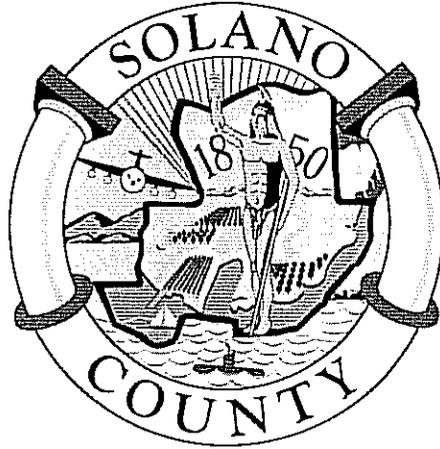


California Child and Family Services Review 2012 Solano County Self-Assessment



Department of Health and Social Services Child Welfare Services Division,
Solano County Children's Alliance and Juvenile Probation Services

Table of Contents

I. Introduction/The C-CFSR Cycle	1
A. CSA Cover Sheet	3
1. CSA Contact	3
2. CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF Liaisons	3
3. CWS Director and Chief Probation Officer	4
B. County Self-Assessment Team Composition	5
1. Required Core Representatives	5
2. Stakeholders	5
C. Demographic Profile	7
1. Demographics of the General Population	7
2. Child Population	10
3. Demographics of Child Education	12
4. Solano County Total Enrollment	13
5. Solano County in Poverty	17
6. Solano County Unemployment	21
7. Solano County Licensed Child Care Waitlist	27
8. Immunization Coverage	28
9. Prenatal Care	29
10. Health Insurance Coverage	29
11. Low Birth Weight and Teen Pregnancies	29
12. Domestic Violence	30
13. Juvenile Arrests	32
14. Alcohol and Other Drugs by Youth	33
15. Children/Youth Death Rate	34
16. Federal Tribes	36
17. Child Welfare Services Participation Rates	36
18. Probation Participation Rates	42
D. Public Agency Characteristics	43
1. Size and Structure of Agency (CWS and Probation)	43
a. County Operated Shelter	43
b. County Licensing	43
c. County Adoptions	44
2. County Government Structure	44
a. Staffing Characteristics (CWS)	45
Staffing Characteristics (Probation)	48
b. Bargaining Units	47
c. Financial/Material Resources	57
d. Political Jurisdictions	60
E. PQCR Summary	64
F. CWS Outcomes and C-CFSR Data Indicators	
1. Safety	71
2. Permanency	79
3. Adoptions	89
4. Long Term Outcomes	96

Solano County Self Assessment

5. Placement Stability	100
6. Well Being	112
G. Systemic Factors	117
1. Relevant Management Information Systems (MIS)	117
2. Case Review Systems	118
3. Foster/Adoptive Parent Licensing, Recruitment and Retention	120
4. Quality Assurance System	121
5. Service Array	125
6. Staff/Provider Training	133
7. Agency Collaborations	134
8. Local Systemic Factors	138
H. Summary Assessment	139
1. Discussion of System Strengths and Areas Needing Improvements	139
2. Strategies for the Future	142

II. Attachments	
Attachment A – Solano County PQCR Community Partners Questions Raw Data	146
Attachment B – Solano County PQCR and CSA Gaps 2012	152
Attachment C – CWS Organizational Chart	153
Attachment D – HHS Organizational Chart	154
Attachment E – County Organizational Chart	155
Attachment F – Probation Organizational Chart	156

I. Solano County Child and Family Services Introduction

Background

Child and Family Services Review (CFSR)

In 1994 Amendments to the Social Security Act (SSA) authorized the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to review State child and family service programs to ensure conformity with the requirements in Titles IV-B and IV-E of the SSA. In response, the Federal Children's Bureau initiated the Child and Family Services Reviews (CFSR) nationwide in 2000, marking the first time the federal government evaluated state child welfare service programs using performance-based outcome measures in contrast to solely assessing indicators of processes associated with the provision of child welfare services. California began its first round of the CFSRs in 2002. Ultimately, the goal of these reviews is to help States achieve consistent improvement in child welfare service delivery and outcomes essential to the safety, permanency, and well-being of children and their families.

California Child and Family Services Review (C-CFSR)

The California Child and Family Services Review (C-CFSR), an outcomes-based review mandated by the Child Welfare System Improvement and Accountability Act (Assembly Bill 636), was passed by the State legislature in 2001. The intention of the C-CFSR was initially to establish and subsequently strengthen a system of accountability for child and family outcomes resulting from the array of services offered by California's Child Welfare Services (CWS). A State-County partnership, this statewide accountability system is an enhanced version of the federal oversight system mandated by Congress to monitor states' performance, and is comprised of the following elements:

Quarterly Outcome and Accountability Data Reports

CDSS issues quarterly data reports which include key safety, permanency and well-being outcomes for each county. These quarterly reports provide summary level federal and state program measures that serve as the basis for the C-CFSR and are used to track state and county performance over time. Data is used to inform and guide both the assessment and planning processes, and is used to analyze policies and procedures. This level of evaluation allows for a systematic assessment of program strengths and limitations in order to improve service delivery. Linking program processes or performance with federal and state outcomes helps staff to evaluate their progress and modify the program or practice as appropriate. Information obtained can be used by program managers to make decisions about future program goals, strategies, and options. In addition, this reporting cycle is consistent with the perspective that data analysis of this type is best viewed as a continuous process as opposed to a one-time activity for the purpose of quality improvement.

County Self- Assessment (CSA) and Peer Review

The CSA is a comprehensive review of each County's Child Welfare Services (CWS), affording opportunity for the quantitative analysis of child welfare data. Embedded in this process is the Peer Review (PR). The design of the PR is intended to provide counties with issue- specific, qualitative information gathered by outside peer experts. Information garnered through intensive case worker and focus group interviews helps to illuminate areas of program strength as well as those in which improvement is needed. In May of 2012, Solano County completed its third Peer Review. Albeit Solano

Solano County Self Assessment

County Child Welfare Services retains overall accountability for conducting and completing this assessment, the process also incorporates input from various child welfare constituents and reviews the full scope of child welfare and probation services provided within the county. The CSA is developed every five years by the lead agencies in coordination with their local community and prevention partners, whose fundamental responsibilities align with CWS' view of a continual system of improvement and accountability. Largely, information gathered from both the CSA and the PR serves as the foundation for the County System Improvement Plan. The CSA includes a multidisciplinary needs assessment to be conducted once every five years and requires Board of Supervisor (BOS) approval.

System Improvement Plan (SIP)

Incorporating data collected through the PR and the CSA, the final component of the C-CSFR, the System Improvement Plan, is the operational agreement between the County and State, targeting each county's strategies to improve services that impact the lives of children and their families. The SIP is developed every five years by the lead agencies in collaboration with their local community and prevention partners. The SIP includes specific action steps, timeframes, and improvement targets and is approved by the BOS and CDSS. The plan is a commitment to specific measurable improvements in performance outcomes that the county will achieve within a defined timeframe including prevention strategies. Counties, in partnership with the state, utilize quarterly data reports to track progress. The process is a continuous cycle and the county systematically attempts to improve outcomes. The SIP is updated yearly and thus, becomes one mechanism through which counties report on progress toward meeting agreed upon improvement goals.

Guiding Principles

The guiding principles below are intended to ground the CSA in common language and values. They can be used to orient staff and stakeholders to the values and principles that underlie the CSA, and should be referred to throughout the CSA process. They are also intended to assist in the integration of the CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF needs assessment with the CSA process.

- The goal of the child welfare system is to improve outcomes for children and families in the areas of safety, permanency, and well-being.
- The entire community is responsible for child, youth, and family welfare, not just the child welfare agency. The child welfare agency has the primary responsibility to intervene when a child's safety is endangered.
- To be effective, the child welfare system must embrace the entire continuum of child welfare services, from prevention through after care services.
- Engagement with consumers and the community is vital to promoting safety, permanency and well-being.
- Fiscal strategies must be considered that meet the needs identified in the CSA.
- Transforming the child welfare system is a process that involves removing traditional barriers within programs, within the child welfare system, and within other systems.

Solano County Self Assessment

A. Cover Sheet

County Information	
County:	Solano County
Responsible County Child Welfare Agency:	Solano County Child Welfare Services, 275 Beck Ave., Fairfield, CA. 94533. Phone: 707-784-8331, Fax: 707-421-7709, E-mail: Isorrante@solanocounty.com
Period of Assessment:	2012-2017
Period of Outcome Data:	Quarter 3 2011
Date Submitted:	
County Contact Person for County Self-Assessment	
Name and title:	Aaron Crutison, MPA, CWS Administrator
Address:	275 Beck Avenue, Fairfield, CA 94533
Phone:	(707) 784-8427
E-mail:	ACrutison@SolanoCounty.com
CAPIT Liaison	
Name and title:	Linda Orrante, LCSW, County CWS Director
Address:	275 Beck Avenue, Fairfield, CA 94533
Phone:	(707) 784- 8331
E-mail:	LSOrrante@SolanoCounty.com
GBCAP Liaison	
Name and title:	Linda Orrante, LCSW, County CWS Director
Address:	275 Beck Avenue, Fairfield, CA 94533
Phone:	(707) 784- 8331
E-mail:	LSOrrante@SolanoCounty.com
County PSSF Liaison	
Name and title:	Linda Orrante, LCSW, County CWS Director
Address:	275 Beck Avenue, Fairfield, CA 94533
Phone:	(707) 784- 8331
E-mail:	LSOrrante@SolanoCounty.com

Solano County Self Assessment

Submitted by each agency for the children under its care	
Submitted by:	County Child Welfare Agency Director (Lead Agency)
Name:	Patrick Duterte, Director of Health and Social Services
Signature:	

Submitted by:	County Chief Probation Officer
Name:	Christopher Hansen, Chief Probation Officer
Signature:	

In Collaboration with:		
County and Community Partners	Name(s)	Signature
Board of Supervisors Designated Public Agency to Administer CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF Funds	Linda Orrante, County CWS Director	
County Child Abuse Prevention Council	Louise Harris, Aldea	
Children's Alliance	Gloria Diaz, Vacaville FIRST	
Parent Representative	Sabrina Champion	

As Applicable	
Solano County Youth Action Team	Kareena Blackmon
Local Tribes	N/A
Local Education Agency	Solano County Office of Education

BOS Approval Date:	August 28, 2012
Name:	Linda Seifert, Board Chair
Signature:	

B. Team Composition

Acknowledgements

Solano County’s Child Welfare Services (SCCWS) wishes to thank the many members of the County Self-Assessment Team and all other participants for their expertise, dedication and contributions central to this important countywide endeavor that seeks to promote the safety, permanency, and well-being of children and their families through excellence in the effectiveness of service delivery. This report would not have been possible without them. A special thanks to all who rolled up their sleeves and devoted a lot of time and effort into writing and editing areas of the Self-Assessment.

Core Representatives	Department
Linda Orrante, County CWS Director	Solano County Child Welfare Services County Board of Supervisors designated agency to administer CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF Programs
Aaron Crutison, CWS Administrator	Solano County Child Welfare Services
Debbie Powell, Manager	Solano County Child Welfare Services
Linda Liles, Manager	Solano County Child Welfare Services
Anna Maria Abad	Solano County Child Welfare Services
Gina Merrell	Solano County
Lisa Wamble, Manager	Solano County Probation
Dean Wilder, Supervisor	Solano County Probation
Susan Zialcita	Solano County Child Welfare Services
Cyndia Cole	Bay Area Academy
Judith Lefler	Bay Area Academy
Korena Hazen	California Department of Social Services
David Brownstein	California Department of Social Services
Patricia Harper	California Department of Social Services
Yvette Albright, OCAP	California Department of Social Services
Stakeholders	Department
Andrew Williamson	County Alcohol and Drug Department
Kim Thomas, Executive Director	Children's Network
Gloria Diaz	Children’s Alliance President

Solano County Self Assessment

Judge Robert Fracchia, Presiding Judge of the Juvenile Court	Superior Court, Solano County
Rosemary Kennedy, Child Abuse Prevention Coordinator	The Children's Network of Solano County/CAPC
Louise Harris, CAPC President	CAPC
Nancy Calvo, Maternal Child Adolescent Health Director	County Health Department
Michael Kitzes, Mental Health Services Manager	County Mental Health Department
Becky Cruz	Solano County Office of Education/CAPC
Sabrina Champion	Parent/Consumer
Sheri Justice-Cook	Solano County Foster Parents Association
Dottie Fair	Resource Family
Kareena Blackmon	Youth Representative
Vincent Valenzula	Fighting Back Partnership FRC
Susan Ferdinandi	Benicia FRC
Josephine Wilson	Fighting Back Partnership
Ana Isabel Montano	Vacaville FRC
Gloria Diaz	Vacaville PD - FRC
Laurie Andres	CNP
Cookie Powell	Dixon Family Services
Gloria Flores	Dixon Family Services

C. Demographic Profile and Outcomes Data (Foster Care and General Population)

This section provides an introduction to the County Data Report and Children's Report Card, which serves as the basis for the county self-assessment review. In addition, the section contains a description of the demographics of Solano County, including families, children, and youth. The demographic information provides the reader with an understanding of the context in which Solano County's child welfare services are provided.

County Data Report

Quarterly Outcome and Accountability County Data Reports published by the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) in collaboration with the University of California Berkeley provide Federal and State program measures that serve as the basis for county self- assessment reviews. These measures are used to track performance in child welfare services over time. The intent of the system is for each county, through their self-assessment review, to determine the reasons for their current level of performance and to develop a plan for measurable improvement.

The measures within the report are grouped into four general categories of outcome measures. They are: Child Welfare Services Participation Rates; Outcome Indicators; Process Measures; and Caseload Demographics. An analysis of each of the measurements is contained in Section 1.2.

The data source for these reports is the Child Welfare Services/Case Management System (CWS/CMS). The accuracy of the information derived from CWS/CMS is continuously improving.

C.1. General Population of Solano County

Overview

Located approximately 45 miles northeast of San Francisco and 45 miles southwest of Sacramento, the County is bordered by Napa, Yolo, Sacramento and Contra Costa counties.

The county covers 909.4 square miles, including 84.2 square miles of water area and 675.4 square miles of rural land area

Solano County was formed in 1850.

Cities	Incorporated Year
Benicia	1850 again in 1851
Vallejo	1868
Suisun City	1868
Dixon	1878
Vacaville	1892
Rio Vista	1893
Fairfield	1903

Government

The County serves seven jurisdictions – Benicia, Dixon, Fairfield, Rio Vista, Suisun City, Vacaville and Vallejo – in addition to the unincorporated areas.

The City of Fairfield is the County Seat. Two of the county's seven cities, Benicia and Vallejo,

Solano County Self Assessment

served as the State's Capital in the early 1850s.

The County has a general law form of government. Its five-member Board of Supervisors (the "Board") is elected by district for four-year terms of office.

Travis Air Force Base, although not a city in itself is a very important jurisdiction in Solano County.

Table 1: Solano County Population 2000 and 2010 (Source: 2000 and 2010 Census)

Solano County Population, 2000 and 2010		
	2010 Census	2000 Census
Total population	413,344	394,542
<18 years old	24.6% (101,535)	28.3% (111,852)
18+ years old	75.4% (311,809)	71.7% (282,690)

Table 2: General Population of Solano County (Source: State of California, Department of Finance, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State, 2001-2010, with 2000 Benchmark. Sacramento, California, May 2010)

	Population 2000	Population 2007	Population 2010
Vallejo	117,148	117,417	115,942
Fairfield	96,178	102,828	105,321
Vacaville	88,642	92,980	92,428
Balance Of County	92,962	98,773	99,653
County Total	394,930	411,998	413,344
California Total	33,873,086	36,399,676	37,253,956

Solano County Self Assessment

Table 3: Solano County Population by Age (Source: 2010 Children’s Report Card, Children’s Network of Solano County, www.childnet.org)

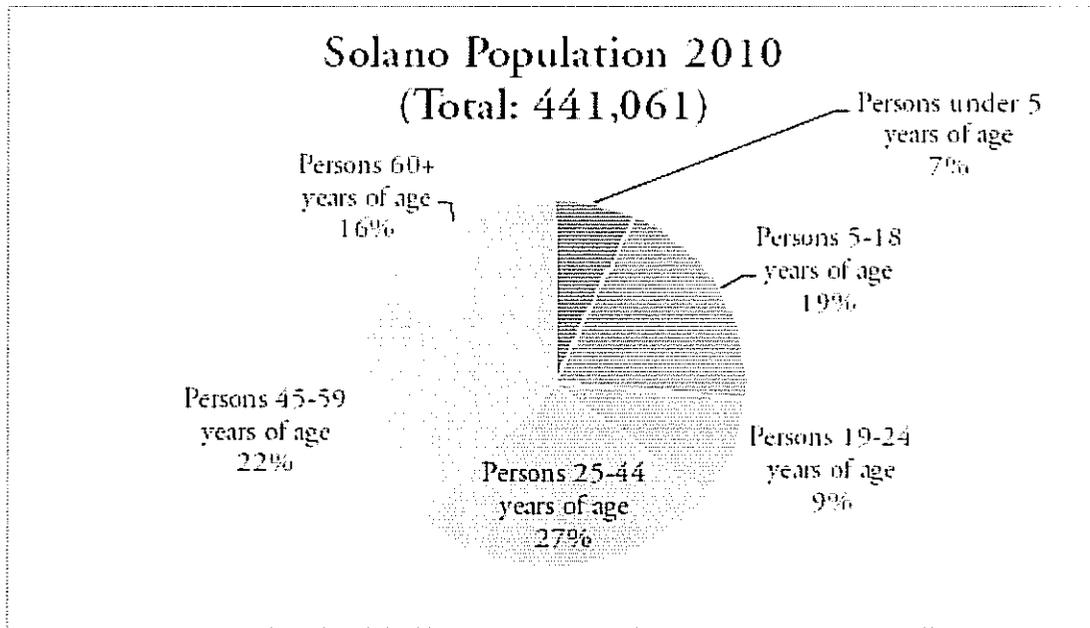


Table 4: Solano County Population by Hispanic or Latino or Race (Source: Bay Area Census <http://www.bayareacensus.ca.gov/counties/SolanoCounty.htm>)

	2000		2010	
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	69,598	17.6%	99,356	24.0%
Not Hispanic or Latino	324,944	82.4%	313,988	76.0%
White	194,282	49.2%	168,628	40.8%
Black or African American	57,597	14.6%	58,743	14.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2,194	0.6%	1,864	0.5%
Asian	49,399	12.5%	59,027	14.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2,859	0.7%	3,243	0.8%
Some other race	955	0.2%	1,463	0.4%
Two or more races	17,658	4.5%	21,020	5.1%

Solano County Self Assessment

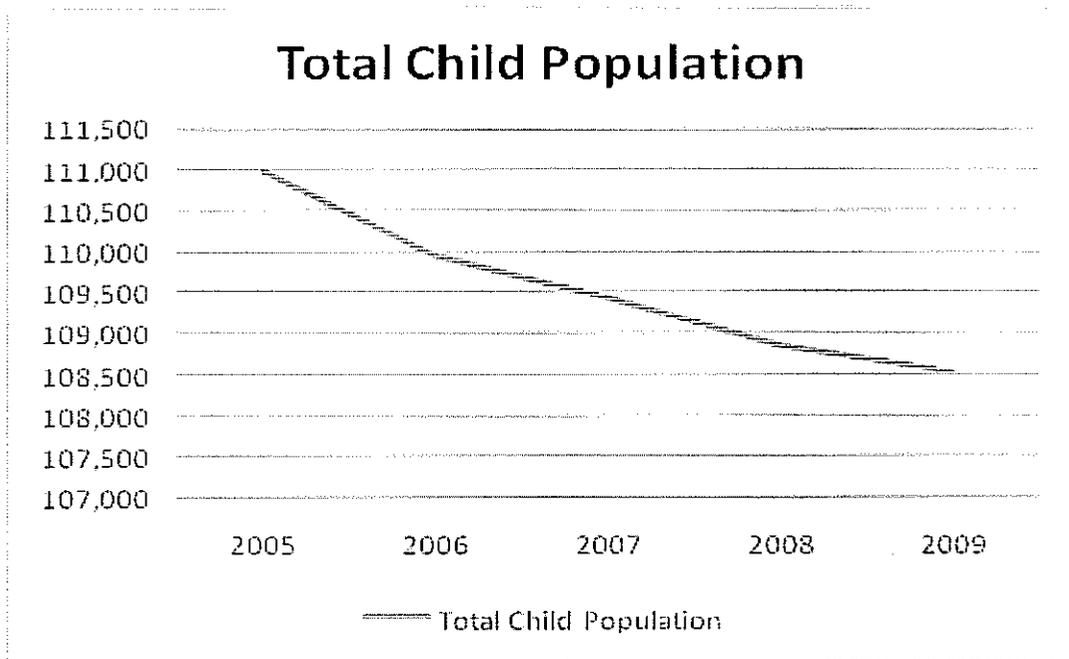
C.2. Child Population

Table 5: Child Population, by Age and Gender: 2009 (Source: Lucille Packard, Kidsdata.org <http://www.kidsdata.org/data/region/>)

Child Population, by Age and Gender: 2009

California	Number		
Age	Female	Male	Total
0 - 2 years	812,411	845,896	1,658,307
3 - 5 years	799,621	832,945	1,632,566
6 - 10 years	1,311,865	1,368,751	2,680,616
11 - 13 years	798,013	832,595	1,630,608
14 - 17 years	1,167,931	1,222,305	2,390,236
Total 0 - 17	4,889,841	5,102,492	9,992,333
Solano County	Number		
Age	Female	Male	Total
0 - 2 years	8,867	9,245	18,112
3 - 5 years	8,417	8,791	17,208
6 - 10 years	14,281	14,699	28,980
11 - 13 years	9,032	9,099	18,131
14 - 17 years	12,874	13,228	26,102
Total 0 - 17	53,471	55,062	108,533

Table 6: Total Child Population (Source: 2010 Children’s Report Card, Children’s Network of Solano County www.childnet.org)



Analysis for population changes
There has been an increase in the population of the county by 18,414 over the last ten years. Over the same time period the demographics of the population has shifted to Latinos making up 24.0% from 17.6% and Asian from 12.5% to 14.3%.

The CSA stakeholders noted that:

- Even though there has been a decrease in the population in Vallejo, there has been an increase in service needs. Vallejo has significant economic issues and there has been an increase in referrals.
- There has been an increase in the number of families moving to the county from India. These families have different cultural needs.
- There has been an increase in the number of languages spoken in the county, including Tagalog, Arabic, and Romanian. The agency does have phone interpreters, but there is a gap in bi-lingual, bi-cultural services in the community.

Solano County Self Assessment

C.3. Education

Table 7: Solano County Education Levels, person 25 years and older. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey)

Subject	Total	Male	Female
	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
Population 18 to 24 years	40,405	21,427	18,978
Less than high school graduate	15.1%	18.1%	11.8%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	34.1%	35.3%	32.8%
Some college or associate's degree	46.5%	43.9%	49.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher	4.2%	2.7%	6.0%
Population 25 years and over	272,421	133,261	139,160
Less than 9th grade	5.9%	6.1%	5.7%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	7.7%	8.6%	6.9%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	25.0%	25.7%	24.4%
Some college, no degree	28.2%	27.6%	28.8%
Associate's degree	10.3%	10.2%	10.4%
Bachelor's degree	15.3%	14.0%	16.4%
Graduate or professional degree	7.5%	7.8%	7.3%

C.4. Solano County Education Enrollment Totals

Table 8: Solano County Educational Enrollment Totals (Source: California Department of Education Demographics Department for 2008 - 2011 School Years <http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/> Rate Per 1000 for enrollment in K-12 and special education.)

	08-09	09-10	10-11
# of Children Enrolled in K-12	67,117	65,674	64,494
# of Children Enrolled in Special Education	7823	7520	7358

Solano County Self Assessment

Table 9: Special Education Enrollment, by Race/Ethnicity: 2010 (Source: Lucille Packard, Kidsdata.org <http://www.kidsdata.org/data/region/>)

California	Percent
African American/Black	10.3%
Asian American	4.6%
Caucasian/White	30.2%
Filipino	1.5%
Hispanic/Latino	50.8%
Native American or Alaska Native	0.7%
Pacific Islander	0.5%
Multiracial	1.4%
Solano County	Percent
African American/Black	24.9%
Asian American	1.9%
Caucasian/White	32.7%
Filipino	5.4%
Hispanic/Latino	29.1%
Native American or Alaska Native	0.6%
Pacific Islander	1.0%
Multiracial	4.3%

Solano County Self Assessment

Table 10: Public School Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity (Source: 2010 Children’s Report Card, Children’s Network of Solano County www.childnet.org)

Public School Enrollment, by Race/Ethnicity					
Race/ Ethnicity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
African American/ Black	27.4%	29.7%	30.8%	30.3%	27.0%
Asian American	4.3%	4.1%	3.0%	3.6%	2.3%
Caucasian/ White	38.5%	38.4%	28.6%	30.1%	28.6%
Filipino	3.2%	4.8%	3.0%	3.1%	4.8%
Hispanic/ Latino	24.9%	20.2%	27.4%	24.0%	28.6%
Native American/ Alaska Native	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.2%	0.0%
Pacific Islander	0.9%	1.9%	2.6%	1.8%	1.4%

Solano County Self Assessment

Table 12: Solano County Free Lunches (Source: California Department of Education: Educational Demographics Unit)

Number/percent of Children (K-12) Receiving Free/Reduced Price Meals, Solano County					
2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Increase from 2006-07 to 2010-11
24,988	26,206	28,260	25,455	28,451	3,463
36.5%	38.5%	42.3%	38.6%	44.4%	13.9%

Source: California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit

Table 13: Solano County High School Dropout Rates 2007-2008 (Source: 2010 Children’s Report Card, Children’s Network of Solano County, www.childnet.org; http://www.childnet.org/pdf/childrens_report_card_2010.pdf)

Solano County High School Drop Out Rates
By Race and City

	American Indian	Asian	Pacific Islander	Filipino	Latino	African American	White	Multiple	4 year derived drop-out rate
Benicia	7.1%	3.6%	0%	4.0%	3.1%	5.6%	4.0%	12.0%	15.6%
Dixon	0%	0%	0%	0%	4.5%	6.4%	3.0%	9.1%	14.6%
Fairfield	4.3%	1.0%	0%	0.6%	1.5%	1.1%	0.5%	0%	4.0%
Travis	0%	1.1%	0%	0%	2.6%	2.3%	1.1%	5.3%	6.6%
Vacaville	4.0%	2.5%	2.9%	1.2%	4.9%	3.3%	2.2%	3.8%	12.5%
Vallejo	9.1%	9.0%	8.1%	7.2%	13.3%	13.4%	13.6%	14.1%	42.1%

The above 2007-2008 table from the California Department of Education (CDE) breaks down the high school drop out rate per year by student ethnicity and city. The last column of the chart derives a 4 year drop out rate based on the average yearly drop out rates per city. High school drop out rates are disproportionately high in Vallejo, where the four year derived rate is over 42%. Additionally, in April, the CDE released its revised 2010 list of persistently low performing Tier 2 schools. Two Solano County schools, Vallejo High and Hogan High (Vallejo) appeared on this list of those schools considered to be in the bottom 5% of all California schools.

Solano County Self Assessment

Table 14: High School Dropouts, by Race/Ethnicity: 2009 (Source: Lucille Packard, Kidsdata.org <http://www.kidsdata.org/data/region/>)

Solano County	Percent
African American/Black	40.4%
Asian American	20.1%
Caucasian/White	20.0%
Filipino	16.7%
Hispanic/Latino	36.0%
Native American/Alaska Native	LNE
Pacific Islander	34.7%
Two or More Races	12.8%

California	Percent
African American/Black	36.8%
Asian American	9.6%
Caucasian/White	14.1%
Filipino	10.7%
Hispanic/Latino	26.7%
Native American/Alaska Native	30.0%
Pacific Islander	25.4%
Two or More Races	5.3%

Definition: Estimated percentage of public high school students who drop out of high school, based on the adjusted four-year derived dropout rate, by race/ethnicity. This adjusted dropout rate estimates the percentage of high school students who would drop out in a four-year period based on data collected for a single year (e.g., in 2009, 14.1% of Caucasian/White students in grades 9-12 in California were expected to drop out of high school).

Data Source: California Department of Education, CBEDS, <http://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/sd/sd/> (Mar. 2011).

Analysis for Education:

There has been a 13.9% increase in the number of children receiving free lunches in the education system since 2007 to 44.4%. This is one indicator of the increase in the poverty level of school-age children.

The dropout rate for students in high school in Vallejo is 42.1%, nearly triple the rate of other cities.

In April, the California Department of Education released its revised 2010 list of persistently low performing Tier 2 schools. Two Solano County schools, Vallejo High and Hogan High (Vallejo) appeared on this list of those schools considered to be in the bottom 5% of all California schools. www.childnet.org

According to the 2010 ChildNet Children’s Report regarding education, “the 2008 Solano County Index of Economic and Community Progress reported that high school graduation rates in both Solano County and California have been declining. Solano County’s graduation rates decreased by 4% in 2007-2008, after already lagging behind the state average for two consecutive years. In 2006-07, Solano County had a graduation rate of 79 percent, two percentage points lower than

California's average. This disparity expanded in 2007-08 with Solano County's graduation rate falling to 75 percent as the state's fell to 80 percent.

Insight Center for Community and Economic Development recently found that 65% of Solano residents who did not graduate from high school are living below the self-sufficiency standard for the County. This is far above the County average of 23.7%. A different report released by Children Now revealed that each year California spends over \$1 billion providing basic skills education to adults who failed to acquire them during their primary education."

The CSA stakeholders noted that:

- Vallejo has had over ten years of fiscal trouble which has had great negative impact on the school district. It is an impoverished area with some areas not being safe for youth to physically go to school.
- Across the county families are focusing on survival and not education. There has also been a decrease in services offered by private and public agencies alike. There are very few extracurricular activities for youth. Programs have been cut that would have kept youths in school. Due to the lack of services in the community, available services and activities are more reactive than proactive or preventive.
- There has been an increase in parents taking night time jobs, e.g. cleaning and janitorial services. Parents are trying to find employment to support their family, but this takes them away from parenting and other family responsibilities, including attending to their children's educational needs and progress.
- It is sometimes difficult for youths in foster care who have multiple placement moves to finish high school, due to loss of credits and assimilating to new schools. The regulations have changed in the last year which will assist foster youth in high school graduation.
- Schools seem more reactive rather than proactive. With the statewide budget cuts to public educations, schools are unable to do preventative work with students or extracurricular activities, they are left to respond the immediate issues related to discipline and classroom management.

C.5. Solano County Population in Poverty Information

Table 15: Poverty (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey (DP03))

Who is Poor in Solano County, 2010	
FAMILIES	
All families	9.5%
Families with children <18	15.2%
Families with children <5	23.1%
Single female-headed families with children <18	32.3%
Single female-headed families with children <5	52.3%

Solano County Self Assessment

PEOPLE	
All people	12.4%
All children 0-17	19.4%
Related children <18	19.0%
Related children <5	29.4%
Adults 18-64	10.4%
Adults 65 and older	8.2%

Table 16: Poor in Solano County 2008-2010 (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey (CP03))

Who is Poor in Solano County? 2010, 2009, 2008**			
	2010	2009	2008
FAMILIES			
All families	9.5	9.3	6.4
Families with children <18	15.2	14.2	9.3
Families with children <5	23.1	16.7	3.5 (??)
Single female-headed households with children <18	32.3	29.7	22.6
Single female-headed households with children <5	52.3	32.2	8.4
PEOPLE			
All people	12.4	10.6	9.1
Children <18	19.4	15.2	11.4
Related children <18	19.0	15.1	10.7
Related children <5	29.4*	20.6	12.5
Adults 18-64	10.4	9.7	8.7
Adults 65+	8.2	5.3	6.2
** Report with caution. Data from the 2010 ACS were controlled to population based on the 2010 U.S. Census counts. Data from 2009 and 2008 were based on the 2000 Census counts and are not comparable to 2010.			

Data in Table 16 should be reported with caution. The 2009 (and prior years) ACS and 2010 ACS 1-year estimates use different Census base years for the population estimates used in the ACS weighting. Estimates of population size are not comparable between 2009 (and previous years) and 2010. Estimates of percent distributions, rates, and ratios should be compared with caution. (See Comparing 2010 ACS Data at [http://www.census.gov/acs/www/guidance for data users/comparing 2010](http://www.census.gov/acs/www/guidance%20for%20data%20users/comparing%2010))

Table 17: Percent of Children in Poverty by County 2010 (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey (DP03))

Percent Children (0-17) in Poverty, by County, 2010	
Statewide	22.0%

Solano County Self Assessment

Yolo	20.0%
Solano	19.4%
Alameda	17.4%
Napa	15.4%
Sonoma	15.0%
Santa Clara	13.5%
Contra Costa	12.6%
Marin	11.9%
San Francisco	11.7%
San Mateo	7.1%

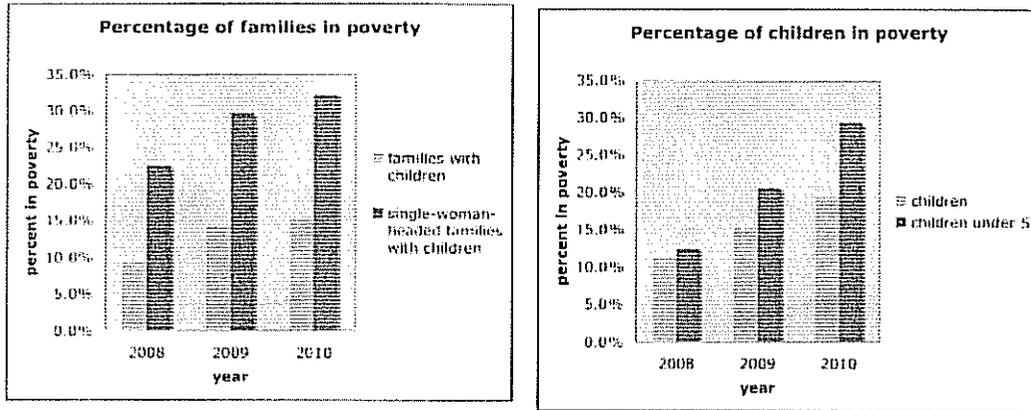
The above three tables use data from the 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is the largest annual household survey in the U.S. (collecting data from 3 million addresses per year by mail, telephone, and personal visit interviews), thus eliminating the need for the long-form census questionnaire. ACS now produces annual estimates for geographic areas with populations of 65,000 or more.

Table 18: Annual Unemployment Trends, Solano County, 2006-2011 (Source: California Employment Development Department Historical Data for Unemployment Rate and Labor Force (Not Seasonally Adjusted) in Solano County. Available from <http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?pageid=1006>)

Annual Unemployment Trends, Solano County, 2006-2011		
Year	Number people in labor force	Percent unemployed
2011 (August)*	212,600	11.6
2010	189,100	12.0
2009	214,500	10.6
2008	211,200	6.8
2007	208,600	5.3
2006	208,400	4.9
* Annual unemployment is not yet available for 2011. Data is provided for the most recent month.		

Tables 19: Solano County Population in Poverty Information (Source: Poverty data source: US Census. The 2008 and 2009 figures are based on the 2000 Census while the 2010 figures are based on the 2010 census.)

Solano County Self Assessment



Solano County’s overall child population in poverty (12.9%) is significantly less than California 18.6%. According to ChildNet’s 2010 Children’s Report Card, “In 2010, an estimated 22% of California children lived below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) of \$22,113 annually for a family of four with two children. The percentage of California children living below FPL had declined from 2003 to 2007, but increased between 2008 and 2010. This measure underestimates the extent of poverty, however, as the Federal Poverty Level does not take into account regional variations in the cost of living or the relative costs of basic needs like housing, health care, and child care. Therefore, families may earn more than the poverty level and still struggle to make ends meet.”

Definition: Estimated percentage of children ages 0-17 living in families with incomes below the federal poverty level. In 2009, a family of two adults and two children was considered in poverty if their annual income fell below \$21,756.

Table 20: Children in Poverty, by Race/Ethnicity: 2007-2009 (Source: Lucille Packard, Kidsdata.org <http://www.kidsdata.org/data/region/>)

California	Percent	Range: 0 - 35%
African American/Black	28.6%	
Asian American	11.1%	
Caucasian/White	8.4%	
Hispanic/Latino	25.8%	
Native American/Alaska Native	26.7%	
Pacific Islander	15.4%	
Multiracial	12.4%	
Solano County	Percent	Range: 0 - 35%
African American/Black	26.2%	

Solano County Self Assessment

Asian American	5.3%	
Caucasian/White	7.1%	
Hispanic/Latino	15.6%	
Multiracial	13.7%	

**Three-year estimates from American Community Survey (ACS) are only available for geographic areas with at least 20,000 people. Neither Native American nor Pacific Islander populations are listed in Solano County in this graph.

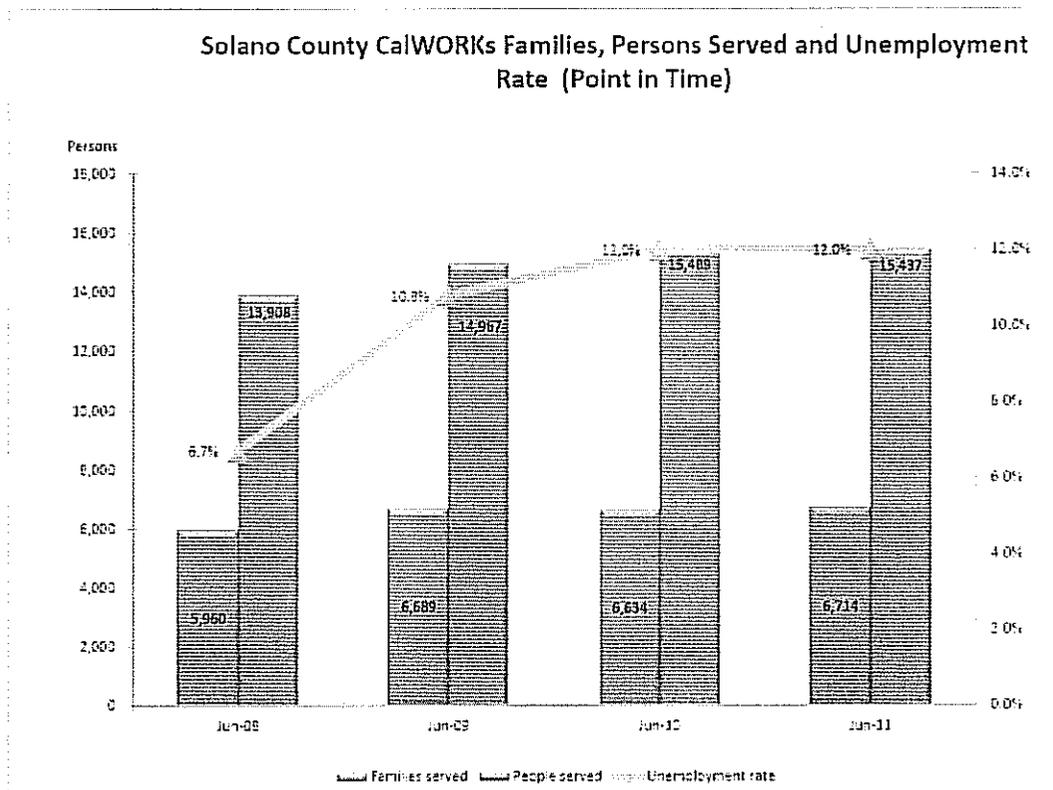
C.6. Solano County Unemployment Rate

Table 21: Solano County Unemployment Rate (Source: State of California Employment Development Department, <http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/>)

	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12
Solano County	12.5%	12.4%	10.8%
California	12.4%	12.4%	11.3%
National	9.6%	9.1%	8.3%

Solano County Self Assessment

Table 22: Solano County CalWORKs families, Persons Served and Unemployment Rate (Point in Time) (Source: Solano County Economic Impact Data 2008 – 2011)



Please note that this graph double reports families and clients served. Red represents the family unit served and blue represents the clients served. The green line indicates the unemployment rate. As we can see, as the unemployment rate increases, so does the number of people on aid. For example in June 2010, there is 12% unemployment rate and during that time almost 15,500 clients were served and increase from the previous year.

Solano County Self Assessment

Table 23: Cases Issued Benefits with Trend lines May 2007 – January 2012 (Source: Solano Health and Human Services Employment and Eligibility Services Cases Issued Benefits Report)

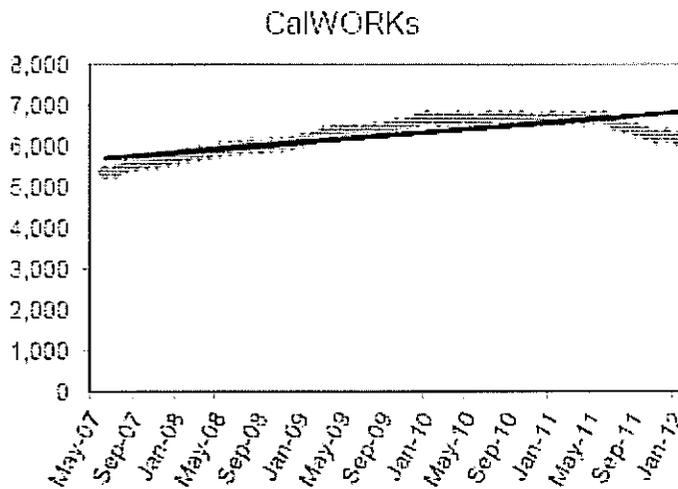
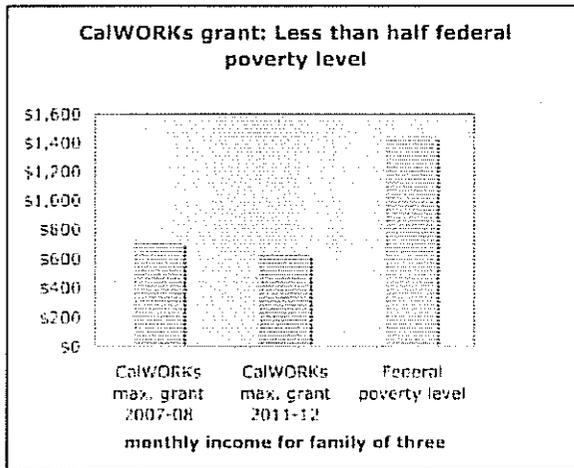


Table 23 illustrates legislative changes implemented July, 2011, which decreased the time eligible to be on CalWORKs from 60-48 months, and income disregarded, making employed less likely to remain on aid.

Table 24: CalWORKs grant: Less than half federal poverty level (Source: Solano County Children 2012: Impact of the Great Recession; Children’s Alliance)



The Solano County Children 2012 report indicates that State budget cuts have pushed families on CalWORKs into deeper and deeper poverty. Grants have been cut by 12% since 2008 - 8% in the last year alone. The maximum grant for a family of three went from \$723 in 2007-08 to \$637 today.

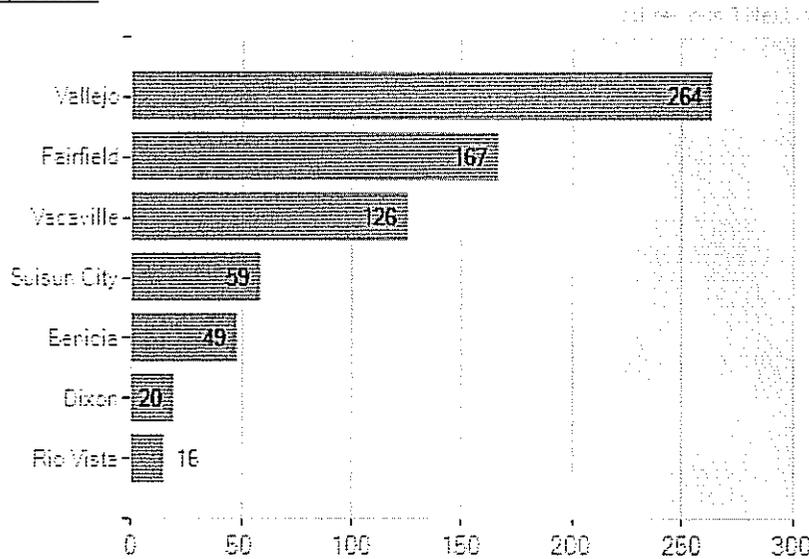
Solano County has 6,640 families receiving CalWORKs benefits, with a total of 11,280 children. As grant levels have been cut in the last four years, Solano families have lost a cumulative total of \$37,196,000, according to the California Budget Project.

Solano County Self Assessment

Table 25: Foreclosure Counts April 2012 (Source: RealtyTrac
<http://www.realtytrac.com/trendcenter/ca/solano-county-trend.html>)

Foreclosure Activity Counts - Solano County, CA

Compare Areas



California: 271,697 Foreclosure Homes | \$252,333 Average Foreclosure Sales Price

According to an analysis by the 2011 Solano County Index of Economic and Community Progress (February 2012) (<http://www.solanocounty.com/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?blobid=12661>), Foreclosure activity in Solano County appears to be leveling of, but at a rate nearly 300 percent higher than in 2000. The housing market remains unstable and a significant number of homes are under water — meaning the value of the home is less than the remaining mortgage balance. The recent announcement of a settlement over bankruptcy abuses may provide relief to homeowners and a spike in further foreclosure activity among what is referred to as a “shadow inventory” of foreclosable homes being held by financial institutions. While the decline in the rate of foreclosure activity is a positive sign, it may be a misleading indicator at this time due to high degree of uncertainty and unknowns in the housing market. Home sales activity is approaching the pre-housing collapse levels; however, the median sales price of homes in Solano County has declined 63 percent. This is a mixed blessing to the community. The lower home prices has increased Solano County’s ranking on the California Association of Realtors Traditional Housing Affordability Index to 75 percent in the third quarter of 2011 — making the housing costs here more affordable than the Bay Area at 38 percent, statewide at 52 percent and the nation at 67 percent. On the negative side, the higher volume of home sales at lower prices reduces property tax revenues to the county, cities, schools and other districts. Homes selling at lower prices resets the Proposition 13 value of the home, which resets the base from property taxes are calculated. The assessment roll in Solano County has declined 15.3 percent since the market peak in 2007.

Analysis for poverty:

There has been a dramatic increase in the number of children under the age of five living in poverty, from 12% in 2008 to 30% in 2010. Of all families, 15% of families with children live in poverty, and 32% of single-woman headed families with children live in poverty.

Since 2008, the cost for basic needs in Solano County, such as rent, food, health care, child care, transportation, and taxes, has soared by 18.8%, considerably higher than the statewide rate of 15.9%. (Source: United Way, Self Sufficiency Standard, October 4, 2011 press release)

According to "The Suburbanization of Poverty in the Bay Area", study conducted by Matthew Soursourian (January 2012), poverty has become more suburbanized in the Bay Area over the past decade, which presents several challenges for the community development field. Suburban areas lack the density of social service providers found in urban areas, and they also tend to lack public transit infrastructure. The population in poverty rose faster in suburban census tracts and varied across racial groups and nativity status.

Changes in Poverty at Household Level, 2000 – 2009

	Number of Poor Households in 2000	Number of Poor Households in 2009	Household Poverty Rate 2000	Household Poverty Rate 2009	Percentage Pt. Change, 2000 to 2009
Bay Area	185,361	226,401	7.5%	8.6%	1.1%
Urban Tracts	91,205	106,981	11.5%	11.5%	1.0%
Suburban Tracts	94,155	119,420	5.6%	6.8%	1.2%

The suburbanization of poverty has meant that a smaller percentage of poor people live within walking distance of public transportation, since rail lines are located along urban corridors. Additionally, the study found the following:

- A dispersed poor population may face difficulty in accessing social services. In a dense urban area, public and non-profit providers are often concentrated in central, accessible areas. However, suburban areas typically have a lower concentration or limited range of nonprofit and social service providers, making it more difficult for those in need to obtain assistance.
- Poverty suburbanization introduces challenges related to inter-jurisdictional coordination. High poverty that is concentrated within an urban core becomes the responsibility of one city, but dispersed poverty requires the coordination of multiple municipalities and their respective planning departments, human services agencies, and housing agencies.
- Historically middle-class suburbs have less experience with low-income populations and they lack the network of foundations and non-profit service providers in the central cities that emerged in response to high urban poverty.

The CalWORKs data indicates that there is a decrease in the number of families receiving CalWORKs. It should be noted that this is misleading as in late 2011 eligibility requirements changed. In the past families could receive CalWORKs for 60 months cumulatively, but that was reduced to 48 months, and legislation passed in June 2012 for eligibility to be reduced to 24 months. The reduced numbers are not an indication that fewer families need this service. This is a significant financial and related service gap in the community.

Solano County's foreclosure rate is second highest in the nation. In June 2012, Realty Trac report (<http://www.realtytrac.com/trendcenter/ca-trend.html>) shows that 1 in every 204 housing units in Solano County is affected by foreclosure. Statewide 1 in every 288 homes is affected by foreclosure. (See Table 25 for details)

Percentage of household income used for housing ACS 2010, (DP04)

Mortgage holders: 39.5% pay more than 35% of household income for housing

Renters: 46.2% pay more than 35% of household income for housing

Solano County has the nation's second highest foreclosure rate in the last quarter (July-Sept 2011) and has been in the top two or three for foreclosures for about five years, since the mortgage crisis began (Times Herald (October 13, 2011). Solano County still second in U.S. foreclosures.)

MEDIAN PRICE

Median price of homes in Solano County dropped by 4.9% from \$205,000 in September 2010 to \$195,000 in September 2011. (Source: DataQuick, www.DQNews.com)

The CSA stakeholders noted that:

- Poverty leads to stress as parents are trying to meet their family's basic needs of food and shelter and don't have time to focus on their children's education, medical needs and parenting.
- The Family Resource Centers (FRCs) are in each of the county's cities and offer many basic need services. Unfortunately there are more needs than services and many families are unable to access these services due to transportation and child care issues.
- There are few resources to provide services to children and families in their homes. It was identified that there is a need for help providers who can go to the family and provide supportive services such as coaching/mentoring/budgeting in the home especially for children under the age of 5 years. This has been identified as a gap by First Five and the CSA stakeholders, First Five will be funding some outreach.
- The FRC provide parenting programs including those for trouble teens called "learning project". They also provide case management services and connect families to resources.
- There is a significant gap in services for families regarding employment and housing. With so many families struggling with foreclosure, unemployment, single parent households, and more children and families living in poverty, there is a serious need for more housing and employment services. Unfortunately traditional services that Child Welfare used to provide such as paying for the deposit and first month's rent aren't available. The FRCs are still able to provide this basic need service but the funds are quickly depleted. It was also noted that short term financial assistance no longer meets the ongoing need of families to secure housing. Families need long-term fiscal assistance, and these services are not available in the community.
- Multiple families are living together due to housing and fiscal concerns. This sometimes creates an unsafe housing situation, stress on the families, and congested neighborhoods.

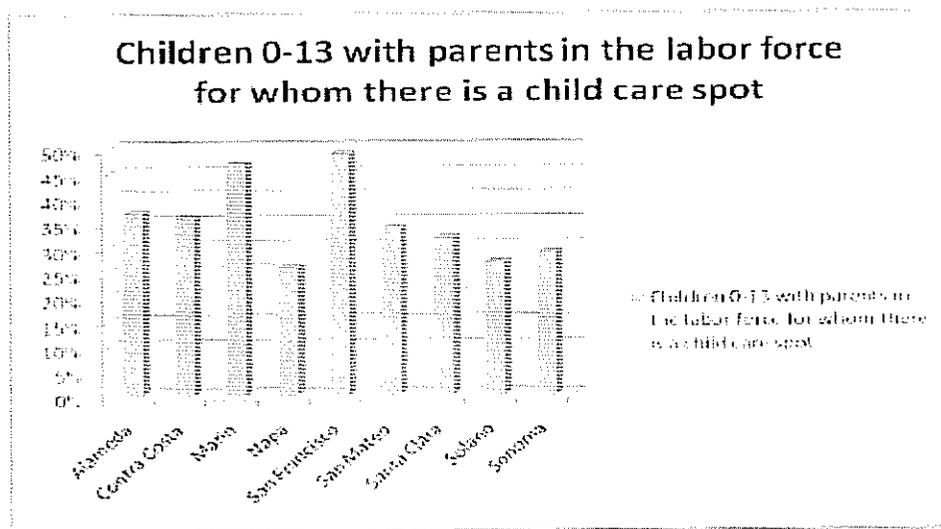
C.7. Solano County Licensed Child Care Waitlist

Table 26: Solano County Licensed Child Care Waitlist (Source: Centralized Eligibility List, California Department of Education, 2011) <http://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/cd/ci/celreports.asp>

# of Children on Wait List for Child Care			
FY 08/09	FY 09/10	FY 10/11	FY 11/12
1861 families	1888 families	1248 families	2210 families
3118 children	2920 children	1881 children	3165 children
12 CPS	0 CPS	8 CPS	2 CPS*

*This table shows children on the waitlist, not those that are served. Generally the number of Child Protective Services (CPS) children is quite low as they are high priority and generally are served right away. There is no set number of slots available to CPS.

Table 27: Children 0-13 with Parents in Labor Force for whom there is a child care spot (Source: 2010 Children’s Report Card, Children’s Network of Solano County www.childnet.org)



This graph shows a comparison with surrounding counties for whom there is a child care spot available currently. At this time, the California Child Care Resource and Referral Network report that Solano County only has enough licensed child care slots to meet 27% of the County’s overall need. While this is an increase over previous years, there is still a large gap to fill. The current economic recession has resulted in a loss of 766 licensed child care slots in Solano County. While the current slots are meeting 27% of the County’s need for child care, when parents begin returning to work and the need for care increases, families may find that there are even fewer options for licensed care for their child.

Analysis for child care wait lists

At this time, the California Child Care Resource and Referral Network reports that Solano County only has enough licensed child care slots to meet 27% of the County's overall need.

www.childnet.org

Of the families and children on the waiting list, CPS children have top priority and typically would not be on a waiting list for long.

The CSA Stakeholders reported that:

- Families are put in the predicament of determining whether employment outside of the home and paying for child care, if they can find it, offsets minimum wage positions. With the decrease in eligibility for CalWORKs many families are stuck with having to leave their children in unlicensed and possibly unsafe child care settings.
- Grandparents who used to look after their grandchildren are now also in the labor force.
- For grandparents and other relative caregivers, lack of child care is a big issue because they work and they cannot get the needed childcare.
- Parents report that the fact that they are unable to access child care services is a barrier to completing their case plans.

C.8. Solano County Age-Appropriate Immunization Coverage

Table 28: Solano County Age-Appropriate Immunization Coverage (Source: State of California Department of Public Health, Center for Infectious Disease Division, Department of Communicable Diseases, Immunization Division, Childhood Immunization Coverage 2006-2008 Report.)

Vaccination Coverage in Solano County	Children 2-4 years old with vaccinations*	Total Enrollment	Children 4-6 years old with vaccinations*	Total Enrollment
2006-2007 School Year	3943	95.3%	4963	94%
Solano				
California	478,564	93.6%	479,199	93.5%
2007-2008 School Year	4092	93.4%	5147	95.2%
Solano				
California	466,363	92.7%	459,920	92.1%

*Definition: Estimated vaccination coverage with all required immunizations among children ages 2-4 over 11 months in county licensed child care and children ages 4-6 in kindergarten.

C.9. Solano County Prenatal Care Statistics

Table 29: Infants whose mothers received prenatal care in the first trimester 2010 (Source: Lucille Packard, Kidsdata.org <http://www.kidsdata.org/data/region/>)

Region	Percent
California	83.5%
Region	Percent
Solano County	77.4%

Definition: Percentage of infants whose mothers received prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy.

Data Source: California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics Section, Birth Statistical Master Files.

Footnote: The county-level data reflect the mother's county of residence, not the county in which the birth occurred. LNE (Low Number Event) refers to data that have been suppressed because there were fewer than 20 cases. Data exclude infants for whom prenatal care information is missing.

C.10. Solano County Health Insurance Coverage Information

Table 30: Solano County Health Insurance Coverage Information

(Source: 2008 Children Now Data Book http://www.childrennow.org/subsites/publications/invest/scorecard08/scorecard08_home.htm)

Health Insurance Coverage	Solano County
Insured	96%
Not insured	4%

Table 31: Solano County Health Insurance Coverage by Race/Ethnicity (Source: 2008 Children Now Data Book http://www.childrennow.org/subsites/publications/invest/scorecard08/scorecard08_home.htm)

Health Insurance Coverage by Race/Ethnicity	African American	Asian	Latino	White	Other
Insured	100%	100%	84%	98%	100%
Not insured	0	0	16%	2%	0

C.11. Solano County Low Birth Weight and Teen Pregnancy Statistics

Table 32: Solano County Low Birth Weight and Teen Pregnancy Statistics (Source: <http://www.cdph.ca.gov/data/statistics/Pages/CountyBirthStatisticalDataTables.aspx>)

Measure	Time Period	Solano County	California
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Solano County Self Assessment

Births to Females Age 15 to 19	2009	8.4%	9.1%
Low Birth Weight Live Births	2009	6.9%	7.4%

Analysis of Prenatal Care and Insurance

The CSA Stakeholders reported that:

- Solano County Kids Insurance program is a major focus for the county. The goal is for all 100% of children to have insurance.
- Solano County has a very strong Baby First Collaborative which is a public-private partnership aimed at improving birth outcomes for infants in Solano County by addressing health disparities in the County, beginning with prenatal care. Any child in the county is eligible for a free developmental assessment to make sure that the infant or child is meeting developmental milestones. This is offered through the First Five funded PEAK collaborative. The Evidenced Based tool "Ages and Stages Questionnaire" is used to conduct the assessment and referrals are made based on that assessment for ongoing services.
- It is anticipated that there are more children that do not have health insurance as this number does not capture undocumented families.
- Mental health assessments are conducted for all children when a petition is filed which is seen as a beneficial service.
- Families that have no medical provider use the emergency room as their primary doctor, which is very expensive.
- Some insurance approvals, both Medi-cal and private insurance, are being delayed and are interrupting access to services, e.g., mental health

C.12. Domestic Violence

Table 33: Domestic Violence cases (source: data from Solano County Office of Family Violence Prevention)

<u>2011</u>	
Domestic violence cases = 138 <i>(Some cases containing multiple victims)</i>	
Victims:	Kids present during incident:
Hispanic: 53	Hispanic: 45
Caucasian: 54	Caucasian: 19
African American: 27	African American: 18
Unknown: 7	Unknown: 5
Pacific Islander: 2	Pacific Islander: 0

Solano County Self Assessment

Asian: 7	Asian: 8
<u>2012 (January – May 2012)</u>	
Domestic violence cases = 32	
<i>(Some cases contain multiple victims and not all data has been entered)</i>	
Victims:	Kids present during incident:
Hispanic: 7	Hispanic: 7
Caucasian: 15	Caucasian: 4
African American: 3	African American: 4
Asian: 1	Asian: 0
Pacific Islander: 1	Pacific Islander: 0
Unknown: 4	Unknown: 6
Other: 1	Other: 0

Available Domestic Violence services in the County: *(See Service Array for details)*

- Solano County Family Justice Center
- Safe Haven Program (supervised visitation program)
- Domestic Violence Response Teams:
 - Fairfield Police Department
 - Vacaville Police Department – Family Investigative Response Services Team (FIRST)
 - Solano County Sheriff’s Office – Family Violence Intervention Team (FIT)
- Domestic Violence Emergency Crisis and Transitional Housing Shelter – LIFT3 (collocated at the Solano Family Justice Center) and Safe Quest
- Crime Victim Assistance Unit (District Attorney’s Office)
- Solano County Restraining Order Clinic (through Northern Legal Services – services are offered at the Vallejo courthouse for victims needing protection orders)
- Restraining Order assistance (through Solano Legal Access Center – services are offered at the Fairfield courthouse for victims needing protection orders)

The CSA Stakeholders reported that:

- It is felt that domestic violence is underreported.
- The cost of domestic violence intervention services impacts families. It costs \$25 for an anger management assessment and many families cannot afford that.
- It is felt that there is a continued need for education around the dynamics of domestic violence and sexual assault for judicial officers, law enforcement and prosecutors.
- There is a continued need for understanding issues related to immigration services and accessing domestic violence services for those families.
- There is a need for services for male victims of domestic violence.
- There is a need for services for teens including teen support groups. As well as needed education to communities, schools, parents, and teens about teen dating violence.

Solano County Self Assessment

- There is a need for services for elder victims or adults victims with disabilities and special needs. There is a need for more resources for this population and for training for service providers on how to assist this population.
- There is a need for assistance in sheltering animals for domestic violence victims who wish to flee home but do not have resources to board their animals, especially dogs and larger animals like horses.

4

C.13: Juvenile Arrests

Table 34: Juvenile Felony Arrest Rate (Source: Lucille Packard, Kidsdata.org

<http://www.kidsdata.org/data/region/>)

Juvenile Felony Arrest Rate: 2008

Region	Rate per 1,000
Solano County	22.2

Region	Rate per 1,000
California	14.1

Analysis:

While the juvenile arrest rate in the State appears to be trending downward in recent years, according to the California Department of Justice, Solano County continues to experience one of the highest rates in the Bay Area, second only to San Francisco. Over 44% of these arrests are property offenses, 29% are violent offenses, and 8% are drug/alcohol related.

www.childnet.org.

CSA Stakeholders reported that:

- With an increase in poverty and high school dropouts there has been an increase in juvenile arrest rates. This has been a focus of the California Blue Ribbon Commission.
- There has been an increase in Welfare and Institutions Code 241.1 cases including felonies. These are cases in which the children and youths come under the jurisdiction of both the dependency and delinquency courts and must be assessed by both CWS and Probation to determine which department will have primary responsibility for the child. This increase has been a significant workload issue for social workers, probation officers and the court system.

Solano County Self Assessment

C.14 Alcohol and Other Drug Use by Youth

Table 35: Percent of Solano County Students Reporting Past 30 day and lifetime AOD Use by Grade, 2007-09 (Source: California Healthy Kids Survey, 2007-09, WestED, Inc. Internet query, April 2012. *Highlights* <http://chks.wested.org/>)

Percent of Solano County Students Reporting Past 30-Day and Lifetime AOD Use by Grade^a, 2007-09		
	Lifetime	Past 30-Day
Alcohol: Full Drink		
7th Grade	29	16
9th Grade	53	29
11th Grade	63	35
Non-Traditional ^b	73	47
Binge Drinking^c		
7th Grade	NA	7
9th Grade	NA	17
11th Grade	NA	23
Non-Traditional	NA	36
Cocaine/crack		
9th Grade	6	4
11th Grade	7	3
Non-Traditional	20	9
Ecstasy		
9th Grade	7	5
11th Grade	11	5
Non-Traditional	31	16
Inhalants		
7th Grade	15	7
9th Grade	16	6
11th Grade	11	4
Non-Traditional	19	8
Marijuana		
7th Grade	12	6
9th Grade	30	16
11th Grade	40	20
Non-Traditional	71	47
Methamphetamine^d		
9th Grade	4	3
11th Grade	4	2
Non-Traditional	13	8

^a7th graders were not asked this about the use of all substances.

^bNon-traditional schools are continuation schools for all age students who have had problems in or completing traditional schools.

^cFive or more drinks of alcohol in a row, within a couple of hours for males and four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for females; only asked about AOD in the past 30 days.

^dOr amphetamines.

Analysis of Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD):

- About 16% of 7th graders, 29% 9th graders, and 35% 11th graders in Solano County schools reported having consumed alcohol within the past 30 days. Nearly half (47%) of students attending non-traditional schools reported drinking alcohol within the past month. Over 6 out of 10th grade students attending “traditional” schools, and over 7 out of 10 Solano students attending non-traditional schools report having ever consumed alcohol.
- Binge drinking is a fairly common practice among Solano County’s high school students, engaged in by 17% of 9th graders and 23% of 11th graders, and also 36% of non-traditional students. Moreover, binge drinking appears to begin early; 7% of 7th grade students report having engaged in an episode of binge drinking.
- Marijuana was reported as the 2nd most frequently consumed substance: 6% of 7th graders, 16% of 9th graders, and 20% of 11th graders reported having used marijuana in the past 30 days. Nearly half of Solano students attending non-traditional schools reported having smoked marijuana within the past month.
- Among the remaining substance students reported consuming in the past 30 days, inhalant use was most frequently mentioned drug.
- The probation department has no way to track how many minors are cited or arrested while under the influence of alcohol and drugs.

CSA Stakeholders reported that:

- There is a lack of substance abuse education and treatment throughout the county.
- There is a serious lack of in-patient substance abuse treatment, especially for fathers with their children, youths, and women without their children.
- There is one inpatient substance abuse treatment facility in Solano County which is Shimaya in Vallejo which takes mothers with a child. Families are referred to Center Point in Marin County, which also takes a mothers and a child, and Ozanan in Contra Costa County.
- Consistently stakeholders identified the lack of substance abuse treatment as a gap across the entire continuum of care.

C.15 Child/Youth Death Rate

Table 36: Child/Youth Death Rate, by Race/Ethnicity (Source: Lucille Packard, Kidsdata.org <http://www.kidsdata.org/data/region/>)

Solano County Self Assessment

Child/Youth Death Rate, by Race/Ethnicity: 2007-2009

California	Rate per 100,000
African American/Black	66.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	24.1
Caucasian/White	31.5
Hispanic/Latino	34.0
Native American/Alaska Native	43.5
Multiracial	20.3
Solano County	Rate per 100,000
African American/Black	94.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	LNE
Caucasian/White	28.9
Hispanic/Latino	33.4
Native American/Alaska Native	LNE
Multiracial	LNE

LNE (Low Number Event)

Table 37: Solano County Child Fatality/Near Fatality Report (2008 – 2011)
Deaths from all child abuse and neglect causes in the county

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Near Fatality	5	3	2	3
Fatality	1	2	7	1

*Please note that in 2010, the number is high due to four children dying in a fire.

Analysis for child Death Rates:

Child death rate has been decreasing for Caucasian children, but Solano children of color are seeing a rise in the rates of childhood deaths. African American death rates are close to 2.5 times higher than Caucasian rates, and seem to be steadily increasing, we are uncertain why. A number of critical children's health care programs ranging from prenatal care programs for high-risk moms, such as Black Infant Health and the Adolescent Family Life, to health care programs such as Children's Dental Disease Prevention and Immunization Programs, lost State funding forcing the County to either cover the additional costs or make severe cuts to available services. www.childnet.org

CSA Stakeholders report that:

- The increase in poverty and stress on families may impact the child death rate.
- The increase in the use of alcohol and drugs impacts child safety and responsible parenting.
- The dynamics of Travis Air force Base may impact these numbers. Many are young families isolated from their support systems and under extreme stress due to deployment. Although

it needs to be noted that there have been no deaths or near fatalities related to military families.

C.16. Federal Tribes

There are no active tribes in Solano County. For the Native American children and families that CWS serves, Solano County remains in compliance with all Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) requirements. ICWA regulations are clearly articulated in Solano’s online policies and procedures.

Jan 1, 2011 to Dec 31, 2011 there were ten Native American children who entered into the foster care system. These children are closely supervised by the agency and county counsel to ensure compliance with the ICWA.

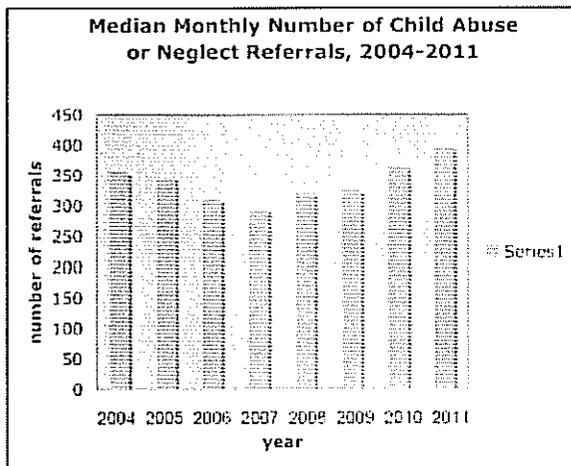
C.17. Child Welfare Service Participation Rates

Number of Children less than 18 years of age. Population projections from California Department of Finance.						
	2008		2010			
California	9,987,363		9,295,040			
Solano	106,785		101,535			
Participation Rates: Referral Rates (Incidence per 1,000)						
Referral Rates for a given year are computed by dividing the unduplicated state/county count of children with a child abuse/neglect referral allegation by the child population and then multiplying by 1,000.						
	Jan – Dec 08	Jan – Dec 09	Jan – Dec 10	National Standard/ Goal	Direction	Change
California	48.7 N=486,418	47.2 N=471,873	51.6 N=479,672	NA	Increase	6.0%
Solano	47.2 N=5043	49.8 N=5318	56.1 N=5696	NA	Increase	18.9%
Participation Rates: Substantiation Rates (Incidence per 1,000)						
Substantiation Rates for a given year are computed by dividing the unduplicated state/ county count of children with a substantiated allegation by the child population and then multiplying by 1,000.						
	Jan – Dec 08	Jan – Dec 09	Jan – Dec 10	National Standard/ Goal	Direction	Change
California	9.8 N=97,494	9.3 N=92,676	9.6 N=88,858	NA	Increase	.02%
Solano	6.3 N=673	6.5 N=692	7.2 N=729	NA	Increase	14.3%
Participation Rates: Entry Rates (Incidence per 1,000)						
Entry Rates for a given year are computed by dividing the unduplicated count of children						

Solano County Self Assessment

entering foster care by the state/county child population and then multiplying by 1,000.						
	Jan – Dec 08	Jan – Dec 09	Jan – Dec 10	National Standard/ Goal	Direction	Change
California	3.3 N=32,946	3.2 N=31,765	3.3 N=30,750	NA	No Change	0%
Solano	1.6 N=167	2.0 N=212	2.3 N=229	NA	Increase	43.8%
Participation Rates: In Care Rates (Incidence per 1,000)						
In Care Rates for a given year are computed by dividing the Point In Time count of children in child welfare supervised foster care by the state/county child population and then multiplying by 1,000.						
	Jul 1, 2008	Jul 1, 2009	Jul 1, 2010	Jul 1, 2011	Direction	Change
California	6.5 N=72,339	5.9 N=59,405	5.9 N=54,992	5.8 N=53,688	Decrease	-10.8%
Solano	4.1 N=435	3.6 N=380	3.5 N=359	3.8 N=387	Decrease	-11.03%

Table 38: Median monthly Number of Child Abuse or Neglect Referrals, 2004-2011 (Source: Solano County Children 2012: Impact of the Great Recession; Children’s Alliance)



The number of referrals for child abuse and neglect has gone up 24% since 2008. This has put considerable strain on the emergency response function of CWS and prevention services.

Solano County Self Assessment

Table 39: Number and Percent of First Entries by Age

Entry Year	All First Entries	Number by Age at First Entry				All First Entries	Percent by Age at First Entry			
		Under 1	1-5	6-12	13-17		Under 1	1-5	6-12	13-17
2004	221	39	57	70	45	100%	18%	30%	32%	20%
2005	176	39	57	41	39	100%	22%	32%	23%	22%
2006	171	35	54	49	33	100%	20%	32%	29%	19%
2007	149	42	49	32	26	100%	28%	33%	21%	17%
2008	98	30	25	23	19	100%	31%	27%	23%	19%
2009	117	22	41	33	21	100%	19%	35%	26%	18%
2010	159	43	58	35	23	100%	27%	36%	22%	14%
2011	94	19	40	20	15	100%	20%	43%	21%	16%

(Note: For the year 2011 only the first 6 months of activity < through 06-30-2011 > is reflected.)
 (Most recent database update:06-30-2011)

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Please note that overall first entries have decreased. There is a decline of children 6-12 years old and no change for those 13-17 years old. The youngest children ages 0-5 have seen an increase and are the most at risk in this economy.

Table 40: Number and Percentage of First Entries by Race/Ethnicity

Entry Year	All First Entries	Percent by Race/Ethnicity						
		White	African American	Hispanic	Asian Pacific Islander	Native American	Other	Unknown
2004	100%	33%	16%	33%	5%	1%	11%	0%
2005	100%	34%	27%	19%	2%	1%	18%	0%
2006	100%	20%	22%	39%	1%	1%	18%	0%
2007	100%	21%	23%	39%	3%	0%	13%	0%
2008	100%	28%	30%	35%	0%	0%	8%	0%
2009	100%	20%	29%	19%	3%	0%	29%	0%
2010	100%	28%	26%	25%	4%	0%	16%	0%
2011	100%	12%	19%	36%	4%	0%	29%	0%

(Note: For the year 2011 only the first 6 months of activity < through 06-30-2011 > is reflected.)
 (Most recent database update:06-30-2011)

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*Other indicates biracial or multiracial

Solano County Self Assessment

Table 41: Entries, Exits and Foster Care Caseload

Year	Caseload at Year Start	Entries During Year	Exits During Year	Net Change
2005	524	232	285	-53
2006	471	229	290	-61
2007	410	217	241	-24
2008	386	149	221	-72
2009	314	177	237	-60
2010	254	205	186	19
2011	273	119	100	19

(Note: For the year 2011 only the first 6 months of activity < through 06-30-2011 > is reflected.)
 (Most recent database update:06-30-2011)

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This table indicates that caseloads have decreased significantly from 2005, but in 2010 entries increased while exits have slowed.

Solano County Self Assessment

Table 42: Solano County Child Population (0-17) and Children with Child Maltreatment Allegations, Substantiations, and Entries
Jan 1, 2011 to Dec 31, 2011

Racial Group	Total Child Population	Percent of Population	Children with Allegation	% of Allegation	Children with Substantiation	% of Substantiation	Children with entries	% of Entries
Black	14,116	14%	1,675	28.8%	190	27%	75	30.7%
White	28,873	28%	1,811	31.1%	231	33%	67	27.5%
Hispanic	35,396	35%	1,510	26%	213	30.3%	72	29.5%
Asian/P.I.	12,577	12%	280	4.8%	38	5.4%	16	6.6%
Nat Amer	347	.003%	31	.005%	10	1.4%	11	4.5%
Missing	10,226	10%	509	8.8%	19	2.7%	3	1.2%
Total	101,535	99.003%	5,816	99.5%	701	99.8%	244	100%

Black children are represented in allegations at double the proportion of the population. White children are about even. Hispanic and Asian children are underrepresented. Substantiation rates and entry rates mirror the rate of allegation. The exception being Native Americans although the numbers of children are so small they are not statistically significant.

Table 43: Child Population (0-17) Number in Care, and Prevalence Rates

Child Population (0-17), Number in Care, and Prevalence Rates
Agency Type=Child Welfare
July 1, 2011
Solano

Racial Group	Total Child Population	% of Total Population	In Care	% in Care
Black	14,116	14%	168	43.5%
White	28,873	28%	108	27.9%
Hispanic	35,396	35%	83	21.5%
Asian/P.I.	12,577	12%	21	5.4%
Nat Amer	347	.003%	5	1.3%
Missing	10,226	10%	1	.3%
Total	101,535	99.003%	386	99.9%

Analysis for Child Welfare Participation Rates:

- Although there has been a population decrease, there has been an 18.9% increase in referrals since 2008, compared to 6.0% increase in California. Stakeholders felt that this reflected the increased economic stress families are under that has increased the number of families living in poverty, homelessness, and substance abuse. The increased referrals puts a strain on the provision of services for children in the county.
- Families receive services through the FRCs prior to entry into the child welfare system. This prevention helps families by improving parenting skills and providing basic needs to reduce familial stress. Participation rates might be even higher absent this intervention.
- The substantiation rate for referrals has increased by 14.3% since 2008, compared to .02% in California. Family protective factors were reduced because of the increased economic stress families are under which led to increased domestic violence, substance abuse, and mental health concerns. This situation increases the vulnerability of children 0 – 5 years of age.
- The decrease in foster care rates of 11% or 435 to 387 children from 2008 to 2011 can be correlated to the increased value of the agency in keeping families together while mitigating the problems that led to abuse or neglect. The County has put many resources into providing short term intensive family maintenance services to families, both voluntary and court-ordered services. These intensive services include multiple social worker visits per month, family meetings, assisting the family with transportation and parenting skills. The agency has also implemented "Signs of Safety" (now known as Safety Organized Practice) an evidence-based program focused on engagement of families.
- Suspected child abuse and neglect referrals are significantly disproportional however substantiations and entries mirror the allegation rates. Hopefully this shows that our staff are not applying racial bias in their assessments. This may be due to the use of Structured Decision Making and the high level of education and training that our staff, of whom the majority are MSW graduates from the Title IV-E programs.

CSA Stakeholders reported that:

- Due to high poverty rates there has been an increase in multiple families living together to share the cost of housing. This had lead to more referrals from those families.
- The decrease in the number of non-profit services in the community to which stakeholders would normally refer families has made child welfare the agency to which families are referred regardless of whether the family's situation rises to the level of child abuse and neglect.
- The decrease in other agencies' services and changes in their mandates have also increased the number of referrals to child welfare. For example, the education/mental health program of AB3632 which provided services to eligible youth in the school system was eliminated, and the eligibility requirements for Regional Center provision of services has increased. Without other agencies to serve these populations they are now being referred to child welfare for services.

Solano County Self Assessment

C.18. Juvenile Probation Participation Rates - point in time 4/1/12

Number of children age 0-18 in population	101,535
Total Youth in Placement for Probation	21
Age	13-21
Ethnicity	White, Black, Chinese, Filipino, Guamanian, Hispanic, Mexican, Pacific Islander, and Samoan.

Analysis for Probation Participation Rates:

- There are a relatively small number of youths in placement for Probation and they are a very diverse group.
- The adult and youth probation departments collaborate effectively to assist families by sharing resources for example drug testing.
- There has been a loss of prevention services due to budget cuts. Although the loss of prevention has impacted Solano County, it is difficult to measure how it has impacted Probation. FRCs do not keep records of whether they have served probation families. Many probation youth that go into group home/foster care are not federally eligible for funds and thus the cost of care is covered by county dollars impacting the Probation departments overall budget.
- The loss of extracurricular activities and youth programs, especially in Vallejo, and a lack of supervision by parents working long hours have increased the ability of youths to commit crimes.
- There is good collaboration between child welfare and probation to share information regarding dependents that become wards. Probation was given access to CWS/CMS six months ago which has been helpful in accessing historical information regarding the family. This was noted as a gap previously.

D. Public Agency Characteristics

1. Size and Structure of Agencies

Child Welfare Services

a) County Operated Shelter

The resulting trauma to children who are separated from their immediate family and the long-term, detrimental effects of subsequent placement disruptions are dynamics that are well documented. Endeavoring to mitigate the negative impact these dynamics have on children, Solano County seeks to place children who must be removed from their family, first with relatives and secondly with foster families. Solano County CWS does not operate a County shelter.

In 2011, Solano County contracted with Lilliput Children's Services to provide an Emergency Foster Care program. Foster homes are located in the largest cities in the county (Fairfield, Vacaville and Vallejo) to provide up to seven days of care for sixteen children and to support the children remaining in their school of origin. This placement allows the Social Worker the opportunity to complete emergency relative assessments and to locate appropriate placements at the appropriate level of care for children. Lilliput provides staff who support the short term emergency foster home placements and the additional support required to support emergency care. They also provide on-call support services and afterhours and weekend placement support services.

b) County Licensing

Foster Care Licensing was returned to the State due to the County's need to reduce expenditures due to the economic downturn. Effective July 1, 2011, Solano County Department of Health and Social Services Child Welfare Services Division was no longer the agency responsible for licensing foster family homes in the county. Solano County Probation does not license its own foster homes as they do not have the authority to do so. Probation uses the same foster homes as CWS when appropriate.

In order to support foster parents, the county shared the following with foster parents when the change was made:

- License
 - Foster parents will still maintain the current licensure status.
 - The same regulations will continue to be applied to the licensure.
 - The frequency of home visits may change.
- Placement
 - Placements will continue to be made by Solano County social workers.
 - Solano County will maintain its policy of not placing children in homes licensed for both foster care and day care .
 - If foster parents wish to have children of a certain age placed with them, they must demonstrate to Solano County that they have received training to assist them in providing developmentally and age-appropriate care for children of that age group.
- Funding
 - Effective July 1, 2011, the training incentives are no longer paid by Solano County. The county continues to offer training for foster parents through

Solano County Self Assessment

- our contracts, but no longer pays additional foster care funds as an incentive to participate.
- The Solano County Foster Care Eligibility Unit will continue to process foster care payments.

c) County Adoptions

Solano County Adoptions Unit provides adoption services for children 0-17 years old. The program provides services related to the adoption of Court-dependent children in the Child Welfare system in Solano County. Court-dependent children have been removed through Child Welfare Services from their parents' care due to neglect, abuse or abandonment. After removal, they are cared for in relative or foster parent homes. The Solano County Juvenile Court has jurisdiction over children removed from families who were Solano County residents at the time of the child's removal.

Adoption planning may begin as the result of either the parents' voluntary relinquishment of legal rights to the department or if it has been determined that the child is unable to return home to his or her birth parents and reunification services have been either terminated or by-passed by Solano County Juvenile Court. Adoption staff receive primary assignment to cases after the 366.26 hearing.

When the Adoption Unit was adequately staffed, adoption workers received a secondary assignment for concurrent planning purposes. These assignments occurred at a Permanency Team Meeting prior to disposition when the prognosis for reunification was poor, as well as at other times in the life of the case when additional concurrent planning resources became necessary.

Under the supervision of a Supervisor and a Manager, four master level Social Worker IIIs assigned to the Adoptions Unit are responsible for the case management of Court-dependent children who are referred for adoption planning after it has been identified that adoption is the most appropriate permanent plan. The Social Worker IIIs make recommendations at the 366.26 hearing to the Juvenile Court regarding important issues involving the child, including continued visitation with family members, placement, and case plans regarding the child.

In addition to the four Social Worker IIIs identified above, the unit also has two Social Worker IIs. The Social Worker IIs provide case monitoring services to families participating in the Adoptions Assistance Program (AAP) and assist them with resources needed to preserve an adoption. They also provide case monitoring services to non-dependent guardians.

2. County Government Structure

Refer to attachments A, B and C for Solano County's Organizational Chart, the Solano County CWS Organizational Chart, and the Solano County Probation Department's Organizational Chart.

Child Welfare Services (CWS) in Solano County is a part of the Child And Adult Resources and Services division of the Solano County Health and Social Services (H&SS). The CARES division includes CWS and Older and Disabled Adults. H&SS is a multi-disciplinary

Solano County Self Assessment

department which also includes Mental Health, Public Health, Substance Abuse, and Employment and Eligibility Services. A Deputy Director is responsible for child welfare programs, including an Adoptions Unit, and Older and Disabled Adults programs.

The CWS office is located at 275 Beck Avenue, Fairfield, CA. There are no other offices although we have office space available for staff in Vallejo and soon to be Vacaville. All programs are located at the Beck Avenue office.

a) Staff Characteristics (Child Welfare)

Turnover

Solano County CWS Turnover Rate	
Fiscal Year 2009-2010	
Supervisor	0%
SWIII:	15% (6 positions)
SWII:	0%
OAI:	0%
OIII:	0%
Overall	1%
Fiscal Year 2010-2011	
Supervisor	27% (3 positions)
SWIII:	17% (9 positions)
SWII:	14% (1 position)
OAI:	20% (2 positions)
OIII:	66% (2 positions)
Overall	19%

Analysis

The data for 2009/10 shows little turnover except in the Social Worker III classification because most vacant positions in other classifications that fiscal year were deleted rather than filled. Turnover seen now is primarily in the SWIII and supervisor classifications and is related to retirements, promotions and resignations.

For the next fiscal year (2010/11) the loss of positions stabilized so that the department was able to resume filling vacancies as they occurred with one major exception, the area of clerical support.

CWS Staffing Characteristics

There are 108 (8 are Limited Term) staff members in the Child Welfare Services Department.

- 1 County CARES CWS/ODAS Director
- 1 CWS Administrator
- 2 Program Managers
- 11 Supervisors (plus one Limited Term)
- 60 Social Worker IIIs (7 Limited Term); 7 Social Worker IIs

Solano County Self Assessment

- 5 Eligibility Workers; 1 Eligibility Supervisor
- 1 Public Health Nurse
- 14 Clerical Staff; 1 Clerical Staff Supervisor

The following positions are co-located in the CWS Division

- 4 Mental Health Clinicians; 1 Mental Health Clinical Supervisor
- 2 County Office of Education employees (part-time)
- .5 Public Health Nurse

Analysis

Since the last County Self-Assessment in 2009, Solano County CWS has lost a number of positions going from a high of 140 staff to the present level of 108 positions in the course of about 2 and a half years. The deleted positions included mostly support staff: all ten Social Service Workers and 14 out of 21 Social Worker IIs. Overall, the department gained 7 Social Worker IIIs (currently limited term positions) in order to provide intensive early intervention and family maintenance services. Caseload sizes remain close to the SB2030 workload study recommended levels but the case managers no longer have support staff available to assist them with provision of services, transportation, visitation, etc.

Solano County continues to experience significant turnover in spite of the economic situation, averaging one Social Worker III vacancy per month over the past 18 months. As a result, of the 60 Social Worker IIIs, 24 (40%) have less than 2 years experience and, of those, 16 (26.6%) have less than a year. Most of the newest staff are new Title IV-E graduates with no experience beyond their field work internships.

In addition, CWS has struggled to have adequate clerical support as several positions have been deleted and others not approved to fill. Currently, meeting obligations for producing legal documents for the court timely is difficult.

Worker Caseload Size by Service Component

Solano County CWS is organized by sections: Pre- Dispositional, Post- Dispositional and Administration. Pre- Dispositional includes Hotline, Emergency Response Investigation and Dependency Investigation. Post- Dispositional includes Voluntary Family Maintenance, Court Family Maintenance, Family Reunification, Permanency Planning, Non-Related Guardianship, Adoptions and Non-Minor dependents. Administration includes Visitation, Relative Assessment, Foster Care Eligibility, Public Health Nurses, and Legal Processing Services. Social work staff is fairly evenly divided between Pre and Post- Dispositional sections with a slight majority in Pre- Dispositional.

Each unit has a supervisor, and most supervisors have one to two programs. Social workers are responsible for their own caseloads and cases are only reassigned if the social worker needs to leave to various reasons.

The following distribution of caseload size by service component (09/2011) according to Safe Measures:

Solano County Self Assessment

- Hotline: 340 referrals; 3 SWs
- Emergency Response (ER); 191 Investigations; 16 SWs
- Dependency Investigations (DI); 100 cases; 6 SWs,
- Voluntary Family Maintenance; 53 cases; 3 SWs,
- Court Family Maintenance; 93 cases & Family Reunification; 114 cases; 10 SWs,
- Permanency Planning; 82 cases; 4 SWills;
- Adoptions: 95 cases; 5 SWills;
- Non-Related Guardianships; 95 cases; 1 SW,

Contractors

- Through a contract with H&SS, Children's Network coordinates Family Resource Centers (FRCs), and provides staff support to the Children's Alliance and to the Child Abuse Prevention Council.
- Through contracts with H&SS, Solano County's neighborhood-based FRCs provide services to support families and strengthen communities. The Family Resource Center Network is a partnership of ten FRCs located in each city in the county.
- Through a contract with H&SS, Lilliput Children's Services provides an Emergency Foster Care program. Foster homes are located in the largest cities in the county to provide five days of care and to support the children remaining in their school of origin.
- Through a contract with H&SS, First Place for Youth provides THP Plus services. In the fourth quarter of 2010/11, the program served 38 youth, 36 being Child Welfare youth, and two Probation Youth. The program has brought an expertise and commitment which has "fast forwarded" Solano County's housing for Transition Age Youth (TAY). First Place for Youth provides safe, supportive, permanent, and affordable housing, intensive case management, advocacy and support to emancipated foster youth. Services are available to emancipated foster youth who were dependents of Child Welfare Services, ages 18-24. Eligible transitional age youth receive assistance with move-in costs, rent, food, self reliance planning, health and mental health needs, as well as employment and education.
- Through a contract with H&SS, First Place for Youth provides Independent Living Program (ILP) services. Services are focused on individual case plans and services are tailored to each transition age youth.
- Solano County has a contract with the Children's Resource Center to provide SafeMeasures which is a comprehensive database that is used as one of the primary tools to assess social worker and departmental performance as it relates to the federal outcome measures. For each of the established measures, it provides the department with a graphical or tabular display of its performance.
- Through a contract with Chabot-Last Positas Community College, consultants provide consultation and guidance on permanency, Licensed Clinical Social Worker supervision for staff, foster youth leadership development training, and assistance with creating and formalizing Policies and Procedures.

b) Bargaining Units Issues

Depending on the employee position different unions represent Solano County employees. Agreements between these unions and the County include, but are not limited to employment, layoffs disciplinary action, work hours, benefits, and grievances Union bargaining teams include the following:

Solano County Self Assessment

- SEIU Local 1021 representing social workers, eligibility workers and clerical staff,
- PEU, Local #1, Unit #6 representing supervisors
- PEU, Unit #16 representing CWS managers
- SCOPPA represents probation officers
- SCLEMA represents probation managers

Probation Department

Departmental Purpose:

Headed by the Chief Probation Officer as prescribed in Section 270 of the California Welfare and Institutions Code and Sections 1203.5 and 1203.6 of the California Penal Code, the Probation Department provides community protection through interventions with adult and juvenile offenders. Welfare and Institutions Code Section 850 establishes the requirement for a Juvenile Hall and Welfare and Institutions Code Section 854 places the appointment of the staff assigned to a Juvenile Hall under the direction of the Chief Probation Officer.

Function and responsibilities:

The Probation Department is responsible for providing safe and secure juvenile detention and treatment programs, conducting investigations for the Court, holding offenders accountable, enforcing Court orders, facilitating rehabilitation of offenders, and supporting victim restoration. It carries out this responsibility through its Juvenile Detention Facility; New Foundations Program; Adult Court and Field Services; Juvenile Intake, Court, Field and Placement Services. The Probation Department also provides a variety of support services including maintenance of criminal records, overseeing employees' training and standards, implementation of operational standards, strategic planning, fiscal administration, grant administration, collection of fines, fees and victim restitution, and financing and implementation of its automated systems. In October 2011, the Probation Department assumed responsibility for supervising offenders released from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) as a result of Public Safety Realignment.

Significant accomplishments and challenges (Juvenile Division):

- During Fiscal Year 2012-2013, the juvenile division trained several staff to facilitate Aggression Replacement Training (ART) to juvenile offenders assigned to the Fairfield and Vallejo Day Reporting Center. ART is an evidenced-based program which focuses on providing alternative methods to deal with anger. The curriculum consists of three components, Anger Control, Skill Streaming and Moral Reasoning for a total of 30 hours. The addition of ART to the cadre of services currently provided at the Day Reporting Centers will effect positive change and reduce recidivism.
- The Felony Diversion Program in the Juvenile Division has continued to serve as a valuable resource for the Juvenile Court. Through an agreement between the Probation Department, District Attorney's Office and Juvenile Court, certain out of custody felony cases are referred for diversion services in lieu of appearing before the Juvenile Court. During fiscal year 2012-2013, this program was expanded to

Solano County Self Assessment

include minors detained in the Juvenile Detention Facility with qualifying felony offenses. Expanding the program to minors in custody dramatically reduced the time between detention and the receipt of services.

- During 2012-2013, the juvenile division trained Probation Officers and Group Counselors who provided Aggression Replacement Training (ART) to 40 wards detained at JDF and/or committed to Changing Path formally known as Challenge Unit, and the New Foundations Program. Six groups were conducted at the JDF and New Foundations.
- A comprehensive training committee was developed to meet the Probation department's training needs for Group Counselors and minors detained at JDF. Through this committee a needs assessment was completed and relevant training was developed. A programming schedule for the activities provided to the minors was posted for department staff to view. In addition, a training schedule for staff was developed to include courses such as Motivational Interviewing, Team Building, and Dealing with Difficult People.

Workload Indicators:

- The Juvenile Division's risk assessment tool, Juvenile Intervention Assessment System (JAIS) received validation by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency and Children's Research Center, a nonprofit social research organization. In addition, staff received refresher training of the tool by NCCD to assure the accuracy and reliability of staff completing the assessment for identified youth in the Probation Department. The tool continues to serve a guide to assist staff in developing a treatment plan for juvenile offenders based on their criminogenic needs.
- The Juvenile Intake Unit incorporated a new Detention Assessment Tool to better assess the need to release or detain a minor that has been booked into JDF. The use of this tool is instrumental in assessing a minor's risk to engage in delinquent behavior if released pending intervention from the Juvenile Court.
- The Juvenile Detention Facility provided more than 180 group sessions of cognitive behavioral interventions to youthful offenders to include Aggression Replacement Training, Life Skills, Boys to Men Group, 180 Degrees (a life skill program), The Beat Within (a writing skills program), Tutoring, Body Conditioning, and Anger Management.
- New Foundations continues to work with the Master Gardeners in developing the vegetable garden located on property. Last year's harvest provided more than four truckloads of fresh vegetables which was donated to local food banks.

Pending issues and Policy Considerations:

Public Safety Realignment has significant implications for the Probation Department. Additional staff and operational changes will be needed in the Adult Division to address the parole functions that have been transferred to Probation as well as to address

Solano County Self Assessment

Probation's role in supervising low level offenders that are no longer eligible for prison commitments.

The Governor's proposal to close the Division of Juvenile Facilities (DJF) will have significant implications for the Probation Department. If youthful offenders are no longer able to be committed to state custody, it will be necessary to locate or develop alternative programs that will meet the long term intensive treatment needs of this population. Additional concerns for youthful offenders include housing for those offenders who are sentenced in Adult Court and under the age of eighteen (18).

Departmental budget summary

Probation Juvenile services receive support from Title IV-E funding. Support is also received by the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention (JJCPA) and from Juvenile Probation Camp Funding (JPCF), both programs are funded through Vehicle License Fee State Realignment, and primary sources of grant revenues in the juvenile division.

Juvenile Hall

Solano County Juvenile Hall is located at 740 Beck Ave, Fairfield CA. It is the goal of Juvenile Hall to work collaboratively with the Multi-Disciplinary Team (Probation, Mental Health, Medi-Cal, Schools) to begin in-house services, as part of the individual treatment and placement plans.

Programs include:

1. Counseling staff conducts security and medical/mental health assessments, classification (housing) assessments of all minors that are booked into the Juvenile Detention Facility. The facility has a Mental Health Counselor on duty eight hours daily. All intakes are assessed for mental health symptoms, such as depression, suicidal ideation and tendencies and crisis intervention is provided as needed. All intakes are screened by the on duty medical nursing staff for overall medical detention issues and/or immediate treatment specific to the minor.
2. The Tutoring Program, which was originally started by retired volunteer teachers, is financed through the Inmate Telephone Fund. The three detention units each have an assigned tutor to provide group and individual counseling three hours per week. The evening tutors work closely with the County of Education Teaching Staff to provide a cohesive academic program. Currently, the previous tutors have gone onto other jobs and/or due to other personal commitments. At this time, JDF does not have available tutors, which will be reviewed.
3. Aggression Replacement Training (ART)-- The program was developed for aggressive and violent adolescents aged 14 to 18 who are detained/committed in the Juvenile Detention Facility (JDF) for the JDF Changing Paths program and/or New Foundations program. ART is a cognitive behavioral intervention program to help adolescents improve social skill competence and moral reasoning, to better manage anger, and to reduce aggressive behavior.
4. Crossroads Life Skills/Cognitive Learning--The objectives of this program are to: discover how attitude affects behavior; teach minors problem solving skills to use in anger situations; examine one's position in life; gain better self-control; address the challenges of dealing with addictive behaviors; develop critical thinking skills; establish goal directed behavior patterns; and practice and gain new life skills.

Solano County Self Assessment

On-going volunteer services include:

- § Alcoholics and Narcotics Anonymous
- § Planned Parenthood
- § AIDS Awareness
- § Religious church services and Bible studies
- § Youth mentoring
- § Solano Community College Interns
- § Motivational speakers
- § Girl Scouts of America
- § Alateen (youth version of AA/NA) (waiting for Live Scan results before activating this volunteer service)

Juvenile Division Field Services:

5 Supervising Deputy Probation Officers:
Oversee the day today task of staff and programs assigned

5 Court Officers:
Court Officers assess clients' involvement in criminal behavior by interviewing minors and families, performing background investigations, and completing evaluations to determine what action plans can be developed to reduce delinquent behavior. The officer may conduct a Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System (JAIS) assessment that will identify intervention and supervision strategies based on the youth's characteristics, recidivism risk level and service needs, in efforts to reduce recidivism and serve as a case plan guide for each minor while on probation. The officers are responsible for determining what, if any, community resources can be utilized to meet the minors' and the communities' needs, and then make recommendations to the Juvenile Court. The officers are responsible for completing dispositional reports primarily, but there are other types of reports completed

8 General Supervision Officers:
Supervision Officers provide on-going supervision, monitor and encourage compliance with court orders, counsel minors and their families, and develop and assist families to implement treatment plans based on accurate assessments of the reasons behind illegal or problem behavior. The Officers make referrals to community treatment resources and monitors minors' progress. Crisis intervention is provided as needed and collaboration with other community agencies is done to support the individual service plan and meet the needs of the family. Supervision Deputies are also responsible for completing dispositional, supplemental, intake, and progress reports. Officers incorporate intervention and supervision strategies detailed in the JAIS output report based on the minors risk and needs. The use of this assessment is designed to improve outcomes for juveniles offenders introduced to the juvenile justice system.

Senior Deputy Probation Officers:
5 Intake Officers/ Traffic Hearing Officers,
The Intake Unit is staffed with four Senior Deputy Probation Officers who are knowledgeable of California Rules of Court, Welfare & Institution codes and traffic laws pertaining to 602 W&I minors. The Intake deputies provide seven (7) days a week coverage and process all minors booked into the Juvenile Detention Facility. They make

Solano County Self Assessment

accurate detention assessments, request psychological evaluations when appropriate, as well as conduct traffic hearings on juvenile traffic matters referred to the Probation Department. They also review out of custody and detained minors for diversion or possible referral for petition. In the role of the Traffic Hearing Officer, they hear uncontested or undisputed traffic infractions, city ordinances, Fish and Game violations, tobacco violations, skateboard/bicycle citations, and water violations. Sanctions are imposed such as fines, suspension of license and/or traffic school when eligible. Some citations are dismissed with counseling and a warning.

2 Vallejo DRC, Fairfield & DRC Vallejo:

The Day Reporting Center programs are funded through JJCPA. It provides structured after-school (12-8 p.m.) services for juveniles returning to the community after detention, or those who have violated their terms of probation and are at risk of detention in the Juvenile Detention Facility. The Probation Department contracts with Leaders in Community Alternatives (LCA) to operate the centers and provide treatment services daily during the week. DRC clients are intensively supervised by an assigned Senior Deputy Probation Officer, who monitors their progress at the Center, in school, at home and in the community. A Field Group Counselor is also assigned to help support the Sr. DPO and the Program. Clients participate in specific treatment groups and activities at the Day Reporting Center, as well as being linked and referred to appropriate community resources according to their individual needs. The initial phase of the program is approximately 3-4 months on average, in which minors are required to report to the program after school every day, M-F. Upon graduation of Phase 1, minors are moved to the Aftercare Phase (Phase 2), where they remain up to 90 days.

1 Multi-Agency Intervention Team:

The Multi-Agency Intervention and Treatment caseloads are specialized caseloads that provide intensive, community based services to minors who are experiencing significant legal and life problems related to a diagnosis of a mental health disorder. Two Senior Deputy Probation Officers are assigned to collaborate and coordinate services with Seneca, Solano County Children's Mental Health, school staff, community service providers, and other agencies in the community, such as North Bay Regional, if necessary. After an initial assessment, which may include a psychological evaluation, the MIT program minors receive comprehensive services including referrals to Seneca, Children's Mental Health, or private mental health services (Kaiser, Blue Shield, etc.), followed by monitoring for compliance with treatment and medication, special activities and field trips, involvement with academic assessment and planning, and referrals to community resources for special needs.

1 Sex Offender Officer:

The Juvenile Sex Offender Program (JSO) focuses on assessment, supervision and treatment of minors who have committed sexual offenses. The program deputy usually begins working with a minor and family during the early stages of the initial court hearing, by conducting the initial investigation and assessment. This often includes a referral for a psychological evaluation and an assessment consultation with the local treatment providers. During the court proceedings, the deputy begins educating and counseling the family in regards to the dynamics of sexual offenses, the expectations and options for treatment, and the legal process. Families are encouraged to begin treatment as early as possible, even prior to the completion of court proceedings.

Solano County Self Assessment

1 Court Schools Officer:

This position is partially funded by the Solano County Office of Education. The assigned Deputy performs a variety of duties aimed at enhancing the quality of services provided to students at Golden Hills and ensuring that appropriate documentation is completed for eligible students. The assigned DPO provides supervision to the 602 wards that attend the school and also monitors those minors who receive diversion services through 654 WIC. The DPO completes student assessments, counsels with individual students with special needs, and works closely with school and Probation staff to monitor Court School placements and student progress. An important aspect of the program is the collaboration with county school

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1 Felony Diversion Officer:

The primary goal of the Felony Diversion Program is to create a system of timely assessment, intervention, and diversion services for minors and their families who could otherwise spend several months making their way through the Juvenile Court process, before receiving any probation or community based interventions. By providing intensive front loaded intervention services, the hope is that many of these minors will be diverted from entering the Juvenile Court System and recidivism will be reduced.

4 Group Counselors: 3 CRP

Currently three (3) Conditional Release Officers (Field Group Counselors) provide community protection by intensively supervising minors in the community pending court adjudication (pre-wardship) as an alternative to secure detention in the Juvenile Hall. The Conditional Release Officers maintain contract with the minor and parents to monitor the minor's behavior in the community and refer to services if necessary. Additionally, they provide information to assigned Probation Officers on a minors' adherence to HSP contract, family and school information, drug test results, general behavior and attitude while on Home Supervision. The Electronic Monitoring Program is designed to provide an alternative to confinement in Juvenile Hall. The program differs from HSP in that minors are monitored on an intensive level through an ankle bracelet and their whereabouts are accounted for at all times. Minors receive a variety of services including; referrals to community service, counseling and employment. Also, minors are drug tested, and their school attendance is checked on a regular basis.

1 DRC Group Counselor

Placement Unit Assignment: (Senior Officers)

1 New Foundations, 1 New Foundations Aftercare:

Solano County Self Assessment

New Foundations is an intensive co-educational program for Solano County 602 wards of the court. The program addresses the needs of referred wards through the age of 18. New Foundations offers a full school program, visiting for parents and grandparents, interdenominational church services, and other programs and services as available. Medical and psychological staff is available to meet the physical and psychological needs of the young person in its facility. A treatment team composed of two Probation Officers, a Clinical Services Associate, and two Mental Health Clinicians are assigned to the Program. This team develops an individualized treatment plan for each client. The Probation Officers are an integral part of this team and participate in most stages of treatment planning for the client. Our goal is to provide a secure and non-threatening physical environment where a client will reside while dealing with the presenting problems of his/her particular situation. A variety of activities and services are provided for clients and their parents/ guardians. We emphasize addressing the presenting issues of parents as the primary caretakers and change agents of their children. In providing these services the hope is that we are assisting in promoting family strengths and unity by providing a safe and supportive forum to explore presenting family issues. The Probation Officers also provide aftercare services to the client and their family after the minor is released to the community.

1 Family Preservation:

The Family Preservation Program is designed to provide treatment interventions for minors and their families, with the intent of assisting them in addressing issues which will result in preserving the minor’s place in the family and avoiding out of home placement. Probation staff work in partnership with Seneca Center to provide in-depth assessments, in home services and interventions for minors and their families

1 Group Home/Foster Care Officer:

The General Placement Program serves minors ordered into residential treatment that represent a risk to the community and/or themselves. Minor’s needs vary greatly and require a variety of treatment modalities. Thus, the program places great emphasis on appropriate assessment, placement, and treatment intervention monitoring, to assure minors are receiving the interventions they require. The minors receive psychological, educational, medical and behavioral interventions. Low risk minors who are able to be successful with low levels of structure are placed into State Licensed Foster Homes. Homes are generally provided by a Foster Family Agency that manages the ongoing casework via an assigned Social Worker. Minors reside in family homes, generally attend community based schools, and participate in community based treatment services. Intervention plans focus on reunification or emancipation goals.

Court Structure (Probation’s Delinquency Court System)

Step	Action
1	When law enforcement takes a child into custody, Intake staff decides whether to authorize the booking.
2	The Probation Department’s Intake Unit assesses each case to determine whether to request the filing of a petition. 1) Continue to detain the child in Juvenile Hall; 2) release the child to his/her parents, or 3) release and refer for a promise to appear or refer to a diversion program.

Solano County Self Assessment

3	If the minor is detained the District attorney files a petition and the probation Department conducts an investigation to ascertain the facts of the allegations for the detention report for the detention hearing.
4	If detention is continued the Juvenile Court holds Arraignment/Detention Hearing. At this hearing the minor is appointed an attorney to represent their legal interests. During this hearing, the Juvenile Court reviews the petition and determines whether the child should be either returned home (with or without restrictions) or detained in Juvenile Hall.
5	If the minor denies the allegations: The next hearing is a Readiness Conference. At the Readiness Hearing, the Juvenile Court accepts the child's admission or denial to the charges presented in the petition: If the child admits the charges, the case is then set for disposition. If the child denies the charges, the case is then set for an Adjudication Hearing, which is similar to a trial. At the Adjudication Hearing, if the Juvenile Court finds the allegations in the petition true, the Court sets a Disposition Hearing. If the Juvenile Court finds the allegations false, the petition is dismissed. Upon admission of the charges by the child or if the Court finds the allegations of the petition to be true, the case is then referred to the Probation Department for completion of a Dispositional Report.
6	At the Disposition Hearing, the Juvenile Court decides whether or not to declare the child a ward of the Court. If declared a ward, the Court sets probation conditions for the child and determines the child's placement while on probation. If the minor is not declared a ward he/she may still be offered services through informal, Deferred Entry of Judgment with terms and conditions.
7	After the Disposition Hearing, Review Hearings are scheduled on an annual basis to monitor the child's progress while on probation. However, the case may be reviewed by the Juvenile Court on an earlier basis as needed.

Type of Placements:

- Behavior Modification Group Homes
- Sex Offender Group Homes
- Substance Abuse Group Homes
- Mental Health Group Homes
- Foster Homes
- NREFM placements
- New Foundations
- JDF Changing Paths Program

Placement Process (Prior to disposition Hearing)

- DPO interviews minor and family to assess treatment issues and discuss possible recommendations (i.e. ISU services, such as Day Reporting Center or Family Preservation, and/or placement)
- DPO meets with their SDPO to discuss possible ISU recommendation or placement screening

Solano County Self Assessment

- If found appropriate to screen for placement, DPO completes the Juvenile Placement Screening Form and reviews it with their SDPO
- DPO will sign up for 1st available placement screening time

Placement Screening Process

- Placement Committee consists of 2 Supervising Deputy Probation Officers, the DPO assigned and sometimes a Probation Manager.
- DPO brings minor's file and is prepared to present case by discussing information on screening form, JAIS assessment, prior dispositions, and rap sheet.
- DPO will discuss behavioral and/or treatment issues which require intervention and possible out of home placement.
- DPO will elaborate on attempts by Probation and other agencies to prevent placement.
- DPO participates in finalizing the assessment and decision making process.

Probation Placement Profile at time of PQCR May 2012

- 19 are in group home placements (25 % are sex offender placements)
- 2 are in foster care placement
- 0 is in relative placement
- 19 are males
- 2 are females
- Average age is 16 years old
- 4 pending placement,
- 3 on BW status

Primary Placement Officer Tasks:

- Monthly meeting with all minors in group homes, foster homes, and in JDF pending Court with a placement order.
- Monthly meeting with all group home care providers and/or foster parents of minors in placement.
- Monthly meeting with all parents of minors in group homes, foster homes, on bench warrant (AWOL) status, and in JDF pending Court with a placement order.
- Input all contacts made in CASE & provide a copy of contacts to clerical for assistance with inputting information into the CWS/CMS system.
- Obtain Medical and Educational information on all minors ordered into placement. Provide these documents to clerical for preparation of Health & Education Passport folder (HEP).
- Maintain all education and medical documents of minors in placement to continuously update HEP.
- Complete START/STOP PAY & Education Document & provide to clerical to open case for foster youth with Child Welfare Eligibility.
- Complete Probation Department Placement Stats (monthly)
- Complete State Contact Stats re: placement youth (FC23) (monthly)

Solano County Self Assessment

- Complete Exit Outcome Stats (405E) (every 3 months)
- Complete all required Court reports pertaining to placement cases (VCOP-Detention Reports, Supplemental Disposition Reports, Annual Reviews, Memo updates, 15-day reviews)
- Update Case plan 1 & 2 on all minors detained.
- Complete/Update Case plan 3 on all minors in placement or in JDF pending continued placement. (every 6 months)
- Complete Independent Living Plan & submit referral to Solano County Independent Living Program (ILP) coordinator on all minors in placement, who are 16 years & older. (every 6 months)
- Complete 90-day Transition Plan within 90 day period before any placement minor turns 18, 19, or graduates from high school, which ever coincides with exit from foster care.
- Complete & provide copies of JV-220, 221, 222, 223 forms requesting Court Authorization for Psychotropic Medication to Court, Parents (if whereabouts known,) and Attorney for minors in need of psychotropic medication without parents or parents involved in case.
- General case management duties include (restitution claims, eligibility issues, Medical issues, obtaining ILP updates, attendance at treatment team meetings, and IEP meetings.)
- AB 12 Court Forms (i.e. JV-365, 462, 464, 466, 468 and 680) and notification to minors eligible for AB 12.
- Arrest minors in placement that have been violated or terminated from program.

c) Financial/Material Resources

The primary sources of federal funding for child welfare are authorized in Title IV-E and Title XIX of the Social Security Act. These funds are passed to the states and in California they are further distributed to the counties. Additionally, the Federal Financial Penetration Rate for Solano County is 71%. The California Department of Social Services, Department of Health Services, Office of Criminal Justice Planning, Department of Education, Mental Health, Rehabilitation, Development Disabilities, and Alcohol and Drug Programs all fund parts of the system. The Solano County Board of Supervisors allocates County General Funds to overmatch the State CWS allocation.

Solano CWS is part of the Solano County Health and Social Services Department, a "superagency" which includes Public Health, Mental Health, Substance Abuse, Employment and Eligibility, and Older and Disabled Adult Services. Solano County has been recognized for its highly collaborative services partnerships for children and families. Health and Social Services participates in First 5-funded collaborative including BabyFirst, Nurse-Family Partnership, Integrated Family Support Initiative, and Partnership for Early Access for Kids. Solano also participates in a Transitional Age Youth Collaborative organized by Mental Health Services Act, the County Office of Education Foster Youth Interagency. The Vallejo Unified School District is starting a Community Schools Full Service Partnership of which Child Welfare Services and other divisions of Health and Social Services will be a part. Solano partners with Lilliput Children's Services to complete adoption home studies and for the provision of emergency foster care services. The Solano County Children and Youth Services

Solano County Self Assessment

Network partners with Child Welfare Services to annual provide a picnic for children in foster care.

Solano County's unique strength in collaborative work positions it well to achieve maximum impact on ability to achieve positive outcomes for children. That strength has resulted in three federal grants, e.g., the Nurse-Family Partnership, Family Unification Program, Collaborative to Improve Educational Outcomes for Youth in CWS. Presently, CWS is collaborating to submit two other proposals for federal grants. With these additional funding resources, Solano is able to provide improved services for children.

**SOLANO COUNTY FISCAL
FY 2010/11
COUNTY EXPENSE CLAIM ANALYSIS
Child Welfare Services**

Program	FY 10/11 Allocation	Federal Exp	State Exp	Health Exp	County EXP
Adoptions	\$ 378,855	364,847	363,003		127,035
CWS(includes augmentations)	\$ 2,454,255	5,345,140	2,454,255	739,855	5,495,776
Foster Care	\$ 246,742	459,293	246,742		260,673
ILP	\$ 283,288	163,820	119,468		1
KIN-GAP					
Licensing	\$ 92,408	49,271	87,920		-
Group Home Visits	\$ 23,853	24,377	23,853		\$
Kinship & Foster Care Emergency fund	\$ 3,751	2,347	3,751		439
Foster Parent Training & Recruitment	\$ 10,799	4,169	3,573		\$
Emancipated Youth Stipends	\$ 8,957		8,957		509
CWSOIP	\$ 161,803	83,824	149,467		
STOP	\$ 72,209		72,209		195,926
SFP	\$ 514,332	279,142	474,408	109,729	203,318
CAPIT	\$ 130,656		130,656		38,894
PSSF	\$ 270,066	270,066			18,716
Children's Trust Fund					170,366

Funding for community-based family and children's services is supported through the Office of Child Abuse Prevention (OCAP), from monies deposited in the County's Children's Trust Fund, CAPIT funds, federal Community Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) funds, and Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF) funding. The Children's Alliance is a multidisciplinary body composed of broad representation from local public and private nonprofit service providers, individuals, organizations, parents, community members, and representatives from the Child Abuse Prevention Council. Members of the Alliance and the Child Abuse Prevention Council are appointed by the Board of Supervisors. Since 1982, the Alliance has been designated by the Solano County Board of Supervisors as the planning body for recommending the allocation of CAPIT and County Trust Fund dollars. In 1990, The Alliance was designated by the Board of Supervisors as the interagency children's services coordinating council (also known as the SB 997 Council) and in 1994 it was given responsibility for the recommending the allocation of PSSF funds, which require the use of a community-based multidisciplinary

Solano County Self Assessment

planning group to make recommendations for the allocation of these funds. It is also acting as the PSSF Collaborative.

The Solano County Department of Health and Social Services is committed to strengthening families and protecting children from abuse and neglect by providing services both directly and through its many community partners. The above funds make it possible for families in Solano County to access neighborhood-based family support, family preservation, and time-limited reunification services at Family Resource Centers located throughout the county and an integrated and coordinated network of providers within their local communities. These services include Mental Health and Substance Abuse services. Additionally, Child Welfare Services (CWS) provides a broad range of services, including preventive services designed to keep families and children from entering and/or re-entering the CWS system, reunification services, and pre- and post-adoption services. Child Welfare Services provides post-Adoption Services funded by the PSSF Allocation. In FY 11-12, \$78,000 of the PSSF allocation was designated for these services. Adoptions Secondary Activities) Includes pre-and post-adoptive services designed to expedite the adoption process and support adoptive families; identifying prospective adoptive parents; assuring a foster care permanency option or, with older adolescents preparing for independent living; and preparing an adoption plan assessment on child.

The funds for services provided by Family Resource Centers (FRC) and the Children's Network, an organization that supports the Children's Alliance and the Child Abuse Prevention Council were allocated in FY 11-12 is as follows:

Family Resource Centers (FRC)	Promoting Safe and Stable Families	CBCAP	CAPIT	Children's Trust Fund	County General Fund	Total All Funds
Benicia Police Department	15,445		16,020		9,160	40,625
Dixon Family Services	15,445		10,520	5,500	9,160	40,625
Fairfield Suisun Unified (2)	48,256		49,850		27,401	125,507
Rio Vista CARE	15,445		10,520	5,500	9,160	40,625
Vacaville PD First	29,835		30,750		16,487	77,072
Fighting Back - Vallejo (2)	68,798		12,996	58,874	30,045	170,713
Subtotal	193,224		130,656	69,874	101,413	495,167

Solano County Self Assessment

Children's Network (CN)						
Children's Network (Children's Alliance)				10,962	87,771	98,733
Children's Network (FRC Coordination)		24,390		44,908	24,983	94,281
Children's Network ((Child Abuse Prevention Council)				45,000	28,453	73,453
Subtotal		24,390		100,870	141,207	266,467

Total by Funding Source	193,224	24,390	130,656	170,744	242,620	761,634
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In FY 12-13, the Solano County Board of Supervisors intends to merge the Child Abuse Prevention Council and the Children's Alliance into one advisory entity. The Board also is transferring the management of this new entity, along with funding, to First 5 Solano. The Department of Health and Social Services will fund existing contracts with the FRCs and with Children's Network for FRC coordination for 6 months of FY 12-13. The funding available Jan 16, 2013 will be distributed using an RFP process of funding will be included in a Request for Proposal Process that will reflect the results of the County Self-Assessment process and will seek to use these funds for the priorities established and selected through this process. The RFP will contain requirements for the providers to : develop a measurement system to determine the Children's Network service program effectiveness, specific reportable /measurable system and outcomes/evaluation for their efforts and County specific measurement systems and program effectiveness requirements to be fulfilled by the FRC's. Additionally, the provider must develop a system for capturing and reporting on the required elements of the annual CDSS CAPIT/PSSF/CBCAP report. An evaluation plan for each program/project funded by OCAP to also include measurable outcomes

d) Political Jurisdictions

Solano County is a general law county and is one of California's original 27 counties. Within the county's borders, there are seven (7) cities, eight (8) school districts, no (0) federally recognized tribes and in addition to the sheriff's department, seven (7) police agencies. The CSA stakeholders felt strongly that the impact of having Travis Air Force Base in the county was significant.

Solano County Self Assessment

Travis Air Force Base handles more cargo and passenger traffic through its airport than any other military air terminal in the United States. The base has a long history of supporting humanitarian airlift operations at home and around the world. Today, Travis AFB includes approximately 7,260 active USAF military personnel, 4,250 Air Force Reserve personnel and 3,770 civilians

Travis AFB has a major impact on the community as a number of military families and retirees have chosen to make Fairfield their permanent home. Travis AFB is the largest employer in the City of Fairfield and Solano County as well, and the massive Travis workforce has a local economic impact of more than \$1 billion annually. The Base also contributes a large number of highly skilled people to the local labor pool.

Medical:

- David Grant USAF Medical Center (DGMC) is the Air Force Medical Service's flagship medical treatment facility in the United States, providing a full spectrum of health care and patient-centered treatment to a prime service area population of more than 130,000 patients in the immediate San Francisco-Sacramento vicinity and more than 377,000 Department of Veterans Affairs Northern California Health Care System patients.
- DGMC provides postgraduate training programs in family medicine, radiology, surgery, dentistry, oral surgery, nurse anesthesia, pharmacy, clinical social work, technicians and clinical nursing.

Child Care:

- Travis AFB has three Child Development child care facilities

Schools:

- The Airman and Family Readiness Center - School Liaison Office. The Travis AFB School Liaison Officer provides transitional support for school children of Travis personnel by establishing partnerships between the base and local schools, advocating for military children, increasing awareness of the unique needs of military children, and providing a process to address and resolve military-specific education issues.

Child Abuse and the Military:

According to one study, child abuse, in particular child neglect, is associated with times of deployment (Journal of the American Medical Association, August 2007). The study reviewed Army families with at least one substantiated report of child abuse, and also had at least one combat-related deployment in the 40-month period from September 2001 to December 2004. Within those 1,771 families, the rate of child abuse during deployments was 42 percent higher than when a soldier was not deployed. Solano County does not collect data on specific child abuse referrals and calls for military-related families.

Physical abuse and neglect compose the majority of reported and substantiated cases of child maltreatment in military families, followed by sexual abuse and emotional abuse. (Trauma Violence Abuse. 2006 Apr;7(2):93-108.)

Solano County Self Assessment

Family Advocacy Program (FAP), the armed forces program set up decades ago to prevent and treat domestic violence and child abuse within the military reports that in fiscal year 2010, the rate of confirmed spouse abuse was 11.2 per one thousand couples, up from 10.1 per thousand in 2009 and 9.4 per thousand in 2008. Prior to 2008, the rate had been steadily declining from 16.5 per thousand in fiscal year 2001. Also, 2010 saw an increase in the number of substantiated child maltreatment cases reported to Family Advocacy, from 4.8 incidents per one thousand children in 2008 and 2009 to 5.7 per thousand in fiscal year 2010.

FAP staff work with military command, military law enforcement personnel, medical staff, family center personnel and chaplains, as well as civilian organizations and agencies, to provide a coordinated response to family maltreatment involving service members. Every installation that supports families has a FAP program to provide the following services:

Prevention - FAP provides, sponsors, and coordinates a broad range of activities designed to prevent abuse and promote positive family relationships. Prevention initiatives are co-coordinated or sponsored with family centers, chaplains, and medical clinics as well as through partnerships with local civilian agencies. Prevention initiatives range from public awareness and education efforts to couples' counseling and classes addressing topics such as effective communication, stress management and parenting.

Identification - Through education materials, public awareness initiatives, and training programs, FAP educates command personnel and military families to recognize signs of possible child abuse and domestic abuse; acknowledge the importance of early intervention; and understand basic Department of Defense policies regarding identifying, reporting, assessing, and intervening in cases of suspected abuse.

Assessment - FAP conducts clinical assessments of individual and family dynamics in cases of suspected child and domestic abuse to determine the most appropriate treatment recommendations. Given that the co-occurrence of child abuse and domestic abuse is fairly high, FAP assesses families for both forms of abuse. FAP ensures that the appropriate law enforcement and child protective service agencies are notified. FAP also attends a multidisciplinary committee meeting, which is charged with reviewing the facts in suspected reports to determine whether abuse meets criteria for inclusion in the Service and Department of Defense Central Registries.

Support for victims - Safety planning is of primary importance for victims and is often followed by support services including crisis intervention, referrals to shelters, victim advocacy services, and support groups.

Treatment for abusers - The primary goal of treatment is to help the abuser recognize that his or her behavior is unacceptable and to develop alternatives. FAP utilizes treatment modalities that are supported by current research on child abuse and domestic abuse intervention. Treatment recommendations are based on the results of the clinical assessment of the individual and family, and are tailored to their unique needs. Intervention modalities may include psychosocial educational classes, such as

Solano County Self Assessment

parenting or anger management; individual counseling; couples counseling; family counseling; or group counseling.

Unfortunately the relationship between child welfare and Travis Air force Base has become strained due to the inability of social workers to easily access the base. Heightened security concerns make the amount of security screening very intensive and time consuming.

Another important factor identified by the CSA stakeholders is that none of the services provided on Travis AFB are confidential and this impacts families desire to access these services.

E. PQCR Summary

Solano County PQCR Summary

In an effort to ensure continuous quality improvement for children, youth and families in the child welfare and probation systems, Solano County conducted its Peer Quality Case Review (PQCR) May 1st to May 4th, 2012.

Throughout the planning and the PQCR event itself, Solano County was committed to the principle that the PQCR is an informative process that assists in examining more deeply the practice areas which address the needs of the children, youth and families they serve. This commitment led to the desire to learn more about two areas:

- Child welfare examined placement stability of children in its care particularly as it relates to permanency for children
- Probation examined exits to permanency for older youth

In an effort to glean as much information as possible from peer counties, Solano invited the counties of Contra Costa, Napa, San Francisco, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Alameda, Humboldt, and Sacramento to participate on the interview teams and provide peer county insights and recommendations. These counties were selected due to their excellent outcomes in these areas or because of promising practices that had been observed by staff. Child welfare and probation staff was interviewed.

Background and Methodology

Solano County Child Welfare had 387 children in placement on July 1, 2011. It serves its children and families out of its centralized office in Fairfield, California. Juvenile Probation has 21 youth in placement, with 19 being placed in group homes and 2 in foster homes. Both agencies are committed to ensuring the best outcomes for its children and youth in care.

Child Welfare selected its cases using the following methodology: It examined children in placement October 1, 2010 through September 30, 2011 who had been in placement for 2 years or longer. The children included children with two or less placements (5 cases) and those in three or more placements (10 cases). Children were placed in a variety of placement facility types. Probation examined youths 16 and older who had been in placement 12 to 24 months and who had more than two placements. Probation examined three cases that had been in placement 12 - 24 months.

Summary of Practice

The PQCR is a process that surfaces a large quantity of information which we have attempted to synthesize and organize in this summary. Throughout the stages of the PQCR process, learning occurred; promising practices were identified or reinforced and in some instances quickly implemented. This section is therefore a summary of the practice that was found in the completed process and is intended to be presented in a manner that concisely explains the trends found throughout the focus groups, interviews and process debriefs.

Solano County Self Assessment

CHILD WELFARE

Background

In a literature review regarding placement stability by the Northern Training Academy (Placement Stability in Child Welfare Services: Issues, Concerns, Outcomes and Future Directions Literature Review)

(<http://academy.extensiondlc.net/file.php/1/resources/LR-PlacementStability.pdf>), a summary of findings include:

- Both descriptive and controlled (rigorously designed) studies find that child behavior problems, especially aggressive behavior, are a strong predictor of placement disruption and a common reason that foster parents request that the child be removed from the home.
- High rates of case turnovers due to changes of social workers assigned to a case, are related to increases in children experiencing multiple placements.
- Evidence suggests that the type of placement is significantly related to placement stability, with kinship care and treatment foster care being related to increased stability.
- The first six months of initial placement is the time during which children experience disruption, with 70% of disruptions occurring during this time and infants experiencing more disruptions during the first month of initial placement.
- As the number of placements increases for children the more likely it is that they will experience later placement disruptions. This is even true for children who were not initially identified as having behavioral problems. In fact children who experience multiple placements can begin to exhibit behavior problems, which leads to more displacements, creating a dysfunctional cycle.

Strengths

- Consistent visitation between children and their parents
- Social Workers are strengths-oriented with both children and families
- Social Workers are able to identify child's needs and find appropriate services
- Training has been provided in the focus area-through education and field experience
- Parents are engaged in services
- Caregivers are engaged and advocate for child's needs to be met
- Social Workers are aware of caregiver limitations as they know the families
- Social Workers receive appropriate training and are highly skilled
- Length of time in current assignment of relative assessment workers
- Highly educated and many master level social workers

Challenges

- When minors are placed with relatives, other options for permanency are not explored
- Family finding and relative assessment and engagement needs to be conducted earlier

Solano County Self Assessment

- No formal transition meeting between Social Workers or introduction of new worker to the family
- Social Workers have monthly contacts with care providers, but more frequent visits would increase stability.
- Parents were missing, sometimes transient. This affects the children and the parents' ability to provide them with services to reunify with their children.

Recommendations

- Social Workers need to attend training on explaining permanency options to relatives
- Relatives need to attend training on permanency
- A realistic policy and procedure for conducting early family finding and engagement needs to be developed
- Formal Meeting between new worker and current worker to discuss the case and new worker attends upcoming hearing prior to transferring to meet parents
- Continue to explore ways that social workers can increase the number of visits with relatives

Concurrent Planning and Case Management

Strengths:

- Workers could easily identify a child's strengths
- Workers were very positive and made efforts to find strengths
- Workers could identify the challenges and needs of the child/youth
- Workers engaged in ongoing assessment of needs, gathering information from caregivers and schools
- Good use of Permanency Team Meetings to make concrete plans to find permanency for children
- Efforts made to put siblings together, there is a high value of sibling relationships

Challenges:

- Family finding challenges (lack of information given to the social worker by the family to do searches) and lack of family engagement
- It is difficult when child is in a different county to know the available resources
- Foster Family Agencies need to do more assessment of their families for the ability of the family to provide permanency Workers identified needing more knowledge about how to explain guardianship and adoption
- Data entry issues around where to document relatives in CWS/CMS
- Poor documentation of case management relating to concurrent planning efforts
- As early as possible in the case, complete relative assessments and exhaustive family searches of maternal and paternal relatives
- When children are in foster care for long time periods it makes it challenging to find permanency. There is a need for special services or intervention to find permanency for children in foster care for three years or more
- Extended family had barriers to provide permanency (e.g., allegiance to biological parents)
- Relatives did not follow up on providing possible placement for child or follow through with corrective action plans
- Child was not involved in placement or concurrent planning process and as a result was not as invested in the placement

Solano County Self Assessment

Recommendations:

- Early family finding and family engagement so that there will be more options for placements and greater likelihood of permanency
- Use CASA (Court Appointed Special Advocate) to assist with family finding efforts
- Have child be involved in the concurrent planning and placement process
- Work to have CASA assigned to younger children
- Assign secondary worker (Adoption worker) to help with concurrent planning

Assessment and Services

Strengths

- Many children have Individualized Education Plans (IEP) and seem to have been assessed at an early age
- Regular dental and medical checkups
- Mental Health assessments are provided for older youth
- Caregivers and workers have knowledge in the understanding of community resources
- Court appointed Special Advocate (CASA) program gives child another resource
- Limited availability of Education Surrogates through the minor's attorney offices
- Engagement in Recreational Activities
- Regional Center Services and assessment/referrals made

Barriers:

- Ongoing Mental Health assessments are not done for younger children
- Developmental assessments not always done or the social worker doesn't have knowledge of them being completed
- Waiting lists for culturally appropriate therapist.
- No counseling services available for parents
- No family counseling services
- Limited counseling for Victims of Sexual abuse
- Need to develop alternative methods of delivering ILP services to youth
- Care providers do not know what services and financial support are available for them to access

Recommendations:

- Provide mental health counseling for parents
- Provide family therapy services for parents and children
- Provide mental health support services for parents in the CWS system
- Ongoing Mental Health assessments to be completed and documented for easy reference
- Adequate counseling for Victims of Sexual abuse
- Possible use of online Independent Living Program (ILP) courses for working adolescents
- Develop a service provider list that identifies services and possible financial support for the caregiver to access that services

Family Engagement

Strengths:

Solano County Self Assessment

- Social workers going above and beyond to try to engage biological parents
- Social workers conduct visits at the caregivers' homes
- Social workers conduct visits with extended family
- Social workers visit the child in placement, meet with caregiver monthly, and more often with the child when necessary
- Ongoing visitation with siblings and birth parents
- Children involved in placement decisions

Challenges:

- Few relative placements
- Lack of time to do extensive searches and follow through to engage extended family
- Few family meetings, inconsistent use of family conferences
- Distance between placements of sibling and families

Recommendations:

- Increase the number of relative placements by conducting early family finding and engagement.
- Explore additional funding to provide extensive searches and follow through on relative placements
- Increase the consistency of TDMs
- Explore creative opportunities for siblings and families to visit and maintain contact e.g. skyping, email etc

Placement Changes

Strengths:

- Worker discussed cultural preferences with the child
- Foster Family Agencies made suggestions as to appropriate placements
- Placement team matching
- Pre-placement visit – child's opinion taken into account
- Team Decision Making Meetings (TDM)

Challenges:

- Not enough time to have discussions with caregivers and find a good fit
- Insufficient Foster Family Agency (FFA) placements and instability in FFA workers
- Lack of family finding
- Unclear how to find the right relative for placement
- Lack of available placements partly because other counties are utilizing local FFA's for their children.

Recommendations:

- Family finding and engagement from the beginning
- Develop a way to track which relatives were assessed or not and document it in the transfer report.
- Develop a policy that family finding and engagement is the responsibility of all workers.
- Provide transition planning for those times that children must be moved.
- Provide more comprehensive training for caretakers on concurrent planning

Solano County Self Assessment

Caregiver Supports and Services

Strengths:

- Supportive, active caretakers
- Foster Family Agencies (FFA) provide weekly visits, trainings, transportation, and respite
- Foster Family Agencies that are providing care are meeting the needs of youth
- Regional Center provides good services for children it agrees to serve
- Caregivers have support through networks of extended family and friends
- Social Worker sees caretaker monthly. Good communication
- Caregivers work with child's biological family around visits
- Caregivers transport children to appointments (medical, dental, etc.)

Challenges:

- Difficult for social workers to inform caregivers about guardianship and adoption
- It is hard to access services due to distance and finances. With the increase in gas prices it is difficult for care providers to transport children to therapy, extra curricula activities and visitation.
- There are no funds for extended visits (hotel voucher) for families to visit children out of county.
- Instability of caregiver home composition, due to the economy many families are experiencing extended family moving into the home
- Difficulty with language barriers
- Lack of in-home support for caregivers
- Long term connections are not kept when a child or youth goes out of county (e.g., CASA cannot provide services outside of the county)
- Quarterly reports from FFAs are not consistent or as-up-to-date as they should be
- Lack of specialized training for caregivers (dealing with children and youth with specialized therapeutic needs or specific acting out behaviors)

Recommendations:

- There should be specialized navigation services and support services for relative caregivers
- Caregivers to receive additional training on youth issues
- Accessible mental health/medical/dental services
- More assistance with visitation facilitation provided to the care provider
- More in home support for caregivers, and the caregiver family.
- Training for caregivers regarding importance of permanency.

PROBATION

Summary of Exits to Permanency for Older Youth

Promising Practices:

- Working to keep the families involved by conducting monthly contacts in person or telephone.
- Key Focus of Family Reunification for the family.

Solano County Self Assessment

- Probation Officer not allowing group homes to deny family visitation with the youth as a consequence

Barriers and Challenges:

- Caseload sizes- can become too large at times
- Limited number of placement officers
- Limited amount of transitional housing beds
- Out of county placements are more time consuming for placement officer
- Out of county placements make it difficult to access services in that community
- Placements for sex offenders
- Families opposition to guardianship as they don't understand permanency

Training Needs:

- How to explain permanency options to families

Systemic/Policy Changes:

- Field Probation Officers are not familiar with the Transitional Independent Living Plan and Independent Living Program
- More Probation Officers needed in placement unit

Resource Issues:

- Transitional housing
- Use of all county dollars
- Easily accessible and timely mental health services
- Knowledge of local resources

State Technical Assistance Needed:

- MediCal is not easy or timely to access

Documentation Trends/Use of CWS/CMS:

- Entering ILP Contacts is time consuming

In combination with the PQCR interviews Solano County Probation also conducted a survey regarding services needed for transitional aged youth with their Community Partners and youth. Below is a summary of those findings.

Solano County Probation PQCR Survey of Community Partners – Summary of Findings (See Attachment A)

- Respondents report that employment is the biggest concern for those turning 18 years old.
- 77.8% of respondents believe that lack of education is the biggest obstacle for youth obtaining gainful employment.
- 100% state there are not enough available resources (counseling, education, employment and housing) available to youth. Housing ranked slightly higher than the other three resources as being the highest priority (44.4%).

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- Resources that Probation Officers should provide minors that are completing placement/terminating from jurisdiction:
 - Assistance sealing their juvenile delinquency file
 - Get current school transcripts
 - Psychiatric/counseling treatment
 - Job placement
 - Birth control
 - Housing
 - Employment
 - Signing up for benefits
 - Mentors
 - Educational/vocational training options
 - Appropriate documentation (birth certificate, school transcripts, ID, SS card, MediCal card, etc.)
 - Help getting GED

- Reunification Services recommended for Parents:
 - Anger management, parenting, substance abuse or alcohol counseling, communication skills, family therapy

E. Outcomes

All of the data was extracted from the Center for Social Services Research: Citation:

Report January 2012 Data Extraction Q3 2011

Needell, B., Webster, D., Armijo, M., Lee, S., Dawson, W., Magruder, J., Exel, M., Cuccaro-Alamin, S., Putnam-Hornstein, E., Williams, D., Simon, V., Hamilton, D., Lou, C., Peng, C., Moore, M., Jacobs, L., and King, B. (2011). Child Welfare Services Reports for California. Retrieved 3/12, from University of California at Berkeley Center for Social Services Research website. URL: http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare

SAFETY OUTCOMES:

Overview of Safety Outcomes (Quarter 3 2011)

CWS Outcomes	Solano	Standard	Meet Federal Standard	
			Yes	No
S1.1 No Recurrence of Maltreatment	91.7%	94.6%	No	
S1.2 No Maltreatment in Foster Care	100%	99.68%	Yes	
S2B Immediate Referrals	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A
S2B 10 day Referrals	92.1%	N/A	N/A	N/A
S2C Timely Social Work Contacts	89.1	90%	N/A	N/A
PROBATION Outcomes	Measure		Meet Federal Standard	
S1.2 No Maltreatment in Foster Care	100%	99.68%	Yes	

S 1.1: Safety Outcome Measure - No Recurrence of Maltreatment

This measure answers the question: Of all children who were victims of a substantiated maltreatment allegation during the 6-month period, what percent were not victims of another substantiated maltreatment allegation within the next 6 months?

County's Current Performance:

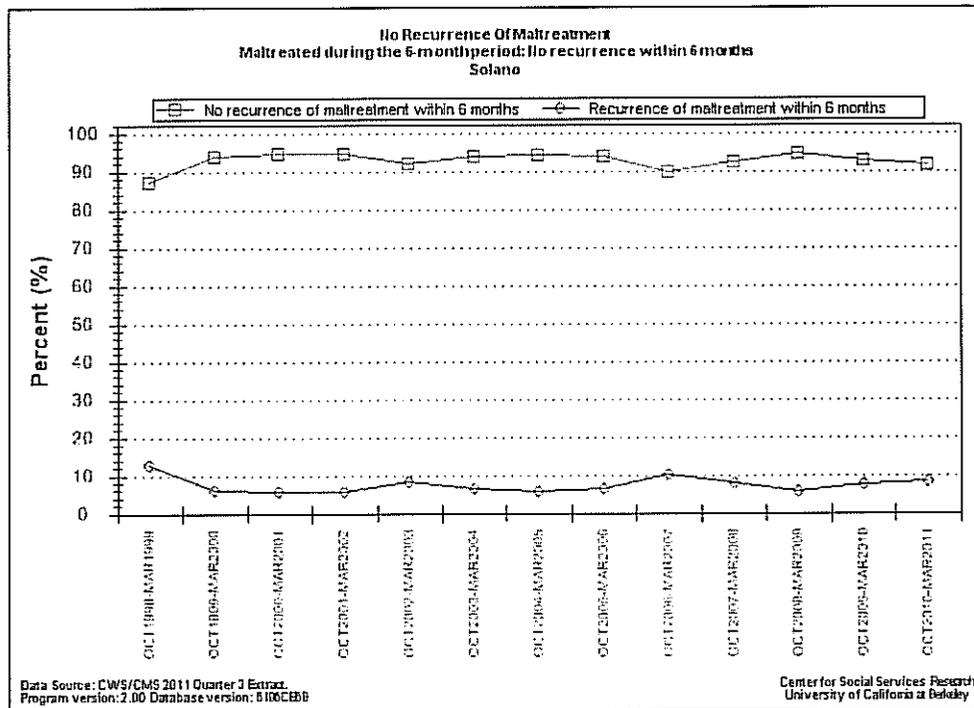
From October 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011, 91.7% of children with substantiated maltreatment within the 6-month period did not have another substantiated maltreatment allegation within the next 6 months.

Solano County Self Assessment

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
10/1/10	3/31/11	344	375	91.7%	No	2.7%

From the baseline of October 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008, the percentage of children with substantiated maltreatment within the 6-month period did not have another substantiated maltreatment allegation within the next 6 months decreased from 94.4% to 91.7%.

Current performance does not meet the Federal Standard (94.6%) by 2.9%.



S 2.1: Safety Outcome Measure - No Maltreatment in Foster Care Child Welfare Services

This measure answers the question: Of all children served in out-of-home care during the year, what percent were not victims of a substantiated maltreatment report by a foster parent or facility staff while in out-of-home care. The denominator is the total number of children served in foster care during the specified year; the numerator is the count of these children in care who were not victims of a substantiated maltreatment report by a foster parent or facility staff.

County's Current Performance: Child Welfare Services

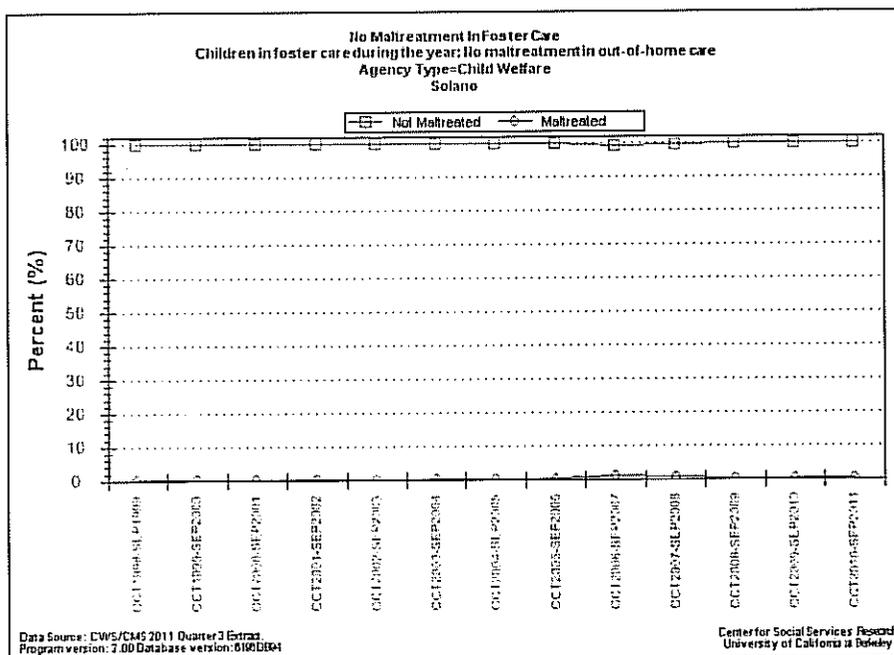
From October 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011, 100% of children who were in out-of-home care were not victims of a substantiated maltreatment report by a foster parent or facility staff.

Solano County Self Assessment

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	change
10/1/10	9/30/11	499	499	100.0%	yes	0.72%

From the baseline of October 1, 2007 to September 30, 2008, the percentage of children who were in -out-of home care that were not victims of substantiated maltreatment increased from 99.28% to 100%.

Current performance is above the Federal Standard (99.68%).



County's Current Performance: Juvenile Probation

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
10/1/10	9/30/11	39	39	100%	Yes	.01%

From the baseline of October 1, 2007 to September 30, 2008, the percentage of children who were in out-of home care that were not victims of substantiated maltreatment increased from 99.99 to 100%.

Solano County Self Assessment

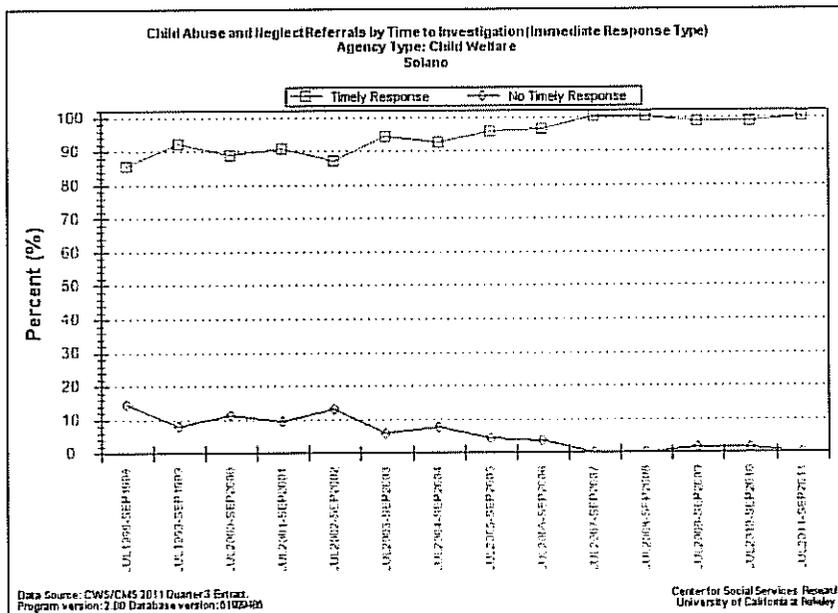
Current performance is above the federal goal of 99.68%.

S 2B: Safety Outcome Measure -Timeliness of Investigations for 10-day and Immediate Referrals

This measure looks at the percent of investigated child abuse and neglect referrals in the study period that have resulted in an in-person response (either immediate or within 10 days depending upon the assessment of the situation) for both planned and actual visits.

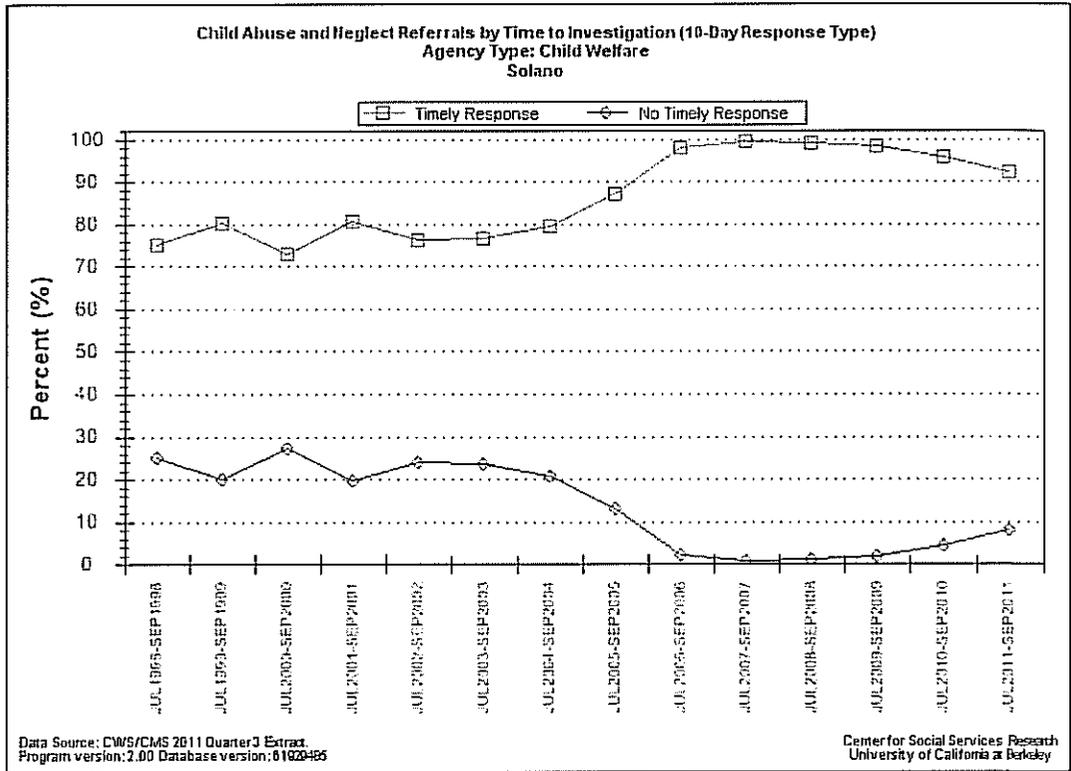
County's Current Performance:

From July 1, 2011 to September 30, 2011, Solano had 100% compliance on timeliness of immediate investigations. Solano County consistently has demonstrated a pattern meeting 100% compliance.



From July 1, 2011 to September 30, 2011, we had a 92.1% compliance with timeliness of 10-day referrals. Please note after data entry and resource issues were overcome this rate is 95%.

Solano County Self Assessment



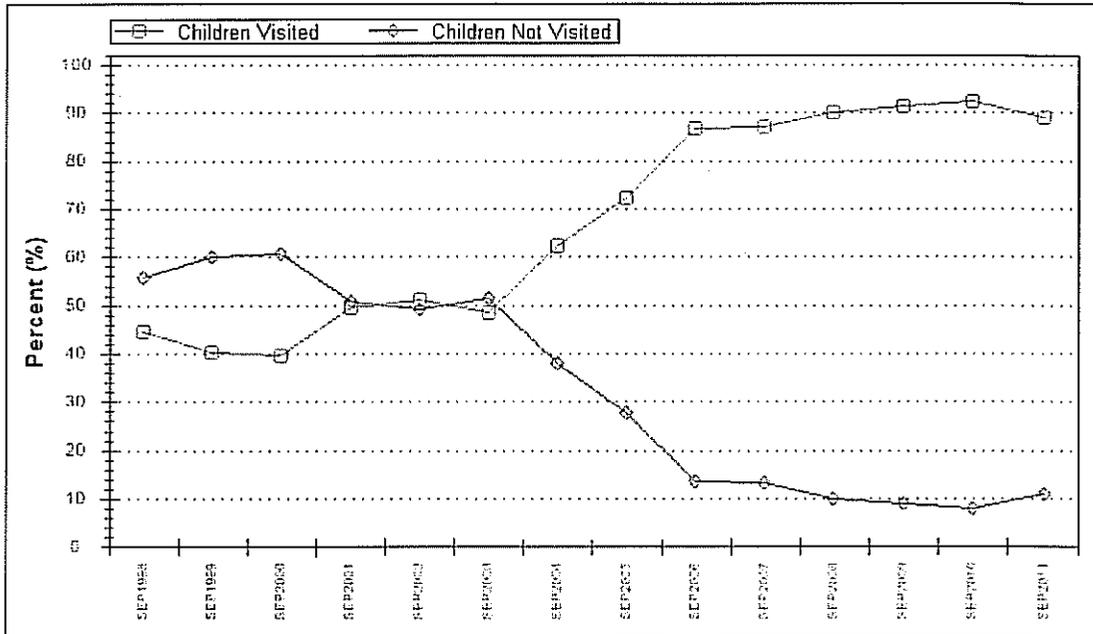
S 2C: Safety Outcome Measures- Timely Social Worker Visits with Child

This measure examines of all children who required a monthly social worker visit, how many received a face to face visit.

County's Current Performance:

In September 2011, we had 89.1% compliance on timeliness of monthly social worker visits. This is slightly below the Federal Standard (90%). Please note after data entry and resource issues were overcome this rate is 94.9% which is above the federal measure.

Solano County Self Assessment



Summary and Analysis of Safety Outcomes:

In the area of safety, Solano County Child Welfare Services (CWS) and Probation are performing relatively well. In the area of No Recurrence of Maltreatment (S1.1), performance on this outcome measure is 91.7%, slightly below the National Standard of 94.6%. This is a 2.7% decrease from the baseline year of 07/08. Possible reasons for this change are: more complex and more acute cases, a decreased ability to provide 30 days of Emergency Response (ER) services, shorter reunification period, high caseloads in court FM, and the continuing economic downturn. Also, a possible reason is a reduction in community based services for families once CWS closes their case. For outcome S1.2, No Maltreatment in Foster Care, Child Welfare Services is above the National Standard of 99.68%. In the year October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010, no children were maltreated in foster care. Probation also had no children maltreated in foster care.

For Timeliness for Immediate and 10 day referrals (S2B), Child Welfare Services is 100% compliant for Immediate Referrals and performs at 92.1% compliance for 10 day referrals. Subsequent to this "static" report being released by CDSS, data entry occurred and the correct numbers are 100% compliant for Immediate Referrals, 94.1% compliance for 10 day referrals. Historically, the department has consistently been at 100% for immediate referrals, and for 10 day referrals, Solano has performed at the statewide average. During recent years, Solano County's performance on 10 day referrals has been above the standard but it has decreased and this has coincided with a reduction in staff.

For Timeliness for Social Work Visits, the Federal standard is 90% and Solano is underperforming slightly at 89.1%. Throughout the period of our most recent SIP, Solano County has consistently performed at or above the federal standard. There has only been one quarter during which Solano County's performance dipped below the national standard. The dip has been attributed to staffing reductions.

Analysis for S1.1

There has been a 2.7% increase in the number of children who have had a subsequent substantiated allegation of child abuse or neglect within a six month period.

There was a 14.3% increase in substantiated referrals and only a 2.7% increase in the number of recurrences of maltreatment which indicates that the services provided to the families in Solano County after a substantiated referral have been very beneficial. These services have included: 30-day case plans, Voluntary and Court Family Maintenance Services.

The stakeholders report that the following may have had a direct impact on the performance of S1.1 Measure :

- Parents are unable to access needed mental health and alcohol and drug services and the lack of services impacts the recurrence of maltreatment.
- There is a lack of parenting classes and knowledge of those parenting classes in the county. There is also a need for specialized parenting classes, e.g., parenting adolescents or children with special needs. It was also noted that the Family Resource Centers need to collaborate more closely with each other to ensure that services are offered on a rolling basis with no breaks in between.
- TDM meetings used to occur on a regular basis and were effective as they brought everyone together and collaboration occurs. Due to budget constraints, they were suspended temporarily (about 7 months) but they will be reinstated July 2012. It is uncertain if this is a direct correlation with the increase recurrence of maltreatment but the stakeholders thought that TDMs were effective.
- Collaboration is a strength in Solano County, but the forum used for that collaboration needs to be available.
- Due to fewer staff in all services across agencies there is a difference in the quality of services provided to the families. Staff in all agencies and programs are unable to provide the previous high quality of work.
- First 5 is very supportive of the community and serves the 0-5 population as much as is possible with limited resources. This is the most vulnerable population and is the highest risk population for abuse and neglect. Referrals continue to be the highest in this age range due to the high risk of these children and limited services.
- Families have a lack of transportation to access services even when the services are in their own city. Even if transportation is available, ability to access services is compromised by the fact that even if they can get to the services there is no child care there e.g., parenting classes, counseling, alcohol and drug services. There is a need for services to be provided in the family's home.

Analysis for S1.2:

Both child welfare and Probation are performing well in this outcome.

The stakeholders report that the following may have had a direct impact on the performance of S2.1 Measure that:

- Stakeholders felt this was due to the fact that staff are very well trained and practice many promising practices. Such as visiting the child/youth in the care providers' homes, strong engagement skills, and knowing the families well.
- Most children in Solano are placed in Foster Family Agencies. FFAs have weekly contact with the foster parents that may alleviate some of their stress and identify when issues are occurring.

Analysis for S2B and S2C:

The stakeholders report that the following may have had a direct impact on the performance of S2B and S2C:

- Solano County continues to be dedicated to meeting the timely investigations and visits with families. This is a high priority of the agency and despite staffing shortages social workers continue to make this a priority.
- The use of Safe Measures and Business Objects Reports and supervisor and manager monitoring has also impacted this outcome.
- Solano County Probation also maintains frequent contact with the youth and families it serves.

PERMANENCY OUTCOMES:

The most permanent and beneficial outcome for any child placed out of his/her home is to be successfully reunited with his/her parents. However, recognizing that this is not always possible and developing alternative permanent plans early in the "life" of a case is critical to good outcomes for children. Those alternatives are considered in the following order: adoption, legal guardianship and successful emancipation with permanent lifelong connections. This section of the report discusses Solano County's performance on providing permanency for children/youth in the child welfare and juvenile probation systems.

Overview of Reunification Outcomes:

CWS Outcomes	Solano	Standard	Meets Federal Standard	
			Yes	☆
C1.1 Reunification within 12 months (exit cohort)	78.9%	75.2%	Yes	☆
C1.2 Median time to Reunification	3.4 months	5.4 months	Yes	☆
C1.3	40.8%	48.4%	No	⊘

Solano County Self Assessment

Reunification within 12 months (entry cohort)				
C1.4 Reentry following Reunification (exit cohort)	10.6%	9.9%	No	⊘
PROBATION Outcomes	Solano	Standard	Meets Federal Standard	
C1.1 Reunification within 12 months (exit cohort)	66.7%	75.2%	No	⊘
C1.2 Median time to Reunification	10.2months	5.4 months	No	⊘
C1.3 Reunification within 12 months (entry cohort)	20%	48.4%	No	⊘
C1.4 Reentry following Reunification (exit cohort)	14.3%	9.9%	No	⊘

Permanency Measure C1.1: Reunification within 12 months (Exit Cohort)

This measure answers the question: Of all children discharged from foster care to reunification during the year that had been in foster care for 8 days or longer, what percent were reunified in less than 12 months from the date of the latest removal?

County's Current Performance: Child Welfare Services

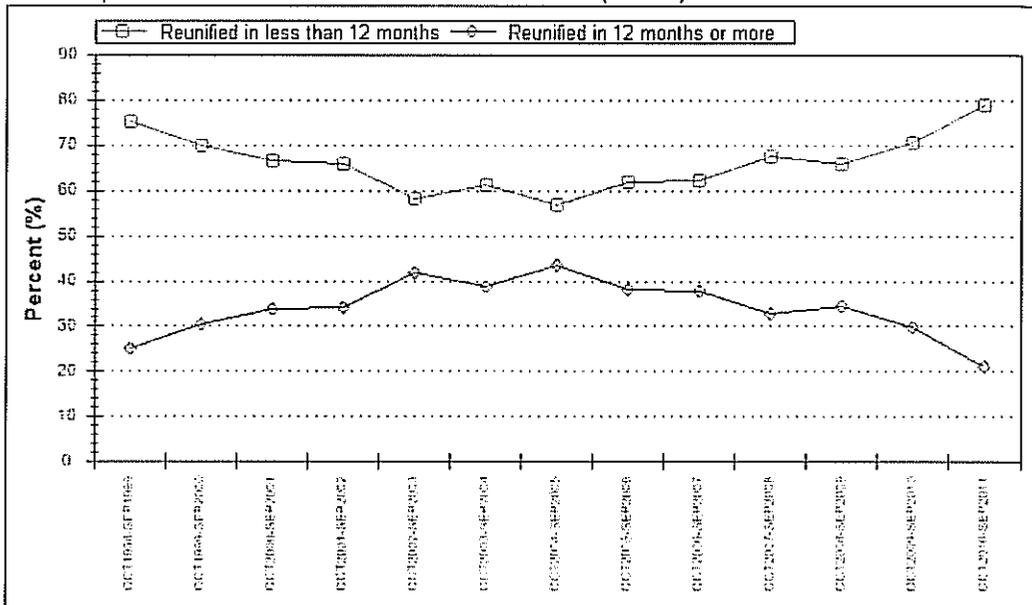
From October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2011, 78.9% of children discharged from foster care to reunification during the year were discharged within 12 months from the date of the latest removal from home.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Change
10/1/10	9/30/11	97	123	78.9%	Yes	11.6%

Solano County Self Assessment

From the baseline of October 1, 2007 to September 30, 2008, the percentage of children who were discharged from foster care to reunification has increased from 67.3% to 78.9%.

Current performance is above the Federal Standard (75.2%).



C1.1 County's Current Performance: Juvenile Probation

From October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2011, 66.7% of children discharged from foster care to reunification during the year were discharged within 12 months from the date of the latest removal from home.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Change
10/1/10	9/30/11	2	3	66.7%	Unknown	N/A

There was no data available for the baseline of October 1, 2007 to September, 2008.

Current performance is below the federal measure of 75.2%.

Permanency Measure C1.2: Median Time to Reunification (Exit Cohort)

This measure answers the question: Of all children discharged from foster care to reunification during the year who had been in foster care for 8 days or longer, what was the median length of stay (in months) from the date of latest removal from home until the date of discharge to reunification?

Solano County Self Assessment

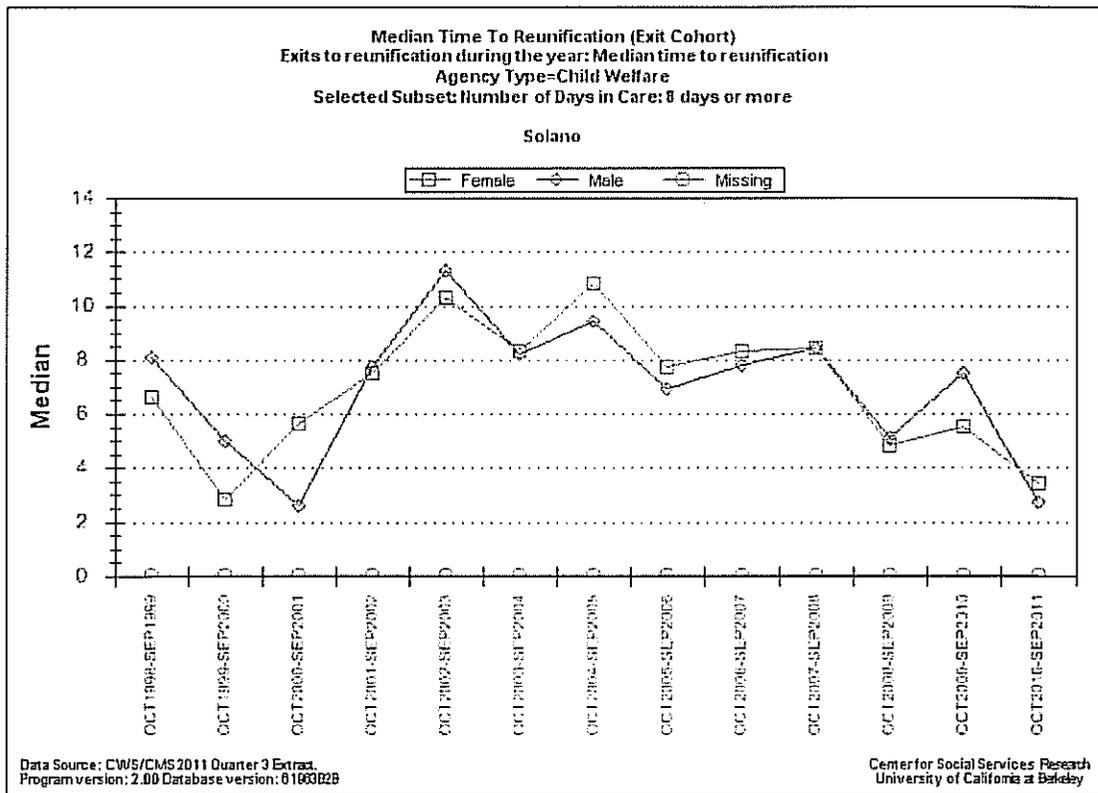
County's Current Performance: Child Welfare Services

From October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2011, 3.4 months was the median length of stay of children discharged from foster care to reunification during the year.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Amount change
10/1/10	9/30/11	N/A	123	3.4 months	Yes	5 months

From the baseline of October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2011 the median time to reunification of children who discharged from foster care to reunification has decreased from 8.4 to 3.4 months.

Current performance is above the Federal Standard of 5.4 months.



County's Current Performance: Juvenile Probation

From October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2011, 10.2 months was the median length of stay of children discharged from foster care to reunification during the year.

C1.2 Current Performance: Juvenile Probation

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Amount change

Solano County Self Assessment

10/1/10	9/30/11	N/A	3	10.2 months	Yes	-2.7 months
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From the baseline of October 1, 2007 to September 30, 2008, the median time to reunification of children who discharged from foster care to reunification has decreased from 12.9 months to 10.2 months.

Current performance does not meet the federal goal of 5.4 months.

Permanency Measure C1.3: Reunification within 12 Months (Entry Cohort)

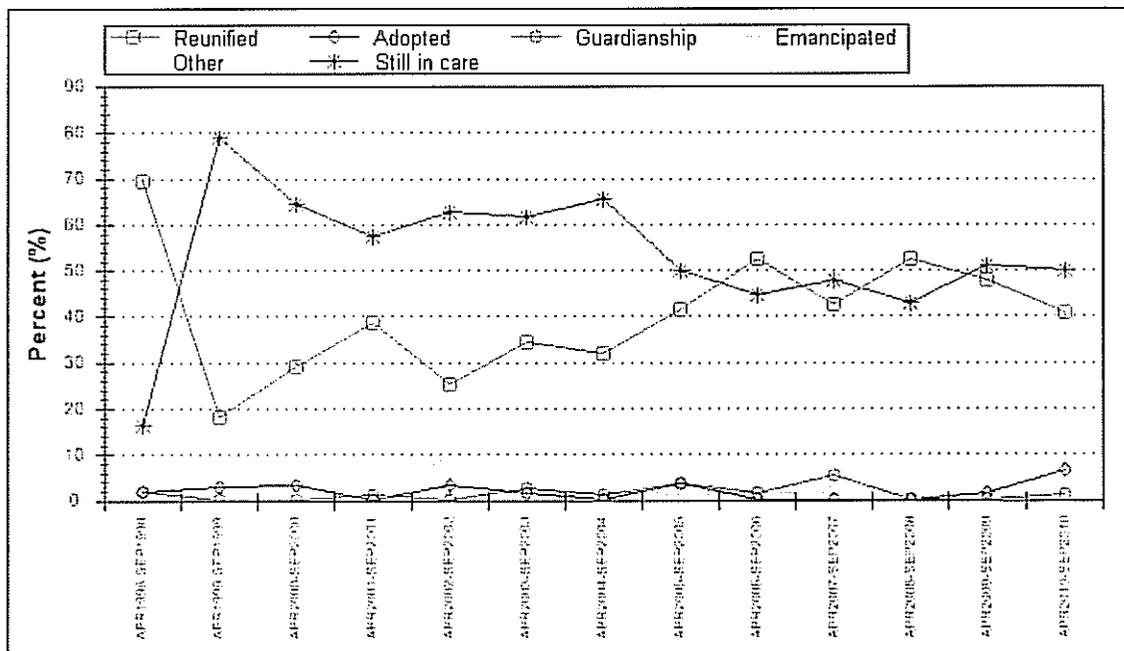
This measure answers the question: Of all children entering foster care for the first time in the 6-month period who remained in foster care for 8 days or longer, what percent were discharged from foster care to reunification in less than 12 months from the date of latest removal from home?

County's Current Performance: Child Welfare Services

From April 1, 2010 to September 30, 2010, of all children who entered foster care for the first time in the 6-month period who remained for 8 days or longer, 40.8% exited to reunification within 12 months from the first date of removal.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
4/1/10	9/30/10	31	76	40.8%	No	-1.7%

From the baseline of April 1, 2007 to September 30, 2007, there has been a decrease from 42.5% of children to 40.8% of children discharged from foster care to reunification in less than 12 months. Current performance does not meet the Federal Standard (48.4%).



Number and Percents of First Entrants by Entry Year and Exit Destination from First Spell

Entry Year	All First Entries	Number to Each Outcome							Still in First Spell as of 06-30-2011
		Total Discharged as of 06-30-2011	Reunify	Adoption	Relatives	Reach Majority	Runaway	Other	
2004	221	215	118	56	6	19	12	4	6
2005	176	172	97	41	12	6	10	4	4
2006	171	166	113	23	14	5	10	1	5
2007	149	141	76	36	16	7	5	1	8
2008	98	92	63	14	5	5	4	1	6
2009	117	89	63	5	8	3	9	1	26
2010	159	83	73	5	0	0	4	1	76
2011	94	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	69
Percent (of All Entries) to Each Outcome									
2004	100%	97%	53%	25%	3%	9%	6%	2%	3%
2005	100%	98%	55%	23%	7%	5%	6%	2%	2%
2006	100%	97%	66%	13%	8%	3%	6%	1%	3%
2007	100%	95%	51%	24%	11%	5%	3%	1%	5%
2008	100%	94%	64%	14%	5%	5%	4%	1%	6%
2009	100%	76%	54%	4%	7%	3%	8%	1%	24%
2010	100%	52%	46%	3%	0%	0%	3%	1%	48%
2011	100%	27%	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	73%

(Note: For the year 2011 only the first 6 months of activity < through 06-30-2011 > is reflected.)
 (Note: Placement years should only be compared when the Percent Discharged is comparable.)
 (Most recent database update:06-30-2011)

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*Please notes "First Spell" means first placement.

County's Current Performance: Juvenile Probation

C1.3 Current Performance: Juvenile Performance

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
4/1/10	9/30/10	1	5	20%	Unknown	N/A

There is no data available from the baseline of April 1, 2007 to September 30, 2007. Current performance is below the federal standard of 48.4%.

Permanency Measure C1.4: Re-Entry Following Reunification (Exit Cohort)

This measure answers the question: Of all children discharged from foster care to reunification during the year, what percent reentered foster care in less than 12 months from the date of the earliest discharge to reunification during the year?

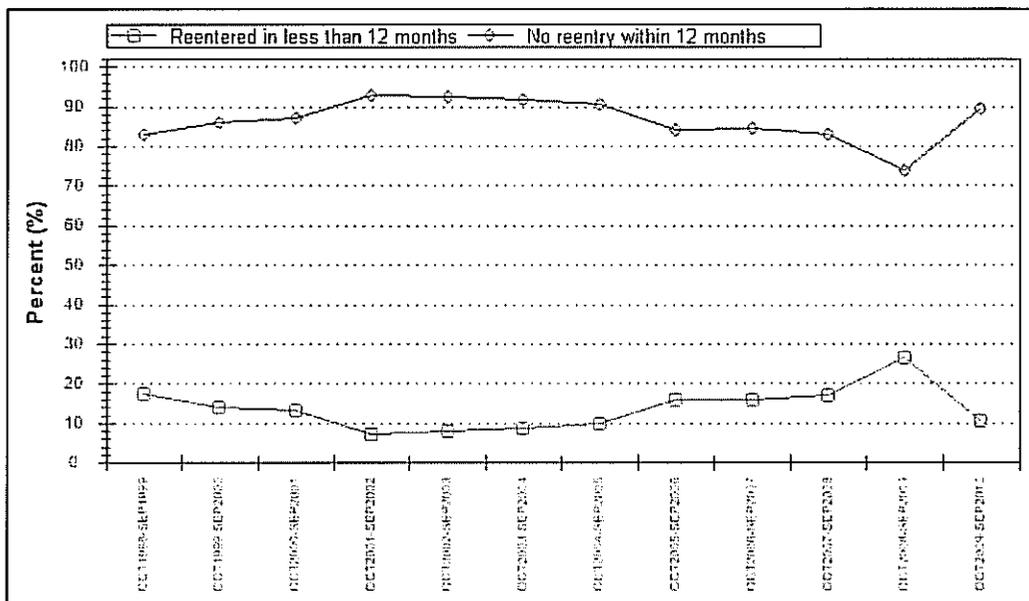
County's Current Performance: Child Welfare Services

Solano County Self Assessment

From October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010, 10.6% of all children who exited to reunification within the year re-entered foster care within the following 12 month period.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
10/1/09	9/30/10	11	104	10.6%	Yes	-5.2%

From the baseline of October 1, 2006 to September 30, 2007, there has been a decrease in the number of children who exited to reunification within the year and re-entered foster care from 15.8% to 10.6%. Current performance does not meet the Federal Standard (9.9%).



C1.4 County's Current Performance: Juvenile Probation

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Change
10/1/09	9/30/10	1	7	14.3%	Unknown	N/A

There is no data available from the baseline of October 1, 2006 to September 30, 2007. This exceeds the federal goal of 9.9%.

Summary and Analysis of Permanency Outcomes:

In the area of permanency, the areas of reunification, adoption and placement are reviewed. For outcome C1.1, Reunification within 12 months, CWS is performing above the federal standard (75.2%) at 78.9%. The reasons for this are, highly skilled and dedicated staff, led by equally dedicated supervisors who strongly value family preservation. There was an 11.6% increase in performance in this outcome since the baseline of 2007/2008. Probation is performing below the federal standard at 66.7%. CWS' median time to reunification is well below the national standard of 5.4 months. Its median time to reunification is 3.4 months. Probation performs at 10.2 months. For C1.3, the measure of reunification within 12 months for the Entry Cohort, CWS performs below the national standard by 28.4% at 40.8%. Probation is also performing below the federal standard at 20%. For C1.4 Re-entry into foster care, Solano performs slightly above the national standard of 9.9% at 10.6%. This, however, is a significant improvement from three years prior when the outcome measured at 15.8%. Probation performs above the national standard at 14.3%.

Children can be returned home at any point during a case trajectory, for example prior to the detention hearing, at the detention hearing, Jurisdictional hearing, and dispositional hearing or at a subsequent status review hearing.

Analysis Reunification

CSA Stakeholders for Child Welfare Services report that:

Barriers:

- There are huge barriers to employment. Many parents lack the basics such as having identification, they have little education and live in poverty. Parents are overwhelmed with all that they need to do in their case plans and how much those services cost.
- There is a severe lack of transportation to get to services, and when there is transportation it can take a very long time to go a short distance.
- Probation youth are placed out of home for behavior reasons as a result treatment is intensive and can take a long time, depending on the needs of the minor
- There is no day care provided for parents while participating in services, for example parenting classes. There are many barriers to them participating, cost, transportation, child care, availability of the classes, etc.
- There are very few customized parenting classes, need them in the parents language.
- Accessing resources is noted to be a challenge to families after their children have been removed. This includes the impact on their health insurance and ability to access Medi-Cal and mental health services. Parents apply for Drug CMSP when children are removed but approval is delayed so parents cannot get into drug treatment programs. Medi-Cal is delayed when families are reunited, often interrupting provision of services. Additionally, securing adequate housing without their children in their care is a barrier.
- Substance abuse services are lacking for families in need.
- Geographic gaps exist. Rio Vista has no substance abuse treatment and there is no

transportation to Fairfield. Dixon and Vacaville have no adult mental health services.

- There are limited resources for families who are Spanish speaking or Tagalog speaking.
- After children are returned home there is a lack of after care services including substance abuse treatment, housing and mental health services for parents.
- The decrease in staffing is also noted as an impact to families who are trying to reunify. There are fewer staff resources to assist them in the process. Families have noticed the difference in the last three years. There are fewer staff available to provide hands on concrete support services.
- Sometimes children are returned to the parents without Medi-Cal cards, birth certificates, shot records, etc. which delays the parents being able to continue or establish ongoing needed services for the children.
- There is a barrier to getting mental health services for adults due to the lack of insurance on their part.
- There are limited visits and resources for incarcerated parents

Facilitators:

- Collaboration meetings are a strength. "Solano is good at collaborating to develop plans and providing what services are available."
- There are a number of services that assist reunification for families in Solano. They include Family Resource Centers, Public Housing Vouchers, and the Drug Dependency Court.
- Permanency Team Meetings at the beginning and every six months are a strength. Feedback from stakeholders:
 - "Nice reality check"; "very valuable"
 - Case manager lays everything out and talks about strengths.
 - Adoption may be a reality - helps parents see the reality of the situation.
 - Connects you to many relatives, even out-of-state, as they can call in on the phone.
 - Improves concurrent planning with relatives.
 - Assist with ICWA inquiries.
 - Can do Permanency Team Meetings in Spanish.
 - Valuable information for parents and relatives and it empowers them by creating transparency in a positive environment.
- Wraparound services assists in stabilizing the home by providing in home training programs and gives the family the opportunity to practice newly acquired skills in a supportive manner.
- The Family Resource Centers assist reunifying families by providing them with community based services.
- Child Welfare has been less risk adverse, i.e., focusing on removal for safety issues and acknowledging that risk is a treatment issue that may always be present in

families' lives, and as a result the time period for reunification is shorter. At the urging of the court, the agency has developed a policy for workers to allow unsupervised visits as early as possible in the life of a case. Parents are more responsive with this process.

- Relationship between CASA and the Department has improved dramatically increase in referrals, better dialog, increase in communication and collaboration.

CSA Stakeholders for Probation report that:

- Stakeholders recognized the small number that contributes to measure C1.3, five youth. It was also noted that most probation youth in placement are placed out of county in treatment facilities for specific and intense treatment needs e.g. sexual offenders treatment.
- Many of the youth that come to probation were prior dependents. There are multiple issues and it is difficult to reunify within the time frames. Additionally it was noted that many of the youth don't have parents to reunify with. At times the parent is incarcerated, missing or deceased.

Additionally, during the focus group process, stakeholders share the following regarding changes within the county:

Systemic/Policy changes

- Internal restructuring (FM-FR units) caused caseloads in Family Reunification to increase in numbers which effects timeliness to reunification
- Families have multiple case workers in short time frame which can lead to disconnect between the family and case manager.
- Secondary Adoption workers were removed (except in a few cases) for Family Reunification cases about 1 year ago. This occurred as a result of reduced staffing resources due to economic constraints. As a result, the adoption unit could only focus on basic adoption priorities as opposed to providing services, such as, family search and engagement and other supportive services for cases that were not on their caseload.
- Policies change frequently and requires timely notification

Resource Issues

- Staffing issues – some caseloads have increased. However the biggest change is that with the effectiveness of early intervention services, e.g., intensive Family Maintenance, Family Reunification staff are working with the most vulnerable and highly challenged families, i.e., the most difficult of the difficult.
- Budget cuts
- Community resources decreased due to the economy
- Placement resources, not enough state foster homes in the county
- Training is needed for foster parents, relatives and Non-Related Extended Family Members on the special needs of abused and neglected children including grief and loss
- There are too many placement changes because the care provider is not provided enough ongoing support. Giving a seven day notice is easy for care providers. Every time a child moves it impacts the time it takes to

Solano County Self Assessment

reunify in a negative manner, as it takes time for the child to adjust to the new placement and sometimes visitation is disrupted.

Adoption Outcomes

Outcome	Solano	Standard	Meets Federal Standard	
C2.1 Adoption within 24 months (exit cohort)	41.4%	36.6%	Yes	★
C2.2 Median Time to Adoption (exit cohort)	24.7 months	27.3 months	Yes	★
C2.3 Adoption within 12 months (17 months in care)	16.7%	22.7%	No	⊘
C2.4 Legally Free within 6 months (17 months in care)	3.7%	10.9%	No	⊘
C2.5 Adoption within 12 months (legally free)	62.2%	53.7%	Yes	★

C2.1, C2.2, C2.5 do not have any data for Probation.
 C2.3 and C 2.4 have two youth that have been in care for over seventeen months and have not been adopted or legally free. These youth are in intensive treatment programs with a case plan goal of reunification.

Solano County Self Assessment

Permanency Measure C2.1: Adoption Within 24 months (Exit Cohort)

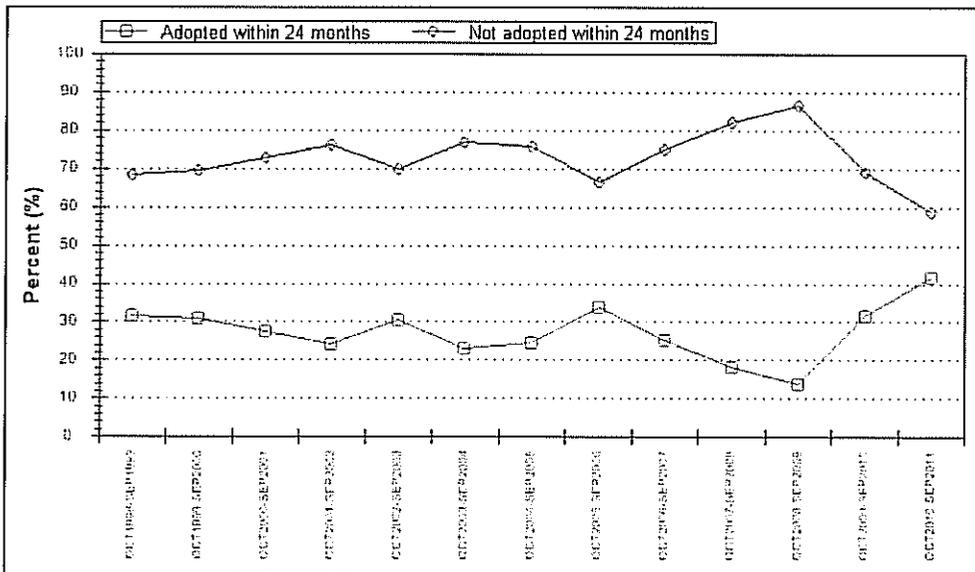
This measure answers the question: Of all children discharged from foster care to a finalized adoption during the year, what percent were discharged in less than 24 months from the date of the latest removal from home?

C2.1 County's Current Performance: Child Welfare Services

From October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2011, 41.1% of children discharged from foster care to a finalized adoption during the year were discharged in less than 24 months from the date of the latest removal from home.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Amount change
10/1/10	9/30/11	12	29	41.4%	Yes	22.9%

From the baseline period October 1, 2007 to September 30, 2008 there was an increase in the percentage of children discharged from foster care to a finalized adoption from 18.2 to 41.4%. Current performance exceeds the Federal Standard (36.6%).



Permanency Measure C2.2: Median Time to Adoption (Exit Cohort)

This measure answers the question: Of all children discharged from foster care to a finalized adoption during the year, what was the median length of stay (in months) from the date of latest removal from home until the date of discharge to adoption?

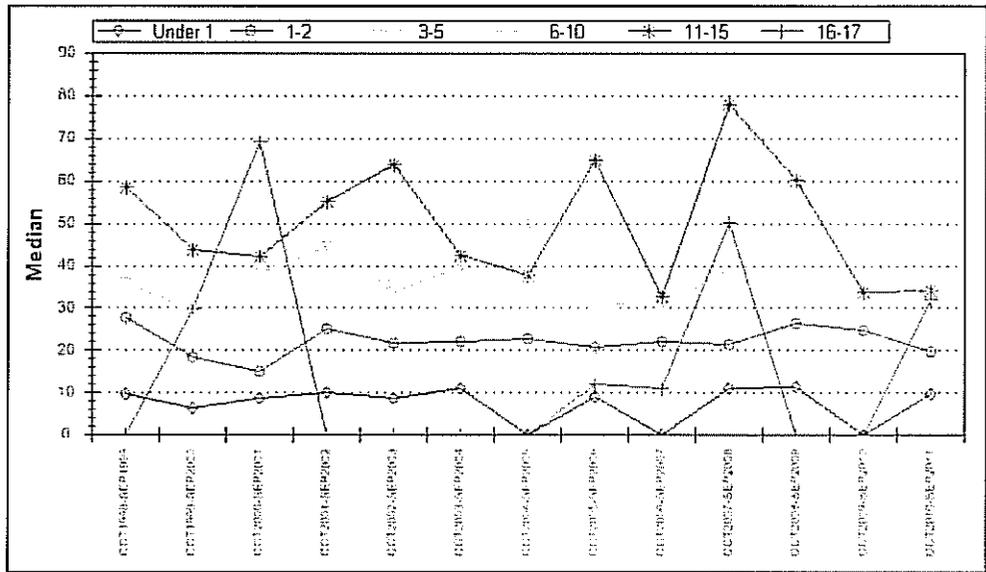
C2.2. County's Current Performance: Child Welfare Services

From October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2011, 24.7 months was the median length of an open case of those children discharged from foster care to a finalized adoption during the year.

Solano County Self Assessment

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Amount change
10/1/10	9/30/11	N/A	29	24.7 months	Yes	-10.8

From the baseline period October 1, 2007 to September 30, 2008, there has been a decrease (an improvement) from 35.5 months to 24.7 months median length of an open case of those children discharged from foster care to a finalized adoption. Current performance measures above the Federal Standard (27.3 months).



Median Time To Adoption (Exit Cohort)
 Exits to adoption during the year: Median time to adoption
 Agency Type=Child Welfare
 April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012

Solano County Self Assessment

Age Group	Months in care
	Median
Under 1	9.6
1-2	20.0
3-5	37.2
6-10	31.2
11-15	24.5
16-17	32.0
Total	24.7

Permanency Measure C2.3: Adoption within 12 Months (17 Months in Care)

This measure answers the question: Of all children in foster care for 17 continuous months or longer on the first day of the year, what percent were discharged to a finalized adoption by the last day of the year?

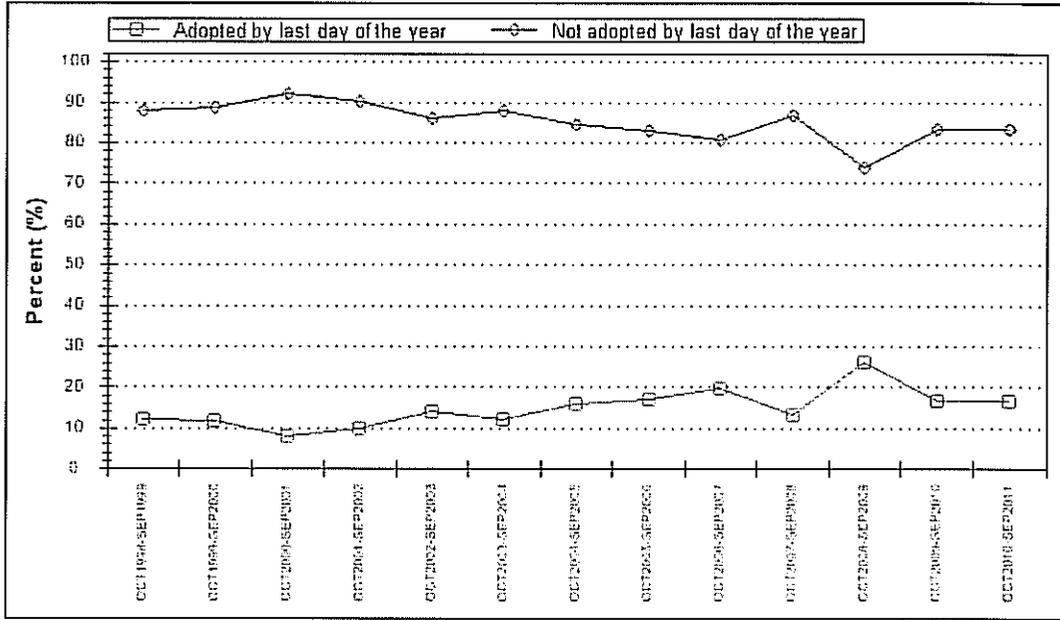
C2.3 County's Current Performance: Child Welfare Services

From October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2011, 16.7% of all children in foster care for 17 continuous months or longer on the first day of the year in question were discharged to a finalized adoption by the last day of the year in question.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
10/1/10	9/30/11	17	102	16.7%	Yes	3.4%

From the baseline period October 1, 2007 to September 30, 2008, there has been an increase from 13.3% to 16.7% of children in foster care for 17 continuous months being discharged to a finalized adoption. Current performance does not meet the Federal Standard (22.7%).

Solano County Self Assessment



Permanency Measure C2.4: Legally Free Within 6 Months (17 Months in Care)

This measure answers the question: Of all children in foster care for 17 continuous months or longer and not legally free for adoption on the first day of the year, what percent became legally free within the next 6 months?

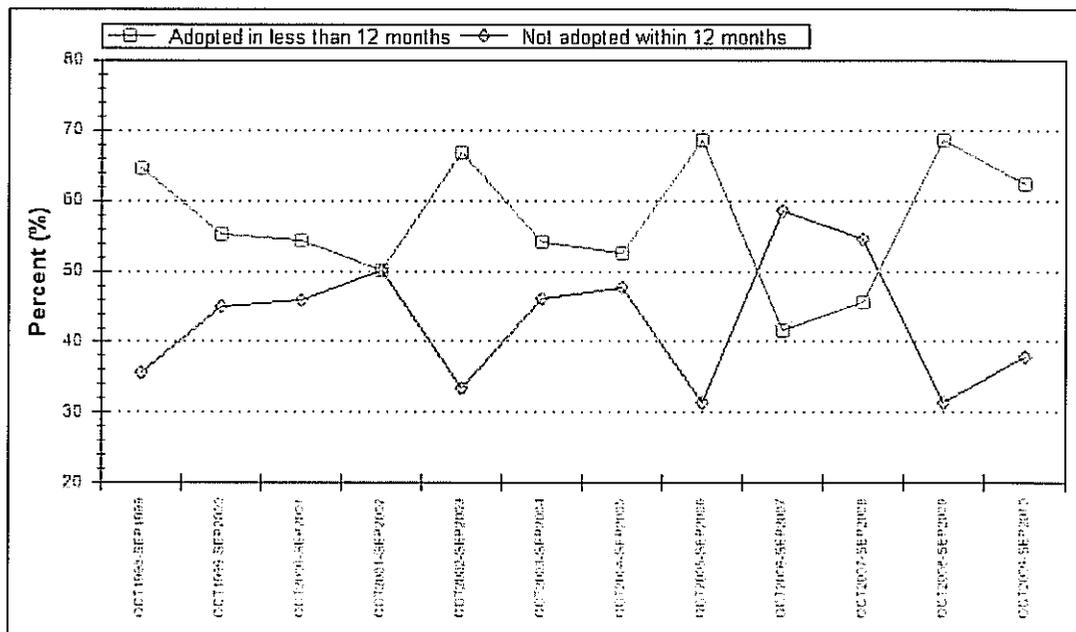
C2.4 County's Current Performance: Child Welfare Services

From October 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011, 3.7% of all children in foster care for 17 continuous months or longer and not legally free for adoption on the first day of the year became legally free within the next 6 months.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Change
10/1/10	3/31/11	3	81	3.7%	No	-1.1%

From the baseline period October 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008, there has been a decrease from 4.8% to 3.7% of all children in foster care for 17 continuous months or longer become legally free. Current performance is below, and does not meet the Federal Standard (10.9%).

Solano County Self Assessment



Summary and Analysis for Adoption Outcomes:

In the area of adoption, 41.4% of children discharged from foster care to a finalized adoption during the year were discharged in less than 24 months from the date of the latest removal from home (C2.1). This is above the federal standard of 36.6%. CWS has improved significantly over the last three years when it performed at 18.2%. 24.7 months was the median length of an open case of those children discharged from foster care to a finalized adoption during the year (C2.2). This is below the national standard of 27.3 months. CWS improved this outcome by over 10 months from the baseline three years prior. From the baseline period October 1, 2007 to September 30, 2008, there has been an increase from 13.3% to 16.7% of children in foster care for 17 continuous months being discharged to a finalized adoption (C2.3). Current performance, however, does not meet the Federal Standard (22.7%) but is approaching this goal. Some improvement maybe attributed to more bypass cases and judges being more willing to act to terminate parental rights. From October 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011, 3.7% of all children in foster care for 17 continuous months or longer and not legally free for adoption on the first day of the year became legally free within the next 5 months (C2.4). Unfortunately this is well below the national standard of 10.9%. Contrary to C2.4, from October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010, 62.2% of all children in foster care who became legally free for adoption during the year discharged to a finalized adoption in less than 12 months (C2.5). This is well above the national standard of 53.7%.

Analysis for C2.1 – C2.5:

Solano County performs well in the Adoption Outcomes, in particular C2.1 and C2.5. For example, in C2.1, 41.1% of children discharged from foster care to a finalized adoption during the year were discharged in less than 24 months from the date of the latest removal from home. This exceeds the federal standard of 36.6%. For C2.5, 62.2% of all children in foster care who became legally free for adoption during the year discharge to a finalized adoption in less than 12 months. This exceeds the federal standard of 53.7%.

Long Term Care Outcomes:

Outcome	Measure	Standard	Meets Federal Standard	
C3.1 Exits to Permanency (24 months in care)	22.4%	29.1%	No	
C3.2 Exits to Permanency (Legally free at Exit)	96.8%	98%	No	
C3.3 In Care 3 years or longer (Emancipated/Age 18)	84.2%	35.7%	No	
C3.1 and C3.2 have no data for Probation. C3.3	100%	35.7%	Yes	

Permanency Measure C3.1: Long Term Care Outcome: Exits to Permanency (24 Months in Care)

This measure answers the question: Of all children in foster care for 24 months or longer on the first day of the year, what percent were discharged to a permanent home by the end of the year and prior to turning 18?

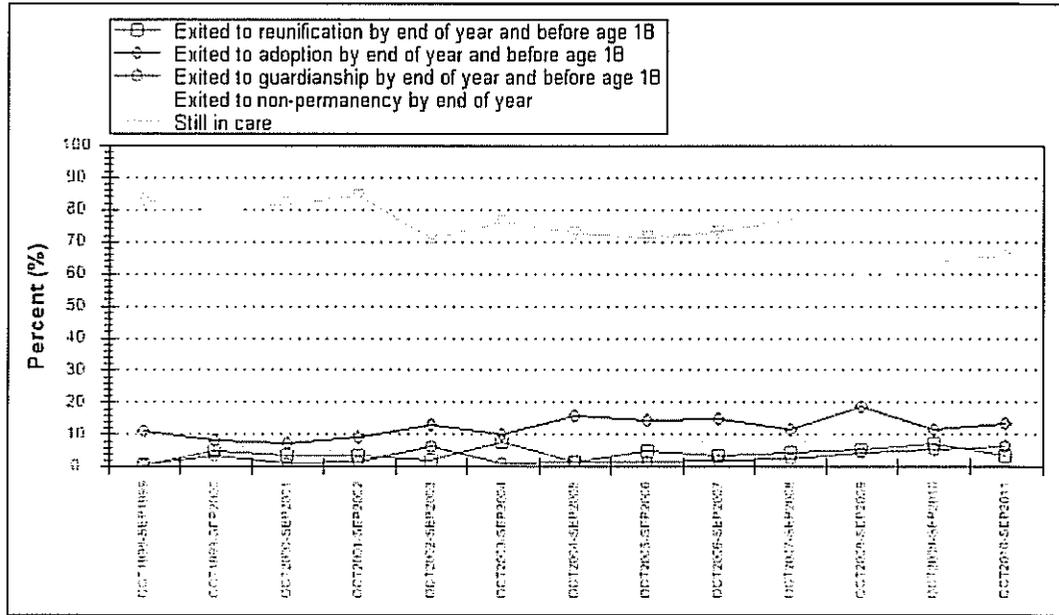
C3.1 County's Current Performance: Child Welfare Services

From October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2011, 22.4% of children in foster care for 24 months or longer on the first day of the year were discharged to a permanent home by the end of the year prior to turning 18.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Change
10/1/10	9/30/11	22	98	22.4%	Yes	4.5%

From the baseline of October 1, 2007 to September 30, 2008, there was an increase from 17.9% to 22.4% of children in foster care for 24 months of longer discharged to a permanent home by the end of the year prior to turning 18. Current performance does not meet the Federal Standard (29.1%).

Solano County Self Assessment



Permanency Measure C3.2: Long Term Care Outcome: Exits to Permanency (Legally Free at Exit)

This measure answers the question: Of all children discharged from foster care during the year that were legally free for adoption, what percent were discharged to a permanent home prior to turning 18?

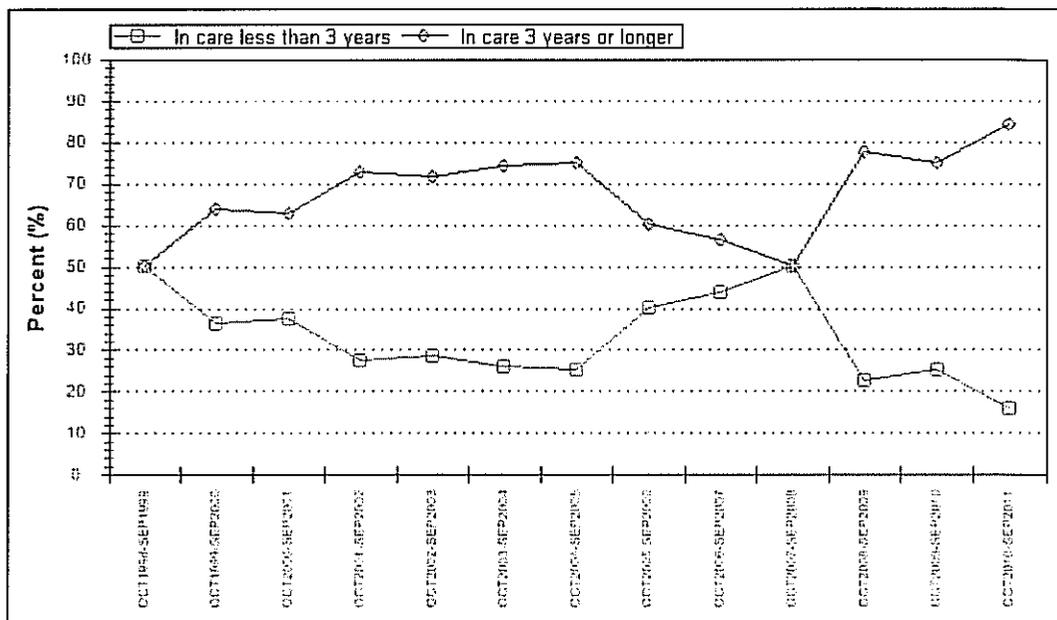
C3.2 County's Current Performance: Child Welfare Services

From October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2011, 96.8% of all children discharged from foster care during the year who were legally free for adoption discharged to a permanent home prior to turning 18. This measure does not capture failed adoptions.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
10/1/10	9/30/11	30	31	96.8%	No	-0.2%

From the baseline of October 1, 2007 to September 30, 2008, there was a slight decrease from 97% to 96.8% of all children discharged from foster care during the year who were legally free for adoption discharged to a permanent home prior to turning 18. Current performance does not meet the Federal Standard (98%).

Solano County Self Assessment



Summary and Analysis for Long Term Outcomes:

From October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2011, 22.4% of children in foster care for 24 months or longer on the first day of the year were discharged to a permanent home by the end of the year prior to turning 18 (C3.1). This is below the federal standard of 29.1% but is an overall increase of 4.5% from the three year baseline 2007/2008. From October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2011, 96.8% of all children discharged from foster care during the year who were legally free for adoption discharged to a permanent home prior to turning 18 (C3.2). This is slightly below the federal standard of 98%. From October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2011, 84.2% of all children in foster care during the year who were either discharged to emancipation or turned 18 while still in care had been in foster care for 3 years or longer (C3.3). This outcome is well above the federal standard of 35.7%. This outcome needs improvement as the county wishes to achieve permanency for children well before they have been in care for three years.

Analysis for C3.1 – C3.3

Barriers/Challenges:

- These numbers decreased when we had more staff and a fuller array of services. Staff engaged in a greater level of detail with the support of the California Permanency for Youth Project and Connected by 25. Those services and supports are no longer available. Accessing services for children placed out of county
- Harder to find foster homes for older children, yet we have an increase in this demographic population
- Have seen an increase in youth that have severe mental health and/or are developmentally delayed.

Suggestions from CSA Stakeholders:

- Reinstate services to expand Permanency Planning services sufficiently to provide in-

Solano County Self Assessment

- depth concurrent planning services for these youths so that they may be placed in adoptive or guardianship homes.
- Recruit more Level 10-11 Group Homes
 - Ask current foster parents to consider becoming concurrent or therapeutic homes.
 - Identify barriers to recruiting foster homes (e.g., pay, transportation) and develop a plan to remove these barriers
 - develop a special plan for recruitment
 - Targeted recruitment for homes for non-minor dependents in extended foster care

Placement Stability Outcomes

CWS Outcomes	Solano	Standard	Meets Federal Standard	
			Yes	No
C4.1 Placement Stability (8 Days to 12 months in care)	82.1%	89%	No	
C4.2 Placement Stability (12 to 24 months in care)	61.9%	65.4%	No	
C4.3 Placement Stability (At least 24 months in care)	25.9%	41.8%	No	
PROBATION Outcomes	Solano	Standard	Meets Federal Standard	
C4.1 Placement Stability (8 Days to 12 months in care)	100%	89%	Yes	
C4.2 Placement Stability (12 to 24 months in care)	83.3%	65.4%	Yes	
C4.3	33.3%	41.8%	No	

Solano County Self Assessment

CWS Outcomes	Solano	Standard	Meets Federal Standard	
Placement Stability (At least 24 months in care)				

CWS Outcomes 4A	Solano	State Average	Meets Federal Standard	
All Siblings Placed Together	46.4%	55.1%	No	
Some Siblings Placed Together	63.5%	73.9%	No	

Permanency Measure C4.1: Placement Stability Outcome: Placement Stability (8 Days to 12 Months In Care)

This measure answers the question: Of all children served in foster care during a year that were in foster care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months, what percent had two or fewer placement settings?

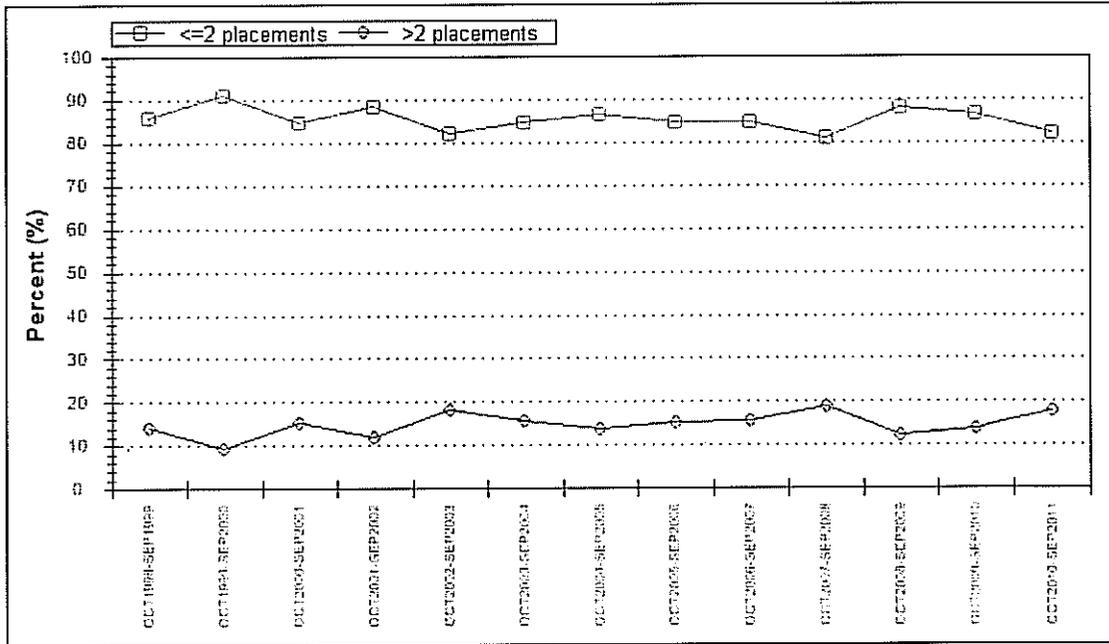
C4.1 County's Current Performance: Child Welfare Services

From October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2011, 82.1% of children in foster care during the year that had been in care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months had two or fewer placement settings.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
10/1/10	9/30/11	202	246	82.1%	Yes	1.1%

From the baseline of October 1, 2007 to September 30, 2008, the number of children who had two or fewer placement settings increased from 81% to 82.1%. This is below the federal standard of 89.0%.

Solano County Self Assessment



In an effort to improve placement stability, CWS has concentrated on increasing emergency relative placements and overall relative placements. CWS averages 19 referrals a month.

C4.1 Current County Performance: Probation

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
10/1/10	9/30/11	24	24	100%	YES	13.9%

From the baseline of October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2011, the number of children who had two or fewer placement settings increased from 80% to 100%. This measure exceeds the federal standard of 89.0%.

Permanency Measure C4.2: Placement Stability Outcome: Placement Stability (12 to 24 Months in Care)

This measure answers the question: Of all children served in foster care during a year that were in foster care for at least 12 months but less than 24 months, what percent had two or fewer placement settings?

C4.2 County's Current Performance: Child Welfare Services

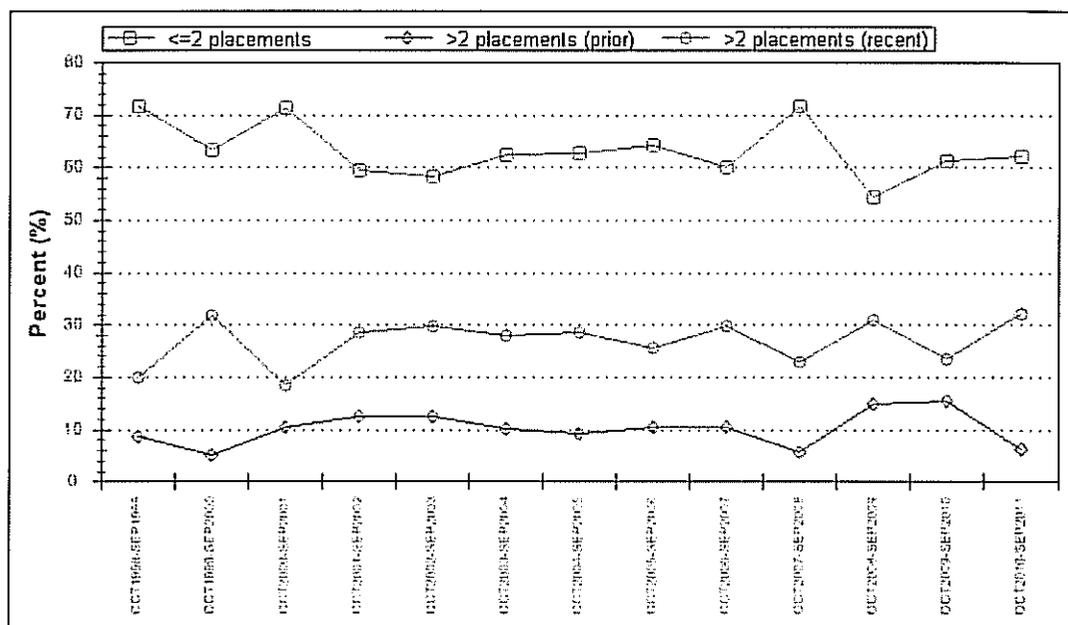
From October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2011, 61.9% of all children who were in foster care for at least 12 months but less than 24 months had two or fewer placements.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change

Solano County Self Assessment

10/1/10	9/30/11	60	97	61.9%	No	-9.7%
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From the baseline of October 1, 2007 to September 30, 2008, the percentage of children in foster care during the year that had been in care for at least 12 months but less than 24 months that had two or fewer placement settings decreased from 71.6% to 61.9%. This outcome measures below the federal standard of 65.4%.



C4.2 Current County Performance: Probation

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
10/1/10	9/30/11	10	12	83.3%	yes	0.3%

From the baseline of October 1, 2007 to September 30, 2008, the number of children who had two or fewer placement settings slightly increased from 80% to 83.3%. This outcome exceeds the federal measure of 65.4%.

Permanency Measure C4.3: Placement Stability Outcome: Placement Stability (At Least 24 Months In Care)

This measure answers the question: Of all children served in foster care during a year that were in foster care for at least 24 months, what percent had two or fewer placement settings?

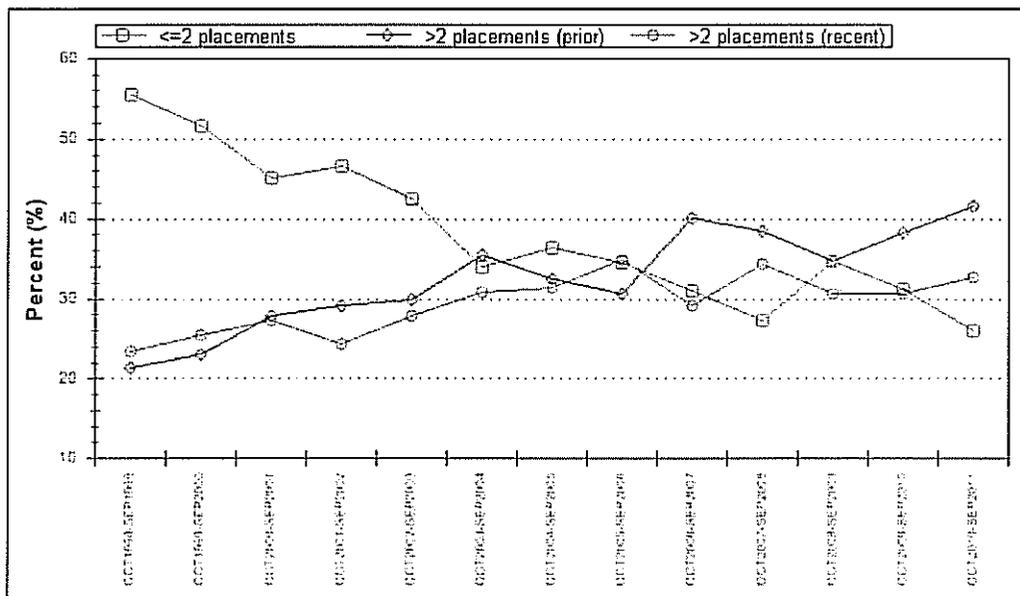
C4.3 County's Current Performance: Child Welfare Services

From October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2011, 25.9% of children in foster care during the year that had been in care for at least 24 months had two or fewer placement settings.

Solano County Self Assessment

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
10/1/10	9/30/11	35	135	25.9%	No	1.4%

From the baseline of October 1, 2007 to September 30, 2008 the percentage of children in foster care during the year that had been in care for at least 12 months but less than 24 months that had two or fewer placement settings decreased from 27.3% to 25.9%. Current performance does not meet the federal standard of 41.8%.



The graph above identifies those who have had more than two placements they are divided into two groups: '>2 placements (prior)' indicates that all placements started prior to the beginning of the analysis year. '>2 placements (recent)' indicates that at least one of the placements started within the year.

C4.3 Current County Performance: Probation

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
10/1/10	9/30/11	1	3	33.3%	Yes	2.0%

From the baseline of October 1, 2007 to September 30, 2008, the number of children in foster care during the year that had been in care for at least 24 months and had two or fewer placement settings increased from 31.3 to 33.3%. This does not meet the federal standard of 41.8%.

Siblings Outcome: Siblings Placed Together (All) - Measure 4A

This measure answers the question: Of all siblings placed in out-of-home care, what percentage of them are placed together?

County's Current Performance: Child Welfare Services

On October 1, 2011, 46.4% of siblings placed in out-of-home care were placed together.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
10/1/11	10/1/11	108	233	46.4%	Yes	2.6%

From the baseline of October 1, 2008 the percentage of siblings in out-of-home care that are placed together has increased from 43.8 to 46.4%.

There are no Federal Standards for this outcome at this time.

Siblings Outcome: Siblings Placed Together (Some or All)-Measure 4A

This measure answers the question: Of all siblings placed in out-of-home care, what percentage of them are placed together with some or all of their siblings?

County's Current Performance: Child Welfare Services

From October 1, 2011, 63.5% of all siblings placed in out-of-home care were placed together with some or all of their siblings.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
10/1/11	10/1/11	148	233	63.5%	Yes	1.8%

From the baseline of October 1, 2008 the percentage of siblings in out-of-home care that are placed with some or all of their siblings increased from 61.7% to 63.5%.

There are no Federal Standards for this outcome at this time.

Placement Outcome: Type of Placement - Measure 4B Child Welfare Services October, 2011 – Point in Time

County's Current Performance: Child Welfare Services

N= 408	Guardian ships		Kin Placements		Foster Placements		FFA Placements		Group Home Placements/S helter		AWOL		Other	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Supervising County														

Solano County Self Assessment

Solano	96	23.5	89	21.8	37	9.1	137	33.6	28	6.9	9	2.2	12	2.9
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County's Current Performance: Probation – Point in Time

N= 35 Supervising County	Guardian ships		Kin Placements		Foster Placements		FFA Placements		Group Home Placements/S helter		AWOL		Other	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Solano	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	60	6	17	8	23

Number and Percent of all First Entries by First Placement Type and Age

All First Entries

Entry Year	All First Entries	Number By Placement Type				All First Entries	Percent By Placement Type			
		Foster	Relative	Congregate	Other		Foster	Relative	Congregate	Other
2004	221	182	33	0	6	100%	82%	15%	0%	3%
2005	176	127	35	2	12	100%	72%	20%	1%	7%
2006	171	134	31	0	6	100%	78%	18%	0%	4%
2007	149	112	24	5	8	100%	75%	16%	3%	5%
2008	98	76	6	2	14	100%	78%	6%	2%	14%
2009	117	94	11	3	9	100%	80%	9%	3%	8%
2010	159	126	19	4	10	100%	79%	12%	3%	6%
2011	94	87	6	0	1	100%	93%	6%	0%	1%

Children Under 1 At Entry

Entry Year	Children Under 1 At Entry	Number By Placement Type					Children Under 1 At Entry	Percent By Placement Type				
		Foster	Relative	Congregate	Other	Mixed		Foster	Relative	Congregate	Other	Mixed
2004	39	21	17	0	1	0	100%	54%	44%	0%	3%	0%
2005	39	28	11	0	0	0	100%	72%	28%	0%	0%	0%
2006	35	27	8	0	0	0	100%	77%	23%	0%	0%	0%
2007	42	23	19	0	0	0	100%	55%	45%	0%	0%	0%
2008	30	25	4	0	1	0	100%	83%	13%	0%	3%	0%
2009	22	15	6	0	0	1	100%	68%	27%	0%	0%	5%
2010	43	33	10	0	0	0	100%	77%	23%	0%	0%	0%
2011	19	14	4	0	1	0	100%	74%	21%	0%	5%	0%

Children 1-5 At Entry

Entry Year	Children 1-5 At Entry	Number By Placement Type					Children 1-5 At Entry	Percent By Placement Type				
		Foster	Relative	Congregate	Other	Mixed		Foster	Relative	Congregate	Other	Mixed
2004	67	36	30	0	1	0	100%	54%	45%	0%	1%	0%
2005	57	31	23	0	3	0	100%	54%	40%	0%	5%	0%
2006	54	26	24	0	3	1	100%	48%	44%	0%	6%	2%
2007	49	22	25	0	2	0	100%	45%	51%	0%	4%	0%
2008	26	17	7	0	2	0	100%	65%	27%	0%	8%	0%
2009	41	21	14	0	6	0	100%	51%	34%	0%	15%	0%
2010	58	44	14	0	0	0	100%	76%	24%	0%	0%	0%
2011	40	36	4	0	0	0	100%	90%	10%	0%	0%	0%

Solano County Self Assessment

Entry Year	Children 6-12 At Entry												
	Children 6-12		Number By Placement Type					Children 6-12		Percent By Placement Type			
	At Entry	Foster	Relative	Congregate	Other	Mixed	At Entry	Foster	Relative	Congregate	Other	Mixed	
2004	70	43	22	3	0	2	100%	61%	31%	4%	0%	3%	
2005	41	18	19	0	4	0	100%	44%	46%	0%	10%	0%	
2006	49	33	14	1	1	0	100%	67%	29%	2%	2%	0%	
2007	32	16	12	4	0	0	100%	50%	38%	13%	0%	0%	
2008	23	12	7	1	3	0	100%	52%	30%	4%	13%	0%	
2009	33	25	7	0	1	0	100%	76%	21%	0%	3%	0%	
2010	35	24	9	1	1	0	100%	69%	26%	3%	3%	0%	
2011	20	19	1	0	0	0	100%	95%	5%	0%	0%	0%	

Entry Year	Children 13-17 At Entry												
	Children 13-17		Number By Placement Type					Children 13-17		Percent By Placement Type			
	At Entry	Foster	Relative	Congregate	Other	Mixed	At Entry	Foster	Relative	Congregate	Other	Mixed	
2004	45	27	13	2	1	2	100%	60%	29%	4%	2%	4%	
2005	39	29	6	2	3	0	100%	72%	15%	5%	5%	0%	
2006	33	28	4	1	0	0	100%	85%	12%	3%	0%	0%	
2007	26	20	3	2	1	0	100%	77%	12%	8%	4%	0%	
2008	19	9	4	2	4	0	100%	47%	21%	11%	21%	0%	
2009	21	15	3	3	0	0	100%	71%	14%	14%	0%	0%	
2010	23	14	5	4	0	0	100%	61%	22%	17%	0%	0%	
2011	15	12	2	1	0	0	100%	80%	13%	7%	0%	0%	

(Note: For the year 2011 only the first 6 months of activity < through 06-30-2011 > is reflected.)
(Most recent database update:06-30-2011)

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Number and Percent of Movements Observed

Entry Year	Number By Number Of Moves					Percent By Number Of Moves				
	All First Entries	No Moves	One Moves	Two Moves	Three or More Moves	All First Entries	No Moves	One Moves	Two Moves	Three or More Moves
2004	221	69	69	33	50	100%	31%	31%	15%	23%
2005	176	79	54	27	16	100%	45%	31%	15%	9%
2006	171	82	35	31	23	100%	48%	20%	18%	13%
2007	149	67	52	10	20	100%	45%	35%	7%	13%
2008	98	38	30	20	10	100%	39%	31%	20%	10%
2009	117	56	36	11	14	100%	48%	31%	9%	12%
2010	159	81	57	12	9	100%	51%	36%	8%	6%
2011	94	60	27	6	1	100%	64%	29%	6%	1%

(Note: For the year 2011 only the first 6 months of activity < through 06-30-2011 > is reflected.)
(Note: For more recent entry groups, less time will have elapsed to observe movement.)
(Most recent database update:06-30-2011)

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Summary and Analysis:

From October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2011, 82.1% of children in foster care during the year who had been in care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months had two or fewer placement settings (C4.1). This is slightly below the national standard of 89.0%. For Probation, 100% of its children in foster care during the year had two or fewer placement settings, well above the national standard. From October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2011, 61.9% of all children who were in foster care for at least 12 months but less than 24 months had two or fewer placements (C4.2). This is a decrease from the three year baseline 2007/2008 by 9.7%, leaving this outcome below the federal standard of 65.4%. Probation performs at 83.3%, well above the federal standard. From October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2011, 25.9% of children in foster care during the year who had been in care for at least 24 months had two or fewer placement settings (C4.3). This is below the federal standard of 41.8%. Probation is also performing below the federal standard at 33.3%.

From the baseline of October 1, 2008 the percentage of siblings in out-of-home care that are placed together has increased from 43.8 to 46.4% (4A). From October 1, 2011, 63.5% of all siblings placed in out-of-home care were placed together with some or all of their siblings. There are no federal standards for these measures. Compared to the State's average, CWS is performing less than the state's average at 55.1% and 73.9% respectively.

Analysis for C4.1 - C4.3: (Please also review the analysis in the PQCR section)

- Solano County has a 6% rate of first entry placements with relatives which increases to 21.8% point in time placement with relatives. It was identified that emergency response social workers were unable to conduct all of their mandated work as well as the relative approval process in a very short timeframe. To assist with this identified gap, Solano County has now secured one position that conducts the relative approval assessment immediately in the expectation of increasing the number of children placed at first entry with relatives.
- The County has returned its licensing program to the state and it was noted by CSA Stakeholders that surrounding counties are using their county homes, thus leaving less options and a shortage in homes. Additionally, there is a need for a foster parent recruiter.

CSA Stakeholders report that:

- The relative approval process was noted as a barrier to placement stability outcomes. Some believe the interpretation of the regulations exclude relatives from being approved. Other issues include being able to clear relatives who have criminal records.
- Relatives also get discouraged with the amount of paperwork and often it takes a lot of assessments to find a family who can pass an adoptive home study.
- The County uses FFA placements as well as group homes. It was noted that Group homes have not been able to secure contracts Early Periodic Screening,

Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) to provide mental health services for children in placement.

- Mental Health only discloses general information about the behavioral issues of the children to the care providers as they feel this is confidential information.
- Children (who speak English) are being placed in foster homes where the primary language is not English. This is traumatic to the children and hinders communication and potentially reunification.
- There is an agency policy that if the foster home is also a day care the agency will not place in that foster home. Other counties place their children there.
- Child Welfare staff knows their families and children and are very responsive.
- It is very difficult to get psychiatric services.
- Communication is very important between social workers and caregivers, especially FFA caregivers. Some disruptions in placements have been linked with poor communication.
- A variety of reasons were noted as to why placements disrupt. The child/youth's behavior, mismatch with the foster parent's skills, lack of support and not being placed with siblings.
- Lack of information or disclosure about the child/youth's background was noted to be a problem. Foster parents do not have all the information they need to adequately parent the child.
- Major change is the re-instatement of the placement coordinator, which will be very helpful as the preference is to work with one person, which leads to strong relationship, communication, information gathering, and better matches. The placement coordinator is a social worker that assists in identifying appropriate placements for a child or youth.

It was noted that there is minimal engagement with relatives at initial removal:

- Agency is very conservative in interpretation of regulations.
- Relatives need to meet high standards of foster families.
- Obstacles with relatives related to Department of Justice and CACI background check, homes not set up for additional children and other obstacles arise.
- Relatives cannot fiscally afford to look after the youth. This is so even though all relatives receive some type of assistance, e.g., CalWORKs, AFDC-FC.
- Relatives get discouraged from list of required documents.
- Many relatives must be cleared so they could eventually meet adoptive requirements.

Other comments related to placements:

- Have many children with very significant mental health issues, including violent behavior. CWS struggles to find placements for these youth that are appropriate. Probation cannot have legal jurisdiction over a minor that is incompetent to stand trial which is typically due to developmental or mental health issues. Probation does assist with brokering services while proceedings are suspended. There are a handful of children who have had up to 16 placements a year that fall into this category.
- When youth are placed far away, more difficult to provide services and makes reunification more difficult.
- Group homes need to have contract with mental health to accept Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) money.

- Children from other counties taking Solano homes-Dramatic Increase 3x as many children from other counties as Solano children in Solano county homes.
- Need for foster parent recruitment.
- Regional Center has obstacles for CWS to obtain needed paper work to document level of placement needed.
- Mental health professionals are unable to give foster parents complete information on the mental health needs of the child due to a strict policy of confidentiality in Solano County.
- Hard-to-match children and more severe problems which leads to instability.

Comments related to FFA placements:

- Key ingredient is cooperation communication; everyone is on the same page rather than working independently of one another. Some placement disruptions were attributed to lack of communication.
- Sifting through what is FFA responsibility and what is child welfare. At times, decision made and FFA not even allowed to try to work with family. FFA felt decision made with family or child without involving FFA.
- Some Social workers place in homes they want and know. Some concerns expressed that placement will be made by third party who may not have all the information.
- Educating foster families on working with birth families is very helpful as it removes some of the judgment. Also need to educate birth parents how to work with foster parents. FFA discusses this at pre-service and at monthly training.
- TDMs are helpful so birth parents understand that if they make allegations against foster parent, their child may have to move more often.
- Support provided by agency is helpful (availability factor).
- Stability of worker for child so worker knows child and you know at placement who that worker will be.

FFA Service providers can help by:

- Participation in Icebreakers
- Participate in TDMs
- Conduct training on supervising visitation for their staff
- Recruit the right families for the children – there is a lack of foster families and retention of them
- Experienced families are discouraged when there is a placement disruption and some leave
- Infusing training on trauma into foster parent training

Analysis for Siblings Placed Together and Type of Placement:

Sibling Groups

- When large groups of siblings come in to care it is often difficult to find them a placement that can keep them together.
- When there is a significant age disparity within a sibling group it makes it hard to put them in one home.

Solano County Self Assessment

- Sometimes siblings need to be separated for therapeutic reasons.
- Often children have different dads and children are separated because each dad would like placement with their own child.

Placement Types

- FFAs have social workers assigned. This can make it difficult to have clear and effective communication, e.g., Dependency Drug Court staff may tell CWS social worker and information may not get to FFA social worker but if it does, it may be inaccurate.

Well Being Outcomes:

The well being outcomes measure how well the child welfare and probation system are caring for the children and youths in the system. At this time these measures do not have Federal standards and data collection on some measures has been problematic.

Well Being 1: Families have enhanced capacity to provide for their children’s needs

Measure 5A: Health and Education Passport (From SafeMeasures)

Percent of children entering foster care that has an initiated health passport (health record).

Data: Has Passport Services - 23/28
 No Passport Services - 5/28

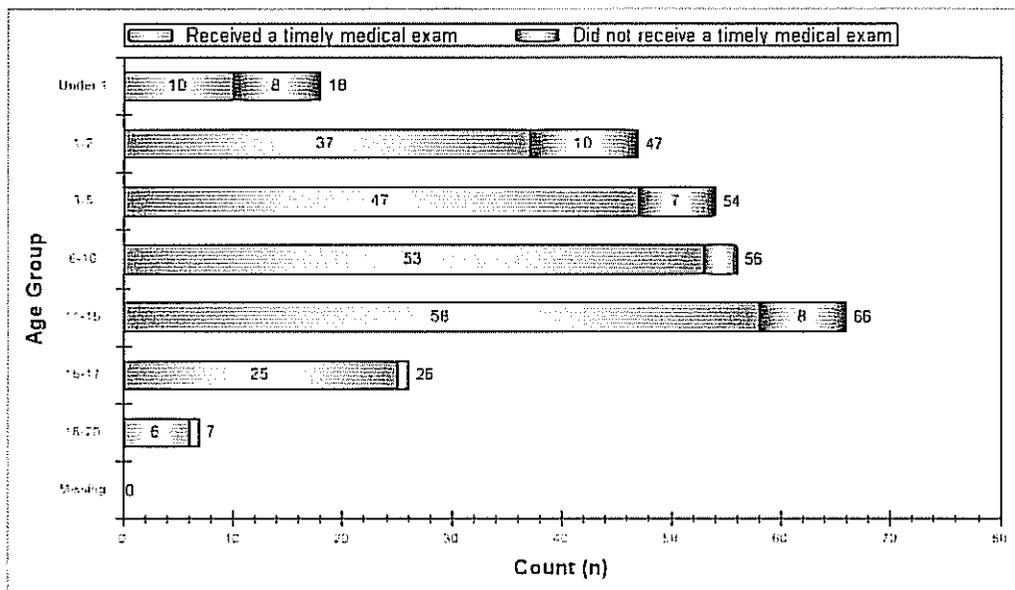
Cohort: Includes county welfare department supervised children entering foster care during the quarter with an initial open placement for at least 30 days
 Cases Included: All cases with a placement that started during the selected quarter (10/01/2011 to 12/31/2011).

Well Being 3:

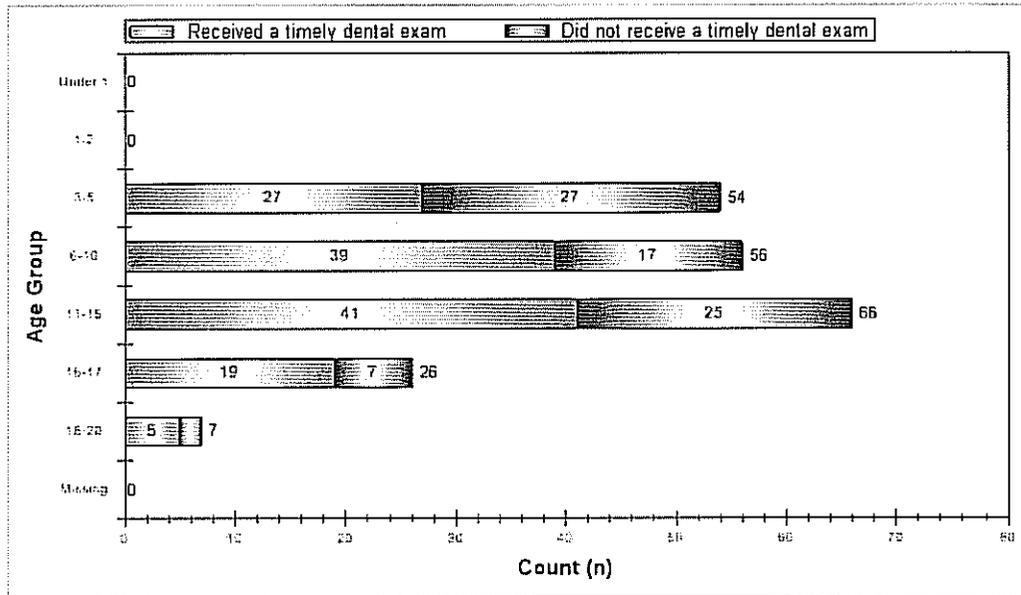
Measure 5B: Timely Dental Exams and Medi-Cal Exams October –December 2011

Percent of children who meet the periodicity schedule for medi-Cal and dental assessments. This is measuring, of all the children who were due a health exam and dental exam in the given period, how many received them.

Data: 5B (1) Health Exams – 236/274
 5B (2) Dental Exams – 131/209



Solano County Self Assessment



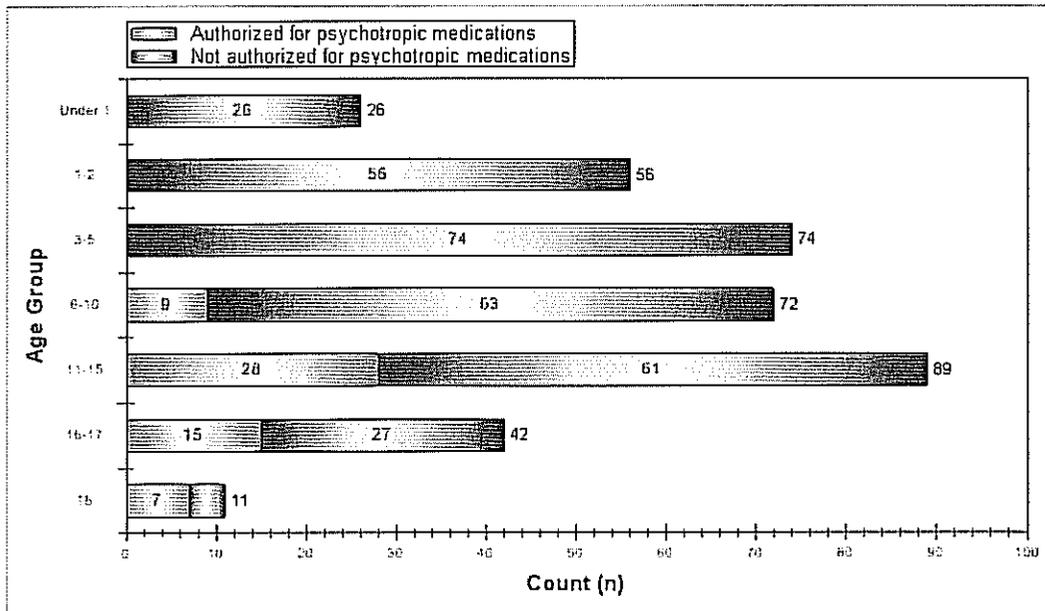
Probation placement youth have the same requirement as child welfare that the youth receive Medi-Cal and dental exams. Currently, this data is not tracked through the CWS/CMS system for Probation youth. Placement Officers ensure that placement youth receive Medi-Cal and dental exams according to the CHDP periodicity schedule and on an as needed basis. Health and Education Passport is completed by the PO and that completion of the Passport is reported to CDSS via the Probation Monthly Statistical Report (FC 23) at this time

Measure 5F: Psychotropic Authorization October – December 2011

This report provides the percent of children in foster care with a court order or parental consent that authorizes the child to receive psychotropic medication.

Data: 59/307 (15.9%)

Solano County Self Assessment



Measure 8 A: Emancipation-

Child Welfare

Measure 8A – County Child Welfare Supervised Youths

Exit Outcomes for Youth Aging Out of Foster Care

October through December 2011

October 1, 2011- December 30, 2011	DENOMINATOR Whereabouts Known during Quarter	Completed High School or Equivalency	Percentage who Completed High School or Equivalency	Obtained Employment	Percentage who Obtained Employment	Youth w/Housing Arrangements
Solano	3	1	33.3	0	0.0	2
Statewide	311	188	60.5	74	23.8%	282

Measure 8A – Probation Supervised Youths

Exit Outcomes for Youth Aging Out of Foster Care

October through December 2011

October 1, 2011- December 30, 2011	DENOMINATOR Whereabouts Known during Quarter	Completed High School or Equivalency	Percentage who Completed High School or	Obtained Employment	Percentage who Obtained Employment	Youth w/Housing Arrangements

Solano County Self Assessment

			Equivalency			
Solano	3	0	0	0	0	1
Statewide	93	51	54.8	17	18.3	83

Summary and Analysis:

- Interagency Agreement - Solano County Child Welfare Services has participated in the Foster Youth Education Work Group, a community and cross system partner engagement and partnership. The work group met monthly to develop an interagency agreement targeted to improve the educational outcomes for students in foster care. The cross system partnership has included, but is not limited to, Solano County Department of Health and Social Services (HSS), Solano County Probation Department, Community Schools, Solano County Juvenile Court System and Community Partners (Group Homes, Aldea Treatment Foster Care, EMQ Family Foster Agency, CASA, Solano County Mental Health Department, Seneca, Foster Parent Association, Solano County Office of Education Foster Youth Services, and Special Education Local Plan Area. Members of the Interagency subcommittee meet monthly to develop strategies for addressing various topics targeted toward the prevention of child abuse and neglect.
- Youth Action Team (YAT) was partially funded by the Stuart Foundation. The YAT involves youth in the planning for and implementation of services for this population as well as allowing them to give feedback and input on other agency various matters that affect all children in foster care.
- Independent City - In April 2009, over 40 Solano County youth participated in Independent City. Independent City teaches youth life skills by using mock life scenarios developed to teach youth to live independently. The event planning was a collaborative effort between Solano County and community partners, including but not limited to Alternative Family Services, Solano County Office of Education, Solano Community College, CASA, foster parents, youth etc. Also of equal importance, the event was held at the Solano Community College, therefore acclimating our youth to the college experience.
- Summer Camp - For several years, Solano County foster youth have participated in our annual camping trip at Camp Rockin 'U. Camp Rockin' U is owned and operated by Environmental Alternatives.
- Alternatives Foster Family Agency is located in Dobbins, Ca. Although, the camp is open to all children, they specifically desire to serve foster children. In July of 2012, approximately 40 youth attended camp Rockin 'U and participated in swimming, archery, hiking and more. A positive outcome of this yearly event is that youth may be able to establish and preserve peer relationships.
- In 2007, Solano County started significantly improved transitional age youth activities after a Bay Area Social Services Consortium study demonstrated that there were no such activities in the county. The County applied for and received California Connected by 25 Initiative funding for the next three years. Additional County General Funds were

Solano County Self Assessment

allocated to provide special staffing resources. Unfortunately these funds no longer exist. What still remains however is an enhanced partner collaborative that focuses on emancipating youths.

- Solano County Office of Education Foster Youth Services works closely with Solano to ensure that transitional age youths are on track for graduation.
- Solano County's California Permanency for Youth Program involvement guided county efforts to improve permanency efforts for transitional age youths by increasing guardianships and adoptions for this age group.
- Solano County in June 2012 held its first annual Foster Youth Graduation Party to celebrate the 19 youths who graduated high school this year. With the exception of one graduate who is entering the Navy and one graduate who plans to live independently, all the graduates are entering community college or university in the fall.

CSA Stakeholders Reported:

- Not enough support for the education of foster youth, it is especially difficult to track school credits especially when youth move mid semester.

F. Systemic Factors

1. Relevant Management Information Systems (MIS)

The County currently uses four primary tools to assess its performance, CWS/CMS, SafeMeasures, Business Objects, and the UC Berkeley data.

Child Welfare System/Case Management System (CWS/CMS)

CWS/CMS is a statewide case management system that is operated by CDSS and will not be discussed in detail here. All staff has desktop access to CWS/CMS. CWS/CMS provides child welfare staff and administrators with immediate access to child, family and case-specific information to support timely interventions and decision-making and for monitoring and evaluating programs and services. Probation was given access to CWS/CMS in January 2012.

SafeMeasures

SafeMeasures is the primary tool used to assess real time departmental performance as it relates to the federal outcome measures. For each of the established measures, it provides the department with a graphical or tabular display of its performance. This information can easily be exported into Excel files for further analysis. All Solano County CWS staff has desktop access to SafeMeasures. One limitation of the system is that it retains most information for just 12 months, thus it is not possible to look at performance over several years for many of the measures. Probation does not have access to Safe Measures.

Business Objects

Business Objects is the tool used by the county to conduct ad hoc reports on various topics including gathering data on special project codes. For example if the case has had a TDM the special projects code is filled out and the county can conduct a "query" to look at the data and compliance. The tool is very powerful, but it has a very steep learning curve. The most effective users either have extensive computer training or spend a lot of time using the system. To make the tool more useful, CDSS should survey counties and develop well documented queries that will meet the needs of most counties. There have already been several teleconferences to discuss this very topic.

CASE

CASE is the case management system utilized by probation. It does not analyze data but collects information. Probation is looking forward to CWS/CMS being able to analyze their data in a more consistent and ongoing manner.

UC Berkeley

Under contract from CDSS, the University of California at Berkeley maintains the Child Welfare Dynamic Reporting System website. The site contains federal outcome measures as well as a variety of other measures and reports from both, statewide and county level perspectives. Through the site, counties can compare their performance with similar jurisdictions or the state as a whole. Many of the reports are customizable

Solano County Self Assessment

and can be exported into Excel. Some of the reports could be better documented so that they clearly explain what they mean.

PSSF/CAPIT/CBCAP Funded Programs

It should be noted that Solano County's plan in the future is to easily be able to separate which funds are specifically used to fund which programs and services.

To capture the information for this report the majority of the primary prevention data comes from a database that was collaboratively developed and is used by the contracted service providers who received the majority of these funds. The database is called the ChildNet Results Manager. The database tracks information about clients, services and programs, referrals, billing information, and outcomes.

On a quarterly basis children's network is providing data specific to the information that must be captured on the annual report.

Going forward on a monthly basis H&SS social workers will manually account for all of the services and resources that are funded by these programs. Additionally in the upcoming RFP process prospecting bidders will be required to develop a data capturing and reporting systems to specifically address this need.

Unmet Needs:

Although we have tools available to assist with QA/QI, the department has no assigned staffing to gather, analyze and make recommendations in regards to CWS data.

Currently there are no well-being measures that track how CWS children are doing. It would be useful to track outcomes such as graduation rates, teen pregnancy rates, incarceration rates, etc to determine where interventions should be targeted.

2. Case Review System

Child Welfare Services

Court/Relationship

The county and the courts collaborate to protect children from abuse and neglect, to promptly resolve conditions that created the risks to a child in order to restore the family, and, when these conditions cannot be ameliorated, expedite planning for an alternative permanent home for the child. Both share the commitment to find the least restrictive setting for children. Regular Court Hearings provide the vehicle for ongoing review of the child's situation.

Solano County has two juvenile court judges that oversee dependency and delinquency court. There is one assigned public defender and one conflict public defender. The regular calendar is Tuesday and Thursday, detention hearings are held as needed, and contested hearings are scheduled by the court. Solano County is not a dual jurisdiction county, a dependent cannot also be a ward.

Solano County Self Assessment

The presiding judge meets with the deputy director and one manager on a monthly basis, for both CWS and Probation. CWS and Probation have court officers that work closely with the presiding judge to resolve any system issues. Solano County has a Blue Ribbon Commission that focuses on important issues for children in foster care. Recently the Blue Ribbon Commission was successful in opening up a children's waiting room at the court house, which is overseen by CASA.

There is a combined effort by CWS and the Judges to meet the statutory time frames of court hearings and avoid continuances whenever possible. This has been in effect since January 2011 and has made a significant impact.

There is a practice in Solano County that parental rights will not be terminated if there is no prospective adoptive placement available which would create a legal orphan. This is endorsed by the CWS and the Court.

Mediation is utilized by the court at the termination of family maintenance to develop child custody orders.

There is a legal processing unit comprised of clerical staff that are responsible for all of the notifications to ensure that we are following all noticing mandates, including ICWA notification.

On an ongoing basis and prior to each court hearing the social worker engages with the family to identify if there is any tribal heritage. The ICWA form JV 030 is used to identify the tribe and provide notice of court hearings.

Case Planning and Review

A case plan is required for all open cases, whether voluntary or court-ordered, in-home or out-of-home. The parents participate in the development of the case plan. When Juvenile Court has jurisdiction over the dependent child, statutes require that the written case plan be part of the court report and submitted as evidence into the record initially and at all six-month reviews.

Team Decision Making Meetings

A Team Decision Making meeting is held whenever a child is removed from his or her parent or guardian's home on an emergency basis (protective custody) and there is an escalating risk of removal. The Social Worker assesses the safety issues by using the Structured Decision Making (SDM) Safety tool and brings that information to the meeting. This meeting provides the opportunity for parents and relatives to contribute to placement decisions.

Since November of 2011 we have not had TDMs on a consistent basis due to lack of staff, including the loss of the TDM Facilitator.

Permanency Team Meetings

Permanency is the ultimate goal for all children in the foster care system. To help achieve permanency, Solano County holds Permanency Team Meetings (PTMs) for all children placed out of the home. PTMs are held prior to the dispositional hearing and over the life of a case as frequently as needed and until such time that legal, emotional and relational permanence is established. PTMs include parents, relatives, care providers and youth. PTMs are coded in CWS/CMS under the special project codes and supervisors and managers hold staff accountable to ensure the meetings are held.

Meetings to Assess Permanency

Meetings to Assess Permanency (MAPs) have been conducted during the last year to review permanency efforts for youth receiving Permanency Planning (PP) services. Unlike PTMs, the client, family members and substitute care providers are not invited to these meetings. These meetings are instead attended by: a facilitator, PP workers, their supervisors, a CASA supervisor, a foster parent educator and the section's manager. During the meetings, the case is reviewed to identify the permanency efforts that took place, to identify any areas that were overlooked and to identify potential solution to identified obstacles and to follow up on previously identified tasks. Though this process has been used exclusively for PP cases, there are plans in place to use it soon with Family Reunification (FR) cases.

CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF Programs

Multi-Disciplinary Case Conferencing is utilized by the Family Resource Centers working with Solano County's Integrated Family Support Initiative (IFSI) families where all agencies working with a given family have opportunities to meet to jointly discuss family strengths, concerns, and family goals/progress. The target population for this case conference is birth to five and their older siblings. A common family service plan is used by all participating agencies, and families are given an opportunity to voluntarily participate. Multi-Disciplinary Team case conferencing identifies culturally and linguistically appropriate family specific services and, through collaborative efforts, assists in avoiding duplication and a fragmented service delivery approach. Family Resource Centers also coordinate in development and assurance of adherence to program quality standards, opportunities for mutual support and learning, and comparability and integrity of data.

3. Foster/Adoptive Parent Licensing, Recruitment and Retention

As mentioned earlier in the report under the licensing section, Solano County returned their licensing responsibilities to the state. Solano County has insufficient funding to conduct recruitment activities for either Child Welfare or Probation.

Prior to July 1, 2011 Solano County had the funds to provide a 0.5 FTE licensing recruiter and foster parent licensing. County funding to augment this position was lost in the budget reductions.

We currently have a small allocation for retention of foster parents which pays for a foster family picnic and foster parents attending limited conferences and trainings.

4. Quality Assurance System

CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF

Family Resource Centers in Solano County provide an array of basic services in each city throughout Solano County. These services include Information and Referral, Basic Needs Assistance, Case Management, Parent Education and Support, Community Outreach. Additional services are provided in an FRC depending upon the host agency's capacity to provide additional specialized services (i.e. Counseling, Domestic Violence, Substance Abuse Services, Parent Advocacy) due to other funding sources. The FRC Network is coordinated and supported by the staff of the Children's Network.

Recent reviews of reports and programming have demonstrated a need for the County to revamp its quality assurance system for OCAP funded activities. Towards that end, the County has worked with Children's Network to increase both the content and quality of its quarterly reports and to include quantitative outcome measures. Additionally, they County are working with CDSS to identify other jurisdictions that have systems in placed that could be emulated here in Solano County. Once these systems have been identified, they will be added as required elements of the RFP that will be disseminated for these services. RFP respondents will also be required to meet the quality assurance standards that have been developed by the Council on Accreditation (coanet.org) and utilize a validated consumer satisfaction survey. Also, in their annual reports, contractors will be required to provide three years of historical data (if available) and forecast any trends for the next 12 months.

During the six months between now and the awarding of the new contract in January 2013, the County has and will continue to work with Children's Network to develop measurable outcomes which will be collected and reported on quarterly. Additionally, contactors are being asked to provide the annual report data on a quarterly basis. This will provide the County with real time reporting on activities and significantly reduce the time needed for the development of the annual report. Other activities may include "site visits", reviewing evaluation training results, developing a client satisfaction tool to measure the effectiveness of Children's Network's efforts.

PSSF/CAPIT/CBCAP/CTF Quality Assurance System	
SERVICES PROVIDED	QUALITY ASSURANCE MEASUREMENT
<p>Family Preservation Services (PSSF):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence Based Family Preservation Services • Parenting Education Services (Evidenced-based Nurturing Parenting Program and Parent Project) • Life Skills Training Services (Money Management/ Budgeting Program, Employment Development, Nutrition) • Respite Care Services • Offer Information, Referral, and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult Adolescent Parent Inventory Scores • Workshop Agenda's, Flyers, Sign-in Sheets • ChildNet Results Manager (County-wide FRC database collects data and is reported to the County) • Family Development Matrix tool is utilized to measure family progress over a period of time • Quarterly/Yearly Data and Narrative Reports are submitted to the County • Client Pre and Post Surveys <i>(The quarterly reports were significantly revised to make them more measurable to and to capture</i>

Solano County Self Assessment

<p>linkage to services using the Motivational Interviewing technique, for at risk children and families as a primary prevention service on an ongoing basis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct Community Outreach by participating in or hosting community events annually. (i.e. Child Abuse Prevention Blue Ribbon Campaign) 	<p><i>data elements needed for the annual report.)</i></p>
<p>Family Support Services (PSSF):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All services provided in a neighborhood based FRC operating a minimum of 20 hours per week, which abides by the 9 Principals of Family Support Practice • Provide information and referral services & Provide basic needs for families at risk to enhance stability. • Provide in-home services using the Nurturing Parenting curriculum, and/or case management services using an Integrated Team Case Management Approach for at-risk families for at least 3 months or until stable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ChildNet Results Manager (County-wide FRC database collects data and is reported to the County) • Family Development Matrix tool is utilized to measure family progress over a specific period of time • AAPI Scores • Quarterly/Yearly Data and Narrative Reports are submitted to the County • Client Pre and Post Surveys
<p>Time Limited Reunification Services (PSSF): CAPIT is for direct services – and not to be used on Information and Referral—Networking, or outreach, etc</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counseling (Provide crisis counseling up to 8 sessions to victims of domestic violence (DV), DV support groups and advocacy) • Substance Abuse (Individual/Group) • Transportation (Provide Transportation vouchers) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ChildNet Results Manager (County-wide FRC database collects data and is reported to the County) • Family Development Matrix tool is utilized to measure family progress over a specific period of time • Quarterly/Yearly Data and Narrative Reports are submitted to the County • Client Pre and Post Surveys
<p>Child Abuse Prevention Services (CAPIT/CTF): It is to be noted that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operate 9 Family Resource Centers County-wide (at least one in each of the seven cities in Solano County) • Offer Information, Referral, and linkage to services using the Motivational Interviewing technique, for at risk children and families as a primary prevention service on an ongoing basis. • Conduct Community Outreach by participating in or hosting community events annually. (i.e. Child Abuse Prevention Blue Ribbon Campaign) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ChildNet Results Manager (County-wide FRC database collects data and is reported to the County) • Family Development Matrix tool is utilized to measure family progress over a specific period of time • Quarterly/Yearly Data and Narrative Reports are submitted to the County • Workshop/Outreach Events Agenda’s, Flyers, Sign-in Sheets • Client Pre and Post Surveys • Sign-in Sheets, list of families discussed at case conference, Family Service Plans

Solano County Self Assessment

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate an ongoing FRC advisory group to support and assist families with advocacy, program design/evaluation and community building efforts. • Facilitate an ongoing collaborative group of Basic Needs local community providers. • Multi-disciplinary Case Conferences 	
<p>FRC Network Coordination (CBCAP/CTF)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate monthly meetings of the FRC Network Directors/staff • Provide IT Technical support on data collection through ChildNet Results Manager • Lead, coordinate and/or assist with sustainability efforts and revenue development activities of the FRC's and with identifying and developing economic and community resources for their clients. • Provide coordination and oversight of Family Economic Success efforts (EITC Campaign, SparkPoint, resource development—basic needs resources) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sign-in sheets and minutes demonstrating participation • Quarterly/Yearly Reports • Monthly Meetings of the FRC Network (attended Quarterly by CWS/H&SS Staff for information sharing, systems review and problem solving)
<p>County General Fund</p> <p>Coordination of the Solano Children's Alliance and the Child Abuse Prevention Council (Small amount CTF support work of the Alliance CAPC efforts)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assisting the CAPC in the development of best practice standards that address systems improvement and new legal mandates in collaboration with relevant stakeholders. Discussion will include Child Welfare Services Systems Improvement Plan (SIP) outcomes. • Promoting public awareness about abuse and neglect of children and the resources available for prevention, intervention and treatment • Conducting at least one community training forum on relevant issues related to child abuse and neglect • Perform all tasks required by statute for AB 2994 and AB 1733 (CAPIT and Children's Trust Fund) in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agendas/sign-in sheets/minutes • Quarterly/Yearly Reports to CWS that have been revised to contain the data needed for the annual report, to identify any trends and monitor outcome achievement • Flyers for public awareness events • Going forward statement

Solano County Self Assessment

<p>conjunction with the Alliance in its role as the local volunteer commission outlined in these statutes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While the Children's Alliance does not use CAPIT it has the role of oversight. • In coordination with the Alliance and Solano County Health and Social Services, direct the development and monitor of Solano County's plan of participation in Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF) with integration with Child Abuse Prevention Intervention and Treatment (CAPIT), Children's Trust Fund (CTF) and Community Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) funding streams to support coordination of children's services. 	
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Solano County social workers utilize a safety and risk decision making tool called Structure Decision Making to help them determine the level of need and acuity, and what the appropriate resources and services should be deployed to meet the needs of the family. This tool is used throughout the continuum of the care. The recent SDM evaluation and report by the Children's Research Center stated that Solano County leads the state in compliance and utilization of the SDM tools. SDM leads to consistency and has been designed to eliminate bias in decision making. Solano County has focused on accountability at all levels, the supervisors utilize a variety of tools including Safe Measures, Business Object reports, individual supervisory meetings to ensure compliance and best practices are provided to families.

Safe Measures is a tool that is available to line staff, supervisors, and managers to track compliance on cases. Social Workers are required to on a monthly basis provide their supervisors with their performance on key measures and identify strategies for bringing into compliance any cases that fall beyond identified parameters. Supervisors must do the same for their units with the social services manager.

The CDSS quarterly data report is reviewed at management meetings, where supervisors and managers meet on an ongoing basis. Quarterly meetings are also conducted with the CDSS consultant from the Outcomes and Accountability Branch to review the data.

When a case is identified as an ICWA case we follow the legal requirements and county counsel provides close oversight to these cases. On an ongoing basis system wide basis the Court work group on an ongoing basis addresses ICWA implementation and compliance.

Solano County Self Assessment

Solano County has a co-located child welfare and mental health unit that provides initial assessments for one hundred per cent children entering the dependency system, and they provide or secure therapeutic resources when appropriate. Mental health staff are available for case consultation. Additionally the Solano County Inter-agency MDT meets weekly and provides the opportunity for case consultation with high level management staff. The Inter-agency committee has implemented a practice to review all high level placement cases for appropriateness of services, including mental health services. Probation, child welfare, mental health and education all participate in the Inter-agency team.

Solano County has a public health nurse that oversees all of our medically fragile children in placement and works closely with the social worker to meet the requirements of our medically fragile policy.

There is a system in place to track educational outcomes, we have two co-located staff at child welfare from the County Office of Education, who work with staff to review educational performance of foster youth and develop plans for addressing identified issues.

The social workers work closely with the families in the development of case plans, they use structured decision making to identify the top three areas to be addressed; case plans are reviewed by the court to ensure that concurrent planning is occurring in every case where reunification is being offered. Additionally the county began using Safety Organized Practice a model which has a core practice of family engagement.

At fifteen and a half years of age all foster youth are referred to the ILP provider for an assessment for the development of their Transitional Independent Living Plan. Additionally during the last two years youth have also been given assessment tools as part of the county's participation in the California Connected by 25 Initiative. Efforts to Outcomes is used to identify those youth who need to complete the various assessments. Additionally Safe Measures is used to identify youth participating in ILP activities. Supervisors review the data reports on a quarterly basis from Safe Measures and from the ILP provider.

Probation utilizes the CASE computer system as an information system that is separate from CWS/CMS, it does not analyze data.

5. Service Array

Below is a listing of the various services that are available to at risk children and their families. The services are generally available to any at risk family. Probation, however, has two general populations that it serves, juvenile probationers and their families and adult probationers and their children. Juvenile probationers typically utilize those services that are for youth 12 years of age or older because seldom are youth younger than 12 placed on probation.

Through this process it was identified that there was some OCAP funds not being properly used and the county immediately became proactive and began to establish meetings to address this issue through the CSA process. CWS has been working

Solano County Self Assessment

collaboratively with CDSS/OCAP to address this issue. We also worked hard to make change to areas in which we were noncompliant with federal requirements.

Solano County's Integrated Family Support Initiative (IFSI), funded by First 5 Solano, is a multidisciplinary, county-wide effort organized to provide seamless family support services through home visits to *isolated, at-risk families and their children ages 0-5*. The collaborative includes representatives from each FRC in Solano County, CWS, Public Health Nursing, Early Mental Health Providers, and additional child serving agencies. IFSI works to keep children 0-5 years of age who are at risk of child abuse and neglect safe and at home.

Multi-Disciplinary Case Conferencing is utilized by the Family Resource Centers working with IFSI families where all agencies working with a given family have opportunities to meet to jointly discuss family strengths, concerns, and family goals/progress. A common family service plan is used by all participating agencies, and families are given an opportunity to voluntarily participate. Multi-Disciplinary Team case conferencing identifies culturally and linguistically appropriate family specific services and, through collaborative efforts, assists in avoiding duplication and a fragmented service delivery approach.

The Family Resource Center Network: As noted above, the FRC Network is a partnership of ten Solano Family Resource Centers (FRCs) located in each city in the county and coordinated by Children's Network. Solano County's FRCs are neighborhood-based agencies that provide services to support families and strengthen communities. FRCs operate on a set of Family Support Principles that recognize all families have strengths. The FRCs help families identify and access local resources to meet their needs, including, family recreation, job search, child care, basic needs, etc. as well as offering additional services ranging from mentoring programs to food pantries. Some of the specific services that CAPIT pays for are: transportation, parenting education and support, home visiting and multidisciplinary team services. While all Solano FRCs provide these core services, each FRC is unique to the community it serves, offering additional services ranging from mentoring programs to food pantries. Family Resource Centers in Solano County serve as hubs for resources and referrals for families in our community. Among others, the Family Resource Centers may refer to, or directly provide, the types of services listed below:

Services for families in isolated geographical locations:

Benicia: Benicia Police Department

Dixon: Dixon Family Services

Fairfield: Anna Kyle School, Cleo Gordon School

Rio Vista: Rio Vista Care

Suisun: Suisun Elementary School

Vacaville: Vacaville Police Department

Vallejo: Greater Vallejo, Sereno Village, North Vallejo (Loma Vista School)

Support Programs for New Parents-Home visitation is the most innovative and holistic prevention program used in approaching the difficulties of educating and supporting the at-risk family, while at the same time making a wide range of community and professional services available to the family. There are a number of agencies that offer

Solano County Self Assessment

these services. Solano County received a Federal Grant to provide home visitation services to prevent child maltreatment. With this funding Solano established the evidence based Nurse Family Partnership for first time at risk moms from early pregnancy through the baby's second birthday. BabyFirst serves families with infants ages 0-2, IFSI serves youth that are 0-5 as does the Children's Nurturing Project. Effective 7-1-12, the FRCs will start to use the Nurturing Parent's Program. In this model, families will receive 7-10 home visits each. The program is evidenced based and has an established evaluation process. It is also available to monolingual and bi-lingual families.

Information and Referral- FRC staff assess needs and provide families with links to community resources and services. This can be done over the telephone, in the center, or during home visits.

Education for Parents- Parent focused interventions with well-specified training components aimed at improving child-rearing competence and stress management have been supported by empirical findings as effective measures for reducing risk factors associated with physical child abuse. The FRCs also offer parenting and resource libraries, computer and internet access for job search and resume writing, and much more. The Children's Network website (www.childnet.org/parenting) maintains an up-to-date data base system providing information on county-wide parenting classes and support groups. Parent Education is a fundamental role of all of the FRCs and as such, all of them provide the service either directly, via a contract or through collaborative efforts with other FRCs. The activity is paid for with OCAP, CAPIT funds (Nurturing Parent, Incredible Years, STEP, PCIT, Parent Project, Positive Parenting Workshops, Partnering for Early Access for Kids--PEAK)

Early and Regular Child and Family Early Screening and Treatment-Since abusive behavior is often cyclic, many health and developmental problems in early childhood can lead to behavioral, educational, and psycho-emotional problems in later adolescence and adulthood, which could lead to the recurrence of abusive behavior. For this reason and many others, detecting and treating health and developmental problems early in life is important. (Children's Nurturing Project, Families First, Child Haven, Partnership for Early Access for Children, PEAK, North Bay Regional Center)

Skills Training for Children and Young Adults--The purposes of life skills training are first to equip children, adolescents, and young adults with interpersonal skills and knowledge that are valuable in adulthood, especially in the parenting role; and second, to provide children with skills to help them protect themselves from abuse. (Solano Community College Early Childhood Education Classes, Mentoring Programs, Special Friends, Just for Kids, Big Brother/Big Sister, School-based Violence Prevention Programs, Peace Builders, Second Step). No OCAP funds are used for mentoring or violence prevention.

Assistance with Basic Needs- FRC staff provide support to families to help them access basic needs such as: health insurance, utilities assistance, shelter, job search services, food/clothing resources, etc. This includes assisting the family to navigate through complex social services systems, fill out applications or waivers, and advocating on behalf of a family that has had difficulty receiving services, in addition to basic

Solano County Self Assessment

information and referral services. Years ago this was partially funded with OCAP funds, but currently County General Funds and other resources are used.

Child Care Opportunities--The purpose of child care or day care programs is to furnish parents with regular or occasional out-of-home care for their children. Child care programs also provide opportunities for children to learn basic social skills. Head Start programs in particular provide a rich mix of child care and child development services. (Head Start, Center Based and Family Child Care)

Unfortunately are no respite services provided in Solano County as it is an expensive and extensively regulated service and no local provider has the capacity to provide it.

Family Preservation Services (PSSF funded):

- Evidence Based Family Preservation Services
- Parenting Education Services (Evidenced-based Nurturing Parenting Program and Parent Project)
- Life Skills Training Services (Money Management/ Budgeting Program, Employment Development, Nutrition)
- Respite Care Services

Family Support Services (PSSF funded):

- All services provided in a neighborhood based FRC operating a minimum of 20 hours per week, which abides by the 9 Principals of Family Support Practice
- Provide information and referral services & Provide basic needs for families at risk to enhance stability.
- Provide in-home services using the Nurturing Parenting curriculum, and/or case management services using an Integrated Team Case Management Approach for at-risk families for at least 3 months or until stable.

Time Limited Reunification Services (PSSF funded):

- Counseling (Provide crisis counseling up to 8 sessions to victims of domestic violence (DV), DV support groups and advocacy)
- Substance Abuse (Individual/Group is provided by Dixon FRC)
- Transportation (Provide Transportation vouchers)

Child Abuse Prevention Services (CAPIT/CTF funded)

- Operate 9 Family Resource Centers County-wide (at least one in each of the seven cities in Solano County)
- Offer Information, Referral, and linkage to services using the Motivational Interviewing technique, for at risk children and families as a primary prevention service on an ongoing basis. (CTF and General Fund only)
- Facilitate an ongoing FRC advisory group to support and assist families with advocacy, program design/evaluation and community building efforts.
- Facilitate an ongoing collaborative group of Basic Needs local community providers.
- Multi-disciplinary Case Conferences as identified in WIC 18961

FRC Network Coordination (CBCAP/CTF funded)

- Facilitate monthly meetings of the FRC Network Directors/staff

Solano County Self Assessment

- Provide IT Technical support on data collection through ChildNet Results Manager
- Lead, coordinate and/or assist with sustainability efforts and revenue development activities of the FRC's and with identifying and developing economic and community resources for their clients.
- Provide coordination and oversight of Family Economic Success efforts (EITC Campaign, SparkPoint, resource development—basic needs resources)

Coordination of the Solano Children's Alliance and the Child Abuse Prevention Council (CTF funded)

- Assisting the CAPC in the development of best practice standards that address systems improvement and new legal mandates in collaboration with relevant stakeholders. Discussion will include Child Welfare Services Systems Improvement Plan (SIP) outcomes.
- Promoting public awareness about abuse and neglect of children and the resources available for prevention, intervention and treatment
- Conducting at least one community training forum on relevant issues related to child abuse and neglect
- Perform all tasks required by statute for AB 2994 and AB 1733 (CAPIT and Children's Trust Fund) in conjunction with the Alliance in its role as the local volunteer commission outlined in these statutes
- In coordination with the Alliance and Solano County Health and Social Services, direct the development and monitor of Solano County's plan of participation in Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF) with integration with Child Abuse Prevention Intervention and Treatment (CAPIT), Children's Trust Fund (CTF) and Community Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) funding streams to support coordination of children's services.

Community Resources:

Solano County Black Infant Health Program – Serves pregnant African American women, 18 + years of age, and who reside in Fairfield, Suisun, Vallejo or Vacaville. Its purpose is to assist pregnant/parenting African American women to assure receipt of prenatal, postpartum and infant care. Services provided include case management prenatal and postpartum groups, and maintains a community advisory board. The mission of the Black Infant Health (BIH) advisory Board is to reduce infant mortality rates in African American families by providing strategies to reduce barriers to care and advocacy around health issues relating to the African American community. The Black Infant Health Program is a partner in the BabyFirst Solano Collaborative, a public and private partnership committed to improving birth outcomes for infants born to teens and African Americans in Solano County.

Solano County Substance Abuse Treatment Programs – Solano County Substance Abuse Division is dedicated to providing a continuum of care that benefits the clients and providers. Utilizing a combined administrative, clinical, and preventive services approach, we deliver coordinated services to the diverse populations of Solano County who are impacted by alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs (ATOD), and related issues such as domestic violence. Pregnant women receive priority for all treatment services.

Solano County Self Assessment

Adult Substance Abuse Treatment Services

- Behavioral Health Access Team (BHAT) - provides outpatient and residential services for adult (18+) men and women with substance abuse treatment needs. Find out more about BHAT services and how to access them.
- Parolee Services through the Bay Area Services Network (BASN) – provides outpatient and residential services for adults in the criminal justice system who are on parole and are referred by their parole agent.
- Prop 36 – provides outpatient and residential treatment services for non-violent adults who have been arrested on drug charges and are referred by their probation officer. Find out more about Prop 36 services and how to access them.

Adolescent Substance Abuse Treatment Services

S.M.A.R.T. (Successful Mental Health and Addiction Recovery Treatment) - provides a variety of behavioral health services, including substance abuse service to individuals and families receiving CalWORKs benefits.

La Clínica Vallejo - La Clínica offers low-cost medical services at its Vallejo site to meet the needs of Vallejo residents with limited public transportation and few options for affordable care. Services include Behavioral Medicine Specialist, chronic disease management, family medicine, HIV testing, health education, pediatrics, women's health and immunizations. The mission of La Clínica is to improve the quality of life of the diverse communities we serve by providing culturally appropriate, high quality, and accessible health care for all.

La Clínica North Vallejo – Serves families in a clinic setting including Behavioral Health Services gynecology specialty services, health education, immunization and flu shots, primary care and urgent after hour care.

La Clínica Great Beginnings - La Clínica Great Beginnings is the only medical facility in the Vallejo area that specializes in perinatal services for uninsured families. These crucial services for mothers and their unborn babies are the first step in enabling a child to lead a healthy and happy life. By focusing on these perinatal services, La Clínica works hard to provide a "great beginning" for many families in Solano County who would otherwise struggle to do so.

LIFT3 Support Group and Domestic Violence Shelter – LIFT3 Support group provides ongoing advocacy, support groups and emergency shelter for victims of domestic violence and their children in Fairfield, as well as transitional housing in Vallejo. LIFT3 also provides peer counseling, other crisis services, and a business network and training center for victims of domestic violence.

Solano County Family Violence Intervention Team (FIT) - Victim Resource Specialist - Solano County FIT provides services for domestic violence victims throughout Solano County's unincorporated areas in partnership with the Solano County Sheriff's Office. Services are also provided in Spanish.

Solano County Self Assessment

Vacaville Family Investigative Response Services Team (FIRST) - Vacaville FIRST provides advocacy for victims of domestic violence, child and elder abuse; and services for families living in Vacaville in partnership with the Vacaville Police Department. Services are also provided in **Spanish**.

Fairfield Domestic Violence Response Team - The Fairfield Domestic Violence Response Team provides advocacy for victims of domestic violence services for families living in Fairfield in partnership with the Fairfield Police Department.

Travis Air Force Base Family Advocacy Office - Travis AFB Family Advocacy Office provides services to military families experiencing child abuse and/or domestic violence issues. They also provide parenting classes for military families.

Child Haven – Child Haven offers counseling for children and families, and home visiting services. *Located in Fairfield, California.*

Fighting Back Partnership – Fighting Back Partnership provides parenting support services, counseling, child and teen group counseling. *Located in Vallejo, California.*

Youth and Family Services – Youth and Family Services provides parent support services, counseling services, drug and alcohol counseling. *Works with children of incarcerated parents.*

Napa/Solano Head Start/Child Start – Child Start offers child and family support services including preschool and home-based visits, nutrition, medical and dental diagnosis/treatment, services to handicapped children, social services, parent involvement, parent education and mental health services.

Child Welfare Services:

- Wraparound: Services provided to probation and CWS youth that are at risk of entering a group home of level 10 or higher or who are stepping down from a group home to a lower level of care.
- Intensive Treatment Foster Care: Intensive support services that are provided to youth who are in foster home placement to prevent their escalation to higher levels of care.
- Intensive Voluntary Family and Court Maintenance Services: Intensive services provide to FM cases to prevent their removal from their parents. Staff have caseloads that are consistent with the SB 2030 optimal staffing levels and meet with clients 2-3 times per month.
- Emergency Response provides a 24-hours/7days a week hotline to take calls of suspected child abuse and neglect and provide information and referrals. Emergency Response also investigates allegations of neglect or abuse of children and makes decisions about whether children can safely remain in their own home. Emergency Response may initiate a service plan to reduce risk factors sufficiently to allow children to remain at home or, if this is not possible, will complete the legal documentation to request the Juvenile Court to order the children into foster or

Solano County Self Assessment

relative care. Emergency Response is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to respond to situations in which a child is at imminent risk of abuse or serious neglect. Lilliput Children's Services provides Emergency Foster Care Services to allow time to locate the best placement match for a child, including assessing available relatives.

- 30 Day ER Services: cases identified by the SDM Risk and Safety assessment as meeting the criteria for allowing children to remain in the home with further assistance will remain open in Emergency Response for 30 days in order to provide short-term case management services. During this 30 day period, the case carrying social worker ensures that families follow through with the referrals they have been given. As the SDM tools became integrated into the system, they assisted in targeting these short-term services to families who most needed and could benefit from such services. In addition, the assessment tools assisted in targeting the most needed services to be addressed first.
- Voluntary Family Maintenance Services: the provision of non-court, time limited protective services to families whose children are in potential danger of abuse, neglect or exploitation when the child can safely remain in the home and the family is willing to accept services and engage in services to maintain the child(ren) safely in the home. The agreement for voluntary services may be initiated by the Child Welfare Social Worker or by the court, following the dismissal of a petition.
- Court Family Maintenance: case the children remain in their own homes with all child welfare services being made available to their families. The services offered may include, but are not limited to, a range of service funded activities, including case management, counseling, emergency shelter care, emergency in-home caretakers, respite care, therapeutic day services, teaching and demonstrating homemakers, parent training, substance abuse testing and transportation. These services are intense and limited to six months or less in order to focus on the priority issues that place the child at risk of removal.
- Family Reunification provides time-limited intervention and support services to parents while the children are in foster care to make the family environment safe for the child to return. Services include monitoring children's well being, concurrent planning, family finding and engagement, absent parent search, referring parents and children for required services, arranging and monitoring visitations and monitoring parent's compliance with the case plans.
- Permanency Placement provides services to those children who cannot return to a parent's custody and for whom no adoptive parents or legal guardians can be found. These services are meant to ensure that these children can grow up in a permanent, safe and secure living arrangement. These services include an array of services for foster and former foster youth designed to implement permanency planning as quickly as possible upon their entry into foster care and to aide them in transitioning to a successful emancipation.
- Adoption assists children removed from their homes due to abuse or neglect and

Solano County Self Assessment

who are unable to return to live with their parents. The full range of adoption and support services include concurrent planning, placement of children in adoptive homes, and post-adoptive services to the adopting family and children.

- Out-of-home Placement Services provides children who are removed from their families a variety of settings that allow for a safe, yet least restrictive, environment to meet their needs and, to the extent possible, allow them to remain in their own schools and communities. These settings include the homes of relative/non-related extended family members, foster family homes and agencies, group homes and community treatment facilities. Seneca provides wraparound services to support children to remain in a lower level of care in their community.
- Foster Care Eligibility determines the eligibility and funding source that pays for out-of-home placement for children who are placed in foster care by Child Welfare Services and Probation. As part of the eligibility process, foster children are enrolled in Medi-Cal.
- Transitional Housing Placement Program (THPP), ILSP and THP+ During 2007/08, CWS began the implementation of the Transitional Housing Program (THP Plus). First Place for Youth is the contracted THP Plus provider, and Independent Living Program (ILP) services. Services are focused on individual case plans and services are tailored to each youth. First Place for youth provides an individualized program for 15 ½- 18 year old foster youth to assess and address their needs and provide a case manager and direct services to teach independent living skills, both core and academic (i.e. GED preparation, college applications, career building, job preparation, as well as recreation and community involvement). First Place for Youth provides safe, supportive, permanent, and affordable housing, intensive case management, advocacy and support to emancipated foster youth. Services are available to emancipated foster youth who were dependents of Child Welfare Services, ages 18-24. Eligible transitional age youth receive assistance with move-in costs, rent, food, self reliance planning, health and mental health needs, as well as employment and education.

Solano County Child Welfare Services provides culturally appropriate services including bi-lingual Spanish speaking staff in Emergency Response, Family Maintenance and Family Reunification services. Services are provided in the client's home throughout the county.

6. Staff/Provider Training

Due to budget reductions, Child Welfare Services had to dismantle the Training and Staff Development Unit. Social Service Supervisors are charged with the responsibility:

1. To keep staff informed and knowledgeable about job expectations, policies and procedures, child welfare initiatives, and new laws and regulations relevant to their job duties
2. To support staff development in the area of social work practice skills
3. To nurture professional growth and development towards MSW degrees, clinical licensure and other professional advancement opportunities.
4. To ensure social worker participation in state mandated training. A social worker continues to record training attendance to ensure completion of state mandates

New Employees

Newly hired social workers within the Division are oriented to Child Welfare Services through a supervisor team effort. In an attempt to compensate for the loss of the Staff Development Unit. They receive instruction in a wide variety of child welfare topics that include social worker ethics and professional behavior, laws and regulations, policies and procedures, basic community services, an overview of all child welfare programs, grant programs and initiatives. In addition to child welfare instruction, new hires receive instruction regarding County and Department expectations; and, they complete county-mandated training. However while this provides the basics, it is stressful for both supervisors and the new employees to have such a fragmented approach to training.

After completing the basic orientation, new workers are assigned to a unit and are paired with a peer mentor within the same program for the first thirty days. The peer mentor provides instruction and support for the new hire as they begin their assigned job duties. Weekly supervision for the new hire is provided by the Unit Supervisor. Caseload assignment is structured incrementally through the probation period in order to systematically introduce the new hire to the full scope of their assigned duties.

All new hire social workers are required to attend the state-mandated Core training and basic CWS/CMS training series that consists of: New User, Referral Intake/Referral Investigation, Contacts, Case Plan, Court, Health Education Passport (HEP), Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA), Placement, and Navigation Tool. Social Workers also receive instruction in additional applications such as SafeMeasures, SDM and Outlook. Staff is able to participate in computer training opportunities provided by the County's training program. These training topics support staff skill in Microsoft word applications, including Excel, and PowerPoint, and basic keyboarding.

Resources

The County sponsors an intranet site that provides information about policies and procedures and training opportunities available county-wide. The Division maintains an intranet site for the Division that informs staff of training opportunities, houses internal forms, the Division's policies and procedures, and other resources. The intranet has a comprehensive collection of all the trainings offered in the community.

Staff Development

The Division partners with the Bay Area Academy and Chabot Las Positas Community College District (Title IV-E training vendor) who provide technical assistance and training opportunities for staff towards meeting the Division's training priority plan. Some of the topics include

- New user training for CWS/CMS
- Advanced Structured Decision Making
- Law and Ethics for social workers
- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, transgender and questioning youth training
- Safety Organized Practice
- Core training for new social workers
- Core training for new supervisors
- All day off-site training for the agency

7. Agency Collaborations

Child Welfare Services collaborates with community organizations as an active participant in a variety of previously existing community partnerships. In addition Solano County brings together necessary stakeholders to create collaboration where it does not already exist, for example, to create the survey regarding unmet need for Kinship Support. Solano County is well known for the value it places on collaboration as evidenced by those noted below:

Children's Alliance : established in 1982, The Children's Network was created to provide staff and other support to the Children's Alliance. The Alliance is one of the first and longest functioning inter-agency networks in California. The Children's Network's role has expanded over the years to facilitate other partnerships among public and private agencies that serve Solano families, as well. The Children's Alliance is the Board of Supervisors appointed advisory body for children's issues and provides necessary avenues for community and inter-agency dialogue on issues that impact children's safety, healthy development, education, economic stability and access to resources. The Alliance role includes acting as the required planning body for Children's Trust Fund, CAPIT & CBCAP funding and the Alliance/ Children's Network partnership is responsible for creating the Family Resource Centers as county-wide coordinated network, with the Children's Network specifically acting as coordinator and a training and technical assistance resource. We collaborate with governmental and non-governmental entities, parents and community members to identify children's needs and organize efforts to meet those needs. We work to assure the best possible use of available resources and develop additional resources where needed through grant writing and advocacy. We develop essential tools, such as the Children's Report Card and the ChildNet Results Manager, to assure accountability for positive outcomes for local children and families.

Currently we coordinate 3 Board of Supervisors-appointed Councils: The Children's Alliance (our SB 997 interagency children's services commission that is charged with providing recommendation to the Board of Supervisors for the use of Children's Trust Fund and CAPIT funding); the Child Abuse Prevention Council; and the Local Child Care Planning Council. We also coordinate the county-wide Family Resource Center Network, a child care provider training program known as CARES, the county's Earned Income Tax Credit Campaign, and United Way's primary anti-poverty effort in our county, Spark Point. We have been used as an intermediary organization to allow resources to be made available county-wide, such as FEMA & Kaiser funding for basic needs, Cowell Foundation funding, and Ameri-corps or Vista volunteers.

With reference to FRC Training and TA, because CN has staff who are experienced and highly trained in children's services policy and program areas, we act as convener and training and TA provider to the FRC's who are for the most part staffed with para-professional staff. Training & TA topics include: HIPPA training; Mandated Reporter

Solano County Self Assessment

Training; Introduction to the California Family Strengthening and Support Standards; FRC Roles in Implementation of the Affordable Care Act; Helping Clients Access Subsidized Child Care Services, Food Stamps & other Basic Needs eligibility determination processes; Review of Potential Evidence Based Home Visiting Practices for inclusion in FRC programming; Program Evaluation utilizing the ChildNet Results Manager (a case management and outcomes tracking data based designed for FRC use); Contract Evaluation and Compliance; & Multidisciplinary Teams Best Practices. This coordination assures quality through consistency in training and technical assistance. The coordination also aids in development and assurance of adherence to program quality standards, opportunities for mutual support and learning, opportunities for securing grants and contracts that individual agencies would not qualify for or would not have the resources to compete for alone, comparability and integrity of data, and dissemination of this data to elected officials and associated press to ensure that changing community needs are being appropriately responded to. The Alliance is also the collaborative body that makes recommendations to CWS for PSSF programming.

Strategies is OCAP's statewide family support training and technical assistance resource, has published research citing the importance of coordination efforts to strengthen the family support field. It is vital to the continuing success of the FRC Network that Children's Network continues this coordinated approach to provision of services. It is used extensively by the FRC network to improve the quality of services that are provided. The FRC network takes full advantage of the state provided services to improve services for the community.

Solano County's Integrated Family Support Initiative (IFSI), funded by First 5 Solano and CWS, is a multidisciplinary, county-wide effort organized to provide seamless family support services through home visits to *isolated, at-risk families and their children ages 0-5*. The collaborative includes representatives from each FRC in Solano County, CWS, Public Health Nursing, Early Mental Health Providers, and additional child serving agencies. IFSI works to keep children 0-5 years of age who are at risk of child abuse and neglect safe and at home. In 2009-2010 219 children were identified at risk of abuse or neglect, 212 children remain safely in their home.

Multi-Disciplinary Case Conferencing is utilized by the Family Resource Centers working with IFSI families where all agencies working with a given family have opportunities to meet to jointly discuss family strengths, concerns, and family goals/progress. A common family service plan is used by all participating agencies, and families are given an opportunity to voluntarily participate. Multi-Disciplinary Team case conferencing identifies culturally and linguistically appropriate family specific services and, through collaborative efforts, assists in avoiding duplication and a fragmented service delivery approach.

Solano County Inter-Agency MDT meets weekly and provides the opportunity for case consultation with high level management staff. The Inter-agency committee has implemented a practice to review all high level placement cases for appropriateness of services, including mental health services. Probation, child welfare, mental health and education all participate in the Inter-agency team.

Solano County Self Assessment

The Family Resource Center Network: As noted above, the FRC Network is a partnership of ten Solano Family Resource Centers (FRCs) located in each city in the county and coordinated by Children's Network. Solano's FRCs are neighborhood-based agencies that provide services to support families and strengthen communities. FRCs operate on a set of Family Support Principles that recognize all families have strengths. The FRCs help families identify and access local resources to meet their needs, including parenting education, family recreation, job search, transportation, child care, basic needs, etc. as well as offering additional services ranging from mentoring programs to food pantries. While all Solano FRCs provide these core services, each FRC is unique to the community it serves, offering additional services ranging from mentoring programs to food pantries. (CAPIT and PSSF funded)

The Family Resource Center Network: As noted above, the FRC Network is a partnership of ten Solano Family Resource Centers (FRCs) located in each city in the county and coordinated by Children's Network. Solano's FRCs are neighborhood-based agencies that provide services to support families and strengthen communities. FRCs operate on a set of Family Support Principles that recognize all families have strengths. The FRCs help families identify and access local resources to meet their needs, including parenting education, family recreation, job search, transportation, child care, basic needs. While all Solano FRCs provide these core services, each FRC is unique to the community it serves, offering additional services ranging from mentoring programs to food pantries. (CAPIT and PSSF funded) Solano County has numerous agency collaborations that meet the needs of our diverse population. The collaborations meet on at least a quarterly basis and some meet on a monthly basis depending on the needs. Additionally ongoing communication via phone calls and email occur between meetings.

Each FRC offers parenting classes:

Benicia FRC: Parent Project and Nurturing Parenting

Dixon Family Services: Nurturing Parenting (English and Spanish), Parent Project (English and Spanish)-not parenting

Fighting Back Vallejo FRC: Parent Project & Nurturing Parenting (both offered in English and Spanish)

City of Vacaville FRC: Parent Project & Nurturing Parenting in English and Spanish

Fairfield/Suisun FRC: Nurturing Parenting in English and Spanish, utilize Parent Project (English and Spanish) offered by Fairfield Police Department

Rio Vista: Nurturing Parenting

The Partnership for Early Access for Kids (PEAK) Initiative is a Solano County-wide multi agency collaborative with the goal of earlier identification of infants and children with special needs in order to link them with needed services prior to reaching school age, thus improving their developmental potential. Children's Nurturing Project (CNP) and EMQ-Families First (FF) are the lead agencies in this joint project. The total number of screening in Solano County for 2010/11 was 594. PEAK participants include county and community mental health providers, schools, regional centers, child care, CWS, providers.

Solano County Self Assessment

Nurse Family Partnership: Solano County received a federal grant to initiate the evidence based Nurse Family Partnership Program as a partnership between Child Welfare Services and Public Health. The program will focus on providing services to first-time mothers, particularly high-risk mothers, including foster youth and former foster youth. Participants include CWS, Maternal child and adolescent Health, Community based pre-natal care providers, child start, etc

BabyFirst Solano convened a Leadership Team to develop a community action plan to address perinatal substance abuse in Solano County. The Leadership Team is composed of Solano Public Health, Mental Health Services, Child Welfare Services, Substance Abuse Services, First 5 Solano, Board of Supervisors, prenatal care clinics, health care providers, local hospitals, community organizations, Solano's Medi-Cal managed care health plan, and drug court systems. The team established a goal of universal screening for substance use and a "warm hand off" to substance abuse services for all women receiving prenatal care in Solano County.

Travis Air Force Base- Family Advocacy Office: The Family Advocacy Office serves as a focal point for family matters; the Travis Air Force Base offers information, referral and counseling follow-up to military families. Annual Travis Community Action Plan publication lists all classes and services on base. Child Welfare Services participates in monthly case conferences.

County Office of Education: Foster Youth Services Liaison hired by the Solano County Office of Education leads a task force of county and community partners focused on meeting the educational needs and rights of youth in foster care. Two County Office of Education employees are co-located with Child Welfare Services to provide coordinated services to foster youth. The task force is attended by presiding Judge, child welfare, probation, mental health, local community college, the ILP provider, AOD, etc.

The Transitional Aged Youth Collaborative was established to provide and coordinate services with Mental Health, Child Welfare Services, Probation, and Community-Based Services for transitional age youth through the Mental Health Services Act.

The Solano Family Justice Center (SFJC) is a new initiative launched by Solano County ("County") beginning in 2007 with a Feasibility Study and resulting in the development of a Strategic Implementation Plan in 2011. The SFJC is designed to bring together under one roof many family violence prevention and intervention professionals in a collaborative effort to provide family violence victims and their children greater support and accessibility to services and resources. This collaborative effort will make the process of accessing services for victims and survivors less intimidating and more efficient for everyone involved. The goal of this Coordinated Community Response to Family Violence is to support and strengthen victim safety and offender accountability. The Steering Committee is comprised of the District Attorney, the office of family violence prevention, child welfare, probation, domestic violence advocates and service providers.

8. Local Systemic Factors

Solano County Self Assessment

In the last three year time period Solano County has undergone many changes that has dramatically impacted our service delivery model. In 2004/2005 Solano County conducted a major review of child welfare and put in to place a significantly improved infrastructure. This infrastructure doesn't exist anymore due to budget reductions.

Of significance:

- Loss of staff - including social workers, administrative support and office assistants. This has impacted the ability of social workers to provide the level of engagement and services that was in place.
- Loss of resources - throughout the county including non-profit organizations.
- Loss of the 23 hour receiving center - due not only to fiscal considerations but a desire to have a longer period of time for assessments
- Loss of police personnel in Vallejo that has impacted assessment of child abuse and neglect and a decline in joint responses
- Solano County has two new Judges which has changed the culture of the court including how social workers are to write reports
- As part of staff reductions the policies and procedures and Quality Assurance unit was lost, these functions are being completed by staff on top of their existing work load

Despite this the agency has tried to focus on systemic changes that can positively impact children and families including:

- Ensuring a basic Medi-Cal screening prior to the detention hearing
- Recent reorganization to focus on Family Maintenance and Signs of Practice
- Partnering with Lilliput to provide a seven day assessment to assess the child and make appropriate placement decisions for these children

H. Summary Assessment

1. Discussion of System Strengths and Areas Needing Improvement

The 2012 County Self Assessment and Peer Quality Case Review has revealed an array of strengths and challenges. Through intensive discussions via focus groups and stakeholder meetings during the CSA and Peer Review and via on line survey, Solano County has been able to target its outcomes that may be addressed in the upcoming System Improvement Plan.

The following focus groups were held in April and May 2012: Groups consisted of from six to approximately fifty people depending on the group. A large number of stakeholders participated.

- Children's Alliance and Child Abuse Prevention Council
- Community Stakeholder Meeting
- Community Partners (BIP)
- CWS All Staff
- H&SS Staff
- Foster Youth (2)
- Relatives
- Birth Parents
- Foster Parents
- Judicial
- Foster Family Agency
- Probation implemented two surveys, one for youth and one for community stakeholders.

The following strengths and challenges were identified via the focus groups:

Strengths

- Family Resource Centers are able to serve children in geographical locations
- Early start Regional Center program is "very open" for children under 3
- Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ) assessments are done across the county
- Partnering with Vacaville Housing has been helpful
- Placement Coordinator is helpful in building relationships with FFA's
- Emphasis on family finding and permanency
- Emphasis on including family
- Staff is knowledgeable about family history
- Child Welfare is helpful and responsive
- Good at collaborating to develop plans and provide what services are available
- Team Decision Making Meetings (TDMs), Permanency Team Meetings (PTMs) and case conferences work well
- County is really trying to place in the county, and with county homes, instead of FFAs and trying to keep close to their schools
- The visitation center is centralized
- Child Welfare agency has been less risk adverse and speeding up reunification process.

Solano County Self Assessment

- Department developed new policy for workers to be more open to unsupervised visits. Parents are more responsive as well, which has led to better outcomes.
- Relationship between CASA and dept have improved dramatically increase in referrals, better dialog, increase in communication and collaboration.

Challenges

- Poverty and increased referrals related to family stressors
- Difficult to access resources for children with disabilities from Regional Center, School Districts, and Mental Health
- Coordination between child welfare and Family Resource Centers is challenging. FRCs receive more referrals from CWS than they can serve and no triage process is in place
- Family Resource Centers struggle to provide services specific to reducing maltreatment/neglect once an allegation has been substantiated
- Interpretation of Relative Approval regulations is conservative and impacts number of relative placements
- Out of county placements impacts reunification
- Poor communication between mental health providers, social workers and care providers which impacts placement stability
- Visitation process needs improvement especially with a loss of support staff
- Lack of preparation for children/youth for placement changes.
- Lack of support for foster youth in school
- Less quality interactions between staff and families due to cuts in staffing

The following resources and training needs were identified:

Resources Needed

- The economic down turn has impacted all resources in the community and there are less services available
- Resources such as in home counseling services, mental health, transportations, drug treatment
- Lack of parenting classes and miscommunication with social workers regarding what parenting classes are being offered
- Need for more bi-lingual, bi-cultural staff and community services
- Lack of child care
- More staff (Loss of 22 staff)
- Medi-Cal for mental health and substance abuse treatment
- Group home access to EPSDT resources
- Support for fathers
- Crisis nursery
- Too few Mental health providers who offer sliding scale
- Child Welfare no longer provides resources they used to be able to provide (transportation assistance, financial support).
- Family Resource Centers have limited resources to provide transportation and financial support

Solano County Self Assessment

- Need community embedded social workers. More preventative services to catch issues before they become child maltreatment
- More permanency homes to place children in emergency situations
- More foster homes including those for siblings
- Lack of knowledge of foster parents and ability to deal with behavior problem

Training Needs

- Schools need more education about child abuse reporting requirements
- Social Workers need more information about the parenting curriculum their families are participating in and when classes are offered.
- Training on mental health and impact of child removals
- Training on addiction and length of time for recovery
- How to work with FFA homes who may differ from county homes
- Guide for social workers on what parents will get out of each service to help social workers coordinate community services
- Social workers need more training on substance abuse assessment and indicators of someone being under the influence if drug testing is happening less

Areas Needing Improvement

The 2012 PQCR identified that early Relative Assessment and the Family Engagement component of Family Finding and Engagement were the significant gaps impacting placement stability and permanency (especially for youth in care three years or longer). It was noted repeatedly that these two functions were lacking in the early stages of the placement process.

- The loss of the resources to conduct early relative assessments for children entering in to the system has had an impact on permanency and the best practice of relative placements. Early relative assessments are time consuming and the skills that staff need to explain the pros and cons of guardianship and adoption require training. It was frequently seen that this practice was not completed in the early stages of working with the family.
- Family Finding and Engagement is another best practice in child welfare and probation. The agencies are able identify family throughout the life of the case, but have difficulties engaging them. This is compounded by the lack of consistent Team Decision Meetings, which were identified previously as a best practice by many of the stakeholders. The ability to meet together with the family as a team and identify relatives in addition to many other family needs was very beneficial.

Service Gaps

The 2012 CSA Focus Groups and stakeholder meetings which were conducted with staff, community partners, relatives, youth, and parents identified that housing, employment, transportation, and child care were significant gaps impacting families in the community as well as those in the child welfare and probation system.

Solano County Self Assessment

- The significance of the gap in housing resources is monumental for families. Many families that are living in poverty do not have the ability to sustain paying rent on an ongoing basis. Safety nets that previously existed such as extended family supports and payment of deposit and first month's rent (stipends) by non-profits no longer meet the needs of families. These families are quickly becoming and remaining homeless.
- It is increasingly difficult to obtain employment in Solano County and many of the families are taking whatever jobs they can get regardless of whether that precludes them from their parenting responsibilities. It was noted that in the THPP program 75% of youth obtain employment. There appears to be a lack of meaningful employment services for parents.
- Even if services are available the inability to get to those services is a significant gap. Especially for isolated areas of the community. Public transportation is extremely limited and time consuming.
- The lack of accessible and affordable child care was also identified as a significant gap. Child care is a gap not only for when parents are trying to work, but also for when they participate in services. Most parenting classes, substance abuse treatment and mental health services do not offer child care while the parent is participating in treatment.

The 2012 PQCR and CSA process identified gaps in services, including, difficult access to mental health services, substance abuse treatment, poor language and cultural accessibility, and the impact of staff layoffs in the provision of services.

- Mental Health services have seen budget reductions and previously never fully met the needs of the community. The eligibility process to receive services prioritize the most needy recipients, and other consumers that also need services but haven't risen to the level of crisis are unable to access much needed services.
- Substance abuse treatment is another gap in the community. Anecdotally stakeholders commented in the increase of substance abuse related to the increase in stressors in families. With an increase in services there is a lack of services for youth, mothers, and fathers.
- The service provider community especially mental health does not have the number of bi-lingual, bi-cultural workers needed to serve the community.
- The impact of staff layoffs cannot be minimized throughout all county agencies in Solano County.

2. Future Strategies

Based on the CSA analysis of Outcomes, the following safety, permanency and well being outcomes can be selected for the upcoming System Improvement Plan:

Child Welfare:

S 1.1: Safety Outcome Measure - No Recurrence of Maltreatment
C1.3 Reunification within 12 months (entry cohort)
C4.1 Placement Stability (8 days to 12 months in care)

Probation:

C1.3 Reunification within 12 months (entry cohort)

C1.4 Reentry after Reunification

SIP Strategies

The CSA process clearly identified the unmet needs for the families in Solano County. In going forward it is recognized that it is unlikely that a significant amount of additional funding will occur. With that in mind the following areas have been identified to be explored for inclusion in the SIP.

CWS

- Family Support Initiative (0-5 differential response)
- Re-implementing consistent TDMs
- Continue Permanency Team Meetings (MAPs)
- Introducing Safety Organized Practice
- Family Finding and Engagement - find appropriate funding to contract with a community based organization to help with family finding and engagement
- Focus on concurrent planning and permanency
- Parent mentors - if funding is identified
- Community/CWS cross trainings - substance abuse, impact on child removals, and worker safety
- Relative assessment via newly identified funding
- Increase communication about what services are offered in the community

Probation

- Reassess the placement unit caseload assignment to allow for equitable workloads
- Establish a process for workload management assessment for supervisor
- Continue to train new placement officers
- Establish relationship with ILP provider to address transitional housing issues for high risk minors who have resolved delinquency
- Consider local placements whenever possible for easier transition for minors upon completion of placement
- Seek new placement providers for Sex Offenders especially those that cannot go to DJF
- Educate relative in becoming guardians
- Educate DPOs in understanding guardianship for permanency and/or relative placements
- Enhance Family Finding efforts by engaging extended families while the minor is in care
- Seek additional funding sources to reduce impact on all county dollars
- Begin educating minors in local resources earlier in placement to establish connections upon return to community
- Find ways to connect minors with employment, continued education/training, counseling and housing information
- Create local resource manual go to site for minors

Solano County Self Assessment

- Connect minor exiting care with educational assistance from Solano County Office of Education

**SOLANO COUNTY SELF ASSESSMENT
ATTACHMENTS**

Solano County PQCR Community Partners Questions

RAW DATA

1. What do you believe to be the biggest concern for those turning 18 yrs old?

Response

Percent

Response

Count

Housing 55.6% 5

Education 11.1% 1

Employment 66.7% 6

Additional Concerns

1

answered question 9

skipped question 0

2. What do you believe to be the biggest obstacle for youth in obtaining gainful employment?

Response

Percent

Response

Count

Transportation 22.2% 2

Lack of Skills 66.7% 6

Lack of Education 77.8% 7

Additional Obstacles

1

answered question 9

skipped question 0

2 of 10

3. Which counseling service do you believe to be the most beneficial for today's youth?

Response

Percent

Response

Count

Substance Abuse 44.4% 4

Anger Management 22.2% 2

Mental health 66.7% 6

Other Comments

4

answered question 9

skipped question 0

4. Do you believe there are enough available resources for today's youth in regards to

counseling, education, employment and housing?

Response

Percent

Response

Count

Yes 0.0% 0

No 100.0% 9

Additional Comments

1
answered question 9
skipped question 0
3 of 10

5. In what areas would you prioritize directing additional county resources for Solano youth? Rank these areas in order of priority, one being the lowest and four being the highest priority

1 2 3 4

Rating

Average

Response

Count

Counseling 33.3% (3) 33.3% (3) 11.1% (1) 22.2% (2) 2.22 9
Education 33.3% (3) 22.2% (2) 11.1% (1) 33.3% (3) 2.44 9
Employment 22.2% (2) 22.2% (2) 33.3% (3) 22.2% (2) 2.56 9
Housing 11.1% (1) 22.2% (2) 44.4% (4) 22.2% (2) 2.78 9

answered question 9
skipped question 0

6. What are three resources you believe Probation should provide minors that are completing placement/terminating from jurisdiction?

Response

Count

9

answered question 9
skipped question 0

7. What are three essential resources of information or documentation (birth certificate, SS#, etc.) you believe Probation should provide minors that are completing placement/termination from jurisdiction? Please be specific.

Response

Count

9

answered question 9
skipped question 0

4 of 10

8. In your role with Probation, what are some of the services you have seen Probation provide that has been successful in preparing youth for adulthood upon exiting placement?

Describe what you think their challenges/barriers are in this area? Please be specific

Response

Count

9

answered question 9
skipped question 0

9. In your opinion, what are some of the services the parent should be participating in while their child is in placement? What steps should the parent take to prepare for reunification?

Please be specific.

Response

Count

9

answered question 9

skipped question 0

10. What suggestions do you have for Probation to improve relationships, practices, and services with your agency/department? Please be specific.

Response

Count

9

answered question 9

skipped question 0

5 of 10

Q1. What do you believe to be the biggest concern for those turning 18 yrs old?

1 No education -> no job -> no options May 14, 2012 2:15 PM

Q2. What do you believe to be the biggest obstacle for youth in obtaining gainful employment?

1 Most kids in the juvenile delinquency system are born into a constellation of problems (poverty, domestic violence, drug usage, absent/young/unprepared parents, emotional/mental health issues, learning disabilities, etc.). There's no silver bullet that can undo all the hardships they live with, but getting a good education is the closest thing that I can think of.

May 14, 2012 2:15 PM

Q3. Which counseling service do you believe to be the most beneficial for today's youth?

1 If you're high, you're not motivated to do much other than get more money to keep getting high. Concerns about grades, probation, etc. all pale in comparison to the want/need to get drugs.

May 14, 2012 2:15 PM

2 Depends on what their issues are. Should have a training course in preparing a CV, doing a job interview, a transitions course on voting, birth control, driver's license, rules of road,...

May 11, 2012 5:25 PM

3 Really depends on the person. I'm guessing, generally with this population, mental health counseling is most needed, though what is available may not be the most effective.

May 10, 2012 3:49 PM

4 Individual counseling tailored to a minor's specific situation- one on one counseling and mentoring

Apr 30, 2012 9:55 PM

Q4. Do you believe there are enough available resources for today's youth in regards to counseling, education, employment and housing?

1 The kids of solano county need a residential drug/alcohol rehab program and intensive gang abatement/intervention programs, in addition to more family counseling services, mental health services, and educational services for kids with behavior problems, mental health issues, emotional issues, and learning disabilities. Also, many kids who don't excel in the classroom, might very well excel in apprenticeship programs if they had a chance to get experience doing trade work (electrician, plumber, mechanic, bus/truck driver, etc.). Kids need to get their high school diploma, but also need to know that while college is great it's not appropriate or necessary for everyone and that there are other, lawful paths to good paying, interesting jobs.

May 14, 2012 2:15 PM

6 of 10

Q6. What are three resources you believe Probation should provide minors that are completing placement/terminating from jurisdiction?

1 Assistance sealing their juvenile delinquency file; get current school transcripts; May 14, 2012 2:15 PM

2 Psychiatric treatment and/or counseling; job placement services; birth control May 11, 2012 8:54 PM

Solano County Self Assessment

3 housing, employment, signing up for benefits if eligible May 11, 2012 5:25 PM

4 1. Employment counseling/job training 2. Educational/vocational training options

3. Mentors, if available

May 10, 2012 3:49 PM

5 Referrals to Community Resources ID and Appropriate Documentation

Connection with Integrated Health Services/Insurance

May 10, 2012 3:04 PM

6 Assisting them with obtaining gainful employment (i.e resume and cover letter

assistance, typing tests, practice interviewing skills) Teaching them how to

enroll in Adult education Budgeting advice

May 10, 2012 2:41 PM

7 Transitional services to assist youth with completing their education, stable

housing and employment assistance.

May 3, 2012 2:42 PM

8 How to get your GED if they haven't graduated, List of vocational schools, or

community colleges, probation officers contact information if there are questions

or problems after probation is terminated.

Apr 30, 2012 9:55 PM

9 no opinion Apr 30, 2012 1:54 PM

7 of 10

Q7. What are three essential resources of information or documentation (birth certificate, SS#, etc.) you believe

Probation should provide minors that are completing placement/termination from jurisdiction? Please be

specific.

1 School transcripts; valid photo ID; and SS card May 14, 2012 2:15 PM

2 Diplomas; ss number; test scores for school / military; family planning information

May 11, 2012 8:54 PM

3 SS#, Cal ID or CDL, medical card May 11, 2012 5:25 PM

4 1. the public library and what it affords (computers, binders of jobs, free

references --i.e., scholarship books and binders, books which can be borrowed

for weeks at a time, magazines and periodicals, etc. 2. Planned Parenthood and

other medical resources which are free or low cost (Free Clinic in SF, for

example, don't know what the equivalent is in Solano) 3. Vocational/Educational

resources which are free or low cost (each child should be exposed to

community college options and/or vocational options - esp. foster kids who have

funds available)

May 10, 2012 3:49 PM

5 Birth Certificate Social Security Number Driver's License or CA ID May 10, 2012 3:04 PM

6 Instructions on how to seal their records Instructions on how to obtain their SSN

Guidance on obtaining a license if it has been suspended

May 10, 2012 2:41 PM

7 Birth Certificate, Social Security Card, CA Drivers License or Identification. May 3, 2012 2:42 PM

8 Birth Certificate, CA ID Card, List of Local resources (shelters, counseling, aa and na meetings)

Apr 30, 2012 9:55 PM

9 no opinion Apr 30, 2012 1:54 PM

8 of 10

Q8. In your role with Probation, what are some of the services you have seen Probation provide that has been

successful in preparing youth for adulthood upon exiting placement? Describe what you think their challenges/barriers are in this area? Please be specific

1 Vallejo DRC, EMP, juvenile drug court (small caseload, intensive supervision,

multi-agency approach), mentoring program. Many kids do well in placement

because the rules and expectations are clear and the chances/temptations of

Solano County Self Assessment

getting in trouble are lower than the real world. then they get out and go right back into the same environment and bad influences where they originally got in trouble. Parents, siblings, school administrators, PO's, etc, all need to help the minor not to fall back into old patterns and friends. Exit interviews where everything (schedule, expectations, obligations, locations, phone numbers, contact people, etc.) is explained would help. Lots of times I hear people complain that they didn't have any help in getting back in school or didn't know where to go to get signed up for counseling, etc.

May 14, 2012 2:15 PM

2 Mental health therapy May 11, 2012 8:54 PM

3 housing, employment of any kind, benefits May 11, 2012 5:25 PM

4 The one thing that makes a difference is when the minor truly feels as if the PO cares. Being punitive and dismissive is not helpful. Frankly, there's very little in terms of counseling and classes that seems to make much of a difference. When the PO holds my client accountable, praises when it's appropriate and not just violating when s/he acts out, that's what makes a difference. The clients know the difference when a PO cares or is just doing a job.

May 10, 2012 3:49 PM

5 Challenges are ability to "hand-hold" and hand off to appropriate caregivers as they continue to mature.

May 10, 2012 3:04 PM

6 DRC program. May 10, 2012 2:41 PM

7 Probation has been successful in seeing young adults through placements, but there are little or no services offered for this same population after placement is completed.

May 3, 2012 2:42 PM

8 The connection between the probation officer and the minor is the key for success- if there is no relationship the minor will not be successful- challenges are the minor and or the probation officers willingness to create a relationship.

Apr 30, 2012 9:55 PM

9 no opinion Apr 30, 2012 1:54 PM

9 of 10

Q9. In your opinion, what are some of the services the parent should be participating in while their child is in

placement? What steps should the parent take to prepare for reunification? Please be specific.

1 Examine, assess and come to terms with their own role in their kid's behavior problems. Parenting classes, write and/or visit kid regularly. Is there a support group for these parents? Seems like there should be. Also, they should know what the statistics say about kids who do NOT terminate juvenile probation successfully!

May 14, 2012 2:15 PM

2 Not doing any more damage than they have done already May 11, 2012 8:54 PM

3 anger management, parenting, substance abuse or alcohol counseling, communication skills

May 11, 2012 5:25 PM

4 I don't think parents can legally be made to participate. However, for those who are interested, weekly check ins with staff and the minor together could be instructive.

May 10, 2012 3:49 PM

5 Family Therapy and education about developmental tasks leading to emancipation, Substance Abuse Programs,

May 10, 2012 3:04 PM

6 Parenting for sure. Since the excuse is always not having transportation, perhaps having something such as DRC for adults would be best.

May 10, 2012 2:41 PM

7 Aftercare placement services to transition age youth back into the community. May 3, 2012 2:42 PM

Solano County Self Assessment

8 Parent should be doing individual and group counseling with the minor to address the family issues- visiting the minor at his placement-

Apr 30, 2012 9:55 PM

9 no opinion Apr 30, 2012 1:54 PM

10 of 10

Q10. What suggestions do you have for Probation to improve relationships, practices, and services with your agency/department? Please be specific.

1 PO's should know that placement often does more harm than good and should be only used as a last resort. Email good news and positive info, not just bad news! PO's should NOT tell kids what they think the Probation Department will recommend at Disposition unless the PO KNOWS what the recommendation is going to be. It's not fair to the kids. When PO's email that a minor is being placed on calendar for a violation, please include the basis/grounds for the violation. It would be helpful to have the dispo reports earlier than 1 day before the dispo hearing (alternatively, email us the recommendation as soon as one has been decided upon). Right now there is a significant disparity in how and when PO's exercise their discretion in releasing kids from juvenile hall. These decisions should not be so personality specific. Right now I can look at a detention report and usually know whether the kid is going to get out just based upon the identity of the intake officer handling the case. Finally, encourage others to model themselves after Alan Cole, Alisha Forbes and Jane Kays!

May 14, 2012 2:15 PM

2 An overview of the available programs once per year May 11, 2012 8:54 PM

3 have individually assigned case workers May 11, 2012 5:25 PM

4 It is always helpful when probation officers are willing to work with defense counsel. Many are and some definitely are not. That adversity makes it impossible to maximize efforts on behalf of the minor/client.

May 10, 2012 3:49 PM

5 Regular interagency brainstorming meetings that are not just crisis focused May 10, 2012 3:04 PM

6 It seems as though probation's first consideration goes towards finances instead of what would be in the best interest of the child or society. Probation always seems eager to terminate probation at 18 regardless of whether the child/adult still needs services.

May 10, 2012 2:41 PM

7 Transition planning should begin at the initiation of placement. All the tools necessary to terminate a case exist at the beginning and efforts should be focused at the start of placement. Aftercare services are essential.

May 3, 2012 2:42 PM

8 If probation could circulate a list of all of their current resources and programs for minors on probation and in juvenile hall along with a brief description of the programs to inform us of all of the current resources. Also a list of all the group homes minors are placed in with contact information. Also a current list of juvenile probation officers with their direct lines and emails.

Apr 30, 2012 9:55 PM

9 no opinion Apr 30, 2012 1:54 PM

Solano County Self Assessment

Attachment

Solano County PQCR and CSA Gaps 2012

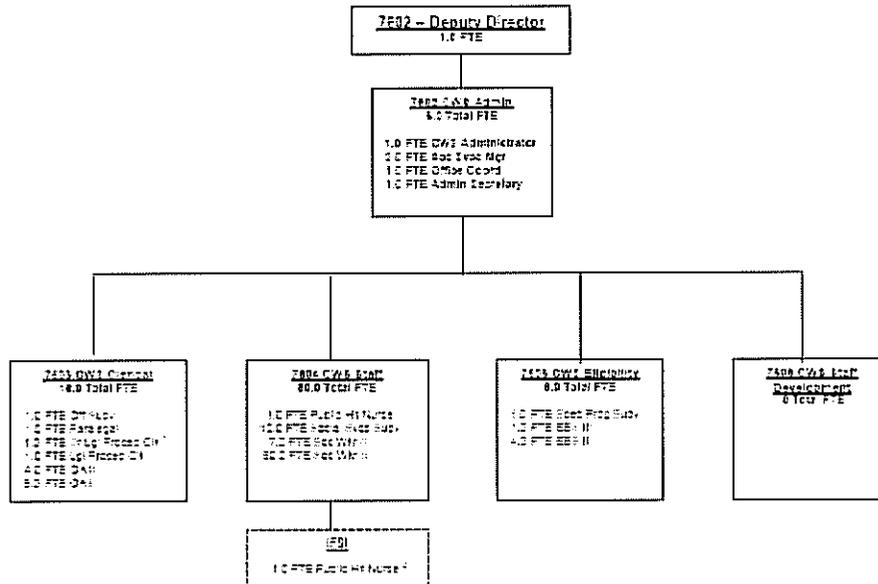
Focus Group	Date	Resource Gaps								
		Trans- portation	Housing	Employ ment	Child care	Relative approval / Family Finding	Mental Health Services for Parents	Langu ages: Spanis h/Tag alog	Staff Lay offs	Substan ce Abuse Treatm ent
Communit y Partners (BIP)	4/26/12		x				x		x	x
CWS All Staff	5/9/12	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
Sups/Man agers	5/9/12	x	x	x	x		x	x		
Relatives/ Birth Parents	5/15/12	x	x				x			x
FFA	5/14/12						x		x	
Foster Parents	5/24/12				x					
Judges	5/7/12	x					x	x		x
PQCR Summary	5/2012					x				

Please note that the information obtained from stakeholder groups with the Children's Alliance and Child Abuse Prevention Council is embedded throughout the report.

Solano County Self Assessment

Attachment C

Solano County FY2011/12
Health and Social Services
7600 – Child Welfare Services
 Current
 (108.0 Total FTE)



1.0 FTE Senior Legal Procedures Clerk is identified as an CA.

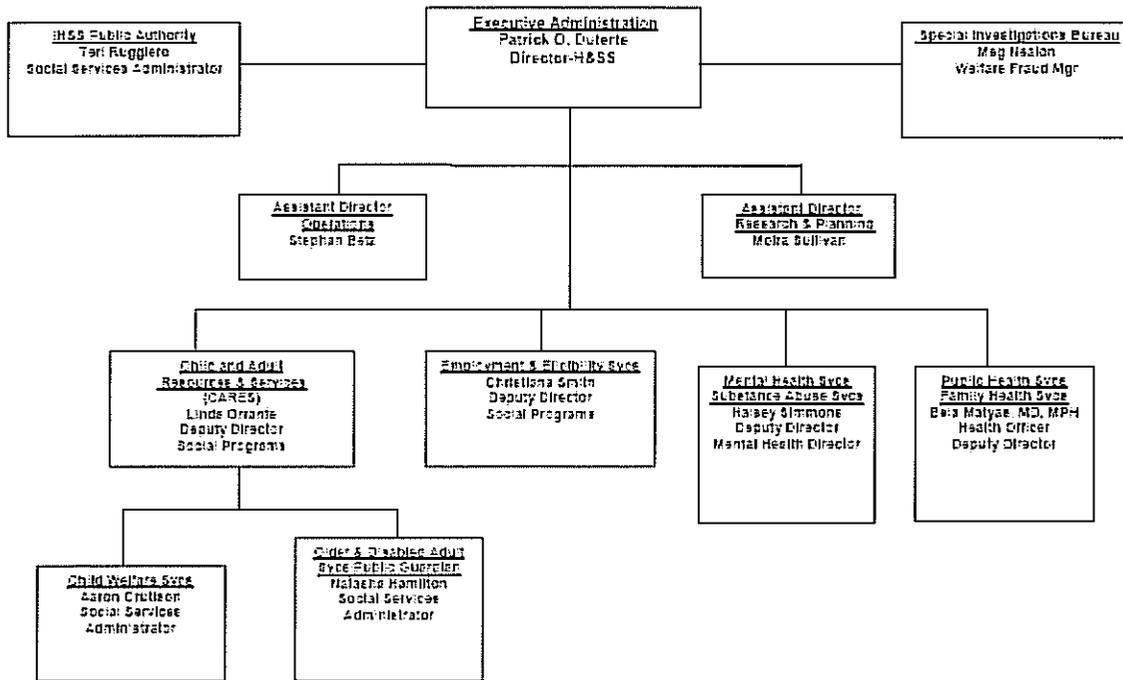
1.0 FTE Public Health Nurse is allocated in Public Health (2 positions) in CWS at 50 FTE each for the Integrated Family Support Initiative (IFSI) Program.

001 - 10/20/12

Solano County Self Assessment

Attachment D

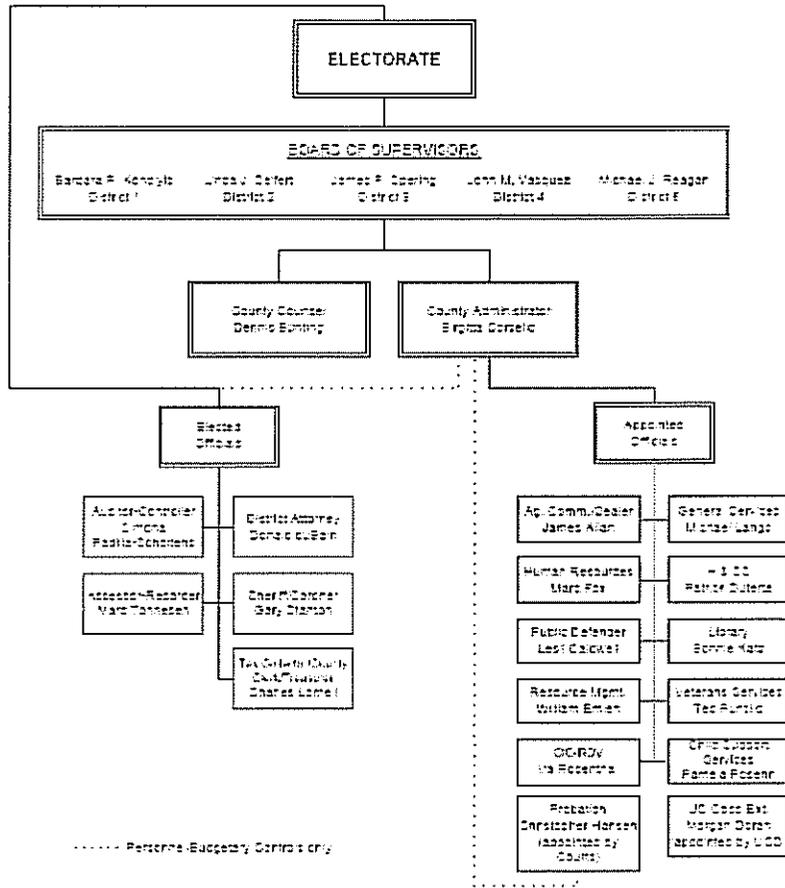
Solano County
Health and Social Services



Solano County Self Assessment

Attachment E

Solano County 2012 Government Organization



Solano County Self Assessment

Attachment F