Star programs increased 3.6 percentage points over the same period (70.8% to 74.4%).
- 488 Wisconsin Shares participants had a teen parent less than 20 years old, 338 or 69.3% attend high quality care.