



Conditions of Children in or at Risk of Foster Care in Illinois

2013 MONITORING REPORT
OF THE *B.H.* CONSENT DECREE



**CHILDREN AND FAMILY
| RESEARCH | CENTER**

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK



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A REPORT BY THE



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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

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The Children and Family Research Center is an independent research organization created jointly by the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services to provide independent evaluation of outcomes for children who are the responsibility of the Department. Funding for this work is provided by the Department of Children and Family Services. The views expressed herein should not be construed as representing the policy of the University of Illinois or the Department of Children and Family Services.

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Chapters

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	e
INTRODUCTION: The Evolution of Child Welfare Monitoring in Illinois	i
CHAPTER 1: Child Safety	1
CHAPTER 2: Children in Substitute Care: Safety, Continuity, and Stability	2
CHAPTER 3: Legal Permanence: Reunification, Adoption, and Guardianship	3
CHAPTER 4: Child Well-Being	4
APPENDIX A: Indicator Definitions	A
APPENDIX B: Outcome Data by Region, Gender, Age and Race	B
APPENDIX C: Outcome Data by Sub-Region	C

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	E-1
INTRODUCTION: The Evolution of Child Welfare Monitoring in Illinois	I-1
The Origin and Purpose of Child Welfare Outcome Monitoring in Illinois	I-1
Box I.1 The Children and Family Research Center	I-2
The Evolution of Outcome Monitoring in Illinois	I-6
The Current Monitoring Report of the B.H. Consent Decree	I-7
Box I.2 The CFRC Data Center	I-10
Future Efforts to Monitor Child Welfare Outcomes in Illinois	I-12
CHAPTER 1: Child Safety	1-1
Measuring Child Safety	1-1
Changes in Safety at a Glance	1-2
Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children with Substantiated Reports	1-3
Box 1.1 Julie Q. v. Department of Children and Family Services: What Implications Does it Have for Outcome Monitoring in Illinois?	1-4
Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children in Intact Family Cases	1-7
Maltreatment Recurrence Among Substantiated Children Who Do Not Receive Services	1-9
Discussions and Conclusions: Child Safety	1-9
CHAPTER 2: Children in Substitute Care: Safety, Continuity, and Stability	2-1
Measuring the Quality of Substitute Care	2-1
Changes in the Conditions of Children in Substitute Care at a Glance	2-2
Safety in Substitute Care	2-3
Box 2.1 Placement Type Terminology	2-4
Continuity with Family and Community	2-6
Restrictiveness of Placement Settings	2-6
Placement with Siblings	2-9
Placement Close to Home	2-11
Placement Stability	2-15
Placement Stability During the First Year in Substitute Care	2-15
Children Who Run Away from Substitute Care	2-17
Length of Time in Substitute Care	2-19
Conclusions and Recommendations: Children in Substitute Care	2-20

CHAPTER 3: Legal Permanence: Reunification, Adoption, and Guardianship	3-1
Changes in Permanence at a Glance.....	3-2
Measuring Legal Permanence.....	3-3
Children Achieving Legal Permanence.....	3-4
Children Achieving Reunification.....	3-5
Stability of Reunification.....	3-7
Children Achieving Adoption.....	3-7
Children Achieving Guardianship.....	3-9
Box 3.1 Measuring Adoption Stability.....	3-10
Stability of Guardianship.....	3-11
Children Who Exit Substitute Care Without Achieving Legal Permanence.....	3-12
Children Remaining in Substitute Care Over 36 Months.....	3-12
Conclusions and Recommendations: Legal Permanence.....	3-13
CHAPTER 4: Child Well-Being	4-1
Box 4.1 The Illinois Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being.....	4-2
Results.....	4-4
Cognition.....	4-4
Language Development.....	4-4
Daily Living Skills.....	4-6
Social Skills.....	4-7
Behavior Problems.....	4-7
Conclusions.....	4-9
APPENDIX A: Indicator Definitions	A1
APPENDIX B: Outcome Data by Region, Gender, Age and Race	B1
APPENDIX C: Outcome Data by Sub-region	C1

e

i

1

2

3

4

A

B

C

List of Figures

Figure 1.1	Service Dispositions Among Children with Substantiated Reports.....	1-3
Figure 1.2	12-Month Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children with Substantiated Reports	1-3
Figure 1.3	12-Month Maltreatment Recurrence by Age	1-6
Figure 1.4	12-Month Maltreatment Recurrence by Race.....	1-6
Figure 1.5	12-Month Maltreatment Recurrence Sub-region Heat Map.....	1-7
Figure 1.6	12-Month Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children Served in Intact Families	1-7
Figure 1.7	12-Month Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children Served in Intact Families by Age	1-8
Figure 1.8	12-Month Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children Served in Intact Families by Race	1-8
Figure 1.9	12-Month Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children Served in Intact Families Sub-region Heat Map	1-8
Figure 1.10	12-Month Maltreatment Recurrence Among Substantiated Children Who Do Not Receive Services	1-9
Figure 1.11	Comparison of Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children Served in Intact Family and Children Who Do Not Receive Services	1-9
Figure 2.1	Children Maltreated in Substitute Care	2-5
Figure 2.2	Children Maltreated in Substitute Care by Age	2-5
Figure 2.3	Children Maltreated in Substitute Care by Placement Type.....	2-6
Figure 2.4	Children Maltreated in Substitute Care Sub-region Heat Map	2-6
Figure 2.5	Initial Placement Types	2-7
Figure 2.6	End of Year Placement Types.....	2-7
Figure 2.7	Initial Placement Types by Age-FY2013.....	2-8
Figure 2.8	End of Year Placement Types by Age-FY2013	2-8
Figure 2.9	Initial Placement Types by Race-FY2013	2-9
Figure 2.10	End of Year Placement Types by Race-FY2013	2-9
Figure 2.11	Initial Placement Types by Region-FY2013	2-10
Figure 2.12	End of Year Placement Types by Region-FY2013	2-10
Figure 2.13	Initial Placements with Siblings	2-11
Figure 2.14	End of Year Placements with Siblings.....	2-11
Figure 2.15	Median Distance from Home at Initial Placement	2-11
Figure 2.16	Median Distance from Home at Initial Placement by Age	2-12
Figure 2.17	Median Distance from Home at Initial Placement by Race	2-12
Figure 2.18	Median Distance from Home at Initial Placement Sub-region Heat Map	2-12
Figure 2.19	Median Distance from Home at Initial Placement by Placement Type.....	2-13
Figure 2.20	Median Distance from Home at End of Year	2-13
Figure 2.21	Median Distance from Home at End of Year by Age.....	2-14
Figure 2.22	Median Distance from Home at End of Year by Race	2-14
Figure 2.23	Median Distance from Home at End of Year by Placement Type	2-14

Figure 2.24	Median Distance from Home at End of Year Sub-region Heat Map	2-14
Figure 2.25	Median Distance from Home at End of Year by Placement Type and Sub-region FY2013 ..	2-15
Figure 2.26	Children with Stable Placements in First Year in Care	2-16
Figure 2.27	Placement Stability by Age	2-16
Figure 2.28	Placement Stability by Race	2-16
Figure 2.29	Placement Stability by Initial Placement Type	2-17
Figure 2.30	Placement Stability Sub-region Heat Map	2-17
Figure 2.31	Children Who Run Away from Substitute Care	2-17
Figure 2.32	Children Who Run Away from Substitute Care by Age	2-18
Figure 2.33	Children Who Run Away from Substitute Care by Race	2-18
Figure 2.34	Children Who Run Away from Substitute Care by Region	2-18
Figure 2.35	Children Who Run Away from Substitute Care by Placement Type	2-18
Figure 2.36	Median Length of Time in Substitute Care	2-19
Figure 2.37	Median Length of Time in Substitute Care by Region	2-19
Figure 3.1	Children Exiting to Permanence Within 12, 24, and 36 Months	3-4
Figure 3.2	Children Exiting to Reunification, Adoption, and Guardianship Within 36 Months	3-5
Figure 3.3	Children Exiting to Reunification Within 12, 24, and 36 Months	3-5
Figure 3.4	Children Exiting to Reunification Within 36 Months by Age	3-6
Figure 3.5	Children Exiting to Reunification Within 36 Months by Race	3-6
Figure 3.6	Children Exiting to Reunification Within 36 Months Sub-region Heat Map	3-7
Figure 3.7	Stable Reunifications 1, 2, 5, and 10 Years After Finalization	3-7
Figure 3.8	Children Exiting to Adoption Within 24 and 36 Months	3-8
Figure 3.9	Children Exiting to Adoption Within 36 Months by Age	3-8
Figure 3.10	Children Exiting to Adoption Within 36 Months by Race	3-8
Figure 3.11	Children Exiting to Adoption Within 36 Months Sub-region Heat Map	3-9
Figure 3.12	Children Exiting to Guardianship Within 24 and 36 Months	3-9
Figure 3.13	Stable Adoptions at 2, 5, and 10 Years After Finalization	3-10
Figure 3.14	Children Exiting to Guardianship Within 36 Months by Age	3-11
Figure 3.15	Children Exiting to Guardianship Within 36 Months Sub-region Heat Map	3-11
Figure 3.16	Stable Guardianships 2, 5, and 10 Years After Finalization	3-12
Figure 3.17	Exits from Substitute Care Within 36 Months: Children Ages 15 and Older (2010 Entry Cohort)	3-12
Figure 3.18	Exits from Substitute Care Within 36 Months	3-13

e

i

1

2

3

4

A

B

C



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since its inception in 1996, the Children and Family Research Center has produced an annual report that monitors the performance of the Illinois child welfare system in achieving its stated goals of child safety, permanency, and well-being. This *2013 Monitoring Report of the B.H. Consent Decree* uses child welfare administrative data through June 30, 2013 to describe the conditions of children in or at risk of foster care in Illinois. Following an introductory chapter, results of the analyses are presented in four chapters that capture the experience of a child as he or she travels through the child protection and child welfare systems.

- **Child Safety** examines maltreatment recurrence during the 12-month period following a child's substantiated maltreatment report. Rates of maltreatment recurrence are examined for three groups of children: all children with substantiated reports during the year, children with substantiated reports who were served in intact family cases, and children with substantiated reports who did not receive post-investigation services.
- **Children in Substitute Care: Safety, Continuity, and Stability** examines the experiences of children from the time they enter substitute care until the time they exit the child welfare system. This chapter includes four sections: 1) Safety in Substitute Care, 2) Continuity with Family and Community, 3) Placement Stability, and 4) Length of Time in Substitute Care.
- **Legal Permanence: Reunification, Adoption, and Guardianship** examines exits from substitute care to reunification, adoption, or guardianship

within 12, 24, and 36 months of entry. For those children who achieve permanence, the stability of their permanent living arrangement at one year (reunification only), two years, five years, and ten years after exiting the child welfare system is also described. This chapter also examines the population of children that remain in care longer than three years, as well as those that exit substitute care without achieving a legally permanent family (exits of this type include running away from their placement, incarceration, and aging out of the substitute care system).

- **Child Well-Being** uses data from the Illinois Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (ISCAW), a statewide study of well-being and service delivery for children involved in substantiated child maltreatment investigations. The Child Well-Being chapter in the current report provides an examination of how placement type and change in placement type between Wave 1 and Wave 2 relate to child well-being and development.

In addition to the summary data presented in the chapters, the technical appendices contain definitions and detailed outcome data for each of the indicators included in the report.

Each of the chapters begins with a summary of the indicators used to measure the Department's progress in achieving positive outcomes for children and families, as well as a metric that we have developed that measures the amount of change that has occurred on that indicator between the most recent two years of data that are

available. The metric used is the “percent change” and is calculated by subtracting the older value of the indicator from the newer value of the indicator (to find the relative difference) then multiplying by 100. If the result is positive, it is a percentage increase and if negative, it is a percentage decrease. In this report, changes of 5% or more are noted as significant. Changes of this magnitude are pictured with an upward or downward arrow, while changes of less than 5% are denoted with an equal sign. The following sections highlight the changes in indicators during FY2013. For additional details, please refer to the full chapters and appendices.

Changes in Safety at a Glance

Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children with Substantiated Reports

= Of all children with a substantiated report, the percentage that had another substantiated report within 12 months remained stable and was 11.0% of children with a substantiated report in 2012.

Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children Served in Intact Family Cases

= Of all children served at home in intact family cases, the percentage that had another substantiated report within 12 months remained stable and was 10.0% of children with a substantiated report in 2012.

Maltreatment Recurrence Among Substantiated Children Who Do Not Receive Services

↑ Of all children with an initial substantiated report who did not receive services, the percentage that had another substantiated report within 12 months increased from 10.2% of the children with initial substantiated reports in 2011 to 11.0% of those with initial substantiated reports in 2012 (+8% change).

Changes in the Conditions of Children in Substitute Care at a Glance

Child Safety in Substitute Care

↑ Of all children placed in substitute care during the year, the percentage that had a substantiated report during placement increased from 1.9% in 2012 to 2.0% in 2013 (+5% change).

Restrictiveness of Initial Placement Settings

= Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage initially placed into a traditional foster home remained stable and was 26.2% in 2013.

= Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage initially placed into a kinship foster home remained stable and was 52.9% in 2013.

↑ Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage initially placed into a specialized foster home increased from 1.8% in 2012 to 2.5% in 2013 (+39% change).

↓ Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage initially placed into an institution or group home decreased from 20.8% in 2012 to 18.4% in 2013 (-13% change).

Restrictiveness of End of Year Placement Settings

= Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year, the percentage living in a traditional foster home remained stable and was 28.5% in 2013.

= Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year, the percentage living in a kinship foster home remained stable and was 42.6% in 2013.

= Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year, the percentage living in a specialized foster home remained stable and was 17.8% in 2013.

↓ Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year, the percentage living in an institution or group home decreased from 11.7% in 2012 to 11.1% in 2013 (-5% change).

Placement with Siblings

Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage that was initially placed in the same foster home with all their siblings in care:

For children with one or two siblings in care:

- =** remained stable for children initially placed in traditional foster homes and was 66.9% in 2013.
- =** remained stable for children initially placed in kinship foster homes and was 80.0% in 2013.

For children with 3 or more siblings in care:

- ↑** increased for children initially placed in traditional foster homes from 0% in 2012 to 1.8% in 2013.¹
- =** remained stable for children initially placed in kinship foster homes and was 53.5% in 2013.

Of all children living in substitute care at the end of the year, the percentage that was placed in the same foster home with all their siblings in care:

For children with one or two siblings in care:

- =** remained stable for children in traditional foster homes and was 58.5% in 2013.
- =** remained stable for children in kinship foster homes and was 71.1% in 2013.

For children with 3 or more siblings in care:

- ↓** decreased for children in traditional foster homes from 12.7% in 2012 to 12.1% in 2013 (-5% change).
- ↑** increased for children in kinship foster homes from 34.8% in 2012 to 38.1% in 2013 (+9% change).

Placement Close to Home

- =** Of all children entering substitute care, the median distance from their home of origin to their initial placement remained stable and was 10.3 miles in 2013.
- ↓** Of all children in substitute care at the end of the fiscal year, the median distance from their home of origin to their placement at the end of year decreased from 10.9 miles in 2012 to 10.2 miles in 2013 (-6% change).

Stability in Substitute Care

- =** Of all children entering substitute care and staying at least one year, the percentage that had two or fewer placements during their first year in care remained stable and was 77.1% of children who entered care in 2012.

Children Who Run Away from Substitute Care

- =** Of all children entering substitute care between the ages of 12 and 17 years, the percentage that ran away from a placement within one year of entry remained stable and was 23.6% in 2013.

Length of Stay in Substitute Care

- ↓** Of all children entering substitute care, the median number of months a child stays in care decreased from 30 months for children who entered care in 2010 to 28 months for children who entered care in 2011 (-7% change).

Changes in Permanence at a Glance

Children Achieving Reunification

- =** Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that was reunified with their parents within 12 months remained stable and was 20.3% of children who entered care in 2012.

¹ It is mathematically impossible to calculate a percent change when the initial value is 0.

- ▬ Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that was reunified with their parents within 24 months remained stable and was 34.5% of children who entered care in 2011.
- ▾ Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that was reunified with their parents within 36 months decreased from 42.5% of those who entered care in 2009 to 40.0% of those who entered care in 2010 (-5% change).
- ▬ Of all children who were reunified during the year, the percentage that remained with their family at one year remained stable and was 83.5% of children who were reunified in 2012.
- ▬ Of all children who were reunified during the year, the percentage that remained with their family at two years remained stable and was 80.5% of children who were reunified in 2011.
- ▬ Of all children who were reunified during the year, the percentage that remained with their family at five years remained stable and was 76.4% of children who were reunified in 2008.
- ▬ Of all children who were reunified during the year, the percentage that remained with their family at ten years remained stable and was 72.3% of children who were reunified in 2003.

Children Achieving Adoption

- ▴ Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that was adopted within 24 months increased from 3.5% of those who entered care in 2010 to 4.2% of those who entered care in 2011 (+19% change).
- ▴ Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that was adopted within 36 months increased from 9.4% of those who entered care in 2009 to 11.0% of those who entered care in 2010 (+16% change).

- ▬ Of all children who were adopted during the year, the percentage that remained with their family at two years remained stable and was 98.1% of children who were adopted in 2011.
- ▬ Of all children who were adopted during the year, the percentage that remained with their family at five years remained stable and was 95.0% of children who were adopted in 2008.
- ▬ Of all children who were adopted during the year, the percentage that remained with their family at ten years remained stable and was 88.4% of children who were adopted in 2003.

Children Achieving Guardianship

- ▴ Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that attained subsidized guardianship within 24 months increased from 0.6% of those who entered care in 2010 to 0.9% of those who entered care in 2011 (+58% change).
- ▬ Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that attained subsidized guardianship within 36 months remained stable and was 2.4% of children who entered care in 2010.
- ▬ Of all children who attained subsidized guardianship during the year, the percentage that remained with their family at two years remained stable and was 96.1% of children who attained guardianship in 2011.
- ▬ Of all children who attained subsidized guardianship during the year, the percentage that remained with their family at five years remained stable and was 86.5% of children who attained guardianship in 2008.
- ▾ Of all children who attained subsidized guardianship during the year, the percentage that remained with their family at ten years decreased from 84.7% of those who attained guardianship in 2002 to 79.1% of those who attained guardianship in 2003 (-7% change).



INTRODUCTION

The Evolution of Child Welfare Monitoring in Illinois

Since its inception in 1996, the Children and Family Research Center (CFRC, the Center; see Box I.1) has been responsible for the annual report that monitors the performance of the Illinois child welfare system in achieving its stated goals of child safety, permanency, and well-being. The *B.H. Consent Decree Monitoring Report* is the culmination of the efforts of the Center's researchers to provide clear and comprehensive data to a variety of stakeholders who are concerned with the outcomes of abused and neglected children in Illinois. This report is not an evaluation of the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS, the Department), the juvenile courts, private providers and community-based partners, or other human systems responsible for child protection and welfare. Rather, it is a monitoring report that examines specific performance indicators and identifies trends on selected outcomes of interest to the federal court, the Department, members of the *B.H.* class, and their attorneys. It is our hope that this report will not sit on a shelf, but will be used as a catalyst for dialogue between child welfare stakeholders at the state and local level about the meaning behind these reported numbers and the strategies needed for quality improvement. The children of Illinois deserve no less.

The Origin and Purpose of Child Welfare Outcome Monitoring in Illinois

The foundation of this report can be traced directly to the *B.H. Consent Decree*, which was approved by United States District Judge John Grady on December 20, 1991, and required extensive reforms of the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services over the subsequent two and a half years.¹ According to the Decree:

“It is the purpose of this Decree to assure that DCFS provides children with at least minimally adequate care. Defendant agrees that, for the purposes of this Decree, DCFS’s responsibility to provide such care for plaintiffs includes an obligation to create and maintain a system which assures children are treated in conformity with the following standards of care:

- a. Children shall be free from foreseeable and preventable physical harm.

¹ *B.H. v. Suter*, No. 88-cv-5599 (N.D. Ill., 1991). It should be noted that the name of the Defendant changes over time to reflect the name of the DCFS Director appointed at the time of the entry of a specific order. Susan Suter was the appointed Director at the time of the entry of the original Consent Decree in this case.

The Children and Family Research Center

BOX 1.1

The Children and Family Research Center was established in 1996 through a cooperative agreement between the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) and the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (UIUC). The purpose of the Center is to conduct research that is responsive to the DCFS mission and responsibilities under statutes and court orders and contribute to scientific knowledge about child safety, permanency, and child and family well-being. Since its establishment, the Center has emerged as an important leader in promoting university-agency partnerships to improve public child welfare systems. The Center's research agenda and service innovations are widely credited with helping to turn around the Illinois child welfare system from one of the poorest performing systems in the nation into what has more recently been called the "gold standard" for child welfare reform.

Center activities are organized around four core areas: 1) outcome monitoring and needs assessment; 2) program evaluation and data analysis; 3) training and technical assistance to advance best practice; and 4) knowledge dissemination.

Outcome Monitoring and Needs Assessment

The Center was created, in part, to monitor DCFS performance and report to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois pursuant to the *B.H.* Consent Decree. Each year since 1997, the Center has compiled a comprehensive report that describes over 40 child welfare indicators related to child safety and permanence. Analyses for the *B.H.* report utilize a large, longitudinal database that contains DCFS administrative data on every Illinois child protective investigation and every child welfare case (both in-home and substitute care) dating back to the 1980s. The *B.H.* report is widely distributed to child welfare administrators, researchers, and policy makers throughout Illinois and the nation.

Since little administrative data exists to monitor the well-being of children in or at risk of foster care, the Center has conducted several large-scale studies to

obtain data on their physical health, mental health, education, and risk behaviors. The Illinois Child Well-Being Studies (2003-2006) and the Illinois Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (ISCAW; 2008-2012) are among the most comprehensive studies of child well-being in the nation – collecting data from caregivers, caseworkers, teachers, nurses, and the children themselves.

Program Evaluation and Data Analysis

One of the key elements of the success of the child welfare reforms in Illinois has been the ability of child welfare administrators to rely on scientifically rigorous research that demonstrated the effectiveness of the program innovations being implemented. The Children and Family Research Center engages in rigorously designed experimental and quasi-experimental evaluations of innovative child welfare demonstration projects which have national implication and scope. For instance, the CFRC served as the evaluator for three of the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services Title IV-E waiver demonstration projects. The Illinois Subsidized Guardianship (SG) Waiver Demonstration offered a new form of permanence to children who otherwise would have remained in substitute care by extending subsidies to families assuming private guardianship. Results of the SG Waiver evaluation, which ended in 2009, provided rigorous evidence for this child welfare practice and paved the way for the passage of the federal *Fostering Connections to Success and Improving Adoptions Act of 2008*.

The Children and Family Research Center also served as the evaluator for the Illinois Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (AODA) Waiver Demonstration. This randomized control trial (RCT) evaluation, which began in 2000, tested the effectiveness of "recovery coaches" who worked with substance-abusing parents to remove barriers to treatment, engage the parent in treatment, provide outreach to re-engage the parent if necessary, and provide constant support to the parent and family throughout the life of the child welfare case. The findings indicated that families assigned to a recovery coach were more likely to achieve reunification, achieved reunification in significantly fewer days, and were significantly

less likely to be associated with a new substance-exposed infant.

In 2009, the Children and Family Research Center, in partnership with DCFS, applied for and received funding from the National Quality Improvement Center on Differential Response (QIC-DR) to implement and evaluate a Differential Response (DR) program in Illinois. This comprehensive, 4-year evaluation consisted of a randomized controlled trial that compared outcomes for families randomly assigned to either a traditional child protective services investigation (control group) or non-investigative child protective services response known as a family assessment (treatment group). The evaluation also thoroughly documented the implementation process so that other states considering Differential Response can learn from the Illinois experience. Finally, a cost evaluation compared the short-term and long-term costs associated with the two CPS responses.

In 2013, the CFRC began a new partnership with the State of Wisconsin Department of Children and Families (DCF) as the evaluator of their Title IV-E Waiver Demonstration Project. The Wisconsin waiver evaluation, which runs through 2018, will test the effectiveness of a post-reunification support program, known as the P.S. program, by comparing the rates of maltreatment recurrence and re-entry into substitute care of children who receive P.S. program services versus those who did not. In addition to the outcome evaluation, a process evaluation will document the implementation process using the National Implementation Research Network (NIRN) framework and a cost analysis will compare the costs and savings associated with the program.

There are times when practical, ethical, or cost considerations make an experimental design impossible. In these instances, the Center has used quasi-experimental research designs to draw conclusions about the effectiveness of several child welfare programs and reforms in Illinois. For example, each year the Center evaluates the impact of the state's structured safety assessment and decision-making tool on child safety. For this evaluation, a trend analysis is used, which examines child maltreatment recurrence (e.g., the occurrence of a second maltreatment report within 60 days of

the first report) in the years prior to and following the implementation of the safety assessment protocol.

Training and Technical Assistance to Advance Best Practice

For over ten years, the CFRC's Foster Care Utilization Review Program (FCURP) has worked with DCFS to prepare for, conduct, and respond to the federal Child and Family Services Review (CFSR). The CFSR is the means by which the federal government ensures state compliance with federal mandates. Using a continuous quality improvement process, FCURP has played a vital role in building and maintaining a viable public-private framework for supporting ongoing efforts to enhance child welfare outcomes in Illinois. FCURP supports DCFS and its private sector partners by: 1) monitoring and reporting Illinois' progress toward meeting the safety, permanency, and well-being outcomes outlined in the Federal Child and Family Services Review; 2) providing training and education to help child welfare practitioners translate federal regulations and state policies into quality practice; and 3) providing technical assistance regarding the enhancement of child welfare organizational systems to promote system reform and efficiency of operations.

The Children and Family Research Center also provides technical assistance and consultation to child welfare agencies and other non-profit organizations throughout Illinois and the Midwest on a variety of topics. Recent examples of assistance include:

- Grant-writing assistance provided to the United Way of Champaign County in their response to a request for proposals from the Illinois Children's Healthcare Foundation
- Assistance with survey development provided to Strengthening Families Illinois
- Grant-writing assistance provided to Champaign County Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA)
- A full day training provided to child welfare agencies on developing program evaluation capacity within their organizations.

Knowledge Dissemination

Dissemination of the Center's research findings is widespread to multiple audiences within Illinois

The Children and Family Research Center CONT'D

and throughout the country. Using a variety of information sharing strategies, the Center's researchers strive to put knowledge into the hands of both policy-makers and practitioners, including:

- Use of the Children and Family Research Center web portal through which interested parties can access and download all research and technical reports, research briefs on specific topics, and presentations given at state and national conferences.
- Access to the Center's Data Center which provides any interested individual access to summarized tables of DCFS performance data on child safety, stability, continuity, and family permanence. Each of the indicators reported on in the *B.H.* outcome report (with the exception of the well-being indicators) can be examined by child demographics (age, race, and gender) and geographic area (Illinois total, DCFS region, DCFS service area, County, and Chicago Community Area). Outcome data for each indicator are displayed over a seven-year period, so that changes in performance can be tracked over time. In addition to the outcome indicator data, the CFRC Data Center also provides interested individuals with information on the number of child reports, family reports, and substantiation rates for the entire state and each county (see Box I.2 for additional information about the CFRC Data Center).
- The convening of Data Summits and Forums on topics of interest to DCFS and the Illinois child welfare research community. Previous summits have focused on the nexus between juvenile justice and child welfare, effective early childhood and child abuse prevention programs, and the use of risk adjustment in performance outcomes for children's residential centers.
- Publication of research findings in peer-reviewed academic journals and presentations at state and national professional conferences. Center staff published over 50 articles and presented at over 100 conferences in 2010-2013.

- b. Children shall receive at least minimally adequate food, shelter, and clothing.
- c. Children shall receive at least minimally adequate health care.
- d. Children shall receive mental health care adequate to address their serious mental health needs.
- e. Children shall be free from unreasonable and unnecessary intrusions by DCFS upon their emotional and psychological well-being.
- f. Children shall receive at least minimally adequate training, education, and services to enable them to secure their physical safety, freedom from emotional harm, and minimally adequate food, clothing, shelter, health and mental health care.

In order to meet this standard of care, it shall be necessary for DCFS to create and maintain a system which:

- a. Provides that children will be timely and stably placed in safe and appropriate living arrangements;
- b. Provides that reasonable efforts, as determined based on individual circumstances (including consideration of whether no efforts would be reasonable) shall be made to prevent removal of children from their homes and to reunite children with their parents, where appropriate and consistent with the best interests of the child;
- c. Provides that if children are not to be reunited with their parents, DCFS shall promptly identify and take the steps within its power to achieve permanency for the child in the least restrictive setting possible;
- d. Provides for the prompt identification of the medical, mental health and developmental needs of children;

- e. Provides timely access to adequate medical, mental health and developmental services.
- f. Provides that while in DCFS custody, children receive a public education of a kind and quality comparable to other children not in DCFS custody.
- g. Provides that while in DCFS custody, children receive such services and training as necessary to permit them to function in the least restrictive and most homelike setting possible; and
- h. Provides that children receive adequate services to assist in the transition to adulthood.”

Under the terms of the *B.H. Consent Decree*, implementation of the required reforms was anticipated to occur by July 1, 1994. However, it became clear to the Court and to both parties that this ambitious goal would not be achieved in the two and a half years specified in the agreement. Consultation with a panel of child welfare and organizational reform experts led to the recommendation, among other things, to shift the focus of the monitoring from technical compliance (process) to the desired outcomes the parties hoped to achieve.² Both the plaintiffs and the defendants were in favor of a more results-oriented monitoring process, and together decided on three outcome categories: permanency, well-being, and safety.³ The two sides jointly moved to modify the Decree in July 1996,⁴ outlining a series of new strategies based on measurable outcomes:

“The parties have agreed on outcome goals for the operation of the child welfare system covering the three areas of child safety, child and family well-being, and permanency of family relations.

- a. The outcome goals agreed upon by the parties include the following:

- i. Protection: Promptly and accurately determine whether the family care of children reported to DCFS is at or above a threshold of safety and child and family well-being, and if it exceeds that threshold, do not coercively interfere with the family.
- ii. Preservation: When the family care of the child falls short of the threshold, and when consistent with the safety of the child, raise the level of care to that threshold in a timely manner.
- iii. Substitute care: If the family care of the child cannot be raised to that threshold within a reasonable time or without undue risk to the child, place the child in a substitute care setting that meets the child’s physical, emotional, and developmental needs.
- iv. Reunification: When the child is placed in substitute care, promptly enable the family to meet the child needs for safety and care and promptly return the child to the family when consistent with the safety of the child.
- v. Permanency: If the family is unable to resume care of the child within a reasonable time, promptly arrange for an alternative, permanent living situation that meets the child’s physical, emotional, and developmental needs.”⁵

In addition to specifying the outcomes of interest, the Joint Memorandum outlined the creation of a Children and Family Research Center

“responsible for evaluating and issuing public reports on the performance of the child welfare service system operated by DCFS and its agents. The Research Center

² Mezey, S.G. (1998). Systemic reform litigation and child welfare policy: The case of Illinois. *Law & Policy*, 20 203-230.

³ Puckett, K.L. (2008). *Dynamics of organizational change under external duress: A case study of DCFS’s responses to the 1991 Consent Decree mandating permanency outcomes for wards of the state*. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Chicago.

⁴ *B.H. v McDonald* (1996). Joint Memorandum in Support of Agreed Supplemental Order, No 88-cv- 5599 (N.D. Ill 1996).

⁵ *Ibid*, p. 2-4.

shall be independent of DCFS and shall be within an entity independent of DCFS.”⁶

The independence of the CFRC was an essential component of the settlement which was consistent with a growing national trend first identified by Senator Orrin Hatch as a means by which the autonomy of research universities would ensure that governmental programs could be held accountable for ensuring that authorized work is actually being done and whether or not programs were successful in addressing the perceived needs of the clients the program served.⁷ The CFRC was also tasked, in consultation with the Department and counsel for the plaintiff class, with the development of outcome indicators to provide quantitative measures of progress toward meeting the goals set forth in the Consent Decree:

“The Research Center will develop technologies and methods for collecting data to accurately report and analyze these outcome indicators. The Research Center may revise these outcome indicators after consultation with the Department and counsel for the plaintiff class to the extent necessary to improve the Center’s ability to measure progress toward meeting the outcome goals.”⁸

The Joint Memorandum also spelled out the process through which the results of the outcomes monitoring would be disseminated:

“The Research Center shall also provide to the parties and file with this Court an annual report summarizing the progress toward achieving the outcome goals and analyzing reasons for the success or failure in making such progress. The Center’s analysis of the reasons for the success or failure of DCFS to make reasonable progress toward the outcome goals shall include an analysis of the performance of DCFS (including both DCFS operations and

the operations of private agencies), and any other relevant issues, including, where and to the extent appropriate, changes in or the general conditions of the children and families or any other aspects of the child welfare system external to DCFS that affect the capacity of the Department to achieve its goals, and changes in the conditions and status of children and plaintiffs’ counsel as the outcome indicators and data collection methods are developed...”⁹

The Evolution of Outcome Monitoring in Illinois

The *B.H.* parties agreed to give discretion to the Center in developing the specific indicators used to measure safety, permanency, and well-being. They also recognized the importance of exploring the systemic and contextual factors that influence outcomes, as well as the need for outcome indicators to change over time as data technology grows more sophisticated and additional performance issues emerge. The first “Outcomes Report” was filed with the Court in 1998 and included information on outcomes for children in the custody of the Department through fiscal year 1997. The indicators in the first monitoring report were simple, and included safety indicators of 1) maltreatment recurrence among intact family cases at 30, 180, and 300 days, and 2) maltreatment reports on children in substitute care (overall rate and rates by living arrangement, region, child age, child race, and perpetrator). The indicators for permanence in the first report included: 1) rate of children who entered substitute care from intact cases; 2) percentage of children returned home from substitute care within 6, 12, 18, and 24 months; 3) percentage of reunified children who re-enter foster care; 4) percentage of children adopted from substitute care and median length of time to adoption; 5) adoption disruptions; and 6) percentage of children moved to legal guardianship from substitute care. Each of these indicators was examined by child age, race, gender, and region. No indicators of child well-being were included in the earliest *B.H.* monitoring reports because child welfare administrative data systems did not yet capture information on

⁶ Joint Memorandum, p. 2.

⁷ Hatch, O. (1982). Evaluations of government programs. *Evaluation and Program Planning*, 5, 189-191.

⁸ Joint Memorandum, p. 4.

⁹ Joint Memorandum, p. 4.

child physical and mental health, development, and education in ways that could be easily translated into outcome indicators.

In the years since the first *B.H.* monitoring reports were filed, the State's child welfare information management systems have become more comprehensive, which has facilitated the development of more sophisticated and reliable indicators of children's safety and permanence. Although data on child well-being were not included in administrative data systems; separate studies were conducted by the Center to assess the well-being of children in substitute care beginning in FY2000. In FY2003, two additional chapters were added to the *B.H.* report to examine placement stability, the use of least restrictive settings (i.e. most family like), and the continuity of family relationships while in care. In FY2009, data at the sub-regional level were included in order to more closely examine child welfare system functioning in light of the shifting of the overall substitute care caseload toward the non-Cook County regions and worsening performance on indicators "downstate." The sub-regional analyses allowed for a more comprehensive assessment of the differences between rural and urban settings.

The Current Monitoring Report of the *B.H.* Consent Decree

The continual evolution of child welfare monitoring in Illinois is manifested in this year's *B.H.* report.¹⁰ The report is organized into four chapters which attempt to capture the experience of a child as he or she travels through the child protection and child welfare systems. "**Child Safety**" is the first chapter. A child's first contact with the child welfare system is typically through a Child Protective Services (CPS) investigation. Investigators make several decisions related to child safety, including whether the child is in immediate danger of a moderate to severe nature, whether there is credible evidence that maltreatment has occurred, whether to remove the child from the home and take them into protective custody, and whether the family's needs indicate that they would benefit from ongoing child welfare services. Regardless of whether or not additional child welfare services are provided,

the child welfare system has a responsibility to keep the child safe from additional maltreatment once they have been investigated. The first chapter of the report examines the Department's performance in fulfilling this obligation by examining indicators related to maltreatment recurrence that occurs within 12 months of an indicated child maltreatment investigation.

The second chapter, "**Children in Substitute Care: Safety, Continuity, and Stability**," examines the experiences of children from the time they enter substitute care until the time they exit the child welfare system. Once removed from their homes, the public child welfare system and its private agency partners have a responsibility to provide children with living arrangements that ensure that they are safe from additional harm, maintain connections with their family members (including other siblings in care) and community, and provide stability. In addition, substitute care should be a temporary solution and children should live in substitute care settings for the shortest period possible to ameliorate the issues which brought the children into care. This chapter examines how well the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services performs in providing substitute care living arrangements that meet these standards, and is organized into four sections: 1) Safety in Substitute Care; 2) Continuity with Family and Community; 3) Placement Stability; and 4) Length of Time in Substitute Care.

The third chapter examines "**Legal Permanence: Reunification, Adoption and Guardianship**" with in-depth analyses of each of these three exit types. The chapter examines the likelihood that a child will exit substitute care to reunification, adoption, or guardianship within 12, 24, and 36 months of entry. For those children who achieve permanence, the stability of their permanent living arrangement at one year (reunification only), two years, five years, and ten years after exiting the child welfare system is also assessed. This chapter also examines the population of children that remain in care longer than three years, as well as those that exit substitute care without achieving a legally permanent family (exits of this type include running away from their placement, incarceration, and aging out of the substitute care system).

¹⁰ There is typically a one year lag time between the most recent administrative data used for the *B.H.* monitoring report and the publication date. For instance, this year's report, published in 2014, monitors outcomes through the end of FY2013.

Finally, the fourth chapter takes a close look at the “**Child Well-Being**” of the children involved in substantiated reports of child maltreatment in Illinois. This chapter uses data from a unique longitudinal study known as the Illinois Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (ISCAW). ISCAW is a statewide study of well-being and service delivery for children involved in substantiated child maltreatment investigation. It includes 818 cases sampled between 2008 and 2010 to be representative of the entire population of Illinois children involved in substantiated maltreatment reports. ISCAW is a longitudinal study that has collected data on the same sample of children at two points in time: Wave 1 (also referred to as the baseline) occurred 4 to 5 months following a substantiated investigation and Wave 2 occurred a little over a year following Wave 1. Previous *B.H.* monitoring reports have used ISCAW data to examine the well-being and development of children in substantiated investigations in Illinois at Wave 1 and Wave 2, as well as the changes in well-being that occurred between the two time points. The Child Well-Being chapter in the current report provides a closer examination of how placement type and change in placement type between Wave 1 and Wave 2 affect child well-being and development.

Each chapter contains numerous figures or tables that allow the reader to easily visualize Illinois’ performance on each indicator over time. Some readers may be interested in examining the results of the analyses more closely. Additional information has been provided in the technical Appendices to this report: Appendix A contains detailed **Indicator Definitions** for the majority of the indicators presented in the first three chapters of the report; Appendix B contains the **Outcome Data** for each indicator over the past seven years for the State as a whole, along with breakdowns for each by child age, race, gender, and geographical region; Appendix C contains a **Sub-regional Analysis** for a selected number of indicators. The data provided in Appendices B and C are also available online via the CFRC Data Center (see Box I.2 for more information).

Readers familiar with past *B.H.* monitoring reports will notice several changes to the current report.

- Chapters 1 through 3 now contain a summary of the indicators that are used to track the Department’s progress in achieving positive outcomes for children and families, and the amount of change that has occurred on that indicator between the most recent two years that data are available.¹¹ These summaries, titled *Changes at a Glance*, are presented near the beginning of each chapter and list each of the outcome indicators in that chapter as well as an icon that denotes whether the indicator has significantly increased, decreased, or remained unchanged during the most recent monitoring period. To create these summaries, two decisions were made: 1) What time period is of *most* interest to policymakers and other child welfare stakeholders? 2) How large must a change be to be a “significant” change?
 - Improvements in administrative data now allow us to track outcomes over long periods of time – some data can be traced back decades. Many of the figures in the chapters present outcome data over a 20 year period so that long term trends can be seen. However, when trying to determine which child welfare outcomes may be starting to improve or worsen, a more recent time frame is informative. Therefore, the *Changes at a Glance* summaries focus on the amount of change that has occurred during the *most recent 12 month period* for which data is available on a particular indicator. Significant changes (defined below) in either direction may indicate the beginning of a new trend or may be random fluctuation – but either way it is worth noticing.
 - To measure the change in each indicator, we calculated the “percent change” in the following manner: the older value of the indicator was subtracted from the more recent value of the indicator (to find the relative difference), divided by the older value, and then

¹¹ The summary in Chapter 4 was based on the results of tests of statistical significance using ISCAW data.

multiplied by 100 to determine the percentage change. To illustrate this process, if the percentage of children who achieve reunification within 12 months was 16% in 2010 and 24% in 2011, the percentage change would be:

$$\frac{\text{new value} - \text{old value}}{\text{old value}} \times 100$$

OR

$$\frac{24 - 16}{16} \times 100 = 50\%$$

If the result is positive, it is a percentage increase and if negative, it is a percentage decrease. In this fictional example, the change from 2010 to 2011 represents a 50% increase in the percentage of children reunified within 12 months.

- Looking at the percentage difference (a-b/a) rather than the actual difference (a-b) allows us to compare indicators of different “sizes” using a common metric, so that differences in indicators with very small values (such as the percentage of children maltreated in substitute care) are given the same attention as those of larger magnitude.
- Determining what counts as a “significant” amount of change in one year is subjective. In the current report, increases or decreases of 5% or more were noted as significant. Changes of this magnitude are pictured with an upward or downward arrow, while changes of less than 5% are pictured with an equal sign and described with the term “remained stable”. Please note that the phrase “remained stable” does not mean that the indicator did not change at all, only that the percent change was less than 5% in either direction. In addition, note that although the word “significant” is used to describe the percentage changes, this does not mean that tests of statistical significance were completed; it merely suggests that the amount of change is noteworthy.

- Chapters 1 – 3 contain “heat maps” to visually depict sub-regional performance. To create the heat map, the findings pertaining to the relevant indicator are compared to one another and ranked. The sub-regions and years in the top 25th percentile – those with the **best performance** in the selected indicator – are shown in the lightest shade. Those sub-regions and years in the bottom 25th percentile – those with the **worst performance** on this indicator – are shown in the darkest shade. Those that performed in the middle – between the 26th and 74th percentiles are shown in the medium shade. Each heat map provides a simple way to compare sub-regional performance over time and across the state. It is important to note that these “rankings” are relative only to performance with the ten sub-regions over the seven year time span depicted and not to any national or state benchmarks. Readers are cautioned that even though it may appear that a given sub-region may be performing well when compared to other sub-regions in the state, this does not necessarily mean that its performance should be considered “good” or “excellent” compared to a standard or benchmark.
- In previous versions of the report, the indicator for maltreatment in substitute care (currently located in Chapter 2) excluded substantiated reports of sexual abuse that occurred during placement. The exclusion of sexual abuse reports was instituted because a study conducted by the CFRC¹² found that about 16% of the sexual abuse reported while children were in substitute care actually occurred *prior to* entry into care while they were living at home. Because the administrative database does not include an “incident date,” it is impossible to eliminate these prior occurrences from the measure. After discussion with the *B.H.* parties, the decision was made to include indicated sexual abuse reports in the measure for maltreatment in substitute care (see Chapter 2 for additional information).

¹² Tittle, G., Poertner, J., & Garnier, P. (2001) Child Maltreatment in foster care: A study of retrospective reporting. Urbana, IL: Children and Family Research Center.

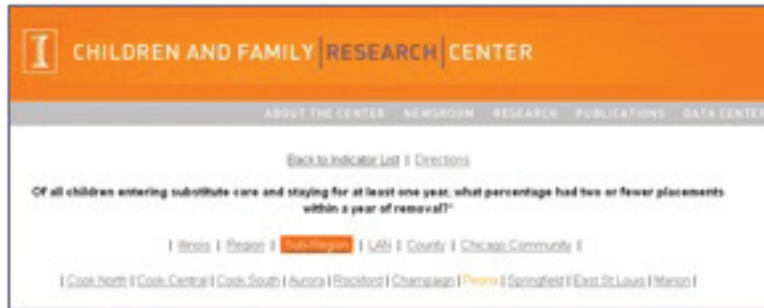
The CFRC Data Center

BOX 1.2

The Children and Family Research Center maintains a Data Center (cfr Illinois.edu/datacenter.php) that is publicly available and provides interested child welfare stakeholders with up-to-date information on the Illinois child welfare system. The CFRC Data Center allows users to examine many of the outcome indicators included in the *B.H.* monitoring report and to customize the information that they are interested in examining. Outcome indicators can be viewed at the state, region, sub-region, local area network (LAN), or county level, and can be further broken down by child race, age, or gender. The goal of the Data Center is to put child welfare data in the hands of the people who need it – including non-profit program managers and caseworkers, advocates, policy-makers, legislative staff, and community grant-writers who need current data to support their work. Information in the Data Center is organized into two main parts: data on **Outcome Indicators**

which measure child welfare system performance and **Population Data** which provide a more global view of the children and families involved with the child welfare system in Illinois.

To demonstrate how one might navigate the **Outcome Indicators** part of the Data Center, assume a child welfare supervisor in the Peoria sub-region is interested in looking at placement stability outcomes in her sub-region in order to devise a local quality improvement plan. She can visit the Data Center's Outcome Indicators and click on the indicator which looks at the percentage of children entering substitute care that had two or fewer placements within a year of removal. Initially, she is presented with data for the entire state population, but she can easily select any sub-set she wishes to focus on (the Peoria sub-region or McLean County, etc.):



Once a geographical sub-set of the population is narrowed down, the supervisor can then jump between tables broken out demographically – by

race, age group, or gender – with results presented for the past seven years. Each table can also be saved in Word or Excel:

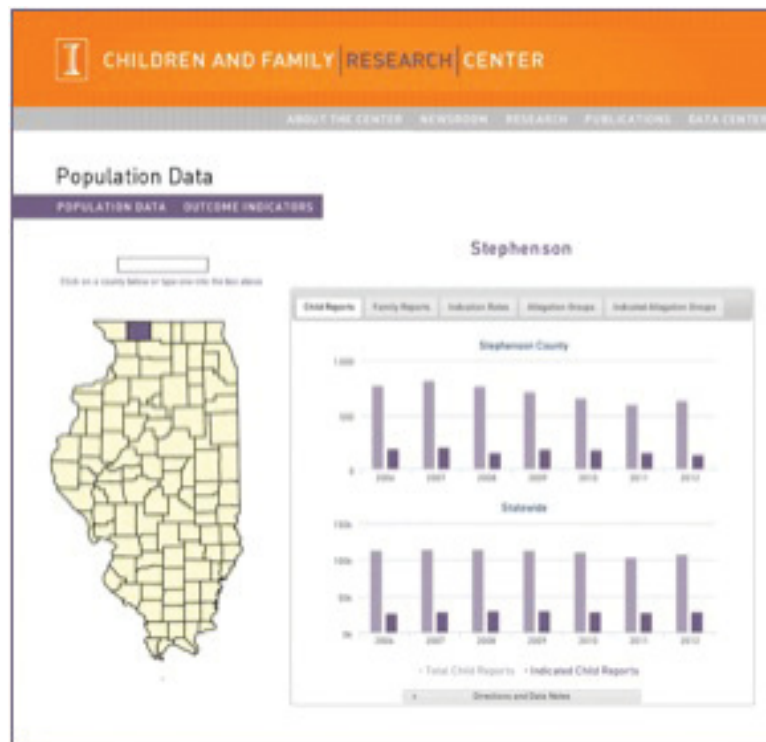
The screenshot shows the data table for the selected indicator and sub-region. The table has the following structure:

Year	Entering and Staying One Year	Two or Fewer Placements	
		N	%
2011	434	440	71.7%
2012	436	430	71.4%
2013	444	417	69.0%
2014	445	411	69.0%
2015	427	304	69.0%
2016	376	404	80.9%
2017	321	434	80.7%

Below the table, there are buttons for "Save table as:" with options for "Excel" and "Word". At the bottom, there is another set of filter tabs: All Children, Race, Age Group, and Gender. The "All Children" tab is currently selected.

In 2013, a new section of the Data Center was launched that provides child welfare **Population Data** for children and families involved in the child welfare system in Illinois, including the number of families investigated and indicated for maltreatment. Additional measures have been added to this section of the Data Center, including the percentage of child

or family indicated reports, and the percentage of indicated reports by allegation type (neglect, abuse, sexual abuse, and risk of harm). Each of these metrics can be viewed at the county level through a new interactive state map (see below for an example from the site).



In addition to these permanent changes, temporary changes have been made to some of the indicators in the current report due to changes in or limitations of the administrative data used in the analyses. When changes occur in the administrative data used to calculate the *B.H.* outcome indicators, it can appear as if performance is improving or worsening when it actually has not. We have attempted to keep the measures as consistent as possible from year to year so that any changes in the numbers or percentages reported in the chapters and appendices signify actual changes in performance. However, some slight changes were made to several indicators this year:

- In March 2013, the Illinois Supreme Court issued a ruling in the case of *Julie Q. v. Department of Children and Family Services* (2013 IL 113783), holding that the Department exceeded its statutory authority by adding an allegation of neglect to its allegation system that included the term “environment injurious” to a child’s health and welfare; more specifically, when it added Allegation #60 – Substantial Risk of Physical Injury/ Environment Injurious to Health and Welfare – to its allegation system in October 2001. Although the Illinois legislature reinserted language into the Abuse and Neglect Child Reporting Act (ANCRA) in July 2012 that included the “environment injurious” definition of neglect, the *Julie Q.* ruling still impacts the data in a number of ways. First, individuals who were indicated for Allegation 60 prior to July 13, 2012 were to be removed from the State Central Register and SACWIS and the indicated findings were changed to unfounded. This lowers the number of indicated reports that appear in the administrative data, primarily during 2002 – 2012. This, in turn, affects all indicators in the *B.H.* report that include the number of children with indicated maltreatment reports, including Indicators 1.A, 1.B, 1.C, and 2.A. In order to remain as consistent as possible with previous reports, this *B.H.* monitoring report used a version of the administrative data that included indicated reports of Allegation 60. Please see Chapter 1, Box 1.1 for more information on how the *Julie Q.* ruling affects the indicators.

- There was a sharp decline in the portion of substitute care providers who were missing their unique provider ID number during fiscal years 2012 and 2013. This affected a number of indicators in Chapters 2 and 3, but most strongly affected the placement stability indicator in Chapter 2, since placement stability is calculated by counting the number of different providers a child has over a given amount of time. Because a large number of providers were missing their unique provider ID, a new provider ID was constructed using a combination of data from different sources, and the indicators were re-calculated for each fiscal year. The results for the placement stability indicator (Indicator 2.H) will therefore be different from those reported in previous years.
- Similar to last year, problems with the placement data for children in independent living arrangements necessitated that this placement type be excluded from the end-of-year placement type indicator in the Substitute Care chapter. As a result of this exclusion, the percentages of children in each of the other placement types at the end of the year will be different than those in prior reports.

Future Efforts to Monitor Child Welfare Outcomes in Illinois

There is no question that the Illinois child welfare system looks quite different than the system described in the *B.H.* lawsuit, when basic needs of children were not being met. In FY1998, there were over 50,000 children in substitute care. Once in care, children languished with a median length of stay in excess of 44 months. Through the use of innovative reforms such as subsidized guardianship, performance based contracting, and structured safety assessment, Illinois safely and effectively reduced the number of children in care from 51,596 in FY1997 to 15,111 at the end of FY2013.¹³

Despite the impressive results of the past, the child welfare landscape in Illinois continues to evolve at a fast pace. In addition to having one of the lowest foster care entry rates in the nation, a smaller number and

¹³ The number of children in care at the end of FY2013 was taken from the DCFS FY2015 Budget Briefing, available online at: http://www.state.il.us/DCFS/docs/Final_FY2015_Budget_Book.pdf

percentage of families received intact family services in FY2013 than in any year in the recent past.¹⁴ At the same time, new interventions such as the Permanency Innovations Initiative and Permanency Round Tables have been implemented to increase permanency rates among children especially at-risk of long-term foster care. The effects of these programmatic changes on child welfare outcomes in the state will become apparent in the coming years and should be carefully monitored.

The indicators and outcomes included in the *B.H.* monitoring report will also continue to evolve. The State's data management systems are becoming increasingly sophisticated, which will allow the CFRC to expand the ways in which child safety and permanence are measured and tracked over time. The ending of the Illinois Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (described in detail in Chapter 4) leaves a gap in data that the CFRC has available to examine the well-being of children who are in or at risk of substitute care in Illinois. Additional sources of existing data on child well-being should be explored so that these important outcomes can continue to be tracked.

Our hope is that the *B.H.* monitoring report not only serves its intended purpose of informing the *B.H.* parties on the performance of the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, but that it provides other child welfare stakeholders within the State with information that is useful to them and encourages further discussion on how to improve outcomes for children and families. We welcome feedback on the report, as well as suggestions for additional areas of study.¹⁵

¹⁴ See, for example Department of Children and Family Services Executive Statistical Summary: <http://www.state.il.us/DCFS/docs/execstat.pdf>

¹⁵ Contact information for the Children and Family Research Center can be found on the Acknowledgements page.



CHAPTER 1

Child Safety

1

Child safety is the paramount concern of the child protection and welfare systems. According to the most recent federal child welfare monitoring report, “[p]ublic child welfare agencies are responsible for ensuring that children who have been found to be victims of abuse or neglect are protected from further harm. Whether the child is placed in out-of-home care or maintained in the home, the child welfare agency’s first concern must be to ensure the safety of the child” (p. 5).¹ Once a child becomes involved in a substantiated report of child abuse or neglect, the child welfare system assumes partial responsibility for the safety and protection of the child from additional abuse or neglect.

Measuring Child Safety

In some ways, child safety is the most straightforward of all child welfare outcomes – safety is the *absence* of child maltreatment. Even so, there are differences in the ways that child safety can be measured, which can lead to inconsistencies in reporting and confusion when comparing or interpreting results. With that in mind, it is important to be clear about the ways that child safety is measured in this chapter (see Appendix A for detailed descriptions of the indicators used in this report).

Maltreatment recurrence is the most common indicator used to assess child safety within the context of public child welfare. Typically, recurrence is defined as a *substantiated*² maltreatment report following a prior *substantiated* report that involves the same child or family. Some measures, called re-referrals or re-reports, take a broader view and include *all* subsequent reports following an initial report, regardless of whether or not the subsequent report was substantiated. Although recognizing the importance of all future contacts with child welfare, the current report follows the more commonly-used indicator of maltreatment recurrence that includes only additional *substantiated* maltreatment reports.

Indicators of maltreatment recurrence also vary widely in the length of time over which recurrence is monitored. Studies of safety assessment focusing on the immediate safety of children during the investigation typically use short recurrence follow-up periods, i.e., *60 days*. The federal recurrence measure used in the Child and Family Services Review examines maltreatment recurrence within the *6 months* following an initial indicated report. Some recurrence studies track families for *several years* to observe if they are re-reported following an initial report.³ A large amount of research

¹U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children and Families, Children’s Bureau. (2013). *Child Welfare Outcomes 2008 – 2011: Report to Congress*. Washington, DC: Child Welfare Information Gateway. Available online: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cwo08_11.pdf

²In Illinois, maltreatment reports are indicated or unfounded, rather than substantiated or unsubstantiated. Within this report, the terms indicated and substantiated are used interchangeably.

³For example, Drake, B., Jonson-Reid, M., Way, I., & Chung, S. (2003). Substantiation and recidivism. *Child Maltreatment*, 8, 248-260. Bae, H., Solomon, P.L., Gelles, R.J., & White, T. (2010). Effect of child protective services system factors on child maltreatment. *Child Welfare*, 89, 33-56.

Changes in Safety at a Glance

Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children with Substantiated Reports

= Of all children with a substantiated report, the percentage that had another substantiated report within 12 months remained stable and was 11.0% of children with a substantiated report in 2012.

Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children Served in Intact Family Cases

= Of all children served at home in intact family cases, the percentage that had another substantiated report within 12 months remained stable and was 10.0% of children with a substantiated report in 2012.

Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children Who Do Not Receive Services

↑ Of all children with an initial substantiated report who did not receive services, the percentage that had another substantiated report within 12 months increased from 10.2% of the children with initial substantiated reports in 2011 to 11.0% of those with initial substantiated reports in 2012 (+8% change).

now confirms that once a family is reported to child protective services (CPS), their risk of a subsequent report is greatest within the first few months of the first report and decreases over time.⁴ The current report uses a 12-month recurrence period for the safety indicators, which allows us to capture the period of greatest risk for maltreatment recurrence among families with an initial report.⁵

The final consideration when selecting indicators of child safety is the population to be monitored. In Illinois, the mandate for ensuring child safety extends to all children investigated by the Department, regardless of whether post-investigation services are offered. Not all families – even those where maltreatment is substantiated – receive post-investigation services. Figure 1.1 shows the service dispositions of children with substantiated reports each year from 2007 to 2013. As Figure 1.1 shows, the majority of children with substantiated maltreatment reports in Illinois do not receive post-investigation services, and the percentage of children in

this category has increased each year since 2009 – from 60% that year to 69% in 2013. A decreasing percentage of children with substantiated maltreatment reports are served at home in what are known as “intact family cases” – from 26% in 2009 to 17% in 2013.⁶ About 13-14% of children with substantiated maltreatment are served in substitute care – a percentage that has remained steady across the past seven years.⁷

The relationship between post-investigation service provision and risk of maltreatment recurrence is complex. Many studies have found that families who receive child welfare services are at higher risk of maltreatment recurrence than those who are not provided with services, which seems counter-intuitive, since services are provided to reduce family risk factors and decrease future maltreatment. The relationship between child welfare service provision and increased recurrence has been attributed to both increased surveillance by caseworkers and to the fact that families who receive services typically have more risk factors than families

⁴Fluke, J.D., Shusterman, G.R., Hollinshead, D.M., & Yuan, Y.T. (2008). Longitudinal analysis of repeated child abuse reporting and victimization: Multistate analysis of associated factors. *Child Maltreatment, 13*, 76-88. Lipien, L., & Forthofer, M.S. (2004). An event history analysis of recurrent child maltreatment in Florida. *Child Abuse & Neglect, 28*, 947-966. Zhang, S., Fuller, T., & Nieto, M. (2013). Didn't we just see you? Time to recurrence among frequently encountered families in CPS. *Children and Youth Services Review, 35*, 883-889.

⁵Because a one-year observation period is used to track maltreatment recurrence, the figures and appendix tables for this chapter appear to end in 2012 rather than 2013. This is misleading because, although the initial report occurred during 2012, the 12-month observation period extends through June 30, 2013.

⁶This percentage includes those children with substantiated reports that occurred while the child was already being served in an intact family case as well as children served in an intact family case within 60 days of the substantiated report.

⁷This percentage includes those children with substantiated reports that occurred while the child was in substitute care as well as children placed in substitute care within 60 days of a substantiated report.

Figure 1.1
Service Dispositions Among Children with Substantiated Reports

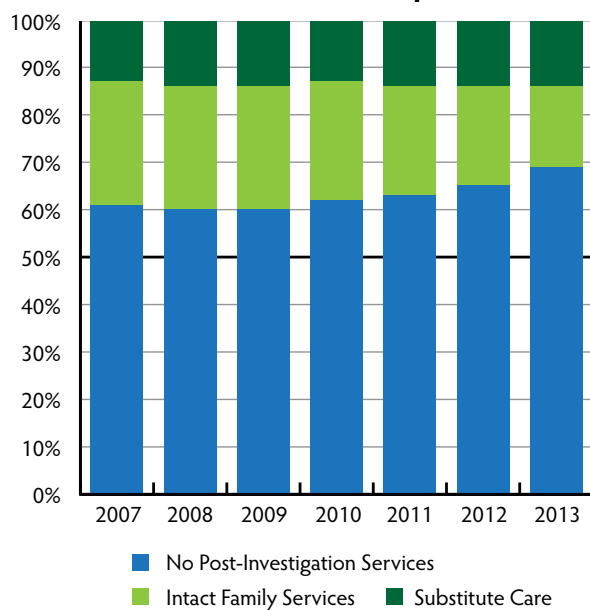
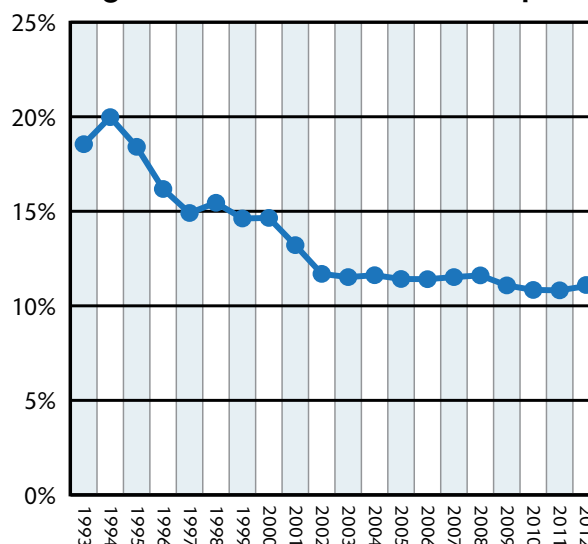


Figure 1.2
12-Month Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children with Substantiated Reports



not recommended for services. Monitoring overall maltreatment recurrence rates without regard to service disposition ignores the fact that children served in one setting may be more or less safe than those served in another. In this chapter, separate indicators therefore examine maltreatment recurrence among 1) all children with substantiated reports; 2) substantiated children served in intact family cases; and 3) substantiated children with no post-investigation service case (see Appendix B, Indicators 1.A, 1.B, and 1.C, respectively). Maltreatment that occurs while children are in substitute care placements is discussed in Chapter 2.

Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children with Substantiated Reports

Figure 1.2 displays the 12-month maltreatment recurrence rate for all children with a substantiated maltreatment report (see Appendix B, Indicator 1.A). When this indicator is examined over the past two decades, it is evident that recurrence rates increased in the early 1990s to their peak of 20% in 1994, then began a steady decline until 2002, when the rate leveled off at 11.5% and remained around that level until 2008. Recurrence rates declined again in 2009 to around 11%, where they have remained until the most recent year.

A fair amount of research has examined the child, family, and case characteristics that are related to maltreatment recurrence. This research points to child age as an important predictor of recurrence – younger children are much more likely to experience maltreatment recurrence than older children.⁸ This is also true in Illinois: maltreatment recurrence rates are highest among children 8 years and younger and decrease as child age increases (see Figure 1.3 and Appendix B, Indicator 1.A).

Although the differences are small and have decreased over time, there are consistent differences in maltreatment recurrence among children of different race/ethnicities (see Figure 1.4 and Appendix B, Indicator 1.A): among children with a substantiated report of maltreatment in FY2012, the rate of 12-month maltreatment recurrence was lowest among Hispanic children (9.1%), followed by African American children (10.4%), and highest among White children (11.8%).

Previous *B.H.* monitoring reports have noted consistent differences in recurrence rates by region, with lower recurrence rates in the Cook and Northern regions compared to the Central and Southern regions. These differences still persist: of the children with substantiated

⁸Bae, H., Solomon, P.L., & Gelles, R.J. (2009). Multiple child maltreatment recurrence relative to single recurrence and no recurrence. *Children and Youth Service Review*, 31, 617-624. Connell C.M., Bergeron, N., Katz, K.H., Saunders, L., & Tebes, J.K. (2007). Re-referral to child protective services: The influence of child, family, and case characteristics on risk status. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 31, 573-588. Kahn, J.M., & Schwalbe, C. (2010). The timing to and risk factors associated with child welfare system recidivism at two decision-making points. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 32, 1035-1044. Fluke, J.D., Shusterman, G.R., Hollinshead, D.M., & Yuan, Y.T. (2008). Longitudinal analysis of repeated child abuse reporting and victimization: Multistate analysis of associated factors. *Child Maltreatment*, 13, 76-88.

Julie Q. v. Department of Children and Family Services: What Implications Does it Have for Outcome Monitoring in Illinois?

BOX 1.1

On March 21, 2013, the Illinois Supreme Court issued a ruling in the case of *Julie Q. v. Department of Children and Family Services* (2013 IL 113783), holding that the Department exceeded its statutory authority by adding an allegation of neglect to its allegation system that included the term “environment injurious” to a child’s health and welfare; more specifically, when it added Allegation #60 – Substantial Risk of Physical Injury/Environment Injurious to Health and Welfare – to its allegation system in October 2001. At the time that the incidents in question in the *Julie Q.* case took place (2009), the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act (the Act) provided a definition of a “neglected child” that included the following four circumstances:

1. a child not receiving adequate medical care or “other care necessary for his or her well-being including adequate food, clothing, or shelter,”
2. a child abandoned by his or her parents,
3. a child who has been provided with interim crisis intervention services under the juvenile Court Act of 1987 and whose parents refuse to allow the child to return home, and
4. a newborn born with a controlled substance in his or her system.

Prior to 1980, the Act included in its definition of neglect “an environment injurious to the child’s welfare,” but this language was deleted in 1980 due to concerns that the language was too ambiguous (Public Act 81-1077). Although the legislature removed the language with the intent to create a clearer, more concise definition of this type of neglect, at the time the *Julie Q.* case was filed (2009), such additional language had *not*

been reinserted into the Act. Therefore, the Illinois Supreme Court ruled that when DCFS added Allegation 60 (Substantial Risk of Physical Injury/Environment Injurious to Health and Welfare) to its administrative rule and procedure in October 2001, it did so without authority, and that Allegation 60 was therefore “void.”

In 2012, the legislature did, in fact, reinsert language into the Act that included the “environment injurious” definition of neglect. The legislature amended section 3 of the Act to extend the definition of neglected child to include a child “who is subjected to an environment which is injurious insofar as (i) the child’s environment creates a likelihood of harm to the child’s health, physical well-being, or welfare and (ii) the likely harm to the child is the result of a blatant disregard of parent or caretaker responsibilities” (Public Act 97-803, effective July 13, 2012).

The *Julie Q.* ruling impacts outcome monitoring in Illinois in a number of ways. Individuals who were indicated for Allegation 60 prior to July 13, 2012 were to be removed from the State Central Register and SACWIS, and the indicated findings were changed to unfounded. Once these indicated reports were removed from SACWIS, the total number of children with indicated reports of maltreatment in Illinois through FY2012 was reduced. Table 1.1 compares the total number of children with indicated reports using administrative data before and after the removal of indicated Allegation 60. Once the indicated reports of Allegation 60 are removed, the overall number of indicated reports each year decreases between 23-36%.

Table 1.1 Number of Children with Indicated Reports before and after *Julie Q.*

FISCAL YEAR	NUMBER OF CHILDREN WITH INDICATED REPORTS (PRE-JULIE Q)	NUMBER OF CHILDREN WITH INDICATED REPORTS (POST-JULIE Q)	DIFFERENCE	
			N	%
2005	26,056	20,081	5,975	22.9%
2006	24,970	18,394	6,576	26.3%
2007	26,652	19,384	7,268	27.3%
2008	27,998	19,789	8,209	29.3%
2009	27,498	18,780	8,718	31.7%
2010	26,989	17,871	9,118	33.8%
2011	26,104	16,800	9,304	35.6%
2012	26,566	19,742	6,824	25.7%

In addition to decreasing the overall number of indicated reports each year, the removal of indicated Allegation 60 reports may influence maltreatment recurrence rates if Allegation 60 is more or less likely to recur than other allegation types. Table 1.2 compares the 12-month recurrence rates of children with initial indicated reports of Allegation 60 only

and those with initial indicated reports of all other allegations. Results show that in each year except 2012, children with indicated reports of Allegation 60 were more likely to experience a maltreatment recurrence (of any type) than those with indicated reports of other allegation types.

Table 1.2 12-Month Recurrence for Indicated Reports of Allegation 60 Versus Other Allegations

FISCAL YEAR	NUMBER OF CHILDREN WITH INDICATED REPORTS (PRE-JULIE Q)	INDICATED REPORT TYPE	N	% RECURRENT WITHIN 12 MONTHS
2005	26,056	ALLEGATION 60	6,770	12.9%
		OTHER ALLEGATIONS	19,286	10.9%
2006	24,970	ALLEGATION 60	7,315	12.7%
		OTHER ALLEGATIONS	17,655	11.0%
2007	26,652	ALLEGATION 60	8,016	12.8%
		OTHER ALLEGATIONS	18,636	11.0%
2008	27,998	ALLEGATION 60	8,864	12.4%
		OTHER ALLEGATIONS	19,134	11.3%
2009	27,498	ALLEGATION 60	9,365	11.9%
		OTHER ALLEGATIONS	18,133	10.7%
2010	26,989	ALLEGATION 60	9,705	11.7%
		OTHER ALLEGATIONS	17,284	10.4%
2011	26,104	ALLEGATION 60	9,788	11.7%
		OTHER ALLEGATIONS	16,316	10.4%
2012	26,566	ALLEGATION 60	7,437	10.2%
		OTHER ALLEGATIONS	19,129	11.2%

Because recurrence rates are higher for children with indicated reports of Allegation 60, it stands to reason that removing these reports from the overall population from which recurrence rates are calculated will reduce the overall recurrence

rates. Table 1.3 compares the 12-month recurrence rates using administrative data before and after the indicated Allegation 60 reports have been removed and confirms that this is true.

Table 1.3 12-Month Recurrence Rates before and after Julie Q

FISCAL YEAR	PRE-JULIE Q DATA		POST-JULIE Q DATA	
	CHILDREN WITH INDICATED REPORTS	% RECURRENT WITHIN 12 MONTHS	CHILDREN WITH INDICATED REPORTS	% RECURRENT WITHIN 12 MONTHS
2005	26,056	11.4%	20,081	9.0%
2006	24,970	11.5%	18,394	9.0%
2007	26,652	11.5%	19,384	8.7%
2008	27,998	11.6%	19,789	8.8%
2009	27,498	11.1%	18,780	8.3%
2010	26,989	10.9%	17,871	7.9%
2011	26,104	10.9%	16,800	8.0%
2012	26,566	10.9%	19,742	10.1%

Figure 1.3
12-Month Maltreatment
Recurrence by Age

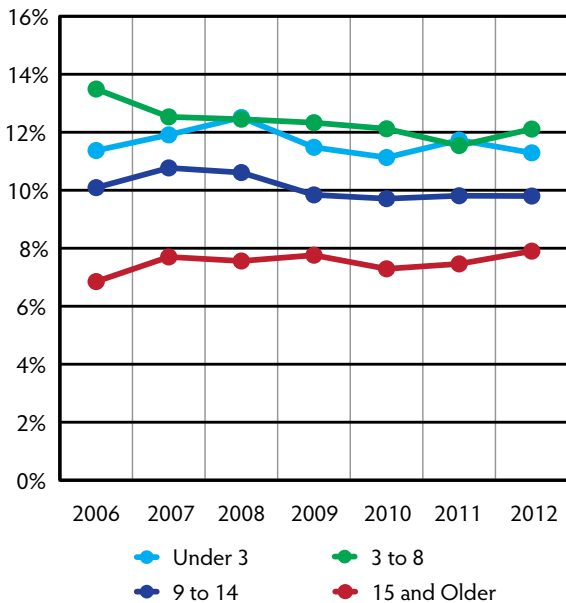
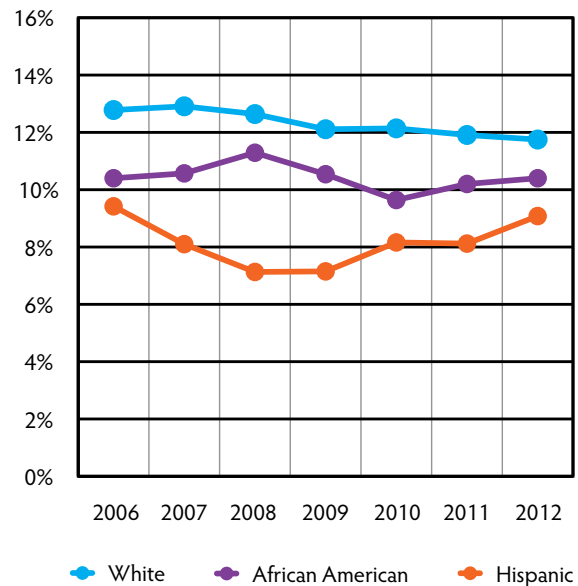


Figure 1.4
12-Month Maltreatment
Recurrence by Race



Julie Q. v. Department of Children and Family Services: What Implications Does it Have for Outcome Monitoring in Illinois? CONT'D

For this year's *B.H.* monitoring report, the CFRC had to decide whether or not to use pre-Julie Q data or post-Julie Q data to calculate all indicators involving maltreatment recurrence (Indicators 1.A, 1.B, 1.C, and 2.A). It was ultimately decided that consistency with prior *B.H.* monitoring reports was important enough to justify using measures that include indicated Allegation 60 reports during the years prior to 2012, even though they have been removed from the administrative data. Since Allegation 60 was reinserted into the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act as of July 13, 2012, indicated Allegation 60 reports will be included in all future data sets used to calculate indicators in the future *B.H.* monitoring reports.

reports in FY2012, recurrence rates were lowest in the Northern region (9.0%), followed by the Cook region (9.5%), the Central region (13.1%), and Southern region (13.6%; see Appendix B, Indicator 1.A). To gain a more complete picture of these regional differences, Figure 1.5 displays a sub-regional "heat map" showing 12-month maltreatment recurrence rates among all children with a substantiated report (see Appendix C, Indicator 1.A for corresponding data). To create the heat map, recurrence rates in each sub-region of Illinois for each year in the 7-year period are compared to one another and ranked. The sub-regions and years in the top 25th percentile – those with the *best performance* on this indicator – are shown in the lightest shade. Those sub-regions and years in the bottom 25th percentile – those with the *worst performance* on this indicator – are shown in the darkest shade. Those that performed in the middle – between the 26th and 74th percentiles – are shown in the medium shade. The heat map therefore provides a visually simple way to compare a large amount of information on sub-regional performance both over time and across the state. It is possible to tell reasonably quickly if a region or sub-region is doing well (relative to the other regions in the state over the past 7

years) by looking for the areas in the lightest shade. It is important to note that these “rankings” are relative only to the performance within the ten sub-regions over the seven year time span and not to any national or state benchmarks. Thus, even though a given sub-region may be performing “well” compared to other sub-regions in the state (as indicated by a light shade on the heat map), this does not necessarily mean that its performance should be considered “good” or “excellent” compared to a standard or benchmark.

Examination of Figure 1.5 clearly reveals that the highest recurrence rates in the state are occurring in the Marion and Springfield sub-regions, and that performance in these two sub-regions is consistently poor throughout the observation period. Conversely, the lowest recurrence rates have occurred in the Cook Central region and more recently in the Cook North and Aurora sub-regions.

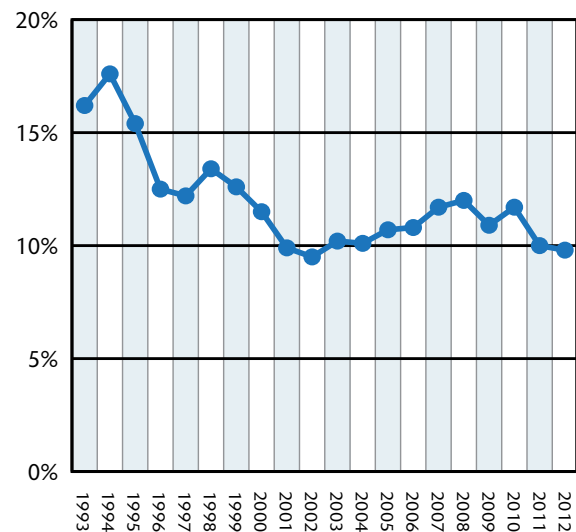
Figure 1.5
12-Month Maltreatment Recurrence
Sub-region Heat Map

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Cook North							
Cook Central							
Cook South							
Aurora							
Rockford							
Champaign							
Peoria							
Springfield							
East St. Louis							
Marion							

Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children in Intact Family Cases

In some instances, the Department will indicate a child for maltreatment, but decide that it is in the best interest of the child and family to receive services at home rather than place the child into substitute care. These cases, known as “intact family cases,” are of special interest to the Department because their history of substantiated maltreatment places them at increased risk of repeat maltreatment compared to families with no history of maltreatment. Figure 1.6 displays the 12-month recurrence rates for children served in intact family cases (see Appendix B, Indicator 1.B).

Figure 1.6
12-Month Maltreatment Recurrence
Among Children Served in Intact Families



Similar to overall recurrence, recurrence among children served in intact families climbed steeply during the early 1990s to its peak of 17.4% in 1994. Rates then declined, first sharply and then more gradually, over the next several years, before reaching their lowest point (9.2%) in 2002. Maltreatment recurrence among children in intact families had been slowly climbing from 9.2% in 2002 to 11.5% in 2010, but have more recently declined: 10.0% of children with intact cases opened in FY2012 had a second substantiated report within 12 months.

The relationships between child age and race/ethnicity and recurrence among children served in intact families are similar to those for overall maltreatment recurrence (see Appendix B, Indicator 1.B). Recurrence is much more likely to occur among younger children – children under three years old served in intact families are over three times more likely to experience recurrence than those 15 years and older.

Figure 1.7
12-Month Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children Served in Intact Families by Age

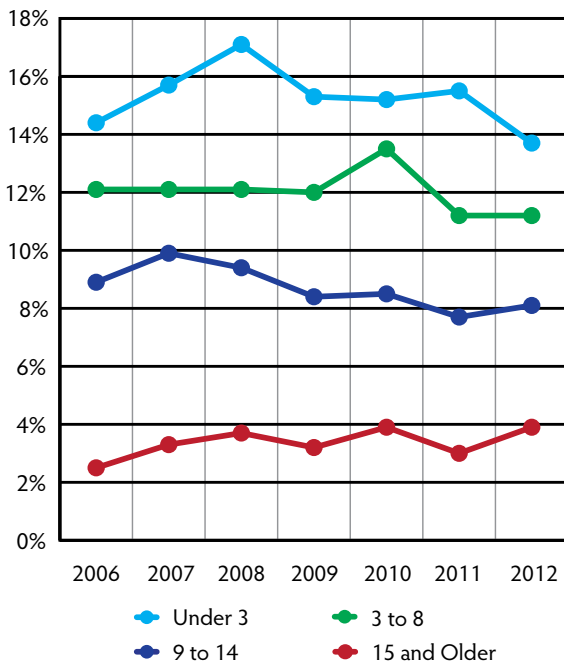


Figure 1.8 displays the 12-month maltreatment recurrence rates for children served in intact families by race. White children served in intact families are much more likely to experience repeat maltreatment than African American and Hispanic children (see Appendix B, Indicator 1.B).

When recurrence in intact families is examined at the sub-region level (see Appendix C, Indicator 1.B), several trends are apparent (Figure 1.9). Once again, recurrence rates are generally lower in the Cook sub-regions (lighter shade) and highest in the Marion sub-region (darker shade).

Figure 1.8
12-Month Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children Served in Intact Families by Race

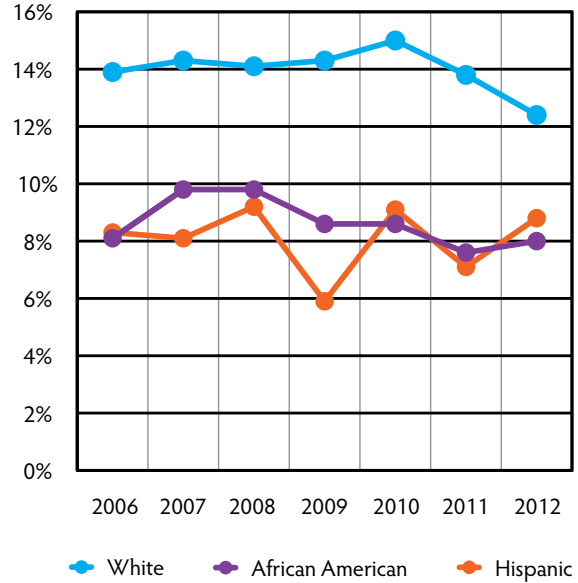


Figure 1.9
12-Month Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children Served in Intact Families Sub-region Heat Map

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Cook North	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Cook Central	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Cook South	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Aurora	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Rockford	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Champaign	Light	Dark	Light	Dark	Dark	Dark	Light
Peoria	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Springfield	Light	Dark	Light	Dark	Light	Dark	Light
East St. Louis	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Marion	Dark	Dark	Dark	Dark	Dark	Dark	Dark

Maltreatment Recurrence Among Substantiated Children Who Do Not Receive Services

More than two thirds (69%) of the children who were substantiated for maltreatment in 2013 did not receive any post-investigation child welfare services (see Figure 1.1). Figure 1.10 displays the 12-month maltreatment recurrence rates for children with a substantiated report that did not receive services (either intact family or substitute care) following the investigation (i.e., the case was substantiated and closed; see Appendix B, Indicator 1.C). The trend is very similar to that for overall maltreatment recurrence: an increase in the early 1990s, followed by a decrease from 1994 until around 2002, and then a relatively stable pattern from 2002 until present.

Figure 1.10
12-Month Maltreatment Recurrence Among Substantiated Children Who Do Not Receive Services

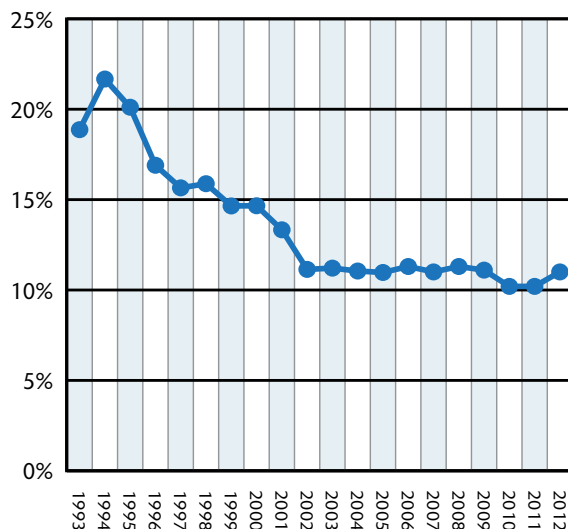
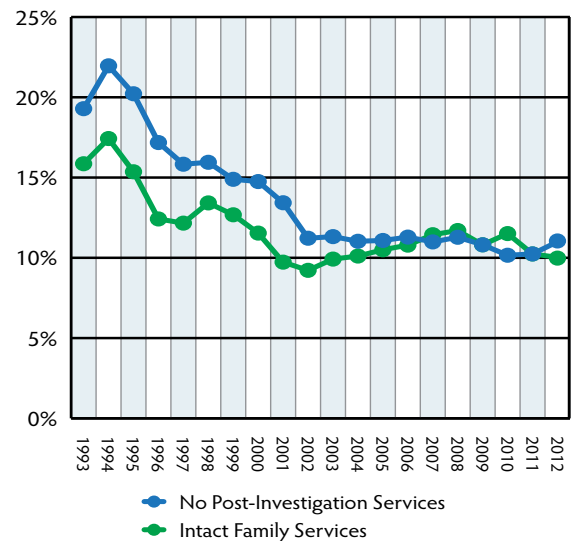


Figure 1.11 compares the 12-month maltreatment recurrence rates between substantiated children served in intact family cases and substantiated children who received no post-investigation services. Until around 2004, children served in intact families were slightly to moderately safer (that is, less likely to experience maltreatment recurrence) than those not provided services. However, because recurrence rates among children provided with intact family services increased after 2002 while those among children not provided with

services remained level, the recurrence rates between the two groups have become very similar.

Figure 1.11
Comparison of Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children Served in Intact Family Cases and Children Who Do Not Receive Services



Discussion and Conclusions: Child Safety

When examining child safety, the true litmus test of child welfare system performance is how well it protects children from additional maltreatment *after* they become known to the system. The primary indicator used in this report to assess the Department's performance in this area is the rate of maltreatment recurrence, measured as the occurrence of a second substantiated report within 12 months of an initial substantiated report. Although maltreatment recurrence is lower than it was in the 1990s, the past decade has seen little reduction in the overall rate of recurrence, which has remained unchanged for the past several years.

One of the most complex decisions an investigator makes is whether or not to provide ongoing child welfare services to a family following a substantiated investigation. In order to make this decision, child protective services (CPS) workers must weigh multiple factors at once, such as the immediate safety threats in the household, the long-term risk factors, the protective

capacities and supports of the parents, the availability of services in the community, and the parents' ability to utilize those services, if provided. Informal and formal agency policies regarding which families should receive services may also influence CPS worker decision-making. Following a redesign of its Intact Family Services (IFS) program in 2012, the number of families provided with indicated reports who were provided with intact family services sharply declined in FY2013. Conversely, the number and percentage of families with indicated reports who received no post-investigation services increased in FY2013 (see Figure 1.1).⁹

The full impact of the changes in intact family service provision remains to be seen. However, recent trends may suggest that recurrence rates among families who do not receive services (either intact or placement) are increasing, from 10.2% of families with indicated reports in 2011 to 11% of families with indicated reports in 2012. Continued monitoring of the number and percentage of families who do not receive services following an indicated report, perhaps combined with additional analyses examining the characteristics that distinguish between the families who do and do not experience additional maltreatment, is warranted.

⁹ See also the DCFS Executive Statistical Summary, available online: <http://www.state.il.us/DCFS/docs/execstat.pdf>



CHAPTER 2

Children in Substitute Care: Safety, Continuity, and Stability

Children should be removed from their parents and placed in substitute care only when it is necessary to ensure their safety and well-being. Once removed from their homes, the public child welfare system and its private agency partners have a responsibility to provide children with living arrangements that ensure that they are safe from additional harm, maintain connections with their family members (including other siblings in care) and community, and provide stability. In addition, substitute care should be a temporary solution and children should live in substitute care settings for the shortest period possible to ameliorate the issues which brought them into care. This chapter examines how well the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services performs in providing substitute care living arrangements that meet these standards, and is organized into four sections: 1) Safety in Substitute Care, 2) Continuity with Family and Community, 3) Placement Stability, and 4) Length of Time in Substitute Care.

Measuring the Quality of Substitute Care

This chapter employs several indicators to measure the qualities of the substitute care placements of Illinois children. These indicators are described more fully in the following sections and technical definitions are

provided in Appendix A. One of the difficulties encountered when considering the qualities of children's substitute care placements is that children have different lengths of stays and different numbers of placements. In order to more thoroughly examine the quality of care, it is helpful to use different samples to more accurately capture this variety of experiences. The current chapter examines both initial placements and placements at the end of the year for several indicators (placement restrictiveness, placement with siblings, and placement close to home). It is important to keep in mind that the children in these two samples are not the same: "initial placement" includes children who entered care within a given fiscal year (counting each entry once and only once). Since children who enter and stay only a few months have the same weight as children who enter and stay for years, initial placement samples over-represent children who are in care for a short period of time. The "end of year placement" sample includes all children in care on the last day of the fiscal year (June 30). Children who are in care for several years are counted in several "end of year" samples, while children who enter after June 30th and exit before June 30th of the following year are not counted at all. Thus, end of year samples over-represent children who have been in care for a long time. The other indicators

Changes in the Conditions of Children in Substitute Care at a Glance

Child Safety in Substitute Care

- ↑ Of all children placed in substitute care during the year, the percentage that had a substantiated report during placement increased from 1.9% in 2012 to 2.0% in 2013 (+5% change).

Restrictiveness of Initial Placement Settings

- = Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage initially placed into a traditional foster home remained stable and was 26.2% in 2013.
- = Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage initially placed into a kinship foster home remained stable and was 52.9% in 2013.
- ↑ Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage initially placed into a specialized foster home increased from 1.8% in 2012 to 2.5% in 2013 (+39% change).
- ↓ Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage initially placed into an institution or group home decreased from 20.8% in 2012 to 18.4% in 2013 (-13% change).

Restrictiveness of End of Year Placement Settings

- = Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year, the percentage living in a traditional foster home remained stable and was 28.5% in 2013.
- = Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year, the percentage living in a kinship foster home remained stable and was 42.6% in 2013.
- = Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year, the percentage living in a specialized foster home remained stable and was 17.8% in 2013.
- ↓ Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year, the percentage living in an institution or group home decreased from 11.7% in 2012 to 11.1% in 2013 (-5% change).

Placement with Siblings

Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage that was initially placed in the same foster home with all their siblings in care:

For children with one or two siblings in care:

- = Remained stable for children initially placed in traditional foster homes and was 66.9% in 2013.
- = Remained stable for children initially placed in kinship foster homes and was 80.0% in 2013.

For children with 3 or more siblings in care:

- ↑ Increased for children initially placed in traditional foster homes from 0% in 2012 to 1.8% in 2013.¹
- = Remained stable for children initially placed in kinship foster homes and was 53.5% in 2013.

Of all children living in substitute care at the end of the year, the percentage that was placed in the same foster home with all their siblings in care:

For children with one or two siblings in care:

- = Remained stable for children in traditional foster homes and was 58.5% in 2013.
- = Remained stable for children in kinship foster homes and was 71.1% in 2013.



For children with 3 or more siblings in care:

- ↓ Decreased for children in traditional foster homes from 12.7% in 2012 to 12.1% in 2013 (-5% change).
- ↑ Increased for children in kinship foster homes from 34.8% in 2012 to 38.1% in 2013 (+9% change).


¹ It is mathematically impossible to calculate a percent change when the initial value is 0.

Changes in the Conditions of Children in Substitute Care at a Glance CONT'D


Placement Close to Home

-  Of all children entering substitute care, the median distance from their home of origin to their initial placement remained stable and was 10.3 miles in 2013.
-  Of all children in substitute care at the end of the fiscal year, the median distance from their home of origin to their placement at the end of year decreased from 10.9 miles in 2012 to 10.2 miles in 2013 (-6% change).


Stability in Substitute Care

-  Of all children entering substitute care and staying at least one year, the percentage that had two or fewer placements during their first year in care remained stable and was 77.1% of children who entered care in 2012.

Children Who Run Away From Substitute Care

-  Of all children entering substitute care between the ages of 12 and 17 years, the percentage that ran away from a placement within one year of entry remained stable and was 23.6% in 2013.

Length of Stay In Substitute Care

-  Of all children entering substitute care, the median number of months a child stays in care has decreased from 30 months for children who entered care in 2010 to 28 months for children who entered care in 2011 (-7% change).

examined in this chapter (safety, placement stability, and length of time in care) do not differentiate between initial and end-of-year placements, but instead examine a child's experience during a particular fiscal year.

Placement setting has a significant impact on many aspects of a child's stay in substitute care. Indicators used in previous *B.H.* monitoring reports often compared children in kinship against a variety of "non-kinship" settings. The current chapter expands the analyses to include a full range of placement types, including kinship foster homes, traditional foster homes, specialized foster homes, group homes, and institutions (see Box 2.1 for additional information).²

Safety in Substitute Care

Children in substitute care should be safe from maltreatment. This section examines the percentage of children in substitute care who had a substantiated report of maltreatment during their placement. Two things are important to keep in mind when interpreting

the results on this indicator. First, the analysis includes substantiated child maltreatment reports from any type of perpetrator that occur while children are in substitute care, unlike the federal outcome measure for maltreatment in foster care, which only includes maltreatment perpetrated by a foster parent or facility staff member. Second, unlike previous *B.H.* monitoring reports, the indicator used in this year's report *includes* substantiated reports of sexual abuse that are reported during placement. Previous *B.H.* reports excluded substantiated sexual abuse reports from the measure of maltreatment in substitute care, based on data from a 2001 CFRC report that found that 16% of the substantiated maltreatment that was reported while a child was in substitute care actually occurred prior to their entry into care, and that this type of "retrospective report" occurred most often for sexual abuse reports.³ After over a decade of excluding sexual abuse reports from the measurement of safety in substitute care, the decision was made to include substantiated reports of sexual abuse in the *B.H.* report indicators once again to provide a more comprehensive assessment of safety

² Data on children living in independent living programs were not available for analysis this year, so they are not included in this report.

³ Tittle, G., Poertner, J., & Garnier, P. (2001) *Child Maltreatment in foster care: A study of retrospective reporting*. Urbana, IL: Children and Family Research Center.

Placement Type Terminology

BOX 2.1

Children in substitute care live in a number of different settings. At the simplest level of distinction, substitute care placement types can be categorized into those that can be considered “foster homes” versus “congregate care” settings. The former category includes placements where a child lives with a foster parent in their home, and includes kinship foster homes, traditional foster homes, and specialized or treatment foster homes.

Kinship foster care involves placement of children with relatives in the relatives’ homes. Relatives are the preferred placement for children who must be removed from their birth parents, as this kind of placement maintains the children’s connections with their families. In Illinois, kinship care providers may be licensed or unlicensed.

Traditional foster care involves placement of children with non-relatives in the non-relatives’ homes. These traditional foster parents have been trained, assessed, and licensed to provide shelter and care.

Specialized foster care (also called treatment or therapeutic foster care) involves placement of children with foster families who have been specially trained to care for children with certain medical or behavioral needs. Examples include medically fragile children, children with emotional or behavioral disorders, and children with HIV/AIDS. Specialized foster care placements generally require more training for foster parents, provide more support for children and caregivers than regular family foster care, and have lower limits on the number of children that can be cared for in the home.

While it is preferred that children in substitute care live in family settings, some children have physical or behavioral needs that require placement in a congregate care facility – a non-family setting where a group of children

receive specialized care and treatment. Many states, including Illinois, use the term **group home** to refer to a non-family, community-based residence that houses more children than are permitted to reside in a foster family home, but fewer than reside in a residential treatment center (in Illinois, the number of children in a group home is limited to 10 or fewer). Group homes are operated by professional staff who work in rotating shifts.

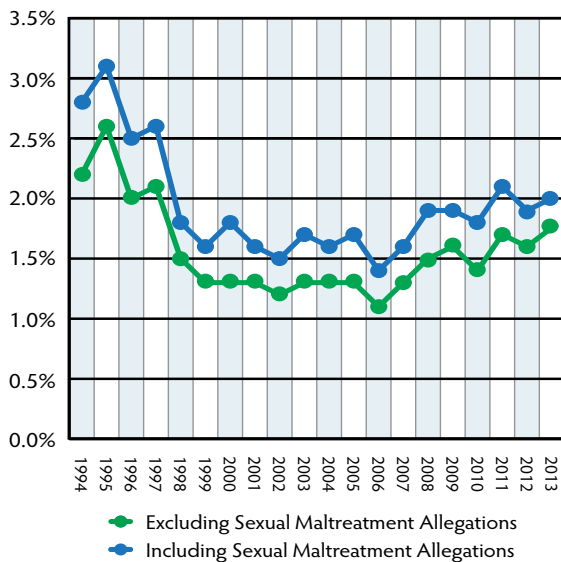
All other congregate care settings are combined in the current chapter into a broad category called “**institutions.**” This broad category includes a variety of congregate care placements such as residential treatment centers, detention centers, hospitals and other health facilities, and emergency shelters. Since the number of children placed in group homes is relatively small, these children are sometimes combined with those in other congregate care settings in several of the analyses in this chapter. In these instances, the combined term “Institution/Group Home” is used.

Independent living and **transitional living programs** are distinct from substitute care placements. According to DCFS policy guides, independent living services are defined as “casework and other supportive services provided by a licensed child welfare agency...to eligible youth who will be living in an apartment in the community and are intended to prepare the youth for transition to adulthood and self-sufficiency” and transitional living services are defined as “caseworker and other supportive services to assist eligible youth to complete their secondary education (high school graduation or achievement of a GED), to assist a youth to develop basic self-sufficiency skills, and to prepare the youth for an independent living program.”⁴

⁴Retrieved from <http://dcfswebresource.dcf.illinois.gov/definitions/>

in substitute care. Figure 2.1 compares the percentages of children in substitute care with an indicated maltreatment report while in placement with and without reports of sexual abuse (see Appendix B, Indicator 2.A). The overall pattern of the two indicators across the 20 year time period is nearly identical; the only difference is that the maltreatment rate is higher when sexual abuse is included. Rates of maltreatment in substitute care were at their highest in the mid-1990s, then declined fairly consistently through 1999, where they remained level until 2006. The percentage of children maltreated while in care has increased from 1.4% in 2006 to 2.0% (including sexual abuse) in 2013, which was the highest percentage since 1997.

Figure 2.1
Children Maltreated in Substitute Care



There are no substantial differences in maltreatment in substitute care when this indicator is examined by gender, but rates differ by child age: children 3 to 8 years are most vulnerable, and children 15 years and older are least vulnerable (see Figure 2.2 and Appendix B, Indicator 2.A). For example, in 2013, 2.7% of children 3 to 8 years were maltreated in care, compared to 2.0% of those between 9 and 14 years and 1.0% of those 15 years and older. Although rates of maltreatment in care have increased over the past seven years for children of

all age groups, the most significant increase occurred among children 3 to 8 years (from 2.1% in 2007 to 2.7% in 2013) and children 9 to 14 years (from 1.3% in 2007 to 2.0% in 2013).

Figure 2.2
Children Maltreated in Substitute Care by Age

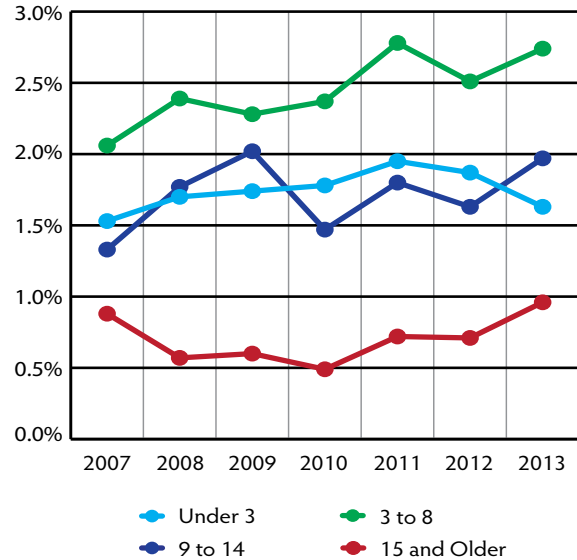
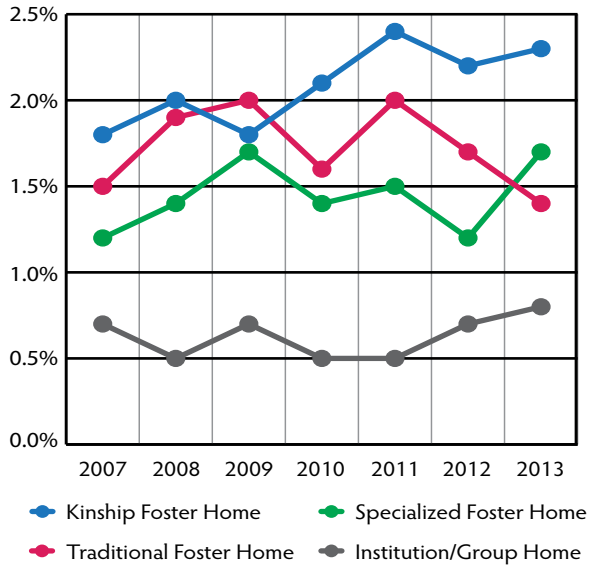


Figure 2.3 examines differences in rates of maltreatment in care by placement type. Substantiated reports of maltreatment while in care are most likely to occur in kinship foster homes, and the rate of maltreatment in kinship foster homes has risen from 1.8% in 2007 to 2.3% in 2013. Substantiated reports of maltreatment are least likely to occur in congregate care settings (e.g., institutions and group homes). In 2013, 0.8% of children in institutions and group homes experienced maltreatment while living in substitute care.

Maltreatment rates in substitute care vary by region of the state, with the Cook Region consistently having lower rates of maltreatment in care (see Appendix B, Indicator 2.A). There is even more variability in maltreatment rates at the sub-region level, as shown in the heat map in Figure 2.4 (see Appendix C, Indicator 2.A).⁵ To create the heat map, maltreatment rates in each sub-region of Illinois between 2007 and 2013 are compared to one another and ranked. The sub-regions and years in the top 25th percentile – those with the *best performance* on this indicator – are shown in the lightest shade.

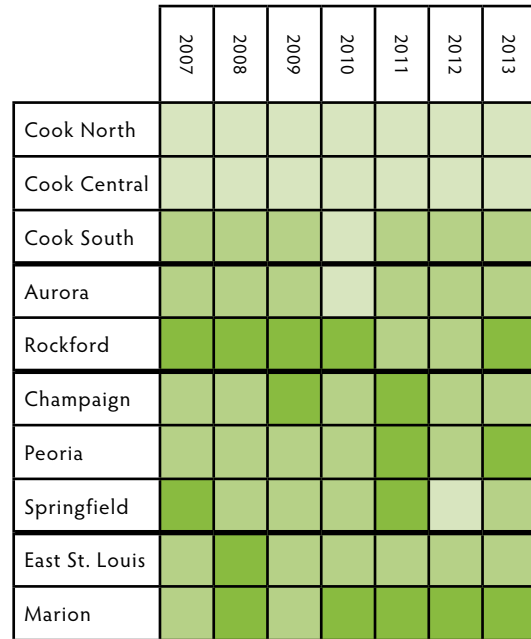
⁵ The region of placement is determined by the region of the agency supervising the case.

Figure 2.3
Children Maltreated in Substitute Care by Placement Type



Those sub-regions and years in the bottom 25th percentile – those with the *worst performance* on this indicator – are shown in the darkest shade. Those that performed in the middle – between the 26th and 74th percentiles – are shown in the medium shade. The heat map therefore provides a visually simple way to compare a large amount of information on sub-regional performance both over time and across the state. It is possible to tell reasonably quickly if a region or sub-region is doing well (relative to the other sub-regions in the state over the past 7 years) by looking for the areas in the lightest shade. It is important to note that these “rankings” are relative only to the performance within the ten sub-regions over the seven year time span and not to any national or state benchmarks. Thus, even though a given sub-region may be performing “well” compared to other sub-regions in the state (as indicated by a light shade on the heat map), this does not necessarily mean that its performance should be considered “good” or “excellent” compared to a standard or benchmark. Figure 2.4 shows the relatively persistent lower rates of maltreatment in substitute care in the Cook North and Cook Center sub-regions (lighter shades) and the higher rates in the Rockford and Marion sub-regions (darker shade).

Figure 2.4
Children Maltreated in Substitute Care Sub-region Heat Map



Continuity with Family and Community Restrictiveness of Placement Settings

When it is in the best interest of a child to be placed in substitute care, it is both federal and state policy to place children in the least restrictive, most family-like setting possible. The Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980 required states “to place a child in the least restrictive and most family-like setting that will meet the needs of the child.”⁶ In 1996, Congress required states to include in their requisite Title IV-E state plans a provision which indicated that the state shall consider giving preference to an adult relative over a non-related caregiver when determining a placement for a child, provided that the relative caregiver meets all relevant child protection standards.

One advantage of the least restrictive family-like setting is that it increases bonding capital. Bonding capital refers to strong social ties that exist between people who share a key attribute such as family, friendship, church membership, residence, and so forth. At the individual level, bonding capital is measured as a person’s primary source of social support.⁷ One

⁶ Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980, Pub. L. 96-272.

⁷ Putnam, R. (2000). *Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community*. New York: Simon & Schuster.

advantage of placement with kin is that it builds on a child's existing bonding capital. However, research finds that children in traditional foster care eventually develop bonds with foster parents comparable to those who are placed with kin.⁸ Even though less restrictive, home-like settings are generally preferred, there are situations where more restrictive placement types (e.g., institutions and group homes) better meet the needs of children, for example, children with more severe psychiatric problems.

Placement restrictiveness is examined in two different groups of children: 1) initial placements of children entering care in a given year and 2) children in care at the end of the year. The first indicator (initial placements) over-represents children who are in care a short period of time, but provides important information about initial placements, which can influence a child's trajectory through substitute care. The second indicator (end of year placements) over-represents children who have been in care a long time but provides a better sense of the overall population of children in care than initial placements. Figures for the two indicators are presented side by side so readers can compare the patterns for initial and end-of-year placements.

Initial placement types for children entering care during fiscal years 2007 through 2013 are shown in

Figure 2.5
Initial Placement Types

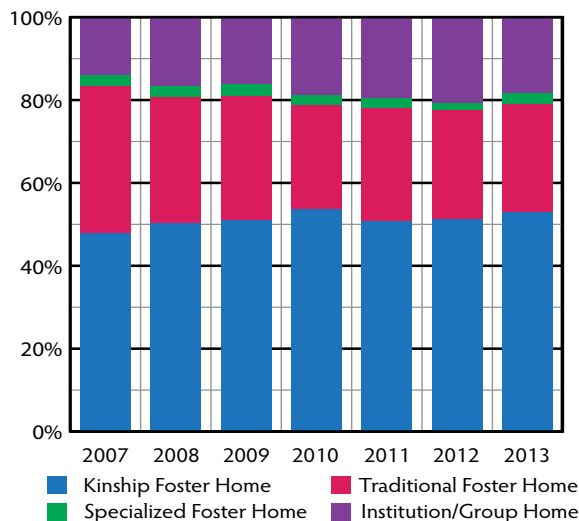
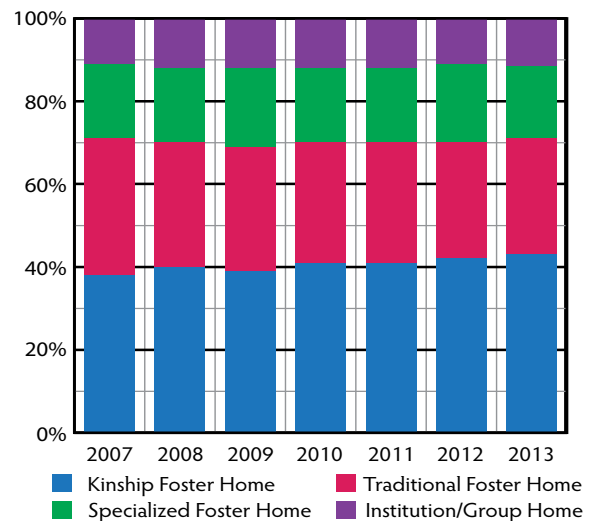


Figure 2.5.⁹ Most children are *initially placed* in a kinship foster home and that percentage has increased over time from 47.8% in 2007 to a high of 52.9% in 2013 (Appendix B, Indicator 2.B.3). The percentage of children initially placed in traditional foster homes has steadily decreased, from 35.5% in 2007 to 26.2% in 2013 (Appendix B, Indicator 2.B.1). The percentage of children initially placed in specialized foster homes is very small compared to other types of placements, and was 2.5% in 2013 (Appendix B, Indicator 2.B.2). The percentage of children with an initial placement in congregate care settings (group homes and institutions) had been increasing – from 14.1% in 2007 to 20.8% in 2012 – but noticeably decreased to 18.4% in 2013 (Appendix B, Indicator 2.B.4). Initial placement in a congregate care setting can occur for a variety of reasons: some children are placed in shelters and other congregate care settings because no other suitable placement can be found, and some children are placed in residential centers based on an assessment of their physical, emotional, and mental health needs. However, the fact that 38% of these initial placements in institutions and group homes last 6 days or less suggests that they are being used as temporary placements fairly frequently.

Among children in substitute care at the *end of the year* (Figure 2.6),¹⁰ the percentage of children in kinship foster homes has slightly increased from 38.4% in 2007

Figure 2.6
End of Year Placement Types



⁸ Testa, M., Bruhn, C.M. & Helton, J. (2010) Comparative safety, stability, and continuity of children's placements in formal and informal substitute care. In M.B. Webb, et al., *Child Welfare and Child Well-being: New perspectives from the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-being*, (pp. 159-191). New York: Oxford.

⁹ Only children who remain in substitute care for 7 days or longer are included in these analyses, i.e., children with very short stays (6 days or less) are excluded.

¹⁰ Data on children living in independent living programs were not available, so they are not included in the analyses this year. Therefore, the numbers and percentages in the end of year figures and appendices will be slightly different than those in previous reports.

to 42.6% in 2013 (Appendix B, Indicator 2.C.3), and in traditional foster homes has slightly decreased from 32.8% in 2007 to 28.5% in 2013 (Appendix B, Indicator 2.C.1). The percentage of children in specialized foster homes at end of year has remained very consistent for the last 7 years and was 17.8% in 2013 (Appendix B, Indicator 2.C.2). The percentage of children in institutions and group homes at the end of the year has risen slightly from 10.7% in 2007 to 11.1% in 2013 (Appendix B, Indicators 2.C.4 and 2.C.5)

The use of different placement types for both initial placements and later placements varies with child age, race, and geographical region of the state. These relationships will be explored in more detail by examining the initial and end of year placements during one year (FY2013). Most young children (8 years and younger) are initially placed in family-like settings such as kinship or traditional foster homes (Figure 2.7). However, the portion of children initially placed in foster homes decreases with age: in 2013, 90.4% of children less than 3 years were placed in a foster home, compared to 84.4% of 9 to 11 year olds, and 48.1% of those 15 years and older. The reverse is true for initial placement in an institution or group home – the portion of children placed in these settings increases with child age from 9.6% for children under 3 years to 51.8% for children 15 years and older.

The pattern of children’s placement types at the end of the fiscal year looks slightly different than that for their initial placements (see Figure 2.8). The primary difference is that there are smaller percentages of children in institutions and group homes across all age groups at the end of the year when compared to initial placements. For instance, there are very few children ages 0 to 8 in congregate care at the end of FY2013; almost all are in foster homes. For children ages 9 and older, the percentages in institutions and group homes at the end of the year are smaller than those at initial placement, although over a third of the children age 15 and older remain in congregate care settings at the end of the year. This pattern suggests that while institutions and group homes are frequently being utilized as temporary initial placements for children of all age groups, the majority of younger children (those 0 to 8 years) and many of the older children (9 to 14 years) are being moved to other types of placements before the end of the fiscal year. Some of these children are likely moved to specialized foster homes, which show much higher frequency of use at the end of year than at initial placement.

Initial placement types also vary by child race (Figure 2.9 and Appendix B, Indicators 2.B.1 – 2.B.4). Hispanic and African American children had a greater likelihood of an initial placement in an institution or group home (25.1% and 23.1%, respectively, in 2013) than White

Figure 2.7

Initial Placement Types by Age—FY2013

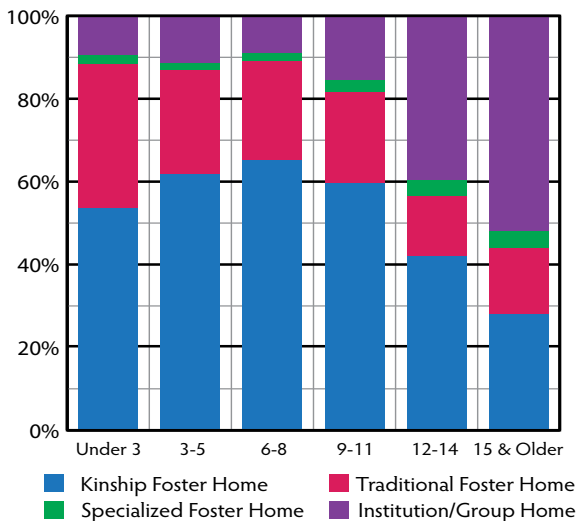


Figure 2.8

End of Year Placement Types by Age—FY2013

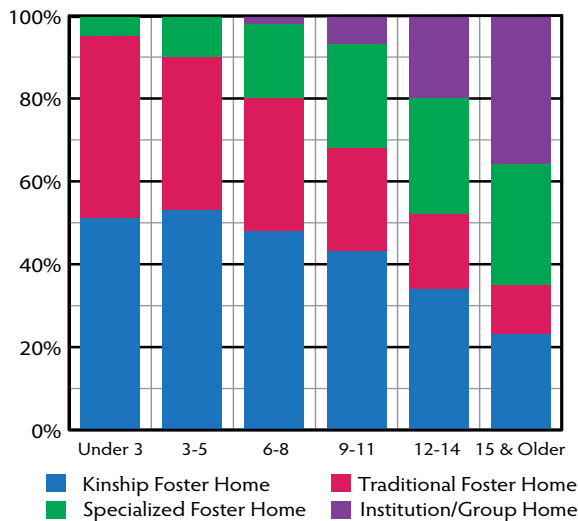
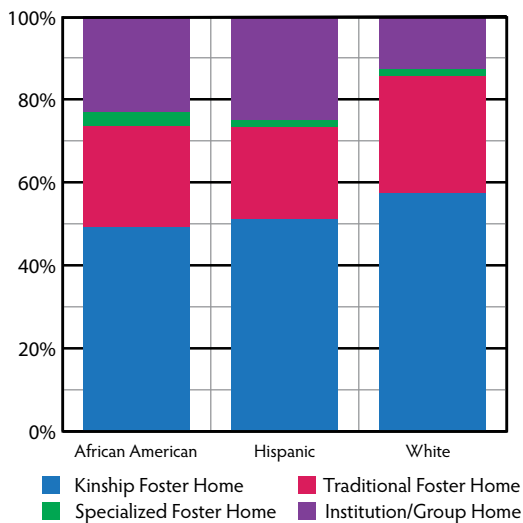


Figure 2.9
Initial Placement Types by Race—FY2013

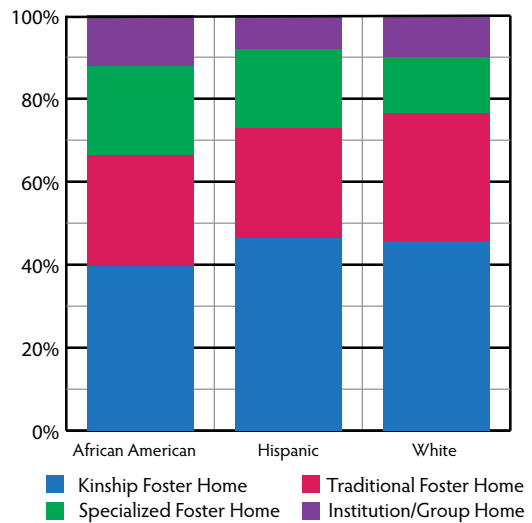


children (12.7% in 2013). However, when the end of year placements are compared by child race (Figure 2.10 and Appendix B, Indicators 2.C.1 – 2.C.5), these differences in placement type are largely diminished. African American children were slightly less likely to be placed in kinship foster homes (39.6% in 2013) compared to both White and Hispanic children (45.7% and 46.3%, respectively) and slightly more likely to be placed in specialized foster homes (21.3% versus 13.6% of White children) and institutions (10.7% versus 8.6% of White children).

When initial placement settings were examined regionally (see Figure 2.11), the Cook region had a much lower proportion of children initially placed into kinship foster homes (41.0%) compared to the other regions (Northern = 62.5%, Central = 53.9%, Southern = 57.1%) and a much higher proportion of initial placements into institutions/group homes (41.4%) compared to other regions (Northern = 8.6%, Central = 5.4%, and Southern = 19.2%).

When children's placement settings at the end of the year are examined regionally (see Figure 2.12), it is apparent that many of the children initially placed into institutions and group homes in the Cook region have been moved to other types of placements, primarily traditional foster homes and specialized foster homes. Although the percentage of children living in

Figure 2.10
End of Year Placement Types by Race—FY2013



institutional settings in the Cook region is reduced at the end of the year, it is still higher than in any other region of the state: 13.1% in the Cook region compared to 9.4% in the Northern region, 10.7% in the Central region, and 9.5% in the Southern region. Conversely, the Cook region had the smallest percentage of children living in kinship foster homes at the end of FY2013: 36.8% compared to 50.1% in the Northern region, 42.1% in the Central region, and 47.2% in the Southern region.

Placement with Siblings

Siblings provide one another emotional connections and cultural continuity. Children in substitute care often have siblings – in 2013, 45% of children in care had one or two siblings and 21% of children had three or more siblings. Recent research has shown the benefits of maintaining sibling relationships for children in substitute care: children who are placed with siblings are less likely to experience placement disruptions,¹¹ more likely to be reunified with their parents,¹² and report fewer internalizing problems such as depression.¹³ The benefit of being placed with siblings is stronger for the children who have resided in foster homes for shorter periods of time.¹⁴

The importance of maintaining sibling connections among children in substitute care is reflected in several

Figure 2.11
Initial Placement Types by Region—FY2013

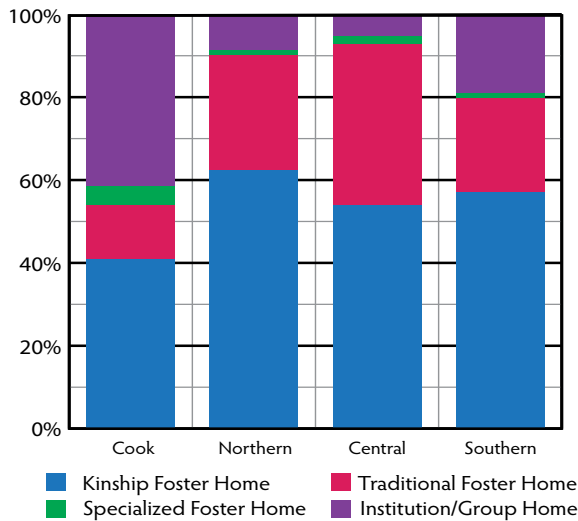
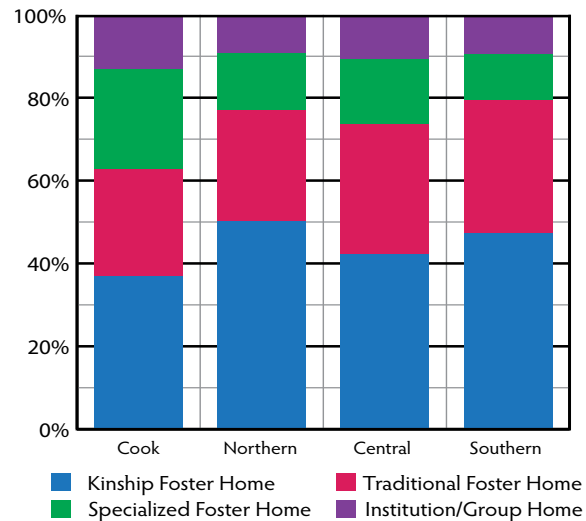


Figure 2.12
End of Year Placement Types by Region—FY2013



pieces of legislation at the national and state level. The 2008 Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act (P.L. 110-135) ensures that states must make “reasonable efforts” to place siblings together. In Illinois, the importance of sibling relationships among children in DCFS care was recently reinforced when Governor Patrick Quinn approved the “Preserving Sibling Relationships for Children in State Care and Adopted through DCFS” public act (P.A. 97-1076) on August 24, 2012. This Act amends the Children and Family Services Act and provides that when placing a child into a substitute care placement, “the Department shall place the child with the child’s sibling or siblings... unless the placement is not in each child’s best interest, or is otherwise not possible under the Department’s rules. If the child is not placed with a sibling under the Department’s rules, the Department shall consider placements that are likely to develop, preserve, nurture, and support sibling relationships, where doing so is in each child’s best interest.”¹⁵

Despite the strong preference for placing siblings together in substitute care, sometimes siblings are not placed together in order to protect a vulnerable sibling from sibling abuse or bullying. Other times siblings are separated due to the lack of foster parents willing to take large sibling groups, or because foster parents may have

a preference for fostering children of a specific age or gender. Siblings may also be separated if one member of the sibling group has physical or emotional needs that require specialized foster care while other members of the sibling group do not.

The likelihood of a child being initially placed with all of his or her siblings is related to two factors: the size of the sibling group and the type of foster home (kin or traditional foster home). As might be expected, children with fewer siblings (1 or 2) were more likely to be initially placed with all their siblings than children with 3 or more siblings (see Figure 2.13 and Appendix B, Indicator 2.D). Additionally, children initially placed with kin are more likely to be placed with siblings than children initially placed in non-kin placements. In FY2013, 80.0% percent of children with 1 or 2 siblings who were initially placed in kinship foster homes were placed with all of their siblings. In contrast, only 66.9% of children with 1 or 2 siblings who were initially placed in traditional foster homes were placed together as an intact sibling group. For children with 3 or more siblings, 53.5% of those with initial placements in kinship foster homes were placed together. Following a steady decline over the past six years, in 2013 less than 2% of children who had 3 or more siblings and were initially placed in a traditional foster home were placed with all their siblings.

¹¹ Leathers, S. J. (2005). Separation from siblings: Associations with placement adaptation and outcomes among adolescents in long-term foster care. *Children & Youth Services Review*, 27, 793-819.

¹² Albert, V. N., & King, W. C. (2008). Survival analyses of the dynamics of sibling experiences in foster care. *Families in Society*, 89, 533-541.

¹³ Hegar, R. L., & Rosenthal, J. A. (2009). Kinship care and sibling placement: Child behavior, family relationships, and school outcomes. *Children & Youth Services Review*, 31, 670-679.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ The full text of P.A. 97-1076 is available online: <http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/97/HB/PDF/09700HB5592lv.pdf>

Figure 2.13
Initial Placements with Siblings

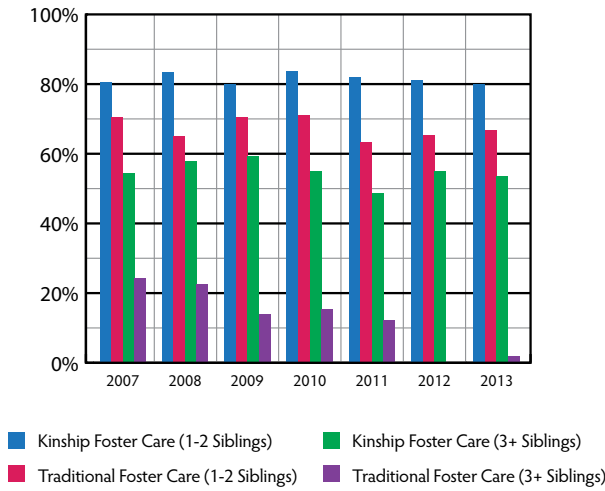
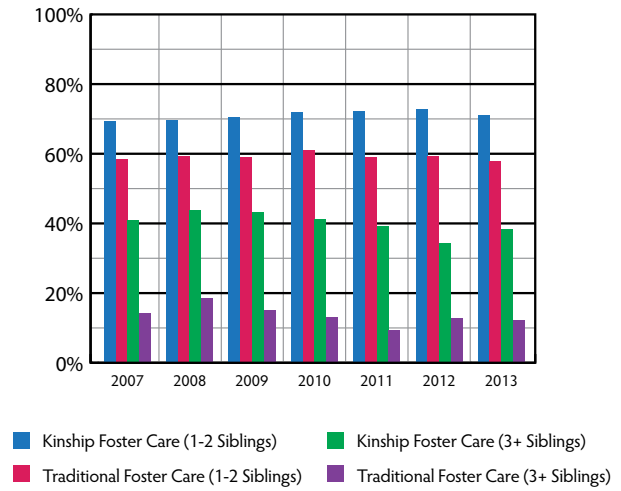


Figure 2.14
End of Year Placements with Siblings



When the percentage of children placed with all their siblings in care is examined at the end of each fiscal year, the overall pattern is the same: smaller sibling groups and placement with kin increase the likelihood of siblings living together (Figure 2.14, Appendix B, Indicator 2.E). However, at the end of the year, a smaller proportion of children in kinship foster homes are placed with all of their siblings than in their initial placements. In other words, more sibling groups are initially placed together in kinship homes and eventually separated than are initially separated and subsequently placed together. Although the percentage of children initially placed with large sibling groups in traditional foster homes was very low in FY2013 (1.8%), the percentage at the end of FY2013 was much higher (12.1%).

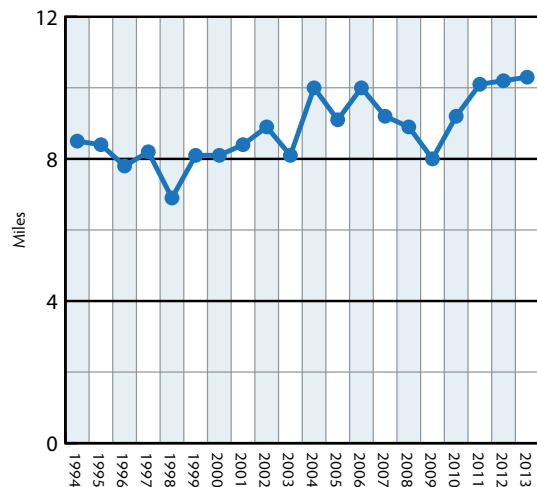
Placement Close to Home

Another indicator of continuity is the distance between a child’s home with their family of origin and a child’s placement in substitute care. Proximity to home and family of origin maintains the social and cultural capital that children receive from their neighborhood and schools. It also facilitates the possibility and frequency of visitation, which is correlated with eventual permanence for children in residential treatment.¹⁶ The Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980 requires the state to place a child in a setting that

is close to their parent’s home, if the child will benefit from this closer setting.¹⁷

Figure 2.15 shows the median distance between children’s initial placement in substitute care and their home of origin over the past 20 years. Although there was a slight decline from 2006 to 2009, the median distance of initial placements from children’s homes has been slowly increasing over time. In 2013, the median distance is 10.3 miles, which is the highest in the past two decades (see Appendix B, Indicator 2.F.1).

Figure 2.15
Median Distance from Home at Initial Placement

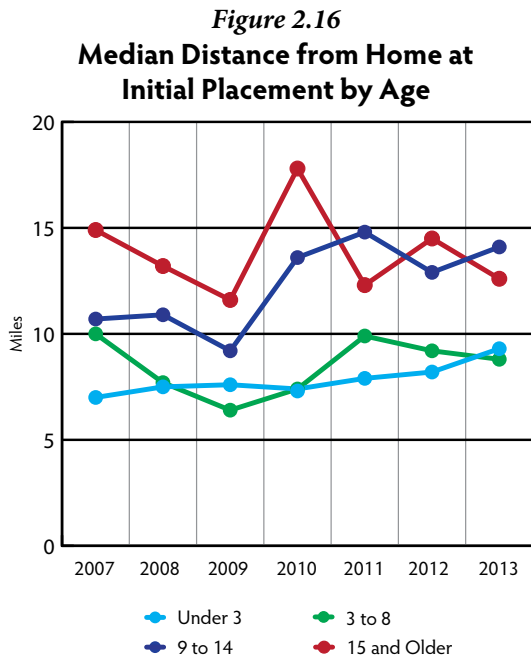


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¹⁶ Lee, L.J. (2011) Adult visitation and permanency for children following residential treatment. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 33, 1288-1297.

¹⁷ Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980, Pub. L. 96-272.

Median distance from home at initial placement varies by children’s age. Figure 2.16 shows that children 9 years and older tend to have a larger median distance from home at initial placement than younger children. In 2013, the median distance from home at initial placement for children under 3 and 3 to 8 years old was 9.3 and 8.8 miles respectively, but was 14.1 and 12.6 miles for children 9 to 14 and 15 and older, respectively (see Appendix B, Indicator 2.F.1) .



Median distance from home at initial placement also varies by children’s race (see Figure 2.17 and Appendix B, Indicator 2.F.1). White children have substantially larger median distance at initial placement than African American children, and the discrepancy has remained relatively consistent over time. In 2013, the median distance from home at initial placement for African American children was 7.3 miles compared to 11.1 miles for Hispanic children and 16.3 miles for White children.

A child’s placement near his or her home of origin at the initial placement also differs by geographical sub-region (see Figure 2.18 and Appendix C, Indicator 2.F.1).¹⁸ Two sub-regions, Springfield and Marion, have consistently performed in the bottom 25th percentile through the seven year period, and performance in the other non-Cook sub-regions has worsened over time.

Figure 2.17
Median Distance from Home at Initial Placement by Race

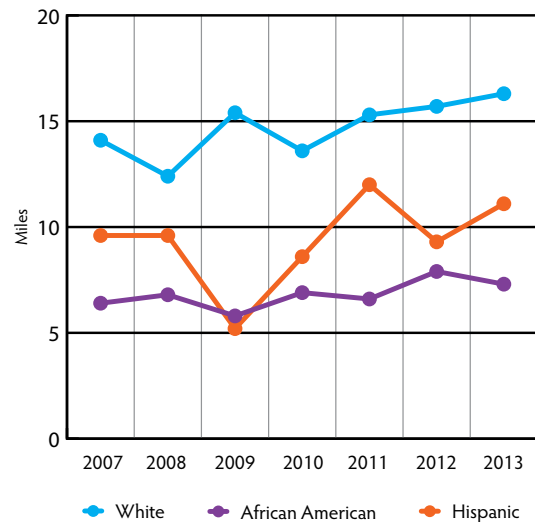


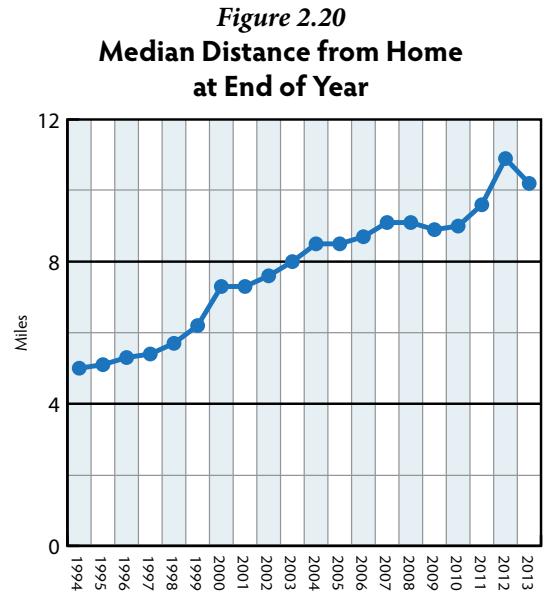
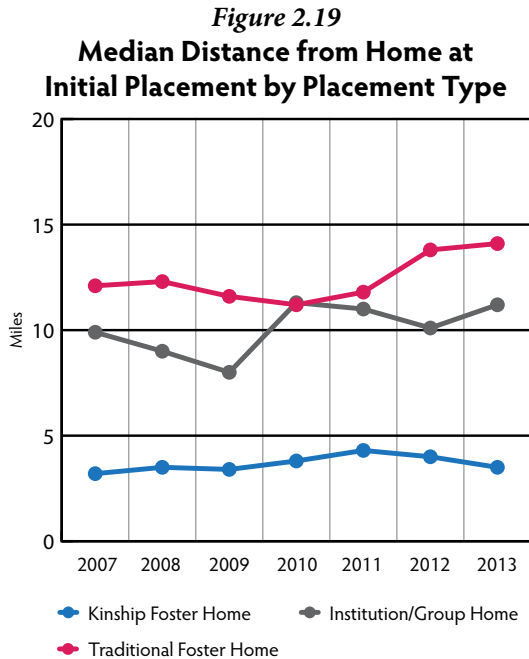
Figure 2.18
Median Distance from Home at Initial Placement Sub-region Heat Map

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cook North	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green
Cook Central	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green
Cook South	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green
Aurora	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green
Rockford	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green
Champaign	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green
Peoria	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green
Springfield	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green
East St. Louis	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green
Marion	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green

Distance between a child’s home of origin and his or her initial placement is also related to the type of initial placement (Figure 2.19, Appendix B, Indicators 2.F.2-2.F.5).¹⁹ Initial placements into kinship foster homes are

¹⁸Note the region and sub-region are determined by where the case opened.

¹⁹Note that the distance for children in specialized foster homes is not included, because the numbers of these children are very small, and the median distance based on the numbers is unstable.



closest to the homes of origin, with a median distance of 3.5 miles in 2013. Median distances from home are much greater for children initially placed in traditional foster homes (14.1 miles in 2013) and institutions and group homes (11.2 miles in 2013). The distance from home of origin for children initially placed into traditional foster homes has been growing over the past several years, which may indicate that traditional foster homes are becoming less available.

Figure 2.20 shows the median distance between children's homes and their placements at the end of the fiscal year over the past 20 years. The median distance from home has been steadily increasing over time, from 5 miles in 1994 to over 10 miles in 2012 and 2013.

Similar to initial placements, distance from home at the end of the fiscal year varies by children's age and race (see Appendix B, Indicator 2.G.1). Figure 2.21 shows that older children are in placements farther away from their homes than younger children, and that the median distance for children 9 and older has increased substantially in recent years.

White children are placed farther from their homes than both African American and Hispanic children (see Figure 2.22).

When placement setting at the end of the year was examined (see Figure 2.23 and Appendix B, Indicators 2.G.2 – 2.G.6), children living in kinship foster homes were much closer to their home of origin (median miles = 4.4 in 2013) than children living in other placement types (traditional foster home = 13.5 miles, specialized foster home = 14.1 miles, group home = 36.8 miles, and institutions = 49.1 miles). These median distances have been fairly steady over time with the exception of the distance from home for children living in group homes and institutions, which has increased from 20.8 miles in 2007 to 36.8 miles in 2013 for children placed in group homes and from 37.0 miles in 2007 to 49.1 miles in 2013 for children placed in institutions.

Similar to initial placements, distance from children's homes to their placements at the end of the year show wide variation by sub-region (see Figure 2.24 and Appendix C, Indicator 2.G.1).²⁰ Distances in the Cook sub-regions have remained relatively stable over the past seven years, while those in several other sub-regions (Aurora, Rockford, Champaign, and Peoria) have worsened. Distances from home in the Springfield and Marion sub-regions is almost twice as large as those in other regions.

The variation of median distance of placement from home can be further examined by looking at the distance

²⁰ Note the region and sub-region are determined by where the case opened.

Figure 2.21
Median Distance from Home at End of Year by Age

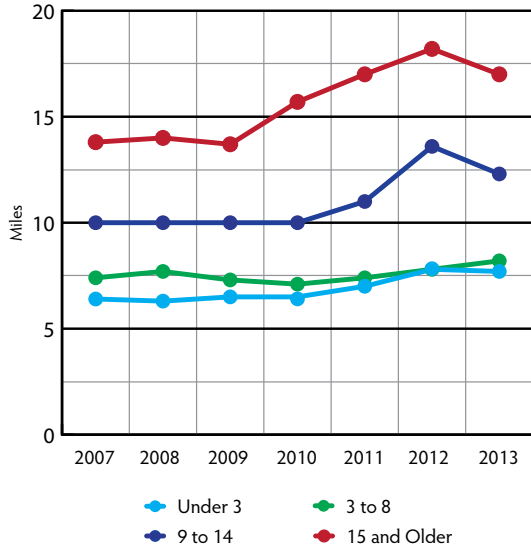


Figure 2.22
Median Distance from Home at End of Year by Race

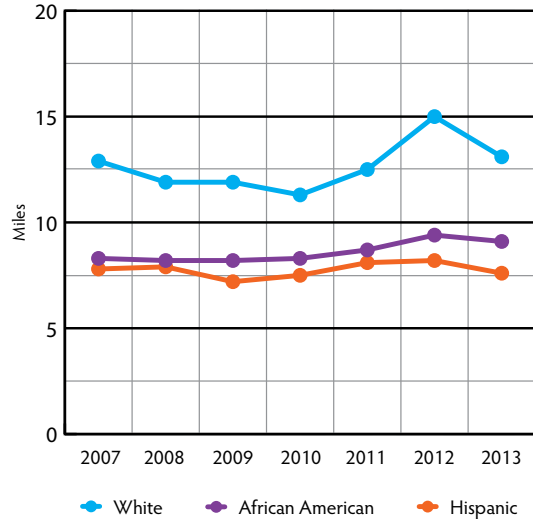


Figure 2.23
Median Distance from Home at End of Year by Placement Type

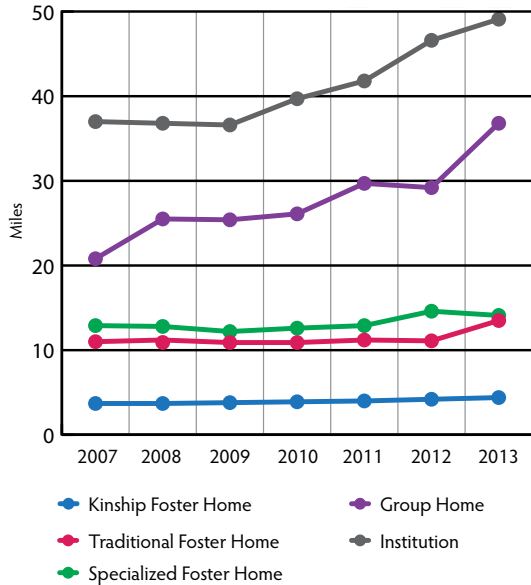


Figure 2.24
Median Distance from Home at End of Year Sub-region Heat Map

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cook North	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green
Cook Central	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green
Cook South	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green
Aurora	Light Green	Medium Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green
Rockford	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green
Champaign	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Medium Green
Peoria	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green
Springfield	Medium Green	Medium Green	Medium Green	Medium Green	Medium Green	Medium Green	Medium Green
East St. Louis	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green
Marion	Medium Green	Medium Green	Medium Green	Medium Green	Medium Green	Medium Green	Medium Green

of placement types across sub-regions (see Figure 2.25). The variation of median distance from home for kinship and traditional foster homes are small across sub-regions, with a range of 2.1 – 7.7 miles for kinship foster homes and 9.5 – 27.2 miles for traditional foster homes. In contrast, the variation of median distance from home for group homes, institutions, and specialized foster homes are large, with a range of 17.3 – 229.5 miles for group homes, 19.5 – 106.7 miles for institutions, and 9.9 – 53.9 miles for specialized homes. Except for the kinship foster homes, the Cook sub-regions generally have the shortest median distance from home for other placement types. There is a larger median distance for institutional placements in Marion, Springfield, Peoria, and Champaign, with all these sub-regions having a median distance of at least 90 miles from their family of origin.

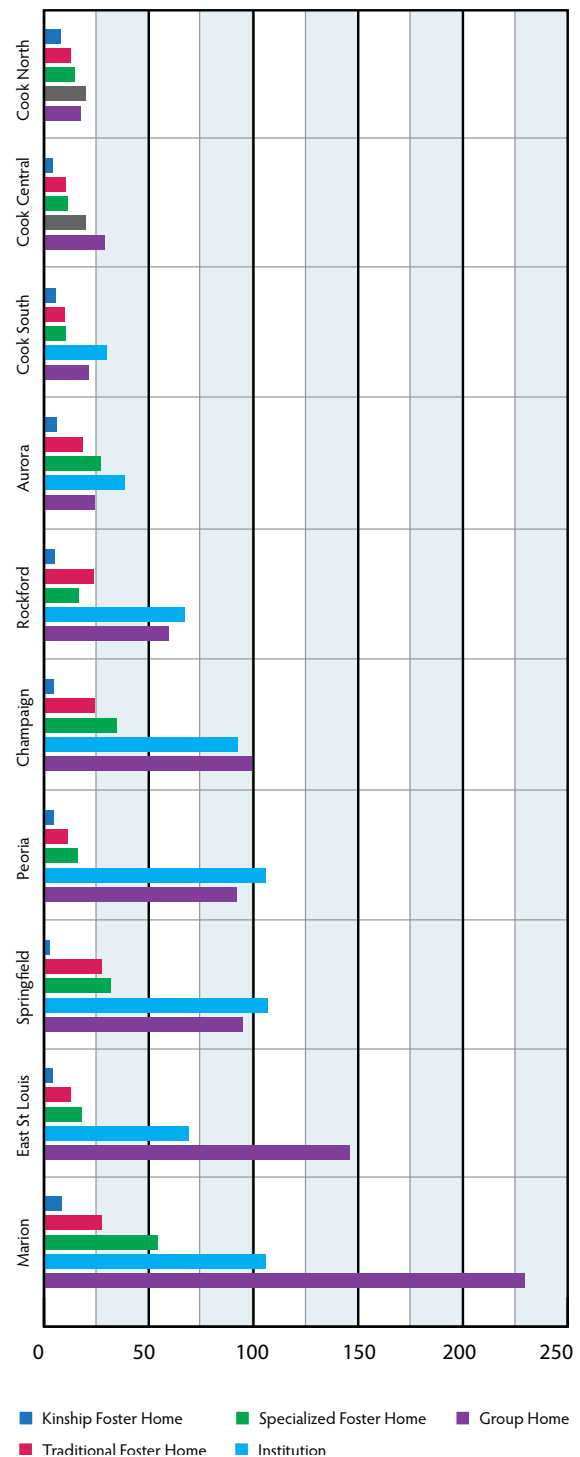
Placement Stability

Placement stability is important to children in substitute care, and placement instability has numerous negative consequences for children’s well-being and likelihood of achieving permanence. For example, foster care instability in the first year has been tied to later negative outcomes such as increased mental health costs²¹ and increased ER visits.²² Two measures of placement stability are included in this monitoring report, both of which focus on placement stability within the first year of entering substitute care. The first measure defines stability as two or fewer placements during the first year in care among children who entered care and stayed at least a year,²³ and the second measure examines children (ages 12 to 17) who run away from substitute care during their first year in care. The focus on stability in the first year is warranted by the fact that 70% of disruptions occur within the first six months of a placement.²⁴

Placement Stability During the First Year in Substitute Care

Using the definition provided above, the percentage of children who experience stability has been consistently around 77-78% for many years (see Figure 2.26).

Figure 2.25
Median Distance from Home at End of Year by Placement Type and Sub-region FY2013



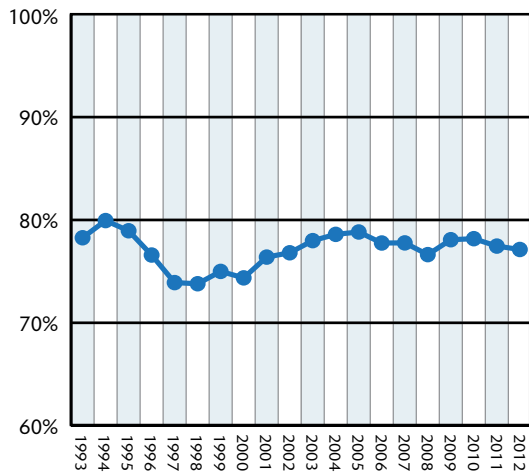
²¹ Rubin, D.M., Alessandrini, E.A., Feudtner, C., Mandell, D.S., Localio, A.R., & Hadley, T. (2004) Placement stability and mental health costs for children in foster care. *Pediatrics*, 113, 1336-1341.

²² Rubin, D.M., Alessandrini, E.A., Feudtner, C., Localio, A.R., & Hadley, T. (2004) Placement changes and emergency department visits in the first year of foster care. *Pediatrics*, 114, 354-360.

²³ See Appendix A for technical definitions of all the indicators included in this report.

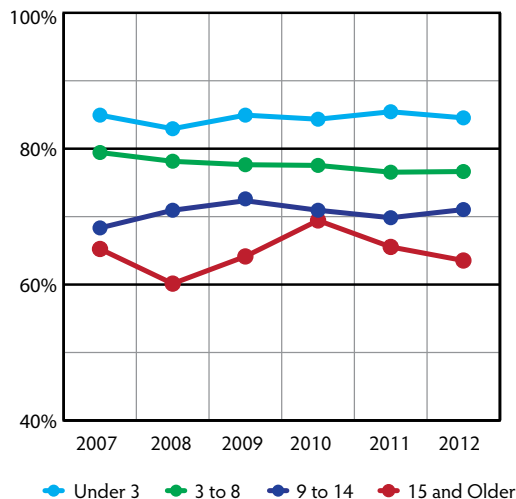
²⁴ Jones, A. D., & Wells, S. J. (2008). *PATH/Wisconsin - Bremer Project: Preventing placement disruptions in foster care. Final report*. Saint Paul, MN: Center for Advanced Studies in Child Welfare, School of Social Work, University of Minnesota. Retrieved from http://www.cehd.umn.edu/ssw/g-s/media/Final_report.pdf.

Figure 2.26
Children with Stable Placements in First Year in Care



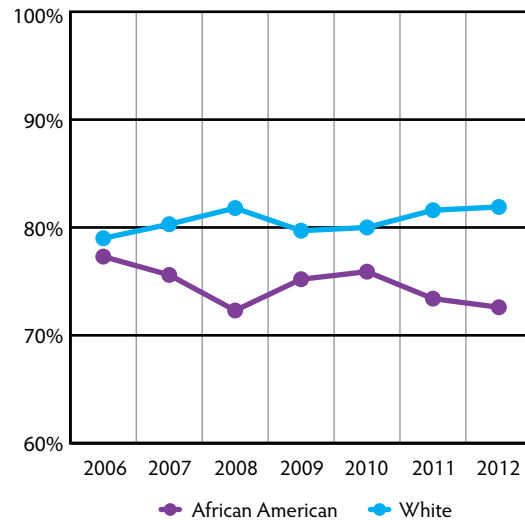
Consistent with other research,²⁵ placement stability in Illinois is related to child age: children under 3 years experience the highest level of stability, while those 15 years and older experience the least (Figure 2.27 and Appendix B, Indicator 2.H). Of the children who entered care in 2012, 84.3% of the children under three years had two or fewer placements in their first year in care, compared to 63.3% of the children 15 years and older.

Figure 2.27
Placement Stability by Age



White children are more likely to experience placement stability than African American children (see Figure 2.28 and Appendix B, Indicator 2.H). Of the children that entered care in 2012, 81.9% of White

Figure 2.28
Placement Stability by Race



children had two or fewer moves during their first year in care compared to 72.6% of African American children.²⁶

Placement stability is also related to initial placement type (see Figure 2.29). Children who are initially placed in kinship foster homes experience the highest levels of stability (between 83% and 86% in the past 7 years). Children initially placed in traditional foster homes also experience high levels of stability (between 75% and 79%). Children who are initially placed in group homes or institutions are the least likely to experience stability during their first year in care, with a rate around the average of 54% in the past 7 years. The percentages of children in specialized foster homes are not shown, since very few children (i.e., less than 2%) are initially placed in this type of placement.

Figure 2.30 shows the sub-region heat map for placement stability during the first year of substitute care (see Appendix C, Indicator 2.H). As with the other heat maps throughout this report, the darkest-shaded boxes represent the sub-regions and years with the worst performance (the bottom 25%) and the lightest-shaded boxes represent the best performance (the top 25%). Worth noticing is that placement stability is lowest in the Cook sub-regions and highest in the Aurora, Champaign, Peoria, and East St. Louis sub-regions.

²⁵Barth, R.P, Lloyd, E.C., Green, R.L., James, S., Leslie, L.K., & Landsverk, J. (2007). Predictors of placement moves among children with and without emotional and behavioral disorders. *Journal of Emotional and Behavioral Disorders*, 15, 46-55.

²⁶Hispanic children are not included here because of their small numbers, which make the percentages relatively unstable across years.

Figure 2.29
Placement Stability by Initial Placement Type

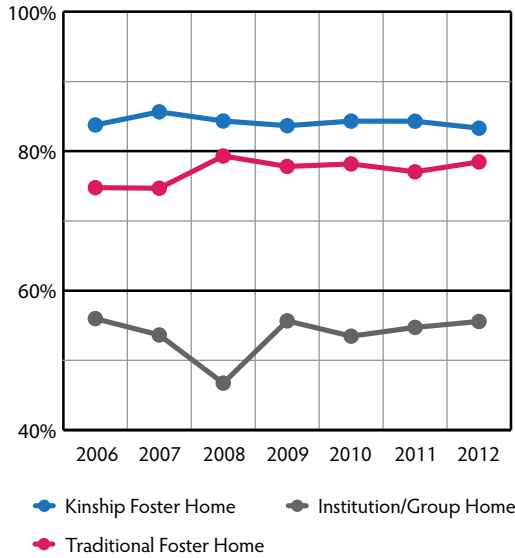
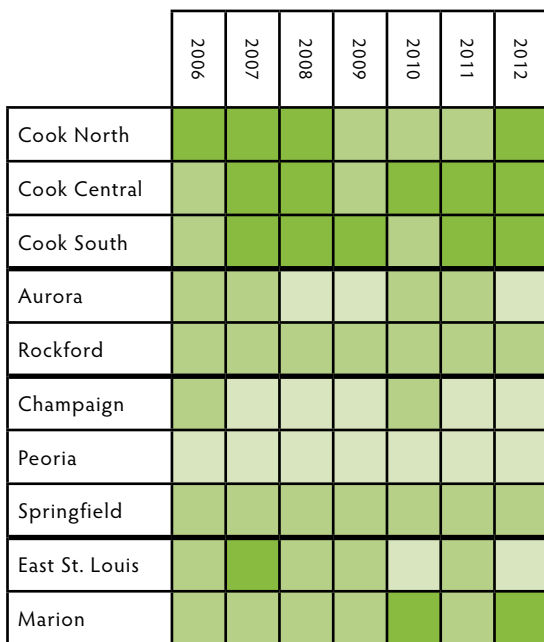


Figure 2.30
Placement Stability Sub-region Heat Map



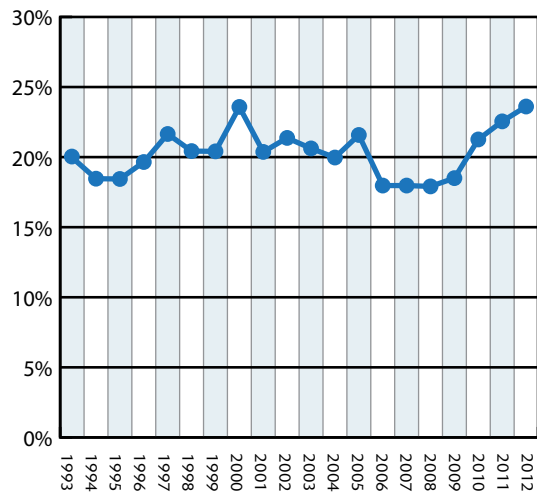
Children Who Run Away from Substitute Care

Children who run away from substitute care are different from typical runaways: “Unlike other runaways, youth who run away from foster care are generally not trying to escape from abuse or neglect.”²⁷ Instead, youth who run away from foster care are often running to

something (usually family or friends), although some report that they dislike their placement. Running away puts children at risk for victimization, sexual exploitation, and substance use. It also limits their access to school and services such as counseling, medication, and substance abuse treatment. Children who run away are more likely to do so early in their placement, often in their first few months in care. Instability increases the likelihood of children running away from care. For example, children who have two placements are 70% more likely to run away than those who are in their first placement.²⁸

The measure of running away used in the current chapter is the percentage of children who run away within one year of entry into substitute care. Since young children rarely run away, this indicator includes children who are 12 to 17 years old when they enter care. The percentage of children who run away from substitute care has fluctuated around 20% since 1993, and has trended upward over the past few years, increasing from 17.9% of children who entered care in 2008 to 23.6% of children who entered in 2012 (see Figure 2.31 and Appendix B, Indicator 2.I).

Figure 2.31
Children Who Run Away from Substitute Care



As in other research on children who run away from substitute care,²⁹ older children ages 15-17 years are more likely to run away than children ages 12-14 years (Figure 2.32) and African American children are more likely to run away than White children (Figure 2.33 and Appendix B, Indicator 2.I).

²⁷ National Runaway Switchboard Executive Summary (2010). Running away from foster care: Youths' knowledge and access of services. Retrieved on April 20, 2011 from http://www.nrscrisline.org/media/whytheyrun/report_files/042111_Part%20C%20Exec%20Summary.pdf

²⁸ Courtney, M.E. & Zinn, A. (2009) Predictors of running away from out-of-home care. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 31, 1298-1306.

²⁹ Ibid.

Figure 2.32
Children Who Run Away from Substitute Care by Age

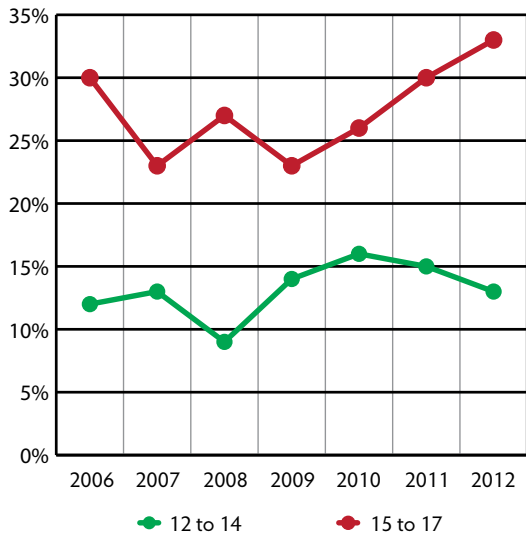


Figure 2.33
Children Who Run Away from Substitute Care by Race

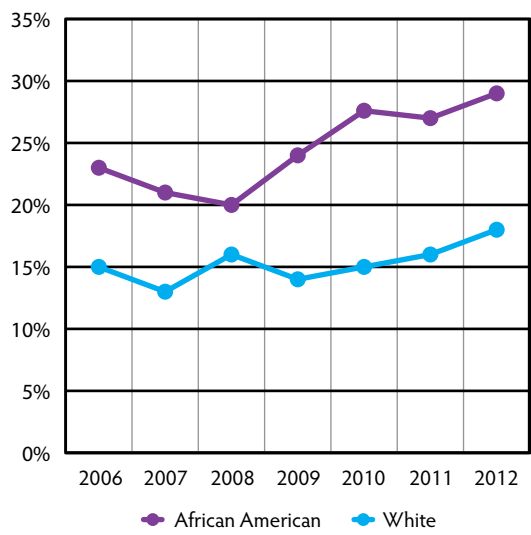


Figure 2.34
Children Who Run Away from Substitute Care by Region

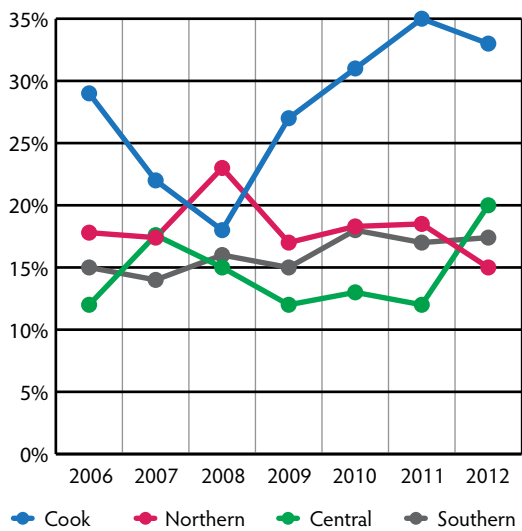
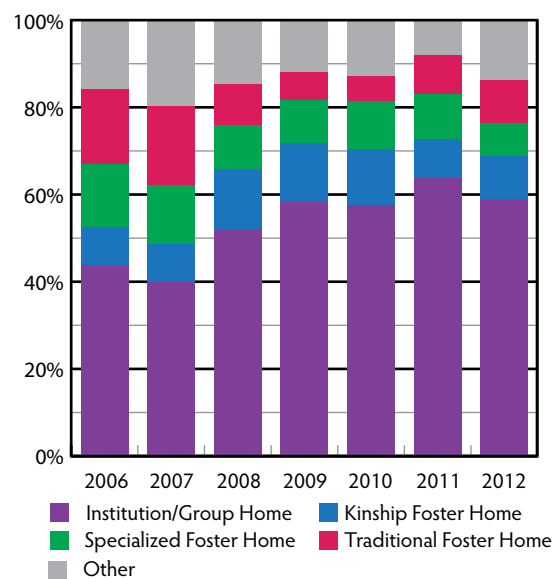


Figure 2.35
Children Who Run Away from Substitute Care by Placement Type³⁰



³⁰ Other Placement includes: Home of Parent, Hospital/Health Facility, Independent Living, Other, Transitional Living Program, Unauthorized Placement and Unknown.

Children have traditionally been more likely to run away from the Cook region than other administrative regions. The percentage of children living in the Cook region who ran away during their first year in substitute care dropped from 28.6% of those who entered care in 2006 to 18.4% in 2008, but increased dramatically to 34.7% among those who entered care in 2011, and remained over 33% for those who entered care in 2012. Percentages of children living in the other regions who ran away were lower -- around 12-17% in most years, and the relatively small numbers of youth in these regions make the percentages fluctuate from year to year (see Figure 2.34 and Appendix B, Indicator 2.I).

Placement setting also influences the likelihood that a child will run away from substitute care (see Figure 2.35). Children who run away are more likely to live in institutions than in any other type of placement setting.

Length of Time in Substitute Care

There has been a long held value that children should not languish in foster care. Children may need to have the state take custody to keep them safe, but they should not be raised in a substitute care setting for long periods of time. Once a child is placed in substitute care, the goal is to move them out of care as quickly as it is safe and reasonable to do so. The length of time a child spends in substitute care can be affected by a variety of factors, including their permanency goal, the type of placement in which they live, and the type of maltreatment that brought them into care.

In this report, length of time in substitute care is measured by calculating the median length of stay for all children who enter substitute care in a given fiscal year, that is, the number of months it takes for 50% of the children to exit substitute care. The most recent year for which median length of stay in substitute care can be determined is 2011, since there needs to be enough time for half the children who enter in a given year to exit. After peaking in the early 1990s at over 50 months, the median length of stay for children in substitute care in Illinois decreased to about 30 months, where it remained for most of the 2000s. Compared with the median length of stay of 32 months for children who entered care in 2008, the length of stay for children who entered care in 2011 (28 months) was the lowest in the past several years (Figure 2.36).

Figure 2.36
Median Length of Time in Substitute Care

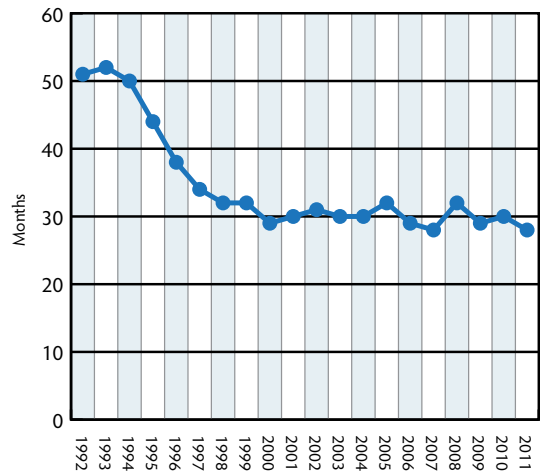
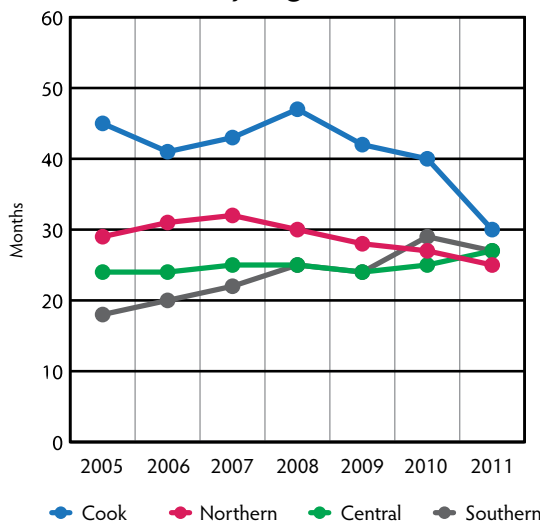


Figure 2.37 shows the regional differences in median length of time in substitute care. For children who entered care during 2005-2010, there were notable regional differences: children in the Cook region spent substantially longer time in substitute care (40-47 months) than children who resided in other regions (below 32 months). However, regional difference in median length of time in substitute care dissipated among children who entered care in 2011, primarily because the median length of stay in the Cook region decreased to 30 months (see Appendix B, Indicator 2.J).

Figure 2.37
Median Length of Time in Substitute Care by Region



Conclusions and Recommendations: Children in Substitute Care

The most recent data on children in substitute care highlight several indications for concern, as well as indications of improvement. As previous *B.H.* monitoring reports have noted, rates of maltreatment in substitute care have been increasing over the past several years, from 1.6% in 2007 to 2.0% in 2013, a 25% change. Although the overall rate of substantiated maltreatment in substitute care is low, the worsening performance over the past several years is a cause for concern, and additional information seems warranted. The subgroup analyses that were completed for this report suggest that the increases in maltreatment in care are occurring disproportionately among certain groups of children: children 3-8 years old, African American children, and children living in kinship foster homes. Rates of maltreatment in kinship foster homes have increased from 1.8% in 2007 to 2.3% in 2013 – a 28% increase. Prior research by the Children and Family Research Center suggests that unlicensed kin foster homes are significantly less safe than licensed kin foster homes,³¹ therefore changes in the licensure rate among kin homes could be contributing to the increases in maltreatment observed. However, this prior research was conducted several years ago, prior to the Department's recent initiative to license a larger number of kinship foster homes. An updated study that examines the relationship of foster home license status, child age and race, and geographic region to maltreatment in care would provide important information.

Another indicator that has worsened in the past several years is the proximity of placements to children's homes of origin. Placing children close to the homes of their biological families is thought to facilitate visitation, maintain social bonds with family members, and preserve community ties. The median distance of children's placements at the end of the year from their homes has more than doubled in the past 20 years – from 5 miles in 1994 to over 10 miles in 2013. Further examination of the median distance from home reveals discrepancies across children's age, placement type, race, and geographic region. Older children are placed much farther from home than younger children. Children placed in group homes and institutions typically are

further from home than children in other types of placement, especially if they live in the Central or Southern sub-regions. The availability of foster homes, especially those willing to take older children, may be a factor in the recent increases in median distances from home and may also contribute to the sub-regional differences.

A third indicator that deserves additional attention is the percentage of children that run away from placement within a year of entering substitute care. One third of the youth age 15 years and older who entered care in 2012 ran away within a year. Our findings indicate that older youth (15 to 17 years) are more likely to run away than youth ages 12 to 14, African American youth are more likely to run away than White or Hispanic youth, and youth placed in Cook County are much more likely to run away from placement than those in other regions. One third of the youth ages 12 to 17 who entered substitute care in the Cook region in 2012 ran away within a year. Unlike previous research,³² the current data do not show any gender differences in the likelihood of running away. Given the potential negative consequences of running away, including heightened risk of sexual and criminal victimization, it may be time to take a closer look at the characteristics of these youth, the length of time spent on the run, and the reasons behind their decisions to run away from placement.

The two *B.H.* monitoring reports prior to the current report highlighted concerns about the increasing use of congregate care settings as initial placements. Initial placements in group homes and institutions had increased from 14.1% in 2007 to 20.8% in 2012 – a nearly 50% increase over the five year span. However, the trend reversed in 2013, and initial placements in group homes and institutions dropped to 18.4%. The reversal occurred even among older youth ages 15 to 17, with a corresponding drop from 54.7% in 2012 to 51.8% in 2013. Although this recent decrease is encouraging, these percentages are still well above what they were in 2007, and likely stem from a shortage of foster homes willing to take older adolescents. We will continue to monitor this indicator to determine if the decrease in the use of initial congregate care placements continues.

³¹ Nieto, M., Fuller, T., & Testa, M. (2009). *License status of kinship foster parents and the safety of children in their care*. Urbana, IL: Children and Family Research Center, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

³² Courtney, M.E., Skyles, A., Miranda, G., Zinn, A., Howard, E., & Goerge, G.M. (2005). *Children who run away from out-of-home care*. Chicago, IL: Chapin Hall Center for Children, University of Chicago.



CHAPTER 3

Legal Permanence: Reunification, Adoption, and Guardianship

All children deserve permanent homes. Although abuse and neglect sometimes make it necessary to place children temporarily in “substitute” homes, federal and state child welfare policies mandate that permanency planning should begin at the time of placement and that children should be placed in safe, nurturing, permanent homes within a reasonable time frame. In Illinois, there are three processes through which children can exit substitute care and attain a permanent home: reunification with parents, adoption, and guardianship.

Reunification with parents is the preferred method for achieving permanence for children in substitute care and is the most common type of exit, accounting for 51% of foster care exits nationally in 2012.¹ Reunification is possible when parents are able to make changes in their lives, often with the benefit of child welfare and other services, to ensure that their children will be safe and adequately cared for when they return home. In some cases, parents cannot make the necessary changes to ameliorate the conditions which brought the children to the attention of the system. In these instances, child

welfare professionals are obligated to find alternative permanent homes for children as expeditiously as possible. A second permanency option is **adoption**, in which kin or non-kin adoptive parents legally commit to care for children; adoptive parents have all the same rights and responsibilities in relation to their children as biological parents, while receiving financial support from the state. Adoption accounted for 22% of foster care exits in the most recent national data, but it is difficult to find adoptive homes for many children – 32% of children in substitute care waiting to be adopted had been waiting three years or more.² **Guardianship** is a third permanency option that involves caregivers, almost always kin, assuming legal custody and permanent care of children with financial support from the state. This form of permanence is advantageous for caregivers who want to commit to permanent care but do not wish to terminate the rights of the biological parent, who is typically a close relative of the guardian. Guardianship is a much less frequently used permanency option for children in substitute care, accounting for only 7% of all exits nationally in 2012.³

¹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2013). *The AFCARS report: Preliminary FY 2012 estimates*. Retrieved from <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/afcarsreport20.pdf>

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

Changes in Permanence at a Glance

Children Achieving Reunification

- Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that was reunified with their parents within 12 months remained stable and was 20.3% of children who entered care in 2012.
- Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that was reunified with their parents within 24 months remained stable and was 34.5% of children who entered care in 2011.
- Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that was reunified with their parents within 36 months decreased from 42.5% of those who entered care in 2009 to 40.0% of those who entered care in 2010 (-5% change).
- Of all children who were reunified during the year, the percentage that remained with their family at one year remained stable and was 83.5% of children who were reunified in 2012.
- Of all children who were reunified during the year, the percentage that remained with their family at two years remained stable and was 80.5% of children who were reunified in 2011.
- Of all children who were reunified during the year, the percentage that remained with their family at five years remained stable and was 76.4% of children who were reunified in 2008.
- Of all children who were reunified during the year, the percentage that remained with their family at ten years remained stable and was 72.3% of children who were reunified in 2003.

Children Achieving Adoption

- Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that was adopted within 24 months increased from 3.5% of those who entered care in 2010 to 4.2% of those who entered care in 2011 (+19% change).
- Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that was adopted within 36 months increased from 9.4% of those who entered care in 2009 to 11.0% of those who entered care in 2010 (+16% change).
- Of all children who were adopted during the year, the percentage that remained with their family at two years remained stable and was 98.1% of children who were adopted in 2011.
- Of all children who were adopted during the year, the percentage that remained with their family at five years remained stable and was 95.0% of children who were adopted in 2008.
- Of all children who were adopted during the year, the percentage that remained with their family at ten years remained stable and was 88.4% of children who were adopted in 2003.

Changes in Permanence at a Glance CONT'D

Children Achieving Guardianship

- ↑ Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that attained subsidized guardianship within 24 months increased from 0.6% of those who entered care in 2010 to 0.9% of those who entered care in 2011 (+58% change).
- = Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that attained subsidized guardianship within 36 months remained stable and was 2.4% of children who entered care in 2010.
- = Of all children who attained subsidized guardianship during the year, the percentage that remained with their family at two years remained stable and was 96.1% of children who attained guardianship in 2011.
- = Of all children who attained subsidized guardianship during the year, the percentage that remained with their family at five years remained stable and was 86.5% of children who attained guardianship in 2008.
- ↓ Of all children who attained subsidized guardianship during the year, the percentage that remained with their family at ten years decreased from 84.7% of those who attained guardianship in 2002 to 79.1% of those who attained guardianship in 2003 (-7% change).

Measuring Legal Permanence

Although the number of permanency options available to children in substitute care in Illinois is small, the number of potential indicators for measuring system performance related to the achievement of legal permanence is substantial. Good indicators are thoughtfully tied to the system's critical performance goals, which in this case involve moving children from temporary placements in substitute care to permanent homes and doing so in a timely manner. Thus, permanency indicators should measure both the **likelihood** of achieving permanence as well as the **timeliness** in which it is achieved. In addition, the **stability** of the permanent placement should be monitored to ensure that the children who exit substitute care do not re-enter care.

Many child welfare performance monitoring efforts, including versions of the Illinois *B.H.* monitoring report prior to 2010, do not include separate outcome indicators for the three types of exits to permanent homes (e.g., reunification, adoption, and guardianship), instead relying on a combined or overall "permanency rate" that

captures all exits to permanent homes. However, recent research demonstrates that the type of exit affects rates and frequency of permanence.⁴ For example, reunification tends to occur more quickly than adoption or guardianship because of the focus on first attempting to reunify children with their parents prior to finding alternative permanent homes. In addition, policy and practice changes may affect one type of exit positively while adversely affecting another, consequently a policy's effect on exits to permanence would be masked if only a combined indicator was utilized. This chapter, therefore, examines each type of permanency exit (reunification, adoption, and guardianship) separately, although the overall (e.g., combined) permanency rate is presented first to provide context and continuity with previous reports.

For each type of permanence, **timeliness** is monitored by showing the percentage of children in each yearly entry cohort that exit substitute care within 12 months (for reunification only due to the low frequency of adoptions and guardianships occurring within 12

⁴ Akin, B.A. (2011). Predictors of foster care exits to permanency: A competing risks analysis of reunification, guardianship, and adoption. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 33, 999-1011. Connell, C.M., Katz, K.H., Saunders, L., & Tebes, J.K. (2006). Leaving foster care – the influence of child and case characteristics on foster care exit rates. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 28, 780-798.

months), 24 months, and 36 months. Please note, because entry cohorts are used to examine permanency rates over time, the most recent entry cohort available to examine permanency within 36 months includes those children that entered care in 2010 and follows them through 2013. In addition, for each type of permanence, the percentage of children exiting within 36 months is further examined by child age, gender, race, and geographic sub-region. The **stability** of each type of permanence is monitored by examining the percentage of reunifications, adoptions, and guardianships that remain intact (i.e., the children do not re-enter substitute care) within one year (reunification only), two years, five years, and ten years post-discharge.

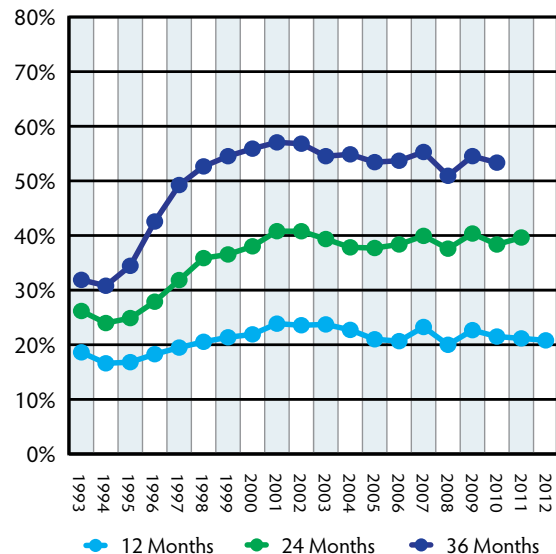
Although child welfare systems strive to provide all children in substitute care with a permanent home in a timely manner, this goal is not achieved for all children. Some children exit substitute care to situations in which they do not have a legally permanent home – they run away, they are incarcerated, they emancipate or “age out.” In addition, each year many children remain in care for periods much longer than 36 months. If exits to reunification, adoption, and guardianship are considered positive outcomes, then exits from care without attaining permanence and lengthy stays in care (longer than 3 years) should be considered negative outcomes. It is equally important to monitor negative as well as positive outcomes, so this chapter also examines “other exits” from care and children that remain in care longer than 36 months.

Children Achieving Legal Permanence

Figure 3.1 shows the overall permanency rate in Illinois – the percentage of children exiting substitute care to all three types of permanence combined – over a 20 year period. For comparison, the percentages of children exiting to permanence within 12 months, 24 months, and 36 months are shown. Permanency rates declined sharply during the early 1990s, a time period coinciding with a major increase in the number of children entering care. There was a turnaround between 1995 and 2001, with substantial increases in the percentage of children achieving permanent homes. The improvements in the permanency rates are seen most clearly in the 36-month permanency rate, to a lesser

extent in the 24-month permanency rate, and much less in the 12-month permanency rate. There has been little change in overall permanency rates since 2001, with rates around 21% at 12 months, 39% at 24 months, and 53% at 36 months.

Figure 3.1
Children Exiting to Permanence Within 12, 24, and 36 Months

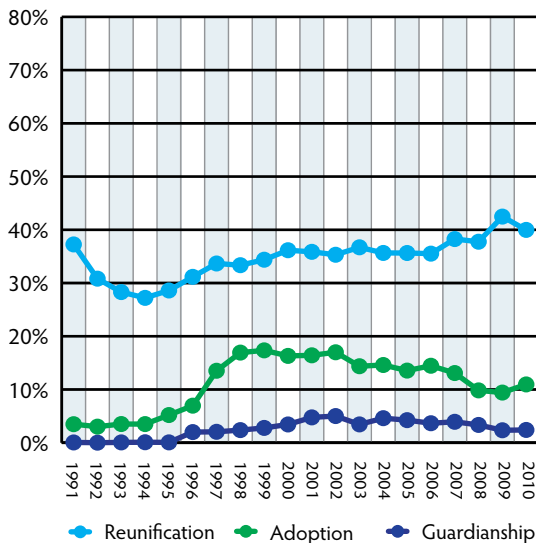


Although Figure 3.1 provides a good picture of the overall pattern of exits to permanence over the last two decades, it does not tell us anything about the relative frequencies of the three different types of permanence. Figure 3.2 examines separately the percentage of children who exit substitute care within 36 months for each of the three types of permanence: reunification, adoption, and guardianship (see Appendix B, Indicators 3.A.3, 3.C.2, and 3.E.2).

This figure shows that reunification has always been the most common type of exit from substitute care, and the decrease in permanence in the early 1990s was attributable to a decrease in reunification. The decrease in reunification was part of a national trend toward lower reunification rates in the 1990s.⁵ Reunification rates rebounded somewhat in the late 1990s, though they were still substantially below levels of the 1980s. Reunification rates within 36 months of entry

⁵Wulczyn, F. (2004). Reunification. *The Future of Children*, 14, 96-113.

Figure 3.2
Children Exiting to Reunification, Adoption, and Guardianship Within 36 Months



continued to climb over the past decade, until a slight drop in the 2010 entry cohort (40% versus 42.5% in the 2009 cohort).

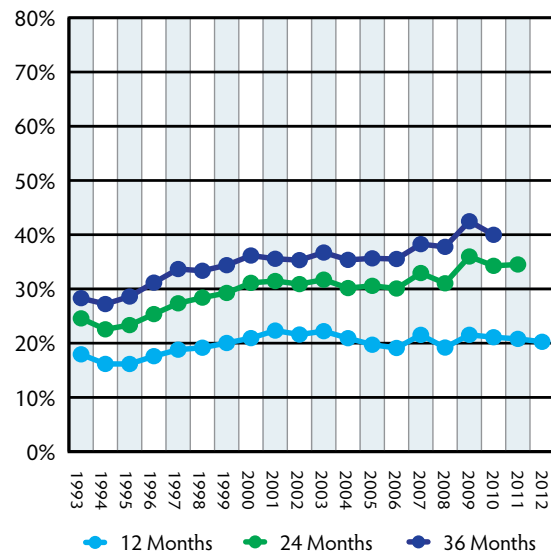
The biggest reason for the upsurge in overall permanency rates in the mid- to late-1990s was that the percentage of exits to adoption increased dramatically. Since their peak in the early 2000s, rates of adoptions within 36 months of entry have been slowly declining over the past decade, from 17.4% of children who entered care in 1999 to 11% of children who entered care in 2010. Although the overall trend has been one of decline, the 36-month adoption rate for the 2010 entry cohort represents an increase compared to the 2009 cohort (9.4%).

Subsidized guardianship was introduced as a new permanency option in the late 1990s, and contributed to the increase in overall permanence seen in the late 1990s. After peaking at 5% for children who entered care in 2002, exits to subsidized guardianship within 36 months of entry have slowly declined over the past eight years to 2.4% for children who entered care in 2010.

Children Achieving Reunification

Figure 3.3 shows the percentage of children exiting substitute care to reunification within 12 months, 24 months, and 36 months of their entry into care (see Appendix B, Indicators 3.A.1, 3.A.2, and 3.A.3). All three indicators show a decrease in the early 1990s, an increase in the late 1990s, and stabilization since about 2001. Examination of the three trend lines provides an indication of the role that length of time in care has on the likelihood of an exit to reunification. About 20% of children that enter care in any given year since 2001 exit care to reunification within 12 months of entry. When the length of time to reunification is 24 months after entry, the percentage of children that exit care increases to over 30%. A similar increase occurs when the length of time to reunification is increased to 36 months (40%).

Figure 3.3
Children Exiting to Reunification Within 12, 24, and 36 Months



Child age is related to the likelihood that children will be reunified with parents within 36 months of entry (see Figure 3.4 and Appendix B, Indicator 3.A.3). Children between ages 3 and 8 years were the most likely to be reunified – 49% of the children in this age group who entered care in 2010 were reunified within three years. Very young children (those less than 3 years) and youth between 9 and 14 years were reunified

Figure 3.4
Children Exiting to Reunification Within 36 Months by Age

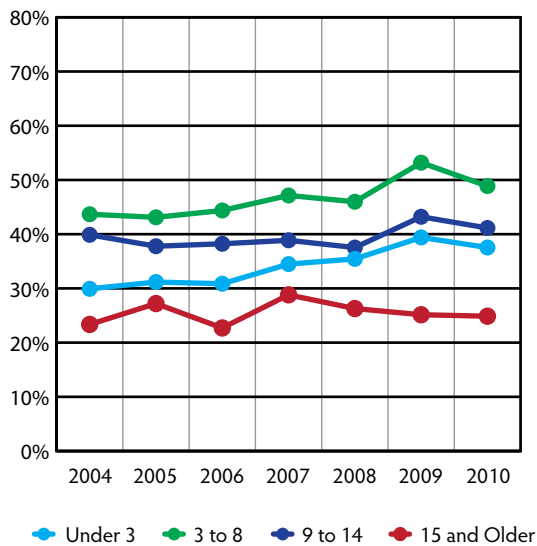
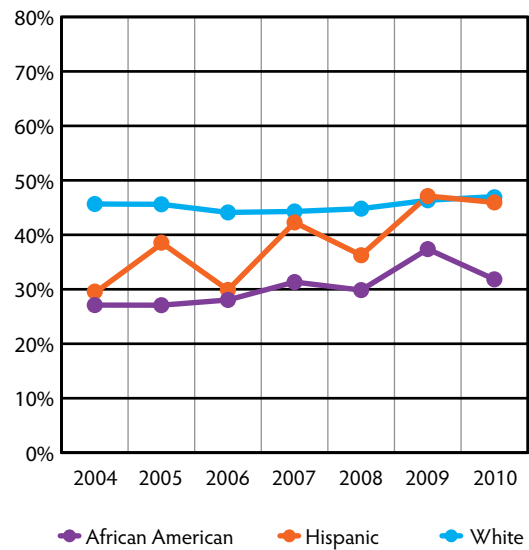


Figure 3.5
Children Exiting to Reunification Within 36 Months by Race



less often – about 40%. Youth ages 15 and older were the least likely to be reunified with their parents; only 25% of the youth in this age group who entered care in 2010 were reunified by 2013.

A child’s race and ethnicity influence the likelihood of being reunified with parents within 36 months of entry (see Figure 3.5, and Appendix B, Indicator 3.A.3). In general, White children are more likely to be reunified than African American children, while reunification rates among Hispanic children have fluctuated between the other two groups. The high variability in reunification rates among Hispanic children is due to the small number of Hispanic children in substitute care.

Figure 3.6 displays the sub-regional heat map showing reunification exits within 36 months of entry into substitute care (see Appendix C, Indicator 3.A.3). To create the heat map, reunification rates in each sub-region of Illinois for the past seven years were compared to one another and ranked. The sub-regions and years in the top 25th percentile – those with the **best performance** on this indicator – are shown in the lightest shade. Those sub-regions and years in the bottom 25th percentile – those with the **worst performance** on this indicator – are shown in the darkest shade. Those that performed in the middle

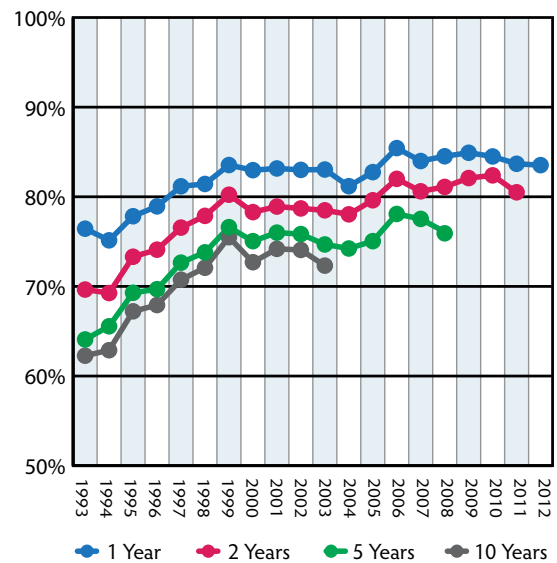
– between the 26th and 74th percentiles – are shown in the medium shade. The heat map therefore provides a visually simple way to compare a large amount of information on sub-regional performance both over time and across the state. It is possible to tell reasonably quickly if a region or sub-region is doing well (relative to the other sub-regions in the state over the past 7 years) by looking for the areas in the lightest shade. It is important to note that these “rankings” are relative only to the performance within the ten sub-regions over the seven year time span and not to any national or state benchmarks. Thus, even though a given sub-region may be performing “well” compared to other sub-regions in the state (as indicated by a light shade on the heat map), this does not necessarily mean that its performance should be considered “good” or “excellent” compared to a standard or benchmark.

As can be seen in Figure 3.6, reunification rates in Cook sub-regions are the lowest in the state for the entire time period (darkly shaded areas). The Marion sub-region shows comparatively high reunification rates across most of the observation period (lightly shaded areas). Reunification rates improved in several sub-regions in the Northern and Central regions (Aurora, Rockford, Champaign, and Peoria) for children in the most recent entry cohorts (2009, 2010).

Figure 3.6
Children Exiting to Reunification
Within 36 Months Sub-region Heat Map

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cook North	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow
Cook Central	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow
Cook South	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow
Aurora	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow
Rockford	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow
Champaign	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow
Peoria	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow
Springfield	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow
East St. Louis	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow
Marion	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow

Figure 3.7
Stable Reunifications 1, 2, 5, and
10 Years After Finalization



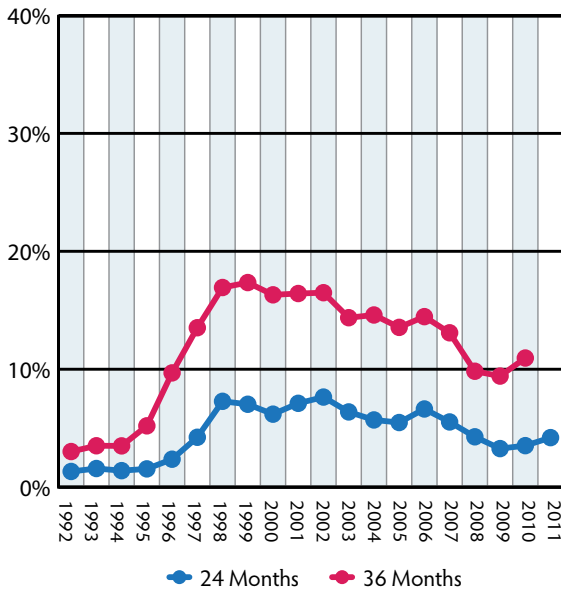
Stability of Reunification

Reunification is only truly permanent if children can remain safely in their homes and are not removed again. Figure 3.7 displays the percentage of children that remain stable in their homes (and do not re-enter care) within 1, 2, 5, and 10 years following reunification with their parents (see Appendix B, Indicators 3.B.1, 3.B.2, 3.B.3, and 3.B.4). Two things stand out as important when examining Figure 3.7. The first is that, predictably, the percentage of stable reunifications decreases as the length of time post-reunification increases. For example, of the children that exited care to reunification in 2008, 84.5% remained reunified with their parents within one year, 81.1% remained reunified within two years, and 76.4% remained reunified within 5 years (children in the 2008 exit cohort have not reached the 10 year post-reunification mark). Second, the rates of stability following reunification from substitute care have been relatively level for the exit cohorts of the past decade.

Children Achieving Adoption

Because adoption is typically considered only after it becomes clear that reunification is not achievable, adoptions rarely occur within 12 months. Figure 3.8, therefore, shows the percentage of children who exit substitute care through adoption within 24 and 36 months after entry. The overall pattern of the two lines is similar, but the likelihood of being adopted is much greater within 36 months of entry than within 24 months. The increase in adoptions that occurred in the late 1990s can be seen in both the percentage of children adopted within 24 months and 36 months, although the increase is more dramatic among adoptions within 36 months. After this dramatic increase, the percentages of children exiting to adoption within 36 months leveled off during the early 2000s, and then declined from 14.6% of children that entered care in 2004 to 9.4% of those who entered care in 2009. The most recent data, for children who entered care in 2010, shows that adoptions within 3 years increased by 16% over the previous entry cohort (see Appendix B, Indicators 3.C.1 and 3.C.2).

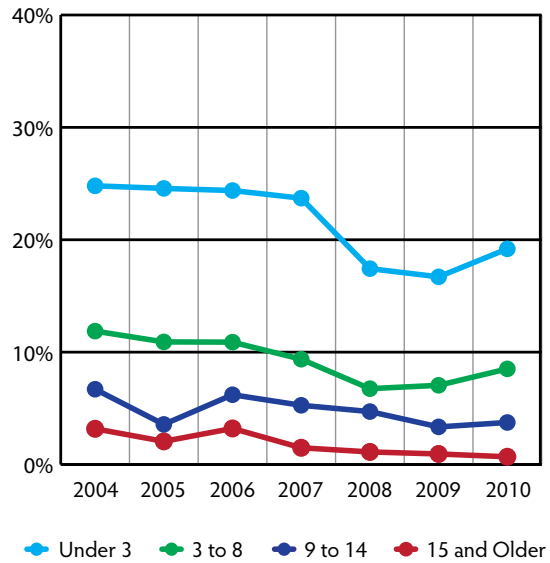
Figure 3.8
Children Exiting to Adoption
Within 24 and 36 Months



Illinois children less than 3 years of age are substantially more likely to be adopted than older children (see Figure 3.9 and Appendix B, Indicator 3.C.2), a finding that is consistent nationally.⁶ In fact, there is an inverse relationship between child age and the likelihood of adoption from substitute care, such that the older a child is when entering care, the less likely he or she is to be adopted within 36 months. However, the percentage of children under 3 that exit to adoption within 36 months has decreased in recent years from 23.7% among children who entered care in 2004 to 19.2% among children who entered care in 2010. Although rates of adoption within 36 months have also decreased among children in each of the other age groups over the same time period, the decline has been the steepest for children 0 to 3 years. The likelihood of children ages 15 and older being adopted from substitute care within 36 months is very small, and has decreased over the past seven years from 3.2% among children entering care in 2004 to 0.7% among children who entered care in 2010.

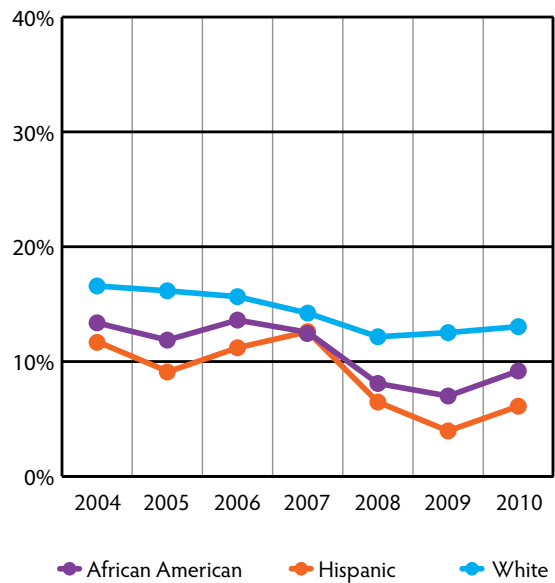
There are only small differences in the percentages of African American and White children that exit substitute care to adoption within 36 months, with rates among White children slightly higher than those for African American children (see Figure 3.10 and Appendix B, Indicator 3.C.2). The percentage of

Figure 3.9
Children Exiting to Adoption
Within 36 Months by Age



Hispanic children adopted was comparatively lower, although these results should be interpreted with some caution because the number of Hispanic children in the foster care population is small.

Figure 3.10
Children Exiting to Adoption
Within 36 Months by Race



⁶U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2012). *The AFCARS report: Preliminary FY 2011 estimates*. Retrieved from <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/afcarsreport19.pdf>

Trends in children exiting substitute care to adoption within 36 months at the sub-region level are shown in Figure 3.11 (see Appendix C, Indicator 3.C.2). The Champaign sub-region (located in the Central region) is in the top 25th percentile (when compared to all other regions) over the entire seven year observation period. In general, performance in most of the other sub-regions on this indicator has worsened over the seven year period: the sub-regions that were performing in the top 25th percentile (Peoria, Springfield) in the first half of the observation period (2004-2007) fell closer to the average in the latter half of the observation period (2008-2010), and those that were performing in the middle of the group (all three Cook sub-regions, Rockford, Aurora, East St. Louis) fell into the bottom 25th percentile. Although the overall trend across the 7-year period is one of decline, the news about adoptions within 36 months is not entirely disheartening. Several sub-regions, including Aurora, Champaign, Springfield, East St. Louis, and Marion, have shown improvements in the most recent (2010) entry cohort compared to the previous one (2009). Continued monitoring will determine if this signals a reversal of the previous downward trend.

Figure 3.11
Children Exiting to Adoption Within 36 Months
Sub-region Heat Map

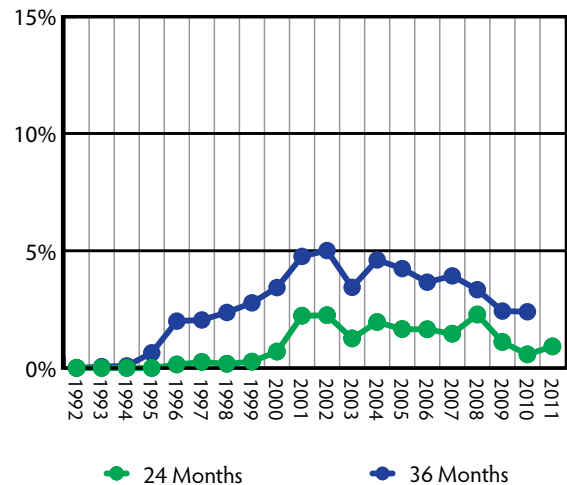
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cook North	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow
Cook Central	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow
Cook South	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow
Aurora	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow
Rockford	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow
Champaign	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow
Peoria	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow
Springfield	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow
East St. Louis	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow
Marion	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow

Children Achieving Guardianship

Subsidized guardianship began in Illinois in September 1996 when the state received federal IV-E waiver authority to extend subsidies to guardians. Development of the subsidized guardianship program went hand-in-hand with a major increase in kin adoptions. As case-workers explored permanency options with kin as part of the new subsidized guardianship program, they discovered that more kin than anticipated chose adoption.

The percentage of children exiting substitute care to guardianship within 24 months and 36 months of entry into care is shown in Figure 3.12 (as with adoptions, very few children exit to guardianship within 12 months of entry, so those figures are not shown). The percentage of children exiting to guardianship within 36 months of entry increased steadily between 1996 and 2001 as the new subsidized guardianship program was implemented, then leveled off and remained fairly consistent at around 4-5% (see Appendix B, Indicators 3.E.1 and 3.E.2). Similar to adoptions, during the last few years the percentages of children exiting substitute care to guardianship within 36 months have declined: from 3.3% for children who entered care in 2008 to 2.4% for children who entered care in 2010, a decrease of 27%. An analogous decline occurred among children who exited care to guardianships within 24 months of entry: from 2.3% entering care in 2008 to 0.9% entering care in 2011, a decrease of 72%.

Figure 3.12
Children Exiting to Guardianship
Within 24 and 36 Months



Measuring Adoption Stability

BOX 3.1

Measuring the stability of adoptions is important in determining the continuity of care children receive after they leave the child welfare system to an adopted home. Although media portrayals and anecdotal accounts from caseworkers suggest that adoptions from the child welfare system in Illinois fail at concerning rates,⁷ the analyses in this report that measure rates of adoption stability tell a different story. However, the terminology used to describe adoption stability varies considerably, which can cause confusion when trying to interpret research results.

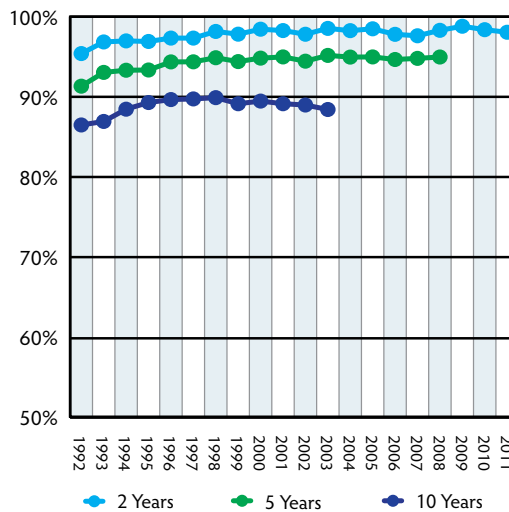
For instance, the Child Welfare Information Gateway distinguishes between adoption disruptions and adoption dissolutions: adoption disruptions occur before an adoption is finalized, but after a child is placed in an adoptive home and adoption dissolutions occur after adoptions are legally finalized. In both cases, the child re-enters substitute care and is placed into a new foster home.⁸ National research suggests that between 10-25% of planned adoptions disrupt before they are finalized due to a variety of factors related to the child (age, behavioral issues), the adoptive family (lack of support), and the child welfare agency (overstaffed, lack of continuity of case).⁹ Dissolution rates are harder to measure due to a variety of factors, but best estimates indicate that between 1-7% of adoptions dissolve after they are legally finalized.¹⁰ Dissolutions occur for similar reasons as disruptions, but also include the cost of providing care for the child and a lack of information and support.

Due to limitations in the administrative data, pre-finalization adoption disruptions cannot be measured and included in the *B.H.* report. Instead, an adoption stability measure is used to examine the number of children remaining in their adoptive homes within 2, 5, and 10 years after the adoption is finalized. If the adopted child has been placed into substitute care within these time periods, it is

considered a non-stable adoption. This may mean that an adoption dissolution occurred, but it may also mean that adopted children are not in the home for other reasons such as temporary placement in specialized foster care or a residential treatment facility for more intensive treatment than possible in a home setting. This adoption stability measure does not include children who leave their adopted home due to a short-term crisis, such as a short respite placement.

Based on this measure, adoption stability has been remarkably consistent over the past two decades (see Figure 3.13 and Appendix B, Indicators 3.D.1, 3.D.2, and 3.D.3). Within 2 years of being adopted, 98.1% of children are in their adoptive homes; within five years, 95% of children are in their adoptive homes; and within ten years, 88.4% of children are in their adoptive homes. These rates do not corroborate the anecdotal accounts portrayed in the media and overheard in worker conversations.

Figure 3.13
Stable Adoptions at 2, 5, and 10 Years After Finalization



⁷ For example, see Knight, M. (December 29, 2011). Failed adoptions create more homeless youths. *The New York Times*. Available online: <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/12/30/us/failed-adoptions-create-more-homeless-youths.html?pagewanted=1&r=2>

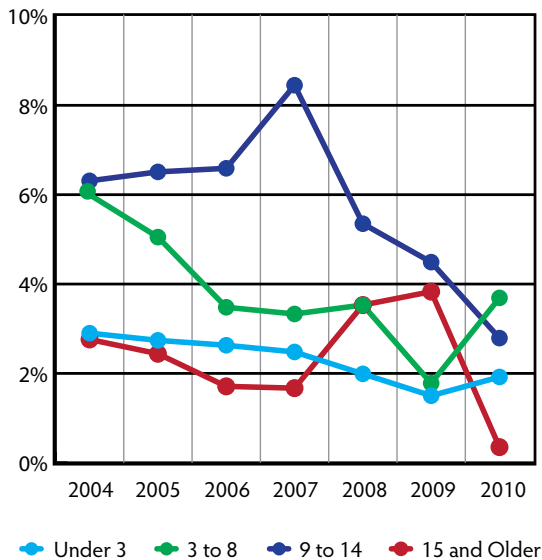
⁸ Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2012). Adoption Disruption and Dissolution. Retrieved from https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/s_disrup.pdf

⁹ Goerge, R. M., Howard, E. C., Yu, D., & Radomsky, S. (1997). Adoption, disruption, and displacement in the child welfare system, 1976-94. Chicago: University of Chicago, Chapin Hall Center for Children; Festinger, T. (2002). After adoption: Dissolution or permanence? *Child Welfare*, 81(3), 515-533; Festinger, T. (2012). Adoption disruption: Rates, correlates, and service needs. In G. P. Mallon & P. M. Hess (eds.), *Child Welfare for the 21st Century: A handbook of practices, policies, and programs* (2nd ed.). New York: Columbia University Press.

¹⁰ Goerge et al. (1997). Adoption, disruption, and displacement in the child welfare system, 1976-94. Chicago: University of Chicago, Chapin Hall Center for Children; U.S. General Accounting Office. (2003). *Foster care: States focusing on finding permanent homes for children, but long-standing barriers remain* (GAO-03-626T). Retrieved from <http://www.gao.gov/assets/110/109829.pdf>.

Only minor differences exist for rates of subsidized guardianship by age; however, recent trends are notable (see Figure 3.14). Between 2004 and 2009, children ages 9 to 14, were consistently the most likely to exit substitute care to guardianship. The rate for this age group has been declining, however, and in 2010, only 2.8% of the 9 to 14 year olds who entered care in 2010 exited substitute care to guardianship in 2013. There was also a precipitous decline in the percentage of youth ages 15 and up who exited to guardianship within 36 months: only 0.4% of the youth in this age group who entered care in 2010 exited to guardianship by 2013.

Figure 3.14
Children Exiting to Guardianship Within 36 Months by Age



The rates of subsidized guardianship by child race have remained fairly consistent in the last couple of years, and there are only small differences in the rates between African American, White, and Hispanic children on this indicator (see Appendix B, Indicator 3.E.2).

Sub-regional comparisons in exits to guardianship are displayed in Figure 3.15 (see Appendix C, Indicator 3.E.2). Although performance in several sub-regions (Cook North, Cook South, Peoria, Champaign, and Marion) has improved in the most recent entry cohort, the general trend over the entire seven year period is one of declining performance. In the Rockford, Springfield, and East St. Louis sub-regions, less than 5 children who

entered care in 2009 or 2010 have exited to subsidized guardianship within 36 months. Additional inquiry may be needed to determine the possible changes in local policy or practice that have contributed to this trend.

Figure 3.15
Children Exiting to Guardianship Within 36 Months Sub-region Heat Map

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cook North	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Cook Central	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Cook South	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Aurora	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Rockford	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Champaign	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Peoria	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Springfield	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
East St. Louis	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Marion	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light

Stability of Guardianship

The percentage of children who exited substitute care to guardianships and remained in these homes within two years post-discharge has been stable over the past several years, ranging from 93.5% to 97.4% (see Figure 3.16 and Appendix B, Indicator 3.F.1). The percentages of children that remain in stable guardianships within five years has ranged from 86.3% to 90.2% and within ten years post-discharge from 79.1% to 91.9% (see Appendix B, Indicators 3.F.2 and 3.F.3).

Figure 3.16
Stable Guardianships 2, 5,
and 10 Years After Finalization

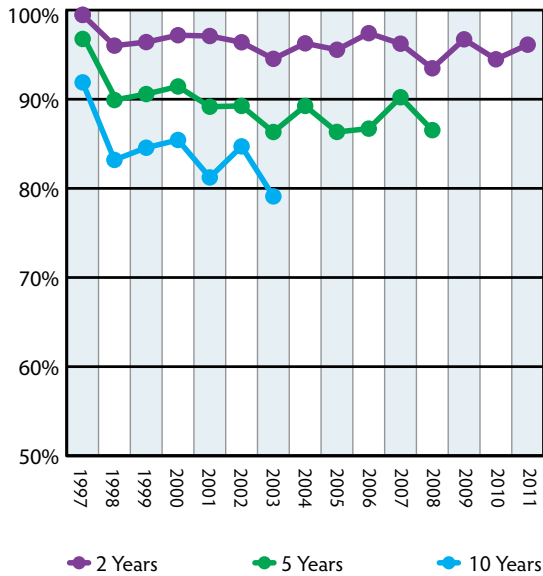
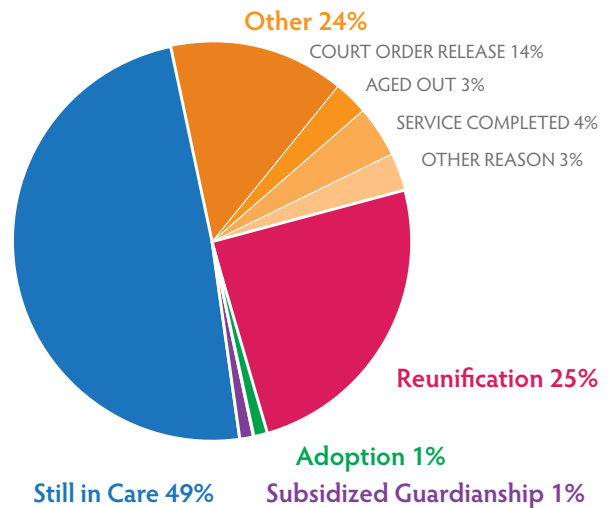


Figure 3.17
Exits from Substitute Care Within 36 Months:
Children Ages 15 and Older (2010 Entry Cohort)



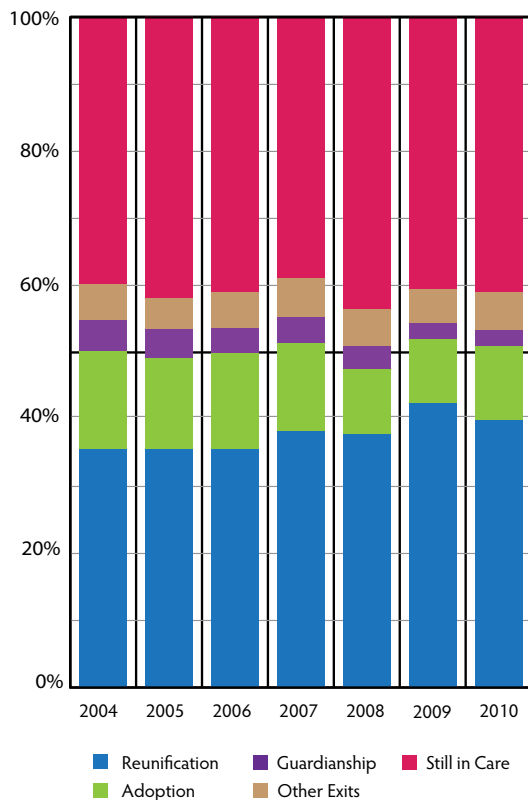
Children Who Exit Substitute Care Without Achieving Legal Permanence

Within three years of entering substitute care, over half of all children exit the system through the planned permanency options of reunification, adoption or guardianship. However, some children exit the system without ever achieving a legally permanent relationship with a parent or guardian. Many of these “non-permanency exits” – incarceration, running away, and aging out – occur mainly among older youth. In fact, youth who enter care when they are 15 or older are almost equally likely to exit care through a non-permanent exit type as they are to reunification, adoption, and guardianship combined (see Figure 3.17). Of the 579 youth who were 15 years and older when they entered substitute care in 2010, 141 of them (24%) exited care without achieving legal permanence. Within this 24% of children who exit without permanence, the largest group (14%) consisted of youth with a court-ordered release from substitute care but no permanent home. Another 3% of these youth aged out of the system. Youth who exited care with a “service completion” code (4%) had their case closed due to completion of child welfare services prior to the age of 18, but did not achieve legal permanence.

Children Remaining in Substitute Care Over 36 Months

Although a little over half of all children who enter substitute care in a given year attain permanence within 36 months through reunification, adoption, or guardianship, a significant portion of children remain in care longer than three years. For children entering care between 2004 and 2010, the portion that remained in care at 36 months after entry has been consistently around 40% (see Figure 3.18). For example, of the 5,032 children that entered substitute care in 2010, 40% were reunified within three years, 11% were adopted, 2.4% were taken into guardianship, 5.6% exited through another means (e.g. aging out, court ordered release), and 41.1% remained in care.

Figure 3.18
Exits from Substitute Care Within 36 Months



Conclusions and Recommendations: Legal Permanence

When children are removed from their homes and taken into substitute care, the goal of the child welfare system is to reunify them with their parents as quickly as possible if it is deemed safe to do so. However, not all parents are able to engage with their caseworker or with their services to make the changes in their lives necessary for their children to return home. All children in substitute care therefore have a concurrent plan to ensure that an alternative form of family permanence is achieved through adoption or guardianship if reunification with their parents is not possible. A little over half of all children who enter substitute care achieve some form of family permanence (reunification, adoption, or guardianship) within three years, and this percentage has been relatively stable for over a decade. However, a focus on the combined permanence rate masks recent changes in the rates of reunification, adoption, and guardianship.

After remaining stagnant for many years, the percentage of children reunified with their parents within 36 months of entering substitute care has begun to improve in the past three years – from 35.5% of those who entered care in 2006 to 40% of those who entered care in 2010 – a 12% increase. Until the most recent year’s data, reunification rates had improved for all age groups except children 15 years and older when they enter care, and for African American and Hispanic children; the 2010 entry cohort showed decreases in reunification across all age groups and little change for White and Hispanic children, with a 15% decrease in reunifications for African American children (compared to the 2009 entry cohort). Conversely, rates of adoption within three years of entry into substitute care have decreased – from 14.5% of those who entered care in 2006 to 11% of those who entered care in 2010 – a 21% decrease. The 2010 entry cohort of children showed slight increases in adoptions within 36 months across all age groups except 15 and older, as well as increased adoptions within 36 months among African American and Hispanic children. The percentage of children exiting substitute care to guardianship within three years has also declined by nearly 33% – from 3.7% of children who entered care in 2006 to 2.4% of children who entered care in 2010. If this decrease in subsidized guardianships continues, future analyses may need to explore the relationship between licensing requirements for kinship placements as part of the 2008 Fostering Connections Act and the utilization of guardianship placements as a permanency option.

Much of the data on the stability of permanence is encouraging. Despite the persistent perception in the field that adoptions are failing, adoption continues to be the most stable form of permanence for children exiting substitute care. Only about 2% of children adopted from the child welfare system re-enter substitute care within two years of discharge, compared to 20% of reunified children. When the observation period is increased to a full decade, only 12% of adopted children have re-entered substitute care, compared to 28% of reunified children. In addition, these high levels of post-adoption stability have been consistent over the last 20 years – there has been no upsurge in failed adoptions since the permanency initiative of the 1990s. Post-guardianship stability rates are slightly lower than

those of adoption, but have been consistent since this permanency option was made available in Illinois. By its very nature, reunification with parents is less stable than either adoption or guardianship, yet the five year reunification stability rates in Illinois (76%) are comparable to the 78% stability rate found in the Multistate Foster Care Data Archive, a seminal research study about substitute care.¹¹

Although the overall news related to children achieving permanence is encouraging, certain groups of children in substitute care lag behind others. Of all children entering care, those 15 and older are the least likely to achieve any type of legally permanent family. For example, of the youth who were 15 and older when they entered care in 2010, only 25% were reunified within three years, 1% were adopted, and 1% were taken into guardianship. While the Department's recent efforts to improve permanence have focused on the youngest children in substitute care, additional focus on permanence for older youth would certainly be of value for these youth as they approach their transition to adulthood.

¹¹ Wulczyn, F.H., Chen, L., & Hislop, K.B. (2007). *Foster care dynamics 2000-2005: A report from the multistate foster care data archive*. Chicago, IL: Chapin Hall Center for Children.



CHAPTER 4

Child Well-Being

An investigation of child maltreatment represents a crisis, but also an opportunity to make changes to increase the long-term safety and well-being of child victims. As detailed in previous reports by CFRC,¹ many maltreated children in Illinois experience physical and mental health problems, behavioral issues, and developmental deficits. These could be a consequence of the maltreatment they have suffered as well as the risk factors that many children involved with the child welfare system experience, such as parental substance abuse and living in dangerous neighborhoods. These problems may be most acute right at the point the maltreatment is reported, when risk to the child leads a professional or other observer to call child protective services (CPS).

To monitor their well-being, it is important to follow-up with children and see how they progress. Child well-being may improve over time, either with or without the provision of formal child welfare services. Alternatively, the report to CPS may be the proverbial tip of the iceberg, and chronic problems may lead to long-term difficulties for children. Problems may even worsen if the report to CPS is one moment in a downward path for children and families or if the child welfare intervention causes additional stress. In the 2012 *B.H.* monitoring report, the well-being of children at the end of the investigation was compared to their well-being a year later. In this chapter, changes in child well-being are further explored

by examining changes in well-being among key groups of children to see which are most likely to improve and which are at greater risk for chronic or worsening problems. The analyses in this chapter use data that were collected as part of the Illinois Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (ISCAW; see Box 4.1 for a description of the ISCAW sample and methodology). Below we discuss the factors that were analyzed to identify key group differences in child progress over time.

Placement type and placement changes. A large majority of children involved in child maltreatment investigations remain in their home during and after the investigation. For some children, however, the investigation indicates that they are unsafe at home and they are placed in a substitute care setting, such as a foster home. The intended outcome of any child placement is to reunify the child with their family if that can be done safely, and many children are reunified. Other children remain in kinship or foster care, however, though they often change placements over time. Sometimes children who remain at home with biological parents following the investigation are later placed in kinship or foster care because concerns about their safety arise. Placement outside of the home is a disruption to children that could be traumatic but is undertaken because of major concerns about the children's home environment and, therefore, may have a protective effect.

¹ Children and Family Research Center. (2014). *Conditions of children in or at risk of foster care in Illinois: 2012 Monitoring Report of the B.H. Consent Decree*. Urbana, IL: Children and Family Research Center, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Cross, T.P. & Helton, J.J. (2012). *The Well-Being of Illinois Children in Substantiated Investigations: Baseline Results from the Illinois Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being*. Urbana, IL: Children and Family Research Center, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

The Illinois Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being

BOX 4.1

The Illinois Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (ISCAW) is a component of the second cohort of the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW), a longitudinal probability study of well-being and service delivery for children involved in child maltreatment investigations. ISCAW includes 818 cases sampled to be representative of the entire population of the state's children involved in substantiated maltreatment reports. To provide accurate statewide estimates, the study used two stage random sampling (geographic units were randomly sampled within the state and children were randomly sampled within these geographic units). Children were sampled from investigations closed between February 2008 and April 2009 in 9 counties throughout Illinois (Wave 1). Both children who remained in the home and children who were placed outside of the home are included in ISCAW. The 18-month follow-up interviews were conducted from October 2009 to June 2010; 747 of the 818 cases were re-interviewed – a response rate of 91%. Follow-up interviews (Wave 2) were conducted regardless of children's placement history and involvement with DCFS. Results reported in this chapter come from the Wave 1 (on average 3 to 4 months following the end of a substantiated investigation) and Wave 2 (on average 13 to 14 months after the baseline interview) assessment of the ISCAW study, which utilized caseworker, child, caregiver, and teacher interviews. Because the Wave 1 ISCAW interview takes place 3-4 months following the investigation, a portion of the cases included in the sample are closed following investigation and no longer involved with the Department. Tracking children in this way allows us to assess change in their well-being in the year following the investigation.

ISCAW is a cohort study, not a point-in-time study, so it examines an entire cohort of children, all of whom begin contact with DCFS at about the same time. ISCAW has a wide array of measures of child well-being. Caseworkers complete measures about the family. Caregivers complete some measures

about their own lives and a number of measures about their children's health, development, and problem behaviors. School age children complete measures of academic achievement and self-report measures about their feelings, opinions, and problems. Teachers complete measures of children's academic progress and behavior in school. Many of the measures are *standardized*. That means that standard forms of the measures have been developed, allowing for comparison across studies.

Because of ISCAW sampling procedures, the percentages throughout this chapter can be viewed as good estimates of the percentages in the entire population of children over time with a closed substantiated investigation. The standard errors indicate how much the estimates could vary because of chance involved in sampling. The mathematics of sampling tell us that there is a 95% likelihood that the true percentage lies within two standard errors of the percentages reported here.

A previous study using the 1999 cohort of the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW) found that infants reunified with biological parents had better language skills and cognitive development than other infants who remained in foster care over time.² Another NSCAW study found that children who failed to achieve placement stability were estimated to have a 36% to 63% increased risk of behavioral problems compared with children who achieved any stability in foster care.³ Therefore, it is important to examine change in child well-being in light of placement type (whether with biological parents or foster parents) and placement change. In the current analyses, changes in well-being were examined among four groups of children:

1. *At Home.* Children who remained at home with biological parents following a child protection investigation (Wave 1) and were still with biological parents a year later (Wave 2) (n=390).
2. *Foster Care.* Children who were placed in either kinship or traditional foster care at Wave 1⁴ and were still in foster care at Wave 2 (n=258).
3. *Entered Care.* Children who remained at home with biological parents following the investigation (Wave 1) but who were in foster care at Wave 2 (n=55).
4. *Reunified.* Children who were placed in foster care following the investigation (Wave 1) but had returned home at some point at Wave 2 (n=48).

Statistical analysis showed that these four groups did not differ by child race, gender, or age. One limitation with analyzing these groups should be noted: several child well-being measures are completed by caregivers. When children are in a substitute care placement at Wave 1 and back home at Wave 2, the foster caregiver will complete caregiver measures of child well-being for the first and the biological caregiver for the second, and vice versa. Thus differences in scores over time may reflect differences in the perceptions of different caregivers and not just child progress or decline.

Region. As in the other chapters in this report, outcomes are compared for children by region: Cook County (which represented its own region in this analysis), Northern, Central, and Southern regions. There is a caveat to using ISCAW to compare regions, however: the sampling methodology meant that only 2 to 3 randomly sampled communities within each region were selected in which to collect data, and these communities may not be entirely representative of their entire region.

Urban-Rural. One major issue in child welfare in Illinois in recent years is the well-being of children in rural areas, who are at risk for poverty and drug problems like methamphetamine, and may have less developed service systems to support them. In a previous analysis of Wave 1 ISCAW data, rural Illinois children involved with child welfare had needs that were equal to children in non-rural areas, and were also significantly more likely to be exposed to domestic violence and to report witnessing severe violence.⁵ To measure differences in progress between rural and urban/suburban children and families, we used a variable we created that defined rural areas as those with a population density of less than 150 people per square mile. Of course, since Cook County and to a lesser extent the Northern region are urban or suburban while rural areas are concentrated in the Southern and Central regions, there is considerable overlap between this factor and region.

Child Demographics. Exploring differences in outcomes between children by gender and race-ethnicity is important. Gender is an important determinant of a child's susceptibility to emotional and behavioral problems, with girls more likely to experience depression and anxiety, and boys more likely to experience conduct problems and aggressive behaviors. Children of color are at risk in this society, and are disproportionately represented in the child welfare system. Analysis of NSCAW has found significant differences by race-ethnicity on overall health, socio-emotional competence of small children, attention and memory, language development, daily living skills, social skills, and school achievement.⁶ Note also that because regions and urban and rural areas differ in their racial-ethnic composition, there is some overlap between these factors and race-ethnicity.

² Lloyd, E. C., & Barth, R. P. (2011). Developmental outcomes after five years for foster children returned home, remaining in care, or adopted. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 33, 1383-1391.

³ Rubin, D. M., O'Reilly, A. L., Luan, X., & Localio, A. R. (2007). The impact of placement stability on behavioral well-being for children in foster care. *Pediatrics*, 119, 336-344.

⁴ Few children were placed in congregate care settings at Wave 1.

⁵ Fuller, T., & Kearney, K. (2009). *Conditions of children in or at risk of foster care in Illinois 2009: An assessment of their safety, stability, continuity, permanence, and well-being*. Urbana, IL: Children and Family Research Center, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

⁶ Casanueva, C., Ringeisen, H., Wilson, E., Smith, K., & Dolan, M. (2011). *NSCAW II baseline report: Child well-being* (OPRE Report #2011-27b). Washington, DC: Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

We used two types of analyses to assess group differences on change, each of which was adjusted for ISCAW's statistical weighting procedure: a) paired sample t-tests to examine the statistical significance of differences between Wave 1 and Wave 2 means within groups, and b) multiple regression analyses to explain Wave 2 differences between groups while statistically controlling for Wave 1 differences between groups, which is an effective method for comparing groups on change.⁷ The statistical significance of the t-tests is noted next to the label for each group (e.g., At Home), while the statistical significance of the regression analyses is noted next to the label for each factor (e.g., Placement).

We examined change on measures of well-being in five domains on which we had an adequate amount of data at both time points: cognition, language, daily-living skills, social skills, and behavioral problems. The statistical analysis of change follows the same children between Wave 1 and Wave 2. If a child was missing a score at either Wave 1 or Wave 2, they were dropped from the analysis. In some analyses, multi-variable statistical models were constructed to control for differences by child race, age, and gender.

Scores for the measures used are relative to a child's age group, and thus scores do not change in this analysis just because children are getting older. Some variables only assessed children of certain ages; cognition, for instance, is measured for children between birth and 5 years of age, while daily-living skills assessed for children birth to 17. All measures are nationally normed, and all but behavior problems were constructed so that the average American child has a score of 100 (standard deviation = 15). Higher scores indicate greater ability for most measures except for the behavior problem measure -- higher scores for this measure indicate greater behavioral problems. Being 1½ to 2 standard deviations below the population mean (or above the mean on behavior problems) generally indicates that children are having difficulty functioning and are at risk for further problems.

RESULTS

Cognition

The Battelle Development Inventory (BDI) is a standardized assessment of developmental skills conducted with children 0 to 47 months of age. For ISCAW, only the cognitive domain was administered, which consists of the following three sub-domains: 1) Attention and Memory; 2) Perception and Concepts; and 3) Reasoning and Academic Skills (for children age 24 – 47 months). These three scores combined to create an overall total score assessing child cognition.

As shown in Table 4.1, the overall mean cognition score for all children in the sample decreased slightly from 93.1 to 89.7, but this was not statistically significant. At both time points, children in the sample had significantly lower scores on average than American children in general; at Wave 2 they were at the 25th percentile on average.

Placement. Cognition scores of children who remained at home with biological parents over time remained stable. Children who remained in foster care from Wave 1 to Wave 2 had a statistically significant decrease in cognition scores (104.5 to 91.3), although the margin of error on this is wide because of the small number of children in this group. Because of small numbers, children who *entered care or were reunified* were dropped from the analysis of cognitive development by placement.

Other subgroups. Children in Cook County had a sizable and statistically significant decrease in cognitive development over time (92.6 to 84.3), while children in other regions of Illinois did not have such a decrease. Similar results were found for non-rural areas (decrease from 93.8 to 86.5) compared to rural areas. Boys had significantly greater decreases in cognitive scores (90.8 to 85.4) than girls.

Language Development

The Preschool Language Scale-3 (PLS-3) was administered to measure young children's abilities to comprehend language and to express themselves using language. This measure assessed children 0 to 4 years of age at Wave 1. As shown in Table 4.2, the overall mean

⁷ Cohen, J., Cohen, P., West, S.G., & Aiken, L.S. (2003). *Applied Multiple Regression/Correlation Analysis for the Behavioral Sciences*. Third Edition. Mahwah, NJ; Erlbaum.

Table 4.1 Cognitive Development^a among Children Ages 0 to 3 at Wave 1 and Wave 2

	WAVE 1			WAVE 2		
	N	MEAN	SE	N	MEAN	SE
Total	185	93.1	1.9	185	89.7	2.8
PLACEMENT						
At Home	139	91.9	1.9	139	90.0	2.8
Foster Care [†]	26	104.5	3.9	26	91.3	2.1
REGION^{b*}						
Cook [*]	110	92.6	3.8	110	84.3	2.6
Northern	20	96.0	3.8	20	90.5	2.2
Central	38	90.9	2.2	38	90.6	3.4
Southern	17	96.0	5.7	17	101.3	4.1
POPULATION DENSITY						
Non-Rural [*]	148	93.8	2.7	148	86.5	1.7
Rural	37	92.2	2.3	37	95.1	3.6
SEX^{c*}						
Male [*]	95	90.8	3.1	95	85.4	2.7
Female	90	96.2	1.7	90	94.7	2.5
RACE/ETHNICITY						
African American	104	92.8	2.8	104	87.1	2.5
White	42	92.8	2.3	42	92.6	2.8
Hispanic	37	94.7	5.1	37	92.3	3.1
Other	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

NOTE: Mean scores are calculated on weighted data; Ns are unweighted. Asterisks for regression analysis significance tests are listed next to the factor, while asterisks for paired sample t-tests significance tests are listed next to the group.

^a Battelle Development Inventory, ^b Scores for Cook decreased more than scores for non-Cook, ^c Scores for males decreased more than scores for females.

*p<.05, †p<.06

language score did not change significantly from Wave 1 to Wave 2 (82.7 to 83.6), but at each point was well below the national average – at Wave 2, children were at the 14th percentile on average.

Placement. Children who were in foster care at both time points had a 13 point increase on average in language score, but this was not statistically significant because of the limited sample size of this group – this should be considered a suggestive finding to be explored in further research. Children *who entered care or were reunified* were dropped from the analysis of language scores by placement due to small numbers.

Other subgroups. There was a statistically significant difference between Cook region and the rest of the state: children in Cook decreased slightly on language development, while children elsewhere increased slightly. Similarly, children's language scores in non-rural areas decreased somewhat on average, while children's scores in rural areas increased significantly (82.1 to 87.6). Girls progressed significantly more on language development than boys. White children had a statistically significant increase in language development over time (87.3 to 92.9), significantly greater than Hispanic children.

Table 4.2 Language Development^a among Children Ages 0 to 4 at Wave 1 and Wave 2

	WAVE 1			WAVE 2		
	N	MEAN	SE	N	MEAN	SE
Total	219	82.7	1.7	219	83.6	1.3
PLACEMENT						
At Home	161	83.8	1.8	161	85.1	1.8
Foster Care	32	79.5	3.1	32	93.2	5.7
REGION^{b*}						
Cook	127	80.9	2.4	127	76.9	3.5
Northern	24	86.6	1.7	24	87.7	2.9
Central	42	83.7	5.7	42	88.7	3.9
Southern	26	79.7	0.7	26	82.2	4.1
POPULATION DENSITY						
Non-Rural	176	83.1	1.4	176	81.5	2.2
Rural [*]	43	82.1	4.8	43	87.6	3.3
SEX^{c*}						
Male	116	81.0	1.9	116	78.7	2.5
Female	103	84.8	2.9	103	89.4	2.7
RACE/ETHNICITY^{d*}						
African American	123	80.1	2.6	123	78.6	3.0
White [*]	53	87.3	2.2	53	92.9	4.1
Hispanic	39	81.7	2.5	39	81.2	3.1
Other	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

NOTE: Mean scores are calculated on weighted data; Ns are unweighted. Asterisks for regression analysis significance tests are listed next to the factor, while asterisks for paired sample t-tests significance tests are listed next to the group.

^a Preschool Language Scales-3, ^b Scores for Cook decreased more than scores for non-Cook, ^c Scores for females increased more than scores for males,

^d Scores for White children increased more than scores for Hispanic.

*p<.05, **p<.01

Daily Living Skills

Children's current caregiver responded to items of the Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scales (VABS) that assessed the frequency of various child behaviors demonstrating daily living skills. For children in the youngest age range (0 to 5), skills assessed included basic eating and drinking, hygiene (including use of the toilet), and safety. For older children (6 to 17), skills assessed included use of microwave and stove, routine household chores, and table manners. As shown in Table 4.3, the overall mean daily-living score had a slight, but statistically significant, decrease from Wave 1 to Wave 2 (95.4 to 90.2). Likewise, most categories of children also had statistically significant decreases. At Wave 2, the average score for all children was at the 26th percentile nationally.

Placement. Children remaining at home over time had a statistically significant decrease (96.0 to 91.3) in daily living skills. Children who were at home at Wave 1 but then in foster care a year later (*Entered Care*) had a much larger decrease in scores on daily living skills (91.0 to 78.1).

Other subgroups. Scores for children in each of the Illinois regions decreased over time. There was a significant difference between boys and girls in the multivariate analysis, scores for girls decreased more than scores for boys, but this is difficult to interpret because there was only a modest difference in the amount of change between the two. Scores decreased for both African American and White children.

Table 4.3 Daily Living Skills^a among Children Ages 0 to 17 at Wave 1 and Wave 2

	WAVE 1			WAVE 2		
	N	MEAN	SE	N	MEAN	SE
Total**	692	95.4	1.4	692	90.2	1.0
PLACEMENT^b						
At Home**	364	96.0	1.5	364	91.3	1.7
Foster Care	240	95.8	5.0	240	90.2	2.6
Reunified	45	88.9	2.6	45	89.3	5.3
Entered Care*	43	91.0	1.3	43	78.1	4.2
REGION						
Cook**	362	97.6	1.8	362	92.0	1.5
Northern*	106	94.4	2.9	106	88.0	3.4
Central [†]	161	94.7	2.8	161	90.5	1.8
Southern [†]	63	94.1	0.2	63	89.7	0.4
POPULATION DENSITY						
Non-Rural**	539	94.9	1.6	539	90.0	1.5
Rural**	153	96.3	1.6	153	90.5	1.4
SEX^c						
Male**	353	91.3	1.7	353	86.3	1.4
Female**	339	99.9	2.2	339	94.2	1.9
RACE/ETHNICITY						
African American**	386	99.8	1.4	386	92.7	1.0
White**	158	92.1	2.2	158	87.0	1.7
Hispanic	124	93.0	2.2	124	90.9	2.7
Other	22	90.4	5.3	22	87.1	4.2

NOTE: Mean scores are calculated on weighted data; Ns are unweighted. Asterisks for regression analysis significance tests are listed next to the factor, while asterisks for paired sample t-tests significance tests are listed next to the group.

^a Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scales Screener, ^b Scores for Entered Care decreased more than scores for At Home, ^c Scores for females decreased more than scores for males.

**p<.01; *p<.05; †p<.10

Social Skills

The Social Skills Rating System (SSRS) measures caregiver perception of a child's social skills in four domains: cooperation, assertion, responsibility, and self-control. Children ages 3 to 17 were assessed. As shown in Table 4.4, social skills scores were lower than the national average (at the 31st percentile at Wave 2 on average), and did not change over time, on average.

Placement. There was no difference in change in social skills by placement. Children who *entered care or were reunified* were dropped from the analysis of placement due to small numbers.

Other subgroups. In contrast to the general stability of social skills scores, children in Cook County and in non-rural communities in general had small but statistically significant increases in social skills (Cook: 88.9 to 92.4; non-rural: 89.0 to 91.7).

Behavior Problems

The Child Behavioral Checklist (CBCL), completed by caregivers, provides a standardized profile of problem behaviors for children ages 18 months to 17 years. The CBCL Total Problems score is an overall

Table 4.4 Social Skills^a among Children Ages 3 to 17 at Wave 1 and Wave 2

	WAVE 1			WAVE 2		
	N	MEAN	SE	N	MEAN	SE
Total	252	91.8	1.5	252	92.7	1.5
PLACEMENT						
At Home	168	92.8	1.9	168	93.4	1.5
Foster Care	58	88.6	2.4	58	90.4	2.6
REGION						
Cook*	106	88.9	1.8	106	92.4	1.9
Northern	47	92.7	3.6	47	92.6	2.1
Central	70	93.7	2.6	70	93.9	3.3
Southern	29	90.7	1.5	29	90.3	1.7
POPULATION DENSITY						
Non-Rural*	181	89.0	0.8	181	91.7	1.0
Rural	71	96.8	0.8	71	94.6	3.0
SEX						
Male	132	91.6	2.3	132	93.2	1.9
Female	120	92.1	1.1	120	92.5	1.6
RACE/ETHNICITY						
African American	116	91.7	1.4	116	90.8	1.3
White	72	94.4	2.2	72	96.5	1.9
Hispanic ^t	51	86.6	2.5	51	92.3	1.7
Other	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

NOTE: Mean scores are calculated on weighted data; Ns are unweighted. Asterisks for regression analysis significance tests are listed next to the factor, while asterisks for paired sample t-tests significance tests are listed next to the group.

^a Social Skills Rating System.

* $p < .05$, ^t $p < .10$

indicator of children's level of behavioral and emotional problems. Like the other measures used here, the CBCL uses standardized scores, but the scoring method used means that the average American child has a score of 50 instead of 100 (standard deviation=10). As shown in Table 4.5, the overall level of behavior problems did not change appreciably over time, moving only from 53.4 to 52.9 over time. At Wave 2, children in the sample were at the 61st percentile, which was a significantly higher level of behavior problems than for American children in general.

Placement. The placement groups differed significantly on change in behavior problem scores over time. Scores remained about the same, on average, for children

who stayed at home with biological parents and for children who stayed in foster care. Children who were in foster care at Wave 1 but reunified by Wave 2 had a decrease in behavioral problems (58.0 to 51.5), while children at home at Wave 1 but in foster care at Wave 2 (*Entered Care*) had an increase in behavior problems (54.9 to 58.9). However, the number of children in the two groups that changed placements was small, with a large margin of error, so any conclusions about these findings should be tentative.

Other subgroups. Boys had a very slight but statistically significant decrease in behavior problems (55.2 to 54.0), though their level of behavior problems was higher than girls' at each time point.

Table 4.5 Behavioral Problems^a among Children Ages 1.5 to 17 at Wave 1 and Wave 2

	WAVE 1			WAVE 2		
	N	MEAN	SE	N	MEAN	SE
Total	345	53.4	0.8	345	52.9	0.7
PLACEMENT^{b**}						
At Home	216	52.9	0.8	216	52.8	0.6
Foster Care	91	54.8	2.4	91	54.2	2.9
Reunified ^t	18	58.0	4.6	18	51.5	3.7
Entered Care ^t	20	54.9	3.9	20	58.9	2.1
REGION						
Cook	143	53.0	1.2	143	51.8	1.3
Northern	65	55.9	1.2	65	54.8	0.6
Central	95	52.3	1.6	95	52.9	0.9
Southern	42	51.8	2.8	42	51.1	4.1
POPULATION DENSITY						
Non-Rural	242	53.7	0.9	242	52.4	0.9
Rural	103	53.1	1.5	103	53.9	0.8
SEX						
Male [*]	189	55.2	0.8	189	54.0	1.2
Female	156	51.6	1.4	156	51.9	1.1
RACE/ETHNICITY						
African American	161	54.1	1.1	161	53.5	1.2
White	100	53.4	1.0	100	52.3	1.1
Hispanic	71	51.4	1.4	71	50.5	1.0
Other	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

NOTE: Mean scores are calculated on weighted data; Ns are unweighted. Asterisks for regression analysis significance tests are listed next to the factor, while asterisks for paired sample t-tests significance tests are listed next to the group.

^a Child Behavioral Checklist Total Score, ^b Scores for Entered Care increased more than scores for At Home, $p < .0001$, Scores for Reunified decreased more than scores for At Home, $p < .10$.

** $p < .01$; * $p < .05$; ^t $p = .10$

Conclusions

Perhaps the most important findings echo those of our previous analyses of ISCAW. Compared to children on average, a disproportionate percentage of children involved with the Illinois child welfare system struggle with well-being and development. At follow-up, these children were at the 31st percentile or below on average on measures of cognitive development, language development, daily living skills, and social skills. What is most worrisome is that a majority of these children were below age six, and these deficits are likely to accompany children into kindergarten and beyond, making it more difficult to learn and keep pace with their peers. These

children were more likely to have behavior problems as well, which can imperil school achievement, peer relationships, and adaptation to adulthood. From our first analysis of ISCAW⁸ through to the current analysis, a consistent theme has been that many children involved with the Illinois child welfare system start off behind peers and need help with health, mental health, learning, school, and development. This is a challenge that all children's services in Illinois need to address.

There was little change on average on most measures. One might imagine that an investigation of maltreatment would lead to interventions that alter families and

⁸ Cross, T.P. & Helton, J. (2010, 2012). *ibid.*

children's lives and improve children's well-being, and that the maltreatment investigation might represent a low point from which children and families rebound. However, the effects of maltreatment can be persistent, and as the Wave 1 report on this sample made clear,⁹ these children are much more likely than the average child to experience parental drug and alcohol abuse, parental depression, and domestic and neighborhood violence, making progress difficult. Given limited resources, most child welfare interventions are limited in time and intensity, and most depend as well on family engagement, which can be uncertain. While average scores were relatively stable across the year period for most measures, average daily living skills declined from Wave 1 to follow-up. What this probably means is that over the one year period measured, some children had difficulty mastering new daily living skills. So a child who was able to brush his or her teeth without assistance (one Vineland item) may have had trouble in a year moving on to dressing themselves completely (another Vineland item). Regression in daily living skills due to stress is also possible. It is more difficult to acquire daily living skills when there are deficits in cognitive, language, and social skills and when children live in stressful environments in which there may be obstacles to adequate caregiving to help children acquire these skills. Possible cultural differences in teaching and learning different daily living skills need to be considered as well.¹⁰ Children who were placed in foster care during the year studied had the biggest decreases in daily living skills. Several explanations are possible for this. The maltreatment and stress that can be associated with child placement may impede development of daily living skills, deficits in teaching and learning daily living skills may be a factor in deciding to place children in foster care, and biological parents (at Wave 1) and foster parents (at Wave 2) may rate Vineland items very differently.

Group differences were not very frequent but several did occur. Results should provoke concern about children in Cook region: children in Cook had decreases in cognitive development (age 0 to 3) and language development (age 0 to 4) compared to same age peers, decreases that were not shared by the rest of the state. Children in Cook may be particularly in need of early intervention and other early childhood interventions. Further research should explore early childhood development in Chicago. The positive news about Cook is

that children's social skills (age 3 to 17) increased slightly over the year period. Other groups that showed relatively lower levels of progress on language development were boys (compared to girls) and Hispanic children (compared to White non-Hispanic); these differences should be explored more in research and could help inform allocation of resources for intervention to help with language development. One caveat for understanding these differences is that cultural variation in how different groups score on measures needs to be explored. Though most children did not change on behavior problems on average, children who were reunified by Wave 2 tended to have decreased behavior problems, and children placed in care between Wave 1 and Wave 2 tended to have increased behavior problems. It is impossible, however, to disentangle cause and effect for these children. Children's decreased behavior problems may have been a factor in the decision to reunify and children's increased behavior problems a factor in the decision to place children in care.

The results in this chapter suggest that during the period measured here, roughly corresponding to the year following the child maltreatment investigation, children do not on average improve in well-being and functioning. The decline in daily living skills scores even suggests that children may have greater difficulty over time in managing independently and taking care of themselves. Many children come to the attention of the Illinois child welfare system with a long history of abuse and/or neglect and family and neighborhood challenges. The Illinois child welfare system must focus on child safety and has limited time and especially limited resources to provide a comprehensive response to children's needs. It must be seen as a responsibility of all child-serving agencies in the state and indeed of Illinois society at large to provide an adequate response to the needs of these children.

⁹ Cross & Helton (2010, 2012), *ibid*

¹⁰ Taverna, L., Bornstein, M. H., Putnick, D. L., & Axia, G. (2011). Adaptive behaviors in young children: A unique cultural comparison in Italy. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology, 42*, 445-465.



APPENDIX A

Indicator Definitions

Appendix A provides definitions of the indicators used in the following chapters of this report:

Chapter 1 - Child Safety

Chapter 2 - Children in Substitute Care: Safety, Continuity, and Stability

Chapter 3 - Legal Permanence: Reunification, Adoption, and Guardianship

The data used to compute these indicators come from the September 30, 2013 data extract of the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services Integrated Database, which is maintained by Chapin Hall at the University of Chicago. The acronyms included in the indicator definitions come from the Integrated Database Codebook.¹

¹Chapin Hall. (2003). *Illinois Department of Children and Family Services Integrated Database Codebook (Version 10)*. Chicago, IL: Chapin Hall at the University of Chicago.

Chapter 1: Child Safety

Indicator 1.A: Of all children with a substantiated report, what percentage had another substantiated report within 12 months?

Definition: All children with a substantiated report of maltreatment during the fiscal year, and the percentage of those children that had another substantiated report of maltreatment within 12 months of the initial report.

Indicator 1.B: Of all children served at home in intact family cases, what percentage had a substantiated report within 12 months?

Definition: All children who are served at home in an intact family case and the percentage of those children who experienced a substantiated report of maltreatment within a year of their case open date. Intact family cases are defined as those in which all children in a family are at home at the time the family case opens and they do not enter substitute care within 30 days after case opening.

Indicator 1.C: Of all children with a substantiated report who did not receive intact or substitute care services, what percentage had another substantiated report within 12 months?

Definition: All children with an initial substantiated report during the fiscal year who were not part of either a family case or placed in substitute care at the time of the initial report or within 60 days of the initial report, and the percentage of those children that had a second substantiated report within 12 months of the initial report.

Chapter 2: Children in Substitute Care: Safety, Continuity, and Stability

Indicator 2.A: Of all children ever served in substitute care during the year, what percentage had a substantiated report during placement?

Definition: All children ever served in substitute care during the fiscal year and the percentage that had a substantiated report during placement. This analysis excludes cases lasting less than 7 days, placements lasting less than 7 days, and reports made less than 7 days into the placement.

Indicator 2.B.1: Of all children entering substitute care, what percentage is placed in a traditional foster home in their first placement?

Definition: Children entering substitute care during the fiscal year and the percentage initially placed in traditional foster homes. The Traditional Foster Home category includes Foster Home Boarding DCFS (FHB), Foster Home Indian (FHI), Foster Home Boarding Private Agency (FHP), and Foster Home Adoption (FHA). Cases lasting less than 7 days are excluded.

Indicator 2.B.2: Of all children entering substitute care, what percentage is placed in a specialized foster home in their first placement?

Definition: Children entering substitute care during the fiscal year and the percentage initially placed in specialized foster homes. The Specialized Foster Home category includes Foster Home Specialized (FHS) and Foster Home Treatment (FHT). Cases lasting less than 7 days are excluded.

Indicator 2.B.3: Of all children entering substitute care, what percentage is placed in a kinship foster home in their first placement?

Definition: Children entering substitute care during the fiscal year and the percentage initially placed in kinship foster homes. The Kinship Foster Home category includes Delegated Relative Authority (DRA) and Home of Relative (HMR). Cases lasting less than 7 days are excluded.

Indicator 2.B.4: Of all children entering substitute care, what percentage is placed in a group home or institution in their first placement?

Definition: Children entering substitute care during the fiscal year and the percentage initially placed in a group home or institution. The Group Home or Institution category includes Group Home (GRH), Detention Facility/Jail (DET), Institution DCFS (ICF), Institution Department of Corrections (IDC), Institution Department of Mental Health (IMH), Institution Private Child Care Facility (IPA), Institution Rehabilitation Services (IRS), Nursing Care Facility (NCF), and Youth Emergency Shelters (YES). Cases lasting less than 7 days are excluded.

Indicator 2.C.1: Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year (excluding those in independent living),² what percentage is in traditional foster homes?

Definition: All children in substitute care (excluding those in independent living) at the end of the fiscal year and the percentage living in traditional foster homes. The Traditional Foster Home category includes Foster Home Boarding (FHB), Foster Home Indian (FHI), Foster Home Boarding Private Agency (FHP), and Foster Home Adoption (FHA).

Indicator 2.C.2: Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year (excluding those in independent living), what percentage is in specialized foster homes?

Definition: All children in substitute care (excluding those in independent living) at the end of the fiscal year and the percentage living in specialized foster homes. The Specialized Foster Home category includes Foster Home Specialized (FHS) and Foster Home Treatment (FHT).

Indicator 2.C.3: Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year (excluding those in independent living), what percentage is in kinship foster homes?

Definition: All children in substitute care (excluding those in independent living) at the end of the fiscal year and the percentage living in kinship foster homes. The Kinship Foster Home category includes Delegated Relative Authority (DRA) and Home of Relative (HMR).

Indicator 2.C.4: Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year (excluding those in independent living), what percentage is in group homes?

Definition: All children in substitute care (excluding those in independent living) at the end of the fiscal year and the percentage living in group homes. The Group Home category includes only Group Home (GRH).

Indicator 2.C.5: Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year (excluding those in independent living), what percentage is in institutions?

Definition: All children in substitute care (excluding those in independent living) at the end of the fiscal year and the percentage living in institutions. The Institution category includes Detention Facility/Jail (DET), Institution DCFS (ICF), Institution Department of Corrections (IDC), Institution Department of Mental Health (IMH), Institution Private Child Care Facility (IPA), Institution Rehabilitation Services (IRS), Nursing Care Facility (NCF), and Youth Emergency Shelters (YES).

²Data on children living in independent living programs were not available in the September 2013 extract of the Integrated Database. These children were therefore not included in the analyses for Indicator 2.C.1, 2.C.2, 2.C.3, 2.C.4, 2.C.5, 2.F.1, 2.F.2, 2.F.3, 2.F.4, 2.F.5, and 2.G.1.

Indicator 2.D: Of all children placed into substitute care, what percentage is placed with their siblings in the first placement?

Definition: The percentage of children placed in the same home as all of their siblings in substitute care in their initial placement. Children with no siblings in substitute care are excluded from this analysis. Siblings of children in substitute care who are not in substitute care are also excluded. Siblings are defined as children who belong to a common family based on the ID number of the family.

Indicator 2.E: Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year, what percentage is placed with their siblings?

Definition: The percentage of children placed in the same home as all of their siblings in substitute care at the end of the fiscal year. Children with no siblings in substitute care are excluded from this analysis. Siblings of children in substitute care who are not in substitute care are also excluded. Siblings are defined as children who belong to a common family based on the ID number of the family.

Indicator 2.F.1: Of all children entering substitute care (excluding those in independent living), what is the median distance from their home of origin to their initial placement?

Definition: For all children initially placed in substitute care (excluding those in independent living) at the end of the fiscal year, this reports the median distance (in miles) from the child's home of origin to the child's initial placement. Only children with valid address data are used in the calculation of the median. Region and sub-region categories are based on where the case opened.

Indicator 2.F.2: Of all children entering substitute care (excluding those in independent living) and initially placed in traditional foster homes, what is the

median distance from their home of origin to their initial placement?

Definition: For all children initially placed in traditional foster homes, the median distance (in miles) from the child's home of origin to the child's initial placement. The Traditional Foster Home category includes Foster Home Boarding (FHB), Foster Home Indian (FHI), Foster Home Boarding Private Agency (FHP), and Foster Home Adoption (FHA). Only children with valid address data are used in the calculation of the median.

Indicator 2.F.3: Of all children entering substitute care (excluding those in independent living) and initially placed in specialized foster homes, what is the median distance from their home of origin to their initial placement?

Definition: For all children initially placed in specialized foster homes, the median distance (in miles) from the child's home of origin to the child's initial placement. The Specialized Foster Home category includes Foster Home Specialized (FHS) and Foster Home Treatment (FHT). Only children with valid address data are used in the calculation of the median.

Indicator 2.F.4: Of all children entering substitute care (excluding those in independent living) and initially placed in kinship foster homes, what is the median distance from their home of origin to their initial placement?

Definition: For all children initially placed in kinship foster homes, the median distance (in miles) from the child's home of origin to the child's initial placement. The Kinship Foster Home category includes Delegated Relative Authority (DRA) and Home of Relative (HMR). Only children with valid address data are used in the calculation of the median. Region and sub-region categories are based on where the case opened.

Indicator 2.F.5: Of all children entering substitute care (excluding those in independent living) and initially placed in a group home or institution, what is the median distance from their home of origin to their initial placement?

Definition: For all children initially placed in a group home or institution, the median distance (in miles) from the child's home of origin to the child's initial placement. The Group Home or Institution category includes Group Home (GRH), Detention Facility/Jail (DET), Institution DCFS (ICF), Institution Department of Corrections (IDC), Institution Department of Mental Health (IMH), Institution Private Child Care Facility (IPA), Institution Rehabilitation Services (IRS), Nursing Care Facility (NCF), and Youth Emergency Shelters (YES). Only children with valid address data are used in the calculation of the median.

Indicator 2.G.1: Of all children in substitute care (excluding those in independent living) at the end of the fiscal year, what is the median distance from their home of origin?

Definition: For all children in substitute care (excluding those in independent living) at the end of the fiscal year, this reports the median distance (in miles) from the child's home of origin to the child's placement at the end of the fiscal year. Only children with valid address data are used in the calculation of the median. Region and sub-region categories are based on where the case opened.

Indicator 2.G.2: Of all children in traditional foster homes at the end of the fiscal year, what is the median distance from their home of origin?

Definition: For all children living in traditional foster homes at the end of the fiscal year, the median distance (in miles) from the child's home of origin to the child's placement at the end of the fiscal year. The Traditional Foster Home category includes Foster Home Boarding (FHB), Foster Home Indian (FHI), Foster Home

Boarding Private Agency (FHP), and Foster Home Adoption (FHA). Only children with valid address data are used in the calculation of the median. Region and sub-region categories are based on where the case opened.

Indicator 2.G.3: Of all children in specialized foster homes at the end of the fiscal year, what is the median distance from their home of origin?

Definition: For all children living in specialized foster homes at the end of the fiscal year, the median distance (in miles) from the child's home of origin to the child's placement at the end of the fiscal year. The Specialized Foster Home category includes Foster Home Specialized (FHS) and Foster Home Treatment (FHT). Only children with valid address data are used in the calculation of the median. Region and sub-region categories are based on where the case opened.

Indicator 2.G.4: Of all children in kinship foster homes at the end of the fiscal year, what is the median distance from their home of origin?

Definition: For all children living in kinship foster homes at the end of the fiscal year, the median distance (in miles) from the child's home of origin to the child's placement at the end of the fiscal year. The Kinship Foster Home category includes Delegated Relative Authority (DRA) and Home of Relative (HMR). Only children with valid address data are used in the calculation of the median. Region and sub-region categories are based on where the case opened.

Indicator 2.G.5: Of all children in group homes at the end of the fiscal year, what is the median distance from their home of origin?

Definition: For all children living in group homes at the end of the fiscal year, the median distance (in miles) from the child's home of origin to the child's placement at the end of the fiscal year. The Group Home category

is made up of Group Home (GRH). Only children with valid address data are used in the calculation of the median. Region and sub-region categories are based on where the case opened.

Indicator 2.G.6: Of all children in institutions at the end of the fiscal year, what is the median distance from their home of origin?

Definition: For all children living in institutions at the end of the fiscal year, the median distance (in miles) from the child's home of origin to the child's placement at the end of the fiscal year. The Institution category includes Detention Facility/Jail (DET), Institution DCFS (ICF), Institution Department of Corrections (IDC), Institution Department of Mental Health (IMH), Institution Private Child Care Facility (IPA), Institution Rehabilitation Services (IRS), Nursing Care Facility (NCF), and Youth Emergency Shelters (YES). Only children with valid address data are used in the calculation of the median. Region and sub-region categories are based on where the case opened.

Indicator 2.H: Of all children entering substitute care and staying for at least one year, what percentage had two or fewer placements within their first year of removal?

Definition: The percentage of children entering substitute care and staying for at least one year that had two or fewer placements within their first year in substitute care. The following placement types were excluded from the calculation of placement stability: runaway, detention, respite care (defined as a placement of less than 30 days where the child returns to the same placement), hospital stays, and placements coded as 'unknown whereabouts.'

Indicator 2.I: Of all children ages 12 to 17 entering substitute care, what percentage ran away from a substitute care placement during their first year in care?

Definition: Children ages 12 to 17 entering substi-

tute care and the percentage that ran away from their substitute care placement within one year from the case opening date. Runaway includes Runaway, Abducted, and Whereabouts Unknown.

Indicator 2.J: Of all children entering substitute care for the first time during that fiscal year, what is the median length of stay in substitute care?

Definition: The median number of months children stay in substitute care. In other words, the amount of time that it took for half of the children who entered substitute care in a given fiscal year to exit care, either through permanence (reunification, adoption, or subsidized guardianship) or emancipation. This indicator looks only at first spells and excludes spells lasting less than 7 days.

Chapter 3: Legal Permanence: Reunification, Adoption, and Guardianship

Indicator 3.A.1: Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, what percentage was reunified with their parents within 12 months?

Definition: Of all children who entered substitute care during the fiscal year, the percentage that was reunified within 12 months of their date of entry into substitute care. Cases lasting less than 7 days are excluded.

Indicator 3.A.2: Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, what percentage was reunified with their parents within 24 months?

Definition: Of all children who entered substitute care during the fiscal year, the percentage that was reunified within 24 months of their date of entry into substitute care. Cases lasting less than 7 days are excluded.

Indicator 3.A.3: Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, what percentage was reunified with their parents within 36 months?

Definition: Of all children who entered substitute care during the fiscal year, the percentage that was reunified within 36 months of their date of entry into substitute care. Cases lasting less than 7 days are excluded.

Indicator 3.B.1: Of all children who were reunified during the year, what percentage remained with their family at one year?

Definition: Of all children who were reunified with their biological family during the fiscal year, the percentage that did not re-enter substitute care within one year of reunification. Cases that re-entered substitute care and stayed less than 7 days are excluded.

Indicator 3.B.2: Of all children who were reunified during the year, what percentage remained with their families at two years?

Definition: Of all children who were reunified with their biological family during the fiscal year, the percentage that did not re-enter substitute care within two years of reunification. Cases that re-entered substitute care and stayed less than 7 days are excluded.

Indicator 3.B.3: Of all children who were reunified during the year, what percentage remained with their families at five years?

Definition: Of all children who were reunified with their biological family during the fiscal year, the percentage that did not re-enter substitute care within five years of reunification. Cases that re-entered substitute care and stayed less than 7 days are excluded.

Indicator 3.B.4: Of all children who were reunified during the year, what percentage remained with their families at ten years?

Definition: Of all children who were reunified with their biological family during the fiscal year, the percentage that did not re-enter substitute care within ten years of reunification. Cases that re-entered substitute care and stayed less than 7 days are excluded.

Indicator 3.C.1: Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, what percentage was adopted within 24 months?

Definition: Of all children who entered substitute care during the fiscal year, the percentage that was adopted within 24 months of their date of entry into substitute care. Cases lasting less than 7 days are excluded.

Indicator 3.C.2: Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, what percentage was adopted within 36 months?

Definition: Of all children who entered substitute care during the fiscal year, the percentage that was adopted within 36 months of their date of entry into substitute care. Cases lasting less than 7 days are excluded.

Indicator 3.D.1: Of all children who were adopted during the year, what percentage remained with their families at two years?

Definition: Of all children who were adopted during the fiscal year, the percentage that did not re-enter substitute care within two years of adoption. Cases that re-entered substitute care and stayed less than 7 days are excluded.

Indicator 3.D.2: Of all children who were adopted during the year, what percentage remained with their families at five years?

Definition: Of all children who were adopted during the fiscal year, the percentage that did not re-enter substitute care within five years of adoption. Cases that re-entered substitute care and stayed less than 7 days are excluded.

Indicator 3.D.3: Of all children who were adopted during the year, what percentage remained with their families at ten years?

Definition: Of all children who were adopted during the fiscal year, the percentage that did not re-enter substitute care within ten years of adoption. Cases that re-entered substitute care and stayed less than 7 days are excluded.

Indicator 3.E.1: Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, what percentage attained subsidized guardianship within 24 months?

Definition: Of all children who entered substitute care during the fiscal year, the percentage that attained subsidized guardianship within 24 months of their date of entry into substitute care. Cases lasting less than 7 days are excluded.

Indicator 3.E.2: Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, what percentage attained subsidized guardianship within 36 months?

Definition: Of all children who entered substitute care during the fiscal year, the percentage that attained subsidized guardianship within 36 months of their date of entry into substitute care. Cases lasting less than 7 days are excluded.

Indicator 3.F.1: Of all children who attained subsidized guardianship during the year, what percentage remained with their families at two years?

Definition: Of all children who were taken into subsidized guardianship during the fiscal year, the percentage that did not re-enter substitute care within two years of guardianship. Cases that re-entered substitute care and stayed less than 7 days are excluded.

Indicator 3.F.2: Of all children who attained subsidized guardianship during the year, what percentage remained with their families at five years?

Definition: Of all children who were taken into subsidized guardianship during the fiscal year, the percentage that did not re-enter substitute care within five years of guardianship. Cases that re-entered substitute care and stayed less than 7 days are excluded.

Indicator 3.F.3: Of all children who attained subsidized guardianship during the year, what percentage remained with their families at ten years?

Definition: Of all children who were taken into subsidized guardianship during the fiscal year, the percentage that did not re-enter substitute care within ten years. Cases that re-entered substitute care and stayed less than 7 days are excluded.



APPENDIX B

Outcome Data by Region, Gender, Age and Race

Appendix B provides a more comprehensive look at the outcome indicators used in the following chapters of this report:

Chapter 1 - Child Safety

Chapter 2 - Children in Substitute Care: Safety, Continuity, and Stability

Chapter 3 - Legal Permanence: Reunification, Adoption, and Guardianship

The data in these tables come from the September 30, 2013 data extract of the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services Integrated Database. Each table displays the Illinois total and breakdowns by region, gender, age and race over a seven year period. The State Fiscal Year is used throughout these tables. Indicator data is available online at: <http://www.cfrs.illinois.edu/outcomeindicators.php>.

Maltreatment Recurrence Within 12 Months

Indicator 1.A	Of all children with a substantiated report, what percentage had another substantiated report within 12 months?						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Children with substantiated reports	24,970	26,652	27,998	27,498	26,989	26,104	26,566
Children with another substantiated report within 12 months	2,872	3,073	3,259	3,050	2,930	2,836	2,908
Percent	11.5%	11.5%	11.6%	11.1%	10.9%	10.9%	11.0%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	645	8.8%	624	8.3%	672	8.6%	630	8.5%	654	8.9%	629	8.9%	731	9.5%
Northern	657	10.7%	694	10.2%	893	11.4%	781	9.9%	662	9.0%	642	9.1%	640	9.0%
Central	1,003	13.0%	1,160	14.0%	1,106	13.3%	1,085	12.9%	1,024	12.3%	1,010	12.6%	1,026	13.1%
Southern	567	15.1%	595	14.8%	588	14.6%	554	14.6%	590	14.7%	552	13.9%	504	13.6%

Female	1,333	10.5%	1,490	11.1%	1,632	11.5%	1,501	10.7%	1,435	10.5%	1,405	10.6%	1,441	10.9%
Male	1,521	12.7%	1,563	12.0%	1,603	11.8%	1,516	11.5%	1,472	11.2%	1,401	11.1%	1,437	11.0%

Under 3	821	11.4%	916	12.0%	1,037	12.5%	939	11.5%	892	11.2%	873	11.8%	828	11.3%
3 to 5	675	13.5%	705	13.0%	719	12.7%	726	13.0%	698	12.4%	653	11.8%	694	12.2%
6 to 8	591	13.6%	570	11.9%	587	12.3%	546	11.6%	539	11.9%	501	11.3%	545	12.0%
9 to 11	385	11.1%	425	11.9%	446	11.6%	393	10.6%	398	10.8%	370	10.3%	385	10.2%
12 to 14	264	8.9%	290	9.5%	306	9.5%	270	8.9%	246	8.5%	280	9.5%	289	9.3%
15 and Older	135	6.9%	165	7.6%	163	7.6%	174	7.7%	155	7.2%	157	7.4%	163	7.9%

African American	884	10.4%	948	10.6%	1,054	11.3%	950	10.5%	826	9.6%	836	10.2%	888	10.4%
Hispanic	190	9.4%	175	8.1%	158	7.1%	146	7.2%	151	8.2%	149	8.1%	194	9.1%
White	1,740	12.8%	1,881	12.9%	1,939	12.6%	1,840	12.1%	1,850	12.1%	1,757	11.9%	1,721	11.8%
Other Ethnicity	58	7.0%	69	7.3%	108	9.8%	114	9.1%	103	7.7%	94	7.2%	105	8.5%

Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children in Intact Family Cases

Indicator 1.B	Of all children served at home in intact family cases, what percentage had a substantiated report within 12 months?						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Children in intact family cases	17,075	16,453	15,665	15,918	14,567	16,595	17,393
Children with substantiated reports	1,842	1,883	1,833	1,721	1,676	1,699	1,744
Percent	10.8%	11.4%	11.7%	10.8%	11.5%	10.2%	10.0%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	404	6.3%	509	7.1%	483	7.6%	449	6.7%	427	7.0%	447	6.4%	485	7.0%
Northern	335	13.5%	310	12.8%	458	14.8%	349	10.8%	333	12.1%	353	10.5%	410	11.0%
Central	784	13.5%	673	14.9%	517	13.4%	569	15.3%	519	14.8%	556	14.8%	496	11.6%
Southern	319	13.9%	391	16.9%	375	15.9%	354	16.0%	397	17.8%	343	13.9%	353	14.2%

Female	856	10.3%	903	11.2%	840	11.1%	847	10.9%	831	11.5%	813	10.0%	877	10.3%
Male	986	11.3%	977	11.7%	989	12.3%	872	10.8%	845	11.5%	885	10.5%	867	9.8%

Under 3	624	14.4%	656	15.7%	682	17.1%	615	15.3%	569	15.2%	622	15.5%	566	13.7%
3 to 5	428	11.7%	396	12.4%	405	13.6%	414	13.6%	416	14.7%	386	12.1%	393	11.8%
6 to 8	351	12.5%	349	11.9%	306	10.6%	295	10.3%	301	12.2%	277	10.2%	310	10.6%
9 to 11	234	9.9%	247	11.2%	224	10.6%	202	9.3%	183	9.0%	189	7.5%	222	8.3%
12 to 14	158	7.7%	172	8.5%	151	8.0%	132	7.2%	139	8.0%	162	8.1%	170	7.8%
15 and Older	47	2.5%	63	3.3%	65	3.7%	63	3.2%	68	3.9%	63	3.0%	83	3.9%

African American	575	8.1%	721	9.8%	637	9.8%	578	8.6%	509	8.6%	500	7.6%	549	8.0%
Hispanic	122	8.3%	128	8.1%	148	9.2%	94	5.9%	126	9.1%	135	7.1%	183	8.8%
White	1,121	13.9%	1,009	14.3%	1,003	14.1%	1,001	14.3%	1,001	15.0%	1,028	13.8%	976	12.4%
Other Ethnicity	24	5.6%	25	5.1%	45	9.7%	48	7.3%	40	7.2%	36	5.1%	36	6.3%

Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children Receiving No Services

Indicator 1.C	Of all children in an initial substantiated report who did not receive intact or substitute care services, what percentage had another substantiated report within 12 months?						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Children receiving no services	14,319	16,251	16,886	16,623	16,622	16,346	17,395
Children with substantiated reports	1,616	1,786	1,905	1,840	1,687	1,673	1,913
Percent	11.3%	11.0%	11.3%	11.1%	10.2%	10.2%	11.0%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	375	9.1%	346	7.8%	402	9.0%	353	8.4%	399	9.0%	383	8.6%	549	10.3%
Northern	411	9.6%	443	9.1%	523	9.9%	522	9.9%	412	8.3%	380	8.2%	401	8.3%
Central	552	13.8%	693	14.6%	701	13.9%	695	13.4%	632	12.4%	609	12.1%	675	13.4%
Southern	278	14.7%	304	14.0%	279	13.5%	270	13.8%	244	11.6%	301	13.6%	282	13.5%

Female	774	10.4%	880	10.6%	976	11.1%	923	10.8%	832	9.7%	820	9.8%	932	10.7%
Male	827	12.3%	892	11.5%	912	11.5%	895	11.4%	840	10.7%	829	10.7%	965	11.4%

Under 3	486	14.0%	574	14.1%	646	14.5%	635	14.5%	582	13.1%	555	13.3%	603	14.0%
3 to 5	377	13.3%	396	11.8%	412	12.0%	421	12.4%	364	10.6%	359	10.5%	430	11.6%
6 to 8	301	11.7%	312	10.4%	355	12.0%	289	10.1%	285	10.1%	277	10.0%	331	10.8%
9 to 11	225	10.3%	225	9.9%	239	10.0%	231	9.8%	211	8.9%	219	9.2%	254	9.8%
12 to 14	154	8.2%	182	9.0%	169	8.0%	183	8.9%	152	7.7%	166	8.1%	206	9.4%
15 and Older	72	5.4%	91	6.1%	82	5.5%	77	5.0%	89	5.9%	94	6.3%	84	5.7%

African American	511	11.6%	524	10.3%	626	12.2%	568	11.3%	441	9.0%	491	10.2%	588	11.1%
Hispanic	117	8.5%	114	7.7%	94	6.3%	98	7.5%	107	8.3%	82	6.4%	149	9.4%
White	952	11.9%	1,102	12.2%	1,122	11.8%	1,099	11.6%	1,079	11.3%	1,046	11.2%	1,094	11.4%
Other Ethnicity	36	6.4%	46	7.0%	63	8.4%	75	9.5%	60	6.8%	54	6.1%	82	9.0%

Maltreatment in Substitute Care

Indicator 2.A	Of all children ever served in substitute care during the year, what percentage had a substantiated report during placement?						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Children ever in substitute care	22,667	22,315	21,945	21,767	21,411	21,456	20,892
Children with substantiated reports	365	414	413	388	439	407	411
Percent	1.6%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	2.1%	1.9%	2.0%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	112	1.1%	103	1.0%	109	1.2%	80	0.9%	88	1.1%	111	1.4%	94	1.2%
Northern	68	2.0%	94	2.6%	105	2.7%	84	2.1%	92	2.3%	87	2.1%	95	2.2%
Central	126	2.1%	125	2.0%	143	2.4%	145	2.4%	184	3.1%	109	1.9%	142	2.5%
Southern	58	2.2%	92	3.4%	56	2.0%	79	2.6%	75	2.3%	100	3.0%	79	2.5%

Female	198	1.9%	225	2.2%	226	2.2%	175	1.7%	201	2.0%	206	2.0%	223	2.3%
Male	165	1.4%	187	1.6%	186	1.6%	213	1.9%	238	2.1%	201	1.8%	188	1.7%

Under 3	131	1.5%	144	1.7%	147	1.7%	151	1.8%	163	2.0%	157	1.9%	132	1.6%
3 to 5	88	2.2%	85	2.2%	83	2.2%	91	2.5%	98	2.7%	92	2.5%	98	2.8%
6 to 8	62	1.9%	85	2.7%	72	2.4%	65	2.3%	78	2.8%	67	2.5%	69	2.7%
9 to 11	42	1.6%	54	2.1%	58	2.4%	41	1.8%	48	2.1%	42	1.9%	53	2.4%
12 to 14	29	1.1%	37	1.4%	43	1.7%	31	1.2%	38	1.5%	35	1.4%	40	1.6%
15 and Older	13	0.9%	9	0.6%	10	0.6%	9	0.5%	14	0.7%	14	0.7%	19	1.0%

African American	175	1.3%	207	1.6%	206	1.7%	194	1.6%	231	2.0%	193	1.7%	212	2.0%
Hispanic	17	1.3%	29	2.1%	22	1.7%	24	1.9%	20	1.7%	28	2.3%	9	0.7%
White	165	2.2%	172	2.2%	180	2.3%	168	2.0%	182	2.2%	178	2.0%	185	2.2%
Other Ethnicity	8	1.8%	6	1.4%	5	1.3%	2	0.5%	6	1.7%	8	2.0%	5	1.1%

Initial Placement: Traditional Foster Home

Indicator 2.B.1	Of all children entering substitute care, what percentage is placed in a traditional foster home in their first placement?						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Children entering substitute care	4,576	5,268	4,861	5,032	4,787	4,899	4,795
Children placed in traditional foster homes	1,624	1,609	1,442	1,261	1,301	1,276	1,258
Percent	35.5%	30.5%	29.7%	25.1%	27.2%	26.1%	26.2%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	303	25.3%	316	20.6%	211	17.3%	208	15.5%	174	14.7%	136	9.8%	170	12.9%
Northern	293	36.4%	337	32.1%	306	27.1%	276	26.9%	338	32.4%	365	32.4%	336	27.7%
Central	641	38.1%	601	33.2%	614	37.4%	570	33.3%	570	35.5%	555	38.0%	584	38.8%
Southern	387	45.9%	355	41.7%	311	36.4%	207	22.0%	219	23.1%	218	23.9%	168	22.6%

Female	830	37.4%	786	31.1%	728	30.2%	616	25.8%	652	28.3%	647	27.0%	618	26.6%
Male	794	33.7%	821	30.0%	713	29.2%	645	24.4%	649	26.1%	629	25.2%	640	25.9%

Under 3	714	40.3%	731	35.4%	697	36.0%	648	31.9%	636	33.8%	629	33.4%	653	34.8%
3 to 5	227	32.6%	227	26.6%	208	27.6%	196	24.3%	208	25.4%	212	24.5%	203	25.2%
6 to 8	204	36.2%	177	28.3%	165	27.8%	111	18.4%	143	24.9%	157	26.4%	140	24.0%
9 to 11	141	30.6%	145	28.4%	130	26.9%	87	19.1%	116	25.7%	88	19.4%	101	21.9%
12 to 14	160	29.3%	161	27.1%	124	22.1%	117	20.9%	106	21.2%	94	18.2%	78	14.3%
15 and Older	178	33.2%	168	27.1%	118	22.1%	102	17.7%	92	16.5%	96	16.4%	83	15.9%

African American	747	34.2%	716	29.1%	622	28.6%	523	24.1%	495	23.9%	484	23.0%	503	24.3%
Hispanic	80	32.5%	81	26.2%	65	23.4%	56	21.4%	76	32.2%	47	18.0%	77	22.2%
White	771	37.9%	769	32.4%	727	31.7%	666	26.7%	710	30.2%	719	29.9%	628	28.1%
Other Ethnicity	26	22.6%	43	35.0%	28	23.5%	16	14.6%	20	16.4%	26	20.2%	50	35.0%

Initial Placement: Specialized Foster Home

Indicator 2.B.2	Of all children entering substitute care, what percentage is placed in a specialized foster home in their first placement?						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Children entering substitute care	4,576	5,268	4,861	5,032	4,787	4,899	4,795
Children placed in specialized foster homes	119	136	145	127	119	86	119
Percent	2.6%	2.6%	3.0%	2.5%	2.5%	1.8%	2.5%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	35	2.9%	57	3.7%	51	4.2%	36	2.7%	45	3.8%	40	2.9%	61	4.6%
Northern	17	2.1%	22	2.1%	21	1.9%	23	2.2%	12	1.2%	12	1.1%	15	1.2%
Central	38	2.3%	30	1.7%	49	3.0%	46	2.7%	51	3.2%	17	1.2%	30	2.0%
Southern	29	3.4%	27	3.2%	24	2.8%	22	2.3%	11	1.2%	16	1.8%	9	1.2%

Female	52	2.3%	65	2.6%	68	2.8%	59	2.5%	57	2.5%	42	1.8%	58	2.5%
Male	67	2.9%	71	2.6%	77	3.2%	68	2.6%	62	2.5%	44	1.8%	61	2.5%

Under 3	30	1.7%	44	2.1%	41	2.1%	49	2.4%	32	1.7%	26	1.4%	38	2.0%
3 to 5	7	1.0%	7	0.8%	8	1.1%	3	0.4%	14	1.7%	7	0.8%	13	1.6%
6 to 8	10	1.8%	9	1.4%	14	2.4%	10	1.7%	9	1.6%	8	1.3%	11	1.9%
9 to 11	13	2.8%	19	3.7%	21	4.3%	11	2.4%	18	4.0%	11	2.4%	13	2.8%
12 to 14	29	5.3%	30	5.1%	33	5.9%	30	5.4%	25	5.0%	12	2.3%	22	4.0%
15 and Older	30	5.6%	27	4.4%	28	5.3%	24	4.2%	21	3.8%	22	3.8%	22	4.2%

African American	55	2.5%	66	2.7%	66	3.0%	50	2.3%	63	3.0%	41	2.0%	70	3.4%
Hispanic	3	1.2%	13	4.2%	5	1.8%	3	1.2%	3	1.3%	6	2.3%	6	1.7%
White	59	2.9%	55	2.3%	67	2.9%	71	2.9%	49	2.1%	34	1.4%	39	1.7%
Other Ethnicity	2	1.7%	2	1.6%	7	5.9%	3	2.7%	4	3.3%	5	3.9%	4	2.8%

Initial Placement: Kinship Foster Home

Indicator 2.B.3	Of all children entering substitute care, what percentage is placed in a kinship foster home in their first placement?						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Children entering substitute care	4,576	5,268	4,861	5,032	4,787	4,899	4,795
Children placed in kinship foster homes	2,189	2,646	2,483	2,697	2,432	2,517	2,535
Percent	47.8%	50.2%	51.1%	53.6%	50.8%	51.4%	52.9%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	414	34.6%	524	34.2%	399	32.7%	521	38.9%	396	33.5%	535	38.7%	539	41.0%
Northern	431	53.5%	610	58.1%	710	62.8%	637	62.1%	605	58.0%	651	57.8%	759	62.5%
Central	954	56.7%	1,084	59.9%	894	54.5%	998	58.4%	886	55.2%	803	54.9%	812	53.9%
Southern	390	46.3%	428	50.2%	480	56.1%	541	57.4%	545	57.4%	528	57.9%	425	57.1%

Female	1,059	47.7%	1,307	51.8%	1,284	53.3%	1,311	55.0%	1,195	51.9%	1,276	53.2%	1,280	55.0%
Male	1,127	47.9%	1,331	48.7%	1,197	48.9%	1,385	52.3%	1,237	49.8%	1,240	49.6%	1,255	50.8%

Under 3	897	50.6%	1,067	51.7%	1,017	52.5%	1,108	54.6%	1,017	54.1%	1,008	53.6%	1,007	53.6%
3 to 5	412	59.2%	541	63.4%	464	61.6%	516	63.9%	484	59.0%	532	61.4%	497	61.7%
6 to 8	311	55.1%	376	60.1%	364	61.3%	387	64.3%	346	60.2%	355	59.7%	380	65.1%
9 to 11	240	52.1%	268	52.5%	269	55.6%	270	59.3%	255	56.4%	259	57.2%	276	59.7%
12 to 14	194	35.5%	226	38.1%	212	37.8%	241	43.0%	178	35.5%	215	41.6%	229	42.1%
15 and Older	135	25.1%	168	27.1%	157	29.5%	175	30.3%	152	27.2%	148	25.2%	146	28.0%

African American	995	45.6%	1,111	45.2%	997	45.9%	1,098	50.7%	994	47.9%	993	47.2%	1,017	49.2%
Hispanic	92	37.4%	145	46.9%	132	47.5%	129	49.2%	85	36.0%	130	49.8%	177	51.0%
White	1,056	52.0%	1,357	57.1%	1,299	56.7%	1,413	56.7%	1,287	54.7%	1,340	55.7%	1,286	57.5%
Other Ethnicity	46	40.0%	33	26.8%	55	46.2%	57	51.8%	66	54.1%	54	41.9%	55	38.5%

Initial Placement: Group Home/ Institution

Indicator 2.B.4	Of all children entering substitute care, what percentage is placed in a group home or institution in their first placement?						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Children entering substitute care	4,576	5,268	4,861	5,032	4,787	4,899	4,795
Children placed in group homes or institutions	644	877	791	947	935	1020	883
Percent	14.1%	16.7%	16.3%	18.8%	19.5%	20.8%	18.4%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	446	37.2%	635	41.5%	559	45.8%	574	42.9%	568	48.0%	673	48.6%	545	41.4%
Northern	65	8.1%	81	7.7%	94	8.3%	90	8.8%	89	8.5%	98	8.7%	105	8.6%
Central	50	3.0%	95	5.3%	85	5.2%	96	5.6%	97	6.1%	87	6.0%	81	5.4%
Southern	37	4.4%	42	4.9%	40	4.7%	172	18.3%	175	18.4%	150	16.5%	143	19.2%

Female	278	12.5%	367	14.5%	331	13.7%	399	16.7%	400	17.4%	434	18.1%	370	15.9%
Male	366	15.6%	510	18.7%	459	18.8%	548	20.7%	535	21.6%	586	23.5%	513	20.8%

Under 3	131	7.4%	221	10.7%	181	9.4%	224	11.0%	196	10.4%	218	11.6%	180	9.6%
3 to 5	50	7.2%	78	9.1%	73	9.7%	92	11.4%	114	13.9%	115	13.3%	93	11.5%
6 to 8	39	6.9%	64	10.2%	51	8.6%	94	15.6%	77	13.4%	75	12.6%	53	9.1%
9 to 11	67	14.5%	79	15.5%	64	13.2%	87	19.1%	63	13.9%	95	21.0%	72	15.6%
12 to 14	163	29.9%	177	29.8%	192	34.2%	173	30.8%	192	38.3%	196	37.9%	215	39.5%
15 and Older	194	36.1%	258	41.6%	230	43.2%	277	47.9%	293	52.5%	321	54.7%	270	51.8%

African American	386	17.7%	566	23.0%	487	22.4%	497	22.9%	522	25.2%	586	27.9%	477	23.1%
Hispanic	71	28.9%	70	22.7%	76	27.3%	74	28.2%	72	30.5%	78	29.9%	87	25.1%
White	146	7.2%	196	8.3%	199	8.7%	342	13.7%	309	13.1%	312	13.0%	285	12.7%
Other Ethnicity	41	35.7%	45	36.6%	29	24.4%	34	30.9%	32	26.2%	44	34.1%	34	23.8%

End of Year Placement: Traditional Foster Home

Indicator 2.C.1	Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year (excluding independent living), what percentage is in traditional foster homes?						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Children in substitute care	15,722	15,855	15,674	15,380	15,425	14,968	14,898
Children living in traditional foster homes	5,154	4,834	4,763	4,412	4,412	4,229	4,245
Percent	32.8%	30.5%	30.4%	28.7%	28.6%	28.3%	28.5%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	2,228	29.8%	2,010	28.1%	1,754	26.8%	1,500	24.8%	1,446	24.9%	1,384	25.0%	1,430	25.9%
Northern	870	35.4%	852	31.6%	885	30.6%	849	29.8%	879	30.0%	865	28.9%	842	26.8%
Central	1,320	33.3%	1,246	30.3%	1,360	32.7%	1,321	31.3%	1,326	30.7%	1,240	30.3%	1,260	31.4%
Southern	736	40.7%	726	38.6%	764	37.1%	762	33.1%	761	32.2%	740	31.7%	713	32.3%

Female	2,598	35.9%	2,407	33.0%	2,425	33.1%	2,260	31.6%	2,209	31.1%	2,148	30.9%	2,160	31.1%
Male	2,546	30.1%	2,415	28.3%	2,327	27.9%	2,145	26.1%	2,197	26.5%	2,078	25.9%	2,081	26.2%

Under 3	1,365	44.8%	1,340	42.1%	1,350	43.0%	1,326	41.8%	1,285	41.8%	1,293	43.1%	1,330	44.0%
3 to 5	1,128	41.4%	1,091	38.4%	1,141	39.3%	1,101	37.2%	1,165	36.7%	1,102	35.8%	1,128	37.4%
6 to 8	829	38.0%	723	32.9%	755	34.9%	685	32.1%	730	33.4%	697	32.2%	682	31.0%
9 to 11	566	32.2%	536	29.8%	487	27.5%	446	25.8%	455	26.0%	402	24.5%	407	24.7%
12 to 14	549	26.3%	481	24.8%	420	23.2%	358	21.1%	321	19.3%	306	18.3%	294	17.5%
15 and Older	716	18.3%	662	17.0%	609	15.7%	495	13.4%	455	12.8%	428	12.5%	403	12.1%

African American	2,888	31.0%	2,692	29.1%	2,541	28.8%	2,229	26.8%	2,175	26.8%	2,058	26.8%	2,030	26.8%
Hispanic	338	35.6%	315	33.6%	294	32.3%	283	31.7%	265	30.3%	231	27.1%	240	26.6%
White	1,816	35.3%	1,737	32.2%	1,831	32.2%	1,821	30.7%	1,894	30.6%	1,839	30.0%	1,862	30.7%
Other Ethnicity	112	38.9%	90	34.0%	97	36.6%	79	34.5%	78	30.4%	101	34.1%	113	33.5%

End of Year Placement: Specialized Foster Home

Indicator 2.C.2	Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year (excluding independent living), what percentage is in specialized foster homes?						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Children in substitute care	15,722	15,855	15,674	15,380	15,425	14,968	14,898
Children living in specialized foster homes	2,851	2,883	2,973	2,842	2,838	2,709	2,655
Percent	18.1%	18.2%	19.0%	18.5%	18.4%	18.1%	17.8%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	1,717	23.0%	1,700	23.8%	1,711	26.2%	1,585	26.2%	1,533	26.4%	1,395	25.2%	1,342	24.3%
Northern	300	12.2%	323	12.0%	370	12.8%	363	12.7%	384	13.1%	421	14.1%	433	13.8%
Central	598	15.1%	594	14.5%	620	14.9%	630	14.9%	657	15.2%	641	15.7%	633	15.8%
Southern	236	13.1%	266	14.1%	272	13.2%	264	11.8%	264	11.2%	251	10.7%	244	11.0%

Female	1,176	16.2%	1,211	16.6%	1,267	17.3%	1,199	16.8%	1,179	16.6%	1,124	16.2%	1,084	15.6%
Male	1,675	19.8%	1,672	19.6%	1,704	20.4%	1,641	20.0%	1,657	20.0%	1,584	19.8%	1,571	19.8%

Under 3	237	7.8%	229	7.2%	218	6.9%	222	7.0%	187	6.1%	152	5.1%	148	4.9%
3 to 5	282	10.3%	323	11.4%	338	11.6%	327	11.1%	356	11.2%	317	10.3%	290	9.6%
6 to 8	358	16.4%	411	18.7%	395	18.3%	398	18.6%	383	17.5%	391	18.1%	388	17.6%
9 to 11	389	22.1%	392	21.8%	436	24.6%	431	24.9%	461	26.3%	405	24.7%	403	24.5%
12 to 14	560	26.9%	514	26.5%	500	27.6%	446	26.3%	439	26.4%	466	27.9%	471	28.1%
15 and Older	1,025	26.1%	1,014	26.1%	1,086	28.0%	1,018	27.6%	1,012	28.4%	978	28.7%	955	28.6%

African American	1,909	20.5%	1,908	20.6%	1,914	21.7%	1,793	21.6%	1,779	21.9%	1,653	21.5%	1,614	21.3%
Hispanic	141	14.8%	160	17.0%	189	20.8%	178	19.9%	189	21.6%	171	20.1%	171	19.0%
White	764	14.8%	781	14.5%	832	14.6%	831	14.0%	830	13.4%	840	13.7%	823	13.6%
Other Ethnicity	37	12.9%	34	12.8%	38	14.3%	40	17.5%	40	15.6%	45	15.2%	47	14.0%

End of Year Placement: Kinship Foster Home

Indicator 2.C.3	Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year (excluding independent living), what percentage is in kinship foster homes?						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Children in substitute care	15,722	15,855	15,674	15,380	15,425	14,968	14,898
Children living in specialized foster homes	6,039	6,382	6,154	6,314	6,371	6,278	6,343
Percent	38.4%	40.3%	39.3%	41.1%	41.3%	41.9%	42.6%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	2,551	34.1%	2,482	34.7%	2,121	32.5%	2,066	34.1%	1,977	34.0%	1,957	35.4%	2,036	36.8%
Northern	1,052	42.8%	1,257	46.6%	1,362	47.1%	1,345	47.2%	1,369	46.8%	1,431	47.8%	1,578	50.1%
Central	1,723	43.5%	1,893	46.1%	1,813	43.5%	1,867	44.3%	1,913	44.3%	1,780	43.5%	1,686	42.1%
Southern	713	39.5%	750	39.9%	858	41.7%	1,036	46.3%	1,112	47.1%	1,108	47.4%	1,043	47.2%

Female	2,961	40.9%	3,124	42.8%	3,048	41.7%	3,100	43.4%	3,149	44.3%	3,118	44.9%	3,169	45.6%
Male	3,063	36.2%	3,243	38.1%	3,099	37.2%	3,211	39.1%	3,219	38.8%	3,157	39.4%	3,172	39.9%

Under 3	1,439	47.2%	1,604	50.4%	1,563	49.8%	1,614	50.9%	1,597	51.9%	1,539	51.4%	1,536	50.8%
3 to 5	1,305	47.9%	1,414	49.8%	1,416	48.7%	1,520	51.4%	1,642	51.7%	1,646	53.5%	1,586	52.6%
6 to 8	955	43.8%	1,021	46.5%	979	45.3%	1,014	47.5%	1,031	47.1%	1,031	47.7%	1,099	49.9%
9 to 11	708	40.3%	753	41.8%	727	41.1%	728	42.1%	730	41.7%	714	43.5%	719	43.6%
12 to 14	629	30.2%	616	31.7%	553	30.5%	559	32.9%	557	33.5%	562	33.6%	577	34.4%
15 and Older	1,003	25.6%	974	25.0%	916	23.6%	879	23.8%	814	22.8%	786	23.0%	826	24.8%

African American	3,464	37.1%	3,552	38.4%	3,260	37.0%	3,218	38.7%	3,085	38.0%	2,970	38.7%	3,007	39.6%
Hispanic	379	39.9%	375	39.9%	332	36.5%	341	38.2%	334	38.2%	362	42.4%	418	46.3%
White	2,084	40.5%	2,355	43.6%	2,460	43.2%	2,666	44.9%	2,834	45.8%	2,822	46.0%	2,775	45.7%
Other Ethnicity	112	38.9%	100	37.7%	102	38.5%	89	38.9%	118	45.9%	124	41.9%	143	42.4%

End of Year Placement: Group Home

Indicator 2.C.4	Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year (excluding independent living), what percentage is in group homes?						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Children in substitute care	15,722	15,855	15,674	15,380	15,425	14,968	14,898
Children living in group homes	281	278	268	255	260	244	235
Percent	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	190	2.5%	168	2.4%	175	2.7%	153	2.5%	135	2.3%	128	2.3%	104	1.9%
Northern	31	1.3%	40	1.5%	39	1.4%	49	1.7%	55	1.9%	46	1.5%	59	1.9%
Central	42	1.1%	51	1.2%	42	1.0%	41	1.0%	56	1.3%	52	1.3%	53	1.3%
Southern	18	1.0%	18	1.0%	11	0.5%	11	0.5%	14	0.6%	18	0.8%	19	0.9%

Female	87	1.2%	89	1.2%	92	1.3%	93	1.3%	92	1.3%	77	1.1%	81	1.2%
Male	194	2.3%	189	2.2%	176	2.1%	162	2.0%	168	2.0%	167	2.1%	154	1.9%

Under 3	1	0.0%	4	0.1%	3	0.1%	0	0.0%	3	0.1%	3	0.1%	1	0.0%
3 to 5	2	0.1%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
6 to 8	6	0.3%	7	0.3%	7	0.3%	5	0.2%	4	0.2%	6	0.3%	6	0.3%
9 to 11	13	0.7%	7	0.4%	10	0.6%	13	0.8%	12	0.7%	7	0.4%	11	0.7%
12 to 14	56	2.7%	42	2.2%	40	2.2%	31	1.8%	39	2.3%	30	1.8%	33	2.0%
15 and Older	203	5.2%	217	5.6%	207	5.3%	206	5.6%	201	5.6%	197	5.8%	183	5.5%

African American	185	2.0%	172	1.9%	174	2.0%	156	1.9%	152	1.9%	140	1.8%	128	1.7%
Hispanic	19	2.0%	16	1.7%	18	2.0%	16	1.8%	17	1.9%	22	2.6%	17	1.9%
White	75	1.5%	88	1.6%	75	1.3%	82	1.4%	89	1.4%	79	1.3%	87	1.4%
Other Ethnicity	2	0.7%	2	0.8%	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	2	0.8%	3	1.0%	3	0.9%

End of Year Placement: Institution

Indicator 2.C.5	Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year (excluding independent living), what percentage is in institutions?						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Children in substitute care	15,722	15,855	15,674	15,380	15,425	14,968	14,898
Children living in institutions	1,397	1,478	1,516	1,557	1,544	1,508	1,420
Percent	8.9%	9.3%	9.7%	10.1%	10.0%	10.1%	9.5%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	793	10.6%	791	11.1%	774	11.8%	752	12.4%	720	12.4%	667	12.1%	617	11.2%
Northern	207	8.4%	223	8.3%	238	8.2%	243	8.5%	241	8.2%	232	7.8%	236	7.5%
Central	279	7.0%	323	7.9%	330	7.9%	359	8.5%	362	8.4%	382	9.3%	375	9.4%
Southern	104	5.8%	121	6.4%	152	7.4%	186	8.3%	211	8.9%	221	9.5%	191	8.6%

Female	419	5.8%	473	6.5%	486	6.6%	497	7.0%	479	6.7%	482	6.9%	455	6.6%
Male	978	11.6%	1,005	11.8%	1,030	12.4%	1,060	12.9%	1,065	12.8%	1,026	12.8%	964	12.1%

Under 3	4	0.1%	7	0.2%	7	0.2%	10	0.3%	6	0.2%	10	0.3%	6	0.2%
3 to 5	10	0.4%	10	0.4%	9	0.3%	9	0.3%	10	0.3%	13	0.4%	9	0.3%
6 to 8	33	1.5%	34	1.6%	27	1.3%	34	1.6%	39	1.8%	38	1.8%	28	1.3%
9 to 11	82	4.7%	113	6.3%	110	6.2%	111	6.4%	93	5.3%	115	7.0%	108	6.6%
12 to 14	291	14.0%	288	14.8%	298	16.5%	304	17.9%	308	18.5%	309	18.5%	302	18.0%
15 and Older	977	24.9%	1,026	26.4%	1,065	27.4%	1,089	29.5%	1,088	30.5%	1,023	30.0%	967	29.0%

African American	866	9.5%	925	10.0%	921	10.5%	921	11.1%	918	11.3%	863	11.2%	810	10.7%
Hispanic	73	7.7%	73	7.8%	76	8.4%	75	8.4%	70	8.0%	67	7.9%	56	6.2%
White	413	8.0%	441	8.2%	492	8.7%	541	9.1%	537	8.7%	555	9.1%	523	8.6%
Other Ethnicity	25	8.7%	39	14.7%	27	10.2%	20	8.7%	19	7.4%	23	7.8%	31	9.2%

Initial Placement with Siblings

Indicator 2.D	Of all children in substitute care, what percentage is placed with their siblings in their first placement?						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
TRADITIONAL FOSTER CARE	1-2 SIBLINGS						
Children with 1-2 siblings	695	640	582	504	525	556	462
Children placed with all siblings	490	417	410	358	332	362	309
Percent	70.5%	65.2%	70.5%	71.0%	63.2%	65.1%	66.9%
KINSHIP FOSTER CARE	1-2 SIBLINGS						
Children with 1-2 siblings	1,069	1,379	1,169	1,271	1,150	1,230	1,187
Children placed with all siblings	860	1,148	936	1,063	943	1,000	949
Percent	80.5%	83.3%	80.1%	83.6%	82.0%	81.3%	80.0%
TRADITIONAL FOSTER CARE	3 OR MORE SIBLINGS						
Children with 3 or more siblings	239	299	245	176	232	167	225
Children placed with all siblings	58	67	34	27	28	0	4
Percent	24.3%	22.4%	13.9%	15.3%	12.1%	0.0%	1.8%
KINSHIP FOSTER CARE	3 OR MORE SIBLINGS						
Children with 3 or more siblings	466	541	531	609	496	510	542
Children placed with all siblings	254	313	315	334	241	280	290
Percent	54.5%	57.9%	59.3%	54.8%	48.6%	54.9%	53.5%

End of Year Placement with Siblings

Indicator 2.E	Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year, what percentage is placed with their siblings?						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
TRADITIONAL FOSTER CARE	1-2 SIBLINGS						
Children with 1-2 siblings	2,493	2,347	2,293	2,137	2,221	2,068	2,027
Children placed with all siblings	1,465	1,405	1,354	1,295	1,307	1,232	1,185
Percent	58.8%	59.9%	59.1%	60.6%	58.9%	59.6%	58.5%
KINSHIP FOSTER CARE	1-2 SIBLINGS						
Children with 1-2 siblings	2,877	3,160	2,997	3,059	3,147	3,251	3,204
Children placed with all siblings	1,992	2,207	2,105	2,200	2,268	2,345	2,279
Percent	69.2%	69.8%	70.2%	71.9%	72.1%	72.1%	71.1%
TRADITIONAL FOSTER CARE	3 OR MORE SIBLINGS						
Children with 3 or more siblings	1,146	1,062	1,132	1,006	1,008	1,036	1,049
Children placed with all siblings	164	199	181	132	98	132	127
Percent	14.3%	18.7%	16.0%	13.1%	9.7%	12.7%	12.1%
KINSHIP FOSTER CARE	3 OR MORE SIBLINGS						
Children with 3 or more siblings	1,263	1,358	1,316	1,430	1,382	1,270	1,363
Children placed with all siblings	517	591	566	581	550	442	519
Percent	40.9%	43.5%	43.0%	40.6%	39.8%	34.8%	38.1%

Placing Children Close to Home - Initial Placement

Indicator 2.F.1	Of all children in substitute care, what is the median* distance from their home of origin to their initial placement?						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Children entering substitute care	4,576	5,268	4,861	5,032	4,787	4,899	4,795
Median miles from home	9.2	8.9	8.0	9.2	10.1	10.2	10.3

	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES
Cook	1,198	8.1	1,532	7.5	1,220	6.9	1,339	7.5	1,183	7.5	1,384	8.5	1,315	8.4
Northern	806	10.9	1,050	14.1	1,131	11.3	1,026	12.0	1,044	13.8	1,126	14.1	1,215	15.7
Central	1,683	9.8	1,810	7.2	1,642	7.0	1,710	10.9	1,604	12.2	1,462	9.8	1,507	12.1
Southern	843	13.3	852	12.4	855	14.6	942	15.9	950	16.3	912	20.2	745	14.2

Female	2,219	8.9	2,525	9.0	2,411	7.5	2,385	8.5	2,304	9.8	2,399	10.5	2,326	9.8
Male	2,354	9.6	2,733	8.8	2,446	8.5	2,646	10.5	2,483	10.7	2,499	10.0	2,469	10.9

Under 3	1,772	7.0	2,063	7.5	1,936	7.6	2,029	7.4	1,881	7.9	1,881	8.2	1,878	9.3
3 to 5	696	9.0	853	7.7	753	6.9	807	7.5	820	9.4	866	8.6	806	10.0
6 to 8	564	10.2	626	7.5	594	5.6	602	6.8	575	11.0	595	10.5	584	7.1
9 to 11	461	10.3	511	8.4	484	6.4	455	11.4	452	14.3	453	11.9	462	13.2
12 to 14	546	10.9	594	13.9	561	12.0	561	16.5	501	15.1	517	14.4	544	15.2
15 and Older	537	14.9	621	13.2	533	11.6	578	17.8	558	12.3	587	14.5	521	12.6

African American	2,183	6.4	2,459	6.8	2,172	5.8	2,168	6.9	2,074	6.6	2,104	7.9	2,067	7.3
Hispanic	246	9.6	309	9.6	278	5.2	262	8.6	236	12.0	261	9.3	347	11.1
White	2,032	14.1	2,377	12.4	2,292	15.4	2,492	13.6	2,355	15.3	2,405	15.7	2,238	16.3
Other Ethnicity	115	3.8	123	14.0	119	7.6	110	10.2	122	10.8	129	11.0	143	7.0

*Median includes children with valid address information

Placing Children Close to Home - Initial Placement: Traditional Foster Home

Indicator 2.F.2	Of all children entering substitute care and initially placed in traditional foster homes, what is the median* distance from their home of origin to their initial placement?						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Entering substitute care and initial placement traditional foster home	1,624	1,609	1,442	1,261	1,301	1,276	1,258
Median miles from home	12.1	12.3	11.6	11.2	11.8	13.8	14.1

	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES
Cook	303	8.7	316	8.8	211	11.0	208	6.4	174	8.7	136	11.2	170	9.3
Northern	293	12.8	337	15.4	306	12.0	276	14.5	338	11.7	365	14.2	336	16.3
Central	641	14.7	601	13.6	614	9.1	570	13.3	570	12.2	555	12.3	584	15.4
Southern	387	13.2	355	13.3	311	17.0	207	15.3	219	16.0	218	16.6	168	10.6

Female	830	12.3	786	13.8	728	11.5	616	10.2	652	12.0	647	12.7	618	13.7
Male	794	11.7	821	11.0	713	11.9	645	11.4	649	11.5	629	15.0	640	14.9

Under 3	714	9.9	731	10.4	697	10.8	648	8.9	636	10.0	629	11.8	653	12.5
3 to 5	227	14.2	227	15.6	208	11.3	196	10.3	208	12.6	212	18.7	203	16.4
6 to 8	204	14.6	177	11.4	165	18.6	111	9.9	143	15.4	157	14.5	140	10.9
9 to 11	141	15.5	145	11.9	130	8.4	87	16.0	116	13.7	88	15.9	101	25.1
12 to 14	160	14.6	161	19.0	124	14.9	117	25.1	106	14.9	94	19.0	78	21.3
15 and Older	178	15.2	168	15.5	118	14.6	102	27.1	92	18.9	96	24.1	83	22.9

African American	747	7.1	716	10.2	622	7.8	523	8.8	495	7.2	484	10.3	503	10.7
Hispanic	80	15.1	81	15.2	65	6.3	56	7.6	76	18.7	47	13.3	77	19.1
White	771	14.9	769	13.9	727	16.1	666	14.8	710	15.8	719	16.7	628	16.8
Other Ethnicity	26	6.3	43	25.6	28	8.3	16	4.8	20	12.1	26	6.8	50	4.1

*Median includes children with valid address information

Placing Children Close to Home - Initial Placement: Specialized Foster Home

Indicator 2.F.3	Of all children entering substitute care and initially placed in specialized foster homes, what is the median* distance from their home of origin to their initial placement?						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Entering substitute care and initial placement specialized foster home	119	136	145	127	119	86	119
Median miles from home	24.3	18.1	12.9	17.6	21.0	18.0	10.8

	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES
Cook	35	10.3	57	13.0	51	8.9	36	13.5	45	11.1	40	12.1	61	7.2
Northern	17	30.1	22	34.3	21	7.2	23	22.2	12	20.5	12	26.8	15	7.2
Central	38	27.5	30	22.2	49	23.5	46	42.1	51	32.1	17	40.6	30	27.2
Southern	29	57.5	27	41.4	24	44.2	22	34.8	11	59.0	16	36.3	9	45.3

Female	52	14.4	65	17.5	68	12.0	59	18.6	57	26.2	42	23.5	58	12.4
Male	67	30.1	71	19.8	77	13.4	68	16.0	62	14.0	44	12.2	61	8.5

Under 3	30	16.5	44	9.7	41	8.9	49	13.8	32	14.3	26	8.6	38	9.1
3 to 5	7	30.1	7	13.2	8	12.3	3	7.7	14	21.9	7	9.5	13	9.2
6 to 8	10	21.6	9	21.6	14	8.3	10	13.4	9	1.9	8	11.4	11	7.0
9 to 11	13	34.3	19	19.5	21	23.6	11	30.4	18	32.1	11	36.3	13	12.1
12 to 14	29	18.0	30	26.4	33	16.3	30	42.1	25	17.8	12	20.2	22	28.9
15 and Older	30	30.5	27	18.1	28	13.7	24	14.2	21	17.1	22	36.1	22	16.4

African American	55	10.9	66	11.5	66	7.8	50	14.5	63	12.2	41	12.1	70	7.0
Hispanic	3	29.5	13	20.5	5	7.3	3	10.1	3	5.6	6	22.4	6	25.0
White	59	44.3	55	34.6	67	23.9	71	31.9	49	37.6	34	36.2	39	31.1
Other Ethnicity	2	63.8	2	-	7	4.8	3	-	4	20.5	5	8.4	4	8.5

*Median includes children with valid address information

Placing Children Close to Home - Initial Placement: Kinship Foster Home

Indicator 2.F.4	Of all children entering substitute care and initially placed in kinship foster homes, what is the median* distance from their home of origin to their initial placement?						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Entering substitute care and initial placement kinship foster home	2,189	2,646	2,483	2,697	2,432	2,517	2,535
Median miles from home	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.8	4.3	4	3.5

	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES
Cook	414	4.9	524	4.0	399	4.7	521	5.6	396	5.3	535	4.0	539	4.7
Northern	431	2.5	610	3.6	710	3.8	637	3.6	605	5.2	651	4.8	759	3.1
Central	954	3.0	1,084	3.5	894	2.4	998	3.4	886	3.3	803	1.9	812	3.3
Southern	390	1.9	428	2.3	480	3.7	541	2.5	545	1.8	528	8.8	425	4.1

Female	1,059	3.0	1,307	3.7	1,284	3.1	1,311	3.9	1,195	3.9	1,276	4.3	1,280	3.2
Male	1,127	3.4	1,331	3.3	1,197	3.9	1,385	3.7	1,237	4.3	1,240	4.0	1,255	3.8

Under 3	897	2.4	1,067	3.1	1,017	3.4	1,108	2.8	1,017	3.8	1,008	3.6	1,007	3.6
3 to 5	412	3.5	541	2.9	464	2.5	516	4.0	484	4.8	532	3.7	497	3.9
6 to 8	311	3.5	376	3.2	364	3.5	387	3.9	346	4.3	355	4.3	380	3.5
9 to 11	240	3.5	268	4.1	269	2.5	270	5.0	255	6.5	259	6.1	276	2.9
12 to 14	194	5.1	226	7.2	212	6.1	241	3.0	178	3.5	215	8.9	229	3.0
15 and Older	135	3.7	168	4.0	157	5.7	175	4.6	152	3.6	148	8.8	146	2.1

African American	995	2.9	1,111	3.2	997	2.5	1,098	2.7	994	3.4	993	3.7	1,017	2.9
Hispanic	92	3.2	145	5.8	132	6.9	129	6.8	85	4.0	130	0.3	177	3.5
White	1,056	5.5	1,357	3.7	1,299	6.3	1,413	5.4	1,287	5.4	1,340	7.2	1,286	5.7
Other Ethnicity	46	2.8	33	1.8	55	2.2	57	2.9	66	5.2	54	23.6	55	25.7

*Median includes children with valid address information

Placing Children Close to Home - Initial Placement: Group Home/Institution

Indicator 2.F.5	Of all children entering substitute care and initially placed in a group home or institution, what is the median* distance from their home of origin to their initial placement?						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Entering substitute care and initial placement group home or institution	644	877	791	947	935	1,020	883
Median miles from home	9.9	9.0	8.0	11.3	11	10.1	11.2

	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES
Cook	446	8.2	635	8.3	559	6.9	574	8.1	568	7.4	673	8.6	545	8.8
Northern	65	30.1	81	33.4	94	34.6	90	31.2	89	33.4	98	27.1	105	31.3
Central	50	117.6	95	34.2	85	71.5	96	70.7	97	62.7	87	78.4	81	68.6
Southern	37	35.3	42	62.4	40	37.2	172	27.0	175	28.7	150	28.1	143	30.7

Female	278	8.4	367	9.0	331	7.6	399	8.8	400	9.5	434	10.1	370	11.2
Male	366	10.4	510	9.1	459	8.6	548	12.8	535	11.7	586	10.1	513	11.1

Under 3	131	8.2	221	7.8	181	7.3	224	8.7	196	7.5	218	8.0	180	9.5
3 to 5	50	8.1	78	6.9	73	6.0	92	8.0	114	9.1	115	8.8	93	9.3
6 to 8	39	7.7	64	6.9	51	4.5	94	6.6	77	9.9	75	9.9	53	9.0
9 to 11	67	8.0	79	8.4	64	7.9	87	12.0	63	13.5	95	11.9	72	11.6
12 to 14	163	12.9	177	13.9	192	12.6	173	16.3	192	20.1	196	14.5	215	17.8
15 and Older	194	18.5	258	13.2	230	13.6	277	18.7	293	12.4	321	13.2	270	12.7

African American	386	8.3	566	7.4	487	6.9	497	7.8	522	7.5	586	8.5	477	9.3
Hispanic	71	5.8	70	9.0	76	5.0	74	8.6	72	11.8	78	9.3	87	9.2
White	146	18.7	196	24.0	199	22.0	342	23.8	309	25.8	312	22.8	285	27.9
Other Ethnicity	41	-	45	14.3	29	7.6	34	13.2	32	9.4	44	11.0	34	9.3

*Median includes children with valid address information

Placing Children Close to Home - End of Year Placement

Indicator 2.G.1	Of all children in substitute care at the end of the fiscal year, what is the median* distance from their home of origin?						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
In substitute care at the end of the year	15,722	15,855	15,674	15,380	15,425	14,968	14,898
Median miles from home	9.1	9.1	8.9	9.0	9.6	10.9	10.2

	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES
Cook	7,479	9.3	7,151	9.3	6,535	9.4	6,056	9.4	5,811	9.5	5,531	9.7	5,529	9.0
Northern	2,460	10.5	2,695	10.8	2,894	9.8	2,849	10.3	2,928	12.2	2,995	14.4	3,148	11.9
Central	3,962	6.0	4,107	6.2	4,165	6.1	4,218	6.6	4,314	8.4	4,095	11.1	4,007	11.9
Southern	1,807	11.1	1,881	9.7	2,057	9.1	2,239	9.2	2,362	9.6	2,338	12.9	2,210	12.0

Female	7,241	8.7	7,304	8.6	7,318	8.2	7,149	8.2	7,108	8.6	6,949	9.9	6,949	9.4
Male	8,456	9.7	8,524	9.5	8,336	9.5	8,219	9.8	8,306	10.5	8,012	11.8	7,942	11.0

Under 3	3,046	6.4	3,184	6.3	3,141	6.5	3,172	6.5	3,078	7.0	2,997	7.7	3,021	7.7
3 to 5	2,727	7.5	2,839	6.7	2,905	6.7	2,957	6.6	3,174	6.5	3,079	7.4	3,014	8.2
6 to 8	2,181	7.3	2,196	8.8	2,163	7.9	2,136	7.7	2,187	8.6	2,163	8.2	2,203	8.1
9 to 11	1,758	8.9	1,801	8.1	1,770	8.5	1,729	8.4	1,751	9.8	1,643	11.8	1,648	11.0
12 to 14	2,085	11.1	1,941	11.4	1,811	11.1	1,698	12.0	1,664	12.1	1,673	15.9	1,677	13.4
15 and Older	3,924	13.8	3,893	14.0	3,883	13.7	3,687	15.7	3,570	17.0	3,412	18.2	3,334	17.0

African American	9,332	8.3	9,249	8.2	8,810	8.2	8,317	8.3	8,109	8.7	7,684	9.4	7,589	9.1
Hispanic	950	7.8	939	7.9	909	7.2	893	7.5	875	8.1	853	8.2	902	7.6
White	5,152	12.9	5,402	11.9	5,690	11.9	5,941	11.3	6,184	12.5	6,135	15.0	6,070	13.1
Other Ethnicity	288	7.5	265	9.3	265	6.6	229	8.3	257	6.8	296	11.1	337	8.0

*Median includes children with valid address information

Placing Children Close to Home - End of Year Placement: Traditional Foster Home

Indicator 2.G.2	Of all children in traditional foster homes at the end of the fiscal year, what is the median* distance from their home of origin?						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
In traditional foster home at the end of the year	5,154	4,834	4,763	4,412	4,412	4,229	4,245
Median miles from home	11.0	11.2	10.9	10.9	11.2	11.1	13.5

	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES
Cook	2,228	9.9	2,010	10.2	1,754	9.7	1,500	9.3	1,446	9.5	1,384	9.2	1,430	10.2
Northern	870	13.3	852	15.4	885	13.7	849	14.1	879	15.1	865	16.4	842	19.8
Central	1,320	11.4	1,246	10.9	1,360	11.9	1,321	10.4	1,326	11.1	1,240	11.2	1,260	15.7
Southern	736	16.9	726	13.3	764	13.3	742	13.9	761	14.6	740	14.6	713	18.2

Female	2,598	10.9	2,407	11.6	2,425	11.0	2,260	10.4	2,209	10.9	2,148	11.0	2,160	13.3
Male	2,546	11.0	2,415	10.9	2,327	10.8	2,145	11.3	2,197	11.4	2,078	11.2	2,081	13.7

Under 3	1,365	10.1	1,340	10.1	1,350	10.1	1,326	9.5	1,285	10.0	1,293	9.6	1,330	12.0
3 to 5	1,128	11.6	1,091	11.8	1,141	11	1,101	10.7	1,165	10.7	1,102	11.8	1,128	14.6
6 to 8	829	11.1	723	12.2	755	12.7	685	12	730	11.8	697	10.8	682	13.7
9 to 11	566	10.8	536	11.3	487	11.3	446	11.3	455	13.1	402	11.0	407	14.3
12 to 14	549	10.8	481	12.2	420	11.9	358	12.2	321	11.9	306	16.1	294	14.1
15 and Older	716	10.9	662	10.6	609	9.6	495	11.4	455	12.5	428	12.8	403	14.5

African American	2,888	9.2	2,692	10.0	2,541	9.3	2,229	9.4	2,175	9.0	2,058	8.8	2,030	10.8
Hispanic	338	9.6	315	10.2	294	10	283	9.8	265	9.9	231	8.8	240	11.6
White	1,816	16.5	1,737	15.4	1,831	15.1	1,821	14.2	1,894	15.8	1,839	15.9	1,862	19.4
Other Ethnicity	112	11.6	90	14.2	97	11.2	79	10	78	12.1	101	11.3	113	10.6

*Median includes children with valid address information

Placing Children Close to Home - End of Year Placement: Specialized Foster Home

Indicator 2.G.3	Of all children in specialized foster homes at the end of the fiscal year, what is the median* distance from their home of origin?						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
In specialized foster home at the end of the year	2,851	2,883	2,973	2,842	2,838	2,709	2,655
Median miles from home	12.9	12.8	12.2	12.6	12.9	14.6	14.1

	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES
Cook	1,717	11.8	1,700	11.4	1,711	11.0	1,585	11.0	1,533	10.8	1,395	11.9	1,342	11.1
Northern	300	24.4	323	23.0	370	23.0	363	24.9	384	25.0	421	24.9	433	23.8
Central	598	15.9	594	20.1	620	16.7	630	17.6	657	20.9	641	22.0	633	26.4
Southern	236	23.6	266	24.5	272	21.9	264	23.1	264	22.2	251	23.6	244	25.2

Female	1,176	12.2	1,211	12.2	1,267	11.7	1,199	12.3	1,179	12.6	1,124	14.7	1,084	14.0
Male	1,675	13.2	1,672	13.1	1,704	12.5	1,641	12.8	1,657	13.0	1,584	14.4	1,571	14.1

Under 3	237	11.1	229	11.1	218	9.6	222	10.3	187	10.2	152	10.4	148	11.8
3 to 5	282	11.1	323	10.9	338	12.6	327	10.0	356	9.5	317	10.1	290	13.6
6 to 8	358	13.2	411	13.2	395	11.1	398	12.8	383	12.7	391	14.3	388	12.9
9 to 11	389	12.8	392	12.7	436	13.1	431	11.5	461	13.6	405	16.3	403	16.4
12 to 14	560	13.0	514	13.2	500	12.2	446	14.1	439	15.1	466	17.5	471	16.5
15 and Older	1,025	14.3	1,014	13.8	1,086	13.0	1,018	13.5	1,012	13.4	978	14.6	955	13.8

African American	1,909	11.4	1,908	11.0	1,914	10.9	1,793	11.0	1,779	11.0	1,653	12.8	1,614	12.0
Hispanic	141	14.3	160	13.4	189	11.2	178	10.6	189	11.3	171	12.4	171	11.1
White	764	23.1	781	24.6	832	22.6	831	22.8	830	23.0	840	21.9	823	24.3
Other Ethnicity	37	24.2	34	13.1	38	12.2	40	24.9	40	20.5	45	14.3	47	22.3

*Median includes children with valid address information

Placing Children Close to Home - End of Year Placement: Kinship Foster Home

Indicator 2.G.4	Of all children in kinship foster homes at the end of the fiscal year, what is the median* distance from their home of origin?						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
In kinship foster home at the end of the year	6,039	6,382	6,154	6,314	6,371	6,278	6,343
Median miles from home	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.4

	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES
Cook	2,551	4.7	2,482	5.1	2,121	5.2	2,066	5.4	1,977	5.3	1,957	5.1	2,036	4.8
Northern	1,052	3.2	1,257	3.2	1,362	3.6	1,345	3.4	1,369	4.0	1,431	4.6	1,578	4.7
Central	1,723	2.6	1,893	2.8	1,813	2.7	1,867	2.9	1,913	2.9	1,780	2.5	1,686	3.6
Southern	713	3.0	750	2.4	858	2.0	1,036	3.0	1,112	3.1	1,108	3.8	1,043	4.7

Female	2,961	3.7	3,124	3.7	3,048	3.7	3,100	3.9	3,149	3.6	3,118	3.8	3,169	4.4
Male	3,063	3.8	3,243	3.8	3,099	3.9	3,211	4.0	3,219	4.3	3,157	4.3	3,172	4.5

Under 3	1,439	3.2	1,604	3.4	1,563	4.0	1,614	4.0	1,597	4.0	1,539	4.4	1,536	4.6
3 to 5	1,305	3.7	1,414	3.2	1,416	3.2	1,520	4.0	1,642	3.7	1,646	4.0	1,586	4.4
6 to 8	955	3.5	1,021	4.3	979	3.6	1,014	3.6	1,031	4.5	1,031	4.3	1,099	4.1
9 to 11	708	3.9	753	3.4	727	4.2	728	3.8	730	3.9	714	3.9	719	4.1
12 to 14	629	3.9	616	3.8	553	3.7	559	3.9	557	3.9	562	3.6	577	4.8
15 and Older	1,003	4.5	974	4.4	916	4.3	879	4.0	814	4.5	786	4.5	826	5.4

African American	3,464	3.7	3,552	3.7	3,260	3.7	3,218	3.8	3,085	3.9	2,970	3.9	3,007	4.2
Hispanic	379	3.6	375	3.7	332	2.9	341	3.9	334	3.3	362	3.4	418	3.2
White	2,084	4.2	2,355	4.0	2,460	4.3	2,666	4.3	2,834	4.5	2,822	5.0	2,775	5.5
Other Ethnicity	112	2.4	100	3.4	102	2.8	89	3.0	118	2.9	124	2.1	143	4.2

*Median includes children with valid address information

Placing Children Close to Home - End of Year Placement: Group Home

Indicator 2.G.5	Of all children in group homes at the end of the fiscal year, what is the median* distance from their home of origin?						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
In group home at the end of the year	281	278	268	255	260	244	235
Median miles from home	20.8	25.5	25.4	26.1	29.7	29.2	36.8

	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES
Cook	190	16.1	168	16.4	175	16.2	153	17.3	135	16.0	128	17.8	104	22.3
Northern	31	32.8	40	34.3	39	45.6	49	45.1	55	44.6	46	37.9	59	31.6
Central	42	76.6	51	86.7	42	89.2	41	106.7	56	114.7	52	93.9	53	95.2
Southern	18	65.4	18	49.2	11	93.3	11	100.6	14	174.2	18	206.5	19	158.6

Female	87	19.4	89	18.2	92	17.0	93	23.3	92	27.3	77	20.1	81	35.4
Male	194	21.0	189	29.7	176	27.7	162	27.8	168	33.3	167	33.6	154	38.8

Under 3	1	2.4	4	10.4	3	4.2	0	-	3	9.6	3	23.3	1	14.1
3 to 5	2	20.0	1	31.7	1	36.4	0	-	1	173.3	1	33.6	1	21.4
6 to 8	6	21.6	7	8.7	7	8.7	5	28.5	4	111.6	6	84.5	6	21.0
9 to 11	13	13.0	7	9.2	10	28.9	13	11.2	12	8.0	7	167.5	11	217.4
12 to 14	56	15.1	42	25.5	40	22.2	31	13.8	39	29.9	30	41.3	33	34.5
15 and Older	203	22.1	217	26.8	207	26.0	206	28.9	201	30.9	197	28.1	183	36.6

African American	185	17.7	172	18.9	174	17.0	156	20.2	152	19.6	140	21.3	128	30.1
Hispanic	19	14.0	16	18.2	18	25.9	16	10.6	17	21.8	22	23.5	17	14.9
White	75	41.4	88	51.3	75	72.1	82	56.3	89	93.4	79	66.2	87	82.8
Other Ethnicity	2	38.7	2	35.5	1	-	1	-	2	37.0	3	37.0	3	31.1

*Median includes children with valid address information

Placing Children Close to Home - End of Year Placement: Institution

Indicator 2.G.6	Of all children in institutions at the end of the fiscal year, what is the median* distance from their home of origin?						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
In institutions at the end of the year	1,397	1,478	1,516	1,557	1,544	1,508	1,420
Median miles from home	37.0	36.8	36.6	39.7	41.8	46.6	49.1

	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES
Cook	793	23.5	791	23.8	774	22.8	752	23.2	720	23.6	667	20.1	617	22.7
Northern	207	51.9	223	53.6	238	43.2	243	50.5	241	41.2	232	40.0	236	48.1
Central	279	103.9	323	97.2	330	112.4	359	110.7	362	111.0	382	114.8	375	104.1
Southern	104	82.7	121	74.9	152	101.9	186	103.1	211	104.0	221	98.2	191	93.6

Female	419	35.6	473	31.9	486	34.9	497	37.5	479	39.0	482	45.2	455	53.4
Male	978	38.0	1,005	39.7	1,030	38.3	1,060	42.7	1,065	42.7	1,026	47.1	964	47.1

Under 3	4	4.1	7	9.8	7	8.6	10	8.0	6	20.1	10	7.4	6	7.6
3 to 5	10	16.1	10	9.8	9	29.6	9	32.4	10	16.6	13	3.6	9	20.9
6 to 8	33	12.6	34	20.5	27	47.0	34	26.0	39	22.3	38	20.3	28	31.6
9 to 11	82	18.0	113	21.2	110	37.8	111	30.6	93	39.4	115	52.3	108	65.4
12 to 14	291	39.7	288	36.2	298	35.2	304	53.2	308	47.9	309	49.3	302	53.4
15 and Older	977	38.2	1,026	38.7	1,065	37.0	1,089	39.0	1,088	41.6	1,023	47.1	967	46.9

African American	886	31.4	925	29.7	921	29.5	921	32.6	918	33.3	863	34.1	810	37.2
Hispanic	73	23.2	73	23.6	76	24.6	75	12.9	70	28.0	67	33.0	56	38.0
White	413	73.5	441	72.6	492	73.0	541	82.0	537	79.6	555	82.4	523	81.8
Other Ethnicity	25	33.0	39	28.7	27	38.1	20	57.1	19	21.1	23	17.1	31	38.9

*Median includes children with valid address information

Stability in Substitute Care

Indicator 2.H	Of all children entering substitute care and staying for at least one year, what percentage had two or fewer placements within their first year of removal?						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Children entering substitute care and staying one year	3,718	3,748	4,356	3,864	3,987	3,847	3,940
Children with two or fewer placements in first year	2,891	2,915	3,338	3,017	3,117	2,980	3,039
Percent	77.8%	77.8%	76.6%	78.1%	78.2%	77.5%	77.1%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	741	73.1%	696	71.5%	849	66.0%	645	70.6%	756	73.8%	628	68.9%	753	68.0%
Northern	641	78.5%	511	79.1%	713	80.4%	742	80.6%	650	78.7%	611	77.2%	753	81.0%
Central	1,045	81.6%	1,182	82.8%	1,258	82.7%	1,099	80.6%	1,140	81.8%	1,137	83.1%	994	83.2%
Southern	464	76.6%	515	74.6%	507	78.1%	524	79.5%	565	76.7%	604	77.9%	537	76.1%

Female	1,431	77.2%	1,418	77.5%	1,597	75.7%	1,494	78.0%	1,484	79.2%	1,472	78.1%	1,496	78.0%
Male	1,451	78.2%	1,496	78.1%	1,732	77.5%	1,521	78.2%	1,632	77.3%	1,508	76.8%	1,542	76.3%

Under 3	1,392	85.7%	1,334	84.7%	1,504	82.7%	1,398	84.7%	1,469	84.1%	1,363	85.2%	1,364	84.3%
3 to 5	448	74.3%	448	79.3%	561	78.8%	459	78.3%	486	77.8%	496	76.8%	511	75.2%
6 to 8	334	76.1%	358	79.0%	391	76.7%	361	76.2%	341	76.6%	320	75.7%	362	78.2%
9 to 11	234	76.0%	258	72.1%	296	72.4%	261	76.3%	249	76.4%	261	73.1%	246	69.3%
12 to 14	259	65.4%	266	64.7%	317	69.2%	285	68.7%	269	66.1%	246	66.1%	291	72.0%
15 and Older	223	64.5%	251	65.0%	269	59.9%	253	63.9%	303	69.2%	294	65.3%	265	63.3%

African American	1,393	77.3%	1,346	75.6%	1,485	72.3%	1,274	75.2%	1,309	75.9%	1,178	73.4%	1,244	72.6%
Hispanic	127	68.7%	151	73.3%	174	69.3%	181	85.0%	162	77.9%	127	66.5%	139	69.5%
White	1,313	79.0%	1,358	80.3%	1,609	81.8%	1,482	79.7%	1,587	80.0%	1,599	81.6%	1,577	81.9%
Other Ethnicity	58	85.3%	60	85.7%	70	83.3%	80	82.5%	59	81.9%	76	81.7%	79	78.2%

Children Who Run Away from Substitute Care

Indicator 2.1	Of all children entering substitute care between ages 12 and 17, what percentage run away from a substitute care placement during their first year?						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Children entering substitute care between age 12 to 17	1,076	1,074	1,206	1,092	1,129	1,042	1,076
Children who run away during their first year	215	193	216	202	240	235	254
Percent	20.0%	18.0%	17.9%	18.5%	21.3%	22.6%	23.6%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	118	28.6%	88	21.7%	87	18.4%	102	26.8%	123	31.0%	139	34.7%	145	33.3%
Northern	34	17.4%	28	17.0%	45	23.4%	37	16.5%	39	18.2%	36	18.3%	33	14.7%
Central	37	12.5%	47	17.2%	49	15.0%	37	11.7%	45	13.0%	32	11.9%	52	19.8%
Southern	26	15.2%	26	13.8%	31	16.4%	24	15.2%	28	17.8%	28	16.7%	24	16.9%
Female	124	22.3%	117	20.8%	106	17.6%	95	17.7%	115	21.3%	108	21.1%	117	22.4%
Male	91	17.5%	76	14.9%	110	18.2%	107	19.2%	125	21.3%	127	24.0%	137	24.8%
12 to 14	76	12.3%	70	12.8%	51	8.6%	80	14.2%	90	16.1%	74	14.8%	69	13.4%
15 and Older	139	30.3%	123	23.4%	165	26.8%	122	23.1%	150	26.4%	161	29.8%	185	33.0%
African American	130	23.0%	119	21.0%	129	19.7%	131	23.8%	158	27.2%	147	26.5%	162	29.5%
Hispanic	19	31.2%	14	26.9%	9	14.8%	7	13.0%	8	15.4%	19	30.7%	9	13.9%
White	65	15.1%	54	13.3%	72	16.2%	61	13.6%	69	14.8%	63	15.7%	76	17.7%
Other Ethnicity	1	5.6%	6	12.2%	6	12.8%	3	8.1%	5	16.7%	6	25.0%	7	22.6%

Median Length of Stay in Substitute Care

Indicator 2.J	Of all children entering substitute care for the first time during the fiscal year, what is the median length of stay in substitute care?						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Median length of stay (months)	32	29	28	32	29	30	28
	MONTHS	MONTHS	MONTHS	MONTHS	MONTHS	MONTHS	MONTHS
Cook	45	41	43	47	42	40	30
Northern	29	31	32	30	28	27	25
Central	24	24	25	26	24	25	26
Southern	18	20	22	25	24	29	27
Female	31	30	29	32	29	30	28
Male	32	29	28	32	30	30	27
Under 3	32	31	29	33	31	31	28
3 to 5	30	29	28	32	24	28	26
6 to 8	28	30	26	32	28	27	24
9 to 11	27	26	26	28	28	24	24
12 to 14	38	27	33	36	26	37	29
15 and Older	39	27	26	32	33	36	29
African American	37	35	33	39	33	35	29
Hispanic	40	37	29	36	30	33	28
White	24	24	26	25	26	26	27
Other Ethnicity	35	25	12	17	23	20	27

Permanence Within 12 Months: Reunification

Indicator 3.A.1	Of all children who entered substitute care during the year and stayed for 7 days or longer, what percentage was reunified with their parents within 12 months from the date of entry into substitute care?						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Children entering substitute care	4,778	4,576	5,268	4,861	5,032	4,787	4,899
Children reunified within 12 months	913	985	1,011	1,047	1,061	995	992
Percent	19.1%	21.5%	19.2%	21.5%	21.1%	20.8%	20.3%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	110	7.9%	101	8.4%	136	8.9%	111	9.1%	124	9.3%	100	8.5%	128	9.3%
Northern	201	20.6%	147	18.3%	220	20.9%	261	23.1%	251	24.4%	291	27.9%	276	24.4%
Central	324	21.0%	423	25.1%	393	21.7%	416	25.3%	447	26.1%	346	21.6%	316	21.6%
Southern	278	32.1%	282	33.5%	253	29.8%	258	30.2%	233	24.7%	257	27.0%	265	29.1%

Female	429	18.3%	461	20.8%	496	19.6%	522	21.7%	505	21.2%	465	20.2%	516	21.5%
Male	484	20.0%	523	22.2%	513	18.8%	523	21.4%	556	21.0%	530	21.4%	476	19.1%

Under 3	305	16.1%	335	18.9%	359	17.4%	364	18.8%	372	18.4%	326	17.3%	335	17.9%
3 to 5	173	22.4%	178	25.6%	182	21.3%	213	28.2%	189	23.4%	205	25.0%	216	24.9%
6 to 8	134	23.2%	145	25.7%	146	23.3%	149	25.1%	163	27.0%	160	27.9%	147	24.8%
9 to 11	99	22.3%	110	24.0%	102	19.9%	118	24.4%	133	29.2%	118	26.0%	111	24.4%
12 to 14	130	21.1%	98	17.9%	110	18.6%	113	20.1%	106	18.9%	90	18.0%	88	17.1%
15 and Older	72	15.4%	119	22.1%	112	18.0%	90	16.9%	98	16.9%	96	17.2%	95	16.1%

African American	339	14.5%	354	16.2%	325	13.2%	388	17.9%	343	15.8%	374	18.0%	333	15.8%
Hispanic	30	12.5%	55	22.4%	69	22.3%	46	16.6%	46	17.6%	49	20.8%	53	20.3%
White	529	25.0%	522	25.7%	574	24.2%	582	25.4%	639	25.6%	544	23.1%	584	24.3%
Other Ethnicity	15	17.4%	54	47.0%	43	35.0%	31	26.1%	33	30.0%	28	23.0%	22	17.1%

B

Permanence Within 24 Months: Reunification

Indicator 3.A.2	Of all children who entered substitute care during the year and stayed for 7 days or longer, what percentage was reunified with their parents within 24 months from the date of entry into substitute care?						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Children entering substitute care	5,306	4,778	4,576	5,268	4,861	5,032	4,787
Children reunified within 24 months	1,622	1,437	1,507	1,635	1,749	1,724	1,652
Percent	30.6%	30.1%	32.9%	31.0%	36.0%	34.3%	34.5%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	247	12.9%	177	12.7%	191	15.9%	243	15.9%	231	18.9%	251	18.8%	209	17.7%
Northern	364	38.6%	322	32.9%	248	30.9%	369	35.1%	449	39.7%	419	40.8%	454	43.5%
Central	600	38.2%	558	36.2%	674	40.0%	653	36.0%	678	41.3%	683	39.9%	600	37.4%
Southern	411	47.1%	380	43.9%	359	42.6%	354	41.7%	385	45.0%	361	38.3%	388	40.8%

Female	840	32.2%	673	28.7%	702	31.6%	808	32.0%	904	37.5%	816	34.2%	787	34.2%
Male	780	29.0%	764	31.6%	803	34.1%	825	30.2%	843	34.5%	908	34.3%	865	34.8%

Under 3	530	25.9%	485	25.5%	522	29.5%	594	28.8%	641	33.1%	641	31.6%	575	30.6%
3 to 5	298	36.7%	294	38.1%	272	39.1%	305	35.7%	355	47.0%	332	41.1%	352	42.9%
6 to 8	240	36.6%	212	36.7%	230	40.8%	245	39.1%	241	40.6%	253	42.0%	271	47.2%
9 to 11	224	37.7%	152	34.2%	178	38.9%	181	35.4%	192	39.8%	199	43.6%	183	40.3%
12 to 14	194	29.1%	195	31.6%	159	29.0%	159	26.9%	195	34.6%	163	29.1%	149	29.7%
15 and Older	136	25.5%	99	21.2%	146	27.1%	151	24.2%	125	23.5%	136	23.5%	122	21.9%

African American	582	21.7%	530	22.7%	579	26.5%	536	21.8%	675	31.1%	571	26.3%	615	29.7%
Hispanic	103	32.3%	51	21.2%	86	35.0%	97	31.4%	96	34.5%	86	32.8%	93	39.4%
White	908	41.4%	824	39.0%	781	38.4%	940	39.6%	919	40.1%	1,015	40.7%	897	38.1%
Other Ethnicity	29	26.9%	32	37.2%	61	53.0%	62	50.4%	59	49.6%	52	47.3%	47	38.5%

Permanence Within 36 Months: Reunification

Indicator 3.A.3	Of all children who entered substitute care during the year and stayed for 7 days or longer, what percentage was reunified with their parents within 36 months from the date of entry into substitute care?						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Children entering substitute care	5,049	5,306	4,778	4,576	5,268	4,861	5,032
Children reunified within 36 months	1,800	1,891	1,697	1,751	1,989	2,065	2,012
Percent	35.7%	35.6%	35.5%	38.3%	37.8%	42.5%	40.0%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	330	19.0%	350	18.2%	256	18.4%	240	20.0%	339	22.2%	307	25.1%	331	24.7%
Northern	349	38.4%	409	43.4%	394	40.3%	307	38.2%	440	41.9%	541	47.9%	479	46.6%
Central	684	43.0%	688	43.8%	636	41.3%	776	46.1%	809	44.6%	773	47.1%	773	45.2%
Southern	437	54.1%	444	50.9%	411	47.5%	393	46.6%	383	45.1%	438	51.2%	418	44.4%

Female	859	36.1%	957	36.7%	802	34.2%	822	37.0%	973	38.5%	1,052	43.6%	952	39.9%
Male	940	35.3%	928	34.5%	895	37.0%	927	39.4%	1,011	37.0%	1,011	41.3%	1,060	40.1%

Under 3	567	29.9%	638	31.2%	586	30.9%	611	34.5%	730	35.4%	762	39.4%	761	37.5%
3 to 5	331	43.3%	349	43.0%	352	45.6%	327	47.0%	386	45.2%	420	55.6%	390	48.3%
6 to 8	280	44.1%	283	43.2%	247	42.7%	267	47.3%	295	47.1%	297	50.1%	299	49.6%
9 to 11	255	43.4%	258	43.4%	182	40.9%	206	45.0%	223	43.6%	228	47.2%	227	49.8%
12 to 14	257	36.9%	218	32.7%	224	36.3%	185	33.8%	191	32.3%	224	39.8%	191	34.1%
15 and Older	110	23.4%	145	27.2%	106	22.7%	155	28.8%	164	26.3%	134	25.1%	144	24.9%

African American	685	27.1%	728	27.1%	655	28.0%	684	31.3%	734	29.9%	812	37.4%	690	31.8%
Hispanic	71	29.6%	123	38.6%	72	29.9%	104	42.3%	112	36.3%	131	47.1%	121	46.2%
White	1,005	45.7%	999	45.6%	933	44.1%	900	44.3%	1,065	44.8%	1,061	46.3%	1,141	45.8%
Other Ethnicity	39	48.8%	41	38.0%	37	43.0%	63	54.8%	78	63.4%	61	51.3%	60	54.6%

B

Stability of Permanence at One Year: Reunification

Indicator 3.B.1	Of all children who were reunified during the year, what percentage remained with their family at one year?						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Children reunified	2,039	2,042	2,042	2,161	2,322	2,292	2,222
Children stable at one year	1,742	1,715	1,726	1,835	1,962	1,918	1,856
Percent	85.4%	84.0%	84.5%	84.9%	84.5%	83.7%	83.5%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	461	89.0%	379	87.1%	333	88.1%	443	91.3%	331	84.0%	368	86.8%	382	85.3%
Northern	334	84.6%	341	81.8%	309	83.7%	438	83.4%	449	82.2%	485	82.5%	431	82.3%
Central	545	83.2%	619	83.8%	704	84.6%	672	86.0%	815	88.4%	682	84.5%	614	83.0%
Southern	402	85.4%	349	82.3%	372	81.8%	277	76.1%	358	79.4%	373	80.6%	422	84.2%

Female	863	86.7%	813	84.7%	823	83.7%	869	84.5%	964	86.3%	954	85.7%	912	84.5%
Male	878	84.3%	901	83.4%	899	85.2%	961	85.3%	995	82.8%	964	81.8%	942	82.6%

Under 3	368	84.8%	374	84.2%	392	83.1%	443	84.1%	473	83.4%	444	83.5%	420	82.8%
3 to 5	366	85.5%	379	85.6%	410	89.5%	399	88.9%	453	86.5%	467	88.0%	471	85.6%
6 to 8	329	91.6%	264	83.5%	296	84.3%	319	86.9%	351	84.0%	330	83.5%	349	85.3%
9 to 11	268	90.2%	255	85.9%	217	85.4%	283	84.7%	272	90.1%	260	85.0%	238	85.3%
12 to 14	228	78.4%	200	80.3%	196	82.0%	197	82.4%	209	81.6%	184	79.0%	177	84.3%
15 and Older	183	79.6%	243	82.9%	215	80.2%	194	79.2%	204	80.0%	233	79.0%	201	75.3%

African American	728	85.7%	776	84.6%	603	82.0%	787	87.7%	767	85.4%	811	84.3%	692	80.0%
Hispanic	101	90.2%	83	83.0%	126	90.7%	142	88.8%	94	85.5%	124	91.9%	126	92.7%
White	883	84.9%	793	83.0%	933	85.0%	860	82.0%	1,020	83.0%	931	82.0%	994	84.8%
Other Ethnicity	30	81.1%	63	90.0%	64	91.4%	46	83.6%	81	95.3%	52	88.1%	44	89.8%

Stability of Permanence at Two Years: Reunification

Indicator 3.B.2	Of all children who were reunified during the year, what percentage remained with their family at two years?						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Children reunified	2,168	2,039	2,042	2,042	2,161	2,322	2,292
Children stable at two years	1,726	1,672	1,646	1,656	1,774	1,913	1,845
Percent	79.6%	82.0%	80.6%	81.1%	82.1%	82.4%	80.5%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	456	84.0%	443	85.5%	369	84.8%	321	84.9%	434	89.5%	320	81.2%	356	84.0%
Northern	321	78.7%	321	81.3%	330	79.1%	301	81.6%	422	80.4%	443	81.1%	450	76.5%
Central	591	77.9%	517	78.9%	585	79.2%	672	80.8%	651	83.4%	799	86.7%	661	81.9%
Southern	358	78.2%	391	83.0%	335	79.0%	354	77.8%	262	72.0%	342	75.8%	368	79.5%

Female	812	80.4%	830	83.3%	781	81.4%	786	80.0%	845	82.1%	935	83.7%	920	82.7%
Male	911	78.9%	841	80.7%	865	80.1%	866	82.1%	925	82.1%	975	81.1%	925	78.5%

Under 3	360	79.0%	356	82.0%	355	80.0%	374	79.2%	422	80.1%	461	81.3%	432	81.2%
3 to 5	359	78.7%	349	81.5%	365	82.4%	392	85.6%	389	86.6%	440	84.0%	452	85.1%
6 to 8	292	83.0%	320	89.1%	251	79.4%	284	80.9%	312	85.0%	343	82.1%	315	79.8%
9 to 11	272	87.2%	254	85.5%	246	82.8%	209	82.3%	273	81.7%	265	87.8%	248	81.1%
12 to 14	233	75.7%	215	73.9%	192	77.1%	186	77.8%	187	78.2%	206	80.5%	177	76.0%
15 and Older	210	73.9%	178	77.4%	237	80.9%	211	78.7%	191	78.0%	198	77.7%	221	74.9%

African American	721	77.7%	696	81.9%	742	80.9%	576	78.4%	767	85.5%	751	83.6%	774	80.5%
Hispanic	129	87.2%	97	86.6%	83	83.0%	126	90.7%	141	88.1%	92	83.6%	123	91.1%
White	833	79.9%	850	81.7%	758	79.4%	890	81.1%	820	78.2%	989	80.5%	897	79.0%
Other Ethnicity	43	87.8%	29	78.4%	63	90.0%	64	91.4%	46	83.6%	81	95.3%	51	86.4%

Stability of Permanence at Five Years: Reunification

Indicator 3.B.3	Of all children who were reunified during the year, what percentage remained with their families at five years?						
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Children reunified	2,765	2,464	2,099	2,168	2,039	2,042	2,042
Children stable at five years	2,097	1,840	1,558	1,627	1,592	1,579	1,560
Percent	75.8%	74.7%	74.2%	75.1%	78.1%	77.3%	76.4%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	780	82.2%	658	82.3%	509	82.2%	440	81.0%	430	83.0%	362	83.2%	308	81.5%
Northern	371	74.4%	320	74.4%	265	72.6%	299	73.3%	303	76.7%	310	74.3%	292	79.1%
Central	656	71.2%	586	69.9%	506	69.6%	553	72.9%	497	75.9%	559	75.6%	621	74.6%
Southern	290	73.2%	276	69.9%	278	71.7%	335	73.1%	362	76.9%	321	75.7%	331	72.8%

Female	997	78.1%	871	75.5%	737	74.4%	769	76.1%	790	79.3%	747	77.8%	743	75.6%
Male	1,100	73.9%	967	73.9%	820	74.0%	855	74.0%	801	76.9%	832	77.0%	813	77.1%

Under 3	379	72.1%	361	73.2%	324	73.6%	334	73.3%	339	78.1%	331	74.6%	346	73.3%
3 to 5	366	76.9%	346	74.3%	286	70.8%	337	73.9%	330	77.1%	351	79.2%	363	79.3%
6 to 8	378	79.1%	336	78.5%	249	75.7%	267	75.9%	301	83.8%	238	75.3%	264	75.2%
9 to 11	339	78.3%	294	77.6%	231	77.3%	256	82.1%	238	80.1%	238	80.1%	197	77.6%
12 to 14	287	69.5%	240	68.2%	242	71.6%	224	72.7%	206	70.8%	185	74.3%	180	75.3%
15 and Older	348	79.3%	263	76.0%	226	78.2%	209	73.6%	178	77.4%	236	80.6%	210	78.4%

African American	1,042	77.8%	911	76.9%	657	74.2%	674	72.6%	668	78.6%	707	77.1%	530	72.1%
Hispanic	154	80.6%	149	80.5%	96	78.1%	126	85.1%	86	76.8%	82	82.0%	118	84.9%
White	825	72.6%	720	71.2%	752	72.9%	785	75.3%	812	78.1%	728	76.2%	849	77.3%
Other Ethnicity	76	78.4%	60	72.3%	53	89.8%	42	85.7%	26	70.3%	62	88.6%	63	90.0%

Stability of Permanence at Ten Years: Reunification

Indicator 3.B.4	Of all children who were reunified during the year, what percentage remained with their families at ten years?						
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Children reunified	4,509	4,298	4,198	3,487	2,863	2,765	2,464
Children stable at ten years	3,190	3,098	3,169	2,535	2,124	2,048	1,782
Percent	70.8%	72.1%	75.5%	72.2%	74.2%	74.1%	72.3%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	1,559	79.0%	1,711	81.8%	1,802	83.4%	1,374	81.5%	888	83.9%	762	80.3%	647	80.9%
Northern	522	66.4%	432	66.1%	410	68.1%	339	64.1%	349	69.9%	359	71.9%	314	73.0%
Central	781	62.5%	672	59.4%	655	65.2%	596	64.9%	635	68.4%	643	69.8%	554	66.0%
Southern	328	65.6%	283	67.5%	302	70.1%	226	63.7%	252	66.8%	284	71.7%	267	67.6%

Female	1,624	72.2%	1,588	73.0%	1,555	75.3%	1,227	72.9%	1,048	75.9%	969	75.9%	842	73.0%
Male	1,565	69.3%	1,507	71.1%	1,612	75.7%	1,304	72.4%	1,075	72.5%	1,079	72.5%	938	71.7%

Under 3	489	66.8%	508	69.6%	463	69.4%	376	66.2%	367	72.7%	362	68.8%	343	69.6%
3 to 5	650	69.2%	619	70.7%	646	79.2%	489	72.0%	379	71.0%	353	74.2%	330	70.8%
6 to 8	582	72.9%	581	73.7%	619	78.4%	502	76.6%	365	75.9%	361	75.5%	320	74.8%
9 to 11	436	71.2%	527	75.3%	552	76.7%	437	73.9%	353	76.2%	337	77.8%	287	75.7%
12 to 14	434	68.2%	398	65.6%	410	67.6%	369	69.4%	313	73.8%	287	69.5%	239	67.9%
15 and Older	599	75.6%	465	77.8%	479	80.1%	362	78.4%	347	76.1%	348	79.3%	263	76.0%

African American	1,797	72.6%	1,815	73.8%	1,815	78.6%	1,492	74.2%	1,107	75.8%	1,010	75.4%	888	75.0%
Hispanic	212	83.1%	237	83.8%	272	85.0%	196	83.1%	142	87.1%	152	79.6%	149	80.5%
White	1,121	66.3%	973	67.3%	998	69.1%	791	68.4%	813	70.5%	811	71.3%	686	67.8%
Other Ethnicity	60	67.4%	73	66.4%	84	68.3%	56	66.7%	62	72.1%	75	77.3%	59	71.1%

Permanence Within 24 Months: Adoption

Indicator 3.C.1	Of all children who entered substitute care during the year and stayed for 7 days or longer, what percentage was adopted within 24 months from the date of entry into substitute care?						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Children entering substitute care	5,306	4,778	4,576	5,268	4,861	5,032	4,787
Children adopted within 24 months	291	317	253	225	159	177	201
Percent	5.5%	6.6%	5.5%	4.3%	3.3%	3.5%	4.2%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	80	4.2%	94	6.7%	57	4.8%	36	2.4%	34	2.8%	34	2.5%	37	3.1%
Northern	41	4.4%	41	4.2%	41	5.1%	38	3.6%	25	2.2%	20	2.0%	17	1.6%
Central	131	8.3%	140	9.1%	121	7.2%	125	6.9%	85	5.2%	95	5.6%	105	6.6%
Southern	39	4.5%	42	4.9%	34	4.0%	26	3.1%	15	1.8%	28	3.0%	42	4.4%

Female	131	5.0%	165	7.0%	126	5.7%	112	4.4%	81	3.4%	89	3.7%	97	4.2%
Male	159	5.9%	151	6.2%	127	5.4%	113	4.1%	78	3.2%	88	3.3%	104	4.2%

Under 3	204	10.0%	210	11.1%	171	9.7%	157	7.6%	108	5.6%	112	5.5%	134	7.1%
3 to 5	26	3.2%	25	3.2%	25	3.6%	21	2.5%	14	1.9%	28	3.5%	17	2.1%
6 to 8	24	3.7%	24	4.2%	18	3.2%	10	1.6%	11	1.9%	17	2.8%	12	2.1%
9 to 11	16	2.7%	19	4.3%	12	2.6%	16	3.1%	12	2.5%	6	1.3%	15	3.3%
12 to 14	10	1.5%	25	4.1%	19	3.5%	15	2.5%	9	1.6%	12	2.1%	15	3.0%
15 and Older	11	2.1%	14	3.0%	8	1.5%	6	1.0%	5	0.9%	2	0.4%	8	1.4%

African American	137	5.1%	159	6.8%	115	5.3%	93	3.8%	58	2.7%	59	2.7%	67	3.2%
Hispanic	10	3.1%	13	5.4%	5	2.0%	7	2.3%	5	1.8%	4	1.5%	5	2.1%
White	142	6.5%	142	6.7%	126	6.2%	120	5.1%	94	4.1%	112	4.5%	124	5.3%
Other Ethnicity	2	1.9%	3	3.5%	7	6.1%	5	4.1%	2	1.7%	2	1.8%	5	4.1%

Permanence Within 36 Months: Adoption

Indicator 3.C.2	Of all children who entered substitute care during the year and stayed for 7 days or longer, what percentage was adopted within 36 months from the date of entry into substitute care?						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Children entering substitute care	5,049	5,306	4,778	4,576	5,268	4,861	5,032
Children adopted within 36 months	737	719	691	599	518	458	551
Percent	14.6%	13.6%	14.5%	13.1%	9.8%	9.4%	11.0%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	191	11.0%	179	9.3%	171	12.3%	115	9.6%	83	5.4%	73	6.0%	84	6.3%
Northern	163	17.9%	127	13.5%	118	12.1%	109	13.6%	97	9.2%	77	6.8%	85	8.3%
Central	294	18.5%	304	19.3%	296	19.2%	296	17.6%	271	15.0%	240	14.6%	278	16.3%
Southern	89	11.0%	109	12.5%	106	12.3%	79	9.4%	67	7.9%	68	8.0%	104	11.0%

Female	344	14.4%	341	13.1%	346	14.7%	310	14.0%	261	10.3%	224	9.3%	271	11.4%
Male	392	14.7%	377	14.0%	340	14.1%	289	12.3%	257	9.4%	232	9.5%	280	10.6%

Under 3	470	24.8%	503	24.6%	463	24.4%	420	23.7%	359	17.4%	323	16.7%	389	19.2%
3 to 5	101	13.2%	97	12.0%	90	11.7%	72	10.3%	65	7.6%	52	6.9%	76	9.4%
6 to 8	65	10.2%	63	9.6%	57	9.9%	46	8.2%	35	5.6%	43	7.3%	44	7.3%
9 to 11	50	8.5%	30	5.1%	34	7.6%	24	5.2%	28	5.5%	22	4.6%	19	4.2%
12 to 14	36	5.2%	15	2.3%	32	5.2%	29	5.3%	24	4.1%	13	2.3%	19	3.4%
15 and Older	15	3.2%	11	2.1%	15	3.2%	8	1.5%	7	1.1%	5	0.9%	4	0.7%

African American	338	13.4%	319	11.9%	318	13.6%	265	12.1%	199	8.1%	152	7.0%	199	9.2%
Hispanic	28	11.7%	29	9.1%	27	11.2%	31	12.6%	20	6.5%	11	4.0%	16	6.1%
White	365	16.6%	354	16.2%	331	15.7%	289	14.2%	289	12.2%	287	12.5%	325	13.0%
Other Ethnicity	6	7.5%	17	15.7%	15	17.4%	14	12.2%	10	8.1%	8	6.7%	11	10.0%

Stability of Permanence at Two Years: Adoption

Indicator 3.D.1	Of all children who were adopted during the year, what percentage remained with their family at two years?						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Children adopted	2,050	1,815	1,845	1,649	1,515	1,420	1,286
Children stable at two years	2,019	1,775	1,801	1,621	1,497	1,397	1,261
Percent	98.5%	97.8%	97.6%	98.3%	98.8%	98.4%	98.1%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	1,119	97.8%	871	97.3%	753	96.9%	650	97.9%	565	98.3%	491	98.4%	373	98.4%
Northern	247	99.6%	249	96.1%	305	97.4%	279	98.6%	237	99.2%	298	96.8%	220	98.7%
Central	446	99.3%	457	99.1%	542	98.2%	517	98.9%	490	99.2%	438	99.3%	455	98.5%
Southern	207	99.0%	198	99.0%	201	99.0%	175	97.8%	205	99.0%	170	98.8%	213	96.0%

Female	970	98.2%	868	97.5%	880	97.6%	796	98.2%	756	99.1%	683	98.7%	663	98.2%
Male	1,047	98.8%	906	98.1%	921	97.7%	825	98.5%	741	98.5%	714	98.1%	598	97.9%

Under 3	353	99.4%	315	99.1%	339	99.1%	310	99.4%	280	99.6%	240	100%	184	98.9%
3 to 5	592	98.5%	568	98.8%	633	98.4%	518	99.4%	490	99.2%	485	99.2%	434	98.9%
6 to 8	431	98.6%	331	97.9%	356	98.3%	349	99.2%	328	98.5%	293	99.3%	256	98.5%
9 to 11	327	98.8%	278	97.2%	224	97.8%	213	96.4%	191	99.0%	196	95.6%	187	97.4%
12 to 14	218	97.8%	184	93.4%	160	92.5%	136	95.8%	131	97.0%	121	95.3%	128	96.2%
15 and Older	98	95.2%	99	98.0%	89	92.7%	95	94.1%	77	97.5%	62	96.9%	72	94.7%

African American	1,298	98.0%	1,072	97.3%	1,021	97.4%	894	98.0%	858	98.5%	759	97.8%	605	97.6%
Hispanic	103	98.1%	79	98.8%	91	95.8%	96	99.0%	84	100%	75	100%	95	100%
White	580	99.7%	596	98.5%	672	98.3%	606	98.5%	539	99.1%	559	98.9%	558	98.2%
Other Ethnicity	38	100%	28	100%	17	94.4%	25	100%	16	100%	4	100%	3	100%

Stability of Permanence at Five Years: Adoption

Indicator 3.D.2	Of all children who were adopted during the year, what percentage remained with their families at five years?						
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Children adopted	3,604	3,082	2,420	2,050	1,815	1,845	1,649
Children stable at five years	3,404	2,933	2,298	1,947	1,718	1,749	1,566
Percent	94.5%	95.2%	95.0%	95.0%	94.7%	94.8%	95.0%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	2,299	94.3%	1,886	94.3%	1,388	94.8%	1,079	94.3%	852	95.2%	729	93.8%	627	94.4%
Northern	355	94.7%	397	97.1%	262	95.6%	238	96.0%	239	92.3%	297	94.9%	276	97.5%
Central	598	95.7%	477	96.8%	475	95.2%	427	95.1%	434	94.1%	526	95.3%	494	94.5%
Southern	152	92.1%	173	96.7%	173	94.5%	203	97.1%	193	96.5%	197	97.0%	169	94.4%

Female	1,667	94.5%	1,449	95.5%	1,149	95.1%	931	94.2%	848	95.3%	862	95.6%	775	95.6%
Male	1,737	94.5%	1,484	94.8%	1,149	94.8%	1,014	95.7%	869	94.1%	887	94.1%	791	94.4%

Under 3	527	98.3%	458	97.7%	399	97.8%	348	98.0%	311	97.8%	330	96.5%	306	98.1%
3 to 5	943	96.3%	844	97.7%	643	97.9%	577	96.0%	552	96.0%	623	96.9%	508	97.5%
6 to 8	714	95.6%	614	95.8%	448	96.3%	419	95.9%	322	95.3%	346	95.6%	336	95.5%
9 to 11	676	92.1%	551	92.6%	384	90.8%	303	91.5%	261	91.3%	209	91.3%	197	89.1%
12 to 14	389	87.6%	345	89.4%	287	88.9%	203	91.0%	173	87.8%	152	87.9%	124	87.3%
15 and Older	155	94.5%	121	95.3%	137	95.1%	97	94.2%	99	98.0%	89	92.7%	95	94.1%

African American	2,501	93.6%	2,048	94.3%	1,604	94.8%	1,242	93.7%	1,041	94.5%	984	93.9%	861	94.4%
Hispanic	195	97.5%	152	94.4%	91	96.8%	103	98.1%	79	98.8%	90	94.7%	96	99.0%
White	647	96.6%	676	97.7%	562	95.1%	566	97.3%	570	94.2%	658	96.2%	585	95.1%
Other Ethnicity	61	100%	57	98.3%	41	95.4%	36	94.7%	28	100%	17	94.4%	24	96.0%

Stability of Permanence at Ten Years: Adoption

Indicator 3.D.3	Of all children who were adopted during the year, what percentage remained with their families at ten years?						
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Children adopted	2,096	4,880	7,191	6,211	4,401	3,604	3,082
Children stable at ten years	1,881	4,387	6,410	5,557	3,923	3,207	2,725
Percent	89.7%	89.9%	89.1%	89.5%	89.1%	89.0%	88.4%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	1,205	90.2%	3,434	90.2%	5,152	89.5%	4,303	89.9%	2,785	89.2%	2,165	88.8%	1,746	87.3%
Northern	195	89.5%	320	90.1%	406	87.9%	369	87.9%	422	89.0%	341	90.9%	369	90.2%
Central	340	89.7%	446	89.6%	596	88.0%	653	88.8%	539	90.0%	559	89.4%	450	91.3%
Southern	141	86.5%	187	84.6%	256	87.1%	232	86.6%	177	86.8%	142	86.1%	160	89.4%

Female	953	89.8%	2,225	89.9%	3,262	89.2%	2,822	89.4%	1,911	88.2%	1,563	88.6%	1,346	88.7%
Male	928	89.7%	2,162	89.9%	3,148	89.1%	2,732	89.6%	2,012	90.1%	1,644	89.4%	1,379	88.1%

Under 3	115	94.3%	334	91.0%	517	94.2%	490	91.3%	411	91.3%	517	96.5%	433	92.3%
3 to 5	599	90.8%	1,397	92.2%	1,889	89.5%	1,706	91.4%	1,131	90.3%	877	89.6%	782	90.5%
6 to 8	506	86.1%	1,196	86.9%	1,690	86.7%	1,427	86.1%	919	85.2%	632	84.6%	545	85.0%
9 to 11	357	89.0%	843	88.4%	1,279	87.0%	1,130	88.0%	808	88.0%	638	86.9%	499	83.9%
12 to 14	219	92.0%	459	90.5%	755	92.2%	590	90.6%	469	92.1%	388	87.4%	345	89.4%
15 and Older	85	97.7%	158	98.1%	280	95.9%	214	99.5%	185	96.4%	155	94.5%	121	95.3%

African American	1,354	89.5%	3,401	89.3%	5,184	88.8%	4,409	89.1%	3,078	88.4%	2,346	87.8%	1,891	87.1%
Hispanic	104	92.0%	257	93.5%	265	91.1%	279	94.6%	189	91.3%	184	92.0%	139	86.3%
White	405	90.2%	690	91.3%	917	90.6%	797	89.6%	598	92.0%	617	92.1%	641	92.6%
Other Ethnicity	18	85.7%	39	100%	44	84.6%	72	96.0%	58	92.1%	60	98.4%	54	93.1%

Permanence Within 24 Months: Subsidized Guardianship

Indicator 3.E.1	Of all children who entered substitute care during the year and stayed for 7 days or longer, what percentage attained subsidized guardianship within 24 months from the date of entry into substitute care?						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Children entering substitute care	5,306	4,778	4,576	5,268	4,861	5,032	4,787
Children attaining subsidized guardianship within 24 months	88	79	67	120	54	29	44
Percent	1.7%	1.7%	1.5%	2.3%	1.1%	0.6%	0.9%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	39	2.0%	30	2.2%	36	3.0%	47	3.1%	40	3.3%	5	0.4%	9	0.8%
Northern	7	0.7%	14	1.4%	11	1.4%	22	2.1%	7	0.6%	4	0.4%	8	0.8%
Central	34	2.2%	30	2.0%	14	0.8%	42	2.3%	5	0.3%	19	1.1%	19	1.2%
Southern	8	0.9%	5	0.6%	6	0.7%	9	1.1%	2	0.2%	1	0.1%	8	0.8%

Female	47	1.8%	37	1.6%	31	1.4%	65	2.6%	24	1.0%	9	0.4%	21	0.9%
Male	41	1.5%	42	1.7%	36	1.5%	55	2.0%	30	1.2%	20	0.8%	23	0.9%

Under 3	20	1.0%	15	0.8%	10	0.6%	17	0.8%	6	0.3%	10	0.5%	15	0.8%
3 to 5	12	1.5%	6	0.8%	6	0.9%	18	2.1%	0	0.0%	6	0.7%	4	0.5%
6 to 8	15	2.3%	15	2.6%	5	0.9%	15	2.4%	2	0.3%	6	1.0%	6	1.1%
9 to 11	14	2.4%	15	3.4%	16	3.5%	19	3.7%	12	2.5%	3	0.7%	8	1.8%
12 to 14	17	2.6%	21	3.4%	22	4.0%	30	5.1%	17	3.0%	3	0.5%	11	2.2%
15 and Older	10	1.9%	7	1.5%	8	1.5%	21	3.4%	17	3.2%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%

African American	42	1.6%	39	1.7%	44	2.0%	69	2.8%	42	1.9%	9	0.4%	16	0.8%
Hispanic	1	0.3%	3	1.2%	2	0.8%	5	1.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	4	1.7%
White	44	2.0%	37	1.8%	20	1.0%	40	1.7%	12	0.5%	19	0.8%	24	1.0%
Other Ethnicity	1	0.9%	0	0.0%	1	0.9%	6	4.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Permanence Within 36 Months: Subsidized Guardianship

Indicator 3.E.2	Of all children who entered substitute care during the year and stayed for 7 days or longer, what percentage attained subsidized guardianship within 36 months from the date of entry into substitute care?						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Children entering substitute care	5,049	5,306	4,778	4,576	5,268	4,861	5,032
Children attaining subsidized guardianship within 36 months	233	225	175	180	176	118	121
Percent	4.6%	4.2%	3.7%	3.9%	3.3%	2.4%	2.4%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	109	6.3%	116	6.0%	55	3.9%	70	5.8%	75	4.9%	64	5.2%	42	3.1%
Northern	31	3.4%	21	2.2%	37	3.8%	35	4.4%	35	3.3%	22	2.0%	13	1.3%
Central	61	3.8%	69	4.4%	65	4.2%	57	3.4%	52	2.9%	26	1.6%	53	3.1%
Southern	32	4.0%	19	2.2%	18	2.1%	18	2.1%	14	1.7%	6	0.7%	13	1.4%

Female	113	4.7%	114	4.4%	89	3.8%	89	4.0%	91	3.6%	61	2.5%	57	2.4%
Male	120	4.5%	111	4.1%	86	3.6%	91	3.9%	85	3.1%	57	2.3%	64	2.4%

Under 3	55	2.9%	56	2.7%	50	2.6%	44	2.5%	41	2.0%	29	1.5%	39	1.9%
3 to 5	39	5.1%	36	4.4%	20	2.6%	20	2.9%	32	3.7%	11	1.5%	24	3.0%
6 to 8	45	7.1%	38	5.8%	27	4.7%	22	3.9%	22	3.5%	13	2.2%	28	4.6%
9 to 11	37	6.3%	41	6.9%	36	8.1%	45	9.8%	27	5.3%	25	5.2%	16	3.5%
12 to 14	44	6.3%	41	6.2%	34	5.5%	40	7.3%	32	5.4%	22	3.9%	12	2.1%
15 and Older	13	2.8%	13	2.4%	8	1.7%	9	1.7%	22	3.5%	18	3.4%	2	0.4%

African American	128	5.1%	133	5.0%	82	3.5%	93	4.3%	106	4.3%	72	3.3%	50	2.3%
Hispanic	14	5.8%	4	1.3%	8	3.3%	12	4.9%	12	3.9%	4	1.4%	6	2.3%
White	90	4.1%	84	3.8%	84	4.0%	74	3.6%	51	2.2%	39	1.7%	65	2.6%
Other Ethnicity	1	1.3%	4	3.7%	1	1.2%	1	0.9%	7	5.7%	3	2.5%	0	0.0%

Stability of Permanence at Two Years: Subsidized Guardianship

Indicator 3.F.1	Of all children who attained subsidized guardianship during the year, what percentage remained with their family at two years?						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Children attaining subsidized guardianship	651	579	583	475	519	543	206
Children stable at two years	622	564	561	444	502	513	198
Percent	95.6%	97.4%	96.2%	93.5%	96.7%	94.5%	96.1%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	445	95.5%	375	98.4%	310	95.4%	259	93.5%	308	96.3%	263	97.1%	112	95.7%
Northern	51	92.7%	58	98.3%	72	97.3%	63	90.0%	69	94.5%	99	91.7%	45	95.7%
Central	86	96.6%	79	90.8%	130	98.5%	76	93.8%	96	100%	112	92.6%	30	96.8%
Southern	40	97.6%	52	100%	49	94.2%	46	97.9%	29	96.7%	39	90.7%	11	100%

Female	331	95.9%	259	97.0%	269	97.1%	215	93.9%	243	98.0%	241	94.9%	96	96.0%
Male	291	95.1%	305	97.8%	292	95.4%	228	93.1%	259	95.6%	272	94.1%	102	96.2%

Under 3	22	100%	27	96.4%	27	100%	19	100%	18	100%	19	100%	12	100%
3 to 5	78	96.3%	79	97.5%	84	95.5%	63	96.9%	82	98.8%	75	96.2%	43	97.7%
6 to 8	103	97.2%	94	97.9%	87	95.6%	63	91.3%	70	97.2%	96	97.0%	41	100%
9 to 11	122	95.3%	131	99.2%	110	98.2%	86	92.5%	102	99.0%	94	95.0%	48	96.0%
12 to 14	175	95.1%	143	97.3%	124	95.4%	102	91.1%	122	95.3%	130	90.3%	35	92.1%
15 and Older	122	93.9%	90	94.7%	129	95.6%	111	94.9%	108	93.9%	99	95.2%	19	90.5%

African American	453	97.6%	415	97.9%	366	96.3%	313	93.7%	325	95.9%	312	94.0%	131	96.3%
Hispanic	34	82.9%	23	100%	11	100%	22	100%	18	100%	34	94.4%	8	100%
White	130	92.2%	124	95.4%	174	95.6%	104	92.9%	152	98.1%	152	95.0%	54	94.7%
Other Ethnicity	5	100%	2	100%	10	100%	5	71.4%	7	100%	15	100%	5	100%

Stability of Permanence at Five Years: Subsidized Guardianship

Indicator 3.F.2	Of all children who attained subsidized guardianship during the year, what percentage remained with their families at five years?						
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Children attaining subsidized guardianship	1,079	914	670	651	579	583	475
Children stable at five years	963	789	598	562	502	526	411
Percent	89.3%	86.3%	89.3%	86.3%	86.7%	90.2%	86.5%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	749	91.7%	516	88.1%	404	91.8%	398	85.4%	333	87.4%	293	90.2%	243	87.7%
Northern	79	80.6%	102	82.3%	78	83.0%	43	78.2%	50	84.8%	70	94.6%	57	81.4%
Central	126	81.8%	129	82.7%	82	88.2%	83	93.3%	73	83.9%	115	87.1%	68	84.0%
Southern	9	90.0%	42	87.5%	34	79.1%	38	92.7%	46	88.5%	48	92.3%	43	91.5%

Female	475	89.8%	352	82.2%	328	88.7%	303	87.8%	227	85.0%	249	89.9%	200	87.3%
Male	488	88.7%	437	89.9%	270	90.0%	259	84.6%	275	88.1%	277	90.5%	210	85.7%

Under 3	19	86.4%	22	88.0%	20	100%	22	100%	25	89.3%	27	100%	17	89.5%
3 to 5	126	92.7%	118	93.7%	90	97.8%	70	86.4%	71	87.7%	81	92.1%	61	93.9%
6 to 8	155	92.8%	127	83.6%	93	90.3%	95	89.6%	80	83.3%	82	90.1%	60	87.0%
9 to 11	214	87.0%	148	82.7%	97	86.6%	103	80.5%	112	84.9%	94	83.9%	78	83.9%
12 to 14	259	84.6%	208	83.2%	159	82.0%	151	82.1%	124	84.4%	113	86.9%	85	75.9%
15 and Older	190	94.1%	166	91.2%	139	93.3%	121	93.1%	90	94.7%	129	95.6%	110	94.0%

African American	768	88.9%	575	86.5%	443	89.0%	404	87.1%	364	85.9%	345	90.8%	285	85.3%
Hispanic	39	100%	31	81.6%	20	95.2%	31	75.6%	20	87.0%	10	90.9%	22	100%
White	138	88.5%	165	86.8%	129	90.9%	122	86.5%	116	89.2%	162	89.0%	99	88.4%
Other Ethnicity	18	90.0%	18	85.7%	6	66.7%	5	100%	2	100%	9	90.0%	5	71.4%

Stability of Permanence at Ten Years: Subsidized Guardianship

Indicator 3.F.3	Of all children who attained subsidized guardianship during the year, what percentage remained with their families at ten years?						
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Children attaining subsidized guardianship	185	1,279	2,059	1,634	1,135	1,079	914
Children stable at ten years	170	1,064	1,741	1,396	922	914	723
Percent	91.9%	83.2%	84.6%	85.4%	81.2%	84.7%	79.1%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	159	92.4%	861	84.9%	1,414	85.7%	1,068	85.9%	705	81.6%	709	86.8%	465	79.4%
Northern	2	100%	118	76.6%	175	77.1%	163	83.6%	78	72.9%	74	75.5%	99	79.8%
Central	2	100%	56	73.7%	115	85.2%	129	84.9%	104	83.9%	122	79.2%	119	76.3%
Southern	7	77.8%	29	82.9%	37	80.4%	36	83.7%	35	87.5%	9	90.0%	40	83.3%

Female	69	94.5%	532	82.5%	878	85.2%	738	85.1%	440	80.2%	449	84.9%	323	75.5%
Male	101	90.2%	531	84.0%	863	83.9%	656	85.8%	482	82.3%	465	84.6%	400	82.3%

Under 3	2	100%	14	77.8%	16	84.2%	21	100%	12	92.3%	16	72.7%	20	80.0%
3 to 5	18	85.7%	143	83.1%	224	83.6%	144	83.2%	96	75.6%	116	85.3%	99	78.6%
6 to 8	40	87.0%	207	79.0%	366	79.9%	264	78.6%	138	70.4%	139	83.2%	101	66.5%
9 to 11	42	93.3%	256	80.3%	429	81.1%	335	82.7%	200	76.6%	195	79.3%	129	72.1%
12 to 14	40	93.0%	263	83.2%	424	86.5%	389	88.0%	289	84.3%	258	84.3%	208	83.2%
15 and Older	28	100%	181	94.8%	282	95.6%	243	94.6%	187	95.9%	190	94.1%	166	91.2%

African American	149	91.4%	964	83.4%	1,531	85.0%	1,171	86.0%	724	80.1%	730	84.5%	517	77.7%
Hispanic	1	100%	7	70.0%	23	65.7%	31	79.5%	36	90.0%	39	100%	31	81.6%
White	19	100%	87	82.9%	185	83.7%	183	83.2%	153	85.5%	129	82.7%	157	82.6%
Other Ethnicity	1	50.0%	6	75.0%	2	100%	11	84.6%	9	75.0%	16	80.0%	18	85.7%





APPENDIX C

Outcome Data by Sub-Region

Appendix C provides a more comprehensive look at the select outcome indicators used in the following chapters of this report:

Chapter 1 - Child Safety

Chapter 2 - Children in Substitute Care: Safety, Continuity, and Stability

Chapter 3 - Legal Permanence: Reunification, Adoption, and Guardianship

The data used in these indicators come from the September 30, 2013 data extract of the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services Integrated Database. The indicators show Illinois totals and breakdowns by sub-regions over a seven year period and only indicators that were analyzed by sub-region are included in this appendix. The State Fiscal Year is used throughout this data. All indicator data are available on-line at: <http://www.cfr Illinois.edu/outcomeindicators.php>.

Maltreatment Recurrence Within 12 Months

Indicator 1.A	Of all children with a substantiated report, what percentage had another substantiated report within 12 months?						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Children with substantiated reports	24,970	26,652	27,998	27,498	26,989	26,104	26,566
Children with another substantiated report within 12 months	2,872	3,073	3,259	3,050	2,930	2,836	2,908
Percent	11.5%	11.5%	11.6%	11.1%	10.9%	10.9%	11.0%

SUB-REGION	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook North	155	7.8%	153	7.8%	197	9.5%	211	9.7%	190	8.3%	218	11.2%	187	8.4%
Cook Central	286	10.0%	253	8.1%	233	8.2%	179	7.0%	213	8.5%	192	7.6%	264	8.8%
Cook South	204	8.1%	218	8.9%	242	8.4%	240	9.0%	251	9.8%	219	8.5%	280	11.2%
Aurora	389	9.5%	410	9.0%	510	9.5%	441	8.4%	420	8.5%	430	8.9%	459	9.0%
Rockford	268	13.3%	284	12.5%	383	15.5%	340	12.9%	242	10.2%	212	9.8%	181	8.9%
Champaign	325	12.3%	364	12.2%	371	12.5%	394	13.4%	354	11.9%	368	13.1%	370	13.0%
Peoria	390	12.6%	416	13.1%	400	12.6%	433	13.3%	381	11.5%	359	11.6%	363	12.3%
Springfield	288	14.7%	380	18.1%	335	15.3%	258	11.8%	289	14.4%	283	13.3%	293	14.4%
East St Louis	199	13.5%	235	13.2%	176	10.2%	170	10.6%	212	12.4%	164	10.7%	139	10.5%
Marion	368	16.1%	360	16.1%	412	17.9%	384	17.6%	378	16.5%	388	16.0%	365	15.4%

Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children in Intact Family Cases

Indicator 1.B	Of all children served at home in intact family cases, what percentage had a substantiated report within 12 months?						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Children in intact family cases	17,075	16,453	15,665	15,918	14,567	16,595	17,393
Children with substantiated reports	1,842	1,883	1,833	1,721	1,676	1,699	1,744
Percent	10.8%	11.4%	11.7%	10.8%	11.5%	10.2%	10.0%

SUB-REGION	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook North	88	7.3%	111	8.6%	115	9.4%	115	8.1%	95	8.6%	97	8.9%	96	8.9%
Cook Central	197	6.1%	223	6.0%	194	6.2%	165	5.3%	164	5.3%	155	4.5%	231	6.2%
Cook South	119	5.8%	175	8.1%	174	8.8%	169	7.6%	168	8.8%	195	8.0%	158	7.5%
Aurora	176	12.6%	196	12.6%	246	13.2%	226	10.4%	228	11.8%	264	11.2%	293	11.2%
Rockford	159	14.7%	114	13.1%	212	17.3%	123	11.7%	105	12.8%	89	8.8%	117	10.6%
Champaign	258	13.4%	253	15.3%	188	13.7%	210	15.4%	200	16.5%	216	15.2%	187	14.7%
Peoria	332	12.3%	244	13.5%	213	13.0%	205	14.0%	188	13.2%	190	13.4%	183	9.3%
Springfield	194	16.2%	176	16.7%	116	13.7%	154	17.1%	131	15.1%	150	16.4%	126	12.4%
East St Louis	132	11.4%	179	14.9%	157	12.6%	121	10.9%	179	15.3%	103	10.8%	112	10.6%
Marion	187	16.4%	212	19.1%	218	19.6%	233	21.0%	218	20.5%	240	15.8%	241	17.0%

Maltreatment in Substitute Care

Indicator 2.A	Of all children ever served in substitute care during the year, what percentage had a substantiated report during placement?						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Children ever in substitute care	22,667	22,315	21,945	21,767	21,411	21,456	20,892
Children with substantiated reports	365	414	413	388	439	407	411
Percent	1.6%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	2.1%	1.9%	2.0%

SUB-REGION	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook North	20	0.7%	20	0.8%	30	1.2%	19	0.8%	21	1.0%	21	1.1%	13	0.7%
Cook Central	43	1.0%	41	1.1%	36	1.0%	25	0.8%	20	0.6%	33	1.0%	34	1.1%
Cook South	49	1.4%	42	1.3%	43	1.4%	36	1.2%	47	1.6%	57	1.9%	47	1.6%
Aurora	34	1.6%	40	1.8%	44	1.8%	28	1.2%	48	2.2%	41	1.8%	38	1.7%
Rockford	34	2.6%	54	4.1%	61	4.0%	56	3.4%	44	2.5%	46	2.6%	57	2.8%
Champaign	45	2.2%	49	2.3%	57	2.6%	55	2.5%	62	2.9%	41	2.0%	48	2.4%
Peoria	49	1.7%	54	1.9%	60	2.3%	60	2.3%	81	3.2%	55	2.2%	68	2.9%
Springfield	32	2.8%	22	1.8%	26	2.2%	30	2.4%	41	3.2%	13	1.0%	26	2.0%
East St Louis	34	2.4%	45	3.2%	24	1.7%	24	1.5%	30	1.8%	38	2.3%	31	2.1%
Marion	24	2.0%	47	3.6%	32	2.4%	55	3.7%	45	2.9%	62	3.7%	48	2.9%

Placing Children Close to Home - Initial Placement

Indicator 2.F.1	Of all children entering substitute care, what is the median* distance from their home of origin to their initial placement?						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Children entering substitute care	4,576	5,268	4,861	5,032	4,787	4,899	4,795
Median miles from home	9.2	8.9	8.0	9.2	10.1	10.2	10.3

SUB-REGION	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES
Cook North	275	9.3	403	8.2	267	9.3	352	7.6	241	11.0	306	11.5	260	11.3
Cook Central	528	8.1	558	7.7	472	7.5	488	7.9	440	7.9	508	8.0	558	7.9
Cook South	395	6.9	571	7.1	481	5.4	499	7.4	502	6.7	570	7.4	497	8.3
Aurora	500	13.0	658	15.4	621	11.8	536	14.6	567	14.9	628	15.7	573	17.5
Rockford	306	5.0	392	8.9	510	9.1	490	7.6	477	7.2	498	10.7	642	11.6
Champaign	698	11.3	729	5.4	671	3.9	688	15.6	587	16.2	527	10.4	577	11.2
Peoria	667	4.9	717	6.1	627	6.4	703	6.6	700	9.1	599	8.3	610	9.5
Springfield	318	22.8	364	18.2	344	17.5	319	15.6	317	16.0	336	17.2	320	26.5
East St Louis	448	10.7	398	9.6	396	8.5	442	10.8	454	9.6	350	14.5	269	7.7
Marion	395	36.3	454	22.7	459	24.0	500	19.3	496	24.1	562	23.6	476	25.8

*Median includes children with valid address information

Placing Children Close to Home - End of Year Placement

Indicator 2.G.1	Of all children in substitute care at the end of the fiscal year, what is the median* distance from their home of origin?						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Children in substitute care at the end of the year	15,722	15,855	15,674	15,380	15,425	14,968	14,898
Median miles from home	9.1	9.1	8.9	9.0	9.6	10.9	10.2

SUB-REGION	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES
Cook North	1,883	10.2	1,832	10.0	1,685	10.1	1,578	10.6	1,426	10.5	1,294	10.9	1,197	11.5
Cook Central	3,123	9.4	2,871	9.6	2,540	9.3	2,285	9.3	2,153	9.2	2,029	9.5	2,070	8.1
Cook South	2,473	8.7	2,448	8.5	2,310	8.7	2,193	8.6	2,232	9.1	2,208	9.4	2,262	8.9
Aurora	1,555	13.6	1,700	14.6	1,753	13.4	1,602	12.7	1,614	14.0	1,613	16.9	1,585	16.0
Rockford	905	4.9	995	5.0	1,141	5.4	1,247	6.0	1,314	8.3	1,382	11.8	1,563	8.1
Champaign	1,372	5.1	1,492	5.0	1,487	5.1	1,522	6.5	1,491	10.4	1,394	13.7	1,374	15.7
Peoria	1,769	5.8	1,765	5.8	1,779	5.4	1,754	5.7	1,864	6.0	1,754	8.3	1,702	9.0
Springfield	821	14.1	850	15.6	899	20.9	942	18.4	959	20.9	947	19.9	931	18.0
East St Louis	990	8.6	1,027	7.6	1,098	7.6	1,191	7.7	1,264	8.0	1,188	9.2	1,067	7.7
Marion	817	23.0	854	21.2	959	17.7	1,048	13.8	1,098	19.5	1,150	26.4	1,143	22.2

*Median includes children with valid address information

Stability in Substitute Care

Indicator 2.H	Of all children entering substitute care and staying for at least one year, what percentage had two or fewer placements within their first year of removal?						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Children entering substitute care and staying one year	3,718	3,748	4,356	3,864	3,987	3,847	3,940
Children with two or fewer placements in first year	2,891	2,915	3,338	3,017	3,117	2,980	3,039
Percent	77.8%	77.8%	76.6%	78.1%	78.2%	77.5%	77.1%

SUB-REGION	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook North	163	65.5%	177	68.9%	241	64.6%	149	74.1%	204	78.5%	146	77.3%	175	69.7%
Cook Central	300	75.2%	271	73.4%	279	70.6%	255	75.4%	260	70.7%	252	71.8%	265	65.6%
Cook South	278	76.0%	248	71.5%	329	63.4%	241	64.3%	292	73.7%	230	62.0%	313	69.3%
Aurora	367	77.9%	328	79.8%	437	81.2%	402	83.2%	349	80.1%	337	79.1%	426	84.0%
Rockford	274	79.2%	183	77.9%	276	79.1%	340	77.6%	301	77.2%	274	74.9%	327	77.3%
Champaign	367	80.5%	489	86.1%	538	88.2%	434	81.3%	434	80.5%	378	83.4%	362	83.2%
Peoria	478	84.5%	491	82.0%	483	80.6%	427	81.5%	491	84.8%	548	84.3%	428	86.1%
Springfield	200	77.2%	202	77.4%	237	75.7%	238	78.0%	215	77.9%	211	79.3%	204	77.6%
East St Louis	231	75.0%	278	73.2%	234	78.5%	249	78.8%	307	82.8%	303	79.7%	237	84.3%
Marion	233	78.2%	237	76.5%	273	77.8%	275	80.2%	258	70.5%	301	76.2%	300	70.6%

Permanence within 36 Months: Reunification

Indicator 3.A.3	Of all children who entered substitute care during the year and stayed for 7 days or longer, what percentage was reunified with their parents within 36 months from the date of entry into substitute care?						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Children entering substitute care	5,049	5,306	4,778	4,576	5,268	4,861	5,032
Children reunified within 36 months	1,800	1,891	1,697	1,751	1,989	2,065	2,012
Percent	35.7%	35.6%	35.5%	38.3%	37.8%	42.5%	40.0%

SUB-REGION	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook North	111	23.6%	105	21.0%	70	22.1%	55	20.0%	90	22.3%	70	26.1%	124	35.9%
Cook Central	100	14.0%	119	15.7%	90	14.3%	76	14.4%	103	18.6%	120	25.4%	107	21.8%
Cook South	119	21.4%	126	19.1%	96	21.4%	109	27.5%	146	25.5%	117	24.4%	100	19.9%
Aurora	192	37.6%	241	43.1%	212	37.3%	194	38.9%	285	43.3%	305	49.2%	236	44.0%
Rockford	157	39.5%	168	43.9%	182	44.5%	113	37.1%	155	39.5%	236	46.3%	243	49.6%
Champaign	284	47.5%	239	42.6%	246	43.8%	339	48.6%	337	46.2%	322	47.9%	297	43.2%
Peoria	254	39.6%	255	40.2%	248	38.5%	293	43.9%	327	45.5%	298	47.5%	354	50.4%
Springfield	146	41.6%	194	51.6%	142	42.6%	144	45.3%	145	39.6%	153	44.6%	122	38.2%
East St Louis	208	50.7%	196	45.8%	201	44.6%	204	45.5%	178	44.8%	193	48.7%	188	42.5%
Marion	229	57.5%	248	55.7%	210	50.7%	189	47.9%	205	45.3%	245	53.4%	230	46.0%

Permanence within 36 Months: Adoption

Indicator 3.C.2	Of all children who entered substitute care during the year and stayed for 7 days or longer, what percentage was adopted within 36 months from the date of entry into substitute care?						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Children entering substitute care	5,049	5,306	4,778	4,576	5,268	4,861	5,032
Children adopted within 36 months	737	719	691	599	518	458	551
Percent	14.6%	13.6%	14.5%	13.1%	9.8%	9.4%	11.0%

SUB-REGION	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook North	52	11.0%	51	10.2%	24	7.6%	22	8.0%	23	5.7%	16	6.0%	18	5.2%
Cook Central	92	12.9%	71	9.4%	104	16.5%	67	12.7%	32	5.8%	38	8.0%	41	8.4%
Cook South	47	8.4%	57	8.6%	43	9.6%	26	6.6%	28	4.9%	19	4.0%	25	5.0%
Aurora	70	13.7%	49	8.8%	63	11.1%	68	13.6%	61	9.3%	38	6.1%	46	8.6%
Rockford	93	23.4%	78	20.4%	55	13.5%	41	13.4%	36	9.2%	39	7.7%	39	8.0%
Champaign	111	18.6%	135	24.1%	129	23.0%	162	23.2%	142	19.5%	121	18.0%	145	21.1%
Peoria	112	17.5%	97	15.3%	108	16.7%	83	12.4%	74	10.3%	69	11.0%	81	11.5%
Springfield	71	20.2%	72	19.2%	59	17.7%	51	16.0%	55	15.0%	50	14.6%	52	16.3%
East St Louis	54	13.2%	68	15.9%	48	10.6%	42	9.4%	21	5.3%	26	6.6%	41	9.3%
Marion	35	8.8%	41	9.2%	58	14.0%	37	9.4%	46	10.2%	42	9.2%	63	12.6%

Permanence Within 36 Months: Subsidized Guardianship

Indicator 3.E.2	Of all children who entered substitute care during the year and stayed for 7 days or longer, what percentage attained subsidized guardianship within 36 months from the date of entry into substitute care?						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Children entering substitute care	5,049	5,306	4,778	4,576	5,268	4,861	5,032
Children attaining subsidized guardianship within 36 months	233	225	175	180	176	118	121
Percent	4.6%	4.2%	3.7%	3.9%	3.3%	2.4%	2.4%

SUB-REGION	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook North	9	1.9%	15	3.0%	3	1.0%	8	2.9%	4	1.0%	1	0.4%	5	1.5%
Cook Central	81	11.4%	63	8.3%	41	6.5%	53	10.0%	49	8.8%	51	10.8%	6	1.2%
Cook South	19	3.4%	38	5.8%	11	2.5%	9	2.3%	22	3.9%	12	2.5%	31	6.2%
Aurora	19	3.7%	16	2.9%	32	5.6%	23	4.6%	31	4.7%	20	3.2%	12	2.2%
Rockford	12	3.0%	5	1.3%	5	1.2%	12	3.9%	4	1.0%	2	0.4%	1	0.2%
Champaign	16	2.7%	17	3.0%	31	5.5%	18	2.6%	19	2.6%	6	0.9%	16	2.3%
Peoria	42	6.5%	42	6.6%	31	4.8%	35	5.2%	27	3.8%	18	2.9%	34	4.8%
Springfield	3	0.9%	10	2.7%	3	0.9%	4	1.3%	6	1.6%	2	0.6%	3	0.9%
East St Louis	9	2.2%	4	0.9%	1	0.2%	2	0.5%	2	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Marion	23	5.8%	15	3.4%	17	4.1%	16	4.1%	12	2.7%	6	1.3%	13	2.6%



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