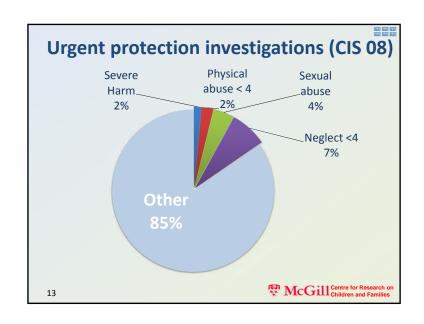
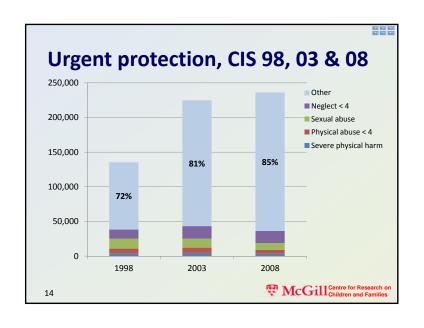
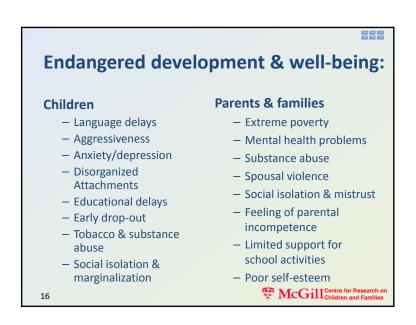


Urgent protection in the CIS Trocmé, Kyte, Sinha & Fallon (2014) Urgent protection versus chronic need: clarifying the dual mandate of child welfare services across Canada Re-categorization of CIS investigations on the basis of urgency. Three factors considered: Severity of injury Form of maltreatment Age of child









Safety & well-being paramount principles in child welfare legislation across Canada

- Newfoundland: promote the safety and well-being of children and youth who are in need of protective intervention.
- New Brunswick: "protective care" means a service which provides an immediate safeguard for a child's security and development...
- **PEI:** ...the best interests of the child shall be the paramount consideration.
- NWT: the paramount objective of this act is to promote the best interests, protection and well-being of children.
- Quebec: loi s'applique à un enfant dont la sécurité ou le développement est ou peut être considéré comme compromis.

 British Columbia: the safety and wellbeing of children are the paramount considerations...

- Alberta: For the purposes of this Act, a child is in need of intervention if there are reasonable and probable grounds to believe that the survival, security or development of the child is endangered...
- Saskatchewan: The purpose of this act is to promote the well-being of children under 16 who are in need of protection...
- Manitoba: The best interests of the child shall be the paramount consideration...
- Ontario: The paramount purpose of this Act is to promote the best interests, protection and well being of children.

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Urgent protection and chronic need require different approaches

- A forensic approach with clear reporting and investigation protocols and rapid response times is critical in cases where serious physical abuse, sexual abuse or neglect of young children are the central concern.
- Cases involving chronic family problems call for comprehensive, flexible and collaborative assessments that identify and build on all potential resources (family, communities, education, recreation & health care)
- Confounding urgent protection and chronic need puts both groups of children at further risk

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Differential Response

- Tailor child welfare response to an increasingly broad range of child and family problems.
- Engage lower risk families with a collaborative approach that access community resources and services (assessment).
- Severe abuse or imminent risk cases receive full protective (forensic) investigation.

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Outcomes of Differential / Alternate Response

- Evaluating DR programs is challenging because they are system wide.
- Categorized as a "promising" approach by the California Evidence-Based Clearinghouse (2014)
- Most recent evaluation (Fluke et al. 2019) compared AR to Investigative Response (IR) in 6 states using county level rates or re-reports
- Counties had 3% fewer re-reports overall for each percentage increase in AR use; higher levels of AR use are related to lower levels of re-reporting.

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