Setting the Stage for Quality Caseworker Visits

Course Description

Since the federal passing of the Child and Family Services Improvement Act of 2006, and California's enactment of SB 342, federal and state legislation has established increasingly higher performance standards for probation and social worker visits with youth in out-of- home care. Federal and state guidelines have been implemented in relation to the frequency, location and quality of caseworker visits, which have been noted to have a strong correlation to positive outcomes for foster care youth.

This class is designed to provide a framework for understanding caseworker visits with foster youth and the required mandates. The class has a primary focus on best practice guidelines for quality visitation with children and youth, alternate care providers and parents or guardians.

Upon completion participants will be able to:

- Recognize federal and state regulations for caseworker visits with youth in placement
- Identify the link between the frequency and quality of visits to safety, placement stability, and permanency
- Demonstrate strategies to address three areas of assessment: safety, permanency, and well-being
- Demonstrate key elements of a quality visit
- Identify how and where to document visitation requirements

Instructors

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Dorothy Byron-Arrington has expertise in the areas of Child Welfare; Child and Family Teaming (CFT); Team Decision Making (TDM); Resource Family Approval (RFA); Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA).

Rob Edmisten has worked for the Sacramento County Probation Department for more than 20 years. Over the past decade, he has served as a supervisory probation officer for the Sacramento County Boys Ranch, Internal Affairs, and currently Title IV-E Waiver Unit (Juvenile Field). In addition, since 2010, Edmisten designed curricula for and trained law enforcement, probation, and corrections in partnership with a number of institutes, including the University of Cincinnati and the UC Davis Resource Center for Family-Focused Practice. He also serves on the International Community Corrections Association Region 8 Board of Directors, the Sacramento City Gang Prevention and Intervention Task Force, and as a trainer and facilitator for a host of local organizations. He holds a master's degree in criminal justice, corrections, and offender rehabilitation.









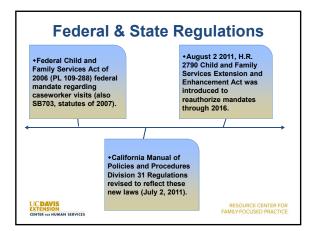
Learning Objectives

- Identify the link between the frequency and quality of visits to safety, placement stability and permanency
- Discuss three strategies to address three areas of assessment: safety, permanency and well-being
- Name three key elements of a quality visit
- Identify two important areas when documenting visitation requirements

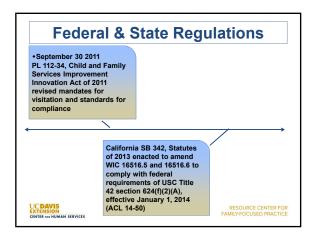














What do we know about caseworker visits?

There is a strong correlation between quality home visits and:

- Improved assessments for safety and risk of harm
- Increased assessments for alternative permanency options
- Better identification and monitoring for intervention services
- Increased engagement with children/youth, parents and caregivers

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Children & Family Services Review (C-CFSR) Outcome Measures

Safety Outcomes:

- S-1: Children are, first and foremost, protected from abuse and neglect
- S-2: Children are safely maintained in their homes whenever possible and appropriate

Permanency Outcomes:

- P-1: Children have permanency and stability in their living situations
- P-2: The continuity of family relationships and connections is preserved for children



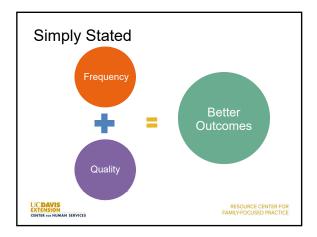
Children & Family Services Review (C-CFSR) Outcome Measures

Well-Being Outcomes:

- WB-1: Families have enhanced capacity to provide for their children's needs
- WB-2: Children/Youth receive appropriate services to meet their educational needs
- WB-3: Children/Youth receive adequate services to meet their physical and mental health needs California Child Welfare Indicators Project http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare/

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You see the challenges everyday

- Examples of youth who have intentions or goals but fail to achieve them
- How could a healthy relationship have helped?



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Elements of a Quality Visit

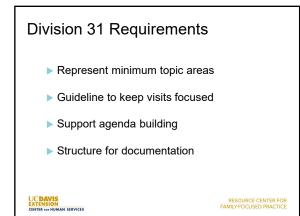
Federal guidelines are clear:

- Visits must be planned in advance
- Focus is on monitoring the safety, well being and permanence of youth in out-of -home care

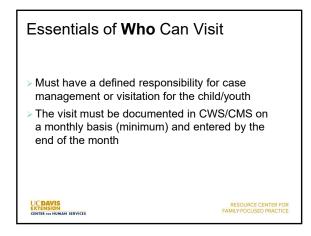
Visits must be:

- Between a caseworker and legal parent
- Between a caseworker and a child/youth/non-minor
- dependent
- Between a caseworker and substitute care provider

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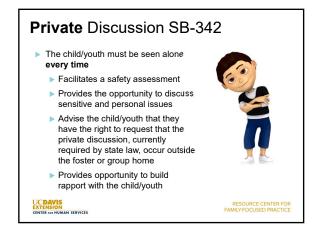


What Isn't a Quality Visit

- Being present with a child/youth when the primary reason for the contact is for a visitation or other event
- Being present during a court hearing
- A Child Family Team meeting
- Unexpected meeting with child/youth (e.g., running into them in the community or office)

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When to Visit

- Each visit should have a specific purpose
- Monthly visitation is a minimum standard
- Timeliness of visits should be based on the child/youth's needs

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Missing Youth The youth's whereabouts are unknown and the Court has been informed Monthly attempts must be made to locate the youth Documented attempts are recorded in CWS/CMS and court reports UCDAVIS EXTENSION RESOURCE CENTER FOR FAMILY-FOCUSED PRACTICE



> Trauma is the emotional response to exposure to an actual or threatened death, serious injury or violence

- There is a lasting impact of early stress and trauma
- > Response to trauma-intrusive thoughts: avoidance, hyper arousal, mood, dissociation, outbursts of anger or rage, etc.
- > This doesn't excuse the behavior, but it can explain it
- > Caseworkers should be mindful to avoid re-traumatizing

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Engagement

Encourage and foster a strengths-based relationship:

Take time to build rapport-meet them where they are at

I don't trust words,

I trust actions!.

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- Follow through
- Listen and do not judge
- Respect
- Be honest about expectations and next steps
- Use Motivational Interviewing
- Take time, consistency and reliability to build a relationship

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Building Rapport

- Ask them what they want and how you can support them
- Ask about their culture
- Be open and transparent
- Be cautious of any cultural norms
- · Keep your implicit or explicit bias in check
- People remember HOW you talk to them
- Beware of stereotypes
- Use appropriate language
- Be genuine
- Use empathy
- Check body language

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Legal and Practice Foundations for Caseworker Visits with Legal Parents

- Reasonable efforts to reunify
- Participatory case planning and services delivery
- Family Time (Visitation) focused on skill development and attachment
 - The primary goal is to support the child's needs and promote a healthy, ageappropriate relationship between the parent and child.

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Meeting with Legal Parents

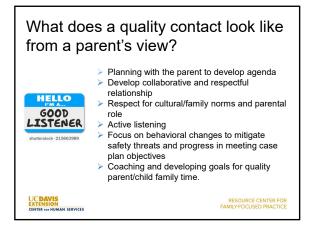
 Our first goal is family reunification

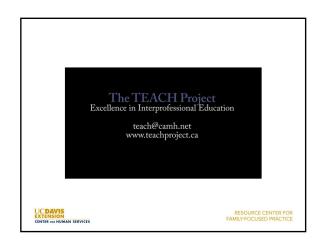


- Meeting with the parent monthly is required
- Approach parent as experts on their child

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How NOT to do Motivational Interviewing: A conversation with "Sal" about managing his asthma



Motivational Interviewing: A conversation with "Sal" about managing his asthma

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Goals when Working with Parents/Child/Youth

Prepare individual to make a change
Reduce resistance to change
Increase motivation for change
Increase behavioral actions toward change





Motivational Interviewing Principles Does not assume that the individual is motivated Does not require the individual to comply, be aware or agree Employs specific strategies to build problem awareness and change motivation Supports individual's self-reliance Focus is on motivating change instead of on solutions Communicates respect Accepts of individual's feelings and thoughts Encourages a non-iudamental collaborative relationship

Remember.....

- · Individual's goals and the current behaviors
- Focus on how current behaviors can not achieve the individual's goals
- Separate the behavior from the person
- Connect what changes might enable individual to achieve the goals
- Use the "on the one hand…on the other hand" statement to describe discrepancy

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Also.....

- Arguments and confrontation do not enhance motivation
- View defensiveness and resistance as reluctance or fear
- Feedback regarding patterns and problems are given without judgment
- Suggestions, advice or shared knowledge are geared towards promoting change
- · Increase belief in individual's capacity to change

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Change Talk

Listen for & Remark on individual's:

- Recognition of the problem
- · Concern about the current situation
- Statements of desire for change
- Expressions of optimism about change
- Recognition or elaboration of ambivalence
- Degree of willingness to change
- Confidence level towards making changeWillingness to envision or experiment with
- change outcome
- Diminishment of fear towards change process
- Resolution of ambivalence or discrepancies

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Questions that Promote Change Talk Do you remember a time things were going well? What was it like? What changed?

- What's the worst thing that could happen if you stay this way?
- If you could make things turn out the way you'd like, what would be different?
- In what ways does this concern you?
- What would be the advantage of making a change? Staying the way things are now?
- If you decided to make a change, what would it look like in the future?
- I sense you're feeling stuck. What needs to change?

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Ruler of Readiness Scale

Use a rating scale of 0 to 10 to determine the "importance" of the change or the parent's "confidence" level for change.
How important is this change to you?
How confident are you about changing? Importance/Confidence Continuum

$$0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7 \ 8 \ 9 \ 10$$

Useful Questions if parent places self on scale at 0 to 3:

- What would need to happen for you to think about change?
- How can I help you look at the different options for change?
- What might need to be different in your life for you to consider making this change in the future?

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Useful Questions-If individual places self on scale at 4 to 6:

- What are some reasons you would want things to stay the same?
- What are some reasons for making the change at this time? Or sooner rather than later?
- What do you like about _____
- What do you not like about _____?
- What could help you move to the next step for this change?

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Useful Questions if a individual places self on scale: 7 to 10

- · How might your life be different if you made this change?
- · What is your strongest reason for the change?
- · What would be your first step in the change process?
- What barriers might you encounter when making the change?
- · How might you work around the barriers?

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Caregivers



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Information sharing with caregivers is not only permitted under law, it is required-ACIN 1-05-14.

- A well-informed caregiver is better equipped to meet the needs of the child/youth
- Caregivers are a valued member of the child/youth's team and support network
- Caregivers are entitled to most of the child/youth's information
- The following information should NOT be shared with the caregiver (absent a court order);Substance abuse treatment records of the youth, HIV antibody test results, prevention or treatment of pregnancy or other sexual and reproductive health issues. Also, The legal parents' information which includes the family reunification plan is confidential and should not be shared with the caregiver unless the parent gives permission

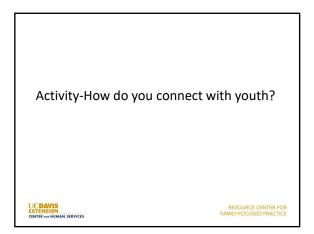
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Quality Visits with Children/Youth

- Quality and frequency of caseworker visits with children/youth
- Caseworkers must inform foster youth of their reproductive and sexual health care rights every 6 months and document in CWS/CMS
- Must talk with the child/youth about foster youth rights at least once every 6 months and document the conversation in CWS/CMS
- Foster youth credit reporting requirement and CWS/CMS documentation



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The Four Step Planning Process

 1. PREPARE

 2. EXPLORE

 3. DIRECT

 4. WRAP UP





Directing Interventions Ask questions to assess well-being and safety (health, education, mental health, and development) Strengths and needs

- Explanation of court process, child/youth's plan for reunification/permanency
- Current circumstances of family
- Progress and barriers in achieving case plan objectives
- Cultural, religious and ethnic considerations
- Identify supports to help the child/youth
- Develop agreements on priority areas for next visit

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Safety in Foster	Care
When meeting with the youth alone regarding their safety should be as examples are:	
 What happens when you do not you get into trouble? How do adults in the home settle Is there an adult you can talk to i or scared? 	e arguments?
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SOP to Assess Safety

THREE HOUSES (done every 6 months): House of Worries: House of Good Things: House of Dreams: SAFETY HOUSE: Who lives in the house: What people do in the house: What people do in the house to keep children safe: What needs to be in the house to keep children safe: Who annot visit and why: SAFETY AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF CHILD: HOME ENVIRONMENT:

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Child and Family Team Meetings

THE CONTINUUM OF CARE REFORM

- A child or youth is required to have a CFT within the first 60 days of entering into the child welfare or probation foster care placement
- A CFT meeting held no less than once every 6 months
 For youth in placement who are receiving Intensive Care Coordination (ICC), Intensive Home-Based Services (IHBS), or Therapeutic Foster Care (TFC), a CFT meeting must occur at least every 90 days CFT meetings are another way to support the youth and
- family topics discussed at a visit may be brought to the
- CFT to process and develop next steps > CFT meetings need to be documented in CWS/CMS

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Documentation

- Contact with the parent, caregivers and the child/youth must be documented in CWS/CMS because it is a critical part of creating a written record of your work with a child/youth and family, ensuring compliance with Division 31 and other State and Federal requirements, and documenting reasonable services or active efforts.
- Remember, the whole story should be documented (calls, texts, and other collateral visits with the youth).
- As they say, "If it isn't documented, it didn't happen."
- Monthly face-to-face case contacts with youth must be entered into CWS/CMS by the last day of the month.

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This curriculum was developed in collaboration with CDSS.

Thanks for joining us!

Questions?

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