

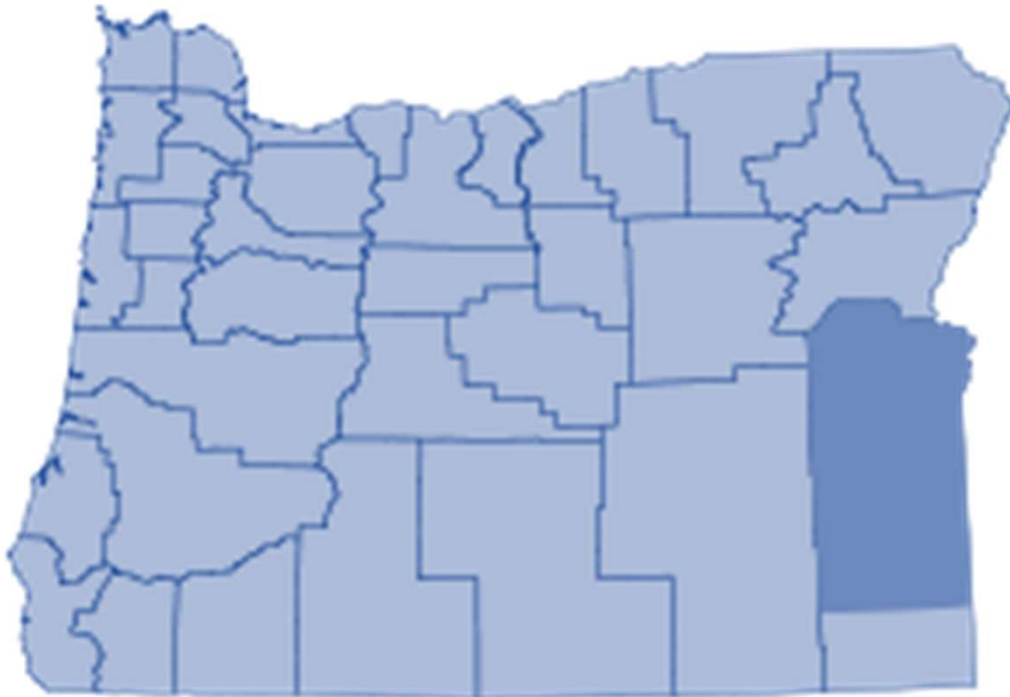
Service Delivery Data Report

District 14 Malheur County

Presented by:

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Malheur County Service Delivery Data Report

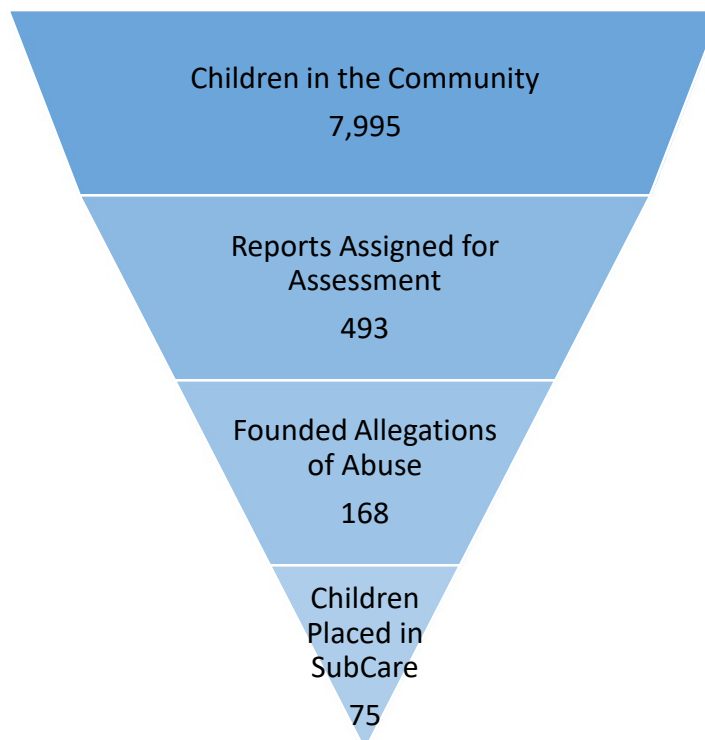
The purpose of the Service Delivery Data Report is to understand how Oregon Department of Human Services (ODHS) Child Welfare Division and our child caring community is serving our children and families. This report is tailored for Malheur County so that you can understand how families in your community are experiencing the child welfare system. This report includes information about services to keep children together with their families. It also includes important information about how well children are served when they are separated from their families and how quickly they are reunified

Our Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) work centers equity, not only in our service delivery but also in our use of data. The CQI process and system are rooted in the [Child Welfare Vision for Transformation](#). We are committed to the following Data Equity Vision Statement in our improvement approach.

In collaboration with our community, ODHS Child Welfare is committed to cultural respect, community representation, accountability, integrity, privacy, responsibility and transparency in the collection and utilization of data in child welfare. ODHS Child Welfare will advance and embed equity through the use of racial equity and social justice tools. ODHS Child Welfare is accountable to children and families and the communities that serve them to ensure consistent, accurate, inclusive, and transparent data reporting and analysis. We invite our communities to join in this commitment

Site Information:

Counties	Malheur County
Local Tribal Nations	Burns Paiute Tribe
Leadership	Program Manager: Christine Phillips District Manager: Dan Ramirez
Management Team	6 Supervisors
Allocated Office Staff	15 CPS Caseworkers, 17 Permanency Caseworkers, 6 Certification Caseworkers, 7 SSAs, 3 Case Aides, 1 ART worker, 2 MAPs/C&Ts

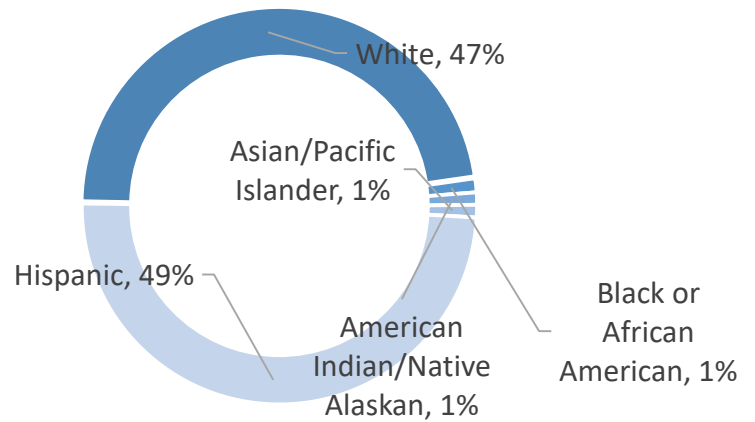


Who is in our Community? Who do we serve? Who is serving them?

The community population of District 14 are displayed in the graph to the right. The majority of the population identifies as White or Hispanic.

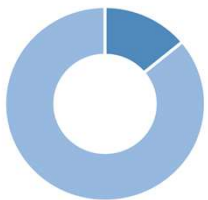
Disproportionality is a serious concern nationwide, meaning that children of Black or African American and American Indian or Native Alaskan families are brought to the attention of the agency and placed in substitute care at a rate that is higher than to their representation in the population of a community.

Community Child Population by Racial Group



Source: RD.01

Disproportionality is not the only way to focus on equity. There are several community health metrics that help tell the story of disparate outcomes. While ODHS is clear that poverty itself is not abuse, economic hardship, fragmented human service systems, mandatory reporting laws, and historically racist policies combined with the lack of sufficient economic and concrete supports leads to overloaded families, unmet service and support needs, high rates of neglect – all placing families at risk for Child Welfare involvement.



Poverty Rate:

21%

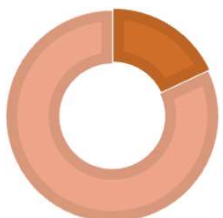
Poverty in the US is measured in terms of the federal poverty line. The poverty line is a threshold level. In other words, a level of income which you are either above (out of poverty) or below (in poverty). The poverty line varies for how many people are in a household. For example, the federal standard for a family of four is \$27,750/year.



of Hrs to rent
a 2 BD Apt at
Min Wage

51.1

This means that a person in Malheur County would need to work more than a full-time job at minimum wage to afford a 2-bedroom apartment or have two adults working full time at minimum wage. This doesn't factor in the cost of childcare, utilities, food, and other necessities.



% of families
accessing SNAP
benefits

28%

SNAP, The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, is designed to support families, by supplementing their food budget so they can purchase healthy food and move towards self-sufficiency. It is a concrete support that research has shown can help stabilize families and reduces concerns of neglect. 28% of the residents of Malheur County are receiving SNAP benefits. As an entire state, Oregon's rate of people accessing SNAP benefits is 16%

Service Delivery Data Report Reader & Metric Context

Data and metrics outlined in this report are gathered from multiple sources that look at quality of case practice (Child and Family Service Review, Child Protective Services Fidelity Reviews, Permanency Fidelity Reviews, and Certification Reviews) as well as quantitative data counts based on information entered into ODHS' Management Information System (reported by ORKIDS, ROM, ORAAI). All reports represent a time period of October 2021- October 2022, unless otherwise noted. Qualitative metric data visuals each include a specific n to indicate the number of cases reviews included in the evaluation of case practice. The n, or the sample, will be documented for each qualitative measure.

The metrics are broken into three categories, listed and defined below. Metric categories can be identified in the color of the header for the measurement, as well as by category name.

Federal (Lag) Measures

Lag measures are data points that have already happened. They are long term and show change that occurs over a long period of time. There are seven measures that are tracked and reported on by Oregon Child Welfare to the federal government. All states and jurisdictions work to meet the federal standards. There is a public dashboard where these seven metrics can be tracked by county and are updated quarterly. Lag measures are impacted by **lead measures**.

Practice (Lead) Measures

Lead measures are metrics that impact lag measures over time and can be tracked in the short term. Based on research, we know that lead measures directly impact lag measures, and that in order to make changes to the lag measures, lead (practice) measures, can be used as a lever – and by focusing on supporting and enhancing practice, the adjustment to the lead measure moves the lag measure over time. Lead measures can be tracked with a shorter lens and plans to impact them can be adjusted as needed.



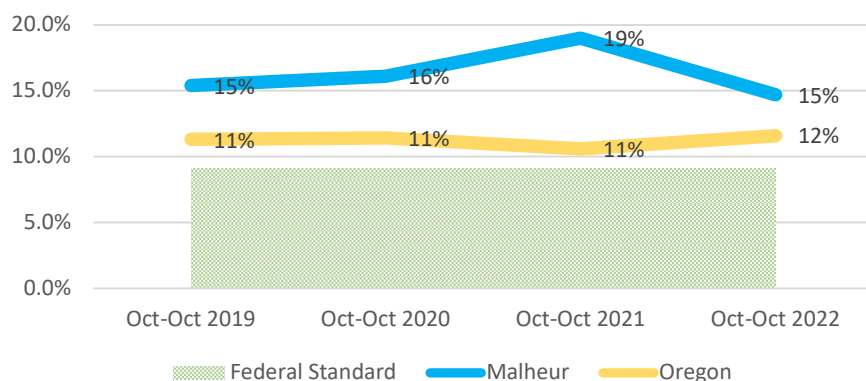
This report outlines many lead measures and identifies the lag measure(s) they impact. There is a row of the seven lag measures listed for each lag below the heading of the metric, highlighting which of the lags are impacted. As a lead measure may impact more than one lag measure, some lead measures have more than one lag measure highlighted to note the various impacts.

Service Delivery Points

Service delivery points are included in this report to provide supplemental information and metrics related to how families and children are experiencing Child Welfare. These metrics do not impact the lag measures, but instead help tell the story of service delivery during the period under review.

Lag Measure: Recurrence of Maltreatment

Recurrence of Maltreatment



Source: ROM SA.02

Recurrence of Maltreatment measures the rate at which children who were victims of a founded investigations were then named as victims of a subsequent founded abuse report within a 12mo timeframe.

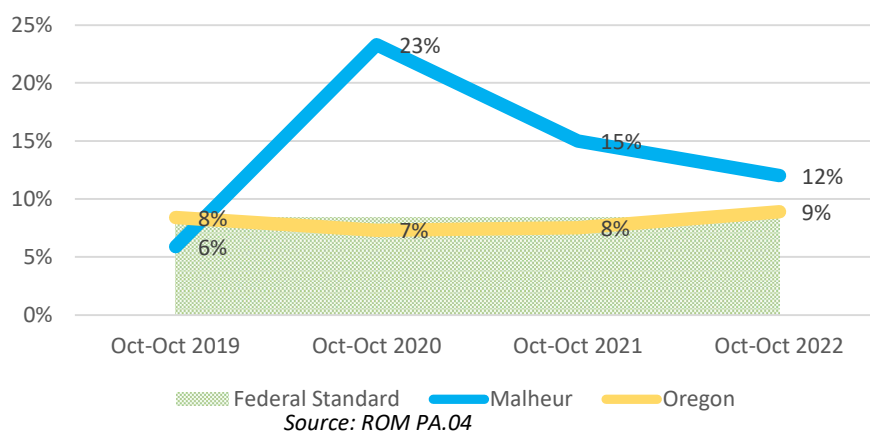
The expectation is to not exceed the Federal Standard of 9.1%. The green section on the graph indicates that the goal is to remain below the federal standard.

Lag Measure: Reentry into Foster Care (Substitute Care)

Re-entry to Substitute Care measures the rate at which children who have already been placed in in substitute care and were returned home within a 12mo timeframe are placed in substitute care again within a subsequent 12mo timeframe of that initial return.

The expectation is to not exceed the Federal Standard of 8.3%. The green section on the graph indicates that the goal is to remain below the federal standard.

Re-entry to Substitute Care



Source: ROM PA.04

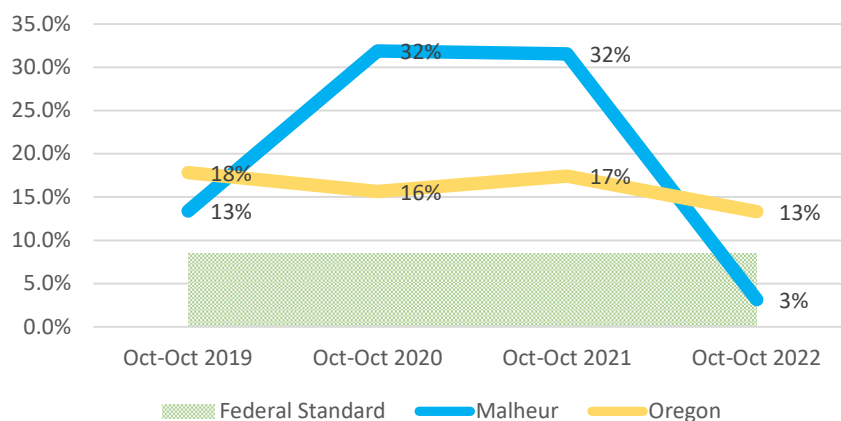
Lag Measure: Maltreatment in Substitute Care

Maltreatment in Substitute Care measures the rate at which there are founded investigations of abuse once a child is in a substitute care placement. This includes safety concerns which occur in ODHS Resource Homes, other Child Caring Agencies or Residential Treatment facilities, as well as reports of historical familial abuse that are disclosed once a child is in substitute care.

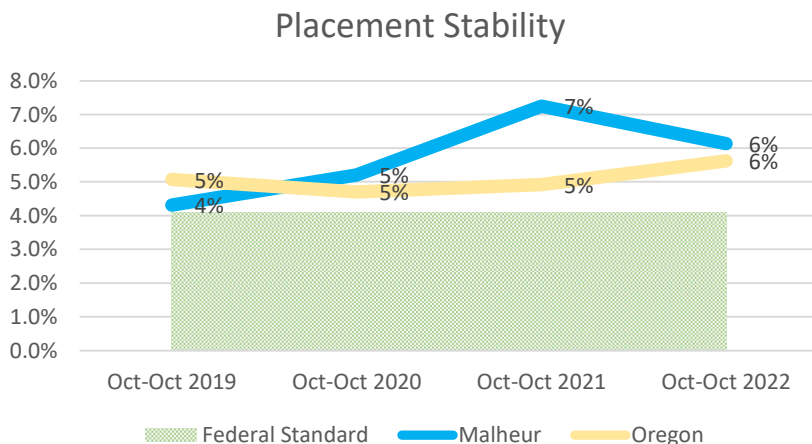
The expectation is to not exceed the Federal Standard of 8.5%. The green section on the graph indicates that the goal is to remain below the federal standard.

Source: ROM SA.01

Maltreatment in Care



Lag Measure: Placement Stability



Placement Stability measures the rate children who are in substitute care in a 12mo timeframe experience placement changes or moves .

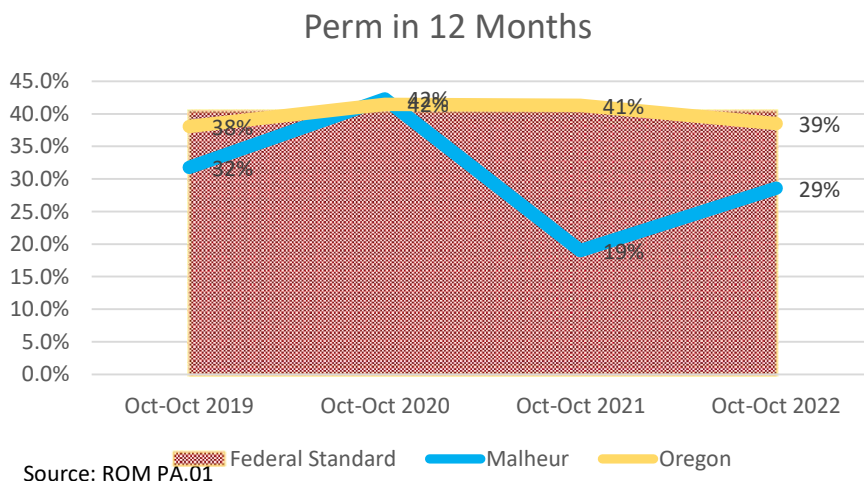
The expectation is to not exceed the Federal Standard of 4.1%. The green section on the graph indicates that the goal is to remain below the federal standard.

Source: ROM PA.05

Lag Measure: Permanency in 12 Months

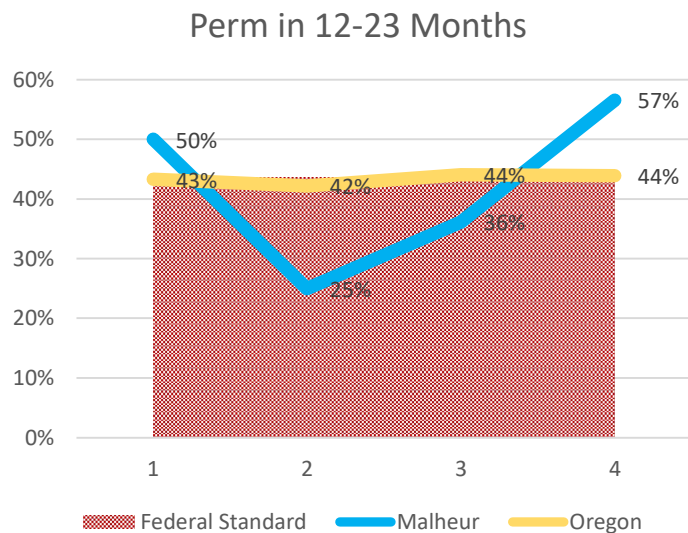
This measurement captures the percent of children who leave substitute care to a lasting family setting in a 12mo period. This is most often reunification; a safe return home within 12 months of their entry to substitute care.

The expectation is to remain above the Federal Standard of 40.5%. The red section on the graph indicates that the goal is to remain above the federal standard.



Source: ROM PA.01

Lag Measure: Permanency in 13-23 Months



Source: ROM PA.02

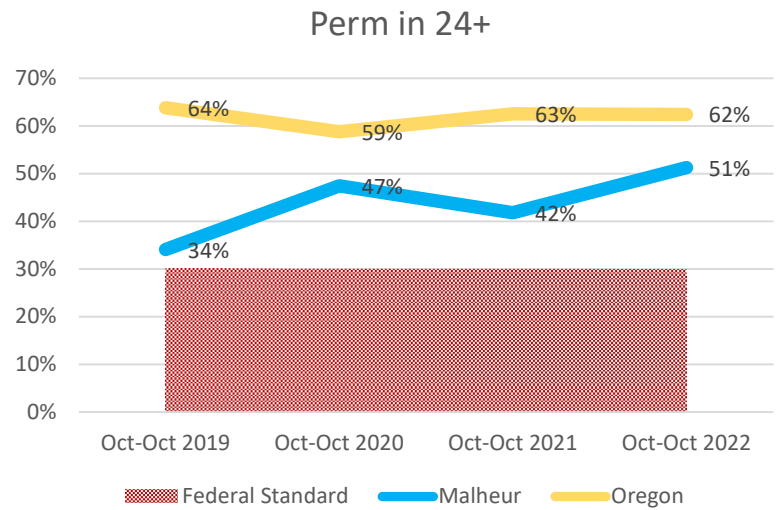
This measurement captures the percent of children who leave substitute care to permanency in a 13-23mo timeframe. Achieving permanency in this timeframe is often centered on decision points about case plans. This is usually the time when the need to change the case plan is identified, understanding the limits of parent's behavioral changes and whether they can meet their children's needs. It is within this timeframe that the plan may be changed, and the concurrent plan could be finalized.

The expectation is to remain above the Federal Standard of 43.6%. The red section on the graph indicates that the goal is to remain above the federal standard.

Lag Measure: Permanency in 24+

This measurement captures the percent of children who leave substitute care to permanency in 24mo timeframe or longer. This is most often a timeframe of a case in which the plan is no longer reunification, but instead has shifted to the concurrent plan, often known as guardianship, adoption, another permanent planned living arrangement

The expectation is to remain above the Federal Standard of 30.3%. The red section on the graph indicates that the goal is to remain above the federal standard.



Source: ROM PA.03

Lag Measure Performance Table

Federal Measurement	Oregon	Federal Standard	Malheur County
Recurrence of Maltreatment	11.20%	Less Than 9.10%	15.00%
Re-Entry into Substitute Care	8.40%	Less Than 8.30%	12.00%
Maltreatment in Care	14.00%	Less Than 8.50%	3.00%
Placement Stability	5.40%	Less Than 4.10%	6.00%
Permanency in 12 Months	39.80%	Greater Than 40.50%	29.00%
Permanency in 13-23 Months	44.30%	Greater Than 43.60%	57%
Permanency in 24+ Months	41.00%	Greater Than 30.30%	51.00%

Lead Measure: Timeliness of Investigations

Recurrence of Maltreatment

Reentry to sub-care

Maltreatment in sub-care

Placement Stability

Perm in 12 months

Perm in 12-23 months

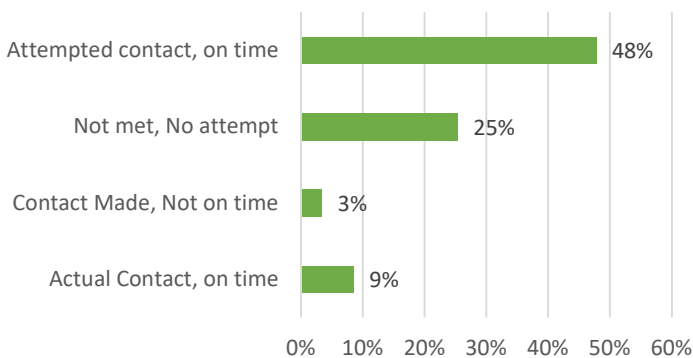
Perm in 24+ months

CPS workers are responding within assigned timelines to concerns of child safety, connecting with families quickly to set up supports and understand the factors that led to the call of concern.

The Big Picture review shows that actual contact is made according to timelines in 9% of the cases during the period under review.

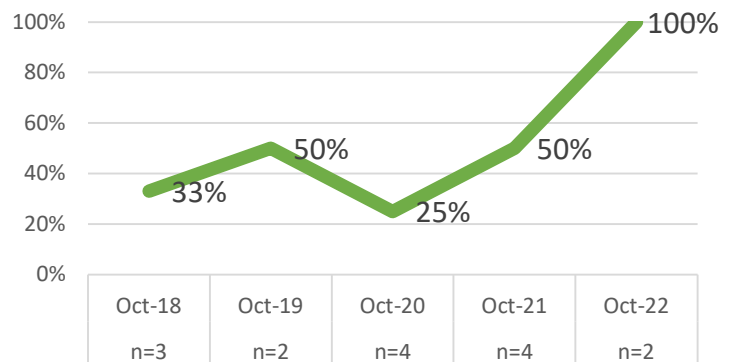
The Deep Dive graph to the right shows improvement over the last 5 years for Malheur County's timely initial contact in the cases reviewed each year for which the measure applied.

Big Picture: Timeliness of Initial Contact



Source: ORRAI BI CW-SA-2025

Deep Dive: Timeliness of Investigation



Source: CFSR Item 1

Lead Measure: Efforts to Prevent Removal

Recurrence of Maltreatment

Reentry to sub-care

Maltreatment in sub-care

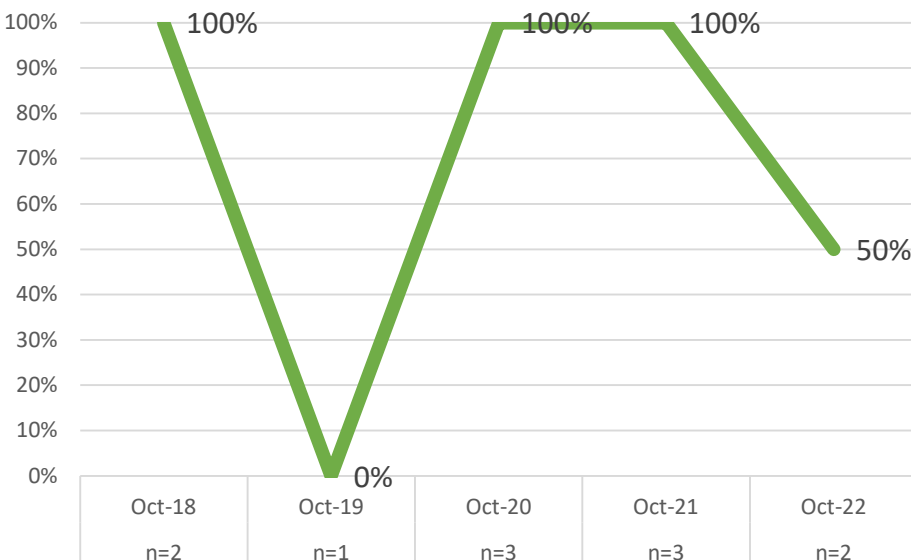
Placement Stability

Perm in 12 months

Perm in 12-23 months

Perm in 24+ months

Deep Dive: Efforts to Prevent Removal



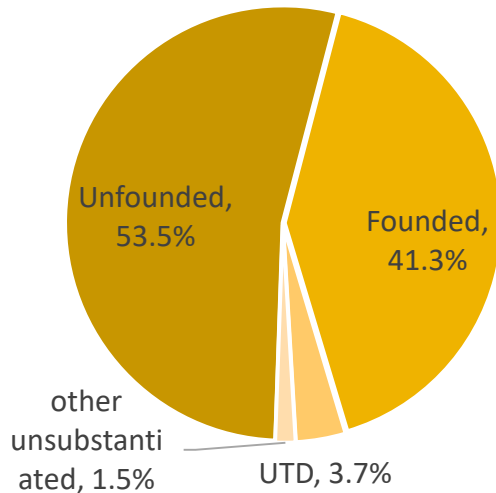
Source: CFSR Item 2

Caseworkers are working diligently to keep children at home with supports instead of removing them whenever possible, including after they return home and may face re-entry. They are focused on getting parents or children into services designed to support the family as quickly as possible.

The Deep Dive graph shows the performance for Malheur County over the last 5 years for efforts to prevent removal in the cases reviewed each year for which the measure applied.

Service Point: Disposition of Assessments

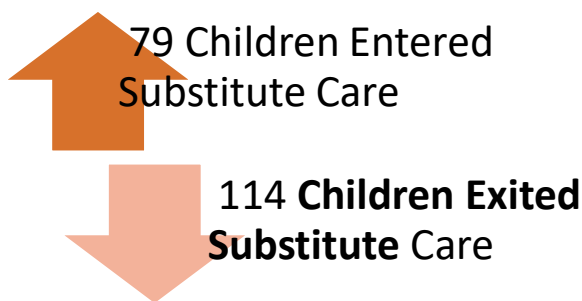
Disposition Outcomes



Source: ROM CPS.01

From October of 2021 to October of 2022, Malheur County documented 493 dispositions for allegations of abuse. Of the allegations that were assigned for CPS investigation, 55% of them are unfounded, meaning no abuse occurred. 32.1% of assessments result in a founded disposition, meaning that there was evidence of abuse. "Other unsubstantiated" means cases where the worker was unable to locate the family, closed with no assessment or duplicate reports.

Service Point: Removals and Discharges



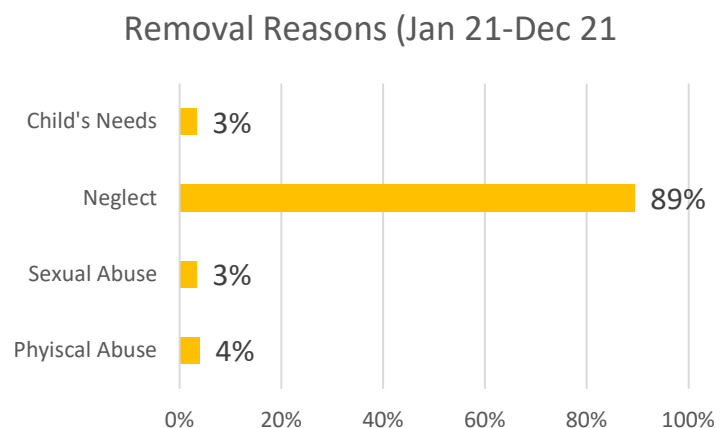
Malheur County responded to 493 assessments between October 2021 to October 2022 and worked with families to understand concerns for child safety. Caseworkers worked to support families with services and safety plans, placing children in substitute care only when there was no other option to ensure safety. **From October 2021 to October 2022, Malheur County placed 79 children in substitute care.**

Source: ROM CM.18

Service Point: Removal Reasons

Caseworkers respond to concerns for abuse as outlined by the Oregon Revised Statute, which defines what is considered abuse. The graph to the right shows the types of abuse occurring in families in which children had to be removed and placed in substitute care.

While the majority of this report focused on service delivery, this data helps illustrate the concerns in the community.



Source: CM.18

Lead Measure: Sufficient Information Gathered for Assessment

Recurrence of Maltreatment

Reentry to sub-care

Maltreatment in sub-care

Placement Stability

Perm in 12 months

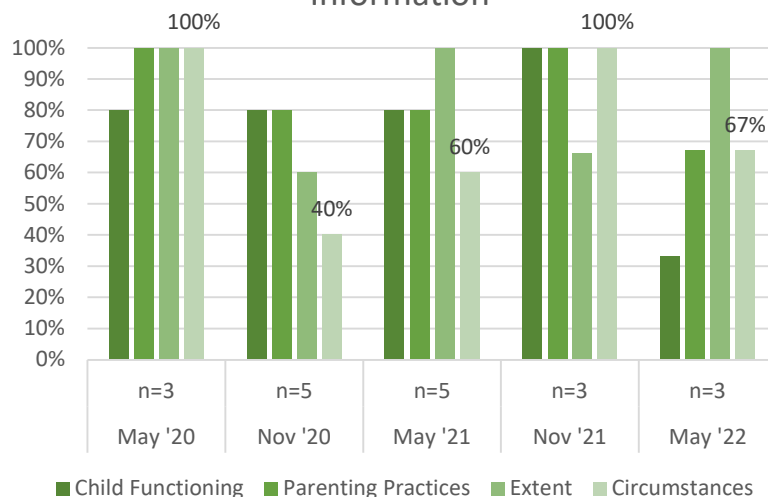
Perm in 12-23 months

Perm in 24+ months

When working with families to understand more about the safety concerns, CPS workers are gathering information about routines, supervision, and parenting expectations; they are asking about attachment, bonding, and empathy. Workers are asking about each child's specific needs, developmental tracks, personalities, and relationships, as well as the extent (what happened, when did it happen, where did it happen, and who was involved) and circumstances (why did it happen, what contributed to it happening?) of abuse.

Deep Dive graph shows the performance for Malheur County of gathering sufficient information during the assessment phase in the cases reviewed each year for which the measure applied.

Deep Dive: Gathering Sufficient Information



Source: CPS Fidelity Review

Lead Measure Risk and Safety Assessment

Recurrence of Maltreatment

Reentry to sub-care

Maltreatment in sub-care

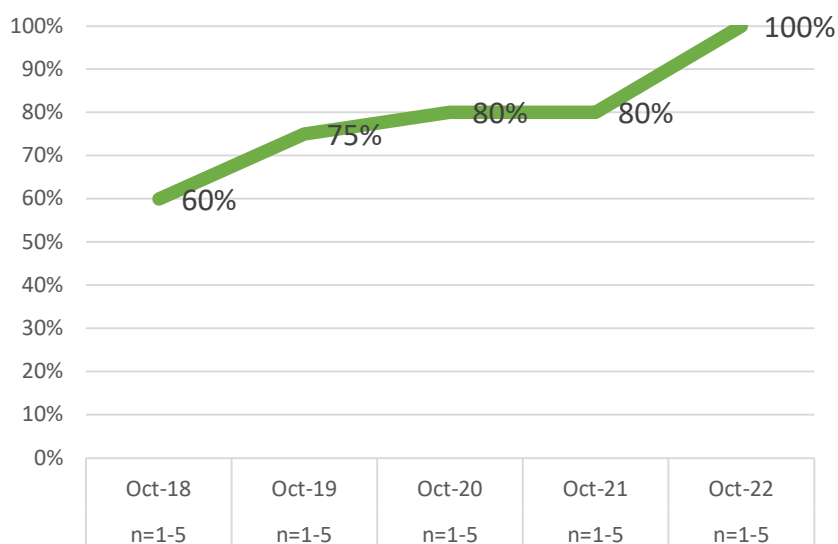
Placement Stability

Perm in 12 months

Perm in 12-23 months

Perm in 24+ months

Deep Dive: Risk and Safety Assessment



Source: CFSR Item 3

When children can return home with a safety plan in place, and when CPS caseworkers are assessing concerns in-home, a clear and reliable safety plan is needed. These safety plans include frequent monitoring by community and ODHS, and not relying on children or parents to maintain safety. The plan is updated whenever the family situation changes. To close cases, caseworkers are evaluating the risk and safety in the home environment, ensuring the behaviors in the home are predictable and stable.

The Deep Dive graph shows the performance for Malheur County over the last 5 years in accurately and appropriately assessing risk and safety in the cases reviewed each year for which the measure applied.

Lead Measure: Impending Danger Safety Threat Identification

Recurrence of Maltreatment

Reentry to sub-care

Maltreatment in sub-care

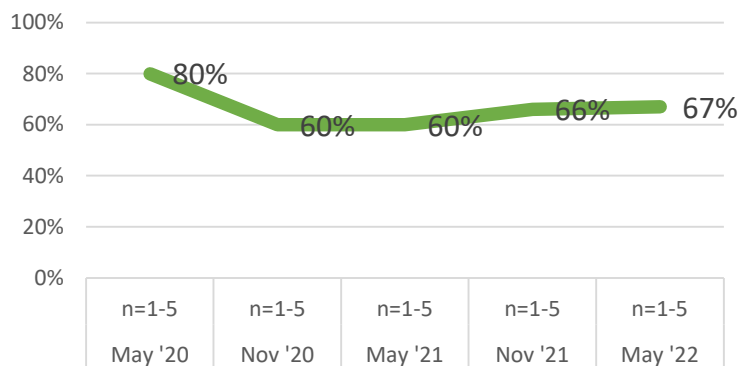
Placement Stability

Perm in 12 months

Perm in 12-23 months

Perm in 24+ months

Deep Dive: Accurate Identification of Impending Danger Safety Threat



Source: CPS Fidelity Review

In addition to investigating the incident reported to ODHS, caseworkers are also having discussions with families across all areas to understand how each family functions day to day. CPS workers are looking to understand if any safety threats are present in the family. When CPS workers accurately identify the safety threats which could occur within a family, they are then able to provide support or intervention to prevent further child safety concerns.

The graph shows the performance for Malheur County in accurately and identifying impending danger safety threats in the cases reviewed for which the measure applied.

Lead Measure Moderate to High Needs (M2HN Determination and Services)

Recurrence of Maltreatment

Reentry to sub-care

Maltreatment in sub-care

Placement Stability

Perm in 12 months

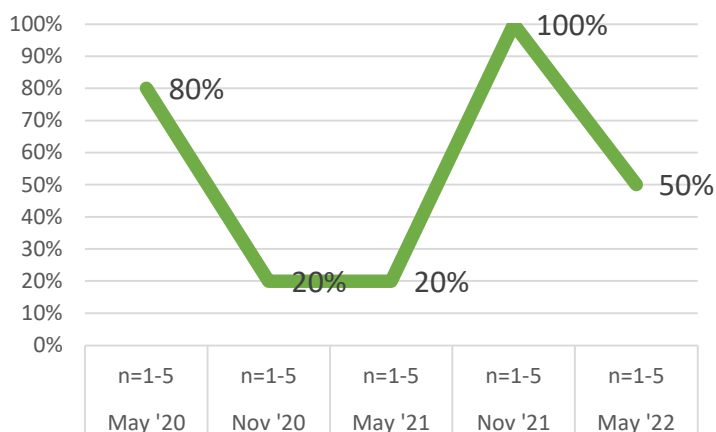
Perm in 12-23 months

Perm in 24+ months

Caseworkers ask questions to understand if the family is at risk for coming back to the agency's attention. They review stressors, child vulnerability, and parenting practices to understand the risk of recurrence. When families have increased risk factors, caseworkers connect them to resources in the community. Those resources don't require ODHS contracts and can support the family longer than ODHS Child Welfare can.

This graph shows the performance for Malheur County in accurately and identifying families who meet the criteria for Moderate to High Needs in the cases reviewed for which the measure applied.

Deep Dive: Accurately Identifying Families with M2HN



Source: CPS Fidelity Review

Lead Measure Ongoing Safety Plan Sufficiency and Accuracy

Recurrence of Maltreatment

Reentry to sub-care

Maltreatment in sub-care

Placement Stability

Perm in 12 months

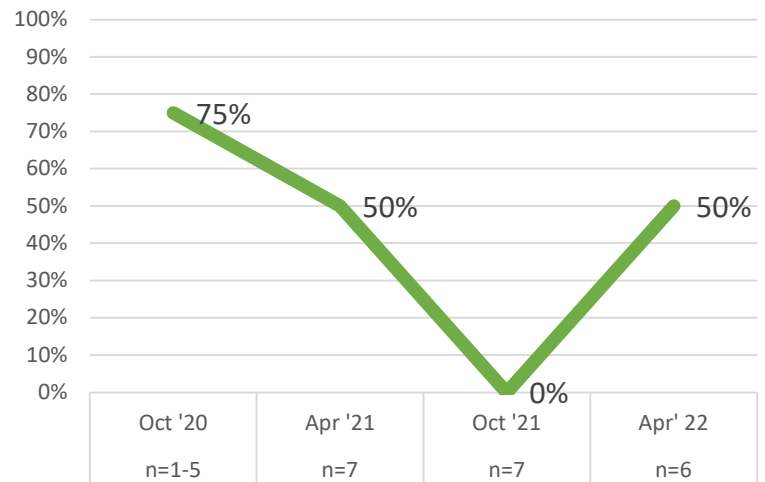
Perm in 12-23 months

Perm in 24+ months

Caseworkers are working with service providers and natural supports within families to manage out of control behavior which impacts child safety. The ongoing safety plan describes how the children are unsafe and how the safety threat specifically impacts child vulnerability. The plan is regularly updates as the family circumstances change.

Case reviews show District 14 safety plans accurately describe and sufficiently address safety threats in the home in RR% of the cases reviewed.

Sufficiency of the Ongoing Safety Plan



Source: Permanency Fidelity Review

Lead Measure: Preserving Cultural Connections

Recurrence of Maltreatment

Reentry to sub-care

Maltreatment in sub-care

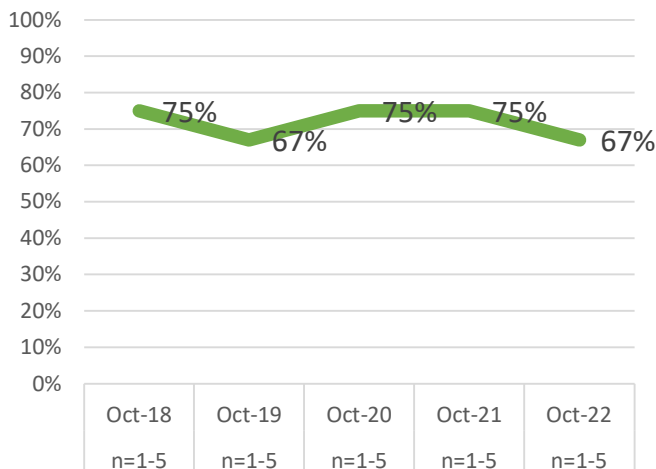
Placement Stability

Perm in 12 months

Perm in 12-23 months

Perm in 24+ months

Deep Dive: Preserving Cultural Connections



Source: CFSR Item 9

Caseworkers are working to keep children connected to their Tribe, church, school, friends, and neighborhood prior to their placement in care. This support and connection reminds children of who they are, gives them a sense of familiarity, and offers networking and connection to others in their culture of origin. Preserving these connections adds a protective factor as children remain supported by their natural community.

Caseworkers are asking parents and relatives about American Indian and Alaskan Native heritage, initiating searches and inquiry for ICWA eligibility. Children who are ICWA eligible are placed in Tribal resource homes whenever possible, as part of Placement Preference.

The Deep Dive review shows the performance for the measure of preserving cultural connections for the last 5 years of the cases reviewed each year for which the measure applied.

Lead Measure: Stability of Substitute Care Placement

Recurrence of Maltreatment

Reentry to sub-care

Maltreatment in sub-care

Placement Stability

Perm in 12 months

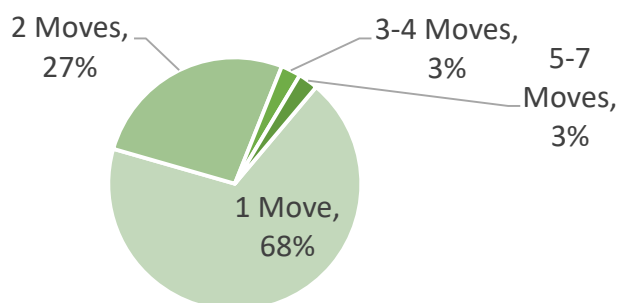
Perm in 12-23 months

Perm in 24+ months

Caseworkers work to ensure that a child's placement is stable and is consistent with achieving the child's permanency goal(s). Ideally, a child would only experience one placement setting. If a child requires a placement change, that change should be based on the needs of the child and/or to promote permanency achievement.

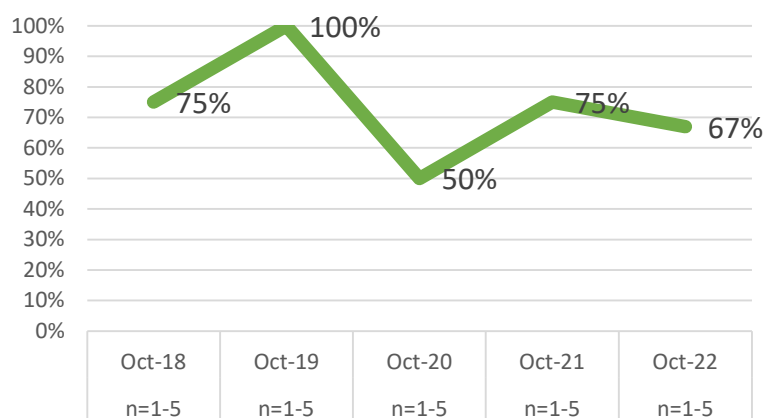
The pie chart on the right shows how many moves the children currently in substitute care have experienced during their substitute care episode. Almost half of the children currently in substitute care have experienced 3 or more moves. The Deep Dive graph on the right shows the performance for Malheur County over the last 5 years in placement stability in the cases reviewed each year for which the measure applied.

Big Picture: Placement Moves for Children in Care
(Oct 2021-Oct 2022)



Source: ROM CM.18

Deep Dive: Stability of Substitute Care Placement



Source: CFSR Item 4

Lead Measure: Needs Assessment & Services Provided to Resource Families

Recurrence of Maltreatment

Reentry to sub-care

Maltreatment in sub-care

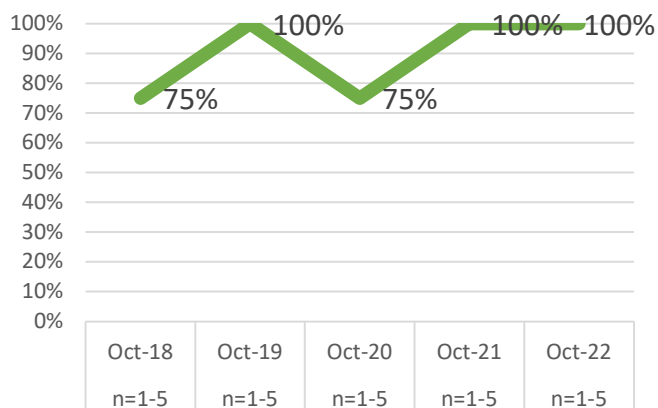
Placement Stability

Perm in 12 months

Perm in 12-23 months

Perm in 24+ months

Deep Dive: Needs Assessment and Services to Resource Families



Source: CFSR Item 12C

During their home visits and at other contacts, caseworkers are asking Resource Parents what they need to support the children in their home and working to provide those supports. This can be things like trainings, respite care, or professionals designed to support them in meeting children's increased needs. Caseworkers are also asking about and looking for ways in the community to support the children's needs so that the Resource Parents are not the only ones responding to a child's trauma responses or increased needs.

The Deep Dive graph shows the performance in Malheur County over the last 5 years for the measure of assessing needs and services to resource families in the cases reviewed each year for which the measure applied.

Lead Measure: Kith and Kin & Sibling Placements

Recurrence of
Maltreatment

Reentry to
sub-care

Maltreatment
in sub-care

Placement
Stability

Perm in 12
months

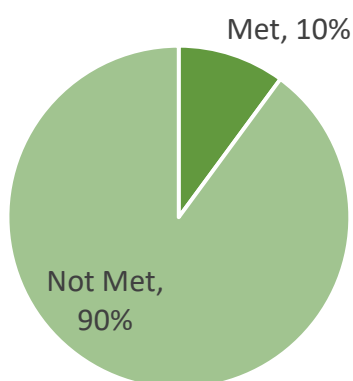
Perm in 12-23
months

Perm in 24+
months

Kith and Kin placements offer familiarity, cultural connection, and a sense of belonging during a traumatic time for a child. When children are placed with kith/kin, their cultural needs will most likely be met as well.

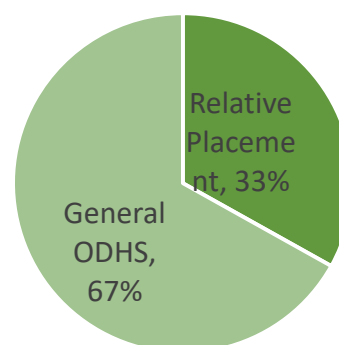
A big picture look shows that 10% of children are placed in kith/kin resource homes upon initial removal, and that 33% of children currently in substitute care are placed in kith/kin resource homes.

Big Picture: Initial Placement with
Relatives



Source: ROM CM.08

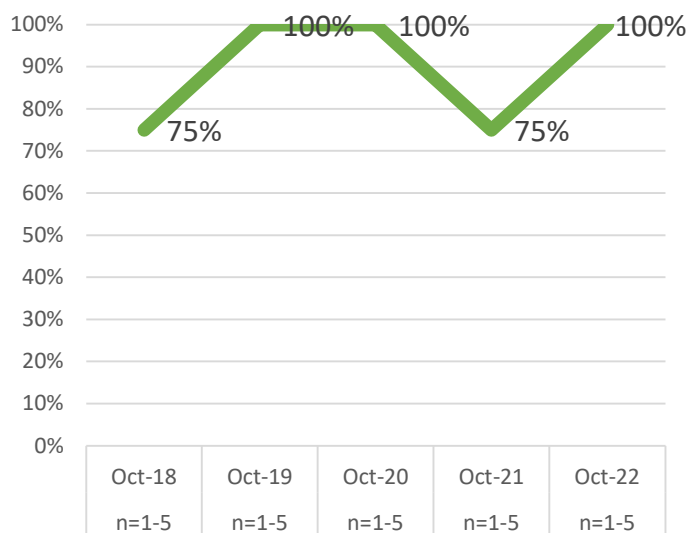
Big Picture: Current Placement
with Relatives



Source: ORKIDS BI FC-1005-D

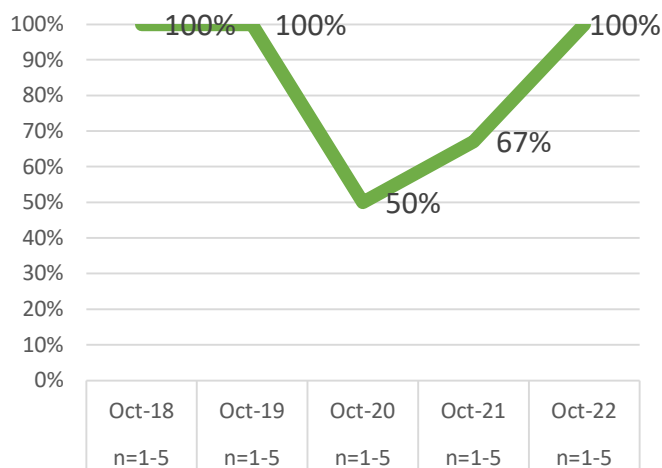
The case review data, below and to the left, shows performance trends regarding Malheur County's efforts to place children in kith/kin homes in the cases reviewed for which the measure applied over the last 5 years. The case review data, below and to the right, shows trends regarding Malheur County's efforts to place siblings together in the cases reviewed for which this measure applied over the last 5 years.

Deep Dive: Placement with Kith/Kin



Source: CFSR Item 10

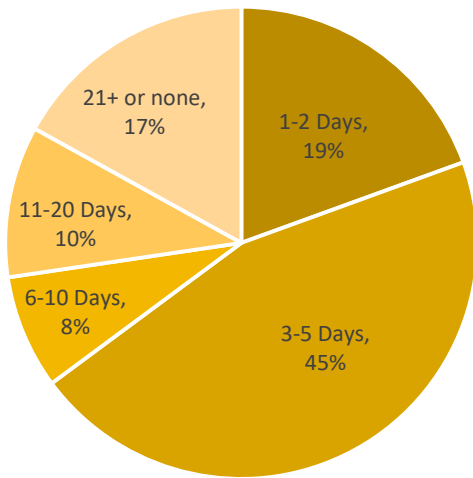
Deep Dive: Placement with
Siblings



Source: CFSR Item 7

Service Point: Disposition of Assessments

Length of Time to 1st Visit After Coming into Substitute Care



Source: ORRAI BI FC-1027-D

When children are placed in substitute care, caseworkers and Family Time Coordinators work to ensure that children and parents can see each other as soon as possible, with a goal of having that first contact happen within 2 days after placement in substitute care.

The data entered in ORKIDS shows Malheur County is ensuring an immediate first visit, called Family Time, with a parent for 19% of children placed in substitute care during Oct 2021 – Oct 2022; 45% of children had Family Time with a parent within 3-5 days of placement in substitute care; 8% of children had Family Time with a parent within 6-10 days of placement in substitute care; 10% of children had Family Time with a parent within 11-20 days of placement in substitute care; 6% of children had Family Time with a parent in over 21 days after being placed in substitute care.

Lead Measure: Family Time

Recurrence of Maltreatment

Reentry to sub-care

Maltreatment in sub-care

Placement Stability

Perm in 12 months

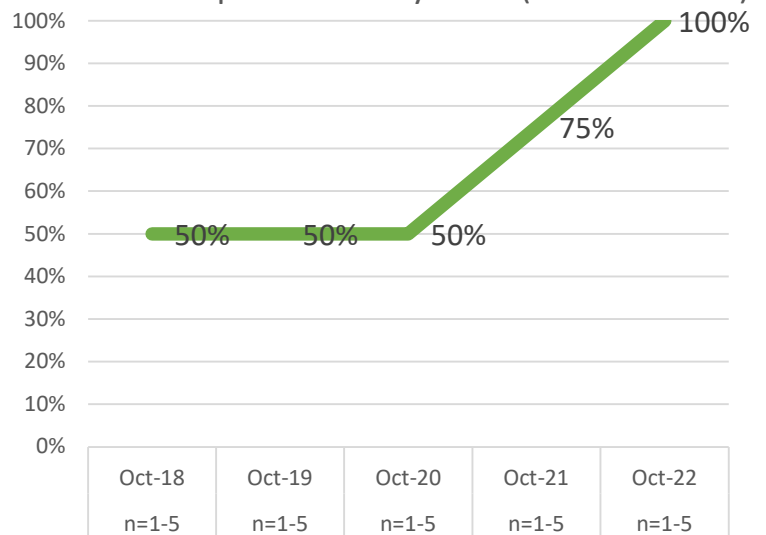
Perm in 12-23 months

Perm in 24+ months

While children are in substitute care, families are still able to spend time together and connect in meaningful ways. Family time often occurs in an ODHS office but is also happening in the community. This time is about connection and typical family functioning – meals, homework, problem-solving. Caseworkers are providing supports to increase the quality of the time parents spend with their children

The Deep Dive review shows the performance for the measure of frequency and quality of family time for the last 5 years of the cases reviewed each year for which the measure applied.

Deep Dive: Family Time (Aka Visitation)



Source: CFSR Item 8

Lead Measure: Parent-Child Relationship

Recurrence of Maltreatment

Reentry to sub-care

Maltreatment in sub-care

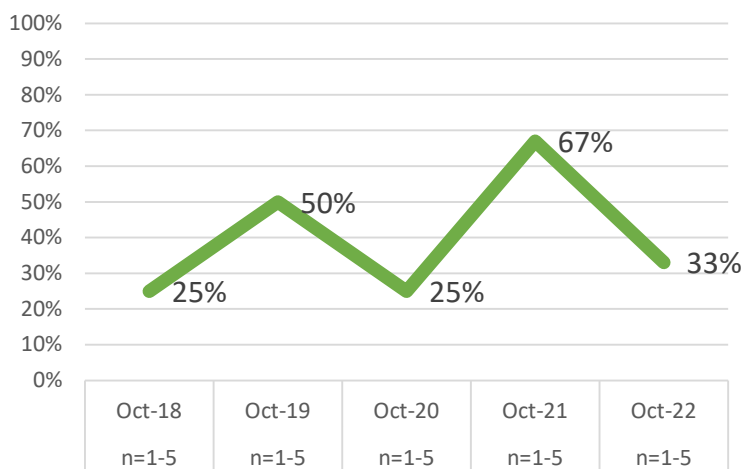
Placement Stability

Perm in 12 months

Perm in 12-23 months

Perm in 24+ months

Deep Dive: Parent- Child Relationship



Source: CFSR Item 11

Parents are invited to doctor appointments, school functions, and sporting events. Caseworkers keep parents informed and involved in these activities to further support the parent-child relationship. As parents prepare for their children's return home, keeping them updated about a child's needs and involved with their providers ensure the likelihood of success.

The Deep Dive review shows the performance for the measure of supporting the parent/child relationship for the last 5 years of the cases reviewed each year for which the measure applied.

Lead Measure: Family Engagement in Case Planning

Recurrence of Maltreatment

Reentry to sub-care

Maltreatment in sub-care

Placement Stability

Perm in 12 months

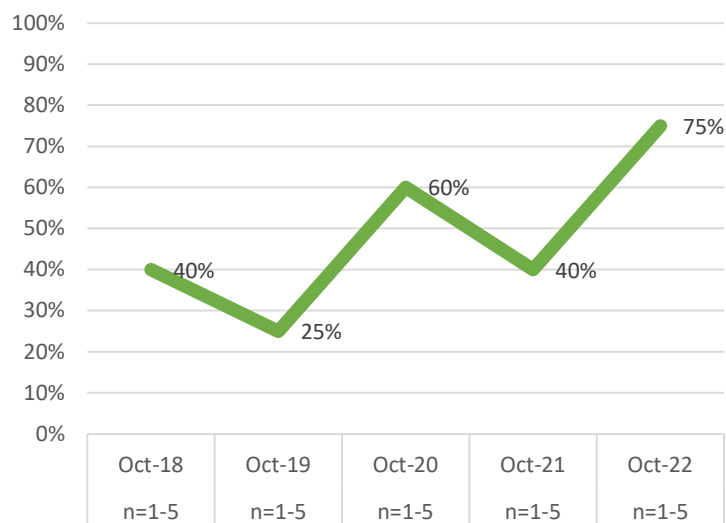
Perm in 12-23 months

Perm in 24+ months

Caseworkers are working collaboratively with families to create their case plans to understand the family dynamics, causes of safety concerns, and how to address them. Parents are telling caseworkers what they need to keep their children safe; they can identify providers they want to work with, increasing engagement in services. By working collaboratively, caseworkers can involve natural supports to maintain changes after ODHS is no longer involved and honor the family as the expert on how to keep their children safe.

The deep dive review of family engagement in case planning shows performance for the last 5 years of the cases reviewed each year for which the measure applied.

Deep Dive: Family Engagement in Case Planning



Source: CFSR Item 13

Lead Measure: Appropriate and Timely Permanency Plan

Recurrence of Maltreatment

Reentry to sub-care

Maltreatment in sub-care

Placement Stability

Perm in 12 months

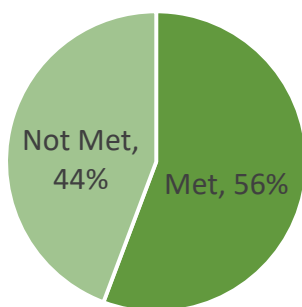
Perm in 12-23 months

Perm in 24+ months

Caseworkers, in collaboration with parents, are outlining the case plan, putting it in writing so that parents and providers understand the goals and path to achieve them. These plans are written within 60 days of a child's entry into substitute care.

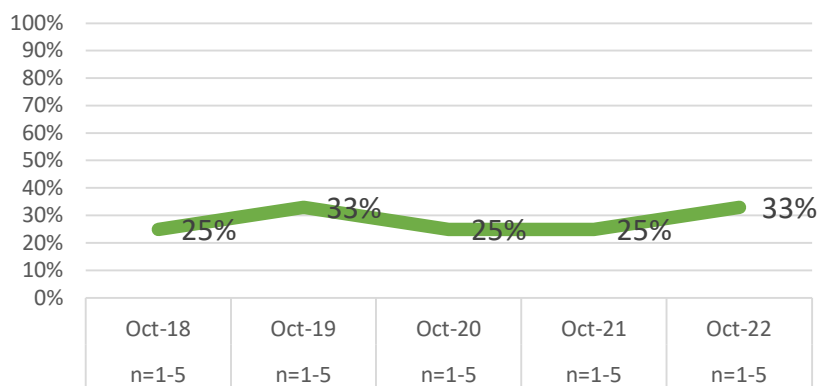
A big picture look shows that Malheur County ensured case plans were entered and approved within 60 days of placement 56% of the time. The deep dive review of the permanency planning shows how frequently the plan was entered timely and appropriate given the status of the cases reviewed each year for which the measure applied.

Big Picture: Case Plans Approved within 60 Days



Source: ORAAI BI FC-1026-D

Deep Dive: Appropriate & Timely Permanency Plan



Source: CFSR Item 5

Lead Measure: Efforts to Achieve Permanency

Recurrence of Maltreatment

Reentry to sub-care

Maltreatment in sub-care

Placement Stability

Perm in 12 months

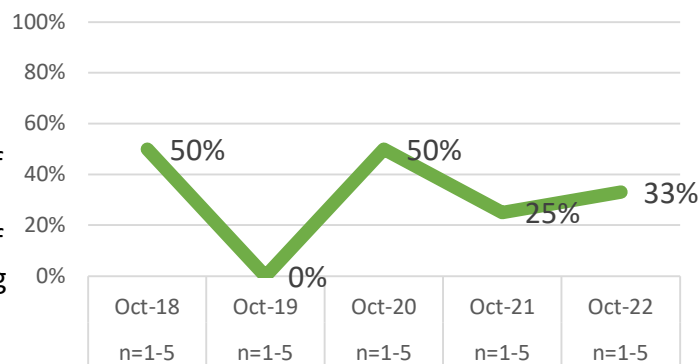
Perm in 12-23 months

Perm in 24+ months

Caseworkers are focusing on identifying the most appropriate placement and engaging in consistent communication and collaboration with the child's service providers.

Federal guidelines (ASFA, Adoption and Safe Families Act) dictate timeframes in which different permanency types should be achieved. ASFA timelines are a critical component of this CFSR measure. Caseworkers are considering multiple processes and protocols that each take considerable lengths of time and planning (e.g. out-of-state placements) while working to meet specific child welfare timelines.

Deep Dive: Efforts to Achieve Permanency



Source: CFSR Item 6

Lead Measure: Face to Face Contact with Parent

Recurrence of Maltreatment

Reentry to sub-care

Maltreatment in sub-care

Placement Stability

Perm in 12 months

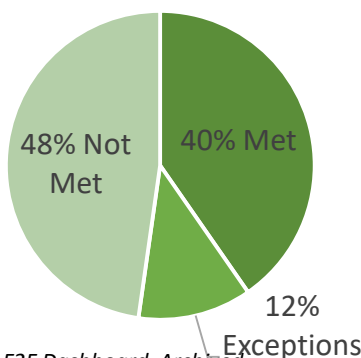
Perm in 12-23 months

Perm in 24+ months

Caseworkers are meeting with parents at least monthly, often having other points of contact in-between. Caseworkers are planning intentional connection points with parents, meeting them in spaces they feel safe and are ready to engage. Caseworkers are building trust and relationship with parents to have deeper conversations so that underlying factors are addressed in the plan and parental capacities are better understood.

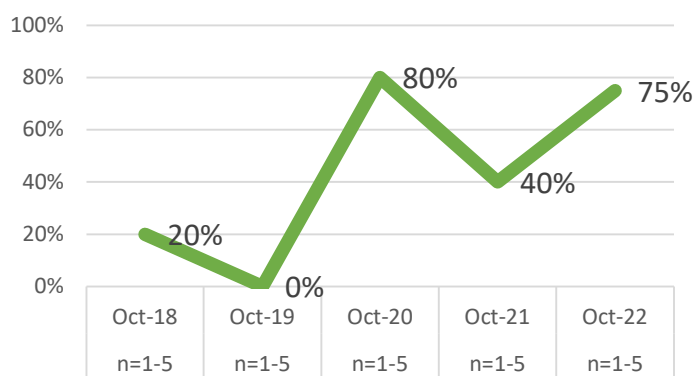
A look at the big picture shows that monthly face to face with parents is happening 40% of the time, with an additional 12% of parent contact not met due to approved exception. Case reviews look at both the frequency and the quality of the contact between caseworker and parent; the data below and to the right shows how Malheur County has been having quality contact with parents on a monthly basis for the past 5 years.

Big Picture: Face to Face with Parent



Source: ORKids F2F Dashboard, Archived

Deep Dive: F2F with Parents



Source: CFSR Item 15

Lead Measure: Needs Assessment & Services for Parents

Recurrence of Maltreatment

Reentry to sub-care

Maltreatment in sub-care

Placement Stability

Perm in 12 months

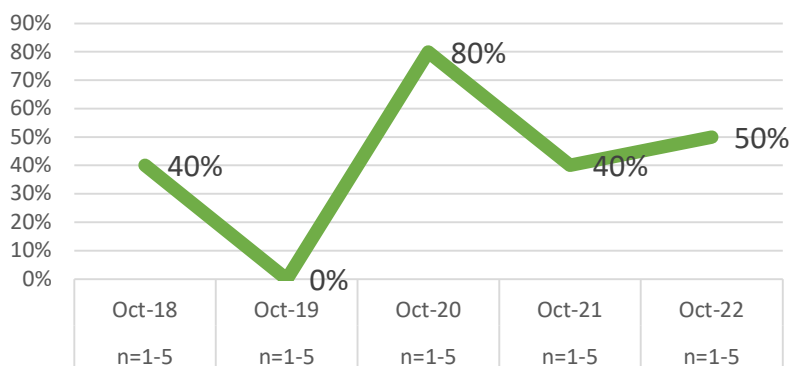
Perm in 12-23 months

Perm in 24+ months

By working collaboratively with parents, caseworkers are gathering information about the parents' capacities and working to understand underlying causes and factors. This capacity assessment helps caseworkers find the right services to support parents and enhance capacities needed to ensure child safety.

The Deep Dive review shows the performance for the measure accurately assessing needs and services for the parents for the last 5 years of the cases reviewed each year for which the measure applied.

Deep Dive: Needs Assessment & Services for Parents



Source: CFSR Item 12B

Lead Measure Face-to-Face: Child

Recurrence of Maltreatment

Reentry to sub-care

Maltreatment in sub-care

Placement Stability

Perm in 12 months

Perm in 12-23 months

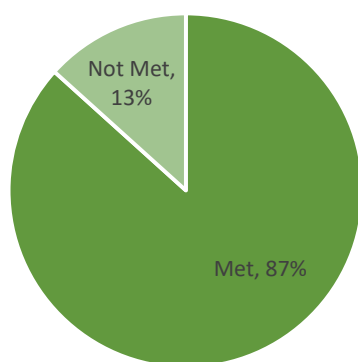
Perm in 24+ months

Caseworkers see children on their caseloads at least monthly, meeting in their home at least every other month. During these contacts, caseworkers are reviewing the child's sleeping area and environment, and speaking with the child alone to provide time for the child to share anything they may not want to share with caregivers present.

A look at the big picture shows that monthly face to face with child is happening 87% of the time.

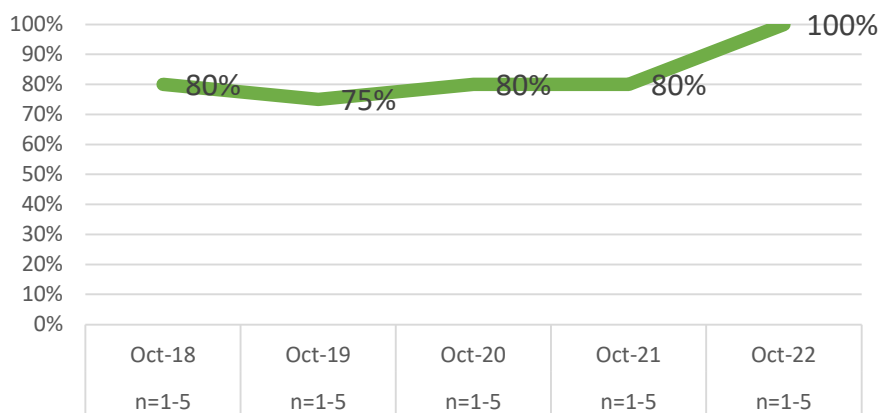
The deep dive review shows the performance of the measure of Face-to-Face Contact with the child for the last 5 years of the cases reviewed each year for which the measure applied.

Big Picture: Face to Face: Child



Source: ROM IC.10

Deep Dive: Face-to-Face with Child



Source: CFSR Item 14

Lead Measure: Needs Assessment & Services for Child

Recurrence of Maltreatment

Reentry to sub-care

Maltreatment in sub-care

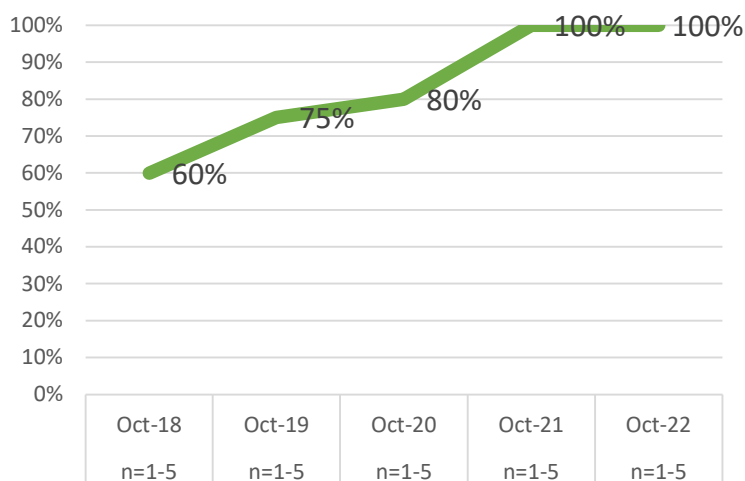
Placement Stability

Perm in 12 months

Perm in 12-23 months

Perm in 24+ months

Deep Dive: Needs Assessment & Services to Child



Source: CFSR Item 12A

Caseworkers are partnering with children's providers to understand the needs of the child around social relationships, activities and recreation, and day to day material needs. Caseworkers ensure that children over 14yo are referred for the Independent Living Program and supports to ensure they are successful as young adults. Caseworkers are informally evaluating children during their home visits and referring children for formal assessments, designed to both understand the needs of the child and to help outline a plan for caregivers to follow.

The Deep Dive review shows the performance for the measure accurately assessing needs and services for the child for the last 5 years of the cases reviewed each year for which the measure applied.

Service Point: Median length of Stay at Permanency



Source: ROM CM.15.1



Median length of stay is the mid-point in the total length of stay for all children who exited substitute care during Oct 21-Oct 22; median is the middle score, so half of the children discharged from substitute care in more months and half in less.

The median length of stay for children who were reunified was 17 months. The median length of stay for children who were adopted was 36 months. The median length of stay for children who were in a finalized guardianship was 33 months.

Lead Measure: Time to Jurisdiction

Recurrence of
Maltreatment

Reentry to
sub-care

Maltreatment
in sub-care

Placement
Stability

Perm in 12
months

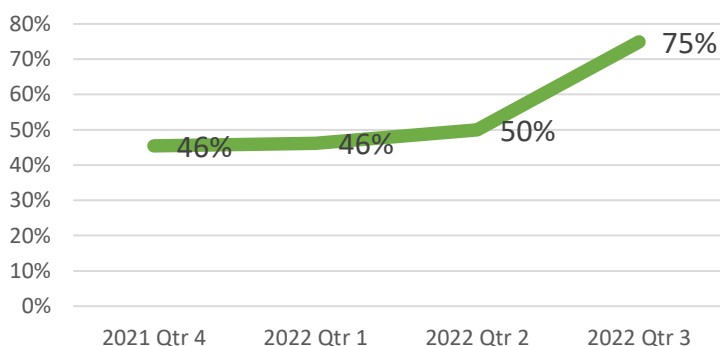
Perm in 12-23
months

Perm in 24+
months

Parents have the right and opportunity to engage the court as the proceedings relate to their families. Establishing timely jurisdiction ensures case plans can proceed; timelines designed to protect children from languishing in care are impacted by the length of time to establish jurisdiction. We rely on our legal partners and the Juvenile Court to help meet these timelines.

The graph to the right shows the trend for timeliness to jurisdiction for the last four quarter.

Big Picture: Percentage of Cases that Reach Jurisdiction within 60 Days



Source: JCIP Dashboard

Lead Measure: Child Well-Being Measurements

Recurrence of Maltreatment

Reentry to sub-care

Maltreatment in sub-care

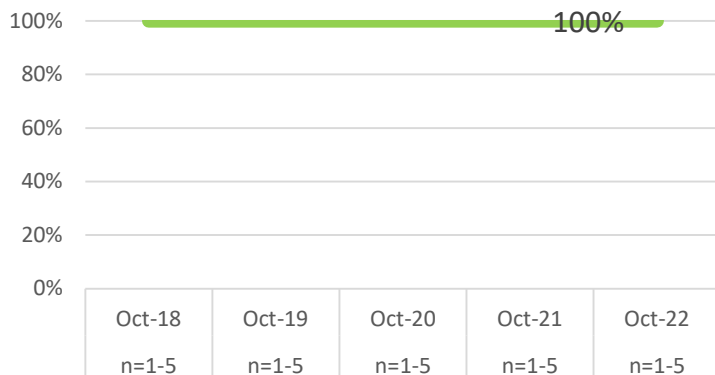
Placement Stability

Perm in 12 months

Perm in 12-23 months

Perm in 24+ months

Deep Dive: Education



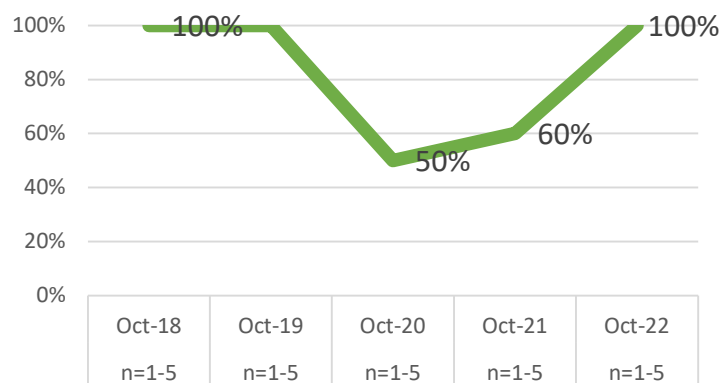
Source: CFSR Item 16

When children are placed in substitute care, caseworkers work alongside Resource Parents and partners in the child's school systems to ensure all educational needs are met, both initially and ongoing. This includes attending and supporting the child's IEP meetings and goals. **The case review data to the left shows performance trends regarding Malheur County's efforts to meet children's educational needs in the cases reviewed for which the measure applied over the last 5 years.**

Caseworkers and Resource Parents ensure the child's medical and dental needs are being met both upon the child's initial placement in substitute care and ongoing. Children are being seeing for well-child visits, having dental cleanings, and are up to date with immunizations. Resource Parents fill out medication logs for any prescribed non-psychotropic medications.

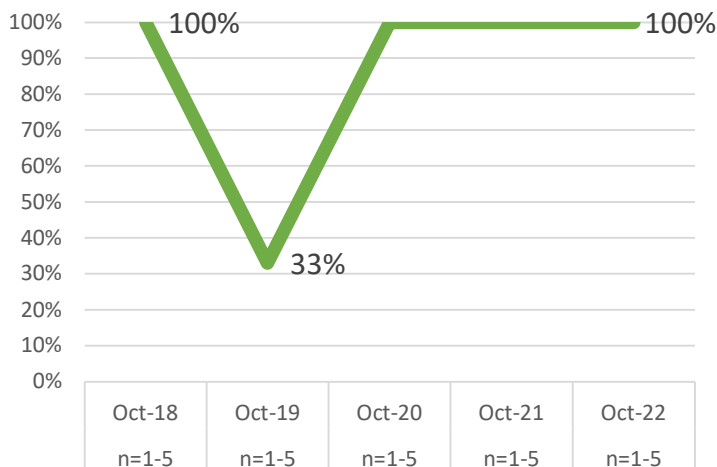
The case review data to the right shows performance trends regarding Malheur County's efforts to meet children's medical and dental needs in the cases reviewed for which the measure applied over the last 5 years.

Deep Dive: Medical and Dental



Source: CFSR Item 18

Deep Dive: Mental Health



Source: CFSR Item 17

Caseworkers and Resource Parents also partner to ensure children's mental health needs are met, as being placed in substitute care in and of itself is traumatic. Caseworkers and Resource Parents are ensuring children are getting regular and ongoing assessments and then being connected to the necessary services. If a child is prescribed psychotropic medications, the Resource Parent tracks these on a medication log.

The case review data to the left shows performance trends regarding Malheur County's efforts to meet children's mental health needs in the cases reviewed for which the measure applied over the last 5 years

Lag/Lead Measure Matrix								
Lead measures	Lead Measure Performance	Lag Measures						
		Re- MalTx	Re-entry	Mal Tx FC	Place stability	Perm 12 mo	Perm 13-23 mo	Perm 24+ mo
Timeliness of initiation of investigations	<div><div></div></div> 100%							
Efforts to Prevent Removal	<div><div></div></div> 50%							
Quality of the Assessment	<div><div></div></div> 73%							
Risk & Safety Assessment	<div><div></div></div> 100%							
Accuracy and Sufficiency of Ongoing Safety Plan	<div><div></div></div> 50%							
Safety Threat Identification Accuracy	<div><div></div></div> 67%							
M2HN Identification Accuracy	<div><div></div></div> 50%							
Stability of Substitute Care Placement	<div><div></div></div> 67%							
Initial placement with kin or kith (Qualitative)	<div><div></div></div> 100%							
Initial placement with kin or kith (Quantitative)	<div><div></div></div> 10%							
Placement with siblings	<div><div></div></div> 100%							
Needs Assessment & Services for Resource Parents	<div><div></div></div> 50%							
Efforts to Achieve Permanency	<div><div></div></div> 33%							
Appropriate & Timely Permanency Plans	<div><div></div></div> 33%							
Child & Family Involvement in Case Planning	<div><div></div></div> 75%							
Timeliness of Jurisdiction	<div><div></div></div> 75%							
Monthly FTF with child (Qualitative)	<div><div></div></div> 67%							
Monthly FTF with child (Quantitative)	<div><div></div></div> 87%							
Monthly FTF with Parent (Qualitative)	<div><div></div></div> 75%							
Monthly FTF with Parent (Quaenitative)	<div><div></div></div> 40%							
Family Time with Parents and Siblings	<div><div></div></div> 100%							
Relationship of Child in Care with Parents	<div><div></div></div> 33%							
Preserving Cultural Connections	<div><div></div></div> 67%							
Needs Assessment & Services for Children	<div><div></div></div> 100%							
Needs Assessment & Services for Parent	<div><div></div></div> 50%							
Mental Health Needs of the Child	<div><div></div></div> 100%							
Medical & Dental Needs of the Child	<div><div></div></div> 100%							
Educational Needs of the Child	<div><div></div></div> 100%							

Active Efforts	Means affirmative, active, proactive, thorough, and timely efforts intended primarily to maintain or reunite an Indian child with his or her family. Active efforts must involve assisting the parent or parents or Indian custodian through the steps of a case plan and with accessing or developing the resources necessary to satisfy the case plan. There is not standardized measurement tool; as each family's needs are unique and active efforts are expected to meet those needs.
APPLA	Means "Another Planned Permanent Living Arrangement", which is a permanency option for foster youth, only when other options such as reunification, relative placement, adoption, or legal guardianship have been ruled out
ASFA	Means "Adoption and Safe Families Act" and refers to federal guidelines and timelines that child welfare agencies are required to meet
Assignment	Means that a call to the hotline is determined to be suspicious for child abuse and will require further investigation. The Oregon Child Abuse Hotline (ORCAH) screeners will assign the case to the geographically appropriate site or branch for assessment by a Child Protective Services caseworker
CFSR	Means "Child and Family Services Review" and refers to reviews that are conducted annually to help states improve safety, permanency and well-being outcomes for children and families who receive services through the child welfare system
Concurrent Plan	is an approach that seeks to eliminate delays in attaining permanent families for children and youth in foster care. Effective implementation requires comprehensive and early assessment. It involves identifying and working toward a child's primary permanency goal (such as reunification with the birth family) while simultaneously identifying and working on a secondary goal (such as guardianship with a relative). (source: childwelfare.gov
CPS	Means "Child Protective Services" and refers to a specialized social service program that Child Welfare provides on behalf of children or, when applicable, young adults who may be unsafe after a report of abuse is received
CPS Disposition	Means a determination that completes a CPS assessment. Dispositions are discussed in OAR 413- 015-1000 and include founded, unfounded/unsubstantiated, and unable to determine
CQI	Continuous Quality Improvement
Cultural Heritage	Means the language, customary beliefs, social norms, and material traits including, but not limited to, the dress, food, music, and dance of a racial, religious, or social group that are transmitted from one generation to another
Disproportionality	Children of Black or African American and American Indian or Native Alaskan families are brought to the attention of Child Welfare agencies and placed in substitute care at a rate that is higher than to their representation in the population of a community
DM	Means "District Manager" and refers to the staff member who manages Child Welfare & Self Sufficiency Programs for the district
Family First/FFPSA	Mean "Family First Prevention Services Act" and refers to a federal act which aims to preventatively preserve families
Family Time	Means time during which children/youth who are place in foster care spend with their parents, siblings, and other important members of their families
Fidelity Reviews	Means the review process that CW completes to audit the quality of casework in order to assure case practice is true to the Oregon Safety Model (OSM)

Founded	Means the determination, or disposition, following an investigation by Child Protective Services, which means there is “believable evidence” that child abuse or neglect
ICWA	Means “Indian Child Welfare Act” and refers to the United States federal law that governs jurisdiction over the removal of Native American children from their families in custody, foster care and adoption cases
IEP	Means “Individualized Education Plan” and lays out the special education instructions, supports, and services a student needs to thrive in school
In Home	Cases in which child welfare caseworkers offer support and services to address safety concerns while the children remain in the family home.
JCIP	Means “Juvenile Court Improvement Program” and refers to a federally funded project to improve court practice in child abuse and neglect cases.
Lag Measure	Means a historical measure of performance; for our purposes, the lag measures are the performance measures that are federally tracked.
LEA	Means Law Enforcement Agency
Lead measure	Means the highest leverage actions or activities that can accomplish goals and contribute to the performance of the lag measures.
M2HN	Means “Moderate to High Needs” and refers to families where family behaviors, conditions, or circumstances are occurring now and over the next year without intervention, are likely to have a negative impact on a child’s physical, sexual, psychological, cognitive, or behavioral development or functioning.
Maltreatment in Substitute Care	Measures the rate at which there are founded investigations of abuse once a child is in a substitute care placement.
ORCAH	Means Oregon Child Abuse Hotline and refers to the division of Child Welfare responsible for receiving and assigning for investigation community reports of child abuse
ORICWA	Means “Oregon Indian Child Welfare Act” and refers to Oregon’s Law which upholds the Child Welfare Vision for Transformation principles and values where children thrive by growing up in a family, community relationships are valuable, self determination is fostered, and prevention efforts are critical to maintaining the family unit
Permanency in 12 Months	This measurement captures the percent of children who leave substitute care to a lasting family setting in a 12mo period. This is most often reunification; a safe return home within 12 months of their entry to substitute care.
Permanency in 13-23 Months	This measurement captures the percent of children who leave substitute care to permanency in a 13-23mo timeframe.
Permanency in 24+ Months	This measurement captures the percent of children who leave substitute care to permanency in 24mo timeframe or longer.
Placement stability	Is a Federal Measure which shows the rate of placement moves 1,000 per day of foster for all children who <i>entered care</i> in a 12-month target period. Unit of analysis is the placement move and days in removal episode during the 12-month target period
PM	Means “Program Manager” and refers to a Child Welfare staff who manages a particular child welfare program and/or a child welfare program in a certain district

Qualitative	measuring, or measured by the quality of something rather than its quantity.
Quantitative	measuring, or measured by the quantity of something rather than its quality
Recurrence of Maltreatment	Recurrence of Maltreatment measures the rate at which children who were victims of a founded investigations were then named as victims of a subsequent founded abuse report within a 12mo timeframe.
Re-Entry to Substitute Care	Re-entry to Substitute Care measures the rate at which children who have already been placed in in substitute care and were returned home within a 12mo timeframe are placed in substitute care again within a subsequent 12mo timeframe of that initial return.
Resource Parent	Means a person who operates a home that has been approved by the Department to provide care for an unrelated child or young adult placed in the home by the Department
Root Cause Analysis	Means a factor that caused a nonconformance and should be permanently eliminated through process improvement. The root cause is the core issue—the highest-level cause—that sets in motion the entire cause-and-effect reaction that ultimately leads to the problem(s).
SNAP	Means Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and refers to the federally funded program that offers nutrition assistance to eligible individuals and families
SSP (Self-Sufficiency Program)	Means Oregon’s Self-Sufficiency program, which is meant to provide a safety net, family stability and a connection to careers that guide Oregonians out of poverty. It consists of: Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Employment Related Day Care (ERDC), Temporary Assistance for Domestic Violence Survivors (TA-DVS), Refugee Program, and Runaway and Homeless Youth.
TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families)	Means Oregon’s program that provides cash benefits to low-income families with children. These benefits help meet a family's basic needs like food, clothing, rent and utilities while they work toward self-sufficiency
TPR	Means “Termination of Parental Rights” and refers to any action which results in the termination of the parent-child relationship
Unable to Determine	Means there is some indication abuse occurred, but there is insufficient information to conclude there is a reasonable cause to believe abuse occurred
Unfounded	Means there is no evidence abuse occurred, also known as unsubstantiated
Vision for Transformation	Means Oregon’s plan for change that is based on a belief that children do best growing up in a family and on values related to honoring and supporting cultural wisdom, building community resilience and voice, and ensuring the self-determination of our communities. of color

Helpful links

Federal Measures Dashboard	https://www.oregon.gov/dhs/data/pages/cw-fpms.aspx
Vision for Transformation	https://sharedsystems.dhsoha.state.or.us/DHSForms/Served/de2445.pdf

