



CFSR3 Measures Quiz

1. **Terminology:** Match the following descriptions with the appropriate denominator:

<u>C</u> "All children in out-of-home care in 2014"	A. Exit Cohort
<u>A</u> "Of all children who exited out-of-home care in 2012"	B. Entry Cohort
<u>B</u> "Of all children who entered out-of-home care in 2013"	C. Point-in-time Sample

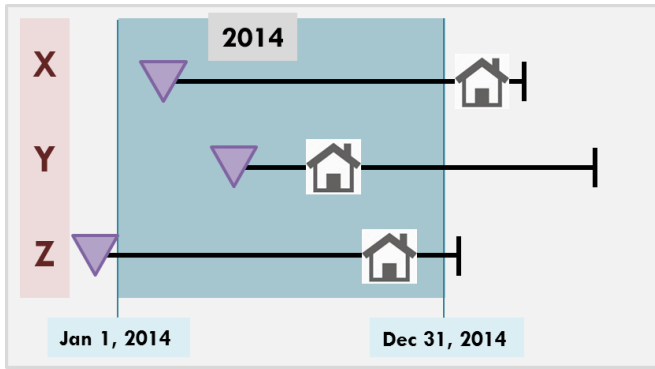
2. **Terminology:** Circle the correct term in the sentences below.

Exit cohorts tend to over-represent long/short stayers in out-of-home care. On the other hand, entry cohorts/point-in-time samples tend to over-represent long/short stayers of out-of-home care. As such, a(n) entry cohort/point-in-time sample is the most representative group in terms of describing the most typical OHC experience.

3. **Terminology:** Fill in the missing terms in the following sentences.

Each of the 7 CFSR3 measures can be expressed as a fraction, which involves a denominator and a numerator. The observation window refers to the time period that determines the children included in the denominator. The outcome window refers to the time period that determines the children included in the numerator; when the time period may differ from child to child, it is referred to as the individual outcome window.

4. **Permanency in 12 Months for Children Entering Out-of-Home Care (OHC):** Refer to the diagram and legend below to answer the following question: of the three children X, Y, and Z (whose OHC timelines are depicted in the diagram), which is/are included in the numerator and denominator for the Permanency in 12 months for Children Entering Out-of-Home Care CFSR3 measure?



L		Entry to Out-of-Home Care
E		Exit to Permanency
G		Change in Placement
E		Substantiated Allegation
N		Observation Window
D		Outcome Window

Numerator : child(ren) X, Y

Denominator: child(ren) X, Y

5. **Permanency in 12 Months for Children in Care 12-23 Months:** Fill in the missing observation windows for each of the defined outcome windows. Use the definition below as a reference, if needed.

<i>Children who discharged to permanency within 12 months of the first day (e.g., by December 31, 2015)</i>	X 100%
<i>Children who have been in out-of-home care for 12-23 months on the first day of a 12-month period (e.g., January 1, 2015)</i>	

Outcome window: Calendar Year 2013 Observation Window: 1/2/11-1/1/12

Outcome window: April 2014 – March 2015 Observation Window: 4/2/12-4/1/13



6. **Permanency in 12 Months for Children in Care 24+ Months:** Use the descriptions below to calculate the Permanency in 12 Months for Children in Care 24+ Months measure. Assume that children M-P comprise the entire OHC population.

Observation window: up to December 31, 2012

Outcome window: calendar year 2015

- Child M enters OHC on September 1, 2012, and exits to legal permanency on February 2, 2015.
- Child N enters OHC on August 1, 2011, and ages out of OHC on March 20, 2015.
- Child O enters OHC on April 1, 2013, and exits to legal permanency on February 15, 2015.
- Child P enters OHC on November 12, 2012, and exits to legal permanency on June 30, 2015.

$$\frac{M+P}{M+N+P} = \frac{2}{3} \quad \times 100\% = \underline{66.7}\%$$

7. **Re-Entry into Out-of-Home Care:** Of all children in Wisconsin who entered OHC in 2013, assume 1,000 children exited to legal permanency within 12 months of their individual entry dates. 100 of those children re-entered OHC within 12 months of their individual exit dates. If the federal standard is 8.3% of this measure, did Wisconsin meet the benchmark for this measure? Use the definition below as a reference, if needed.

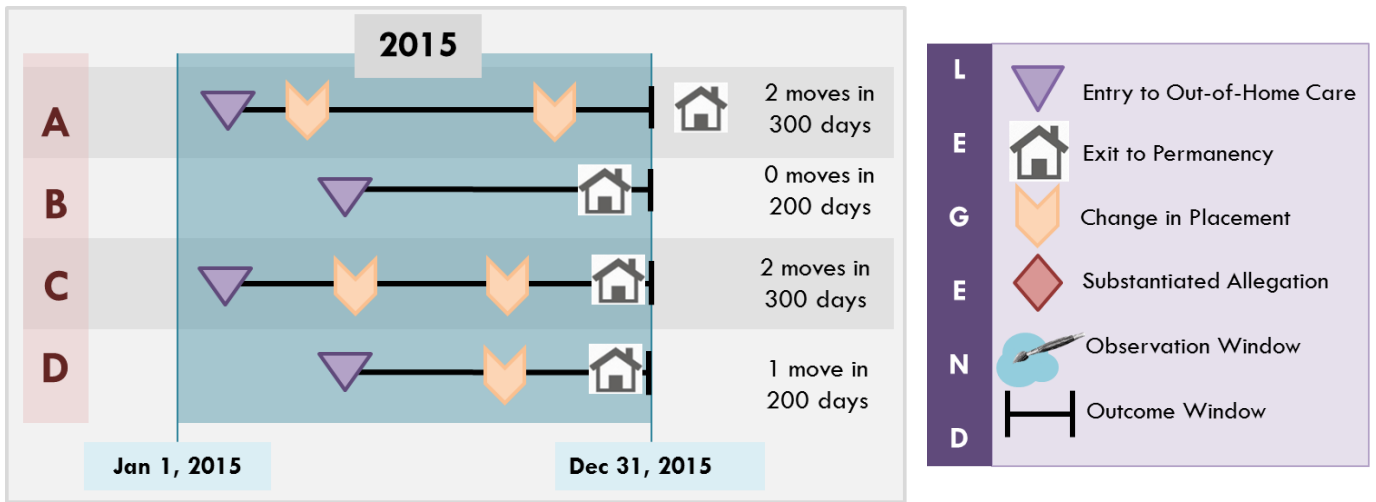
$$\frac{\text{Children who re-enter care within 12 months of their discharge}}{\text{Children who entered out-of-home care in a 12-month period, who discharged within 12 months of their individual entry}} \times 100\%$$

Yes, it did meet the standard.

No, it did not meet the standard. $(100/1000 \times 100\% = 10.0\%$, which is greater than 8.3%. Since this metric measures re-entry, a smaller percent represents a more favorable outcome.



8. **Placement Stability:** Refer to the diagram below to calculate the Placement Stability measure for the 4 children (assuming these children comprise the entire OHC population).



$$\frac{2+0+2+1}{300+200+300+200} = \frac{5}{1000} \times 1000 \text{ Days} = 5 \text{ Placement moves/1000 days}$$

9. **Maltreatment in OHC:** Circle the correct answer below for the Maltreatment in OHC measure. Use the definition below as a reference.

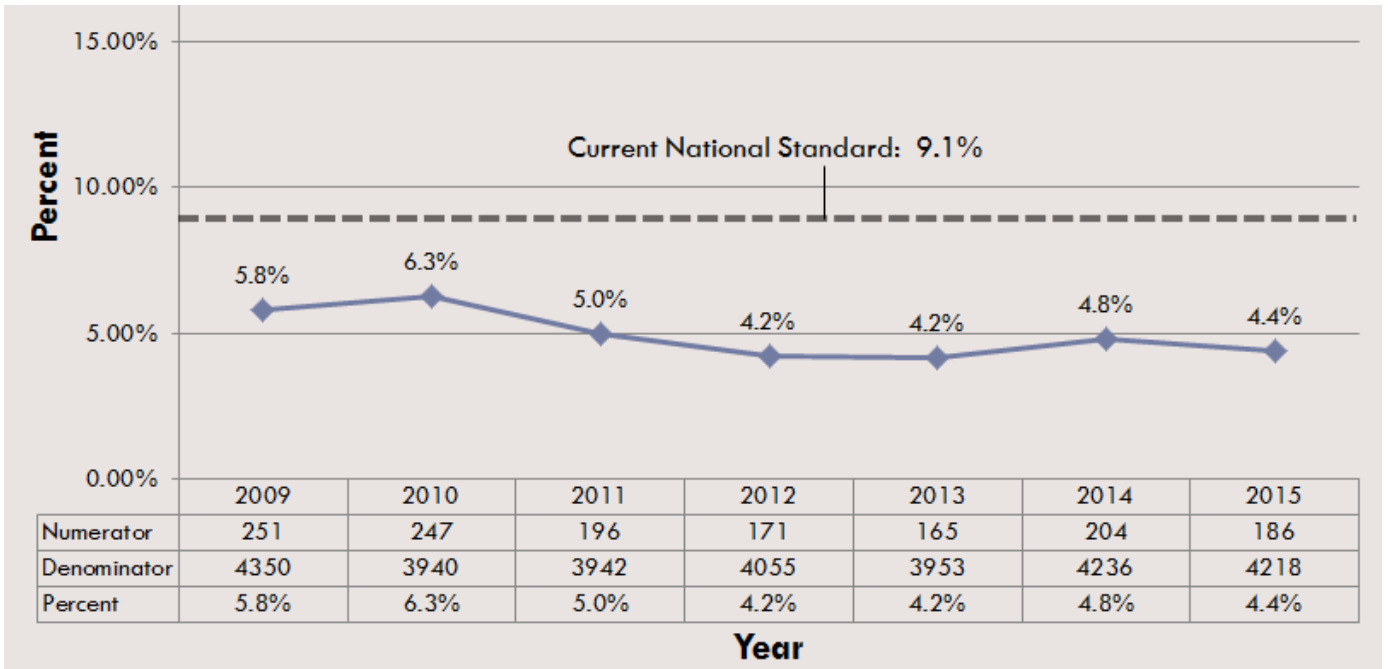
$$\frac{\text{Number of substantiated allegation during the time period}}{\text{Total number of days in out-of-home care for children in care during a 12-month period (e.g., January 1, 2015 - December 31, 2015), as of the end of the 12-month period (e.g., December 31, 2015)}} \times 100,000 \text{ Days}$$

Assume Wisconsin's outcome for this measure is 9.0 for 2014. This outcome can be interpreted as:

- A. In 2014, Wisconsin had 9 victimizations.
- B. In 2014, Wisconsin had 9 children who were victimized.
- C. In 2014, Wisconsin had 9 victimizations that occurred during all OHC days of a given year (expressed per 100,000 days).
- D. In 2014, Wisconsin had 9 children who were victimized during all OHC days of a given year (expressed per 100,000 days).



10. **Recurrence of Maltreatment:** The graph below illustrates Wisconsin’s statewide trend in the Recurrence of Maltreatment measure from 2009 to 2015. According to the graph, Wisconsin’s measure steadily declined from 6.3% in 2010 to 4.2% in 2012. Does this decline represent a positive or a negative change? Why?



It represents a positive/negative change, because a smaller percent (of maltreatment recurrence) represents a more favorable outcome. Since a smaller percent represents a better outcome, a decline in percentage points means a positive change.