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## ABSTRACT

FUHCTIOHAL ANALYSIS
OF THE UTILIZATION OF THE
PUBLIC WELFARE WORKER
IN THE
MICHIGAN DEPARTMEITT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

By
Regina Ann King

It is apparent that the present system for service delivery within the Michigan Department of Social Services is ineffective and inefficient. Large numbers of hignly paid professional persons are performing at a level far below their capacities because of system demands that are unrealistic in light of their skills.

However, although everyone within the system 'feels' this, there is no objective data available to give direction or impetus for change. Therefore, a survey form was devised for a review of all casework positions. This form used a functional delineation approach and assigns a level of difficulty to the tasks inherent in a function. Analysis of the returned forms then allowed an objective evaluation of the utilization of workers in various program areas.

The results of this study indicate that workers spend well over half of their time in financial services, a relatively low skill level function, winile social services are afforded only slightly over twenty percent of their time. The ramifications of these findings on the current system are discussed, and a proposal is made for restructuring the system to allow more efficient use of staff and provide better service delivery to clients.

# FUNCTIOIJAL ANALYSIS <br> OF THE UTILIZATION OF THE <br> PUBLIC WELFARE WORKER <br> IN THE <br> MICHITAN DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES 

By
Regina Ann King

A THESIS

Submitted to<br>Michigan State University<br>in partial fulfillment of the requirements<br>for the degree of

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1971

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The Michigan Department of Social Services is the largest employer of social workers in the state. With over two thousand professionals having direct contact with clients, these workers have a tremendous potential for helping the disadvantaged.

While there has been much criticism, historically and at present, leveled at the welfare system, little is actually known in an objective sense about what actually is being accomplished or, indeed, about the obstacles to the full realization of the potential for social work in this system. Obviously, where we are going must be predicated upon where we are and awareness of these issues is mandatory for forward progress to occur.

In recent years several significant events and social changes have occurred that have had great impact on the Department, on its functions, and on the functions and development of its staff. Federal legislation and changes in the Social Security Act have greatly expanded existing public assistance programs and now reauire that additional socio-economic and environmental services be available to families and children, to adults who are in need of financial and health services, and to the medically needy.

Constitutional changes in state government have materially changed the department and its organizational needs, its organizational structure and its administrative goals to meet federal and state legal mandates. County departments of social welfare and bureaus of social aid have merged into a single State Department of Social Services.

The thrust of all the social and environmental changes occurring today operates to shift more responsibility onto the Department of Social Services to develop programs that meet changing human needs, that will be more effective in helping clients become fully productive members of the community again, able to cope with and meet their needs, and that provide the most effective delivery system for client services. An occupational structure that meets these goals and that also can provide rewarding career opportunities is essential.

Development of the "single organization" concept for program development, planning and implementation of family and childrens' services, a major program, will significantly change the organizational structure and, within the organization, the role structure in virtually all classes of positions now used. Expanding program demands require clearer definition of organizational functions to expedite and make more visible organizational objectives.

Expanding program demands coupled with increased community demands for social, economic and environmental services require more effective linkages within the Department so that its various bureaus and component
parts can deliver a coordinated system of services that makes cooperative use of common resources and recognizes, at the same time, unique responsibilities. A method of study is imperative to develop an effective and rewarding occupational structure and to meet these goals most effectively.

A method of job analysis and career development would permit the identification of levels of desired expertise and make more effective utilization of staff throughout the hierarchy of identified tasks. At the same time, such a system should make possible more effective and immediate rewards to all staff by making career lines more visible, by allowing career mobility both vertically and horizontally, by recognizing expertise through improved job classification and pay ranges, and by giving administrators opportunity to creatively structure services to utilize staff more effectively.

Since casework staff comprise almost half of the total employees in the department it is logical that such an analysis should begin with this group. Moreover, even cursory inspection of the functions of this group reveal that the tasks inherent in the presently defined job descriptions incorporate many activities at a low level of performance and skill requirements.

Although a bachelor's degree is required for this position, the skills and knowledge of the worker are obviously underutilized to a large extent. With the present structure and combination of tasks this educational level is necessary, since a position must be staffed for the highest level of tasks. However, actual performance has evolved into an entirely
different breakout of job expectations than what was originally conceived for this constellation of job functions. Workers have many low skill level tasks which comprise, because of time constraints, the primary emphasis of their responsibilities at present.

It is therefore imperative to find out specifically what functions are performed by workers in order to evaluate the present system and redefine role expectations and job functions in order to efficiently utilize the potential of the public welfare worker. It is hoped that this study will point up the pressing need for a reevaluation of the present system and encourage continued analysis that will lead to an efficient restructuring based upon the preliminary data analyzed here.

With these goals in mind, a survey form was developed for a total review of county staff. This form contains information on the functional analysis of various job classifications, and relates this information to the programs administered through the county departments of social service. While admittedly this form is not specific enough to allow immediate redefinition of classifications without follow up by more detailed study, it was felt that a broad approach for this study would indicate areas most critically in need of redefinition as well as providing immediate and relevant information on the current state of service delivery in the state.

A survey form was developed that differentiates functional areas of the casework position. It also includes other areas of administration so that it could be used across all classes of county positions. However, for purposes of this analysis, only the casework responses will be utilized.

Figure 1 , the survey form used, is presented at the end of this section on page 10. The main areas of casework responsibility are eligibility determinations, redeterminations, and the delivery of social services. These areas were broken down on the form to include the more discrete functions that make up these activities. This would allow a compilation not only of the main activities, but also indicate the type and amount of discrete functions performed. While the more discrete functional areas are not analyzed, here, they were broken out on the form so that the information would be available to program managers within the department with other interests and they could utilize the data gathered for their own benefit. Other functional areas, not necessarily intrinsic to the casework position, are also included in order that a comprehensive analysis of actual performance can be measured.

All county casework personnel were sampled and asked to indicate the percent of their time over the past three months spent in each program area. They were then asked to break down the percent indicated for each program
area into the functional areas for each prograin. Out of a total casework staff of 1982 persons, 1841 forms were returned or $93 \%$.

The returned forms were sorted by type of caseload - intake, adult, ADC, general assistance, child welfare, and combination workers who carry caseloads in several program areas.

The functional areas on the form were grouped to provide broader, more inclusive categories. The discrete areas, wilile interesting to analyze for specific purposes, offer too comprehensive an analysis to be relevant for our purposes here. These broad areas were then compiled by caseload type for comparison across program areas. It should be noted that the "other" grouping is a compilation of various items that are not especially significant to the welfare worker and are not statistically large enough to include as separate items. They were included, as mentioned previously, so that the form would be generic to all county positions. Therefore, while they are included for statistical cohesiveness, they are not included in the analysis.

The functional areas represented have also been ranked according to the complexity of the inherent discrete tasks for that function. While this ranking must of necessity be general, it does offer and can be used for a general description of skill level inherent in a particular function and can also be used for a general indicator of the level of difficulty for these functions. Tinis ranking, in coordination with the results of the survey, will allow a description of:

1. Percentage of time spent in each functional area.
2. The level of skill required by a function.
3. A ranking of functions from low to high in complexity.
4. Present utilization of staff with respect to skill level and functional time requirements of various job classifications and program areas.
5. Projected differential utilization of staff based upon skill level and functional time requirements.

ここことこ ：


EDUCATIONAL LEVEL (circle)

1. Doctorate
2. MSW
3. 1 yr. toward MSW
4. MA other than MSW
5. BA or BS
6. Some college
7. HS Grad or equivalent
8. Less than H S Grad



Signature $\qquad$

The results of the survey are shown on the following table. The functional areas shown are a composite of the discrete items of the staff survey form. The functions were combined as follows:

## FUiNCTIONS

General clerical
General steno
Clerical supervision
Eligibility supervision
Food program certifications
Client budget services
Other financial services
Employment services
Family planning services
Medical services
Housing services
Education services
Home studies
Ward supervision
Group services
Other social services
Information services
Problem analysis and diagnosis
Ancillary services
Homemaker
Homefinder
Eligibility services supervision
In-service training
Social services supervision
Building management Other Functions
Office management
Program analysis
Administrative conferences
Community conferences
Fiscal management
Public relations
Other

GROUPED FUNCTIONS

Financial Services

Social Services

Information Services
Problem Analysis and Diagnosis
(Included but not analyzed - see page 7)

The discrete areas have been assigned a skill level independently of the grouped areas. However, the skill level indicated for the grouped areas will reflect the highest level inherent in that block of functions. The use of the skill levels will indicate in general the utilization of social workers. Obviously, a more comprehensive analysis will be needed to redefine the functions of the social worker, and to incorporate the services of the paraprofessional. These functions must be broken down even more discretely and a skill level assigned that will encompass all of the tasks inherent in a particular function. However, the same general approach would be valid in that analysis that is being used here. It is our purpose here only to indicate the general functional areas so that a more detailed analysis can utilize the results of this study for direction and a rough indication of time and skill requirements.

It is therefore possible to make the following observations on the level of difficulty of the functional areas.

Financial services are a composite of discrete and circumscribed duties. They are clearly defined and offer little room for discretion or independent judgement. Almost everything the worker needs to know is laid out in established policy. Examples of some of the tasks in this functional area are computation of budgets, evaluation of requests for special need items, determination of eligibility for food stamps, budget reviews, and the completion of forms for various administrative purposes. These tasks require a relatively low level of functioning.

Social services are likewise a composite of services otner than financial availadle to the client. These range from the more clearly defined and circumscribed services, suci as employment and medical (basic services) to the more general and diffuse social work practices, such as cnild welfare services. The level of difficulty here encompasses a wide range and tie specific level depends upon the specific service being provided. However, all these services renuire a level of skill above that required for financial services.

Problem analysis and diagnosis is listed as a separate functional area. As such, it presents a difficulty in analysis because it is also an innerent part of both financial services and social services as well as being a separate functional area. Because it was broken out separately on tine form, it is not possible to state how much of this time reauirement belongs to whici functional area altnough we would assume that the greatest part should be included in social services. Even though it is analyzed separately here, the reader snould keep in mind that it is not entirely separate conceptually. Its skill level would have to be evaluated in relation to the larger functional area with which it corresponds. It would, therefore, follow the skill level required for the service being offered. In other words, problem analysis and diagnosis would require a lower level of difficulty for financial services than it would for social services. As a separate functional area the skill level would depend upon the degree of difficulty of the problem analyzed.

Information services also cover a wide range of areas and the skill level would depend upon the specific service being rendered. In general, however, they would be at a lower level of difficulty than social services.

It would seem that tine last two functions mentioned, that is, information services and problem analysis and diagnosis, would follow as a functional area the specific assignment of any individual worker. That is, adult eligibility workers would be expected to be knowledgeable in their specific area but would not necessarily be so, for instance, in the child welfare area. These functions, and the levels of difficulty innerent tnereto would vary witn the functional assignment and cannot be considered independently of the main function of the worker.

Therefore, the main or crucial areas for consideration of this analysis are the financial and social services areas. These two areas are the basis of the functional delineation of tasks upon which any reorganization must be predicated. With these elements in mind, we can proceed to the analysis of the results of the survey and the implications thereof.

Table 1
Compilation of Staff Survey Lata

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Eligi- } \\ & \text { bility } \\ & \text { Examiner } \\ & N=78 \end{aligned}$ | Intake $\\|=191$ | General Assistance $\mathrm{N}=132$ | Adult $i j=436$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ROC } \\ & :!=751 \end{aligned}$ | ```Combina- tion Workers il=108``` | Child Welfare $\mathrm{il}=223$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOTAL* } \\ & \therefore=1319 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Financial Services | 79.13 | 68.93 | 68.38 | 65.97 | 55.67 | 43.44 | 11.44 | 55.55 |
| Social Services | 6.35 | 13.55 | 18.52 | 15.72 | 24.45 | 33.66 | 57.36 | 24.34 |
| Information Services | 6.77 | 8.48 | 4.22 | 8.44 | 5.29 | 4.13 | 4.29 | 6.13 |
| Problem Analysis and Diagnosis | 1.81 | 2.77 | 5.73 | 2.94 | 8.76 | 11.01 | 15.87 | 7.37 |
| Other Functions | 5.94 | 6.22 | 3.10 | 4.93 | 5.83 | 7.76 | 10.54 | 6.10 |

With the exception of the eligibility examiner, the other returns analyzed are all Public Welfare Workers at the $07 / 09$ level of civil service. The basic requirement of this position is a baccalaureate degree and all workers hired subsequent to the merger of the county and state departments in 1965 have such degrees. However, because of a "grandfather" clause in the merger agreement, approximately $25 \%$ of the present staff, who were assimilated in casework positions in 1965, do not have such degrees.

The eligibility examiner position is currently set at the 06 level. The basic requirements for this position relate directly to the previous experience of the applicant. They must have three years of experience as a clerical employee at the 03 level, two years at the 04 level, or one year at the 05 level. There is no provision for entry from outside the department into this position at the present time. The use of this position is currently restricted to intake and the adult caseloads.

Table 1, Compilation of Staff Survey Data, on the preceding page shows the mean time spent in each functional area by public welfare workers and eligibility examiners in various program areas. The means were figured separately for each program area with the mean representing that portion of time spent in a particular functional area. Comparison across program areas gives an indication of differential functional assignments.

Table 1 ranks the caseload type by decreasing order of time spent in financial services. As can be seen by analysis of the table, time spent
in social services and problem analysis and diagnosis is inversely related to the time spent in financial services. This relationship would follow intuitively since the two main functions are reciprocals of each other; that is, financial services are constrained by a system of time requirements and checks and subject to boundary conditions while social services are more discretionary and not bound by any such constraints. Therefore, if pressed by time demands, and all workers are because of large caseloads, it is the social service functions which are pared to provide time for the financial aspects. This can be demonstrated by the fact that the ADC worker theoretically is expected to spend approximately $30 \%$ of his time in financial areas and $70 \%$ in providing services. The results of this survey indicate that an almost inverse time relationship exists.

The type of caseload also brings predefined definitions regarding the type of service to be provided. Intake and Adult caseloads are geared to financial services - little or no social services are expected nor are services provided for in staffing patterns. (Note: Although financial services for the adult categories have always been provided, social services are presently being incorporated into the department's service delivery system and will be implemented shortly.) At the other end of the scale, child welfare caseloads are comprised almost entirely of service functions.

What is readily apparent in this compilation is that the welfare worker in all categories spend $55.55 \%$ of their time in financial services and only $24.84 \%$ in social services. If the child welfare workers, whose
functions are almost exclusively service oriented, are excluded, tie average increases to $61.36 \%$ for financial services while the social service time decreases to $20.52 \%$. While the exact breakdown varies with a particular program area, it is apparent the system, with the exception of the child welfare worker, is heavily geared to the provision of financial services.

The financial service functions, as previously evaluated, have a relatively low level of difficulty. They deal with discrete tasks and require little judgement or discretionary ability. As such, the inherent tasks do not require a person with a high educational level to perform them satisfactorily.

Implicit in this analysis is the fact that the combination of tasks with a low level of difficulty requiring a large percentage of time coupled with the requirement of a high educational level (BA) as a prerequisite to a position results in job demands which are neither challenging nor tenable to the majority of personnel occupying these positions. The implications for staff morale and turnover because of the underutilization of ability and talents is obvious.

The financial service functions could be competently performed by less educated individuals properly trained for such positions. They may actually perform at a higiner level than the social worker since the nostility of the worker to paperwork is well known.

Hot only would utilization of a paraprofessional for these functions nave the probable result of more efficient operation of the agency, it would result in lower operational costs since the paraprofessional is paid less and would be able to carry a larger 'eligibility only' caseload.

The need for more effective utilization of staff is clearly evident in the data. The resulting efficiency and cost savings are also paramount; nowever, one of the prime considerations would be the fact that with the financial service aspect removed, the social worker would then be free to provide the services which are the main responsibilities of this position. Obviously services are severely suffering under the present structure. Unfortunately, it is the client who must bear the consequences of this type of system - it is they who are not getting the supportive help needed to meet tneir problems.

Social work supportive help is crucially needed in many other areas of public responsibility also. However, it is obvious from the results of the survey that the public welfare workers charged with this responsibility are too busy doing "paper work" to provide the services in the areas for which they hold the main responsibility. Since in most cases no other help is available to the welfare client population, the effects of this neglect are far reaching, albeit impossible to measure.

The present system of allocation of staff and the functional assignments will not provide the time needed for these services. There are simply too many impingements on service time to expect that realistically the quality and quantity of services will improve tirough either administrative emphasis or worker determination. What is needed is a restructuring of the complete delivery system for financial and social services so that adequate staff time is allocated to each. This will only be possible by functional delineation that provides for seperation of the financial
and service aspects of the system. Witnout seperation, it is doubtful that adequate social services will be forthcoming in view of the rapidly increasing caseloads and the partial staffing patterns necessary because of budget constraints. Because of these trends, the ultimate end of the present system can realistically be viewed as resulting in social workers performing as glorified account clerks. It is not unrealistic to expect that because of the time constraints obvious even now that soon there will not be any time for services at all.

It is tnerefore imperative tiat a new system be developed that incorporates a metiod utilizing a functional delineation of tasks. By so restructuring, improved delivery of all services will result.

The basic functions of the county department encompass three divisions; intake, ongoing eligibility services, and social services. Presently, an intake worker handles the initial contact with the potential client. Tne case is tnen assigned to another worker who makes the final determination of eligibility and continues with the case if the individual or family is found eligible. The ongoing worker handles all of the financial transactions as well as providing social services. Because of large caseloads, it is this combination of duties which results in the neglect of the social service responsibilities in favor of the more circumscribed and time bound financial service requirements.

Therefore, effective reorganization of county staff must include the functional separation of intake and ongoing workloads as well as the separation of financial and social services within these two divisions.

The division of intake and ongoing workloads would necessitate a selfcontained intake unit where eligibility determinations are completed, and approved cases only are routed to the ongoing workload for continuing services.

Intake services should be redeveloped along "total functioning" concepts wherein all determinations of eligibility for all financial assistance, medical assistance, and children's services will be concluded within the intake process. Certain social services to families, adults, and children
that are identified as needed immediately will be either provided within the intake structure or be provided by referral from intake to the appropriate division or other community agency responsible for and capable of providing such service. This will introduce the concept of team functioning in intake and require the differential use of social workers, basic service workers, eligibility workers, and social work aides.

Use of the eligibility workers and other subprofessional positions have proven effective where currently used, and their further use is justified by reduced cost of handling volume work with fewer total staff. Evidence from demonstration projects, such as New Careers, has proven that the combined use of simplified eligibility systems using eligibility workers and professional social workers working with qualified case aides in community settings has increased problem resolution with clients, moved clients toward self-realization and support much quicker, and improved client/agency/community relations witnout increasing unit cost to the department.

Total functioning intake development is also needed in order to process the plethora of transactions that occur in this process since about $70 \%$ of all transactions occur here. More efficiency could be achieved tnrough more effective use of professional staff and the use of subprofessionals trained to handle detail work and at the same time provide an increased level of service to the client.

Separation of financial and social services in the ongoing workload would involve the extensive use of eligibility workers whose functions would include all redeterminations of eligibility, all budget changes, and other financial services. This worker would also handle all technical problems dealing with financial eligibility. Inclusion of a social services aide to assist the eligibility worker would further delineate functions and speed up delivery.

Basic Service Workers in this scheme would handle cases requiring minimum or little casework involvement. They would deal with immediate problems related to the client's current situation and provide services and related duties to fulfill the basic service objectives of the department.

Social workers would handle cases with difficult problems of adjustment or complex interactions that require extensive casework knowledge and skill in order to change the behavior and/or attitudes of the client or family.

Implicit in this scheme is the fact that a client and family would have two workers; the eligibility worker who handles the redeterminations, budget changes, etc., as explained above, and either a basic services worker or a social worker depending upon the needs of the client and the complexity of the case.

Cases would be assigned to either type of worker by the administrative supervisor based on the information gained in the intake process. Once
assigned to a worker, provisions could be made for the interunit transfer of cases from a basic service worker to a social worker, or the reverse, when additional study indicates need for a different type of service.

This scheme would go a long way towards optimally utilizing staff by providing better and more efficient services. At the same time it would decrease total operating costs since the eligibility worker does not, and the basic service worker may not, need a bachelor's degree to carry out their assigned functions. Only the social worker would be required to have a bachelor's and preferably a MSW degree. Therefore, the results would be improved financial services to clients at lower unit cost, and improved opportunity for social work staff to deliver effective services that increase service goal achievement.

## ADDENDUM

Subsequent to the preliminary report on the findings outlined in this study, the separation of financial and social services was approved by the Director. A task force was assigned in August of 1970 to work out the administrative implementation of separation.

The implementation procedures have been completed, which included workshops and training sessions for county personnel. July 1, 1971 is the implementation date for statewide separation of financial eligibility functions from the social service aspects of the program.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

## APPEINDIX A

The data presented in tine main study is a compilation of returns of casework staff from all of :icnigan. These returns were also compiled by size of county. The counties were divided into four groups; small, medium, large, and Wayne County. Counties were assigned to these categories based upon the size of their staff which bears a direct relationship to the size of their caseloads. See page 27 for the breakdown.

The functional areas on the staff survey form were compiled by combining several of the more discrete functions on the form. The combined functions are presented on page 28.

The results of this compilation are presented on the following pages. This data is presented for the reader's information in case more detailed information would be of use to him.

## S'HALL COU:LTIES

Alcona
Alger
Allegan
Alpena
Antrim
Arenac
Baraga
Barry
Benzie
Branch
Cass
Charlevoix
Cineboygan
Cnippewa
Clare
Clinton
Crawford
velta
Dickinson
Eaton
Emmet
Gladwin

Gogebic
Gratiot
Grand Traverse
Hillsdale
Houghton
Huron
Ionia
Iosco
Iron
Isabella
Kalkaska
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Lake
Lapeer
Leelanau
Lenawee
Livingston
Luce
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Manistee
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Missaukee
Montcalm Montmorency
Newaygo
Oceana
Ogemaw
Ontonagon
Osceola
Oscoda
Dtsego
Dttawa
Presque Isle
Rosconmon
St. Joseph
Sanilac
Schoolcraft
Shiawassee
Tuscola
Van Buren Wexford

## MEDIUM COUNTIES

Bay $\quad$| Jackson |
| :--- |
| Monroe |
| Washtenaw |

LARGE CIUNTIES

Berrien
Genesee
Kalamazoo
:lacomb
Oakland

Calhoun Ingham Kent Muskegon Saginaw

## FUIICTIOIS

General Clerical
General Steno
Clerical Supervision
Ancillary Services
Information Services
Homemaker
Eligibility Determinations
Food Program Certifications
Client Budget Services
Other Financial Services
Homefinder
Employment Services
Family Planning Ser
ledical Services
Housing Services
Education Services
Eligibility Services Supervision
In-Service Training
Home Studies
Ward Supervision
Social Services Supervision
Group Services
Other Social Services
Problem Analysis and Diagnosis
Building :Yanagement
Office Management
Program Analysis
Administrative Conferences
Community Conferences
Fiscal Management
Public Relations
Four Spaces for Fill-in

GPOUPED FUIICTINTS

Clerical

Ancillary Services
Information Services
Homemaker

Financial Services

Homefinder

Basic Services

Eligibility Services Supervision
In-Service Training
Child Welfare Services

Social Services Supervision

Other Social Services
Problem Analysis and Diagnosis
Building :'anagement
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Program Analysis
Administrative Conferences
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Public Relations



 IN－SERVICE TRAINING ELIGISILITY SERVICES SUPERVISIDN



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$T Y \perp O 1$




IFFICE MANAGEMENT


other sucial services


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APPENDIX B

## APPENDIX B

The educational level of all professional county staff was compiled seperately for an overview of the distribution and use of education as it related to the functions being performed.

Again this information is presented for the information of the reader.

Table 13

EDUCATION BY JOB CLASS AND LEVEL
SMALL COUNTIES

| Job Class | Job Level | Total | Non-BA | BA | MA | MSW | Ph. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Directors | PWA 11 | 32 | 16 | 16 |  |  |  |
|  | PWA 12 | 31 | 19 | 8 | 1 |  |  |
|  | PWA 13 | 4 | 3 | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | TOTAL: | $\overline{67}$ | 38 | 25. | $\overline{1}$ |  |  |
| Case | PWA 10 | 70 | 6 | 59 | 4 |  | 1 |
| Supervisors | WSWA 11 | 2 |  |  |  | 2 |  |
|  | TOTAL: | 72 | $\overline{6}$ | $\overline{59}$ | $\overline{4}$ | $\overline{2}$ | I |
| Child Welfare | PWW 07/09 | 40 | 5 | 35 |  |  |  |
| Combination | PWW 07/09 | 110 | 37 | 72 | 1 |  |  |
| Adult | EE 06 | 10 | 8 | 2 |  |  |  |
|  | PWW 07/09 | 114 | 59 | 52 | $\underline{2}$ |  | 1 |
|  | TOTAL: | 124 | 67 | 54 | 2 |  | 1 |
| Intake | EE 06 | 11 | 10 | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | PWW 07/09 | 27 | 12 | 15 |  |  |  |
|  | TOTAL: | 38 | 22 | 16 |  |  |  |
| ADC | PWW 07/09 | 106 | 35 | 69 | 2 |  |  |
| Homefinders | PWW 09 | 6 | 3 | 3 |  |  |  |

Table 14
EDUCATION BY JOB CLASS AND LEVEL
MEDIUM COUNTIES


## EDUCATIO: BY JOB CLASS RMD LLVEL

LARGE COURTIES

| Job Class | Jobs Level | Total | 12On-BA | $B A$ | MA | MSH | Ph.D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Directors | Pin 24 | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | PWA 25 | 2 | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |
|  | PW/ 16 | 4 |  | 2 | 1 | 1 |  |
|  | PHA 27 | 2 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | TOTAL: | 10 | $\overline{2}$ | 4 | $\bar{I}$ | $\overline{2}$ |  |
| Deputy Directors | PW/ 13 | 2 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | PWA 14 | 4 | 1 | 1 |  | 2 |  |
|  | PWA 15 | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | TOTAL: | $\overline{7}$ | $\overline{2}$ | $\overline{3}$ |  | $\overline{2}$ |  |
| Supervisors of Social Services | WSHA 12 | 2 |  |  |  | 2 |  |
|  | WSWA 13 | 4 |  |  |  | 4 |  |
|  | TOTAL: | 6 |  |  |  | $\overline{6}$ |  |
| Bureau lleads <br> Including <br> (WIN) <br> Program <br> Supervisors | WSW 09 | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |  |
|  | PVA 10 | 5 |  | 5 |  |  |  |
|  | PWA 11 | 3 | 2 | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | WSWS 11 | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |  |
|  | WSWA 12 | $\frac{1}{11}$ |  |  |  | $\frac{1}{3}$ | $\bullet$ |
|  | TOTAL: | 11 | 2 | 6 |  |  |  |
| Unit Supervisors | PWA 10 | 25 | 2 | 12 | 1 |  |  |
|  | WSH 10 | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |  |
|  | PWA 11 | 10 | 6 | 4 |  |  |  |
|  | HSWS 12 | 6 |  |  |  | 6 |  |
|  | PWA 12 | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |  |
|  | WSFA 12 | $\frac{1}{31}$ |  |  |  | $\frac{1}{9}$ |  |
|  | TOTAL: |  | 8 | 16 | 1 | 9 |  |
| Case Supervisors | PWA 10 | 86 | 13 | 71 | 2 |  |  |
|  | WSW 10 | 3 |  |  |  | 3 |  |
|  | WSWS 11 TOTAL: | $\frac{8}{97}$ | 13 | 71 | $\overline{2}$ | $\frac{8}{11}$ |  |
| General Assistance | PriW 07/09 | 24 | 5 | 19 |  |  |  |
| Intake | PWW 07/09 | 38 | 26 | $5 ?$ | 3 |  |  |
| Adult | Priv 07/09 | 92 | 37. | 53 | 2 |  |  |


| $\therefore \quad$. | DDUCATJOA EY JOB CLASS RAD LEVEI. <br> LIROE CODMTIRS <br> (continued) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jol Class | Job Level | Total | lion-BA | BA | $M A$ | MSW | Ph. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| Child henfare | PWi 07/09 HSW 10 TOTAL: | $\begin{array}{r} 108 \\ \quad 5 \\ \hline 113 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 6. <br> $\overline{6}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101 \\ & 101 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 5 \\ & \hline 6 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Homefinders | P6\% 09 | 2 | 2 |  |  |  |  |
| Eligibility Examiners | EE 06 | 47 | 46 | 1 |  |  |  |

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## mase comty

| Job) Class | Job Level | rotal | Mon-TiA | BA | ma | MSN | Ph.D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Directors | Plia 19 | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| Deputy Directons | PWA 17 | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |  |
|  | Pi/A 18 | 3 |  |  | 1. |  |  |
|  | Tomes: | $\frac{2}{2}$ |  |  | $\overline{1}$ | $I$ |  |
| Bureau Heads | NGWA 12 | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |  |
|  | PHA 13 | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | WSHA 13 | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |  |
|  | 14SA 13 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | WSha 14 | 3 |  |  |  | 3 |  |
|  | PWA 14 | 3 |  | 3 |  |  |  |
|  | TOThL: | 10 | I | $\overline{4}$ |  | 5 |  |
| Unit Supervisors | PWH 09 | 1 ( | s) 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | PWA 10 | 13 | 5 | 8 |  |  |  |
|  | PKA 1.1 | 9 | 1 | 8 |  |  |  |
|  | PVA 12 | 7 | 6 | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | PWA 13 | 1 | 1 | 4 |  |  |  |
|  | Data Supv 13 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | VISWA 11 | 2 |  |  |  | 2 |  |
|  | WSIIA 12 | 26 |  |  |  | 16 |  |
|  | WSWA 13 | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |  |
|  | TOTAL: | 51 | $\overline{15}$ | $\overline{17}$ |  | $\overline{19}$ |  |
| Case Supervisors | PWA 10 | 145 | 23 | 111 | 9 | 1 | 1 |
|  | WSHS 11 | 18 |  |  |  | 17 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
|  | TOTAL: | $\overline{163}$ | $\overline{23}$ | .121 | $\overline{9}$ | 18 | $\frac{2}{2}$ |
| District Supervisors | VISWA 13 | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |  |
| DSB | MSWC 12 | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |  |
| Fiscal | Acct Exec 11 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Includine Training | PWA 10 | 2 |  | 1 |  |  | LL.B. |
| Consultants, Court | Prin 31 | 2 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |
| Services Supervisors, | PWA 12 | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |  |
| Etc. | WSTA 11 | 2 |  |  |  | 2 |  |
|  | NGVA 12 | 2 |  | - |  | 2 |  |

Table 16 con't.:

## educhtioit by job chasis mid level

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(continucd)

| Job Class | Job Level | Total | Non-BA | DA | Mn | MSW | Ph.D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Intake | PW0709 | 74 | 16 | 57 | 1 |  |  |
| General Assistance | PWH 07/09 | 127 | 14 | 108 | 5 |  |  |
| Adult | Prinh 07/09 | 219 | 55 | 3.52 | 11 |  | LL.B. |
| Child <br> Velfare | FWU $07 / 09$ SHT 08 | 58 1 | 3 | 51 | 4 | 1 |  |
|  | WSTH 09 | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |  |
|  | WSH 10 | 9 |  |  |  | 9 |  |
|  | TOTAL: | $\overline{63}$ | $\overline{3}$ | 51 | -4 | 11 |  |
| ADC | PWW 07/09 | 371 | 41 | 321 | 9 |  |  |
|  | WSU 10 | 3 |  |  |  | $\frac{3}{3}$ |  |
|  | TOTAL: | $\overline{374}$ | 42 | 321 | $\overline{9}$ | $\overline{3}$ |  |
| WIN | PWA 11 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | PWW 07/09 TOTAL: | $\frac{6}{7}$ | $\frac{4}{4}$ | $\frac{2}{2}$ |  |  |  |
| Special Service Bureau: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Investigations - | PVIA 11 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | PWW 09 | 7 | 3 | 4 |  |  |  |
| Collections - | PWW 09 | 8 | 4 | 3 |  |  | LL.B. |
|  | TOTAL: | 16 | 8 | 7 |  |  | 1 |
| Miscellancous Including Burial, Court Service | PrW 07/09 | 7 | 3 | 4 |  |  |  |
|  | WEC 09 TOTAL: | $\frac{1}{8}$ | $\overline{3}$ | $\overline{4}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |
| Sick or :Katernity Separation | PWW 07/09 | 10 | 4 | 6 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eligibility | EL 06 | 6 | 6 |  |  |  |  |

