

Child Welfare Legal and Judicial Survey 2023

Report and Findings

Child Welfare Legal and Judicial Survey 2023



Sara Omundson, Administrative Director

Report prepared by:
Teresa Vance, Court Programs and Services Administrator

In collaboration with:
The Idaho Supreme Court Child Protection Committee, Data Review Group,
Children's Bureau, and the Capacity Building Center for Courts.

Special thanks to:
William Miller, Research & Evaluation Analyst

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Department of Health and Welfare (DHW) published a Statewide Assessment which summarizes and reports a variety of performance measures related to child welfare in the state of Idaho including time to permanency, timeliness of hearings, and the presence of periodic reviews. This survey was developed in part to gather qualitative and quantitative data from the legal and judicial community to inform certain measures in the DHW assessment.

This report provides current and relevant data to child welfare partners on family engagement in court, the availability of services in each of the seven judicial districts, and the type of judicial engagement occurring in court hearings. The data will provide a baseline guide to the experiences of legal and judicial stakeholders and will inform policy and programmatic decisions in the future.

KEY FINDINGS

- Professionals in the field of child welfare are most interested in training in the areas of:
 - Court processes
 - Research/best practices in child welfare
 - Department of Health and Welfare processes, policies, and procedures
 - Local community resources
- Most respondents had experience with remote hearings.
- Most respondents indicated that the Termination of Parental Rights hearing should be held in person, and that Status and Review hearings could be held remotely.
- Three quarters of respondents indicated that sending a text notification or other reminder of the hearing would be the most beneficial resource to families so that they can be present and engaged in hearings.
- The most important services that would allow children to safely stay in their homes were reported as:
 - Substance use treatment
 - Mental health treatment
 - Low-income housing/rental assistance
- The biggest barriers to receiving these services were:
 - The services needed were not available in the community
 - Complex family needs make it difficult for the family to follow through
 - The financial resources of the family
 - Wait lists
- There is an increased need for awareness on the presence of local Multidisciplinary Teams

SURVEY METHODOLOGY AND RESPONSE RATE

Survey questions were developed by the Data Review Group, a joint effort of the Administrative Office of the Courts and Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, with input from the Children’s Bureau, Capacity Building Center for Courts, and Capacity Building Center for States.

The survey was developed, in part, to collect qualitative and quantitative data to inform the Statewide Assessment, a report conducted as part of the Child and Family Services Review (CFSR) by the Department of Health and Welfare which measures progress towards certain performance metrics in the child welfare system.

The survey was delivered to 1,118 legal and judicial professionals across the state including magistrate judges, Trial Court Administrators, Administrative District Judges, the Child Protection Section of the Bar, social workers, CASA Executive Directors, tribal partners, Guardianship Conservatorship Coordinators, probation officers, and Odyssey extended access users with rights to file into H2K (CPA) case types.

The online survey was conducted over a three-week period. The initial sample was reduced due to incorrect or outdated email addresses from the extended access user group. The survey was accessed by 219 respondents, and filled out by 207 respondents, a response rate of 19 percent, higher than the typical online survey response rate of 10-15 percent.

All percentages reflect the percentage of applicable respondents who answered the questions summarized in each table. A chi-square analysis was used to compare values between judicial districts. Chi-square (χ^2) is a statistical test that examines the differences between groups in large data sets to determine if the differences are independent of each other. The test assumes that there will be no difference between groups, deviations in frequencies therefore become statistically valid as they are able to demonstrate that there are measurable differences between groups, in this case judicial districts. Language throughout this report will indicate that results are “more” or “less” than expected. This is referencing the χ^2 analysis and the expectation that there will be no variation between judicial districts in responses.

In some cases, a regression analysis is used instead of χ^2 due to the low number of responses in that category. These are indicated on the chart by “F-statistic”. Regression analysis is a method that shows the relationship between two or more variables and is the most appropriate statistical analysis to use in low-response cases.

Statistical significance, as indicated by the p-value, is used to determine whether a result is likely due to chance or some other factor. The role of the p-value is to show that the difference is not likely due to chance (a p-value of 0.01 means that there is a 1 in 100 chance that the data would occur naturally). P-values less than .001 ($p < .001$), indicate that a value is statistically significant. In this report, the p-value indicates differences in responses between judicial districts. A statistically significant p-value (less than .001) means that the difference in responses between judicial districts is not by chance and is due to some other factor.

The survey invitation and survey questions are listed in Appendix A and B. Statistical analyses of responses by judicial district are in Appendix C.

SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

Role	Percent (n)
Attorney	34.64% (n = 73)
Judge	21.46% (n = 44)
Court Appointed Special Advocate or Guardian ad Litem	12.68% (n = 26)
Probation	6.83% (n = 14)
Other Role	6.83% (n = 14)
Social Worker	4.88% (n = 10)
Other Legal	4.39% (n = 9)
Clerk	3.41% (n = 7)
Administrator	2.44% (n = 5)
Guardianship/Conservatorship or Child Protective Services	2.44% (n = 5)

Table 1. Percent of respondents by job role.

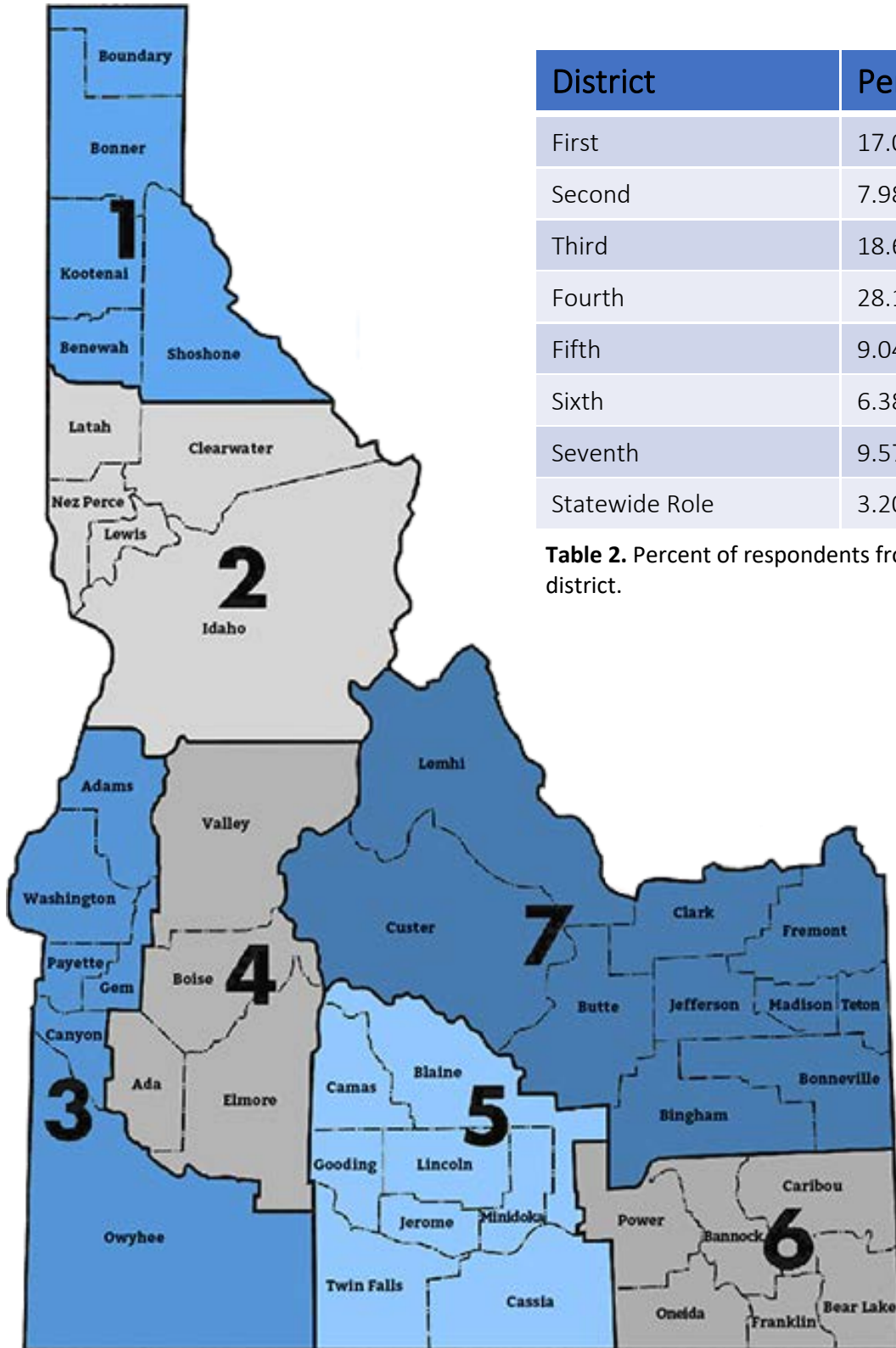


Figure 1. Map of Idaho's seven judicial districts.

District	Percent (n)
First	17.02% (n = 32)
Second	7.98% (n = 15)
Third	18.62% (n = 35)
Fourth	28.19% (n = 53)
Fifth	9.04% (n = 17)
Sixth	6.38% (n = 12)
Seventh	9.57% (n = 18)
Statewide Role	3.20% (n = 6)

Table 2. Percent of respondents from each judicial district.

REMOTE HEARINGS

The Covid pandemic created an increased need for remote court proceedings. In 2023 the Idaho Supreme Court issued a [court order](#) detailing the expectations for remote proceedings moving forward. Respondents in the Legal and Judicial Survey were asked about their experiences with remote court proceedings and their observations regarding parties who attend proceedings remotely.

The majority (92%) of respondents indicate that they had experience with remote hearings, and 75% were able to successfully complete their work in a remote hearing setting. 77% of respondents reported that parties were able to navigate and easily use the remote hearing technology.

Respondents from districts 1 and 4 disproportionately rated themselves as capable of completing their work remotely as effectively as in-person; they also reported much higher rates of parties being able to navigate and easily use remote hearing technology.

There were no differences across districts in terms of whether respondents felt that remote hearings enhanced attendance for any party. See Tables 3 and 4 for frequencies and comparisons of remote hearing perceptions across districts.

Remote Hearings Responses	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Experience with Remote Hearings	144	92%	12.6	0.08
Able to Complete Work in a Remote Hearing	106	75%	29.63	p < .001
Parties Navigating Remote Hearings	110	77%	35.24	p < .001

Table 3. Frequency and percent of respondents who had experience with aspects of remote hearings.

Do Remote Hearings Enhance Attendance?	Frequency of Agreement	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Parents	96	68%	34.65	0.18
Youth	77	55%	30.75	0.33
Foster Parents	86	61%	37.5	0.11
Guardians ad Litem	71	50%	37.4	0.11

Table 4. Frequency and percent of respondents who responded “yes” to the question: Do remote hearings enhance attendance.

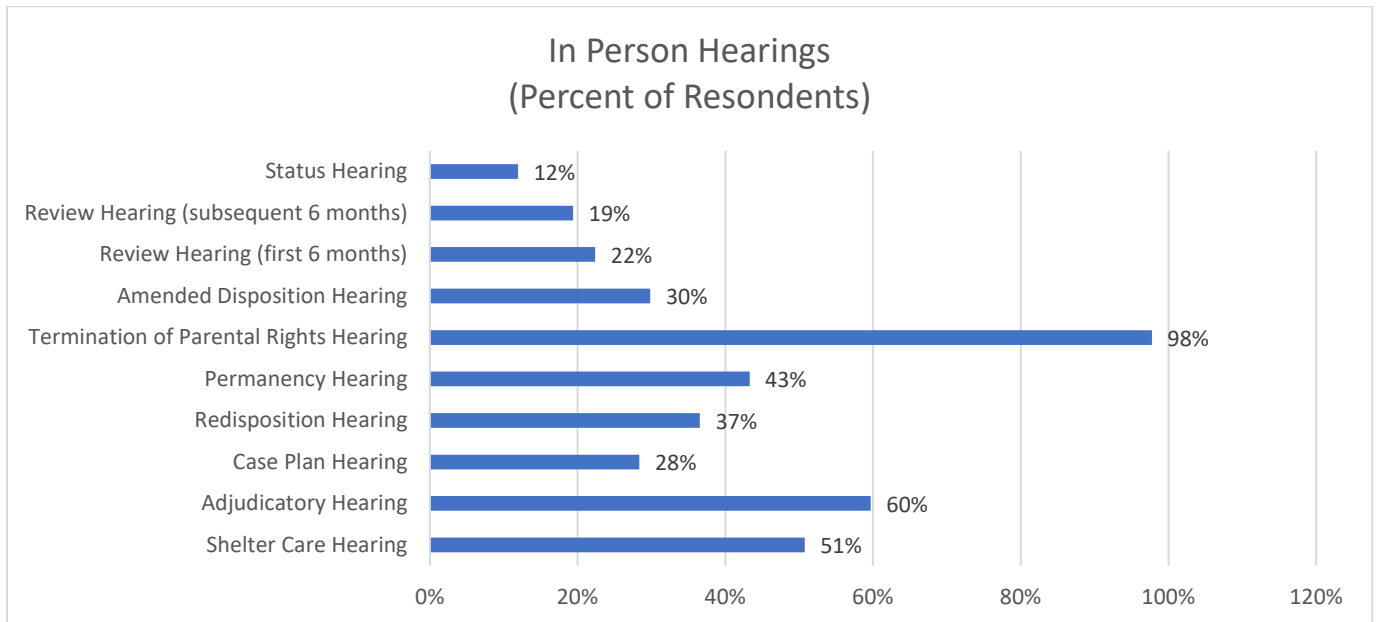
IN PERSON HEARINGS

Respondents were asked if certain hearings should always be in person. 98% of respondents indicated that the Termination of Parental Rights hearing should always be held in person.

Differences in whether hearings should be held in-person or remotely were primarily found in districts 1 and 4. Respondents from both districts felt that shelter care hearings, adjudicatory hearings, and redispotion hearings should be in person less often than expected according to the χ^2 test. Those from district 1 felt that amended disposition hearings should be in person more often than expected, while those from district 4 felt that they should be in person less often than expected. Those from district 4 also felt that subsequent (after 6 months) Review hearings should be in person less often than expected.

In terms of overall numbers of hearings, those from districts 1 and 5 felt that more hearing types should always be in person than other districts. Table 5 summarizes these findings.

On average, 36 percent of respondents felt that all hearing types should always be held in person.



Graph 1. Percent of respondents who think the hearings listed should be held in person.

Hearings in Person	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Shelter Care Hearing	68	51%	16.07	0.02
Adjudicatory Hearing	80	60%	37.62	p < .001
Case Plan Hearing	38	28%	10.85	0.15
Redisposition Hearing	49	37%	37.12	p < .001
Permanency Hearing	58	43%	13.48	0.06
Termination of Parental Rights Hearing	131	98%	4.28	0.75
Amended Disposition Hearing	40	30%	22.42	p < .001
Review Hearing (first 6 months)	30	22%	12.6	0.08
Review Hearing (subsequent 6 months)	26	19%	16.78	0.02
Status Hearing	16	12%	7.84	0.35

Table 5. Frequency and percent of respondents who believe the hearings listed should be held in person.

HEARING BEST PRACTICES

Engagement in court proceedings by parents and other parties is crucial to the timely and effective resolution of a child protection case. In this section, respondents were asked about their observations and experiences in court hearings.

Respondents from district 3 felt that foster parents attend hearings less often than other districts and those from district 6 felt that children were engaged in court hearings less often than other districts.

Table 6 provides the frequencies with which respondents stated that the event occurs “often” or “almost always”, and comparisons by district.

Idaho Child Protection Act Hearings	Frequency of "Often"	Percentage	F-Statistic	p-value
Judge asks about the agency's efforts to prevent removal	108	73%	0.89	0.52
Judge asks about what is preventing the child from returning home today	106	72%	2.28	0.34
The judge makes detailed reasonable or active efforts to achieve permanency findings that explain how the agency has worked to reunify the family or achieve permanency	108	74%	2.63	0.01
Judge orders relevant services to support reunification/permanency	115	78%	1.84	0.09
Judge asks about parent's access to and receipt of relevant services	112	76%	1.14	0.34
Judge asks parents if they were involved in case planning	92	63%	0.89	0.52
Judge asks about the child's education needs, if applicable	102	69%	1.46	0.19
Judge asks about the child's physical health and development	102	69%	1.24	0.29
Judge asks about the child's mental health	97	66%	0.96	0.46
The timeline to achieve permanency is discussed	115	78%	2.47	0.02
Barriers to finalize permanency are discussed	116	78%	1.53	0.16
Concrete steps to achieve permanency are discussed	109	74%	2.63	0.14
Resource (foster) parents attend hearings	70	48%	4.41	p < .001
Resource (foster) parents are engaged in court hearings	65	44%	4.22	p < .001
Parents attend court hearings	118	81%	1.16	0.33
Parents are engaged in court hearings	97	66%	1.37	0.22
Children attend court hearings	28	19%	1.46	0.19
Children are engaged in court hearings	29	20%	1.7	0.11

Table 6. Frequency and percent of respondents who indicated “often” to the questions listed. Regression analyses were used instead of χ^2 due to the number of responses.

MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAMS

Idaho Code § 16-1617 requires each county to have a Multidisciplinary Team (MDT) to investigate child abuse and neglect referrals.

16-1617. Investigation by multidisciplinary teams.
 The prosecuting attorney in each county shall be responsible for the development of an interagency multidisciplinary team or teams for investigation of child abuse and neglect referrals within each county. [See Appendix C for complete reference]

A series of questions was asked about Multidisciplinary Teams to assess whether counties were meeting these statutory requirements. Tables 7 and 8 summarize responses.

Multidisciplinary Teams	Frequency		χ^2	p-value
	"Yes"	Percentage		
Does your county have an active Multidisciplinary Team?	108	91%	15.87	0.32
Does the MDT have a written protocol for interviewing victims?	28	88%	10.66	0.71
Does the MDT have a written protocol for investigating child abuse?	31	91%	9.32	0.81

Table 7. Frequencies and percentages of respondents who indicated "yes." Data does not include those who selected "Unsure."

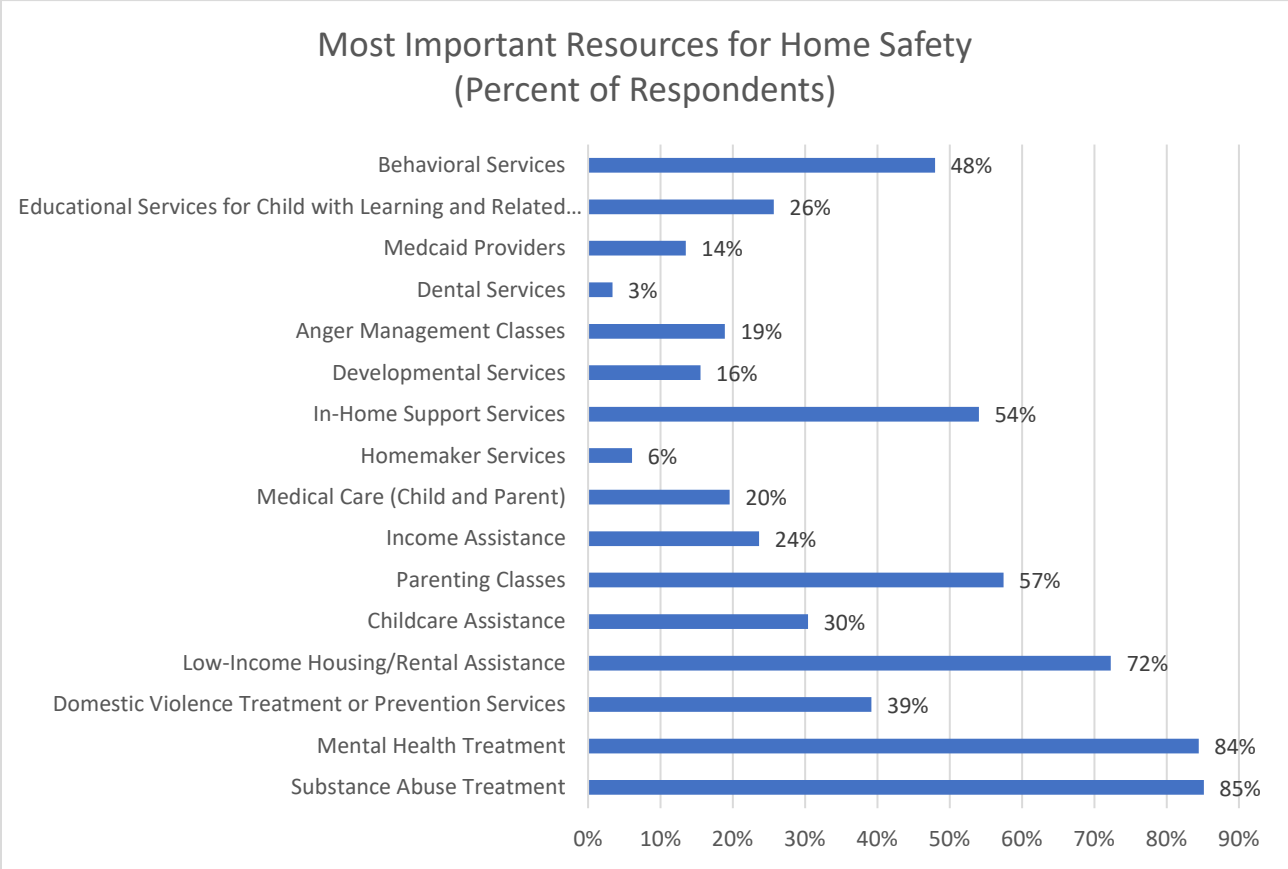
Multidisciplinary Team Barriers	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of interest	1	3%
Lack of time	0	0%
Lack of materials or resources	4	11%
Lack of training on how to create an MDT	1	3%
Not enough child protection cases	0	0%
Not enough staff/personnel	6	17%
Lack of meeting space	0	0%
Lack of leadership to coordinate MDT	9	26%
Lack of funding	2	6%

Table 8. Frequency and percent so respondents who listed barriers to multidisciplinary teams. Due to low sample sizes in endorsement rates for each barrier, χ^2 analyses did not provide adequate results.

SERVICES

Typical services consist of a variety of assistances which are designed to address the safety issue and prevent the child’s entry or re-entry into foster care. Respondents were asked which services they believed were the most important to allow a child to remain safely in their home, and if there were any barriers to families receiving services.

Those in nearly every district felt that substance abuse treatment was more important for a safe return than expected, and that in-home services were less important than expected, with the exception of district 3. Those in district 7 disproportionately felt that homemaker services were important and those in district 3 disproportionately felt that in-home services were important for a safe return. These results are presented in Table 9.



Graph 2. Most important services allowing children to safely remain in their home as reported by the percentage of respondents.

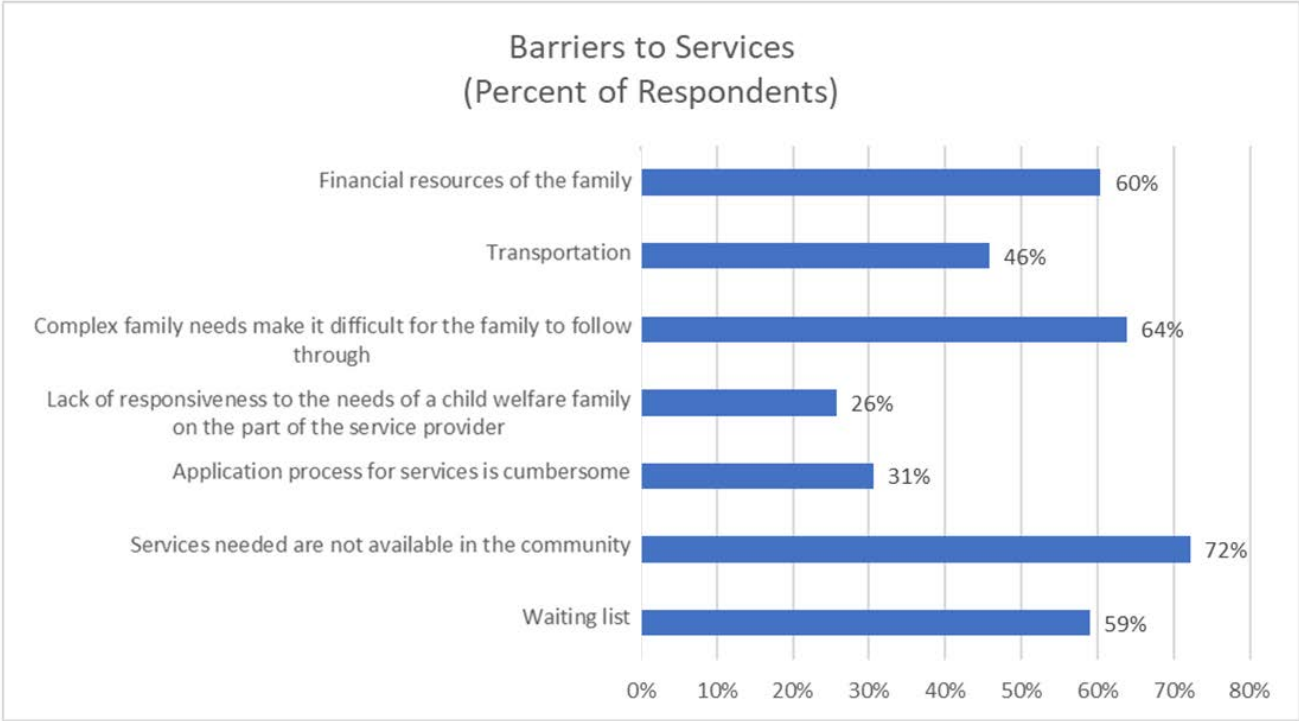
Most Important Resources for Home Safety	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Substance Abuse Treatment	126	85%	19.27	p = .001
Mental Health Treatment	125	84%	4.18	0.76
Domestic Violence Treatment or Prevention Services	58	39%	4.23	0.75
Low-Income Housing/Rental Assistance	107	72%	12.13	0.1
Childcare Assistance	45	30%	9.23	0.23
Parenting Classes	85	57%	13.15	0.07
Income Assistance	35	24%	8.97	0.25
Medical Care (Child and Parent)	29	20%	8.5	0.29
Homemaker Services	9	6%	15.35	0.03
In-Home Support Services	80	54%	24.61	p < .001
Developmental Services	23	16%	4.22	0.75
Anger Management Classes	28	19%	8.68	0.28
Dental Services	5	3%	9.14	0.25
Medicaid Providers	20	14%	9	0.25
Educational Services for Child with Learning and Related Disabilities	38	26%	5.45	0.61
Behavioral Services	71	48%	11.11	0.13

Table 9. Frequency and percentage of services as rated by respondents.

BARRIERS TO SERVICES

When asked about the barriers to accessing services needed to safely keep children in the home, 72% of respondents indicated that the services needed are not available in the community.

Those in district 3 were more likely to feel that wait lists were a barrier than expected and those in district 2 were far less likely to feel this way. Barriers to services are outlined in Table 10.



Graph 3. Barriers to access services as indicated by percentage of respondents.

Barriers to Services	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Waiting list	85	59%	16.14	0.02
Services needed are not available in the community	104	72%	13.04	0.07
Application process for services is cumbersome	44	31%	11.9	0.1
Lack of responsiveness to the needs of a child welfare family on the part of the service provider	37	26%	7.98	0.33
Complex family needs make it difficult for the family to follow through	92	64%	12.09	0.1
Transportation	66	46%	7.53	0.38
Financial resources of the family	87	60%	9.37	0.23

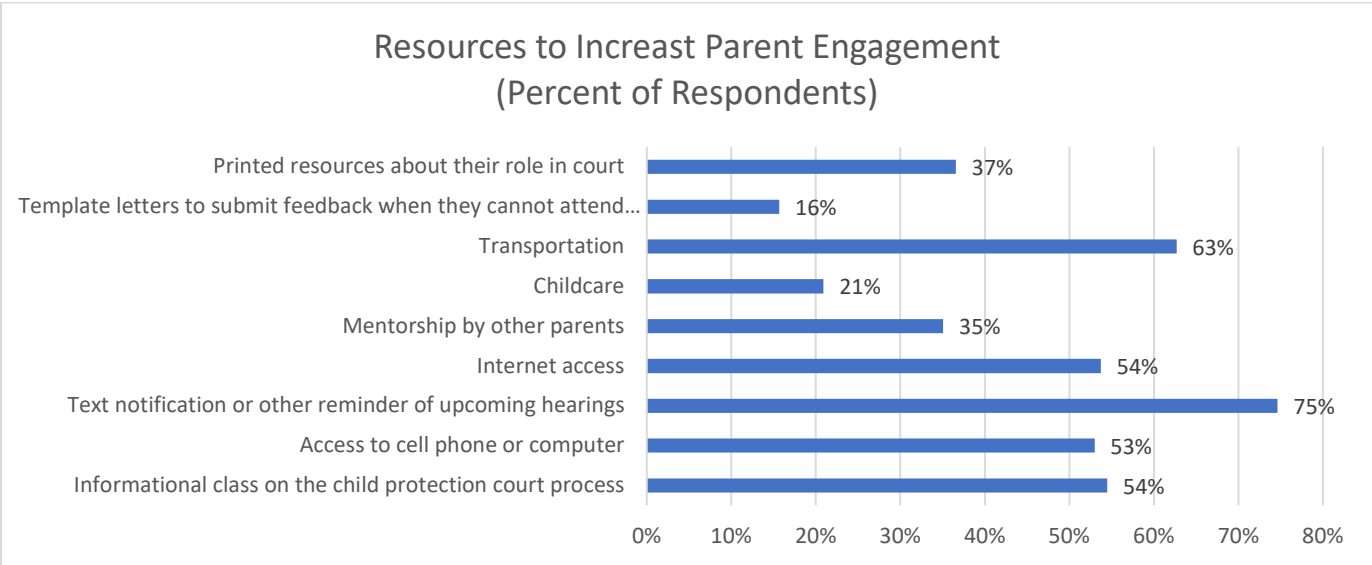
Table 10. Barriers to access services as indicated by percentage and frequency of respondents.

RESOURCES TO INCREASE PARENT ENGAGEMENT

Parent attendance at court hearings is a crucial part of the court process. Respondents were asked which resources they thought would be most beneficial to parents so that they could be present and engaged in court hearings. 75% of respondents indicated that the most beneficial resource would be a text notification or other reminder of the upcoming hearing. 63% of respondents indicated that transportation would be beneficial. See Table 11 for an overview.

Those in district 6 felt that printed resources would be helpful far more often than expected.

Open-ended comments from this question indicate that there are opportunities for public defenders to be more involved and proactive in Child Protective Act cases. Multiple respondents indicated that this would be the most important change that would affect parent participation in court.



Graph 4. Most beneficial resources for parent engagement as indicated by percentage of respondents.

Beneficial Resources	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Informational class on the child protection court process	73	54%	6.51	0.48
Access to cell phone or computer	71	53%	9.16	0.24
Text notification or other reminder of upcoming hearings	100	75%	5.07	0.65
Internet access	72	54%	9.73	0.2
Mentorship by other parents	47	35%	7.25	0.4
Childcare	28	21%	9.28	0.23
Transportation	84	63%	12.63	0.09
Template letters to submit feedback when they cannot attend court	21	16%	9.56	0.22
Printed resources about their role in court	49	37%	15.77	0.03

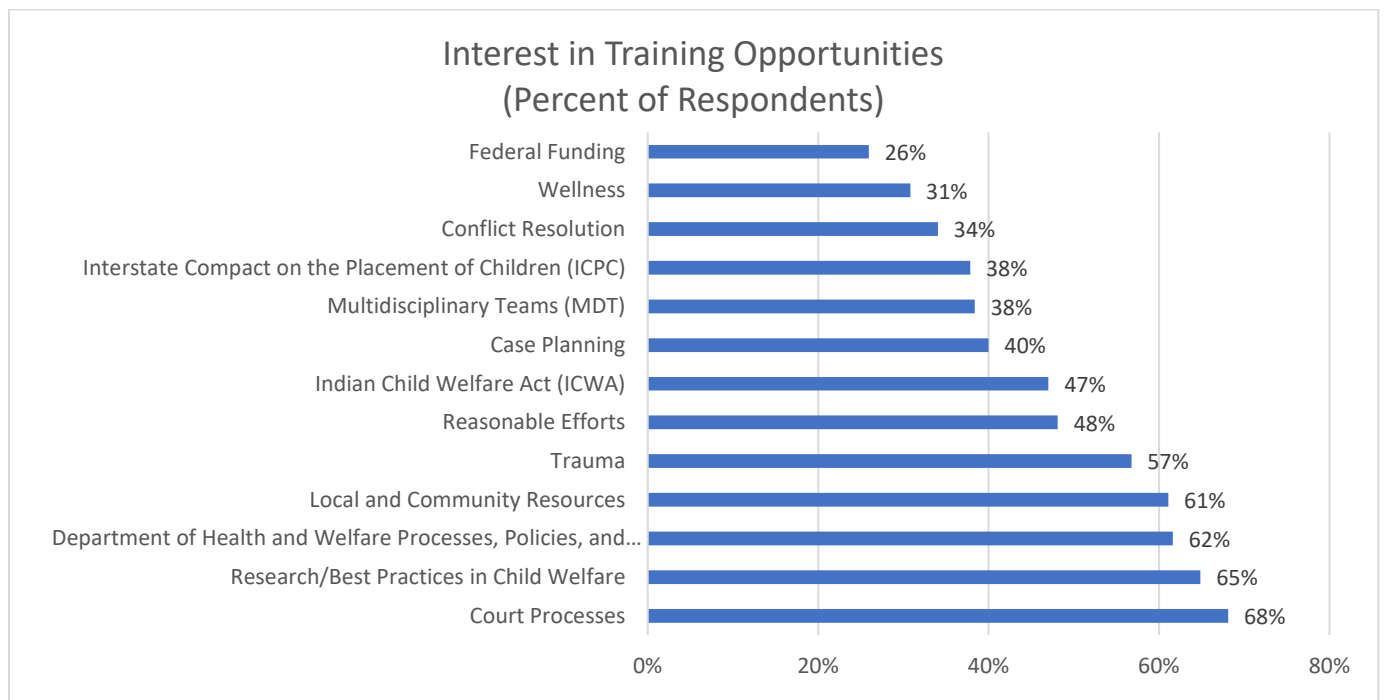
Table 11. Most beneficial resources for parent engagement as indicated by percentage and frequency of respondents.

TRAINING INTEREST

Training opportunities are provided to legal and judicial stakeholders on an ongoing basis. In order to gauge the usefulness of this training, respondents were asked in which of the listed training opportunities they would be most likely to participate.

The majority of respondents indicated that they would be interested in training around court processes, research/best practices in child welfare, and policies of the Department of Health and Welfare.

There were no significant differences in terms of training interests across districts. Table 12 provides a summary of these findings.



Graph 5. Interest in training opportunities as indicated by the percentage of respondents.

Interest in Training Opportunities	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Court Processes	126	68%	6.49	0.48
Research/Best Practices in Child Welfare	120	65%	12.37	0.1
Department of Health and Welfare Processes, Policies, and Procedures	114	62%	11.37	0.12
Local and Community Resources	113	61%	4.14	0.76
Trauma	105	57%	9.88	0.2
Reasonable Efforts	89	48%	5.64	0.58
Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA)	87	47%	12.61	0.08
Case Planning	74	40%	9.51	0.22
Multidisciplinary Teams (MDT)	71	38%	6.02	0.54
Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC)	70	38%	5.9	0.55
Conflict Resolution	63	34%	6.56	0.48
Wellness	57	31%	2.73	0.91
Federal Funding	48	26%	4.36	0.74

Table 12. Interest in training opportunities as indicated by the frequency and percentage of respondents.

OPEN-ENDED RESPONSES

Several of the survey questions allowed respondents to provide open ended comments. Responses to these questions are summarized below.

Respondents were given the opportunity to provide additional insight into Multidisciplinary Teams (MDTs). Below is a summary of their responses.

Most of the open-ended comments indicated that there is a lack of awareness that MDTs exist in the area or that certain members or groups are excluded (e.g., CASA and family advocates). The remainder of the comments focused on shortcomings of MDTs.

In addition to providing respondents with a list of options, they were also given the opportunity to write in responses related to resources that would be beneficial to ensuring that parents are present and engaged in hearings. These written responses are summarized below.

Most responses focused on improving the communication between parents and attorneys, such as providing them with links to attend remote hearings earlier, speaking to parents more frequently and via email, and informing parents that they can attend remote hearings at their attorney's office.

A smaller subset of the responses focused on motivating parents to attend via strategies such as motivational interviewing or overtly informing them of the importance of attendance. Respondents reported frequently hearing public defenders state that they have never spoken to their clients.

Respondents were provided with a list of options for barriers to providing resources to help children safely remain in the home. Respondents were also provided with the opportunity to write in responses; they are summarized below.

Most comments stated that parents had difficulty being involved for a number of reasons. Respondents reported parents having difficulty with adhering to case plans while maintaining a full-time job with little time off. A subset of the respondents also focused on concerns pertaining to a lack of affordable housing and IDHW's policy* whereby they no longer provide the names of services, but request that parents do their own research.

* IDHW responded by stating that this is not their policy. Further analysis indicated that these comments are localized to one jurisdiction.

Respondents were provided with additional space to provide comments on areas that were not targeted in the survey; their responses are summarized below.

A wide range of comments were received. Many focused on the lack of affordable housing for parents or the lack of quality placements for youth in the system, resulting in either children being moved across the state or children being placed in homes that respondents felt were worse than the homes from which they were removed.

Training opportunity requests focused on the need for mental health and disability training on the part of those working with these cases, training for attorneys about the Department of Health and Welfare policies and procedures, and training for social workers on how to testify in court. Respondents stated that the child welfare system was underfunded and that there is a lack of adequate compensation for attorneys on these cases, as they seldom specialize in these cases. Many respondents pointed out that case and social workers are underpaid and overworked, resulting in fewer qualified employees and higher turnover. In addition, those who reported concerns with the services being unavailable also mentioned that case plans are seldom individualized.

Another focus of these comments was on additional education resources for the rural counties. Finally, respondents mentioned that parents often struggle with understanding the requirements made of them and following through, further arguing that additional training or attention should be paid to parents with intellectual impairments.

Appendix A

SURVEY INVITATION

Calling all Legal and Judicial Professionals!

The Child Protection Committee, Chairperson Judge Andrew Ellis and the Administrative Office of the Courts invite you to share your experiences engaging in the child protection court process and hearings. We are asking judges, attorneys and other court partners who work in the child welfare system for your input to inform the annual statewide assessment, which contributes to the Child and Family Service Review (CFSR). Feedback on your interactions with the system will allow us to better develop resources and support programs through the Court Improvement Program. More information about the CFSR and volunteer opportunities are attached to this email.

This survey is voluntary and the information you provide will be kept strictly confidential. Individual responses are only available to evaluators. Identifying your District will enable us to better provide support and resources to those areas.

To include your perspective and help shape Idaho's child welfare system for years to come, please complete the survey by **February 17, 2023**. The survey can be accessed [HERE](#).

If you have questions, please contact me, Teresa Vance, at tvance@idcourts.net.

Thank you for all you do for Idaho's children and families and for taking the time here to make a difference!

Appendix B

SURVEY QUESTIONS

Legal and Judicial Survey - Idaho Child Welfare

The Administrative Office of the Courts is conducting a survey of child welfare practitioners in Idaho. This survey will inform our annual statewide assessment and allow us to better support programs in each district.

1. This survey is for judges, attorneys, and other court partners who work in the child welfare system in Idaho.
2. This survey is voluntary. If at any time you want to stop participating, you may exit the survey.
3. The information that you provide will be kept strictly confidential.

This survey should take you approximately 15 minutes to complete, please answer as many questions as possible. We sincerely appreciate your time and value your feedback!

What is your professional role? Select all that apply.

- Attorney
- Judge
- Court clerk
- Court administrator
- Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) staff or Guardian ad Litem (GAL)
- Other _____

If you are an Attorney, who do you most often represent?

- Guardian ad Litem
- Children/Youth
- Parents
- Foster Parents
- Department of Health and Welfare
- State of Idaho
- Other _____

How many years of experience do you have in the field of child welfare?

- 0-5 years
- 5-15 years
- More than 15 years

What trainings opportunities are you most likely to participate in?

- Department of Health and Welfare processes, policies and procedures
- Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA)
- Court processes
- Federal funding (such as Title IV-E)
- Case planning
- Research/best practices in child welfare
- Reasonable efforts
- Multidisciplinary Teams (MDT)
- Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC)
- Wellness
- Conflict resolution
- Trauma
- Local and community resources
- Other _____

In which Judicial District do you primarily work?

- 1st Judicial District (Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, and Shoshone county)
- 2nd Judicial District (Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, Lewis, and Nez Perce county)
- 3rd Judicial District (Adams, Canyon, Gem, Owyhee, Payette, and Washington county)
- 4th Judicial District (Ada, Boise, Elmore, and Valley county)
- 5th Judicial District (Blaine, Camas, Cassia, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka, and Twin Falls county)
- 6th Judicial District (Bannock, Bear Lake, Caribou, Franklin, Oneida, and Power county)
- 7th Judicial District (Bingham, Bonneville, Butte, Clark, Custer, Fremont, Jefferson, Lemhi, Madison, and Teton county)
- Statewide Role

Idaho requires each county to have a Multidisciplinary Team (MDT) to investigate child abuse and neglect referrals. Your answers to the next few questions will help us assess how to best support these teams.

Does your county have an active MDT?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

If No, what is the biggest barrier to having an active MDT in your county? Choose one.

- Lack of interest
- Lack of time
- Lack of materials or resources
- Lack of training on how to create an MDT
- Not enough child protection cases
- Not enough staff/personnel
- Lack of meeting space
- Lack of leadership to coordinate MDT
- Lack of funding
- Other _____

If Yes, does the MDT have a written protocol for interviewing alleged victims of abuse and neglect per I.C. § 16-1617(1)?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

If Yes, does the MDT have a written protocol for investigation of child abuse cases per I.C. § 16-1617(1)?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

If you would like to leave any other comments about MDT's in your area, please enter them below.

In your experience with Idaho Child Protective Act hearings, how frequently do the following occur?	Never/Almost Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Almost Always
Judges ask about the agency's efforts to prevent removal.	○	○	○	○	○
Judges ask about what is preventing the child from safely returning home today.	○	○	○	○	○
The judge makes detailed reasonable or active efforts to achieve permanency findings that explain how the agency has worked to reunify the family or to achieve permanency.	○	○	○	○	○
Judges order relevant services to support reunification/permanency.	○	○	○	○	○
Judges ask about parent's access to and receipt of relevant services.	○	○	○	○	○
Judges ask parents if they were involved in case planning.	○	○	○	○	○
Judges ask about the child's education needs, if applicable.	○	○	○	○	○
Judges ask about the child's physical health and development.	○	○	○	○	○
Judges ask about the child's mental health.	○	○	○	○	○
The timeline to achieve permanency is discussed.	○	○	○	○	○
Barriers to finalize permanency are discussed.	○	○	○	○	○
Concrete steps to achieve permanency are discussed.	○	○	○	○	○
Resource (foster) parents attend court hearings.	○	○	○	○	○
Resource (foster) parents are engaged in court hearings.	○	○	○	○	○

Parents attend court hearings.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Parents are engaged in court hearings.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Children attend court hearings.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Children are engaged in court hearings.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Have you conducted, supported, observed, or participated in a remote hearing during the pandemic? (A remote hearing is one in which telephone or video conference technology is used)

- Yes
- No

Are you able to successfully complete your work in a remote hearing setting the same as if everyone were in-person?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

In your experience overall, are parties (including GAL's, parents, and youth) able to navigate and easily use the remote hearing technology?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

Rate your level of agreement with each statement:

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Remote hearings have enhanced attendance and participation for parents	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Remote hearings have enhanced attendance and participation for youth	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Remote hearings have enhanced attendance and participation for resource (foster) parents	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Remote hearings have enhanced attendance and participation for Guardian ad Litem	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Do you believe that certain hearings should always be in person? If so, please indicate which hearing(s).

- Shelter Care Hearing
- Adjudicatory Hearing
- Case Plan Hearing
- Redisposition Hearing
- Permanency Hearing
- Termination of Parental Rights Hearing
- Amended Disposition Hearing
- Review Hearing (first 6 months)
- Review Hearing (subsequent 6 month)
- Status Hearing
- None of the above

It is important that parents attend hearings and are involved in each step of the court process, whether the hearing is remote or in-person. In your experience, which of the following resources would be *most beneficial* to parents so that they may be present and engaged in hearings?

- Informational class on the child protection court process
- Access to cell phone or computer
- Text notification or other reminder of upcoming hearings
- Internet access
- Mentorship by other parents
- Childcare
- Transportation
- Template letters to submit feedback when they cannot attend court
- Printed resources about their role in court
- Other _____

In your experience, which of the following are the most important services allowing children to safely remain in their home? Choose up to five items.

- Substance abuse treatment
- Mental health treatment
- Domestic violence treatment or prevention services
- Low-income housing/rental assistance
- Childcare assistance
- Parenting classes
- Income assistance
- Medical care (child and parent)
- Homemaker services
- In-home support services
- Developmental services
- Anger management classes
- Dental services
- Medicaid providers
- Educational services for children with learning and related disabilities
- Behavioral services
- Other _____

In your experience, what are the barriers to providing the necessary services to help children stay safely at home? You may select one or more.

- Waiting List
- Services needed are not available in the community
- Application process for service is cumbersome
- Lack of responsiveness to the needs of a child welfare family on the part of the service provider
- Complex family needs make it difficult for the family to follow through
- Transportation
- Financial resources of the family
- Other _____

Thank you again for your time and participation in this survey. We have provided space below so that you might comment on other areas that would be helpful for us in order to better provide services in your district.

Appendix C

IDAHO CODE § 16-1617

16-1617. Investigation by multidisciplinary teams.

(1) The prosecuting attorney in each county shall be responsible for the development of an interagency multidisciplinary team or teams for investigation of child abuse and neglect referrals within each county. The teams shall consist of, but not be limited to, law enforcement personnel, department of health and welfare child protection risk assessment staff, child advocacy center staff where such staff is available in the county, a representative of the prosecuting attorney's office, and any other person deemed to be necessary due to his or her special training in child abuse investigation. Other persons may participate in investigation of particular cases at the invitation of the team and as determined necessary, such as medical personnel, school officials, mental health workers, personnel from domestic violence programs, persons knowledgeable about adaptive equipment and supportive services for parents or guardians with disabilities or the guardian ad litem program.

(2) The teams shall develop a written protocol for investigation of child abuse cases and for interviewing alleged victims of such abuse or neglect, including protocols for investigations involving a family member with a disability. Each team shall develop written agreements signed by member agencies, specifying the role of each agency, procedures to be followed to assess risks to the child and criteria and procedures to be followed to ensure the child victim's safety including removal of the alleged offender.

(3) Each team member shall be trained in his or her respective role, including risk assessment, dynamics of child abuse and interviewing and investigatory techniques. Such training may be provided by the Idaho network of children's advocacy centers or by the member's respective agency.

(4) Each team shall classify, assess and review a representative selection of cases referred to either the department or to law enforcement entities for investigation of child abuse or neglect.

(5) Each multidisciplinary team shall develop policies that provide for an independent review of investigation procedures utilized in cases upon completion of any court actions on those cases. The procedures shall include independent citizen input. Nonoffending parents of child abuse victims shall be notified of the review procedure.

(6) Prosecuting attorneys of the various counties may determine that multidisciplinary teams may be most effectively established through the use of joint exercise of powers agreements among more than one (1) county and such agreements are hereby authorized.

(7) Lack of review by a multidisciplinary team of a particular case does not defeat the jurisdiction of the court.

Appendix D

DISTRICT 1

CP Data Summary by District				1
Note: all percentages reflect percentage of applicable respondents who answered the questions summarized in the table.				

Number of Respondents from this District **32**

Interest in Training Opportunities	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Court Processes	25	81%	6.49	0.48
Research/Best Practices in Child Welfare	18	58%	12.37	0.1
Department of Health and Welfare Processes, Policies, and Procedures	16	52%	11.37	0.12
Local and Community Resources	17	55%	4.14	0.76
Trauma	12	39%	9.88	0.2
Reasonable Efforts	16	52%	5.64	0.58
Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA)	13	42%	12.61	0.08
Case Planning	10	32%	9.51	0.22
Multidisciplinary Teams (MDT)	10	32%	6.02	0.54
Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC)	8	26%	5.9	0.55
Conflict Resolution	8	26%	6.56	0.48
Wellness	7	23%	2.73	0.91
Federal Funding	6	19%	4.36	0.74

Remote Hearings Responses	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Experience with Remote Hearings	23	85%	12.6	0.08
Able to Complete Work in a Remote Hearing	13	54%	29.63	p < .001
Parties Navigating Remote Hearings	14	58%	35.24	p < .001

Do Remote Hearings Enhance Attendance?	Frequency of Agreement	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Parents	11	46%	34.65	0.18
Youth	11	46%	30.75	0.33
Foster Parents	8	33%	37.5	0.11
Guardians ad Litem	8	33%	37.4	0.11

Idaho Child Protection Act Hearings	Frequency of "Often"	Percentage	F-Statistic	p-value
Judge asks about the agency's efforts to prevent removal	19	76%	0.89	0.52
Judge asks about what is preventing the child from returning home today	17	68%	2.28	0.34
The judge makes detailed reasonable or active efforts to achieve permanency findings that explain how the agency has worked to reunify the family or achieve permanency	17	71%	2.63	0.01
Judge orders relevant services to support reunification/permanency	15	60%	1.84	0.09
Judge asks about parent's access to and receipt of relevant services	16	64%	1.14	0.34
Judge asks parents if they were involved in case planning	13	52%	0.89	0.52
Judge asks about the child's education needs, if applicable	15	60%	1.46	0.19
Judge asks about the child's physical health and development	15	60%	1.24	0.29
Judge asks about the child's mental health	12	48%	0.96	0.46
The timeline to achieve permanency is discussed	17	68%	2.47	0.02
Barriers to finalize permanency are discussed	19	76%	1.53	0.16
Concrete steps to achieve permanency are discussed	16	64%	2.63	0.14
Resource (foster) parents attend hearings	10	42%	4.41	p < .001
Resource (foster) parents are engaged in court hearings	9	38%	4.22	p < .001
Parents attend court hearings	19	83%	1.16	0.33
Parents are engaged in court hearings	17	71%	1.37	0.22
Children attend court hearings	6	25%	1.46	0.19
Children are engaged in court hearings	5	21%	1.7	0.11

Hearings in Person	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Shelter Care Hearing	18	56%	16.07	0.02
Adjudicatory Hearing	21	66%	37.62	p < .001
Case Plan Hearing	9	28%	10.85	0.15
Redisposition Hearing	14	44%	37.12	p < .001
Permanency Hearing	13	41%	13.48	0.06
Termination of Parental Rights Hearing	23	72%	4.28	0.75
Amended Disposition Hearing	11	34%	22.42	p < .001
Review Hearing (first 6 months)	9	28%	12.6	0.08
Review Hearing (subsequent 6 months)	8	25%	16.78	0.02
Status Hearing	4	13%	7.84	0.35

Beneficial Resources	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Informational class on the child protection court process	12	52%	6.51	0.48
Access to cell phone or computer	10	43%	9.16	0.24
Text notification or other reminder of upcoming hearings	15	65%	5.07	0.65
Internet access	9	39%	9.73	0.2
Mentorship by other parents	4	17%	7.25	0.4
Childcare	6	26%	9.28	0.23
Transportation	18	78%	12.63	0.09
Template letters to submit feedback when they cannot attend court	1	4%	9.56	0.22
Printed resources about their role in court	7	30%	15.77	0.03

Most Important Resources for Home Safety	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Substance Abuse Treatment	25	93%	19.27	p = .001
Mental Health Treatment	24	89%	4.18	0.76
Domestic Violence Treatment or Prevention Services	11	41%	4.23	0.75
Low-Income Housing/Rental Assistance	20	74%	12.13	0.1
Childcare Assistance	12	44%	9.23	0.23
Parenting Classes	14	52%	13.15	0.07
Income Assistance	8	30%	8.97	0.25
Medical Care (Child and Parent)	7	26%	8.5	0.29
Homemaker Services	1	4%	15.35	0.03
In-Home Support Services	10	37%	24.61	p < .001
Developmental Services	4	15%	4.22	0.75
Anger Management Classes	5	19%	8.68	0.28
Dental Services	0	0%	9.14	0.25
Medicaid Providers	3	11%	9	0.25
Educational Services for Child with Learning and Related Disabilities	9	33%	5.45	0.61
Behavioral Services	15	56%	11.11	0.13

Barriers to Services	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Waiting list	18	69%	16.14	0.02
Services needed are not available in the community	20	77%	13.04	0.07
Application process for services is cumbersome	11	42%	11.9	0.1
Lack of responsiveness to the needs of a child welfare family on the part of the service provider	8	31%	7.98	0.33
Complex family needs make it difficult for the family to follow through	10	38%	12.09	0.1
Transportation	12	46%	7.53	0.38
Financial resources of the family	17	65%	9.37	0.23

Multidisciplinary Teams	Frequency		χ^2	p-value
	"Yes"	Percentage		
Does your county have an active Multidisciplinary Team?	15	88%	15.87	0.32
Does the MDT have a written protocol for interviewing victims?	4	67%	10.66	0.71
Does the MDT have a written protocol for investigating child abuse?	5	71%	9.32	0.81

Note. Frequencies and percentages of "yes" do not include those who selected "Unsure."

Multidisciplinary Team Barriers	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of interest	1	14%
Lack of time	0	0%
Lack of materials or resources	0	0%
Lack of training on how to create an MDT	1	14%
Not enough child protection cases	0	0%
Not enough staff/personnel	1	14%
Lack of meeting space	0	0%
Lack of leadership to coordinate MDT	2	29%
Lack of funding	1	14%

Note. Due to low sample sizes in endorsement rates for each barrier, χ^2 analyses did not have adequate power to report meaningful results.

DISTRICT 2

CP Data Summary by District Note: all percentages reflect percentage of applicable respondents who answered the questions summarized in the table.	2
--	---

Number of Respondents from this District **15**

Interest in Training Opportunities	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Court Processes	9	60%	6.49	0.48
Research/Best Practices in Child Welfare	12	80%	12.37	0.1
Department of Health and Welfare Processes, Policies, and Procedures	12	80%	11.37	0.12
Local and Community Resources	11	73%	4.14	0.76
Trauma	10	67%	9.88	0.2
Reasonable Efforts	5	33%	5.64	0.58
Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA)	13	87%	12.61	0.08
Case Planning	4	27%	9.51	0.22
Multidisciplinary Teams (MDT)	7	47%	6.02	0.54
Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC)	4	27%	5.9	0.55
Conflict Resolution	6	40%	6.56	0.48
Wellness	6	40%	2.73	0.91
Federal Funding	6	40%	4.36	0.74

Remote Hearings Responses	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Experience with Remote Hearings	12	92%	12.6	0.08
Able to Complete Work in a Remote Hearing	10	83%	29.63	p < .001
Parties Navigating Remote Hearings	8	67%	35.24	p < .001

Do Remote Hearings Enhance Attendance?	Frequency of Agreement	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Parents	7	58%	34.65	0.18
Youth	5	42%	30.75	0.33
Foster Parents	6	55%	37.5	0.11
Guardians ad Litem	2	18%	37.4	0.11

Idaho Child Protection Act Hearings	Frequency of "Often"	Percentage	F-Statistic	p-value
Judge asks about the agency's efforts to prevent removal	10	91%	0.89	0.52
Judge asks about what is preventing the child from returning home today	7	64%	2.28	0.34
The judge makes detailed reasonable or active efforts to achieve permanency findings that explain how the agency has worked to reunify the family or achieve permanency	7	64%	2.63	0.01
Judge orders relevant services to support reunification/permanency	9	82%	1.84	0.09
Judge asks about parent's access to and receipt of relevant services	8	73%	1.14	0.34
Judge asks parents if they were involved in case planning	9	82%	0.89	0.52
Judge asks about the child's education needs, if applicable	9	82%	1.46	0.19
Judge asks about the child's physical health and development	10	91%	1.24	0.29
Judge asks about the child's mental health	9	82%	0.96	0.46
The timeline to achieve permanency is discussed	9	82%	2.47	0.02
Barriers to finalize permanency are discussed	9	82%	1.53	0.16
Concrete steps to achieve permanency are discussed	9	82%	2.63	0.14
Resource (foster) parents attend hearings	4	33%	4.41	p < .001
Resource (foster) parents are engaged in court hearings	4	33%	4.22	p < .001
Parents attend court hearings	8	67%	1.16	0.33
Parents are engaged in court hearings	6	50%	1.37	0.22
Children attend court hearings	0	0%	1.46	0.19
Children are engaged in court hearings	0	0%	1.7	0.11

Hearings in Person	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Shelter Care Hearing	6	40%	16.07	0.02
Adjudicatory Hearing	8	53%	37.62	p < .001
Case Plan Hearing	4	27%	10.85	0.15
Redisposition Hearing	4	27%	37.12	p < .001
Permanency Hearing	7	47%	13.48	0.06
Termination of Parental Rights Hearing	10	67%	4.28	0.75
Amended Disposition Hearing	4	27%	22.42	p < .001
Review Hearing (first 6 months)	3	20%	12.6	0.08
Review Hearing (subsequent 6 months)	3	20%	16.78	0.02
Status Hearing	3	20%	7.84	0.35

Beneficial Resources	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Informational class on the child protection court process	3	30%	6.51	0.48
Access to cell phone or computer	6	60%	9.16	0.24
Text notification or other reminder of upcoming hearings	8	80%	5.07	0.65
Internet access	8	80%	9.73	0.2
Mentorship by other parents	4	40%	7.25	0.4
Childcare	1	10%	9.28	0.23
Transportation	9	90%	12.63	0.09
Template letters to submit feedback when they cannot attend court	2	20%	9.56	0.22
Printed resources about their role in court	2	20%	15.77	0.03

Most Important Resources for Home Safety	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Substance Abuse Treatment	13	100%	19.27	p = .001
Mental Health Treatment	11	85%	4.18	0.76
Domestic Violence Treatment or Prevention Services	6	46%	4.23	0.75
Low-Income Housing/Rental Assistance	10	77%	12.13	0.1
Childcare Assistance	4	31%	9.23	0.23
Parenting Classes	6	46%	13.15	0.07
Income Assistance	5	38%	8.97	0.25
Medical Care (Child and Parent)	2	15%	8.5	0.29
Homemaker Services	0	0%	15.35	0.03
In-Home Support Services	5	38%	24.61	p < .001
Developmental Services	1	8%	4.22	0.75
Anger Management Classes	2	15%	8.68	0.28
Dental Services	2	15%	9.14	0.25
Medicaid Providers	2	15%	9	0.25
Educational Services for Child with Learning and Related Disabilities	3	23%	5.45	0.61
Behavioral Services	5	38%	11.11	0.13

Barriers to Services	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Waiting list	3	23%	16.14	0.02
Services needed are not available in the community	9	69%	13.04	0.07
Application process for services is cumbersome	4	31%	11.9	0.1
Lack of responsiveness to the needs of a child welfare family on the part of the service provider	2	15%	7.98	0.33
Complex family needs make it difficult for the family to follow through	9	69%	12.09	0.1
Transportation	7	54%	7.53	0.38
Financial resources of the family	9	69%	9.37	0.23

Multidisciplinary Teams	Frequency		χ^2	p-value
	"Yes"	Percentage		
Does your county have an active Multidisciplinary Team?	7	100%	15.87	0.32
Does the MDT have a written protocol for interviewing victims?	2	100%	10.66	0.71
Does the MDT have a written protocol for investigating child abuse?	2	100%	9.32	0.81

Note. Frequencies and percentages of "yes" do not include those who selected "Unsure."

Multidisciplinary Team Barriers	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of interest	0	0%
Lack of time	0	0%
Lack of materials or resources	1	17%
Lack of training on how to create an MDT	0	0%
Not enough child protection cases	0	0%
Not enough staff/personnel	2	33%
Lack of meeting space	0	0%
Lack of leadership to coordinate MDT	0	0%
Lack of funding	0	0%

Note. Due to low sample sizes in endorsement rates for each barrier, χ^2 analyses did not have adequate power to report meaningful results.

DISTRICT 3

CP Data Summary by District Note: all percentages reflect percentage of applicable respondents who answered the questions summarized in the table.	3
--	---

Number of Respondents from this District **35**

Interest in Training Opportunities	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Court Processes	24	69%	6.49	0.48
Research/Best Practices in Child Welfare	19	54%	12.37	0.1
Department of Health and Welfare Processes, Policies, and Procedures	19	54%	11.37	0.12
Local and Community Resources	22	63%	4.14	0.76
Trauma	21	60%	9.88	0.2
Reasonable Efforts	16	46%	5.64	0.58
Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA)	13	37%	12.61	0.08
Case Planning	18	51%	9.51	0.22
Multidisciplinary Teams (MDT)	15	43%	6.02	0.54
Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC)	16	46%	5.9	0.55
Conflict Resolution	17	49%	6.56	0.48
Wellness	11	31%	2.73	0.91
Federal Funding	8	23%	4.36	0.74

Remote Hearings Responses	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Experience with Remote Hearings	25	93%	12.6	0.08
Able to Complete Work in a Remote Hearing	18	72%	29.63	p < .001
Parties Navigating Remote Hearings	19	76%	35.24	p < .001

Do Remote Hearings Enhance Attendance?	Frequency of Agreement	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Parents	17	68%	34.65	0.18
Youth	14	56%	30.75	0.33
Foster Parents	17	68%	37.5	0.11
Guardians ad Litem	14	56%	37.4	0.11

Idaho Child Protection Act Hearings	Frequency of "Often"	Percentage	F-Statistic	p-value
Judge asks about the agency's efforts to prevent removal	25	96%	0.89	0.52
Judge asks about what is preventing the child from returning home today	18	69%	2.28	0.34
The judge makes detailed reasonable or active efforts to achieve permanency findings that explain how the agency has worked to reunify the family or achieve permanency	17	68%	2.63	0.01
Judge orders relevant services to support reunification/permanency	20	77%	1.84	0.09
Judge asks about parent's access to and receipt of relevant services	20	77%	1.14	0.34
Judge asks parents if they were involved in case planning	16	64%	0.89	0.52
Judge asks about the child's education needs, if applicable	20	77%	1.46	0.19
Judge asks about the child's physical health and development	15	58%	1.24	0.29
Judge asks about the child's mental health	16	62%	0.96	0.46
The timeline to achieve permanency is discussed	20	77%	2.47	0.02
Barriers to finalize permanency are discussed	18	69%	1.53	0.16
Concrete steps to achieve permanency are discussed	15	58%	2.63	0.14
Resource (foster) parents attend hearings	5	19%	4.41	p < .001
Resource (foster) parents are engaged in court hearings	1	4%	4.22	p < .001
Parents attend court hearings	21	81%	1.16	0.33
Parents are engaged in court hearings	15	58%	1.37	0.22
Children attend court hearings	3	12%	1.46	0.19
Children are engaged in court hearings	4	15%	1.7	0.11

Hearings in Person	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Shelter Care Hearing	12	34%	16.07	0.02
Adjudicatory Hearing	14	40%	37.62	p < .001
Case Plan Hearing	9	26%	10.85	0.15
Redisposition Hearing	9	26%	37.12	p < .001
Permanency Hearing	10	29%	13.48	0.06
Termination of Parental Rights Hearing	22	63%	4.28	0.75
Amended Disposition Hearing	9	26%	22.42	p < .001
Review Hearing (first 6 months)	7	20%	12.6	0.08
Review Hearing (subsequent 6 months)	8	23%	16.78	0.02
Status Hearing	4	11%	7.84	0.35

Beneficial Resources	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Informational class on the child protection court process	14	58%	6.51	0.48
Access to cell phone or computer	11	46%	9.16	0.24
Text notification or other reminder of upcoming hearings	19	79%	5.07	0.65
Internet access	13	54%	9.73	0.2
Mentorship by other parents	8	33%	7.25	0.4
Childcare	2	8%	9.28	0.23
Transportation	10	42%	12.63	0.09
Template letters to submit feedback when they cannot attend court	3	13%	9.56	0.22
Printed resources about their role in court	9	38%	15.77	0.03

Most Important Resources for Home Safety	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Substance Abuse Treatment	16	67%	19.27	p = .001
Mental Health Treatment	19	79%	4.18	0.76
Domestic Violence Treatment or Prevention Services	9	38%	4.23	0.75
Low-Income Housing/Rental Assistance	14	58%	12.13	0.1
Childcare Assistance	7	29%	9.23	0.23
Parenting Classes	10	42%	13.15	0.07
Income Assistance	4	17%	8.97	0.25
Medical Care (Child and Parent)	4	17%	8.5	0.29
Homemaker Services	0	0%	15.35	0.03
In-Home Support Services	21	88%	24.61	p < .001
Developmental Services	6	25%	4.22	0.75
Anger Management Classes	4	17%	8.68	0.28
Dental Services	0	0%	9.14	0.25
Medicaid Providers	0	0%	9	0.25
Educational Services for Child with Learning and Related Disabilities	9	38%	5.45	0.61
Behavioral Services	16	67%	11.11	0.13

Barriers to Services	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Waiting list	19	86%	16.14	0.02
Services needed are not available in the community	21	95%	13.04	0.07
Application process for services is cumbersome	9	41%	11.9	0.1
Lack of responsiveness to the needs of a child welfare family on the part of the service provider	10	45%	7.98	0.33
Complex family needs make it difficult for the family to follow through	16	73%	12.09	0.1
Transportation	13	59%	7.53	0.38
Financial resources of the family	8	36%	9.37	0.23

Multidisciplinary Teams	Frequency		χ^2	p-value
	"Yes"	Percentage		
Does your county have an active Multidisciplinary Team?	24	96%	15.87	0.32
Does the MDT have a written protocol for interviewing victims?	8	89%	10.66	0.71
Does the MDT have a written protocol for investigating child abuse?	8	89%	9.32	0.81

Note. Frequencies and percentages of "yes" do not include those who selected "Unsure."

Multidisciplinary Team Barriers	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of interest	0	0%
Lack of time	0	0%
Lack of materials or resources	0	0%
Lack of training on how to create an MDT	0	0%
Not enough child protection cases	0	0%
Not enough staff/personnel	0	0%
Lack of meeting space	0	0%
Lack of leadership to coordinate MDT	2	67%
Lack of funding	0	0%

Note. Due to low sample sizes in endorsement rates for each barrier, χ^2 analyses did not have adequate power to report meaningful results.

DISTRICT 4

CP Data Summary by District Note: all percentages reflect percentage of applicable respondents who answered the questions summarized in the table.	4
--	---

Number of Respondents from this District **53**

Interest in Training Opportunities	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Court Processes	37	71%	6.49	0.48
Research/Best Practices in Child Welfare	36	69%	12.37	0.1
Department of Health and Welfare Processes, Policies, and Procedures	33	63%	11.37	0.12
Local and Community Resources	35	67%	4.14	0.76
Trauma	35	67%	9.88	0.2
Reasonable Efforts	26	50%	5.64	0.58
Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA)	24	46%	12.61	0.08
Case Planning	21	40%	9.51	0.22
Multidisciplinary Teams (MDT)	23	44%	6.02	0.54
Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC)	24	46%	5.9	0.55
Conflict Resolution	18	35%	6.56	0.48
Wellness	18	35%	2.73	0.91
Federal Funding	14	27%	4.36	0.74

Remote Hearings Responses	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Experience with Remote Hearings	43	96%	12.6	0.08
Able to Complete Work in a Remote Hearing	39	95%	29.63	p < .001
Parties Navigating Remote Hearings	40	98%	35.24	p < .001

Do Remote Hearings Enhance Attendance?	Frequency of Agreement	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Parents	35	88%	34.65	0.18
Youth	28	70%	30.75	0.33
Foster Parents	32	78%	37.5	0.11
Guardians ad Litem	26	63%	37.4	0.11

Idaho Child Protection Act Hearings	Frequency of "Often"	Percentage	F-Statistic	p-value
Judge asks about the agency's efforts to prevent removal	28	64%	0.89	0.52
Judge asks about what is preventing the child from returning home today	34	77%	2.28	0.34
The judge makes detailed reasonable or active efforts to achieve permanency findings that explain how the agency has worked to reunify the family or achieve permanency	37	84%	2.63	0.01
Judge orders relevant services to support reunification/permanency	40	91%	1.84	0.09
Judge asks about parent's access to and receipt of relevant services	37	84%	1.14	0.34
Judge asks parents if they were involved in case planning	27	61%	0.89	0.52
Judge asks about the child's education needs, if applicable	27	60%	1.46	0.19
Judge asks about the child's physical health and development	31	69%	1.24	0.29
Judge asks about the child's mental health	30	67%	0.96	0.46
The timeline to achieve permanency is discussed	40	89%	2.47	0.02
Barriers to finalize permanency are discussed	39	87%	1.53	0.16
Concrete steps to achieve permanency are discussed	37	82%	2.63	0.14
Resource (foster) parents attend hearings	22	50%	4.41	p < .001
Resource (foster) parents are engaged in court hearings	24	55%	4.22	p < .001
Parents attend court hearings	37	84%	1.16	0.33
Parents are engaged in court hearings	31	70%	1.37	0.22
Children attend court hearings	7	16%	1.46	0.19
Children are engaged in court hearings	8	18%	1.7	0.11

Hearings in Person	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Shelter Care Hearing	15	28%	16.07	0.02
Adjudicatory Hearing	9	17%	37.62	p < .001
Case Plan Hearing	6	11%	10.85	0.15
Redisposition Hearing	3	6%	37.12	p < .001
Permanency Hearing	10	19%	13.48	0.06
Termination of Parental Rights Hearing	37	70%	4.28	0.75
Amended Disposition Hearing	3	6%	22.42	p < .001
Review Hearing (first 6 months)	2	4%	12.6	0.08
Review Hearing (subsequent 6 months)	1	2%	16.78	0.02
Status Hearing	1	2%	7.84	0.35

Beneficial Resources	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Informational class on the child protection court process	20	51%	6.51	0.48
Access to cell phone or computer	28	72%	9.16	0.24
Text notification or other reminder of upcoming hearings	32	82%	5.07	0.65
Internet access	26	67%	9.73	0.2
Mentorship by other parents	16	41%	7.25	0.4
Childcare	8	21%	9.28	0.23
Transportation	24	62%	12.63	0.09
Template letters to submit feedback when they cannot attend court	5	13%	9.56	0.22
Printed resources about their role in court	12	31%	15.77	0.03

Most Important Resources for Home Safety	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Substance Abuse Treatment	40	93%	19.27	p = .001
Mental Health Treatment	38	88%	4.18	0.76
Domestic Violence Treatment or Prevention Services	15	35%	4.23	0.75
Low-Income Housing/Rental Assistance	35	81%	12.13	0.1
Childcare Assistance	15	35%	9.23	0.23
Parenting Classes	27	63%	13.15	0.07
Income Assistance	12	28%	8.97	0.25
Medical Care (Child and Parent)	8	19%	8.5	0.29
Homemaker Services	3	7%	15.35	0.03
In-Home Support Services	19	44%	24.61	p < .001
Developmental Services	6	14%	4.22	0.75
Anger Management Classes	9	21%	8.68	0.28
Dental Services	2	5%	9.14	0.25
Medicaid Providers	10	23%	9	0.25
Educational Services for Child with Learning and Related Disabilities	10	23%	5.45	0.61
Behavioral Services	17	40%	11.11	0.13

Barriers to Services	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Waiting list	24	56%	16.14	0.02
Services needed are not available in the community	29	67%	13.04	0.07
Application process for services is cumbersome	12	28%	11.9	0.1
Lack of responsiveness to the needs of a child welfare family on the part of the service provider	8	19%	7.98	0.33
Complex family needs make it difficult for the family to follow through	31	72%	12.09	0.1
Transportation	22	51%	7.53	0.38
Financial resources of the family	28	65%	9.37	0.23

Multidisciplinary Teams	Frequency		χ^2	p-value
	"Yes"	Percentage		
Does your county have an active Multidisciplinary Team?	33	92%	15.87	0.32
Does the MDT have a written protocol for interviewing victims?	8	100%	10.66	0.71
Does the MDT have a written protocol for investigating child abuse?	9	100%	9.32	0.81

Note. Frequencies and percentages of "yes" do not include those who selected "Unsure."

Multidisciplinary Team Barriers	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of interest	0	0%
Lack of time	0	0%
Lack of materials or resources	0	0%
Lack of training on how to create an MDT	0	0%
Not enough child protection cases	0	0%
Not enough staff/personnel	1	20%
Lack of meeting space	0	0%
Lack of leadership to coordinate MDT	1	20%
Lack of funding	0	0%

Note. Due to low sample sizes in endorsement rates for each barrier, χ^2 analyses did not have adequate power to report meaningful results.

DISTRICT 5

CP Data Summary by District

Note: all percentages reflect percentage of applicable respondents who answered the questions summarized in the table.

5

Number of Respondents from this District **17**

Interest in Training Opportunities	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Court Processes	11	65%	6.49	0.48
Research/Best Practices in Child Welfare	10	59%	12.37	0.1
Department of Health and Welfare Processes, Policies, and Procedures	7	41%	11.37	0.12
Local and Community Resources	8	47%	4.14	0.76
Trauma	11	65%	9.88	0.2
Reasonable Efforts	6	35%	5.64	0.58
Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA)	7	41%	12.61	0.08
Case Planning	5	29%	9.51	0.22
Multidisciplinary Teams (MDT)	4	24%	6.02	0.54
Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC)	5	29%	5.9	0.55
Conflict Resolution	6	35%	6.56	0.48
Wellness	6	35%	2.73	0.91
Federal Funding	4	24%	4.36	0.74

Remote Hearings Responses	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Experience with Remote Hearings	14	100%	12.6	0.08
Able to Complete Work in a Remote Hearing	6	46%	29.63	p < .001
Parties Navigating Remote Hearings	7	54%	35.24	p < .001

Do Remote Hearings Enhance Attendance?	Frequency of Agreement	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Parents	8	62%	34.65	0.18
Youth	6	46%	30.75	0.33
Foster Parents	4	31%	37.5	0.11
Guardians ad Litem	4	31%	37.4	0.11

Idaho Child Protection Act Hearings	Frequency of "Often"	Percentage	F-Statistic	p-value
Judge asks about the agency's efforts to prevent removal	7	50%	0.89	0.52
Judge asks about what is preventing the child from returning home today	8	57%	2.28	0.34
The judge makes detailed reasonable or active efforts to achieve permanency findings that explain how the agency has worked to reunify the family or achieve permanency	7	50%	2.63	0.01
Judge orders relevant services to support reunification/permanency	9	64%	1.84	0.09
Judge asks about parent's access to and receipt of relevant services	10	71%	1.14	0.34
Judge asks parents if they were involved in case planning	8	57%	0.89	0.52
Judge asks about the child's education needs, if applicable	10	71%	1.46	0.19
Judge asks about the child's physical health and development	10	71%	1.24	0.29
Judge asks about the child's mental health	9	64%	0.96	0.46
The timeline to achieve permanency is discussed	8	57%	2.47	0.02
Barriers to finalize permanency are discussed	10	71%	1.53	0.16
Concrete steps to achieve permanency are discussed	10	71%	2.63	0.14
Resource (foster) parents attend hearings	10	71%	4.41	p < .001
Resource (foster) parents are engaged in court hearings	8	57%	4.22	p < .001
Parents attend court hearings	11	79%	1.16	0.33
Parents are engaged in court hearings	9	64%	1.37	0.22
Children attend court hearings	3	21%	1.46	0.19
Children are engaged in court hearings	4	29%	1.7	0.11

Hearings in Person	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Shelter Care Hearing	8	47%	16.07	0.02
Adjudicatory Hearing	11	65%	37.62	p < .001
Case Plan Hearing	6	35%	10.85	0.15
Redisposition Hearing	10	59%	37.12	p < .001
Permanency Hearing	9	53%	13.48	0.06
Termination of Parental Rights Hearing	13	76%	4.28	0.75
Amended Disposition Hearing	6	35%	22.42	p < .001
Review Hearing (first 6 months)	4	24%	12.6	0.08
Review Hearing (subsequent 6 months)	3	18%	16.78	0.02
Status Hearing	2	12%	7.84	0.35

Beneficial Resources	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Informational class on the child protection court process	8	62%	6.51	0.48
Access to cell phone or computer	5	38%	9.16	0.24
Text notification or other reminder of upcoming hearings	9	69%	5.07	0.65
Internet access	5	38%	9.73	0.2
Mentorship by other parents	5	38%	7.25	0.4
Childcare	3	23%	9.28	0.23
Transportation	9	69%	12.63	0.09
Template letters to submit feedback when they cannot attend court	5	38%	9.56	0.22
Printed resources about their role in court	6	46%	15.77	0.03

Most Important Resources for Home Safety	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Substance Abuse Treatment	8	62%	19.27	p = .001
Mental Health Treatment	9	69%	4.18	0.76
Domestic Violence Treatment or Prevention Services	4	31%	4.23	0.75
Low-Income Housing/Rental Assistance	11	85%	12.13	0.1
Childcare Assistance	1	8%	9.23	0.23
Parenting Classes	5	38%	13.15	0.07
Income Assistance	1	8%	8.97	0.25
Medical Care (Child and Parent)	1	8%	8.5	0.29
Homemaker Services	0	0%	15.35	0.03
In-Home Support Services	10	77%	24.61	p < .001
Developmental Services	1	8%	4.22	0.75
Anger Management Classes	0	0%	8.68	0.28
Dental Services	0	0%	9.14	0.25
Medicaid Providers	1	8%	9	0.25
Educational Services for Child with Learning and Related Disabilities	3	23%	5.45	0.61
Behavioral Services	5	38%	11.11	0.13

Barriers to Services	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Waiting list	7	54%	16.14	0.02
Services needed are not available in the community	9	69%	13.04	0.07
Application process for services is cumbersome	6	46%	11.9	0.1
Lack of responsiveness to the needs of a child welfare family on the part of the service provider	3	23%	7.98	0.33
Complex family needs make it difficult for the family to follow through	10	77%	12.09	0.1
Transportation	4	31%	7.53	0.38
Financial resources of the family	8	62%	9.37	0.23

Multidisciplinary Teams	Frequency "Yes"	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Does your county have an active Multidisciplinary Team?	8	73%	15.87	0.32
Does the MDT have a written protocol for interviewing victims?	1	100%	10.66	0.71
Does the MDT have a written protocol for investigating child abuse?	1	100%	9.32	0.81

Note. Frequencies and percentages of "yes" do not include those who selected "Unsure."

Multidisciplinary Team Barriers	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of interest	0	0%
Lack of time	0	0%
Lack of materials or resources	0	0%
Lack of training on how to create an MDT	0	0%
Not enough child protection cases	0	0%
Not enough staff/personnel	0	0%
Lack of meeting space	0	0%
Lack of leadership to coordinate MDT	1	33%
Lack of funding	1	33%

Note. Due to low sample sizes in endorsement rates for each barrier, χ^2 analyses did not have adequate power to report meaningful results.

DISTRICT 6

CP Data Summary by District Note: all percentages reflect percentage of applicable respondents who answered the questions summarized in the table.	6
--	---

Number of Respondents from this District **12**

Interest in Training Opportunities	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Court Processes	8	67%	6.49	0.48
Research/Best Practices in Child Welfare	5	42%	12.37	0.1
Department of Health and Welfare Processes, Policies, and Procedures	10	83%	11.37	0.12
Local and Community Resources	7	58%	4.14	0.76
Trauma	6	50%	9.88	0.2
Reasonable Efforts	5	42%	5.64	0.58
Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA)	6	50%	12.61	0.08
Case Planning	8	67%	9.51	0.22
Multidisciplinary Teams (MDT)	6	50%	6.02	0.54
Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC)	4	33%	5.9	0.55
Conflict Resolution	3	25%	6.56	0.48
Wellness	3	25%	2.73	0.91
Federal Funding	5	42%	4.36	0.74

Remote Hearings Responses	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Experience with Remote Hearings	8	89%	12.6	0.08
Able to Complete Work in a Remote Hearing	4	50%	29.63	p < .001
Parties Navigating Remote Hearings	5	63%	35.24	p < .001

Do Remote Hearings Enhance Attendance?	Frequency of Agreement	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Parents	4	50%	34.65	0.18
Youth	2	25%	30.75	0.33
Foster Parents	4	50%	37.5	0.11
Guardians ad Litem	4	50%	37.4	0.11

Idaho Child Protection Act Hearings	Frequency of "Often"	Percentage	F-Statistic	p-value
Judge asks about the agency's efforts to prevent removal	6	67%	0.89	0.52
Judge asks about what is preventing the child from returning home today	7	78%	2.28	0.34
The judge makes detailed reasonable or active efforts to achieve permanency findings that explain how the agency has worked to reunify the family or achieve permanency	9	100%	2.63	0.01
Judge orders relevant services to support reunification/permanency	7	78%	1.84	0.09
Judge asks about parent's access to and receipt of relevant services	7	78%	1.14	0.34
Judge asks parents if they were involved in case planning	6	67%	0.89	0.52
Judge asks about the child's education needs, if applicable	8	89%	1.46	0.19
Judge asks about the child's physical health and development	7	78%	1.24	0.29
Judge asks about the child's mental health	6	67%	0.96	0.46
The timeline to achieve permanency is discussed	7	78%	2.47	0.02
Barriers to finalize permanency are discussed	7	78%	1.53	0.16
Concrete steps to achieve permanency are discussed	6	67%	2.63	0.14
Resource (foster) parents attend hearings	8	89%	4.41	p < .001
Resource (foster) parents are engaged in court hearings	8	89%	4.22	p < .001
Parents attend court hearings	6	67%	1.16	0.33
Parents are engaged in court hearings	6	67%	1.37	0.22
Children attend court hearings	5	56%	1.46	0.19
Children are engaged in court hearings	5	56%	1.7	0.11

Hearings in Person	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Shelter Care Hearing	5	42%	16.07	0.02
Adjudicatory Hearing	7	58%	37.62	p < .001
Case Plan Hearing	2	17%	10.85	0.15
Redisposition Hearing	6	50%	37.12	p < .001
Permanency Hearing	4	33%	13.48	0.06
Termination of Parental Rights Hearing	8	67%	4.28	0.75
Amended Disposition Hearing	5	42%	22.42	p < .001
Review Hearing (first 6 months)	2	17%	12.6	0.08
Review Hearing (subsequent 6 months)	2	17%	16.78	0.02
Status Hearing	1	8%	7.84	0.35

Beneficial Resources	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Informational class on the child protection court process	6	86%	6.51	0.48
Access to cell phone or computer	3	43%	9.16	0.24
Text notification or other reminder of upcoming hearings	6	86%	5.07	0.65
Internet access	3	43%	9.73	0.2
Mentorship by other parents	4	57%	7.25	0.4
Childcare	3	43%	9.28	0.23
Transportation	5	71%	12.63	0.09
Template letters to submit feedback when they cannot attend court	2	29%	9.56	0.22
Printed resources about their role in court	6	86%	15.77	0.03

Most Important Resources for Home Safety	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Substance Abuse Treatment	7	78%	19.27	p = .001
Mental Health Treatment	8	89%	4.18	0.76
Domestic Violence Treatment or Prevention Services	3	33%	4.23	0.75
Low-Income Housing/Rental Assistance	3	33%	12.13	0.1
Childcare Assistance	2	22%	9.23	0.23
Parenting Classes	8	89%	13.15	0.07
Income Assistance	2	22%	8.97	0.25
Medical Care (Child and Parent)	0	0%	8.5	0.29
Homemaker Services	1	11%	15.35	0.03
In-Home Support Services	3	33%	24.61	p < .001
Developmental Services	2	22%	4.22	0.75
Anger Management Classes	2	22%	8.68	0.28
Dental Services	0	0%	9.14	0.25
Medicaid Providers	1	11%	9	0.25
Educational Services for Child with Learning and Related Disabilities	2	22%	5.45	0.61
Behavioral Services	6	67%	11.11	0.13

Barriers to Services	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Waiting list	4	44%	16.14	0.02
Services needed are not available in the community	5	56%	13.04	0.07
Application process for services is cumbersome	0	0%	11.9	0.1
Lack of responsiveness to the needs of a child welfare family on the part of the service provider	3	33%	7.98	0.33
Complex family needs make it difficult for the family to follow through	4	44%	12.09	0.1
Transportation	3	33%	7.53	0.38
Financial resources of the family	6	67%	9.37	0.23

Multidisciplinary Teams	Frequency		χ^2	p-value
	"Yes"	Percentage		
Does your county have an active Multidisciplinary Team?	9	90%	15.87	0.32
Does the MDT have a written protocol for interviewing victims?	1	50%	10.66	0.71
Does the MDT have a written protocol for investigating child abuse?	2	100%	9.32	0.81

Note. Frequencies and percentages of "yes" do not include those who selected "Unsure."

Multidisciplinary Team Barriers	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of interest	0	0%
Lack of time	0	0%
Lack of materials or resources	1	50%
Lack of training on how to create an MDT	0	0%
Not enough child protection cases	0	0%
Not enough staff/personnel	1	50%
Lack of meeting space	0	0%
Lack of leadership to coordinate MDT	0	0%
Lack of funding	0	0%

Note. Due to low sample sizes in endorsement rates for each barrier, χ^2 analyses did not have adequate power to report meaningful results.

DISTRICT 7

CP Data Summary by District Note: all percentages reflect percentage of applicable respondents who answered the questions summarized in the table.	7
--	---

Number of Respondents from this District **18**

Interest in Training Opportunities	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Court Processes	8	47%	6.49	0.48
Research/Best Practices in Child Welfare	15	88%	12.37	0.1
Department of Health and Welfare Processes, Policies, and Procedures	13	76%	11.37	0.12
Local and Community Resources	10	59%	4.14	0.76
Trauma	8	47%	9.88	0.2
Reasonable Efforts	11	65%	5.64	0.58
Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA)	7	41%	12.61	0.08
Case Planning	7	41%	9.51	0.22
Multidisciplinary Teams (MDT)	5	29%	6.02	0.54
Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC)	7	41%	5.9	0.55
Conflict Resolution	4	24%	6.56	0.48
Wellness	4	24%	2.73	0.91
Federal Funding	4	24%	4.36	0.74

Remote Hearings Responses	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Experience with Remote Hearings	16	100%	12.6	0.08
Able to Complete Work in a Remote Hearing	14	82%	29.63	p < .001
Parties Navigating Remote Hearings	15	88%	35.24	p < .001

Do Remote Hearings Enhance Attendance?	Frequency of Agreement	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Parents	12	71%	34.65	0.18
Youth	9	53%	30.75	0.33
Foster Parents	13	76%	37.5	0.11
Guardians ad Litem	11	65%	37.4	0.11

Idaho Child Protection Act Hearings	Frequency of "Often"	Percentage	F-Statistic	p-value
Judge asks about the agency's efforts to prevent removal	11	69%	0.89	0.52
Judge asks about what is preventing the child from returning home today	12	75%	2.28	0.34
The judge makes detailed reasonable or active efforts to achieve permanency findings that explain how the agency has worked to reunify the family or achieve permanency	12	80%	2.63	0.01
Judge orders relevant services to support reunification/permanency	13	87%	1.84	0.09
Judge asks about parent's access to and receipt of relevant services	12	80%	1.14	0.34
Judge asks parents if they were involved in case planning	11	73%	0.89	0.52
Judge asks about the child's education needs, if applicable	12	80%	1.46	0.19
Judge asks about the child's physical health and development	12	80%	1.24	0.29
Judge asks about the child's mental health	13	87%	0.96	0.46
The timeline to achieve permanency is discussed	13	87%	2.47	0.02
Barriers to finalize permanency are discussed	12	80%	1.53	0.16
Concrete steps to achieve permanency are discussed	14	93%	2.63	0.14
Resource (foster) parents attend hearings	9	60%	4.41	p < .001
Resource (foster) parents are engaged in court hearings	9	60%	4.22	p < .001
Parents attend court hearings	14	93%	1.16	0.33
Parents are engaged in court hearings	11	73%	1.37	0.22
Children attend court hearings	3	20%	1.46	0.19
Children are engaged in court hearings	3	20%	1.7	0.11

Hearings in Person	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Shelter Care Hearing	3	17%	16.07	0.02
Adjudicatory Hearing	9	50%	37.62	p < .001
Case Plan Hearing	2	11%	10.85	0.15
Redisposition Hearing	3	17%	37.12	p < .001
Permanency Hearing	4	22%	13.48	0.06
Termination of Parental Rights Hearing	15	83%	4.28	0.75
Amended Disposition Hearing	2	11%	22.42	p < .001
Review Hearing (first 6 months)	3	17%	12.6	0.08
Review Hearing (subsequent 6 months)	1	6%	16.78	0.02
Status Hearing	1	6%	7.84	0.35

Beneficial Resources	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Informational class on the child protection court process	9	60%	6.51	0.48
Access to cell phone or computer	7	47%	9.16	0.24
Text notification or other reminder of upcoming hearings	9	60%	5.07	0.65
Internet access	7	47%	9.73	0.2
Mentorship by other parents	4	27%	7.25	0.4
Childcare	3	20%	9.28	0.23
Transportation	7	47%	12.63	0.09
Template letters to submit feedback when they cannot attend court	2	13%	9.56	0.22
Printed resources about their role in court	4	27%	15.77	0.03

Most Important Resources for Home Safety	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Substance Abuse Treatment	14	93%	19.27	p = .001
Mental Health Treatment	13	87%	4.18	0.76
Domestic Violence Treatment or Prevention Services	9	60%	4.23	0.75
Low-Income Housing/Rental Assistance	11	73%	12.13	0.1
Childcare Assistance	2	13%	9.23	0.23
Parenting Classes	12	80%	13.15	0.07
Income Assistance	1	7%	8.97	0.25
Medical Care (Child and Parent)	5	33%	8.5	0.29
Homemaker Services	4	27%	15.35	0.03
In-Home Support Services	8	53%	24.61	p < .001
Developmental Services	3	20%	4.22	0.75
Anger Management Classes	6	40%	8.68	0.28
Dental Services	1	7%	9.14	0.25
Medicaid Providers	3	20%	9	0.25
Educational Services for Child with Learning and Related Disabilities	2	13%	5.45	0.61
Behavioral Services	7	47%	11.11	0.13

Barriers to Services	Frequency	Percentage	χ^2	p-value
Waiting list	8	57%	16.14	0.02
Services needed are not available in the community	7	50%	13.04	0.07
Application process for services is cumbersome	2	14%	11.9	0.1
Lack of responsiveness to the needs of a child welfare family on the part of the service provider	2	14%	7.98	0.33
Complex family needs make it difficult for the family to follow through	9	64%	12.09	0.1
Transportation	3	21%	7.53	0.38
Financial resources of the family	10	71%	9.37	0.23

Multidisciplinary Teams	Frequency		χ^2	p-value
	"Yes"	Percentage		
Does your county have an active Multidisciplinary Team?	10	91%	15.87	0.32
Does the MDT have a written protocol for interviewing victims?	3	100%	10.66	0.71
Does the MDT have a written protocol for investigating child abuse?	3	100%	9.32	0.81

Note. Frequencies and percentages of "yes" do not include those who selected "Unsure."

Multidisciplinary Team Barriers	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of interest	0	0%
Lack of time	0	0%
Lack of materials or resources	2	29%
Lack of training on how to create an MDT	0	0%
Not enough child protection cases	0	0%
Not enough staff/personnel	1	14%
Lack of meeting space	0	0%
Lack of leadership to coordinate MDT	2	29%
Lack of funding	0	0%

Note. Due to low sample sizes in endorsement rates for each barrier, χ^2 analyses did not have adequate power to report meaningful results.