

Objectives: Name the types of data that are used in child welfare to monitor outcomes. Identify the ways that data can be used during the supervision process to improve outcomes.



DHHS

Data is a collection of facts used as a basis for reasoning, discussion, or calculation.

Data should do three things:

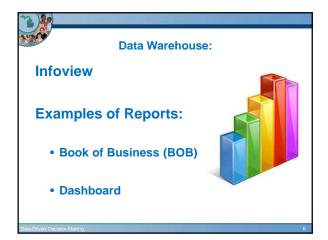
- 1. Confirm or disprove what you
- were already thinking.

 2. Make you ask more of the right
- questions.
 3. Cause you to act on what you discover.

There are two types of data:

- 1. Qualitative
- 2. Quantitative







What we know about Data:

- Data Warehouse is sensitive.
- Messaging about use is key.
- Regular access improves understanding.
- Data entry errors may be a common pitfall.



-Driven Decision-Makin

MEDHHS

Monthly Management Report (MMR)



- It allows you time to get credit for work that has been done.
- Second line managers and above may utilize this to identify trends.

-Driven Decision-Making





Caseload Reports



- Weekly unofficial pulls:
 - Goal of weekly sheets is to look at all cases and make sure they are properly assigned.
 - Improper assignment of cases can result in inaccurate data.
- Every other month official pull for ISEP

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Excel Spreadsheets • Many supervisors create their own spreadsheets to track their workers' data. • Talk to other supervisors and learn their tracking styles. • This can help you with assessing and supervising your staff.



M&DHHS

Story Time

A child comes into care in County A:

- 50% chance of her being placed with her sibling...
- 15% change of being returned home under 1 year
- 25% chance of having her medical needs attended to...
- 70% chance of having her worker see her 2x a month...
- 25% chance of the agency doing a diligent search to find her father...

A child comes into care in County B:

- 85% chance of her being placed with her sibling...
- 80% change of being returned home under 1
 vear
- 90% chance of having her medical needs attended to...
- 90% chance of having her worker see her 2x a month...
- 75% chance of the agency doing a diligent search to find her father...

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Using Data in the Supervision Process:

- Teach workers to use their data and get data accurate.
- Look for trends use as triggers during supervision.
- Routinely monitor current and upcoming month.
- · Share the tracking of data.

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DHHS

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CQI: The Improvement Process Plan: Identify the goal & outcome. Assess current approach. Develop a plan for action that is specific and measurable. Implement: Implement a plan of action. Complete the action steps identified in the plan. Track: Measure outcomes of the plan and assess results. Determine impact of intervention. Assess implementation. Provide feedback. Adjust: Adjust intervention as needed. Standardize the intervention or develop a new intervention. Start the cycle over as needed for new interventions. Assess: Each phase of the process must be informed by an assessment of the evidence.

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Data Activity

The trainer will hand out note cards to everyone in the group.

Look at the percentages on your note card for your team and consider the following question:

What are some factors that may be impacting your worker's percentages?



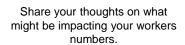






Data Activity

Now join the next group according to trainer direction.





Average your total percentages together.

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Data Activity

Merge with final group as instructed by the trainer.

Share your thoughts again about what might be impacting the numbers.

Do a final average of your percentages.



-Driven Decision-Making

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MEDHHS **Things to Note about Data** • Data is one day behind. • If something is wrong, the data teams wants to know! Data is open for everyone to see to be transparent.

• Opportunity to be proactive vs. reactive.

Successful Data Management

Anyone can manage data – few can collectively and supportively lead

We spend a great deal of time managing programs, but MORE time leading staff.

• We need to manage our data and

