PROFESSIONAL SURVEY

Note: *Some totals may not equal 100%; this is due to rounding or missing data. Vertical Axis ranges varies among line graphs for better visualization of time trends.*

Demographics

2020 Professional's survey got more responses than 2019, but less responses than 2018. In 2020 survey, among 386 professionals who received survey, 324 entered their responses. There were slightly fewer counties represented this year than past, though the demographics otherwise were similar from year to year.

	Year 1 (2018)	Year 2 (2019)	Year 3 (2020)
Total number of respondents	656	300	324
Represented counties	54	39	37
% Female	92%	91%	92%
% White, non-Hispanic	71%	67%	71%
% African American	5%	5%	5%
% Native American	13%	7%	7%
% Hispanic	8%	7%	10%
% College graduate (highest earned)	43%	36%	34%
% Master's or doctoral degree (highest earned)	44%	50%	43%

Career

The proportion of professionals working in Government or tribal sections has been nearly similar over years. The proportion of non-profit: other sectors has slightly increased over time. Majority of our professionals work directly with clients and most of them have more than 10 years of experience.

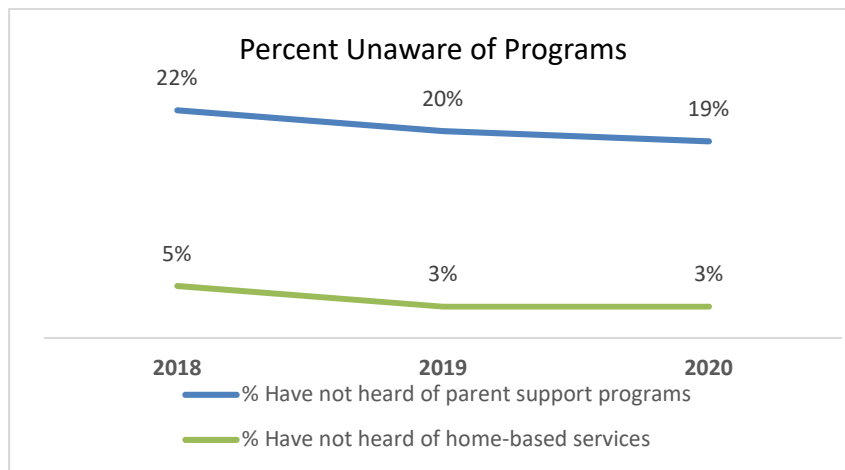|	Year 1 (2018)	Year 2 (2019)	Year 3 (2020)
% Government or tribal sector	43%	40%	41%
% Mental health sector	3%	3%	3%
% Education sector	5%	14%	4%
% Non-profit: Other sector	40%	26%	43%
% Work directly with children/families	65%	80%	73%
% Work directly with children/families for 10+ years	54%	65%	59%

Awareness of and Referral to Community Resources

Over the 3 years of State Plan Survey, there has been a decline in proportion of professionals not familiar with parent support programs, which is further confirmed by a slight increase in professionals who referred clients to these programs. There has also been an improvement in proportion of professionals referring clients to mental health programs. There has been slight reduction in professionals' referrals to child care resources, which might be due to the Pandemic this year.
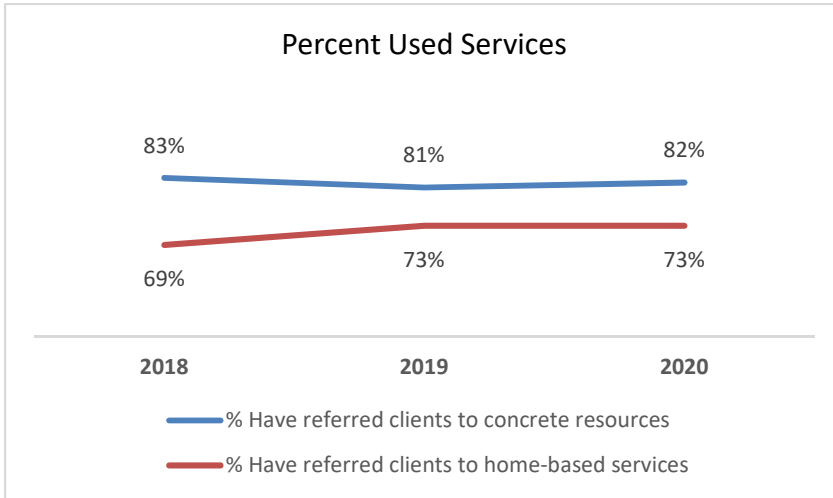
	Year 1 (2018)	Year 2 (2019)	Year 3 (2020)
% Have not heard of parent support programs	22%	20%	19%
% Have not heard of home-based services	5%	3%	3%
% Have referred clients to concrete resources	83%	81%	82%
% Have referred clients to home-based services	69%	73%	73%
% Have referred clients to parent support programs	46%	49%	52%
% Have referred clients to mental health programs	73%	70%	76%
% Have referred clients to childcare resources	72%	74%	68%
% Very confident in ability to refer clients to resources that meet their needs	63%	57%	65%

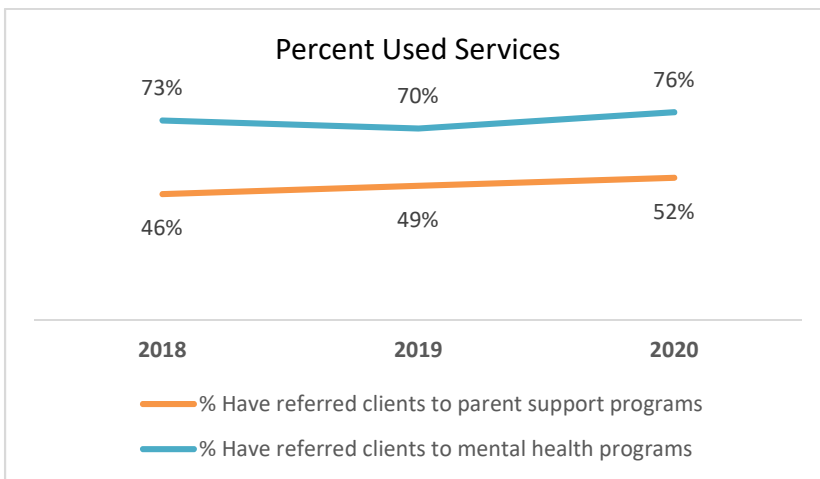**Figures 1(a-e): Time Trend of Awareness and Referrals to Community Resources**

Figure 1a: **Parent Support and Home-based Programs**

Figure 1b: Concrete Resources and Home-based Services

Percent Used Services

83%   81%   82%

69%   73%   73%

2018   2019   2020

— % Have referred clients to concrete resources
— % Have referred clients to home-based services

Figure 1c: Parent Support and Mental Health Programs

Percent Used Services

73%   70%   76%

46%   49%   52%

2018   2019   2020

— % Have referred clients to parent support programs
— % Have referred clients to mental health programs

Figure 1d: Confidence in Ability to Refer Clients to Services

Very Confident in Ability to Refer Clients to Resources

63%   57%   65%

2018   2019   2020
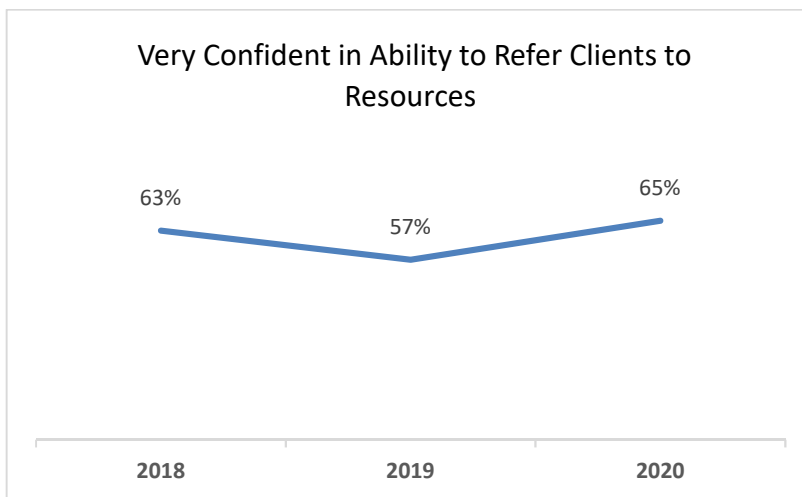
Figure 1e: Summary of Awareness of and Referral to Community Resources over time

Awareness of and Referral to Community Resources

|	2018	2019	2020
Very confident in ability to refer clients to resources that meet their needs	63%	57%	65%
Have referred clients to childcare resources	72%	74%	68%
Have referred clients to mental health programs	73%	70%	76%
Have referred clients to parent support programs	46%	49%	52%
Have referred clients to home-based services	69%	73%	73%
Have referred clients to concrete resources	83%	81%	82%
Have not heard of home-based services			
Have not heard of parent support programs	22%	20%	19%

Child Abuse and Neglect (CAN) Training

From 2018 to 2020, there is continuous improvement in the proportion of professionals who received training in various areas of Child Abuse and Neglect. The proportion of professionals receiving training through their agency has been almost constant. In general, the area which needs more training is Detection and Intimate Partner Violence.

	Year 1 (2018)	Year 2 (2019)	Year 3 (2020)
% Have received training in victimization	40%	46%	**50%**
% Have received training in detection	42%	49%	48%
% Have received training in reporting procedures	57%	65%	**70%**
% Have received training in risk factors for maltreatment	46%	53%	**62%**
% Have received training in ACEs	62%	73%	**82%**
% Have received training in protective factors	49%	56%	**65%**
% Have received training in trauma-informed care	64%	71%	**81%**
% Have received training in intimate partner violence (IPV)	46%	52%	**55%**
% Agency provides training	80%	79%	79%

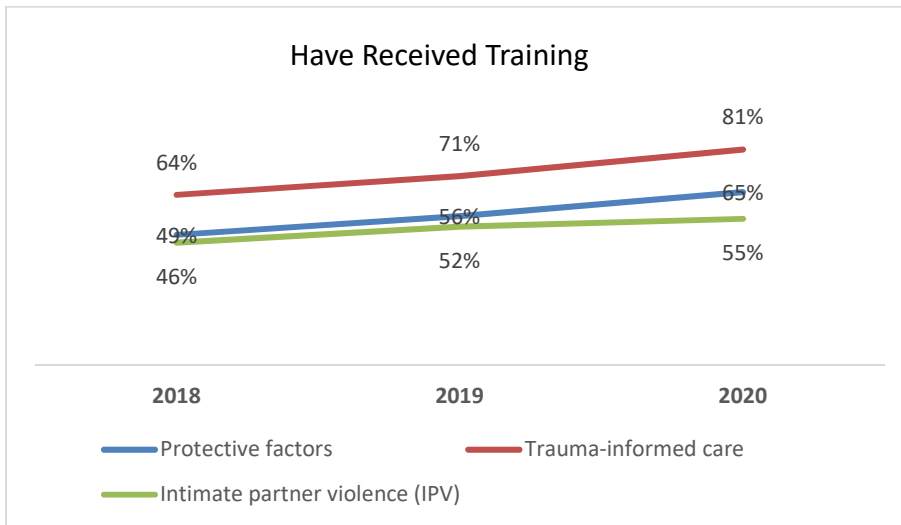**Figures 2(a-e): Child Abuse and Neglect Training**

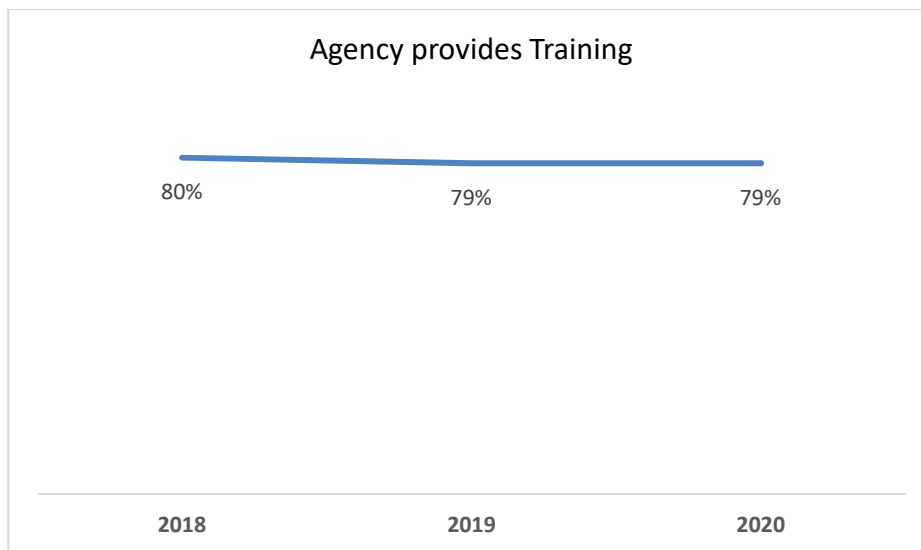**Figure 2a: Victimization, Detection and Reporting Procedures**
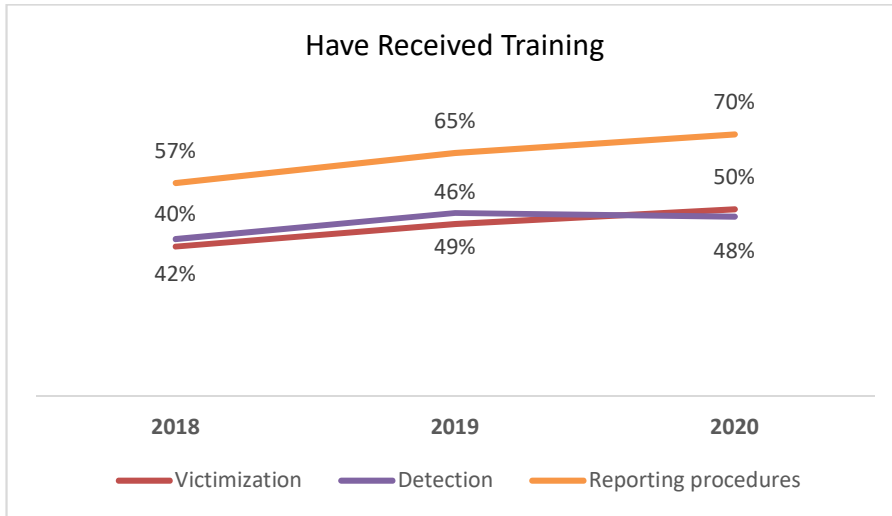
Figure 2b: Risk Factors for Maltreatment and ACEs
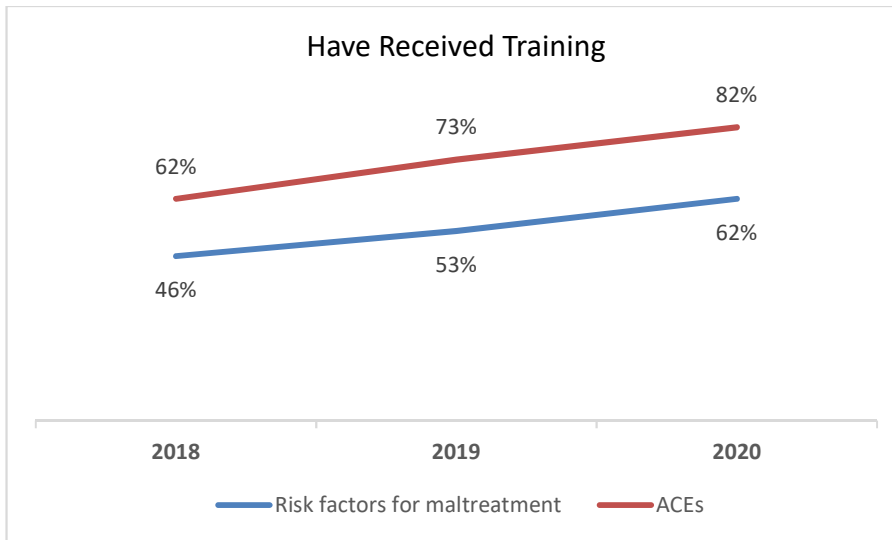
Figure 2c: Protective Factors, Trauma-informed Care and IPV

Have Received Training

81%

71%

64%

65%

56%

49%

52%

46%

55%

2018　　　　　　2019　　　　　　2020

—— Protective factors　　　—— Trauma-informed care
—— Intimate partner violence (IPV)

Figure 2d: Agency Provides Training

Agency provides Training

80%

79%

79%

2018　　　　　　2019　　　　　　2020

Figure 2e: Summary of Child Abuse and Neglect Training

Child Abuse and Neglect (CAN) Training

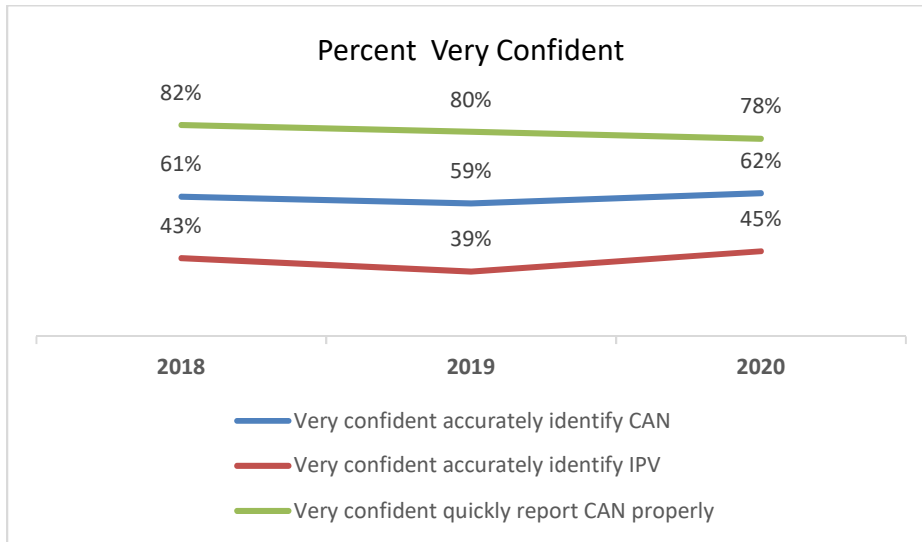| Category	2018	2019	2020
Agency provides training	80%	79%	79%
Intimate partner violence (IPV)	46%	52%	55%
Trauma-informed care	64%	71%	81%
Protective factors	49%	56%	65%
ACEs	62%	73%	82%
Risk factors for maltreatment	46%	53%	62%
Reporting procedures	57%	65%	70%
Detection	42%	49%	48%
Victimization	40%	46%	50%

■ 2018 ■ 2019 ■ 2020
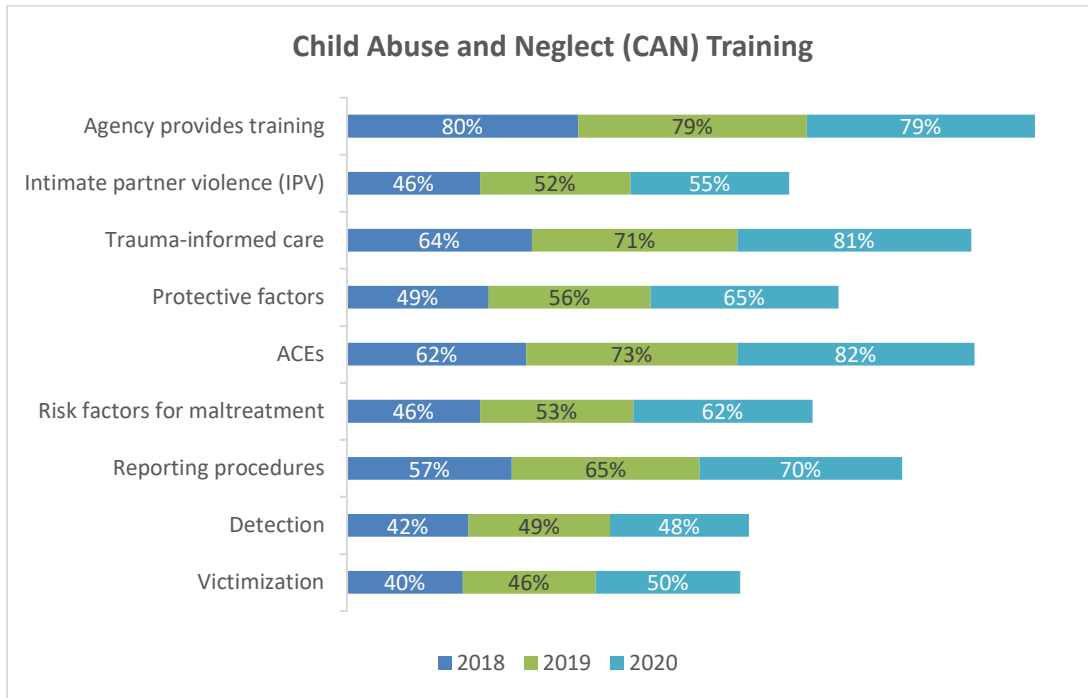
Knowledge of CAN/Laws

Professional's confidence in accurately identify CAN and IPV has been improved this year after a slight decline last year. However, over time, there is slight reduction in provider's confidence in quick reporting of CAN. Our professionals have reported to be much more informed on ACEs and protective factors this year than in past.
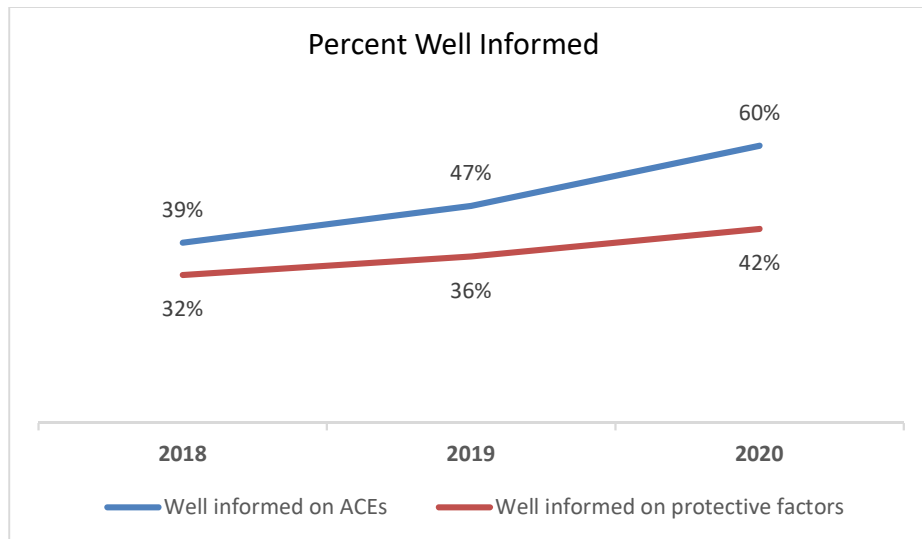
	Year 1 (2018)	Year 2 (2019)	Year 3 (2020)
% Very confident accurately identify CAN	61%	59%	**62%**
% Very confident accurately identify IPV	43%	39%	**45%**
% Very confident quickly report CAN properly	82%	80%	78%
% Well informed on ACEs	39%	47%	**60%**
% Well informed on protective factors	32%	36%	**42%**
% Have reported CAN	85%	74%	**81%**
% Have a current CAN concern	15%	8%	8%

Figures 3(a-d): Knowledge of CAN/Laws
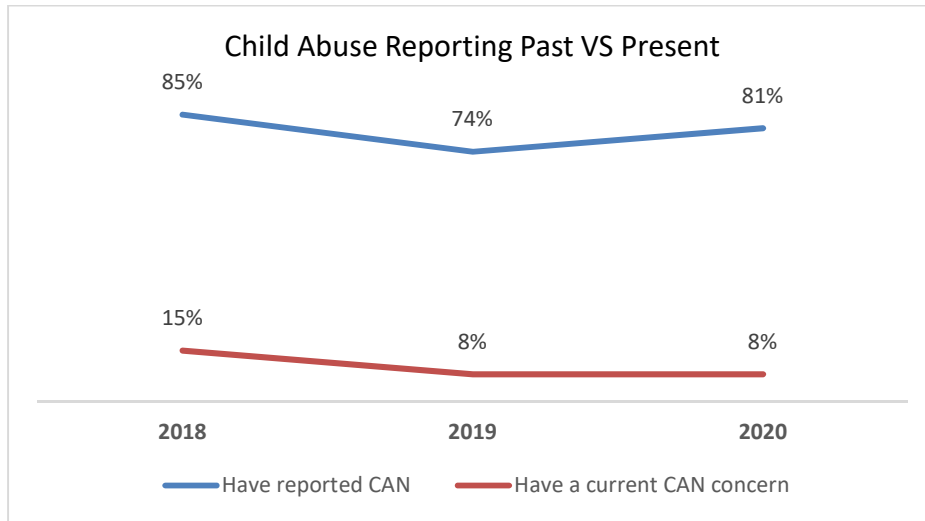
Figure 3a: CAN, IPV, CAN Reporting

Percent Very Confident

82%   80%   78%

61%   59%   62%

43%   39%   45%

| 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |

— Very confident accurately identify CAN

— Very confident accurately identify IPV

— Very confident quickly report CAN properly

Figure 3b: ACEs and Protective Factors

Percent Well Informed

60%

47%

39%

32%   36%   42%

| 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |

— Well informed on ACEs   — Well informed on protective factors

Figure 3c: CAN Reporting

Child Abuse Reporting Past VS Present

	2018	2019	2020
Have reported CAN	85%	74%	81%
Have a current CAN concern	15%	8%	8%

Figure 3d: Summary of Knowledge of CAN/Laws

Knowledge of CAN/Laws

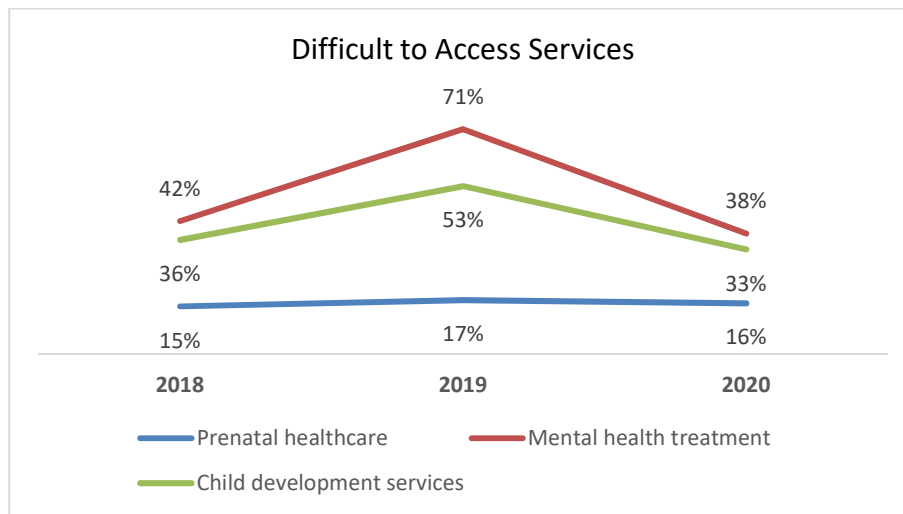|	2018	2019	2020
Have a current CAN concern	5%		
Have reported CAN	85%	74%	81%
Well informed on protective factors	32%	36%	42%
Well informed on ACEs	39%	47%	60%
Very confident quickly report CAN properly	82%	80%	78%
Very confident accurately identify IPV	43%	39%	45%
Very confident accurately identify CAN	61%	59%	62%
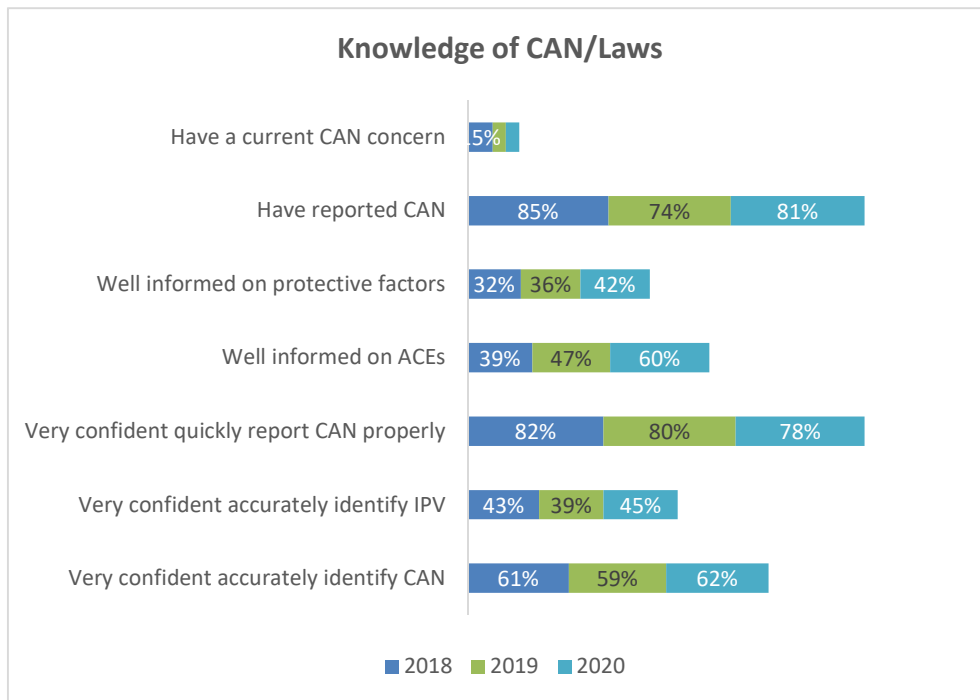
Perceived Ease of Access to Services

There has been significant improvement in reported difficulty for clients while trying to access mental health services, child development services, child recreation programs and adult education services over time.
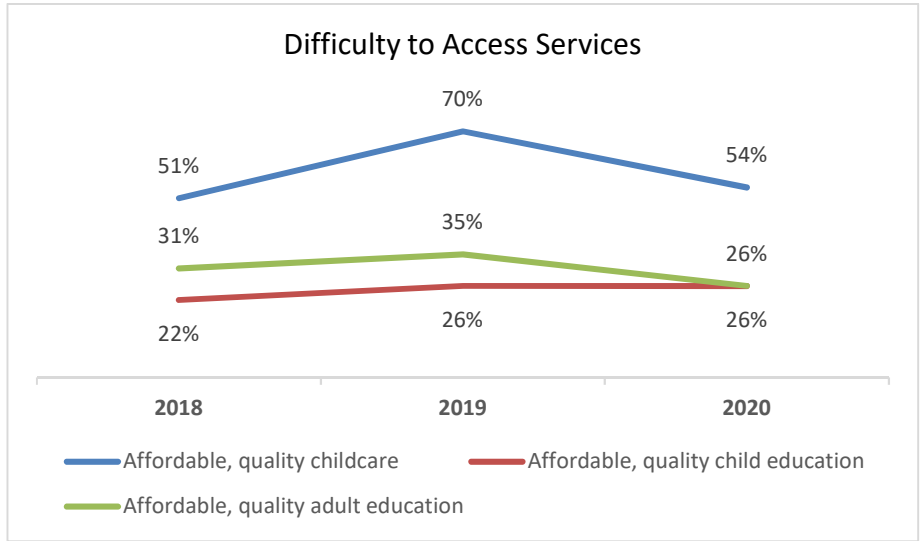
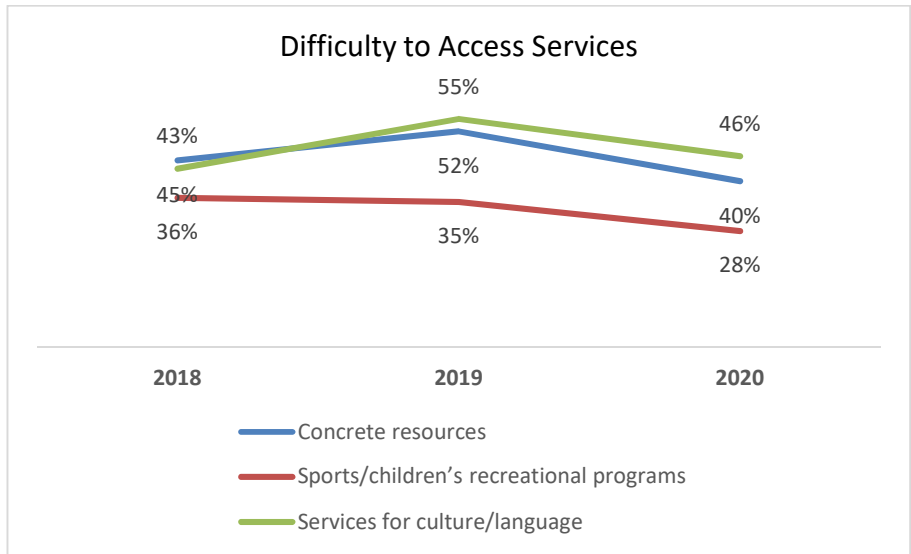|	Year 1 (2018)	Year 2 (2019)	Year 3 (2020)
% Difficult/very difficult to access prenatal healthcare	15%	17%	**16%**
% Difficult/very difficult to access mental health treatment	42%	71%	**38%**
% Difficult/very difficult to access child development services	36%	53%	**33%**
% Difficult/very difficult to access affordable, quality childcare	51%	70%	**54%**
% Difficult/very difficult to access affordable, quality child education	22%	26%	26%
% Difficult/very difficult to access affordable, quality adult education	31%	35%	**26%**
% Difficult/very difficult to access concrete resources	45%	52%	**40%**
% Difficult/very difficult to access sports/children's rec. programs	36%	35%	**28%**
% Difficult/very difficult to access services for culture/language	43%	55%	**46%**

Figures 4(a-d): Perceived Ease of Access to Services

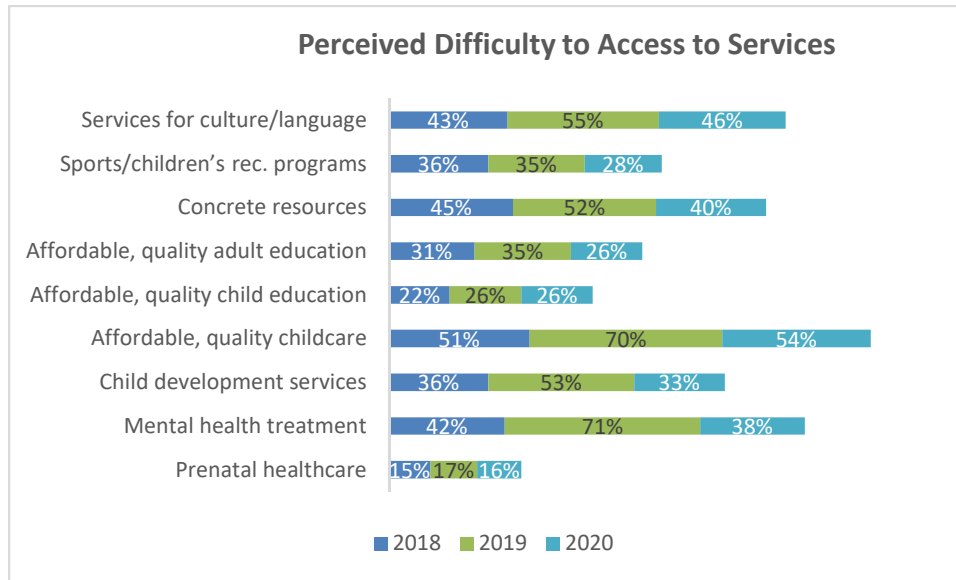**Figure 4a: Prenatal and Mental Health care, Child Development Services**

Figure 4b: Childcare, Child Education and Adult Education

Difficulty to Access Services

- Affordable, quality childcare
- Affordable, quality child education
- Affordable, quality adult education

51% — 70% — 54%
31% — 35% — 26%
22% — 26% — 26%

2018 — 2019 — 2020

Figure 4c: Concrete Resources, Sports Programs, Programs for Culture and Language

Difficulty to Access Services

- Concrete resources
- Sports/children's recreational programs
- Services for culture/language

43% — 55% — 46%
45% — 52% — 40%
36% — 35% — 28%

2018 — 2019 — 2020

Figure 4d: Summary of Perceived Difficulty/Ease of Access to Services

Perceived Difficulty to Access to Services

Service	2018	2019	2020
Services for culture/language	43%	55%	46%
Sports/children's rec. programs	36%	35%	28%
Concrete resources	45%	52%	40%
Affordable, quality adult education	31%	35%	26%
Affordable, quality child education	22%	26%	26%
Affordable, quality childcare	51%	70%	54%
Child development services	36%	53%	33%
Mental health treatment	42%	71%	38%
Prenatal healthcare	15%	17%	16%

Perceived Community Strengths and Improvements

	Year 1 (2018)	Year 2 (2019)	Year 3 (2020)
Top 5 Strengths	1. Home-based services 2. Community awareness and involvement/advocacy of services 3. Schools/teachers 4. Knowledgeable and caring adults/professionals 5. Networks/interagency collaboration	1. Community awareness and involvement/advocacy of services 2. Networks/interagency collaboration 3. Parent support/education 4. Availability of services/resources, general 5. Knowledgeable and caring professionals	1. Evidence based home visitation services and child abuse prevention programs 2. CAN Education for parents, teachers and children 3. Schools as resource for education, training and detection 4. Resources, support and access 5. DHS, Red rock and Law enforcement
Top 5 Suggested Improvements	1. DHS 2. Lack of CAN knowledge/education 3. Limited resources 4. Culture of violence 5. Understaffed, overworked agencies	1. Access to affordable, available services/resources 2. Increased community awareness/education and responsibility 3. Increased parental support/resources 4. More training for professionals 5. Increased funding/staff for prevention programs	1. DHS 2. Knowledge of services 3. Education and training 4. Virtual education and virtual HV due to pandemic 5. Substance abuse support