



Utah's Division of Child and Family Services

FISCAL YEAR 2002 ANNUAL REPORT:
SERVICES AND OUTCOMES



Utah!
Where Families Thrive

Utah's Division of Child and Family Services



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Director

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This report and Child and Family Services Policy will be available through the Child and Family Services Web site at the following address:

<http://www.hsddfs.utah.gov>

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE..... | 1 |
| AGENCY STRUCTURE..... | 2 |
| AGENCY PHILOSOPHY..... | 3 |
| AGENCY POLICY..... | 4 |
| CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES..... | 5 |
| HOME-BASED SERVICES..... | 9 |
| FOSTER CARE | 12 |
| HEALTH SERVICES..... | 17 |
| KINSHIP..... | 18 |
| ADOPTION..... | 19 |
| INDEPENDENT LIVING..... | 21 |
| INTERSTATE COMPACT ON THE PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN..... | 22 |
| DOMESTIC VIOLENCE..... | 23 |
| INDIAN CHILD WELFARE ACT..... | 25 |
| CASEWORKERS..... | 26 |
| BUDGET..... | 29 |
| OVERSIGHT..... | 30 |
| APPENDICES..... | 34 |

DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE



Throughout history, it has been communities of caring, committed, and united individuals, focused on a specific cause, that have been the means of bringing about most of the great changes and improvements in our world and in our state. That force, that only comes from such a united effort, is bringing us closer and closer to fulfilling the goal that we have of safe homes and permanent families for all children, and lives free from domestic violence for both children and adults. I know we share in common this great desire to strengthen families and keep Utah's children safe.

Because of the dedication of our people and our community partners, I nurture great hope that we can, one day, eliminate child abuse and domestic violence from our communities altogether. There are so many good people, working with such dedication, who will forever come together to provide preventative education, dependable supports and vital resources to children and families, and to prevent and address the causes and affects of abuse and neglect. We can't help but accomplish wonderful things – working together!

We bring this annual report to all of the citizens of Utah with an added "thank you" for what so many of you have done to see that children needing protection, and families needing our services, are brought to our attention. We dedicate this with sincere gratitude to all those who work together with our agency, on behalf of children and families, to make certain that the needed services are provided.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Richard Anderson".

AGENCY STRUCTURE

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE DIVISION OF CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES?

Child and Family Services is a division within the Department of Human Services. Our primary goal is to prevent child abuse and neglect. We provide Child Protective Services (CPS) by investigating abuse and neglect. We offer Home-Based services, Foster Care, and Domestic Violence services.

Child and Family Services is a state-administered agency. The state office is located in Salt Lake City and contains the Director's office, the Finance Section, Grants and Contracts Management, the Policy Office, and Program Specialists. It is responsible for planning, legislative matters, federal programs coordination, policy development, information system development and maintenance, and overall management of Child and Family Services' programs. The actual delivery of services to children and their families is carried out through five geographically defined Regions. Each Region is led by a Region Director. Region Directors have delegated authority to deploy resources, create contracts, form inter-agency partnerships, make personnel decisions – in essence manage their assigned Regions.



*Katy Larsen -
Northern Region Director*



*Laray Brown -
Salt Lake Valley Region
Director*



*Paul Curtis -
Western Region Director*

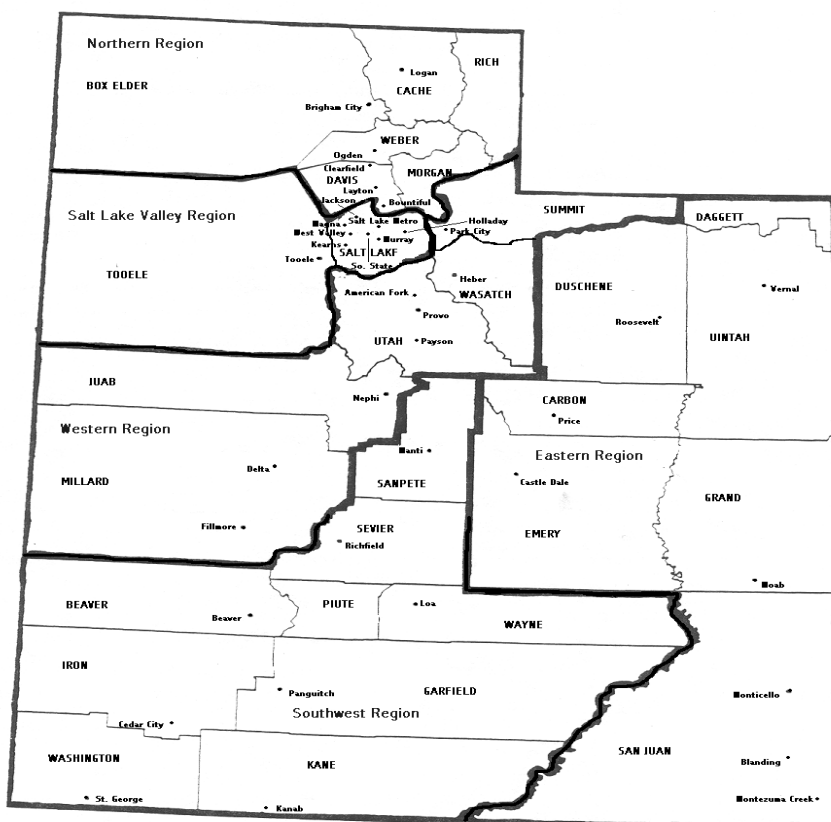


*Beverly Hart -
Eastern Region Director*



*Todd Minchey -
Southwest Region
Director*

REGIONAL OFFICES AND BOUNDARIES



A

AGENCY PHILOSOPHY

Practice Model Principles

Principle One - Protection. Children's safety is paramount.

Principle Two - Development. Children and families need nurturing in a healthy environment to achieve their potential.

Principle Three - Permanency. Children need enduring relationships that provide a family, stability, belonging and a sense of self.

Principle Four - Cultural Responsiveness. Children and families are to be understood within the context of their own family, rules, traditions, history, and culture.

Principle Five - Partnership. The entire community shares the responsibility to help families raise children to their fullest potential.

Principle Six - Organizational Competence. Committed, qualified, trained and skilled staff, supported by an effectively structured organization, helps ensure positive outcomes.

Principle Seven - Professional Competence. Children and families need an accepting, concerned, empathetic worker who can effectively assist them.

WHAT IS CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES' PHILOSOPHY?

For the past three years caseworkers have been trained on the Child and Family Services Practice Model. Quality outcomes are most often realized when children and families are engaged with a service organization offering an array of services by qualified and committed staff. It is the aim of our Practice Model to create such an environment - staffed by the best child welfare professionals in the nation.

Practice Model Skills Development

A set of key practice skills has been formulated from the Practice Model Principles to "Put Our Values Into Action." These basic skills are:

Engaging. The skill of effectively establishing a relationship with children, parents, and essential individuals for the purpose of sustaining the work that is to be accomplished together.

Teaming. The skill of assembling a group to work with children and families, becoming a member of an established group, or leading a group may all be necessary for success in bringing needed resources to the critical issues of children and families. Child welfare is a community effort and requires a team.

Assessing. The skill of obtaining information about the salient events that brought the children and families into our services and the underlying causes bringing about their situations. This discovery process looks for the issues to be addressed and the strengths within the children and families to address these issues. Here we are determining the capability, willingness, and availability of resources for achieving safety, permanence, and well-being for children.

Planning. The skill necessary to tailor the planning process uniquely to each child and family is crucial. Assessment will overlap into this area. This includes the design of incremental steps that move children and families from where they are to a better level of functioning. Service planning requires the planning cycle of assessing circumstances and resources, making decisions on directions to take, evaluating the effectiveness of the plan, reworking the plan as needed, celebrating successes, and facing consequences in response to lack of improvement.

Intervening. The skill to intercede with actions that will decrease risk, provide for safety, promote permanence, and establish well-being. These skills continue to be gathered throughout the life of the professional child welfare worker and may range from finding housing to changing a parent's pattern of thinking about their child.

AGENCY POLICY

HOW IS POLICY DEVELOPED?

The Board of Child and Family Services (The Board)

The Board establishes policy for Child and Family Services regarding abuse, neglect, dependency proceedings, youth services, and domestic violence and within the context of the previously mentioned services, health care and mental health. The Board shall be responsible to see that the legislative purposes of Child and Family Services are carried out. In establishing policy for Child and Family Services, the Board will ensure that private citizens, consumers, foster parents, private contract providers, allied state and local agencies, and others are provided reasonable opportunities to review and provide input regarding new policies or changes to existing policies in accordance with the Board rule. The Board will also conduct systematic and regular review of existing policies of Child and Family Services and consider changes in existing policies proposed by Child and Family Services by private citizens, consumers, foster parents, private contract providers, and allied state and local agencies. The Board may appoint Advisory Councils to advise and assist it concerning programs of Child and Family Services.

Steering Committees

Steering Committees help administration by advising the Director and Administrative Team on issues pertaining to the service areas of Child and Family Services. Committee members from the regions represent program workers, supervisors and administration. Their purpose is to evaluate statewide the agency's child welfare programs and their effectiveness to promote best practice services, revise and clarify procedures, coordinate with other program areas, and provide a forum for workers to share ideas, concerns and express opinions between regions and to administration. Steering committees work closely with State Program Specialists to implement changes in policy and procedure, identify training needs, and provide a link between region staff and state administration. One representative from each region (assigned by Region Directors) is appointed to each Steering Committee.

MISSION STATEMENT:
The Mission of the Division of Child and Family Services is to protect children at risk of abuse, neglect, or dependency. We do this by working with families to provide safety, nurturing, and permanence. We lead in a partnership with the community in this effort.

U.C.A. §62A-1-105 created the Board of Child and Family Services.

ADVISORY COUNCILS TO THE BOARD OF CHILD & FAMILY SERVICES :

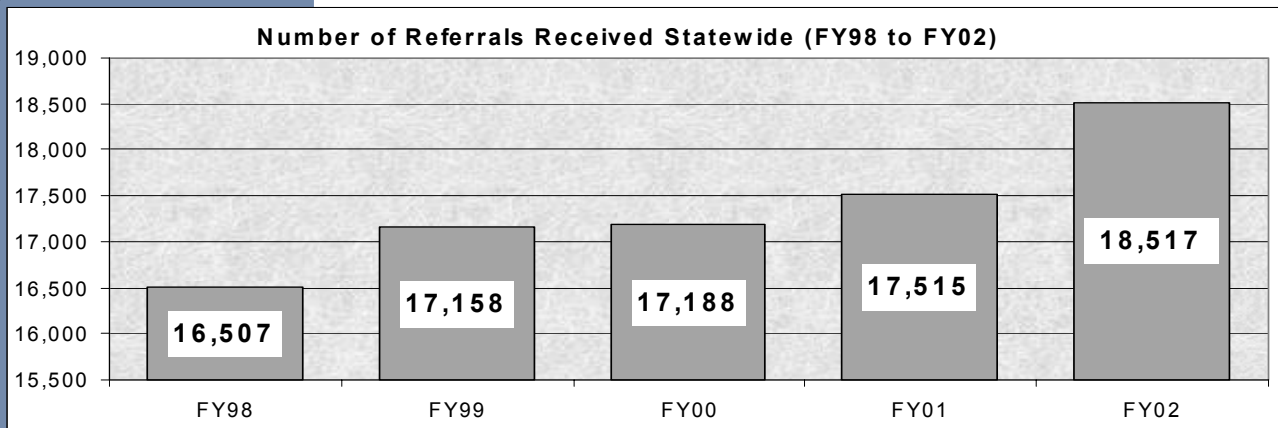
- 1. Adoption Advisory Council*
- 2. Child Abuse and Neglect Advisory Council*
- 3. Family Violence Advisory Council*
- 4. Health Care Advisory Council*
- 5. Out-of-Home Care Advisory Council*
- 6. Transitional Living & Youth Leadership Advisory Council*

CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES

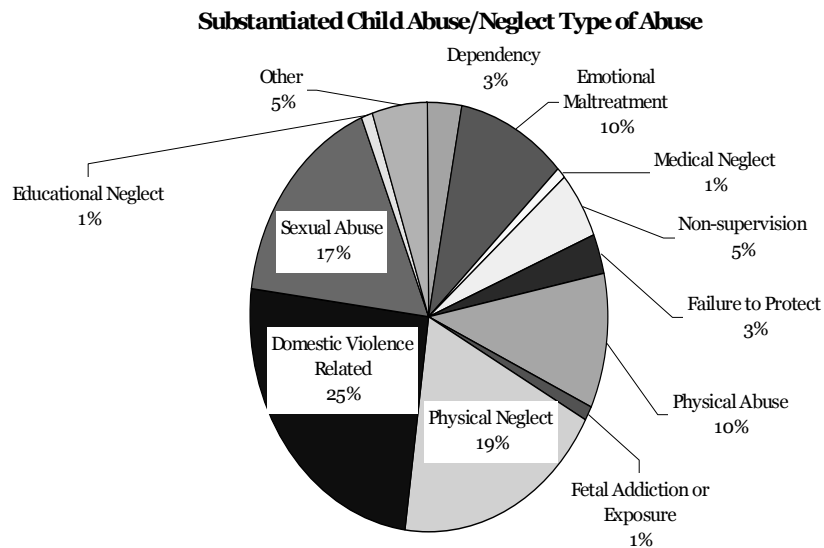
WHAT SHOULD I DO IF I AM CONCERNED ABOUT A CHILD IN MY COMMUNITY?

Utah law states that any person who has reason to believe a child is being abused and/or neglected is obligated to report it to law enforcement or the Division of Child and Family Services (U.C.A. § 62A-4a-403).

If you have concerns about a child in your community you may call the Child Abuse/Neglect hotline at (800) 678-9399. Call local law enforcement immediately if there is an emergency. When you call in a CPS Intake worker will listen to your concerns and if what you are describing meets the definitions of abuse or neglect they will take and prioritize a report for a CPS worker to assess. Otherwise they will provide you with information, or refer you to someone who can help you. The report is also faxed to law enforcement. Child and Family Services coordinates with law enforcement to investigate abuse and protect children and families.



WHAT TYPES OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT DOES CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES ASSESS?



WHAT IS CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES (CPS)?

CPS is our first step toward ensuring protection and permanency for children. The Child and Family Services CPS worker's ability to assess the child's safety and the family's functioning will set the direction for all other services offered by Child and Family Services. CPS workers focus on five basic tasks:

1. What must I do to protect the child immediately and in the future?
2. How do I engage the child and family in a way that will allow me to understand the child and family's needs and challenges beyond just those identified on the CPS case?
3. How do I develop a relationship with the family that will facilitate their use of community resources?
4. How do I assist the family in identifying its strengths, which will increase the possibility of the child remaining or returning home quickly?
5. What must I do to ensure that the family has a smooth transition from the CPS case to ongoing services?

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN A REPORT IS TAKEN?

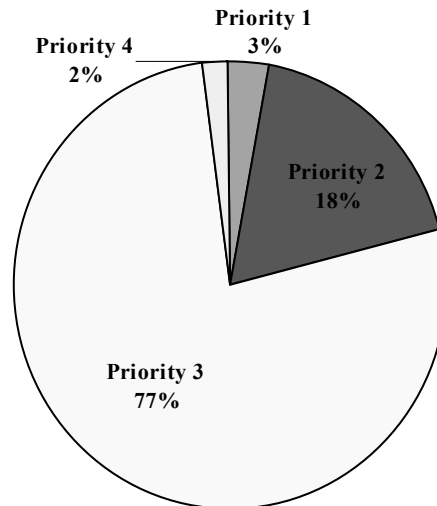
When a report is accepted for investigation, the CPS worker goes to interview the alleged abused or neglected child within a specific time frame. There are four priority time frames:

1. **Priority 1:** Assigned when the child is in need of immediate protection. Workers must make face-to-face contact with the alleged abused or neglected child within 60 minutes of receiving notice from Intake.
2. **Priority 2:** Assigned when the child is at risk of further maltreatment, but there are no immediate protection and safety needs or physical evidence is at risk of being lost. Workers must make face-to-face contact with the alleged abused or neglected child within 24 hours of receiving notice.
3. **Priority 3:** Assigned when potential for further harm to the child and the loss of physical evidence is low. Workers must make face-to-face contact with the alleged abused or neglected child by midnight of the third working day.
4. **Priority 4:** Assigned when one or more of the following apply and there are no safety or protection issues identified:
 - a. A juvenile court or district court orders an investigation where there are no specific allegations.
 - b. There is an alleged out-of-home perpetrator who does not reside with or have access to the child and there is no danger that critical evidence will be lost.

Under Utah law, Child and Family Services is responsible for providing child welfare services and protecting children from abuse and neglect. (U.C.A. § 62A-4a-101 et seq.).



Percent of CPS Referrals by Type



PERCENT OF CPS INVESTIGATIONS INITIATED WITHIN REQUIRED TIME FRAMES

| Priority Type | FY98 | FY99 | FY00 | FY01 | FY02 |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | 85% | 84% | 93% | 90% | 90% |
| 2 | 88% | 89% | 91% | 89% | 90% |
| 3 | 66% | 72% | 76% | 73% | 71% |
| 4 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 75% |
| Total | 71% | 75% | 77% | 77% | 75% |

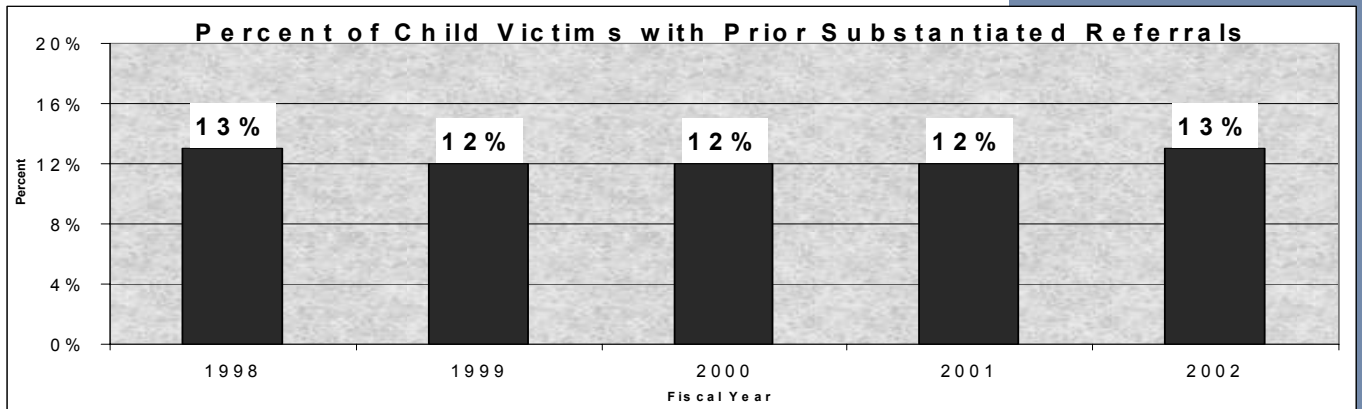
CPS workers are very successful at meeting the high priority time frames.

After the face-to-face visit with the child the worker will speak with parents, guardians, or other people involved in the situation. The worker gathers relevant information regarding possible abuse, neglect, or dependency, and makes the initial safety assessment of the child and family's circumstances, strengths, needs and challenges, and capability to keep the child safe. The worker assists the family in accessing resources. These interviews and other pertinent information will assist the CPS worker in making a reasonable conclusion as to the need for protection and services.

How SUCCESSFUL IS CPS AT KEEPING CHILDREN SAFE?

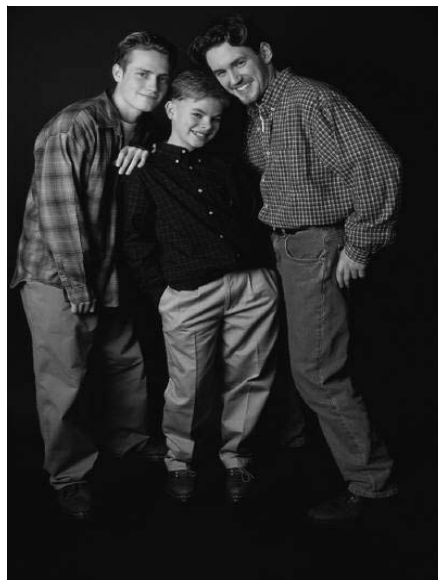
While the number of substantiated victims has continued to increase, children who have a second substantiated abuse incident dropped in 1997 and has remained fairly consistent since then.

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Fiscal Year | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
| Number of substantiated child victims | 8062 | 7963 | 8677 | 9480 | 9892 |



WHAT HAPPENS IF A CHILD IS NOT SAFE AT HOME?

Every child and family who have protection issues or safety needs, or who are at continued risk shall be considered for ongoing services through Child and Family Services or community partners. The determination for ongoing services will involve a consultation between the CPS worker and the CPS supervisor, the ongoing service worker and their supervisor, and the community services provider involved when appropriate.



The Federal Children's Bureau has established a standard of all children who were victims of substantiated child abuse and/or neglect during the first six months of the year, 6.1% or fewer had another substantiated report within six months. Utah was at 7.1% during calendar year 2001. The chart above extends the time period to 12 months instead of six months.

H

HOME-BASED SERVICES

HOW DOES CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES LINK THE FAMILY TO COMMUNITY-BASED FAMILY RESOURCES AND SUPPORTS?

Families are linked to community-based family resources and supports when their children are identified as being at risk for but have not experienced abuse, neglect, or dependency. Child and Family Services funds the following community-based family resource and support programs:

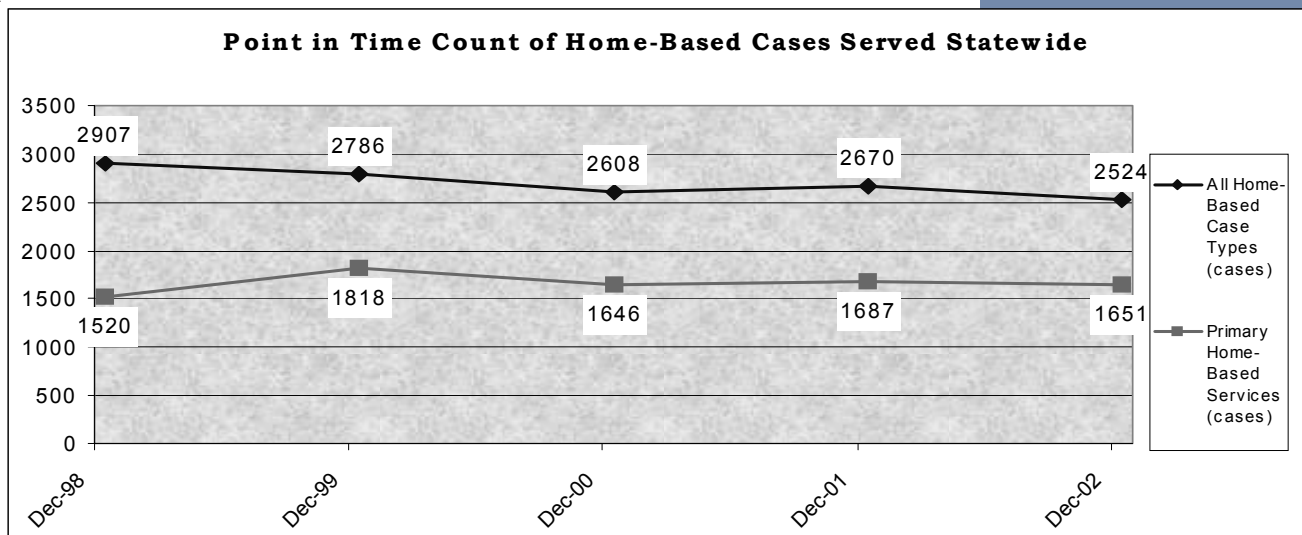
Title IV B part two of the Social Security Act, Promoting Safe and Stable Families – Family Support – Grantees provide community-based family resources and supports based on assessed community needs. Currently, 11 programs are funded by Child and Family Services in four regions of the state.

Children’s Trust Account – Grantees provide child abuse prevention education, service, and treatment based on assessed community needs. Currently, Child and Family Services funds Children’s Trust Account programs statewide.

Family Support Centers – Family Support Centers provide Crisis/Respite Care for children 0-12 years, parent education and support, advocacy for children and families, and other services based on the needs of the community in which the center is located. Child and Family Services continues to fund 12 Family Support Centers statewide.

Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grant - Five Community Developers are funded in five distinct communities (three in Salt Lake County and two in rural Eastern Utah) to build community coalitions and establish community development initiatives to address identified community needs. Four two-year Parent-to-Parent Mutual Support Grants were awarded in Fiscal Year 2002 to provide seed money to start up 11 Parent-to-Parent Mutual Support Groups in over five communities across the state. In September of 2002, Child and Family Services contracted with the Utah Association of Family Support Centers to hire a Utah Community Network Coordinator. The goal of this contract is to create a statewide network of community-based family resource and support programs and provide training, technical assistance, and support to communities to enhance their resources and supports to children and families.





WHEN DOES CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES PROVIDE A DIRECT HOME-BASED SERVICE?

Child and Family Services believes that children should remain in their own homes whenever possible. We provide Home-Based Family Preservation Services to children and families when:

1. A child has experienced abuse or neglect and is remaining in the home.
2. A child is being returned home from foster care.
3. An adoptive placement is in jeopardy of disruption or dissolution and intensive services are needed to maintain the child in the adoptive home.
4. Reunification with parents or guardians is likely within 14 days and intensive support is needed to facilitate the reunification.

WHAT TYPES OF HOME-BASED SERVICES DOES CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES OFFER TO FAMILIES?

Child and Family Services offers an array of Home-Based Services to children and families. Services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Services are provided in the family's home and community. Home-Based Family Preservation Services use least intrusive, solution-focused interventions to promote the safety and well-being of children and families.

Voluntary Family Preservation: Voluntary Home-Based Service to provide child safety and preserve the family.

Court-Ordered Family Preservation: Court-Ordered Home-Based Service to provide child safety and preserve the family.

Intensive Family Preservation: Intensive service to prevent unnecessary removal of children from their family.

Intensive Family Reunification: Intensive service to safely and successfully reunify a child with his/her family as they return home from a foster care placement.

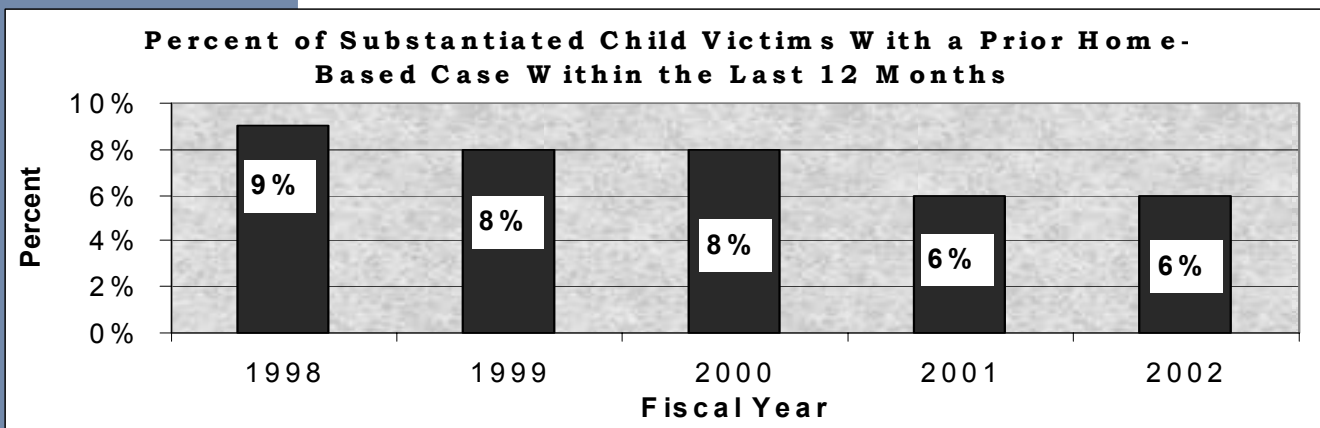
Home-Based service activities encompass counseling, advocacy, education and skill building, and help with accessing community resources, including resources to ensure that a family's basic needs are met, such as food, shelter, utilities, transportation, etc.

WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTCOMES OF SERVICES?

The expected outcomes of Home-Based Family Preservation Services for families are to:

1. Enhance safety for the child within their home.
2. Preserve the family unit within the home.
3. Strengthen family support systems.
4. Advocate for children and families.
5. Identify and build upon families' existing strengths.
6. Network with other government agencies and community-based programs to promote success.

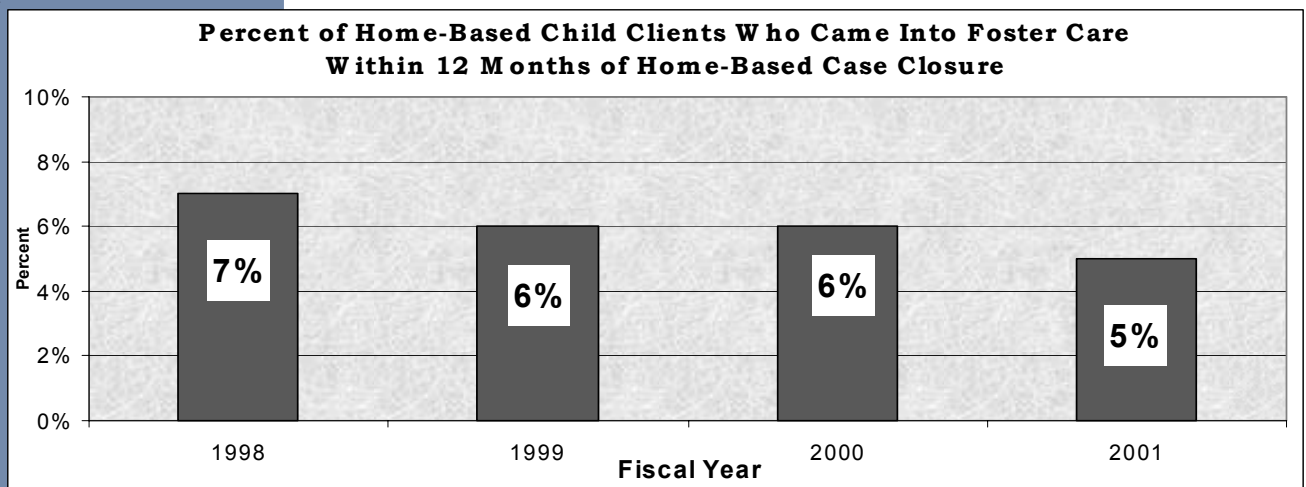
HOW SUCCESSFUL ARE HOME-BASED SERVICES AT KEEPING CHILDREN SAFE AND FAMILIES STABLE?



Data show that a very small percentage of victims are abused after closure of a Home-Based case.

Over 90% of children who receive Home-Based services are able to remain in their home without need of Foster Care services.

| Fiscal Year | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|---|------|------|------|------|
| Number of Home-Based child clients whose cases closed during the year | 6174 | 5692 | 5783 | 4893 |

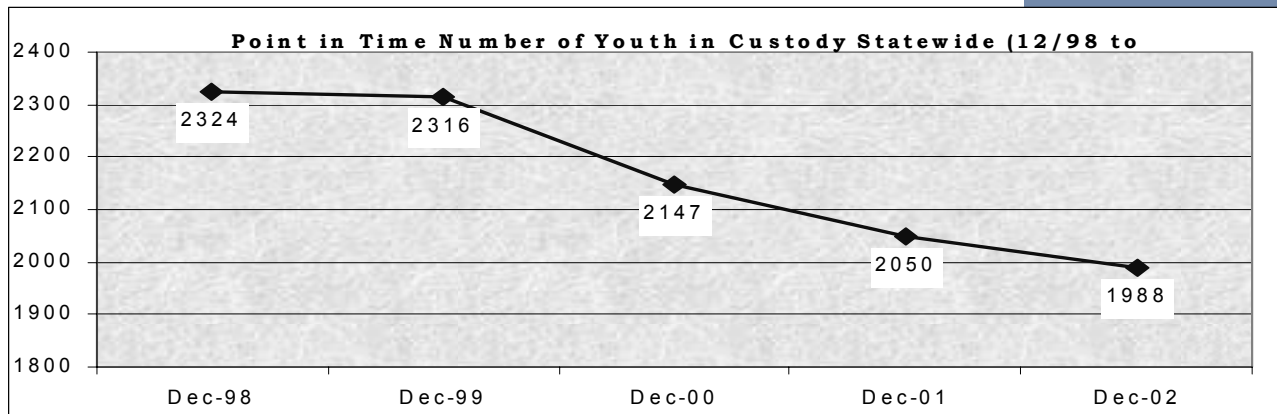


Data show a decreasing number of children receiving Home-Based services enter Foster Care between one to 12 months later.

FOSTER CARE

WHAT IF A CHILD CANNOT SAFELY REMAIN WITH THEIR FAMILY?

When the safety and protection of children cannot be met in the parent's or caregiver's home, juvenile court will order the custody and guardianship of the child with Child and Family Services and the child is placed in foster care.



WHAT HAPPENS ONCE THE COURT HAS ORDERED A CHILD INTO THE CUSTODY OF CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES?

A caseworker is assigned to work with the child and his or her family. A functional assessment is completed to define the child's and family's strengths and needs and provides the framework from which to access appropriate services. A child and family plan is developed with a child and family team, which includes formal and informal supports, to guide the services offered and work toward achieving permanency for the child. An alternative plan is also developed to guide services for the child to obtain a permanent home if they will not be able to return to their family. The first alternative placements sought are with relatives and the foster family.

In fiscal year 2002: 1,726 children entered custody; 3,680 children received Foster Care services at some point during the year.

HOW ARE THE FAMILY OR CAREGIVERS INVOLVED WITH THE CHILD WHO HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM THEIR CARE?

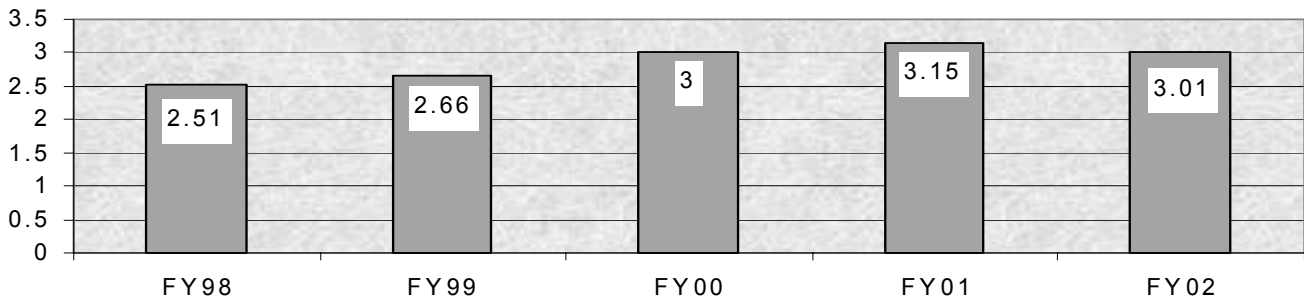
A child and family team is pulled together which includes key family members, the caseworker, the Attorney General assigned to the case, the Guardian ad Litem representing the child, the foster parents, therapists, teachers or representatives from education, extended family, and other people identified by the family as important to developing a plan. The child and family team will create a plan based on the family's functional assessment, which will enable them to work toward their goals of permanency.

The Federal Children's Bureau has established a standard of all children who have been in Foster Care less than 12 months from the time of the latest removal, 86.7% or more children have no more than two placement settings. Utah is 80.1% for federal fiscal year 2001.

HOW MANY DIFFERENT PLACEMENTS DOES A CHILD EXPERIENCE WHILE IN STATE CUSTODY?

Caseworkers make every effort to select a foster caregiver whose skills and abilities meet a child's individual needs and, when appropriate, support both reunification efforts and consider serving as a permanent home for the child if reunification is not achieved.

Average Number of Placements on Closed Foster Care Cases



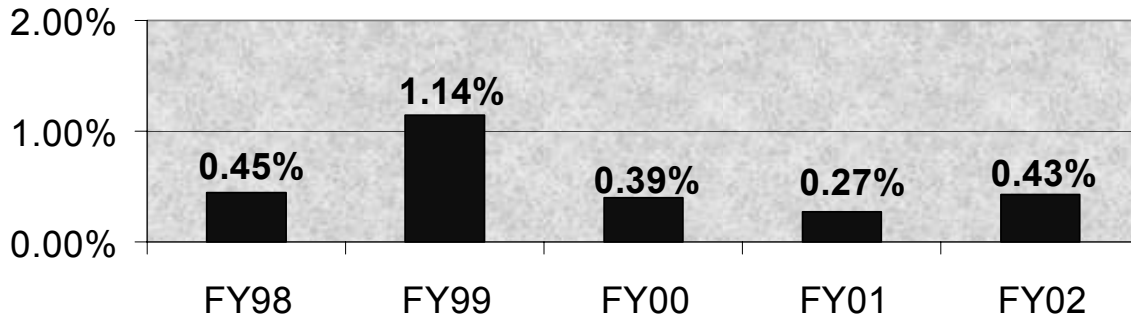
The Federal Children's Bureau has set a standard of 0.57% or less of children in Foster Care are revictimized while in state custody by foster parents or residential care staff.

HOW WELL ARE CHILDREN PROTECTED FROM FURTHER ABUSE AND NEGLECT WHILE IN FOSTER CARE?

The data below reflect the ability of the system to match children and their needs with appropriate foster care families or settings.

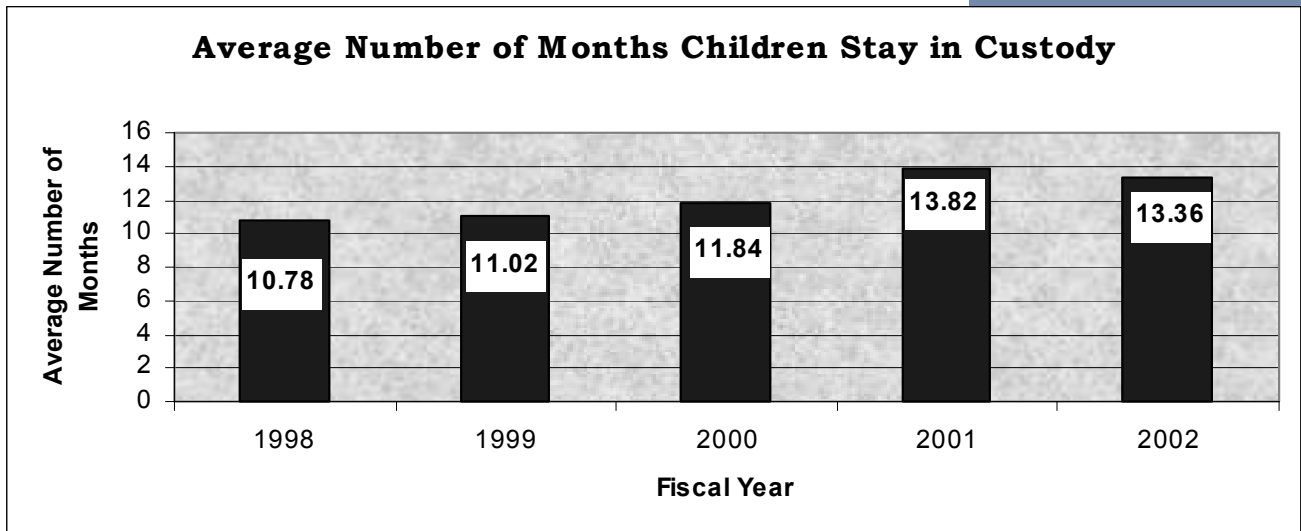
| Fiscal Year | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| Number of children in Foster Care over course of fiscal year | 4702 | 4704 | 4353 | 3875 | 3683 |

Percent of Children in Foster Care that Were Abused and/or Neglected By a Foster Parent or Facility Staff

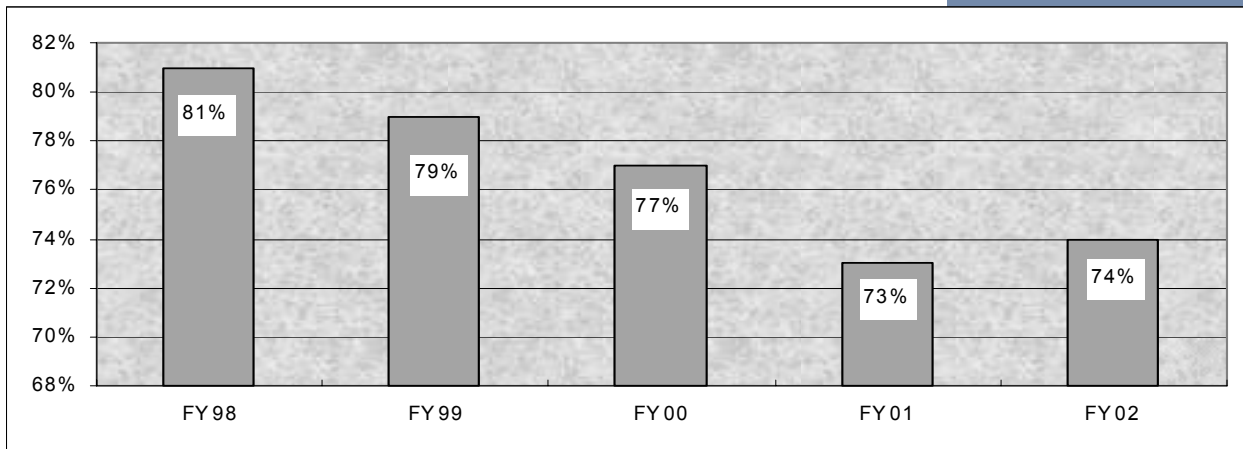


HOW LONG DO CHILDREN STAY IN CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES CUSTODY?

The chart below give the average number of months children have been in Foster Care based on children exiting Child and Family Services custody during the year.



The chart below gives information regarding the percent of children returned to the custody of their primary caregivers.



WHAT HAPPENS IF A CHILD CANNOT SAFELY RETURN TO THEIR PARENT'S OR GUARDIAN'S HOME?

When the court determines that efforts to reunify a child with the child's family or guardian are not reasonable based on individual circumstances and reasonable efforts have been made to provide supportive services to the child's family without success, a petition to terminate parental rights may be filed and the alternative case plan is followed. Alternative plans include permanent custody and guardianship with a relative, adoption, preparing children for living independently, or an individualized plan for children with specialized needs and circumstances.

The Federal Children's Bureau has established a standard of all children who were reunified with their parents at the time of discharge from Foster Care, 76% or more were reunified in less than 12 months.

WHERE DO CHILDREN GO AT THE CONCLUSION OF THEIR STAY IN FOSTER CARE?

FOSTER CARE CASE CLOSURE REASONS FY02

| Reason for Exiting Custody | Percent | Average Months |
|--|-------------|----------------|
| Custody Returned to Parents | 36% | 10 |
| Custody to Relative | 29% | 6 |
| Adoption | 18% | 19 |
| Age of Majority | 9% | 36 |
| Custody to Youth Corrections | 4% | 19 |
| Guardianship to Foster Parents | 2% | 29 |
| Other (Death, Voluntary Custody Terminated, Petition Denied, Non-petitional release) | 2% | 10 |
| Total | 100% | 13 |

In Fiscal Year 2002, nearly 71% of children placed in foster care are reunified with their parents or guardians within zero to 12 months of the initial removal date from the home.

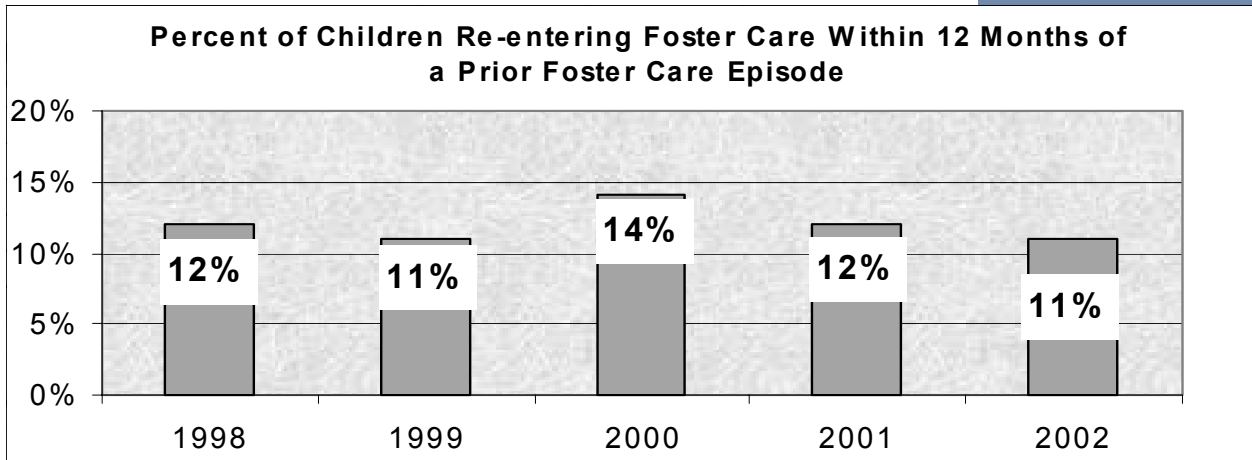
Before a recommendation is made to juvenile court to reunify a child with their parents or guardians, a review of the child and family plan is done to (1) ensure that the child and family's safety needs have been successfully met, (2) that the child will be in a safe, stable, and appropriate environment which will endure until the child reaches maturity, (3) that the child and his/her guardians will have access to services and resources that will sustain permanency, and (4) that the child has constructive connections to their past, present, and future.



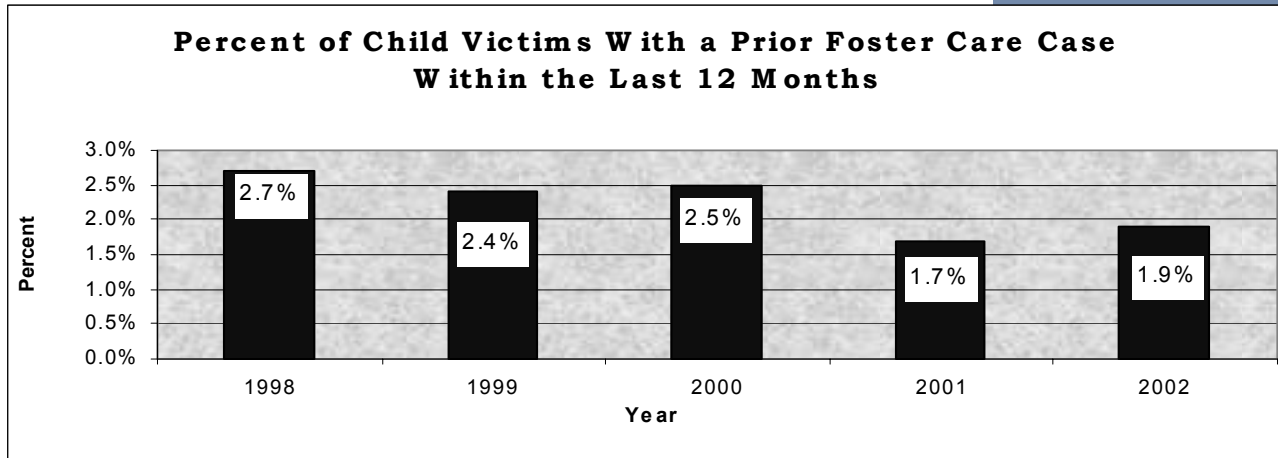
HOW SUCCESSFUL ARE FOSTER CARE SERVICES IN ENSURING CHILDREN ARE RELEASED INTO A SAFE AND PERMANENT ENVIRONMENT?

Over 94% of the children exiting custody do not return to custody within six months and 89% do not return within 12 months.

The Federal Children's Bureau has established a standard of all children who entered care during the year, 8.6% or less re-entered Foster Care within 12 months of a prior Foster Care episode



98% of children who exited custody are not substantiated for abuse or neglect within 12 months of custody termination.



| Fiscal Year | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|
| Number of substantiated child victims | 8062 | 7963 | 8677 | 9480 | 9868 |
| Number of child victims with a prior Foster Care case within the last 12 months | 221 | 190 | 221 | 158 | 185 |

HEALTH SERVICES

Children in Foster Care receive medical, mental, and dental health assessments while in care.



ARE CHILDREN'S HEALTH CARE NEEDS MET WHILE THEY ARE IN FOSTER CARE?

The Fostering Healthy Children Program (FHCP) helps Child and Family Services in making sure that the health care needs of children in Foster Care are met. Nurses and staff from the Utah Department of Health are co-located in offices with caseworkers from Child and Family Services. The FHCP staff work in partnership with the child's caseworker to provide accessibility to health care providers to meet the medical, dental, and mental health care needs of children in the Utah Foster Care System. Each child's medical health, dental health, and mental health including preventive and specialty care will be evaluated and tracked to ensure the child's optimum health is maintained. The child's immunizations are tracked and kept current while in care. Staff will identify and work with the child/family's primary health care providers and if one is not available will assist in locating a medical provider that will follow the child.

All children in Foster Care are assigned a health care team member to oversee their health care needs. Parent involvement is encouraged, when possible. Initial medical, mental, and dental (for children age three and above) health care screenings are completed after removal from their home.

All children in Child and Family Services' custody 30 days or more had a health service recorded in the system. 100% of children had a medical health action item recorded. 97% of children had a mental health action item recorded. 97% of children age 3 and older had a dental health action item recorded. Some children left care shortly after the 30-day time frame and so may not have been able to access a mental or dental health care provider before exiting custody.

KINSHIP



ARE A CHILD'S RELATIVES CONSIDERED WHEN A CHILD CANNOT BE CARED FOR SAFELY IN THEIR PARENT'S HOME?

Kinship care is the first option assessed and considered when a child must be separated from his or her parents. A non-custodial parent is the first consideration. The family is engaged in the process of identifying relatives who are able and may be willing to care for the child, and we follow Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) guidelines for an Indian child.

When family members are identified, the Child and Family Services worker conducts an assessment to determine the ability and willingness of the relative to provide a safe, stable, nurturing home for the child. The relative must receive a criminal background check, a review of any previous reports of abuse and neglect, and a home evaluation.

Based on the needs of the child and the kinship assessment, the Child and Family Services worker will recommend to the court one of the following kinship placement options:

1. Temporary custody and guardianship to the kinship caregiver and court ordered in-home services from Child and Family Services.
2. Temporary custody and guardianship to Child and Family Services, licensed Foster Care with the kinship caregiver, and out-of-home services provided by Child and Family Services.
3. Permanent custody and guardianship to the kinship caregiver and services provided by Child and Family Services when requested by the kinship caregiver.

Final permanency plans may be to reunify the child with his/her parent, request the court grant permanent custody and guardianship to the kinship caregiver, or file for termination of parental rights and work toward adoption of the child.

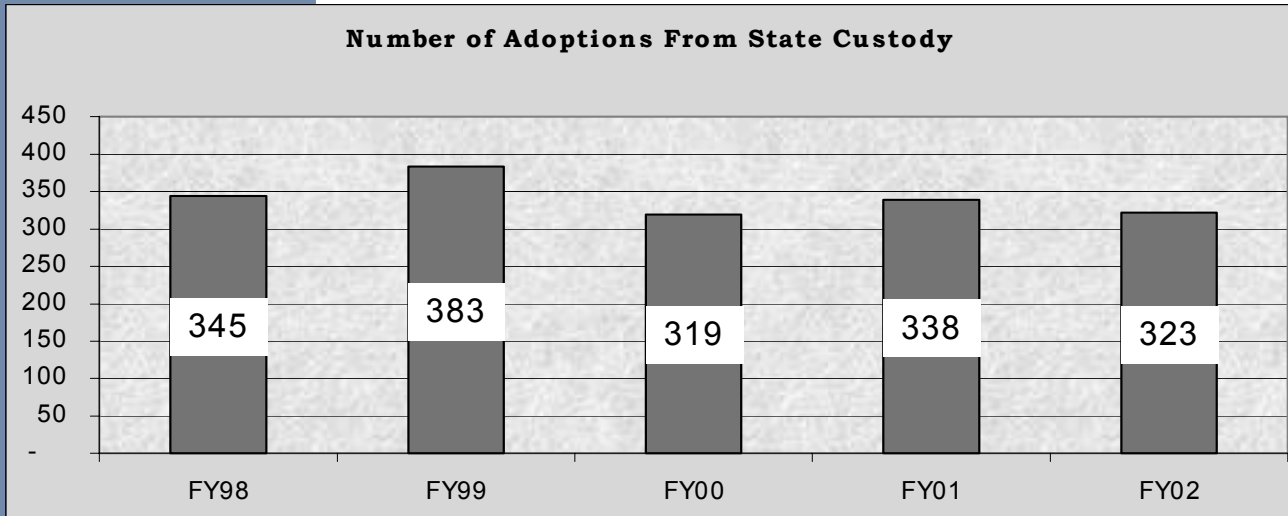
NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN KINSHIP PLACEMENTS WHO RECEIVED COURT-ORDERED SUPERVISION

| Fiscal Year | FY00 | FY01 | FY02 |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Number of Children | 1,181 | 1,701 | 1,815 |

A DOPTION

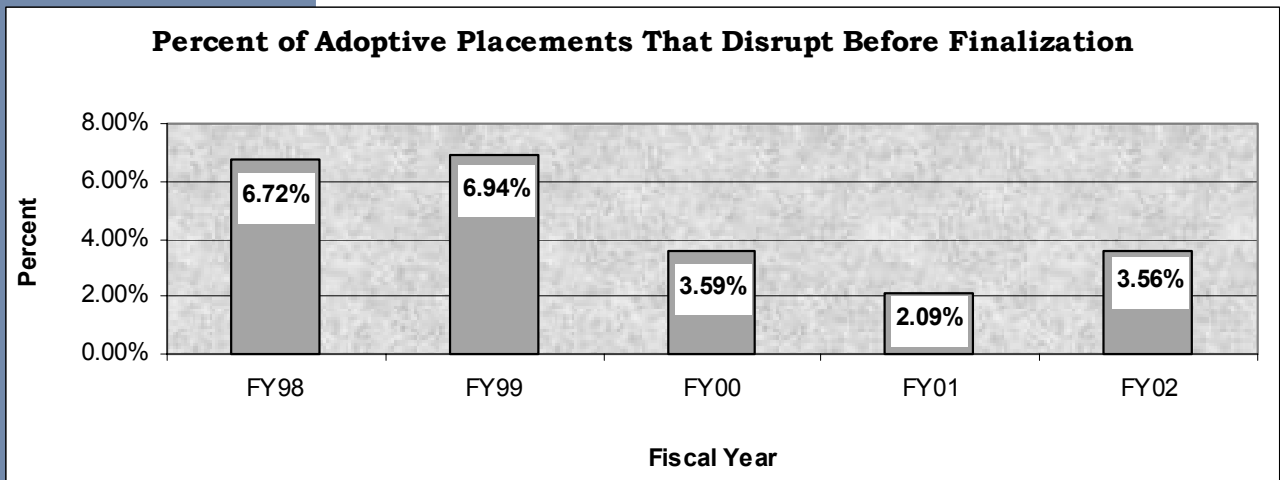
HOW MANY CHILDREN ARE ADOPTED THROUGH CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES?

In fiscal year 2002, 323 children left custody to adoption.



HOW SUCCESSFUL ARE PLACEMENTS WITH FOSTER/ADOPTIVE FAMILIES?

Whenever possible, the first placement for children with an alternative goal of adoption is made with a family that is willing to adopt. To maintain permanency in relationships, kin are given preferential consideration to adopt. If kin are not available, preference is given to the foster family. Whenever possible, permanency for a child is achieved in a child and family team setting involving both the birth family and the adoptive family. As a result fewer placements disrupt prior to finalization of the adoption.

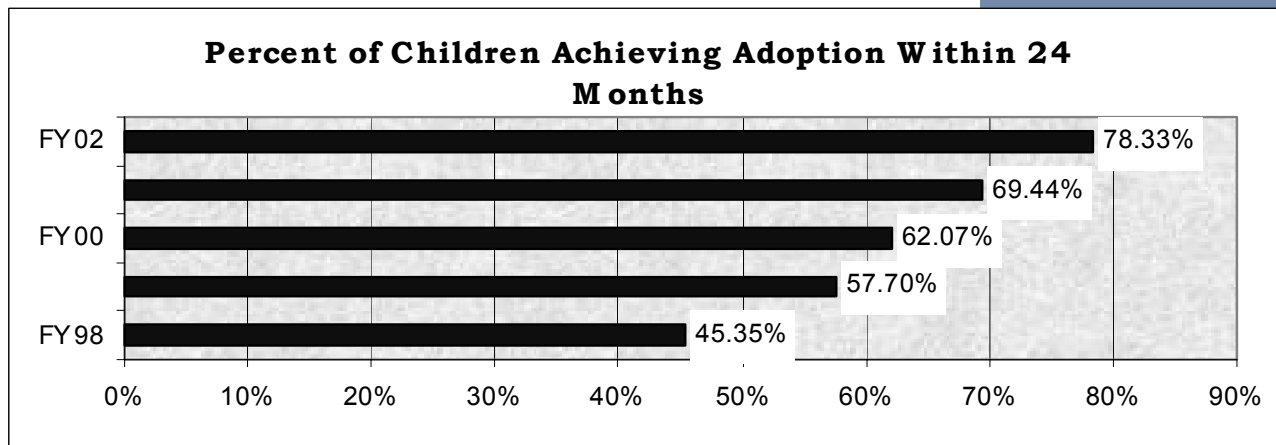


HOW LONG IS A CHILD IN STATE CUSTODY BEFORE THEY ARE ADOPTED?

Utah's child welfare system works very well in moving children from Foster Care into an adoptive homes. Of the children exiting Foster Care to adoption, 78% do so in less than 24 months.

Utah Statute requires a permanency hearing for children age 36 months and younger within eight months of custody start and within 12 months of custody start for all other children. This has been in effect since 1994. As a result of the strong working relationship with Utah courts and Attorneys General, Child and Family Services is proficient at moving children into permanency quickly.

The Federal Children's Bureau has set a guideline of 32% or more of children exiting care to a finalized adoption do so in less than 24 months. Utah has consistently exceeded this standard over the last five years.



You can search for Utah's children waiting for adoption at the Utah Adoption Connection Web site:
<https://www.utdcfsadopt.org/index.html>



I NDEPENDENT LIVING

Public Law 99-272 and Public Law 103-66 mandate that all youth in custody who are 16 years of age or older must have independent living skills as a component of the permanency service plan.

WHAT IS INDEPENDENT LIVING?

Basic Life Skills (BLS)/Independent Living (IL) services are for youth age 14 years or older in the custody of Child and Family Services. This program is designed to allow and encourage youth to become responsible, contributing members of society by learning skills that promote self-sufficiency. Youth are eligible for IL services up to six months after custody termination.

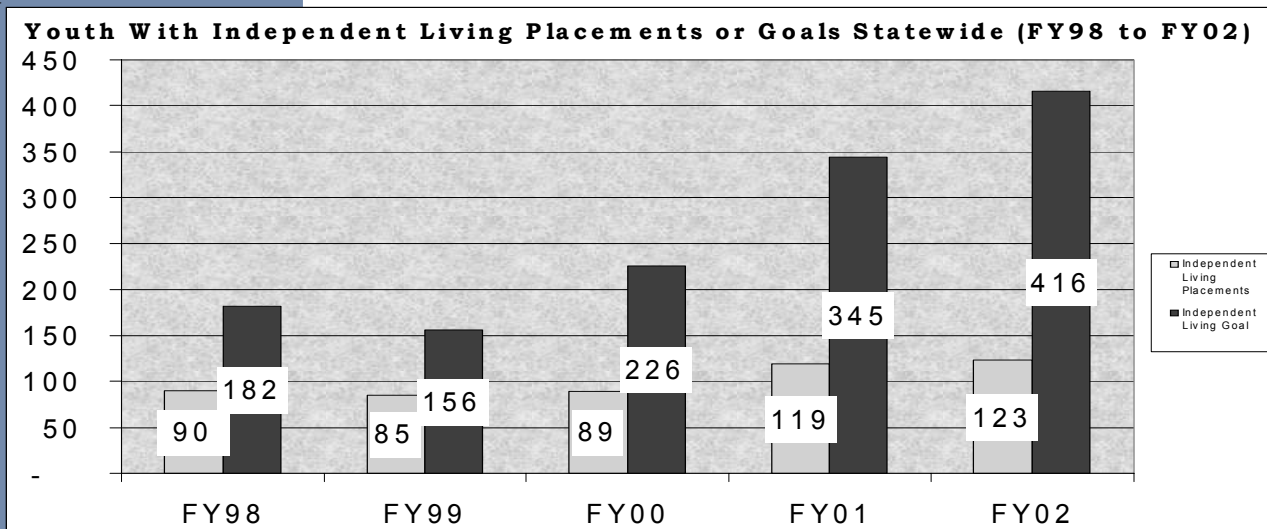
WHAT SERVICES ARE PROVIDED?

Basic Life Skills - The goal of IL is to minimize dependency on public support systems by teaching skills such as the following: job training, money management, food purchase and preparation, community resources, self-awareness, self-esteem, decision-making, parenting responsibilities, etc. These are taught to youth in Foster Care who are 14 years of age or older.

Independent Living - An alternative living arrangement for youth in custody with an IL goal.

WHERE IS A CHILD PLACED WHILE RECEIVING INDEPENDENT LIVING SERVICES?

Options may include living with a family member, living with kin, living with foster parents, living alone, or living with approved roommate(s), a group facility, YWCA, etc.

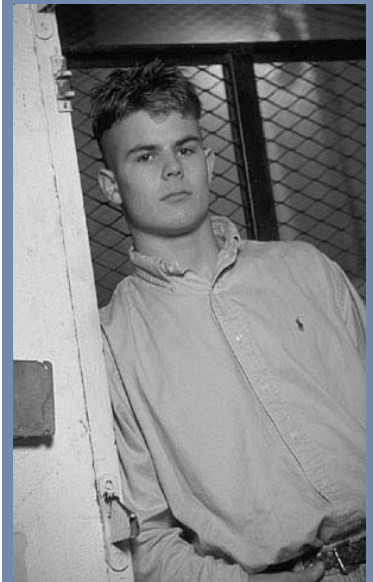


INTERSTATE COMPACT

WHAT IF CHILDREN'S PARENTS OR POTENTIAL RELATIVE OR OTHER PLACEMENTS ARE OUT OF STATE?

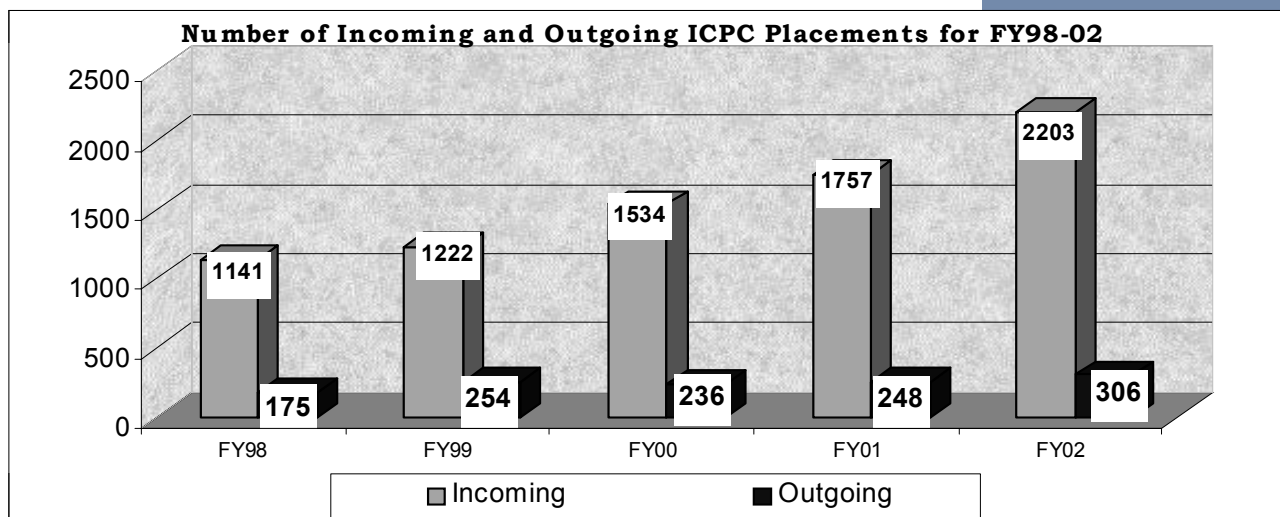
Children may be placed into or out of the State of Utah for foster care placements in different situations using the services of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC). It is the purpose and policy of the states to cooperate with each other in the interstate placement of children so that:

1. Each child requiring placement shall receive the maximum opportunity to be placed in a suitable environment and with persons or institutions having qualifications and facilities to provide necessary and desirable care.
2. The appropriate authorities in a state where a child is to be placed may have full opportunity to ascertain the circumstances of the proposed placement, thereby promoting full compliance with applicable requirements for the protection of the child.
3. The proper authorities of the state from which the placement is made may obtain the most complete information on the basis of which to evaluate a projected placement before it is made.
4. Appropriate jurisdictional arrangements for the care of the children will be promoted.
5. The placing agency is responsible for costs associated with the placements.



The Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children is a state law in all states including the District of Columbia.

ICPC Law Utah Code 62A-4a-701.



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Utah Code Annotated, Section 62A-4a-105 (17) states, "The division shall provide domestic violence services in accordance with the requirements of federal law, and establish standards for all direct or contract providers of domestic violence services. Within appropriation from the legislature the division shall provide or contract for a variety of domestic violence and treatment methods."

WHAT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVICES DO CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES PROVIDE?

1. Shelter and Support Services and Crisis Counseling.
2. Outpatient treatment for adult perpetrators and adult and child victims.
3. Outreach and case management services.
4. Referrals to other community services and resources.
5. Collaboration with Child Protective Services caseworkers.

WHAT ARE THE MAIN GOALS OF THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROGRAM?

1. Interrupt the cycle of violence in families.
2. Promote the safety of victims and their dependents.
3. Ensure availability of service and support programs for victims and dependent children and treatment programs for perpetrators.
4. Coordinate prevention and treatment with other community agencies.

WHO MAKES REFERRALS TO THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROGRAM?

Referrals are received from individuals, law enforcement, Child and Family Services CPS and other community agencies.

Number of Domestic Violence Cases

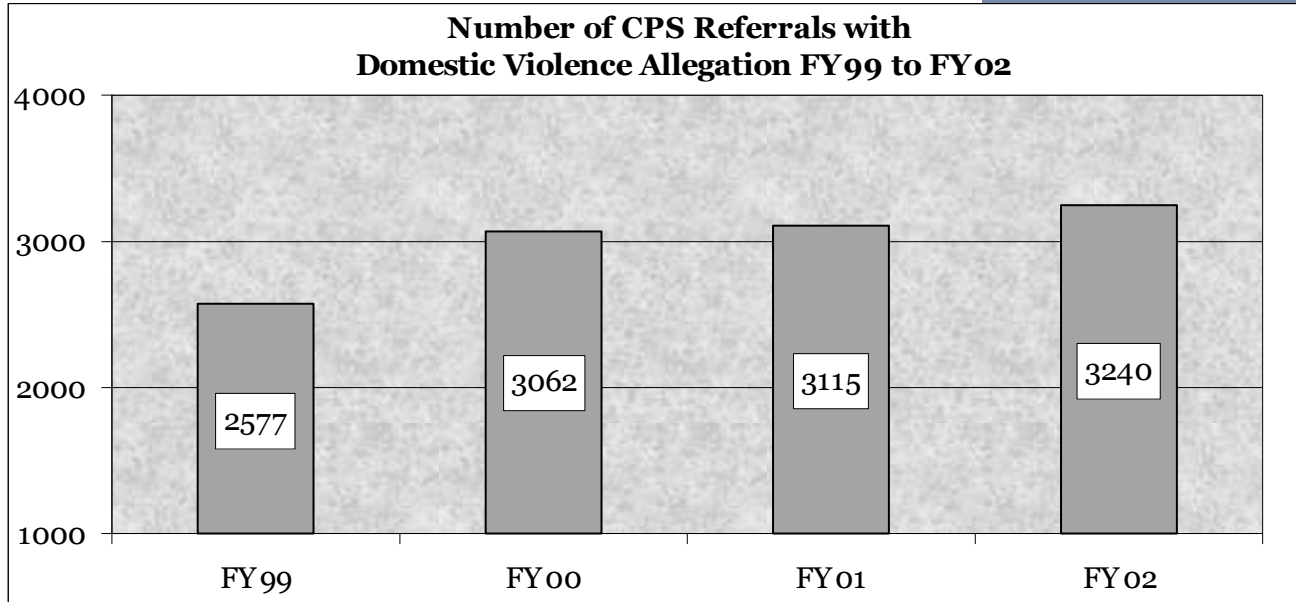


Of the 3,390 cases, in which 5,350 persons received Domestic Violence services in fiscal year 2002, 1,786 were child victims, 1,267 were perpetrators, and 2,071 were adult victims.

WHAT ARE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RELATED CHILD ABUSE CASES (DVRCA)?

Utah law has made it a crime to commit acts of domestic violence in the presence of a child. Allegations of domestic violence are assessed by CPS workers. The CPS caseworker assigned to the case will consult with a domestic violence services worker. DVRCA cases are one of our most frequently investigated and substantiated allegations. Rarely do children have to be removed as at least one parent can keep the child safe.

In fiscal year 2002 there were 3,240 DVRCA investigations, 1,679 of those were substantiated, involving 3,142 child victims.



WHERE DOES THE PUBLIC GET INFORMATION AND REPORT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE?

A statewide telephone hotline is available, 1-800-897-LINK, for the public to make domestic violence related referrals and provide a source of information, such as current lists of licensed treatment agencies, referral sources, and daily shelter capacities. The same information is also available on the internet at the Utah 211 Web site:

<http://www.informationandreferral.org>.

For other state information see the United Way 211 Web site:

<http://www.211.org>

The LINK line serviced 5,563 people from July 2001 through June 2002. This represents 2,353 telephone calls.

I

NDIAN CHILD

WELFARE ACT

The Federal Indian Child Welfare Act is Public Law 95-608, 92 Stat. 3069 codified at 25 U.S.C. 1901-63



In fiscal year 2002, 215 American Indian children were served in Foster Care, and 528 child and adult clients received Home-Based services.



WHAT IS THE INDIAN CHILD WELFARE ACT?

Indian children have a unique political status not afforded other children. As members of sovereign tribal governments this political status is the basis for the enactment of the Federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 (ICWA).

The purpose of ICWA is to preserve and strengthen Indian families and Indian culture. ICWA established "minimum Federal standards for the removal of Indian children from their families and placement in foster or adoptive homes which will reflect the unique values of Indian culture..."(25 U.S.C. 1902).

WHAT IS CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES DOING TO COMPLY WITH ICWA?

Child and Family Services established a State Indian Child Welfare (ICW) Specialist position in 2001 and hired an American Indian to oversee the administration of the State's compliance with ICWA.

The State of Utah has an Indian Child Welfare Agreement with the Navajo Nation and Ute Tribe. The Agreements establish a partnership between State and Tribes respecting care and custody of Indian children and jurisdiction over child custody proceedings. The State ICW Specialist meets quarterly with ICWA Representatives from the Navajo Nation and monthly with the ICWA Representatives from the Ute Indian Tribe to promote cooperation and collaboration among all agencies involved in serving their Indian children. The ICW Specialist also meets monthly with the five ICWA Representatives from the Ute, Paiute, Navajo, Goshute, and Shoshoni Tribes to share resources and expertise in addressing the needs of their Indian children.

Two years ago Child and Family Services initiated an annual Indian Child Welfare Conference. The planning committee for the 2nd annual Child Welfare Conference consisted of the five Tribal ICWA Representatives, Indian community leaders, and Child and Family Service workers. The conference was held in April 2003 in Salt Lake City.

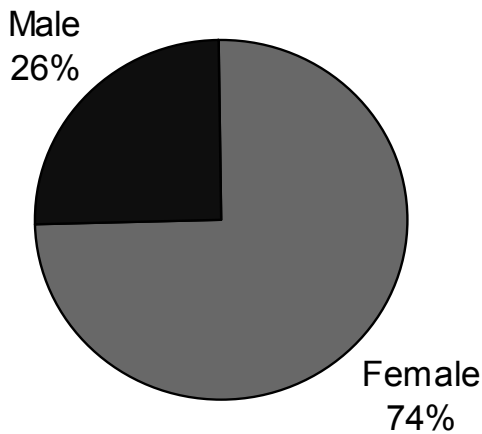
The ICW Specialist serves as a committee member on the Utah Division of Indian Affairs Coordinating Board. One of the responsibilities of the Utah Division of Indian Affairs office is to serve as liaison and promote positive intergovernmental relations with and between Utah Indian Tribes. As a committee member the ICW Specialist has been able to develop positive working relationships with Tribal Representatives.

CASEWORKERS

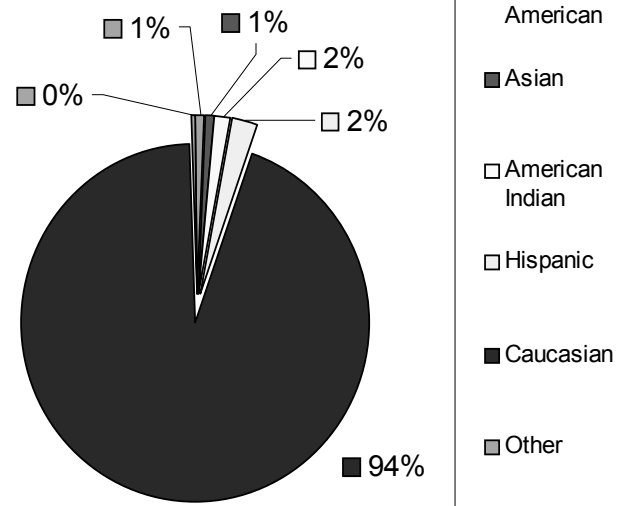
WHAT IS THE WORKFORCE AT CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES LIKE?

The average Child and Family Services caseworker is Caucasian, female, age 38 years, and has been employed with Child and Family Services for 5.7 years. There are 1,071 employees and 571 or 53% of them are caseworkers. There is a current initiative in Child and Family Services to recruit for equitable representation of our communities in Utah.

Caseworker Breakdown by Gender



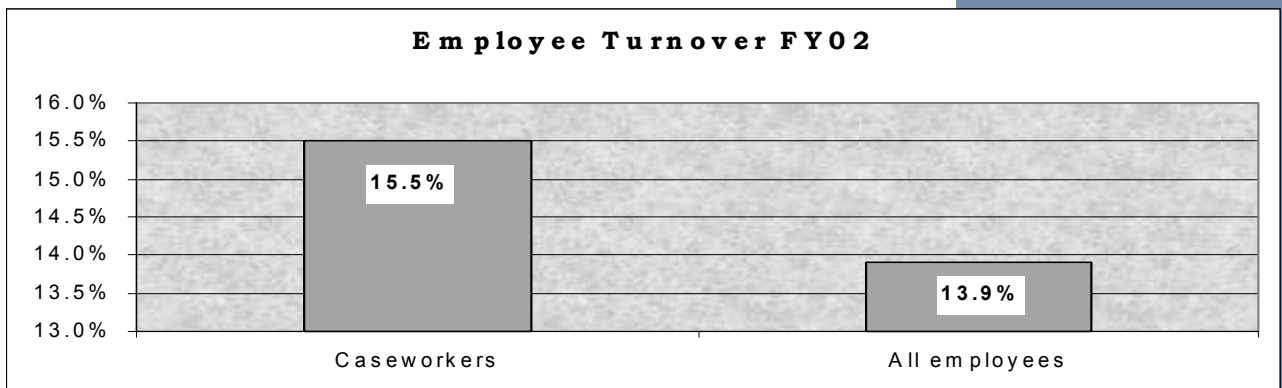
Caseworker Breakdown by Ethnicity



WHAT ARE CASEWORKER SALARIES?

| FY02 | Starting Range | Average Worker |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Salary alone | \$26,436 | \$32,573 |
| Salary with benefits | \$37,010 | \$45,602 |

HOW MUCH EMPLOYEE TURNOVER IS THERE IN CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES?



WHAT TRAINING DO CASEWORKERS HAVE?

Caseworkers must either be licensed in Utah as a Social Service Worker, Social Worker, Clinical Therapist, or Clinical Social Worker or be able to obtain licensure within one year. After that caseworkers are required to obtain 40 hours of ongoing training each year.

Core Training

New caseworkers complete four CORE training modules:

1. CORE 101 - Child Centered, Family Focused Child Protective Services (18 hrs).
2. CORE 102 - Case Planning and Family-centered casework (18 hrs).
3. CORE 103 - The effect of Abuse and Neglect on Child Development (18 hrs).
4. CORE 104 - Separation, placement, and reunification (24 hrs).

Targeted Case Management

Accessing and coordinating social, educational, and medical services for children with Medicaid.

Practice Model

The training initiative that began in 2000 to create a new model for practice in Child and Family Services was completed for all direct service staff in 2002. The Practice Model can be characterized as:

Family-Centered

Being family-centered means that the child's need for protection, stability, and well-being are best met by the child's family whenever possible. Providing support to families in keeping their children safe is a shared responsibility within the family's community. The family's community is present through the structure of the family's team consisting of formal and informal supports that serve the family and help them recognize their strengths and needs.

Strengths-based

Being strengths-based means that the strengths of the family in all areas will be recognized. Part of their strengths are recognized to be in their extended family and in their support system. The family's strengths are explored and identified as the first step in the process of assessment and planning.

Solution-focused

Being solution-focused means that the strengths-based approach will be continued as the child, the family, and the team look for ways that the family is already using their strengths to create safety and change. A solution focus supports the family in envisioning a future in which the family adequately provides for the needs of their children.

Culturally Responsive

Being culturally responsive means that Child and Family Services and the community serve the family in a way that is responsive to their culture as it is expressed in their community and in their family.



WHAT OTHER TRAINING IS AVAILABLE?

The Child Welfare Institute is an annual three-day conference that provides staff with information in areas of interest and need for child welfare work. Foster parents and other partners join this conference to share knowledge and networking. Appreciation awards are presented to caseworkers and other leaders in child welfare.

Caseworkers attend the Summer Institute at the University of Utah, a two-week conference providing workshops in social work with a focus on areas of interest to child welfare.

Caseworkers also have the opportunity to attend local conferences provided by partners who target special areas of interest such as mental health, youth, abuse issues, interviewing skills, etc.

WHAT INNOVATIONS IN TRAINING HAVE OCCURRED?

Trainers hosted the Western Regional Training Conference to share information and network with other child welfare trainers in other states.

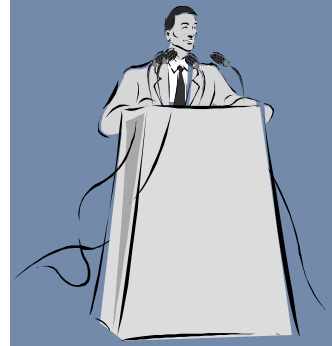
We collaborated with the Division of Mental Health and the Division of Substance Abuse on a shared approach to child welfare practice.

Mentoring conferences were held in the five regions to provide information and guidance for mentoring planning and to begin the division-wide mentoring program. The mentoring program will provide intensive one-on-one training for new employees and will be available to experienced employees to refine their skills in selected areas.

A Mentor Guide documenting activities and instructions for Practice Model mentoring was created and is available online. Practice Model training for foster families was developed and made available for training. A curriculum on substance abuse for caseworkers was developed.

HOW DO CASEWORKERS DOCUMENT POLICY ADHERENCE?

SAFE is a computerized management information system recently developed by Child and Family Services to help manage and document services to children and their families. SAFE is recognized nationally as one of the best child welfare information systems in the country, especially in the level of support that it provides to front line workers. SAFE provides an electronic case record for Division client services. This allows statewide information sharing for authorized users and makes the history of services to specific families and children available on-line. SAFE was designed as a smart system to help workers calendar and report activities and actions needed to meet policy requirements. Since its implementation, SAFE has helped the Division to make a significant improvement in the level of compliance with critical case requirements. SAFE also provides high quality management data for ensuring that legal requirements and DCFS policy are met, for managing workloads to make sure that



BUDGET

The originally appropriated budget for Child and Family Services in fiscal year 2002 was \$127,419,100. The actual amount spent was \$124,678,100, or \$2,741,000 less than the appropriated amount. This reduction was a result of budget cuts due to the state's economic situation and a tightening of federal regulations which reduced the federal funding we were able to obtain for our expenditures.



| Expenditure Categories | Grand Total |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Administration | \$3,317,233.90 |
| Service delivery-Personnel | \$57,153,881.20 |
| Home-Based services | \$1,889,080.68 |
| Foster Care services | \$29,922,879.00 |
| Facility-based services | \$5,583,990.64 |
| Minor grants | \$4,109,337.87 |
| Selected programs | \$3,952,676.16 |
| Special needs | \$1,763,997.82 |
| Domestic violence | \$4,842,271.11 |
| Children's Trust Fund | \$320,043.75 |
| Adoption assistance | \$9,148,768.22 |
| Child welfare MIS | \$2,673,918.45 |
| Grand total | \$124,678,078.80 |

O VERSIGHT

IS THERE ANY MONITORING OF CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES TO ENSURE THEY ARE DOING A GOOD JOB?

Monitoring resulting from The Performance Milestone Plan

Child and Family Services and the Child Welfare Policy and Practice Group (CWPPG) from Alabama developed The Performance Milestone Plan (the Plan) in accordance with the order of United States District Court Judge Tena Campbell dated September 17, 1998 in the matter of *David C. v. Leavitt*. It was also ordered by the court that CWPPG become the court monitor. The Plan was submitted to the court on May 4, 1999 and has been adopted by Child and Family Services as its business plan. The Plan identifies specific milestones to achieve, outlines the steps necessary to follow in order to reach those milestones, and describes methods for measuring performance within Child and Family Services. (For a complete copy of the Plan, visit the Child and Family Services Web site at <http://www.hsdcfs.utah.gov/default.htm> and click on the “Policy Manuals & Reports” tab to the left of the screen.)

The Plan includes two separate review processes to be used: Milestone 7, Case Process Review (CPR); and Milestone 8, Qualitative Case Review (QCR). CWPPG, Child and Family Services, and the Department of Human Services, Offices of Services Review (OSR) developed these two review processes. These reviews are designed to identify areas needing improvement within the child welfare system in Utah. Following is a brief summary of each review process, along with results presented by OSR in its Fiscal Year 2002 Report published in September 2002. (For a complete copy of this report, visit the OSR Web site at <http://www.hsosr.utah.gov/> and click on the “Reports” tab on the left of the screen.)

Case Process Review

The CPR has been conducted by OSR on a yearly basis, with survey results submitted to the Utah State Legislature Health and Human Services Interim Committee as well as the Child Welfare Legislative Oversight Committee. For the CPR, documentation contained in the case files and computer system of Child and Family Services is examined using survey tools to determine consistency of practice with Utah State Statute and Child and Family Services Policy. The program areas evaluated in the CPR are:



1. CPS, general, which included cohorts of priority one referrals, medical neglect allegations, shelter cases, unable to locate cases, and unaccepted referrals. The review period was September 1, 2001 through November 30, 2001.
2. Home-Based services, including Protective Family Preservation (PFP), voluntary Protective Services Counseling (PSC), and court-ordered Protective Services Supervision (PSS). The review period was September 1, 2001 through November 30, 2001.
3. Foster Care services. The review period was July 1, 2001 through December 31, 2001.

The results contained in the current report show a majority of the areas improved as compared to last year, and many items reached or exceeded the target goal. There are still some areas that need improvement, however.

Qualitative Case Review

As an added performance measurement, people from OSR, CWPPG, and Child and Family Services conduct a QCR for each region of Child and Family Services. For this review, the status of children and families receiving services from Child and Family Services or those who had a CPS investigation is evaluated to determine outcomes to families and system performance.

QCRs were conducted in all regions of Child and Family Services. Reviews were held in September 2001 and were concluded in May 2002. Twenty-four cases from each region were selected. For the Salt Lake Valley Region, 72 cases were reviewed in three separate areas because of the large population of this region. The cases were randomly selected by CWPPG based on a sampling matrix assuring that a representative group of children was selected for review. The sample included children in Foster Care and families receiving Home-Based services. The information is obtained through in-depth interviews with the child (if age appropriate), his/her parents or other guardians, foster parents, caseworker, teacher, therapist, other service providers, and others having a significant role in the child's life. In addition, the child's file, including prior CPS investigations, and other records are reviewed.

After the review is completed, the case is scored and reviewers submit a case story narrative. The QCR instrument used by the reviewers (the QCR Protocol) is divided into two main parts: Child Status and System Performance. The Plan calls for 85% of all cases reviewed to attain an "acceptable" overall score in both of these areas.



The statewide score on the Child Status is 91.7% acceptable, and all regions met the goal for the first time. The statewide goal for System Performance is 57.7%, which is a minimal increase from last year's result at 57.1%.

Office of Services Review (OSR)

OSR reports Child and Family Services' performance in the child welfare system. This is accomplished through three evaluations of system performance: the QCR, the CPR (both described above), and the Fatality Review. In addition the office has an extensive training program and data collection system to help Child and Family Services improve performance. OSR also conducts special studies to help Child and Family Services improve performance around specific issues.

Office of Child Protection Ombudsman (OCPO)

OCPO was established by the Utah State Legislature to help the Department of Human Services resolve concerns about the protection of children who are receiving services from Child and Family Services. The purpose of OCPO is to receive and investigate complaints to ensure that proper services are provided by Child and Family Services. The mission of OCPO is to investigate consumer complaints regarding Child and Family Services and assist in:

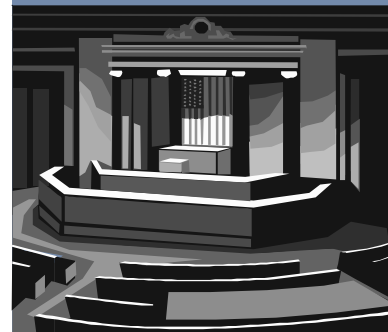
1. Achieving fair resolution.
2. Promoting changes that will improve the quality of services provided to the children and families of Utah.
3. Building bridges with partners to effectively work for the children of Utah.

In fiscal year 2002 OCPO received 578 complaints regarding Child and Family Services, in which 166 (28%) of the complainants were provided with the needed information, 287 (49%) were referred to Child and Family Services, and 112 (19%) were investigated. The 112 investigated complaints contained 286 individual concerns—62% of these were found to be valid. Most complaints focused on inadequate CPS investigations, inadequate services provided by Child and Family Services, and foster children not being returned home.

Legislative Auditor General's Office—Performance Audits

Performance audits help legislators resolve the difficult issues facing them. In a variety of areas, the audits conducted by the Legislative Auditor General's Office examine the operations of state programs. The office reviews and evaluates the programs, seeing how they are being implemented, testing whether they are being operated at the lowest possible cost, and evaluating if they are successfully attacking the problems leading to their creation. These audits offer the legislators another important source of information as they attempt to solve pressing problems.

U.C.A. §62A-4a-208, enacted by the Utah Legislature in 1998, gives OCPO the role to act as an independent voice for children and families of Utah.



The Legislative Auditor General's Office has done several performance audits on Child and Family Services. The most recent audit focused on child welfare caseworker workload. A copy of this report may be viewed online at http://le.utah.gov/audit_02_05rpt.pdf



The Federal Child and Family Services Review (CFSR)

In addition to the monitoring the Milestone Plan requires, Child and Family Services is undergoing a review by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Children's Bureau. The Child and Family Services Reviews (CFSR) are designed to enable the Children's Bureau to ensure that state child welfare agency practice is in conformity with federal child welfare requirements, to determine what is actually happening to children and families as they are engaged in state child welfare services, and to assist states to enhance their capacity to help children and families achieve positive outcomes. The review consists of a statewide assessment where the state looks at many different aspects of the child welfare system and how it is performing based on the outcomes of the children and families served. The Statewide Assessment uses data profiles to examine the child welfare system and is written in collaboration with many community partners and consumers. An on-site Review is then conducted. This portion of the CFSR is used to verify the information in the data profiles and the Statewide Assessment. A total of 50 cases from both Foster Care and Home-Based care are examined through a process of interviews with the child and family and other parties such as service providers connected with the case. The cases are examined from the beginning of the CPS case to the exit of Child and Family Services from the family's life. A state must meet the national standard for six data indicators and pass the on-site review to be in substantial compliance.

States not in compliance are required to submit a Program Improvement Plan (PIP) that defines benchmarks on the road to compliance and the steps to be taken to achieve them. The PIP is a two-year plan and is written by members of the state's child welfare system including service providers and community partners in collaboration with the Federal agency. States in the PIP cycle are reviewed every two years. States judged to be in substantial conformity are reviewed every five years.

Child and Family Services

The Department of Human Services and Child and Family Services are committed to improving performance of the child welfare system in Utah, thus enhancing outcomes to the children and families we serve. Although all of our goals have not yet been met, it is clear that steady progress is being made toward achieving these goals. Child and Family Services will continue to strive for the best child welfare system possible.

Appendices

CPS Fact Sheet

Home-Based Fact Sheet

Foster Care Fact Sheet

Adoption Fact Sheet

Independent Living Fact Sheet

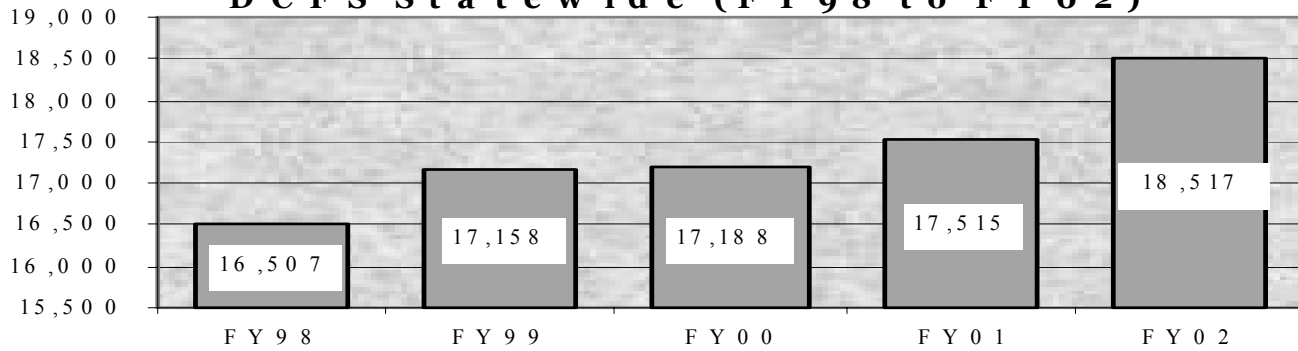
Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children Fact Sheet

Domestic Violence Fact Sheet

The appendices are one-page compilations of frequently requested statistics for each program area. Some of the information contained in the sheets is the same as what you have seen earlier in the report. The purpose of including these is to provide you with a one-page reference of data pertaining to each program area.

UTAH'S DIVISION OF CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT FISCAL YEAR 2002 FACT SHEET

Number of Referrals Received by DCFS Statewide (FY 98 to FY 02)



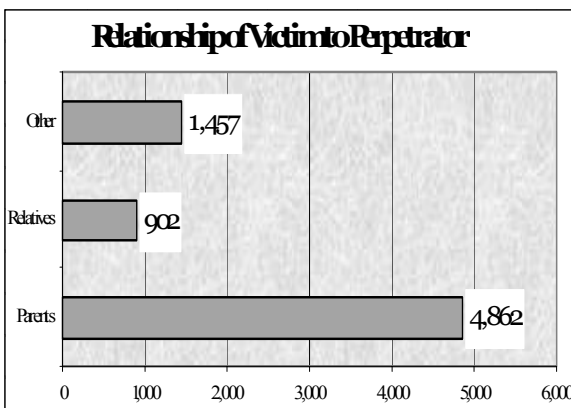
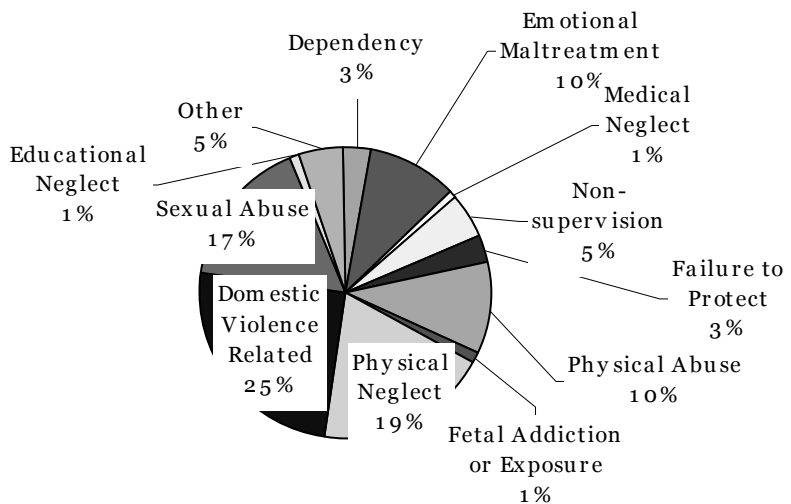
In FY02, 18,517 referrals were investigated by DCFS, and 6,810 (37 percent) of those referrals were substantiated. This substantiation rate is slightly higher than the national average of 29.2 percent*. Average investigation completion time for all referrals was 33 days.

In FY02, 1,025 of the total number of victims (9,912) had a foster care case opened (10 percent). Of the total victims in FY02, 55 percent were female and 45 percent were male.

| Ethnicity of Victims**** | Number | | Utah Population | | Victim's Age | | Utah Population | |
|--------------------------|--------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|---------|-----------------|-----------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent** | Number | Percent | Number | Percent** |
| African American | 297 | 3% | 1% | 0 to 5 years | 3,415 | 34% | 35% | |
| Am. Indian/Alaska Nat. | 217 | 2% | 1% | 6 to 10 years | 2,804 | 28% | 25% | |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 212 | 2% | 2% | 11 to 13 years | 1,603 | 16% | 14% | |
| Caucasian | 6,506 | 65% | 91% | 14 to 17 years | 2,010 | 20% | 20% | |
| Hispanic | 3,020 | 30% | 9% | 18+ years | 153 | 2% | 6% | |
| Other/Unknown | 2,637 | 27% | 6% | Total*** | 9,985 | | | |

| Perpetrator's Age | Percent |
|-------------------|---------|
| 0 to 10 years | 1% |
| 11 to 20 years | 16% |
| 21 to 30 years | 32% |
| 31 to 40 years | 32% |
| 41 to 50 years | 15% |
| 51+ years | 4% |

Substantiated Child Abuse/Neglect Type of Abuse



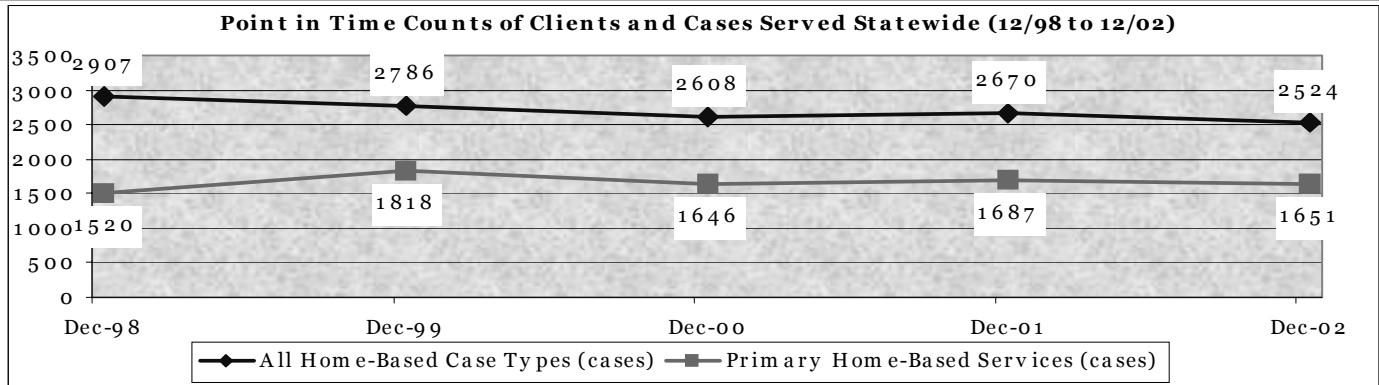
*U.S Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children, Youth and Families. *Child Maltreatment 1999* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001) includes substantiated and indicated dispositions.

**Utah's population percent represents the percentage of the population in the entire state of Utah. (U.S. Census Bureau 2000)

***This number includes some duplicates. The unduplicated number of victims was 9,912 however, some children had more than one investigation during the year and may show in more than one age group. For example, a child may have been five during the first

****Children can be listed under more than one ethnicity; therefore, percentages may not equal 100 percent.

UTAH'S DIVISION OF CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES HOME-BASED SERVICES FISCAL YEAR 2002 FACT SHEET



There are 14 types of Home-Based cases. Five of these are considered primary services because their focus is reducing risk of abuse or neglect to children in families. The primary services are Protective Services Supervision, Protective Services Counseling, Protectives Supervision Interstate, Protective Family Preservation, and Reunification. These cases often take a greater amount of time than other Home-Based cases. Other Home-Based case types provide services to families where there is not as high a risk of abuse. These trend lines seem to indicate that DCFS is reallocating its resources in order to serve more high-risk families.

The following statistics are based on Home-Based cases open as of September 05, 2002

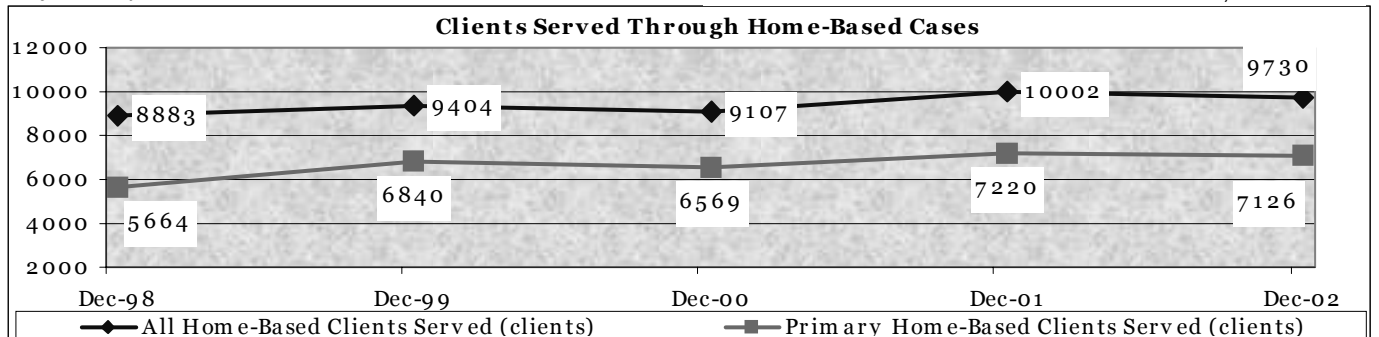
| Clients Open by Age for Home-Based Services | Utah Population | | | Utah Ethnicity of Family Members** | | | |
|---|-----------------|---------|----------|------------------------------------|--------|---------|----------|
| | Number | Percent | Percent* | Members** | Number | Percent | Percent* |
| 0 to 5 years | 1,265 | 17% | 35% | African American | 180 | 1% | 1% |
| 6 to 10 years | 1,023 | 13% | 25% | Am. Indian/Alaska Native | 209 | 3% | 1% |
| 11 to 13 years | 646 | 8% | 14% | Asian/Pacific Islander | 30 | 0% | 2% |
| 14 to 17 years | 823 | 11% | 20% | Caucasian | 5,394 | 70% | 91% |
| 18+ years | 3,908 | 51% | 6% | Hispanic | 1,658 | 22% | 9% |
| | | | | Other/Unknown | 1,704 | 22% | 6% |

Number of Clients Receiving Services as of August 2001***

| Case Type | Number | Percent |
|-----------------------------------|--------|---------|
| Protective Services Supervision | 2,467 | 50% |
| Protective Services Counseling | 525 | 15% |
| Children at Risk | 414 | 11% |
| FACT Service | 1,233 | 12% |
| Protective Family Preservation | 171 | 4% |
| Counseling Individual Service | 169 | 2% |
| Protective Supervision Interstate | 205 | 2% |
| Protective Youth Services | 47 | 2% |
| Clinical Counseling Services | 203 | 2% |
| Family Reunification | 28 | 0% |
| Project Early Intervention | 62 | 1% |

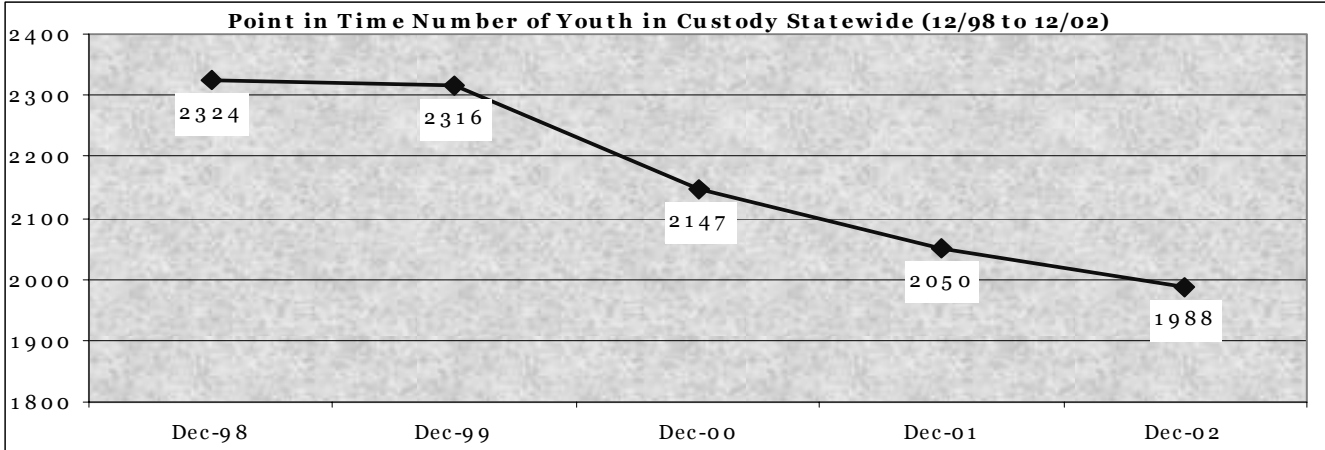
Number of Cases Closed in FY 2002

| Closure Reason | Number | Percent |
|------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| Family Stabilized/Problem Resolved | 1,293 | 22% |
| Not Served/Services Not Needed | 1,301 | 22% |
| Change in Type of Service | 936 | 16% |
| Other | 950 | 16% |
| Less Intensive Care Needed | 411 | 7% |
| Client Discontinued Treatment | 224 | 4% |
| Refused Service/Client Request | 262 | 4% |
| Moved, cannot locate | 208 | 4% |
| Referred Outside Organization | 190 | 3% |
| Transferred to Other Region | 46 | 1% |
| Child Ran Away | 22 | 0% |
| Death | 7 | 0% |



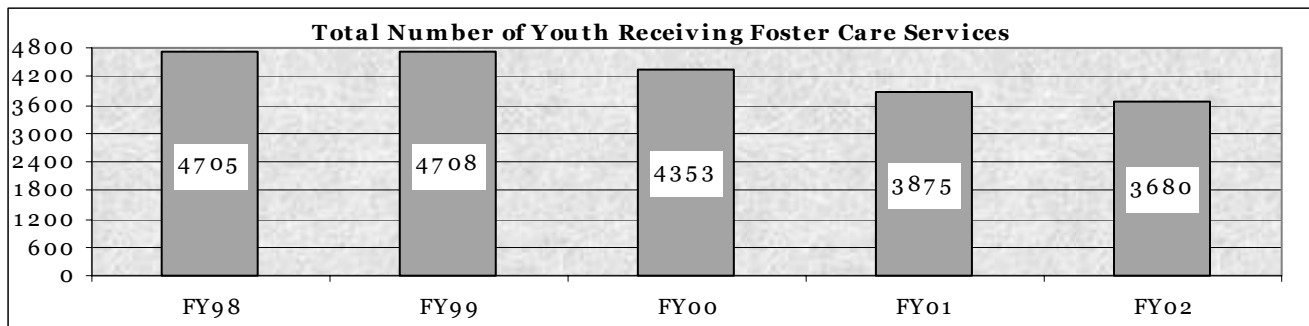
*Utah population percent represents the percentage of the population in the entire state of Utah.(U.S.Census Bureau 2000)
 **Children can be listed under more than one ethnicity; therefore, percentages may not equal 100 percent.
 ***These numbers may be duplicated across groups. Some clients are involved in more than one type of Home-Based service.

Utah's Division of Child and Family Services Foster Care Fiscal Year 2002 Fact Sheet



| <i>Utah</i> | | | | <i>Average Months In Custody of Closed Cases</i> | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------------|--|-----------------|
| <i>Child's Age</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Population Percent*</i> | <i>Goal</i> | <i>Avg. Mo.</i> |
| 0 to 5 years | 441 | 22% | 35% | Long-Term Foster Care | 42.9 |
| 6 to 10 years | 350 | 18% | 25% | Independent Living | 37.0 |
| 11 to 13 years | 331 | 17% | 14% | Adoption | 23.2 |
| 14 to 17 years | 793 | 40% | 20% | Guardianship | 32.4 |
| 18+ years | 73 | 4% | 6% | Child Returned Home | 9.1 |

| <i>Utah</i> | | | | <i>Number of Children/Youth Leaving Custody</i> | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------------|---|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| <i>Child's Ethnicity**</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Population Percent*</i> | <i>Closure Reason</i> | <i>Avg. Mo.</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| African American | 114 | 6% | 1% | Custody Returned to Parents | 9.9 | 643 | 36% |
| Am. Indian/Alaska Nat | 110 | 6% | 1% | Custody to Relative/Guardian | 5.77 | 509 | 29% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 18 | 1% | 2% | Adoption Final | 18.14 | 323 | 18% |
| Caucasian | 1,456 | 73% | 91% | Emancipation | 36.44 | 167 | 10% |
| Hispanic | 425 | 21% | 9% | Custody to Youth Corrections | 18.74 | 64 | 4% |
| Other/Unknown | 270 | 14% | 6% | Custody to Foster Parent/Guardian | 29.1 | 27 | 2% |
| | | | | Voluntary Termination | 1.2 | 19 | 1% |
| | | | | Non-Petitional Release | 2 | 1 | 0% |
| | | | | Custody Denied | 1.56 | 9 | 1% |
| | | | | Death/Child Deceased | 32.0 | 2 | 0% |
| | | | | Total Number of Closed Cases | 16.26 | 1,751 | 100% |

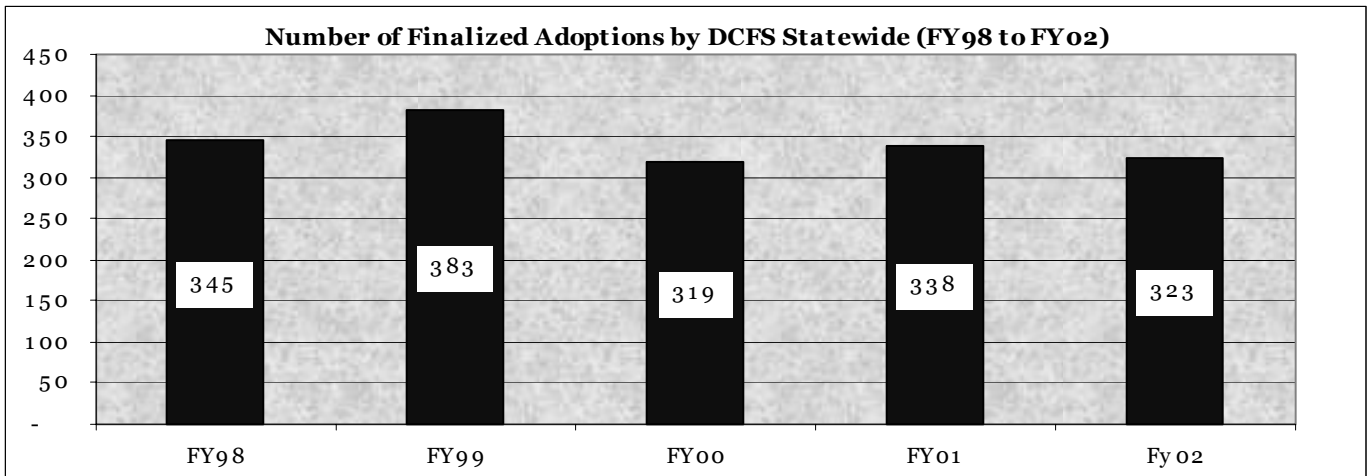


*Utah's population percent represents the percentage of the population in the entire state of Utah. (U.S. Census Bureau 2000)

**Children can be listed under more than one ethnicity; therefore, percentages may not equal 100 percent.

***The FY02 number represents all children who had an Out-of-Home Care case open at any time during FY02. This includes children whose cases were opened prior to FY02 and closed during the year, and children whose cases opened during FY02. This is an unduplicated number. The decrease in the number of children in Out-of-Home Care is due in part to a change in the way removals from home less than 72 hours are recorded in SAFE.

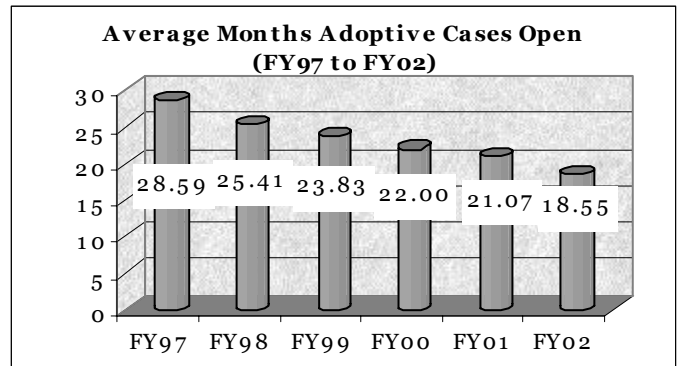
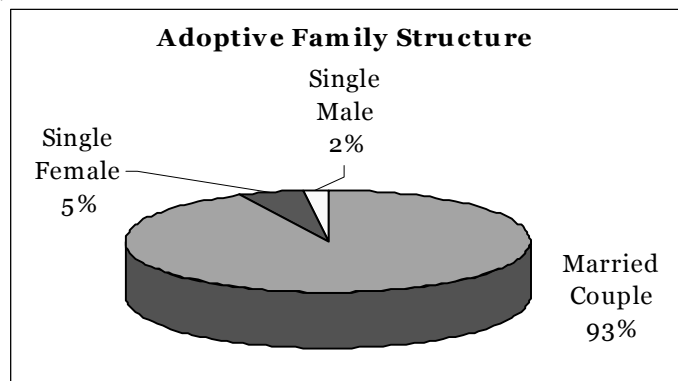
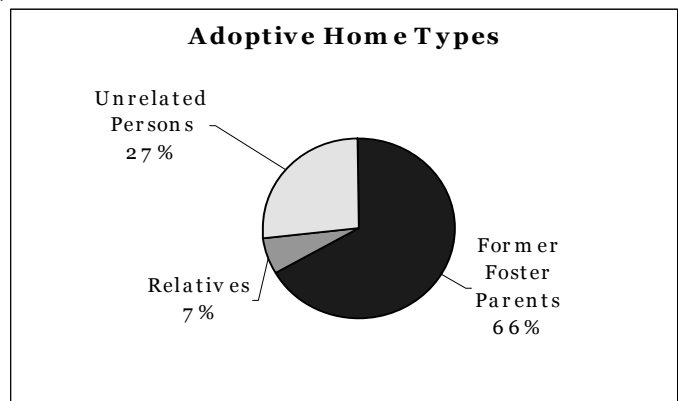
**UTAH'S DIVISION OF CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES
ADOPTION FISCAL YEAR 2002 FACT SHEET**



| Ethnicity of Children** | Number | Percent | Utah Population Percent* |
|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| African American | 23 | 7% | 1% |
| Am. Indian/Alaska Nat. | 8 | 2% | 1% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 3 | 1% | 2% |
| Caucasian | 230 | 71% | 91% |
| Hispanic | 86 | 27% | 9% |
| Other/Unknown | 59 | 18% | 6% |

| Sex of Children | Number | Percent |
|------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Female | 147 | 45% |
| Male | 176 | 55% |
| Total | 323 | |

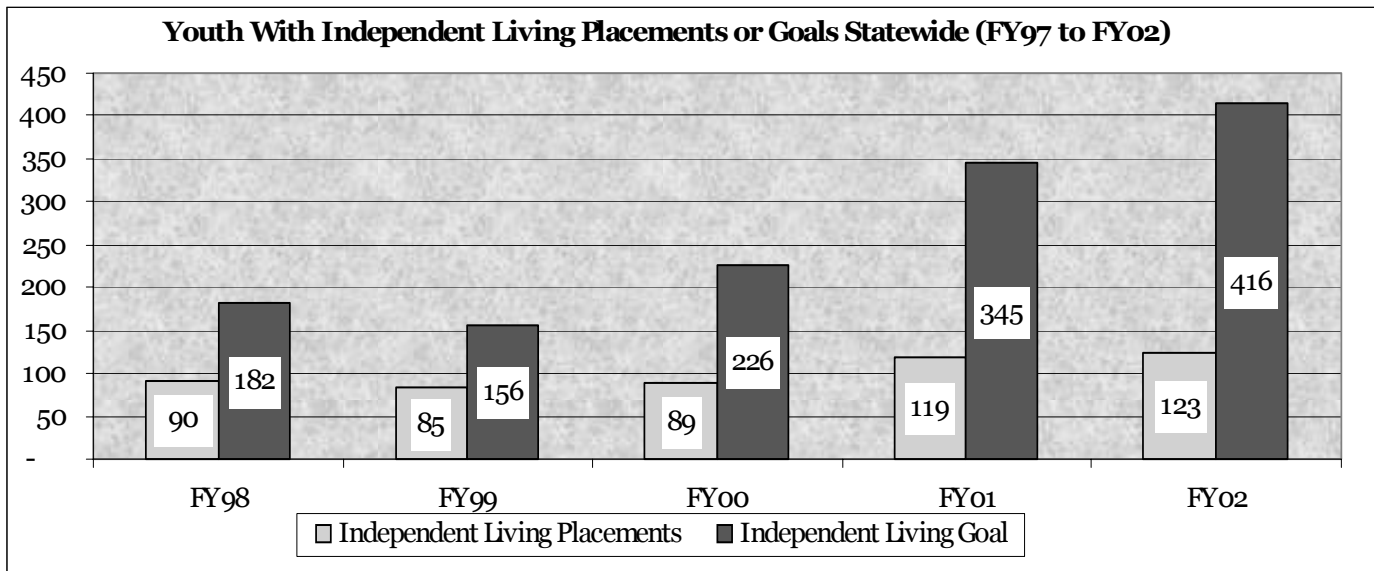
| Age of Children | Number | Percent |
|------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 0 years | 7 | 2% |
| 1 years | 56 | 17% |
| 2 years | 42 | 13% |
| 3 years | 33 | 10% |
| 4 years | 27 | 8% |
| 5 years | 22 | 7% |
| 6 years | 24 | 7% |
| 7 years | 25 | 8% |
| 8 years | 14 | 4% |
| 9 years | 20 | 6% |
| 10 years | 16 | 5% |
| 11 years | 16 | 5% |
| 12 years | 8 | 2% |
| 13 years | 5 | 2% |
| 14 years | 4 | 1% |
| 15 years | 1 | 0% |
| 16 years | 2 | 1% |
| 17 years | 1 | 0% |
| Total | 323 | |



*Utah's population percent represents the percentage of population in the entire state of Utah. (U.S. Census Bureau 2000)

**Children can be listed under more than one ethnicity; therefore, percentages may not equal 100 percent.

**UTAH'S DIVISION OF CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES
INDEPENDENT LIVING FISCAL YEAR 2002 FACT SHEET**



All youth 16 years and older have Independent Living services as part of their treatment plans. Only youth who will be moving out on their own are given an Independent Living goal.

Youth Receiving Independent Living Services

| <i>Youth's Ethnicity**</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Utah Population Percent*</i> |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| African American | 26 | 6% | 1% |
| Am. Indian/Alaska Nat. | 27 | 5% | 1% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 8 | 2% | 2% |
| Caucasian | 306 | 78% | 91% |
| Hispanic | 58 | 12% | 9% |
| Other/Unknown | 44 | 9% | 6% |

| <i>Youth's Age</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 14 years | 11 | 2% |
| 15 years | 35 | 7% |
| 16 years | 118 | 23% |
| 17 years | 237 | 45% |
| 18 years | 100 | 19% |
| 19 years | 15 | 3% |
| 20 years | 5 | 1% |
| Total | 521 | |

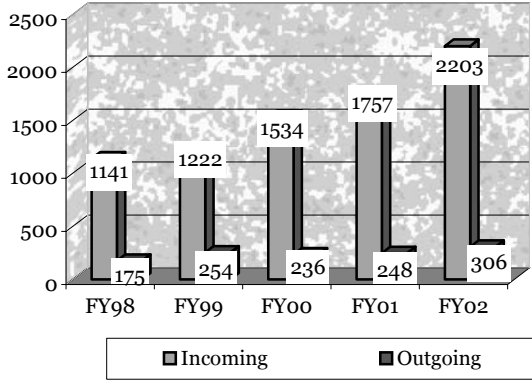
| <i>Youth's Sex</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Female | 250 | 60% |
| Male | 166 | 40% |
| Total | 416 | |

*Utah's population percent represents the percentage of population in the entire state of Utah. (U.S. Census Bureau 2000)

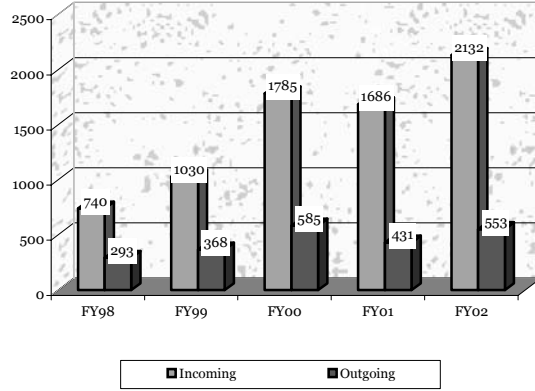
**Children can be listed under more than one ethnicity; therefore, percentages may equal more than 100 percent.

**Utah's Division of Child and Family Services
Interstate Compact for Placement of Children Fiscal Year 2002 Fact Sheet**

Number of Incoming and Outgoing ICPC Placements for FY98-02



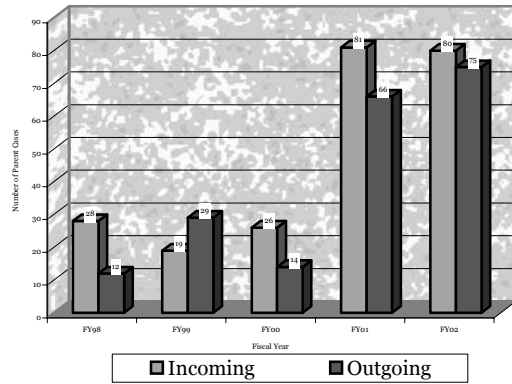
Number of Incoming and Outgoing ICPC Terminations for FY98-02



Termination Reasons for FY02

| | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| Treatment Completed | 847 | 39.7% |
| Adoption Finalized Receiving State | 231 | 10.8% |
| Other Reason | 112 | 5.2% |
| Child Returned to Sending State | 69 | 3.2% |
| Custody Returned to Parents | 602 | 28.2% |
| Legally Emancipated | 27 | 1.3% |
| Sending State's Jurisdiction Terminated | 40 | 1.9% |
| Custody Given To Relative | 31 | 1.5% |
| Approved Placement Cancelled/Withdrawn | 94 | 4.4% |
| Adoption Finalized Sending State | 10 | 0.5% |
| Unilateral Termination | 61 | 2.9% |
| Child Moved to Third State | 10 | 0.5% |
| Total | 2,134 | |

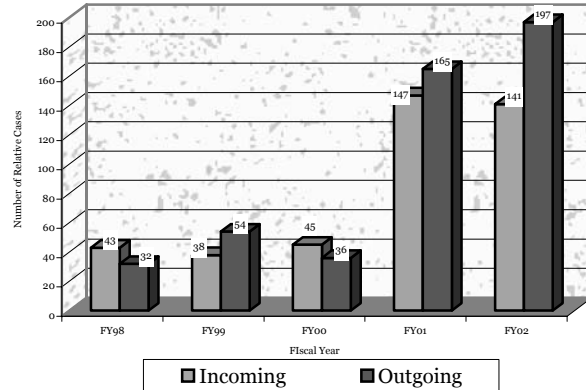
Number of Incoming and Outgoing ICPC Parent Cases for FY98-02



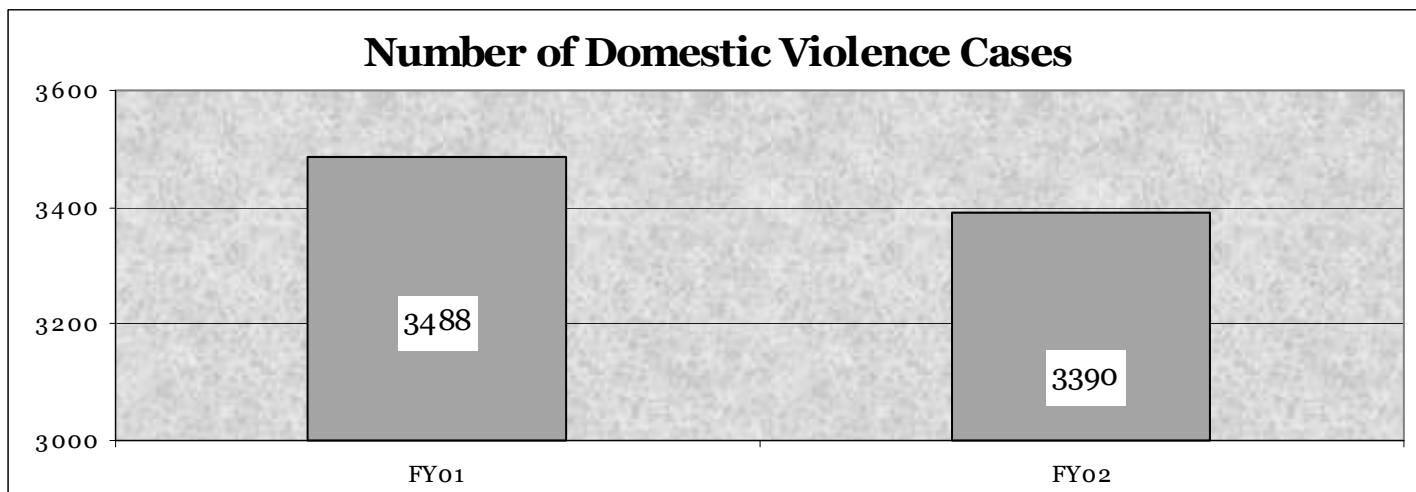
Ages of Children Entering State

| | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Under 1 year | 212 | 8% |
| 1 to 5 years | 94 | 3% |
| 6 to 10 years | 106 | 4% |
| 11 to 15 years | 716 | 27% |
| 16 to 18 years | 1304 | 48% |
| 19 to 21 years | 264 | 10% |
| Total | 2,696 | |

Number of Incoming and Outgoing ICPC Relative Cases for FY98-02



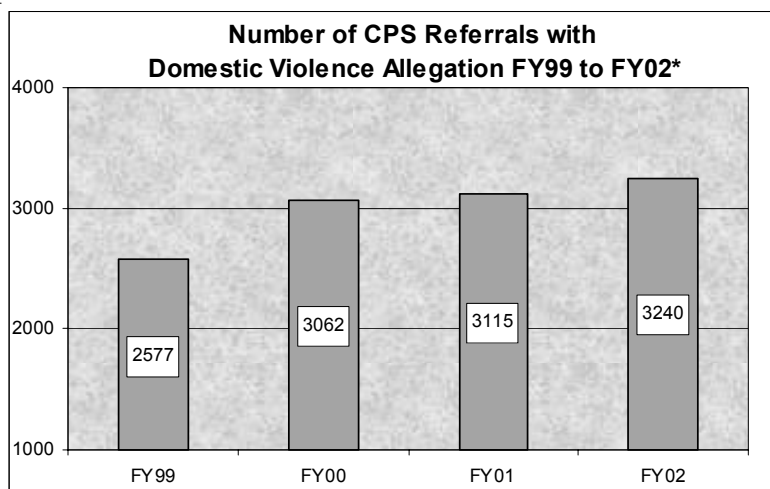
Utah's Division of Child and Family Services Domestic Violence Fiscal Year 2002 Fact Sheet



Data prior to FY01 are located in DCFS's legacy system (USSDS) and not comparable.

| Services Provided | Number | Percent | Danger Factors | Number | Percent |
|--|---------------|----------------|--|---------------|----------------|
| Casework/individual/group counseling | 2,095 | 68% | Beating abuse while victim pregnant | 311 | 10% |
| CPS referral made | 529 | 17% | Children witnessed/present or aware of abuse | 1,511 | 49% |
| Children's treatment | 268 | 9% | Frequent alcohol/drug abuse | 1,063 | 34% |
| Community resources | 1,177 | 38% | Perp controls activities, children, friends, money | 1,204 | 39% |
| Criminal action taken | 376 | 12% | Perpetrator has hurt a family pet | 252 | 8% |
| Day care services | 99 | 3% | Physical abuse is present | 2,093 | 68% |
| Health services (mental health included) | 429 | 14% | Psychological violence | 2,126 | 69% |
| Housing authority | 428 | 14% | Sexual abuse of victim | 361 | 12% |
| Medical referral made | 185 | 6% | Threats of suicide/homicide | 832 | 27% |
| Perpetrator treatment | 685 | 22% | Victim/perp identifies mental health problems | 765 | 25% |
| Protective order | 825 | 27% | Victim/perp abused as child | 864 | 28% |
| Self-sufficiency referral | 462 | 15% | Violation of protective order | 155 | 5% |
| Shelter/safehouse | 1,185 | 38% | Violence/abuse increasing frequency/severity | 1014 | 33% |
| Treatment tracking | 481 | 16% | Weapon(s) present or threatened use of weapon | 376 | 12% |

| Type of Abuse | Number | Percent |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Destruction of property | 757 | 25% |
| Physical violence | 2,463 | 80% |
| Physical violence with weapon | 323 | 10% |
| Psychological violence | 2,189 | 71% |
| Sexual violence | 359 | 12% |
| Stalking | 350 | 11% |
| Threat of violence | 1,139 | 37% |
| Violation of protective order | 125 | 4% |



*FY99 is the first complete year these data were separate from the emotional maltreatment allegation.