

# Child and Family Services Reviews Aggregate Report Addendum

Round 3: Fiscal Years 2015–2018



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
Administration for Children & Families  
Administration on Children, Youth and Families  
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# Introduction

With the conclusion of Round 3 of the Child and Family Services Reviews (CFSRs), more advanced statistical techniques were used to highlight and better understand aspects of caseworker practice that can improve safety, permanency and well-being outcomes for children and families. Specifically, this addendum explains which statistical techniques were used and how, and the limitations of these techniques and of the data. Next, we present the results of the correlations between outcomes and of the correlations between outcomes and items in the Onsite Review Instrument and Instructions (OSRI). Afterwards, we present the results of multiple logistic regressions between outcomes and items with moderate to strong relationships while accounting for case characteristics, and discuss topics of special interest. Finally, the implications of these results are summarized at the end of the report in the Summary and Implications section.

This addendum supplements the *Child and Family Services Reviews Aggregate Report for Round 3 (FYs 2015–2018)*.<sup>1</sup> Readers should refer to the full report for a comprehensive explanation of the Round 3 results. For a full list of the Outcome, Item, and Sub-Item descriptions referenced in this report, please see Appendix A.

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<sup>1</sup> Child and Family Services Reviews Aggregate Report. (2020). [https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cfsr\\_aggregate\\_report\\_2020.pdf](https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cfsr_aggregate_report_2020.pdf)

## Background and Methods

The purpose of this addendum is to use advanced statistical techniques to better understand the associations between items, outcomes, and case characteristics. Data stem from the full Round 3 CFSRs (2015–2018), which included 4,067 cases reviewed. Of those, 2,486 were cases in which children were in foster care at some time during the period under review (PUR), and 1,581 were cases in which children and their families received in-home services during the PUR.

The statistical analyses used in the report were correlations and multiple logistic regressions. Correlations (phi correlations,  $\phi$ ) were used to assess interrelationships between CFSR outcomes and items. These correlations can help us to understand which items notably paired with which outcomes, and which outcomes notably paired with other outcomes.<sup>3</sup> For example, correlations can help us to determine the strength and statistical significance of the relationship between child and family involvement in effective case planning (Item 13) and children being safely maintained in their homes whenever possible and appropriate (Safety Outcome 2). Likewise, correlations can help us assess the association between effective case practice regarding continuity of family relationships and preserving children's connections (Permanency Outcome 2) and families having enhanced capacity to provide for their children's needs (Well-Being Outcome 1).

As shown in **Figure 1**, correlations range from -1 to 1; values closer to -1 or 1 indicate more reliably predictable relationships between outcomes and items (or other outcomes), whereas values closer to 0 suggest no or weak relationships. To better highlight the stronger significant relationships, correlations at or above .40 (which signify moderate to strong relationships) between outcomes-outcomes and items-outcomes are presented in the main results section below. The full set of correlations can be found in Appendix B.

Building on the correlation results—further analyzing item-outcome relationships that were found to be moderate to

strong—multiple logistic regression models were used to assess the relationships between outcomes and items while controlling for demographics (age, gender, race/ethnicity) and other potentially important case-related factors (e.g., permanency goal, state where the case originated). In other words, the effects of control variables were held constant. The goal for this was to add detail to our understanding and improve confidence in the correlation results by reducing concerns that correlations were spurious. In the regression models, the events of interest (dependent variables) were cases substantially achieving a CFSR outcome and the predictors (independent variables) were cases rated as a Strength for an item. For example, regressions can help us to determine whether caseworker visits with parents (Item 15) influence the odds of children being safely maintained in their homes whenever possible and appropriate (Safety Outcome 2). Regressions were only completed with outcomes as dependent variables.

Regression results are presented as odds ratios (OR;  $\beta$ ), as measures of association between items and outcomes. Only statistically significant associations ( $p < 0.05$ ) are presented in the main results section below. An odds ratio of 1 indicates that an item was not associated with a change in the odds of substantially achieving an outcome. An odds ratio greater than 1 indicates that an item was associated with greater odds of an outcome being substantially achieved. An odds ratio less than 1 but above 0 indicates that an item was associated with reduced odds of an outcome being substantially achieved. For the purposes of this report, odds ratios are presented as the percentage change in the odds of an event occurring (i.e.,  $[OR-1] \times 100$ ). For example, an odds ratio of 1.75 can be interpreted as 75% greater odds, and an odds ratio of 0.75 can be interpreted as 25% lower odds of an event occurring. Regressions between outcomes and the items that comprise them (e.g., Safety Outcome 2 and Items 2 and 3) were not performed due to high associations between the variables and because some outcomes only include one item (e.g., Well-Being Outcome 2).

<sup>3</sup> For the purposes of this report, item-item correlations were not emphasized due to the focus on CFSR outcomes as dependent variables.

**Figure 1: Interpreting Correlations and Regressions****Correlations (phi correlation,  $\phi$ )**

Correlations can assess the strengths of relationships but cannot determine cause and effect and can only assess two variables at once. This report highlights relationships at or above .40.

- Phi = 0: No relationship between an item and outcome or between two outcomes
- Phi = .01 to .39: Small to moderate relationship between an item and outcome or between two outcomes
- Phi = .40 to .99: Moderate to strong to very strong relationship between an item and outcome or between two outcomes
- Phi = 1/-1: Perfect relationship between an item and outcome or between two outcomes

**Regressions (odds ratios,  $\beta$ )**

Regressions can assess strengths of relationships, relationships between multiple variables, and one outcome at a time, but cannot always include all variables of interest due to model limitations. For these analyses, the independent variables were items. The dependent variables were outcomes. The control variables were demographic or other important case characteristics.

- OR = 1: Being rated as a Strength on an item was not associated with a change in the odds of an outcome being substantially achieved
- OR > 1: Being rated as a Strength on an item was associated with greater odds of an outcome being substantially achieved
- OR < 1: Being rated as a Strength on an item was associated with lower odds of an outcome being substantially achieved

Three questions guided these analyses:

1. What were the significant, moderate to strong correlations between CFSR outcomes?
2. What were the significant, moderate to strong correlations between CFSR outcomes and items?
3. For items that were significantly correlated with CFSR outcomes, how were item ratings associated with the odds of an outcome being substantially achieved, controlling for demographic and/or case characteristics?

While all Round 3 reviews are finished, the size and structure of the reviews mean that it is inappropriate to compare or generalize about state or national performance. These results should be considered in the following context:

**Results presented here represent performance at a single point in time.** Results encompass CFSR data from a single review for each of the states reviewed in Round 3. The period under review (PUR) for each state's CFSR includes a definite period of time concluding with the onsite review. States participating in State Conducted Case Reviews may have more than one PUR. Thus, these results are based on a "snapshot" or "snapshots" of performance for each state. Demographic information is available only for the children in foster care during the PUR whose cases were reviewed.

These results are not representative of the experience of all children who are served by foster care systems; they represent the subset who are included in the state foster care samples that is structured to include both children who entered care during the PUR and those who were already in foster care at the beginning of the PUR.

**Analyses of relationships between different data elements do not imply causality.** The relationship found between specific items and outcomes or between case characteristics and outcomes does not imply a causal relationship. That is, an analysis may indicate that a relationship exists between particular data elements, but the analysis cannot conclude whether one aspect of performance causes the other.

**Results typically represent performance on a small sample of cases from each state.** For both Traditional and State Conducted Case Reviews, the review sample size is small in comparison to the overall number of children in care in the state and the number of families receiving in-home services. Consequently, results should not be viewed as fully representative of statewide performance. Similarly, due to variation among and across state systems, results resulting from an analysis of CFSR data from all 51 states<sup>3</sup> should not be considered fully representative of the national characteristics of the child welfare system in the United States.

<sup>3</sup> For purposes of this report, "states" includes all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia. The Puerto Rico CFSR was canceled due to the extraordinary demands on Puerto Rico as the result of a hurricane.

Figure 2 lists the percentage of cases that substantially achieved the 7 outcomes and the percentage of cases that

were rated as a Strength on the 18 items for all CFSR cases and for foster care cases only.<sup>4</sup>

Figure 2: Percentage of Cases Rated as a Strength/Substantially Achieved on Items and Outcomes in Round 3

Outcome/Item	Percent Strength/ Substantially Achieved (All CFSR Cases [Foster Care and In-Home Services]; n=4,067)	Percent Strength/ Substantially Achieved (Foster Care Cases; n=2,486)
<b>Safety Outcome 1: Children are, first and foremost, protected from abuse and neglect</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>76%</b>
Item 1: Timeliness of Initiating Investigations of Reports of Child Maltreatment	73%	76%
<b>Safety Outcome 2: Children are safely maintained in their homes whenever possible and appropriate</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>63%</b>
Item 2: Services to Family to Protect Child(ren) in the Home and Prevent Removal or Re-Entry Into Foster Care	65%	73%
Item 3: Risk and Safety Assessment and Management	56%	64%
<b>Permanency Outcome 1: Children have permanency and stability in their living situations</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>27%</b>
Item 4: Stability of Foster Care Placement	74%	74%
Item 5: Permanency Goal for Child	58%	58%
Item 6: Achieving Reunification, Guardianship, Adoption, or Other Planned Permanent Living Arrangement	42%	42%
<b>Permanency Outcome 2: The continuity of family relationships and connections is preserved for children</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>61%</b>
Item 7: Placement With Siblings	81%	81%
Item 8: Visiting With Parents and Siblings in Foster Care	62%	62%
Item 9: Preserving Connections	67%	67%
Item 10: Relative Placement	70%	70%
Item 11: Relationship of Child in Care With Parents	58%	58%
<b>Well-Being Outcome 1: Families have enhanced capacity to provide for their children's needs</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>39%</b>
Item 12: Needs and Services of Child, Parents, and Foster Parents	39%	42%
Item 13: Child and Family Involvement in Case Planning	50%	55%

<sup>4</sup> The percentages for Permanency Outcome 1 (and its items) and Permanency Outcome 2 (and its items) match because they apply only to children in foster care.



Outcome/Item	Percent Strength/ Substantially Achieved (All CFSR Cases [Foster Care and In-Home Services]; n=4,067)	Percent Strength/ Substantially Achieved (Foster Care Cases; n=2,486)
Item 14: Caseworker Visits With Child	66%	75%
Item 15: Caseworker Visits With Parents	40%	41%
<b>Well-Being Outcome 2: Children receive appropriate services to meet their educational needs</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>86%</b>
Item 16: Educational Needs of the Child	82%	86%
<b>Well-Being Outcome 3: Children receive adequate services to meet their physical and mental health needs</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>58%</b>
Item 17: Physical Health of the Child	69%	71%
Item 18: Mental/Behavioral Health of the Child	60%	64%

## Results

### Correlations Between Outcomes

A correlation is a useful statistic for describing the relationship between pairs of variables (i.e., two outcomes, or an item and outcome). Correlations can also be used to make predictions about relationships between two variables. Examining the correlations between outcomes allows agencies and caseworkers to understand if two outcomes are related and, if so, how changes in one outcome could be associated with changes in another outcome. The correlation results for the 7 CFSR outcomes are as follows:

Performance on **Safety Outcome 1** (Children are, first and foremost, protected from abuse and neglect) did not have notable associations with other outcomes.

Performance on **Safety Outcome 2** (Children are safely maintained in their homes whenever possible and appropriate) had a notable association with:

- **Well-Being Outcome 1** (Families have enhanced capacity to provide for their children’s needs) ( $\phi=.47$ )

Performance on **Permanency Outcome 1** (Children have permanency and stability in their living situations) did not have notable associations with other outcomes.

Performance on **Permanency Outcome 2** (The continuity of family relationships and connections is preserved for children) had a notable association with:



- **Well-Being Outcome 1** (Families have enhanced capacity to provide for their children’s needs) ( $\phi=.40$ )

Performance on **Well-Being Outcome 1** (Families have enhanced capacity to provide for their children’s needs) had notable associations with:

- **Safety Outcome 2** (Children are safely maintained in their homes whenever possible and appropriate) ( $\phi=.47$ )
- **Permanency Outcome 2** (The continuity of family relationships and connections is preserved for children) ( $\phi=.40$ )

Performance on **Well-Being Outcome 2** (Children receive appropriate services to meet their educational needs) did not have notable associations with other outcomes.

Performance on **Well-Being Outcome 3** (Children receive adequate services to meet their physical and mental health

needs) did not have notable associations with any other outcomes.

In summary, the significant, moderate to strong relationships between outcomes, and therefore the key takeaways, are:

- Cases where casework practices facilitated substantially achieving Safety Outcome 2 were likely to include casework practices that also facilitated substantially achieving Well-Being Outcome 1
- Cases where casework practices facilitated substantially achieving Permanency Outcome 2 were likely to include casework practices that also facilitated substantially achieving Well-Being Outcome 1
- Cases where casework practices facilitated substantially achieving Well-Being Outcome 1 were likely to include casework practices that also facilitated substantially achieving Safety Outcome 2 and Permanency Outcome 2



Figure 3: Moderate to Strong Associations Between CFSR Outcomes

<b>Permanency Outcome 2: The continuity of family relationships and connections is preserved for children</b>	<b>Safety Outcome 2: Children are safely maintained in their homes whenever possible and appropriate</b>	<b>Well-Being Outcome 1: Families have enhanced capacity to provide for their children's needs</b>
Well-Being Outcome 1: Families have enhanced capacity to provide for their children's needs $\phi=.40$	Well-Being Outcome 1: Families have enhanced capacity to provide for their children's needs $\phi=.47$	Safety Outcome 2: Children are safely maintained in their homes whenever possible and appropriate $\phi=.47$  Permanency Outcome 2: The continuity of family relationships and connections is preserved for children $\phi=.40$

**Correlations Between Outcomes and Items**

The correlations between many of the outcomes and items were statistically significant and positive: a case rated as a Strength on one item was likely to substantially achieve other outcomes. (For the matrix of all correlations, see Appendix C.) However, the vast majority of correlations were in the small-to-moderate range (between 0 and .39). To better highlight significant relationships between outcomes and items, the correlations at or above .40 that signify moderate to strong relationships appear below. Understanding these relationships can help agencies and caseworkers ascertain the changes at the item level associated with changes on CFSR outcomes and vice versa. The notable correlation results for the 7 CFSR outcomes and 18 items, excluding correlations between outcomes and the items that comprise them, are as follows:

Performance on **Safety Outcome 1** (Children are, first and foremost, protected from abuse and neglect) did not have notable associations with any items.

Performance on **Safety Outcome 2** (Children are safely maintained in their homes whenever possible and appropriate) had notable associations with:

- **Item 12: Needs and Services of Child, Parents, and Foster Parents** ( $\phi=.45$ )
- **Item 13: Child and Family Involvement in Case Planning** ( $\phi=.42$ )
- **Item 14: Caseworker Visits With Child** ( $\phi=.57$ )
- **Item 15: Caseworker Visits With Parents** ( $\phi=.40$ )



Performance on **Permanency Outcome 1** (Children have permanency and stability in their living situations) did not have notable associations with any items.

Performance on **Permanency Outcome 2** (The continuity of family relationships and connections is preserved for children) had notable associations with:

- **Item 13: Child and Family Involvement in Case Planning** ( $\phi=.42$ )
- **Item 15: Caseworker Visits With Parents** ( $\phi=.40$ )

Performance on Well-Being Outcome 1 (Families have enhanced capacity to provide for their children’s needs) had notable associations with:

- **Item 3: Risk and Safety Assessment and Management** ( $\phi=.47$ )

Performance on Well-Being Outcome 2 (Children receive appropriate services to meet their educational needs) had notable associations with:

- **Item 18: Mental/Behavioral Health of the Child** ( $\phi=.41$ )

Performance on **Well-Being Outcome 3** (Children receive adequate services to meet their physical and mental health needs) did not have any notable associations with any items.

The significant moderate to strong relationships between outcomes and items are summarized in **Figure 4**. They demonstrate the strongest instances where items were rated as Strengths and outcomes were also more likely to be substantially achieved. The implications for these results are discussed in greater detail in the next section.

### Associations Between Outcomes and Items, Controlling for Case Characteristics and Demographic Factors

The correlation results in the previous section identified which outcomes and items had moderate to strong associations between them. Taking these results a step further, multiple logistic regression models assessed the relationships between outcomes and items controlling for demographics (age, gender, race/ethnicity) and other potentially important case-related factors (case type, permanency goal, state).<sup>5</sup> These analyses, therefore, provide a stronger basis when the results are applied to policy and practice. The regression results also give a sense of how multiple child characteristics are associated with outcomes/items in the same set of results, providing a more detailed explanation of which factors may be linked to those outcomes/items from a single analysis.

The regression models were built in multiple steps. We first created base models, when possible and appropriate. Base models included child demographic variables and the state where the case was reviewed, highlighting whether performance on outcomes varied by child characteristics, controlling for state characteristics. Then, using the results from the correlation analyses, we created expanded regression models for the CFSR outcomes that had significant associations with items (i.e., correlations at or above .40 between outcomes and items).

Statistically significant associations (i.e.,  $p<.05$ ) are displayed in the graphs for each analysis. Non-significant associations are omitted from the narrative discussions and the charts.

**Figure 4:** Moderate to Strong Associations Between Outcomes and Items

Item/Outcome	S1	S2	P1	P2	WB1	WB2	WB3
<b>Item 3</b>					.47**		
<b>Item 12</b>		.45**					
<b>Item 13</b>		.42**		.42**			
<b>Item 14</b>		.57**					
<b>Item 15</b>		.40**		.40**			
<b>Item 18</b>						.41**	

**NOTE:** \*\*Correlation is  $\geq .40$  and significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

<sup>5</sup> For interested readers, the odds ratios for racial/ethnic comparisons for ratings on outcomes and items can be found in Appendix B.

For all the regression analyses, we divided children’s age at the start of the PUR into four categories: ages 0–5 (this was the reference group, as it represented the largest category), ages 6–12, ages 13–15, and ages 16 and older (see **Figure 5**). We also divided children’s race/ethnicity into four categories: White (this was the reference group, as it represented the largest category), Black/African American, Hispanic, and Other (children of other races/ethnicities include American Indian or Alaska Native (Non-Hispanic), Asian (Non-Hispanic), Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (Non-Hispanic), unable to determine (Non-Hispanic), and more than one race/ethnicity (Non-Hispanic)) (see **Figure 6**). The category of Other constituted 14% of children (n=348).

Although we intended the multiple regressions described in the report to be as rigorous as possible, some limitations should be acknowledged. First, the number of variables included in each model varies, largely because not all factors were collected or reviewed in the OSRI. For example, some

of the OSRI items apply only to foster care cases and not cases involving families receiving in-home services. This is also true for sample size, which varies from model to model. In particular, although we included the state where a case was reviewed as a control variable whenever possible, we did omit this factor on a case-by-case basis when it appeared to be causing unreliable estimates when sample sizes were small. Further, we used regressions to build understanding and more confidence in results from correlations above .40, but this is not to say that other factors will not provide additional opportunities for learning if explored in the future. In addition, the background and case characteristic variables included were those gathered during the CFSRs, but they are not exhaustive of all the factors that the child welfare field might consider important. Last, although these analyses provide greater confidence in the results, they should not be taken to imply causal relationships.

**Figure 5: Age of Children in Foster Care (Age at Start of PUR)**

Age at Start of PUR	Percent (Number)
< 6 years old	44% (1,087)
6–12 years old	30% (756)
13–15 years old	15% (372)
≥ 16 years old	11% (271)
<b>Total</b>	<b>100% (2,486)</b>

**Figure 6: Race/Ethnicity of Children in Foster Care**

Race and Ethnicity	Percent (Number)
White	44% (1,101)
Black/African American	24% (594)
Hispanic (of any race)	18% (443)
American Indian or Alaska Native	5% (123)
Two or more races	7% (172)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1% (25)
Unknown/Unable to determine	1% (13)
Asian	1% (15)
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%<sup>6</sup> (2,486)</b>

**Other = 14%**

<sup>6</sup> Percentages in this table add to more than 100% due to rounding.

**Safety Outcome 1: Children are, first and foremost, protected from abuse and neglect**

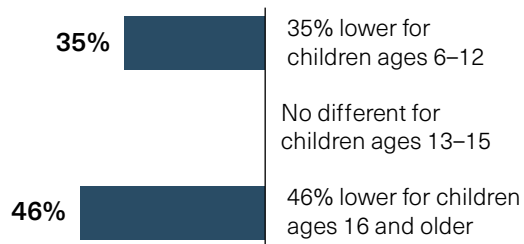
There was no base model for Safety Outcome 1.

The expanded model for Safety Outcome 1, which included cases involving children in foster care only, used age, gender, and race/ethnicity for the predictor variables. The results showed:

- Compared to cases involving children ages 0–5, the odds of substantially achieving Safety Outcome 1 were:
  - 35% lower for children ages 6–12
  - 46% lower for children ages 16 and older

**Figure 7:** Associations Between Safety Outcome 1 (Children are, first and foremost, protected from abuse and neglect) and Age

Compared to Cases Involving Children Ages 0–5, the Odds of Substantially Achieving Safety Outcome 1 Were:



**Safety Outcome 2: Children are safely maintained in their homes whenever possible and appropriate**

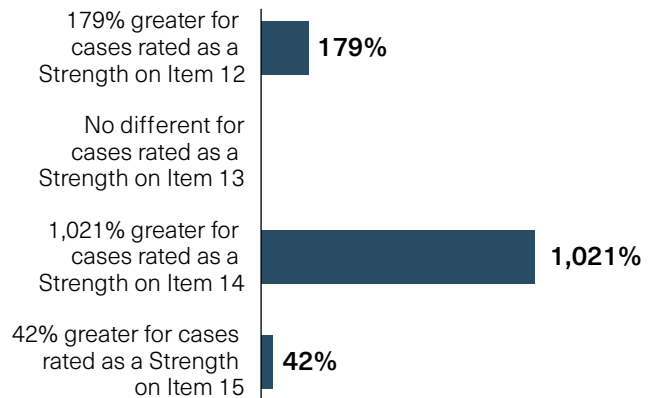
There was no base model for Safety Outcome 2.

The correlation results showed that Safety Outcome 2 was associated with Items 12 (Needs and Services of Child, Parents, and Foster Parents), 13 (Child and Family Involvement in Case Planning), 14 (Caseworker Visits With Child), and 15 (Caseworker Visits With Parents). The expanded model for Safety Outcome 2, which included cases involving children in foster care only, used age, gender, race/ethnicity, and Items 12–15 for the predictor variables. The results showed:

- Compared to cases rated as an Area Needing Improvement, the odds of substantially achieving Safety Outcome 2 were:
  - 179% greater for cases rated as a Strength on Item 12
  - 1,021% greater for cases rated as a Strength on Item 14
  - 42% greater for cases rated as a Strength on Item 15

**Figure 8:** Associations Between Safety Outcome 2 (Children are safely maintained in their homes whenever possible and appropriate) and Items 12 (Needs and Services of Child, Parents, and Foster Parents), 14 (Caseworker Visits With Child), and 15 (Caseworker Visits With Parents)

Compared to Cases Rated as an Area Needing Improvement, the Odds of Substantially Achieving Safety Outcome 2 Were:



**Permanency Outcome 1: Children have permanency and stability in their living situations**

The base model for Permanency Outcome 1, which included cases involving children in foster care only, used age, gender, and race/ethnicity for the predictor variables and the state where the case was reviewed for a control variable. The results showed that age at the start of the PUR and race/ethnicity were significantly associated with Permanency Outcome 1. Permanency Outcome 1 was not significantly correlated with any items, so additional analyses for an expanded model were not conducted.

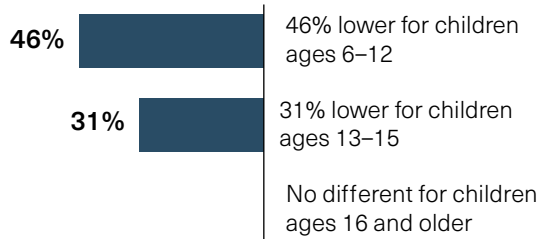
- Compared to cases involving children ages 0–5, the odds of substantially achieving Permanency Outcome 1 were:
  - 46% lower for children ages 6–12
  - 31% lower for children ages 13–15





**Figure 9: Associations Between Permanency Outcome 1 (Children Have Permanency and Stability In Their Living Situations) and Age**

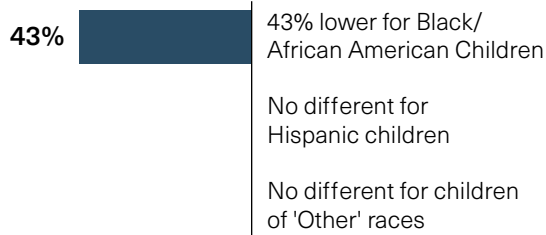
Compared to Cases Involving Children Ages 0–5, the Odds of Substantially Achieving Permanency Outcome 1 Were:



- Compared to cases involving White children, the odds of substantially achieving Permanency Outcome 1 were 43% lower for cases involving Black/African American children

**Figure 10: Associations Between Permanency Outcome 1 (Children have permanency and stability in their living situations) and Race/Ethnicity**

Compared to Cases Involving White Children, the Odds of Substantially Achieving Permanency Outcome 1 Were:



**Permanency Outcome 2: The continuity of family relationships and connections is preserved for children**

The base model for Permanency Outcome 2, which included cases involving children in foster care only, used age, gender, and race/ethnicity for the predictor variables and the state where the case was reviewed for a control variable. There were no significant predictors of the base model for Permanency Outcome 2.

The correlation results showed that Permanency Outcome 2 was associated with Items 13 (Child and Family Involvement in Case Planning) and 15 (Caseworker Visits With Parents). The expanded model for Permanency Outcome 2, which

included cases involving children in foster care only, used age, gender, race/ethnicity, Item 13, and Item 15 for the predictor variables, and the state where the case was reviewed for a control variable. The results showed:

- Compared to cases rated as an Area Needing Improvement, the odds of substantially achieving Permanency Outcome 2 were:
  - 221% greater for cases rated as a Strength on Item 13
  - 187% greater for cases rated as a Strength on Item 15

**Figure 11: Associations Between Permanency Outcome 2 (The continuity of family relationships and connections is preserved for children), Item 13 (Child and Family Involvement in Case Planning), and Item 15 (Caseworker Visits With Parents)**

Compared to Cases rated as an Area Needing Improvement, the Odds of Substantially Achieving Permanency Outcome 2 Were:



**Well-Being Outcome 1: Families have enhanced capacity to provide for their children’s needs**

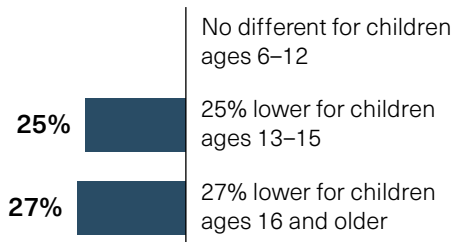
There was no base model for Well-Being Outcome 1.

The correlation results showed that Well-Being Outcome 1 was associated with Item 3 (Risk and Safety Assessment and Management). The expanded model for Well-Being Outcome 1, which included cases involving children in foster care only, used age, gender, race/ethnicity, and Item 3 for the predictor variables. The results showed:

- Compared to cases involving children ages 0–5, the odds of substantially achieving Well-Being Outcome 1 were:
  - 25% lower for children ages 13–15
  - 27% lower for children ages 16 and older

**Figure 12: Associations Between Well-Being Outcome 1 (Families Have Enhanced Capacity To Provide For Their Children's Needs) and Age**

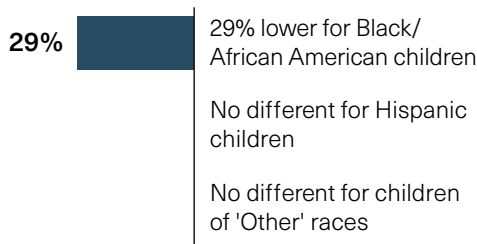
Compared to Cases Involving Children Ages 0-5, the Odds of Substantially Achieving Well-Being Outcome 1 Were:



- Compared to cases involving White children, the odds of substantially achieving Well-Being Outcome 1 were 29% lower for Black/African American children

**Figure 13: Associations Between Well-Being Outcome 1 (Families have enhanced capacity to provide for their children's needs) and Race/Ethnicity**

Compared to Cases Involving White Children, the Odds of Substantially Achieving Well-Being Outcome 1 Were:



- Compared to cases rated as an Area Needing Improvement, the odds of substantially achieving Well-Being Outcome 1 were 578% greater for cases rated as a Strength on Item 3

**Well-Being Outcome 2: Children receive appropriate services to meet their educational needs**

There was no base model for Well-Being Outcome 2.

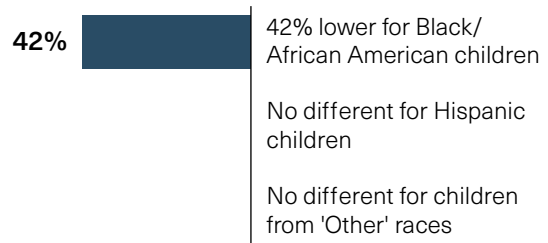
The correlation results showed that Well-Being Outcome 2 was associated with Item 18 (Mental/Behavioral Health of the Child). The expanded model for Well-Being Outcome 2,

which included cases involving children in foster care only, used age, gender, race/ethnicity, and Item 18 for the predictor variables, and the state where the case was reviewed for a control variable. The results showed:

- Compared to cases involving White children, the odds of substantially achieving Well-Being Outcome 2 were 42% lower for Black/African American children

**Figure 14: Associations Between Well-Being Outcome 2 (Children receive appropriate services to meet their educational needs) and Race/Ethnicity**

Compared to Cases Involving White Children, the Odds of Substantially Achieving Well-Being Outcome 2 Were:



- Compared to cases rated as an Area Needing Improvement, the odds of substantially achieving Well-Being Outcome 2 were 582% greater for cases rated as a Strength on Item 18

**Well-Being Outcome 3: Children receive adequate services to meet their physical and mental health needs**

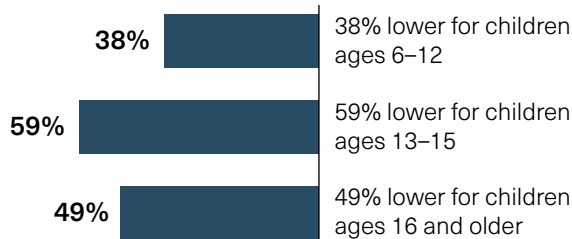
There was no base model for Well-Being Outcome 3.

The expanded model for Well-Being Outcome 3, which included cases involving children in foster care only, used age, gender, and race/ethnicity for the predictor variables, and the state where the case was reviewed as a control variable. The results showed:

- Compared to cases involving children ages 0-5, the odds of substantially achieving Well-Being Outcome 3 were:
  - 38% lower for children ages 6-12
  - 59% lower for children ages 13-15
  - 49% lower for children ages 16 and older

**Figure 15:** Associations Between Well-Being Outcome 3 (Children receive adequate services to meet their physical and mental health needs) and Age

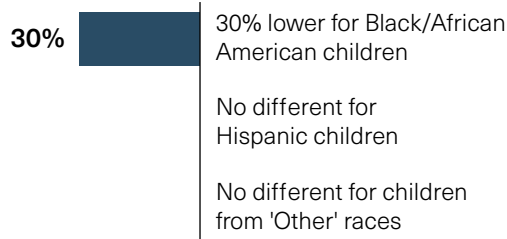
Compared to Cases Involving Children Ages 0-5, the Odds of Substantially Achieving Well-Being Outcome 3 Were:



- Compared to cases involving White children, the odds of substantially achieving Well-Being Outcome 3 were 30% lower for Black/African American children

**Figure 16:** Associations Between Well-Being Outcome 3 (Children receive adequate services to meet their physical and mental health needs) and Race/Ethnicity

Compared to Cases Involving White Children, the Odds of Substantially Achieving Well-Being Outcome 3 Were:



## Topics of Particular Interest

This section focuses in more depth on specific topics that may be important for policy and practice. The topics identified are not intended to be exhaustive; readers may note additional topics that might warrant further attention. Information generated from specific examinations of the following key topics identified are detailed below:

- Associations Between Parent Results and Child’s Race/Ethnicity and Permanency Goal
- Association Between Safety Outcome 2 and Well-Being Outcome 1
- Association Between Well-Being Outcome 2 and Item 18

## Associations Between Parent Results and Child’s Race/Ethnicity and Permanency Goal

We used logistic regression analyses to further explore associations between case characteristics (children’s age, gender, and race/ethnicity), children’s permanency goal, and parent results in Round 3. These analyses focused on whether the child’s race/ethnicity or the child’s permanency goal were associated with differences in service provision to mothers, fathers, and children.

### Item 12 Associations (Needs and Services of Child, Parents, and Foster Parents)

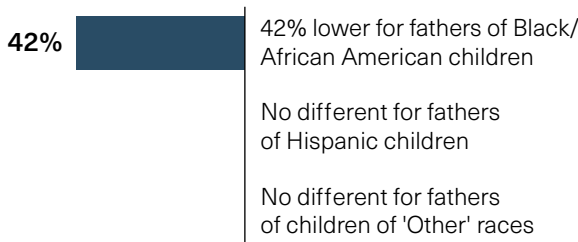
The regression models included cases involving children in foster care only. The predictor variable was children’s race/ethnicity and the control variables were children’s age, gender, and the state where the case was reviewed. The results showed:

- For Question 12B2 (Comprehensive and Accurate Assessment of Father’s Needs), compared to cases involving fathers of White children, the odds of Question 12B2 being answered Yes were 42% lower for fathers of Black/African American children



**Figure 17: Associations Between Question 12B2 (Comprehensive and Accurate Assessment of Father’s Needs), and Race/Ethnicity**

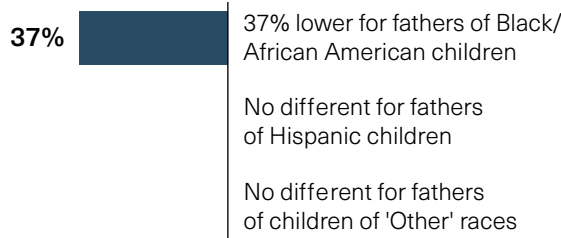
Compared to Cases Involving Fathers of White Children, the Odds of Question 12B2 Being Answered Yes Were:



- For Question 12B4 (Appropriate Services Provided to Father), compared to cases involving fathers of White children, the odds of Question 12B4 being answered Yes were 37% lower for fathers of Black/African American children

**Figure 18: Associations Question 12B4 (Appropriate Services Provided to Father) and Race/Ethnicity**

Compared to Cases Involving Fathers of White Children, the Odds of Question 12B4 Being Answered Yes Were:



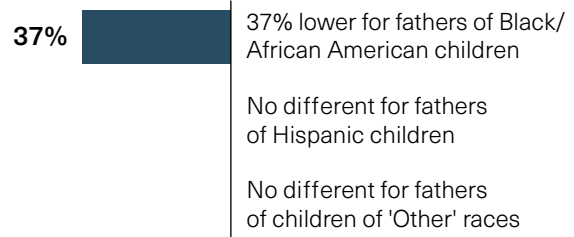
*Item 13 Associations (Child and Family Involvement in Case Planning)*

The regression models included cases involving children in foster care only. The predictor variable was children’s race/ethnicity and the control variables were children’s age, gender, and the state where the case was reviewed. The results showed:

- For Question 13C (Concerted Efforts to Actively Involve Father in Case Planning), compared to fathers of White children, the odds of Question 13C being answered Yes were 37% lower for cases involving fathers of Black/African American children

**Figure 19: Associations Between Question 13C (Father Involvement in Case Planning) and Race/Ethnicity**

Compared to Cases Involving Fathers of White Children, the Odds of Question 13C Being Answered Yes Were:



*Item 14 Associations (Caseworker Visits With Child)*

For Item 14 Questions, there were no associations with the child’s race/ethnicity or permanency goal.

*Item 15 Associations (Caseworker Visits With Parents)*

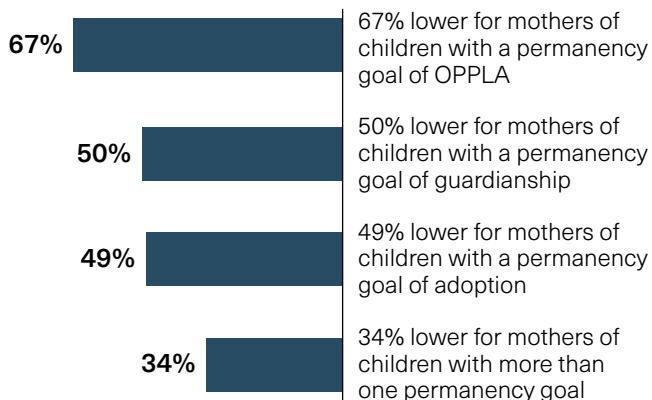
For the vast majority of Item 15 Questions (i.e., frequency and quality of caseworker visits with mothers and fathers), there were no associations with the child’s race/ethnicity. However, Item 15 Questions did tend to be associated with the child’s permanency goal, controlling for child’s age, child’s gender, child’s race/ethnicity, and the state where the case was reviewed. The results showed:

- For Question 15A2 (Sufficient Frequency of Caseworker Visits with Mother), compared to mothers of children with a reunification permanency goal, the odds of Question 15A2 being answered Yes were lower for cases involving mothers of children with all other permanency goals (guardianship, adoption, other planned permanent living arrangement [OPPLA], and more than one goal)



**Figure 20: Associations Between Question 15A2 (Sufficient Frequency of Caseworker Visits with Mother) and Children's Permanency Goal**

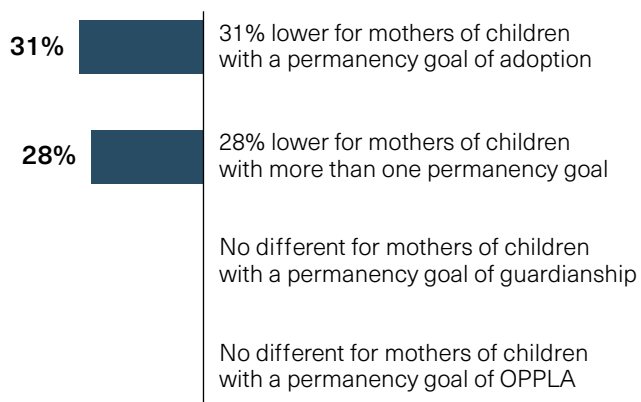
Compared to Mothers of Children With a Permanency Goal of Reunification, the Odds of Question 15A2 Being Answered Yes Were:



- For Question 15C (Sufficient Quality of Caseworker Visits With Mother), compared to mothers of children with a permanency goal of reunification, the odds of Question 15C being answered Yes were 31% lower for mothers of children with a permanency goal of adoption and 28% lower for mothers of children with more than one permanency goal

**Figure 21: Associations Between Question 15C (Sufficient Quality of Caseworker Visits with Mother) and Children's Permanency Goal**

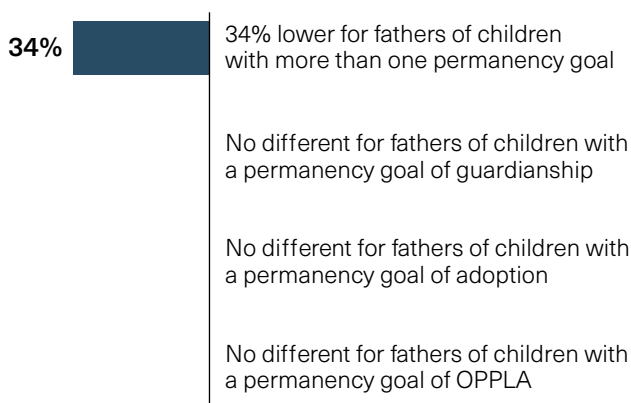
Compared to Mothers of Children With a Permanency Goal of Reunification, the Odds of Question 15C Being Answered Yes Were:



- For Question 15D (Sufficient Quality of Caseworker Visits With Father), compared to fathers of children with a permanency goal of reunification, the odds of Question 15D being answered Yes were 34% lower for fathers of children with more than one permanency goal

**Figure 22: Associations Between Question 15D (Sufficient Quality of Caseworker Visits With Father) and Children's Permanency Goal**

Compared to Fathers of Children With a Permanency Goal of Reunification, the Odds of Question 15D Being Answered Yes Were:



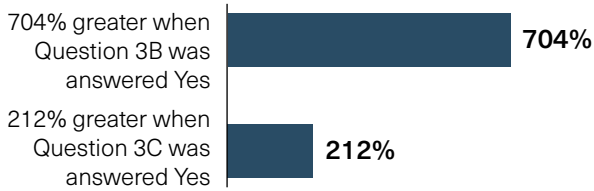
**Association Between Safety Outcome 2 (Children are safely maintained in their homes whenever possible and appropriate) and Well-Being Outcome 1 (Families have enhanced capacity to provide for their children's needs)**

As mentioned in the correlation results, Safety Outcome 2 and Well-Being Outcome 1 were found to have a moderate to strong correlation. Additionally, in a logistic regression analysis (not shown), cases rated as a Strength on Item 2 (Services to Family to Protect Child[ren] in the Home and Prevent Removal or Re-Entry Into Foster Care) and cases rated as a Strength on Item 3 (Risk and Safety Assessment and Management) had greater odds of substantially achieving Well-Being Outcome 1. To better understand the relationship between Safety Outcome 2 and Well-Being Outcome 1, we used a logistic regression analysis to further examine the association between Well-Being Outcome 1 and Item 3 (Risk and Safety Assessment and Management). The results showed:

- When Question 3B (Ongoing Accurate Assessment of Risk & Safety) and Question 3C (Safety Plans Developed, Monitored, Updated) were answered Yes, cases had greater odds of substantially achieving Well-Being Outcome 1

**Figure 23:** Associations Between Well-Being Outcome 1 (Families have enhanced capacity to provide for their children’s needs) and Questions 3B (Ongoing Accurate Assessment of Risk & Safety) and 3C (Safety Plans Developed, Monitored, Updated)

The Odds of Substantially Achieving Well-Being Outcome 1 Were:



**Association Between Well-Being Outcome 2 (Children receive adequate services to meet their physical and mental health needs) and Item 18 (Mental/Behavioral Health of the Child)**

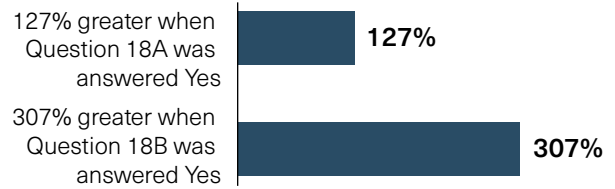
To better understand the associations between Well-Being Outcome 2 and Item 18, a logistic regression analysis was employed, while controlling for child demographic factors. The results showed:

- When Questions 18A (Accurately Assessing Children’s Mental/Behavioral Health Needs) and 18B (Appropriate Oversight of Prescription Medications for Mental/Behavioral Health Issues) were answered Yes, cases had greater odds of substantially achieving Well-Being Outcome 2



**Figure 24:** Associations Between Well-Being Outcome 2 (Children receive adequate services to meet their physical and mental health needs) and Questions 18A (Accurately Assessing Children’s Mental/Behavioral Health Needs) and 18B (Appropriate Oversight of Prescription Medications for Mental/Behavioral Health Issues)

The Odds of Substantially Achieving Well-Being Outcome 2 Were:



**Summary and Implications**

With the conclusion of Round 3, more advanced statistical techniques were used to better understand aspects of caseworker practice that may be associated with improved safety, permanency and well-being outcomes for children and families.

Cases substantially achieving Well-Being Outcome 1 (Families have enhanced capacity to provide for their children’s needs) were likely to substantially achieve Safety Outcome 2 (Children are safely maintained in their homes whenever possible and appropriate) and Permanency Outcome 2 (Children have permanency and stability in their living situations). These results suggest that as agencies and caseworkers work to improve Safety Outcome 2 and Permanency Outcome 2 results, they may also see improvements in Well-Being Outcome 1 (Families have enhanced capacity to provide for their children’s needs) and vice versa. In other words, CFSR outcomes are interconnected, and efforts to improve safety, permanency, and well-being may have cascading effects.

Next, outcome-item relationships were assessed using correlation analyses and logistic regression analyses. Specifically, the outcome-item regression analyses built on the moderate to strong correlations, allowing for the effects of multiple items on CFSR outcomes to be assessed while controlling for demographic and case characteristics.

This Addendum presents some results that may be worth future study to provide a better understanding of how specific practices influence case outcomes. In addition,



and of particular interest, would be research to examine the following topics:

- Extent to which variation in the child's age is associated with the provision of safety, permanency, and well-being services they receive
- Extent to which variation in the child's race/ethnicity is associated with the provision of safety, permanency, and well-being services they receive
- Factors that affect child welfare system engagement of fathers of Black children
- Relationship between caseworker visits with parents and children's permanency goals

In conclusion, these results help to shape the direction of future work related to understanding caseworker practices that affect child and family outcomes, and how practice could be further enhanced to improve outcomes for specific populations.



## Appendix A

### Outcome, Item, and Sub-Item Descriptions Referenced in This Report

Outcome, Item, Sub-Item, and Question Descriptions
<b>Safety Outcome 1: Children are, first and foremost, protected from abuse and neglect. (S1)</b>
Item 1: Timeliness of Initiating Investigations of Reports of Child Maltreatment
<b>Safety Outcome 2: Children are safely maintained in their homes whenever possible and appropriate. (S2)</b>
Item 2: Services to Family to Protect Child(ren) in the Home and Prevent Removal or Re-Entry Into Foster Care
Item 3: Risk and Safety Assessment and Management
3A: Initial Assessment of Risk & Safety
3B: Ongoing Accurate Assessment of Risk & Safety
3C: Safety Plans Developed, Monitored, Updated
3D: Safety Concerns In-Home and Foster Care Addressed Appropriately
<b>Permanency Outcome 1: Children have permanency and stability in their living situations. (P1)</b>
Item 4: Stability of Foster Care Placement
Item 5: Permanency Goal for Child
Item 6: Achieving Reunification, Guardianship, Adoption, or Other Planned Permanent Living Arrangement
<b>Permanency Outcome 2: The continuity of family relationships and connections is preserved for children. (P2)</b>
Item 7: Placement With Siblings
Item 8: Visiting With Parents and Siblings in Foster Care
Item 9: Preserving Connections
Item 10: Relative Placement
Item 11: Relationship of Child in Care With Parents
<b>Well-Being Outcome 1: Families have enhanced capacity to provide for their children's needs. (WB1)</b>
Item 12: Needs and Services of Child, Parents, and Foster Parents
12A: Needs Assessment and Services to Children
12A1: Comprehensive and Accurate Assessment of Child's Needs
12A2: Appropriate Services Provided to Child
12B1: Comprehensive and Accurate Assessment of Mother's Needs
12B2: Comprehensive and Accurate Assessment of Father's Needs
12B3: Appropriate Services Provided to Mother
12B4: Appropriate Services Provided to Father
Item 13: Child and Family Involvement in Case Planning
13A: Concerted Efforts to Actively Involve Child/Youth in Case Planning
13B: Concerted Efforts to Actively Involve Mother in Case Planning
13C: Concerted Efforts to Actively Involve Father in Case Planning
Item 14: Caseworker Visits With Child
Item 15: Caseworker Visits With Parents
15A2: Sufficient Frequency of Caseworker Visits with Mother
15B2: Sufficient Frequency of Caseworker Visits with Father
15C: Sufficient Quality of Caseworker Visits with Mother
15D: Sufficient Quality of Caseworker Visits with Father

**Outcome, Item, Sub-Item, and Question Descriptions**

**Well-Being Outcome 2: Children receive appropriate services to meet their educational needs. (WB2)**

Item 16: Educational Needs of the Child

**Well-Being Outcome 3: Children receive adequate services to meet their physical and mental health needs. (WB3)**

Item 17: Physical Health of the Child

Item 18: Mental/Behavioral Health of the Child

18A: Accurately Assessing Children's Mental/Behavioral Health Needs

18B: Appropriate Oversight of Prescription Medications for Mental/Behavioral Health Issues

## Appendix B

### Correlations Between Outcomes and Items

Figure B1: Correlations Between Outcomes

		S1	S2	P1	P2	WB1	WB2	WB3
<b>Safety Outcome 1</b>	Phi Correlation	1	.14**	.05	.10**	.08**	.12**	.09**
	Sig. (2-Tailed)		.00	.12	.00	.00	.00	.00
	N	1985	1985	987	986	1985	1119	1725
<b>Safety Outcome 2</b>	Phi Correlation	.14**	1	.07**	.23**	<b>.47**</b>	.34**	.34**
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	.00		.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
	N	1985	4067	2486	2482	4067	2587	3632
<b>Permanency Outcome 1</b>	Phi Correlation	.05	.07**	1	.19**	.18**	.10**	.13**
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	.12	.00		.00	.00	.00	.00
	N	987	2486	2486	2482	2486	2093	2486
<b>Permanency Outcome 2</b>	Phi Correlation	.10**	.23**	.19**	1	<b>.40**</b>	.24**	.23**
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	.00	.00	.00		.00	.00	.00
	N	986	2482	2482	2482	2482	2092	2482
<b>Well-Being Outcome 1</b>	Phi Correlation	.08**	<b>.47**</b>	.18**	<b>.40**</b>	1	.28**	.34**
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	.00	.00	.00	.00		.00	.00
	N	1985	4067	2486	2482	4067	2587	3632
<b>Well-Being Outcome 2</b>	Phi Correlation	.12**	.34**	.10**	.24**	.28**	1	.35**
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00		.00
	N	1119	2587	2093	2092	2587	2587	2529
<b>Well-Being Outcome 3</b>	Phi Correlation	.09**	.34**	.13**	.23**	.34**	.35**	1
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
	N	1725	3632	2486	2482	3632	2529	3632

\*Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

\*\*Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).



Figure B2: Correlations Between Items

		Item 1	Item 2	Item 3	Item 4	Item 5	Item 6	Item 7	Item 8	Item 9	Item 10	Item 11	Item 12	Item 12a	Item 12b	Item 12c	Item 13	Item 14	Item 15	Item 16	Item 17	Item 18
Item 1	Phi Correlation	1	.14**	.14**	.05	.01	.05	.03	.06	.07*	.02	.10**	.09**	.11**	.09**	.06	.10**	.11**	.07**	.12**	.04	.07**
	Sig. (2-Tailed)		.00	.00	.13	.77	.09	.40	.08	.02	.47	.01	.00	.00	.00	.09	.00	.00	.00	.00	.14	.01
	N	1985	1162	1985	987	964	987	661	865	960	942	806	1970	1970	1877	901	1941	1985	1887	1119	1372	1254
Item 2	Phi Correlation	.14**	1	<b>.51**</b>	.05	.04	.11**	.07	.10**	.13**	.11**	.10*	.34**	.35**	.35**	.06	.32**	.33**	.32**	.33**	.24**	.30**
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	.00		.00	.13	.30	.00	.09	.00	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.10	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
	N	1162	1538	1538	791	768	791	530	730	765	762	709	1538	1538	1508	736	1525	1538	1505	862	1114	968
Item 3	Phi Correlation	.14**	<b>.51**</b>	1	.20**	.03	.05*	.11**	.17**	.18**	.18**	.18**	<b>.45**</b>	<b>.47**</b>	<b>.40**</b>	.32**	<b>.43**</b>	<b>.48**</b>	<b>.41**</b>	.34**	.27**	.38**
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	.00	.00		.00	.17	.02	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
	N	1985	1538	4067	2486	2459	2486	1547	1912	2444	2345	1677	4051	4051	3508	2243	3878	4067	3487	2587	3055	2590
Item 4	Phi Correlation	.05	.05	.20**	1	.07**	.07**	.21**	.18**	.20**	.21**	.15**	.23**	.20**	.13**	.33**	.12**	.18**	.12**	.15**	.14**	.23**
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	.13	.13	.00		.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
	N	987	791	2486	2486	2459	2486	1547	1912	2444	2345	1677	2486	2486	1946	2243	2315	2486	1907	2093	2486	1701
Item 5	Phi Correlation	.01	.04	.03	.07**	1	.38**	.02	.15**	.13**	.16**	.12**	.14**	.12**	.12**	.12**	.13**	.10**	.15**	.04	.03	.09**
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	.77	.30	.17	.00		.00	.37	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.11	.09	.00
	N	964	768	2459	2459	2459	2459	1531	1897	2431	2319	1666	2459	2459	1920	2221	2289	2459	1881	2072	2459	1688
Item 6	Phi Correlation	.05	.11**	.05*	.07**	.38**	1	.05	.22**	.17**	.15**	.21**	.16**	.13**	.21**	.14**	.17**	.10**	.23**	.05*	.07**	.12**
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	.09	.00	.02	.00	.00		.05	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00
	N	987	791	2486	2486	2459	2486	1547	1912	2444	2345	1677	2486	2486	1946	2243	2315	2486	1907	2093	2486	1701
Item 7	Phi Correlation	.03	.07	.11**	.21**	.02	.05	1	.19**	.22**	.15**	.13**	.13**	.10**	.13**	.13**	.15**	.14**	.09**	.08**	.03	.09**
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	.40	.09	.00	.00	.38	.05		.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.20	.00
	N	661	530	1547	1547	1531	1547	1547	1310	1527	1512	1077	1547	1547	1247	1484	1457	1547	1226	1352	1547	1073

		Item 1	Item 2	Item 3	Item 4	Item 5	Item 6	Item 7	Item 8	Item 9	Item 10	Item 11	Item 12	Item 12a	Item 12b	Item 12c	Item 13	Item 14	Item 15	Item 16	Item 17	Item 18
Item 8	Phi Correlation	.06	.10**	.17**	.18**	.15**	.22**	.19**	1	.31**	.19**	<b>.56**</b>	.34**	.23**	<b>.40**</b>	.17**	.37**	.20**	.39**	.17**	.12**	.24**
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	.08	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00		.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
	N	865	730	1912	1912	1897	1912	1310	1912	1897	1799	1669	1912	1912	1752	1728	1864	1912	1731	1596	1912	1316
Item 9	Phi Correlation	.07*	.13*	.18**	.20**	.13**	.17**	.22**	.31**	1	.39**	.31**	.26**	.26**	.27	.17	.25**	.22**	.26**	.24**	.15**	.25**
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	.02	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00		.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
	N	960	765	2444	2444	2431	2444	1527	1897	2444	2309	1666	2444	2444	1913	2210	2280	2444	1874	2070	2444	1685
Item 10	Phi Correlation	.02	.11**	.18**	.21**	.16**	.15**	.15**	.19**	.39**	1	.19**	.26**	.24**	.25**	.18**	.23**	.20**	.20**	.19**	.12**	.23**
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	.47	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00		.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
	N	942	762	2345	2345	2319	2345	1512	1799	2309	2345	1570	2345	2345	1832	2198	2184	2345	1794	1958	2345	1571
Item 11	Phi Correlation	.10**	.10*	.18**	.15**	.17**	.21**	.13**	<b>.56**</b>	.31**	.19**	1	.37**	.24**	<b>.41**</b>	.17**	<b>.44**</b>	.21**	.42**	.19**	.13**	.25**
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	.01	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00		.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
	N	806	709	1677	1677	1666	1677	1077	1669	1666	1570	1677	1677	1677	1677	1505	1669	1677	1657	1374	1677	1135
Item 12	Phi Correlation	.09**	.34**	<b>.45**</b>	.23**	.14**	.16**	.13**	.34**	.26**	.26**	.37**	1	<b>.52**</b>	<b>.89**</b>	<b>.52**</b>	<b>.62**</b>	<b>.40**</b>	<b>.60**</b>	.29**	.24**	.39**
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00		.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
	N	1970	1538	4051	2486	2459	2486	1547	1912	2444	2345	1677	4051	4051	3508	2243	3877	4051	3471	2585	3054	2589
Item 12a	Phi Correlation	.11**	.35**	<b>.47**</b>	.20**	.12**	.13**	.10**	.23**	.26**	.24**	.24**	<b>.52**</b>	1	<b>.41**</b>	.36**	<b>.41**</b>	<b>.56**</b>	.34**	<b>.42**</b>	.27**	<b>.49**</b>
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00		.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
	N	1970	1538	4051	2486	2459	2486	1547	1912	2444	2345	1677	4051	4051	3508	2243	3877	4051	3471	2585	3054	2589
Item 12b	Phi Correlation	.09**	.35**	<b>.40**</b>	.13**	.12**	.21**	.13**	<b>.40**</b>	.27**	.25**	<b>.41**</b>	<b>.89**</b>	<b>.41**</b>	1	.28**	<b>.64**</b>	.36**	<b>.66**</b>	.25**	.18**	.34**
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00		.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
	N	1877	1508	3508	1946	1920	1946	1247	1752	1913	1832	1667	3508	3508	3508	1746	3493	3508	3463	2103	3513	2207

		Item 1	Item 2	Item 3	Item 4	Item 5	Item 6	Item 7	Item 8	Item 9	Item 10	Item 11	Item 12	Item 12a	Item 12b	Item 12c	Item 13	Item 14	Item 15	Item 16	Item 17	Item 18
Item 12c	Phi Correlation	.06	.06	.32**	.33**	.12**	.14**	.13**	.17**	.17**	.18**	.17**	.52**	.36**	.28**	1	.28**	.37**	.21**	.29**	.23**	.34**
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	.09	.10	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00		.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
	N	901	736	2243	2243	2221	2243	1484	1728	2210	2198	1505	2243	2243	1746	2243	2073	2243	1708	1851	2243	1470
Item 13	Phi Correlation	.10**	.32**	<b>.43**</b>	.12**	.13**	.17**	.15**	.37**	.25**	.23**	<b>.44**</b>	<b>.62**</b>	<b>.41**</b>	<b>.64**</b>	.28**	1	<b>.47**</b>	<b>.71**</b>	.29**	.23**	.33**
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00		.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
	N	1941	1525	3878	2315	2289	2315	1457	1864	2280	2184	1669	3877	3877	3493	2073	3878	3878	3469	2482	2883	2536
Item 14	Phi Correlation	.11**	.33**	.58**	.18**	.10**	.10**	.14**	.20**	.22**	.20**	.21**	<b>.40**</b>	<b>.56**</b>	.36**	.37**	<b>.47**</b>	1	<b>.42**</b>	.38**	.29**	<b>.40**</b>
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00		.00	.00	.00	.00
	N	1985	1538	4067	2486	2459	2486	1547	1912	2444	2345	1677	4051	4051	3508	2243	3878	4067	3487	2587	3055	2590
Item 15	Phi Correlation	.07**	.32**	<b>.41**</b>	.12**	.15**	.23**	.09**	.39**	.26**	.20**	<b>.42**</b>	<b>.60**</b>	.34**	<b>.66**</b>	.21**	<b>.71**</b>	<b>.42**</b>	1	.22**	.19**	.32**
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00		.00	.00	.00
	N	1887	1505	3487	1907	1881	1907	1226	1731	1874	1794	1657	3471	3471	3463	1708	3469	3487	3487	2074	2476	2182
Item 16	Phi Correlation	.12**	.33**	.34**	.15**	.04	.05*	.08**	.17**	.24**	.19**	.19**	.29**	<b>.42**</b>	.25**	.29**	.29**	.38**	.22**	1	.27**	<b>.41**</b>
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	.00	.00	.00	.00	.11	.01	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00		.00	.00
	N	1119	862	2587	2093	2072	2093	1352	1596	2070	1958	1374	2585	2585	2103	1851	2482	2587	2074	2587	2318	2059
Item 17	Phi Correlation	.04	.24**	.27**	.14**	.03	.07**	.03	.12**	.15**	.12**	.13**	.24**	.27**	.18**	.23**	.23**	.29**	.19**	.27**	1	.31
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	.14	.00	.00	.00	.09	.00	.20	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00		.00
	N	1372	1114	3055	2486	2459	2486	1547	1912	2444	2345	1677	3054	3054	2513	2243	2883	3055	2476	2318	3055	2013
Item 18	Phi Correlation	.07**	.30**	.38**	.23**	.09**	.12**	.09**	.24**	.25**	.23**	.25**	.39**	<b>.49**</b>	.34**	.34**	.33**	<b>.40**</b>	.32**	<b>.41**</b>	.31**	1
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
	N	1254	968	2590	1701	1688	1701	1073	1316	1685	1571	1135	2589	2589	2207	1470	2536	2590	2182	2059	2013	2590

\*Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

\*\*Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Figure B3: Correlations Between Outcomes and Items

		S1	S2	P1	P2	WB1	WB2	WB3
Item 1	Phi Correlation	<b>1.00**</b>	.14**	0.05	.10**	.08**	.12**	.09**
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	N	1985	1985	987	986	1985	1119	1725
Item 2	Phi Correlation	.14**	<b>.58**</b>	.11**	.12**	.32**	.33**	.28**
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	N	1162	1538	791	790	1538	862	1372
Item 3	Phi Correlation	.14**	<b>.98**</b>	.08**	.24**	<b>.47**</b>	.34**	.35**
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	N	1985	4067	2486	2482	4067	2587	3632
Item 4	Phi Correlation	0.05	.20**	.36**	.24**	.22**	.15**	.23**
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	N	987	2486	2486	2482	2486	2093	2486
Item 5	Phi Correlation	0.01	0.02	<b>.50**</b>	.15**	.14**	0.04	.08**
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	0.77	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00
	N	964	2459	2459	2455	2459	2072	2459
Item 6	Phi Correlation	0.05	0.03	<b>.71**</b>	.18**	.15**	.05*	.10**
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
	N	987	2486	2486	2482	2486	2093	2486
Item 7	Phi Correlation	0.03	.11**	.08**	.39**	.12**	.08**	.06*
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
	N	661	1547	1547	1547	1547	1352	1547
Item 8	Phi Correlation	0.06	.17**	.22**	<b>.68**</b>	.33**	.17**	.17**
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	N	865	1912	1912	1912	1912	1596	1912
Item 9	Phi Correlation	.07*	.18**	.16**	<b>.59**</b>	.26**	.24**	.21**
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	N	960	2444	2444	2444	2444	2070	2444
Item 10	Phi Correlation	0.02	.17**	.17**	<b>.52**</b>	.27**	.19**	.20**
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	N	942	2345	2345	2345	2345	1958	2345
Item 11	Phi Correlation	.10**	.18**	.18**	<b>.68**</b>	.38**	.19**	.18**
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	N	806	1677	1677	1677	1677	1374	1677
Item 12	Phi Correlation	.09**	<b>.45**</b>	.19**	.39**	<b>.93**</b>	.29**	.34**
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	N	1970	4051	2486	2482	4051	2585	3630
Item 12a	Phi Correlation	.11**	<b>.46**</b>	.14**	.27**	<b>.48**</b>	<b>.42**</b>	<b>.40**</b>
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	N	1970	4051	2486	2482	4051	2585	3630



		S1	S2	P1	P2	WB1	WB2	WB3
<b>Item 12b</b>	Phi Correlation	.09**	<b>.40**</b>	.20**	<b>.40**</b>	<b>.81**</b>	.25**	.28**
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	N	1877	3508	1946	1945	3508	2103	3089
<b>Item 12c</b>	Phi Correlation	0.06	.31**	.18**	.19**	<b>.49**</b>	.29**	.31**
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	N	901	2243	2243	2239	2243	1851	2243
<b>Item 13</b>	Phi Correlation	.10**	<b>.42**</b>	.14**	<b>.42**</b>	<b>.67**</b>	.29**	.29**
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	N	1941	3878	2315	2314	3878	2482	3459
<b>Item 14</b>	Phi Correlation	.11**	<b>.57**</b>	.10**	.25**	<b>.47**</b>	.38**	.36**
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	N	1985	4067	2486	2482	4067	2587	3632
<b>Item 15</b>	Phi Correlation	.07**	<b>.40**</b>	.20**	<b>.40**</b>	<b>.68**</b>	.22**	.28**
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	N	1887	3487	1907	1906	3487	2074	3053
<b>Item 16</b>	Phi Correlation	.12**	.34**	.10**	.24**	.28**	<b>1.00**</b>	.35**
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	N	1119	2587	2093	2092	2587	2587	2529
<b>Item 17</b>	Phi Correlation	0.04	.27**	.08**	.18**	.24**	.27**	<b>.77**</b>
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	N	1372	3055	2486	2482	3055	2318	3055
<b>Item 18</b>	Phi Correlation	.07**	.38**	.14**	.28**	.38**	<b>.41**</b>	<b>.81**</b>
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	N	1254	2590	1701	1700	2590	2059	2590

\*Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed). An underlined value indicates the correlation was further explored using regression analyses.

\*\*Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

## Appendix C

### Odds Ratios for Racial/Ethnic Comparisons

Figure C1 presents the odds ratios for racial/ethnic comparisons for ratings on outcomes and items. In this analysis, children of “Other” races/ethnicities include American Indian or Alaska Native (Non-Hispanic), Asian (Non-Hispanic), Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (Non-Hispanic), unable to determine (Non-Hispanic), and more than one race/ethnicity (Non-Hispanic).

An odds ratio ( $\beta$ ) less than 1 indicates that the racial/ethnic category has decreased odds of substantially achieving an outcome/being rated as a Strength and an odds ratio greater than 1 indicates increased odds.

Overall, the results suggest that for the majority of outcomes/items, Black/African American children had decreased odds for their cases substantially achieving/being rated as a Strength compared to White children’s cases. Moreover, no racial/ethnic group had increased odds of their cases substantially achieving/being rated as a Strength on outcomes/items compared to White children’s cases.

**Figure C1:** Odds Ratios for Ratings on Outcomes and Items by Race/Ethnicity: Comparing Children Across Other Racial/Ethnic Groups to White Children

Outcome/Item	Description	Black/African American			Hispanic			Other		
		$\beta$	C.I. Lower	C.I. Upper	$\beta$	C.I. Lower	C.I. Upper	$\beta$	C.I. Lower	C.I. Upper
<b>Safety 1</b>	Children are protected from abuse and neglect	0.89	0.62	1.28	0.99	0.65	1.50	1.00	0.63	1.58
<b>Item 1</b>	Timeliness of Initiating Investigations of Reports of Child Maltreatment	0.89	0.62	1.28	0.99	0.65	1.50	1.00	0.63	1.58
<b>Safety 2</b>	Children are safely maintained in their homes whenever possible and appropriate	1.01	0.82	1.24	1.06	0.84	1.33	0.92	0.72	1.18
<b>Item 2</b>	Services to Family to Protect Child(ren) in the Home and Prevent Removal or Re-Entry Into Foster Care	*.65	0.44	0.97	0.75	0.49	1.17	0.96	0.60	1.55
<b>Item 3</b>	Risk and Safety Assessment and Management	0.99	0.81	1.22	1.08	0.86	1.36	0.93	0.73	1.19
<b>Permanency 1</b>	Children have permanency and stability in their living situations	*.59	0.46	0.74	*.72	0.56	0.93	0.80	0.61	1.05
<b>Item 4</b>	Stability of Foster Care Placement	0.86	0.69	1.08	0.96	0.74	1.23	1.08	0.81	1.43
<b>Item 5</b>	Permanency Goal for Child	*.66	0.54	0.81	0.83	0.67	1.05	0.79	0.62	1.01
<b>Item 6</b>	Achieving Reunification, Guardianship, Adoption, or Other Planned Permanent Living Arrangement	*.63	0.52	0.78	*.79	0.63	0.98	0.81	0.63	1.03

Outcome/ Item	Description	Black/African American			Hispanic			Other		
<b>Permanency 2</b>	Continuity of family relationships and connections is preserved for children	*.77	0.63	0.94	1.11	0.88	1.39	0.79	0.62	1.01
<b>Item 7</b>	Placement With Siblings	*.65	0.48	0.89	1.02	0.70	1.47	0.76	0.52	1.11
<b>Item 8</b>	Visiting With Parents and Siblings in Foster Care	0.85	0.67	1.07	1.00	0.77	1.31	0.80	0.61	1.05
<b>Item 9</b>	Preserving Connections	*.76	0.62	0.94	0.99	0.78	1.26	0.98	0.75	1.27
<b>Item 10</b>	Relative Placement	*.70	0.56	0.88	0.95	0.74	1.22	0.98	0.75	1.29
<b>Item 11</b>	Relationship of Child in Care With Parents	*.70	0.55	0.89	0.81	0.61	1.07	*.74	0.55	0.99
<b>Well-Being 1</b>	Families have enhanced capacity to provide for their children's needs	*.73	0.60	0.91	1.13	0.90	1.41	0.98	0.77	1.26
<b>Item 12</b>	Needs and Services of Child, Parents, and Foster Parents	*.70	0.57	0.85	1.14	0.91	1.42	0.95	0.75	1.22
<b>Item 13</b>	Child and Family Involvement in Case Planning	*.72	0.59	0.89	0.99	0.79	1.25	0.89	0.69	1.14
<b>Item 14</b>	Caseworker Visits With Child	1.01	0.80	1.28	0.98	0.76	1.26	*.76	0.58	0.99
<b>Item 15</b>	Caseworker Visits With Parents	0.87	0.69	1.09	1.06	0.82	1.37	0.99	0.75	1.31
<b>Well-Being 2</b>	Children receive appropriate educational services	*.61	0.45	0.82	0.96	0.67	1.38	0.86	0.58	1.26
<b>Item 16</b>	Educational Needs of the Child	*.61	0.45	0.82	0.96	0.67	1.38	0.86	0.58	1.26
<b>Well-Being 3</b>	Children receive adequate physical and mental health services	*.69	0.57	0.85	0.87	0.69	1.09	0.82	0.64	1.05
<b>Item 17</b>	Physical Health of the Child	*.71	0.57	0.88	0.83	0.65	1.06	*.75	0.57	0.97
<b>Item 18</b>	Mental/Behavioral Health of the Child	*.75	0.58	0.96	0.91	0.69	1.20	0.82	0.61	1.12

NOTE: \*p<.05. β =odds ratio. C.I.=confidence interval. Reference categories are White, outcomes substantially achieved, and items rated as a Strength.