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**Evaluation of Ohio's Title IV-E Waiver  
"ProtectOHIO"  
PHASE III EVALUATION PLAN**

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## CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

In October 1997, Ohio implemented ProtectOHIO, a Title IV-E Child Welfare Waiver Demonstration project. As one of just a few Title IV-E waiver programs in the country at that time, ProtectOHIO began experimenting with the flexible use of federal funds typically designated for foster care. The core premise underlying the Title IV-E Waiver is that changes to federal child welfare eligibility and cost reimbursement rules will change purchasing decisions and service utilization patterns in ways that will lead to improved outcomes for children and families served by the public child welfare system.

In the intervening years, participation in Title IV-E waivers has increased to 23 states, with five other states joining Ohio in pursuing systemic child welfare reform under a capped allocation that allowed the federal monies to be spent on any child and any service. Ohio has continued to operate its waiver program without interruption; after the initial authorization in 1997, the state received several brief extensions followed by a second five-year waiver period, from October 1, 2004, through September 30, 2009. This “Phase 2” waiver was again extended briefly, while the Children’s Bureau gave consideration to a third five-year waiver period. In March 2011, Ohio received formal authorization for Phase 3 of ProtectOHIO, retroactive to October 1, 2010 through September 30, 2015.

Paralleling the three phases of ProtectOHIO has been an independent evaluation. In July 1998, the then Ohio Department of Human Services (now renamed the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, ODJFS) contracted with a team of researchers led by Human Services Research Institute (HSRI), to evaluate the impact of ProtectOHIO on outcomes for children and families in the child welfare system. The first five-year evaluation ended in June 2003, culminating in the Final Comprehensive Report of the Evaluation of Ohio’s Title IV-E Waiver Demonstration Project “ProtectOHIO.” The HSRI team continued its evaluation role under Phase 2 of ProtectOHIO, and the evaluation was completed in the spring of 2010, with a final report in September 2010.<sup>1</sup> And, with the extension of ProtectOHIO for a third five-year period, ODJFS again contracted with the HSRI evaluation team; the evaluation is scheduled to conclude in March 2016.

This document lays out the plan for the Phase 3 evaluation.

### 1.1 EVALUATION DESIGN & CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The goal of ProtectOHIO is to reduce use of foster care, through flexible use of a capped Title IV-E allocation that “may be spent for a range of child welfare purposes”.<sup>2</sup> The core hypothesis is that “the flexible use of Title IV-E funds to provide individualized services to children and families will assist in prevention of placement, increase reunification rates for children in out-of-home care, decrease rates of re-entry into out-of-home care, and reduce length of stay in out-of-home care.”<sup>3</sup> The evaluation will examine the key outcomes through three required studies – the Process Study, the Fiscal Study, and the Participant Outcomes Study. Table 1.1 lists the research topics and major outcomes included in each study, and notes the links between the evaluation outcomes and measures used at the federal level to assess the performance of public child welfare systems.

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<sup>1</sup> Kimmich et al, *Comprehensive Final Evaluation Report of ProtectOHIO*, Tualatin, OR: HSRI, September 2010.

<sup>2</sup> DHHS/ACF/ACYF, Ohio Amended Terms and Conditions, 8/13/10, section 2.0.

<sup>3</sup> IBID, section 3.0

Table 1.1: Focus for ProtectOHIO Evaluation					
Research Topic/Outcome Domain	Process Study	Fiscal Study	Participant Outcomes Study		
			Placement Outcome Analysis	Trajectory Analysis	Strategy Analyses
Organizational aspects	x				
Service delivery system	x				x
Relationship between PCSA and partner agencies (e.g., juvenile court)	x				
Contextual factors, barriers & successes	x				
Among children with an initial intake the subsequent service intensity and duration				x	
Likelihood of children entering care				x	x
Length of stay in care <sup>+</sup>			x		x
Rates of children having good permanency exits (reunification, adoption, legal custody to kin) <sup>++</sup>			x		x
Placement stability*			x		
Rates of re-entry to care after reunification or custody to kin*			x		x
Rates of subsequent maltreatment after permanency exit *				x	x
Family Team Meetings strategy: differences in implementation and availability & intensity of services *					x
Kinship strategy: differences in implementation and availability & intensity of services; among those placed, the proportion placed with kin*					x
Of children with substantiated CAN report, proportion who go to placement*				x	
Rates of change in expenditures on placement/non-placement activities		x			

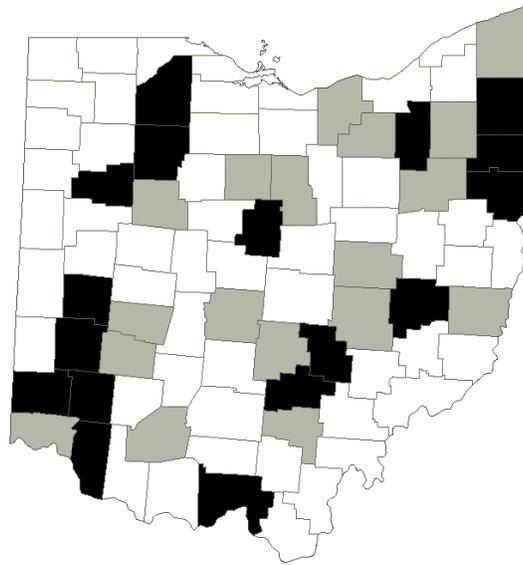
<sup>+</sup> Related to Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) measures

\* Related to Child and Family Services outcomes, derived from AFCARS measures

The overall evaluation uses a quasi-experimental design, comparing practices and outcomes in the same 18 demonstration counties and 17 comparison counties that participated in Phase 2 of ProtectOHIO (see Figure 1.1). As explained in prior evaluation plans, the comparison sites were chosen to maximize comparability with demonstration counties (see Table 1.2). The target population is all

children served by the participating Public Children Services Agencies (PCSA), the county-level child welfare agencies.

**Figure 1.1: Map of ProtectOHIO Counties**



Grey = Demonstration counties  
Black = comparison counties

**Table 1.2: Variables Used in Choosing Comparison Counties<sup>4</sup>**

- |  |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County population</li> <li>• Percent of county considered rural</li> <li>• Percent of children in population on Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)</li> <li>• Percent of child welfare spending coming from local government</li> <li>• Child abuse and neglect reports per 1,000 children in county population</li> <li>• Out-of-home placements per 1,000 children in the county</li> <li>• Median placement days</li> </ul> |
|--|

Because children’s services in Ohio are county-administered, much variation exists among the participating PCSAs. The waiver provides an opportunity for PCSAs to explore innovative approaches to meeting the needs of children and families in their local communities. Over the three phases of ProtectOHIO, the waiver-generated activities pursued in the demonstration counties have become increasingly consistent and consolidated. In Phase 1, each demonstration county developed its own plan for reducing reliance on out-of-home placement; as a group, they shared ideas and experiences over the course of the waiver, and by the end of the period had together identified some promising avenues for improving child and family outcomes. Subsequently during the bridge period between Phase 1 and Phase 2, ODJFS and the demonstration counties discussed the evaluation findings and their own

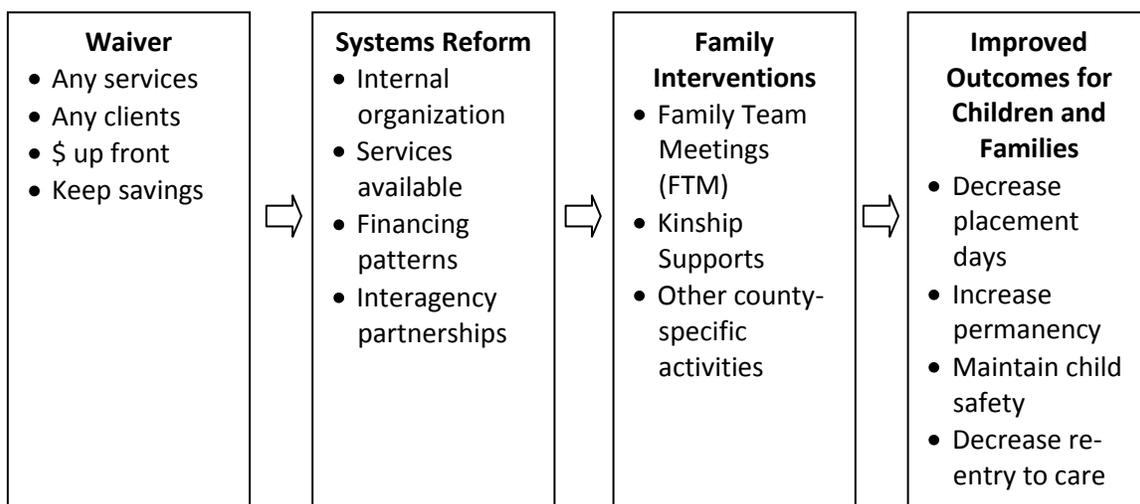
<sup>4</sup> More information can be found on page 2 of the *ProtectOHIO* Phase II Evaluation Plan.

experiences, and began to recognize the benefits of adopting some common strategies. For Phase 2, they agreed to focus on five strategies: family team meetings (FTM), kinship supports, supervised visitation, enhanced mental health and substance abuse services, and managed care contracting. Each county was required to participate in the FTM strategy and at least one other strategy; some counties chose to participate in more than two strategies. The evaluation examined not only the overall impact of the waiver on the child welfare population but also the impact of each of the individual strategies on children and families in the particular counties that participated in the initiative. It is important to note that, despite the strategy focus in Phase 2, individual demonstration counties also engaged in other activities designed to improve outcomes for children and families they served. These targeted initiatives have been described in the process evaluation, perhaps most aptly captured through case studies conducted in both the Phase 1 and Phase 2 evaluations.

In Phase 3, the demonstration counties chose to further consolidate their waiver focus, specifically because they wanted to contribute to the development of evidence-based practices for child welfare. The 18 demonstration counties decided to implement two strategies, FTM and kinship supports, not only because they had already made substantial commitment to these activities during Phase 2 but also because of the positive evaluation findings from Phase 2. All the counties have agreed to implement the two strategies using more explicitly-defined models and incorporating common training for staff. At the same time, individual demonstration counties may also choose to continue other strategies begun during Phase 2, such as supervised visitation. The shift from five strategies to two strategies enables the counties to concentrate their attention on fully implementing the specific service interventions, converting the financial flexibility of the waiver into concrete practice changes expected to improve child and family outcomes. In turn, the evaluation can more clearly assess the impact of the waiver through the effectiveness of the two core strategies, and it can begin to build the evidence base for FTM and kinship supports.

The general Waiver Logic Model (Figure 1.2) illustrates the basic premises of ProtectOHIO, establishing expected relationships between waiver conditions, county activities, and desired outcomes for children and families served through the waiver.

Figure 1.2: ProtectOHIO Logic Model



The three studies comprising the evaluation together address all parts of the logic model. They are summarized briefly here, with full details presented later in this plan.

- The Process Study will examine the overall implementation of the waiver in the demonstration counties, compared to typical child welfare practice in the comparison sites. Special attention will be given to implementation of the two core strategies, FTM and Kinship, in terms of consistency with the intervention models defined in the FTM and Kinship practice manuals. The study team will address (a) changes in PCSA structure, service array, and interagency relationships, especially as related to the strategies; (b) fidelity to the strategy models; and (c) any other county-specific initiatives or prioritized activities.
- The Fiscal Study will continue the work done in prior waiver evaluations. The study team will collect primary data on child welfare expenditures for calendar years 2009 through 2014 from all 35 counties. Combining this information with data from ODJFS on placement day utilization, the team will examine whether and how expenditure patterns change under Phase 3. The core hypothesis is that, as demonstration counties take advantage of the waiver flexibility and build alternatives to foster care, they will lower utilization of foster care and concomitantly increase expenditures for non-placement services and other supports.
- The Participant Outcomes Study consists of three separate analyses. The Placement Outcomes analysis will focus on the outcomes for children entering placement beginning in 2012, and will examine placement stability, length of stay in care, types of permanency exits, and re-entry to care. The Trajectory analysis will address safety and permanency outcomes for all children with intake cases beginning in 2012, and will examine the sequence of events that most commonly occur for demonstration county cases compared to cases in the comparison counties. The Strategy analysis will explore the impact of the two core ProtectOHIO strategies, FTM and Kinship, on children who transfer to ongoing services beginning in 2012, by comparing children receiving one or both of the strategies with their counterparts in the comparison sites. Outcomes include placement utilization, permanency and safety.

## **1.2 PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

### **1.2.1 Evaluation Team**

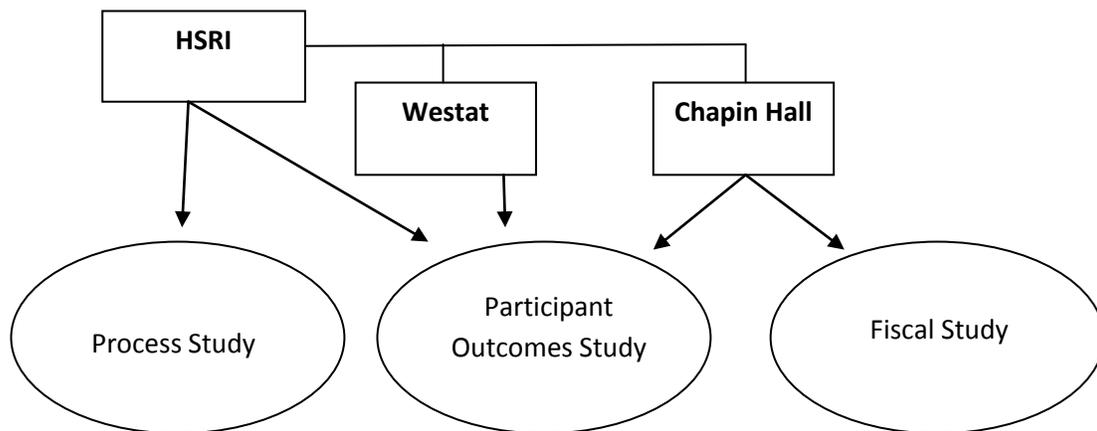
The Phase 3 waiver evaluation team is led by Human Services Research Institute (HSRI), under contract with the Ohio Department of Human Services since July 1998 to evaluate the impact of ProtectOHIO on outcomes for children and families in the child welfare system. The team consists of three organizations which have worked together throughout the waiver.

**HSRI**, headquartered in Cambridge, Massachusetts, is a non-profit tax-exempt corporation with over 30 years of experience in the fields of disabilities, mental health, substance abuse, and child welfare. Through its Oregon office, HSRI oversees the ProtectOHIO evaluation, and carries primary responsibility for conducting the Process Study. The HSRI team also leads one part of the Participant Outcomes Study, the Strategies Analysis, and supports data collection for the Fiscal Study.

**Westat**, located in Rockville, MD, is an employee-owned survey research firm with over 47 years of experience in evaluation and survey research. Westat leads the Participant Outcomes Study, conducting the Placement Outcomes Analysis and supporting all outcomes evaluation work and managing the SACWIS files received from ODJFS.

**Chapin Hall at the University of Chicago** is a research and policy center founded in 1985, with a mission of improving the well-being of children and youth, families, and their communities. Chapin Hall researchers lead one part of the Participant Outcomes Study, the Trajectory Analysis, and also carry primary responsibility for the Fiscal Study.

The schematic below illustrates the relationship among the three organizations.



Each of the three evaluation team members will regularly convene their own project staff to discuss specifics of the various tasks for which their organization bears responsibility. In addition, the full evaluation team will participate in regular conference calls to share general updates and project status. These meetings will be led by HSRI senior project staff, and will occur at least quarterly. Periodically, key members of the evaluation team may also participate in offsite team meetings in order to meet face-to-face. In addition, team members will meet as necessary by phone to discuss elements of particular tasks that require intense organizational collaboration.

Thus far in the Phase 3 waiver period, the evaluation team has had a two-day meeting to plan the upcoming evaluation, and has met frequently by conference call to discuss various aspects of the plan, especially related to SACWIS needs and outcome evaluation design issues.

### **1.2.2 Ohio Meetings and Presentations**

The evaluation team will participate in numerous meetings, workgroups, and other events throughout the Phase 3 waiver; these activities will support waiver implementation efforts, evaluation data collection and analysis, and dissemination of evaluation findings.

**ProtectOHIO Consortium:** The Consortium consists of representatives of each of the 18 demonstration counties, relevant ODJFS staff, and the evaluation team. It was formed in 1997 at the outset of the first ProtectOHIO waiver. At least one member of the evaluation team will attend each bi-monthly Consortium meeting throughout the life of the Waiver, and will provide the Consortium

members with updates on evaluation activities. In addition to these general updates, the evaluation team will present relevant findings as they become available over the course of the waiver. For example, at a summer/fall 2013 Consortium meeting we will present an overview of the findings from the Interim Report (due summer 2013). Additional presentations that summarize findings on specific topics may also be made to the Consortium.

One or more evaluation team members will also attend additional meetings related to evaluation as needed or requested by ODJFS. One such meeting has already occurred under the Phase 3 waiver -- a two-day Phase III Enhanced Training/Planning meeting in late March 2011. This meeting was attended by all ProtectOHIO demonstration counties, ODJFS staff, Ohio Child Welfare Training Partnership Staff, and evaluation team members. It focused on planning for implementation of the Phase 3 waiver and included a review of findings from Phase 2 as well as training and discussion regarding the Phase 3 strategies. The evaluation team presented during several sessions including a discussion regarding evaluation planning for Phase 3.

**Strategy Workgroups:** To formally develop the two core ProtectOHIO strategies, the Consortium formed two workgroups, one to focus on the FTM strategy and the other for the Kinship strategy. These workgroups include representatives from several ProtectOHIO county PCSAs (any who volunteer), ODJFS, and the evaluation team. Their purpose is to refine the strategy practice models and develop manuals that will guide the counties in consistently implementing the strategies. The evaluation team has provided technical assistance and coordination to these groups, helping the workgroups to troubleshoot as needed and collaborate to develop strategy guidelines that will work for the entire Consortium of ProtectOHIO counties. The workgroups met frequently while developing the strategy manuals, reporting back to the Consortium regularly. The workgroups will meet periodically as needed throughout the initial implementation phase. As the strategies are fully implemented, a sub-group of PCSA managers and ODJFS staff are expected to take over the troubleshooting and collaborative duties of the workgroup. For example, the FTM workgroup completed the FTM practice manual in January 2011, and a small group of workgroup members continue to work with state staff to develop and implement a training curriculum for FTM facilitators.

**Data Workgroup:** The 'ProtectOhio' SACWIS Data Workgroup was created in late 2010 to assist the evaluation team with issues related to Ohio's SACWIS. The workgroup is composed of evaluation team members from Westat and HSRI, State SACWIS and Office of Information Technology (OIT) staff who are familiar with the database and with the data needs of the waiver evaluation, and county staff that work with data on a daily basis and are very familiar with SACWIS. Additional SACWIS state staff and county staff are brought into the workgroup as appropriate for their expertise to address particular SACWIS data needs for the waiver strategies.

The purpose of the Data Workgroup is to assist the evaluation team to understand the data in SACWIS, to resolve the many issues remaining in the data, and to decide which specific data in SACWIS are viable for use in the evaluation. The committee is beginning to develop the specifications for the State SACWIS staff to use in creating the appropriate files for the waiver evaluation analyses.

The first organizational meeting was held on November 15, 2010 in Columbus, Ohio to outline and agree on tasks and meet participating members. The workgroup has been meeting by webinar every two weeks since January 18, 2011. This bi-weekly commitment will continue by webinar, with additional

office time, for a review of the list of data variables needed from SACWIS, review of the file specification, and recommendations for possible solutions to data problems. In addition, the Data Workgroup may need to meet in Columbus, Ohio, to finalize data files and review data file configurations and variables. County workgroup staff may be invited to travel to Westat to assist with the comparative data analysis and interpretation of the SACWIS data, once the evaluation team has received it from ODJFS. Westat is scheduled to receive the first test data files from the State SACWIS staff in September 2011. Once the test data files are received, Westat will hold weekly webinar meetings for a two-month period, followed by a continuance of the bi-weekly meetings. The final evaluation data files from the State SACWIS staff are scheduled for March 2015. This work promises to benefit not only the evaluation team but also the counties and ODJFS in understanding the data used in performance measurement and outcome monitoring.

**Other Meetings:** In addition to evaluation presentations in Ohio, the evaluation team will share its findings with national audiences. Following a practice that has occurred annually throughout the first two waivers, representatives from the evaluation team will attend and participate in the annual meetings of the Child Welfare Demonstration Projects in the Washington, D.C., as required by the federal Waiver Terms and Conditions. In many of these meetings, the evaluation team has made presentations or led discussions at the request of the Children’s Bureau. Also, the evaluation team plans to present at the Children’s Bureau’s Child Welfare Evaluation Summit scheduled for August 2011, and at the annual conferences of the American Evaluation Association. These meetings bring together evaluators to share findings and methods, and to discuss evaluation theory; these gatherings provide an opportunity for dissemination as well as for learning from peers and experts. In past conferences HSRI has presented on topics related to ProtectOHIO, including measuring and interpreting fidelity to the ProtectOHIO strategies.

### **1.2.3 Institutional Review Board**

In keeping with national standards of good evaluation practice, the evaluation team has chosen to submit its data collection plans to a formal review by an Institutional Review Board (IRB). The IRB process assures that research methods respect the confidentiality and the privacy of research subjects, with particular attention to service recipients.

During the first two phases of ProtectOHIO, Westat’s IRB reviewed all applicable protocols for the entire evaluation. For the Phase 3 waiver evaluation, the newly established IRB at HSRI will take the lead in conducting the review, while Westat’s IRB will continue to provide an additional review process for the research tasks performed by Westat staff. HSRI’s IRB follows standard practices for review and approval of evaluation studies, ensuring that risk to human subjects is minimized. HSRI’s IRB will require written application for approval of the full evaluation plan; the application includes documentation of the data to be utilized (including permission to use existing data), the subjects to be studied, potential risk exposure, and instruments to be used including informed consent forms as needed. The IRB Chair will call the Board together to determine what type of review is needed. The IRB will then review the application and return recommendations and/or modification requests. The IRB will inform the Principal Investigator of the results of the IRB review via official notification letter; this process typically takes no longer than a month, depending on need for modifications. As required by the IRB, the evaluation team will submit documentation on the evaluation protocol at least annually, and at any time revisions are

made to the protocol throughout the life of the study, to ensure that ongoing protection of the rights and welfare of human subjects is not compromised as the study progresses. The IRB will require more frequent regular review if needed, depending on the evaluation plan for treatment of human subjects.

In addition to the IRB review of the entire evaluation, Westat will submit the plan for the Placement Outcomes Study (POS) to the Westat IRB for approval. Westat's IRB reviews every study supported by Westat staff to ensure compliance with OHRP regulations and the Code of Federal Regulations. The Westat IRB review includes an assurance that risks to human subjects will be minimized and are reasonable in relation to the anticipated benefits of the research, and that there are adequate provisions to protect the privacy of subjects and to maintain the confidentiality of data. The IRB review examines all procedures related to the maintenance of data confidentiality and security. This aspect of the review addresses issues related to the transport/transmission of hardcopy and electronic data, storage and dissemination of data, and destruction of identifying information.

#### **1.2.4 Agreements with Comparison Counties**

During the Phase 1 and Phase 2 waiver evaluations, the evaluation team entered into incentive agreements with each of the comparison counties; this practice will be continued in Phase 3. These agreements offer some compensation to the comparison counties who have consistently provided fiscal data and have readily cooperated with HSRI during annual site visits or telephone interviews and other specific tasks related to the evaluation. The agreements outline the responsibilities of the comparison counties as participants in the evaluation and are renewed annually. For the Phase 3 evaluation, in addition to the usual tasks, HSRI will work through ODJFS to assure that comparison county staff can access additional SACWIS training, to assure consistent data entry across demonstration and comparison sites for key modules in SACWIS.

#### **1.2.5 Deliverables and Timeline**

All members of the evaluation team will participate in developing and writing a total of six reports – four progress reports and two reports on findings. In June of 2011, 2012, 2014, and 2015, the evaluation team will complete progress reports that detail the status of the evaluation and each of its studies. Early progress reports will contain more descriptive information, while reports in later years will have more quantitative detail on the various studies as it becomes available.

The Interim Evaluation Report, due to the Children's Bureau on August 30, 2013, will report on any mid-Waiver results as well as provide a detailed description of the accomplishments to date. This report will include information on all three evaluation studies; the Process and Fiscal studies will have some results to report, but the report on the Participant Outcomes study will focus more on refinements to the analysis plans, since it will be too early to be able to evaluate outcomes for children served. (See "timeline" discussions in chapters 2-4 for more detail on what will be included in the Interim Report.) In addition, the report will discuss any challenges encountered and how those have been or will be resolved, and identify any issues anticipated in the coming years.

The Final Report, due to the Children's Bureau in March of 2016, will present detailed final results in each of the three evaluation studies, and will offer a comprehensive description of what occurred over the course of the entire second Waiver period. This report will integrate the process, fiscal outcomes,

and participant outcomes components, and, where appropriate, will explore links between the Phase 3 waiver and prior waiver findings.

The remainder of this Evaluation Plan discusses the three major studies comprising the evaluation, offering an overview of the study and its constituent parts, a description of the research methodology, and a timeline for products during the 5-year evaluation period. Section 2 presents the Process Implementation Study, with detailed descriptions of the FTM and Kinship strategy studies. Section 3 describes the Fiscal Outcomes Study, continuing the methodology used successfully in the first and second Waiver evaluations. Section 4 explains the Participant Outcomes Study, encompassing the three separate but related analyses related to placement outcomes, trajectory, and the two core waiver strategies.

## CHAPTER 2: PROCESS STUDY

The Process Study focuses on policy and practice changes occurring in the 18 demonstration counties over the course of the Phase 3 waiver, using contemporaneous changes in the comparison counties as a frame of reference to identify underlying statewide child welfare changes. As shown in the logic model (section 1.1), participation in the waiver is expected to lead to reforms at the child welfare system level in the participating counties, in areas such as internal organizational structure, the array of available services, financing practices, and interagency partnerships. In addition, the ProtectOHIO Consortium has chosen to embrace two core strategies – Family Team Meetings (FTM) and Kinship Supports – as special interventions designed to enhance the experiences and improve case outcomes of children and families receiving ongoing PCSA support. The sections below offer an overview of the Process Study and greater detail regarding the approach to evaluating FTM and Kinship.

### 2.1 OVERVIEW

All of the 18 demonstration counties will implement the two core waiver strategies, FTM and Kinship. In addition, each county may choose to explore and adopt other new interventions or practices that promise to contain the use of out-of-home placement and otherwise improve the outcomes for children and families. In Phase 2 of the waiver, counties opted to use up to five waiver strategies – supervised visitation, enhanced mental health & substance abuse services, and managed care contracting, in addition to the two strategies being continued in Phase 3. Some counties may elect to continue some of these other activities, where they found them beneficial to their particular population and county environment; for example, three demonstration counties that implemented the ProtectOHIO supervised visitation model in Phase 2 have already decided to continue doing it. Still other policy or practice changes may be embraced in certain counties; the Process Study will document the full range of county activities associated with the waiver. Attention will be given to not only the types of activities or strategies chosen but also their evolution over the course of the waiver period, noting successes and challenges along the way.

The Process Study will also examine the impact of statewide initiatives being implemented in some but not all counties. For example, Alternative Response is steadily rolling out across the state, with nine demonstration counties and nine comparison counties now in some stage of implementation; and Kinship Navigator programs, initially funded by ODJFS, continue to operate in some counties.<sup>5</sup>

In accordance with the Ohio Waiver Terms and Conditions, the Process Study will address the following topics:

- Delineation of a logic model showing the relationship between the objective of the service intervention, the discrete activities comprising the intervention, and the expected outputs, intermediate outcomes and high-level outcomes;
- Organizational aspects of the targeted intervention, such as administrative structures, monitoring activities, and training components;

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<sup>5</sup> Under the federal Fostering Connections Act, seven ProtectOHIO demonstration counties participate in a research and demonstration effort to establish Kinship Navigators.

- The array of services and supports offered and how these change over time;
- Relevant demographic information on children exiting to reunification, guardianship and adoption;
- Challenges and barriers encountered during implementation of the targeted intervention, and resulting modifications made in the original design and logic model; and
- Relevant external, contextual factors that likely impact the effect of the intervention, such as new statewide initiatives.

The particular questions asked will build on prior waiver findings. The sections below offer more detail about data collection and analysis approaches.

### **2.1.1 Process Findings from the Phase 2 Evaluation**

During the Phase 1 waiver, each of the demonstration counties implemented its own unique waiver plan and the Process Study broadly explored the various approaches and activities undertaken. Under the Phase 2 waiver, more focus was given to specific strategies – FTM, kinship, supervised visitation, enhanced mental health and substance abuse services – so the Process Study examined those activities as well as two additional topics of interest, adoption efforts and PCSA relationships with their juvenile courts.

The Phase 2 evaluation revealed the following major findings:

- According to experienced demonstration county PCSA managers, the waiver has positively impacted ongoing, placement, and permanency case processes as well as improved agency philosophy or culture. Out-of-home placement options and expedited reunification are the most common types of services or supports attributed to the waiver.
- Demonstration county PCSAs and juvenile courts communicate better than their counterparts in the comparison sites, and they also have a larger array of program and staffing options to serve unruly/delinquent youth, making them feel better able to serve those youth.
- Despite anticipated negative impacts of the possible end of the waiver, including loss of staff and services, and reverting back to old ways of operating, most counties reported that they intended to sustain the preventive and innovative efforts established under the waiver; particularly family team meetings and financial supports for kinship caregivers and adoptive families.

In the Phase 3 study, HSRI will examine whether the earlier patterns continue and what new patterns emerge. The evaluation team will also continue to monitor the activities and decisions of the ProtectOHIO Consortium, to identify other specific areas of interest.

### **2.1.2 Data Collection and Analysis**

HSRI will use a variety of data collection methods to gather the needed information. Site visits to both demonstration and comparison counties may include individual and group interviews, focus groups, observations, and collection of relevant written materials. Web-based surveys may be used to capture the perspective of workers, supervisors, managers, partner agencies, or families, regarding specific child welfare practices. The study team anticipates having at least annual contact with all 35

counties. Site visits will occur in 2012 and 2014, and telephone interviews in the intervening years; web-based surveys will be circulated as needed throughout the waiver period.

The study team will analyze the various types of information collected using both quantitative and qualitative methods, examining differences between the demonstration counties and the comparison counties as well as variations among the demonstration counties. The study team also plans to compile at least two county case studies, similar to the case studies completed in past waiver evaluations, integrating all the waiver activities and evaluation findings for the individual counties.

In addition to the largely qualitative data collected through site visits, interviews, and surveys, the Process Study will gather case-level data from two major sources: the ProtectOHIO Data System (PODS), and the State Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS).

- **PODS:** The ProtectOHIO Data System (PODS) is a web-based data system developed to collect primary, case-level data on Family Team Meetings and Kinship Strategy efforts. The system is designed to avoid duplication of data entry efforts; it collects data that is not otherwise available or accessible from SACWIS.
- **SACWIS:** A wide variety of data will be needed from SACWIS, to match up with the PODS information on individual cases participating in the two strategies.

Analysis of case-level data is described in more detail in the rest of this chapter and in section 4.5. Major descriptive findings from the Process Study will be presented in the Interim Evaluation Report (August 2013) and in the Final Evaluation Report (March 2016).

### **2.1.3 County Responsibilities**

The success of the Process Study depends upon a strong collaborative relationship between the evaluation team and demonstration and comparison counties. Over the prior years of the waiver, HSRI has established clear lines of communication with identified contact people in all the PCSAs, to assure prompt and accurate flow of information as well as smooth logistical interactions when scheduling site visits and other data collection activities. These relationships will be increasingly important during the Phase 3 waiver, as counties become financially live in SACWIS and begin to enter more complete case services information than they have done in the past.

In particular, cooperation from all 35 counties will be necessary for the following efforts:

- **Interviews, site visits, and surveys:** The study team will rely on county contacts to direct them to the key informants in their county and facilitate interview schedules and direct survey efforts. The study teams' interview, site visit, and survey efforts will maintain the same level of detail as in previous years of the evaluation.
- **SACWIS data entry:** All 35 counties must commit staff to enter key SACWIS data regularly and accurately. Without valid data in a number of areas, the evaluation team will be limited in its ability to do comparative analysis. This includes, but is not limited to, the case services module, family assessment, and case opening/closing data.

In addition, the 18 demonstration counties will be required to regularly and accurately enter their Family Team Meeting and Kinship Strategy data into PODS.

## **2.2 FAMILY TEAM MEETINGS**

### **2.2.1 Overview/ History**

Family Team Meetings (FTM) is a method for engaging family members and other people who can support the family for shared case planning and decision making. FTM's are characterized by regularly-scheduled meetings facilitated by a trained professional that bring together family, friends, service providers and advocates. The goal of FTM is to come up with creative and effective solutions to case challenges, linking families to more appropriate and timely services, ultimately reducing the need for foster care placement and improving permanency outcomes.

Different models of family team meetings such as Team Decision-Making (TDM) and Family Group Decision-Making (FGDM) have been promoted as promising practices by the Annie E. Casey Foundation and American Humane Association, respectively. In an effort to build the evidence base for particular service interventions, the second Waiver authorization mandated that all counties participate in one core service intervention. The ProtectOHIO Waiver counties selected FTM as their common strategy because they were already experimenting with various forms of family meetings under the first Waiver; therefore, staff were familiar with the philosophy and practice and believed it to be a potent strategy. Counties began implementing the ProtectOHIO FTM model in October 2005 under the second Waiver and have continued implementation and data collection since then.

During Phase 2 of the waiver, implementation of FTM was variable, but several positive outcomes emerged for children in the demonstration counties, relative to the comparison group, suggesting an impact of the Waiver and the FTM strategy (see below). In Phase 3, the demonstration counties hope to build the evidence base for the ProtectOHIO FTM model, and have already undertaken several activities to promote more consistent and informed practice. A work group of FTM facilitators was appointed to develop a practice manual providing further detail on the ProtectOHIO model; they completed their work in January 2011. Next, the Ohio Child Welfare Training Center developed training based on the practice manual and began providing two-day training sessions in May 2011; these trainings included content on the ProtectOHIO FTM model and general facilitation skills. Meanwhile, the counties reviewed and revised the case-level data elements to be collected for evaluation of the FTM strategy through a series of conference calls in Fall 2010; the evaluation team provided training in the revised case-level data elements (in PODS) in February 2011, and facilitators began collecting data using the revised elements, recording the data in PODS after each meeting.

#### ***Highlights from Phase 2 Waiver Evaluation of FTM***

The Phase 2 evaluation of FTM included three major analyses. The implementation analysis compared 17 demonstration counties to a subset of 13 comparison sites, including only those using some sort of practice similar to FTM. This analysis found that the process for implementing the FTM initiative in the demonstration counties was loosely structured and largely left to individual counties to determine. It lacked strong training, supervision and monitoring components. Despite this variation among the demonstration counties in aspects of their implementation, there were notable differences overall between demonstration and comparison sites, such as:

- The demonstration counties appeared to have a broader initiative aimed at a larger population, while comparison counties' practice appeared to be more targeted (for example, only offering FTM to children at imminent risk of removal).

- Sixteen of the 17 demonstration counties had an independent FTM facilitator, compared to five of the 13 comparison counties.
- In the meetings observed by the study team, facilitators, parents, and kin appeared to be more highly involved in the demonstration counties than in comparison sites. Although the comparison counties were slightly more likely than demonstration sites to offer accommodations (e.g., help with transportation) that lead to a more family-friendly environment and perhaps increase parent attendance rates, they appeared to have lower parent engagement in the meeting—perhaps related to their less frequent use of an independent facilitator.

Through interviews, site visits, focus groups, and surveys, the counties identified the following as key components of the FTM strategy:

- Capacity building in terms of FTM training and orientation for facilitators, caseworkers, and community partners,
- Family engagement in the FTM process,
- Communication between the facilitator and caseworker in preparing for FTM and sharing issues in a case that may warrant a subsequent FTM, and
- Facilitator and caseworker performance in the meeting that fosters family involvement.

A fidelity analysis examined the degree to which the demonstration counties adhered to the ProtectOHIO FTM model. Overall, the demonstration counties showed wide variability in meeting the targets for each component. On average, 62% of the children had their second FTM within 100 days of their first FTM. Forty-nine percent of the FTMs were attended by at least one parent or primary caregiver, at least one PCSA staff, and at least one other person. Sixteen of 17 counties had an independent facilitator leading FTMs, and a little over half of them had a medium-level amount of training.

The outcomes analysis compared eligible children (i.e., children who transferred to ongoing services during the study period) within the demonstration counties to those in comparison counties, regardless of whether they were formally identified as having been served through the FTM strategy, and regardless of the fidelity with which individual demonstration counties may have implemented the strategy. The intent-to-treat approach gave insight into how a change in *policy* impacts children and families across a *system*. Primary outcomes findings included:

- Children in demonstration counties had statistically significantly shorter case episodes than did comparison county children (an average of 329 days versus 366 days);
- Children in demonstration counties were significantly less likely to go to placement than were comparison county children (15% versus 17%);
- Compared to the comparison group, children in placement in demonstration counties were more likely to be placed with kin in the demonstration counties (47% versus 40%), and less likely to be placed in foster homes (46% versus 53%);

- No statistically significant difference was found in the length of stay in placement for children in demonstration versus comparison counties;
- Children in placement were significantly less likely to reunify in demonstration counties than in comparison sites (51% versus 60%), though they were significantly more likely to achieve permanency when defined as reunification or exit to relative custody; and
- Children in demonstration counties were less likely to have subsequent case openings within a year of case closure than children in comparison counties, but the effect was slight (11% versus 12%).

The study team also examined individual child-level fidelity and how it enhanced the outcome effects, hypothesizing that children who received FTM with high fidelity to the ProtectOHIO model components would achieve better outcomes than those children who received FTM with medium or low fidelity. This work was conducted during the bridge period between the Phase 2 and Phase 3 waivers and thus was not included in the Comprehensive Final Evaluation Report for Phase 2 (See Appendix A for more details on the fidelity-outcomes analyses). Three key findings emerged:

- Two different measures of fidelity related to meeting attendance were found to be significantly related to length of case episode: children having meetings that most often conformed to the ‘minimum set’<sup>6</sup> of attendees had significantly shorter case episodes compared to children with lower adherence to the attendance measure, suggesting that having a variety of people consistently gather for the FTM helps to resolve issues more quickly. A similar pattern emerged between attendance by a relative and case episode length.
- Two different calculations of the timing of FTMs were found to be significantly related to length of case episode: children having more subsequent FTMs within the quarterly time frame had significantly shorter case episodes than children whose FTMs occurred at longer intervals. A similar pattern occurred when the timing of the initial FTM was included in the fidelity measure.
- Using a composite measure of fidelity that averaged the two individual measures, the study team found a significant relationship between higher levels of fidelity and more positive outcomes in terms of length of case episode as well as length of placement.

In conclusion, although fidelity was variable, several positive outcomes emerged for children in the demonstration counties, relative to the comparison groups. In the demonstration counties, children associated with higher fidelity FTM had better outcomes than children associated with medium or low fidelity. This suggests an impact of the ProtectOHIO Waiver and the FTM strategy.

### ***Overview of FTM Strategy***

Building on the Phase 2 experiences and evaluation findings, the Consortium has worked closely with the evaluation team and ODJFS to refine the FTM model through developing a practice manual. The purpose of FTM is stated in the manual:

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<sup>6</sup> Minimum set = at least one PCSA staff, one parent or primary caregiver, and one other type of attendee.

Family Team Meetings are a collaborative activity, held for the purpose of supporting and educating parents, sharing information, and jointly making decisions, with the goal of empowering and strengthening families while keeping children safe and planning for their ongoing stability, care and protection. Family Team Meetings provide an opportunity for the parents, family, family supports, community service providers, and natural supports to be involved in the building of partnerships to increase the likelihood of having a realistic, achievable plan that will lead to better and more lasting outcomes for their children.

Core components of the FTM strategy include:

- The FTM process includes the following: arranging the meetings, helping to assure that participants attend and know what to expect, providing some orientation for potential participants, and supporting the family in the meetings.
- Meetings include at least these components: agenda, introduction, information sharing, planning, and decision process.
- The initial FTM is held at the point of *transfer to ongoing services*: This meeting is held within 30 days of the transfer of a case, from assessment/investigation status to ongoing status, for the purposes of initial planning.
- FTMs are held *at least quarterly* (at least every 90 days) throughout the life of the case to share information, discuss status, review progress, and make any necessary joint decisions.
- Additional FTMs should be considered at any *critical points or combination of critical events* in the life of the case, in an effort to keep the case moving forward and have the most beneficial impact on the long-term resolution of the case. These meetings are not mandatory but are an opportunity to address issues and engage families at pivotal points. Examples of appropriate times for FTM: a family request for a meeting; an emergency removal; the child being considered for removal; a placement change or a legal status change; or an upcoming court hearing.
- For an effective FTM, participants at the table should include:
  - ✓ Parents
  - ✓ Relatives
  - ✓ Substitute caregivers and other service providers
  - ✓ PCSA staff member (caseworker, supervisor)
  - ✓ Additional supportive parties
  - ✓ Independent trained facilitator

Although this is an ideal mix of attendees for FTM, no specific number or mix of attendees needs to be present in order for the meeting to be considered an FTM.

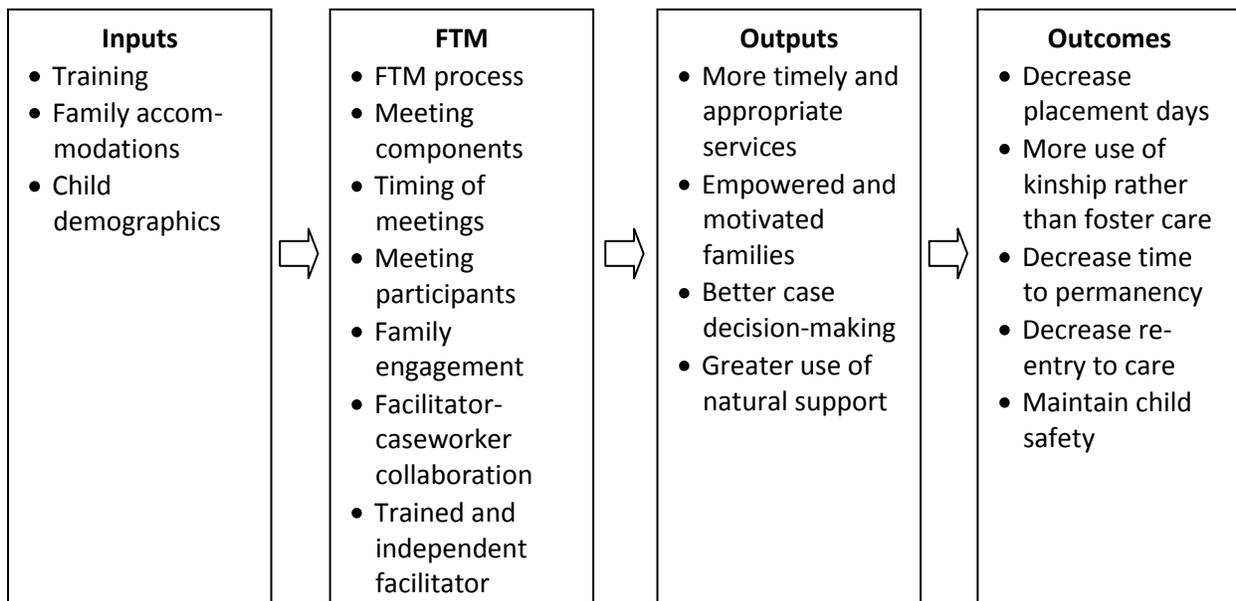
- In addition to the elements listed above, fostering family engagement in the FTM and assuring facilitator-caseworker collaboration in conducting the FTM are important aspects of the FTM process.

- All FTMs are led by a trained and independent facilitator, i.e. someone who does not have direct line responsibility for the case.
- All children in cases that are transferred to ongoing services are eligible for FTMs. Data will be gathered on each meeting held. A few counties do not have enough facilitator capacity to serve the entire eligible population; these counties systematically sample at the point of transfer which cases will be targeted for FTM using a set ratio, e.g. every fourth case.

### 2.2.2 Research Design

In order to inform the evaluation design, it is essential to clarify the logic model underlying the demonstration counties' commitment to FTM. In meetings held between the study team and the Consortium counties, the following logic model elements have been suggested (Figure 2.1). The study team will continue to revisit the logic model with the counties as strategy implementation progresses.

Figure 2.1 FTM Logic Model



The fundamental argument presented in the logic model is that full implementation of FTM (timely meetings with recommended participants and led by trained & independent facilitators) will empower and motivate families to participate in case planning, contributing to better case decisions and more timely provision of needed services, leading to more desirable outcomes related to placement utilization, permanency, and safety for children.

The evaluation of the FTM strategy will include a detailed process evaluation and an examination of child outcomes using case-level data. Table 2.2 shows the research questions guiding the study. The process evaluation will examine how FTM is implemented, what level of fidelity to the model is achieved, and will describe characteristics of cases that receive FTM (Research Questions 1, 2, and 3). It will clarify the extent to which FTM was implemented as intended and thus would be expected to contribute to the desired outcomes. The second part of the study will examine child outcomes. While

the Phase 2 evaluation found significant differences in outcomes for children in the demonstration counties relative to those in the comparison counties, it was unable to isolate the effects of the ProtectOHIO FTM strategy and control for possible population differences. Thus, the Phase 3 evaluation will concentrate on identifying the outcomes of those children who received ProtectOHIO FTM in contrast with similar children in the comparison counties (Research Question 4). Finally, the evaluation will examine how fidelity to certain characteristics of the model is related to outcomes, in an effort to define which elements of the model are most important to achieving outcomes (Research Question 5). Given the efforts to enhance implementation that are being undertaken in Phase 3 (e.g., publication of a practice manual and related training), as well as improved data quality, the study team will be able to conduct a more rigorous fidelity analysis than was possible in the Phase 2 evaluation (see section 4.5 for further detail on the outcomes study).

<b>Table 2.2 FTM Strategy Evaluation Focus</b>		
<b><i>Research Questions</i></b>	<b><i>Analysis Level</i></b>	<b><i>Data Collection Method</i></b>
1. How is FTM implemented?	County level Demonstration counties vs. comparison counties	Interviews, surveys, observations
2. What level of fidelity to the ProtectOHIO model is achieved in demonstration counties?	Child level Among demonstration counties	SACWIS, PODS
3. How do cases receiving FTM differ from those not receiving FTM – or those receiving FTM of lower fidelity?	Child level Among demonstration counties	SACWIS, PODS
4. Do children receiving FTM in demonstration sites experience different outcomes than children in comparison sites with similar characteristics?	Child level Demonstration counties vs. comparison counties	SACWIS
5. Do demonstration children receiving high fidelity FTM experience different outcomes than children in comparison sites with similar characteristics?	Child level Demonstration counties vs. comparison counties	SACWIS, PODS

### **2.2.3 FTM Process Study Data Collection and Analysis**

The process study will document FTM implementation in demonstration counties and how it is distinct from practice in comparison counties, including:

- Delineation of a logic model showing the relationship between the objective of FTM, the discrete activities comprising the intervention, and the expected outputs, intermediate outcomes and high-level outcomes;
- Organizational aspects of FTM practice, such as administrative structures, monitoring activities, and training components for facilitators, caseworkers and community partners;

- The array of services and supports offered to families receiving FTM and how these change over time;
- Facilitator and caseworker performance in the FTM that fosters family involvement;
- Relevant external, contextual factors that likely impact the effect of FTM, such as new statewide initiatives; and
- Challenges and barriers encountered during implementation of FTM.

In addition, we will explore the degree to which the demonstration counties implemented FTM in accordance with the practice manual, including:

- Efforts to promote communication and collaboration between facilitators and caseworkers;
- Efforts to engage families in the FTM process;
- Facilitators' knowledge base, experience and training; and
- Meeting content and quality.

Demonstration counties are recording data on each FTM in the ProtectOHIO Data System (PODS), including the following data elements:

- Who attends meetings;
- Number of meetings a family has;
- Timing and purpose of meetings;
- Who facilitates;
- The types of accommodations accessed by families to attend meetings (e.g. child care, transportation and evening or weekend meeting times);
- Where meetings are held; and
- Primary decisions or outcomes of the meeting.

The Phase 3 evaluation will examine whether the development of a practice manual and greater attention to training enhances the counties' ability to fully and widely implement FTM. Evaluators have been working with the trainers so that we may gather information about how the training is received and what facilitators believe they have learned. Evaluators attended one of the facilitator training sessions provided by the Ohio Child Welfare Training Center in May 2011. In summer 2011, the study team will administer a survey to all facilitators asking them to report on their knowledge following the training. We will also document other county efforts to provide training to caseworkers.

The Phase 2 evaluation hypothesized that families are more engaged in the meeting when it is facilitated by a trained, independent facilitator. The second Waiver evaluation also suggested that counties that were more likely to offer accommodations to families such as child care, transportation, or evening or weekend meeting times, had higher parent attendance rates. The Phase 3 evaluation will further explore methods by which families are encouraged to attend and participate in FTMs. New data fields were added to PODS to allow for case-level data collection on who facilitated the meetings and

the types of accommodations that were accessed by the family (e.g., child care, transportation, and evening or weekend meeting times).

The counties have consistently recorded information that provides data on the timing of the meetings and who attends them. However, we hypothesize that the level of family involvement in the meeting, the methods by which families are engaged, and the overall tone and content of the meeting are also important predictors of outcomes. The Phase 2 FTM evaluation made several attempts to survey and interview families about their involvement in FTM. The Phase 3 evaluation will take a different approach: on a subset of their meetings (perhaps every meeting for a period of two months), we will ask facilitators and caseworkers to complete a survey reporting on the tone and content of the meeting, and level of facilitator, caseworker, and family involvement. The survey will also ask about the level of communication and collaboration that occurred between the facilitator and caseworker prior to the FTM.

The process evaluation will also examine the extent to which children receive FTM that adhered to the ProtectOHIO model (Research Question 2). We will create a composite measure of fidelity for each child served, to assess the fidelity to the model in individual demonstration cases. The composite measure will likely include measures of the timeliness of the initial FTM with respect to the date the case opened to ongoing services, timeliness of subsequent FTMs, participant mix, and who facilitated. The study team will regularly report to counties on the level of fidelity they are reaching on each of these four components.

The evaluation will also examine the background characteristics and placement rates of cases that receive FTM and how they differ from other cases in the eligible population (Research Question 3). This will enable us to see how widely FTM is implemented and whether there appear to be systematic reasons that may make FTM easier or harder to implement. This is important to do because the strategy outcomes evaluation will focus only on cases actually treated—it is important to know, for example, whether only the “easiest” cases are being treated with FTM. The ProtectOHIO FTM model is intended for all cases that transfer to ongoing services under the belief that it could help in any situation where a child has been placed or is at risk of placement, and the PCSA is trying to keep the family together. We know from the Phase 2 evaluation that not all children who were eligible for FTM received it, but we were not able to explore why.

For the process evaluation, the evaluation team will use a variety of data collection methods and data analysis tools:

1. We will conduct on-site interviews twice during the five years of the study (2012 and 2014) and observe FTMs in each of the 35 counties at least once. We will analyze interview and observation data using QSR NVivo 8.
2. We will administer the surveys using Survey Monkey and analyze the data using SPSS.
3. We will download the case-level data from PODS into SPSS for descriptive analysis of the FTM implementation process in the demonstration counties. We will use data collected in PODS beginning in February 2011, coinciding with the completion of the practice manual and the introduction of the updated data elements; on a semi-annual basis beginning in the summer of 2012, we will provide the counties with progress reports. We will link the case-level data from

PODS to SACWIS data in order to identify background case characteristics and case opening and closing dates.

#### **2.2.4 Tasks and Timeline**

Primary tasks over the next two years:

1. Monitor facilitator and caseworker training activities. Conduct survey of facilitator knowledge, experience and training (Summer 2011).
2. Continue working with ODJFS to obtain SACWIS data, to assess the quality of needed variables, beginning with the family assessment approval date, which will signal when a case becomes eligible for FTM (Summer 2011). Provide counties with lists of cases in PODS that cannot be found in SACWIS so that they may remedy any incorrect client identification numbers in PODS (on a semi-annual basis beginning in Summer 2012).
3. Report to the counties some initial measures of the level of fidelity achieved for cases served in the first year of implementation, which were transferred to ongoing services between February 2011 and December 2011; also include a report on the number of eligible families that received FTM between February 2011 and December 2011. As noted in section 4.2.4, the evaluation team will request a SACWIS data file on March 31, 2012, so reports will be ready by summer 2012; subsequent SACWIS data files will be requested every six months so that updated reports can be provided to the counties semi-annually for monitoring purposes.
4. Create survey to be completed by facilitators and caseworkers on a sample of their meetings, reporting on the tone and content of the meeting; level of facilitator, caseworker, and family involvement; and communication and collaboration between the facilitator and caseworker prior to the FTM. Administer the survey over a two-month period (Fall 2012).
5. Visit all demonstration and comparison sites to conduct interviews and observe meetings (Fall 2012).

In addition, over the course of the Waiver, the study team will produce the following reports to demonstrate progress and achievements:

- Annual Evaluation Progress Report (June 2012): Describe efforts to survey facilitators about their knowledge following the training opportunities provided by the Ohio Child Welfare Training Center in 2011 and discuss results. Describe plans for upcoming site visits and meeting observations. Describe efforts to create a survey to be completed by facilitators and caseworkers on a sample of their meetings, reporting on the tone and content of the meeting; level of facilitator, caseworker, and family involvement; and communication and collaboration between the facilitator and caseworker prior to the FTM. Provide data on the level of fidelity achieved for cases served in the first year of implementation, which were transferred to ongoing services between February 2011 and December 2011. Provide data on the number of eligible families in the demonstration counties that received FTM between February 2011 and December 2011.
- Interim Evaluation Report (August 2013): Provide preliminary descriptive analysis, summarizing implementation in the demonstration and comparison counties, using information from

interviews completed. Provide data on the level of fidelity achieved among children in the demonstration counties, for all meetings completed in the first two years of strategy implementation, between February 2011 and December 2012. Provide data on the number of eligible families in the demonstration counties that received FTM between February 2011 and December 2012. Update plans for the outcomes evaluation and provide limited outcome analysis (see section 4.5).

- Annual Evaluation Progress Reports (June 2014 and June 2015): Describe evaluation activities completed since the prior progress report; provide an update on the analyses provided in the Interim Evaluation Report and describe efforts to prepare for the outcomes analysis.
- Final Evaluation Report (2016): Provide full descriptive analysis, using all interview, observation, and survey data (collected through Fall 2015) from both county-level and case-level. Conduct full outcome analysis on cases that transferred to ongoing services beginning in January 2012 (see section 4.5 for further details on the outcomes study).

### **2.3 KINSHIP STRATEGY**

Kinship caregivers are an extremely valuable resource to public child welfare agencies, offering a viable option for placement and permanency that is ‘in the best interests of the child’. Child welfare agencies in Ohio and around the country share a common belief that placing a child with kin significantly reduces the amount of trauma a child faces by minimizing disruption in their lives, placing them in a familiar setting closer to the family, neighborhood, and culture that they know best. The evidence base for these beliefs is growing rapidly, most recently through a number of studies that examine outcomes for children in kinship placements in comparison to a matched set of similar children in non-relative foster placements. This and other work indicate substantial benefits to the use of kinship placement including that children experience more frequent and consistent contact with birth parents and siblings, greater stability, and remain as safe or safer than children in traditional foster placements.<sup>7</sup>

As this promising practice develops and child welfare agencies increasingly utilize kinship placements, agency leaders recognize the need to increase the support available to kinship caregivers. Under Phase 2 of ProtectOHIO and now again under Phase 3, the demonstration counties have chosen to utilize waiver flexibility to pursue a kinship supports strategy. In the broadest sense, the Waiver enables the demonstration counties to expand and enhance activities to support kinship placements, including location and identification of kin, assessments of home safety and kinship family needs, home visiting, and the purchase and provision of services for children and kinship caregivers.

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<sup>7</sup> Geen (2003); HSRI Interim Evaluation Report (2007); Koh (2010); NSCAW CPS Wave 1 Data Analysis Report (2005), Rubin et al (2008); Schlonsky et al (2003); Testa (2001 & 2002); Winokur et al (2008); and others.

The mission of the Phase 3 ProtectOHIO Kinship Strategy is to promote kinship placement as best practice, increasing attention to and support for kinship placements, caregivers, and families. The Kinship Strategy focuses on children in kinship placement who have open cases with the PCSA cases. The purpose of the kinship strategy is to ensure that these kinship caregivers have the support they need to meet the child’s physical, emotional, financial and basic needs. In contrast to the Phase 2 effort, the Phase 3 Kinship Strategy (a) expands to include all 18 demonstration counties, (b) consolidates the intervention under a Kinship Coordinator in each PCSA, and (c) specifies activities to be conducted by the Kinship Coordinator or other designated PCSA staff.

The Kinship Strategy evaluation builds on findings from the Phase 2 evaluation of kinship supports provided in six counties. The current evaluation entails both a process and an outcomes evaluation, exploring the breadth and depth of demonstration counties’ Kinship Strategy efforts at both the county and the child level, and the resulting outcomes for children.

### 2.3.1 Overview of the Kinship Strategy Evaluation

Nationally, the use of kinship placements has grown substantially in recent years, allowing children at risk of out-of-home placement to instead be cared for by a kinship caregiver, maintaining familial, community, or cultural connections that may have otherwise been disrupted. In Ohio, attention to supporting and promoting kinship placement is evidenced by a continuum of care available to kinship families; including the ProtectOHIO Kinship initiatives, Kinship Navigator programming, statewide Kinship Permanency Incentive funding, and various additional activities in individual counties. Loosely linking all these efforts is the statewide State Kinship Advisory Council.

The Kinship Strategy uses the following definitions:

- **Kinship caregivers** are relatives and non-relatives who have a connection (biological, familial, community, cultural, etc) to the child.
- **Kinship placements** consist of a span of time a child lives with kin while a case is open to ongoing services.
- **Kinship family** includes the kinship caregiver(s), the children in their care, and others that reside in the home during a kinship placement.

During Phase 2 of ProtectOHIO, six demonstration counties chose to use their waiver flexibility to enhance services and supports for kinship caregivers. The strategy focused on increasing the use of kinship settings for children who cannot remain in their birth home, through broadly-defined efforts in recruitment, provision of supportive services, and frequent communication with kinship caregivers.<sup>8</sup> The process evaluation revealed limited differences between the activities in the six kinship counties and those occurring in other counties. Prominent among the findings were the following:

- Kinship counties more often had designated positions to support kinship caregivers, and these designated workers had more responsibilities than designated staff in other counties.
- Kinship counties appeared to provide more hard goods and services needed by kinship caregivers to help them care for the children living with them.
- Kinship counties more often offered legal custody to kinship caregivers, giving children permanency and providing caregivers with legal authority to care for the children.

<sup>8</sup> Kimmich et al, *Comprehensive Final Evaluation Report of ProtectOHIO*, Tualatin, OR: HSRI, September 2010, chapter 5.

- Caregivers in kinship counties appeared to be more often involved in FTMs, allowing the caregivers to advocate for the child in their care.
- Caregivers in kinship counties who were interviewed reported feeling better supported by caseworkers than their counterparts interviewed in other counties.

In terms of child-level outcomes, the study team found that:

- Children in the kinship counties were more likely to be in the legal custody of a kinship caregiver at the 'end' a kinship placement episode but less likely to reunify with a birth parent following such an episode, relative to those in the comparison counties. Based on qualitative interviews with county staff, the lower likelihood of reunification in the kinship counties could be due to strategy county efforts to utilize kinship placements when reunification is not likely.
- Examination of the length of time spent in kinship placement indicates that children's kinship placements are longer in the kinship counties, though this could be due to the higher rate of placements ending in legal custody, a process that is known to take more time due to court procedures.

The Phase 2 kinship evaluation was clearly exploratory. Although ODJFS offers detailed policy and practice guidance to the county child welfare agencies, each of the six PCSAs tailored its procedures and emphasized certain elements according to local needs and norms. The lack of a well-defined intervention common to the six counties made it more difficult to evaluate whether the enhanced kinship supports led to better outcomes for children. Refining this approach is an explicit goal of the Phase 3 waiver demonstration. Both ODJFS and the 18 demonstration counties seek to develop a precise definition of the kinship intervention and consistent measurement of its implementation, in order to begin to gather solid evidence of the efficacy of the Kinship Supports strategy. There are few evidence-based practices in the child welfare field; Ohio plans to use its Title IV-E waiver to move both the kinship and the FTM strategies toward a stronger evidence base. To the extent that the evaluation shows significant positive effects on child outcomes stemming from kinship and/or FTM, ODJFS and the counties stand ready to expand use of these interventions.

In response to this desire to develop effective practices, and in view of the evaluation findings from the Phase 2 kinship strategy, the Consortium has begun to work with ODJFS staff and the evaluation team to define the strategy more precisely and to develop a detailed practice manual. The manual will guide counties in consistent implementation of the kinship strategy (see page 7 for a description of the Kinship Strategy Workgroup). The major components of the Phase 3 kinship strategy are:

- The eligible population includes all children with PCSA cases that open to ongoing services at any point during the Waiver period (beginning January 1, 2012), regardless of custody status or supervision orders.
- In each demonstration county, a Kinship Coordinator with knowledge regarding best practices in supporting kin families will serve as the expert resource on kinship support practice within the PCSA. The coordinator need not be solely dedicated to kin work; and some kinship coordination functions may be assigned to other PCSA staff as needed.

- PCSA caseworkers will work closely with the Kinship Coordinator. Caseworkers typically conduct many of the activities included in the Kinship Strategy; the strategy constitutes an enhanced focus on the kinship caregivers' needs for support, and thus the strategy-specific activities will be fully integrated with standard PCSA practices for working with kinship caregivers.
- Two new kin-specific assessment tools and processes will be used to ensure that kinship caregivers can support the children in their care, and that services and supports they receive are aligned with their needs; the tools include a kinship home assessment and a kinship caregiver needs assessment, including a validated scale called the Family Resource Scale.
- A support plan will be developed in accordance with the home assessment and needs assessment results. This plan has no standard format; it may be incorporated into the case plan or completed as a separate document.
- Home visits with kinship families will occur at least monthly and include attention to the needs and concerns of the kinship caregiver as well as the child(ren) and other family members.
- Each county will provide each kinship caregiver with a PCSA Kinship Handbook, and will make available appropriate training.
- Each county will assure that services are available to support kinship families in accordance with their needs. All counties will make available a set of "core" services; at county discretion, additional "optional" services will also be available<sup>9</sup>.

The Kinship Manual is currently being finalized. The state will be providing training for kinship coordinators in the coming months, and the strategy will be implemented in all counties by the end of 2011.

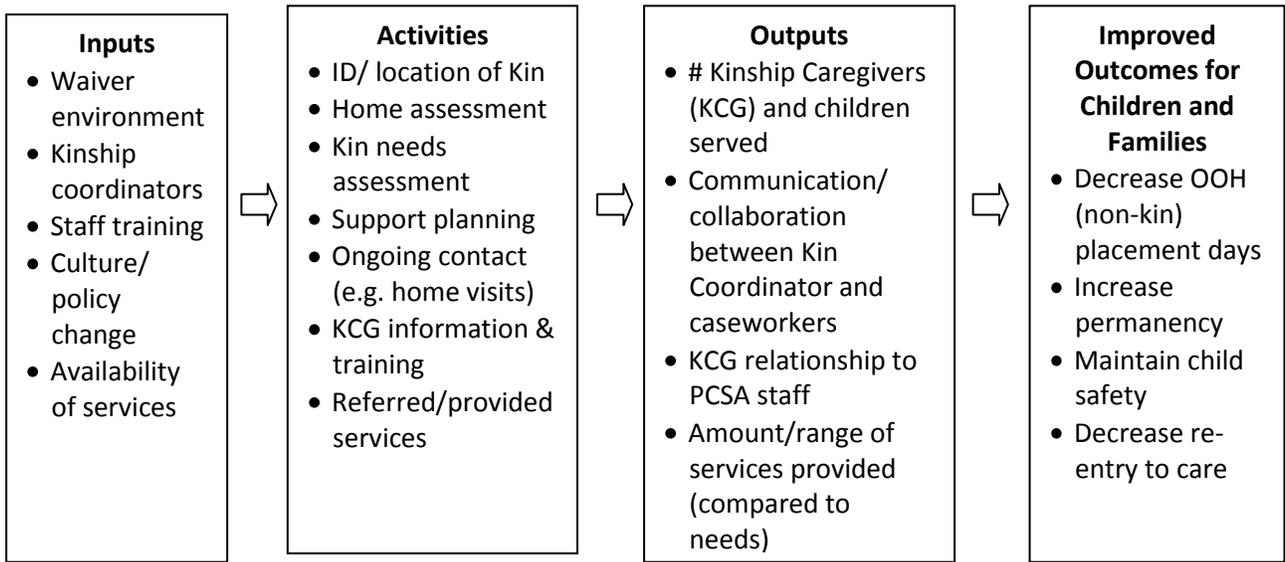
### **2.3.2 Research Design**

Because the kinship strategy represents an overlay to standard child welfare practice, with special emphasis on identifying and meeting the unique needs of kinship caregivers and their families, it is particularly important to clarify how this intervention is expected to alter outcomes for children who spend some amount of time living with kinship caregivers. The draft logic model below is a modified version of the overall waiver logic model described in section 1.1; it has been developed by the evaluation team with input from demonstration county managers and other staff. It will be further refined once the strategy is finalized and implementation has begun.

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<sup>9</sup> Core services include I&R, mental health and substance abuse assessments, mental health therapy/counseling, in-home intensive family services, hard goods, home-related supports, financial assistance for rent/utilities/etc., transportation, and training. Optional services include legal services, child care, and respite care.

**Figure 2.2: Kinship Strategy Logic Model**



The basic argument presented in the logic model is that full implementation of the kinship strategy (designated, trained staff assessing and supporting kinship caregivers) will foster greater collaboration among PCSA staff and greater engagement between staff and kinship families, generating more complete and appropriate provision of services and supports to address kinship family needs, and ultimately leading to improved safety, permanency and well-being for children.

The kinship evaluation utilizes a quasi-experimental design, using data from 18 demonstration PCSAs and 17 comparison PCSAs. The “sample” comprises all children in the eligible population in any of the 35 counties. As Table 2.3 shows, analysis occurs at both the county level and the case level, depending on where the strategy’s impact is expected to be and the nature of the data collected. Certain research questions concern the differences between demonstration counties/cases and comparison counties/cases, while other questions pertain solely to the variations found among demonstration counties/cases. In general, because of small sample sizes in many of the counties, case-level analysis will compare all children in demonstration counties to all children in comparison counties, rather than offering county-specific analytic findings.

<b>Table 2.3: Kinship Strategy Evaluation Focus</b>		
<b>Research Questions</b>	<b>Analysis Level</b>	<b>Data Collection Methods</b>
1. How is the Kinship strategy implemented?	County level Demonstration counties	Interviews, surveys, observations
2. How have Kinship Strategy efforts been integrated into FTM practices and processes?	Case level, County level Demonstration counties	PODS, Interviews
3. How do the Kinship strategy efforts in the demonstration counties differ from the various kinship support efforts in the comparison counties?	County level Demonstration counties vs. comparison counties	Interviews, surveys
4. What level of fidelity to the ProtectOHIO model is achieved in demonstration counties?	Case level, County level Demonstration counties	SACWIS, PODS, Interviews, surveys
5. How do children receiving the kinship strategy differ (in terms of their individual/family characteristics?) from those not receiving it – or those receiving the kinship strategy at a lower level of fidelity?	Case level Demonstration counties	SACWIS, PODS
6. Do children in the kinship strategy experience different outcomes than children with similar characteristics in comparison sites?	Case level Demonstration counties vs. comparison counties	SACWIS
7. Do demonstration children receiving high-fidelity kinship strategy experience different outcomes than comparison county children w/ similar characteristics?	Case level Demonstration counties vs. comparison counties	SACWIS, PODS

To understand the full complexity of the kinship strategy, the evaluation entails a process study and an outcomes study. The research questions guiding the study are shown in Table 2.3. Questions 1-5 delineate the process study; as a whole, they focus on understanding kinship practices and policies in all 35 evaluation counties. For the process study, the research team will pursue two lines of inquiry: variations in implementation of the strategy across the 18 demonstration counties, using the kinship manual as the framework; and comparison of the demonstration county kinship efforts to “standard practice” in the comparison sites.

Examining implementation of the strategy in the demonstration counties entails gathering information on a number of topics:

- The extent to which the specific practices as defined in the manual are being followed;

- Internal and external contextual factors that may impact implementation, such as changes in agency structure, interagency relationships, or service array (such as having a Kinship Navigator); and
- How the Kinship Strategy efforts have been integrated into FTM policies and practices (the interplay between the two strategies).

As Table 2.3 indicates, both county-level and case-level data will be used in the process evaluation. The kinship strategy specifies activities that the county should engage in – for example, designating a Kinship Coordinator – and it also details activities that should occur in each case served – such as providing services to respond to the identified needs of the kinship family.

Assessing fidelity to the kinship “model” (research question 4) is an important aspect of the kinship evaluation. In order to test whether an intervention makes a difference in participant outcomes, a well-defined and consistently implemented intervention is needed. Fidelity is the extent to which the critical components of a program model are implemented. It is part of the process evaluation. It does not encompass all aspects of implementation, but rather just the essential pieces. Since the kinship strategy manual has not yet been completed, and PODS case-level data collection has not begun, the study team has not settled on a specific set of fidelity measures. The accompanying text box offers some possible measures; these will be refined during the coming year.

*Potential Fidelity Measures for ProtectOHIO Kinship Strategy*

- Having designated Kinship Coordinator (county level)
- Completion of home assessment (case level)
- Frequency of needs assessment (case level)
- Use of support plan (county level)
- Extent of service needs addressed by service provision (case level)
- Home visit frequency (case level)

A key question in any evaluation is how the characteristics of the people served influence the success of the intervention. It is important to identify any selection bias that may be occurring as cases begin to receive the kinship strategy. While all children who enter ongoing PCSA services are eligible for the strategy, not all of them will receive it, because kinship placement is not appropriate or possible for every child. Research question 5 addresses this issue; to the extent possible, the study will examine the background characteristics of cases that receive the kinship strategy and how they differ from other cases in the eligible population, as well as looking at the characteristics of children who are in PCSA custody and with kin yet not receiving the strategy for some reason.

**2.3.3 Kinship Process Study Data Collection and Analysis**

As noted above (2.1), the evaluation team will conduct site visits or telephone interviews in all 35 counties each year. Site visits will occur in early 2012, soon after the kinship strategy “goes live” in the demonstration counties; a second round of site visits will occur late in the waiver period, in 2014. Telephone interviews, done in the years without site visits, will target specific issues related to kinship caregiving practices in the counties. Periodic surveys will be done to gather worker-level or agency-level perspective on issues of interest. In addition, limited observation of certain kinship strategy activities (e.g., home visits) will be conducted as part of the site visits, as well as focus groups with kinship caregivers.

County-level data collected via interviews, focus groups, observations, and surveys will be analyzed qualitatively utilizing QSR NVivo 8. This data will provide a description of what the overall Kinship Strategy model is in demonstration counties and comparable supports available in comparison counties, including policies, activities, and infrastructure. In addition, in later stages of the evaluation, the study team will explore in more detail the experiences of particular kinship cases, integrating all the case-level data on a selected child and family (especially detailed information on the amount and timing of services received) with information from caregiver and caseworker interviews. These case studies are expected to enrich our understanding of the context and nuances of a kinship placement experience.

Most case-level data will come from PODS and SACWIS; PODS will provide data on all cases that receive the kinship strategy in the demonstration sites, while SACWIS will provide data on all eligible children in both demonstration and comparison sites. SACWIS data will be vital to understanding kinship placement dynamics -- from basic information about kin caregivers and children to placement dates, custody statuses, and service referral/delivery. The Kinship Workgroup and the Data Workgroup (described in section 1.2.2) are working closely together to identify SACWIS elements essential to the evaluation of the strategy and generating specifications for needed SACWIS changes as well as training needed to assure consistent use of SACWIS data entry screens. A good example of this process is the SACWIS case services module:

The Phase 3 kinship evaluation will rely heavily on a set of data reflecting case services utilization. This information was not available in the past because not all counties were yet fully using the module; however, a major enhancement to the services component of the SACWIS system is being implemented in June 2011, and ProtectOHIO county staff have been integrally involved in formulating the recommendations for the improvements that will be made to the system. Among the enhancements included in the June build are:

- The inclusion of additional case services types;
- A search function to view services payment history at the case/family level (previously a search could only be done at the person/individual level); and
- Access to dates that were previously overwritten when a service status changed.

The services data consist of information regarding services that are recorded as 'needed, referred, scheduled, or provided' for children and adults served by the PCSAs. Since service referral and provision are core components of the Kinship strategy, these data will be especially important to analysis of that strategy, both in terms of fidelity to the kinship model and output measures (e.g., comparing need for services to services referred or provided).

The PCSAs will utilize the case service module for all cases included in the waiver population; discussions are currently underway with county representatives in order to assure consistent usage of service categories and types across the counties, and the kinship workgroup has agreed on common data entry methods (use of case categories and types) for the services that make up a core component of the kinship strategy model.

ProtectOHIO Consortium and state SACWIS staff will provide training regarding the case services module at the July Consortium meeting. In addition, ODJFS has released a knowledge-base article and will soon be hosting a webinar regarding case services.

The kinship outcome evaluation will utilize all cases that opened to ongoing services beginning in January 2012. The study will follow the cases through December 2014. Case-level data from PODS and SACWIS will be analyzed utilizing SPSS. Periodic reports will be prepared as feedback to the demonstration counties, compiling data on the volume and nature of the cases they have served through the strategy. See section 4.5 for more details

Data used for the fidelity analyses will come from all of the sources noted above – county-level fidelity measures will come from interviews and surveys, and case-level data will come from PODS and SACWIS. The analysis will entail precise definition of each element of fidelity, calculation of element-specific fidelity for each kinship case, and creation of a composite fidelity score. These analyses will be done at various points during the evaluation, as feedback to the demonstration counties; the first fidelity analysis will be completed in time for the Interim Evaluation Report. Subsequent analyses will be done semi-annually, as for FTM.

#### **2.4 Process Study Tasks and Timeline**

There are five major tasks for the kinship study:

1. Complete development of the kinship strategy (January 1, 2012): this task entails activities to be conducted by both the study team and the state SACWIS staff, and includes finalizing the Kinship practice manual, instituting needed changes to SACWIS screens, provision of SACWIS training related to key data elements, establishing the PODS data collection process and offering training on its use. This will mark the formal start of the kinship strategy.
2. Annual Evaluation Progress Report (June 2012): Describe activities to date related to preparing for process and outcome evaluation of kinship strategy, especially establishing measures of fidelity; and provide an update to the evaluation plan.  
(Subsequent annual progress reports will have similar content.)
3. Periodic reports on fidelity (summer 2013 and subsequently): this task includes obtaining files from SACWIS on a semi-annual basis, matching PODS and SACWIS cases, and creating brief county-level reports on implementation fidelity. This task will parallel the activity for FTM, serving a dual purpose of cleaning up any ID issues as the data accumulates and providing counties with feedback on their progress in implementing the kinship strategy.
4. Interim Evaluation findings related to the kinship strategy (August 2013): Findings will address Research Questions 1-5, based on (a) completed rounds of site visits, telephone interviews, and surveys; (b) PODS data entered through March 2013; and (c) SACWIS data on case characteristics. The report will examine the level of fidelity achieved among children in the demonstration counties, for all cases served during the first 12-15 months of the strategy; it will also provide data on the number and characteristics of the cases that received the strategy.
5. Final Evaluation findings related to the kinship strategy (2016): Full findings will address all the research questions, covering both the process and the outcomes evaluation of the strategy (see section 4.5 for more detail).

## CHAPTER 3: FISCAL STUDY

As required by the Ohio Waiver Terms and Conditions, the third Ohio waiver will contain a cost study that examines the use of key Federal, State, and local funding sources in both the demonstration and comparison counties. In this section, we outline in detail the history, previous results, and methodological plan for the fiscal study.

### 3.1 OVERVIEW

#### 3.1.1 Research Objectives

Counties participating in the Waiver are continuing to trade guaranteed, unlimited, fee-for-service federal contributions to foster care board and maintenance costs for certain children, in exchange for a fixed amount of money that can be used for all child welfare services for any child. The fixed amount of money is intended to be the same amount as the county would have received under normal Title IV-E reimbursement rules in the absence of the Waiver.

As during the first two Waiver periods, county administrators are expected to take more action to reduce foster care expenditures in ways that are favorable to children, families, and communities than are comparison counties. They will accomplish this by making management and program changes within current resources or investing flexible funds in service alternatives designed to prevent foster care placement, reduce length of stay in foster care, and reduce the use of high-cost placements. The federal and local share of reductions in foster care expenditures, available as a result of the Waiver, will allow county administrators to either pay back investments they made to reduce foster care utilization or to further diversify investments in services other than foster care, in order to strengthen families and communities and further reduce the need for foster care.

The purpose of the Fiscal Outcomes Study is to judge whether or not demonstration counties changed child welfare expenditure patterns as a result of the fiscal stimulus described above, and if so, how expenditure patterns changed. As with the other studies that comprise the ProtectOHIO evaluation, this judgment will be based on the evaluation of the group of demonstration counties compared to the group of comparison counties.

#### 3.1.2 Outcomes and Hypotheses

The purpose of the Ohio Title IV-E waiver is to promote public investment in service alternatives to foster care. The theory of the Waiver is that underinvestment in placement alternatives leads counties to use foster care more often than is otherwise necessary. The lack of investment in placement alternatives is due in part to the fact that Title IV-E board and maintenance funds can only be spent on out-of-home care. The flexibility allowed under the waiver is intended to open IV-E funds to a greater variety of uses. If counties take advantage of the flexibility and build alternatives to foster care, one would expect lower utilization of foster care and a concomitant increase in expenditures for non-placement services and other supports.

Findings from the fiscal study of the first and second waivers suggested that the majority of counties in the demonstration both understood and were able to take advantage of the opportunities offered by receiving Title IV-E board and maintenance revenue as flexible funding. The analysis showed that the presence of the waiver was associated with a reduction in the proportion of child welfare expenditures

spent on foster care board and maintenance. This reduction was caused by a combination of reductions in foster care board and maintenance and increases in spending on other child welfare services, such as expansion in county staff and programs and family and community-based services. These increases were funded in part by waiver revenue. As a result, demonstration counties did increase the variation in services supported by Title IV-E funds beyond foster care board and maintenance. The strength of the waiver's impact on foster care utilization was less clear than its impact on the proportion of child welfare expenditures spent on foster care. The fiscal analysis showed that the waiver was not associated with a reduction (relative to comparison counties) in annual counts of foster care days at a statistically significant level, though the change was in the hypothesized direction.

The proposed analysis for the third Waiver period is discussed in Section 3.2.3.

## **3.2 METHODOLOGY**

### **3.2.1 Data Sources**

The landscape with respect to available fiscal data has not changed since the last waiver period. No reliable accounting of total child welfare expenditures or Title IV-E eligible foster care expenditures is easily available from ODJFS. As a result, the fiscal study team will continue to use county budget documents and interviews with county officials to collect annual county-level aggregate expenditure data for child welfare services from demonstration and comparison counties. Each annual data collection effort for each county will have four tasks:

Task 1: Obtain and review county budget documents

Task 2: Consult with county staff, group county expenditures into service categories, and obtain additional data if necessary

Task 3: Populate evaluation expenditure template

Task 4: Provide populated evaluation expenditure worksheets to finance and selected program staff and conduct interviews to interpret the data

In addition, several data elements will be collected from ODJFS, described below.

1. County Expenditure Data for 2009-2014: Title IV-E eligible foster care board and maintenance, county staff and administration, family and community-based services purchased by the county, and adoption subsidies and services purchased by the county. The family and community-based services category includes money spent to purchase family preservation, family support, and mental health services from other public or private agencies, and cash and material support to families and relatives caring for related children.
2. Placement days in foster care maintenance reimbursable settings for 2009 – 2014: Annual counts of foster care days paid for in foster care maintenance reimbursable settings will be calculated from SACWIS files obtained by Westat.
3. ProtectOHIO allocation amounts for 2009 – 2014: Evaluators will obtain these data from ODFJS.
4. Title IV-E Eligibility Rates for 2009 – 2014: Evaluators will obtain these data from ODFJS.

### **3.2.2 County Responsibilities**

The following list outlines the annual county responsibilities for the fiscal study:

1. Provide HSRI and Chapin Hall with county budget documents
2. Consult with HSRI and Chapin Hall staff to help group county expenditures into service categories, providing additional data if necessary
3. Finance and selected program staff will review the evaluation expenditure template and participate in an interview with HSRI and Chapin Hall staff to interpret the data
4. Discuss fiscal analysis findings with evaluation team staff at a scheduled Consortium meeting mid-Waiver and at Waiver end.

### **3.2.3 Proposed Analysis**

Using the data available to date, the team will examine whether or not the group of demonstration counties showed evidence of different child welfare spending patterns than the comparison counties. If a significantly different range of expenditure patterns exists among demonstration counties than in comparison counties, the team will conclude that these differences may have arisen due to receipt of Title IV-E foster care funds as unrestricted child welfare revenue by the demonstration counties.

The team will examine, at a minimum, the following data elements:

1. Title IV-E eligible foster care expenditures (for all children)
2. All other child welfare expenditures
3. Paid placement days
4. Average daily cost of foster care placement

For each data element, the average of the two years prior to the Waiver extension (2009-2010) will provide the baseline against which data from 2011 to 2014 will be compared. The team will continue to analyze the data using two methods: the Tukey's "Quick Test" and multi-level regression modeling. Tukey's Quick Test is a nonparametric test used to compare two independent samples to determine if a significant difference exists between the two samples. The test provides a standard for evaluating the differences between the demonstration and comparison groups. The Quick Test is based on the assumption that the distribution of counties from each group, when placed in order of magnitude of change, should be random. If the distribution is random, then several counties from the same group should not be found together on one side of the distribution or the other. However, if data for at least seven of the counties from one group are clustered at the low or high end of the distribution, then sufficient evidence exists to indicate that two samples have differing trends (probability is greater than or equal to 95%). If counties from one group or another are not clustered at either end of the distribution in this way, then the data does not provide sufficient evidence for a difference between the two groups.

The second method is multi-level regression modeling. For each dependent variable listed above, the team will examine change in the indicator over time using a time series that includes 2010 as a baseline (one year prior to the third waiver) together with data from the years 2011 through 2014 (first

four years of the third waiver). For each time series from 2011-2014, the team will use a multi-level regression model called a “Hierarchical Linear Model” or HLM.<sup>10</sup> The team made this choice for two reasons. First, the multilevel model allows the full range of variation in each time series to be examined simultaneously. Second, the model takes into account any within-county correlation (i.e., non-independence of the observations) in the data. For example, in the analysis of foster care expenditures, use of the model reveals whether the linear trend for demonstration counties differs from that of the comparison counties. A significant linear effect would indicate that the underlying pattern of change (in foster care expenditures in this example) was somehow different. The nature of the difference (e.g., demonstration counties reduced spending more quickly) determines whether the indicator supports the null hypothesis (i.e., no effect of the waiver) or not.

### 3.3 TASKS & TIMELINE

Fiscal data collection will follow the same pattern of four tasks for each year during the waiver period:

<b>Data Collection Process for Each Calendar Year of Fiscal Data</b>	<b>2009 &amp; 2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
<u>Task 1</u> : Obtain and review county budget documents	Jun-Aug 2011	Feb-Apr 2012	Feb-Apr 2013	Feb-Apr 2014	Feb-Apr 2015
<u>Task 2</u> : Consulting with county staff, group county expenditures into service categories, obtaining additional data if necessary	Jul-Sep 2011	Mar-May 2012	Mar-May 2013	Mar-May 2014	Mar-May 2015
<u>Task 3</u> : Populate evaluation expenditure template	Aug-Oct 2011	Apr-Jun 2012	Apr-Jun 2013	Apr-Jun 2014	Apr-Jun 2015
<u>Task 4</u> : Provide evaluation expenditure template to finance and selected program staff; conduct interview to interpret data	Sep-Nov 2011	May-Jun 2012	May-Jun 2013	May-Jun 2014	May-Jun 2015

Compilation and analysis of the fiscal data will occur twice during the evaluation. The first time will be to prepare for the Interim Evaluation Report in August 2013. In mid-2013, analysis will be conducted on the first three years of fiscal data (2009-2011). The results will be included in the Interim report. Again in the fall of 2015, fiscal data from the second, third and fourth years of the waiver (2012-2014) will be combined with the earlier data, and analysis will cover the entire period. The results will be included in the Final Evaluation Report due in early 2016.

<sup>10</sup> Raudenbush, Stephen W., & Bryk, Anthony S. *Hierarchical Linear Models. Applications and Data Analysis Methods*. Sage, 2nd edition, 2002.

## CHAPTER 4: PARTICIPANT OUTCOMES STUDY

The Participant Outcomes Study (POS) examines the impact of the ProtectOHIO Waiver on the children and families served by the child welfare system. The analysis utilizes administrative data, including SACWIS (Ohio's Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System), PODS ('ProtectOHIO' Data System), and other locally available data, to examine measurable outcomes in areas such as safety, placement prevention, permanency, and length of stay.

### 4.1 OVERVIEW

The POS for the waiver extension includes four distinct sets of activities, each detailed in this chapter. The first set of activities (data management) includes five tasks related to investigating, managing, and reporting waiver-related child and case-level data. Much of the work planned in these tasks continues activities that were in the first and second waiver periods; however, before the activities can move forward, the main data source and applicable data within SACWIS must be assessed as to its viability to support the studies described in other sections of the work plan. An accurate data source is critical for reliable measurement of outcomes and for the rigorous analytical methods used in the evaluation—stratified competing risks survival analysis and counterfactual imputation used in the placement outcome analysis, bivariate analysis and mixed-effect regression model analysis used in the service trajectory analysis, logistic regression analysis and two-way analysis of variance used in the strategy analysis. As Ohio is still completing statewide implementation (the Financial Roll Out completion date is targeted for December 2011) and the system contains converted data from disparate legacy systems, as well as variation in county compliance with consistently entering data, the evaluation may encounter barriers that will be overcome and mitigated to the greatest extent possible.

The second set of activities (the entry cohort placement outcomes analysis) continues the research from the previous waiver periods; the analysis focuses on the outcomes of children who enter out-of-home care and are served within an entry cohort in the waiver period, January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2014. The research examines effects on (1) placement duration and permanency outcomes for children in placement; (2) placement stability; and (3) reentry into placement. This analysis addresses several outcomes specified in Ohio's federal Waiver Terms and Conditions: the proportion of children exiting care to each permanency outcome; the time from foster care entry to exit for each permanency outcome; and, for children exiting to reunification, the proportion that re-enter placements (see Table 1.1).

The third set of activities (the trajectory analysis) maps pathways of cases through the child welfare system to determine whether meaningful service trajectories are discernible in the data and whether the safety of children changes as a result of how, when, and where services are provided. This analysis relies on child and case-level data gathered on an entry cohort— all children in cases for whom an intake (report of abuse or neglect or a request for service) was received and screened-in for investigation or services between January 1, 2012 and December 31, 2014. This analysis examines differences between demonstration and comparison counties with respect to the disposition and timing of events or the sequence of events in the children's service history and also examines the differential impact of the waiver across case populations and service contexts. It addresses outcomes specified in Ohio's federal Waiver Terms and

Conditions: the proportion of children with substantiated/indicated dispositions of child abuse or neglect who do not experience a placement episode; and, of the children exiting to each permanency outcome, the proportion experiencing subsequent abuse or neglect (see Table 1.1).

The fourth set of activities (strategy outcomes analysis) focuses on analyzing the outcomes of children and families served through the FTM and Kinship care strategies adopted in the 18 demonstration counties as compared to those children and families not receiving the specialized strategy services in the 17 comparison counties. The same outcome measures (safety, permanency, placement prevention, and length of placement) and the same entry cohort population are used in this analyses as are used in the placement and trajectory analyses; however, this analysis includes all children who transfer to ongoing services—in-home or in-placement –and are categorized by level of fidelity to each strategy’s service protocol.

The federal Waiver Terms and Conditions specifies that we establish a baseline prior to implementation of interventions; prior findings on outcomes from pre-waiver and earlier waiver periods will be compared to the findings on outcomes in the current waiver period, as well as comparing demonstration and comparison counties.

## **4.2 DATA MANAGEMENT**

This section describes activities focused on understanding, managing, and investigating waiver-related child and case-level data primarily contained in the Ohio SACWIS and in PODS. These activities can be grouped into five sequential tasks:

1. Organize and work with the SACWIS Data Workgroup
2. Review required data elements from the SACWIS database needed for the evaluation analyses.
3. Write specifications for the creation of the data files from the SACWIS database needed for the POS analyses and for caseload dynamic reports that can be transferred to the state for subsequent ongoing production;
4. Produce county-level caseload dynamic reports and reports on strategy fidelity and outcomes.
5. Work with the individual counties, the “ProtectOHIO’ Consortium, and the Strategy Workgroups to develop recommendations for collecting the data needed to derive the safety and permanency outcomes for the three evaluation studies—the placement analysis, trajectory analysis, and waiver strategies analysis.

### **4.2.1 Task 1: Work with SACWIS Data Workgroup**

The ProtectOHIO SACWIS Data Workgroup consists of evaluation team members from Westat and HSRI and state- and county-level staff who are familiar with the SACWIS database and the counties’ data resources. The workgroup’s subtasks are (a) assess the reliability of SACWIS data, (b) resolve data issues identified in Phase 2 analyses, (c) perform and evaluate test runs of the data to determine completeness and reliability, (d) work with other ProtectOHIO county, state, and evaluation staff on the data required for the waiver evaluation, (e) make recommendations for enhancements and edits to SACWIS as needed for the waiver evaluation

analyses, (f) review and write specifications for analytical data files, and, (g) review data files for accuracy, completeness, and usability in evaluation analyses and caseload dynamic reports.

Before the SACWIS data can be used for the POS analyses, the SACWIS Data Workgroup must first resolve issues found in the data contained in SACWIS, particularly after the conversion from FACSIS. The majority of these issues revolve around the ability to link a child and case to the service information on investigation, assessment, case services, legal status, and placement by county agency and by service dates. Other issues involve missing data elements previously in FACSIS and non-descript codes that cannot be interpreted.

The data workgroup is working to resolve the following data issues identified in the Phase 2 SACWIS data files:<sup>11</sup>

- Identification of the county providing services to the child/case within service dates. A child may belong to multiple cases and multiple counties at any given time. The association of a child to the correct case within service dates in the appropriate county was not always possible in the SACWIS database tables provided.
- Linking all case numbers for a person in the SACWIS database so that all services, service dates, and the agencies providing service can be tracked historically through the system. A person can be assigned multiple case IDs and case participant IDs throughout their service history in SACWIS. Tracking and identifying all services provided to a person within a case, within a county, within a service period is difficult in SACWIS because of the multiple case IDs.
- No specific element identifies the date a case opened for ongoing services. The Consortium has since decided to use the supervisor's Family Assessment approval date to indicate the start date for continuing ongoing services to the child and family.
- 
- Identification of the legal status at the time of placement and the county that holds legal custody of the child and is responsible for the placement of the child. The study team was not always successful in linking the correct legal status (type of custody) and the county holding custody to a placement or case by service dates, legal date, and placement date.
- Linking an abuse/neglect investigation to the correct ongoing case, finding all members of the case, particularly the child victim and alleged perpetrator, within a county and service period was not always possible with the data tables.
- The use of discharge and custody termination reasons of "Other" and "Other Court-Ordered" when a child exits the agency's custody does not provide meaningful data in determining successful permanency outcomes.
- The available SACWIS data did not support our re-creation of eight of the caseload dynamic reports which the study team had prepared previously (in the Phase 1 final

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<sup>11</sup> Kimmich et al, Comprehensive Final Evaluation Report of *ProtectOHIO*, Tualatin, OR: HSRI, September 2010, Chapter 1.

evaluation report (2003) and the Phase 2 interim evaluation report (2007)) using FACSIS data.

The workgroup continues to meet bi-monthly to discuss the evaluation data needs and how best to collect the information, as well as to keep up with changes in SACWIS. In addition, the workgroup reviews with the Strategy workgroups and the Consortium the data collection needs for the FTM and Kinship Care strategies, and writes specifications for SACWIS data files, test files, and for the caseload dynamic reports, described below.

#### **4.2.2 Task 2: SACWIS Data Variables Needed for the POS**

Within the responsibilities of the data workgroup described above (4.2.1), the evaluation team and data workgroup are reviewing the contents of the SACWIS database, with specific focus on the data needs of the POS. In particular, the study team and the data workgroup will (a) determine data variables needed for the POS analyses, (b) conduct data audits to assess the utilization and completeness of various data fields in SACWIS that are used in POS analyses, and (c) monitor SACWIS developments and changes that may affect any part of the POS analyses. The ODJFS Financial Roll-out plan indicates that all waiver and comparison counties will have full SACWIS functionality by December, 2011; this development promises to improve data reliability and accuracy. Additionally, SACWIS contains more detailed data on family, safety, and risk assessments that were not previously available in FACSIS.

Of particular importance to the strategy analyses and the trajectory analysis is the recently revised module in SACWIS that addresses services utilization. This information was not utilized during the prior phases of ProtectOHIO because of problems associated with the functionality of the SACWIS system at that time; however, a major enhancement to the services component of the SACWIS system was implemented in early June 2011, and ProtectOHIO county staff have been integrally involved in formulating the recommendations for the improvements made to the system. Among the enhancements included in the June build are: (1) the inclusion of additional case services types; (2) a search function to view services payment history at the case/family level (previously a search could only be done at the person/individual level); and (3) access to dates that were previously overwritten when a service status changed.

The services data consist of information regarding services that are recorded as 'needed, referred, scheduled, or provided' for children and adults served by the PCSAs. The evaluation team will utilize this data to better understand the scope of services provided to families under the waiver.

The PCSAs will utilize the case service module for all cases included in the waiver population. Discussions are currently underway with county representatives in order to assure consistent usage of service categories and types across the counties, including coming to agreement on common data entry methods (use of case categories and types) for specific services.

ProtectOHIO Consortium and state SACWIS staff will provide training regarding the case services module at the July Consortium meeting. In addition, ODJFS has released a knowledge-base article and provided an overview at the Statewide Usergroup meeting on June 10, 2011. An additional services training webinar is also currently in development.

As noted above, the Ohio PCSAs are mid-way through a roll-out of the finance module of SACWIS; all demonstration and comparison counties will be 'financially live' in SACWIS by the end of 2011. Being financially live in SACWIS requires that counties utilize the case services module in order to generate manual payments for placement; a similar link to payments is optional for non-placement services. ODJFS provides training to counties as they become financially live, covering how to complete these activities. As more counties become financially live, this will increase the use of and accuracy of the case services data in SACWIS in both the demonstration and comparison counties.

With this expanded SACWIS data, the study team anticipates that comparative analyses will provide a richer contextual understanding of the children and families when they enter the child welfare system. The data elements required for the evaluation are listed in Appendix B.

#### **4.2.3 Task 3: Produce Data Files and Analysis Files**

Members of the data workgroup provide test data files to assess the data contained in SACWIS as to its reliability in providing the needed data for the evaluation. The test data files completed thus far have included: (1) a test on the use of the family assessment supervisor's approval date of the final decision for continued services as a proxy for the date ongoing services begin; (2) a test linking case IDs reported in PODS to the SACWIS database case ID, (3) a test linking alleged child victims to the appropriate investigation disposition, and finally, (4) a test to link case IDs to the appropriate family assessment record indicating an approved decision to continue services.

In order to test the specification for the creation of the final evaluation data files and to help resolve current issues with the data, the study teams are requesting a test run of the complete evaluation data files in early Fall, 2011 for a cohort of children entering the child welfare system between January 1, 2009 and June 30, 2011.

To assess and monitor county fidelity to the FTM and Kinship strategies and to cross-validate the data entered into PODS and SACWIS, the strategy study team needs SACWIS data files with the pertinent information every six months. Reports on fidelity measures and data validity will be developed and routinely sent to the demonstration counties. The data files include at a minimum for all cases in demonstration and comparison counties: (1) the family assessment data with the family assessment decision approval date that transfers the case to ongoing; (2) all child and family member IDs linked to the family assessment; and (3) the case and case participants (family members) closure dates. Additionally, the study team would like intake, investigation, custody, and placement data on the child, both current to the associated family assessment and new information occurring after family assessment decision approval date. These data files will be requested every six months beginning March 31, 2012 for children in cases from January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2011. The data files will be requested again on September 30, 2012 for data through June 30, 2012. The data file request will continue throughout the waiver period each March and September with the exception of March, 2013 and March 2015 when the set of full data files will be requested for the Interim and Final Reports.

Because both waiver and comparison counties are scheduled to become financially live and have full SACWIS functionality by December 31, 2011, the evaluation team decided not to use cases entering the child welfare system prior to January 1, 2012 in the study analyses for the evaluation. The study population for the Interim Report includes the cohort of children entering the child welfare system between January 1, 2012 and December 31, 2012. For the cases in the cohort, prior service histories from January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2011 will be requested for both the trajectory analysis and the strategy analysis. The full set of data files will be requested twice, once in March 2013 for the Interim Report and again in March 2015 for the Final Report. The study population for the Final Report includes the cohort of children entering the child welfare system between January 1, 2012 and December 31, 2014.

The requests for data come three months after the end of a reporting period in order to compensate for a three-month lag in data entry and to allow enough time for the analytical studies to be completed. This timing should improve the reliability of the data contained in SACWIS files.

To continue the caseload dynamics reports (see below), as well as to develop new reports for strategy fidelity measures and outcomes, the study team will revise the data file formats and specifications to reflect the waiver analysis cohorts and resolve the data issues encountered in the second waiver with converted SACWIS data. The evaluation team and data workgroup will work with SACWIS staff to write specifications for data files that contain the data elements required to produce the caseload dynamic reports accurately, adding county-level reports on child and family characteristics by case type and trend and fidelity reports on the cases served by the waiver strategies.

#### **4.2.4 Task 4: Caseload Dynamics Reporting**

The evaluation team will continue to report on county-level trends in caseload dynamics, as occurred during previous waiver periods. The reports are likely to include indicators tracked previously, such as number of reported abuse and neglect incidents, the number of substantiated and unsubstantiated investigations, number of child victims, number of children in ongoing cases— those served at home and in placement, volume of children entering first placements, and children in long-term foster care. The study team will also explore other topics that reflect new interests and waiver characteristics -- for example, the characteristics of families, risk factors, and safety issues identified in assessments, the collection of data on the age, race, and other demographic information on children who exit to reunification, guardianship, and adoption -- for possible inclusion in the caseload trend reports. The caseload reports could also track information related to the CFSR outcome measures, although it appears unnecessary since ODJFS is already developing reports on these at the county level. Additionally, the evaluation outcomes of interest maintain consistency with the CFSR measures. Other trend reports may be added to monitor cases involved in the waiver strategies.

#### **4.2.5 Task 5: Work with Counties**

County representatives from the ProtectOHIO Consortium, those participating on the Strategy Committees, and state and county representatives participating on the SACWIS Data

Workgroup participate in meetings and provide us with feedback on the data contained in SACWIS that are useful for the evaluation analyses and for the caseload dynamics reporting, we also benefit from periodic communications with both state and county staff regarding SACWIS implementation.<sup>12</sup> County staff assist the evaluation team by (1) cross-validating data in PODS and SACWIS; (2) identifying data elements and functions that need to be added to SACWIS to evaluate waiver strategies; (3) testing SACWIS data elements such as the family assessment approval date, case IDs and intakes linked to family assessments, alleged victim and investigation dispositions, legal statuses and dates; (3) writing data file specifications and program code, and (4) reviewing analyses and reports for accuracy.

### **4.3 ENTRY COHORT PLACEMENT OUTCOME ANALYSIS**

The placement outcomes analysis will examine effects of the third waiver on the duration of first placements, the types of exits from first placements, the rate of re-entry to placement after exit from first placement to reunification or custody to relative or guardianship, and the rate of placement disruption for first placements.

#### **4.3.1 Overview and History**

In 2003, the Placement Outcomes Analysis (POA) team estimated the impact of the first waiver relative to the pre-waiver period (going back to 1991) using stratified competing-risks Cox proportional odds hazards models and counterfactual imputation. In that analysis, the study detected a reduction in the median placement duration from 147 days to 135 days. In conjunction with this finding, the study also found a significant alteration in the distribution of placement exit types. The reunification rate dropped substantially from 57 percent to 45 percent while exits to the custody of relatives increased from 14 percent to 18 percent, and runaways increased slightly. The exit type that increased the most was unclassified other exit where the record was too vague to determine what type of exit the child experienced.

In 2010, under Phase 2 of ProtectOHIO, the POA team repeated this analysis but with a comparison of the second-waiver period to the pre-waiver period. During the Phase 2 evaluation, the study again found a decrease in reunification, but it was much milder than had been observed during the first waiver and there was no jump in the number of unclassified exits. Also, the study found no change in overall placement duration. Juxtaposing these results, one would expect that a direct comparison of second waiver to first waiver would therefore see a major decrease from the first waiver to the second waiver in unclassifiable other exits, and a slight lengthening of placement duration back to the duration observed prior to the first waiver. When the POA team explicitly compared second waiver to first waiver, however, the study instead found only a modest decrease from the first waiver to the second waiver in unclassifiable other exits, and no change from first waiver to second waiver in placement duration.

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<sup>12</sup> Major changes in the state's data system due to SACWIS can greatly affect the evaluation work plan, especially the identification of waiver effects.

Thus, the long-term impact of both waivers appeared to be mostly a modest shift from reunification to custody to relatives with small upticks in adoption and runaway and no change in placement duration, but the two reports do not mesh neatly. The conversion from FACSIS to SACWIS was a major challenge in the Phase 2 evaluation. For the Phase 3 analysis, we propose to stop using the historical data and just focus on children placed in 2012, 2013, and 2014. By the end of 2011, all the counties will be “financially live” with SACWIS, meaning that PCSAs will have strong incentives to enter accurate data quickly into SACWIS and correct errors as they are detected. Also, the PCSAs will no longer face the distracting requirements to enter the data simultaneously into legacy systems. At this point, county social workers should also be doing a better job of entering two classes of data – family characteristics and services. The POA team needs data about family structure, strengths, and vulnerabilities at the time of removal, and, also, data about pre-placement services delivered to the families. These data will be critical in adjusting comparisons between the two sets of counties for risk factors unrelated to the waiver. We will be particularly attentive to the practice of Alternative Response (AR) in many of the evaluation counties. To the extent that AR succeeds in preventing placement when less forceful interventions will provide adequate protection to the child, there is a real potential for placement duration to go up among those who are still placed and for reunifications rate to decline for them – all for reasons unrelated to the waiver.

The state and counties have worked throughout SFY 2011 to implement and improve several reporting initiatives: the CFSR dashboard which provides interactive case-level drill down reports for the CFSR outcomes measures as well as the Results Oriented Management “ROM” reporting tool. Counties are actively involved in reviewing and assisting with data-mapping documentation and testing the ROM Ohio data file. The availability of frequently refreshed drill-down level reports within a Business Intelligence environment will also greatly assist the state and counties in identifying data discrepancies, SACWIS edit/application issues and the integrity of Ohio’s data overall.

A big push for the Phase 3 evaluation will be to have cleaner and more relevant data. Ceasing use of the historical record has some disadvantages and will require changes in methodology but should result in data of sufficiently improved quality to make the change worthwhile.

#### **4.3.2 Design and Hypotheses**

The theory of the waiver requires a reduction in placement days to fund the other activities. Discussions with county administrators reveal that they seem to firmly believe that they are getting more funds out of the waiver system than out of the standard system, and the fiscal analysis of the second waiver seems to support this view. Since the Phase 1 evaluation found only a small reduction in the duration of first placements and the Phase 2 evaluation seemed to indicate that this small reduction was reversed during the second waiver, it might appear that this question is not worth studying again and that instead, more effort should be made to study the prevention of placement.

However, the third waiver is likely to be very different from the first waiver in the sense that, rather than encouraging each county to develop its own interventions (as in the first

waiver), there will be a strong effort to have all the demonstration counties adopt, and further enhance two of the strategies (Family Team Meetings and Kinship Care) that during Phase 2 seemed to hold increased promise for beneficial child and family outcomes. Phase 3 is also likely to be different from Phase 2 in that all of the demonstration counties are committed to implementing these strategies, adhering to a standardized model rather than developing independent models that produce variation among counties. This gives renewed reason to evaluate the waiver effect on placement duration, in addition to placement prevention, with the hope that these strategies reduce placement duration as well as prevent agency custody and placement. So the POA team will look for effects of the third waiver on placement duration and exit type. The trajectory analysis study team will be looking at placement avoidance (see Section 4.4).

#### **4.3.3 Analysis Plans for Placement Duration and Exit Type**

For the study of placement duration and exit type distribution, the POA team will continue to use the same general methods employed in the last two evaluations, stratified competing-risks survival analysis (Cox proportional hazards models) and counterfactual imputation. (See Appendix F of the 2010 Final Evaluation Report for a full description of methodology).<sup>13</sup> Simply stated, the methodology adjusts comparisons between waiver and non-waiver counties for differences in case mix. Survival analysis is used to model time-to-event data. Survival analysis is used here to examine how placement duration and relative frequencies by exit type change during the waiver period in the demonstration counties as compared to those same measures in the comparison counties, controlling for as many confounding factors as possible.

For the Phase 3, for reasons discussed earlier, the counterfactual analysis will be based only on post-2011 data in the comparison counties. The methodology used in the Phase 2 evaluation adjusted for differences in case mix between the two sets of counties *and* differences in historical differences between them. For Phase 3, the evaluation methodology will only correct for differences in case mix. This could be considered a weaker approach but there are offsetting benefits from having a more detailed list of case mix characteristics for which adjustments can be made.

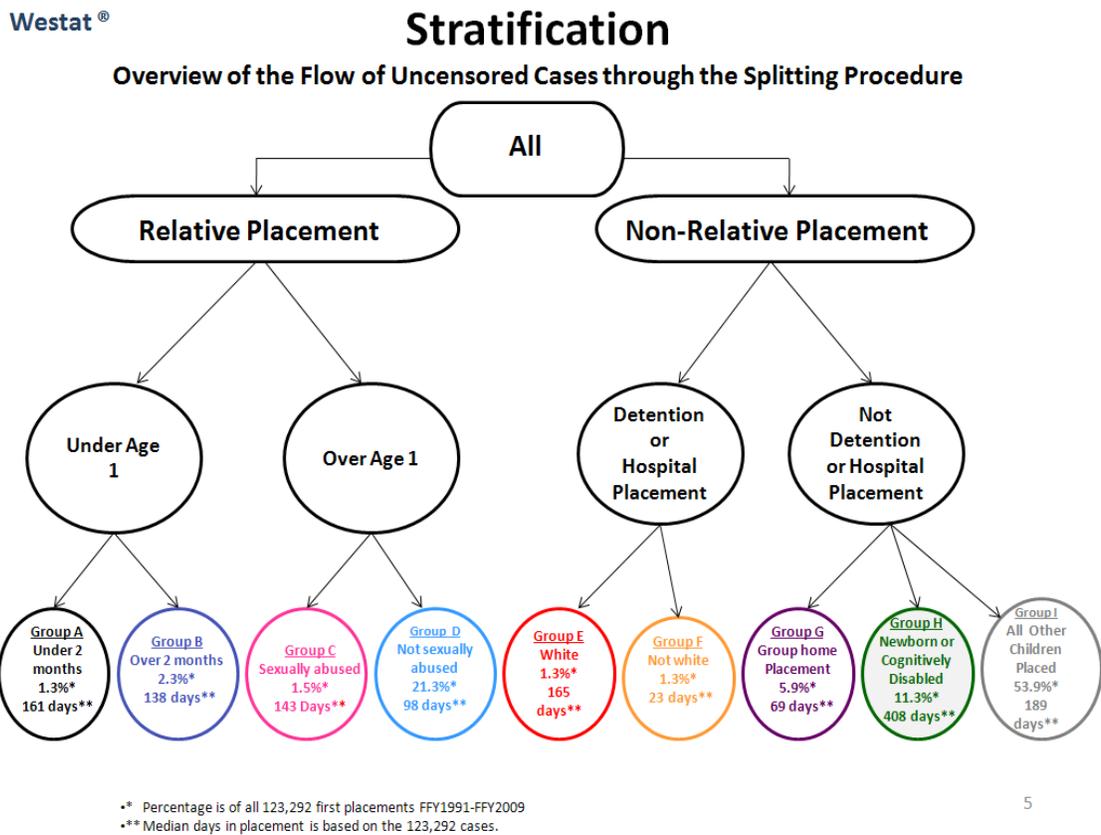
Another change the POA team plans for the Phase 3 evaluation is to calculate some partial summary measures, to remedy the confusions that can arise when presenting permanency outcomes as competing risks. For example, the Phase 2 finding of reduced reunification caused consternation initially, until it was understood that much of the reduced reunification was compensated by an increase in other desirable permanency outcomes (adoption, legal custody to kin). We will compute a figure for “desirable” permanency exits as a group (reunification, adoption, custody or guardianship to either a relative or a third party), and another for all other

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<sup>13</sup> Kimmich et al, *Comprehensive Final Evaluation Report of ProtectOHIO*, Tualatin, OR: HSRI, September 2010, Appendix F, pp. 105-180

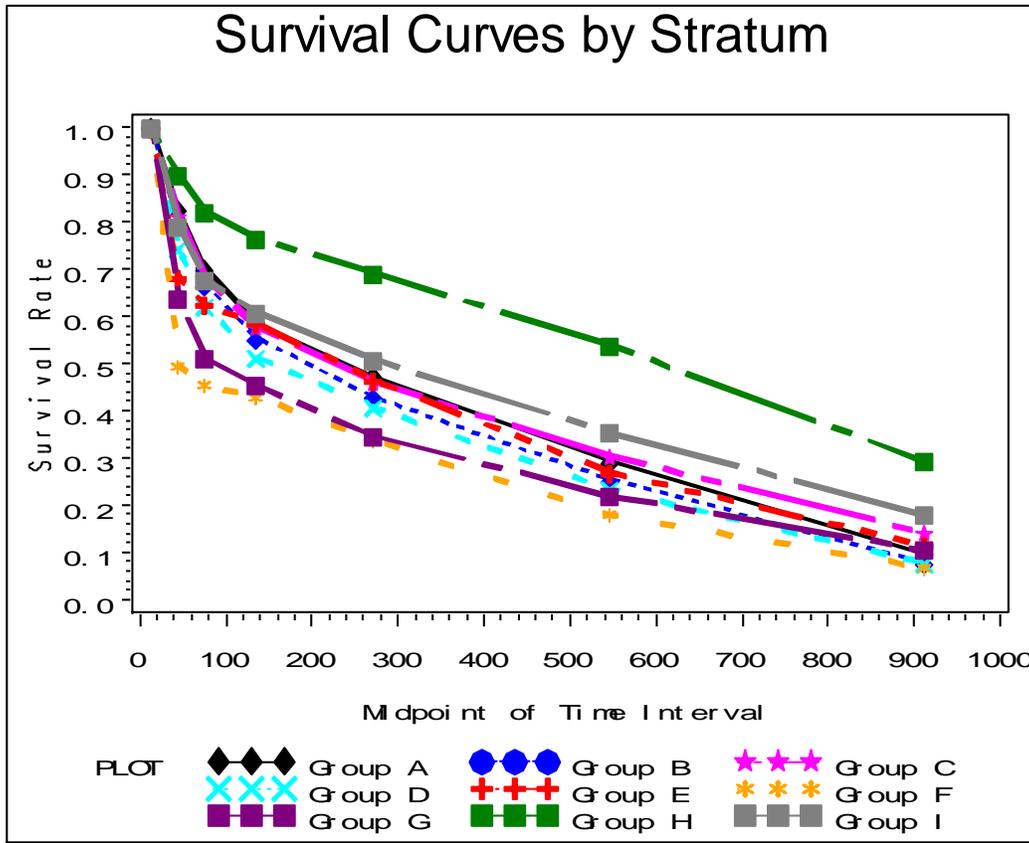
exits (aging out, runaway, transfer to juvenile justice, death, and unclassified<sup>14</sup>). This change should facilitate simpler and more impactful statements about waiver effects.

A third change that the POA team has planned is to look for differential waiver effects by strata that historically have very different distributions of placement duration. This will replace previous analyses that simply looked for differential effects by age and race. The strata were developed with the aid of a data-mining procedure specially developed for this project to handle censored duration data and are shown in Figure 4.1. Corresponding survival curves are shown in Figure 4.2. Group H is particularly interesting because the children in this stratum tend to have very long placements. Even at 600 days, a majority of them are still in county custody (as can be seen in the uppermost line in Figure 4.2). As shown in Figure 4.1, this stratum consists of children who are newborns or have cognitive impairments and were initially placed in a setting other than a relative home, jail, hospital, or group home.



**Figure 4.1** Strata that split first placements in Ohio by the predominant pattern of placement duration

<sup>14</sup> There were many unclassified exits in FACSIS and the early years of SACWIS. This includes ambiguous classifications such as “court ordered” that are hard to classify in terms of permanency. The evaluation team expects that, post-2011, considerably fewer children will have unclassifiable exit types.



**Figure 4.2** Proportion of children still in county custody over extended periods of time by stratum

#### 4.3.4 Analysis Plans for Re-Entry to Placement

As part of the evaluation of the first waiver, the POA team looked for effects on re-entry rates from reunification. None were found.<sup>15</sup> As part of the Phase 2 evaluation, the POA team re-investigated re-entry for placements that ended during the first waiver. This second look took advantage of the longer period of elapsed time to look for more delayed effects, and also expanded the set of placement exits covered to include custody to relative and guardianship. Again, no effects were found.<sup>16</sup>

The POA team will next look for re-entry effects for placements starting and ending during the third waiver. Given the relatively short time period available for follow-up, the results presented will need to be considered as a preliminary report. The methodology will be similar to

<sup>15</sup> Kimmich et al, *Final Comprehensive Report; Evaluation of Ohio's Title IV-E Waiver Demonstration Project "ProtectOhio"*, June 2003, Chapter 6, p. 170.

<sup>16</sup> Kimmich et al, *Comprehensive Final Evaluation Report of ProtectOHIO*, Tualatin, OR: HSRI, September 2010, Chapter 9, p. 287.

that used in the 2003 report because it allowed for variable and incomplete observation periods on the post-placement experiences of children who had first placements during the first waiver. Proportional hazard models were fit both to the overall duration of placement and re-entry from reunification, as well as to the competing risks of a reunification exit, exit by transfer of custody to relative and guardian, a runaway exit, an adoption exit, and the exit of ‘other.’ The methodology will, however, need to be altered somewhat since no historical data will be used in the current analysis.

**4.3.5 Analysis Plans for Placement Disruption**

A placement will be defined as disrupted if the child had three or more substitute caregivers during the first month of placement. Only first placements lasting at least a month will be included in this analysis. Also, the placements will be restricted to those occurring during calendar years 2012, 2013, and 2014. The study team will use a special version of logistic regression that corrects for the clustering of the sample by county, conditioning on both pre-placement and end-of placement child and family attributes. This is the same methodology used to study re-entry in the Phase 2 evaluation and described in detail in Appendix H of the 2010 report.<sup>17</sup>

**4.3.6 Tasks and Timeline**

Get test file.....	Fall 2011
Clarify how well SACWIS system is able to support analyses .....	December 2011
Finish specifications to create SACWIS data files for strategy fidelity.....	January 2012
Receive first semi-annual SACWIS data files for strategy fidelity .....	March 2012
Receive second semi-annual SACWIS data files for strategy fidelity .....	September 2012
Finish specifications to create interim full-set SACWIS data files.....	October 2012
Receive interim full-set SACWIS data files.....	March 2013
Receive third semi-annual SACWIS data files for strategy fidelity .....	September 2013
Receive fourth semi-annual SACWIS data files for strategy fidelity .....	March 2014
Receive fifth semi-annual SACWIS data files for strategy fidelity .....	September 2014
Finish specifications to create final full-set SACWIS data files .....	October 2014
Finish software to create final analysis files .....	February 2015
Receive final full-set SACWIS data files.....	March 2015
Construct final analysis file .....	May 2015
Complete draft analysis .....	August 2015
Team retreat and preparation of revised analysis.....	November 2015
Draft Final Report.....	January 2016

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<sup>17</sup> IBID, Appendix H, p. 195.

## 4.4 TRAJECTORY ANALYSIS

The trajectory analysis will utilize SACWIS and US Census data to examine the impact of the Waiver on children's service experiences, and the consequences that these changes have had on child safety. Findings from prior phases of the evaluation have suggested that the Waiver led to an increase in in-home service utilization, without a commensurate increase in child maltreatment. During this next phase, the trajectory analyses will be extended to examine the differential impact of the Waiver across case populations (e.g., age, allegation type) and service contexts or levels (e.g., case mix, community characteristics, county-level policy and practice, such as FTM, kinship, Alternative Response).

### 4.4.1 Overview and History

The purpose of the Ohio Title IV-E Waiver is to promote public investment in service alternatives to foster care. The theory of the Waiver is that underinvestment in placement alternatives leads counties to use foster care above a level that is otherwise necessary. Once service alternatives are in place, overall foster care utilization should fall because admissions to foster care drop (the prevention effect), duration in foster care declines (the permanency effect), or both effects happen in unison.

The theory of the Waiver is also predicated on the notion that the mix of services can be shifted from out-of-home placement to in-home services without jeopardizing the safety of children. That is, given the emphasis on changing the mix of services used to meet the needs of children, the incidence of maltreatment will not be affected adversely, all things being equal.

The goal of the analyses conducted to date (and described in prior reports) has been to test these predications and help understand Waiver effects on safety. To this end, the analyses have considered various elements of children's service experiences, including the type, sequence, and timing of service events - focusing in particular on the frequency and pattern of abuse and or neglect allegations, their dispositions, and their relationship to periods when cases were opened and closed and periods of foster care placement. Program groups (i.e., comparison and demonstration counties) were compared both with respect to the occurrence of particular events (e.g., receipt of in-home services after an initial maltreatment investigation) as well as the overall nature of children's service histories (a.k.a., trajectories). Comparisons were based on data from FACSIS<sup>18</sup> describing service activity occurring between 1994 and 2004. The analyses were descriptive, and included comparisons between program groups both within and between waiver periods.

Together, the findings from these analyses appear to support two general conclusions. First, among children experiencing an initial maltreatment investigation, the proportion who subsequently received in-home services appears to have been higher among children in demonstration counties than children in comparison counties. Second, the higher rate of in-home service receipt among children in demonstration counties does not appear to be

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<sup>18</sup> Ohio transitioned from FACSIS to SACWIS 2007/2008.

associated with higher rates of subsequent maltreatment, suggesting that children served in-home under the waiver are just as safe as they would have been without the waiver.

During the next phase of the evaluation, we propose to extend these analyses in two general ways. First, we will take advantage of the higher data resolution (i.e., broader array of data fields and values) available in SACWIS to examine children's service trajectories in finer detail (e.g., parse initial investigations by screening decision). Second, we will conduct multivariate (multi-level) analyses in order to examine the differential impact of the waiver across case populations (e.g., age, allegation type) and service contexts or levels (e.g., case mix, community characteristics, county-level policy and practice, such as FTM, Kinship, and Alternative Response (AR)).

In the following sections we describe the data sources we propose to use for these analyses, and expectations about the scope and quality of the data contained in each. We also describe our research questions and proposed analyses. Lastly, we outline the specific tasks that will be undertaken as part of these analyses.

#### **4.4.2 Research Design**

The trajectory analysis relies on the assumption that trajectories (or pathways) through the child welfare system will change as the non-placement service opportunities are expanded. In this context, the notion of a trajectory refers to the timing, duration, spacing and order of events (Elder, 1998<sup>19</sup>). At a minimum, there are three events that are of particular interest when it comes to understanding whether the safety of children changes as a result of how, when, and where services are provided. Those events are: maltreatment reports (and their disposition), case opening (and closing), and foster care placement (and discharge). In the aggregate, a change in safety outcomes would be revealed as a change in the frequency of certain event patterns (trajectories) relative to other patterns. For example, in counties that successfully increase the supply of community-based child welfare services, one should expect to see changes in the number of cases opened (probably an increase) and the number of cases placed (probably fewer), but without an increase in the observed incidence of substantiated maltreatment following some initial event (such as a case opening or another maltreatment report).

The event of special interest in this part of the study is a maltreatment report. We are interested in understanding when maltreatment reports occur in relation to other events as a measure of child safety. As a general matter, trajectories with repeated maltreatment events, whether the maltreatment events are interrupted by other events (such as placement) or not, ought not to increase as Waiver-induced system changes alter the service context. One might also expect that service trajectories would become shorter overall (e.g., the time between a maltreatment report and a case closing), as more efficacious services are made available. Finally, one might also postulate that the incidence of post-foster care maltreatment will decline, as aftercare services become more widely available.

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<sup>19</sup> Elder, G. H. (1998). The Life Course as Developmental Theory. *Child Development*, 69(4), 1-12.

The goal of the evaluation is to ascertain whether meaningful trajectories are discernible in the data and whether trajectories change (in either structure or frequency) in a manner consistent with the theory of the Waiver in relation to child safety and permanency.

### ***Research Questions***

We propose to examine differences between comparison and waiver counties with respect to the disposition and timing children's service trajectories. Given the theory of the waiver, we would expect the waiver to encourage a shift from placement to non-placement services. Thus, our analyses will focus on examining events (or sequences of events) that either evidence this shift directly, or help to inform our understanding of the impact of any observed shift on other service events. Trajectories consist of at least one event and may be made up of any number of subsequent events. Examples of the types of events that we will examine include the following:

- (1) Maltreatment investigations and referral to FINS and AR;
- (2) Substantiation of maltreatment investigations;
- (3) Placement in substitute care, receipt of non-placement services, and ongoing services case opening;
- (4) Subsequent maltreatment investigation or service contact;
- (5) Within-spell placement intensity (e.g., utilization of residential care); and
- (6) Sequence and timing of events within children's service trajectories.

Further, we propose to examine the differential impact of the waiver across case populations (e.g., age, allegation type) and service contexts. Examples of the latter include differences in case mix, community context (e.g., rates of single-parent households), county-level policy and practice (e.g., AR counties), and baseline event occurrence (e.g., county-level rates of maltreatment reports).

### ***Data Sources***

The proposed analyses will rely on two sources of data: SACWIS and the 2010 Census. SACWIS data describe service activities for calendar years 2012 through 2014, and contain data elements describing the basic demographic characteristics of children, the timing and disposition of maltreatment investigations, and the timing of substitute care entries and exits. Also, SACWIS data is expected to contain data elements that allow us to do the following for children served during the 2012 and subsequent cohorts:

- (1) Parse maltreatment report screening decisions (i.e., investigation, FINS, AR);
- (2) Identify the timing and type of non-placement services (i.e., other than substitute care placements);
- (3) Identify the date of ongoing service cases openings;
- (4) Identify the timing and level of substitute care settings;

- (5) Identify sibling sets; and
- (6) Characterize children's community contexts by providing geocodes that can be linked to tract-level 2010 Census data.<sup>20</sup>

#### **4.4.3 Analysis**

The trajectory analyses will include between group comparisons within the third waiver period (i.e., 2012 - 2014) and, if equivalent data are available, comparisons between groups across waiver periods. Bivariate analyses will be used to assess differences between waiver and comparison counties.

Further, in order to examine the differential impact of the waiver across case populations and service contexts, we will estimate a series of mixed-effect (i.e., multi-level) regression models. Unlike standard regression models, which are based on assumptions about the statistical properties of data that often do not apply in cases where subjects are nested within larger aggregations (e.g., counties), mixed-effect regression models explicitly account for these nestings. Moreover, unlike other approaches that can be used to analyze nested data (e.g., fixed-effect or marginal models), mixed-effect models allow for a broad range of analyses, including a direct examination of the magnitude and variability of the relationships between waiver group membership and service outcomes across different service contexts. Examples of the types of outcomes that will be examined using mixed-effect models include the occurrence of substitute care placement after an initial intake referral and subsequent maltreatment investigation among children served in-home. Finally, we will identify the most common set of children's service trajectories based on the type, timing, and duration of children's service events. The nature and prevalence of these service trajectory types will be compared between the two waiver groups.

#### **4.4.4 Tasks and Timeline**

Data preparation (3/2013 - 5/2015)

SACWIS: (1) Check and clean SACWIS data received from Westat, (2) construct in-home service spells based on service receipt data from SACWIS.

CENSUS: Link child-level SACWIS data and 2010 tract-level Census data using geocodes of parent addresses; prepare Census data.

Analyses and reporting (6/2013 - 3/2016)

Interim report (08/2013): Given that data will be available only for events occurring within a maximum of 12 months of intake referral, our analyses will focus on outcomes that typically occur at or near the onset of children's service trajectories; examples include the proportion of children investigated vs. referred to in-home services (e.g., FINS, AR) and the proportion of children who are the subject of a subsequent screened-

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<sup>20</sup> Geocoding will be used to link child records to Census data for the purposes of measuring the community context of children's biological parents.

in intake referral. Descriptive statistics of the characteristics of children experiencing intake referrals will also be provided.

Final report (03/2016): All outcomes as delineated above.

## **4.5 STRATEGY OUTCOMES ANALYSIS**

### **4.5.1 Overview and History**

The focus of the strategy outcomes analysis is to understand how the two core waiver strategies, Family Team Meetings (FTM) and Kinship, in isolation and/or in combination, affect the outcomes of children served by the demonstration counties. (See sections 2.2 and 2.3 for more details of the FTM and Kinship strategies and logic models).

Results of the Phase 2 ProtectOHIO evaluation suggest that there is promise for both strategies, and further study is needed in order to assess more fully the extent to which these specific strategies may be effective in contributing to positive family outcomes and under what circumstances they may be most effective.

For the Phase 2 analyses, an “intent-to-treat” approach was taken to evaluate differences between eligible children in the demonstration counties who received FTM services and children in comparison counties. Results indicated shorter case episodes, fewer placements and, of those placed, children were more often placed with kin than were the children in comparison counties.

A different approach was taken to understand the impact of the Kinship strategy on family outcomes, due to the limitations of the state administrative data system at the time. It was impossible to reliably match relevant information from the old data system (FACSIS) to the current system (SACWIS) for this population and therefore much of the outcomes analysis was based on primary data collected through surveys by the study team. For the Phase 2 evaluation, the study team was not able to draw any conclusions regarding safety for the Kinship strategy population; nonetheless, evidence suggested that the total number of children who experienced abuse or neglect during a kinship placement or following a kinship placement was quite low. There was also evidence to suggest that children in the kinship counties were more likely to ‘end’ a kinship placement in the legal custody of a kinship caregiver but less likely to reunify with a birth parent, relative to those in the comparison counties.

In Phase 3 of ProtectOHIO outcomes evaluation, the study team will be centered on understanding strategy effects rather than overall waiver effects as was done for previous phases of the waiver. It is also important to compare children who receive the intervention with closely comparable children who do not. In order to achieve this, the study team proposes to use propensity scores.

#### ***Randomized Control Trials/Propensity Scores***

In a growing number of evaluation circles, a randomized control trial (RCT) is considered the ‘gold standard’ in determining the causal impact of an intervention. This preference stems from work conducted in evidence-based medical trials; however, it is also agreed that random

assignment is not always ethical nor feasible. Such is the case for the evaluation of the strategies being assessed in the 18 Ohio counties during the third Waiver period.

First, FTM as a strategy to improve outcomes for child welfare involved families has been underway in all 18 of the current demonstration counties for several years, having been implemented during the second Waiver. Similarly, the Kinship strategy was implemented during that same time period and is a continuing part of current practice in demonstration counties. Several enhancements to these strategies are currently underway, and results of analyses conducted for the Waiver period 2004 – 2009 provided preliminary evidence for the effectiveness of both these strategies as mechanisms to produce more positive outcomes for child welfare involved families. Ethically, it would be questionable for an evaluator to ask county representatives to withhold a service to a subset of intervention-eligible families in order that a randomized control trial take place when that same service has been shown to hold promise for families involved in their system. In addition, from a more practical standpoint, gaining buy-in from county coordinators to randomize families to a treatment or control track after having previously provided those services to all eligible families for the past five years would be an all but impossible task. Under these circumstances, it is highly likely that the integrity of the randomization process would be compromised and risk of unaccounted-for selection bias would increase.

In addition to the two very real and salient concerns described above, many questions have recently been posed regarding the use of RCT methodology to evaluate “socially complex service interventions ... characterized by complex, diverse and non-standardized staffing arrangements; ambiguous protocols; hard-to-define study samples and unevenly motivated subjects and dependence on broader social environments” (Wolff, 2000). Many of these factors characterize the waiver strategies and thus suggest potential limitations to the use of RCT in the waiver context.

As a consequence of the ethical concerns and limitations of using an RCT with the population under study the study team proposes to use propensity scores as a mechanism to adjust baseline differences between intervention and non-intervention children in the demonstration and comparison counties. Rosenbaum and Rubin (1983), demonstrated that the use of propensity scores have the potential to eliminate or reduce any selection bias that arises due to the covariates chosen to create those scores. One of the strengths of using a propensity score vector is that it is calculated based on a wide number of background covariates which are then ‘summarized’ into one overall scalar variable representing the estimated probability of being assigned to the intervention. This constructed scalar variable thus allows for a finer grained match or adjustment than would otherwise be possible by using just one or two covariates such as age or race for example. By this ad hoc technique, propensity scores used either as a weighted covariate or as a way to make a direct match have the ability to make groups for comparison analysis more statistically equivalent on the covariates chosen. The basis for causal inference thus becomes stronger than it would otherwise be because it can potentially approximate random assignment to treatment. The study team is nonetheless fully aware that the effectiveness of using propensity scores in order to minimize selection bias is not some ‘magic bullet.’ Unobserved covariates that may contribute to bias will not be accounted

for and omission of these variables can still lead to bias in propensity score estimation (Fan & Nowell, 2011). Nonetheless, by careful consideration of the covariates to be used, this danger can be minimized.

The group of children chosen for the outcomes analysis will consist of all those transferring to ongoing services beginning January 2012. Background covariates upon which to create propensity scores for the intervention group who received FTM and/or Kinship services and the comparison group are currently under consideration. The study team proposes to use a weighted propensity score vector to achieve balance between groups. Different subsets of the full study group will be used depending on the outcome being examined. For example, in order to look at the strategies' impact on re-entry to placement after case closure, we will likely use only the 2012 entry cohort (children transferring to ongoing services during Calendar Year 2012) to allow sufficient elapsed time to observe whether re-entry occurs within 6 of 12 months after case closure.

Three levels of treatment will be assessed consisting of those children receiving FTM only, with their comparison counterparts; those receiving Kinship only, with their comparison counterparts; and lastly those children receiving both FTM and Kinship, with their comparison counterparts. As a second step, the study team will then statistically explore the contribution of adherence to fidelity to strategy outcomes.

#### **4.5.2 Research Design**

Covariates currently being explored for use in the calculation of propensity scores are listed in Table 4.1 below. Using t-tests and chi-square tests as appropriate, the study team will assess the covariates to estimate the balance of each one across groups prior to propensity score estimation. If these potentially confounding variables are balanced (i.e. means and proportions are equal) across groups, there will be no need for a propensity score calculation and simple analysis of covariance will be used as necessary. Otherwise, propensity scores will be calculated for all levels of treatment. In order to do this the study team will use logistic regression. The covariates will be used as independent variables, and the intervention and comparison groups (1=intervention; 0=comparison) as the dependent variable.

After completing the propensity score calculation, the study team will sort the sample according to propensity score and then stratify the cases into five groups such that there are roughly equal numbers of participants in each strata (Rubin, 1997). Using two way-analysis of variance or logistic regression depending on the scale of the variable, the study team will test for within-strata balance across individual covariates and make any needed adjustments.

<b>Table 4.1. Potential Covariates for Propensity Score Calculation</b>	
<b>Variables</b>	<b>Coding</b>
Geographic location/county size	to be determined
Intake category	to be determined
Length of time county has been involved in Differential Response <sup>21</sup>	Continuous
Primary Parent Race	to be determined
Primary parent age	Continuous
Child age	Continuous
<b><i>Based on information in Family Assessment at Time of Case Opening</i></b>	
Current report is for neglect	no = 0/yes = 1
Number of prior reports	none = 0; one or two = 1; three or more = 2
Number of children in the home	(<=2)= 1; (>=3)=1
Number of adults in the home at the time of report	(>=2) = 1; (<=1) = 0
Age of primary caregiver	(>=28)=0; (<=27) =1
Either caregiver: parenting skills a major problem	no = 0/yes = 1
Either caregiver: mental health issue	no = 0/yes = 1
Either caregiver: major domestic conflict and/or DV	no = 0/yes = 1
Either parent has a current substance abuse problem	no = 0/yes = 1
Household is experiencing severe financial difficulty	no = 0/yes = 1
Primary Caregiver's Motivation to Improve Parenting Skills	Motivated = 1; unmotivated = 2; motivated but unrealistic = 3.
Current report is for physical or emotional	no = 0/yes = 1

<sup>21</sup> Ohio is in the continuing process of implementing Differential Response (DR) across the state. To date there have been three waves of implementation impacting demonstration and comparison counties over a five year period, with a fourth wave due to commence soon. Continuing DR roll-out waves are expected throughout Phase III of ProtectOhio. Thus a continuous covariate will be added to the propensity score calculation. This covariate will reflect the number of months that have elapsed between the date each respective county implemented DR and the case opening date for each child (for those counties not involved in DR the number would therefore be 0). This should account for counties who have implemented and will implement DR at different time points during ProtectOhio Phase 3.

<b>Table 4.1. Potential Covariates for Propensity Score Calculation</b>	
<b>Variables</b>	<b>Coding</b>
Prior abuse report	No = 0; physical or sex abuse = 1; emotional abuse = 2; physical/sex and emotional abuse = 3.
Prior CPS Service History	no = 0/yes = 1
Either caregiver abused as child	no = 0/yes = 1
Secondary caregiver with current substance abuse problem	no = 0/yes = 1
Child in home has special needs	no = 0/yes = 1
Child in home has history of delinquency	no = 0/yes = 1
Parent has at least one child in the case aged 0-1	no = 0/yes = 1
Parent has at least one child in the case aged 2-5	no = 0/yes = 1
Parent has at least one child in the case aged 6-13	no = 0/yes = 1
Parent has at least one child in the case aged 13+	no = 0/yes = 1
Previous CPS investigation (regardless of substantiation?)	no = 0/yes = 1
Child previous placement	no = 0/yes = 1
Previous sibling placement	no = 0/yes = 1
Child functioning: Self Protection	No risk contributor = 0; risk contributor = 1
Physical/Cognitive/Social Development	No risk contributor = 0; risk contributor = 1
Emotional/Behavioral Function	No risk contributor = 0; risk contributor = 1

In the earlier discussion of the FTM and Kinship strategies (sections 2.2 and 2.3), several specific research questions address case-level outcomes. The outcomes analysis focuses on understanding the impact of FTM and Kinship independently, additively and interactively on core outcomes as these outcomes compare with outcomes for comparison children. In each analysis the weighted propensity score vector will be used as a method of achieving balance between groups. The outcomes under study include:

- i. Length of case episode
- ii. Proportion of children avoiding foster care placement
- iii. Number of days in out of home care
- iv. Of the children placed, the proportion placed with kin
- v. Destination at exit from placement
- vi. Proportion of children who suffer re-abuse after first FTM; after exit from placement

vii. Proportion of children who reenter placement after initial exit

SPSS 17.0 will be used to assess each of the above using relevant statistical procedures such as logistic regression and ANCOVA as well as moderating variables as appropriate.

As a second step, analyses will focus on understanding the effect of strategy fidelity on the outcomes of children in the demonstration counties. For both FTM and Kinship, children will be categorized by level of fidelity to the model: high; medium and low. Level of fidelity will then be used as a predictor variable in order to understand the effect of adherence to fidelity on the outcomes listed above. Also of interest is the impact of individual components of fidelity in order to assess the relative importance of each. These analyses will be conducted independently for FTM and Kinship as appropriate.

#### **4.5.3 Tasks and Timeline**

The evaluation team is continuing to assess variables within the SACWIS system for validity and reliability. Some test datasets have been received from ODJFS, and the study team is in the process of seeking county feedback on problems found in the test data. These efforts will continue for the next several months, to assure that the SACWIS files that will be prepared by ODJFS throughout the waiver are as accurate and comprehensive as possible.

Three distinct but overlapping committees are currently in operation to smooth the above process. The committees include staff at the county and state levels who are knowledgeable about SACWIS. Ohio's child welfare system is county-administered. In consequence, the state requires that certain core information is entered into SACWIS by the counties, but other information likely to be useful to the study team may be entered inconsistently into SACWIS because

- a) Operational definitions associated with the data entry fields are unclear thus allowing for too much variability in the way data is entered;
- b) Some counties require certain data fields to be completed while others do not.

The focus of the first committee, the Kinship Workgroup, has been to understand how data necessary for the evaluation of the Kinship strategy is currently being entered into SACWIS, and to assess whether any adjustments need to be made by the counties in the way they enter data, or alternatively whether adjustments need to be made to the configuration of the SACWIS system so that evaluation-relevant data, not currently captured, can be entered into the system. Discussions are currently underway regarding trainings likely to be necessary as a result of county inconsistencies in data entry as well as changes to the SACWIS system. The second committee, the FTM Workgroup, does a similar task focused on data relevant to the FTM strategy, while the third committee, the Data Committee, has been formed in order to assure that ODJFS and the study team come to a common understanding of the data necessary for final extraction, how tables will be linked for data extraction given the configuration changes that are ongoing within SACWIS, and the time periods under study.

The committees have requested several key modifications to SACWIS, and these recommendations are now under review by ODJFS. Additionally, the state had already recognized that fairly radical modifications were necessary for the SACWIS 'services' component and these modifications will be carried out over the next few months. As a follow-up to these changes, ODJFS has offered to provide trainings on the new services component in SACWIS to all ProtectOhio counties and to make a recorded webinar available to counties for their use.

Over the next months, the evaluation team will continue work on the selection of potentially confounding covariates for use in constructing the propensity score vector. Similarly work will continue related to constructing fidelity categories for each of the strategies.

The Interim Evaluation Report will include preliminary statistical work including the results of initial t-tests and chi-square tests for balance between strategy and comparison children as they stand at that time. The study team will also report the results of preliminary analyses designed to understand

- The proportion of children entering placement
- The rate of placement with kin for those children who are placed
- The rate of re-abuse within four months of the first FTM for those children who received FTM services

The Final Evaluation Report will include all balancing information associated with the construction of the propensity score vector as well as the full outcomes information as delineated above and outlined in Table 1.1.

## References

- Fan, X. & Nowell, D.L. (2011). Using propensity score matching in educational research. *Gifted Child Quarterly*. 55(1), 74-79.
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- Rubin, D. B. (1997). Estimating causal effects from large datasets using propensity scores. *Annals of Internal Medicine*. 127 (Part 2), 757-763.
- Wolff, N. (2000). Using randomized controlled trials to evaluate socially complex services: Problems, challenges and recommendations. *The Journal of Mental Health Policy and Economics*. 3, 97-109.

**Appendix A:  
Calculating Fidelity to FTM Model  
Fall 2010**

\* ONLY USED CHILDREN WITH 10 OR LESS FTMs.

Created child-level value for individual fidelity component

- a. Percent of meetings with minimum attendees, and those including a relatives
  - i. ATTENDEES: Looked at how many FTMs had the minimum number of attendees (i.e. at least one parent; at least one PCSA staff member; at least one other type of person). Dichotomized yes/no. Totaled up the number of meetings that had the right number of attendees for each child and divided by the total number of FTMs received to produce a percentage of FTMs that had the 'right' number of attendees for each child.
  - ii. Defined High/Low groups: High  $\geq$  85%, Low  $\leq$  30%
  - iii. Findings:

Effect of Attendee Mix on Length of Case Episode (mean = 414 days)	Minimum set of attendees	Relative in attendance
Low	400* (n=2739)	415* (n=5215)
Medium	482* (n=1820)	457* (n=918)
High	376* (n=2191)	340* (n=617)

\*denotes significance of at least  $<.05$ .

Not shown: Placement length was also significant for minimum attendees mix, for high:medium comparison but not significant for high:low comparison.

- b. Percent of meetings on time, all and just subsequent ones
  - i. FTMs WITHIN RIGHT TIMEFRAME: computation analogous to the 'attendees'. Assigned each time period a yes/no indicating that it occurred within the right timeframe. Totaled the number of times the FTM occurred within the right timeframe and then divided by the number of FTMs provided to obtain a percentage of time periods within the right timeframe for each child
  - ii. Timely subsequent FTMs = % of FTMs held within 100 days of each other (days between 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup>, between 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup>, between 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup>, between 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup>, etc. up to 10 FTMs)
  - iii. Timeliness of all FTMs = 1<sup>st</sup> meeting w/in 50 days of allegation disposition AND subsequent meetings as above
  - iv. Defined High/Low groups: High  $\geq$  85% of FTMs within the correct range, Low = 30% or fewer of the FTMs were within the correct range.

v. Findings:

<b>Effect of Timely Meetings on Length of Case Episode (mean = 414 days)</b>	<b>Timely Subsequent FTMs (mean=464 days)</b>	<b>Timeliness of All FTMs (mean=414 days)</b>
Low	---- (n=15)	433* (n=1281)
Medium	607* (n=1030)	517* (n=2354)
High	413* (n=2971)	329* (n=3115)

\*denotes significance of at least <.05.

2. Created child-level value for overall fidelity

- a. Average of % timely meetings and % minimum attendees to yield an average percent of fidelity at the child level
- b. Defined High/Low groups: High  $\geq$  85%, Low  $\leq$  30%
- c. Findings:
  - Length of Case Episode: those children with high fidelity had significantly shorter case episodes than those with medium or low fidelity.  $p < .001$  for both.
  - Placement Length significantly shorter for High than Medium ( $p < .001$ ) but no significant difference between High and low (High mean=47 days, medium=82 days, low=57 days)

<b>Effect of Overall FTM Fidelity on Length of Case Episode and Length of Placement</b>	<b>Length of Case Episode (mean=414)</b>	<b>Length of Placement (mean=60)</b>
Low (n=1076)	422 days*	38 days
Medium (n=4381)	438 days*	69 days*
High (n=1293)	327 days*	49 days*

## **Appendix B: SACWIS Variables For Use In The Phase 3 Evaluation:**

1. SACWIS IDs
  - a. All Person IDs associated with intakes occurring on or after January 1<sup>st</sup> 2012
  - b. All case IDs associated with a person ID
2. Intake:
  - a. Intake IDs for all screened-in reports
  - b. Intake status e.g. screened-in, screened in AR
  - c. Dates associated with screening decision
  - d. Intake types e.g. physical abuse, neglect, stranger danger etc.
  - e. Intake category e.g. CA/N report, dependency, Family in Need of Services, Information and/or referral
  - f. Dispositions (substantiated, indicated, unsubstantiated) and associated dates
3. Background characteristics ( for children and adults associated with the case)
  - a. Role on case e.g. alleged perpetrator, alleged child victim, adult/child subject of report etc.
  - b. DOB
  - c. Gender
  - d. Race/ethnicity
  - e. Prior agency involvement e.g. substantiated/indicated report, placement (child only; yes/no)
  - f. Geocodes of all household addresses
4. Family assessment
  - a. Family assessment ID with approval date (“FAAD”) and decision code e.g. transfer, close
  - b. County code of approving county
  - c. FAAD for all the case IDs associated with a person ID
  - d. Reasons for case transfer to ongoing services?
  - e. Child risk codes from the risk assessment (housed within the family assessment): multiple factors coded yes/no as well as child/adult/family functioning
5. Ongoing assessment
  - a. All data as described in 4a to 4e. for any screened-in reports that occur on an open case
6. Placement Data (including non custody placements with kin – entered as placement resource)
  - a. Placement begin and discharge dates
  - b. Removal reason
  - c. resource type
  - d. placement end reason, discharge type
  - e. legal status (child/agency)
7. Services associated with children/parents/kinship caregivers
  - a. service category
  - b. service type
  - c. associated dates as well as: needed, referred, scheduled, provided
8. Case closure
  - a. Case closure date and permanency decision

## SACWIS Data Variables

SACWIS Table Name	Variable Name
<b>Intake / Assessment / Person</b>	
<b>Intake</b>	
INTAKE	INTAKE_ID
INTAKE	AGENCY_ID
INTAKE	RECEIVED_DATE
INTAKE	CATEGORY_CODE
INTAKE	SCREENING_DECISION_CODE
INTAKE	STATUS_CODE
INTAKE	STATUS_DATE
INTAKE	SCREENED_IN_PRIORITY_CODE
INTAKE	SCREENED_OUT_REASON_CODE
INTAKE	DECISION_DATE
INTAKE	SUPERVISOR_DECISION_DATE
INTAKE	LAW_ENFORCEMENT_INVOLVE_FLAG
INTAKE	DRUG_TYPE_CODE
INTAKE	IS_DISP_COMPLETE
INTAKE	DISP_DATE
INTAKE	CASE_DISPOSITION
INTAKE	LIVING_ARRANGEMENTS
INTAKE	AR_PATHWAY_FLAG
INTAKE	AR_CASE_DECISION
INTAKE	AR_CASE_DECISION_DATE
INTAKE	AR_PATHWAY_SWITCH
INTAKE	AR_PATHWAY_SWITCH_DATE
INTAKE_TYPE	INTAKE_TYPE_ID
INTAKE_TYPE	INTAKE_ID
INTAKE_TYPE	INTAKE_TYPE_CODE
INTAKE_PARTICIPANT	INTAKE_PARTICIPANT_ID
INTAKE_PARTICIPANT	INTAKE_ID
INTAKE_PARTICIPANT	PERSON_ID
INTAKE_PARTICIPANT_ROLE	INTAKE_PARTICIPANT_ROLE_ID
INTAKE_PARTICIPANT_ROLE	INTAKE_PARTICIPANT_ID
INTAKE_PARTICIPANT_ROLE	INTAKE_PARTICIPANT_ROLE_CODE
INTAKE_PARTICIPANT_RELN	INTAKE_PARTICIPANT_RELN_ID
INTAKE_PARTICIPANT_RELN	INTAKE_ID
INTAKE_PARTICIPANT_RELN	RELATIONSHIP_CODE

INTAKE_PARTICIPANT_RELN	SOURCE_PARTICIPANT_ID
INTAKE_PARTICIPANT_RELN	DEST_PARTICIPANT_ID
INTAKE_CASE_LINK	INTAKE_CASE_LINK_ID
INTAKE_CASE_LINK	INTAKE_ID
INTAKE_CASE_LINK	CASE_ID
INTAKE_CHARACTERISTIC	INTAKE_CHARACTERISTIC_ID
INTAKE_CHARACTERISTIC	INTAKE_ID
INTAKE_CHARACTERISTIC	INTAKE_CHARACTERISTIC_CODE
ALLEGATION	ALLEGATION_ID
ALLEGATION	INTAKE_ID
ALLEGATION	INTAKE_PART_ACV_ID
ALLEGATION	INTAKE_PART_AP_ID
ALLEGATION	ALLEGATION_TYPE_CODE
ALLEGATION	INITIAL_REPORT_DISP_CODE
ALLEGATION	DISP_CHANGE_REASON_CODE
ALLEGATION	INITIAL_HARM_SEVERITY_CODE
ALLEGATION	CHANGED_REPORT_DISP_CODE
ALLEGATION	CHANGED_HARM_SEVERITY_CODE
ALLEGATION_DISPOSITION_HARM	ALLEGATION_DISP_HARM_ID
ALLEGATION_DISPOSITION_HARM	ALLEGATION_ID
ALLEGATION_DISPOSITION_HARM	DISP_HARM_STATUS_CODE
ALLEGATION_DISPOSITION_HARM	DISP_HARM_CODE
CONTRIBUTING_FACTOR	CONTRIBUTING_FACTOR_ID
CONTRIBUTING_FACTOR	INTAKE_ID
CONTRIBUTING_FACTOR	TYPE_CODE
ADDRESS	ADDRESS_ID
ADDRESS	STREET_NBR
ADDRESS	STREET_NAME
ADDRESS	STREET_SUFFIX_CODE
ADDRESS	UNIT_NBR
ADDRESS	CITY_NAME
ADDRESS	COUNTY_CODE
ADDRESS	OTHER_COUNTY_NAME
ADDRESS	STATE_CODE
ADDRESS	ZIP5_CODE
ADDRESS	ZIP4_CODE
AI_CASE_SERVICE_LINK	AI_CASE_SERVICE_LINK_ID
AI_CASE_SERVICE_LINK	FAMILY_ASSESSMENT_ID
AI_CASE_SERVICE_LINK	AI_TYPE_CODE
AI_CASE_SERVICE_LINK	CASE_SERVICE_ID
AI_CASE_SERVICE_LINK	ONGOING_ASSESSMENT_ID
AI_INTAKE_LINK	AI_INTAKE_LINK_ID
AI_INTAKE_LINK	FAMILY_ASSESSMENT_ID

AI_INTAKE_LINK	SAFETY_ASSESSMENT_ID
AI_INTAKE_LINK	ONGOING_ASSESSMENT_ID
AI_INTAKE_LINK	SPEC_ASSESSMENT_ID
AI_INTAKE_LINK	AI_TYPE_CODE
AI_INTAKE_LINK	INTAKE_ID
CASE_AGENCY_LINK	CASE_ID
CASE_AGENCY_LINK	LOCAL_AGENCY_ID
CASE_AGENCY_LINK	BEGIN_EFF_DATE
CASE_AGENCY_LINK	END_EFF_DATE
CASE_ASSOCIATED_PERSON	CASE_ID
CASE_ASSOCIATED_PERSON	CASE_ASSOCIATED_PERSON_ID
CASE_ASSOCIATED_PERSON	ASSOCIATION_CODE
CASE_ASSOCIATED_PERSON	PERSON_ID
CASE_BASE	CASE_ID
CASE_BASE	ORIGINAL_CASE_ID
CASE_CATEGORY	CASE_CATEGORY_ID
CASE_CATEGORY	CASE_ID
CASE_CATEGORY	CASE_CATEGORY_CODE
CASE_CATEGORY	BEGIN_EFF_DATE
CASE_CATEGORY	END_EFF_DATE
CASE_PARTICIPANT	CASE_PARTICIPANT_ID
CASE_PARTICIPANT	CASE_ID
CASE_PARTICIPANT	PERSON_ID
CASE_PARTICIPANT	REFERENCE_PERSON_FLAG
CASE_PARTICIPANT	CURRENT_STATUS_CODE
CASE_PARTICIPANT_RELN	CASE_PARTICIPANT_RELN_ID
CASE_PARTICIPANT_RELN	CASE_ID
CASE_PARTICIPANT_RELN	RELATIONSHIP_CODE
CASE_PARTICIPANT_RELN	SOURCE_PERSON_ID
CASE_PARTICIPANT_RELN	DEST_PERSON_ID
CASE_PARTICIPANT_STATUS	CASE_PARTICIPANT_ID
CASE_PARTICIPANT_STATUS	CASE_PARTICIPANT_STATUS_ID
CASE_PARTICIPANT_STATUS	CASE_PARTICIPANT_STATUS_CODE
CASE_PARTICIPANT_STATUS	BEGIN_EFF_DATE
CASE_PARTICIPANT_STATUS	END_EFF_DATE
CASE_REFERENCE	CASE_REFERENCE_ID
CASE_REFERENCE	CASE_ID
CASE_REFERENCE	CASE_REFERENCE_TYPE_CODE
CASE_REFERENCE	CASE_REFERENCE_NBR
CASE_REFERENCE	OTHER_CASE_REFERENCE_DESC
CASE_STATUS	CASE_STATUS_ID
CASE_STATUS	CASE_ID
CASE_STATUS	CASE_STATUS_CODE

CASE_STATUS	BEGIN_EFF_DATE
CASE_STATUS	END_EFF_DATE
CHARACTERISTIC	CHARACTERISTIC_ID
CHARACTERISTIC	CHARACTERISTIC_GROUP_CODE
CHARACTERISTIC	PERSON_ID
CHARACTERISTIC	CHARACTERISTIC_CODE
CHARACTERISTIC	SUB_CATEGORY_CODE
CHARACTERISTIC	SELF_REPORTED_CODE
CHARACTERISTIC	OBSERVED_CODE
CHARACTERISTIC	CLINICALLY_DIAGNOSED_CODE
CHARACTERISTIC	DIAGNOSIS_DATE
CHARACTERISTIC	OBSERVATION_DATE
ETHNICITY	ETHNICITY_ID
ETHNICITY	PERSON_ID
ETHNICITY	ETHNICITY_CODE
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	FAMILY_ASSESSMENT_ID
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	CASE_ID
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	CASE_CIRCUMSTANCE_CODE
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	PROTECTIVE_CAPACITIES
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	CHILD_VULNERABILITY
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	SAFETY_THREAT
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	CURRENT_HARM
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	HISTORICAL_HARM
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	FAM_FNCT_ROLE_CODE
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	FAM_FNCT_RESOURCE_CODE
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	FAM_FNCT_SUPPORTS_CODE
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	IS_EMERGING_DANGER_FLAG
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	IS_EMRG_DGR_CAPACITY_DECR_FLAG
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	IS_EMRG_DGR_VULN_INCR_FLAG
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	IS_EMRG_DGR_THRT_ESCALATE_FLAG
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	IS_EMRG_DGR_THRT_INCR_FRQ_FLAG
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	IS_EMRG_DGR_THRT_INCR_DUR_FLAG
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	IS_EMRG_DGR_THRT_INCR_INT_FLAG
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	IS_EMRG_DGR_THRT_INCR_HRM_FLAG
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	IS_EMRG_DGR_THRT_INCR_UNW_FLAG
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	EMERGING_DANGER
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	FAMILY_PERCEPTION
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	PRELIMINARY_CASE_DECISION_CODE
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	DECISION_EVALUATION
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	FINAL_CASE_DECISION_CODE
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	IS_FAM_RFRD_COMM_SERVICE_FLAG
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	IS_FAM_RFRD_OUT_OF_COUNTY_FLAG
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	FAMILY_NOT_IN_NEED_DESCRIPTION

FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	IS_FAMILY_NOT_IN_NEED_FLAG
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	IS_FAMILY_IN_NEED_FLAG
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	IS_VOLUNTARY_IN_HOME_FLAG
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	IS_PROTECTIVE_SUPERVISION_FLAG
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	IS_OUT_OF_HOME_PLACEMENT_FLAG
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	UNDERLYING_CONDITIONS
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	FAMILY_IN_NEED_DESCRIPTION
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	IS_SERVICES_NOT_PROVIDED_FLAG
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	IS_FAMILY_MOVED_FLAG
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	IS_FAMILY_REFUSED_SERVICE_FLAG
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	IS_COURT_PETITION_DENIED_FLAG
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	COURT_PETITION_DENIED_DATE
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	IS_CASE_REFERRED_FLAG
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	CASE_REFERRED_DATE
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	CASE_REFERRED_COUNTY_CODE
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	CASE_REFERRED_COUNTY_OTHER
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	CHILD_FUNCTIONING_RATIONALE
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	ADULT_FUNCTIONING_RATIONALE
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	SAFETY_RESPONSE_CODE
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	SAFETY_PLAN_DISCONTINUE_DATE
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	HISTORICAL_FUNCT_RATIONALE
FAMILY_ASSESSMENT	DISCRETIONARY_REASONS_CODE
FA_PARTICIPANT	FA_PART_ID
FA_PARTICIPANT	FAMILY_ASSESSMENT_ID
FA_PARTICIPANT	CASE_PART_ID
FA_PARTICIPANT	ROLE_CODE
FA_PARTICIPANT	PART_ROLE_CODE
FA_PARTICIPANT	COGNITIVE_ABILITIES_CODE
FA_PARTICIPANT	PHYSICAL_HEALTH_CODE
FA_PARTICIPANT	EMOTIONAL_FUNCT_BEHAVIOR_CODE
FA_PARTICIPANT	EMOTIONAL_FUNCT_MENTAL_CODE
FA_PARTICIPANT	DOMESTIC_RELATIONS_CODE
FA_PARTICIPANT	SUBSTANCE_USE_CODE
FA_PARTICIPANT	RESPONSE_TO_STRESSORS_CODE
FA_PARTICIPANT	PARENTING_PRACTICES_CODE
FA_PARTICIPANT	CARETAKER_VICTIMIZATION_CODE
FA_PARTICIPANT	CARETAKER_ABUSE_CODE
FA_PARTICIPANT	IMPACT_OF_PAST_SERVICES_CODE
FA_PARTICIPANT	SELF_PROTECTION_CODE
FA_PARTICIPANT	PHYSICAL_DEVELOPMENT_CODE
FA_PARTICIPANT	CREATED_BY
FA_PARTICIPANT	CREATED_DATE
FA_PARTICIPANT	MODIFIED_BY

FA_PARTICIPANT	MODIFIED_DATE
INTAKE_DISPOSITION_RATIONALE	SPEC_ASSESSMENT_ID
INTAKE_DISPOSITION_RATIONALE	RATIONALE_ID
INTAKE_DISPOSITION_RATIONALE	ALLEG_CATEGORY_CODE
INTAKE_DISPOSITION_RATIONALE	DISPO_RATIONALE_CODE
INTAKE_DISPOSITION_RATIONALE	INTAKE_ID
INTAKE_DISPOSITION_RATIONALE	CREATED_DATE
ONGOING_ASSESSMENT	ONGOING_ASSESSMENT_ID
ONGOING_ASSESSMENT	CASE_CIRCUMSTANCE_CODE
ONGOING_ASSESSMENT	PROTECTIVE_CAPACITIES
ONGOING_ASSESSMENT	CHILD_VULNERABILITY
ONGOING_ASSESSMENT	SAFETY_THREAT
ONGOING_ASSESSMENT	SAFETY_RESPONSE_CODE
ONGOING_ASSESSMENT	SAFETY_PLAN_DISCONTINUE_DATE
ONGOING_ASSESSMENT	CURRENT_HARM
ONGOING_ASSESSMENT	EMERGING_DANGER
ONGOING_ASSESSMENT	CREATED_BY
ONGOING_ASSESSMENT	CREATED_DATE
ONGOING_ASSESSMENT	CASE_ID
ONGOING_ASSESSMENT	SERVICE_DESCRIPTION
ONGOING_ASSESSMENT	IS_OVERRIDE_DECISION_FLAG
OA_PARTICIPANT	OA_PART_ID
OA_PARTICIPANT	CASE_PART_ID
OA_PARTICIPANT	ONGOING_ASSESSMENT_ID
OA_PARTICIPANT	ROLE_CODE
OA_PARTICIPANT	PART_ROLE_CODE
OA_PARTICIPANT	CREATED_BY
OA_PARTICIPANT	CREATED_DATE
PERSON	PERSON_ID
PERSON	GENDER_CODE
PERSON	BIRTH_DATE
PERSON	CRIMINAL_HIST_CODE
PERSON	SAFETY_HAZARD_FLAG
PERSON	ENV_HAZARD_FLAG
PERSON	SAFETY_PLAN_FLAG
PERSON	AWOL_FLAG
PERSON	MENTAL_HLTH_HAZ_FLAG
PERSON	DRUG_ACTVTY_HAZ_FLAG
PERSON	CONTAG_DISEASE_HAZ_FLAG
PERSON	DOMESTIC_VIOLENCE_HAZ_FLAG
PERSON	GANG_ACTVTY_HAZ_FLAG
PERSON	PRIOR_WRKR_THREAT_HAZ_FLAG
PERSON	VIOLENT_CRIME_HAZ_FLAG

PERSON	SEXUAL_PREDATOR_HAZ_FLAG
PERSON	EXPLOSIVE_BEHAV_HAZ_FLAG
PERSON	PROTECTIVE_SERVICE_ALERT_FLAG
PERSON	SAFETY_HAZ_NARRATIVE
PERSON_REFERENCE	PERSON_REF_ID
PERSON_REFERENCE	PERSON_ID
PERSON_REFERENCE	PERSON_REF_TYPE_CODE
PERSON_REFERENCE	PERSON_REF_NBR
PERSON_REFERENCE	OTHER_PERSON_REF_DESC
PERSON_REFERENCE	CREATED_BY
PERSON_REFERENCE	CREATED_DATE
RACE	RACE_ID
RACE	PERSON_ID
RACE	RACE_CODE
RISK_ASSESSMENT	RISK_ASSESSMENT_ID
RISK_ASSESSMENT	FAMILY_ASSESSMENT_ID
RISK_ASSESSMENT	NEGLECT_RISK_SCORE
RISK_ASSESSMENT	ABUSE_RISK_SCORE
RISK_ASSESSMENT	ACTUAL_RISK_LEVEL_CODE
RISK_ASSESSMENT	IS_OVRD_SAFETY_PLAN_FLAG
RISK_ASSESSMENT	IS_OVRD_EMERGING_DANGER_FLAG
RISK_ASSESSMENT	IS_OVRD_PHYS_INJURY_FLAG
RISK_ASSESSMENT	IS_OVRD_DEATH_FLAG
RISK_ASSESSMENT	IS_OVRD_SEXUAL_ABUSE_FLAG
RISK_ASSESSMENT	IS_OVRD_INFANT_INJURY_FLAG
RISK_ASSESSMENT	IS_OVRD_PSTVE_TOXICOLOGY_FLAG
RISK_ASSESSMENT	OVERRIDE_DESCRIPTION
RISK_ASSESSMENT	CREATED_BY
RISK_ASSESSMENT	CREATED_DATE
RISK_ASSESSMENT	FINAL_RISK_LEVEL_CODE
RISK_ASSESSMENT	ASSESSMENT_TYPE_CODE
RISK_ASSESSMENT	ONGOING_ASSESSMENT_ID
RISK_ASSESSMENT	IS_OVRD_DECISION_FLAG
RISK_ASSESSMENT_ELEMENT	RISK_ASSESSMENT_ELEMENT_ID
RISK_ASSESSMENT_ELEMENT	RISK_ASSESSMENT_ID
RISK_ASSESSMENT_ELEMENT	ELEMENT_TYPE_CODE
RISK_ASSESSMENT_ELEMENT	ELEMENT_NUMBER_CODE
RISK_ASSESSMENT_ELEMENT	ELEMENT_DESCRIPTION
RISK_ASSESSMENT_ELEMENT	ELEMENT_SCORE
RISK_ASSESSMENT_ELEMENT	ELEMENT_SCORE_DESCRIPTION
RISK_ASSESSMENT_ELEMENT	ELEMENT_RATIONALE
RISK_ASSESSMENT_ELEMENT	CREATED_BY
RISK_ASSESSMENT_ELEMENT	CREATED_DATE

SAFETY_ASSESSMENT	SAFETY_ASSESSMENT_ID
SAFETY_ASSESSMENT	CASE_ID
SAFETY_ASSESSMENT	DATE_APPROVED
SAFETY_ASSESSMENT	STATUS_CODE
SAFETY_ASSESSMENT	FURTHER_ASSESSMENT
SAFETY_ASSESSMENT	CHILD_VULNERABILITY
SAFETY_ASSESSMENT	IS_CHILDREN_SAFE_FLAG
SAFETY_ASSESSMENT	SAFETY_RESPONSE_TEXT
SAFETY_ASSESSMENT	CREATED_DATE
SAFETY_PLAN	SAFETY_PLAN_ID
SAFETY_PLAN	AGENCY_ID
SAFETY_PLAN	SAFETY_ASSESSMENT_ID
SAFETY_PLAN	CASE_ID
SAFETY_PLAN	PLAN_STATUS_CODE
SAFETY_PLAN	EFFECTIVE_DATE
SAFETY_PLAN	PLAN_END_DATE
SAFETY_PLAN	SAFETY_PLAN_REASON_CODE
SAFETY_PLAN	SYSTEM_STATUS_CODE
SAFETY_PLAN	HAS_READ_SAFETY_PLAN_FLAG
SAFETY_PLAN	HAS_VERBALLY_APPROVED_CODE
SAFETY_PLAN	AUTHORIZED_DATE_TIME
SAFETY_PLAN	REASON_FOR_DISCONTINUE_CODE
SAFETY_PLAN	ADDITIONAL_DISCONTINUE_DETAILS
SAFETY_PLAN	HAS_NOTIFIED_DISCONTINUE_FLAG
SAFETY_PLAN	DISCONTINUE_NOTIFICATION_DATE
SAFETY_PLAN	CREATED_BY
SAFETY_PLAN	CREATED_DATE
SAFETY_REASSESSMENT	SAFETY_REASSESSMENT_ID
SAFETY_REASSESSMENT	CASE_ID
SAFETY_REASSESSMENT	DATE_APPROVED
SAFETY_REASSESSMENT	STATUS_CODE
SAFETY_REASSESSMENT	SAFETY_RESPONSE_CODE
SAFETY_REASSESSMENT	SAFETY_RESPONSE_DISCONT_DATE
SAFETY_REASSESSMENT	CASE_CIRCUMSTANCE_CODE
SAFETY_REASSESSMENT	SAFETY_THREAT
SAFETY_REASSESSMENT	PROTECTIVE_CAPACITIES
SAFETY_REASSESSMENT	CHILD_VULNERABILITY
SAFETY_REASSESSMENT	CREATED_DATE
SAFETY_RESPONSE	SAFETY_RESPONSE_ID
SAFETY_RESPONSE	SAFETY_ASSESSMENT_ID
SAFETY_RESPONSE	SAFETY_RESPONSE_CODE
SAFETY_RESPONSE	CREATED_BY
SAFETY_RESPONSE	CREATED_DATE

SA_PARTICIPANT	SA_PART_ID
SA_PARTICIPANT	SAFETY_ASSESSMENT_ID
SA_PARTICIPANT	CASE_PART_ID
SA_PARTICIPANT	ROLE_CODE
SA_PARTICIPANT	SAFETY_RESPONSE_CODE
SA_PARTICIPANT	CASE_ACTIVITY_LOG_ID
SA_PARTICIPANT	CREATED_BY
SA_PARTICIPANT	CREATED_DATE
SA_SAFETY_FACTOR	SAFETY_FACTOR_ID
SA_SAFETY_FACTOR	SAFETY_ASSESSMENT_ID
SA_SAFETY_FACTOR	SAFETY_FACTOR_NUMBER
SA_SAFETY_FACTOR	SAFETY_FACTOR_DETAILS
SA_SAFETY_FACTOR	SAFETY_FACTOR_RESP_CODE
SA_SAFETY_FACTOR	FURTHER_ASSESSMENT_NEEDED_FLAG
SA_SAFETY_FACTOR	CREATED_BY
SA_SAFETY_FACTOR	CREATED_DATE
SPECIALIZED_ASSESSMENT	SPEC_ASSESSMENT_ID
SPECIALIZED_ASSESSMENT	CASE_ID
SPECIALIZED_ASSESSMENT	IS_REMOVAL_NECESSARY_CODE
SPECIALIZED_ASSESSMENT	IS_VULNERABILITY_CODE
SPECIALIZED_ASSESSMENT	IS_PLACED_CODE
SPECIALIZED_ASSESSMENT	FINDINGS_DETAILS
SPECIALIZED_ASSESSMENT	CREATED_BY
SPECIALIZED_ASSESSMENT	CREATED_DATE
SPEC_SAFETY_FACTOR	SAFETY_FACTOR_ID
SPEC_SAFETY_FACTOR	SPEC_ASSESSMENT_ID
SPEC_SAFETY_FACTOR	FACTOR_NUMBER
SPEC_SAFETY_FACTOR	FACTOR_DETAILS
SPEC_SAFETY_FACTOR	CREATED_BY
SPEC_SAFETY_FACTOR	CREATED_DATE
SP_SAFETY_FACTOR	SAFETY_FACTOR_ID
SP_SAFETY_FACTOR	SP_ACTIVITY_ID
SP_SAFETY_FACTOR	SAFETY_FACTOR_NUMBER
SP_SAFETY_FACTOR	CREATED_BY
SP_SAFETY_FACTOR	CREATED_DATE
ADJUDICATION_DISPOSITION	ADJUDICATION_DISP_ID
ADJUDICATION_DISPOSITION	DISPOSITION_DATE
ADJUDICATION_DISPOSITION	IS_ON_PROBATION_FLAG
ADJUDICATION_DISPOSITION	IS_REGIST_SEX_OFFEND_FLAG
ADJUDICATION_DISPOSITION	IS_SEXUAL_OFFENDER_FLAG
ADJUDICATION_DISPOSITION	IS_VIOLENT_OFFENDER_FLAG
ADJUDICATION_DISPOSITION	CREATED_IN_ERROR_FLAG
ADJUDICATION_DISPOSITION	PERSON_ID

ADJUDICATION_DISPOSITION	ADJUDICATION_TYPE_CODE
ADJUDICATION_DISPOSITION	CREATED_BY
ADJUDICATION_DISPOSITION	CREATED_DATE
ADJUDICATION_DISPOSITION	ADJUDICATION_DATE
ADOPTION_SUBSIDY	ADOPTION_SUBSIDY_ID
ADOPTION_SUBSIDY	CASE_ID
ADOPTION_SUBSIDY	ADOPTIVE_CHILD_ID
ADOPTION_SUBSIDY	ADOPTIVE_PARENT_ID
ADOPTION_SUBSIDY	AGREEMENT_DATE
ADOPTION_SUBSIDY	APPLICATION_DATE
ADOPTION_SUBSIDY	SUBSIDY_TYPE_CODE
ADOPTION_SUBSIDY	CREATED_BY
ADOPTION_SUBSIDY	CREATED_DATE
AGENCY	AGENCY_ID
AGENCY	PARTY_ID
AGENCY	AGENCY_CODE
AGENCY	AGENCY_NAME
CASE_ACTIVITY_LOG	ACTIVITY_LOG_ID
CASE_ACTIVITY_LOG	CASE_ID
CASE_ACTIVITY_LOG	INTAKE_ID
CASE_ACTIVITY_LOG	RESPONSIBLE_WORKER_ID
CASE_ACTIVITY_LOG	ACTIVITY_DATE
CASE_ACTIVITY_LOG	START_TIME
CASE_ACTIVITY_LOG	END_TIME
CASE_ACTIVITY_LOG	CONTACT_DURATION_CODE
CASE_ACTIVITY_LOG	CONTACT_TYPE_CODE
CASE_ACTIVITY_LOG	SOURCE_OF_INFO
CASE_ACTIVITY_LOG	PRIORITY_FLAG
CASE_ACTIVITY_LOG	CASE_CATEGORY_CODE
CASE_ACTIVITY_LOG	CATEGORY_CODE
CASE_ACTIVITY_LOG	SUB_CATEGORY_CODE
CASE_ACTIVITY_LOG	OTHER_SUB_CATEGORY
CASE_AGENCY_LINK	CASE_AGENCY_LINK_ID
CASE_CLOSURE	CASE_ID
CASE_CLOSURE	ACTIVITY_LOG_ID
CASE_CLOSURE	CASE_CLOSURE_ID
CASE_CLOSURE	REASON_CODE
CASE_CLOSURE	OTHER_REASON_TEXT
CASE_CLOSURE	AI_CHECKLIST_COMPLETED_CODE
CASE_CLOSURE	ONGOING_CHECKLIST_CMPLTD_CODE
CASE_CLOSURE	CLOSED_DATE
CASE_PLAN	CASE_ID
CASE_PLAN	CASE_PLAN_ID

CASE_PLAN	CASE_PLAN_TYPE_CODE
CASE_PLAN	PLAN_NUMBER
CASE_PLAN	COURT_ORDER_NO_CUSTODY_FLAG
CASE_PLAN	PLAN_NOT_CMPLTD_IN_TIME_FLAG
CASE_PLAN	PLAN_NOT_CMPLTD_IN_TIME_DESC
CASE_PLAN	COURT_FILE_DATE
CASE_PLAN	COURT_STATUS_CODE
CASE_PLAN	COURT_STATUS_DATE
CASE_PLAN	CREATED_DATE
CASE_PLAN	AGENCY_ID
CASE_PLAN	SRC_CASE_PLAN_ID
CASE_PLAN_PARTICIPANT	CASE_PARTICIPANT_ID
CASE_PLAN_PARTICIPANT	CASE_PLAN_ID
CASE_PLAN_PARTICIPANT	CASE_PLAN_PARTICIPANT_ID
CASE_PLAN_PARTICIPANT	ROLE_CODE
CASE_PLAN_PARTICIPANT	PERMANENCY_GOAL_CODE
CASE_PLAN_PARTICIPANT	COURT_CASE_ID
CASE_PLAN_PARTICIPANT	CREATED_BY
CASE_PLAN_PARTICIPANT	CREATED_DATE
CASE_REVIEW	CASE_PLAN_ID
CASE_REVIEW	CASE_REVIEW_ID
CASE_REVIEW	CASE_REVIEW_TYPE_CODE
CASE_REVIEW	AGENCY_INVOLVEMENT_STATUS_CODE
CASE_REVIEW	IN_HOME_SERVICES_FLAG
CASE_REVIEW	PROTECTIVE_SUPERVISION_FLAG
CASE_REVIEW	OUT_OF_HOME_PLACEMENT_FLAG
CASE_REVIEW	SERVICE_TERMINATION_RSN_CODE
CASE_REVIEW	COMPLETED_DATE
CASE_REVIEW	SAR_HELD_WITH_FAMILY_DATE
CASE_REVIEW	RISK_REASSESSMENT_REQ_CODE
CASE_REVIEW	CASE_CIRCUMSTANCE_CODE
CASE_REVIEW	SAFETY_RESPONSE_CODE
CASE_REVIEW	SAFETY_PLAN_DISCONTINUE_DATE
CASE_REVIEW	CREATED_DATE
CASE_REVIEW	RISK_ASSESSMENT_ID
CASE_REVIEW_IL_PLAN_LINK	CASE_REVIEW_ID
CASE_SERVICE	CASE_ID
CASE_SERVICE	CASE_PARTICIPANT_ID
CASE_SERVICE	CASE_SERVICE_ID
CASE_SERVICE	EFFECTIVE_DATE
CASE_SERVICE	END_REASON_CODE
CASE_SERVICE	ESTIMATED_END_DATE
CASE_SERVICE	SECONDARY_END_REASON_CODE

CASE_SERVICE	SERVICE_BEGIN_DATE
CASE_SERVICE	SERVICE_END_COMMENT_TEXT
CASE_SERVICE	SERVICE_END_DATE
CASE_SERVICE	STATUS_CODE
CASE_SERVICE	GROUP_CATEGORY_ID
CASE_SERVICE	SERVICE_ID
CASE_SERVICE	AGENCY_ID
CASE_SERVICE	PROVIDER_ID
CASE_SERVICE	SUBSTITUTE_CAREGIVER_ID
CASE_SERVICE	CREATED_BY
CASE_SERVICE	CREATED_DATE
CASE_SERVICE_GROUP	CASE_SERVICE_ID
CASE_SERVICE_GROUP	CASE_SERVICE_GROUP_ID
CASE_SERVICE_GROUP	EFFECTIVE_DATE
CASE_SERVICE_GROUP	SERVICE_GROUP_CODE
CASE_SERVICE_GROUP	CREATED_DATE
CR_PERMANENCY_GOAL_REVIEW	CASE_REVIEW_ID
CR_PERMANENCY_GOAL_REVIEW	CASE_PLAN_PARTICIPANT_ID
CR_PERMANENCY_GOAL_REVIEW	CR_PERMNCY_GOAL_REVIEW_ID
CR_PERMANENCY_GOAL_REVIEW	NEED_AMENDMENT_CODE
CR_PERMANENCY_GOAL_REVIEW	CURRENT_GOAL_ACHIEVE_DATE
CR_PERMANENCY_GOAL_REVIEW	RECOMMENDED_GOAL_CODE
CR_PERMANENCY_GOAL_REVIEW	AMENDED_GOAL_ACHIEVE_DATE
CR_PERMANENCY_GOAL_REVIEW	EDUCATION_HEALTH_REPORT_ID
CR_PERMANENCY_GOAL_REVIEW	CREATED_BY
CR_PERMANENCY_GOAL_REVIEW	CREATED_DATE
CR_PERMANENCY_GOAL_REVIEW	MODIFIED_BY
CR_PERMANENCY_GOAL_REVIEW	MODIFIED_DATE
CR_PERMANENCY_INFO_REVIEW	CASE_REVIEW_ID
CR_PERMANENCY_INFO_REVIEW	CR_PERM_INFO_REVIEW_ID
CR_PERMANENCY_INFO_REVIEW	CREATED_DATE
CR_SERVICE_TERMINATION_REASON	CASE_REVIEW_ID
CR_SERVICE_TERMINATION_REASON	CR_SERVICE_TERM_RSN_ID
CR_SERVICE_TERMINATION_REASON	REASON_CODE
CR_SERVICE_TERMINATION_REASON	CREATED_BY
CR_SERVICE_TERMINATION_REASON	CREATED_DATE
GROUP_CATEGORY	GROUP_CAT_ID
GROUP_CATEGORY	ODJFS_NOTE_FLAG
GROUP_CATEGORY	IVE_REIMBURSE_FLAG
GROUP_CATEGORY	CREATED_BY
GROUP_CATEGORY	CREATED_DATE
GROUP_CATEGORY	CATEGORY_TYPE
GROUP_CATEGORY	SERVICE_TYPE

GROUP_CATEGORY	DEFAULT_UNIT_OF_MEASURE
HEARING	HEARING_ID
HEARING	LEGAL_BASE_ID
HEARING	CREATED_DATE
LEGAL_BASE	LEGAL_BASE_ID
LEGAL_BASE	CASE_ID
LEGAL_BASE	LEGAL_ACTION_CODE
LEGAL_BASE	LEGAL_ACTION_TYPE_CODE
LEGAL_BASE	LEGAL_ACTION_SUB_TYPE_CODE
LEGAL_BASE	OFFICIAL_DATE
LEGAL_CUSTODY_EPISODE	LEGAL_CUSTODY_EPISODE_ID
LEGAL_CUSTODY_EPISODE	AGENCY_ID
LEGAL_CUSTODY_EPISODE	PERSON_ID
LEGAL_CUSTODY_EPISODE	CUSTODY_START_DATE
LEGAL_CUSTODY_EPISODE	CUSTODY_END_DATE
LEGAL_CUSTODY_EPISODE	CREATED_BY
LEGAL_CUSTODY_EPISODE	CREATED_DATE
LEGAL_CUSTODY_EPISODE	CREATED_IN_ERROR_FLAG
LEGAL_PARTICIPANTS	LEGAL_PARTICIPANT_ID
LEGAL_PARTICIPANTS	LEGAL_BASE_ID
LEGAL_PARTICIPANTS	PERSON_ID
LEGAL_PARTICIPANTS	CREATED_DATE
LEGAL_STATUS_INFO	LEGAL_STATUS_INFO_ID
LEGAL_STATUS_INFO	LEGAL_BASE_ID
LEGAL_STATUS_INFO	LEGAL_STATUS_INFO_TYPE_CODE
LEGAL_STATUS_INFO	EXPIRATION_DATE
LEGAL_STATUS_INFO	TERMINATION_DATE
LEGAL_STATUS_INFO	REASON_FOR_TERMINATION_CODE
LEGAL_STATUS_INFO	CREATED_IN_ERROR_FLAG
LEGAL_STATUS_INFO	CREATED_DATE
LEGAL_STATUS_INFO	RULING_ID
LEGAL_STATUS_INFO	LEGAL_CUSTODY_EPISODE_ID
LEGAL_STATUS_REPORT	LEGAL_STATUS_REPORT_ID
LEGAL_STATUS_REPORT	CUSTODIAN_ROLE
LEGAL_STATUS_REPORT	CASE_PARTICIPANTS
LEGAL_STATUS_REPORT	EFFECTIVE_FROM
LEGAL_STATUS_REPORT	EFFECTIVE_TO
LEGAL_STATUS_REPORT	REASON_FOR_TEMP_CUST
LEGAL_STATUS_REPORT	FIN_RESP_AGG_DET
LEGAL_STATUS_REPORT	VIS_AGG_DET
LEGAL_STATUS_REPORT	CASE_NUMBER
LEGAL_STATUS_REPORT	AGENCY_NAME_CODE
LEGAL_STATUS_REPORT	CREATED_BY

LEGAL_STATUS_REPORT	CREATED_DATE
NON_CUSTODY_PLCMNT_CHANGE	CASE_REVIEW_ID
NON_CUSTODY_PLCMNT_CHANGE	CASE_PLAN_PARTICIPANT_ID
NON_CUSTODY_PLCMNT_CHANGE	NON_CUSTODY_PLCMNT_CHNG_ID
NON_CUSTODY_PLCMNT_CHANGE	FROM_LOCATION_TEXT
NON_CUSTODY_PLCMNT_CHANGE	TO_LOCATION_TEXT
NON_CUSTODY_PLCMNT_CHANGE	CHANGE_DATE
PLACEMENT_EPISODE	LEGAL_STATUS_INFO_ID
PLACEMENT_EPISODE	CHILD_ID
PLACEMENT_EPISODE	PLACEMENT_EPISODE_ID
PLACEMENT_EPISODE	REMOVED_DATE
PLACEMENT_EPISODE	REMOVAL_CIRCUMSTANCE_CODE
PLACEMENT_EPISODE	RESPONSIBLE_SCHL_DISTRICT_CODE
PLACEMENT_EPISODE	CARETAKER_STRUCTURE_CODE
PLACEMENT_EPISODE	PRIMARY_CARETAKER_ID
PLACEMENT_EPISODE	SECONDARY_CARETAKER_ID
PLACEMENT_EPISODE	REMOVAL_REASON_TEXT
PLACEMENT_EPISODE	REMOVAL_PREVENTION_EFFORT_TEXT
PLACEMENT_EPISODE	REMOVAL_COURT_SUPPORT_TEXT
PLACEMENT_EPISODE	DISCHARGE_DATE
PLACEMENT_EPISODE	DISCHARGE_REASON_CODE
PLACEMENT_EPISODE	STATUS_CODE
PLACEMENT_EPISODE	CREATED_BY
PLACEMENT_EPISODE	CREATED_DATE
PLACEMENT_LEAVE	PLACEMENT_SETTING_ID
PLACEMENT_LEAVE	PLACEMENT_LEAVE_ID
PLACEMENT_LEAVE	ESTIMATED_RETURN_DATE
PLACEMENT_LEAVE	LEAVE_DATE
PLACEMENT_LEAVE	LEAVE_TYPE_CODE
PLACEMENT_LEAVE	LOCATION_DETAIL_TEXT
PLACEMENT_LEAVE	LOCATION_TYPE_CODE
PLACEMENT_LEAVE	RETURN_DATE
PLACEMENT_LEAVE	PROVIDER_ID
PLACEMENT_LEAVE	CREATED_BY
PLACEMENT_LEAVE	CREATED_DATE
PLACEMENT_SETTING	PLACEMENT_EPISODE_ID
PLACEMENT_SETTING	PLACEMENT_REQUEST_ID
PLACEMENT_SETTING	PLACEMENT_SETTING_ID
PLACEMENT_SETTING	ADDITIONAL_COMMENT_TEXT
PLACEMENT_SETTING	AFTERHOURS_PLACEMENT_FLAG
PLACEMENT_SETTING	BEGIN_DATE
PLACEMENT_SETTING	EMERGENCY_PLACEMENT_FLAG
PLACEMENT_SETTING	END_CIRCUMSTANCE_TEXT

PLACEMENT_SETTING	END_DATE
PLACEMENT_SETTING	END_REASON_CODE
PLACEMENT_SETTING	ESTIMATED_END_DATE
PLACEMENT_SETTING	PLACEMENT_TYPE_CODE
PLACEMENT_SETTING	PROVIDER_RELATIONSHIP_CODE
PLACEMENT_SETTING	SECONDARY_END_REASON_CODE
PLACEMENT_SETTING	STATUS_CODE
PLACEMENT_SETTING	CHILD_ID
PLACEMENT_SETTING	AGENCY_ID
PLACEMENT_SETTING	SERVICE_PROVIDER_ID
PLACEMENT_SETTING	SERVICE_ID
PLACEMENT_SETTING	GROUP_CAT_ID
PLACEMENT_SETTING	CREATED_BY
PLACEMENT_SETTING	CREATED_DATE
PROTECT_OHIO_AGENCY	PROTECT_OHIO_AGENCY_ID
PROTECT_OHIO_AGENCY	AGENCY_ID
PROTECT_OHIO_AGENCY	BEGIN_DATE
PROTECT_OHIO_AGENCY	END_DATE
PROTECT_OHIO_AGENCY	CREATED_BY
PROTECT_OHIO_AGENCY	CREATED_DATE
REF_DATA	REF_DATA_ID
REF_DATA	PARENT_REF_DATA_CODE
REF_DATA	DOMAIN_CODE
REF_DATA	REF_DATA_CODE
REF_DATA	SHORT_DESC
REF_DATA	LONG_DESC
REF_DATA	SORT_VALUE
REF_DATA	INACTIVE_FLAG
REF_DATA	CREATED_BY
REF_DATA	CREATED_DATE
REF_DATA	MODIFIED_BY
REF_DATA	MODIFIED_DATE
REF_DATA	REF_DATA_CONFIG_ID
REF_DATA	GROUP_CODE
REMOVAL_REASON	PLACEMENT_EPISODE_ID
REMOVAL_REASON	REMOVAL_REASON_ID
REMOVAL_REASON	REMOVAL_REASON_CODE
REMOVAL_REASON	CREATED_BY
REMOVAL_REASON	CREATED_DATE
ROLE	ROLE_ID
ROLE	ROLE_NAME
ROLE	ROLE_CODE
ROLE	WORKITEM_ASSIGNABLE_FLAG

ROLE	STATE_ONLY_ROLE_FLAG
ROLE	PUBLIC_AGENCY_ONLY_ROLE_FLAG
ROLE	CREATED_BY
ROLE	CREATED_DATE
ROLE	MODIFIED_BY
ROLE	MODIFIED_DATE
ROLES	PRINCIPALID
ROLES	ROLE
ROLES	ROLEGROUP
ROUTED_TASK_HISTORY	EMPLOYEE_ID
ROUTED_TASK_HISTORY	STATUS_DATE
ROUTED_TASK_HISTORY	TASK_STATUS_CODE
ROUTED_TASK_HISTORY	TASK_ID
ROUTED_TASK_HISTORY	TASK_TYPE_CODE
ROUTED_TASK_HISTORY	CURRENT_STATUS_FLAG
ROUTED_TASK_HISTORY	RECEIVING_EMPLOYEE_ID
ROUTED_TASK_HISTORY	TASK_ACTION_CODE
RULING	RULING_ID
RULING	LEGAL_BASE_ID
RULING	HEARING_STATUS_CODE
RULING	RULING_DATE
RULING	JOURNALIZED_DATE
RULING	CREATED_IN_ERROR_FLAG
RULING	APPEALED_OBJECTED_FLAG
RULING	STAY_ISSUED_FLAG
RULING	CREATED_BY
RULING	CREATED_DATE
RULING	MODIFIED_BY
RULING	MODIFIED_DATE
RULING	APPEAL_ON_BEHALF_PERSON_ID
SERVICE_AUTH	SERVICE_AUTH_ID
SERVICE_AUTH	PLACEMENT_SETTING_ID
SERVICE_AUTH	CASE_SERVICE_ID
SERVICE_AUTH	BASIC_COST
SERVICE_AUTH	COMMENT_TEXT
SERVICE_AUTH	NON_REIM_PLCMNT_RSN_CODE
SERVICE_AUTH	STATUS_CODE
SERVICE_AUTH	UNITS
SERVICE_AUTH	CREATED_BY
SERVICE_AUTH	CREATED_DATE
SERVICE_AUTH	MODIFIED_BY
SERVICE_AUTH	MODIFIED_DATE
SERVICE_TYPE	SERVICE_ID

SERVICE\_TYPE  
SERVICE\_TYPE  
SERVICE\_TYPE  
SERVICE\_TYPE

AGENCY\_ID  
SERVICE\_DESC  
SERVICE\_LONG\_DESC  
CREATED\_DATE

SACWIS data variables identified as needed for evaluation
SACWIS data variables still requiring review by Data Workgroup