



KANSAS ATTORNEY GENERAL

Derek Schmidt

Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation Unit (ANE)

Annual Report

July 1, 2011 – June 30, 2012

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Dear Fellow Kansans:

The purpose of the Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation (ANE) Unit in the Office of the Attorney General is to help coordinate the work of numerous state and local agencies that are assigned the critical task of protecting Kansas kids and vulnerable adults from abuse, neglect or exploitation. Since its creation by the Legislature in 2006, the ANE Unit has focused intently on this purpose.

This past fiscal year, the ANE Unit received 1,695 substantiated reports of abuse, neglect or exploitation. All were reviewed. Because of funding limitations, the ANE Unit is operated by a dedicated staff of only two people. The disconnect between expectations and capacity is obvious.

Nevertheless, the ANE Unit provides an important, if limited, “check” on the Kansas system of protecting vulnerable Kansans. It offers one additional level of review to help prevent cases from “falling through the cracks” of a large and inherently bureaucratic system.

This year’s report outlines work of the ANE Unit in the past year. I look forward to continuing to work with the Legislature and other state leaders to build the capacity for the ANE Unit so it can fully perform the important role that was envisioned when it was created seven years ago.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Derek".

Derek Schmidt
Kansas Attorney General



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Acknowledgements

In an effort to improve overall response to vulnerable adults and children in Kansas, the ANE unit works diligently to increase recognition, reporting and prosecution of cases involving abuse, neglect and exploitation. Since the Unit's creation by statutory mandate in 2006, this remains our mission.

During this reporting period, July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012, the Unit received over 1700 reports. These reports were in the form of substantiated findings by state agencies and were also generated by constituent concerns. The Unit is staffed full-time by a Director and an Office Specialist. In light of the volume of cases received, the Unit is especially thankful to those offices and agencies who routinely respond in a timely fashion to requests for information. The Unit is dependent upon their cooperation to effectively track actions and outcomes regarding reports received. We would like to acknowledge the assistance of the Kansas Department on Aging¹, Kansas Department of Health and Environment and the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services², as well as the district and county attorneys, their support staff, and local law enforcement agencies throughout the state of Kansas.

As we continue to strive to protect the welfare of our most vulnerable citizens, the value of collaborative working relationships cannot be underestimated.

¹ Prior to the publication of this report, the Kansas Department on Aging became the Kansas Department for Aging and Disability Services. However, for this reporting period, the agency was known by its former name and will be referred to as such throughout this report.

² Prior to the publication of this report, the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services became the Department for Children and Families. However, for this report period, the agency was known by its former name and will be referred to as such throughout this report.



K.S.A. 75-723

Chapter 75.—STATE DEPARTMENTS; PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Article 7.—ATTORNEY GENERAL

75-723. Abuse, neglect and exploitation unit; confidentiality of investigations; reports forwarded to unit; report to legislature; rules and regulations; prohibition on use of funds; contracting. (a) There is hereby created in the office of the attorney general an abuse, neglect and exploitation of persons unit.

(b) Except as provided by subsection (h), the information obtained and the investigations conducted by the unit shall be confidential as required by state or federal law. Upon request of the unit, the unit shall have access to all records of reports, investigation documents and written reports of findings related to confirmed cases of abuse, neglect or exploitation of persons or cases in which there is reasonable suspicion to believe abuse, neglect or exploitation of persons has occurred which are received or generated by the department of social and rehabilitation services, department on aging or department of health and environment.

(c) Except for reports alleging only self-neglect, such state agency receiving reports of abuse, neglect or exploitation of persons shall forward to the unit:

(1) Within 10 days of confirmation, reports of findings concerning the confirmed abuse, neglect or exploitation of persons; and

(2) Within 10 days of such denial, each report of an investigation in which such state agency was denied the opportunity or ability to conduct or complete a full investigation of abuse, neglect or exploitation of persons.

(d) On or before the first day of the regular legislative session each year, the unit shall submit to the legislature a written report of the unit's activities, investigations and findings for the preceding fiscal year.

(e) The attorney general shall adopt rules and regulations as deemed appropriate for the administration of this section.

(f) No state funds appropriated to support the provisions of the abuse, neglect or exploitation of persons unit and expended to contract with any third party shall be used by a third party to file any civil action against the state of Kansas or any agency of the state of Kansas. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the attorney general from initiating or participating in any civil action against any party.

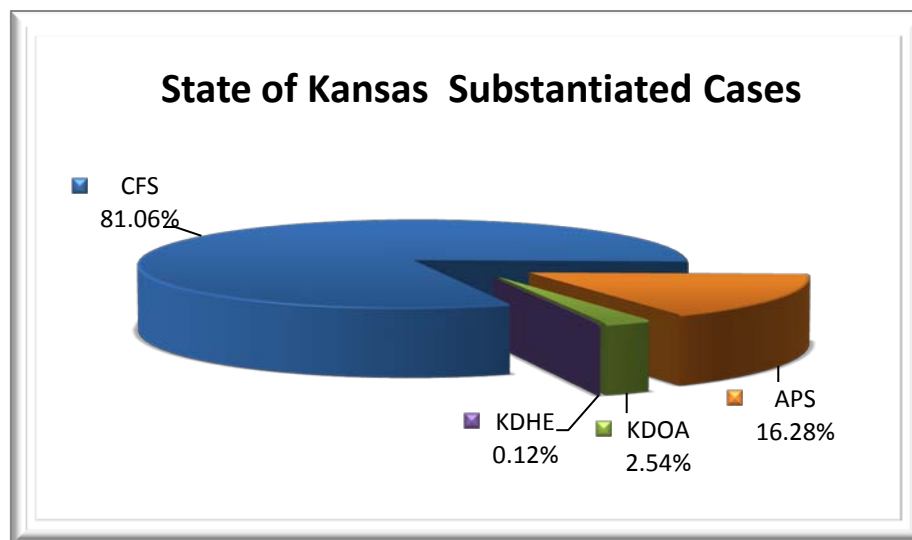
(g) The attorney general may contract with other agencies or organizations to provide services related to the investigation or litigation of findings related to abuse, neglect or exploitation of persons.

(h) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, nothing shall prohibit the attorney general or the unit from distributing or utilizing only that information obtained pursuant to a confirmed case of abuse, neglect or exploitation or cases in which there is reasonable suspicion to believe abuse, neglect or exploitation has occurred pursuant to this section with any third party contracted with by the attorney general to carry out the provisions of this section.



Activities, Investigations and Findings

For the period July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012, the ANE Unit received 1695 reports of substantiated abuse, neglect or exploitation from the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS), Kansas Department on Aging (KDOA) and Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE). The reports consisted of 1374 from SRS Children and Family Services (CFS), 276 from SRS Adult Protective Services (APS), 43 from KDOA and 2 from KDHE.



SRS Children and Family Services (CFS) - Social workers investigate reports of child abuse, including physical injury, physical neglect, emotional injury or sexual acts inflicted upon a child. (Now the Department for Children and Families) www.dcf.ks.gov

SRS Adult Protective Services (APS) - Social workers investigate reports and provide protective services to adults, with their consent, who reside in the community, adults residing in facilities licensed/certified by Social and Rehabilitation Services, and to adults residing in adult care homes and other facilities licensed by the Kansas Department on Aging, when the alleged perpetrator is not a resident or employee of the facility. APS also investigates caregivers providing services to home and community based service (HCBS) clients. (Now the Department for Children and Families) www.dcf.ks.gov

KDOA - Investigates reports of adult abuse, neglect and exploitation occurring in adult care homes (ACH). Examples: nursing home facilities, assisted living facilities, boarding care. (Now the Department for Aging and Disability Services) www.kdads.ks.gov

In addition, the Aging and Disability Resource Center (ADRC) is now available and is a trusted source of information where people of all ages, abilities and income levels – and their caregivers – can go to obtain assistance in planning for their future long-term service and support needs. The ADRC website is found at www.ksadrc.org

KDHE - Investigates reports of adult abuse, neglect and exploitation occurring in medical facilities and non-long term care facilities. Examples: hospitals, ambulatory surgery centers, home health agencies, hospice, rural health clinics, outpatient physical therapy, portable x-ray units. <http://www.kdheks.gov>



In addition to the reports of substantiated abuse, the ANE Unit also received what have been classified as “other” reports. These are reports where investigations may have been originally denied or hindered and are generated by contacts from law enforcement, SRS, KDOA, KDHE, legislators or private citizens. The ANE Unit frequently receives complaints, concerns or questions from the public. For the period of July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012, the ANE Unit received 50 “other” reports. Of the 50 “other” reports, 21 were child abuse related and 29 were adult abuse related. Reports of substantiated abuse combined with “other” reports reviewed accounted for a total of 1395 reports of child abuse and 354 reports of adult abuse for a total of 1749 cases. Reports can involve more than one victim and/or more than one perpetrator. Also received for review were 4 corrective actions issued by KDHE; these do not rise to the level of a confirmed finding. These are included in the total reports received of 1749.

Almost 95% of the reports received by the ANE Unit originated either with SRS Children and Family Services (CFS) or Adult Protective Services (APS). Almost 3% came from various “other” sources, more than 2% came from KDOA and less than 1% of the reports were from KDHE. (Figure A)

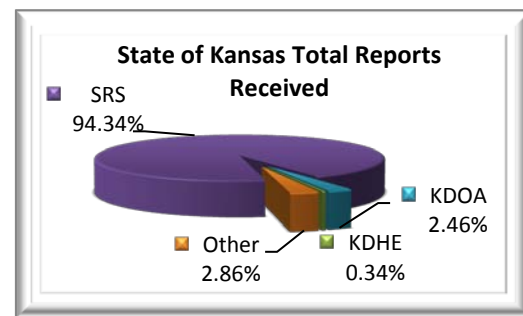


Figure A

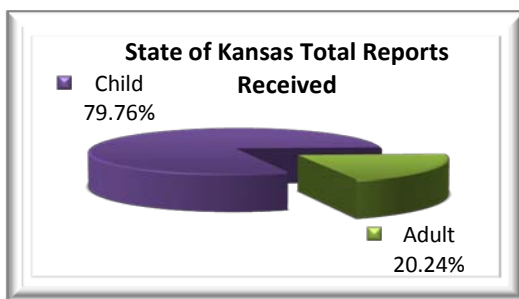


Figure B

Child ANE comprised almost 80% of all reports received. This continues its rise over the previous year. The remaining reports were on vulnerable adults over age 18. (Figure B)

In situations where unreported abuse is alleged, persons contacting the ANE Unit are encouraged to report directly to the proper investigative entity. When appropriate, referrals are made to the correct protection reporting center and to local law enforcement.

Complaints and concerns are explored to determine whether a report was received by the appropriate agency and the investigation is progressing as expected or could be aided by intervention.



The ANE Unit regularly serves as a liaison, coordinating with local law enforcement, district and county attorneys, SRS, KDOA, KDHE and the general public as is possible within state and federal confidentiality restrictions. This exchange provides an important constituent service and oversight function. The process allows for considerable insight into the functioning of each partner and often serves to educate the public as to the roles and responsibilities of each.

The ANE Unit consistently informs citizens that information obtained as a result of inquiries on their behalf cannot be shared with them, due to confidentiality restrictions. The follow up completed regarding their report does provide a source of collateral information and an outlet for their concern. The interaction and follow up information obtained also serves to help assess the impact of current policies and procedures on victims and their families.

Ongoing discussions are held with state agency representatives to review policies, practices and procedures and to discuss system improvement and staff performance.

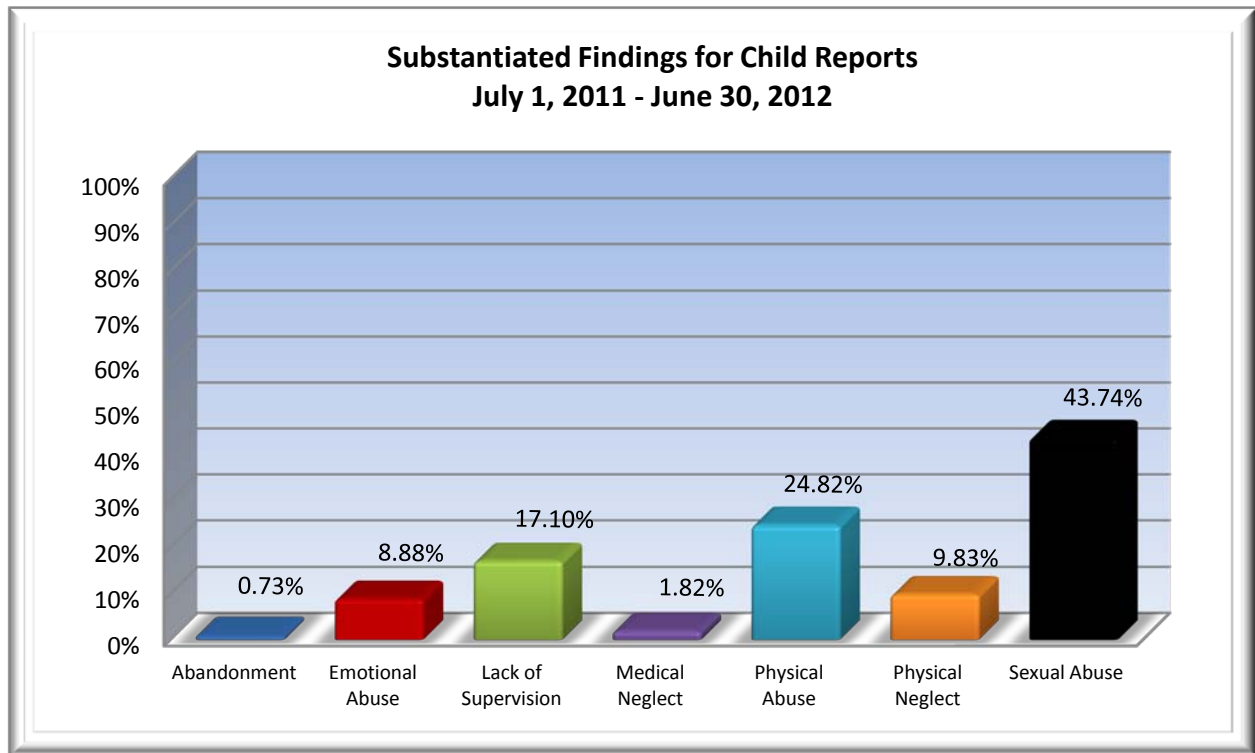
Progress toward establishing working relationships and developing consistent reporting to meet statutory requirements continues. The ANE Unit would not be serving the citizens of Kansas should it simply serve as a rubber stamp for work already completed. Our inquiries reveal that there is need for system improvement and for the continued education and skill development of individuals who work within it. At the same time, it is important to clearly state that the vast majority of cases reviewed were handled within an expected range of outcomes.

The ANE Unit is dependent upon the information supplied by cooperating agencies as data is collected to meet the statutory requirements of this unit. The Unit continues to identify and refine variables for reporting. We strive to cultivate positive working relationships with community agencies and express gratitude to those who, in addition to their daily duties, take time out of their schedules to answer inquiries and provide information on outcomes. We recognize each piece of the wheel serves a different function while maintaining a common goal: the protection and safety of children and vulnerable adults. Though we may identify gaps in service and a need for system improvement, it is only through communication and continued collaboration that we can all focus on keeping Kansas families safe.

This report provides case examples to illustrate identified areas of concern and is not meant to be an all-inclusive list of every such case received during the reporting year.



Findings recorded for the 1374 substantiated reports of child abuse include: abandonment, emotional abuse, lack of supervision, medical neglect, physical abuse, physical neglect and sexual abuse. Some reports contained substantiations of more than one type of abuse. Sexual abuse was the most frequently substantiated form of abuse.



*Finding percentages are based on 1374 substantiated reports.

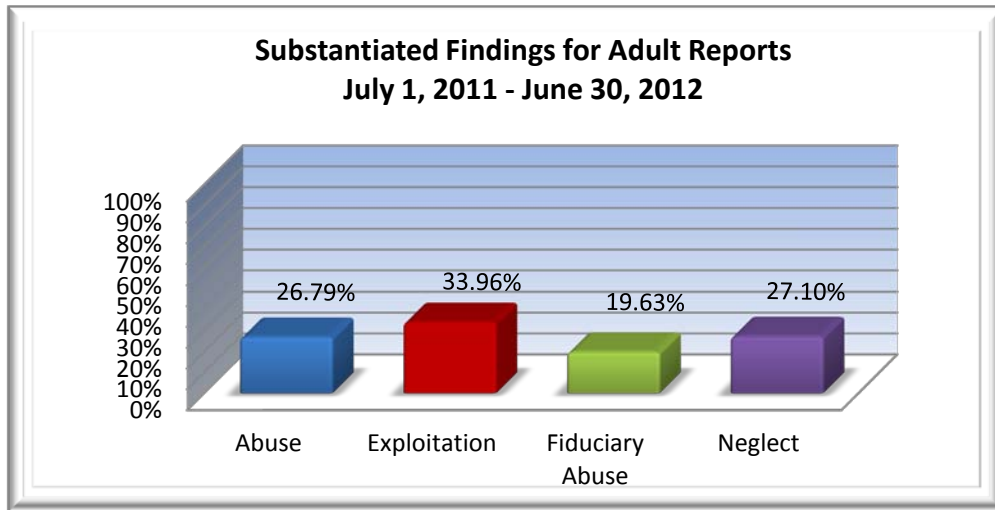
*Whereas each report can have multiple findings, the above percentages may exceed 100%.

Compared to last year's findings, when 1202 substantiated reports were received, the following variances are noted:

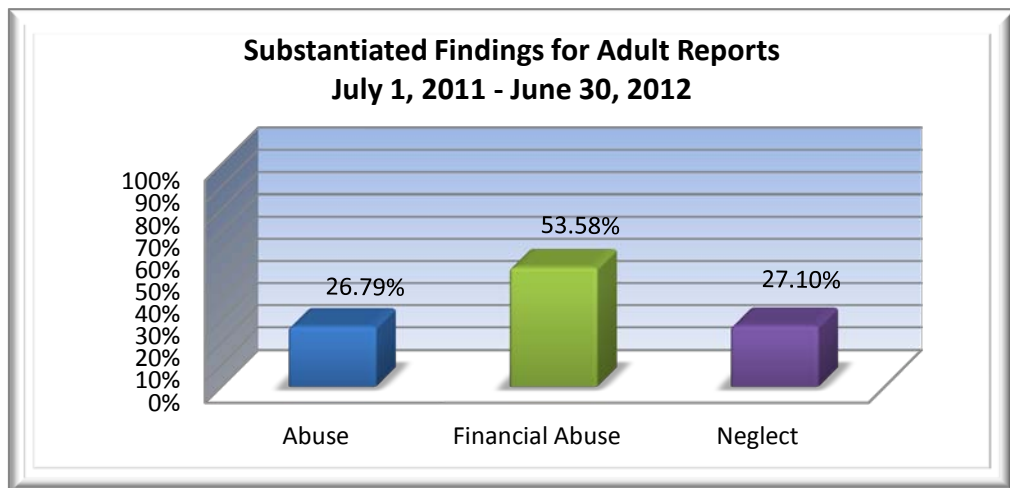
Abandonment	decreased 0.10%
Emotional Abuse	increased 0.98%
Lack of Supervision	decreased 0.04%
Medical Neglect	decreased 1.26%
Physical Abuse	increased 0.36%
Physical Neglect	decreased 1.40%
Sexual Abuse	decreased 0.02%



Findings recorded for the 321 substantiated reports of adult abuse include abuse, exploitation, fiduciary abuse and neglect. Some reports contained substantiations of more than one type of abuse. Nearly all the exploitation reports were related to financial exploitation. Fiduciary abuse is another type of financial abuse. It is distinguished by the perpetrator being a person who stands in a position of trust, very often someone given power of attorney.



By combining both financial exploitation and fiduciary abuse, the most frequently confirmed type of abuse was financial abuse of vulnerable adults, most often seniors. Abuse findings decreased 3.61% since last year, while exploitation decreased 0.11% and fiduciary abuse increased 0.58%. Neglect findings decreased 5.87%. During the 2010-2011 fiscal year, the Unit received 273 substantiated reports of adult abuse.



*Finding percentages are based on 321 substantiated reports.

*Whereas each report can have multiple findings, the above percentages may exceed 100%.



The following are examples of investigations with which the ANE Unit became involved to affect changes in outcome:

Failure of Facilities or State Agencies to Report to Law Enforcement

Abuse reports to state agencies where a crime had occurred or appeared to have occurred were not originally forwarded to law enforcement to determine whether criminal investigation was warranted. ANE Unit involvement ultimately resulted in further criminal investigation and charges in some cases.

In support:

- In Wyandotte County, a staff person at a community day facility was substantiated by APS for abuse of an adult in her care. The involved adult was reported to have suffered from ailments including cerebral palsy and traumatic brain injury. The report alleged the perpetrator “began piling up huge bites of food and shoving them into (his) mouth” while challenging him to talk. The report alleged she shoved him, poked him in the ribs with her finger, and threatened to kick him in the genitals. When this finding was received by the Unit, two months had passed since the incident and APS had failed to send notice of the finding to law enforcement. When the Unit inquired about this lapse, APS staff reported that “it was initially not sent due to the fact it did not rise to the level that APS would receive response from WY County Police Department if 1019 would have been sent.” They proceeded to forward notice to law enforcement.

When the Unit subsequently inquired with the Kansas City Kansas Police Department to confirm the information had been received and to determine whether it was assigned for investigation, law enforcement denied receiving any information from APS or being aware of this incident. At the detective’s request, the Unit contacted APS and asked staff to resend the finding information directly to the detective’s attention. They did so. The detective then reported to the Unit that due to departmental restructuring, the information had been forwarded to another detective, who now could not locate that information. The Unit provided her with the APS worker’s contact information so that another copy of the paperwork could be requested. The Unit followed up with law enforcement 20 days later to confirm the paperwork had been received. At this time, the detective indicated the information had been received, but she needed the APS worker or a witness to formally file a police report so that the matter could be assigned for further investigation.

The Unit contacted APS and shared the detective’s request. Twice, APS staff resisted and indicated they followed policy and did not understand why law enforcement would be making such a request. (It should be noted that such a practice already exists between APS workers and law enforcement in Sedgwick County.) The Unit made three requests to APS on behalf of the detective for the worker to file a report and encouraged further contact with the detective directly. Two additional inquiries were sent to APS before they confirmed a police report had been filed.



This occurred 4 months after the Unit received the finding and at least six months after the incident occurred. Additional follow up with law enforcement further revealed that contrary to previous indications, the report was not assigned for investigation. Initially, the Unit was informed by law enforcement that it was classified as a 3rd party report and not assigned. Further inquiry indicated the report was never forwarded to the detective so she was unaware it had been made and had not proceeded with investigation.

This case illustrates several concerns that occur repeatedly. First, that contrary to policy, APS failed to send notice to law enforcement. Second, notwithstanding the efforts of this Unit, law enforcement failed to connect the pieces of this investigation. Finally, there was a lack of direct communication between these two agencies, even though the parties had contact information for each other. Even when a request was made by this Unit, there was an apparent reluctance on the part of APS to do anything more than send a referral form to law enforcement. Also, while law enforcement was aware of this incident and made a request to APS for a formal report, there was no apparent follow up by the detective to determine if that was received, nor did the department act on or connect the report that was eventually made to any information already received.

- In Reno County, an adult was substantiated as a victim of exploitation by unknown staff of a community developmental disability organization (CDDO). The client's pain medication was discovered missing between being delivered to the CDDO and being delivered to his home. When the finding was received by the Unit, attached to it was a 1019-A, the form used to notify law enforcement at the early stages of an investigation, prior to substantiation. The Unit did not receive a copy of any 1019-B, usually sent upon issuing the finding. When the Unit contacted law enforcement to inquire about any criminal investigation, the detective indicated he was unaware the APS investigation had been completed and resulted in a substantiated finding. He indicated that since the Unit made him aware of this, he would proceed with an investigation.

The Unit subsequently followed up with APS. APS reported law enforcement was previously sent a 1019-B and forwarded a copy of that notice to the Unit. It does not appear the social worker made any direct contact with law enforcement. The Unit believes that if APS confirmed receipt of the notice, the detective would have been aware that a substantiation had been made prior to being contacted by the Unit, which could have resulted in an earlier initiation of an investigation.

Lack of Agency Communication

In numerous cases the ANE Unit obtained and facilitated delivery of information that was needed by SRS, KDOA, KDHE, local law enforcement, or county or district attorneys to assure that the case received full consideration.



In support:

- In Neosho County, a substantiation was issued for physical abuse of a child by his step-father. Though SRS reported sending the finding to local law enforcement, when the Unit followed up with law enforcement, the detective found no record of receiving the finding. Pursuant to this contact by the Unit, the detective requested information from SRS and opened an investigation. In the course of this investigation, the detective was able to identify a second victim who had not previously disclosed abuse to SRS. As a result, he documented a second report and contacted SRS who subsequently opened an additional investigation and issued a finding pertaining to the second child. Unit follow up allowed this case that had received no action to be thoroughly investigated by law enforcement. The investigation resulted in discovering a previously unidentified second victim and prompted further communication between SRS and law enforcement that resulted in SRS substantiating on that victim.
- In Marshall County, a finding was issued for sexual abuse of a child by a juvenile family member. In the finding, SRS reported the County Attorney planned to charge the juvenile. When the Unit was subsequently unable to verify the filing of any charges, the County Attorney's Office was contacted. Though SRS provided notes to the Unit indicating a meeting with the County Attorney's Office, the attorney denied any knowledge of the case. Subsequent to Unit contact, the attorney requested and reviewed a report from law enforcement. The alleged perpetrator was later charged and adjudicated for sexual battery.
- In Sedgwick County, a finding was issued for sexual abuse of a child by a family member. Upon Unit inquiry in October 2011, the DA's Office reported the case had been returned to law enforcement for further investigation in May 2011. As a result of that inquiry, DA staff intended to follow up with law enforcement, as the original detective was no longer with the EMCU. The Unit inquired again in January 2012. The DA's Office then indicated they had "conflicting information" and Unit contact triggered further review of the case. As a result, criminal charges have since been filed.
- In Wyandotte County, a finding was issued for sexual abuse of a child by a family member. Upon Unit inquiry in January 2012, the DA's Office denied receiving any information. As a result, the Unit contacted law enforcement who initially reported a criminal case had been forwarded to the DA in March 2011. When notified the DA had no record, law enforcement contacted the Unit again and indicated the case was being transcribed by the secretarial pool "right now" and would be forwarded to the DA the following day. The DA has subsequently confirmed receiving the case and has indicated an intent to file criminal charges.
- In Cowley County, a finding was issued for the exploitation of an adult by her son and daughter-in-law. Upon Unit follow up with the County Attorney and law enforcement regarding the status of any criminal investigation, it became apparent that even though law enforcement indicated they had forwarded a case for charging, the County Attorney had no record of receiving it. Unit



intervention resulted in the case being resent by law enforcement to the County Attorney. As of the writing of this report, the County Attorney's Office has verified receipt and confirms the case is currently under review for charging.

- In Barton County, a finding was issued for the sexual abuse of two children by their father. When the Unit followed up with the County Attorney's Office, an investigator indicated that the case was declined for lack of sufficient evidence. However, he also could not locate medical records in the file and could not conclusively say whether those records were reviewed and considered in the charging decision. The investigator subsequently contacted law enforcement to obtain those records. The records were then presented to the attorney so that all available evidence in the case could be given thorough consideration.

Failure by SRS to Forward Findings to the County Attorney in Child Abuse Cases

SRS's Policy and Procedure Manual (PPM 2547) requires social workers, upon substantiating a finding in a child abuse case, to forward notice to the District or County Attorney in certain circumstances. In some cases received by the Unit from SRS, this did not occur. The Unit followed up with SRS and this process was subsequently completed.

In support:

- In Sedgwick County, SRS issued a finding for physical abuse of a child by his grandmother. The abuse was alleged to have occurred in another jurisdiction. SRS reported the finding was not sent to any district/county attorney. When the Unit inquired further, SRS responded by sending notice of finding to the prosecutor's office in the jurisdiction where the offense occurred.
- In Saline County, SRS issued a finding for physical abuse of five children by their father. SRS reported the finding was not sent to the district/county attorney, contrary to policy. When the Unit inquired, SRS responded by sending notice to the County Attorney's Office, roughly a year and a half after the event occurred and 19 days after issuing the finding.
- In Ford County, SRS issued a finding for sexual abuse of a child by an unknown perpetrator. SRS reported the finding was not sent to the district/county attorney by the social worker until the Unit inquired.
- In Ellis County, SRS issued a finding of physical neglect of three children by their father and step-mother. SRS did not send the finding to the County Attorney in the incident county, as required by policy at the time, until the Unit inquired.
- In Ellsworth County, SRS issued a finding of sexual abuse of a child by an unknown perpetrator. In information provided to the Unit, the social worker reported that the finding was not sent to the



County Attorney's Office, as was required by policy. Upon Unit inquiry, SRS reported that they had now provided the finding to the County Attorney's Office and that failing to do so previously had been an oversight. It was also noted that this was the second sexual abuse investigation regarding this child and that the mother had failed to follow through with SRS in signing a safety plan subsequent to this event. A little over a year later, in September 2012, the Unit received a second substantiated finding identifying a perpetrator in this case, though it was investigated out of, and reportedly occurred in, two different counties.

- In Harvey County, SRS issued a finding regarding sexual abuse of a child by a sibling. SRS reported the finding was not sent to the Harvey County Attorney, contrary to policy requirements. Upon inquiry by the Unit, SRS reported that failure to send the finding to the County Attorney was an oversight which had been corrected. They also then reported that the matter had been staffed with law enforcement and the County Attorney prior to issuing the finding (though law enforcement was subsequently sent the finding). SRS then reported the County Attorney declined to file juvenile charges or a CINC action.
- In Wyandotte County, a mother and another family member were substantiated for sexual abuse of two children. The mother was also substantiated for lack of supervision. The basis for this finding reported that the mother would drive the children to Sedgwick County and the children would have sexual intercourse with the family member. It further alleged that these incidents also occasionally occurred in their home in Wyandotte County. Though policy required the finding to be sent to the district/county attorney in both jurisdictions, SRS reported the finding was not sent to the District Attorney's Office in Wichita until the Unit inquired.

Though in some cases, failure by SRS to send notice may not hinder court intervention, in others where the district/county attorney's office may be previously unaware of an incident of abuse or where an SRS investigation may contain additional facts not known to them, this has the potential to impede further intervention. The safety of Kansas children can be improved by the consistent reporting of findings by SRS to prosecuting attorneys.

Referral to Other AG Divisions for Investigation/Prosecution

While receiving and reviewing findings, ANE Unit involvement resulted in identification of certain cases that were not being actively investigated or prosecuted. When such cases met the requisite criteria for the Attorney General's Office to become involved in criminal investigation or prosecution, the Unit was able to refer these matters to the appropriate division within the Office of the Attorney General.

In support:

- In Harvey County, a CNA was substantiated as a perpetrator of abuse against a resident of a nursing facility. Both parties were found in the resident's room, nude from the waist down, by another staff member. The Unit made inquiries with law enforcement and the County Attorney's



office as to the status of the case and discovered the investigation was completed and awaiting a charging decision by the County Attorney. After some time passed with no further action, the Unit then referred the case to the Medicaid Fraud and Abuse Division for review. After continued consultation with the County Attorney's Office, that division was able to secure consent from the County Attorney to further investigate and review for charging.

Constituent Services

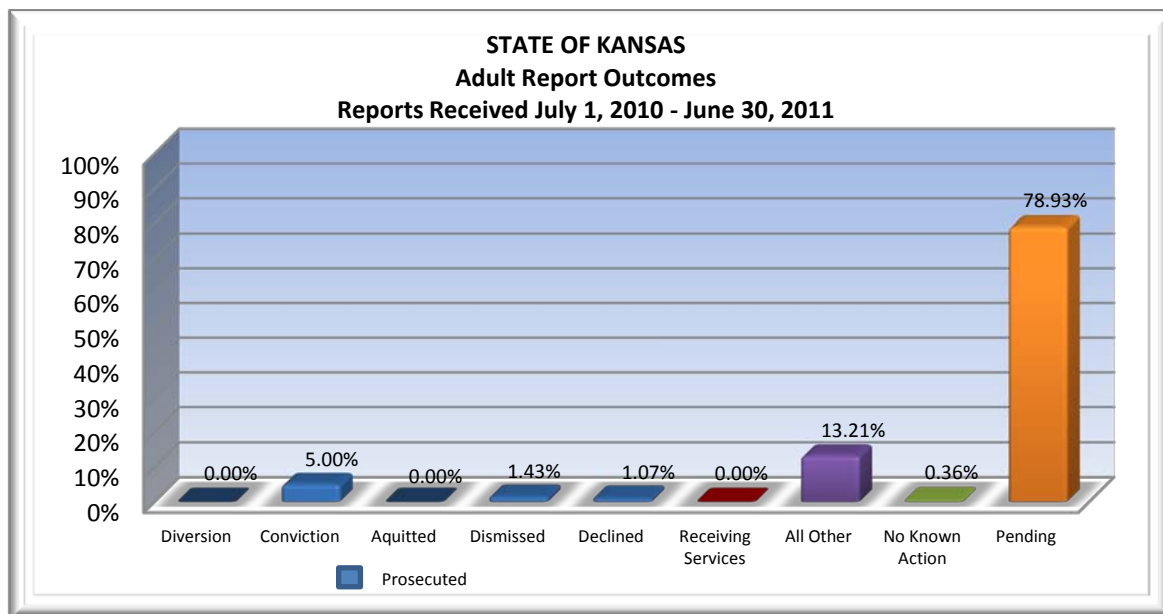
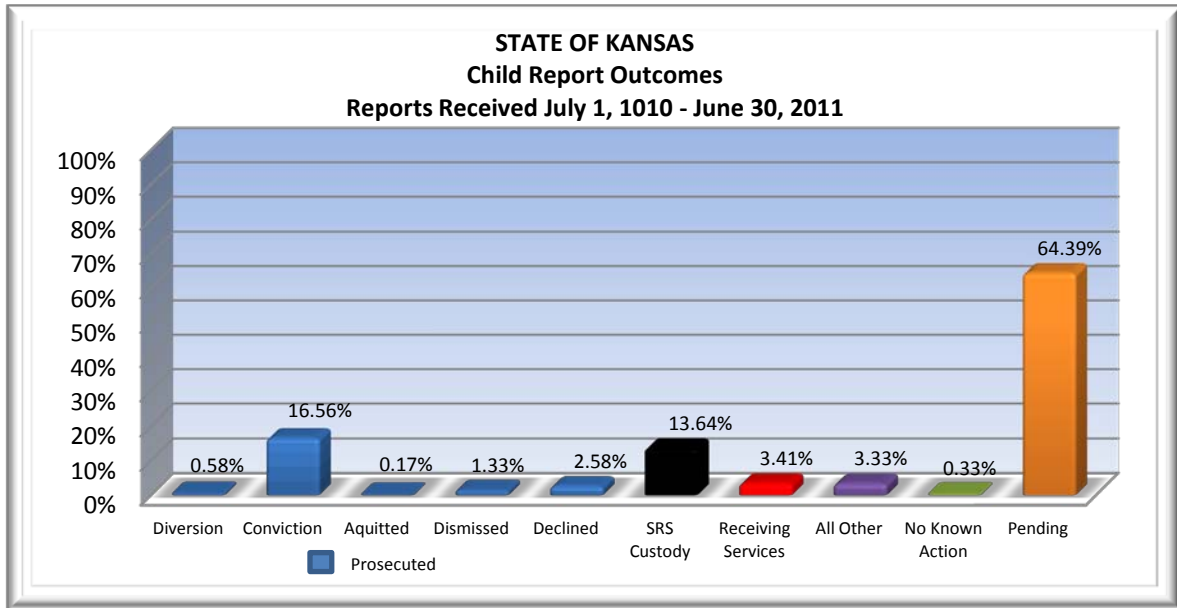
In calls received from the public where no previous report has been made, ANE Unit involvement provided the means to generate an intake to the SRS Protection Report Center or to KDOA. Follow up was completed by the ANE Unit if the caller requested such to determine resolution of the report. The Unit was also able to provide referrals to many community resources where appropriate.

In support:

- In Shawnee County, a disabled veteran contacted the Unit with concerns that his voluntary conservator was not allowing him appropriate access to his funds to meet his needs. The Unit referred him to other agencies, including the Disability Rights Center (DRC). Upon follow up with the individual, he was able to report that the DRC accepted his case and was helping him to end the conservatorship.



While the bulk of reports come into the ANE Unit from substantiated finding reports by the investigating agency, those situations where a finding has not been made or where the case may still need further investigation create the majority of the work. Original findings are recorded and cases are tracked for outcomes. Disposition information is primarily obtained through direct contact with the agencies, prosecutors' offices and through online court information. 21.2% of child cases are known to have been reviewed for prosecution at this time, while 7.5% of adult cases are known to have been reviewed for prosecution at this time.





Concerns and Recommendations

Failure to Report Findings Concerning Possible Criminal Acts to a Law Enforcement Agency

Recommendation: The Unit continues to recommend dual reporting of child and adult abuse by constituents and by all mandated reporters both to the appropriate state agencies and to local law enforcement when there is a belief a crime may have occurred. Those agencies should also follow up on their initial reports to verify receipt by the police department and/or sheriff's office. If legislative action is required to create a statutory obligation, this should be reviewed and considered.

In the last three reporting years, the Unit has continued to identify a concern where cases alleging possible criminal acts are not reported to a law enforcement agency for proper criminal investigation. The Unit believes that failure to review such cases for criminal prosecution fails to hold perpetrators fully accountable for their actions and inhibits an effective system response to the abuse of children and vulnerable adults.

While agencies empowered to investigate these cases like SRS and KDOA have civil remedies available to them as well as the ability to offer services to individuals and families, failure to properly investigate and prosecute crimes can send a message to perpetrators that such actions do not hold a measureable consequence. The Unit understands that not all of these cases would result in prosecution and for some, it may not even be the best course of action, but when facilities and state agencies choose to fail to report such cases to law enforcement, those agencies are preventing the criminal justice system from conducting its own investigation and inhibiting authority to review the cases based on the available evidence.

In support:

- In Johnson County, a substantiated finding was issued for the physical abuse of four children by their mother's boyfriend after it was reported he was shooting them with an air soft gun as a means of discipline. The social worker observed bruising to at least one of the children due to being hit in the chest with a pellet. However, this was not reported to law enforcement for criminal investigation. The children remained in the home.

Upon the writing of this report, the Unit inquired of the newly-renamed Department of Children and Families as to whether any subsequent reports have been received regarding this family. They reported an open investigation alleging physical abuse, emotional abuse and lack of supervision. As a result, the children have been removed and placed in foster care. Upon further inquiry, it was reported that law enforcement was aware of the new allegations.

- In Johnson County, a substantiated finding was issued for physical abuse of a child by his father. The child was observed by the worker to have red "linear" marks on his face. The child reported he received the visible physical injuries after his father struck him in the face with a belt. At the time of this finding, SRS noted in the narrative basis that there had been two previously



unsubstantiated reports of physical abuse of this child and/or his sibling by their father. The Unit requested and reviewed those findings. In one of the previously unsubstantiated reports, the social worker observed “deep lacerations” on the back and arm of a sibling in the home. The social worker stated in that narrative that the incident should have been turned over to law enforcement and that if there were future reports, she would not hesitate to do so. Despite the stated concerns and the history in the home, neither incident was reported to law enforcement. As a result of this finding, the family was offered services. In the six months after this finding was issued, two more reports were received by SRS alleging continued emotional and physical abuse of these children. They have both been unsubstantiated with no indication of referrals to law enforcement and the family was identified as compliant with services.

- In Osage County, a mother was substantiated for physical abuse of her disabled child after it was alleged he was struck with a belt or a wooden spoon. The child was observed by the social worker to have bruising to his buttocks. Services were offered to the mother by SRS. When she declined to participate in those services, no recommendation was made for Child in Need of Care and the child’s visible injuries were not reported to law enforcement for further investigation and possible prosecution. The narrative basis for finding makes no mention of any protective measures taken regarding the child. Citing a wait to review medical records, SRS issued this finding significantly outside of time frame. By the time the Unit received and reviewed the finding, more than 8 months had passed since the abuse occurred. As of the writing of this report, multiple intakes on this family were subsequently received by SRS in 2012. Two events, one from May 2012 and one from September 2012, remain open and pending alleging medical neglect, physical neglect, emotional abuse, physical abuse and sexual abuse of this child. Law enforcement is reportedly involved in the latest event.
- In Sedgwick County, a father was substantiated for physical abuse of his child. The basis for finding indicated that the child was observed by the social worker to have marks on his face and head area. The incident was not reported to law enforcement for criminal investigation, while the child remained in the home and the family refused services. Further, though SRS reports sending the finding to the district attorney, as of the writing of this report, Unit follow up has determined that the DA’s Office finds no record of receiving any information.
- In Shawnee County, a mother and her friend were substantiated as perpetrators of physical abuse against a child. The social worker reported observing and photographing injuries which included a mark on the child’s left arm, a scratch on the hand, scratch/nail marks on the right side of the hairline and a scratch on the cheek. Despite visible injury, the incident was not reported to police, but the family was recommended to complete Family Preservation services. When the Unit inquired regarding compliance with these services, the social worker reported that though the father and children “continue to work” with these services, there is an ongoing “attempt to engage” with the mother (the alleged perpetrator) suggesting she is noncompliant with the recommendations.



- In Shawnee County, a mother was substantiated for physical abuse of her child. The social worker reported observing a scratch on the child's arm and a "long bruise" behind her knee, which the child reported was caused by her mother striking her with a belt. The narrative basis for finding suggests the possibility of a family history of abuse. However, this was not reported to law enforcement for criminal investigation.
- In Sedgwick County, a child was substantiated for physical abuse by his step-father. It was alleged that the child was punched in the face and spanked with a belt to the point that he had a black eye and bleeding injuries to his buttocks. Though the injuries were reported to have healed by the time SRS received the report and interviewed the child, the worker was presented with a photo of his black eye. In issuing this finding, SRS completed their investigation outside of required time frame and noted (as required by policy) within the narrative that the delay was because "this worker waited until law enforcement had been given a report to investigate for possible charges." Upon Unit inquiry as to why the worker did not make a report, if failure to do so was inhibiting issuing a finding, SRS responded that law enforcement directed that the mother be the one to make a report and that there was a lapse in time receiving this communication from law enforcement and then sharing this information with the mother.

However, a subsequent Unit review of SRS records reflect that the worker did not inquire of law enforcement as to whether the worker "should be making a police report" until the investigation was already outside the required time frame. In addition, these same records indicate law enforcement responded to that inquiry on the same date it was sent and that the mother made the report on the following date. Further, neither response noted from law enforcement specifically directed that the mother had to be the one to make the report. In fact, one of them directed that the worker could do so. Records reviewed appear to indicate that 3-4 weeks after intake and assignment, the alleged perpetrator left the state, prior to the police report being made. A perpetrator leaving the state can cause obvious hindrance to a criminal prosecution.

- In Seward County, a juvenile was substantiated for physical abuse of a juvenile sibling. The social worker observed the victim to have "a knot above her left eye; two black eyes; and broken blood vessels in her left eye." The social worker stated both children were on diversion for a previous domestic issue from the month before and that the alleged perpetrator self-reported belonging to a gang. When the Unit inquired to confirm that law enforcement had not been forwarded the finding, the social worker indicated that though law enforcement had been involved in a previous incident, "findings were not forwarded to law enforcement as this was not a joint investigation with law enforcement."

This matter was further staffed with Central Office during a quarterly meeting as SRS policy does not require it to be a joint investigation in order for social workers to forward a finding to law enforcement for criminal investigation. Central Office staff agreed that a worker could report an incident at any time and planned to address the issue with the worker. Region staff later



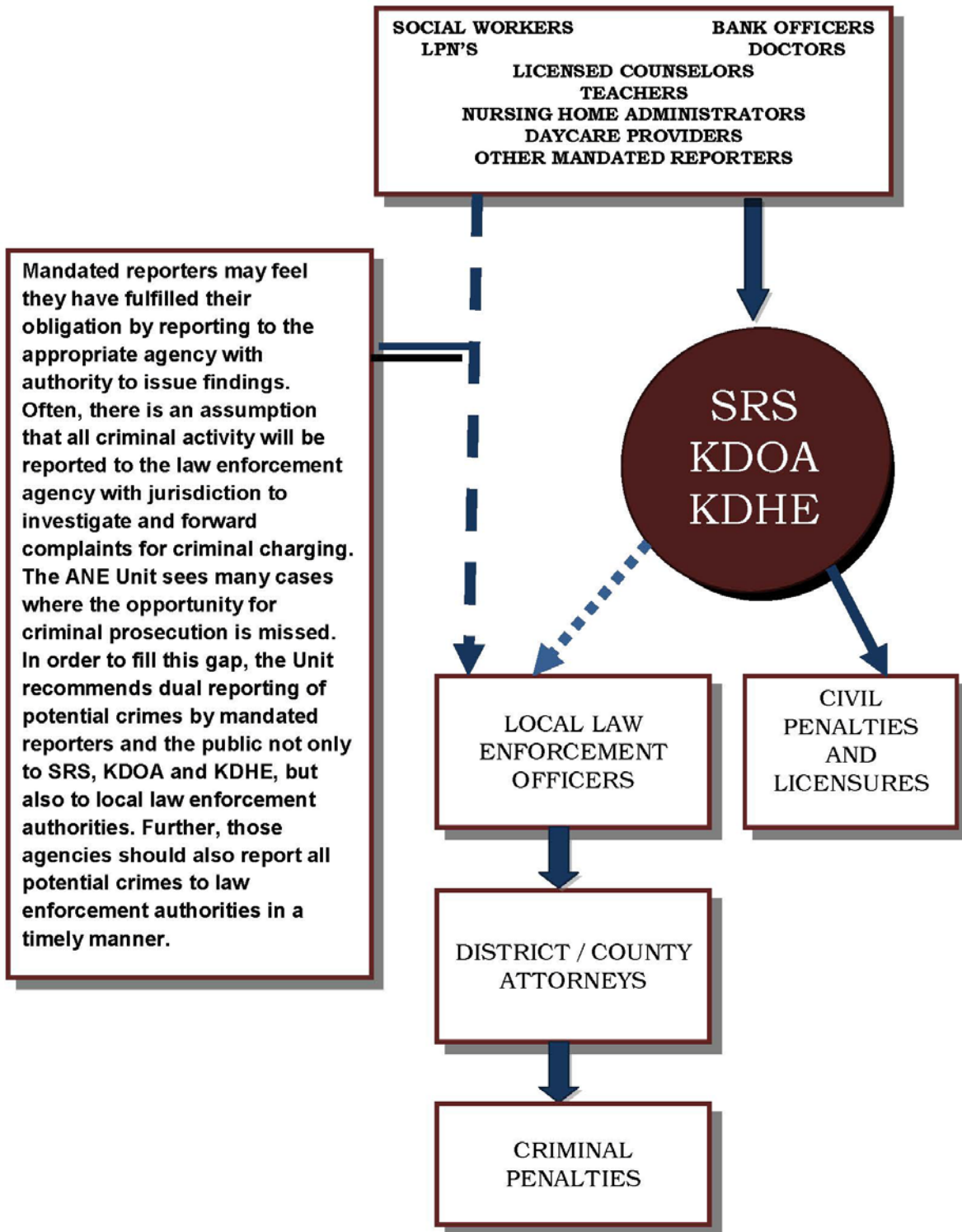
confirmed receiving the information, but maintained the matter still was not referred to law enforcement.

- In Brown County, a father was substantiated for physical abuse against his son. It was reported the father hit the child in the mouth with a hairbrush, causing his tooth to break off. He then reportedly sent the child to school with instructions not to disclose what happened. SRS reported law enforcement was not involved in the investigation, nor forwarded the finding. The family was offered Family Preservation Services. The Unit previously received a finding on this child substantiating him as victim of sexual abuse by a sibling.
- In Franklin County, a father was substantiated for physical abuse of his daughter. The narrative basis for finding indicates that he slapped the child in the face multiple times, causing bruising and bleeding to her lip. The SRS social worker reported observing the child “to have a bruise, purple in color and approximately an inch in length on her lower lip on the left side.” The father admitted striking the child multiple times, stated he would do the same thing again, denied a need to understand his child’s behaviors and denied he needed to learn how to appropriately manage her. SRS confirmed the incident was not reported to law enforcement.

These cases have continued to be staffed with SRS. The Department believes they are fulfilling their statutory requirement to report to law enforcement by notifying the “chief law enforcement officer” in their jurisdiction: the district/county attorney.

It remains a concern that while some child cases may be forwarded to the juvenile Child in Need of Care divisions within the district/county attorney’s office, if these cases have not been reported to a law enforcement agency for criminal investigation, they may not be screened for criminal charges. Further, though some juvenile CINC divisions within the district/county attorney’s offices may refer appropriate cases to their criminal division for charging, not all offices have an internal practice for this as a matter of routine. Additionally, critical evidence of the incident could be lost by the time the case is reviewed by the district/county attorney’s office and referred back to a law enforcement agency.

The ANE Unit believes it is more in keeping with the criminal justice process for those reports to be made to the appropriate local police departments or county Sheriff’s office, in addition to forwarding the reports to the county attorney.





Referral Process for Findings That Are Referred to Law Enforcement in Adult Cases

Recommendation: The Unit recommends that all state agencies providing information to local law enforcement agencies develop policy requiring follow up on these referrals in a timely fashion to ensure the information is received. If legislative action is required to create a statutory obligation, this should be reviewed and considered. Further, local law enforcement agencies should develop internal policies so staff who might receive such notification recognize the purpose and nature of the forms and disseminate them appropriately for investigation. Law enforcement should make an independent determination regarding initiating a criminal investigation based on the merits of the report and the available evidence, rather than solely on the impression or opinion of a social worker who is not trained to conduct a criminal investigation.

The Unit continues to see a significant opportunity for cases involving abuse of vulnerable adults to “fall through the cracks” when those cases are referred to law enforcement. For APS and KDOA, this referral process involves sending written notice to a law enforcement agency. However, for the most part, there is no follow up to these documents to verify they were received, let alone acted upon.

Adult Protective Services is mandated to report possible criminal acts to law enforcement. APS workers complete an ES-1019, Notification to Law Enforcement. This may be sent to law enforcement at the outset of an APS investigation (ES-1019A) and again upon completion to inform of a finding (ES-1019B). This form may include a lengthy summary, with supporting documentation attached, or more often contain only a few sentences with instructions for law enforcement to contact the worker for additional information. These may be sent to a contact point within a law enforcement agency and though some workers may be excellent at following up with law enforcement about documenting a report, others feel a fax or email containing minimal information fulfills their reporting requirements according to policy.

During tracking of these cases, the Unit has great difficulty first in verifying whether the law enforcement agency has received a 1019 and any supporting information, and then in determining what actions have been taken. Often we are receiving the information after some significant time has passed which adds to the difficulty if there is not a documented report on file. In the past, the Unit has requested the format by which the various regions or counties submit 1019's to their local law enforcement agency in effort to make this process easier. APS has maintained the process varies within the regions and may be submitted in any manner, including by fax, by mail or by email. The Unit has also not been able to determine a consistent contact point within law enforcement agencies to receive such information. They might be sent to the attention of individuals or divisions within the departments. Though APS has agreed to supply copies of fax transmittal forms in cases where the reports are referred by fax, these are not always received and provide no assistance when 1019's are sent in another manner. Further, because workers do not always follow up with law enforcement to ensure the information is received, it can often cause information to be lost in transition and hinder efforts at addressing abuse.



In Unit follow up with one department in particular, the Topeka Police Department, a detective tasked with investigating many of these crimes indicated ongoing problems with workers sending notices to her predecessor instead of to her. She also indicated she could not confirm receipt and track the status of any of these notices unless social workers filed a police report. When these concerns were discussed with APS at a quarterly meeting, it was confirmed that region staff were scheduled to meet with this law enforcement agency to further address this concern. The Unit understands from APS staff that these agencies have now agreed on a process where law enforcement will assign a report number upon receipt of the 1019.

In the past, there has been similar difficulty tracking actions on cases referred by KDOA. However, in those cases, there was consistency in that all of their referrals were directed to the attention of the Sheriff or Chief of Police in the jurisdiction. In addition, Federal regulations put into effect during the previous reporting year require certain individuals employed or contracted by long term care (LTC) facilities to make a report of any reasonable suspicion of a crime committed against a resident or person receiving care from the facility. These individuals are required to make such a report not only to the survey agency (KDOA), but also to the local law enforcement agency within the jurisdiction. This has resulted in the Unit receiving a higher number of KDOA substantiations where actual police reports have already been made and report numbers are able to be provided to the Unit.

In quarterly meetings with APS, the Unit has repeatedly expressed concern about the risk of case referrals being lost between APS and law enforcement. In the previous reporting year, the Unit inquired specifically about Kansas Economic and Employment Support Manual (KEESM) 12010, section 4(a) where it was specified that workers are to “follow up all referrals to Law Enforcement, including county/district attorney within 30 working days and document response in case log.” At that time, SRS staff reported this was a policy requirement, of which workers were to be reminded through their region program administrators. The Unit noted restructuring of the policy manual at the end of this reporting year caused this requirement to be deleted. The Unit was assured by Central Office staff that this deletion was in error, that social workers would be encouraged to continue to follow this process and that the requirement would be reinstated during policy revisions in January 2013. However, during the writing of this report, APS now indicates that follow up of referrals is not required. There are no plans to reinstate this directive, as indicated above, back into policy.

The Unit remains highly concerned that the referral process between APS and law enforcement, and APS’s clear reluctance to follow up those referrals (or advance policy beyond what they believe is minimally required by statute) creates a significant opportunity for cases alleging abuse against adults to get lost in the system and to have no action taken. The Wyandotte and Reno County cases highlighted on pages nine and ten of this report are such examples.

The ANE Unit does not believe that ALL cases resulting in findings of abuse, neglect or exploitation will rise to the level of a crime. Even if the cases meet criteria set forth in a criminal statute, there may be extenuating circumstances that may justifiably cause a prosecutor not to charge a criminal offense. However, law enforcement agencies should be allowed to make that determination. They, and



subsequently, the county/district attorney cannot act with regard to criminal penalties if the information is not presented to them in a timely fashion.

Findings Not Sent to the District/County Attorney in the Jurisdiction Where the Crime Occurred

Recommendation: The Unit recommends that SRS develop policy to consistently require workers to send notice of finding to the appropriate district/county attorney and (if a possible crime occurred) to file a report with the law enforcement agency in the jurisdiction where the abuse occurred. Such notification should be documented in the case file. The Unit does not believe that SRS's impression that another agency/person provided a report to be sufficient. In the event that the abuse occurs out of state, policy should be developed to minimally require a report to that state's child protection agency and obtain verification of whether that agency reported crimes to law enforcement.

The Unit has previously identified a concern where findings had not been sent by SRS to the district/county attorney in the jurisdiction where the abuse occurred. At a quarterly meeting with SRS in June, 2010, they indicated that as of July 1, 2010, a policy change would go into effect requiring workers to send the finding to the district/county attorney both in the jurisdiction where the child resided and in the jurisdiction where the abuse occurred. Throughout this reporting year, PPM 2547 read, in part, as follows:

Notification to County or District Attorney of SRS Finding of Abuse or Neglect

Substantiated Perpetrator: When the case finding is substantiated, notice shall be promptly provided to the county or district attorney for consideration of a child in need of care petition and/or criminal charges. If the victim resides in a different county than where the incident occurred, notice shall be provided to the county or district attorney in both the incident and residence county.

The Unit continued to identify cases throughout this reporting period where that did not consistently happen.

In support:

- In Sedgwick County, SRS issued a finding for physical abuse of a child by his grandmother. The abuse was alleged to have occurred in another jurisdiction. SRS reported the finding was not sent to any district/county attorney. When the Unit inquired further, SRS responded by sending notice of finding to the prosecutor's office in the jurisdiction where the offense occurred.
- In Wyandotte County, a mother and another family member were substantiated for sexual abuse of two children. The mother was also substantiated for lack of supervision. The basis for this finding reported that the mother would drive the children to Sedgwick County and the children would have sexual intercourse with the family member. It further alleged that these incidents also occasionally occurred in their home in Wyandotte County. Though policy required the finding to



be sent to the district/county attorney in both jurisdictions, SRS reported the finding was not sent to the District Attorney's Office in Wichita until the Unit inquired.

Furthermore, citing State statutes and Federal law, SRS reversed this position on PPM 2547 and indicated that in order to remain eligible for federal funds and to maintain compliance with laws directing the free-flow of information, their communication must be limited to prosecutors who are able to file a CINC petition. They have resumed sending notice of findings only to the district/county attorney's office where the children reside, as that is the office with the jurisdiction to file a Child In Need of Care. As of July, 2012, PPM 2547 was amended to read in part, as follows:

Notification to County or District Attorney of DCF Finding of Abuse or Neglect

When the case finding is substantiated, notice shall be promptly provided to the county or district attorney for consideration of a child in need of care petition.

The Unit does not believe it would be the intent of any law, or within the spirit of the law, to restrict a child protection authority with knowledge of crimes against children from reporting those crimes to a law enforcement agency or a prosecutor's office with jurisdiction to investigate those crimes.

Relations Between Caregivers and Their Patients

Recommendation: The ANE Unit continues to encourage legislation that would legally prohibit caregivers from engaging in sexual relations with their patients/clients, regardless of that person's ability to give consent.

Of great concern is the safety of citizens who are dependent on others for their care. The ANE Unit continues to hear from constituents who worry about the well-being of their family members when they are dependent on others to meet their daily needs.

Though those who hold professional licenses may face disciplinary action and loss of license for any act of abuse, neglect or exploitation confirmed by agencies like SRS and KDOA, criminal prosecution may be hampered regarding a vulnerable adult and his/her ability to give consent.



Failure to Submit a Substantiated Perpetrator for Placement on the Central Registry

Recommendation: The Unit recommends agencies develop sufficient internal procedures to provide a system of checks and balances to ensure substantiated perpetrators are placed on the registry in a timely fashion. Ongoing training should be provided regularly to new and existing staff on how to successfully complete this process. In addition, agencies and facilities currently required to screen employees only via one registry should be required to check both the Kansas Nurse Aid Registry and the SRS Central Registry of perpetrators of abuse, neglect and exploitation.

During this reporting year, the Unit has, on occasion, received a copy of the SRS form 1008.1 from social workers. This form is completed by SRS staff and submitted internally when a substantiated perpetrator's appeal period has passed. This documentation is the directive which places the perpetrator's name into the Central Registry that is maintained by SRS. In some cases, it was determined the social workers were simply supplying us with a copy of the form, albeit unnecessarily. However, on other occasions, it was determined social workers mistakenly sent the notices to this Unit with the intent that this Unit enter the perpetrator into the registry. In every case where this form was received, the Unit followed up with SRS to ensure the form was submitted internally as required. Should this process fail to be completed, there is risk substantiated perpetrators will remain in professional positions to harm other individuals.

In support:

- In Johnson County, APS substantiated a perpetrator for exploitation of a vulnerable adult in her care. When the Unit received the finding, attached was a copy of the form 1008.1, directed to the attention of an individual on staff with the Unit. The finding was received by the Unit two months after it was issued (outside statutory requirements) and beyond the appeal period. APS was notified that the Unit received this form and confirmed it was sent in error. APS indicated it should have been forwarded internally. The following month, the perpetrator was hired at a Johnson County care facility and four months after that, was substantiated by KDOA as a perpetrator of exploitation of three of the facility's residents.

Upon receipt of the second finding, the Unit inquired of APS and discovered the perpetrator had not previously been placed on the registry. APS confirmed that subsequent to our previous contact, the form to place on the registry was appropriately routed internally, but they could not indicate why or how the perpetrator was not entered. APS did confirm that she was now placed on the registry.

The Unit can appreciate that unintentional errors sometimes occur. We also appreciate that when APS was contacted the second time regarding the perpetrator's placement on the registry, the concern was promptly corrected. However, when established procedures aren't followed, to the extent that it may allow a perpetrator to gain a position where they continue to exploit others, ensuring procedures are followed is critical.



Even so, the Unit has discovered that when procedures like the one above are handled correctly, there may still be an opportunity for perpetrators of abuse, neglect and exploitation to obtain certain other positions that place vulnerable adults at risk. While nursing facilities are required to check the Kansas Nurse Aid Registry regarding the licensure status for certified nurse aides (CNA's), certified medication aides (CMA's) and home health aides, they are not required to check the SRS Central Registry. While it appears APS does send notice of finding to KDOA, which maintains the Nurse Aid Registry, it remains unclear how KDOA is processing that information and whether the same employer prohibition would result from a finding issued by APS as it does from KDOA. The Unit continues to research and examine this concern.

Failure of Agencies to Submit Findings to the Unit in Compliance with Statutory Requirement

Recommendation: The Unit recommends agencies develop sufficient internal procedures to ensure compliance with statutory requirements. This should include regular training for both new and existing staff, so that requirements are clear.

During this reporting year, the Unit has monitored case findings to ensure they are received timely. K.S.A 75-723 requires agencies to submit their findings to the Unit within 10 days. Though the language does not specify whether that is required to be calendar days or business days, in the interest of good faith and allowing the maximum timeframe, the Unit has considered this requirement to be business days. While staffing and database abilities, along with caseload volume causes difficulty in ensuring this factor is documented for every finding received, the Unit has been able to determine that during this reporting year, a minimum of 85 findings submitted by SRS were received outside the statutory requirement. 52 of those were submitted late by CFS staff, while 33 were from APS staff. That equates to a rate of at least 3.78% for CFS and at least 11.96% for APS.

In some cases, it was apparent that workers mistakenly waited for the perpetrator's appeal period to pass before sending the finding to the Unit. In some cases where APS entered into Corrective Action Plans (CAP) with perpetrators, social workers substantiated the finding, but then waited until the perpetrators completed (or failed to complete) the CAP before sending the finding to the Unit and/or law enforcement. In other cases, the Unit failed to receive findings at all unless that information became known in the course of other investigations and was subsequently requested from SRS.

SRS Central Office staff is provided with a list of cases every quarter that are submitted outside the statutory requirement. Of these cases, some may have been received days late, while others were many months or even years beyond their finding dates. Though it is reported that APS plans to incorporate questions regarding this factor in quality management, we have received no information regarding any steps being taken to correct this concern with CFS staff. The Unit remains concerned whenever an agency appears to fail to comply with statutory requirements for no reason other than social worker error.



SRS Compliance with Timely Findings

Recommendation: The Unit strongly encourages SRS to report the reasons for delay in issuing timely findings where required by policy. Where those reasons are allowable exceptions, it should be clearly stated. Supervisors should ensure compliance upon review and approval of findings.

During this reporting year, SRS policy with regard to child findings (PPM 2511) directed that a case finding shall be made within 25 working days from the date the report was accepted for assessment. Policy cites specific exceptions to this requirement as follows:

- A delay is requested by law enforcement, a county or district attorney, the court, health care professional, mental health professionals or for similar exceptional circumstances documented in the case file.
- Failure to receive medical or mental health information which has been requested from professionals or other relevant person may be considered exceptional circumstance justifying a delay in finding.

PPM 2531 further states that for any finding issued outside of the established timeframe, an explanation will be given in the basis for the decision.

Despite these requirements, the Unit regularly receives findings issued outside of the timeframe established in policy for which no explanation is provided in the narrative. The Unit requests this information from SRS in many of these cases, as the workload allows. Regardless, SRS is provided a list of cases received every quarter where this policy requirement does not appear to be met.

In addition, the Unit has also received cases where the stated reason for the delay in finding appears to contradict other information obtained.

In support:

- In Mitchell County, a step-father was substantiated for the physical abuse of a child. The investigation was assigned by SRS in July 2008. The finding was not issued for almost three years, until June 2011. Though an explanation was given as required by policy, it indicated SRS delayed finding at the request of the County Attorney until the criminal trial was completed. SRS then reported they required additional time to “obtain needed reports.” Upon further review of this case by the Unit, it was discovered that the perpetrator was convicted and subsequently sentenced in 2009, two years prior to issuing the finding. The SRS narrative does not indicate what reports were needed or what efforts were made to obtain them that caused such a considerable additional delay. The criminal case was prosecuted through the Criminal Division of the Office of the Attorney General. The ANE Unit has no record of any attempt by SRS to request assistance in obtaining their required documentation in order to make a timelier finding.



- In Seward County, a step-mother was substantiated for the physical abuse of a child. The investigation was assigned by SRS in mid-July 2010. The finding was not issued until late July 2011, over a year later. The narrative reports the delay was due to the pending law enforcement investigation and court action. However, Unit follow up determined criminal charges were dismissed in February 2011, more than five months before the finding was issued.
- In Ford County, a substantiated finding was issued regarding the sexual abuse of a child by the child's uncle. The investigation was assigned in November 2009, but the finding was not issued until August 2011. In the narrative basis, SRS reported the finding was delayed at law enforcement request as they were attempting to locate the perpetrator. The Unit determined the perpetrator was located prior to his first appearance in the subsequent criminal proceeding in May 2010. Only upon Unit inquiry, did SRS then report the additional delay was at the request of the County Attorney to hold finding until the outcome of the criminal trial.
- In Cloud County, two perpetrators were substantiated for the sexual abuse of a child. The case was assigned for investigation by SRS in November 2010. The finding was not issued until February 2012, over a year later. There was no explanation for the delay in finding indicated in the narrative basis as required by policy. Upon Unit inquiry, SRS reported the delay was initially due to the agency's wait for copies of police reports and then due to a request to hold until prosecution was completed. The Unit discovered the perpetrator was convicted in April and sentenced in May 2011. The finding was not issued for another nine to ten months.
- In Saline County, a father was substantiated for physical abuse of his five children. The case was assigned for investigation in November 2010. The finding was not issued until April 2012, a year and a half later. There was no explanation for the delay in finding indicated in the narrative basis as required by policy. Upon Unit inquiry, SRS reported the delay was due to pending criminal charges. However, the Unit discovered the perpetrator was convicted in September 2011, seven months prior to the finding being issued.
- In Saline County, a father was substantiated for the sexual abuse of his daughter. The case was assigned for investigation in March 2011. The finding was not issued until June 2012. A handwritten note on the narrative basis only noted "late due to LE" with no further explanation. It did not state whether that was meant to indicate the delay was due to a request by law enforcement (an allowable reason in policy) or whether it was a delay in receiving police reports. Records reviewed by the Unit indicated the perpetrator was convicted in August 2011 and sentenced in November 2011. It was another eight months until the finding was issued.
- In Johnson County, a father was substantiated for the sexual abuse of his daughter. The case was assigned for investigation in September 2008. The finding was not issued until October 2011, though the perpetrator had been convicted and subsequently sentenced more than a year prior, in June 2010. The narrative indicated the delay was "in receiving the appropriate reports regarding



legal charges against (the perpetrator) related to this report.” This could be an allowable reason in policy to delay finding.

The Unit repeatedly requested additional information from SRS between December 2011 and September 2012, including staffing the case at four quarterly meetings. This was in effort to determine if the delay was due to a failure by law enforcement to respond to SRS requests for information in a timely fashion. The Unit was consistently put off by Central Office staff, who routinely responded that the information was being gathered and would be provided at a later date. Finally, in September 2012, SRS reported that the police report had been received by their agency in January 2009, at which time the social worker was made aware that the case was being reviewed for criminal charges. It would appear there were no efforts by the worker to monitor this case until she became aware of the conviction over a year after the conclusion of the criminal case. Ultimately, the continued delay in finding was not due to a lack of cooperation by another agency and was not allowable in policy.

While some of these delays were ultimately still for reasons allowable in policy, others were not. In many cases, where workers did not follow policy in stating the reasons for delay, the Unit had to request this information. In those listed above and others like them, where reasons for the delay are stated in compliance with policy, the listed reasons have turned out to be inaccurate at best, clearly incorrect at worst. Examples such as these test the credibility of information provided by the Department.

In fulfilling its mission of examining the systemic response to abuse, neglect and exploitation, it is helpful for the Unit to be aware if the lack of cooperation by other involved agencies causes workers to delay findings beyond the established timeframes. In a case where that occurs, it is imperative that SRS clearly and correctly indicate the reason for delay.

Communications with SRS

Recommendations: The Unit recommends that SRS staff increase efficiency and timeliness of response to all Unit inquiries.

Exchange of information with SRS continues to provide challenges. Internal practices at SRS continued to instruct workers NOT to respond directly to Unit inquiries. On the rare occasion verbal conversations occur with workers, they immediately state that they are not allowed to talk to the Unit. Rather, they are directed to provide information to supervisors and/or program administrators in the regions. Central Office staff reports they believe this keeps supervisors “in the loop” and allows them to review the response for accuracy in order to provide the best information. However, this has not prevented the Unit from receiving multiple responses with contradictory information, or responses that fail to answer all of the questions posed. In addition, the time it takes for responses to be funneled through multiple staff significantly increases the time it takes for information to be shared with the Unit. In some cases, it has also resulted in the Unit having to make repeated inquiries to SRS staff when responses haven’t been



received at all. The delay in receiving sufficient information to determine a further action plan extends the amount of time required by the Unit to subsequently follow up with other agencies and can result in cases being open for review for an excessively long period of time. In addition, this lack of timely response could leave children and adults in a compromised position vulnerable to further abuse.

Additional information the Unit commonly has to request upon receipt of finding includes:

- Confirmation of the safety and custody/placement of the child or vulnerable adult.
- In lieu of any indication of court action, whether services were recommended or accessed.
- Cover sheets designed to provide basic information are often incomplete or incorrect. For example, they may indicate a lack of law enforcement involvement where there is indication of such in a narrative. This requires further follow up and inquiry by the Unit for confirmation or clarification. There have also been cases where law enforcement contact or report is not indicated at all, but when the Unit confirms this, the worker will indicate otherwise.
- Narratives establishing a basis for finding may reference additional incidents with no action, status, or outcome of those incidents noted. Inquiring further in these instances has revealed earlier findings that should have been received by the Unit, but were not found in our records.

Increasingly, there have been inconsistencies in the parties' names on documents sent by SRS or pages missing from the middle of a packet of documents. All of this requires further follow up by the Unit with SRS in order to have the most basic complete and accurate information from which to begin a review of a finding and the subsequent systemic response. However, the Unit is not staffed sufficiently to confirm such basic facts on each and every case it receives.

We do appreciate those workers and region supervisors who are eager to provide prompt, accurate and complete information. These individuals are invaluable.

The Unit continues to meet quarterly with SRS to discuss ongoing concerns. These meetings have presented their own challenges. Central Office staff in attendance has been provided, at their request, with detailed agendas identifying cases to be discussed a week in advance of the meetings. Yet more often than not, staff has been unprepared to discuss those cases and concerns which are the very intent of the meetings. This has resulted in multiple issues being repeatedly staffed at consecutive meetings for as long as two years while SRS continues to fail to research and provide information. In at least one case, where the Unit had been requesting information since October 2011, there is evidence documents were provided to Central Office staff by the regional office in March 2012, yet Central Office staff failed to share this through multiple additional requests and meetings. It was not forwarded to the Unit until September 2012.

In support:

- In Johnson County, a mother was substantiated for physical abuse of her child. SRS records indicated the child was previously in foster care over concerns of physical abuse and reports in 2008 and 2009 were unsubstantiated. Though the finding indicated the social worker possessed photographs of the child with an injury to her lip, there was no indication a report was made to



law enforcement. Information provided to the Unit by SRS indicated law enforcement was not involved in the investigation, nor were they forwarded the finding. Upon inquiry by the Unit to confirm this, SRS then indicated that they did contact Shawnee PD. However, the incident occurred in Lenexa and Lenexa PD responded to the scene. SRS reported Shawnee PD indicated that “since it appeared that the police had already responded, there would be no further police involvement.” It should be noted Shawnee PD would have no jurisdiction to investigate child abuse occurring in Lenexa.

For nine months, the Unit requested any identifying Lenexa PD officer information and/or corresponding report number associated with this case. This information was not provided by SRS until after the end of this reporting period. As of the writing of this report, this case continues to be reviewed.

Since the close of this reporting year, the ANE Unit and Administrative staff at the Office of the Attorney General have had the opportunity to discuss these concerns further with upper management within Central Office at what is now the Department of Children and Families. Though there has been no significant difference in the daily communications on a case-by-case basis such as those that have been discussed in this report, alternate staff members are now participating in the quarterly meetings. Though it is early in the new reporting year, response to requests for information at this meeting was much improved in September, 2012. The Unit hopes improvement in communication and cooperation in this regard will continue and will also create improvement on an agency-wide basis.



In conclusion, the Unit recognizes each agency within the system serves a different function and yet a common goal: the protection and safety of children and vulnerable adults. In a time of reduced manpower and increased caseloads, this is often difficult to accomplish to its fullest extent.

The one factor that is a common thread through all areas of concern is the need for clear and consistent communication. This includes not only providing information to other agencies, but following up to assure that information is received by the person or agency that is best suited to effectively address the abuse, neglect or exploitation. Social workers, service providers, law enforcement officers and district/county attorney staff may give their best individual efforts in many cases. But it is imperative to understand that no single agency is the best means or the only means to keep children and vulnerable adults safe. Only by working together in these agencies individual capacities, can the system as a whole offer the best protection. A clear message must be sent that abuse to our most innocent and vulnerable will not be tolerated and effective action will be taken.



**CHILD REPORTS RECEIVED JULY 1, 2011 TO JUNE 30, 2012
 KANSAS CITY METRO REGION**

SOURCE				SRS REGION		FINDING							
SRS - CFS	Other (not confirmed)	Region Total Cases	Percent by Population	County	2010 Population Estimate	Abandonment	Emotional Abuse	Lack of Supervision	Medical Neglect	Physical Abuse	Physical Neglect	Sexual Abuse	NONE
13	-	13	0.08%	Atchison	16,892	-	-	1	-	1	4	7	-
44	1	45	0.04%	Douglas	111,223	3	5	9	-	11	4	15	1
172	1	173	0.03%	Johnson	545,741	-	22	36	1	45	8	77	1
41	1	42	0.05%	Leavenworth	76,511	-	4	10	1	11	4	12	1
105	1	106	0.07%	Wyandotte	157,811	4	13	21	2	28	3	44	1
375	4	379	0.04%	KC Metro	908,178	7	44	77	4	96	23	155	4

"Other" may include reports from legislators, the community at large, other agencies, or any non-standard source.

Population figures taken from:

Table 1. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties of Kansas: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2011 (CO-EST2011-01-20)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Release date: April 2012

* Numbers reported include ALL reports received by the ANE Unit, not only those substantiated and confirmed.



**CHILD REPORTS RECEIVED JULY 1, 2011 TO JUNE 30, 2012
EAST REGION**

SOURCE				SRS REGION		FINDING							
SRS - CFS	Other (not confirmed)	Region Total Cases	Percent by Population	County	2010 Population Estimate	Abandonment	Emotional Abuse	Lack of Supervision	Medical Neglect	Physical Abuse	Physical Neglect	Sexual Abuse	NONE
5	-	5	0.04%	Allen	13,350	-	1	-	-	3	-	1	-
3	-	3	0.04%	Anderson	8,098	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
8	-	8	0.05%	Bourbon	15,168	-	3	3	1	2	1	-	-
12	-	12	0.12%	Brown	9,992	-	2	3	1	2	2	2	-
2	-	2	0.05%	Chautauqua	3,657	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
16	-	16	0.07%	Cherokee	21,571	-	1	5	1	5	3	2	-
3	-	3	0.03%	Coffey	8,608	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-
36	1	37	0.09%	Crawford	39,152	-	-	6	-	14	7	14	1
2	-	2	0.03%	Doniphan	7,954	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
13	-	13	0.05%	Franklin	26,024	-	1	2	-	7	2	1	-
21	-	21	0.16%	Jackson	13,485	-	2	3	1	5	4	8	-
6	-	6	0.03%	Jefferson	19,130	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	-
8	-	8	0.04%	Labelle	21,566	-	1	-	-	3	-	5	-
3	-	3	0.03%	Linn	9,640	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
5	-	5	0.05%	Marshall	10,105	-	-	3	-	-	1	2	-
22	-	22	0.07%	Miami	32,842	-	1	6	-	5	4	10	-
26	-	26	0.07%	Montgomery	35,373	-	2	6	-	8	4	8	-
5	-	5	0.05%	Nemaha	10,170	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
27	-	27	0.16%	Neosho	16,497	-	-	5	1	6	4	12	-
14	-	14	0.09%	Osage	16,290	-	4	2	-	5	1	2	-
8	-	8	0.04%	Pottawatomie	21,712	1	3	1	-	1	-	3	-
159	1	160	0.09%	Shawnee	178,276	-	10	48	5	48	14	48	1
-	-	-	0.00%	Wabaunsee	7,046	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	6	0.06%	Wilson	9,402	-	1	-	-	1	2	2	-
4	-	4	0.12%	Woodson	3,307	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-
414	2	416	0.07%	East	558,415	1	35	96	11	121	54	132	2

"Other" may include reports from legislators, the community at large, other agencies, or any non-standard source.

Population figures taken from:

Table 1. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties of Kansas: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2011 (CO-EST2011-01-20)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Release date: April 2012

* Numbers reported include ALL reports received by the ANE Unit, not only those substantiated and confirmed.



**CHILD REPORTS RECEIVED JULY 1, 2011 TO JUNE 30, 2012
WEST REGION**

SOURCE				SRS REGION		FINDING							
SRS - CFS	Other (not confirmed)	Region Total Cases	Percent by Population	County	2010 Population Estimate	Abandonment	Emotional Abuse	Lack of Supervision	Medical Neglect	Physical Abuse	Physical Neglect	Sexual Abuse	NONE
21	1	22	0.08%	Barton	27,689	-	3	3	1	4	2	10	1
-	-	-	0.00%	Chase	2,792	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	2	0.07%	Cheyenne	2,724	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
3	-	3	0.14%	Clark	2,203	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
1	-	1	0.01%	Clay	8,557	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
6	-	6	0.06%	Cloud	9,527	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-
-	-	-	0.00%	Comanche	1,891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	2	0.07%	Decatur	2,947	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
2	-	2	0.01%	Dickinson	19,778	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
-	-	-	0.00%	Edwards	3,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-	12	0.04%	Ellis	28,450	-	2	-	-	2	2	6	-
2	-	2	0.03%	Ellsworth	6,515	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
35	-	35	0.09%	Finney	36,977	1	2	9	2	5	7	12	-
42	-	42	0.12%	Ford	34,078	-	3	2	1	6	3	27	-
14	1	15	0.04%	Gearry	35,319	-	-	3	-	7	3	1	1
-	-	-	0.00%	Gove	2,688	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	0.04%	Graham	2,607	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
3	-	3	0.04%	Grant	7,852	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-
1	-	1	0.02%	Gray	6,028	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	0.00%	Greeley	1,257	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	2	0.07%	Hamilton	2,704	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
13	-	13	0.04%	Harvey	34,751	-	1	1	-	3	3	7	-
-	-	-	0.00%	Haskell	4,277	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	0.00%	Hodgeman	1,915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	0.03%	Jewell	3,075	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
4	-	4	0.10%	Kearny	3,991	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-
-	-	-	0.00%	Kiowa	2,565	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	2	0.11%	Lane	1,742	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
-	-	-	0.00%	Lincoln	3,234	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	0.00%	Logan	2,772	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	7	0.02%	Lyon	33,654	-	2	1	-	2	-	2	-
1	-	1	0.01%	Marion	12,658	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	2	0.01%	McPherson	29,143	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
3	-	3	0.07%	Meade	4,595	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-



11	-	11	0.17%	Mitchell	6,352	-	-	1	-	3	-	7	-
1	-	1	0.02%	Morris	5,911	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
1	-	1	0.03%	Morton	3,231	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	0.00%	Ness	3,110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	3	0.05%	Norton	5,665	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-
2	-	2	0.05%	Osborne	3,847	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
-	-	-	0.00%	Ottawa	6,097	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	0.01%	Pawnee	6,983	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
6	-	6	0.11%	Phillips	5,636	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-
-	-	-	0.00%	Rawlins	2,506	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-	17	0.03%	Reno	64,576	-	2	1	-	7	2	7	-
1	-	1	0.02%	Republic	4,954	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
4	1	5	0.05%	Rice	10,107	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
23	-	23	0.03%	Riley	71,482	-	1	4	-	5	-	13	-
2	1	3	0.06%	Rooks	5,176	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
2	-	2	0.06%	Rush	3,323	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
2	-	2	0.03%	Russell	6,983	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
24	2	26	0.05%	Saline	55,746	-	2	2	-	4	2	14	2
7	-	7	0.14%	Scott	4,952	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	-
21	1	22	0.10%	Seward	23,023	-	6	2	2	4	-	8	1
-	-	-	0.00%	Sheridan	2,551	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	0.02%	Sherman	6,014	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
4	-	4	0.10%	Smith	3,864	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
1	-	1	0.02%	Stafford	4,423	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
1	-	1	0.04%	Stanton	2,252	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
2	-	2	0.03%	Stevens	5,748	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
4	-	4	0.05%	Thomas	7,949	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
-	-	-	0.00%	Trego	2,995	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	0.00%	Wallace	1,486	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	0.02%	Washington	5,798	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
3	-	3	0.13%	Wichita	2,242	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-
326	8	334	0.05%	West	728,987	1	30	38	6	71	30	164	8

"Other" may include reports from legislators, the community at large, other agencies, or any non-standard source.

Population figures taken from:

Table 1. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties of Kansas: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2011 (CO-EST2011-01-20)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Release date: April 2012

* Numbers reported include ALL reports received by the ANE Unit, not only those substantiated and confirmed.



**CHILD REPORTS RECEIVED JULY 1, 2011 TO JUNE 30, 2012
WICHITA REGION**

SOURCE				SRS REGION		FINDING							
SRS - CFS	Other (not confirmed)	Region Total Cases	Percent by Population	County	2010 Population Estimate	Abandonment	Emotional Abuse	Lack of Supervision	Medical Neglect	Physical Abuse	Physical Neglect	Sexual Abuse	NONE
2	1	3	0.06%	Barber	4,845	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
24	-	24	0.04%	Butler	65,948	-	1	4	-	5	8	6	-
5	-	5	0.01%	Cowley	36,286	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	-
3	-	3	0.10%	Elk	2,878	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
4	-	4	0.06%	Greenwood	6,680	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
3	-	3	0.05%	Harper	6,033	-	1	2	-	1	-	2	-
1	-	1	0.01%	Kingman	7,845	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
6	1	7	0.07%	Pratt	9,648	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	1
204	4	208	0.04%	Sedgwick	499,301	1	11	16	3	40	15	127	4
7	-	7	0.03%	Sumner	24,099	-	-	-	1	4	-	4	-
259	6	265	0.04%	Wichita	663,563	1	13	24	4	53	28	150	6

"Other" may include reports from legislators, the community at large, other agencies, or any non-standard source.

Population figures taken from:

Table 1. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties of Kansas: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2011 (CO-EST2011-01-20)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Release date: April 2012

* Numbers reported include ALL reports received by the ANE Unit, not only those substantiated and confirmed.



**CHILD REPORTS RECEIVED JULY 1, 2011 TO JUNE 30, 2012
STATEWIDE**

SOURCE				SRS REGION		FINDING							
SRS - CFS	Other (not confirmed)	Region Total Cases	Percent by Population	Region	2010 Population Estimate	Abandonment	Emotional Abuse	Lack of Supervision	Medical Neglect	Physical Abuse	Physical Neglect	Sexual Abuse	NONE
375	4	379	0.04%	KC Metro	908,178	7	44	77	4	96	23	155	4
414	2	416	0.07%	East	558,415	1	35	96	11	121	54	132	2
326	8	334	0.05%	West	728,987	1	30	38	6	71	30	164	8
259	6	265	0.04%	Wichita	663,563	1	13	24	4	53	28	150	6
-	1	1	-	Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1,374	21	1,395	0.05%	STATEWIDE	2,859,143	10	122	235	25	341	135	601	21

"Other" may include reports from legislators, the community at large, other agencies, or any non-standard source.

Population figures taken from:

Table 1. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties of Kansas: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2011 (CO-EST2011-01-20)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Release date: April 2012

* Numbers reported include ALL reports received by the ANE Unit, not only those substantiated and confirmed.



**ADULT REPORTS RECEIVED JULY 1, 2011 TO JUNE 30, 2012
KANSAS CITY METRO REGION**

SOURCE							SRS REGION		FINDING				
SRS - APS	KDOA	KDHE	Other (not confirmed)	KDHE - CP (Corrective Action - not confirmed)	Total Cases	Percent by Population	County	2010 Population Estimate	Abuse	Exploitation	Fiduciary Abuse	Neglect	NONE
2	-	-	-	-	2	0.01%	Atchison	16,892	-	2	-	1	-
1	3	-	-	-	4	0.00%	Douglas	111,223	-	2	-	2	-
25	4	1	4	-	34	0.01%	Johnson	545,741	6	12	10	4	4
2	2	-	-	-	4	0.01%	Leavenworth	76,511	1	3	-	-	-
3	-	-	2	-	5	0.00%	Wyandotte	157,811	1	2	-	-	2
33	9	1	6	-	49	0.01%	KC Metro	908,178	8	21	10	7	6

"Other" may include reports from legislators, the community at large, other agencies, or any non-standard source.

Population figures taken from:

Table 1. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties of Kansas: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2011 (CO-EST2011-01-20)
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Release date: April 2012

* Numbers reported include ALL reports received by the ANE Unit, not only those substantiated and confirmed.



**ADULT REPORTS RECEIVED JULY 1, 2011 TO JUNE 30, 2012
EAST REGION**

SOURCE							SRS REGION		FINDING				
SRS - APS	KDOA	KDHE	Other (not confirmed)	KDHE - CP (Corrective Action - not confirmed)	Total Cases	Percent by Population	County	2010 Population Estimate	Abuse	Exploitation	Fiduciary Abuse	Neglect	NONE
-	-	-	1	-	1	0.01%	Allen	13,350	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Anderson	8,098	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Bourbon	15,168	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Brown	9,992	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Chautauqua	3,657	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	1	0.00%	Cherokee	21,571	-	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	1	0.01%	Coffey	8,608	-	-	-	-	1
8	1	-	-	-	9	0.02%	Crawford	39,152	6	1	2	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Doniphan	7,954	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Franklin	26,024	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	1	0.01%	Jackson	13,485	-	1	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	1	0.01%	Jefferson	19,130	-	1	-	-	-
3	2	-	-	-	5	0.02%	Labette	21,566	2	-	-	3	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Linn	9,640	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	-	-	2	0.02%	Marshall	10,105	2	-	-	1	-
1	-	-	-	-	1	0.00%	Miami	32,842	1	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	2	0.01%	Montgomery	35,373	-	-	2	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	1	0.01%	Nemaha	10,170	-	1	-	1	-
3	1	-	1	-	5	0.03%	Neosho	16,497	-	2	2	-	1
2	-	-	-	-	2	0.01%	Osage	16,290	-	-	-	2	-
2	-	-	1	-	3	0.01%	Pottawatomie	21,712	-	1	1	-	1
22	2	-	5	-	29	0.02%	Shawnee	178,276	7	7	7	5	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Wabaunsee	7,046	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Wilson	9,402	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Woodson	3,307	-	-	-	-	-
47	8	-	9	-	64	0.01%	East	558,415	18	14	15	12	9

"Other" may include reports from legislators, the community at large, other agencies, or any non-standard source.

Population figures taken from:

Table 1. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties of Kansas: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2011 (CO-EST2011-01-20)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Release date: April 2012

* Numbers reported include ALL reports received by the ANE Unit, not only those substantiated and confirmed.



**ADULT REPORTS RECEIVED JULY 1, 2011 TO JUNE 30, 2012
WEST REGION**

SOURCE							SRS REGION		FINDING				
SRS - APS	KDOA	KDHE	Other (not confirmed)	KDHE - CP (Corrective Action - not confirmed)	Total Cases	Percent by Population	County	2010 Population Estimate	Abuse	Exploitation	Fiduciary Abuse	Neglect	NONE
4	-	-	1	-	5	0.02%	Barton	27,689	2	2	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Chase	2,792	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Cheyenne	2,724	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Clark	2,203	-	-	-	-	-
3	1	-	2	-	6	0.07%	Clay	8,557	1	-	3	1	2
-	1	-	-	-	1	0.01%	Cloud	9,527	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Comanche	1,891	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Decatur	2,947	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Dickinson	19,778	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	-	-	2	0.07%	Edwards	3,050	1	1	-	1	-
2	1	-	-	-	3	0.01%	Ellis	28,450	1	2	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	1	0.02%	Ellsworth	6,515	-	1	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	7	0.02%	Finney	36,977	-	6	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Ford	34,078	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	1	0.00%	Geary	35,319	-	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	3	3	0.11%	Gove	2,688	-	-	-	-	3
-	1	-	-	-	1	0.04%	Graham	2,607	1	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	1	0.01%	Grant	7,852	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Gray	6,028	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	1	0.08%	Greeley	1,257	-	1	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	1	0.04%	Hamilton	2,704	-	-	-	1	-
-	3	-	1	-	4	0.01%	Harvey	34,751	2	1	-	1	1
-	1	-	-	-	1	0.02%	Haskell	4,277	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Hodgeman	1,915	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Jewell	3,075	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Kearny	3,991	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Kiowa	2,565	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Lane	1,742	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	2	0.06%	Lincoln	3,234	-	-	2	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	1	0.04%	Logan	2,772	-	1	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	1	0.00%	Lyon	33,654	1	-	-	-	-
2	1	-	-	-	3	0.02%	Marion	12,658	3	1	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	3	0.01%	McPherson	29,143	-	2	1	1	-



-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Meade	4,595	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	1	0.02%	Mitchell	6,352	-	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Morris	5,911	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	1	0.03%	Morton	3,231	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Ness	3,110	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Norton	5,665	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	1	0.03%	Osborne	3,847	-	-	-	1	-
2	-	-	-	-	2	0.03%	Ottawa	6,097	2	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	9	0.13%	Pawnee	6,983	3	2	-	4	-
-	1	-	-	-	1	0.02%	Phillips	5,636	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Rawlins	2,506	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	2	0.00%	Reno	64,576	-	2	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Republic	4,954	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Rice	10,107	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	7	0.01%	Riley	71,482	6	-	-	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Rooks	5,176	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Rush	3,323	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Russell	6,983	-	-	-	-	-
6	2	-	1	-	9	0.02%	Saline	55,746	6	1	1	1	1
-	1	-	-	-	1	0.02%	Scott	4,952	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Seward	23,023	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Sheridan	2,551	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	1	0.02%	Sherman	6,014	-	1	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	3	0.08%	Smith	3,864	-	1	1	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Stafford	4,423	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Stanton	2,252	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Stevens	5,748	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	1	0.01%	Thomas	7,949	1	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Trego	2,995	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Wallace	1,486	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	1	0.02%	Washington	5,798	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Wichita	2,242	-	-	-	-	-
60	19	-	6	3	88	0.01%	West	728,987	34	27	10	17	9

"Other" may include reports from legislators, the community at large, other agencies, or any non-standard source.

Population figures taken from:

Table 1. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties of Kansas: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2011 (CO-EST2011-01-20)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Release date: April 2012

* Numbers reported include ALL reports received by the ANE Unit, not only those substantiated and confirmed.



**ADULT REPORTS RECEIVED JULY 1, 2011 TO JUNE 30, 2012
WICHITA REGION**

SOURCE							SRS REGION		FINDING				
SRS - APS	KDOA	KDHE	Other (not confirmed)	KDHE - CP (Corrective Action - not confirmed)	Total Cases	Percent by Population	County	2010 Population Estimate	Abuse	Exploitation	Fiduciary Abuse	Neglect	NONE
1	-	-	-	-	1	0.02%	Barber	4,845	-	1	-	-	-
6	1	-	-	-	7	0.01%	Butler	65,948	-	2	5	1	-
7	1	-	-	1	9	0.02%	Cowley	36,286	1	3	1	3	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Elk	2,878	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	1	0.01%	Greenwood	6,680	-	1	-	-	-
1	1	-	-	-	2	0.03%	Harper	6,033	1	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	Kingman	7,845	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	-	-	2	0.02%	Pratt	9,648	-	2	-	-	-
117	2	1	8	-	128	0.03%	Sedgwick	499,301	23	35	22	47	8
3	-	-	-	-	3	0.01%	Sumner	24,099	1	2	-	-	-
136	7	1	8	1	153	0.02%	Wichita	663,563	26	47	28	51	9

"Other" may include reports from legislators, the community at large, other agencies, or any non-standard source.

Population figures taken from:

Table 1. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties of Kansas: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2011 (CO-EST2011-01-20)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Release date: April 2012

* Numbers reported include ALL reports received by the ANE Unit, not only those substantiated and confirmed.



**ADULT REPORTS RECEIVED JULY 1, 2011 TO JUNE 30, 2012
STATEWIDE**

SOURCE							SRS REGION		FINDING				
SRS - APS	KDOA	KDHE	Other (not confirmed)	KDHE - CP (Corrective Action - not confirmed)	Total Cases	Percent by Population	Region	2010 Population Estimate	Abuse	Exploitation	Fiduciary Abuse	Neglect	NONE
33	9	1	6	-	49	0.01%	KC Metro	908,178	8	21	10	7	6
47	8	-	9	-	64	0.01%	East	558,415	18	14	15	12	9
60	19	-	6	3	88	0.01%	West	728,987	34	27	10	17	9
136	7	1	8	1	153	0.02%	Wichita	663,563	26	47	28	51	9
276	43	2	29	4	354	0.01%	STATEWIDE	2,859,143	86	109	63	87	33

"Other" may include reports from legislators, the community at large, other agencies, or any non-standard source.

Population figures taken from:

Table 1. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties of Kansas: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2011 (CO-EST2011-01-20)
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Release date: April 2012

* Numbers reported include ALL reports received by the ANE Unit, not only those substantiated and confirmed.



**DISPOSITION OF 2010-2011 CHILD CASES BY COUNTY
KANSAS CITY METRO REGION**

Total Reports Received	SRS REGION		Outcome as Percentage of Reports Received									
	County	2010 Population Estimate	Diversion	Conviction	Acquitted	Dismissed	Declined	SRS Custody	Receiving Services	All Other	No Known Action	Pending
22	Atchison	16,892	-	32%	-	-	-	9%	9%	-	-	59%
28	Douglas	111,223	-	18%	-	-	-	7%	-	4%	-	71%
144	Johnson	545,741	1%	17%	1%	3%	2%	17%	1%	3%	1%	63%
28	Leavenworth	76,511	-	14%	-	-	-	11%	-	-	-	75%
99	Wyandotte	157,811	-	14%	-	3%	1%	11%	2%	4%	-	71%
321	KC Metro	908,178	1%	17%	0%	2%	1%	13%	2%	3%	0%	67%

Population figures taken from:

Table 1: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties of Kansas: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2011 (CO-EST2011-01-20)

Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division. Release Date: April 2012

* Numbers reported include all substantiated reports received by the ANE Unit plus KDHE Corrective Actions.

* Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number. Those reported as 0% are under 0.5%.



**DISPOSITION OF 2010-2011 CHILD CASES BY COUNTY
EAST REGION**

Total Reports Received	SRS REGION		Outcome as Percentage of Reports Received									
	County	2010 Population Estimate	Diversion	Conviction	Acquitted	Dismissed	Declined	SRS Custody	Receiving Services	All Other	No Known Action	Pending
8	Allen	13,350	-	25%	-	-	-	38%	-	-	-	63%
4	Anderson	8,098	-	25%	-	-	-	25%	-	-	-	50%
8	Bourbon	15,168	-	50%	-	-	-	13%	13%	-	-	38%
7	Brown	9,992	-	29%	-	-	-	14%	14%	-	-	43%
1	Chautauqua	3,657	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
13	Cherokee	21,571	-	8%	-	-	-	15%	8%	-	-	77%
8	Coffey	8,608	-	13%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88%
24	Crawford	39,152	-	21%	-	-	4%	42%	4%	-	-	46%
2	Doniphan	7,954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
24	Franklin	26,024	-	17%	-	-	4%	21%	4%	13%	-	50%
12	Jackson	13,485	-	25%	-	-	8%	25%	-	-	-	58%
7	Jefferson	19,130	-	57%	-	-	-	-	29%	-	-	29%
17	Labette	21,566	-	6%	-	6%	-	12%	6%	-	-	76%
8	Linn	9,640	-	50%	-	-	-	38%	-	-	-	38%
4	Marshall	10,105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
26	Miami	32,842	8%	19%	-	-	4%	8%	-	8%	-	54%
14	Montgomery	35,373	-	29%	-	-	-	29%	7%	-	-	57%
2	Nemaha	10,170	-	50%	-	-	-	50%	-	-	-	50%
17	Neosho	16,497	-	12%	-	-	-	-	35%	6%	-	59%
10	Osage	16,290	-	40%	-	-	-	-	10%	10%	-	40%
4	Pottawatomie	21,712	-	-	-	-	-	25%	-	-	-	50%
171	Shawnee	178,276	-	6%	-	-	6%	13%	3%	5%	2%	67%
3	Wabaunsee	7,046	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
2	Wilson	9,402	-	-	-	-	-	50%	-	-	-	50%
7	Woodson	3,307	14%	-	-	-	-	43%	-	14%	-	43%
403	East	558,415	1%	15%	-	0%	3%	16%	5%	4%	1%	61%

Population figures taken from:

Table 1: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties of Kansas: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2011 (CO-EST2011-01-20)

Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division. Release Date: April 2012

* Numbers reported include all substantiated reports received by the ANE Unit plus KDHE Corrective Actions.

* Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number. Those reported as 0% are under 0.5%.



**DISPOSITION OF 2010-2011 CHILD CASES BY COUNTY
WEST REGION**

Total Reports Received	SRS REGION		Outcome as Percentage of Reports Received									
	County	2010 Population Estimate	Diversion	Conviction	Acquitted	Dismissed	Declined	SRS Custody	Receiving Services	All Other	No Known Action	Pending
16	Barton	27,689	6%	13%	-	-	6%	31%	6%	-	-	50%
1	Chase	2,792	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Cheyenne	2,724	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Clark	2,203	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Clay	8,557	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Cloud	9,527	-	40%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60%
2	Comanche	1,891	-	-	-	-	-	50%	-	-	-	50%
3	Decatur	2,947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
4	Dickinson	19,778	-	50%	-	-	25%	25%	25%	-	-	-
-	Edwards	3,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Ellis	28,450	-	40%	-	-	-	20%	-	-	-	60%
1	Ellsworth	6,515	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
24	Finney	36,977	-	25%	-	-	4%	29%	4%	8%	-	58%
23	Ford	34,078	-	22%	-	-	-	17%	4%	-	-	57%
20	Geary	35,319	-	35%	-	5%	-	10%	-	-	-	60%
2	Gove	2,688	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
-	Graham	2,607	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Grant	7,852	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
3	Gray	6,028	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
-	Greeley	1,257	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Hamilton	2,704	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Harvey	34,751	-	18%	-	-	-	18%	-	-	-	73%
-	Haskell	4,277	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Hodgeman	1,915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Jewell	3,075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Kearny	3,991	-	33%	-	-	33%	67%	33%	-	-	-
-	Kiowa	2,565	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Lane	1,742	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-
-	Lincoln	3,234	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Logan	2,772	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
15	Lyon	33,654	-	13%	-	-	7%	13%	-	-	-	73%
4	Marion	12,658	-	25%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75%
4	McPherson	29,143	-	25%	-	-	-	-	25%	25%	-	25%
2	Meade	4,595	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%



-	Mitchell	6,352	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Morris	5,911	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-
1	Morton	3,231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
-	Ness	3,110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Norton	5,665	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
1	Osborne	3,847	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
1	Ottawa	6,097	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
3	Pawnee	6,983	-	33%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67%
1	Phillips	5,636	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
2	Rawlins	2,506	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
23	Reno	64,576	-	13%	-	-	-	4%	-	4%	-	78%
1	Republic	4,954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
2	Rice	10,107	-	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50%
21	Riley	71,482	-	24%	5%	10%	-	10%	-	5%	-	52%
3	Rooks	5,176	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
3	Rush	3,323	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
-	Russell	6,983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Saline	55,746	5%	33%	-	-	5%	14%	-	-	-	52%
6	Scott	4,952	-	-	-	33%	-	33%	-	-	-	50%
4	Seward	23,023	-	-	-	25%	-	-	25%	-	-	50%
-	Sheridan	2,551	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Sherman	6,014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
-	Smith	3,864	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Stafford	4,423	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
1	Stanton	2,252	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-
2	Stevens	5,748	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50%	-	50%
-	Thomas	7,949	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Trego	2,995	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Wallace	1,486	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Washington	5,798	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
1	Wichita	2,242	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
259	West	728,987	1%	20%	0%	2%	2%	14%	3%	2%	-	63%

Population figures taken from:

Table 1: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties of Kansas: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2011 (CO-EST2011-01-20)

Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division. Release Date: April 2012

* Numbers reported include all substantiated reports received by the ANE Unit plus KDHE Corrective Actions.

* Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number. Those reported as 0% are under 0.5%.



**DISPOSITION OF 2010-2011 CHILD CASES BY COUNTY
WICHITA REGION**

Total Reports Received	SRS REGION		Outcome as Percentage of Reports Received									
	County	2010 Population Estimate	Diversion	Conviction	Acquitted	Dismissed	Declined	SRS Custody	Receiving Services	All Other	No Known Action	Pending
4	Barber	4,845	-	25%	-	-	-	-	-	25%	-	50%
14	Butler	65,948	-	21%	-	-	14%	29%	7%	14%	-	21%
4	Cowley	36,286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
2	Elk	2,878	-	50%	-	-	-	50%	-	-	-	50%
1	Greenwood	6,680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
2	Harper	6,033	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
1	Kingman	7,845	-	100%	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-
5	Pratt	9,648	-	40%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60%
180	Sedgwick	499,301	-	13%	-	1%	3%	7%	3%	2%	-	73%
6	Sumner	24,099	-	33%	-	-	-	17%	-	-	-	67%
219	Wichita	663,563	-	16%	-	1%	3%	9%	3%	3%	-	69%

Population figures taken from:

Table 1: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties of Kansas: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2011 (CO-EST2011-01-20)

Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division. Release Date: April 2012

* Numbers reported include all substantiated reports received by the ANE Unit plus KDHE Corrective Actions.

* Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number. Those reported as 0% are under 0.5%.



**DISPOSITION OF 2010-2011 CHILD CASES BY COUNTY
STATEWIDE**

Total Reports Received	SRS REGION		Outcome as Percentage of Reports Received									
	Region	2010 Population Estimate	Diversion	Conviction	Acquitted	Dismissed	Declined	SRS Custody	Receiving Services	All Other	No Known Action	Pending
321	KC Metro	908,178	1%	17%	0%	2%	1%	13%	2%	3%	0%	67%
403	East	558,415	1%	15%	-	0%	3%	16%	5%	4%	1%	61%
259	West	728,987	1%	20%	0%	2%	2%	14%	3%	2%	-	63%
219	Wichita	663,563	-	16%	-	1%	3%	9%	3%	3%	-	69%
1,202	STATEWIDE	2,859,143	1%	17%	0%	1%	3%	14%	3%	3%	0%	64%

Population figures taken from:

Table 1: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties of Kansas: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2011 (CO-EST2011-01-20)

Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division. Release Date: April 2012

* Numbers reported include all substantiated reports received by the ANE Unit plus KDHE Corrective Actions.

* Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number. Those reported as 0% are under 0.5%.



**DISPOSITION OF 2010-2011 ADULT CASES BY COUNTY
KANSAS CITY METRO REGION**

Total Reports Received	SRS REGION		Outcome as Percentage of Reports Received									
	County	2010 Population Estimate	Diversion	Conviction	Acquitted	Dismissed	Declined	SRS Custody	Receiving Services	All Other	No Known Action	Pending
1	Atchison	16,892	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-
2	Douglas	111,223	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50%	50%
21	Johnson	545,741	-	5%	-	-	-	-	-	19%	-	76%
3	Leavenworth	76,511	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
12	Wyandotte	157,811	-	-	-	8%	-	-	-	-	-	92%
39	KC Metro	908,178	-	3%	-	3%	-	-	-	13%	3%	79%

Population figures taken from:

Table 1: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties of Kansas: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2011 (CO-EST2011-01-20)

Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division. Release Date: April 2012

* Numbers reported include all substantiated reports received by the ANE Unit plus KDHE Corrective Actions.

* Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number. Those reported as 0% are under 0.5%.



**DISPOSITION OF 2010-2011 ADULT CASES BY COUNTY
EAST REGION**

Total Reports Received	SRS REGION		Outcome as Percentage of Reports Received									
	County	2010 Population Estimate	Diversion	Conviction	Acquitted	Dismissed	Declined	SRS Custody	Receiving Services	All Other	No Action Taken	Pending
4	Allen	13,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
-	Anderson	8,098	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Bourbon	15,168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-
3	Brown	9,992	-	33%	-	33%	-	-	-	-	-	33%
3	Chautauqua	3,657	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
2	Cherokee	21,571	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
-	Coffey	8,608	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Crawford	39,152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20%	-	80%
2	Doniphan	7,954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
1	Franklin	26,024	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Jackson	13,485	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
3	Jefferson	19,130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33%	-	67%
2	Labette	21,566	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50%	-	50%
1	Linn	9,640	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
1	Marshall	10,105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-
2	Miami	32,842	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50%	-	50%
3	Montgomery	35,373	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
-	Nemaha	10,170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Neosho	16,497	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
1	Osage	16,290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
3	Pottawatomie	21,712	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
29	Shawnee	178,276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24%	-	76%
2	Wabaunsee	7,046	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
1	Wilson	9,402	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-
1	Woodson	3,307	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
75	East	558,415	-	3%	-	1%	-	-	-	19%	-	77%

Population figures taken from:

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**DISPOSITION OF 2010-2011 ADULT CASES BY COUNTY
WEST REGION**

Total Reports Received	SRS REGION		Outcome as Percentage of Reports Received									
	County	2010 Population Estimate	Diversion	Conviction	Acquitted	Dismissed	Declined	SRS Custody	Receiving Services	All Other	No Action Taken	Pending
1	Barton	27,689	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Chase	2,792	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
-	Cheyenne	2,724	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Clark	2,203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Clay	8,557	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Cloud	9,527	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
-	Comanche	1,891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Decatur	2,947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Dickinson	19,778	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
-	Edwards	3,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Ellis	28,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
-	Ellsworth	6,515	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Finney	36,977	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-
2	Ford	34,078	-	-	-	-	-	-	50%	-	-	50%
2	Geary	35,319	-	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50%
1	Gove	2,688	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
1	Graham	2,607	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
-	Grant	7,852	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Gray	6,028	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Greeley	1,257	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Hamilton	2,704	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Harvey	34,751	-	-	-	-	-	-	20%	-	-	80%
-	Haskell	4,277	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Hodgeman	1,915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Jewell	3,075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Kearny	3,991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
-	Kiowa	2,565	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Lane	1,742	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Lincoln	3,234	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Logan	2,772	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
2	Lyon	33,654	-	-	-	-	-	-	50%	-	-	50%
3	Marion	12,658	-	-	-	-	-	-	33%	-	-	67%
6	McPherson	29,143	-	-	-	-	-	-	17%	-	-	83%
-	Mitchell	6,352	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



1	Morris	5,911	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
-	Morton	3,231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Ness	3,110	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-
-	Norton	5,665	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Osborne	3,847	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Ottawa	6,097	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
4	Pawnee	6,983	-	25%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75%
-	Phillips	5,636	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Rawlins	2,506	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Reno	64,576	-	17%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83%
-	Republic	4,954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Rice	10,107	-	-	-	-	-	-	33%	-	-	67%
1	Riley	71,482	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
-	Rooks	5,176	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Rush	3,323	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Russell	6,983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Saline	55,746	-	20%	-	-	-	-	20%	-	-	60%
1	Scott	4,952	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
1	Seward	23,023	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-
-	Sheridan	2,551	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Sherman	6,014	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Smith	3,864	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Stafford	4,423	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Stanton	2,252	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Stevens	5,748	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Thomas	7,949	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Trego	2,995	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Wallace	1,486	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Washington	5,798	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
-	Wichita	2,242	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
63	West	728,987	-	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	17%	73%

Population figures taken from:

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Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division. Release Date: April 2012

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**DISPOSITION OF 2010-2011 ADULT CASES BY COUNTY
WICHITA REGION**

Total Reports Received	SRS REGION		Outcome as Percentage of Reports Received									
	County	2010 Population Estimate	Diversion	Conviction	Acquitted	Dismissed	Declined	SRS Custody	Receiving Services	All Other	No Action Taken	Pending
-	Barber	4,845	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Butler	65,948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
9	Cowley	36,286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22%	-	78%
-	Elk	2,878	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Greenwood	6,680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
-	Harper	6,033	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Kingman	7,845	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Pratt	9,648	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
86	Sedgwick	499,301	-	6%	-	2%	3%	-	-	6%	-	83%
1	Sumner	24,099	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
103	Wichita	663,563	-	5%	-	2%	3%	-	-	7%	-	83%

Population figures taken from:

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* Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number. Those reported as 0% are under 0.5%.



**DISPOSITION OF 2010-2011 ADULT CASES BY COUNTY
 STATEWIDE**

Total Reports Received	SRS REGION		Outcome as Percentage of Reports Received									
	Region	2010 Population Estimate	Diversion	Conviction	Acquitted	Dismissed	Declined	SRS Custody	Receiving Services	All Other	No Action Taken	Pending
39	KC Metro	908,178	-	3%	-	3%	-	-	-	13%	3%	79%
75	East	558,415	-	3%	-	1%	-	-	-	19%	-	77%
63	West	728,987	-	10%	-	-	-	-	-	17%	-	73%
103	Wichita	663,563	-	5%	-	2%	3%	-	-	7%	-	83%
280	STATEWIDE	2,859,143	-	5%	-	1%	1%	-	-	13%	0%	79%

Population figures taken from:

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* Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number. Those reported as 0% are under 0.5%.