



## Legislative Fiscal Bureau

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May 27, 2009

Joint Committee on Finance

Paper #216

### **Child Welfare Alternative Response Pilot Program (DCF -- Children and Families)**

[LFB 2009-11 Budget Summary: Page 141, #8]

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#### **CURRENT LAW**

Wisconsin's child protective services (CPS) program is state-supervised and county administered in 71 counties. In Milwaukee County, the state administers the CPS program through the Bureau of Milwaukee Child Welfare (BMCW) in the Department of Children and Families (DCF). A child and family usually enter the child welfare system through a report of child abuse or neglect. A report may be made to: (a) a county department of human/social services in counties other than Milwaukee County; (b) DCF, or a licensed child welfare agency that contracts with DCF, in Milwaukee County; or (c) the sheriff or the city, village, or town police department.

If a county department, DCF, or a licensed child welfare agency that contracts with DCF receives the report, the report must be referred to the sheriff or police department within 12 hours, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays, if the reported abuse involves certain sexual offenses. The county department, DCF, or licensed child welfare agency that contracts with DCF and the sheriff or police department must coordinate the planning and execution of the investigation of the report. For reported abuse that does not involve certain sexual offenses, county departments, DCF, and licensed child welfare agencies under contract with DCF must adopt a written policy specifying the kinds of reports that are routinely reported to local law enforcement authorities.

If a sheriff or police department receives the report, the report must be referred to the county department, DCF, or a licensed child welfare agency under contract with DCF within 12 hours, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays, for the following types of cases: (a) a caregiver is suspected of abuse or neglect or of threatened abuse or neglect of a child; (b) a caregiver is suspected of facilitating or failing to take action to prevent the suspected or

threatened abuse or neglect of a child; (c) it cannot be determined who abused or neglected or threatened to abuse or neglect a child; or (d) there is reason to suspect that an unborn child has been abused or there is reason to believe that an unborn child is at substantial risk of abuse. The sheriff or police department is authorized, but not required, to refer cases where a person who is not a caregiver is suspected of abuse or of threatened abuse of a child.

Upon receiving a report, a county CPS agency, or BMCW in Milwaukee County, first determines if there is reason to suspect that a caregiver has abused or neglected, threatened to abuse or neglect, or facilitated or failed to take action to prevent the suspected or threatened abuse or neglect of a child. If the determination is made that there is reason to suspect the caregiver, or if it cannot be determined who abused or neglected the child, then a diligent investigation to determine if the child is in need of protection or services must be initiated within 24 hours after receiving the report. An investigation may be initiated, but is not required, by the county CPS agency or BMCW if the suspected person is not a caregiver. In cases where the alleged maltreater is not a caregiver for the child, the CPS caseworker may refer the case to law enforcement rather than complete an investigation.

The requirements of this investigation vary, depending on whether the alleged maltreatment or threat of harm to the child is by a household member, a person exercising temporary control or care over a child, or a person with no caregiver responsibilities. DCF standards and policies establish parameters for determining whether or not to substantiate that abuse or neglect occurred, but the determination or substantiation of a case can vary from county to county within those parameters. The report is substantiated if the CPS caseworker has determined that, based upon a preponderance of the evidence, abuse or neglect occurred.

If, after investigating an allegation of abuse or neglect, a CPS caseworker determines that a child is safe, the case is closed. However, if a child is not safe and/or at risk of further abuse and neglect, a CPS case is opened and the CPS caseworker determines whether the child can remain at home if the family receives appropriate services, or if the child needs to be removed and placed in out-of-home care. If the CPS caseworker determines that a child can remain safely at home, the child and family may receive in-home services to address the safety needs of the family and child. If the CPS caseworker determines that a child cannot remain safely at home, the child is removed from the home and placed in out-of-home care.

## **GOVERNOR**

Provide \$200,000 in 2009-10 and \$125,000 in 2010-11 to implement a pilot program that authorizes participating county departments of human/social services to utilize alternative responses to reports of suspected or threatened child abuse or neglect. Funding would support: (a) the development and implementation of an alternative response training course (\$75,000 in 2009-10); and (b) technical assistance for county departments to dedicate local staff time to implement the program and to purchase consultation services to support implementation

(\$125,000 annually). It is anticipated that five counties would participate in 2009-10, and 12 counties would participate in 2010-11.

Require DCF to do all of the following:

a. Select the county departments to participate in the pilot program in accordance with DCF's request for proposals and other criteria developed by DCF, including an assessment of a county department's plan for involving the community in providing services for a family participating in the pilot program and a determination of whether a county department has an agreement with local law enforcement agencies and a representative of the public to ensure interagency cooperation in implementing the pilot program.

b. Establish guidelines for determining appropriate alternative responses to a report of abuse or neglect or of threatened abuse or neglect, including guidelines for determining what types of abuse or neglect or threatened abuse or neglect constitute substantial abuse or neglect. "Substantial abuse or neglect" would mean severe abuse or neglect or a threat of severe abuse or neglect and a significant threat to the safety of a child and his or her family. DCF would not be required to promulgate the guidelines as rules.

c. Provide training and technical assistance for a county department selected to participate in the pilot program.

d. Conduct an evaluation of the pilot program and submit the evaluation report by July 1, 2012, to the Governor and to the appropriate standing committees of the Legislature. The evaluation would have to assess the issues encountered in implementing the pilot program and the overall operations of the pilot program, include specific measurements of the effectiveness of the pilot program, and make recommendations to improve that effectiveness. Specific measurements would have to include: (a) the turnover rate of the county department caseworkers providing services under the pilot program; (b) the number of families referred for each type of response; (c) the number of families that accepted, and the number of families that declined to accept, services offered under the pilot program; (d) the effectiveness of the evaluation done by county departments in determining the appropriate response under the pilot program; (e) the impact of the pilot program on the number of out-of-home placements of children by the county departments participating in the pilot program; and (f) the availability of services to address the issues of child and family safety, risk of subsequent abuse or neglect, and family strengths and needs in the communities served under the pilot project.

Require county departments selected to participate in the pilot program to evaluate a report of abuse or neglect or threat of abuse or neglect, immediately after receiving the report, to determine the most appropriate alternative response from the following:

a. If the county department determines that there is reason to suspect that substantial abuse or neglect has occurred or is likely to occur or that an investigation is otherwise necessary to ensure the safety of the child and his or her family, the county department would have to

investigate the report. If in conducting that investigation, the county determines that it is not necessary for the safety of the child and his or her family to complete the investigation, the county department would be allowed to terminate the investigation and conduct an assessment. If the county department terminates an investigation, the county department would have to document the reasons for terminating the investigation and notify any law enforcement agency that is cooperating in the investigation.

b. If the county department determines that there is reason to suspect that abuse or neglect, other than substantial abuse or neglect, has occurred or is likely to occur, but that, under the guidelines developed by DCF, there is no immediate threat to the safety of the child and his or her family and court intervention is not necessary, the county department would have to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the safety of the child and his or her family, the risk of subsequent abuse or neglect, and the strengths and needs of the child's family to determine whether services are needed to address those issues assessed and, based on the assessment, would have to offer to provide appropriate services to the child's family on a voluntary basis or refer the child's family to a service provider in the community for provision of those services.

If the county department employs the assessment response, the county department would not be required to refer the report to the sheriff or police department, determine by a preponderance of the evidence that abuse or neglect has occurred or is likely to occur, or determine that a specific person has abused or neglected the child. If in conducting the assessment, the county department determines that there is reason to suspect that substantial abuse or neglect has occurred or is likely to occur or that an investigation is otherwise necessary to ensure the safety of the child and his or her family, the county department would have to immediately begin an investigation.

c. If the county department determines that there is no reason to suspect that abuse or neglect has occurred or is likely to occur, the county department would have to refer the child's family to a service provider in the community for the provision of appropriate services on a voluntary basis. If the county department employs the community services response, the county department would not be required to conduct an assessment, refer the report to the sheriff or police department, determine by a preponderance of evidence that abuse or neglect has occurred or is likely to occur, or determine that a specific person has abused or neglected the child.

Exclude county departments participating in the pilot program from the following requirements of current law: (a) referring all cases of suspected or threatened abuse to the sheriff or police department within 12 hours, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays; and (b) initiating a diligent investigation to determine if a child is in need of protection or services within 24 hours after receiving a report when the county department determines that a caregiver is suspected of abuse or neglect or of threatened abuse or neglect of the child, determines that a caregiver is suspected of facilitating or failing to take action to prevent the suspected or threatened abuse or neglect of the child, or cannot determine who abused or neglected the child.

Instead, the county department participating in the pilot program would follow the procedures listed above.

## **DISCUSSION POINTS**

1. The CPS process is divided into three parts: (a) CPS access; (b) CPS initial assessment; and (c) CPS ongoing services. Attachment 1 provides an overview of the CPS process.

2. CPS access refers to the beginning of the CPS process when the CPS agency receives information regarding suspected child abuse and/or neglect and either screens-in the report or screens-out the report. The CPS agency must determine whether the reported information (called a referral) constitutes an allegation of child maltreatment or threatened harm. Although the reporters of the information may have concerns for a child or a family, the referral may not rise to the level of maltreatment or threatened harm. These referrals are screened-out. Other reasons to screen-out a report include insufficient information reported to determine if the referral constitutes maltreatment or multiple reporters about the same child and maltreatment. Screened-out referrals may be offered voluntary services from the agency or referred to other appropriate community services. In calendar year (CY) 2007, there were a total of 55,895 CPS referrals. Of this amount, 28,662 were screened-out (51.3%), and 27,233 were screened-in (48.7%). Attachment 2 shows the total CPS referrals, the number and percentage of screened-out referrals, and the number and percentage of screened-in referrals for each county in CY 2007.

3. Screened-in referrals, where it is determined that the alleged incident may rise to the level of maltreatment or risk of maltreatment, proceed to the next level of the CPS process, the CPS initial assessment. The CPS initial assessment process does not establish legal culpability. Instead, the case is referred to law enforcement and the courts for that purpose. The CPS initial assessment determines: (a) whether the child is safe; (b) whether risk conditions are present; (c) whether maltreatment occurred; (d) who the maltreater was (if he or she can be identified); and (e) whether the family is in need of services to assure the safety of the child. In making these determinations, the CPS caseworker must consider the child's ability to function and communicate, the caregiver protective capacities, physical evidence, overall family functioning, and the absence or presence of stressful family circumstances. The CPS caseworker interviews and observes the child, visits the family home, interviews any siblings, interviews the caregivers, and interviews other persons who have contact with the child.

From this process the CPS initial assessment determines whether maltreatment has occurred or is likely to occur. A finding for whether maltreatment has occurred is either substantiated, based on a preponderance of the evidence, or unsubstantiated. A finding for whether maltreatment is likely to occur is either "likely to occur" or "not likely to occur." A third potential finding is "unsubstantiated because the caseworker is unable to locate sources of information and/or subject of the report." In CY 2007, there were 40,616 CPS reports. Of this amount, 25,632 underwent an initial assessment, and 6,529 were substantiated, for a substantiation rate of 16.1%. Attachment 3 shows the number of CPS reports, the number of initial assessments, and the number and percentage

of substantiated maltreatment cases for each county in CY 2007.

4. Separate from the findings that stemmed from the referral, the CPS caseworker also, during the CPS initial assessment, determines whether the child is safe in the home or is in danger of maltreatment. This determination leads to the CPS ongoing services process. If a child is determined to be safe, the CPS agency is not required to offer or refer the family for services. However, the CPS agency may inform the family about voluntary services or available community resources to support the family. If the child is unsafe, regardless of the substantiation decision, the CPS agency creates a safety plan to ensure that the child is safe and protected.

A child may be determined unsafe under one of the following categories: (a) safety threats relating to the act of maltreatment itself and the surrounding circumstances (such as premeditation and lack of remorse or hazardous living environment); (b) maltreatment has caused emotional problems, lack of behavior control, or serious physical injury; (c) safety threats caused by deficiencies in adult functioning such as out-of-control behavior or violent tendencies; or (d) safety threats characterized by issues involving discipline and parenting practices, such as blaming the child for the adult's problems; a lack of knowledge, resources, or motivation necessary to provide basic care for a child; or ability to provide necessary supervision of a child. In CY 2007, 23,312 total initial assessments were completed for primary caregivers. Of this amount, 3,398 were determined unsafe (14.6%). Attachment 4 lists the number of total initial assessments for primary caregivers, the number found safe, the number and percent found unsafe, and the number with no safety finding for each county in CY 2007.

If a child is found unsafe, the CPS agency determines what services would ensure the safety of the child, whether the services would be voluntary or court-ordered, and whether the services can safely be provided with the child in the home or whether the child needs to be placed in out-of-home care.

5. The Child Welfare Information Gateway is a service of the Children's Bureau in the Administration for Children and Families in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services that provides access to information and resources to help protect children and strengthen families. The Child Welfare Information Gateway prepared an issue brief in February of 2008 regarding alternative responses to reports of child abuse and neglect. The brief compares and contrasts the traditional CPS process with an alternative response program and describes common characteristics of an alternative response program, which are summarized in the paragraphs below.

6. The CPS process involves gathering evidence and requires a formal determination of whether maltreatment has occurred, whether the child is at risk of abuse or neglect, and who the alleged maltreater is. Several states have looked to alternative responses to reports of child maltreatment for the following reasons: (a) limitations of the traditional CPS process; (b) recognition of the importance of family engagement; and (c) increased focus on accountability and outcomes.

7. The traditional CPS process, with a focus on investigation, may be overly intrusive

into family life and may not do enough to protect children. Investigation of every report may overwhelm child welfare agencies, which could result in screening-out lower risk reports that may be legitimate. Investigations are perceived as accusatory and adversarial. Services are refused if it is felt that this is a way to gather evidence or remove the child from the home. Low substantiation rates may indicate that few families actually receive services that may be beneficial to the family and result in preventive measures for the risk of abuse or neglect. Finally, although immediate safety issues are addressed, many families experience subsequent maltreatment reports while their problems, stresses, and underlying issues remain unresolved.

8. In addition, as the focus of CPS investigations is on the determination of whether maltreatment has occurred or is likely to occur and who the maltreater is, CPS investigations may lack more comprehensive assessments and individualized service planning. Family-centered practices improve the level of cooperation with services. With greater cooperation from the family, the family may be more inclined to try to understand why there was a maltreatment report, what needs to change, what services might help, and to try to prevent another incident from occurring.

9. Finally, to improve accountability and outcomes, it may be more beneficial to respond to each family individually as to what has to change to achieve and sustain a better result. By focusing on the investigation, attention is directed away from what each individual family needs to prevent a future risk of abuse or neglect, whether or not maltreatment has occurred.

10. Alternative response programs: (a) are more flexible in responding to child abuse and neglect reports; (b) recognize that an adversarial focus is not needed or helpful for all cases; (c) attempt to address the family issues that lie beneath maltreatment reports; and (d) engage parents more effectively to use services that address their specific needs.

11. Both the traditional CPS process and the alternative response program focus on the safety and well-being of a child, promote permanency within the family if possible, recognize the authority of CPS to make decisions about removal and out-of-home placement when necessary, and acknowledge that other community services may be more appropriate than CPS in some cases. However, the alternative response program: (a) is less adversarial; (b) focuses more on understanding the conditions that could jeopardize the child's safety and the factors that need to be addressed to strengthen the family; (c) tailors approaches and services to fit a family's strengths, needs, and resources; (d) places importance on engaging parents to recognize concerns that affect their ability to parent and to participate in services and supports; (e) utilizes community services and the family's natural support network; and (f) offers voluntary services. Under alternative response programs, it is generally not required that caseworkers make a formal finding of whether child abuse or neglect occurred or identify maltreaters.

12. Various alternative response programs share the following characteristics: (a) focus on assessments to determine a family's strengths and needs; (b) individualize cases depending on the family's needs and situation; (c) use a family-centered approach; (d) coordinate with available and timely community services; (e) are not used for the most serious types of alleged maltreatment; and (f) are flexible enough to change a response based on ongoing risk and safety considerations.

13. Evaluations of alternative response programs in other states have demonstrated some positive outcomes, and evaluations of pilot programs have led to some states expanding implementation of their programs state-wide. Evaluations found that: (a) children were at least as safe as in the traditional CPS process; (b) parents were engaging in services; and (c) families, caseworkers, and administrators were supportive of the approach. In addition, Minnesota's cost-effectiveness study indicated that the initial stages of implementing the program required greater investment of time and money, but that the program is cost effective over the long term. The study concluded that the savings achieved later more than offset investment costs early on.

14. However, some evaluations noted problems with the adequacy of available staffing and services. In addition, under alternative response programs, the responsibility for the protection of children is shared with local communities and there may be difficulties in collaborating and coordinating with other agencies and community stakeholders.

15. Under AB 75, an alternate response pilot program would be established. DCF would be provided \$200,000 GPR in 2009-10 and \$125,000 GPR in 2010-11 to implement the pilot program. Funding would support: (a) the development and implementation of an alternative response training course (\$75,000 in 2009-10); and (b) technical assistance for county departments to dedicate local staff time to implement the program and to purchase consultation services to support implementation (\$125,000 annually).

16. DCF anticipates developing an alternative response training course. The training funds would also be used to develop educational materials to use with community stakeholders. DCF indicates that educating community stakeholders about the philosophy and process of the alternative response program would be vital to its implementation.

17. In addition, technical assistance funds would be provided to support five counties in the pilot program in 2009-10 and an additional 12 counties in 2010-11. Technical assistance funds would be provided to the participating counties to allow the counties to dedicate local staff time to implement the program and purchase consultation services to support implementation. Consultants would be responsible for evaluating local implementation of alternative response procedures to advise DCF on how to improve and refine procedures and for assisting counties with cross-system community education efforts. It is estimated that in the first year, each participating county would receive \$25,000 in technical assistance funds. In the second year, each new participating county would receive \$10,000 in technical assistance funds.

18. The bill would provide a framework for the alternative response program. There would be an investigative response (which CPS does under current law), a less adversarial assessment response, and a community services response.

19. If a county determines that there is reason to suspect that substantial abuse or neglect has occurred or is likely to occur or that an investigation is otherwise necessary to ensure the safety of the child and his or her family, the county department would have to investigate the report. The county would be allowed to terminate an investigation, and, instead, conduct an assessment, if it



determines that it is not necessary after the investigation has begun, but the reasons would have to be documented, and any law enforcement agency that was cooperating in the investigation would have to be notified.

20. A comprehensive assessment would be done if the alleged conduct does not constitute substantial abuse or neglect and there is no immediate threat to the safety of the child and his or her family and court intervention is not necessary. The assessment would determine the safety of the child and his or her family, the risk of subsequent abuse or neglect, and the strengths and needs of the child's family to determine whether services are needed to address those issues assessed. Based on the assessment, the county would offer appropriate services to the child's family on a voluntary basis or refer the child's family to a service provider in the community for services.

21. The community services response refers the child's family to a service provider in the community for the provision of appropriate services on a voluntary basis. This response occurs if the county department determines that there is no reason to suspect that abuse or neglect has occurred or is likely to occur.

22. DCF would select the counties that would participate in the pilot program through the request for proposals process, establish guidelines for determining appropriate responses to specific types of abuse or neglect, and provide training and technical assistance. In addition, DCF would be required to conduct an evaluation of the pilot project. The evaluation would include specific measurements of the effectiveness of the pilot program and make recommendations to improve that effectiveness. Specific measurements would have to include: (a) the turnover rate of the county department caseworkers providing services under the pilot program; (b) the number of families referred for each type of response; (c) the number of families that accepted, and the number of families that declined to accept, services offered under the pilot program; (d) the effectiveness of the evaluation done by county departments in determining the appropriate response under the pilot program; (e) the impact of the pilot program on the number of out-of-home placements of children by the county departments participating in the pilot program; and (f) the availability of services to address the issues of child and family safety, risk of subsequent abuse or neglect, and family strengths and needs in the communities served under the pilot project. This evaluation would be submitted to the Governor and to the appropriate standing committees of the Legislature by July 1, 2012.

23. The Committee could await the results of the evaluation submitted by DCF on or before July 1, 2012, before adding additional counties to the pilot program. Therefore, it could be determined whether or not the pilot is successful or how to improve the alternate response program before expanding the program to other counties. The Committee could provide \$200,000 GPR in 2009-10 for five counties and provide no additional funding until the 2011-13 biennium after the evaluation of the pilot program has been completed (Alternative 2).

24. Alternatively, the Committee could expand the alternative response pilot program at a slower rate until the evaluation has been completed. The Committee could provide \$200,000 GPR in 2009-10 for the initial five counties and \$50,000 GPR in 2010-11 to add another five counties

and await the results of the evaluation before any additional counties would be added to the alternative response program (Alternative 3).

25. In addition, the Committee could specify additional outcomes that the evaluation should measure. DCF could be required to include in the evaluation the rate of recurrence (the rate that a child was subsequently referred to CPS) for each type of response to determine whether the assessment response and the community services response results in greater risk to the child's safety. DCF could be required to determine family satisfaction with the process under each response. If a family is more engaged and satisfied with the process, the more likely a family is to engage in services to assist the family and prevent future abuse or neglect. Finally, DCF could be required to include information regarding cost-effectiveness in the evaluation (Alternative 4).

26. Finally, the Committee could deny this provision (Alternative 5). Although Minnesota's study suggested that the alternative response program is cost-effective over the long term, there are additional costs in the initial stages to set up and train for the program. It could be argued that with a decrease in federal funding for child welfare activities, that these funds should be reinvested in the existing CPS process by increasing funding for children and family aids. [Funding for children and family aids is addressed in a separate paper.]

## ALTERNATIVES

1. Approve the Governor's recommendation and provide \$200,000 GPR in 2009-10 and \$125,000 GPR in 2010-11 to implement an alternative response pilot program for five counties in 2009-10 and 12 counties in 2010-11.

2. Modify the Governor's recommendation by providing \$200,000 GPR in 2009-10 to implement the alternative response pilot program in five counties. Additional funding could be provided in the 2011-13 biennium to expand the pilot program after an evaluation by DCF would be completed and submitted by July 1, 2012, to the Governor and the appropriate standing committees of the Legislature.

<b>ALT 2</b>	<b>Change to Bill</b>
	Funding
GPR	- \$125,000

3. Modify the Governor's recommendation by providing \$200,000 GPR in 2009-10 and \$50,000 GPR in 2010-11 to implement the alternative response program in five counties in 2009-10 and add an additional five counties in 2010-11. Expansion of the alternative response pilot program could be expanded in the 2011-13 biennium after an evaluation by DCF is completed and submitted by July 1, 2012, to the Governor and the appropriate standing committees of the Legislature.

<b>ALT 3</b>	<b>Change to Bill</b>
	Funding
GPR	- \$75,000

4. In addition to Alternatives 1, 2, or 3, require DCF to include additional performance measures in the evaluation the Department must submit to the Governor and the appropriate standing committees of the Legislature by July 1, 2012. Include one or more of the following performance measures in the evaluation:

a. The rate of recurrence (the rate that a child was subsequently referred to CPS) for each type of response to determine whether the assessment response and the community services response results in greater risk to the child's safety.

b. Family satisfaction with the process under each response.

c. Information regarding cost-effectiveness.

5. Delete provision.

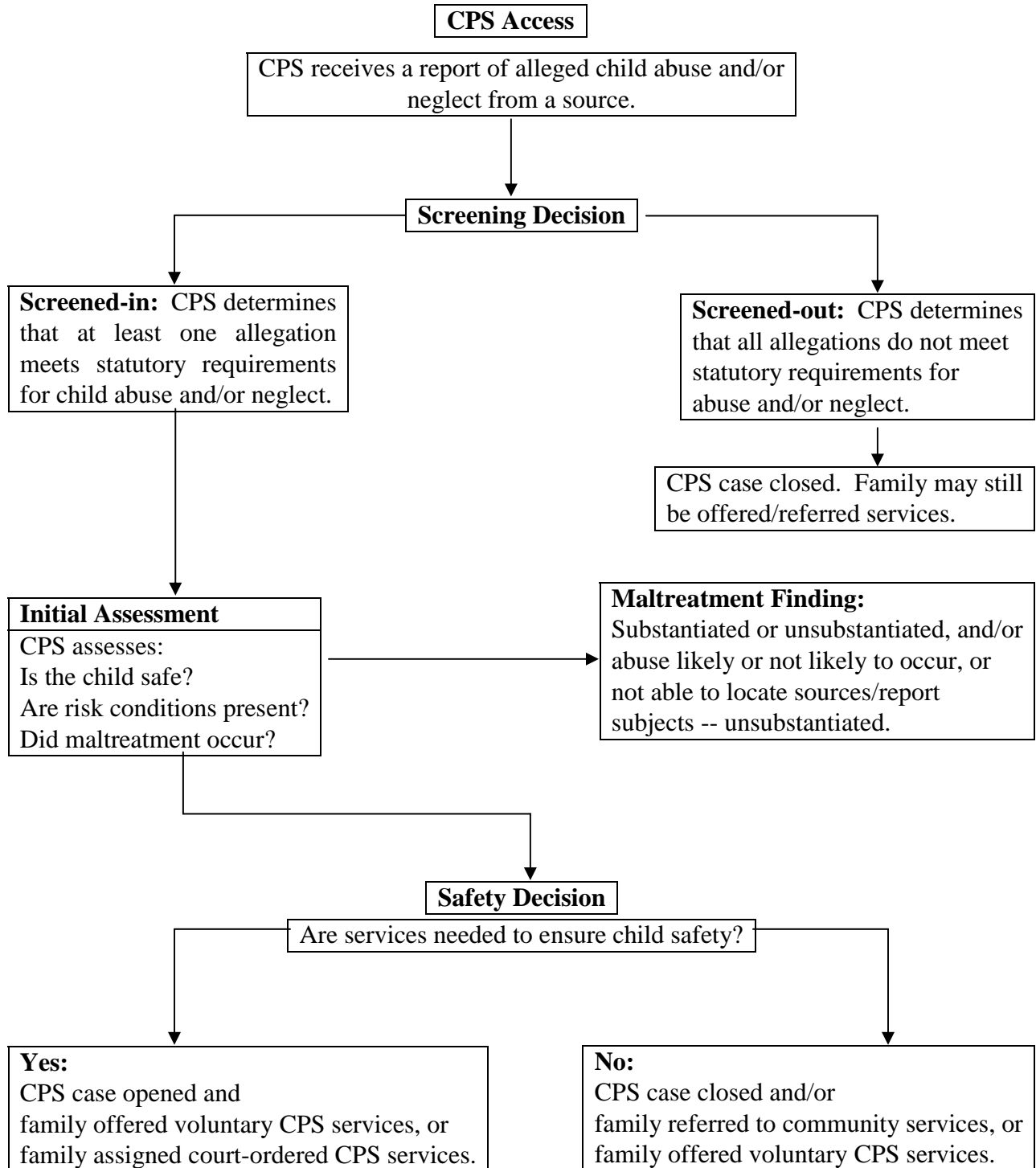
<b>ALT 5</b>	<b>Change to Bill</b>
	Funding
GPR	- \$325,000

Prepared by: Kim Swissdorf



# ATTACHMENT 1

## Overview of the CPS Process





## ATTACHMENT 2

### Total Referrals and Screening Decisions by County Calendar Year 2007

<u>County</u>	<u>Total CPS Referrals</u>	<u>Referrals Screened Out</u>	<u>Percent Screened Out</u>	<u>Referrals Screened In</u>	<u>Percent Screened In</u>
Adams	267	169	63.3%	98	36.7%
Ashland	163	100	61.3	63	38.7
Barron	556	377	67.8	179	32.2
Bayfield	99	48	48.5	51	51.5
Brown	2,821	2,123	75.3	698	24.7
Buffalo	120	59	49.2	61	50.8
Burnett	169	133	78.7	36	21.3
Calumet	470	324	68.9	146	31.1
Chippewa	610	433	71.0	177	29.0
Clark	217	113	52.1	104	47.9
Columbia	227	77	33.9	150	66.1
Crawford	92	28	30.4	64	69.6
Dane	3,013	1,797	59.6	1,216	40.4
Dodge	365	145	39.7	220	60.3
Door	125	37	29.6	88	70.4
Douglas	973	677	69.6	296	30.4
Dunn	249	158	63.5	91	36.5
Eau Claire	1,164	897	77.1	267	22.9
Florence	29	6	20.7	23	79.3
Fond du Lac	589	57	9.7	532	90.3
Forest	54	22	40.7	32	59.3
Grant	396	190	48.0	206	52.0
Green	452	225	49.8	227	50.2
Green Lake	95	21	22.1	74	77.9
Iowa	300	155	51.7	145	48.3
Iron	21	2	9.5	19	90.5
Jackson	568	430	75.7	138	24.3
Jefferson	330	95	28.8	235	71.2
Juneau	144	36	25.0	108	75.0
Kenosha	936	274	29.3	662	70.7
Kewaunee	71	53	74.6	18	25.4
La Crosse	1,527	951	62.3	576	37.7
Lafayette	186	95	51.1	91	48.9
Langlade	564	151	26.8	413	73.2
Lincoln	302	177	58.6	125	41.4

<u>County</u>	<u>Total CPS Referrals</u>	<u>Referrals Screened Out</u>	<u>Percent Screened Out</u>	<u>Referrals Screened In</u>	<u>Percent Screened In</u>
Manitowoc	984	527	53.6%	457	46.4%
Marathon	1,211	691	57.1	520	42.9
Marinette	444	407	91.7	37	8.3
Marquette	89	39	43.8	50	56.2
Menominee	107	58	54.2	49	45.8
Milwaukee	13,622	4,491	33.0	9,131	67.0
Monroe	549	304	55.4	245	44.6
Oconto	216	121	56.0	95	44.0
Oneida	276	11	4.0	265	96.0
Outagamie	2,382	1,394	58.5	988	41.5
Ozaukee	368	131	35.6	237	64.4
Pepin	22	3	13.6	19	86.4
Pierce	357	193	54.1	164	45.9
Polk	727	536	73.7	191	26.3
Portage	448	267	59.6	181	40.4
Price	80	42	52.5	38	47.5
Racine	2,487	1,469	59.1	1,018	40.9
Richland	130	65	50.0	65	50.0
Rock	2,167	973	44.9	1,194	55.1
Rusk	321	216	67.3	105	32.7
St. Croix	594	333	56.1	261	43.9
Sauk	312	184	59.0	128	41.0
Sawyer	124	40	32.3	84	67.7
Shawano	207	44	21.3	163	78.7
Sheboygan	1,151	648	56.3	503	43.7
Taylor	218	139	63.8	79	36.2
Trempealeau	301	189	62.8	112	37.2
Vernon	257	136	52.9	121	47.1
Vilas	94	8	8.5	86	91.5
Walworth	622	323	51.9	299	48.1
Washburn	117	80	68.4	37	31.6
Washington	537	354	65.9	183	34.1
Waukesha	1,484	890	60.0	594	40.0
Waupaca	659	390	59.2	269	40.8
Waushara	305	151	49.5	154	50.5
Winnebago	2,392	1,433	59.9	959	40.1
Wood	<u>1,270</u>	<u>747</u>	58.8	<u>523</u>	41.2
Total	55,895	28,662	51.3%	27,233	48.7%



## ATTACHMENT 3

### County Substantiation Rates Calendar Year 2007

<u>County</u>	<u>Number of of CPS Reports</u>	<u>Number of Initial Assessments</u>	<u>Maltreatment Substantiation Count</u>	<u>Maltreatment Substantiation Rate</u>
Adams	129	97	24	18.6%
Ashland	80	63	17	21.3
Barron	287	169	30	10.5
Bayfield	70	50	14	20.0
Brown	1,041	680	259	24.9
Buffalo	90	56	12	13.3
Burnett	65	34	4	6.2
Calumet	204	141	56	27.5
Chippewa	277	173	79	28.5
Clark	158	88	25	15.8
Columbia	181	150	42	23.2
Crawford	113	64	15	13.3
Dane	1,729	1,132	388	22.4
Dodge	305	220	86	28.2
Door	121	88	36	29.8
Douglas	452	280	40	8.8
Dunn	135	90	43	31.9
Eau Claire	438	267	81	18.5
Florence	29	23	9	31.0
Fond du Lac	835	497	142	17.0
Forest	39	32	10	25.6
Grant	285	193	14	4.9
Green	333	217	57	17.1
Green Lake	97	72	33	34.0
Iowa	215	129	32	14.9
Iron	30	19	13	43.3
Jackson	211	129	57	27.0
Jefferson	338	229	114	33.7
Juneau	143	106	10	7.0
Kenosha	876	661	145	16.6
Kewaunee	21	18	11	52.4
La Crosse	859	542	69	8.0
Lafayette	158	89	39	24.7
Langlade	627	362	127	20.3
Lincoln	178	125	26	14.6

<u>County</u>	<u>Number of CPS Reports</u>	<u>Number of Initial Assessments</u>	<u>Maltreatment Substantiation Count</u>	<u>Maltreatment Substantiation Rate</u>
Manitowoc	674	427	128	19.0%
Marathon	752	510	178	23.7
Marinette	54	37	27	50.0
Marquette	66	48	11	16.7
Menominee	81	49	16	19.8
Milwaukee	14,052	8,396	1,692	12.0
Monroe	339	245	44	13.0
Oconto	109	94	8	7.3
Oneida	336	253	86	25.6
Outagamie	1,436	922	195	13.6
Ozaukee	375	229	70	18.7
Pepin	22	19	5	22.7
Pierce	222	148	33	14.9
Polk	269	183	36	13.4
Portage	274	170	62	22.6
Price	61	38	9	14.8
Racine	1,422	1,004	260	18.3
Richland	84	65	10	11.9
Rock	1,968	1,073	271	13.8
Rusk	154	103	12	7.8
St. Croix	361	242	36	10.0
Sauk	199	115	55	27.6
Sawyer	115	83	28	24.3
Shawano	211	152	27	12.8
Sheboygan	758	478	94	12.4
Taylor	110	79	7	6.4
Trempealeau	151	111	16	10.6
Vernon	187	118	18	9.6
Vilas	109	86	32	29.4
Walworth	402	294	135	33.6
Washburn	50	37	8	16.0
Washington	237	177	47	19.8
Waukesha	814	582	263	32.3
Waupaca	393	262	74	18.8
Waushara	223	154	15	6.7
Winnebago	1,560	862	206	13.2
Wood	<u>837</u>	<u>502</u>	<u>156</u>	18.6
Total	40,616	25,632	6,529	16.1%

## ATTACHMENT 4

### Safety Assessment Results in Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments by County Calendar Year 2007

<u>County</u>	<u>Total Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments</u>	<u>Number with a Safe Safety Decision</u>	<u>Number with an Unsafe Safety Decision</u>	<u>Percent Unsafe</u>	<u>Number with No Safety Decision Finding</u>
Adams	79	71	8	10.1%	0
Ashland	27	24	2	7.4	1
Barron	155	129	18	11.6	8
Bayfield	46	43	3	6.5	0
Brown	655	543	112	17.1	0
Buffalo	48	47	1	2.1	0
Burnett	34	33	1	2.9	0
Calumet	141	106	10	7.1	25
Chippewa	151	122	29	19.2	0
Clark	80	68	12	15.0	0
Columbia	109	93	16	14.7	0
Crawford	60	55	5	8.3	0
Dane	1,036	920	116	11.2	0
Dodge	201	168	33	16.4	0
Door	60	55	5	8.3	0
Douglas	248	239	8	3.2	1
Dunn	72	60	12	16.7	0
Eau Claire	244	213	31	12.7	0
Florence	16	11	5	31.3	0
Fond du Lac	497	373	77	15.5	47
Forest	28	17	7	25.0	4
Grant	177	151	25	14.1	1
Green	197	172	25	12.7	0
Green Lake	45	36	9	20.0	0
Iowa	114	100	13	11.4	1
Iron	18	13	5	27.8	0
Jackson	122	104	18	14.8	0
Jefferson	185	159	26	14.1	0
Juneau	91	76	15	16.5	0
Kenosha	661	572	37	5.6	52
Kewaunee	14	10	4	28.6	0
La Crosse	483	391	79	16.4	13
Lafayette	82	64	18	22.0	0
Langlade	312	282	30	9.6	0
Lincoln	113	107	6	5.3	0

<u>County</u>	<u>Total Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments</u>	<u>Number with a Safe Safety Decision</u>	<u>Number with an Unsafe Safety Decision</u>	<u>Percent Unsafe</u>	<u>Number with No Safety Decision Finding</u>
Manitowoc	392	340	52	13.3%	0
Marathon	451	412	37	8.2	2
Marinette	35	28	7	20.0	0
Marquette	34	32	2	5.9	0
Menominee	46	38	3	6.5	5
Milwaukee	7,729	5996	1,727	22.3	6
Monroe	223	211	12	5.4	0
Oconto	80	77	3	3.8	0
Oneida	159	134	25	15.7	0
Outagamie	815	776	39	4.8	0
Ozaukee	211	189	22	10.4	0
Pepin	14	12	2	14.3	0
Pierce	122	110	12	9.8	0
Polk	156	142	14	9.0	0
Portage	146	126	20	13.7	0
Price	35	30	5	14.3	0
Racine	1,004	844	69	6.9	91
Richland	60	51	9	15.0	0
Rock	968	882	86	8.9	0
Rusk	92	82	10	10.9	0
St. Croix	227	220	7	3.1	0
Sauk	108	89	19	17.6	0
Sawyer	66	60	6	9.1	0
Shawano	129	121	8	6.2	0
Sheboygan	443	404	39	8.8	0
Taylor	74	65	9	12.2	0
Trempealeau	101	97	4	4.0	0
Vernon	111	100	11	9.9	0
Vilas	51	43	8	15.7	0
Walworth	204	167	36	17.6	1
Washburn	29	29	-	0.0	0
Washington	151	130	21	13.9	0
Waukesha	582	503	74	12.7	5
Waupaca	234	210	24	10.3	0
Waushara	141	128	13	9.2	0
Winnebago	813	723	90	11.1	0
Wood	<u>475</u>	<u>423</u>	<u>52</u>	10.9	<u>0</u>
Total	23,312	19,651	3,398	14.6%	263