



PARTNERS
FOR OHIO'S FAMILIES

Partnerships and collaboration enhance the quality of outcomes.

OFFICE OF FAMILIES & CHILDREN

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From OFC Deputy Director Jennifer Justice – 2/6/15

While I hope I say thank you in some fashion every month, this First Friday gives me a great excuse to send an extra shout-out to the many OFC staff and external stakeholders who contribute their expertise and perspectives to the multiple child welfare initiatives, projects and activities in action on any given day. I was so impressed to walk into January's meeting of the Child and Family Services Plan workgroups and see more than 56 agencies represented — despite cold, snow and the fact that the meeting was the day after The Ohio State University's national championship win. I think we see this kind of "above and beyond" behavior because people in this business really care about and believe in what they do. My thanks to all of you!

It's difficult to think of a program more founded in partnership and focused on outcomes than SACWIS, Ohio's state-level, automated child welfare system. Since the first agency went live in August 2006, SACWIS has benefited from the interdependent relationship between PCSAs and ODJFS. It is exciting to see that dynamic broaden to include private child welfare agencies and Title IV-E juvenile courts. Because SACWIS is continuously enhanced, something new always is in the works. We've set aside a few pages in this First Friday to talk about some changes that you can expect.

Some of you may remember practice pre-SACWIS; those who don't may find it difficult to imagine. Just think about how you felt the last time you were disconnected from your phone! Technology has become a cornerstone of our work, allowing connection while in the field. We believe that supporting mobile technology makes our workforce more efficient and allows workers to spend more time interacting with the families they serve.

Read on for details about the ongoing efforts of the Intimate Partner Violence Collaborative, another of Ohio's industrious workgroups. Ohio's enhancement of Differential Response programming to address domestic violence within a child protection framework has garnered national attention. We recently welcomed representatives from Delaware who traveled here to learn more about implementation. Thanks to Fairfield and Franklin counties for opening their doors to show Safe and Together™ in action. It's exciting to recognize ourselves as the "national experts" that others seek out. I hope that each PCSA director will encourage his or her local juvenile court to participate in one of the regional Safe and Together™ meetings described on page 7.

SACWIS Rollout Update: Title IV-E Courts

When Ohio SACWIS went live statewide in 2007, Title IV-E juvenile courts were not included as users. Because federal regulations require that some data be entered in SACWIS for children receiving Title IV-E reimbursement, however, PCSAs in each county have been entering the information on behalf of courts. This work includes recording case documentation, determining program eligibility and processing payments.

In order to make it possible for juvenile courts to do this work themselves, OFC's SACWIS team piloted an expansion of SACWIS access starting in June 2014. Four Title IV-E courts participated, in Cuyahoga, Hamilton, Miami and Summit counties. During the five-month pilot, members of the SACWIS team partnered with representatives from the courts and their local PCSAs. The pilot was a success, in large part because of the tremendous support of the PCSAs.

Now, all four pilot courts are using SACWIS to enter case information, determine IV-E eligibility and process financial payment requests. In addition, these courts can access management reports from SACWIS to monitor IV-E reimbursements, track face-to-face visitation with children, and manage eligibility information and other important case information.

Building on that success, OFC's SACWIS team is implementing SACWIS in six additional "Wave 1" Title IV-E courts, in Greene, Monroe, Montgomery, Ottawa, Ross and Warren counties. They're being helped by members of a rollout team that includes PCSA and court representatives from the original four counties. The rollout team meets weekly with SACWIS staff. The six additional courts should be using SACWIS by the

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SACWIS 2014: By the Numbers

The SACWIS Project Team:

- Delivered 13 new versions of the SACWIS application
- Resolved a combined total of 2,990 application, data and report defects
- Introduced the following key change enhancements/new functionalities:
 - » Multi-Ethnic Placement Act (MEPA)/Provider Inquiry
 - » Candidate for Foster Care
 - » Foster Care Exit Interview
 - » Homestudy Snapshot
 - » 1692 (Child-Specific Homestudy)
 - » Person Information Edits
 - » Case Service Referrals
 - » SACWIS-SETS Interface
 - » Linking Intakes to Adoption Cases/Adoption Re-write
 - » Private Agency Phase II (Homestudy) Implementation
 - » Alleged Perpetrator Search Workload
 - » SACWIS-Ohio Integrated Eligibility System (OIES) Interface
 - » RAPBACK Data Transfer Process with the Attorney General Office's Bureau of Criminal Investigation (RAPBACK 2.0 – see page 3)
 - » Medical/Educational/Characteristics

The SACWIS Help Desk:

- Resolved more than 6,600 inquiries

Other Important Figures:

- 1,348: Finalized adoptions
- 13,290: Number of children in out-of-home care as of Jan. 1, 2015
- Open Cases by category (as of Jan. 1, 2015):
 - » 21,552: Assessment/Investigation
 - » 11,363: Alternative Response Assessment
 - » 31,955: Ongoing
 - » 1,739: Alternative Response Ongoing
 - » 2,696: Adoption
 - » 185: Emancipated Youth

What Is a Title IV-E Court?

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act is a federal program that subsidizes the cost of care for eligible youth placed in foster care. Each PCSA — as the agency with full responsibility for the placement and care of abused, neglected and dependent children — is a Title IV-E agency, entitled to reimbursement for allowable foster care maintenance, administration and training costs as outlined in federal regulations.

In Ohio, a county's juvenile court and board of commissioners may enter into a subgrant agreement with ODJFS to administer the Title IV-E program on behalf of adjudicated unruly and delinquent children. By assuming full responsibility for the care and placement of adjudicated unruly and delinquent youth, the juvenile court is entitled to reimbursement as a Title IV-E agency.

Cuyahoga, Guernsey, Holmes and Montgomery juvenile courts became Ohio's first Title IV-E juvenile courts in 1996. Currently, 41 juvenile courts in Ohio subcontract as Title IV-E courts. To learn more, email ricardo.murph@jfs.ohio.gov.

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end of February.

Wave 2 of SACWIS Title IV-E court implementation is scheduled to begin in March 2015. Any courts interested in participating should contact Kevin Bullock at kevin.bullock@jfs.ohio.gov or (614) 387-8880.

RAPBACK 2.0: Partnering with the Ohio Attorney General

To help keep foster and adopted children safe, [Ohio Administrative Code Rule 5101:2-33-80](#) requires each PCSA and private child placing agency to send OFC specific information about all adult household members of foster and adoptive homes for verification against the Attorney General's criminal record database. Agencies can take this safety measure one step further by using the Attorney General's Retained Applicant Fingerprint Database Information Exchange, or RAPBACK, system. RAPBACK monitors convictions in real time and notifies the appropriate SACWIS user if a "hit," such as an arrest or conviction, is received. SACWIS already contains RAPBACK functionality, which makes it an excellent additional resource to help ensure that children's health, safety and welfare will not be jeopardized during placements. This functionality was recently improved, as a result of a collaboration between the SACWIS Project Team and the Attorney General's office.

RAPBACK 2.0 became available to SACWIS users on Dec. 11, 2014.

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SACWIS Private Agency Rollout: Phase II

It has been three years since Phase I of the SACWIS private agency rollout was completed. Since then, private agencies have used SACWIS to record training for domestic foster and adoptive parents, process training stipend and allowance payments, and record acceptance characteristics and placement criteria for their homes.

Building on Phase I's successful formula, the Private Agency Council (PAC) reconvened in January 2014 to begin Phase II. PAC is comprised of representatives from 15 private agencies, the SACWIS Project Team, and staff from OFC's policy, monitoring and licensing sections. It was established to provide crucial guidance and oversight over wide-ranging matters of policy and practice. The council meets periodically to review business requirements and proposed technical solutions to ensure compliance with identified objectives.

When Phase II is fully implemented, private agency users will be able to enter inquiries, homestudies, recommendations for certification/approval for foster and adoptive homes, rule violations, waivers, maintenance of provider household members, and recruitment plans into SACWIS. Private agency users also will be able to access additional SACWIS-based reports. Over the past year, SACWIS staff have worked closely with private-agency PAC members to identify enhancements and modifications needed to support core business functions.

Phase II functionality also will benefit PCSAs by simplifying data-sharing and foster/adoptive home transfers and overhauling the Alleged Perpetrator

Search functionality, including the ability to link the alleged perpetrator searches to provider records.

A significant portion of the Phase II changes focus on security. Private agency users must be able to access information that supports inquiry and homestudy functions, but the confidential, personal information of the families, children and foster parents in SACWIS must remain protected. The SACWIS Team presented PAC members with several designs for secure access to homestudies within the provider record. After careful study, they chose an option, which the SACWIS Team then presented to private agencies throughout Ohio, including both members and nonmembers of the Ohio Association of Child Caring Agencies.

Eight of the private agencies participating in the PAC volunteered to pilot Phase II functionality in one of three rounds. On Jan. 6, 2015, the SACWIS team kicked off training for three agencies in the first round: the Bair Foundation, Buckeye Ranch and House of New Hope. The training includes a two-day classroom session, practice tutorials, learning labs and super-user training. When the pilot commences in March 2015, the first group of users from these three agencies will begin using the new Phase II functionality.

Meeting notes and documents regarding Phase II PAC sessions are available in the SACWIS Knowledge Base, [here](#). Some council meetings are available as webinars [here](#).

For questions, email kimberleah.starr@jfs.ohio.gov or lindsay.williams@jfs.ohio.gov.

Temporary SACWIS Enhancement Freeze

OFC's SACWIS team has announced that no enhancements will be made to the system from February through June 2015. During that time, they will be updating the coding environment to allow for more secure future enhancements. Users should notice no difference, and the Title IV-E juvenile court implementation will not be affected.

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Public and private agencies now have direct access to a special web portal maintained by the Attorney General's office. Through this, they can obtain timely access to "Rapsheets" about any person in the population who has been charged with, convicted of or pled guilty to a crime. Additionally, agencies can now record and maintain Retained Applicant Fingerprint Database Post-Notification Reports (JFS 01301) in SACWIS, as required by rule.

To support a smooth transition to RAPBACK 2.0, the SACWIS Project Team has asked agencies to include the authentication number (TCN) for any person over age 18 on all initial Recommendation for Certification/Recertification (JFS 01317) and SACWIS Private Agency Provider Request (JFS 01318) forms. Although the current versions of these forms do not capture TCNs, public agencies can enter the TCN into SACWIS. Private agencies can write the TCN on the form so OFC Licensing Staff can enter it into SACWIS until private agencies gain access.

TCN numbers are required to enroll individuals into the ODJFS RAPBACK population. To aid cross-reference, the TCN is included on all criminal record check results.

The SACWIS Project Team offered RAPBACK 2.0 training in November. This included an overview of new SACWIS functionality, documentation of the TCN and an explanation of the JFS 01301 form. In early December, the team collaborated with the Attorney General's office to facilitate a series of trainings for agency RAPBACK administrators. In addition, the SACWIS Knowledge Base has three links related to RAPBACK 2.0:

- [Completing and Maintaining the 1301 JFS form for RAPBACK](#)
- [Adding an Authentication Number \(TCN\) to a Person Profile](#)
- [RAPBACK 2.0 Manual for ODJFS Sub Agencies](#)

For questions, email kimberleah.starr@jfs.ohio.gov or melissa.cromwell@jfs.ohio.gov.

The Ohio Intimate Partner Violence Collaborative

Early findings from the Differential Response pilot project indicated a need for additional training for caseworkers to help them better manage child welfare cases with domestic violence components. As a result, the Ohio Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) Collaborative was formed. The collaborative was created in 2010 with the support of ODJFS, Casey Family Programs and the HealthPath Foundation of Ohio.

Many child welfare professionals know the IPV Collaborative for its rollout of the state-endorsed Safe and Together™ training, which was created by David Mandel and Associates. Safe and Together™ takes a child-centered, perpetrator pattern-based approach to handling child welfare cases with domestic violence components. Nearly half of Ohio's 88 counties have received training in it. An evaluation of the model in Ohio found strong evidence that it helps caseworkers better understand domestic violence and its effects on children. See the [April 2014 First Friday](#) for more details.

Did You Know? ROM Facts

- ROM stands for Results-Oriented Management
- ROM is a user-friendly data analysis tool developed by the University of Kansas.
- A new ROM build will be released in the next two weeks. The build includes more than 30 new reports that focus on disproportionality and disparity, children in their own homes, and other topics. The build also enhances intake reports to separate Traditional and Alternative Response intakes, allowing for easy comparison of the two pathways.
- ROM is available to public agency SACWIS users. Instructions on how to obtain access are available at <http://jfskb.com/sacwis/index.php/rom-bic/356-rom-access-process>.



In addition to Safe and Together™, OFC offers a variety of other tools to help child protection agencies and their community partners better respond to cases involving domestic violence. For more information, see

"IPV Model Community Response Protocol: Feedback Needed" on page 5, and keep an eye out for photos of various IPV Collaborative activities throughout this issue of First Friday.

IPV Model Community Response Protocol: Feedback Needed

Since February 2013, an interdisciplinary team of more than 30 professionals, known as the "Planning Group," have been developing a protocol that child protection agencies and their community partners can use as a guide for responding to cases in which children are exposed to domestic violence. The Model Community Response Protocol is lengthy but easy to navigate, with hyperlinks and attachments for each appendix. It includes the following:

- An overview of the Safe and Together™ approach to handling child welfare cases with domestic violence components;
- Suggested responses for those who receive disclosures of domestic violence, including courts, law enforcement, child protection, medical professionals and domestic violence programs;
- Strategies for interagency collaborations;
- Practice tips for all stages of a case, from engagement, screening and assessments through case planning, safety planning and the possibility of removals; and
- A compendium of practice tools, resources and expanded information in the appendix.

The planning group will reconvene in April to review feedback from those who have used the protocol and make any necessary changes. We need your help to make this protocol as user-friendly and relevant as possible so please set aside some time to review and use it. The protocol can be found on the Ohio IPV Collaborative [website](#).

Please submit all comments — positive or constructive — to Ohio IPV Collaborative Coordinator Jenny Hartmann at jhartmann@law.capital.edu or (614) 236-6539.

SAVE THIS DATE: June 23, 2015

Have you ever wished your community's stakeholders could get together to identify ways to more effectively intervene with families dealing with substance abuse or addiction? Then you're in luck: A free, one-day symposium is planned by ODJFS, the Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services, the Supreme Court of Ohio, the Ohio Association of County Behavioral Health Authorities and the Public Children Services Association of Ohio. Teams from each county will be invited. Check out future editions of First Friday for more information.

Safe and Together™: Successes and Challenges

Anyone who has tried to institute a new approach or program likely knows that it takes lots of time to become established, and both successes and challenges are to be expected along the way. Ohio's rollout of Safe and Together™ is no different. We asked counties that have implemented the model to share some examples of both.

Successes and improvements:

"We have a person on staff who takes all our [domestic violence] cases. She applies techniques she learned in training."

—Trumbull County

Safe and Together™: By the Numbers

34 PCSAs fully trained in the model

7 PCSAs training for implementation

4 PCSAs applied to receive refresher trainings

11 training and development opportunities scheduled between February and June (check out the attached list for more details), including:

4 regional meetings for juvenile court judges

3 webinars by David Mandel and Associates

2 advanced trainings by David Mandel and Associates

2 program development opportunities

Interested in participating in these exciting programs? Contact Ohio IPV Collaborative Coordinator Jenny Hartmann at jhartmann@law.capital.edu or (614) 236-6539.

"Screening takes longer, but we're getting better info for the worker."

—Fairfield County

"We are using different screening questions, taking a different approach with families, and naming the alleged perpetrator as the batterer, not the non-offending parent. Our language with the survivor has changed to, 'We are here to talk about what happened to you, not what you did [wrong].'"

—Fairfield County

We have gotten better at interviewing perpetrators and identifying

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patterns of coercive control and using language that addresses the severity of perpetrator behaviors (e.g., strangling is more lethal than choking). The perpetrator had previously been at the core of all our decision-making (e.g., when making pathway assignment). If the perpetrator “lawyers up,” we respond by asking not about the incident, but about the perpetrator’s parenting. We are trusting the non-offending parent’s safety planning and validating/identifying protective capacities. We meet monthly with our city prosecutor and deliver letters to the prosecutor that outline perpetrators’ patterns. We are starting to see a change as courts begin following more of our recommendations. We believe greater awareness has led to increased worker and non-offending parent safety. Fairfield now has 65 percent Alternative Response screen-in rate.

—Fairfield County, paraphrased

“We are building relationships with families.”

—Portage County

“The implementation of Safe and Together™ in Hamilton County has provided our families with a more holistic approach to ending or reducing domestic violence in the home, with focus on the perpetrators’ patterns and increased child safety.”

—Hamilton County

We are getting increased information and details from police; holding perpetrators solely accountable (rather than both partners) in



Above: Eleven Ohio representatives participated in the second annual Safe and Together™ Symposium in Seattle, Washington, in October 2014.

documentation; documenting and interviewing collaterals; making more behaviorally specific case plans versus service-driven case plans that don’t necessarily equate to safety; using warm handoffs from intake to ongoing, with info from critical components; and using the model in case consultations. One of our staff now is located at the prosecutor’s office for screening and intake. Our courts are supporting new documentation. Our relationship with probation is getting better.

—Franklin County, paraphrased

While we celebrate these successes, we also recognize that challenges are inevitable. Here are a few

common challenges that counties have experienced in implementing the model, along with how the Ohio IPV Collaborative is responding.

Challenge: “We are having problems with re-occurrence and ‘moms going back.’”

Response: It takes a victim of domestic violence an average of seven attempts to leave the violent relationship before leaving for good. Additionally, leaving is often the most dangerous time for a victim. Remembering this information can help us work with victims and build trust. Instead of treating domestic violence as a relationship issue, try focusing on the domestic violence as a perpetrator pattern-based issue. This will open up opportunities for more effective, pattern-specific, victim-helping interventions.

Challenge: “Training is great, but we can only get so far if our community partners aren’t on board. Law enforcement and the courts are especially problematic.”

Response: Though Community Partner Days can be excellent ways to begin conversations, we know that



Above: David Mandel and Kristen Selleck speak with Safe and Together™ certified trainers at their quarterly in-person meeting in December 2013.

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they are not sufficient in building long-term support among our community partners. The IPV Collaborative is addressing this in two ways. First, community technical assistance now is available to all Safe and Together™ counties. Second, the collaborative is exploring additional training and outreach opportunities that extend beyond our immediate PCSAs (e.g., judicial trainings). These efforts take time, but with your help, we can influence change.

Challenge: “New staff need trained. Adding Safe and Together™ on top of the basic training they need early on is tough.”

Response: Yes! Turnover is a major challenge for all counties. As new staff come in, staff already trained in the model are leaving. The collaborative now is offering “refresher” trainings, through which counties can apply to re-train new or seasoned staff in the model. Counties can apply to receive refreshers at any point in time, allowing them to decide when their new staff members are most available for training. Counties with supervisors who are model experts find more success in creating agency-wide knowledge of the model, so the collaborative is happy to work with any agency wishing to focus its training on supervisors and administrators.

Challenge: “People are asking for Safe and Together™ to be part of Alternative Response primer training.”

Response: Great! ODJFS and the IPV Collaborative are discussing how best to integrate Safe and Together™ more fully with Differential Response. We hope to have more information on this soon!

Regional Safe and Together™ Meetings Planned for Justice System Partners

On Jan. 16, Supreme Court of Ohio Chief Justice Maureen O'Connor invited each Ohio juvenile court judge to attend one of four regional trainings on Ohio's Safe and Together™ model, which will take place in April and May. (See the “Safe and Together™ Calendar of Events” attachment included with this edition of First Friday for specific dates.) Judges also were asked to identify and lead a county team of three additional justice system partners with the vision and ability to effect change in the lives of children exposed to domestic violence. Justice system partners could be guardians ad litem, custody evaluators, court-appointed special advocates, prosecutors, defense attorneys, family law practitioners, child protective services staff, child advocacy center representatives or supervised visitation center staff.

Participating judges and their teams will hear from Safe and Together™ model creator David Mandel on how courts can promote positive outcomes for children exposed to domestic violence. Attendees also will hear from a panel of practitioners and experts, who will share their experiences implementing Safe and Together™ in their communities. Teams will conclude the training by designing their own practical, community-specific strategies.

We hope each county will take advantage of this opportunity to hear from national experts and to discuss this important issue with colleagues within their own and neighboring communities.

For additional information, contact Supreme Court of Ohio Domestic Violence Counsel Diana Ramos-Reardon at diana.ramos-reardon@sc.ohio.gov or Ohio IPV Collaborative Coordinator Jenny Hartmann at jhartmann@law.capital.edu or (614) 236-6539.

Below, left to right: Jenny Hartmann, Ohio IPV Collaborative coordinator; Safe and Together™ certified trainers Shelby Borchers, Tony Smith, Lesley Keown, Casie Stanton, Teandra Smith and Dorothy Striker; Kristen Selleck, David Mandel and Associates national training director; certified trainer Kristi Burre; David Mandel, founder of David Mandel and Associates; and certified trainers Lisa Fleischer, Amy Wood (back), Ashley Bowers (front), Melissa VanFossan and Lynne Rodriguez.



Rule Review Update

The following Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) rules will be posted to Ohio's Families and Children Rule Review website, www.ohiorulereview.org, for the times specified below.

From Jan. 5 through Jan. 19:

- OAC Rule 5101:2-48-08, "Adoption inquiry."
- OAC Rule 5101:2-48-13, "Non-discrimination requirements for adoptive placements."
- OAC Rule 5101:2-48-22, "Adoptive family case record."
- OAC Rule 5101:2-48-23, "Preservation of adoptive child case record."
- OAC Rule 5101:2-48-24, "Agency adoption review procedures."

Purpose: Five-year review

- OAC Rule 5101:2-42-65, "Caseworker visits and contacts with children in substitute care."
- OAC Rule 5101:2-48-17, "Assessor visits and contacts with children in adoptive homes prior to finalization."

Purpose: Revision based on CFSR monitoring guidance

From Jan. 5 through Feb. 5:

- OAC Rule 5101:2-48-05, "Agency adoption policy and recruitment plan."
- OAC Rule 5101:2-48-16, "Adoption preplacement and placement procedures."

Purpose: Revision for clarification/consistency issues

From Jan. 8 through Jan. 22:

- OAC Rule 5101:2-48-02, "Putative father registry."

Purpose: Adherence to new Senate Bill 250 legislation

From Jan. 9 through Jan. 23:

- OAC Rule 5101:2-52-04, "PCSA responsibilities for the interstate compact on the placement of children."
- OAC Rule 5101:2-52-08, "Interstate placement requirements for Ohio parents, legal guardians, or private entities when placing a child into another state or territory for adoption."

Purpose: Align caseworker visitation requirements with CFSR recommendations

From Jan. 27 through Feb. 27:

- OAC Rule 5101:2-33-70, "Statewide automated child welfare information system (SACWIS) access."

Purpose: Allow access for certain private agency staff

Please continue to visit the site periodically for new postings. We welcome your input and hope you use this opportunity to share your experiences. The website received 739 hits during December 2014.

CFSR Measure of the Month

Each month, First Friday features one federal Child and Family Services Review (CFSR) measure in our "Measure of the Month" series. February's measure is "Permanency in 12 Months for Children Entering Foster Care," one of seven data indicators that the CFSR evaluates for each state. This measure is critical because our goal is to reunify children with their families or place them in safe, permanent homes as soon as possible.

Prior CFSR rounds had many permanency measures that used a variety of child selection methods.

February 2015 Global Emails

The following emails were sent in January from Jennifer Justice to PCSA directors and/or private agency directors. They are organized below by mailing date and key word.

1/9/15 - APS update and webinar reminder

1/15/15 - Adult Protective Services Development Opportunities

Some measures selected children entering placement for the first time, some selected children who were in care on a specific date, and some selected children in specific legal statuses. The old permanency measure that is closest

to "Permanency in 12 Months for Children Entering Foster Care" examined all children entering foster care for the first time within a six-month period and then monitored this group for permanency. Permanency was defined as a

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discharge to parents, a primary caretaker or relatives.

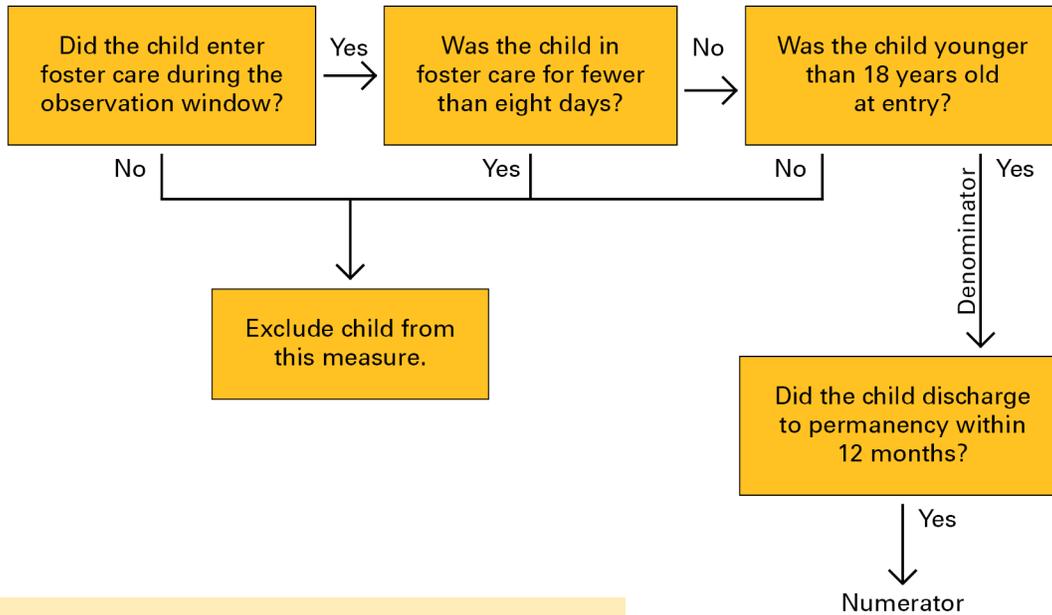
“Permanency in 12 Months for Children Entering Foster Care” examines all children entering substitute care in a 12-month period and monitors them to see if they achieve permanency within 12 months. In addition, permanency is more broadly defined to include discharge to parents, a primary caretaker, a relative, adoption or guardianship.

The CF SR makes several adjustments before determining a state’s performance in each of the seven data indicators. For “Permanency in 12 Months for Children Entering Foster Care,” the Children’s Bureau makes three adjustments: (1) It excludes children in care for less than eight days, (2) it excludes children over the age of 18, and (3) it makes an exception for trial home visits. Trial home

visits occur when courts order children to be returned to their families on a trial basis. If the trial home visit lasts longer than 31 days and if it results in reunification during the 12-month review period, the Children’s Bureau reduces the length of stay in foster care by the length of time the child was on the trial home visit.

Performance for this measure is risk-adjusted by the child’s age at entry and the state’s foster care entry rate. The national standard for “Permanency in 12 Months for Children Entering Foster Care” is 40.4 percent. Ohio’s risk-adjusted performance is 47.4 percent; this means Ohio is performing very well on this measure. For more on risk adjustment, please see the [December 2014 edition of First Friday](#).

Please stay tuned as we feature other CF SR measures in future editions!



Feedback and Subscriptions

If you want to subscribe to First Friday, have comments or ideas about content, or wish to be removed from the mailing list, please send an email to First_Friday@jfs.ohio.gov. For additions to or removals from the list, be sure to include your name, organization and email address.

Principle of the Month

Partnerships and collaboration enhance the quality of outcomes.



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