

## SCAN Policies Database State Profile 2021: Kansas

### Overview of the SCAN Policies Database

The State Child Abuse and Neglect (SCAN) Policies Database compiles data on the definitions and policies that states use in their surveillance of child maltreatment, along with data on associated risk and protective factors. The SCAN Policies Database is funded by the Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation in collaboration with the Children’s Bureau in the Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Mathematica leads this project in partnership with Child Trends.

The project’s purpose is to review and compile information from states’ definitions and policies to create a database of those definitions and policies that can be used for analysis. The SCAN Policies Database is a resource for researchers, analysts, child welfare agency staff, and others interested in examining differences between states in their definitions and policies on child maltreatment and how they change over time.

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### Content

The scope of the SCAN Policies Database includes information about state definitions and policies related to child abuse and neglect for all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The SCAN Policies Database team gathered this information through a document collection, review, and coding process. The team obtained input from states on data collection through a confirmation and verification process. More information about these data collection procedures can be found in the data user’s guide and data collection protocol, accessible at <https://www.scanpoliciesdatabase.com/data-use-resources>.

The SCAN Policies Database 2021 represents data collected, reviewed, and verified between July 2021 and January 2022. The data reflect the state definitions and policies for the calendar year 2021. The scope of topics in the database includes states’ definitions of child abuse and neglect, as well as information about policies related to reporting, screening, and investigating child maltreatment. Key aspects of the child welfare systems’ response and context are also included.

The content in the SCAN Policies Database is organized into six domains. The state profiles, codebook, data collection protocol, and data file are also organized by these domains. In the protocol, each question begins with a letter prefix identifying the domain for each variable. The six domains with the identifying protocol number prefix are listed below.

Domain	Question prefix
Definitions	D
Reporting	R
Screening	S
Investigation	I
Child welfare response	W
Child welfare system context	C

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## State profile

This SCAN Policies Database state profile is a summary of the information collected about the definitions and policies for the identified state. It is organized by six domains, with each section containing a set of tables that depict the state's information for all variables within that domain.

The state profile presents data for each variable with “yes,” “no,” “unknown,” or other response as appropriate. The response of “unknown” appears for topics that could not be located from the state's available resources or verified with that state. In some cases, “logical skip” appears when a question was not applicable to a particular state, given a related response on a preceding question.

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## Data use resources

Several data use resources are available to support users of the SCAN Policies Database:

- **Data user's guide:** The guide has detailed information about the data set, including the process used to collect and review the data, the scope of information included in the data set, guidance on using the data, such as how to link the data with other data sources, and notes about specific topics. The data user's guide includes appendices with information on corrections to the SCAN Policies Database 2019 and a summary of changes to the data between 2019 and 2021 that reflect changes to state laws and policies during that time period. There is one data user's guide that is updated and applicable for all rounds of data collection for the SCAN Policies Database.
- **Codebook:** The codebook provides information about each variable in the data set, including variable names, labels, definitions, protocol number, variable type, and frequencies. The codebook includes several appendices, including a list of all sources used to review and code data. There are separate codebooks to summarize the data from each round of data collection.
- **Data collection protocol:** The protocol has the questions used to collect information about states' statutes and policies as part of the data review and coding process. There are separate data collection protocols for each round of data collection for the SCAN Policies Database.

These data use resources can be found on the SCAN Policies Database website (<https://www.scanpoliciesdatabase.com/data-use-resources>) or from the National Data Archive for Child Abuse and Neglect (NDACAN) (<https://www.ndacan.acf.hhs.gov/>).

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## More information

More information about the SCAN Policies Database can be found at <https://www.scanpoliciesdatabase.com>. General inquiries can be submitted to [SCANPoliciesDatabase@mathematica-mpr.com](mailto:SCANPoliciesDatabase@mathematica-mpr.com).

## State identifying information

Table I. State identifying information

	Response
a. State abbreviation	KS
b. State Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) code	20
c. Census region code	Midwest
d. State verified coding of information	Yes
e. State confirmed documents reviewed	Yes
f. State definitions and policies for calendar year	2021
g. Data version	2021v1

## Domain D: Definitions of child maltreatment

Table II. State's definition of child maltreatment

	Response
<b>1. Types of maltreatment included in state definition</b>	
a. Physical abuse	Yes
b. Excessive corporal punishment	Yes
c. Sexual abuse	Yes
d. Emotional maltreatment	Yes
e. Neglect	Yes
f. Inadequate clothing	Yes
g. Inadequate shelter	Yes
h. Malnourishment, inadequate food	Yes
i. Medical neglect, inadequate medical care	Yes
j. Failure to thrive	Yes
k. Educational neglect	Yes
l. Abandonment	Yes
m. Injurious environment. Likelihood of harm to child's health, physical well-being	Yes
n. Drug lab. Child present within structure where methamphetamine is being created	Yes
o. Inadequate supervision. Failure to meet parent or caretaker responsibilities	Yes
p. Drug or alcohol misuse. Parental drug or alcohol misuse causing harm to child	No
q. Prenatal exposure to drugs or alcohol	Yes
r. Illicit substance. Illegally providing a controlled substance to a child	Yes
s. Human trafficking, involuntary servitude, sexual servitude	Yes
t. Female genital mutilation	Yes
u. Shaken baby syndrome, abusive head trauma	Yes
v. Failure to protect. Failure to protect from harm	Yes
w. Domestic violence. Exposure to domestic violence	Yes
x. Factitious disorder by proxy	Yes
y. Institutional abuse/neglect	Yes
z. Other definition (specify)	Yes - Neglect of a substance affected infant

Table II (continued)

	Response
<b>2. Subtypes of maltreatment included in state definition</b>	
a. Subtypes of maltreatment considered abuse	Sexual abuse includes human trafficking; Emotional abuse and physical abuse includes domestic violence
b. Subtypes of maltreatment considered neglect	Neglect includes failure to provide a child with food, clothing or shelter, failure to protect, and medical neglect
c. Subtypes of maltreatment considered other than abuse or neglect	Subtypes of abuse/ neglect are physical abuse, sexual abuse, mental/ emotional abuse, physical neglect, medical neglect, lack of supervision, educational neglect, and neglect of a substance affected infant; Abandonment is considered a separate kind of maltreatment; Domestic violence is included in the definitions of emotional abuse, physical abuse and lack of supervision
<b>3. Level of harm included in state's definition of child maltreatment</b>	
a. Inflicts harm	Yes
b. Imminent danger or substantial risk of harm	Yes
<b>4. Differences in level of harm included in state's definition of child maltreatment by type of maltreatment</b>	No
<b>5. Type of harm or injury specified in state's definition of child maltreatment</b>	
a. Death, bodily injury, impairment of physical condition	Yes
b. Impairment of mental or emotional condition	Yes
c. Harmful environment, conditions	Yes
d. Type of harm or injury not specified	No
e. Other (specify)	No
<b>6. Variation in extent of injury or harm by maltreatment type in the state's definition of child maltreatment</b>	No
<b>7. Perpetrator identified as part of state's definition of child maltreatment</b>	Yes
<b>8. Types of perpetrators specified as part of state's definition of child maltreatment</b>	
a. Any adult	Yes
b. Parent	Yes
c. Guardian	Yes
d. Caregiver/caretaker	Yes
e. Family member/parent/paramour	Yes
f. Household member	Yes
g. Person responsible for child	Yes
h. Other (specify)	No

Table II (continued)

	Response
9. Types of perpetrators vary by type of maltreatment	Yes
10. Explanation of variation in types of perpetrator by maltreatment type	The perpetrator for neglect can only be a parent, guardian, or person responsible for the child; For mental, emotional, physical, and sexual abuse, any person may be a perpetrator
11. Child age included in definition of child maltreatment	Yes
12. Specific child age in definition of child maltreatment	Under age 18 and up to 21 if in the care of the agency
13. Variability of child age by type of maltreatment	Yes - Abandonment applies to children under 16; Definition of child extends to age 21 for those in custody of department in which the child has a court approved case plan

**Table III. Child maltreatment definition exemptions**

	<b>Response: Yes/No/Unknown</b>
<b>1. Exemption included in state's definition of child maltreatment</b>	
a. Financial issues, financial inability to provide for a child	Yes
b. Discipline; physical discipline, as long as it is reasonable and causes no bodily injury to the child	Yes
c. Safe haven exemption; newborn relinquished or abandoned in accordance with infant safe haven laws	Yes
d. Infant testing positive for drugs – medical; newborn with positive test for controlled substance as a result of parent's medical treatment	No
e. Religious observance; parent relies on spiritual or religious forms of medical treatment	Yes
f. Other exemption (specify)	No
<b>2. Safe haven exemption included in state's definition of child maltreatment</b>	
a. Must leave a child at specific safe haven locations	Yes
b. Child must be left by parent or parent's agent	Yes
c. Child must be left by a certain age (specify)	Yes - 60 days old or younger
d. No intent to return	Yes
e. Child must be left unharmed	Yes
f. Other (specify)	Yes - Child may be left by person having legal custody of the child

**Table IV. Definitions and response for child fatalities and near-fatalities cases**

	<b>Response: Yes/No/Unknown</b>
<b>1. State's definition of fatalities or deaths caused by child maltreatment</b>	
a. Not specified/not defined	No
b. Injury from abuse or neglect caused death	Yes
c. Abuse or neglect was contributing factor in death	Yes
d. Death of child was in child welfare custody/foster care	Yes
e. Other (specify)	No
f. Unknown	No
<b>2. State conducts case reviews with a child fatality review team or a similar review process for fatalities caused by child abuse or neglect</b>	
a. No case review or review process	No
b. Reviews are required of all or some cases	Yes
c. Reviews can be conducted but are not required	No
d. Other (specify)	No
e. Unknown	No
<b>3. State's definition of near-fatalities or near-deaths caused by child maltreatment</b>	
a. Not specified/not defined	No
b. General reference to a serious or critical condition/injury that is life threatening with a substantial risk of death	Yes
c. Specific injury or specific medical treatment/intervention (specify)	No
d. Other (specify)	No
e. Unknown	No
<b>4. State conducts case reviews with a review team or similar review process for near-fatalities caused by child abuse or neglect</b>	
a. No case review or review process	No
b. Reviews are required of all or some cases	Yes
c. Reviews can be conducted but are not required	No
d. Other (specify)	No
e. Unknown	No



## Domain R: Reporting child abuse and neglect

Table V. Reporting policies

	Response
<b>1. Statewide centralized reporting</b>	Yes
<b>2. How reporting is decentralized</b>	
a. Each county or region has its own reporting hotline	Logical Skip
b. Some counties or regions have their own reporting hotline	Logical Skip
c. During some times of the day, counties or regions have their own reporting hotline	Logical Skip
d. Other (specify)	Logical Skip
<b>3. Standard for reporting child maltreatment</b>	
a. Known abuse and neglect	Yes
b. Reasonable cause to believe a child was abused or neglected	Yes
<b>4. Universal mandated reporting</b>	No
<b>5. Required training for mandated reporters</b>	No
<b>6. Penalties for failure to report</b>	Yes, all mandated reporters
<b>7. Specific penalties for failure to report</b>	
a. Criminal charges	Yes
b. Civil charges	No
c. Professional licensure suspended or revoked	No
d. Other (specify)	No
<b>8. Penalties for false reporting</b>	Yes
<b>9. Specific penalties for false reporting</b>	
a. Criminal charges	Yes
b. Civil charges	No
c. Professional license suspended or revoked	No
d. Other (specify)	No
e. Unknown	No
<b>10. Immunity for reporters of child abuse and neglect</b>	Yes
<b>11. Information requested at the time of report</b>	
a. Identifying information of child	Yes
b. Location/contact information of child and family	Yes
c. Type/severity of suspected maltreatment	Yes
d. Date of suspected maltreatment	Yes
e. Identifying and other information of alleged perpetrator(s)	Yes
f. Identifying and other information of reporter	Yes
g. Identifying information of child's parents, guardian, or caregiver/caretaker	Yes
h. Identifying and other information of family/household members	Yes
i. Information on prior maltreatment	Yes
j. Other (specify)	No
<b>12. Anonymity of reporter</b>	
a. All reporters (including mandated reports) can stay anonymous	Yes

Table V (continued)

	Response
b. The general public can be anonymous (mandated reporters cannot remain anonymous)	No
c. Reporters (including mandated reporters) cannot be anonymous	No
d. Unknown	No
<b>13. Tribal involvement in accepting reports of tribal cases</b>	
a. Tribes are not involved	No
b. Tribes accept reports (specify tribes)	No
c. Collaboration of tribes with state/local public child welfare agency to accept reports (specify tribes)	No
d. Tribes accept reports and collaborate with state/local public child welfare agency (specify tribes)	Yes - Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska; Kickapoo Tribe in Kansas; Sac and Fox of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation; Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation accepts reports and all tribes collaborate with child welfare agency to accept reports
e. Unknown	No
<b>14. State requires all notifications of substance-exposed newborns (SENs) to be submitted as reports of child maltreatment</b>	
a. State does not require all cases of SENs to be reported for child maltreatment, but they could be reported if they meet certain criteria	Yes
b. State requires all SENs to be reported as child maltreatment	No
c. Other (specify)	No
d. Unknown	No
<b>15. Accepts reports of risk without an allegation of child maltreatment (risk-only reports)</b>	
a. No	Yes
b. Yes	No
c. Other (specify)	No
d. Unknown	No

**Table VI. Types of mandated reporters**

	<b>Response</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>Response</b>
<b>1. Types of mandated reporters</b>	<b>Included in state's definition of mandated reporters</b>	<b>Training required<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Subject to penalties for failure to report<sup>2</sup></b>
a. Foster parents	No	Logical Skip	Logical Skip
b. School staff - teachers	Yes	Logical Skip	Yes
c. School bus drivers or other transportation staff	No	Logical Skip	Logical Skip
d. Before- /after-school program staff	No	Logical Skip	Logical Skip
e. Child care staff	Yes	Logical Skip	Yes
f. Camp counselors, directors, or administrators	No	Logical Skip	Logical Skip
g. Athletic coaches or staff	No	Logical Skip	Logical Skip
h. Medical or dental professionals	Yes	Logical Skip	Yes
i. Substance abuse disorder treatment providers	Yes	Logical Skip	Yes
j. Mental health, counselors, or other social service professionals	Yes	Logical Skip	Yes
k. Police or other law enforcement	Yes	Logical Skip	Yes
l. Emergency medical technicians, firefighters, or other emergency personnel	Yes	Logical Skip	Yes
m. Judges	No	Logical Skip	Logical Skip
n. District attorneys or other attorneys	No	Logical Skip	Logical Skip
o. Guardian ad litem or court-appointed special advocates	No	Logical Skip	Logical Skip
p. Other court personnel	Yes	Logical Skip	Yes
q. Shelter staff	No	Logical Skip	Logical Skip
r. Those who work in fields processing or monitoring print, film, or computer images	No	Logical Skip	Logical Skip
s. Religious clergy	No	Logical Skip	Logical Skip
t. Volunteers	Yes	Logical Skip	Yes
u. Coroners or medical examiners	No	No	No
v. Staff or contractors of state and county agencies	No	No	No

Table VI (continued)

	Response	Response	Response
1. Types of mandated reporters	Included in state's definition of mandated reporters	Training required <sup>1</sup>	Subject to penalties for failure to report <sup>2</sup>
w. Other type of mandated reporter (specify)	Yes - Persons licensed to practice the healing arts; Chief administrative officers of medical care facilities; Mediators	Logical Skip	Yes - Persons licensed to practice the healing arts; Chief administrative officers of medical care facilities; Mediators

<sup>1</sup>Responses in this column can equal logical skip when the given type of mandated reporter is not included in the state's definition of mandated reporters or when no training is required for mandated reporters (Table V.5).

Responses in this column can be yes when a state has universal mandated reporting (Table V.4) and all mandated reporters require training (Table V.5).

<sup>2</sup>Responses in this column can equal logical skip when the given type of mandated reporter is not included in the state's definition of mandated reporters or when no mandated reporters are subject to penalties (Table V.6).

Responses in this column can be yes when a state has universal mandated reporting (Table V.4) and when all adults or all mandated reporters are subject to penalties (Table V.6).

## Domain S: Screening reports of child abuse and neglect

Table VII. Screening policies

	Response
<b>1. Statewide centralized screening</b>	Yes
<b>2. How screening is decentralized</b>	
a. Each county or region has its own screening unit	Logical Skip
b. Some counties or regions have their own screening units	Logical Skip
c. During certain times of the day, counties or regions have their own screening units	Logical Skip
d. Other (specify)	Logical Skip
<b>3. Information required to screen in report</b>	
a. Identifying information of child	No
b. Location/contact information of child and family	Yes
c. Type/severity of suspected maltreatment	Yes
d. Date of suspected maltreatment	No
e. Identifying and other information of alleged perpetrator(s)	No
f. Other (specify)	Yes - Other individuals or agencies who have information about this incident and how to contact them; Availability of a non-abusing adult to protect child from further harm
g. Unknown	No

**Table VIII. Screening decision process and activities**

	Response	Required cases	Conditions or types of cases
<b>1. Decision processes used during screening</b>			
a. Supervisory review	Yes	Required for some	—
b. Team-based decision	No	Logical Skip	—
c. Individual screener	Yes	Required for all	—
d. Other (specify)	No	Logical Skip	—
e. Unknown	No	—	—
<b>2. Variability of decision process used for screening</b>			
a. Consistent statewide	Yes	—	—
b. Varies locally	No	—	—
c. Unknown	No	—	—
<b>3. Certain activities or information are required as part of screening</b>	Yes		
<b>4. Activities/information required as part of screening</b>			
a. Safety or risk assessment	Yes	Required for all	Not applicable
b. Review agency records for prior involvement with child protective services	Yes	Required for some	If report is not immediately accepted for further investigation and/or assessment, a review of agency records is not required, but may be conducted, as needed, to guide the Initial Assessment Decision
c. Other (specify)	No	Logical Skip	Not applicable
<b>5. Types of safety/risk assessment used during screening</b>			
a. Structured decision making	Yes	—	—
b. Other (specify)	No	—	—
<b>6. Consistency of screening activities/information</b>			
a. Consistent statewide	Yes	—	—
b. Varies locally (specify)	No	—	—
c. Unknown	No	—	—

**Table IX. Screeners**

	<b>Response</b>
<b>1. Screener of abuse and neglect reports</b>	
a. Caseworkers (frontline staff)	Yes
b. Case managers (supervisors)	Yes
c. Staff in specialized screening unit	Yes
d. Other (specify)	No
<b>2. Qualifications of screener</b>	
a. Associate's degree	Yes
b. Bachelor's degree	Yes
c. Master's degree	No
d. Training for screening (specify)	Yes - Specialized Training through the Protection Report Center
e. Years of experience (specify)	Yes - Intake Protection Specialist (IPS): Two years of college or two years of work experience in the Kansas Protection Report Center; Two years of experience in general office, clerical and administrative support work; Two years of experience at call center/customer service center; Bilingual in English/Spanish preferred; Child Protection Specialists: License to practice social work, Professional Counseling or Marriage and Family Therapy in the State of Kansas; Child Protection Supervisor: License to practice social work, Professional Counseling or Marriage and Family Therapy in the State of Kansas plus one year of social work experience
f. Other (specify)	No
g. Unknown	No
<b>3. Degree in social work or related field for screeners</b>	
a. Not required	No
b. Required	No
c. Recommended or preferred, but not required	Yes
d. Other (specify)	No
e. Unknown	No
<b>4. Tribal involvement in screening process of tribal cases</b>	
a. Tribes are not involved	No
b. Tribes conduct screening (specify tribes)	No
c. Collaboration of tribes with state/local public child welfare agency (specify tribes)	No
d. Tribes conduct screening and collaborate with state/local public child welfare agency (specify tribes)	Yes - Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska; Kickapoo Tribe in Kansas; Sac and Fox of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation; Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation conducts screening and all tribes collaborate with child welfare agency to screen tribal cases

Table IX (*continued*)

	<b>Response</b>
e. Unknown	No



## Domain I: Investigations of child abuse and neglect

Table X. Investigations policies

	Response
<b>1. Child maltreatment investigations lead to criminal penalties</b>	Yes
<b>2. Investigator for reports</b>	
a. Caseworkers (frontline staff)	Yes
b. Case managers (supervisors)	No
c. Staff in specialized investigations unit	Yes
d. Law enforcement	Yes
e. Other (specify)	Yes - Tribes
<b>3. Qualifications of investigator</b>	
a. Associate's degree	Yes
b. Bachelor's degree	Yes
c. Master's degree	No
d. Training for conducting investigations (specify)	Yes - Prevention and Protection Services (PPS) Training Academy
e. Years of experience (specify)	Yes - Minimum of 2 years experience
f. Other (specify)	No
g. Unknown	No
<b>4. Degree in social work or related field for investigators</b>	
a. Not required	No
b. Required	No
c. Recommended or preferred, but not required	Yes
d. Other (specify)	No
e. Unknown	No
<b>5. Level of evidence required for substantiation (founded/indicated/confirmed)</b>	
a. Preponderance of evidence	Yes
b. Credible or substantial evidence	No
c. Probable or reasonable cause	No
d. Unknown	No
<b>6. Investigation determination can result in an "inconclusive" finding</b>	
a. No	Yes
b. Yes	No
c. Unknown	No

**Table XI. Required activities/information for investigation**

	<b>Response</b>	<b>Required cases</b>	<b>Conditions or types of cases</b>
<b>1. Certain activities/information required for the investigation process</b>	Yes		
<b>2. Specific activities or information required for investigation</b>			
a. Review agency records for prior involvement with child protective services	Yes	Required for some	At the investigator's discretion
b. Visit to child's home	No	Logical Skip	Not applicable
c. Interview or observation of child victim	Yes	Required for all	Not applicable
d. Interview or observation of other children living in child's home	Yes	Required for all	Not applicable
e. Risk or safety assessment	Yes	Required for all	Not applicable
f. Evaluation of home environment or home study	No	Logical Skip	Not applicable
g. Interviews with child's parents, caregivers, or other adults residing in child's home	Yes	Required for all	Not applicable
h. Check of criminal records for adults in home	Yes	Required for some	At the investigator's discretion
i. Check of child welfare or central registry for prior child maltreatment allegations against adults in home	Yes	Required for some	At the investigator's discretion
j. Medical evaluation	Yes	Required for some	Medical neglect
k. Mental health evaluation	No	Logical Skip	Not applicable
l. Interview alleged perpetrator	Yes	Required for all	Not applicable
m. Interview reporter or collateral source	Yes	Required for all	Not applicable
n. Other (specify)	Yes - Visiting the scene of the alleged maltreatment; Obtaining relevant legal, medical, or other records	Required for some	At the investigator's discretion

## Domain W: Child welfare response

Table XII. Differential or alternative response

	Response
<b>1 Differential/alternative response</b>	
a. No	Yes
b. Yes - implemented statewide	No
c. Yes - implemented in specific counties or regions (specify)	No
d. Unknown	No
<b>2. Types of maltreatment eligible for differential/alternative response</b>	
a. All types of maltreatment are eligible	Logical Skip
b. Only certain types of maltreatment are eligible	Logical Skip
c. Unknown	Logical Skip
<b>3. Types of maltreatment <u>not</u> eligible for differential/alternative response</b>	
a. Cases involving child fatalities	Logical Skip
b. Substance-exposed infants	Logical Skip
c. Physical abuse	Logical Skip
d. Sexual abuse	Logical Skip
e. Neglect	Logical Skip
f. Abandoned infants	Logical Skip
g. Other (specify)	Logical Skip
<b>4. Eligibility for differential/alternative response determined by a risk determination</b>	
a. No	Logical Skip
b. Yes	Logical Skip
c. Other (specify)	Logical Skip
d. Unknown	Logical Skip
<b>5. Tools used to determine risk for differential/alternative response</b>	Logical Skip
<b>6. Risk level eligible for differential/alternative response</b>	
a. No risk	Logical Skip
b. Low risk	Logical Skip
c. Moderate risk	Logical Skip
d. Other (specify)	Logical Skip
e. Unknown	Logical Skip

Table XII (continued)

	Response
<b>7. Other types of cases or conditions eligible for differential/alternative response</b>	
a. No other cases or conditions	Logical Skip
b. No immediate safety concerns	Logical Skip
c. No or few prior reports of child abuse or neglect	Logical Skip
d. Other (specify)	Logical Skip
<b>8. When is determination made for differential/alternative response</b>	
a. At time of screening to screen out to differential response	Logical Skip
b. After a report is screened in	Logical Skip
c. Other (specify)	Logical Skip
<b>9. Referrals to community services for cases engaged in differential response</b>	
a. No	Logical Skip
b. Yes - for all cases	Logical Skip
c. Yes - when families express interest	Logical Skip
d. Yes - when there is a determination of risk	Logical Skip
e. Yes - other (specify)	Logical Skip

**Table XIII. In-home services, foster care, and permanency**

	<b>Response</b>
<b>1. In-home services provided for unsubstantiated cases to maintain intact families</b>	
a. No	No
b. Yes - implemented statewide	Yes
c. Yes - implemented in specific counties or regions	No
d. Unknown	No
<b>2. In-home services provided post reunification</b>	
a. No	No
b. Yes - implemented statewide	Yes
c. Yes - implemented in specific counties or regions	No
d. Unknown	No
<b>3. Tribal involvement in foster care for tribal cases</b>	
a. Tribes do not provide foster care	No
b. Tribes provide foster care (specify tribes)	Yes - Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska; Kickapoo Tribe in Kansas; Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation; Sac and Fox of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska
c. Unknown	No
<b>4. Foster care extension for those older than 18</b>	
	Yes
<b>5. Age youth are allowed to remain in extended foster care</b>	
a. Age 21	No
b. Other (specify)	Yes - Age 20
<b>6. Permanency</b>	
a. Kinship guardianship as a permanency option	Yes
b. Subsidized guardianship	Yes
c. Subsidized kinship guardianship	Yes
d. Subsidized adoption	Yes
<b>7. Foster care case management staff</b>	
a. State/county public agency staff	No
b. Contracted provider staff	Yes
c. Tribal agency staff	Yes
d. Unknown	No
<b>8. Qualifications of foster care case managers</b>	
a. Associate degree	No
b. Bachelor's degree	Yes
c. Master's degree	No
d. Training for case management (specify)	Yes - PPS Training Academy
e. Years of experience (specify)	No
f. Other (specify)	No
g. Unknown	No

Table XIII (continued)

	Response
<b>9. Degree in social work or related field for foster care case managers</b>	
a. Not required	No
b. Required	No
c. Recommended or preferred, but not required	Yes
d. Other (specify)	No
e. Unknown	No

**Table XIV. Agency staff dedicated to equity**

	<b>Response</b>
<b>1. Child welfare agency uses staff roles/functions dedicated to addressing disproportionality and/or equity</b>	
a. No staff or roles	No
b. Uses cultural brokers	No
c. Uses manager, administrator, or office focused on diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) or multicultural or tribal affairs	Yes
d. Other (specify)	Yes
e. Unknown	No
<b>2. Aspects of child welfare process that involve cultural brokers</b>	
a. Screening process	Logical Skip
b. Investigation process	Logical Skip
c. Case management/child welfare response	Logical Skip
d. Other (specify)	Logical Skip
e. Unknown	Logical Skip
<b>3. Specify other staff roles/job functions dedicated to addressing disproportionality and/or equity</b>	Kansas Department for Children and Families (DCF) has a Diversity, Equity and Inclusion officer who works collaboratively with all DCF programs. Kansas DCF is working in collaboration with the University of Kansas' School of Social Welfare, CarePortal, Kansas Health Foundation and Case Family Programs on a new coalition working to address institutional racism in the Kansas foster care system
<b>4. Aspects of child welfare process that involve other staff roles/functions used to address disproportionality and/or equity</b>	
a. Screening process	Yes
b. Investigation process	Yes
c. Case management/child welfare response	Yes
d. Other (specify)	No
e. Unknown	No

## Domain C: Child welfare system context

Table XV. Child welfare system context

	Response
<b>1. State- or county-administered child welfare system</b>	
a. State administered	Yes
b. County administered	No
c. Hybrid (partially administered by the state and partially administered by the counties)	No
d. Unknown	No
<b>2. State operates under legal consent decree or other court-ordered monitoring</b>	No



## Supplemental Notes on State

### Definitions

Using the information in the report, the agency uses current assignment types to establish whether the child was affected emotionally, affected physically, or lacking supervision, and those cases would be assigned as emotional abuse, physical abuse, or lack of supervision.

Inadequate clothing or hygiene is considered maltreatment "to the extent the child's daily activities are adversely impacted or there are medical consequences (for example, sores, infection, physical illness, serious harm, hypothermia, or frostbite)."

The absence of shelter is considered maltreatment because it is "specifically hazardous to the child. Based on the child's needs and abilities, and the context (e.g., current weather conditions, available alternative resources), a child is in physical danger due to the state of shelter provided."

The state's definition of harm only includes actual harm, but when screening reports, the state considers imminent danger.

Kansas considers excessive corporal punishment in its definition of maltreatment if it meets the Kansas definition of harm or engagement to the child.

For child maltreatment exemptions for infants testing positive for controlled substances, Kansas would not assign for maltreatment solely due to the infant testing positive. If services are indicated, Kansas might assign for the state's Family in Need of Assessment. Kansas would assign for maltreatment only if a medical professional determines the infant has been affected by the prenatal substances use.

The definition of near-fatality includes a child who received services from Prevention and Protection Services within the past three years and a physician has certified that an act placed the child in serious or critical condition.

### Reporting

Kansas differentiates between substance-exposed infants and substance-affected infants. Responses are inclusive of substance-exposed and substance-affected. If a newborn meets the state's definition of substance-affected, the notification would be reported and screened as a typical report. A substance-exposed infant is not assigned for child maltreatment (child abuse or neglect). If there are no concerns about abuse or neglect and the family is not in need of services, then no report is required.

Regarding the state accepting risk-only reports, the state may assign these reports for a Family In Need of Assessment, but they are not assigned for child maltreatment.

### Screening

Two types of staff receive reports: Intake Protection Specialist (IPS) and Protection Specialist. Supervisors can override screening decisions if there are exceptional circumstances that warrant a different screening decision. Supervisors are only involved in the screening reviews

when they are overriding an initial assessment. Case workers and supervisors may help Kansas Protection Report Center staff screen during busy times, but the Kansas Protection Report Center has staff specializing in screening reports.

For education requirements, the IPS requires two years of college or two years of work experience in the Kansas Protection Report Center. The Child Protection Specialist requires a four-year degree in a human services or behavioral sciences field of study, or education determined relevant by the agency. The Child Protection Supervisor requires bachelor's level social worker or master's level professional counseling or marriage and family therapy.

### **Child welfare response**

Kansas does allow some children to remain in care up until their 21st birthday in certain circumstances: "When the court acquires jurisdiction over a child in need of care, jurisdiction may continue until the child has:

1. Become 18 years of age, or until June 1 of the school year during which the child became 18 years of age if the child is still attending high school unless there is no court approved transition plan, in which event jurisdiction may continue until a transition plan is approved by the court or until the child reaches the age of 21,
2. Been adopted, or
3. Been discharged by the court

Any child 18 years of age or over may request, in writing to the court, that the jurisdiction of the court cease."

The state uses the term "permanent custodianship" instead of "guardianship."

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