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FY2018 Disproportionality and Disparity Report

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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 report 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.

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.

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 report but instead include them in Appendix (see Appendix, Tables 4.E.1–4.E.2).

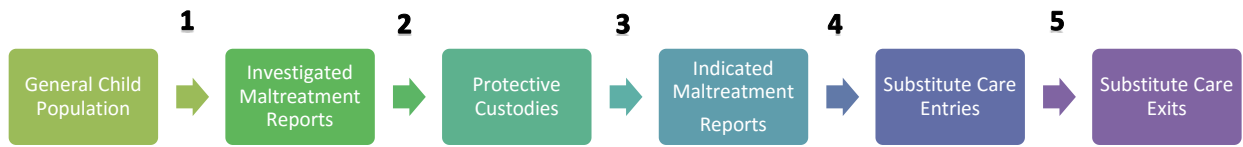
It is important to note that under- or overrepresentation does not correspond to a “good” or “bad” outcome. Because we do not know the “true” rate of maltreatment in the population, we cannot assess if children from different racial groups are reported to child welfare in accordance to the rate they 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 report we examine disproportionality at five child welfare decisions points (see Figure 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 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 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.

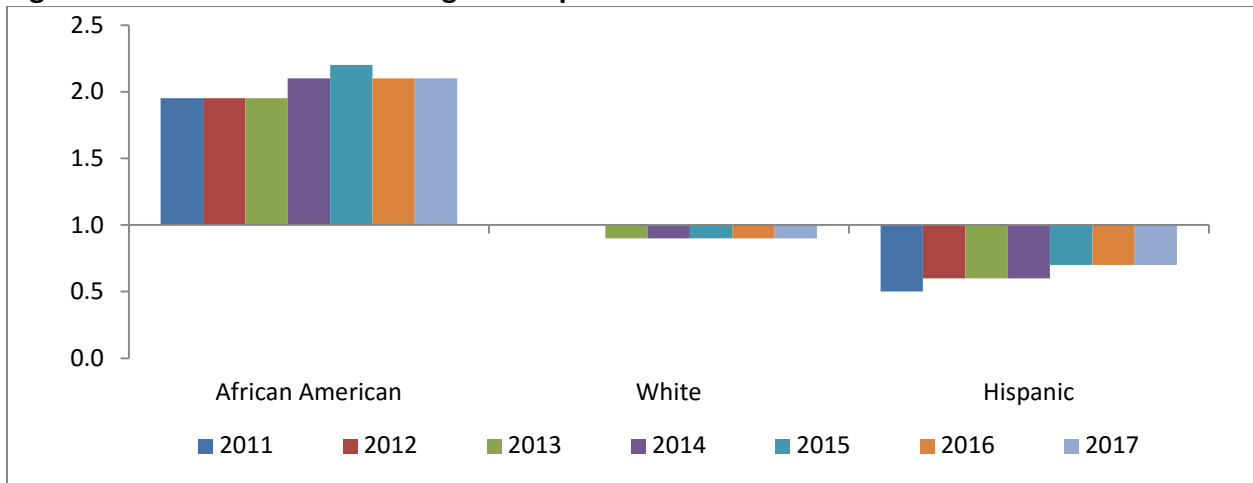
Table 1 Child Population Data Sources

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	2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
2017	2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

1 Investigated Reports

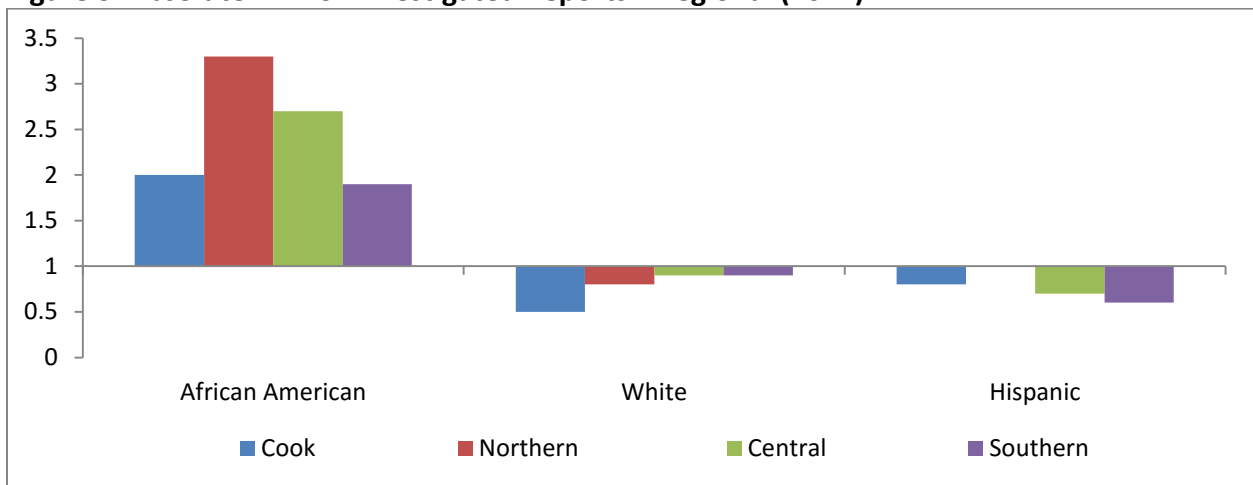
The first decision point examined is investigated reports. At this stage, DCFS workers at the State Central Register (SCR) screen each call that is received from a maltreatment reporter to determine if the circumstances meet the criteria for a maltreatment investigation. Calls can be either screened in to become investigated reports or screened out and no further child welfare actions are taken. Figure 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, Table A.1). There is little change in any of the three groups over the past seven years.

Figure 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 3). There is noticeable regional variation in the disproportionality indices for African American children: RDIs range from 2.0 and 1.9 (in the Southern and Cook regions) to 2.7 (Central) and 3.3 (Northern) in 2017. These regional patterns are consistent over time (see Appendix, Table C.1).

Figure 3 Absolute RDI for Investigated Reports—Regional (2017)



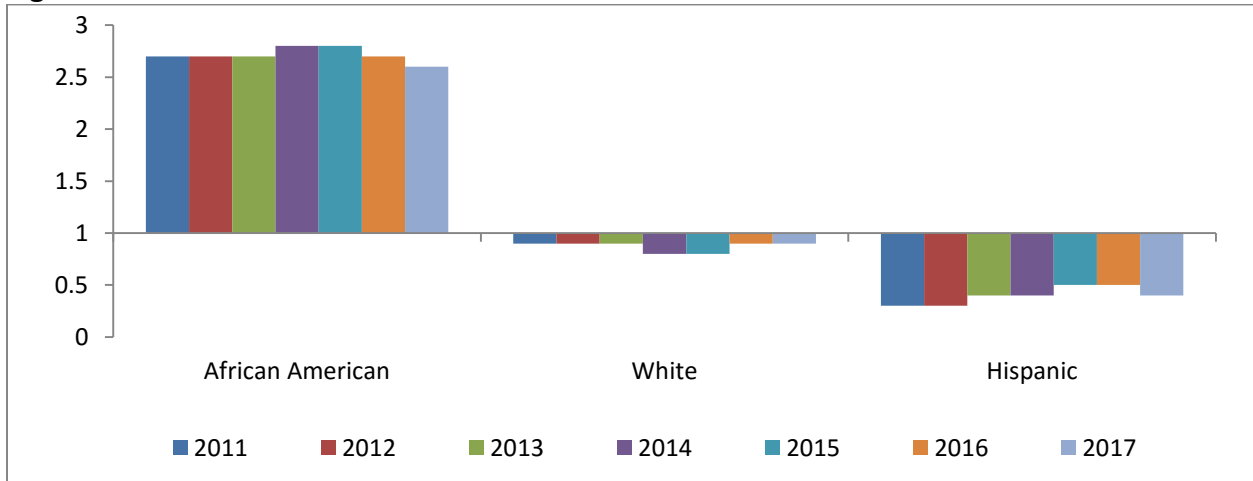
2 Protective Custody

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 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

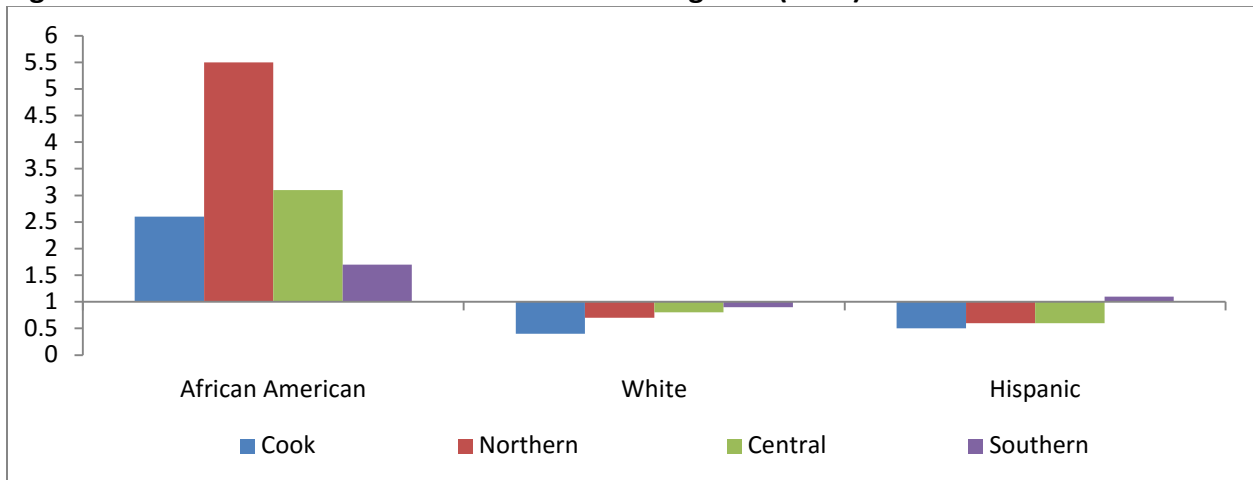
three racial groups over the past seven years. The RDIs for White children are very close to 1, indicating proportional representation at this decision point. African American children are overrepresented (RDIs range from 2.6 to 2.8) and Hispanic children are underrepresented (RDIs range from 0.3 to 0.5). There is little change over time in any of the three groups (see Appendix, Table A.2).

Figure 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 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 (1.7 in 2017) and highest in the Northern region (5.5 in 2017) (see Appendix , Table C.2).

Figure 5 Absolute RDI for Protective Custodies—Regional (2017)

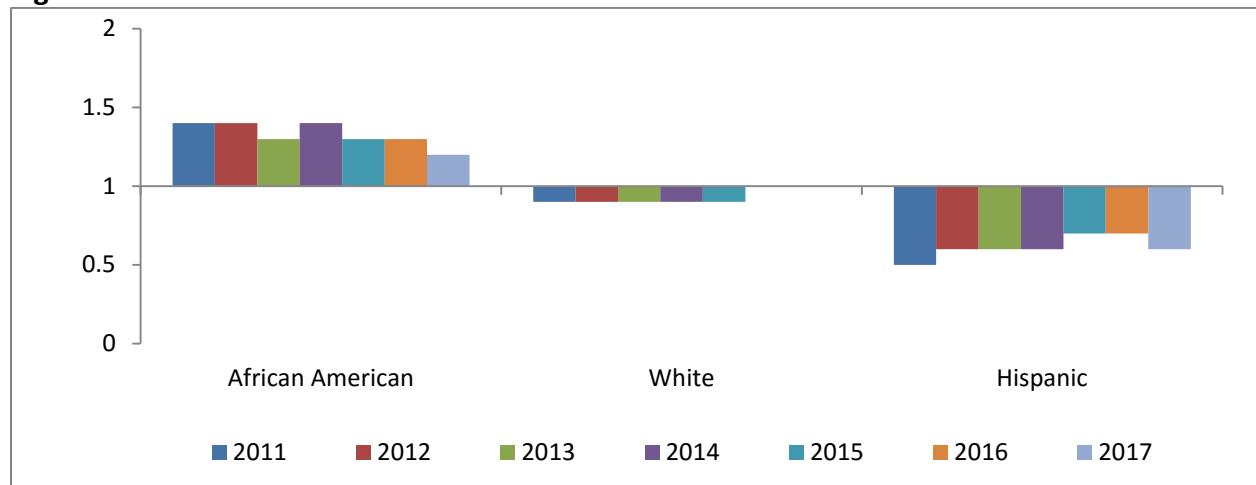


This is the first decision point at which relative RDIs can be calculated. The relative RDI shows the percentage of children taken into protective custody compared to the percentage of children who are investigated. Relative RDIs greater than one indicate that children in a racial

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.

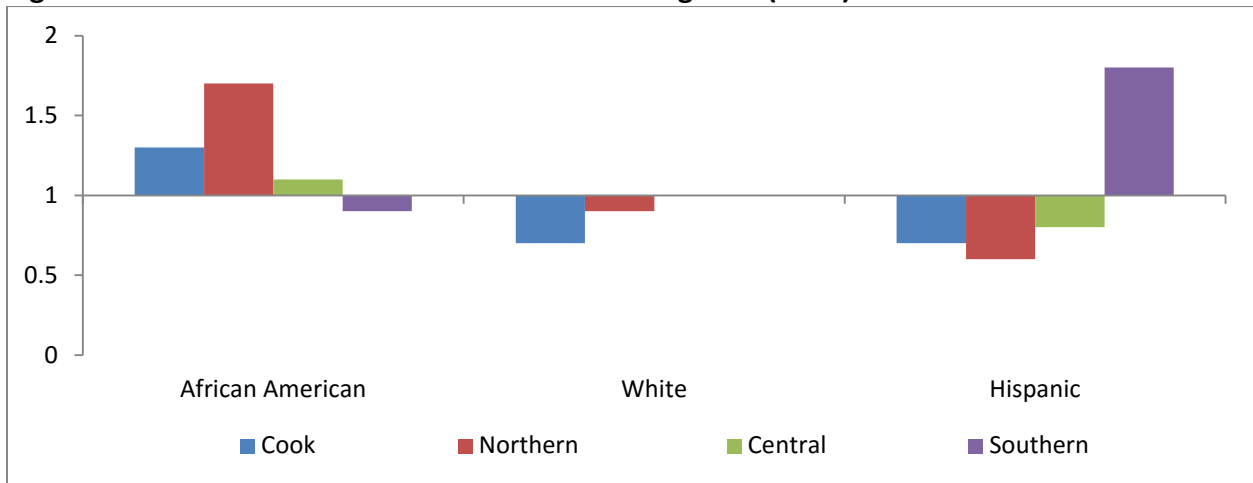
Examination of the relative RDI for the three groups at the state level (see Figure 6) shows that African American children are more likely to be taken into protective custody compared to the rate at which they are investigated (relative RDI = 1.2 in 2017), while Hispanic children are less likely to be taken into protective custody compared to their investigation rates (relative RDI = 0.6 in 2017). 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 or equal to 1, which indicates that there is little difference in the rates of protective custodies 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, Table B.1).

Figure 6 Relative RDI for Protective Custodies—State



Regional relative RDIs for protective custodies show an interesting pattern (see Figure 7). In the Cook, Northern, and Central regions, relative RDIs showed increased overrepresentation for African American 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 the Southern region had relative RDIs greater than 1 in 2017, while the rest three regions had relative RDIs less than 1. Note that the percentages of Hispanic children in the Southern regions are unstable across years because of their small numbers, which affect the RDI each year (see Appendix, Table D.1).

Figure 7 Relative RDI for Protective Custodies—Regional (2017)



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 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 0.5 to 0.7), and White children are represented at rates close to their representation in the Illinois child population (see Figure 8 and Appendix , Table A.3).

At the regional level (see Figure 9 and Appendix, Table C.3), the Northern region had the highest overrepresentation of African American children in indicated reports (RDI = 3.6 in 2017), followed by the Central (RDI = 3.0), Cook (RDI = 2.0), and Southern regions (RDI = 1.7).

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 8 Absolute RDI for Indicated Reports—State

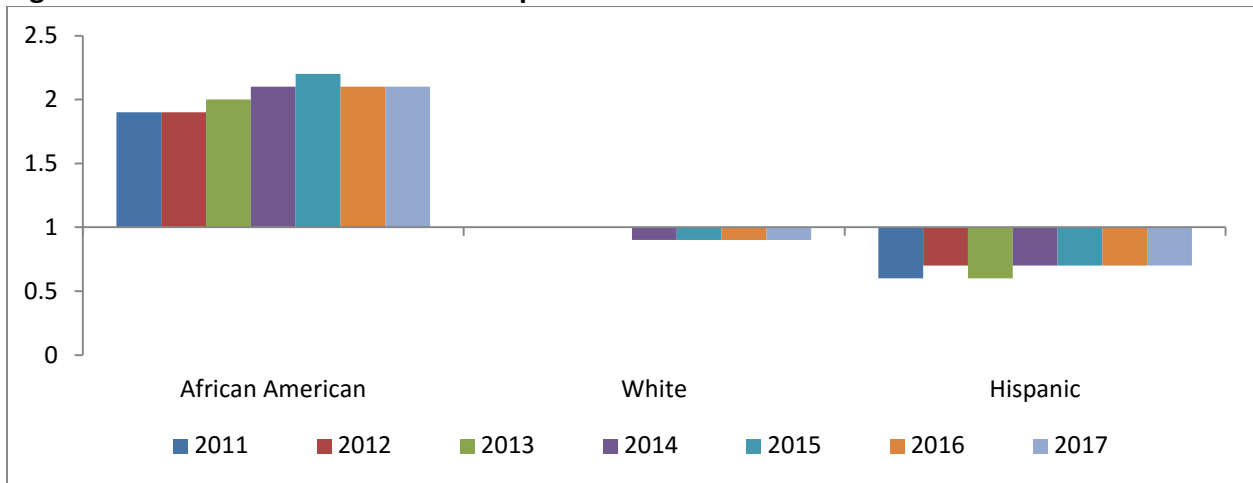
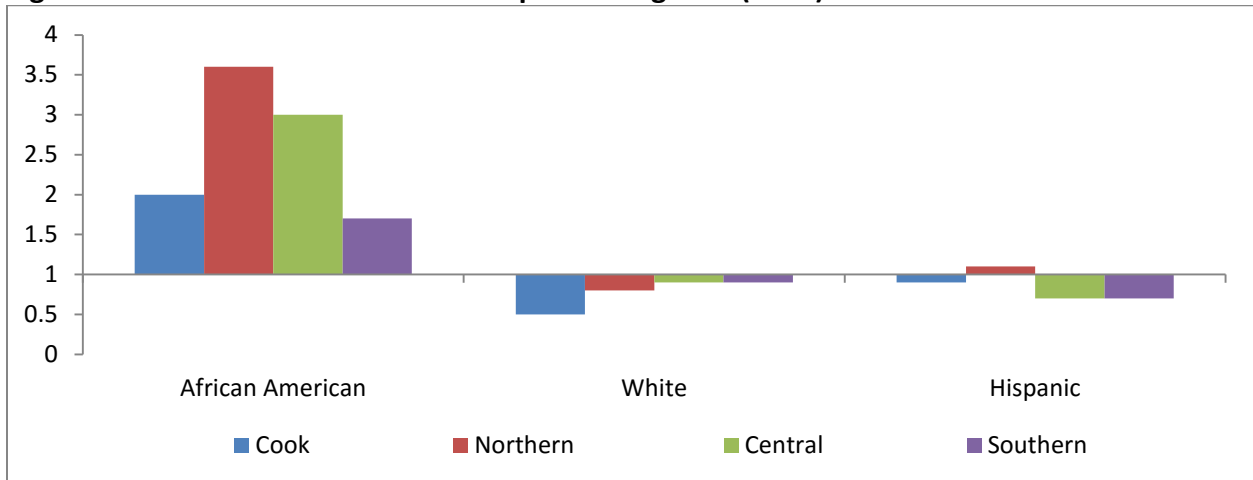


Figure 9 Absolute RDI for Indicated Reports—Regional (2017)



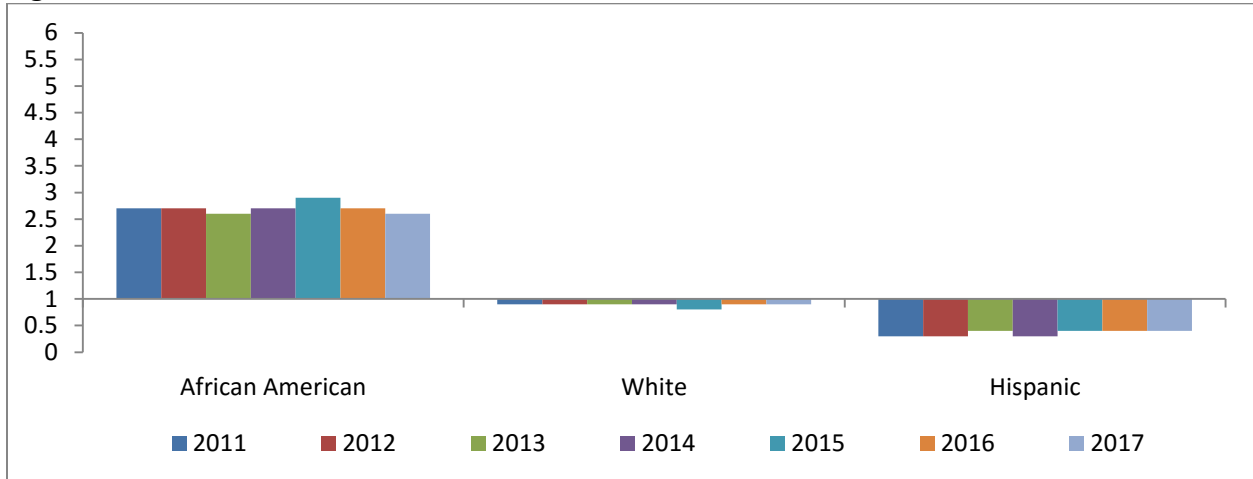
The relative RDIs at this decision point were calculated by comparing the percentage of children in indicated reports to the percentage of children in investigated reports. At the state level, all three racial groups have relative RDIs at or near 1, suggesting that the degree of disproportionality did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

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 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

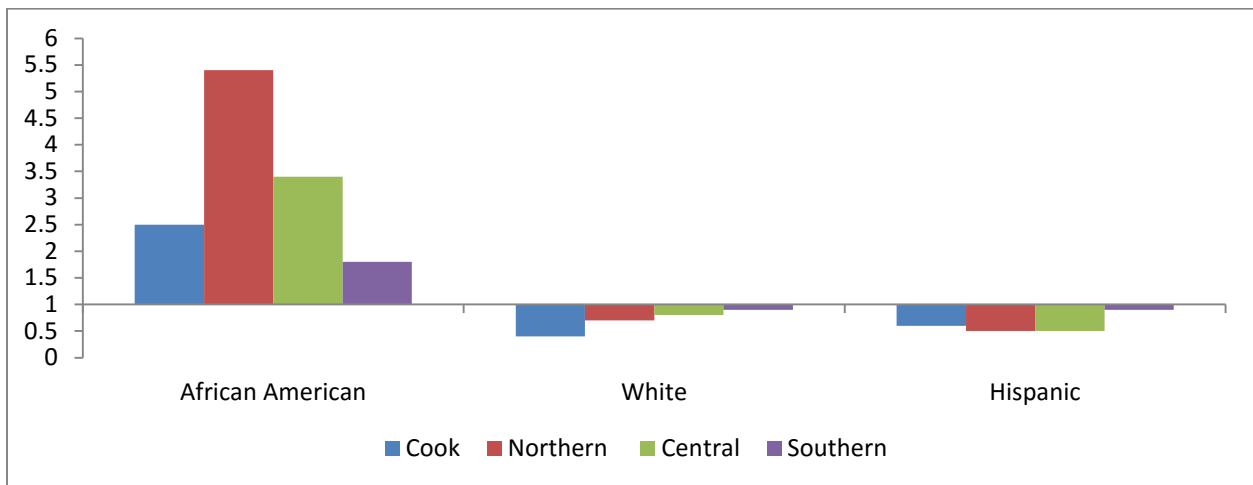
general population, while Black children are overrepresented (RDIs range from 2.6 to 2.9) and Hispanic children underrepresented (RDIs range from 0.3 to 0.4; see Appendix, Table A.4). There is little change over the past seven years.

Figure 10 Absolute RDI for Substitute Care Entries—State



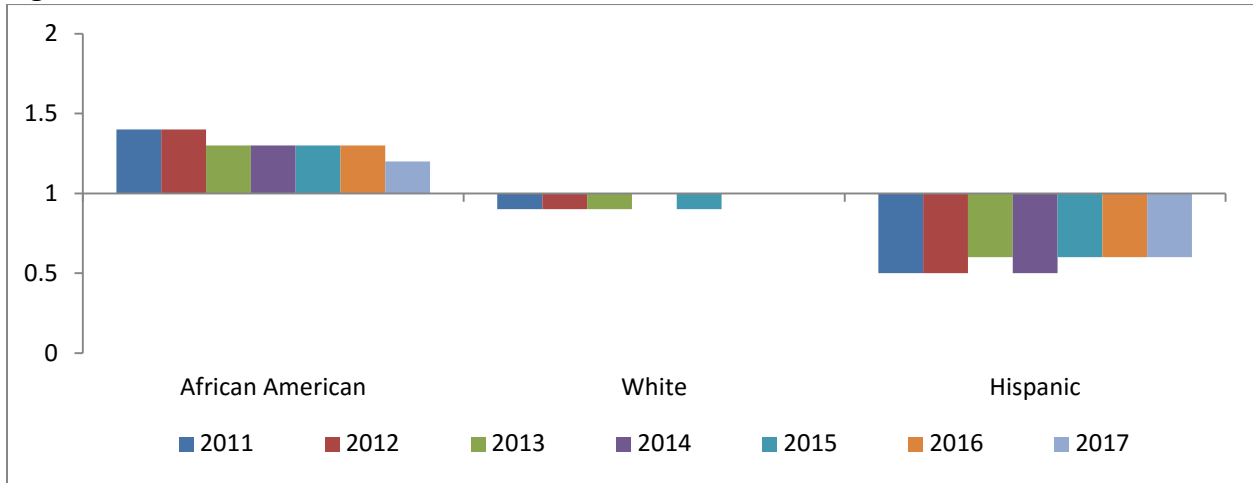
Across regions, absolute RDIs for substitute care entries showed similar patterns as those for previous stages (see Figure 11). The range of absolute RDIs for Black children was striking, ranging from 1.8 in the Southern region to 5.4 in the Northern region in 2017 (see Appendix, Table C.4). Absolute RDIs for White and Hispanic children do not vary much by region.

Figure 4.11 Absolute RDI for Substitute Care Entries—Regional (2017)



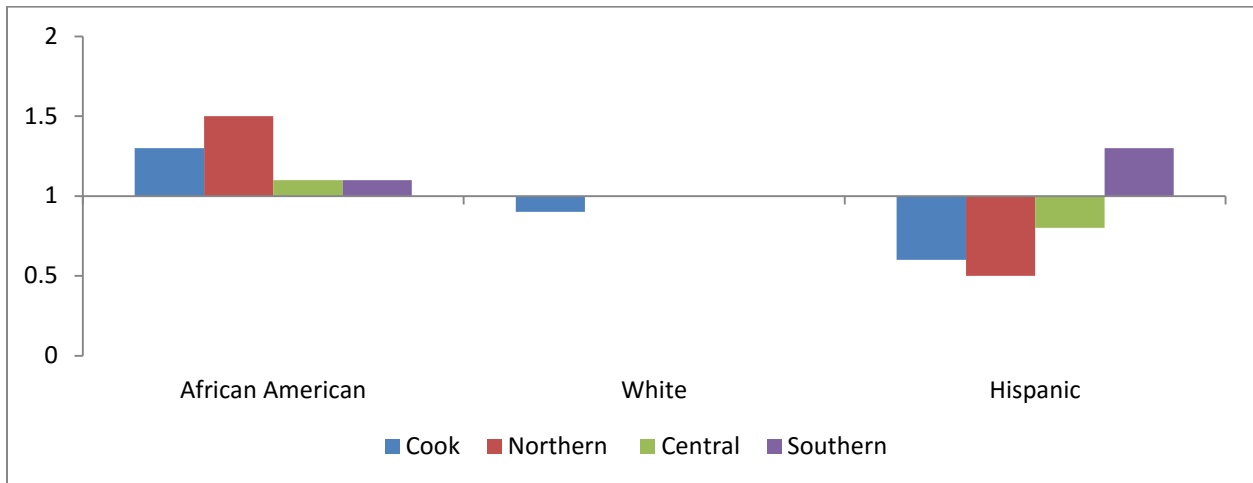
When the relative RDIs are examined, White children enter substitute care at rates proportional to their representation among indicated reports (see Figure 12 and Appendix, Table B.3). African American children had relative RDI that ranged from 1.2 to 1.4, suggesting that they enter substitute care at rates higher than their indication rates. Hispanic children had relative RDI less than 1 (0.5 – 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 12 Relative RDI for Substitute Care Entries—State



When relative RDIs for substitute care entries were examined by region (see Figure 13 and Appendix , Table D.3), White children enter substitute care at rates proportional to their representation among indicated reports across all the regions (relative RDIs are at or close to 1). The disproportionality at this decision point increased for African American children in both Cook and Northern regions. Hispanic children were less likely to enter care than the rate at which they had an indicated report for all regions except Southern. Note that the percentages of Hispanic children in the Southern regions are unstable across years because of their small numbers, which affect the RDI each year.

Figure 13 Relative RDI for Substitute Care Entries—Regional (2017)

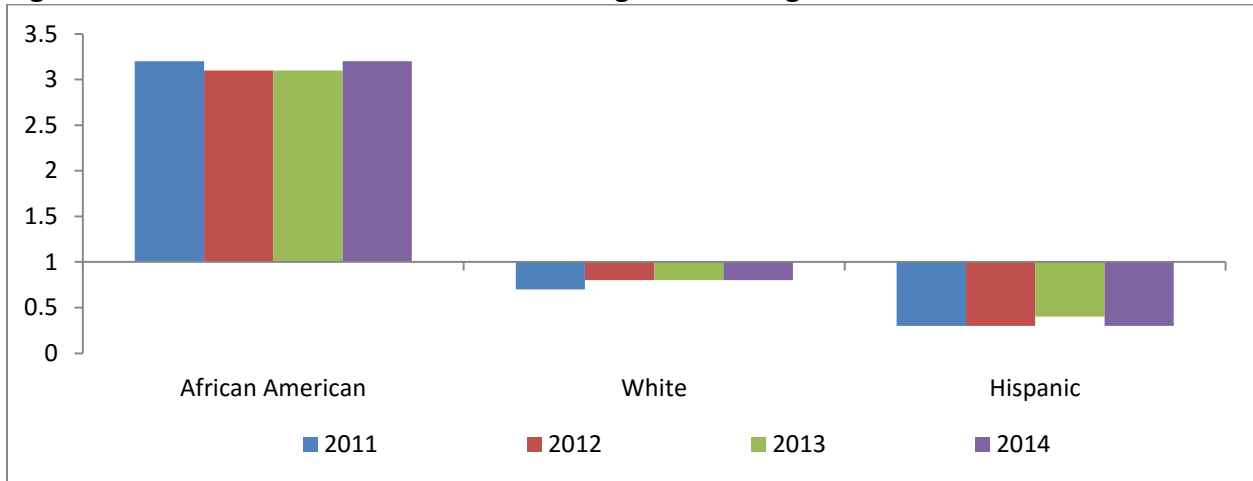


5 Substitute Care Exits

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

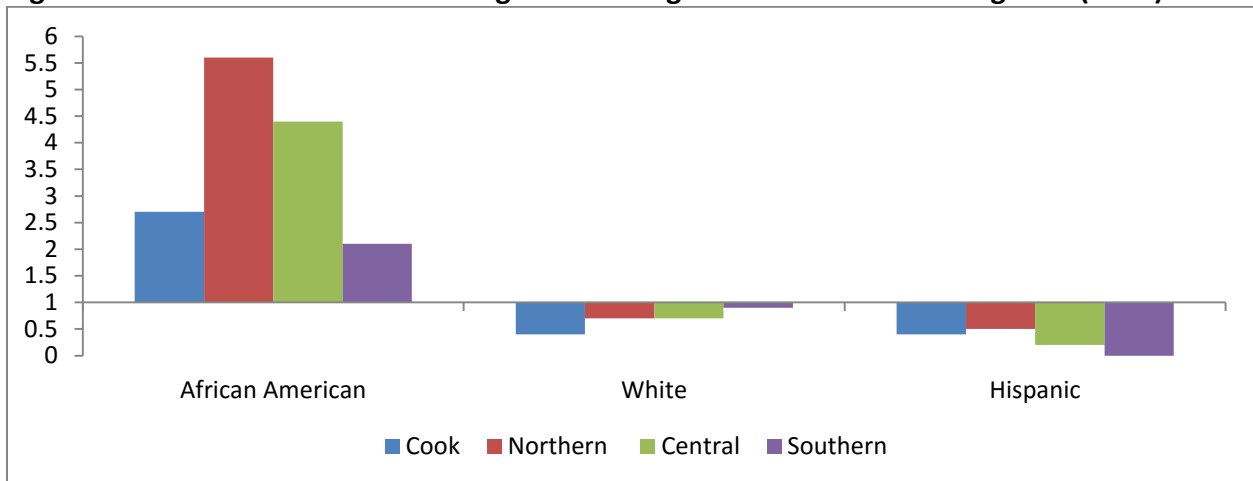
time in Illinois, and this indicator examines the percentage of children in each racial group that remain in substitute care for more than three years. When the absolute RDI are examined at this stage, African American children are overrepresented, with RDIs above 3.0, White children are proportionally represented, and Hispanic children underrepresented (see Figure 14 and Appendix, Table A.5).

Figure 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 15 and Appendix, Table C.5); disproportionality among African American children was highest in the Northern region (RDI = 5.6) and lowest in the Southern region (RDI = 2.1).

Figure 15 Absolute RDI for Remaining In Care Longer than 36 Months—Regional (2014)

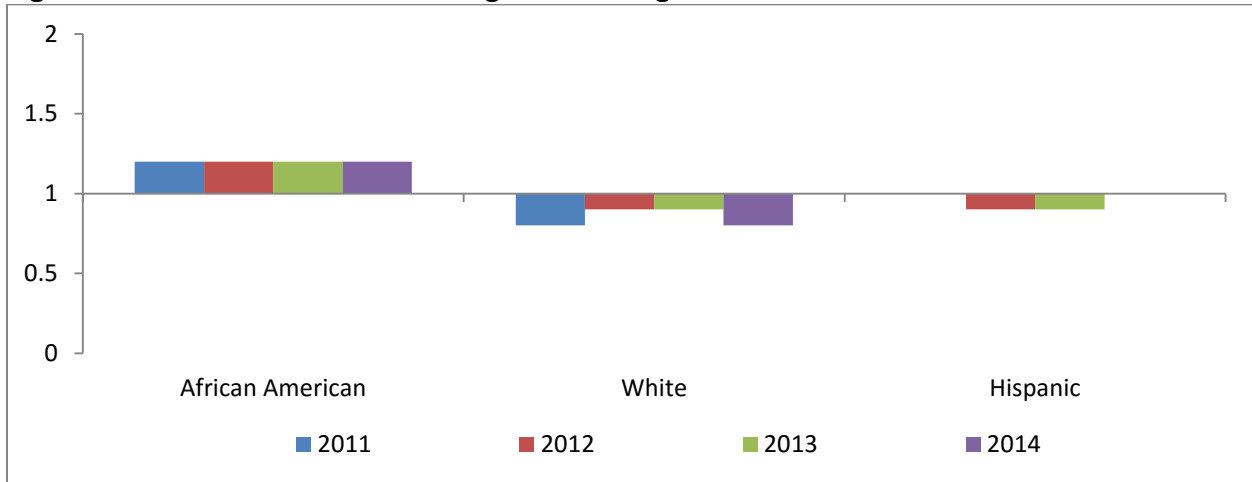


Note. In the Southern region, 10 or fewer Hispanic children entered the substitute care between 2011 and 2014 and none of the children in the 2014 cohort stayed longer than 36 months. Therefore, the relative RDIs were 0. We did not include the data in the figure due to the small numbers of children entering care.

When examining relative RDIs, both White and Hispanic children who stayed in substitute care more than 36 months are at rates proportional to their representation when they entered care

across all the regions (relative RDIs are at or close to 1). The relative RDIs for African American children are slightly overrepresented (relative RDI = 1.2 from 2011 to 2014) (see Figure 16 and Appendix, Table B.4). Examination of the regional relative RDIs shows similar results across the regions (see Appendix, Table D.4).

Figure 16 Relative RDI for Remaining In Care Longer than 36 Months—State



Appendix

Table A.1	Absolute RDI for Investigated Reports – State		
Race/ Ethnicity	% of Total Child Population⁷	% of Children in Investigated Reports	Absolute RDI
2011			
African American	16.9%	33.1%	2.0
White	53.6%	51.3%	1.0
Hispanic	22.6%	12.2%	0.5
2012			
African American	16.7%	32.8%	2.0
White	53.0%	50.9%	1.0
Hispanic	23.1%	13.2%	0.6
2013			
African American	16.3%	33.5%	2.0
White	52.7%	49.7%	0.9
Hispanic	23.4%	13.6%	0.6
2014			
African American	16.2%	33.9%	2.1
White	52.5%	48.3%	0.9
Hispanic	23.8%	14.5%	0.6
2015			
African American	16.0%	34.4%	2.2
White	52.1%	46.7%	0.9
Hispanic	24.0%	16.2%	0.7
2016			
African American	15.8%	33.2%	2.1
White	51.9%	47.2%	0.9
Hispanic	24.2%	16.9%	0.7
2017			
African American	15.8%	33.3%	2.1
White	51.9%	47.2%	0.9
Hispanic	24.2%	16.9%	0.7

⁷ The data sources are from 2010 Census Data and 2007-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Table A.2	Absolute RDI for Protective Custodies – State		
Race/ Ethnicity	% of Total Child Population⁸	% of Children in Protective Custodies	Absolute RDI
2011			
African American	16.9%	45.3%	2.7
White	53.6%	47.6%	0.9
Hispanic	22.6%	6.0%	0.3
2012			
African American	16.7%	44.4%	2.7
White	53.0%	46.7%	0.9
Hispanic	23.1%	7.7%	0.3
2013			
African American	16.3%	44.4%	2.7
White	52.7%	46.2%	0.9
Hispanic	23.4%	8.3%	0.4
2014			
African American	16.2%	45.8%	2.8
White	52.5%	44.5%	0.8
Hispanic	23.8%	8.6%	0.4
2015			
African American	16.0%	45.1%	2.8
White	52.1%	42.6%	0.8
Hispanic	24.0%	11.2%	0.5
2016			
African American	15.8%	42.7%	2.7
White	51.9%	45.3%	0.9
Hispanic	24.2%	11.2%	0.5
2017			
African American	15.8%	41.2%	2.6
White	51.9%	47.8%	0.9
Hispanic	24.2%	10.1%	0.4

⁸ The data sources are from 2010 Census Data and 2007-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Table A.3	Absolute RDI for Indicated Reports – State		
Race/ Ethnicity	% of Total Child Population⁹	% of Children in Indicated Reports	Absolute RDI
2011			
African American	16.9%	32.8%	1.9
White	53.6%	52.0%	1.0
Hispanic	22.6%	12.6%	0.6
2012			
African American	16.7%	31.8%	1.9
White	53.0%	50.6%	1.0
Hispanic	23.1%	15.1%	0.7
2013			
African American	16.3%	32.3%	2.0
White	52.7%	50.5%	1.0
Hispanic	23.4%	14.5%	0.6
2014			
African American	16.2%	34.2%	2.1
White	52.5%	47.3%	0.9
Hispanic	23.8%	16.2%	0.7
2015			
African American	16.0%	34.9%	2.2
White	52.1%	45.6%	0.9
Hispanic	24.0%	17.4%	0.7
2016			
African American	15.8%	32.8%	2.1
White	51.9%	47.6%	0.9
Hispanic	24.2%	17.9%	0.7
2017			
African American	15.8%	33.7%	2.1
White	51.9%	47.7%	0.9
Hispanic	24.2%	16.9%	0.7

⁹ The data sources are from 2010 Census Data and 2007-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Table A.4	Absolute RDI for Substitute Care Entries – State		
Race/ Ethnicity	% of Total Child Population¹⁰	% of Children Entering Substitute Care	Absolute RDI
2011			
African American	16.9%	46.1%	2.7
White	53.6%	46.3%	0.9
Hispanic	22.6%	6.6%	0.3
2012			
African American	16.7%	44.3%	2.7
White	53.0%	47.1%	0.9
Hispanic	23.1%	7.6%	0.3
2013			
African American	16.3%	42.3%	2.6
White	52.7%	47.3%	0.9
Hispanic	23.4%	9.1%	0.4
2014			
African American	16.2%	44.2%	2.7
White	52.5%	46.7%	0.9
Hispanic	23.8%	8.0%	0.3
2015			
African American	16.0%	45.5%	2.9
White	52.1%	43.3%	0.8
Hispanic	24.0%	10.2%	0.4
2016			
African American	15.8%	43.4%	2.7
White	51.9%	46.1%	0.9
Hispanic	24.2%	10.0%	0.4
2017			
African American	15.8%	41.4%	2.6
White	51.9%	48.3%	0.9
Hispanic	24.2%	9.5%	0.4

¹⁰ The data sources are from 2010 Census Data and 2007-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Table A.5		Absolute RDI for Remaining In Care Longer than 36 Months – State		
Race/ Ethnicity	% of Total Child Population¹¹	% of Children in Care Longer 36 Months	Absolute RDI	
2011				
African American	16.9%	54.0%	3.2	
White	53.6%	38.9%	0.7	
Hispanic	22.6%	6.4%	0.3	
2012				
African American	16.7%	51.9%	3.1	
White	53.0%	40.6%	0.8	
Hispanic	23.1%	6.8%	0.3	
2013				
African American	16.3%	50.3%	3.1	
White	52.7%	40.4%	0.8	
Hispanic	23.4%	8.3%	0.4	
2014				
African American	16.2%	51.5%	3.2	
White	52.5%	39.4%	0.8	
Hispanic	23.8%	8.1%	0.3	

¹¹ The data sources are from 2010 Census Data and 2007-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Table B.1	Relative RDI for Protective Custodies – State		
Race/ Ethnicity	% of Children in Investigated Reports	% of Children in Protective Custodies	Relative RDI
2011			
African American	33.1%	45.3%	1.4
White	51.3%	47.6%	0.9
Hispanic	12.2%	6.0%	0.5
2012			
African American	32.8%	44.4%	1.4
White	50.9%	46.7%	0.9
Hispanic	13.2%	7.7%	0.6
2013			
African American	33.5%	44.4%	1.3
White	49.7%	46.2%	0.9
Hispanic	13.6%	8.3%	0.6
2014			
African American	33.9%	45.8%	1.4
White	48.3%	44.5%	0.9
Hispanic	14.5%	8.6%	0.6
2015			
African American	34.4%	45.1%	1.3
White	46.7%	42.6%	0.9
Hispanic	16.2%	11.2%	0.7
2016			
African American	33.2%	42.7%	1.3
White	47.2%	45.3%	1.0
Hispanic	16.9%	11.2%	0.7
2017			
African American	33.3%	41.2%	1.2
White	47.2%	47.8%	1.0
Hispanic	16.9%	10.1%	0.6

Table B.2	Relative RDI for Indicated Reports – State		
Race/ Ethnicity	% of Children in Investigated Reports	% of Children in Indicated Reports	Relative RDI
2011			
African American	33.1%	32.8%	1.0
White	51.3%	52.0%	1.0
Hispanic	12.2%	12.6%	1.0
2012			
African American	32.8%	31.8%	1.0
White	50.9%	50.6%	1.0
Hispanic	13.2%	15.1%	1.1
2013			
African American	33.5%	32.3%	1.0
White	49.7%	50.5%	1.0
Hispanic	13.6%	14.5%	1.1
2014			
African American	33.9%	34.2%	1.0
White	48.3%	47.3%	1.0
Hispanic	14.5%	16.2%	1.1
2015			
African American	34.4%	34.9%	1.0
White	46.7%	45.6%	1.0
Hispanic	16.2%	17.4%	1.1
2016			
African American	33.2%	32.8%	1.0
White	47.2%	47.6%	1.0
Hispanic	16.9%	17.9%	1.1
2017			
African American	33.3%	33.7%	1.0
White	47.2%	47.7%	1.0
Hispanic	16.9%	16.9%	1.0

Table B.3	Relative RDI for Substitute Care Entries – State		
Race/ Ethnicity	% of Children in Indicated Reports	% of Children Entering Substitute Care	Relative RDI
2011			
African American	32.8%	46.1%	1.4
White	52.0%	46.3%	0.9
Hispanic	12.6%	6.6%	0.5
2012			
African American	31.8%	44.3%	1.4
White	50.6%	47.1%	0.9
Hispanic	15.1%	7.6%	0.5
2013			
African American	32.3%	42.3%	1.3
White	50.5%	47.3%	0.9
Hispanic	14.5%	9.1%	0.6
2014			
African American	34.2%	44.2%	1.3
White	47.3%	46.7%	1.0
Hispanic	16.2%	8.0%	0.5
2015			
African American	34.9%	45.5%	1.3
White	45.6%	43.3%	0.9
Hispanic	17.4%	10.2%	0.6
2016			
African American	32.8%	43.4%	1.3
White	47.6%	46.1%	1.0
Hispanic	17.9%	10.0%	0.6
2017			
African American	33.7%	41.4%	1.2
White	47.7%	48.3%	1.0
Hispanic	16.9%	9.5%	0.6

Table 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
2011			
African American	46.1%	54.0%	1.2
White	46.3%	38.9%	0.8
Hispanic	6.6%	6.4%	1.0
2012			
African American	44.3%	51.9%	1.2
White	47.1%	40.6%	0.9
Hispanic	7.6%	6.8%	0.9
2013			
African American	42.3%	50.3%	1.2
White	47.3%	40.4%	0.9
Hispanic	9.1%	8.3%	0.9
2014			
African American	44.2%	51.5%	1.2
White	46.7%	39.4%	0.8
Hispanic	8.0%	8.1%	1.0

Table 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
2011	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	28.9%	52.7%	1.8	7.8%	24.9%	3.2	9.6%	23.3%	2.4	13.8%	22.7%	1.7
White	30.6%	21.1%	0.7	61.2%	55.1%	0.9	78.8%	71.2%	0.9	78.1%	73.8%	0.9
Hispanic	33.7%	21.2%	0.6	22.8%	16.2%	0.7	6.1%	3.2%	0.5	3.5%	1.5%	0.4
2012	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	28.2%	52.6%	1.9	7.8%	24.3%	3.1	9.6%	23.3%	2.4	13.7%	21.9%	1.6
White	30.4%	20.2%	0.7	60.3%	54.4%	0.9	78.3%	71.4%	0.9	77.6%	74.4%	1.0
Hispanic	34.3%	22.7%	0.7	23.4%	17.7%	0.8	6.3%	3.5%	0.6	3.7%	1.9%	0.5
2013	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	27.4%	52.8%	1.9	7.8%	25.2%	3.2	9.7%	23.8%	2.5	13.4%	24.2%	1.8
White	30.4%	19.0%	0.6	59.7%	52.8%	0.9	77.7%	70.7%	0.9	77.3%	72.1%	0.9
Hispanic	34.6%	23.6%	0.7	24.0%	18.2%	0.8	6.6%	3.5%	0.5	4.0%	1.7%	0.4
2014	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	27.0%	52.2%	1.9	7.8%	26.8%	3.4	9.8%	25.2%	2.6	13.4%	23.8%	1.8
White	30.6%	18.6%	0.6	58.9%	49.6%	0.8	77.1%	69.0%	0.9	77.5%	72.1%	0.9
Hispanic	35.1%	24.8%	0.7	24.4%	20.0%	0.8	6.7%	3.7%	0.5	4.1%	2.1%	0.5
2015	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	26.2%	52.3%	2.0	7.9%	26.9%	3.4	9.8%	26.1%	2.7	13.1%	25.6%	2.0
White	30.6%	16.2%	0.5	58.3%	47.7%	0.8	76.5%	67.9%	0.9	77.4%	70.1%	0.9
Hispanic	35.1%	27.8%	0.8	24.7%	22.2%	0.9	6.9%	4.3%	0.6	4.2%	2.3%	0.6
2016	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	25.9%	50.6%	2.0	7.8%	25.9%	3.3	9.8%	26.2%	2.7	13.0%	24.7%	1.9
White	30.5%	17.1%	0.6	58.3%	47.4%	0.8	76.2%	67.3%	0.9	77.3%	71.1%	0.9
Hispanic	35.3%	28.7%	0.8	25.0%	23.7%	0.9	6.9%	4.5%	0.7	4.3%	2.6%	0.6
2017	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	25.9%	50.9%	2.0	7.8%	25.9%	3.3	9.8%	26.4%	2.7	13.0%	24.9%	1.9
White	30.5%	16.7%	0.5	57.9%	46.9%	0.8	76.2%	66.9%	0.9	77.3%	71.0%	0.9
Hispanic	35.3%	28.8%	0.8	25.0%	24.1%	1.0	6.9%	4.8%	0.7	4.3%	2.7%	0.6

Table 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
2011	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	28.9%	71.5%	2.5	7.8%	41.1%	5.2	9.6%	35.0%	3.7	13.8%	29.0%	2.1
White	30.6%	16.1%	0.5	61.2%	49.5%	0.8	78.8%	61.7%	0.8	78.1%	68.2%	0.9
Hispanic	33.7%	10.7%	0.3	22.8%	7.9%	0.3	6.1%	2.8%	0.5	3.5%	1.8%	0.5
2012	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	28.2%	70.1%	2.5	7.8%	38.6%	5.0	9.6%	35.4%	3.7	13.7%	24.5%	1.8
White	30.4%	14.8%	0.5	60.3%	49.8%	0.8	78.3%	60.6%	0.8	77.6%	73.2%	0.9
Hispanic	34.3%	13.2%	0.4	23.4%	10.4%	0.4	6.3%	3.3%	0.5	3.7%	1.7%	0.5
2013	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	27.4%	68.1%	2.5	7.8%	41.4%	5.3	9.7%	34.1%	3.5	13.4%	23.1%	1.7
White	30.4%	14.9%	0.5	59.7%	46.7%	0.8	77.7%	62.7%	0.8	77.3%	74.5%	1.0
Hispanic	34.6%	15.3%	0.4	24.0%	10.2%	0.4	6.6%	2.4%	0.4	4.0%	2.3%	0.6
2014	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	27.0%	70.9%	2.6	7.8%	40.7%	5.2	9.8%	36.7%	3.7	13.4%	23.3%	1.7
White	30.6%	12.0%	0.4	58.9%	44.7%	0.8	77.1%	60.5%	0.8	77.5%	75.4%	1.0
Hispanic	35.1%	15.5%	0.4	24.4%	13.3%	0.5	6.7%	2.0%	0.3	4.1%	0.8%	0.2
2015	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	26.2%	65.8%	2.5	7.9%	40.1%	5.1	9.8%	37.2%	3.8	13.1%	24.6%	1.9
White	30.6%	12.1%	0.4	58.3%	44.4%	0.8	76.5%	58.3%	0.8	77.4%	71.9%	0.9
Hispanic	35.1%	21.0%	0.6	24.7%	13.4%	0.5	6.9%	4.3%	0.6	4.2%	2.3%	0.5
2016	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	25.9%	67.1%	2.6	7.8%	42.0%	5.4	9.8%	32.7%	3.4	13.0%	23.0%	1.8
White	30.5%	11.6%	0.4	58.3%	39.4%	0.7	76.2%	62.5%	0.8	77.3%	74.4%	1.0
Hispanic	35.3%	20.0%	0.6	25.0%	17.7%	0.7	6.9%	4.0%	0.6	4.3%	2.3%	0.5
2017	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	25.9%	67.6%	2.6	7.8%	42.9%	5.5	9.8%	30.4%	3.1	13.0%	22.6%	1.7
White	30.5%	11.7%	0.4	57.9%	42.9%	0.7	76.2%	64.5%	0.8	77.3%	72.2%	0.9
Hispanic	35.3%	19.4%	0.5	25.0%	14.0%	0.6	6.9%	3.8%	0.6	4.3%	4.8%	1.1

Table 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
2011	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	28.9%	50.7%	1.8	7.8%	26.8%	3.4	9.6%	25.4%	2.7	13.8%	23.9%	1.7
White	30.6%	21.0%	0.7	61.2%	52.4%	0.9	78.8%	70.3%	0.9	78.1%	73.3%	0.9
Hispanic	33.7%	24.1%	0.7	22.8%	17.6%	0.8	6.1%	2.9%	0.5	3.5%	1.7%	0.5
2012	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	28.2%	47.8%	1.7	7.8%	26.5%	3.4	9.6%	25.0%	2.6	13.7%	20.1%	1.5
White	30.4%	21.2%	0.7	60.3%	49.8%	0.8	78.3%	70.3%	0.9	77.6%	76.7%	1.0
Hispanic	34.3%	27.2%	0.8	23.4%	20.7%	0.9	6.3%	3.6%	0.6	3.7%	1.7%	0.5
2013	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	27.4%	49.6%	1.8	7.8%	26.2%	3.4	9.7%	25.2%	2.6	13.4%	21.7%	1.6
White	30.4%	19.3%	0.6	59.7%	50.8%	0.9	77.7%	69.7%	0.9	77.3%	75.7%	1.0
Hispanic	34.6%	26.7%	0.8	24.0%	20.3%	0.8	6.6%	3.4%	0.5	4.0%	1.9%	0.5
2014	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	27.0%	50.4%	1.9	7.8%	27.6%	3.5	9.8%	28.7%	2.9	13.4%	22.0%	1.6
White	30.6%	18.3%	0.6	58.9%	46.2%	0.8	77.1%	66.4%	0.9	77.5%	74.9%	1.0
Hispanic	35.1%	27.5%	0.8	24.4%	23.5%	1.0	6.7%	3.9%	0.6	4.1%	2.1%	0.5
2015	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	26.2%	51.3%	2.0	7.9%	28.5%	3.6	9.8%	29.7%	3.0	13.1%	24.0%	1.8
White	30.6%	15.7%	0.5	58.3%	45.0%	0.7	76.5%	64.6%	0.8	77.4%	71.3%	0.9
Hispanic	35.1%	30.4%	0.9	24.7%	24.1%	1.0	6.9%	4.5%	0.6	4.2%	3.0%	0.7
2016	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	25.9%	47.9%	1.8	7.8%	27.6%	3.5	9.8%	29.1%	3.0	13.0%	23.6%	1.8
White	30.5%	17.3%	0.6	58.3%	43.4%	0.7	76.2%	65.5%	0.9	77.3%	72.7%	0.9
Hispanic	35.3%	32.3%	0.9	25.0%	27.1%	1.1	6.9%	4.3%	0.6	4.3%	2.8%	0.7
2017	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	25.9%	51.3%	2.0	7.8%	27.8%	3.6	9.8%	29.4%	3.0	13.0%	22.7%	1.7
White	30.5%	15.4%	0.5	57.9%	43.6%	0.8	76.2%	64.8%	0.9	77.3%	73.2%	0.9
Hispanic	35.3%	30.5%	0.9	25.0%	26.6%	1.1	6.9%	4.7%	0.7	4.3%	3.1%	0.7

Table 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
2011	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	28.9%	73.4%	2.5	7.8%	41.3%	5.3	9.6%	35.3%	3.7	13.8%	32.2%	2.3
White	30.6%	14.4%	0.5	61.2%	46.9%	0.8	78.8%	62.0%	0.8	78.1%	64.1%	0.8
Hispanic	33.7%	10.8%	0.3	22.8%	10.7%	0.5	6.1%	2.4%	0.4	3.5%	2.8%	0.8
2012	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	28.2%	68.6%	2.3	7.8%	42.2%	5.4	9.6%	36.0%	3.8	13.7%	25.4%	1.9
White	30.4%	16.1%	0.5	60.3%	47.0%	0.8	78.3%	60.0%	0.8	77.6%	72.1%	0.9
Hispanic	34.3%	13.6%	0.4	23.4%	9.8%	0.4	6.3%	3.8%	0.6	3.7%	1.7%	0.5
2013	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	27.4%	65.2%	2.4	7.8%	40.2%	5.2	9.7%	33.9%	3.5	13.4%	21.2%	1.6
White	30.4%	15.7%	0.5	59.7%	45.2%	0.8	77.7%	63.1%	0.8	77.3%	76.9%	1.0
Hispanic	34.6%	17.1%	0.5	24.0%	12.8%	0.5	6.6%	2.0%	0.3	4.0%	1.9%	0.5
2014	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	27.0%	71.0%	2.6	7.8%	38.7%	5.0	9.8%	36.8%	3.7	13.4%	23.8%	1.8
White	30.6%	12.0%	0.4	58.9%	46.3%	0.8	77.1%	61.0%	0.8	77.5%	75.1%	1.0
Hispanic	35.1%	15.4%	0.4	24.4%	13.9%	0.6	6.7%	1.4%	0.2	4.1%	0.5%	0.1
2015	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	26.2%	66.7%	2.5	7.9%	40.7%	5.2	9.8%	40.2%	4.1	13.1%	24.4%	1.9
White	30.6%	12.3%	0.4	58.3%	44.8%	0.8	76.5%	55.5%	0.7	77.4%	72.4%	0.9
Hispanic	35.1%	19.8%	0.6	24.7%	12.4%	0.5	6.9%	4.2%	0.6	4.2%	2.3%	0.5
2016	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	25.9%	67.5%	2.6	7.8%	43.3%	5.5	9.8%	36.4%	3.7	13.0%	22.3%	1.7
White	30.5%	13.3%	0.4	58.3%	39.9%	0.7	76.2%	59.5%	0.8	77.3%	74.5%	1.0
Hispanic	35.3%	18.4%	0.5	25.0%	15.9%	0.6	6.9%	3.8%	0.5	4.3%	3.1%	0.7
2017	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	25.9%	65.8%	2.5	7.8%	42.5%	5.4	9.8%	32.8%	3.4	13.0%	24.1%	1.8
White	30.5%	13.4%	0.4	57.9%	43.4%	0.7	76.2%	62.9%	0.8	77.3%	71.5%	0.9
Hispanic	35.3%	19.5%	0.6	25.0%	13.4%	0.5	6.9%	3.6%	0.5	4.3%	3.9%	0.9

Table 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
2011	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	28.9%	77.6%	2.7	7.8%	48.9%	6.2	9.6%	40.6%	4.2	13.8%	36.7%	2.7
White	30.6%	10.5%	0.3	61.2%	41.0%	0.7	78.8%	58.1%	0.7	78.1%	59.2%	0.8
Hispanic	33.7%	11.1%	0.3	22.8%	9.7%	0.4	6.1%	1.0%	0.2	3.5%	2.6%	0.7
2012	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	28.2%	70.7%	2.5	7.8%	49.6%	6.4	9.6%	40.8%	4.3	13.7%	28.5%	2.1
White	30.4%	16.3%	0.5	60.3%	41.3%	0.7	78.3%	57.2%	0.7	77.6%	69.3%	0.9
Hispanic	34.3%	12.4%	0.4	23.4%	7.4%	0.3	6.3%	2.1%	0.3	3.7%	1.1%	0.3
2013	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	27.4%	70.1%	2.6	7.8%	49.1%	6.3	9.7%	34.8%	3.6	13.4%	34.2%	2.6
White	30.4%	14.0%	0.5	59.7%	39.5%	0.7	77.7%	61.9%	0.8	77.3%	65.1%	0.8
Hispanic	34.6%	15.0%	0.4	24.0%	10.0%	0.4	6.6%	2.4%	0.4	4.0%	0.7%	0.2
2014	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	27.0%	72.3%	2.7	7.8%	43.6%	5.6	9.8%	43.1%	4.4	13.4%	28.2%	2.1
White	30.6%	12.0%	0.4	58.9%	43.9%	0.7	77.1%	54.3%	0.7	77.5%	71.4%	0.9
Hispanic	35.1%	14.1%	0.4	24.4%	12.1%	0.5	6.7%	1.6%	0.2	4.1%	0.0%	0.0

Table 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
2011	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	52.7%	71.5%	1.4	24.9%	41.1%	1.6	23.3%	35.0%	1.5	22.7%	29.0%	1.3
White	21.1%	16.1%	0.8	55.1%	49.5%	0.9	71.2%	61.7%	0.9	73.8%	68.2%	0.9
Hispanic	21.2%	10.7%	0.5	16.2%	7.9%	0.5	3.2%	2.8%	0.9	1.5%	1.8%	1.2
2012	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	52.6%	70.1%	1.3	24.3%	38.6%	1.6	23.3%	35.4%	1.5	21.9%	24.5%	1.1
White	20.2%	14.8%	0.7	54.4%	49.8%	0.9	71.4%	60.6%	0.8	74.4%	73.2%	1.0
Hispanic	22.7%	13.2%	0.6	17.7%	10.4%	0.6	3.5%	3.3%	0.9	1.9%	1.7%	0.9
2013	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	52.8%	68.1%	1.3	25.2%	41.4%	1.6	23.8%	34.1%	1.4	24.2%	23.1%	1.0
White	19.0%	14.9%	0.8	52.8%	46.7%	0.9	70.7%	62.7%	0.9	72.1%	74.5%	1.0
Hispanic	23.6%	15.3%	0.6	18.2%	10.2%	0.6	3.5%	2.4%	0.7	1.7%	2.3%	1.3
2014	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	52.2%	70.9%	1.4	26.8%	40.7%	1.5	25.2%	36.7%	1.5	23.8%	23.3%	1.0
White	18.6%	12.0%	0.6	49.6%	44.7%	0.9	69.0%	60.5%	0.9	72.1%	75.4%	1.0
Hispanic	24.8%	15.5%	0.6	20.0%	13.3%	0.7	3.7%	2.0%	0.5	2.1%	0.8%	0.4
2015	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	52.3%	65.8%	1.3	26.9%	40.1%	1.5	26.1%	37.2%	1.4	25.6%	24.6%	1.0
White	16.2%	12.1%	0.8	47.7%	44.4%	0.9	67.9%	58.3%	0.9	70.1%	71.9%	1.0
Hispanic	27.8%	21.0%	0.8	22.2%	13.4%	0.6	4.3%	4.3%	1.0	2.3%	2.3%	1.0
2016	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	50.6%	67.1%	1.3	25.9%	42.0%	1.6	26.2%	32.7%	1.3	24.7%	23.0%	0.9
White	17.1%	11.6%	0.7	47.4%	39.4%	0.8	67.3%	62.5%	0.9	71.1%	74.4%	1.0
Hispanic	28.7%	20.0%	0.7	23.7%	17.7%	0.7	4.5%	4.0%	0.9	2.6%	2.3%	0.9
2017	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	50.9%	67.6%	1.3	25.9%	42.9%	1.7	26.4%	30.4%	1.1	24.9%	22.6%	0.9
White	16.7%	11.7%	0.7	46.9%	42.9%	0.9	66.9%	64.5%	1.0	71.0%	72.2%	1.0
Hispanic	28.8%	19.4%	0.7	24.1%	14.0%	0.6	4.8%	3.8%	0.8	2.7%	4.8%	1.8

Table 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
2011	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	52.7%	50.7%	1.0	24.9%	26.8%	1.1	23.3%	25.4%	1.1	22.7%	23.9%	1.1
White	21.1%	21.0%	1.0	55.1%	52.4%	1.0	71.2%	70.3%	1.0	73.8%	73.3%	1.0
Hispanic	21.2%	24.1%	1.1	16.2%	17.6%	1.1	3.2%	2.9%	0.9	1.5%	1.7%	1.1
2012	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	52.6%	47.8%	0.9	24.3%	26.5%	1.1	23.3%	25.0%	1.1	21.9%	20.1%	0.9
White	20.2%	21.2%	1.0	54.4%	49.8%	0.9	71.4%	70.3%	1.0	74.4%	76.7%	1.0
Hispanic	22.7%	27.2%	1.2	17.7%	20.7%	1.2	3.5%	3.6%	1.0	1.9%	1.7%	0.9
2013	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	52.8%	49.6%	0.9	25.2%	26.2%	1.0	23.8%	25.2%	1.1	24.2%	21.7%	0.9
White	19.0%	19.3%	1.0	52.8%	50.8%	1.0	70.7%	69.7%	1.0	72.1%	75.7%	1.0
Hispanic	23.6%	26.7%	1.1	18.2%	20.3%	1.1	3.5%	3.4%	1.0	1.7%	1.9%	1.1
2014	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	52.2%	50.4%	1.0	26.8%	27.6%	1.0	25.2%	28.7%	1.1	23.8%	22.0%	0.9
White	18.6%	18.3%	1.0	49.6%	46.2%	0.9	69.0%	66.4%	1.0	72.1%	74.9%	1.0
Hispanic	24.8%	27.5%	1.1	20.0%	23.5%	1.2	3.7%	3.9%	1.1	2.1%	2.1%	1.0
2015	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	52.3%	51.3%	1.0	26.9%	28.5%	1.1	26.1%	29.7%	1.1	25.6%	24.0%	0.9
White	16.2%	15.7%	1.0	47.7%	45.0%	0.9	67.9%	64.6%	1.0	70.1%	71.3%	1.0
Hispanic	27.8%	30.4%	1.1	22.2%	24.1%	1.1	4.3%	4.5%	1.0	2.3%	3.0%	1.3
2016	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	50.6%	47.9%	0.9	25.9%	27.6%	1.1	26.2%	29.1%	1.1	24.7%	23.6%	1.0
White	17.1%	17.3%	1.0	47.4%	43.4%	0.9	67.3%	65.5%	1.0	71.1%	72.7%	1.0
Hispanic	28.7%	32.3%	1.1	23.7%	27.1%	1.1	4.5%	4.3%	1.0	2.6%	2.8%	1.1
2017	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	50.9%	51.3%	1.0	25.9%	27.8%	1.1	26.4%	29.4%	1.1	24.9%	22.7%	0.9
White	16.7%	15.4%	0.9	46.9%	43.6%	0.9	66.9%	64.8%	1.0	71.0%	73.2%	1.0
Hispanic	28.8%	30.5%	1.1	24.1%	26.6%	1.1	4.8%	4.7%	1.0	2.7%	3.1%	1.2

Table 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
2011	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	50.7%	73.4%	1.4	26.8%	41.3%	1.5	25.4%	35.3%	1.4	23.9%	32.2%	1.3
White	21.0%	14.4%	0.7	52.4%	46.9%	0.9	70.3%	62.0%	0.9	73.3%	64.1%	0.9
Hispanic	24.1%	10.8%	0.4	17.6%	10.7%	0.6	2.9%	2.4%	0.8	1.7%	2.8%	1.7
2012	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	47.8%	68.6%	1.4	26.5%	42.2%	1.6	25.0%	36.0%	1.4	20.1%	25.4%	1.3
White	21.2%	16.1%	0.8	49.8%	47.0%	0.9	70.3%	60.0%	0.9	76.7%	72.1%	0.9
Hispanic	27.2%	13.6%	0.5	20.7%	9.8%	0.5	3.6%	3.8%	1.1	1.7%	1.7%	1.0
2013	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	49.6%	65.2%	1.3	26.2%	40.2%	1.5	25.2%	33.9%	1.3	21.7%	21.2%	1.0
White	19.3%	15.7%	0.8	50.8%	45.2%	0.9	69.7%	63.1%	0.9	75.7%	76.9%	1.0
Hispanic	26.7%	17.1%	0.6	20.3%	12.8%	0.6	3.4%	2.0%	0.6	1.9%	1.9%	1.0
2014	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	50.4%	71.0%	1.4	27.6%	38.7%	1.4	28.7%	36.8%	1.3	22.0%	23.8%	1.1
White	18.3%	12.0%	0.7	46.2%	46.3%	1.0	66.4%	61.0%	0.9	74.9%	75.1%	1.0
Hispanic	27.5%	15.4%	0.6	23.5%	13.9%	0.6	3.9%	1.4%	0.4	2.1%	0.5%	0.2
2015	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	51.3%	66.7%	1.3	28.5%	40.7%	1.4	29.7%	40.2%	1.4	24.0%	24.4%	1.0
White	15.7%	12.3%	0.8	45.0%	44.8%	1.0	64.6%	55.5%	0.9	71.3%	72.4%	1.0
Hispanic	30.4%	19.8%	0.7	24.1%	12.4%	0.5	4.5%	4.2%	0.9	3.0%	2.3%	0.8
2016	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	47.9%	67.5%	1.4	27.6%	43.3%	1.6	29.1%	36.4%	1.3	23.6%	22.3%	0.9
White	17.3%	13.3%	0.8	43.4%	39.9%	0.9	65.5%	59.5%	0.9	72.7%	74.5%	1.0
Hispanic	32.3%	18.4%	0.6	27.1%	15.9%	0.6	4.3%	3.8%	0.9	2.8%	3.1%	1.1
2017	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	51.3%	65.8%	1.3	27.8%	42.5%	1.5	29.4%	32.8%	1.1	22.7%	24.1%	1.1
White	15.4%	13.4%	0.9	43.6%	43.4%	1.0	64.8%	62.9%	1.0	73.2%	71.5%	1.0
Hispanic	30.5%	19.5%	0.6	26.6%	13.4%	0.5	4.7%	3.6%	0.8	3.1%	3.9%	1.3

REGIONAL RELATIVE RDI

Table D.4	Relative RDI for Remaining in Care Longer than 36 Months – Regional											
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
2011	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	73.4%	77.6%	1.1	41.3%	48.9%	1.2	35.3%	40.6%	1.2	32.3%	36.7%	1.1
White	14.4%	10.5%	0.7	46.9%	41.0%	0.9	62.0%	58.1%	0.9	64.1%	59.2%	0.9
Hispanic	10.8%	11.1%	1.0	10.7%	9.7%	0.9	2.4%	1.0%	0.4	2.8%	2.6%	0.9
2012	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	68.6%	70.7%	1.0	42.2%	49.6%	1.2	36.0%	40.8%	1.1	25.4%	28.5%	1.1
White	16.1%	16.3%	1.0	47.0%	41.3%	0.9	60.0%	57.2%	1.0	72.1%	69.3%	1.0
Hispanic	13.6%	12.4%	0.9	9.8%	7.4%	0.8	3.8%	2.1%	0.5	1.7%	1.1%	0.6
2013	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	65.2%	70.1%	1.1	40.2%	49.1%	1.2	33.9%	34.8%	1.0	21.2%	34.2%	1.6
White	15.7%	14.0%	0.9	45.2%	39.5%	0.9	63.1%	61.9%	1.0	76.9%	65.1%	0.8
Hispanic	17.1%	15.0%	0.9	12.8%	10.0%	0.8	2.0%	2.4%	1.2	1.9%	0.7%	0.3
2014	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	71.0%	72.3%	1.0	38.7%	43.6%	1.1	36.8%	43.1%	1.2	23.8%	28.2%	1.2
White	12.0%	12.0%	1.0	46.3%	43.9%	0.9	61.0%	54.3%	0.9	75.1%	71.4%	0.9
Hispanic	15.4%	14.1%	0.9	13.9%	12.1%	0.9	1.4%	1.6%	1.1	0.5%	0.0%	0.0

Table E.1	Disparity Indices for African American Compared to White				
Investigated Reports	State	Cook	Northern	Central	Southern
2011	2.0	2.6	3.5	2.7	1.7
2012	2.1	2.8	3.5	2.7	1.7
2013	2.2	3.1	3.7	2.7	1.9
2014	2.3	3.2	4.1	2.9	1.9
2015	2.4	3.8	4.2	3.0	2.2
2016	2.3	3.5	4.1	3.0	2.1
2017	2.3	3.6	4.1	3.1	2.1
Protective Custodies	State	Cook	Northern	Central	Southern
2011	3.0	4.7	6.5	4.7	2.4
2012	3.0	5.1	6.0	4.8	1.9
2013	3.1	5.1	6.8	4.4	1.8
2014	3.3	6.7	6.9	4.8	1.8
2015	3.5	6.3	6.7	5.0	2.0
2016	3.1	6.8	7.9	4.1	1.8
2017	2.8	6.8	7.4	3.7	1.9
Indicated Reports	State	Cook	Northern	Central	Southern
2011	2.0	2.6	4.0	3.0	1.8
2012	2.0	2.4	4.1	2.9	1.5
2013	2.1	2.9	4.0	2.9	1.7
2014	2.3	3.1	4.5	3.4	1.7
2015	2.5	3.8	4.7	3.6	2.0
2016	2.3	3.2	4.7	3.5	1.9
2017	2.3	3.9	4.7	3.5	1.8
Substitute Care Entries	State	Cook	Northern	Central	Southern
2011	3.2	5.4	6.9	4.7	2.8
2012	3.0	4.6	7.0	4.9	2.0
2013	2.9	4.6	6.8	4.3	1.6
2014	3.1	6.7	6.3	4.7	1.8
2015	3.4	6.3	6.7	5.7	2.0
2016	3.1	5.9	8.0	4.8	1.8
2017	2.8	5.8	7.3	4.1	2.0
Remaining In Care Longer than 36 Months	State	Cook	Northern	Central	Southern
2011	4.4	7.8	9.3	5.8	3.5
2012	4.1	4.7	9.3	5.8	2.3
2013	4.0	5.6	9.5	4.5	3.0
2014	4.2	6.8	7.5	6.2	2.3

Table E.2	Disparity Indices for Hispanic Compared to White				
Investigated Reports	State	Cook	Northern	Central	Southern
2011	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.4
2012	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5
2013	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5
2014	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
2015	0.8	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.6
2016	0.8	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.7
2017	0.8	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.7
Protective Custodies	State	Cook	Northern	Central	Southern
2011	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6
2012	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5
2013	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6
2014	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.2
2015	0.6	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.6
2016	0.5	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5
2017	0.5	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.2
Indicated Reports	State	Cook	Northern	Central	Southern
2011	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.5
2012	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.5
2013	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
2014	0.8	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.5
2015	0.8	1.7	1.3	0.8	0.8
2016	0.8	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.7
2017	0.8	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.8
Substitute Care Entries	State	Cook	Northern	Central	Southern
2011	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.0
2012	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.5
2013	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.5
2014	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.1
2015	0.5	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.6
2016	0.5	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.7
2017	0.4	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.0
Remaining In Care Longer than 36 Months	State	Cook	Northern	Central	Southern
2011	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.2	1.0
2012	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3
2013	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.2
2014	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.0