

The background of the slide features a photograph of the Indiana State Capitol building. The building is a large, light-colored stone structure with a prominent green dome topped by a statue. The architecture is classical, with many windows and decorative elements. In the foreground, there is a small statue on a pedestal and some bare trees. The sky is overcast.

# **FFY 2024 Court Performance Measures Report**

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**April 17, 2025**

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**Indiana Court Improvement Program  
Indiana Office of Court Services, Children and  
Families Division**

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## Court Improvement Program

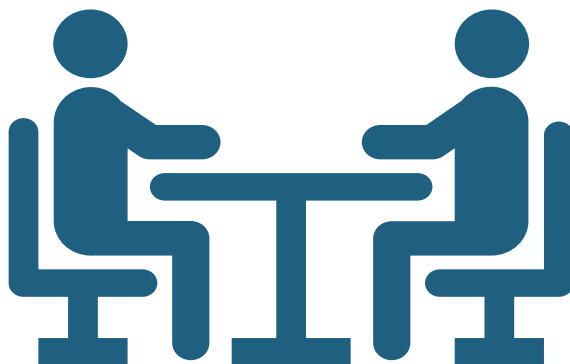
The Court Improvement Program (CIP) is administered by the Indiana Office of Court Services to enhance the safety, timely permanency, and well-being outcomes for children and families involved in child welfare proceedings. This report and the statewide collection of metrics are supported by CIP funding granted to the Indiana Supreme Court by the United States Department of Health and Human Services, Administration of Children and Families.

### About this report

This report contains statewide data on time to permanency as well as the timeliness of certain child welfare hearing types. Judges should review the data contained in this report and:

- Work collaboratively with their local DCS and other stakeholders to implement strategies to safely reduce time to permanency
- Address measures that are not in compliance with national and state standards

This report gathers data on measures taken from the Court Performance Measures in Child Abuse and Neglect Cases Technical Guide, commonly known as the “Toolkit”. The Toolkit is a set of measures developed in 2008 (updated in 2009) by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services’ Children’s Bureau and the U.S. Department of Justice’s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) with technical support provided by the American Bar Association, the National Center for State Courts, and the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.



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## Executive Summary

The data presented in this report pertains to the Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2024, encompassing Child in Need of Services (CHINS) cases that closed between October 1, 2023, and September 30, 2024. Cases opened prior to October 1, 2018, have been excluded from this analysis, as they may not accurately reflect current practices. Comprehensive, multi-year data, filtered by county, Department of Child Services (DCS) region, and Judicial District, is available on the publicly accessible [dashboard](#).

Data from the majority of the FFY 2024 child welfare performance measures indicate improvements over FFY 2023. Notably, the overall median time to permanency has decreased from 611 days to 549 days (see page 5). Additionally, all permanency types experienced a reduction in median time to permanency, with the exception of relative placement, which represents only 3% of all cases.

The latest Child and Family Services Review (CFSR) data profile<sup>1</sup> demonstrates that Indiana is outperforming the national average in achieving permanency for children within twelve months. Specifically, 45% of children who entered foster care in 2022 attained legal permanency within this period, compared to the national average of 34%.

Reentry to foster care measures the percentage of children who reenter foster care within 12 months of their discharge when permanency (excluding adoptions) was achieved within 12 months. This indicator measures whether the programs and practices in place are effective in supporting reunification and other permanency goals so that children do not return to foster care. Indiana's reentry rate for 2021/2022 is 5.2% , slightly better than the national rate of 5.6%. The 2021/2022 data represents the most recent available for these metrics.

To understand the data associated with these cases, it is important to understand the underlying process. A child abuse and neglect case typically begins with a report of suspected abuse or neglect to DCS. DCS then conducts an investigation, and if the allegations are substantiated, a CHINS petition may be filed.

## Court Performance Measures

### CHINS cases filed

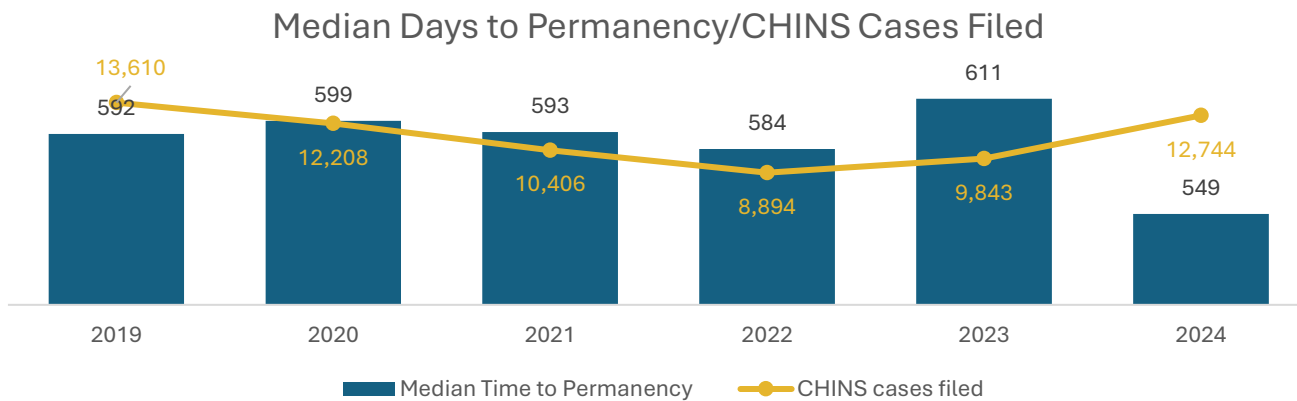
Provisional data from the 2024 Indiana Trial Court Statistics by County report<sup>2</sup> indicates a significant increase in CHINS cases filed from the 2023 data. Figure 1 illustrates the median time

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<sup>1</sup> Child and Family Services Review (CFSR 4) Data Profile Context Data

<sup>2</sup> 2024 Indiana Trial Court Statistics by County is provisional and subject to change.

to permanency in FFY 2023 was 611 days, with 9,843 CHINS cases filed. In contrast, FFY 2024 saw a reduction in the median time to permanency to 549 days, while the number of CHINS cases filed rose to 12,744 (see figure 1).

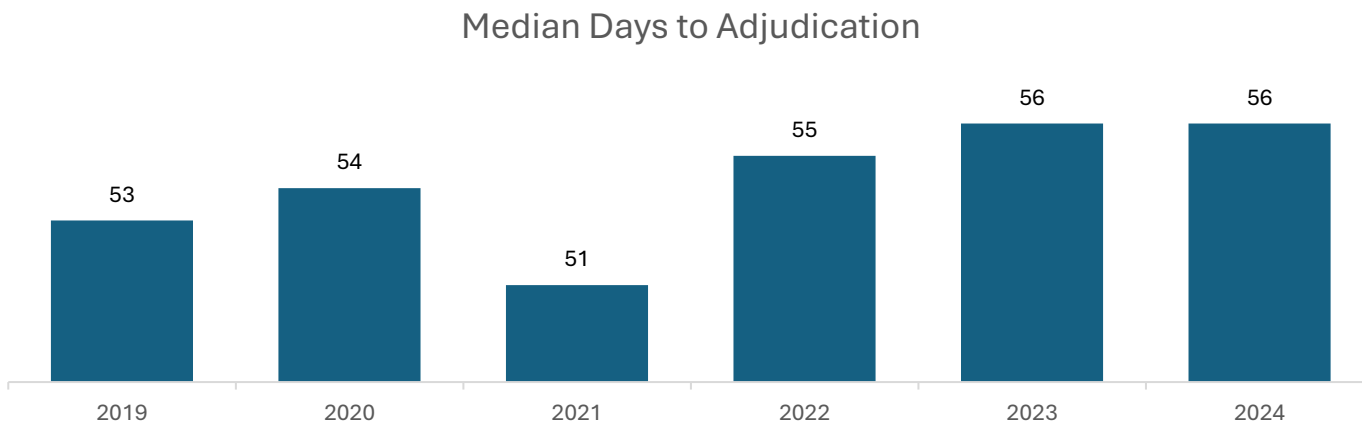


**Figure 1**

### Time to Adjudication

The next steps in the process may either be consolidated into one hearing or distributed among multiple hearings, with the final outcome being a determination by the court of whether the allegations in the CHINS petition are true or not; this data point represents the time to adjudication.

The median time to adjudication in Indiana for FFY 2024 is 56 days. [Indiana Code 31-34-11-1](#) requires the juvenile court to complete a factfinding hearing not more than 60 days after a petition alleging that a child is a CHINS is filed. Indiana counties continue to meet this statutory requirement, as evidenced by the data (see figure 2).



**Figure 2**

# Time to Disposition

Once the court has made a determination that some or all of the allegations in the CHINS petition are true, the court must consider alternatives for the care, treatment, rehabilitation or placement of the child; this data point is the time to disposition. For FFY 2024, 82% (4,924 out of 6,021) of the disposition hearings were held within 30 days of the date the court made the finding the child was a CHINS(adjudication) in compliance with [Indiana Code 31-34-19-1](#). This shows an increase from FFY 2023 data (see figure 3).

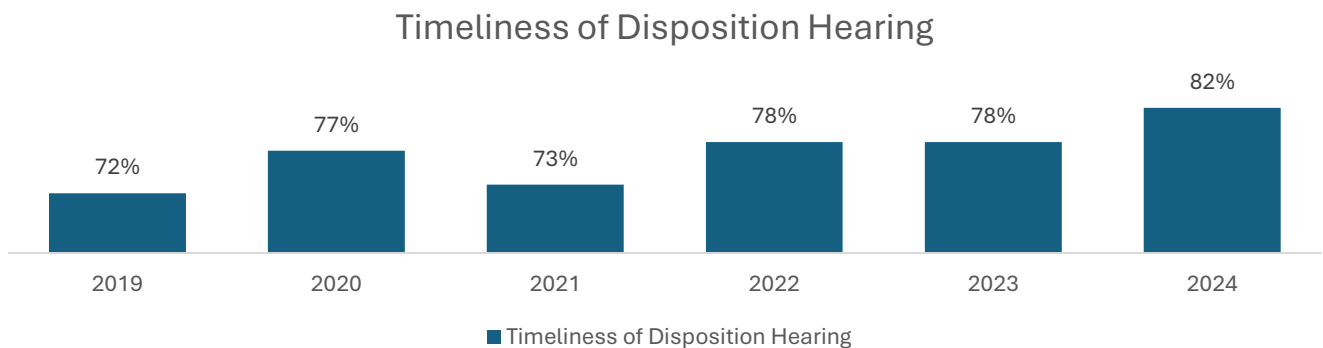


Figure 3

# Review and Permanency Hearings

The court continues to monitor the case and progress being made. [Indiana Code 31-34-21-2](#) requires a periodic review hearing on each CHINS case at least once every six months from the date the child is removed from the home or the date of the dispositional decree, whichever comes first. Consistent and ongoing review and permanency hearings are instrumental in helping courts ensure that the child is receiving the necessary care and treatment to move the case toward reunification or another permanency goal. For FFY 2024, the first review hearing was held within six months in 70% of the cases (3,285 out of 4,680 cases) (see figure 4). FFY 2020 was the first year that data was available for timeliness of first review hearing data.

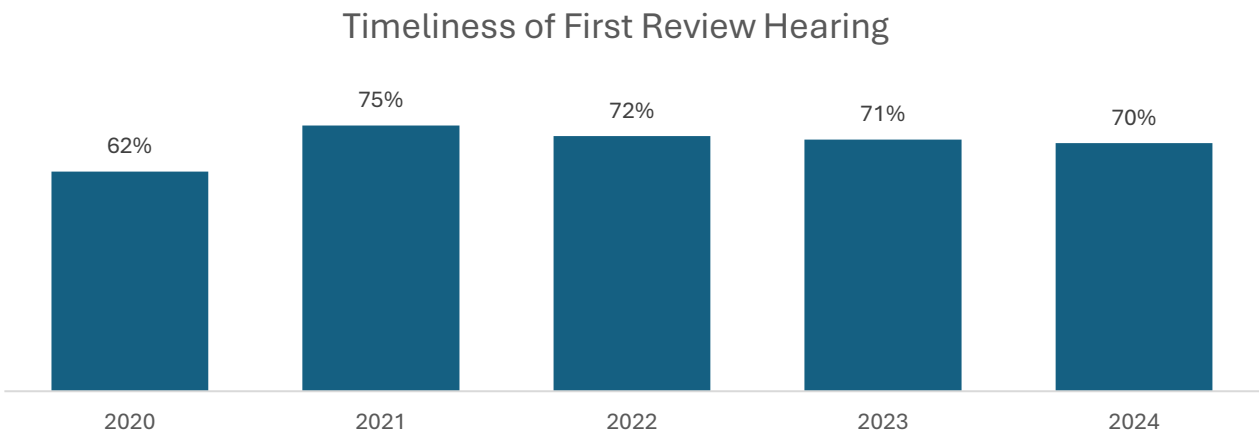


Figure 4

The median time to first permanency hearing dropped to 336 days for FY 2024 (see figure 5). This measure is routinely below the statutory requirement of one year.

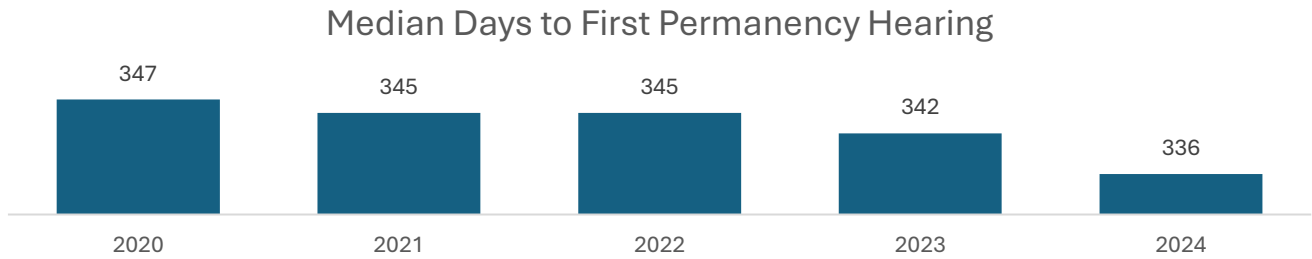


Figure 5

### Termination of Parental Rights

If a child cannot be maintained safely in their home and the parent has demonstrated an inability or unwillingness to provide for the child’s basic needs, a termination of parental rights petition (TPR) may be filed in accordance with [Indiana Code 31-35-2-4](#). The data for TPR measures are calculated only in those cases in which TPR data was provided by counties; it is not a required field. Mandatory petitions filed in accordance with [Indiana Code 31-35-2-4\(b\)\(2\)iii](#), that are subsequently dismissed, are not included in this data. FFY 2024 includes data for 1,560 TPR petitions with a median time from the date the CHINS petition was filed to the date the TPR petition was filed of 485 days.

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*“Termination of parental rights is a pivotal stage in the court process because it allows a child to be adopted. It is a gateway to permanency for children who cannot return home safely.” (Hardin& Koenig, 2009, p.209)*

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The median time from the CHINS petition being filed until the trial court issued an order terminating parental rights was 683 days for FFY 2024. The percentage of TPR orders completed within 180 days of the petition increased from 56% in FFY 2023 to 63% in FFY 2024 (see figure 6).

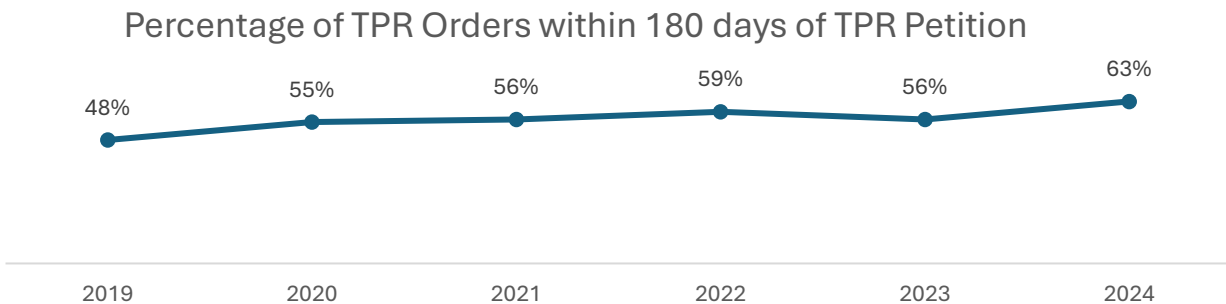


Figure 6

# Permanency

The final stage of a CHINS case is the achievement or failure to achieve permanency: the goal of providing a stable, secure, and permanent living situation for children. Achieving permanency is defined in Indiana as children in foster care who reach legal permanency by reunification, adoption, guardianship, or relative placement. Cases that reach a final resolution through Another Planned Permanent Living Arrangement (APPLA) are defined as not having reached permanency. Cases in which wardship terminates for other reasons such as “aging out”, case transfer, death of the child, runaway, emancipation, or other such reasons unrelated to the child’s permanency are not included in these metrics. For cases in FFY 2024, 97% (4,920 out of 5,062) of children achieved permanency (see figure 7).

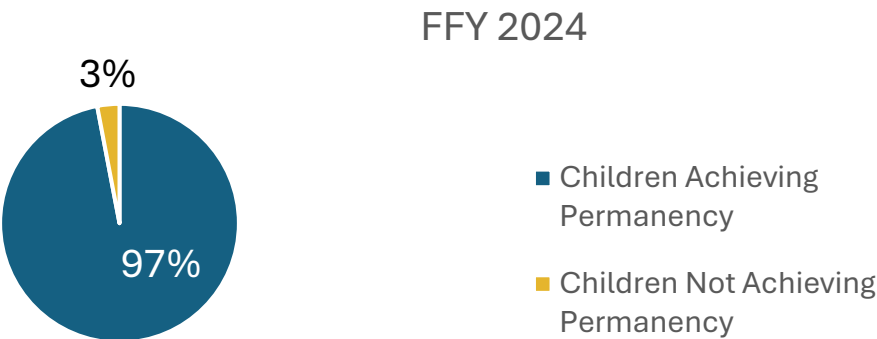


Figure 7

Time to permanency is calculated solely for cases in which a child has been removed from the home. In FFY 2024, wardship was terminated in 5,062 CHINS cases (excluding "other" wardship terminations) involving children who were removed from their homes. While not all terminations are considered to reflect achieved legal permanency (e.g., APPLA), the metric tracks the time it takes for a case to reach a formal resolution and for wardship to end. This helps assess how long children remain under court supervision. These cases had a median time to permanency of 549 days, measured from the date the CHINS petition was filed to the date wardship was terminated (see Figure 8).

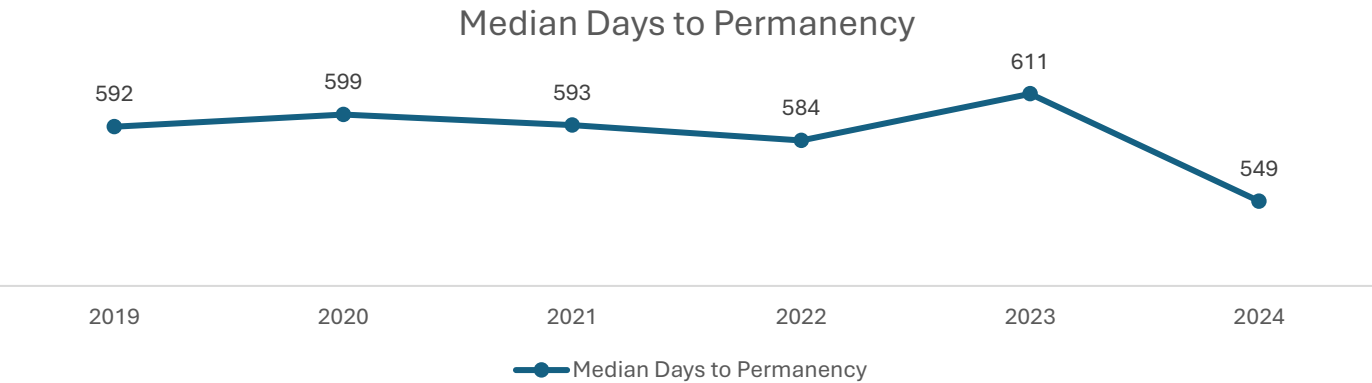


Figure 8



# Permanency by Permanency Type

Time to permanency is also broken down by permanency type: reunification, adoption, guardianship, relative placement, and another planned permanent living arrangement (APPLA) (see figure 9). Reunification represents 56% of all cases closed in FFY 2024 and is associated with the shortest time to permanency, with a median time of 390 days.

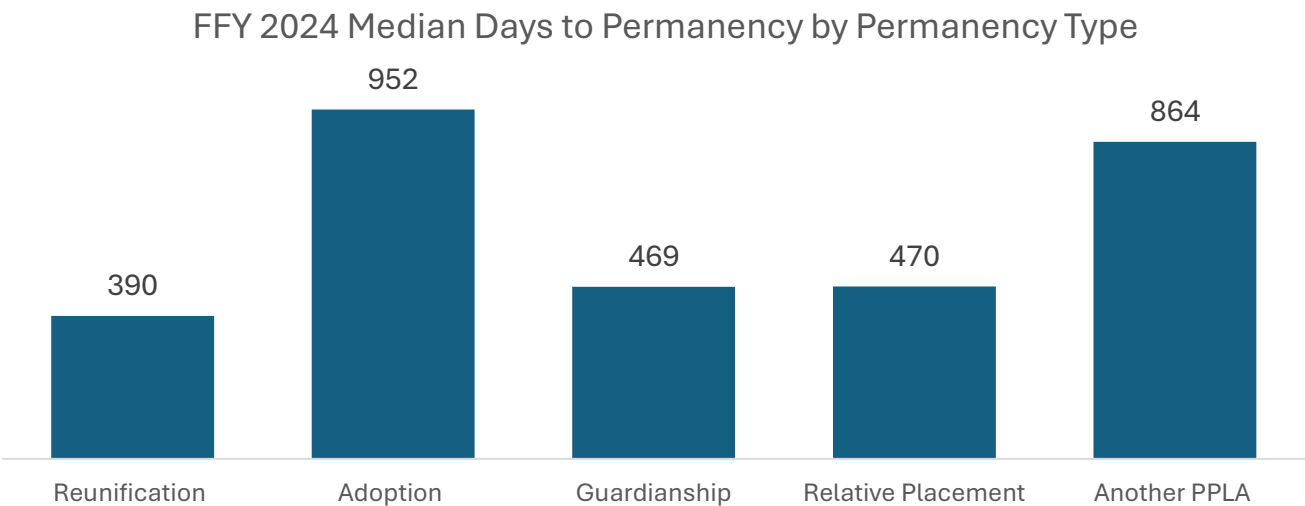


Figure 9

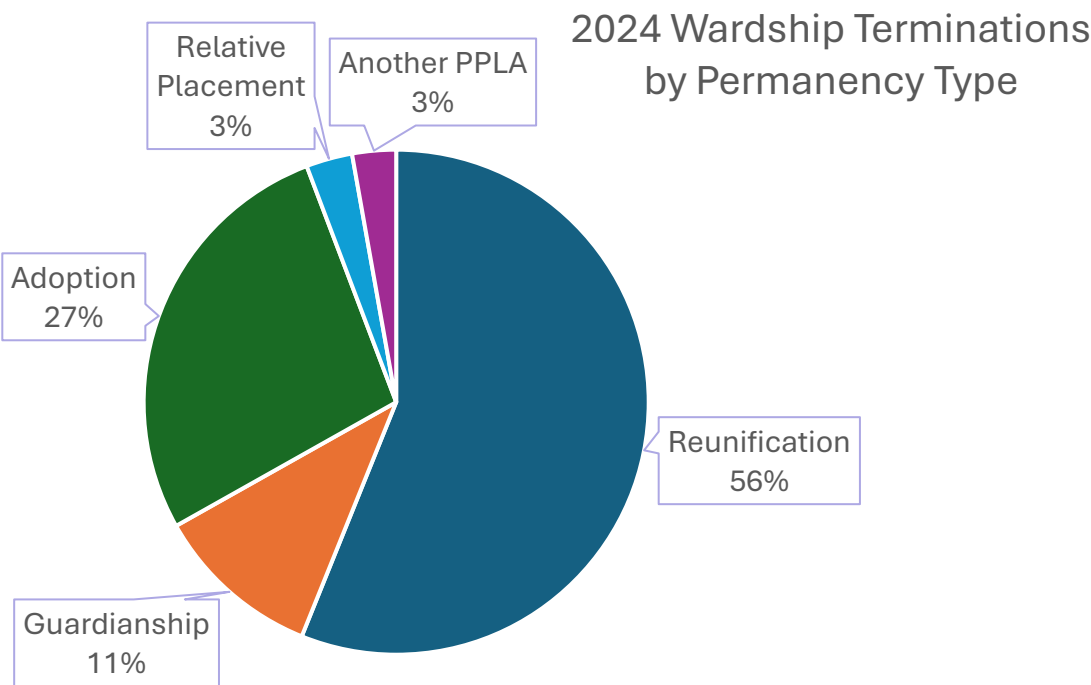
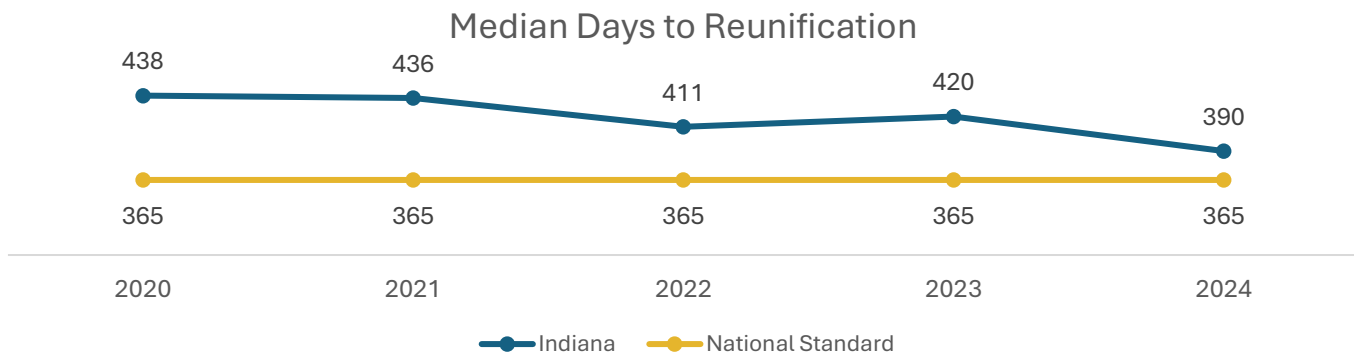


Figure 10

The CFSR national standards<sup>3</sup> for timely achievement of permanency provide a focus on the state’s responsibility to reunify or place children in safe and permanent homes as soon as possible after removal. The following graphs illustrate the median time to permanency for FFY 2024 in Indiana in comparison with the national standards.

### Reunification

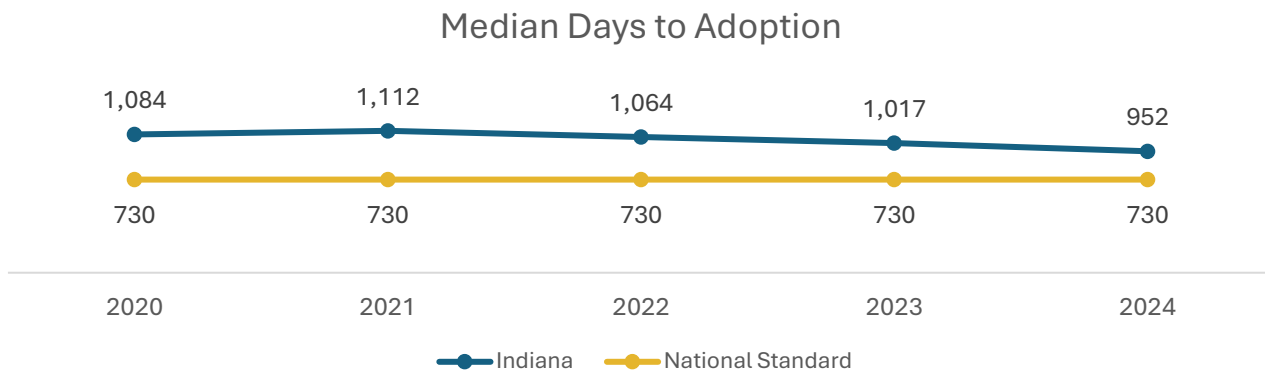
Reunification in child welfare refers to the process of returning children in temporary out-of-home care to their families of origin. In FFY 2024, reunification was the most common outcome for children in out-of-home care at 56% (2,840 out of 5,062).



**Figure 11**

### Adoption

The second most common outcome for children in out-of-home care is adoption. In FFY 2024, 27% of cases (1,386 out of 5,062) resulted in a wardship termination through adoption. Adoption, which has the longest national standard for permanency—two years (730 days)—had a median time to permanency of under 1,000 days for the first time in the past five years.

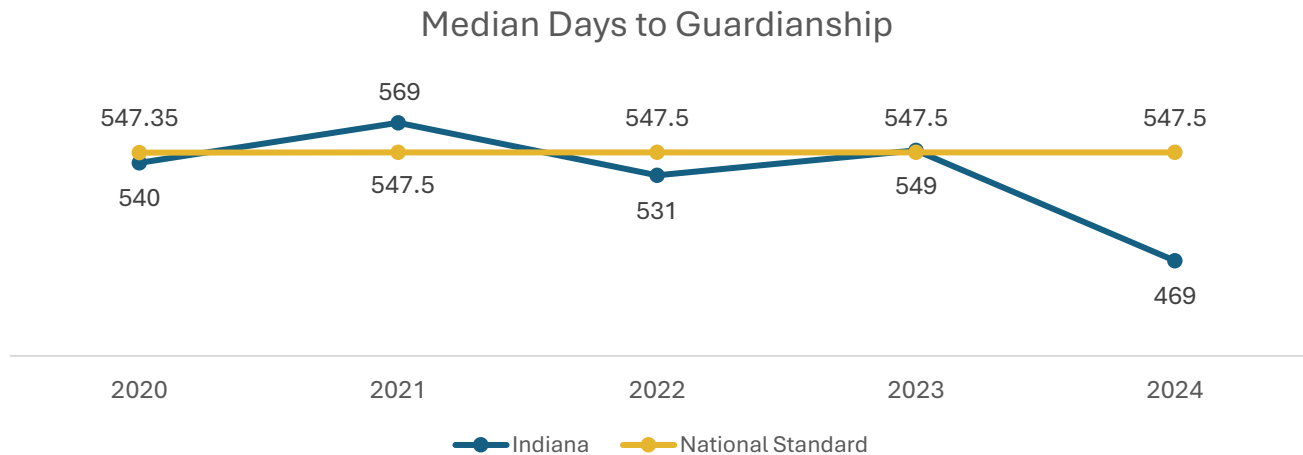


**Figure 12**

<sup>3</sup> Title IV-E Foster Care Eligibility Reviews and Child and Family Services State Plan Reviews (issued January 25, 2000, page 4020)

## Guardianship

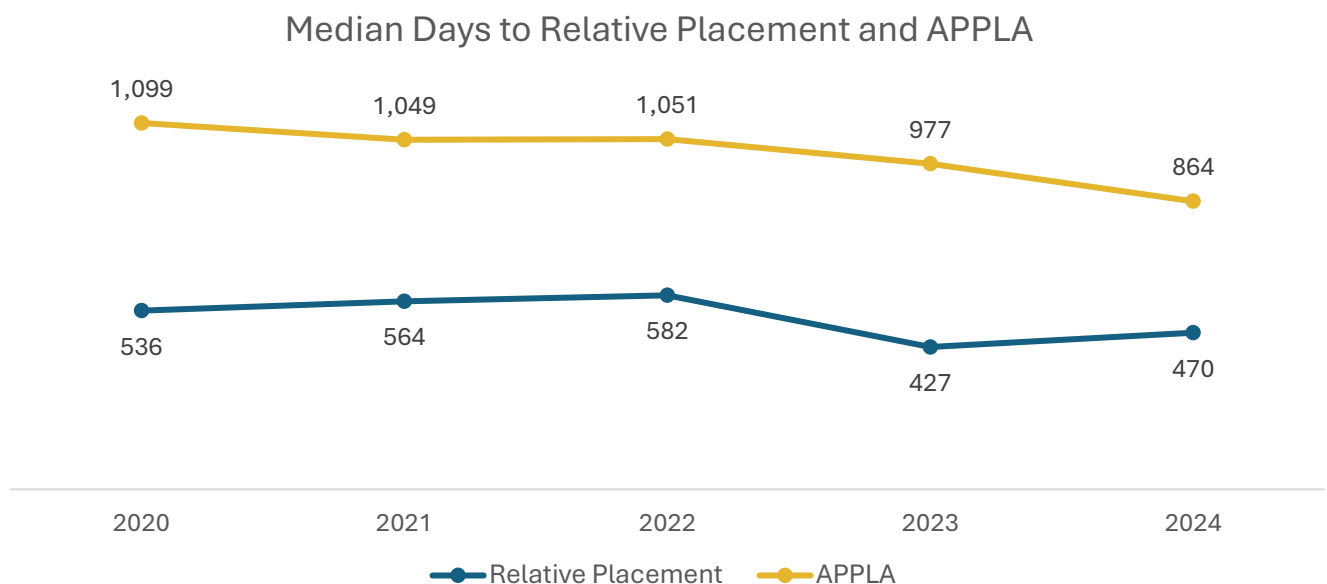
Cases resulting in a wardship termination through guardianship represent 11% (544 out of 5,062) of all cases closed in FFY 2024. The median time to permanency for these cases was 469 days, which is below the national standard of eighteen months (547.5 days). This reflects a reduction of 80 days in the median time to permanency compared to FFY 2023 data.



**Figure 13**

## Relative Placement and Another Planned Permanent Living Arrangement (APPLA)

Time to permanency measures for Relative Placement for FFY 2024 have increased compared to last year's data, while time to permanency for APPLA has decreased. However, these outcomes do not have a national standard for comparison. Cases in which wardship terminates with either of these outcomes represent only 6% (292 out of 5,062) of the total cases.



**Figure 14**

## How we compare

The U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children & Families (ACF) and Children's Bureau (CB) oversee the federal funding provided to state CIPs. Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin are all part of the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) Region 5. The most recent Child Welfare Outcomes Report Data available is for 2022<sup>4</sup> comparing the states in region 5.

The CB reports the number of children in care on the first day of the fiscal year (October 1). The chart below shows this data for Indiana in comparison with the other states in region 5.

Number of Children in Foster Care (10/1/22)

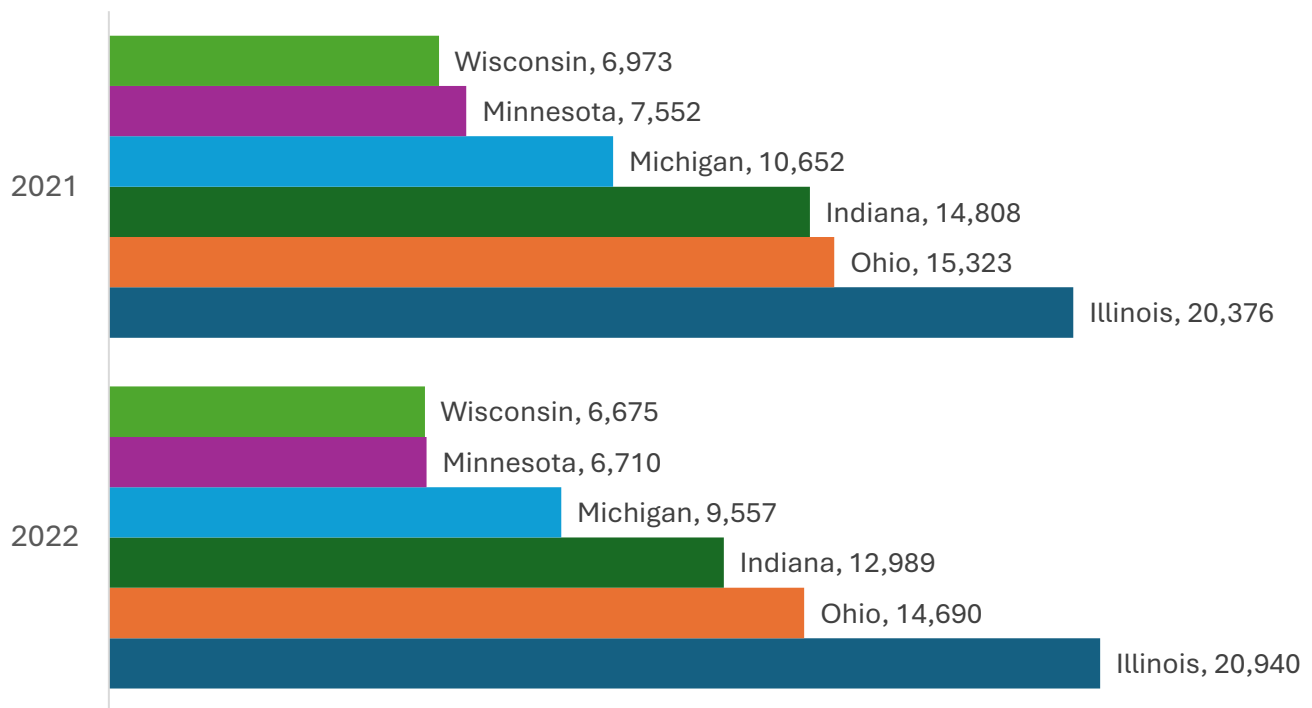


Figure 15

State	2021 Child Population	2022 Child population <sup>5</sup>
Wisconsin	1,258,867	1,245,629
Minnesota	1,302,973	1,294,162
Michigan	2,130,448	2,109,695
Indiana	1,573,388	1,569,923
Ohio	2,580,179	2,562,550
Illinois	2,775,737	2,720,131

Figure 16

<sup>4</sup> Children's Bureau - Children in Care - Child Welfare Outcomes

<sup>5</sup> Children's Bureau - Child Population Data

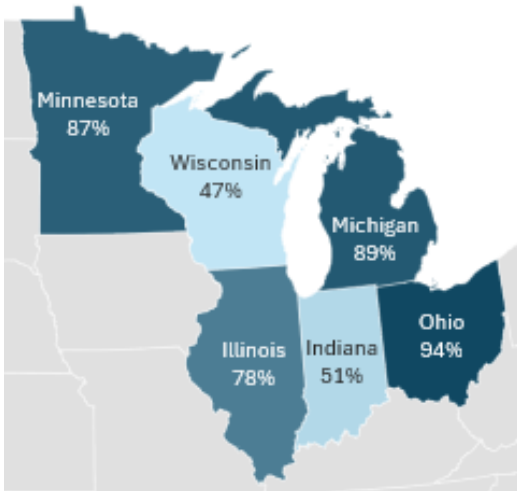


Figure 17

The CB gathers data on children in care who are awaiting adoption. Figure 17 displays the percentage of children in care as of October 1, 2022, whose parents' rights had been terminated and who were awaiting adoption<sup>6</sup>. As of this date, 51% (1,389 out of 2,748) of children in Indiana awaiting adoption fell into this category.

According to CB data, Indiana led all states in CIP Region 5 in the number of adoptions, with 1,832 adoptions in 2022. Figure 18 provides a comparative analysis of Indiana's adoption figures relative to other states in region 5<sup>7</sup>.

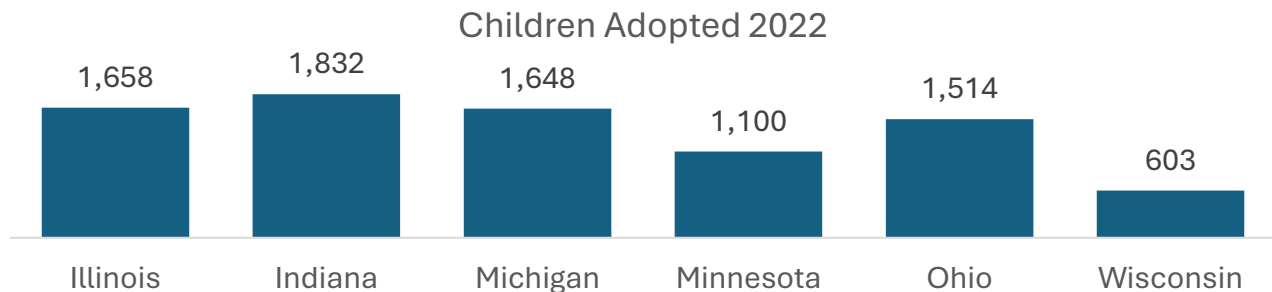


Figure 18

Minnesota leads the region in the percentage of adoption cases that are completed within 24 months at 34.8% in 2022. Indiana data shows 15.3% of cases reached permanency within the same period<sup>8</sup> (see figure 19). The majority, 51.4% of adoption cases in Indiana reached permanency within 36 months.

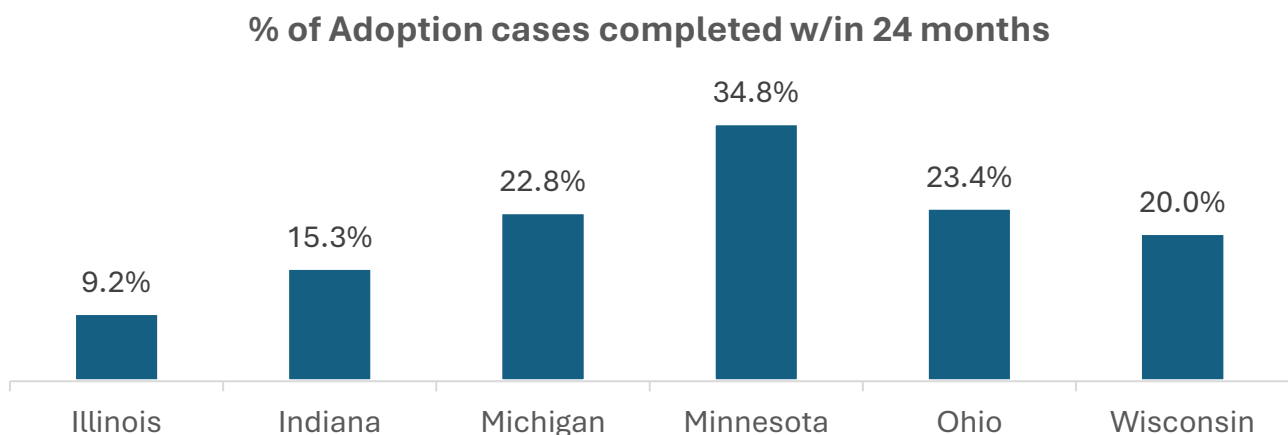


Figure 19

<sup>6</sup> Children's Bureau – Waiting for Adoption

<sup>7</sup> Children's Bureau – Children Adopted

<sup>8</sup> Children's Bureau – Time to Adoption

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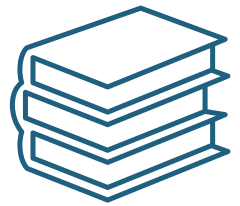
## Current CIP Initiatives

### Grant & Scholarship Opportunities



CIP offers grant funding to Indiana courts that exercise jurisdiction over CHINS and TPR cases (including Dual Status), as well as legal aid and nonprofit organizations that provide legal assistance to clients involved in the child welfare system. CIP grants prioritize applications for projects designed to improve safety, timely permanency, and well-being outcomes for children and families involved in the child welfare system. For Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2024, CIP provided grants to six counties totaling \$115,357.00. Grantees utilized CIP funds to enhance awareness of the court process by developing an advisement of rights video in multiple languages; provided mediation for children involved in CHINS and TPR cases, achieving a total of 251 full agreements; held Upstream meetings with community child welfare stakeholders to identify barriers and collaborate on solutions; and provided legal counsel to GAL/CASA representing the best interests of 68 children in CHINS and TPR cases.

CIP supports ongoing professional development for judicial officers with juvenile court jurisdiction by providing scholarships for attendance at child-welfare related seminars, conferences, and meetings, and membership in child-welfare related professional organizations. CIP scholarships will reimburse eligible expenses up to \$3,000 and require a 25% in-kind or cash match. For FFY 2023-2024, CIP awarded a total of \$8,909.50 in scholarship funds to five recipients to attend conferences including the Juvenile Justice Training Institute and the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges annual conference.



### CIP Grant Recipients

*Grant Funding for FFY 2024 Supported the Following Programs:*

**Allen County:** The court utilized the funds to improve outcomes for families in the child welfare system by providing permanency mediations for cases experiencing delays. A total of 38 mediations were conducted, involving 58 children, with 60.53% of mediated cases resulting in successful resolutions. Additionally, the court created a "Know Your Rights" video in English, Spanish, and Burmese to increase access to justice in CHINS and TPR cases.

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**Boone County:** The Boone County CASA/GAL Program piloted an initiative to provide quality legal representation to GALs and CASAs in CHINS and TPR cases. This initiative provided attorneys for cases involving 68 children.

**LaPorte County:** The court piloted an Upstream project, which is a collaborative effort with community stakeholders to identify and address the individualized resource needs of families involved in the child welfare system. The grant funded an Upstream coordinator, who developed a resource guide for distribution to community partners.

**Lawrence County:** The court provided mediation services for 56 children involved in CHINS or TPR cases. Of the mediated cases, 24 resulted in full agreements, and 5 resulted in partial agreements, freeing up valuable time on the court's calendar.

**Madison County:** The court utilized its CIP award to provide mediation services in CHINS cases. The program resulted in 159 full agreements, 3 partial agreements, and 4 dismissals, significantly improving timely case resolution.

**Tippecanoe County:** The court used its grant to support bimonthly CHINS facilitations and an Upstream project. A total of 95 children with CHINS cases were referred to facilitation, resulting in 54 full agreements, 6 partial agreements, 3 dismissals, and 9 Informal Adjustments. This program helped expedite permanency by advancing stalled cases. Due to its success, the court plans to continue facilitation efforts both pre- and post-adjudication.

The Upstream project also conducted quarterly meetings with 30-40 child welfare stakeholders to discuss local-level systemic improvements. Additionally, six smaller workgroups met quarterly to focus on enhancing best practices, training, and education.

## Activities

### *Tracking Timeliness in Child Welfare Proceedings*

The Court Performance Measures were established in 2013 under Indiana Administrative Rule 1(F) to track and measure court performance in CHINS and TPR cases. These measures allow courts to assess compliance with national and state case processing timeliness standards, recognize strengths and areas for improvement, enhance the quality of timeliness of hearings, and improve outcomes for children and families involved in child welfare proceedings. Reports are generated on a quarterly basis, and all data undergoes thorough validation to identify and correct any errors. Corrections are provided to counties prior to the final submission of data to the dashboard. The dashboard includes historical data spanning the past five years and offers functionality to sort information by county, DCS region, or judicial district, with the ability to compare local data to state-level data. Where applicable, national standards are also included.

The dashboard format has evolved over time to enhance usability. It now features both median and average measures of central tendency and includes a permanency-focused page, as well as a county snapshot that presents key measures in a single, printable format.

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### *Indiana's Child Welfare Improvement Committee*

Each state that receives federal Court Improvement Program funding must form a statewide task force to support its work. Indiana's task force, the Child Welfare Improvement Committee (CWIC), is a multidisciplinary group composed of members appointed by the Chief Justice of the Indiana Supreme Court. CWIC examines ways to improve safety, timely permanency, and well-being outcomes for children and families involved in the child welfare system. In 2024, CWIC developed and distributed a one-page document to judicial officers, outlining strategies identified by committee members to improve timely permanency.

### ***Judicial Education and Training***

CIP works in partnership with the Indiana Office of Court Services (IOCS) Education Division to support and provide funding for statewide trainings for judicial officers with juvenile and family court jurisdiction. CIP provided support for the June 2024 Juvenile and Family Court Judges Conference, which was attended by 169 judicial officers. At the conference, CIP participated in the Permanency Session and Dual Status session and distributed the one-pager developed by CWIC containing information on strategies for improving time to permanency. CIP also provided funding for and presented at the GAL/CASA annual conference held in September 2024.

## **CIP Collaborative Projects**

In FFY 2023-2024, CIP collaborated with child welfare stakeholders statewide on a variety of projects designed to reduce time to permanency and improve safety and well-being for children and families.

### ***Child and Family Services Review***

CIP continued ongoing collaboration with the Indiana Department of Child Services (DCS) to finalize, and plan implementation of, the Child and Family Services Reviews Program Improvement Plan (PIP) for Indiana. The PIP focuses on areas needing improvement under the following domains:

- Workforce Development
- Service Array and Resource Development
- Foster Parent Recruitment and Retention
- Cross Collaboration with Courts

Each domain is broken down into specific key activities designed to achieve goals related to improving safety, permanency, and well-being outcomes. CIP staff attended regular meetings to provide insight on implementation strategies and identify opportunities for partnership between DCS, Indiana's courts, and other child welfare stakeholders. CIP will continue serving on multiple PIP workgroups throughout the 2-year PIP cycle.



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### ***Quality Hearing Project***

The quality hearing project is a collaboration between CIP, DCS, and the National Legal and Judicial Child Welfare Center for Innovation and Advancement to analyze current practice, work with pilot counties to identify actionable insights that can improve the efficacy of hearings, and ultimately enhance the well-being of children involved in child welfare proceedings. Trained observers conducted 30 -50 hearing observations in each of the three pilot counties. The observers reviewed Initial hearings, dispositional hearings, review hearings, permanency hearings, and other CHINS hearings. The observers attended hearings in person and/or reviewed recordings of previously conducted hearings. The initial observations took place in October and November 2024. The data will be analyzed with reports provided back to the individual pilot counties. The aggregate data from all pilot counties will be made anonymous and subsequently provided to stakeholders for any system-related issues identified.

### ***Interagency Agreement***

CIP collaborated with DCS to update the Interagency Agreement between each county's judicial officer, local chief juvenile probation officer, and the DCS director. The Interagency Agreement was created in an effort to comply with both state and federal legislation. Since DCS spends federal dollars for probation youth who are not under the jurisdiction of DCS, DCS must have Interagency Agreements with probation departments.

The goal of the Interagency Agreement is to promote a better understanding of the roles and responsibilities of each agency. Specific areas highlighted include:

- Reporting children who are missing or runaway from foster care to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
- Monthly visits of youth in care
- Qualified Residential Treatment (QRTP) 30-day assessment protocol
- Updated QRTP case plan requirements

This is the third iteration of the Interagency Agreement; the first was initiated and signed by each county in 2009/2010, and the second in 2015/2016. Going forward, the Interagency Agreement will be updated every two years.

### ***Probation Prevention Plan***

The Family First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA) provides DCS with the opportunity to receive reimbursement for community-based services that are listed on the Federal Clearinghouse ([Home | Title IV-E Prevention Services Clearinghouse \(hhs.gov\)](https://www.hhs.gov/prevention-services-clearinghouse)). In order to receive reimbursement, there is a federal requirement for a Prevention Plan to be completed by the referral agency (the probation officer for a delinquency case). DCS' Probation Service Consultants will ensure that the applicable services are entered into DCS' system of record.

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CIP partnered with DCS to develop the Probation Prevention Plan form, ensuring it included all necessary components for case eligibility for reimbursement. Additionally, CIP collaborated with the Indiana Office of Court Technology (IOCT) to integrate the new form into the state database, streamlining the data entry process for probation officers and shared this information through a weekly message advising use was required as of July 1, 2024.

### ***Collaboration with DCS: Missing and Runaway Youth***

In order to assist DCS with complying with federal requirements, CIP collaborated with DCS to draft a one-pager on the process for youth who go missing or run away from foster care or residential treatment. The one-pager clarified the steps for DCS and probation officers to follow when a youth is missing or runs away, including:

- Timelines for DCS and probation report the youth missing to law enforcement and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
  - DCS is required to report missing youth to law enforcement immediately (no more than 24 hours, including weekends and holidays) and provide the police report case number to probation
  - Probation is required to report missing youth to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children immediately (no more than 24 hours, including weekends and holidays) upon notification that they have gone missing
- The mandatory next steps and timeline that begins after DCS notifies probation of the youth's missing or runaway status
- The mandatory next steps and timeline that probation must follow once notified that the youth has been located
- Recommendations for diligent efforts to locate missing youth
- Recommendations for best practices

## **How we can help**

CIP staff is available to provide technical assistance and support to courts, including:

- Providing courts with data and technical assistance in comparing and analyzing data
- Research and resources on best practices
- Jurists in Residence (Senior Judges with child welfare expertise) to:
  - Assist with projects
  - Coach/mentor Judicial Officers
  - Cover court allowing judicial officers time to implement projects
- Information on training and educational opportunities
- Grants to fund facilitation/mediation programs
- Professional development scholarships

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## Strategies to Improve Time to Permanency

- Establish local multidisciplinary teams to analyze permanency data, identify causes for delays, and implement steps to improve outcomes. County specific data is available on the [Child Welfare Court Performance Measures Dashboard](#)
- Consider mediation at different stages of a CHINS and TPR case
- Carefully review whether reasonable efforts are being made to achieve permanency
- Address child safety at each court hearing
- Require evidence that the child cannot safely return home before accepting other permanency plans
- Hold frequent review hearings following TPR and utilize post-TPR benchcards
- Utilize senior judges to hear non-contested guardianship and adoption cases
- Order DCS to refer children legally free for adoption without an identified adoptive family to the Indiana Adoption Program
- Expedite adoption hearings for children legally free for adoption and placed in pre-adoptive homes

## Helpful Resources

- [Essential Questions to Ask at Each Hearing to Promote Permanency](#)
- National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) [Enhanced Resource Guidelines: Improving Court Practice in Child Abuse and Neglect Cases](#)
- NCJFCJ [Enhanced Resource Guidelines: Child Welfare Caseworkers' Companion Guide](#)
- NCJFCJ [Bench Cards](#)
- [Spotlight Series for the Legal and Judicial Communities – CFSR Round 4](#)
- DCS Central Eligibility Unit (CEU) [Eligibility Binder](#) contains Desk Guides, Fact Sheets, Checklists, and other resources regarding: Adoption Assistance, Candidacy for Imminent Risk of Removal, Guardianship Assistance, Medicaid/Medicare Enrollment, Title IV-A Emergency Assistance (EA), Title IV-E Collaborative Care Eligibility, Title IV-E Foster Care Eligibility (CHINS), and Social Security
- Capacity Building Center for Courts (CBCC) online learning experience, "Child Safety Training for Judges and Attorneys." The course covers the nuts-and-bolts of safety decision making in child welfare cases and is based on the ABA's [Child Safety: A Guide for Judges and Attorneys](#). Access the free course on [CapLEARN](#)
- [Post-TPR Benchcard](#) (child not in pre-adoptive home)
- [Post-TPR Benchcard](#) (child in pre-adoptive home)
- [Indiana Adoption Program](#) is a statewide initiative to help match adoptive families with waiting children
- Indicators of a Quality Court Hearing  
[https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/cb/pi1605\\_attachment](https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/cb/pi1605_attachment)
- [Child Welfare Court Performance Measures Dashboard](#) is an interactive webpage that provides the most recent statewide data with the ability to look at data at the state level, by individual county, DCS region or Judicial District