



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

2016 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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Tamara Fuller, Ph.D.

Martin Nieto, M.A.

Satomi Wakita, Ph.D.

Shufen Wang, M.S.

Kyle Adams, M.S.

Saijun Zhang, Ph.D.

Yu-Ling Chiu, Ph.D.

Michael Braun, Ph.D.

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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For questions about the content of the report contact:

Tamara Fuller at (217) 333-5837 or t-fuller@illinois.edu

This report is available on our website: <http://www.cfr Illinois.edu/>

For copies of this report contact:

Children and Family Research Center
School of Social Work
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
1010 West Nevada Street Suite 2080
Urbana, IL 61801
(217) 333-5837
(800) 638-3877 (toll-free)
cfr Illinois.edu



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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 *2016 Monitoring Report of the B.H. Consent Decree* uses child welfare administrative data through September 30, 2016 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 three chapters that capture the experience of a child as he or she travels through the child protection and child welfare systems. In addition, this year's report has a fourth chapter that contains a special analysis of racial disproportionality and disparity in the Illinois Child Welfare System.

- **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).

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- **Racial Disproportionality and Disparity** examines racial disproportionality and disparity in the Illinois child welfare system at five critical decision points over the past seven years. Racial disproportionality refers to the over- or under-representation of a racial group in the child welfare system compared to their representation in a base population and is often calculated as a Racial Disproportionality Index or RDI. Racial disparity is calculated by comparing the RDI of one racial group to that of another racial group.

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.

The first three chapters begin with a summary of the indicators used to measure the Illinois child welfare system's progress toward 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), dividing the resulting number by the old value, and 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 less than 5% are denoted with an equal sign. The following sections highlight the changes in each indicator included in the first three chapters. For additional details, please refer to the full chapters and appendices.

Changes in Child 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 11.6% of children with an initial substantiated report in 2015.

Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children Served in Intact Family Cases

↔ Of all children with a substantiated report served at home in intact family cases, the percentage that had another substantiated report within 12 months remained stable and was 13.4% of children with an initial substantiated report in 2015.

Maltreatment Recurrence Among Substantiated Children Who Do Not Receive Services

↔ Of all children with substantiated reports who did not receive services, the percentage that had another substantiated report remained stable and was 11.2% of children with an initial substantiated report in 2015.

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

Safety in Substitute Care

↔ Of all children placed in substitute care during the year, the percentage that had a substantiated report during placement remained stable and was 2.4% in 2016.

Restrictiveness of Initial Placement Settings

↑ Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage initially placed into a kinship foster home increased from 56.6% in 2015 to 65.0% in 2016 (+15% change).

↓ Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage initially placed into a traditional foster home decreased from 25.4% in 2015 to 22.9% in 2016 (-10% change).

↓ Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage initially placed into a specialized foster home decreased from 2.5% in 2015 to 1.4% in 2016 (-44% change).

↓ Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage initially placed into an emergency shelter decreased from 5.8% in 2015 to 2.9% in 2016 (-50% change).

↓ Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage initially placed into an institution or group home decreased from 8.7% in 2015 to 6.4% in 2016 (-26% change).

Restrictiveness of End of Year Placement Settings

↑ Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year, the percentage placed in a kinship foster home increased from 41.6% in 2015 to 44.1% in 2016 (+6% change).

↔ Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year, the percentage placed in a traditional foster home remained stable and was 25.6% in 2016.

↓ Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year, the percentage placed in a specialized foster home decreased from 15.2% in 2015 to 14.6% in 2016 (-6% change).

↓ Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year, the percentage placed in an institution or group home decreased from 9.4% in 2015 to 8.4% in 2016 (-11% change).

↔ Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year, the percentage placed in independent living remained stable and was 6.7% in 2016.

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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:

↑ increased for children initially placed in traditional foster homes from 59.5% in 2015 to 67.5% in 2016 (+13% change).

↔ remained stable for children initially placed in kinship foster homes and was 81.3% in 2016.

For children with 3 or more siblings in care:

↑ increased for children initially placed in traditional foster homes from 8.3% in 2015 to 10.7% in 2016 (+30% change).

↔ remained stable for children initially placed in kinship foster homes and was 50.4% in 2016.

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 54.4% in 2016.

↔ remained stable for children in kinship foster homes and was 70.9% in 2016.

For children with 3 or more siblings in care:

↓ decreased for children in traditional foster homes from 9.0% in 2015 to 7.6% in 2016 (-15% change).

↔ remained stable for children in kinship foster homes and was 36.5% in 2016.

Placement Close to Home

↓ Of all children entering substitute care, the median distance from their home of origin to their initial placement decreased from 13.3 miles in 2015 to 12.7 miles in 2016 (-5% change).

↔ Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year, the median distance from their home of origin to their placement at the end of the year remained stable and was 11.4 miles in 2016.

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 77.7% of children who entered care in 2015.

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 21.0% in 2016.

Length of Stay In Substitute Care

↔ Of all children entering substitute care, the median length of stay in substitute care remained stable and was 30 months for children who entered care in 2013.

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 decreased from 21.2% of children who entered care in 2014 to 20.2% of children who entered care in 2015 (-5% change).

↓ Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that was reunified with their parents within 24 months decreased from 35.3% of children who entered care in 2013 to 32.9% of children who entered care in 2014 (-7% change).

↑ Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that was reunified with their parents within 36 months increased from 38.9% of children who entered care in 2012 to 41.3% of children who entered care in 2013 (+6% change).

↔ Of all children who were reunified during the year, the percentage living with their family at one year post-reunification remained stable and was 84.6% of children who were reunified in 2015.

↔ Of all children who were reunified during the year, the percentage living with their family at two years post-reunification remained stable and was 82.9% of children who were reunified in 2014.

↔ Of all children who were reunified during the year, the percentage living with their family at five years post-reunification remained stable and was 75.3% of children who were reunified in 2011.

↔ Of all children who were reunified during the year, the percentage living with their family at ten years post-reunification remained stable and was 75.1% of children who were reunified in 2006.

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Children Achieving Adoption

- ↔ Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that was adopted within 24 months remained stable and was 3.7% of those who entered care in 2014.
- ↔ Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that was adopted within 36 months remained stable and was 12.0% of those who entered care in 2013.
- ↔ Of all children who were adopted during the year, the percentage living with their family at two years post-adoption remained stable and was 98.6% of children who were adopted in 2014.
- ↔ Of all children who were adopted during the year, the percentage living with their family at five years post-adoption remained stable and was 95.7% of children who were adopted in 2011.
- ↔ Of all children who were adopted during the year, the percentage living with their family at ten years post-adoption remained stable and was 89.5% of children who were adopted in 2006.

Children Achieving Guardianship

- ↔ Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that attained guardianship within 24 months decreased from 0.9% of children who entered care in 2013 to 0.8% of children who entered care in 2014 (-11% change).
- ↔ Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that attained guardianship within 36 months remained stable and was 3.0% of children who entered care in 2013.
- ↔ Of all children who attained guardianship during the year, the percentage living with their family at two years post-guardianship remained stable and was 98.4% of children who attained guardianship in 2014.
- ↔ Of all children who attained guardianship during the year, the percentage living with their family at five years post-guardianship remained stable and was 85.0% of children who attained guardianship in 2011.
- ↔ Of all children who attained guardianship during the year, the percentage living with their family at ten years post-guardianship remained stable and was 75.1% of children who attained guardianship in 2006.



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 *Monitoring Report of the B.H. Consent Decree* (the *B.H.* report) is the culmination of the Center's efforts 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 be used as a catalyst for dialogue between child welfare stakeholders at the state and local levels about the meanings behind these reported numbers and the strategies needed for quality improvement.

The Children and Family Research Center

BOX I.1

The Children and Family Research Center is dedicated to supporting and conducting “research with a purpose” to improve outcomes for children who are either currently involved in the child welfare system or at high risk for future involvement. The Center was created in 1996 through a cooperative agreement between the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign School of Social Work and the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. The original mission of the Center was to conduct research that was responsive to the needs and responsibilities of the Department and contribute to scientific knowledge about child safety, permanency, and child and family well-being. In the two decades since its creation, the Center has emerged as a national leader in conducting research that informs child welfare policy and improves child welfare practice. 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 the performance of the Illinois child welfare system 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.

Program evaluation and data analysis

One of the key elements of the success of the child welfare reforms in Illinois and other states has been the ability of child welfare administrators to rely on scientifically rigorous research that demonstrates 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, CFRC served as the evaluator for three of the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services Title IV-E waiver demonstration projects and in 2013, CFRC began a new partnership with the State of Wisconsin Department of Children and Families (DCF) as the evaluator of its Title IV-E Waiver Demonstration Project. The Wisconsin waiver evaluation, which runs through 2019, 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 compared to 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.

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 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.

Most recently, CFRC was selected to evaluate the Oregon Differential Response Initiative. CFRC has worked collaboratively with staff from the Oregon Department of Human Services to develop methodologies for their process, outcome, and cost evaluations. Mixed-methods data collection strategies will be utilized to gather data from CPS caseworkers, supervisors, administrators, screeners, coaches, service providers, community partners, and parents involved in the child protection system to answer a comprehensive list of research questions related to the effectiveness of the implementation strategies used and the impact of DR on child and family outcomes.

Training and technical assistance to advance best practice

For almost 20 years, 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.

More recently, CFRC has collaborated with the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services to provide Quality Service Reviews (QSR) in the four immersion sites throughout the state. QSRs are a case-based practice improvement approach designed to assess current outcomes and system performance by gathering information from a

randomly selected sample of case file as well as interviews with children, families, and service team members. The Illinois QSR review instrument will examine the Family-centered, Trauma-focused, Strength-based (FTS) model of practice that includes a model of supervision and utilization of Child and Family Team meetings.

Knowledge dissemination

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

- The Children and Family Research Center web site, 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.
- The CFRC Data Center, which provides summarized tables of DCFS performance data on child safety, stability, continuity, and family permanence. Each of the indicators reported on in the *B.H.* 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, CFRC's 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 CFRC's Data Center).
- Data summits and forums on topics of interest to DCFS and the child welfare 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.

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.
- 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

¹ *B.H. et al. 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.

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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.

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. et al. v. McDonald* (1996). Joint Memorandum in Support of Agreed Supplemental Order, No 88-C-5599 (N.D. Ill 1996).

- 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 shall be independent of DCFS and shall be within an entity independent of DCFS.”⁶ The independence of 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 programs were successful in addressing the perceived needs of the clients the program served.⁷ 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

⁵ Ibid, p. 2-4

⁶ Joint Memorandum, p. 2

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

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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 specified 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 *B.H.* monitoring 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.

In the years since 1998, additional indicators have been added that examine placement stability, running away from placement, the use of least restrictive placement settings, placement with siblings, and placement close to home. In the 2000s, an indicator was added that examined the percentage of children in placements outside the State of Illinois. This indicator was dropped in 2010 because the number of children placed outside the State had been negligible for several years and it no longer provided useful information. Indicators of

⁸ Joint Memorandum, p. 4

⁹ Joint Memorandum, p. 4

safety, stability, and permanence will continue to evolve as the child welfare landscape in Illinois changes over time.

More radical evolution has occurred in the measurement of child well-being indicators. The earliest *B.H.* monitoring reports contained no information about child well-being at all, because the child welfare administrative data systems did not contain information on child physical and mental health, development, and education. In 2001, the Department was court-ordered to fund a comprehensive study that examined the well-being of children in substitute care. Three rounds of data were collected for the *Illinois Child Well-Being Studies*, conducted by the Children and Family Research Center in 2001, 2003, and 2005. This comprehensive study collected interview data from caseworkers, caregivers, and the children themselves, in addition to data collection from school records and child welfare case files. Information was collected on a variety of well-being domains, including development, mental health, physical health, and education. The results of the Illinois Child Well-Being Studies were included in the *B.H.* monitoring reports published in 2005–2009.

In 2009, data collection began on a new study called the *Illinois Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (ISCAW)*. ISCAW was 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 of children involved with the child welfare system. The sample for ISCAW included 818 children sampled to be representative of the entire population of Illinois children involved in substantiated investigations. Two waves of data were collected on the children in the ISCAW sample – baseline data were collected approximately 4 months following the substantiated investigation and follow-up data were collected approximately 18 months later. During both waves of data collection, data were collected from several informants on a variety of well-being domains. Caregivers (biological parents or foster parents) completed measures of child health, development, social skills, and behavior. School-aged children completed measures of depression, anxiety, relationships with peers and adults, substance use, sexual activity, extra-curricular activities, and future expectations. Teachers completed measures of academic progress and behavior in school. The results of the ISCAW data collection were reported in the *B.H.* monitoring reports published in 2010–2014.

Following the conclusion of ISCAW, there has been no systematic data collection effort in Illinois focused on the well-being of all children in substitute care, and the *B.H.* monitoring reports this year and last year do not contain any information on the Department’s performance in this area. However, in October 2015, Judge Jorge Alonso ordered the Department to “restore funding for the Illinois Survey of Child and Adolescent Wellbeing that uses standardized instruments and assessment scales modeled after the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Wellbeing to monitor and evaluate changes in the safety, permanence, and well-being of children for a representative sample of DCFS-involved children and their caregivers.”¹⁰ This order followed the recommendation of a panel of child welfare experts that

¹⁰ Testa, M.F., Naylor, M.W., Vincent, P., & White, M. (2015). *Report of the Expert Panel: B.H. vs. Sheldon Consent Decree*.



was convened after the *B.H.* plaintiff attorneys filed an emergency motion to enforce the Consent Decree in February 2015 (for more information on the recent court activity involving the *B.H.* Consent Decree, see Box I.2). A steering committee, chaired by CFRC senior researcher Theodore Cross, has been formed to design and implement the new well-being study, and data collection will begin in FY2018.

***B.H.* Consent Decree Implementation Plan**

BOX I.2

In February 2015, the plaintiffs' attorneys for the *B.H.* Consent Decree filed an emergency motion with the Court in order to require DCFS to comply with the terms of the Consent Decree, alleging that DCFS was in "gross violation of numerous, critically important provisions of the Decree."¹¹ More specifically, the plaintiffs' attorneys claimed that "severe shortages of necessary services and placements for children have risen to crisis proportions" and that children were being placed in "dangerously inadequate residential treatment facilities," "warehoused in temporary shelters, psychiatric hospitals and correctional facilities for extended periods of time," and "waiting months and even years to receive the essential mental health services and specialized placements that DCFS itself has determined they need." In the motion, the plaintiffs asked that DCFS take specific actions to address these problems, including the retention of child welfare experts to make additional recommendations and the use of independent clinicians to monitor the adequacy of services and conditions at residential treatment facilities.

On April 10, 2015, Judge Jorge L. Alonso appointed a panel of four experts to make recommendations to assist the Court in determining how to improve the placements and services provided to children in the *B.H.* Consent Decree plaintiff class.¹² After reviewing data and interviewing stakeholders, the expert panel made several recommendations for reforms to improve the safety, permanence, and social-emotional well-being of children in the care and custody of the Department:

1. Initiate a children's system of care demonstration program that permits child welfare agencies and DCFS sub-regions to waive selected policy and funding restrictions on a trial basis in order to reduce the use of residential treatment and help children and youth succeed in living in the least restrictive, most family-like setting.
2. Engage in a staged immersion process of retraining and coaching front-line staff in a cohesive model of practice that provides children and their families with access to a comprehensive array of services, including intensive home-based

¹¹ *B.H. et al. vs. Tate*. (February 23, 2015). *Plaintiffs' Emergency Order to Enforce Consent Decree*, No. 88-cv-5599 (N.D. Ill 2015), p.1.

¹² Testa, M.F., Naylor, M.W., Vincent, P., & White, M. (2015). *Report of the Expert Panel: B.H. vs. Sheldon Consent Decree*.

- services, designed to enable children to live with their families or to achieve timely permanence with adoptive parents or legal guardians.
3. Fund a set of permanency planning initiatives to improve permanency outcomes for adolescents who enter state custody at age 12 or older either by transitioning youth to permanent homes or preparing them for reconnecting with their birth families.
 4. Retain an organizational consultant to aid the Department in rebooting a number of stalled initiatives that are intended to address the needs of children and youth with psychological, behavioral, or emotional challenges.
 5. Restore funding to the Illinois Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-being that uses standardized instruments and assessment scales modeled after the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being to monitor and evaluate changes in the safety, permanence, and well-being of children for a representative sample of DCFS-involved children and their caregivers.

The Court approved these recommendations, either in part or in whole, on October 20, 2015.¹³ It also extended the role of the expert panel to provide assistance to the Department in the development of an implementation plan for reform and assess the Department's progress in making the required reforms. The Department was ordered to develop an enforceable implementation plan that identifies the tasks, responsibilities, and timeframes necessary to accomplish the objectives of the Consent Decree as addressed in the expert panel's findings and recommendations. The Department submitted its *B.H. Implementation Plan* to the Court on February 23, 2016.¹⁴ The plan outlines the Department's strategies to address each of the expert panel recommendations.

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.¹⁵ 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 the child into protective custody, and whether the family's needs indicate that they would benefit from ongoing child welfare services. Regardless of whether

¹³ *B.H., et al. vs. Sheldon*. (October 20, 2015). *Order*, No. 88-cv-5599 (N.D. Ill 2015).

¹⁴ *B.H., et al. vs. Sheldon*. (2016). *DCFS B.H. Implementation Plan*. No. 88-cv-5599 (N.D. Ill 2015).

¹⁵ 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 2016, monitors outcomes through the end of FY2015.

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additional child welfare services are provided, the child welfare system has a responsibility to keep children 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 necessary 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. It 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 who exit substitute care without achieving a legally permanent family (e.g., running away from their placement, incarceration, aging out of the substitute care system).

This year's report has a fourth chapter that contains a special analysis of **Racial Disproportionality and Disparity in the Illinois Child Welfare System**. Racial disproportionality refers to the over or under-representation of a racial group in the child welfare system compared to their representation in a base population and is often calculated as a Racial Disproportionality Index or RDI. Racial disparity is calculated by comparing the RDI of one racial group to that of another racial group. To gain a better understanding of racial disproportionality in the Illinois child welfare system, Chapter 4 uses data from the *B.H.* monitoring report to calculate the RDI for Black, Hispanic, and White children at five child welfare decision points: investigated reports, protective custodies, indicated reports, substitute care entries, and substitute care exits. Each analysis is done for the state as a whole and by region so that differences can be observed. In addition, disproportionality and disparity indices are calculated for the past seven years so that changes over time can be identified.

Each chapter contains numerous figures or tables that allow the reader to easily visualize Illinois' performance on the indicator over time. Readers interested in examining the results of the analyses more closely will find additional information in the technical Appendices to this report. Appendix A contains detailed **Indicator Definitions** for each of the indicators presented in 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 by child age, race, gender, and geographical region. Appendix C contains **Outcome Data by Sub-Region** 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.3 for more information).

The CFRC Data Center

BOX I.3

The Children and Family Research Center maintains a Data Center (cfr Illinois.edu/datacenter.php) that is publically 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.* 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, and 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 three main parts: **Outcome Indicator Tables**, which display the *B.H.* monitoring report indicators in table format; **Outcome Charts**, which present the same information in graphical format for a subset of indicators; and **Population Data**, which provide county-specific information about the numbers of children and families involved in the child welfare system in Illinois.

To demonstrate how to navigate the **Outcome Indicator Tables** section of the Data Center, imagine 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 Indicator Tables 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, and she can then select any subset she wishes to focus on (the Peoria sub-region or McLean County, etc.).



Once she has selected the geographical subset of interest, the supervisor can then examine tables with outcomes organized by race, age group, or gender—with results presented for the past seven years. Each table can also be saved in Word or Excel.

[Back to Indicator List](#) | [Directions](#)

Of all children entering substitute care and staying for at least one year, what percentage had two or fewer placements within a year of removal?*

| [Illinois](#) | [Region](#) | [Sub-Region](#) | [LAN](#) | [County](#) | [Chicago Community](#) |

| [Cook North](#) | [Cook Central](#) | [Cook South](#) | [Aurora](#) | [Rockford](#) | [Champaign](#) | [Peoria](#) | [Springfield](#) | [East St Louis](#) | [Marion](#) |

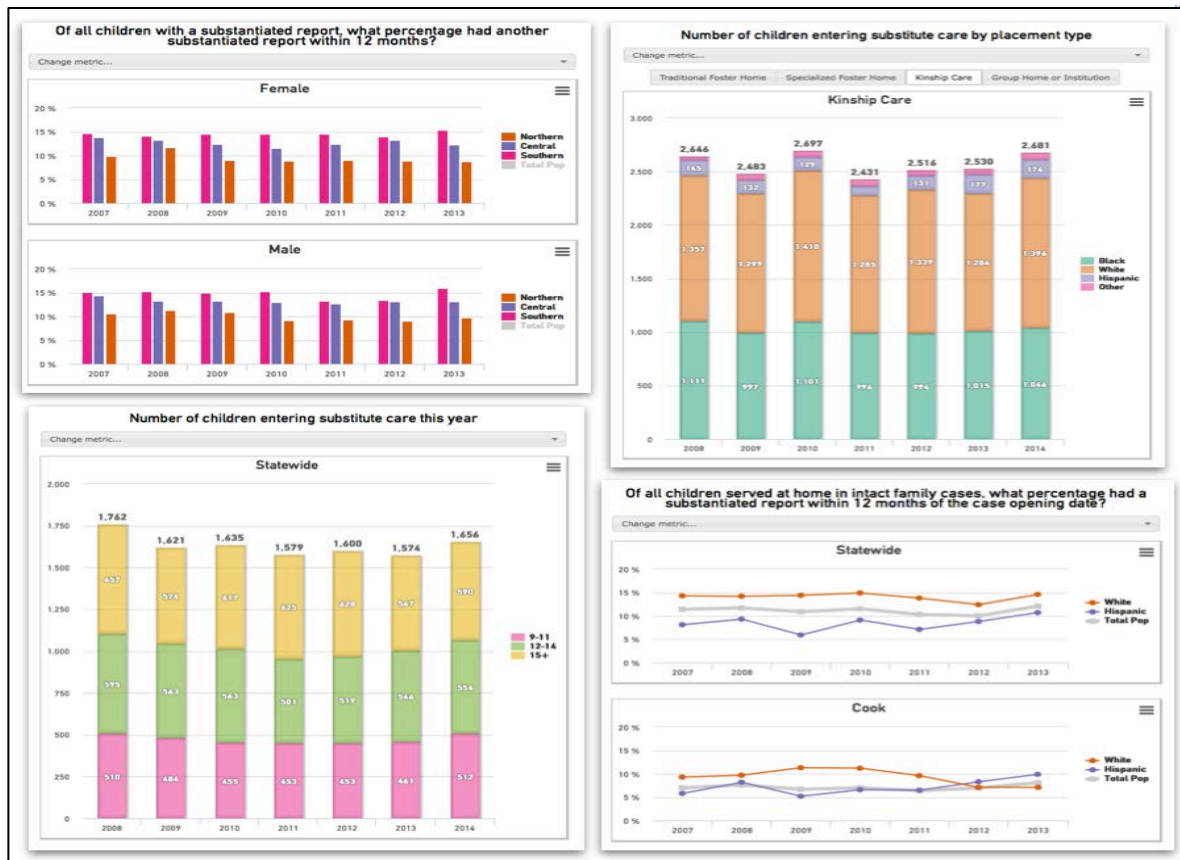
| [All Children](#) | [Race](#) | [Age Group](#) | [Gender](#) |

FY	Entering and Staying One Year	Two or Fewer Placements	
		N	%
2003	566	440	77.7%
2004	536	420	78.4%
2005	544	457	84.0%
2006	545	463	85.0%
2007	607	504	83.0%
2008	596	496	81.5%
2009	521	436	83.7%

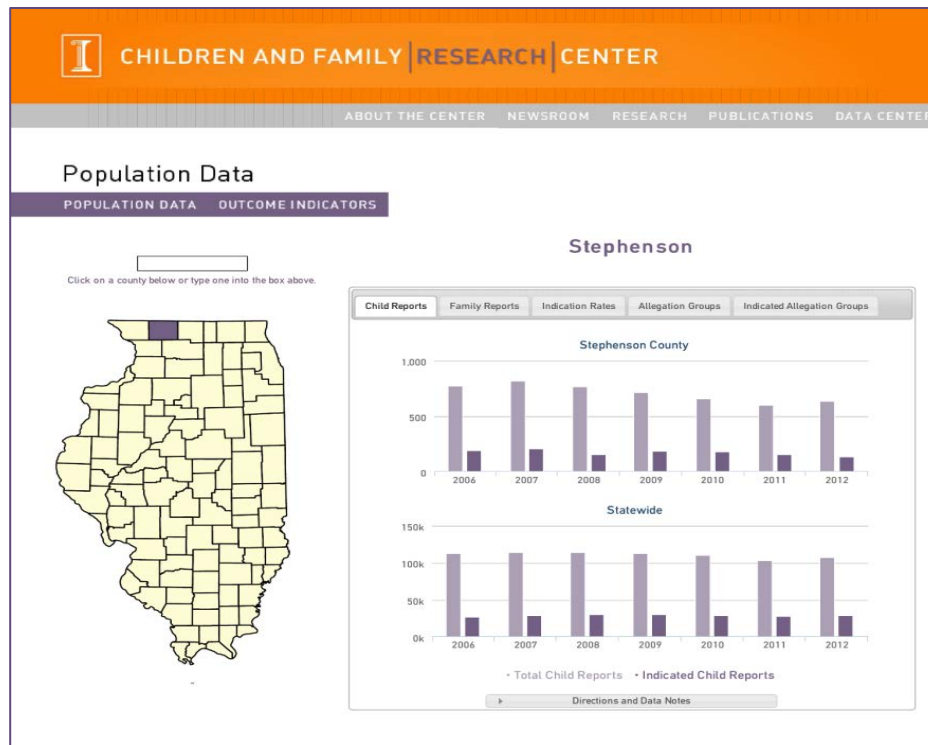
Save table as...
[Excel](#) | [Word](#)

| [All Children](#) | [Race](#) | [Age Group](#) | [Gender](#) |

The **Outcome Charts** section of the Data Center debuted in 2015, and it is the most interactive and customizable tool available on the site. It features a subset of the *B.H.* indicators and population indicators. Data can be displayed as line or bar graphs, and can be viewed for the state as a whole or specific DCFS regions or sub-regions. Data can be examined by child race, age, or gender. A sampling of the types of charts you can generate is pictured below.



The **Population Data** section of the Data Center provides data on the number of children and families involved in the child welfare system in Illinois, including the number and percentage of families investigated and indicated for maltreatment, 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 an interactive state map. For example, Stephenson County is shown below.



Each chapter also contains several features designed to aid the interpretation of the changes in child welfare system performance over time:

- Chapters 1–3 contain a summary of the indicators 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. 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 and an icon that denotes whether the indicator has significantly increased, decreased, or remained stable during the most recent monitoring period. To create these summaries, two decisions were made: 1) What time period is of *most* interest to policy-makers 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 to show long-term trends. However, when trying to determine which child welfare outcomes may be starting to improve or decline, a more recent time frame is informative. Therefore, the summaries focus on the amount of change that has occurred during the *most recent 12 month period* for which data are 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 attention.

- To measure the change in each indicator, we calculated the “percentage 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 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:

$$\frac{\text{new value} - \text{old value}}{\text{old value}} \times 100 \quad \text{OR} \quad \frac{24-16}{16} \times 100 = 50\%$$

If the result is positive, it is a percentage increase; 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, though 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 also 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



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performance among the ten sub-regions over the seven year time span depicted; they do not relate 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.

Careful thought goes into the selection of the indicators that are used to monitor system performance in the *B.H.* reports, and we strive to keep the indicators 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, occasionally it is necessary to make changes to how certain indicators are measured, either because the administrative data used in the analysis has changed, because the Department’s policies or procedures have changed, or because of special requests made by the plaintiff or defendant attorneys or the court. When deciding whether to modify, add, or eliminate indicators in the *B.H.* monitoring report, the benefits of the change are weighed against the loss of continuity and potential for confusion in interpreting the results. Based on these considerations, please note the following modifications that have been made to indicators in the current report, which may result in slight changes in the numbers and percentages reported in the chapters and appendix tables:

- Several of the indicators in Chapters 2 and 3 examine outcomes among “entry cohorts” of children, defined as all children who enter substitute care during a given fiscal year. In order to exclude children taken into temporary protective custody and then quickly returned home, indicators in previous *B.H.* monitoring reports excluded children who entered substitute care but stayed less than 7 days. In the current report, children who entered substitute care and stayed less than 8 days were excluded from these indicators, which include Indicators 2.A, 2.B, 2.D, 2.F, 2.I, 2.J, 3.A, 3.B, 3.C, 3.D, 3.E, and 3.F.
- All indicators are examined by child age group, which in previous reports included children ages (in years) 0–2, 3–5, 6–8, 9–11, 12–14, and 15 and older. Because youth in Illinois can choose to stay in the child welfare system until age 21, the current report divides the oldest age group into two groups of children: 15–17 and 18 and older.

Occasionally, we decide to not change an indicator in order to preserve continuity with previous reports, even when changes to policy, procedures, or the administrative data occur. An example of this involves the changes in data related to the *Julie Q.* and *Ashley M.* court decisions. 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. As a result of the *Julie Q.* ruling, individuals who were indicated for Allegation 60 between October 1, 2001 and July 12, 2012 were removed from the State Central Register and the indicated findings were changed to

unfounded in SACWIS. The results of the *Ashley M.* ruling extend this directive for indicated Allegation 60 reports that occurred between July 13, 2012 and December 31, 2013 as well as May 31, 2014 and June 11, 2014. These rulings lowered the numbers of indicated reports that appear in the administrative data *during these time periods*. This, in turn, affects all indicators in the *B.H.* report that include the number of children with indicated maltreatment reports (1.A, 1.B, 1.C, and 2.A). The effect of removing all indicated reports of Allegation 60 on the outcome indicators in the *B.H.* report is fairly substantial, and is discussed in more detail in Appendix E. Therefore, in order to preserve the continuity with previous reports and our ability to identify trends in maltreatment recurrence, we decided to use a version of the administrative data that includes indicated reports of Allegation 60. Please note that this issue no longer affects the administrative data after June 11, 2014; the decision was therefore made to preserve continuity with the numbers reports in previous *B.H.* monitoring 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 14,640 at the end of FY2016,¹⁶ and the median length of stay for children in substitute care is now 31 months.

Despite the impressive results of the past, there are mounting concerns about the Department's performance in several areas. Rates of maltreatment in substitute care have risen in recent years, a concern noted by both *B.H.* plaintiff and defendant attorneys. In addition, new concerns have arisen about the safety of children being served in intact family cases, as the rate of maltreatment recurrence among these children has increased significantly in the recent years.

Our hope is that the *B.H.* report both serves its intended purpose of informing the *B.H.* parties on the performance of the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, and that also 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.¹⁷

¹⁶ The number of children in care at the end of FY2015 was taken from the DCFS FY2018 Budget Briefing, available at https://www.illinois.gov/dcf/aboutus/newsandreports/Documents/FY18_BudgetBriefing.pdf

¹⁷ Contact information for the Children and Family Research Center can be found on the Acknowledgements page.



Chapter 1

Child Safety

Child safety is the paramount concern of the child protection and welfare systems. According to the most recent federal child welfare monitoring report, “Public child welfare agencies work to ensure 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.

1

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 many different ways to measure child safety, which can lead to inconsistencies in results and confusion when comparing or interpreting them. With that in mind, it is important to specify the way child safety is measured in this chapter (see Appendix A for detailed definitions 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, a recurrence is defined as a substantiated² maltreatment report following a prior substantiated report that involves the same child or family. Other measures, called re-referrals or re-reports, take a broader view and include *all*

¹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children and Families, Children’s Bureau. (2016). *Child Welfare Outcomes 2010–2013: Report to Congress*. Washington, DC: Child Welfare Information Gateway.

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

Changes in Child 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 11.6% of children with an initial substantiated report in 2015.

Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children Served in Intact Family Cases

↔ Of all children with a substantiated report served at home in intact family cases, the percentage that had another substantiated report within 12 months remained stable and was 13.4% of children with an initial substantiated report in 2015.

Maltreatment Recurrence Among Substantiated Children Who Do Not Receive Services

↔ Of all children with substantiated reports who did not receive services, the percentage that had another substantiated report remained stable and was 11.2% of children with an initial substantiated report in 2015.

subsequent reports following an initial report, regardless of whether the subsequent report was substantiated. Although recognizing the importance of all future contacts with child welfare, the current chapter uses the more common indicator of maltreatment recurrence, which measures only additional substantiated maltreatment reports.

Indicators of maltreatment recurrence also vary in the length of time over which recurrence is measured. Studies of safety assessment focusing on the immediate safety of children during the investigation typically use short recurrence follow-up periods, such as *60 days*. The federal recurrence measure used in the Child and Family Services Review examines maltreatment recurrence within the *12 months* following an initial 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 now confirms that once a family is reported to child protective services (CPS), the 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

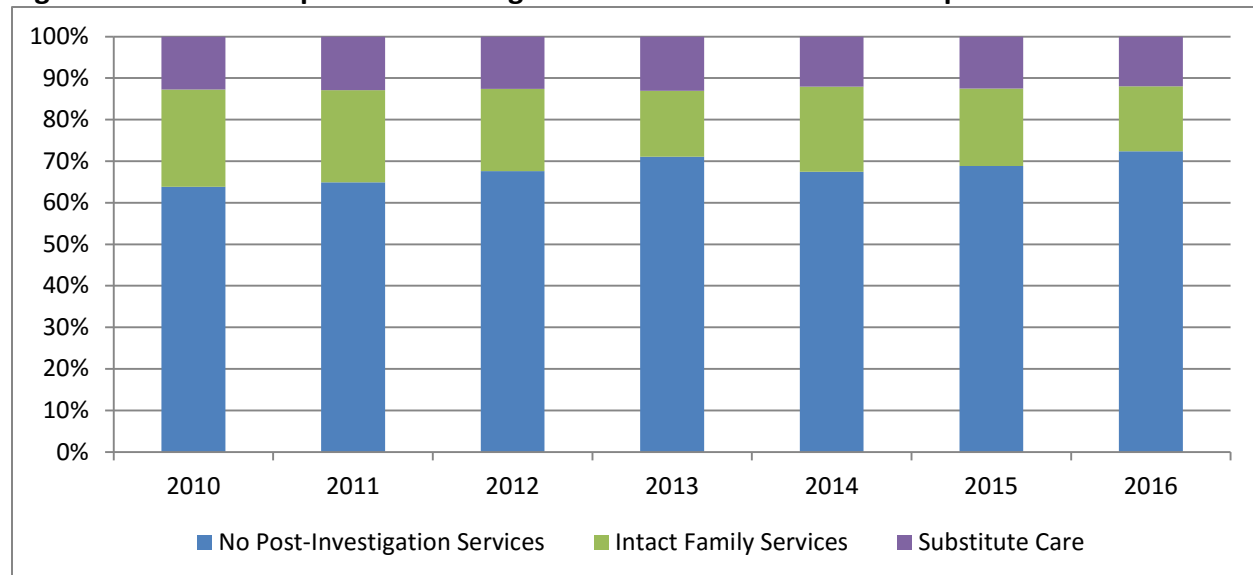
³ For example, Drake, B., Jonson-Reid, M., Way, I., & Chung, S. (2003). Substantiation and recidivism. *Child Maltreatment, 8*, 248-260. Bae, H., Solomon, P.L., Gelles, R.J., & White, T. (2010). Effect of child protective services system factors on child maltreatment. *Child Welfare, 89*, 33-56.

⁴ 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. 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.

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 in which maltreatment is substantiated—receive post-investigation services. Figure 1.1 shows the service dispositions of children with substantiated reports each year from 2010 to 2016. The majority of children with substantiated reports do not receive any post-investigation services, and this percentage has increased from 64% in 2010 to 72% in 2016. The percentage of children with substantiated maltreatment reports served at home in what are known as “intact family cases” declined from 23% in 2010 to 16% in 2016.⁶ About 12–13% of children with substantiated maltreatment are placed in substitute care, a percentage that has remained steady over the past seven years.⁷

Figure 1.1 Service Dispositions Among Children with Substantiated Reports



1

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; this may seem counter-intuitive, since services are provided to reduce family risk

⁵ Because a one-year observation period is used to track maltreatment recurrence, the figures and appendix tables for this chapter appear to end in 2015 rather than 2016. This is misleading, because although the initial report occurred during 2015, the 12-month observation period extends through June 30, 2016.

⁶ This 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 initial substantiated report.

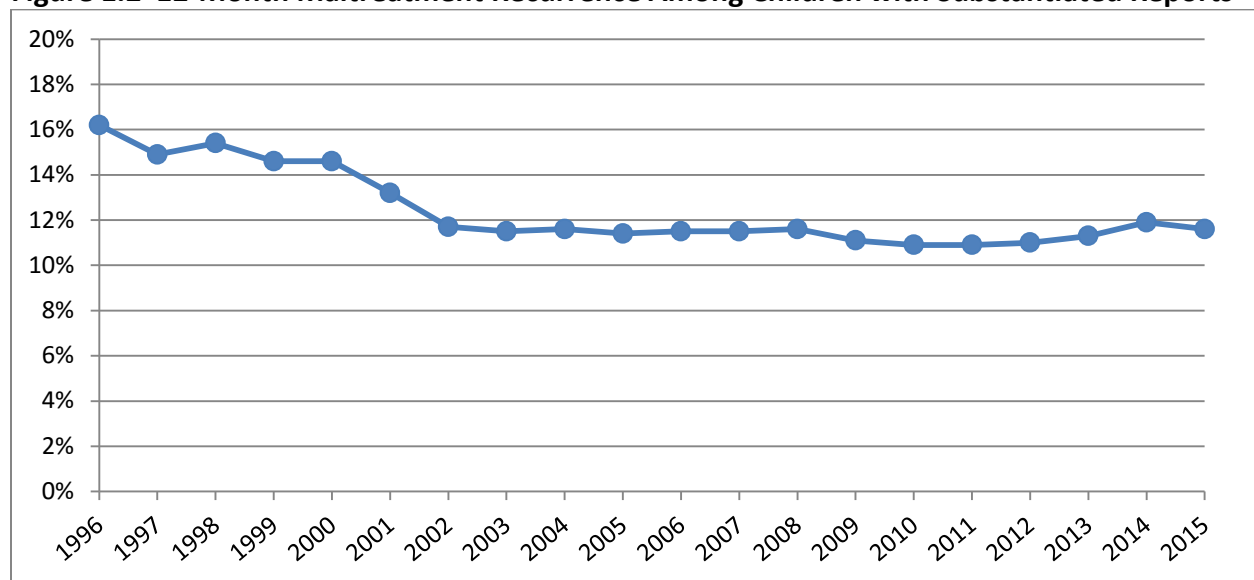
⁷ This percentage includes those children with substantiated reports that occurred while the child was in substitute care as well as children placed in substitute care within 60 days of a substantiated report.

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 not recommended for services.⁸ 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 cases (see Appendix B, Indicators 1.A, 1.B, and 1.C). Maltreatment that occurs while children are in substitute care is examined 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 over the past 20 years (see Appendix B, Indicator 1.A). The recurrence rate was highest in 1996 and then began a steady decline until 2002, when it leveled around 11.6% for the next several years. Following a slight dip to around 11% between 2009 and 2013, maltreatment recurrence increased to 11.9% among children with substantiated reports that occurred in 2014. The maltreatment recurrence rate among children with substantiated reports that occurred in 2015 was 11.6%.

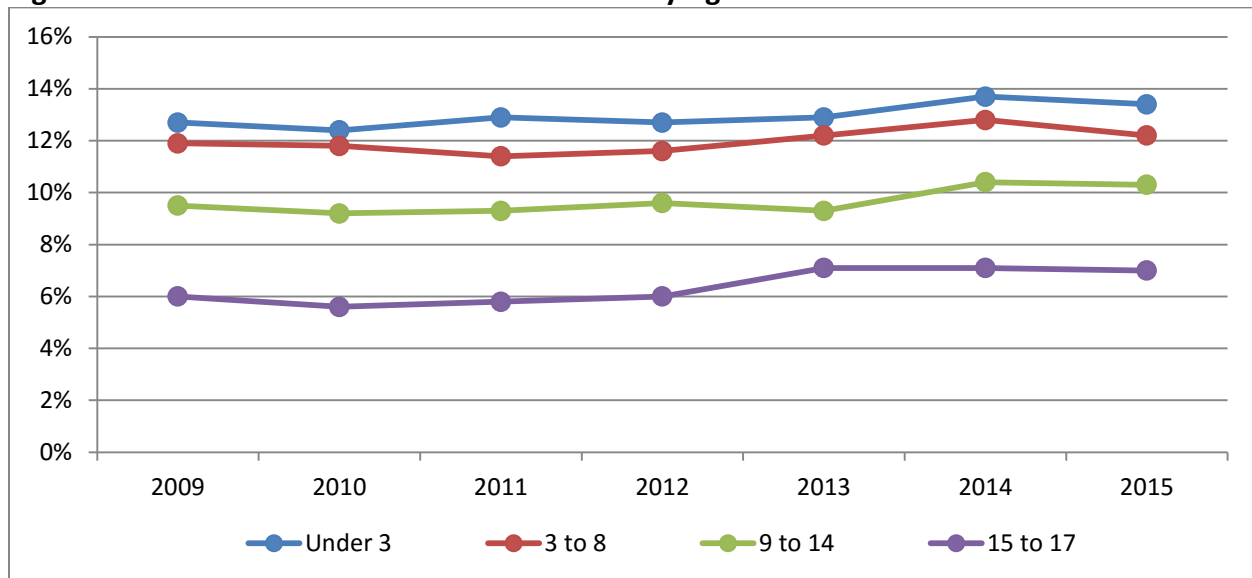
Figure 1.2 12-Month Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children with Substantiated Reports



⁸ Fuller, T., & Nieto, M. (2014). Child welfare services and risk of child maltreatment rereports: Do services ameliorate initial risk? *Children and Youth Services Review*, 47, 46-54.

Past research has found that younger children are much more likely to experience maltreatment recurrence than older children.⁹ In Illinois, maltreatment recurrence rates are highest among children 0–8 years old and decrease as child age increases (see Figure 1.3 and Appendix B, Indicator 1.A).

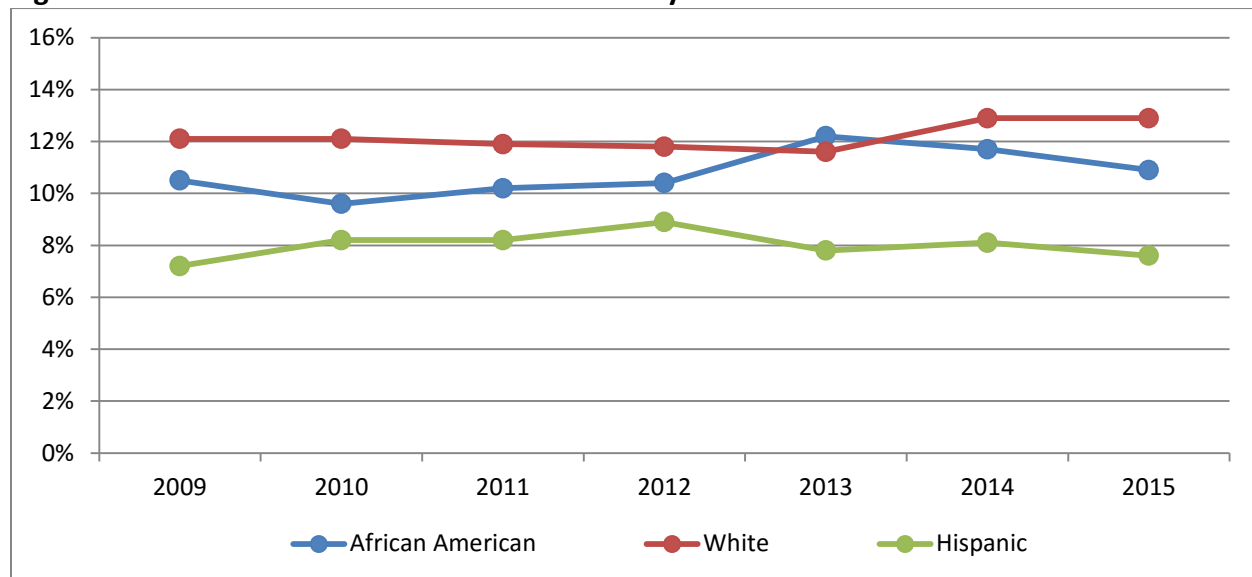
Figure 1.3 12-Month Maltreatment Recurrence by Age



1

When recurrence rates are examined by child race, White children have higher rates of maltreatment recurrence than both African American children and Hispanic children in general (see Figure 1.4 and Appendix B, Indicator 1.A). An exception to this general rule occurred among children with substantiated maltreatment reports in 2013, when the maltreatment recurrence rate among African American children was slightly higher than that for White children (12.2% versus 11.6%).

⁹ Bae, H., Solomon, P.L., & Gelles, R.J. (2009). Multiple child maltreatment recurrence relative to single recurrence and no recurrence. *Children and Youth Services 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.

Figure 1.4 12-Month Maltreatment Recurrence by Race

Recurrence rates among children with substantiated reports in 2015 were higher in the Southern region (14.9%) and Central region (13.3%) compared to the Northern region (10.5%) and Cook region (9.4%) (see Appendix B, Indicator 1.A). These regional differences are largely consistent with those in previous *B.H.* reports. 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 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 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 quickly tell 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 with the lightest shade. It is important to note that these “rankings” are relative only to the performance within the ten sub-regions over the 7-year timespan 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 reveals that the highest recurrence rates in the state are in the Marion and Springfield sub-regions, and that performance in these two sub-regions is consistently poor throughout the 7-year observation period. Conversely, the lowest recurrence rates are in the Cook North and Cook Central sub-regions.

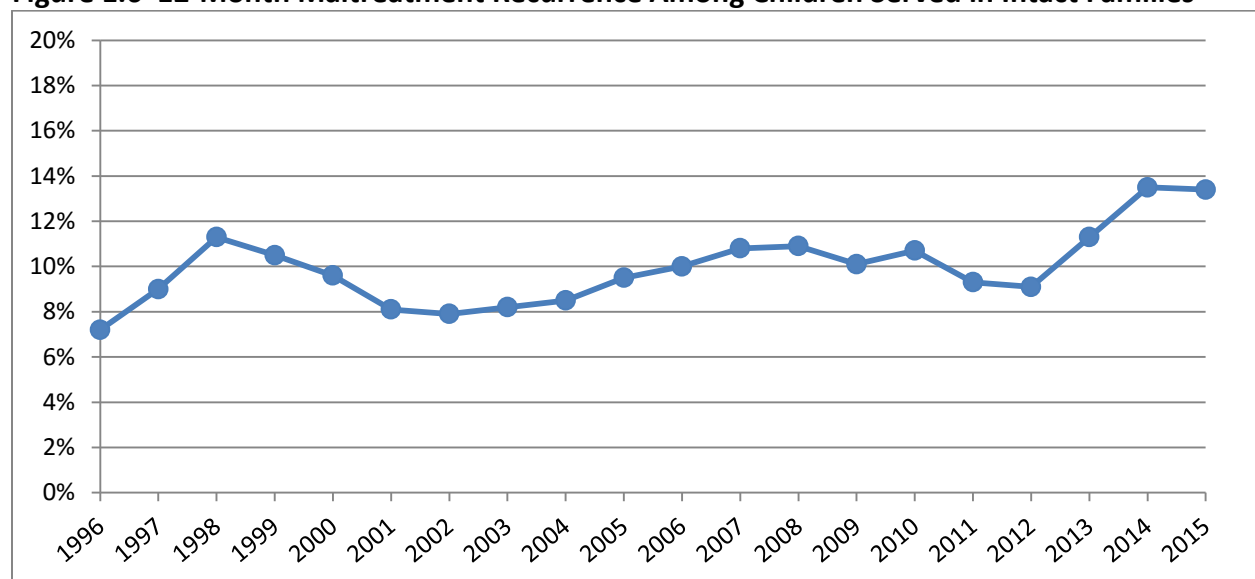
Figure 1.5 12-Month Maltreatment Recurrence Sub-region Heat Map

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
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. Families in these “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 over the past 20 years (see Appendix B, Indicator 1.B). Maltreatment recurrence rates among children served in intact family cases has increased sharply since 2012 and has been at its highest point for the past two years.

1

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

CHILD SAFETY

Similar to the overall maltreatment recurrence rate, recurrence among children served in intact family cases is much more likely among younger children (see Figure 1.7). Children under 3 years old are more likely than every other age group to experience a recurrence – they are about 2 times more likely to experience recurrence than children in any other age group (see Appendix B, Indicator 1.B). The increase in maltreatment recurrence among children served in intact families that has occurred since 2012 can be seen most clearly among children less than 3 years old; rates in this group of children have increased from 12.7% of children initially maltreated in 2012 to 18.5% among children initially maltreated in 2015.

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

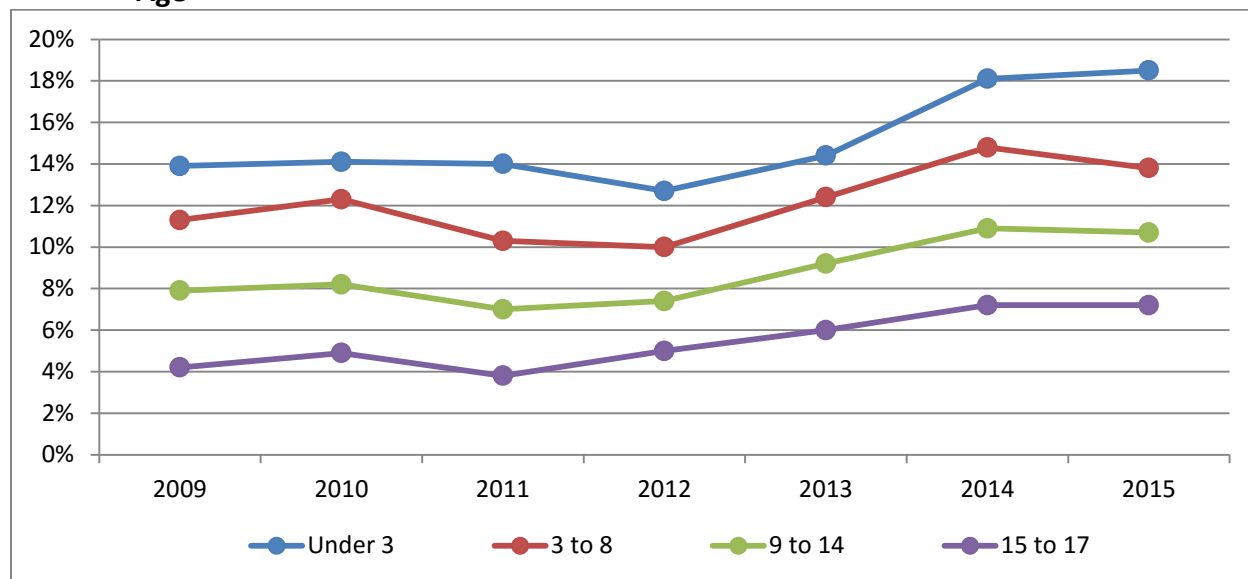
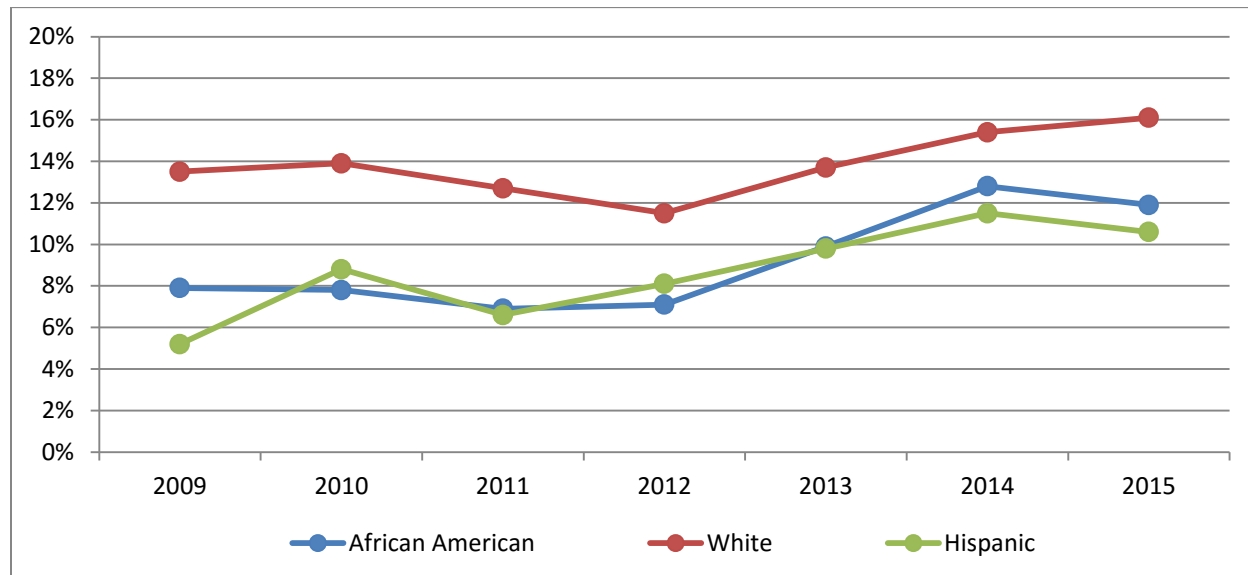


Figure 1.8 displays the 12-month maltreatment recurrence rates by race for children served in intact families. White children served in intact families are more likely to experience repeated maltreatment than African American and Hispanic children. For example, maltreatment recurrence rates for children with an initial substantiated report in 2015 were 16.1% for White children, 11.9% for African American children, and 10.6% for Hispanic children (see Appendix B, Indicator 1.B).

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



Examination of the sub-regional maltreatment recurrence rates (see Figure 1.9 and Appendix C, Indicator 1.B) reveals that recurrence rates in almost all sub-regions have worsened in the past two years (darker shades) compared to previous years (lighter shades). In general, maltreatment recurrence rates are highest among the Central and Southern sub-regions compared to the Cook and Northern sub-regions (see Appendix C, Indicator 1.B).

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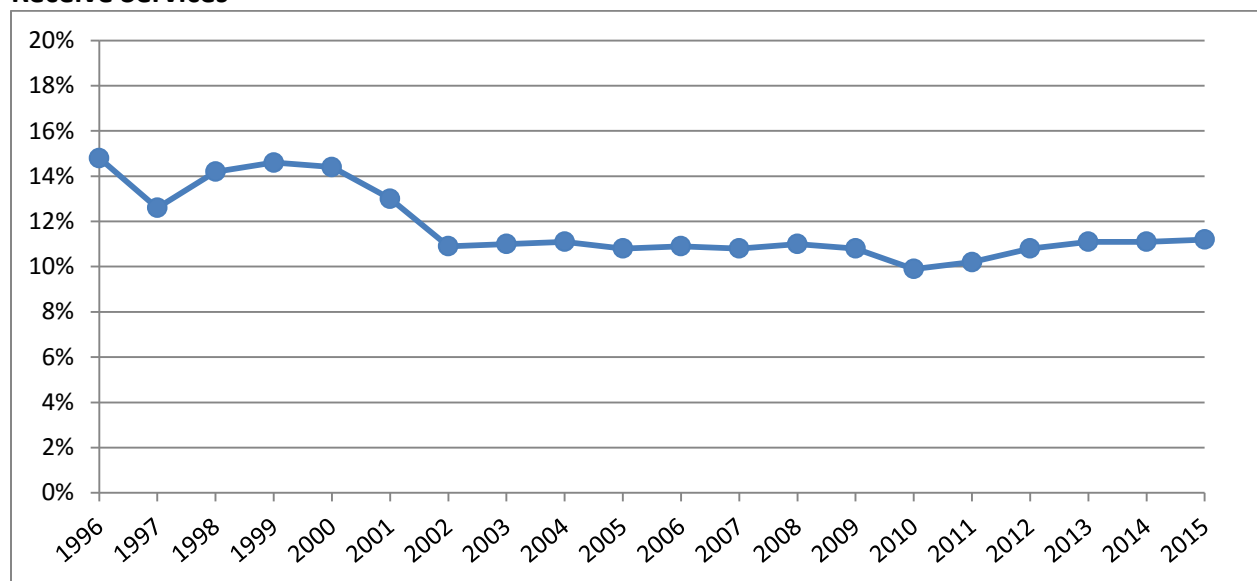
Figure 1.9 12-Month Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children Served in Intact Families Sub-region Heat Map

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cook North							
Cook Central							
Cook South							
Aurora							
Rockford							
Champaign							
Peoria							
Springfield							
East St. Louis							
Marion							

Maltreatment Recurrence Among Substantiated Children Who Do Not Receive Services

Almost three quarters (72%) of the children that had substantiated reports of maltreatment in 2016 did not receive any post-investigation child welfare services (see Figure 1.1). Figure 1.10 displays the 12-month maltreatment recurrence rate for children with a substantiated report who 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 similar to that for overall maltreatment recurrence: rates were highest in the late 1990s, followed by a decline until 2002, relative stability for several years, and a slight but steady increase from 2010 until the present.

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



Discussion and Conclusions: Child Safety

One of the most important goals of the public child welfare system is to ensure that all child maltreatment victims are safe from additional harm. In some cases, this is done by removing children from their homes and placing them into substitute care until they can safely return home. In the vast majority of cases, however, children remain in their homes at the conclusion of an investigation, even if they were found to be the victims of maltreatment. Some of these families receive formal child welfare services following the investigation, but most in Illinois do not.

Deciding which families should be provided with ongoing child welfare services is one of the most complex decisions child protective services (CPS) workers must make. In order to make this decision, they must consider 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 services. Informal and formal agency policies regarding which families should receive services also influence CPS worker decision-making.

The percentage of families with indicated reports of maltreatment that receive intact family services has fluctuated over the past 7 years – ranging from a high of 23% in 2010 to a low of 16% in 2013 and 2016. These fluctuations are likely tied at least in part to changes in the Department's policies regarding eligibility for these services. Regardless of the eligibility requirements, there is a reasonable expectation that children in families who are provided with services should be protected from additional indicated abuse or neglect. Last year's *B.H.* monitoring report highlighted a serious concern with the percentage of children in intact family cases who experience maltreatment recurrence, and the results of this year's analysis reinforce this concern. Maltreatment recurrence among children served in intact family cases has increased from 9.1% of children with initial indicated reports in 2012 to 13.4% of children with initial indicated reports in 2015. Even more worrisome, the youngest children are at highest risk: 18.5% of children ages 0 to 2 served in an intact family case experienced indicated maltreatment recurrence within 12 months of their initial report in 2015.

There are several plausible explanations for the recent increases in recurrence rates among children in intact family cases. The needs of Illinois families in general, and those provided with intact family services in particular, may be increasing or changing. The prolonged budget problems in the State of Illinois may have impacted service availability, especially in rural regions of the state. This may limit the effectiveness of the services provided through intact family cases. Unfortunately, without additional information about the families served and the services provided, we cannot explore the factors that may have produced the recent increase in recurrence rates. We strongly encourage the Department to conduct a comprehensive analysis of child and family risks, service provision, and maltreatment recurrence among families provided with intact family services.



Chapter 2

Children in Substitute Care: Safety, Continuity, and Stability

Children should only be removed from their parents and placed in substitute care 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 necessary to ameliorate the issues that brought them into care. This chapter examines how well the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services provides substitute care living arrangements that meet these standards. It 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 quality of the substitute care placements of Illinois children. These indicators are described in the following sections and technical definitions are provided in Appendix A. The 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 placements” include 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

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

Safety in Substitute Care

↔ Of all children placed in substitute care during the year, the percentage that had a substantiated report during placement remained stable and was 2.4% in 2016.

Restrictiveness of Initial Placement Settings

↑ Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage initially placed into a kinship foster home increased from 56.6% in 2015 to 65.0% in 2016 (+15% change).

↓ Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage initially placed into a traditional foster home decreased from 25.4% in 2015 to 22.9% in 2016 (-10% change).

↓ Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage initially placed into a specialized foster home decreased from 2.5% in 2015 to 1.4% in 2016 (-44% change).

↓ Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage initially placed into an emergency shelter decreased from 5.8% in 2015 to 2.9% in 2016 (-50% change).

↓ Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage initially placed into an institution or group home decreased from 8.7% in 2015 to 6.4% in 2016 (-26% change).

Restrictiveness of End of Year Placement Settings

↑ Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year, the percentage placed in a kinship foster home increased from 41.6% in 2015 to 44.1% in 2016 (+6% change).

↔ Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year, the percentage placed in a traditional foster home remained stable and was 25.6% in 2016.

↓ Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year, the percentage placed in a specialized foster home decreased from 15.2% in 2015 to 14.6% in 2016 (-6% change).

↓ Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year, the percentage placed in an institution or group home decreased from 9.4% in 2015 to 8.4% in 2016 (-11% change).

↔ Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year, the percentage placed in independent living remained stable and was 6.7% in 2016.

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:

↑ increased for children initially placed in traditional foster homes from 59.5% in 2015 to 67.5% in 2016 (+13% change).

↔ remained stable for children initially placed in kinship foster homes and was 81.3% in 2016.

For children with 3 or more siblings in care:

↑ increased for children initially placed in traditional foster homes from 8.3% in 2015 to 10.7% in 2016 (+30% change).

↔ remained stable for children initially placed in kinship foster homes and was 50.4% in 2016.

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 54.4% in 2016.

↔ remained stable for children in kinship foster homes and was 70.9% in 2016.

For children with 3 or more siblings in care:

↓ decreased for children in traditional foster homes from 9.0% in 2015 to 7.6% in 2016 (-15% change).

↔ remained stable for children in kinship foster homes and was 36.5% in 2016.

Placement Close to Home

↓ Of all children entering substitute care, the median distance from their home of origin to their initial placement decreased from 13.3 miles in 2015 to 12.7 miles in 2016 (-5% change).

↔ Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year, the median distance from their home of origin to their placement at the end of the year remained stable and was 11.4 miles in 2016.

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 77.7% of children who entered care in 2015.

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 21.0% in 2016.

Length of Stay In Substitute Care

↔ Of all children entering substitute care, the median length of stay in substitute care remained stable and was 30 months for children who entered care in 2013.

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 examined in this chapter (safety, placement stability, and length of time in care) do not differentiate between initial and end of year placements.

As in the other chapters of this report, performance on each indicator is examined by child gender, age, race, and geographic region, and noteworthy differences are presented in the chapter. In addition, placement setting has a significant impact on many aspects of a child’s stay in substitute care, and is therefore examined in relation to several of the indicators in this chapter (see Box 2.1 for definitions of the placement types used in Illinois).

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 divided into two categories: foster homes and congregate care. The first 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 or treatment 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 HIV+ children. Treatment foster parents generally require more training to become licensed, provide more support for children than regular family foster care, and have lower limits on the number of children that can be cared for in their 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 congregated care—a non-family setting where a group of children receive specialized care and treatment.

Emergency shelters provide temporary living arrangements for children as a last resort if all other possible foster home placements cannot be arranged.¹ Placements in emergency shelters should not exceed 30 calendar days.

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

Independent living placements are distinct from substitute care placements. According to DCFS policy guides, independent living services are defined as “casework and other supportive services that are provided to assist eligible youth living in an apartment in the community to prepare for transition to adulthood and self-sufficiency, and establish (or reestablish) legal relationships and/or permanent connections with committed adults.”²

Safety in Substitute Care

Children in substitute care should be safe from additional maltreatment. Figure 2.1 shows the percentage of children that experienced a substantiated maltreatment report while in substitute care placement over the past 20 years (see Appendix A for a detailed definition of

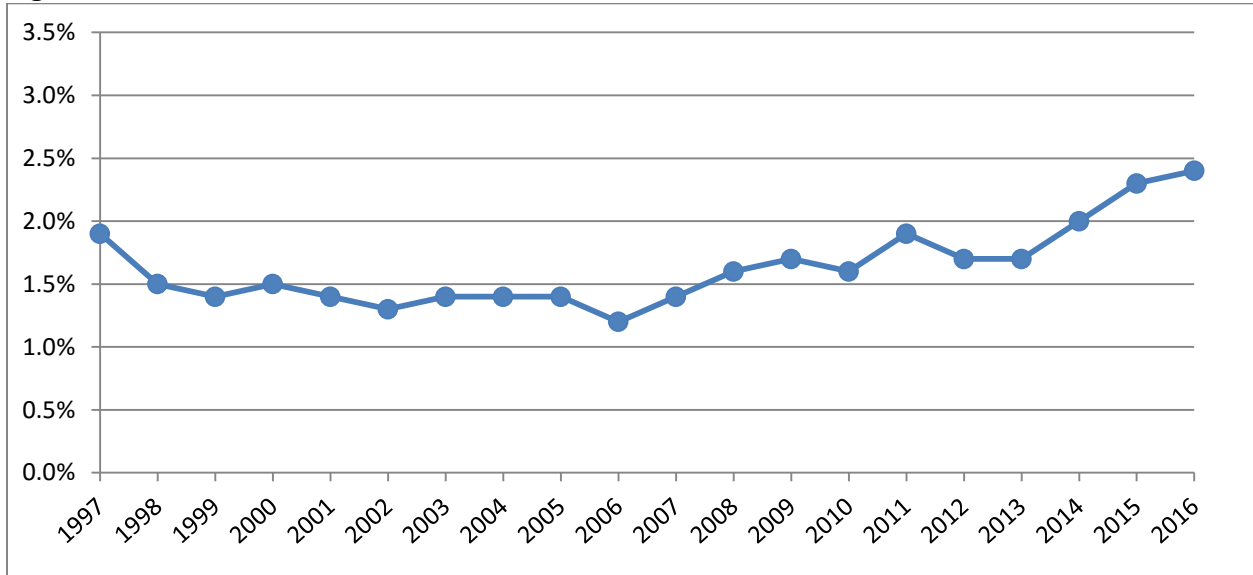
¹ Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. (October, 2014). *Procedures 301 Appendix G Temporary Placement to the DFCS Statewide Emergency Shelter System*. Springfield, IL: Author.

² Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. (June, 2015). *Procedures 301 Placement and Visitation Services*. Springfield, IL: Author.

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each indicator included in this chapter). The rate of maltreatment in substitute care decreased from 1.9% in 1997 to 1.2% in 2006. Since 2006, the rate has shown a clear upward trajectory, and the rate in 2016 (2.4%) is at its highest level in the past 20 years.

Figure 2.1 Children Maltreated in Substitute Care



Rates of maltreatment in care differ by child age: children 3 to 8 years are more likely and children 15 to 17 years less likely to have a substantiated report of maltreatment while in care (see Figure 2.2 and Appendix B, Indicator 2.A). For example, in 2016, 3.1% of children 3 to 8 years were maltreated in care, compared to 1.6% of those 15 to 17 years. In general, maltreatment in substitute care has increased for children in all age groups over the past 3 years.

Figure 2.2 Children Maltreated in Substitute Care by Age

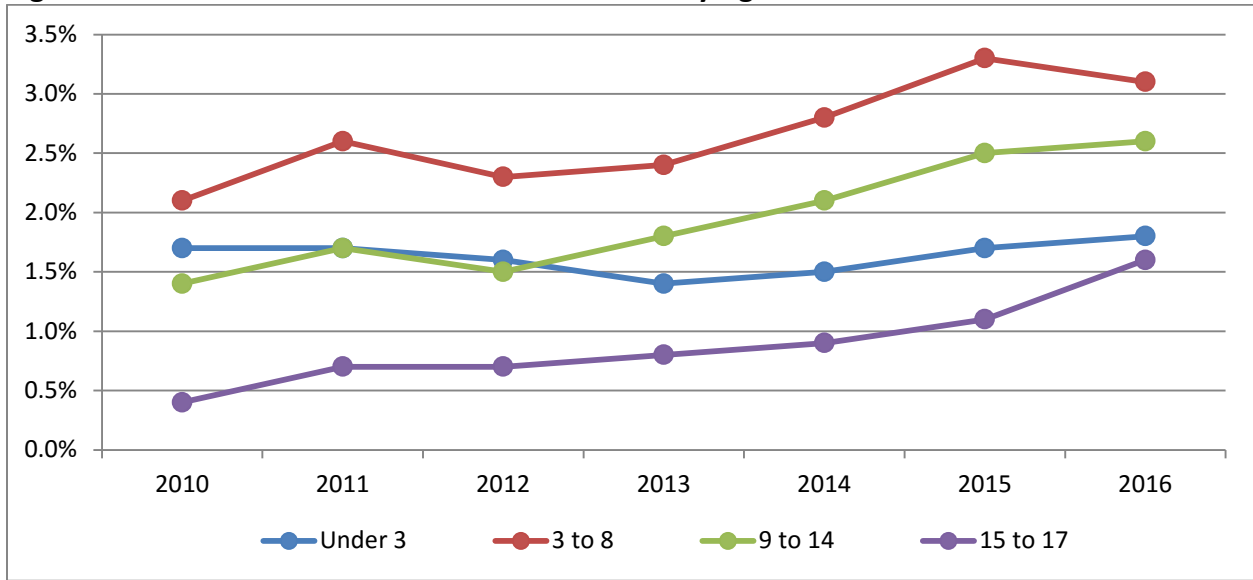
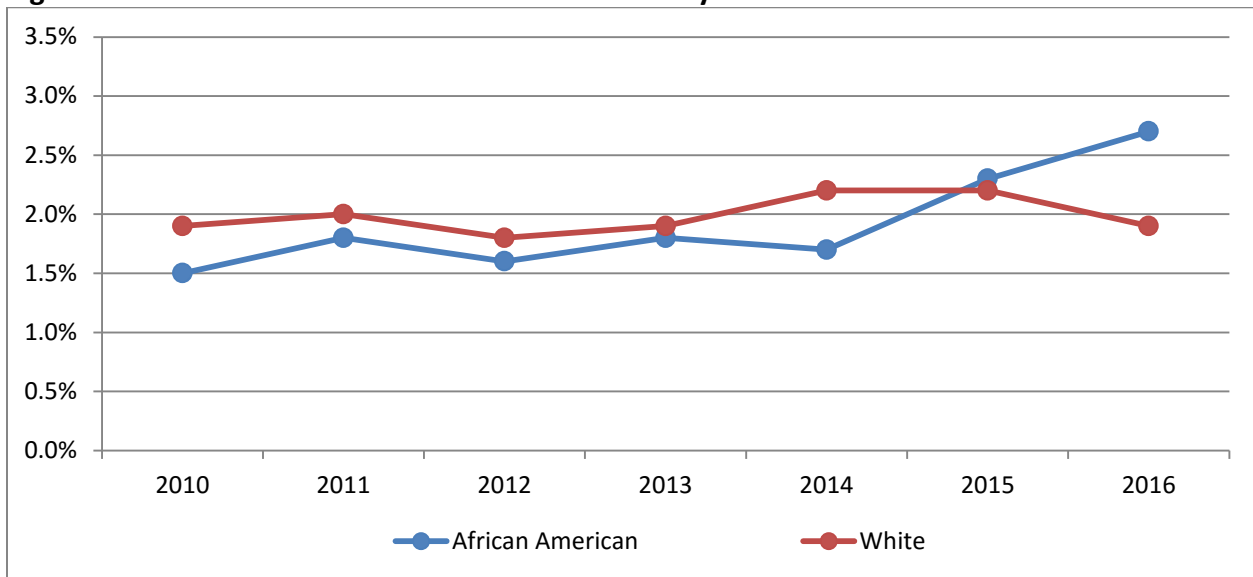


Figure 2.3 shows the rates of maltreatment in care for African American and White children (rates for Hispanic children are not shown due to the small number in substitute care). Maltreatment rates were not noticeably different until the most recent years. The maltreatment rate for African American children increased from 1.7% in 2014 to 2.7% in 2016, while the rate for White children decreased from 2.2% in 2014 to 1.9% in 2016.

Figure 2.3 Children Maltreated in Substitute Care by Race



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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 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).³ To create the heat map, maltreatment rates in each sub-region in Illinois between 2010 and 2016 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 quickly tell if a 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 that the Cook sub-regions had the lowest rates of maltreatment in care (lighter shades) until 2014 and that the Rockford and Marion sub-regions have had some of the highest rates of maltreatment (darker shade). Rates of maltreatment in care worsened in almost every sub-region in the state in the recent years, which is a cause of concern.

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cook North							
Cook Central							
Cook South							
Aurora							
Rockford							
Champaign							
Peoria							
Springfield							
East St Louis							
Marion							

³ The region of placement is determined by the region of the agency supervising the case.

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 requires states “to place a child in the least restrictive and most family-like setting that will meet the needs of the child.”⁴ In 1996, Congress required states to include in their Title IV-E state plans a provision that indicated 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.⁵ One 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.⁶

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 2010 through 2016 are shown in Figure 2.5.⁷ Most children entering care are initially placed in kinship foster homes, and that percentage has increased from 50.0% in 2011 to 65.0% in 2016. Noticeably, the percentage in 2016 (65%) is at its peak (see Appendix B, Indicator 2.B.1). The percentage of children initially placed in traditional foster homes in 2016 (22.9%) is at its lowest in the past 7 years (see Appendix B, Indicator 2.B.2). The percentage of children initially placed in specialized

⁴ Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980, Pub. L. 96-272.

⁵ Putnam, R. (2000). *Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community*. New York: Simon & Schuster.

⁶ 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.

⁷ Only children who remain in substitute care for 8 days or longer are included in these analyses, i.e., children with very short stays (7 days or less) are excluded.

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foster homes is very small compared to other types of placements, and decreased from 2.5% in 2015 to 1.4% in 2016 (see Appendix B, Indicator 2.B.3). The percentage of children initially placed in emergency shelters reached its highest point in 2012 (11.5%) but has since decreased and was at its lowest point in 7 years (2.9%) in 2016 (see Appendix B, Indicator 2.B.4). The reduced number of children placed in emergency shelter last year might be the result of DCFS initiatives to reduce the use of emergency shelters and develop alternative emergency foster homes.⁸ The percentage of children with an initial placement in group homes or institutions has stayed fairly steady until 2016, when it decreased from 8.7% in 2015 to 6.4% in 2016 (see Appendix B, Indicator 2.B.5). Very few children were initially placed in independent living programs.

Among children in substitute care at the end of the fiscal year (Figure 2.6), the percentage of children in kinship foster homes has increased from 37.7% in 2010 to 44.1% in 2016 (Appendix B, Indicator 2.C.1). The percentage of children in traditional foster homes at the end of the year has remained fairly consistent and was 25.6% in 2016 (see Appendix B, Indicator 2.C.2). The percentage of children in specialized foster homes at the end of year has decreased from 17.2% in 2010 to 14.6% in 2016 (see Appendix B, Indicator 2.C.3). The percentage of children placed in emergency shelters at the end of the year was very small compared to other types of placements, and was 0.4% in 2016. The percentage of children in group homes and institutions at the end of the year has decreased from 9.4% in 2015 to 8.4% in 2016 (see Appendix B, Indicators 2.C.4 and 2.C.5). The DCFS initiatives have emphasized the work to move long-staying youth out of congregate care settings since 2015.⁹ The percentage of youth in independent living at the end of the year has decreased from 7.9% in 2010 to 6.7% in 2016 (see Appendix B, Indicator 2.C.6).

⁸ Sheldon, G.H. (March, 2017). *Memo on the initiatives undertaken in the last year*. Springfield, IL: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services.

⁹ Sheldon, G.H. (March, 2017). *Memo on the initiatives undertaken in the last year*. Springfield, IL: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services.

Figure 2.5 Initial Placement Types

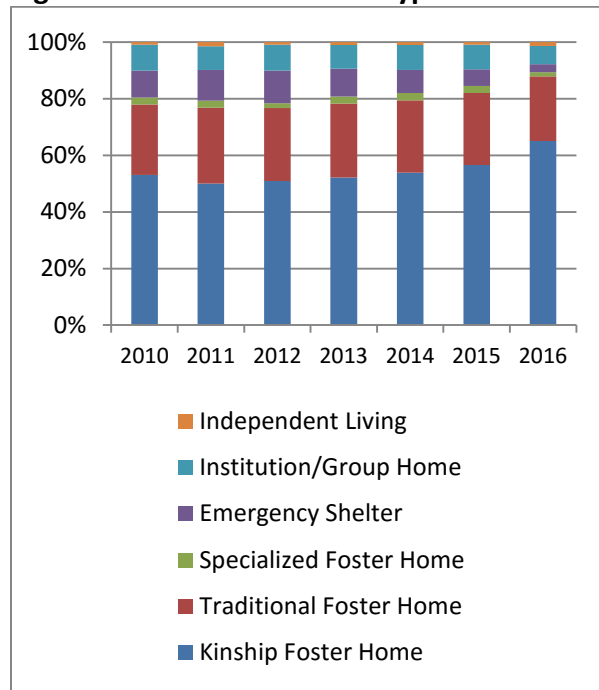
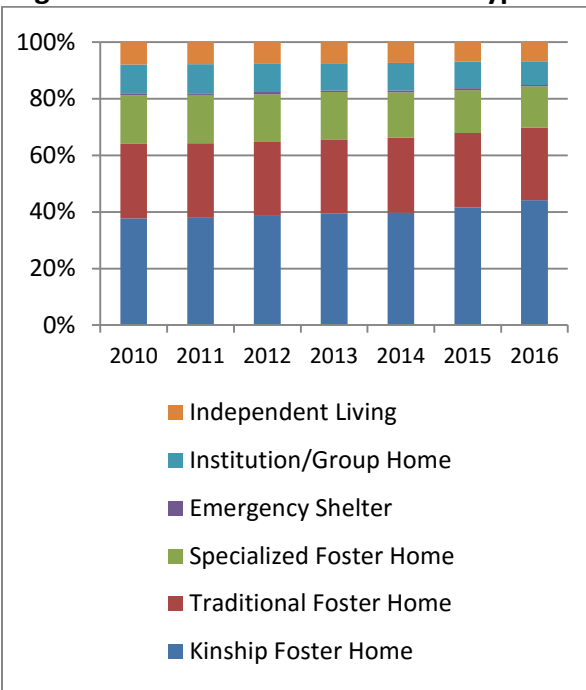


Figure 2.6 End-of-Year Placement Types



The use of different placement types for both initial placements and later placements varies by child age, gender, race, and geographical region of the state. These relationships are explored in more detail by examining the initial and end-of-year placements during the most recent fiscal year for which data are available (2016). Over 90% of children 11 years and younger were initially placed in family-like settings such as kinship, traditional, or specialized foster homes (see Figure 2.7 and Appendix B, Indicators 2.B.1–2.B.5). However, the proportion of children initially placed in foster homes decreased as child age increased. For example, 97.8% of children ages 0 to 2 years were placed in a foster home, compared to 56.0% of youth 15 to 17 years old. The reverse was true for initial placements in emergency shelters, institutions, or group homes: the proportion of children placed in these settings increased with child age, from 2.2% of children under 3 years old to 25.7% of youth 15 to 17 years old. Between 47 and 80 youth age 18 years and older entered substitute care in each of the past 7 years, and most of them (77.6% in 2016) were initially placed in independent living.

Similar to initial placements, a child’s placement at the end of the year is strongly associated with his or her age (see Figure 2.8 and Appendix B, Indicators 2.C.1–2.C.6). In 2016, over half of children 11 years and younger were living in a kinship foster home at the end of the year, compared to 39.7% of youth 12 to 14 years old, 28.2% of 15 to 17 years old, and 14.7% of 18 years and older. Similarly, the percentage of children living in traditional foster homes decreased as child age increased: 41.1% of children 0 to 2 years old were living in a traditional foster home at the end of 2016 compared to 11.8% of youth 15 to 17 years old. In contrast, the proportion of children placed in specialized foster homes, institutions, and group homes at the end of year increased as child age increased. For example, less than 1% of children 5 years and younger were living in institutions at the end of 2016, compared to 15.6% of children 12 to 14

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years old and 24.9% of youth ages 15 to 17. Over half of youth age 18 and older were in independent living placements at the end of 2016.

Figure 2.7 Initial Placement Types by Age - 2016

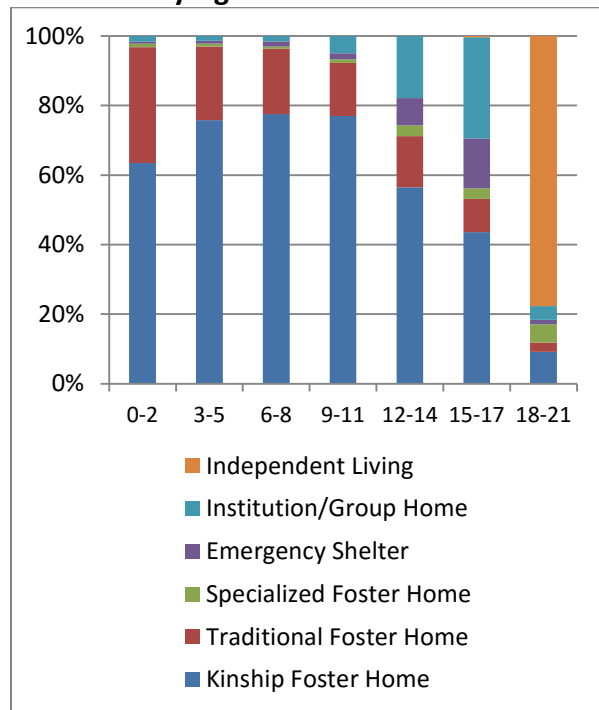
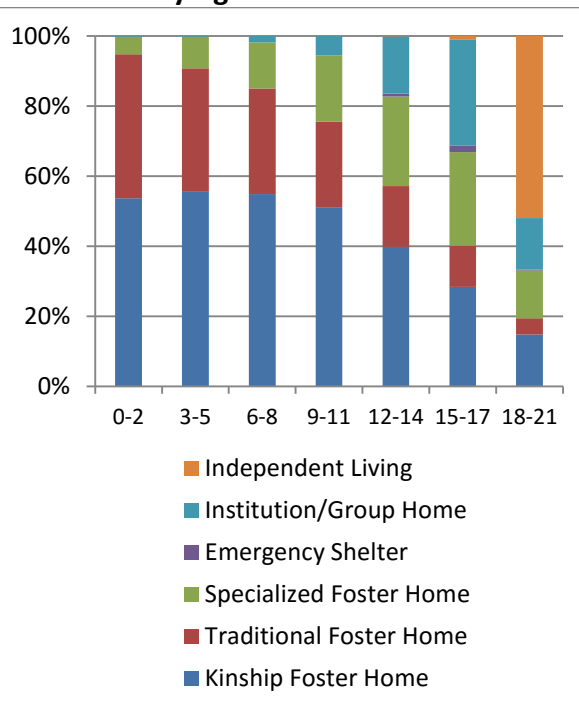


Figure 2.8 End-of-Year Placement Types by Age - 2016



Initial placement type was not noticeably different for males and females for most placement types (see Figure 2.9 and Appendix B, Indicators 2.B.1–2.B.5), although the percentage of males initially placed in group homes and institutions (8.1%) was higher than females (4.6%). The gender discrepancy in group homes and institutions was also present when end-of-year placements are examined: 11.2% of males were living in an institution or group home compared to 5.5% of females (see Figure 2.10 and Appendix B, Indicators 2.C.1–2.C.6).

Figure 2.9 Initial Placement Types by Gender - 2016

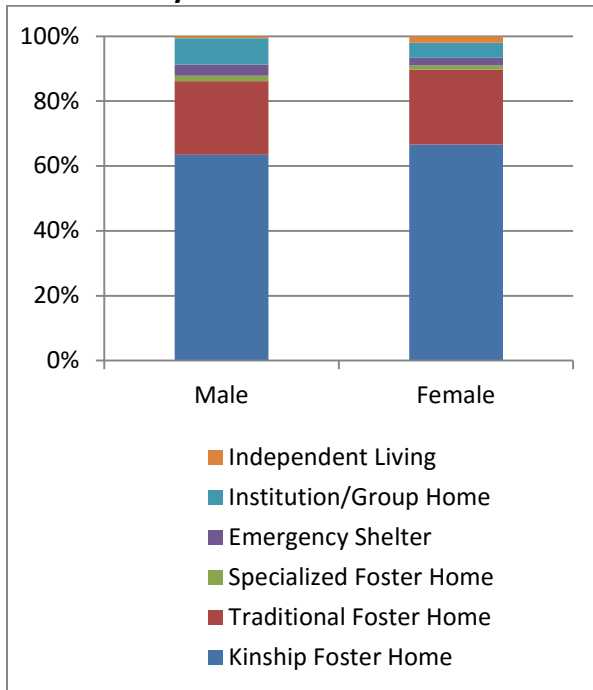
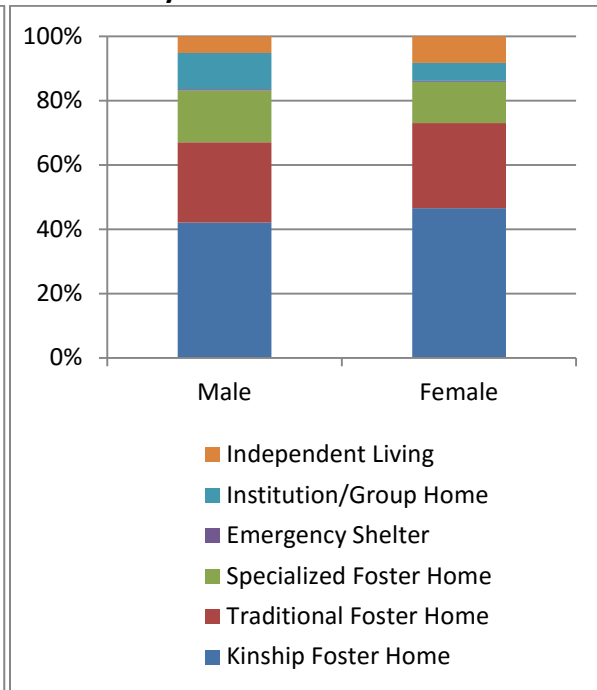


Figure 2.10 End-of-Year Placement Types by Gender - 2016



Initial placement types varied slightly by child race (see Figure 2.11 and Appendix B, Indicators 2.B.1–2.B.5). For example, 92.0% of White children were initially placed in a foster home (traditional, kinship, or specialized) in 2016, compared to 86.4% of African American children, and 89.6% of Hispanic children. Conversely, a slightly higher percentage of African American children were initially placed in emergency shelters and congregate care settings (11.7%) compared to White children (7.1%). When end-of-year placements were compared by child race, slightly different patterns are seen (Figure 2.12 and Appendix B, Indicators 2.C.1–2.C.6). African American children are less likely than both White children and Hispanic children to be living in a kinship foster home (39.6% compared to 48.9% and 50.1% respectively) and more likely to be living in a specialized foster home (16.6% compared to 12.2% and 13.5% respectively). The percentages of African American and White children living in institutions or group homes at the end of 2016 are about the same (8.9% versus 8.6%)

Figure 2.11 Initial Placement Types by Race - 2016

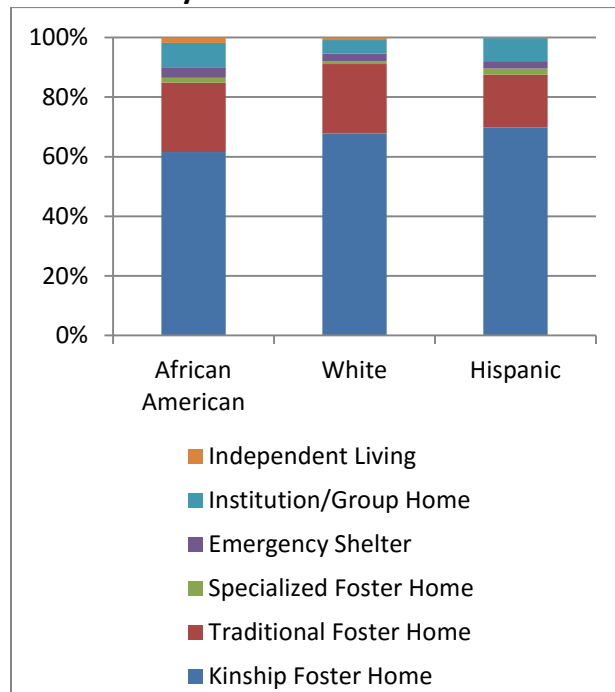
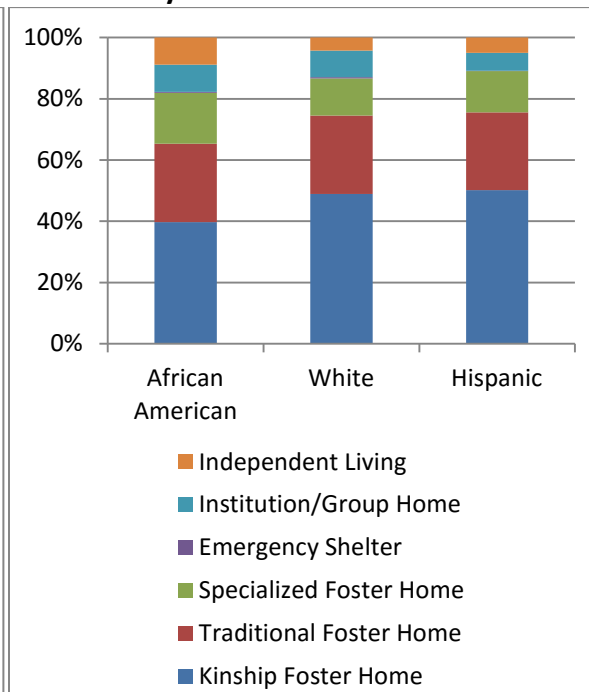


Figure 2.12 End-of-Year Placement Types by Race - 2016



When initial placement settings were examined regionally (see Figure 2.13 and Appendix B, Indicators 2.B.1–2.B.5), the Cook region had a much lower proportion of children initially placed in kinship foster homes in 2016 (56.4%) compared to other regions (Northern = 69.8%; Central = 66.6%; Southern = 70.0%) and a much higher proportion of initial placements in institutions/group homes (12.7%) compared to other regions (Northern = 4.1%, Central = 4.7%, and Southern = 2.4%). When children’s placement settings at the end of the year were examined regionally (see Figure 2.14 and Appendix B, Indicators 2.C.1–2.C.6), the Cook region had the smallest percentage of children living in kinship foster homes (38.0% compared to 47.3% in the Northern region, 47.1% in the Central region, and 50.8% in the Southern region) and the highest percentage of children living in specialized foster homes (19.5% compared to 12.6% in the Northern region, 12.9% in the Central region, and 7.6% in the Southern region). The Cook region also had the highest percentage of children in independent living (10.5%) when compared to other regions (Northern = 5.0%, Central = 4.2%, and Southern = 3.3%). This may be partially explained by the fact that 32% of the children in substitute care in the Cook region at the end of 2016 were 15 years and older (14% were 15 to 17 years old and 18% were 18 years and older) compared to 24% in the Northern region, 21% in the Central region, and 19% in the Southern region were 15 years and older.

Figure 2.13 Initial Placement Types by Region - 2016

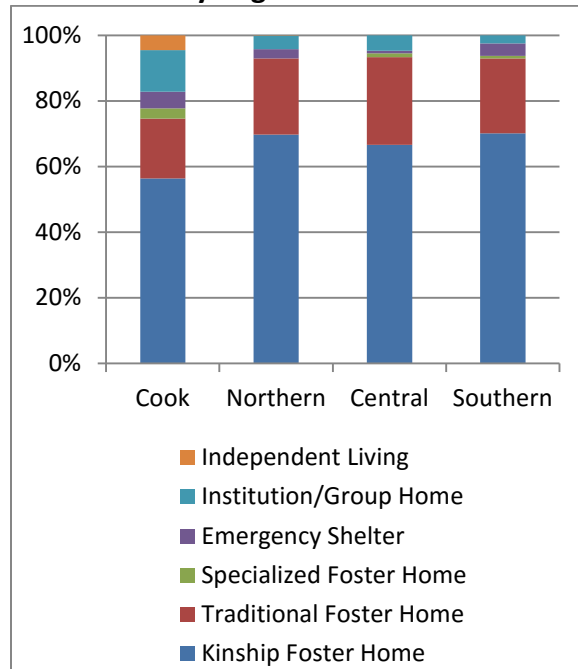
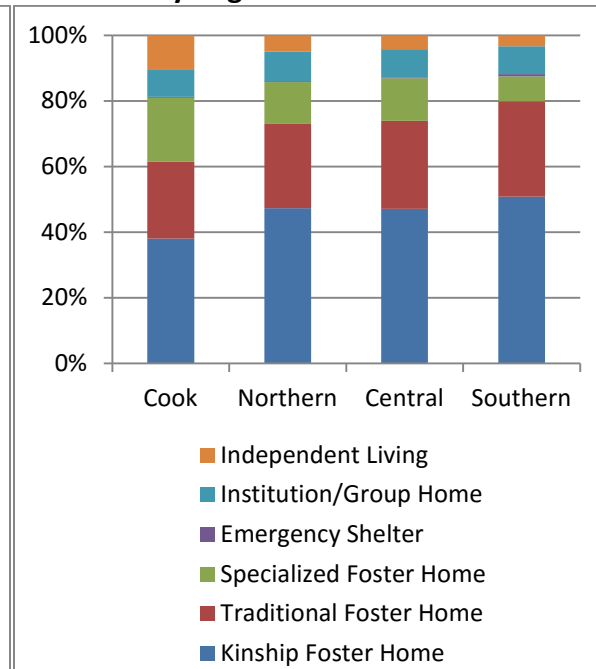


Figure 2.14 End-of-Year Placement Types by Region - 2016



Placement with Siblings

Siblings provide one another with emotional support, a sense of connection, and continuity when they are removed from what is familiar to them and placed into substitute care.¹⁰ Research has shown that children who are placed with siblings are less likely to experience placement disruptions,¹¹ more likely to be reunified with their parents,¹² and less at risk for internalizing problems such as depression.¹³ The benefit of being placed with siblings is stronger for the children who have resided in their foster homes for shorter periods of time.¹⁴

The importance of maintaining sibling connections among children in substitute care is reflected in several pieces of legislation at the national and state level. The 2008 Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act (P.L. 110-135) instructs states to make “reasonable efforts” to place siblings together. In Illinois, the importance of sibling relationships among children in DCFS care was reinforced when the Preserving Sibling Relationships for

¹⁰ McBeath, B., Kothari, B. H., Blakeslee, J., Lamson-Siu, E., Bank, L., Linares, L. O., & Schlonsky, A. (2014). Intervening to improve outcomes for siblings in foster care: Conceptual, substantive, and methodological dimensions of a prevention science framework. *Children and Youth Services Review, 39*, 1-10.
¹¹ Leathers, S. J. (2005). Separation from siblings: Associations with placement adaptation and outcomes among adolescents in long-term foster care. *Children and 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 and Youth Services Review, 31*, 670-679.
¹⁴ Ibid.

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Children in State Care and Adopted through DCFS Public Act (P.A. 97-1076) was enacted in 2012. This act amended the Children and Family Services Act and specified 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

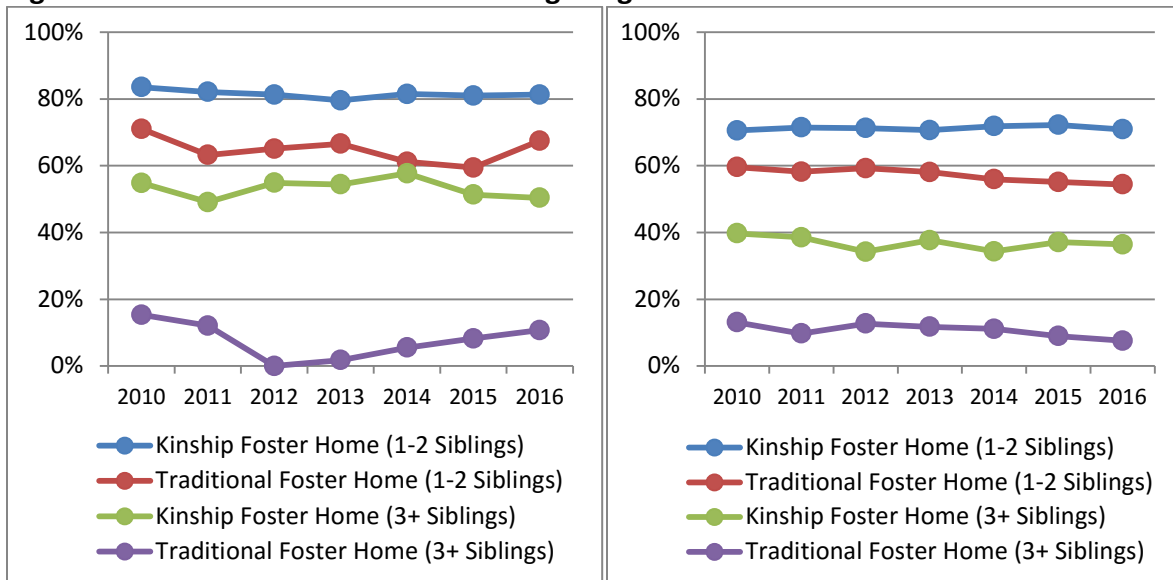
Despite the strong preference for placing siblings together in substitute care, sometimes it may be better to place siblings apart, for example, to protect a vulnerable sibling from sibling abuse or bullying. However, sometimes siblings are separated simply because not enough foster families are willing to take sibling groups. It is more difficult to find foster families who have the resources (physical, emotional, and financial) to provide for a sibling group. Some members of sibling groups may have physical or emotional disabilities that require specialized foster care. Additionally, some foster parents prefer one gender or a specific age range of children.

The likelihood of a child being initially placed with all of his or her siblings is mainly related to two factors: the size of the sibling group and the type of foster home (kinship or traditional foster home). As mentioned above, other types of placements, such as specialized foster homes or congregate care settings, are designed to serve children with special needs. DCFS usually does not place siblings together in those placements when kinship or traditional foster homes are available and suitable for some of the sibling members. Therefore, the following analyses focus on children placed in kinship or traditional foster homes. Of the 4,736 children who entered care in 2016, 4,163 (88%) were initially placed in kinship or traditional foster homes. Of these children, 45% had one or two siblings and 19% had three or more siblings who were also in care.

As might be expected, the percentages of children with fewer siblings (1 or 2) initially placed with all their siblings (78.3%) are much higher than children with 3 or more siblings (42.8%). Additionally, children initially placed with kin are more likely to be placed with siblings than children initially placed in traditional foster homes. In 2016, 81.3% of children with 1 or 2 siblings were initially placed together in kinship foster homes compared to 67.5% of children who were initially placed in traditional foster homes. For children with 3 or more siblings, 50.4% were initially placed together in kinship foster homes, compared to only 10.7% of children initially placed in traditional foster homes in 2016 (see Figure 2.15 and Appendix B, Indicator 2.D). 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 siblings groups and placement with kin increases the likelihood of sibling groups being placed together (see Figure 2.16, and Appendix B, Indicator 2.E).

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

Figure 2.15 Initial Placements with Siblings **Figure 2.16 End-of-Year Placements with Siblings**



Placement Close to Home

Another indicator of continuity is the distance between a child’s home of origin and his or her placement in substitute care. Close proximity to home and family of origin helps maintain 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 permanence for children in residential treatment.¹⁶ The Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980 requires states to place children in settings that are close to their parent’s home, if they will benefit from this closer setting.¹⁷



Figure 2.17 shows the median distance between children’s initial placements in substitute care and their homes of origin over the past 20 years. Median distance from home has been increasing over the past several years, from 8.0 miles in 2009 to 12.7 miles in 2016. (see Appendix B, Indicator 2.F).

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.

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Figure 2.17 Median Distance from Home at Initial Placement

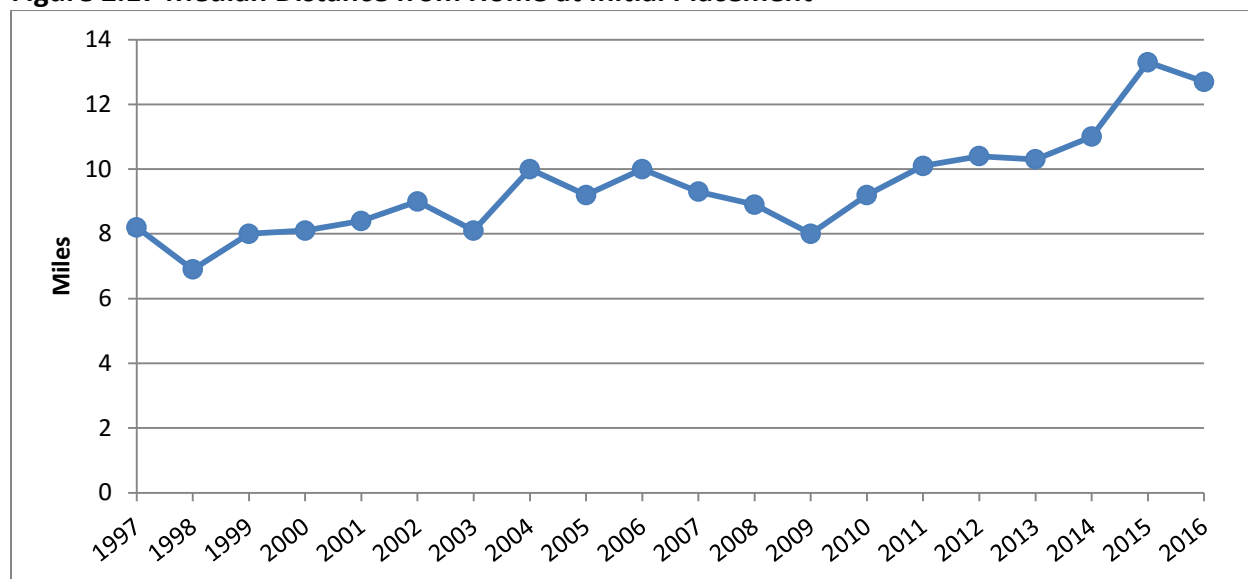
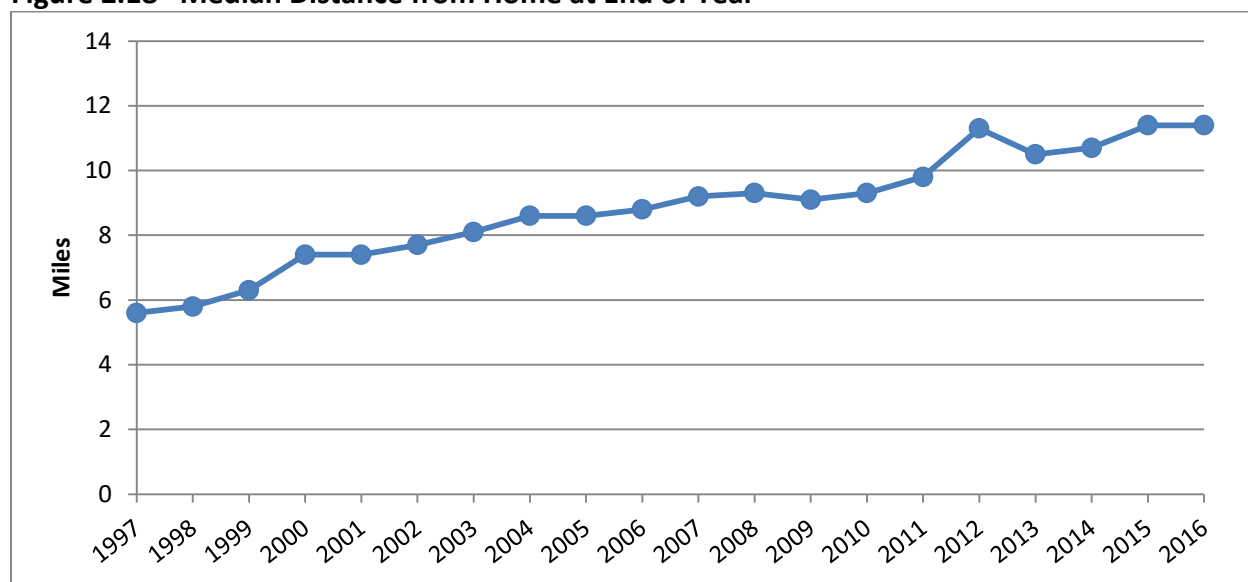


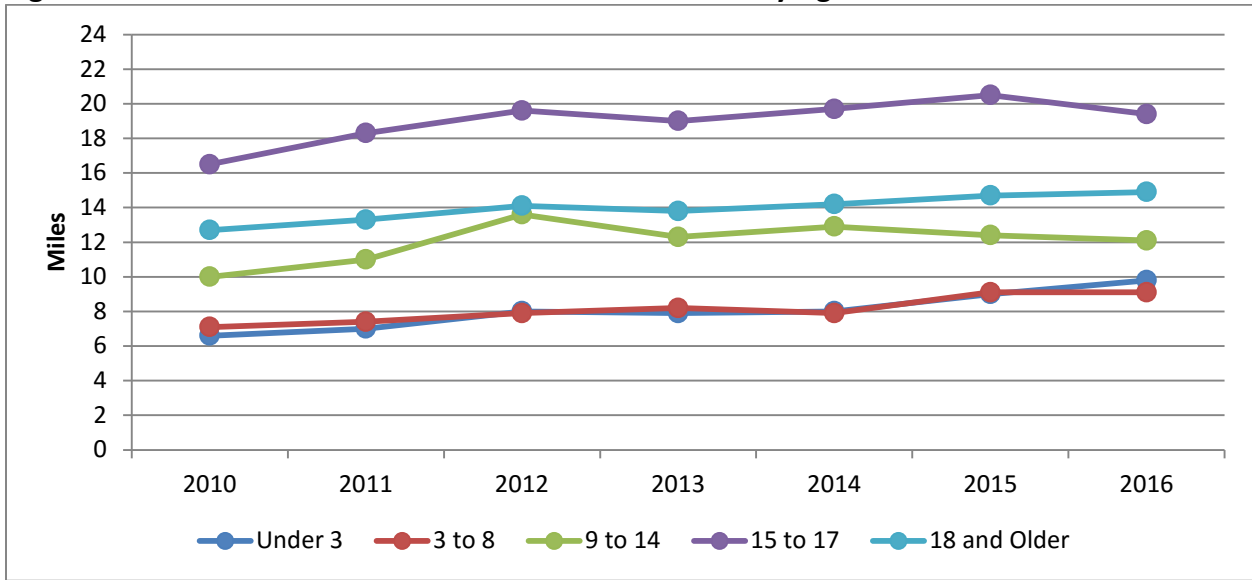
Figure 2.18 shows the median distance between children’s homes and their placements at the end of the fiscal year over the past 20 years. The median distance from home has been steadily increasing over time, from 5.6 miles in 1997 to 11.4 miles in 2016.

Figure 2.18 Median Distance from Home at End of Year



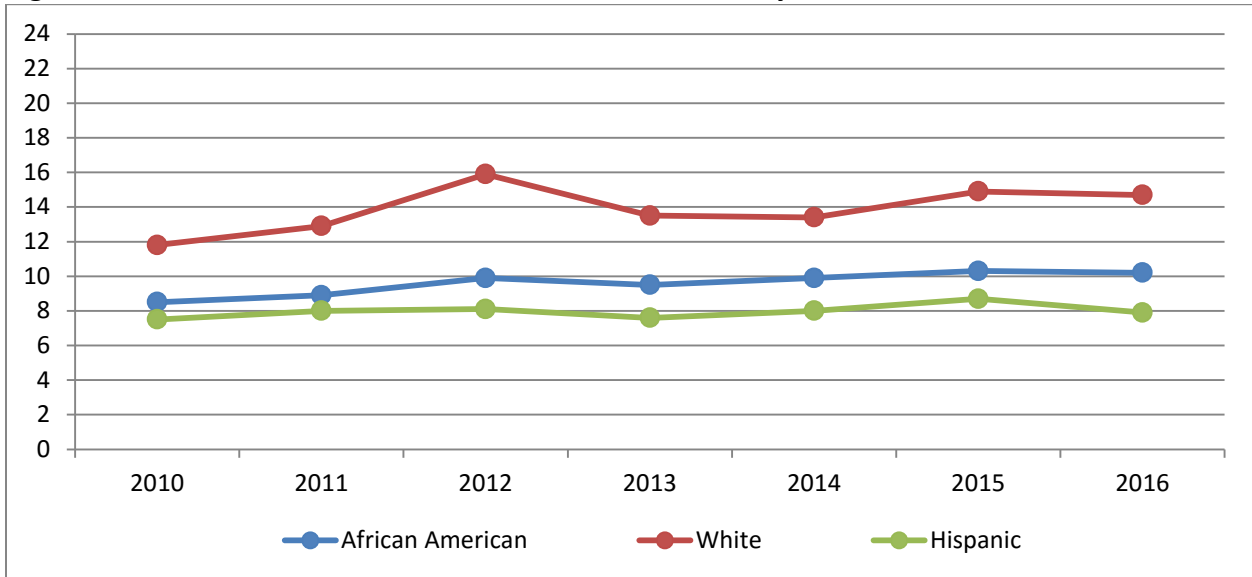
Distance from home at the end of the fiscal year varies by children’s age and race (see Appendix B, Indicator 2.G). Figure 2.19 shows that older children were consistently placed farther away from their homes than younger children. For example, the median distance from home among youth 15 to 17 years old (19.4 miles) was two times farther than that among children 3 to 8 years old (9.1 miles).

Figure 2.19 Median Distance from Home at End of Year by Age



White children have consistently been placed farther from their homes than both African American and Hispanic children at the end of the year. At the end of 2016, the median distance from home among White children was 14.7 miles compared to 10.2 miles among African American children and 7.9 miles among Hispanic children (see Figure 2.20).

Figure 2.20 Median Distance from Home at End of Year by Race

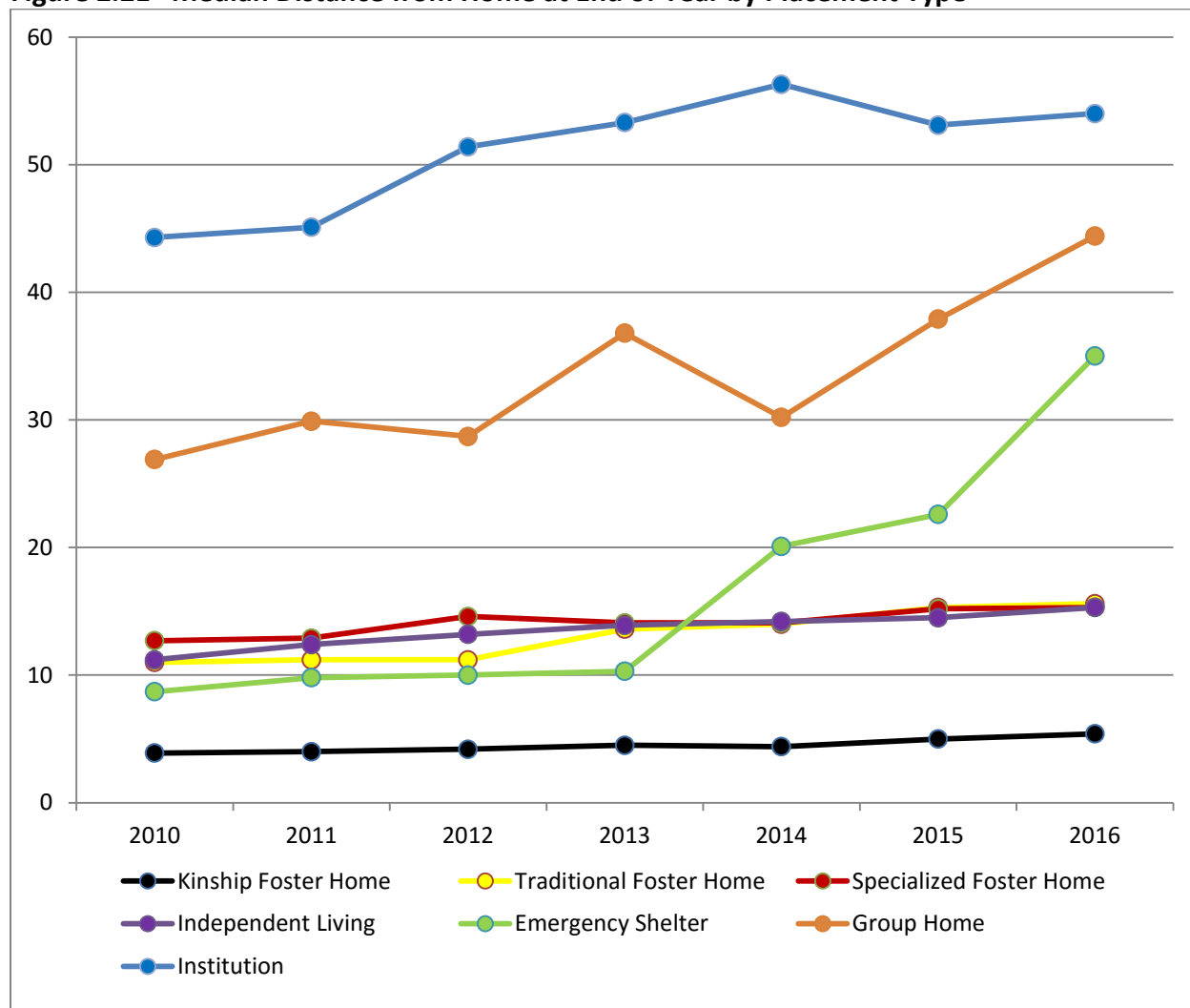


Distance from home was also related to a child’s placement type (see Figure 2.21). Children placed in kinship foster homes were placed much closer to their homes (median distance = 5.4 miles in 2016) than children placed in other placement types (traditional foster home = 15.6 miles; specialized foster home = 15.3 miles; independent living = 15.3 miles; emergency shelter = 35 miles; group home = 44.4 miles; and institution = 54.0 miles). These median distances

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across placement types have been fairly steady over time, with the exception of congregate care settings. The distance from home for children living in emergency shelters¹⁸ has increased from 8.7 miles in 2010 to 35 miles in 2016, in group homes from 26.9 to 44.4 miles, and in institutions from 44.3 to 54.0 miles.

Figure 2.21 Median Distance from Home at End of Year by Placement Type



The distances from children’s homes to their placements at the end of the year show wide variation by sub-region (see Figure 2.22 and Appendix C, Indicator 2.G).¹⁹ Performance in the Peoria sub-region has been in the top 25th percentile across the entire 7-year period, and performance in the Aurora and Springfield sub-regions have been in the bottom for the majority of the observation period.

¹⁸ The numbers of children placed in emergency shelters by the end year are usually small, between 55 to 114 children in the past 7 years.

¹⁹ The region and sub-region are determined by where the case opened.

Figure 2.22 Median Distance from Home at End of Year Sub-Region Heat Map

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cook North							
Cook Central							
Cook South							
Aurora							
Rockford							
Champaign							
Peoria							
Springfield							
East St Louis							
Marion							

Placement Stability

Placement stability is important for children in substitute care, and placement instability has numerous negative consequences for a child's well-being and likelihood of achieving permanence. For example, placement instability during the first year of care has been tied to later negative outcomes such as increased mental health costs²⁰ and increased emergency department visits.²¹ 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, and the second measure examines children (ages 12 to 17) who run away from substitute care during their first year in care.²² 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.²³

2

Placement Stability During the First Year in Substitute Care

Using the definition provided above, the percentage of children who experienced stability has remained between 77–79% for many years (see Figure 2.23).

²⁰ 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.

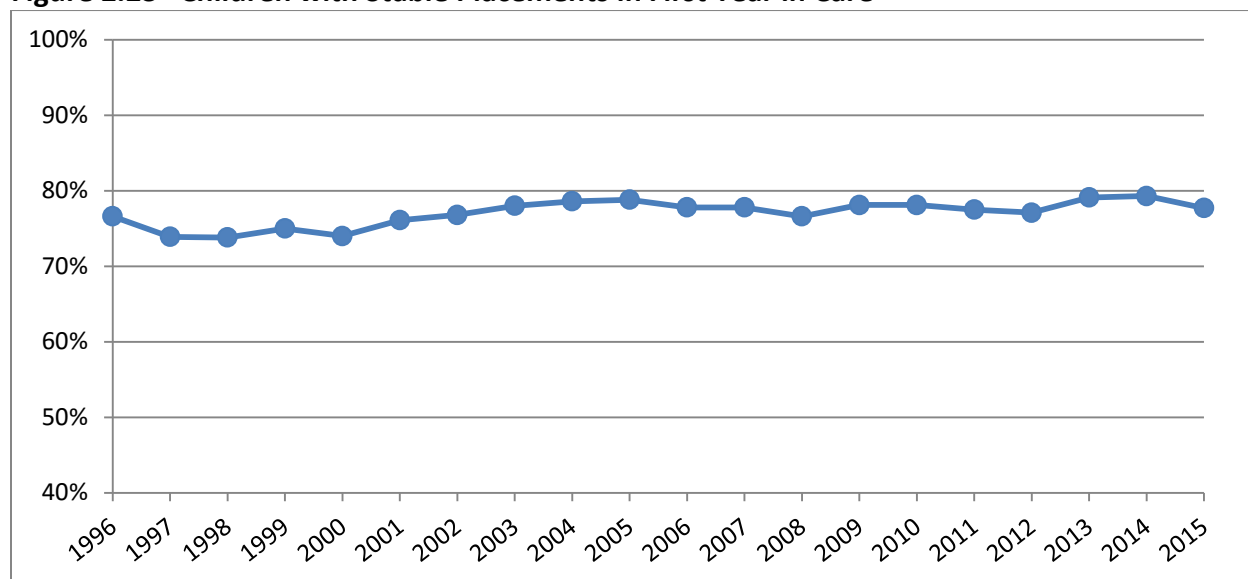
²¹ Rubin, D. M., Alessandrini, E. A., Feudtner, C., Localio, A. R., & Hadley, T. (2004). Placement changes and emergency department visits in the first year of foster care. *Pediatrics*, *114*, 354-360.

²² See Appendix A for technical definitions of all the indicators included in this report.

²³ 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.

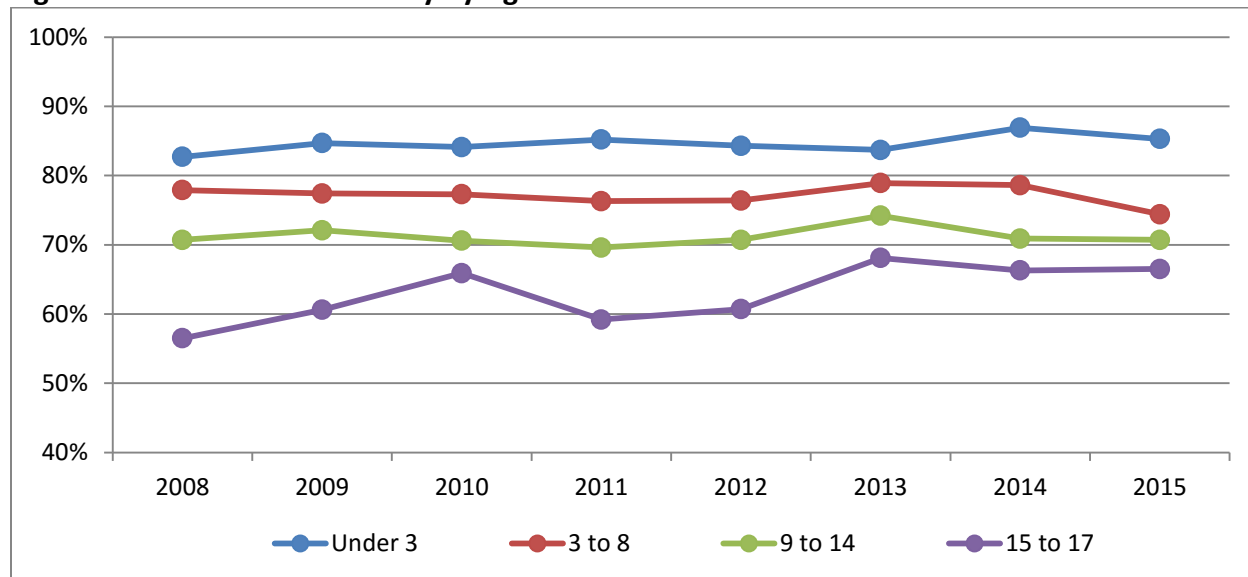
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Figure 2.23 Children with Stable Placements in First Year in Care



Consistent with research,²⁴ placement stability decreases as child age increases (see Figure 2.24 and Appendix B, Indicator 2.H). Slightly over 85% of the children under 3 years that entered care in 2015 experienced placement stability during their first year in care, compared to 66.5% of youth 15 to 17 years.

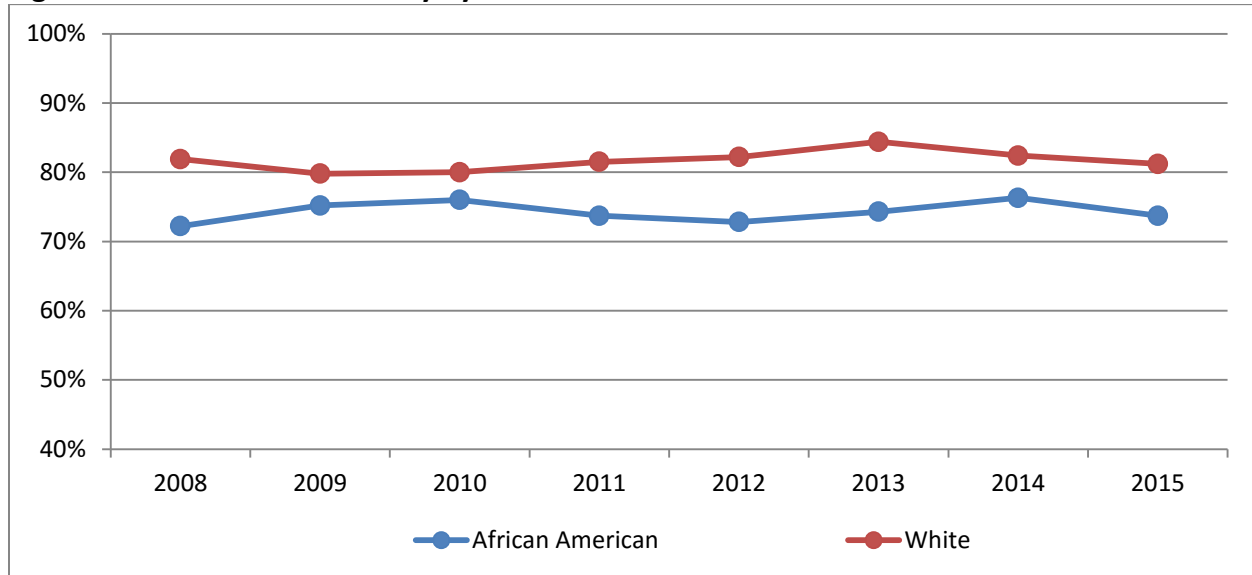
Figure 2.24 Placement Stability by Age



²⁴ Barth, 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.

White children are more likely to experience placement stability compared to African American children (see Figure 2.25 and Appendix B, Indicator 2.H). Around 81% of White children who entered substitute care in 2015 had two or fewer placements within their first year compared to 73.7% of African American children. Hispanic children are not included here because of their small numbers, which make the percentages unstable across years.

Figure 2.25 Placement Stability by Race



The relationship between initial placement type and placement stability during the first year in care is examined in Figure 2.26. This analysis excludes initial placements in specialized foster homes, because few children are initially placed in this type of placement. It also excludes children initially placed in emergency shelters because these children are expected to move to a different placement within 30 days. Children initially placed in traditional foster care experienced slightly lower rates of placement stability (between 76–79%) than those initially placed in kinship foster homes (81–86%) in the past 7 years. Children initially placed in group homes or institutions experienced the highest levels of stability—between 90% and 96% in the past 7 years. The high rate of placement stability in congregate care settings might suggest the majority of these children do not move to a less restrictive placement.

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Figure 2.26 Placement Stability by Initial Placement Type

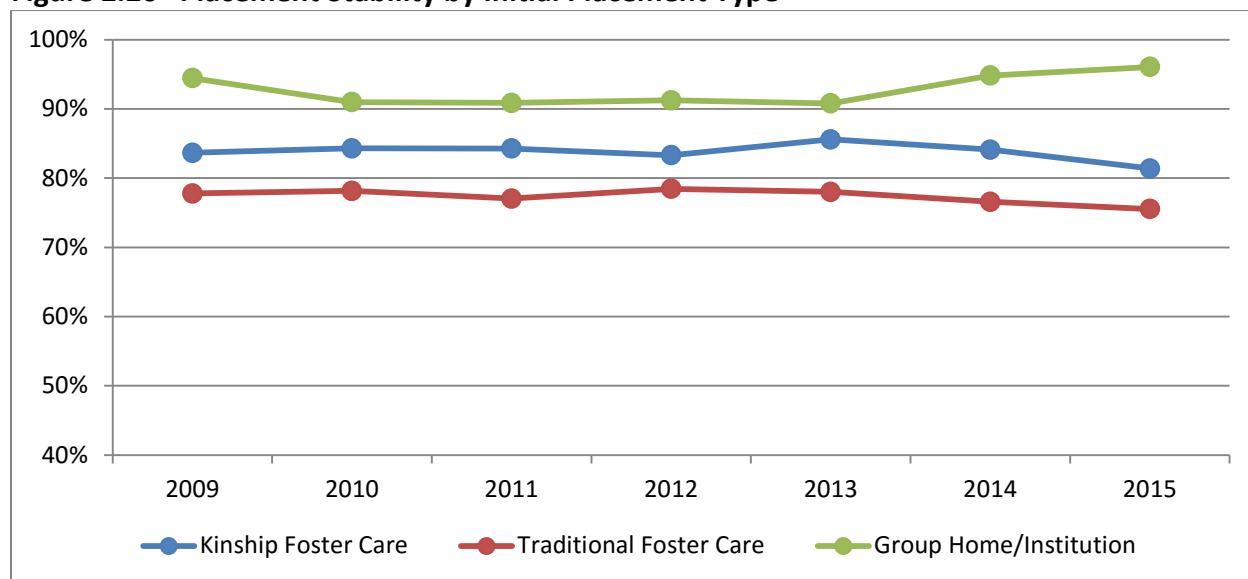


Figure 2.27 shows the sub-region heat map for placement stability during the first year of substitute care (see Appendix C, Indicator 2.H). As with the other heat maps throughout this report, the darkest-shaded boxes represent the sub-regions and years with the worst performance (the bottom 25%) and the lightest-shaded boxes represent the best performance (the top 25%). In general, placement stability has been lowest in the Cook sub-regions for the majority of the seven-year period. The East St. Louis and Marion sub-regions saw their performance drop in the most recent fiscal year, while the performance of the Champaign and Springfield sub-regions improved.

Figure 2.27 Placement Stability Sub-Region Heat Map

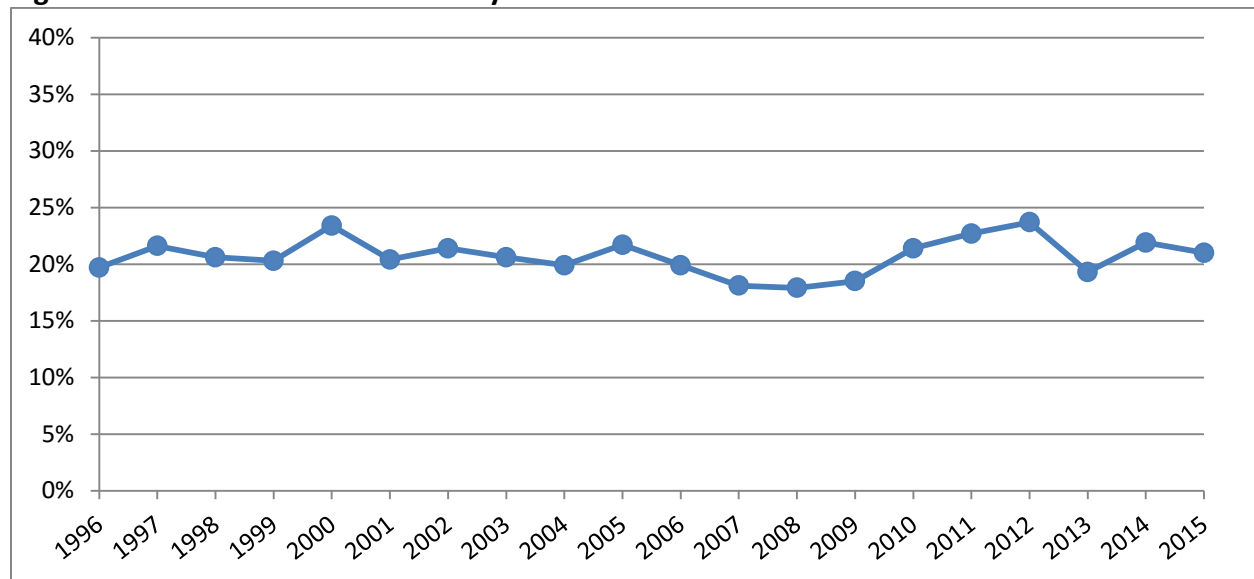
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cook North	Dark	Light	Light	Dark	Dark	Light	Light
Cook Central	Light	Dark	Dark	Dark	Light	Light	Light
Cook South	Dark	Dark	Dark	Dark	Dark	Light	Dark
Aurora	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Rockford	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Champaign	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Peoria	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Springfield	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Dark	Light
East St Louis	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Dark
Marion	Light	Dark	Light	Dark	Light	Light	Dark

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.”²⁵ 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.²⁶

We track the rates of running away for children within one year of entry into substitute care. Since running away occurs most frequently among older children, this indicator includes children who are 12–17 years old when they enter care. The percentage of children who run away from substitute care has been around 20% for the past 20 years (see Figure 2.28).

Figure 2.28 Children Who Run Away from Substitute Care



²⁵ 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.nrscrisisline.org/media/whyytheyrun/report_files/042111_Part%20C%20Exec%20Summary.pdf

²⁶ Courtney, M. E. & Zinn, A. (2009). Predictors of running away from out-of-home care. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 31, 1298-1306.

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Similar to other research on children who run away from substitute care,²⁷ child age and race were related to the likelihood of running away from substitute care, with older youth (see Figure 2.29) and African American youth (see Figure 2.30 and Appendix B, Indicator 2.I) at higher risk.

Figure 2.29 Children Who Run Away from Substitute Care by Age

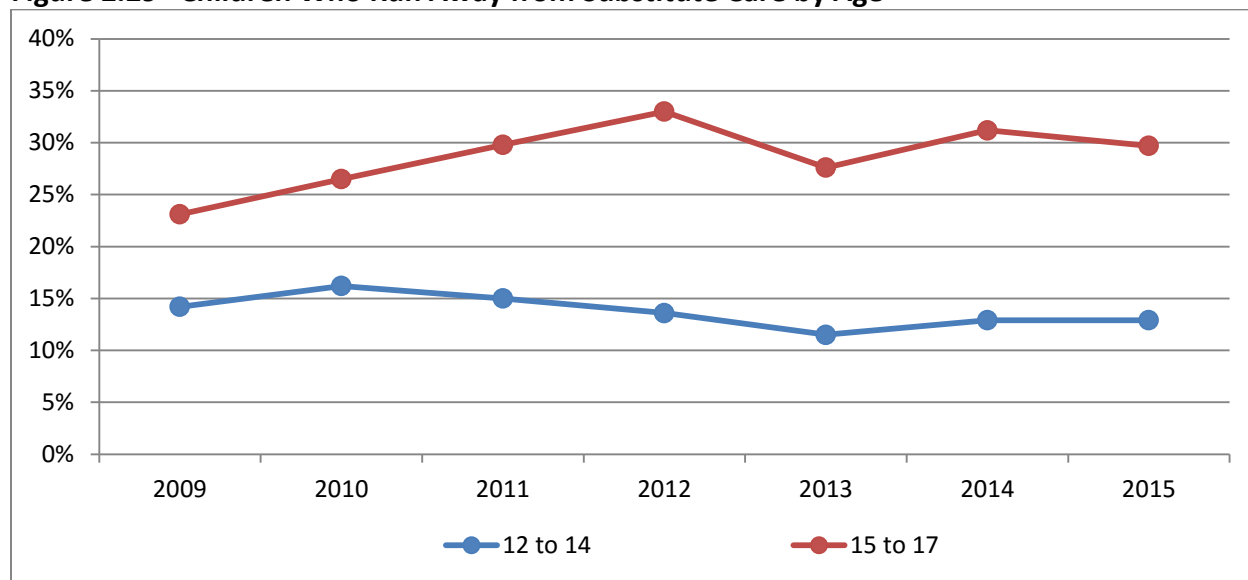
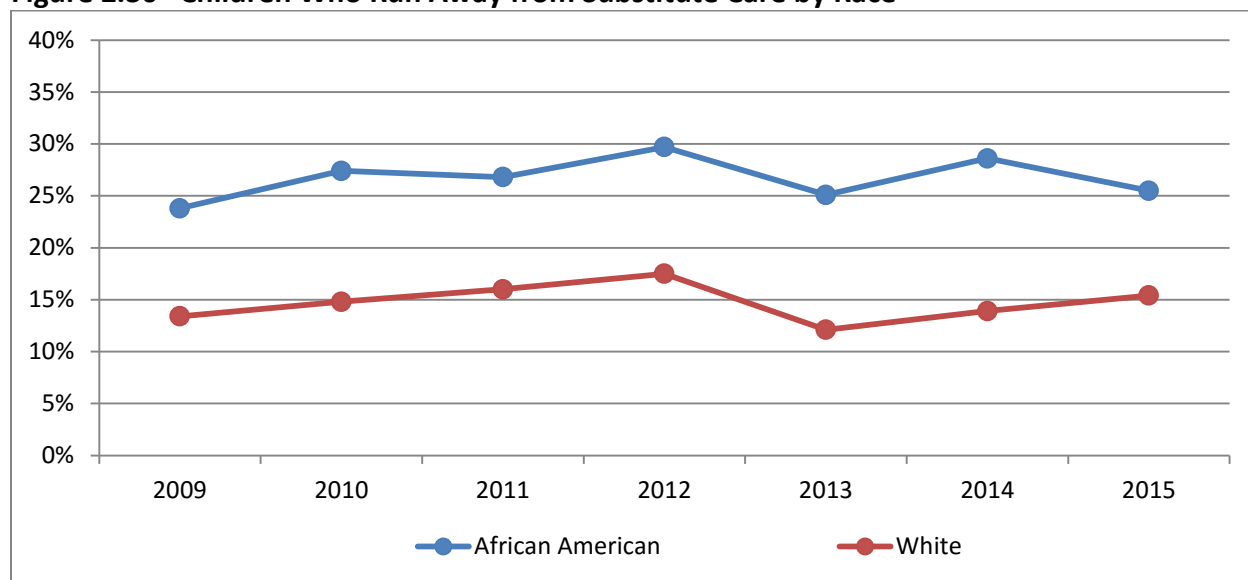


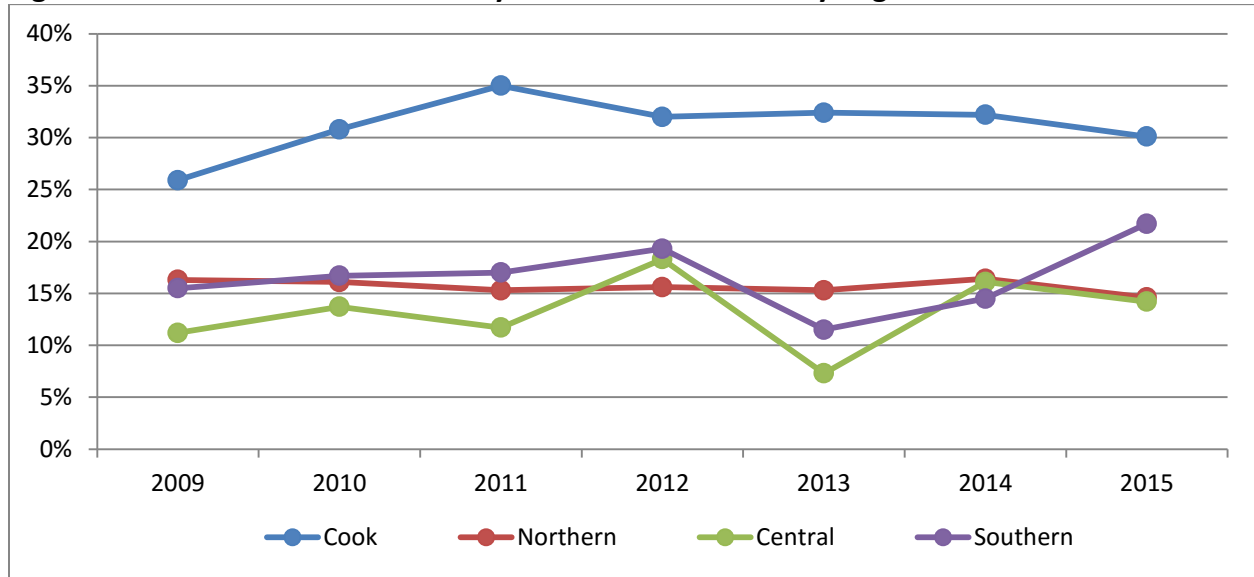
Figure 2.30 Children Who Run Away from Substitute Care by Race



²⁷ Courtney, M. E. & Zinn, A. (2009). Predictors of running away from out-of-home care. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 31, 1298-1306.

Children in the Cook region are more likely to run away from their placements than children in other regions. Among children who entered substitute care in the Cook region in 2015, 30.1% ran away during their first year, compared to 14.6% of children in the Northern region, 14.2% in the Central region, and 21.7% in the Southern region (see Figure 2.31 and Appendix B, Indicator 2.I).

Figure 2.31 Children Who Run Away from Substitute Care by Region



Length of Time in Substitute Care

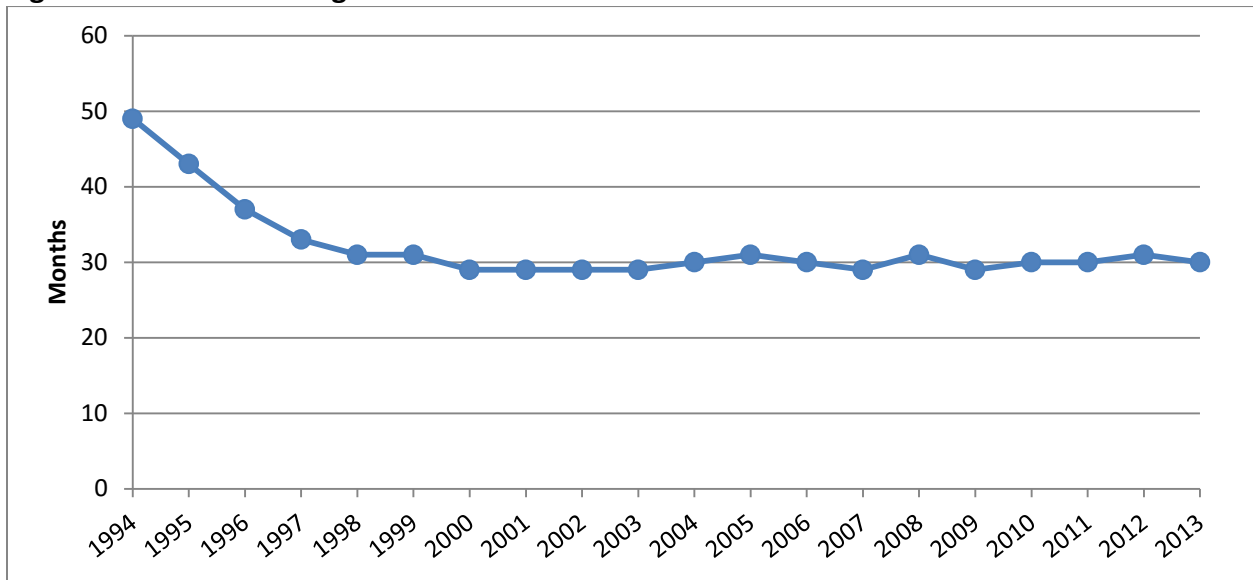


Children should not languish in foster care. The state may need to take custody of children to keep them safe, but they should not be raised in a substitute care setting for long periods of time. Once a child is placed in substitute care, the goal is to move them out of care as quickly as it is safe and reasonable to do so. The length of time a child spends in substitute care is 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; in other words, the median length of stay is the number of months it takes for 50% of those children to exit substitute care. Some children might enter substitute care more than once in a given fiscal year. The analysis here only examines the length of their first spell during the year. Because this measure only includes children that entered care within a given fiscal year and excludes children that entered care in previous year(s) and remained in care, it over-represents children that are in care for a short period of time. The most recent year for which median length of stay in substitute care can be calculated is 2013, since there needs to be enough time for 50% of the children that enter in a given year to exit care. The median length of stay for children in substitute care in Illinois has been around 30 months since 1998 (see Figure 2.32).

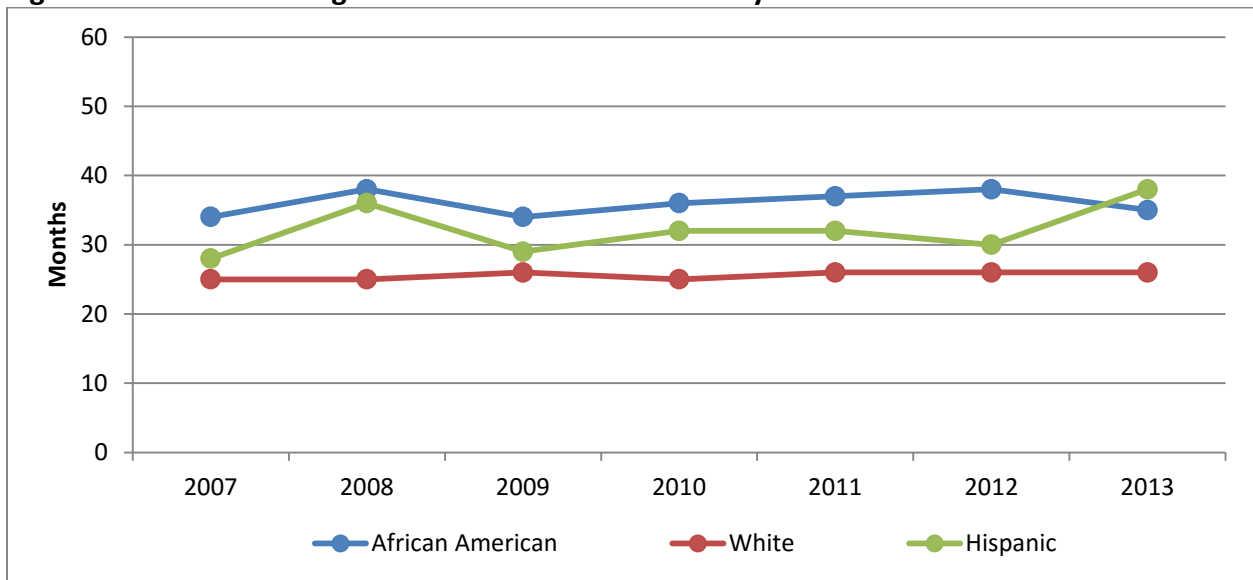
CHILDREN IN SUBSTITUTE CARE

Figure 2.32 Median Length of Time in Substitute Care

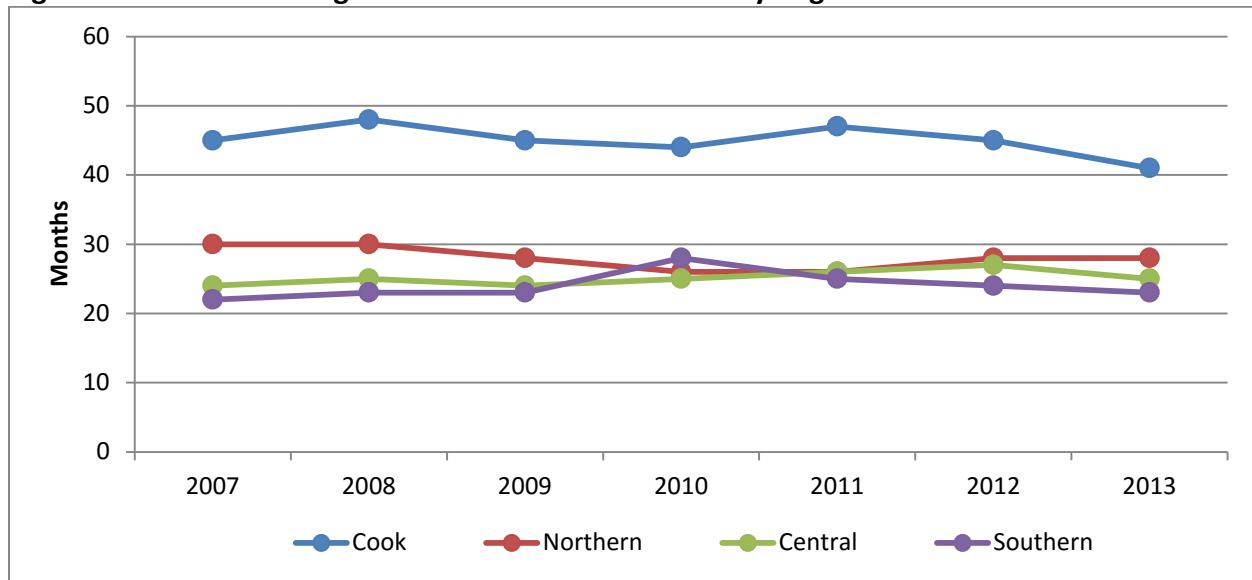


The median length of stay in substitute care varies by race and is significantly higher for African American children (34-38 months) compared to White children (25-26 months) (see Figure 2.33 and Appendix B, Indicator 2.J).

Figure 2.33 Median Length of Time in Substitute Care by Race



There are notable regional differences in the median length of stay: children in the Cook region spent substantially longer time in substitute care (median = 41– 48 months) than children who resided in other regions (see Figure 2.34 and Indicator 2.J).

Figure 2.34 Median Length of Time in Substitute Care by Region

Discussion and Conclusions: Children in Substitute Care

Once the decision is made to remove children from their homes, the child welfare system has a responsibility to provide them with substitute care living arrangements that ensure they are safe from additional harm, maintain connections with their family members and siblings in care, and provide stability. The most recent data on substitute care placements in Illinois reveal some encouraging news. Kinship foster homes are increasingly used in both initial and end of year placements, and congregate care settings were used less frequently. A DCFS internal report²⁸ and our findings both indicate a significant reduction of initial placements in congregate care settings. For example, 8.1% of the children who entered care were placed in an emergency shelter in 2014, and that percentage has been continuously decreasing—down to 5.8% in 2015 and then to 2.9% in 2016. Also, fewer children ages 11 years and younger were initially placed in congregate care settings this year than in previous years. The Cook region also placed fewer children in congregate care this year than previous fiscal years.

The findings in this year's report still highlight several areas of concern. The first concern is the rate of maltreatment in substitute care, which has continued to increase over the past three years and is now at its highest rate—2.4% of the children in substitute care in 2016 had an indicated maltreatment report.

Running away from care was mentioned as an issue in previous *B.H.* monitoring reports. The findings in this year's report still indicate older youth, African American, and youth in the Cook region were at higher risk of running away from their out-of-home placements during their first

²⁸ Sheldon, G.H. (March, 2017). *Memo on the initiatives undertaken in the last year*. Springfield, IL: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services.

CHILDREN IN SUBSTITUTE CARE

year in substitute care. There have been concerns from the media regarding a pattern of youth repeatedly running away from congregate care placements, sometimes engaging in criminal behavior or being sexually exploited during runaway episodes.²⁹ An additional analysis done by CFRC³⁰ showed that 57% of placement episodes in group homes were following by a runaway episode, and 27% of placement episodes in institutions preceded a runaway episode in 2012, compared to less than 10% of foster home placements. In addition, about 90% of youth who ran away from congregate care settings were placed into the same type of placement if they returned to care. DCFS should continue their efforts to reduce the use of congregate care settings for any age, as this is likely to have a positive impact on reducing running away. It is also important to understand youths' needs and the underlying factors that predict running away.

²⁹ Chicago Tribune. (January 25, 2015). *Harsh treatment*. Retrieved from <http://www.chicagotribune.com>

³⁰ Cross, T.P., Zhang, S., & Lei, X. (2016). *Youth who run away from substitute care in Illinois: Frequency, case characteristics, and post-run placements*. Urbana, IL: Children and Family Research Center.



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 timeframe. 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 way that children exit care, accounting for 51% of care exits nationwide.¹ Reunification is possible if parents are able to rectify the issues that endangered their children, often with the help of child welfare and other services. In some cases, parents are not able to provide a safe, nurturing home for their children, even with the aid of services. In these instances, child welfare professionals must find alternative placements for children as quickly 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 identical rights and responsibilities as biological parents; they may also receive financial support from the state. In 2015, adoptions made up 22% of foster care exits nationally.² Many more children wait each year for adoption. Guardianship is a third permanency option in which caregivers, almost always kin, assume legal custody and permanent care of children and receive financial

3

¹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2016). *The AFCARS report: Preliminary FY2015 estimates*. Retrieved from <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/>

² *Ibid.*

assistance from the state. This form of permanence allows caregivers to provide a permanent home for children while not requiring them to terminate the parental rights of the biological parent, who is typically a close relative of the guardian. Guardianship is less common than reunification and adoption, accounting for 9% of foster care exits nationally in 2015.³

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 decreased from 21.2% of children who entered care in 2014 to 20.2% of children who entered care in 2015 (-5% change).

↓ Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that was reunified with their parents within 24 months decreased from 35.3% of children who entered care in 2013 to 32.9% of children who entered care in 2014 (-7% change).

↑ Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that was reunified with their parents within 36 months increased from 38.9% of children who entered care in 2012 to 41.3% of children who entered care in 2013 (+6% change).

↔ Of all children who were reunified during the year, the percentage living with their family at one year post-reunification remained stable and was 84.6% of children who were reunified in 2015.

↔ Of all children who were reunified during the year, the percentage living with their family at two years post-reunification remained stable and was 82.9% of children who were reunified in 2014.

↔ Of all children who were reunified during the year, the percentage living with their family at five years post-reunification remained stable and was 75.3% of children who were reunified in 2011.

↔ Of all children who were reunified during the year, the percentage living with their family at ten years post-reunification remained stable and was 75.1% of children who were reunified in 2006.

Children Achieving Adoption

↔ Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that was adopted within 24 months remained stable and was 3.7% of those who entered care in 2014.

³ Ibid.

↔ Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that was adopted within 36 months remained stable and was 12.0% of those who entered care in 2013.

↔ Of all children who were adopted during the year, the percentage living with their family at two years post-adoption remained stable and was 98.6% of children who were adopted in 2014.

↔ Of all children who were adopted during the year, the percentage living with their family at five years post-adoption remained stable and was 95.7% of children who were adopted in 2011.

↔ Of all children who were adopted during the year, the percentage living with their family at ten years post-adoption remained stable and was 89.5% of children who were adopted in 2006.

Children Achieving Guardianship

↓ Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that attained guardianship within 24 months decreased from 0.9% of children who entered care in 2013 to 0.8% of children who entered care in 2014 (-11% change).

↔ Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that attained guardianship within 36 months remained stable and was 3.0% of children who entered care in 2013.

↔ Of all children who attained guardianship during the year, the percentage living with their family at two years post-guardianship remained stable and was 98.4% of children who attained guardianship in 2014.

↔ Of all children who attained guardianship during the year, the percentage living with their family at five years post-guardianship remained stable and was 85.0% of children who attained guardianship in 2011.

↔ Of all children who attained guardianship during the year, the percentage living with their family at ten years post-guardianship remained stable and was 75.1% of children who attained guardianship in 2006.

Measuring Legal Permanence

There are a number of different ways to measure the performance of the child welfare system in achieving permanence for children in substitute care. Good indicators are 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 placements should be monitored to ensure that the children who exit substitute care do not re-enter care.

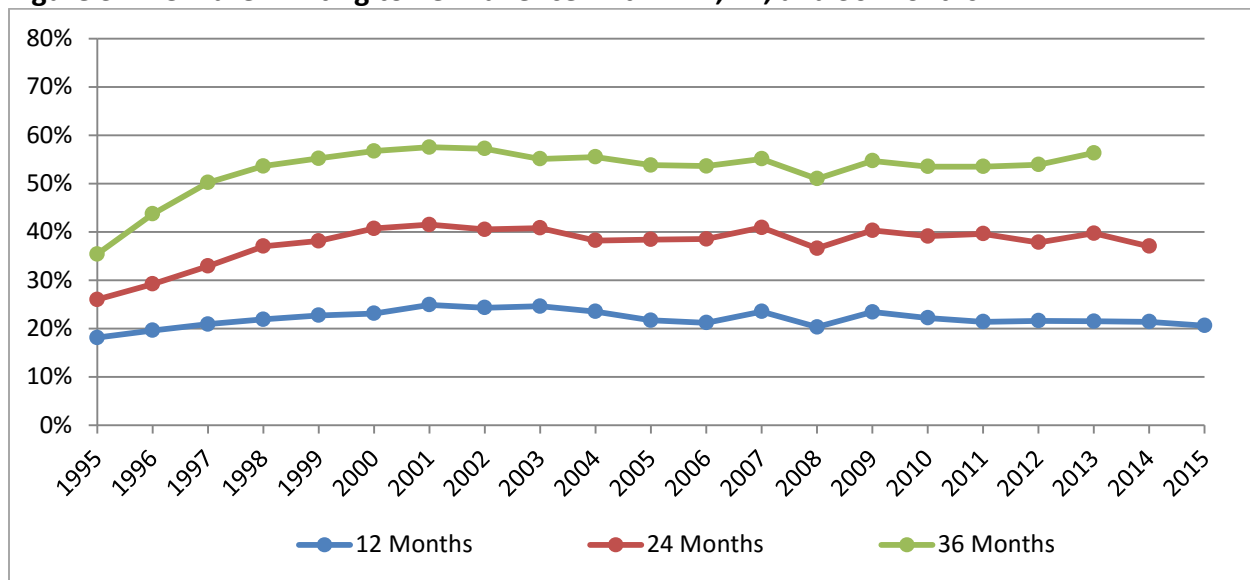
The **likelihood** and **timeliness** of each type of permanence are measured as the percentage of children in each yearly entry cohort that exits substitute care within 12 months, 24 months, and 36 months.⁴ For each type of permanence, the percentage of children exiting within 36 months is further examined by child age, gender, race, and geographic region; notable differences in subgroups are described in the chapter. The **stability** of each permanence type is measured by the percentage that remain intact (i.e., the children do not re-enter substitute care) within 1 year (reunification only), two years, five years, and ten years following the child’s exit from substitute care.

Child welfare systems strive to find permanent homes for all children in care, but this goal is not achieved for all children. Many children remain in care for much longer than 36 months and others exit substitute care without a legally permanent parent or guardian—they run away, they are incarcerated, and they emancipate or “age out” of the child welfare system. In an effort to monitor the permanency outcomes of all children in substitute care, this chapter also examines “other exits” from care and pays special attention to those children who remain in care longer than 36 months.

Children Achieving 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 improved during the late 1990s as the result of numerous policy changes; this improvement is shown most clearly in the 36-month permanency rate. Since those improvements, permanency rates have remained stable.

⁴ Because adoptions and guardianships are seldom finalized within 12 months of a child’s entry into care, the 12-month rate is only used for reunifications. Please also note that, because entry cohorts are used to examine permanency rates over time, the most recent entry cohort available to examine permanence within 36 months is the 2013 entry cohort.

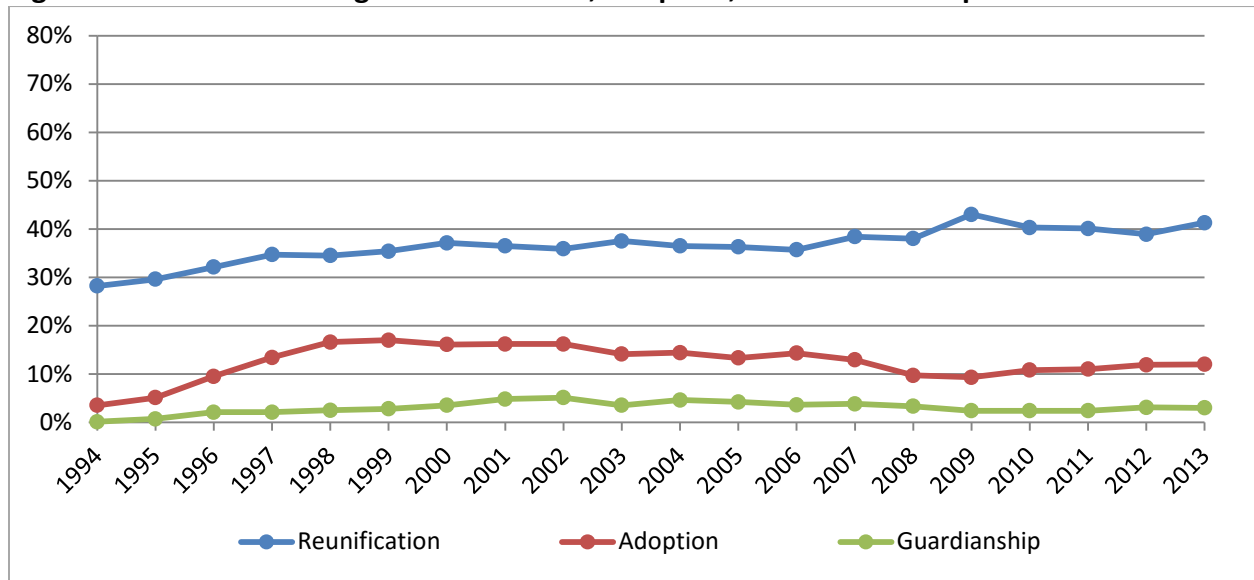
Figure 3.1 Children Exiting to Permanence Within 12, 24, and 36 Months

Reunification remains the most common exit type nationally⁵ and in Illinois. Figure 3.2 shows exits to permanence within 36 months for reunification, adoption, and guardianship (see also Appendix B, Indicators 3.A.3, 3.C.2, and 3.E.2). Of children entering care in 2013, 41.3% were reunified within 36 months, 12.0% were adopted, and 3.0% exited care to guardianship.

Some of these rates have changed notably over time. Reunification rates reached their peak of 43.0% for the 2009 entry cohort. After a few years of decline, the rate has risen to 41.3% for the 2013 cohort. Adoption rates peaked at 17% for the 1999 entry cohort and slowly declined over the next decade to a low point of 9.3% for the 2009 entry cohort. There has been a slight increase in the 36-month adoption rate since then; the rate for the most recent entry cohort (2013) was 12.0%. The percentage of children that exit to guardianship peaked at 5.1% for the 2002 entry cohort, after which it slowly declined to the current rate of 3.1% for the 2012 cohort.

⁵ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2016). *The AFCARS report: Preliminary FY2015 estimates*. Retrieved from <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/>

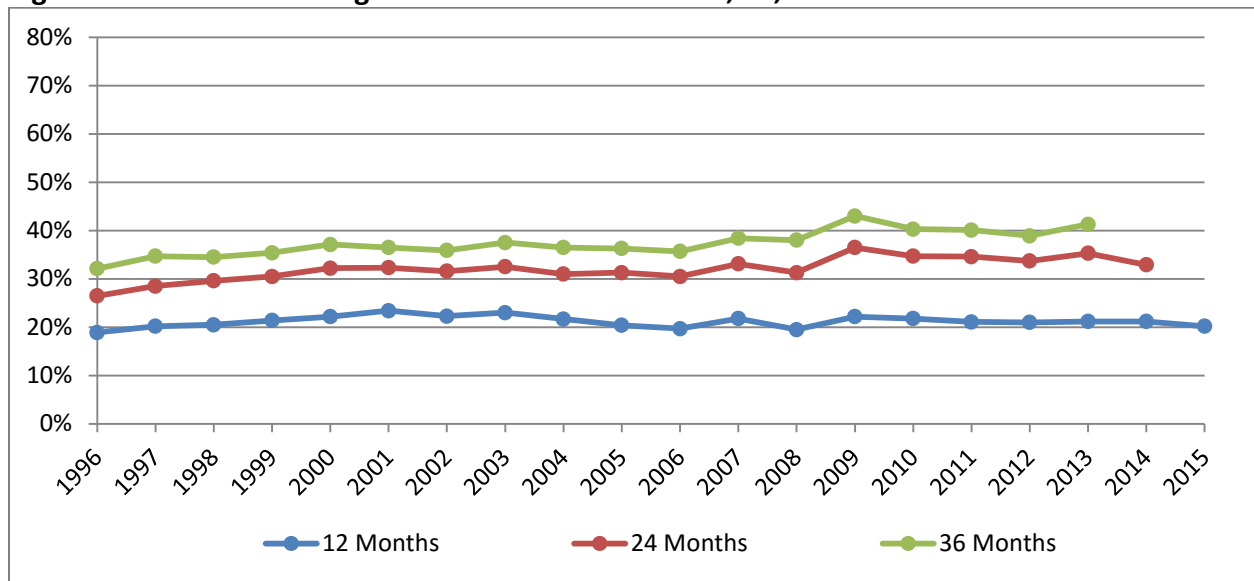
Figure 3.2 Children Exiting to Reunification, Adoption, and Guardianship Within 36 Months



Children Achieving Reunification

Figure 3.3 examines the percentage of children exiting substitute care to reunification within 12, 24, and 36 months of their entry into care (see Appendix B, Indicators 3.A.1, 3.A.2, and 3.A.3). For the 2015 entry cohort, 20.2% of children exited care to reunification within 12 months. For the 2014 entry cohort, 32.9% of children exited care within 24 months, and for the 2013 entry cohort, 41.3% exited within 36 months.

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

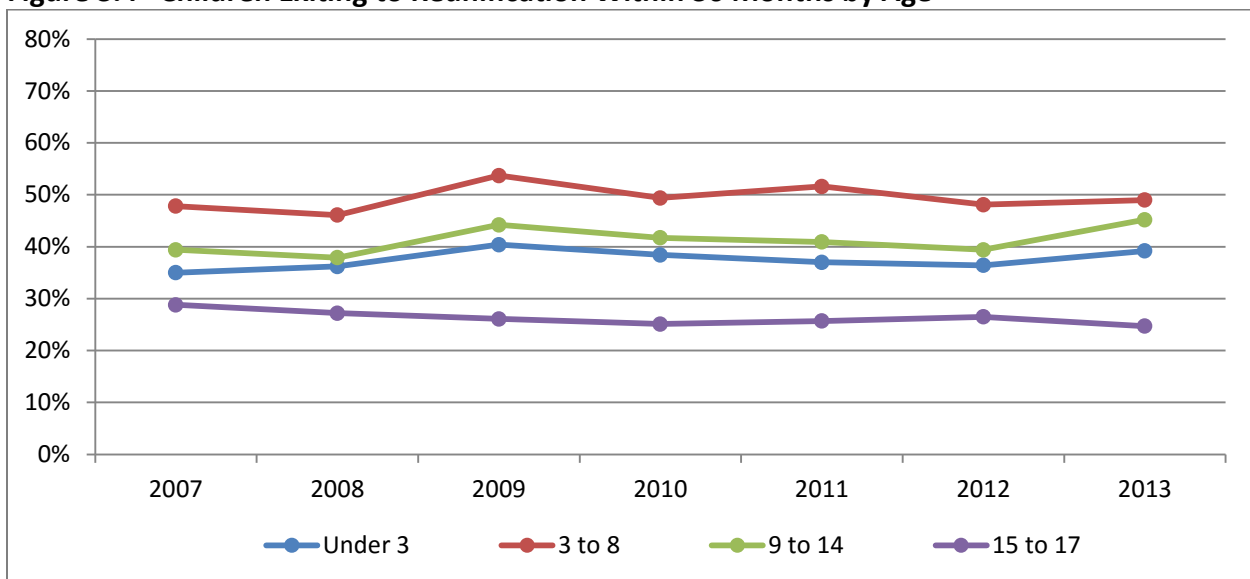


One factor that influences a child’s likelihood of reunification is his or her age (see Figure 3.4 and Appendix B, Indicator 3.A.3). Children ages 3 to 8 years old remain most likely to be

reunified—49.0% of the children in this age group who entered care in 2013 were reunified within 36 months. Youth ages 15 to 17 years were least likely to be reunified; 24.7% were reunified within 3 years of entering care.

Two age groups in the most recent entry cohort had meaningful increases in their 36-month reunification rate. The reunification rate for children under 3 increased from 36.4% of children who entered care in 2012 to 39.2% of children who entered care in 2013, an 8% relative increase. The relative increase among children 9 to 14 was even larger, increasing from 39.4% of the 2012 entry cohort to 45.2% of the 2013 entry cohort, a 15% relative increase. There was a 7% relative decrease in the percentage of youth ages 15 to 17 years that were adopted in the most recent entry cohort.

Figure 3.4 Children Exiting to Reunification Within 36 Months by Age



Race may also influence a child's likelihood of achieving reunification; in general, White children are more likely to be reunified than African American children (see Figure 3.5 and Appendix B, Indicator 3.A.3).⁶ African American children in the 2013 cohort were more likely to be reunified within 36 months than those in the 2012 cohort (38.5% compared to 32.6%, an 18% relative increase).

⁶ The percentages for Hispanic children are not included in the figures, because the small number of Hispanic children in care results in large fluctuations in percentages from year to year. Percentages are included in the appendix tables.

Figure 3.5 Children Exiting to Reunification Within 36 Months by Race

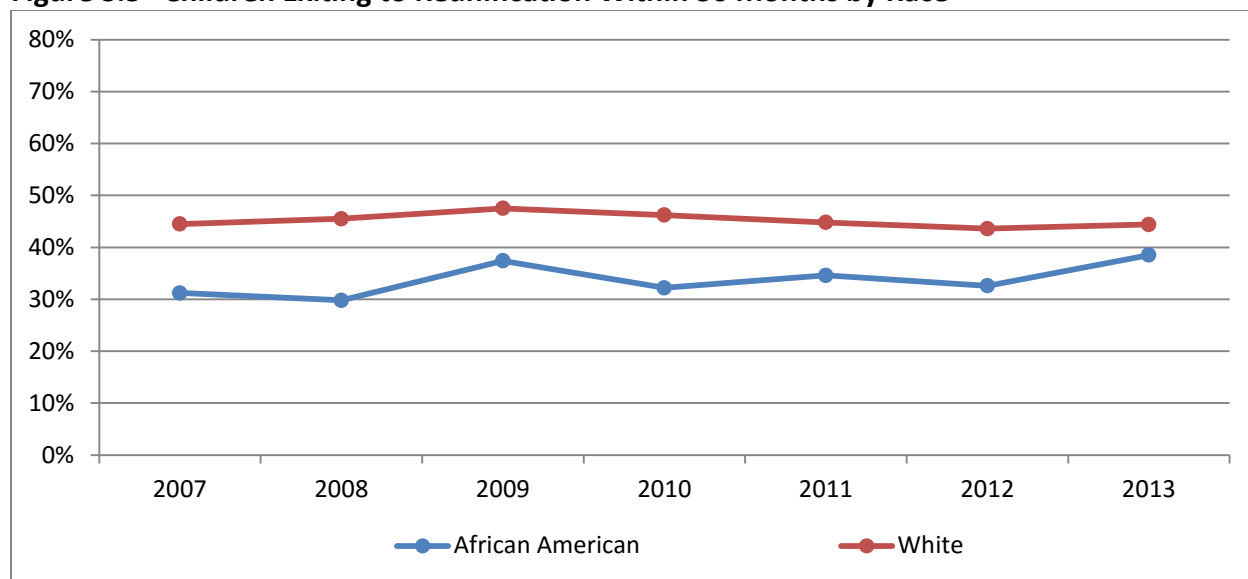


Figure 3.6 shows the sub-regional heat map of reunification exits within 36 months of entry into substitute care (see Appendix C, Indicator 3.A.3). To create the heat map, reunification rates in each sub-region of Illinois for the past seven years were compared to one another and ranked. The sub-regions 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 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 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 timespan 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 lighter 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.

Sub-regional performance is consistently worst in the three Cook sub-regions, though Cook North’s performance has shown relative improvement in the past three years and all three of these regions had reunification rates meaningfully higher in the 2013 cohort compared to the 2012 cohort. Peoria showed a meaningful relative increase of 22% for the 2013 cohort, while Marion showed the largest relative decrease of 11% between the 2012 and 2013 cohorts.

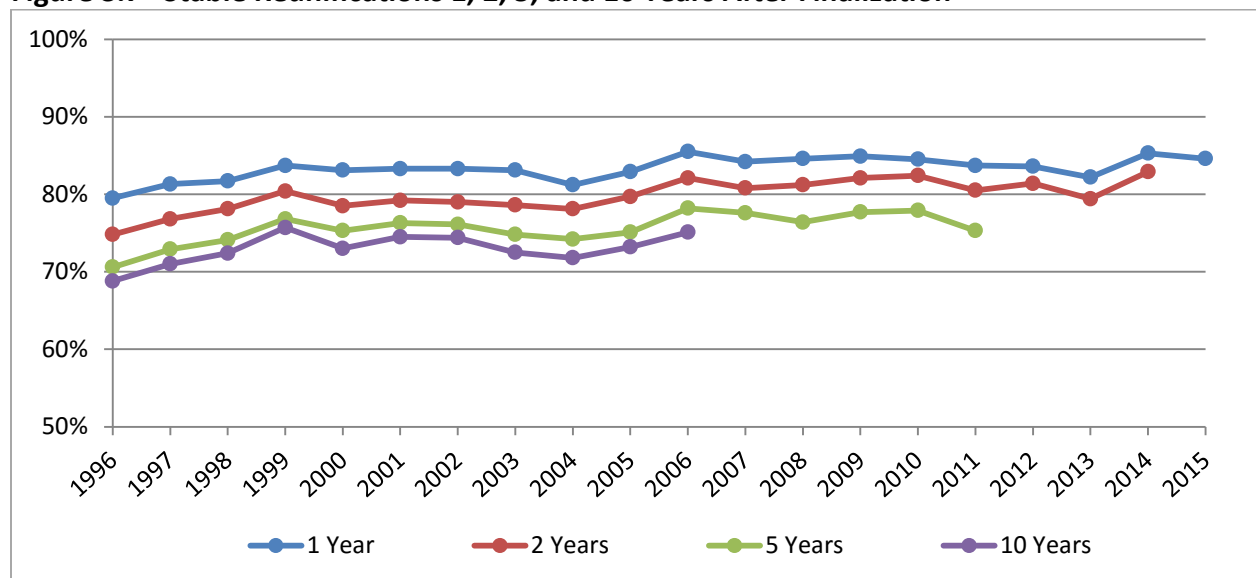
Figure 3.6 Children Exiting to Reunification Within 36 Months Sub-Region Heat Map

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

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). As expected, the stability of reunifications declines over time. For example, of the children reunified in 2005, 82.9% remained at home after one year, 79.2% after two years, 75.1% after 5 years, and 73.2% remained at home after 10 years.

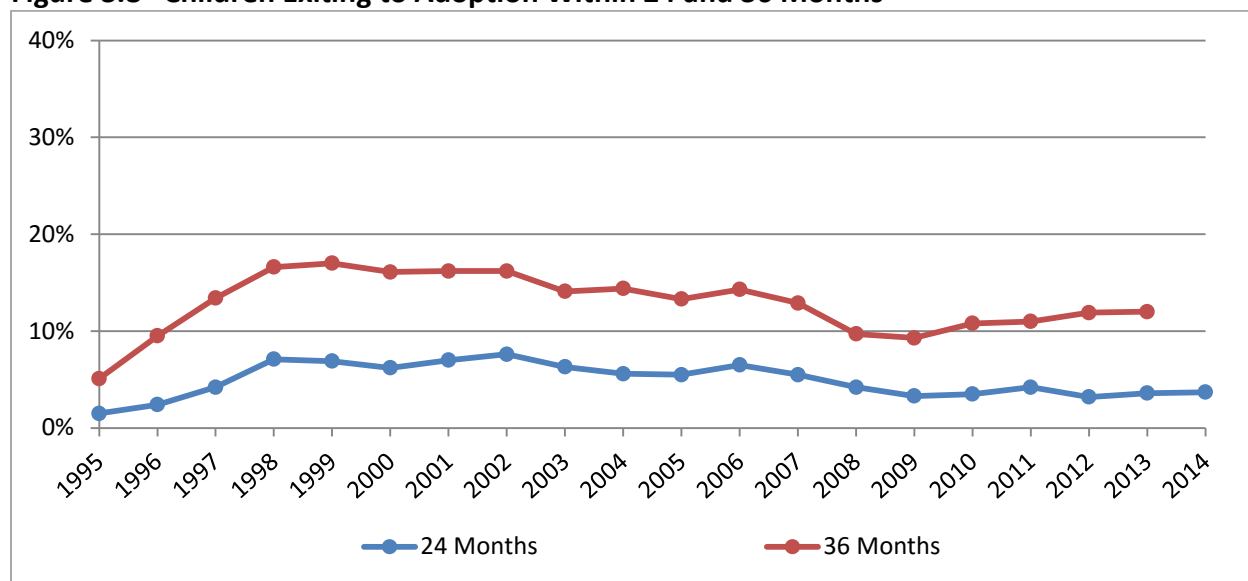
Figure 3.7 Stable Reunifications 1, 2, 5, and 10 Years After Finalization



Children Achieving Adoption

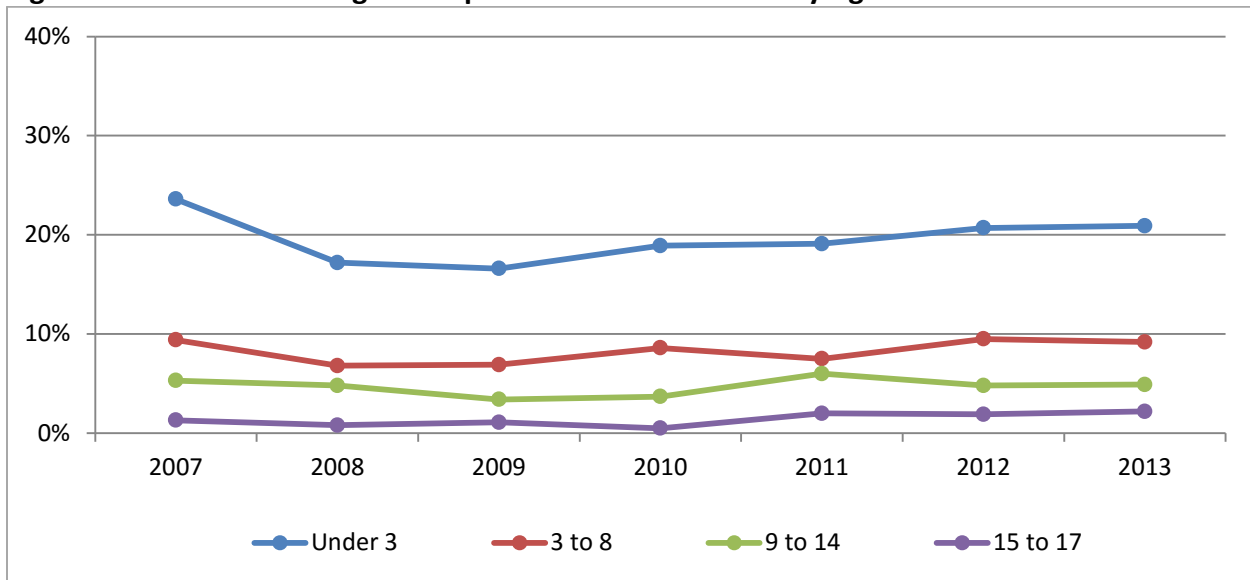
Adoption, in which a child’s biological parents’ rights are terminated and new adults assume this role, is another form of permanent exit from care. Adoption is generally considered a secondary option for permanence, only available after reasonable efforts to achieve reunification have failed or become impossible. As such, it is unlikely to occur within 12 months of entry into care; Figure 3.8 therefore presents the percentages of children adopted within 24 and 36 months of entry into care (see Appendix B, Indicators 3.C.1 and 3.C.2). Although there has been little change in the rate of children adopted within 24 months over the past several years, the 36-month adoption rate has increased from 9.3% for the 2009 entry cohort to 12.0% for the 2013 entry cohort.

Figure 3.8 Children Exiting to Adoption Within 24 and 36 Months



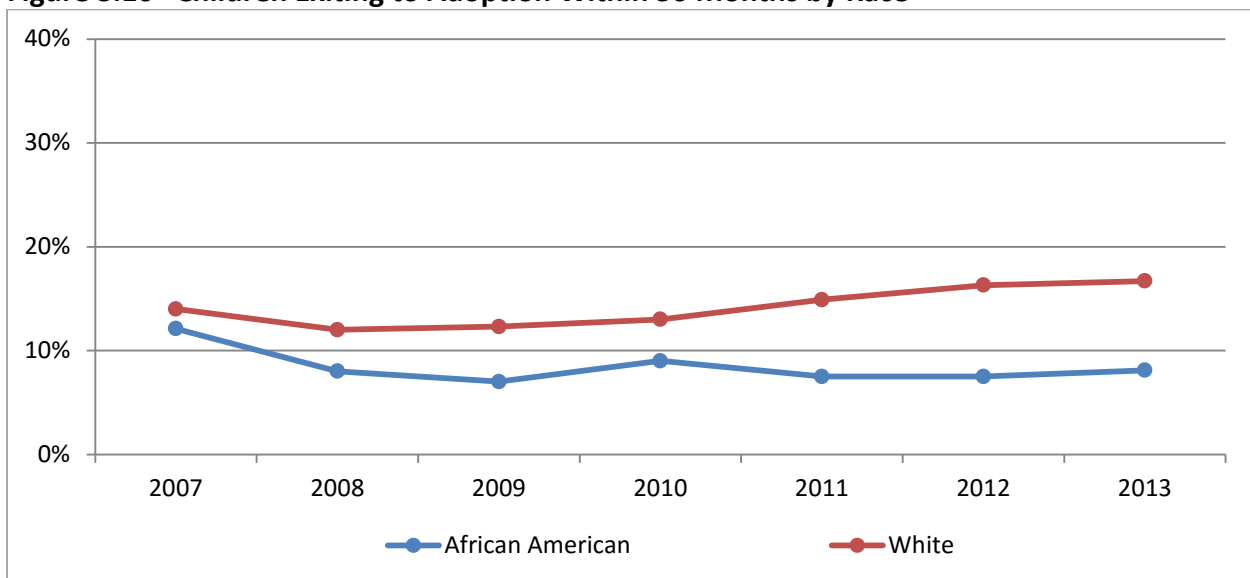
Age plays an important role in understanding which children are most likely to be adopted. Consistently, children under 3 years of age are more likely to exit care to adoption than older children. Figure 3.9 shows the 36-month rates of exit to adoption by age group (see Appendix B, Indicator 3.C.2) and highlights the gap between the adoption rate for children under 3 and all other age groups—20.9% of children under 3 entering care in 2013 were adopted within 36 months, compared to 9.2% of children 3 to 8 years old, 4.9% of children 9 to 14 years old, and 2.2% of youth 15 to 17 years old.

Figure 3.9 Children Exiting to Adoption Within 36 Months by Age



Race is another important factor when understanding how likely children are to be adopted. White children are consistently more likely to exit care to adoption within 36 months than are African American children, as shown in Figure 3.10 (see also Appendix B, Indicator 3.C.2). This trend has become more pronounced over time. For children entering care in 2013, 16.7% of White children exit care to adoption within 36 months compared to 8.1% of African American children.

Figure 3.10 Children Exiting to Adoption Within 36 Months by Race



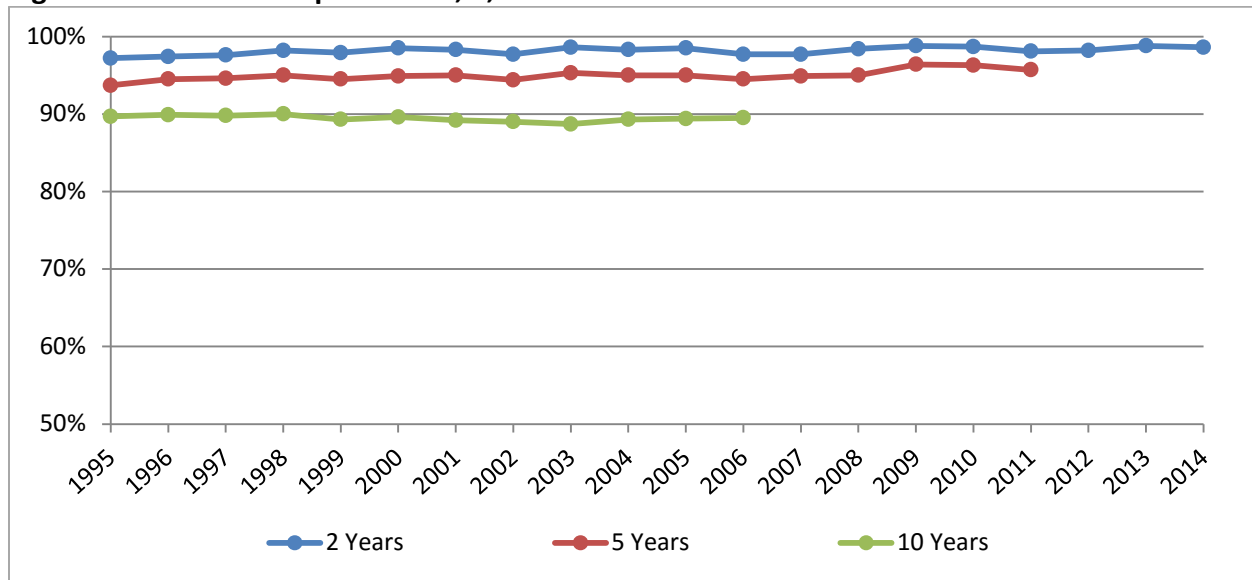
Adoption rates by sub-region are shown in the heat map in Figure 3.11 (see Appendix C, Indicator 3.C.2). Lighter colors indicate higher rates of exit to adoption, while darker colors indicate lower rates; as noted above, all rates are relative to the past seven years' entry cohorts and do not represent rates that should be considered "good" or "bad" against a normative standard. The Champaign sub-region is in the top 25th percentile (compared to other sub-regions) over the entire observation period, and the Marion sub-region has performed in the top 25th percentile for the past three entry cohorts. Adoption rates in the Cook sub-regions are among the lowest in the state for most of the observation period. Two regions showed meaningful improvements in their 36-month adoption rate: Springfield and East St. Louis saw their rates rise by a relative 34% for the 2013 entry cohort. Cook Central showed the biggest relative decline, down 37% for the 2013 cohort compared to the 2012 cohort.

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

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

Stability of Adoptions

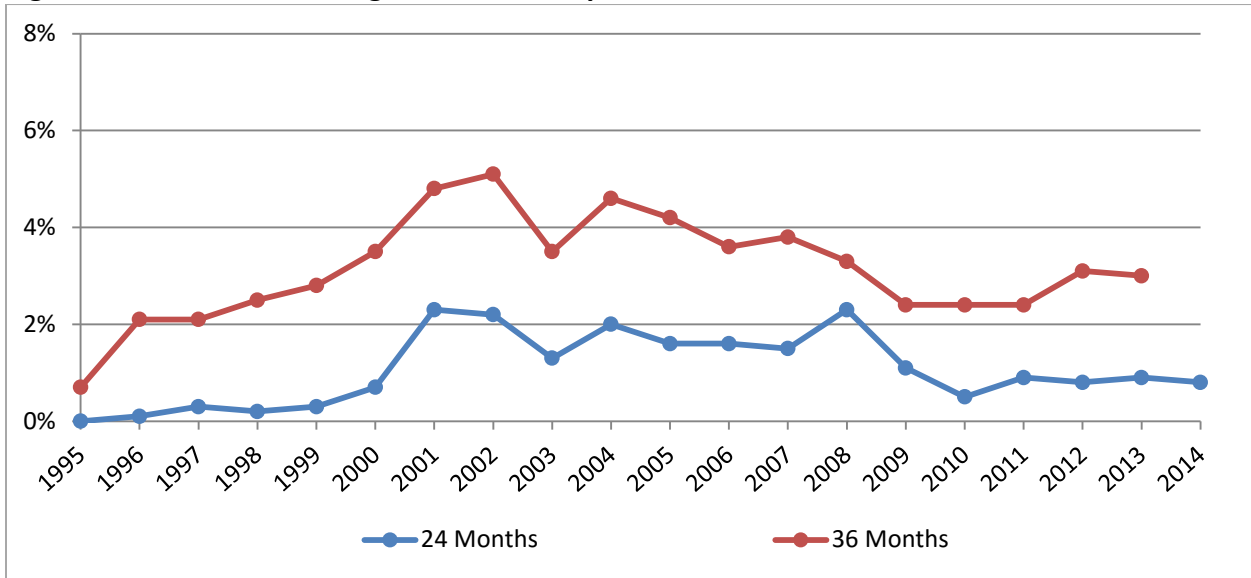
Rates of post-adoption stability after 2, 5, and 10 years are presented in Figure 3.12 (see Appendix B, Indicators 3.D.1, 3.D.2, and 3.D.3). For children adopted in 2006, 89.5% remain in their adoptive homes after 10 years. Over 95% of the adoptions finalized in 2011 remained intact after 5 years, and 98.6% of adoptions finalized in 2014 remained intact after 2 years. These rates have been stable over the past several years.

Figure 3.12 Stable Adoptions at 2, 5, and 10 Years After Finalization

Children Achieving Guardianship

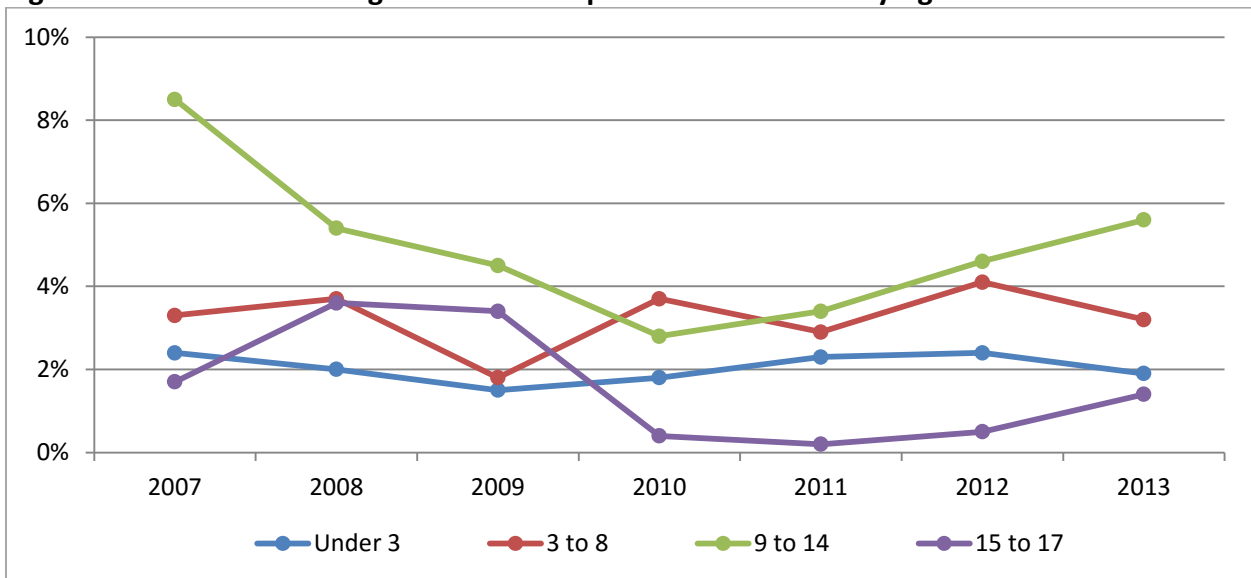
The final type of exit from care that this report explores is guardianship, in which an adult or adults other than the child's biological parents assume guardianship of the child and receive support from the state to help pay for that child's care. As with adoption, guardianships are generally considered as an option for permanence only after attempts at reunification have been exhausted; rates of guardianship after 24 and 36 months of entering care are shown in Figure 3.13 (see Appendix B, Indicator 3.E.1 and 3.E.2). The percentage of children exiting to guardianship within 36 months reached its peak of 5.1% among children in the 2002 entry cohort, and then declined over the next several years and reached a low point of 2.4% among children who entered care between 2009 and 2011. The percentage of children exiting to guardianship within 36 months has increased slightly since then, to around 3.0% for the two most recent entry cohorts. The 24-month exit rate has been below 1% for the past 5 years.

Figure 3.13 Children Exiting to Guardianship Within 24 and 36 Months



Unlike adoptions, which are most likely to occur among infants and toddlers ages 0 to 2, guardianships are most likely to occur among older children ages 9 to 14 years (see Figure 3.14). Both the percentage and number of youth ages 15 to 17 years that exit to guardianship is very small; less than 1% of youth in this age group exit substitute care to guardianship each year.

Figure 3.14 Children Exiting to Guardianship Within 36 Months by Age



Sub-regional comparisons in exits to guardianship are shown in Figure 3.15 (see Appendix C, Indicator 3.E.2). Cook North has shown a relative increase in performance, from the bottom 25% for the 2009 entry cohort to the top 25% for the 2012 and 2013 entry cohorts. Peoria maintained its position in the top 25% for the past four entry cohorts, and Marion maintains its spot as the region with the highest guardianship rate for the past two cohorts. Champaign and Springfield showed the largest increases in performance for the 2013 cohort, while East St. Louis showed the largest decrease.

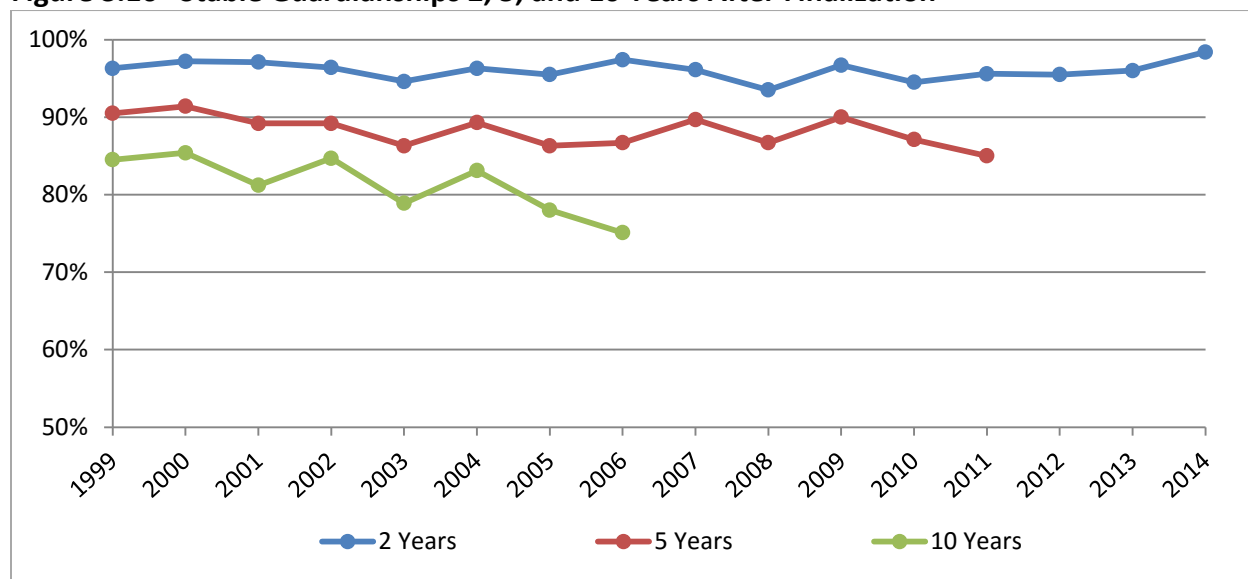
Figure 3.15 Children Exiting to Guardianship Within 36 Months Sub-Region Heat Map

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

Stability of Guardianship

The stability of guardianship after 2, 5, and 10 years is shown in Figure 3.16 (see Appendix B, Indicators 3.F.1, 3.F.2 and 3.F.3). There has been little change in the percentage of guardianships that remain stable after 2 or 5 years. However, the percentage of children who remain with their guardians 10 years after leaving substitute care has decreased in the past two years.

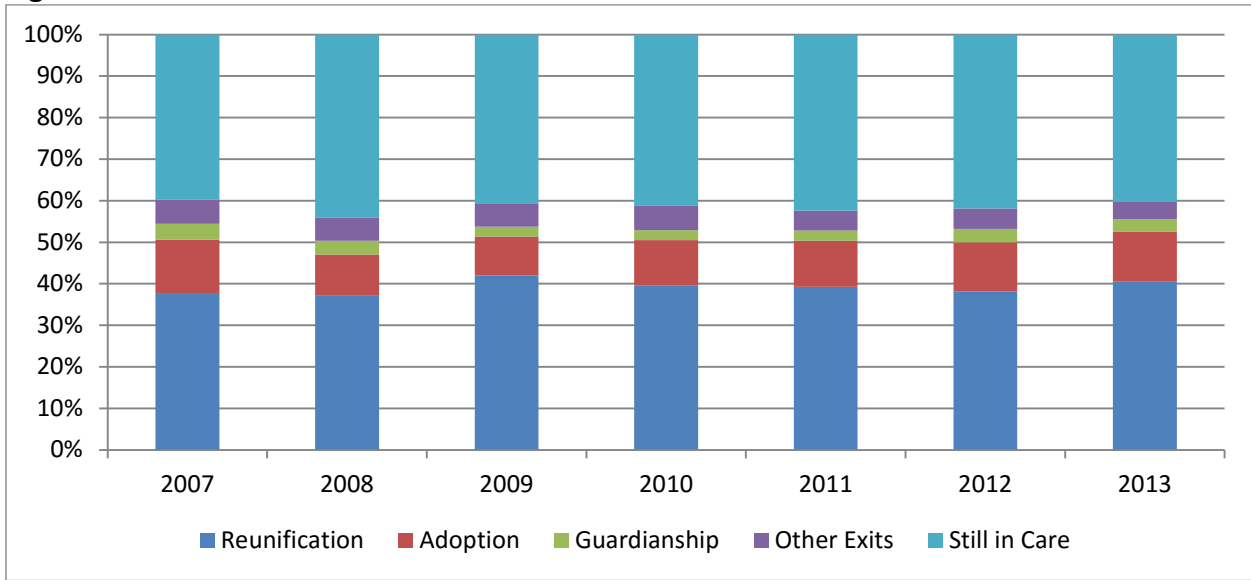
Figure 3.16 Stable Guardianships 2, 5, and 10 Years After Finalization



Children Who Do Not Achieve Legal Permanence

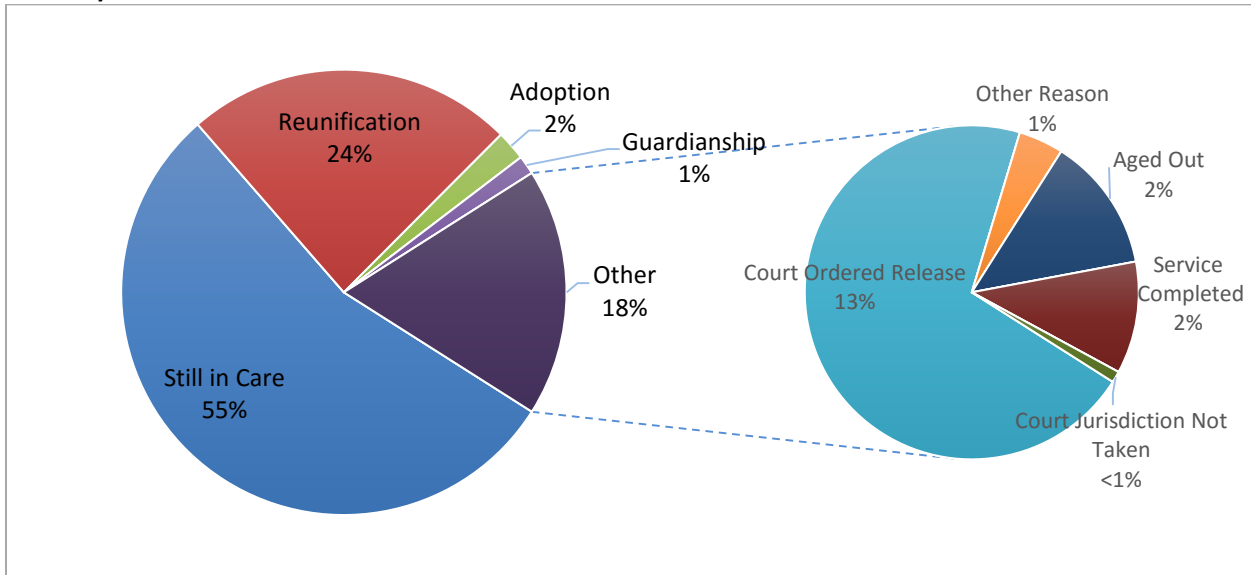
In the sections above, we explored three ways children exit care to legal permanence: reunification with their family of origin, adoption, and guardianship. More than half (55.5%) of the children in the 2013 entry cohort left substitute care within 36 months to one of these three permanency options. However, a significant portion of children remain in care longer than 36 months, and others exit substitute care without ever achieving legal permanence. Figure 3.17 shows the permanency outcomes for all children in each entry cohort over the past seven years. The percentage of children that remain in care more than 36 months has averaged around 41% across this period. A small percentage of each entry cohort (between 4–6%) exit the system without achieving legal permanence; these “non-permanency exits” include aging out, incarceration, and running away.

Figure 3.17 Exits from Substitute Care Within 36 Months



The vast majority of non-permanency exits occur among older youth (see Figure 3.18). Of the 18% of youth ages 15 to 17 years who exited without permanence, 13% had a court-ordered release from substitute care, 2% aged out of care, and 3% completed services prior to the age of 18 but did not attain legal permanence. Over half of youth ages 15 to 17 remained in care after 36 months.

Figure 3.18 Exits from Substitute Care Within 36 Months: Youth Ages 15–17 (2013 Entry Cohort)



Discussion and Conclusions: Legal Permanence

State child welfare agencies are not meant to be caregivers for children, nor are they designed to be a long-term option for children who are unsafe with their families of origin. Once a child is removed from his or her home, the goal is to find a safe and permanent home in which he or she can develop normally and thrive. In Illinois, about half of the children who enter substitute care achieve family permanence in the form of reunification, adoption, or guardianship within three years; this rate has been consistent for the past decade. In this section, we discuss the results presented in this chapter and offer general conclusions about legal permanence for the Illinois children taken into substitute care.

The overall permanency rates after 12, 24, and 36 months in care remain at roughly the same levels over the past 10 years. About 20% of children exit to permanence within 12 months, 40% at 24 months, and a little over 50% at 36 months. For those children, reunification remains the most common exit type, followed by adoption and then, for a small number of children, guardianship. Age and race continue to influence a child's likelihood of achieving permanence. Children who enter care when older and children who are African American are less likely to achieve permanence than younger, White children. The reasons for this trend deserve more attention as the trend has remained consistent for several years and mirrors national patterns.⁷

Looking at each exit type after 36 months of entry into care, we see a modest increase in reunification rates, which peaked for the 2009 entry cohort and then fell. There were no meaningful changes to the 36-month adoption or guardianship rates. Guardianships continue to be an uncommon form of permanency exits. Only 3.0% of the children who entered substitute care in 2013 exited to guardianship after 36 months, but the two most recent years show a higher rate of guardianship than the past three years. Perhaps this indicates a more stable increased use of guardianship, a permanency option pioneered by the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services and recommended by the *B.H.* expert panel.⁸

⁷ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2016). *The AFCARS report: Preliminary FY 2015 estimates*. Retrieved from <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/>

⁸ Children and Family Research Center. (n.d.) *A decade of family permanence in Illinois: 1997-2007*. Urbana, IL: CFRC, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Testa, M. F. (2002). Subsidized guardianship: Testing an idea whose time has finally come. *Social Work Research*, 26, 145–158; Testa, M. F., Naylor, M. W., Vincent, P., & White, M. (2015). *Report of the Expert Panel: B.H. vs. Sheldon Consent Decree*.



Chapter 4

Disproportionality and Disparity in the Illinois Child Welfare System

Child welfare systems across the nation share the concern that children from some racial minority groups may be disproportionately represented in the child welfare system compared to their representation in the general population.¹ One of the goals in the Department's *Child Welfare Transformation Strategic Plan* is to track racial equity and disparity at critical decision points to help inform planning and decision making.² This chapter provides information relevant to that goal by examining racial disproportionality and disparity in the Illinois child welfare system at five critical decision points over the past seven years.

Measuring Racial Disproportionality

Racial disproportionality refers to over- or under-representation of a racial group in the child welfare system compared to that racial group's representation in the general population. It is often represented by a Racial Disproportionality Index (RDI), in which the percentage of children in a racial group involved in some part of the child welfare system is divided by the percentage of that group in a base population. RDI values less than one indicate underrepresentation; values greater than one indicate overrepresentation.

4

¹ Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2016). *Racial disproportionality and disparity in child welfare*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Children's Bureau.

² Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. (January, 2017). *Illinois Child Welfare Transformation: 2016-2021*. Springfield, IL: Author.

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There are two commonly-used methods for calculating an RDI; each uses a different base population in the denominator. The first is the “absolute RDI,” in which a racial group’s representation at a specific child welfare decision point is divided by that group’s representation in the general child population. The same denominator is used when calculating absolute RDIs at each decision point. The absolute RDI provides information about a racial group’s over- or underrepresentation at each decision point, but does not take into account the impact of disproportionality at earlier child welfare decision points on later decision points. In order to isolate the impact of disproportionality at each decision point, the second measure, known as the “relative RDI,” can be calculated; this measure divides a racial group’s representation at child welfare decision point by that group’s representation at a prior child welfare decision point. The relative RDI allows us to examine how disproportionate representation may increase or decrease at subsequent decision points, which is not possible with the absolute RDI. A relative RDI value close to one indicates that there is no change in a group’s representation *compared to the previous stage*, a value greater than one indicates increasing representation, and a value less than one indicates decreasing representation.

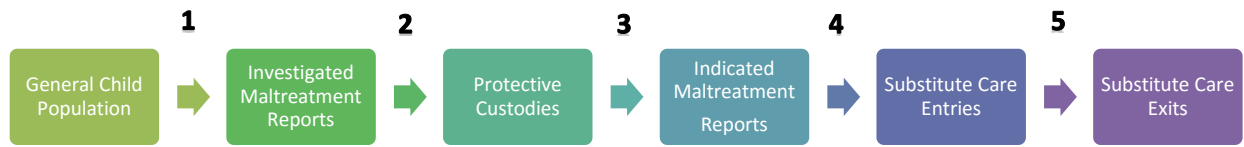
In addition to disproportionality, another measure of racial representation is disparity, which compares the RDI of one racial group with that of another.³ Because the most common comparison group is White children, and because White children are proportionally represented in Illinois’ child welfare system, we do not explore the disparity results in this chapter but instead include them in Appendix D (see Appendix D, Tables 4.E.1–4.E.2).

It is important to note that under- or overrepresentation does not correspond to a “good” or “bad” outcome. Because we do not know the “true” rate of maltreatment in the population, we cannot assess if children from different racial groups are reported to child welfare in accordance to the rate they are maltreated. Thus the reduction of disproportionality is contingent upon both efforts of child welfare workers (i.e., to remove systematic discrimination) but also on society at large, to ensure that child maltreatment is minimized and that the circumstances that may lead to maltreatment are no greater for any one racial group.

There are several key decision points in the child welfare system in which workers make decisions about children and families. In this chapter we examine disproportionality at five child welfare decisions points (see Figure 4.1), including:

- A. investigated maltreatment reports,
- B. protective custodies,
- C. indicated maltreatment reports,
- D. entries into substitute care, and
- E. timely exits from substitute care.

³ Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2016). *Racial disproportionality and disparity in child welfare*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Children’s Bureau.

Figure 4.1 Child Welfare Decision Points

To calculate the absolute RDIs, Illinois child population data were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau. Different estimations were used for each year (see Table 4.1). RDIs and disparity indices are examined for the state as a whole and for each DCFS administrative region (Cook, Northern, Central, and Southern) to discern if there are any regional differences.

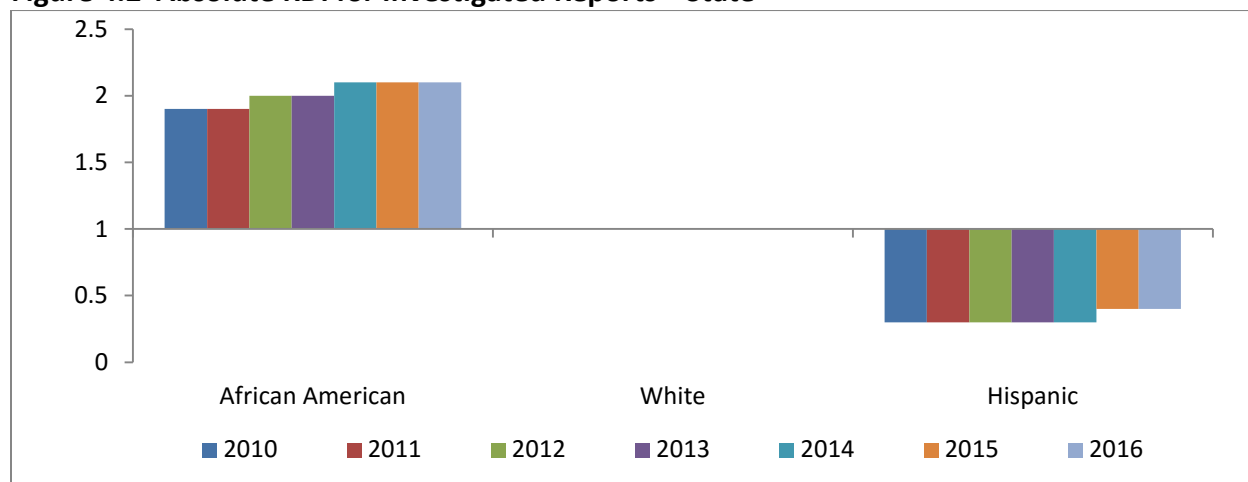
Table 4.1 Child Population Data Sources

Fiscal Year	Census Data Source
2010	2010 Census Data
2011	2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
2012	2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
2013	2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
2014	2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
2015	2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
2016	2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

4.1 Investigated Reports

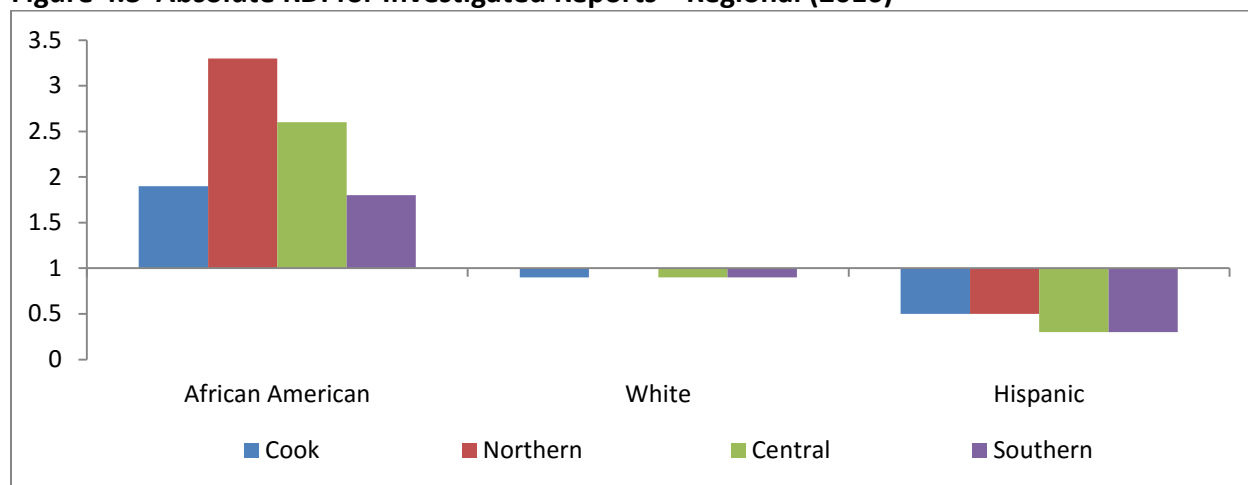
The first decision point examined is investigated reports. At this stage, DCFS workers at the State Central Register (SCR) screen each call that is received from a maltreatment reporter to determine if the circumstances meet the criteria for a maltreatment investigation. Calls can be either screened in to become investigated reports or screened out and no further child welfare actions are taken. Figure 4.2 shows the absolute RDI for the three racial groups (African American, White, and Hispanic) for investigated reports at the state level over the past seven years. White children are proportionally represented compared to their representation in the general population, Black children are overrepresented, and Hispanic children are underrepresented (see also Appendix D, Table 4.A.1). There is little change in any of the three groups over the past seven years.

Figure 4.2 Absolute RDI for Investigated Reports—State



When the absolute RDI for investigated reports are examined by region, there is little regional variation in the RDIs for White or Hispanic children (see Figure 4.3). There is noticeable regional variation in the disproportionality indices for African American children: RDIs range from 1.8 and 1.9 (in the Southern and Cook regions) to 2.6 (Central) and 3.3 (Northern) in 2016. These regional patterns are consistent over time (see Appendix D, Table 4.C.1).

Figure 4.3 Absolute RDI for Investigated Reports—Regional (2016)



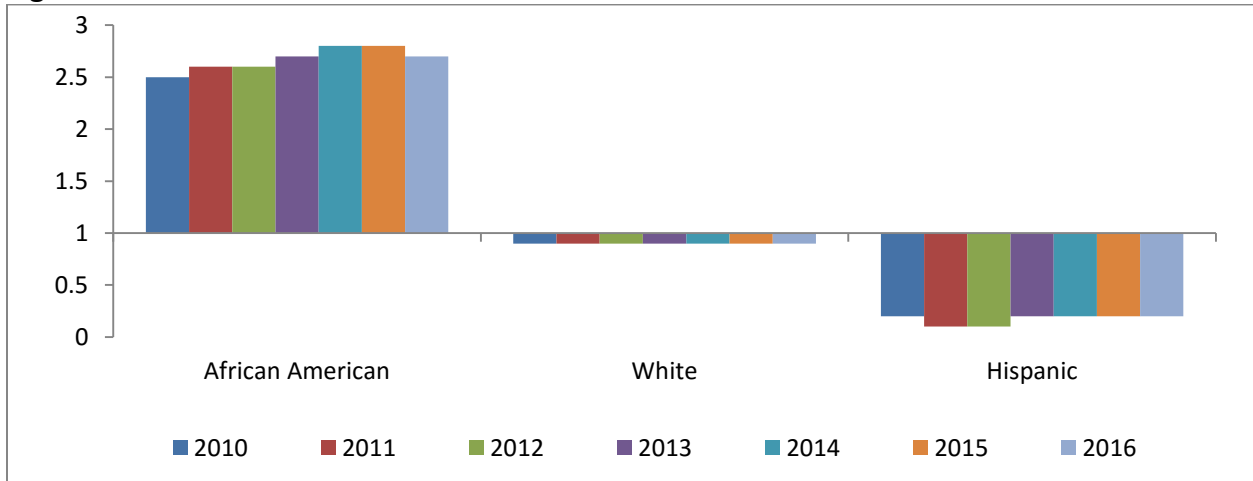
4.2 Protective Custody

The next decision point examined is protective custody. During an investigation, a CPS worker can take protective custody of a child if they believe that the child is unsafe in their home or with their caregiver; the child is taken into care for up to 48 hours (excluding weekends) until a shelter hearing is convened.⁴ Figure 4.4 shows the absolute RDIs at this decision point for the

⁴ Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. (October, 2015). *Procedures 300 Section 120 Taking Children into Protective Custody*. Springfield: Author. Retrieved from https://www.illinois.gov/dcf/aboutus/notices/Documents/procedures_300.pdf

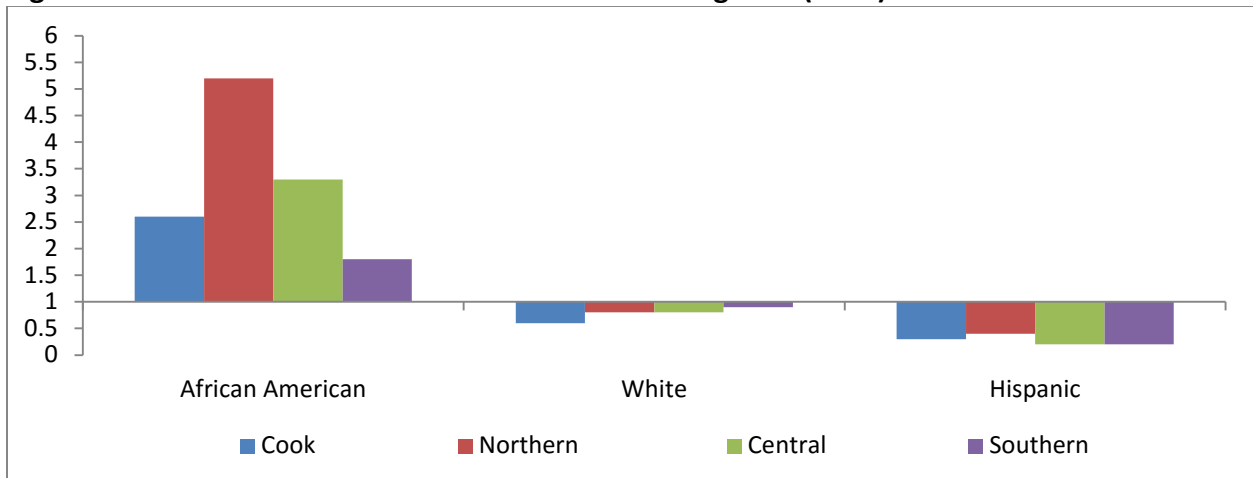
three racial groups over the past seven years. The RDIs for White children are very close to 1, indicating proportional representation at this decision point. African American children are overrepresented (RDIs range from 2.5 to 2.8) and Hispanic children are underrepresented (RDIs range from 0.1 to 0.2). There is little change over time in any of the three groups (see Appendix D, Table 4.A.2).

Figure 4.4 Absolute RDI for Protective Custodies—State



When the absolute RDI for protective custodies are examined by region, there is little regional variation in the RDIs for White or Hispanic children (see Figure 4.5). However, there is a large amount of variation in the disproportionality indices for African American children: the RDI is lowest in the Southern region (1.8 in 2016) and highest in the Northern region (5.2 in 2016). These regional patterns are consistent over time (see Appendix D, Table 4.C.2).

Figure 4.5 Absolute RDI for Protective Custodies—Regional (2016)



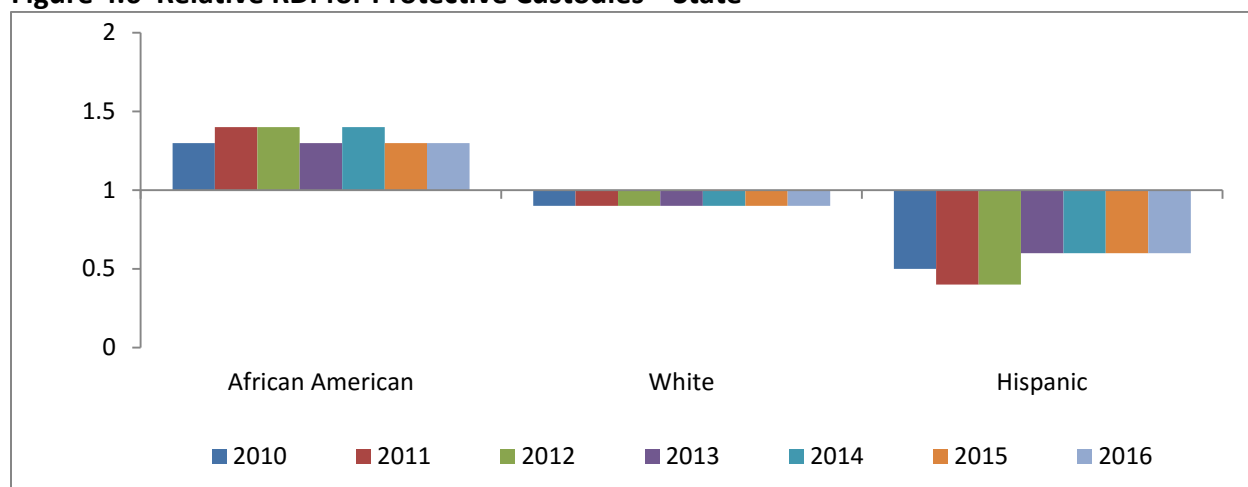
This is the first decision point at which relative RDIs can be calculated. The relative RDI shows the percentage of children taken into protective custody compared to the percentage of children who are investigated. Relative RDIs greater than one indicate that children in a racial

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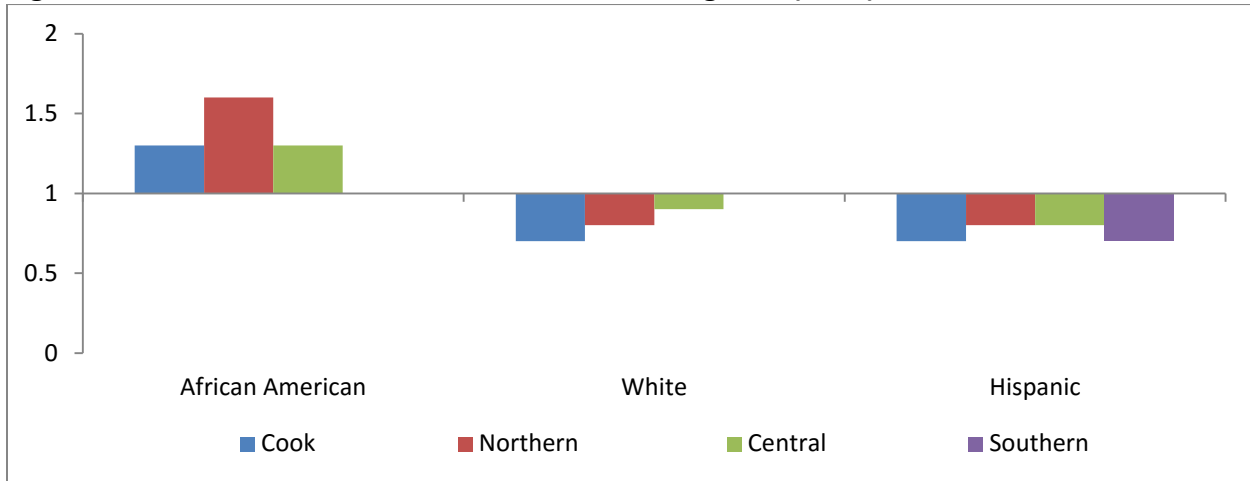
group make up a higher percentage of children taken into protective custody than their representation among investigations; relative RDIs less than one indicate a lower percentage compared to investigations.

Examination of the relative RDI for the three groups at the state level (see Figure 4.6) shows that African American children are more likely to be taken into protective custody compared to the rate at which they are investigated (relative RDI = 1.3 in 2016), while Hispanic children are less likely to be taken into protective custody compared to their investigation rates (relative RDI = 0.6 in 2016). This means that protective custody is disproportionately used for these two racial groups compared to their representation at the investigation stage. The relative RDI for White children are close to 1, which indicates that there is little difference in the rates of protective custody compared to rates of investigation. There is little change in the relative RDIs in any of the three groups across the seven years (see Appendix D, Table 4.B.1).

Figure 4.6 Relative RDI for Protective Custodies—State



Regional relative RDIs for protective custody show an interesting pattern (see Figure 4.7 and Appendix D, Table 4.D.1). In Cook, Northern, and Central regions, relative RDIs showed increasing overrepresentation for Black children and underrepresentation for White children, but there was no change in the disproportionality at this stage in the Southern region (i.e., the relative RDIs were equal to 1). Hispanic children in all four regions had relative RDIs less than 1, meaning that they make up a lower percentage of children taken into protective custody compared to their representation among investigations.

Figure 4.7 Relative RDI for Protective Custodies—Regional (2016)

4.3 Indicated Reports

The next decision point examined is indicated maltreatment reports. Reports are indicated when CPS workers find credible evidence that the alleged abuse or neglect occurred.⁵ If the allegations are indicated, the perpetrators names are entered into the State Central Register and remain there for a period of 5 to 50 years, depending on the allegation type.⁶ The absolute RDIs for the three groups at this decision point over the past seven years are shown in Figure 4.8. As with the other decision points, African American children are overrepresented (RDIs range from 1.9 to 2.2), Hispanic children are underrepresented (RDIs range from 0.3 to 0.4), and White children are represented at rates similar to those in the Illinois child population (see Figure 4.8 and Appendix D, Table 4.A.3).

At the regional level (see Figure 4.9 and Appendix D, Table 4.C.3), the Northern region had the highest overrepresentation of African American children in indicated reports (RDI = 3.5 in 2016), followed by the Central region (RDI = 2.9), and the Cook and Southern regions (RDI = 1.8 in 2016).

The relative RDIs at this decision point were calculated by comparing the percentage of children in indicated reports to the percentage of children in investigated reports. At the state level, all three racial groups have relative RDIs at or near 1, suggesting that the degree of disproportionality did not increase or decrease at this decision point compared to the previous decision point (see Appendix D, Table 4.B.2). The relative RDIs were also at or near 1 in all regions (see Appendix D, Table 4.D.2).

⁵ Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. (October, 2015). *Procedures 300 Section 50 Investigative Process*. Springfield: Author. Retrieved from https://www.illinois.gov/dcf/aboutus/notices/Documents/procedures_300.pdf

⁶ Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. (August, 2002). *Procedures 431 Section 140 Maintenance of Department Records*. Springfield: Author. Retrieved from https://www.illinois.gov/dcf/aboutus/notices/Documents/procedures_431.pdf

Figure 4.8 Absolute RDI for Indicated Reports—State

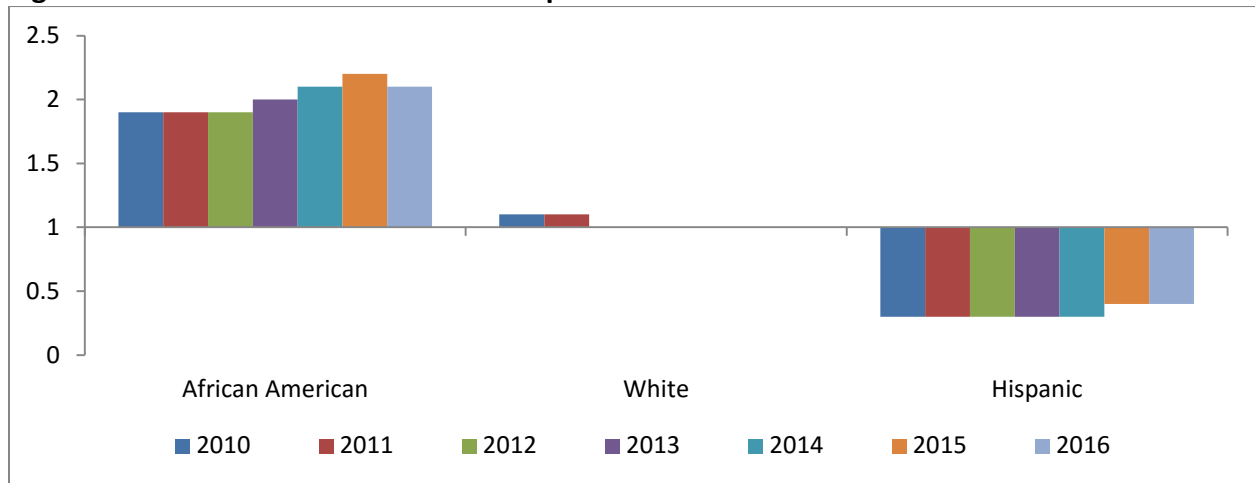
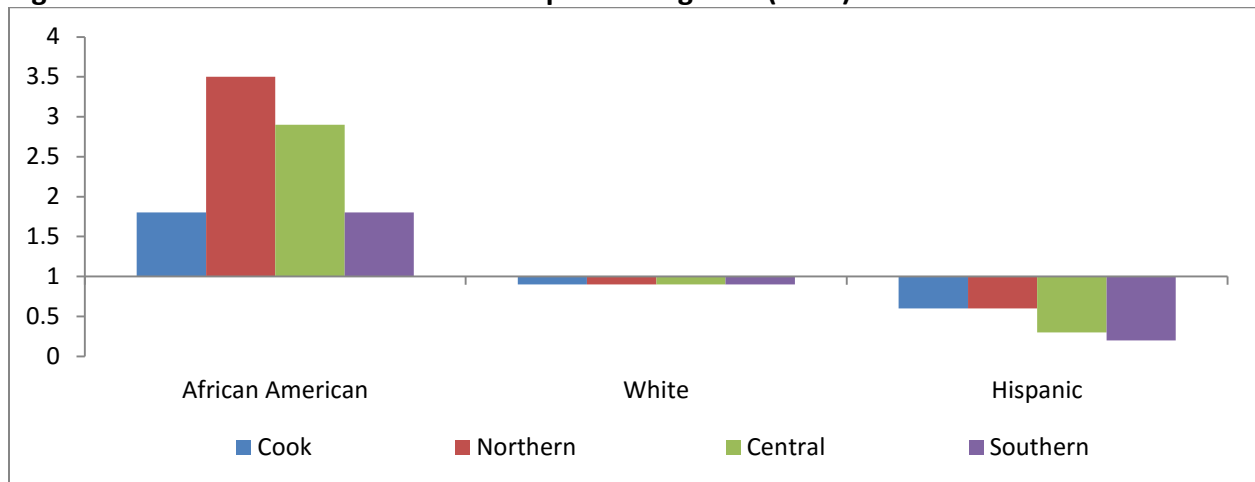
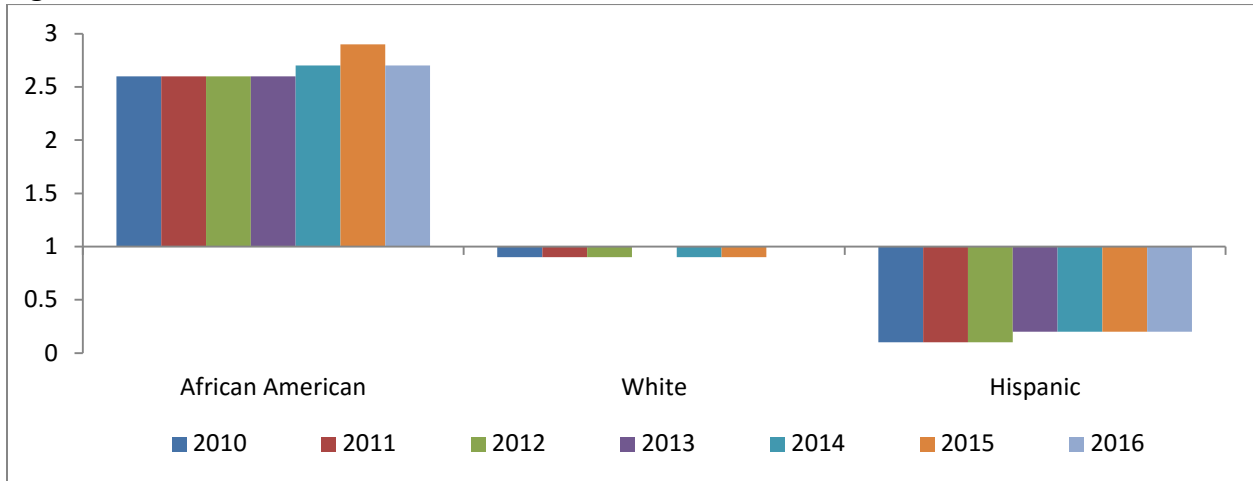


Figure 4.9 Absolute RDI for Indicated Reports—Regional (2016)

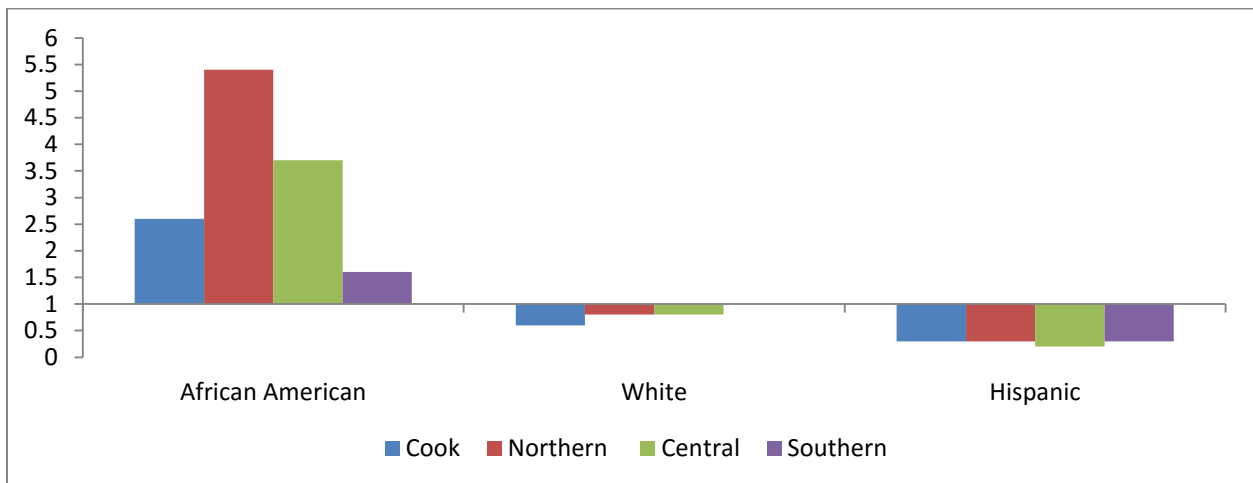


4.4 Substitute Care Entries

The next decision point is substitute care entries. If the CPS worker finds evidence that maltreatment has occurred and if the child cannot safely remain in the home, the child may be removed and placed into substitute care. Figure 4.10 shows the absolute RDIs for substitute care entries over the last seven years, and the patterns are similar to those at previous decision points. White children are proportionally represented compared to their representation in the general population, while Black children are overrepresented (RDIs range from 2.6 to 2.9) and Hispanic children underrepresented (RDIs range from .3 to .4; see Appendix D, Table 4.A.4). There is little change over the past seven years.

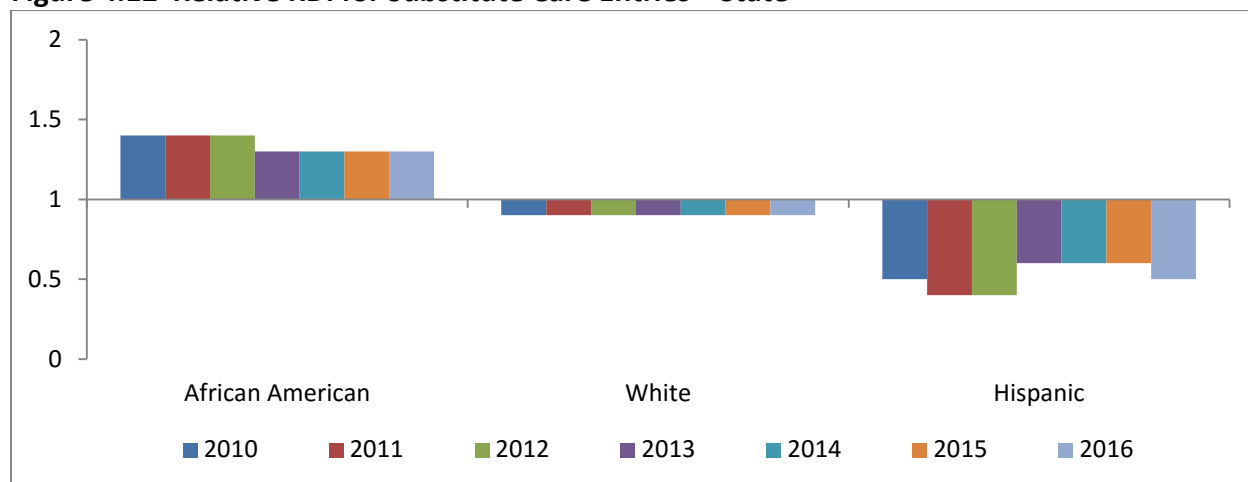
Figure 4.10 Absolute RDI for Substitute Care Entries—State

Across regions, absolute RDIs for substitute care entries showed similar patterns as those for previous stages (see Figure 4.11). The range of absolute RDIs for Black children was striking, ranging from 1.6 in the Southern region to 5.4 in the Northern region in 2016 (see Appendix D, Table 4.C.4). Absolute RDIs for White and Hispanic children were much more similar across the regions.

Figure 4.11 Absolute RDI for Substitute Care Entries—Regional (2016)

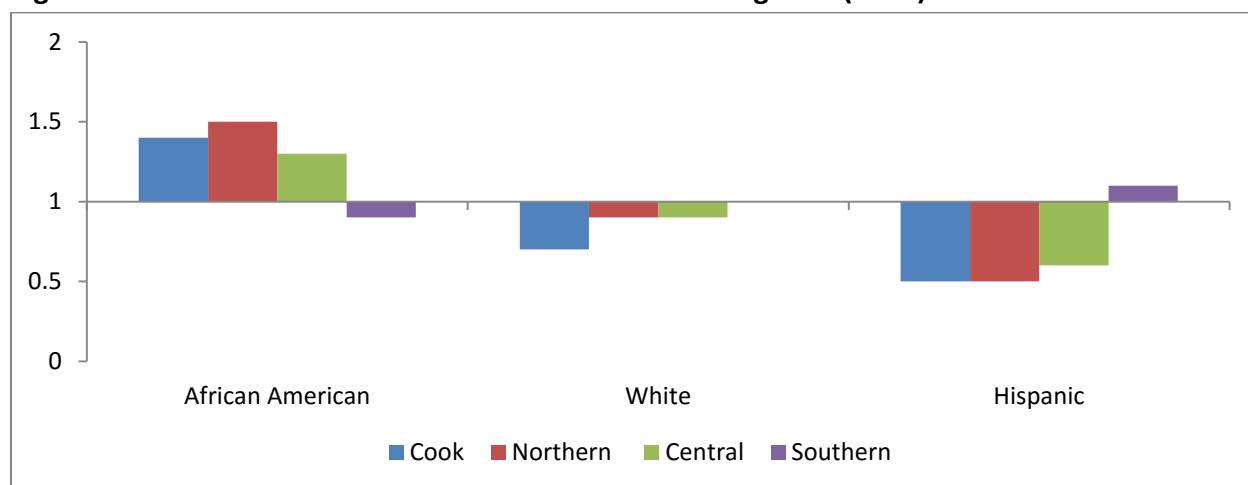
When the relative RDIs are examined, White children enter substitute care at rates proportional to their representation among indicated reports (see Figure 4.12 and Appendix D, Table 4.B.3). African American children had relative RDI that ranged from 1.3 to 1.4, suggesting that they enter substitute care at rates higher than their indication rates. Hispanic children had relative RDI less than 1 (0.4 – 0.6), meaning that workers decide to remove Hispanic children from home and place them into substitute care less frequently than their indication rates.

Figure 4.12 Relative RDI for Substitute Care Entries—State



When relative RDIs for substitute care entries were examined by region (see Figure 4.13 and Appendix D, Table 4.D.3), there is no increase or decrease in the disproportionality in any of the three racial groups in the Southern region (relative RDIs are at or close to 1). The disproportionality at this decision point increased for African American children and decreased for Hispanic children in each of the other three regions.

Figure 4.13 Relative RDI for Substitute Care Entries—Regional (2016)

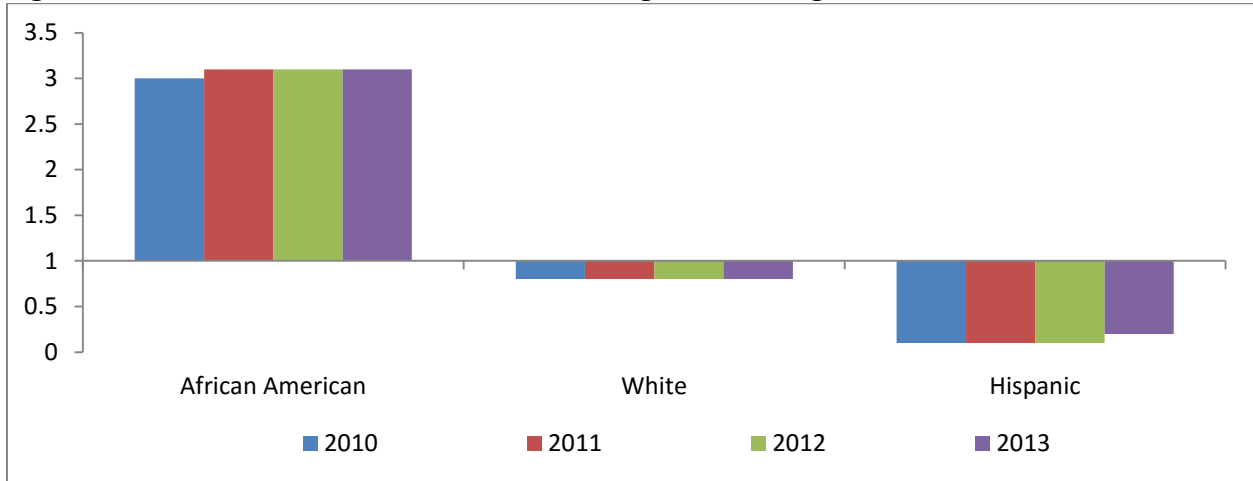


4.5 Substitute Care Exits

The final decision point examined is substitute care exits. When children are removed from their families and placed into substitute care, the goal is for them to safely exit substitute care as soon as possible, either through reunification with their biological caregivers, adoption, or guardianship. A sizeable percentage of children remain in substitute care for long periods of time in Illinois, and this indicator examines the percentage of children in each racial group that remain in substitute care for more than three years. When the absolute RDI are examined at this stage, African American children are overrepresented, with RDIs around 3.0, White children

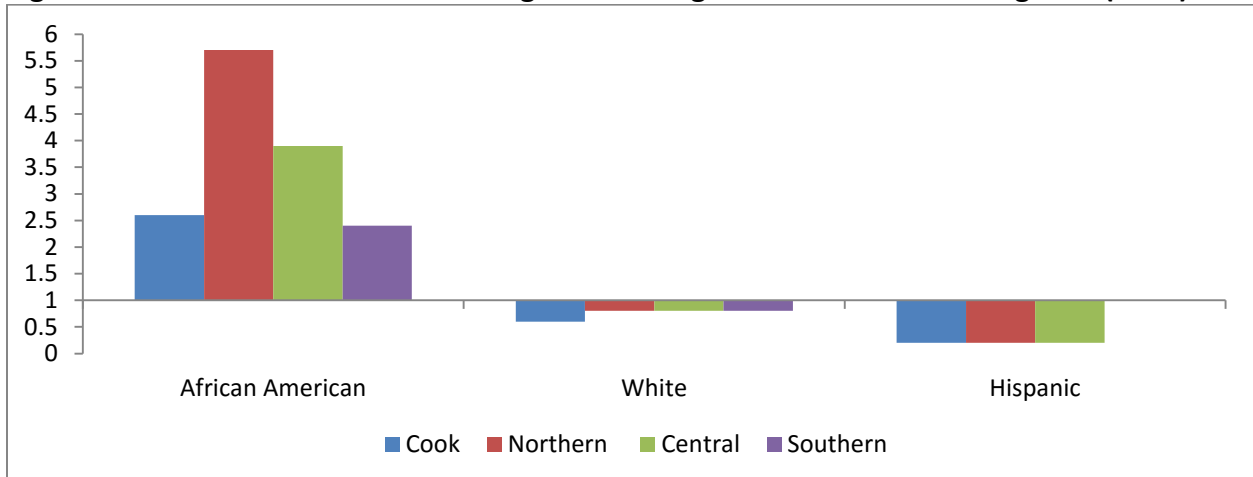
are proportionally represented, and Hispanic children underrepresented (see Figure 4.14 and Appendix D, Table 4.A.5).

Figure 4.14 Absolute RDI for Children Remaining In Care Longer than 36 Months—State



The regional patterns for the absolute RDI are similar to previous decision points (see Figure 4.15 and Appendix D, Table 4.C.5); disproportionality among African American children was highest in the Northern region (RDI = 5.7) and lowest in the Southern region (RDI = 2.4).

Figure 4.15 Absolute RDI for Remaining In Care Longer than 36 Months—Regional (2013)

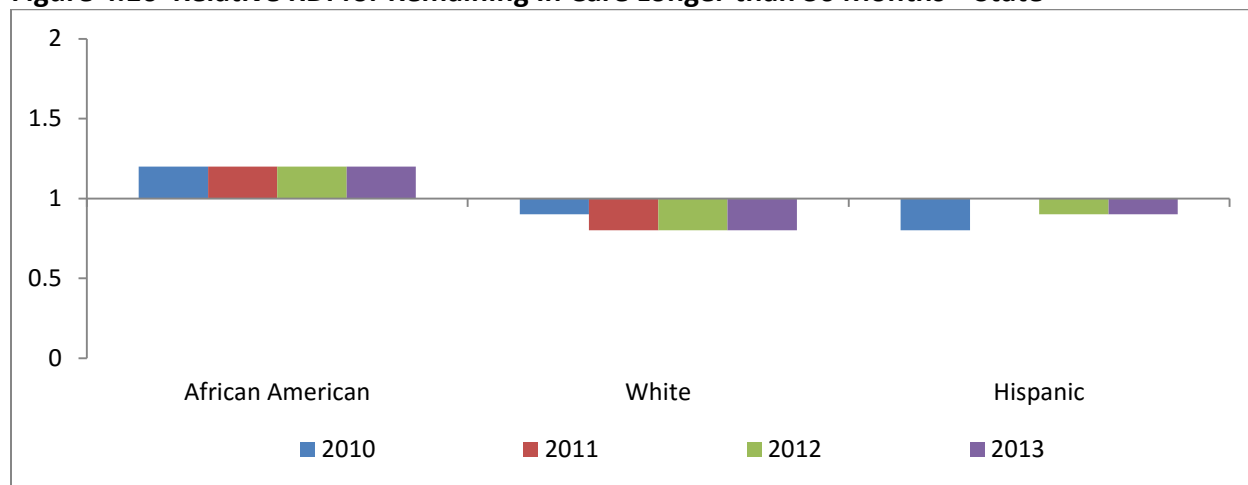


Note. In the Southern region, 10 or fewer Hispanic children entered the substitute care between 2010 and 2013 and none of the children in the 2012 and 2013 cohorts stayed longer than 36 months. Therefore, the relative RDIs were 0. We did not include the data in the figure due to the small numbers of children entering care.

When examining relative RDIs, we see that White and Hispanic children are slightly underrepresented compared to the rates at which they enter care (relative RDI = 0.8 in 2013) and African American children are overrepresented (relative RDI = 1.2 from 2010 to 2013) (see Figure 4.16 and Appendix D, Table 4.B.4). This shows that Black children are disproportionately

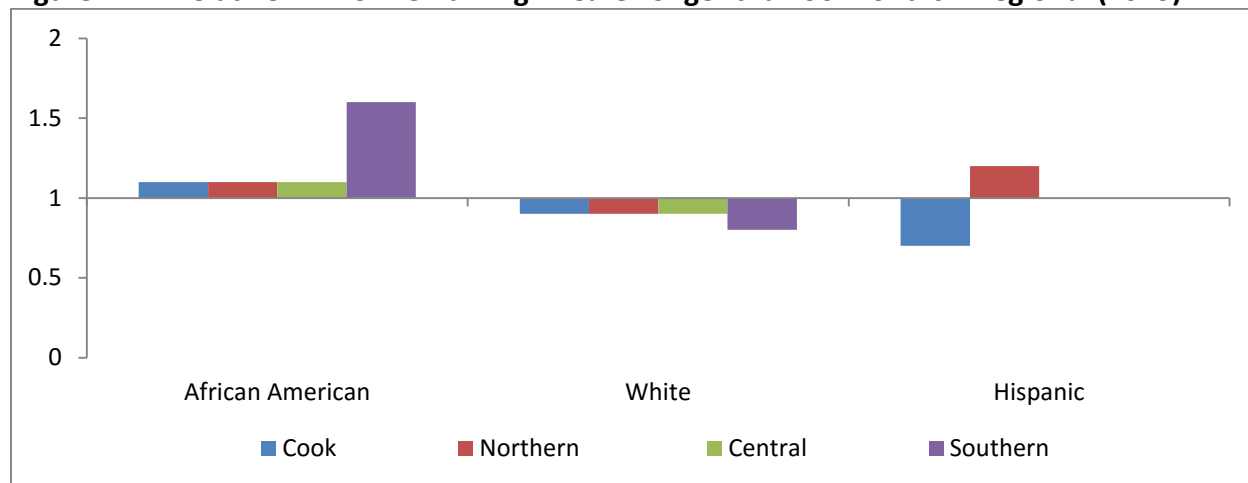
likely to stay in care longer than 36 months compared to their representation among substitute care entries.

Figure 4.16 Relative RDI for Remaining In Care Longer than 36 Months—State



Examination of the regional relative RDIs (see Figure 4.17) shows that African American children in the Cook, Northern, and Central regions stay in care more than 36 months in equal proportion to the rate at which they enter substitute care (relative RDI = 1.1 in 2013). However, African American children in Southern region are overrepresented among long-stayers compared to the rate at which they enter substitute care (relative RDI = 1.6 in 2013; see Appendix D, Table 4.D.4).

Figure 4.17 Relative RDI for Remaining In Care Longer than 36 Months—Regional (2013)



Note. In the Southern region, 10 or fewer Hispanic children entered the substitute care between 2010 and 2013 and none of the children in the 2012 and 2013 cohorts stayed longer than 36 months. Therefore, the relative RDIs were 0. We did not include the data in the figure due to the small numbers of children entering care.

Discussion and Conclusions: Disproportionality and Disparity in the Child Welfare System

This chapter examines disproportionality in the Illinois child welfare system in a number of ways. Absolute racial disproportionality indices were calculated that compare children's percentages at several child welfare decision points with their percentage in the Illinois child population. The results of these analyses found that compared to their percentage in the general child population and their White counterparts, African American children were overrepresented and Hispanic children were underrepresented at every decision point in the child welfare system over the past 7 years. The absolute RDIs at protective custody and substitute care entry are especially high. Regional analysis indicates that the highest rate of disproportionality for African American children occurs in the Northern regions; RDIs are relatively lower in the Southern region at most decision points.

One drawback of the absolute RDI as a measure of disproportionality is that if a racial group is over- or underrepresented at an early decision point, they are likely to be over- or underrepresented at each decision point that follows it. For example, if African American children comprise 50% of the children who are investigated for maltreatment but only 25% of the general child population; the absolute RDI at this decision point is 2.0. Even if African American children make up 50% of the children at all subsequent stages (suggesting proportional representation compared to investigations), their absolute RDI will remain at 2.0, indicating overrepresentation and concerning disproportionality throughout the child welfare system.

The relative RDI eliminates this drawback by examining the representation of a particular racial group at one decision point compared to the prior decision point. It therefore represents the amount of disproportionality over and above that which was present in the system. When relative RDIs were examined in Illinois for the three racial groups, the analyses indicated that disproportionality among African American children increased at the protective custody and substitute care entry decision points, and decreased among Hispanic children at these same decision points. There has been little change in either the absolute or relative RDIs over the past seven years.

Both overrepresentation and underrepresentation could result from unfair treatments or uneven resource designations against a specific racial or ethnicity group. One of the goals in the DCFS strategic plan is to eliminate racial disparity through implementing the Family Focused, Trauma Informed, and Strengths Based (FTS) Illinois Core Practice Model in communities.⁷ Careful tracking of RDIs over time can inform the Department's efforts in this important area.

⁷ Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. (January, 2017). *Illinois Child Welfare Transformation: 2016-2021*. Springfield, IL: Author. Retrieved from https://www.illinois.gov/dcf/aboutus/newsandreports/Documents/2016-2021_Illinois_Childwelfare_Transformation_Strategic_Plan_FINAL.pdf.



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, 2016 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 All indicators are calculated based on the state fiscal year (SFY).

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

INDICATOR DEFINITIONS

Chapter 1: Child Safety

Indicator 1.A: Maltreatment Recurrence Within 12 Months

Denominator: The number of children with an indicated report of maltreatment during the fiscal year.

Numerator: The number of children that had an indicated report within 12 months of the initial report.

Indicator 1.B: Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children in Intact Family Cases

Denominator: The number of children served in intact family cases during the fiscal year. Intact family cases are defined as those in which all children in the family are at home at the time the family case opens. Children who enter substitute care within 30 days of the intact family case open date are excluded.

Numerator: The number of children that had an indicated report within 12 months of the case open date. Reports made less than 8 days after the intact family case open date are excluded.

Indicator 1.C: Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children Receiving No Services

Denominator: The number of children with an indicated maltreatment report during the fiscal year that were not part of an intact family case or placed into substitute care at the time of the initial report or within 60 days of the initial report.

Numerator: The number of children that had an indicated report within 12 months of the initial report.

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

Indicator 2.A: Maltreatment in Substitute Care

Denominator: The number of children served in substitute care during the fiscal year. Cases and placements lasting less than 8 days are excluded.

Numerator: The number of children that had an indicated report of maltreatment during placement.

Reports made less than 8 days into the placement are excluded.

Indicator 2.B.1: Initial Placement—Kinship Foster Home

Denominator: The number of children entering substitute care during the fiscal year. Children who enter care and stay less than 8 days are excluded.

Numerator: The number of children initially placed in kinship foster homes. The Kinship Foster Home category includes Delegated Relative Authority (DRA) and Home of Relative (HMR).

Indicator 2.B.2: Initial Placement—Traditional Foster Home

Denominator: The number of children entering substitute care during the fiscal year. Children who enter care and stay less than 8 days are excluded.

Numerator: The number of children 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).

Indicator 2.B.3: Initial Placement—Specialized Foster Home

Denominator: The number of children entering substitute care during the fiscal year. Children who enter care and stay less than 8 days are excluded.

Numerator: The number of children initially placed in specialized foster homes. The Specialized Foster Home category includes Foster Home Specialized (FHS) and Foster Home Treatment (FHT).

Indicator 2.B.4: Initial Placement—Emergency Shelter

Denominator: The number of children entering substitute care during the fiscal year. Children who enter care and stay less than 8 days are excluded.

Numerator: The number of children initially placed in emergency shelters. The Emergency Shelter category includes Youth Emergency Shelters (YES), Agency Foster Care/Shelter Care, Emergency Shelters Institutions, and Emergency Shelters Group Homes.

Indicator 2.B.5: Initial Placement—Group Home/Institution

Denominator: The number of children entering substitute care during the fiscal year. Children who enter care and stay less than 8 days are excluded.

Numerator: The number of children initially placed in group homes or institutions. 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), and Nursing Care Facility (NCF).

Indicator 2.C.1: End of Year Placement—Kinship Foster Home

Denominator: The number of children in substitute care at the end of the fiscal year.

Numerator: The number of children placed in kinship foster homes. The Kinship Foster Home category includes Delegated Relative Authority (DRA) and Home of Relative (HMR).

Indicator 2.C.2: End of Year Placement—Traditional Foster Home

Denominator: The number of children in substitute care at the end of the fiscal year.

Numerator: The number of children placed 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.3: End of Year Placement—Specialized Foster Home

Denominator: The number of children in substitute care at the end of the fiscal year.

Numerator: The number of children placed in specialized foster homes. The Specialized Foster Home category includes Foster Home Specialized (FHS) and Foster Home Treatment (FHT).

Indicator 2.C.4: End of Year Placement—Group Home

Denominator: The number of children in substitute care at the end of the fiscal year.

Numerator: The number of children placed in group homes. The Group Home category includes Group Home (GRH).



INDICATOR DEFINITIONS

Indicator 2.C.5: End of Year Placement—Institution

Denominator: The number of children in substitute care at the end of the fiscal year.

Numerator: The number of children placed 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), and Nursing Care Facility (NCF).

Indicator 2.C.6: End of Year Placement—Independent Living

Denominator: The number of children in substitute care at the end of the fiscal year.

Numerator: The number of children placed in an independent living arrangement. The Independent Living category includes Community Integrated Living Arrangement (CIL), Independent Living Only (ILO), and Transitional Living Program (TLP).

Indicator 2.D: Initial Placement with Siblings

Denominator: The number of children entering substitute care during the fiscal year who had siblings in substitute care. Siblings are defined as children who belong to a common family based on the ID number of the family. Children with no siblings in substitute care and siblings who are not in substitute care are excluded. Children who enter care and stay less than 8 days are excluded.

Numerator: The number of children placed in the same foster home as all of their siblings in substitute care in their initial placement.

Indicator 2.E: End of Year Placement with Siblings

Denominator: The number of children in substitute care at the end of the fiscal year who had siblings in substitute care. Children with no siblings in substitute care and siblings who are not in substitute care are excluded.

Numerator: The number of children placed in the same home as all of their siblings in substitute care at the end of the fiscal year.

Indicator 2.F: Placing Children Close to Home—Initial Placement

Population: The number of children entering substitute care during the fiscal year. Children who enter care and stay less than 8 days are excluded.

Measure: 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 included. Region and sub-region categories are based on where the case opened.

Indicator 2.G: Placing Children Close to Home—End of Year Placement

Population: The number of children in substitute care at the end of the fiscal year.

Measure: 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 included. Region and sub-region categories are based on where the case opened.

Indicator 2.H: Stability in Substitute Care

Denominator: The number of children entering substitute care during the fiscal year and staying for at least one year.

Numerator: The number of children that had two or fewer placements within their first year in substitute care. The following placement types are excluded from the number of placements in this measure: 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 “whereabouts unknown.”

Indicator 2.I: Children Who Run Away from Substitute Care

Denominator: The number of children ages 12 to 17 entering substitute care during the fiscal year. Children who enter care and stay less than 8 days are excluded.

Numerator: The number of children 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: Median Length of Stay in Substitute Care

Population: The number of children entering substitute care during the fiscal year. Children who enter care and stay less than 8 days are excluded.

Measure: The median number of months children stay in substitute care. The median represents the amount of time that it took half of children who entered substitute care in a fiscal year to exit care, either through permanence (reunification, adoption, or guardianship) or emancipation. If the child has more than one out-of-home spell during the fiscal year, the first spell is selected.

Chapter 3: Legal Permanence: Reunification, Adoption, and Guardianship**Indicator 3.A.1: Permanence Within 12 Months: Reunification**

Denominator: The number of children entering substitute care during the fiscal year. Children who enter care and stay less than 8 days are excluded.

Numerator: The number of children that were reunified within 12 months of the date of entry into substitute care.

Indicator 3.A.2: Permanence Within 24 Months: Reunification

Denominator: The number of children entering substitute care during the fiscal year. Children who enter care and stay less than 8 days are excluded.

Numerator: The number of children that were reunified within 24 months of the date of entry into substitute care.

Indicator 3.A.3: Permanence within 36 Months: Reunification

Denominator: The number of children entering substitute care during the fiscal year. Children who enter care and stay less than 8 days are excluded.

Numerator: The number of children that were reunified within 36 months of the date of entry into substitute care.



INDICATOR DEFINITIONS

Indicator 3.B.1: Stability of Permanence at One Year: Reunification

Denominator: The number of children reunified during the fiscal year. Children in care less than 8 days are excluded.

Numerator: The number of children that did not re-enter substitute care within one year of reunification. Children that re-entered substitute care and stayed less than 8 days are excluded.

Indicator 3.B.2: Stability of Permanence at Two Years: Reunification

Denominator: The number of children reunified during the fiscal year. Children in care less than 8 days are excluded.

Numerator: The number of children that did not re-enter substitute care within two years of reunification. Children that re-entered substitute care and stayed less than 8 days are excluded.

Indicator 3.B.3: Stability of Permanence at Five Years: Reunification

Denominator: The number of children reunified during the fiscal year. Children in care less than 8 days are excluded.

Numerator: The number of children that did not re-enter substitute care within five years of reunification. Children that re-entered substitute care and stayed less than 8 days are excluded.

Indicator 3.B.4: Stability of Permanence at Ten Years: Reunification

Denominator: The number of children reunified during the fiscal year. Children in care less than 8 days are excluded.

Numerator: The number of children that did not re-enter substitute care within ten years of reunification. Children that re-entered substitute care and stayed less than 8 days are excluded.

Indicator 3.C.1: Permanence Within 24 Months: Adoption

Denominator: The number of children entering substitute care during the fiscal year. Children who enter care and stay less than 8 days are excluded.

Numerator: The number of children that were adopted within 24 months of the date of entry into substitute care.

Indicator 3.C.2: Permanence within 36 Months: Adoption

Denominator: The number of children entering substitute care during the fiscal year. Children who enter care and stay less than 8 days are excluded.

Numerator: The number of children that were adopted within 36 months of the date of entry into substitute care.

Indicator 3.D.1: Stability of Permanence at Two Years: Adoption

Denominator: The number of children adopted during the fiscal year. Children in care less than 8 days are excluded.

Numerator: The number of children that did not re-enter substitute care within two years of adoption. Children that re-entered substitute care and stayed less than 8 days are excluded.

Indicator 3.D.2: Stability of Permanence at Five Years: Adoption

Denominator: The number of children adopted during the fiscal year. Children in care less than 8 days are excluded.

Numerator: The number of children that did not re-enter substitute care within five years of adoption. Children that re-entered substitute care and stayed less than 8 days are excluded.

Indicator 3.D.3: Stability of Permanence at Ten Years: Adoption

Denominator: The number of children adopted during the fiscal year. Children in care less than 8 days are excluded.

Numerator: The number of children that did not re-enter substitute care within ten years of adoption. Children that re-entered substitute care and stayed less than 8 days are excluded.

Indicator 3.E.1: Permanence Within 24 Months: Guardianship

Denominator: The number of children entering substitute care during the fiscal year. Children who enter care and stay less than 8 days are excluded.

Numerator: The number of children that attained guardianship within 24 months of the date of entry into substitute care.

Indicator 3.E.2: Permanence Within 36 Months: Guardianship

Denominator: The number of children entering substitute care during the fiscal year. Children who enter care and stay less than 8 days are excluded.

Numerator: The number of children that attained guardianship within 36 months of the date of entry into substitute care.

Indicator 3.F.1: Stability of Permanence at Two Years: Guardianship

Denominator: The number of children taken into guardianship during the fiscal year. Children in care less than 8 days are excluded.

Numerator: The number of children that did not re-enter substitute care within two years of guardianship. Children that re-entered substitute care and stayed less than 8 days are excluded.

Indicator 3.F.2: Stability of Permanence at Five Years: Guardianship

Denominator: The number of children taken into guardianship during the fiscal year. Children in care less than 8 days are excluded.

Numerator: The number of children that did not re-enter substitute care within five years of guardianship. Children that re-entered substitute care and stayed less than 8 days are excluded.

Indicator 3.F.3: Stability of Permanence at Ten Years: Guardianship

Denominator: The number of children taken into guardianship during the fiscal year. Children in care less than 8 days are excluded.

Numerator: The number of children that did not re-enter substitute care within ten years of guardianship. Children that re-entered substitute care and stayed less than 8 days are excluded.



Appendix B

Outcome Data by Region, Gender, Age, and Race

Appendix B provides data on each of the outcome indicators defined in Appendix A for the most recent seven state fiscal years. For each indicator, data is presented for the state as a whole, followed by breakdowns by DCFS administrative region, child gender, age, and race.

The data used to compute these indicators come from the September 30, 2016 data extract of the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services Integrated Database, which is maintained by Chapin Hall at the University of Chicago. Indicator data is available online at <http://cfr.illinois.edu/outcome-indicator-tables.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?						
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Children with substantiated reports	27,498	26,989	26,104	26,566	28,078	30,055	30,562
Children with another substantiated report within 12 months	3,050	2,930	2,836	2,909	3,160	3,590	3,553
Percent	11.1%	10.9%	10.9%	11.0%	11.3%	11.9%	11.6%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	630	8.5%	652	8.9%	630	8.9%	744	9.6%	757	9.6%	877	9.8%	833	9.4%
Northern	781	9.9%	659	9.0%	650	9.2%	635	8.9%	707	9.1%	938	11.2%	916	10.5%
Central	1,086	12.9%	1,028	12.4%	1,004	12.5%	1,027	13.1%	1,073	12.8%	1,157	13.6%	1,159	13.3%
Southern	553	14.6%	591	14.7%	552	14.0%	493	13.4%	623	15.5%	618	14.8%	645	14.9%

Male	1,517	11.5%	1,472	11.2%	1,401	11.1%	1,435	11.0%	1,576	11.7%	1,851	12.6%	1,771	11.8%
Female	1,500	10.7%	1,433	10.5%	1,404	10.6%	1,445	10.9%	1,549	10.8%	1,706	11.3%	1,755	11.4%

Under 3	1,066	12.7%	1,014	12.4%	980	12.9%	958	12.7%	1,023	12.9%	1,120	13.7%	1,145	13.4%
3 to 5	710	12.8%	672	11.9%	640	11.6%	657	11.7%	739	12.6%	775	12.8%	757	12.4%
6 to 8	502	10.8%	519	11.5%	491	11.2%	513	11.4%	577	11.8%	699	12.8%	653	12.0%
9 to 11	368	10.0%	360	9.9%	340	9.6%	369	9.8%	351	9.2%	479	11.2%	466	10.6%
12 to 14	267	8.8%	240	8.3%	259	8.9%	288	9.3%	305	9.3%	328	9.4%	357	9.9%
15 to 17	130	6.0%	117	5.6%	118	5.8%	118	6.0%	158	7.1%	178	7.1%	172	7.0%
18 and Older	2	12.5%	2	9.1%	5	20.8%	1	5.6%	3	15.8%	5	13.5%	2	6.7%

African American	951	10.5%	827	9.6%	838	10.2%	892	10.4%	1,127	12.2%	1,198	11.7%	1,169	10.9%
White	1,840	12.1%	1,847	12.1%	1,756	11.9%	1,724	11.8%	1,793	11.6%	2,083	12.9%	2,038	12.9%
Hispanic	147	7.2%	152	8.2%	151	8.2%	190	8.9%	162	7.8%	195	8.1%	223	7.6%
Other Ethnicity	112	9.1%	104	7.9%	91	7.0%	103	8.4%	78	5.8%	114	8.6%	123	11.3%

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?						
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Children in intact family cases	15,804	14,504	16,558	17,365	10,543	13,777	11,154
Children with substantiated reports	1,592	1,550	1,546	1,587	1,191	1,860	1,492
Percent	10.1%	10.7%	9.3%	9.1%	11.3%	13.5%	13.4%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	401	6.0%	398	6.6%	408	5.9%	440	6.4%	355	7.4%	547	10.0%	472	10.1%
Northern	321	10.0%	301	11.0%	305	9.0%	361	9.8%	213	12.6%	355	12.8%	313	13.3%
Central	532	14.3%	478	13.6%	517	13.8%	451	10.6%	402	14.5%	576	16.7%	416	15.9%
Southern	338	15.3%	373	16.8%	316	12.8%	335	13.4%	221	17.6%	382	18.4%	291	19.2%

Male	813	10.1%	783	10.6%	794	9.4%	798	9.0%	614	11.5%	955	13.6%	768	13.4%
Female	777	10.1%	767	10.7%	751	9.3%	789	9.3%	577	11.1%	905	13.5%	724	13.3%

Under 3	559	13.9%	529	14.1%	566	14.0%	526	12.7%	402	14.4%	612	18.1%	547	18.5%
3 to 5	396	13.0%	384	13.5%	356	11.1%	350	10.5%	287	13.0%	404	14.7%	317	14.5%
6 to 8	270	9.4%	272	11.0%	254	9.3%	279	9.5%	215	11.7%	369	14.9%	264	13.0%
9 to 11	188	8.8%	177	8.8%	169	6.7%	203	7.5%	138	9.6%	231	12.0%	169	10.9%
12 to 14	121	6.7%	128	7.5%	146	7.4%	156	7.2%	105	8.7%	163	9.6%	137	10.4%
15 to 17	58	4.2%	59	4.9%	55	3.8%	73	5.0%	44	6.0%	81	7.2%	58	7.2%
18 and Older	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

African American	524	7.9%	459	7.8%	452	6.9%	485	7.1%	463	9.9%	653	12.8%	500	11.9%
White	940	13.5%	932	13.9%	941	12.7%	908	11.5%	587	13.7%	944	15.4%	761	16.1%
Hispanic	83	5.2%	123	8.8%	128	6.6%	168	8.1%	118	9.8%	232	11.5%	210	10.6%
Other Ethnicity	45	7.1%	36	6.6%	25	3.6%	26	4.7%	23	6.3%	31	5.6%	21	8.5%

Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children Receiving No Services

Indicator 1.C	Of all children with a substantiated report who did not receive intact family or substitute care services, what percentage had another substantiated report within 12 months?						
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Children receiving no services	17,261	17,226	16,943	17,954	19,967	20,278	21,049
Children with substantiated reports	1,871	1,712	1,725	1,937	2,218	2,257	2,351
Percent	10.8%	9.9%	10.2%	10.8%	11.1%	11.1%	11.2%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	362	8.2%	401	8.7%	394	8.5%	548	10.0%	561	9.7%	565	9.2%	532	8.9%
Northern	531	9.8%	417	8.2%	393	8.2%	410	8.2%	511	8.9%	633	10.5%	632	9.7%
Central	704	13.2%	644	12.2%	626	11.9%	688	13.3%	744	12.8%	720	12.8%	819	13.7%
Southern	274	13.2%	250	11.4%	312	13.5%	285	13.2%	402	15.3%	339	13.6%	368	13.9%

Male	910	11.2%	853	10.4%	857	10.6%	977	11.2%	1,101	11.6%	1,155	11.8%	1,165	11.4%
Female	937	10.5%	841	9.5%	844	9.7%	943	10.5%	1,093	10.7%	1,082	10.5%	1,170	11.0%

Under 3	650	14.1%	584	12.6%	573	13.2%	611	13.7%	686	13.9%	654	13.4%	683	13.4%
3 to 5	425	12.1%	369	10.4%	368	10.3%	436	11.4%	520	12.4%	486	11.9%	509	11.9%
6 to 8	294	9.9%	294	10.0%	289	10.0%	331	10.5%	413	11.5%	445	11.7%	442	11.5%
9 to 11	238	9.8%	216	8.8%	226	9.3%	260	9.7%	254	8.7%	315	10.3%	327	10.1%
12 to 14	182	8.6%	152	7.5%	171	8.1%	210	9.3%	218	8.6%	233	9.1%	261	9.7%
15 to 17	76	4.8%	90	5.9%	91	6.0%	85	5.7%	123	7.0%	117	6.3%	126	6.6%
18 and Older	2	18.2%	2	11.8%	4	21.1%	0	0.0%	1	9.1%	2	8.0%	2	11.1%

African American	579	11.0%	446	8.6%	518	10.2%	600	10.9%	781	12.4%	743	11.2%	765	10.6%
White	1,118	11.4%	1,095	11.2%	1,068	11.1%	1,113	11.3%	1,272	11.5%	1,320	12.0%	1,356	12.4%
Hispanic	99	7.4%	107	8.2%	85	6.4%	143	8.8%	114	7.1%	117	6.9%	131	6.3%
Other Ethnicity	75	9.1%	64	7.1%	54	5.9%	81	8.6%	51	5.0%	77	7.9%	99	11.9%

Maltreatment in Substitute Care

Indicator 2.A	Of all children placed in substitute care during the year, what percentage had a substantiated report during placement?						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Children ever in substitute care	21,748	21,389	21,450	20,868	20,815	21,015	20,307
Children with substantiated reports	356	397	364	362	408	477	481
Percent	1.6%	1.9%	1.7%	1.7%	2.0%	2.3%	2.4%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	76	0.9%	83	1.0%	102	1.2%	94	1.2%	129	1.6%	147	1.9%	158	2.1%
Northern	70	1.8%	78	2.0%	68	1.7%	77	1.8%	98	2.3%	93	2.2%	100	2.5%
Central	137	2.3%	167	2.8%	100	1.7%	127	2.3%	112	2.0%	163	2.9%	136	2.4%
Southern	73	2.4%	69	2.2%	94	2.9%	64	2.1%	69	2.2%	74	2.4%	87	2.9%

Male	192	1.7%	206	1.8%	184	1.6%	161	1.5%	187	1.7%	245	2.2%	247	2.3%
Female	164	1.6%	191	1.9%	180	1.8%	201	2.0%	221	2.2%	232	2.3%	234	2.4%

Under 3	140	1.7%	142	1.7%	135	1.6%	114	1.4%	123	1.5%	134	1.7%	140	1.8%
3 to 5	82	2.2%	92	2.6%	87	2.4%	83	2.4%	81	2.4%	114	3.3%	102	3.0%
6 to 8	59	2.0%	70	2.6%	58	2.2%	63	2.4%	88	3.3%	90	3.4%	85	3.2%
9 to 11	38	1.6%	48	2.1%	41	1.8%	48	2.2%	49	2.2%	68	3.1%	54	2.5%
12 to 14	30	1.2%	32	1.3%	29	1.2%	38	1.5%	49	1.9%	50	1.9%	70	2.8%
15 to 17	7	0.4%	13	0.7%	14	0.7%	16	0.8%	18	0.9%	21	1.1%	30	1.6%
18 and Older	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

African American	175	1.5%	201	1.8%	178	1.6%	191	1.8%	176	1.7%	248	2.3%	269	2.7%
White	154	1.9%	170	2.0%	157	1.8%	161	1.9%	188	2.2%	186	2.2%	162	1.9%
Hispanic	24	1.9%	20	1.7%	25	2.0%	6	0.5%	36	2.7%	34	2.2%	44	2.7%
Other Ethnicity	3	0.8%	6	1.8%	4	1.1%	4	1.0%	8	2.0%	9	2.5%	6	1.9%

CHILDREN IN SUBSTITUTE CARE

Initial Placement: Kinship Foster Home

Indicator 2.B.1	Of all children entering substitute care, what percentage is placed in kinship foster homes in their first placement?						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Children entering substitute care	5,062	4,835	4,931	4,828	4,953	5,181	4,736
Children placed in kinship foster homes	2,691	2,419	2,512	2,520	2,676	2,932	3,077
Percent	53.2%	50.0%	50.9%	52.2%	54.0%	56.6%	65.0%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	534	37.3%	414	32.1%	527	37.1%	543	39.6%	576	40.0%	726	45.9%	754	56.4%
Northern	632	62.8%	581	56.8%	658	58.0%	747	61.5%	686	62.9%	691	64.1%	645	69.8%
Central	988	58.6%	889	55.7%	792	54.4%	792	53.5%	940	59.2%	951	58.6%	1,047	66.6%
Southern	537	57.3%	535	57.6%	535	58.2%	438	57.5%	474	56.8%	564	62.7%	631	70.0%

Male	1,383	52.1%	1,232	49.2%	1,239	49.3%	1,250	50.3%	1,319	52.2%	1,440	54.6%	1,541	63.5%
Female	1,307	54.3%	1,187	50.9%	1,272	52.6%	1,270	54.2%	1,357	55.9%	1,492	58.6%	1,536	66.6%

Under 3	1,108	54.7%	1,013	54.0%	1,007	53.6%	1,003	53.5%	999	55.2%	1,152	56.5%	1,183	63.5%
3 to 5	513	63.9%	480	58.9%	532	61.6%	495	61.6%	516	64.8%	570	66.7%	579	75.8%
6 to 8	385	64.2%	346	60.5%	355	59.8%	377	64.8%	476	68.9%	422	66.9%	448	77.5%
9 to 11	270	59.3%	255	56.3%	258	57.1%	270	59.2%	303	59.3%	326	65.3%	368	77.0%
12 to 14	241	42.8%	175	35.1%	213	41.3%	229	41.9%	222	40.1%	287	50.0%	291	56.5%
15 to 17	173	30.6%	147	27.2%	141	25.0%	142	27.8%	158	29.6%	174	32.4%	201	43.5%
18 and Older	1	2.0%	3	3.8%	6	9.8%	4	7.3%	2	3.5%	1	2.1%	7	9.2%

African American	1,101	50.1%	996	46.9%	992	46.6%	1,017	48.4%	1,048	47.3%	1,241	52.1%	1,231	61.5%
White	1,405	56.3%	1,280	54.2%	1,332	55.4%	1,277	56.6%	1,399	61.1%	1,375	61.0%	1,544	67.7%
Hispanic	129	48.5%	85	35.9%	138	50.2%	179	51.0%	177	50.7%	279	59.1%	282	69.8%
Other Ethnicity	56	52.8%	58	52.7%	50	41.7%	47	39.2%	52	52.0%	37	50.0%	20	40.0%

Initial Placement: Traditional Foster Home

Indicator 2.B.2	Of all children entering substitute care, what percentage is placed in traditional foster homes in their first placement?						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Children entering substitute care	5,062	4,835	4,931	4,828	4,953	5,181	4,736
Children placed in traditional foster homes	1,260	1,300	1,273	1,263	1,261	1,318	1,086
Percent	24.9%	26.9%	25.8%	26.2%	25.5%	25.4%	22.9%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	224	15.7%	188	14.6%	144	10.1%	171	12.5%	270	18.8%	258	16.3%	244	18.2%
Northern	271	26.9%	342	33.5%	359	31.6%	350	28.8%	280	25.7%	286	26.5%	214	23.2%
Central	553	32.8%	559	35.0%	552	37.9%	570	38.5%	530	33.4%	555	34.2%	422	26.8%
Southern	212	22.6%	211	22.7%	218	23.7%	172	22.6%	181	21.7%	219	24.3%	206	22.8%

Male	644	24.3%	648	25.9%	629	25.0%	644	25.9%	623	24.7%	670	25.4%	551	22.7%
Female	616	25.6%	652	28.0%	644	26.6%	619	26.4%	638	26.3%	648	25.5%	534	23.1%

Under 3	647	31.9%	637	34.0%	628	33.4%	655	34.9%	661	36.5%	719	35.3%	621	33.3%
3 to 5	196	24.4%	208	25.5%	212	24.5%	202	25.2%	194	24.4%	186	21.8%	162	21.2%
6 to 8	111	18.5%	142	24.8%	156	26.3%	141	24.2%	136	19.7%	138	21.9%	108	18.7%
9 to 11	87	19.1%	116	25.6%	88	19.5%	101	22.1%	100	19.6%	91	18.2%	73	15.3%
12 to 14	117	20.8%	106	21.2%	94	18.2%	80	14.7%	88	15.9%	99	17.2%	76	14.8%
15 to 17	102	18.1%	89	16.5%	90	15.9%	81	15.9%	79	14.8%	84	15.6%	44	9.5%
18 and Older	0	0.0%	2	2.5%	5	8.2%	3	5.5%	3	5.3%	1	2.1%	2	2.6%

African American	524	23.9%	502	23.6%	487	22.9%	515	24.5%	594	26.8%	596	25.0%	467	23.3%
White	663	26.6%	702	29.7%	714	29.7%	630	27.9%	557	24.3%	601	26.7%	532	23.3%
Hispanic	58	21.8%	77	32.5%	47	17.1%	78	22.2%	84	24.1%	100	21.2%	72	17.8%
Other Ethnicity	15	14.2%	19	17.3%	25	20.8%	40	33.3%	26	26.0%	21	28.4%	15	30.0%

CHILDREN IN SUBSTITUTE CARE

Initial Placement: Specialized Foster Home

Indicator 2.B.3	Of all children entering substitute care, what percentage is placed in specialized foster homes in their first placement?						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Children entering substitute care	5,062	4,835	4,931	4,828	4,953	5,181	4,736
Children placed in specialized foster homes	127	119	86	119	134	130	67
Percent	2.5%	2.5%	1.7%	2.5%	2.7%	2.5%	1.4%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	40	2.8%	47	3.6%	41	2.9%	64	4.7%	82	5.7%	82	5.2%	43	3.2%
Northern	21	2.1%	10	1.0%	10	0.9%	13	1.1%	15	1.4%	14	1.3%	0	0.0%
Central	46	2.7%	50	3.1%	21	1.4%	33	2.2%	23	1.4%	20	1.2%	17	1.1%
Southern	20	2.1%	12	1.3%	14	1.5%	9	1.2%	14	1.7%	14	1.6%	7	0.8%

Male	69	2.6%	62	2.5%	44	1.8%	61	2.5%	64	2.5%	63	2.4%	38	1.6%
Female	58	2.4%	57	2.4%	42	1.7%	58	2.5%	70	2.9%	67	2.6%	29	1.3%

Under 3	49	2.4%	32	1.7%	26	1.4%	39	2.1%	48	2.7%	41	2.0%	18	1.0%
3 to 5	3	0.4%	14	1.7%	7	0.8%	13	1.6%	18	2.3%	21	2.5%	6	0.8%
6 to 8	10	1.7%	9	1.6%	8	1.3%	11	1.9%	8	1.2%	10	1.6%	4	0.7%
9 to 11	11	2.4%	18	4.0%	11	2.4%	13	2.9%	11	2.2%	15	3.0%	5	1.0%
12 to 14	31	5.5%	25	5.0%	12	2.3%	22	4.0%	19	3.4%	15	2.6%	16	3.1%
15 to 17	23	4.1%	20	3.7%	18	3.2%	19	3.7%	30	5.6%	28	5.2%	14	3.0%
18 and Older	0	0.0%	1	1.3%	4	6.6%	2	3.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	5.3%

African American	50	2.3%	63	3.0%	41	1.9%	70	3.3%	73	3.3%	68	2.9%	33	1.6%
White	72	2.9%	48	2.0%	34	1.4%	41	1.8%	47	2.1%	44	2.0%	22	1.0%
Hispanic	4	1.5%	4	1.7%	6	2.2%	6	1.7%	9	2.6%	14	3.0%	8	2.0%
Other Ethnicity	1	0.9%	4	3.6%	5	4.2%	2	1.7%	5	5.0%	4	5.4%	4	8.0%

Initial Placement: Emergency Shelter

Indicator 2.B.4	Of all children entering substitute care, what percentage is placed in emergency shelters in their first placement?						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Children entering substitute care	5,062	4,835	4,931	4,828	4,953	5,181	4,736
Children placed in emergency shelters	479	521	569	477	400	301	139
Percent	9.5%	10.8%	11.5%	9.9%	8.1%	5.8%	2.9%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	263	18.4%	307	23.8%	367	25.8%	281	20.5%	188	13.1%	155	9.8%	67	5.0%
Northern	40	4.0%	37	3.6%	46	4.1%	44	3.6%	46	4.2%	37	3.4%	26	2.8%
Central	33	2.0%	27	1.7%	24	1.6%	20	1.4%	31	2.0%	23	1.4%	12	0.8%
Southern	143	15.3%	150	16.1%	132	14.4%	132	17.3%	135	16.2%	86	9.6%	34	3.8%

Male	276	10.4%	300	12.0%	313	12.5%	271	10.9%	240	9.5%	165	6.3%	84	3.5%
Female	203	8.4%	221	9.5%	256	10.6%	206	8.8%	160	6.6%	136	5.3%	55	2.4%

Under 3	147	7.3%	128	6.8%	151	8.0%	116	6.2%	51	2.8%	56	2.7%	10	0.5%
3 to 5	55	6.8%	84	10.3%	84	9.7%	72	9.0%	42	5.3%	34	4.0%	6	0.8%
6 to 8	56	9.3%	50	8.7%	50	8.4%	32	5.5%	53	7.7%	30	4.8%	8	1.4%
9 to 11	44	9.7%	43	9.5%	56	12.4%	50	11.0%	46	9.0%	23	4.6%	8	1.7%
12 to 14	62	11.0%	76	15.2%	83	16.1%	84	15.4%	103	18.6%	70	12.2%	40	7.8%
15 to 17	114	20.2%	135	25.0%	141	25.0%	122	23.9%	102	19.1%	87	16.2%	66	14.3%
18 and Older	1	2.0%	5	6.3%	4	6.6%	0	0.0%	3	5.3%	1	2.1%	1	1.3%

African American	217	9.9%	261	12.3%	323	15.2%	244	11.6%	211	9.5%	162	6.8%	70	3.5%
White	211	8.5%	209	8.8%	179	7.4%	168	7.5%	155	6.8%	107	4.7%	59	2.6%
Hispanic	39	14.7%	38	16.0%	43	15.6%	49	14.0%	30	8.6%	29	6.1%	10	2.5%
Other Ethnicity	12	11.3%	13	11.8%	24	20.0%	16	13.3%	4	4.0%	3	4.1%	0	0.0%

CHILDREN IN SUBSTITUTE CARE

Initial Placement: Group Home/Institution

Indicator 2.B.5	Of all children entering substitute care, what percentage is placed in group homes or institutions in their first placement?						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Children entering substitute care	5,062	4,835	4,931	4,828	4,953	5,181	4,736
Children placed in group homes or institutions	464	406	448	403	434	452	304
Percent	9.2%	8.4%	9.1%	8.3%	8.8%	8.7%	6.4%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	335	23.4%	264	20.5%	311	21.9%	271	19.8%	278	19.3%	314	19.9%	170	12.7%
Northern	42	4.2%	52	5.1%	61	5.4%	58	4.8%	64	5.9%	50	4.6%	38	4.1%
Central	62	3.7%	70	4.4%	58	4.0%	63	4.3%	62	3.9%	73	4.5%	74	4.7%
Southern	25	2.7%	20	2.2%	18	2.0%	11	1.4%	30	3.6%	15	1.7%	22	2.4%

Male	270	10.2%	233	9.3%	272	10.8%	241	9.7%	263	10.4%	279	10.6%	196	8.1%
Female	194	8.1%	173	7.4%	176	7.3%	162	6.9%	171	7.0%	173	6.8%	106	4.6%

Under 3	76	3.7%	65	3.5%	67	3.6%	62	3.3%	52	2.9%	71	3.5%	31	1.7%
3 to 5	36	4.5%	29	3.6%	29	3.4%	21	2.6%	26	3.3%	43	5.0%	11	1.4%
6 to 8	38	6.3%	25	4.4%	25	4.2%	21	3.6%	18	2.6%	31	4.9%	9	1.6%
9 to 11	43	9.5%	21	4.6%	39	8.6%	22	4.8%	51	10.0%	44	8.8%	24	5.0%
12 to 14	112	19.9%	117	23.4%	114	22.1%	131	24.0%	121	21.9%	103	17.9%	92	17.9%
15 to 17	152	26.9%	145	26.8%	169	29.9%	143	28.0%	162	30.3%	160	29.8%	134	29.0%
18 and Older	7	14.3%	4	5.0%	5	8.2%	3	5.5%	4	7.0%	0	0.0%	3	3.9%

African American	278	12.7%	259	12.2%	266	12.5%	235	11.2%	260	11.7%	284	11.9%	165	8.2%
White	129	5.2%	100	4.2%	126	5.2%	115	5.1%	116	5.1%	116	5.1%	102	4.5%
Hispanic	35	13.2%	31	13.1%	40	14.5%	38	10.8%	46	13.2%	47	10.0%	31	7.7%
Other Ethnicity	22	20.8%	16	14.5%	16	13.3%	15	12.5%	12	12.0%	5	6.8%	6	12.0%

End of Year Placement: Kinship Foster Home

Indicator 2.C.1	Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year, what percentage is placed in kinship foster homes?						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Children in substitute care	16,517	16,552	16,018	15,892	15,955	15,598	15,382
Children in kinship foster homes	6,235	6,283	6,189	6,254	6,352	6,485	6,791
Percent	37.7%	38.0%	38.6%	39.4%	39.8%	41.6%	44.1%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	2,047	28.6%	1,965	28.5%	1,943	29.9%	2,020	31.7%	2,080	32.7%	2,149	34.9%	2,280	38.0%
Northern	1,329	46.4%	1,337	45.3%	1,407	46.1%	1,561	48.1%	1,493	46.2%	1,441	46.6%	1,396	47.3%
Central	1,837	43.4%	1,888	43.4%	1,744	42.3%	1,618	40.3%	1,721	42.1%	1,859	44.5%	1,968	47.1%
Southern	1,022	45.3%	1,093	46.2%	1,095	46.6%	1,055	46.9%	1,058	46.6%	1,036	48.0%	1,147	50.8%

Male	3,173	36.7%	3,176	36.3%	3,110	37.1%	3,129	37.6%	3,184	38.3%	3,217	39.5%	3,375	42.0%
Female	3,059	38.9%	3,104	39.8%	3,077	40.3%	3,124	41.3%	3,167	41.5%	3,267	43.8%	3,416	46.5%

Under 3	1,616	50.9%	1,596	51.8%	1,539	51.3%	1,537	50.8%	1,504	49.9%	1,612	51.2%	1,648	53.7%
3 to 5	1,524	51.5%	1,641	51.7%	1,646	53.5%	1,586	52.6%	1,610	54.6%	1,489	53.8%	1,561	55.5%
6 to 8	1,015	47.5%	1,032	47.2%	1,030	47.6%	1,098	49.9%	1,203	51.3%	1,203	53.5%	1,178	54.9%
9 to 11	728	42.1%	730	41.7%	714	43.4%	718	43.7%	768	44.5%	812	47.3%	910	51.1%
12 to 14	558	32.9%	555	33.4%	561	33.5%	578	34.3%	551	33.0%	600	37.4%	637	39.7%
15 to 17	550	22.9%	489	21.8%	476	22.1%	489	23.1%	504	23.5%	519	24.4%	572	28.2%
18 and Older	244	10.0%	240	9.8%	223	9.7%	248	11.2%	212	10.1%	250	12.6%	285	14.7%

African American	3,173	34.4%	3,042	33.9%	2,924	34.3%	2,968	35.4%	2,944	35.5%	3,028	37.5%	3,066	39.6%
White	2,638	43.1%	2,801	43.9%	2,787	44.2%	2,743	44.1%	2,825	44.8%	2,792	46.0%	2,991	48.9%
Hispanic	339	35.5%	331	35.0%	363	39.5%	419	42.4%	461	43.3%	559	46.5%	637	50.1%
Other Ethnicity	85	37.9%	109	44.7%	115	41.2%	124	41.8%	122	41.4%	106	40.9%	97	39.8%

CHILDREN IN SUBSTITUTE CARE

End of Year Placement: Traditional Foster Home

Indicator 2.C.2	Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year, what percentage is placed in traditional foster homes?						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Children in substitute care	16,517	16,552	16,018	15,892	15,955	15,598	15,382
Children in traditional foster homes	4,352	4,354	4,172	4,185	4,226	4,118	3,941
Percent	26.3%	26.3%	26.0%	26.3%	26.5%	26.4%	25.6%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	1,498	20.9%	1,434	20.8%	1,340	20.6%	1,353	21.2%	1,421	22.3%	1,401	22.7%	1,404	23.4%
Northern	829	28.9%	879	29.8%	878	28.8%	884	27.2%	906	28.0%	866	28.0%	761	25.8%
Central	1,287	30.4%	1,294	29.8%	1,221	29.6%	1,249	31.1%	1,217	29.8%	1,202	28.7%	1,120	26.8%
Southern	738	32.7%	747	31.5%	733	31.2%	699	31.1%	682	30.1%	649	30.1%	656	29.0%

Male	2,119	24.5%	2,173	24.9%	2,054	24.5%	2,057	24.7%	2,053	24.7%	2,079	25.5%	2,001	24.9%
Female	2,230	28.4%	2,179	27.9%	2,118	27.7%	2,127	28.1%	2,172	28.4%	2,038	27.3%	1,937	26.4%

Under 3	1,324	41.7%	1,286	41.8%	1,293	43.1%	1,332	44.0%	1,321	43.8%	1,369	43.5%	1,262	41.1%
3 to 5	1,098	37.1%	1,168	36.8%	1,102	35.8%	1,128	37.4%	1,081	36.7%	1,042	37.6%	991	35.3%
6 to 8	686	32.1%	728	33.3%	697	32.2%	680	30.9%	732	31.2%	674	30.0%	646	30.1%
9 to 11	447	25.8%	455	26.0%	404	24.6%	405	24.7%	444	25.7%	411	24.0%	435	24.4%
12 to 14	358	21.1%	321	19.3%	305	18.2%	298	17.7%	300	18.0%	284	17.7%	278	17.3%
15 to 17	324	13.5%	307	13.7%	282	13.1%	268	12.7%	273	12.7%	276	13.0%	239	11.8%
18 and Older	115	4.7%	89	3.6%	89	3.9%	74	3.3%	75	3.6%	62	3.1%	90	4.6%

African American	2,208	23.9%	2,160	24.0%	2,048	24.0%	2,025	24.1%	2,075	25.0%	2,056	25.5%	1,982	25.6%
White	1,789	29.3%	1,861	29.2%	1,796	28.5%	1,814	29.2%	1,764	28.0%	1,664	27.4%	1,561	25.5%
Hispanic	284	29.7%	265	28.0%	238	25.9%	249	25.2%	291	27.3%	314	26.1%	321	25.3%
Other Ethnicity	71	31.7%	68	27.9%	90	32.3%	97	32.7%	96	32.5%	84	32.4%	77	31.6%

End of Year Placement: Specialized Foster Home

Indicator 2.C.3	Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year, what percentage is placed in specialized foster homes?						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Children in substitute care	16,517	16,552	16,018	15,892	15,955	15,598	15,382
Children in specialized foster homes	2,838	2,838	2,713	2,661	2,566	2,367	2,240
Percent	17.2%	17.1%	16.9%	16.7%	16.1%	15.2%	14.6%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	1,599	22.3%	1,559	22.6%	1,442	22.2%	1,378	21.6%	1,338	21.0%	1,224	19.9%	1,157	19.3%
Northern	362	12.6%	372	12.6%	402	13.2%	422	13.0%	417	12.9%	407	13.2%	373	12.6%
Central	624	14.7%	649	14.9%	630	15.3%	640	15.9%	597	14.6%	562	13.4%	539	12.9%
Southern	253	11.2%	258	10.9%	239	10.2%	221	9.8%	214	9.4%	174	8.1%	171	7.6%

Male	1,643	19.0%	1,657	19.0%	1,581	18.9%	1,565	18.8%	1,483	17.8%	1,344	16.5%	1,291	16.1%
Female	1,194	15.2%	1,180	15.1%	1,131	14.8%	1,096	14.5%	1,082	14.2%	1,022	13.7%	949	12.9%

Under 3	222	7.0%	187	6.1%	154	5.1%	150	5.0%	177	5.9%	157	5.0%	153	5.0%
3 to 5	327	11.1%	356	11.2%	317	10.3%	290	9.6%	249	8.4%	228	8.2%	253	9.0%
6 to 8	395	18.5%	383	17.5%	391	18.1%	389	17.7%	351	15.0%	325	14.5%	284	13.2%
9 to 11	431	24.9%	461	26.3%	405	24.6%	401	24.4%	397	23.0%	368	21.5%	337	18.9%
12 to 14	446	26.3%	440	26.5%	468	28.0%	472	28.0%	445	26.6%	409	25.5%	411	25.6%
15 to 17	653	27.2%	622	27.7%	579	26.9%	579	27.4%	584	27.2%	592	27.8%	538	26.5%
18 and Older	364	15.0%	389	15.9%	399	17.3%	380	17.2%	363	17.2%	288	14.5%	264	13.6%

African American	1,790	19.4%	1,779	19.8%	1,659	19.5%	1,624	19.4%	1,526	18.4%	1,392	17.2%	1,288	16.6%
White	836	13.7%	832	13.0%	839	13.3%	823	13.2%	822	13.0%	765	12.6%	745	12.2%
Hispanic	179	18.7%	192	20.3%	174	18.9%	174	17.6%	176	16.5%	174	14.5%	171	13.5%
Other Ethnicity	33	14.7%	35	14.3%	41	14.7%	40	13.5%	42	14.2%	36	13.9%	36	14.8%

CHILDREN IN SUBSTITUTE CARE

End of Year Placement: Group Home

Indicator 2.C.4	Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year, what percentage is placed in group homes?						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Children in substitute care	16,517	16,552	16,018	15,892	15,955	15,598	15,382
Children in group homes	253	257	242	232	220	207	191
Percent	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	161	2.3%	139	2.0%	128	2.0%	107	1.7%	92	1.4%	84	1.4%	69	1.2%
Northern	40	1.4%	46	1.6%	40	1.3%	57	1.8%	58	1.8%	48	1.6%	53	1.8%
Central	40	0.9%	60	1.4%	56	1.4%	53	1.3%	51	1.2%	58	1.4%	52	1.2%
Southern	12	0.5%	12	0.5%	18	0.8%	15	0.7%	19	0.8%	17	0.8%	17	0.8%

Male	162	1.9%	168	1.9%	167	2.0%	153	1.8%	144	1.7%	121	1.5%	104	1.3%
Female	91	1.2%	89	1.1%	75	1.0%	79	1.0%	76	1.0%	86	1.2%	87	1.2%

Under 3	0	0.0%	3	0.1%	3	0.1%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	4	0.1%	3	0.1%
3 to 5	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	2	0.1%
6 to 8	5	0.2%	4	0.2%	6	0.3%	6	0.3%	7	0.3%	5	0.2%	4	0.2%
9 to 11	13	0.8%	12	0.7%	7	0.4%	11	0.7%	8	0.5%	7	0.4%	9	0.5%
12 to 14	31	1.8%	38	2.3%	30	1.8%	33	2.0%	33	2.0%	17	1.1%	11	0.7%
15 to 17	132	5.5%	130	5.8%	137	6.4%	130	6.1%	118	5.5%	125	5.9%	105	5.2%
18 and Older	72	3.0%	69	2.8%	58	2.5%	50	2.3%	53	2.5%	48	2.4%	57	2.9%

African American	156	1.7%	151	1.7%	140	1.6%	127	1.5%	127	1.5%	105	1.3%	91	1.2%
White	80	1.3%	87	1.4%	77	1.2%	85	1.4%	77	1.2%	89	1.5%	83	1.4%
Hispanic	16	1.7%	17	1.8%	22	2.4%	17	1.7%	10	0.9%	10	0.8%	14	1.1%
Other Ethnicity	1	0.4%	2	0.8%	3	1.1%	3	1.0%	6	2.0%	3	1.2%	3	1.2%

End of Year Placement: Institution

Indicator 2.C.5	Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year, what percentage is placed in institutions?						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Children in substitute care	16,517	16,552	16,018	15,892	15,955	15,598	15,382
Children in institutions	1,416	1,416	1,367	1,295	1,325	1,261	1,114
Percent	8.6%	8.6%	8.5%	8.1%	8.3%	8.1%	7.2%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	719	10.0%	689	10.0%	625	9.6%	578	9.1%	559	8.8%	534	8.7%	420	7.0%
Northern	216	7.5%	217	7.4%	228	7.5%	231	7.1%	248	7.7%	223	7.2%	209	7.1%
Central	323	7.6%	332	7.6%	338	8.2%	320	8.0%	331	8.1%	327	7.8%	310	7.4%
Southern	158	7.0%	178	7.5%	176	7.5%	166	7.4%	187	8.2%	177	8.2%	175	7.7%

Male	965	11.2%	983	11.2%	941	11.2%	887	10.7%	901	10.8%	889	10.9%	799	9.9%
Female	451	5.7%	433	5.5%	426	5.6%	407	5.4%	424	5.6%	372	5.0%	315	4.3%

Under 3	7	0.2%	6	0.2%	6	0.2%	3	0.1%	4	0.1%	6	0.2%	2	0.1%
3 to 5	6	0.2%	8	0.3%	7	0.2%	8	0.3%	6	0.2%	8	0.3%	4	0.1%
6 to 8	29	1.4%	35	1.6%	35	1.6%	28	1.3%	45	1.9%	38	1.7%	34	1.6%
9 to 11	102	5.9%	87	5.0%	103	6.3%	99	6.0%	99	5.7%	111	6.5%	90	5.1%
12 to 14	279	16.4%	277	16.7%	289	17.3%	287	17.0%	313	18.7%	273	17.0%	251	15.6%
15 to 17	642	26.8%	612	27.3%	596	27.6%	580	27.4%	592	27.6%	550	25.8%	506	24.9%
18 and Older	351	14.5%	391	15.9%	331	14.4%	290	13.1%	266	12.6%	275	13.9%	227	11.7%

African American	844	9.2%	842	9.4%	778	9.1%	750	8.9%	755	9.1%	713	8.8%	599	7.7%
White	488	8.0%	494	7.7%	509	8.1%	468	7.5%	493	7.8%	459	7.6%	443	7.2%
Hispanic	65	6.8%	61	6.5%	61	6.6%	54	5.5%	59	5.5%	73	6.1%	60	4.7%
Other Ethnicity	19	8.5%	19	7.8%	19	6.8%	23	7.7%	18	6.1%	16	6.2%	12	4.9%

CHILDREN IN SUBSTITUTE CARE

End of Year Placement: Independent Living

Indicator 2.C.6	Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year, what percentage is placed in independent living?						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Children in substitute care	16,517	16,552	16,018	15,892	15,955	15,598	15,382
Children in independent living	1,309	1,299	1,223	1,173	1,157	1,070	1,028
Percent	7.9%	7.8%	7.6%	7.4%	7.3%	6.9%	6.7%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	1,062	14.8%	1,037	15.1%	949	14.6%	899	14.1%	832	13.1%	726	11.8%	630	10.5%
Northern	80	2.8%	79	2.7%	83	2.7%	76	2.3%	88	2.7%	98	3.2%	149	5.0%
Central	110	2.6%	115	2.6%	124	3.0%	123	3.1%	148	3.6%	157	3.8%	174	4.2%
Southern	57	2.5%	68	2.9%	67	2.8%	75	3.3%	89	3.9%	89	4.1%	75	3.3%

Male	507	5.9%	514	5.9%	457	5.5%	481	5.8%	484	5.8%	442	5.4%	420	5.2%
Female	802	10.2%	785	10.1%	766	10.0%	692	9.2%	673	8.8%	628	8.4%	608	8.3%

12 to 14	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
15 to 17	40	1.7%	32	1.4%	33	1.5%	22	1.0%	23	1.1%	20	0.9%	22	1.1%
18 and Older	1,269	52.3%	1,267	51.6%	1,190	51.6%	1,151	52.1%	1,134	53.8%	1,050	53.0%	1,005	51.8%

African American	986	10.7%	945	10.5%	897	10.5%	846	10.1%	796	9.6%	731	9.1%	686	8.8%
White	244	4.0%	271	4.2%	261	4.1%	245	3.9%	291	4.6%	266	4.4%	260	4.3%
Hispanic	65	6.8%	72	7.6%	55	6.0%	73	7.4%	60	5.6%	59	4.9%	64	5.0%
Other Ethnicity	14	6.3%	11	4.5%	10	3.6%	9	3.0%	10	3.4%	14	5.4%	18	7.4%

Initial Placement with Siblings

Indicator 2.D	Of all children entering substitute care, what percentage is placed with their siblings in their first placement?						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Traditional Foster Care	1–2 siblings						
Children with 1–2 siblings	504	525	556	464	453	523	412
Children placed with all siblings	358	332	362	309	277	311	278
Percent	71.0%	63.2%	65.1%	66.6%	61.1%	59.5%	67.5%
Kinship Foster Care	1–2 siblings						
Children with 1–2 siblings	1,270	1,146	1,226	1,179	1,364	1,427	1,455
Children placed with all siblings	1,061	941	997	938	1,112	1,156	1,183
Percent	83.5%	82.1%	81.3%	79.6%	81.5%	81.0%	81.3%
Traditional Foster Care	3 or more siblings						
Children with 3 or more siblings	176	232	167	225	236	194	149
Children placed with all siblings	27	28	0	4	13	16	16
Percent	15.3%	12.1%	0.0%	1.8%	5.5%	8.3%	10.7%
Kinship Foster Care	3 or more siblings						
Children with 3 or more siblings	609	491	510	533	544	602	631
Children placed with all siblings	334	241	280	290	314	309	318
Percent	54.8%	49.1%	54.9%	54.4%	57.7%	51.3%	50.4%

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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?						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Traditional Foster Care	1–2 siblings						
Children with 1–2 siblings	2,136	2,214	2,069	2,039	2,060	2,068	1,959
Children placed with all siblings	1,273	1,289	1,226	1,185	1,153	1,140	1,066
Percent	59.6%	58.2%	59.3%	58.1%	56.0%	55.1%	54.4%
Kinship Foster Care	1–2 siblings						
Children with 1–2 siblings	3,072	3,130	3,240	3,196	3,254	3,250	3,456
Children placed with all siblings	2,168	2,237	2,309	2,259	2,338	2,348	2,451
Percent	70.6%	71.5%	71.3%	70.7%	71.9%	72.2%	70.9%
Traditional Foster Care	3 or more siblings						
Children with 3 or more siblings	1,008	1,009	1,039	1,045	1,142	1,016	963
Children placed with all siblings	132	98	132	123	127	91	73
Percent	13.1%	9.7%	12.7%	11.8%	11.1%	9.0%	7.6%
Kinship Foster Care	3 or more siblings						
Children with 3 or more siblings	1,396	1,373	1,254	1,349	1,472	1,562	1,564
Children placed with all siblings	555	529	429	508	505	580	570
Percent	39.8%	38.5%	34.2%	37.7%	34.3%	37.1%	36.5%

Placing Children Close to Home—Initial Placement

Indicator 2.F	Of all children entering substitute care, what is the median* distance from their home of origin to their initial placement?						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Children entering substitute care	5,062	4,835	4,931	4,828	4,953	5,181	4,736
Median miles from home	9.2	10.1	10.4	10.3	11.0	13.3	12.7

	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES
Cook	1,431	7.7	1,288	8.1	1,422	8.6	1,372	8.5	1,440	8.3	1,581	10.2	1,338	10.6
Northern	1,007	11.3	1,022	12.8	1,135	14.0	1,214	15.1	1,091	13.1	1,078	19.4	924	17.4
Central	1,687	10.9	1,596	12.0	1,455	10.1	1,480	11.7	1,587	11.3	1,622	16.1	1,572	13.4
Southern	937	14.6	929	14.9	919	20.2	762	13.9	835	24.8	900	22.9	902	17.2

Male	2,655	10.3	2,504	10.4	2,513	10.0	2,486	10.8	2,526	11.5	2,635	14.5	2,425	14.0
Female	2,406	8.6	2,331	9.9	2,417	10.9	2,342	9.9	2,427	10.3	2,546	12.5	2,308	11.8

Under 3	2,027	7.4	1,875	7.9	1,879	8.4	1,875	9.2	1,811	10.2	2,039	12.3	1,863	12.6
3 to 5	803	7.5	815	9.4	864	8.6	803	10.0	796	10.1	854	12.2	764	12.0
6 to 8	600	6.8	572	11.2	594	11.0	582	7.1	691	8.2	631	11.6	578	8.9
9 to 11	455	11.4	453	14.5	452	12.5	456	14.1	511	8.8	499	12.7	478	12.7
12 to 14	563	16.5	499	14.9	516	14.4	546	14.6	553	19.8	574	18.9	515	14.9
15 to 17	565	18.0	541	12.2	565	14.8	510	12.7	534	15.4	537	21.5	462	16.9
18 and Older	49	12.9	80	9.0	61	10.8	55	1.1	57	16.1	47	4.6	76	15.0

African American	2,196	6.8	2,125	6.6	2,130	8.0	2,102	7.3	2,214	8.2	2,380	10.3	2,002	9.9
White	2,494	13.9	2,363	15.1	2,406	16.0	2,255	16.3	2,290	18.6	2,255	20.4	2,280	17.1
Hispanic	266	8.6	237	12.1	275	9.2	351	11.1	349	8.9	472	11.9	404	12.0
Other Ethnicity	106	10.2	110	12.2	120	11.0	120	8.5	100	13.7	74	11.2	50	11.5

*Median only includes children with valid address information.

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Placing Children Close to Home—End of Year Placement

Indicator 2.G	Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year, what is the median* distance from their home of origin?						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Children in substitute care	16,517	16,552	16,018	15,892	15,955	15,598	15,382
Median miles from home	9.3	9.8	11.3	10.5	10.7	11.4	11.4

	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES
Cook	7,155	9.6	6,885	9.7	6,492	10.4	6,380	9.7	6,368	9.6	6,166	9.7	5,994	9.8
Northern	2,867	10.8	2,951	12.6	3,049	14.7	3,245	12.2	3,231	12.9	3,093	14.3	2,952	14.3
Central	4,237	6.6	4,348	8.4	4,125	10.9	4,018	11.7	4,087	10.3	4,182	12.0	4,177	12.0
Southern	2,258	9.4	2,368	9.5	2,352	12.8	2,249	12.0	2,269	15.0	2,157	16.1	2,259	14.9

Male	8,647	9.9	8,738	10.7	8,379	12.2	8,327	11.3	8,316	11.4	8,142	12.2	8,034	12.4
Female	7,863	8.5	7,808	9.0	7,636	10.4	7,562	9.9	7,636	10.0	7,453	10.5	7,345	10.3

Under 3	3,172	6.6	3,079	7.0	2,999	8.0	3,026	7.9	3,014	8.0	3,150	9.0	3,070	9.8
3 to 5	2,958	6.6	3,176	6.5	3,079	7.4	3,014	8.2	2,948	8.0	2,769	8.8	2,811	8.8
6 to 8	2,135	7.7	2,186	8.6	2,162	8.3	2,201	8.1	2,346	7.7	2,248	9.3	2,147	9.8
9 to 11	1,730	8.4	1,751	9.8	1,645	11.8	1,643	11.2	1,725	10.9	1,715	10.9	1,781	10.9
12 to 14	1,697	12.0	1,663	12.1	1,673	16.0	1,684	13.4	1,670	15.7	1,606	14.5	1,605	13.1
15 to 17	2,397	16.5	2,243	18.3	2,156	19.6	2,115	19.0	2,144	19.7	2,128	20.5	2,029	19.4
18 and Older	2,428	12.7	2,454	13.3	2,304	14.1	2,209	13.8	2,108	14.2	1,982	14.7	1,939	14.9

African American	9,224	8.5	8,986	8.9	8,521	9.9	8,392	9.5	8,284	9.9	8,071	10.3	7,752	10.2
White	6,114	11.8	6,377	12.9	6,299	15.9	6,215	13.5	6,311	13.4	6,067	14.9	6,115	14.7
Hispanic	955	7.5	945	8.0	919	8.1	988	7.6	1,065	8.0	1,201	8.7	1,271	7.9
Other Ethnicity	224	9.1	244	7.5	279	12.0	297	10.3	295	11.4	259	12.7	244	11.5

*Median only 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?						
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Children entering substitute care and staying one year	3,863	3,986	3,845	3,925	3,969	4,055	4,273
Children with two or fewer placements in their first year	3,016	3,115	2,978	3,028	3,138	3,215	3,318
Percent	78.1%	78.1%	77.5%	77.1%	79.1%	79.3%	77.7%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	682	70.7%	807	74.0%	692	69.5%	753	68.5%	819	74.3%	934	78.5%	1,024	75.7%
Northern	729	80.9%	637	79.0%	607	78.2%	749	80.2%	798	79.6%	690	78.1%	680	78.3%
Central	1,094	80.7%	1,105	81.6%	1,086	82.4%	984	83.5%	1,046	82.6%	1,043	79.9%	1,097	81.0%
Southern	511	79.5%	566	76.9%	593	78.4%	542	76.0%	475	79.6%	548	81.2%	517	74.1%

Male	1,522	78.2%	1,635	77.4%	1,504	76.8%	1,534	76.3%	1,617	79.8%	1,640	79.1%	1,700	78.2%
Female	1,493	77.9%	1,479	79.0%	1,474	78.2%	1,493	78.0%	1,521	78.3%	1,575	79.5%	1,618	77.1%

Under 3	1,397	84.7%	1,468	84.1%	1,364	85.2%	1,359	84.3%	1,357	83.7%	1,370	86.9%	1,491	85.3%
3 to 5	459	78.3%	486	77.8%	496	76.9%	511	75.3%	494	77.1%	522	80.8%	516	73.9%
6 to 8	361	76.2%	341	76.6%	317	75.5%	361	78.1%	375	81.3%	421	76.0%	380	75.0%
9 to 11	261	76.3%	249	76.4%	263	73.3%	245	69.2%	270	74.8%	289	72.1%	297	72.8%
12 to 14	285	68.7%	269	65.9%	245	66.0%	290	72.0%	333	73.7%	300	69.8%	315	68.8%
15 to 17	218	60.6%	259	65.9%	221	59.2%	230	60.7%	265	68.1%	262	66.3%	270	66.5%
18 and Older	35	97.2%	43	97.7%	72	94.7%	32	91.4%	43	100%	51	96.2%	49	100%

African American	1,275	75.2%	1,314	76.0%	1,191	73.7%	1,247	72.8%	1,283	74.3%	1,389	76.3%	1,442	73.7%
White	1,486	79.8%	1,583	80.0%	1,591	81.5%	1,566	82.2%	1,563	84.4%	1,557	82.4%	1,507	81.2%
Hispanic	181	85.0%	163	78.0%	127	65.8%	143	67.1%	227	76.4%	207	78.4%	320	80.2%
Other Ethnicity	74	81.3%	55	80.9%	69	82.1%	72	77.4%	65	69.9%	62	77.5%	49	79.0%

CHILDREN IN SUBSTITUTE CARE

Children Who Run Away from Substitute Care

Indicator 2.1	Of all children ages 12 to 17 entering substitute care, what percentage ran away from a substitute care placement during their first year?						
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Children entering substitute care between age 12 to 17	1,095	1,128	1,040	1,079	1,057	1,087	1,113
Children who ran away during their first year	203	241	236	256	204	238	234
Percent	18.5%	21.4%	22.7%	23.7%	19.3%	21.9%	21.0%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	112	25.9%	139	30.8%	149	35.0%	147	32.0%	132	32.4%	130	32.2%	120	30.1%
Northern	33	16.3%	31	16.1%	29	15.3%	35	15.6%	36	15.3%	36	16.4%	35	14.6%
Central	35	11.2%	45	13.7%	31	11.7%	46	18.3%	20	7.3%	48	16.1%	45	14.2%
Southern	23	15.5%	26	16.7%	27	17.0%	28	19.3%	16	11.5%	24	14.5%	34	21.7%

Male	108	19.4%	125	21.3%	128	24.2%	139	25.0%	86	16.6%	115	20.2%	124	23.1%
Female	95	17.7%	116	21.4%	108	21.1%	117	22.4%	118	21.9%	123	23.7%	110	19.1%

12 to 14	80	14.2%	91	16.2%	75	15.0%	70	13.6%	63	11.5%	71	12.9%	74	12.9%
15 to 17	123	23.1%	150	26.5%	161	29.8%	186	33.0%	141	27.6%	167	31.2%	160	29.7%

African American	131	23.8%	159	27.4%	149	26.8%	164	29.7%	130	25.1%	155	28.6%	145	25.5%
White	61	13.4%	69	14.8%	64	16.0%	76	17.5%	53	12.1%	62	13.9%	68	15.4%
Hispanic	8	14.8%	8	15.4%	18	29.5%	9	14.1%	15	21.1%	17	21.3%	20	23.0%
Other Ethnicity	3	8.3%	5	16.7%	5	22.7%	7	25.0%	6	20.0%	4	21.1%	1	5.9%

Median Length of Stay in Substitute Care

Indicator 2.J	Of all children entering substitute care during the fiscal year, what is the median length of stay for the first spell?						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Children entering substitute care	4,604	5,284	4,883	5,062	4,835	4,931	4,828
Median length of stay (in months)	29	31	29	30	30	31	30

	N	MONTHS	N	MONTHS	N	MONTHS	N	MONTHS	N	MONTHS	N	MONTHS	N	MONTHS
Cook	1,279	45	1,600	48	1,283	45	1,431	44	1,288	47	1,422	45	1,372	41
Northern	786	30	1,036	30	1,109	28	1,007	26	1,022	26	1,135	28	1,214	28
Central	1,704	24	1,805	25	1,655	24	1,687	25	1,596	26	1,455	27	1,480	25
Southern	835	22	843	23	836	23	937	28	929	25	919	24	761	23

Male	2,350	28	2,731	32	2,459	30	2,655	30	2,504	29	2,513	31	2,486	29
Female	2,251	29	2,544	31	2,421	28	2,406	30	2,331	31	2,417	32	2,342	30

Under 3	1,763	29	2,059	32	1,924	30	2,027	31	1,875	31	1,879	32	1,875	29
3 to 5	691	28	847	30	751	24	803	27	815	26	864	28	803	28
6 to 8	561	25	626	28	591	28	600	26	572	24	594	26	582	27
9 to 11	459	26	508	26	482	26	455	25	453	26	452	33	456	26
12 to 14	545	35	589	39	561	30	563	38	499	44	516	38	546	34
15 to 17	528	29	610	30	532	33	565	37	541	38	565	36	510	39
18 and Older	57	45	45	50	42	25	49	27	80	28	61	25	55	38

African American	2,186	34	2,470	38	2,197	34	2,196	36	2,125	37	2,130	38	2,102	35
White	2,050	25	2,385	25	2,295	26	2,494	25	2,363	26	2,406	26	2,255	26
Hispanic	251	28	311	36	278	29	266	32	237	32	275	30	351	38
Other Ethnicity	117	11	118	17	113	18	106	20	110	26	120	26	120	29

Permanence Within 12 Months: Reunification

Indicator 3.A.1	Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, what percentage was reunified with their parents within 12 months?						
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Children entering substitute care	4,883	5,062	4,835	4,931	4,828	4,953	5,181
Children reunified within 12 months	1,086	1,103	1,019	1,034	1,022	1,048	1,045
Percent	22.2%	21.8%	21.1%	21.0%	21.2%	21.2%	20.2%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	110	8.6%	134	9.4%	101	7.8%	134	9.4%	141	10.3%	158	11.0%	164	10.4%
Northern	274	24.7%	272	27.0%	299	29.3%	280	24.7%	297	24.5%	287	26.3%	264	24.5%
Central	439	26.5%	451	26.7%	359	22.5%	341	23.4%	377	25.5%	360	22.7%	374	23.1%
Southern	263	31.5%	246	26.3%	260	28.0%	279	30.4%	207	27.2%	243	29.1%	243	27.0%

Male	546	22.2%	582	21.9%	544	21.7%	506	20.1%	540	21.7%	517	20.5%	515	19.5%
Female	538	22.2%	521	21.7%	475	20.4%	528	21.8%	482	20.6%	531	21.9%	530	20.8%

Under 3	380	19.8%	394	19.4%	337	18.0%	347	18.5%	362	19.3%	349	19.3%	410	20.1%
3 to 5	214	28.5%	187	23.3%	209	25.6%	222	25.7%	206	25.7%	190	23.9%	203	23.8%
6 to 8	155	26.3%	171	28.4%	162	28.4%	153	25.8%	150	25.8%	184	26.7%	138	21.9%
9 to 11	123	25.5%	135	29.7%	120	26.4%	115	25.4%	125	27.4%	137	26.8%	112	22.4%
12 to 14	118	21.0%	116	20.6%	92	18.4%	92	17.9%	100	18.3%	106	19.2%	102	17.8%
15 to 17	95	17.9%	97	17.2%	97	17.9%	103	18.2%	78	15.3%	80	15.0%	80	14.9%
18 and Older	1	2.4%	3	6.1%	2	2.5%	2	3.2%	1	1.8%	2	3.5%	0	0.0%

African American	399	18.2%	363	16.5%	383	18.0%	343	16.1%	394	18.7%	400	18.1%	411	17.3%
White	613	26.7%	652	26.1%	561	23.7%	613	25.5%	538	23.9%	541	23.6%	524	23.2%
Hispanic	44	15.8%	53	19.9%	50	21.1%	57	20.7%	58	16.5%	75	21.5%	96	20.3%
Other Ethnicity	30	26.5%	35	33.0%	25	22.7%	21	17.5%	32	26.7%	32	32.0%	14	18.9%

Permanence Within 24 Months: Reunification

Indicator 3.A.2	Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, what percentage was reunified with their parents within 24 months?						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Children entering substitute care	5,284	4,883	5,062	4,835	4,931	4,828	4,953
Children reunified within 24 months	1,654	1,783	1,754	1,672	1,661	1,703	1,628
Percent	31.3%	36.5%	34.7%	34.6%	33.7%	35.3%	32.9%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	244	15.3%	243	18.9%	267	18.7%	216	16.8%	253	17.8%	270	19.7%	263	18.3%
Northern	379	36.6%	454	40.9%	429	42.6%	454	44.4%	450	39.6%	487	40.1%	404	37.0%
Central	670	37.1%	696	42.1%	686	40.7%	615	38.5%	577	39.7%	635	42.9%	613	38.6%
Southern	361	42.8%	390	46.7%	372	39.7%	387	41.7%	381	41.5%	311	40.8%	348	41.7%

Male	835	30.6%	864	35.1%	926	34.9%	879	35.1%	844	33.6%	895	36.0%	815	32.3%
Female	817	32.1%	917	37.9%	828	34.4%	793	34.0%	817	33.8%	808	34.5%	813	33.5%

Under 3	608	29.5%	655	34.0%	661	32.6%	584	31.1%	588	31.3%	630	33.6%	563	31.1%
3 to 5	301	35.5%	355	47.3%	328	40.9%	354	43.4%	354	41.0%	330	41.1%	294	36.9%
6 to 8	247	39.5%	246	41.7%	260	43.2%	272	47.6%	253	42.6%	248	42.6%	267	38.7%
9 to 11	181	35.6%	195	40.4%	199	43.7%	184	40.5%	168	37.2%	196	43.0%	197	38.5%
12 to 14	161	27.4%	200	35.7%	169	30.0%	152	30.5%	162	31.5%	183	33.5%	191	34.5%
15 to 17	153	25.0%	130	24.4%	134	23.7%	123	22.7%	134	23.7%	115	22.5%	114	21.3%
18 and Older	3	6.7%	2	4.8%	3	6.1%	3	3.8%	2	3.2%	1	1.8%	2	3.5%

African American	538	21.8%	687	31.3%	588	26.8%	623	29.3%	576	27.0%	676	32.2%	657	29.7%
White	957	40.1%	945	41.2%	1,023	41.0%	915	38.7%	948	39.4%	878	38.9%	824	36.0%
Hispanic	98	31.5%	94	33.8%	92	34.6%	93	39.2%	103	37.5%	106	30.2%	110	31.5%
Other Ethnicity	61	51.7%	57	50.4%	51	48.1%	41	37.3%	34	28.3%	43	35.8%	37	37.0%

Permanence within 36 Months: Reunification

Indicator 3.A.3	Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, what percentage was reunified with their parents within 36 months?						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Children entering substitute care	4,604	5,284	4,883	5,062	4,835	4,931	4,828
Children reunified within 36 months	1,768	2,009	2,099	2,042	1,941	1,919	1,994
Percent	38.4%	38.0%	43.0%	40.3%	40.1%	38.9%	41.3%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	271	21.2%	342	21.4%	318	24.8%	349	24.4%	279	21.7%	327	23.0%	371	27.0%
Northern	314	39.9%	449	43.3%	551	49.7%	489	48.6%	507	49.6%	519	45.7%	570	47.0%
Central	784	46.0%	827	45.8%	790	47.7%	776	46.0%	713	44.7%	644	44.3%	724	48.9%
Southern	399	47.8%	391	46.4%	440	52.6%	428	45.7%	442	47.6%	429	46.7%	329	43.2%

Male	935	39.8%	1,022	37.4%	1,031	41.9%	1,076	40.5%	1,028	41.1%	988	39.3%	1,049	42.2%
Female	831	36.9%	982	38.6%	1,066	44.0%	966	40.1%	913	39.2%	931	38.5%	945	40.4%

Under 3	617	35.0%	745	36.2%	777	40.4%	779	38.4%	694	37.0%	684	36.4%	735	39.2%
3 to 5	328	47.5%	382	45.1%	419	55.8%	388	48.4%	412	50.6%	412	47.7%	386	48.1%
6 to 8	270	48.1%	297	47.4%	301	51.0%	305	50.7%	303	53.1%	290	48.8%	293	50.3%
9 to 11	210	45.8%	223	43.8%	231	47.8%	226	49.7%	211	46.5%	190	42.0%	233	51.1%
12 to 14	186	34.1%	193	32.8%	230	41.0%	199	35.3%	179	35.9%	191	37.1%	220	40.3%
15 to 17	152	28.8%	166	27.2%	139	26.1%	142	25.1%	139	25.7%	150	26.5%	126	24.7%
18 and Older	5	8.8%	3	6.7%	2	4.8%	3	6.1%	3	3.8%	2	3.2%	1	1.8%

African American	683	31.2%	736	29.8%	821	37.4%	707	32.2%	735	34.6%	695	32.6%	809	38.5%
White	913	44.5%	1,084	45.5%	1,089	47.5%	1,151	46.2%	1,058	44.8%	1,049	43.6%	1,002	44.4%
Hispanic	107	42.6%	113	36.3%	129	46.4%	126	47.4%	98	41.4%	135	49.1%	136	38.7%
Other Ethnicity	65	55.6%	76	64.4%	60	53.1%	58	54.7%	50	45.5%	40	33.3%	47	39.2%

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?						
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Children reunified	2,153	2,315	2,274	2,221	2,137	2,011	2,235
Children stable at one year	1,828	1,957	1,903	1,856	1,757	1,715	1,890
Percent	84.9%	84.5%	83.7%	83.6%	82.2%	85.3%	84.6%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	445	91.0%	339	85.0%	374	85.4%	383	84.7%	320	84.9%	317	87.8%	404	85.4%
Northern	436	83.8%	448	81.9%	477	83.4%	436	82.9%	477	83.8%	484	89.0%	519	89.0%
Central	671	85.9%	813	88.3%	682	84.9%	612	82.4%	596	79.3%	588	82.8%	588	82.0%
Southern	276	76.0%	357	79.7%	370	80.3%	425	85.0%	364	82.9%	326	82.3%	379	82.0%

Male	959	85.2%	993	82.8%	959	81.7%	948	82.7%	934	83.0%	895	84.0%	951	83.6%
Female	864	84.5%	961	86.3%	944	85.8%	906	84.5%	823	81.3%	820	86.7%	939	85.5%

Under 3	436	84.0%	471	83.5%	439	83.3%	417	82.9%	404	81.3%	417	86.9%	466	83.2%
3 to 5	399	88.9%	452	86.6%	464	88.0%	471	85.6%	437	83.1%	383	88.5%	426	87.3%
6 to 8	318	86.9%	350	83.9%	330	83.8%	353	85.5%	325	83.1%	323	88.5%	349	88.4%
9 to 11	283	84.7%	272	90.1%	259	85.2%	239	85.4%	226	82.8%	246	87.5%	243	86.8%
12 to 14	196	82.4%	209	81.6%	182	78.8%	175	84.1%	170	78.3%	178	79.1%	193	76.9%
15 to 17	162	77.5%	174	79.8%	184	79.0%	160	74.4%	155	83.3%	134	72.4%	176	79.6%
18 and Older	34	89.5%	29	80.6%	45	77.6%	41	78.8%	40	85.1%	34	81.0%	37	92.5%

African American	788	87.8%	767	85.6%	807	84.5%	691	79.9%	637	81.1%	700	85.9%	764	83.0%
White	860	82.0%	1,017	83.1%	925	81.9%	1,000	85.0%	943	82.2%	853	84.5%	920	84.5%
Hispanic	136	88.3%	94	83.9%	124	91.9%	127	92.7%	125	85.6%	116	83.5%	160	90.4%
Other Ethnicity	44	83.0%	79	95.2%	47	87.0%	38	88.4%	52	88.1%	46	95.8%	46	93.9%

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?						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Children reunified	2,032	2,153	2,315	2,274	2,221	2,137	2,011
Children stable at two years	1,649	1,767	1,908	1,830	1,807	1,697	1,667
Percent	81.2%	82.1%	82.4%	80.5%	81.4%	79.4%	82.9%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	319	84.2%	437	89.4%	328	82.2%	362	82.6%	377	83.4%	307	81.4%	307	85.0%
Northern	301	81.6%	419	80.6%	442	80.8%	443	77.4%	419	79.7%	459	80.7%	472	86.8%
Central	674	81.3%	651	83.4%	797	86.5%	660	82.2%	598	80.5%	578	76.9%	571	80.4%
Southern	355	78.0%	260	71.6%	341	76.1%	365	79.2%	413	82.6%	353	80.4%	317	80.1%

Male	866	82.2%	923	82.0%	973	81.2%	920	78.4%	927	80.8%	902	80.2%	869	81.6%
Female	779	79.9%	840	82.1%	932	83.7%	910	82.7%	878	81.9%	795	78.6%	798	84.4%

Under 3	372	79.3%	415	80.0%	459	81.4%	427	81.0%	402	79.9%	384	77.3%	404	84.2%
3 to 5	389	85.7%	389	86.6%	439	84.1%	449	85.2%	459	83.5%	429	81.6%	375	86.6%
6 to 8	283	80.9%	311	85.0%	342	82.0%	315	79.9%	343	83.1%	318	81.3%	311	85.2%
9 to 11	208	82.2%	273	81.7%	265	87.7%	247	81.3%	233	83.2%	214	78.4%	244	86.8%
12 to 14	182	77.4%	186	78.2%	206	80.5%	175	75.8%	170	81.7%	163	75.1%	171	76.0%
15 to 17	181	77.7%	159	76.1%	168	77.1%	174	74.7%	159	74.0%	150	80.6%	129	69.7%
18 and Older	34	89.5%	34	89.5%	29	80.6%	43	74.1%	41	78.8%	39	83.0%	33	78.6%

African American	573	78.3%	768	85.6%	752	83.9%	770	80.6%	672	77.7%	619	78.9%	680	83.4%
White	886	81.1%	820	78.2%	986	80.6%	891	78.8%	978	83.2%	903	78.7%	830	82.3%
Hispanic	127	90.1%	135	87.7%	91	81.3%	123	91.1%	121	88.3%	123	84.2%	111	79.9%
Other Ethnicity	63	94.0%	44	83.0%	79	95.2%	46	85.2%	36	83.7%	52	88.1%	46	95.8%

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 family at five years?						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Children reunified	2,164	2,048	2,041	2,032	2,153	2,315	2,274
Children stable at five years	1,626	1,602	1,583	1,553	1,672	1,803	1,713
Percent	75.1%	78.2%	77.6%	76.4%	77.7%	77.9%	75.3%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	444	81.6%	439	83.3%	399	84.7%	306	80.7%	415	84.9%	313	78.4%	347	79.2%
Northern	296	73.1%	301	76.8%	310	74.9%	292	79.1%	385	74.0%	427	78.1%	420	73.4%
Central	552	72.8%	496	75.8%	561	75.8%	623	75.2%	624	79.9%	749	81.3%	608	75.7%
Southern	334	73.1%	366	77.1%	313	75.2%	332	73.0%	248	68.3%	314	70.1%	338	73.3%

Male	850	74.0%	809	77.1%	831	77.2%	813	77.2%	874	77.7%	936	78.1%	868	73.9%
Female	773	76.3%	792	79.4%	752	78.1%	736	75.5%	794	77.6%	864	77.6%	845	76.8%

Under 3	330	73.0%	338	78.1%	329	75.1%	344	73.3%	395	76.1%	427	75.7%	401	76.1%
3 to 5	337	74.1%	330	77.1%	352	79.3%	360	79.3%	356	79.3%	411	78.7%	418	79.3%
6 to 8	266	76.2%	303	83.9%	236	75.2%	263	75.1%	295	80.6%	325	77.9%	291	73.9%
9 to 11	259	82.2%	240	80.3%	237	80.3%	196	77.5%	257	76.9%	247	81.8%	222	73.0%
12 to 14	225	72.8%	212	71.6%	190	74.8%	176	74.9%	176	73.9%	197	77.0%	165	71.4%
15 to 17	186	72.1%	150	75.4%	211	79.3%	180	77.3%	159	76.1%	167	76.6%	173	74.2%
18 and Older	23	88.5%	29	90.6%	28	93.3%	34	89.5%	34	89.5%	29	80.6%	43	74.1%

African American	682	72.9%	681	78.8%	706	77.5%	527	72.0%	715	79.7%	711	79.4%	717	75.1%
White	778	75.1%	811	77.9%	733	76.3%	845	77.4%	782	74.5%	928	75.8%	831	73.5%
Hispanic	124	86.7%	84	77.1%	82	82.8%	119	84.4%	132	85.7%	86	76.8%	119	88.1%
Other Ethnicity	42	85.7%	26	76.5%	62	88.6%	62	92.5%	43	81.1%	78	94.0%	46	85.2%

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 family at ten years?						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Children reunified	3,516	2,881	2,761	2,459	2,093	2,164	2,048
Children stable at ten years	2,565	2,145	2,053	1,782	1,503	1,584	1,539
Percent	73.0%	74.5%	74.4%	72.5%	71.8%	73.2%	75.1%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	1,406	81.7%	911	84.5%	768	81.1%	645	81.1%	511	81.4%	439	80.7%	430	81.6%
Northern	338	64.4%	350	70.0%	357	72.0%	315	73.3%	249	69.2%	289	71.4%	289	73.7%
Central	595	65.0%	635	68.4%	642	69.8%	551	66.0%	493	68.3%	527	69.5%	473	72.3%
Southern	226	63.7%	249	66.6%	286	71.9%	271	67.9%	250	65.3%	329	72.0%	347	73.1%

Male	1,316	72.6%	1,089	72.9%	1,079	72.8%	940	71.9%	788	71.4%	828	72.1%	782	74.5%
Female	1,245	73.2%	1,055	76.1%	974	76.2%	839	73.1%	714	72.3%	753	74.3%	756	75.8%

Under 3	377	66.4%	365	72.7%	362	69.0%	341	69.6%	304	69.7%	321	71.0%	320	73.9%
3 to 5	499	72.4%	383	71.5%	353	74.5%	332	71.1%	268	66.5%	319	70.1%	310	72.4%
6 to 8	510	76.9%	371	76.2%	361	75.8%	323	75.3%	238	72.6%	257	73.6%	283	78.4%
9 to 11	445	74.3%	361	76.6%	339	78.1%	286	75.7%	224	74.9%	253	80.3%	235	78.6%
12 to 14	372	69.5%	315	73.9%	286	69.8%	237	67.9%	242	71.8%	225	72.8%	212	71.6%
15 to 17	294	75.6%	272	72.1%	294	78.2%	220	74.1%	189	76.5%	186	72.1%	150	75.4%
18 and Older	68	93.2%	78	95.1%	58	87.9%	43	87.8%	38	88.4%	23	88.5%	29	90.6%

African American	1,523	74.6%	1,135	76.4%	1,019	76.0%	894	75.4%	633	71.2%	665	71.0%	658	76.2%
White	790	68.3%	809	70.3%	812	71.3%	684	67.7%	725	70.8%	753	72.7%	771	74.1%
Hispanic	197	83.1%	143	87.2%	152	80.0%	145	80.1%	94	77.0%	124	86.7%	84	77.1%
Other Ethnicity	55	67.1%	58	72.5%	70	76.1%	59	71.1%	51	87.9%	42	85.7%	26	76.5%

Permanence Within 24 Months: Adoption

Indicator 3.C.1	Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, what percentage was adopted within 24 months?						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Children entering substitute care	5,284	4,883	5,062	4,835	4,931	4,828	4,953
Children adopted within 24 months	223	161	176	201	157	175	184
Percent	4.2%	3.3%	3.5%	4.2%	3.2%	3.6%	3.7%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	37	2.3%	36	2.8%	33	2.3%	38	3.0%	33	2.3%	28	2.0%	27	1.9%
Northern	37	3.6%	25	2.3%	20	2.0%	17	1.7%	29	2.6%	39	3.2%	21	1.9%
Central	123	6.8%	85	5.1%	95	5.6%	104	6.5%	51	3.5%	74	5.0%	87	5.5%
Southern	26	3.1%	15	1.8%	28	3.0%	42	4.5%	44	4.8%	34	4.5%	49	5.9%

Male	111	4.1%	80	3.3%	88	3.3%	105	4.2%	73	2.9%	84	3.4%	102	4.0%
Female	112	4.4%	81	3.3%	88	3.7%	96	4.1%	84	3.5%	91	3.9%	82	3.4%

Under 3	155	7.5%	108	5.6%	112	5.5%	133	7.1%	103	5.5%	128	6.8%	131	7.2%
3 to 5	21	2.5%	14	1.9%	28	3.5%	17	2.1%	20	2.3%	11	1.4%	26	3.3%
6 to 8	10	1.6%	11	1.9%	17	2.8%	12	2.1%	9	1.5%	8	1.4%	9	1.3%
9 to 11	16	3.1%	12	2.5%	6	1.3%	15	3.3%	10	2.2%	9	2.0%	9	1.8%
12 to 14	16	2.7%	10	1.8%	12	2.1%	15	3.0%	5	1.0%	12	2.2%	5	0.9%
15 to 17	4	0.7%	6	1.1%	1	0.2%	9	1.7%	10	1.8%	7	1.4%	4	0.7%
18 and Older	1	2.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

African American	92	3.7%	60	2.7%	58	2.6%	68	3.2%	42	2.0%	67	3.2%	58	2.6%
White	119	5.0%	94	4.1%	112	4.5%	123	5.2%	97	4.0%	98	4.3%	118	5.2%
Hispanic	7	2.3%	5	1.8%	4	1.5%	5	2.1%	4	1.5%	3	0.9%	3	0.9%
Other Ethnicity	5	4.2%	2	1.8%	2	1.9%	5	4.5%	14	11.7%	7	5.8%	5	5.0%

Permanence within 36 Months: Adoption

Indicator 3.C.2	Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, what percentage was adopted within 36 months?						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Children entering substitute care	4,604	5,284	4,883	5,062	4,835	4,931	4,828
Children adopted within 36 months	595	514	454	545	531	585	579
Percent	12.9%	9.7%	9.3%	10.8%	11.0%	11.9%	12.0%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	114	8.9%	84	5.3%	75	5.8%	82	5.7%	68	5.3%	75	5.3%	58	4.2%
Northern	109	13.9%	94	9.1%	76	6.9%	84	8.3%	88	8.6%	135	11.9%	147	12.1%
Central	294	17.3%	269	14.9%	236	14.3%	277	16.4%	261	16.4%	232	15.9%	229	15.5%
Southern	78	9.3%	67	7.9%	67	8.0%	102	10.9%	114	12.3%	143	15.6%	145	19.0%

Male	287	12.2%	255	9.3%	232	9.4%	278	10.5%	271	10.8%	279	11.1%	288	11.6%
Female	308	13.7%	259	10.2%	221	9.1%	267	11.1%	260	11.2%	306	12.7%	291	12.4%

Under 3	416	23.6%	355	17.2%	319	16.6%	384	18.9%	359	19.1%	389	20.7%	392	20.9%
3 to 5	72	10.4%	65	7.7%	51	6.8%	76	9.5%	63	7.7%	102	11.8%	82	10.2%
6 to 8	46	8.2%	35	5.6%	42	7.1%	44	7.3%	41	7.2%	37	6.2%	45	7.7%
9 to 11	24	5.2%	28	5.5%	22	4.6%	19	4.2%	40	8.8%	31	6.9%	32	7.0%
12 to 14	29	5.3%	25	4.3%	14	2.5%	19	3.4%	17	3.4%	15	2.9%	17	3.1%
15 to 17	7	1.3%	5	0.8%	6	1.1%	3	0.5%	11	2.0%	11	1.9%	11	2.2%
18 and Older	1	1.8%	1	2.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

African American	264	12.1%	197	8.0%	153	7.0%	197	9.0%	159	7.5%	160	7.5%	171	8.1%
White	286	14.0%	287	12.0%	283	12.3%	324	13.0%	352	14.9%	392	16.3%	376	16.7%
Hispanic	31	12.4%	20	6.4%	11	4.0%	14	5.3%	9	3.8%	8	2.9%	15	4.3%
Other Ethnicity	14	12.0%	10	8.5%	7	6.2%	10	9.4%	11	10.0%	25	20.8%	17	14.2%

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?						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Children adopted	1,651	1,518	1,423	1,288	1,784	1,522	1,559
Children stable at two years	1,625	1,500	1,404	1,264	1,752	1,504	1,537
Percent	98.4%	98.8%	98.7%	98.1%	98.2%	98.8%	98.6%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	648	97.9%	559	98.2%	481	98.8%	372	98.4%	445	98.7%	377	99.2%	309	99.4%
Northern	284	99.0%	242	99.2%	313	97.5%	221	98.7%	375	98.9%	326	99.7%	387	99.2%
Central	518	99.0%	493	99.2%	439	99.3%	458	98.7%	657	99.1%	538	98.4%	563	97.6%
Southern	175	97.8%	206	99.0%	171	98.8%	213	95.9%	275	94.5%	263	98.1%	278	98.9%

Male	828	98.7%	742	98.5%	718	98.5%	600	98.0%	909	98.3%	752	98.8%	806	98.9%
Female	797	98.2%	758	99.1%	686	98.8%	664	98.2%	842	98.1%	752	98.8%	728	98.2%

Under 3	310	99.4%	280	99.6%	240	100%	184	98.9%	239	98.0%	209	99.1%	219	99.5%
3 to 5	519	99.6%	490	99.2%	486	99.4%	434	98.9%	620	99.2%	538	99.1%	549	99.3%
6 to 8	350	99.4%	328	98.5%	294	99.7%	257	98.8%	377	98.4%	337	99.1%	353	99.4%
9 to 11	214	96.4%	193	99.0%	200	96.6%	187	97.4%	288	98.0%	219	98.6%	204	97.6%
12 to 14	137	95.8%	132	97.1%	121	95.3%	129	96.3%	156	96.3%	126	97.7%	153	94.4%
15 to 17	88	93.6%	76	97.4%	60	96.8%	68	94.4%	71	94.7%	74	97.4%	57	98.3%
18 and Older	7	100%	1	100%	3	100%	5	100%	1	100%	1	100%	2	100%

African American	897	98.2%	861	98.5%	763	98.1%	608	97.7%	848	98.5%	701	98.9%	677	98.3%
White	609	98.7%	539	99.1%	562	99.3%	558	98.2%	800	97.9%	715	98.6%	748	98.9%
Hispanic	95	97.9%	87	100%	75	100%	95	100%	99	98.0%	74	100%	105	98.1%
Other Ethnicity	24	100%	13	100%	4	100%	3	100%	5	100%	14	100%	7	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 family at five years?						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Children adopted	2,051	1,816	1,846	1,651	1,518	1,423	1,288
Children stable at five years	1,949	1,717	1,751	1,569	1,464	1,371	1,232
Percent	95.0%	94.5%	94.9%	95.0%	96.4%	96.3%	95.7%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	1,057	94.1%	833	95.0%	723	93.8%	624	94.3%	547	96.1%	468	96.1%	365	96.6%
Northern	258	96.6%	257	92.8%	306	95.6%	281	97.9%	236	96.7%	307	95.6%	216	96.4%
Central	427	95.3%	433	93.9%	523	95.1%	495	94.6%	482	97.0%	428	96.8%	450	97.0%
Southern	207	97.2%	194	96.5%	199	97.1%	169	94.4%	199	95.7%	168	97.1%	201	90.5%

Male	1,016	95.8%	869	94.0%	889	94.2%	793	94.5%	725	96.3%	704	96.6%	586	95.8%
Female	932	94.2%	847	95.1%	862	95.6%	776	95.6%	739	96.6%	667	96.1%	646	95.6%

Under 3	348	98.0%	311	97.8%	330	96.5%	306	98.1%	278	98.9%	240	100%	184	98.9%
3 to 5	578	96.2%	552	96.0%	624	97.2%	508	97.5%	484	98.0%	480	98.2%	428	97.5%
6 to 8	420	96.1%	322	95.3%	347	95.6%	337	95.7%	316	94.9%	288	97.6%	250	96.2%
9 to 11	303	91.5%	260	90.9%	210	91.3%	198	89.2%	181	92.8%	187	90.3%	175	91.1%
12 to 14	203	91.0%	173	87.4%	152	87.9%	125	87.4%	128	94.1%	113	89.0%	123	91.8%
15 to 17	93	93.0%	95	97.9%	84	91.3%	88	93.6%	76	97.4%	60	96.8%	67	93.1%
18 and Older	4	100%	4	100%	4	100%	7	100%	1	100%	3	100%	5	100%

African American	1,244	93.7%	1,041	94.4%	984	93.8%	863	94.5%	841	96.2%	745	95.8%	593	95.3%
White	567	97.3%	570	94.2%	660	96.2%	588	95.3%	525	96.5%	549	97.0%	541	95.2%
Hispanic	104	99.0%	78	97.5%	91	95.8%	95	97.9%	85	97.7%	73	97.3%	95	100%
Other Ethnicity	34	94.4%	28	100%	16	100%	23	95.8%	13	100%	4	100%	3	100%

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 family at ten years?						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Children adopted	6,212	4,401	3,608	3,085	2,422	2,051	1,816
Children stable at ten years	5,564	3,926	3,210	2,735	2,162	1,833	1,626
Percent	89.6%	89.2%	89.0%	88.7%	89.3%	89.4%	89.5%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	4,217	89.8%	2,727	89.0%	2,112	88.5%	1,715	87.3%	1,289	89.0%	1,002	89.2%	794	90.5%
Northern	432	89.3%	475	90.0%	393	92.0%	402	91.2%	267	93.0%	236	88.4%	244	88.1%
Central	669	89.2%	543	90.2%	563	89.5%	457	91.6%	434	86.6%	396	88.4%	408	88.5%
Southern	246	87.5%	181	87.0%	142	86.1%	161	89.4%	172	92.5%	199	93.4%	180	89.6%

Male	2,734	89.6%	2,015	90.2%	1,645	89.3%	1,387	88.6%	1,084	89.4%	950	89.5%	830	89.8%
Female	2,827	89.5%	1,911	88.2%	1,565	88.6%	1,348	88.7%	1,078	89.2%	882	89.2%	795	89.2%

Under 3	490	91.2%	411	91.1%	518	96.5%	435	92.8%	379	92.9%	330	93.0%	305	95.9%
3 to 5	1,710	91.5%	1,132	90.4%	878	89.8%	785	90.9%	610	92.8%	541	90.0%	523	91.0%
6 to 8	1,429	86.3%	920	85.3%	632	84.5%	546	85.2%	399	85.4%	385	88.1%	289	85.5%
9 to 11	1,130	88.0%	809	88.1%	639	86.8%	502	84.2%	351	83.0%	279	84.3%	238	83.2%
12 to 14	590	90.6%	469	92.1%	388	87.2%	346	89.2%	286	88.5%	201	90.1%	172	86.9%
15 to 17	203	99.5%	160	95.8%	144	94.1%	110	94.8%	132	95.0%	93	93.0%	95	97.9%
18 and Older	11	100%	25	100%	11	100%	11	100%	5	100%	4	100%	4	100%

African American	4,415	89.2%	3,081	88.5%	2,351	87.8%	1,894	87.2%	1,489	88.0%	1,155	87.0%	989	89.7%
White	797	89.6%	600	92.2%	616	91.9%	645	93.2%	543	91.7%	543	93.1%	534	88.3%
Hispanic	280	94.9%	189	91.3%	185	92.0%	142	87.7%	91	96.8%	102	97.1%	75	93.8%
Other Ethnicity	72	96.0%	56	91.8%	58	98.3%	54	93.1%	39	90.7%	33	91.7%	28	100%

Permanence Within 24 Months: Guardianship

Indicator 3.E.1	Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, what percentage attained guardianship within 24 months?						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Children entering substitute care	5,284	4,883	5,062	4,835	4,931	4,828	4,953
Children attaining guardianship within 24 months	120	54	27	44	39	43	40
Percent	2.3%	1.1%	0.5%	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	52	3.3%	40	3.1%	5	0.3%	9	0.7%	9	0.6%	8	0.6%	12	0.8%
Northern	19	1.8%	7	0.6%	4	0.4%	8	0.8%	9	0.8%	9	0.7%	5	0.5%
Central	39	2.2%	5	0.3%	17	1.0%	19	1.2%	5	0.3%	7	0.5%	13	0.8%
Southern	10	1.2%	2	0.2%	1	0.1%	8	0.9%	16	1.7%	19	2.5%	10	1.2%

Male	55	2.0%	30	1.2%	18	0.7%	23	0.9%	23	0.9%	16	0.6%	21	0.8%
Female	65	2.6%	24	1.0%	9	0.4%	21	0.9%	16	0.7%	27	1.2%	19	0.8%

Under 3	17	0.8%	6	0.3%	8	0.4%	15	0.8%	10	0.5%	10	0.5%	6	0.3%
3 to 5	18	2.1%	0	0.0%	6	0.7%	4	0.5%	3	0.3%	10	1.2%	6	0.8%
6 to 8	15	2.4%	2	0.3%	6	1.0%	6	1.1%	11	1.9%	5	0.9%	7	1.0%
9 to 11	20	3.9%	12	2.5%	3	0.7%	8	1.8%	1	0.2%	5	1.1%	5	1.0%
12 to 14	29	4.9%	17	3.0%	3	0.5%	11	2.2%	12	2.3%	9	1.6%	8	1.4%
15 to 17	21	3.4%	17	3.2%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	2	0.4%	4	0.8%	8	1.5%
18 and Older	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

African American	71	2.9%	42	1.9%	8	0.4%	16	0.8%	9	0.4%	9	0.4%	18	0.8%
White	39	1.6%	12	0.5%	18	0.7%	24	1.0%	28	1.2%	31	1.4%	19	0.8%
Hispanic	5	1.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	4	1.7%	1	0.4%	2	0.6%	2	0.6%
Other Ethnicity	5	4.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%	1	0.8%	1	1.0%

Permanence Within 36 Months: Guardianship

Indicator 3.E.2	Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, what percentage attained guardianship within 36 months?						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Children entering substitute care	4,604	5,284	4,883	5,062	4,835	4,931	4,828
Children attaining guardianship within 36 months	177	176	118	119	117	152	144
Percent	3.8%	3.3%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	3.1%	3.0%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	68	5.3%	80	5.0%	64	5.0%	43	3.0%	34	2.6%	53	3.7%	39	2.8%
Northern	34	4.3%	32	3.1%	22	2.0%	12	1.2%	23	2.3%	25	2.2%	30	2.5%
Central	55	3.2%	49	2.7%	26	1.6%	51	3.0%	45	2.8%	32	2.2%	42	2.8%
Southern	20	2.4%	15	1.8%	6	0.7%	13	1.4%	15	1.6%	42	4.6%	33	4.3%

Male	88	3.7%	85	3.1%	57	2.3%	62	2.3%	57	2.3%	79	3.1%	68	2.7%
Female	89	4.0%	91	3.6%	61	2.5%	57	2.4%	60	2.6%	73	3.0%	76	3.2%

Under 3	42	2.4%	41	2.0%	29	1.5%	37	1.8%	44	2.3%	45	2.4%	36	1.9%
3 to 5	19	2.7%	32	3.8%	11	1.5%	24	3.0%	23	2.8%	25	2.9%	27	3.4%
6 to 8	22	3.9%	22	3.5%	13	2.2%	28	4.7%	17	3.0%	35	5.9%	18	3.1%
9 to 11	45	9.8%	28	5.5%	25	5.2%	16	3.5%	18	4.0%	17	3.8%	27	5.9%
12 to 14	40	7.3%	31	5.3%	22	3.9%	12	2.1%	14	2.8%	27	5.2%	29	5.3%
15 to 17	9	1.7%	22	3.6%	18	3.4%	2	0.4%	1	0.2%	3	0.5%	7	1.4%
18 and Older	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

African American	90	4.1%	108	4.4%	72	3.3%	49	2.2%	46	2.2%	66	3.1%	52	2.5%
White	74	3.6%	50	2.1%	39	1.7%	64	2.6%	60	2.5%	79	3.3%	75	3.3%
Hispanic	12	4.8%	12	3.9%	4	1.4%	6	2.3%	8	3.4%	4	1.5%	13	3.7%
Other Ethnicity	1	0.9%	6	5.1%	3	2.7%	0	0.0%	3	2.7%	3	2.5%	4	3.3%

Stability of Permanence at Two Years: Guardianship

Indicator 3.F.1	Of all children who attained guardianship during the year, what percentage remained with their family at two years?						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Children attaining guardianship	475	519	543	206	310	346	316
Children stable at two years	444	502	513	197	296	332	311
Percent	93.5%	96.7%	94.5%	95.6%	95.5%	96.0%	98.4%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	257	93.5%	310	96.3%	261	97.0%	112	95.7%	130	96.3%	135	99.3%	133	100%
Northern	66	90.4%	74	94.9%	102	91.9%	46	95.8%	57	95.0%	57	96.6%	63	95.5%
Central	75	93.8%	91	100%	109	92.4%	30	96.8%	94	95.9%	101	95.3%	71	98.6%
Southern	46	97.9%	27	96.4%	41	91.1%	9	90.0%	15	88.2%	39	86.7%	44	97.8%

Male	227	93.0%	259	95.6%	272	94.1%	101	95.3%	160	94.1%	183	96.8%	169	99.4%
Female	216	93.9%	243	98.0%	241	94.9%	96	96.0%	136	97.1%	149	94.9%	142	97.3%

Under 3	19	100%	18	100%	19	100%	12	100%	19	100%	20	100%	11	100%
3 to 5	63	96.9%	82	98.8%	75	96.2%	43	97.7%	70	98.6%	66	97.1%	82	100%
6 to 8	63	91.3%	70	97.2%	96	97.0%	41	100%	50	94.3%	77	98.7%	62	100%
9 to 11	86	92.5%	102	99.0%	94	94.9%	48	96.0%	57	96.6%	66	94.3%	54	100%
12 to 14	102	91.1%	122	95.3%	130	90.3%	35	92.1%	57	95.0%	54	91.5%	61	95.3%
15 to 17	110	94.8%	108	93.9%	98	95.1%	18	85.7%	43	89.6%	49	96.1%	40	95.2%
18 and Older	1	100%	0	0.0%	1	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100%

African American	313	93.7%	325	95.9%	313	94.0%	130	95.6%	158	95.2%	182	98.9%	158	98.1%
White	104	92.9%	152	98.1%	153	95.0%	54	94.7%	121	95.3%	126	91.3%	125	98.4%
Hispanic	22	100%	18	100%	34	94.4%	8	100%	16	100%	20	100%	22	100%
Other Ethnicity	5	71.4%	7	100%	13	100%	5	100%	1	100%	4	100%	6	100%

Stability of Permanence at Five Years: Guardianship

Indicator 3.F.2	Of all children who attained guardianship during the year, what percentage remained with their family at five years?						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Children attaining guardianship	651	579	583	475	519	543	206
Children stable at five years	562	502	523	412	467	473	175
Percent	86.3%	86.7%	89.7%	86.7%	90.0%	87.1%	85.0%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	396	85.3%	334	87.4%	289	89.8%	242	88.0%	290	90.1%	234	87.0%	94	80.3%
Northern	45	78.9%	50	83.3%	74	94.9%	60	82.2%	70	89.7%	97	87.4%	42	87.5%
Central	83	93.3%	72	83.7%	111	85.4%	67	83.8%	80	87.9%	105	89.0%	30	96.8%
Southern	38	92.7%	46	90.2%	49	92.5%	43	91.5%	27	96.4%	37	82.2%	9	90.0%

Male	259	84.6%	275	88.1%	276	90.2%	210	86.1%	237	87.5%	251	86.9%	92	86.8%
Female	303	87.8%	227	85.0%	247	89.2%	201	87.4%	230	92.7%	222	87.4%	83	83.0%

Under 3	22	100%	25	89.3%	27	100%	17	89.5%	18	100%	17	89.5%	10	83.3%
3 to 5	70	86.4%	71	87.7%	81	92.0%	61	93.8%	76	91.6%	72	92.3%	40	90.9%
6 to 8	95	89.6%	80	83.3%	81	89.0%	61	88.4%	66	91.7%	85	85.9%	35	85.4%
9 to 11	103	80.5%	112	84.8%	93	83.0%	78	83.9%	92	89.3%	84	84.8%	43	86.0%
12 to 14	151	82.1%	124	84.4%	113	86.9%	85	75.9%	108	84.4%	116	80.6%	29	76.3%
15 to 17	121	93.1%	89	94.7%	124	94.7%	109	94.0%	107	93.0%	98	95.1%	18	85.7%
18 and Older	0	0.0%	1	100%	4	100%	1	100%	0	0.0%	1	100%	0	0.0%

African American	404	87.1%	364	85.8%	344	90.5%	286	85.6%	299	88.2%	285	85.6%	113	83.1%
White	122	86.5%	116	89.2%	160	87.9%	99	88.4%	143	92.3%	143	88.8%	52	91.2%
Hispanic	31	75.6%	20	87.0%	10	90.9%	22	100%	18	100%	34	94.4%	5	62.5%
Other Ethnicity	5	100%	2	100%	9	90.0%	5	71.4%	7	100%	11	84.6%	5	100%

Stability of Permanence at Ten Years: Guardianship

Indicator 3.F.3	Of all children who attained guardianship during the year, what percentage remained with their family at ten years?						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Children attaining guardianship	1,634	1,135	1,079	914	670	651	579
Children stable at ten years	1,396	922	914	721	557	508	435
Percent	85.4%	81.2%	84.7%	78.9%	83.1%	78.0%	75.1%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	1,066	85.8%	705	81.7%	709	86.8%	462	79.2%	377	85.9%	356	76.7%	289	75.7%
Northern	165	83.8%	79	72.5%	74	75.5%	101	78.9%	74	77.1%	42	73.7%	37	61.7%
Central	129	84.9%	103	83.7%	122	79.2%	118	76.1%	74	80.4%	77	86.5%	67	77.9%
Southern	36	83.7%	35	87.5%	9	90.0%	40	83.3%	32	74.4%	33	80.5%	42	82.4%

Male	655	85.7%	482	82.3%	465	84.5%	400	82.3%	252	84.0%	233	76.1%	236	75.6%
Female	739	85.1%	440	80.1%	449	84.9%	321	75.0%	305	82.4%	275	79.7%	199	74.5%

Under 3	21	100%	12	92.3%	16	72.7%	20	80.0%	19	95.0%	20	90.9%	23	82.1%
3 to 5	144	83.2%	96	75.6%	116	85.3%	98	77.8%	82	89.1%	56	69.1%	56	69.1%
6 to 8	264	78.6%	138	70.4%	139	83.2%	101	66.4%	78	75.7%	74	69.8%	50	52.1%
9 to 11	335	82.7%	200	76.6%	195	79.3%	128	71.5%	80	71.4%	86	67.2%	92	69.7%
12 to 14	389	88.0%	289	84.3%	258	84.3%	208	83.2%	159	82.0%	151	82.1%	124	84.4%
15 to 17	241	94.5%	187	95.9%	188	94.0%	166	91.2%	137	93.2%	121	93.1%	89	94.7%
18 and Older	2	100%	0	0.0%	2	100%	0	0.0%	2	100%	0	0.0%	1	100%

African American	1,171	86.0%	726	80.1%	730	84.5%	515	77.4%	413	82.9%	363	78.2%	312	73.6%
White	183	83.2%	153	85.5%	131	82.9%	157	82.6%	119	83.2%	112	79.4%	102	78.5%
Hispanic	31	79.5%	35	89.7%	39	100%	31	81.6%	20	95.2%	28	68.3%	19	82.6%
Other Ethnicity	11	84.6%	8	72.7%	14	77.8%	18	85.7%	5	62.5%	5	100%	2	100%



Appendix C

Outcome Data by Sub-Region

Appendix C provides data for those outcome indicators that were analyzed at the sub-regional level in Chapters 1, 2, and 3. For each indicator in this appendix, data are presented for the state as whole and each sub-region for the past seven state fiscal years.

The data used to compute these indicators come from the September 30, 2016 data extract of the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services Integrated Database, which is maintained by Chapin Hall at the University of Chicago. Indicator data is available online at <http://cfr.illinois.edu/outcome-indicator-tables.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?						
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Children with substantiated reports	27,498	26,989	26,104	26,566	28,078	30,055	30,562
Children with another substantiated report within 12 months	3,050	2,930	2,836	2,909	3,160	3,590	3,553
Percent	11.1%	10.9%	10.9%	11.0%	11.3%	11.9%	11.6%

SUB-REGION	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook North	199	9.2%	196	8.5%	221	11.3%	199	8.8%	184	8.7%	221	9.5%	228	9.4%
Cook Central	185	7.1%	205	8.2%	185	7.3%	256	8.6%	306	9.4%	357	9.7%	327	9.4%
Cook South	246	9.2%	251	9.8%	224	8.6%	289	11.6%	267	10.6%	299	10.2%	278	9.5%
Aurora	448	8.5%	419	8.5%	441	9.1%	449	8.8%	456	8.2%	621	10.8%	596	10.0%
Rockford	333	12.6%	240	10.1%	209	9.6%	186	9.1%	251	11.5%	317	12.1%	320	11.6%
Champaign	392	13.3%	356	11.9%	374	13.3%	361	12.7%	360	11.6%	447	14.1%	381	11.9%
Peoria	441	13.5%	394	11.9%	342	11.1%	354	12.0%	421	13.2%	347	11.6%	361	11.3%
Springfield	253	11.6%	278	14.0%	288	13.5%	312	15.2%	292	13.7%	363	15.5%	417	18.4%
East St. Louis	167	10.4%	208	12.1%	160	10.5%	139	10.4%	187	12.5%	181	10.8%	221	13.2%
Marion	386	17.7%	383	16.7%	392	16.1%	354	15.1%	436	17.3%	437	17.4%	424	16.0%

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?						
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Children in intact family cases	15,804	14,504	16,558	17,365	10,543	13,777	11,154
Children with substantiated reports	1,592	1,550	1,546	1,587	1,191	1,860	1,492
Percent	10.1%	10.7%	9.3%	9.1%	11.3%	13.5%	13.4%

SUB-REGION	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook North	100	7.1%	88	8.0%	94	8.6%	101	8.7%	76	8.6%	187	9.4%	120	8.2%
Cook Central	159	5.2%	158	5.2%	141	4.1%	207	5.6%	160	6.0%	170	9.0%	171	9.8%
Cook South	142	6.5%	152	7.9%	173	7.2%	132	6.3%	119	9.4%	190	12.1%	181	12.5%
Aurora	207	9.6%	203	10.6%	238	10.0%	257	9.9%	153	11.8%	261	12.7%	228	13.7%
Rockford	114	10.8%	98	12.0%	67	6.6%	104	9.5%	60	15.3%	94	13.1%	85	12.3%
Champaign	199	14.6%	177	14.6%	197	13.8%	170	13.4%	107	13.6%	218	18.0%	133	14.4%
Peoria	195	13.4%	178	12.4%	184	12.9%	168	8.6%	186	15.0%	211	16.6%	141	15.1%
Springfield	138	15.3%	123	14.4%	136	15.2%	113	11.1%	109	14.7%	147	15.0%	142	18.6%
East St. Louis	114	10.2%	165	14.2%	100	10.4%	104	9.7%	68	12.6%	126	15.1%	109	17.4%
Marion	224	20.5%	208	19.7%	216	14.2%	231	16.2%	153	21.3%	256	20.7%	182	20.5%



CHILDREN IN SUBSTITUTE CARE

Maltreatment in Substitute Care

Indicator 2.A	Of all children placed in substitute care during the year, what percentage had a substantiated report during placement?						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Children ever in substitute care	21,748	21,389	21,450	20,868	20,815	21,015	20,307
Children with substantiated reports	356	397	364	362	408	477	481
Percent	1.6%	1.9%	1.7%	1.7%	2.0%	2.3%	2.4%

SUB-REGION	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook North	19	0.8%	17	0.7%	20	0.9%	17	0.8%	21	1.1%	30	1.7%	30	1.8%
Cook Central	28	0.8%	23	0.7%	35	1.1%	37	1.2%	62	2.1%	63	2.1%	65	2.3%
Cook South	29	1.0%	43	1.5%	47	1.6%	40	1.4%	46	1.6%	54	1.7%	63	2.1%
Aurora	22	0.9%	45	2.0%	29	1.2%	29	1.3%	35	1.5%	36	1.6%	52	2.4%
Rockford	48	3.0%	33	2.0%	39	2.3%	48	2.5%	63	3.1%	57	2.8%	48	2.5%
Champaign	57	2.7%	55	2.6%	33	1.6%	47	2.4%	45	2.2%	56	2.7%	39	1.9%
Peoria	52	2.0%	76	3.0%	51	2.1%	60	2.6%	37	1.7%	65	2.9%	59	2.7%
Springfield	28	2.3%	36	2.8%	16	1.2%	20	1.6%	30	2.2%	42	3.0%	38	2.6%
East St. Louis	26	1.7%	30	1.8%	36	2.2%	26	1.7%	34	2.4%	29	2.1%	35	2.5%
Marion	47	3.2%	39	2.5%	58	3.5%	38	2.4%	35	2.1%	45	2.5%	52	3.2%

Placing Children Close to Home—Initial Placement

Indicator 2.F	Of all children entering substitute care, what is the median* distance from their home of origin to their initial placement?						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Children entering substitute care	5,062	4,835	4,931	4,828	4,953	5,181	4,736
Median miles from home	9.2	10.1	10.4	10.3	11.0	13.3	12.7

SUB-REGION	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES
Cook North	411	8.1	291	11.0	331	10.4	315	9.6	273	10.3	311	13.5	328	14.9
Cook Central	546	7.7	500	8.4	558	8.4	585	7.8	572	7.6	662	9.4	529	8.8
Cook South	474	7.6	497	6.5	533	8.0	472	8.8	595	9.4	608	10.2	481	10.5
Aurora	527	14.1	566	14.9	656	15.4	599	16.4	535	15.2	571	19.4	423	20.1
Rockford	480	8.1	456	6.8	479	10.7	615	11.6	556	7.0	507	21.0	501	9.5
Champaign	673	12.3	580	15.9	521	10.4	562	11.2	662	10.6	639	20.4	523	20.5
Peoria	703	6.6	695	9.6	594	8.4	604	9.5	541	7.1	595	9.0	617	10.9
Springfield	311	19.1	321	15.8	340	16.3	314	23.7	384	19.9	388	28.0	432	14.4
East St. Louis	442	10.7	442	9.4	368	15.2	281	7.7	289	14.5	340	15.3	387	12.8
Marion	495	19.3	487	23.8	551	23.3	481	24.5	546	30.0	560	27.5	515	24.3

*Median only includes children with valid address information.



CHILDREN IN SUBSTITUTE CARE

Placing Children Close to Home—End of Year Placement

Indicator 2.G	Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year, what is the median* distance from their home of origin?						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Children in substitute care	16,517	16,552	16,018	15,892	15,955	15,598	15,382
Median miles from home	9.3	9.8	11.3	10.5	10.7	11.4	11.4

SUB-REGION	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES	N	MILES
Cook North	2,033	10.2	1,881	10.5	1,754	10.9	1,627	10.8	1,532	11.1	1,319	12.2	1,236	12.2
Cook Central	2,879	9.5	2,702	9.6	2,469	10.3	2,435	9.4	2,404	9.2	2,347	8.8	2,274	8.5
Cook South	2,243	8.7	2,302	9.3	2,269	9.8	2,318	9.2	2,432	9.3	2,500	9.6	2,484	9.9
Aurora	1,660	13.4	1,691	15.1	1,722	17.5	1,762	17.2	1,726	18.2	1,683	17.7	1,591	16.5
Rockford	1,207	6.1	1,260	7.7	1,327	11	1,483	6.8	1,505	7.0	1,410	10.2	1,361	11.4
Champaign	1,522	6.3	1,507	10.3	1,416	14.5	1,371	15.7	1,459	12.0	1,520	15.2	1,430	15.5
Peoria	1,774	5.6	1,872	6.1	1,750	7.4	1,698	8.8	1,636	8.0	1,630	8.6	1,640	8.5
Springfield	941	18.4	969	20.2	959	18.9	949	18.5	992	17.5	1,032	18.1	1,107	15.2
East St. Louis	1,206	7.7	1,265	8.0	1,215	9.3	1,115	8.0	1,048	8.9	1,009	9.7	1,090	10.3
Marion	1,052	15.5	1,103	19.1	1,137	25.5	1,134	22.1	1,221	24.0	1,148	27.3	1,169	25.4

*Median only 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?						
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Children entering substitute care and staying one year	3,863	3,986	3,845	3,925	3,969	4,055	4,273
Children with two or fewer placements in first year	3,016	3,115	2,978	3,028	3,138	3,215	3,318
Percent	78.1%	78.1%	77.5%	77.1%	79.1%	79.3%	77.7%

SUB-REGION	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook North	176	73.9%	237	75.2%	179	75.5%	189	69.7%	184	73.6%	183	82.1%	202	77.4%
Cook Central	274	75.5%	294	74.2%	283	74.5%	267	64.6%	343	75.1%	343	75.1%	426	75.7%
Cook South	232	63.9%	276	72.8%	230	60.8%	297	71.6%	292	73.9%	408	80.0%	396	74.9%
Aurora	404	83.6%	341	80.2%	348	80.6%	439	83.1%	393	80.9%	319	76.1%	362	79.0%
Rockford	325	77.8%	296	77.7%	259	75.3%	310	76.4%	405	78.3%	371	79.8%	318	77.6%
Champaign	432	81.5%	425	80.8%	371	83.0%	364	84.1%	395	81.4%	431	80.3%	418	82.4%
Peoria	422	80.8%	474	84.0%	501	83.1%	422	85.3%	429	83.8%	380	83.5%	414	80.9%
Springfield	240	79.2%	206	78.0%	214	79.9%	198	78.9%	222	82.2%	232	73.9%	265	79.1%
East St. Louis	242	79.1%	311	82.9%	294	79.5%	256	85.0%	190	79.2%	211	88.3%	214	74.0%
Marion	269	79.8%	255	70.6%	299	77.5%	286	69.4%	285	79.8%	337	77.3%	303	74.1%

LEGAL PERMANENCE

Permanence within 36 Months: Reunification

Indicator 3.A.3	Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, what percentage was reunified with their parents within 36 months?						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Children entering substitute care	4,604	5,284	4,883	5,062	4,835	4,931	4,828
Children reunified within 36 months	1,768	2,009	2,099	2,042	1,941	1,919	1,994
Percent	38.4%	38.0%	43.0%	40.3%	40.1%	38.9%	41.3%

SUB-REGION	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook North	55	18.8%	91	21.8%	73	24.1%	142	34.5%	79	27.1%	98	29.6%	109	34.6%
Cook Central	112	18.2%	120	18.2%	129	24.7%	111	20.3%	95	19.0%	112	20.1%	146	25.0%
Cook South	104	28.0%	131	25.0%	116	25.4%	96	20.3%	105	21.1%	117	22.0%	116	24.6%
Aurora	200	40.9%	292	44.8%	309	49.4%	230	43.6%	290	51.2%	293	44.7%	272	45.4%
Rockford	114	38.4%	157	40.9%	242	50.0%	259	54.0%	217	47.6%	226	47.2%	298	48.5%
Champaign	340	49.6%	343	48.1%	327	49.0%	292	43.4%	263	45.3%	246	47.2%	267	47.5%
Peoria	298	42.8%	333	46.3%	299	46.4%	357	50.8%	309	44.5%	251	42.3%	313	51.8%
Springfield	146	45.2%	151	40.5%	164	48.0%	127	40.8%	141	43.9%	147	43.2%	144	45.9%
East St. Louis	210	46.7%	179	45.5%	194	50.7%	188	42.5%	210	47.5%	154	41.8%	116	41.3%
Marion	189	49.1%	212	47.1%	246	54.3%	240	48.5%	232	47.6%	275	49.9%	213	44.3%

Permanence within 36 Months: Adoption

Indicator 3.C.2	Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, what percentage was adopted within 36 months?						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Children entering substitute care	4,604	5,284	4,883	5,062	4,835	4,931	4,828
Children adopted within 36 months	595	514	454	545	531	585	579
Percent	12.9%	9.7%	9.3%	10.8%	11.0%	11.9%	12.0%

SUB-REGION	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook North	22	7.5%	23	5.5%	16	5.3%	18	4.4%	9	3.1%	11	3.3%	11	3.5%
Cook Central	66	10.7%	33	5.0%	40	7.6%	39	7.1%	38	7.6%	45	8.1%	30	5.1%
Cook South	26	7.0%	28	5.4%	19	4.2%	25	5.3%	21	4.2%	19	3.6%	17	3.6%
Aurora	68	13.9%	58	8.9%	37	5.9%	46	8.7%	40	7.1%	67	10.2%	57	9.5%
Rockford	41	13.8%	36	9.4%	39	8.1%	38	7.9%	48	10.5%	68	14.2%	90	14.6%
Champaign	162	23.6%	142	19.9%	118	17.7%	145	21.5%	133	22.9%	110	21.1%	108	19.2%
Peoria	83	11.9%	74	10.3%	68	10.5%	80	11.4%	83	11.9%	84	14.1%	74	12.3%
Springfield	49	15.2%	53	14.2%	50	14.6%	52	16.7%	45	14.0%	38	11.2%	47	15.0%
East St. Louis	42	9.3%	21	5.3%	26	6.8%	41	9.3%	37	8.4%	40	10.9%	41	14.6%
Marion	36	9.4%	46	10.2%	41	9.1%	61	12.3%	77	15.8%	103	18.7%	104	21.6%

LEGAL PERMANENCE

Permanence Within 36 Months: Guardianship

Indicator 3.E.2	Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, what percentage attained guardianship within 36 months?						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Children entering substitute care	4,604	5,284	4,883	5,062	4,835	4,931	4,828
Children attaining guardianship within 36 months	177	176	118	119	117	152	144
Percent	3.8%	3.3%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	3.1%	3.0%

SUB-REGION	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook North	4	1.4%	3	0.7%	1	0.3%	5	1.2%	5	1.7%	15	4.5%	12	3.8%
Cook Central	56	9.1%	61	9.2%	52	9.9%	9	1.6%	21	4.2%	20	3.6%	20	3.4%
Cook South	8	2.2%	16	3.1%	11	2.4%	29	6.1%	8	1.6%	18	3.4%	7	1.5%
Aurora	23	4.7%	27	4.1%	20	3.2%	11	2.1%	19	3.4%	14	2.1%	13	2.2%
Rockford	11	3.7%	5	1.3%	2	0.4%	1	0.2%	4	0.9%	11	2.3%	17	2.8%
Champaign	14	2.0%	17	2.4%	6	0.9%	16	2.4%	5	0.9%	2	0.4%	11	2.0%
Peoria	34	4.9%	27	3.8%	18	2.8%	33	4.7%	38	5.5%	28	4.7%	25	4.1%
Springfield	7	2.2%	5	1.3%	2	0.6%	2	0.6%	2	0.6%	2	0.6%	6	1.9%
East St. Louis	4	0.9%	2	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.7%	8	2.2%	2	0.7%
Marion	16	4.2%	13	2.9%	6	1.3%	13	2.6%	12	2.5%	34	6.2%	31	6.4%



Appendix D

Disproportionality and Disparity Data

Appendix D provides data for the disproportionality and disparity analyses included in Chapter 4. For each indicator, data are presented for the state as whole and each region for the past seven fiscal years.

The data used in this appendix come from two sources. First, the Illinois child population data were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau, including 2010 Census Data and 2007 to 2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. The second source comes from the September 30, 2016 data extract of the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services Integrated Database, which is maintained by Chapin Hall at the University of Chicago.

STATE ABSOLUTE RDI

Table 4.A.1	Absolute RDI for Investigated Reports – State		
Race/ Ethnicity	% of Total Child Population¹	% of Children in Investigated Reports	Absolute RDI
2010			
African American	17.0%	32.9%	1.9
White	53.0%	54.8%	1.0
Hispanic	23.1%	6.9%	0.3
2011			
African American	16.9%	32.8%	1.9
White	53.6%	54.9%	1.0
Hispanic	22.6%	7.2%	0.3
2012			
African American	16.7%	32.6%	2.0
White	53.0%	55.2%	1.0
Hispanic	23.1%	7.2%	0.3
2013			
African American	16.3%	33.0%	2.0
White	52.7%	54.4%	1.0
Hispanic	23.4%	7.0%	0.3
2014			
African American	16.2%	33.4%	2.1
White	52.5%	53.8%	1.0
Hispanic	23.8%	7.4%	0.3
2015			
African American	16.0%	34.0%	2.1
White	52.1%	52.2%	1.0
Hispanic	24.0%	9.0%	0.4
2016			
African American	16.0%	32.9%	2.1
White	52.1%	53.1%	1.0
Hispanic	24.0%	9.2%	0.4

¹ The data sources are from 2010 Census Data and 2007-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Table 4.A.2	Absolute RDI for Protective Custodies – State		
Race/ Ethnicity	% of Total Child Population²	% of Children in Protective Custodies	Absolute RDI
2010			
African American	17.0%	42.6%	2.5
White	53.0%	49.0%	0.9
Hispanic	23.1%	3.5%	0.2
2011			
African American	16.9%	44.3%	2.6
White	53.6%	49.8%	0.9
Hispanic	22.6%	2.8%	0.1
2012			
African American	16.7%	44.1%	2.6
White	53.0%	49.0%	0.9
Hispanic	23.1%	3.2%	0.1
2013			
African American	16.3%	43.7%	2.7
White	52.7%	48.4%	0.9
Hispanic	23.4%	4.2%	0.2
2014			
African American	16.2%	45.2%	2.8
White	52.5%	46.9%	0.9
Hispanic	23.8%	4.7%	0.2
2015			
African American	16.0%	45.1%	2.8
White	52.1%	46.1%	0.9
Hispanic	24.0%	5.6%	0.2
2016			
African American	16.0%	42.7%	2.7
White	52.1%	48.4%	0.9
Hispanic	24.0%	5.9%	0.2

² The data sources are from 2010 Census Data and 2007-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

STATE ABSOLUTE RDI

Table 4.A.3	Absolute RDI for Indicated Reports – State		
Race/ Ethnicity	% of Total Child Population³	% of Children in Indicated Reports	Absolute RDI
2010			
African American	17.0%	31.8%	1.9
White	53.0%	56.4%	1.1
Hispanic	23.1%	6.9%	0.3
2011			
African American	16.9%	31.4%	1.9
White	53.6%	56.5%	1.1
Hispanic	22.6%	7.1%	0.3
2012			
African American	16.7%	32.2%	1.9
White	53.0%	55.1%	1.0
Hispanic	23.1%	8.1%	0.3
2013			
African American	16.3%	32.8%	2.0
White	52.7%	55.1%	1.0
Hispanic	23.4%	7.4%	0.3
2014			
African American	16.2%	33.9%	2.1
White	52.5%	53.6%	1.0
Hispanic	23.8%	8.0%	0.3
2015			
African American	16.0%	35.1%	2.2
White	52.1%	51.8%	1.0
Hispanic	24.0%	9.6%	0.4
2016			
African American	16.0%	32.9%	2.1
White	52.1%	53.7%	1.0
Hispanic	24.0%	10.2%	0.4

³ The data sources are from 2010 Census Data and 2007-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Table 4.A.4		Absolute RDI for Substitute Care Entries – State		
Race/ Ethnicity	% of Total Child Population⁴	% of Children Entering Substitute Care	Absolute RDI	
2010				
African American	17.0%	43.4%	2.6	
White	53.0%	48.9%	0.9	
Hispanic	23.1%	3.4%	0.1	
2011				
African American	16.9%	44.0%	2.6	
White	53.6%	50.5%	0.9	
Hispanic	22.6%	2.5%	0.1	
2012				
African American	16.7%	43.7%	2.6	
White	53.0%	50.1%	0.9	
Hispanic	23.1%	3.1%	0.1	
2013				
African American	16.3%	42.1%	2.6	
White	52.7%	50.4%	1.0	
Hispanic	23.4%	4.1%	0.2	
2014				
African American	16.2%	43.7%	2.7	
White	52.5%	48.9%	0.9	
Hispanic	23.8%	4.7%	0.2	
2015				
African American	16.0%	46.0%	2.9	
White	52.1%	46.0%	0.9	
Hispanic	24.0%	5.3%	0.2	
2016				
African American	16.0%	43.3%	2.7	
White	52.1%	49.5%	1.0	
Hispanic	24.0%	4.9%	0.2	

⁴ The data sources are from 2010 Census Data and 2007-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

STATE ABSOLUTE RDI

Table 4.A.5		Absolute RDI for Remaining In Care Longer than 36 Months – State		
Race/ Ethnicity	% of Total Child Population⁵	% of Children in Care Longer 36 Months	Absolute RDI	
2010				
African American	17.0%	50.9%	3.0	
White	53.0%	43.4%	0.8	
Hispanic	23.1%	2.9%	0.1	
2011				
African American	16.9%	51.7%	3.1	
White	53.6%	42.6%	0.8	
Hispanic	22.6%	2.6%	0.1	
2012				
African American	16.7%	52.3%	3.1	
White	53.0%	41.8%	0.8	
Hispanic	23.1%	2.8%	0.1	
2013				
African American	16.3%	50.3%	3.1	
White	52.7%	42.0%	0.8	
Hispanic	23.4%	3.8%	0.2	

⁵ The data sources are from 2010 Census Data and 2007-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Table 4.B.1	Relative RDI for Protective Custodies – State		
Race/ Ethnicity	% of Children in Investigated Reports	% of Children in Protective Custodies	Relative RDI
2010			
African American	32.9%	42.6%	1.3
White	54.8%	49.0%	0.9
Hispanic	6.9%	3.5%	0.5
2011			
African American	32.8%	44.3%	1.4
White	54.9%	49.8%	0.9
Hispanic	7.2%	2.8%	0.4
2012			
African American	32.6%	44.1%	1.4
White	55.2%	49.0%	0.9
Hispanic	7.2%	3.2%	0.4
2013			
African American	33.0%	43.7%	1.3
White	54.4%	48.4%	0.9
Hispanic	7.0%	4.2%	0.6
2014			
African American	33.4%	45.2%	1.4
White	53.8%	46.9%	0.9
Hispanic	7.4%	4.7%	0.6
2015			
African American	34.0%	45.1%	1.3
White	52.2%	46.1%	0.9
Hispanic	9.0%	5.6%	0.6
2016			
African American	32.9%	42.7%	1.3
White	53.1%	48.4%	0.9
Hispanic	9.2%	5.9%	0.6

STATE RELATIVE RDI

Table 4.B.2	Relative RDI for Indicated Reports – State		
Race/ Ethnicity	% of Children in Investigated Reports	% of Children in Indicated Reports	Relative RDI
2010			
African American	32.9%	31.8%	1.0
White	54.8%	56.4%	1.0
Hispanic	6.9%	6.9%	1.0
2011			
African American	32.8%	31.4%	1.0
White	54.9%	56.5%	1.0
Hispanic	7.2%	7.1%	1.0
2012			
African American	32.6%	32.2%	1.0
White	55.2%	55.1%	1.0
Hispanic	7.2%	8.1%	1.1
2013			
African American	33.0%	32.8%	1.0
White	54.4%	55.1%	1.0
Hispanic	7.0%	7.4%	1.1
2014			
African American	33.4%	33.9%	1.0
White	53.8%	53.6%	1.0
Hispanic	7.4%	8.0%	1.1
2015			
African American	34.0%	35.1%	1.0
White	52.2%	51.8%	1.0
Hispanic	9.0%	9.6%	1.1
2016			
African American	32.9%	32.9%	1.0
White	53.1%	53.7%	1.0
Hispanic	9.2%	10.2%	1.1

Table 4.B.3	Relative RDI for Substitute Care Entries – State		
Race/ Ethnicity	% of Children in Indicated Reports	% of Children Entering Substitute Care	Relative RDI
2010			
African American	31.8%	43.4%	1.4
White	56.4%	48.9%	0.9
Hispanic	6.9%	3.4%	0.5
2011			
African American	31.4%	44.0%	1.4
White	56.5%	50.5%	0.9
Hispanic	7.1%	2.5%	0.4
2012			
African American	32.2%	43.7%	1.4
White	55.1%	50.1%	0.9
Hispanic	8.1%	3.1%	0.4
2013			
African American	32.8%	42.1%	1.3
White	55.1%	50.4%	0.9
Hispanic	7.4%	4.1%	0.6
2014			
African American	33.9%	43.7%	1.3
White	53.6%	48.9%	0.9
Hispanic	8.0%	4.7%	0.6
2015			
African American	35.1%	46.0%	1.3
White	51.8%	46.0%	0.9
Hispanic	9.6%	5.3%	0.6
2016			
African American	32.9%	43.3%	1.3
White	53.7%	49.5%	0.9
Hispanic	10.2%	4.9%	0.5

STATE RELATIVE RDI

Table 4.B.4	Relative RDI for Remaining In Care Longer than 36 Months – State		
Race/ Ethnicity	% of Children Entering Substitute Care	% of Children in Care Longer 36 Months	Relative RDI
2010			
African American	43.4%	50.9%	1.2
White	48.9%	43.4%	0.9
Hispanic	3.4%	2.9%	0.8
2011			
African American	44.0%	51.7%	1.2
White	50.5%	42.6%	0.8
Hispanic	2.5%	2.6%	1.0
2012			
African American	43.7%	52.3%	1.2
White	50.1%	41.8%	0.8
Hispanic	3.1%	2.8%	0.9
2013			
African American	42.1%	50.3%	1.2
White	50.4%	42.0%	0.8
Hispanic	4.1%	3.8%	0.9

Table 4.C.1	Absolute RDI for Investigated Reports – Regional											
Race/Ethnicity	% of Total Child Population	% of Children in Investigated Reports	RDI	% of Total Child Population	% of Children in Investigated Reports	RDI	% of Total Child Population	% of Children in Investigated Reports	RDI	% of Total Child Population	% of Children in Investigated Reports	RDI
2010	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	28.5%	53.9%	1.9	8.1%	25.3%	3.1	9.7%	21.6%	2.2	14.0%	21.9%	1.6
White	30.2%	25.7%	0.9	60.3%	59.9%	1.0	78.1%	73.4%	0.9	77.8%	74.5%	1.0
Hispanic	34.3%	12.3%	0.4	23.5%	9.0%	0.4	6.4%	1.6%	0.3	3.8%	0.7%	0.2
2011	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	28.9%	52.6%	1.8	7.8%	24.7%	3.2	9.6%	22.8%	2.4	13.8%	22.4%	1.6
White	30.6%	26.7%	0.9	61.2%	60.6%	1.0	78.8%	72.3%	0.9	78.1%	74.2%	0.9
Hispanic	33.7%	13.1%	0.4	22.8%	9.3%	0.4	6.1%	1.7%	0.3	3.5%	0.7%	0.2
2012	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	28.2%	52.6%	1.9	7.8%	24.2%	3.1	9.6%	22.8%	2.4	13.7%	21.5%	1.6
White	30.4%	27.1%	0.9	60.3%	60.9%	1.0	78.3%	72.7%	0.9	77.6%	74.9%	1.0
Hispanic	34.3%	13.1%	0.4	23.4%	9.5%	0.4	6.3%	1.5%	0.2	3.7%	0.8%	0.2
2013	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	27.4%	52.3%	1.9	7.8%	25.0%	3.2	9.7%	23.3%	2.4	13.4%	23.6%	1.8
White	30.4%	26.9%	0.9	59.7%	60.0%	1.0	77.7%	71.7%	0.9	77.3%	72.2%	0.9
Hispanic	34.6%	12.7%	0.4	24.0%	9.2%	0.4	6.6%	1.4%	0.2	4.0%	0.8%	0.2
2014	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	27.0%	51.5%	1.9	7.8%	26.6%	3.4	9.8%	24.6%	2.5	13.4%	23.1%	1.7
White	30.6%	27.2%	0.9	58.9%	58.1%	1.0	77.1%	70.1%	0.9	77.5%	72.6%	0.9
Hispanic	35.1%	13.7%	0.4	24.4%	9.4%	0.4	6.7%	1.5%	0.2	4.1%	0.8%	0.2
2015	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	26.2%	52.0%	2.0	7.9%	26.7%	3.4	9.8%	25.6%	2.6	13.1%	25.2%	1.9
White	30.6%	25.7%	0.8	58.3%	55.5%	1.0	76.5%	69.3%	0.9	77.4%	70.0%	0.9
Hispanic	35.1%	15.7%	0.4	24.7%	12.7%	0.5	6.9%	1.9%	0.3	4.2%	1.1%	0.3
2016	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	26.2%	50.4%	1.9	7.9%	25.7%	3.3	9.8%	25.6%	2.6	13.1%	24.1%	1.8
White	30.6%	27.1%	0.9	58.3%	56.2%	1.0	76.5%	68.8%	0.9	77.4%	71.3%	0.9
Hispanic	35.1%	16.2%	0.5	24.7%	13.1%	0.5	6.9%	1.9%	0.3	4.2%	1.2%	0.3



REGIONAL ABSOLUTE RDI

Table 4.C.2	Absolute RDI for Protective Custodies – Regional											
Race/ Ethnicity	% of Total Child Population	% of Children in Protective custodies	RDI	% of Total Child Population	% of Children in Protective custodies	RDI	% of Total Child Population	% of Children in Protective custodies	RDI	% of Total Child Population	% of Children in Protective custodies	RDI
2010	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	28.5%	66.0%	2.3	8.1%	39.0%	4.8	9.7%	33.1%	3.4	14.0%	24.1%	1.7
White	30.2%	20.6%	0.7	60.3%	50.5%	0.8	78.1%	62.7%	0.8	77.8%	71.4%	0.9
Hispanic	34.3%	6.9%	0.2	23.5%	4.9%	0.2	6.4%	0.7%	0.1	3.8%	0.9%	0.2
2011	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	28.9%	70.7%	2.4	7.8%	39.7%	5.1	9.6%	33.6%	3.5	13.8%	28.7%	2.1
White	30.6%	19.1%	0.6	61.2%	53.4%	0.9	78.8%	63.5%	0.8	78.1%	68.5%	0.9
Hispanic	33.7%	5.3%	0.2	22.8%	3.3%	0.1	6.1%	1.4%	0.2	3.5%	0.8%	0.2
2012	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	28.2%	69.8%	2.5	7.8%	38.5%	5.0	9.6%	33.9%	3.5	13.7%	23.9%	1.7
White	30.4%	18.8%	0.6	60.3%	54.4%	0.9	78.3%	62.0%	0.8	77.6%	72.6%	0.9
Hispanic	34.3%	5.7%	0.2	23.4%	4.3%	0.2	6.3%	1.5%	0.2	3.7%	0.5%	0.1
2013	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	27.4%	67.2%	2.5	7.8%	40.0%	5.1	9.7%	33.2%	3.4	13.4%	23.0%	1.7
White	30.4%	19.0%	0.6	59.7%	51.2%	0.9	77.7%	62.5%	0.8	77.3%	75.3%	1.0
Hispanic	34.6%	7.7%	0.2	24.0%	5.3%	0.2	6.6%	1.4%	0.2	4.0%	0.6%	0.1
2014	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	27.0%	69.6%	2.6	7.8%	39.7%	5.1	9.8%	36.0%	3.7	13.4%	23.3%	1.7
White	30.6%	17.4%	0.6	58.9%	50.0%	0.8	77.1%	60.2%	0.8	77.5%	74.3%	1.0
Hispanic	35.1%	8.7%	0.2	24.4%	7.0%	0.3	6.7%	1.2%	0.2	4.1%	0.1%	0.0
2015	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	26.2%	66.0%	2.5	7.9%	40.8%	5.2	9.8%	37.2%	3.8	13.1%	23.9%	1.8
White	30.6%	19.5%	0.6	58.3%	49.1%	0.8	76.5%	58.6%	0.8	77.4%	71.9%	0.9
Hispanic	35.1%	10.4%	0.3	24.7%	6.3%	0.3	6.9%	2.2%	0.3	4.2%	1.6%	0.4
2016	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	26.2%	67.5%	2.6	7.9%	40.7%	5.2	9.8%	32.4%	3.3	13.1%	23.0%	1.8
White	30.6%	17.7%	0.6	58.3%	46.3%	0.8	76.5%	63.7%	0.8	77.4%	73.4%	0.9
Hispanic	35.1%	11.1%	0.3	24.7%	10.1%	0.4	6.9%	1.6%	0.2	4.2%	0.9%	0.2

Table 4.C.3	Absolute RDI for Indicated Reports – Regional											
Race/ Ethnicity	% of Total Child Population	% of Children in Indicated Reports	RDI	% of Total Child Population	% of Children in Indicated Reports	RDI	% of Total Child Population	% of Children in Indicated Reports	RDI	% of Total Child Population	% of Children in Indicated Reports	RDI
2010	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	28.5%	50.1%	1.8	8.1%	27.7%	3.4	9.7%	24.4%	2.5	14.0%	20.8%	1.5
White	30.2%	27.6%	0.9	60.3%	58.0%	1.0	78.1%	71.1%	0.9	77.8%	76.0%	1.0
Hispanic	34.3%	14.0%	0.4	23.5%	9.4%	0.4	6.4%	1.5%	0.2	3.8%	0.7%	0.2
2011	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	28.9%	48.9%	1.7	7.8%	27.1%	3.5	9.6%	24.7%	2.6	13.8%	21.5%	1.6
White	30.6%	28.5%	0.9	61.2%	58.1%	0.9	78.8%	70.6%	0.9	78.1%	75.3%	1.0
Hispanic	33.7%	14.2%	0.4	22.8%	9.8%	0.4	6.1%	1.5%	0.3	3.5%	0.7%	0.2
2012	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	28.2%	48.2%	1.7	7.8%	27.5%	3.5	9.6%	26.1%	2.7	13.7%	19.3%	1.4
White	30.4%	29.1%	1.0	60.3%	56.9%	0.9	78.3%	69.7%	0.9	77.6%	77.0%	1.0
Hispanic	34.3%	15.6%	0.5	23.4%	10.7%	0.5	6.3%	1.5%	0.2	3.7%	0.6%	0.2
2013	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	27.4%	50.1%	1.8	7.8%	27.8%	3.6	9.7%	26.4%	2.7	13.4%	21.9%	1.6
White	30.4%	27.8%	0.9	59.7%	57.7%	1.0	77.7%	68.9%	0.9	77.3%	74.8%	1.0
Hispanic	34.6%	14.3%	0.4	24.0%	10.0%	0.4	6.6%	1.5%	0.2	4.0%	1.0%	0.2
2014	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	27.0%	50.5%	1.9	7.8%	28.1%	3.6	9.8%	28.4%	2.9	13.4%	21.6%	1.6
White	30.6%	28.3%	0.9	58.9%	56.0%	0.9	77.1%	67.4%	0.9	77.5%	75.2%	1.0
Hispanic	35.1%	14.5%	0.4	24.4%	11.2%	0.5	6.7%	1.6%	0.2	4.1%	0.6%	0.2
2015	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	26.2%	52.0%	2.0	7.9%	28.9%	3.7	9.8%	29.7%	3.0	13.1%	23.8%	1.8
White	30.6%	26.1%	0.9	58.3%	53.6%	0.9	76.5%	66.2%	0.9	77.4%	71.6%	0.9
Hispanic	35.1%	17.1%	0.5	24.7%	13.6%	0.5	6.9%	2.0%	0.3	4.2%	1.5%	0.3
2016	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	26.2%	48.5%	1.8	7.9%	27.7%	3.5	9.8%	28.9%	2.9	13.1%	23.4%	1.8
White	30.6%	27.6%	0.9	58.3%	53.2%	0.9	76.5%	67.0%	0.9	77.4%	73.4%	0.9
Hispanic	35.1%	19.5%	0.6	24.7%	15.6%	0.6	6.9%	1.8%	0.3	4.2%	1.0%	0.2



REGIONAL ABSOLUTE RDI

Table 4.C.4 Absolute RDI for Substitute Care Entries – Regional												
Race/Ethnicity	% of Total Child Population	% of Children Entering Substitute Care	RDI	% of Total Child Population	% of Children Entering Substitute Care	RDI	% of Total Child Population	% of Children Entering Substitute Care	RDI	% of Total Child Population	% of Children Entering Substitute Care	RDI
2010	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	28.5%	67.6%	2.4	8.1%	39.6%	4.9	9.7%	37.8%	3.9	14.0%	24.2%	1.7
White	30.2%	19.8%	0.7	60.3%	50.3%	0.8	78.1%	58.3%	0.7	77.8%	71.5%	0.9
Hispanic	34.3%	7.1%	0.2	23.5%	5.3%	0.2	6.4%	0.4%	0.1	3.8%	1.4%	0.4
2011	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	28.9%	71.7%	2.5	7.8%	42.4%	5.4	9.6%	33.5%	3.5	13.8%	29.5%	2.1
White	30.6%	18.4%	0.6	61.2%	51.0%	0.8	78.8%	63.4%	0.8	78.1%	67.7%	0.9
Hispanic	33.7%	4.6%	0.1	22.8%	3.5%	0.2	6.1%	1.2%	0.2	3.5%	1.0%	0.3
2012	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	28.2%	69.3%	2.5	7.8%	41.9%	5.4	9.6%	36.8%	3.8	13.7%	22.9%	1.7
White	30.4%	18.1%	0.6	60.3%	51.9%	0.9	78.3%	60.0%	0.8	77.6%	74.6%	1.0
Hispanic	34.3%	6.1%	0.2	23.4%	3.8%	0.2	6.3%	1.7%	0.3	3.7%	0.4%	0.1
2013	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	27.4%	66.3%	2.4	7.8%	40.1%	5.2	9.7%	34.7%	3.6	13.4%	19.9%	1.5
White	30.4%	19.8%	0.7	59.7%	51.2%	0.9	77.7%	61.6%	0.8	77.3%	77.7%	1.0
Hispanic	34.6%	9.0%	0.3	24.0%	4.6%	0.2	6.6%	1.1%	0.2	4.0%	1.1%	0.3
2014	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	27.0%	69.0%	2.6	7.8%	38.7%	5.0	9.8%	37.5%	3.8	13.4%	22.0%	1.6
White	30.6%	17.0%	0.6	58.9%	51.6%	0.9	77.1%	59.3%	0.8	77.5%	76.8%	1.0
Hispanic	35.1%	10.3%	0.3	24.4%	6.1%	0.3	6.7%	1.3%	0.2	4.1%	0.1%	0.0
2015	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	26.2%	68.3%	2.6	7.9%	41.7%	5.3	9.8%	40.0%	4.1	13.1%	23.5%	1.8
White	30.6%	18.4%	0.6	58.3%	47.8%	0.8	76.5%	56.1%	0.7	77.4%	73.4%	0.9
Hispanic	35.1%	9.5%	0.3	24.7%	6.7%	0.3	6.9%	2.5%	0.4	4.2%	1.6%	0.4
2016	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	26.2%	68.4%	2.6	7.9%	42.6%	5.4	9.8%	36.3%	3.7	13.1%	21.4%	1.6
White	30.6%	18.7%	0.6	58.3%	46.4%	0.8	76.5%	60.9%	0.8	77.4%	75.4%	1.0
Hispanic	35.1%	10.4%	0.3	24.7%	7.9%	0.3	6.9%	1.1%	0.2	4.2%	1.1%	0.3

Table 4.C.5	Absolute RDI for Remaining in Care Longer than 36 Months – Regional											
Race/Ethnicity	% of Total Child Population	% of Children in Care Longer than 36 months	RDI	% of Total Child Population	% of Children in Care Longer than 36 months	RDI	% of Total Child Population	% of Children in Care Longer than 36 months	RDI	% of Total Child Population	% of Children in Care Longer than 36 months	RDI
2010	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	28.5%	75.0%	2.6	8.1%	42.2%	5.2	9.7%	44.6%	4.6	14.0%	29.1%	2.1
White	30.2%	16.1%	0.5	60.3%	52.4%	0.9	78.1%	52.0%	0.7	77.8%	66.2%	0.9
Hispanic	34.3%	5.8%	0.2	23.5%	2.5%	0.1	6.4%	0.6%	0.1	3.8%	2.0%	0.5
2011	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	28.9%	74.9%	2.6	7.8%	48.5%	6.2	9.6%	38.2%	4.0	13.8%	35.4%	2.6
White	30.6%	15.1%	0.5	61.2%	46.2%	0.8	78.8%	59.2%	0.8	78.1%	61.3%	0.8
Hispanic	33.7%	4.9%	0.1	22.8%	2.9%	0.1	6.1%	0.8%	0.1	3.5%	0.7%	0.2
2012	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	28.2%	72.7%	2.6	7.8%	49.7%	6.4	9.6%	40.7%	4.3	13.7%	26.8%	2.0
White	30.4%	17.4%	0.6	60.3%	44.7%	0.7	78.3%	56.2%	0.7	77.6%	71.4%	0.9
Hispanic	34.3%	4.6%	0.1	23.4%	3.3%	0.1	6.3%	1.5%	0.2	3.7%	0.0%	0.0
2013	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	27.4%	70.8%	2.6	7.8%	44.7%	5.7	9.7%	37.4%	3.9	13.4%	32.5%	2.4
White	30.4%	18.2%	0.6	59.7%	45.2%	0.8	77.7%	58.5%	0.8	77.3%	65.6%	0.8
Hispanic	34.6%	6.3%	0.2	24.0%	5.4%	0.2	6.6%	1.0%	0.2	4.0%	0.0%	0.0



REGIONAL RELATIVE RDI

Table 4.D.1	Relative RDI for Protective Custodies – Regional											
Race/Ethnicity	% of Children in Investigated Reports	% of Children in Protective Custodies	RDI	% of Children in Investigated Reports	% of Children in Protective Custodies	RDI	% of Children in Investigated Reports	% of Children in Protective Custodies	RDI	% of Children in Investigated Reports	% of Children in Protective Custodies	RDI
2010	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	53.9%	66.0%	1.2	25.3%	39.0%	1.5	21.6%	33.1%	1.5	21.9%	24.1%	1.1
White	25.7%	20.6%	0.8	59.9%	50.5%	0.8	73.4%	62.7%	0.9	74.5%	71.4%	1.0
Hispanic	12.3%	6.9%	0.6	9.0%	4.9%	0.5	1.6%	0.7%	0.5	0.7%	0.9%	1.3
2011	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	52.6%	70.7%	1.3	24.7%	39.7%	1.6	22.8%	33.6%	1.5	22.4%	28.7%	1.3
White	26.7%	19.1%	0.7	60.6%	53.4%	0.9	72.3%	63.5%	0.9	74.2%	68.5%	0.9
Hispanic	13.1%	5.3%	0.4	9.3%	3.3%	0.4	1.7%	1.4%	0.8	0.7%	0.8%	1.2
2012	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	52.6%	69.8%	1.3	24.2%	38.5%	1.6	22.8%	33.9%	1.5	21.5%	23.9%	1.1
White	27.1%	18.8%	0.7	60.9%	54.4%	0.9	72.7%	62.0%	0.9	74.9%	72.6%	1.0
Hispanic	13.1%	5.7%	0.4	9.5%	4.3%	0.5	1.5%	1.5%	1.0	0.8%	0.5%	0.6
2013	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	52.3%	67.2%	1.3	25.0%	40.0%	1.6	23.3%	33.2%	1.4	23.6%	23.0%	1.0
White	26.9%	19.0%	0.7	60.0%	51.2%	0.9	71.7%	62.5%	0.9	72.2%	75.3%	1.0
Hispanic	12.7%	7.7%	0.6	9.2%	5.3%	0.6	1.4%	1.4%	1.0	0.8%	0.6%	0.8
2014	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	51.5%	69.6%	1.4	26.6%	39.7%	1.5	24.6%	36.0%	1.5	23.1%	23.3%	1.0
White	27.2%	17.4%	0.6	58.1%	50.0%	0.9	70.1%	60.2%	0.9	72.6%	74.3%	1.0
Hispanic	13.7%	8.7%	0.6	9.4%	7.0%	0.7	1.5%	1.2%	0.8	0.8%	0.1%	0.2
2015	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	52.0%	66.0%	1.3	26.7%	40.8%	1.5	25.6%	37.2%	1.5	25.2%	23.9%	0.9
White	25.7%	19.5%	0.8	55.5%	49.1%	0.9	69.3%	58.6%	0.8	70.0%	71.9%	1.0
Hispanic	15.7%	10.4%	0.7	12.7%	6.3%	0.5	1.9%	2.2%	1.2	1.1%	1.6%	1.5
2016	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	50.4%	67.5%	1.3	25.7%	40.7%	1.6	25.6%	32.4%	1.3	24.1%	23.0%	1.0
White	27.1%	17.7%	0.7	56.2%	46.3%	0.8	68.8%	63.7%	0.9	71.3%	73.4%	1.0
Hispanic	16.2%	11.1%	0.7	13.1%	10.1%	0.8	1.9%	1.6%	0.8	1.2%	0.9%	0.7

Table 4.D.2	Relative RDI for Indicated Reports – Regional											
Race/Ethnicity	% of Children in Investigated Reports	% of Children in Indicated Reports	RDI	% of Children in Investigated Reports	% of Children in Indicated Reports	RDI	% of Children in Investigated Reports	% of Children in Indicated Reports	RDI	% of Children in Investigated Reports	% of Children in Indicated Reports	RDI
2010	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	53.9%	50.1%	0.9	25.3%	27.7%	1.1	21.6%	24.4%	1.1	21.9%	20.8%	1.0
White	25.7%	27.6%	1.1	59.9%	58.0%	1.0	73.4%	71.1%	1.0	74.5%	76.0%	1.0
Hispanic	12.3%	14.0%	1.1	9.0%	9.4%	1.0	1.6%	1.5%	0.9	0.7%	0.7%	1.0
2011	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	52.6%	48.9%	0.9	24.7%	27.1%	1.1	22.8%	24.7%	1.1	22.4%	21.5%	1.0
White	26.7%	28.5%	1.1	60.6%	58.1%	1.0	72.3%	70.6%	1.0	74.2%	75.3%	1.0
Hispanic	13.1%	14.2%	1.1	9.3%	9.8%	1.1	1.7%	1.5%	0.9	0.7%	0.7%	1.1
2012	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	52.6%	48.2%	0.9	24.2%	27.5%	1.1	22.8%	26.1%	1.1	21.5%	19.3%	0.9
White	27.1%	29.1%	1.1	60.9%	56.9%	0.9	72.7%	69.7%	1.0	74.9%	77.0%	1.0
Hispanic	13.1%	15.6%	1.2	9.5%	10.7%	1.1	1.5%	1.5%	1.0	0.8%	0.6%	0.7
2013	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	52.3%	50.1%	1.0	25.0%	27.8%	1.1	23.3%	26.4%	1.1	23.6%	21.9%	0.9
White	26.9%	27.8%	1.0	60.0%	57.7%	1.0	71.7%	68.9%	1.0	72.2%	74.8%	1.0
Hispanic	12.7%	14.3%	1.1	9.2%	10.0%	1.1	1.4%	1.5%	1.0	0.8%	1.0%	1.3
2014	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	51.5%	50.5%	1.0	26.6%	28.1%	1.1	24.6%	28.4%	1.2	23.1%	21.6%	0.9
White	27.2%	28.3%	1.0	58.1%	56.0%	1.0	70.1%	67.4%	1.0	72.6%	75.2%	1.0
Hispanic	13.7%	14.5%	1.1	9.4%	11.2%	1.2	1.5%	1.6%	1.0	0.8%	0.6%	0.7
2015	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	52.0%	52.0%	1.0	26.7%	28.9%	1.1	25.6%	29.7%	1.2	25.2%	23.8%	0.9
White	25.7%	26.1%	1.0	55.5%	53.6%	1.0	69.3%	66.2%	1.0	70.0%	71.6%	1.0
Hispanic	15.7%	17.1%	1.1	12.7%	13.6%	1.1	1.9%	2.0%	1.1	1.1%	1.5%	1.3
2016	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	50.4%	48.5%	1.0	25.7%	27.7%	1.1	25.6%	28.9%	1.1	24.1%	23.4%	1.0
White	27.1%	27.6%	1.0	56.2%	53.2%	0.9	68.8%	67.0%	1.0	71.3%	73.4%	1.0
Hispanic	16.2%	19.5%	1.2	13.1%	15.6%	1.2	1.9%	1.8%	0.9	1.2%	1.0%	0.8



REGIONAL RELATIVE RDI

Table 4.D.3	Relative RDI for Substitute Care Entries – Regional											
Race/Ethnicity	% of Children in Indicated Reports	% of Children Entering Substitute Care	RDI	% of Children in Indicated Reports	% of Children Entering Substitute Care	RDI	% of Children in Indicated Reports	% of Children Entering Substitute Care	RDI	% of Children in Indicated Reports	% of Children Entering Substitute Care	RDI
2010	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	50.1%	67.6%	1.3	27.7%	39.6%	1.4	24.4%	37.8%	1.6	20.8%	24.2%	1.2
White	27.6%	19.8%	0.7	58.0%	50.3%	0.9	71.1%	58.3%	0.8	76.0%	71.5%	0.9
Hispanic	14.0%	7.1%	0.5	9.4%	5.3%	0.6	1.5%	0.4%	0.3	0.7%	1.4%	1.9
2011	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	48.9%	71.7%	1.5	27.1%	42.4%	1.6	24.7%	33.5%	1.4	21.5%	29.5%	1.4
White	28.5%	18.4%	0.6	58.1%	51.0%	0.9	70.6%	63.4%	0.9	75.3%	67.7%	0.9
Hispanic	14.2%	4.6%	0.3	9.8%	3.5%	0.4	1.5%	1.2%	0.8	0.7%	1.0%	1.3
2012	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	48.2%	69.3%	1.4	27.5%	41.9%	1.5	26.1%	36.8%	1.4	19.3%	22.9%	1.2
White	29.1%	18.1%	0.6	56.9%	51.9%	0.9	69.7%	60.0%	0.9	77.0%	74.6%	1.0
Hispanic	15.6%	6.1%	0.4	10.7%	3.8%	0.3	1.5%	1.7%	1.1	0.6%	0.4%	0.8
2013	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	50.1%	66.3%	1.3	27.8%	40.1%	1.4	26.4%	34.7%	1.3	21.9%	19.9%	0.9
White	27.8%	19.8%	0.7	57.7%	51.2%	0.9	68.9%	61.6%	0.9	74.8%	77.7%	1.0
Hispanic	14.3%	9.0%	0.6	10.0%	4.6%	0.5	1.5%	1.1%	0.7	1.0%	1.1%	1.1
2014	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	50.5%	69.0%	1.4	28.1%	38.7%	1.4	28.4%	37.5%	1.3	21.6%	22.0%	1.0
White	28.3%	17.0%	0.6	56.0%	51.6%	0.9	67.4%	59.3%	0.9	75.2%	76.8%	1.0
Hispanic	14.5%	10.3%	0.7	11.2%	6.1%	0.5	1.6%	1.3%	0.8	0.6%	0.1%	0.2
2015	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	52.0%	68.3%	1.3	28.9%	41.7%	1.4	29.7%	40.0%	1.3	23.8%	23.5%	1.0
White	26.1%	18.4%	0.7	53.6%	47.8%	0.9	66.2%	56.1%	0.8	71.6%	73.4%	1.0
Hispanic	17.1%	9.5%	0.6	13.6%	6.7%	0.5	2.0%	2.5%	1.3	1.5%	1.6%	1.1
2016	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	48.5%	68.4%	1.4	27.7%	42.6%	1.5	28.9%	36.3%	1.3	23.4%	21.4%	0.9
White	27.6%	18.7%	0.7	53.2%	46.4%	0.9	67.0%	60.9%	0.9	73.4%	75.4%	1.0
Hispanic	19.5%	10.4%	0.5	15.6%	7.9%	0.5	1.8%	1.1%	0.6	1.0%	1.1%	1.1

Relative RDI for Remaining in Care Longer than 36 Months – Regional												
Table 4.D.4												
Race/ Ethnicity	% of Children Entering Substitute Care	% of Children in Care Longer than 36 months	RDI	% of Children Entering Substitute Care	% of Children in Care Longer than 36 months	RDI	% of Children Entering Substitute Care	% of Children in Care Longer than 36 months	RDI	% of Children Entering Substitute Care	% of Children in Care Longer than 36 months	RDI
2010	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	67.6%	75.0%	1.1	39.6%	42.2%	1.1	37.8%	44.6%	1.2	24.2%	29.1%	1.2
White	19.8%	16.1%	0.8	50.3%	52.4%	1.0	58.3%	52.0%	0.9	71.5%	66.2%	0.9
Hispanic	7.1%	5.8%	0.8	5.3%	2.5%	0.5	0.4%	0.6%	1.5	1.4%	2.0%	1.4
2011	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	71.7%	74.9%	1.0	42.4%	48.5%	1.1	33.5%	38.2%	1.1	29.5%	35.4%	1.2
White	18.4%	15.1%	0.8	51.0%	46.2%	0.9	63.4%	59.2%	0.9	67.7%	61.3%	0.9
Hispanic	4.6%	4.9%	1.1	3.5%	2.9%	0.8	1.2%	0.8%	0.7	1.0%	0.7%	0.8
2012	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	69.3%	72.7%	1.0	41.9%	49.7%	1.2	36.8%	40.7%	1.1	22.9%	26.8%	1.2
White	18.1%	17.4%	1.0	51.9%	44.7%	0.9	60.0%	56.2%	0.9	74.6%	71.4%	1.0
Hispanic	6.1%	4.6%	0.8	3.8%	3.3%	0.9	1.7%	1.5%	0.9	0.4%	0.0%	0.0
2013	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	66.3%	70.8%	1.1	40.1%	44.7%	1.1	34.7%	37.4%	1.1	19.9%	32.5%	1.6
White	19.8%	18.2%	0.9	51.2%	45.2%	0.9	61.6%	58.5%	0.9	77.7%	65.6%	0.8
Hispanic	9.0%	6.3%	0.7	4.6%	5.4%	1.2	1.1%	1.0%	1.0	1.1%	0.0%	0.0



DISPARITY

Table 4.E.1	Disparity Indices for African American Compared to White				
Investigated Reports	State	Cook	Northern	Central	Southern
2010	1.9	2.2	3.1	2.4	1.6
2011	1.9	2.1	3.2	2.6	1.7
2012	1.9	2.1	3.1	2.6	1.6
2013	2.0	2.2	3.2	2.6	1.9
2014	2.0	2.2	3.5	2.8	1.8
2015	2.1	2.4	3.6	2.9	2.1
2016	2.0	2.2	3.4	2.9	2.0
Protective Custodies	State	Cook	Northern	Central	Southern
2010	2.7	3.4	5.7	4.3	1.9
2011	2.8	3.9	5.8	4.4	2.4
2012	2.9	4.0	5.5	4.5	1.9
2013	2.9	3.9	6.0	4.3	1.8
2014	3.1	4.5	6.0	4.7	1.8
2015	3.2	3.9	6.1	5.0	2.0
2016	2.9	4.5	6.5	4.0	1.8
Indicated Reports	State	Cook	Northern	Central	Southern
2010	1.8	1.9	3.5	2.8	1.5
2011	1.8	1.8	3.6	2.9	1.6
2012	1.9	1.8	3.8	3.1	1.4
2013	1.9	2.0	3.7	3.1	1.7
2014	2.1	2.0	3.8	3.3	1.7
2015	2.2	2.3	4.0	3.5	2.0
2016	2.0	2.0	3.8	3.4	1.9
Substitute Care Entries	State	Cook	Northern	Central	Southern
2010	2.8	3.6	5.8	5.2	1.9
2011	2.8	4.1	6.5	4.4	2.5
2012	2.8	4.1	6.2	5.0	1.7
2013	2.7	3.7	6.0	4.5	1.5
2014	2.9	4.6	5.7	5.0	1.7
2015	3.3	4.3	6.4	5.6	1.9
2016	2.9	4.3	6.8	4.7	1.7
Remaining In Care Longer than 36 Months	State	Cook	Northern	Central	Southern
2010	3.7	2.6	5.8	4.3	1.5
2011	3.8	3.1	5.5	3.8	2.1
2012	4.0	3.6	5.0	4.4	1.6
2013	3.9	3.1	5.2	4.2	0.9

Table 4.E.2	Disparity Indices for Hispanic Compared to White				
Investigated Reports	State	Cook	Northern	Central	Southern
2010	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
2011	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
2012	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
2013	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
2014	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
2015	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3
2016	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3
Protective Custodies	State	Cook	Northern	Central	Southern
2010	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
2011	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
2012	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1
2013	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
2014	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0
2015	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
2016	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2
Indicated Reports	State	Cook	Northern	Central	Southern
2010	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
2011	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2
2012	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2
2013	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
2014	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2
2015	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4
2016	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3
Substitute Care Entries	State	Cook	Northern	Central	Southern
2010	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4
2011	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
2012	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1
2013	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
2014	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0
2015	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4
2016	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3
Remaining In Care Longer than 36 Months	State	Cook	Northern	Central	Southern
2010	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3
2011	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
2012	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2
2013	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4



Appendix E

Julie Q./Ashley M. v. Department of Children and Family Services:

What Implications Do These Rulings Have for Outcome Monitoring in Illinois?

Appendix E provides technical details about the *Julie Q.* and *Ashley M.* court decisions and their effects on data used in the *B.H.* report.

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 the *Julie Q.* case took place (2009), the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act (ANCRA) 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, ANCRA 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 ANCRA. 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.”

Although the Illinois legislature amended ANCRA in 2012 with language that included the “environment injurious” definition of neglect, a later class action lawsuit (*Ashley M., et al. v. Illinois Department of Children and Family Services*) argued that the Department failed to re-promulgate Allegation #60 in order to reinstate its use, and that its use after July 12, 2012 was in violation of the Procedure Act and outside the scope of its authority. The Illinois Supreme Court ruled in favor of plaintiffs *Ashley M. et al* and ordered DCFS to expunge all indicated findings of Allegation #60 that occurred between July 13, 2012 and December 31, 2013 as well as between May 31, 2014 and June 11, 2014.

A revised version of Allegation #60 was re-promulgated and reinserted into DCFS procedures effective on June 12, 2014. The revised definition of Allegation #60 included in ANCRA is: “Environment injurious means that a child’s environment creates a likelihood of harm to the child’s health, physical well-being, or welfare and the likely harm to the child is the result of a blatant disregard of parent or caretaker responsibilities....Blatant disregard is defined as an incident where the real, significant and imminent risk of harm would be so obvious to a reasonable parent or caretaker that it is unlikely that a reasonable parent or caretaker would

have exposed the child to the danger without exercising precautionary measures to protect the child from harm.”

The *Julie Q.* and *Ashley M.* rulings impacted outcome monitoring in Illinois in a number of ways. Individuals who were indicated for Allegation #60 between October 1, 2001 – July 12, 2012; July 13, 2012 – December 31, 2013; or May 31, 2014 – June 11, 2014 were to be removed from the State Central Register and the indicated findings in SACWIS were to be expunged. Once these indicated reports were removed from SACWIS, the total numbers of children with indicated reports of maltreatment in Illinois during these time periods were reduced. Table E.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 23-35%.

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 E.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.

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 will reduce recurrence rates. Table E.3 compares the 12-month recurrence rates using data with and without initial indicated reports of Allegation #60 and confirms this pattern.

Because removing Allegation #60 would have a large effect on all indicators of maltreatment recurrence included in the B.H. report (1.A, 1.B, 1.C, and 2.A), the CFRC decided to preserve continuity with previous report and use a version of the administrative data that includes Allegation #60 between 2001 and 2014. Please note that this issue only affects historical data that are presented in tables and figures; data and indicators after 2014 are not affected.

Table E.1 Number of Children with Indicated Reports Before and After *Julie Q.*

Fiscal Year	Number of Children with Indicated Reports (Pre- <i>Julie Q.</i>)	Number of Children with Indicated Reports (Post- <i>Julie Q.</i>)	Difference	
			n	%
2005	26,020	20,047	5,973	23.0%
2006	24,947	18,379	6,568	26.3%
2007	26,617	19,352	7,265	27.3%
2008	27,957	19,754	8,203	29.3%
2009	27,452	18,745	8,707	31.7%
2010	26,959	17,847	9,112	33.8%
2011	26,058	16,768	9,290	35.7%
2012	26,520	19,711	6,809	25.7%



Table E.2 12-month Recurrence for Indicated Reports of Allegation #60 Versus Other Allegations

Fiscal Year	Children with Indicated Reports (Pre-Julie Q)	Indicated Report Type	n	% recurrent within 12 months
2005	26,020	Allegation 60	6,770	12.94
		Other allegations	19,250	10.91
2006	24,947	Allegation 60	7,315	12.71
		Other allegations	17,632	11.01
2007	26,617	Allegation 60	8,016	12.82
		Other allegations	18,601	10.98
2008	27,957	Allegation 60	8,864	12.36
		Other allegations	19,093	11.30
2009	27,452	Allegation 60	9,365	11.88
		Other allegations	18,087	10.70
2010	26,959	Allegation 60	9,705	11.68
		Other allegations	17,254	10.37
2011	26,058	Allegation 60	9,788	11.70
		Other allegations	16,270	10.38
2012	26,520	Allegation 60	7,437	10.19
		Other allegations	19,083	11.24

Table E.3 12-month Recurrence Rates Including and Excluding Allegation #60

Fiscal Year	Including Allegation #60		Excluding Allegation #60	
	Children with Indicated Reports	% recurrent within 12 months	Children with Indicated Reports	% recurrence within 12 months
2005	26,020	11.4	20,047	9.0
2006	24,947	11.5	18,379	9.0
2007	26,617	11.5	19,352	8.8
2008	27,957	11.6	19,754	8.8
2009	27,452	11.1	18,745	8.3
2010	26,959	10.9	17,847	7.9
2011	26,058	10.9	16,768	8.0
2012	26,520	10.9	19,711	10.2



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