

SCAN Policies Database State Profile 2021: Michigan

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.

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

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.

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/>).

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.

State identifying information

Table I. State identifying information

	Response
a. State abbreviation	MI
b. State Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) code	26
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
1. Types of maltreatment included in state definition	
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	No
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	Yes
q. Prenatal exposure to drugs or alcohol	Yes
r. Illicit substance. Illegally providing a controlled substance to a child	No
s. Human trafficking, involuntary servitude, sexual servitude	Yes
t. Female genital mutilation	No
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)	No

Table II (continued)

	Response
2. Subtypes of maltreatment included in state definition	
a. Subtypes of maltreatment considered abuse	Physical abuse includes prenatal exposure if there is demonstrated impact to child or parental incapacity
b. Subtypes of maltreatment considered neglect	Medical neglect, improper supervision, and failure to protect are considered their own maltreatment types but could be considered as part of neglect; Inadequate clothing, shelter, and malnourishment are not specifically a subtype of neglect but rather a condition; Domestic violence is considered improper supervision, failure to protect, or neglect
c. Subtypes of maltreatment considered other than abuse or neglect	Driving under the influence would most likely be coded as improper supervision
3. Level of harm included in state's definition of child maltreatment	
a. Inflicts harm	Yes
b. Imminent danger or substantial risk of harm	Yes
4. Differences in level of harm included in state's definition of child maltreatment by type of maltreatment	No
5. Type of harm or injury specified in state's definition of child maltreatment	
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
6. Variation in extent of injury or harm by maltreatment type in the state's definition of child maltreatment	No
7. Perpetrator identified as part of state's definition of child maltreatment	Yes
8. Types of perpetrators specified as part of state's definition of child maltreatment	
a. Any adult	No
b. Parent	Yes
c. Guardian	Yes
d. Caregiver/caretaker	No
e. Family member/parent/paramour	Yes
f. Household member	Yes
g. Person responsible for child	Yes
h. Other (specify)	Yes - Member of the clergy

Table II (*continued*)

	Response
9. Types of perpetrators vary by type of maltreatment	No
10. Explanation of variation in types of perpetrator by maltreatment type	Not applicable
11. Child age included in definition of child maltreatment	Yes
12. Specific child age in definition of child maltreatment	Under age 18
13. Variability of child age by type of maltreatment	No

Table III. Child maltreatment definition exemptions

	Response: Yes/No/Unknown
1. Exemption included in state's definition of child maltreatment	
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	Yes
e. Religious observance; parent relies on spiritual or religious forms of medical treatment	Yes
f. Other exemption (specify)	No
2. Safe haven exemption included in state's definition of child maltreatment	
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 - 72 hours old or younger
d. No intent to return	Yes
e. Child must be left unharmed	Yes
f. Other (specify)	No

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

	Response: Yes/No/Unknown
1. State's definition of fatalities or deaths caused by child maltreatment	
a. Not specified/not defined	No
b. Injury from abuse or neglect caused death	Yes
c. Abuse or neglect was contributing factor in death	No
d. Death of child was in child welfare custody/foster care	No
e. Other (specify)	Yes - Sudden or unexpected death of an infant or child
f. Unknown	No
2. State conducts case reviews with a child fatality review team or a similar review process for fatalities caused by child abuse or neglect	
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
3. State's definition of near-fatalities or near-deaths caused by child maltreatment	
a. Not specified/not defined	Yes
b. General reference to a serious or critical condition/injury that is life threatening with a substantial risk of death	No
c. Specific injury or specific medical treatment/intervention (specify)	No
d. Other (specify)	No
e. Unknown	No
4. State conducts case reviews with a review team or similar review process for near-fatalities caused by child abuse or neglect	
a. No case review or review process	Yes
b. Reviews are required of all or some cases	No
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
1. Statewide centralized reporting	Yes
2. How reporting is decentralized	
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
3. Standard for reporting child maltreatment	
a. Known abuse and neglect	Yes
b. Reasonable cause to believe a child was abused or neglected	Yes
4. Universal mandated reporting	No
5. Required training for mandated reporters	No
6. Penalties for failure to report	Yes, all mandated reporters
7. Specific penalties for failure to report	
a. Criminal charges	Yes
b. Civil charges	Yes
c. Professional licensure suspended or revoked	No
d. Other (specify)	No
8. Penalties for false reporting	Yes
9. Specific penalties for false reporting	
a. Criminal charges	Yes
b. Civil charges	No
c. Professional license suspended or revoked	No
d. Other (specify)	No
e. Unknown	No
10. Immunity for reporters of child abuse and neglect	Yes
11. Information requested at the time of report	
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	No
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
12. Anonymity of reporter	
a. All reporters (including mandated reports) can stay anonymous	No

Table V (continued)

	Response
b. The general public can be anonymous (mandated reporters cannot remain anonymous)	Yes
c. Reporters (including mandated reporters) cannot be anonymous	No
d. Unknown	No
13. Tribal involvement in accepting reports of tribal cases	
a. Tribes are not involved	No
b. Tribes accept reports (specify tribes)	Yes - Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians; Keweenaw Bay Indian Community; Bay Mills Indian Community; Hannahville Indian Community; Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians
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)	No
e. Unknown	No
14. State requires all notifications of substance-exposed newborns (SENs) to be submitted as reports of child maltreatment	
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	No
b. State requires all SENs to be reported as child maltreatment	Yes
c. Other (specify)	No
d. Unknown	No
15. Accepts reports of risk without an allegation of child maltreatment (risk-only reports)	
a. No	No
b. Yes	Yes
c. Other (specify)	No
d. Unknown	No

Table VI. Types of mandated reporters

	Response	Response	Response
1. Types of mandated reporters	Included in state's definition of mandated reporters	Training required¹	Subject to penalties for failure to report²
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	No	Logical Skip	Logical Skip
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	Yes	Logical Skip	Yes
t. Volunteers	No	Logical Skip	Logical Skip
u. Coroners or medical examiners	Yes	No	No
v. Staff or contractors of state and county agencies	Yes	No	No

Table VI (continued)

	Response	Response	Response
1. Types of mandated reporters	Included in state's definition of mandated reporters	Training required ¹	Subject to penalties for failure to report ²
w. Other type of mandated reporter (specify)	Yes - Any employee of an organization or entity that, as a result of federal funding statutes, regulations, or contracts, would be prohibited from reporting in the absence of a state mandate or court order	Logical Skip	Yes - Any employee of an organization or entity that, as a result of federal funding statutes, regulations, or contracts, would be prohibited from reporting in the absence of a state mandate or court order

¹Responses 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).

²Responses 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
1. Statewide centralized screening	Yes
2. How screening is decentralized	
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
3. Information required to screen in report	
a. Identifying information of child	No
b. Location/contact information of child and family	No
c. Type/severity of suspected maltreatment	Yes
d. Date of suspected maltreatment	No
e. Identifying and other information of alleged perpetrator(s)	Yes
f. Other (specify)	Yes - Four elements must be present in order to assign a complaint for investigation: (1) Allegations of harm or threatened harm (2) to a child's health or welfare (3) through non-accidental or neglectful behavior (4) by a person responsible for the child's health and welfare; Ask if the child has native heritage
g. Unknown	No

Table VIII. Screening decision process and activities

	Response	Required cases	Conditions or types of cases
1. Decision processes used during screening			
a. Supervisory review	Yes	Required for all	—
b. Team-based decision	No	Logical Skip	—
c. Individual screener	No	Logical Skip	—
d. Other (specify)	No	Logical Skip	—
e. Unknown	No	—	—
2. Variability of decision process used for screening			
a. Consistent statewide	Yes	—	—
b. Varies locally	No	—	—
c. Unknown	No	—	—
3. Certain activities or information are required as part of screening	Yes		
4. Activities/information required as part of screening			
a. Safety or risk assessment	No	Logical Skip	Not applicable
b. Review agency records for prior involvement with child protective services	No	Logical Skip	Not applicable
c. Other (specify)	Yes - Determination of priority response of the case using a minimal priority response criteria	Required for all	Not applicable
5. Types of safety/risk assessment used during screening			
a. Structured decision making	Logical Skip	—	—
b. Other (specify)	Logical Skip	—	—
6. Consistency of screening activities/information			
a. Consistent statewide	Yes	—	—
b. Varies locally (specify)	No	—	—
c. Unknown	No	—	—

Table IX. Screeners

	Response
1. Screener of abuse and neglect reports	
a. Caseworkers (frontline staff)	No
b. Case managers (supervisors)	No
c. Staff in specialized screening unit	Yes
d. Other (specify)	No
2. Qualifications of screener	
a. Associate's degree	No
b. Bachelor's degree	Yes
c. Master's degree	Yes
d. Training for screening (specify)	Yes - All Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) and private child placing agency employees with access to the Michigan Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (MiSACWIS) must complete the MiSACWIS Security computer-based training (CBT) and pass the associated exam with a score of 90 percent or higher prior to accessing MiSACWIS; Centralized intake (CI) specialists who have not previously completed a pre-service institute (PSI) must complete PSI for Child Protection Services (CPS); CI specialists who have previously completed PSI but have not worked in CPS must attend centralized intake program-specific transfer training with the Office of Workforce Development Training and CI Local Office Experts (LOEs); CI specialists with prior CPS experience must attend training with CI LOEs; CI supervisors must attend New Supervisor Institute training for CPS within 112 days of hire/promotion if not previously completed; All will receive on-the job training from CI LOEs
e. Years of experience (specify)	Yes - Supervisors must have either: (1) a master's degree from an accredited college or university in a social work or related human services field and 3 years of experience in a child welfare agency, a child caring institution, or in an agency performing a child welfare function or (2) a bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university in social work or a related human services field and 4 years of experience in a child welfare agency, a child caring institution, or in an agency performing a child welfare function
f. Other (specify)	No
g. Unknown	No
3. Degree in social work or related field for screeners	
a. Not required	No
b. Required	Yes
c. Recommended or preferred, but not required	No
d. Other (specify)	No

Table IX (*continued*)

	Response
e. Unknown	No
4. Tribal involvement in screening process of tribal cases	
a. Tribes are not involved	Yes
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)	No
e. Unknown	No

Domain I: Investigations of child abuse and neglect

Table X. Investigations policies

	Response
1. Child maltreatment investigations lead to criminal penalties	Yes
2. Investigator for reports	
a. Caseworkers (frontline staff)	Yes
b. Case managers (supervisors)	Yes
c. Staff in specialized investigations unit	Yes
d. Law enforcement	Yes
e. Other (specify)	Yes - Tribal case workers if there is an agreement between the tribe and the department
3. Qualifications of investigator	
a. Associate's degree	No
b. Bachelor's degree	Yes
c. Master's degree	Yes
d. Training for conducting investigations (specify)	Yes - All MDHHS and private child placing agency employees with access to the MiSACWIS must complete the MiSACWIS Security CBT and pass the associated exam with a score of 90 percent or higher prior to accessing MiSACWIS; Must complete the PSI within 112 days of hire if not previously completed
e. Years of experience (specify)	Yes - Supervisors must have either: (1) a master's degree from an accredited college or university in a social work or related human services field and 3 years of experience in a child welfare agency, a child caring institution, or in an agency performing a child welfare function or (2) a bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university in social work or a related human services field and 4 years of experience in a child welfare agency, a child caring institution, or in an agency performing a child welfare function
f. Other (specify)	No
g. Unknown	No
4. Degree in social work or related field for investigators	
a. Not required	No
b. Required	Yes
c. Recommended or preferred, but not required	No
d. Other (specify)	No
e. Unknown	No

Table X (continued)

	Response
5. Level of evidence required for substantiation (founded/indicated/confirmed)	
a. Preponderance of evidence	Yes
b. Credible or substantial evidence	No
c. Probable or reasonable cause	No
d. Unknown	No
6. Investigation determination can result in an “inconclusive” finding	
a. No	Yes
b. Yes	No
c. Unknown	No

Table XI. Required activities/information for investigation

	Response	Required cases	Conditions or types of cases
1. Certain activities/information required for the investigation process	Yes		
2. Specific activities or information required for investigation			
a. Review agency records for prior involvement with child protective services	Yes	Required for all	Not applicable
b. Visit to child's home	Yes	Required for all	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	Yes	Required for some	If the allegations are about the conditions of the home, caseworkers must document home observations in a social work contact.
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	Physical abuse; Sexual abuse; Human trafficking cases
i. Check of child welfare or central registry for prior child maltreatment allegations against adults in home	Yes	Required for some	When there is a history/trend of child abuse

Table XI (continued)

	Response	Required cases	Conditions or types of cases
j. Medical evaluation	Yes	Required for some	Physical abuse; Sexual abuse; Allegations or indication that the child has been seriously or repeatedly physically injured as a result of abuse and/or neglect; The extent of the alleged abuse could cause unseen injuries (such as internal injuries or brain injuries); There is indication that the child suffers from malnourishment; There is indication that the child may need medical treatment; The child has been exposed to or had contact with methamphetamine production; An infant who is not mobile and has marks or bruises; The child has an injury and the parent, child or caretaker has provided an explanation of the injury that is not credible or is suspicious; The child has unusual bruises, marks or signs of extensive or chronic physical injury; The child has an injury and also appears to be fearful of parent(s)/caregiver(s) or exhibits characteristics such as anxiousness or being withdrawn; The child has an injury alleged or suspected to be from abuse and the parent/caregiver/alleged perpetrator has previously been found to be a perpetrator of severe physical injury
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

Table XI (continued)

	Response	Required cases	Conditions or types of cases
n. Other (specify)	Yes - History/trends limited to those listed as case members; Visual assessment to view marks or bruises if alleged (if child reports visual assessment should also ensue)	Required for all	Not applicable

Domain W: Child welfare response

Table XII. Differential or alternative response

	Response
1 Differential/alternative response	
a. No	Yes
b. Yes - implemented statewide	No
c. Yes - implemented in specific counties or regions (specify)	No
d. Unknown	No
2. Types of maltreatment eligible for differential/alternative response	
a. All types of maltreatment are eligible	Logical Skip
b. Only certain types of maltreatment are eligible	Logical Skip
c. Unknown	Logical Skip
3. Types of maltreatment <u>not</u> eligible for differential/alternative response	
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
4. Eligibility for differential/alternative response determined by a risk determination	
a. No	Logical Skip
b. Yes	Logical Skip
c. Other (specify)	Logical Skip
d. Unknown	Logical Skip
5. Tools used to determine risk for differential/alternative response	Logical Skip
6. Risk level eligible for differential/alternative response	
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
7. Other types of cases or conditions eligible for differential/alternative response	
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
8. When is determination made for differential/alternative response	
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
9. Referrals to community services for cases engaged in differential response	
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

	Response
1. In-home services provided for unsubstantiated cases to maintain intact families	
a. No	Yes
b. Yes - implemented statewide	No
c. Yes - implemented in specific counties or regions	No
d. Unknown	No
2. In-home services provided post reunification	
a. No	No
b. Yes - implemented statewide	Yes
c. Yes - implemented in specific counties or regions	No
d. Unknown	No
3. Tribal involvement in foster care for tribal cases	
a. Tribes do not provide foster care	No
b. Tribes provide foster care (specify tribes)	Yes - Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians
c. Unknown	No
4. Foster care extension for those older than 18	
	Yes
5. Age youth are allowed to remain in extended foster care	
a. Age 21	Yes
b. Other (specify)	No
6. Permanency	
a. Kinship guardianship as a permanency option	Yes
b. Subsidized guardianship	Yes
c. Subsidized kinship guardianship	Yes
d. Subsidized adoption	Yes
7. Foster care case management staff	
a. State/county public agency staff	Yes
b. Contracted provider staff	Yes
c. Tribal agency staff	Yes
d. Unknown	No
8. Qualifications of foster care case managers	
a. Associate degree	No
b. Bachelor's degree	Yes
c. Master's degree	Yes
d. Training for case management (specify)	Yes - All MDHHS and private child placing agency employees with access to the MiSACWIS must complete the MiSACWIS Security CBT and pass the associated exam with a score of 90 percent or higher prior to accessing MiSACWIS; Foster care caseworkers must complete the PSI within 112 days of hire, if not previously completed

Table XIII (continued)

	Response
e. Years of experience (specify)	Yes - Supervisors must have either 3 years of experience in a child welfare agency, a child caring institution, or in an agency performing a child welfare function with a master's degree or 4 years of experience in a child welfare agency, a child caring institution, or in an agency performing a child welfare function with a bachelor's degree
f. Other (specify)	No
g. Unknown	No
9. Degree in social work or related field for foster care case managers	
a. Not required	No
b. Required	Yes
c. Recommended or preferred, but not required	No
d. Other (specify)	No
e. Unknown	No

Table XIV. Agency staff dedicated to equity

	Response
1. Child welfare agency uses staff roles/functions dedicated to addressing disproportionality and/or equity	
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	No
d. Other (specify)	Yes
e. Unknown	No
2. Aspects of child welfare process that involve cultural brokers	
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
3. Specify other staff roles/job functions dedicated to addressing disproportionality and/or equity	The DEI Council is a group of employees appointed by department leadership and led by the newly created DEI Officer. The Council will oversee implementation of the DEI proposal and ensure an ongoing commitment to the principles of the proposal on a permanent basis. The Council will serve as an advisory body to the MDHHS Director, Chief Deputy Director, Human Resources, and executive-level leaders in fostering an environment of DEI throughout the agency. The Council will work to develop relationships with internal and external stakeholders and serve as advocates to promote and share information throughout and outside the agency in regards to diversity, equity, and inclusion initiatives.
4. Aspects of child welfare process that involve other staff roles/functions used to address disproportionality and/or equity	
a. Screening process	No
b. Investigation process	No
c. Case management/child welfare response	No
d. Other (specify)	Yes - The DEI Council aims to identify and eliminate systemic bias in department's policies and procedures. DEI initiatives are incorporated in the following areas: leadership support; culture and climate; recruiting, hiring and retention; training and professional development; and service delivery. Each department is charged with addressing DEI issues in their respective units. Employees attend mandatory trainings on implicit bias and racial disproportionality.
e. Unknown	No

Domain C: Child welfare system context

Table XV. Child welfare system context

	Response
1. State- or county-administered child welfare system	
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
2. State operates under legal consent decree or other court-ordered monitoring	Yes - Dwayne B. vs. Snyder; Dwayne B. vs. Granholm

Supplemental Notes on State

Definitions

The state considers findings for neglect coded "parent responsibilities" as "improper supervision."

Concerns about providing illegal substances to a child would be assigned if not medically advised, and the caseworker would need to assess impact to the child. This is not classified under a specific type of maltreatment, although if enough evidence exists, the state would likely consider it improper supervision neglect.

Exposing a child to a drug lab is not a distinct type of maltreatment, but a child present in a location of methamphetamine production is explicitly a cause for reaching a finding by statute and policy.

Female genital mutilation is not explicitly covered in policy, but a complaint of female genital mutilation would be investigated; if a finding were reached, it would likely be for improper supervision neglect.

Shaken baby syndrome or abusive head trauma is not explicitly in policy, although brain damage is included in policy as physical abuse.

Threatened harm, which includes injurious environment, is only in the historical context of an egregious act, and threatened harm may only be used as a secondary maltreatment and must be applied with the original form of abuse (in the historical context).

Domestic violence may be assigned as improper supervision neglect, neglect, failure to protect, or even abuse, depending on the conditions of the situation.

Failure to protect is only appropriately applied when there is a finding of harm, such as abuse, and a parent who then permitted or did not prevent the abuse from taking place, thereby failing to protect the child.

Screening

Providing the child's name is preferred, but not required to screen in a report. The perpetrator's name is also preferred, but not required; however, the perpetrator must be a person who is responsible for the child.

Tribes are not involved in the screening process. If maltreatment occurred on tribal property, the case may be transferred to the tribe for investigation. In some instances, agreements exist.

Investigations

During the investigation, if it is difficult to contact other children who live in the home, a collateral contact can verify the children's well-being.

Child welfare response

Kinship guardianship is called "relative/unrelated caregiver care."

Community services are only provided (referred or recommended) for unsubstantiated cases depending on the concern and commensurate with the risk. These are not always in-home services and are not provided by Child Protective Services.

State Statutes and Policy Documentation Sources

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