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**C**hildren *and* **F**amily  
Research Center

**EMERGING RESEARCH AND PRACTICE  
NEEDS IN A POST-PERMANENCY WORLD**

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School of Social Work  
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign



# Presentation Overview

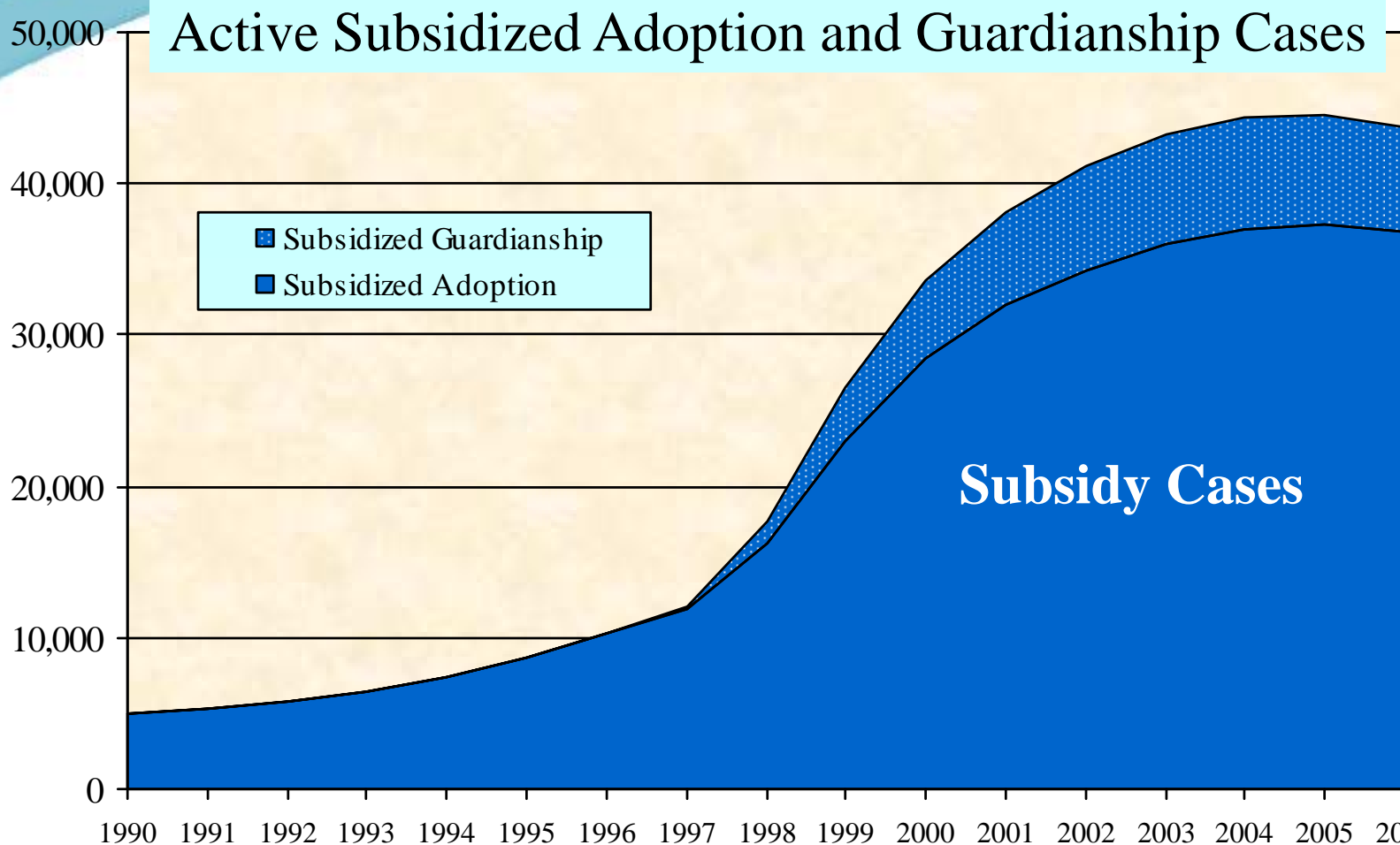
- Adoption and guardianships trends:  
Creation of a “post-permanency world”
- Findings from an Illinois survey of adoptive  
and SG caregivers
- Findings from national survey of public  
child welfare administrators
- Summary and implications



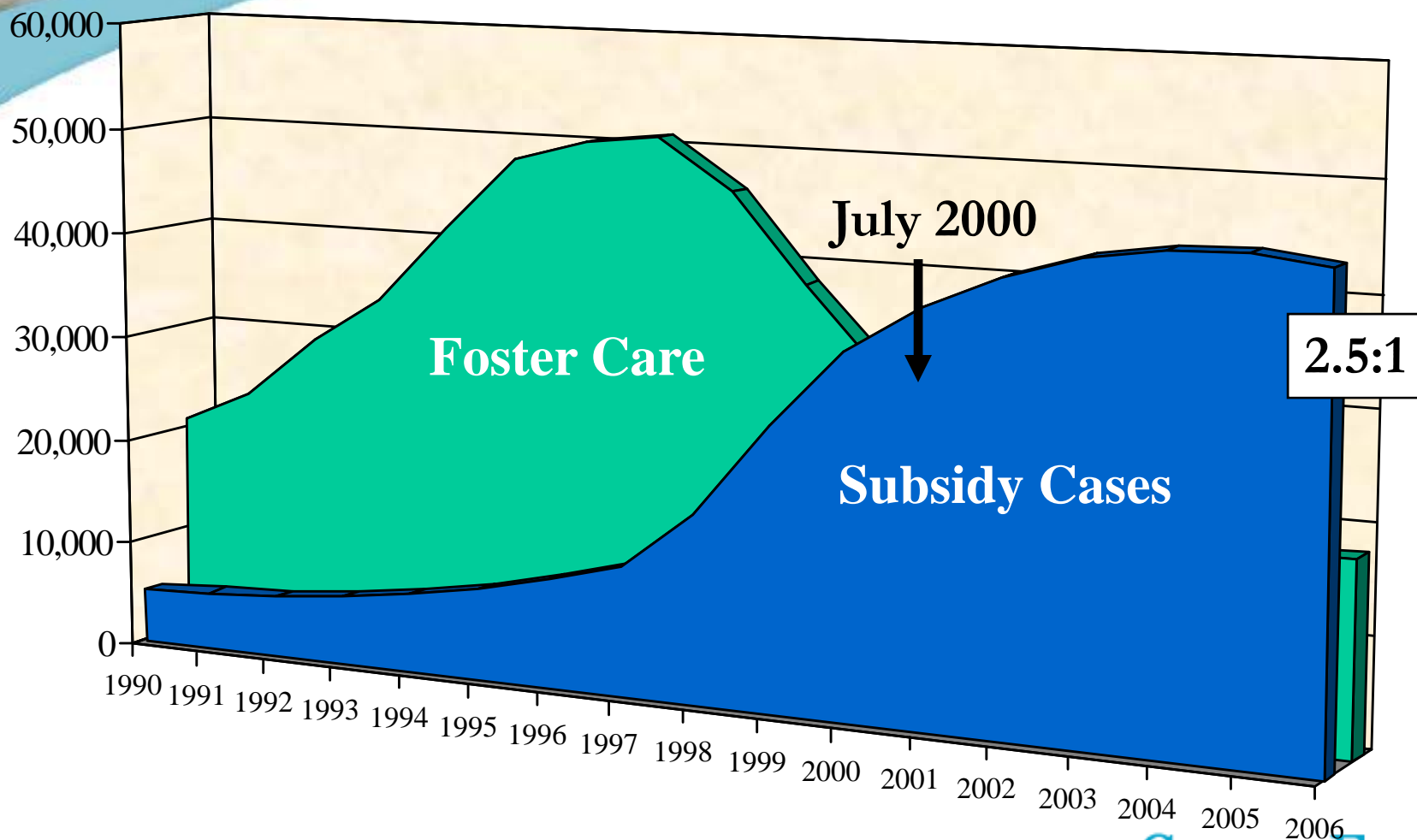
# Adoption and Guardianship Trends

Numerous reforms at the federal and state level have led to an increase in the number of children achieving permanency from the child welfare system through adoption and guardianship.

# Adoption and Guardianship Trends



# Adoption and Guardianship Trends





# Adoption and Guardianship Trends

The Congressional Budget Office projects that the federally-funded foster care caseload will decline to 228,000 by 2008, while the adoption assistance caseload is projected to increase to 451,000.

# Adoption and Guardianship Trends



The major successes that have been realized in achieving permanence for families bring new questions and challenges:

- Do children remain in the homes of AA/SG families, or do they rupture?
- What are the needs of these families?
- What is the most effective way to support these needs?
- How can such programs and services be financed?
- What is the state/federal government's role in supporting these children and families?



# Adoption and Guardianship Trends

*Do children remain in the homes of AA/SG families, or do they rupture?*

**Permanency Rupture:** A permanency rupture occurs when a child for whom a permanent guardianship or an adoption has been finalized is no longer living in the home of the original guardian or adoptive parent. A rupture can be characterized as follows:



# Adoption and Guardianship Trends

## Permanency Rupture Defined

**Displacement** occurs when a child is no longer in the physical care of his/her guardian(s) or adoptive parent(s), but guardianship / parental rights remain intact.

**Dissolution** occurs when guardianship is vacated or adoptive parent(s)' rights are terminated for a reason other than 'death or incapacitation' of guardian or adoptive parent.

**Death/incapacitation** occurs when a caregiver or adoptive parent can no longer exercise guardianship of a child because the guardian dies or is incapacitated and there is no other guardian or parent.

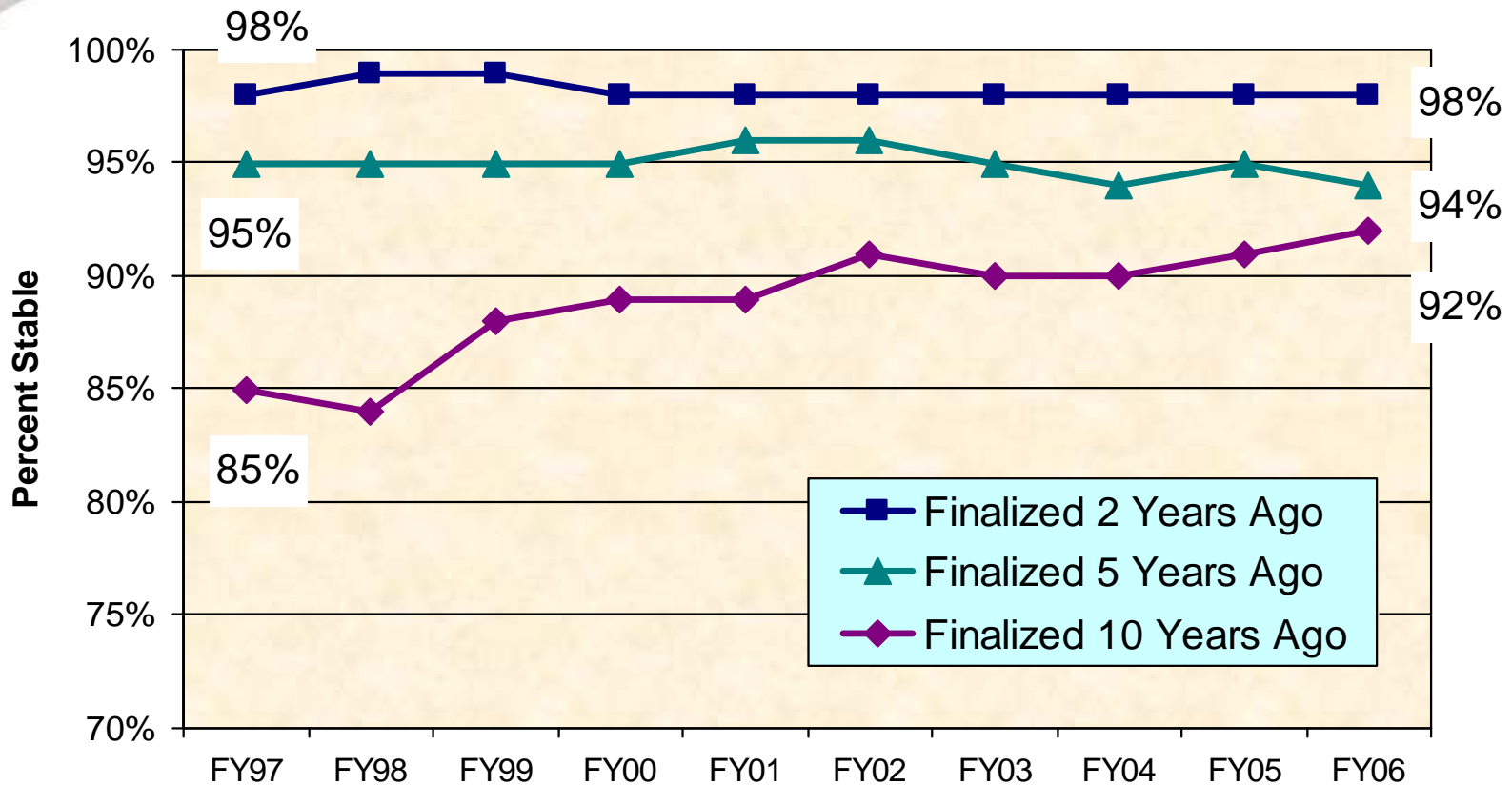
*Ruptures can also be distinguished from:*

**Disruption** occurs when a child is removed from a prospective guardian's or adoptive parent's home prior to finalization.

Note: We are limited in our ability to count any displacement that has been made outside the formal child welfare system such as a private psychiatric care.

# Adoption and Guardianship Trends

How many did *not* experience a permanency rupture at 2, 5 & 10 years after finalization?





# A Call for Action in Illinois

In March 2005, the Illinois House of Representatives passed a resolution that called for an in-depth study of post-adoption services and subsidies, specifically including:

- Survey of adoptive parents to determine their post-permanency service needs
- Comparative analysis of post-permanency services and subsidies available in Illinois and other states

A collage of family photographs in shades of blue and teal. It includes a woman holding a child, a young girl with yellow hair ties, two smiling boys, a woman's face, and a woman kissing a child on the cheek.

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# Caregiver Survey



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# Caregiver Survey: Sample

The population of children eligible for selection into the study included those who:

- Were adopted or taken into subsidized guardianship between July 1, 1997 and June 30, 2002;
- Had an open adoption or guardianship subsidy case as of June 30, 2005; and
- Were between the ages of 6 and 17 as of June 30, 2006.



# Caregiver Survey: Sample

- 18,708 adopted children and 2,951 children in subsidized guardianship were eligible for inclusion in the study.
- Two separate random samples of approximately 250 were selected for the study, one from Cook County and one from non-Cook counties.
  - Despite the fact that 74% of the subsidy population is from Cook, equal representation was given.
  - One child was randomly selected into the sample from each household.

# Caregiver Survey: Sample



The final sample consisted of 498 families (caregiver-child pairs). Of this sample, 350 caregivers were interviewed (70% completion rate):

- 87% adoptive parents
- 13% subsidized guardianship caregivers

# Caregiver Survey: Results



Most families in the survey had post-finalization service needs:

- Dental care/orthodontia
- Day care
- Counseling
- Camp
- Psychological evaluation

# Caregiver Survey: Results



84% of families said that were able to meet their service needs on their own (although some reported difficulties in the process of obtaining services).



# Caregiver Survey: Results

16% had unmet service needs. The services families needed and most frequently couldn't access are:

- Drug/alcohol treatment
- Educational advocacy
- Respite care
- Preservation services
- Day care
- Dental Care/Orthodontia

Families with unmet service needs often expressed a profound feeling of frustration that impacted their family functioning.



# Caregiver Survey: Results

Children with the following were more likely to have unmet service needs:

- A diagnosed mental health problem
- A score in the clinical range on the Behavior Problem Index



# Caregiver Survey: Results

Families had difficulty accessing services due to a lack of:

- Services in their subsidy agreement
- Knowledge of available services
- Available & responsive post-adoption workers
- Comprehensive & accessible Medicaid service coverage

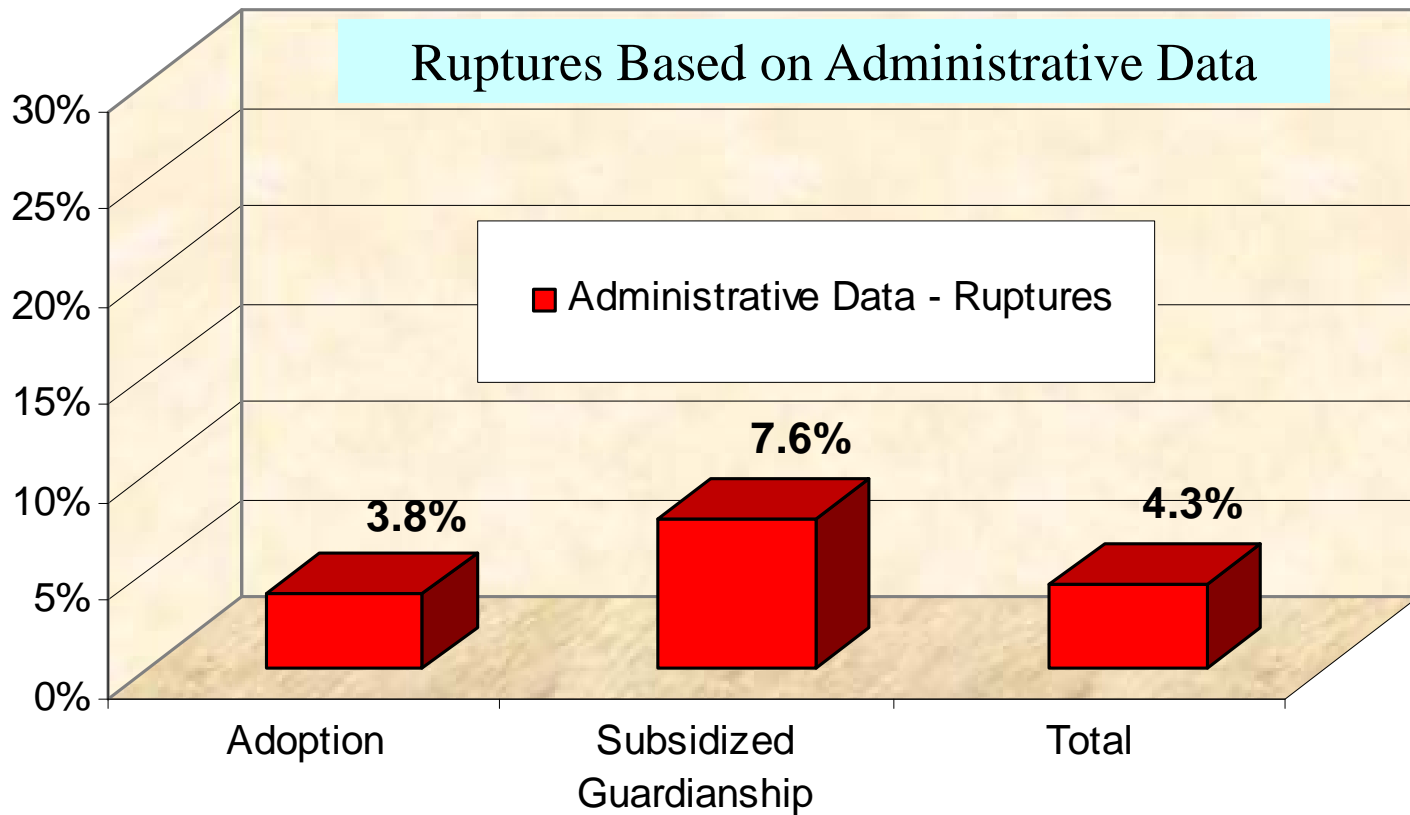
# Caregiver Survey: Results



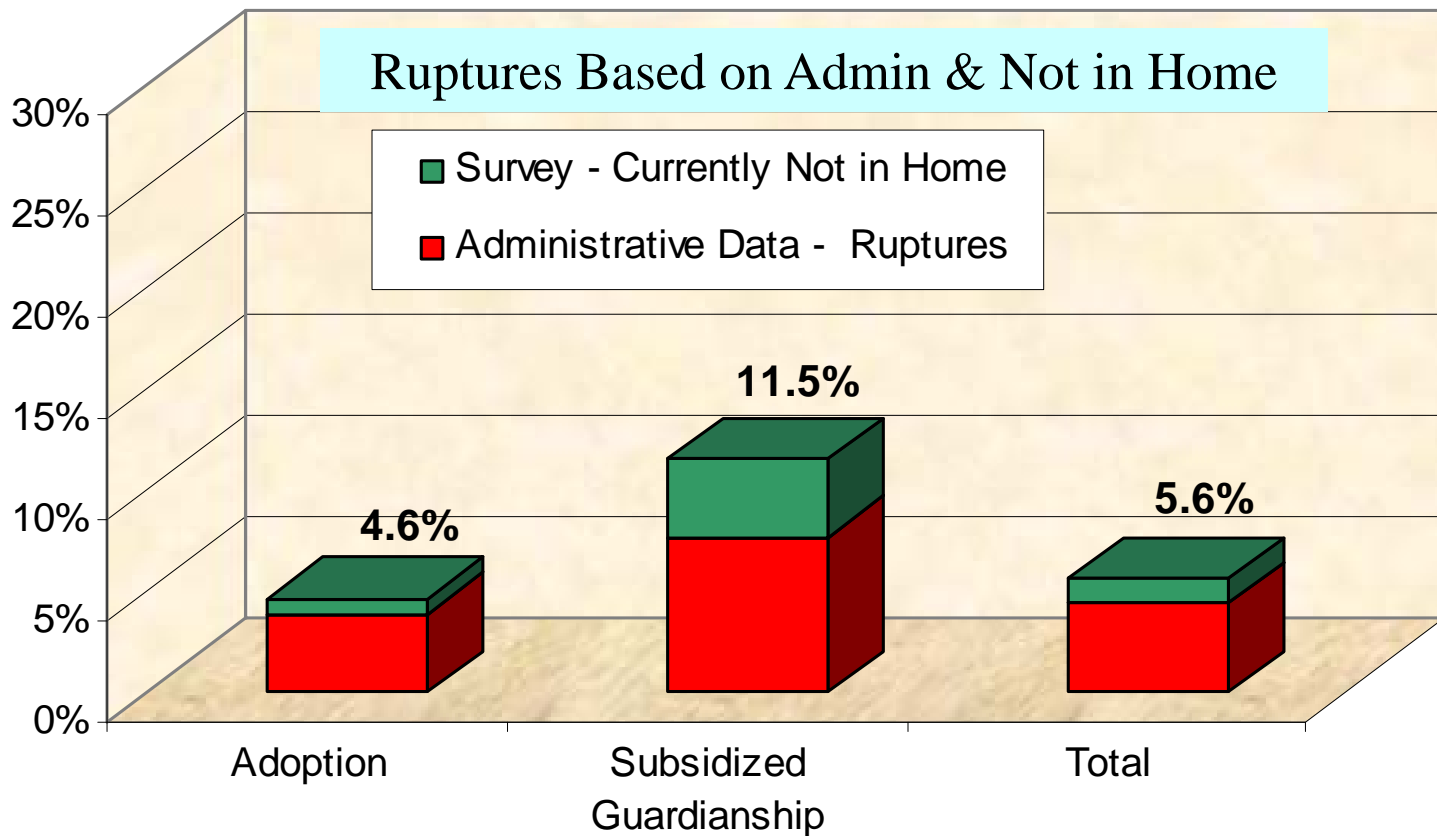
In an effort to better understand the rupture rate in Illinois, and to take into account those ruptures that would not necessarily be captured in the DCFS administrative data, caregivers were asked:

- If the child is currently living outside the home
- If the child had experienced the following within the previous 12 months: a placement in foster care or residential setting, an inpatient hospitalization, or a runaway episode (“at-risk for rupture”).

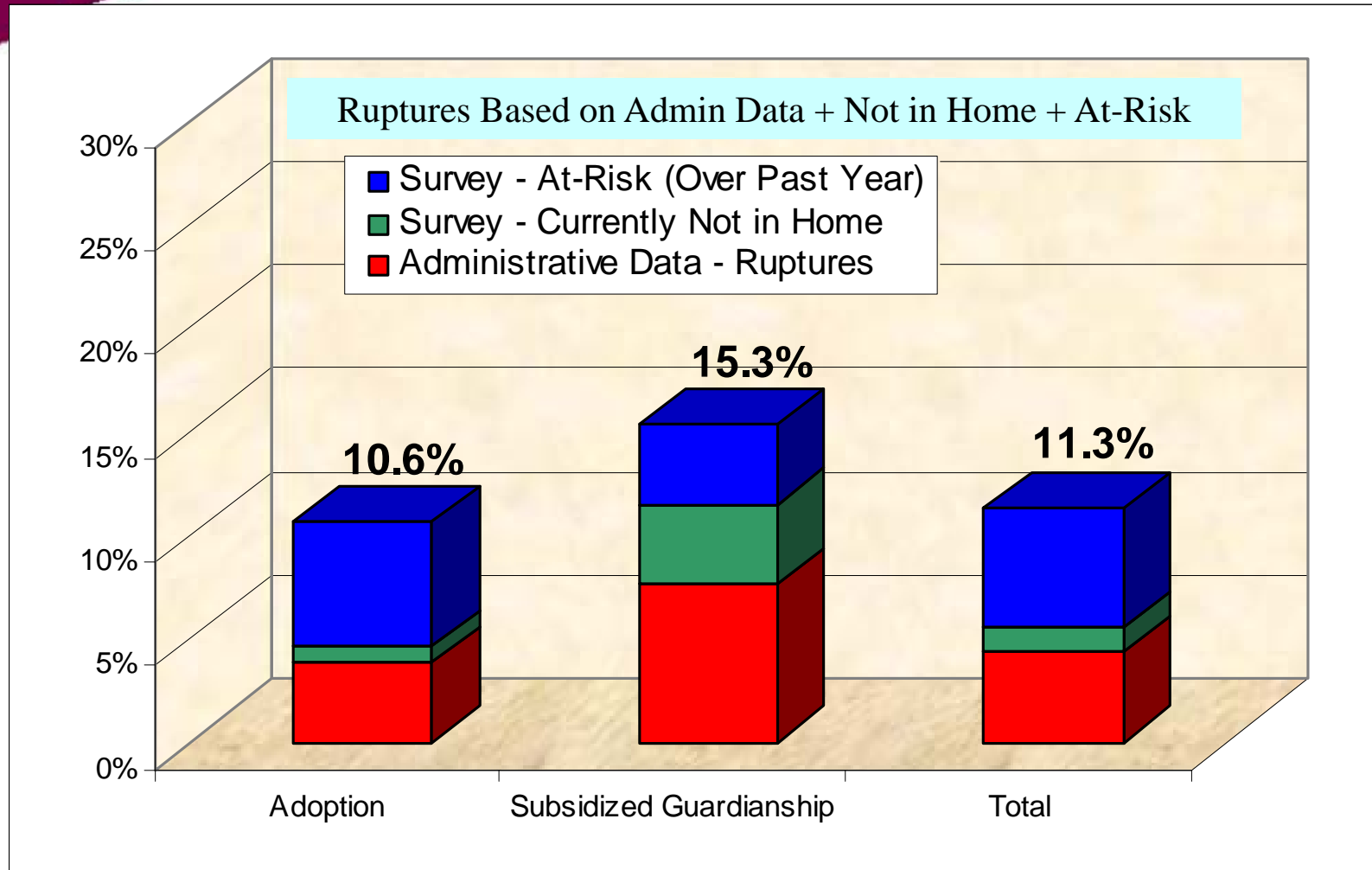
# Caregiver Survey: Results



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# Caregiver Survey: Results



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## National Survey



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# National Survey: Methods

A survey was sent to child welfare administrators in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Responses to the survey were obtained from 49 states plus DC; one state could not participate due to litigation.



# National Survey: Results

- Two-thirds of the states indicated that they had post-adoption services that differ from services provided to at-risk children.
- The comprehensiveness of post-adoption services varies greatly.



# National Survey: Results

70% or more of states offer the following :

- Child and family counseling
- Psychological evaluations or ongoing psychiatric care
- Respite services
- Occupational , speech or physical therapy
- Durable medical equipment
- Support groups for parents or children
- Preservation services
- Substance abuse treatment
- Post-Adoption training/education
- Dental care (routine and orthodontia)
- Residential treatment

However, many states do not have the resources to meet the current level of identified need.



# National Survey: Results

50 % or less offer the following:

- Day care/after school programming
- Search services to find birth relatives
- Tutoring
- Mentors
- Camp
- Educational advocacy



## Lack of availability is due to:

- Limited financial resources
- Limited mental health practitioners trained in adoption issues
- Waiting periods for services
- Limited Medicaid funding
- No consistent funding stream for post-permanency services

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## Summary and Conclusions



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# Summary of Findings

**These families are much like “traditional” families in that most require few services**

- Most families that need services are able to obtain them – 84% had no unmet service needs.
- A small but significant portion of the families reported unmet service needs (16%).

# Conclusions



The successful movement to bring permanence to the lives of foster children through adoption and guardianship is one of the great success stories in recent child welfare history.

To preserve this success, we believe that state and federal governments must increase their commitment to support these families post-finalization. This increased support should occur through changes in programming and financing.

# Conclusions



- **Program:** Illinois has embarked upon a program that changes post-adoption and guardianship service delivery to include outreach to families so that unmet needs can be identified and addressed before the family is in crisis.
- **Finance:** Federal child welfare finance reform needs to allow states to use the savings that have occurred from moving children out of foster care to provide additional funding to post-adoption and guardianship services.

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## *Supporting Adoptions and Guardianship in Illinois*

*By: Tamara Fuller, Leslie Cohen, Christina Bruhn,  
Melinda Lis, Nancy Rolock and Kathryn Sheridan*

**Report available at:**  
**<http://cfrcwww.social.uiuc.edu/>**



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