

Understanding The Child and Family Services Reviews (CFSRs)



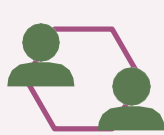
What is the purpose of the Child and Family Services Reviews?

The CFSRs enable the Children's Bureau to:

ENSURE conformity with federal child welfare requirements.

DETERMINE what is happening to children and families in the child welfare system.

ASSIST states in enhancing their capacity to achieve safety, permanency, and well-being for children and families.



The CFSR is an opportunity for jurisdictions to generate data and evidence that helps identify strengths and challenges in their performance. In all CFSR stages, states can use program and administrative data to locate areas that might benefit from innovations or interventions that could both improve practice, services, and outcomes, while also addressing nonconformity. The CFSR includes a wide range of partners, including those with lived experience in the system.

Part 1 Statewide Assessment



Preparation of evidence to demonstrate how well the state's child welfare system is functioning.

States and their partners complete four sections of the **Statewide Assessment**:

SECTION I. General Info

A list of participants in the statewide assessment process and a description of their involvement.

SECTION II. State Context

Descriptions of the state's vision and tenets of the system, cross-system challenges, and current initiatives.

SECTION III. Assessment of Child and Family Outcomes

Data/information to support positive outcomes in safety, permanency, and well-being.

SECTION IV. Assessment of Seven Systemic Factors

Data/information to support how well each systemic factor functions.

State Data Profile

The State Data Profile includes statewide data indicators on safety and permanency, which are key sources of evidence in the Statewide Assessment. State Data Profiles are provided to states twice per year.

Alaska Child and Family Services Review (CFSR 3) Data Profile
State Name: 6-1-21 (AFSARS) and 6-1-21 (INCANDS)
August 2021

Risk Standardized Performance (RSP)

Risk standardized performance (RSP) is the percent or rate of children experiencing the outcome of interest, with risk adjustment. To see how your state is performing relative to the national performance (NP), compare the RSP interval to the NP for the indicator. See the footnotes for more information on interpreting performance.

■ State performance using RSP interval is statistically better than national performance. ■ State performance using RSP interval is statistically no different than national performance. ■ State performance using RSP interval is statistically worse than national performance. ■ Performance was not calculated due to exceeding the data quality limit on one or more data quality (DQ) checks done for the indicator. Exceeding a limit on a DQ check will result in performance not being calculated on the associated indicator(s) that require the affected submission(s) to calculate performance. A DQ flag will likely impact multiple reporting periods. See the data quality table for details.

	National Performance	16A188	16B17A	17A17B	17B16A	18A18A	18B16A	18A18B	18B03A	20A20B	20B21A
Permanency in 12 months (unaid)	RSP	29.9%	32.2%	34.2%	32.2%	32.2%	32.2%	32.2%	32.2%	32.2%	32.2%
Permanency in 12 months (24-month)	RSP	27.3%	30.3%	31.9%	30.4%	29.6%	29.6%	29.6%	29.6%	29.6%	29.6%
Return to foster care	RSP	7.0%	6.7%	7.0%	6.2%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%
Placement stability (newly 1000 days in care)	RSP	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%

▲ For this indicator, a higher RSP value is desirable. ▼ For this indicator, a lower RSP value is desirable.

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Part 2 Onsite Review



Review of cases and interviews to assess substantial conformity on outcomes and systemic factors.



Case Reviews

Reading a case using the Onsite Review Instrument and Instructions to determine strengths and areas needing improvement for child and family outcomes. Case reviews include interviews with children and families to collect information that may be missing, confirm documentation, and obtain input on experiences.



Stakeholder Interviews

Group interviews to collect information needed to determine whether a state is in substantial conformity with the seven systemic factors.

Part 3 Program Improvement Plan (PIP)



States determined not to be in substantial conformity are required to develop a plan to address areas needing improvement.



PIP Development

States and stakeholders:

- Conduct root cause analysis.
- Identify cross-cutting themes.
- Develop interventions that address root causes and themes.



PIP Implementation and Monitoring

- States have 2 years to implement their PIP and are monitored on its impact.
- After implementation of the PIP, states have an additional 18 months to achieve PIP measurement goals.