

California's Child Welfare System

Addressing Disproportionalities and Disparities



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Executive Summary

Child Welfare System Serves to Keep Children Safe and Strengthen Families. When children experience abuse or neglect, the state provides a variety of services to protect children and strengthen families. The state provides prevention services—such as substance use disorder treatment and in-home parenting support—to families at risk of child removal to help families remain together, if possible. When children cannot remain safely in their homes, the state provides temporary out-of-home placements through the foster care system, often while providing services to parents with the aim of safely reunifying children with their families. If children are unable to safely return to their parents, the state provides assistance to establish a permanent placement for children, for example, through adoption or guardianship. These various services constitute the state’s child welfare system.

Child Welfare System Intervention May Be Necessary for Child Safety, but Also May Result in Additional Trauma. Families who come to the attention of the child welfare system often are experiencing poverty and other significant challenges, such as substance use disorder or domestic violence, which can cause trauma to the children and family. Given the shorter- and longer-term negative impacts of experiencing trauma and maltreatment, child welfare system intervention may be necessary to help keep children safe from these potentially harmful situations. At the same time, involvement with the child welfare system also may result in trauma, particularly when a child is removed from their parent(s) or caregiver(s). How best to ensure child safety in a way that minimizes and mitigates trauma and ideally keeps the child with their parent(s)/caregiver(s) is a core challenge inherent to the child welfare system.

California’s Child Welfare System-Involved Families Are Disproportionately Black, Native American, and Low Income. Black and Native American children are significantly overrepresented in California’s child welfare system relative to their shares of California’s child population. Moreover, these children and their families tend to have worse child welfare outcomes, such as longer time spent in out-of-home care and higher likelihood of termination of parental rights. In addition, most families involved with the child welfare system are experiencing poverty or otherwise facing significant economic hardship. These demographic and outcome trends have persisted for many years. Understanding which California communities and families are impacted at disproportionate rates—and the possible reasons why—can help the Legislature consider which policy interventions may be most effective at addressing these disproportionalities and disparities.

Drivers of Disproportionalities Are Complex. The causes of the disproportionalities and disparities across California’s child welfare system are complex and nuanced, reflecting challenges and risk factors that certain groups are more likely to experience. Research finds that the presence of risk factors can create stressors and result in conditions wherein maltreatment is more likely to occur. Importantly, however, the presence of risk factors alone does not mean maltreatment will occur, and families also may benefit from the presence of protective factors. How to differentiate between families in need of supports to address risk factors, as opposed to families who require child welfare system-level intervention, is an inherent challenge for decision makers across the child welfare system. This report describes some broader, high-level social and economic factors—beyond the child welfare system itself—that may contribute to why certain racial/ethnic groups are disproportionately represented in the child welfare system today. In particular, we focus on

poverty and correlated risk factors, which certain groups are more likely to experience as a result of historical policies and other factors. We also examine certain groups' disproportionate exposure to mandated reporters, as well as the role that implicit bias may play in reporting and decision-making.

Front-End Policy Areas Impacting Child Welfare System Involvement. In identifying policy levers that can help address disproportionalities and disparities, this report focuses on decision-making and policies at the “front-end” of the system. We define front-end as all policies and decision points prior to and including a social worker’s decision to remove a child and place them into foster care. Thus, this definition includes services and supports for families prior to allegations of maltreatment, as well as protocols and decisions around reporting, investigating, and substantiating allegations, and possible removal and foster care placement. We focus on these areas because addressing front-end system issues could help mitigate the growing disparities at later stages of the system. In addition, a number of recent legislative actions already have aimed to address challenges at later stages of the system.

Options to Begin Addressing Front-End Disproportionalities and Disparities. We lay out a number of options for the Legislature to consider, all while aiming to continue ensuring child safety is prioritized while mitigating trauma and preventing unnecessary child welfare system involvement. Given the complex and interwoven factors contributing to disproportionalities and disparities, addressing them will require broad efforts both across the child welfare system and policy areas external to the system. Many of the options would introduce new costs. Accordingly, the Legislature would need to consider the fiscal implications and associated trade-offs.

INTRODUCTION

Child Welfare System’s Primary Goal Is to Keep Children Safe. The child welfare system serves to protect children from maltreatment—including by removing children from their home and placing them into temporary foster care when deemed necessary—and to strengthen families so that children can remain safely with their families whenever possible. When responding to allegations of maltreatment, social workers use a variety of tools and training to assess the child’s safety on a case-by-case basis, determining whether or not a child can remain *safely* at home.

California’s Child Welfare System-Involved Families Are Disproportionately Black, Native American, and Low Income. Black and Native American children are significantly overrepresented in California’s child welfare system relative to their shares of California’s child population. Moreover, these children and their families tend to have worse child welfare outcomes, such as longer time spent in out-of-home care and higher likelihood of termination of parental rights. In addition, most families involved with the child welfare system are experiencing poverty or otherwise facing significant economic hardship. These demographic and outcome trends have persisted for many years.

This Report Examines Front-End Disproportionalities and Disparities. Disproportionalities persist at all levels of the child welfare system, alongside disparities in outcomes. A disproportionality occurs when a group’s percentage in a target population (for example, California’s

child welfare population) differs from that group’s percentage in the base population (for example, the state of California), while disparities refer to groups experiencing inequities relative to one another (for example, children of different racial/ethnic groups experiencing different outcomes). This report focuses on disproportionalities and disparities at the front end of families’ involvement with the child welfare system—that is, allegations, investigations, substantiations, and decisions to place a child in foster care—as well as families’ circumstances prior to system involvement. We focus on these areas as the subject of this report because addressing front-end system issues could help mitigate disparities at later stages of the system, which are greater. In addition, a number of recent legislative actions already have aimed to address challenges at later stages of the system.

Roadmap for This Report. After providing background on the child welfare system and recent areas of legislative focus, this report examines some of the complex factors contributing to the pervasive disproportionalities and disparities across California’s child welfare system. The report then identifies specific policy and implementation areas that may be contributing to front-end disproportionalities and disparities. Finally, the report presents options for the Legislature to consider to begin to help address disproportionalities and disparities, while maintaining a system that ensures and prioritizes the safety and well-being of children.

BACKGROUND

Child Welfare System Overview

Child Welfare and Foster Care Programs Serve to Keep Children Safe and Strengthen Families. When children experience abuse or neglect, the state provides a variety of services to protect children and strengthen families. The state provides prevention services—such as substance use disorder treatment and in-home parenting support—

to families at risk of child removal to help families remain together, if possible. When children cannot remain safely in their homes, the state provides temporary out-of-home placements through the foster care system, often while providing services to parents with the aim of safely reunifying children with their families. If children are unable to safely return to their parents, the state provides assistance

to establish a permanent placement for children, for example, through adoption or guardianship.

California’s Child Welfare System Serves Nearly 100,000 Children and Their Families in Any Month. In 2023-24, the estimated average monthly caseloads for various child welfare system service components include:

- 32,000 in-person investigations, in response to maltreatment allegations.
- 13,000 children with families receiving family maintenance services to help keep children safely at home.
- 17,000 children in foster care whose families are receiving reunification services.
- 33,000 children in foster care for whom the child welfare system is working toward permanent placement.

In addition, many families participate in voluntary family strengthening programs through the child welfare system or community-based organizations, which is not captured by these caseload figures. The child welfare system also provides monthly maintenance payments to children in adoptive and guardianship placements, which are not included in the above figures.

California’s Child Welfare System Is Locally Implemented, With Requirements and Oversight From State and Federal Governments. Local child welfare agencies implement child welfare programs on behalf of the state Department of Social Services (DSS), with oversight from the state and federal governments. Local agencies include county child welfare departments, county probation departments, and certain tribes. (We will refer to the various types of local child welfare agencies as “counties” throughout this report for simplicity.) Funding for child welfare programs comes from the federal and state governments, along with local funds. The federal and state governments set standards in terms of the service components that all local child welfare agencies must implement and oversee the quality of service delivery.

Child Maltreatment May Take the Form of Abuse or Neglect. “Maltreatment” refers broadly to any action or failure to act by a caregiver that puts a child at risk of or results in serious physical or emotional harm. Federal law outlines minimum

definitions of what constitutes child maltreatment, but leaves more detailed definitions and legislation to states. California law specifies treatment constituting physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, and neglect (both general neglect and severe neglect). Specifically, Section 300 of the Welfare and Institutions Code describes the circumstances under which children may come under the jurisdiction of the California juvenile court, while Sections 11165.1-11165.6 of the Penal Code describe the acts and omissions that comprise different types of child abuse and neglect. The box below provides an overview of the definition of maltreatment focused on neglect, as that is a primary focus of this report.

California’s Definition of Neglect, One Form of Child Maltreatment

State statute defines various types of child abuse and neglect, which include parent/caregiver actions or failures to act resulting in serious physical or emotional harm or illness (or substantial risk of such harm or illness). In particular, statute defines neglect as due to:

- The failure or inability of the child’s parent or guardian to adequately supervise or protect the child.
- The willful or negligent failure of the parent or guardian to provide the child with adequate food, clothing, shelter, or medical treatment.
- The inability of the parent or guardian to provide regular care for the child due to the parent’s or guardian’s mental illness, developmental disability, or substance abuse.

Statute also specifies that certain circumstances in and of themselves do not amount to abuse or neglect:

- Homelessness or the lack of an emergency shelter for the family.
- The failure of the child’s parent or alleged parent to seek court orders for custody of the child.
- Indigence or other conditions of financial difficulty, including, but not limited to, poverty, the inability to provide or obtain clothing, home or property repair, or child care.

Neglect Is Most Common Type of Maltreatment Allegation. A near majority of maltreatment allegations—and ultimately the vast majority of placements into foster care—are due to neglect rather than due to physical or sexual abuse or another reason. This has long been the case, as illustrated by **Figure 1**. This trend is more pronounced for foster placements: more than 80 percent of foster placements over the past decade have been due to neglect.

Given that most child welfare cases involve the broad category of neglect, a recent study sought to characterize various types of neglect and define the factors most commonly associated with neglect. Based on examining narrative reports written by social workers and other case file information for a representative sample of 295 neglect investigations in California in 2017, the study identified common types of neglect as inadequate supervision, failure to protect, and physical neglect. Common parental risk factors in these investigations included behavioral health needs, domestic violence, and economic/material need. The study’s findings are summarized in **Figure 2** on the next page.

Suspected Maltreatment Is Reported to Local Child Welfare Agencies, Which Investigate Allegations and Determine Next Steps.

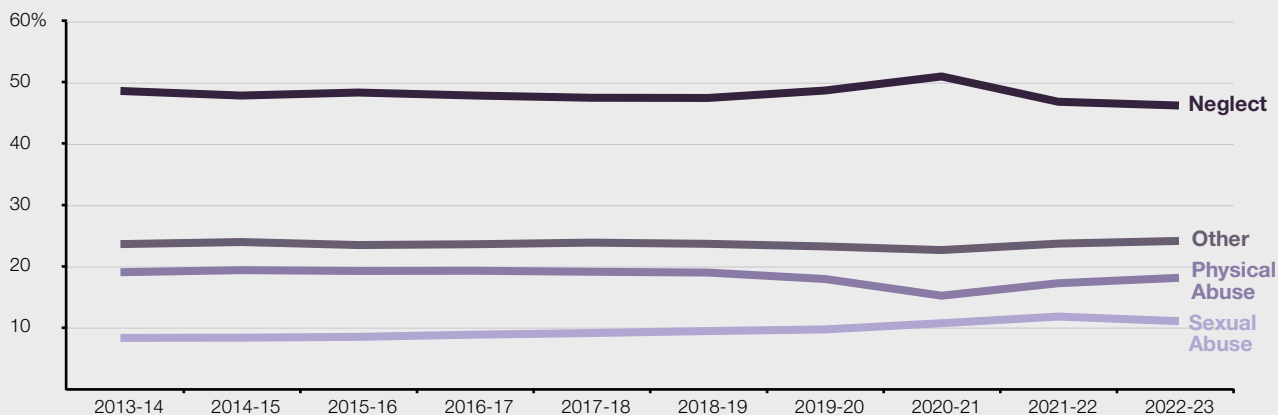
California’s counties operate child welfare hotlines, which receive reports of suspected maltreatment. Once an allegation of suspected maltreatment is reported, child welfare social workers decide whether the allegation merits investigation along with appropriate next steps. In making these decisions—along with other decisions throughout a family’s involvement with the child welfare system (including foster care)—social workers across all counties use their professional training and knowledge and employ standardized decision-making tools, which are designed to help social workers navigate child welfare system decisions in a more uniform manner across cases. Decisions also may be reviewed collaboratively with other social workers and supervisors.

Substantiated Investigations Can Result in Support Services to Families and Possibly Foster Placements. For roughly three-quarters of children with allegations, the allegations result in an in-person investigation from a social worker. In roughly 20 percent of those investigations, social workers determine that maltreatment is more likely than not to have occurred or that the child faces substantial risk of harm—this is referred to as substantiation. Substantiated cases generally follow one of two possible paths: (1) services and monitoring while the

Figure 1

Reason for Child Maltreatment Allegations

Percentage of Total Children With Allegations



Notes: Other includes exploitation, emotional abuse, caretaker absence/incapacity, and at risk due to sibling being abused. Each child is counted only once, even if they are the subject of multiple allegations. Child is counted in the category of highest severity. Data from University of California, Berkeley California Child Welfare Indicators Project reports. July 1 through June 30 of each year. Child Welfare Services/Case Management System 2023 Quarter 2 Extract. Retrieved November 2, 2023. URL: <https://ccwip.berkeley.edu>.



Figure 2

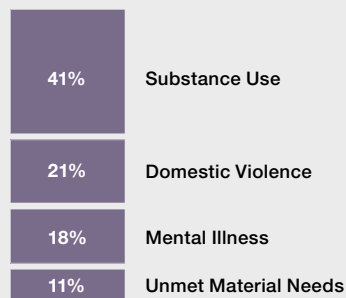
Summary of Neglect Investigations Characteristics, According to One Study

Based on Examining Case Documents for a Sample of 295 Neglect Investigations in California in 2017...

...Most Common Types of Neglect May Be Categorized As:



...Most Common Parental Risk Factors Identified Are:



Source: Palmer, Lindsey et al. "What Does Child Protective Services Investigate as Neglect? A Population-Based Study," *Child Maltreatment*, Volume 29, Issue 1, pages 96-105, February 2024. <https://doi.org/10.1177/10775595221114144>.



child remains at home if it is determined it is safe to do so (for around 60 percent of substantiations), or (2) foster care placement (for around 40 percent of substantiations). These two paths are described in additional detail in the next paragraphs.

Counties May Provide Preventative Services and Access to Other Supports in Lieu of Removing a Child. Counties may offer a variety of services to families with substantiated maltreatment allegations aside from foster placement, as long as social workers determine the child can remain safely in the home with intervention. Below, we describe some of these programs. Importantly, access to these programs may be obtained only after a

family has been the subject of an allegation of child maltreatment.

- Family Maintenance (FM).** The FM program offers time-limited protective services to families whose children are at potential risk of maltreatment, but for whom the county/court has determined the children can safely remain in the home. Specific services are detailed in the child's case plan and the county oversees a family's progress. Services may include, for example, counseling, parent training, transportation, emergency shelter care, respite care, and more. FM is a core child welfare services component required to be provided by all counties; however, specific services vary across counties. FM services may be offered to a family on a voluntary basis at any point of a family's child welfare system involvement, or may be court mandated as a condition of a child remaining in the home.
- Differential Response (DR).** After assessing an allegation and finding a family is at relatively low risk, rather than offering services through the child welfare system, counties may opt to refer families to community-based organizations, such as Family Resource Centers, as described in more detail in the box on the next page. DR, also referred to as alternative response, is an optional service element and currently 38 counties operate a DR program.

Substantiated Allegations May Result in Foster Placement. When a county substantiates an allegation and determines that the child cannot remain safely in the home, the county may remove the child from the custody of the parent(s)/caregiver(s) and place the child into foster care. (A juvenile court ultimately must confirm the maltreatment allegation, but prior to a court hearing, a county may place a child into foster care on an emergency basis.) Depending on the needs of the child, foster placement may be with a resource family (formerly known as foster families in California), in a congregate care setting (a more group-like setting), or in a more independent placement for older youth. State and federal policies over time increasingly have aimed to place youth with resource families (or

Family Resource Centers (FRCs)

FRCs are defined in California statute as community-based organizations with the goal of preventing child maltreatment and strengthening families. An FRC may be located in, or administered by, different entities, such as a local educational agency or a community/neighborhood resource center. California has nearly 500 FRCs, which are funded in a variety of ways, including through philanthropy and local grants. Recent state funding in response to the pandemic also supported FRCs: around \$15 million General Fund was provided across the 2019-20, 2020-21, and 2021-22 budget years. Because FRCs aim to serve their direct communities, services offered vary center by center, but may include services such as parenting classes and support groups, one-on-one counseling and support, emergency assistance, child care, and access to behavioral health programs and supports.

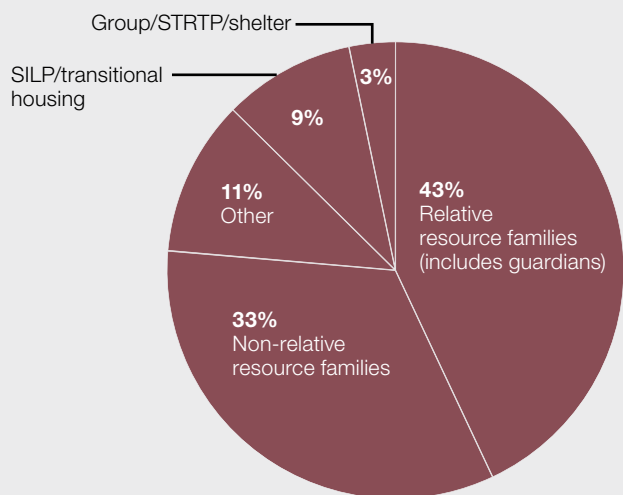
more independent placements for older youth) and to reserve congregate care placements for youth whose behavioral health needs are unable to be met in a home-based setting. In particular, state and federal policies prioritize placements with a child's relatives or kin when possible, based on research finding that these placements tend to be more stable and are more likely to help a child achieve positive well-being outcomes. **Figure 3** shows the distribution of foster youth across placement types.

Figure 4 on the next page summarizes the processes around child maltreatment allegation reporting and social worker response and decision-making leading up to and including foster care placement. The figure depicts a simplified overview; each case may progress through the process differently. Importantly, there continue to be many decision points beyond what is summarized by this figure, such as case planning and decisions around reunification or permanent placement. However, this figure illustrates the main front-end process as relevant to this report.

Figure 3

Foster Placement Types

Percent of Total Foster Placements, July 1, 2023



Notes: Other placement types include pre-adoption, court-specified homes, trial home visit, runaway, non-foster care, other, and missing.

Data from University of California, Berkeley California Child Welfare Indicators Project reports. Child Welfare Services/Case Management System 2023 Quarter 2 Extract. Retrieved November 7, 2023. URL: <https://ccwip.berkeley.edu>.

SILP = Supervised Independent Living Placement and STRTP = Short-Term Residential Therapeutic Program.



Number of Youth in Foster Care Has Decreased Over Time...

Figure 5 on page 13 illustrates how the rate of children in foster care (compared to total children in California) has changed over the past couple of decades and compares these rates for different racial/ethnic groups. As shown, the overall rate of children in foster care has decreased by more than half. This is primarily driven by steep declines for Black children (63 percent decrease), while changes for other racial/ethnic groups have been smaller. (In particular, the rate of Native American children in foster care decreased the least of all racial/ethnic groups [28 percent].)

...Driven By Various Policy and Practice Changes. Various factors have contributed to these decreases across groups, such as federal policy changes limiting the amount

Figure 4

Decisions Around Maltreatment Reporting and Entry Into Foster Care



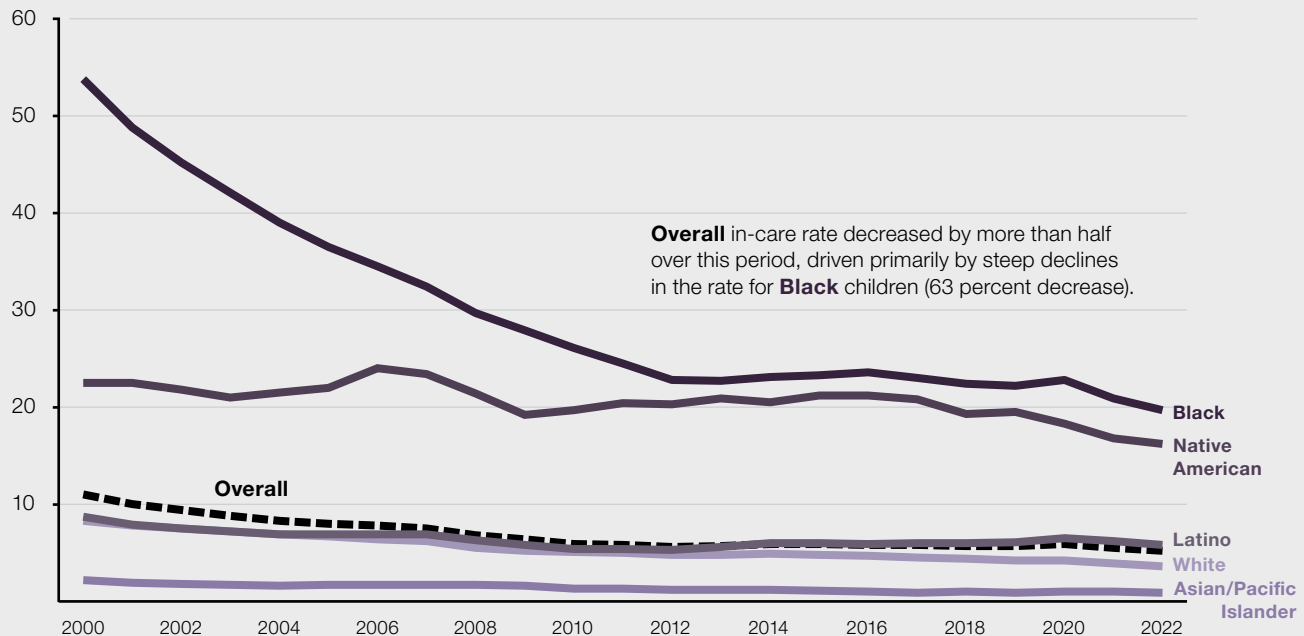
Note: This figure provides a simplified depiction of the main front-end decision points around families' child welfare system involvement, leading up to and including foster care entry, as relevant to this report. Ultimately, each child welfare case may progress differently, and there are many decision points beyond what is summarized by this figure.



Figure 5

California's Foster Care Rates Have Decreased Significantly, But Unevenly, Over Time

Children in Foster Care per 1,000 Children in California's Population



Data from University of California, Berkeley California Child Welfare Indicators Project reports. Child Welfare Services/Case Management System 2023 Quarter 2 Extract. Retrieved November 17, 2023. URL: <https://ccwip.berkeley.edu>.

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of time children can remain in foster care. Notably, the policy and practice changes that have resulted collectively in the decreases shown in Figure 5 have done so by increasing exits from care more so than by reducing entries. Overall, these trends demonstrate that policy choices over time have had an impact on disproportionalities and disparities in California's foster care system, and illustrate that further reducing entries into care—that is, focusing on the front-end of the system—may be an important area for additional reform.

Child Welfare Funding

California's Child Welfare System Is Funded by a Mix of Federal, State, and Local Funds.

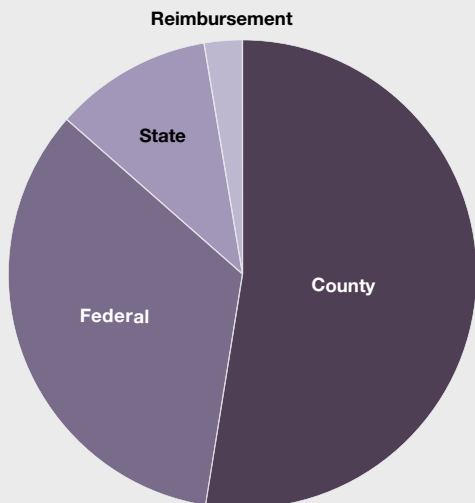
The state's diverse array of child welfare programs is funded by federal, state, and local funds, as illustrated by **Figure 6** on the next page. The proportional mix of funds used to fund any particular child welfare payment or service varies depending on whether a family is eligible for federal financial participation (a determination generally based on the

income of the family from which a child was removed in foster care cases). Furthermore, the cost of services and supports may vary greatly based on the needs of the individual child and family (and whether the family is participating in Family Maintenance or the child has been placed into foster care). For example, in 2023-24, the estimated average monthly assistance payment for foster care across all placement types is around \$3,000, although for an individual child that payment may range from around \$1,200 to more than \$16,000 depending on where a child is placed and the level of care needed. In addition to the monthly assistance payment amount, other costs related to the child and parents' needs may include, for example, Medi-Cal coverage for behavioral health services.

Federal Funding. When a family requires child welfare services or foster care, and that family meets federal eligibility standards based on income and other factors, states may claim federal funds for part of the cost of providing care and services for the child and family. State and local governments

Figure 6

2023-24 Child Welfare Funding Totals \$9.8 Billion



Includes child welfare services, foster care, Adoption Assistance Program, Kinship Guardianship Assistance Payment Program, Approved Relative Caregiver Program, and related automation.

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provide funding for the portion of costs not covered by federal funds, based on cost-sharing proportions determined by the federal government. These federal funds are provided pursuant to Title IV-E (related to foster care) and Title IV-B (related to child welfare) of the Social Security Act. Other federal funding sources that California receives for child welfare purposes include some Temporary Assistance for Needy Families dollars and various federal grants (such as the Child Abuse Prevention Program and Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program).

2011 Realignment. Until 2011-12, the state General Fund and counties shared significant portions of the nonfederal costs of administering child welfare programs. In 2011, the state enacted legislation and the voters adopted constitutional amendments (in 2012) known as 2011 realignment, which gave counties fiscal responsibility for child welfare. The legislation also dedicated a portion of the state's sales and use tax and vehicle license fee revenues—along with a portion of the associated growth in these revenues—to counties to administer these programs (along with some public safety, behavioral health, and adult protective services programs). In addition to dedicated 2011

realignment dollars, counties also may choose to spend other local funds (such as county general fund resources) on child welfare programs. As a result of Proposition 30 (2012), under 2011 realignment, counties either are not responsible or only partially responsible for child welfare programmatic cost increases resulting from federal, state, and judicial policy changes. Proposition 30 establishes that counties only need to implement new state policies that increase overall program costs to the extent that the state provides the funding for those policies. Counties are responsible, however, for all other increases in child welfare costs—for example, those associated with rising caseloads. Conversely, if overall child welfare costs fall, counties retain those savings. Parameters set by realignment and Proposition 30 have resulted in the state choosing to implement many new child welfare program components as county options and consequently also result in California's 58 counties making different implementation choices for child welfare programs.

Some Recent Major Initiatives

This section describes some policy areas of recent legislative focus. The policy areas described here are not inclusive of all of California's major child welfare initiatives, but rather are those most relevant to this report.

Implementing Continuum of Care Reform (CCR). Beginning in 2012, the Legislature passed a series of legislation implementing CCR. This legislative package makes fundamental changes to the way the state cares for youth in the foster care system. Namely, CCR aims to: (1) end long-term congregate care placements; (2) increase reliance on home-based family placements, including those with relatives/kin; (3) improve access to supportive services regardless of the type of foster care placement a child is in; and (4) utilize universal child and family assessments to improve placement, service, and payment rate decisions. Under 2011 realignment, the state pays for the net costs of CCR, which include up-front implementation costs. CCR is a multiyear effort—with implementation of the various components of the reform package beginning at different times over several years—and the state continues to work toward full implementation currently.

Accessing Federal Funds for Prevention Services. Historically, one of the main federal funding streams available for foster care—Title IV-E—has not been available for states to use on services that may prevent foster care placement in the first place. Instead, the use of Title IV-E funds has been restricted to support youth and families only after a youth has been placed in foster care. Passed as part of the *2018 Bipartisan Budget Act*, the Family First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA) expands allowable uses of federal Title IV-E funds to include certain evidence-based and federally approved services to help prevent children and families from entering (or re-entering) the foster care system.

California is in the process of implementing the state's FFPSA program. In particular, the 2021-22 budget provided \$222 million for block grants to counties (on an opt-in basis) to help them develop comprehensive prevention plans (CPPs) and begin implementing optional Title IV-E prevention services, as well as any other non-federally eligible prevention services they choose to implement. In developing CPPs, counties are required to conduct needs and capacity assessments, map current services and providers, define the specific prevention services they will implement and who the target populations will be, and more. Counties opting into the state block grant program were required to submit their CPPs to DSS in July 2023. As of January 2024, DSS had approved CPPs for 49 counties and 2 tribes (with 1 additional county's plan still pending approval). Counties will continue to scope their programs and build the needed capacities in the coming years.

Improving the Economic Stability of Child Welfare Families. The Legislature has taken several budget actions and passed policy bills over the past few years that aim to improve the economic supports for child welfare system involved families. Some examples of recent legislative actions include: time-limited cash assistance for families at risk of child removal, the creation of a new tax credit for former foster youth, policy changes to continue providing cash assistance to California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) families for six months after a child is removed, policy changes and additional funds to support relative caregivers, and policy changes to help older

foster youth access Supplemental Security Income/State Supplementary Payment benefits. California also updated state policy to conform with federal guidance to allow more child support dollars to flow to families participating in reunification services.

Supporting Placements With Relatives. As noted, research finds that foster youth placed with family members or kin tend to experience more stability and better longer-term outcomes than those placed in congregate care or with non-relative foster families. Accordingly, a number of recent legislative actions and budget augmentations aim to support family members to be able to provide care for relative children who are placed into foster care. For example, Chapter 687 of 2021 (SB 354, Skinner) aims to reduce barriers for relatives to become resource families, while certain budget augmentations in 2021-22 and 2022-23 aim to provide enhanced supports for finding and engaging relatives, home-based placement options for foster youth with complex behavioral health needs, and case-by-case flexible funding for resource families to help sustain foster placements.

Clarifying Differences Between Neglect and Conditions of Poverty. In some cases, poverty can be mistaken for neglect. (We discuss this tension in more detail in the next section of this report.) For instance, a mandated reporter may make a report to the child welfare hotline based on observing a child who appears malnourished—which may or may not ultimately meet the statutory definition of reportable neglect. Given the potential to conflate poverty and possible neglect, some recent policy bills—namely, Chapter 770 of 2022 (AB 2085, Holden) and Chapter 832 of 2022 (SB 1085, Kamlager)—have focused on clarifying that experiencing poverty is distinct from child maltreatment, in particular general neglect. These bills, described in the box on the next page, have amended relevant sections of the Welfare and Institutions Code and Penal Code accordingly.

Increasing Focus on Behavioral Health. Beyond the child welfare system itself, significant legislative efforts have focused on California's health care system—including behavioral health programs and services. Ongoing efforts include multiyear initiatives led by the Department of Health Care Services, such as California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal, proposed changes to the

Recent Bills Aim to Distinguish Poverty From Reportable Neglect

Chapter 770 of 2022 (AB 2085, Holden) clarified that a parent's economic disadvantage in and of itself does not constitute neglect and added that "general neglect" entails a situation in which a child is at substantial risk of suffering serious physical harm or illness. Similarly, Chapter 832 of 2022 (SB 1085, Kamlager) prohibits a child from being found to be within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court solely on the basis of conditions of financial difficulty unless the court determines there is willful or negligent action or failure to act resulting in a substantial risk the child will suffer serious physical harm or illness. Stated legislative intent of these new laws is to: (1) decrease the number of unsubstantiated general neglect allegations that disproportionately impact Black and Native American children (AB 2085), and (2) ensure that families are not subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court and children are not separated from their parents based on conditions of economic hardship (SB 1085).

Mental Health Services Act, and the Children and Youth Behavioral Health Initiative. Although most behavioral health services are delivered outside of the child welfare system, this policy area is a notable area of legislative focus given that: (1) services for mental health and substance use disorder can be

important forms of child maltreatment prevention, and (2) many parents/caregivers and children who become involved with the child welfare system require these services as components of their overall child welfare case plans.

INHERENT CHALLENGES OF THE CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM

Decisions made within the child welfare system must prioritize safety, which may in some cases mean children cannot remain with their parent(s)/caregiver(s), at least on a temporary basis. At the same time, the child welfare system aims to strengthen families and keep children with their parent(s)/caregiver(s) whenever possible. As such, these goals of keeping children safe and keeping children with their parent(s)/caregiver(s) sometimes may seem at odds with one another. Getting it wrong—either removing a child who could remain safely at home with the right supports, or leaving a child in a harmful or dangerous situation—can have dire consequences and result in trauma to children and families. In this section, we lay out some issues related to these key tensions inherent to the child welfare system.

Mitigating Trauma

Public Health Research on Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) Links Maltreatment With Negative Health Outcomes. ACEs are associated with a range of negative physical and behavioral

health outcomes long term, such as increased risk of heart disease, diabetes, stroke, substance abuse, and mental health challenges. These negative impacts become much more likely for individuals having four or more ACEs. Research specifies that children who experienced various forms of maltreatment and family instability faced 16 percent to 28 percent higher risk for premature death depending on the type of maltreatment/instability. Research also has shown ACEs and excessive or prolonged exposure to stressors—known as toxic stress response—can make individuals more prone to certain health issues and impact parental behaviors. Furthermore, some studies have focused on how the impacts of trauma may be passed down, potentially increasing risk for trauma and maltreatment—and the various associated negative impacts—across generations within certain families and communities.

Research Shows Youth Who Experience Maltreatment Are More Likely to Experience Other Negative Outcomes. Children who have experienced the traumas associated with child

maltreatment—whether or not they are placed into foster care—are significantly more likely to experience negative longer-term life outcomes. In particular, research has found that youth experiencing maltreatment are less likely to graduate high school, less likely to attend college or university and to graduate, more likely to experience homelessness, more likely to be incarcerated, and more likely to be referred to substance use disorder treatment. In addition, research has found these outcomes are worse for foster youth compared to other youth experiencing poverty who did not experience foster care.

Child Welfare System Intervention May Be Necessary for Child Safety, but Also May Result in Additional Trauma. Families who come to the attention of the child welfare system often are experiencing significant challenges, such as substance use disorder or domestic violence, which can cause trauma to the children and family. Given the shorter- and longer-term negative impacts of experiencing trauma and maltreatment, child welfare system intervention may be necessary to help keep children safe within these potentially harmful situations. At the same time, involvement with the child welfare system may result in additional trauma, particularly when a child is removed from their parent(s)/caregiver(s). In spite of the trauma that may result from foster placement, removals nonetheless are necessary to protect children in some situations. For example, a child experiencing repeated physical abuse would experience continued harm if left in their situation. While intervention may introduce additional or different trauma, it may be less than if there were no intervention. How best to ensure child safety in a way that minimizes and mitigates trauma and ideally keeps the child with their parent(s)/caregiver(s) is a core tension inherent to the child welfare system.

California Increasingly Has Focused on Trauma-Informed Care and Prevention. Many of California’s policies and recent budget augmentations in the child welfare system focus on preventing maltreatment and providing trauma-informed care when maltreatment has occurred. In addition, California’s policies (along with federal policies) increasingly have focused more on prevention services. When removals are necessary,

policies and funding also have focused on lessening the trauma of child welfare system involvement by aiming to increase foster placements with relatives (as opposed to unrelated resource families or congregate care).

Poverty and Risk Factors for Maltreatment

Poverty or Economic Hardship Is a Key Risk Factor for Child Maltreatment. Economic hardship creates conditions in which the risk of maltreatment is higher due to stress, lack of resources, and other factors. Throughout the history of the child welfare system, the vast majority of system-involved families have been low or very low income. Research has found both individual family poverty as well as neighborhood/community poverty are risk factors for child maltreatment. A study from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services found that children living in poverty are at seven times higher risk for neglect, three times higher risk for physical abuse, and two times higher risk for sexual abuse.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Framework Lays Out How Poverty Correlates With Other Risk Factors. The national CDC developed a framework of risk and protective factors for child maltreatment, shown in **Figure 7** on the next page. Many of the risk factors derive from or otherwise strongly correlate with experiencing poverty or economic hardship. According to the CDC, “Risk factors are characteristics that may increase the likelihood of experiencing or perpetrating child abuse and neglect, but they may or may not be direct causes. A combination of individual, relational, community, and societal factors contribute to the risk of child abuse and neglect.” Importantly, the presence of risk factors does not necessarily mean that child maltreatment will occur, but rather indicates increased risk that maltreatment may occur. Different families may experience the same combination of risk factors but have different outcomes.

Differentiating Between Poverty and Possible Maltreatment Key Challenge. A key challenge of decisions made within the child welfare system is how best to support families with poverty-related risk factors for maltreatment. Research finds that

Figure 7

CDC Framework of Risk and Protective Factors for Child Maltreatment



CDC = Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

children experiencing poverty and other correlated factors are at greater risk for maltreatment, and maltreatment is linked with many negative life outcomes. As such, intervening in cases of maltreatment is imperative. At the same time, child welfare system involvement itself can cause

trauma. How to differentiate between families in need of economic and other supports, as opposed to families who require child welfare system-level intervention for substantial risk of harm due to maltreatment, is an inherent challenge for decision makers across the child welfare system.

DISPROPORTIONALITIES IN CHILD WELFARE

In this section, we describe the disproportionalities and disparities in California's child welfare system as they relate to income, race, and ethnicity. Understanding which California communities and families are impacted at disproportionate rates—and the possible reasons why—can help the Legislature consider which policy interventions may be most effective at addressing these disproportionalities and disparities. The box below provides additional context around the language used in this report to describe disproportionalities and disparities in California's child welfare system.

Lower-Income Families Disproportionately Represented

Most of California's Families Involved With the Child Welfare System Live in Poverty. We do not have aggregated data about family income level for those involved with the child welfare system, but available data reflect that the majority of children in foster care live in deep poverty. Specifically, an estimated 53 percent of youth in foster care in 2023-24 are removed from families who meet 1996 federal Aid to Families with Dependent Children eligibility requirements. This roughly equates to earnings of under \$1,000 per month for a family of four. Nationally, researchers estimate around 85 percent of families involved with the child welfare

General Notes on Language Used in This Report

In this report, where disaggregated data are available, we use the racial and ethnic groupings currently employed by the U.S. Census and in state data sources, namely: white, Black or African American, Asian, American Indian and Alaska Native (or Native American), Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, Hispanic or Latino, and other. We note that some groups may prefer different terminology to refer to racial and ethnic groupings. However, this report uses these categorizations because they reflect available state and national data. Examining child welfare experiences based on these categories is important because peoples' race and ethnicity—as well as other characteristics—can influence both their experience in society and with government policy.

We also refer to disproportionalities and disparities throughout this report. A disproportionality occurs when one group's percentage in a target population differs from that group's percentage in the base population. In the child welfare system, disproportionality occurs when, for example, one group's representation in foster care is larger than (overrepresented) or smaller than (underrepresented) that group's share of the general child population. Disparity, on the other hand, refers to groups experiencing inequities relative to one another. Disparity occurs when the ratio of one group experiencing an event is not equal to the ratio of another group experiencing the same event. In the child welfare system, for example, disparity is often used to describe inequitable outcomes experienced by different groups, such as the average amount of time that children of different racial/ethnic groups spend in foster care or the likelihood of reunifying successfully with their parent(s)/ caregiver(s).

system have incomes below 200 percent of the federal poverty level, which is around \$5,000 per month for a family of four in 2023.

Rates of Child Welfare System Involvement Correlate With Rates of Poverty in California.

Throughout all levels of the child welfare system, families experiencing poverty are more likely to come to the attention of and be impacted by the child welfare system. For example, across California, foster placements by county increase as the rate of poverty increases, as shown in **Figure 8**. As another example, recent research found that lower-income California children—that is, those with public health insurance (Medi-Cal)—experienced child welfare involvement at more than twice the rate of those with private insurance. These findings reflect the CDC

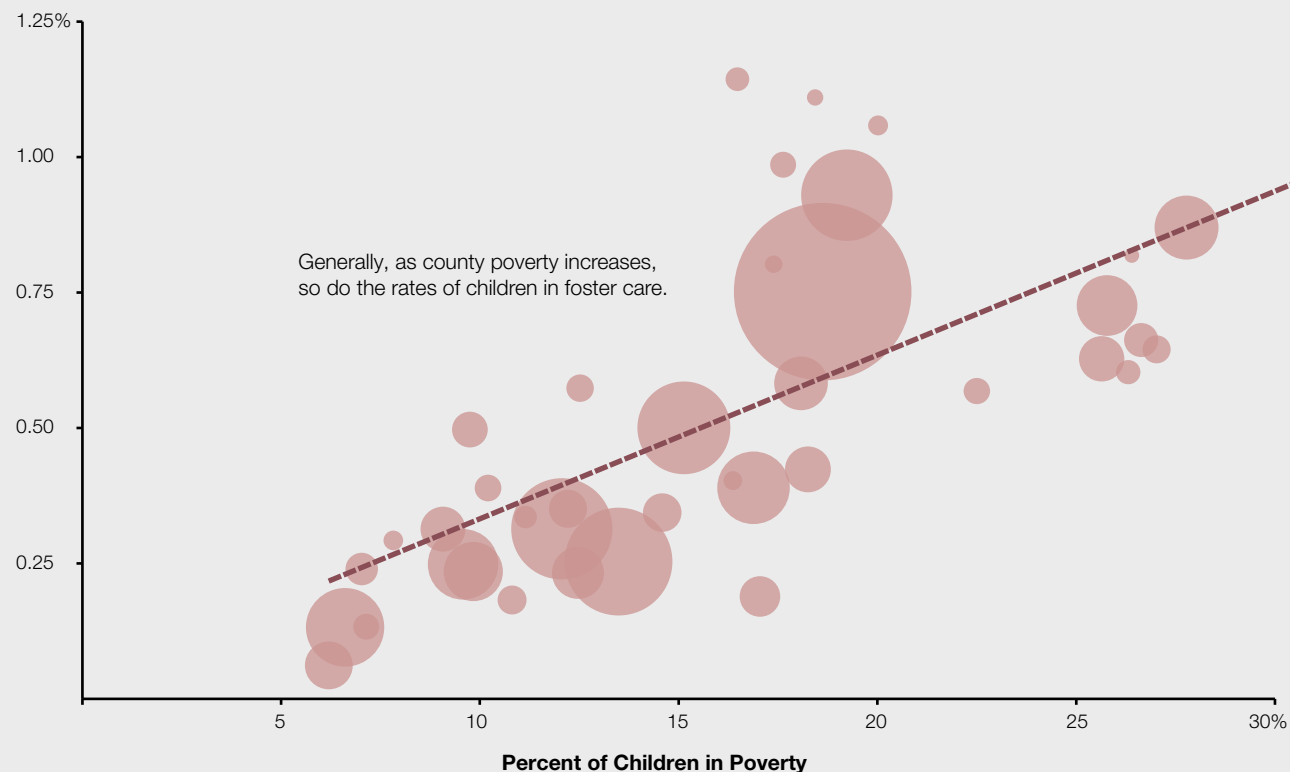
framework, given that poverty and correlated factors are known risks that increase the likelihood of child maltreatment. Therefore, the fact that lower-income families are more likely to become involved with the child welfare system is not surprising and to a large extent reflects differences in exposure to risks.

Black and Native American Children Significantly Overrepresented

Black and Native American Children Disproportionately Experience Foster Care Placement. The proportions of Black and Native American youth in foster care are around four times larger than the proportions of Black and Native American youth in California overall. **Figure 9** illustrates these disproportionalities. While the

Figure 8

Relationship Between Poverty and Foster Placements Across California Counties
Percent of Children in Foster Care



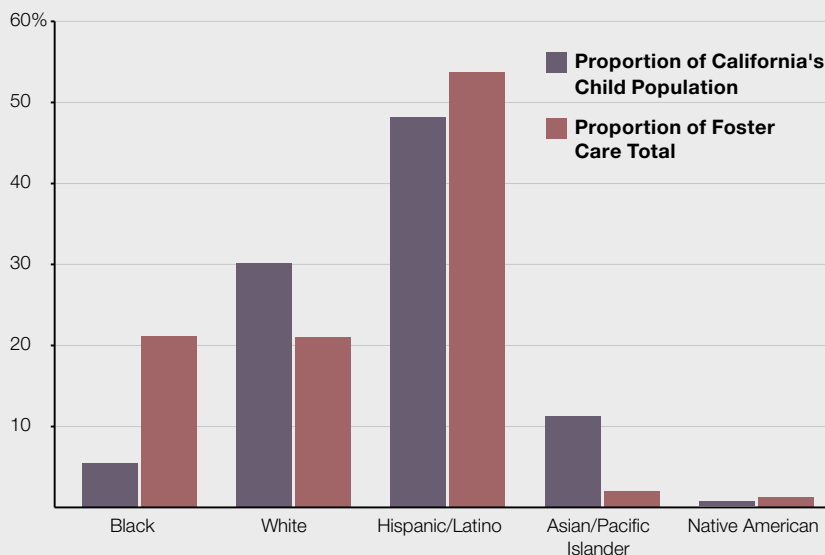
Notes: Size of bubble represents a county's share of total child population. Data was not available for all counties, due to small foster care populations and privacy considerations. Data from University of California, Berkeley California Child Welfare Indicators Project (CCWIP) reports. Foster care population (ages 0-17) as of July 1, 2022. Child Welfare Services/Case Management System 2023 Quarter 1 Extract. For child population (ages 0-17) estimate for 2022, CCWIP uses Department of Finance population projections. For child poverty population (ages 0-17) estimate for 2022, CCWIP uses American Community Survey five-year sample (2017-2021). All data retrieved August 11, 2023. URL: <https://ccwip.berkeley.edu>.



Figure 9

Racial/Ethnic Disproportionalities in Foster Care

Proportion of Youth in Population Compared to in Foster Care



Data from University of California, Berkeley California Child Welfare Indicators Project (CCWIP) reports. Foster care population as of July 1, 2022. Child Welfare Services/Case Management System 2023 Quarter 1 Extract. For child population estimate for 2022, CCWIP uses Department of Finance population projections. All data retrieved August 11, 2023. URL: <https://ccwip.berkeley.edu>.

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figure displays aggregated state-level data, disproportionalities differ across counties. These disproportionalities have persisted over time.

Disparities Are Present at All Stages of Child Welfare System Involvement, Becoming More Pronounced at Later Stages. In addition to disproportionate representation, disparities between racial and ethnic groups also are present across the child welfare system. As shown by **Figure 10** on the next page, disparities are present beginning with allegations and are maintained through all stages of child welfare system involvement, becoming most pronounced for children who are removed from their home and are in foster care. Figure 10 shows the relative extent to which children of different racial/ethnic groups are involved with various levels of the child welfare system, compared to white children. Bars to the right of center indicate relatively higher rates of involvement, while bars to the left of center indicate relatively lower rates of involvement. For example, a bar extending to the far right of the figure would indicate ten times higher likelihood of involvement. Similarly, a bar extending all the way

to the far left of the figure would indicate ten times lower likelihood of involvement. Specifically, the top set of bars indicates that Black children are around three times more likely to be the subject of an allegation and nearly five-and-a-half times more likely to be in foster care compared to white children.

After Accounting for Poverty, Disparities Remain for Certain Groups. When adjusting for poverty, disparities are diminished as shown in **Figure 11** on the next page, although Black and Native American youth are still more likely than all other racial/ethnic groups to have substantiated allegations, enter into, and be in care. In addition, when controlling for poverty, the overall trend for Hispanic/Latino children changes and they are less likely, relative to white children, to become involved with the child welfare system. Notably, these data reflect the federal poverty level. Rates of

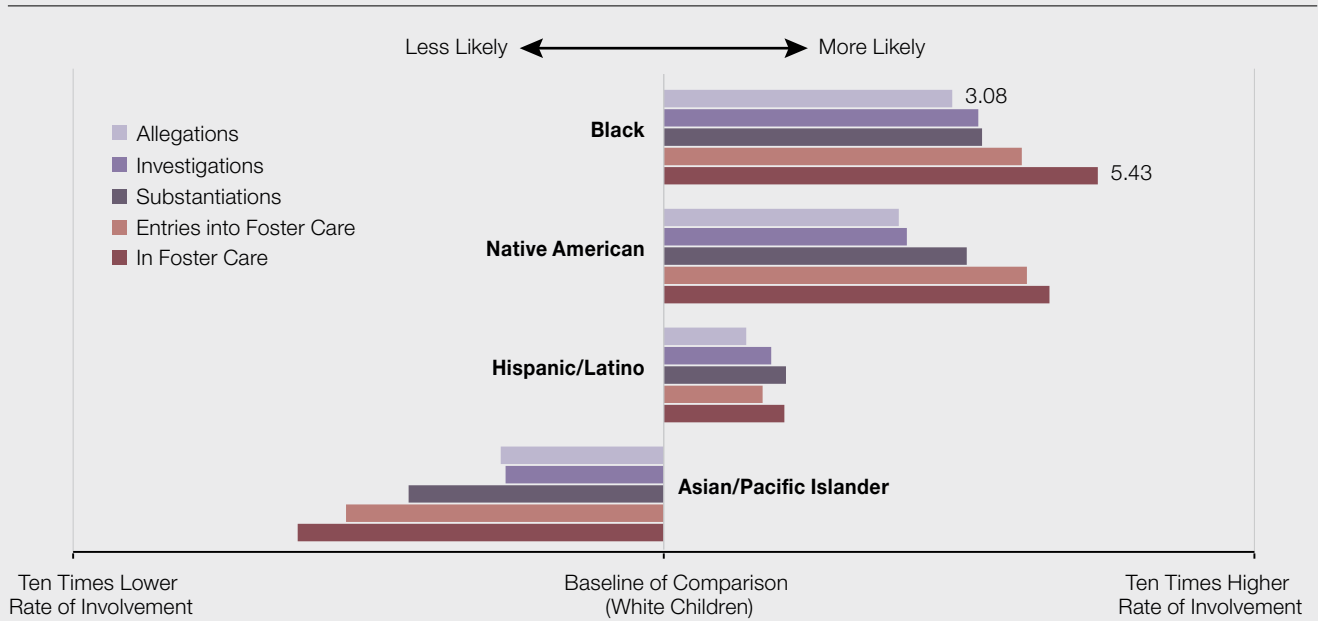
deep poverty—that is, families with incomes lower than 50 percent of the federal poverty level—also vary by race/ethnicity. In California, Black, Native American, and Hispanic/Latino children are more likely than children of other races/ethnicities to experience this more extreme level of deprivation. For example, in 2021, Black children were roughly three times more likely than white children to experience deep poverty (16 percent compared to 5 percent).

Cumulative Lifetime System Involvement Also Disproportional and Disparate. Recent research on cumulative child welfare involvement of California's 1999 birth cohort found nearly one-in-two Black and Native American children experienced some level of child welfare system involvement (meaning they were at least the subject of an investigated allegation) by the time they turned 18 (compared to around 29 percent of Hispanic/Latino children, 22 percent of white children, and 13 percent of Asian/Pacific Islander children). This means Black and Native American children are

Figure 10

Child Welfare Racial/Ethnic Disparities Indices

Group Comparisons to White



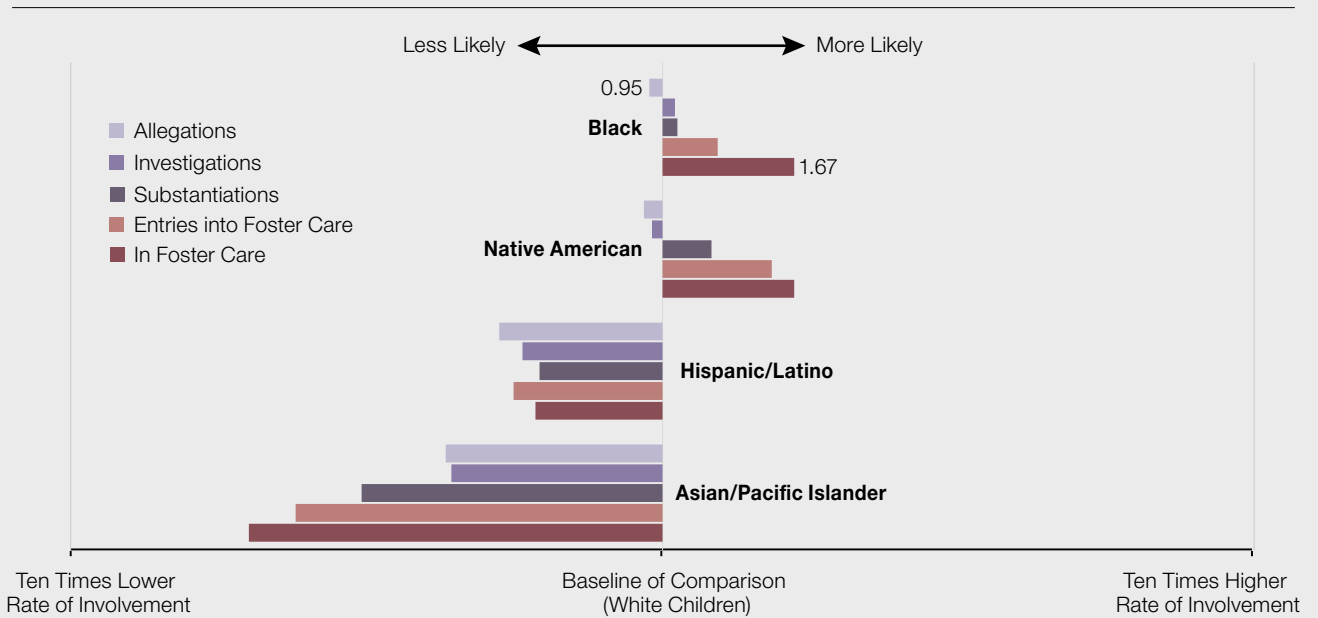
Disparity indices by ethnicity data from University of California, Berkeley California Child Welfare Indicators Project. Data for January through December 2022. Child Welfare Services/Case Management System 2023 Quarter 1 Extract. Retrieved August 11, 2023. URL: <https://ccwip.berkeley.edu>.



Figure 11

In-Poverty Population: Child Welfare Racial/Ethnic Disparities Indices

Group Comparisons to White



Disparity indices by ethnicity data from University of California, Berkeley California Child Welfare Indicators Project. Data for January through December 2022. Child Welfare Services/Case Management System 2023 Quarter 1 Extract. Retrieved August 11, 2023. URL: <https://ccwip.berkeley.edu>.



more than twice as likely as white children to have experienced some level of child welfare system involvement by the time they turn 18.

Racial Disparities Persist in Outcomes.

In addition to disproportionate and disparate representation of certain groups' involvement with all levels of the child welfare system, disparities in terms of child welfare outcomes also are well documented. For example, the same research referenced in the preceding paragraph also found that 3.2 percent of Black children in California

and 3.8 percent of Native American children in California experienced termination of parental rights, compared to 1.3 percent of white children (and 0.8 percent and 0.3 percent for Hispanic and Asian children, respectively). This means California's Native American children were more than three times more likely than white children, and more than 12 times more likely than Asian children, to have their legal relationship with their biological parents severed by the time they turned 18.

HIGH-LEVEL FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DISPROPORTIONALITIES

The disproportionate and disparate involvement of some racial/ethnic groups in California's child welfare system is concerning because race/ethnicity alone is not a determining factor of the need for child welfare system involvement. The causes of these disproportionalities and disparities are complex and nuanced, reflecting challenges and risk factors that certain groups are more likely to experience. In this section, we describe some broader, high-level social and economic factors—beyond the child welfare system itself—that may contribute to why certain racial/ethnic groups are disproportionately represented in the child welfare system today.

While the factors described in this section reflect some issues impacting families, the child welfare system makes decisions on a case-by-case basis and every case is unique. Each family is dealing with its own set of circumstances, risks, challenges, and supports/lack thereof, and each county/individual social workers are making decisions based on their own experiences and training. This individualized decision-making in many ways represents a strength of the system, while simultaneously adding complexity in terms of understanding the drivers of disproportionalities at the system level.

Disproportionate Exposure to Risk Factors

Some Groups More Likely to Be in Low-Income Families and Experience Broader Risk Factors. Certain individual, family, and

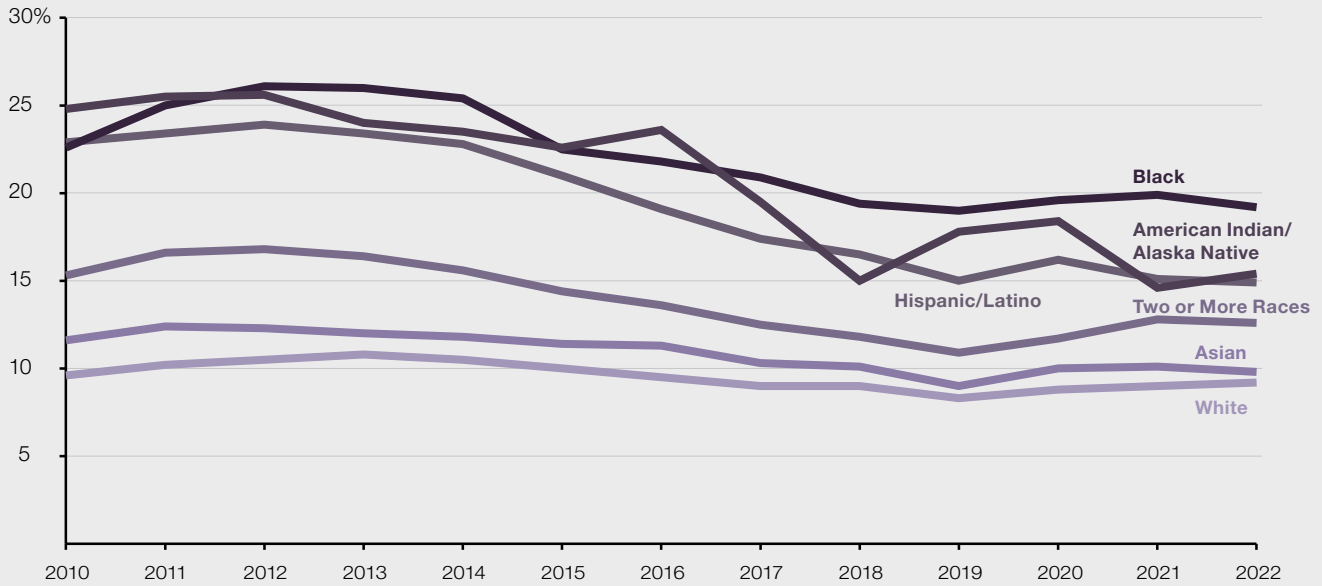
community characteristics increase the likelihood that child maltreatment may occur. For example, as shown in Figure 7 (on page 18), one factor associated with higher risk for maltreatment is economic stress. Black, Native American, and Hispanic/Latino communities in California are more likely to experience poverty, as shown in **Figure 12** on the next page, and deep poverty. Increased exposure to poverty is in part due to policies and practices that disproportionately impacted these communities over time. For example, discriminatory housing and lending practices significantly reduced Black families' ability to accumulate wealth. Black Californians today are less likely than other racial/ethnic groups to own homes, with less than 40 percent of Black Californians living in homes that they own, relative to nearly 65 percent of white and Asian Californians. Absent the wealth accumulated through home ownership, families may be more likely to experience economic instability and stress.

As shown in Figure 7 (on page 18), another factor associated with higher risk for maltreatment is low education. Research finds that income and racial segregation across schools is associated with lower levels of educational proficiency and attainment for Black, Native American, and Hispanic/Latino students. Notably, these racial/ethnic groups continue to experience less desirable educational outcomes when accounting for income. For example, as illustrated by **Figure 13** on the next page, across both higher-income and lower-income families in

Figure 12

Poverty Rates in California Vary Across Groups

Share of Californians Living Below the Federal Poverty Level



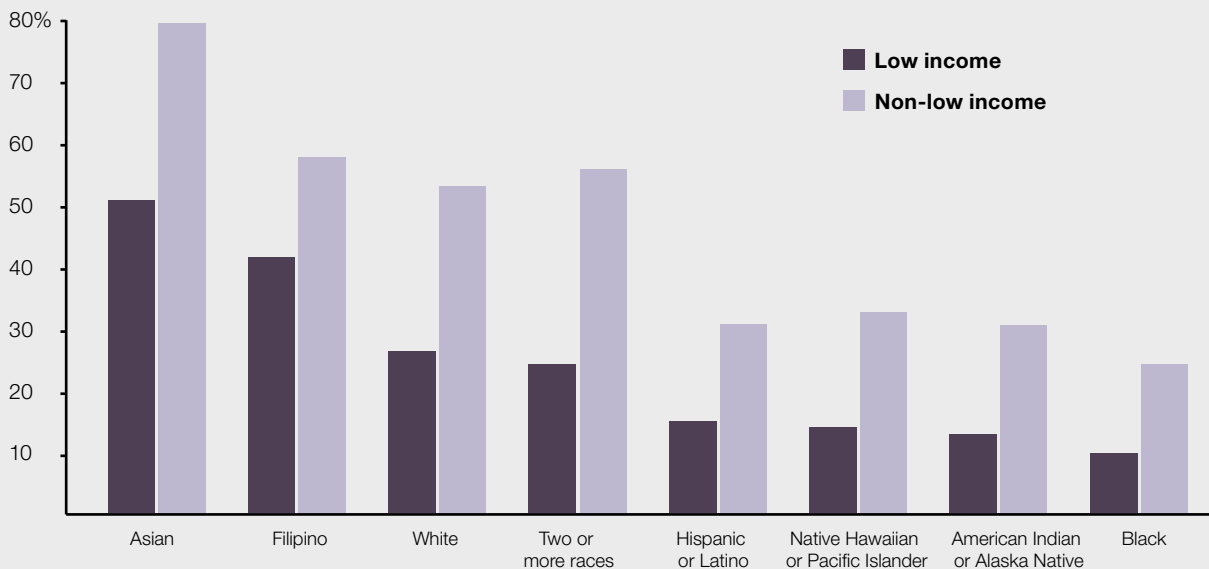
Notes: Due to how data are categorized, some individuals are counted in more than one group. Smaller sample size for American Indian/Alaska Native results in year-to-year changes that may appear larger than for other groups.
Data from American Community Survey.



Figure 13

Significant Disparities in Student Achievement

Percent of Students Who Met or Exceeded Standards in 8th Grade Math in 2022-23



Notes: "Low income" includes students receiving free or reduced priced meals, or otherwise determined by California Department of Education to come from economically disadvantaged families.
Data from California Department of Education.



California, Black, Native American, and Hispanic/Latino students are significantly less likely than white and Asian students to meet or exceed 8th grade math proficiency levels.

Native American Children Were Systematically Removed From Families. Studies estimate that 25 percent to 35 percent of all tribal children were removed from their parents and communities under federal policies that existed through the 1970s. Specifically, these policies aimed to displace and assimilate tribal communities by placing children in white, English-speaking settings. Due in part to these policies, Native American families disproportionately continue to experience risk factors for child maltreatment such as isolation from family and community. While the federal and state governments have taken steps to address these discriminatory policies, they continue to impact Native American communities in California. The box below describes these federal and state steps to protect and strengthen Native American children's connections to their tribes.

Disproportionate Exposure to Mandated Reporters

Low-Income Groups More Likely to Come Into Contact With Social Workers. Some child welfare policy experts have raised the idea that certain groups are more likely to come into regular contact with professionals, such as social workers, who are required by law to report any suspected child maltreatment. For example, given Black, Native American, and Hispanic/Latino families are more likely to be low income, they may be more likely to come into contact with social workers serving these families through programs like CalWORKs. These interactions may contribute to the disproportionate involvement of these groups in child welfare by resulting in additional referrals.

Some Communities More Likely to Come Into Contact With Criminal Justice System. Families living in high-crime neighborhoods and areas otherwise experiencing higher levels of criminal justice system involvement—which tend to be lower-income Black, Native American, and Hispanic/Latino communities—are more likely to come into

Child Welfare Policy Toward Native American Tribes

Historical federal policies overtly sought to displace and assimilate tribal communities. The child welfare system was used as a policy tool to this end: through Indian boarding schools and later the Indian adoptions project, federal government policy was to remove children from their homes, tribes, languages, and culture and place them into white, English-speaking settings. Specifically, studies have found that 25 percent to 35 percent of all tribal children were being removed from their parents and communities through these policies, and of those removed, 85 percent were placed outside of their families and communities—even in cases when relative or other tribal placements were available. Research has found these policies contributed to intergenerational trauma, disproportionate exposure to risk factors for child maltreatment within Native American communities, and persistent child welfare system overrepresentation.

In response to Congressional testimony detailing the impacts of these policies, the federal Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) was enacted in 1978 and seeks to preserve cultural connections for tribal children involved with the child welfare system.

Since 2006, the California Legislature has passed a series of state laws which incorporate (and expand upon) ICWA's protections for tribal communities within the child welfare context. The Department of Social Services (DSS) continues to work toward fully updating child welfare guidance and regulations in line with these state laws as well as the federal ICWA. As a recent example, since May 2023, DSS has been issuing a series of letters to county welfare directors with guidance around implementing specific requirements for partnering and collaborating with tribes in child welfare cases subject to ICWA. In addition, other recent laws have sought to improve various other elements of California's government-to-government relations with tribes, including, for example, Chapter 475 of 2022 (AB 923, Ramos), which encourages state agencies to cooperate with tribes on matters of economic development and other programs.

contact with police. Police officers commonly refer families to the child welfare system in situations of domestic violence, substance use, and other circumstances when children may be unsafe in their home. In addition, arrest and incarceration rates in California for Black and Native American men and women, as well as for Hispanic/Latino men, are significantly higher than for other racial/ethnic groups. When a parent/caregiver is incarcerated and no other caregiver is present, foster care placement may be necessary. Overall, Black, Hispanic/Latino, and Native American communities' disproportionate exposure to and involvement with the criminal justice system may contribute to disproportionate child welfare system involvement by resulting in additional referrals and necessitating foster placement when a parent/caregiver is incarcerated.

Role of Implicit Bias

Implicit Bias May Impact Child Welfare Decisions. Psychological and sociological research

has documented that all individuals have biases, including implicit/subconscious biases, which impact individuals' decision-making. Research has tried to identify the role these implicit biases may have on child welfare-related decisions. For example, some studies find that despite similar assessment of risk and other family characteristics, caseworkers were more likely to substantiate allegations for and remove Black children compared to white children, and less likely to offer preventative services to Black families. In contrast, however, other research finds that accounting for family and case characteristics explains most racial disparities in substantiations and removals. Other research examining decisions made by medical professionals finds implicit bias may play a role. For example, research found that medical professionals examining similar injuries were significantly more likely to report suspected abuse for Black children compared to white children.

FRONT-END POLICIES IMPACTING CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT

In this section, we lay out “front-end” child welfare system policy areas potentially impacting disproportionalities and disparities. In some cases, the Legislature already took some actions to enact policies aiming to mitigate the overrepresentation of certain groups in foster care. We define front-end policies as all policies prior to and including a social worker’s decision to remove a child and place them into foster care. Thus, this definition includes services and supports for families prior to allegations of maltreatment, as well as protocols and decisions around reporting, investigating, and substantiating allegations, and possible removal and foster care placement. We focus on these areas because addressing front-end system issues could help mitigate the growing disparities at later stages of the system. As described in the background section of this report, some recent legislative bills and budget augmentations have focused on reducing disparities at later stages of the system, often by supporting placements with relatives. Continuing to implement reforms beyond the front-end of the system will be

important to help improve outcomes for youth once they are in foster care; however, this report focuses on disproportionalities and disparities prior to that point.

Mandated Reporting of Suspected Child Maltreatment

State Law Defines Certain Professionals as Mandated Reporters and Requires Them to Report Any Suspected Maltreatment to Child Welfare Agency. Federal law requires states to have provisions or procedures for reporting known or suspected child maltreatment. However, federal law does not specify who should be required to report or the standards for making a report, leaving this to states’ discretion. In California, the Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act (CANRA) (Penal Code Sections 11164-11174.3) defines numerous professionals as “mandated reporters” and lays out the specific procedures for required reporting. The state’s mandated reporters include teachers and other school personnel, medical professionals,

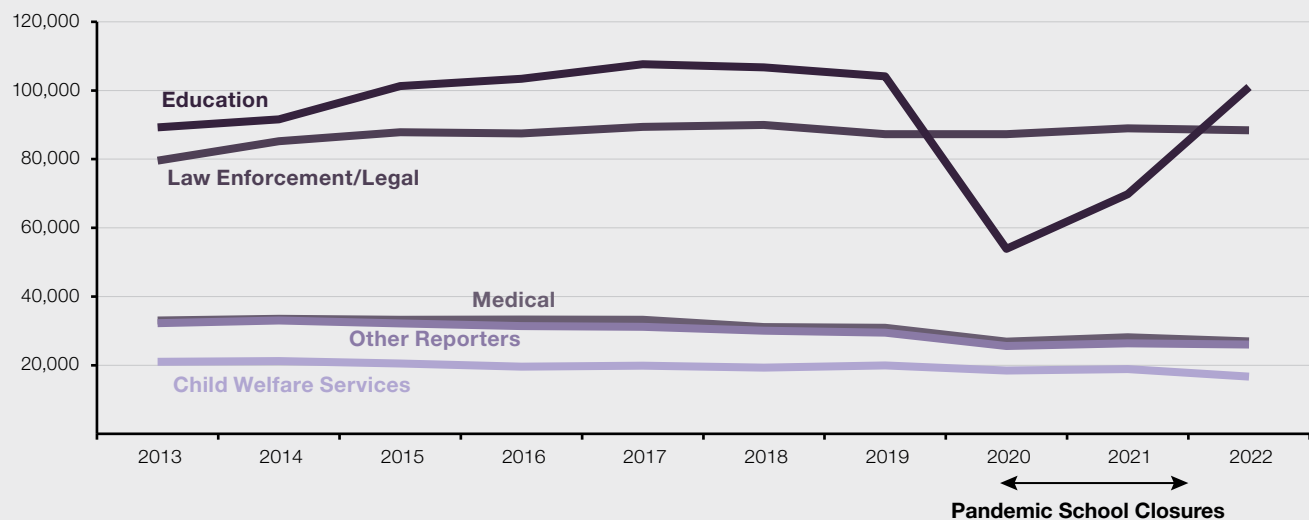
social workers, law enforcement, child care workers, and numerous other professionals who may be in regular contact with children and their families. CANRA specifies that mandated reporters must report to their local child welfare agency (or police/sherriff department) as soon as possible upon suspecting maltreatment. CANRA further specifies that mandated reporters may face consequences for failing to report, including up to six months jail time and a \$1,000 fine.

Large Number of Mandated Reports Each Year, Mostly Coming From Teachers. Annually, around half a million reports are made to the state’s child abuse hotlines. As shown in **Figure 14**, in most years, the largest percentage of these reports are made by teachers and other school personnel (around 20 percent) with the second largest percentage coming from law enforcement and other legal professionals (also around 20 percent in recent years). The COVID-19 pandemic period saw the number of reports from teachers/school personnel drop sharply, likely in large part due to school closures which resulted in less in-person contact between teachers and children.

Substantiation Rates Vary Significantly by Reporter Type. Allegations from certain reporter types, relative to other reporter types, are much more likely to be substantiated and result in entries to care. In particular, as shown in **Figure 15** on the next page, reports from law enforcement are the most likely to be substantiated (around 30 percent substantiation rate in recent years), while reports from teachers and other school personnel are around five to six times less likely to be substantiated (around 5 percent in recent years). Reports from child welfare and medical professionals also are substantiated at relatively high rates (around 20 percent in recent years). Part of this difference across reporter types likely is related to the circumstances under which the mandated reporter has contact with the child. For example, medical professionals may be more likely to report allegations of physical abuse based on observing certain types of fractures or patterns of bruising, which may be more straightforward for child welfare social workers to substantiate compared to some other types of allegations, such as general neglect.

Figure 14

Most Maltreatment Allegations Come From Education Professionals and Law Enforcement



Each child is counted only once. For children with multiple reports in a year, the reporter counted here is the reporter responsible for the highest-severity report.

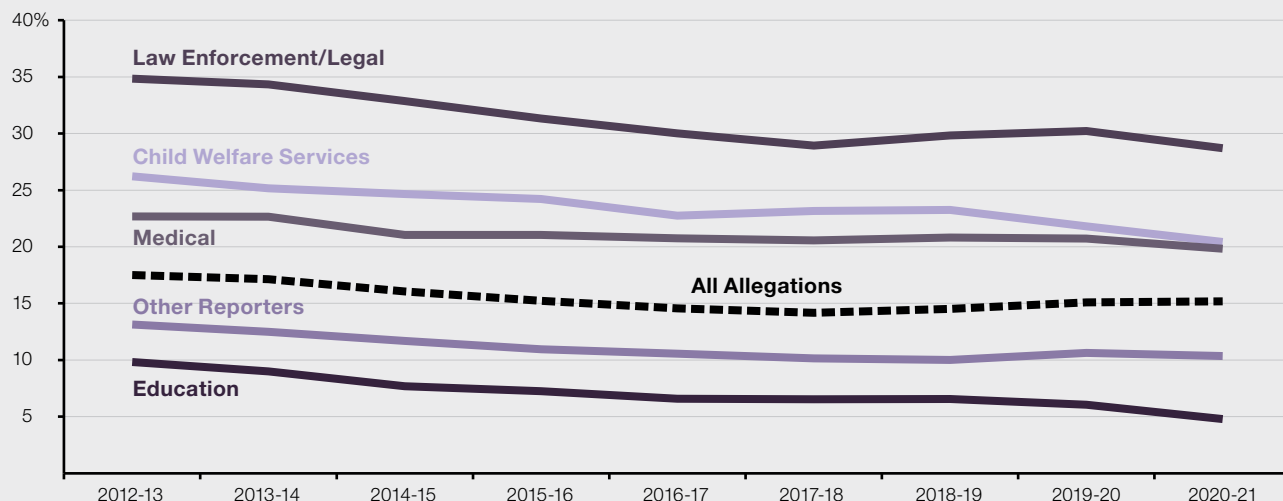
Other Reporters is an average percentage of total allegations from: family/friend, neighbor, counselor/therapist, court-appointed special advocate, foster care/day care, other professional, other, and missing/unknown.

Data from University of California, Berkeley California Child Welfare Indicators Project reports. For January 1 through December 31 of each year. Child Welfare Services/Case Management System 2023 Quarter 1 Extract. Retrieved August 14, 2023. URL: <https://ccwip.berkeley.edu>.

Figure 15

Substantiated Allegations Vary by Type of Mandated Reporter

Percentage of Allegations From Each Reporter Type That Are Substantiated



Data provided by California Department of Social Services. Data for July 1 through June 30 of each year.

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In Total, Small Percentage of Allegations Are Substantiated and Result in Foster Placement.

Ultimately, a large share of families who are the subject of a maltreatment allegation are not found to have mistreated their children. As shown in **Figure 16**, while there are around half a million California children who are the subjects of allegations in any given year, only around 15 percent of allegations are substantiated, and around 6 percent result in foster care entry, with the remainder of allegations determined to be unfounded, evaluated out, or inconclusive. Some portion of allegations that do not result in foster placement are referred to family strengthening services (which could be court-mandated FM, voluntary FM, or provided by community organizations as part of a county’s DR program—as described on page 10).

State Law Does Not Require Most Mandated Reporters to Receive Specific Training.

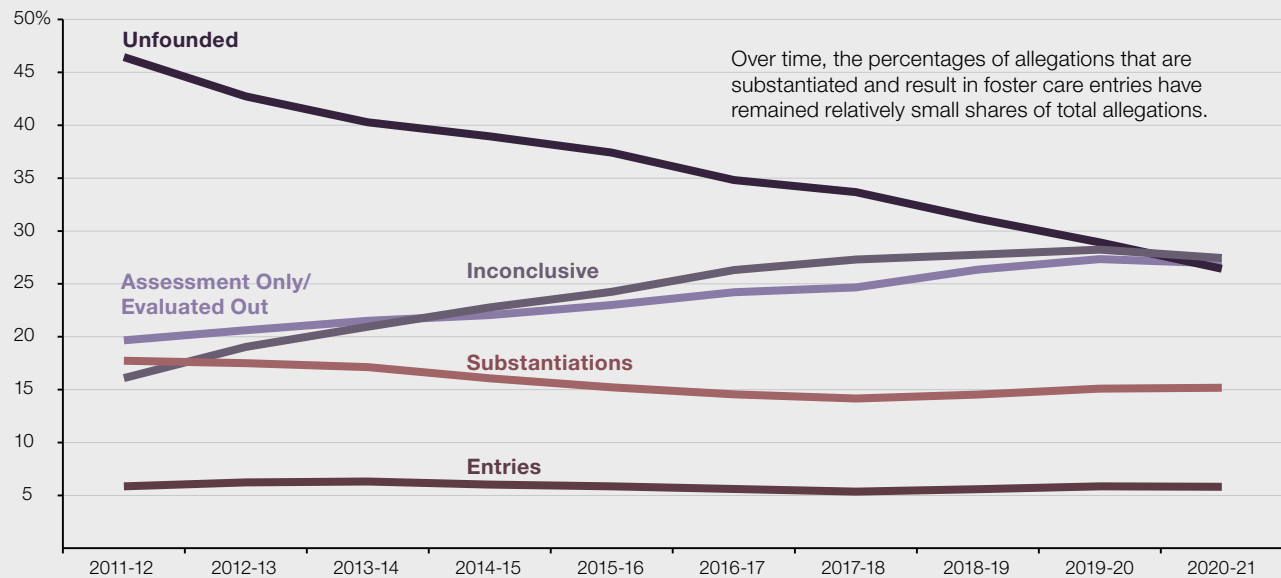
CANRA requires employers of mandated reporters to inform their employees of their legal responsibilities to report suspected or known maltreatment. However, the law does not require most mandated reporters to complete any training related to these responsibilities (although the law does “strongly encourage” employers to provide such training). One

notable exception is for teachers and other school employees: the Education Code (Section 44691) specifies that school employers shall annually train their employees regarding mandated reporting duties. While the required training must be in line with guidance provided by the California Department of Education and DSS’s Office of Child Abuse Prevention (OCAP), there is not a specific training curriculum that school employers must use. OCAP has developed standard training modules (including a general training as well as modules tailored for teachers, child care providers, social workers, and more), which are available online and meet all state requirements. However, most school employers (around 60 percent of school districts) use a training other than the state-developed standard modules.

Additionally, for certain professions, training around recognizing child maltreatment and understanding mandated reporting responsibilities is a part of professional education and development. For example, social workers learn about reporting responsibilities and protocols as part of their foundational training (described more on page 32). In addition, many medical and nursing school programs teach students about pediatric injuries commonly associated with child abuse, and California’s peace

Figure 16

Results of Allegations (Around 500,000 Children With Allegations in a Given Year)



Over time, the percentages of allegations that are substantiated and result in foster care entries have remained relatively small shares of total allegations.

The number of children with allegations in 2020-21 was substantially less (around 400,000), in large part due to the pandemic. However, trends in terms of results of allegations were not significantly impacted, as depicted by this figure.

Data (aside from entries) provided by California Department of Social Services. Data for July 1 through June 30 of each year.

Entries data from University of California, Berkeley California Child Welfare Indicators Project reports. Child Welfare Services/Case Management System 2022 Quarter 3 Extract, retrieved March 9, 2023. URL: <https://ccwip.berkeley.edu>.

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officer training academies introduce candidates to various state reporting requirements, including CANRA.

Administration Beginning Efforts Focused on Mandated Reporter Reforms. Improving mandated reporting practices is currently a focal point of the state's Child Welfare Council (CWC). CWC is an advisory body statutorily responsible for improving collaboration across the multiple agencies and the courts that serve the children in the child welfare system. CWC is co-chaired by the Secretary of the California Health and Human Services Agency and the designee of the Chief Justice of the California Supreme Court. In March 2023, CWC voted to form a "Mandated Reporting to Community Supporting Task Force," which will provide a final report with implementation recommendations to CWC by June 30, 2024. The new task force began meeting in September 2023. In addition, in September 2023, DSS publicly announced plans to review and redesign the standard mandated reporter trainings. To inform the redesign, DSS will conduct focus groups with various stakeholders beginning in fall

2023 through spring 2024 "to ensure the online training provides the most upstream and supportive content to mandated reporters for having the necessary resources to adequately report only when necessary."

Neglect: Definition and Data

Statutory Definition of General Neglect May Be Broadly Interpreted and Confused With Conditions of Poverty and Other Factors.

California law defines neglect as one form of child maltreatment. Although the law specifies that a parent's economic disadvantage does not itself constitute general neglect, the definition nonetheless may be broadly interpreted. For example, OCAP's standard mandated reporter training module describes some examples of neglect to include failing to provide enough healthy food and drink, failing to provide clothes that are appropriate to the weather, failing to ensure adequate personal hygiene, and exposing a child to unsafe/unsanitary environments. Within these parameters, individuals working with children may have difficulty

distinguishing between a family’s need for support (due to poverty and other risk factors) or need for child welfare system involvement.

Guidance and Protocol Changes Resulting From Recent Legislative Actions Beginning Implementation. Given the complex relationship between poverty and interpretations of neglect, the Legislature in 2022 enacted AB 2085 and SB 1085, which aim to distinguish reportable neglect from a family’s challenges related to experiencing poverty (as described in the box on page 16). Ultimately, outcomes of these statutory amendments will depend on changes in practice. To this end, in December 2023, DSS issued updated guidance to county welfare directors in accordance with these new laws. Specifically, All-County Letter 23-105 encourages local child welfare agencies to: refer families with economic needs to available services; develop clear policies and procedures for determining what constitutes “economic disadvantage,” and when a child may be at substantial risk of suffering serious physical harm or illness; and otherwise review their existing policies and procedures to align with these legislative provisions.

State-Level Aggregated Data Around Underlying Causes of Neglect Are Limited. As shown by Figure 1 (page 9), the majority of families who become involved with the child welfare system are referred to the system due to allegations of neglect. However, the state’s current child welfare data system does not provide quantifiable data about the harm or risk to the child underlying neglect cases. Instead, understanding the basis of investigated and substantiated neglect allegations requires reviewing counties’ narrative reports for individual cases. As shown by Figure 2 (page 10), one recent study reviewed a sample of qualitative information from investigations and offers insight into common types of investigated neglect and parental risk factors; however, systematic data are not available.






Decision-Making Tools and Training for Social Workers

Structured Decision Making® (SDM) Tools Employed by Social Workers Help Guide Various Decisions. As noted below, California’s child welfare social workers use standardized decision-making tools, which are designed to help them navigate decision points and employ more uniform standards across cases. The specific tools used in California are called SDM tools. (These are proprietary tools developed and maintained by a third-party contractor.) Since 2016, all of California’s 58 counties have been using a suite of SDM tools, including a number of specific point-in-time decision-making assessments, each aiming to guide social workers in determining the best next steps for the youth and family in question. California’s SDM assessment tools currently include the specific tools outlined in **Figure 17.**

Each tool includes a series of questions and decision trees that guide social workers to

Figure 17

California’s Structured Decision Making Tools

Tool and Purpose	Required Use
 <p>Hotline Intake: Screen referrals for in-person response and determine how quickly a response must be made.</p>	Required in assessing every hotline call.
 <p>Safety Assessment: Determine if it is safe for a child to remain home or what actions need to be taken to assure safety.</p>	Required whenever an in-person investigation is conducted in response to an allegation.
 <p>Risk Assessment: Support decisions about opening a case for court-ordered or voluntary supervision based upon the characteristics of the household associated with likelihood of future maltreatment.</p>	Required any time an investigation is conducted and the social worker substantiates the allegation or finds it inconclusive.
 <p>Reunification Reassessment: Determine if children are able to return home after time spent in foster care.</p>	This is an optional tool for social workers.
 <p>In-Home Family Risk Reassessment: Determine if a Family Maintenance case can be closed or if the children will continue to remain at home.</p>	This is an optional tool for social workers.

Source: Evident Change



recommended actions and next steps based on calculated risk scores. However, social workers make the ultimate decision about next steps. For example, if a social worker believes that the risk score does not accurately portray the household's actual risk level, the social worker may increase or decrease the risk level and provide an explanation for the decision. Most of California's SDM tools were developed through a process involving the proprietor, state, and local stakeholders, informed by statute, policy, and child welfare practice in the state. However, the risk assessment tool was developed by the proprietor using data pertaining to the characteristics of families who have had ongoing involvement with the child welfare system after an initial investigation.

DSS and Proprietor Review and Update SDM Tools. DSS and the proprietor have access to SDM tools data, and also review and update the suite of

tools as deemed necessary. Notably, in December 2023, DSS and the proprietor made a number of changes to some of the tools to align with the recent departmental guidance around AB 2085 and SB 1085 (described on page 30), as well as with recent guidance related to communication and collaboration with tribes in cases potentially subject to the federal Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) (described on page 25). DSS communicated these changes to counties via All-County Letter 23-101.

State Beginning to Use Blind Decision-Making Tools in Some Policy Areas. Another approach to attempting to mitigate individual implicit biases in child removal decisions is known as "blind removal," which some counties (and other states) have begun to pilot. (Examples of blind removal initiatives, and other types of "blind" decision-making, are described more in the box below.) In the child welfare context, blind removal refers to the practice of having

"Blind" Review and Decision-Making

Blind removal practices were first implemented as a pilot program in 2009 in Nassau County, New York, where at the time, Black children were nearly 15 times more likely to be placed into foster care compared to their white peers. An assessment of program outcomes found that the rate of Black children removed (per 1,000 Black children in the general population) declined from 5.5 in 2009 to less than 2.0 in 2019. We note that there may have been other policy, practice, and external changes that occurred during this same period. As such, the decline may not have been solely the result of the blind removal pilot. New York's governor in 2020 directed the state administration to begin implementing blind removal practices statewide.

In 2021, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors voted to implement a similar blind removal pilot program. The pilot, which concluded in fall 2023, was implemented at two regional county child welfare offices. To evaluate the pilot, the county partnered with the University of California, Los Angeles' Pritzker Center for Strengthening Children and Families. The evaluation, published in March 2024, found some limitations of the pilot including data limitations and that other simultaneous initiatives with similar goals made identifying the specific impacts of the pilot challenging. That said, the evaluation noted some promising qualitative outcomes, such as changes to case worker practices based on an increased awareness of the role that race may play in decision-making. Furthermore, the evaluation highlighted some lessons learned that could be applied to future blind removal efforts in other counties, such as the importance of dedicated staffing resources and consistent data management.

Beyond the child welfare system, other types of blind review and decision-making also have been piloted in the criminal justice system. For example, in 2022, the Legislature unanimously approved Chapter 806 of 2022 (AB 2778, McCarty), which requires the Department of Justice to develop "Race-Blind Charging" guidelines beginning January 1, 2024, with implementation by local law enforcement agencies slated to begin January 1, 2025. According to the legislation, race-blind charging refers to processes whereby prosecuting agencies review cases for charging based on information from which all means of identifying the race of the suspect, victim, or witness have been removed or redacted. This legislation follows race-blind charging pilot programs in certain jurisdictions, including San Francisco and Yolo Counties.

a social worker (different from the social worker who conducted the initial investigation) review allegation reports and removal decisions without having access to racially/ethnically identifiable information about the family/child. The aim of this practice is to ensure that a decision maker focuses only on the specifics of an allegation and risk factors, without exposure to race/ethnicity information, which could result in subconscious bias.

Training Around Recognizing and Mitigating Biases. While a specific implicit bias training is not required by state statute or regulations, recognizing and mitigating bias is intertwined throughout the mandated statewide curriculum that all new child welfare social workers complete to ensure they have the foundational training necessary for competence in the field. DSS contracts with the California Social Work Education Center and the statewide Regional Training Academies to provide this initial training and continuing education to child welfare social workers. Various optional trainings—such as those provided by different DSS-contracted vendors—are also available and may address topics related to implicit bias and uniform decision-making. Previous budgets also have provided funding for implicit bias training for certain program staff, such as for CalWORKs social workers.

Prevention

Availability of Prevention Services Within the Child Welfare System Is Limited. As noted earlier, some recent legislative actions and budget augmentations focus on preventing child maltreatment and the associated trauma. While FFPSA presents a significant potential expansion of Title IV-E dollars, certain key limitations exist. In particular, FFPSA allows Title IV-E funds to be used only for prevention services provided to eligible “candidates”—children and families assessed by child welfare agencies as at risk of child maltreatment and who meet specific eligibility criteria—not for broader implementation of programs that could help reduce the risks of child maltreatment for whole communities. In addition, currently there are limited culturally relevant federally approved services that are specifically designed to serve the families/communities who are most overrepresented in California’s child welfare system. State block

grant dollars included in the 2021-22 budget to help counties begin implementing their CPPs may be used more broadly, although these are one-time funds.

Access to Prevention Services Within the Child Welfare System Is Uneven. In addition, the state gave counties flexibility over whether and how to implement prevention services. This means access for California’s youth, families, and communities to Title IV-E prevention services and other supports will vary depending on geography and participating counties’ CPPs. For example, for the 50 counties and 2 tribes that have opted into prevention services under FFPSA, the Title IV-E eligible prevention services that child welfare agencies most commonly selected to implement include:

- Motivational Interviewing (25 agencies), a method of counseling designed to promote behavior change and improve physiological, psychological, and lifestyle outcomes.
- Parents as Teachers (21 agencies), a home-visiting parent education program that teaches new and expectant parents skills intended to promote positive child development and prevent child maltreatment.
- Healthy Families America (16 agencies), a home-visiting program for new and expectant families with children who are at-risk for maltreatment or adverse childhood experiences.
- Parent-Child Interaction Therapy (13 agencies), in which parents are coached by a trained therapist in behavior-management and relationship skills.
- Functional Family Therapy (12 agencies), a short-term prevention program for at-risk youth and their families to address factors impacting the adaptive development of 11- to 18-year-old youth who have been referred for behavioral or emotional challenges.

Furthermore, the presence of community-based organizations currently delivering prevention services varies throughout the state. Some counties already may have a variety of organizations and initiatives focused on prevention (beyond the basic services available in all counties). For example, San Diego

County's child welfare agency partners with the county 2-1-1 referral hotline to connect families who are subject to maltreatment allegations to various community providers throughout the county and streamline intake to needed programs and services, such as for housing, utilities, nutrition, and health. In addition, according to the county's CPP, a dozen community-based organizations have been identified across the county that already offer various Title IV-E eligible prevention services. Some other counties' CPPs indicate they have more limited current programs and capacity. Differences across counties also result from 2011 realignment, which allows counties broad flexibilities in how they implement child welfare programs.

State Currently Working to Develop “Community Pathway” Guidance. As part of the state's federally approved plan for implementing FFPSA prevention services, counties will be able to offer a community pathway for families to access prevention services. A community pathway refers to a new federal option allowing local child welfare agencies to contract with community organizations, such as Family Resource Centers, to assess families for needed services and deliver those services while providing oversight and ensuring child safety. That is, a community pathway will allow counties to provide Title IV-E eligible prevention services to families without significant child welfare system involvement (although federal rules still require the child welfare agency to determine candidacy for federal funding

eligibility purposes). Many details of community pathway implementation are yet to be determined. DSS plans to establish a community pathway advisory committee and will work with counties and stakeholders to develop full implementation guidance, oversight and accountability mechanisms, and other details around the community pathway. As with other elements of FFPSA implementation, ultimately, individual counties and tribes will decide whether and how to implement a community pathway option locally. Of the agencies that have opted into prevention services under FFPSA, roughly half indicated in their CPPs that they intend to implement a community pathway.

Some Counties Offer Local “Culturally Relevant” Prevention Programs to Directly Target Overrepresented Families and Communities. Research suggests that culturally relevant programs and services—that is, programs and services that are designed and tailored specifically for communities and families with shared backgrounds and common experiences (such as Black or Native American communities), and that are led by members of those communities—are effective because families are able to engage more meaningfully and avoid cultural misinterpretation, thereby leading to more successful child welfare outcomes. We provide some examples of such programs currently offered in some counties in the box below.

Examples of Culturally Relevant and Community-Led Prevention Programs








A number of California counties have “cultural broker” programs, which are community-led initiatives that work with families from overrepresented communities who have an open child welfare case (or are at risk of child welfare system intervention). Through these initiatives, community members—some of whom also have been involved with the child welfare system—support families by helping to facilitate interactions with social workers and the courts, and to navigate the array of county and local services. For example, cultural broker programs in Sacramento County and Fresno County have contributed to reducing the number of Black families involved with the programs that enter foster care, and increasing reunifications.

Some tribes also have culturally relevant and community-led programs. For example, in San Diego, Riverside, and Imperial Counties, the My Two Aunties Program is run primarily by Native American women and currently supports families in nine local tribes. The home visiting program incorporates tribal family and kinship traditions to strengthen parenting capacity and child health and well-being, while also helping families process historical traumas by embracing local languages, legends, and Native American history.

Economic Supports—a Key Form of Primary Prevention—Are Limited and Exist Largely Outside the Child Welfare System. Given that poverty correlates significantly with child maltreatment and child welfare system involvement, economic supports can help address this key underlying risk factor. However, prevention as provided through the child welfare system consists mostly of services (such as substance use disorder treatment and mental health counseling) rather than economic supports for the family. The state provides various economic/concrete supports through other programs outside the child welfare system, such

as California Earned Income Tax Credit (CalEITC), CalWORKs, CalFresh, Medi-Cal, housing assistance programs, and subsidized child care programs. Research increasingly focuses now on concrete economic supports provided outside of the child welfare system as an important form of “primary prevention.” Primary prevention refers to supports provided to families and communities prior to child welfare system involvement that can help mitigate trauma by addressing poverty and other correlating risk factors for child maltreatment. We discuss this research in the box below.

Programs and Policies Associated With Reducing the Risk of Child Maltreatment

-  **Cash Aid**
-  **Minimum Wage**
-  **Tax Credits**
-  **Child Care Subsidies**
-  **Nutrition Assistance**
-  **Supportive Housing**
-  **Child Support Payments**

Note: This is an illustrative list and does not represent all types of programs and studies that have found a relationship between economic and concrete supports and child maltreatment.



A growing body of research finds that increasing direct economic supports (such as the Earned Income Tax Credit and general cash assistance) is associated with a significant reduction in child maltreatment. Other concrete supports (such as housing assistance and food assistance) similarly are associated with significant reductions in maltreatment. This figure summarizes the focal areas of some of these studies that have found a significant correlation between providing/increasing supports and reducing child maltreatment.

One recent study looked broadly at the relationship between state spending on anti-poverty programs and child maltreatment. Specifically, this research examined total public benefits spending in all 50 states in 2010-2017, and found an increase of \$1,000 in public assistance spending per person living in poverty was associated with more than a 4 percent reduction in child maltreatment allegations, 2 percent reduction in foster care placements, and nearly 8 percent reduction in child fatalities.

OPTIONS TO BEGIN TO ADDRESS DISPROPORTIONALITIES

This section lays out front-end policy options for the Legislature as it considers how to begin to address disproportionalities and disparities present in the child welfare system. These options aim to continue ensuring child safety is prioritized while mitigating trauma and preventing unnecessary child welfare system involvement. Some of the options laid out in this section would be significant changes. Additionally, many of these options would introduce new costs, which—given the parameters of 2011 realignment—would fall primarily to the state. Accordingly, the Legislature also would need to consider these fiscal implications and associated trade-offs. Policy changes of this magnitude likely would take multiple years, and extensive and ongoing consultation with key stakeholders, to implement effectively. Given the complex and interwoven factors contributing to disproportionalities and disparities, addressing them will require broad efforts both across the child welfare system and policy areas external to the system.

In addition, as noted throughout this report, there are current administration efforts occurring in parallel to these options, such as CWC’s mandated reporting task force, DSS’s focus groups around redesigning the standard mandated reporter training modules, and the community pathway advisory committee. As the Legislature considers the options in this report, it may wish also to consider how it would like to be kept up to date and/or provide input through these ongoing efforts. Additionally, for any actions the Legislature chooses to take, it also may wish to consider how to incorporate findings from the ongoing administration efforts.

Reporting Suspected Maltreatment

Review Policies and Standardize Training for Most Frequent Mandated Reporters. Currently, mandated reporters are not required by the state to receive standardized training (and most are not required to participate in training at all). The Legislature could consider adopting specific required training modules for the mandated reporters with

the most exposure to children, such as teachers and other school personnel, medical professionals, law enforcement, social workers, and child care workers. In adopting these trainings, the Legislature could direct DSS to ensure there is sufficient information provided to help mandated reporters distinguish between reportable general neglect—wherein children are at substantial risk of harm—and the conditions of economic hardship. In addition, the trainings could outline other services—outside of the child welfare system—that could help families facing economic challenges.

Some counties already are moving toward this approach. For example, Humboldt County has adopted a mandated reporting tool that helps reporters determine whether their concern rises to the level of statutory maltreatment. The tool also includes contact information for various other services, such as food and housing assistance, to help mandated reporters facilitate referrals to those programs. Los Angeles County is planning to introduce a similar tool. The Legislature could assess any available findings from these counties to inform consideration of similar changes statewide.

Consider What Mandated Reporting Reforms Will Be Needed to Implement Community Pathway. As noted in the previous section of this report, developing guidance around a community pathway option—that is, a mechanism to refer families to prevention services provided by a community-based organization without substantial child welfare agency involvement—is a current focal area for CWC and the administration. While many details around community pathway implementation have yet to be determined, mandated reporters potentially could have a significant role to play in referring families to community-based supports. The state’s mandated reporting statute likely will need to be updated to provide legislative guidance around when it is appropriate for mandated reporters to refer families via the community pathway. An important question will be how to ensure child safety continues to be prioritized and cases that truly need child welfare system-level intervention are not diverted.

Accordingly, careful legislative language, including oversight and accountability measures, will be needed in tandem with any reforms.

Mitigating Bias

Implement Measures to Mitigate Implicit Bias Within Child Welfare Decision-Making.

The Legislature could consider measures to help mitigate implicit biases that may be impacting individuals working with children and social workers' decision-making within the child welfare system.

- **Training.** DSS currently is working to develop a racial equity and implicit bias training curriculum for CalWORKs social workers and anticipates the training initiative will launch by June 2024. If the training is found to be effective once it is implemented, the Legislature could consider the merits of expanding this training for child welfare social workers. In tandem, the Legislature could review the variety of trainings related to implicit bias and uniform decision-making currently available to child welfare social workers (described on page 32) to determine the strengths and any gaps across current training options.
- **Blind Removal.** In 2022, the Legislature approved AB 2665 (Carrillo), which required DSS to establish a three-year blind removal pilot program in up to five counties. However, the bill was vetoed by the Governor, citing General Fund cost pressures and the need for additional time to consider any potential impacts on ICWA compliance. As described in the box on page 31, Los Angeles County recently piloted blind removal practices in two local offices. If the Legislature wishes to consider again a state-funded pilot program across a few counties, the proposal could incorporate lessons learned from the Los Angeles pilot.

General Neglect

Improve Data Collection to Better Quantify the Drivers of Neglect. As described in this report, the vast majority of California's child welfare cases are broadly categorized as neglect, but the state's child welfare data system does not provide quantifiable

data about the underlying harm or risk to the child. To more effectively assess the impact of recent statutory changes and any future efforts to reform policies and practices around neglect, we suggest the Legislature consider directing DSS—with stakeholder input—to improve data collection in this area. For example, new required data fields could be added to social worker reporting forms to collect quantifiable information around the type of neglect and parental risk factors leading to substantial risk of harm to the child. (We note that these new reporting fields would need to be automated, and would therefore require state funding.) Moving forward, having quantifiable and aggregated data could help inform where additional augmentations or focus may be needed for services to address underlying conditions of neglect.

Consider What Additional Information Would Be Helpful to Shape Further Legislative Policy Direction Around Neglect. Beyond changes to mandated reporter statute and training materials, and efforts to mitigate implicit bias, there may be additional policy and practice changes around neglect that the Legislature could consider to help ensure that legislative intent of AB 2085 and SB 1085 (that is, reducing unsubstantiated general neglect allegations and ensuring that families do not become involved with the child welfare system based on conditions of economic hardship) is met. In exploring what these potential policy and practice changes could entail, some questions for the Legislature to consider include:

- In what ways may counties interpret the recently updated statutory definitions of neglect differently in terms of what constitutes “substantial risk” and when it is appropriate to substantiate a general neglect maltreatment allegation involving families facing economic hardship?
- Now that DSS has communicated guidance to counties around implementing AB 2085 and SB 1085, how can the Legislature best oversee implementation of this guidance? Depending on how the guidance is implemented, is additional legislative direction needed to help ensure more uniform interpretation and practices across the state?

Concrete Supports

Consider How Well Cash Assistance and Other Concrete Supports Currently Are Contributing to Preventing Child Maltreatment in California.

As a matter of standard practice, the state does not currently assess how programs like CalWORKs or CalFresh may reduce child maltreatment allegations, substantiations, or foster placements. This is understandable since, currently, the primary aim of these programs is supporting families more broadly rather than assessing how these programs reduce child maltreatment. To improve understanding around what specific economic and concrete support programs are most effective at helping to reduce the risks of child maltreatment in California, the Legislature could consider:

- Are there state programs for which the Legislature would like to be able to measure and track any reduction in child maltreatment for families who participate, and what would be the feasibility of such an effort? For example, if the state were to consider future cash payments to Family Maintenance and Emergency Response caseloads—similar to the temporary payments that the state implemented in response to the COVID-19 pandemic—how could the Legislature assess any reduction in maltreatment as a result of these cash payments? What data collection would be needed? What additional resources, if any, would DSS need to collect and report this information?
- For programs such as tax credits and housing assistance for which existing national research already has demonstrated a link to reduced child maltreatment (as described on page 34 of this report), how can the state ensure that eligible families have access to them and are opting in? For example, how could the state more effectively target CalEITC outreach and support Volunteer Income Tax Assistance efforts?
- Are there economic and concrete support programs that are particularly effective at reaching groups disproportionately involved with the child welfare system? How could those programs be improved to help mitigate disparities in child welfare system involvement and outcomes?

Future Decision-Making Around Augmentations or Reductions to Cash Assistance and Other Concrete Supports Could Consider Impacts on Child Maltreatment.

When the Legislature considers future augmentations or reductions to programs such as CalWORKs, CalEITC, housing assistance, Medi-Cal, child care, and other programs providing concrete supports, the Legislature could consider what impact those changes could have on the risk or mitigation of child maltreatment. If child maltreatment reporting were incorporated into various state programs (as described in the preceding paragraph), these data would provide the Legislature with even more relevant and state-specific measures to consider when evaluating the merits of various program changes. As with any state program, a more comprehensive understanding of impacts is beneficial to the Legislature as it considers the trade-offs inherent to policymaking.

Data and Oversight

Consider What Additional Data Collection May Be Needed to Improve Insight Into Racial/Ethnic Disproportionalities and Track Progress.

In order to effectively track the state's progress around reducing racial and ethnic disproportionalities and disparities throughout the child welfare system, the Legislature may wish to review current data collection in this area. In particular, the Legislature could review data collection around:

- **SDM Usage.** As described in this report, the SDM assessments are existing tools that social workers use to help navigate various decision points in a more uniform manner across cases. What aggregated data are available from these tools, which could help the Legislature better understand decision-making within the child welfare system and whether some groups are disproportionately impacted at certain decision points? For example, how often do social workers follow the recommendation based on the calculated risk level; are there patterns or trends around when social workers opt to use discretion to decrease or increase the risk level? Is there significant variation across counties in terms of how the tools are employed?

- **SDM Oversight.** DSS and the proprietor of the SDM assessment tools may make changes to the tools, as was done recently and communicated by All-County Letter 23-101 (described on page 31). Does the Legislature have sufficient oversight when these important tools are reviewed and updated? Do updates made by the administration and proprietor align with legislative intent for child welfare decision-making?
- **Native American Children.** Stakeholders have raised concerns that Native American youth are undercounted because they are categorized as Hispanic or multiracial in the child welfare data system. (Many of California’s tribes also identify as Hispanic or Latino.) Improving the state’s ability to accurately identify Native American children also could help ensure the state is identifying all cases subject to ICWA requirements.
- **Broad Racial and Ethnic Categorizations.** Stakeholders also have raised concerns that certain racial/ethnic groupings are too broad and could obscure disparities within groups. For example, child welfare system data often are reported combining Asian and Pacific Islander categories. However, where more disaggregated data are available (such as for home ownership and unemployment rates), there are significant differences between these two groups. Considering the strong correlation between child maltreatment and poverty/economic hardship, there could be significant differences in patterns of child welfare system involvement and outcomes that are not currently apparent in California’s aggregated child welfare data. Similarly, there could be significant differences within the Hispanic/Latino population—such as between those who racially are categorized as white versus Black—that could help inform policy and practice but currently are obscured.
- **Multiracial Children.** Demographic trends suggest that an increasing proportion of Californians over time will be categorized as more than one racial or ethnic group. Currently,

aggregated state child welfare data include one “multiracial” category for any combination of racial/ethnic identities. If this category grows to comprise a proportionally larger share of the total child welfare system-involved population, having more disaggregated information could be important to effectively track racial/ethnic disproportionalities and disparities.

Monitor Implementation of Child Welfare System Prevention Services.

As discussed previously in this report, the current array of and access to child welfare prevention services, including culturally relevant programs, is uneven across counties. (While families across the state also may experience differences in access to broader programs outside the child welfare system, such as behavioral health services, this option focuses on those services being implemented as part of current child welfare system efforts.) Considering that the state and counties remain in the early stages of implementing comprehensive prevention services under FFPSA, assessing what additional funding and capacity building may be needed—and how best to target those resources—will require ongoing monitoring. As implementation progresses, we suggest that the Legislature may wish to continually assess aspects such as:

- As counties implement their comprehensive prevention plans, how is DSS evaluating the effectiveness of new prevention services? How is the overall landscape of prevention services across the state changing? What services are provided where, and by whom? What gaps remain, and what additional services could support the needs of disproportionately impacted communities and families?
- Does the Legislature want to consider a certain minimum program level statewide? Requiring all counties to provide certain prevention services could help to mitigate trauma and reduce child maltreatment.
- To what extent are prevention services dollars being used to support culturally relevant programs?

Set Clear Targets for Reducing Child Welfare System Disproportionalities and Disparities.

Certainly, reducing the disproportionalities and disparities experienced by low-income, Black, and Native American families across California’s child welfare system will take time. To help ensure ongoing accountability and continued progress, we suggest the Legislature could consider working with DSS—in consultation with stakeholders—to

determine specific targets for reducing these disproportionalities and disparities over time. For example, the Department of Health Care Services as part of its [2022 Comprehensive Quality Strategy](#) committed to reducing five key areas of health disparities by 50 percent by 2025. Similarly, the state could consider establishing specific near-term and longer-term goals for reducing disproportionalities and disparities across the child welfare system.

CONCLUSION

To help address the complex drivers of disproportionalities and disparities present throughout California’s child welfare system, key front-end policy areas for the Legislature to consider include mandated reporting, general neglect definition and data, decision-making tools and training, and prevention services. At the same time, counties’ current efforts to implement comprehensive prevention plans offer the Legislature a significant monitoring and oversight opportunity, which can help the Legislature assess what additional policy and practice changes could be warranted. Whatever reforms the Legislature

chooses to undertake will need to continue to prioritize child safety in all cases, while seeking to strengthen families and mitigate trauma. More broadly, given the CDC risk and protective factors for child maltreatment, other areas and programs—such as economic supports, behavioral health, education, and public safety—can play important maltreatment mitigation roles as well. Examining how these programs could more effectively serve families at risk for child maltreatment could help the Legislature further address child welfare disproportionalities and disparities.

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