



**House Bill 1414 (2020) Response and Evaluation Report
for Case Management of Children in Foster Care**



April 2024

Reporting Period: October 1 to December 31, 2023



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Introduction

In 2020, the Missouri General Assembly and the Governor enacted **House Bill 1414** into law. This law requires the establishment of a Response and Evaluation (R&E) Team to review and evaluate foster care case management in Missouri with the goal of implementing objective metrics to measure the quality of services for children in foster care. The Children’s Division, in conjunction with the Response and Evaluation Team, is required to develop and implement a standard report as outlined in Section 210.112 RSMo. and 13 CSR 35-35.100. The report is intended to share and analyze the data from processes outlined in the statute and the regulation and to report lessons learned from that data. The regulation requires all metrics and performance measures be designed to take into consideration the following factors:

- That caseloads of Foster Care Case Management Case Managers are capped; and
- That Foster Care Case Management Contracted Agencies may return cases to the Children’s Division for case management due to catastrophic costs or a court order.

Implementation of HB1414 was broken into three phases. The metrics outlined in the chart below are directly from regulation 13 CSR 35-35.100. The Response and Evaluation Team made the determination which metrics from this regulation would be included in each phase and to utilize existing federal benchmarks and definitions, when available and appropriate. When those did not exist, the Response and Evaluation Team determined how to define those measures. The regulation directs the Response and Evaluation Team to continuously evaluate the most appropriate way to assess outcomes in child welfare.

HB1414 Metric Reporting Timeline

Safety Domain (Sa), Well-Being Domain (W), Permanency Domain (P), Service Domain (Sv)

Phase 1 (October 2022)	Phase 2 (October 2023)	Phase 3 (October 2024)
1. Worker/Child visits (Sa)	1. Residential (W)	1. Sentinel Events (Sa) and Timely Reporting of Sentinel Events (Sv)
2. Reports of Child Abuse/Neglect in Foster Care (Sa)	2. Case Managers/Sups trauma trained/informed (W)	2. Education (W)
3. Parent/Child Visits (W)	3. Timely Achievement of child's court approved permanency plan (P)	3. Stability of Placements (P)
4. Healthy Child/Youth Exams (W)	4. Effective ratio of supervisors to supervision of Case Managers (Sv)	4. Provision of services to meet the needs of older youth (P)
5. Worker/Parent Visits (P)	5. Cases returned to CD for catastrophic costs/court order (Sv)	5. Timely development and implementation of a Social Service Plan to address the reasons why the child is in care (P) and timely development and implementation of primary and concurrent permanency plan (P)
6. Re-Entries into Foster Care (P)		
7. Number of Caseworker Changes (Sv)		

Any other metrics and outcome goals that may be required by law or that Children’s Division may decide are appropriate can be added.

Additional information regarding the origins, purpose, and implementation of HB1414, including historical information contained in previous reports, can be found on the [HB1414 Page](#).

Evaluation Tool and Metrics (13 CSR 35-35.100)

Foster Care Case Management Dashboard (HB 1414, Section 210.112 Performance Data Indicators)

The Foster Care Case Management Dashboard (FCCMD), available to all case management agencies, will display Missouri’s data each month by circuit, case management provider, and county. The data and metrics will apply to both the Children’s Division and its contracted case management agencies. Each agency’s leadership and quality teams, along with the Children’s Division’s contracted case management oversight team, will review the data and create improvement plans as indicated.

Child and Family Services Review (CFSR)

In order to comply with the requirements of case evaluation, the Response and Evaluation Team made the determination to utilize the existing Child and Family Services Review process and tools in the collection of information for purposes of HB 1414 evaluation of case management.

The Child and Family Services Review (CFSR) is a federally required process for evaluating child welfare systems nationwide. The Children's Bureau conducts the CFSRs, which are periodic reviews of state child welfare systems, to achieve three goals:

- Ensure conformity with federal child welfare requirements
- Determine what is actually happening to children and families as they are engaged in child welfare services
- Assist states in helping children and families achieve positive outcomes

The CFSR case review includes all children in foster care under the age of eighteen. Selection of cases for CFSR case review is completed randomly throughout the state, to include cases managed by Children’s Division and cases managed by Foster Care Case Management (FCCM) agencies. Foster care cases are randomly chosen following federally approved procedures each quarter for review. The number of foster care cases reviewed each quarter was negotiated and approved by the federal Child and Family Service Review Measurement and Sampling Committee (MASC). The CFSR case review tool is comprised of questions applied to the selected sample, which require the assessment of 18 items falling within the outcomes of safety, permanency, and child and family wellbeing.

Missouri implemented a review process in April 2018 that embraced the standards of the federal Child and Family Services Review. While the initial review system was built into the Children’s Division’s electronic case management system, it mirrored all aspects of the federal onsite review instrument (OSRI). In September 2022, Missouri made the transition from their internal system to the federal online monitoring system (OMS) because:

1. Missouri would have had to make updates to their internal system that were not fiscally responsible or practical; and
2. The OMS allows Children’s Division to separate out reviews by provider and location where the internal system did not allow such a review.

The CFSR Online Monitoring System (OMS) is a web-based application consisting of the Onsite Review Instrument (OSRI), the Stakeholder Interview Guide (SIG), review and user management functions for OMS State Administrators, data indicator visualizations, and data analysis reports and tools. The OMS is used for both Children’s Bureau-led CFSRs and State-led CFSRs. States can use the OMS for their own continuous quality improvement (CQI) and training/practice purposes.

The Onsite Review Instrument is the federal review tool used to review both foster care and in-home services cases during the onsite review component of the Child and Family Services Reviews. In completing the instrument, reviewers conduct case file reviews and case-related interviews with children, parents, foster parents, caseworkers, and other professionals involved with the child. The instrument is organized into a Face Sheet and three sections. On the Face Sheet, reviewers document general information about a case, such as the type of case. The three sections focus on the outcome domains that form the basis of the Child and Family Services Reviews: safety, permanency, and child and family well-being. For each outcome, reviewers collect information on a number of “items” related to that outcome.

In addition to data that is pulled from the OMS, the state is provided with CFSR Data Profiles. These are produced by the Children’s Bureau twice per year, typically in February and August. The profiles contain data relevant to this report. Data for the profiles is pulled from the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) and the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS).

AFCARS was established to provide data that would assist in policy development and program management. Data can be used by policymakers at the federal, Tribal, and state levels to assess how many children are in foster care, reasons why they enter, how they exit, and to develop strategies to prevent their unnecessary placement into foster care which makes it possible to identify trends.

The data enables the Children’s Bureau to administer the federal title IV-E foster care and adoption assistance programs more effectively. The Children’s Bureau and Administration for Children and Families (ACF) use these data sets for several purposes, including:

- Responding to Congressional requests for current data on children in foster care or those who have been adopted;

- Responding to questions and requests from other Federal departments and agencies, including the General Accounting Office (GAO), the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Department of Health and Human Services' Office of Inspector General (OIG), national advocacy organizations, States, Tribes, and other interested organizations;
- Developing short and long-term budget projections;
- Developing trend analyses and short and long-term planning;
- Targeting areas for greater or potential technical assistance efforts, for discretionary service grants, research and evaluation, and regulatory change; and
- Determining and assessing outcomes for children and families.

The National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) is a voluntary data collection system that gathers information from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico about reports of child abuse and neglect. NCANDS was established in response to the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) of 1988. The data are used to examine trends in child abuse and neglect across the country, and key findings are published in Child Welfare Outcomes Reports to Congress and annual Child Maltreatment reports.

Standardized Stakeholder Feedback Tool Data

Regulation 13 CSR 13 35-35.100 requires the use of a standardized stakeholder feedback tool. The goal of these surveys is to collect data from stakeholders pertaining to the quantity, quality, and effectiveness of case management services provided by the Division and its Foster Care Case Management (FCCM) Agencies. Surveys are sent to a sample selection of the following groups:

- Youth in Alternative Care (12+)
- Foster Parents & Resource Parents
- Adoptive Parents
- Parent(s) or Legal Guardian(s) of Children in Care
- Juvenile Officers
- Judges of the Juvenile and/or Family Court

As of March 2024, the Children's Division and all FCCM agencies have adopted an electronic platform and implementation of a Standardized Stakeholder Feedback tool. Data gathered from surveys sent to the groups listed above will be included in the quarterly report, as it is available.

Other data sources (as listed in 13 CSR 35-35.100)

- Data from surveys;
- Detailed case reviews of individual cases of children as described below;
- Data and information from federal onsite CSFR review;
- External audits and program reviews;
- Other sources of information as may be necessary.

Foster Care Case Management Agency Codes (FCCM)

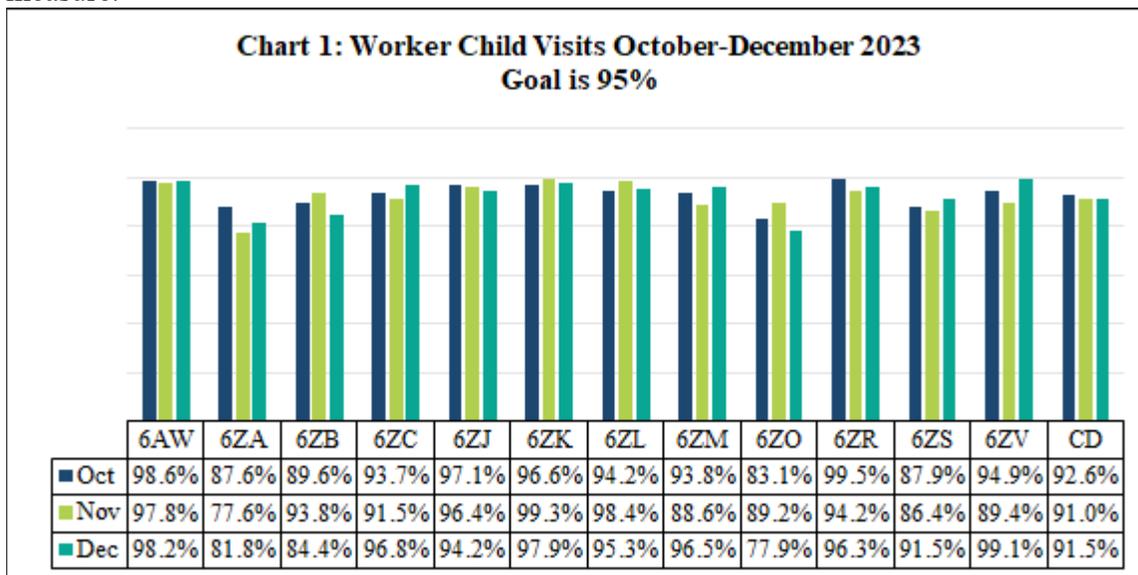
Due to character limits across many data entry and reporting points, each contract held by an FCCM agency is assigned an abbreviated code. For any data that is sorted by agency, these codes will represent the agency which holds the contract. It should be noted that Missouri Alliance for Children and Families (MACF) holds multiple contracts throughout the state.

- 6AW: Missouri Alliance for Children and Families (MACF); Specialized Care Contract
- 6ZA: MO Alliance Permanency Program (MACF)
- 6ZB: Children’s Permanency Partnership
- 6ZC: St. Louis Partners
- 6ZO: Crittenton
- 6ZM: Springfield Children’s Coalition (MACF)
- 6ZL: Southwest Children’s Coalition (MACF)
- 6ZJ: Central Children’s Coalition (MACF)
- 6ZK: South Central Children’s Coalition (MACF)
- 6ZR: Kansas City Children’s Coalition (MACF)
- 6ZS: Southeast Children’s Coalition (MACF)
- 6ZV: KVC Missouri (Previously named Great Circle and changed to KVC in 4/2023)

Phase I Reporting (Reporting Period: October 1 to December 31, 2023)

A. Safety Domain: Caseworker Monthly Visits with Children in Foster Care

In the following chart, the data shows the percentage of children in foster care seen by a worker during the calendar month. Children’s Division policy indicates that the worker should meet face-to-face with the child a minimum of one time per month with the majority of the visits being in the placement to monitor and assess the safety of the child. The goal of 95% is a federal measure.

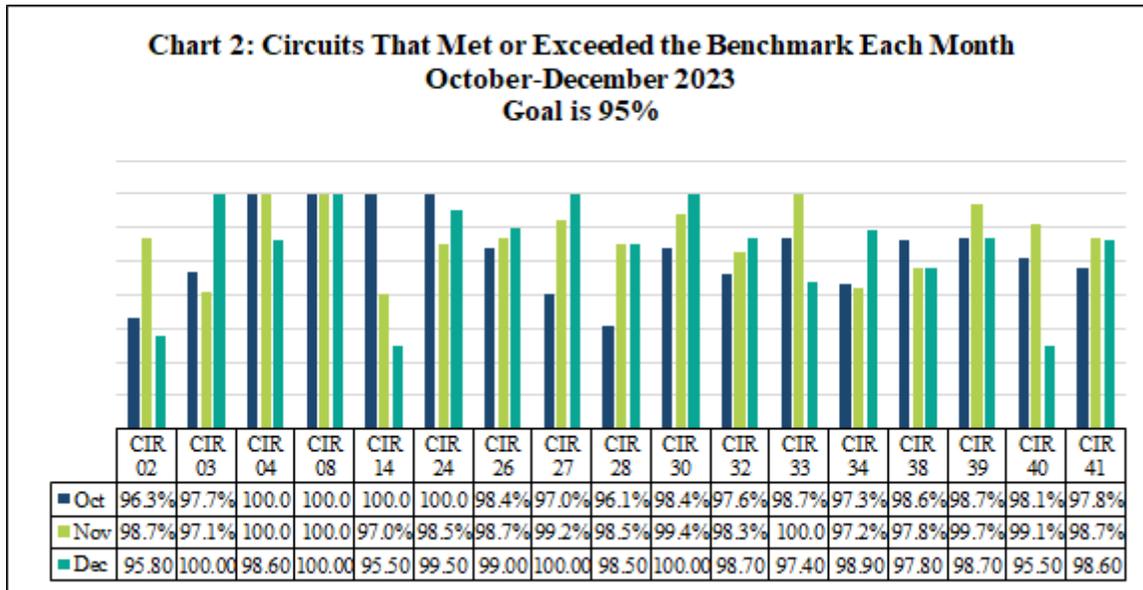


*Source: DSS\Research Report RS5HBDM0, November 2023-January 2024

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Analysis of Chart 1: According to the dashboard data the Worker with Child Visit measure has not been met statewide by most agencies during the period of October 2023 through December 2023. There are two agencies that have met the benchmark all three months: 6AW and 6ZK.

Chart 2 shows circuits that met or exceeded the benchmark of 95% each month. The goal of 95% is a federal measure.



*Source: DSS\Research Report RS5HBDM0, November 2023-January 2024

Analysis of Chart 2: According to the dashboard, 17 out of 46 circuits met or exceeded the benchmark each month during the period of October through December 2023.

Chart 3 includes data from both Children’s Division and Foster Care Case Management agencies. The chart shows, for each month, how many circuits met or exceeded the goal of 95% (E), how many were within 4% (D) of the goal, how many missed it by 4%-14% (C), how many missed it by 14%-24% (B), and how many missed it by 24%-36% (A). The goal of 95% is a federal measure.

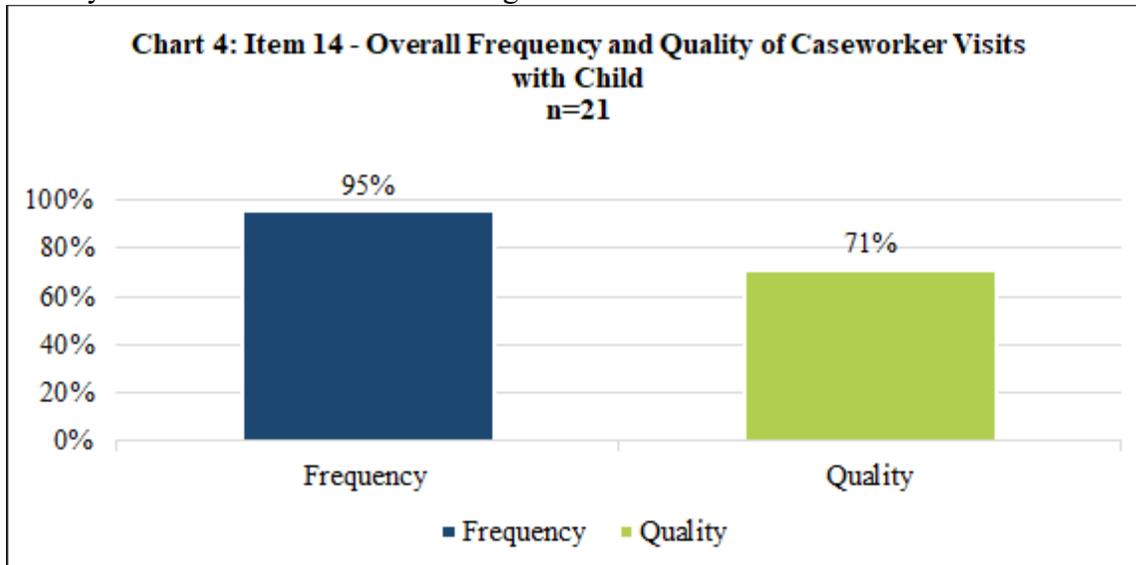
Chart 3: Percentage of Worker Child Visits Grouped by Circuit					
	A	B	C	D	E
	59.0%-70.9%	71.0%-80.9%	81.0%-90.9%	91.0%-94.9%	95% or greater
October	0	2	10	5	29
November	0	7	5	7	27
December	0	3	10	9	24

*Source: DSS\Research Report RS5HBDM0, November 2023-January 2024

Analysis of Chart 3: Over half of the 46 circuits met or exceeded the goal of 95% for October through December 2023.

Child and Family Services Review Data

Item 14 in the CFSR evaluates frequency and quality of caseworker visits with child to ensure the child’s safety, permanency, and well-being and to promote achievement of case goals. Twenty-one cases were reviewed. The goal of 95% is a federal measure.



*Source: Missouri CFSR-Item 14 Data, October-December 2023

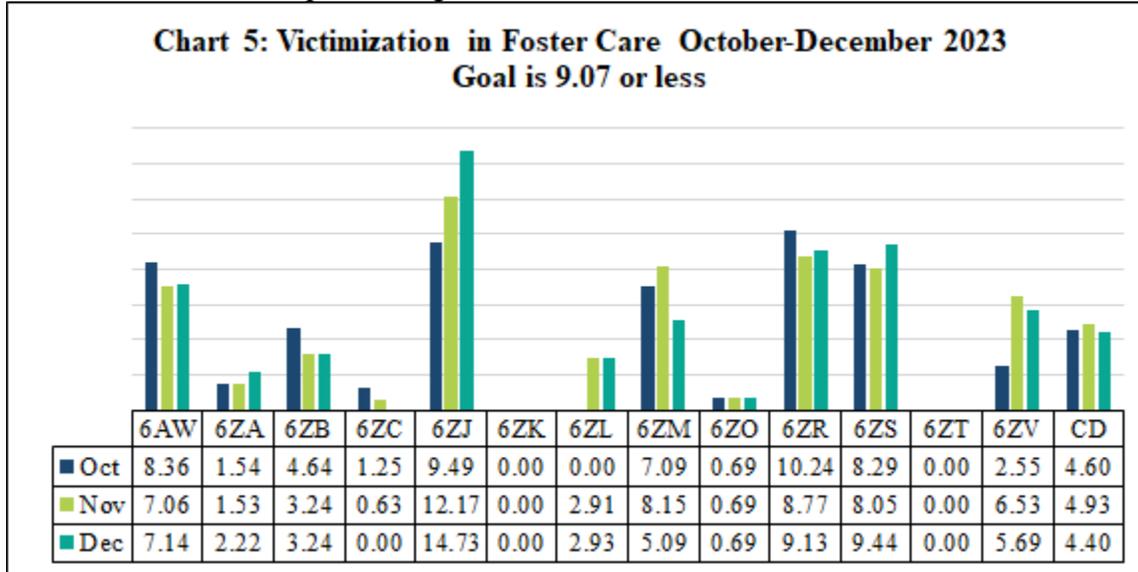
Analysis of Chart 4: Of the 21 cases reviewed, six were rated ANI (Area Needing Improvement) in the frequency and quality of the caseworker visits with a child. Factors contributing to a rating of ANI included visits occurring less frequently than monthly, the worker not visiting with the child alone and not observing the child’s environment or interactions with other household members.

There were 15 cases rated Strength in this area. Common themes included visits conducted at a frequency of at least monthly. In some cases visits occurred as frequently as weekly or additional contact between the worker and the child occurred by phone or FaceTime. The visits were of sufficient quality because they included face-to-face contact with the child, alone, in the placement setting. The visits were at least 30 minutes to one hour in duration and included observation of the living environment and the child’s interactions with other household members. Conversations focused on the child’s needs, services, and case planning.

Data Analysis Summary: According to the dashboard, as a state, the measure for worker with child visits is not being met. Results from the quarterly CFSR case review reflect that the measure was met for frequency, but not all of those visits were of sufficient quality.

B. Safety Domain: Victimization in Foster Care

In the following chart, victimization is defined as a child in foster care where the state determined at least one preponderance of evidence finding for abuse or neglect. A lower value is desirable. It should be noted that this metric measures a rolling calendar year so a report counted in one month should be reflected in subsequent months until the twelve-month time period has been reached for that report. The goal of 9.07 or less is a federal measure.

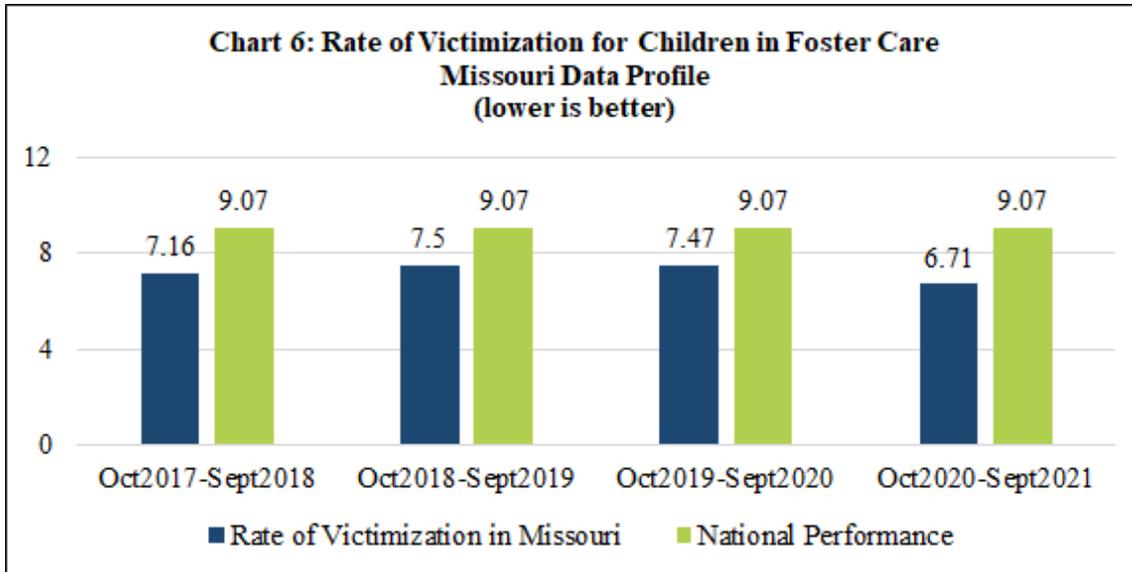


*Source: DSS\Research Report RS5HBAM0, November 2023-January 2024

Analysis of Chart 5: Foster Care Case Management Dashboard data indicates that, overall, this measure is being met statewide.

Child and Family Services Review Data

Chart 6 compares the rate of victimization for children in foster care in Missouri to the rate of victimization for children in foster care in the nation as a whole. This chart utilizes Risk Standardized Performance (RSP) data, which allows for a comparison of the state's performance relative to states with similar data indicators for foster children. Risk-Standardized Performance (RSP) is derived from a multi-level statistical model and reflects the state's performance relative to states with similar children and takes into account the number of children the state served, the age distribution of these children, and, for one indicator the state's entry rate. It uses risk adjustment to minimize differences in outcomes due to factors over which the state has little control and provides a more fair comparison of state performance against the national performance. For more information about how the RSP is calculated, please visit [What is National Performance and How is it Calculated](#). The reporting period for this report corresponds to the federal fiscal year, October through September. The goal of 9.07 or less is a federal measure.



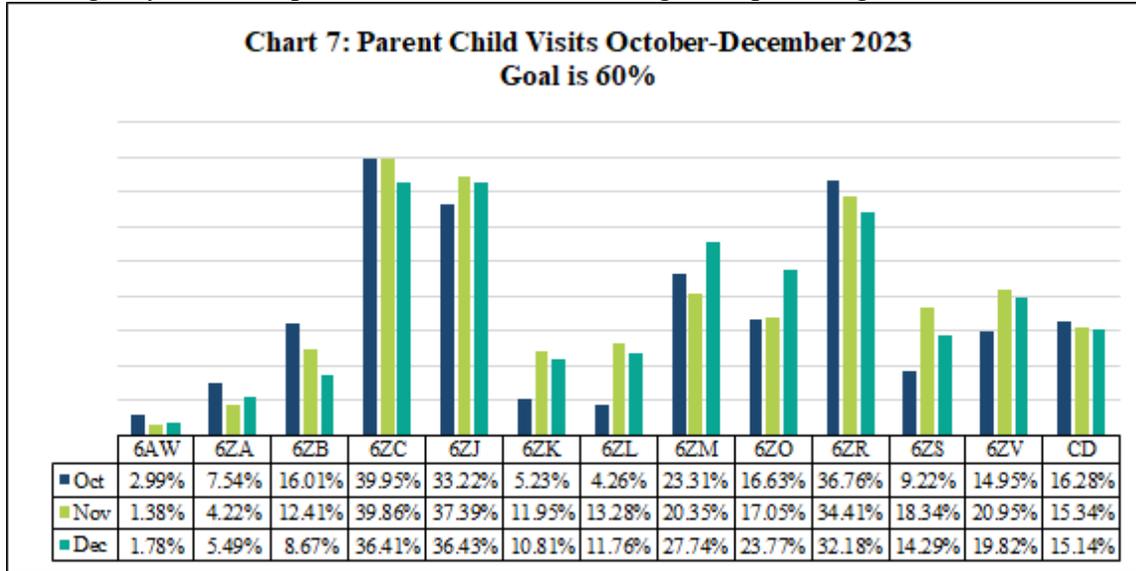
*Source: MO CFSR 4 Data Profile, August 2023 (Released: January 2024)

Analysis of Chart 6: According to the CFSR Data Profile, this measure is being met as a state. As a whole, Missouri’s most recent federal fiscal year rate of victimization is 6.71, which is below the national performance of 9.07.

Data Analysis Summary: According to both the Foster Care Case Management Dashboard and the CFSR Data Profile, Missouri is meeting the goal of victimization rates for children in foster care.

C. Well-Being Domain: Parent Visits with Child

The current Children’s Division policy requirement is to facilitate at least one visit a month for each child for parents that are eligible to receive visits. Visits contrary to orders of the court are not required. The following chart represents the percentage of parent child visits completed by each agency. The Response and Evaluation team agreed upon the goal of 60%.



*Source: DSS\Research Report RS5HBEM0, November 2023-January 2024

Chart 7 Analysis: Foster Care Case Management Dashboard on Parent/Child Visits data reflects that no agency is meeting the benchmark of 60% for this measure.

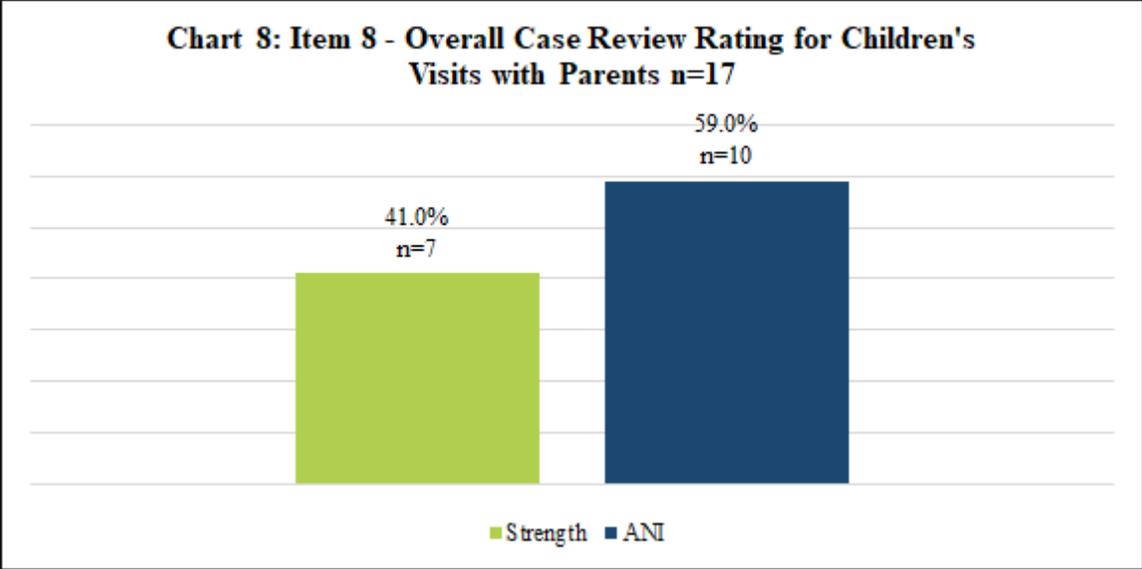
Child and Family Services Review Data

Item 8 in the CFSR evaluates frequency and quality of each applicable parent’s visits with their child to ensure the child’s safety, permanency, and well-being and to promote achievement of case goals. To be applicable for review of this item, each parent must be either a parent from whom the child was removed or who had a pre-existing relationship with the child, and with whom the agency is working toward reunification. Frequency of the visits, or how often they occur, is assessed based on the circumstances of the case, including the child’s age and imminence of reunification.

Factors considered in assessing the quality of the child’s visits with their parents include, but are not limited to, the duration of visits, whether or not they took place in a comfortable atmosphere that would encourage interaction, and whether unsupervised visits were allowed to take place in the parent’s home.

The chart below indicates the percentage of cases that had an overall rating of “Strength” or “Area Needing Improvement” (ANI) regarding the child’s visits with the mother and father. In order to receive an overall rating of “Strength” all parents identified as applicable for review of this item must have received a “Strength” for both the frequency and quality of their visits with their children. This chart reflects a statewide view that includes both Children’s Division and any Foster Care Case Management agencies who had cases reviewed. The goal of 95% is a federal measure.

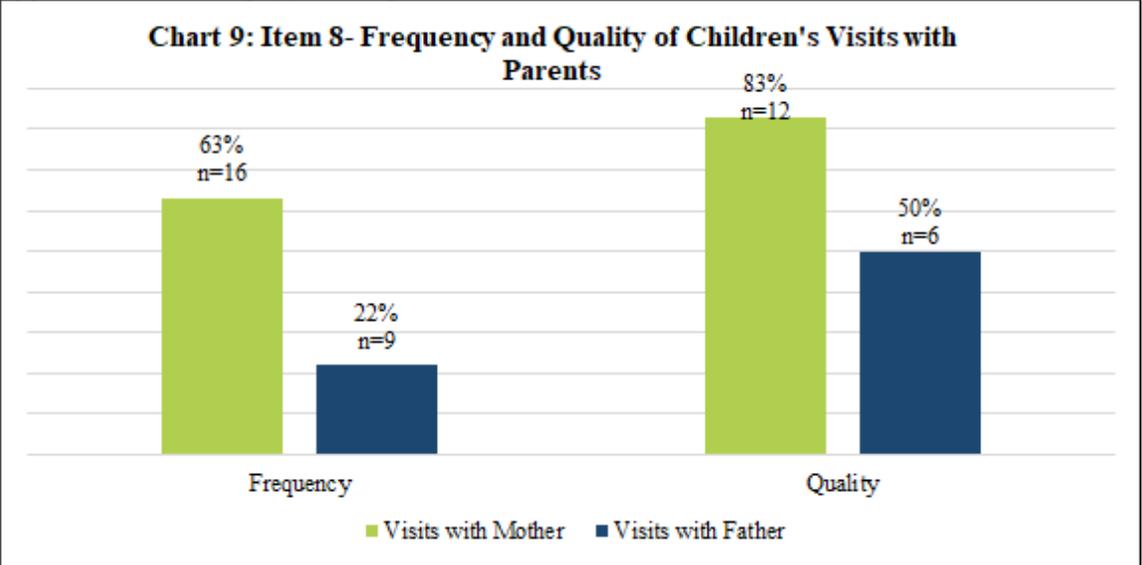
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*Source: Missouri CFSR-Item 8 Data, October- December 2023

Analysis of Chart 8: Of 17 cases applicable for rating of this item, seven received an overall rating of Strength, indicating that both the frequency and quality were sufficient. Ten cases were rated ANI. All 10 received that rating, at least in part, due to inadequate frequency of visits with one or both parents.

The following chart demonstrates the percentage of cases in which the children’s visits with their mother and father were of sufficient frequency or quality to promote continuity in the child’s relationships with them. The number of cases applicable for rating of each of these measures can differ. If the child never visited the parent, then the rating would reflect that the visits were not of sufficient frequency but the quality of the visits would not be rated, as there were no visits during which the quality could have been demonstrated. Each bar indicates how many cases were applicable for rating (n). The goal of 95% is a federal measure.



*Source: Missouri CFSR-Item 8 Data, October- December 2023

Analysis of Chart 9: Sixteen cases were applicable for review regarding the frequency of the child's visits with the mother. Of those, 10 were rated Strength and six were rated ANI. Nine were applicable for review of the frequency of the child's visits with the father. Of those, two were rated Strength and seven were rated ANI. Factors contributing to a rating of Strength included visits of two to three times per week and unrestricted visits supervised by the placement provider. The frequency of these visits were set from the beginning of the case. In other scenarios, visits increased throughout the case as safety concerns were alleviated in an effort to work toward Trial Home Visits. A factor contributing to ratings of ANI for the frequency of visits included lack of exploration of increased visits even through all safety concerns had been alleviated.

Twelve cases were applicable for review regarding the quality of the caseworker's visits with the mother. Of those, 10 were rated Strength and two were rated ANI. Six cases were applicable for review of the quality of the caseworker's visits with the father. Of those, three were rated Strength and three were rated ANI. Notable factors contributing to ANI ratings regarding the quality of visits included workers not engaging parents (including incarcerated parents) in visits and workers not making concerted efforts to address any barriers the parent(s) might have had in attending visits.

Data Analysis Summary: Statewide, the goal of 60% for parent and child visits was not met. No circuit or agency is meeting the goal for this measure. The information is collected with regard to this metric; however, the information has proven difficult to identify and extract from the FACES and information technology system due to irregularities in documentation location within the system, which may be causing visits to be undercounted. Barriers to accurate data collections include:

1. There are many options to select a relationship with a child and if not entered correctly the visit is not counted in the data.
2. Several steps need to be taken in the FACES system for a parent/child visit to be captured in the data. It is believed that some staff are entering these visits elsewhere in FACES (as contacts) which does not give the option as parent/child for the purpose of the contact.

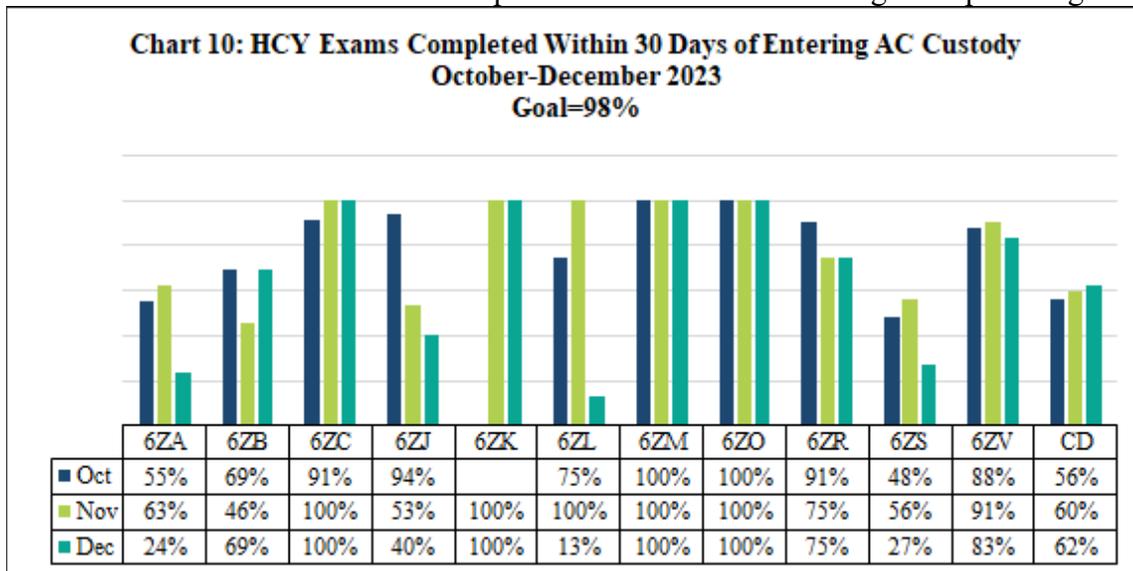
Technical Assistance has been provided from the Quality Assurance teams to Children's Division and Foster Care Case Management staff in regards to how and where to enter the parent/child visits within the FACES and information technology system. This assistance will be ongoing.

Results from the quarterly CFSR case review reflect that children did visit with their mothers in 63% of the cases reviewed, but fell short of the goal regarding the children's visits with their fathers. Of the visits that did occur, the quality was generally better for visits with the mother than with the father as well.

D. Well-Being Domain: Medical Exam Completion (HCY/EPST)

Every child is required to have a Healthy Child and Youth Exam (HCY) within 30 days of entering into care which includes basic vision, hearing and dental examinations. This data could include children who were in care for less than 30 days. The data is collected in a way to make sure that each child’s HCY information is accounted for, regardless of whether the child entered care at the beginning of a month or the end of a month, while still making sure that the agency has 30 days to have the HCY completed. For example, October HCY data will be pulled on the sixth business day in December, which allows for HCY information to be collected on every child who entered care in the entire month of October.

The following chart shows the percentage of children who entered care during the months evaluated who received a HCY within 30 days of the entry. If an agency does not have an entry for the month, no data will show. It should be noted that 6AW does not get new entries and are not included in this measure. The Response and Evaluation Team agreed upon the goal of 98%.



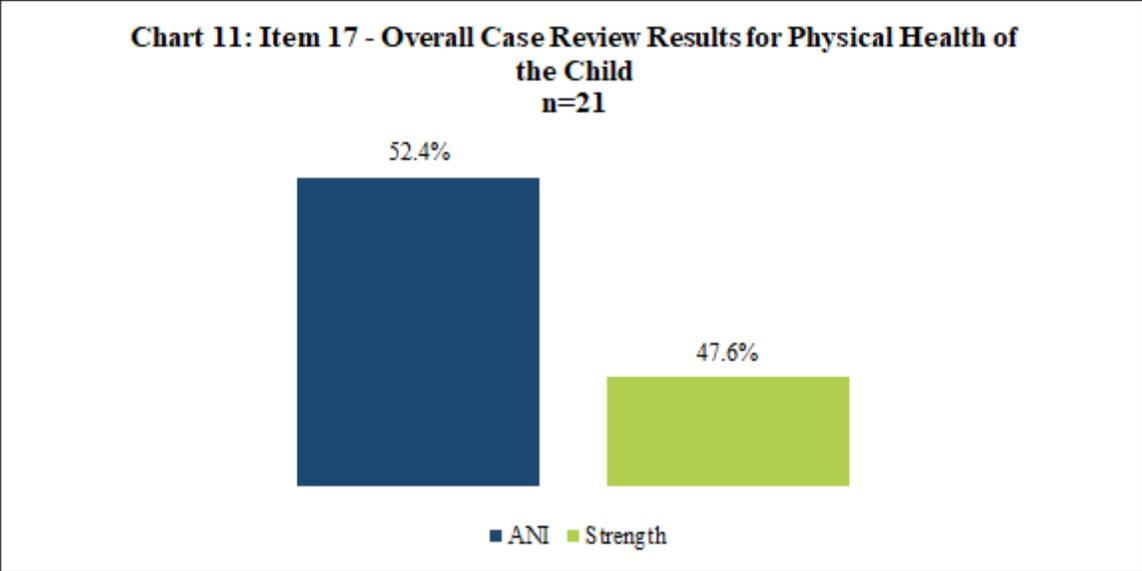
*Source: DSS\Research Report RS5HBFM0, December 2023-February 2024

Analysis of Chart 10: Foster Care Case Management Dashboard data shows that the state as a whole has not met the benchmark of 98% for timely completion of HCY exams when children enter foster care.

Child and Family Services Review Data

Item 17 of the CFSR assesses whether the agency conducted accurate initial and on-going assessments of, and addressed, the physical health needs of the child, including dental health needs.

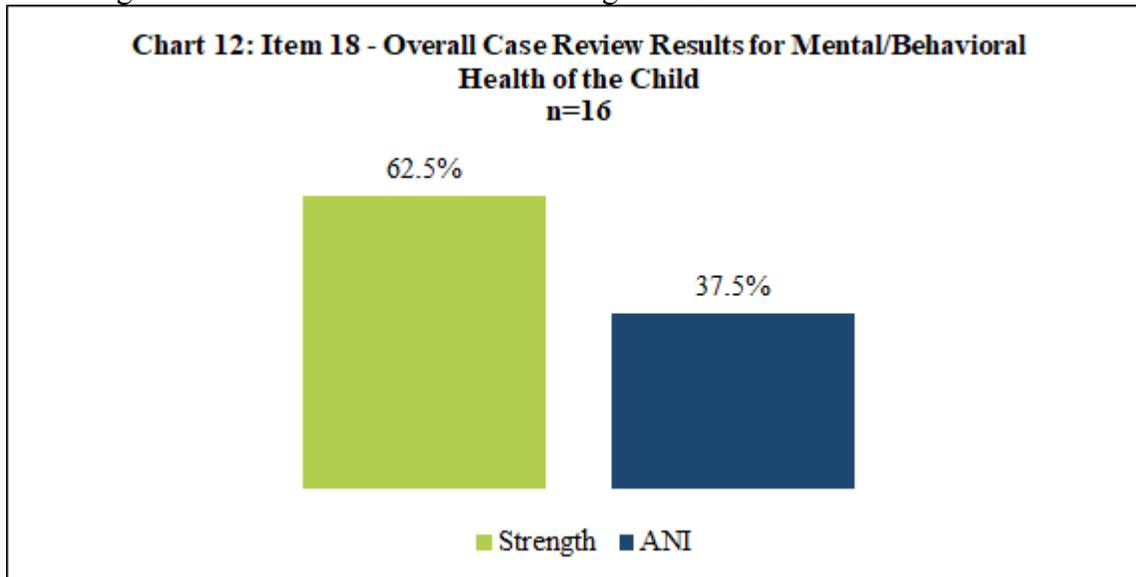
The following chart indicates the percentage of cases that had an overall rating of “Strength” or “Area Needing Improvement” (ANI). This chart reflects a statewide view that includes both Children’s Division and any FCCM agencies who had cases reviewed. The goal of 95% is a federal measure.



*Source: Missouri CFSR-Item 17 Data, October- December 2023

Analysis of Chart 11: Of the 21 cases reviewed, 11 were rated ANI. Ten of the 11 received the ANI rating, at least in part, due to the agency not assessing the child’s dental health needs. In four of the cases, the physical health needs were also not appropriately assessed or addressed. In one case, the dental needs were assessed but the physical health needs were not addressed. Ten cases were rated Strength, indicating that all physical health needs, including dental, were assessed and addressed.

Item 18 of the CFSR assesses whether the agency addressed the mental/behavioral health needs of the child. Foster care cases are only applicable for an assessment of this item if the child had mental/behavioral health needs, including substance abuse issues. The following chart indicates the percentage of cases that had an overall rating of “Strength” or “Area Needing Improvement” (ANI). This chart reflects a statewide view that includes both Children’s Division and any FCCM agencies who had cases reviewed. The goal of 95% is a federal measure.



*Source: Missouri CFSR-Item 18 Data, October-December 2023

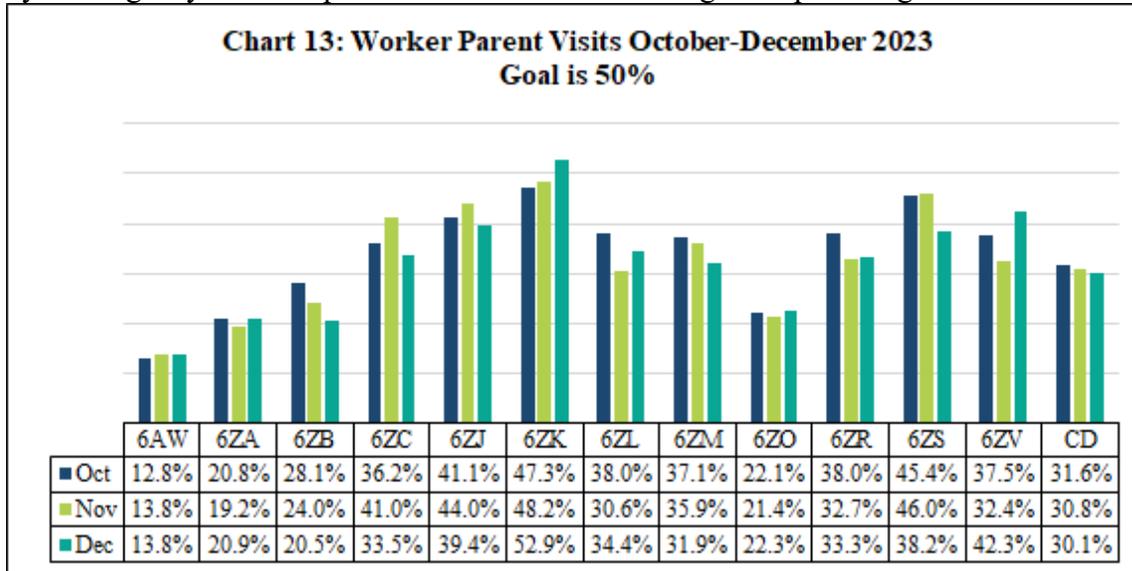
Analysis of Chart 12: Of 16 cases applicable for review of this item, six were rated ANI. Factors contributing to rating of ANI included workers not assessing behavioral or mental health needs, or providing services for identified needs.

Ten cases were rated Strength, indicating that the child’s mental/behavioral health needs were accurately assessed and the appropriate services were provided to address identified needs.

Data Analysis Summary: The state as a whole is not meeting the benchmark of 98% for timely completion of HCY exams when children enter foster care. For the month of October 2023, 43 circuits had foster care entries and would therefore have required HCY exams. Seven of the 43 circuits met the measure for October 2023. For the month of November 2023, 40 circuits had foster care entries and would therefore have required HCY exams. Five of the 40 circuits met the measure for November 2023. For the month of December 2023, 43 circuits had foster care entries and would therefore have required HCY exams. Eleven of the 43 circuits met the measure for December 2023. The quarterly CFSR case review results reflect that there is improvement needed in the assessment of physical and mental health needs and the provision of services to meet those needs.

E. Permanency Domain: Worker Visits with Parent

This is measured by each parent having a minimum of one visit per month with the worker. The following chart shows the percentage of parents of children in foster care that were visited by each agency. The Response and Evaluation Team agreed upon the goal of 50%.



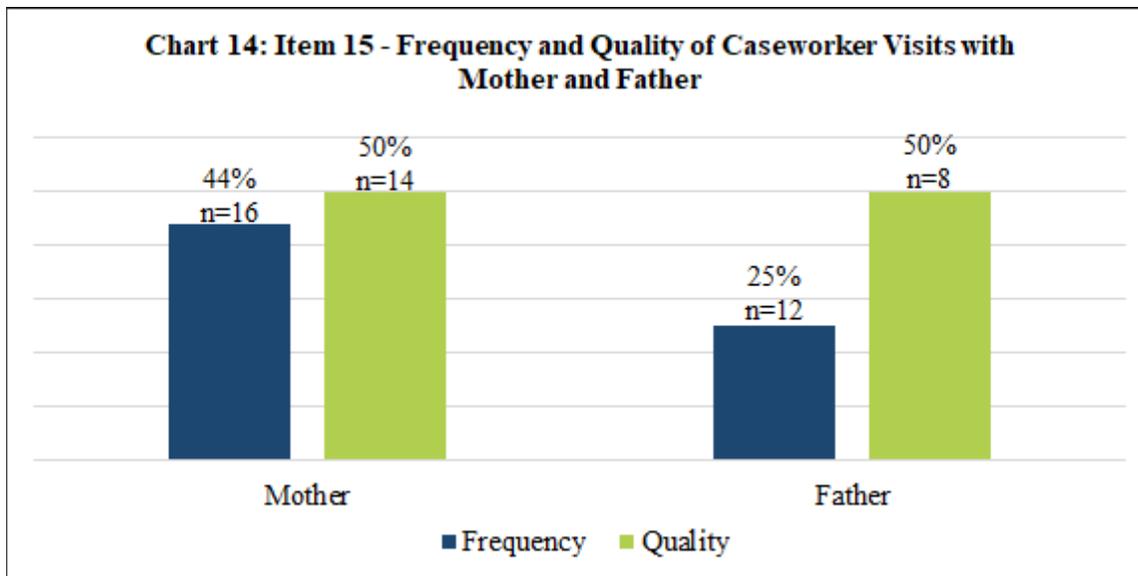
*Source: DSS\Research Report RS5HBDM0, November 2023-January 2024

Analysis of Chart 13: Foster Care Case Management Dashboard Data indicates no agency met the benchmark of 50% in all three months, October 2023 through December 2023.

Child and Family Services Review Data

Item 15 of the CFSR assesses whether the frequency and quality of the worker’s visits with each of the parents was sufficient to ensure the safety, permanency, and well-being of the child and promote achievement of case goals.

The following chart demonstrates the percentage of cases in which the caseworker’s visits with the mother and father were of sufficient frequency or quality. The number of cases applicable for rating of each of these measures can differ. If the Case Manager never visited the parent, the rating would reflect that the visits were not of sufficient frequency but the quality would not be rated, as there were no visits during which the quality could have been demonstrated. Each bar indicates how many cases were applicable for rating (n). The goal of 95% is a federal measure.



*Source: Missouri CFSR-Item 15 Data, October-December 2023

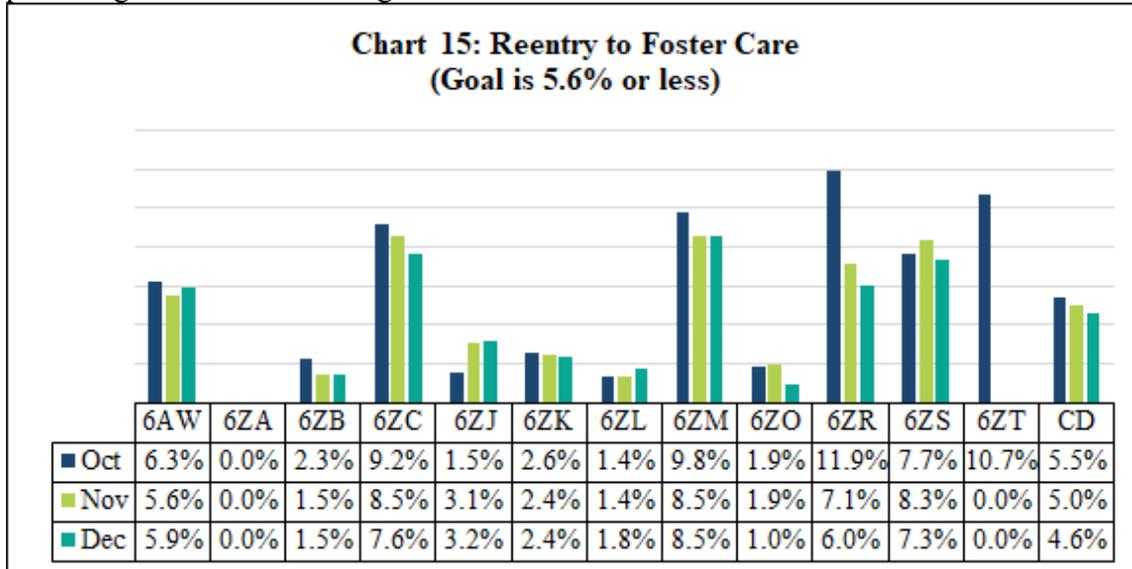
Analysis of Chart 14: Sixteen cases were applicable for review regarding the frequency of the caseworker’s visits with the mother. Of those, seven were rated Strength and nine were rated ANI. Twelve were applicable for review of the frequency of the caseworker’s visits with the father. Of those, three were rated Strength and nine were rated ANI. Common themes in cases rated a Strength included visits conducted at a frequency of at least monthly. In most cases, additional contact occurred regularly by phone or text. Cases receiving a rating of ANI for the frequency of visits ranged from no visits up to four visits during the entire 12-month period under review. Lack of visits or other forms of contact with incarcerated parents remains an area for improvement.

Fourteen cases were applicable for review regarding the quality of the caseworker’s visits with the mother. Of those, seven were rated Strength and seven were rated ANI. Eight cases were applicable for review of the quality of the caseworker’s visits with the father. Of those, four were rated Strength and four were rated ANI. Common themes in cases rated Strength included face-to-face contact in a setting that allowed for open and honest communication. The visits were at least 30 minutes to one hour in duration and conversations focused on needs, services, and progress toward case goals. In one case, visits occurred less than monthly but the worker made concerted efforts to see the parents monthly by attempting in person home visits each month, calling the parents, texting the parents, and sending letters in an attempt to schedule visits with them.

Data Analysis Summary: Statewide, the goal of 50% for worker with parent visits is not being met. For the month of October 2023, six of the 46 circuits met the goal. For the month of November 2023, eight of the 46 circuits met the goal. For the month of December 2023, five of the 46 circuits met the goal. Quarterly CFSR case review results indicate that workers did visit with the mothers monthly in 56% of the cases reviewed. However, the frequency of workers visits with fathers was less than half that and of visits that were conducted with parents, only half were of sufficient quality.

F. Permanency Domain: Reentry into Foster Care

The following chart represents the percentage of foster children who exited foster care and then re-entered within 12 months, broken down by agency. For example, for Children’s Division in the month of October 2023, the percentage represents children who exited care in October 2022 and then sometime in the next 12 months from October 2022 they reentered care. A lower percentage is desirable. The goal of 5.6% or less is a federal measure.



*Source: DSS\Research Report RS5HBCM0, November 2023-January 2024

Analysis of Chart 15: The goal was met by over half of the agencies in all three months of October through December 2023. This measures, foster children who exited care to reunification, guardianship or placement with a fit and willing relative during a 12-month period and then reentered care within 12 months of their exit date. The reentry is counted for the agency that was assigned the case when it closed in the system. No percentage represents that there were no exits. 0.00% represents that there were no reentries. Some of the foster care case management agencies are represented under specialized case management and have more difficult cases, which could contribute to a higher frequency of re-entries.

Chart 16, below includes both Children’s Division and Foster Care Case Management. It shows, for each month, how many circuits were meeting or performing better than the goal of 5.6% (D), how many are within 4.4% (C) of the goal, how many missed it by 4.5%-9.4% (B), and how many missed it by 9.5%-38.8% (A). This is important because the few circuits missing the goal by 9.5%-38.8% could heavily influence the state’s overall percentage, depending on the number of children in foster care in those circuits. For this measure, a lower percentage is desirable. The goal of 5.6% or less is a federal measure.

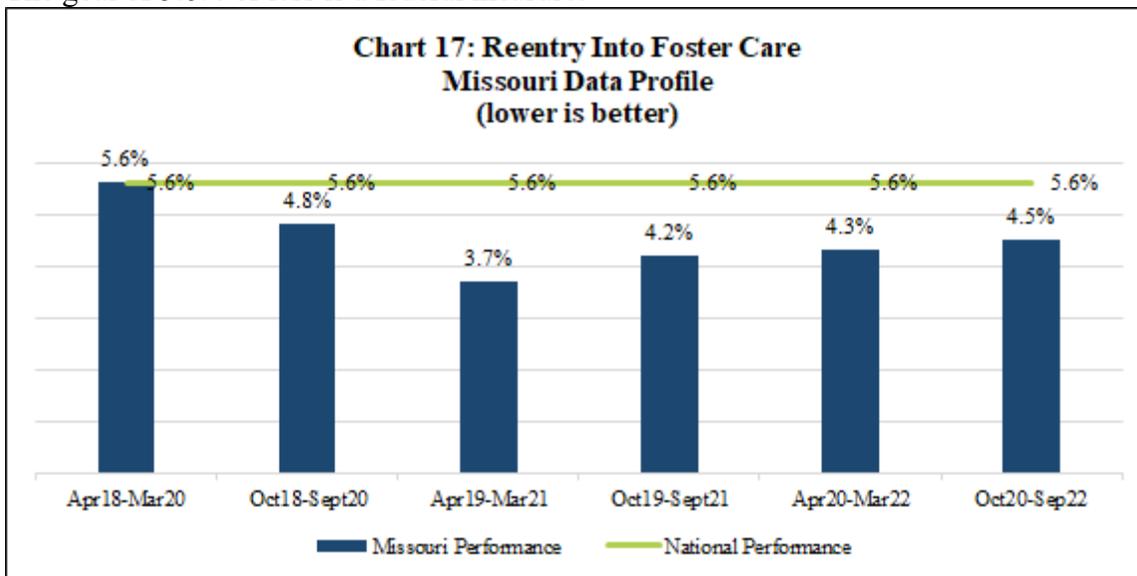
Chart 16: Percentage of Reentry Into Foster Care Grouped by Circuit				
	A	B	C	D
	15.1%-44.4%	10.1%-15%	5.7%-10%	0%-5.6%
October	2	5	11	28
November	2	4	10	30
December	0	5	10	31

*Source: DSS\Research Report RS5HBCM0, November 2023-January 2024

Analysis of Chart 16: Over half of the 46 circuits met the goal of 5.6% or less for October, November and December.

Child and Family Services Review Data

The following chart compares the rate of reentry into foster care for children in Missouri to the rate of reentry into foster care for children in the nation as a whole. This chart utilizes Risk Standardized Performance (RSP) data, which allows for a comparison of the state’s performance relative to states with similar data indicators for foster children. Risk-Standardized Performance (RSP) is derived from a multi-level statistical model and reflects the state’s performance compared to states with children who share the same type of characteristics and takes into account the number of children the state served, the age distribution of these children, and, for one indicator the state’s entry rate. It uses risk adjustment to minimize differences in outcomes due to factors over which the state has little control and provides a more fair comparison of state performance against the national performance. For more information about how the RSP is calculated, please visit [What is National Performance and How is it Calculated](#). A lower rate is desirable. This data does not differentiate between Children’s Division and FCCM agencies. The goal of 5.6% or less is a federal measure.



*Source: MO CFSR 4 Data Profile, August 2023 (Released: January 2024)

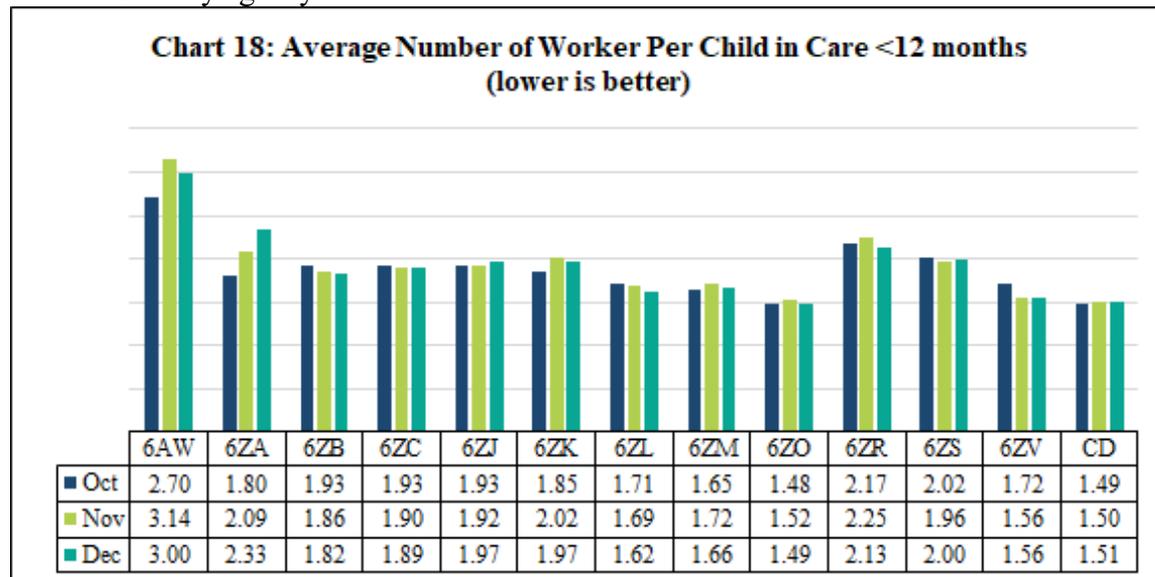
Analysis of Chart 17: Missouri’s performance continues to exceed national performance.

Data Analysis Summary: The target goal was met by over half of the agencies and circuits in all three months for reentry into foster care. Missouri continues to exceed national performance.

G. Service Domain: Average Number of Workers Per Child in Care (Less Than 12 Months and 12+ Months)

This measure looks at the average number of workers assigned for Children’s Division and Foster Care Case Management for children in foster care less than 12 months and over 12 months. As there is no federal benchmark, the expected performance benchmark will be determined by the Response and Evaluation Team now that data has been collected for approximately one year. The Response and Evaluation Team will use this baseline data to establish a reasonable goal. It should be noted that the average number of workers includes all workers assigned to a case and are not separated between Children’s Division and FCCM. The measure is pulled by who is currently case managing the case. For example, if the case had two CD workers and two 6AW workers and the case is currently case managed by 6AW, then the average would be reflected under 6AW.

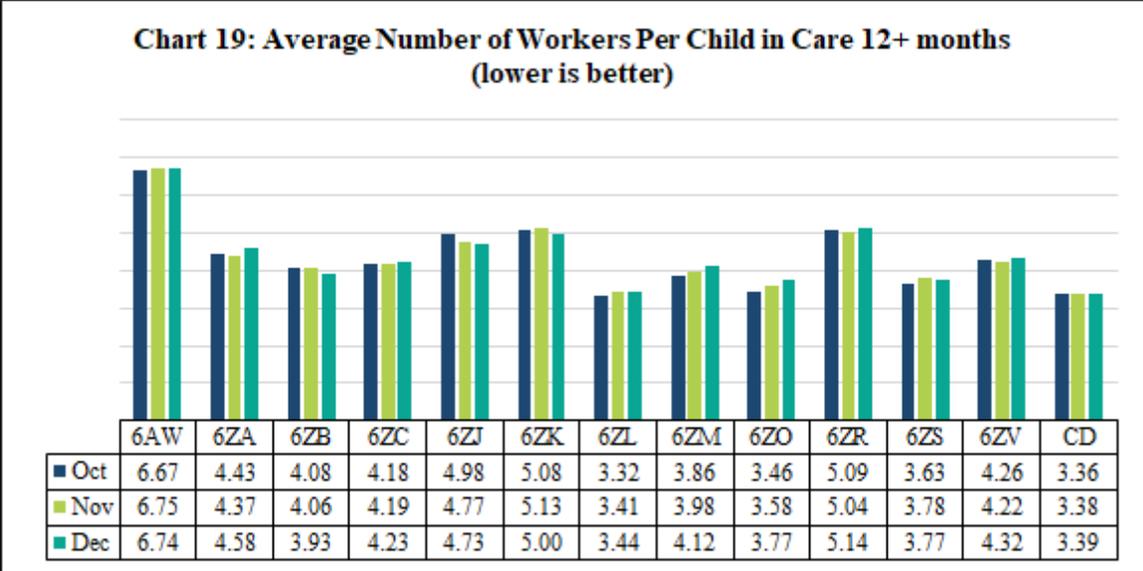
Research shows the lower the number the less time a case takes to resolution. The following chart depicts the average number of workers for each child who was in care less than 12 months, broken down by agency. A lower number is desirable for this measure.



*Source: DSS\Research Report RS5HBBM0, November 2023-January 2024

Analysis of Chart 18: Children who were in care for less than 12 months experienced anywhere from 1.48 to 3.14 workers during their first year in foster care.

The following chart depicts the average number of workers for each child who was in care longer than 12 months, broken down by agency. A lower number is desirable for this measure. The Response and Evaluation Team will determine the expected performance benchmark.



*Source: DSS\Research Report RS5HBBM0, November 2023-January 2024

Analysis for Chart 19: Children who were in care over 12 months experienced anywhere from 3.32 to 6.75 workers.

Child and Family Services Review Data

There is no CFSR case review information that is applicable to this measure. Research does indicate that with each worker change children can experience delays in reaching permanency. The Response and Evaluation Team included this measure to help understand the functioning of the child welfare system in Missouri because continued changes can influence how children and families are served.

Data Analysis Summary: Statewide, children experienced three or less caseworkers if they were in foster care 12 months or less. For children who were in care over 12 months they experience 6.75 workers or less.

Phase II Reporting (Reporting Period: October 1 to December 31, 2023)

H. Well-Being Domain: Placement Category/Residential Type

This measure reflects the child’s primary placement type in foster care. The chart below reflects non-residential placement types included on charts 20-22. Detailed information regarding residential placement types is included in charts 23-25.

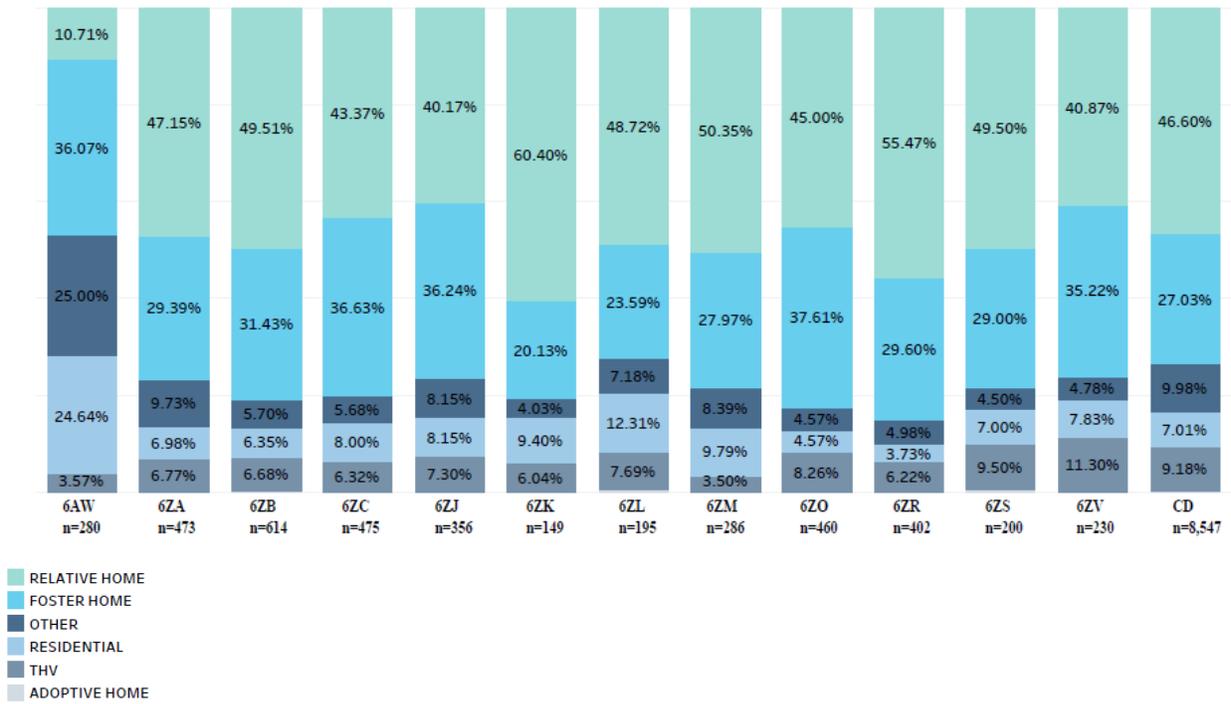
Non-Residential Placement Types

Foster Home	Trial Home Visit
FHO - Foster Home	THV - Trial Home Visit
FHE - Emergency Foster Home	Other
FGH - Foster Family Group Home	JHO - Juvenile Court Home
CFP - Career Foster Parent Home	CTO - Non-licensed court ordered facility
FHB - Behavioral Foster Home	ILA - Independent Living Arrangement
FGB – No longer utilized as a placement type.	MMD - Medical Facility
FGM –No longer utilized as a placement type.	MMH - Mental Health Home
FHM - Medical Foster Home	MMF - Mental Health Facility
Relative Home	MMW - Mental Health Medical Waiver
RHO - Relative Home	DET - Detention
RHB - Behavioral Relative Home	RFT - Residential Facility Transition Placement
RHM - Medical Relative Home	RUN - Runaway
RHU - Unlicensed Relative Home	SCH - School
KHU - Unlicensed Non-Relative Home	UNK - Unknown
KHO - Non-Relative/Kinship Home	TLG - Transitional Living Group Home
KHM - Medical Non-Relative Home	TLP - Transitional Living Placement
KHB - Behavioral Non-Relative Home	TLS - Transitional Living Scattered Site
LGS - Legal Guardianship Subsidy	TLA - Transitional Living Advocate
Adoptive Home	ESP - Emergency shelter placement
ADF - Adoption by foster parent	
ADR - Adoption by relative	
ADO - Adoption by other	
FAH - Foster Adoptive Home	

In charts 20-22 below, this shows the child’s primary placement type. N=the number of children assigned to each agency. The percentage of children placed in an adoptive home is a small percentage and is not included in the chart. This number does not represent the total number of adoptions that have actually occurred. This number does represent pre-adoptive placements awaiting finalization. Additional youth/children are placed in committed homes who have been recognized by the Family Support Team or court as the permanent resource upon the legal termination of parental rights. Those situations are represented in several placement categories for foster and relative homes. Youth on a trial home visit is counted as it’s own placement category. Treatment Foster Care is captured in residential placement categories for this report, but it is not an accurate representation of Treatment Foster Care, and in future data and reports it will be represented in the foster and relative homes categories. The Response and Evaluation

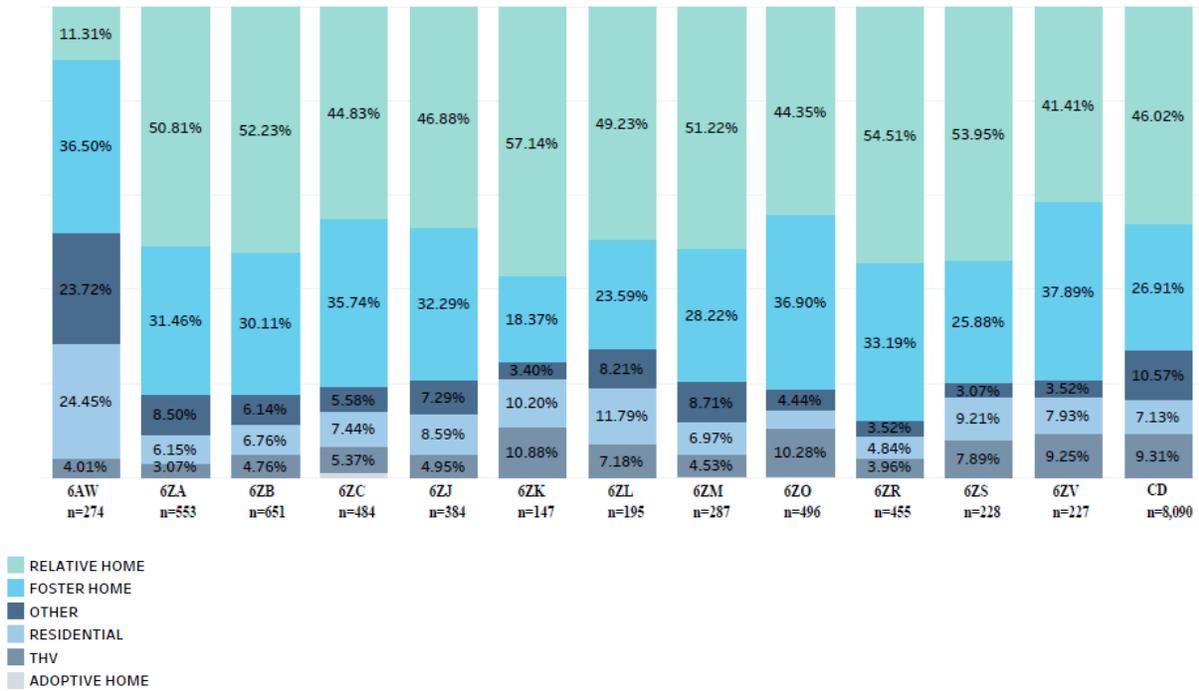
Team will determine the expected performance benchmark once enough data is collected to establish a reasonable goal.

Chart 20: Placement Categories
Oct 2023



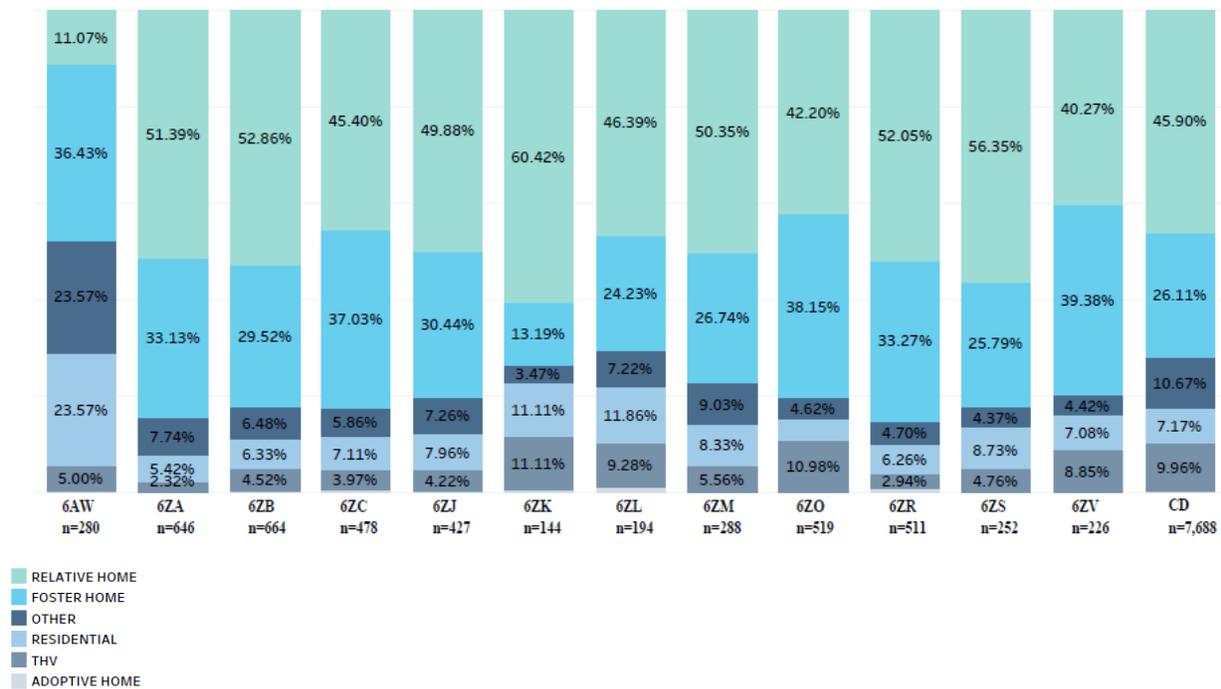
*Source: DSS\Research Report RS5HBGM0 JIRA=5054 14NOV23

Chart 21: Placement Categories
Nov 2023



*Source: DSS\Research Report RS5HBGM0 JIRA=5054 08DEC23

Chart 22: Placement Categories
Dec 2023



*Source: DSS\Research Report RS5HBGM0 JIRA=5054 09JAN24

Analysis of Chart 20-22: All agencies are making efforts to place children in foster care with relatives. 6AW is a specialized contract that serves children with higher behavioral needs, and lack stability and frequently move placements.

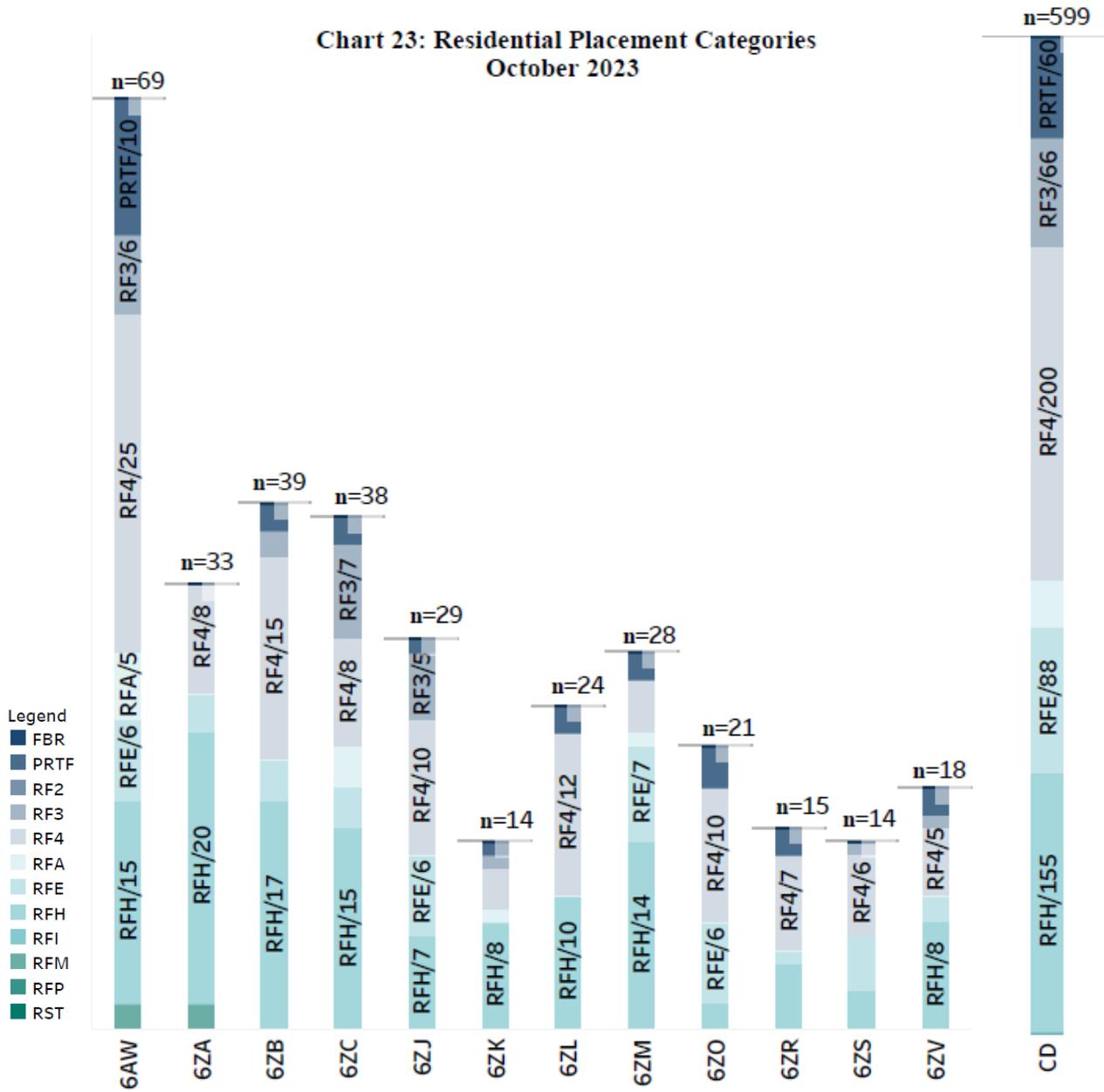
Of the children placed in residential (from charts above), charts 23-25 show the type of residential placement each child is placed in. The chart below reflects residential placement types included on charts 23-25. The expected performance benchmark will be determined by the Response and Evaluation Team once enough data is collected to establish a reasonable goal.

Residential Placement Types

FBR – Family Based Residential	RFI – Residential Facility Infant Placement
RF2 – Residential Level 2 – (Moderate Need)	RFP - Residential Facility Placement
RF3 – Residential Level 3 (Severe Need)	RFH – Residential Foster Home
RF4 – Residential Level 4 (Intensive Need)	RST - Residential Sex Trafficking Facility
PRTF – Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facility	RFT - Residential Facility Transition Placement
RFE – Residential Facility Emergency Placement	RFM - Residential Facility Maternity Placement
RFA – Residential Treatment Facility	

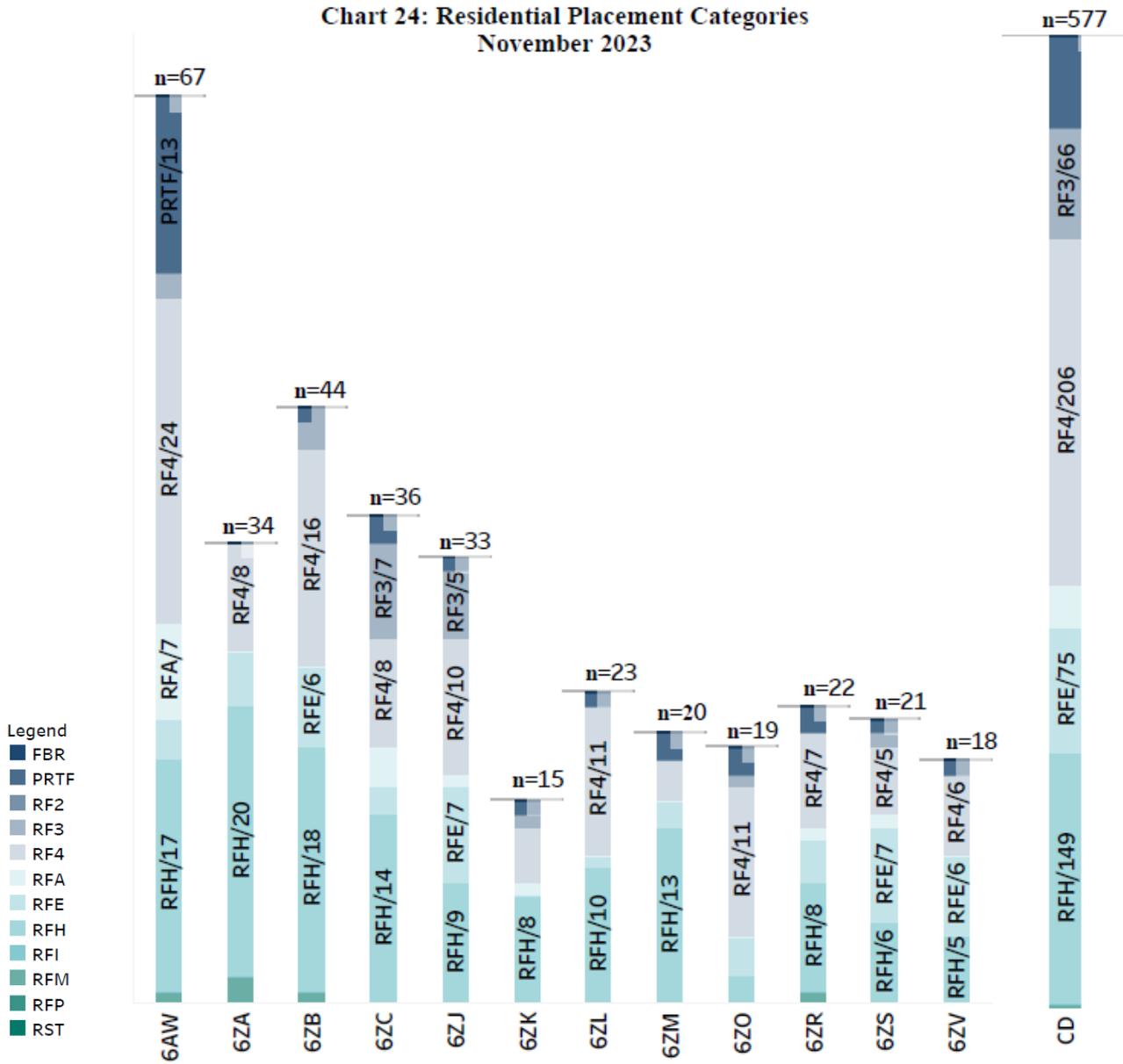
Additional information about each placement type can be found in the [Child Welfare Manual](#).

**Chart 23: Residential Placement Categories
October 2023**



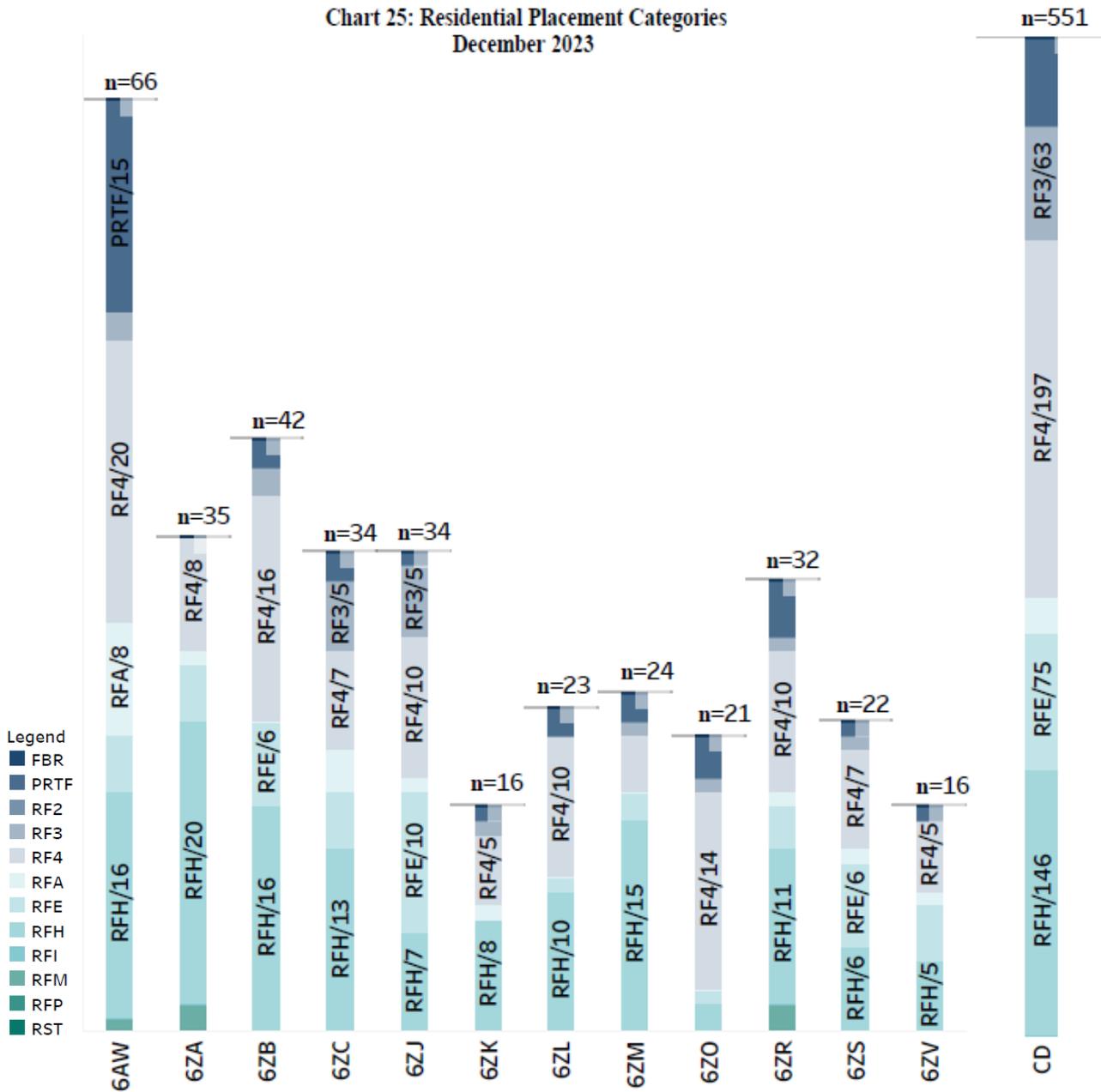
*Source: DSS\Research Report RS5HBGM0 JIRA=5054 14NOV23

Chart 24: Residential Placement Categories
November 2023



*Source: DSS\Research Report RS5HBGM0 JIRA=5054 08DEC23

Chart 25: Residential Placement Categories
December 2023



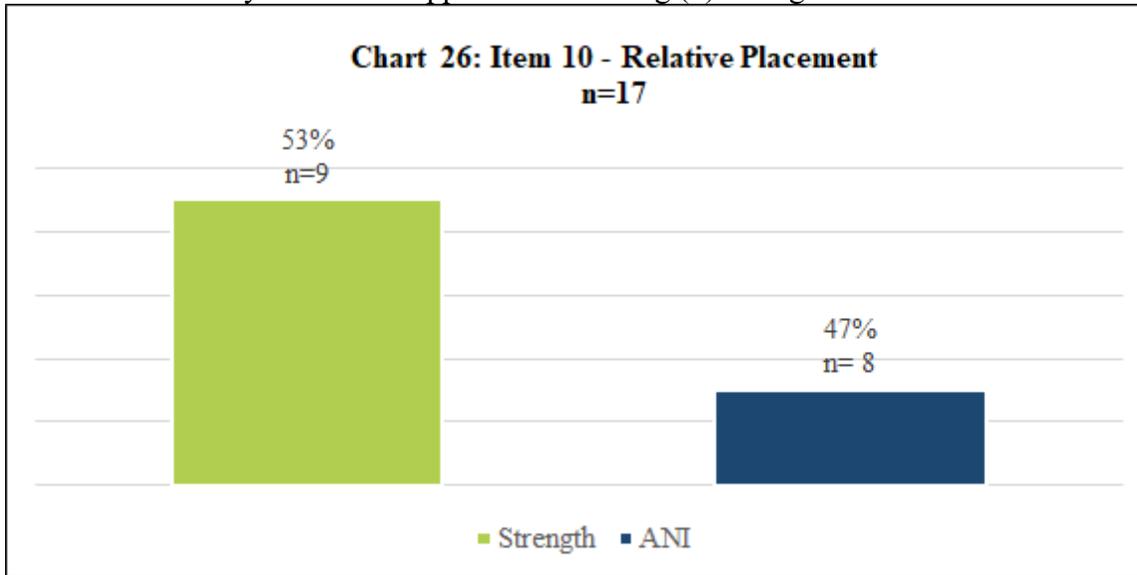
*Source: DSS\Research Report RS5HBGM0 JIRA=5054 09JAN24

Analysis of Charts 23-25: Most children who are receiving residential services are in a Level 4 placement. As defined in the Child Welfare Manual a Level 4 placement is “an extended placement resource for children requiring active, coordinated, and professional intervention in a highly structured and secure environment. Such children will have demonstrated an inability to function in any less restrictive setting. This level is indicated for children who have a significant emotional and/or psychiatric need. These children, present a chronic runaway risk, and typically

present a history of impulsivity, intensify of behavioral problems, significant family issues, self-destructive behaviors, etc. Residential Treatment agencies should provide reunification services, work with the family, community based services, schools, etc. as a part of the therapeutic services provided. They present a chronic runaway risk. They also typically present a history of showing rage, including physical aggression”. For a list of placement types and definitions, please see residential placement type codes listed above in this measure.

Child and Family Services Review Data

Item 10 of the CFSR assesses whether concerted efforts were made to place the child with relatives. All foster care cases are applicable for rating of this item except for cases in which the child needed specialized care throughout their entire time in foster care, making placement with relatives unsuitable, or situations in which the identities of the both parents and all relatives are unknown despite documented efforts to identify them. The following chart demonstrates the percentage of cases in which sufficient efforts were made to place with relatives. Each bar indicates how many cases were applicable for rating (n). The goal of 95% is a federal measure.



*Source: Missouri CFSR-Item 10 Data, October-December 2023

Analysis of Chart 26: Of 17 cases applicable for rating of this item, eight were rated ANI. Factors contributing to a rating of ANI included failure to provide diligent efforts to identify maternal or paternal relatives. In one instance, a relative was identified but not explored for placement.

Nine cases were rated a Strength. Contributing factors included placement with a relative for the entire period under review, or diligent efforts made to identify and explore both maternal and paternal relatives.

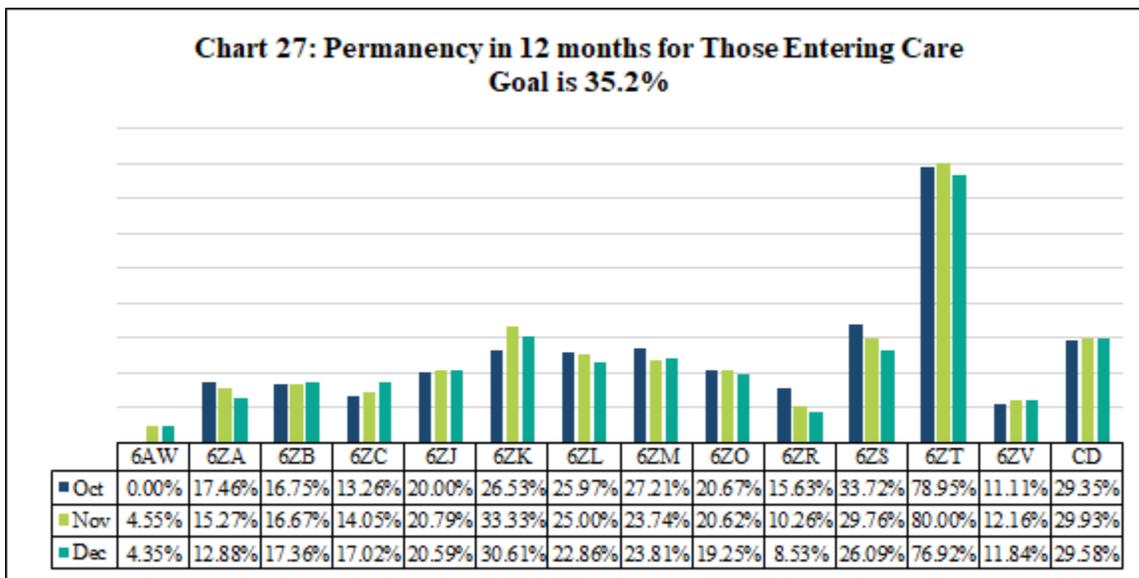
Data Analysis Summary: When comparing placement types of children in foster care over the past three months, the majority of children are placed in relative placements. Those that are in residential placements are mostly in a Level 4 placement type. There is an opportunity for improvement in making diligent efforts to identify and explore both maternal and paternal relatives for placement.

i. Well-Being Domain: Case Managers and Supervisors Trauma Trained/Informed

Children's Division and the private foster care case management agencies do not share a common platform in which to record and track staff training completion. Great effort has been made to integrate training data however such processes are labor intensive and unreliable. The Office of Administration will be implementing a new training tracking system later in 2025 which is expected to resolve this issue.

J. Permanency Domain: Timely Achievement of Child's Court Approved Plan

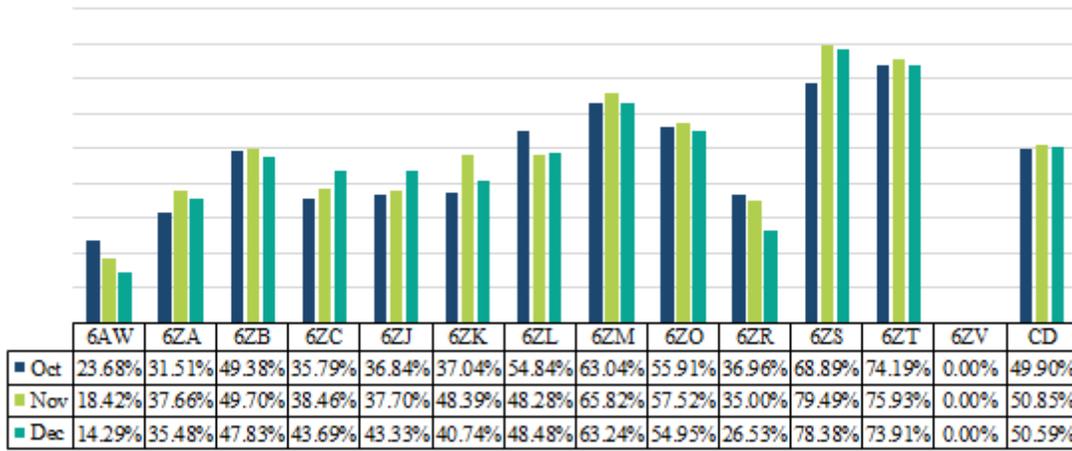
The timely achievement of a child’s court approved plan is considered permanency. This measure looks at timely permanency for children in foster care. The chart below measures whether permanency is achieved (through reunification, adoption, guardianship, or living with a relative) within 12 months of children entering foster care. This number is calculated by dividing the number of children who enter foster care in a 12-month period (denominator) and the number of children in the denominator who are discharged to permanency within 12 months of entering foster care (numerator). The goal of 35.2% is a federal measure.



*Source: DSS\Research Report RS5HBHM0 JIRA 5150 Nov 2023-January 2024

The chart below measures whether permanency is achieved (through reunification, adoption, guardianship, or living with a relative) if children have been in foster care for at least 12 months and not more than 23 months. This number is calculated by dividing the number of children in foster care on the first day of a 12-month period who had been in foster care continuously between 12 and 23 months (denominator) by the number of children in foster care on the first day of a 12-month period who had been in foster care continuously between 12 and 23 months (numerator). The goal of 43.8% is a federal measure.

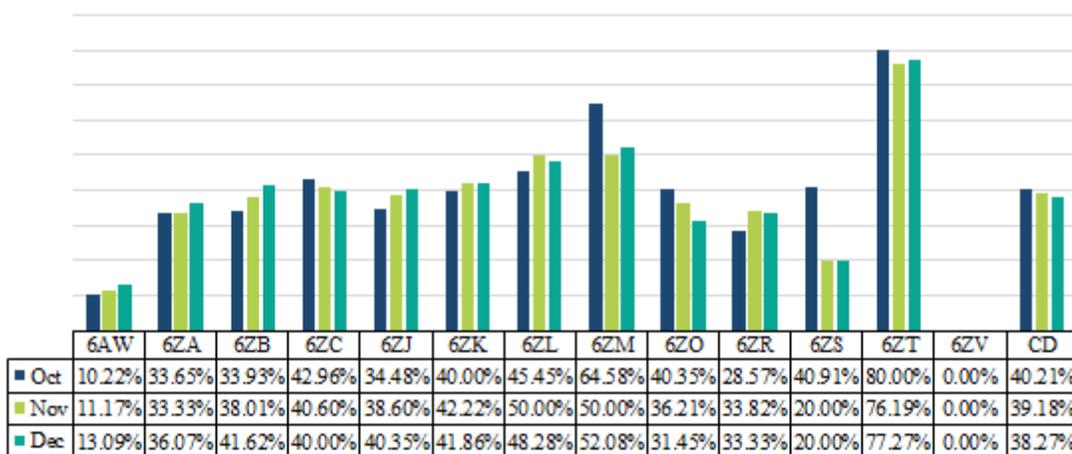
Chart 28: Permanency in 12 months for Those in Care 12 to 23 months
Goal is 43.8%



*Source: DSS\Research Report RS5HBHM0 JIRA 5150 Nov 2023-January 2024

The chart below measures whether permanency is achieved (through reunification, adoption, guardianship, or living with a relative) for children and youth in care for longer periods. This number is calculated by dividing the number of children in foster care on the first day of a 12-month period who had been in foster care continuously for 24 months or more (denominator) by the number of children in the denominator who discharged to permanency within 12 months of the first day of the 12-month period. The goal of 37.3% is a federal measure.

Chart 29: Permanency in 12 months for Those in Care 24 Months or More
Goal is 37.3%

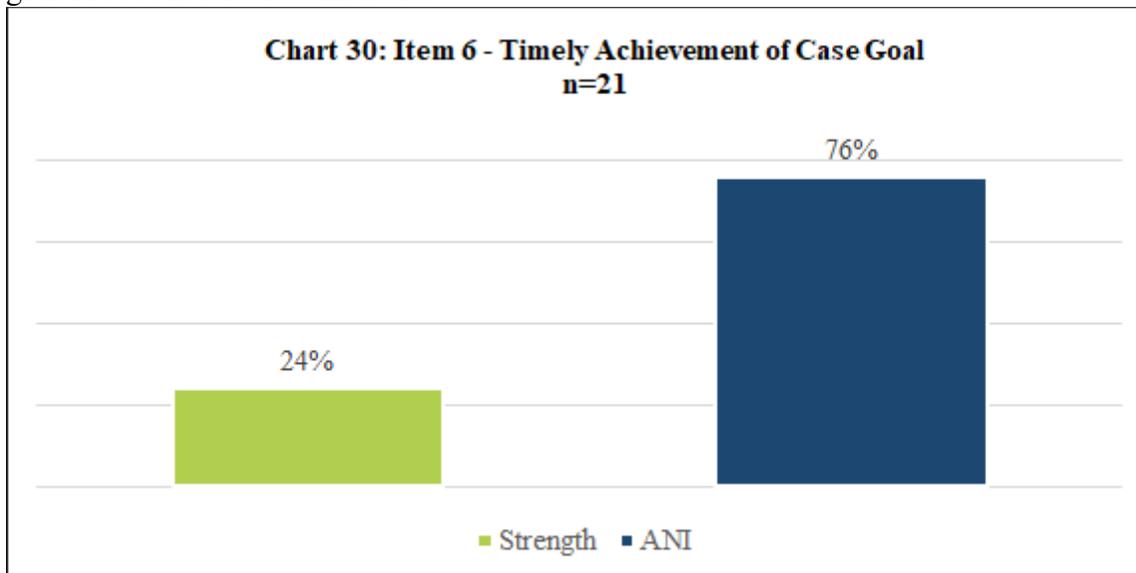


*Source: DSS\Research Report RS5HBHM0 JIRA 5150 Nov 2023-January 2024

Analysis of Charts 27-29: Only one agency is meeting the measure for timely permanency for those entering care within 12 months. Seven agencies met the measure of timely permanency within 12-23 months. Six agencies met the measure of timely permanency for those in care 24 months or more.

Child and Family Services Review Data

Item 6 of the CFSR assesses whether concerted efforts were made to achieve the case goal. The following chart demonstrates the percentage of cases in which sufficient efforts were made to achieve the case goal in a timely manner. N=the number of cases reviewed for this item. The goal of 95% is a federal measure.



*Source: Missouri CFSR-Item 10 Data, October-December 2023

Analysis of Chart 30: Of the 21 cases reviewed, 16 were rated ANI for this item. Contributing factors included difficulty identifying permanent placement options for children and youth who demonstrated mental health or behavioral concerns, lack of engagement with parents to provide services in order to move the case toward permanency, and failure to change the case goal from reunification in a timely manner or to work toward a concurrent goal. Less frequent factors of note included high caseworker turnover and the addition of non-safety related case goals that were not relevant to the concerns that initiated in the child’s removal from the home.

Five cases were rated Strength. Timely identification of case goal and timely identification of a permanent placement were common factors in those cases.

Data Analysis: As a state, the measure for timely permanency for those entering care within 12 months is not being met. Half of the agencies are meeting the measure of timely permanency within 12-23 months. Less than half of the agencies met the measure of timely permanency for those in care 24 months or more. The quarterly CFSR case review data also reflects that this is an area for improvement.

K. Service Domain: Effective Ratio of Supervisors to Supervision of Case Managers

This measures the number of supervisors to Case Managers for children in foster care. In the following chart this shows FCCM agencies supervisor to worker ratio October through December 2023. The Response and Evaluation Team will determine the benchmark for this measure once enough data is collected to establish a reasonable goal.

Chart 31: FCCM Supervisor to Worker Ratio

	FCCM Only LS1 Supervisor to Worker Ratio Oct 2023		FCCM Only LS1 Supervisor to Worker Ratio Nov 2023		FCCM Only LS1 Supervisor to Worker Ratio Dec 2023
6AW	9:34 26.47%	6AW	9:34 26.47%	6AW	9:36 25.00%
6ZA	12:44 27.27%	6ZA	12:44 27.27%	6ZA	10:43 23.26%
6ZB	10:31 32.26%	6ZB	10:31 32.26%	6ZB	10:30 33.33%
6ZC	10:32 31.25%	6ZC	10:32 31.25%	6ZC	9:29 31.03%
6ZJ	6:30 20.00%	6ZJ	6:30 20.00%	6ZJ	7:30 23.33%
6ZK	2:7 28.57%	6ZK	2:7 28.57%	6ZK	2:7 28.57%
6ZL	4:16 25.00%	6ZL	4:16 25.00%	6ZL	4:16 25.00%
6ZM	4:17 23.53%	6ZM	4:17 23.53%	6ZM	4:17 23.53%
6ZO	5:27 18.52%	6ZO	5:27 18.52%	6ZO	5:30 16.67%
6ZR	6:36 16.67%	6ZR	6:36 16.67%	6ZR	7:37 18.92%
6ZS	4:17 23.53%	6ZS	4:18 22.22%	6ZS	4:18 22.22%
6ZV	3:14 21.43%	6ZV	3:14 21.43%	6ZV	3:12 25.00%

*Source: DSS\Research Report RS5HBIM0 JIRA 5055 Dec2023-January 2024

Analysis of Chart 31: FCCM Supervisor to worker ratio ranges from 2:7 to 12:44, October through December 2023.

The following chart shows supervisor to worker ratio for Children’s Division by each circuit. The reason it is displayed by circuit instead of total for the agency is due to the concentration of children case managed by Children’s Division as compared to individual foster care case management agencies. The Response and Evaluation Team will determine the benchmark for this measure once enough data is collected to establish a reasonable goal.

Chart 32: CD Supervisor to Worker Ratio

CD Only LS1 Supervisor to Worker Ratio Oct 2023		CD Only LS1 Supervisor to Worker Ratio Nov 2023		CD Only LS1 Supervisor to Worker Ratio Dec 2023	
CIR 01	2:2 100.00%	CIR 01	2:2 100.00%	CIR 01	2:2 100.00%
CIR 02	2:5 40.00%	CIR 02	2:5 40.00%	CIR 02	4:5 80.00%
CIR 03	1:4 25.00%	CIR 03	1:4 25.00%	CIR 03	1:4 25.00%
CIR 04	2:5 40.00%	CIR 04	2:5 40.00%	CIR 04	2:5 40.00%
CIR 05	2:4 50.00%	CIR 05	2:4 50.00%	CIR 05	2:6 33.33%
CIR 06	1:3 33.33%	CIR 06	1:3 33.33%	CIR 06	1:4 25.00%
CIR 07	2:9 22.22%	CIR 07	2:9 22.22%	CIR 07	3:10 30.00%
CIR 08	1:1 100.00%	CIR 08	1:1 100.00%	CIR 08	1:1 100.00%
CIR 09	2:4 50.00%	CIR 09	2:4 50.00%	CIR 09	1:3 33.33%
CIR 10	4:12 33.33%	CIR 10	4:12 33.33%	CIR 10	4:12 33.33%
CIR 11	2:7 28.57%	CIR 11	1:6 16.67%	CIR 11	1:5 20.00%
CIR 12	2:10 20.00%	CIR 12	2:10 20.00%	CIR 12	3:11 27.27%
CIR 13	5:13 38.46%	CIR 13	5:13 38.46%	CIR 13	5:12 41.67%
CIR 14	1:3 33.33%	CIR 14	1:3 33.33%	CIR 14	1:3 33.33%
CIR 15	1:5 20.00%	CIR 15	1:5 20.00%	CIR 15	1:5 20.00%
CIR 16	7:30 23.33%	CIR 16	7:28 25.00%	CIR 16	7:27 25.93%
CIR 17	4:13 30.77%	CIR 17	4:13 30.77%	CIR 17	4:13 30.77%
CIR 18	1:6 16.67%	CIR 18	1:6 16.67%	CIR 18	1:6 16.67%
CIR 19	2:6 33.33%	CIR 19	2:6 33.33%	CIR 19	2:6 33.33%
CIR 20	4:14 28.57%	CIR 20	4:14 28.57%	CIR 20	4:13 30.77%
CIR 21	7:24 29.17%	CIR 21	6:23 26.09%	CIR 21	6:25 24.00%
CIR 22	4:20 20.00%	CIR 22	4:19 21.05%	CIR 22	4:18 22.22%
CIR 23	4:16 25.00%	CIR 23	4:15 26.67%	CIR 23	4:13 30.77%
CIR 24	4:16 25.00%	CIR 24	4:17 23.53%	CIR 24	4:17 23.53%
CIR 25	5:19 26.32%	CIR 25	5:19 26.32%	CIR 25	4:17 23.53%
CIR 26	3:14 21.43%	CIR 26	3:14 21.43%	CIR 26	3:14 21.43%
CIR 27	3:9 33.33%	CIR 27	3:9 33.33%	CIR 27	3:9 33.33%
CIR 28	3:7 42.86%	CIR 28	3:7 42.86%	CIR 28	3:7 42.86%
CIR 29	4:15 26.67%	CIR 29	4:15 26.67%	CIR 29	4:16 25.00%
CIR 30	4:12 33.33%	CIR 30	4:12 33.33%	CIR 30	4:12 33.33%
CIR 31	5:21 23.81%	CIR 31	5:21 23.81%	CIR 31	5:22 22.73%
CIR 32	7:22 31.82%	CIR 32	7:22 31.82%	CIR 32	7:22 31.82%
CIR 33	2:5 40.00%	CIR 33	2:5 40.00%	CIR 33	2:7 28.57%
CIR 34	2:6 33.33%	CIR 34	2:6 33.33%	CIR 34	3:8 37.50%
CIR 35	4:15 26.67%	CIR 35	4:15 26.67%	CIR 35	3:14 21.43%
CIR 36	3:14 21.43%	CIR 36	3:13 23.08%	CIR 36	3:14 21.43%
CIR 37	2:4 50.00%	CIR 37	2:4 50.00%	CIR 37	2:5 40.00%
CIR 38	2:10 20.00%	CIR 38	2:10 20.00%	CIR 38	2:9 22.22%
CIR 39	4:13 30.77%	CIR 39	4:13 30.77%	CIR 39	4:13 30.77%
CIR 40	4:10 40.00%	CIR 40	4:10 40.00%	CIR 40	4:13 30.77%
CIR 41	1:3 33.33%	CIR 41	1:3 33.33%	CIR 41	3:5 60.00%
CIR 42	3:11 27.27%	CIR 42	3:11 27.27%	CIR 42	4:11 36.36%
CIR 43	3:5 60.00%	CIR 43	2:4 50.00%	CIR 43	2:4 50.00%
CIR 44	4:10 40.00%	CIR 44	4:11 36.36%	CIR 44	3:10 30.00%
CIR 45	2:8 25.00%	CIR 45	2:8 25.00%	CIR 45	3:8 37.50%
CIR 46	2:7 28.57%	CIR 46	2:7 28.57%	CIR 46	2:6 33.33%

*Source: DSS\Research Report RS5HBIM0 JIRA 5055 Dec2023-January 2024

Analysis of Chart 32: Children’s Division supervisor to worker ratio by Circuit ranges from 1:1 to 7:30 throughout October-December 2023.

Data Analysis Summary: As a state, our worker to supervisor ratio ranged from 1:1 to 12:44, October-December 2023.

L. Service Domain: Cases Returned to CD for Catastrophic Costs/Court Order

This was intended to measure cases returned to Children's Division when FCCM agencies experience catastrophic costs. However, there is no available data as it is no longer the practice for FCCM agencies to return cases due to high cost. The new practice is for Children's Division to take over the placement cost once a threshold of \$100,000.00 is reached within a 12-month timeframe. The case will remain with the FCCM for all other case management services. The last FCCM case that was returned to Children's Division for this reason was in August 2022. The practice was ended in October 2022.

Conclusion

House Bill 1414 Implementation continues to be ongoing. Phase I began in October 2022, Phase II began in October 2023 and Phase III is projected for October 2024. There is progress being made in all areas of the work. As the data is collected, analyzed, and discussed, it is in the intent of this legislation and work to make systematic recommendations to improve outcomes for children and families.

For previous reports, please visit our website: https://dss.mo.gov/hb_1414.html

The next reporting period is January 1, 2024 to March 31, 2024 with the report to be published by July 1, 2024.