

## C-CFSR Instruction Manual Glossary

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
AB12 Fostering Connections After 18 Program	Provides extended foster care services for non-minor dependents under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court or a Title IV-E Native American tribe on his or her 18th birthday. These non-minor dependents are eligible to receive foster care services until age 21.
CAP	Refers to Title IV-E Child Welfare Waiver Demonstration Capped Allocation Project. The DHHS specifically waived Section 472 (a) and 474(a)(3)(E) of the Social Security Act and 45 Code of Federal Regulations 1356.60(c)(3) This waiver will allow counties to expand Title IV-E funds for both eligible and non-eligible children and families and provide payments for service not allowed under the current Title IV-E regulations.
CAPP	California Partners for Permanency (CAPP) is one of six projects in the nation participating in a \$100 million Presidential Initiative to reduce the number of children in long-term foster care. The project's efforts aim to help build a foundation for a statewide movement to improve outcomes for children and youth in foster care by ensuring they have loving and lasting permanent relationships and families.
Case Selection Criteria	Cases selected for review that are a representative sample within the strata of case type based on the focus area of review.
Child Abuse Prevention Coordinating Councils (CAPCs)	Child Abuse Prevention Coordinating Councils (CAPCs) of California are community councils appointed by the county Board of Supervisors whose primary purpose is to coordinate the community's efforts to prevent and respond to child abuse. Their activities include: providing a forum for interagency cooperation and coordination in the prevention, detection, treatment, and legal processing of child abuse cases; promoting public awareness of the abuse and neglect of children and the resources available for intervention and treatment; encouraging and facilitating training of professionals in the detection, treatment and prevention of child abuse and neglect; and recommending improvements in services to families and victims.
Children	Children are defined as being less than 18 years old or up to 19 years old if still in school.
Children with disabilities	The term "children with disabilities" has the same meaning as the term "child with a disability" in section 602(3) or "infant or toddler with a disability" in section 632 (5) of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). (42 U.S.C. 5116h)
Community Based Services	Community based services refers to programs delivered in accessible settings in the community and responsive to the needs of the community and the individuals and families residing there.
Concurrent Planning	The process of coupling aggressive efforts to reunify the family with careful planning for the possibility of adoption or other permanency

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	options should circumstances prevent the child from returning home.
Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI)	<p>CQI is “the complete process of identifying, describing, and analyzing strengths and problems and then testing, implementing, learning from, and revising solutions. It relies on an organizational culture that is proactive and supports continuous learning. CQI is firmly grounded in the overall mission, vision, and values of the agency. Perhaps most importantly, it is dependent upon the active inclusion and participation of staff at all levels of the agency, children, youth, families, and stakeholders throughout the process.”</p> <p>Quality Assurance (QA) differs from CQI in that QA is an evaluation of compliance whereas CQI is a way of working. CQI is a philosophy that focuses on continual improvement.</p>
Evidence-Based Practice	An approach to prevention or treatment that is validated by some form of documented scientific evidence.
Evidence-Based Program	Evidence-based programs use a defined curriculum or set of services that, when implemented with fidelity as a whole, have been validated by some form of documented scientific evidence.
Evidence-Informed Practice	Evidence-informed practices use the best available research and practice knowledge to guide program design and implementation within context. This informed practice allows for innovation and incorporates the lessons learned from the existing research literature.
Family Well-Being	A primary outcome for CWS, whereby families demonstrate self-sufficiency and the ability to adequately meet basic family needs (e.g., safety, food, clothing, housing, health care, financial, emotional, and social support) and provide age appropriate supervision and nurturing of their children.
Infrastructure Cost	Infrastructure Cost for CBCAP funded programs include only costs to implement and support an EIP/EBP program identified as a level 0-4 program/practice such as technical assistance & training, evaluation and information systems, network collaboration, grants management and monitoring.
Katie A. v. Bonta lawsuit	Katie A. v. Bonta refers to a class action lawsuit filed in federal district court in 2002 concerning the availability of intensive mental health services to children in California who are either in foster care or at imminent risk of coming into care. The California Department of Social Services (CDSS) and the California Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) agreed to take specific actions that will strengthen California’s child welfare and mental health systems with objectives. The settlement agreement reached in December 2011 can be found at: <a href="http://www.cdss.ca.gov">www.cdss.ca.gov</a>
Logic Model	A systematic and visual way to describe how a program should work, present the planned activities for the program and articulate anticipated outcomes. Logic models present a theory about the expected program

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	outcome
Maltreatment	An act of omission or commission by a parent or any person who exercises care, custody, and ongoing control of a child which results in, or places the child at risk of, developmental, physical, or psychological harm.
MEPA	Multiethnic Placement Act
Network Development	Network Development for CBCAP funded programs includes activities to support community-based efforts to develop, operate, expand and/or enhance network initiatives and/or coordinate resources and activities aimed at preventing child abuse and neglect.
Parent Leadership	Parent Leadership in the child welfare field can refer to the concept that parents/caregivers can and should play a leadership role in the work with their families and in the community that supports them. Central to the concept is the idea that parents take charge of the success of their own families, and professionals work in partnership to support them in this goal. Parent Leadership also refers to parents who have a voice in their communities, advocating for themselves and their families' needs.
Permanency	A primary outcome for CWS and Probation whereby all children have stable and nurturing relationships with adult caregivers that create a shared sense of belonging and emotional security enduring over time.
Program Improvement Plan (PIP) (Federal)	A comprehensive response to findings of the CFSR establishing specific strategies and benchmarks for upgrading performance in California in all areas of nonconformity with established indicators.
Quality Assurance (QA)	QA refers to ensuring that services and products efficiently and reliably satisfy consumers' needs. It has a strong emphasis on identifying and providing services most likely to achieve targeted outcomes and consumer satisfaction and in monitoring whether or not the services were provided. QA differs from CQI in that it is an evaluation of compliance, whereas CQI is a philosophy that focuses on continual improvement.
Resource Families	Relative caregivers, licensed foster parents, and adoptive parents who meet the needs of children who cannot safely remain at home. Resource families participate as members of the multidisciplinary team.
SafeMeasures®	SafeMeasures® is a web-based database maintained by the Children's Research Center (CRC) in Wisconsin that extracts data from CWS/CMS to report statewide and individual county data related to state and federal outcomes. Unlike data from the CSSR, data extracted from SafeMeasures® are real-time. This database also contains data for counties using Structured Decision Making (SDM) as their safety assessment tool. SafeMeasures® is a tool that supports measurement of both processes and outcomes. For federal and state measures, based on the same

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	analysis used by UCB and CDSS, SafeMeasures® provides an estimate of performance in advance of the official state measures. Data is updated daily through an automated process for all measures. This updating allows counties to assess how they are progressing on data Outcome Data Measures and processes in the present from the county to the case level.
Safety	A primary outcome for CWS whereby all children are first and foremost protected from abuse and neglect.
Suitable Placement Order	When the court orders the care, custody, and control of the minor to be placed under the supervision of the Probation Department who may then place the minor in out-of-home foster care placements.
System Improvement Plan (SIP)	The SIP is an operational agreement between CDSS, County Child Welfare Agencies, and County Probation Departments over a five-year period which provides an outline for how the county will improve their system of care for children and families. This agreement forms an important part of the system for federal reporting on statewide progress towards meeting improvement goals using the C-CFSR Federal outcome measures and should focus on areas needing the most improvement. This includes outlining the coordinated service provision plan that identifies how programs and services funded with CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF funds will address priority needs. The SIP is developed every five years by the lead agencies in collaboration with their local community, prevention, and early intervention partners.
Systemic Factors	The systemic factors for the CSA were derived from the federal CFSR. A thorough analysis of information and/or data will assist in identifying the current practices, programs and resources working well and where improvement is needed across the continuum of child welfare services.
Title IV-B	Title IV-B is a capped (limited) allocation to each state to use for a wide range of services to preserve or support families, reunify children, and promote and support adoptions. The Child Welfare Services program (subpart 1 of Title IV-B) funds preventive intervention, alternative placements, and reunification services. The Promoting Safe and Stable Families program (subpart 2) provides funds to states for family support, family preservation, time-limited family reunification services, services to promote and support adoptions, and grants through the Court Improvement Program to help state courts improve how proceedings relating to foster care and adoption are handled. Compared to Title IV-E, the use of Title IV-B funds is much less restricted and allows states to support a range of prevention, early intervention, and permanency-related services and supports for children and families.
Title IV-E	Title IV-E, a major funding source for foster children who have been placed in out-of-home care, makes up approximately 80 percent of the

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	money in CWS funding California receives annually from the federal government. Title IV-E was established as an uncapped entitlement, which means the federal government is obligated to make payments to any person who meets the federal eligibility criteria established by law.
Unaccompanied Homeless Youth (OCAP Definition)	Unaccompanied homeless youth include young people who have run away from home, been asked to leave their homes, and/or been abandoned by their parents or guardians
Youth	Persons, male and/or female between the ages of 13 through 18 years old.

