CFSR3 Measures Quiz

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

   | C. “All children in out-of-home care in 2014” | A. Exit Cohort |
   | A. “Of all children who exited out-of-home care in 2012” | B. Entry Cohort |
   | B. “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, an 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?

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome window: Calendar Year 2013</th>
<th>Observation Window: 1/2/11-1/1/12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outcome window: April 2014 – March 2015</td>
<td>Observation Window: 4/2/12-4/1/13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

\[
\frac{\text{M} + \text{P}}{\text{M} + \text{N} + \text{P}} = \frac{2}{3} \times 100\% = 66.7\%
\]

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.

Yes, it did meet the standard.

No, it did not meet the standard. \( \frac{100}{1000} \times 100\% = 10.0\% \), 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).

![Diagram showing Placement Stability](image)

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

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

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 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.