

California – Child and Family Services Review Signature Sheet

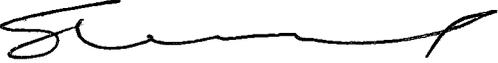
For submittal of: CSA SIP Progress Report

County	Calaveras
CSA Period Dates	May 29, 2012 through May 29, 2015
Outcome Data Period	Quarter Q2 2014
	Quarterly Data Report

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County Chief Probation Officer

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California - Child and Family Services Review

Calaveras County Self-Assessment

May 29, 2015 – May 29, 2020



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Introduction

The purpose of the County Self-Assessment (CSA) is for each County, in collaboration with their community partners, to perform an in-depth assessment of Child Welfare and Juvenile Probation programs. This analysis includes both qualitative and quantitative data and guides the County in planning for program enhancements and continuous quality improvement.

The County Self-Assessment is one the three major components required by the California Child and Family Services Review (C-CFSR). The C-CFSR emerged as a result of California's Child Welfare System Improvement and Accountability Act (AB 636). As required by AB 636, Calaveras Child and Family Services and Calaveras Juvenile Probation must analyze, in collaboration with key community stakeholders, its performance on critical child welfare and probation outcomes. These outcomes are measured using data from the statewide child welfare database. In addition to the outcome indicators, the Self-Assessment must review systemic and community factors that correspond to the federal review. The areas needing improvement will be addressed in the System Improvement Plan (SIP), which must also be developed in partnership with community partners. The SIP must be approved by the Calaveras County Board of Supervisors and submitted to the California Department of Social Services (CDSS).

In the past, counties have developed a separate plan for expenditure of federal and state funds for the Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF), Child Abuse Prevention, Intervention and Treatment (CAPIT) and Community Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP). In June 2008, the CDSS, in collaboration with the California Welfare Directors' Association, announced integration of the CAPIT, CBCAP, and PSSF plan into the C-CFSR. In an effort to minimize duplicative processes, maximize resources, and increase partnerships and communication between organizations, the CAPIT, CBCAP, and PSSF Plan has been integrated into the CSA and SIP process.

Calaveras County's most recent Self-Assessment covered 2007 to 2010 and the SIP in May, 2011. Recent changes to the C-CFSR process have resulted in a change to the evaluation and reporting periods and the three-year cycle has been increased to five years to allow counties additional time to plan, implement, and achieve their desired outcomes and objectives.

As required, Calaveras County's Health and Human Services Agency, Children's Services Division, and Juvenile Probation led the County Self-Assessment in partnership with the CDSS. The county was additionally supported in completion of this process by Shared Vision Consultants and the Central Academy Regional Training Academy.

C-CFSR Planning Team & Core Representatives

C-CFSR Planning Team

Patricia Harper – CDSS – Office of Child Abuse and Prevention

David Brownstein – CDSS – Outcomes and Accountability

Sherrie Sperry – Deputy Probation Officer

Samuel Leach – Chief Probation Officer

Mikey Habbestad – Program Manager

Mayko Vang – Central Training Academy

Lisa Molinar – Shared Vision Consultants

The C-CFSR Planning Process

The Planning committee made all decisions regarding the Peer Review, focus groups and stakeholder meetings. The team met on a regular basis and will continue to be responsible for the System Improvement Planning process.

Name	Affiliation
Robin Davis	Prevent Child Abuse Council, Calaveras
Mary R. Sawicki	County Board of Supervisors designated agency to administer CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF Programs
Linda Winn	Public Health Manager
Christine McKeehan	Social Worker
Susan Sells	Behavioral Health/CSOC
Teri Lane	Executive Director First 5 Calaveras
Sharon Connell	CHHSA/Social Worker III
Alisa Gehrke	CHHSA/Supervisor
Youth	Represented at the youth focus group
Parents	Represented at the parent focus group

Recommended and Other Stakeholders

Name	Affiliation
Teresa Dominguez	CHHSA/Supervisor
Margo Slade	CHHSA/Social Worker IV
Kathy Houle	CHHSA Eligibility Program Manager
Alfiea Porter	CHHSA/Social Worker III
Tamara Davis	CHHSA/Social Worker III
Colleen Dolan	Calaveras Youth Mentoring Program
Joyce Peek	Calaveras Youth Mentoring Program

Demographic Profile

General County Demographics

POPULATION

TABLE 1: GENERAL POPOULATION OF CALAVERAS COUNTY

	2000	2010	2013
California	33,871,648	37,253,956	38,041,430
Calaveras County	40,554	45,578	44,515
Angels Camp	3,004	3,836	3,738
San Andreas, CDP	2,615	2,783	TBD

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census; U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey

Calaveras County is located in both the Gold Country and High Sierra regions of California. The county seat is San Andreas; Angels Camp is the only incorporated city.

TABLE 2: DEMOGRAPHICS OF GENERAL CALAVERAS COUNTY, BY AGE AND GENDER

	All		Female	Male
	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total population	45,147	45,147	22,535	22,612
Under 5 years	1,846	4.1%	4.3%	3.9%
5 to 9 years	2,374	5.3%	4.3%	6.2%
10 to 14 years	2,509	5.6%	5.6%	5.5%
15 to 19 years	2,811	6.2%	5.5%	6.9%
20 to 24 years	2,061	4.6%	4.3%	4.8%

25 to 29 years	3,408	7.5%	3.6%	4.1%
30 to 34 years	4,420	9.8%	3.9%	3.6%
35 to 39 years	7,147	15.8%	3.7%	4.5%
40 to 44 years	4,394	9.7%	6.3%	5.1%
45 to 49 years	4,080	9.0%	6.9%	7.0%
50 to 54 years	6,245	13.8%	9.3%	8.4%
55 to 59 years	2,592	5.7%	10.3%	9.2%
60 to 64 years	1,260	2.8%	9.3%	8.8%
65 to 69 years	1,846	4.1%	8.3%	8.0%
70 to 74 years	2,374	5.3%	5.6%	5.7%
75 to 79 years	2,509	5.6%	3.8%	3.3%
80 to 84 years	2,811	6.2%	1.8%	2.6%
85 years and over	2,061	4.6%	3.2%	2.4%

Source: Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey.

There are slightly more females than males. The median population age is 50 years. The adult population 21-61 years is the largest demographic at 50 %. Youth under the age of 18 comprise of 19% of the overall population. Adults 65 years and older comprise 22.2% of the population.

TABLE 3: DEMOGRAPHICS OF GENERAL CALAVERAS COUNTY POPULATION, BY RACE

RACE	Total	Percent
One Race	43,409	96.2%
White	41,320	91.5%
Black or African American	386	0.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	430	1.0%
Asian	568	1.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	9	0.0%
Some Other Race	1,738	3.8%
Two or More Races	1,738	3.8%
White and Black or African American	128	0.3%
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	993	2.2%
White and Asian	279	0.6%
Total population	45,147	100%

Source: Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey.

TABLE 4: DEMOGRAPHICS OF GENERAL CALAVERAS COUNTY, BY RACE-HISPANIC/LATINO

	Total	Percent
Total population	45,147	100%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	4,794	10.6%
Mexican	3,521	7.8%
Puerto Rican	113	0.3%
Cuban	0	0.0%
Other Hispanic or Latino [5]	1,160	2.6%
Not Hispanic or Latino	40,353	89.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey. Note: People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race. Thus, the percent of Hispanic should not be added to percentages for racial categories.

TABLE 5: CALAVERAS COUNTY POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2024

YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	HISPANIC	ASIAN	PACIFIC ISLANDER	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	MULTI-RACE
2020	59814	45176	10303	419	56	365	770	2725
As a percent	100%	76.0%	17.0%	1.0%	.0%	1.0%	1.0%	5.0%

Source: California Race and Ethnic Population Totals 2000-2050, <https://opendata.socrata.com/Government/California-Race-And-Ethnic-Population-Totals-2000-/tdw2-bgt8>

TABLE 6: LANGUAGES SPOKEN AT HOME, CALAVERAS COUNTY

	Total	Percent
Population 5 years and over	43,301	98.0%
Speak Only English	40,272	93.0%
Language other than English	3,029	7.0%
Spanish	1,705	3.9%
Other Indo-European languages	855	2.0%
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	253	0.6%
Other languages	216	0.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey

HOUSEHOLD INCOME, EMPLOYMENT, AND POVERTY

TABLE 7: INCOME FOR CALAVERAS COUNTY, (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)

	California		Calaveras	
Total households	12,581,722	12,581,722	18,388	18,388
Less than \$10,000	768,067	6.1%	1,002	5.4%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	669,417	5.3%	1,003	5.5%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1,247,400	9.9%	2,085	11.3%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1,151,666	9.2%	1,699	9.2%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1,558,107	12.4%	2,540	13.8%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	2,123,861	16.9%	3,481	18.9%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1,501,781	11.9%	2,614	14.2%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1,831,442	14.6%	2,530	13.8%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	820,009	6.5%	776	4.2%
\$200,000 or more	909,972	7.2%	658	3.6%
Median household income (dollars)	59,645	(X)	55,188	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey

The median income of households in Calaveras County, California was \$55,295. An estimated 11 percent of households had income below \$15,000 a year and 7.8 % had income over \$150,000 or more. An estimated 67% of the households received earnings and 28 % received retirement income other than Social Security. An estimated 42 % of the households received

Social Security. The average income from Social Security was \$18,315. These income sources are not mutually exclusive; that is, some households received income from more than one source¹.

TABLE 8: EMPLOYMENT STATUS, CALAVERAS COUNTY

	California		County	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Population 16 years and over	29,868,822	29,868,822	37,615	37,615
In labor force	19,043,878	63.8%	19,591	52.1%
Civilian labor force	18,909,620	63.3%	19,591	52.1%
Employed	16,786,666	56.2%	17,005	45.2%
Unemployed	2,122,954	7.1%	2,586	6.9%
Armed Forces	134,258	0.4%	0	0.0%
Not in labor force	10,824,944	36.2%	18,024	47.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey

In Calaveras County, 45.2 % of the “population 16 and over” was employed; 47.9 % were not currently in the labor force.

TABLE 9: MEDIAN HOUSING COSTS, CALAVERAS COUNTY

	County	California
Median household income	\$55,295	\$61,400
Median value of owner-occupied housing units	\$254,800	\$383,900

Source U.S. Census Bureau: State and County QuickFacts. Data derived from Population Estimates, American Community Survey, Census of Population and Housing, State and County Housing Unit Estimates, County Business Patterns, Nonemployer Statistics, Economic Census, Survey of Business Owners, Building Permits

TABLE 10: CALAVERAS COUNTY HOMELESSNESS COUNT

Year	Count
2013	132

Source: <http://atcaa.org/2013/05/homelessness-survey-stats/>

Fifteen families of the families counted in the 2013 Homelessness Count consisted of adults with children. No unaccompanied youth (children only) were counted, the report does not address the demographics of teen respondents. Over half (56.8%) of the homeless populations counted were adults ages 25-59. Of the reporting adults, 52% were males. Other characteristics of the homeless population include: victim of domestic violence (31.5%), chronic homeless (28%), and alcohol or drug addiction (22.8%). Reported obstacles to obtaining housing were unemployment; working, but don't earn enough to pay rent; Benefit payments not enough to pay rent; and bad credit history.

¹ Population and Housing Narrative Profile, 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

TABLE 10: NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS OF CALWORKS BENEFITS: 2010 - 2014

Locations	Percent				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
California	3.7%	3.9%	3.7%	3.6%	3.5%
Calaveras County	3.4%	3.6%	3.1%	2.8%	2.7%

Data Source: As cited on kidsdata.org, California Dept. of Social Services, CalWORKs Data Trends, CalWORKs Program, Percent of Population Receiving CalWORKs by County. Accessed at: <http://www.cdss.ca.gov/research/Pg219.htm> (Jul. 2014); California Dept. of Finance, E-4 Historical Population Estimates for Cities, Counties, and the State, 1990-2000, 2001-2010, 2011-2013. Accessed at: <http://www.dof.ca.gov> (Jul. 2014).

CHILD MALTREATMENT INDICATORS

TABLE 1: NUMBER AND PERCENT OF LOW BIRTHWEIGHT BIRTHS, CALIFORNIA COUNTIES, 2008-2010

	CA # of all live births	% of all live births	County # of all live births	% of all live births
2008	37,663	6.8	23	6.2
2009	35,835	6.8	19	5.6
2010	34,692	6.8	13	3.8

Source: State of California, Department of Public Health, Birth Records
<http://www.cdph.ca.gov/data/statistics/Documents/VSC-2010-0220.pdf>

TABLE 2: NUMBER AND PERCENT OF LIVE BIRTHS TO TEEN MOTHERS (AGED 15-19), 2008-2010

	CA # of live births	% of all live births	County # of live births	% of all live births
2008	51,704	9.4	29	7.8
2009	47,811	9.1	32	9.5
2010	43,127	8.5	34	9.8

Source: State of California, Department of Public Health, Birth Records.
<http://www.cdph.ca.gov/data/statistics/Documents/VSC-2010-0221.pdf>

TABLE 3: NUMBER AND PERCENT OF LIVE BIRTHS WITH LATE OR NO PRENATAL CARE, 2010

	LATE OR NO PRENATAL CARE	PERCENT OF ALL LIVE BIRTHS
California	15,995	3.2
Calaveras County	13	3.8

Note: Late prenatal care is care beginning in the third trimester. Source: State of California, Department of Public Health, Birth Records. <http://www.cdph.ca.gov/data/statistics/Documents/VSC-2010-0219.pdf>

TABLE 4: LIVE BIRTHS, CALIFORNIA COUNTIES, 2009-2011 (BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE)

	2009	2010	2011
California	526,774	509,979	502,023
Calaveras County	338	346	326

Source: Source: State of California, Department of Public Health, Birth Records.
<http://www.cdph.ca.gov/data/statistics/Documents/VSC-2011-0218.pdf>

TABLE 5: DEMOGRAPHICS OF LIVE BIRTHS IN COUNTY, BY RACE/ETHNICITY OF MOTHER, 2010 (BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE)

	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic							
			2 or More Race Groups	American Indian	Asian	Black	Pacific Islander	White	Other Race	Unknown
CA	509,979	257,269	10,285	1,910	60,654	27,704	2,235	140,670	345	8,907
Calaveras County	346	55	11	1	1	1	-	276	-	1

Source: State of California, Department of Public Health, Birth Records.

<http://www.cdph.ca.gov/data/statistics/Documents/VSC-2010-0233.pdf>

FAMILY STRUCTURE

Families made up 69 % of the households in Calaveras County, California. This figure includes both married-couple families (58%) and other families (12%). Of other families, 3 % are female householder families with no husband present and have children under 18 years. Nonfamily households made up 31% of all households in Calaveras County, California. Most of the nonfamily households were people living alone, but some were composed of people living in households in which no one was related to the householder.

In Calaveras County, California, 23 % of all households have one or more people under the age of 18; 37% of all households have one or more people 65 years and over. In Calaveras County, 763 grandparents lived with their grandchildren under 18 years old (9 of which are currently placed by Child Welfare Services in open Family Reunification cases). Of those grandparents, 56% of them had financial responsibility for their grandchildren.

Currently, there are no Census statistics that reflect the number of same-sex relationship households; however, as of July 1, 2015 we have one child removed from a mother in a committed relationship with another woman and one child being adopted by a same-sex couple (females).

TABLE 6: MARITAL STATUS OF CALAVERAS COUNTY, BY GENDER

	Female		Male	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Population 15 years and over	19,038		19,213	
Never married	3,430	18.0%	4,936	25.7%
Now married, except separated	11,192	58.8%	11,150	58.0%
Separated	121	0.6%	486	2.5%
Widowed	1,695	8.9%	590	3.1%
Divorced	2,600	13.7%	2,051	10.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey

TABLE 7: PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL

	California	Calaveras
All families	12.7%	7.9%
With related children under 18 years	18.9%	11.8%
Married couple families	7.6%	5.50%

With related children under 18 years	11.1%	5.9%
Families with female householder, no husband present	28.5%	22.1%
With related children under 18 years	38.6%	28.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey

TABLE 8: HOUSING COSTS AND AVAILABILITY, 2013

	California		Calaveras County	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
HOUSING OCCUPANCY				
Total housing units	13,726,869	13,726,869	27,954	27,954
Occupied housing units	12,542,460	91.4%	18,702	66.9%
Vacant housing units	1,184,409	8.6%	9,252	33.1%
Homeowner vacancy rate	1.8	(X)	1.7	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	4.9	(X)	12.1	(X)
HOUSING TENURE				
Occupied housing units	12,542,460	12,542,460	18,702	18,702
Owner-occupied	6,939,104	55.3%	14,666	78.4%
Renter-occupied	5,603,356	44.7%	4,036	21.6%
VALUE				
Owner-occupied units	6,939,104	6,939,104	14,666	14,666
Median (dollars)	366,400	(X)	254,800	(X)
MORTGAGE STATUS				
Owner-occupied units	6,939,104	6,939,104	14,666	14,666
Housing units with a mortgage	5,162,067	74.4%	9,839	67.1%
Housing units without a mortgage	1,777,037	25.6%	4,827	32.9%
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)				
Housing units with a mortgage	5,162,067	5,162,067	9,839	9,839
Median (dollars)	2,270	(X)	1,792	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	1,777,037	1,777,037	4,827	4,827
Median (dollars)	483	(X)	473	(X)
GROSS RENT				
Occupied units paying rent	5,425,521	5,425,521	3,637	3,637
Median (dollars)	1,224	(X)	1,061	(X)

EDUCATION

TABLE 9: SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, CALAVERAS COUNTY, 2013

	California		Calaveras County	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	10,589,030	10,589,030	8,441	8,441
Nursery school, preschool	588,307	5.6%	330	3.9%
Kindergarten	516,680	4.9%	469	5.6%
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	4,054,084	38.3%	3,810	45.1%
High school (grades 9-12)	2,233,310	21.1%	2,246	26.6%
College or graduate school	3,196,649	30.2%	1,586	18.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey

TABLE 10: SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2013-2014 SCHOOL YEAR

	Hispanic or Latino of Any Race	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian,	Pacific Islander	Filipino,	African American	White	Two or More Races, Not Hispanic	Not Reported	Total
Calaveras Co.	968	101	49	14	20	57	4,415	206	7	5,837
State Total	3,321,274	38,616	542,540	32,821	151,745	384,291	1,559,113	167,153	39,119	6,236,672

Source: California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System (CALPADS). Retrieved from <http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest> Report generated: 12/29/2014

TABLE 11: RATE OF HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS, CALAVERAS COUNTY, 2012 – 2013

	Adjusted Grade 9-12 Dropout Total	Grade 9-12 Enrollment Total	Annual Adjusted Grade 9-12 Dropout Rate
County Total	37	2,140	1.7%
Statewide Total	77,516	1,970,030	3.9%

Source: California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System (CALPADS); Report Generated: 12/29/2014 Data as of: 2014-03-24. Updated on 07/16/2014.

<http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/DropoutReporting/DrpByGrade.aspx?cDistrictName=CALAVERAS&CDSCCode=0500000000000&Level=County&TheReport=dEthGrade&ProgramName=All&cYear=2012-13&cAggSum=CTotGrade&cGender=B>

TABLE 12: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, CALAVERAS COUNTY, 2013

	California		Calaveras County	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Population 25 years and over	24,793,022	24,793,022	33,525	33,525
Less than 9th grade	2,513,977	10.1%	746	2.2%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2,084,453	8.4%	1,843	5.5%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	5,156,476	20.8%	9,317	27.8%
Some college, no degree	5,460,764	22.0%	11,204	33.4%

Associate's degree	1,941,154	7.8%	2,936	8.8%
Bachelor's degree	4,831,171	19.5%	5,054	15.1%
Graduate or professional degree	2,805,027	11.3%	2,425	7.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey

About 92.3% of the population 25 years and over are high school graduates or higher. Of the same population 22.3% of the population have bachelor's degrees or higher.

HEALTH AND DISABILITIES

TABLE 13: HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

	California		Calaveras County	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Civilian non-institutionalized population	37,487,065	37,487,065	44,398	44,398
With health insurance coverage	30,858,944	82.3%	39,080	88.0%
With private health insurance	22,537,939	60.1%	30,456	68.6%
With public coverage	11,417,493	30.5%	17,718	39.9%
No health insurance coverage	6,628,121	17.7%	5,318	12.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey

TABLE 14: DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION

	California		Calaveras County	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Total Civilian non-institutionalized Population	37,487,065	37,487,065	44,398	44,398
With a disability	3,862,382	10.3%	7,522	16.9%
Under 18 years	9,194,483	9,194,483	8,205	8,205
With a disability	289,721	3.2%	379	4.6%
18 to 64 years	23,790,341	23,790,341	26,014	26,014
With a disability	1,919,004	8.1%	4,045	15.5%
65 years and over	4,502,241	4,502,241	10,179	10,179
With a disability	1,653,657	36.7%	3,098	30.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey

TABLE 15: CHILDREN WITH MAJOR DISABILITIES (REGIONS OF 20,000 RESIDENTS OR MORE): 2008 - 2012

	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012
Calaveras County	973 (10.6%)	873 (9.9%)	796 (9.3%)
California	277,895 (3.0%)	280,649 (3.0%)	283,181 (3.1%)

Data Source: As cited on kidsdata.org, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (Dec. 2013).

TABLE 16: SPECIAL EDUCATION ENROLLMENT, CALAVERAS COUNTY, BY DISABILITY: 2010 – 2013

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Autism	5.5%	6.7%	6.8%	7.4%
Deaf	N/A	0.0%	0.0%	N/A
Deaf-Blindness	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Emotional Disturbance	4.4%	3.3%	3.1%	3.3%
Hard of Hearing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Intellectual Disability	4.9%	4.4%	4.6%	4.0%
Learning Disability	48.2%	46.7%	44.1%	43.1%
Multiple Disability	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Orthopedic Impairment	3.2%	2.8%	2.2%	2.0%
Other Health Impairment	15.9%	18.2%	19.4%	18.4%
Speech or Language Impairment	15.7%	15.9%	17.2%	18.8%
Traumatic Brain Injury	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Visual Impairment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Data Source: As cited on kidsdata.org, Special Tabulation by the California Dept. of Education, Special Education Division; Assessment, Evaluation and Support (Nov. 2013); California Dept. of Education, California Basic Educational Data System (CBEDS); National Center for Education Statistics. (2013). Table 204.30: Children 3 to 21 years old served under Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), Part B, by type of disability: Selected years, 1976-77 through 2011-12. Digest of Education Statistics (Nov. 2013).

MENTAL HEALTH

TABLE 17: PERCENTAGE OF DEPRESSION-RELATED FEELINGS, BY GENDER AND GRADE LEVEL: 2008-2010

California	Female		Male	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
7th Grade	30.8%	69.2%	24.7%	75.3%
9th Grade	36.4%	63.6%	24.2%	75.8%
11th Grade	37.2%	62.8%	26.5%	73.5%
Non-Traditional	47.0%	53.0%	29.4%	70.6%
Calaveras County				
	Female		Male	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
7th Grade	32.1%	67.9%	23.8%	76.2%
9th Grade	31.2%	68.8%	22.9%	77.1%
11th Grade	42.8%	57.2%	33.1%	66.9%
Non-Traditional	42.4%	57.6%	39.2%	60.8%

Source: As cited on kidsdata.org, California Department of Education, California Healthy Kids Survey (WestEd). <http://www.wested.org/chks>. Note: "Non-traditional" students are those enrolled in Community Day Schools or Continuation Education.

TABLE 18: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE-RELATED CALLS FOR ASSISTANCE, COUNTY 2009-2013

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No Weapon Involved	129	134	156	188	158
Weapon Involved*	10	14	31	16	32

Firearm	0	1	1	3	5
Knife or Cutting Instrument	0	2	3	1	0
Other Dangerous Weapon	5	4	9	5	5
Personal Weapon**	5	7	18	7	22
Not Reported	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CALLS	139	148	187	204	190
TOTAL CALLS CALIFORNIA	167087	166361	158548	157634	151,325

* Penal Code section 13730 does not require that the type of weapon involved in a domestic violence-related call be reported. ** Hands, feet, etc. Source: <http://oag.ca.gov/crime/cjsc/stats/domestic-violence>

TABLE 19: ADULTS IN COUNTY WHO SOUGHT HELP FOR SELF-REPORTED MENTAL/EMOTIONAL AND/OR ALCOHOL-DRUG ISSUE(S), BY GENDER

Gender	Needed help but did not receive treatment		Needed help and received treatment		All	
	Est. N	%	Est. N	%	Est. N	%
Male – Calaveras	857,000	48.5	908,000	51.5	1,908,000	43.7
Male – CA	857,000	48.5	908,000	51.5	1,908,000	43.7
Female - Calaveras	1,051,000	40.5	1,547,000	59.5	2,456,000	56.3
Female - CA	1,051,000	40.5	1,547,000	59.5	2,456,000	56.3

Source: 2011 - 2012 California Health Interview Survey, <http://ask.chis.ucla.edu>

TABLE 20: NON-FATAL EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISIT BY AGE AND CAUSE, COUNTY AND CALIFORNIA, 2012

Age	All unintentional injuries		All self-inflicted injuries		All assault injuries		Other-Undetermined Intent	
		CA		CA		CA		CA
< 1	25	26,771	0	2	0	94	0	86
1-4	196	207,306	0	36	0	496	3	561
5-9	175	162,830	0	54	1	907	0	210
10-14	232	176,281	0	2,120	6	4,686	0	541
15-19	335	191,236	8	6,700	10	16,253	1	1,565
Total	963	764,424	8	8,912	17	22,436	4	2,963

Source: California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, Emergency Department Data. Prepared by: California Department of Public Health, Safe and Active Communities Branch. Report generated from <http://epicenter.cdph.ca.gov>

Child Welfare and Probation

All Data from CWS/CMS Quarter Q2 2014

Calaveras County Population

TABLE 1: CHILD POPULATION BY AGE (2010-2014)

Age Group	Year-Interval				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Under 1	353	332	323	323	328
'1-2	784	732	691	663	657
'3-5	1,267	1,260	1,231	1,162	1,098
'6-10	2,331	2,251	2,184	2,178	2,176
'11-15	2,876	2,745	2,658	2,545	2,439
16-17	1,277	1,275	1,193	1,121	1,103
18-20	1,360	1,572	1,752	1,841	1,776
Total	10,248	10,167	10,032	9,835	9,577

TABLE 2: PERCENTAGE OF CHILD POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY (2010-2014)

Ethnic Group	Year-Interval				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Black	120	126	123	123	115
White	7,562	7,462	7,383	7,233	7,054
Latino	1,821	1,824	1,771	1,737	1,685
Asian/P.I.	143	147	143	135	123
Nat Amer	121	114	112	106	100
Multi-Race	482	494	500	501	500
Total	10,248	10,167	10,032	9,835	9,577

TABLE 3: CHILD POPULATION (0-17) AND CHILDREN WITH CHILD MALTREATMENT ALLEGATIONS, SUBSTANTIATIONS, AND ENTRIES, JAN 1, 2013 TO DEC 31, 2013, BY AGE

Age Group	Total Child Population	Children with Allegations	Incidence per 1,000 Children	Children with Substantiations	Incidence per 1,000 Children	% of Allegations	Children with Entries	Incidence per 1,000 Children	% of Substantiations
Under 1	323	33	102.1	16	49.5	48.5	13	40.2	81.3
'1-2	663	73	110.1	24	36.2	32.9	17	25.6	70.8
'3-5	1,162	117	100.7	37	31.8	31.6	25	21.5	67.6
'6-10	2,178	199	91.3	59	27.1	29.6	33	15.1	55.9
'11-15	2,545	159	62.5	50	19.6	31.4	30	11.8	60
16-17	1,121	47	41.9	9	8	19.1	6	5.4	66.7
Total	7,993	628	78.6	195	24.4	31.1	124	15.5	63.6

TABLE 4: CALAVERAS COUNTY CHILD POPULATION (0-17) AND CHILDREN WITH CHILD MALTREATMENT ALLEGATIONS, SUBSTANTIATIONS, AND ENTRIES, JAN 1, 2013 TO DEC 31, 2013, BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Ethnic Group	Total Child Population	Children with Allegations	Incidence per 1,000 Children	Children with Substantiations	Incidence per 1,000 Children	% of Allegations	Children with Entries	Incidence per 1,000 Children	% of Substantiations
Black	79	7	88.5	1	12.6	14.3	0	0	0
White	5,923	431	72.8	157	26.5	36.4	108	18.2	68.8
Latino	1,396	76	54.5	27	19.3	35.5	16	11.5	59.3
Asian/P.I.	102	4	39.4	0	0	0	0	0	.
Nat Amer	79	3	37.7	1	12.6	33.3	0	0	0
Multi-Race	414	0	0	0	0	.	0	0	.
Missing	.	107	.	9	.	8.4	.	.	.
Total	7,993	628	78.6	195	24.4	31.1	124	15.5	63.6

TABLE 5: CALAVERAS COUNTY CHILD POPULATION (0-17) AND CHILDREN WITH CHILD MALTREATMENT ALLEGATIONS, SUBSTANTIATIONS, AND ENTRIES, JAN 1, 2013 TO DEC 31, 2013, BY GENDER

Gender	Total Child Population	Children with Allegations	Incidence per 1,000 Children	Children with Substantiations	Incidence per 1,000 Children	% of Allegations	Children with Entries	Incidence per 1,000 Children	% of Substantiations
Female	3,883	315	81.1	93	23.9	29.5	62	16	66.7
Male	4,110	308	74.9	101	24.6	32.8	62	15.1	61.4
Missing	.	5	.	1	.	20	.	.	.
Total	7,993	628	78.6	195	24.4	31.1	124	15.5	63.6

TABLE 6: CHILDREN WITH ONE OR MORE ALLEGATIONS FOR JAN 1, 2013 TO DEC 31, 2013

Allegation Type	Disposition Type					Total
	Substantiated	Inconclusive	Unfounded	Assessment Only/Evaluated Out	Not Yet Determined	
	n	n	n	n	N	
Sexual Abuse	1	1	5	16	.	23
Physical Abuse	18	17	12	28	.	75
Severe Neglect	8	.	.	1	.	9
General Neglect	165	139	43	75	.	422
Exploitation	.	.	.	.	.	.
Emotional Abuse	3	4	7	3	.	17
Caretaker Absence/Incapacity	4	1	3	.	.	8
At Risk, Sibling Abused	14	3	4	1	.	22
Substantial Risk	.	.	.	.	.	.
Missing	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	213	165	74	124	.	576

TABLE 7: CHILD WELFARE- CHILDREN WITH FIRST ENTRIES, JAN 1, 2013 TO DEC 31, 2013, BY AGE

Age Group	Total Child Population	Children with Entries	Incidence per 1,000 Children
Under 1	323	13	40.2
'1-2	663	15	22.6
'3-5	1,162	21	18.1
'6-10	2,178	23	10.6
'11-15	2,545	24	9.4
16-17	1,121	5	4.5
Total	7,993	101	12.6

Age Group	Ethnic Group						Total
	Black	White	Latino	Asian/P .I.	Nat Amer	Missing	
<1 mo	.	7	.	.	.	.	7
1-11 mo	.	6	.	.	.	.	6
'1-2 yr	.	10	5	.	.	.	15
'3-5 yr	.	16	4	.	.	.	20
'6-10 yr	.	20	2	.	.	.	22
'11-15 yr	.	21	2	.	.	.	23
16-17 yr	.	4	1	.	.	.	5
18-20 yr
Total	.	84	14	.	.	.	98

TABLE 8: CHILD WELFARE- CHILDREN WITH FIRST ENTRIES, JAN 1, 2013 TO DEC 31, 2013, BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Ethnic Group	Total Child Population	Children with Entries	Incidence per 1,000 Children
Black	79	0	0
White	5,923	87	14.7
Latino	1,396	14	10
Asian/P.I.	102	0	0
Nat Amer	79	0	0
Multi-Race	414	0	0
Missing	.	.	.
Total	7,993	101	12.6

TABLE 9: CHILD WELFARE- CHILDREN WITH REENTRIES, JAN 1, 2013 TO DEC 31, 2013, BY AGE

Age Group	Total Child Population	Children with Entries	Incidence per 1,000 Children
Under 1	323	0	0
'1-2	663	2	3
'3-5	1,162	4	3.4
'6-10	2,178	10	4.6
'11-15	2,545	6	2.4
16-17	1,121	1	0.9
Total	7,993	23	2.9

Age Group	Ethnic Group						Total
	Black	White	Latino	Asian/P. I.	Nat Amer	Missing	
<1 mo
1-11 mo
'1-2 yr	.	2	.	.	.	.	2
'3-5 yr	.	3	1	.	.	.	4
'6-10 yr	.	10	.	.	.	.	10
'11-15 yr	.	5	1	.	.	.	6
16-17 yr	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
18-20 yr
Total	.	21	2	.	.	.	23

TABLE 10: CHILD WELFARE- CHILDREN WITH REENTRIES, JAN 1, 2013 TO DEC 31, 2013, BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Ethnic Group	Total Child Population	Children with Entries	Incidence per 1,000 Children
Black	79	0	0
White	5,923	21	3.5
Latino	1,396	2	1.4
Asian/P.I.	102	0	0
Nat Amer	79	0	0
Multi-Race	414	0	0
Missing	.	.	.
Total	7,993	23	2.9

TABLE 11: PROBATION- CHILDREN WITH FIRST ENTRIES, JAN 1, 2013 TO DEC 31, 2013, BY AGE AND RACE/ETHNICITY

Age Group	Ethnic Group						Total
	Black	White	Latino	Asian/P.I	Nat Amer	Missing	
<1 mo
1-11 mo
'1-2 yr
'3-5 yr
'6-10 yr
'11-15 yr	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
16-17 yr	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
18-20 yr
Total	.	2	.	.	.	.	2

TABLE 12: PROBATION- CHILDREN WITH REENTRIES, JAN 1, 2013 TO DEC 31, 2013, BY AGE AND RACE/ETHNICITY

Age Group	Ethnic Group						Total
	Black	White	Latino	Asian/P.I	Nat Amer	Missing	
	n	n	n	n	n	n	
<1 mo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1-11 mo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
'1-2 yr	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
'3-5 yr	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
'6-10 yr	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
'11-15 yr	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
16-17 yr	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
18-20 yr	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	1	.	.	.	.	.	1

TABLE 13: CHILD WELFARE CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE, BY AGE

Age Group	Point In Time				
	1-Jan-10	1-Jan-11	1-Jan-12	1-Jan-13	1-Jan-14
	n	n	n	n	N
Under 1	1	1	4	4	7
'1-2	5	4	7	7	16
'3-5	7	11	12	15	26
'6-10	15	13	16	17	33
'11-15	31	33	23	17	36
16-17	10	14	19	21	14
18-20	4	.	2	5	11

Missing	.	.	.	.	.
Total	73	76	83	86	143

TABLE 14: CHILD WELFARE CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE, BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Ethnic Group	Point In Time				
	1-Jan-10	1-Jan-11	1-Jan-12	1-Jan-13	1-Jan-14
	n	n	n	n	N
Black	3	3	4	5	4
White	58	64	68	66	116
Latino	10	8	11	14	23
Asian/P.I.	.	.	.	.	.
Nat Amer	2	1	.	1	.
Missing	.	.	.	.	.
Total	73	76	83	86	143

TABLE 15: PROBATION CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE, BY AGE

Age Group	Point In Time				
	1-Jan-10	1-Jan-11	1-Jan-12	1-Jan-13	1-Jan-14
	n	n	n	n	N
Under 1	.	.	.	.	.
'1-2	.	.	.	.	.
'3-5	.	.	.	.	.
'6-10	.	.	.	.	.
'11-15	1	2	1	1	2
16-17	5	3	3	1	1
18-20	.	.	2	3	2
Missing	.	.	.	.	.
Total	6	5	6	5	5

TABLE 16: PROBATION CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE, BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Ethnic Group	Point In Time				
	1-Jan-10	1-Jan-11	1-Jan-12	1-Jan-13	1-Jan-14
	n	n	n	n	N
Black	.	1	.	.	.
White	4	3	5	2	3
Latino	1	1	1	3	2
Asian/P.I.	.	.	.	.	.
Nat Amer	1	.	.	.	.
Missing	.	.	.	.	.
Total	6	5	6	5	5

TABLE 17: CHILD WELFARE- CASELOAD BY SERVICE COMPONENT TYPE AND AGE, JULY 2014

Service Component Type	Age Group							Total
	Under 1	'1-2	'3-5	'6-10	'11-15	16-17	18-20	
Emergency Response	1	.	1	6	6	1	.	15
No Placement FM	.	2	8	8	3	.	.	21
Post-Placement FM	.	3	9	8	9	3	.	32
Family Reunification	7	11	11	25	26	6	.	86
Permanent Placement	1	6	8	12	12	13	2	54
Supportive Transition	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	12
Missing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	9	22	37	59	56	23	14	220

TABLE 18: CHILD WELFARE- CASELOAD BY SERVICE COMPONENT TYPE AND RACE/ETHNICITY, JULY 2014

Service Component Type	Ethnic Group						Total
	Black	White	Latino	Asian/P I	Nat Amer	Missing	
	n	n	n	n	n	n	
Emergency Response	.	12	1	.	.	2	15
No Placement FM	.	20	1	.	.	.	21
Post-Placement FM	.	23	9	.	.	.	32
Family Reunification	.	70	14	1	1	.	86
Permanent Placement	1	46	7	.	.	.	54
Supportive Transition	3	6	3	.	.	.	12
Missing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	4	177	35	1	1	2	220

TABLE 19: CHILD WELFARE- CASELOAD BY SERVICE COMPONENT TYPE AND VOLUNTARY STATUS, JULY 2014

Service Component Type	Voluntary Status			Total
	Court Ordered	Voluntary	Missing	
	n	n	n	
Emergency Response	11	.	4	15
No Placement FM	10	11	.	21
Post-Placement FM	32	.	.	32
Family Reunification	86	.	.	86
Permanent Placement	42	12	.	54
Supportive Transition	12	.	.	12
Missing	.	.	.	.
Total	193	23	4	220

DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS:

Calaveras County is located in both the Gold Country and High Sierra regions of California. The county seat is San Andreas; Angels Camp is the only incorporated city. Total county population as of 2013 U.S. Census American Community Survey was 44,515. Growth over the previous decades has been slow and recently declining. Of the total population, approximately 8.6% was children under 10 years of age and 19.7% of the total population was under 19 years old. The principal industries are management/sales, educational, health and social services.

The population of Calaveras County is predominately white (91.5%). About 10 % of the population identifies as Hispanic, primarily Mexican, and by 2024, the Hispanic population is projected to increase to 17% of the total county population and the white population is projected to decrease to 76%. Of individuals 5 years and over, only a total of 7% speak a language other than English at home. Median income for households in Calaveras County is \$55,295, which is below the statewide median household income (\$59,645). Only 10.9% of all households earned less than \$15,000 annually which is below the state average (11.4%) and 7.8% of all families had annual incomes in excess of \$ 150,000. Of all families with children under 18 in Calaveras County, 8.6% lived below the poverty level.

In 2013, 45.2% of the total county population 16 years and over and in the labor force were employed and worked for educational, health and social services. Housing costs were below the state average. Of the 132 counted homeless, 15 were families of adults with children. No unaccompanied youth (children alone) were counted. Over half (56.8%) of the homeless populations counted were adults ages 25-59. Of the reporting adults, 52% were males. Other characteristics of the homeless population include: victims of domestic violence (31.5%), chronic homeless (28%), and alcohol or drug addiction (22.8%). Reported obstacles to obtaining housing were unemployment; working, but don't earn enough to pay rent; Benefit payments not enough to pay rent; and bad credit history. The rate of CalWORKs participation is slightly lower than the statewide rate.

From 2008-2010, there was a decline in the percentage of low birth weight births. Over the same timeframe, births to teen mothers increased from 7.8% to .8%). While the Calaveras County percent of live births with late or no prenatal care was slightly above state percent (3.8% vs 3.2%), the rate continues to decline from 2008-2010. Consistent with county demographics, the highest annual rate of live births is among white mothers.

Regarding domestic violence related calls for assistance, the number of such calls gradually decreased from a five year (2009-2013) high of 204 in 2012 to 190 in 2013. However, there was an increase in weapons use during domestic violence incidents.

In 2012, among the 19,000 households in Calaveras County, 69% were families and 23% included one or more persons under 18. In 2013, 11.6% of all families with children under 18 lived under the poverty level at some time during the past 12 months. During the 2013-2014 school year 45.1% of the children were enrolled in elementary school, 26.6% were enrolled in high school, and 18.8% were enrolled in college or graduate school. The high school dropout

rate was 1.7% which is below the state rate (3.9%). The majority (61.5%) of the county population 25 years and older are high school graduates and have some college participation. Approximately 15% are college graduates.

During the reporting period (CWS/CMS Q2 2014), the population of Calaveras County consisted of 9,577 children and youth under age 20. Of that total, 48% were between the ages of 6-15. Of the total child and youth population, 73.6% were White, 17.5% were Latino and 0.5% identified as multiracial. For 2013, 628 children had allegations of abuse or neglect. 195 of these referrals resulted in substantiated cases. The highest incidence of substantiations per 1,000 children was for children under age 1 (49.5%) who accounted for 13 entries into child welfare. Of the total children and youth who entered foster care during 2013 (124), the greatest number (30) of substantiated allegations of abuse or neglect involved youth 11-15 years of age. Of the 124 entries into child welfare 87% were White children and 13% were Latino. The vast majority of substantiated allegations were for general neglect (165), followed by 18 substantiated allegations for physical abuse and 14 substantiated allegations for being at-risk due to their sibling being abused. Most of the children with first entries were youth aged 11-15 years (24/101), followed by children 6-10 (23/101). However, children under age one had a higher incidence rate per 1,000 children (40.2) than children aged 11-15 (9.4). The majority of children with first entries were White (87/101). Twenty-three children or youth reentered child welfare during 2013. The majority of these youth were White (21/23), 10 were 6-10 years of age and five were between 11-15 years of age.

During 2013, there were two youth with first entries into Juvenile Probation; all were between 11-17 years of age.

As of January 1, 2014 (point-in-time) Child Welfare supervised 143 children in foster care, which is the highest number of children of the prior 5 years, which ranged from 73 (2010) to 86 (2013). The largest ethnic group among these children (79.4%) was White. As of January 1, 2014 (point-in-time), Probation supervised five youth between the ages of 11-20. This number was consistent with the previous five year period, which ranged from 5-6 youth each year. Most of the youth under probation supervision on January 1, 2014 were White (60%), which was consistent with the prior comparison years.

STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS:

Stakeholders reported that the economic recession has had a considerable impact to the county. The economic base is not supportive of families and many are leaving the county. This has had an impact on schools where there has been a decrease in enrollment and school closures. With lower property values there is less money for the county general fund and as a result many services that were seen as valuable by the stakeholders have been cut. For example social workers and probation officers do not have as large a presence in schools, and there's been a cut in after school programs, including the father engagement program. Being at the schools was a major prevention strategy for both child welfare and probation.

In a discussion regarding what drives families into the child welfare and probation systems, intergenerational methamphetamine use was seen as a major driver. There are families that have generational substance abuse lifestyles and when coupled with isolation, lack of

opportunity of seeing other lifestyles, limited resources and lack of activities for most of the communities, it is hard for families to see choices and break away from bad connections. Many stakeholders commented on the lack of hope for families to get jobs, and there is a culture of disenfranchised rural poor. These individuals are often impoverished and isolated physically and socially from mainstream society. Some live this way by choice, while others live this way because they see no other available options.

Although the data reports that there are less calls for domestic violence, this did not equate with the stakeholders as a decrease in domestic violence. The crisis centers are always full and there are less Sheriff Officers on beat to take calls. Victims are requested to come in to the sheriff department and make reports over the counter. This can be very difficult for victims, especially without support and transportation. This is a serious issue for our community.

There are also a lack of mental health services to address issues which can lead to self-medicating. Parents also stated that due to the size of the county it can be stigmatizing to ask for assistance and they frequently don't know where to turn for help.

Stakeholders reported that there are numerous ways that parents can obtain the information of what services are available in the county. The Chamber of Commerce in Angels Camp, County web page, Network of Care website, folders from school with sports, mentoring and parenting information, flyers and notices at grocery stores, post offices, churches, libraries, food banks, word of mouth, eligibility programs. Stakeholders expressed the opinion that a lot of people do not want to reach out for help; that they have moved to the county for privacy. This leads to another barrier of lack of access to social media and the internet. Parents echoed this and stated they do not know what services are available until after they enter the system. Due to the rural nature of the community in addition to high poverty levels families frequently don't have land lines, or cell phone service, and have a lack of transportation to access the services.

The Stakeholders listed the gaps below as the biggest service needs in the community:

1. Services to address the isolation of families and the a culture of intergenerational disenfranchised rural poor
2. Limited transportation – families are unable to access services
3. There is no homeless shelter or housing for low income families
4. Lack of sober living environments
5. Lack of employment opportunities
6. Lack of Educational opportunities
7. Lack of access to doctors and dentists that take state Medi-Cal

Public Agency Characteristics

Political Jurisdictions

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Pursuant to the provisions of the California Constitution, the five-member Board of Supervisors governs the Calaveras County unincorporated area and is the executive and legislative governing body of the County of Calaveras. The Board directs overall operations of the various County departments and districts by establishing policies and approving the budgets and financing for all of County government and certain special districts.

The Calaveras Health and Human Services Agency (CHHSA) is overseen by the Board of Supervisors and the County Administrative Office. The County Administrative Office is responsible for the preparation and supervision of the County's budget, legislative analysis, contract and grant administration, intergovernmental relations, supervision of non-elected department heads, and oversight of all departmental functions.

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

There is one federally-recognized tribe in Calaveras County, the California Valley Miwok Tribe, Sheep Ranch Band and approximately 1.4 % of our population is Native American. We follow the Indian Child Welfare Act requirements in every Juvenile Court case. The Court asks every parent if there is Native American ancestry at every Detention Hearing. If the answer is yes, we send a request for verification to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, as well as to any identified tribe(s), via registered mail. If we get confirmation, we continue to send all Court Notices and documents, regardless of whether the tribe chooses to intervene or not. Regardless of the response, we provide referrals for Native American families to two local non-profit community service agencies that work exclusively with Native Americans: The Mariposa, Calaveras, Amador, Tuolumne (MACT) Indian Health Board; and Kene Me-Wu Family Healing Center (who participated in our CSA process).

There are currently no ICWA-related Juvenile Court cases in the Child Welfare or Juvenile Probation System in which the tribe chose to intervene.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

There are five school districts in our county, including the County Office of Education.

- Bret Harte Union High School District, which is comprised of Bret Harte High School, Vallecito High School and the John Vierra Independent Study High School.
- Calaveras Unified School District, which is comprised of Calaveras High School, Jenny Lind Elementary School, Rail Road Flat Elementary School, San Andreas Elementary School, Toyon Middle School, Valley Springs Elementary School, West Point Elementary School, and the following alternative Education Programs - Gold Strike High School,

Jenny Lind Alternative High School, Sierra Hills Education Center, Transition Program, and West Point Alternative High School.

- Mark Twain Union Elementary School District, which consists of the Copperopolis Elementary School and the Mark Twain Union Elementary School.
- Vallecito Union School District, which consists of Albert Michelson Elementary School, the Home School Academy at Albert Michelson, and the Community Day School at Hazel Fischer.
- Calaveras County Office of Education, which operates Angels Creek Community Day School, Calaveras River Academy Community School, Oakendell Community School, Mountain Oaks Charter School and the Community Independent Study Program.

Children's Services has a good relationship with our local schools/school districts. They are a large source of referrals to our agency. The Children's Services Program Manager and Supervisor provide Mandated Reporter trainings to schools annually, and upon request, at no cost to OCAP or to the schools.

On occasion, some of the schools attend our Multi-Disciplinary Team meetings to discuss their concerns regarding students who may have abuse/neglect or Probation issues.

Children's Services and Juvenile Probation are members of the School Attendance Review Board, which also consists of representatives from Calaveras Unified School District, Bret Harte Union High School District, and Vallecito School District.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

There are two law enforcement agencies in our county: Calaveras County Sheriff's Office and Angel Camp Police Department. Children's Services works well with both agencies. Our county policy is that we respond with law enforcement on all immediate responses, due to county policy that only law enforcement places children into Protective Custody. Any referrals that Children's Services receives with allegations of abuse by an alleged perpetrator who is not living in the home are evaluated out to the appropriate law enforcement agency. At law enforcement's requests, we will conduct forensic child abuse interviews, using our Multi-disciplinary Interview Center.

Cities:

The City of Angels (better known as Angels Camp) is the only incorporated city in our county.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The former Calaveras Works and Human Services Agency, which was social services, CalWORKs, Cal Fresh, Medi-Cal, and General Assistance merged with the County Public Health and Behavioral Health and we are now known as Calaveras Health and Human Services Agency (CHHSA). The Program Manager of the Public Health program reports directly to the CHHSA Director. A Public Health Nurse is assigned as our Foster Care Nurse part of the time. She

coordinates CHDP examination information, enters dental and physical health reports into the CWS/CMS system, and provides general health consultation to the Children's Services social workers and substitute care providers as needed.

County Child Welfare and Probation Infrastructure

There are four public child protective agencies in our county: Calaveras Health and Human Services Agency, Calaveras County Probation Department (hereinafter referred to as Juvenile Probation), Calaveras County Sheriff's Office (CCSO)), and the City of Angels Police Department (ACPD). Only Children's Services and Juvenile Probation provide Child Welfare Services. Children's Services handles matters of child abuse, while Juvenile Probation handles juvenile law violators. Both agencies file Petitions in the Juvenile Court and both agencies are responsible for supervising any minors they place in out-of-home care.

County Child Welfare Infrastructure

Our Children's Services unit has 1 Program Manager (who is also the Program Manager for Adult Services and Employment Services), 1 and a half Supervisors and 11 full-time case carrying social workers (4 Emergency Response, 6 Continuing and 1 ILP/NMD social worker). Additionally, there is 1 Adoptions social worker who does not maintain a case load.

Social work position types.

Case-carrying positions in Child Welfare are divided into Emergency Response, Continuing Services, Adoptions and ILP/NMD case load.

Staff recruitment and selection.

Calaveras County operates a continuous open recruitment process for social workers. New applications are rated to determine whether they meet the minimum qualifications for the position. Interviews are conducted with eligible applicants and reference checks are completed prior to hiring.

Methods for assigning cases.

Cases are assigned based on case load size and what best meets the needs of the family.

Caseload sizes.

Caseload sizes are affected by staff turnover and vacancies, as well as staff leaves of absence. An emphasis is placed on safety and ensuring that all requirements are met.

Staff turnover. The following table shows the turnover rate, by type of position, for calendar year 2014.

STAFF TURNOVER

<i>Type of Position</i>	<i>Number Who Left the Agency during 2014</i>	<i>TOTAL number of positions by category FY 2014-2015</i>	<i>Turnover Rate (percent)</i>
Managers	0	1 (split position)	0%
Administrative Support (clerical)	0	2	0%
Social Worker I & II (examples include home finding social workers; visit supervisor; foster care licensing social worker)	1 (Social Worker II) (Voluntary Resignation)	2	50%
Public Health Nurses	0	1 (split position)	0%
Senior Social Workers	1 (Adoptions) (Voluntary Resignation)	10	10%
Supervisors	.5 (retired)	1.5	33%
Staff Analysts (NON-case carrying)	0	0	N/A

Bargaining Unit Issues.

Excluding mid – and upper-management, our employees do have the option of joining a union. The union does not have a say in either work unit assignment or case assignment. Currently the union is undergoing a work classification study.

A breakdown of salaries for county employees can be found at <http://calaverasgov.us/CountyHome/CountySearch.aspx?q=salaries>

CONTRACTED SERVICES

During FY 20013 - 2014, our Children's Services contracted out the following:

- 100% of the recruitment of foster parents to a government agency (CDSS) and for-profit agencies (Foster Family Agencies). This excludes relative and NREFM placements.

In 2014, the First 5 Calaveras is now under the umbrella of the larger CHHSA. 100% of the Child Abuse Prevention, Intervention Treatment (CAPIT) funds, 100% of the Community Based Child Abuse prevention (CBCAP) funds and all but the adoptions services portion of the Promoting Safe And Stable Families (PSSF) funds goes to First 5, Calaveras for Early Developmental Screenings and other preventative services, or to the Resource Connection for Life Skills Home Visiting program.

County Probation Infrastructure

Our Juvenile Probation Department includes the Chief Probation Officer and an Assistant Chief. Additionally, there are two Deputy Probation Officers who supervise juveniles, prepare court reports, and supervise the juvenile placement youth. There is also one paralegal.

The two officers assigned to the juvenile division have been in their assignments for several years and have a combined 22 years of experience. Both officers also worked for Child Welfare prior to becoming Deputy Probation Officers. They have Bachelor's Degrees in related fields and extensive training in probation and social work theories and practices.

The juvenile division is directly supervised by the Chief Probation Officer, who has 15+ years of experience in the field, a Master's Degree, and extensive juvenile placement experience and training.

STAFFING CHARACTERISTICS/ISSUES

TURNOVER RATIO:

There has not been any turnover in recent years within the juvenile division. The current Probation Manager is retiring June 30th, 2016 and as part of the planning process we have hired a worker from Adult Probation July 1st who will be part of the Juvenile Division. The Chief has extensive knowledge and juvenile probation, and will mentor and assist the training.

PROBATION PRIVATE CONTRACTORS:

There are no private contractors being utilized at this time.

DEPUTY PROBATION CASELOAD SIZE BY SERVICE PROGRAM:

There are usually between 25-30 minors actively on some form of juvenile probation supervision at any given time. One officer supervises an average of 2-3 placement cases while also being responsible for intake cases. The other officer supervises the other 20+ juveniles on local supervision programs and prepares court-related reports and documents.

BARGAINING UNIT ISSUES

N/A

FINANCIAL/MATERIAL RESOURCES

Calaveras County utilizes allocated funding to provide services and blends these services to meet the needs of the population. All of the CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF funds are distributed to either the First 5 Calaveras Commission or The Resource Connection via a Board of Supervisor approved MOU. The Prevent Child Abuse Council Calaveras (PCACC) has advisory input regarding the allocation of the funds to support the strategic goals of the PCACC. The PCACC logo is included on everything supported by the funds, and the activities/outcomes are noted in the PCACC annual report. The PCACC administers the Children's Trust funds to assist families throughout the county with primary and secondary prevention programs.

There continues to be a lack of funding opportunities and/or resources that supplement the Child Welfare Services allocation in our small county, especially given the current budget climate. This has had some impact on the ability to achieve positive outcomes for children and

families. Identified areas that are unmet needs in our county are treatment for substance abuse, anger management, and general mental health services.

In addition our county has a severe lack of health providers (medical, dental and mental) who accept Medi-Cal insurance. The majority of our children in out-of-home placements have Medi-Cal as their only source of insurance.

PSSF/CAPIT/CBCAP/CHILDREN'S TRUST FUND

Children's Services agency provides the fiscal and program accountability for the CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF funds. Most of the funds go to First Five Calaveras for early developmental screenings as well as other child abuse prevention activities, such as: an in-home parent education/life skills program; our annual children's day in the park event, and a newly developed child and parent counseling service.

The First 5 Calaveras provides primary and secondary prevention, intervention and treatment services to families to improve positive outcomes for children, youth and families.

BLENDING/BRAIDING OF MULTIPLE FUNDING STREAMS

Child Welfare/Probation Operated Services

EMERGENCY PLACEMENT

The County does not operate a children's shelter. Children who enter emergency foster care in Calaveras County are placed in either a licensed foster home, or with an approved relative or non-relative extended family member placement.

The County does offer a Transitional Housing Program Plus for 4 young adults (ages 18-24) who have exited their out-of-home placements due to reaching the age of majority.

Calaveras currently maintains a contract with El Dorado County to house youth in Juvenile Hall, which is an hour and fifteen minute trip one way.

The County does not have a homeless shelter.

The County does operate a shelter for victims of sexual and domestic violence. It is operated by The Resource Connection, a private non-profit agency. It is a crisis shelter for women (and their children) who are escaping domestically violent environments. Currently, they have the physical and budgetary capacity to house up to four (4) families, for up to ninety (90) days at a time.

COUNTY LICENSING

Our county has a Memorandum of Understanding with the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) Community Care Licensing (CCL) to provide all of our foster care recruitment, training, licensing, and re-certification. Our Children's Services staff is responsible for recruiting, training and approving all adoptive, relative and Non-Related Extended Family Member (NREFM) placements.

Currently, our county has no County licensed foster homes.

COUNTY ADOPTIONS

Calaveras County has a LCSW who is our adoptions social worker. This configuration of services requires staff to work collaboratively in order to facilitate timely adoptions. Monthly meetings occur at which dependent children cases are discussed and referred for adoption assessments through a regular concurrent planning process. Families who want to adopt dependent children are enrolled in Adopt PRIDE classes and are encouraged to actively participate with them in an effort to expedite the process and provide permanency for the dependent child in foster care.

Probation Operated Services

The Calaveras County Probation Department does not have a Juvenile Hall. Instead, contracts are in place with neighboring counties (El Dorado and Nevada) for juvenile detainees. Detention is used sparingly, and it is rare that the department has more than four minors in detention at any given time. Youths in both out-of-county Juvenile Halls attend school on a daily basis and have access to attend a variety of cognitive behavioral programs.

State and Federally Mandated Child Welfare/Probation Initiatives

Fostering Connections / After 18 Program

Calaveras County began providing *After 18* program services in January of 2012. The goal of extended foster care is to assist foster youth in maintaining a safety net of support while experiencing independence in a secure and supervised living environment. The extended time as a non-minor dependent (NMD) can assist the youth in becoming better prepared for successful transition into adulthood and self-sufficiency through education and employment training. In Calaveras County, many foster youth are choosing to remain in foster care to receive extended supportive services as they venture into more independent living situations in their journey to adulthood.

Katie A./California's Core Practice Model

In 2002, a class action lawsuit was filed against the California Department of Social Services (CDSS), the California Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) and the County of Los Angeles. The basic argument made in this lawsuit centered on the issue of inadequate mental health services for foster youth. The plaintiffs alleged this shortfall was causing children to experience placement instability and result in unnecessary restrictive placement settings. A settlement was reached and a strategic plan has been adopted to rectify the challenges identified in this case.

Safety Organized Practice

Through the Safety Organized Practice (SOP) model, social workers have been able to apply a structured strategy designed to help all the key stakeholders involved with a child - the parents, the extended family, the child welfare worker, supervisor, managers, lawyers, judges, and other individuals, maintain their focus on assessing and enhancing child safety at all points in the case process. This practice model integrates the best *Signs of Safety* methodology, i.e., a strengths and solution focused child welfare approach that includes Structured Decision Making.

The Children's Services social workers and supervisors participated in monthly SOP trainings that were coordinated through the Central Regional Training Academy. Training began in January of 2014 and concluded in February of 2015.

Systemic Factors

A. Management Information Systems

CHILD WELFARE

The primary database used is the Child Welfare Services/Case Management System (CWS/CMS). In addition, the division uses a secondary database, SafeMeasures. SafeMeasures captures data from existing computerized files and links these data elements to key performance standards. The use of these systems is described below.

CWS/CMS

Calaveras County fully utilizes (except for licensing) the statewide Child Welfare Services/Case Management System (CWS/CMS) as a primary system for tracking referrals, cases, placements, court activity and clients. Social workers use lap top computers to access CWS/CMS at their desks and in the field, by Service-Based Computing (SBC) tokens assigned to each social worker and supervisor.

To help support all agency staff in monitoring the use of CWS/CMS and subsequent outcomes for children, youth and families, we contract with the National Council on Crime and Delinquency for *SafeMeasures*. This application is used by all social workers, supervisors, and the program manager to track the status of our outcome measures as well as for caseload planning. For example, a worker can easily see what face to face visits are outstanding in a given month.

To ensure that we are making informed decisions considering risk, safety and protective capacity, we use Structured Decision Making which has its own data collection and analysis component provided by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

All social workers and staff receive training in all computer systems by the Regional Training Academy. In addition we are regular members of the monthly Central CWS/CMS regional meetings, and our Program Manager represents the Twenty Small Counties at the monthly California Welfare Director's Association CWS/CMS Oversight Committee meetings.

First 5 Calaveras gathers, stores, and disseminates program information through the use of Excel spreadsheets. OCAP/Child Abuse Prevention funds are accounted for and reported out at the monthly First 5 Calaveras Commission meetings and the monthly PCACC meetings. The CHHSA Director sits on the First 5 Commission, and a Children's Services social worker sits on the PCACC. We provide our Agency's perspective regarding these funds (Children's Services data, trends, current needs, etc.) at each meeting. Discussion regarding our input, as well as the data presented by First 5 staff (budget, services provided, upcoming services, client feedback, participation rates, etc.) ensues and then action items are voted upon as applicable.

PROBATION

The Probation Department currently uses a client management system, JustWare, for all of its case management/data entry needs outside of CWS/CMS. The system is sufficient for entering contacts and case notes; however, it is less user-friendly for the purposes of pulling and analyzing data. Those efforts are done manually by using excel spreadsheets. Most of this work is performed by the department's paralegal support staff.

CWS/CMS

The Probation Department currently uses the CWS/CMS system to enter all placement data necessary to comply with Division 31 regulations.

COUNTY CASE REVIEW SYSTEM – CHILD WELFARE

We have one Juvenile Court Judge, who was elected to replace the previous Judge after he retired. In addition, if there is a conflict (due to scheduling or a client request), our Municipal Court Judge will hear the case.

Additionally, we have an attorney who is a full-time employee of the County Counsel's office that represents our Children's Services unit in court.

Our regularly scheduled Children's Services hearings are set for Tuesdays at 2:30 p.m. The regularly scheduled Juvenile Probation hearings are set for Tuesdays at 1:30 p.m. Occasionally, the Juvenile Probation schedule runs long, which means Children's Services clients have to wait for their Hearing to be called. In addition, there is a growing concern about client confidentiality on Tuesday afternoons as there is only one waiting room with little privacy.

The Family Court will often assign a Legal Guardianship petition to an investigator and there is a standing local Court Order for Children's Services to disclose any Child Welfare history of the Probate Petitioner to the investigator.

Occasionally, the Family Court will order Children's Services to conduct an investigation in allegations of child abuse.

Our social workers and Probation Officers visit every Dependent/Ward child in person at least once a month with no exceptions, even if the child is out-of-county (unless we have a courtesy supervision agreement with the county of residence). Visits are also conducted in person at least once a month with the care provider and parents when at all possible. Team Decision Meetings are used to ensure the child is placed in the least-restrictive, most family-like setting appropriate to his or her needs and in proximity to the parent's home. Team Decision Meetings and individual meetings with the family and child (when applicable) ensure that the case plan is developed jointly.

In terms of internal case review of Child Welfare matters, the primary oversight falls to the supervisors. Weekly one-on-one supervisor-worker conferences are typically held. Supervisors are expected to maintain current knowledge of the all the cases in their unit. This primarily

happens during these conferences. Supervisors also must review case plans, court documents, etc., before approving them. Supervisors review and discuss risk, safety and protective factors with staff at key decision points as well. Supervisors provide support to their staff by also assisting with court report writing, court appearances, placement and other case-related activities when an influx of cases or child removals is experienced.

Because of our small size, the Child Welfare Services Program Manager often takes a direct role in case conferencing and providing guidance and suggestions to line staff in the absence of an available supervisor. We also meet at least weekly with our County Counsel to discuss court cases and permanency is addressed at these meetings.

In cases where it is felt that a child needs a concurrent home, a staffing is conducted with the adoptions social worker. All efforts for finding a permanent home through adoption or legal guardianship, if appropriate, is documented in the case file. This information is presented to the court at the case review hearings.

HEARINGS

Due to the fact that we have to file Petitions within 48 hours of a child being placed in Protective Custody, and then have a detention Hearing on the following Court business day, most of our Detention Hearing notices are done either in-person, or by telephone. Notices for Jurisdictional and Dispositional hearings are usually done in-person by the Court, and subsequently in writing. Notices for Review Hearings and termination of Parental Rights hearings are done by Certified Mail, within the legal timeframes. Our clerical worker sends all applicable JV forms to foster parents, pre-adoptive parents, and relative caregivers of children in foster care with notice of, and an opportunity to be heard in, any review or hearing held for a child.

The Judges in Calaveras County are diligent in adhering to the requirements set forth in the Welfare and Institutions Code. Reviews and permanency hearings are scheduled to meet prescribed time frames. Notices are sent within the legal guidelines. Orders carefully include language required to meet Title IV-E mandates. The Judicial Council conducts annual Title IV-E audits.

Frequency of Hearings – Following is a summary of the typical pattern of setting hearings:

Detentions – These hearings are held within 72 hours of protective custody.

Jurisdiction/Disposition Hearings – The initial hearing for these matters typically begins within the appropriate statutory timeframe of 15 days following the detention hearing. However, many of these matters are set for a settlement conference and/or trial. Given the Court’s availability, there are times when these trials do not resolve within the 60 day statutory timeframe.

Status Review Hearings – All matters for which the court has taken jurisdiction are set for status review hearings at six month intervals (see the administrative review section below for the exception to the six month interval process). The permanency needs of the child, as guided by

the statutory timeframes that apply to that child, are considered and specifically addressed at each status review

366.26 Hearings – These permanency hearings are consistently set within the appropriate statutory timeframes.

Termination of Parental Rights - Federal law has codified the goal of permanency for children by requiring the dependency court to consider termination of parental rights for all cases where children have been in out-of-home care in 15 of the previous 22 months of dependency. The State of California stipulates that status review hearings must occur at six and twelve months after disposition but that a third status review hearing must happen no later than eighteen months after removal.

CASE REVIEW SYSTEM – PROBATION

Cases are reviewed at a minimum of once every six months, or during any significant changing event. This structure exists to comply with Title IV-E requirements. However, additional steps are taken to ensure that the least restrictive options are always considered first. Most juveniles are placed on limited terms of probation, which is substantially different than in many other County Probation Departments.

The Probation Department uses a standardized checklist during the routine case review processes, all of which are signed by the assigned Deputy Probation Officer and Chief Probation Officer. Case reviews and discussions frequently surround the level of engagement of pro-social others in case planning activities. Strengths and barriers of the minors and their families are always considered. Title IV-E Eligibility, compliance with court-ordered conditions, participation in programming, and school performance are also included in these reviews.

C. Foster and Adoptive Parent Licensing, Recruitment and Retention

GENERAL LICENSING

As stated previously, we have contracted out all of our foster parent licensing and recertification to CDSS, who recruit ethnically and racially diverse foster and adoptive homes across jurisdictions. Our staff are all responsible for recruitment and retention of Relative/NREFM placements. Since our emphasis is on placement with relatives and to that end all of our case-carrying social workers conduct NREFM assessments. Criminal History and Child Abuse exemptions are requested by the social workers to the Program Manager, and the prospective caregivers can grieve the placement denials for any reason.

Currently there are no children that need tribal placement, in the event that this occurs we follow the ICWA and collaborate very closely with the Tribe.

D. Staff, Caregiver and Service Provider Training

SOCIAL WORKER TRAINING

Calaveras County utilized the Northern Regional Training Academy and now the Central Training Academy to provide the Common Core training mandated within the first two years of employment, as well as the Foundations of Supervision Core training mandated within the first year of assignment. Both Academies provide Advanced and Regional trainings to support the continuing education and staff development needs of all Children's Services staff providing family preservation and support services, Child Protective Services, foster care services, and Independent Living Program services.

We provide an ongoing in-service training series which includes training on child welfare legal mandates and processes, evidence-based practices and use of CWS/CMS.

Staff development is imperative to the quality of services delivered to families of the community. Trainings enables the staff to develop and improve the skills needed to work with parents, caregivers and families for the prevention of child abuse and neglect through services that include, but are not limited to home visiting, child development education and effective parenting information that enhances safe and healthy home environments. This builds a parent's ability to address issues early in the development of problem solving in order to prevent maladaptive behaviors (in both parents and children) and improve overall outcomes for children.

First 5 Calaveras receives one-on-one technical assistance from the designated CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF county liaison. The county liaison contacts the State OCAP office for specific questions or directions and relays this information.

STAKEHOLDER TRAINING

Calaveras regularly invites and has excellent participation of community partners and consumers in required meetings, trainings and events. For example, we had nearly 30 people attend our one day County Self-Assessment meeting. We are a close community and share our training resources.

First 5 Calaveras attends trainings related to case management, home visiting, child development, strengths based practice approach and others as appropriate; Our OCAP liaison attend county-sponsored trainings pertaining to managers/supervisors.

CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF is not used to fund attendance at program required meetings or training events for staff. Training or meeting expenses are provided at county cost through our basic allocations.

PROBATION

Every Year Probation officers are required to take a minimum of 40 hours of Standards and Training for Corrections (STC), training certified by the Correction Standards Authority. The Calaveras County Probation Department utilizes the Center for Family-Focused Practice,

supported by the California Department of Social Services, to provide training to juvenile probation placement officers. The placement officers have been benefiting from trainings offers such as the placement Core course, concurrent planning, and case plan development, and will continue to take advantage of the comprehensive trainings provided to build the knowledge and skills needed to fulfill the responsibilities required of the placement unit.

E. Agency Collaboration

Calaveras County supports and enhances prevention and intervention service programs through effective collaboration with community agencies. The partnerships share the responsibility of developing resources, supports, and blending multiple funding streams based upon the involved agencies. A good example of this is that Behavioral Health Services (BHS) had to eliminate serving adults without Medi-Cal (including those with County Medical Services Program [CMSP]). Children's Services works with many parents who have an identified unmet mental health need, but lack Medi-Cal or other health insurance. If these parents state that having to pay out-of-pocket for mental health counseling services will create a barrier to successful reunification with their children, then the CHHSA will pay for the services on the parents' behalf. First 5 created an MOU with BHS, utilizing some BHS funds as well as PSSF funds and First 5 funds, and developed an RFP for local counseling providers to treat all uninsured/underinsured parents in Calaveras County.

The strong collaboration that exists in our county can be evidenced by the following councils and committees:

- Prevent Child Abuse Council, Calaveras – members include various community service providers as well as parents and other concerned citizens to discuss child abuse/neglect needs and preventative services, and acts as an advisory council to the Board of Supervisors and to the First 5 Calaveras Commission;
- Multi - Disciplinary Team (MDT) – required by the Welfare and Institutions Code to meet and come up with joint recommendations for Juvenile Court cases prior to Disposition; however our MDT has expanded to include team meetings and recommendations prior to virtually every Court-involved Dependency case as well as other families that are placed on the agenda by other MDT members;
- Inter - Disciplinary Team (IDT) – the Elderly/Dependent Adult version of MDT;
- Latino Outreach Group – Support groups and parent education for Spanish-speaking parents throughout Calaveras County;
- Calaveras County Death Review Team – includes the County Coroner, the CHHSA Child/Adult Services Supervisor, Calaveras County District Attorney, a Public Health Nurse, the PCAC coordinator and a Calaveras County Sheriff's Department representative. The Death Review Team reviews all county deaths that were not determined to be of natural causes. The Team also looks at trends. The PCACC receives a small amount of money per child death reviewed and uses that money for child abuse prevention outreach.
- Forensic Assault/Abuse Team Effort (FATE) – the county's multi-disciplinary sexual abuse interviewing team, which is comprised of members from Children's Services, the District

Attorney's Office, Victim/Witness Program, Calaveras County Sheriff's Department and Angels Camp Police Department. Typically a Children's Services social worker will conduct the forensic sexual abuse interview that is witnessed by other team members through a two-way mirror to reduce the number of interviews the potential victim must endure;

- School Attendance Review Board (SARB) – Children's Services and Juvenile Probation are among the many community services members that review files of children who are habitually truant, absent or incorrigible;
- Sexual Assault Referral Team (SART) – comprised of members from the Calaveras Crisis Center, Children's Services, Probation, law enforcement and the Mark Twain/St. Joseph's Hospital.

F. Service Array

OVERVIEW

Calaveras County has two bi-lingual mental health employees who meet with a group of Spanish-speaking parents in the Murphys area regularly. This began as parent education but has since morphed into a parent support and information exchange. First 5 Calaveras provides parent education classes to all parents in Calaveras County, funded largely by MHSA funds. The bi-lingual mental health employees have, on occasion, provided translation as needed. Calaveras County refers Child Welfare-involved Spanish-speaking parents to services in San Joaquin County and provides funding for those services as needed.

We have one federally recognized Native American Indian tribe in our county. We do follow the Indian Child Welfare Act and make inquiries for every family. If a child is identified as an Indian child, we request culturally-appropriate services from the tribe and/or recommendations on how to individualize and provide culturally appropriate services for the family.

Our County has made considerable effort to develop and implement Evidence-based and Evidence-Informed prevention programs. We do Team Decision Making meetings at various stages of cases; utilize Structured Decision Making Tools to assess safety, risk and protective capacity throughout the life of a case, and in the past we provided School Resource Social Workers who were out stationed at various Calaveras County schools.

We do not have a Family Resource Center, but many established networks of community services and resources that provide comprehensive community services. First 5 Calaveras has used the OCAP funds by encompassing other entities to provide Parenting services that we lacked before, such as: early developmental screenings; the In-Home Parenting/Visiting (through The Resource Connection); Individualized Mental Health Counseling for uninsured/underinsured parents (through the Mind Matters Institute); and MHSA funds to provide Monthly specific seminar topics in rotating locations and times (including evenings and weekends) for any parent (not strictly parents referred by Children's Services). These

are true preventative services, versus after abuse/neglect has been identified. Below is a list of the services that our county offers children, youth and families:

CALAVERAS COUNTY BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES - MENTAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Provides individual counseling for Medi-Cal clients (both adults and children), as well as limited family counseling when the need is identified. BHS has assigned a children's therapist to be a Single Point of Contact for all families referred to BHS by the CHHSA. This therapist is housed in the CHHSA office one morning a week to discuss current and new referrals, and she is a regular member on our MDT.

CALAVERAS COUNTY BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES - SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAM

Provides assessments, individual, and group counseling for all Calaveras County residents. Group counseling includes an intensive Perinatal program that is specifically for mothers and includes support groups, parent education and information, guest speakers, drug testing and substance abuse training topics. Group counseling also includes an Intensive Outpatient Group, an "Engagement Group" (for individuals who may be wait-listed for other services) and-- in extreme cases-- referrals to residential treatment facilities. A Substance Abuse Counselor is a regular member of our MDT.

We are currently working with Mental Health and Substance Abuse to provide Anger Management counseling for Child Welfare-involved parents.

CALAVERAS COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT:

Provides immunizations, in-home visiting nurse program; California Children's Services; child safety seat program. A Public Health Nurse is a regular member of our MDT, as well as a regular member of our PCAC. A Public Health Nurse also serves as our Foster Care Public Health Nurse. In this capacity, she coordinates the CHDP program, enters medical and dental information into CWS/CMS and provides consultation to our Children's Services social workers and to our Substitute Care Providers.

CALAVERAS CRISIS CENTER:

Provides shelter and victim counseling (both individual and group) for women and men who have been victims of domestic physical or sexual violence. A Crisis Center Advocate is a regular member of our MDT, and the Director is a member of our PCAC.

FIRST 5 CALAVERAS:

Provides Parent Education (from half-day seminars, two-day trainings to 8-week courses) throughout the county to any interested parent, regardless of income, race, primary language or involvement with Children's Services and/or Juvenile Probation; childhood literacy and school-readiness program and mini-grants.

First 5 Calaveras also accepts referrals from Children's Services to perform "Ages and Stages" early developmental screenings for all children in open Child Welfare Services cases who are under the age of 5.

CALAVERAS COUNTY JUVENILE PROBATION:

An MOU outlines the process of interagency collaboration with respect to Welfare and Institutions Code 241.1 joint assessments and case planning for minor children involved in both the probation and child welfare systems. This MOU further delineates responsibilities regarding IV-E foster care payments. Juvenile Probation Officers utilize our MDT to staff Juvenile Court cases, and the Chief Probation Officer is a member of our PCAC. Probation has implemented “The Parent Project”, which is 12-week parenting class that is intended to address the strong willed child.

MACT INDIAN HEALTH CLINICS:

Provides individual and family counseling for Native Americans of all ages, as well as physical and dental health services, to ensure the needs are met of Native American families who are often underserved.

CALAVERAS YOUTH MENTORING PROGRAM (CYMP):

Matches at-risk youth with caring, volunteer adults. A Children’s Services social worker is a regular member of the CYMP Advisory Board, as well as the ProTeen (teen pregnancy prevention) team. The CYMP accepts referrals on behalf of children who are referred by Children’s Services as well as Juvenile Probation, regardless of whether or not the children have been declared Dependents or Wards of the Juvenile Court.

Currently, the ILP coordinator is working with the CYMP on developing and implementing a mentoring program for young adults (ages 18-21) exiting the foster care system.

CHANGING ECHOES:

Provides In-patient 28-day alcohol/drug rehabilitation.

CHILDREN'S SYSTEM OF CARE:

A service provided by BHS-Mental Health, which is a wrap-type service, that provides school and home-based counseling to families in an effort to prevent out-of-home placement, or integrate children placed in institutionalized care back into a family home setting.

EARLY HEAD START:

Under the umbrella of The Resource Connection, it provides individualized education services to children 0-3 years of age, in the home or in a child care setting. Referrals provided by Children’s Services social workers are prioritized to the top of any potential waiting lists.

FOSTER YOUTH SERVICES ADVISORY COMMITTEE:

Coordinates educational services for all children placed in out-of-home care. The Foster Youth Services Coordinator is housed in the same area in the CWHSA building as the Children’s Services social workers, and she is a regular member of the MDT.

HEAD START PRE-SCHOOL:

Under the umbrella of The Resource Connection, it provides classroom-based child care for income eligible families. Referrals for children by Children’s Services social workers are prioritized to the top of any potential waiting lists.

KENE ME-WU FAMILY HEALING CENTER:

Provides Native American services and advocacy, to ensure the needs are met of Native American Families who are often underserved, with an emphasis of Native American women who are victims of domestic violence and/or sexual assault.

VALLEY MOUNTAIN REGIONAL CENTER:

Provides outreach and case management services for people of all ages with developmental disabilities. A VMRC social worker is a regular member of our MDT.

THE RESOURCE CONNECTION:

The non-profit umbrella agency for many community-based service programs already listed here, such as Early Head Start; Head Start; Calaveras Crisis Center; In Home Parenting/Life Skills; Calaveras Food Bank; Child Care Resources.

CALAVERAS PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

Provides Adult Literacy Programs for adults of all ages, regardless of ethnicity, primary language and income, including Calaveras Adult Tutoring (CAT) and GED prep courses.

CALAVERAS FOOD BANK:

Provides free packaged food, produce, dairy and meat to needy Calaveras County residents. Those who provide proof of public assistance receive additional commodities. The Food Bank has a mobile unit that travels to all towns in Calaveras County at least once a month.

CAPIT, CBCAP, AND PSSF

To ensure program and fiscal integrity, we work closely with First 5 Calaveras at the beginning of each fiscal year to develop a budget and claiming system to correctly allocate services to the specific funding stream. Funding claims are submitted when needed and are reviewed by the county liaison, the CWS Program Manager and two levels of fiscal staff. If there are issues or questions regarding services or claiming, these can usually be resolved with a conversation. Per our MOU with First 5 Calaveras, First 5 develops and distributes all necessary RFPs regarding direct service delivery. First 5 then identifies strengths and areas of concern (if applicable) and assess quality control and determined compliance via site visits, records review, meetings with vendors. First 5 is responsible for evidence-based requirements, which are reported to us quarterly, and then reporting to OCAP annually.

The contractor has always provided statistics or reports upon request. If, for example, foundation or private funding applications require information about the prevention and early intervention programs in the county, First 5 Calaveras has always promptly responded. In addition, although primary oversight of OCAP funds and services is provided by First 5, CWSHA understands it is ultimately responsible for the accountability of all programs funded through OCAP. In addressing potential issues of non-compliance, the CHSA Director and Program Manager will meet with involved parties and strategize a plan of action to improve the quality of services and/or the identified non-compliance issue. A Corrective Action Plan will be implemented to include, but is not limited to monthly

meetings to assess the effectiveness of the implemented plan. Subsequent meetings to ensure collaboration that focuses on the best interest of the community we serve are also instrumental in avoiding non-compliance issues related to program functions and delivery of services for the community itself. Through these collaborative efforts, the County has consistently provided the data required to complete our reporting requirements to OCAP.

Client Satisfaction is assessed and measured using surveys and focus groups. Additionally, client satisfaction is measured by having the Home Visitor complete a Life Skills Progression Assessment on all parents. Also, there is an MFT home visitor doing pre- and post-assessments using a Life Skills Progression tool.

A Title 5E scope of work analysis is conducted every five years. The county has a website where they list the First 5 Calaveras Commission's annual report for the community to review and provide comments on the vendor's service delivery system to identify strengths and needs.

The First 5 Calaveras Commission examined evidence based programs for parent education and selected Nurturing Families for implementation in our county.

PROBATION DEPARTMENT

The Child Welfare Department is in the process of hiring staff in order to facilitate accurate Title V-E reviews of both Child Welfare and Probation cases.

Critical Incident Review Process

In December 2010 the Child Fatality/Near Fatality Policy and Procedure was update to comply with All County Letter ACL 10-06 and All County Information Notice 1-85-10. The major change was that the agency is only required to report child fatalities and near fatalities when it has been determined to have been caused by abuse and/or neglect. Below is the modified policy and procedure. In addition we meet twice yearly to discuss all cases that were suspicious or were suicides. The team is comprised of the Coroner, DA, Mental Health, APS, CPS, Highway Patrol, and Public Health. The team conducted an analysis of the deaths in Calaveras County and determined that the primary reason for accidental deaths was due to drowning. The Prevent Child Abuse Council focused their public outreach that year on water safety and the dangers of accidental drowning. We do not discuss cases if there is an active criminal case in process

1 PURPOSE	Procedure for reporting child fatalities (or near child fatalities) and public disclosure requirements when there has been a determination made - as defined in Penal Code Section (§) 11166(a)(1) - that a child fatality (or near child fatality) was caused by abuse and/or neglect.
Child Fatality Disclosure Requirements	When the Calaveras Works and Human Services Agency (CWHSA) Children’s Services learns that a child fatality (or near child fatality) has occurred and was caused by abuse and/or neglect, Children’s Services shall notify the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) by submitting the Child Fatality/Near Fatality County Statement of Findings and Information form (SOC 826). The SOC 826 form is to be faxed to the Children’s Services Operation Bureau, Attention: Bureau Chief at (916) 651-8144.
Notification to CDSS Using Form SOC 826 Regarding a Child Fatality or Near Fatality	When information regarding a child fatality or near fatality is learned and there is reasonable suspicion that the cause was due to abuse and/or neglect, a referral shall be generated in the Child Welfare Services/Case Management System (CWS/CMS) and a response will be assigned to the referral as described in the CDSS’ Manual of Policy and Procedure (MPP) § 31-101. <i>MPP § 31-101 states that the county shall respond to all referrals for service which alleges that a child is endangered by abuse, neglect, or exploitation by completing an Emergency Response</i>

Notification to CDSS
Using Form SOC 826
Regarding a Child
Fatality or Near
Fatality, Continued

Protocol or completing an in-person investigation on an immediate basis or within 10-days.

If the allegation is found to be inconclusive or substantiated, the reporting requirements shall be made as described in MPP § 31-501.

MPP § 31-501 states that child abuse shall be reported to law enforcement departments and the District Attorney's Office under Penal Code § 11165.6. If the abuse allegedly occurs in a licensed facility, a report shall be made to the licensing office with jurisdiction over that facility. This manual section also states that if the abuse is determined to not be unfounded, a report under Penal Code 11169 shall be sent to the Department of Justice.

Department of Justice
Bureau of Criminal Statistics and Special Services
P.O. Box 903417
Sacramento, California 94203-4170
Attention: Child Abuse Central Index

The following information shall be reported by the investigating social worker using the SOC 826 form within five (5) days of learning of the child's death or near death that was determined to be caused by child abuse and/or neglect:

- (a) The age and gender of the child***
- (b) The date of death/near death***
- (c) The residence of the child at the time of death/near death***
 - (1) Foster Care Placement defined by (MPP) § 31-002(f) (1).***
 - (2) Parent or Guardian defined by (MPP) § 31-002(p) (1) and (g) (3).***
- (d) The agency that made the determination***
 - (1) Children's Services or Probation***
 - (2) Law Enforcement***
 - (3) Coroner/Medical Examiner***

A copy of the reported SOC 826 shall be provided to the CWHSA's Services Program Manager.

National Resource Center (NRC) Training and Technical Assistance

Currently the agency has not requested any training or technical assistance due to our numbers being so low.

Peer Review Results

As part of the County Self- Assessment process and the development of the System Improvement Plan, a peer Review was conducted in Calaveras County, at the Ironstone Vineyards from 1:30 pm on Monday, February 2nd and concluded at noon on February 4, 2015.

Child Welfare focused on Exits to Permanency and identified 4 cases where social workers were interviewed. Three “unsuccessful” and one “successful” permanency cases were chosen.

Probation focused on Family Reunification with an emphasis on least restrictive placement. Two cases were chosen for the peers to interview the probation officer. In one of the cases the agency was not successful in finding a placement other than a group home, in the other case, the first time the youth was placed they found a least restrictive placement and then when they had a second removal they entered a more restrictive placement. Probation chose two cases to be interviewed about, one which was not successful on finding a least restrictive placement, the second case, the first removal was least restrictive but the second removal was not.

Staff and supervisors from five counties were invited to participate. For Child Welfare, staff from Kings, Lake, Nevada and Tuolumne Counties attended and for Probation, staff from Lake and Merced attended.

The first afternoon of the Peer Review, information was given to the Peer Review County participants, and to Calaveras County staff by the California Department of Social Services. Information was also shared with Shared Vision Consultants and the Central Training Academy. General demographics of the county, interview and debrief tools were discussed. Team building activities occurred to ensure that a safe environment was created for the county staff being interviewed. Subsequently the teams of two child welfare social workers and one probation officer interviewed the social workers and probation officer.

THE PEER REVIEW COUNTIES FOUND THE FOLLOWING:.

FINDINGS FOR CHILD WELFARE SERVICES:

Social Workers in Calaveras County are well educated and many have a lot of experience. The social workers are invested in the children and families that they work with, and value maintaining connections for families. A difficulty in providing streamlined services to families

has been the frequent change of social workers on cases, due to many reasons and the inability to get information from the physical case due to the magnitude of the documentation.

Social workers value relative options to maintain family/birthparent connections and lifelong connections but there is no standardized policy regarding Family Finding. Although the county has a search engine for Family Finding (called Axicom) and values it, there is no formalized process for locating family members for placement or ongoing contact, and there is a lack of documentation in the case file regarding family finding efforts within the CWS/CMS.

It was also noted that it was very difficult to maintain connections when the parent was suffering from mental illness.

Concurrent planning is very important in establishing permanency for children and youth. The social workers were willing to learn about concurrent planning, but it was seen as a barrier by the social workers that there are a lack of concurrent foster homes, a lack of understanding of concurrent planning policy and philosophy and a lack of ongoing assessment regarding permanency.

With regards to assessments and services, it was determined that child welfare has a good working relationship with mental health. The educational needs of youth were addressed, with ILP referrals made and youth encouraged to attend ILP. The challenges in Calaveras County are the lack of medical and dental services that accept Medi-Cal and it is difficult to get an AOD assessment for youth. The lack of public transportation and any other services for youth other than ILP is an additional challenge.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CALAVERAS COUNTY FROM THE PEER REVIEWERS:

1. Have a major emphasis on concurrent planning, including training, formalized meetings put in place and family finding established on an ongoing basis.
2. Provide training on Family Finding, Extension of Foster Care, Concurrent Planning, and Adoption.
3. Revisit the structure of the agency, having one person take the hotline calls and handle Family Finding and relative placement assessment. Have a paralegal to track ICWA and due diligence. This may be difficult as the person that answers the hotline calls also does home studies.
4. Develop policies and procedures regarding Family Finding, and how the case carrying worker and adoption worker work together.

FINDINGS FROM PEER COUNTIES:

Overall Strengths: Experienced and/or well educated staff who are very invested in the families and children they serve.

Overall Barriers: Some social workers had minimal CWS experience; workers had limited knowledge in concurrent planning and permanency; workers had limited knowledge of case due to limited time with case; limited access to case history due to the magnitude of the documentation and the lack of time to review all of the files.

MAINTAINING CONNECTIONS/VISITATIONS:

FINDINGS:

- Strengths –Social workers explored relative options to maintain connection with birth parents; Social workers had consistent value and understanding of lifelong connections.
- Barriers - Parents’ untreated mental health conditions interrupted the agency’s ability to provide connection; Lack of formal family finding process; lack of agency policy around family finding.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Lake County - CWS has a Visitation Unit with one social worker and 2 part-time staff to provide visits and transportation
- Nevada County-contracts out family finding services for intensive searches for families of all children and youth including group home children, Katie A. children, and children who have been deemed “unadoptable”; social worker aides assigned to unit. County has a MOU with FFA to help with visits and documentations in CWS/CMS.
- Kings County – no formal family finding process; agency has purchased license for Accurant search engine; agency philosophy has to truly embrace family finding and follow up quickly on family members found

CONCURRENT PLANNING:

FINDINGS:

- Barriers- Consistent lack of understanding of concurrent planning by social workers; lack of concurrent planning homes; lack of agency policy around permanency
- Strength: Every social worker had the willingness to learn about concurrent planning

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Lake County – In 2012, state adoption merged with county and was brought in-house to address concurrent planning issues; all staff trained on concurrent planning and Permanency; posters and flyers are posted all over agency building to help shift mindset and practice of all staff; different folders are made for each stage of case (folder for ICWA, Health & Education); initial referrals are sent to adoptions unit at detention by ER worker; once transferred ,FM/FR cases are discussed with adoptions workers every Monday; permanency is visited and discussed in court reports for PP cases; new referrals may be sent to Adoptions Unit at any time; standard practice for all workers to consistently discuss and explore all possible permanent connections throughout life of case; potential parents and connections are revisited and assessed as potential placements; in-depth search is made into viable family placements; FTM consistently scheduled; SOP practice and tools used at every meeting with documentation of all meetings recorded in CWS/CMS to follow life of case; county uses a team approach to collaborate for shared responsibilities on cases; there is an assigned worker to just group home children; overall paradigm shift for agency which included department wide

change around its philosophy and values around concurrent planning; create a county culture of being mindful of not having informal conversations and staffing cases informally in hallways or outside of case staffing; being careful when relatives apply for relative placement to not create pathologies or personal biases in order to prevent defeating the relative before meeting them

- Nevada County - contracts with UC Davis to coach on concurrent planning; each worker coached for an hour on concurrent planning.
- Kings County - Cases are staffed with adoptions workers for permanency options; in the past, program manager has had to clarify role and responsibilities of PP worker and Adoptions Worker; monthly case staffing with adoptions unit prior to all hearings for FR cases; .26 hearings are staffed 2 months prior to hearing; Adoption worker writes .26 report if parental rights are being terminated; PP cases staffed with Adoption worker at 12 month reviews.

ASSESSMENTS/SERVICES:

FINDINGS:

- Strengths- Social workers had good working relationship with Mental Health and community providers, health and educational needs were consistently being addressed, advocacy of services took place; ILP referrals were consistently made.
- Barriers- Social workers may not be aware of assessment tool used for ILP; be clear with whoever is doing TLP should get the Ansell Casey Assessment; limited substance abuse services; lack of CASA.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Lake County contracts with Mendocino CASA who assigns one person to find permanency for older youth; one worker is assigned to all placement changes – conducts all NRFM home studies; having only one worker allows worker to be mindful and honor the wishes and boundaries of foster home in order to prevent frequent multiple placement changes; be mindful of foster parents who are being certified; have monthly FFA meetings; agency creates a county culture where everyone is on the same page; department is committed to educating new workers about agency philosophy; agency has a placement match form
- Nevada County - Monthly meetings with FFAs; FFAs are asked to train and educate foster parents and social workers about concurrent planning

PLACEMENT MATCHING:

FINDING:

- Strengths: Workers really understood the value of family; agency has a search engine for family finding
- Barrier: Family finding search not utilized consistently; no formalized placement matching process

ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS:

TRAINING NEEDS:

- Family Finding
- AB12
- Core training is excellent, but county-specific training is still needed to begin doing job
- Help workers understand the value and philosophy of family finding

RESOURCES:

- Have one person assigned to do all family finding and relative placement assessments
- One designated person assigned in hotline intake instead of rotating it through agency
- Preventative services including WRAP to prevent entering the system
- Case Aides to assist SWs i.e., Visitations

POLICY AND PROCEDURES:

- Policy and Procedures around Family Finding, & Concurrent Planning
- Specify roles and responsibilities of case carrying workers and adoption worker

Probation findings:

Due to the size of the county and the number of probation officer's, the planning committee decided to interview the only probation officer participating in the Peer Review on two cases. The interviews were conducted by all six peer interviewers. The probation officer was very experienced and had a diverse background in both child welfare and juvenile probation. This experience also allowed the probation officer to utilize different placement options such as Foster Family Agencies, Therapeutic Behavioral Services, and Group homes. It was evident that the approach to the family was very cohesive. A Parent Project parenting class and support group had been established by the probation officer for the parents, and the probation officer is able to build rapport with parents and the minors. It was a concern of the Peer Reviewers that this may be too many roles for the probation officer and boundaries could be difficult to keep.

A difficulty that existed was when the parent did not value ongoing therapeutic services for the youth and would not engage in their own services. This can sabotage the youth's treatment.

Although probation attempts to maintain connections between the youth and family by encouraging ongoing contact with visits and Team Decision meetings, the barrier of the distance of the placement and visitation rules at the placements made it challenging. There was strong communication between the service providers and probation in an attempt to provide cohesive services.

When looking at alternative placements for youth so they didn't need to move out of the county, it was identified that Calaveras County Juvenile Probation does not have a mechanism in place to do Family Finding.

A further barrier to reunification is that there are limited placement options. Although the probation officer looks at the youth's needs when looking for a placement the lack of services makes it difficult for a local placement. There is also a lack of formal transition plans for when minors return home, lack of AOD services and treatment options for sexual offenders, lack of specialized assessments and services that will take Medi-Cal. There was also a struggle between placing in the closest geographical location, to help with maintaining connections and the youth's needs when doing placement.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Formalized Family Finding policy be developed, training conducted, and software obtained to support this.
2. Continue to develop a Trauma Informed System of Care for youth and their families. By supporting training, evidenced based programming, and cross training between agencies.
3. Develop a CASA program for probation youth.
4. Improve on communication with CWS and mentor new employees to have an understanding of both systems.
5. Look for ways to access substance abuse treatment and in house treatment such as Aggression Response Treatment Therapy. These prevention services may ameliorate the need for the youth to be placed out of their home and likely out of county.

Findings from Peer Counties:

MAINTAINING CONNECTIONS:

FINDINGS:

- Barriers- Distance of where minor was placed made maintaining connections difficult

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Merced County has an MOU with CWS to allow CASA worker to conduct family finding searches for Probation families
- Lake County – PO faxes a form to CWS to request for family finding search to take place and CWS returns search results.

ASSESSMENTS/SERVICES:

FINDINGS:

- Strengths- PO has ability to train the parenting classes
- Barriers - limited specialized assessments and services available for youth in placement, lack of transitional plan for youth

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Mental Health counselor is cross-trained as AOD counselor; Probation has a contract with Aspiranet Foster Family Agency to work with youth and parents 8 weeks prior to transition; Aspiranet also offers intensive in-home supportive programs such as WECAN and DOWITH for families and youth. WECAN involves mental health and youth and

DOWITH involves preventative programs that involve having a parent partner, support counselor, an MSW facilitator, and clinician to wrap services around family and youth.

- Lake County – County utilizes UC Davis MIND Institute as a resource for specialized assessments

PLACEMENT MATCHING:

FINDINGS:

- Strength: Looks at needs of child when looking for placements; attempts to keep youth local
- Barriers: Lack of placement options, lack of local placement options

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Merced County – Merced probation is part of NCPC/CCPC Network of Probation Officers; they meet once a month in Sacramento. These groups are used as resources for hard to place minors. PO has ability to email networks for placement recommendations.

ENGAGEMENT:

FINDINGS:

- Strength – PO has good rapport with youth and parents
- Barriers – No WRAP Services; PO has multiple roles and may impact boundaries and relationship with parents and youth, relationships may get murky at times

RECOMMENDATION:

- Merced County- After School Program allows PO and Mental Health partnering after school to help with life skills and prepare meal together with juvenile; Parent Supporting Parents Group – Parents who have youth in placement meet and support one another and various speakers are invited to make presentations on topics such as AB12, literacy program etc.; Drug & Behavioral Health Court – Parents and Youth on probation required to meet with judge once a week to discuss youth's progress; WRAP Services
- Lake County – CWS & Probation meet weekly or monthly as needed with all providers to review case and services

TRAININGS/RESOURCES:

- Family Finding Training
- Need for CASA and Family Finding search engine
- More in-house therapy such as Art Therapy
- Hire a substance abuse counselor
- Preventative services to keep youth home such as 3rd Millennium Program
- Cross training for officer

POLICY & PROCEDURES NEEDS:

- Stronger partnership between CWS and Probation
- Ongoing, frequent communication with CWS

Outcome Data Measures

The source for this data is the California Child Welfare Indicators Project (CCWIP)² from January 2011 (Q2 10) to October 2014 (Q2 14).

Measure S1.1: 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 July 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013, of those children who were victims of a substantiated maltreatment allegation during the 6-month period, 90.8% were not victims of another substantiated maltreatment allegation within the next 6 months.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
7/1/13	12/31/13	89	98	90.8	↓	-6.1

From the baseline of April 1, 2006 to September 30, 2006, the number of children who were victims of a substantiated maltreatment allegation during the 6-month period and were not victims of another substantiated maltreatment allegation within the next 6 months decreased from 96.75% to 90.8%. Current performance is below the Federal Standard (94.6%).

ANALYSIS

A lack of community based resources for families to participate in isolated areas has contributed to the recurrence of maltreatment. The county is taking steps to address this with Ages and Stages screenings and in home parenting services. However, limited transportation will continue to be a factor for many families.

Measure S2.1 No Maltreatment in Foster Care

This measure answers the question: Of all children served in foster care during the year, what percent were not victims of a substantiated maltreatment allegation by a foster parent or facility staff member?

² Needell, B., Webster, D., Armijo, M., Lee, S., Dawson, W., Magruder, J., Exel, M., Cuccaro-Alamin, S., Putnam-Hornstein, E., King, B., Sandoval, A., Yee, H., Mason, F., Benton, C., Pixton, E., Lou, C., & Peng, C. (2014). CCWIP reports. Retrieved 12/10/2014, from University of California at Berkeley California Child Welfare Indicators Project website. URL: http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare

⇒ **County's Current Performance:**

From July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014, of all the children served in foster care during the year, 100% were not victims of a substantiated maltreatment allegation by a foster parent or facility staff member

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
7/1/13	6/30/14	236	236	100	=	0%

From the baseline of April 1, 2006 to March 31, 2007, the number of children served in foster care during the year, whom were not victims of a substantiated maltreatment allegation by a foster parent or facility staff member remained the same, 100% to 100%. Current performance is above the Federal Standard (99.68%).

ANALYSIS

Stakeholders including youth and parents do not think that this is an accurate data picture as they feel that there is abuse in the foster care system. They are concerned that the agency doesn't enter the allegations that are made into the system.

Social workers are diligent in going to foster homes and seeing the children and youth there, as well as doing announced and unannounced home visits. There is good coordination between the child welfare and foster family agency social workers to help support the care givers. Social workers hold foster homes and FFA's to high standards.

First 5 Calaveras is providing parent education to foster parents on trauma and how that impacts the behavior of the children and youth.

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 who 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 from home?

⇒ **County's Current Performance:**

From July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014, of all the children discharged from foster care to reunification during the year who had been in foster care for 8 days or longer, 77.3% were reunified in less than 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?	Percent change
7/1/13	6/30/14	51	66	77.3	↓	-6.3%

From the baseline of April 1, 2006 to March 31, 2007, the number of children discharged from foster care to reunification during the year who had been in foster care for 8 days or longer and were reunified in less than 12 months from the date of the latest removal from home has decreased from 82.5% to 77.3%. Current performance is above the national standard (75.2%).

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?

⇒ **County's Current Performance:**

From July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014, of all children discharged from foster care to reunification during the year who had been in foster care for 8 days or longer, the median length of stay (in months) from the date of latest removal from home until the date of discharge to reunification is 7.5 months.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
7/1/13	6/30/14	n/a	66	7.5	↓	-3.8%

From the baseline of April 1, 2006 to March 31, 2007, the number of children discharged from foster care to reunification during the year who had been in foster care for 8 days or longer, the median length of stay (in months) from the date of latest removal from home until the date of discharge to reunification decreased from 7.8 months to 7.5 months. Current performance is above the national standard (5.4 months).

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:**

From January 1, 2013 to June 30, 2013, 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, 42.1% were discharged from foster care to reunification in less than 12 months from the date of latest removal from home.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
1/1/13	6/30/13	16	38	42.1	↑	2.9%

From the baseline of October 1, 2005 to March 31, 2006, the percent of children entering foster care for the first time in the 6-month period who remained in foster care for 8 days or longer and were discharged from foster care to reunification in less than 12 months from the date of latest removal from home, increased from 40.9% to 42.1%. The current performance is below the national standard (48.4%)

Measure C1.4 Reentry 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:**

From July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013, of all children discharged from foster care to reunification during the year, 9.1% reentered foster care in less than 12 months from the date of the earliest discharge to reunification during the year.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
7/1/12	6/30/13	3	33	9.1	↓	-9.1%

From the baseline of April 1, 2005 to March 31, 2006, the number of children discharged from foster care to reunification during the year and reentered foster care in less than 12 months from the date of the earliest discharge to reunification during the year decreased from 10% to 9.1%. Current performance is below the national standard (9.9%).

ANALYSIS

Calaveras County has made tremendous strides in the last three years to improve reunification outcomes for children and families.

The implementation of Structure Decision Making assessment, Safety Organized Practice, an in-home Public Health nurse, moving towards trauma-informed care, and Parent Advocates for Mental Health have all assisted in the improvement.

The area that continues to be challenging is accessing substance abuse and mental health treatment for parents, engaging families in the process, and transportation to services that are mainly offered during the week. Parents also report a need for more visitation to maintain contact with their children. It was revealed in the Parent's Focus Group, there was an overall lack of understanding about how visitation was determined in frequency and when and how it

was determined to go to unsupervised. Parents also disagreed with the policy regarding diluted tests and wanted this analyzed. It was not logical to them how the visits were tied to the testing. Additionally, families felt there was an overall bias against them and felt isolated going through the system. They promoted the idea of having mentor families available for families.

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?

⇒ **County's Current Performance:**

From July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014, of all children discharged from foster care to a finalized adoption during the year, 28.6% 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?	Percent change
4/1/13	3/31/14	2	7	28.6	↑	28.6%

From the baseline of April 1, 2006 to March 31, 2007, the number of children discharged from foster care to a finalized adoption during the year and discharged in less than 24 months from the date of the latest removal from home increased from 22.2% to 28.6%. This is below the national standard (36.6%).

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?

⇒ **County's Current Performance:**

From July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014, of all children discharged from foster care to a finalized adoption during the year, the median length of stay (in months) from the date of latest removal from home until the date of discharge to adoption was 25.7 months.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
7/1/13	6/30/14	n/a	7	25.7	↓	-12.6

From the baseline of April 1, 2006 to March 31, 2007, of all children discharged from foster care to a finalized adoption during the year, the median length of stay (in months) from the date of latest removal from home until the date of discharge to adoption decreased from 29.4 months to 25.7 months. This is above the national standard (27.3%).

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?

⇒ **County's Current Performance:**

From July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014, of all children in foster care for 17 continuous months or longer on the first day of the year, 27.3% were discharged to a finalized adoption by the last day of the year.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
7/1/13	6/30/14	6	22	27.3	↑	18.2%

From the baseline of April 1, 2006 to March 31, 2007, the number of children of all children in foster care for 17 continuous months or longer on the first day of the year and were discharged to a finalized adoption by the last day of the year increased from 23.1% to 27.3%. This is above the national standard (22.7%).

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 period, what percent became legally free within the next 6 months?

⇒ **County's Current Performance:**

From July 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013, of all children in foster care for 17 continuous months or longer and not legally free for adoption on the first day of the period, 11.1% 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?	Percent change
4/1/13	9/30/13	2	18	11.1	↓	-41.7%

From the baseline of April 1, 2006 to September 30, 2006, the number of children in foster care for 17 continuous months or longer and not legally free for adoption on the first day of the

period, and became legally free within the next 6 months, decreased from 19% to 11.1%. This is above the national standard (10.9%).

C2.5 Adoption within 12 Months (Legally Free)

This measure answers the question: Of all children in foster care who became legally free for adoption during the year, what percent were then discharged to a finalized adoption in less than 12 months?

⇒ **County's Current Performance:**

From April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013, of all children in foster care that became legally free for adoption during the year, 60% were then discharged to a finalized adoption in less than 12 months.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
4/1/12	3/31/13	3	5	60		N/A

From the baseline of April 1, 2005 to March 31, 2006, the percentage of all children in foster care who became legally free for adoption during the year and were then discharged to a finalized adoption in less than 12 months, increased from 0% to 60%. This is above the national standard (53.7%).

ANALYSIS

A major systemic change has occurred in Calaveras County with the shift of Adoptions from the CDSS to the county. This has been seen as a positive shift after the initial implementation challenges. It is anticipated that the adoption outcomes will continue to improve. It is too early to analyze the impact of this change to its adoption program.

Measure C3.1 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?

⇒ **County's Current Performance:**

From April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014, of all children in foster care for 24 months or longer on the first day of the year, 14.3% were discharged to a permanent home by the end of the year and prior to turning 18.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
7/1/12	6/30/13	2	14	14.3	↓	-23.8%

From the baseline of April 1, 2006 to March 31, 2007, the number of children in foster care for 24 months or longer on the first day of the year and were discharged to a permanent home by the end of the year and prior to turning 18 decreased from 18.8% to 14.3%. This is below the national standard (29.1%).

C3.2 Exits to Permanency (Legally Free at Exit)

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

⇒ **County's Current Performance:**

From July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014, of all children discharged from foster care during the year who were legally free for adoption, 100% were discharged to a permanent home prior to turning 18.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
7/1/13	6/30/14	6	6	100	↑	9.1%

From the baseline of April 1, 2006 to March 31, 2007, the percentage of all children discharged from foster care during the year who were legally free for adoption, increased from 91.7% to 100%. This is above the national standard (98%).

C3.3 In Care 3 Years or Longer (Emancipation/Age 18)

This measure answers the question: Of all children in foster care during the year who were either discharged to emancipation or turned 18 while still in care, what percent had been in foster care for 3 years or longer?

⇒ **County's Current Performance:**

From April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014, of all children in foster care during the year who were either discharged to emancipation or turned 18 while still in care, 44.4% had been in foster care for 3 years or longer.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
4/1/13	3/31/14	4	9	44.4	↓	-41.2%

From the baseline of April 1, 2006 to March 31, 2007, the percentage of all children in foster care during the year who were either discharged to emancipation or turned 18 while still in care and had been in foster care for 3 years or longer, decreased from 85.7% to 44.4%. This is above the national standard (37.5%).

ANALYSIS

Calaveras County wanted to analyze in closer detail the exits to permanency outcomes. The peer review was conducted on these outcomes and findings can be found in the *Peer Review* section. It is anticipated that this outcome will be a focus of the SIP and areas the county will consider are Family Finding, concurrent planning, and improving the ability for children and youth to participate in case planning, especially older youth who are the ones that remain in care longer. Youth voiced a desired to have more education and information about their rights in foster care and have recently created a California Youth Connections chapter.

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 who were in foster care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months, what percent had two or fewer placement settings?

⇒ *County's Current Performance:*

From July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014, 84.2% of those 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.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
7/1/13	6/30/14	117	139	84.2%	↑	7.6%

From the baseline of April 1, 2006 to March 31, 2007, the number of children who had two or fewer placement settings increased from 78.3% to 84.2%. This is below the national standard (86.0%).

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

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

⇒ *County's Current Performance:*

From July 1, 2013 to June 31, 2014, 58.1% of children in foster care during the year that had been in care for at least 12 months but less than 24 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
7/1/13	6/30/14	25	43	58.1	↑	68%

From the baseline, April 1, 2006 to March 31, 2007, the percentage of all children during a year who had been in foster care for 12 months but less than 24 months and had two or fewer placements, increased from 34.6% to 58.1%. This is below the national standard (65.4%).

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 who were in foster care for at least 24 months, what percent had two or fewer placement settings?

⇒ *County's Current Performance:*

From July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014, 46.4% of children in foster care during the year that had been in care for at least 24 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
7/1/13	6/30/14	13	28	46.4	↑	60.7%

From the baseline, April 1, 2006 to March 31, 2007, the percentage of children in foster care during the year that had been in care for at least 24 months with two or fewer placement settings increased from 28.9% to 46.4%. This is above the national standard (41.8%).

ANALYSIS

The county conducted their last peer review on placement stability, and had seen steady improvement. Social workers value placement stability and make sure they go to the foster home to meet with and support the caregiver. They also work closely with the FFA social worker to make sure a coordinated approach occurs.

A policy of implementing TDMs when a seven day notice is given to see if the placement can be preserved has also been helpful. Although youth voiced that this felt that this was not a time when they were given a voice, but rather the last step before they were moved. First 5 Calaveras is educating foster parents on trauma and there has been an increase in foster parent training.

The county will continue to closely monitor this outcome and continue strategies started in the last SIP.

2B Percent of Child Abuse/Neglect Referrals with a timely Response (Immediate Response)

This measure answers the question: How many child abuse and neglect referrals that require, and then receive, an in-person investigation within 24 hours?

⇒ *County's Current Performance:*

From April 1, 2014 to June 31, 2014, of those child abuse and neglect referrals that required, and then received, an in-person investigation within 24 hours, 100% received a timely response.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
4/1/14	6/30/14	15	15	100	↑	5.3%

From the baseline of January 1, 2007 to March 31, 2007, the timely response of those child abuse and neglect referrals that required, and then received, an in-person investigation within 24 hours, increased from 95% to 100%.

ANALYSIS

This continues to be a priority for Calaveras County and instead of the state mandated 24 hours the county's policy is 2 hours.

2B Percent of Child Abuse/Neglect Referrals with a timely Response (10-Day Response)

This measure answers the question: How many child abuse and neglect referrals that require, and then receive, an in-person investigation within 10-day response?

⇒ *County's Current Performance:*

From April 1, 2014 to June 30, 2014, of those child abuse and neglect referrals that required, and then received, an in-person investigation within 10-days, 65.5% received a timely response.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
01/01/2015	03/31/2015	39	54	72.2%		

From the baseline of January 1, 2011 to March 31, 2011, the timely response of those child abuse and neglect referrals that required, and then received, an in-person investigation within 10-days, decreased from 98.7% to 72.2% 65.5%.

ANALYSIS

Time to Investigation	Count	%
Compliant	39	72.2%
Not Compliant	15	27.8%
State Goal	49	90%
Total	54	100%

2F Timely Monthly Caseworker Visits (Out of Home)

This measure answers the question: What is the percentage of children in placement for an entire month and who are visited by caseworkers at least once per month?

County's Current Performance:

From July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014, of those children who were in placement, 92.8% were visited by caseworkers at least once per month.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
7/1/13	6/30/14	1,272	1,371	92.8	↑	16.4%

From the baseline of April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011, the percentage of children in placement for an entire month and who were visited by caseworkers at least once per month, increased from 79.7% to 92.8%. This is above the national standard (90%).

ANALYSIS

With the increase in staffing levels Calaveras County has been able to improve performance on this outcome.

4A Siblings Placed Together in Foster Care

Not applicable.

4B Least Restrictive Placement (Entries First Placement: Group Home)

This measure answers the question: How many entries to out of home care during the time period were placed with relatives?

⇒ **County's Current Performance:**

From July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014, 13.1% of entries to out of home care during the time period were placed with relatives.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
4/1/13	3/31/14	3	3	100		0%

From the baseline of July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010, the number of children whose first placement was with a relative remained the same at 100%.

4B Least Restrictive Placement (Point in Time: Group Home)

This measure answers the question: How many children who have an open child supervised placement episode in the CWS/CMS system are placed with a relative?

⇒ **County's Current Performance:**

As of July 1, 2014, 23.6% of children who have an open child supervised placement episode in the CWS/CMS system are placed with a relative.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
7/1/14	7/1/14	2	3	66.7	↓	-33.3%

From the baseline of April 1, 2010, the number of children who have an open child supervised placement episode in the CWS/CMS system and placed with a relative decreased from 28.1% to 23.6%.

4E(1) - Placement Status for Children with ICWA Eligibility

This measure examines the placement status of Indian Child Welfare Act eligible children. Placement status takes placement type, child relationship to substitute care provider, and substitute care provider ethnicity into account.

4E(2) - Placement Status for children with primary or mixed (multi) ethnicity of American Indian

This measure examines the placement status of children with primary or mixed (multi) ethnicity of American Indian. Placement status takes placement type, child relationship to substitute care provider, and substitute care provider ethnicity into account.

5B (1) Rate of Timely Health Exams

Physical Examinations	Count	%
In Compliance	116	80.0%
Not in Compliance	29	20.0%
Total	145	100%

5B (2) Rate of Timely Dental Exams

Dental Examinations	Count	%
In Compliance	67	53.6%
Not in Compliance	58	46.4%
Total	125	100%

5F Psychotropic Medications

Authorized for Psychotropic Medication	Count	%
Authorized	5	3.2%
Not Authorized	153	96.8%
Total	158	100%

6B Individualized Education Plan

Individualized Education Plan	Count	%
Has IEP	41	27.3%
No IEP	109	72.7%
Total	150	100%

8A Completed High School Equivalency

This measure answers the question: Of those youth exiting out of foster care, how many completed high school or equivalency?

⇒ **County's Current Performance:**

From April 1, 2014 to June 30, 2014, of those youth exiting out of foster care, 0% completed high school or equivalency.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
4/1/14	6/30/14	0	0	0		n/a

At the baseline of April 1, 2010 to June 3, 2010, the number of those youth exiting out of foster care, with a completed high school or equivalency remained the same at 0%.

8A Obtained Employment

This measure answers the question: of those youth exiting out of foster care, how many children obtained employment?

⇒ **County's Current Performance:**

From April 1, 2014 to June 30, 2014, of those youth exiting out of foster care, 0% obtained employment.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
4/1/14	6/30/14	0	0	0		n/a

At the baseline of April 1, 2010 to June 3, 2010, the number of youth exiting out of foster care with employment remained the same at 0%.

8A Housing Arrangements

This measure answers the question: Of those youth exiting out of foster care, what is the percentage who exited with housing arrangements?

⇒ **County's Current Performance:**

From April 1, 2014 to June 30, 2014, of those youth exiting out of foster care, 0% exited with housing arrangements.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
4/1/14	6/30/14	0	0	0		n/a

At the baseline of April 1, 2010 to June 3, 2010, the number of youth exiting care with housing arrangements remained the same at 0%.

8A Received ILP Services

This measure answers the question: Of those youth exiting out of foster care, how many youth received ILP services.

⇒ **County's Current Performance:**

From April 1, 2014 to June 30, 2014, of those youth exiting out of foster care, 100% of youth received ILP services.

Most recent	Direction?	Percent				

start date	end date	numerator	denominator	performance		change
4/1/14	6/30/14	0	0	0		n/a

At the baseline of April 1, 2010 to June 3, 2010, the number of youth exiting care and received ILP services remained the same at 0%.

8A Permanency Connection with an Adult

This measure answers the question: Of those youth exiting out of foster care, how many reported having a permanent connection with an adult?

⇒ **County's Current Performance:**

From April 1, 2014 to June 30, 2014, of those youth exiting out of foster care, 0% reported having a permanent connection with an adult.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
4/1/14	6/30/14	0	0	0		n/a

At the baseline of April 1, 2010 to June 3, 2010, the number of youth exiting care with a permanent connection with an adult, remained the same at 0%.

Outcome Data Measures- Probation

The source for this data is the California Child Welfare Indicators Project (CCWIP)³ from January 2011 (Q2 11) to October 2014 (Q2 14)

Measure S1.1: No Recurrence of Maltreatment

Not applicable.

Measure S2.1 No maltreatment in Foster Care

This measure answers the question: Of all children served in foster care during the year, what percent were not victims of a substantiated maltreatment allegation by a foster parent or facility staff member?

⇒ **County's Current Performance:**

From July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014, of all the children served in foster care during the year, 100% were not victims of a substantiated maltreatment allegation by a foster parent or facility staff member

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
7/1/13	6/30/14	8	8	100	=	0%

From the baseline of July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010, the number of children served in foster care during the year, whom were not victims of a substantiated maltreatment allegation by a foster parent or facility staff member remained the same, 100% to 100%. Current performance is above the Federal Standard (99.68%).

ANALYSIS

Probation officers visit all youth in care monthly and closely monitor the placement.

³ Needell, B., Webster, D., Armijo, M., Lee, S., Dawson, W., Magruder, J., Exel, M., Cuccaro-Alamin, S., Putnam-Hornstein, E., King, B., Sandoval, A., Yee, H., Mason, F., Benton, C., Pixton, E., Lou, C., & Peng, C. (2014). CCWIP reports. Retrieved 12/10/2014, from University of California at Berkeley California Child Welfare Indicators Project website. URL: http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare

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 who 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 from home?

⇒ *County's Current Performance:*

From July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014, of all the children discharged from foster care to reunification during the year who had been in foster care for 8 days or longer, 0% were reunified in less than 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?	Percent change
7/1/13	6/30/14	0	2	0	↓	100%

From the baseline of July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010, the number of children discharged from foster care to reunification during the year who had been in foster care for 8 days or longer and were reunified in less than 12 months from the date of the latest removal from home has decreased from 40% to 0%. Current performance is below the national standard (75.2%).

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?

⇒ *County's Current Performance:*

From July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014, of all children discharged from foster care to reunification during the year who had been in foster care for 8 days or longer, the median length of stay (in months) from the date of latest removal from home until the date of discharge to reunification is 16 months.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
7/1/13	6/30/14	n/a	2	16	↑	21.2%

From the baseline of July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010, the number of children discharged from foster care to reunification during the year who had been in foster care for 8 days or longer, the median length of stay (in months) from the date of latest removal from home until the date of discharge to reunification decreased from 13.2 months to 16 months. Current performance is below the national standard (5.4 months). This is attributed to the intensive therapeutic and behavioral modification that the youth needed prior to reunification.

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:**

From July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014, 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, 0% were discharged from foster care to reunification in less than 12 months from the date of latest removal from home.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
7/1/13	6/30/14	0	1	0		n/a

ANALYSIS

From the baseline of January 1, 2009 to June 30, 2009, the percent of children entering foster care for the first time in the 6-month period who remained in foster care for 8 days or longer and were discharged from foster care to reunification in less than 12 months from the date of latest removal from home, remained the same at 0%. The current performance is below the national standard (48.4%).

Measure C1.4 Reentry 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:**

From July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014, of all children discharged from foster care to reunification during the year, 42.9% reentered foster care in less than 12 months from the date of the earliest discharge to reunification during the year.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
7/1/13	6/30/14	0	0	0		n/a

From the baseline of July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2010, the number of children discharged from foster care to reunification during the year and reentered foster care in less than 12 months

from the date of the earliest discharge to reunification during the year remained the same at 0%. Current performance is above the national standard (9.9%).

ANALYSIS

Calaveras Probation has decreased the number of youth in placement and for those youth in placement their behavioral and treatment needs typically last longer than twelve months. Despite that caveat we conducted our Peer Review on this outcome to see what areas could be improved upon for timely reunification. It was clearly articulated that placing youth in the least restrictive placement, geographically close to their families, and engaging parents and extended families are areas we can improve upon. It is anticipated that this will be a focus of our upcoming System Improvement Plan.

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?

⇒ **County's Current Performance:**

From July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014, of all children discharged from foster care to a finalized adoption during the year, 0% 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?	Percent change
7/1/13	6/30/14	0	0	0		n\a

From the baseline of July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010, the number of children discharged from foster care to a finalized adoption during the year and discharged in less than 24 months from the date of the latest removal from home remained the same, 0%. This is below the national standard (36.6%).

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?

⇒ **County's Current Performance:**

From July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014, of all children discharged from foster care to a finalized adoption during the year, the median length of stay (in months) from the date of latest removal from home until the date of discharge to adoption was 0 months. No children were adopted.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
7/1/13	6/30/14	n/a	0	0		0

From the baseline of July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010, of all children discharged from foster care to a finalized adoption during the year, the median length of stay (in months) from the date of latest removal from home until the date of discharge to adoption remained the same at 0%. The national standard is 27.3%.

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?

⇒ **County's Current Performance:**

From July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014, of all children in foster care for 17 continuous months or longer on the first day of the year, 0% were discharged to a finalized adoption by the last day of the year.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
7/1/13	6/30/14	0	0	0		n/a

From the baseline of July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010, the number of children of all children in foster care for 17 continuous months or longer on the first day of the year and were discharged to a finalized adoption by the last day of the year remained the same at 0%. This is below the national standard (22.7%).

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 period, what percent became legally free within the next 6 months?

⇒ **County's Current Performance:**

From July 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013, of all children in foster care for 17 continuous months or longer and not legally free for adoption on the first day of the period, 0% 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?	Percent change
7/1/13	6/30/14	0	0	0		n/a

From the baseline of July 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009, the number of children in foster care for 17 continuous months or longer and not legally free for adoption on the first day of the period, and became legally free within the next 6 months, remained the same at 0%. This is below the national standard (10.9%)

C2.5 Adoption within 12 Months (Legally Free)

This measure answers the question: Of all children in foster care who became legally free for adoption during the year, what percent were then discharged to a finalized adoption in less than 12 months?

⇒ **County's Current Performance:**

From July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014, of all children in foster care that became legally free for adoption during the year, 0% were then discharged to a finalized adoption in less than 12 months.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
7/1/12	6/30/13	0	0	0		n/a

From the baseline of July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009, the percentage of all children in foster care who became legally free for adoption during the year and were then discharged to a finalized adoption in less than 12 months, remained the same at 0%. This is below the national standard (53.7%)

ANALYSIS

The adoption measures are not applicable to Calaveras County Probation.

Measure C3.1 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?

⇒ **County's Current Performance:**

From July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014, of all children in foster care for 24 months or longer on the first day of the year, 0% were discharged to a permanent home by the end of the year and prior to turning 18.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
7/1/13	6/30/14	0	0	0		n/a

From the baseline of July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010, the number of children in foster care for 24 months or longer on the first day of the year and were discharged to a permanent home by the end of the year and prior to turning 18 remained the same, 0%. This is below the national standard (29.1%).

C3.2 Exits to Permanency (Legally Free at Exit)

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

⇒ **County's Current Performance:**

From July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014, of all children discharged from foster care during the year who were legally free for adoption, 0% was discharged to a permanent home prior to turning 18.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
7/1/13	6/30/14	0	0	0		n/a

From the baseline of July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010, the percentage of all children discharged from foster care during the year who were legally free for adoption, remained the same, 0%. This is below the national standard (98%).

C3.3 In Care 3 Years or Longer (Emancipation/Age 18)

This measure answers the question: Of all children in foster care during the year who were either discharged to emancipation or turned 18 while still in care, what percent had been in foster care for 3 years or longer?

⇒ **County's Current Performance:**

From July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014, of all children in foster care during the year who were either discharged to emancipation or turned 18 while still in care, 14.3% had been in foster care for 3 years or longer.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
7/1/13	6/30/14	0	0	0		n/a

From the baseline of July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010, the percentage of all children in foster care during the year who were either discharged to emancipation or turned 18 while still in care and had been in foster care for 3 years or longer, remained the same, 0%. This is below the national standard (37.5%).

ANALYSIS

The exits to permanency measures are not applicable to Calaveras County Probation.

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 who were in foster care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months, what percent had two or fewer placement settings?

⇒ **County's Current Performance:**

From July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014, 76.9% of those 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.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
7/1/13	6/30/14	4	4	100		0%

From the baseline of July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010, the number of children who had two or fewer placement settings remained the same at 100%. This is above the national standard (86.0%).

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

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

⇒ **County's Current Performance:**

From July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014, 50% of children in foster care during the year that had been in care for at least 12 months but less than 24 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
7/1/13	6/30/14	1	2	50	↓	--76.5%

From the baseline, July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010, the percentage of all children during a year who had been in foster care for 12 months but less than 24 months and had two or fewer placements, decreased from 100% to 50%. This is below the national standard (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 who were in foster care for at least 24 months, what percent had two or fewer placement settings?

⇒ **County's Current Performance:**

From July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014, 0% of children in foster care during the year that had been in care for at least 24 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
7/1/13	6/30/14	0	0	0	↓	-100%

From the baseline, July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010, the percentage of children in foster care during the year that had been in care for at least 24 months with two or fewer placement settings decreased from 100% to 0%. This is below the national standard (41.8%).

ANALYSIS

As can be seen from the data above, one youth with a placement move dramatically impacts the placement stability outcome. Comprehensive assessments and placement matching occurs on all probation placements and typically youth do not experience multiple placements.

2B Percent of Child Abuse/Neglect Referrals with a timely Response (Immediate Response)

Not applicable.

2B Percent of Child Abuse/Neglect Referrals with a timely Response (10-Day Response)

Not applicable.

4A Siblings Placed Together in Foster Care

Not applicable

4B Least Restrictive Placement (Entries First Placement: Group Home/Shelter)

This measure answers the question: How many entries, during the time period, to out of home care during the time period were placed in group home/shelter care?

⇒ **County's Current Performance:**

From July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014, 100% of children in out of home care during the time period were placed in group home/shelter.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
7/1/13	6/30/14	3	3	100	-	0%

From the baseline of April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011, the number of children whose first placement was in a group home/shelter remained the same at 100%.

ANALYSIS

This was a focus of our Peer Review, due to the treatment needs of our youth and lack of foster homes that will take the youth, especially sex offenders, it is difficult to place in a less restrictive environment. We will continue to work on this by developing a family finding policy and continue to engage with families.

5B (1) Rate of Timely Health Exams

Not applicable.

5B (2) Rate of Timely Dental Exams

Not applicable.

5F Psychotropic Medications

Not applicable.

6B Individualized Education Plan

Not applicable.

8A Completed High School Equivalency

This measure answers the question: Of those youth exiting out of foster care, how many completed high school or equivalency?

⇒ **County's Current Performance:**

From April 1, 2014 to June 30, 2014, of those youth exiting out of foster care, 0% completed high school or equivalency.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
4/1/14	6/30/14	0	0	0		N/A

From the baseline of January 1, 2011 to March 31, 2011, the number of the youth exiting out of foster care and completed high school or equivalency, remained the same at 0%.

ANALYSIS

School is mandatory for probationers as part of their terms and conditions. The two youth that are listed above that have not graduated are in school and one of the youth is on track to graduate and is doing very well. The other youth is significantly behind in credits due to being out of school for a year period of time prior to placement and is also special education. We continue to work with him to meet his educational needs.

8A Obtained Employment

This measure answers the question: of those youth exiting out of foster care, how many children obtained employment?

⇒ **County's Current Performance:**

From April 1, 2014 to June 30, 2014, of those youth exiting out of foster care, 0% obtained employment.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
4/1/14	6/30/14	0	0	0		0

From the baseline of April 1, 2010 to June 30, 2010, the number youth exiting out of foster care and obtained employment, remained the same at 0%.

8A Housing Arrangements

This measure answers the question: Of those youth exiting out of foster care, what is the percentage who exited with housing arrangements?

⇒ **County's Current Performance:**

From April 1, 2014 to June 30, 2014, of those youth exiting out of foster care, 0% exited with housing arrangements.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
4/1/14	6/30/14	0	0	0		N/A

From the baseline of April 1, 2010 to June 30, 2010, youth exiting out of foster care exited with housing arrangements, remained the same at 0%.

8A Received ILP Services

This measure answers the question: Of those youth exiting out of foster care, how many youth received ILP services?

⇒ **County's Current Performance:**

From April 1, 2014 to June 30, 2014, of those youth exiting out of foster care, 0% of youth received ILP services.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
4/1/14	6/30/14	0	0	0		0

From the baseline of April 1, 2010 to June 30, 2010, the percentage youth exiting out of foster care and received ILP services did not change from 0% to 0%.

8A Permanency Connection with an Adult

This measure answers the question: Of those youth exiting out of foster care, how many reported having a permanent connection with an adult?

⇒ **County's Current Performance:**

From April 1, 2014 to June 30, 2014, of those youth exiting out of foster care, 0% reported having a permanent connection with an adult.

Most recent start date	Most recent end date	Most recent numerator	Most recent denominator	Most recent performance	Direction?	Percent change
4/1/14	6/30/14	0	0	0%		0%

From the baseline of April 1, 2010 to June 30, 2010, the percentage of youth exiting out of foster care and reported to have a permanent connection with an adult, increased from 0% to 0%.

Focus Group Summary

Focus groups and notes conducted and prepared by the California Department of Social Services and Shared Vision Consultants.

Calaveras County youth focus group – February 5, 2015 (9 youth)

Youth cited the use of methamphetamines, marijuana, domestic violence that contributed to their neglect as the reasons that they were in the system. They stated that their parents were not able to live without substances and it is really hard in a community like this to stay clean.

There were nine youth that participated in this focus group. Most of the youth had been in care from one to three years although some had had more than one stay in foster care. The youth had considerable questions regarding their rights in the foster care system. For example can caregivers take away their cell phones and lap tops, are they allowed to catch transit after it is dark, and is there a way to make foster parents provide transportation to extra-curricular activities such as football?

The youth discussed that some of them have formed a California Youth Connection Calaveras chapter and they really want to work on getting free transit for foster youth in the county. Transportation was seen as a major barrier to access services and resources.

Some youth felt that they do not have a voice in their case plans. The perception is that if a TDM is called it means that you are in trouble, it is one step away from another placement change, so the social workers align with the caregiver to try and save the placement. Youth felt there was rarely anyone there is stick up for them. They stated that the attorney is too busy to return their calls and they do not understand the role of the attorney.

Some youth felt that they should get rewarded for when they do good things, like getting good grades, doing chores etc.

Youth felt that their educational, medical and dental needs are met in foster care. They were positive about AB 12, citing the ability to get an apartment, scholarships and having money, which helps tremendously. They were concerned about the lack of a community college in the county and the inability to access higher education.

YOUTH RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Have a voice in what is happening to them
2. Educate them about their rights in foster care
3. Free transportation
4. Ability to do extra-curricular activities

Calaveras County Parent focus groups – February 4th, 2015 1pm and 6 pm, 19 parents total

Services that are helpful in the community

- Behavioral Health/Counseling – quick to access services
- Independent Living Skills
- Parenting class
- Domestic violence classes
- CalWORKs
- WIC – Birth to five
- The Resource Connection (food bank)
- ADVACT (associated with a church and provides concrete needs based help)
- First 5 – helpful with parenting classes Birth to Five
- Mountain Oaks
- Courage to change/Parent Mentors
- Friday night lights
- AA/NA/Al-Anon

The services above were listed as helpful but there were barriers to accessing them.

- There is no way to get the knowledge about services prior to CPS involvement– there are lots of services available but you don't know about them until you "get caught" and enter the system.
- Transportation. Most of the services are offered in San Andreas. The public transportation system is very limited and doesn't go to a lot of areas in the county. There are no shelters at bus stops which is really difficult in the winter months. There is no way to get to the services in some cases other than walking or hitch hiking. Bus passes are helpful but sometimes don't come until mid-month if the social worker forgets to order them, or there is a logistical error.
- Most of the services are offered Monday through Friday, very hard for working parents to access them. Some parents took time from work to go to the day time class because didn't have transportation at night. Hard to keep a job and do everything on the case plan.
- Lack of having a phone to calling in regarding drug testing. Also lack of cell phone reception.
- Stigma of accessing services, especially Mental Health and Substance Abuse – it is a small community and hard to keep confidential. Don't want to be labeled "crazy".

SERVICE GAPS

- Alcohol and Drug treatment programs
- Transportation
- Low income housing, especially for larger families
- Homeless Shelter
- In-home parenting and other services

- Lack of family friendly events throughout the county (not necessarily CPS) just community events
- Lack of extracurricular programs for youth throughout the county, the few that exist you have to pay for and that is a barrier
- Community College

ISSUES RELATED TO THE CASE PLAN:

Consistently parents stated that they were not included in the development of the case plan. There was no team meeting or meeting with them to develop the case plan. They were given the case plan, normally at court and told they need to sign it and follow it.

Parents stated that the Public Defenders have too many cases and have no time to talk to them. Only a couple of parents had conversations with the Public Defenders, but they had to be very persistent. They don't feel they have any say in the case. The social worker makes the recommendation and the Court orders it.

They state they are told they have to complete the case plan regardless of whether they agree with it or they won't get their kids back.

Need to advocate for yourself and be persistent to meet with the social worker and get your case plan discussed.

CONCURRENT PLANNING:

Consistently parents stated that they were told that if they don't get their kids back they will be adopted out. This normally happens at court.

Most parents stated that they weren't asked for relatives for placements and if they were the relatives were ruled out without a formal process. For example, law enforcement would say that the relatives were not appropriate or Grandma or neighbor lived too close to the parent and even though they said they would protect the child and not allow the parent access, they wouldn't place with them.

Those parents who had children placed with relatives were glad that the department did that.

VISITATION:

There was a lot of discussion about how visitation works. Consistently parents stated that they did not get enough visitation. One hour a month to start out and it was linked to clean drug tests. Some thought it was 45 days clean, others 90 days clean. Then they were uncertain what happened. No one knew how it became unsupervised visits. Sometimes visitation (even phone) was cancelled without knowing why.

Environmental Alternatives are supportive and helpful.

It is really hard to act natural when people are watching and write down everything you say. Very anxious they will do something wrong.

Visitation is scheduled at the convenience of the department, not the family.

BIAS IN THE SYSTEM:

There was a feeling of being treated as a number and not a person.

It was mentioned a few times that the pictures/photos presented to the Court are biased.

Stereotypes exist for example, bias about where you live, “Rail Road Flat” drug user. If you have bad teeth, it was assumed you were a methamphetamine user.

COURT REPORTS:

Parents felt that there was no way to correct errors in court reports and the labels continued to follow them even if they were inaccurate.

Court reports focus on the negatives and don’t paint a picture of the good things that they do.

Concern when youth are given court reports without any processing or discussing with them. Parents aren’t allowed to discuss anything at visits, youth are left carrying all this new information e.g. born methamphetamine addicted. They feel there is a lack of support for the youth in processing this information.

SOCIAL WORKERS:

Some social workers are helpful. Most parents have had only two social workers.

They do a good job of referring to services.

If you do your case plan most social workers will do what they say they were going to do.

Social workers are overworked and don’t have enough time to spend with them.

There are inconsistencies in policies and procedures. For example how visitation works, placement with relatives, and how much information the parents receive. Some social workers allow parents to bring a “support” person when the parent visits the social worker, others won’t. The parents feel there is a need to have advocates.

JUVENILE PROBATION:

Probation Officer very helpful. Difficulty in fulfilling community service orders. Previously the youth could pick their own class. Now they have to come to an organized place, which is difficult due to the lack of transportation.

Probation, CPS, Mental health and law enforcement are all linked. Parents sign a lot of releases so that they can talk freely.

ADDITIONAL BARRIERS:

There was concern about the policy of counting “diluted” drug tests and “dirty” tests, especially in the summer when they drink a lot of water.

PARENT RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Parent advocate/partner to help navigate the system
2. Improve communication – distribute pamphlets with information about what services are available for prevention.
3. When social workers document that they “offered services” prior to removal. They should leave the brochure they are referring the parent to and get a signature from the parent.
4. Offer services in the community where the parents/children come from.
5. Offer in-home services – parenting, etc.
6. Need to let parents know up front how much services cost.
7. Need more in-county foster homes so children are not placed out of county.
8. Want to know where their children are placed, a photo of the home or some information about the family. They don’t need the address but do want to have an idea of the home, how many kids are in the home etc.
9. Put some positives in court reports. Train social workers how to write reports that are balanced and not like police reports.
10. Increase substance abuse treatment options.
11. Review the policy of “dilute” tests.
12. Programs for smaller communities for children and youth.
13. Have some classes on the weekend so parents can access them, especially working parents.
14. CPS and Probation should link more with the churches to help provide services and support.

Stakeholder Meeting:

A stakeholder meeting was held on March 5, 2015 from 10 – 2:30.

Summary of Findings

The County Self-Assessment is one of the three major components required by the California Child and Family Services Review (C-CFSR). The C-CFSR emerged as a result of California's Child Welfare System Improvement and Accountability Act (AB 636). In 2014, as required by AB 636, Calaveras County Family and Children's Services and Calaveras County Juvenile Probation analyzed, in collaboration with key community stakeholders, its performance on critical child welfare and probation outcomes, as well as key systemic factors. In addition since June 2008, the state has integrated into this process an analysis of the expenditure of federal and state funds for the Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF), Child Abuse Prevention, Intervention and Treatment (CAPIT) and Community Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) funding streams. This county Self-Assessment will form the basis of the five-year System Improvement Plan for Calaveras County.

There have been significant changes in Calaveras County over the last three years since the last SIP.

- ✓ Behavioral health and public health have combined which has improved collaboration and better outcomes for families.
- ✓ The use of the MHSA to start a youth mentor program for foster youth and First 5 Calaveras is offering incentives to go to the parenting classes.
- ✓ Foster Parent Education has vastly improved which has improved outcomes for children.
- ✓ Probation has really shifted in thinking how to approach the work, doing more in-house services such as the Parent Project, being more proactive looking at the individual and focusing on strengths.
- ✓ CWS has commenced doing their own Adoption services which has improved time to adoptions.
- ✓ CWS has obtained lap tops which are helping social workers immensely with documentation and obtaining resources
- ✓ The implementation of Safety Organized practice, which is a shift of philosophy of looking at risk versus safety and establishing a strong circle of support for families.
- ✓ CWS has implemented Structured Decision Making which is an excellent tool to help social workers have a better way of making decisions and supporting the decisions they make.
- ✓ The implementation of Early Development Screenings by First 5 Calaveras has been helpful for the 0-5 population.
- ✓ The strong collaboration between the agencies has supported the discussion of approaching the work in a trauma informed manner. Inter-disciplinary training has been provided that has really helped.

The Stakeholders listed the gaps below as the biggest service needs in the community.

- ✓ Services to address the isolation of families and the a culture of intergenerational disenfranchised rural poor.

- ✓ Limited transportation – families are unable to access services.
- ✓ There is no homeless shelter or housing for low income families.
- ✓ Lack of sober living environments.
- ✓ Lack of employment opportunities.
- ✓ Lack of Educational opportunities.
- ✓ Lack of access to doctors and dentists that take Medi-Cal.

Calaveras County Outcomes Summary

CHILD WELFARE

For the comparison period, Calaveras County Human Services performance met/exceeded 11 national performance standards:

- S2.1 no maltreatment in foster care
- C1.1 Reunification with 12 months (exit cohort)
- C1.4 Reentry following Reunification (exit cohort)
- C2.2 Median Time to Adoption
- C2.3 Adoption within 12 months (17 Months in Care)
- C2.4 Legally Free within 6 months (17 Months in Care)
- C2.5 Adoption within 12 months (Legally Free)
- C3.2 Exits to Permanency (Legally Free at Exit)
- C4.3 Placement stability (At least 24 months in care)
- 2F Monthly Visits (Out of Home)
- 2F Monthly Visits in Residence (Out of Home)

The County performance was below the national standard on the remaining outcomes:

- S1.1 No recurrence of maltreatment within a specific 6 month period
- C1.2 Median time to Reunification (exit cohort)
- C1.3 Reunification within 12 months (entry cohort)
- C2.1 Adoption within 24 Months
- C3.1 Exits to Permanency (24 Months in Care)
- C3.3 In Care 3 years or Longer and either Emancipated or turned 18 prior to exit
- C4.1 Placement Stability (8 days to 12 months in Care)
- C4.2 Placement Stability (12 to 24 months in care)

JUVENILE PROBATION

For the comparison period, Calaveras County Juvenile Probation, met/exceeded four (4) national standards applicable to youth in placement through Probation:

- S2.1 No maltreatment in foster care
- C4.1 Placement Stability (8 Days To 12 Months In Care)
- 2F Monthly Visits (Out of Home)
- 2F Monthly Visits in Residence (Out of Home)

For the same comparison period, the County was below the national standards for youth in juvenile probation placement on the following measures:

- C1.1 Reunification within 12 months (exit cohort)
- C1.2 Median Time to Reunification
- C1.3 Reunification within 12 months (entry cohort)
- C4.2 Placement Stability (12 To 24 Months In Care)

Calaveras County did not have any juvenile probation youth in placement to report on the following measures:

- C1.4 Reentry following reunification
- C2.1 Adoption within 24 Months
- C2.2 Median Time to Adoption
- C2.3 Adoption within 12 months (17 Months in Care)
- C2.4 Legally Free within 6 months (17 Months in Care)
- C2.5 Adoption within 12 months (Legally Free)
- C3.1 Exits to Permanency (24 Months in Care)
- C3.2 Exits to Permanency (Legally Free at Exit)
- C3.3 In Care 3 Years Or Longer (Emancipated/Age 18)
- C4.3 Placement stability (At least 24 months in care)

NEXT STEPS:

The next step in this process will be to synthesize the findings of the Peer Review, Focus Groups, and CSA Findings to develop the System Improvement Plan. There were concrete suggestions made by youth, parents and stakeholders that can be incorporated into the selected areas of focus. Relevant Best and Promising Practices will be reviewed and selected as appropriate and realistic for the county to utilize in Child Welfare and Probation.

Appendices

Calaveras CSA Acronym Glossary

AA	Alcoholics Anonymous
AAP	Adoption Assistance Program
AB 12	Assembly Bill 12
ADP	Alcohol and Drug Program
AOD	Alcohol and Drug
ARRA	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
ASI	Addiction Severity Inventory
ASQ	Ages and Stages Questionnaire
BASA	By Area Supervisors of Adoptions
CALPADS	California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System
CalWORKS	California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids
CAM	Child Affected by Methamphetamine
CAPC	Child Abuse Prevention Council
CAPIT	Child Abuse Prevention Intervention and Treatment
CASA	Court Appointed Special Advocates
CBCAP	Community Based Child Abuse Prevention
CBCL	Child Behavioral Checklist
CBEDS	California Basic Educational Data System
CBT	Cognitive Behavior Therapy
C-CFSR	California Child and Family Service Review
CCTF	County Children's Trust Fund
CDCR	California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
CDSS	California Department of Social Services
CET	Cognitive Enhancement Therapy
CHDP	Children's Health and Disability Prevention
CLETS	California Law Enforcement Telecommunication System
CMH	Children's Mental Health
CMS	Case Management System
COE	County Office of Education
CSA	County Self-Assessment
CWS	Child Welfare System
DCS	Dependency Court System
DHCS	Department of Health Care Services
DSS	Department of Social Services

DV	Domestic Violence
EBSB	Employment and Benefits Services Division
EPSDT	Early Periodic Screening Diagnosis and Treatment
ETS	Employment Training Specialist
FCS	Family and Child Services
FFA	Foster Family Agency
FKCE	Foster and Kinship Care Education
FQHC	Federally Qualified Health Centers
FP	Family Preservation
FR	Family Reunification
FRC	Family Resource Centers
HAS	Health Services Agency
HCPCFC	Health Care Program for Children in Foster Care
HPHP	Homeless Persons Health Project
HPRP	Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing Program
HSD	Human Services Department
ICPC	Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children
ICSSC	Interagency Children's Coordinating Council
ICWA	Indian Child Welfare Act
IDEA	Individuals with Disabilities Education Act
IDP	Individualized Development Plan
IEP	Individual Education Plan
ILP	Independent Living Program
IRCA	Immigration Reform and Control Act
JAIS	Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System
LCSW	Licensed Clinical Social Worker
MEPA	Multi Ethnic Placement Act
MH	Mental Health
MHSA	Mental Health Services Act
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NA	Narcotics Anonymous
NMD	Non minor dependent
NREFM	Non-Relative Extended Family member
OCAP	Office of Child Abuse Prevention

OFR	Options for Recovery
PAW	Post-Acute Withdrawals
PCIT	Parent-Child Interaction Therapy
PHN	Public Health Nurses
PO	Probation Officer
PP	Permanency Planning
PQCR	Peer Quality Case Review
PRIDE	Parents Resource for Information, Development, and Education
PSSF	Promoting Safe and Stable Families
RAI	Risk Assessment Instrument
RPT	Relapse Prevention
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
SDM	Structured Decision Making
SEIU	Service Employees International Union
SEO	Search Engine Optimization
SFI	Supporting Father Involvement
SILP	Supported Independent Living Placement
SIP	System Improvement Plan
SLE	Sober Living Environments
SSI	Supplemental Security Income
STAP	Specialized Training for Adoptive Parents
STC	Standards and Training in Corrections
SW	Social Worker
TANF	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
TDM	Team Decision Making
THP Plus	Transitional Housing Program Plus
THP+FC	Transitional Housing Plus - Foster Care
TILCP	Transitional Independent Living Case Plan
TILP	Transitional Independent Living Plan
TPR	Termination of parental Rights
TVP	Transitional Voucher Program
UCSC	University of California – Calaveras
WRAP	Wellness Recovery Action Plan