

CHILDREN AND FAMILY | RESEARCH | CENTER

**The Well-Being of Illinois Children in
Substantiated Investigations Wave 2 Report:
Results from the Illinois Survey of Child and
Adolescent Well-Being**

Jesse J. Helton and Theodore P. Cross

2013

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 an independent evaluation of outcomes for children who are the responsibility of the Department. Funding for this project was provided by the Illinois 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.

Any part of this report may be photocopied and distributed when appropriate credits are given. No part of this report, or the report in its entirety, may be sold for profit.

For questions about the content of the report contact:

Jesse J. Helton at jhelton2@illinois.edu

This report is available on our website:

<http://www.cfrc.illinois.edu>

The Children and Family Research Center
School of Social Work
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
1010 West Nevada St.
Suite 2080, MC 082
Urbana, IL 61801
(217) 333-5837



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK



SCHOOL OF
SOCIAL WORK
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

INTRODUCTION

This report provides a comprehensive look at the well-being of children involved with the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) 18 months following the close of a substantiated investigation of maltreatment. It reports results from the Illinois Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (ISCAW), a statewide study of children in substantiated investigations that examines multiple domains of child well-being, including physical health, mental health, and developmental risk. A previous report by the Children and Family Research Center (CFRC) presented well-being results from ISCAW at baseline, 4 to 5 months following the investigation (Cross & Helton, 2012). A change-over-time analysis of child well-being from ISCAW is presented in the “Well-Being” chapter of the 2013 *Conditions of Children* monitoring report (Fuller et al., 2013).

The Illinois Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being

ISCAW is a component of the second cohort of the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW), a longitudinal probability study of well-being and service delivery for children involved in child maltreatment investigations. ISCAW includes 818 cases sampled at baseline to be representative of the entire population of Illinois children with a closed substantiated maltreatment investigation. Children were sampled from investigations closed between February 2008 and April 2009 in 9 counties throughout Illinois. Both children who remained in the home and children who were placed outside of the home are included in ISCAW. The 18-month follow-up interviews were conducted from October 2009 to June 2010; 747 of the 818 cases were re-interviewed, a response rate of 91%. Follow-up interviews were conducted regardless of children’s placement history and involvement with DCFS.

ISCAW includes interviews with caseworkers, caregivers, teachers, and children themselves. Several caregiver-completed standardized measures of child well-being and functioning are embedded within the caregiver interview. The child interview, conducted with children ages 8 and older, includes age-dependent questions about the child’s own well-being and standardized measures of development and functioning. Because ISCAW is a component of the national data set, Illinois children who have been involved in substantiated investigations can be compared with children involved in substantiated investigations in the rest of the country. Because of the random sampling procedures utilized in ISCAW, the percentages reported in the following chapters and appendices can be viewed as good estimates of the percentages in the entire population of children in substantiated investigations in Illinois. The standard errors (SE) indicate how much the estimates could vary due to the element of chance involved in sampling. The mathematics of sampling tells us that there is a 95% probability that the true percentage lies within two standard errors of the percentages reported here. Well-being results for Illinois children were compared to those of children in the rest of country. (Illinois data were removed from calculation of national results for these comparisons.)

Outline of the Report

The report begins with a demographic description of the children we reviewed. Results are reported in four domains of well-being:

- Cognitive Development
- Physical Health and Development
- Emotional and Behavioral Functioning
- Social Functioning

In each chapter, we present statewide estimates of the percentage of children with a particular well-being outcome. We then present statistically significant differences by placement category, region, and population density and by child sex, race/ethnicity, and age. Four placement categories were used: a) children in DCFS custody and placed with traditional foster parents, b) children in DCFS custody placed with kin caregivers, c) children who lived with a biological parent continuing to receive DCFS services (so-called intact cases), and d) children who lived with a biological parent who were receiving no post-investigation DCFS services at baseline (closed cases). Results were compared between Cook County and the Central, Northern, and Southern regions, though it should be noted that the three non-Cook regions are represented by only a handful of communities each. Analyses by population density compare areas with an average county population above and below 100,000.

Results from all comparisons are presented in tables in Appendix A, which are referred to throughout the text. The tables also compare Illinois results to results from the rest of the country, although (with a very few exceptions noted in the text) the Illinois–national differences were not statistically significant. Appendix B presents descriptions of each measure included in this report.

RESULTS

Child Characteristics

Table 1 in Appendix A presents demographic information on child characteristics 18 months following a substantiated investigation in Illinois. Approximately 20% of children were in substitute care (5% in traditional foster care and 15% in kinship care), a quarter (26%) were living with a biological parent and receiving intact family services, and 54% were living with a parent with a closed DCFS case. Less than 1% of children were living in a group home or residential treatment facility. The percentages of the sample from Cook County, the Central region, and the Northern region were about the same (28% to 33%), while the Southern region had a smaller percentage (11%). A little over half of children (57%) lived in more densely populated counties. Girls and boys were about evenly represented. African-American children were a plurality (40%), but there were substantial percentages of White children (34%) and Hispanic children (23%). A plurality of children (49%) were age 5 or younger, while 16% were 6 to 8, 15% were 9 to 11, and 20% were 12 to 19. The Illinois cohort had a greater percentage of African-American children than the national cohort (40% v. 24%).

Cognitive Development

Infant Neurodevelopment. The Bayley Infant Neurodevelopmental Screener (BINS) was used with infants between ages 1½ and 2 years to assess developmental delays or neurological

impairments that needed further diagnostic testing. The BINS assesses vocalizations and early verbal communication as well as memory learning and problem solving. More than two-thirds (69%) of infants were at high risk for developmental delay or neurological impairment (Table 2).

Early Cognitive Development. A section of the Battelle Developmental Inventory (BDI) was used to measure cognitive development in children 1½ to 4 years of age, including perceptual discrimination, memory, reasoning, and conceptual development. On this scale, 15% of infants and young children were at high risk for a cognitive delay (Table 3). Significantly fewer children in the Northern region were at high risk compared with all other regions (2% v. 18% to 20%). Significantly more boys than girls were at risk for a cognitive delay (22% v. 6%); this mirrored gender differences in the rest of the country (26% v. 13%).

Language Development. The Preschool Language Scale (PLS-3) assesses receptive and expressive language skills, as well as behaviors considered to be language precursors, in children 1½ to 5 years of age. The auditory subscale measures receptive communication, the expressive subscale measures social communication and vocal development, and the total subscale combines the three categories. A third (34%) of children were at high risk for any type of language delay, 22% for an auditory language delay, and 31% for an expressive language delay (Table 4). A significantly larger proportion of 1- to 2-year-olds were at high risk for any language delay compared with 3- to 5-year-olds, on both total language scores (45% v. 25%) and expressive language scores (42% v. 22%). A significantly larger proportion of children living in more densely populated counties were at high risk compared with children in less densely populated counties on the total subscale (40% v. 25%) and on both auditory scores (28% v. 13%) and expressive language scores (40% v. 17%). Similarly, significantly more children in Cook County were at high risk for an expressive language delay compared with the Central, Northern, and Southern regions (50% v. 16% to 26%). Significantly larger percentages of African-American and Hispanic children were at high risk for an expressive language delay compared with White children (37% and 40% v. 15%).

Academic Achievement. The Woodcock-Johnson III Test of Achievement is a brief test of basic skills and knowledge, including reading, mathematics, writing, and factual knowledge (science, social studies, and humanities) for youth 5 to 19 years of age. ISCAW utilized the letter identification test and the applied problems test. Overall, 8% of children were at high risk of a learning problem in letter identification and 4% in applied problems (Table 5). Significantly more male than female children were at high risk for a learning problem in letter identification (14% v. 3%).

Physical Health and Development

General Health. Caregivers were asked a series of questions about the child's overall health and use of primary care services. Almost all caregivers reported their child as being in good, very good, or excellent physical health (96%), and 99% reported their child was up to date with immunizations (Table 6). Significantly fewer caregivers in more densely populated counties reported their child in good, very good, or excellent health, although this difference is negligible (94% v. 100%). Slightly fewer caregivers in Cook County

reported their child was up to date on immunizations compared with other Illinois regions, although this difference was again negligible (97% v. 99% to 100%).

A little over half (53%) of caregivers reported taking their child to a doctor or clinic for a well-child visit in the past year, and a little over three-quarters (77%) of caregivers of children age 2 and older had taken their child for a dental check-up (Table 7). Significantly more children in the Northern region visited a doctor or clinic in the past year compared with the three other regions (67% v. 46% to 49%), as did a significantly larger proportion of children in less densely populated counties compared with more densely populated counties (62% v. 46%). Significantly fewer 2-year-olds visited a dentist in the past year compared with older youth (39% v. 73% to 87%). A significantly larger proportion of children 2 years of age and older in Illinois had a dental checkup in the past year compared with the rest of the nation (77% v. 70%).

Special Health Care Needs. Caregivers completed the Questionnaire for Identifying Children with Chronic Conditions–Revised (QuICCC), which includes several items capturing the special health care needs of children 1½ to 19 years of age. Four items were most frequently reported (Table 8, with national statistics presented in Table 9): other people having trouble understanding their child’s speech (21%); their child having difficulty understanding simple instructions (13%); their child being blind, nearly blind, or having difficulties seeing (8%); and their child having a serious delay in mental or emotional growth (7%). Other conditions occurred in 5% or fewer of children. Blindness or vision problems were more common in more densely populated counties (10% v. 5%), and more common among youth ages 6 to 8 and 12 to 19 compared with other age groups (15% and 18% v. 1% to 6%). Apparently significant racial/ethnic differences are difficult to interpret because of the small number of children in the “other” race/ethnicity category. A significantly larger proportion of caregivers of children younger than 6 reported that other people had trouble understanding their child’s speech (38% to 26% v. 4% to 17%).

Living Skills. The Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scale (VABS) Screener measures caregivers’ assessment of the ability of children birth to 17 to manage tasks of daily living. These tasks include personal skills (e.g., how the child eats, dresses, and performs personal hygiene), domestic skills (e.g., household tasks a child performs), and community skills (e.g., how a child spends his or her time and telephone skills). A majority of children (63%) had adequate to high scores, indicating competence at daily living skills; 25% had moderately low scores, and 12% had low scores (Table 10). Low scores were significantly more common among children in traditional foster care compared with all other placements (33% v. 10%) and among boys compared with girls (17% v. 6%). Significantly more 9- to 12-year-olds had adequate to high scores compared with younger ages (84% v. 49% to 73%).

Delinquency. Overall, 7% of adolescents ages 11 to 19 reported having been arrested in the past 6 months (Table 11). None of those was under the age of 14 had been arrested in the past 6 months.

Substance Use. Almost half (45%) of adolescents ages 11 to 19 reported drinking alcohol, 21% reported smoking marijuana, and 17% reported using a hard drug at least once in their lifetime; 12% reported smoking a cigarette in the last 30 days (Table 12). Compared with

youths ages 11 to 13, significantly larger proportions of adolescents ages 14 to 19 reported that at least once in their lifetime they had drunk alcohol (68% for older adolescents v. 25% for younger), smoked marijuana (26% v. 0%), or used hard drugs (32% v. 3%). Adolescents ages 11 to 19 were also administered the CRAFFT scale to measure problem drinking. CRAFFT asks six questions about problematic alcohol use, from riding in a car driven by someone (including yourself) who had been drinking to using alcohol when alone to getting into trouble because of alcohol. Overall, 22% of adolescents endorsed at least two items, the threshold of high risk for an alcohol disorder.

Sexual Activity. Adolescents ages 11 to 19 were asked if they had ever had sexual intercourse in their lifetime, and if so whether the first time was against the youth's will (i.e., forced) or consensual. Twenty-nine percent of adolescents had had sexual intercourse, with 21% consensual and 8% forced (Table 13).

Emotional and Behavioral Functioning

Emotional and Behavioral Functioning. ISCAW employed the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL), a widely used measure in which caregivers checked off which of 118 possible emotional and behavioral problems they observed in their child. From the responses, scores are derived for each child's age and gender that measure a) internalizing behaviors, such as being withdrawn, anxious, or depressed or having somatic complaints; b) externalizing behaviors, such as aggressive behaviors, emotional outbursts, and delinquent behaviors; and c) total behavior and emotional problems. Overall, 29% of children had any type of behavioral problem, 25% had an internalizing behavioral problem, and 27% had an externalizing behavioral problem (Table 14). The proportions of children with problems in the clinical/borderline clinical range were significantly larger for youths age 6 to 19 than for younger children, both on the total problems scale (33% to 48% v. 16% to 20%) and on the externalizing problems scale (44% to 33% v. 15% to 18%). Significantly more older children (6 to 19) had any behavioral problem compared with younger children (1½ to 5). Seemingly significant racial/ethnic differences on total, internalizing, and externalizing behavioral problems are difficult to interpret because of the small number of children in the "other" race/ethnicity category.

Depression. The Children's Depression Inventory (CDI) measures risk of depression by asking questions of children aged 7 to 17 about feelings, thoughts, and symptoms associated with depression (e.g., sad feelings, suicidal thoughts, and trouble sleeping). Overall, 8% of children were at high risk for depression according to their report (Table 15). A significantly larger proportion of children in the Northern region were at high risk for depression compared with all other regions (17% v. 0% to 5%). Likewise, more children in less densely populated counties were at high risk for depression compared with more densely populated counties (13% v. 3%). A significantly larger proportion of girls than boys were at high risk for depression (16% v. 1%).

Trauma. The Trauma Symptoms Checklist for Children (TSCC), completed by children ages 8 to 17, measures posttraumatic stress and related psychological symptoms. It is designed to capture the psychological effects of traumatic experiences, such as physical or sexual abuse, major loss, or witnessing violence. Overall, 6% of children were at high risk for trauma symptoms (Table 15).

Social Functioning

Social Skills. The Social Skills Rating System (SSRS) measures caregiver perception of children’s social skills in four domains: cooperation, assertion, responsibility, and self-control. Overall, 29% of children had below-average social skills, a majority (64%) had average social skills, and very few (7%) had above-average social skills (Table 16).

CONCLUSION

The ISCAW data indicate that many children involved in substantiated reports are in need 18 months after the close of a substantiated investigation. This echoes baseline findings on these children (see Cross & Helton, 2010, 2012) and is consistent with the finding that there is comparatively little change in well-being measures for these children 13 to 14 months after baseline (Fuller et al., 2013). The degree of need is considerable, for both children who have been removed from their homes and those who remained there, whether they were receiving intact family services or the case was closed without services. The degree of need does not differ between maltreated children in Illinois compared with the rest of the nation. Table 17 summarizes findings on children who had scores in a range indicating serious problems on the standardized measures of well-being included in this report. The table reports both Illinois and national rates. In general, the proportions of children in Illinois with scores indicating problems were comparable to the proportions in the rest of the country, with one exception: compared with the rest of the country, a significantly smaller proportion of children in Illinois scored in the problem range on the Applied Problems scale of the Woodcock Johnson Test of Academic Achievement (4% v. 11%).

Table 17: Illinois Children in the Serious-Problem Range on Standardized Measures of Well-Being

Well-Being Measure	Age	Illinois	Nation
Cognitive/Academic			
Bayley Infant Neurodevelopmental Screener	18–24 months	69%	66%
Battelle Development Inventory	1½– 4 years	15%	20%
Preschool Language Scale – Auditory Comprehension	1½– 5 years	22%	20%
Preschool Language Scale – Expressive Language	1½– 5 years	31%	27%
Preschool Language Scale – Total	1½– 5 years	34%	29%
Woodcock-Johnson – Word Identification	5–17 years	8%	11%
Woodcock-Johnson – Applied Problems*	5–17 years	4%	11%
Physical Health and Development			
Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scale	1½–19 years	12%	18%
Substance Use Disorder	11–19 years	22%	23%
Emotional and Behavioral Functioning			
Child Behavior Checklist – Total	1½–19 years	29%	32%
Child Behavior Checklist – Internalizing	1½–19 years	25%	29%
Child Behavior Checklist – Externalizing	1½–19 years	27%	30%
Children’s Depression Inventory	7–17 years	8%	5%
Trauma Symptom Checklist	8–17 years	6%	7%

Social Functioning

Social Skills Rating System

3–19 years

29%

30%

**p* < .05.

The high rates of serious cognitive developmental, physical, and emotional and behavioral problems 18 months after a maltreatment investigation are cause for serious concern. These physical, developmental, and social–emotional problems are very likely to follow these children into adolescence and adulthood. The 2011 “Well-Being” chapter of the *Conditions of Children Report* indicates that less than 15% of maltreated children in Illinois received specialty mental health services, and as this report shows, only half had visited a primary care physician or clinic in the previous year. The physical, developmental, and mental health services that these vulnerable children receive, in Illinois and across the nation, seems insufficient given the serious chronic problems many of them face.

References

- Achenbach, T. M., & Rescorla, L. A. (2001). *Manual for the ASEBA School-Age Forms and Profiles*. Burlington, VT: University of Vermont, Research Center for Children, Youth & Families.
- Aylward, G. P. (1995). *Bayley Infant Neurodevelopmental Screener*. San Antonio, TX: Psychological Corporation
- Cross, T.P. & Helton, J. (2010). Well-being. In T. Fuller & K. Kearney (Eds.). *Conditions of children in or at risk of foster care in Illinois 2009: An assessment of their safety, stability, continuity, permanence, and well-being*. Urbana, IL: Children and Family Research Center, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- Cross, T.P. & Helton, J.J. (2012). *The Well-Being of Illinois Children in Substantiated Investigations: Baseline Results from the Illinois Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being*. Report. Urbana, IL: Children and Family Research Center, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- Fuller, T.L., Nieto, M., Schreiber, J., Cross, T.P., Helton, J.J., Zuang, S., & Paceley, M. (2013). *Conditions of children in or at risk of foster care in Illinois 2012: 2013 Monitoring Report of the B.H. Consent Decree*. Urbana, IL: Children and Family Research Center, School of Social Work, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- Gresham, F. M., & Elliott, S. N. (1990). *Social Skills Rating System manual*. Circle Pines, MN: American Guidance Service.
- Kaufman, A. S., & Kaufman, N. L. (2004). *Kaufman Assessment Battery for Children manual* (2nd ed.). Circle Pines, MN: American Guidance Service.
- Knight, J. R., Sherritt, L., Shrier, L. A., Harris, S. K., & Chang, G. (2002). Validity of the CRAFFT substance abuse screening test among adolescent clinic patients. *Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine*, 156(6), 607–614.
- Kovacs, M. (1992). *Children's Depression Inventory*. North Tonawanda, NY: Multi-Health Systems.
- Newborg, J. (2005). *Battelle Developmental Inventory—Second Edition*. Itasca, IL: Riverside
- Sparrow, S. S., Carter, A. S., & Cicchetti, D. V. (1993). *Vineland Screener: Overview, reliability, validity, administration, and scoring*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Child Study Center.
- Stein, R. E., Silver, E. J., & Bauman, L. J. (2001). Shortening the questionnaire for identifying children with chronic conditions: what is the consequence? *Pediatrics*, 107(4), E61.
- Woodcock, R. W., McGrew, K. S., & Mather, N. (2001). *Examiner's manual: Woodcock-*

Johnson III Tests of Cognitive Abilities. Itasca, IL: Riverside.

Zimmerman, I. L., Steiner, V. G., & Pond, R. E. (1992). *PLS-3: Preschool Language Scale-3*
San Antonio, TX: The Psychological Corporation.

UIUC

APPENDIX A

Tables

Table 1: Characteristics of ISCAW and NSCAW Populations

	<i>N</i>	Illinois	<i>N</i>	Nation
Total	747		2,511	
Child Setting				
Traditional Foster	131	5% (1.0)	649	7% (1.0)
Kinship	171	15% (2.0)	941	14% (1.5)
Intact Cases	187	26% (2.0)	496	31% (2.9)
Closed Cases	258	54% (3.6)	425	48% (4.0)
Region				
Cook	374	28% (1.7)		
Central	184	33% (2.4)		
Northern	122	28% (3.6)		
Southern	67	11% (2.1)		
County Density				
More Dense	566	57% (12.6)	1,978	64% (6.2)
Less Dense	181	43% (12.6)	533	36% (6.2)
Sex				
Male	386	52% (2.2)	1276	47% (3.0)
Female	361	48% (2.2)	1235	53% (3.0)
Race/Ethnicity*				
African-American	408	40% (5.5)	740	24% (3.1)
White	178	34% (6.2)	790	37% (4.5)
Hispanic	137	23% (2.4)	790	32% (3.9)
Other	22	3% (.3)	179	7% (1.6)
Child Age				
1½ to 2	375	21% (2.6)	1,202	17% (1.3)
3 to 5	138	28% (2.4)	342	26% (3.1)
6 to 8	65	16% (2.4)	243	15% (1.6)
9 to 11	64	15% (2.8)	208	14% (1.5)
12 to 19	70	20% (2.7)	337	28% (2.8)

Note: The standard errors (SE) indicate how much the estimates could vary because of chance involved in sampling. The mathematics of sampling tells us that there is a 95% likelihood that the true percentage lies within two standard errors of the percentages reported here. All analyses used weighted data. The sample sizes presented are unweighted. Cell results are omitted when cell *n* falls below 15. Significance testing used Pearson χ^2 tests for cluster samples. Statistical significance is indicated by asterisks in the row above the statistically significant result (**p* < .05).

Table 2: Development of Infants 18 to 24 Months Old

	Risk for Developmental Delay ¹			
	Percent/SE			
	<i>N</i>	Illinois	<i>N</i>	Nation
Total	184	69% (7.8)	784	66% (5.5)
Child Setting				*
Traditional Foster	27	54% (18.4)	166	53% (6.5)
Kinship	36	51% (13.2)	170	56% (5.3)
Intact Cases	47	71% (10.0)	321	57% (6.8)
Closed Cases	72	74% (11.9)	125	81% (7.7)
Region				
Cook	126	77% (7.7)		
Central	30	69% (8.8)		
Northern	16	N/A		
Southern	12	N/A		
County Density				
More Dense	164	67% (9.6)	687	68% (7.0)
Less Dense	20	77% (12.5)	97	62% (7.8)
Sex				
Male	91	66% (11.6)	396	58% (6.1)
Female	93	73% (7.7)	388	72% (6.9)
Race/Ethnicity				
African-American	112	61% (10.6)	244	70% (7.1)
White	32	73% (11.8)	217	54% (6.3)
Hispanic	32	83% (3.0)	267	70% (10.4)
Other	6	N/A	50	77% (12.3)

Note: From the Bayley Infant Neurodevelopment Screener (BINS) in the Child Interview. All analyses used weighted data. Cell results are omitted when cell *n* falls below 20. The sample sizes presented are unweighted. Significance testing used Pearson χ^2 tests for cluster samples. Statistical significance is indicated by asterisks in the row above the statistically significant result (**p* < .05).

¹ Indicates a score 2 standard deviations or more below the mean.

Table 3: Cognitive Development of Young Children 18 to 47 Months Old

	High Risk for Cognitive Delay Percent/SE			
	<i>N</i>	Illinois	<i>N</i>	Nation
Total	297	15% (3.4)	1,166	20% (3.4)
Child Setting				*
Traditional Foster	44	13% (5.8)	220	12% (4.0)
Kinship	55	25% (11.4)	257	17% (6.0)
Intact Cases	87	18% (6.1)	451	22% (5.2)
Closed Cases	109	9% (5.8)	233	19% (4.0)
Region		*		
Cook	172	20% (6.8)		
Central	65	18% (5.1)		
Northern	38	2% (2.3)		
Southern	22	20% (10.7)		
County Density				
More Dense	244	20% (4.0)	978	19% (4.3)
Less Dense	53	7% (4.6)	188	21% (5.9)
Sex		**		*
Male	149	22% (5.2)	612	26% (5.3)
Female	148	6% (1.4)	554	13% (3.5)
Race/Ethnicity				
African-American	180	18% (4.1)	367	18% (5.8)
White	62	8% (4.7)	337	23% (6.4)
Hispanic	47	16% (5.3)	376	18% (7.1)
Other	6	N/A	78	10% (6.4)

Note: Children ages 18 months to 47 months of age. From the Battelle Development Inventory in the Child Interview. All analyses used weighted data. The sample sizes presented are unweighted. Cell results are omitted when cell *n* falls below 20. Significance testing used Pearson χ^2 tests for cluster samples. Statistical significance is indicated by asterisks in the row above the statistically significant result (**p* < .05, ***p* < .01).

Table 4: Language Development

	Illinois				Nation			
	<i>N</i>	Total Percent/SE	Auditory Percent/SE	Expressive Percent/SE	<i>N</i>	Total Percent/SE	Auditory Percent/SE	Expressive Percent/SE
Total	358	34% (2.9)	22% (2.3)	31% (3.3)	1,424	29% (5.2)	20% (3.4)	27% (4.8)
Child Setting								
Traditional Foster	45	42% (15.8)	40% (15.8)	42% (15.5)	263	22% (6.7)	15% (7.0)	16% (3.2)
Kinship	75	21% (9.1)	19% (7.9)	22% (8.9)	300	30% (8.0)	25% (7.1)	21% (5.8)
Intact Cases	104	40% (8.0)	37% (9.6)	32% (6.8)	535	30% (5.4)	25% (5.3)	24% (4.3)
Closed Cases	132	35% (3.8)	15% (1.4)	33% (5.7)	321	29% (9.8)	17% (5.4)	33% (9.0)
Region				*				
Cook	197	46% (6.2)	30% (2.1)	50% (6.9)				
Central	82	26% (7.5)	20% (6.4)	26% (8.7)				
Northern	47	31% (4.6)	11% (4.3)	16% (3.0)				
Southern	32	33% (6.9)	28% (2.2)	26% (8.7)				
County Density			*	**				
More Dense	287	40% (3.1)	28% (1.8)	40% (4.3)	1,174	31% (7.0)	20% (4.4)	29% (6.4)
Less Dense	71	25% (4.4)	13% (3.9)	17% (4.5)	250	25% (5.3)	20% (4.5)	24% (5.4)
Sex						*		
Male	186	42% (4.2)	26% (3.6)	35% (4.7)	741	38% (6.1)	24% (4.7)	34% (6.1)
Female	172	24% (6.3)	17% (4.1)	26% (6.9)	683	21% (5.4)	17% (4.7)	21% (5.8)
Race/Ethnicity				*				
African-American	213	40% (4.8)	25% (4.3)	37% (4.5)	443	23% (6.6)	20% (6.2)	21% (5.2)
White	79	23% (4.1)	15% (4.1)	15% (5.3)	439	39% (8.3)	21% (4.8)	33% (9.1)
Hispanic	55	37% (5.4)	25% (3.3)	40% (5.8)	445	22% (6.0)	18% (4.9)	24% (7.5)
Other	9	N/A	N/A	N/A	89	44% (13.2)	30% (16.5)	47% (12.4)
Child Age		*		*				
1½ to 2	263	45% (4.8)	27% (1.9)	42% (5.8)	1,114	29% (4.2)	25% (4.1)	26% (4.4)
3 to 5	95	25% (2.7)	18% (3.6)	22% (3.8)	310	29% (7.4)	17% (4.1)	28% (6.5)

Note: From the Preschool Language Test (PLS; children age 1½ to 5) in the Child Interview. “N/A” indicates that the measure is not applicable to a group. All analyses used weighted data. The sample sizes presented are unweighted. Cell results are omitted when cell *n* falls below 20. Significance testing used Pearson χ^2 tests for cluster samples. Statistical significance is indicated by asterisks in the row above the statistically significant result (* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$).

Table 5: Academic Achievement

	Illinois			Nation		
	<i>N</i>	WJ Letter Identification Percent/SE	WJ Applied Problems Percent/SE	<i>N</i>	WJ Letter Identification Percent/SE	WJ Applied Problems Percent/SE
Total	198	8% (3.3)	4% (1.3)	894	11% (1.9)	11% (2.3)
Child Setting					**	
Traditional Foster	13	N/A	N/A	98	25% (8.3)	24% (8.7)
Kinship	28	5% (4.2)	3% (3.6)	130	8% (3.6)	13% (4.8)
Intact Cases	49	7% (6.0)	6% (5.0)	250	5% (1.8)	10% (2.8)
Closed Cases	104	10% (3.4)	4% (0.9)	262	10% (2.3)	8% (2.4)
Region						
Cook	77	14% (9.6)	11% (3.2)			
Central	58	11% (5.4)	2% (2.1)			
Northern	40	1% (0.7)	1% (0.6)			
Southern	23	7% (8.8)	4% (5.6)			
County Density						**
More Dense	128	13% (5.8)	6% (2.2)	633	8% (2.5)	6% (1.7)
Less Dense	70	4% (1.4)	3% (1.1)	261	12% (3.0)	19% (4.3)
Sex		**				
Male	105	14% (5.2)	6% (2.2)	425	12% (2.9)	12% (3.3)
Female	93	3% (1.8)	3% (0.6)	469	8% (2.1)	10% (2.3)
Race/Ethnicity					*	
African-American	99	13% (6.4)	5% (2.3)	256	17% (5.1)	13% (3.9)
White	55	3% (1.8)	3% (1.9)	305	8% (2.1)	15% (4.2)
Hispanic	33	12% (5.2)	7% (1.2)	248	8% (3.0)	5% (2.0)
Other	11	N/A	N/A	83	4% (1.7)	5% (3.4)
Child Age					*	**
5 to 7	73	6% (3.7)	4% (2.4)	238	2% (0.8)	4% (1.2)
8 to 10	43	10% (5.5)	2% (1.7)	200	11% (4.0)	9% (3.3)
11 to 13	42	7% (4.0)	8% (5.3)	191	13% (4.6)	11% (3.6)
14 to 19	38	14% (10.0)	5% (5.1)	264	13% (3.4)	17% (4.4)

Note: From the Woodcock-Johnson III Tests of Achievement in the Child Interview. All analyses used weighted data. The sample sizes presented are unweighted. Cell results are omitted when cell *n* falls below 20. Significance testing used Pearson χ^2 tests for cluster samples. Statistical significance is indicated by asterisks in the row above the statistically significant result (**p* < .05, ***p* < .01).

Table 6: Physical Health

	Illinois			Nation		
	<i>N</i>	Percent in Good Health ¹ Percent/SE	Up-to-Date with Immunizations Percent/SE	<i>N</i>	Percent in Good Health ¹ Percent/SE	Up-to-Date with Immunizations Percent/SE
Total	712	96% (0.9)	99% (0.4)	2,349	96% (0.8)	98% (0.5)
Child Setting						
Traditional	126	97% (1.0)	98% (0.8)	396	95% (1.3)	98% (1.0)
Kinship	158	99% (0.5)	99% (0.9)	454	96% (2.2)	98% (1.2)
Intact Cases	166	95% (3.2)	98% (0.9)	825	95% (1.6)	98% (0.7)
Closed Cases	258	96% (0.8)	99% (0.2)	645	96% (1.2)	98% (0.9)
Region			*			
Cook	366	93% (0.2)	97% (1.4)			
Central	168	97% (0.2)	100% (0.1)			
Northern	112	100% (0.3)	99% (0.7)			
Southern	66	95% (3.7)	100% (0.0)			
County Density		**			**	
More Dense	544	94% (1.1)	98% (0.8)	1,847	94% (1.2)	98% (0.6)
Less Dense	168	100% (0.2)	100% (0.5)	502	98% (0.7)	97% (1.0)
Sex						
Male	367	97% (1.5)	99% (0.3)	1,197	95% (1.4)	99% (0.5)
Female	345	96% (1.4)	99% (0.9)	1,152	96% (0.9)	97% (0.9)
Race/Ethnicity						*
African-American	397	95% (2.0)	98% (1.1)	693	97% (1.1)	98% (0.7)
White	163	99% (1.2)	100% (0.2)	745	96% (1.4)	97% (1.2)
Hispanic	128	96% (3.2)	99% (0.6)	737	94% (1.8)	99% (0.5)
Other	22	82% (18.4)	99% (0.7)	163	100% (0.1)	100% (0.2)
Child Age						
1½ to 2	376	99% (0.3)	98% (0.8)	1,203	97% (0.6)	97% (0.9)
3 to 5	137	100% (0.3)	99% (0.7)	342	96% (1.7)	97% (1.5)
6 to 8	64	93% (4.4)	99% (1.0)	242	97% (2.0)	100% (0.3)
9 to 11	64	96% (0.8)	98% (1.8)	208	97% (1.5)	100% (0.4)
12 to 19	71	92% (5.2)	99% (0.8)	354	94% (1.7)	98% (1.3)

Note: From various measures in the Caregiver Interview. All analyses used weighted data. Cell results are omitted when cell *n* falls below 20. The sample sizes presented are unweighted. Significance testing used Pearson χ^2 tests for cluster samples. Statistical significance is indicated by asterisks in the row above the statistically significant result (**p* < .05, ***p* < .01).

¹ “Good health” was defined as those children whose caregivers reported that they were in “good, very good, or excellent” health.

Table 7: Well-Child Medical and Dental Care

	Illinois			Nation		
	<i>N</i>	Well-Child Visits in Past Year Percent/SE	Dental Check-Up in Past Year Percent/SE	<i>N</i>	Well-Child Visits in Past Year Percent/SE	Dental Check-Up in Past Year Percent/SE
Total	710	53% (2.8)	77% (2.6)	2,338	54% (2.5)	70% (1.9)
Child Setting						*
Traditional Foster	125	57% (5.2)	92% (2.8)	392	55% (5.1)	85% (3.2)
Kinship	158	58% (6.8)	88% (5.2)	454	58% (6.1)	75% (4.7)
Intact Cases	166	51% (4.3)	75% (3.1)	820	53% (4.1)	74% (3.6)
Closed Cases	257	51% (4.3)	74% (3.7)	646	54% (2.9)	65% (3.3)
Region		*				
Cook	366	46% (5.2)	80% (4.8)			
Central	168	48% (5.5)	81% (3.2)			
Northern	110	67% (2.2)	74% (7.6)			
Southern	66	49% (7.5)	67% (6.3)			
County Density		*			*	
More Dense	544	46% (3.1)	79% (3.0)	1,839	49% (2.7)	69% (2.5)
Less Dense	166	62% (3.0)	75% (5.4)	499	63% (4.2)	73% (3.3)
Sex						
Male	367	53% (3.3)	74% (4.7)	1,188	53% (3.2)	69% (2.8)
Female	343	52% (5.4)	80% (3.9)	1,150	55% (3.3)	71% (2.8)
Race/Ethnicity					*	
African-American	396	46% (3.1)	77% (5.5)	691	47% (5.6)	70% (3.7)
White	162	67% (3.8)	77% (5.5)	740	67% (4.0)	72% (3.9)
Hispanic	128	43% (7.8)	80% (5.7)	733	44% (4.8)	67% (4.4)
Other	22	61% (21.6)	54% (21.1)	163	54% (8.4)	75% (6.5)
Child Age			*		*	*
1½ to 2	375	57% (5.5)	39% (9.3)	1,204	68% (3.9)	35% (6.3)
3 to 5	137	62% (5.4)	73% (5.9)	341	59% (4.4)	75% (4.6)
6 to 8	64	35% (6.8)	86% (4.8)	240	44% (6.3)	73% (5.2)
9 to 11	64	47% (6.6)	87% (3.8)	205	44% (6.3)	84% (3.5)
12 to 19	70	54% (7.8)	87% (4.5)	348	52% (4.5)	70% (4.0)

Note: From various measures in the Caregiver Interview. All analyses used weighted data. Cell results are omitted when cell *n* falls below 20. The sample sizes presented are unweighted. Significance testing used Pearson χ^2 tests for cluster samples. Statistical significance is indicated by asterisks in the row above the statistically significant result (**p* < .05).

Table 8: Children with Chronic Special Health Care Needs by Caregiver Report

	<i>Illinois</i>							
	<i>N</i>	Life-Threatening Allergic Reactions Percent/SE	Blind, Nearly Blind, or Difficulties Seeing Percent/SE	Deaf, Nearly Deaf, or Difficulties Hearing Percent/SE	Serious Delay in Physical Growth Percent/SE	Serious Delay in Mental or Emotional Growth Percent/SE	Trouble Understanding Simple Instructions Percent/SE	Others Have Trouble Understanding Child Percent/SE
Total	709	4% (1.1)	8% (1.1)	1% (0.4)	5% (1.1)	7% (1.5)	13% (2.3)	21% (2.5)
Child Setting								
Traditional	126	5% (4.4)	3% (1.5)	0% (0.2)	16% (9.7)	14% (7.8)	16% (5.9)	33% (11.6)
Kinship	156	2% (1.3)	3% (2.5)	1% (1.3)	4% (1.6)	8% (3.6)	10% (4.8)	19% (4.3)
Intact Cases	166	3% (1.6)	10% (3.0)	3% (1.6)	5% (1.1)	7% (3.2)	18% (5.1)	23% (4.8)
Closed Cases	257	5% (2.0)	9% (1.0)	1% (0.6)	4% (1.5)	6% (1.6)	11% (2.9)	19% (2.5)
Region								
Cook	364	4% (1.7)	10% (1.8)	2% (0.1)	8% (1.2)	11% (0.4)	16% (0.1)	24% (0.1)
Central	168	5% (0.9)	9% (2.1)	1% (0.7)	4% (3.2)	5% (2.9)	11% (5.5)	17% (4.1)
Northern	111	6% (3.7)	4% (1.3)	1% (1.1)	0% (0.3)	6% (3.9)	11% (5.2)	21% (7.9)
Southern	66	2% (2.2)	9% (4.9)	2% (1.6)	14% (0.3)	6% (2.1)	14% (1.5)	21% (2.2)
County Density			**					
More Dense	542	4% (1.1)	10% (1.4)	1% (0.4)	8% (1.7)	8% (1.5)	15% (2.4)	22% (1.2)
Less Dense	167	5% (2.3)	5% (1.0)	2% (0.7)	2% (1.3)	5% (2.5)	10% (3.8)	18% (5.3)
Sex								
Male	365	5% (1.4)	7% (1.8)	2% (0.7)	7% (1.9)	7% (2.2)	16% (4.5)	23% (3.3)
Female	344	4% (2.2)	8% (2.1)	1% (0.8)	4% (0.8)	6% (1.8)	9% (2.0)	18% (4.5)
Race/Ethnicity			*					
African-Amer.	395	5% (2.5)	7% (2.4)	1% (0.7)	9% (2.8)	8% (2.7)	17% (2.8)	23% (2.4)
White	162	5% (1.9)	3% (1.6)	1% (1.1)	2% (1.3)	5% (3.5)	6% (3.8)	17% (5.4)
Hispanic	128	2% (1.7)	13% (5.3)	2% (0.2)	5% (0.7)	6% (4.4)	12% (4.8)	26% (3.9)
Other	22	1% (0.9)	38% (21.1)	6% (6.2)	0% (0.0)	16% (14.4)	40% (22.6)	1% (0.6)
Child Age			*					*
1½ to 2	375	2% (1.2)	1% (7.4)	1% (1.0)	5% (2.1)	1% (0.8)	11% (2.3)	38% (6.1)
3 to 5	136	6% (4.0)	3% (1.3)	1% (0.9)	6% (1.9)	3% (1.2)	13% (1.8)	26% (2.6)
6 to 8	63	3% (2.1)	15% (5.7)	2% (2.2)	7% (2.6)	11% (4.4)	12% (3.2)	17% (5.6)

9 to 11	64	8% (5.3)	6% (3.8)	2% (1.7)	3% (2.6)	7% (4.7)	15% (8.4)	4% (2.9)
12 to 19	71	3% (2.7)	18% (5.2)	1% (1.2)	4% (2.9)	14% (4.7)	14% (8.2)	11% (6.6)

Note: From various measures in the Caregiver Interview. All analyses used weighted data. Cell results are omitted when cell *n* falls below 20. The sample sizes presented are unweighted. Significance testing used Pearson χ^2 tests for cluster samples. Statistical significance is indicated by asterisks in the row above the statistically significant result (**p* < .05, ***p* < .01).

Table 9: Children with Chronic Special Health Care Needs by Caregiver Report

	<i>Nation</i>							
	<i>N</i>	Life-Threatening Allergic Reactions Percent/SE	Blind, Nearly Blind, or Difficulties Seeing Percent/SE	Deaf, Nearly Deaf, or Difficulties Hearing Percent/SE	Serious Delay in Physical Growth Percent/SE	Serious Delay in Mental or Emotional Growth Percent/SE	Trouble Understanding Simple Instructions Percent/SE	Others Have Trouble Understanding Child Percent/SE
Total	2,347	4% (0.9)	7% (1.3)	3% (0.7)	6% (1.7)	7% (1.0)	16% (1.9)	19% (1.6)
Child Setting			*					*
Traditional	397	2% (1.0)	4% (1.2)	2% (1.0)	7% (1.3)	13% (2.5)	25% (4.7)	38% (5.2)
Kinship	452	3% (1.8)	3% (1.3)	5% (3.0)	2% (0.8)	8% (2.1)	17% (4.4)	20% (3.3)
Intact Cases	823	5% (1.3)	5% (1.4)	3% (1.4)	6% (2.1)	7% (1.9)	21% (3.5)	20% (2.9)
Closed Cases	646	4% (1.3)	9% (2.3)	2% (0.7)	6% (3.1)	6% (1.4)	12% (2.6)	17% (2.8)
County Density								
More Dense	1,846	4% (1.1)	7% (1.7)	2% (0.7)	7% (2.4)	6% (1.2)	16% (2.6)	18% (2.3)
Less Dense	501	4% (1.4)	6% (1.8)	4% (1.3)	3% (1.1)	9% (1.5)	17% (2.6)	21% (1.7)
Sex								*
Male	1194	4% (1.0)	5% (1.1)	2% (0.9)	4% (1.2)	9% (1.5)	20% (3.5)	23% (2.4)
Female	1153	4% (1.3)	8% (1.9)	3% (1.1)	7% (2.8)	5% (1.3)	13% (2.3)	16% (2.2)
Race/Ethnicity								
African-Amer.	693	3% (1.2)	7% (2.2)	2% (0.8)	4% (1.4)	7% (1.6)	22% (5.0)	18% (2.7)
White	744	4% (1.4)	6% (2.1)	4% (1.5)	4% (1.7)	10% (1.8)	15% (3.0)	20% (2.2)
Hispanic	736	4% (1.6)	6% (2.1)	2% (0.1)	9% (4.8)	5% (1.9)	13% (3.1)	19% (3.3)
Other	163	4% (2.0)	14% (5.7)	1% (0.5)	3% (1.4)	6% (2.0)	16% (5.3)	21% (6.5)
Child Age		**	**					**
1½ to 2	1,202	3% (1.3)	1% (0.4)	1% (0.4)	6% (1.1)	3% (0.7)	12% (2.7)	45% (4.4)
3 to 5	342	0% (0.2)	2% (0.9)	2% (1.5)	10% (5.7)	5% (2.1)	18% (4.6)	24% (4.7)
6 to 8	242	4% (1.6)	6% (2.3)	3% (1.8)	3% (1.0)	8% (2.5)	14% (4.0)	9% (2.6)
9 to 11	207	4% (1.7)	11% (6.1)	4% (2.0)	1% (0.5)	13% (3.1)	20% (3.7)	9% (2.9)
12 to 19	354	8% (2.7)	12% (3.0)	2% (1.5)	5% (1.9)	8% (1.9)	16% (3.6)	10% (2.1)

Note: From various measures in the Caregiver Interview. All analyses used weighted data. Cell results are omitted when cell *n* falls below 20. The sample sizes presented are unweighted. Significance testing used Pearson χ^2 tests for cluster samples. Statistical significance is indicated by asterisks in the row above the statistically significant result (**p* < .05, ***p* < .01).

Table 10: Living Skills

	Illinois				Nation			
	<i>N</i>	Low Percent/SE	Moderate Low Percent/SE	Adequate to High Percent/SE	<i>N</i>	Low Percent/SE	Moderate Low Percent/SE	Adequate to High Percent/SE
Total	640	12% (2.3)	25% (2.3)	63% (1.7)	2,010	18% (2.7)	23% (1.6)	59% (2.7)
Child Setting						*		
Traditional Foster	123	33% (11.7)	36% (11.8)	31% (6.4)	347	31% (5.2)	30% (5.7)	39% (5.4)
Kinship	150	10% (4.2)	29% (8.7)	61% (7.3)	393	11% (2.7)	26% (4.9)	63% (5.0)
Intact Cases	144	10% (5.0)	17% (6.7)	73% (4.7)	735	15% (2.3)	30% (3.7)	55% (3.5)
Closed Cases	221	10% (2.3)	26% (2.0)	64% (2.9)	528	20% (4.8)	17% (1.8)	64% (4.2)
Region								
Cook	335	13% (2.8)	26% (0.1)	61% (2.7)				
Central	149	10% (6.0)	22% (6.9)	68% (2.1)				
Northern	96	11% (3.4)	30% (1.4)	59% (4.8)				
Southern	60	15% (1.0)	21% (5.8)	63% (4.9)				
County Density								
More Dense	498	13% (3.2)	23% (3.7)	64% (1.7)	1607	17% (3.7)	24% (2.1)	59% (3.5)
Less Dense	142	10% (2.6)	29% (1.1)	62% (3.6)	403	19% (3.4)	20% (2.6)	61% (4.3)
Sex		*				*		
Male	322	17% (3.6)	31% (5.8)	52% (0.1)	1049	23% (4.0)	28% (3.0)	49% (3.9)
Female	318	6% (1.6)	19% (3.5)	75% (3.4)	961	13% (2.6)	18% (1.6)	69% (2.8)
Race/Ethnicity								
African-American	364	10% (2.6)	25% (4.6)	65% (2.9)	604	13% (3.5)	23% (4.0)	64% (4.3)
White	144	13% (4.7)	26% (4.4)	60% (6.2)	620	25% (5.5)	21% (2.7)	54% (5.4)
Hispanic	115	14% (3.3)	25% (3.3)	61% (4.8)	642	16% (3.5)	25% (3.5)	59% (3.6)
Other	15	N/A	N/A	N/A	134	12% (5.3)	20% (6.2)	68% (7.0)
Child Age		*				*		
1½ to 2	376	13% (3.8)	39% (6.0)	49% (5.4)	1205	13% (2.3)	37% (5.1)	50% (4.8)
3 to 5	126	14% (3.2)	33% (3.4)	53% (2.1)	313	24% (5.9)	23% (4.7)	53% (7.6)
6 to 8	58	14% (7.2)	13% (5.1)	73% (10.0)	226	13% (5.4)	17% (4.1)	69% (5.6)
9 to 12	80	6% (3.1)	10% (5.0)	84% (4.1)	266	18% (3.7)	13% (3.0)	68% (4.2)

Note: From the Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scale in the Caregiver Interview. All analyses used weighted data. Cell results are omitted when cell *n* falls below 20. The sample sizes presented are unweighted. Significance testing used Pearson χ^2 tests for cluster samples. Statistical significance is indicated by asterisks in the row above the statistically significant result (* $p < .05$).

Table 11: Youth Report of an Arrest in the Previous 6 Months

	Arrested Percent/SE			
	<i>N</i>	Illinois	<i>N</i>	Nation
Total	82	7% (2.7)	433	10% (2.3)
Region				
Cook	38	3% (3.0)		
Downstate	44	8% (3.5)		
County Density				
More Dense	57	6% (4.6)	314	8% (2.9)
Less Dense	25	7% (2.9)	119	12% (3.7)
Sex				
Male	45	8% (5.6)	190	12% (4.1)
Female	37	5% (4.8)	243	8% (2.9)
Race/Ethnicity				
African-American	40	2% (2.4)	121	10% (3.9)
White	20	8% (5.0)	147	13% (4.1)
Hispanic	16	N/A	117	9% (4.8)
Other	6	N/A	47	0% (0.0)
Child Age		**		**
11 to 13	39	0% (0.0)	172	2% (1.2)
14 to 19	41	14% (4.9)	260	14% (3.7)

Note: Youth age 11 to 19. From the Modified Self Report of Delinquency Scale in the Child Interview. All analyses used weighted data. Cell results are omitted when cell *n* falls below 20. The sample sizes presented are unweighted. Significance testing used Pearson χ^2 tests for cluster samples. Statistical significance is indicated by asterisks in the row above the statistically significant result (** $p < .01$).

Table 12: Youth Report of Substance Use Ever

	Illinois						Nation					
	N	Alcohol Percent/SE	Smoking Percent/SE	Marijuana Percent/SE	Hard Drugs Percent/SE	CRAFFT Percent/SE	N	Alcohol Percent/SE	Smoking Percent/SE	Marijuana Percent/SE	Hard Drugs Percent/SE	CRAFFT Percent/SE
Total	82	45% (7.3)	12% (3.4)	21% (5.9)	17% (5.2)	22% (7.5)	433	42% (4.7)	16% (3.0)	27% (3.2)	13% (2.3)	23% (3.3)
Region												
Cook	38	32% (8.5)	16% (1.0)	15% (4.1)	20% (7.9)	13% (1.9)						
Downstate	44	51% (9.5)	11% (4.9)	24% (8.7)	10% (0.5)	26% (11.5)						
County Density												*
Non-Rural	57	35% (11.9)	13% (3.3)	19% (7.5)	17% (7.3)	21% (7.8)	314	42% (4.7)	13% (3.9)	25% (4.5)	11% (3.2)	18% (3.8)
Rural	25	58% (7.1)	12% (6.7)	24% (10.0)	16% (6.2)	23% (14.4)	119	44% (9.5)	21% (4.6)	31% (4.3)	15% (3.5)	32% (5.2)
Sex												
Male	45	42% (9.0)	9% (4.1)	21% (7.8)	8% (5.8)	21% (10.0)	191	46% (6.7)	20% (5.5)	34% (5.8)	15% (4.4)	31% (6.6)
Female	37	48% (9.2)	16% (4.7)	22% (9.2)	26% (7.0)	22% (8.7)	242	40% (4.7)	14% (3.5)	22% (3.9)	12% (3.0)	18% (3.8)
Race/Ethnicity												
African- Amer.	40	36% (7.6)	4% (4.0)	13% (2.7)	12% (5.2)	11% (6.8)	120	29% (5.8)	10% (4.0)	15% (4.1)	10% (4.4)	16% (5.9)
White	20	58% (5.5)	14% (7.9)	30% (10.9)	15% (9.3)	29% (15.2)	148	49% (8.8)	22% (4.0)	34% (4.9)	14% (3.5)	29% (4.8)
Hispanic	16	34% (16.6)	30% (13.1)	16% (11.7)	20% (13.8)	24% (17.5)	117	45% (5.8)	9% (4.8)	24% (7.4)	11% (4.7)	20% (6.7)
Other	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	47	34% (12.1)	26% (13.0)	31% (13.1)	19% (12.2)	25% (12.6)
Child Age		*	*	*	*			**	**	**	**	**
11 to 13	39	25% (6.8)	0% (0.0)	2% (2.2)	3% (2.9)	10% (7.3)	172	18% (4.5)	2% (1.0)	3% (1.4)	3% (1.2)	3% (1.5)
14 to 19	41	68% (9.7)	26% (5.9)	42% (8.6)	32% (8.2)	36% (8.2)	260	57% (5.8)	25% (4.4)	41% (4.2)	19% (3.5)	36% (4.2)

Note: Youth age 11 to 19. From the Youth Risk Behavior Survey in the Child Interview. All analyses used weighted data. Cell results are omitted when cell n falls below 15. The sample sizes presented are unweighted. Significance testing used Pearson χ^2 tests for cluster samples. Statistical significance is indicated by asterisks in the row above the statistically significant result ($^{\#}p < .10$, $^*p < .05$, $^{**}p < .01$). ¹ Hard drugs consist of cocaine, heroin, glue, ecstasy, and methamphetamines. ² CRAFFT (Car, Relax, Alone, Forget, Friends, Trouble) is a substance abuse screening test. A score of 2 or more is highly correlated with having a substance abuse related diagnosis and the need for treatment..

Table 13: Youth Report of Sexual Activity

	Illinois				Nation			
	<i>N</i>	No Percent/SE	Yes— Consensual Percent/SE	Yes— Forced Percent/SE	<i>N</i>	No Percent/SE	Yes— Consensual Percent/SE	Yes— Forced Percent/SE
Total	81	71% (7.7)	21% (5.4)	8% (5.2)	434	63% (3.3)	28% (3.2)	9% (2.6)
Region								
Cook	38	73% (7.0)	19% (5.3)	8% (1.7)				
Downstate	43	70% (11.1)	23% (7.6)	7% (7.8)				
County Density								
More Dense	57	70% (11.5)	18% (4.9)	13% (7.3)	316	60% (4.3)	32% (3.8)	8% (2.8)
Less Dense	24	73% (9.1)	27% (9.1)	0% (0.0)	118	67% (5.3)	21% (5.1)	12% (4.8)
Sex								
Male	45	70% (6.9)	28% (8.1)	2% (2.2)	192	63% (4.8)	33% (5.0)	4% (3.1)
Female	36	72% (9.9)	14% (8.8)	14% (12.2)	242	63% (4.0)	24% (3.5)	13% (3.7)
Race/Ethnicity								
African-American	40	74% (8.3)	17% (6.1)	9% (6.6)	122	58% (5.7)	31% (4.5)	11% (5.6)
White	19	76% (9.2)	24% (9.2)	0% (0.0)	147	66% (5.8)	22% (5.5)	11% (4.7)
Hispanic	16	N/A	N/A	N/A	117	59% (6.8)	33% (6.0)	8% (4.7)
Other	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	47	65% (11.9)	33% (12.4)	3% (1.7)
Child Age		*				**		
11 to 13	38	95% (3.9)	5% (3.9)	0% (0.0)	173	86% (4.4)	9% (3.1)	4% (3.5)
14 to 19	41	45% (12.1)	3% (11.3)	15% (9.2)	260	48% (5.0)	39% (4.7)	12% (3.8)

Note: Youth age 11 to 19. From selected questions in the Child Interview. All analyses used weighted data. Cell results are omitted when cell *n* falls below 20. The sample sizes presented are unweighted. Significance testing used Pearson χ^2 tests for cluster samples. Statistical significance is indicated by asterisks in the row above the statistically significant result (** $p < .01$).

Table 14: Children and Youth in Clinical or Borderline Clinical Range for Emotional and Behavior Problems

	Illinois				Nation			
	<i>N</i>	Total Percent/SE	Internalizing Percent/SE	Externalizing Percent/SE	<i>N</i>	Total Percent/SE	Internalizing Percent/SE	Externalizing Percent/SE
Total	667	29% (2.0)	25% (1.7)	27% (1.6)	2,253	32% (2.7)	29% (2.4)	30% (4.1)
Child Setting						*		
Traditional Foster	114	39% (13.1)	25% (5.7)	39% (14.1)	371	46% (5.5)	37% (5.6)	34% (4.7)
Kinship	147	30% (6.4)	28% (8.3)	29% (6.8)	437	29% (5.8)	33% (5.6)	35% (6.1)
Intact Cases	159	28% (5.9)	18% (3.9)	27% (4.6)	794	39% (4.9)	33% (4.2)	36% (4.2)
Closed Cases	243	29% (1.9)	26% (3.6)	26% (2.6)	623	26% (3.5)	25% (3.0)	24% (3.4)
Region								
Cook	332	26% (5.5)	26% (2.0)	22% (4.4)				
Central	163	33% (2.3)	29% (1.5)	30% (1.8)				
Northern	109	29% (2.6)	22% (5.0)	30% (2.4)				
Southern	63	24% (4.2)	15% (0.4)	26% (5.1)				
County Density						*		**
More Dense	504	29% (3.1)	26% (1.8)	25% (2.5)	1,771	27% (2.8)	27% (3.1)	25% (2.3)
Less Dense	163	29% (1.7)	23% (3.7)	31% (1.6)	482	40% (4.3)	32% (3.3)	38% (3.9)
Sex								
Male	344	30% (3.4)	28% (4.0)	31% (3.9)	1,143	31% (3.5)	29% (3.5)	33% (3.6)
Female	323	29% (4.2)	21% (5.0)	24% (4.0)	1,110	32% (3.9)	29% (2.9)	28% (3.0)
Race/Ethnicity		*	**	**				*
African-American	368	31% (4.4)	24% (3.5)	30% (4.8)	661	24% (3.1)	21% (3.4)	21% (2.9)
White	158	25% (4.3)	23% (3.7)	25% (4.1)	723	38% (3.8)	33% (3.8)	39% (4.3)
Hispanic	118	25% (3.1)	20% (2.9)	17% (2.6)	702	28% (4.0)	31% (4.9)	27% (3.8)
Other	22	84% (5.0)	76% (10.6)	88% (4.8)	157	41% (10.5)	28% (8.0)	30% (5.4)
Child Age		**		**		**		**
1 ½ to 2	338	20% (4.4)	19% (2.9)	18% (5.2)	1124	20% (3.5)	16% (3.2)	21% (3.6)
3 to 5	137	16% (2.3)	20% (2.7)	15% (3.4)	342	21% (5.4)	30% (6.1)	18% (4.8)
6 to 10	100	48% (3.6)	32% (5.1)	44% (4.4)	367	42% (5.1)	30% (4.4)	39% (4.3)
11 to 19	92	33% (5.8)	28% (3.1)	33% (5.4)	420	38% (4.6)	34% (4.6)	38% (4.7)

Note: Total scale scores used. All analyses used weighted data. The sample sizes presented are unweighted. Cell results are omitted when cell *n* falls below 20. Significance testing used Pearson χ^2 tests for cluster samples. Statistical significance is indicated by asterisks in the row above the statistically significant result (* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$).

Table 15: Children and Youth Report of Depression and Trauma Symptoms

	Illinois			Nation		
	<i>N</i>	Depressed Percent/SE	Trauma Percent/SE	<i>N</i>	Depressed Percent/SE	Trauma Percent/SE
Total	125	8% (1.2)	6% (1.8)	589	5% (1.3)	7% (1.6)
Child Setting						
Substitute Care	23	0% (0.0)	8% (6.1)	177	5% (3.1)	10% (5.0)
Intact Cases	34	4% (2.9)	8% (4.9)	171	6% (2.0)	5% (2.0)
Closed Cases	67	11% (2.3)	5% (2.1)	223	5% (1.8)	8% (2.6)
Region		*				
Cook	54	5% (0.1)	5% (3.9)			
Central	34	4% (2.7)	3% (2.0)			
Northern	26	17% (2.8)	11% (2.1)			
Southern	11	N/A	N/A			
County Density		*				
More Dense	81	3% (0.6)	3% (2.3)	423	7% (2.0)	7% (1.9)
Less Dense	44	13% (2.6)	10% (2.2)	166	3% (1.2)	7% (2.7)
Sex		**			**	
Male	63	1% (0.6)	4% (2.6)	275	1% (0.5)	10% (2.7)
Female	62	16% (4.2)	9% (2.8)	314	8% (2.2)	6% (2.1)
Race/Ethnicity						
African-American	56	4% (3.1)	10% (4.5)	173	9% (3.6)	10% (3.0)
White	33	11% (2.6)	0% (0.4)	186	4% (1.2)	8% (3.0)
Hispanic	27	4% (3.5)	3% (2.9)	168	3% (1.2)	6% (2.8)
Other	9	N/A	N/A	61	10% (5.3)	2% (1.3)
Child Age						
7 to 10	47	15% (3.4)	12% (3.5)	192	4% (1.1)	12% (3.6)
11 to 17	78	4% (2.1)	3% (2.1)	397	6% (1.9)	5% (1.8)

Note: Children and youth age 7 to 17. From the Children's Depression Inventory and Trauma Symptom Checklist in the Child Interview. All analyses used weighted data. Cell results are omitted when cell *n* falls below 20. The sample sizes presented are unweighted. Significance testing used Pearson χ^2 tests for cluster samples. Statistical significance is indicated by asterisks in the row above the statistically significant result (* $p < .05$, $p < .01$).

Table 16: Caregiver-Reported Social Skills

	Illinois				Nation			
	<i>N</i>	Below Average Percent/SE	Average Percent/SE	Above Average Percent/SE	<i>N</i>	Below Average Percent/SE	Average Percent/SE	Above Average Percent/SE
Total	314	29% (2.3)	64% (2.6)	7% (2.4)	1,061	30% (2.4)	62% (2.8)	8% (1.3)
Child Setting								
Traditional Foster	38	76% (5.9)	22% (6.2)	3% (2.4)	157	35% (6.0)	53% (5.6)	12% (4.5)
Kinship	60	27% (6.1)	68% (5.9)	5% (2.9)	179	27% (4.4)	64% (4.8)	9% (2.8)
Intact Cases	75	26% (4.9)	67% (9.3)	7% (5.4)	323	35% (4.3)	58% (4.6)	8% (2.3)
Closed Cases	139	27% (3.0)	65% (2.0)	8% (2.0)	382	28% (3.7)	64% (4.4)	8% (1.6)
Region								
Cook	130	32% (2.3)	59% (2.3)	10% (4.6)				
Central	85	27% (0.6)	67% (5.8)	7% (5.6)				
Northern	58	26% (5.7)	69% (4.7)	6% (2.1)				
Southern	41	37% (13.9)	58% (9.7)	5% (4.1)				
County Density								
More Dense	212	29% (1.4)	65% (2.0)	6% (2.5)	764	31% (3.3)	60% (3.6)	9% (1.4)
Less Dense	102	29% (4.5)	63% (3.7)	8% (2.7)	297	28% (3.3)	64% (4.4)	8% (2.7)
Sex								
Male	170	30% (5.3)	62% (5.6)	8% (3.1)	527	30% (2.7)	61% (3.1)	9% (1.9)
Female	144	28% (3.6)	67% (3.6)	6% (2.3)	534	30% (3.8)	62% (4.4)	7% (2.1)
Race/Ethnicity								
African-American	145	35% (3.0)	56% (2.6)	9% (3.3)	303	28% (4.9)	65% (5.3)	7% (1.8)
White	93	23% (6.0)	68% (6.6)	9% (3.5)	378	27% (4.2)	67% (4.8)	6% (1.4)
Hispanic	63	26% (4.1)	73% (3.5)	1% (1.3)	303	34% (3.8)	56% (4.5)	10% (1.7)
Other	13	N/A	N/A	N/A	76	31% (8.1)	49% (7.7)	20% (9.4)
Child Age						*		
3 to 5	126	32% (3.9)	63% (3.7)	4% (2.9)	305	26% (4.7)	67% (5.5)	7% (2.0)
6 to 8	57	39% (7.8)	55% (8.0)	5% (3.5)	222	49% (4.9)	46% (4.7)	5% (2.5)
9 to 11	62	20% (4.2)	69% (7.1)	11% (5.6)	192	35% (5.9)	55% (5.5)	10% (2.7)
12 to 19	69	23% (5.9)	68% (6.8)	9% (4.1)	342	21% (3.4)	69% (3.8)	10% (2.5)

Note: Children and youth age 3 to 19. From the Social Skills Rating System in the Caregiver Interview. All analyses used weighted data. Cell results are omitted when cell *n* falls below 20. The sample sizes presented are unweighted. Significance testing used Pearson χ^2 tests for cluster samples. Statistical significance is indicated by asterisks in the row above the statistically significant result (* $p < .05$).

UIUC

APPENDIX B

Measures

The following list, in alphabetical order, describes the instruments used in this report to measure child well-being.

Battelle Development Inventory and Screening Test, 2nd Edition (BDI). The BDI is a standardized, individually administered assessment battery of key developmental skills. For ISCAW, only the Cognitive domain was administered, which consists of three subdomains: 1) Attention and Memory for children ages 0 to 47 months, 2) Perception and Concepts for children ages 0 to 47 months, and 3) Reasoning and Academic Skills for children ages 24 to 47 months. Children scoring more than 2 standard deviations below the mean were categorized as high risk (Newborg, 2005).

Bayley Infant Neurodevelopmental Screener (BINS). The BINS is a screening tool to identify infants between the ages of 3 and 24 months with developmental delays or neurological impairments requiring further diagnostic testing. It has four domains: Basic Neurological Functions/Intactness (of the infant's central nervous system), Receptive Functions (sensation and perception), Expressive Functions (fine, oral, and gross motor skills), and Cognitive Processes (memory/learning and thinking/reasoning). Children scoring more than 2 standard deviations below the mean were categorized as high risk (Aylward, 1995).

Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL). The CBCL was designed to provide standardized descriptions of behavioral and emotional problems. Behavior problems are categorized as Externalizing (containing the Rule-Breaking and Aggressive Behavior syndromes) or Internalizing (containing the Anxious/Depressed, Withdrawn, and Somatic Complaints syndromes). A Total Problems score can be derived from the total of the Externalizing and Internalizing problems scores and other Problems items. Children classified as having clinical/borderline problem behaviors had standardized (T) scores above 63 (1.3 standard deviations above the mean) for Externalizing, Internalizing, and/or Total Problem behaviors (Achenbach & Rescorla, 2001).

Children's Depression Inventory (CDI). The Children's Depression Inventory (CDI) measures depression by asking questions of children aged 7 to 17 about feelings, thoughts, and symptoms associated with depression (e.g., sad feelings, suicidal thoughts, and loss of interest in activities). CDI includes five factors: Negative Mood, Interpersonal Problems, Ineffectiveness, Anhedonia (lack of ability to experience pleasure), and Negative Self-Esteem. Children scoring 1½ standard deviations below the standardized mean were coded as at high risk for clinical depression (Kovacs, 1992).

CRAFFT (Car, Relax, Alone, Forget, Friends, Trouble). The CRAFFT is a brief measure of youth drinking problems. Youths ages 11 and older are asked 6 questions: 1) Have you ridden in a Car driven by someone (including yourself) who had been drinking? 2) Do you use alcohol to Relax, feel better about yourself, or fit in? 3) Do you use alcohol while you are by yourself, Alone? 4) Do you Forget things you did while using alcohol? 5) Do your family or Friends tell you that you should cut down on your drinking? 6) Have you gotten into Trouble while using alcohol? Answering at least two of these questions positively has been found to identify adolescents with diagnosed substance use disorder in a medical clinic setting (Knight et. al., 2002).

Kaufman Brief Intelligence Test (K-BIT). The K-BIT is a brief, individually administered measure of verbal and nonverbal intelligence for children, adolescents, and adults, ranging in age from 4 to 90 years. Verbal items assess word knowledge and verbal concept formation. Nonverbal items (called *matrices* items) assess ability to perceive relationships and complete analogies (Kaufman & Kaufman, 2004).

Preschool Language Scale-3 (PLS). The PLS measures language development of children from birth to 5 years. The Auditory Comprehension subscale measures precursors of receptive communication skills using tasks focusing on attention abilities. The Expressive Communication subscale measures precursors of expressive communication skills with tasks that focus on social communication and vocal development. A Total Language score combines these two subscales. Children scoring more than 2 standard deviations below the mean were categorized as high risk (Zimmerman et al., 1992).

Questionnaire for Identifying Children with Chronic Conditions—Revised (QuICCC). The QuICCC is a 15-item questionnaire parents complete to assess the special health care needs of children 1½ to 19 years of age. Parents report on children’s functional limitations, reliance on assistive devices or other compensatory mechanisms, and service use or need (Stein et. al., 2001).

Social Skills Rating System (SSRS). The SSRS measures child, parent, and teacher perceptions of a child’s social skills. Our report uses the parent SSRS measures, which assess social skills in four domains: cooperation, assertion, responsibility, and self-control. Children scoring 2 or more standard deviations below the standardized mean were coded as having below-average social skills; children scoring between 1 standard deviation below and 1 standard deviation above the mean were coded as having average social skills; children scoring above 1 standard deviation above the mean were coded as having above-average social skills (Gresham & Elliott, 1990).

Trauma Symptom Checklist for Children (TSCC). The TSCC is completed by children ages 8 to 17 and measures posttraumatic stress and related psychological symptoms. It is designed to capture the psychological effects of traumatic experiences such as physical or sexual abuse, major loss, or witnessing violence. Children scoring 1.5 or more standard deviations below the standardized mean were coded as at high risk for trauma symptoms.

Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scale Screener—Daily Living Skills. The scale of the Vineland included here measures daily living skills among children ages 0 to 17 years. The 45-item screener was developed from the 261-item Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scale. Three domains of daily living skills are measured: personal skills, community skills, and domestic skills (Sparrow et. al., 1993).

Woodcock-Johnson III Tests of Cognitive Abilities (W-J). The W-J is a brief test of basic skills and knowledge, including reading, mathematics, writing, and factual knowledge (science, social studies, and humanities). We utilized the Word Identification and Applied Problems tests. Children who scored at least 2 standard deviations below the mean were coded as at high risk for a learning problem (Woodcock et. al., 2001).

CHILDREN AND FAMILY
| RESEARCH | CENTER