



Legislative Report

Human Services Performance Management System

Office of Strategy and Performance

December 2022

For more information contact:

Minnesota Department of Human Services

Office of Strategy and Performance

P.O. Box 64997

St. Paul, MN 55164-0997

651-431-5780



For accessible formats of this information or assistance with additional equal access to human services, write to dhs.hspm@state.mn.us, call 651-431-5780, or use your preferred relay service. ADA1 (2-18)

Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 3.197, requires the disclosure of the cost to prepare this report. The estimated cost of preparing this report is \$2,500.

Printed with a minimum of 10 percent post-consumer material. Please recycle.

Contents

- I. Executive summary..... 4
 - A. Overview of report 4
 - B. History and purpose 4
 - C. Outcomes, measures and performance 5
 - D. Performance summary 6
 - E. Challenges to improved performance 7
 - F. Technical and improvement assistance 7
- II. Legislation 8
- III. Introduction 9
- IV. History and context 10
 - A. Overview 10
 - B. Outcomes, measures and thresholds 11
 - C. Remedies process 12
- V. Minnesota performance 14
 - A. Report and PIP schedule 14
 - B. Performance by measure 15
 - D. County challenges 25
- VI. Improvement assistance 27
 - County-specific improvement assistance 27
 - COVID-19 program waivers 27
 - Equity Partnership 27
- VII. Report recommendations 28
 - A. Response to 2021 report recommendations for 2022 28
 - B. Report recommendations for calendar year 2023 31
- VIII. Commissioner response 32**
- IX. Appendix A: Performance by outcome and measure 33
 - A. Adults and children are safe and secure 34
 - B. Children have stability in their living situation. 43
 - C. Children have the opportunity to develop to their fullest potential 53
 - D. People are economically secure..... 62
- X. Appendix B: Steering Committee on Performance and Outcome Reforms 79
- XI. Appendix C: Vision, Mission, Values, and Strategies Statements 80
- XII. Appendix D: Human Services Performance Council 82
 - A. Council membership as of Nov. 1, 2022 is as follows: 82

I. Executive summary

A. Overview of report

This report describes the work of the Human Services Performance Management (Performance Management) system, which monitors the performance of Minnesota’s 77 counties/service delivery authorities (counties) and supports efforts toward continuous improvement in delivering essential human services to Minnesotans. Essential human services include an array of programs that provide protections and safety nets to low income and vulnerable populations within Minnesota.

This report includes:

- An overview of the Performance Management system
- Information reported in 2022 about county performance in providing essential human services
- A description of technical assistance provided to counties
- Recommendations for improvements to the system
- Comments from the commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Human Services (DHS)

B. History and purpose

Established in 2013 in accordance with Minnesota Statutes Chapter 402A, the Performance Management system was created in response to counties’ desire to be proactive in improving service delivery and outcomes for human services program recipients. The system is composed of the Human Services Performance Council (Council), the Performance Management team, and the DHS commissioner. Each year the Council is required to report to the legislature on the work of the Performance Management system. Appendix D contains a list of current Council members.

The focus of the Performance Management system is improvement across all mandated essential human services in Minnesota. The system encourages collaboration between counties and DHS, and supports counties in their efforts to take a proactive approach to continuous improvement in service delivery. This system provides an opportunity to work toward the outcomes desired for all Minnesotans, breaking down silos and identifying systems that may have created barriers to improvement. This is a very different model for assessing county performance than used in the past. Because complex change does not happen overnight, the system has evolved with thoughtful input and collaboration from county and community partners, service providers, advocates, and DHS staff.

C. Outcomes, measures and performance

The Performance Management system identifies six desired outcomes for human services programs, and there are currently ten measures used to report county performance in reaching those outcomes. Each measure has a minimum performance threshold – a numeric level against which each county’s performance is reported. Counties with performance below a threshold are required to develop a Performance Improvement Plan (PIP) that will help them reach or exceed the threshold. The outcomes and measures discussed in this report are:

Outcome 1: Adults and children are safe and secure*

- Measure 1: Percent of children with a substantiated maltreatment report who do not experience a repeat substantiated maltreatment report within 12 months (*child maltreatment recurrence*).
- Measure 2: Percent of vulnerable adults reported as maltreated with initial disposition for response made within five working days (*initial disposition*).**

Outcome 2: Children have stability in their living situation

- Measure 1: Percent of current child support paid (*child support paid*).
- Measure 2: Percent of children discharged from out-of-home placement to permanency in less than 12 months (*permanency*).

Outcome 3: Children have the opportunity to develop to their fullest potential

- Measure 1: Percent of days children in family foster care spent with a relative (*relative placement*).
- Measure 2: Percent of child support cases with paternity established (*paternity established*).

Outcome 4: People are economically secure

- Measure 1: Percent of expedited Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) applications processed within one business day (*expedited SNAP*).
- Measure 2: Percent of SNAP and cash assistance applications processed timely (*timely SNAP and cash assistance*).
- Measure 3: Percent of open child support cases with an order established (*orders established*).
- Measure 4: Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP)/Diversionary Work Program (DWP) Self-Support Index (*Self-Support Index*).

Outcome 5: Adults live with dignity, autonomy, and choice

Outcome 6: People have access to health care and receive effective services

*The outcome, Adults and Children are Safe and Secure previously included an Adult Repeat Maltreatment measure. The Adult Repeat Maltreatment measure was dependent on determinations as criteria for the measure and is no longer relevant after changes to legislation in 2022. The use of the Adult Repeat Maltreatment measure as a component of the Human Services Performance Management System was discontinued in Sept. 2022.

**The *Adult Protection Initial Disposition* measure was added and a baseline report was issued in 2021. Due to the timing of this measure, a second baseline report was issued in 2022.

D. Performance summary

Performance varies across the state. For many measures, counties are performing well overall. However, for other measures we are starting to see statewide declines, likely related to ongoing consequences of the pandemic and its effects on Minnesotans.

TABLE 1: Summary of 2022 reported performance for 77 counties. Counties with no cases for a measure are not included.

Measure	Minimum threshold	High standard	State average performance reported in 2021	State average performance reported in 2022	Number of counties below threshold*	Number of counties above threshold and below standard	Number of counties above high standard
Outcome 1, measure 1: Child maltreatment recurrence	90.9%	90.9%	94.4%	94.1%	15	**	59
Outcome 1, measure 2: Adult initial disposition	90%	95%	92.1%	91.1%	5***	2	70
Outcome 2, measure 1: Child support paid	Unique Five-Year Average	80%	75.7%	72.6%	30	43	4
Outcome 2, measure 2: Permanency	40.5%	40.5%	46.2%	49.4%	13	**	63
Outcome 3, measure 1: Relative placement	35.7%	45.0%	63.2%	62.2%	7	5	65
Outcome 3, measure 2: Paternity established	90%	90%	98.8%	97.8%	1	**	76
Outcome 4, measure 1: Expedited SNAP	55%	83%	48.6%	44.6%	6	63	8
Outcome 4, measure 2: Timely SNAP and cash assistance	75%	90%	93.8%	90.6%	0	10	67
Outcome 4, measure 3: Orders established	80%	80%	86.7%	86.0%	3	**	74
Outcome 4, measure 4: Self-Support Index	Within Range of Expected Performance	Above Range of Expected Performance	64.6%	63.4%	9	56	12

*This number includes all the counties below the threshold. Not all counties below the threshold were required to complete PIPs due to small number exemptions, approved extenuating circumstances claims, and the suspension of PIPs for the Child Support Paid measure.

**Due to Minnesota's traditionally high performance, the threshold is set at the high standard for four measures.

***An initial baseline report was issued this year; no PIPs were required for counties below the threshold.

E. Challenges to improved performance

This year's data indicated counties are experiencing increasing challenges to improving performance in providing services for Minnesotans, especially those from communities of color and American Indians. Counties are facing on-going challenges exacerbated by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic such as increased workforce shortages and high turnover. These challenges are further amplified by similar workforce challenges at DHS impacting training waitlists and difficult, outdated data systems making onboarding challenging.

The Performance Management system is not only challenged by the difficulty in getting timely and accurate data in order to assess performance, but also in providing timely access directly to counties so they can make the data-informed decisions necessary to improve performance. In some cases, data is not available because antiquated information systems make it difficult, if not impossible, to collect data. In other instances, such as race and ethnicity data, some programs simply have not collected the information or there is no uniformity in how certain data is collected. The Performance Management team will continue to work with counties and DHS program staff to address procedural and system changes that may help with data access.

Counties have noted performance challenges related to jurisdictional clarity and are requesting additional help when working across government organizations. Similarly, counties experience challenges related to accessing resources that provide guidance on best practices, policies and procedures; decentralized communications and systems can make it difficult to find current resources and ensure all workers have the information they need.

F. Technical and improvement assistance

The Performance Management team focused on helping counties improve performance through the following:

- Performance improvement planning: Under this approach, the team works with program teams and county agencies to bring together various community partners or counties to identify areas of opportunity, generate solution sharing, and co-create plans to improve performance.
- Research: The Performance Management team is concluding work with a steering team composed of county Human Services directors, county commissioners and DHS staff to review COVID-19 waivers related to virtual visits for children in out of home placement and identify opportunities to make long-term program changes.
- Increasing equity: The Equity Partnership, comprised of members from DHS and counties, entered its fourth year of learning and development. Additionally, the Equity Partnership developed and submitted a legislative proposal to build capacity to assist counties in assessing their cultural competency, developing equity plans and accessing resources to improve their culture of equity

II. Legislation

This Legislative Report is mandated by Minnesota Statutes, section 402A.16, subdivision 2 (10):

MINN. STAT. 402A.16 (2013); Subd. 2. Duties.

The Human Services Performance Council shall:

(10) submit an annual report to the legislature and the commissioner, which includes a comprehensive report on the performance of individual counties or service delivery authorities as it relates to system measures; a list of counties or service delivery authorities that have been required to create performance improvement plans and the areas identified for improvement as part of the remedies process; a summary of performance improvement training and technical assistance activities offered to the county personnel by the department; recommendations on administrative rules or state statutes that could be repealed in order to improve service delivery; recommendations for system improvements, including updates to system outcomes, measures, and standards; and a response from the commissioner.

III. Introduction

This report was prepared in response to a mandate under Minnesota Statutes, section 402A.16, subdivision 2(10). This report includes background information to familiarize the reader with the Performance Management system along with information on Performance Management system outcomes, measures, and thresholds. The report also shows the results of the county performance data requested by statute, recommendations for improvements to the Performance Management system, and comments from the DHS commissioner.

The Performance Management team at the Department of Human Services, on behalf of the Human Services Performance Council, submits the report.

IV. History and context

A. Overview

Minnesota’s human services delivery system provides programs and services to meet the basic health, welfare, and safety needs of all Minnesotans, particularly the poor, children, people with disabilities, and older adults. Counties, tribal governments, and lead agencies deliver these services in partnership with DHS.

In 2013, the state legislature authorized the DHS commissioner to implement a Human Services Performance Management system for essential human services as described in Minnesota Statutes Chapter 402A. The Performance Management system was established in response to counties’ desire to be proactive in improving service delivery and outcomes for human services program recipients. The system monitors performance for five service delivery areas: Des Moines Valley Health and Human Services (Cottonwood County and Jackson County), Faribault-Martin (Faribault County and Martin County), MNPrairie County Alliance (Dodge County, Steele County, and Waseca County), Southwest Health and Human Services (Lincoln County, Lyon County, Murray County, Pipestone County, Redwood County, and Rock County), and Western Prairie Human Services (Grant County and Pope County) and 72 individual counties; and supports efforts toward continuous improvement in delivering essential human services to Minnesotans. Essential human services include an array of programs that provide protections and safety nets to low income and vulnerable populations.

The system includes:

- The Council – representatives from the counties, DHS, tribal governments, communities of color, service providers, and advocates
- The DHS commissioner – responsible for the overall Performance Management system
- The Performance Management team – DHS professional staff who support the Council and commissioner

The work of the Council is to advise the DHS commissioner on the implementation and operation of the Performance Management system. Each year the Council is required to report to the legislature. Appendix D contains a list of current Council members.

The DHS commissioner reviews, approves, or waives PIPs; provides a response to the Council’s legislative report; and is responsible for the imposition of more stringent remedies as required by Chapter 402A.

The Performance Management team supports the work of the Council, DHS commissioner, and assists counties by providing data and consultation to help counties proactively engage in continuous improvement efforts, respond to challenges, and develop effective PIPs when they do not meet minimum performance thresholds.

The focus of the Performance Management system is improvement across all mandated essential human services. The system encourages collaboration between counties and DHS, and supports counties in their efforts to take a proactive approach to continuous improvement in service delivery. This is a very different model for assessing county performance than used in the past. Because complex change does not happen overnight, the system has evolved with thoughtful input and collaboration from county and community partners, service providers, advocates and DHS.

B. Outcomes, measures and thresholds

The Performance Management system identifies six desired outcomes for human services programs. There are currently ten measures used to report county performance toward those outcomes. Each measure has a minimum performance threshold — a numeric level against which each county’s performance is reported. Counties with performance below a threshold are required to develop a PIP that will help them reach or exceed the threshold.

TABLE 2: The Performance Management system’s outcomes, measures, thresholds, and high performance standards.

Measure	Threshold	Standard
Outcome 1: Adults and children are safe and secure*		
Percent of children with a substantiated maltreatment report who do not experience a repeat substantiated maltreatment report within 12 months	90.9%	90.9%
Percent of vulnerable adults reported as maltreated with initial disposition for response made within five working days.**	90%	95%
Outcome 2: Children have stability in their living situation		
Percent of current child support paid	Unique to Each County	80%
Of all children who enter foster care in a 12-month period, the percent who are discharged to permanency within 12 months of entering foster care	40.5%	40.5%
Outcome 3: Children have the opportunity to develop to their fullest potential		
Percent of days children in family foster care spent with a relative	35.7%	45.0%
Percent of open child support cases with paternity established	90%	90%
Outcome 4: People are economically secure		
Percent of expedited SNAP applications processed within one business day	55%	83%
Percent of SNAP and cash assistance applications processed timely	75%	90%
Percent of open child support cases with an order established	80%	80%
MFIP/DWP Self-Support Index	Within Unique Range of Expected Performance	Above Unique Range of Expected Performance
Outcome 5: Adults live with dignity, autonomy, and choice		
Outcome 6: People have access to health care and receive effective services		
	-	-
	-	-

*The outcome, Adults and Children are Safe and Secure previously included an Adult Repeat Maltreatment measure. The Adult Repeat Maltreatment measure was dependent on determinations as criteria for the measure and is no longer relevant after changes to legislation in 2022. The use of the Adult Repeat Maltreatment measure as a component of the Human Services Performance Management System was discontinued in Sept. 2022.

**The *Adult Protection Initial Disposition* measure was added and a baseline report was issued in 2021. Due to the timing of this measure, a second baseline report was issued in 2022.

C. Remedies process

The remedies process is described in legislation as the method for holding counties accountable for performance while also providing them support for improvement. It includes:

- PIPs
- Technical assistance
- Possibility for fiscal penalties or transfer of responsibility to another county or to DHS

Counties that do not meet the threshold for a particular measure (listed in Table 1) are required to develop a PIP that indicates the steps they will take to improve performance on that measure. Fiscal penalties and transfer of responsibility for services to another county or DHS can occur only after several years of repeated, unsuccessful attempts at improvement.

Extenuating circumstances

Counties experiencing an extraordinary, unforeseen event that they believe prevented them from meeting a threshold, have the opportunity to file a claim for extenuating circumstances. The essential nature of an extenuating circumstance is that it is sudden, unforeseeable, and beyond the county's control. The Performance Council reviews extenuating circumstance claims and makes recommendations to the DHS commissioner, who makes the final decision to approve or deny the claims.

Small numbers

A number of counties have denominators too small for a meaningful assessment of performance. The Performance Management System's small numbers policy allows consistent application of Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 402A.18, Subd. 3.(b), "If a county or service delivery authority has a small number of participants in an essential human services program such that reliable measurement is not possible, the commissioner may approve extenuating circumstances."

In 2021, a workgroup reviewed the small numbers policy to ensure it was appropriate for new system measures and to correct unintended consequences of the policy. In 2022, the Performance Management system implemented an updated small numbers policy.

Updated small numbers policy

If a county or service delivery area (SDA) has a denominator of 20 or fewer and is not meeting the threshold for a measure, the county's previous year performance will be used to determine if the county is required to complete a Performance Improvement Plan (PIP) for that measure. Counties with a denominator of 20 or fewer will be required to complete a PIP if their performance is below the measure's threshold for two consecutive years.

Policy details:

- The small numbers policy will be triggered for a measure when a county has a denominator of 20 or fewer.
- County performance below the threshold for any one measure will trigger the PIP process.

- Measures using a regression model threshold will not be subject to the small numbers policy. Regression models account for a variety of factors outside of county control, including caseload size. The Self-Support Index is the only current measure using a regression model, though others may be launched in the future.
- For some measures, the number of people may be used in place of the measure's denominator to determine small numbers. For example, the measure, *percent of days children in family foster care spent with a relative*, uses days as the denominator, but we will use the number of children included in the measure to assess small numbers.

V. Minnesota performance

In April, July, and October of 2022, the Performance Management team sent each county a customized report that detailed outcomes and measures, and discussed each measure's importance. The reports provided data specific to each county, including current and past performance, as well as performance compared to other counties in the same Minnesota Association of County Social Service Administrators (MACSSA) region.

Performance varies across the state. For many measures, counties are performing well overall. However, we are starting to see statewide declines in some measures, likely related to ongoing consequences of the pandemic and its effect on everyone.

Counties requiring PIPs are notified via email and a phone call to the county human services director. Counties have the right to file claims if they believe there are extenuating circumstances impacting performance. Of the 43 PIP notifications issued for new or renewing PIP requirements, there were 18 claims filed for extenuating circumstances. Of the 18 claims, 13 were approved and the PIPs were waived.

A. Report and PIP schedule

Data for measures are available at different times throughout the year, depending on the program area. In an effort to provide counties with ample time to implement improvement strategies, data for each measure is shared as it becomes available and counties are notified immediately if a PIP is required. Below is the release schedule for data as it was shared in 2022.

April 2022 – Public Assistance

- *Expedited SNAP*
- *Timely SNAP and cash assistance*

July 2022 – Child Safety and Permanency and MFIP/DWP Self-Support Index

- *Child maltreatment recurrence*
- *Permanency*
- *Relative placement*
- *Self-Support Index*

October 2022 – Child Support and Adult Protection

- *Adult initial disposition*
- *Child support paid*
- *Orders established*
- *Paternity established*

Outcome 1, Measure 2: Initial disposition

Percent of vulnerable adults reported as maltreated with initial disposition for response made within five working days.

Threshold: 90%

Why is this measure important?

This measure supports timely response for vulnerable adults that may be experiencing maltreatment. Additionally, it promotes statutory compliance for initial disposition being made within five business days. A timely response is important to safeguard vulnerable adults.

2022 Reporting Period

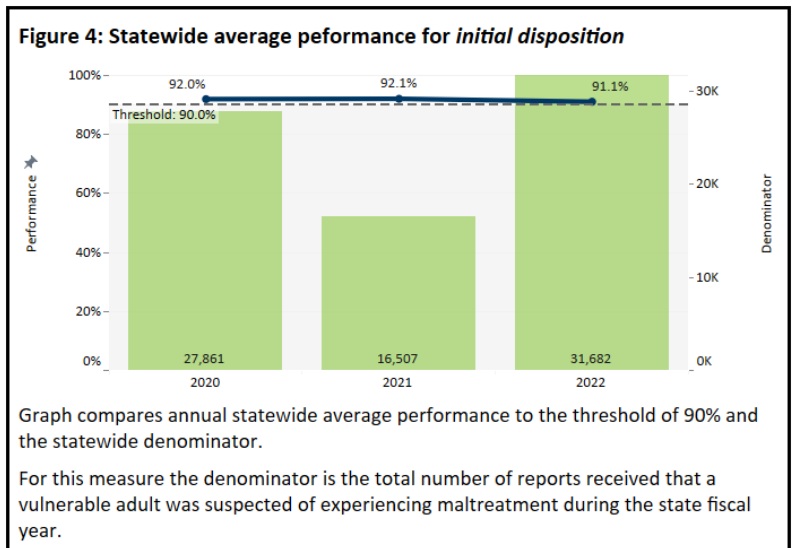
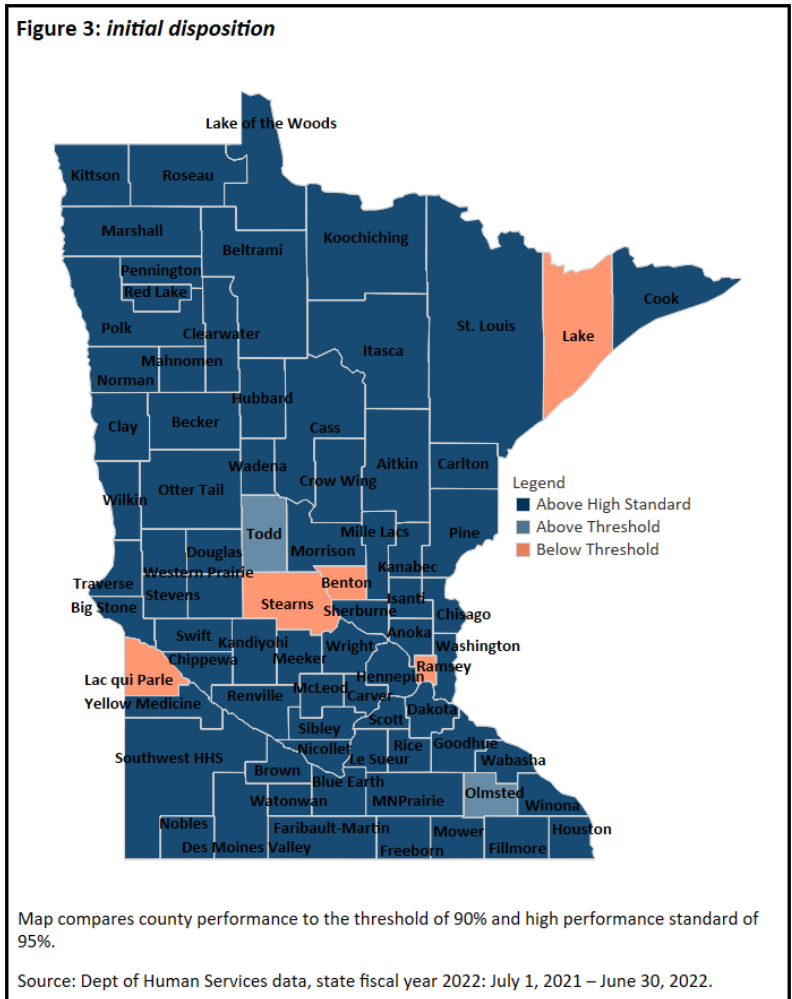
This measure uses the state fiscal year: July 1, 2021 – June 30, 2022.

Minnesota Performance

Statewide performance for this measure is strong with the majority of counties performing above the high standard.

2022 PIP overview – initial disposition

The *Adult Protection Initial Disposition* measure was added and an initial baseline report was issued in 2021. Due to the timing of this measure, a second baseline report was issued this year.



Outcome 2: Children have stability in their living situation

Measure 1: Child support paid

The total amount of support distributed divided by the total amount of current support due during that fiscal year. The numerator and denominator are dollar amounts, rather than children, families, or people.

Threshold:

Unique to each county, based on the five-year average of the year-over-year change in performance.

Why is this measure important?

Children need both parents contributing to their financial security; child support is one means of accomplishing that. Counties, through their role in the child support program, help ensure that parents contribute to their children’s economic support through securing enforceable orders, monitoring payments, providing enforcement activities, and modifying orders when necessary.

2022 Reporting Period

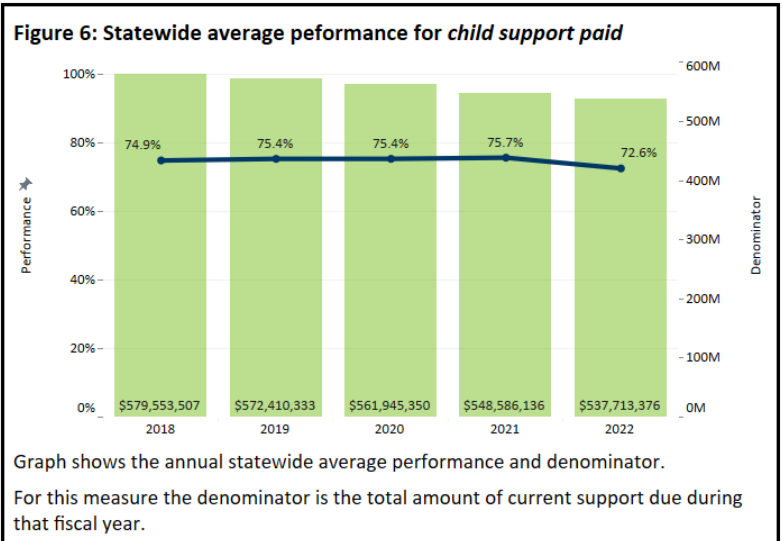
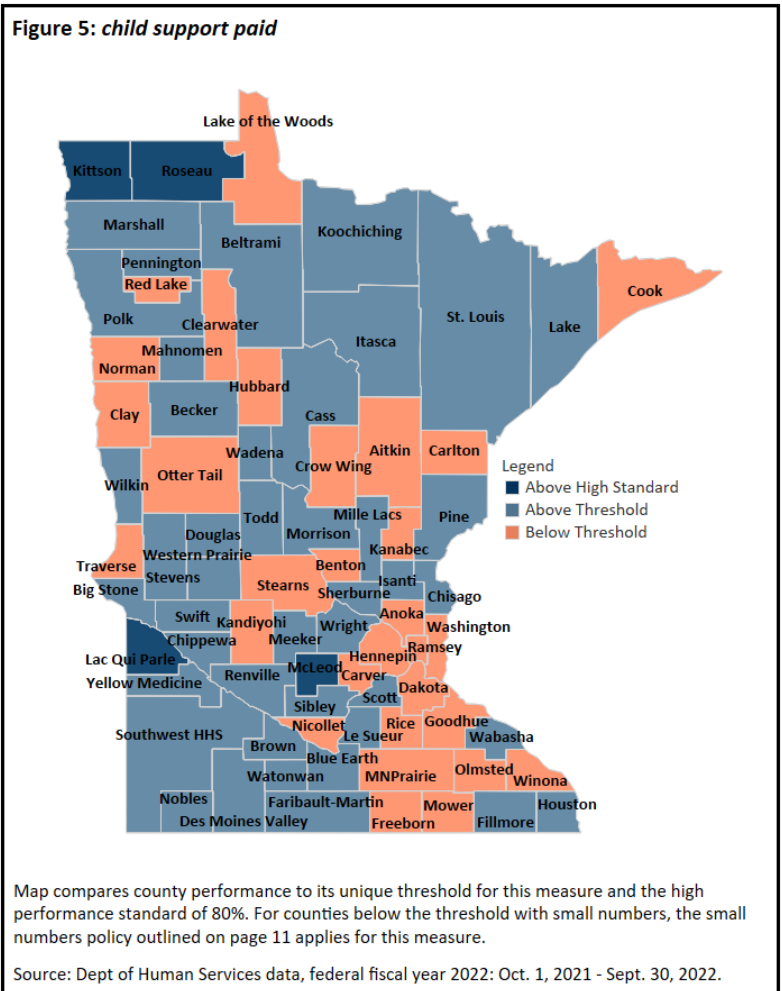
Federal Fiscal Year: Oct. 1, 2021 - Sept. 30, 2022

Minnesota Performance

After years of gradual improvement, we saw an unprecedented statewide decline in performance on this measure in 2022. As a result, the Performance Management System suspended 2022 PIPs for this measure, opting to research factors affecting performance on this measure.

TABLE 4: 2022 PIP Overview – child support paid.

Year	Closed PIPs	New PIPs	Continued PIPs	Third Year PIPs	Fourth Year PIPs	Fifth Year PIPs	Sixth Year PIPs
2022	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
2021	6	5	1	1	2	2	2



Outcome 2, Measure 2: Permanency

Of all children who enter foster care in a 12-month period, the percent who are discharged to permanency within 12 months of entering foster care. (Includes discharges from foster care to reunification with the child’s parents or primary caregivers, living with a relative, guardianship, or adoption.)

Threshold: 40.5 percent

Why is this measure important?

For children removed from their birth family, the timely establishment of permanency is an important indicator of county efforts to ensure children have permanent families.

2022 Reporting Period:

Calendar Years 2020 and 2021: This measure looks at cases in calendar year 2020 with a 12-month look forward into the reporting year, 2021.

Minnesota Performance

Statewide performance for this measure rebounded after a steep drop in 2020. This year, 13 counties were below the threshold of 40.5 percent, two PIP requirements were waived through the small numbers policy, and four counties had approved extenuating circumstances claims.

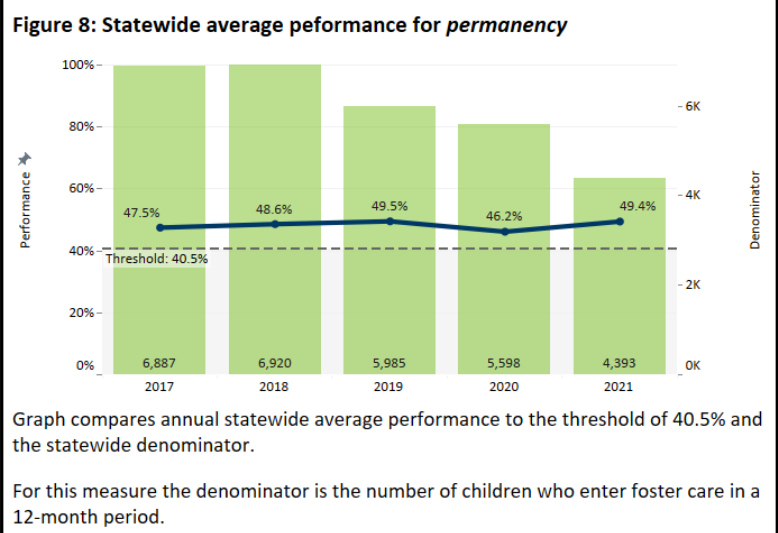
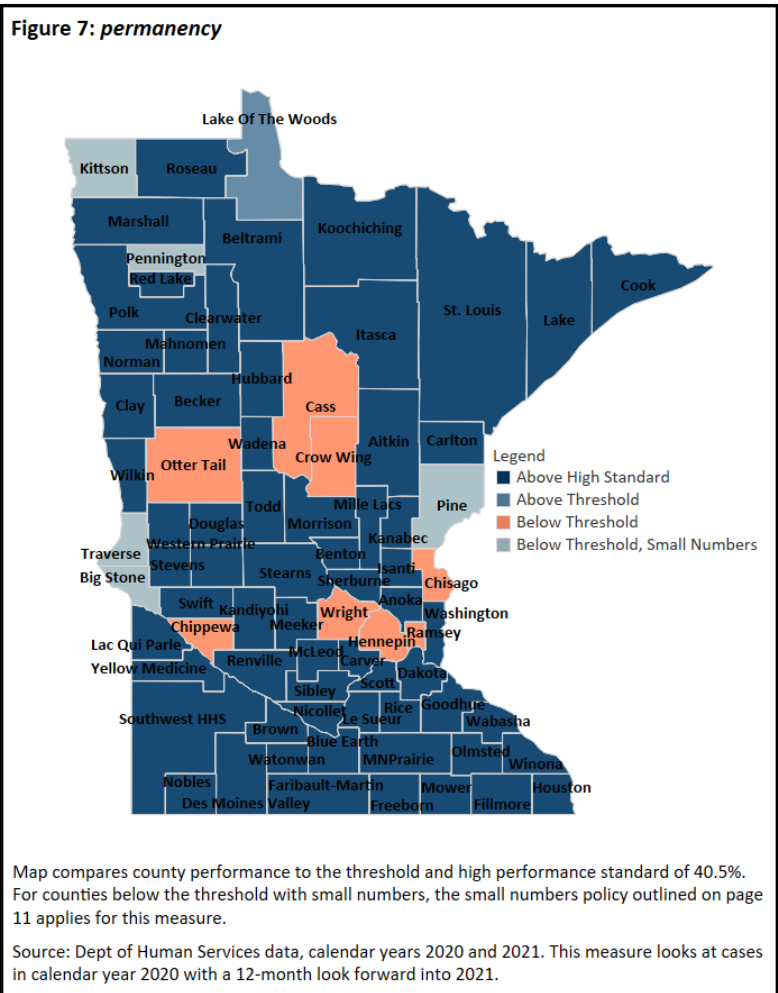


TABLE 5: PIP overview – permanency

Year	Closed PIPs	New PIPs	Continued PIPs	Third Year PIPs	Fourth Year PIPs	Fifth Year PIPs
2022	5	6	1	0	0	0
2021	4	4	1	0	0	1

Outcome 3: Children have the opportunity to develop to their fullest potential

Measure 1: Relative placement

Of all days that children spent in family foster care settings during a 12-month reporting period, the percentage of days spent with a relative.

Threshold: 35.7% percent

Why is this measure important?

Relationships with relatives are a source of continuity for children whose lives have been disrupted by abuse or neglect. An indicator of social service emphasis on establishing and supporting important relationships in children’s lives is through placement with relatives. This may not always be possible or desirable and, to reflect that, the current statewide goal is for children in family foster care to spend a minimum of 35.7 percent of days with a relative.

2022 Reporting Period

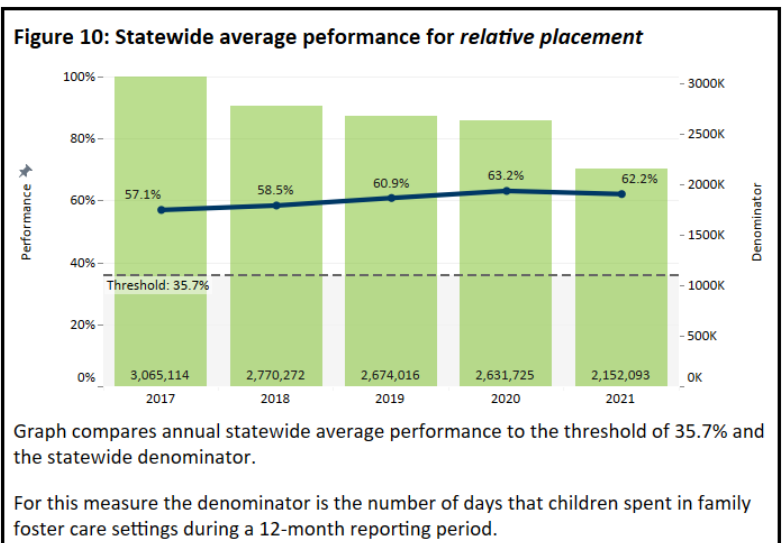
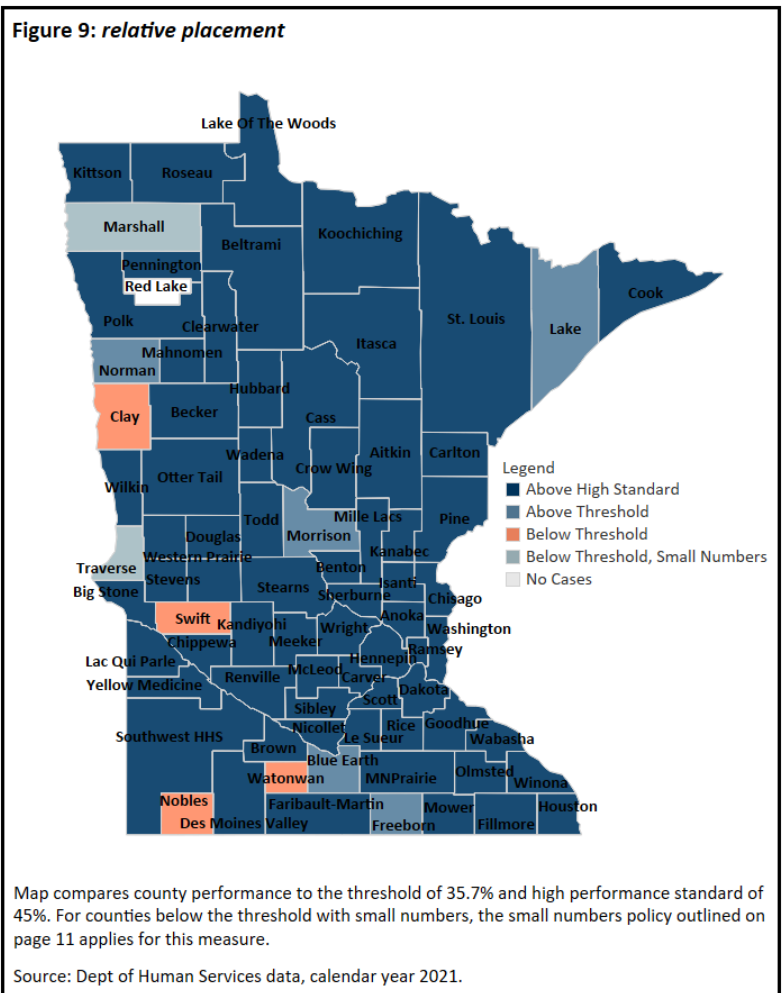
Calendar Year 2021

Minnesota Performance

Statewide, performance on this measure is down slightly this year. There were seven counties below the threshold of 35.7 percent; three counties had fewer than 20 cases, two had small numbers exemptions; and two counties had approved extenuating circumstances claims.

TABLE 6: PIP overview – relative placement

Year	Closed PIPs	New PIPs	Continued PIPs	Third Year PIPs	Fourth Year PIPs	Fifth Year PIPs
2022	3	1	0	0	2	0
2021	1	2	0	2	0	1



Outcome 3, Measure 2: Paternity established

The number of children in open child support cases that were not born in marriage in the previous federal fiscal year divided by the number of children in open child support cases that had paternities established in the report year. The paternities established by child support workers during the federal fiscal year may not necessarily be for the same children born of non-marital births in the previous year. This is why percentages often exceed 100 percent.

Threshold: 90 percent

Why is this measure important?

Establishing parentage gives a child born outside of marriage a legal father and the same legal rights as a child born to married parents. Within the child support program, counties are responsible for connecting parents and their children by locating parents and establishing paternity. Paternity is important not only for collection of child support, but also for other legal matters like inheritance and survivor benefits.

2022 Reporting Period

Federal Fiscal Year: Oct. 1, 2021 - Sept. 30, 2022

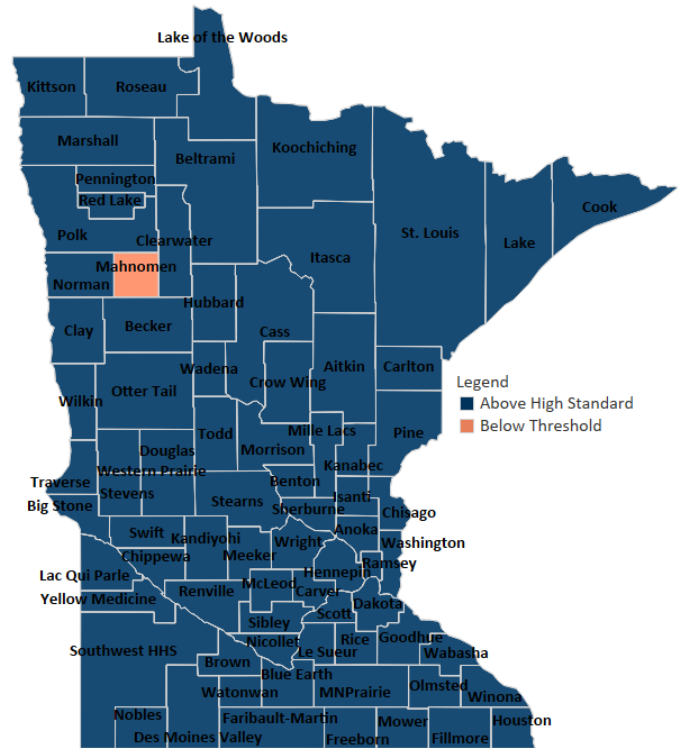
Minnesota Performance

Counties have performed well on this measure. However, performance once again decreased slightly, continuing a steady downward trend that aligns with decreasing performance for the other child support measures. Only one county was below the threshold and required PIPs for this measure.

TABLE 7: PIP overview – paternity established

Year	Closed PIPs	New PIPs	Continued PIPs	Third Year PIPs
2022	0	0	0	1
2021	0	1	1	0

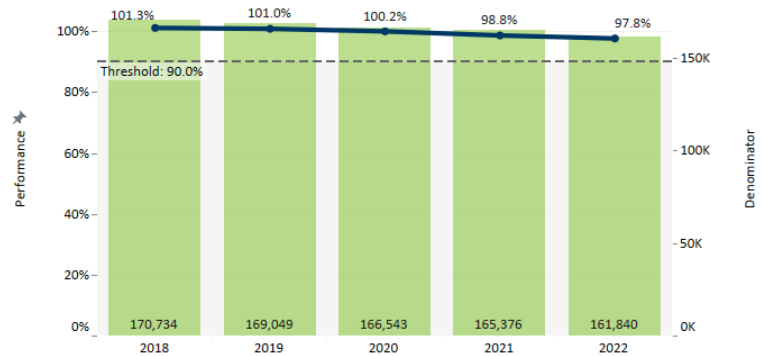
Figure 11: paternity established



Map compares county performance to the threshold and high performance standard of 90%. For counties below the threshold with small numbers, the small numbers policy outlined on page 11 applies for this measure.

Source: Dept of Human Services data, federal fiscal year 2022: Oct. 1, 2021 - Sept. 30, 2022.

Figure 12: Statewide average performance for paternity established



Graph compares annual statewide average performance to the threshold of 90% and ..

For this measure the denominator is the number of children in open child support cases that were not born in marriage in the previous federal fiscal year.

Outcome 4: People are economically secure.

Measure 1: Expedited SNAP

The difference between the application date and the date the first benefit payment is issued for expedited SNAP applications. It compares total expedited SNAP applications to those made within one business day. Applications made on a Friday or the day before a state holiday are considered timely if payment was issued on the first working day following the weekend or holiday. It does not include denied applications.

Threshold: 55 percent

Why is this measure important?

SNAP applicants are given expedited service when they have little to no other resources available to pay for food and, therefore, need basic safety net programs to meet a crisis. Efficient and timely processing of these applications help ensure that people’s basic need for food is met.

2022 Reporting Period

Calendar Year 2021

Minnesota Performance

In 2021 technology issues delayed SNAP applications from ApplyMN and MNbenefits. The Performance Management Team reviewed data for counties below the threshold and waived PIP requirements for two counties after recalculations. Four additional counties had PIPs waived through the EC Claim process.

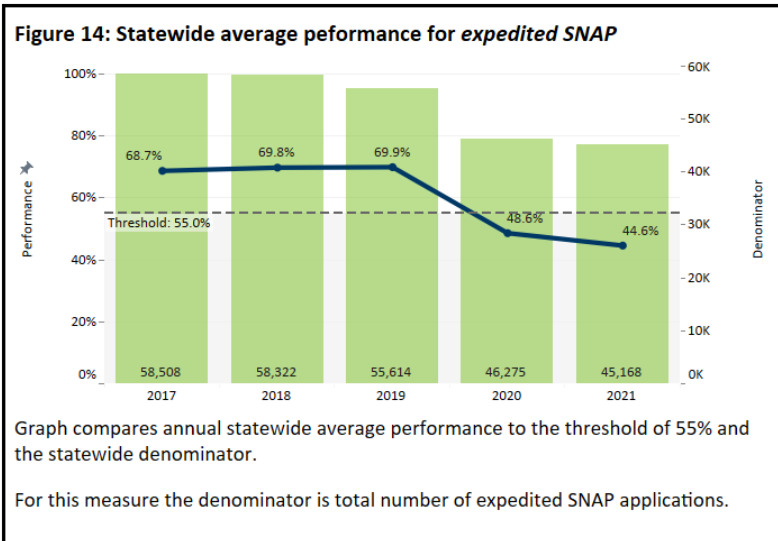
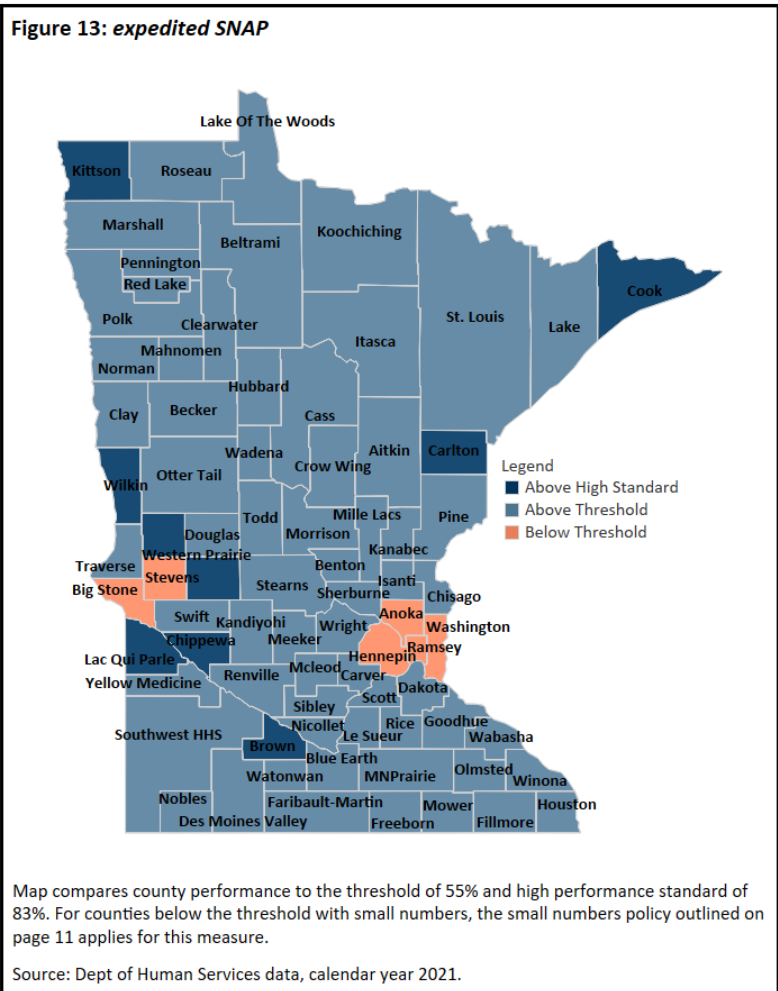


TABLE 8: PIP overview – expedited SNAP.

Year	Closed PIPs	New PIPs	Continued PIPs	Third Year PIPs
2022	0	0	0	0
2021	1	0	0	0

Outcome 4, Measure 2: Timely SNAP and cash assistance

The difference between the application date and the date of the first issuance made for each program approved on the application. The included programs are regular SNAP, MFIP, DWP, Refugee Cash Assistance, Minnesota Supplemental Aid, General Assistance, and Group Residential Housing. Applications made the day before a weekend or state-recognized holiday take into account the non-working days.

Threshold: 75 percent

Why is this measure important?

Cash and food assistance are ways to help people meet their basic needs. Timely processing of applications is one measure of how well counties are able to help people meet their basic needs.

2022 Reporting Period

Calendar Year 2021

Minnesota Performance

Down three percentage points since last year, performance statewide for this measure was still significantly above the threshold of 75 percent, no counties were below the threshold and 77 were above the high performance standard.

Figure 15: timely SNAP and cash assistance

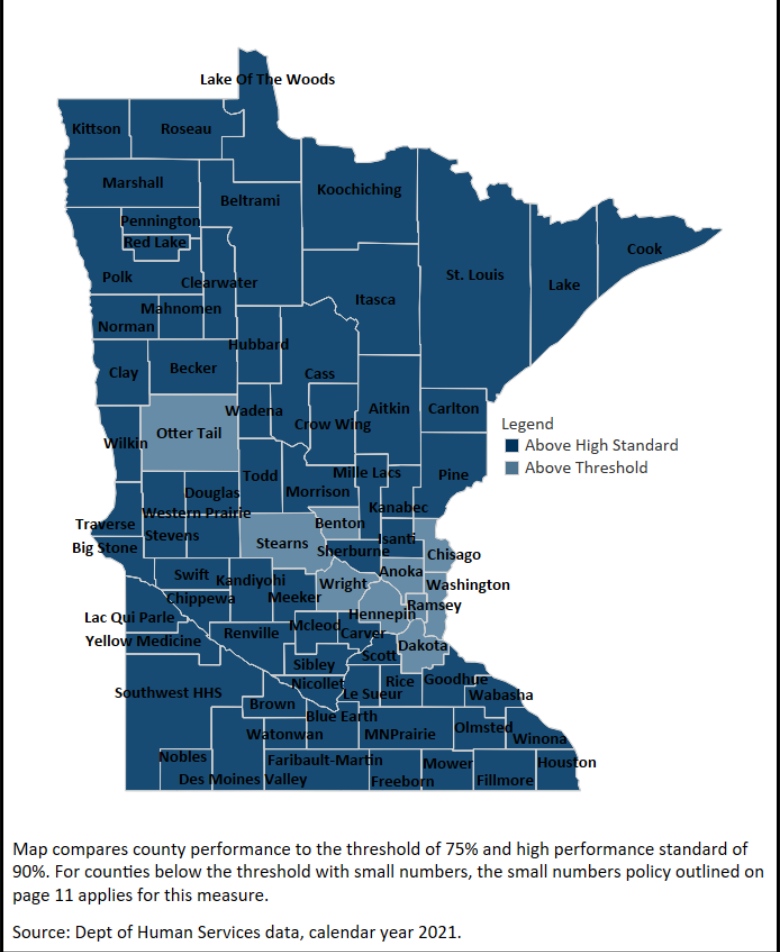


Figure 16: Statewide average performance for timely SNAP and cash assistance

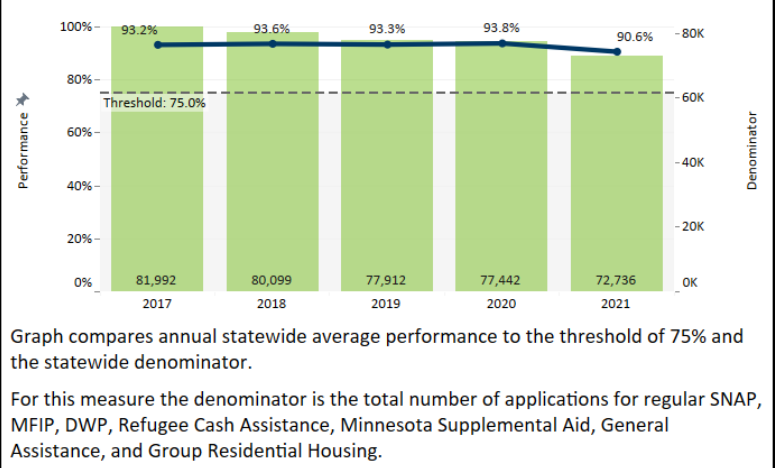


TABLE 9: PIP overview – timely SNAP and cash assistance.

Year	Closed PIPs	New PIPs	Continued PIPs	Third Year PIPs
2022	0	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0	0

Outcome 4, Measure 3: Orders established

The number of cases open at the end of the federal fiscal year with support orders established divided by the number of total cases open at the end of the federal fiscal year.

Threshold: 80 percent

Why is this measure important?

Through their role in the child support program, counties help ensure that parents contribute to their children’s economic support through securing enforceable orders, monitoring payments, providing enforcement activities, and modifying orders when necessary. This is a measure of counties’ work toward ensuring children receive financial support from both parents.

2022 Reporting Period

Federal Fiscal Year:
Oct. 1, 2021 - Sept. 30, 2022

Minnesota Performance

The statewide average performance for this measure continues to trend down, a pattern consistent for all three child support measures. Three counties performed below the federal standard of 80%. One PIP was waived through and approved EC Claim.

Figure 17: orders established

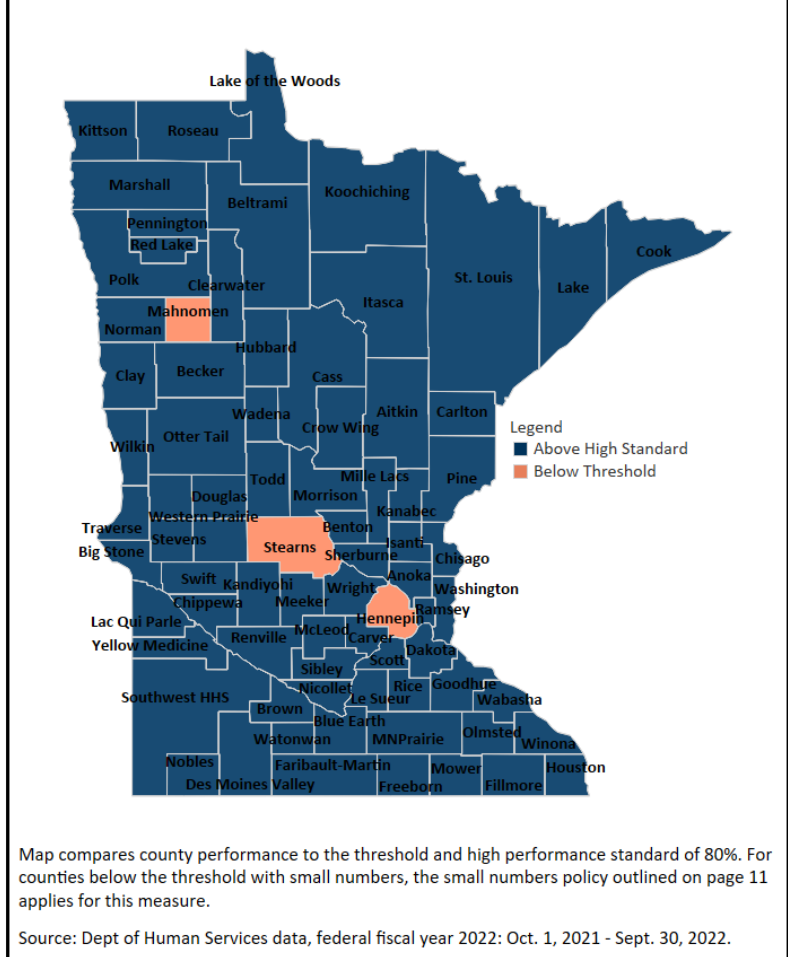


Figure 18: Statewide average performance for orders established

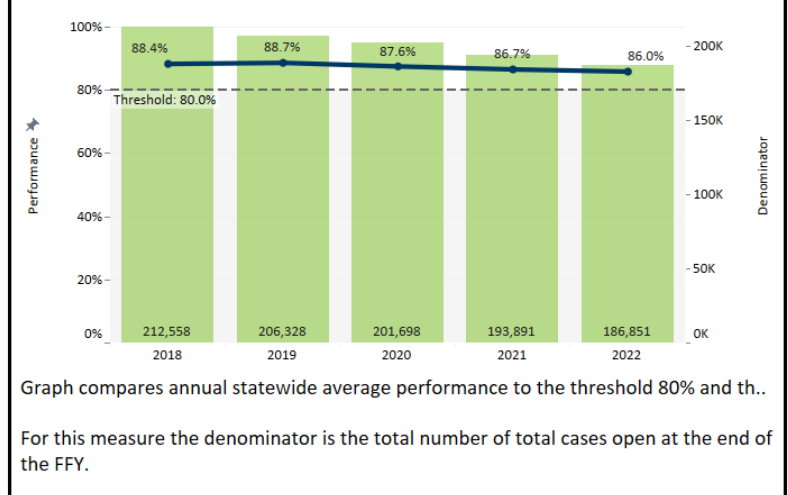


TABLE 10: PIP overview – orders established.

Year	Closed PIPs	New PIPs	Continued PIPs	Third Year PIPs	Fourth Year PIPs	Fifth Year PIPs
2022	3	0	1	0	0	1
2021	0	4	0	0	1	0

Outcome 4, Measure 4: Self-Support Index

The MFIP/DWP Self-Support Index is the percent of adults eligible for MFIP or DWP that are off cash assistance or are on and working at least 30 hours per week three years after a baseline quarter. The range of expected performance is a target range unique to each county that controls for variables beyond the control of the county, including caseload characteristics and economic variables.

Threshold: Range of expected performance

Why is this measure important?

Providing support that allows families the opportunity to attain and maintain employment is an essential role of county government. Counties contribute to and support employment through providing employment services and coordinating other resources such as housing, childcare, and health care that support a person’s ability to get and keep a job.

2022 Reporting Period

April 1, 2021 - March 31, 2022

Minnesota Performance

Statewide performance on the Self-Support Index has trended down since 2020. Nine counties had performance below their range of expected performance. One county had approved extenuating circumstances related to the closure of a major employer in their region.

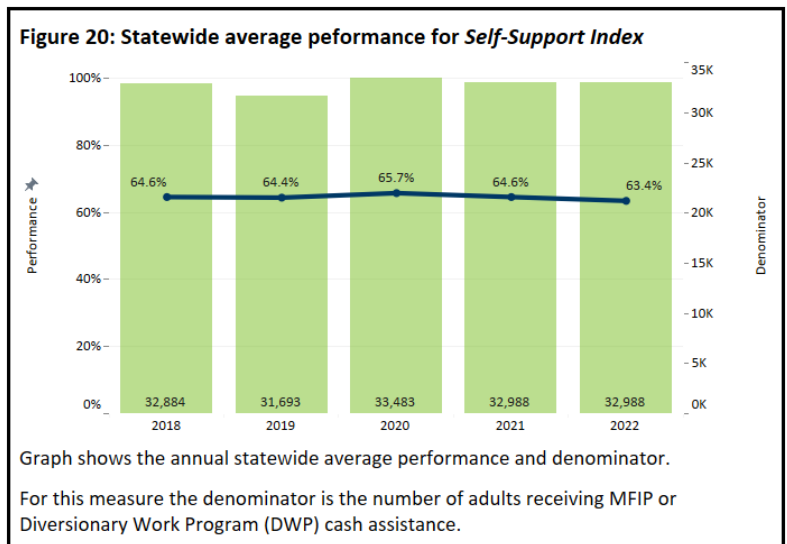
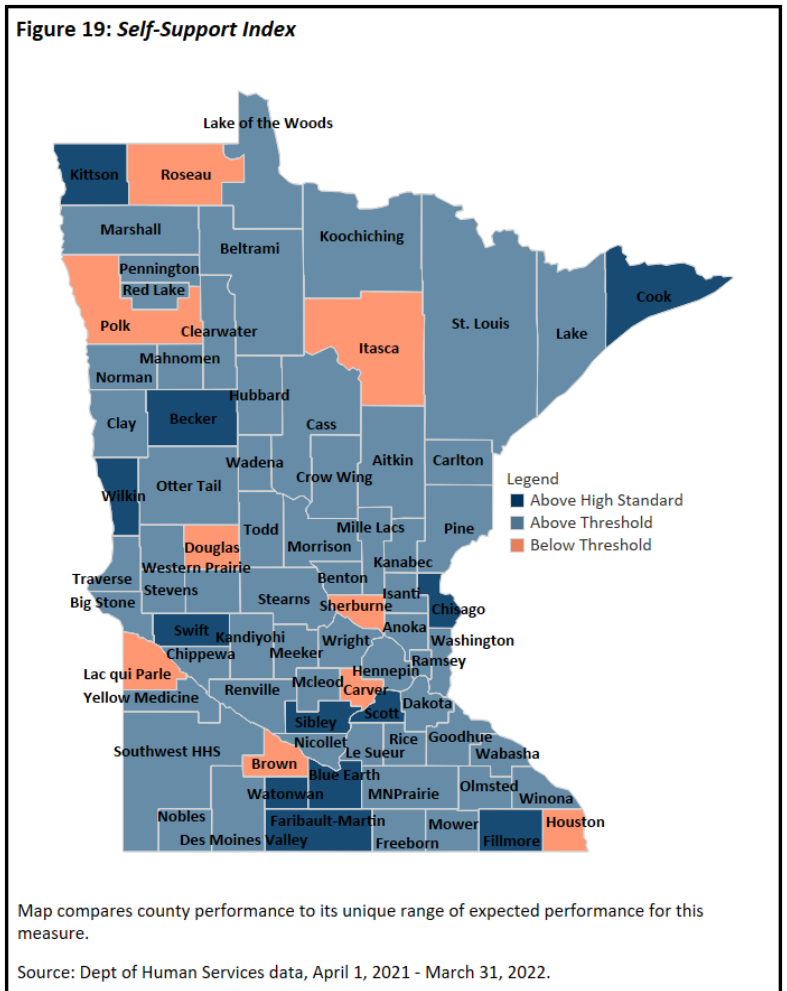


TABLE 11: PIP overview – Self-Support Index.

Year	Closed PIPs	New PIPs	Continued PIPs
2022	0	6	2
2021	0	2	0

D. County challenges

Through the Performance Management system, patterns emerge regarding challenges and barriers counties experience that stand in the way of improved performance. These challenges and barriers, listed in alphabetical order, are collected through conversations with counties, extenuating circumstance claim forms, and PIP forms. These challenges do not stand alone, instead they are interdependent and can amplify one another's impacts on performance.

Data systems and access

Ongoing challenges related to current DHS data systems continue to cause frustration for those looking for better performance data. Many of the legacy systems are outdated or difficult to use and are limited in their ability to interface with other DHS data systems, resulting in the need for double entry and other inefficient practices. It can be difficult for counties to get timely and accurate data in order to assess their performance, or data is not available because outdated information systems make it difficult to collect.

Recent upgrades to customer-facing systems have been beneficial for people requesting services and were critical for ensuring people had access to benefits. However, without upgrading the corresponding county-facing systems, counties found there were unintended consequences for workloads and managing timelines. System improvements are needed, but must be made thoughtfully with attention to creating upgrades for both customers and county employees to ensure services and programs continue to be delivered effectively.

Informational resources and guidance

Counties' PIPs often include barriers related to accessing resources that provide guidance on best practices, policies and procedures. DHS often has guidance available, but it is not always easy for counties to find. No centralized system for accessing information, paired with an overwhelming amount of communication from DHS, can make it difficult for counties to find current information.

Jurisdictional clarity

The Performance Management team continues to hear concerns about the need for greater clarity about jurisdiction and assistance navigating relationships with other government agencies.

Other government agencies

Human Services work does not take place in a vacuum and is heavily influenced by the work of other government agencies. The ability to improve performance may hinge on other agencies with differing priorities and timelines. For many measures, counties collaborate closely with county attorney's offices; furthermore, judicial decisions can have strong impacts on human services delivery. Challenges related to court timelines were exacerbated during the pandemic and continue to pose significant challenges to county performance.

Other state governments

For some of the system measures, interstate cases can have profound impacts for county performance. Many counties, especially those that share a border with another state, highlight challenges when working across state

borders, especially with child welfare or child support cases. Counties have requested assistance with best practices to navigating the policies and relationships between state governments.

Tribal governments

For certain measures in the Performance Management system, the ability for counties to complete their casework requires working closely with nearby tribal governments. The success of these cases is dependent on a clear understanding of policy, a strong working relationship with the tribes, and capacity of tribal and county staff. Though the Performance Management system does not pertain to tribal governments, DHS, counties and tribal governments must improve their working relationships and collaborate closely to improve outcomes for all Minnesotans.

Racial and ethnic disparities

There remain challenges to measuring county performance in providing services for Minnesotans from communities of color and American Indian communities, and in addressing disparate outcomes for those communities. Failure to measure performance in providing services to these communities and to address disparities in outcomes has devastating impacts for Minnesota.

Creating a culture of equity in counties is one of the first steps to identifying and beginning to address racial and ethnic disparities. This is difficult work that requires commitment, resources and knowledgeable staff to put in place structures for change. Counties will need assistance from DHS to get this work started and support them throughout their journey.

Workforce

Following, the COVID-19 pandemic, nationwide workforce shortages exacerbated existing challenges related to county workforces. Additionally, DHS open positions and long hiring timelines have created delays in providing data, training and technical assistance to counties.

Hiring and turnover

For several years, counties have shared challenges attracting and retaining qualified staff, including staff who are representative of the diverse cultures and communities they serve. Workforce shortages have created an even more challenging hiring environment. High turnover and hiring delays can have lasting impacts on performance due to the complexity of human services jobs. Onboarding a new employee takes time and the slow process can be exacerbated by delays in securing background checks and access to state data systems.

Training opportunities

Counties also have challenges related to providing adequate training for their staff. Minnesota counties requested additional training opportunities from DHS to ensure staff understand DHS data systems, policies and procedures as well as best practices for specific programs. Higher turnover plus long wait times for training can lengthen the already long timeline for onboarding new employees.

However, even when training is available, the budgetary and time requirements necessary can be cumbersome, especially if travel is required. County staff outside of the metro area have requested more training opportunities be available outside of the Twin Cities or online.

VI. Improvement assistance

In 2022, the Performance Management team worked to provide strategic and targeted improvement assistance to counties, research improvement opportunities and build upon improvement resources for counties.

County-specific improvement assistance

The Performance Management team continued offering improvement and PIP development assistance, working with more than 30 counties in 2022 to assist with improvement efforts. The performance improvement planning assistance was customized to each county, but strategies included: facilitating meetings, researching best practices, connecting counties with DHS resources and contacts, and county-to-county collaboration. Additionally, for some measures, we were able to collaborate with the DHS program area teams and host joint meetings with the counties to provide insight into specific barriers and help craft improvement strategies. Finally, the Performance Management team assisted county improvement efforts by supplying case-level data, upon request, to counties. Regardless of the customized approach, the performance improvement planning encouraged each county to reexamine their plans in partnership with DHS, use data-informed decision-making, and employ additional improvement strategies.

COVID-19 program waivers

The Performance Management team's partnership with MACSSA led to a proposal to evaluate the program waivers implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic to determine which changes might be beneficial to continue for the sake of efficiency and client convenience. Currently, the Performance Management team is concluding its work with a steering team composed of county Human Services directors, county commissioners and DHS staff and will be meeting with child protection supervisors from MACSSA Region 5 to get feedback on their experiences with the waiver that allowed virtual visits for children in out of home placement. We are also working to decide how best to share learning among different agencies impacted by the waivers.

Equity Partnership

The Equity Partnership, a DHS and county collaboration, entered its fourth year of hosting monthly, large group, professional learning and development sessions as well as weekly planning team meetings to guide the group towards its vision and goals. In 2022, the group partnered with the YMCA to participate in human-centered design trainings. The Equity Partnership examined the characteristics of White Supremacy Culture and spent several meetings exploring these characteristics, what they mean, how they show up and antidotes to them. The Equity Partnership held its first in-person retreat in September 2022. The planning team held a two-day facilitated retreat to create 2023 strategic plan goals.

Additionally, the Equity Partnership developed and submitted a legislative proposal to build capacity to assist counties in assessing their cultural competency, developing equity plans and accessing resources to improve their cultures of equity. The proposal was co-developed with our county partners and was built to include their perspectives and needs to improve their organizations' cultures of equity.

VII. Report recommendations

A. Response to 2021 report recommendations for 2022

The Council made recommendations in the 2021 report to the Legislature. A summary of the recommendations and the activities that took place in 2022 to address those recommendations are below.

Building meaningful connections

Foster relationships to increase collaboration, improve communication and reduce barriers throughout the human services system.

- Implement our strategic communications plan that reinforces the continuous improvement principles central to, and shares information about, the Performance Management system.
 - The Performance Management team’s communications strategies, designed around the reporting cycle, featured electronic methods and began to reintroduce in-person methods of communication.
- Build upon existing initiatives to strengthen and maintain relationships with counties, tribes and DHS program areas and continue the collaborative development of the Performance Management system.
 - The Performance Management team regularly attended and participated in bi-monthly county meetings held by the DHS Child Support Division to better understand the issues impacting their work.
 - The Performance Management team met monthly with the DHS Adult Protective Services team for continued collaboration. Additionally, the team is participating in newly created Adult Protective Services Partnership Workgroup, with the goal to develop strong working relationships between the state, counties, and Tribal Nations and to improve system outcomes.
 - The Performance Management team collaborated with the DHS Child Safety and Permanency Division to assist counties in understanding program measures and developing PIPs.
 - Established regular meetings with Disability Services, Long-Term Services and Supports and Housing teams at DHS to work together to develop performance measures focused on Independent Housing.

Measuring and reporting performance

Develop measures and reports that provide a holistic view of county service delivery and progress toward improving outcomes for the people we serve.

- Incorporate the Tableau Server dashboard data into internal process for providing performance improvement assistance to counties. This will help the team to identify trends and potential areas of improvement.
 - Tableau Dashboard is ready for internal use by Performance Coordinators. This dashboard will allow coordinators to provide more frequent, but unofficial feedbacks to counties on their performance throughout the year and before the regular annual reports.
- Incorporate the feedback from the small numbers workgroup to update and formalize our small numbers policy so that all measures have a policy that is clear and consistent.

- The Performance Management team updated the small numbers policy, issued a policy bulletin to counties outlining the changes and implemented the new policy in 2022.
- Partner with DHS business areas and counties to continue in-progress measures development work.
 - The Performance Management team partnered with the Adult Protection team on in-progress measures development. The team adopted a recommendation from Adult Protective Services Operational Plan Goals to retire the Adult Repeat Maltreatment measure.
- Send performance reports to counties informing them of their progress on existing Performance Management measures and manage the remedies process.
 - The Performance Management team sent three reports in 2022: Cash Assistance and SNAP in April, Child Safety and Permanency and Self-Support Index in July, and Child Support and Adult Protection in October. Due to an extreme downward trend for the Child Support Paid measure, the PIP requirements were suspended in 2022. For the remaining measures, counties with performance that fell below a measure's threshold and without a small number exemption were advised of PIP requirements.

Providing data-informed improvement assistance

Cultivate a culture of continuous improvement through strategic, targeted efforts focused on advancing performance outcomes.

- Expand and enhance the improvement assistance offered to counties by the Performance Management team including assistance offered to counties in the third year of their PIPs and other opportunities to support county improvement.
 - The Performance Management team focused on creating underlying structure and processes to better support counties struggling to improve performance.
- Continue to connect and partner with counties to provide improvement assistance and learn about county concerns to identify systemic barriers.
 - The Performance Management team connected with counties both individually and in partnership with DHS program areas to provide improvement assistance and learn about the barriers impacting county work. A common theme in 2022 was workforce issues including turnover and inadequate staffing levels.
- Coordinate efforts to evaluate COVID-19 program waivers.
 - The Performance Management team is concluding its work with the COVID-19 steering team and determining the best methods to share learning.

Advancing equity to reduce disparities

Promote an equitable and inclusive human services system.

- Continue facilitating Equity Partnership meetings and leading the group's progress to strengthen members' cultural competency and begin development of a performance monitoring system to guide counties to become anti-racist, multicultural organizations.
 - The Equity Partnership continues to hold monthly meetings that focus on leadership development, knowledge sharing, relationship building, and strategic planning. The partnership has identified five target areas to focus on in 2023. The group has completed the Community Engagement pilot, shared results and recorded findings to use with county partners.
- Continue to build the Performance Management team's proficiency in diversity, equity and inclusion work.

- The Performance Management team continues to participate in the Office of Strategy Performance Division's equity work.
- Incorporate processes in our performance improvement work to address racial and ethnic disparities.
 - The Performance Management team is working on methods to include equity and person-centered strategies into the PIP process.
- Continue to partner with pilot counties to create a stakeholder engagement process that integrates communities and people we serve in measures development and program improvement.
 - The community engagement pilot completed listening sessions with both pilot counties, the findings have been compiled into a report that will be disseminated to each county that participated, within DHS and to additional counties that are interested in replicating the process. The community engagement contracted facilitator presented the lessons learned and preliminary findings to DHS employees during DHS Equity Week.

Advocating for system change

Collaborate with stakeholders to identify performance barriers, develop solutions, and champion policy and procedural improvements.

- Identify opportunities for strategic system change.
 - The Performance Management Team connected with MACSSA Policy Subcommittee leaders and members to learn about the issues facing counties and identify potential opportunities to improve performance.
 - The Performance Council Strategic Direction workgroup met monthly in the first half of the year and developed a project charter and preliminary project plans. Work is ongoing to define and scope out the strategic direction of Performance Council and an all-day meeting was held for Performance Council members and Performance Management staff.
- Reach out to leaders in DHS and the counties to inform them about the Performance Management team and our vision for our work.
 - Participated in regular update meetings with county and DHS leaders to provide them with updates on the Performance Management team's work and discuss next steps.
 - Attended regular scheduled DHS and county meetings connecting with leaders across the Human Services system, using the opportunity to share about the Performance Management teams initiatives.
- Implement feedback from counties to enhance the Performance Management system.
 - The Performance Management team conducted a survey with the primary goal to measure the effectiveness of the system from the perspective of county partners and a secondary goal to identify the system components that are contributing to the perceived value of the Performance Management system. Initial analysis of the survey data indicates county partners perceived the system as effective in helping them improve programs' performance. The team is performing additional data analysis to identify the specific components of the Performance Management system that are driving the system's value.

B. Report recommendations for calendar year 2023

To strive toward the Human Services Performance Management vision of an equitable, effective and collaborative human services system that ensures positive outcomes for the people we serve, the Performance Management Council recommends the following system focuses for 2023.

- Build the capacity of the Human Services system to identify system barriers and provide improvement assistance, using the Child Support Paid measure as a pilot.
 - The Performance Management Team and the Performance Council will collaborate with counties and the DHS Child Support Division to research underlying factors contributing to the decline in Child Support collections and develop performance improvement strategies.
 - Use the learning from the Child Support collections research to create a replicable process to offer county improvement assistance.
 - Make recommendations for systemic change that emerge during the team’s research.
- Continuing collaboration with DHS programs to expand the Performance Management System measures.
 - Work with Adult Protection to identify appropriate measures to assess service delivery effectiveness and to improve Adult Protective Services outcomes.
 - In collaboration with a steering team of DHS and county representatives, begin developing measures for independent housing.
- Focus on building capacity within the Human Service Performance Management system to promote equity throughout the human services system.
 - Continue work on the community engagement pilot to rollout a model for counties to do engagement work.
 - Conduct research and build support for the development of a strategic plan for equity for counties.
 - Develop and pilot a diversity, equity and inclusion assessment that counties can use to better understand their culture of equity.

VIII. Commissioner response

Co-Chairs Debbie Goettel and Nikki Farago
Human Services Performance Council
C/O Minnesota Department of Human Services
P.O. Box 65997
Saint Paul, MN 55164-0997

Dear Co-Chairs, Council Members, and Human Services Performance Management Team:

Thank you for your service to the people of Minnesota as members of the Human Services Performance Council. As Council members, it is your role to oversee the critical work of evaluating how well the state is improving outcomes across all essential human services in Minnesota. I appreciate your work to adapt and promote flexibility and continuous improvement as well as the continued efforts to monitor the impacts of the pandemic on county performance and identify opportunities for improvement.

Review of the data indicates a decline in county performance for several measures. It is clear that COVID-19 has impacted both the people of Minnesota and the delivery of human services in numerous ways. I support the recommendation for the Performance Management Team to partner with the DHS Child Support Division to research the barriers counties are experiencing related to child support and identify improvement opportunities. I am hopeful the team will develop meaningful strategies that may serve as a model for addressing performance challenges moving forward.

Promoting equity and addressing racial and ethnic disparities continues to be a priority for DHS. I am pleased to see the Performance Management Team will continue their work with the Equity Partnership to collaborate between counties and DHS to improve equity in the human services system. The addition of the Equity Director for Counties is also a step forward towards achieving this goal.

Thank you for your ongoing commitment to the people of Minnesota. I look forward to our continued work together.

Sincerely,

Jodi Harpstead

Commissioner

IX. Appendix A: Performance by outcome and measure

Appendix A provides details on performance for each system measures, grouped by system outcome. It includes performance data reported by the Performance Management system in 2022. Most of these data have been published in various locations, but never in a single document.

Minnesota gives its counties and political subdivisions broad authority to work cooperatively. Two or more Minnesota “governmental units” may create a new and distinct governmental entity whenever the existing governing boards determine that a new entity offers a better way to meet a duty or obligation. Currently, the Performance Management system monitors performance for five service delivery areas: Des Moines Valley Health and Human Services (Cottonwood County and Jackson County), Faribault-Martin (Faribault County and Martin County), MNPrairie County Alliance (Dodge County, Steele County, and Waseca County), Southwest Health and Human Services (Lincoln County, Lyon County, Murray County, Pipestone County, Redwood County, and Rock County), and Western Prairie Human Services (Grant County and Pope County).

Where counties have fewer than 20 people in the denominator, percentages are listed in the tables, but the actual denominator is not provided. These data should be interpreted carefully as those counties had very small numbers, which can result in widely varying percentages from year to year.

In addition, background information for each measure is provided including:

- Measure definition
- Why the measure is important
- Factors influencing the measure
- The performance threshold for the measure

A. Adults and children are safe and secure

Percent of children with a substantiated maltreatment report who do not experience a repeat substantiated maltreatment report within 12 months (*child maltreatment recurrence*)

Measure Details

What is this measure?

Of all children who were victims of a substantiated maltreatment report during a 12-month reporting period, the percent who were not victims of another substantiated maltreatment report within 12 months of their initial report.

Why is this measure important?

County social services should increase the likelihood that children are safe from abuse and neglect. When a maltreatment determination is made, there is a heightened responsibility of the county to mitigate the threat of future harm to children. A repeat maltreatment determination indicates that the risk for the child has not been fully mitigated.

What affects performance on this measure?

- Service factors that influence this measure are the availability of the service array within the community; funding sources for services; support for the agency service plan by public partners, partnerships with schools, law enforcement, courts and county attorneys; the culture of the agency; and clear support and guidance from DHS.
- Staff factors that influence this measure are the maturity, experience, and training of staff; the availability of experienced supervisors with sufficient time/workloads to mentor staff; adequate staffing capacity; turnover; and sufficient cultural competency for diverse populations.
- Participant factors that influence this measure are poverty; chemical use; economic stability; cultural perception of minimally adequate parenting as compared to ideal parenting; and the availability of safety net support for the parents from family, friends, and the community.
- Environmental or external factors that influence this measure are community understanding of cultural differences in child rearing, the diversity of new immigrant populations, existing cultural biases, and the availability of transportation and available housing.

What is the threshold for this measure?

The threshold for this measure is 90.9 percent, which is identical to the high performance standard. Separate thresholds were not developed for this measure, instead the existing federal thresholds were used.

2022 PIPs

TABLE A1: 2022 PIPs for *child maltreatment recurrence*.

Counties with PIPs	Threshold	2021 Performance	2021 Denominator	2020 Performance
Aitkin County	90.9%	88.5%	26	100.0%
Carlton County	90.9%	90.4%	73	93.3%
Chippewa County	90.9%	81.0%	58	100.0%
Hubbard County	90.9%	88.1%	42	100.0%
Mille Lacs County	90.9%	88.5%	78	96.6%
Mower County	90.9%	89.4%	47	92.3%
St. Louis County	90.9%	85.5%	633	89.0%
Southwest Health & Human Services	90.9%	90.7%	161	91.7%
Traverse County*	90.9%	90.0%	<20	80.0%

**Traverse County had fewer than 20 cases, but in accordance with the Performance Management System’s small numbers policy, performance was assessed across two years of data.*

All county performance - child maltreatment recurrence

TABLE A2: Performance for all counties on the *child maltreatment recurrence* measure. This measure uses a calendar year reporting period (includes cases with a report end date that occurred in the calendar year prior to the year listed below with a twelve-month look forward from the end date into the reporting year).

County	Threshold	High Performance						2021
		Standard	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Denominator
State totals	90.9%	90.9%	91.0%	91.0%	93.8%	94.4%	94.1%	6,216
Aitkin	90.9%	90.9%	100.0%	95.8%	95.8%	100.0%	88.5%	26
Anoka	90.9%	90.9%	96.9%	94.5%	98.0%	97.7%	94.1%	272
Becker	90.9%	90.9%	95.7%	95.1%	96.6%	94.7%	93.2%	74
Beltrami	90.9%	90.9%	95.9%	95.5%	100.0%	100.0%	98.2%	168
Benton	90.9%	90.9%	97.5%	96.4%	100.0%	95.9%	100.0%	37
Big Stone	90.9%	90.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%		
Blue Earth	90.9%	90.9%	94.1%	100.0%	97.5%	100.0%	100.0%	43
Brown	90.9%	90.9%	100.0%	100.0%	95.2%	100.0%	96.2%	26
Carlton	90.9%	90.9%	96.3%	88.7%	91.4%	93.3%	90.4%	73
Carver	90.9%	90.9%	97.5%	98.0%	94.7%	100.0%	100.0%	56
Cass	90.9%	90.9%	93.3%	91.9%	97.1%	96.8%	100.0%	<20
Chippewa	90.9%	90.9%	100.0%	95.0%	93.9%	100.0%	81.0%	58
Chisago	90.9%	90.9%	86.7%	91.2%	98.4%	87.9%	100.0%	30
Clay	90.9%	90.9%	98.2%	93.3%	95.6%	96.2%	98.5%	66
Clearwater	90.9%	90.9%	78.6%	79.5%	100.0%	95.7%	88.9%	<20
Cook	90.9%	90.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	<20
Crow Wing	90.9%	90.9%	92.0%	93.5%	98.2%	100.0%	96.9%	32
Dakota	90.9%	90.9%	92.8%	95.7%	95.6%	97.8%	95.1%	224
Des Moines Valley	90.9%	90.9%	96.8%	100.0%	93.5%	92.9%	78.9%	<20
Douglas	90.9%	90.9%	90.2%	88.1%	92.4%	92.9%	91.2%	68
Faribault-Martin	90.9%	90.9%	89.0%	88.9%	95.7%	97.1%	98.0%	49
Fillmore	90.9%	90.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	<20
Freeborn	90.9%	90.9%	95.2%	94.0%	97.5%	81.8%	91.0%	100
Goodhue	90.9%	90.9%	95.8%	94.7%	93.0%	97.8%	93.8%	<20
Grant	90.9%	90.9%	86.7%	94.1%	84.4%	62.9%		
Hennepin	90.9%	90.9%	86.3%	86.6%	93.0%	93.7%	95.6%	1,429
Houston	90.9%	90.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	<20
Hubbard	90.9%	90.9%	95.8%	84.6%	82.8%	100.0%	88.1%	42
Isanti	90.9%	90.9%	91.9%	100.0%	98.4%	96.3%	97.0%	66
Itasca	90.9%	90.9%	100.0%	98.1%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	36

TABLE A2, PAGE 2: Performance for all counties on the *child maltreatment recurrence* measure. This measure uses a calendar year reporting period (includes cases with a report end date that occurred in the calendar year prior to the year listed below with a twelve-month look forward from the end date into the reporting year).

County	Threshold	High Performance					2021	
		Standard	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Denominator
State totals	90.9%	90.9%	91.0%	91.0%	93.8%	94.4%	94.1%	6,216
Kanabec	90.9%	90.9%	93.3%	88.6%	80.0%	97.1%	87.1%	31
Kandiyohi	90.9%	90.9%	90.5%	98.7%	94.5%	92.5%	96.1%	154
Kittson	90.9%	90.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		
Koochiching	90.9%	90.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	<20
Lac Qui Parle	90.9%	90.9%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	<20
Lake	90.9%	90.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	<20
Lake Of The Woods	90.9%	90.9%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	<20
Le Sueur	90.9%	90.9%	93.3%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	<20
Mahnomen	90.9%	90.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	<20
Marshall	90.9%	90.9%	100.0%	100.0%	94.1%	100.0%	100.0%	<20
McLeod	90.9%	90.9%	92.1%	96.7%	93.8%	93.4%	90.9%	77
Meeker	90.9%	90.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	24
Mille Lacs	90.9%	90.9%	93.6%	98.6%	94.7%	96.6%	88.5%	78
MNPrairie	90.9%	90.9%	95.7%	95.3%	100.0%	100.0%	95.9%	49
Morrison	90.9%	90.9%	97.1%	100.0%	100.0%	89.5%	100.0%	24
Mower	90.9%	90.9%	87.9%	100.0%	100.0%	92.3%	89.4%	47
Nicollet	90.9%	90.9%	92.9%	93.3%	87.5%	100.0%	100.0%	<20
Nobles	90.9%	90.9%	92.3%	100.0%	96.2%	100.0%	96.9%	32
Norman	90.9%	90.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	65.0%	100.0%	<20
Olmsted	90.9%	90.9%	100.0%	100.0%	96.4%	100.0%	95.3%	64
Otter Tail	90.9%	90.9%	81.9%	86.7%	90.7%	94.8%	100.0%	70
Pennington	90.9%	90.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	<20
Pine	90.9%	90.9%	94.9%	100.0%	94.1%	100.0%	100.0%	29
Polk	90.9%	90.9%	100.0%	97.7%	97.8%	90.7%	98.1%	53
Pope	90.9%	90.9%	83.9%	83.3%	77.8%	89.7%		
Ramsey	90.9%	90.9%	94.6%	93.2%	93.3%	97.7%	97.6%	544
Red Lake	90.9%	90.9%		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		
Renville	90.9%	90.9%	90.9%	100.0%	97.9%	84.6%	90.9%	44
Rice	90.9%	90.9%	89.5%	87.3%	95.7%	97.4%	93.1%	116
Roseau	90.9%	90.9%	80.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	75.0%	<20

TABLE A2, PAGE 3: Performance for all counties on the *child maltreatment recurrence* measure. This measure uses a calendar year reporting period (begins with cases originating in the calendar year prior to the year listed below with a twelve-month look forward from the date of origination into the reporting year).

County	Threshold	High Performance					2021	
		Standard	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Denominator
State totals	90.9%	90.9%	91.0%	91.0%	93.8%	94.4%	94.1%	6,216
St. Louis	90.9%	90.9%	92.8%	94.2%	86.7%	89.0%	85.5%	633
Scott	90.9%	90.9%	97.0%	96.3%	97.3%	98.6%	98.4%	61
Sherburne	90.9%	90.9%	86.8%	92.3%	96.0%	95.9%	97.5%	81
Sibley	90.9%	90.9%	100.0%	85.7%	73.0%	92.6%	100.0%	20
SWHHS	90.9%	90.9%	86.6%	87.6%	92.1%	91.7%	90.7%	161
Stearns	90.9%	90.9%	93.7%	92.4%	97.1%	94.8%	96.3%	245
Stevens	90.9%	90.9%	100.0%	94.4%	100.0%	95.0%	92.3%	<20
Swift	90.9%	90.9%	96.3%	79.2%	78.9%	96.2%	80.0%	20
Todd	90.9%	90.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	<20
Traverse	90.9%	90.9%	83.3%	82.6%	60.0%	80.0%	90.0%	<20
Wabasha	90.9%	90.9%	100.0%	100.0%	88.9%	100.0%	100.0%	<20
Wadena	90.9%	90.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	60.0%	<20
Washington	90.9%	90.9%	98.2%	96.8%	96.2%	93.8%	97.3%	148
Watonwan	90.9%	90.9%	92.3%	100.0%	90.9%	100.0%	100.0%	<20
Western Prairie							91.7%	48
Wilkin	90.9%	90.9%	100.0%	100.0%	75.0%	100.0%	100.0%	<20
Winona	90.9%	90.9%	82.6%	87.0%	82.9%	95.8%	95.3%	43
Wright	90.9%	90.9%	98.2%	100.0%	100.0%	92.9%	93.2%	133
Yellow Medicine	90.9%	90.9%	100.0%	84.6%	100.0%	90.9%	100.0%	<20

Percent of vulnerable adults reported as maltreated with initial disposition for response made within five working days (initial disposition)

Measure Details

What is this measure?

The measure is calculated based upon the difference between the date a report was received by a county that a vulnerable adult was suspected of experiencing maltreatment and the date of the county's decision to offer adult protective services to the vulnerable adult. The measure compares the total number of reports received during the state fiscal year with an initial disposition date within five business days.

Why is this measure important?

This measure supports timely response for vulnerable adults that may be experiencing maltreatment. Additionally, it promotes statutory compliance for initial disposition being made within five business days. A timely response is important to safeguard vulnerable adults.

What affects performance on this measure?

- System factors that influence this measure are the number of reports received.
- Staff factors that influence this measure include lack of staff, lack of knowledge and training, level of supervision, staff have many different roles and work many programs at once, and inconsistent interpretation of policy.
- Documentation factors that influence this measure include accuracy of data and timeliness of data entry.
- Environmental or external factors that influence this measure include delay in return response from reporter or others.

2022 PIPs

There were no PIPs for *initial disposition* in 2022. The *Adult Protection Initial Disposition* measure was added and an initial baseline report was issued in 2021. Due to the timing of this measure, a second baseline report was issued in 2022.

All county performance – initial disposition

TABLE A3: Performance for all counties on the *initial disposition* measure. This measure uses a state fiscal year reporting period. This measure was reported for the first time in 2021 and historical data is limited.

County	Threshold	High Performance Standard	2020	2021	2022	2022 Denominator
State totals	90%	95%	92.0%	92.1%	91.1%	31,682
Aitkin	90%	95%	100.0%	100.0%	99.2%	123
Anoka	90%	95%	97.9%	97.0%	97.1%	2,049
Becker	90%	95%	98.1%	95.7%	97.2%	214
Beltrami	90%	95%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	395
Benton	90%	95%	82.4%	82.1%	87.7%	260
Big Stone	90%	95%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	38
Blue Earth	90%	95%	100.0%	100.0%	99.7%	347
Brown	90%	95%	99.0%	100.0%	99.1%	111
Carlton	90%	95%	99.5%	99.1%	100.0%	275
Carver	90%	95%	99.5%	99.1%	99.2%	264
Cass	90%	95%	98.6%	96.4%	97.8%	225
Chippewa	90%	95%	95.3%	98.0%	100.0%	85
Chisago	90%	95%	97.7%	97.7%	99.0%	313
Clay	90%	95%	100.0%	100.0%	99.2%	513
Clearwater	90%	95%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	78
Cook	90%	95%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	21
Crow Wing	90%	95%	98.1%	100.0%	99.8%	520
Dakota	90%	95%	94.6%	94.4%	96.9%	1,931
Des Moines Valley	90%	95%	100.0%	100.0%	99.1%	116
Douglas	90%	95%	99.6%	99.3%	100.0%	313
Faribault-Martin	90%	95%	99.6%	100.0%	99.5%	198
Fillmore	90%	95%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	132
Freeborn	90%	95%	99.5%	99.0%	99.5%	217
Goodhue	90%	95%	99.2%	99.3%	99.6%	255
Grant	90%	95%	100.0%	100.0%		
Hennepin	90%	95%	96.0%	96.3%	96.7%	7,301
Houston	90%	95%	100.0%	100.0%	99.1%	116
Hubbard	90%	95%	100.0%	100.0%	96.1%	129
Isanti	90%	95%	98.0%	98.0%	97.7%	256
Itasca	90%	95%	99.7%	99.5%	100.0%	385

TABLE A3, PAGE 2: Performance for all counties on the *initial disposition* measure. This measure uses a state fiscal year reporting period. This measure was reported for the first time in 2021 and historical data is limited.

County	Threshold	High Performance Standard	2020	2021	2022	2022 Denominator
State totals	90%	95%	92.0%	92.1%	91.1%	31,682
Kanabec	90%	95%	99.0%	98.7%	100.0%	80
Kandiyohi	90%	95%	98.8%	98.0%	99.6%	277
Kittson	90%	95%	75.0%	85.7%	100.0%	<20
Koochiching	90%	95%	100.0%	100.0%	98.6%	70
Lac Qui Parle	90%	95%	92.9%	93.8%	79.0%	38
Lake	90%	95%	85.7%	72.7%	81.8%	55
Lake Of The Woods	90%	95%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	<20
Le Sueur	90%	95%	98.9%	98.4%	98.4%	121
Mahnomen	90%	95%	96.3%	100.0%	97.5%	40
Marshall	90%	95%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	31
McLeod	90%	95%	97.3%	99.1%	96.7%	245
Meeker	90%	95%	95.1%	95.0%	100.0%	175
Mille Lacs	90%	95%	98.7%	98.8%	97.5%	279
MNPrairie	90%	95%	99.7%	100.0%	99.2%	379
Morrison	90%	95%	100.0%	100.0%	99.5%	218
Mower	90%	95%	100.0%	100.0%	99.6%	222
Nicollet	90%	95%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	171
Nobles	90%	95%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	82
Norman	90%	95%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	40
Olmsted	90%	95%	88.7%	89.9%	94.1%	710
Otter Tail	90%	95%	99.5%	100.0%	97.7%	430
Pennington	90%	95%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	64
Pine	90%	95%	99.6%	100.0%	99.1%	221
Polk	90%	95%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	180
Pope	90%	95%	100.0%	100.0%		
Ramsey	90%	95%	47.4%	45.7%	34.8%	3,185
Red Lake	90%	95%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	<20
Renville	90%	95%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	73
Rice	90%	95%	99.6%	99.4%	98.0%	302
Roseau	90%	95%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	29

TABLE A3, PAGE 3: Performance for all counties on the *initial disposition* measure. This measure uses a state fiscal year reporting period. This measure was reported for the first time in 2021 and historical data is limited.

County	Threshold	High Performance Standard	2020	2021	2022	2022 Denominator
State totals	90%	95%	92.0%	92.1%	91.1%	31,682
St. Louis	90%	95%	97.7%	97.9%	97.1%	1,694
Scott	90%	95%	99.7%	99.6%	99.4%	507
Sherburne	90%	95%	100.0%	100.0%	99.8%	395
Sibley	90%	95%	98.3%	97.6%	100.0%	58
SWHHS	90%	95%	100.0%	100.0%	99.8%	408
Stearns	90%	95%	90.4%	92.1%	87.9%	911
Stevens	90%	95%	100.0%	97.2%	100.0%	70
Swift	90%	95%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	67
Todd	90%	95%	97.3%	93.5%	92.4%	158
Traverse	90%	95%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	31
Wabasha	90%	95%	100.0%	100.0%	99.2%	118
Wadena	90%	95%	98.4%	98.7%	98.7%	150
Washington	90%	95%	98.6%	98.1%	98.5%	961
Watonwan	90%	95%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	57
Western Prairie					100.0%	37
Wilkin	90%	95%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	46
Winona	90%	95%	100.0%	100.0%	98.9%	282
Wright	90%	95%	99.5%	99.5%	99.7%	740
Yellow Medicine	90%	95%	96.9%	94.7%	100.0%	58

B. Children have stability in their living situation.

Percent of current child support paid (*child support paid*)

Measure Details

What is this measure?

This measure is the total amount of support distributed as current during the federal fiscal year as a percent of total amount of current support due during that fiscal year. The numerator and denominator are dollar amounts, rather than children, families, or people.

Why is this measure important?

Children need both parents contributing to their financial security; child support is one means of accomplishing that. Counties, through their role in the child support program, help ensure that parents contribute to their children's economic support through securing enforceable orders, monitoring payments, providing enforcement activities, and modifying orders when necessary.

What affects performance on this measure?

- Service factors that may influence this measure include the size of the interstate caseload and ability to collect support across state boundaries, relationships with other counties and tribes, court processes, and coordination with other county services.
- Staff factors that may influence this measure include caseload size, legacy planning and training of new staff as staff retires, and challenges attracting and retaining new staff.
- Participant factors that may influence this measure include parent initiative or interest in pursuing a modification of their order, non-cooperation by non-custodial parents, visitation schedules, employment rate, self-employment, and homelessness.
- Environmental or external factors that may influence this measure include the local economy, resources of the county attorney, availability of community resources to help parents find/keep employment and address issues leading to unemployment, and the state minimum wage.

What is the threshold for this measure?

Each county has a unique threshold based on a formula updated in Oct. 2017. The current threshold uses a five-year average of the year-over-year (YOY) point change in performance. If the average YOY growth for the county is positive, there is no PIP. If there was no growth (0 percentage points) or negative growth, the county receives a PIP. The threshold includes a clause for counties performing above the state median; regardless of year-over-year change, counties with performance above the state median performance for the reporting period (75.3% for 2022) will not receive a PIP.

Of the Performance Management system measures, child support is unique in its interaction with federal standards. Federal standards are a bonus funding formula where states reach a maximum bonus for performance at or above 80 percent of percent of current support paid. The bonus is paid to each state, and Minnesota passes the state's bonus onto counties based upon each county's performance level. Therefore, even with a lower bound threshold, counties continue to have monetary incentive to increase performance, although

it may be very small for some counties. Counties with performance above the federal funding standard are considered to have met the minimum performance threshold.

2022 PIPs

After an unprecedented statewide decline in performance on the Percent of Current Child Support Paid measure, the Human Services Performance System suspended 2022 PIPs for this measure.

After reviewing the data and learning 2/3 of counties had a negative year-over-year average threshold and 1/3 of counties would be asked to complete PIPs for the measure, we realized major systemic issues appear to be at play. Instead of asking counties to create PIPs, the Performance Management team and DHS Child Support Division will be asking counties to help us research the decline in performance, identify barriers and develop strategies to improve performance throughout the state.

All county performance – child support paid

TABLE A4: Performance for all counties on the *child support paid* measure. Reporting period is the Federal Fiscal Year.

County	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022 Denominator	2022 Threshold
Statewide	74.94%	75.41%	75.41%	75.75%	72.62%	\$537,713,375.82	
Aitkin	76.20%	75.36%	72.50%	71.83%	71.03%	\$1,529,859.16	75.3%
Anoka	76.17%	76.46%	76.15%	75.86%	71.63%	\$36,516,678.42	75.3%
Becker	72.54%	75.73%	76.42%	73.81%	71.61%	\$3,766,429.17	68.3%
Beltrami	71.02%	72.78%	72.76%	75.57%	73.23%	\$4,109,716.97	69.3%
Benton	76.72%	76.68%	78.14%	77.71%	75.28%	\$4,673,919.60	75.3%
Big Stone	75.62%	75.27%	77.14%	75.26%	73.30%	\$543,680.89	73.1%
Blue Earth	72.10%	73.04%	73.97%	75.01%	72.24%	\$7,663,871.95	71.6%
Brown	82.86%	81.62%	81.36%	81.78%	79.58%	\$3,408,647.63	75.3%
Carlton	74.34%	74.57%	75.86%	75.51%	73.46%	\$4,236,893.61	74.5%
Carver	79.72%	79.75%	79.50%	78.08%	73.88%	\$7,070,760.17	75.3%
Cass	66.26%	67.63%	69.61%	70.02%	68.80%	\$2,271,115.04	67.9%
Chippewa	80.09%	78.81%	75.52%	76.16%	77.21%	\$1,544,077.09	75.3%
Chisago	80.00%	79.38%	79.65%	80.22%	78.25%	\$6,383,193.31	75.3%
Clay	73.31%	73.51%	72.48%	71.40%	70.28%	\$7,920,340.95	72.2%
Clearwater	70.32%	68.87%	68.24%	70.49%	66.37%	\$890,739.82	68.5%
Cook	72.93%	72.27%	73.39%	73.61%	75.03%	\$261,715.00	75.3%
Crow Wing	74.33%	75.63%	74.12%	73.81%	71.88%	\$8,499,543.79	73.9%
Dakota	72.76%	72.53%	72.74%	73.58%	69.71%	\$39,714,876.07	72.7%
Des Moines Valley	81.69%	79.76%	81.76%	82.15%	79.40%	\$2,785,665.89	75.3%
Douglas	73.65%	74.40%	75.41%	76.74%	75.91%	\$4,067,987.68	74.2%
Faribault-Martin	76.41%	77.45%	76.26%	77.41%	76.29%	\$5,100,452.86	75.3%
Fillmore	77.84%	79.94%	80.81%	79.34%	76.09%	\$1,991,835.06	75.3%
Freeborn	70.80%	69.35%	68.94%	71.25%	68.88%	\$4,726,795.25	71.3%
Goodhue	77.89%	78.40%	77.98%	77.32%	74.10%	\$4,932,551.54	75.3%
Grant	83.67%	82.71%	83.13%	80.67%			
Hennepin	71.88%	72.48%	72.86%	74.08%	68.99%	\$93,281,833.26	71.6%
Houston	77.06%	76.40%	76.65%	74.85%	76.43%	\$1,898,759.30	75.3%
Hubbard	74.43%	72.32%	72.08%	74.03%	70.44%	\$1,738,795.48	74.8%
Isanti	78.19%	79.75%	79.75%	79.33%	75.83%	\$6,194,034.67	75.3%
Itasca	76.87%	78.40%	77.01%	79.21%	76.78%	\$4,918,486.72	74.9%

TABLE A4, PAGE 2: Performance for all counties on the *child support paid* measure. Reporting period is the Federal Fiscal Year.

County	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022 Denominator	2022 Threshold
Statewide	74.94%	75.41%	75.41%	75.75%	72.62%	\$537,713,375.82	
Kanabec	74.94%	74.74%	75.15%	77.14%	74.02%	\$1,995,789.00	75.3%
Kandiyohi	77.75%	78.20%	77.92%	75.87%	74.92%	\$5,669,888.09	75.3%
Kittson	84.37%	83.08%	85.05%	90.74%	86.59%	\$346,963.88	75.3%
Koochiching	82.89%	82.93%	82.29%	83.08%	79.94%	\$1,540,525.71	75.3%
Lac Qui Parle	82.41%	81.37%	76.88%	77.16%	81.04%	\$684,645.91	75.3%
Lake	75.65%	75.37%	77.69%	79.72%	76.33%	\$1,099,515.66	74.9%
Lake of the Woods	75.77%	73.50%	69.94%	69.58%	73.29%	\$300,635.87	74.3%
Le Sueur	77.58%	76.15%	75.33%	76.66%	77.54%	\$3,380,463.94	75.3%
Mahnomen	67.37%	64.17%	62.36%	62.06%	63.11%	\$384,128.18	61.3%
Marshall	82.82%	82.40%	80.88%	82.29%	79.79%	\$1,095,518.29	75.3%
McLeod	81.40%	81.38%	81.75%	83.10%	80.60%	\$4,232,977.49	75.3%
Meeker	75.72%	77.99%	78.01%	75.65%	75.40%	\$2,926,545.38	75.3%
Mille Lacs	79.38%	82.37%	80.87%	80.06%	78.33%	\$3,453,244.35	75.3%
MNPrairie	77.20%	78.68%	77.89%	77.67%	75.04%	\$10,869,593.28	75.3%
Morrison	72.42%	73.57%	74.25%	73.53%	72.95%	\$4,141,647.96	70.7%
Mower	75.20%	77.69%	77.16%	77.43%	74.21%	\$6,004,086.95	75.0%
Nicollet	76.55%	77.76%	77.75%	78.39%	74.68%	\$4,105,230.45	75.3%
Nobles	80.45%	80.52%	78.11%	80.00%	78.85%	\$3,047,005.20	75.3%
Norman	72.57%	68.53%	71.61%	71.05%	69.61%	\$846,360.15	69.8%
Olmsted	77.95%	77.85%	78.61%	78.10%	74.34%	\$18,174,169.82	75.3%
Otter Tail	71.58%	71.98%	72.60%	73.39%	71.40%	\$6,293,159.78	73.0%
Pennington	77.93%	79.27%	77.47%	78.90%	75.56%	\$1,911,547.48	72.8%
Pine	78.66%	78.67%	77.55%	79.68%	79.56%	\$3,589,185.67	75.3%
Polk	78.73%	78.86%	78.69%	79.12%	76.78%	\$3,952,213.72	75.3%
Pope	79.37%	78.54%	80.76%	77.69%			
Ramsey	68.49%	69.87%	70.39%	71.14%	66.87%	\$43,390,688.97	67.8%
Red Lake	79.64%	77.65%	80.27%	79.09%	72.01%	\$450,242.90	75.3%
Renville	78.81%	80.61%	80.56%	77.16%	76.77%	\$1,899,753.14	75.3%
Rice	78.19%	78.52%	78.66%	78.11%	74.86%	\$6,085,477.74	75.3%
Roseau	81.39%	81.37%	81.45%	82.13%	80.76%	\$1,732,697.65	75.3%

TABLE A4, PAGE 3: Performance for all counties on the *child support paid* measure. Reporting period is the Federal Fiscal Year.

County	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022 Denominator	2022 Threshold
Statewide	74.94%	75.41%	75.41%	75.75%	72.62%	\$537,713,375.82	
St. Louis	73.65%	75.00%	75.59%	76.23%	73.46%	\$19,885,080.92	72.8%
Scott	80.19%	80.70%	80.92%	81.29%	79.43%	\$10,764,040.96	75.3%
Sherburne	81.17%	80.67%	80.71%	80.50%	77.22%	\$11,206,199.82	75.3%
Sibley	79.37%	78.22%	78.95%	78.82%	77.53%	\$1,783,715.60	75.3%
SWHHS	77.40%	77.10%	75.11%	76.69%	75.83%	\$8,845,650.43	75.3%
Stearns	77.33%	77.90%	77.51%	76.12%	72.93%	\$14,597,999.21	75.3%
Stevens	77.85%	76.08%	77.44%	79.26%	78.99%	\$702,521.50	70.8%
Swift	78.03%	77.19%	75.79%	75.23%	76.06%	\$1,319,423.43	75.2%
Todd	77.56%	76.96%	78.27%	76.93%	76.76%	\$2,911,094.65	75.3%
Traverse	77.46%	78.09%	73.97%	71.16%	72.55%	\$262,139.45	75.3%
Wabasha	79.50%	79.46%	78.17%	80.50%	77.83%	\$2,252,604.13	75.3%
Wadena	73.47%	74.03%	75.59%	76.50%	73.69%	\$2,416,485.65	73.1%
Washington	76.60%	76.11%	74.97%	74.69%	72.32%	\$20,993,138.74	75.3%
Watonwan	76.93%	76.93%	78.31%	78.16%	75.74%	\$1,939,600.31	75.3%
Western Prairie					77.45%	\$1,650,726.09	75.3%
Wilkin	77.44%	77.07%	75.21%	78.23%	78.01%	\$872,125.08	75.3%
Winona	74.16%	74.09%	75.67%	73.81%	71.07%	\$4,095,996.84	75.3%
Wright	80.45%	81.03%	80.22%	79.21%	78.14%	\$13,919,881.15	75.3%
Yellow Medicine	81.59%	82.01%	77.97%	80.09%	79.64%	\$1,047,792.90	75.3%

Percent of children discharged from out-of-home placement to permanency in less than 12 months (*permanency*).

Measure Details

What is this measure?

Of all children who enter foster care in a 12-month period, the percent who are discharged to permanency within 12 months of entering foster care. (Includes discharges from foster care to reunification with the child's parents or primary caregivers, living with a relative, guardianship, or adoption.)

The measure calculation includes any child who enters out-of-home care and is entered in SSIS. For all agencies, that includes all children from child protection, children from mental health and children with developmental disabilities. For approximately 35 agencies, that also includes juvenile justice cases.

Why is this measure important?

For children removed from their birth family, the timely establishment of permanency is an important indicator of county efforts to ensure children have permanent families.

- What affects performance on this measure?
- Service factors that may influence this measure are: the availability of the service array within the community; funding sources for services; support for the agency service plan by public partners, partnerships with schools, law enforcement, courts, and county attorneys; the culture of the agency; clear support and guidance from DHS; and the willingness of courts and county attorneys to engage in planning for families rather than waiting for perfection.
- Staff factors that may influence this measure are the maturity, experience, and training of staff; the availability of experienced supervisors with sufficient time/workloads to mentor staff; adequate staffing capacity; turnover; and sufficient cultural competency for diverse populations.
- Participant factors that may influence this measure are: a family history of maltreatment; poverty; chemical use; economic stability; cultural perceptions of minimally adequate parenting as compared to ideal parenting; safety net support for the parents from family, friends, and the community; the availability of affordable housing options; and accessible transportation.
- Environmental or external factors that may influence this measure are economic conditions that support low-income families, "blame and punish" societal attitude toward parents who have failed, and the economy.

What is the threshold for this measure?

The threshold for this measure is 40.5 percent, which is identical to the high performance/federal standard.

2022 PIPs

TABLE A5: 2022 PIPS for permanency.

Counties with PIPs	Threshold	2021 Performance	2021 Denominator	2020 Performance
Cass County	40.5%	32.7%	52	40.9%
Chippewa County	40.5%	33.3%	24	35.3%
Chisago County	40.5%	34.2%	38	52.8%
Hennepin County	40.5%	39.4%	743	40.5%
Ramsey County	40.5%	36.2%	268	40.8%
Traverse County*	40.5%	0.0%	<20	30.0%
Wright County	40.5%	31.5%	73	35.9%

**Traverse County had fewer than 20 cases, but in accordance with the Performance Management System’s small numbers policy, performance was assessed across two years of data.*

All county performance – permanency

TABLE A6: Performance for all counties on the *permanency* measure. This measure uses a calendar year reporting period (begins with cases from the calendar year prior to the year listed below with a twelve-month look forward into the reporting year).

County	Threshold	High Performance					2021	
		Standard	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Denominator
Statewide	40.5%	40.5%	47.47%	48.61%	49.5%	46.2%	49.4%	4,393
Aitkin	40.5%	40.5%	62.96%	56.7%	37.5%	52.0%	54.2%	24
Anoka	40.5%	40.5%	48.11%	53.7%	54.7%	44.3%	47.9%	140
Becker	40.5%	40.5%	43.02%	54.5%	52.9%	53.5%	42.4%	59
Beltrami	40.5%	40.5%	44.81%	44.9%	42.5%	44.7%	52.0%	179
Benton	40.5%	40.5%	57.89%	43.1%	48.1%	50.9%	60.6%	33
Big Stone	40.5%	40.5%	50.00%	0.0%	66.7%	50.0%	20.0%	<20
Blue Earth	40.5%	40.5%	58.57%	56.9%	45.6%	43.1%	60.6%	71
Brown	40.5%	40.5%	50.00%	58.1%	51.4%	46.2%	61.9%	42
Carlton	40.5%	40.5%	57.14%	34.9%	62.0%	37.8%	67.6%	37
Carver	40.5%	40.5%	38.16%	42.9%	55.7%	57.5%	64.3%	70
Cass	40.5%	40.5%	46.97%	41.5%	65.9%	40.9%	32.7%	52
Chippewa	40.5%	40.5%	0.00%	50.0%	33.3%	35.3%	33.3%	24
Chisago	40.5%	40.5%	45.59%	43.5%	52.7%	52.8%	34.2%	38
Clay	40.5%	40.5%	48.35%	54.2%	52.7%	35.8%	46.7%	60
Clearwater	40.5%	40.5%	37.50%	60.0%	70.0%	53.3%	82.8%	29
Cook	40.5%	40.5%	62.50%	63.2%	75.0%	50.0%	66.7%	<20
Crow Wing	40.5%	40.5%	35.14%	27.4%	52.5%	22.1%	28.9%	76
Dakota	40.5%	40.5%	60.80%	57.1%	64.3%	41.7%	52.8%	89
DVHHS	40.5%	40.5%	43.75%	64.8%	42.0%	43.8%	74.1%	27
Douglas	40.5%	40.5%	65.91%	41.0%	62.8%	66.7%	53.6%	28
Faribault-Martin	40.5%	40.5%	55.26%	54.7%	73.3%	49.2%	55.4%	74
Fillmore	40.5%	40.5%	85.71%	70.0%	60.0%	30.0%	44.4%	<20
Freeborn	40.5%	40.5%	40.00%	41.9%	48.9%	13.8%	71.4%	42
Goodhue	40.5%	40.5%	37.50%	61.5%	50.0%	32.4%	43.2%	44
Grant	40.5%	40.5%	66.67%	62.5%	55.6%	50.0%		
Hennepin	40.5%	40.5%	42.60%	41.9%	40.2%	40.5%	39.4%	743
Houston	40.5%	40.5%	70.00%	71.4%	50.0%	66.7%	83.3%	<20
Hubbard	40.5%	40.5%	46.51%	40.0%	61.3%	62.7%	41.9%	43
Isanti	40.5%	40.5%	34.00%	26.5%	23.3%	31.4%	43.8%	32
Itasca	40.5%	40.5%	51.63%	56.8%	48.5%	66.2%	55.8%	86

TABLE A6, PAGE 2: Performance for all counties on the *permanency* measure. This measure uses a calendar year reporting period (begins with cases from the calendar year prior to the year listed below with a twelve-month look forward into the reporting year).

County	Threshold	High Performance		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2021
		Standard							Denominator
Statewide	40.5%	40.5%	47.47%	48.61%	49.5%	46.2%	49.4%	4,393	
Kanabec	40.5%	40.5%	67.74%	61.3%	60.0%	78.6%	61.1%	<20	
Kandiyohi	40.5%	40.5%	60.00%	58.5%	41.0%	51.9%	43.0%	93	
Kittson	40.5%	40.5%	100.00%	100.0%	70.0%	40.0%	20.0%	<20	
Koochiching	40.5%	40.5%	75.00%	61.3%	77.8%	63.6%	65.9%	44	
Lac Qui Parle	40.5%	40.5%	85.71%	66.7%	0.0%	71.4%	66.7%	<20	
Lake	40.5%	40.5%	25.00%	41.7%	43.8%	60.0%	88.9%	<20	
Lake Of The Woods	40.5%	40.5%	77.78%	100.0%	80.0%	77.8%			
Le Sueur	40.5%	40.5%	58.62%	48.4%	48.1%	50.0%	60.9%	23	
Mahnomen	40.5%	40.5%	12.50%	40.0%	40.0%	31.3%	66.7%	<20	
Marshall	40.5%	40.5%	70.00%	28.6%	87.5%	42.9%	66.7%	<20	
McLeod	40.5%	40.5%	70.13%	61.9%	62.1%	59.2%	53.8%	39	
Meeker	40.5%	40.5%	14.29%	66.7%	58.3%	46.2%	47.8%	23	
Mille Lacs	40.5%	40.5%	39.09%	32.4%	40.0%	40.5%	59.6%	57	
MNPrairie	40.5%	40.5%	43.06%	56.6%	54.1%	57.1%	50.0%	84	
Morrison	40.5%	40.5%	39.53%	39.5%	58.8%	35.6%	45.5%	44	
Mower	40.5%	40.5%	45.28%	45.2%	30.6%	32.4%	71.1%	38	
Nicollet	40.5%	40.5%	55.00%	47.7%	65.6%	65.4%	65.4%	26	
Nobles	40.5%	40.5%	65.85%	78.6%	35.1%	66.7%	82.4%	<20	
Norman	40.5%	40.5%	31.25%	100.0%	87.5%	14.3%	100.0%	<20	
Olmsted	40.5%	40.5%	41.49%	49.4%	42.3%	34.7%	40.7%	81	
Otter Tail	40.5%	40.5%	39.71%	30.9%	33.0%	45.8%	39.1%	69	
Pennington	40.5%	40.5%	76.92%	72.2%	83.3%	0.0%	14.3%	<20	
Pine	40.5%	40.5%	38.98%	60.9%	45.5%	50.0%	31.6%	<20	
Polk	40.5%	40.5%	71.43%	51.0%	78.9%	62.9%	63.0%	54	
Pope	40.5%	40.5%	68.42%	54.5%	66.7%	50.0%			
Ramsey	40.5%	40.5%	50.27%	46.7%	43.5%	40.8%	36.2%	268	
Red Lake	40.5%	40.5%	90.00%	14.3%	100.0%		100.0%	<20	
Renville	40.5%	40.5%	37.04%	65.0%	73.9%	53.1%	43.6%	39	
Rice	40.5%	40.5%	68.13%	72.0%	53.9%	67.6%	69.9%	83	
Roseau	40.5%	40.5%	45.83%	75.0%	53.8%	58.8%	100.0%	<20	

TABLE A6, PAGE 3: Performance for all counties on the *permanency* measure. This measure uses a calendar year reporting period (begins with cases from the calendar year prior to the year listed below with a twelve-month look forward into the reporting year).

County	High Performance		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2021
	Threshold	Standard						Denominator
Statewide	40.5%	40.5%	47.47%	48.61%	49.5%	46.2%	49.4%	4,393
St. Louis	40.5%	40.5%	42.57%	46.0%	59.1%	43.8%	49.6%	365
Scott	40.5%	40.5%	48.15%	65.9%	54.1%	58.6%	60.9%	46
Sherburne	40.5%	40.5%	45.24%	78.8%	63.8%	64.8%	43.1%	58
Sibley	40.5%	40.5%	50.00%	65.0%	60.0%	50.0%	66.7%	<20
SWHHS	40.5%	40.5%	45.36%	50.4%	51.0%	44.8%	44.9%	49
Stearns	40.5%	40.5%	57.92%	63.4%	53.0%	49.1%	64.1%	142
Stevens	40.5%	40.5%	56.25%	10.5%	33.3%	40.0%	57.1%	<20
Swift	40.5%	40.5%	84.62%	55.6%	40.7%	73.3%	47.8%	23
Todd	40.5%	40.5%	51.85%	54.5%	68.9%	51.5%	83.3%	<20
Traverse	40.5%	40.5%	50.00%	15.4%	100.0%	30.0%	0.0%	<20
Wabasha	40.5%	40.5%	60.00%	72.2%	44.4%	75.0%	70.0%	20
Wadena	40.5%	40.5%	46.15%	54.3%	50.0%	76.7%	71.0%	31
Washington	40.5%	40.5%	48.57%	64.3%	57.5%	42.9%	50.0%	90
Watonwan	40.5%	40.5%	50.00%	66.7%	44.0%	30.8%	61.1%	<20
Western Prairie	40.5%	40.5%					52.4%	21
Wilkin	40.5%	40.5%	25.00%	66.7%	40.0%	70.6%	66.7%	<20
Winona	40.5%	40.5%	42.00%	46.1%	45.6%	53.2%	56.5%	46
Wright	40.5%	40.5%	50.88%	42.5%	50.8%	35.9%	31.5%	73
Yellow Medicine	40.5%	40.5%	44.44%	64.0%	82.4%	57.9%	87.5%	<20

C. Children have the opportunity to develop to their fullest potential

Percent of days children in family foster care spent with a relative (*relative placement*)

Measure Details

What is this measure?

Of all days that children spent in family foster care settings during a 12-month reporting period, the percentage of days spent with a relative.

Why is this measure important?

Relationships with relatives are a source of continuity for children whose lives have been disrupted by abuse or neglect. An indicator of social service emphasis on establishing and supporting important relationships in children's lives is through placement with relatives. This may not always be possible or desirable and to reflect that the current statewide goal for this measure is 35.7 percent of children.

What affects performance on this measure?

- Service factors that may influence this measure are the cultural appreciation of the importance of relatives as compared to professional parenting; systems to help identify and find family members; economic support for relative caretakers; accommodations in licensing standards for relatives; the culture of the agency; clear support and guidance from DHS; and the conflict between relative placement and the stability of remaining in the same neighborhood and school.
- Staff factors that may influence this measure are the maturity, experience, and training of staff; the availability of experienced supervisors with sufficient time/workloads to mentor staff; adequate staffing capacity; turnover; and the ability of staff to engage relatives in the government process.
- Participant factors that may influence this measure are a family history of maltreatment; disqualifying factors; hostile family relationships; distrust of the system; poverty; chemical use; economic stability; and the availability of safety net support for the parents from family, friends, and the community.
- Environmental or external factors that may influence this measure are timeliness of locating relatives; cultural norms that blame parents; community understanding of cultural differences in child rearing; the diversity of new immigrant populations; existing cultural biases; and the availability of transportation and available housing.

What is the threshold for this measure?

The 2022 threshold for this measure is 35.7 percent. The high performance standard is 45.0 percent, which is a state standard.

2022 PIPs

TABLE A7: 2022 PIPS for *relative placement*.

Counties with PIPs	Threshold	2021 Performance	2021 Number of Cases	2021 Denominator	2020 Performance
Clay County	35.7%	25.6%	155	30623	30.5%
Swift County	35.7%	34.8%	54	8986	38.6%
Traverse County*	35.7%	30.9%	<20	2665	25.1%

**Traverse County had fewer than 20 cases, but in accordance with the Performance Management System’s small numbers policy, performance was assessed across two years of data.*

All county performance – relative placement

TABLE A8: Performance for all counties on the *relative placement* measure. Reporting based on the calendar year.

County	Threshold	High Performance					2021	2021	2021
		Standard	2017	2018	2019	2020			
Statewide	35.7%	45.0%	57.1%	58.5%	60.9%	63.2%	62.2%	10,680	2,152,093
Aitkin	35.7%	45.0%	75.5%	86.5%	75.8%	57.2%	57.4%	41	7,506
Anoka	35.7%	45.0%	55.9%	50.0%	53.6%	57.0%	53.2%	336	67,811
Becker	35.7%	45.0%	56.8%	50.7%	63.1%	48.0%	53.6%	149	29,937
Beltrami	35.7%	45.0%	52.9%	61.3%	74.5%	81.5%	70.0%	258	51,386
Benton	35.7%	45.0%	44.3%	57.3%	54.4%	57.7%	64.2%	59	11,684
Big Stone	35.7%	45.0%	17.2%	10.6%	74.4%	63.9%	63.9%	<20	1,657
Blue Earth	35.7%	45.0%	61.6%	44.4%	48.6%	37.1%	41.6%	129	23,262
Brown	35.7%	45.0%	36.6%	61.8%	48.6%	56.2%	48.7%	51	8,234
Carlton	35.7%	45.0%	59.4%	64.8%	64.5%	63.1%	69.8%	78	18,031
Carver	35.7%	45.0%	64.2%	61.3%	61.7%	65.1%	59.9%	105	16,217
Cass	35.7%	45.0%	45.4%	54.0%	55.4%	56.6%	68.6%	70	17,179
Chippewa	35.7%	45.0%	81.7%	84.2%	75.4%	65.7%	55.2%	46	10,343
Chisago	35.7%	45.0%	50.1%	47.4%	52.0%	61.5%	66.1%	74	15,182
Clay	35.7%	45.0%	27.3%	26.1%	24.6%	30.5%	25.6%	155	30,623
Clearwater	35.7%	45.0%	61.7%	81.3%	59.7%	71.5%	70.2%	27	6,476
Cook	35.7%	45.0%	74.9%	70.3%	35.9%	34.7%	77.0%	<20	1,096
Crow Wing	35.7%	45.0%	49.4%	54.8%	57.9%	51.7%	57.1%	170	37,048
Dakota	35.7%	45.0%	53.3%	54.2%	55.4%	52.0%	54.0%	204	42,830
DVHHS	35.7%	45.0%	51.7%	51.9%	57.0%	53.3%	63.7%	66	16,662
Douglas	35.7%	45.0%	29.0%	47.8%	53.6%	68.4%	58.6%	59	12,023
Faribault-Martin	35.7%	45.0%	46.3%	52.1%	54.1%	73.7%	64.1%	282	46,842
Fillmore	35.7%	45.0%	0.0%	74.1%	66.5%	47.6%	46.2%	<20	2,434
Freeborn	35.7%	45.0%	46.9%	54.4%	51.5%	49.4%	43.4%	102	22,213
Goodhue	35.7%	45.0%	48.0%	57.8%	52.3%	50.7%	47.1%	67	13,924
Grant	35.7%	45.0%	9.7%	16.9%	41.6%	29.1%			
Hennepin	35.7%	45.0%	59.2%	61.4%	64.2%	67.9%	69.4%	1,749	387,419
Houston	35.7%	45.0%	27.3%	8.2%	11.1%	31.2%	48.7%	<20	3,256
Hubbard	35.7%	45.0%	56.0%	59.8%	50.4%	50.2%	57.1%	65	13,347
Isanti	35.7%	45.0%	62.8%	69.7%	65.5%	59.6%	64.9%	64	13,682
Itasca	35.7%	45.0%	47.8%	45.4%	47.8%	51.0%	46.6%	138	25,661

TABLE A8, PAGE 2: Performance for all counties on the *relative placement* measure. Reporting based on the calendar year.

County	Threshold	High Performance					2021	2021	2021
		Standard	2017	2018	2019	2020		Number of Cases	Denominator
Statewide	35.7%	45.0%	57.1%	58.5%	60.9%	63.2%	62.2%	10,680	2,152,093
Kanabec	35.7%	45.0%	60.2%	74.0%	69.7%	52.8%	52.8%	26	5,727
Kandiyohi	35.7%	45.0%	58.8%	45.2%	48.0%	58.6%	61.3%	168	28,829
Kittson	35.7%	45.0%	97.5%	45.9%	61.7%	100.0%	100.0%	<20	1,456
Koochiching	35.7%	45.0%	67.5%	77.8%	74.5%	78.0%	59.5%	64	9,292
Lac Qui Parle	35.7%	45.0%	25.9%	44.9%	41.4%	71.4%	87.9%	<20	2,247
Lake	35.7%	45.0%	58.4%	45.8%	37.6%	32.3%	43.2%	<20	2,806
Lake Of The Woods	35.7%	45.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	63.5%	<20	1,574
Le Sueur	35.7%	45.0%	46.9%	55.6%	60.6%	43.1%	79.3%	41	9,025
Mahnomen	35.7%	45.0%	47.5%	63.4%	30.7%	82.0%	80.2%	<20	2,960
Marshall	35.7%	45.0%	74.8%	86.7%	97.3%	87.7%	24.5%	<20	714
McLeod	35.7%	45.0%	61.0%	52.9%	50.7%	79.0%	64.7%	78	15,572
Meeker	35.7%	45.0%	50.7%	63.5%	44.5%	55.4%	52.7%	44	8,401
Mille Lacs	35.7%	45.0%	58.8%	62.9%	56.9%	56.9%	57.1%	151	34,376
MNPrarie	35.7%	45.0%	63.9%	62.0%	61.9%	62.2%	61.7%	435	85,665
Morrison	35.7%	45.0%	45.8%	59.8%	45.2%	31.6%	39.7%	70	12,439
Mower	35.7%	45.0%	50.4%	30.8%	48.6%	66.7%	56.6%	73	11,942
Nicollet	35.7%	45.0%	41.9%	28.2%	32.6%	64.6%	71.8%	56	7,938
Nobles	35.7%	45.0%	32.0%	19.9%	59.4%	57.3%	26.4%	24	3,342
Norman	35.7%	45.0%	80.4%	53.9%	44.6%	74.0%	39.7%	<20	1,886
Olmsted	35.7%	45.0%	57.6%	36.8%	44.0%	56.8%	65.0%	151	35,995
Otter Tail	35.7%	45.0%	61.8%	58.6%	53.3%	49.1%	62.5%	140	25,113
Pennington	35.7%	45.0%	63.6%	54.9%	56.0%	88.9%	48.8%	24	4,397
Pine	35.7%	45.0%	42.9%	55.8%	80.3%	74.4%	57.4%	64	13,717
Polk	35.7%	45.0%	23.8%	25.7%	42.8%	53.9%	46.5%	73	14,957
Pope	35.7%	45.0%	50.2%	45.9%	15.9%	34.5%			
Ramsey	35.7%	45.0%	66.2%	66.6%	68.7%	70.0%	68.8%	867	190,893
Red Lake	35.7%	45.0%	100.0%	91.7%	58.6%		0.0%	<20	28
Renville	35.7%	45.0%	63.9%	80.7%	70.5%	68.9%	73.8%	56	9,952
Rice	35.7%	45.0%	55.7%	53.4%	52.1%	57.1%	56.8%	133	22,274
Roseau	35.7%	45.0%	44.5%	85.0%	67.0%	66.0%	74.7%	34	3,711

TABLE A8, PAGE 3: Performance for all counties on the *relative placement* measure. Reporting based on the calendar year.

County	Threshold	High Performance Standard	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2021	2021
								Number of Cases	Denominator
Statewide	35.7%	45.0%	57.1%	58.5%	60.9%	63.2%	62.2%	10,680	2,152,093
St. Louis	35.7%	45.0%	56.9%	60.3%	57.2%	60.9%	61.5%	726	149,608
Scott	35.7%	45.0%	55.6%	59.3%	67.1%	71.8%	67.8%	89	14,390
Sherburne	35.7%	45.0%	53.0%	55.7%	56.5%	69.3%	65.9%	86	17,761
Sibley	35.7%	45.0%	47.7%	64.2%	79.8%	68.2%	60.0%	<20	3,817
SWHHS	35.7%	45.0%	67.9%	69.6%	68.8%	68.3%	63.1%	1,164	233,472
Stearns	35.7%	45.0%	49.1%	51.8%	57.6%	55.6%	59.9%	269	49,933
Stevens	35.7%	45.0%	78.2%	72.7%	39.6%	42.2%	68.2%	23	4,787
Swift	35.7%	45.0%	31.5%	47.6%	46.1%	38.6%	34.8%	54	8,986
Todd	35.7%	45.0%	46.4%	67.7%	69.8%	79.0%	73.7%	55	9,490
Traverse	35.7%	45.0%	0.0%	0.9%	29.1%	25.1%	30.9%	<20	2,665
Wabasha	35.7%	45.0%	27.6%	48.6%	81.3%	89.7%	79.2%	<20	3,998
Wadena	35.7%	45.0%	72.2%	70.4%	67.3%	65.7%	74.1%	78	10,342
Washington	35.7%	45.0%	69.2%	68.6%	66.8%	74.4%	67.1%	172	33,044
Watonwan	35.7%	45.0%	23.9%	35.2%	38.5%	42.8%	34.2%	49	7,759
Western Prairie	35.7%	45.0%					48.2%	100	19,366
Wilkin	35.7%	45.0%	7.5%	6.6%	54.2%	69.2%	57.5%	21	3,448
Winona	35.7%	45.0%	52.8%	62.0%	53.9%	47.1%	52.1%	105	19,365
Wright	35.7%	45.0%	60.8%	62.2%	56.6%	66.7%	78.4%	188	35,456
Yellow Medicine	35.7%	45.0%	93.7%	93.9%	75.8%	72.1%	69.4%	22	3,213

Percent of child support cases with paternity established (*paternity established*)

Measure Details

What is this measure?

This measure divides the number of children in open child support cases that were not born in marriage in the previous federal fiscal year by the number of children in open child support cases that had paternities established in the report year. The paternities established by child support workers during the federal fiscal year may not necessarily be for the same children born of non-marital births in the previous year. This is why percentages often exceed 100 percent.

Why is this measure important?

Establishing parentage gives a child born outside of marriage a legal father and the same legal rights as a child born to married parents. Parentage must be established before an order for support can be established. Within the child support program, counties are responsible for connecting parents and their children by locating parents and establishing paternity. The counties initiate court actions to adjudicate parentage. Paternity is important not only for collection of child support, but also for other legal matters like inheritance and survivor benefits.

What factors affect performance on this measure?

- Service factors that may influence this measure are staff availability, the hours a county office is open, the location of the agency in relation to people needing services, and the age of technology and computer systems.
- Staff factors that may influence this measure are staff training levels, staff-to-client ratios, and business continuity planning as older, more experienced workers retire.
- Participant factors that may influence this measure are demographics, trust or mistrust of government, housing stability, and immigration status.
- Environmental factors that may influence this measure are cooperation between law enforcement, counties, courts, and hospitals; working across state and American Indian reservation borders; and clients' ability to obtain transportation.

What is the threshold for this measure?

The threshold for this measure is 90 percent, which is tied to the federal standard used for a bonus funding formula. The bonus is paid to each state, and Minnesota passes the state's bonus onto counties based upon each county's performance level. Therefore, even with a lower bound threshold, counties continue to have monetary incentive to increase performance, although it may be very small for some counties.

2022 PIPs

TABLE A9: 2022 PIPs for *paternity established*.

Counties with PIPs	Threshold	2022 Performance	2022 Denominator	2021 Performance
Mahnomen County	90%	86.2%	232	79.3%

All county performance – paternity established

TABLE A10: Performance for all counties on the *paternity established* measure. Reporting period is the Federal Fiscal Year.

County	Threshold	High Performance					2022	
		Standard	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Denominator
Statewide			101.3%	101.0%	100.2%	98.8%	97.8%	161,840
Aitkin	90.0%	90.0%	100.9%	103.3%	100.6%	101.6%	102.5%	483
Anoka	90.0%	90.0%	104.3%	103.9%	104.4%	101.5%	102.5%	8,148
Becker	90.0%	90.0%	100.1%	102.6%	99.9%	97.6%	96.0%	1,109
Beltrami	90.0%	90.0%	95.9%	100.7%	103.7%	97.7%	96.6%	1,793
Benton	90.0%	90.0%	104.9%	100.4%	99.6%	99.7%	98.7%	1,505
Big Stone	90.0%	90.0%	107.8%	118.7%	101.5%	102.9%	97.4%	155
Blue Earth	90.0%	90.0%	103.6%	104.5%	102.2%	101.0%	101.3%	1,984
Brown	90.0%	90.0%	105.1%	102.3%	104.6%	103.4%	103.7%	729
Carlton	90.0%	90.0%	101.8%	100.2%	100.3%	99.7%	99.4%	1,196
Carver	90.0%	90.0%	104.3%	106.1%	100.4%	101.5%	101.7%	1,223
Cass	90.0%	90.0%	97.7%	100.2%	99.4%	96.5%	97.0%	1,362
Chippewa	90.0%	90.0%	98.8%	96.3%	99.7%	98.4%	96.6%	378
Chisago	90.0%	90.0%	105.8%	102.9%	102.3%	105.2%	100.9%	1,287
Clay	90.0%	90.0%	101.5%	100.7%	103.1%	103.3%	101.2%	2,164
Clearwater	90.0%	90.0%	103.3%	96.0%	102.6%	93.5%	94.2%	345
Cook	90.0%	90.0%	89.7%	100.8%	102.6%	98.1%	91.8%	97
Crow Wing	90.0%	90.0%	107.1%	104.7%	103.1%	102.4%	101.6%	2,340
Dakota	90.0%	90.0%	98.0%	98.1%	97.5%	95.1%	94.0%	9,929
Des Moines Valley	90.0%	90.0%	105.4%	105.4%	106.9%	105.6%	103.2%	791
Douglas	90.0%	90.0%	103.0%	104.4%	105.5%	102.8%	102.1%	962
Faribault-Martin	90.0%	90.0%	108.3%	105.7%	102.9%	105.7%	100.8%	1,301
Fillmore	90.0%	90.0%	101.0%	99.4%	99.6%	100.0%	102.5%	433
Freeborn	90.0%	90.0%	103.9%	102.6%	100.3%	99.7%	97.6%	1,358
Goodhue	90.0%	90.0%	104.7%	101.2%	98.5%	100.4%	100.9%	1,298
Grant	90.0%	90.0%	95.0%	107.1%	102.3%	91.7%		
Hennepin	90.0%	90.0%	101.0%	100.6%	99.4%	97.3%	95.2%	39,301
Houston	90.0%	90.0%	109.8%	104.7%	107.9%	104.0%	102.6%	468
Hubbard	90.0%	90.0%	100.5%	103.6%	97.7%	94.6%	95.7%	767
Isanti	90.0%	90.0%	104.5%	105.2%	105.5%	101.8%	104.4%	1,293
Itasca	90.0%	90.0%	106.6%	104.6%	104.1%	103.1%	101.9%	1,729

TABLE A10, PAGE 2: Performance for all counties on the *paternity established* measure. Reporting period is the Federal Fiscal Year.

County	Threshold	High Performance					2022	
		Standard	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Denominator
Statewide			101.3%	101.0%	100.2%	98.8%	97.8%	161,840
Kanabec	90.0%	90.0%	101.0%	103.1%	104.2%	98.6%	104.2%	548
Kandiyohi	90.0%	90.0%	101.3%	107.9%	109.4%	104.1%	103.8%	1,611
Kittson	90.0%	90.0%	109.7%	101.3%	105.6%	104.1%	102.9%	70
Koochiching	90.0%	90.0%	111.4%	113.2%	106.7%	103.9%	103.7%	463
Lac Qui Parle	90.0%	90.0%	114.3%	102.7%	110.9%	110.6%	105.4%	149
Lake	90.0%	90.0%	99.6%	104.6%	102.7%	100.0%	105.8%	241
Lake of the Woods	90.0%	90.0%	94.5%	90.4%	97.4%	89.7%	100.0%	114
Le Sueur	90.0%	90.0%	105.8%	109.4%	102.0%	102.0%	105.4%	725
Mahnomen	90.0%	90.0%	91.6%	100.4%	68.8%	79.3%	86.2%	232
Marshall	90.0%	90.0%	109.7%	104.5%	101.4%	100.0%	96.7%	211
McLeod	90.0%	90.0%	103.6%	105.3%	105.6%	101.2%	107.3%	1,050
Meeker	90.0%	90.0%	104.0%	102.4%	104.9%	103.0%	102.0%	548
Mille Lacs	90.0%	90.0%	107.1%	104.3%	103.0%	100.3%	103.4%	1,218
MNPrarie	90.0%	90.0%	106.8%	106.1%	102.1%	101.0%	101.9%	2,650
Morrison	90.0%	90.0%	100.3%	99.4%	98.5%	99.7%	100.4%	1,054
Mower	90.0%	90.0%	101.1%	102.2%	98.3%	103.6%	102.9%	1,648
Nicollet	90.0%	90.0%	102.3%	102.0%	99.6%	99.5%	101.8%	913
Nobles	90.0%	90.0%	107.0%	101.3%	106.7%	100.7%	103.5%	826
Norman	90.0%	90.0%	105.4%	113.1%	104.4%	96.0%	100.0%	183
Olmsted	90.0%	90.0%	101.2%	100.5%	98.4%	99.1%	100.1%	4,317
Otter Tail	90.0%	90.0%	99.4%	100.4%	100.8%	99.1%	95.6%	1,574
Pennington	90.0%	90.0%	99.1%	102.0%	97.9%	100.9%	99.2%	497
Pine	90.0%	90.0%	104.2%	103.7%	102.9%	100.5%	104.3%	1,012
Polk	90.0%	90.0%	108.4%	109.0%	103.1%	102.5%	100.5%	1,433
Pope	90.0%	90.0%	100.8%	99.6%	105.6%	100.8%		
Ramsey	90.0%	90.0%	95.1%	94.8%	94.4%	92.5%	90.1%	19,651
Red Lake	90.0%	90.0%	110.9%	120.2%	111.2%	108.8%	105.1%	118
Renville	90.0%	90.0%	97.8%	95.7%	103.6%	101.8%	94.5%	512
Rice	90.0%	90.0%	98.4%	100.9%	100.4%	108.2%	107.4%	1,386
Roseau	90.0%	90.0%	105.9%	106.3%	105.7%	110.8%	104.1%	437

TABLE A10, PAGE 3: Performance for all counties on the *paternity established* measure. Reporting period is the Federal Fiscal Year.

County	Threshold	High Performance					2022	
		Standard	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Denominator
Statewide			101.3%	101.0%	100.2%	98.8%	97.8%	161,840
St. Louis	90.0%	90.0%	102.2%	102.3%	103.2%	101.8%	102.3%	6,665
Scott	90.0%	90.0%	103.7%	106.4%	101.4%	103.5%	103.7%	2,175
Sherburne	90.0%	90.0%	105.0%	102.0%	100.9%	100.6%	100.9%	2,454
Sibley	90.0%	90.0%	98.2%	100.4%	100.5%	104.3%	99.7%	388
SWHHS	90.0%	90.0%	106.5%	103.0%	100.2%	99.4%	99.2%	2,370
Stearns	90.0%	90.0%	100.2%	98.9%	100.2%	96.3%	91.8%	4,635
Stevens	90.0%	90.0%	106.4%	106.0%	106.8%	108.8%	107.6%	131
Swift	90.0%	90.0%	104.1%	107.0%	103.5%	101.4%	101.4%	347
Todd	90.0%	90.0%	111.1%	105.8%	102.2%	102.5%	102.4%	711
Traverse	90.0%	90.0%	138.7%	113.2%	121.5%	91.4%	101.5%	68
Wabasha	90.0%	90.0%	101.2%	105.6%	104.0%	103.5%	99.2%	510
Wadena	90.0%	90.0%	103.4%	104.1%	103.1%	103.1%	103.2%	567
Washington	90.0%	90.0%	102.8%	102.0%	101.6%	103.9%	104.9%	4,371
Watonwan	90.0%	90.0%	103.4%	98.6%	97.9%	101.8%	101.2%	426
Western Prairie							98.3%	400
Wilkin	90.0%	90.0%	104.7%	102.6%	121.2%	109.7%	126.2%	172
Winona	90.0%	90.0%	97.8%	97.3%	93.3%	93.6%	95.7%	1,355
Wright	90.0%	90.0%	105.0%	104.2%	105.3%	107.2%	102.8%	2,564
Yellow Medicine	90.0%	90.0%	102.6%	98.1%	105.9%	102.9%	100.0%	212

D. People are economically secure.

Percent of expedited SNAP applications processed within one business day

Measure Details

What is this measure?

The difference between the application date and the date the first benefit payment is issued for expedited SNAP applications. It compares total expedited SNAP applications in a month to those processed within one business day. Applications submitted on a Friday or the day before a state-recognized holiday are considered timely if payment was issued on the first working day following the weekend or holiday. It does not include denied applications.

Why is this measure important?

SNAP applicants are given expedited service when they have little to no other resources available to pay for food and, therefore, need basic safety net programs to meet a crisis. Efficient and timely processing of these applications help ensure that people's basic need for food is met.

What affects performance on this measure?

- Service factors that may influence this measure include program complexity and changing policy, a complicated application, challenges associated with online ApplyMN applications, an increase in phone interviews resulting in waits for documentation to arrive via the mail, and MNsure application backlog.
- Staff factors that may influence this measure include staff training levels, staff-to-participant ratios, staff knowledge of policies, high turnover, and competition for resources between programs.
- Participant factors that may influence this measure include participant completion of the mandatory interview, the number of migrant and seasonal farm workers making applications, delays due to incomplete applications, availability of advocates to assist with completing applications, and difficulty obtaining required documentation.
- Environmental or external factors that may influence this measure include balancing error reduction with timeliness, emphasis on fraud that results in conflicts with access and timeliness of service, increased applications during economic downturns, availability of community resources such as food shelves, and natural disasters that result in increased applications.

What is the threshold for this measure?

The minimum performance threshold for this measure is 55 percent and the high performance standard is 83 percent.

2022 PIPs

Four counties were below the threshold for this measure. All four PIPs were waived due to extenuating circumstances claims related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

All county performance – expedited SNAP

TABLE A11: Performance for all counties on the *expedited SNAP* measure. Reporting based on the calendar year.

County	Threshold	High Performance					2021 Denominator	
		Standard	2017	2018	2019	2020		2021
State totals			68.7%	69.8%	69.9%	48.6%	44.6%	45,168
Aitkin	55.0%	83.0%	65.5%	61.3%	72.3%	68.9%	63.0%	100
Anoka	55.0%	83.0%	66.5%	68.4%	62.6%	36.2%	31.0%	2,002
Becker	55.0%	83.0%	88.2%	89.4%	93.0%	81.8%	72.1%	276
Beltrami	55.0%	83.0%	62.1%	66.5%	74.8%	64.7%	58.0%	495
Benton	55.0%	83.0%	63.2%	72.8%	67.7%	66.7%	62.8%	435
Big Stone	55.0%	83.0%	54.5%	56.7%	78.6%	52.2%	52.0%	25
Blue Earth	55.0%	83.0%	73.1%	72.5%	73.5%	67.9%	70.5%	583
Brown	55.0%	83.0%	74.5%	82.3%	82.9%	88.3%	85.0%	113
Carlton	55.0%	83.0%	77.3%	80.4%	80.3%	73.3%	84.5%	310
Carver	55.0%	83.0%	61.8%	76.9%	77.0%	63.8%	74.6%	240
Cass	55.0%	83.0%	76.6%	78.9%	76.4%	57.0%	71.0%	458
Chippewa	55.0%	83.0%	88.4%	87.4%	87.5%	85.9%	85.9%	64
Chisago	55.0%	83.0%	69.4%	72.1%	75.7%	59.2%	57.6%	224
Clay	55.0%	83.0%	74.8%	78.6%	74.9%	52.2%	60.7%	824
Clearwater	55.0%	83.0%	81.4%	78.4%	85.6%	82.1%	78.3%	69
Cook	55.0%	83.0%	75.8%	82.1%	83.7%	84.0%	86.4%	22
Crow Wing	55.0%	83.0%	71.9%	72.1%	77.5%	70.2%	75.5%	465
Dakota	55.0%	83.0%	62.0%	63.5%	64.2%	57.3%	55.2%	2,390
Des Moines Valley	55.0%	83.0%	83.2%	84.2%	86.3%	80.0%	80.4%	138
Douglas	55.0%	83.0%	69.2%	73.3%	72.3%	63.2%	78.4%	199
Faribault-Martin	55.0%	83.0%	69.1%	67.4%	71.9%	59.5%	62.3%	297
Fillmore	55.0%	83.0%	73.9%	69.9%	64.2%	59.1%	72.4%	87
Freeborn	55.0%	83.0%	71.4%	72.4%	75.6%	55.6%	69.7%	241
Goodhue	55.0%	83.0%	69.2%	78.0%	74.7%	64.8%	63.8%	218
Grant	55.0%	83.0%	95.6%	92.0%	91.4%	74.4%		
Hennepin	55.0%	83.0%	69.5%	69.8%	69.0%	35.8%	24.7%	13,877
Houston	55.0%	83.0%	59.2%	59.1%	61.4%	59.3%	62.7%	51
Hubbard	55.0%	83.0%	74.3%	80.8%	71.8%	71.5%	64.6%	158
Isanti	55.0%	83.0%	57.6%	65.5%	67.5%	68.7%	56.4%	220
Itasca	55.0%	83.0%	65.5%	82.0%	82.6%	78.2%	77.0%	479

TABLE A11, PAGE 2: Performance for all counties on the *expedited SNAP* measure. Reporting based on the calendar year.

County	Threshold	High Performance					2021	
		Standard	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Denominator
State totals			68.7%	69.8%	69.9%	48.6%	44.6%	45,168
Kanabec	55.0%	83.0%	76.2%	79.5%	77.5%	74.7%	70.4%	179
Kandiyohi	55.0%	83.0%	61.5%	69.0%	65.6%	67.2%	68.6%	404
Kittson	55.0%	83.0%	77.8%	65.0%	84.2%	86.7%	87.5%	<20
Koochiching	55.0%	83.0%	74.0%	81.0%	86.1%	73.3%	65.4%	133
Lac Qui Parle	55.0%	83.0%	89.7%	87.2%	80.6%	82.4%	93.1%	29
Lake	55.0%	83.0%	70.0%	81.0%	75.3%	68.8%	74.5%	51
Lake Of The Woods	55.0%	83.0%	84.6%	94.4%	83.3%	85.7%	57.9%	<20
Le Sueur	55.0%	83.0%	83.9%	68.6%	76.3%	67.4%	67.4%	92
Mahnomen	55.0%	83.0%	85.2%	89.6%	76.4%	81.5%	71.2%	66
Marshall	55.0%	83.0%	82.2%	86.3%	94.1%	72.2%	80.6%	31
McLeod	55.0%	83.0%	79.2%	79.4%	82.2%	66.7%	59.8%	174
Meeker	55.0%	83.0%	74.1%	72.1%	62.5%	56.6%	70.5%	129
Mille Lacs	55.0%	83.0%	59.4%	65.0%	60.7%	59.7%	63.4%	202
MNPrarie	55.0%	83.0%	69.5%	74.0%	70.9%	58.0%	59.7%	601
Morrison	55.0%	83.0%	70.9%	72.5%	76.4%	63.8%	67.4%	218
Mower	55.0%	83.0%	61.4%	63.7%	68.3%	58.8%	55.3%	371
Nicollet	55.0%	83.0%	66.2%	57.7%	62.6%	62.9%	60.8%	143
Nobles	55.0%	83.0%	71.8%	65.1%	73.7%	65.7%	80.0%	150
Norman	55.0%	83.0%	79.7%	75.4%	81.6%	52.1%	75.0%	40
Olmsted	55.0%	83.0%	66.1%	63.1%	64.4%	47.3%	61.0%	1,609
Otter Tail	55.0%	83.0%	76.9%	72.8%	76.4%	79.9%	79.4%	378
Pennington	55.0%	83.0%	74.6%	81.4%	80.4%	78.5%	76.6%	137
Pine	55.0%	83.0%	77.1%	76.3%	70.8%	65.2%	64.9%	265
Polk	55.0%	83.0%	81.0%	87.2%	87.8%	78.6%	78.0%	364
Pope	55.0%	83.0%	81.3%	72.3%	81.4%	86.3%		
Ramsey	55.0%	83.0%	61.8%	62.6%	64.2%	25.8%	17.6%	6,215
Red Lake	55.0%	83.0%	76.9%	81.8%	87.5%	74.3%	75.6%	41
Renville	55.0%	83.0%	84.2%	82.1%	84.3%	79.2%	73.2%	97
Rice	55.0%	83.0%	80.8%	79.5%	79.2%	85.8%	77.3%	361
Roseau	55.0%	83.0%	72.2%	74.6%	80.4%	81.1%	81.6%	103

TABLE A11, PAGE 3: Performance for all counties on the *expedited SNAP* measure. Reporting based on the calendar year.

County	Threshold	High Performance Standard						2021
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Denominator
State totals			68.7%	69.8%	69.9%	48.6%	44.6%	45,168
St. Louis	55.0%	83.0%	72.8%	73.3%	75.5%	57.5%	56.4%	2,257
Scott	55.0%	83.0%	65.2%	65.8%	50.2%	63.8%	70.3%	431
Sherburne	55.0%	83.0%	73.5%	86.0%	82.1%	78.1%	80.5%	426
Sibley	55.0%	83.0%	75.5%	73.8%	77.6%	75.4%	55.9%	68
SWHHS	55.0%	83.0%	76.5%	81.3%	79.9%	70.0%	75.6%	427
Stearns	55.0%	83.0%	65.4%	64.7%	58.1%	54.5%	61.5%	1,443
Stevens	55.0%	83.0%	68.3%	71.8%	69.7%	48.4%	53.6%	56
Swift	55.0%	83.0%	85.7%	87.7%	91.5%	90.4%	77.0%	61
Todd	55.0%	83.0%	71.8%	76.2%	77.0%	72.6%	72.9%	133
Traverse	55.0%	83.0%	94.1%	91.2%	88.9%	81.3%	76.7%	30
Wabasha	55.0%	83.0%	64.8%	76.6%	78.4%	76.2%	66.3%	80
Wadena	55.0%	83.0%	78.7%	80.8%	84.0%	73.9%	65.4%	104
Washington	55.0%	83.0%	63.6%	61.8%	61.7%	45.9%	49.7%	869
Watonwan	55.0%	83.0%	88.9%	86.7%	88.2%	85.7%	80.4%	56
Western Prairie							84.3%	83
Wilkin	55.0%	83.0%	87.2%	91.9%	91.7%	93.8%	90.8%	76
Winona	55.0%	83.0%	65.0%	65.5%	65.9%	63.2%	57.1%	322
Wright	55.0%	83.0%	55.1%	56.7%	70.7%	78.6%	78.1%	538
Yellow Medicine	55.0%	83.0%	74.6%	85.7%	79.2%	69.8%	65.8%	38

Percent of SNAP and cash assistance applications processed timely (timely SNAP and cash assistance)

Measure Details

What is this measure?

This measure looks at the difference between the application date and the date of the first issuance made for each program approved on the application. The included programs are regular SNAP, MFIP, DWP, Refugee Cash Assistance, Minnesota Supplemental Aid, General Assistance, and Group Residential Housing. Applications made the day before a weekend or state-recognized holiday take into account the non-working days. Denials are not included.

Why is this important?

Cash and food assistance are ways to help people meet their basic needs. Timely processing of applications is one measure of how well counties are able to help people meet their basic needs.

What affects performance on this measure?

- Service factors that influence this measure include the complexity of eligibility requirements, streamlining of eligibility requirements across all cash programs, county processes such as case banking, an aging database, ability to share information between programs like employment services and Child Support, having a universal release of information, and location of offices and number of offices.
- Staff factors that influence this measure include staff training, the number of staff, agency culture, staffing structure, availability of translators, and staff to participant ratios.
- Participant factors that influence this measure include literacy levels, availability to participate in an interview, access to a telephone, housing stability, ability to provide documentation, access to transportation, and complicated reporting requirements.
- Environmental or external factors that influence this measure include the local economy and increased applications during economic downturns.

What is the threshold for this measure?

The threshold for this measure is 75 percent with a high performance standard of 90 percent. The threshold is at the 10th percentile of performance in 2011. The high performance standard is one standard deviation above the county average in 2010, a year with historically high caseloads and performance.

2022 PIPs

There were no PIPs for *timely SNAP and cash assistance* in 2022.

All County Performance – timely SNAP and cash assistance

TABLE A12: Performance for all counties on the *timely SNAP and cash assistance* measure. Reporting based on the calendar year.

County	Threshold	High Performance					2021	
		Standard	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Denominator
State totals			93.2%	93.6%	93.3%	93.8%	90.6%	72,736
Aitkin	75.0%	90.0%	94.8%	91.9%	93.7%	92.4%	92.4%	211
Anoka	75.0%	90.0%	94.8%	94.5%	91.8%	91.3%	89.3%	3,233
Becker	75.0%	90.0%	99.3%	99.1%	99.5%	98.4%	97.8%	315
Beltrami	75.0%	90.0%	84.8%	91.7%	94.1%	94.1%	95.0%	678
Benton	75.0%	90.0%	91.4%	86.7%	89.5%	92.5%	86.4%	723
Big Stone	75.0%	90.0%	92.8%	96.2%	95.0%	96.6%	100.0%	54
Blue Earth	75.0%	90.0%	95.8%	95.5%	94.2%	96.3%	96.2%	1,189
Brown	75.0%	90.0%	95.2%	95.5%	97.0%	98.1%	96.9%	255
Carlton	75.0%	90.0%	95.6%	96.1%	97.2%	94.2%	94.8%	441
Carver	75.0%	90.0%	94.1%	95.9%	96.1%	97.7%	97.1%	614
Cass	75.0%	90.0%	95.2%	96.2%	94.8%	93.3%	91.2%	659
Chippewa	75.0%	90.0%	95.6%	93.6%	98.3%	96.4%	95.9%	196
Chisago	75.0%	90.0%	93.0%	93.2%	93.6%	89.1%	84.4%	410
Clay	75.0%	90.0%	95.8%	95.6%	94.4%	96.6%	95.1%	1,231
Clearwater	75.0%	90.0%	99.2%	98.4%	100.0%	100.0%	99.2%	120
Cook	75.0%	90.0%	90.5%	95.1%	100.0%	100.0%	97.8%	45
Crow Wing	75.0%	90.0%	92.4%	92.2%	95.0%	92.8%	93.9%	906
Dakota	75.0%	90.0%	89.8%	90.5%	90.4%	93.4%	89.2%	3,142
Des Moines Valley	75.0%	90.0%	97.3%	97.8%	97.5%	99.3%	96.6%	292
Douglas	75.0%	90.0%	89.2%	92.0%	90.3%	93.8%	93.8%	390
Faribault-Martin	75.0%	90.0%	95.8%	94.7%	95.6%	96.6%	95.4%	541
Fillmore	75.0%	90.0%	98.0%	95.3%	96.1%	97.2%	98.7%	156
Freeborn	75.0%	90.0%	96.4%	97.2%	98.7%	98.7%	98.3%	598
Goodhue	75.0%	90.0%	94.3%	96.0%	93.8%	98.4%	96.4%	494
Grant	75.0%	90.0%	97.0%	95.3%	97.8%	100.0%		
Hennepin	75.0%	90.0%	91.9%	93.4%	93.0%	91.6%	87.1%	19,675
Houston	75.0%	90.0%	98.2%	94.9%	95.5%	98.2%	98.6%	142
Hubbard	75.0%	90.0%	91.6%	93.4%	97.9%	96.4%	96.2%	264
Isanti	75.0%	90.0%	94.6%	93.1%	90.9%	95.2%	94.4%	450
Itasca	75.0%	90.0%	94.3%	96.4%	95.3%	96.1%	96.5%	718

TABLE A12, PAGE 2: Performance for all counties on the *timely SNAP and cash assistance* measure. Reporting based on the calendar year.

County	Threshold	High Performance Standard						2021
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Denominator
State totals			93.2%	93.6%	93.3%	93.8%	90.6%	72,736
Kanabec	75.0%	90.0%	95.0%	93.0%	95.9%	97.4%	95.9%	318
Kandiyohi	75.0%	90.0%	92.4%	94.8%	95.3%	95.7%	93.7%	855
Kittson	75.0%	90.0%	95.1%	100.0%	100.0%	97.0%	94.6%	37
Koochiching	75.0%	90.0%	91.2%	94.8%	96.2%	96.4%	99.5%	192
Lac Qui Parle	75.0%	90.0%	100.0%	98.6%	98.6%	100.0%	100.0%	58
Lake	75.0%	90.0%	94.6%	96.6%	100.0%	100.0%	99.2%	124
Lake Of The Woods	75.0%	90.0%	97.4%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	45
Le Sueur	75.0%	90.0%	95.2%	95.2%	95.8%	96.7%	93.6%	233
Mahnomen	75.0%	90.0%	97.4%	100.0%	97.2%	98.5%	93.6%	47
Marshall	75.0%	90.0%	96.2%	98.8%	95.9%	97.3%	99.0%	98
McLeod	75.0%	90.0%	97.7%	96.8%	98.0%	96.6%	97.1%	306
Meeker	75.0%	90.0%	98.7%	99.2%	98.2%	98.2%	97.7%	261
Mille Lacs	75.0%	90.0%	95.2%	94.9%	96.2%	93.2%	95.1%	370
MNPrarie	75.0%	90.0%	94.8%	95.0%	94.9%	96.5%	95.8%	1,123
Morrison	75.0%	90.0%	94.2%	94.8%	92.0%	95.3%	96.3%	407
Mower	75.0%	90.0%	95.4%	95.9%	95.8%	94.6%	93.6%	753
Nicollet	75.0%	90.0%	93.2%	94.5%	92.2%	97.6%	95.5%	377
Nobles	75.0%	90.0%	98.9%	97.1%	97.9%	98.7%	98.4%	365
Norman	75.0%	90.0%	97.2%	96.5%	93.9%	97.6%	97.1%	102
Olmsted	75.0%	90.0%	96.2%	94.4%	92.8%	95.7%	95.9%	2,582
Otter Tail	75.0%	90.0%	95.4%	94.9%	90.0%	92.5%	90.0%	650
Pennington	75.0%	90.0%	97.4%	98.8%	98.6%	100.0%	97.5%	199
Pine	75.0%	90.0%	96.2%	97.3%	96.7%	93.9%	95.6%	522
Polk	75.0%	90.0%	97.6%	98.5%	98.3%	98.6%	97.5%	605
Pope	75.0%	90.0%	97.5%	100.0%	97.8%	97.6%		
Ramsey	75.0%	90.0%	92.4%	90.9%	91.2%	92.3%	84.4%	9,644
Red Lake	75.0%	90.0%	94.6%	100.0%	100.0%	98.4%	100.0%	42
Renville	75.0%	90.0%	94.3%	95.0%	96.1%	96.9%	97.0%	197
Rice	75.0%	90.0%	92.5%	92.5%	94.9%	97.4%	95.4%	637
Roseau	75.0%	90.0%	98.1%	99.3%	98.6%	100.0%	99.4%	157

TABLE A12, PAGE 3: Performance for all counties on the *timely SNAP and cash assistance* measure. Reporting based on the calendar year.

County	Threshold	High Performance					2021	
		Standard	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Denominator
State totals			93.2%	93.6%	93.3%	93.8%	90.6%	72,736
St. Louis	75.0%	90.0%	95.1%	95.0%	95.2%	95.7%	96.1%	3,957
Scott	75.0%	90.0%	95.9%	94.8%	95.2%	96.1%	95.5%	863
Sherburne	75.0%	90.0%	93.7%	96.0%	93.2%	96.3%	92.6%	687
Sibley	75.0%	90.0%	95.5%	96.6%	99.4%	90.9%	95.6%	135
SWHHS	75.0%	90.0%	93.2%	93.9%	92.5%	94.4%	95.7%	946
Stearns	75.0%	90.0%	93.1%	93.1%	90.4%	95.3%	89.5%	2,269
Stevens	75.0%	90.0%	96.1%	93.3%	93.6%	92.6%	92.6%	108
Swift	75.0%	90.0%	99.3%	96.6%	99.0%	97.9%	100.0%	169
Todd	75.0%	90.0%	92.4%	92.1%	95.6%	93.1%	90.7%	270
Traverse	75.0%	90.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	97.4%	96.8%	62
Wabasha	75.0%	90.0%	96.7%	95.7%	97.5%	97.6%	93.4%	166
Wadena	75.0%	90.0%	97.6%	96.4%	98.4%	95.1%	96.3%	294
Washington	75.0%	90.0%	89.6%	93.1%	90.3%	91.8%	87.2%	1,520
Watonwan	75.0%	90.0%	95.2%	97.2%	95.3%	96.4%	97.3%	113
Western Prairie	75.0%	90.0%					97.8%	184
Wilkin	75.0%	90.0%	95.3%	98.4%	100.0%	97.4%	98.2%	111
Winona	75.0%	90.0%	97.2%	97.0%	96.0%	98.4%	95.6%	571
Wright	75.0%	90.0%	86.1%	81.6%	84.1%	94.2%	81.8%	782
Yellow Medicine	75.0%	90.0%	99.2%	99.0%	97.9%	93.3%	97.5%	81

Percent of open child support cases with an order established (*orders established*)

Measure Details

What is this measure?

This measure is the number of cases open at the end of the FFY with support orders established divided by the number of total cases open at the end of the FFY.

Why is this important?

Through their role in the child support program, counties help ensure that parents contribute to their children's economic support through securing enforceable orders, monitoring payments, providing enforcement activities, and modifying orders when necessary. This is a measure of counties' work toward ensuring children receive financial support from both parents.

What affects performance on this measure?

- Service factors: relationship with the county attorney; ability to schedule court hearings timely; information sharing between courts, tribal nations, and Child Support; and relationships with other states that affect the ability to collect support across state boundaries.
- Staff factors: the number of staff dedicated to Child Support, training and education; and legacy planning and hiring of new staff as staff retire.
- Participant factors: family size; the separation or divorce rate and whether children are born in marriage; custody arrangements; and incarceration of non-custodial parents.
- Environmental or external factors influencing this measure may include local economy and ability of non-custodial parents to find employment, employer response time to paperwork, parents that work for cash, and level of trust in the government to provide service.

What is the threshold for this measure?

The minimum performance threshold for this measure is equal to the federal standard of 80 percent, the point at which counties receive maximum federal bonus money.

2022 PIPs

TABLE A13: 2022 PIPs for *orders established*.

Counties with PIPs	Threshold	2022 Performance	2022 Denominator	2021 Performance
Mahnomen County	80.0%	46.5%	342	61.5%
Stearns County	80.0%	78.2%	5,391	79.4%

All county performance – orders established

TABLE A14: Performance for all counties on the *orders established* measure. Reported for the Federal Fiscal Year.

County	Threshold	High	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022
		Performance						Standard
Statewide			88.4%	88.7%	87.6%	86.7%	86.0%	186,851
Aitkin	80.0%	80.0%	93.8%	93.1%	95.3%	93.5%	94.4%	553
Anoka	80.0%	80.0%	91.3%	90.1%	88.5%	88.4%	87.8%	10,486
Becker	80.0%	80.0%	90.9%	92.5%	93.0%	92.5%	92.8%	1,361
Beltrami	80.0%	80.0%	87.8%	86.3%	81.1%	82.2%	82.9%	1,914
Benton	80.0%	80.0%	93.0%	93.0%	92.9%	91.7%	91.2%	1,727
Big Stone	80.0%	80.0%	91.2%	87.3%	89.2%	78.6%	87.6%	161
Blue Earth	80.0%	80.0%	92.6%	91.4%	91.2%	91.7%	90.4%	2,442
Brown	80.0%	80.0%	91.9%	93.2%	91.4%	92.9%	90.4%	845
Carlton	80.0%	80.0%	93.0%	94.6%	94.5%	95.9%	94.9%	1,548
Carver	80.0%	80.0%	94.1%	92.7%	92.4%	91.1%	91.0%	1,636
Cass	80.0%	80.0%	83.3%	86.6%	85.5%	82.9%	81.1%	1,599
Chippewa	80.0%	80.0%	91.3%	93.3%	91.8%	90.2%	87.6%	490
Chisago	80.0%	80.0%	95.7%	95.4%	95.5%	95.4%	95.2%	1,616
Clay	80.0%	80.0%	86.8%	88.7%	87.1%	87.6%	88.1%	2,454
Clearwater	80.0%	80.0%	93.3%	89.2%	82.5%	79.8%	86.4%	469
Cook	80.0%	80.0%	92.6%	89.6%	90.1%	91.2%	88.9%	126
Crow Wing	80.0%	80.0%	92.1%	93.9%	94.4%	93.5%	95.8%	2,858
Dakota	80.0%	80.0%	86.4%	85.9%	83.7%	83.3%	82.7%	11,604
Des Moines Valley	80.0%	80.0%	95.8%	95.4%	95.4%	93.7%	95.4%	912
Douglas	80.0%	80.0%	94.3%	95.2%	94.5%	95.8%	95.3%	1,199
Faribault-Martin	80.0%	80.0%	93.1%	94.1%	94.9%	94.2%	94.3%	1,495
Fillmore	80.0%	80.0%	90.2%	93.9%	94.4%	93.8%	94.4%	551
Freeborn	80.0%	80.0%	92.8%	91.3%	89.0%	85.1%	85.6%	1,566
Goodhue	80.0%	80.0%	87.8%	90.3%	89.2%	86.5%	86.3%	1,665
Grant	80.0%	80.0%	95.3%	96.1%	88.2%	93.9%		
Hennepin	80.0%	80.0%	82.0%	83.7%	82.5%	80.6%	79.3%	42,676
Houston	80.0%	80.0%	93.0%	92.8%	92.4%	92.4%	93.3%	538
Hubbard	80.0%	80.0%	93.0%	87.3%	84.7%	83.1%	80.6%	986
Isanti	80.0%	80.0%	95.4%	95.2%	93.8%	94.5%	93.9%	1,661
Itasca	80.0%	80.0%	94.7%	94.6%	95.6%	95.3%	94.2%	2,138

TABLE A14, PAGE 2: Performance for all counties on the *orders established* measure. Reported for the Federal Fiscal Year.

County	Threshold	High Performance					2022	
		Standard	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Denominator
Statewide			88.4%	88.7%	87.6%	86.7%	86.0%	186,851
Kanabec	80.0%	80.0%	94.1%	92.8%	94.0%	93.9%	95.4%	689
Kandiyohi	80.0%	80.0%	91.3%	90.7%	85.3%	88.4%	88.5%	1,902
Kittson	80.0%	80.0%	96.1%	96.0%	98.0%	97.9%	98.9%	93
Koochiching	80.0%	80.0%	97.5%	96.3%	98.5%	96.1%	94.8%	538
Lac Qui Parle	80.0%	80.0%	97.3%	95.4%	93.4%	95.1%	95.5%	177
Lake	80.0%	80.0%	93.9%	93.4%	93.8%	94.7%	96.2%	316
Lake of the Woods	80.0%	80.0%	89.0%	80.6%	80.1%	79.5%	85.6%	125
Le Sueur	80.0%	80.0%	94.1%	95.1%	95.6%	94.2%	94.1%	829
Mahnomen	80.0%	80.0%	76.0%	52.9%	59.2%	61.5%	46.5%	342
Marshall	80.0%	80.0%	95.1%	97.6%	97.5%	95.8%	92.3%	274
McLeod	80.0%	80.0%	92.2%	92.8%	91.6%	93.2%	93.7%	1,240
Meeker	80.0%	80.0%	92.4%	91.5%	91.2%	94.6%	95.6%	810
Mille Lacs	80.0%	80.0%	93.9%	93.3%	94.8%	93.1%	93.2%	1,716
MNPrarie	80.0%	80.0%	92.7%	93.0%	94.1%	94.2%	92.8%	3,177
Morrison	80.0%	80.0%	94.3%	93.8%	95.1%	94.0%	93.3%	1,430
Mower	80.0%	80.0%	91.3%	91.5%	90.4%	89.4%	88.9%	2,012
Nicollet	80.0%	80.0%	93.6%	93.0%	93.7%	93.3%	92.9%	1,072
Nobles	80.0%	80.0%	88.7%	92.1%	87.9%	86.2%	90.1%	817
Norman	80.0%	80.0%	90.9%	93.8%	92.8%	96.3%	92.1%	239
Olmsted	80.0%	80.0%	87.1%	86.8%	86.1%	87.0%	87.1%	4,590
Otter Tail	80.0%	80.0%	89.2%	90.5%	90.1%	89.5%	90.3%	1,989
Pennington	80.0%	80.0%	88.7%	88.2%	92.2%	94.0%	94.4%	590
Pine	80.0%	80.0%	95.3%	97.5%	95.2%	96.3%	95.5%	1,232
Polk	80.0%	80.0%	93.5%	93.3%	93.8%	90.9%	89.8%	1,635
Pope	80.0%	80.0%	95.8%	95.9%	93.4%	92.3%		
Ramsey	80.0%	80.0%	84.6%	85.0%	84.0%	81.6%	80.7%	19,502
Red Lake	80.0%	80.0%	92.8%	92.9%	95.0%	94.3%	91.4%	128
Renville	80.0%	80.0%	83.3%	87.5%	85.8%	84.6%	87.3%	561
Rice	80.0%	80.0%	89.1%	88.2%	90.2%	89.0%	89.2%	1,646
Roseau	80.0%	80.0%	96.0%	96.6%	96.8%	94.3%	97.0%	535

TABLE A14, PAGE 3: Performance for all counties on the *orders established* measure. Reported for the Federal Fiscal Year.

County	Threshold	High Performance					2022	
		Standard	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Denominator
Statewide			88.4%	88.7%	87.6%	86.7%	86.0%	186,851
St. Louis	80.0%	80.0%	92.2%	91.7%	90.4%	90.3%	90.1%	7,950
Scott	80.0%	80.0%	91.3%	89.7%	88.4%	87.5%	85.6%	2,628
Sherburne	80.0%	80.0%	91.7%	92.9%	91.2%	90.4%	90.1%	3,138
Sibley	80.0%	80.0%	88.7%	92.7%	95.3%	94.5%	93.7%	511
SWHHS	80.0%	80.0%	91.5%	90.0%	88.6%	91.9%	89.7%	2,829
Stearns	80.0%	80.0%	88.0%	88.4%	82.6%	79.4%	78.2%	5,391
Stevens	80.0%	80.0%	91.0%	99.0%	94.2%	94.3%	92.4%	172
Swift	80.0%	80.0%	92.8%	95.8%	95.9%	96.1%	94.8%	404
Todd	80.0%	80.0%	89.7%	89.5%	90.8%	88.7%	87.9%	882
Traverse	80.0%	80.0%	91.4%	91.3%	88.8%	87.8%	93.5%	62
Wabasha	80.0%	80.0%	92.6%	91.4%	91.2%	90.9%	90.0%	648
Wadena	80.0%	80.0%	95.4%	96.3%	95.1%	92.3%	91.6%	687
Washington	80.0%	80.0%	95.0%	94.5%	94.4%	93.3%	90.8%	5,500
Watonwan	80.0%	80.0%	90.7%	91.3%	92.5%	94.6%	93.8%	578
Western Prairie	80.0%	80.0%					94.3%	473
Wilkin	80.0%	80.0%	91.1%	92.5%	92.9%	97.1%	90.7%	227
Winona	80.0%	80.0%	89.7%	88.3%	87.6%	88.2%	85.1%	1,745
Wright	80.0%	80.0%	93.8%	94.2%	93.0%	92.6%	94.0%	3,276
Yellow Medicine	80.0%	80.0%	94.2%	94.3%	92.7%	90.6%	89.6%	268

MFIP/DWP Self-Support Index

Measure Details

What is this measure?

The MFIP/DWP Self-Support Index (S-SI) is the percent of adults eligible for MFIP or DWP that are off cash assistance or are on and working at least 30 hours per week three years after a baseline quarter. The Range of Expected Performance (REP) is a target range individual to each county that controls for variables beyond the control of the county, including caseload characteristics and economic variables.

Why is this measure important?

Providing support that allows families the opportunity to attain and maintain employment is an essential role of county government. Counties contribute to and support employment through providing employment services and coordinating other resources such as housing, childcare, and health care that support a person's ability to get and keep a job.

What affects performance on this measure?

- Service factors: quality of the employment plan; communication between county financial workers and employment service agencies; lack of an interface between DHS administrative and the Department of Employment and Economic Development's (DEED) administrative databases; availability and convenience of work supports such as child care assistance and transportation; work activity requirements of the federal Work Participation Rate (WPR) performance measure; recruitment of employers and relationships with employers; and complexity of program rules for both participants and staff.
- Staff factors: staff education, training, and experience; caseload size; understanding of program policies; turnover; and time needed for program documentation.
- Participant factors: the number and age of children in the household; the caregiver's physical, mental, and chemical health; disability status; housing mobility and homelessness; the number of adults in the household; immigration status; incarceration of an absent parent; motivation; education and skill levels; access to transportation; beliefs about child care and work; cultural background, preferences, and beliefs; and English-language proficiency.
- Environmental or external factors: the economic environment, including unemployment rate and child poverty level; population density; number and type of employers in a region; prevailing wages; availability of affordable childcare; and attitudes of employers regarding hiring people receiving cash assistance.

Note that while all these factors and others could influence performance and therefore affect the S-SI, the REP predicts the S-SI using only participant and environmental factors that are recorded in state administrative data. This means that service and staff factors are the factors that can change performance levels of a servicing agency.

What is the threshold for this measure?

There is no set threshold for this measure. Instead, each county has a Range of Expected Performance individual to each county that controls for variables beyond the control of the county, including caseload characteristics and economic variables.

2022 PIPs

TABLE A15: 2022 PIPs for the Self-Support Index.

Counties with PIPs	Range of Expected Performance	2021-22 Performance	2021-22 Denominator	2020-21 Performance
Carver County	67.7% - 75.5%	67.6%	148	72.4%
Douglas County	64.5% - 76.4%	64.4%	104	68.5%
Houston County	73.4% - 80.5%	67.8%	85	63.3%
Itasca County	61.7% - 73.2%	60.9%	218	64.9%
Lac qui Parle County	67.3% - 79.7%	63.2%	41	75.2%
Polk County	65.1% - 72.8%	64.1%	298	66.0%
Roseau County	68.4% - 79.5%	64.6%	40	79.2%
Sherburne County	67.1% - 73.2%	65.5%	287	65.3%

All County Performance – Self-Support Index

TABLE A16: Performance for all counties on the *Self-Support Index* measure. Report period is April 1 – March 30.

County	2018-19 Performance		2019-20 Performance		2020-21 Performance		2021-22 Performance		2021-22 Range of Expected Performance	2021-22 Denominator
Statewide	64.4%		65.7%		64.6%		63.4%			32,988
Aitkin	62.0%	Within	74.8%	Within	67.8%	Within	66.8%	Within	63.3% - 71.1%	50
Anoka	66.3%	Within	69.3%	Within	67.4%	Within	65.3%	Within	57.8% - 80.4%	1,555
Becker	74.7%	Above	76.5%	Above	75.5%	Above	76.8%	Above	58.2% - 69.5%	98
Beltrami	64.4%	Within	67.6%	Within	67.5%	Within	67.6%	Within	51.4% - 69.5%	212
Benton	72.6%	Within	69.6%	Within	63.1%	Within	68.1%	Within	60.7% - 69.6%	247
Big Stone	61.1%	Within	61.8%	Within	71.7%	Within	82.3%	Within	72.4% - 82.9%	24
Blue Earth	65.9%	Below	68.7%	Within	66.2%	Within	68.1%	Above	62.1% - 68%	381
Brown	78.5%	Above	72.0%	Within	73.0%	Within	70.0%	Below	70.2% - 77.6%	105
Carlton	75.7%	Within	77.3%	Within	69.4%	Within	68.4%	Within	58.7% - 82.1%	108
Carver	75.7%	Within	74.0%	Within	72.4%	Within	67.6%	Below	67.7% - 75.5%	148
Cass	66.8%	Within	66.5%	Within	71.1%	Above	64.7%	Within	57.2% - 68.1%	175
Chippewa	65.9%	Below	65.2%	Within	66.3%	Within	65.5%	Within	58.6% - 73.1%	70
Chisago	84.8%	Above	84.4%	Above	86.3%	Above	79.6%	Above	66.6% - 75.9%	71
Clay	77.2%	Above	76.1%	Within	74.5%	Within	69.0%	Within	65% - 71.9%	397
Clearwater	73.8%	Above	75.4%	Within	78.8%	Within	76.6%	Within	67.8% - 78.8%	42
Cook	71.2%	Within	82.2%	Within	83.9%	Within	85.7%	Above	58.4% - 75.1%	<20
Crow Wing	70.5%	Above	73.1%	Within	72.3%	Within	70.2%	Within	62.6% - 70.7%	262
Dakota	66.8%	Within	65.8%	Within	67.6%	Within	64.9%	Within	60.4% - 69.1%	1,394
DVHHS	78.0%	Above	74.6%	Within	71.8%	Within	75.7%	Within	65.6% - 78.5%	76
Douglas	64.9%	Below	71.6%	Within	68.5%	Within	64.4%	Below	64.5% - 76.4%	104
Faribault-Martin	72.5%	Within	75.6%	Within	76.0%	Above	77.4%	Above	62.9% - 74.5%	144
Fillmore	80.9%	Within	80.1%	Within	80.5%	Above	81.3%	Above	72.9% - 80.9%	62
Freeborn	72.3%	Below	71.3%	Within	69.3%	Within	72.9%	Within	64.9% - 76.9%	206
Goodhue	63.7%	Within	65.5%	Within	63.7%	Within	62.1%	Within	57.5% - 66.6%	166
Grant	86.1%	Above	89.6%	Above	75.0%	Within				
Hennepin	59.2%	Within	60.6%	Within	60.5%	Within	60.5%	Within	52.3% - 66.7%	8,340
Houston	65.4%	Below	69.2%	Below	63.3%	Below	67.8%	Below	73.4% - 80.5%	85
Hubbard	68.6%	Within	68.9%	Within	68.9%	Within	72.7%	Within	59.2% - 73.2%	110
Isanti	74.6%	Within	78.1%	Within	79.3%	Within	78.3%	Within	72.5% - 80.3%	143
Itasca	60.6%	Below	63.8%	Within	64.9%	Below	60.9%	Below	61.7% - 73.2%	218

TABLE A16, PAGE 2: Performance for all counties on the *Self-Support Index* measure. Report period is April 1 – March 30.

County	2018-19 Performance	2019-20 Performance	2020-21 Performance	2021-22 Performance	2021-22 Range of Expected Performance	2021-22 Denominator
Statewide	64.4%	65.7%	64.6%	63.4%		32,988
Kanabec	83.8% Above	80.4% Above	79.7% Above	74.8% Within	73% - 85.6%	79
Kandiyohi	77.8% Within	75.7% Within	74.0% Within	69.8% Within	67.2% - 75.2%	243
Kittson	95.2% Above	78.1% Within	87.5% Within	94.4% Above	75.3% - 90.9%	<20
Koochiching	70.0% Within	75.8% Within	78.0% Within	75.0% Within	67.1% - 78.1%	61
Lac qui Parle	64.9% Within	63.9% Below	75.2% Below	63.2% Below	67.3% - 79.7%	41
Lake	89.2% Above	85.4% Above	74.3% Within	82.4% Within	72.7% - 85.2%	23
Lake of the Woods	76.6% Within	83.0% Above	53.3% Below	55.6% Within	47.3% - 64.2%	<20
Le Sueur	83.7% Above	80.6% Above	68.5% Below	70.1% Within	67.1% - 75.7%	87
Mahnomen	64.1% Within	78.7% Above	70.2% Above	57.9% Within	41.1% - 69.2%	27
Marshall	72.2% Within	63.6% Below	70.3% Within	70.5% Within	67.7% - 79.8%	22
McLeod	81.4% Above	82.3% Above	81.6% Above	78.4% Within	73.9% - 82.6%	101
Meeker	71.9% Within	76.8% Within	81.1% Above	75.5% Within	67% - 77.8%	63
Mille Lacs	68.7% Within	75.4% Within	69.9% Within	63.0% Within	57.1% - 69.1%	104
MNPrarie	72.5% Within	72.2% Within	70.0% Within	67.6% Within	63.9% - 85.4%	406
Morrison	74.0% Above	74.9% Within	69.4% Within	71.3% Within	65.7% - 77.6%	117
Mower	71.8% Below	76.3% Within	68.4% Within	68.7% Within	64.8% - 73.4%	290
Nicollet	74.2% Within	73.3% Within	75.2% Within	75.1% Within	72.4% - 79.9%	217
Nobles	76.0% Below	78.6% Within	81.0% Within	79.0% Within	72.5% - 82.6%	96
Norman	82.4% Above	83.9% Within	82.6% Within	77.5% Within	71.9% - 82.6%	28
Olmsted	69.6% Below	72.3% Within	71.5% Within	68.5% Within	67.5% - 75.4%	885
Otter Tail	71.9% Within	77.3% Within	75.6% Within	77.0% Within	69.4% - 77.4%	180
Pennington	78.6% Above	78.5% Within	77.2% Within	75.1% Within	72% - 81.8%	60
Pine	74.7% Within	76.7% Within	76.3% Within	75.4% Within	70.1% - 80.2%	157
Polk	69.3% Within	71.3% Within	66.0% Within	64.1% Below	65.1% - 72.8%	298
Pope	83.9% Above	79.2% Within	78.1% Within			
Ramsey	61.0% Within	61.7% Within	59.8% Within	58.7% Within	55.8% - 65.8%	5,044
Red Lake	76.0% Within	82.6% Within	76.3% Within	75.5% Within	71.1% - 84.1%	25
Renville	70.7% Within	79.8% Within	80.0% Within	82.3% Within	73.2% - 85.1%	68
Rice	77.5% Above	78.3% Within	75.3% Within	76.2% Within	67.2% - 78%	211
Roseau	74.8% Within	73.9% Within	79.2% Within	64.6% Below	68.4% - 79.5%	40

TABLE A16, PAGE 3: Performance for all counties on the *Self-Support Index* measure. Report period is April 1 – March 30.

County	2018-19 Performance	2019-20 Performance	2020-21 Performance	2021-22 Performance	2021-22 Range of Expected Performance	2021-22 Denominator
Statewide	64.4%	65.7%	64.6%	63.4%		32,988
St. Louis	59.4% Within	60.3% Within	58.8% Within	58.5% Within	53.1% - 77.6%	1,291
Scott	76.0% Within	80.4% Within	81.1% Above	79.7% Above	70.4% - 77.9%	243
Sherburne	70.1% Within	68.7% Below	65.3% Below	65.5% Below	67.1% - 73.2%	287
Sibley	82.3% Within	79.8% Below	79.7% Within	82.6% Above	69.8% - 82.5%	58
SWHHS	77.8% Above	76.3% Within	76.4% Within	74.7% Within	68.6% - 76.7%	285
Stearns	71.4% Within	72.3% Within	70.1% Within	70.5% Within	61.8% - 73.4%	903
Stevens	73.0% Within	72.4% Above	68.3% Within	70.2% Within	62.8% - 73.9%	40
Swift	75.4% Above	75.0% Above	75.6% Above	76.2% Above	58.7% - 73.2%	54
Todd	76.8% Within	81.4% Above	81.0% Above	76.6% Within	68.3% - 77.5%	77
Traverse	85.4% Above	68.6% Within	66.9% Below	63.7% Within	58.3% - 76.2%	34
Wabasha	74.4% Within	75.0% Within	70.8% Within	72.6% Within	64.1% - 72.7%	59
Wadena	61.8% Below	64.6% Within	66.0% Within	62.7% Within	53.5% - 68.7%	80
Washington	65.3% Within	68.3% Within	66.7% Within	64.5% Within	61.8% - 67.6%	557
Watonwan	81.0% Within	72.4% Below	83.7% Within	87.7% Above	75.4% - 84%	47
Western Prairie				79.2% Within	72.5% - 81.7%	60
Wilkin	83.5% Within	91.9% Above	85.8% Within	85.1% Above	75.7% - 84.2%	35
Winona	65.1% Within	63.0% Below	64.2% Within	58.7% Within	57.5% - 67.2%	197
Wright	71.9% Above	73.4% Within	68.9% Within	70.4% Within	65.9% - 73.4%	236
Yellow Medicine	71.9% Within	82.1% Above	80.0% Within	62.7% Within	47.3% - 67.7%	<20

X. Appendix B: Steering Committee on Performance and Outcome Reforms

The 2009 Legislature passed the State-County Results, Accountability and Service Delivery Reform Act (Act) (Minnesota Statutes Chapter 402A), which established the Steering Committee on Performance and Outcome Reforms (steering committee). The steering committee's purpose was to define a list of essential human services (mandated by federal or state government), to establish minimum outcome thresholds for those services, and to develop a uniform data collection and review process.

The steering committee presented recommendations to the legislature in December 2012, which were authorized by the legislature during the 2013 session. Minnesota Statutes, Section 402A.14 establishes "a performance management system for essential human services...that includes initial performance measures and thresholds consistent with the recommendations of the steering committee."

The steering committee defined "essential human services" as those mandated by federal or state law. These essential services are:

- Child welfare, including protection, truancy, minor parent, guardianship, and adoption;
- Children's mental health;
- Children's disability services;
- Public economic assistance;
- Child support;
- Chemical dependency;
- Adult disability services;
- Adult mental health;
- Adult services such as long-term care; and
- Adult protection. (MN Statute 402A.10 Subd. 4a)

The human services delivery system includes the following entities:

- County human services and other service delivery authorities;
- The Minnesota Department of Human Services;
- Tribal governments;
- The Human Services Performance Council;
- Human services community partners;
- Agencies that deliver human services; and
- Individuals and families who access and receive human services.

XI. Appendix C: Vision, Mission, Values, and Strategies Statements

The Council and the Performance Management team developed the vision, mission, and values statements below to define the Performance Management system’s purpose, direction, and drivers of success.

A. Vision

An equitable, effective and collaborative human services system that ensures positive outcomes for the people we serve.

B. Mission

We work to improve performance in the MN human services system by building meaningful connections, measuring and reporting performance, providing data-informed improvement assistance, advancing equity to reduce disparities, and advocating for system change.

C. Values

The values of the Performance Management system are:

- **Collaboration** – DHS, counties, service delivery authorities, and communities work together — using inclusive processes and building strong relationships — to improve the lives of people served.
- **Continuous improvement** – Performance improvement is achieved through ongoing, incremental and targeted change, leading to meaningful results for people served.
- **Equity** – Equity and culturally appropriate strategies are deliberate, intentional and at the core of our work.
- **Flexibility** – Flexibility and creativity are used to adapt to the changing needs of those served.
- **Reliance on data** – Use data-driven measures, thresholds and improvement strategies to provide counties with meaningful information about their work.
- **Responsibility** – DHS and counties are responsible for actions, decisions, results and improvement efforts and are committed to striving for the best services for all Minnesotans.
- **Sustainability** – The Performance Management system and improvement methods are designed to be effective, efficient, and manageable.
- **Transparency** – Transparency and open dialogue with partners are central to the design, implementation, and monitoring of essential services being delivered.

D. Key initiatives

There are four primary components of the Performance Management system, which support a larger performance framework. These components are: 1) outcomes and measures; 2) thresholds; 3) technical assistance and training; and 4) the remedies process.

To implement system activities within these components, the Council and Performance Management team are employing the following strategies:

Building meaningful connections

Foster relationships to increase collaboration, improve communication and reduce barriers throughout the human services system.

Measuring and reporting performance

Develop measures and reports that provide a holistic view of county service delivery and progress toward improving outcomes for the people we serve.

Providing data-informed improvement assistance

Cultivate a culture of continuous improvement through strategic, targeted efforts focused on advancing performance outcomes.

Advancing equity to reduce disparities

Promote an equitable and inclusive human services system.

Advocating for system change

Collaborate with stakeholders to identify performance barriers, develop solutions, and champion policy and procedural improvements.

XII. Appendix D: Human Services Performance Council

The Council was authorized by the 2013 Legislature as part of the establishment of a performance management system for human services. The work of the Council is to advise the DHS commissioner on the implementation and operation of the Performance Management system, including county performance management and departmental procedures, and to provide annual reviews and reports to the Minnesota Legislature related to Performance Management. (Minnesota Statutes, Section 402A.15). The commissioner appoints council members representing DHS, service providers/advocates, and tribal governments/communities of color; the Association of Minnesota Counties (AMC) and the Minnesota Association of County Social Service Administrators (MACSSA) each appoint their representative members. Appointments are for a minimum of two years.

A. Council membership as of Nov. 1, 2022 is as follows:

Representing advocates/services providers:

- Julie Bluhm, chief executive officer, Guild
- Michelle Ness, executive director, PRISM
- Ann Gaasch, executive director, FamilyWise

Representing AMC:

- Toni Carter, county commissioner, Ramsey County
- Debbie Goettel, county commissioner, Hennepin County
- Rodney Peterson, county commissioner, Dodge County

Representing DHS:

- Nikki Farago, deputy commissioner, Agency Culture & Relations
- Shaneen Moore, deputy assistant commissioner and director, Children and Family Services, Child Support Division
- Eric Ratzmann, director, County Relations
- Ashley Reisenauer, interim director and chief administrative officer, Aging and Disability Services Administration

Representing MACSSA:

- Linda Bixby, deputy director, Employment & Economic Assistance, Dakota County
- Stacy Hennen, Social Services director, Western Prairie Human Services and Traverse County
- Rae Ann Keeler-Aus, Family Services director, Yellow Medicine County
- Pam Selvig, Health and Human Services director, Scott County

Representing tribal governments/communities of color:

- Joni Buffalohead, SVP Health Care Development & Tribal Relations, Indigenous Pact
- Noel Jagolino, management consultant
- Aaron Lee Wittnebel, representative, Red Lake Nation