

Child Welfare Service Performance Indicators – Linck (Formerly Chatham Kent Children’s Services)

Safety Outcome - Recurrence of Child Protection Concerns in a Family after an Investigation

Definition:

The percentage of family cases closed at investigation in a fiscal year that were re-investigated within 12 months after closing and where the child protection concerns were verified.

Why is this Measure Important?

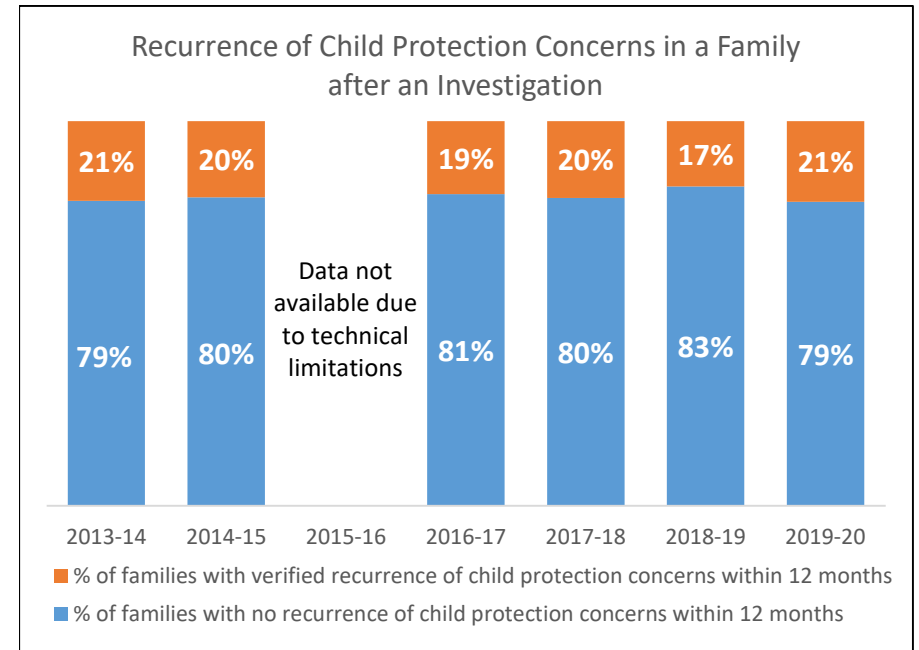
Closing a case following an investigation assessment suggests that there are no child protection concerns requiring ongoing Children’s Aid Society involvement or there are factors that are present that are beyond the control of the agency. However, at the conclusion of many investigations, workers make referrals to community-based services for families. This measure is important for further understanding of those families that return to a Children’s Aid Society with verified protection concerns and those that do not, in terms of the families’ willingness to work with agency, the emergence of new child protection concerns not present at the time of closure, the level of engagement and intensity of the services offered, as well as the risks, strengths and needs of children and families.

Limitations of the Data

The data results do not identify whether it is the same child who experienced a recurrence of protection concerns; only that protection concerns have reoccurred in the same family. The reason for investigation and verification represents any recurrence of any kind of protection concern rather than recurrence of the same protection concern (e.g., a case may return with different protection concerns than those originally investigated). Data represent only those families reported to a Children’s Aid Society and do not include protection concerns that are not reported or not identified.

Key Considerations

There is no agreed-upon benchmark for the “acceptable” level of recurrence. While a lower level is generally desirable, the rate of recurrence is unlikely ever to be 0% for a variety of reasons including the long-lasting nature such as struggles experienced by families commonly known to the child welfare system, e.g., poverty, substance abuse and mental health problems. Furthermore, the reconnection of some families with the child welfare system can be in and of itself a protective factor to children whose families experienced valuable supports from the agency which addressed their risks and needs.



Results:

Data suggest that the majority 79-83% of families do not return for service within 12 months of case closure. A minority of families return to Linck with verified child protection concerns within 12 months: between 17-21% in each of the years under review.

These data have been compiled and analyzed by the University of Toronto, Factor-Inwentash Faculty of Social Work through the Ontario Child Abuse & Neglect Database System.

*Due to rounding to the nearest percent, total percentages may not always add up to 100%.

Child Welfare Service Performance Indicators – Linck (Formerly Chatham Kent Children’s Services)

Safety Outcome - Recurrence of Child Protection Concerns in a Family after Ongoing Protection Services Were Provided

Definition:

The percentage of family cases closed at ongoing protection in a fiscal year that were re-investigated within 12 months after closing where the child protection concerns were verified.

Why is this Measure Important?

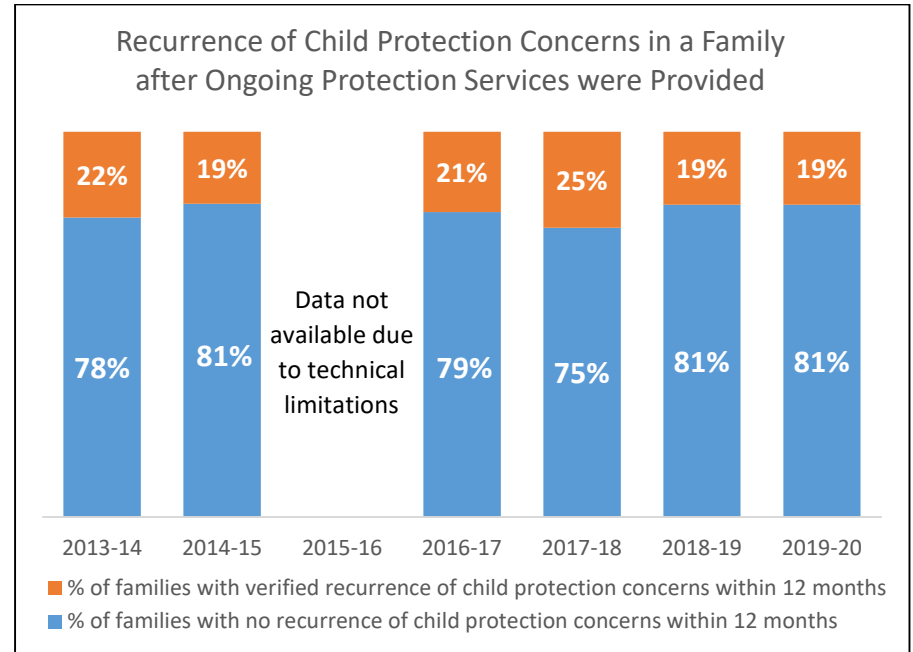
Closing a case following ongoing services suggests that child protection concerns have been addressed and no longer require ongoing Children’s Aid Society involvement or there are factors that are present that are beyond the control of the agency. The recurrence of child protection concerns is higher for these families as they often experience multiple complex difficulties, such as poverty, mental health issues, addictions and other adverse life events. However, at the conclusion of Children’s Aid involvement, many families continue to receive supportive services from other agencies in the community. This indicator measures the extent to which services have been successful in reducing risk to children. This measure is important for further understanding of those families that return to a Children’s Aid Society with verified protection concerns and those that do not, in terms of the families’ willingness to work with agency, the emergence of new child protection concerns not present at the time of closure, the level of engagement and intensity of the services offered, as well as the risks, strengths and needs of children and families.

Limitations of the Data:

The data results do not identify whether it is the same child who experienced a recurrence of protection concerns; only that protection concerns have reoccurred in the same family. The reason for investigation and verification represents any recurrence of any kind of protection concern rather than recurrence of the same protection concern (e.g., a case may return with different protection concerns than those originally identified). Data represent only those families reported to a CAS and do not include protection concerns that are not reported or not identified.

Key Considerations

There is no agreed-upon benchmark for the “acceptable” level of recurrence. While a lower level is generally desirable, the rate of recurrence is unlikely ever to be 0% for a variety of reasons, including the long-lasting nature of many of the struggles experienced by families commonly known to the child welfare system, e.g., poverty, substance abuse and mental health problems. Furthermore, the reconnection of some families with the child welfare system can be in and of itself a protective factor to children whose families are connected with necessary supports.



Results:

Data suggest that the majority, 75-81% of families do not return for service within 12 months of service closure. A minority of families return to Linck with verified child protection concerns within 12 months: between 19-25% in each of the years under review.

These data have been compiled and analyzed by the University of Toronto, Factor-Inwentash Faculty of Social Work through the Ontario Child Abuse & Neglect Database System.

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Child Welfare Service Performance Indicators – Linck (Formerly Chatham Kent Children’s Services)

Permanency Outcome – The Time to Permanency

Definition:

For all children admitted to the care of a Children’s Aid Society during the fiscal year, the cumulative percentage discharged within a specific time period (i.e., 12 months, 24 months and 36 months since admission).

Why is this Measure Important?

Providing children with permanency in their care promotes healthy development, encourages continuity in relationships, a sense of community and identity. However, for some children reunification with their family of origin is not possible and stable alternatives must be pursued. The child welfare system in Ontario has multiple options through which permanency can be achieved (e.g., reunification with parents, legal custody, and adoption). Permanency planning is a significant focus for children in care, whose permanency status, both legally and psychologically, is uncertain.

Limitations of the Data:

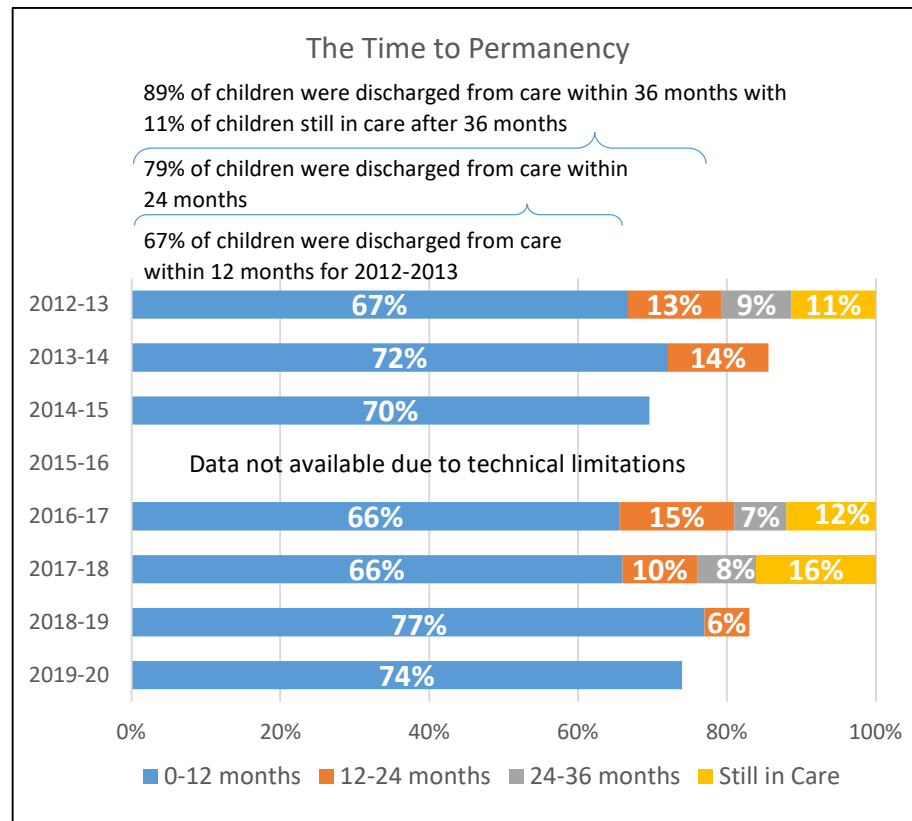
Not all discharges represent permanency achieved; however, this measure is considered a good proxy * for permanency. To understand permanent versus non-permanent exits from care, data by discharge type are required. Customary care (culturally appropriate care arrangements for Aboriginal children) is not included in these data at this time.

Key Considerations:

The timing and nature of permanency may look different for every child depending on the child's needs, family circumstances, court processes, and availability of community service providers. A key factor that influences time to permanency is the child’s age at admission. Children who enter care at a young age are more likely to be discharged to certain types of permanency (e.g., adoption) compared to older children. Young children often achieve permanency within shorter timeframes, supported by legislation that limits the allowable cumulative time in short-term care for children under 6 years of age compared to older children. An additional factor that impacts time to permanency is the needs of the child, with more complex needs associated with longer timeframes to achieving permanency.

*A proxy measure is an indirect measure that approximates or represents a phenomenon in the absence of a direct measure.

These data have been compiled and analyzed by the University of Toronto, Factor-Inwentash Faculty of Social Work through the Ontario Child Abuse & Neglect Database System.



Where data are not shown, sufficient time has not yet elapsed since admission to care, or data is not available due to technical limitations.

Results:

Data shown above illustrate that of all children admitted in any given fiscal year, 66-77% exit care within 12 months post-admission as shown by the blue bars. By 24 months post-admission 76-86% of children that came into care had been discharged from care as shown by the blue and orange bars added together. Data for children admitted in 2012-13 to 2019-20 show that by 36 months post-admission, 84-89% had been discharged from the care, with 11-30% of children remaining in the care of the Chatham Kent Children’s Services.

*Due to rounding to the nearest percent, total percentages may not always add up to 100%.