

Child Abuse Council of Santa Clara County



2014 Report on the Community Needs Assessment on Child Abuse Prevention



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Executive Summary

- The Child Abuse Council, through the Allocations Committee, funds programs in the community to prevent child abuse. The Allocations Committee is ramping up for our next funding cycle for FY2015-2017. The state is now requiring that a Community Needs Assessment be done prior to the development of the Request for Proposals (RFP), which is planned to be released in the Summer of 2014.
- This Community Needs Assessment was an ambitious undertaking, and the project itself took 6 months to complete, and over 520 hours' effort. All of those working on this Community Needs Assessment were unpaid volunteers.
- A 5-pronged approach was taken to fulfill this requirement, beginning in December of 2013. There were, essentially, five studies within this Community Needs Assessment. The five data collection methods utilized are summarized below:
 - 1) An informal assessment was made of program staff of currently-funded agencies, inquiring: *"what are continuing needs and unmet needs you are finding out in the community, with regard to child abuse prevention?"*
 - 2) An internal assessment was made of the staff Social Services Agency's Department of Family and Children's Services (DFCS), in the Emergency Response (ER) and Differential Response (DR) units, as well as the Child Abuse & Neglect (CAN) Center, which fields all calls to the Child Abuse Reporting Hotline. Two specific research questions were asked: *"where are your staff currently referring families in which child abuse has occurred?"* and *"what types of services would your staff refer families to, if in fact these services existed?"*
 - 3) A Community Forum on Child Abuse Prevention was held in late January in downtown San Jose. There were two identical sessions; one in the day and one in the evening. Three main research questions were asked: a) *"What's working (with regard to child abuse prevention?)"*,

b) *"What's not working? What are we not doing?"*, and c) *"What else is needed (to prevent child abuse?) Where do we go from here?"*

4) A Community Needs Assessment (CNA) Instrument was translated into Spanish and Vietnamese, and distributed throughout the community in local libraries, coffee shops, community colleges, and downtown nail salons. Several of our currently-funded agencies returned more than 180 surveys. Five questions were asked on the survey:

Question #1

"Do you know of a family where abuse may be occurring, and you didn't know what to do?"

Question #2

"What kind of troubles were they having?"

Question #3

A) *"What would have helped?"*

B) *"Do you know how to get that help for them?"*

C) *"What other things do you think would be helpful to a family that was having trouble with their children?"*

Question #4

A) *"Which types of programs should we fund, and why?"*

B) *"How will these services lead to a reduction in child abuse?"*

Question #5

"Is there anything else you want to say?"

More than half of the CNA surveys returned were in Spanish; Two were returned in Vietnamese; the remainder were in English. Most of the public comment indicated that individuals were unaware of the services available in the community to prevent child abuse.

5) At the annual Child Abuse Symposium (conducted in May this year), attendees were given a survey to assess their professional perspectives regarding child abuse prevention efforts.

Respondents were asked:

Question #1

Please indicate your role (therapist, advocate, etc.)

Question #2

What kinds of situations are you seeing in your practice? (sexual abuse, physical abuse, neglect, etc.).

Question #3

Of the above situations, which types do not have adequate interventions /services currently available in this county?

Question #4

Which agencies do you most commonly refer to?

Question #5

From whom do you most frequently get referrals?

Question #6

What kinds of prevention services do you feel are needed?

Question #7

Which currently-existing programs do you feel are the most effective? And why?

Of the 290 attendees at the event, 75 Symposium surveys were returned. This represents a 26% response rate. The data were very rich in this survey sample, yielding much quality information.

Below are the major findings of this Community Needs Assessment, drawn from all data collection methods. Codes below indicate the source of these summary data:

CACFA—informal assessment of current CAC-funded agencies
CAN— informal assessment of Child Abuse & Neglect Center (hotline) staff
CF—data from Community Forum
CNA—Community Needs Assessment Survey
ER/DR—informal assessment of Emergency Response and Differential Response Staff of SSA
SS—Symposium Survey

Major Findings:

- There are currently **no Path I services provided for families with children over the age of 5**. This is a major gap in services, with prevention as its primary focus (ER/DR).
- There is a **significant need for community education**, and public awareness of child abuse. Suggested means of communicating this information includes: educational workshops, social media campaigns, public service announcements (“If you see something, say something”), children’s books on stories about child abuse, radio programs about abuse (particularly in Spanish), a phone app to report suspected child abuse (CF, CNA).
- Widespread **teacher education is necessary to train school staff** the warning signs of abuse, appropriate methods of responding, mandatory reporting responsibilities, and safety training (CF, CNA).
- **Educational programs are needed in the schools** to teach children not only about “stranger danger,” but also about abuse in the home, bad parenting, and risk due to irresponsible or neglectful caregivers. **School-based counseling** is also a great need for children (CF, CNA).
- There is a **recurring overlap** between exposure to **domestic violence** in the home and **child abuse** (ER/DR, CAN, CNA, SS).
- Free, **voluntary parenting classes in multiple languages** which teach nonviolent methods of discipline, ages and stages of child development, appropriate methods of parental communication are widely needed (CACFA, CAN, ER/DR, CF, CNA).
- There is a **need for a 24-hour hotline**, separate and distinct from the Child Abuse Reporting Hotline, which is welcoming for children to call, and for stressed-out parents to call. The purpose of this hotline would be to educate and provide support, and do much more than merely reporting suspected abuse (CF, CNA).
- **Media outreach is needed**, especially for minority communities, in their native language. This will disseminate messages of child abuse and neglect prevention to a wide audience (CF, CNA).
- More services need to be available for the **Vietnamese community** (CACFA, CF, SS).
- **Case management services** and assistance in accessing resources is essential. (CACFA,SS)
- **Family therapy**, and **trauma-informed therapy for child/youth victims** are also necessary (CNA, SS). **Mental health services for children** arose as the number two need in the ER/DR survey.
- **Greater cultural awareness** and sensitivity must be employed in all prevention and intervention strategies (CF, CNA).
- **A listing of community resources is suggested**, as is the publicizing the types of assistance available, through numerous methods, and in multiple languages (CNA).

Child Abuse Council of Santa Clara County

2014 Report on the Community Needs Assessment on Child Abuse Prevention



INTRODUCTION

Background

The Child Abuse Council (CAC) receives funds from the state, which the CAC uses to fund prevention programs throughout the County of Santa Clara. The CAC utilizes Social Services Agency (SSA), as its fiscal agent, for receipt and disbursement of said funds. In addition, the CAC relies upon SSA to provide the technical expertise to negotiate and execute the contracts, with oversight by the County Executive's Office and the approval of the Board of Supervisors.

The Allocations Committee of the CAC partners with SSA to assist with their monthly contract monitoring requirements, as well as program monitoring to ensure that funded programs meet the goals specified in their contracts. In the past, the Allocations Committee hired a contractor to perform program monitoring services; however, with recent decreases in funding, the responsibility for program monitoring has since shifted to SSA, and the costs associated with these state requirements have been absorbed into their agency budget.

Child Abuse Prevention Programs Funding Cycle

The Allocations Committee, greatly assisted by SSA, releases a Request for Proposals (RFP) for its three-year funding cycle. SSA's Office of Contract Management (OCM) drafts the RFP (with input from the Allocations Committee) and releases it as a solicitation through its standard channels; then, when the RFPs are submitted, OCM reviews them for completeness and compiles proposals meeting the minimum requirements for review by the Grants Task Force (also known as the Selection Committee).

The Allocations Committee recruits members of the community (who may or may not be members of the Allocations Committee, or even of the CAC) to serve on the Grants Task Force. All Grants Task Force members are pre-screened to assure that no conflicts of interest are present. The Grants Task Force members review and score the proposals received; the Grants Task Force then determines which of these proposals to recommend for funding. OCM prepares the transmittal and delivers it to the Board of Supervisors.

Once the Board of Supervisors approves the recommendations, OCM is given delegated authority to negotiate and execute the contracts, with oversight by the County Executive's Office. This process was last undertaken in 2011, with programs approved for the three-year funding cycle of 2012-2014; these programs began their contracts in June of 2012. Thus, in 2014, the cycle is set to begin again, with a

planned release of the RFP in the late Summer; proposals recommended for funding will be sent to the Board of Supervisors in Spring of 2015, with a contractual start date in summer of 2015.

The Birth of the Community Needs Assessment Requirement

The year 2013 introduced many changes into the funding requirements for receipt of CAPIT (Child Abuse Prevention, Intervention, and Treatment) and Kids Plate funds (for vanity license plates), which are funneled through to the CAC for prevention and early intervention services related to child abuse.

The Department of Family & Children's Services (DFCS), a part of SSA, also receives funds from the state to underwrite their child abuse intervention services, including those for Child Protective Services (CPS), the Child Abuse and Neglect hotline (CAN Center), and Emergency/Differential Response services (ER/DR), among others. These DFCS programs are funded through CBCAP (Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention) dollars, as well as PSSF (Promoting Safe and Stable Families), among other revenue streams.

In fiscal year 2011/2012, SSA was required to perform a self-assessment for the state. Subsequent to this effort, the agency also undertook an ambitious System Improvement Plan (SIP) in fiscal year 2012/2013, with input from key stakeholders. Several members of the CAC were a part of the SIP meetings that took place throughout that year.

As a result, the state is now requiring that all child abuse funds, whether CAPIT, PSSF, Kids Plate, or CBCAP, be "braided" into an overall child abuse prevention and intervention plan. One part of these new state requirements is that a Community Needs Assessment (CNA) be done, to obtain input from the public. The data obtained from the community needs assessment will be incorporated into the determination of funding priorities for the CAC's next three-year funding cycle (FY2015-2017).

2014 Community Needs Assessment Data Collection

There were a number of methods utilized to conduct this community needs assessment. A 5-pronged approach was undertaken to obtain input from program staff of community agencies, as well as DFCS staff, members of the community, and other professionals working in the field of child abuse prevention, intervention, and treatment. There were, essentially, five studies within this larger Community Needs Assessment study. This was an ambitious undertaking, and the project itself took 6 months to complete, and over 520 hours' effort. All of those working on this Community Needs Assessment were unpaid volunteers.

Data Analysis

The above five-pronged effort as described above was undertaken to collect the data as part of the 2014 Community Needs Assessment (CNA). The methods of analysis differed slightly, based on the method of data collection.

The compilation of data for the informal assessment of staff of currently-funded CAC programs was undertaken by a member of the Allocations Committee.

The compilation of data for the Community Forum and the CNA survey was conducted by a student of experimental research West Valley College, and was overseen by a researcher with experience in qualitative data design and analysis (a member of the Allocations Committee).

The analysis of the internal assessment of ER/DR and CAN Center staff was undertaken by SSA supervisors of their respective units, and was presented to the Allocations Committee.

The analysis of the CNA data was primarily undertaken by the qualitative researcher. In addition, two other experimental research students from West Valley College conducted their own independent thematic analysis of the data, as a measure of inter-rater reliability. The researcher and two research assistants met following their independent analysis to discuss their findings; there were no disagreements in data analyses.

The analysis of the Symposium survey data was also undertaken by the qualitative researcher, with assistance by another student of experimental research from West Valley College.

STUDY #1

Introduction

An informal assessment occurred from staff of currently-funded CAC programs at their Mandatory Grantees meeting on Dec. 9, 2013. The research question asked of agency staff was: *“what are continuing needs and unmet needs you are finding out in the community, with regard to child abuse prevention?”*

Method

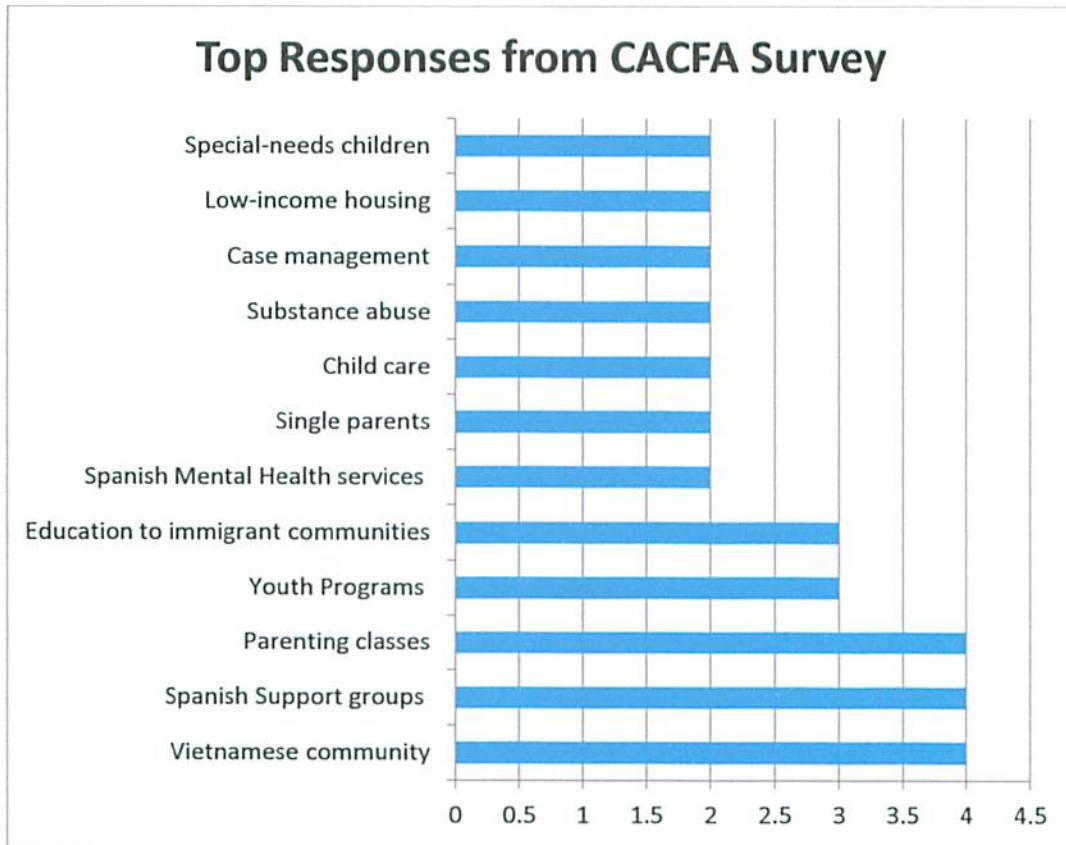
Agency staff was asked to anonymously list on an index card the needs they had observed in the community, or specific ethnic groups whose needs were unmet or were underserved. In the instructions, we specified that although we knew housing and substance abuse treatment were high on the list, we were interested only in those things that the CAC was able to fund. (Housing cannot be funded; The CAC can fund substance abuse treatment, but only if it is somehow attached to a child abuse prevention program).

Findings

These data were multi-modal, with a great deal of variability. The following were the most frequent responses in this data set:

- More services need to be available for the **Vietnamese community**.
- **Support groups** in Spanish for Latino families with children who have special needs and/or learning disabilities.
- **Free, voluntary parenting classes** in multiple languages, with childcare provided. Specifically, parenting classes for parents of pre-teens and adolescents, and for transition-age youth who are parenting.
- **Youth Programs** (workshops on life skills: social skills, communication, time management, anger management)
- **Education to immigrant communities** on acceptable disciplinary methods in America
- **Mental Health services** in Spanish.
- Support for **single parents**
- Affordable **child care**
- **Substance abuse** treatment
- **Case management** (domestic violence + other)
- **Low-income housing**
- Support for parents with **special-needs children**

The chart below summarizes the top responses from CAC's currently-funded agencies (CACFA).



The following responses were also mentioned in this informal assessment:

- Trauma counseling for victims of abuse (children & teens).
- Individual & family counseling for those who do not qualify for Medi-Cal or through Victim Witness.
- Classes for English as a Second Language (ESL)
- School counseling (with additional services, as well)
- Transition-age youth
- Parenting youth
- Information on accessing resources
- Educating parents about trauma
- Post partum education
- Workshops at schools on parenting adolescents
- De-stigmatizing mental health
- Community education
- Media outreach (radio)
- Healthy food
- Kids 0-5

- Support in family court for parents dealing with custody or divorce
- Developmental Assets training for parents and adults working in childhood prevention
- Mentoring for youth/parents

Discussion

Several of the suggestions made by the staff of CAC's currently-funded agencies are areas of incredible unmet need, but fall outside of the funding limitations placed on us by the state. These include: substance abuse treatment, low-income housing, child care services (unless they are somehow attached to a child abuse prevention program), ESL classes, and availability of healthy food.

These data were gathered and compiled; they were later compared to the SIP goals that had been established, finding many areas of convergence. **All of the results are listed in Appendix A.**

STUDY #2

Introduction

Two internal assessments were made of DFCS staff in January of 2014, to determine what line staff was finding in regard to two specific research questions: *"where are your staff currently referring families in which child abuse has occurred?"* and *"what types of services would your staff refer families to, if in fact these services existed?"*

Method

SSA supervisors were tasked with surveying the staff members of the Emergency Response (ER) and Differential Response (DR) units, as well as the CAN Center (Child Abuse and Neglect Center, which staffs the reporting hotline). These supervisors delivered their findings to the Allocations Committee of the CAC on Feb. 6, 2014. Because data from two units are being analyzed, they will be discussed separately.

Results

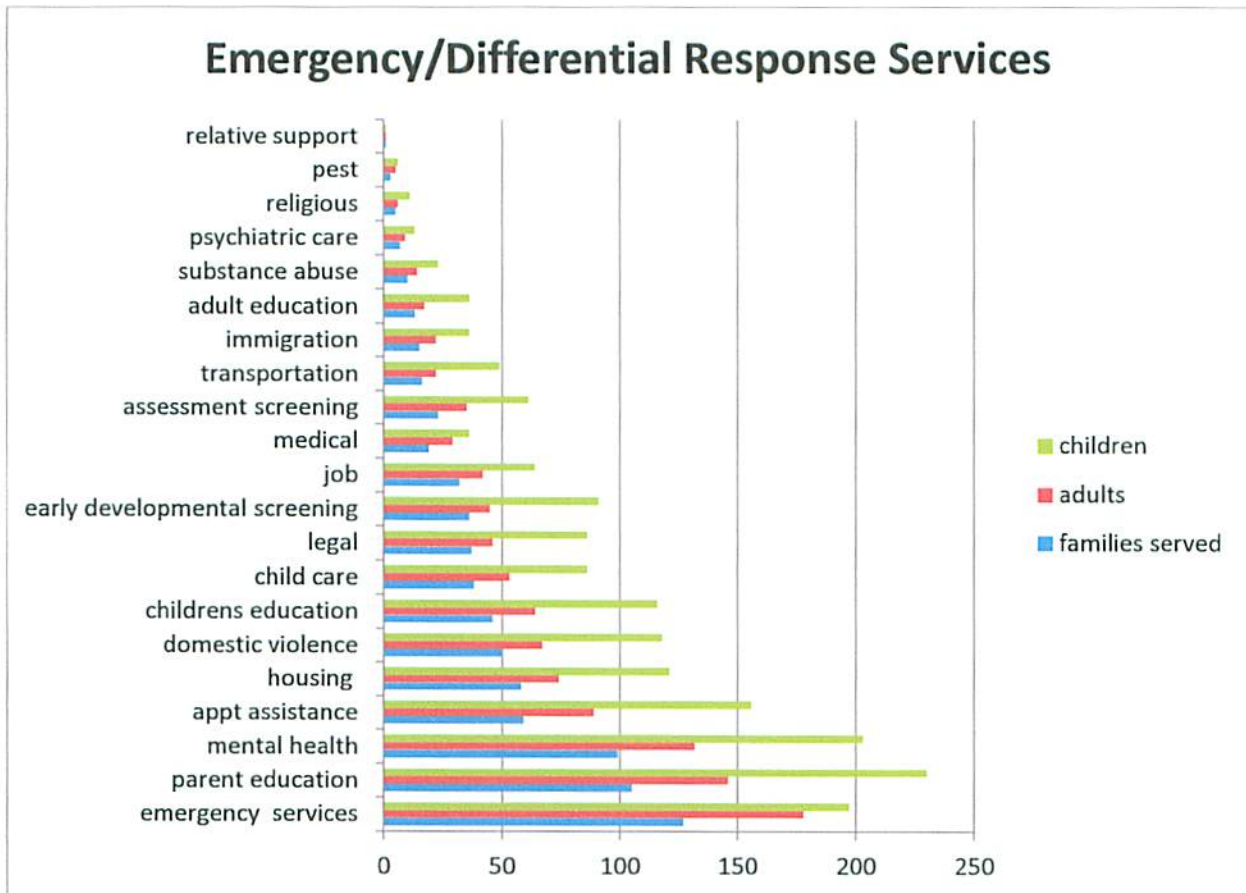
Emergency Response and Differential Response

The ER and DR units supported 143 families in 2012; of these 198 were adults and 326 were children. Assistance provided at the family level included concrete supports (food, clothing), parent education, mental health, health services, adult education, housing, domestic violence awareness, advocacy, child care, assessment screening, substance abuse treatment, early developmental screening, and transportation.

Findings

- There are currently **no Path I services** provided for families with children over the age of 5. This is a major gap in services, with prevention as its primary focus. (Path I services are provided by DFCS, not the CAC.)
- There is a **recurring overlap** between exposure to **domestic violence** in the home and **child abuse**.
- Lack of **affordable housing** and **childcare** are significant in Santa Clara County.
- The need for **mental health services**, especially for children, is striking.
- A number of children are in need of **early developmental screening**.
- **Parent education** arose as the number one need, with **children's mental health** as the second, and **emergency services**, the third most urgent need.

The data are summarized in the chart below.



Results

CAN Center

The CAN Center staffs the Child Abuse Reporting Hotline (in addition to providing other services), and fields numerous calls from mandated reporters and concerned members of the public. Some of these calls are screened out, as they are calls for information only. However, many times a case will be opened, and will be investigated. Once investigated, these calls can be found to be unsubstantiated, substantiated, or inconclusive. Yet, many of these families need services. If a DFCS case is not opened, many times families will be referred for Phase I services, which are voluntary.

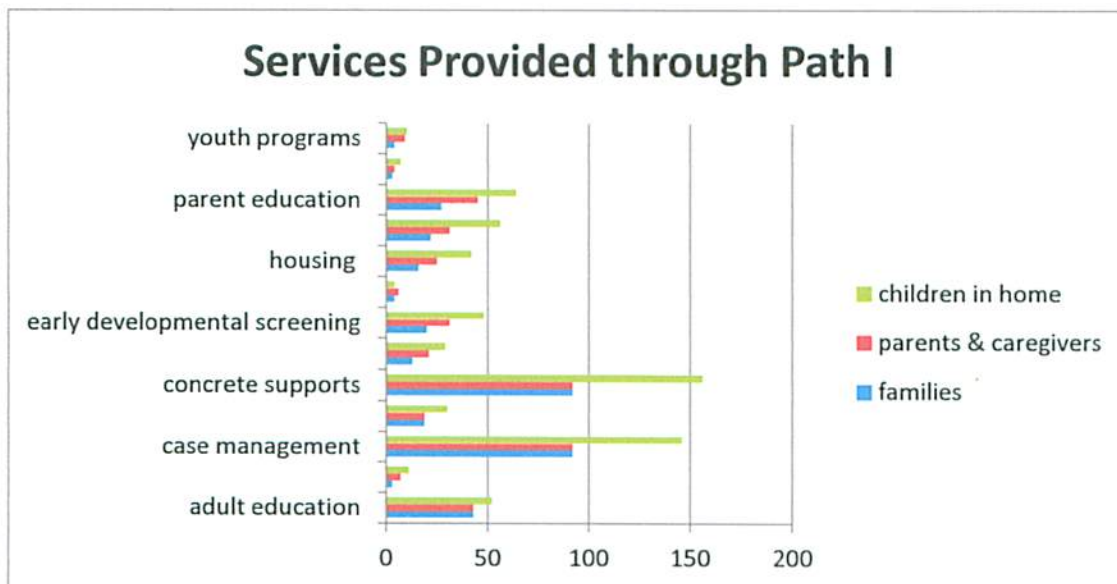
The CAN Center utilizes a Family Development Matrix, with 20 indicators to assess the current level of functioning within a family. Families often required case management services consisting of budgeting training, employment assistance, child care, family communication skills, and home stability. When these cases are closed, areas where most gain is realized are in knowledge of community resources, appropriate development, child care, domestic violence, employment, and budgeting.

Moreover, CAN Center staff listed instances in which there were no programs to refer to, including:

- Parent Coaching (evidence-based models)
- Rental or deposit assistance
- Assistance with outstanding bills
- Assistance to pay for dental work
- Stable, affordable housing
- Safe, affordable childcare
- Employment
- Mental health services if one does not meet “medical necessity” criteria

Findings

Path I services were provided by DFCS in 2012 to 43 families, 43 parents or caregivers, and 62 children. Supports offered included adult education, assessment/screening, case management, child care, concrete supports, domestic violence services, early developmental screening, health services, housing, mental health services, parent education, transportation, and youth programs. The chart below summarizes the services provided the Path I.



Discussion

It was of great concern to members of the Allocations Committee to learn that Path I Services (preventive services for at-risk families) were only available to families with children under 5 years of age; this represents a significant gap in services to families of school-aged children and youth.

Initially, the same two research questions were also planned to be asked of the Board Aides working on constituent cases for the staff of the Board of Supervisors; however, we received no reply. Thus, there is no subset of data from this source. Likewise, the staff of the Family Resource Centers were also queried, but without response. **All of the results are listed in Appendix B and C.**

STUDY #3

Introduction

A Community Forum on Child Abuse Prevention was held on Thursday, Jan. 30, 2014 at the Martin Luther King library in downtown San Jose. There were two identical sessions, one from 10 a.m.-12 p.m. to attract those whose children were in school, and another from 7 p.m.-9 p.m. to accommodate those who were working and unable to attend the day session.

The forums utilized a facilitated discussion format, asking three basic research questions:

- 1) *“What’s working (with regard to child abuse prevention?)”*
- 2) *“What’s not working? What are we not doing?”*
- 3) *“What else is needed (to prevent child abuse?) Where do we go from here?”*

Method

West Valley college students volunteered to publicize the Community Forum, posting flyers throughout the community in local libraries, coffee shops, nail salons, and community colleges. A press release was sent electronically to media outlets one week before the event, followed by a Media Advisory two days beforehand. **The flyer (and its translated versions), press release, and Media Advisory are included in Appendix D.**

Announcements about the Community Forum were made several times in the weeks preceding the event on “Happy 5,” a Vietnamese radio program operated by International Children Assistance Network (ICAN, one of CAC’s current funded agencies). Moreover, the Community Forum attracted the attention of *El Observador* (Bay Area Hispanic News), and was attended by one of its journalists. The article that was written as a result is also in **Appendix D.**

The facilitator (also member of the CAC, and Chair of the Disproportionality Committee) was utilized to lead the discussion. The forums began with introductions and a discussion of ground rules, including mentions of confidentiality. Photo releases were obtained for the majority of attendees at the Community Forum. The services of a professional photographer were donated, and photos were taken of those participants who had granted their permission to be photographed. Color photos are available in **Appendix E.**

Results

Both forums attracted small groups. The first attracted 21 individuals in the daytime session; 16 participants attended the evening session. Each sub-group was racially and ethnically diverse, in rough proportion to the population of Santa Clara County, but demographic data (age, gender, and race) were not collected. Several students were in attendance at both sessions, as well as professionals in the field of Child Welfare Services. In both sessions, a few participants shared that they were survivors of child abuse. It is a testament to the skill of the facilitator that the atmosphere cultivated in these small group sessions was so comfortable as to yield these self-disclosures.

Two note-takers collected data gathered from the participants. Although the gold standard for focus groups is that the data are recorded and transcribed, it was impractical to do so in this case, as doing so

would generate such a volume of data as to make it unwieldy. Thus, the notes were typed up, and raw data were analyzed to discover emerging themes.

Findings

- There is a **significant need for community education** and public awareness of child abuse. Suggested means of communicating this information includes: social media campaigns, public service announcements (“If you see something, say something”), children’s books on stories about child abuse, a phone app to report suspected child abuse.
- Widespread **teacher education is necessary to train school staff** the warning signs of abuse, appropriate methods of responding, mandatory reporting responsibilities, and safety training.
- **Educational programs** are needed in the schools **to teach children** not only about “stranger danger,” but also about abuse in the home, bad parenting, risk due to irresponsible or neglectful caregivers. More programs like “touchstones” and “good touch and bad touch” should be utilized to reduce risk of sexual abuse. Teachers must recognize that “acting out” can be symptoms of victimization.
- Free, **voluntary parenting classes in multiple languages** which teach nonviolent methods of discipline, ages and stages of child development, appropriate methods of parental communication are widely needed.
- There is a **need for a 24-hour hotline**, separate and distinct from the Child Abuse Reporting Hotline (staffed by the CAN Center), which is welcoming for children to call, and for stressed-out parents to call. The purpose of this hotline would be to educate and provide support, and do much more than merely reporting suspected abuse. Commercials to publicize the hotline will be needed.
- **Media outreach is needed**, especially for minority communities, in their native language. For example radio programs in multiple languages about abuse (particularly in Spanish); one currently exists in Vietnamese (and is funded by CAC). This may be the best way to disseminate the message of child abuse and neglect prevention.
- There needs to be a focus on how well-being relates to safety, physical health and mental health **for children after age 5.**
- Increased **understanding of cross-cultural experiences** is needed, along with respect of how the culture works before interventions are employed.
- Safety nets for **emancipated foster youth** are lacking and must be developed.
- **Post-trauma treatment** is necessary, and is lacking for survivors who disclose many years later.

Discussion

Of all the five data collection methods undertaken in the Community Needs Assessment, the data collected at the Community Forum were most informative, in that they addressed those questions we specifically wanted answered regarding prevention services and programs to address child abuse and neglect. (This may be because of the interactive nature of the Forums, whereas other data collection methods were anonymous, and did not allow for clarification of the exact type of data we were seeking. This may also be attributable again to the skill of the facilitator.) In fact, several participants requested that Community Forums like this occur more frequently. Many of the other data collection methods garnered substantive data, but focused on areas of need that were clearly outside the scope of our funding criteria set for us by the state. **All of the results are listed in Appendix F.**

STUDY #4

Introduction

A **Community Needs Assessment (CNA) Instrument** was distributed throughout the community in local libraries, churches, coffee, shops, and nail salons in East San Jose.

There were five research questions asked in the community needs assessment:

Question #1

“Do you know of a family where abuse may be occurring, and you didn’t know what to do?”

Question #2

“What kind of troubles were they having?”

Question #3

A) *“What would have helped?”*

B) *“Do you know how to get that help for them?”*

C) *“What other things do you think would be helpful to a family that was having trouble with their children?”*

Question #4

A) *“Which types of programs should we fund, and why?”*

B) *“How will these services lead to a reduction in child abuse?”*

Question #5

“Is there anything else you want to say?”

Method

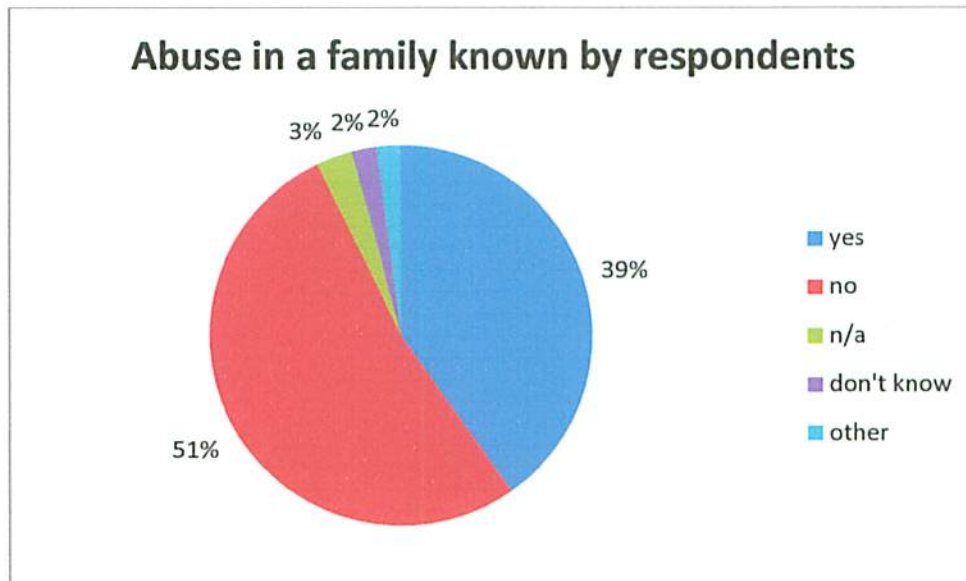
In addition, the CNA surveys were translated into Spanish and Vietnamese, and were e-mailed to all the 13 currently-funded agencies, as well as CAC council members, and interested parties. Hard copies of the CNA were delivered to Unity Care, Gardner Health, Parent Advocates, Santa Maria Urban Ministry, the Center for Employment and Training (CET), and the Independent Living Program (for teens about to emancipate from foster care). Library locations where flyers/CNAs were distributed included: Los Gatos, Morgan Hill, Saratoga, Edenvale, Santa Teresa, downtown San Jose. Local colleges where flyers/CNAs were distributed included West Valley College, Santa Clara University, and San Jose State University.

Results

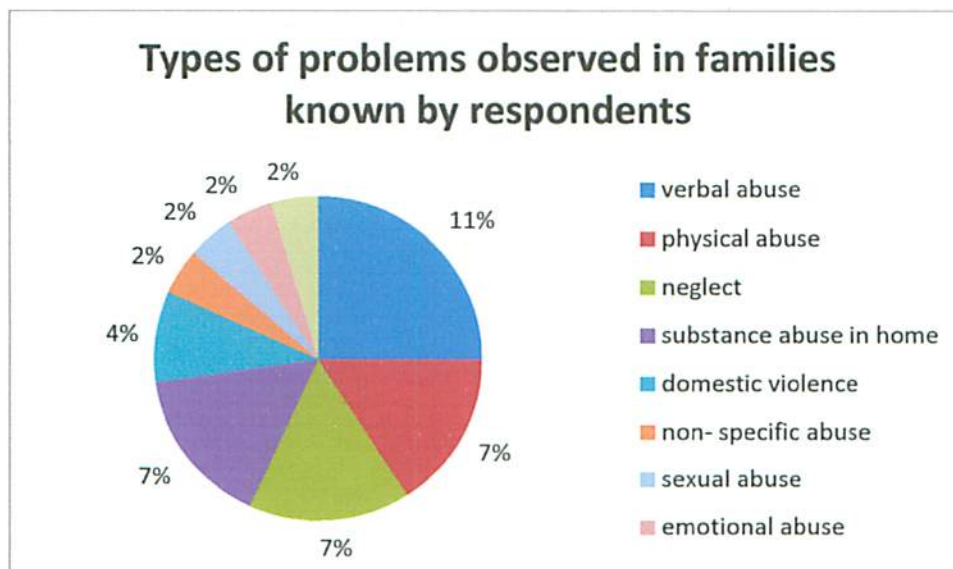
Our funded agencies made an impressive effort in getting clients and members of their Boards to complete the CNA surveys. More than 180 surveys were returned, and over half were in Spanish; these data were translated, compiled, analyzed, and are summarized below. Demographic data (age, gender, and race) were not collected for this sample. Agencies contributing completed assessments:

Agency	English surveys	Spanish surveys	Vietnamese surveys	Total surveys returned
Alum Rock Counseling Center	7	14		21
Bill Wilson Center	20			20
Parents Helping Parents	9			9
Project Cornerstone	13	11	2	26
Rebekah Children’s Services	23	40		63
Sacred Heart		30		30
Santa Maria Urban Ministry	3	9		12
Totals	75	104	2	181

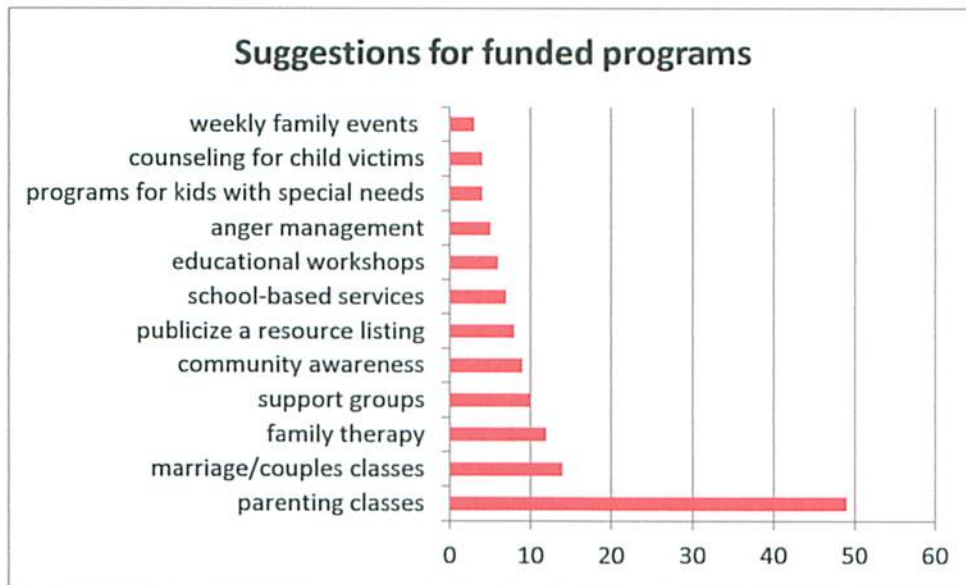
In our sample, 51% of respondents indicated they knew of no families where child abuse was present. The chart below summarizes their responses.



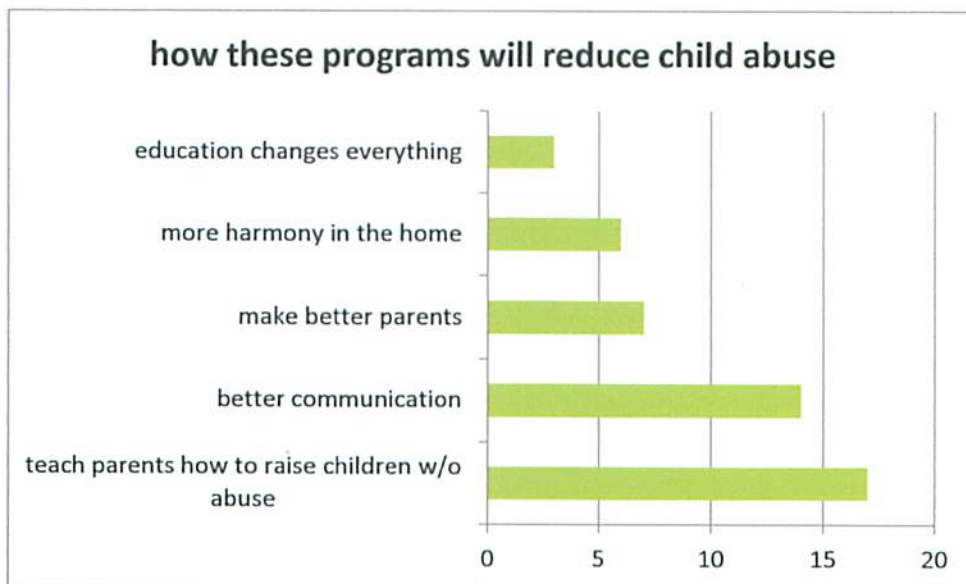
Moreover, 9% of responses indicated that their sole approach to preventing abuse was to call the police or to call CPS. Few had any knowledge of community programs to prevent abuse. When asked what types of problems the families were experiencing which were known by respondents, an interesting pattern emerged. Verbal abuse was observed most frequently (11%), followed by physical abuse (7.2%), neglect (6.7%), and substance abuse in the home (6.7%), and domestic violence (4.4%). These percentages have been rounded up to the nearest whole number in the chart below, which summarizes the responses. Note that the percentages do not all add up to 100, as there was considerable overlap.



When asked about the types of programs that should be funded, some of the respondents' suggestions tended toward primary or secondary prevention strategies, including parenting classes (27%), counseling for child victims (2%), couples/marriage classes (08%), and family therapy (7%). The chart below summarizes the most frequent responses.



Respondents were asked how the services they recommended would prevent child abuse and neglect. The most frequent responses are summarized in the chart below.



Findings

These data exhibited a great deal of variability. The most frequent responses indicated the following:

- **Free, voluntary parenting classes** in multiple languages which teach nonviolent methods of discipline, ages and stages of child development, appropriate methods of parental communication are widely needed. Particular need is noted in the Latino community.
- There is a significant need for **community education and public awareness of child abuse**.
- **Family therapy** is suggested, available in multiple languages (especially Spanish).
- **Educational programs are needed in the schools** to teach children about abuse in the home, bad parenting, risk due to irresponsible or neglectful caregivers.
- There must be programs that focus on **children with special needs**.
- **A resource listing** in multiple languages is needed to increase community awareness of the child abuse prevention, intervention, and treatment services available in our community.
- Child abuse and neglect often co-occur with domestic violence and substance abuse.

Discussion

Because over half the data gathered were from the Latino community, a number of insights specific to this population were gathered from respondents' comments. A few mentioned that they were aware of abuse, but were afraid to report it. Several feared that reporting abuse would automatically trigger the children's removal from the home. Others mentioned that the parents that need the help don't believe they need it.

A few noted that, particularly in the Latino community, there are often several families living in one home, and suggested this increased the risk of child abuse. In addition, one respondent wrote, "As a Latino mom, we confuse education [discipline] with child violence." Another wrote, "the majority of the Latino community don't have a formal education, and the consequences are lack of infant education [understanding of child development] and child abuse." Another survey read, "more education, less ignorance."

Only two CNA surveys were received in Vietnamese. While it is likely that some Vietnamese individuals were fluent enough in English to complete the CNA surveys, this survey instrument did not collect data on ethnicity, so there is no way to know whether or not that is the case. It is possible that the viewpoints of monolingual members of the Vietnamese community may not be reflected in this report. It was noted, however, that discussing issues of abuse is considered taboo in the Vietnamese culture, and so this may address the low response rate for this ethnic group. Given the cultural proscription on discussing the issue of child abuse, the 1.1% response rate for Vietnamese CNA surveys may in fact be high for this community. **All of the results are listed in Appendix G.**

STUDY #5

Introduction

At the annual **Child Abuse Symposium** (conducted in May this year), attendees were given a voluntary survey to assess their professional perspectives regarding child abuse prevention efforts. Respondents were asked:

Question #1

Please indicate your role (therapist, advocate, etc.)

Question #2

What kinds of situations are you seeing in your practice? (sexual abuse, physical abuse, neglect, etc.).

Question #3

Of the above situations, which types do not have adequate interventions/services currently available in this county?

Question #4

To which agencies do you most commonly refer?

Question #5

From whom do you most frequently get referrals?

Question #6

What kinds of prevention services do you feel are needed?

Question #7

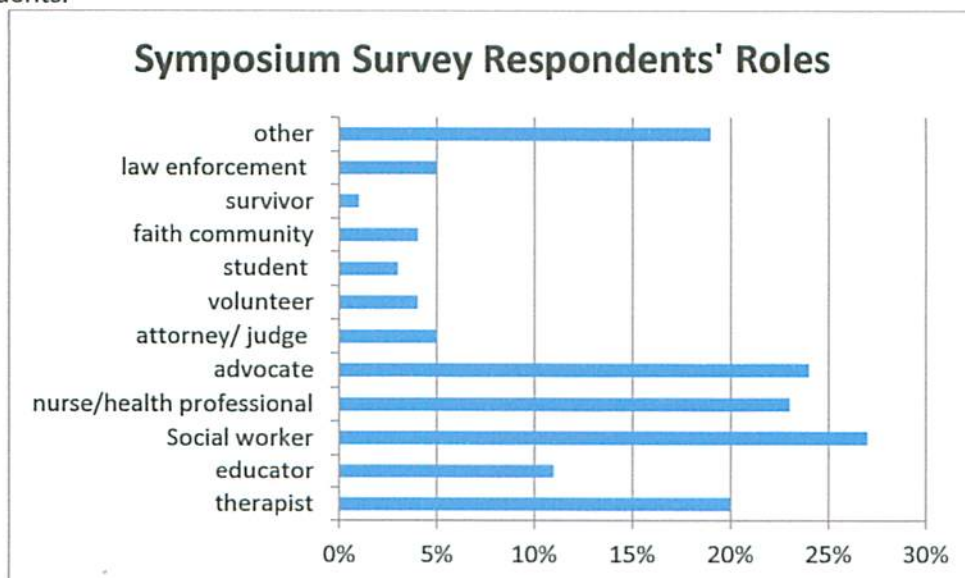
Which currently-existing programs do you feel are the most effective? And why?

Results

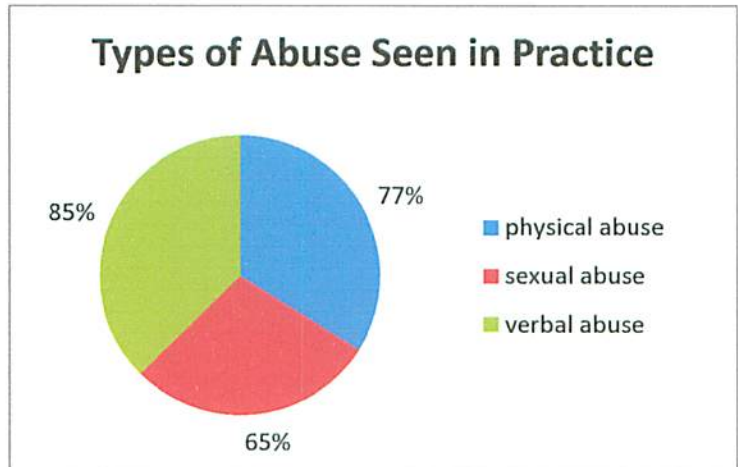
Of the 290 attendees at the event, 75 Symposium surveys were returned. This represents a 26% response rate. Demographic data (age, gender, and race) were not collected for this sample.

Findings

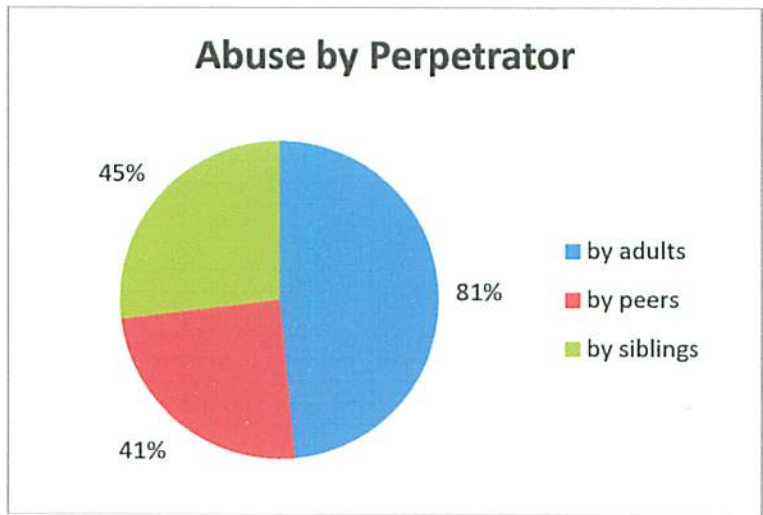
Of the 75 respondents, the majority were therapists, social workers, nurses/health professionals, advocates. Another large group marked "other," and wrote in their role as: mediator, resource specialist (2), mental health case manager, non-profit, alumni parent, Safe Environment Director, mentor parent, mental health home visitor, and paralegal at the DA's office. The chart below summarizes the roles of the respondents.



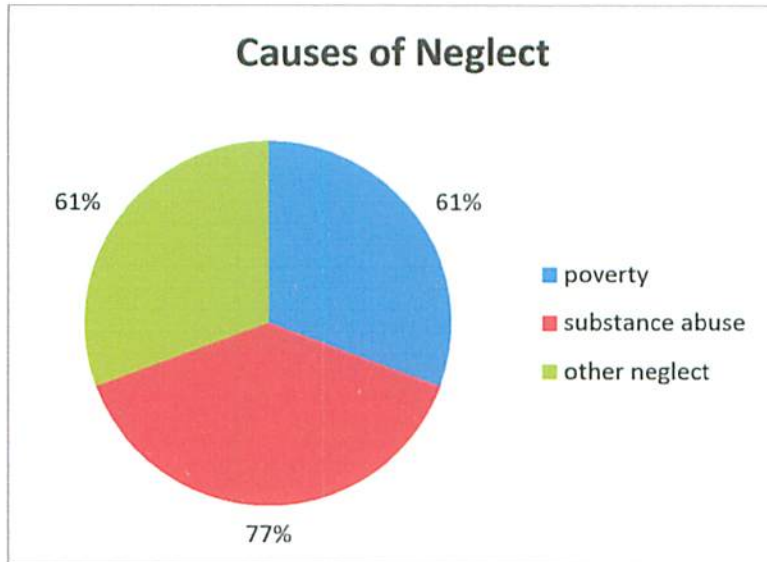
Of interesting note was the type of abuse the respondents reported seeing in their practice. Although physical and sexual abuse are often the types that come to mind, verbal abuse was noted more frequently. The chart below summarizes the frequency of the various types of abuse seen in the sample of these respondents. The percentages do not all add up to 100, as there was considerable overlap.



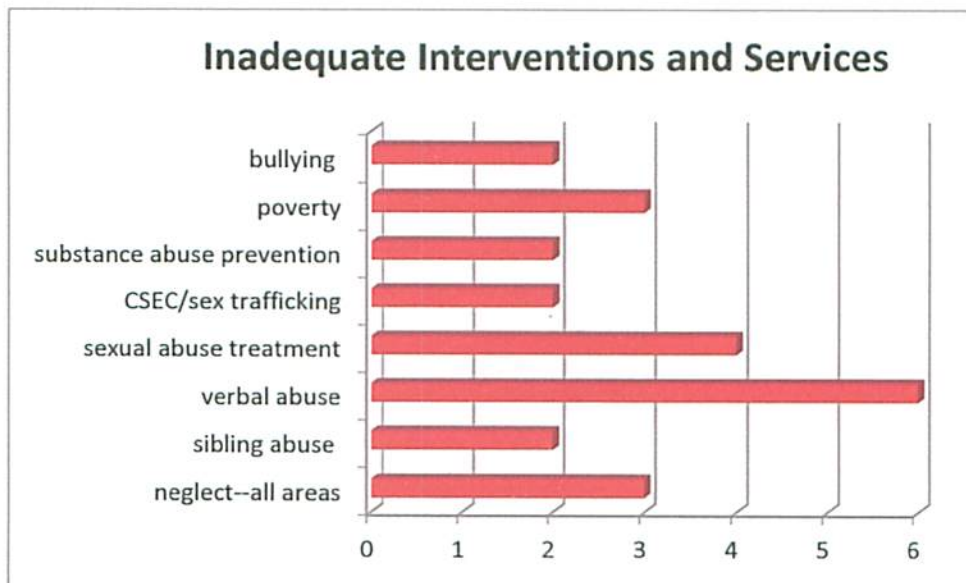
Questions were asked on the survey regarding the perpetrators of the abuse. Not surprisingly, adults were the most common abusers. The chart below summarizes the responses of the Symposium attendees. As in the previous slide, these percentages demonstrate overlap in the data, indicating multiple perpetrators of abuse.



The survey queried neglect and its possible causes, in terms of the frequencies observed in the respondents' practices. Not surprisingly, the most common cause of neglect was substance abuse. The chart on the following page summarizes the respondents' answers.



Respondents were asked to list the types of situations they were seeing in their practice which did not have adequate interventions and for which services were not currently available in this county. One respondent wrote "there is a fine line between poverty and neglect." The chart below summarizes the most frequent responses.



Suggested Interventions

These data exhibited a great deal of variability. In addition, there were many **other responses which the CAC cannot fund because of the funding limitations imposed by the state.** Examples of these suggested interventions included (please note these are *verbatim* responses): housing/childcare/food; transportation; gang intervention; a psychiatric hospital for teens; mental health level 13, 14 services; and services to address a lack of education; employ more school psychologists; VMC abuse exams on a

24/7 basis; peri-natal substance abuse; a child sex abuse clinic; mental health/substance abuse treatment for those without insurance; adult mental health services in the home; mental health/medical care for kids in the system; aftercare; and prolonged intervention post-crisis. **It is hoped that public officials will take note of these excellent suggestions and alert the appropriate public sector agencies so they may consider implementing some of them.**

However, there were **other suggestions that do fall within the purview of the CAC**. These included: prevention services for neglect, early detection of abuse, and utilizing social media for prevention. Other suggestions included (*also verbatim*):

- **Unaddressed areas of harm:** verbal abuse, emotional abuse, and neglect due to poverty and mental health issues.
- **Perpetrator-specific programming:** addressing abuse by peers, and physical/sexual abuse by kids.
- **Specific underserved populations:** relative caregivers, abuse of disabled victims, parents with intellectual disabilities, CSEC (Commercially Sexually Exploited Children)
- **Improvements in counseling services:** more family therapy options, trauma-oriented therapy, group therapy for youth, counseling/intervention in families, Seeking Safety, continuing care, ongoing services, sex abuse treatment, longer counseling for kids/parents, family mental health, serving the whole family--not just the kids.
- **Parenting education:** culturally-sensitive parent education (including prenatal, post-partum, as well as pregnant/parenting youth), focusing on appropriate methods of discipline, educating parents to distinguish normal adolescent behavior from sexual assault, identification of learning disabilities/alternatives to education.
- **Community-based programs:** for school-aged children and youth, anti-bullying programs, more faith-based community services, community training for parents/youth on abuse, education to reduce sex trafficking of teens, training for youth on the dangers of social media.

Respondents were also asked which currently existing programs they felt were most effective.

Responses included: parent education, counseling, parent advocacy, support groups, CASA, tutoring, PCIT, EMQFF, Calico, AACI, Kidscope, Parent Advocate Program, YWCA, early intervention, R. A. D. kids, SARC, PHP, wraparound, family reunification, school support for IEP/504 plans, and the Early Start prevention program.

Discussion

The data were very rich in this survey sample, yielding much quality information. However, as with a great deal of the other data collected in this Community Needs Assessment, much of the respondents' suggestions were outside the purview of the CAC's funding capabilities. **All of the results are listed in Appendix H.**

LIMITATIONS

This Community Needs Assessment attempted to sample the opinions of the public, professionals working in the child welfare system, other professionals working in the periphery in child abuse prevention, intervention, and treatment services. These data are specific to Santa Clara County, and should not be generalized to other communities.

Although Santa Clara County enjoys a wide diversity, made up of multiple races and many ethnic groups, our data primarily came from the English-speaking and Spanish-speaking communities. Only two CNA surveys were returned in Vietnamese. It is possible that the data do not reflect the input of many of the Asian communities in Santa Clara County (or, it is likely that an unknown number of the CNA surveys were returned from Asians who are fluent enough in English to respond).

A more systematic and in-depth Community Needs Assessment could, potentially, address these limitations. However, to do so would require significant resources and expertise. Since funding was not provided when this requirement was given by the state, this effort is limited to what could be accomplished by the Child Abuse Council and additional volunteers.

SIGNIFICANCE

The results of this Community Needs Assessment will be presented first to the Allocations Committee and then to the full Council of the CAC. Many of the suggested improvements by respondents in all of the studies that make up this Community Needs Assessment are outside the scope of CAC's funding capabilities, due to funding restrictions imposed by the state. It is hoped that elected officials and department heads of county agencies would take these data into account in planning future services.

CONCLUSION

Several suggestions emerged across the data collection efforts in the 5 studies in this Community Needs Assessment which can be considered by the CAC, including the following:

- Culturally-sensitive parenting classes and support groups in multiple languages (and childcare if it has a programmatic component to it)
- Family Therapy, available in Spanish and other languages
- Parent coaching (evidence-based models)
- Trauma-informed counseling for victims of child abuse/neglect
- Community education efforts
- Media outreach to increase public awareness of services (including possible social media campaigns), especially in other languages
- Enhanced training on mandatory reporting requirements
- Community-based programs to prevent neglect and abuse
- Programs for transition-age youth
- a 24-hour hotline to ameliorate parental stress and provide community education and referrals
- Educational programs in the schools on abuse prevention, focusing not just on "stranger danger," but on the risk of abuse at home by parents or siblings
- Programs that focus on verbal/emotional abuse

- Programs that address underserved populations: victims of abuse who are disabled, the Vietnamese community, and other immigrant populations, relative caregivers, abuse of disabled victims, parents with intellectual disabilities, and parents with children who have special-needs
- Programs addressing physical/sexual abuse by other children
- Programs serving the CSEC population and sex-trafficked teens
- Bullying prevention programs
- Programs providing support for single parents

The suggestions made herein have been taken into serious consideration when drafting the funding priorities for the upcoming 3-year funding cycle. These funding priorities were drafted and voted upon by the full Council of the CAC in July of 2014, and they will thus be folded into the development of the RFP when it is released in the Summer of 2014.

Once the RFP is released and the interested parties have submitted their grant proposals, the Grants Task Force (Selection Committee) will consider, among other things, whether the respective grants converge with the funding priorities set by the CAC.

Appendix A.

**Informal assessment from staff of currently-funded CAC programs
December 9, 2013**

Research question:

***“what are the continuing needs and unmet needs you are finding out in the community,
with regard to child abuse prevention?”***

Feed back on UNMET NEEDS
From the 12-9-2013 Mandatory Grantees meeting

NOTE: Highlighted items are congruent with SIP goals

--Continue work on engaging working families, working single mothers as their time is limited, how to encourage or motivate participation? **Single fathers** as well. Support groups for couples with child care.

--**Mental Health services for Latino immigration families. Parenting classes and child care for parents coming to parenting classes.**

--Healthy food- Parenting classes and support groups-Affordable child care-Youth programs/groups/support

--**Continuing services are needed for the Vietnamese community. Parenting workshop for parents with children aged 0-5.**

--Radio (media) to promote awareness of issues and services. Parenting workshop for parents with teens and pre-teens. Workshop for youth (social skills, life skills), communication, time management etc.

--**Unmet needs in the Vietnamese community-** Youth-teens & pre-teens-high school- Need life skills, social skills, communication, time management-anger management. Mentoring for youth & parents-Community Forum (conference style) to educate the community. Mental Health-understanding and destigmatize. Youth alcohol & drug use

--Case management for families experiencing domestic violence (including housing services)

--Parenting classes for families with young children that includes child care. Case management services aimed at kids that includes developmental assessments via ? ASDS.

--Unmet Needs-Low income housing (section 8). **Low Cost Spanish Mental Health Services-Family services**

--Continued Needs- Low cost child care development while parents (especially mothers) want to learn English (ESL) in order to become citizens. English classes: English as a second language (ESL).

--Trauma victims of abuse-Children & teens. Individual & family counseling for youth who do not qualify for funding either thru Medi-Cal or victim witness. School counseling outreach with services.

--**Continued needs- Transition-age- youth- Parenting classes-extremely important.**

--**We need information on how families can navigate the different systems. (examples, education, early education, social services, so people can get access and benefit their family.**

--Support groups for parents with special need children (Latino parents)

--Trauma education for parents- What is trauma? Post partum education, support groups, diagnosis- specifically for this population of mothers-especially Latin mothers. Mothers in recovery from substance abuse in Spanish. Education for the Latin community regarding learning disability also to support kids in home with learning disabilities.

--Parenting skills and strategies. Developmental Assets training for parents and adults working in childhood prevention. Vietnamese and Spanish language

--Unmet Community needs- Schools-having program meeting with parents at school sites, classes, workshops support awareness with teen parents. More support in family court with parents that are dealing with custody or divorce . Immigrants in general may have their own cultural beliefs that may not be acceptable here (discipline).

--Parent education for immigrant farm workers families-Spanish South County. Parent education for Vietnamese speaking families. Continued need- Parent education in low-income community.

Appendix B.

Internal assessment of DFCS staff of Emergency Response (ER)
and Differential Response (DR) units.
January 2014

Research questions:

*“where are your staff members currently referring families in cases where child abuse has occurred?”
and “what types of services would your staff refer families to, if in fact these services existed?”*

GFCC EDR P2 & P4 FY12/13--DRAFT

CARE Service Type	Service freq/family level	Adults	Children	OCAP Category
Emergency Svcs	127	178	197	<i>Concrete Supports</i>
Parent Educ	105	146	230	<i>Parent Educ</i>
MH	99	132	203	<i>Mental health</i>
Assistance with Apps	59	83	156	<i>Adult education</i>
Housing	58	74	121	<i>Housing</i>
DV Awareness	50	67	118	<i>DV</i>
Children's education	46	64	116	<i>Advocacy</i>
Child Care	38	53	86	<i>Child Care</i>
Legal	37	46	89	<i>Adult education</i>
ASQ/ASQ SE	36	45	91	<i>Early Dev Screening</i>
Job	32	42	64	<i>Adult education</i>
Medical	19	29	36	<i>Health Services</i>
IFSP	17	27	43	<i>Assessment Screening</i>
Transportation	16	22	43	<i>Transportation</i>
Immigration	15	22	36	<i>Advocacy</i>
Adult education	13	17	36	<i>Adult education</i>
Sub abuse	10	14	23	<i>Substance Abuse</i>
Psychiatric	7	9	13	<i>Mental health</i>
KCN	6	8	18	<i>Assessment Screening</i>
religious	5	6	11	<i>Adult education</i>
Pest	3	5	6	<i>Concrete Supports</i>
Relative support	1	1	1	<i>Adult education</i>

143 families

198 adults

326 children

Appendix C.

Internal assessment of DFCS staff of
the CAN Center.
January 2014

Research questions:

*“where are your staff members currently referring families in cases where child abuse has occurred?”
and “what types of services would your staff refer families to, if in fact these services existed?”*

Child Abuse Council: Allocations Committee

2/6/14

1. Who are they currently referring cases to?

Category	Children in home	Parents/Caregivers	Families
Adult Education	62	43	43
Assessment/Screening	11	7	3
Case Management	146	92	92
Child Care	30	19	19
Concrete Supports	156	92	92
Domestic Violence Services	29	21	13
Early Developmental Screening	48	31	20
Health Services	4	6	4
Housing Services	42	25	16
Mental Health Services	56	31	22
Parent Education	64	45	27
Transportation	7	4	3
Youth Programs	10	9	4

Family Development Matrix: 20 Indicators to assess the current needs of a family.

- Community Resource Knowledge (Case Mgmt), Budgeting, Employment, Child Care, Family Communication Skills, and Stable Home,

At Closure: Most gain

- Community Resource Knowledge (Case Mgmt), Budgeting, Employment, Appropriate Development, Domestic Violence and Child Care

2. Are there instances in which there is no program to refer a case to, but there is needs to be? If so, what kinds of needs are they encountering that are unmet at present?

- Parenting Classes Parent Coaching (Evidence based models)
- Help to pay for rent, or deposit
- Help to pay for outstanding bills
- Help to pay for dental work
- Find appropriate stable housing
- Child Care
- Employment
- Mental Health Services (if you do not qualify for medical necessity, where do you go?)

Appendix D.

**Community Forum on Child Abuse Prevention Outreach Efforts
Flyer (and its translated versions), Press Release, Media Advisory, and
El Observador article (in Spanish and English)**

Community Forum on Child Abuse Prevention

hosted by the Child Abuse Council of Santa Clara County



Thursday, Jan. 30, 2014
10 a.m.-12 p.m. & 7 p.m.-9 p.m.

Two Identical Sessions!

Please join us for either the morning or evening session,
and make your voice heard!

Martin Luther King library on 2nd floor, Room 225
4th St & San Fernando in downtown San Jose

The purpose of the Community Forum is to obtain input from the community
on continuing needs and unmet needs regarding child abuse prevention
and intervention in Santa Clara County.

Our goal is to support programs and services
that will lead to a reduction of child abuse in our community.



In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, those requiring
accommodation for this meeting should notify the Committee chair
at chagion@aol.com at least 5 days prior to the meeting.

Child Abuse Council of Santa Clara County
Community Needs Assessment on Child Abuse Prevention



Question #1

Do you know of a family where abuse may be occurring, and you didn't know what to do?

Question #2

What kind of troubles were they having?

Question #3

A) What would have helped?

B) Do you know how to get that help for them?

C) What other things do you think would be helpful to a family that was having trouble with their children?

Question #4

A) Which types of programs should we fund, and why?

B) How will these services lead to a reduction in child abuse?

Question #5

Is there anything else you want to say?

Please leave here at this agency's office or mail to: PO Box 36106, San Jose CA 95158 by Jan. 27, 2014

Foro de la Comunidad En la Prevención del Abuso Infantil

Organizado por el condado de Santa Clara y la prevención del Abuso Infantil



Jueves, 30 de Enero, 2014

Dos Sesiones Idénticas!

10 a.m.-12 p.m. & 7 p.m.-9 p.m.

Por favor venga a una de las dos sesiones de la mañana o tarde,
Y hacer que su voz sea escuchada

En la biblioteca de Martin Luther King

2nd piso, cuarto 225

4th St & San Fernando en el centro de San Jose

El propósito del foro comunitario es obtener comentarios de la comunidad sobre las necesidades permanentes y las necesidades insatisfechas en materia de prevención de abuso infantil y la intervención en el condado de Santa Clara

Nuestro objetivo es apoyar los programas y servicios que conduzcan a una reducción del abuso de los niños en nuestra comunidad.



En complacer con la Ley de Americanos con Discapacidades los que requieran alojamiento para esta reunión debe notificar al Presidente del Comité en chagion@aol.com al menos 5 días antes de la reunión (408) 268-8452.

Hội thảo Cộng đồng Ngăn ngừa Tình trạng Ngược đãi Trẻ em

do Child Abuse Council của Santa Clara County tổ chức



Thứ Năm, ngày 30 tháng 1, 2014
10 giờ sáng-12 giờ trưa &
7 giờ chiều- 9 giờ tối

Hai buổi có nội dung như nhau!

Xin mời quý vị tham dự hội thảo buổi sáng hoặc buổi chiều để đóng góp ý kiến!

Thư viện Martin Luther King, tầng 2, phòng 225
Góc đường số 4 và San Fernando
ở downtown San Jose

Mục đích của Hội thảo cộng đồng là thu nhận những ý kiến trong cộng đồng về những nhu cầu chưa được đáp ứng và những nhu cầu đang còn tiếp diễn liên quan đến vấn đề can thiệp và ngăn ngừa tình trạng ngược đãi trẻ em tại quận hạt Santa Clara.

Chúng tôi muốn hỗ trợ các dịch vụ và chương trình nhằm làm giảm bớt tình trạng ngược đãi trẻ em trong cộng đồng.



Theo quy định dành cho người tật, những ai muốn yêu cầu các phương tiện hỗ trợ cho người tàn tật trong buổi Hội thảo, xin báo cho ban tổ chức qua email:
chagion@aol.com ít nhất 5 ngày trước buổi Hội thảo

Date: Jan. 17, 2014, 9:08:32 AM PDT
To: SCC Public Affairs <SCCPublicAffairs@ceo.sccgov.org>
Subject: FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: Community Forum on Child Abuse Prevention

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Jan. 17, 2014

Contact:

Christine Hagion Rzepka

Chair, Allocations Committee

Child Abuse Council

(408) 674-3084

**Community Forum on Child Abuse Prevention
MLK, Jr. Library, Jan. 30, 2014**

SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIF.— The Child Abuse Council of Santa Clara County (CAC) will host its first Community Forum on Child Abuse Prevention. The CAC is a Child Abuse and Prevention Council (CAPC) mandated by statute and is an appointed commission of the Board of Supervisors.

The mission of the Child Abuse Council of Santa Clara County is to protect children from abuse and neglect by their parents and caregivers, and from the systems designed to protect them.

"The strength of our community lies in our resolve to create a safe environment for our children to flourish," states Greg Zieman, Chair of the Child Abuse Council. "To that end, we can achieve remarkable goals when those that participate in events such as this strive to accomplish great tasks and achieve high standards. I look forward to receiving the input from the public as we work toward eliminating child abuse."

The purpose of the Community Forum is to obtain input from the community on continuing needs and unmet needs regarding child abuse prevention and intervention in Santa Clara County. The goal is to support programs and services that will lead to a reduction of child abuse in our community.

The Child Abuse Council funds community programs to prevent child abuse and to intervene briefly after it has already occurred (short-term interventions are limited to families not currently in the system). The Community Forum is one aspect of a community needs assessment being conducted by the CAC to solicit feedback from members of the public as it determines its priorities for the upcoming funding cycle.

The Community Forum will be held on the 2nd floor at the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Library, in Room 225. The MLK Library is located at 150 E. San Fernando Street, in downtown San Jose, at the corner of San Fernando and 4th Streets. The King Library is a collaboration between the San Jose public library system and San Jose State University.

Both agency representatives and individual community members who wish to attend are welcome. No pre-registration is required, and the event is free and open to the public. Interpretation into Spanish and Vietnamese will be provided if necessary. Interested parties do not have to be SJSU students or have a current library card in order to attend the Community Forum.

The Community Forum will feature a facilitated discussion. Participants' responses to the questions will be recorded on flip charts by note takers, but steps will be taken to protect the confidentiality of all comments. Responses will be tabulated and summarized on the CAC website (www.cacsc.org).

"This forum is being done in collaboration with the Department of Family and Children's Services," says Wendy Kinnear-Rausch, MSW. Wendy serves as Program Manager for South County Department of Family and Children's Services (DFCS). "DFCS has a System Improvement Plan goal of ensuring community feedback from the community about prevention needs and efforts to create community resources between agencies and Community Based Organizations." This Community Forum is being conducted by the CAC in an effort to partner with DFCS in carrying out this goal.

The King library is accessible by public transit and is a short walk from the County light-rail system. Street parking is available in metered spots, or attendees can park in the Fourth Street garage across the street. No parking validation is available for this meeting, however.

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, those requiring accommodation for the Community Forum should notify the meeting coordinator at chagion@aol.com at least 5 days prior to the meeting.

#

MEDIA ADVISORY

Jan. 29, 2014

Contact:

Christine Hagion-Rzepka
Santa Clara County Child Abuse Council
(408) 674-3084

**Community Forum on Child Abuse Prevention
MLK, Jr. Library Jan. 30**

WHAT:

A Community Forum will be held on Jan. 30, 2014. Two identical sessions will be offered: one session in the morning, and one in the evening.

WHO:

The Child Abuse Council of Santa Clara County

WHERE:

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Library, Room 225 (2nd floor)
150 E. San Fernando St. , San Jose CA 95112
(corner of San Fernando and 4th Streets, downtown San Jose)

WHEN:

Thursday, Jan. 30, 2014, 10:00 A.M.–12:00 P.M.

OR

Thursday, Jan. 30, 2014, 7:00–9:00 P.M.

HOW:

Individuals who wish to attend are welcome. No pre-registration is required, and the event is free. Interpretation into Spanish and Vietnamese will be provided.

The Community Forum will feature a facilitated discussion. Participants' responses to the questions will be recorded on flip charts by note takers. In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, those requiring accommodation for this meeting should notify the Committee chair at chagion@aol.com at least 5 days prior to the meeting.

WHY:

The purpose of the Community Forum is to obtain input from the community on continuing needs and unmet needs regarding child abuse prevention and intervention in Santa Clara County.

Our goal is to support programs and services that will lead to a reduction of child abuse in our community.

El Observador Bay Area Hispanic News

<http://news.el-observador.com/2014/02/07/discusion-comunitaria-para-prevenir-el-abuso-infantil/>

Discusion comunitaria para prevenir el abuso infantil

Posted on February 7, 2014



Verónica T. Avendaño

El Observador

El concilio de abuso infantil de el condado de Santa Clara organizó un foro de la comunidad para discutir cómo el condado puede evitar el abuso infantil el pasado viernes 31 de Enero en San José, Calif. La meta de la discusión era buscar las necesidades de la comunidad con respecto a la prevención y la intervención del abuso infantil. También, el concilio quería la opinión de la comunidad para saber que métodos y recursos no están efectivos.

El concilio invitó a los miembros de la comunidad y profesionales con experiencia con el abuso infantil a compartir sus ideas. "Yo vengo aquí a aprender," dijo Luz Martín, residente de San José. "Hay casos en los que la comunidad necesita alguna información," dijo Luz Martín, residente de San José. Martín comentó que no hay suficiente difusión para la comunidad hispana.

Comentarios de los participantes como Martín se utilizarán como parte de una evaluación de las necesidades de la comunidad. "También estamos haciendo encuestas de miembros de la junta directiva y los clientes de las agencias," dijo Christine Hagion-Rzepka, del comité de asignaciones de condado de Santa Clara. Haigon-Rzepka también dijo que después de recoger todos los datos, un informe, RFP (solicitud de propuesta) se escribirá. El informe indicara que programas van a recibir fondos.

Los participantes de la discusión encontraron que la colaboración entre los grupos de apoyo, difusión en los medios, y la confidencialidad son los principales puntos de éxito en la prevención del abuso infantil. Los participantes también mencionaron que los programas escolares tienen éxito porque a veces los niños no saben que es el abuso o si esta dentro de su hogar. Algunos participantes hablaron sobre sus experiencias con el abuso infantil. Ellos apoyaron los programas escolares porque dijeron que los niños deben aprender la diferencia entre el buen trato y el abuso en un ambiente familiar. Aquellos participantes dijeron que si hubieran aprendido lo que es el abuso infantil en la escuela podrían haber recibido ayuda mucho antes.

La discusión también mostro lo que el condado no esta haciendo para prevenir el abuso infantil. Muchos participantes dijeron que no hay suficiente fondos en varios programas que la comunidad necesita. Los participantes recomendaron que el condado debe de usar el poder de los medios sociales. Muchos de los participantes estuvieron de acuerdo en que se debe mejorar como las agencias hablan a las comunidades minoritarias. Un participante dijo que las agencias necesitan más entrenamiento cultural para interactuar mejor con miembros de las comunidades minoritarias.

"Siento que estos mensajes lo que está haciendo estas agencias, no llegan a mi comunidad" dijo Martin. Martin dijo que en la comunidad hispana no hay un programa de radio ni anuncios en la televisión para informar la gente que estos recursos y agencias existen. En la comunidad hispana también culturalmente el abuso infantil es común.

"En nuestra cultura esto es muy normal como para de alguna forma dirigir a los niños disciplinarlos hacerlos que se portan bien," dijo Martin. "Un padre que disciplina a sus hijos es considerado un buen padre," dijo María Isabel Guerrero, miembro del consejo del grupo 'Parents Helping Parents'. "Desafortunadamente las maneras de como hacerlo no son las adecuadas."

Guerrero dijo que en la comunidad hispana hay un estigma en reportar el abuso. El dicho "yo veo, yo callo" es la mentalidad que muchos miembros de la comunidad hispana tienen. "Tenemos que romper esa cadena estamos en un país donde hay recursos y si estamos aquí es para superarnos no solo para hacer dinero. Para superar para cumplir un sueño, y parte de ese sueño es hacer que nuestros hijos se superen [y] darles otro tipo de vida" dijo Guerrero. "¿Que podemos hacer? Cambiando nuestra manera de disciplinarlos y educarlos para hacerlo de la manera correcta." El informe estará listo en el otoño de 2014 y estará disponible en el sitio web del concilio infantil. El concilio continuará recolectando datos. "[Hay mucho] que hay que hacer en lo que todos podemos hacer para reducir el abuso infantil, que es el propósito que podamos ver a los niños a salvo en nuestras comunidades y en sus familias y en sus hogares," dijo Haigon-Rzepka.

El Observador Bay Area Hispanic News

<http://news.el-observador.com/2014/02/07/discusion-comunitaria-para-prevenir-el-abuso-infantil/>

Community Forum on child abuse prevention

Posted on February 7, 2014



Veronica T. Avendaño

El Observador

The Child Abuse Council of Santa Clara County held a community forum on Friday January 31 in San Jose, California to discuss how the county can prevent child abuse. The goal of the discussion was to seek the input of the community about prevention and intervention of child abuse. Also, the council wanted the opinion of the community to know which methods and resources are not effective.

The council invited members of the community and experienced professionals working in the field of child abuse to share their ideas.

"I come here to learn," said Luz Martin, a resident of San Jose. "There are cases in which the community needs some information," said Luz Martin, a resident of San Jose. Martin said there is not enough outreach to the Hispanic community. Comments from participants as Martin will be used as part of a community needs assessment.

"We are also doing surveys of members of the board and agency clients," said Christine Hagion-Rzepka, Chair of the Allocations committee for the Child Abuse Council. Hagion-Rzepka also said that after collecting all the data, a report and an RFP (request for proposal) will be written. The RFP will indicate the priorities for potential programs to receive funding, based on these data.

At the Community Forum, participants found that a combination between support groups, media outreach, and confidentiality were the main points of success in preventing child abuse. Participants also mentioned that school programs are successful because sometimes children do not know if whether this is abuse inside their home.

Some participants talked about their experiences with child abuse. They supported school programs because they said that children should learn the difference between good treatment and abuse in a family atmosphere. Those participants said that if they had learned about child abuse in school, it could have been helped sooner.

The Community Forum also showed what the county is doing to prevent child abuse. Many participants said that there are not enough funds in various programs the community needs. Participants recommended that the county should use the power of social media. Many participants agreed that agencies should improve outreach to minority communities in their native languages. One participant said that agencies need more cultural training to better interact with members of minority communities.

"I feel that these messages-- what these agencies are doing, do not come to my community," said Martin. Martin said that in the Hispanic community, there are no radio or TV ads to inform people that these resources exist and agencies. In the Hispanic community, also child abuse is common.

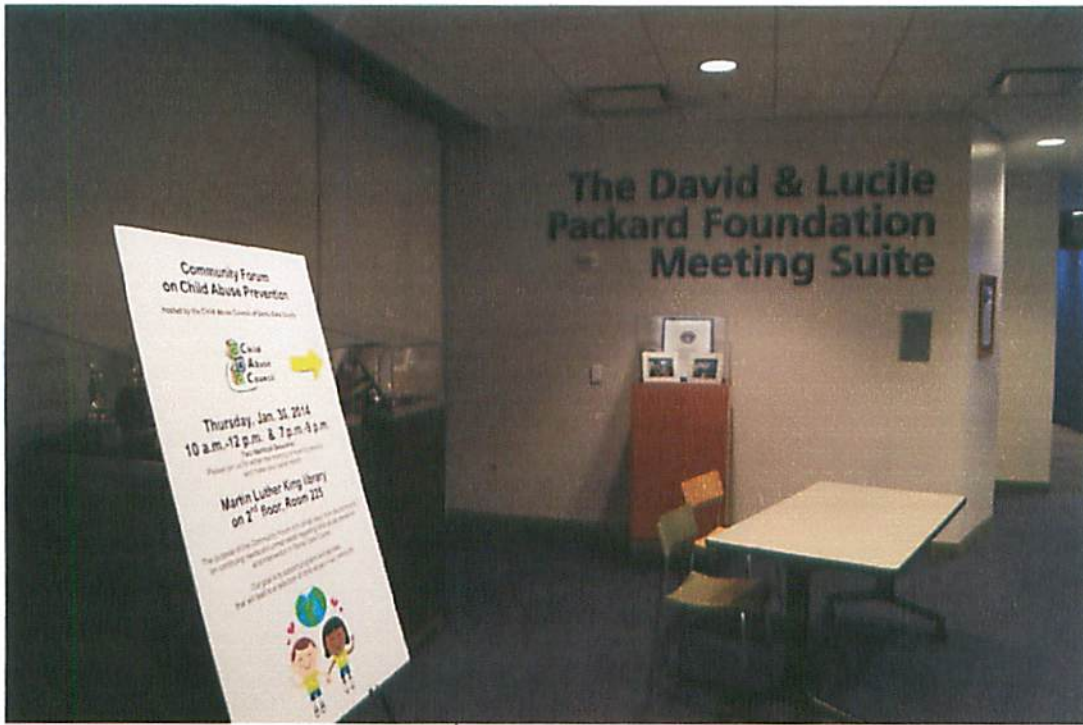
"In our culture it is very normal that someone directs the children to discipline them to behave," Martin said. "A father who disciplines his children is considered a good father," said Maria Isabel Guerrero, board member of the group "Parents Helping Parents. "Unfortunately, the ways of how to do it may not be right."

Guerrero said that in the Hispanic community, there is a stigma to report abuse. The saying "I see, I call" is the mentality that many members of the Hispanic community have. "We have to break that chain. We are in a country where there are resources and if we are here is to excel, not only to make money. To overcome to fulfill a dream, and part of that dream is to exceed our children [and] give them another life "Guerrero said."What can we do? Change the way we educate and discipline-- to do it the right way. "

The report will be ready in the fall of 2014 and will be available on the website of the Children's Council. The council will continue to collect data. "This is about what we can all do to reduce child abuse, so that we see children living safely in our communities, in their families, and in their homes." Hsigion-Rzepka said.

Appendix E.

**Photographs of the
Community Forum on Child Abuse Prevention
Thursday, Jan. 30, 2014 at the
Martin Luther King library in downtown San Jose.**



ABOVE PHOTO: Vestibule and registration area, where attendees of the Community Forum were greeted, given nametags, and photo releases were completed.

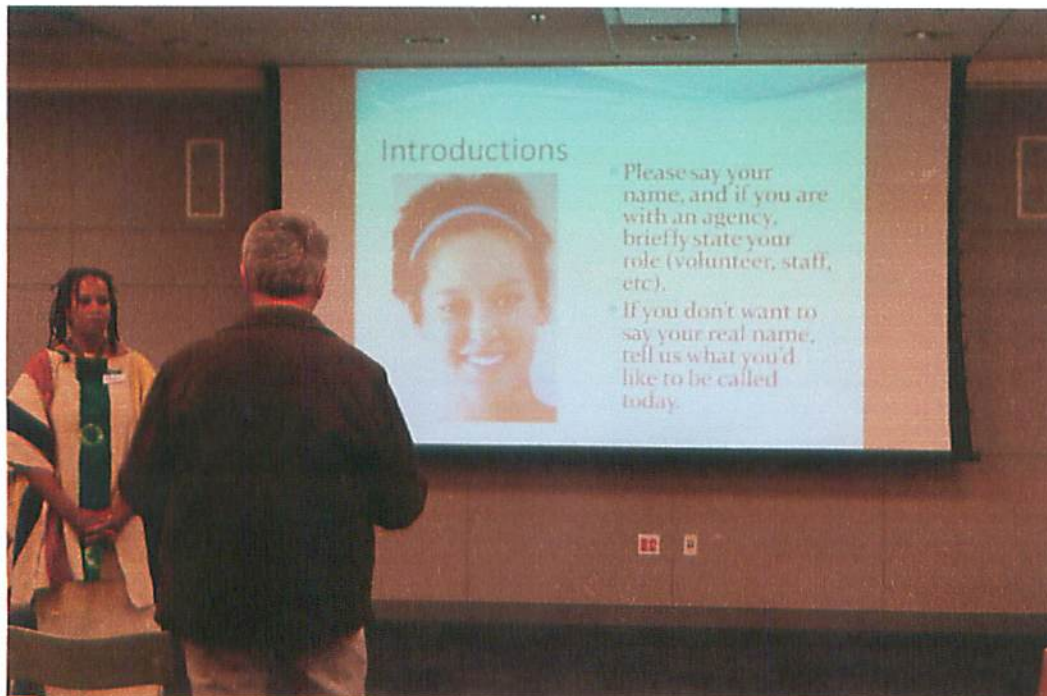
PHOTO BELOW: Members of the Child Abuse Council. (Left to right) Christine Hagion Rzepka, Peggy Cathcart, Penny Blake, Liz Shivell, Ann Whyte.

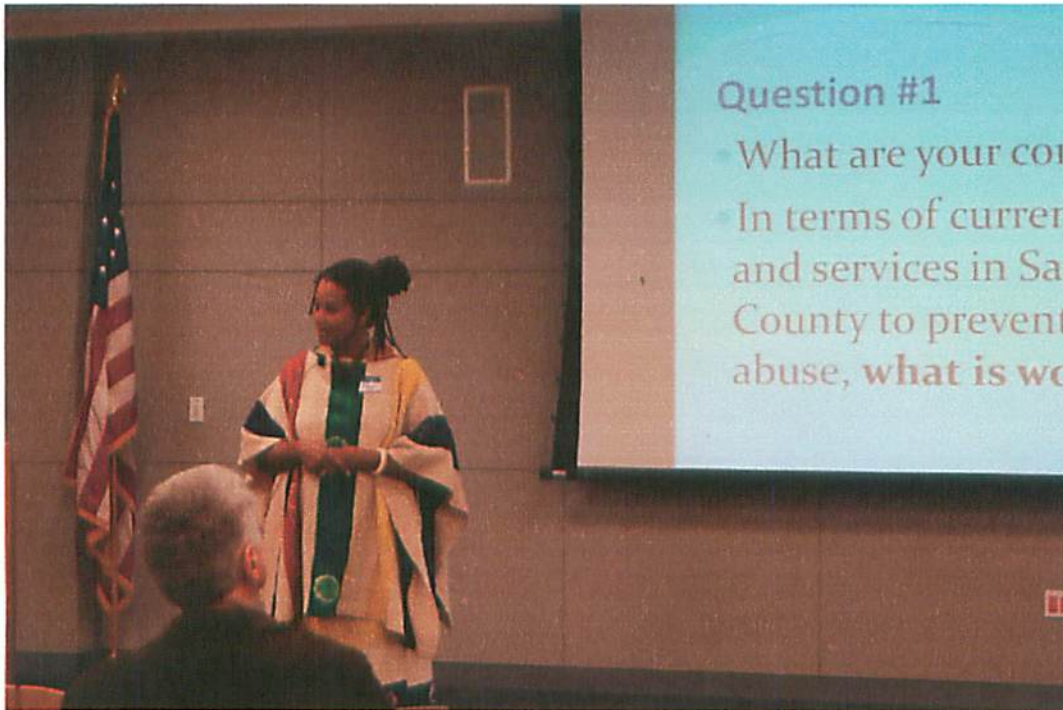




ABOVE PHOTO: Note-takers at the ready. (Left to right) Ann Whyte, Liz Shivell.

PHOTO BELOW: Peggy Cathcart, the facilitator of the Community Forum, listens as a participant introduces himself.

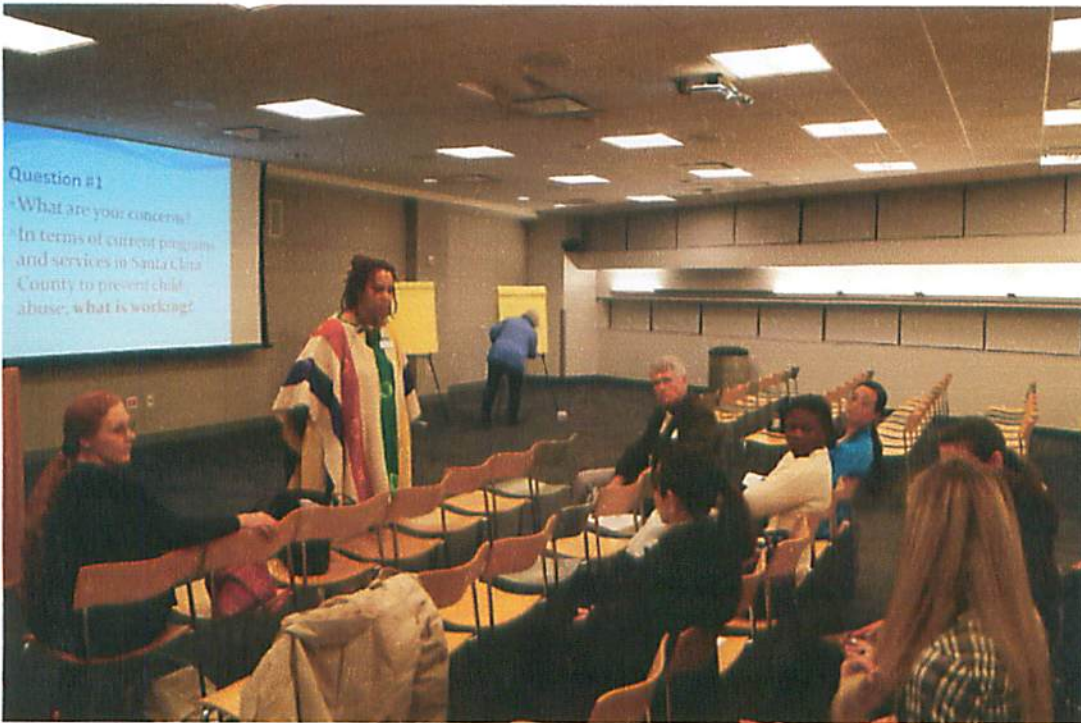




ABOVE PHOTO: Peggy Cathcart, Chair of the Disproportionality Committee of the CAC, asks, "What is working with respect to child abuse prevention in Santa Clara County?"

PHOTO BELOW: Peggy Cathcart, the Community Forum facilitator, listens as a participant shares his views.





ABOVE PHOTO: Everyone listens attentively as one of the participants discusses what is on her mind.

PHOTO BELOW: (Left to right) Peggy Cathcart and Ann Whyte in rapt attention.

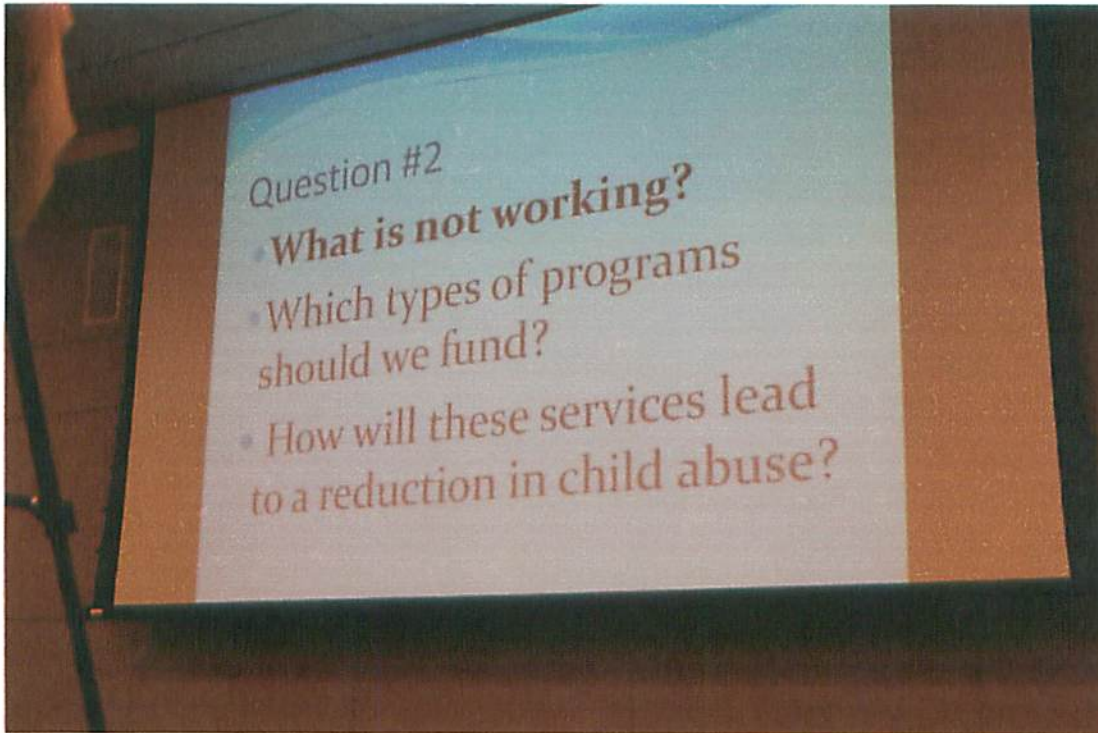




ABOVE PHOTO: Peggy Cathcart listens as a participant addresses the first question; Ann Whyte records his comments.

PHOTO BELOW: Sara Hatter, the Spanish interpreter for the evening event, responds as Ann Whyte and Peggy Cathcart consider her words.



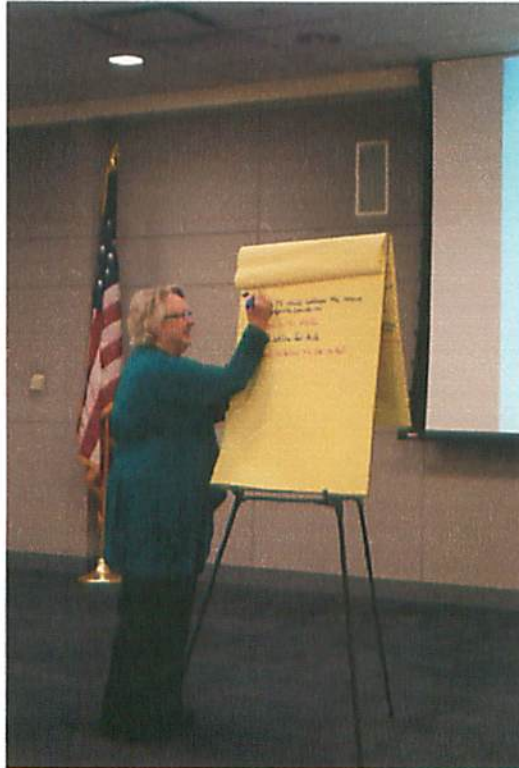


ABOVE PHOTO: The Powerpoint slide listing the second question of the evening.
PHOTO BELOW: Peggy Cathcart pauses as another participant speaks; Christine Hagion Rzepka, Chair of the Allocations Committee, looks on.





ABOVE PHOTO: Peggy Cathcart, the event facilitator, makes a vital point.
PHOTO BELOW: Ann Whyte, diligently recording participant comments.





ABOVE PHOTO: Penny Blake, former chair and current member of the Allocations Committee, describes the limitations placed on the funds granted by the state: they can be used only for prevention services.

PHOTO BELOW: Penny Blake describes the elements and timing of the 3-year funding cycle of the Child Abuse Council funds.



Appendix F.

**Community Forum on Child Abuse Prevention
Thursday, Jan. 30, 2014 at the Martin Luther King library in downtown San Jose.**

Research questions:

- 1) *“What’s working (with regard to child abuse prevention?)”***
- 2) *“What’s not working? What are we not doing?”***
- 3) *“What else is needed (to prevent child abuse?) Where do we go from here?”***

Raw Data from the Community Forum on Child Abuse Prevention
CHILD ABUSE COUNCIL OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY
Jan. 30, 2014

A.M. SESSION

What's not working?

- More community education needed to prevent child abuse (CA).
- Lessening stigma about receiving services- how?
- Parents don't know what to do when abuse coming from outside
- Don't know what to do when know relative is abusing kids
 - Afraid child will be removed or family impacted
- Advocate for better funding for smaller communities (Korean for example)
- Coordination of Depts. Of mental health, probation and DCFS. (Wrap around of agencies)
- How to use mass media to reach people and better tools of evaluating outreach
- Need to focus on how well being relates to safety, physical health and mental well being after age 5.
- New initiative to improve children's mental health.
- CAPIT fund used traditionally for prevention only

How to define abuse?

- If child is scared, there is probably abuse
- Need to allow children to learn about abuse- what to do
- Cultural factors need to be understood when assessing a person's parenting skills- needs to respect them and their purposes (teaching, not punishment)
- Don't automatically consider them to be bad parents
- Bullying by adults=abuse
- Identification of the child's behaviors, especially special needs is important
- Language and cultural barriers

What are we not doing?

Average person doesn't know what to do if abuse is occurring

- Gaps in service
- Eligibility
- Who gets services
- Red tape

-Stigma attached to getting help

Dealing with school system and some better understanding of repercussions

Ways for children to open up safely about abuse

Programs on personal safety and home safety for kids as early as possible

How to learn and understand cross-cultural experiences and respect how the culture works before stepping in.

Need to understand roots of problems, disabilities and special needs.

What Works?

- Public education that it's not child's fault (If you see something, say something!)
- parenting classes on a voluntary basis
- Family-based programs
- Peer support in schools: train them about resources
- Mass media within communities
 - Not ads, must be done by trusted members of the community
 - Hispanic community listens to radio all day
- Raise awareness in schools that there are bad parents so kids don't assume "that's the way it has to be"
- SARC does interviews of kids with parents present, so not safe for them to speak up about abuse- need to make it safe for special needs kids to speak up
- Removing kids from home can sometimes be the answer, but not always
- Use you-tube and pod casts' etc.-need speed to get info out!
- Protocols for questions have been proposed and are being slowly adopted
 - Ex: telling patient they can talk with MD alone
- Police training with above protocols
- Media: "If you see something, say something" (like at airports, to report potential terrorists)
- Apps, etc
- Family made programs
- Coordination
- Interaction with peers or abuse
- Radio stations and other outreach through media to minority communities in their language

What will help?

- Public Service Announcements
- Public billboards
- Toll-free anonymous help line
- Default should not be keeping children with parents
- Music, Art
- More Collaboration within services
- Children generally want to be with parents
- Need more post-emancipation services/communications
- Family-based services are most important
- Self-defined "family"
- Where can abused child go if they know they aren't safe at home?
- Need to be sure mandated reporters are trained
- Schools need more resources to support children (i.e. on site nurses)
- Educate children on healthy relationships
- Health and hospitals also resource
- Have advocates reflect the child they are advocating for at court.
- Trusted leaders is small communities
- Awareness/Info at school: Bad parents

What will help (continued)?

- Confidentiality
- No interviews with kids and abuser in same interview
- More programs like “touchstones” and good touch and bad touch
- Prevention related to intervention in homes
- Bring it out in open with signs, etc.
- Help lines for anonymous callers
- De-emphasize return to family
- Arts and media programs to let kids express their feelings
- More support for caregivers in families
- Safety nets for emancipated foster kids
- Tell teacher, parent and mandated reporters
- Create “follow up” for mandated reporters
 - Kid’s teachers may call parents, not just cops
- Teachers suffer from cutbacks and need better funding to address violence
- Pod casts, Facebook, websites on how to handle abuse claim
- Nurses, counselors needed at schools
- Where can kids be sure someone listens to report
- Call centers and hot lines

What’s next? How to get RFP info out?

- Use energetic young man to get the word out
- Send agencies “blurb” to put in agency newsletters
- SVCN
- Church bulletins
- Pod casts: to reach younger generations
- You tube (especially with youth voices)
- Advertise in church bulletins
- SV nonprofits promotion
- You-tube videos

P.M. SESSION

What is working?

- Children’s books – read and talk about abuse
- Expand parenting workshops- not just court-mandated
- Need to be affordable
- Culturally appropriate and immigrant-status sensitive
- Forums like this – do it more often
- Surveys- of parents and kids at school
- Big brother/Big sisters
- If teachers are educated and open about abuse issues

What's working (continued)?

- Communication/Parenting workshops
- Training that include physical punishments as a form of abuse
- Non-mandated parenting workshops
- Low-cost workshops
- Target parents not yet reached and language needs
- Community forums (more often)
- Surveys at school
- Free child abuse preventions
- Reporting requirements

Where are the gaps?

- Outreach and engagement
- Culturally competent, linguistically appropriate materials
- Available resources-so children know how to reach out
- Need better education on what is abuse, taking cultural issues into account
- How to help families "blend" with new partners
 - Children need to learn boundaries to protect themselves from new "parents"
- Need to give kids a safe place to report as well as learn what is right and wrong.
 - Maybe use "peer support"
 - Expand current peer support about bullying and conflict resolution in schools
- Programs at school, for kids to say how they want to be treated
- Teacher awareness so they can be pro-active in checking on things that concern them about a child
- Teach kids what a safe home looks like
- Teach teachers to have general conversation, which will draw children out
- Culturally competent outreach
- Variety of languages for info
- Availability of resources
- Clarify what abuse is
- How are children's boundaries respected after parents split and new adults come into their homes/lives?
- How can parents meet children's need for attention/help in those situations?
- Outreach directly to kids to empower them in expressing their needs?
- Need for peer groups for kids
- Parent/adult using system too frightening to kids who might seek help.
- Programs preventing abuse involving peer support, conflict, resolution, bullying, and expand to abuse prevention issues.
- Programs at school, youth centers, churches, places where teens go
- Better "follow-up skill" building in teachers, coaches, pre-school teachers?
- Teach preschoolers what a safe home looks like.
 - Teach simple questions: How do you get home? How do you live at home?
- Communication skills

THIS STARTS WITH TEACHING PARENTS COMMUNICATION SKILLS WITH THEIR KIDS.

Where are the gaps (continued)?

- Teaching early intervention with adults and their kids
 - “How to pick a babysitter” Classes/Info
- Resources to safe childcare
- Safety for kids who report abuse
- We all must empower/support kids we encounter
- Red flags/warnings i.e.: Internet predators

What will help?

- DVD available to child abuse prevention for use by teachers/others
- U.TUBE, etc, teachers +others can use
- “Is there a bigger person who can help me?”
- Treating post-trauma/survivors
- Recognizing “acting out” can be symptoms
- Reaching out through public libraries
- TV programs focusing on abuse themes/survivors
- CAC link with kids programming
- Commercials with kids giving 1-800 hotline #
- Phone app re “good touch, bad touch”
- Parents need skills to engage children and make them (kids) feel important
- Children may be abused in their home but not by their parents- it could be by their grandparents, aunts, uncles etc.
- Need safe places for single moms and dads to leave their kids to go to work
 - Especially kids with special needs
- We teach about “stranger danger”, but not about abuse in home
 - Maybe a DVD so they don’t need to talk about it if they’re not comfortable (i.e. you tube)
- Kids need to know “it happens in our area” so they know there is hope that something can be done
 - Libraries are good resources
- TV could address the issue of appropriate boundaries
- Have kids do PSAs on TV
- Need a hotline for kids
- or a mobile app!
- Kids need to know it’s okay to tell – to talk about abuse
- Pamphlet on “good touch/bad touch” to put in libraries, etc
- Need to be sure any reports by kids can stay anonymous – so parents can’t track it
- Maybe people come to schools to talk about it
- We are all parents and have responsibility for kids
- Warning signs of predators – on-line or in person.

In both sessions, the upcoming allocations process to fund child abuse prevention programs were reviewed. Invitations were extended to CAC meeting and allocations process.

Appendix G.

**Community Needs Assessment (CNA) Instrument
distributed through the currently-funded agencies,
as well as local libraries, coffee shops, bus stops, and nail salons.**

And Data acquired from the CNA distribution.

Research questions:

Question #1

"Do you know of a family where abuse may be occurring, and you didn't know what to do?"

Question #2

"What kind of troubles were they having?"

Question #3

A) "What would have helped?"

B) "Do you know how to get that help for them?"

C) "What other things do you think would be helpful to a family that was having trouble with their children?"

Question #4

A) "Which types of programs should we fund, and why?"

B) "How will these services lead to a reduction in child abuse?"

Question #5

"Is there anything else you want to say?"



Jan. 10, 2014

RE: Community Needs Assessment

Greetings! Enclosed is an announcement of a Community Forum, sponsored by the Child Abuse Council, which is designed to get input from professionals and community members concerning services they feel are not adequately available for families to prevent child abuse. The information obtained will be used by the CAC when deciding which programs to fund next year. The back side of the flyer contains the questions we will be discussing at the Forum.

We are asking you to please post this flyer and/or make them available for members of the public to pick up. Also, if people are unable to attend the Forum, please ask them to fill out the questions on the back. We really want to reach as many people as possible. We are attaching an envelope to collect as many questionnaires completed by your clients, staff, or members of the public. We can pick up the completed forms the week of Jan. 27, 2014, or you may mail them back.

We will tabulate and summarize the responses and make them available on the CAC website (www.cacsc.org). Thank you for your help in disseminating this information and publicizing this event. It is very important to collect this information so we can make sure the community's values and concerns are taken into account when the CAC chooses which programs to prevent child abuse will be financially supported in the coming funding cycle.

We are grateful for your assistance in this matter.

Christine Hagion Rzepka, MPH, CHES
Allocations Committee Chair
CHILD ABUSE COUNCIL OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Child Abuse Council of Santa Clara County
Community Needs Assessment on Child Abuse Prevention



Question #1

Do you know of a family where abuse may be occurring, and you didn't know what to do?

Question #2

What kind of troubles were they having?

Question #3

A) What would have helped?

B) Do you know how to get that help for them?

C) What other things do you think would be helpful to a family that was having trouble with their children?

Question #4

A) Which types of programs should we fund, and why?

B) How will these services lead to a reduction in child abuse?

Question #5

Is there anything else you want to say?

Please leave here at this agency's office or mail to: PO Box 36106, San Jose CA 95158 by Jan. 27, 2014

Community Forum on Child Abuse Prevention

hosted by the Child Abuse Council of Santa Clara County



Thursday, Jan. 30, 2014
10 a.m.-12 p.m. & 7 p.m.-9 p.m.

Two Identical Sessions!

Please join us for either the morning or evening session,
and make your voice heard!

Martin Luther King library on 2nd floor, Room 225
4th St & San Fernando in downtown San Jose

The purpose of the Community Forum is to obtain input from the community
on continuing needs and unmet needs regarding child abuse prevention
and intervention in Santa Clara County.

Our goal is to support programs and services
that will lead to a reduction of child abuse in our community.



In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, those requiring
accommodation for this meeting should notify the Committee chair
at chagion@aol.com at least 5 days prior to the meeting.

Prevención del Abuso de Niños Infantil del Condado de Santa Clara
Evaluación de las necesidades de la Comunidad en la Prevención del Abuso Infantil



Question #1

Conoce de una familia donde ocurre el abuso de niños infantil y no sabe qué hacer?

Question #2

Qué clase de problemas estaban teniendo?

Question #3

A) Qué podría ayudar?

B) Sabe usted como obtener la ayuda necesaria?

C) Qué otra ayuda fuera necesaria a una familia que tiene problemas con sus niños?

Question #4

A) Qué tipo de programas deben de proveer fondos y porque?

B) Como pueden estos servicios reducir el abuso de niños infantil?

Question #5

Hay alguno otra cosa que quiere decir?

Child Abuse Council of Santa Clara County
Bản đánh giá nhu cầu của cộng đồng về việc ngăn ngừa tình trạng ngược đãi trẻ em



Câu hỏi 1

Quý vị có biết gia đình nào có thể có vấn đề ngược đãi trẻ em mà quý vị không biết phải làm gì không?

Câu hỏi 2

Những gia đình đó gặp vấn đề rắc rối gì?

Câu hỏi 3

A) Điều gì có thể giúp được họ?

B) Quý vị có biết làm cách nào để tìm sự giúp đỡ cho họ không?

C) Theo quý vị thì những điều gì khác có thể giúp được những gia đình này giải quyết vấn đề rắc rối với con cái họ?

Câu hỏi 4

A) Chúng tôi nên tài trợ những loại chương trình nào? Tại sao?

B) Những chương trình đó sẽ làm giảm bớt việc ngược đãi trẻ em như thế nào?

Câu hỏi 5

Quý vị còn ý kiến gì khác không?

code	question 1—do you know of a family where abuse is occurring, and you didn't know what to do?	question 2—what kind of troubles were they having?	question 3a—what would have helped?	question 3b—do you know how to get that help for them?	question 3c—what other things do you think would be helpful for a family that was having trouble with their children?	question 4a—which type of programs should we fund, and why?	question 4b—how will these services lead to a reduction in child abuse?	question 5—is there anything else you'd like to say?
ARCC1	no		call the cops	yeah	to go to a counselor	I don't know.	To help them.	nope
ARCC2	no				1:1 Counseling for each family member. (-mandated if needed), family counseling services, substance abuse rehab or classes.	Los Dichas is truly amazing, fund more phone and CPS workers/case managers and mental health and substance abuse programs	Education changes everthing! Start with adults and at the children's school.	CPS- I was on hold for 1 hour then when I got through I was told to tell the father myself that his daughter was being abued by another family member. Scariest thing if you have to deliver the news without proper training. *more training for officers on how to talk with children during an abuse incident.
ARCC3	no	I don't know one but usually families have troubles with money or may be alcohol related.	Maybe if the families could come together and work things out instead of violence.	I think if they went to a therapy for their problems.	If they need to discipline their kids then maybe send them to a boot camp.	I think we should fund a program that helps pay for education.	I think it would help because parents wouldn't be as stressed and abuse would minimize.	I wish abuse never occurred whether it is animal, child or woman. I hate abuse.
ARCC4	no		They could call the cops.	yes	They could go to counseling. Separate them.	i don't know	i don't know	no
ARCC5	no		Call the police/ child services.	Call them		I don't know.	I don't know.	
ARCC6	no		Call the cops.	no	Send them to bootcamp.	Don't know.	Don't know.	nope
ARCC7	no	not sure	no	call 911	Don't really matter.	not sure	it won't	...
ARCC8	No	No	No	maybe at school	some advise such as how seek help in some organizations.	I do not understand the question.	offer advice in how to treat our children, so we can be patient with them.	We need a lot of advice about education.
ARCC9	I do not know	No	I do not know	No	seek help	No	i think that information and seek help for this problem.	Seek help to be informed about child abuse.
ARCC10	No	I do not know	I do not know	No	No	I do not know	Learning	No
ARCC11	No	∅	∅	Yes	No to report any abuse against a minor.	the State		No
ARCC12								I think, I could tell about how to get help to someone who needs it, but right now I do not know anybody.
ARCC13	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
ARCC14	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	in the future, if i know someone that abuse a child, I will call to prevent child abuse.
ARCC15	No	∅	∅	If I need it, yes.	educational workshops	the State or the county should provide funds.	Offering parenting classes or to families.	
ARCC16	No			No	counseling	all type of programs that involve teenagers and kids.	helping parents with their children	thank you
ARCC17	No	I am having problems with communication	to know more programs that offer help	seek for help in our communities.	speak up; seek more education.	I do not know because I do not know much.	provide more	no
ARCC18	No	problems of education	to learn which is the best way to teach our children.	Yes	counseling for parents and children.	programs for education because help us to learn about education.	teach parents how to find ways to educate children without abuse.	
ARCC19	No	Problems with educating	as a parent, to know how to control oneself.	yes, seek some program	discuss what is the problem and help	psychological help	Continue talks until you are sure that you are ready.	
ARCC20	No		as a parent, to know how to control oneself.	yes, seek some program	discuss what is the problem and help	psychological help	Continue talks until you are sure that you are ready.	
ARCC21	Yes	screams and minor beats	whole family therapy	yes	have families living alone without other people living with them that do not belong to the family.	housing, psychological, other environment of area.	to have more surveillance at schools and with drugs.	thank you for having these kind of services.

code	question 1-- do you know of a family where abuse is occurring, and you didn't know what to do?	question 2-- what kind of troubles were they having?	question 3a-- what would have helped?	question 3b--do you know how to get that help for them?	question 3c--what other things do you think would be helpful for a family that was having trouble with their children?	question 4a--which type of programs should we fund, and why?	question 4b--how will these services lead to a reduction in child abuse?	question 5--Is there anything else you'd like to say?
BWC1	I know the family, not very well though. I know the family through the son; he's 17 years old.	His dad and step mom call him names, put him down, ask a kit from him and then are unhappy with worked done by him and then they criticize him.	A reality check. Wake up call mostly for the dad and step mom to see that they'd treat strangers on the street with more respect and consider the young man they have been responsible for raising or if they saw other people talk to him, put him down, call him names the way they do at home, they may be thinking, "who the hell are you? How dare you talk to my son that way" Thinking they are the only people that can talk to him like that.	No	To be observed by professionals. Put the family in room just them, introduce a stressor topic and then observe them through one-way glass. Find situations where outside observers can observe the verbal abuse and control the parents.	Should fund weekly night activities for teens and their parents. Game night, bowling, cooking, movie night, make it mandatory for all teens and parents that have accessed Bill Wilson resid. Services. Teens seem to get more freedom to do what they want (when usually they do nothing, on cell phone).		
BWC2	I did know and made an anonymous CPS report.	Young girl always came to group with new bruises.	Talking to the youth privately to ensure trust	Yes, Called protective services number.	Counseling.	Mentoring programs because there needs to be another person between parent and youth.	A mentor can hear/listen to the youth so that the child feels "heard" and relay concerns to parents.	Im meant to work in this field. We must be the change we want to see.
BWC3	Yes.	Mother/Daughte conflict.	Family Counseling.	No because I did not know how to introduce the information. Yes, referrals!	1:1 counseling	Bill Wilson center- because they helped the whole communities.	Interventions with families and individuals help everyone.	
BWC4	No, always file CPS report even if not sure.	Abuse at home usually.	If they were receiving services.		Free workshops for parents and available resources.	Bill Wilson center @ we constantly help youth and provide a safe place and resources you need.	Counselors available to help youth and families have a better life	The Bill Wilson center hasmany programs for all ages that can make a difference and be prevented.
BWC5	No.							
BWC6	No							
BWC7	No							

BWC8	No							
BWC9	No.							
BWC10	No.							
BWC11	The only family I know of where abuse may be occurring I was able to report the abuse to CPS. The father was the abuser.	The family has lack of communication. The father in the house is unemployed and drinks alcohol daily.	The parents need to take a parenting class, especially the father. The family, together needs family counseling. Dad needs individual counseling.	Referrals to these resources.	Family counseling and parenting classes.	Psycho educational classes for abusers that includes legal consequences, detrimental effects on children, etc.	Help parents understand that abuse can cause a lot of harm and have negative effects for their child.	N/A
BWC12	No	N/A						
BWC13	I know families where abuse seems possible but have not had to intervene. No actual abuse has occurred. Not at this time. I know to haave expert check it out.	The teenaged son has ADHD and can be abusive. My concern is the parents drink heavily, so could lash back at him In frustration.	Therapy for the son was helping but he discontinued the session. The parents could benefit from therapy too.	I did get the mother to seek therapy, but she didn't continue either.	Parents can benefit from group education, It helps to hear what others are experiencing with their kids.	Protecting child victims from further abuse is why shelters/foster homes are needed. Therapy and substance abuse programs could reduce adult violence.	I'm excited to learn clinical skills, turning theory into practice.	
BWC14	Not at this time. I know to haave expert check it out.	Don't know	N/A	Depending what it is, it can range from family-> intermediate counseling to extreme behavior counseling.	?	Family mediator counseling ,children and anger counseling, family fun nights programs for all ages.	I believe it would help both parents and kids to communicate with each other and promote different positive avenues that is safe.	
BWC15	No I do not	?	I don't know	Yes, I do know how to get help for them if needed.	Family counseling	Bill Wilson center.	By helping more and their kids.	No
BWC16	No		0	0	Yes.		No	No
BWC17	No	N/A do not know anyone being abused at this time.	Yes.	Yes.	Call all Support, teach, parenting class			
BWC18	No	N/A	I think that most abused kids don't know that there are so many ways to be helped; so if more things like this are available at school or similar they would know exactly who to call for help.	Yes.	It probably would be helpful if the families knew there were many programs that are sponsored so they don't need to worry about cost.	I think that programs that benefit abuse children should be funded like therapy.	Therapy helps kids by brining back there self esteem and making them realize they do have the power from avoiding any kind of abuse.	

BWC19	Yes.	Difficulty parenting children who are misbehaving, parents not on same page about rules and enforcing them.	Parents have a simple, accessible source of support/information.	Yes.	Outreach at schools/ places of employment to connect parents with resources	Parenting class-will be helpful to teach parents skills and stress management techniques.	Parents will have more effective ways to communicate, discipline children without reporting to violence.
BWC20	Exactly know what to do.	Financial issues, drug alcohol abuse and stress.	Counseling and psycho education.	Yes.	More funding for PCIT services. Funding for other parent education classes-teens	PCIT, parenting education for teens, Family counseling funding.	Will give clients skills to be better parents and to reduce violence.

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PHP1	yes	Challenging behaviors. Parents overwhelmed, not knowing what to do.	Training parents on how to cope with challenging behaviors	PARENTS HELPING PARENTS	Talking with mentor parents	Programs directed towards helping children with special needs	Improving children's outcomes will reduce difficult behaviors	
PHP2	no		Services that educate and support families and individuals with special needs.	sure	Key is identification and education support.	Programs that have services geared toward helping the individuals and families affected by this.	Getting support and getting help is the key to education.	
PHP3	yes	Older siblings were doing drugs and involved in gangs activity. The head of the household was not the father of the older siblings but to the six year old boy (then) both parents were limited in English and unfortunately they discharge their frustration on this little one until I referred them to PHP and EMQ for counseling for the little one and the father.	Having more information of an agency besides CPS that wouldn't only take away the kids and punish the parentsbut intervene appropriately to evaluate the whole situation and provide help.	Now I know, as I mentioned above. But most of the population does not as I didn't before.	Counseling support would be great.	Preventive workshops would be great. Stress management classes (workshops) for the whole family including kids with special needs.		
PHP4	No, if I did I would talk to that parent 1 on 1 to support them in finding appropriate resources to create more peace filled and loving child focus.	Parents overwhelmed with children who may have challenging behaviors.	More preventing classes (school) information at school open house- Public Awareness of Strategies for coping.	Refer to community programs	Parent to parent support given in a non-judgemental open and caring environment will encourage parents to model positive behavior.	More programs for families of children with special needs and challenging behaviors-there is a higher rate of child abuse for this population.	Parent guardians aware of resources and support are more likely to understand their children and not punish them for being different.	
PHP5	Not right now.		I would imagine having someone to talk to or some other resources on how to manage stress.			Program for families who have children with special needs. These families have much helped levels of stress and difficult behaviors to deal with.	The support and information about how to manage stress and challenging behaviors will help reduce abuse.	
PHP6	no				Improving attachment between parents.	Family intervention for the whole family. Alcohol and drug intervention because addiction is considered child abuse.	Breaking addiction in a family is prone to reduce child abuse and neglect.	
PHP7	no					More programs for families with children with challenging behavior and special needs where rates of abuse are much higher than in the general population.		

PHP8	no		No/ I would try locating programs through contacts/county services.	By educating the parents/ family members.	Programs that they can call/hotlines 24hrs.	More programs for special needs.	By educating the parents/family members.	There should be more advertising/ marketing in the community/ county/ state about programs available
PHP9	yes	Difficulty parenting children who were misbehaving, parents not on the same page about rules and enforcing them.	Parents have a simple, accessible source of support/ information.	yes	Outreach at schools/places of employment to connect parents with resources.	Parenting classes-will be helpful to teach a parent skills and stress management techniques.	Parents will have more effective ways to communicate and discipline children, not report to violence.	

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PC1	No		?	no	More money for childcare and early education job opportunities for the parents.	Childcare	The child is not in the toxic environment for those hours and it allows the parents to try to work, find work or otherwise get cleaned up.	
PC2	No							
PC3	No							
PC4	Yes	Alcoholic father	Education/ interaction	Yes	Parenting education	TIP!	More Info	
PC5	No		Knowing how to get help the best numbers to call would be nice to have.	I am not sure what numbers to call.	To feel supported by the system. I think a lot of times parents and children do not feel supported like they don't have an advocate to help them and better voice.	Class on how to help parents and children deal with anger.	Everyone might learn other outlets and ways to get rid of or handle their anger.	
PC6	No			No	Support and understanding	I have never thought about it. The first thing that comes to my mind is FAMILY EVENTS where families can bond and interact with other families.	When family members feel closer to one another might help them have insight on what their behavior is and might want to find out ways to change it.	
PC7	No		Calling CPS	yes		Parenting class		
PC8	Working at a school I have seen some but I know of bullying at my friends daughters school.	One child "rules" the classroom AND the school	That the teacher accepts and knows that to do and school supports the parents and not the bully.	No- we advised conference with school and it didn't work- police would be next???	Therapy	Help for parents in denial- some parents wont admit that their child is an abuser. Better training for teachers/schools.	When "everybody" knows how to identify what to do the chance of bullying goes down.	Thank you for sponsoring such wonderful program!!!
PC9	Yes at my daughter's school, which is Rosemary Preschool. I am having problems now Jan. 2014.	A behavior and bullying in the classroom and outside the classroom. The kids are not safe in the classroom.	Have the teacher get help when they cant control it. Like a counselor.	No	Information of where to ask for help or get help. More parenting class, on how to discipline our children at home.	Parenting class and discipline class.	Change the way we discipline the children	I feel that us parents don't know who to ask for help and are scared that our children will be taken away from us.
PC10	No							
PC11	Yes. I do not know of this first hand but the yard duty working in the cafeteria told me a student was telling his classmates that he saw his parents "doing it"	This student was telling the rest of the students at the cafeteria table all the graphic details	I think that the cafeteria workers and yard duties have to know that this is child abuse and that they are mandated reporters.	No, I suppose there has to be professional training.	I think that a lot of families probably live in a room together or a small space where they don't have private sleeping arrangements and parents think that the kids are asleep when they are having sex.	Programs for parents about this issue and about having other people rent rooms or even relatives and not trust anyone in the house.	Knowledge is power. So many people live not realizing they are not knowing how to protect their children from sexual abuse.	This is a major problem especially in the Hispanic culture where a lot of people live together. Also, the problem with drugs and alcohol abuse in many cases leads to some sort of abuse.
PC12					Counseling *Bullying	Parent classes, how to discipline the child.	By educating the parents.	We need to have classes in Spanish. Hope YMCA would be offering Spanish "parenting classes" in spring.
PC13	No							
PC145	No	None		No, we want more information	Counseling	Parenting classes. Examples: positive discipline, how to educate parents	Offering parenting classes in Spanish	Teach our parents different kinds of how to discipline a child. Teach the parent the "5 language of love of the child"
PC155	No		Call the Child Protective Agency	I believe so	More support	Empowering parents to take action if they encounter this problem	Presenting workshops, letting them know about resources	No

PC16S	No	I don't know		We want more information	Counseling	Parenting classes such as positive discipline and the five language of love of children	100% why? These programs teach awareness to parents and teach them a lot	Thank you for the program Cornerstone because it is helping us to train and to better communicate with our children and schools
PC17S	No			One can call the police or go to organizations that provide help	Seek some kind of therapy			
PC18S	No	None		We don't know and we want more information	Counseling100	Parenting classes such as positive discipline, programs that help parents to understand our children's attitude at every stage of their life	These services help because as parents sometimes we don't realize that we don't understand our children. Also, these type of programs helped to make parents aware of children's feelings	I am very happy with Cornerstone because it educates our kids by teaching them our traditions and culture
PC19S						Programs that offer classes to parents such as positive discipline or parenting programs at schools	Greatly, because if we educated parents, we are going to reduce child abuse	
PC20S	Yes	Their mom uses drugs and smoke marijuana	I don't know	No	I don't know	Effective programs to help those parents to change their attitude and to be more responsible with their children	We need more jobs and support for single mothers	
PC21S	Yes	The children are alone, always, and fight among themselves	I don't know	Yes, but I am afraid to report	Talk to that family	For schools because it's where kids spend more time	Pay more attention to avoid making an injustice	That sometimes, they do not thoroughly investigate and many injustices are committed
PC22S	Yes	Behavior	Counseling at schools	No	Parenting classes, how to be better parents	Available parenting classes such as positive discipline at schools, community rooms, churches, etc	Teach us how to control ourselves and how to control our children	
PC23S	Yes, around my home there are several families where one can hear child abuse	They beat the children and leave them alone outside. Sometimes the children go out on the street and they are learning bad language from adults whom are their parents or others who live in their home	Educating those parents	No	Help parents with parenting education so they learn how to treat or educate their children	I don't know	Would help parents that are violent with their children and don't know how to treat them	Yes, we need programs that help parents
PC24S								I want to recommend "positive discipline" classes; if all parents attend to parenting classes, our schools would be better. Thank you for being part of "Sayings" this is a program that helped moms that love to be parent of classrooms helping our children
PC25V	No	None	They can talk to counselor at school	I will refer them to police if they do not have any other choices	They can attend in parenting classes; Counselors	Domestic violence. The services that help them to recognize if they are victims and how to find helps	If they find they are victims, they know where to find helps and how to get out of troubles	No
PC26V	If I see any, I will notify authorized organizations	There is misunderstanding between parents and children, leading to many problems	They need to be educated to change their way in raising children	I will find organizations that can help	Parents should know about their children's needs	Programs in schools will help	These programs will help both children and parents	There should be more meetings for parents, it helps them learn more about each other's experience.

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RCS1	No	N/A	N/A	Yes	Free parenting classes, with child care teaches positive discipline.	Domestic Violence programs, alcohol and drug abuse agency, anger management. Prevention in everything.	The more people who are educated are aware of resources and help if they are struggling with life.	
RCS2	No					Parenting classes, anger management, substance abuse.		
RCS3	Yes, many families but I have to fix myself before I make judgment upon others. (verbal abuse)	Money, poverty, stress, drugs, love and godless.	Prayer	No	Don't know	Rebekah's program because it's teaching me how to be a father.	It helps me think before acting.	Funding Rebekah's program, it's great!
RCS4	I'm sorry, I don't know anyone.		I will help if I ever see an abuse.	Yes, dial 911 or talk to any government child abuse hot line.		Any child abuse program.	I'm not sure, but any help should help.	
RCS5	No	No	No			Rebekah's children services, counseling, parenting classes, family counseling, marriage counseling and domestic violence.	We will all be educated.	No not really...
RCS6	No					Co-parenting, parenting, family counseling.	Help the families be on the same page. (Both parents trying to work together, aiming for the same goal and raising productive adults.)	
RCS7	Yes	Absent parent; (not sure if considered) and ignoring your children.				Rebekah's children services! WELL RUN, GOOD MATERIAL	Awareness intervention.	No
RCS8	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Parenting child abuse prevention	Making parents and family aware of child abuse	
RCS9	Yes, therapist knew about it and she took over	I don't know	Reporting	yes	Therapy/counseling, parenting classes, etc.			Programs at RCS are very helpful for families

RCS10	No, I know to call CPS No or police		Yes	Education, preparation, resources, safe and free community activities		Free sporting events/league to get kids off the streets, community activities, parenting/family courses - linkage to resources	If people have somewhere they can go for help or get resources, their stress will be reduced. Also if they had free activities for kids that will reduce a financial burden	
RCS11	Yes	Physical abuse	Training	Yes	Education and prevention curriculums and resources	Curriculums targeted at educating families and communities	Prevention and education is the first step, this will help raise awareness	No
RCS12	Yes, abuse - have worked family therapy, finally had CPS come	N/A - father has anger issues and mother is submissive - both are overwhelmed	Prior and longer term notice several years ago	Yes - counseling, family classes, family therapy, etc. collateral, but more group family classes	Financial and cultural help for underlying fears that cause anger	Family classes, family practice, C. M. to work with families	By training parents who are under stress - closure/groups/by eliminating stress	Yes - concentrated family work - one time a week minimum
RCS13	I know to call CPS, which I did	Domestic violence and verbal abuse	Alternative for safe housing, education for the family	I work with my case managers to do so	Support groups, after school alternatives for youth, childcare help and classes - especially when kids are aged 0-5	Same as 3c -- Support groups, after school alternatives for youth, childcare help and classes - especially when kids are aged 0-5	Baseline meeting of needs, education for new ways of thinking and empowerment, kids after school safety - not having more modeling of abusive dynamics	Thank you for your good work
RCS14	Yes	Domestic violence and verbal abuse	Parenting classes and linkage to services	Yes	Parenting classes, linkage to resources, easier access to low income housing to reduce stress	Help with housing to prevent multiple families under one roof	Parents are stressed about living with other families in small spaces, not having enough income to pay housing	South county needs a lot of resources for housing
RCS15	Yes	Sexual abuse	Parent and adult supervision, housing	Limited	Education, community awareness	Parent/family groups	Awareness	South county is in the need for more community resources
RCS16	Yes	Emotional abuse and it is difficult to prove	CPS take support and provide follow up	No	More people to understand/listen and more parenting classes	Parenting classes	More education and awareness	Thank you
RCS17	I called the police and reported it	They were abusing their children	What would have helped was if they were not a gang related family	Yes	Taking parenting classes and moving to a better community	More educational parenting/anger management classes	Immensely! It would help the parents have more knowledge	Please help and get more resources for homeless/drug addict parents
RCS18	Yes	Domestic violence, sexual abuse, neglect	Living conditions, trusting organizations, resources	Somewhat	Education, access to resources	Education, outreach	More options for the family	More accessible list for this county
RCS19	Yes	Domestic violence	Shelter number, resources, social work	Yes	Adult therapy for parents to deal with mental health	Parenting classes, therapy for children and families	Building natural resources and addressing mental health	Thank you!
RCS20	Yes	Emotional, domestic violence, sexual	More focused resources	Yes	N/A	School based counseling and parenting groups	Increased awareness and information	
RCS21	Yes and I know what to do	Mental, verbal and physical abuse	CPS involvement	Yes and I did	Parenting classes	Parenting classes and therapy		

RCS22	Yes	Money, housing, drugs	Resources, classes	Yes	Education and discipline; child development	More parenting classes, school-based classes	Got the information out to families, provide that it is easy for them to get to	Thanks for the support!
RCS23	Yes	Domestic violence, substance abuse, and corporal punishment	More parent involvement to teach psychology & parenting classes & workshops that support couples	It's been offered, but the parents didn't want to participate	More parenting classes	Build community network and support		
RCS24S	Yes	Communication problems and trust issues	Workshops that support couples	Call the emergency response	Social workers	Parental classes to reduce child abuse	They may be of help to prevent child abuse	Parent workshops are a good start for parents to learn how to deal with their children, and it teaches the parents to understand their children and helps to bear the needs without using any form of abuse
RCS25S	No		Therapy for couples	Dial 911	Take children to therapy for their trauma received	Parental and couples classes	They can help to live a better life	
RCS26S	No	In my case, my ex-husband yelled at my daughter all of the time	Go to class and couples' therapy	Call the emergency numbers	Have a social worker	Parenting classes	Teaches us how to communicate with out children	Having more workshops like this one
RCS27S	Yes	Fighting and yelling between the couple, child neglect, and stress	Parental classes and therapy for couples	Yes, calling 211 or 911	Having a social worker for the family	Parental classes and classes to help the couple	Teach how to communicate with children	Having a class would really help
RCS28S	No	But, I know someone with conflict in marriage	Parenting classes and therapy for family	No	Social therapy	Parental and marital classes	Teach us how to communicate better, teaches us how to --- parental needs, and of our children (could not make out the rest)	More social events for the whole family
RCS29S	Yes	Marriage problems and my oldest son (12) had to cook for his siblings (4-6 yrs old) after legal separation and lots of verbal abuse to the children	Have a class and teach our children to recognize the difference between abuse and ---	No	Classes on how to avoid, or on the effects of alcoholism an drugs in the family/classes for time and money management and family relationships	Events and parents classes, also classes on courtship to help with the process of becoming a couple and then parents	It should be taught how to have a better relationship in the marriage and with the children -- reduce problems with the family	Family events in Spanish. Resources to help the community come together as a family and on the weekends have projects for the family. When having classes or events, conduct an evaluation on the impact of the family productivity. Publicize these classes in Spanish, there are many families who don't even have an idea that help exists
RCS30S	No		Marriage therapy and parenting classes	We don't know	Social workers	Marriage classes	Look for help	Free and in our own language, offer more programs that teach how to care for our children and self control
RCS31S	Yes	Problems with drugs and alcohol - marital abuse	Therapy and parenting and couple classes	Through agencies	With family therapy	Nothing	Family and parenting classes	Sometimes by something that happens between other people implicate. (Not sure what is trying to be said) Other times by threats to make you feel fearful and weak.
RCS32S	Yes	Lack of patience for the children, yelling, and screaming at them	Attend therapy sessions for adults	Calling agencies realted to child abuse	Assign social workers overseeing these cases	Parenting and couples classes	Making people aware and teaching people who have children in their care to be better parents and foster parents	It's an excellant way to make society better by implementing these type of programs that help not only parents, but foster parents, because the majority of the Latino community doesn't have formal education, and the consequences are in their lack of infant education and child abuse

RCS335	No	Conflict in the marriage	Parental therapy	By calling 211	Therapy classes for adults or for their family	Parenting classes to better their relationship	Attend family therapy	No
RCS345	No	Drugs and physical abuse - child neglect by not having them clean	Parental therapy	Call 211 or 311 for help	Parenting classes and having social workers to stop child abuse	Parenting classes and classes as a couple so they stop abusing their children	Fund programs that can help parents communicate	To have less children abused and less street violence
RCS355	Not clear	Abuse, neglect, alcoholism, drugs and verbal abuse	Parental therapy	Call the emergency number (211/311)	Parental classes and have social workers helping	Foundation to improve marriages	To learn how to communicate with your children and spouse	This is a good opportunity to help our family be better and help our children
RCS365	No		Therapy to help our children	No	With social worker	Parenting classes and family education	To live in harmony and have respect between parents and children	
RCS375	Yes	Domestic violence and child abuse	Family therapy for parents	Calling 211, 311, or 911	Having a social worker for the family	Parenting classes for couples	To have harmony in the family	Family events
RCS385	No	Stress	Parent classes and therapy for couples	I didn't know	Have social workers for the parents	Parenting classes for the couples	Help be more informed	More opportunities for families to get along
RCS395	No	Disobedience	This class	Thanks to this class, yes	Help to evaluate		Educate the people	This class changes lives, opens the mind, and helps people be better parents and better people
RCS405	No			If I knew someone, I would refer to a program that offers classes	Hands on classes so we can see how to handle actual situations with our own kids	Programs like these parenting classes as well as programs like First5	Having educated parents and parents who have help and guidance and someone to turn for help to reduce abuse	There should be more programs for the actual kids who come with the parent. Kids come with problems so hands on guidance could help
RCS415	No		Parent classes and marriage therapy	I didn't know	Family social workers	Parenting classes for couples	Parents are informed on how to discipline our children and on how to live together	More opportunities for family to get along in the community
RCS425	No		Therapy for family and parents	I didn't know	To attend parent classes or family therapy	Parent classes and classes to improve the communication between couples	These services are of great help to the community because in every class we learn something new	These classes have helped me personally and have helped me keep my family in unity. Thank you.
RCS435	Yes	The leave the kids alone and sometimes they hit him	Report and attend classes	Yes, with friends	Parenting classe and therapy	Classes for couples and parenting classes so they can see that classes do help with our children	It may help to better treat our children	Sometimes the services are offered and they don't want to take them because they say they don't need the classes
RCS445	Yes, in many instances, I have seen many cases, and didn't know what to do and where to report	Yelling, and they don't bathe the children, hitting, because they use drugs	Report to the police. Parenting classes	Ask friends, teachers, report it to the police	Parenting classes, therapy	Classes for couples and parenting classes, so they can attend and see that they do help with our children	It can improve a lot, because they will better treat their children, and they won't feel as if they are at fault, or they have problems with drugs and more	In many cases they offer the resources to people that claim they don't need them

RCS455	Yes	Emotional and physical abuse and hitting. A little girl received from her step-father, many times and was bruised	Parenting classes, family therapy and marriage classes	I didn't know, but now I know -- call 311/911 and ask for help here in Rebecca CH	Therapy for parents or couples	Parenting classes or therapy for couples	Because there will be harmony, peace, tranquility, no fights and no heated discussions	If I'd known of these programs, like parent classes here in Rebecca CH, I would have sought this help that I now know is offered here and would have not tolerated seeing an innocent girl being abused. Now that I understand how much these classes are of help and that therapy helps
RCS455 RCS465	No	Stress, problems, drugs and alcohol	Parenting classes, therapy for couples, individual therapy, accessible social workers	Call 911 or 311	Help the parents to know of the existing program in the city	Parenting classes, classes to better the communication between the couple	Because there will be harmony in the home. The parents will be more informed of what is child abuse, and also it would help the emotional development of the parents	It is very important for the Hispanic community to focus on children or youth. It is important to help the parents with special needs regarding mental health, in order to maintain a healthy family
RCS475	No	They cry, they are sad or they are violent	Attend classes, look for information and therapy	Attend parenting classes, look for therapy for children and adults	Attend therapy	Classes for parents and couples	It helps them a lot to communicate with others and to express their feelings a lot	Continue to offer classes for couples and child care. Offer classes for teenagers and a therapist for teenagers. Thank you.
RCS485	Yes	The grandmother adopted three children. Frustrated, she screams at the kids and slapped them.	Some therapy.	coming to these groups and talking to someone else	to accept their mistakes and ask for help.	programs at schools, churches		
RCS495	Yes	Domestic violence	TO call 911 or tell someone at school	going to therapy or coming to parenting classes	though school, coming here and having family therapy, or taking some counseling, or talking to someone, but never to keep quiet.	family therapy, community help, counseling	to call or speak up before something bad happens	
RCS505	No	Sad, rude, low grades, cry	Communication, therapy	No	Parenting classes, therapy	parenting classes, teenager classes, and couples classes	a lot because one obtained communication classes	Don't stop giving parenting classes and couples classes
RCS515	No	Parents that lost control when children misbehaved	That parents learn how to treat their kids	Yes, with parenting classes and support groups for parents	to have somebody to talk about the problems and be able to help throughout the process	opening doors, incredible years	the programs help because we as parents need to learn and change or behavior	Many parents, such as me, need a lot of support and the parenting classes. Thank you for these opportunities
RCS525	Yes	They treat their kids badly. For example: they scream at them, beat them, pulled them	to talk to the parents and recommend them to take parenting classes	asking friends at school, churches	parenting classes	parenting classes and couples classes	can help a lot in the way we treat them	to provide more classes so parents can be more informed in how to treat their kids
RCS535	Yes	They beat them, abused them physically and verbally	go to places that offer support	yes	talk to them, go to a psychologist, or other support centers	how to help parents and children because children are the future we want new Hispanic presidents	a lot	Personally, it has helped me a lot, I would totally recommend it.

RCS545	Yes	Screaming, beating	to have more parenting programs	yes, like report them to police	therapies, parenting classes	therapies, classes, psychologist	providing programs for parents and their kids	
RCS555	Yes	Verbal abused	to talk to these people about the kids feeling and the behavior of adults also parenting classes	I do not know at this moment but I think is important to have parenting workshops that help us to improve with our children	psychology and counselling	parenting workshops and for teenagers and kids because always help us to see how we should solve our problems. Motivates us to be better people and family parents	these services can help to reduce abuse because parents will be more aware of their behavior, they understand more their children behavior as well.	These workshops also help to get
RCS565	No	The girl took care of her siblings all the time even when her parents were home	talk to the parents so the girl does not have the responsibility anymore	no, sometime we do not know what to do when we see the abuse	provide them with family therapy	family parents programs that help families that have different needs so they can raise their kids in a healthy way. Starting with having a good environment within the family	inviting parents to get involved in these programs and having people who visit them at home if they can't come to the classes	To continue with parenting programs and to have more services that involves teenagers and young people
RCS575	No	Usually, they are psychological and verbally abused	give them information at the clinics about help programs	No	couples' programs because sometimes abuse starts within the couples and end at their children	couples programs or family activities	sometime the parents are frustrated and they release their wrath against their children	
RCS585	Yes	The couple fights a lot and the children watch their problems	that the couples could get help to work in their problems and to help their kids	I have offered them some programs that I know about, but the lady does not accept the help		I do not know	have meetings at school	No
RCS595	No		workshops for families, husband and wife	Rebekah Children Services	therapies, classes, sources	for couples and parents because they are the base of the family	better parents	
RCS605	Yes	Child abuse	parenting therapy	trough information	moral support	government and donations	support by information	No, thank you
RCS615			Take a therapy	seek couple's classes	that their parents have a good relationship	couple's classes because if the couple is stable, the family is stable		
RCS625	No		Support groups, family events					
RCS635	No							

code	question 1—do you know of a family where abuse is occurring, and you didn't know what to do?	question 2—what kind of troubles were they having?	question 3a--what would have helped?	question 3b--do you know how to get that help for them?	question 3c--what other things do you think would be helpful for a family that was having trouble with their children?	question 4a--which type of programs should we fund, and why?	question 4b--how will these services lead to a reduction in child abuse?	question 5--is there anything else you'd like to say?
SH15	Yes	Verbal abuse	3a. prevent child abuse and to better understand our children.	3b. yes, at churches, community services	3c. counseling help	4a. more classes about these programs at schools.	4b. understand more our children and be able to talk to them.	5. make sure that is a real abuse. Help those who are being abused using low income sources.
SH25	Yes	My neighbor has a 16 year old daughter that is sick. This girl says that her stepdad performs oral sex to her and touches her inappropriately when her mom is at work.	3a. will be good to investigate them and help her because I think that no one listen to her because she is sick.	3b. No	3c. more orientation, support, and be more caring for these abused kids.	4a. I don't know	4b. talk to them and alerting them of the consequences	5. To have more information at schools
SH35	No, I do not know.	None	3a. more places like this one and support centers	3b. I don't know much but I am learning	3c. psychological help and orientation	4a. the most possible	4b. sometimes parents don't know how to educate their children and if we have more parenting classes would decrease the child abuse.	5. Sometimes parents aren't capacitated to deal with children 100% and we don't know what to do. We need support for parents. First of all, how to detect if something is wrong with our children and with ourselves.
SH45	Yes	A father very aggressive in a verbal way towards his children. The worse of all, since the mom loves the man so much, she doesn't report him. She is afraid that he goes to jail as once he was before.	3a. sent those kids to therapy and to let them know the truth.	3b. no	3c. the government should act immediately to any complain	4a. those agencies where some drugs has being legalized since this makes the physical problem bigger for kids.	4b. providing them with counseling at schools	5. no
SH55	no			no		free babysitting		
SH65	no			no			providing parenting classes	
SH75	Yes, my neighbor leave her kids on the street until very late at night and two of her oldest kids are already on gangs	neglect and abandonment	3a. go to a family program for mental health	3b. yes	3c. parenting programs and anger management	4a. programs for mental health for families to integrate the family because nowadays we have many split families.	4b. help to control anger; help emotionally and integrate families.	5. No
SH85	Child abuse exists everywhere and is not something we can let go by.					counseling	4b. this program can oriented and help people that has these kinds of problems	
SH95	One person	I am not sure if yelling is a type of child abuse but I know someone that when gets anger yells at the children.	3a. I think that providing them with parenting classes.		3c. parenting classes to help them to educate their children	4a. the government should help to provide parenting classes to help families	4b. giving information to parents	
SH105	No, I don't know anyone. However, through the media I know this is an issue.		3a. if it was a family, counseling would help a lot; Also, support groups and to educate everyone about this problem.	3b. help can be obtain by seeking a support center and to speak about what is going on	3c. I believed that psychological programs and therapy would help	4a. should be more funding to educate counselors so they can do a good job and really help people who need it	4b. if we have more people that speak up about child abuse and actively work to eradicate it, will reduce or prevent child abuse. This is why if more responsive people get involved will reduce the risk of abuse.	5 we need classes, counseling and support groups to aware more people.
SH115	Yes, but honestly, I don't want to have problems with people		3a. when is there a problem against kids, the best way to assets it is to visit this home and see if it is true.	3b. with prayers	3c. parenting counseling because they are who need more help and they are in care of the kids.	4a. to those programs that already exist at schools, government and also the program of first five	4b. orienting parents and children about the risk	5. we should have more information and help so we can know how to detect the symptoms of child abuse
SH125	No	By means of these programs	3a. to seek help	3b. no	3c. counseling	4a. government	4b. offering help	5. no
SH135	No	To help her to look for solutions and not to be afraid		No	show the Latinos that is no risk in seeking help	Latin people shouldn't be afraid to report child abuse		5. no
SH145	If this is the case, I believe, they should seek help	They should beat their kids, but talk to them	3a. seek professional help	3b. I don't know	3c. that government sent them to practice	4a. a program that that help them to be good parents	4b. teach parents to educate them when they are young	5. no
SH155	Yes	The mom sometimes beat up her kids for not really important reasons. They have no communication.	3a. would help her, lots, the parenting classes such as how to deal with a teenager. Also, would help her the parents project	3b. I have benefit a lot with parenting classes and the first five program	3c. to go to support groups and family counseling	4a. support groups because they provide help to parents. We learn by listening to others' experiences and we can recognize our problems and find their solutions.	4b. teaching us positive ways to educate our kids.	

SH16S	No	Pay my rent this month	3a. Money	3b. no	3c. more help through free programs	4a. parenting classes because they help families	4b. much	5. thank you for having these kind of programs
SH17S	no	Lack of money	3a. help them with clothes and shoes	3b. no	3c. clothes and shoes	4a. babysitting because they are very strict and not many kids qualify 4a. I don't know	4b. to have more responsible teachers	5. No
SH18S	Yes	The stepdad yell at them and he uses bad words. The mom beats them up but the kids are rude and dirty. They don't respect their parents and answer with bad words as well.	3a. I don't know	3b. yes	3c. I don't know	4a. I don't know	4b. I don't know	5. no
SH19S	I don't know anyone			3b. yes	these classes help us a lot		much	nothing
SH20S	Yes	They were very afraid to their dad because he threats them with hurting their mom	3a. more programs at schools that help and tell kid what to do in these kinds of situations	3b. seek information in all community centers	3c. support programs that help them to understand how a family should live.	4a. programs that have the best source to help these families; especially, when they don't know what to do at the beginning.	4b. having more information and more parents getting involved at schools or anything that has to do with our children	
SH21S	No, but I ever know someone, I will advise them to seek help	I don't know anyone at this moment	3a. seek information	3b. getting information where they can get help	3c. maybe to go to parenting classes or family counseling	4a. community centers could help with more programs	4b. send information to their address	5. sometimes we don't know about any help because there is no information or because we don't know how to ask for it.
SH22S	Yes, but is more as negligence than abuse	I think that the mom of those three kids has always being ignorant and therefore she is not very intelligent. This doesn't allow her to make the best decisions for her or her kids Physical and verbal abuse	3a. honestly, to be fair according to law and to have the dad help them; also, to have programs that help them to find a job.	3b. she doesn't trust us and doesn't accept our help	3c. the teacher should report any situation that they might suspect regardless if this doesn't seem as much at the beginning	4a. first 5 because the kids' life is define during those years. Schools should provide preventive programs	4b. more information to raise awareness about child abuse	5. More prevention, less ignorance
SH23S	Yes		3a. family counseling and psychology therapy	3b. seek parenting support	3c. take them to a psychologist		4b. getting informed; it's up to parents to set a good example	5. To have more sport as schools
SH24S	No			3b. yes	3c. more parenting classes because teach parents how to treat their children better	4a. classes to reduce child abuse	4b. parents need more tools to talk to their kids and be more patient with them	
SH25S	No			3b. yes		parenting classes and help for kids that are being abuse	4b. helping those who we know they are being abused.	5. No
SH26S	Yes	The mom smokes and talks on phone all day, the kids are unattended and obese.	3a. to spend more time with her kids, take them for walks, enroll them on sports and to talk more to them	3b. no	3c. she could come to these classes	4a. I think there are programs but people don't have commitment to assist to it	4b. to give information to parents in how we can help our children, we may believe we know everything but always help to learn new ways to do things better.	
SH27S	Yes	verbal	3a. I don't know because some people don't accept any help and drive away those who offer it to them	3b. parenting classes	3c. to get close to the abuser; perhaps, they grew up in the same situation and they don't know better	4a. more classes and have those people to go to the classes	4b. be better parents to prevent child abuse	
SH28S	yes	The teacher didn't like the kid	3a. seeking for help, talking to their parents	3b. seeking for help as schools, churches, and community centers	3c. first, accept that you have a problem; then, seek for help	4a. parenting classes, classes for kids and visiting them at their homes	4b. pay closer attention to child abuse	5. Many times at schools the children don't get enough attention. Also, if the teacher or people that work at schools don't like the kid, this brings down the kids self-esteem
SH29S	Yes	They are impulsive and get mad easily	3a. to recognize that you have a problem	3b. talk to a representative from Sacred Heart and they will referred them to a support group	3c. see a psychologist, support group and have these services for free. Usually, poor families are those who need this the most.	4a. founding programs that help families of low income	4b. take these classes to schools and provide information directly to parents	
SH30S	Yes	Violence, negligence	3a. report the abuse, investigate the family thoroughly	3b. no	3c. psychologist, free handicrafting classes so they can share a hobby as a family	4a. parenting classes and classes for their children; dancing classes after school	4b. yes	5. No

code	question 1—do you know of a family where abuse is occurring, and you didn't know what to do?	question 2—what kind of troubles were they having?	question 3a—what would have helped?	question 3b—do you know how to get that help for them?	question 3c—what other things do you think would be helpful for a family that was having trouble with their children?	question 4a—which type of programs should we fund, and why?	question 4b—how will these services lead to a reduction in child abuse?	question 5—is there anything else you'd like to say?
SMUM1	Yes I do, but I don't know what to do or say to help her. She is an adult with a baby	Family, don't want her to be with nephew because he is part white. Our family does everything for her, we love them both. (not totally sure what they are trying to say here	For her family to butt out of their lives. We stay out of it, but we help out with the baby and things for the baby. She isn't working	Yes, I think we might need a little assistance, I am in church but my family doesn't have time to attend	For her to take charge of her own life. Be there for her child and her self	I'm not sure	Don't know	Yes become closer to God and forgiveness of others - kindness
SMUM2	Yes.	Domestic violence		Maybe	Receive more information from school			
SMUM3	No, I don't now but there were reasons the kids were getting hurt (not sure what they were trying to say)	They were always getting mentally and physically hurt	Someone should have said something	Yes.	Talk to their child and see if they are getting abused	Fly	They teach you about abuse	
SMUM4S	No	No	To know when a child is being abused!	No	Phone number where they can call if they need help			
SMUM5S	No	No	Call the police	Yes, call 911	Counseling	business and the government	having more meetings for parents	To have more communication that help parents so we don't have child abuse
SMUM6S	Yes, my sister and her kids. Her husband was physically and verbally abusive towards them	My sister In her marriage with a unfaithful and abusive husband	her youngest son called the police and reported his dad	the police officer helped them	my sister is sick of cancer and physically sick after so much abuse	I do not know anything about these kinds of programs	prevention on time not as happens with my poor sister and her kids	thank you for all the support and provide us with services in our community. God bless you and keep you healthy always
SMUM7S	No		Call the police	No	Counseling			

SMUM8S Yes	The girl's mom is in Mexico and her dad promised the girl that he was going to sent her with her mom, but he doesn't want to keep his promise. The girl goes to school, she is in kinder, but I believe the dad doesn't take good care of her because sometime she shows up to school dirty. On the weekends, the dad takes off to party. I do not know who takes care of the girl while he is partying	I do not know anyone who can help them but maybe social workers.	I believe, I do, you must go visit her and find out more about her case	give them information about what is child abuse and education	I would like to do workshops for kids about respect for parents and their surroundings	having information because as Latino mom we confuse education with child violence. I also believe that would be important to inform (teach) the kids about respect for their parents.	Thank you for listening
SMUM9S I do not know	No	to talk to the parents	I do not know	to speak up and do not keep quiet. We must have communication with our children	to people that have been abused	to speak up and don't keep quiet	No
SMUM10:No			No	any support is important during that difficult time	kids' education	talk more about this topic to the people	Personally, the topic of child abuse is very important
SMUM11:no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
SMUM12:Yes	The mom is very foul-mouthed		no				

Appendix H.

Symposium Survey Instrument and Surveys of attendees at the annual Child Abuse Symposium May 2, 2014

Research questions:

Question #1

Please indicate your role (therapist, advocate, etc.)

Question #2

What kinds of situations are you seeing in your practice? (sexual abuse, physical abuse, neglect, etc.).

Question #3

Of the above situations, which types do not have adequate interventions/services currently available in this county?

Question #4

To Which agencies do you most commonly refer?

Question #5

From whom do you most frequently get referrals?

Question #6

What kinds of prevention services do you feel are needed?

Question #7

Which currently-existing programs do you feel are the most effective? And why?

2014 Child Abuse Symposium Survey

1. Please indicate your role (please check all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Therapist | <input type="checkbox"/> advocate | <input type="checkbox"/> faith community |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Educator | <input type="checkbox"/> attorney/ judge | <input type="checkbox"/> survivor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Social worker | <input type="checkbox"/> volunteer | <input type="checkbox"/> law enforcement _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nurse/health professional | <input type="checkbox"/> student | <input type="checkbox"/> other _____ |

2. What kinds of situations are you seeing in your practice?

- | | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Physical abuse | by adults | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> neglect due to: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual abuse | by peers | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> poverty |
| <input type="checkbox"/> verbal abuse | by siblings | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> substance abuse |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> other neglect |

3. Of the above situations, which types do not have adequate interventions /services currently available in this county? _____

4. Which agencies do you most commonly refer to? _____

5. From whom do you most frequently get referrals? _____

6. What kinds of prevention services do you feel are needed? _____

7. Which currently-existing programs do you feel are the most effective? And why? _____

Thank you so much for completing this survey!
Your input will greatly assist us in allocating funds in the upcoming funding cycle!

Form No.	Role	TYPES OF ABUSE			PERPETRATOR(S)			REASONS FOR NEGLECT		
		Physical	Sexual	Verbal	by adults	by peers	by siblings	poverty	substance abuse	other neglect
45	advocate	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
46	advocate	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no
47	therapist	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes
48	advocate	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
49	advocate	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
50	therapist	yes	yes	no	yes	no	yes	yes	no	no
51	educator	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
52	advocate	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes
53	social worker	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
54	therapist	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes
55	therapist	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
56	nurse	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes
57	social worker	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
58	law enforcement	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
59	social worker	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
60	nurse	yes	no	yes	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes
61	other	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes
62	advocate	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes
63	educator	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
64	social worker	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
65	other	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	no
66	nurse	no	no	yes	yes	no	no	yes	no	no
67	attorney	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
68	educator	yes	no	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no
69	volunteer	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no
70	social worker	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no
71	social worker	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
72	nurse	yes	no	no	yes	no	yes	no	no	yes
73	educator	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
74	therapist	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
75	advocate	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes

INTERVENTIONS	REFERRALS
Inadequate Services	to whom do you refer?
prevention	SCC, ICP, LACY the Hub
sexual exploitation	EMQFF, starlight
verbal, physical, sexual abuse	CPS MATTRI, next door lack
211, catholic charities sacred heart	CASA, DFCS
	Bill Wilson, ENQ, YMCA
poverty, childcare	public health nurse
In San Mateo Country	GGRC regional center
	YWCA
realitive caregivers support system	first 5, PHP, HelpOneChild
sexual abuse/sex trafficking	county mental health
	pediatrics, specialties clinics
sexual abuse by adults	
	CPS
parents with intellectual disabilities	San Andreas regional center
	DFCS
	DFCS probation
CPS	CPS
	CBOs, and Schools
no	CMA Gardener, DHP
poverty	CPS, PD
	social services
good intervention in hospitals	CPS, Police
substance abuse	mental health/ substance abuse
lwork, EVMC, pediatrics	
	DFCS
prevention programs	MH dept
unfamiliar	N/A
DFCS services	DFCS, SARE
mental health/ medical for children	Kidscope(mental health)
abuse by peers	social servics
domestic violence/anti-gang-drug	community based orgainizations
	CPS, AFLP, BLH, SARC
mental health services	catholic charities, 211, PHP
	mental health DFCS
early intervention for new parents	CPS
cant read?????????? A lot of writing	looks like drug abuse?? School

INTERVENTIONS	REFERRALS
Inadequate Services	to whom do you refer?
	unity care
	therapy
neglect due to pov/MH issues	family resource center, PHP, CPS
open to growth	community based organizations
neglect due to pov, community growth	community based organizations
adult MH	VIA, kidscope
doubtful services are adequate	n/a
	bill wilson, social services
verbal abuse neglect	CPS/APS/Law enforcement
needs to be a psych hospital for teens	conseling
all areas of neglect	CPS, sherrif dept
neglect	SARC-DDS-DHS
sibling abuse	non profits
verbal abuse / bullying	DFCS
	SOC, Wrap, MHCINE
	Kid conections/Stairs
caregiver placement, family respite	catholic charities, karpia help one
	DFCS
abuse	non profits
abuse prevention	VMC
client resource setting goals	re-entry center
parental verbal/peer verbal abuse	MH dept
child neglect/poverty	Alum rock counseling, Bill wilson
support groups	
prompt interventions for siblings	SV faces, YWCA, next door solutions
poverty	
	SARC
ALL. DFCS-- not enough trauma-informed service. Until recently, DFCS did not answer > 5,000 calls per year. Too many cases "evaluated out" + to much pressure to keep cases out of the system, effectively colluding w/ the continuing endangerment of children. Schools not complying with mandatory child abuse reporting. The public no longer encouraged to report suspected abuse.	DFCS
emotional&verbal abuse	CPS, DA, Police
	domestic violence/sex assault

	NEEDED
referral sources	prevention services needed
DFCS, LACY, ILP Svchildren fund	pregnancy support, early detection
Gardner	reposters
Dv programs	conseling/intervention
My supervisor at CASA	sex trafficking, faith services
Nurse, Health Professionals	
social worker	parental/culutral education
	more parent education
Police	
DFCS	funding
correction dept	anti-bullying
social workers (CPS)	
CPS adult protective services	
	addiction, education, social changes
	case workers familiar with issues such
DFCS	
probationary& DFCS	anything that protect child
parental education	
pediatrician, social workers	education/acces to resources
CPS	wraparound services
social services	drug and alcohol prevention
CPS, Police	more victim assistance
hospitals	
comt?? Aomt?	better conseling for kids
DFCS	fam reunification/fam supp
DFCS	teamwork DFCS, medical
unity care SCCsound DFCS	school/ HS education
School districts	teen parenting classes
Primairy Care Clinic	child pyschs/police
hospital inpatients	anti bullying
FLY, AARS, juvenile Hall	negligence prevention
automatic, CCS WLE	drug and alcohol prevention
hospitals, schools CCS	mental health services
DFCS	
community+ First 5 California	early intervention
prevention programs	
court probation	education conseling

	NEEDED
referral sources	prevention services needed
social workers client	
DFCS, mental health	more case managers
DFCS, schools, pediatrics	
social services/wraparound	MH level 13/14
Social services	MH level 13/14
MH case center	
n/a	changing economic situation
non profits	
mandatory reporters	abuse train parents/youth
work at school	substance abuse bullying
school districts	crisis MH service for youth
hospitals	teaching
schools	
DFCS	bullying training in school
	more family therapists
social services	
dept of fam/children services	
DFCS	transportation/ housing
parents	more public advocacy
	gang intervention
mentor dependency counsel	
PCP	group therapy for teens
the ripple effect	living standard increases
YWCA	counseling/intervention
call center	early intervention MH services that
school districts ub SCCO	SARC helps with needed services, PHP
	1) community and media education 2) education on forming secure attachments 3) education on emotinal regulation skills
CPS/court	
law enforcement, DFCS	countinuing care for ongoing services

EXISTING	REASON
effective programs	why?
tutoring, CASA, to engage youth-- extra	curricular activities as well
child sexual abuse groups@ EMQFF, PCIT	
catholic charities, CPS, DFCS, LACY	quick response
the way agencies work together for kids	making kids our priority
parenting groups/classes	
CASA and EMQ, but they are understaffed	
calico, getting children to talk about abuse	
unfamilliar with programs	
needed	
as emotional physical disabilities	
early intervention	
wraparound at home conseling	
child advocates knows child the best	they can visit more often
education, VMC Exams 24/7	
BWC, ACCI, YWCA	
social workers	
PASS, WDI, MDI	
???	
in schools youth programs/consulars	
hard to determine due to recidivism	
none that are effective	
CPS, DFCS, early intervention county MH	
more protection from police	

EXISTING	REASON
effective programs	why?
all programs working together	
parental education family therapy	
parent advocacy hands on support	school support
parental advocacy hands on support	
FS semis	
unfamiliar with programs	
Rad kids	they let kids talk and use drills and roleplaying
not sure	
sexual abuse programs are good	
early prevention	
not many	
wrap	they include all people to the family in the plan
parent adovacte program	encourages clients to engage in services
education programs????? Read!!	
parenting classes	
SJSU exploring criminal research	
interface team, pedi clinics as well	
ARCC, sacred heart, BWC, CASA	
crisis centers; places to hide	
don't require EPSDT Managers	
trauma informed education/therapy	