

# **CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES**

## **IN MINNESOTA:**

### **AN ASSESSMENT**



department of public welfare state of minnesota

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**CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES**  
**IN MINNESOTA:**  
**AN ASSESSMENT**

**MARCH 1979**

**PREPARED BY**

**DIVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES**

**MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE**

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## Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Acknowledgements	
I. Introduction	1
II. Methodology	1
III. Findings	5
A. Local Social Service Agency Administration	5
1. Definition of Child Protection	5
2. Organizational Structure	5
3. Child Protection Intake	7
4. Reporting to DPW	9
5. Plan for Permanency	10
6. Resources	11
7. Funding	14
8. Homemakers	15
9. Training of Personnel	15
10. Issues	17
B. Case Reading	18
1. Previous Social Service Activity	19
2. Intake/Initial Protective Service Plan	19
3. Current Social Service Plan	21
4. Termination of Child Protective Services	23
C. Resource Interviews	24
1. Interviews with Juvenile Court Judges	24
2. Interviews with County Attorneys	28
3. Interviews with Health Personnel	32
4. Interviews with Education Personnel	35
5. Interviews with Law Enforcement Personnel	38
D. Self-Assessments	40
1. State	40
2. Local	45
IV. Conclusions	47
A. Definition of Child Protection	47
B. County Operational Plan	47



	<u>Page</u>
C. Reporting	47
1. DPW Rule 207	47
2. National Clearinghouse Report	48
3. Title XX	49
D. Plan for Permanency	49
E. Resources	49
1. Child Abuse/Neglect Teams	49
2. Community Resources	50
F. Interagency Relationships	50
G. Funding	51
H. Homemakers	51
I. Training	51
J. Case Reading	52
K. State and Local Self-Assessments	54
V. Related Issues	55
A. Data Privacy	56
B. Technical Assistance from the Department of Public Welfare	56
C. Role of Supervisors	57
D. Reporting	57
E. Destruction of Records	58
F. Recording Requirements	58
G. Residential Treatment	58
H. Child Neglect	59
I. Local Agency Staff Capabilities	59
J. Legislation	60
VI. Appendices	
Exhibit 1 - Tabulation of Administrative Schedules	
Exhibit 2 - Tabulation of Case Reading Schedules	
Exhibit 3 - Tabulations of Resource Interviews	



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## I. INTRODUCTION

On August 3, 1978, the Plans, Policies, and Projects Section was assigned the task of assessing Minnesota's child protective services system. The focus of this assessment was on children who come to the attention of local social service agencies because of suspected abuse or neglect. The section was asked to describe the state's present child protective services system, to ascertain the degree to which purposes and goals stated in the Social Service Manual (XIV 4120-4140) are being fulfilled, and to identify impediments to the provision of child protective services. This task, in turn, was delegated to the section's Analysis and Assessment Unit as a special project assignment. The report which follows is in response to that assignment.

## II. METHODOLOGY

The Analysis and Assessment staff began this study by reviewing pertinent manual and guideline materials to gain a clear understanding of the state child protective system, its purpose and its goals.

Literature and statistics included in previous child protection studies were then reviewed, to learn what information was already available.

The Analysis and Assessment staff determined that the following information would need to be gathered to complete the assessment of the child protective services system:

- . who is being served
- . how children come to the attention of the local social service agency
- . how the decision is made whether or not to provide service
- . how the social service plan is implemented

- . what services are provided
- . when a child protective service case is closed
- . the case disposition at closing

The decision was made, by the Analysis and Assessment staff, to solicit the information needed from a representative sample of local social service agencies, as it was not feasible to secure this information from all local social service agencies in the state. These agencies were selected in the following manner:

1. Total population of each county within the 11 Governor's Economic Regions was documented.
2. The population of children under the age of 20 in each county was documented. This population varied from 29% to 37% of the total population in each county.
3. Staff complement of all local social service agencies in the state was documented.
4. Size of social service case loads in all local social service agencies in the state was documented. Case load size varied from 84 cases to 8,690 cases within the local agencies.

Using this information to establish similarities within the Governor's Economic Regions, one county was chosen from each region; emphasis was placed on selecting an equal number of small and large counties. Within the 11 regions, this resulted in a sample of five small counties and six large counties, including two urban counties and nine rural counties.

Information was retrieved in each of the 11 sample social service agencies in the following ways:

1. An administrative questionnaire, used with agency administrators.
2. A case reading schedule, used to review social service case records.
3. An interview schedule, used with local resource personnel.

The administrative questionnaire was used to gather information on:

1. The definition of child protection service used by the local social service agency.
2. The organizational structure of the local social service agency.
3. Child protection intake procedures.
4. Social Services reporting to DPW.
5. A plan for permanency for children.
6. Availability of community resources.
7. Funding.
8. Homemakers.
9. Training.
10. Issues of concern to the local social service agency.

The social service case records to be reviewed in each of the 11 sample agencies were selected from all child protection cases shown as code 19, on the Title XX Information System reports to DPW, for the quarter ending 6/30/78.

In any agency with 50 or less cases, in which one or more children received protective services during the quarter ending 6/30/78, all case records were

read. In any agency with 50 to 100 cases, in which one or more children received protective services during the quarter ending 6/30/78, 25 case records were read. In the two sample agencies with over 100 cases, in which one or more children received protective services for the quarter ending 6/30/78, 100 of the 1,757 case records were read in Ramsey County and 50 of the 661 case records were read in St. Louis County.

Information sought from the case records included:

1. The numbers of children who recieved protective services, their ages, sex and ethnicity.
2. Previous social services given to families currently receiving child protective services.
3. Initial and current social service plans for families.
4. Reasons for termination of child protective services.

Local resource personnel interviewed in each of the 11 sample counties included representatives from Health, Education, Law Enforcement, County Attorneys and Juvenile Court Judges. The intererview schedules covered present procedures in the delivery of child protective services and relationships with the local social service agency.

In addition, the 11 local social service agencies included in the sample, as well as the state agency, participated in a self-assessment developed by the Urban Institute. The State Child Welfare Program Self-Assessment was completed by Management and staff of the Division of Social Services; it

assessed goal attainment in relation to five administrative functions and six child welfare program areas. The Local Child Welfare Services Self-Assessment was completed by the 11 sample agencies; it assessed goal achievement in relation to the provision of child welfare services.

### III. FINDINGS

#### A. Local Social Service Agency Administration

The administrative schedule was completed with the person responsible for child protective services in each of the 11 social service agencies reviewed. Depending upon the size of the agency, the director, social service supervisor and social workers participated in this portion of the study. The findings are a compilation of the responses to all questions. Ten separate areas of administrative procedures are addressed below.

##### 1. Definition of Child Protection

The 11 local social service agencies were asked to define child protection service in their own agencies. Though the answers were subjective, responses from all agencies emphasized that possible or known harm to the child was the basis for providing protective services.

##### 2. Organizational Structure

None of the 11 agencies reviewed had changed the current operational portion of their county social service plan in the CASP this past year.

All agencies provided 24-hour-a-day, seven days a week, child protective services; all agencies had staff designated as responsible for the child protection program.

Sizes of child protection case loads varied, according to the social service staff available, and the organization of the agency. Four of the 11 agencies employed full-time child protection workers with case loads ranging from 16 cases to 40 cases. In four of the agencies with varied case loads, workers spent 75% to 80% of their time on child protection cases; child protection case loads ranged from 23 cases to 57 cases. The three remaining agencies with varied case loads spent 5% to 45% of their time on child protection cases; child protection case loads ranged from two cases to 11 cases.

Case load standards have been established by three of the agencies, and the standard was 21 child protection cases. The other agencies cited the following reasons for not yet having a case load standard: insufficient staff, staff turnover, and no guidelines provided by DPW for a standard.

Complaints or referrals for child protection were accepted by a child protection worker in seven of the 11 agencies. Intake workers or supervisors handled these in the remaining agencies. Investigations on complaints were done by child protection workers in eight of the 11 agencies. Intake workers or other social workers investigated complaints in three agencies.

Social workers not designated as child protection workers did handle child protection cases in five of the 11 agencies. Mental Retardation and Chemical Dependency case loads were given as examples when a child protection case would remain with the family social worker.

In eight agencies, all staff, including administrative and financial personnel, could identify the need for child protection services.

3. Child Protection Intake

Incoming referrals or reports of suspected child abuse or neglect were logged on an intake register in nine of the 11 agencies reviewed. In eight of the 11 agencies, 50% of the complaints on suspected child abuse or neglect resulted in the opening of a formal case. Eight agencies also opened slight service or administrative cases in some instances.

DPW Rule 207, Protective Services to Children, requires local social service agencies to follow prescribed procedures after receiving a complaint of suspected child abuse or neglect. Five of the 11 agencies usually or always informed the reporter of a complaint that the reporter's name will be released upon the request of the subject of the report, if the report is found to be unsubstantiated. Nine agencies stated that reporters were usually or always consistent in giving them information in writing. Reporters were usually or always given feedback by eight agencies. Case



records were always opened on substantiated cases by nine agencies, and usually opened by two agencies.

Records of unsubstantiated reports of child abuse or neglect were immediately destroyed in eight agencies. Two agencies kept these records indefinitely, and one agency did so until all notes were destroyed. Seven agencies had a process for destruction of records of substantiated reports seven years after the final entry in the record. Six agencies have a system for retention or destruction of child abuse/neglect records in which reports were unable to be substantiated.

A procedure for the release of the reporter's name to the subject of the report, upon his/her request, if the case was unsubstantiated or unable to substantiate, had been developed in five of the 11 agencies.

After a determination of substantiation or unsubstantiation, nine agencies seldom or never notified the subject of the report, in writing, about the findings of the report and the subject's right to review the report.

Recent legislation (Mn. Stat. 626) requires the reporting of child neglect, as well as child abuse. This law has caused problems in one agency; these are related to the record keeping requirements

for law enforcement agencies. Other resource agencies, such as law enforcement, health, and schools have knowledge of this requirement. Nine agencies have had no increase in neglect reporting since the law became effective.

When it has been determined that a perpetrator of child abuse or neglect was someone other than the child's caretaker, all agencies assessed the complaint and referred it to a law enforcement agency. Six agencies opened a formal case, and five agencies filed reports of the assessment.

4. Reporting to DPW

The National Clearinghouse Report was usually or always sent to DPW within 20 days of receiving a child abuse or neglect complaint by nine of the 11 agencies reviewed. Amended reports, changing the classification of substantiation or unsubstantiation, were usually or always sent to DPW by six agencies.

Six agencies stated that the number of child abuse reports sent to DPW, for the quarter ending 6/30/78, were not all the reports of suspected abuse received by the agencies. Reasons cited for not submitting the reports were: lack of staff, amount of paperwork involved, form too complex, and report not relevant to provision of service. The local agency staff stated that reporting would be more relevant if they received copies of the Department's Annual Child Abuse Report. If this annual report contained individualized county information, the agency staff felt it would

be useful for community education, public relations, social service planning, and education of welfare board members.

The number of child protection cases reported to DPW through the Title XX Information System, for the quarter ending 6/30/78, corresponded with the child protection count of six agencies.

Title XX, Goal III-A, was routinely used, when a child protection case was opened in the 11 agencies. Goal III-B was sometimes used by four agencies, and Goal II and IV were each used infrequently by one agency. Seven agencies changed the goal when risk to the child was eliminated, and six agencies changed the goal if child protective services were added to an existing case.

5. Plan for Permanency

Since July 1, 1978, a law (Mn. Stat. 257.071) required a plan for permanency for children, within 30 days following placement in a foster family or group care home. Six of the 11 agencies always met this requirement and five usually did. All agencies reviewed have a system for developing a plan for every child in placement by July 1, 1979.

Since the requirement has been implemented, six agencies have observed that parents were more involved in placements and that parents were more aware of rights and obligations. Seven agencies observed that children understood visitation rights, while five

agencies observed that a child knew when he/she would return home. The law has forced the development of a written plan for the child in five agencies.

6. Resources

a. Child Abuse/Neglect Team

Child abuse/neglect teams were operational in seven of the 11 agencies reviewed. A team was being organized in an eighth county. Three agencies, who considered establishment of a team, decided against it, citing large geographic areas as a reason a team would not be effective. The agencies also stated that an effective, informal communication system was operating in their counties, making a team unnecessary.

Composition of the seven child abuse/neglect teams included personnel from law enforcement, education and courts. Six teams included personnel from public health, while five teams included mental health center staff. Additional resource persons on teams were medical personnel, ministers, private attorneys, private social service agency staff, private child therapists, CSP agency staff and Parents Anonymous members.

Six of the seven teams were financed by the donated services of its members. The county welfare department paid some expenses for two teams, and individual team members paid their own expenses on one team.

The teams have helped the development of resources in the community, improved the referral process, resulted in a better understanding of the functions of different agencies, and helped serve children who might have been overlooked.

Positive results of the teams were most often described as:

- (1) Development of a better treatment plan.
- (2) Mobilization of more resources in working with the family.
- (3) Improvement of the referral process.
- (4) Clarification of the roles of team members.
- (5) Prevention of service gaps.
- (6) Development of resources.

Five of the seven agencies with teams felt that the results justified the amount of time spent in team activity.

b. Availability and Use of Resources

Many other community resources were available to provide protective services to children, according to the 11 agencies. Mental health centers, residential treatment facilities for chemically dependent individuals, emergency shelters, private social service agencies, psychological/psychiatric services, foster family homes and day care for children were available in the 11 counties. One county had no facilities for residential treatment for the mentally ill adult, residential treatment for emotionally disturbed children, or group homes. All

agencies felt they needed additional resources, especially facilities closer to the county. They also wanted a better quality of service from existing resources.

Ten of the 11 agencies had a policy authorizing the use of emergency shelters. Social service staff in all 11 agencies were authorized to place children in an emergency shelter. Law enforcement was authorized to do so in eight counties, corrections in five counties and judges in three counties.

c. Juvenile Court

Nine of the 11 local social service agencies always developed the treatment plan for a child and made recommendations to the court, after a finding of dependency or neglect. This procedure was usually followed by two agencies. The juvenile court judge usually accepted the agency's recommendations in nine counties, and always accepted them in two counties.

When the judge did not accept the agency's recommendations, it was because the treatment plan was considered not well documented, or the judge or attorneys had a better plan.

Juvenile court judges seldom developed a treatment plan, but when they did, the social service agency was usually or always consulted in seven counties.

Relationships with county attorneys, school personnel, law enforcement personnel and health personnel were described as excellent in at least six of the local agencies. They were described as good in at least four of the agencies. One agency stated relationships with school personnel, health personnel and the juvenile court judge were fair.

Two of the 11 agencies had written, formal agreements on procedures for the delivery of child protective services with law enforcement. One agency has these written procedures with schools, and another agency had them with health services.

7. Funding

In eight of the 11 agencies, the social service workers made the decision as to the payment source for services provided for a specific client.

The directors and accounting officers, as well as supervisors, were involved in funding decisions in some agencies.

Funding considerations affected the development of the service plan with the family in eight of the 11 agencies. These considerations usually involved availability of third party payment and the comparative costs in various facilities. The availability of federal and state funds was seldom a concern when making funding decisions.

A treatment plan, developed with the family, was seldom changed by four agencies because of funding considerations, and never changed by seven agencies. In 10 of the 11 agencies, the welfare board had never changed a treatment plan because of funding.

8. Homemakers

Homemakers were used in child protection situations by all 11 agencies. Eight agencies had homemakers on their staff and the remaining purchased this service.

Homemakers were used to teach better homemaking and child rearing skills in 10 agencies. They assisted with housework and acted as case consultants in seven agencies. Other functions included acting as a protective payee, teaching money management, teaching health and nutrition standards, and acting as a substitute parent.

In nine agencies, homemakers, assigned to child protection cases, had received training in child protection, and they were under the supervision of the social worker responsible for the case.

9. Training of Personnel

Within the past 12 months, the 11 social service agencies stated that their staff had received training, related to child protection, in the following areas:

Sexual abuse, including incest

Homemaking

Money Management



Family system therapy

Child Abuse Team workshop - DPW

Child abuse and neglect - Juvenile Officers Institute

Plan for Permanency workshop - DPW

Battered Women workshop - Dept. of Corrections

Oregon Project workshop

MSSA conference

American Humane conference

Child Protection workshop - DPW

Child Protection - University of Minnesota, Nolte Center

Child Protection - MSSA regional conferences

Social Workers workshop

All agencies had staff who received some training related to child protective services.

Social service workers expressed a need for training in the following areas:

Legal aspects of child protection

Criteria for determining the need for intervention

Social worker "burnout"

Physical, emotional and sexual abuse

Reporting procedures related to child abuse/neglect

Investigative techniques, with law enforcement emphasis

Court reporting

Identification of high risk families

Utilization of guidelines developed by DPW

They also wanted regular and ongoing training from DPW and the University of Minnesota, so that all social service agency staff could participate.

10. Issues

Administrators and social service workers were encouraged to discuss issues or concerns they had, related to the provision of child protective services.

The issues or concerns most frequently mentioned were:

Data Privacy

Title XX reporting system

Title XX recording requirements

Implementation of laws and rules without guidelines

Role of the social service supervisor

Guidelines for child protective services

Lack of communication with DPW

Conflict between requirements related to destruction of child protection records (law enforcement and local social service agencies)

Paperwork required by social services

Cost of residential treatment facilities

Lack of communication between legislators and service providers

New legislation without an adequate funding source

B. Case Reading

The case reading schedules were completed by members of the Analysis and Assessment staff. Three hundred two (302) social service records, related to child protection, were reviewed in the 11 agencies. Five hundred seventy-five (575) children received protective services in these cases, during the quarter ending 6/30/78.

The ages of the children ranged from birth through age 20. Two hundred fifty-six (256) children were in the age group one through 10, and three hundred fourteen (314) children were in the age group 10 through 20. The ages of five children were unknown. The greatest number (53) of children were age 16. Two hundred ninety-nine (299) children were male and 276 children were female. Four hundred eighty-nine (489) children were Caucasian, 54 were American Indian, 18 were Black, nine (9) were Mexican, three (3) were Vietnamese, one (1) was Korean and one (1) child's ethnicity was unknown.

The case reading findings were divided into four areas. These areas documented previous social service activity in the record, the intake/initial protective service plan, the current case plan, and the termination of child protective services.

Discrepancies in the case reading tabulations mean that particular information asked for by the case reading schedule was not found in the record and, therefore, that item was not completed, nor could it be tabulated.

1. Previous Social Service Activity

Child protective services were offered to 122 of the 302 families, prior to the date current protective services began. Seventeen (17) social services, other than child protection, were provided to 152 of these families.

The five risk factors, identified most frequently in families who had previously received social services, were broken families, family discord, alcohol dependency, loss of control during discipline and lack of tolerance to the child's disobedience and provocation.

2. Intake/Initial Protective Service Plan

Protective services provided prior to 6/30/76 were not reviewed.

The initial complaints of child abuse or neglect were most frequently reported to the local social service agency by law enforcement, courts, parent/substitute and public social agencies.

In 44 of the 61 cases opened for protective services, the agencies responded to the complaint within the time required by DPW Rule 207. The National Clearinghouse Report was completed and sent to DPW in 25 of the 46 cases reviewed for abuse only. The complaints were classified as substantiated, unsubstantiated, or unable to be substantiated in 30 of the 43 cases reviewed. Destruction of complaints classified as unsubstantiated or cannot be substantiated was not carried out in any of the 10 records requiring it.

Child abuse/neglect complaints most frequently identified the father or mother as the alleged perpetrator. The marital status of parents was most often identified as legally married or divorced/separated.

Of the 307 children given protective services at intake, 197 remained in their own home, 59 were in legal custody, 33 were in voluntary placement, and 18 were under protective supervision.

The characteristics most frequently identified in children receiving protective services at intake were emotional problems, delinquency, dependency/abandoned and incorrigibility.

Risk factors most frequently identified in families at intake were broken families, family discord, alcohol dependence and lack of tolerance of child's disobedience and provocation.

Thirteen (13) Title XX eligibility codes were used in these cases at intake; codes 01, 11 and 14 were used most frequently. All five Title XX goals were used; Goal III-A was used in 62% of the cases and Goal III-B in 28% of the cases.

The initial service plans were reviewed to determine whether all recording requirements were met. Risk factors were identified in 89% of the cases, the problem was identified in 94% of the cases and mutual expectations and goals were identified in 83% of the cases.

Nineteen (19) Title XX services were identified in the initial service plan, in addition to child protection.

The goals identified for 310 children in the initial service plans were for 269 children to remain in their homes, and for 131 to be temporarily out of their homes. Three (3) children were referred for adoption and seven children were placed in permanent foster care.

The initial service plan appeared to be realistic in 91% of the cases reviewed.

3. Current Social Service Plan

Whenever the case records contained a current social service plan, in addition to the initial social service plan, it was reviewed.

The marital status of parents, according to the current social service plans, was legal marriage in 77 cases and divorced or separated in 79 cases. Parents in 51 cases had another status.

Title XX eligibility codes were documented in 241 cases. Seventy (70) cases used code 01 and 41 cases used code 14. Other codes were used less frequently among the remainder of the cases. Of 221 cases reviewed, 144 cases used goal III-A, 55 cases used goal III-B, and the remainder used the other Title XX goals.

The legal status of 417 children currently receiving child protective services was that 160 children remained in their own homes, 165 were in legal custody, 47 were in voluntary placements and 45 were under protective supervision.

The characteristic most frequently identified in children currently receiving protective services was emotional problems. Mental retardation, delinquency, dependency/abandoned and incorrigibility also were often identified.

Risk factors, most frequently identified in families currently receiving protective services, were broken families, alcohol dependence, mental health problems and family discord.

The current case recording showed that the previous social service plan was assessed in 87% of the cases, risk factors were identified in 87% of the cases and mutual expectations and goals were documented in 89% of the cases.

Nineteen (19) Title XX services were identified in the current social service plans, in addition to child protection. Counseling and residential treatment were frequently identified in these plans.

The goals identified for 405 children, according to the current social service plans, were for 210 children to remain in their homes, and for 135 children to be temporarily out of their homes. The

goal for 49 children was permanent foster care and the goal for 11 children was adoption.

The current social service plan appeared to be realistic in 86% of the cases, and progress toward previous goals was indicated in 69% of the cases.

Case records indicated that the situations of 422 children had improved in 38% of cases, had remained stable in 45% of the cases and had deteriorated in 17% of the cases. The current situations of these children were satisfactory in 72% of the cases, and the agency had fulfilled its responsibility in 83% of the cases.

In the last year, the situation for the families of children receiving protective services had improved in 20% of the cases, remained stable in 59% of the cases and had deteriorated in 17% of the situations. The current situations of these families was satisfactory in 72% of the cases and the agency had fulfilled its responsibility in 83% of the cases.

4. Termination of Child Protective Services

Reasons most frequently indicated for termination of child protective services were that the goal was attained or that the family had moved.

Case records for 74 families of children, upon termination of child protective services, indicated that the families' situation had



improved in 39 cases, remained stable in 31 cases and had deteriorated in 14 cases.

Case records for 74 children, upon termination of child protective services, indicated the child's situation was satisfactory in 65% of the cases and the agency had fulfilled its responsibilities in 80% of the cases.

C. Resource Interviews

Five community resource persons, involved in the child protection system, were interviewed in each of the 11 counties in the sample.

Using an interview schedule, each resource person was asked to answer specific questions related to their work and child protective services. Opinions, suggestions and general discussion of the child protective system were shared with the interviewers. These are included in section IV of the report, under "Conclusions" or section V, under "Issues".

1. Interviews with Juvenile Court Judges

In nine of the 11 counties, a procedure had been developed with the local social service agency to obtain an emergency court order in child protection situations, if law enforcement was not involved. In five counties, law enforcement was always involved.

Ten of the 11 judges were aware of the facilities in the county that provide emergency care to children. Eight judges felt that more foster homes should be licensed for emergency care or more secure facilities provided for emergency care.

All 11 judges felt that the local social service agency was providing good emergency social services to children needing protection. It was mentioned that more facilities are needed, especially secure residential treatment facilities.

Six judges felt that the local social service agency workers were always skilled in providing testimony on the facts of a case, while five judges felt that agency workers were usually skilled in providing testimony on the facts of a case. Six judges felt that local social service agency workers were always skilled in making recommendations to the court; four judges felt that agency workers were usually skilled in making recommendations to the court, and one judge felt that agency workers were seldom skilled in making recommendations to the court.

Five judges felt that local social service agency workers were always well prepared when testifying in court, while five judges felt agency workers were usually well prepared when testifying in court. One judge felt agency workers were seldom well prepared when testifying in court. The judges cited the following reasons for poor preparation: investigative techniques were not well developed, time limits beyond the control of the worker led to poorly prepared testimony, and social workers were not good investigators. The judges also stated that a social worker's evidence is often hearsay, that rules of evidence aren't known by them, that they want to be the judge instead of an investigator

or reporter, and that social workers would like the judge to be a rubber stamp. The judges stated that social workers don't fully understand the role of the court. In the opinion of the judges, social workers need training on court procedures and presentation of facts in cases.

Four of 11 judges required a hearing on cases when legal custody or protective supervision was renewed or terminated. A hearing was not required when the agency requested continuance in writing, when the child was in long-term treatment, when the parents were in long-term treatment or incarcerated, or if a hearing was not requested.

Eight of the 11 judges appointed a guardian ad litem for each child appearing in court. A guardian was always appointed if the parents requested one, if the case warranted the appointment, if there was a conflict between parent and child, or if the parents were indifferent to their child.

Parents were always or usually represented by legal counsel in the 11 counties. Legal counsel was always or usually appointed in 6 of the 11 counties, if parents were financially unable to provide their own legal counsel, if parents specifically requested counsel, or if the case was going to trial.

Ten of the 11 judges expected the local social service agency to develop and recommend a service plan before coming to court. Six

of the judges developed treatment plans or were involved in developing a plan, and they always consulted the local social service agency about services. The local social service agency was consulted by 9 judges about funding necessary to carry out the service plan.

Nine of the 11 juvenile court judges usually agreed with the local social service agency's recommendations on protective supervision, legal custody to the county agency, child's placement in a licensed facility and the family to receive specific social services. Ten of the judges usually agreed with the local social service agency's recommendations on a child's placement with a relative or guardianship to the Commissioner. Two judges never agreed with the agency's recommendation of legal custody to someone besides the local social service agency.

When parental rights were terminated, seven of the 11 judges required a plan for permanency for the child.

Local social service agency reports to the court were usually on time according to eight judges, and always on time according to three judges. These reports were usually complete in the opinion of seven judges, and always complete in the opinion of four judges.

Seven of the judges were usually satisfied with the social services given children needing protection; three judges were always satisfied and one judge was seldom satisfied.

The judges felt that services could be improved by statewide professional training, and orientation of the bar association to child protective services.

2. Interviews with County Attorneys

The 11 county attorneys' offices have provided training to local social service agency staff on providing testimony; 10 county attorneys' offices have provided training to them on admissible evidence, what constitutes a case for petition, and documentation. Nine of the county attorneys' offices have provided training to agency staff on court procedure; six offices have provided training on preparing petitions. Usually, the training was not formalized but given as needed, on a case by case basis.

All 11 county attorneys consulted with agency staff on the possibility of filing a petition alleging dependency and neglect. The following considerations entered into a decision to file a petition: the physical risk to the child was always considered by 10 county attorneys; it was usually considered by one county attorney. Physical injury to the child was always a factor considered by all 11 attorneys. The emotional condition of the child was always

considered by five county attorneys; it was usually considered by five county attorneys and it was seldom considered by one county attorney. Admissibility of evidence was always a consideration to seven county attorneys, it was usually a consideration of two county attorneys and was never considered by two county attorneys.

Knowledge of the judge's position on child protection cases was usually considered by five county attorneys when deciding to file a petition. It was always a factor to one county attorney.

The local social service agency's recommendation was always taken into consideration by six county attorneys and it was usually taken into consideration by five county attorneys.

Community attitudes usually affected the decision to file a petition for five county attorneys; it always affected the decision for three county attorneys and never affected the decision for three county attorneys.

Ten county attorneys stated that local social service agency staff were usually well prepared when they came to the county attorney for a petition alleging dependency and neglect. Ten county attorneys always gave assistance to local social service agency staff in preparing a case before going to a hearing and one county attorney never gave assistance to local social service agency staff before

going to a hearing. One county attorney stated that he conferred with social service workers but did not assist them because of the Data Privacy Act.

Six county attorneys felt that local social service agency staff were always prepared to recommend a treatment plan after a finding of dependency and neglect; four county attorneys felt agency workers were usually well prepared and one county attorney stated the social service workers were never prepared.

Ten of the 11 county attorneys felt that the local social service agency recommendations were usually accepted by the judge, when the recommendation involved termination of parental rights. Nine of the county attorneys felt that the local social service agency recommendations were usually accepted, when the recommendation involved protective supervision, legal custody, or that the child receive specific services. Eight attorneys felt that the local social service agency recommendations were usually accepted, when the recommendation involved placement with a relative or protective custody pending court hearing. Five county attorneys felt that the local social service agency recommendations were always accepted, when the recommendation stated that the family receive specific services.

Six of the 11 county attorneys said they would always bring criminal charges against an alleged perpetrator if the child died, if the

child was badly injured physically or if the child had been sexually assaulted. Eight county attorneys would usually bring criminal charges against an alleged perpetrator if the perpetrator was uncooperative in accepting treatment or services, or with the recommendation of law enforcement. If strong supporting evidence for a criminal case was found, six county attorneys would usually bring criminal charges against the alleged perpetrator. Five county attorneys would always bring criminal charges against an alleged perpetrator for repeated injury of a child by the same perpetrator, or with injury of more than one child by the same perpetrator. In all substantiated cases of neglect, when the perpetrator was identified, six county attorneys would usually or always bring criminal charges against the alleged perpetrator. Seven county attorneys would always or usually bring criminal charges against an alleged perpetrator, in all substantiated cases of abuse where the perpetrator was identified. Other reasons cited for bringing criminal charges against an alleged perpetrator were abuse by foster parents and prostitution.

County attorneys were members of the child abuse/neglect team in six of the seven counties with teams.

Six county attorneys described their relationship with the local social service agency as excellent, one county attorney described his relationship as good, and another county attorney described his



relationship as fair. Three county attorneys did not answer the question.

3. Interviews with Health Personnel

Ten public health representatives and one physician were interviewed.

In the seven counties with a child abuse/neglect team, health personnel were represented on these teams. The seven representatives felt the teams were effective.

Ten of the 11 health personnel called the local social service agencies when making a decision on whether to make a formal complaint of child abuse/neglect. Eight of the health personnel have always been encouraged and supported by the local social service agencies in making a report.

All 11 health personnel preferred to report a complaint of child abuse/neglect to the local social service agency rather than a law enforcement agency.

The local social service agencies were preferred because health personnel believed social workers have more expertise in child protection, were not as punitive, and were less threatening to a family than law enforcement agencies.

Six health personnel stated they had reported complaints of child abuse/neglect to the local agency during the past year. Three health personnel always received a follow-up on their reports and were satisfied with the response. Two health personnel usually received a satisfactory follow-up report, and one seldom received a satisfactory follow-up report.

When appropriate, six health personnel were usually included in the child protection investigations made by the local social service agencies and three health personnel were always involved by the local social service agencies. When appropriate, five health personnel were usually involved in the development of a treatment plan by local social service agencies and three health personnel were always involved when a plan was developed by the local social service agencies. Three health personnel were always asked for input regarding the child's progress, adjustment/behavior by local social service agencies and six health personnel were usually asked for input by local social service agencies.

The relationships of health personnel and the local social service agencies were described as excellent by five health personnel, good by five health personnel, and fair by one health person.

Nine health personnel felt they were usually appropriately used in the delivery of child protective services and two felt they were always appropriately used.

Four health personnel had been asked to provide identification and referral of high risk families to available programs and services. These requests came from mental health centers, research studies and projects, child abuse/neglect teams, hospitals, and local social service agencies.

Nine of the 11 health personnel have been asked to provide programs or services for high risk families. Such programs were requested by local social service agencies, hospitals, physicians, schools, parenting classes, developmental achievement centers, special projects and the clergy.

Training on identification and reporting of child abuse/neglect had been received by nine of the 11 health personnel interviewed. This training included dynamics of abuse and neglect, indicators of possible abuse and neglect, provisions of the Minnesota Reporting of Maltreatment of Minors Law (Mn. Stat. 626.556), names and telephone numbers of persons in the local social service agency and law enforcement to whom reports should be made, information to be included in a report, what happens when a report is made, and what community resources are available for treatment of abused and neglected children and their families.

Five of the 11 health personnel had a written policy regarding their role in the community child protection program.

All 11 health personnel believed they have a responsibility to assess parenting problems, to assess and monitor the progress and development of young children, to teach normal growth and development to parents, to teach adequate child care, health care and nutrition, and to work with parents regarding a child's developmental delays.

Four health personnel described their relationship with the local social service agency as excellent, six described their relationship as good and one described the relationship as fair.

#### 4. Interviews with Education Personnel

One school system had a written agreement with the local social service agency outlining procedures for the delivery of child protective services. Five of the 11 schools had written procedures for reporting child abuse/neglect.

School personnel were represented on four of the seven child abuse/neglect teams operating in the 11 counties. Six of the 11 personnel interviewed felt a team would be effective; five persons did not feel qualified to answer.

Training on identification and reporting of child abuse/neglect was available to nine of the education personnel interviewed. School social workers, counselors, and nurses were given this training more often than administrators, teachers or support personnel. About 70% of the teachers and administrators had received most of the training offered.

Principals were designated to make reports on child abuse/neglect in the schools, according to nine of the 11 education personnel interviewed. Social workers and counselors were designated to make reports on child abuse/neglect in schools, according to four education personnel interviewed.

Nine education personnel called the local social service agency when deciding whether to make a formal child abuse/neglect complaint. When the local social service agency was contacted, ten of the 11 education personnel were encouraged in making a report.

Nine of the education personnel would prefer to report a complaint of child abuse/neglect to the local social service agency rather than a law enforcement agency. School personnel felt that social workers in the local social service agency had more knowledge and training in child protection than law enforcement personnel, and that law enforcement was more of a prosecuting, than investigative, agency.

Ten of the 11 education personnel stated that schools had reported complaints of child abuse/neglect to the local social service agency during the past year. Five education personnel always received a follow-up report from the local agency, and three education personnel seldom received any follow-up report.

Four education personnel were always satisfied with the response they received from the local agency when a child abuse/neglect

complaint was made, five school personnel were usually satisfied with the response, and one person was seldom satisfied with the response.

Six education personnel stated that school personnel were always included in the child abuse/neglect investigations made by the local social service agencies, when appropriate; three education personnel said they were usually included in these investigations, when appropriate. Two education personnel said they were seldom included in these investigations.

Six education personnel said they were always appropriately included in treatment plans developed by the local social service agencies; two education personnel said they were usually appropriately included in these treatment plans. Three education personnel said they were seldom included in these treatment plans.

Six of the 11 education personnel were always asked for input regarding the child's progress/adjustment/behavior after a treatment plan was developed with the local social service agency. Two of the education personnel were usually asked for such input and three were seldom asked for input.

Four of the 11 education personnel felt that schools were always appropriately used in the delivery of child protective services, and four felt that schools were usually appropriately used.

Three education personnel felt that schools were seldom appropriately used to deliver child protective services. Six education personnel described their relationship with the local social service agency as excellent, three said the relationship was good and two said it was fair.

5. Interviews with Law Enforcement Personnel

Two sheriffs and three members of the sheriff's department were interviewed, in addition to three police chiefs and three members of police departments.

There was an interagency agreement between law enforcement and the local social service agency detailing conditions which lead to referral of cases for law enforcement investigation in nine of the 11 counties, according to law enforcement personnel interviewed.

Ten of the 11 law enforcement personnel said that suspected child abuse/neglect was immediately reported to the local social service agency in writing.

Written agreements with the local social service agencies regarding emergency care procedures for children taken into immediate custody had been developed by five of the 11 law enforcement agencies, according to personnel interviewed.

Ten of the 11 law enforcement agencies conducted joint investigations/interviews with local social service agency protection workers.

These joint investigations were conducted in cases involving incest, child abuse/neglect, detoxification services, or a female.

Seven law enforcement personnel were members of a child abuse/neglect team in the seven counties with teams. The teams were described as effective by the seven law enforcement members.

Training on identification and reporting of child abuse/neglect was available to law enforcement personnel in nine of the 11 counties. They received this training from county welfare departments, county attorneys, and law enforcement workshops. The training included information on the dynamics of abuse and neglect, indicators of possible abuse and neglect, the provisions of the Minnesota Reporting of the Maltreatment of Minors Law (Mn. Stat. 626.556), names and telephone numbers of persons in the local welfare agency to whom reports should be made, information to be included in a report, the results of a report, and the community resources available for treatment of abused and neglected children and their families.

Four law enforcement personnel said that records containing unsubstantiated complaints of child abuse/neglect were immediately destroyed by their agencies. Ten law enforcement personnel said that records containing substantiated complaints of child abuse/neglect were not destroyed by their agencies, seven years after the final entry in the record. Nine law enforcement personnel said that their agencies did not destroy records of child abuse/neglect complaints which could not be substantiated.



Ten of the 11 law enforcement personnel interviewed stated they would always file a petition for criminal charges against an alleged perpetrator if the child died; nine would always do so, if the child was badly injured physically. Sexual assault always would be a basis for criminal charges, according to nine of the officials. Repeated injury of a child by the same perpetrator would also bring criminal charges against the alleged perpetrator, according to eight law enforcement personnel.

Law enforcement personnel frequently stated that, in the final analysis, the county attorneys made the decision as to whether a petition would be filed.

Seven law enforcement personnel described their relationship with the county welfare department as excellent; four described it as good.

D. Self-Assessments

1. State

The management and staff, Division of Social Services, Department of Public Welfare, completed the State Child Welfare Program Self-Assessment. Social Services management completed portions of the Self-Assessment related to five administrative functions: planning, resource development/allocation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Social Services staff completed portions of the Self-Assessment related to six child welfare programs: protective services, preventive/supportive services, foster family care, residential/group care and adoption

Two of the five Social Services staff inadequately completed portions of the Self-Assessment and, therefore, the findings do not present an accurate picture of current child welfare programs in the State of Minnesota.

The chart below gives a complete visual summary of Children's Services Goal Attainment by program area and administrative function.

SUMMARY CHART: CHILDREN'S SERVICES  
GOAL ATTAINMENT BY PROGRAM  
AREA AND ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTION

	P*	R*	I*	M*	E*	TOTAL	over-all program score (Total/5)
II. Management	60	66	88	66	59	339	68
III. Protective	71	30	40	33	0	174	35
IV. Protective/ Supportive	11	21	29	38	0	99	20
V. Foster Family Care	12	21	37	0	22	92	18
VI. Residential/ Group Care	33	33	73	48	0	187	37
VI. Adoption	43	33	69	25	52	222	44
TOTAL	230	204	336	210	133	1113	223
<u>Total</u> 6 (over-all administrative function score)	38	34	56	35	22	185	409

\*NOTE:

P = Planning  
R = Resource Development/Allocation  
I = Implementation  
M = Monitoring  
E = Evaluation

GOAL ACHIEVEMENT SCORES

Not at all achieved or slightly achieved 0 - 10  
Moderately achieved 11 - 50  
Substantially achieved 51 - 80  
Completely achieved 81 - 100

Planning in relation to preventive/supportive services and foster family care services was perceived as slightly achieved, while planning in relation to protective services was perceived as substantially achieved.

Resource development/allocation were perceived as moderately achieved in relation to all services.

Implementation was perceived as substantially achieved in relation to residential/group care services and adoption services, and moderately achieved in relation to preventive/supportive services.

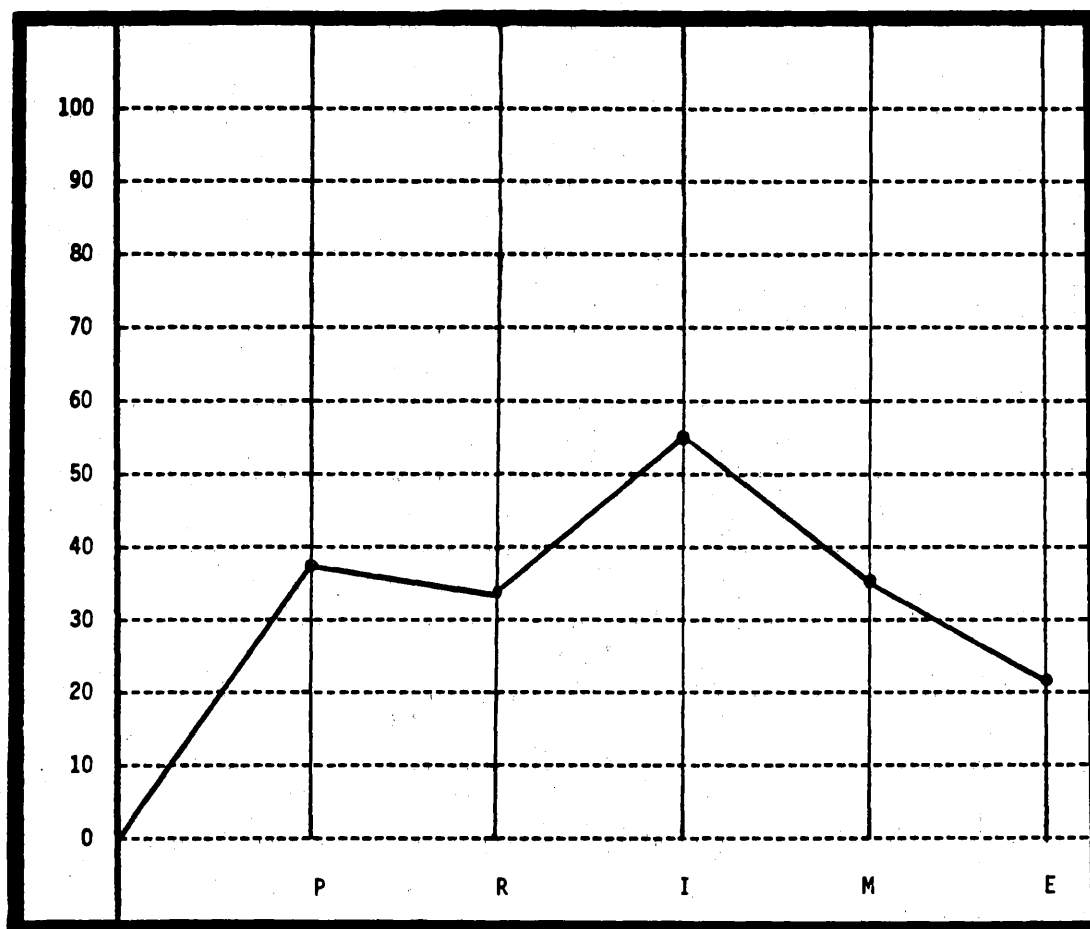
Monitoring was perceived as not yet initiated in relation to foster family care services; it was perceived as moderately achieved in relation to all other services.

Evaluation was perceived as substantially achieved in relation to adoption services, and not yet initiated in relation to protective services, preventive/supportive services and residential/group care services.

The highest overall administrative score was 56 in implementation; the lowest score was 22 in evaluation.

The profile below gives a visual summary of the state's overall performance in the area of Children's Services by administrative functions, as measured by the self-assessment materials.

VISUAL PROFILE: ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS

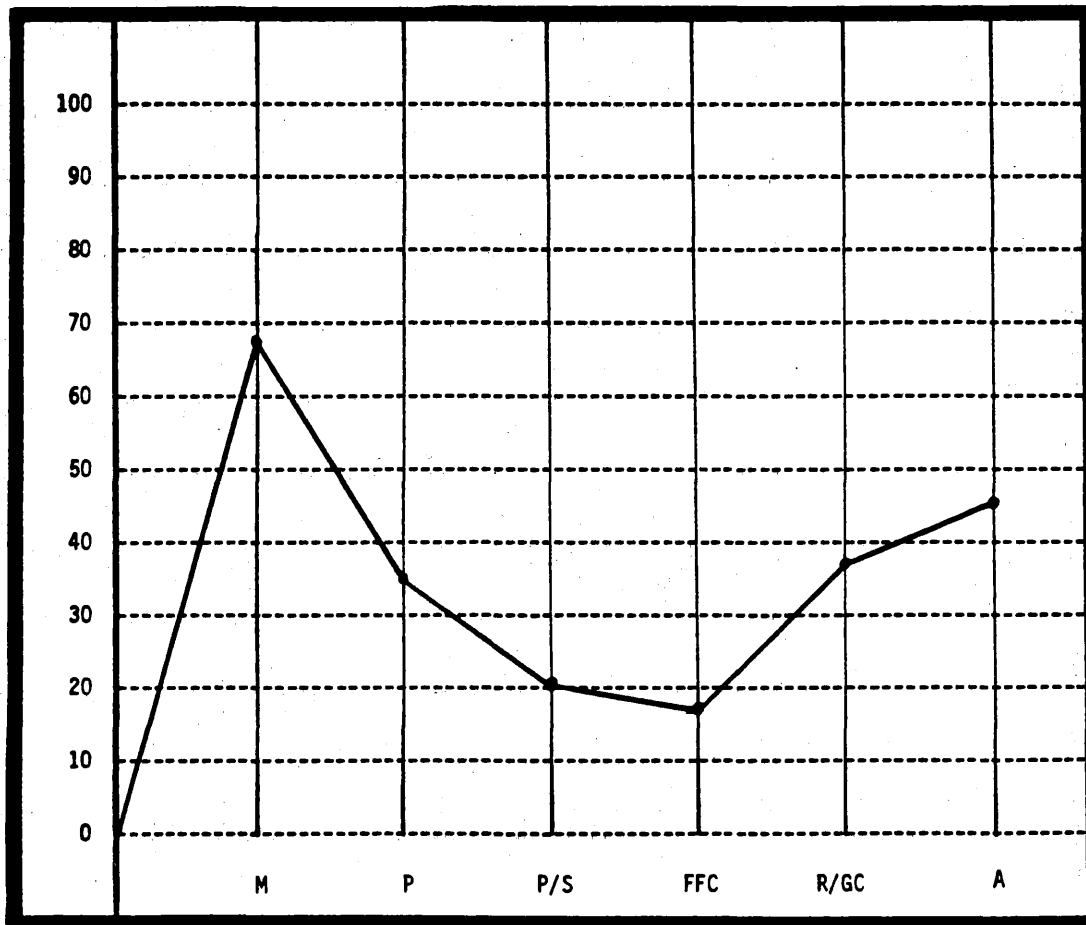


P = Planning  
R = Resource Development/Allocation  
I = Implementation  
M = Monitoring  
E = Evaluation

The highest, overall score in administrative functions was 56 for implementation. The lowest, overall score in administrative functions was 22 for evaluation.

The profile below gives a comparative visual summary of the overall performance of the Child Welfare Programs as measured by the self-assessment materials.

VISUAL PROFILE: CHILD WELFARE PROGRAMS



M = Management  
P = Protective Services  
P/S = Preventive/Supportive Services  
FFC = Foster Family Care  
R/GC = Residential/Group Care  
A = Adoption

The highest, overall score in child welfare programs was 68 for management.

The lowest, overall score in child welfare programs was 18 for foster family care.

2. Local

The 11 local social services agencies completed the Local Child Welfare Services Self-Assessment.

The seven sections of the self-assessment were organized to reflect the sequence of decisions or activities which occurred in an agency offering child welfare services. The first two sections, emergency/protective services and intake/service choice, addressed agency activities from initial service contact to the point of ongoing service provision. The next four sections presented the main service areas: in-home services, foster family care, adoptions and residential group care. The final section, case management/administration, covered matters of general concern to all divisions of the agency providing child welfare services.

The self-assessment instruments consisted of seven checklists. Each checklist included goals, performance indicator questions, objectives, and criteria questions. The agency's responses to these questions indicated how actual agency outcomes in each service area compared with those that are generally considered best practice.

Each of the 11 agencies then calculated the percent of "No" answers under each goal; these percent scores were entered on the Goal Summary Chart. This chart allowed each agency to compare their performance across all program areas and to examine strengths or weaknesses of individual programs.

The chart below lists the administrative and program goals most frequently ranked on the Goal Summary Charts by the 11 agencies.

TEN ADMINISTRATIVE & PROGRAM GOALS  
AS RANKED BY 11 LOCAL SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES

GOAL	# OF AGENCIES RANKING THIS GOAL
1. Enough foster family homes to satisfy agency needs	10
2. An effective information system	8
3. Enough in-home services to meet need	8
4. Efficient record and case management procedures	8
5. Appropriate criteria for decision making	8
6. Reduction of staff turnover	7
7. Complete, consistent and manageable case records	7
8. Effective in-home services	6
9. Successful residential group care placements	4
10. Moving children out of foster care into permanent placement	3

#### IV. CONCLUSIONS

##### A. Definition of Child Protection

The 11 local social service agencies reviewed used a wide variety of definitions for child protection services. The Title XX definition of child protection is narrow, and does not address other services provided by the agencies in relation to child protection services such as foster care, residential treatment, counseling, and homemaking. Title XX definitions are difficult to use for planning or case management because they overlap and, in some instances, describe an activity rather than a service. Possible or known harm to the child was the basis for provision of protective services in all 11 agencies reviewed.

##### B. County Operational Plan

None of the 11 agencies reviewed had changed the operational portion of their county service plan in the past year. Staff in all of the agencies reviewed stated that the operational plan was not relevant to the provision of protective services by their agencies and questioned the usefulness of this portion of the plan at both the state and local level.

##### C. Reporting

###### 1. DPW Rule 207

DPW Rule 207, Protective Services to Children, requires immediate destruction of records relating to unsubstantiated reports of child abuse or neglect. The rule also requires the local social service agency to disclose the name of the reporter in certain circumstances. These requirements hinder the provision of protec-



tive services according to the social service staff in the agencies reviewed and, in many instances, these requirements are ignored. Local agency staff stated that full compliance with DPW Rule 207 causes reporters to hesitate before making a complaint if their names are released upon the request of the subject of the report. Destruction of unsubstantiated complaints and those unable to be substantiated also leaves the agency without a record of previous involvement with the family.

Law enforcement agencies are required to maintain records on all child abuse/neglect complaints including those unsubstantiated and those unable to be substantiated. Contrary to the intent of DPW Rule 207, local social service agencies can destroy their own records and continue to have ready access to this information under cooperative working arrangements with local law enforcement agencies.

2. National Clearinghouse Report

The National Clearinghouse Report is seen as having little value to the local social service agencies reviewed and is, therefore, not always completed by child protection workers. None of the local social service agency staff interviewed had seen the Department's Annual Child Abuse Report for 1977. Agency staff stated they would not mind reporting if they received regular feedback useful for local social service planning and management, community education, and public information.

3. Title XX

Title XX reporting requirements were generally met in the 11 agencies reviewed. The agencies understand that reporting is necessary. However, when the information reported to DPW is incorrect, it is usually because the agency has failed to properly report required information. Failure to report, and to report accurately, is explained by the complexity of the system and because the reporting does not serve an agency need. Some of the agencies did not follow the Title XX requirements to change goals when the protective status of the case had changed, because of the paperwork involved.

D. Plan for Permanency

The plan for permanency law (Minnesota Statute 257.071), effective July 1, 1978, has been well received by the local social service agencies reviewed. Local agency staff felt that it is benefiting both children and parents, and that it has forced social service workers to develop written plans for children in foster family or group care homes.

E. Resources

1. Child Abuse/Neglect Teams

Child abuse/neglect teams are currently operating in seven of the 11 counties reviewed. These teams were seen as helpful in developing better treatment plans for clients, mobilizing resources to work with the family, improving the referral process, clarifying member agency roles, and preventing gaps where children are not served. Local social service agencies were not in favor of mandating these

teams statewide, however. Community need, community support, and voluntary involvement of team members were seen as the primary strengths of existing teams.

Community resource persons interviewed, who are generally members of these teams, felt that the teams are effective in providing better child protective services. Better and more complete social service plans can be developed for the child and the family with input from the different resources in their opinion.

2. Community Resources

Community resources relating to the provision of protective services are generally available to all of the local social service agencies reviewed. Local agency staff in all of the agencies reviewed felt they needed additional resources, especially secure facilities for emotionally disturbed adolescents, and facilities located closer to them. They also desired better quality of service from existing resources, especially residential treatment facilities for children.

F. Interagency Relationships

Local agency staff interviewed usually described their working relationships with other community resources as excellent or good. Community resources usually described their relationships with the local social service agencies as excellent or good. Law enforcement relationships were rated best by local staff, while relationships with county attorneys rated poorest. Generally, there is good cooperation among all community agencies providing child protective services.

G. Funding

The social service staff decided on funding sources to be used for specific clients in the agencies reviewed. In these agencies, the county funding policies are known by all staff, and funding is seldom a factor in deciding the type of treatment for clients. Though funds have been restricted in some counties, this does not appear to affect the type of services given to children in need of protection.

H. Homemakers

Homemakers assist in providing child protective services in all local agencies reviewed. They are employed as a part of the staff in eight agencies. They usually teach homemaking and child rearing skills and sometimes assist with housework and act as case consultants. Homemakers are usually under the supervision of the social worker responsible for the child protection case.

I. Training

Training is viewed as an important component to service delivery in the local social service agencies reviewed, and staff have been sent to numerous training sessions related to child protective services.

The need for more training in the following areas was expressed:

Legal aspects of child protection

Determining the need for intervention

Physical, emotional, and sexual abuse

Investigative techniques

Presentation of testimony in court

Social Worker "burnout"

A need for regular ongoing training to compensate for staff turnover and to allow more staff to participate at various times was also expressed.

Community resource personnel did not participate in training related to child protective services as frequently as local agency staff. Law enforcement personnel, school personnel, and health personnel generally received more child protection training than the other resource persons interviewed.

J. Case Reading

Children of all ages received protective services; the greatest need for protection was in the 10 through 20 year old age group. The greatest number of children receiving protective services were age 16. The ratio of males to females was comparable. Eighty-five percent (85%) of children in the records reviewed were Caucasian.

Forty percent (40%) of the families currently receiving protective services had previously received various social services in addition to protection. The same risk factors ranked high in both groups: broken families, family discord, and alcohol dependence.

Fifty-five percent (55%) of the parents were legally married at the time of intake, and 31% were divorced or separated. The current social service plan stated that 37% of the parents were legally married and 38% were divorced or separated. The marital status of parents did change while child protective services were given.

The legal status of children receiving protective services changed from the intake plan to the current social service plan. Initially, 68% of the children remained in their own homes and 25% were under protective supervision or in legal custody. The current plans indicated that 50% of the children were now under protective supervision or in legal custody.

The goal for more than 50% of the children at intake was for the children to remain in their homes; the goal remained the same for children in the current service plans.

Most of the Title XX eligibility codes were used in the child protection cases reviewed. Thirty-one percent (31%) of the families were coded 01 at intake, and 33% of the families were coded 01 in the current service plan. Title XX Goal III-A was used in more than 60% of the cases reviewed. This goal was seldom changed from the initial service plan to the current service plan.

The most frequently listed characteristics of the children receiving protective services were emotional problems, delinquency, dependency, and incorrigibility. These characteristics were identified in the initial social service plans and remained the same in current social service plans.

The review of current social service plans found that the situation of children had improved or remained stable in 83% of the cases; these

situations were satisfactory in 72% of the cases. The local social service agencies had fulfilled their responsibilities in 83% of the cases. This review indicates that, on the whole, agencies are doing a satisfactory job in providing child protective services.

Child protective services were usually terminated when goals had been attained or families had moved. The closing narratives indicated that the situation of the child was satisfactory in 65% of the cases, and that the agency had fulfilled its responsibility in 80% of the cases and services provided by the agency were usually satisfactory.

Title XX recording requirements were generally met in the records reviewed. However, it should be pointed out that compliance with these requirements did not necessarily reflect the quality of services provided in these cases.

K. State and Local Self-Assessments

The State Child Welfare Self-Assessment identified administrative and program strengths and deficiencies in the Division of Social Services. An administrative strength identified was implementation, especially in relation to residential group care services, adoption services and preventive/supportive services. Evaluation, in relation to protective services, preventive/supportive services and residential/group care services, was identified as an administrative deficiency. A major program strength identified was management, while a major program deficiency identified was foster family care.

The Division of Social Services may find this self-assessment of value for future administrative and program planning.

The Local Child Welfare Services Self-Assessment, completed by the 11 local social service agencies, identified administrative and program goals which are not currently being achieved in these agencies. Three administrative goals and seven program goals ranked among the 10 goals in these agencies needing improvement. Achievement of these goals would meet current best practice standards.

Information provided in the local self-assessments can be of value to the 11 sample agencies in future administrative and program planning. Identification of local needs in these self-assessments can also be useful to Division of Social Services staff in their efforts to assist local agencies in improving service delivery.

#### V. RELATED ISSUES

Local social service agency staff and community resource personnel interviewed were encouraged to discuss any problems relating to administration of programs or service delivery. The following issues were most frequently mentioned.

Although it is recognized this is a relatively small sample of the total number of local social service agencies in the state, these issues may be an indication of statewide concerns.



A. Data Privacy

Minnesota Statutes 15.162 and 15.169 and DPW Rules 160 and 207 describe the requirements of data privacy and maintaining confidentiality of client records. However, most of the local social service agencies staff and resource personnel interviewed feel the laws and rules are not clear as to how information is to be collected, used, and shared with other agencies. Most local agency staff stated that the delivery of services is hampered when other resource agencies refuse to share information, because their interpretation of data privacy is different from that of the local social service agency.

B. Technical Assistance from the Department of Public Welfare

Local social service agency staff believe they have lost valuable communication with the Department of Public Welfare since the field staff operation was discontinued. The Division of Social Services generalist/specialist concept has not completely replaced this liaison function with the Department of Public Welfare. Some of the local agency staff interviewed had no contact with their designated generalist or specialist.

Generally, local agency staff say they receive little or no technical assistance from the Department of Public Welfare. They consistently requested that someone in the Division of Social Services be designated to answer questions and concerns.

The desire for training on an ongoing basis was expressed. Especially, in the area of child protection, there is a need for training on a

regular basis so that all staff in a local social service agency can participate at some time.

Although two of the 11 local social service agencies reviewed have developed social service case load standards, all the agencies reviewed requested that guidelines for case load standards be developed by the Division of Social Services.

C. Role of Supervisors

Social Service supervisors in most of the local social service agencies reviewed have been given additional administrative responsibilities and they are not able to provide direct supervision as needed. Community resource personnel, as well as local social service staff interviewed, recognize this as a problem.

D. Reporting

Local social service agencies describe the reporting requirements for Title XX as complex. They admit that sometimes changes in the case status are not reported. Duplication of reporting also occurs. This results in an inaccurate informational system. An example cited by one of the agencies is that five different reports are required for the same information.

If a local social service agency could receive feedback from the child abuse/neglect reports, information needed for planning and management could be retrieved. Reporting would be more meaningful and social service staff would be more conscientious in submitting reports.

E. Destruction of Records

DPW Rule 207, Protective Services to Children, outlines specific procedures for destruction of records relating to child abuse/neglect. Local social service staff interviewed do not totally agree with these requirements. Some agency staff expressed a need to retain records containing unsubstantiated child abuse/neglect complaints and those unable to be substantiated, so the agency would have a history of families who return for services. Since law enforcement records on child abuse/neglect complaints are not destroyed, local social service agencies could continue to have access to these records anyway.

F. Recording Requirements

Many of the social service case records reviewed meet the Title XX recording requirements but contain little substance. Agency social workers interviewed feel that routine recording to meet requirements does not necessarily indicate that good social services are being provided. The volume of paperwork is also increased by requiring recording at specified periods of time.

G. Residential Treatment

For some local social service agencies, the cost of residential treatment has made the service prohibitive. In many cases, even though the treatment provided by the residential facility is effective, the results do not warrant the cost. There is an increasing tendency by some local social service agencies to develop and utilize more local facilities such as specialized foster and group home care.

H. Child Neglect

Minnesota Statute 626.556 defines child neglect as failure by a parent, guardian or other person responsible for a child's care, to supply a child with necessary food, clothing, shelter or medical care when reasonably able to do so. Reporting of child neglect is now mandated. Neglect is not as visible as abuse and the statute does not specify what constitutes necessary food, clothing, shelter or medical care. Cultural and economic factors also affect the way in which children are cared for.

Local social service agencies and community resource personnel interviewed requested that some guidelines be developed to help them better define child neglect.

I. Local Agency Staff Capabilities

Many of the community resource personnel associated with law enforcement and the judicial system stated that social workers in local social service agencies need to develop better skills in investigative techniques and court procedures. They expressed concern about frequent staff turnover, lack of training for staff and the differences in the philosophy of social work and legal profession practices.

Education and health resources asked for better coordination and communication between their agencies and the local social service agency. These resources stated they are sometimes not included in providing

the services in which they have training and expertise. A turf problem has resulted in several counties, where health and education personnel expressed the opinion that local social service staff believe they are the only persons qualified to provide protective services to children.

J. Legislation

Local social service agencies would like more input into legislation.

They are aware that the Department of Public Welfare works closely with the Legislature and they feel that local needs are not always understood by the state department. In addition, local social service agencies object to bills being passed which require expenditures with no provision made for local funding.

REVIEWERS NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

NAME OF COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_

NUMBER OF ABUSE REPORTS RECEIVED BY DPW FOR QUARTER ENDING 6/30/78

(TO BE COMPLETED PRIOR TO VISIT) \_\_\_\_\_

NUMBER OF TITLE XX CHILD PROTECTION CASES IN THE AGENCY SHOWN ON TITLE XX  
INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR QUARTER ENDING 6/30/78

(TO BE COMPLETED PRIOR TO VISIT)

ADMINISTRATIVE SCHEDULEA. DEFINITION

1. HOW IS CHILD PROTECTION SERVICE DEFINED IN YOUR AGENCY?  
(COMPLETE ONE OR MORE)

- A. TITLE XX GOAL 111A \_\_\_\_\_  
 B. ALLEGED OR SUSPECTED CHILD NEGLECT \_\_\_\_\_  
 C. ALLEGED OR SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE \_\_\_\_\_  
 D. POOR HOME ENVIRONMENT \_\_\_\_\_  
 E. PLACEMENT IN FOSTER CARE \_\_\_\_\_  
 F. STATUS OFFENDER (INCORRIGIBLE, TRUANT, RUNAWAY) \_\_\_\_\_

B. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

YES NO N/A

1. HAVE YOU CHANGED ANY PROCEDURES FROM THOSE OUTLINED IN YOUR CURRENT  
OPERATIONAL PLAN FROM 8/77 TO 8/78. ☐ 11
2. DOES YOUR AGENCY HAVE A COUNTY MANUAL OR OTHER WRITTEN GUIDELINES  
DEFINING THE RESPONSIBILITIES AND TASKS PERTAINING TO CHILD PRO-  
TECTION SERVICES? ☒ 3 ☒ 8
3. DOES YOUR AGENCY PROVIDE 24 HOUR-A-DAY, SEVEN DAYS A WEEK PRO-  
TECTION SERVICES? ☒ 11 ☐
4. IS A MEMBER(S) OF YOUR STAFF DESIGNATED TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR  
YOUR CHILD PROTECTION PROGRAM? ☒ 11 ☐

## 5. CHILD PROTECTION CASELOAD

WORKER	# OF CHILD PROTECTION CASES	% OF TIME ON CHILD PROTECTION CASES
CLEARWATER 3	8-8-9	30-35%
CHIPPEWA 3	5-7-2	28-45-5%
ST. LOUIS 59	16	100%
RAMSEY 47	19	100%
WILKIN 1	30	75%

(OVER)

WABASHA	3	24	75%
NOBLES	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	75%
NICOLLET	1	11	25%
WADENA	2	40	100%
POLK	5	36	100%
STEARNS	8	23	80%

6. DOES YOUR AGENCY HAVE A DESIGNATED CASELOAD STANDARD FOR CHILD PROTECTION CASES? ST. LOUIS, RAMSEY, WADENA

3 8

A. IF YES, WHAT IS THE STANDARD? (NUMBER OF CASES) 21

B. HOW IS THE STANDARD DETERMINED? (COMPLETE ONE OR MORE)

(1) STAFF AVAILABLE 1

(2) EXPERIENCE HAS SHOWN THE # OF CASES A WORKER CAN HANDLE 2

(3) OTHER (SPECIFY) ARBITRARY - EXPERIENCE BASED ON STAFF TURNOVER

C. IF NO, STATE REASON (COMPLETE ONE OR MORE)

(1) STAFF RESTRICTIONS 3

(2) CASELOADS NOT SPECIALIZED 3

(3) NO AVAILABLE GUIDELINES 1

(4) OTHER (SPECIFY) NO OFFICE SPACE; ROTATING INTAKE

7. COMPLAINTS OR REFERRALS FOR CHILD PROTECTION ARE NORMALLY ACCEPTED BY:

A. INTAKE WORKER 4

B. SOCIAL WORKER ASSIGNED TO INTAKE 2

C. CHILD PROTECTION SOCIAL WORKER 7

D. OTHER (SPECIFY) SUPERVISOR (3)

8. WHO DOES THE INVESTIGATION ON A COMPLAINT?

A. SOCIAL WORKER ASSIGNED TO CHILD PROTECTION 8

B. INTAKE WORKER 3

C. OTHER (SPECIFY) S.W. NOT ASSIGNED TO PROTECTION; LAW ENFORCEMENT ON ABUSE; CRISIS WORKER

9. CAN ALL AGENCY WORKERS IDENTIFY THE NEED FOR CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES?

8 3

10. DO WORKERS NOT DESIGNATED AS CHILD PROTECTION WORKERS HANDLE CHILD PROTECTION CASES?

5 6

11. IF MORE THAN ONE AGENCY WORKER IS INVOLVED IN THE CASE, IS ONE WORKER DESIGNATED AS CASE MANAGER?

10 1

12. IF MORE THAN ONE AGENCY IS PROVIDING SERVICES, IS THE CHILD PROTECTION WORKER IN THE COUNTY OF SERVICE THE CASE MANAGER?

10 1

C. INTAKE

1. DO YOU RECORD IN-COMING REFERRALS OR REPORTS OF SUSPECTED CHILD NEGLECT AND ABUSE BY: (COMPLETE ONE OR MORE)

A. LOGGING ON INTAKE REGISTER 9

B. OPENING SLIGHT SERVICE OR ADMINISTRATIVE CASE 8

C. KEEPING WORKER NOTES ONLY UNTIL AFTER INVESTIGATION AND ASSESSMENT 7

D. OPENING FORMAL CASE 8

E. OTHER (SPECIFY) I&R FORMS



OF NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS AGENCY RECEIVED, WHAT PERCENT BECAME CASE? AVERAGING 8 OF 11 COUNTIES.

50%

2. ON ACCEPTING A COMPLAINT, DO YOU INFORM THE REPORTER THAT IF THE REPORT IS FOUND TO BE UNSUBSTANTIATED THE REPORTER'S NAME WILL BE RELEASED ON REQUEST OF THE SUBJECT OF THE REPORT?

ALWAYS 1, USUALLY 4, SELDOM 2, NEVER 4

3. DO YOU FOLLOW THROUGH ON A TELEPHONE CALL COMPLAINT BY SENDING A FORM TO THE REPORTER TO BE COMPLETED AND RETURNED TO THE AGENCY?

1 10

IF NO, ARE REPORTERS CONSISTENT IN GIVING YOU THE INFORMATION IN WRITING?

ALWAYS 4, USUALLY 5, SELDOM 1, NEVER 1

4. DO YOU PROVIDE THE REPORTER WITH FEED BACK?

ALWAYS 1, USUALLY 7, SELDOM 3, NEVER 0

5. DO YOU OPEN A CASE RECORD ON ALL SUBSTANTIATED CASES?

ALWAYS 9, USUALLY 2, SELDOM 0, NEVER 0

6. DO YOU DESTROY ANY RECORDS YOU HAVE ON REPORTS OF CHILD NEGLECT AND ABUSE IMMEDIATELY AFTER DETERMINING THEY ARE UNSUBSTANTIATED? (RULE 207)

8 3

IF NO, HOW LONG ARE THEY KEPT? 2-INDEFINATELY; 1-UNTIL NOTES ARE DESTROYED

7. DO YOU HAVE A PROCEDURE FOR RELEASING THE REPORTER'S NAME TO THE SUBJECT OF THE REPORT AT HIS/HER REQUEST, IF A CASE IS DETERMINED TO BE UNSUBSTANTIATED?

5 6

8. DO YOU HAVE A SYSTEM FOR RETAINING OR DESTROYING RECORDS OF REPORTS OF CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT, WHEN YOU ARE UNABLE TO MAKE A DETERMINATION OF SUBSTANTIATION OR UNSUBSTANTIATION?

6 5

9. IF A REPORT CANNOT BE SUBSTANTIATED AFTER ONE YEAR, DO YOU RELEASE THE NAME OF THE REPORTER TO THE SUBJECT OF THE REPORT AT HIS/HER REQUEST OR WITH THE CONSENT OF THE REPORTER? (RULE 207)

5 6

10. DO YOU DOCUMENT AN INCIDENT AS SUBSTANTIATED OR UNSUBSTANTIATED WITHIN 90 DAYS OF THE REPORT? (RULE 207)

ALWAYS 3, USUALLY 8, SELDOM , NEVER

11. AFTER A DETERMINATION OF SUBSTANTIATION OR UNSUBSTANTIATION, DO YOU NOTIFY THE SUBJECT OF THE REPORT IN WRITING THAT THE REPORT WAS DETERMINED TO BE SUBSTANTIATED OR UNSUBSTANTIATED AND OF HIS/HER RIGHT TO REVIEW THE REPORT? (RULE 207)

ALWAYS , USUALLY 2, SELDOM 3, NEVER 6

12. DO YOU HAVE A PROCESS FOR DESTROYING THE INFORMATION ON RECORDS OF SUBSTANTIATED REPORTS 7 YEARS AFTER THE FINAL ENTRY IN THE RECORD? (RULE 207)

7 4

13. SINCE AUGUST 1, 1978 (MINN. STAT. 626) THERE IS A REQUIREMENT TO REPORT NEGLECT AS WELL AS ABUSE.

(# 13 CONT.)

A. DO OTHER AGENCIES KNOW OF THIS REQUIREMENT? (LAW ENFORCEMENT, HEALTH, SCHOOLS, ETC.)

11 0

B. HAVE YOU HAD ANY PROBLEMS IN IMPLEMENTING THIS REQUIREMENT?

1 10

IF YES, PLEASE EXPLAIN PROBLEM IN RECORD KEEPING BY LAW

ENFORCEMENT

C. HAVE REPORTS OF NEGLECT INCREASED SINCE AUGUST 1, 1978?

1 9 1

HOW MUCH: \_\_\_\_\_ (ESTIMATE)

14. HOW IS A COMPLIANT HANDLED, IF IT IS DETERMINED FROM THE COMPLIANT, THAT SOMEONE OTHER THAN THE CHILD'S CARETAKER IS AN ALLEGED PERPETRATOR?

A. ASSESSMENT MADE 11

B. REFERRED TO LAW ENFORCEMENT 11

C. CASE OPENED FOR CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES 6

D. CASE OPENED FOR OTHER THAN CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES 4

E. SLIGHT SERVICE/ADMINISTRATIVE CASE OPENED 3

F. REPORT FILED 5

G. NO ACTION TAKEN 0

H. OTHER (EXPLAIN) 2-DISCUSS WITH PARENTS - I&R

D. REPORTING TO DPW

1. NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE REPORT

A. DO YOU REPORT INCIDENTS OF CHILD NEGLECT AND ABUSE TO STATE AGENCY WITHIN 20 DAYS OF RECEIVING A COMPLIANT? (RULE 207)

ALWAYS 5, USUALLY 4, SELDOM 2, NEVER 0

B. DO YOU SEND IN AMENDED REPORTS TO THE STATE AGENCY WHEN THE CLASSIFICATION OF SUBSTANTIATED OR UNSUBSTANTIATED IS CHANGED FROM THE ORIGINAL REPORT? (RULE 207)

ALWAYS 4, USUALLY 2, SELDOM 1, NEVER 4

C. DOES THE NUMBER OF ABUSE REPORTS SENT TO DPW IN THE QUARTER ENDING 6/30/78 INCLUDE ALL REPORTS YOU HAVE RECEIVED OF SUSPECTED ABUSE?

5 6

IF NO, WHY NOT:

(A) LACK OF STAFF RESOURCES 3

(B) TOO MUCH PAPER WORK 3

(C) FORM TOO COMPLEX 2

(D) REPORTING TO STATE AGENCY IS NOT RELEVANT TO PROVIDING SERVICE 2

(E) DIFFICULTY IN OBTAINING THE FORM 0

(F) OTHER (EXPLAIN) NO TIME; DON'T GET AROUND TO IT; FORGET

D. HOW COULD THE REPORT BE MADE MORE RELEVANT?

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2. TITLE XX REPORTING

A. DOES THE NUMBER OF CHILD PROTECTION CASES REPORTED TO DPW THROUGH THE TITLE XX INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 6/30/78 CORRESPOND WITH YOUR CHILD PROTECTION COUNT?

6 5

B. IN YOUR AGENCY, WHICH TITLE XX GOAL IS ROUTINELY USED WHEN A CASE IS OPENED?

GOAL I	_____
GOAL II	<u>1</u>
GOAL IIIA	<u>11</u>
GOAL IIIB	<u>4</u>
GOAL IV	<u>1</u>
GOAL V	_____

C. IF THE RISK FACTOR (HARM TO THE CHILD) IS ELIMINATED, DO YOU CHANGE THE GOAL?

7 4

D. IF THERE IS ALREADY AN OPEN CASE WITH A GOAL OTHER THAN IIIA AND CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES ARE ADDED, DO YOU CHANGE THE GOAL?

6 5

E. PLAN FOR PERMANENCY

SINCE JULY 1, 1978 (MINN. STAT. 257.071) THERE IS A REQUIREMENT THAT THERE BE A PLAN FOR PERMANENCY FOR CHILDREN WITHIN 30 DAYS FOLLOWING PLACEMENT IN FOSTER FAMILY OR GROUP CARE HOMES.

1. IS YOUR AGENCY NOW MEETING THIS REQUIREMENT?

ALWAYS 6, USUALLY 5, SELDOM 0, NEVER 0

2. DO YOU HAVE A SYSTEM FOR DEVELOPING THIS PLAN FOR EVERY CHILD IN PLACEMENT BY JULY 1, 1979?

11 0

3. TO THE EXTENT THAT THIS REQUIREMENT HAS BEEN IMPLEMENTED, WHAT HAVE YOU OBSERVED?

A. PARENTS MORE INVOLVED IN PLACEMENT 6

B. PARENTS MORE AWARE OF RIGHTS, OBLIGATIONS, ETC. 6

C. PARENT MORE AWARE OF FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY 4

D. CHILD KNOWS WHEN HE/SHE WILL RETURN TO OWN HOME 5

E. CHILD UNDERSTANDS VISITATION RIGHTS 7

F. OTHER (EXPLAIN) 5-HAS FORCED PLANNING IN WRITING; 3-TOO EARLY TO TELL

---

F. RESOURCES

1. CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT TEAM

A. DO YOU HAVE A CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT TEAM?

IF YES, WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS IS IT USED FOR:

- (1) CASE CONSULTATION 7
- (2) PUBLIC EDUCATION 4
- (3) DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES 4
- (4) OTHER (EXPLAIN) PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION; INTERAGENCY COOPERATION; INTERDISCIPLINARY WORK AND TREATMENT

IF NO, HAVE YOU:

A. CONSIDERED ESTABLISHING A TEAM AND DECIDED AGAINST IT?  
(EXPLAIN) INFORMAL NETWORK WORKS; TOO LARGE GEOGRAPHIC AREA

B. CONSIDERED AND WORKING TOWARD A TEAM?

B. WHAT IS THE COMPOSITION OF THE TEAM?

- (1) LAW ENFORCEMENT 7
- (2) EDUCATION 7
- (3) COURTS 7
- (4) MINISTERS 1
- (5) PRIVATE AGENCIES 3
- (6) PUBLIC HEALTH 6
- (7) MEDICAL 4
- (8) COMMUNITY RESOURCES MENTAL HEALTH CENTER - 5 PRIVATE CHILD THERAPIST -1  
CAP - 1 PARENTS ANONYMOUS - 1  
PRIVATE ATTORNEY - 1
- (9) OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

C. HOW IS THE TEAM FINANCED?

- (1) ALL SERVICES DONATED
- (2) COUNTY WELFARE DEPARTMENT
- (3) PAID BY TEAM MEMBERS
- (4) OTHER (EXPLAIN) \_\_\_\_\_

D. DOES THE TEAM:

- (1) DEVELOP RESOURCES
- (2) IMPROVE REFERRAL PROCESS
- (3) RESULT IN BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF FUNCTIONS OF DIFFERENT AGENCIES
- (4) HELP SERVE CHILDREN WHO MIGHT OTHERWISE FALL THROUGH THE CRACKS
- (5) STAFF ALL CASES

- (6) STAFF SELECTED CASES  
(7) STAFF CRISIS CASES  
(8) STAFF SUBSTANTIATED CASES ONLY

4	2	1
3	3	1
4	2	1

E. RESULTS OF THE TEAM (CHECK ONE OR MORE)

- (1) DEVELOPS A BETTER TREATMENT PLAN 6  
(2) DEVELOPS RESOURCES 4  
(3) MOBILIZES MORE RESOURCES IN WORKING WITH A FAMILY 6  
(4) IMPROVES THE REFERRAL PROCESS 6  
(5) PROVIDES MORE IN-HOME SERVICES 4  
(6) PREVENTS OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENTS 2  
(7) RESULTS JUSTIFY THE AMOUNT OF TIME SPENT 5  
(8) CLARIFIES AGENCY ROLES OF MEMBERS 7  
(9) DEFUSES PROTECTIVE SERVICES WORKER'S RESPONSIBILITY 2  
(10) RESULTS IN MORE COMPLAINTS OR REFERRALS 4  
(11) CRISIS SITUATIONS ARE LESS FREQUENT 1  
(12) CASES COME TO AGENCY ATTENTION SOONER 4  
(13) PREVENTS GAPS WHERE CHILDREN ARE NOT SERVED 5  
(14) OTHER (EXPLAIN) DEVELOPS BETTER PUBLIC INFORMATION TO COMMUNITY  
SUPPORT SERVICE TO WORKERS; FACILITATES INTRA AGENCY  
RELATIONSHIPS

2. AVAILABILITY AND USE OF RESOURCES

FACILITY	AVAILABLE		CONTRACT	ENOUGH		NEED
	YES	NO		YES	NO	
MENTAL HEALTH CENTER	11	0	2	6	5	
RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT-MENTALLY ILL - ADULT	10	1	1	6	5	
RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT-EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED CHILDREN	10	1	5	7	4	
RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT-MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN	11	0	3	8	3	
RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT-CHEMICALLY DEPENDENT	11	0	7	7	4	
DETOX	10	1	3	9	2	
GROUP HOME	10	1	6	6	5	
EMERGENCY SHELTER	11	0	3	8	3	
PRIVATE SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES	11	0	4	9	2	
PSYCHOLOGICAL/PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES	11	0	1	8	3	
FOSTER FAMILY HOMES	11	0	1	2	9	
DAY CARE	11	0	3	6	5	

A. DO YOU HAVE A POLICY AUTHORIZING THE USE OF EMERGENCY SHELTERS?

☒ 10 ☒ 1

B. WHO IS AUTHORIZED TO PLACE CHILDREN IN AN EMERGENCY SHELTER? (COMPLETE ONE OR MORE)

☐ ☐

1. LAW ENFORCEMENT 8

2. CORRECTIONS 5

3. COUNTY WELFARE DEPARTMENT 11

4. JUDGE 3

5. OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. JUVENILE COURT

A. WHEN THERE HAS BEEN A FINDING OF DEPENDENCY OR NEGLECT, DOES YOUR AGENCY DEVELOP THE TREATMENT PLAN AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS?

ALWAYS 9, USUALLY 2, SELDOM \_\_\_\_\_, NEVER \_\_\_\_\_

B. AFTER A FINDING OF DEPENDENCY OR NEGLECT, DOES THE JUDGE ACCEPT YOUR AGENCY'S RECOMMENDATIONS?

ALWAYS 2, USUALLY 9, SELDOM \_\_\_\_\_, NEVER \_\_\_\_\_

C. IN THOSE INSTANCES WHEN THE JUDGE DOES NOT ACCEPT YOUR RECOMMENDATION, WHAT IS THE USUAL REASON:

1. COST INVOLVED 0

2. PLAN CONSIDERED NOT WELL DOCUMENTED 3

3. OTHER JUDGE DISAGREES WITH PLAN; JUDGE HAS BETTER PLAN; ATTORNEYS

NEGOTIATE FOR BETTER PLAN; CONTESTED HEARING

D. DOES THE JUDGE EVER DEVELOP A TREATMENT PLAN?

ALWAYS \_\_\_\_\_, USUALLY \_\_\_\_\_, SELDOM 11, NEVER \_\_\_\_\_

E. IS YOUR AGENCY CONSULTED IF THE JUDGE DEVELOPS A TREATMENT PLAN?

ALWAYS 4, USUALLY 3, SELDOM 2, NEVER 2

### 4. WOULD YOU DESCRIBE YOUR RELATIONSHIP WITH THE FOLLOWING AS:

	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR
COUNTY ATTORNEY	7	4		
SCHOOLS	6	4	1	
LAW ENFORCEMENT; POLICE	6	5		
SHERIFF	5	4	2	
HEALTH	6	4	1	
JUDGE	4	4	1	

5. DO YOU HAVE WRITTEN, FORMAL AGREEMENTS ON PROCEDURES FOR THE DELIVERY OF CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES WITH:

COUNTY ATTORNEY .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
SCHOOLS .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 10
<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>		
POLICE.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
SHERIFF.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
HEALTH.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 10

G. FUNDING

1. GENERALLY, WHO DECIDES WHAT FUNDING SOURCE IS USED TO PAY FOR SERVICES PROVIDED TO A SPECIFIC CLIENT?

- A. SOCIAL WORKER 8
- B. ACCOUNTING OFFICER 2
- C. SUPERVISOR 4
- D. DIRECTOR 2
- E. WELFARE BOARD 0

2. DO WORKERS KNOW THE FUNDING POLICY FOR: (CHECK ONE OR MORE)

- A. TITLE XX 11
- B. COST OF CARE 10
- C. AFDC-FC AND FCI 9
- D. CHILD WELFARE ASSISTANCE - STATE 6
- E. CHILD WELFARE ASSISTANCE - LOCAL 11
- F. SUBSIDIZED ADOPTION 7

3. IS THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SERVICE PLAN WITH THE FAMILY AFFECTED BY FUNDING CONSIDERATIONS?

☐ 8 ☐ 3

IF YES, WHAT ARE THE CONSIDERATIONS? (CHECK ONE OR MORE)

- A. AVAILABILITY OF FEDERAL FUNDS 4
- B. AVAILABILITY OF STATE FUNDS 4
- C. AVAILABILITY OF LOCAL FUNDS 5
- D. FAMILY ABILITY TO PAY 5
- E. AVAILABILITY OF THIRD PARTY PAYMENT 6
- F. COMPARISON OF COST OF SERVICE IN VARIOUS FACILITIES 5
- G. WELFARE BOARD POLICY 2
- H. OTHER (EXPLAIN) \_\_\_\_\_

4. DOES THE AGENCY CHANGE A PLAN AFTER IT HAS BEEN DEVELOPED WITH THE FAMILY, BECAUSE OF FUNDING CONSIDERATIONS?

ALWAYS \_\_\_\_\_, USUALLY \_\_\_\_\_, SELDOM 4, NEVER 7

IF OTHER THAN NEVER, CHECK THE MOST COMMON CHANGE:  
(COMPLETE ONE OR MORE)

- A. DENY RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT 3
- B. DENY GROUP HOME CARE \_\_\_\_\_
- C. DENY FOSTER FAMILY CARE \_\_\_\_\_
- D. REFER TO RESOURCE ON OUTPATIENT BASIS 1
- E. EXPECT AGENCY WORKER TO PROVIDE SERVICES 2
- F. CHANGE FACILITY RECOMMENDED 2
- G. OTHER (EXPLAIN) \_\_\_\_\_

5. DOES THE WELFARE BOARD CHANGE A PLAN AFTER IS HAS BEEN DEVELOPED WITH THE FAMILY, BECAUSE OF FUNDING CONSIDERATIONS?

ALWAYS \_\_\_\_\_, USUALLY \_\_\_\_\_, SELDOM 1, NEVER 10

IF OTHER THAN NEVER, CHECK THE MOST COMMON CHANGE (COMPLETE ONE OR MORE)

- A. DENY RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT 1
- B. DENY GROUP HOME CARE \_\_\_\_\_
- C. DENY FOSTER FAMILY CARE \_\_\_\_\_
- D. REFER TO RESOURCE ON OUTPATIENT BASIS \_\_\_\_\_
- E. EXPECT AGENCY WORKER TO PROVIDE ALL SERVICES \_\_\_\_\_
- F. CHANGE FACILITY RECOMMENDED \_\_\_\_\_
- G. OTHER (EXPLAIN) \_\_\_\_\_

H. HOMEMAKERS

1. DO YOU USE HOMEMAKER SERVICES IN CHILD PROTECTION SITUATIONS?

11 0 0

IF YES, PROVIDED BY:

HOMEMAKER ON STAFF 8  
PURCHASED 5

IF YES, WHAT IS THE FUNCTION OF THE HOMEMAKER? (CHECK ONE OR MORE)

- A. TEACH BETTER HOMEMAKING 10
- B. TEACH CHILD REARING SKILLS 10
- C. ASSIST WITH HOUSEWORK 7
- D. CASE CONSULTANT 7
- E. SUBSTITUTE PARENT 4
- F. OTHER (EXPLAIN) 1. PROTECTIVE PAYEE 2. TEACH MONEY MANAGEMENT  
3. HANDLE MONEY MANAGEMENT 4. TRANSPORTATION  
5. HEALTH NEEDS 6. NUTRITION



2. IS THE HOMEMAKER IN A CHILD PROTECTION CASE UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE SOCIAL WORKER RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CASE?

9 2 0

3. HAVE HOMEMAKERS ASSIGNED TO CHILD PROTECTION CASES HAD TRAINING IN CHILD PROTECTION?

9 2 0

I. PERSONNEL

1. WHAT TRAINING HAS THE AGENCY HAD IN CHILD PROTECTION IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. WHAT TRAINING WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

J. ISSUES

DISCUSS THE FOLLOWING ITEMS AND REQUEST COMMENTS ON PROBLEMS OR CONCERNS. ADD ANY ADDITIONAL ISSUES THE AGENCY MAY HAVE.

- A. DATA PRIVACY
- B. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY DPW
- C. WHAT ASSISTANCE IS NEEDED FROM DPW
- D. IMPLEMENTING LAWS AND RULES
- E. COMMUNITY SUPPORT FOR THE CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEM

1. ATTITUDES:

- A. COMMUNITY
- B. PARENTS
- C. COURTS
- D. LAW ENFORCEMENT

F. CHILD VS PARENTS RIGHTS

G. POSSIBLE LEGISLATION ON SEPARATE OPERATIONAL PLAN FOR CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES.

CASE READING SCHEDULE

EXHIBIT 2

COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_ REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ CASE # \_\_\_\_\_

PRIMARY CLIENT \_\_\_\_\_ MINOR CHILDREN IN FAMILY \_\_\_\_\_

CHILDREN RECEIVING PROTECTIVE SERVICES, AS OF 6/30/78.

CHILDREN	AGE	AGE	SEX	ETHNICITY
A. 575	1-UNKNOWN 18-1	27-12 47-13	Female-276	489 - Caucasian 1- UNKNOWN
B.	26-2 32-3	44-14 42-15	Male-299	54 - Indian
C.	25-4 23-5	53-16 44-17		9 - Mexican
D.	24-6 26-7	31-18 2-19		18 - Black
E.	26-8 23-9	1-20 5-UNKNOWN		1 - Korean
F.	32-10 23-11			3 - Vietnamese

I. PREVIOUS SOCIAL SERVICE ACTIVITY

YES NO N/A

A. DATE CURRENT PROTECTIVE SERVICES BEGAN 18 Services

☐

B. PRIOR TO THE ABOVE DATE, WERE:

1. CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES OFFERED TO THIS FAMILY?

☒ 122 ☒ 180 ☐

2. SOCIAL SERVICES GIVEN TO THIS FAMILY?

☒ 152 ☒ 150 ☐

IF YES, LIST: 16) Residential T.M. - 15 17) Social + Recreational - 2 18) Transportation - 2

1) Adoption - 4 4) DAC - 5 7) Employability - 8 10) Health - 2 13) Legal - 4  
2) Chore - 2 5) Day Care - 9 8) Family Planning - 3 11) Homemaking - 14 14) Money Management - 4  
3) Counseling - 92 6) Education - 4 9) Foster Care - 51 12) Housing - 2 15) Protection - 51  
(Children) (Children)

3. RISK FACTORS IDENTIFIED IN THIS FAMILY? IDENTIFY BY CODE \_\_\_\_\_

☐ ☐ ☐

FAMILY

PARENTAL CAPACITY

- A. BROKEN FAMILY
- B. FAMILY DISCORD
- C. INSUFFICIENT INCOME/MISUSE OF ADEQUATE INCOME
- D. NEW BABY IN HOME/PREGNANCY
- E. HEAVY CONTINUOUS CHILD CARE RESPONSIBILITY
- F. PHYSICAL ABUSE OF SPOUSE/FIGHTING
- G. PARENTAL HISTORY OF ABUSE AS A CHILD
- H. RECENT RELOCATION
- I. INADEQUATE HOUSING
- J. SOCIAL ISOLATION

- K. LOSS OF CONTROL DURING DISCIPLINE
- L. LACK OF TOLERANCE TO CHILD'S DISOBEDIENCE AND PROVOCATION
- M. INCAPACITY DUE TO PHYSICAL HANDICAP/CHRONIC ILLNESS
- N. ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE
- O. DRUG DEPENDENCE
- P. MENTAL RETARDATION
- Q. MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEM
- R. POLICE/COURT RECORD (EXCLUDING TRAFFIC)
- S. NORMAL AUTHORITARIAN METHOD OF DISCIPLINE
- T. OTHER

II. INTAKE/INITIAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE PLAN

89

(IF PRIOR TO 6/30/1976, DISREGARD SECTION II AND PROCEED TO SECTION III)

A. INTAKE

1. SOURCE OF INITIAL REPORT - IDENTIFY BY CODE \_\_\_\_\_

☐ ☐ ☐

- |  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 3-A. PRIVATE PHYSICIAN                     | 12-K. COURT                 |
| 3-B. HOSPITAL/CLINIC PHYSICIAN             | 13-L. LAW ENFORCEMENT       |
| 3-C. HOSPITAL/CLINIC PERSONNEL             | M. CORONER/MEDICAL EXAMINER |
| 1-D. NURSE                                 | 2-N. VICTIM                 |
| 2-E. SCHOOL NURSE                          | 10-O. RELATIVE              |
| 4-F. TEACHER                               | P. SIBLING                  |
| 8-G. OTHER SCHOOL PERSONNEL                | 12-R. PARENT/SUBSTITUTE     |
| 2-H. DAY CARE, HEADSTART, BABYSITTER, ETC. | S. ANONYMOUS                |
| 12-I. PUBLIC SOCIAL AGENCY                 | 10-T. FRIEND/NEIGHBOR       |
| 4-J. PRIVATE SOCIAL AGENCY                 | Q-U. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____  |

2. IF THIS CASE IS OPEN FOR PROTECTIVE SERVICES BECAUSE OF CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT, DID THE AGENCY RESPOND TO THE COMPLAINT WITHIN THE TIME REQUIRED BY DPW RULE 207?

44 17 141

(24 HOURS FOR ALLEGED PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL ABUSE)  
(72 HOURS FOR ALLEGED NEGLECT)

3. IF APPROPRIATE, WAS THE NATIONAL STUDY ON CHILD NEGLECT AND ABUSE REPORTING COMPLETED AND SENT TO THE STATE AGENCY.  
(ABUSE ONLY)

25 21 157

4. IF APPROPRIATE, WAS THE COMPLAINT CLASSIFIED AS SUBSTANTIATED, UNSUBSTANTIATED, OR CANNOT BE SUBSTANTIATED.

30 13 159

5. IF THE COMPLAINT WAS CLASSIFIED AS UNSUBSTANTIATED, WAS THE INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPLAINT DESTROYED WITHIN 90 DAYS OF RECEIVING THE COMPLAINT.

☐ 7 193

6. IF THE COMPLAINT WAS CLASSIFIED AS CANNOT BE SUBSTANTIATED, WAS THE INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPLAINT DESTROYED WITHIN 1 YEAR OF RECEIVING THE COMPLAINT.

☐ 3 199

7. ALLEGED PERPETRATOR - IDENTIFY BY CODE \_\_\_\_\_

70

- |                      |                         |              |
|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 4-A. NATURAL CHILD   | 1-F. SIBLING            | K. TEACHER   |
| B. ADOPTED CHILD     | G. BABYSITTER/CHILDCARE | 23-L. FATHER |
| 1-C. STEPCHILD       | 1-H. OTHER RELATIVE     | 24-M. MOTHER |
| 1-D. FOSTER CHILD    | I. BOY FRIEND           | 2-O. OTHER   |
| E. GRANDPARENT/CHILD | J. INSTITUTION STAFF    |              |

8. MARITAL STATUS OF PARENT(S)/SUBSTITUTE(S) - IDENTIFY BY CODE \_\_\_\_\_

☐

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| 66-A. LEGAL MARRIAGE     | 4-E. WIDOW/WIDOWER                     |
| 3-B. CONSENSUAL UNION    | F. MARRIAGE PARTNER TEMPORARILY ABSENT |
| 14-C. NEVER MARRIED      | G. MARRIAGE PARTNER PERMANENTLY ABSENT |
| 34-D. DIVORCED/SEPARATED | 2-H. UNKNOWN                           |

9. LEGAL STATUS OF CHILDREN:

CHILDREN	NONE	VOLUNTARY PLACEMENT	PROTECTIVE SUPERVISION	LEGAL CUSTODY
307	197	33	18	59

10. CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN RECEIVING PROTECTIVE SERVICES:

CHILDREN	MENTAL RETARD.	EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS	PHYSICAL HANDICAP	CHRONIC ILLNESS	DELIN- QUENCY	TRUANCY	DEPENDENCY/ ABANDONED	INCORRE- SIBILITY	RUN AWAY	OTHER
293	14	38	6	4	37	20	36	29	13	96

11. RISK FACTORS - IDENTIFY BY CODE \_\_\_\_\_

YES NO N/A  
☐

FAMILY

- 74-A. BROKEN FAMILY
- 53-B. FAMILY DISCORD
- 21-C. INSUFFICIENT INCOME/MISUSE OF ADEQUATE INCOME
- 12-D. NEW BABY IN HOME/PREGNANCY
- 11-E. HEAVY CONTINUOUS CHILD CARE RESPONSIBILITY
- 14-F. PHYSICAL ABUSE OF SPOUSE/FIGHTING
- 9-G. PARENTAL HISTORY OF ABUSE AS A CHILD
- 10-H. RECENT RELOCATION
- 12-I. INADEQUATE HOUSING
- 4-J. SOCIAL ISOLATION

PARENTAL CAPACITY

- 29-K. LOSS OF CONTROL DURING DISCIPLINE
- 33-L. LACK OF TOLERANCE TO CHILD'S DISOBEDIENCE AND PROVOCATION
- 9-M. INCAPACITY DUE TO PHYSICAL HANDICAP/CHRONIC ILLNESS
- 48-N. ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE
- 8-O. DRUG DEPENDENCE
- 5-P. MENTAL RETARDATION
- 26-Q. MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEM
- 7-R. POLICE/COURT RECORD (EXCLUDING TRAFFIC)
- 3-S. NORMAL AUTHORITARIAN METHOD OF DISCIPLINE
- 32-T. OTHER

12. TITLE XX ELIGIBILITY CODE (01-54)(01-1-14)(02-2)(11-15)(11-2-1)(11-3-8)(12-6)(12-3-4)(14-42)(14-3-16)(20-4)(20-3-8)(19X-1)
13. TITLE XX GOAL \_\_\_\_\_ (111-A-109)(111-B-49)(1-3)(11-7)(IV-5)(V-3)

B. INITIAL SERVICE PLAN

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

1. THE INITIAL SERVICE PLAN IDENTIFIES THE FOLLOWING:

- A. RISK FACTORS
- B. THE PROBLEM
- C. MUTUAL EXPECTATIONS/GOALS
- D. SERVICES TO BE PROVIDED
- E. PLANNED FREQUENCY OF CONTACTS
- F. REASSESSMENT DATE

176 21  
188 9  
64 33  
88 9  
70 27  
42 55

2. TITLE XX SERVICES IDENTIFIED IN INITIAL SERVICE PLAN ARE:

FAMILY MEMBER	SERVICES	PROVIDER
408	Protection - 212 Counseling - 175 Foster Care - 78 Health - 16 Res. Trmt. - 15 Day Care - 8 Transportation - 7 Money Management - 7 Mental Health - 6 Employability - 3	Homemaker - 9 Educational - 5 Housing - 4 Adoption - 1 Family Planning - 2 Chore - 1 Legal - 1 Social + Recreational - 1 D.A. - 1

3. THE GOAL FOR THE CHILD IS:

CHILD	REMAIN IN HOME TEMPORARILY	OUT-OF-HOME	REFERRED FOR ADOPTION	PERMANENT FC
310	269	131	3	7

4. THE INITIAL SERVICE PLAN APPEARS TO BE REALISTIC.

182 15 ☐

III. CURRENT CASE PLAN

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

IF NONE, DOES THIS APPEAR TO BE APPROPRIATE?

31 34 ☐

(IF NONE, DISREGARD SECTION III AND PROCEED TO SECTION IV.)

A. 1. MARITAL STATUS OF PARENT(S)/SUBSTITUTE(S) - IDENTIFY BY CODE \_\_\_\_\_

- 11-A. LEGAL MARRIAGE
- 3-B. CONSENSUAL UNION
- 22-C. NEVER MARRIED
- 19-D. DIVORCED/SEPARATED
- 9-E. WIDOW/WIDOWER
- 3-F. MARRIAGE PARTNER TEMPORARILY ABSENT
- 1-G. MARRIAGE PARTNER PERMANENTLY ABSENT
- 13-H. UNKNOWN

2. TITLE XX ELIGIBILITY CODE (01-70)(01-1-17)(01-1-1)(03-1)(06-5) ☐ ☐
3. TITLE XX GOAL (06-1-2)(11-24)(11-2-6-)(11-3-7)(12-6)(12-3-2)(14-36)(14-1-3)(14-2-2) ☐ ☐
- (20-2)(20-3-)(20-4-1)(14-3-16)
4. LEGAL STATUS OF CHILDREN: (111-A-144)(111-B-55)(1-2)(11-8)(1V-7)(V-5)

CHILDREN	NONE	VOLUNTARY PLACEMENT	PROTECTIVE SUPERVISION	LEGAL CUSTODY
417	160	47	45	165

5. CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN CURRENTLY RECEIVING PROTECTIVE SERVICES:

CHILDREN	MENTAL RETARD.	EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS	PHYSICAL HANDICAP	CHRONIC ILLNESS	DELINQUENCY	TRUANCY	DEPENDENCY/ABANDONED	INCORRE- GIBILITY	RUN- AWAY	OTHER
319	41	62	14	3	41	18	38	38	30	38

6. RISK FACTORS - IDENTIFY BY CODE \_\_\_\_\_



FAMILY

- 102-A. BROKEN FAMILY  
 38-B. FAMILY DISCORD  
 38-C. INSUFFICIENT INCOME/MISUSE OF ADEQUATE INCOME  
 11-D. NEW BABY IN HOME/PREGNANCY  
 12-E. HEAVY CONTINUOUS CHILD CARE RESPONSIBILITY  
 11-F. PHYSICAL ABUSE OF SPOUSE/FIGHTING  
 4-G. PARENTAL HISTORY OF ABUSE AS A CHILD  
 11-H. RECENT RELOCATION  
 14-I. INADEQUATE HOUSING  
 10-J. SOCIAL ISOLATION

PARENTAL CAPACITY

- 29-K. LOSS OF CONTROL DURING DISCIPLINE  
 29-L. LACK OF TOLERANCE TO CHILD'S DISOBEDIENCE AND PROVOCATION  
 23-M. INCAPACITY DUE TO PHYSICAL HANDICAP/CHRONIC ILLNESS  
 49-N. ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE  
 12-O. DRUG DEPENDENCE  
 7-P. MENTAL RETARDATION  
 43-Q. MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEM  
 13-R. POLICE/COURT RECORD (EXCLUDING TRAFFIC)  
 2-S. NORMAL AUTHORITARIAN METHOD OF DISCIPLINE  
 46-T. OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

7. WAS THE PREVIOUS SERVICE PLAN ASSESSED?

205 30

8. THE CURRENT SERVICE PLAN IDENTIFIES THE FOLLOWING:

A. RISK FACTORS

205 30

B. THE PROBLEM

209 26

C. MUTUAL EXPECTATIONS/GOALS

182 53

D. SERVICES TO BE PROVIDED

210 25

E. PLANNED FREQUENCY OF CONTACTS

168 67

F. REASSESSMENT DATE

73 62

9. TITLE XX SERVICES IDENTIFIED IN CURRENT SERVICE PLAN:

FAMILY MEMBER	SERVICE	PROVIDER
521	Protection - 263	CD - 4
	Counseling - 208	Camping - 2
	Foster Care - 130	Legal - 2
	Res. Trmt - 31	UM - 1
	Day Care - 18	Employment - 1
	Transportation - 13	MI - 1
	Health - 8	Chore - 2
	Homemaker - 10	
	Education - 4	
	Housing - 3	
	DAC - 30	
	Mental Health - 3	

10. THE GOAL FOR THE CHILD IS:

CHILD	REMAIN IN HOME	TEMPORARILY OUT OF HOME	REFERRED FOR ADOPTION	PERMANENT FC
405	210	135	11	49

11. THIS CASE WAS REVIEWED BY A CHILD ABUSE/CASE CONSULTATION TEAM?

42 9 184

12. A CASE MANAGER IS IDENTIFIED IN THIS SERVICE PLAN?

13. THE CURRENT SERVICE PLAN APPEARS TO BE REALISTIC?

201 34

14. THE CASE RECORD INDICATES PROGRESS TOWARD PREVIOUS GOALS?

163 72

15. THE CASE RECORD INDICATES THAT THE SITUATION OF THE CHILD, IN THE LAST YEAR, HAS:

CHILD	IMPROVED	REMAINED STABLE	DETERIORATED
422	160	190	72

16. THE CASE RECORD INDICATES THAT THE SITUATION FOR THE FAMILY OF THE CHILD, IN THE LAST YEAR, HAS:

FAMILY	IMPROVED	REMAINED STABLE	DETERIORATED
255	51	134	70

17. COMPLETE GRID BELOW:

- A. IDENTIFY THE CURRENT SITUATION OF THE CHILD.  
 B. IDENTIFY WHETHER THE AGENCY HAS FULFILLED ITS RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE LAST YEAR.

A  
SITUATION

B  
AGENCY RESPONSIBILITY

CHILD	SITUATION SATISFACTORY	SITUATION UNSATISFACTORY	AGENCY FULFILLED RESPONSIBILITIES	AGENCY DID NOT FULFILL RESPONSIBILITY
417	302	115	346	71



18. COMPLETE GRID BELOW:

A. IDENTIFY THE CURRENT SITUATION OF THE FAMILY.

B. IDENTIFY WHETHER THE AGENCY HAS FULFILLED ITS RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE LAST YEAR.

A  
SITUATION

B  
AGENCY RESPONSIBILITY

FAMILY	SITUATION SATISFACTORY	SITUATION UNSATISFACTORY	AGENCY FULFILLED RESPONSIBILITIES	AGENCY DID NOT FULFILL RESPONSIBILITIES
244	125	119	206	38

IV. TERMINATION OF CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICE:

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

N/A

☐

(IF NONE, CHECK N/A BOX, AND DISREGARD THIS SECTION)

A. THE CASE RECORD INDICATES THE REASON FOR TERMINATION IS:

CHILD	GOAL ATTAINED	FAMILY MOVED	VOLUNTARY CHILD PROTECTION NO LONGER WANTED	CHILD REACHED MAJORITY	CHILD DIED	CHILD ADOPTED	OTHER
93	39	29	2	5	2	2	14

B. 1. THE CASE RECORD INDICATES THAT THE SITUATION FOR THE FAMILY OF THE CHILD, AT TERMINATION OF CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES, HAS:

FAMILY	IMPROVED	REMAINED STABLE	DETERIORATED
74	39	31	14

2. COMPLETE GRID BELOW:

- A. IDENTIFY THE SITUATION OF THE CHILD, UPON TERMINATION OF CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES.
- B. IDENTIFY WHETHER THE AGENCY HAS FULFILLED ITS RESPONSIBILITIES UPON THE TERMINATION OF CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES.

A  
SITUATION

B  
AGENCY RESPONSIBILITY

CHILD	SITUATION SATISFACTORY	SITUATION UNSATISFACTORY	AGENCY FULFILLED RESPONSIBILITIES	AGENCY DID NOT FULFILL RESPONSIBILITIES
74	48	26	59	15



## JUVENILE COURT JUDGE INTERVIEW

NAME OF RESOURCE PERSON \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION \_\_\_\_\_ NAME OF REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS PERTAIN TO YOUR EXPERIENCE DURING THE LAST YEAR.

## A. EMERGENCY SERVICES

YES NO

1. HAS THE COUNTY AGENCY WORKED OUT A PROCEDURE WITH YOU TO ENABLE THE AGENCY TO OBTAIN AN EMERGENCY COURT ORDER ON A CHILD PROTECTION SITUATION IF LAW ENFORCEMENT IS NOT INVOLVED?

9	2
---	---

2. IS THIS PROCEDURE WORKING SATISFACTORILY?

11	0
----	---

IF NO, EXPLAIN COMMENT - IN CHANGING COURT SYSTEM, BETTER PROCEDURE

SHOULD BE DEVELOPED

3. ARE YOU AWARE OF FACILITIES IN THE COUNTY THAT PROVIDE EMERGENCY CARE TO CHILDREN NEEDING PROTECTION?

10	1
----	---

A. ARE THEY ADEQUATE? ONE - FOSTER CARE ONLY, MORE ON CALL FOSTER HOMES, SYSTEM WHEN HAVE TO ACT FAST, NEEDS SHELTER AND SECURE FACILITY

8	3
---	---

4. IS THE COUNTY AGENCY PROVIDING GOOD EMERGENCY SOCIAL SERVICES TO CHILDREN NEEDING PROTECTION?

11	0
----	---

IF NO, EXPLAIN \_\_\_\_\_

## B. COURT HEARING

1. ARE COUNTY AGENCY WORKERS SKILLED IN PROVIDING TESTIMONY ON:

A	U	S	N
---	---	---	---

A. FACTS OF THE CASE

6	5	0	0
---	---	---	---

B. RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE COURT

6	4	1	0
---	---	---	---

2. WHEN A COUNTY WORKER TESTIFIES IN COURT, IS SHE/HE WELL PREPARED?

5	5	1	0
---	---	---	---

IF NO, EXPLAIN INVESTIGATE TECHNIQUE NOT GOOD AS SHOULD BE PERHAPS AGENCIES NEED INVESTIGATORS - TIME LIMITS BEYOND CONTROL LEAD TO POORLY PREPARED TESTIMONY - WORKERS EVIDENCE IS OFTEN HEAR SAY - WORKERS DON'T ALWAYS KNOW RULES OF EVIDENCE - WORKERS TEND TO WANT TO BE JUDGES INSTEAD (OVER)

3. DO YOU REQUIRE A HEARING ON ALL CASES WHERE LEGAL CUSTODY OR PROTECTION SUPERVISION IS RENEWED OR TERMINATED? RENEWED 1 - TERMINATED 11

4	7
---	---

IF NO, IN WHAT INSTANCES DO YOU NOT HAVE A HEARING:

A. COUNTY AGENCY RECOMMENDS CONTINUANCE IN WRITING 1

B. CHILD IN LONG TERM TREATMENT 1

C. PARENTS IN LONG TERM TREATMENT OR INCARCERATION 1

D. OTHER IF HEARING IS REQUESTED

OF INVESTIGATOR OR REPORTER - WORKERS AND TEAMS WANTS JUDGE TO RUBBER STAMP  
RECOMMENDATION - DON'T FULLY UNDERSTAND ROLE OF COURT, NEED TRAINING ON COURT  
PROCEDURES - ARE BETTER TRAINED ON RECORDING THAN FACTS

ALWAYS USUALLY SELDOM NEVER

CLIENT REPRESENTATION

Yes No

1. DO YOU APPOINT A GUARDIAN AD LITEM FOR EACH CHILD COMING INTO COURT? 8 3
- IF NO, EXPLAIN IF WANT, IF NEED, IF CONFLICT BETWEEN PARENT AND CHILD OR INDIFFERENCE OF PARENTS, IF CONTESTED
2. ARE PARENTS REPRESENTED BY LEGAL COUNSEL? 2 9
- IF WANT, ALWAYS, OTHERWISE DEPENDS ON CASE, IF TRAIL
3. IF PARENTS ARE NOT REPRESENTED, DO YOU APPOINT COUNSEL? UNLESS REQUESTED OR FINANCIALLY UNABLE TO OBTAIN OWN ATTORNEY. 3 3 4 1

SERVICE PLAN

1. DO YOU EXPECT THE COUNTY AGENCY TO DEVELOP AND RECOMMEND A TREATMENT (SERVICE) PLAN BEFORE COMING TO COURT? 10 1
2. DO YOU EVER DEVELOP A TREATMENT PLAN? 6 5
- IF YES, DO YOU CONSULT WITH THE COUNTY AGENCY ABOUT SERVICES? 6 0
- IF YES, DO YOU CONSULT WITH THE COUNTY AGENCY ABOUT THE FUNDING NECESSARY TO CARRY OUT THE TREATMENT PLAN? 9 2
3. HOW OFTEN DO YOU AGREE WITH THE AGENCY'S RECOMMENDATION ON THE FOLLOWING:
- |  | 2 | 9  |   |   | N/A |
|--|---|----|---|---|-----|
| A. PROTECTIVE SUPERVISION  | 2 | 9  |   |   |     |
| B. LEGAL CUSTODY TO COUNTY AGENCY  | 2 | 9  |   |   |     |
| C. LEGAL CUSTODY TO SOMEONE BESIDES AGENCY                                     | 1 | 7  |   | 1 | 2   |
| D. CHILD'S PLACEMENT WITH RELATIVE   | 1 | 10 |   |   |     |
| E. CHILD'S PLACEMENT IN LICENSED FACILITY                                      | 1 | 9  | 1 |   |     |
| F. GUARDIANSHIP TO THE COMMISSIONER  | 1 | 10 |   |   |     |
| G. FAMILY TO RECEIVE SPECIFIC SERVICES (E.G., COUNSELING, CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY) | 2 | 9  |   |   |     |
| H. CHILD TO RECEIVE SPECIFIC SERVICES (E.G., DAY CARE, RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT)  | 2 | 8  | 1 |   |     |
4. WHEN RIGHTS OF PARENTS ARE TERMINATED, DO YOU REQUIRE A PLAN FOR PERMANENCY FOR THE CHILD; I.E., PERMANENT FOSTER CARE, PLACEMENT WITH A RELATIVE, ADOPTION? STATE GUARDIANSHIP WOULD MAKE PLAN, COURT SERVICE ARE ENDED - JUDGE HAS NOTHING MORE TO SAY. 7 4

REPORTS TO COURT

1. ARE AGENCY REPORTS TO THE COURT ON TIME? 3 8
2. ARE COURT REQUESTED REPORTS COMPLETE? 4 7
- IF NO, EXPLAIN SOMETIMES CUSTODY STUDIES ARE LATE.

ASSESSMENT

1. ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH THE SOCIAL SERVICES GIVEN CHILDREN NEEDING PROTECTION? 3 7 1
- EXPLAIN IMPROVEMENT IN AGENCY IN LAST YEAR - BAR ASSOCIATION NOT ORIENTED TO  
TO CHILD PROTECTION TRAINING NEEDED FOR AGENCY WORKERS STATEWIDE BY PROFESSIONALS.



COUNTY ATTORNEY INTERVIEW

NAME OF RESOURCE PERSON \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
POSITION \_\_\_\_\_ NAME OF REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_  
COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_

YES NO N/A

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS PERTAIN TO YOUR EXPERIENCE DURING THE LAST YEAR.

1. HAS THE COUNTY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE PROVIDED TRAINING TO COUNTY AGENCY STAFF ON:

A. ADMISSABLE EVIDENCE	10	1
B. PROVIDING TESTIMONY	11	
C. PREPARING PETITIONS	6	5
D. WHAT CONSTITUTES A CASE FOR PETITION	10	1
E. DOCUMENTATION	10	1
F. COURT PROCEDURE	9	2

2. DO YOU CONSULT WITH AGENCY STAFF ON THE POSSIBILITY OF FILING A PETITION ALLEGING DEPENDENCY OR NEGLECT?

11 0

3. HOW OFTEN DO THE FOLLOWING CONSIDERATIONS ENTER INTO YOUR DECISION TO FILE A PETITION FOR DEPENDENCY OR NEGLECT:

	<u>ALWAYS</u>	<u>USUALLY</u>	<u>SELDOM</u>	<u>NEVER</u>
A. PHYSICAL RISK OF CHILD	10	1		
B. PHYSICAL INJURY TO CHILD	11			
C. EMOTIONAL CONDITION OF CHILD	5	5	1	
D. ADMISSABILITY OF EVIDENCE	7	2		2
E. KNOWLEDGE OF JUDGE'S POSITION ON CHILD PROTECTION CASES	1	6	2	2
F. COUNTY AGENCY RECOMMENDATION	6	5		
G. COMMUNITY ATTITUDES	3	5		3

4. ARE COUNTY WORKERS WELL PREPARED WITH THE FACTS WHEN THEY COME TO YOU FOR A PETITION ALLEGING DEPENDENCY OR NEGLECT?

1 10

5. HOW OFTEN DO YOU ASSIST THE COUNTY STAFF IN PREPARING A CASE BEFORE GOING TO A HEARING?

10

COMMENTS: CONFER, BUT DON'T ASSIST BECAUSE OF DATA  
PRIVACY - TALK TO BEFORE GOING TO COURT

6. ARE WORKERS PREPARED TO RECOMMEND A TREATMENT PLAN AFTER A FINDING OF DEPENDENCY OR NEGLECT?  
COUNTY ATTORNEY IGNORED WHEN DIFFERENCE OF OPINION

6 4 1



7. HOW OFTEN ARE COUNTY AGENCY RECOMMENDATIONS ACCEPTED BY THE JUDGE WHEN THE RECOMMENDATION INVOLVES:

A. PROTECTIVE SUPERVISION	2	9			
B. LEGAL CUSTODY	2	9			
C. PLACEMENT WITH RELATIVE	3	8			
D. TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS	1	10			
E. FAMILY TO RECEIVE SPECIFIC SERVICES (E.G., COUNSELING, CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY)	5	5	1		
F. CHILD TO RECEIVE SPECIFIC SERVICES (E.G., RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT, DAY CARE)	2	9			
G. PROTECTIVE CUSTODY PENDING COURT HEARING	3	8			

8. IN WHAT INSTANCES WOULD YOU BRING CRIMINAL CHARGES AGAINST AN ALLEGED PERPETRATOR?

A. CHILD BADLY INJURED PHYSICALLY	6	3	1	1
B. CHILD BADLY INJURED EMOTIONALLY	1	6	2	2
C. CHILD DIED	6	4		1
D. PERPETRATOR UNCOOPERATIVE IN ACCEPTING TREATMENT OR SERVICES	1	8		2
E. ALL SUBSTANTIATED CASES OF NEGLECT WHERE THE PERPETRATOR IS IDENTIFIED	2	4	3	2
F. ALL SUBSTANTIATED CASES OF ABUSE WHERE THE PERPETRATOR IS IDENTIFIED	3	4	4	
G. LAW ENFORCEMENT RECOMMENDATION	2	8	1	
H. STRONG SUPPORTING EVIDENCE FOR CRIMINAL CASE	3	6	2	
I. REPEATED INJURY OF CHILD BY SAME PERPETRATOR	5	5	1	
J. INJURY OF MORE THAN ONE CHILD BY SAME PERPETRATOR	5	5	1	
K. SEXUAL ASSAULT	6	3	2	
L. OTHER _____	1	2		

9. ARE YOU A MEMBER OF A CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT TEAM?

YES 6 NO 1 N/A 4

IF NO, WHY? \_\_\_\_\_

10. DESCRIBE THE COUNTY ATTORNEY'S RELATIONSHIP WITH THE COUNTY AGENCY?

EXCELLENT 6 GOOD 1 FAIR 1 POOR \_\_\_\_\_

(3 DID NOT RESPOND)

# HEALTH RESOURCE INTERVIEW

NAME OF RESOURCE PERSON \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION \_\_\_\_\_ NAME OF REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS PERTAIN TO YOUR EXPERIENCE DURING THE LAST YEAR.

- |   | Yes                              | No  |                                |                                |
|---|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. ARE HEALTH PERSONNEL REPRESENTED ON A CHILD ABUSE/CHILD NEGLECT TEAM?  | <input type="text" value="7"/>   | <input type="text" value="4"/>                                    |                                |                                |
| 2. IS THE TEAM EFFECTIVE?   | <input type="text" value="7"/>   | <input type="text" value="0"/>                                    |                                |                                |
| IF No, WHY _____  |                                  |   |                                |                                |
| 3. WHOM DO HEALTH PERSONNEL CALL WHEN MAKING A DECISION ON WHETHER TO MAKE A FORMAL COMPLAINT OR NOT.                                   |                                  |   |                                |                                |
| A. LAW ENFORCEMENT <u>1</u>   |                                  |   |                                |                                |
| B. COUNTY WELFARE <u>10</u>   |                                  |   |                                |                                |
| C. OTHER <u>NURSING SUPERVISOR</u>  |                                  |   |                                |                                |
| 4. IF YOU CONTACT THE COUNTY WELFARE DEPARTMENT, ARE YOU ENCOURAGED AND SUPPORTED IN MAKING A REPORT.                                   | A <input type="text" value="8"/> | U <input type="text" value="2"/> S <input type="text" value="1"/> |                                |                                |
| 5. DO HEALTH PERSONNEL PREFER TO REPORT A COMPLAINT OF CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT TO:   | <input type="text" value="5"/>   | <input type="text" value="5"/> <input type="text" value="1"/>     |                                |                                |
| A. LAW ENFORCEMENT _____  |                                  |   |                                |                                |
| B. COUNTY WELFARE <u>11</u>   |                                  |   |                                |                                |
| WHY <u>BELIEVE SOCIAL WORKER HAVE MORE EXPERTISE IN CHILD PROTECTION</u>  |                                  |   |                                |                                |
| <u>THAN LAW ENFORCEMENT NOT AS PUNITIVE - NOT AS FRIGHTENING TO CLIENT</u>  |                                  |   |                                |                                |
| <u>LESS THREATENING</u>   |                                  |   |                                |                                |
| 6. TO YOUR KNOWLEDGE, HAVE HEALTH PERSONNEL REPORTED ANY COMPLAINTS OF CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT IN THE LAST YEAR?                         | <input type="text" value="6"/>   | <input type="text" value="5"/>                                    |                                |                                |
| IF Yes:   | ALWAYS                           | USUALLY   | SELDOM                         | NEVER                          |
| A. DID YOU RECEIVE A FOLLOW-UP ON YOUR REPORT.  | <input type="text" value="3"/>   | <input type="text" value="2"/>                                    | <input type="text" value="1"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> |
| B. WERE YOU SATISFIED WITH THE RESPONSE.  | <input type="text" value="3"/>   | <input type="text" value="2"/>                                    | <input type="text" value="1"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> |
| 7. WHEN APPROPRIATE, ARE HEALTH PERSONNEL INCLUDED IN AN INVESTIGATION BEING MADE BY COUNTY WELFARE DEPARTMENT.                         | <input type="text" value="3"/>   | <input type="text" value="6"/>                                    | <input type="text" value="2"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> |
| 8. WHEN APPROPRIATE, ARE HEALTH PERSONNEL INCLUDED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A TREATMENT PLAN BY THE COUNTY WELFARE DEPARTMENT.             | <input type="text" value="3"/>   | <input type="text" value="5"/>                                    | <input type="text" value="3"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> |
| 9. WHEN APPROPRIATE, ARE HEALTH PERSONNEL ASKED FOR INPUT REGARDING THE CHILD'S PROGRESS/ADJUSTMENT/BEHAVIOR AFTER A PLAN IS DEVELOPED. | <input type="text" value="3"/>   | <input type="text" value="6"/>                                    | <input type="text" value="2"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> |

10. DESCRIBE THE RELATIONSHIP OF HEALTH PERSONNEL WITH THE COUNTY WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

EXCELLENT 5, GOOD 5, FAIR 1, POOR \_\_\_\_\_

11. ARE HEALTH PERSONNEL APPROPRIATELY USED IN THE DELIVERY OF CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICE?

ALWAYS 2, USUALLY 9, SELDOM \_\_\_\_\_, NEVER \_\_\_\_\_

YES NO

12. HAVE HEALTH PERSONNEL EVER BEEN ASKED TO PROVIDE IDENTIFICATION AND REFERRAL OF "HIGH RISK" FAMILIES TO AVAILABLE PROGRAMS AND SERVICES?

4 7

IF YES, BY WHOM MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS, RESEARCH STUDIES & PROJECTS, CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT TEAMS, HOSPITALS, COUNTY WELFARE DEPARTMENT

13. HAVE HEALTH PERSONNEL EVER BEEN ASKED TO PROVIDE PROGRAMS AND SERVICES (E.G., PARENTING CLASSES, INFANT STIMULATION PROGRAMS, PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING SERVICES, ETC.) FOR "HIGH RISK" FAMILIES.

9 2

IF YES, BY WHOM PUBLIC WELFARE, HOSPITAL, PHYSICIANS, SCHOOLS, PARENTING CLASSES, DAC, SPECIAL PROJECTS, CLERGY

14. HAVE HEALTH PERSONNEL RECEIVED TRAINING ON THE IDENTIFICATION AND REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT?

9 2

IF YES, BY WHOM DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS, DR. TEN BENZEL COUNTY WELFARE DEPARTMENT

IF YES, DID THE TRAINING INCLUDE INFORMATION ON THE FOLLOWING:

- A. THE DYNAMICS OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT 9
- B. INDICATORS OF POSSIBLE ABUSE AND NEGLECT 9
- C. THE PROVISIONS OF THE MINNESOTA REPORTING OF THE MALTREATMENT OF MINORS LAW (M.S. 626.556) 9
- D. THE NAME AND PHONE NUMBER OF THE PERSON(S) IN THE LOCAL WELFARE AGENCY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT TO WHOM REPORTS SHOULD BE MADE 9
- E. WHAT INFORMATION SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN A REPORT 9
- F. WHAT HAPPENS WHEN A REPORT IS MADE 9
- G. COMMUNITY RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR THE TREATMENT OF ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES 9

15. DO HEALTH PERSONNEL HAVE A WRITTEN POLICY REGARDING THEIR ROLE IN THE COMMUNITY CHILD PROTECTION PROGRAM INCLUDING IN-AGENCY IDENTIFICATION, REPORTING AND TREATMENT PROCEDURES.

5 6

16. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IN-HOME SERVICES DO YOU SEE AS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY?

- A. ASSESSING PROBLEMS IN PARENTING 11
- B. ASSESSING AND MONITORING THE PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT OF YOUNG CHILDREN 11
- C. TEACHING NORMAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT TO PARENTS 11
- D. TEACHING ADEQUATE CHILD CARE, HEALTH CARE, AND NUTRITION 11
- E. PROMOTING MATERIAL ATTACHMENT 11
- F. WORKING WITH PARENTS TO DEAL WITH CHILDREN'S DEVELOPMENTAL DELAYS 11

17. DESCRIBE YOUR RELATIONSHIP WITH THE COUNTY WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

EXCELLENT 4, GOOD 6, FAIR 1, POOR



# EDUCATION RESOURCE INTERVIEW

NAME OF RESOURCE PERSON \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION \_\_\_\_\_ NAME OF REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS PERTAIN TO YOUR EXPERIENCE DURING THE LAST YEAR.

YES NO N/A

1. DOES THE SCHOOL HAVE A WRITTEN AGREEMENT WITH THE COUNTY WELFARE DEPARTMENT OUTLINING PROCEDURES FOR THE DELIVERY OF CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES?

☐ 1 ☐ 10

2. DOES THE SCHOOL HAVE WRITTEN PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING CHILD ABUSE/CHILD NEGLECT WITHIN THE SCHOOL SYSTEM?

☐ 5 ☐ 6

3. ARE THE SCHOOLS REPRESENTED ON A CHILD ABUSE/CHILD NEGLECT TEAM?

☐ 4 ☐ 7 ☐

4. IS THE TEAM EFFECTIVE?

☐ 6 ☐ 5

IF NO, WHY? \_\_\_\_\_

5. IS TRAINING AVAILABLE TO THE SCHOOLS ON IDENTIFICATION AND REPORTING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT?

☐ 9 ☐ 2

IF YES, DOES IT INCLUDE INFORMATION IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS - AND TO WHOM IS IT GIVEN?

9 OF 11 RECEIVE SOME TRAINING	ADMINISTRATION: SUPERINTENDENT PRINCIPALS	TEACHERS	SOCIAL WORKERS COUNSELORS NURSES	SUPPORT PERSONNEL
1. THE DYNAMICS OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT	6	7	9	5
2. INDICATORS OF POSSIBLE ABUSE AND NEGLECT	7	7	9	5
3. THE PROVISIONS OF THE MINNESOTA REPORTING OF THE MALTREATMENT OF MINORS LAW (M.S. 626.556)	8	8	9	5
4. THE NAME AND PHONE NUMBER OF THE PERSON(S) IN THE LOCAL WELFARE AGENCY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY TO WHOM REPORTS SHOULD BE MADE	8	8	8	8
5. WHAT INFORMATION SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN A REPORT	6	6	8	5
6. WHAT HAPPENS WHEN A REPORT IS MADE	7	7	8	6
7. COMMUNITY RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR THE TREATMENT OF ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES	7	7	9	5

6. WHO IN THE SCHOOL IS DESIGNATED TO MAKE REPORTS ON CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT?

- A. SUPERINTENDENT 1
- B. PRINCIPAL 9
- C. TEACHER 2
- D. COUNSELOR 4
- E. SOCIAL WORKER 4
- F. RECEPTIONIST

7. WHOM DOES THE SCHOOL CALL WHEN MAKING A DECISION ON WHETHER TO MAKE A FORMAL COMPLAINT?

- A. LAW ENFORCEMENT 1
- B. COUNTY WELFARE DEPARTMENT 9
- C. OTHER COUNTY ATTORNEY - 2 (IN ONE COUNTY, BOTH COUNTY ATTORNEY AND COUNTY WELFARE DEPARTMENT ARE CONTACTED)

8. IF YOU CONTACT THE COUNTY WELFARE DEPARTMENT, ARE YOU ENCOURAGED AND/OR SUPPORTED IN MAKING A REPORT?

10 1

9. WOULD THE SCHOOL PREFER TO REPORT A COMPLAINT ON CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT TO:

- A. LAW ENFORCEMENT 2
- B. COUNTY WELFARE DEPARTMENT 9

WHY LAW ENFORCEMENT IS NOT TRAINED IN INVESTIGATING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

LAW ENFORCEMENT IS IN PROSECUTING BUSINESS; COUNTY WELFARE HAS MORE KNOWLEDGE AND TRAINING.

10. TO YOUR KNOWLEDGE, HAS THE SCHOOL REPORTED ANY COMPLAINTS OF CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT IN THE LAST YEAR?

10 1

A. IF YES,

1. DID YOU RECEIVE A FOLLOW-UP ON YOUR REPORT?

ALWAYS 5, USUALLY 2, SELDOM 3, NEVER       

2. WERE YOU SATISFIED WITH THE RESPONSE?

ALWAYS 4, USUALLY 5, SELDOM 1, NEVER       

11. WHEN APPROPRIATE, IS THE SCHOOL INCLUDED IN THE INVESTIGATION BEING MADE BY THE COUNTY WELFARE DEPARTMENT?

ALWAYS 6, USUALLY 3, SELDOM 2, NEVER       

12. WHEN APPROPRIATE, IS THE SCHOOL INCLUDED IN THE TREATMENT PLAN DEVELOPED BY THE COUNTY WELFARE DEPARTMENT?

ALWAYS 6, USUALLY 2, SELDOM 2, NEVER 1

13. WHEN APPROPRIATE, IS THE SCHOOL ASKED FOR INPUT REGARDING THE CHILD'S PROGRESS/ADJUSTMENT/BEHAVIOR AFTER A PLAN IS DEVELOPED?

ALWAYS 6, USUALLY 2, SELDOM 3, NEVER       

14. IS THE SCHOOL APPROPRIATELY USED IN THE DELIVERY OF CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICE?

ALWAYS 4, USUALLY 4, SELDOM 3, NEVER       

15. DESCRIBE YOUR RELATIONSHIP WITH THE COUNTY WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

EXCELLENT 6, GOOD 3, FAIR 2, POOR





LAW ENFORCEMENT RESOURCE INTERVIEW

NAME OF RESOURCE PERSON \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION \_\_\_\_\_ NAME OF REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_ YES No N/A

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS PERTAIN TO YOUR EXPERIENCE DURING THE LAST YEAR.

1. IS THERE AN INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT BETWEEN YOUR AGENCY AND THE COUNTY WELFARE DEPARTMENT DETAILING THOSE CONDITIONS WHICH WILL LEAD TO IMMEDIATE REFERRAL OF CASES FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT INVESTIGATION? 9 2  
IF NO, WHY? IS THERE A NEED FOR ONE? \_\_\_\_\_
2. IS SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT IMMEDIATELY REPORTED TO THE COUNTY WELFARE DEPARTMENT IN WRITING? 10 1
3. IS THERE A WRITTEN AGREEMENT WITH THE COUNTY WELFARE DEPARTMENT REGARDING EMERGENCY CARE PROCEDURES FOR CHILDREN TAKEN INTO IMMEDIATE CUSTODY? 5 6
4. DOES LAW ENFORCEMENT STAFF CONDUCT JOINT INVESTIGATIONS/INTERVIEWS WITH COUNTY PROTECTION WORKERS? 10 1  
IF SO, IN WHAT INSTANCES? WHEN FEMALE OR INCEST IS INVOLVED - DE-TOX - NEGLECT  
AND ABUSE - IN ALL CASES, ABUSE
5. IS LAW ENFORCEMENT REPRESENTED ON A CHILD ABUSE/CHILD NEGLECT TEAM? 7 0 4
6. IS THE TEAM EFFECTIVE? 7 0 4  
IN NO, WHY? TEAM MEMBERS NO MORE EFFECTIVE THAN ANY OTHERS
7. IS TRAINING AVAILABLE TO LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL ON IDENTIFICATION AND REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT? 9 2  
(A) IF YES, FROM WHOM? CWD, LAW ENFORCEMENT SPONSORED WORKSHOP  
(B) IF YES, DID THE TRAINING INCLUDE INFORMATION ON THE FOLLOWING:
  1. THE DYNAMICS OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT 7
  2. INDICATORS OF POSSIBLE ABUSE AND NEGLECT 7
  3. THE PROVISIONS OF THE MINNESOTA REPORTING OF THE MALTREATMENT OF MINORS LAW (M.S. 626.556) 8
  4. THE NAME AND PHONE NUMBER OF THE PERSON(S) IN THE LOCAL WELFARE AGENCY TO WHOM REPORTS SHOULD BE MADE 8
  5. WHAT INFORMATION SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN A REPORT 9
  6. WHAT HAPPENS WHEN A REPORT IS MADE 9
  7. COMMUNITY RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR THE TREATMENT OF ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES 7

8. HOW ARE RECORDS OF REPORTED CHILD ABUSE/CHILD NEGLECT HANDLED BY YOUR AGENCY?
- A. UNSUBSTANTIATED - DESTROYED IMMEDIATELY
- B. SUBSTANTIATED - DESTROYED 7 YEARS AFTER FINAL ENTRY IN THE CASE YEAR
- C. CANNOT BE SUBSTANTIATED - KEPT FOR 1 YEAR AND THEN DESTROYED (MINN. STAT. 626.556)

4	7
1	10
2	9

ALWAYS USUALLY SELDOM NEVER

9. IN WHAT INSTANCES WOULD LAW ENFORCEMENT FILE A PETITION FOR CRIMINAL CHARGES AGAINST AN ALLEGED PERPETRATOR?
- A. CHILD BADLY INJURED PHYSICALLY
- B. CHILD BADLY INJURED EMOTIONALLY
- C. CHILD DIED
- D. PERPETRATOR UNCOOPERATIVE IN ACCEPTING TREATMENT OR SERVICES
- E. ALL SUBSTANTIATED CASES OF NEGLECT WHERE THE PERPETRATOR IS IDENTIFIED
- F. ALL SUBSTANTIATED CASES OF ABUSE WHERE THE PERPETRATOR IS IDENTIFIED
- G. STRONG SUPPORTING EVIDENCE FOR CRIMINAL CASE
- H. REPEATED INJURY OF CHILD BY SAME PERPETRATOR
- I. INJURY OF MORE THAN ONE CHILD BY SAME PERPETRATOR
- J. SEXUAL ASSAULT

9	2		
1	5	5	
10	1		
3	2	6	
1	7	2	1
4	6	1	
7	4		
8	3		
8	3		
9	1	1	

10. DESCRIBE LAW ENFORCEMENT'S RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE COUNTY WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

EXCELLANT 7, GOOD 4, FAIR           , POOR