

Quarterly Report Companion

Definitions, Methodological and Interpretative Guide



PREPARED FOR THE INDIVIDUAL ORGANIZATIONAL REPORT

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OVERVIEW

This document serves as a companion text to the CAFAS in Ontario quarterly reports to CYMH CAFAS user organizations. The companion document provides information intended to assist CAFAS user organizations with reviewing and interpreting the data presented in the reports. The document includes 1) a glossary of selected terms found throughout the reports; 2) methodological notes for data found within graphs and tables; and 3) selected interpretive notes to assist users with data interpretation and relevance to service delivery.

Note: Graphs and tables are described in the order in which they appear in the quarterly report.

Interpretation of the symbols in this document:



Description of a table



Description of a graph



Description of a graph and table combo (in the order shown by the icons). Generally, the table will provide the number of cases and the graph will provide information on percent of cases.



The text next to this icon provides interpretative information about the figures and tables in the agency report. Please note that the examples given may not capture all interpretative possibilities. Rather, they are intended to assist CYMH organizations in understanding their CAFAS data report.



The text next to this icon represents a methodological note describing how the results are calculated and presented in the figures and tables included in the report. Some additional statistical information (e.g. the range on the graph axes) that could not be included in the report may appear here.



This icon refers the reader to the Glossary Section and explains the terms to the right of the image. More complex definitions may appear directly next to the figure or table description beside this sign.

GLOSSARY

Admission Date	Date of entry to active service
Age at Admission	The age of the client calculated as a difference between the admission date and the date of birth
Analyzable Cases	Cases remaining in the dataset after the data are cleaned and filtered, and corresponds to a specific reporting period
Count	This word appears in two different contexts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) As a caption for some of the tables generated by SPSS with the cross tabulation procedure; it can't be removed from the output. The reader is asked to ignore the term. (ii) As an identifier for the number of cases (the N).
Export Number	The number assigned to each quarterly request for data by CAFAS in Ontario. As of now, CAFAS exports will be numbered as 2009.1 (i.e., first of the 4 annual reports in 2009), 2009.2, 2009.3, 2009.4, 2010.1, etc.
Exporting Period (Interval)	The required admission period for cases exported at the time of the request for data from CAFAS in Ontario. This variable is typically pre-set in the standard CAFAS export filter (see more at <i>Method of Data Selection</i>)
Last CAFAS (TLast)	Last CAFAS Evaluation: represented by the T14 assessment, when there is a T14 evaluation date, or the last CAFAS evaluation before the closed date in cases where T14 doesn't exist and the case is closed
Eval	Evaluation
Mean	The arithmetic mean; the sum of all values divided by the number of values
Mode	The most frequently occurring value in the same dataset. The mode is usually different from mean and median, and may be very different for strongly skewed distributions. The mode of a data sample is the element that occurs most often in the collection. For example, the mode of the sample [1, 3, 6, 6, 6, 6, 7, 7, 12, 12, 17] is 6. Given the list of data [1, 1, 2, 4, 4] the mode is not unique, unlike the arithmetic mean.
Missing	Designates the number of system or user-missing values associated with a variable. It is provided by the SPSS output, and usually displayed in the same table with the Valid cases (non-missing cases).
N	Number of cases in the analysis or sample
N/A	Not Applicable
T1	Entry CAFAS Evaluation
T14	Exit CAFAS Evaluation

(CAFAS) Tiers ®	A procedure for assigning each client to a client type: Thinking Problems, Maladaptive Substance Use, Self- Harmful Potential, Delinquency, Behaviour Problems with Moderate Mood Disturbance, Behaviour Problems without Mood Disturbance, Moderate Mood Disturbance, Moderate Mood Disturbance and Mild Mood and/or Behaviour Problems.
Total CAFAS Score	The sum of the 8 subscale scores (school, home, etc). The total possible score range is 0-240.
Range	A simple measure of variability or dispersion of a data set, given as the difference between the highest and the smallest value. It is calculated by subtracting the smallest observation (sample minimum) from the greatest (sample maximum) and provides an indication of statistical dispersion. Since it only depends on two of the observations, it is a poor and weak measure of dispersion except when the sample size is large.
Region	The region within which your organization is located, as defined by MCYS geographic regions
Report	A printable output generated by SPSS when the command “Report” is used. It should be regarded as a table and the title should be ignored as it cannot be hidden when results are produced.
Report Date	The date (month/year) the report was generated and submitted to the CYMH CAFAS user organization by CAFAS in Ontario
Reporting Period (Interval)	The 12 month period of data covered by the report. See more at <i>Method of Data Selection (page 6)</i> .
Row N%	This heading is generated by SPSS – <i>please ignore</i>
Sector	Categories representing the sample size used in the analyses (usually Province, Region or Your Agency)
SED	An acronym for “Serious Emotional Disturbance”. A child or youth with SED is defined as follows: Persons from birth up to age 18 who currently or at any time during the past year have had a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder of sufficient duration to meet diagnostic criteria specified within DSM-III-R (or the most recent edition of DSM) that resulted in functional impairment which substantially interferes with or limits the child’s role or functioning in family, school, or community activities. The term is incorporated in the CAFAS scale because it may serve as an eligibility requirement in the US; it may not have relevance for Ontario users.
Statistics	An output heading generated by SPSS – <i>please ignore</i>
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences; a statistical software program used to analyze data for the quarterly report
Std. Deviation	Standard deviation is a simple measure of the variability or dispersion of a data set. A low standard deviation indicates that the data points tend to be very close to the same value (the mean), while high standard deviations indicate that the data are “spread out” over a larger range of values. In science, researchers commonly report the standard deviation of experimental data, and only effects that fall far outside the range of standard deviation are considered statistically significant. For example, the average height for adult men in the United States is about 70 inches, with a standard deviation of around 3 inches. This means that most men (about 68%, assuming a normal

distribution) have a height within 3 inches of the mean (67 inches – 73 inches), while almost all men (about 95%) have a height within 6 inches of the mean (64 inches – 76 inches). If the standard deviation were zero, then all men would be exactly 70 inches high. If the standard deviation were 20 inches, then men would have much more variable heights, with a typical range of about 50 to 90 inches.

Subscale Score	The client rating on each of the CAFAS subscales of functioning (School, Work, Home, Community, Behaviour Towards Others, Moods and emotions, Self harm, Substance Abuse, Thinking). The score can be one of the following: 0 (minimal or no impairment), 10 (mild impairment), 20 (moderate impairment), 30 (severe impairment)
Valid	Designates the number of records with an accurate value and is provided by the SPSS output. Valid cases are usually shown in the same table with the Missing records (system or user-missing values)
% within	Shows the percent of cases within each category (appears in a crosstabulation table in an output SPSS)



Method of Data Selection:

Each quarterly report uses data submitted by the CAFAS user organizations (the organization, the regional organizations, and the provincial user organizations). The data are exported with the help of a pre-set CAFAS export filter sent to each organization at the time of data call. The filter helps the user to generate non-identifiable export data files of clients admitted within each Exporting Period. The **Exporting Period** in use now is usually from Jan 1, 2005 to the last day of the most recent quarter of the year prior to the time the Hospital for Sick Children sends a call for data. For example, if the data call was sent in April 2009, the CAFAS exports will include cases admitted from Jan 1, 2005 to Mar 31, 2009. This is done in order to capture long term clients who may still be receiving services. The report, pertains only to the last 12 months of CAFAS activity (the **Reporting Period**), so according to our previous example, the report will reflect those clients with some CAFAS activity between April 1, 2008 and March 31 2009. By cases with “some CAFAS activity” in the Reporting Period we understand:

1. All cases having an Entry CAFAS in the Reporting Period (whether the case is open or closed) AND
2. Cases that had an Entry CAFAS in the Reporting Period but were closed within the reporting period AND
3. Cases that had an Entry CAFAS before the reporting period but they remain open – hence the reason we go back to Jan. 1 2005.

The same procedure can also be defined as follows:

1. All cases received in the export data except those open and closed before the reporting period

Cover Page:

The cover page provides the date(s) for the Reporting Period (*see definition above*) and the Report Date (*the date (month/year) the report was generated and submitted to the organization*). The export number is also provided in the bottom left corner.

Table of Contents:

If the same statistical results are treated in a successive series of graphs and tables, only the name of one will be provided.

Example:

Average CAFAS Subscale Score at T1 by Sex 18-20

Will refer to the following items:

- Two graphs representing the Average CAFAS Subscale Score at Entry to Treatment by Sex (page 18)
- One table also named “Average CAFAS Subscale Score at Entry to Treatment (T1) by Sex” – which provides the frequency (N) and the Mean (page 19)
- One last graph which provides detail at the agency level for the first two graphs (displayed on page 20)

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

2x Cases for Analyses



The two tables appearing on this page provide the reader with information about the analyzable cases that are the basis for all analyses in the report. As described in the *Method of Data Selection* above, each organization submits a large pool of data which need to be cleaned (see box below). The submitted data samples are then restricted to include only those cases of interest for the *Reporting Period*.

These are referred to as the **Analyzable Cases**.

To obtain the analyzable cases, the following records are removed:

1. Cases outside of the admission data interval required at the time of export (outside of the *Exporting Period*). The submission of cases such as this will only occur if the standard CAFAS filter was not properly applied or the admission interval was changed on purpose.
2. Cases with erroneous or missing admission dates. This is caused by input errors that cannot be interpreted by SPSS (e.g. 01/02/2980).
3. Cases that were closed by the organization prior to the beginning of the reporting period.
4. Cases with an Entry CAFAS dated after the end of the reporting period. This occurs only with the faulty use of the standard CAFAS filter.
5. Cases outside of the 6-17 yrs old interval.
6. Cases without a T1 evaluation.

The values displayed in the first table of the report are obtained as a result of Step 5. After the last elimination criteria are applied (Step 6), the number of *Analyzable Cases* are provided in the second table on the same page.



- ❖ Count
- ❖ Sector



Number of Cases Submitted By Region



This figure provides information on the number of CAFAS cases submitted and valid for your agency, with a comparison to 1) cases submitted in your region; and 2) cases submitted for other Ontario regions. For example, if your agency submitted 150 of 3,000 cases available for analysis in your region, this would represent 5% of the regional total. The numbers of cases shown in this figure are those remaining for analysis.

Interpretive Note: Take note of the average number of cases submitted by other organizations of similar size and mandate in your sector. Consider that each organization will have different policies regarding which clients are rated on CAFAS, regardless of exclusionary CAFAS rating criteria. The more clients rated on CAFAS within your organization, the more representative this report will be of your client population. Also note that this figure reflects only cases with a completed CAFAS evaluation (at least a T1).



The sum of cases for all regions is equal to the total number of analyzable cases.



Age and Sex at Admission to Treatment:

Data on age, age groups and sex can help agencies identify whether their data are representative of their client population, as well as to identify fluctuations in client (CAFAS) cohort over time, or reporting periods.

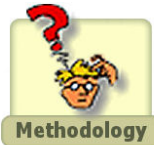
Interpretive Note: Consider, for example, if there is a large cohort of young children (e.g. 6-9 years), what impact might this have on programming, treatment planning, staffing, and professional development? Are you seeing changes in the percentage of clients in particular age groups over time?

Note: It is important to remember that the age and sex distributions shown for your organization may not reflect all cases receiving service in your organization because CAFAS cases are a subset of all your clients. The more clients assessed with the CAFAS, the more information learned about your client population.

Four figures for age and sex at admission to treatment are produced in the agency reports: (1) Age at Admission to Treatment, (2) Cases by Age Group, (3) Cases by Sex, and (4) Age Group by Sex. Figure 4 will not be included in the report for those agencies submitting cases of only one sex (e.g. all female).



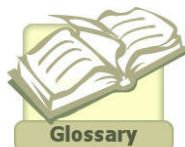
Age at Admission to Treatment



The *Age at Admission* is calculated as the difference between the *Admission Date* (date of entry to active service) and the client's birth date. A client who is 5 years and 11 months at the time of admission will be recorded as a 5 year old.

The CAFAS can be clinically useful for 5 or 18-21 year old clients, however, these age groups are not included in the analyses; they are eliminated in the process of establishing the analyzable cases.

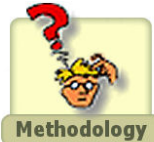
Range: The Y axis range goes from 0 to 100 %, however, the scale may appear truncated to improve the clarity of the figure.



- ❖ *Count*
- ❖ *Sector*



Cases by Age Group

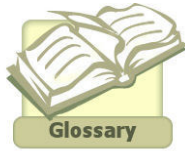


The age groups represented in the graph are:

Early Childhood: 6-9 years of age (representing clients who are 6 years up to 9 years and 11 months inclusively)

Middle Childhood: 10-14 years of age (representing clients from 10 years, up to 14 years and 11 months inclusively)

Adolescence: 15-17 years of age (representing clients from 15 years, up to 17 years and 11 months inclusively)



- ❖ *Count*
- ❖ *Sector*



Age at Admission by Sex



This table provides statistical information about cases grouped by sex. A category called “Unreported” refers to the cases where the client’s sex was not entered into the CAFAS assessment or deliberately marked as “unreported”. The following statistics involving gender are based on cases restricted to males and females only, excluding missing data.



- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ❖ <i>Mean</i> | ❖ <i>Std. Deviation</i> |
| ❖ <i>Mode</i> | ❖ <i>Statistics</i> |
| ❖ <i>Missing (if displayed)</i> | ❖ <i>Range</i> |
| ❖ <i>N</i> | ❖ <i>Valid</i> |
| ❖ <i>Sector</i> | |



Cases by Sex



The total number of cases reported here may not be equal to the total analyzable cases because clients with unreported or missing sex information are excluded from this graph-table combo.



- ❖ *Count*
- ❖ *Sector*



Age Group by Sex (for Your Agency)

To improve readability this set of results is produced at the agency level only (no regional or provincial view). As in the previous graph-table combo, cases with unreported or missing sex information are excluded and so the total cases may not be equal to the total analyzable cases. For age group definitions please refer to *Cases by Age Group* above.



❖ *Count*



Percentage of Cases by CAFAS Evaluation



Interpretive Note: The CAFAS is most clinically useful when rated periodically to assess the clients' response to treatment. Rating every 3 months and/or at review periods or changes in treatment services can inform the treatment plan and improve client retention.

This figure provides information on the number of periodic CAFAS ratings conducted by organizations across the province, across organizations within your region, and within your organization. Periodic ratings enable you to monitor treatment progress and treatment outcomes.

Note: This figure displays a "picture" with regard to the basic use of the CAFAS tool (e.g. percentage of Exit CAFAS ratings, T2 ratings), but is not intended to provide "comparative" information due to variability in timing, adherence to the best practice of periodic ratings across agencies, and lack of program-level information.



All cases with a T1 Evaluation date are purposefully selected for this analysis and cases without a T1 were eliminated, and thus, the table will show a 100% compliance for the cases with T1 (Entry CAFAS) completed.

The figure doesn't cover the evaluations that were identified in the software assessment as "Other" in the assessment period category.



- ❖ *Count*
- ❖ *Eval*
- ❖ *Row N%*

CAFAS PROFILE AT START OF TREATMENT



Not all cases selected to participate having a T1 evaluation date also have a T1 total CAFAS score because one or more subscales were not scored. For that reason, in this section:

- The graphs and tables presenting a *Total CAFAS Score* will depict only cases with a complete score at T1 evaluation.
- For the graphs and tables presenting *Subscale Score*, the N (number of cases) may vary on the different subscales because of missing scores.



Total CAFAS Score at Entry to Treatment



This figure presents total average functioning scores at entry to treatment (at T1).

Interpretive Note: Consider the overall average functioning of clients in your organization relative to other samples in similar organizations, in the region, and in the province.



Range: Total CAFAS score can range between 0-240. The Y axis range goes from 0 to 100 %, however, the Y axis values may be truncated to improve the readability of the figure.



Mean: The mean is the sum of all values divided by the number of values (e.g. the total score for all children divided by the number of children).

Mode: The mode is the most frequently occurring score (e.g. if the mode is 40, then 40 is the most commonly occurring total score in this sample).

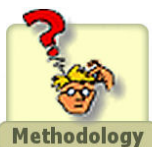
The term *Valid* represents the number of cases with a complete Total score at the T1 evaluation. The *Missing* cases are those with a date for the T1 evaluation, but with at least one subscale score un-marked leading to an absent Total CAFAS Score (see the *Definitions* chapter for other terms such as *N*, *Std. Deviation* if necessary).



Total CAFAS Score at Entry to Treatment by Region



This figure depicts how CAFAS assessed children and youth clients of CAFAS user organizations within your region are functioning at the beginning of treatment (average Total score) as compared to assessed clients in CAFAS user organizations in other regions.



The N value represents the number of cases having a total score at T1 in each region. The sum of all cases will not necessarily equal the number of *Analyzable Cases*, but rather, the *Valid* cases shown for Ontario in the preceding table (*Total CAFAS Score at Entry to Treatment*) (see the *Definitions* chapter for other terms such

as N, Mean, and Mode if necessary).

Range: The total possible score range is 0-240 but Y axis scale may be truncated to improve the readability of the figure.



Total CAFAS Score at Entry to Treatment (T1) by Categories of Functioning



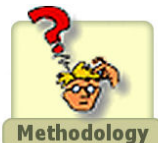
This figure shows the Total CAFAS score for children in the province, your region and your organization grouped according to categories of functioning.

Interpretive Note: The percentage of children and youth in each category at treatment entry informs you of your organization's client population and the services they may require. For instance, consider what services your organization has to offer for children in need of very intensive services.

Severity intervals correspond to the following treatment intensity options:

0-30:	May not need ongoing services
40-70:	May need ongoing outpatient services
80-100:	May need outpatient care with additional supportive services
110-130:	May need intensive community-based services
140 plus:	May need very intensive services, residential, or inpatient

Note: Average scores reflect the functioning of clients for whom the CAFAS is rated. They are a function of the percentage of clients with a CAFAS T1 vs. those who are CAFAS eligible, e.g. all those entering treatment. A total CAFAS score cannot be generated if a subscale is left unrated or marked as "could not score."



Range: The Y axis range goes from 0 to 100 % however the scale may be truncated for the clarity of the figure. The total possible score range is 0 to 240.



- ❖ Count
- ❖ Sector



Average CAFAS Subscale Score at Entry to Treatment (T1)



Average subscale scores provide more specific information on how CAFAS-assessed clients within your organization, region, and the province are functioning across various subscales. The total average CAFAS score indicates overall functioning, whereas subscale scores identify strengths or weaknesses (e.g. "problem areas").

Interpretive Note: Consider how subscale functioning for your CAFAS-assessed clients compare to regional and provincial averages? What services does your organization offer that address these areas of functional weakness?



Range: Average score per subscale goes from 0 to 30.



- ❖ Mean
- ❖ N
- ❖ Report



Average CAFAS Subscale Score at Entry to Treatment by Sex/by Age Group

A breakdown of subscale scores by sex and age is provided to enable a finer-grained analysis of domain functioning for particular sub-groups of children.

Interpretive Note: Consider, for example, how 6-9 year old children in your organization are functioning in the areas of school and home as compared to the average for this age group for the region and province? What are relative areas of weakness for boys vs. girls within your organization? Are there changes in particular subscales over time for either boys or girls, or is subscale functioning relatively stable?

Note: The nature of the subscale score data for sub-groups of children may indicate service use patterns or inform service delivery for particular clients.



Average CAFAS Subscale Score at Entry to Treatment (T1) by Age Group (for Your Agency)

The age groups represented in the graph are:



- 6-9 years of age (representing clients who are 6 years up to 9 years and 11 months inclusively)
- 10-12 years of age (representing clients from 10 years, up to 12 years and 11 months inclusively)
- 13-15 years of age (representing clients from 13 years, up to 15 years and 11 months inclusively)
- 16-17 years of age (representing clients from 16 years, up to 18 years and 11 months

inclusively)

Range: Average score per subscale goes from 0 to 30 but the Y axis scale may be truncated for a better visibility.



- ❖ Mean
- ❖ N
- ❖ Report

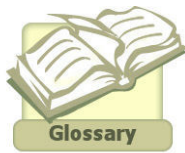


Average CAFAS Subscale Score at Entry to Treatment (T1) by Sex



These graphs and table do not include cases with missing or unreported sex information. The bars do not display values for better readability of the graph. Please refer to the table for more accurate percentages values.

Range: Average score per subscale goes from 0 to 30.



- ❖ Mean
- ❖ N
- ❖ Report
- ❖ Sector



Average CAFAS Subscale at Entry to Treatment (T1) by Sex (for Your Agency)

Same as above.

CAREGIVER FUNCTIONING AT ENTRY CAFAS



The next set of figures describes the level of functional impairment of client caregivers at entry (T1) to treatment for your organization, region and the province.

Presented are the average CAFAS Material Needs and Social Support subscale scores for three types of caregivers:

- 1) Primary Family – The parent(s) who is (are) rearing the client or with whom the client lives most of the time (e.g. biological parent, adoptive parent, where the client was before treatment and where the client will return);
- 2) Non-Custodial Caregiver – The parent(s) who has a psychological impact on the client yet is not living in the same home as the client;
- 3) Surrogate Caregiver – Surrogate parent(s) (e.g. persons substituting as parent, such as foster parents, group home caregivers, caregivers in residential treatment settings).

Note: The caregiver, not the client, is rated on the Material Needs and Social Support subscales. More than one caregiver may be rated per client CAFAS assessment, depending on the client's situation. Hodges (2003) notes that these scales do not penalize parents or reflect how "good" or "bad" they are. Rather, scores of Mild, Moderate, or Severe dysfunction suggest the client's needs are greater than the resources available to the caregiver.



Average CAFAS Subscale Score for Caregivers at Entry to Treatment



Note: When the values (bars) are not sufficiently high, some values will not be displayed. Please refer to the table for an accurate reading of these values.

Range: Total possible average score range: 0 to 30 however the Y axis scale may be truncated for the clarity of the figure.



Average CAFAS Subscale Score for Caregivers at Entry to Treatment (for Your Agency)

Same as above.

2x,  **Caregiver Information at Entry to Treatment (T1)**

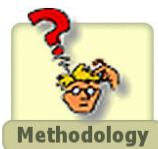


The first table provides the average Total caregiver score at T1 for each subscale. The second provides the N (number of cases) for the analyses presented in the previous table and two graphs.



- ❖ Mean
- ❖ N
- ❖ Report
- ❖ Sector

OUTCOME AT THE END OF TREATMENT



In this section:

- Data included for figures and graphs reflects changes in global level of functioning for clients with Entry (T1) CAFAS and Last CAFAS assessments. The last CAFAS is either (1) the T14 (Exit CAFAS) if there is a T14 evaluation date, or (2) the last CAFAS evaluation before the closed date when the case is closed without a T14.
- For the graphs and tables presenting *Subscale Scores*, the N (number of cases) may vary on the different subscales because of missing scores.
- Outcomes analyses may not be presented if the cases submitted have no outcome information (e.g. no T14 or Last CAFAS), or if there are too few cases with outcome information.



Time Between Entry CAFAS (T1) Rating and Exit CAFAS (T14)

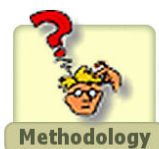


This figure displays the time (in months) between an Entry or T1 assessment, and an Exit (T14) rating. It is an indicator of the amount of time in treatment for CAFAS rated clients.

Interpretive Note: The percentage of clients in the “24 months or higher” category for your organization reflects the proportion of clients receiving services for 24 months or longer.

This figure also demonstrates how often clinicians within your organization are conducting periodic CAFAS assessments to assess response to treatment and contribute information to the treatment plan and related decisions. Note that the absence of periodic CAFAS assessment limits the client functioning information that can be used when making treatment decisions and/or refinements to service.

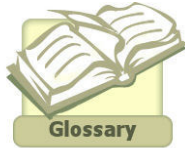
Note: This figure must be interpreted with caution due to the lack of specific program information (e.g. type and length), and time spent in treatment.



Range: The Y axis scale in the graph may be truncated to improve readability; however, the maximum possible percentage of cases is 100%.

The range on the X axis scale can go from 0 months to several years when they are opened in 2005 and just recently closed to treatment.

Interpretive Note: An in-depth look at the particularities of clients who are in treatment for more than 12 months is recommended.



- ❖ Count
- ❖ Count
- ❖ Sector



Treatment Outcomes: Change in Average Total CAFAS Score from Entry to Treatment (T1) to Last CAFAS



This figure depicts changes in the average Total CAFAS score from treatment entry to exit for the province, your region and organization. "Treatment outcome" is defined here as the change in Total score from the Entry (T1) rating to Last CAFAS. "Last CAFAS" is either the T14 evaluation, if it exists, or the last evaluation prior to the closing date.

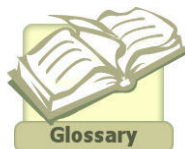
Interpretive Note: Change scores enable organizations to determine outcome effect sizes for their client populations (e.g. improvements), as compared to clients in the region and the province as a whole.

Note: Using level of functional impairment as an outcome indicator is useful in helping to determine whether the observed changes from pre- to post-treatment are clinically and/or statistically significant (Hodges, 2003). A difference score of 20 or greater suggests clinically significant change over and above statistical significance.



If present, the *Missing* section of the table will always have the value 0, as all cases were filtered to have both Entry and Last CAFAS scores.

Range: The Y axis scale in the graph may be truncated for the clarity; however the maximum possible percentage of cases is 100%.



- ❖ Mean
- ❖ Missing
- ❖ Mode
- ❖ N
- ❖ Sector
- ❖ Std. Deviation
- ❖ Valid



2x, 2x Severity at T1. Severity at Last CAFAS.



These figures show the change(s) in Total CAFAS score by functioning categories for children and youth in the province, your region and organization. They enable organizations to track changes in the percentage of children and youth falling within particular severity intervals over time (e.g. from T1 to Last CAFAS, and over reporting periods).

Interpretive Note: Consider, for example, what percentage of clients (with a T1 rating) fall within a severity interval of 80-100 at treatment entry in this report compared to levels provided in previous

reports. How does this compare to the percentage of clients within this interval for your region or in the province?

Note: Remember that severity intervals are:

- 0-30: May not need ongoing services
- 40-70: May need ongoing outpatient services
- 80-100: May need outpatient care with additional supportive services
- 110-130: May need intensive community-based services
- 140 plus: May need very intensive services, residential, or inpatient



Range:

- The categories on the X axis scale represent the Total Score at Entry and Last CAFAS. They are 0 to 30, 40 to 70, 80 to 100 and 140 and higher. Please read the Interpretation for more details. The total possible score lies between 0 and 240.
- The Y axis scale in the graphs may be reduced for readability purposes, however, the maximum possible percentage of cases is 100%. For technical reasons, data labels could not be written on the chart bars. Please refer to the tables for an accurate number of case values (count) and percent of cases within each category (% within).



- ❖ *Count*
- ❖ *% within*

Change in Average CAFAS Subscale Scores from Entry to Last CAFAS, and by Sex



These data provide information regarding functional improvement for clients across subscales. The first figure shows functional changes in the various subscale domains (e.g. school, home, behaviour) for clients in your organization (as compared to all children and youth in the province and your region) from T1 to Last CAFAS.

Interpretive Note: Consider, for example, the pattern(s) of improvement across subscales for your clients? To what extent do your clients improve on the school and behaviour subscales, for instance, as compared to your region and province?

The subscale by sex figure allows agencies to track domain specific changes according to sex for clients over time, and may provide additional context when considering observed subscale changes for all children and youth with outcome information (e.g. those with T1 and Last CAFAS information).



Treatment Outcomes: Change in Average Total CAFAS Subscale Score from Entry to Treatment (T1) to Last CAFAS



For technical reasons, data labels cannot be depicted on graph bars. Please refer to the table for the accurate number of cases (N) and the average score at Entry and Last CAFAS (Mean) for each sector (Ontario, Region and Your Agency).

Range: The total possible average score by subscale is 0 to 30.



- ❖ *N*
- ❖ *Mean*
- ❖ *Sector*



Treatment Outcomes: Change in Average Total CAFAS Subscale Score from Entry to Treatment (T1) to Last CAFAS (for Your Agency)



This figure provides detail for the previous graph, depicting the values for your organization only. When the bars (values) are not sufficiently high, some values will not be displayed. Please refer to the table for an accurate reading of these values.



Treatment Outcomes: Average Total CAFAS Subscale Score from Entry to Treatment (T1) to Last CAFAS by Sex (for Your Agency)



This graph is produced for your organization only, as adding more categories will impede the readability of the graph. When the bars (values) are not sufficiently high some values will not be displayed. Please refer to the table for an accurate reading of these values.

If your data had cases for which sex was not reported, these cases are not covered by the present graph-table combo, and some N values (total number of cases) will not be the same as in the previous table. Please also note that the CAFAS subscale score by sex (outcomes) figure may not be included in the report for agencies submitting cases of only one sex (e.g. all female).

Range: The total possible average score by subscale is 0 to 30.



- ❖ Mean
- ❖ N



2x Client Types at Entry and Last CAFAS (Mutually Exclusive and Hierarchically arranged)



The figures and table described here show the eight CAFAS client types based on their subscale scores for each sector (Ontario, Region and Your Agency). The types are hierarchically arranged so the youth is assigned to the first type for which the youth meets the criteria. Note the ordering of the client types is such that they are roughly in the reverse order from how they appear in the CAFAS and the CAFAS Profile. The client types are ordered such that the first ones considered are those that may need specialized care or may need more diagnostic services before a treatment plan can be developed.

The CAFAS Total score, CAFAS subscale scores, CAFAS outcome indicators and the client types in CAFAS Tiers[®] can be used to describe the youth served in terms of types and extent of problems and impairment and outcome for youths served.

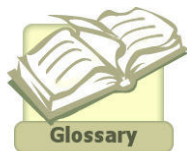
The CAFAS Tiers do not dictate treatment approach per se, as it is the purview of the clinical program to determine the treatment approach. CAFAS Tiers simply provide means for easily assigning youth to client types after the intake session, without having to do elaborate scoring by hand or computer. The Tier assignments provide clinicians with a descriptive framework that can be useful in formulation and treatment decision-making.

This information can be used to: Evaluate programs for clinical and cost effectiveness (i.e., identify need for programmatic changes); Conduct quality assurance studies such as identifying characteristics of youths who have poor outcome or are costly to serve; Generating summary data required by regulatory, fiduciary and accrediting authorities. (Hodges, K., 2004)



CAFAS Tiers Client Type	Algorithm to Qualify for Client Type
Thinking Problems	20 or 30 on Thinking subscale
Maladaptive Substance Use	20 or 30 on Substance Use subscale
Self- Harmful Potential	20 or 30 on Self- Harmful subscale or 30 on Moods/ Emotions subscale
Delinquency	20 or 30 on Community subscale
Behaviour Problems with Moderate Mood Disturbance	20 or 30 on School, Home or Behaviour Toward Others subscales and 20 on Moods/Emotions subscale
Behaviour Problems without Mood Disturbance	20 or 30 on School, Home or Behaviour Toward Others subscales
Moderate Mood Disturbance	20 on moods/Emotions subscale
Mild Mood and/or Behaviour Problems	10 on any subscale
No Impairment/Prevention	0 on all subscales (not an "official" client type)

Range: The Y axis scale in the graph may be truncated for the clarity; however the maximum possible percentage of cases is 100%.



- ❖ Count
- ❖ Col %
- ❖ Sector



Treatment Outcomes: Absolute Change in Total CAFAS Score: Average Total CAFAS Subscale Score from Entry to Treatment (T1) to Last CAFAS (for Your Agency)



This figure shows the absolute change(s) in average Total CAFAS scores for clients with outcome data in your agency. It is based on the difference between scores at Entry (T1) and Last CAFAS. Positive values indicate improvement (> 0 points). Negative values, or a value of "0" indicate no improvement (≤ 0). A change of ≥ 20 points indicates a clinically meaningful improvement.

Interpretive Note: Consider, for example, the percentage of clients that show functional improvement following service in your agency (e.g. > 0 points). Note that for a limited number of clients who had 0 score at Entry, an absolute change of 0 is a positive sign of stability. For those clients starting with a higher score and ending in the same position, an absolute change score of 0 is a negative sign. Further investigation must ascertain if functioning on some scales improved while others got worse. How many clients have shown no change, or a decrease in functioning?

Note: The criterion of ≥ 20 points for meaningful improvement can only be applied to clients with a total score of 20 or higher at T1. In addition, the data presented do not account for treatment dose (frequency, time) or treatment approach or philosophy, and thus must be interpreted very generally.



Please note that interval bars with empty values are not shown in the graph.

Range:

- The possible absolute change in Total score on the X axis lies between -240 and 240.
- The Y axis scale in the graphs may be reduced for visibility purposes; however the maximum possible percentage of cases displayed on the Y axis is 100%.

Improvement on Various Outcome Methods

Improvement in level of functioning is operationalized in three ways (3 outcome indicators or methods):



Cases with Clinical Meaningful Improvement (20 Points) on CAFAS -Entry to Last



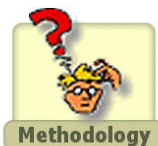
Shown in this figure is the percentage of clients – for your organization, region and the province – that had at least a 20 point improvement (change) in the Total CAFAS score from Entry (T1) to Last CAFAS. Likewise, the percentage of clients that had shown no improvement is also depicted. In other words, a reduction in overall impairment is scored as successfully achieved if the CAFAS total

score is reduced by 20 or more points. This indicator ensures that the reduction is more than measurement error. Remember that this outcome criterion only applies to clients with a total score of 20 or higher at T1.

Range: The Y axis scale in the graph may be truncated for improved readability, however, the maximum possible percentage of cases is 100%



Cases with No Severe Impairments at Last CAFAS



The criterion for successful outcome on this indicator is a score of less than 30 (severe) on each of the eight subscales (e.g. a score of 20 or less on each). This criterion is only used for clients who were rated as severely impaired (30) on one or more subscales at T1. In this manner, the figure indicates the percentage of CAFAS clients in

your agency who have achieved a score of less than 30 on all subscales at Last CAFAS as compared to those who did not. For example, a percentage of 54% means that of those children with one or more

severe impairments upon treatment entry at your agency, 54% showed improvement. Percentages are also depicted for your region and the province.

Range: The Y axis scale in the graph may be truncated for readability, however, the maximum possible percentage of cases is 100%



Cases Improving from SED to No SED



This figure shows the percentage of clients (in your organization, region and the province) who have improved from *SED* criteria to no *SED* criteria by the Last CAFAS as compared to those who have not improved. *SED* applies to clients who have a total score of 50 or higher at T1. No *SED* means improvement to a total CAFAS score of 40 or less, with all subscale scores being 20 or less at Last

CAFAS. This latter criterion excludes clients who have a severe impairment (e.g. score of 30) on any of the 8 subscales. Although rare, it is possible for a client to have a total score of 30 or 40, with 30 points due to severe impairment on one subscale.

Note: The *SED* vs. no *SED* indicator represents a target end-of-service level of functioning that most likely means that the client is functioning well enough to be living in the community with a family, and going to school or working. Thus, this indicator is labeled “improvement to no *SED*” or “free of *SED*.”

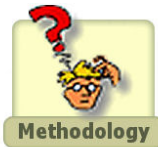
Range: The Y axis scale in the graph may be truncated for the clarity; however the maximum possible percentage of cases is 100%



❖ *SED*

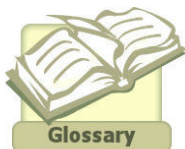


Cases Showing Improvement on Any of the Three Indicators



This figure presents the percentage of clients who have improved in functioning on at least one of the three outcome indicators (above) by the Last CAFAS evaluation versus those that did not. For example, improvement on at least one indicator means clients that have experienced one or more of the following:

- 1) A reduction in the total CAFAS score of 20 points or more (for those who had a total score of 20 or higher at T1);
- 2) No severe impairments on their Last evaluation (for those who had one or more severe impairments at T1); or
- 3) A lower level of impairment – total score of 40 or less with no subscale above 20 – at the Last CAFAS (for those clients who had a total score of 50 or higher at T1).



❖ *Count*
❖ *Sector*

Caregiver Functioning from Entry to Last CAFAS



Outcomes on the Material Needs and Social Support subscales reflect the level of change for caregivers from T1 to Last CAFAS. This analysis is shown in the next set of figures for your organization, region and the province, and is depicted as a series of T1 and Last CAFAS average subscale scores for each caregiver type. Data suggests whether functional gains have occurred since the initial assessment of caregiver functioning for your CAFAS clients rated on these scales.

Note: Remember the caregiver, not the client, is rated on the Material Needs and Social Support subscales.



Treatment Outcomes: Average CAFAS Subscale Score for Caregivers from Entry to Treatment to Last CAFAS



In this graph, the average scores for caregivers are re-calculated out of the total analyzable cases for those caregivers having a score for both T1 and Last CAFAS. As the previous note says, the caregiver is rated on the Material Needs and Social Support subscales, not the client, therefore there may be not be a perfect correspondence between the number of clients for clients on graphs, and the number of clients in caregiver analyses.

When the bars (values) are not sufficiently high, some values will not be displayed. Please refer to the table for an accurate reading of these values.

Range: The Total possible average score range: 0 to 30. The Y axis scale in the graph may be truncated for the clarity.



Treatment Outcomes: Average CAFAS Subscale Score for Caregivers from Entry to Treatment to Last CAFAS (for Your Agency)

Same as above.



2x Caregiver Information from Entry to Last CAFAS



The first table provides the average Total score at T1 and Last CAFAS. The second provides the N (number of cases) for the analyses presented in the previous table and two graphs.

For the categories corresponding to the Last CAFAS, the text was shortened so as to not over-crowd the titles of the table. The title should be read like this:

Material Needs Support Scale-Primary Family Score at T1	<i>Material Needs Support Scale-Primary Family Score at Last CAFAS</i>	Material Needs Support Scale-Non-Custodial Score at T1	<i>Material Needs Support Scale-Non-Custodial Score at Last CAFAS</i>	etc.
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CHARACTERISTICS OF CLOSED CASES



The following tables describe the characteristics of cases that have been closed by your organization, within your region, and the province. Closing a case requires that the clinician complete the Close Episode screen for the client, when it is either known or suspected that the client is not returning to services.

Note: Closed Episode information is based on clients with T1 and Last CAFAS evaluations. Presenting reasons for case closure may provide agencies with information on their CAFAS clients within the context of service delivery.

Interpretive Note: Consider, for example, the numbers of clients that were referred out, or “quit” versus those that followed through with treatment recommendations. How do the numbers for your organization compare with the regional totals? Exercise caution when interpreting closed case information, as closure reason(s) is not linked with functioning outcomes (e.g. functioning outcomes for clients that have left service prematurely).

Procedural check: Are you doing this? How is this built into your business process?



- ❖ *Count*
- ❖ *N/A*
- ❖ *Sector*

The following tables indicate more specific outcomes, two of which are based on the information given for closed case disposition(s):



Open and Closed Cases



This table indicates the number of cases that have been closed in comparison to the number remaining open (“Number of Closed and Open Cases”). This analysis may present a brief “picture” of service delivery (e.g. total caseload) within the reporting period as compared to other reporting periods.

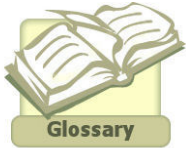


A case is considered closed if there is a *Close Date* (some typing errors can lead to erroneous *Close Dates* which are seen as missing in SPSS) and the *Close Date* is greater than the T1 evaluation date.



Reason for Closed Cases Based on Closed Reason Information

This table depicts the reasons underlying case closure for your CAFAS clients (closed disposition from the Closed Episode screen). In other words, it describes the reason(s) why no treatment was attempted or interrupted, and provides information on the number of clients for whom success was achieved from T1 through to Last CAFAS.



Closed Reason with No treatment

- ❖ Evaluation only: client came for evaluation not treatment
- ❖ No show: client did not show up for treatment appointment(s)
- ❖ Not needed: treatment deemed unnecessary
- ❖ Other: services needed but client not referred; unable to secure consent or contact caregivers
- ❖ Withdrew: client withdrew or dropped out of treatment
- ❖ Other Service: client was referred to other service (i.e., detox) which supersedes therapy
- ❖ Unknown: reason for closing the case is unknown; records are inconclusive

Closed Reason: Service Was Interrupted

- ❖ Aged out: client became too old for service at this CYMH provider
- ❖ Changed agency: client left agency to attend treatment at another provider organization
- ❖ Deceased: client died
- ❖ Ineligible: (this category has no relevance in Canada)
- ❖ Moved: client moved away and can no longer attend this provider organization
- ❖ Other: discharged due to behaviour; legal issues
- ❖ Quit: client dropped out of treatment
- ❖ Therapist: Staff turnover; therapist declined client (could result in client being transferred to other therapist, out of realm of therapists specialty)
- ❖ Unknown: reason for treatment closing/interruption unknown; records are inconclusive

Closed Reason: Treatment Completed

- ❖ Little: little treatment was accomplished with client with no discernible impact on child's level of functioning
- ❖ Partially: partial treatment was accomplished with client and some discernible impact on child's level of functioning
- ❖ Successful: successful treatment was accomplished with client and impact on child's level of functioning is significant (in previously severe areas?)



Treatment Not Needed.

The values displayed in this table are taken from the closed information file. The "Number of Cases" represents the number of clients for whom only one CAFAS evaluation was done (T1) and there was good reason for not providing treatment (e.g. evaluation only, treatment not needed, referral to other service).



Any Three Indicators Shows Improvement

Shows the number of clients that improved on one or more of the three outcome indicators (see above under "Cases with Improvement on Any of Three Indicators") versus the number that did not improve on any indicator. Only the closed cases are considered for this table.



Entry was 0 or 10

Indicates the number of clients for whom outcome(s) cannot be evaluated because the entry CAFAS (T1) was a 0 or 10. It is not possible to evaluate outcome if the entry score is less than 20, since the least "ambitious" outcome indicator requires a reduction of 20 points or more. Only the closed cases are considered for this table.



Likely Dropouts

Shows the number of clients with an entry (T1) but no subsequent CAFAS evaluation, in addition to closed case reasons of “no show,” “withdrew,” and “quit.” These cases may have been appropriate for treatment (e.g. case was not coded as evaluation only, treatment not needed, or referral to other service), but were assigned a closed reason that suggests client attrition.