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Racial Disproportionality for Children Age 0 to 5 in Illinois

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Racial Disproportionality for Children Age 0 to 5

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 at critical decision points to help inform planning and decision making.² With special concerns about children age 0 to 5, the Children and Family Research Center per a request from Illinois DCFS prepared this report by examining racial disproportionality specifically for this population in the Illinois child welfare system at critical decision points during 2012-2018.

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 children in a relevant base population.

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

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.

absolute RDIs at each decision point. The absolute RDI provides information about a racial group's over- or under-representation at each decision point, but does not take into account the impact that disproportionality at earlier child welfare decision points has on later decision points. In order to isolate the impact of disproportionality at each decision point, a second measure, known as the "relative RDI," can be calculated; this measure divides a racial group's representation at a child welfare decision point by that group's representation at a prior child welfare decision point. Relative RDIs change the denominator based on the decision point of the child welfare system that is being investigated. For example, the denominator for calculating the relative RDI of "protective custodies" is the number of children who had investigated maltreatment reports, instead of the number in the general child population. 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.

Absolute or relative RDI values between 0 and 0.9 indicate under-representation. For example, an RDI of .5 means that children would be half as represented at that decision point as they are in the population (absolute RDI) or at a prior decision point (relative RDI). RDI values equal or close to 1.0 indicate no disproportionality; children in that group are represented at rates that are proportionate to their representation in the population. RDI values greater than 1.0 indicate over-representation. For example, an RDI of 2.0 means that children in that group are represented at twice the rate at a decision point as they are in the population (absolute RDI) or at a prior decision point (relative RDI).

It is important to note that under- or over-representation of a particular racial group is not 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 systemic racial bias) but also on society at large, to ensure that child maltreatment is minimized and that the circumstances that may lead to maltreatment are no greater for any one racial group.

There are several key decision points in the child welfare system in which workers make decisions about children and families. In this chapter we examine disproportionality at five child welfare decisions points (see Figure 1), including:

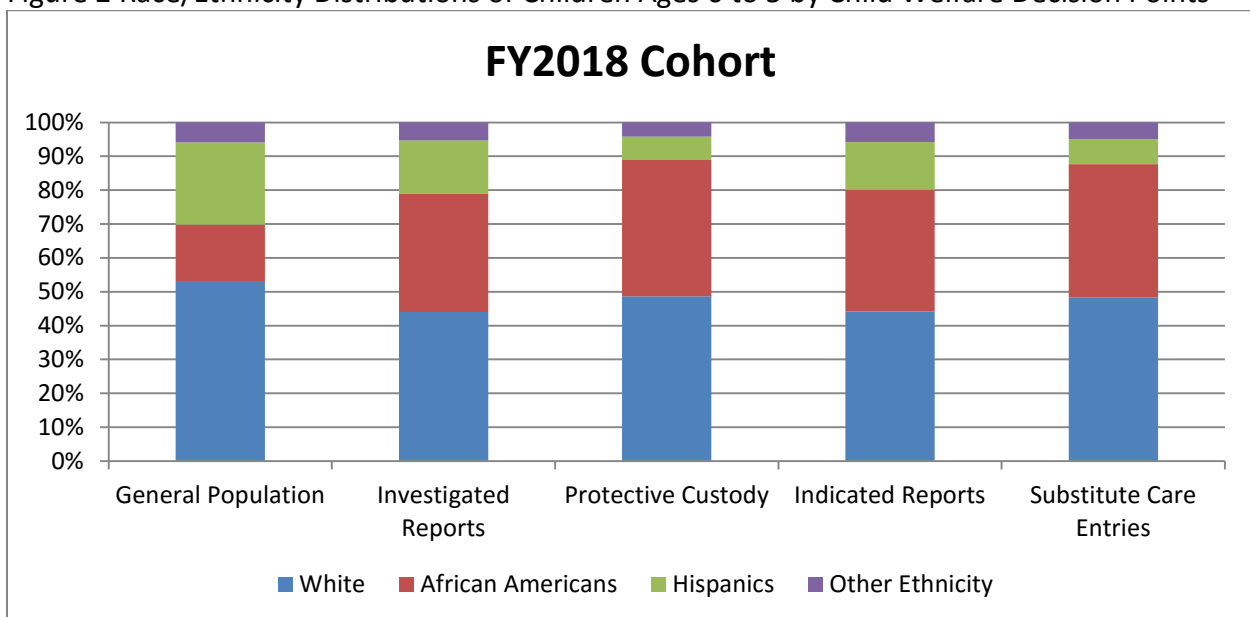
- A. investigated/screened-in maltreatment reports,
- B. protective custodies,
- C. indicated maltreatment reports,
- D. entries into substitute care, and
- E. timely exits from substitute care.

Figure 1 Child Welfare Decision Points



To calculate the absolute RDIs, data for Illinois child population age 0 to 5 were obtained from Easy Access to Juvenile Populations website.³ Figure 2 shows the race/ethnicity distribution of children age 0 to 5 at each child welfare decision in FY2018.⁴ The last decision point is excluded from Figure 2 as children in the FY2018 cohort have not been in care for at least 36 months. We only include the three largest race/ethnicity groups (White, African American, and Hispanic) in reporting the RDIs because the numbers of other ethnicity groups, such as Native Americans or Asians, are relatively small to make any meaningful comparisons for most of decision points. RDIs 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. Note that the numbers in the text are all rounded to one decimal place for display purposes.

Figure 2 Race/Ethnicity Distributions of Children Ages 0 to 5 by Child Welfare Decision Points



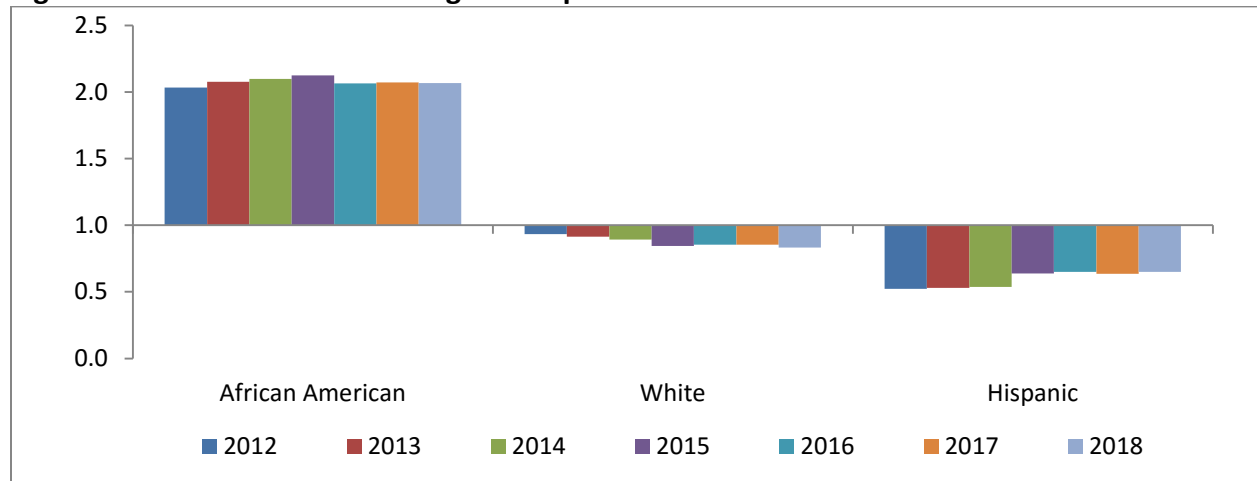
³ Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A., & Kang, W. (2018). *Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2017* [Data File]. Available from Easy Access to Juvenile Populations (EZAPOP): <https://www.ojdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

⁴ The 2017 Juvenile Population Estimates were used for the “General Population” in Figure 4.2 and the calculations of RDIs in FY2017 and FY2018 in the report.

Investigated Reports

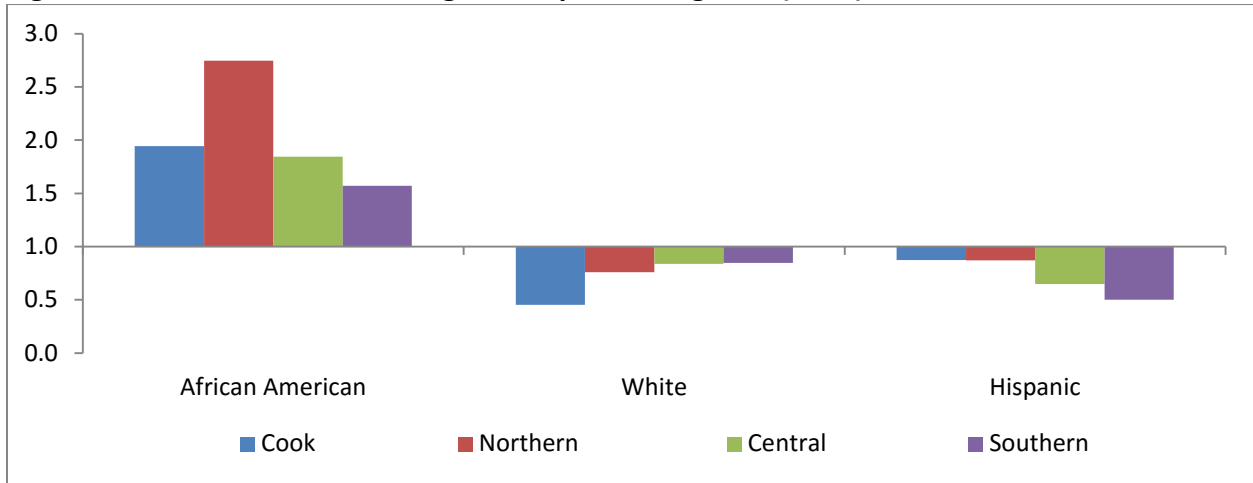
The first decision point examined is investigated reports. At this stage, DCFS workers at the State Central Register (SCR) screen each call that is received from a maltreatment reporter to determine if the circumstances meet the criteria for a maltreatment investigation. Calls can be either screened in to become investigated reports or screened out and no further child welfare actions are taken. Figure 3 shows the absolute RDI for the three racial groups (African American, White, and Hispanic) of 0 to 5-years-old for investigated reports at the state level over the past seven years. White children are slightly under-represented compared to their representation in the general population (RDIs = 0.8-0.9), African American children are over-represented (RDIs = 2.0-2.1), and Hispanic children are under-represented (RDIs = 0.5-0.6; see Appendix, Table A.1). There is little change in any of the three groups over the past seven years.

Figure 3 Absolute RDI for Investigated Reports—State



When the absolute RDI for investigated reports is examined by region, there is a large amount of regional variation in the RDIs for children age 0 to 5 (see Figure 4). African American children age 0 to 5 across all regions are over-represented at this decision point and the RDIs here range from 1.6 (Southern) to 2.7 (Northern) in 2018. White children in all regions are under-represented, especially in Cook (RDI=0.5). Hispanic children in both Central (RDI=0.6) and Southern (RDI=0.5) regions were also under-represented (see Appendix, Table A.2).

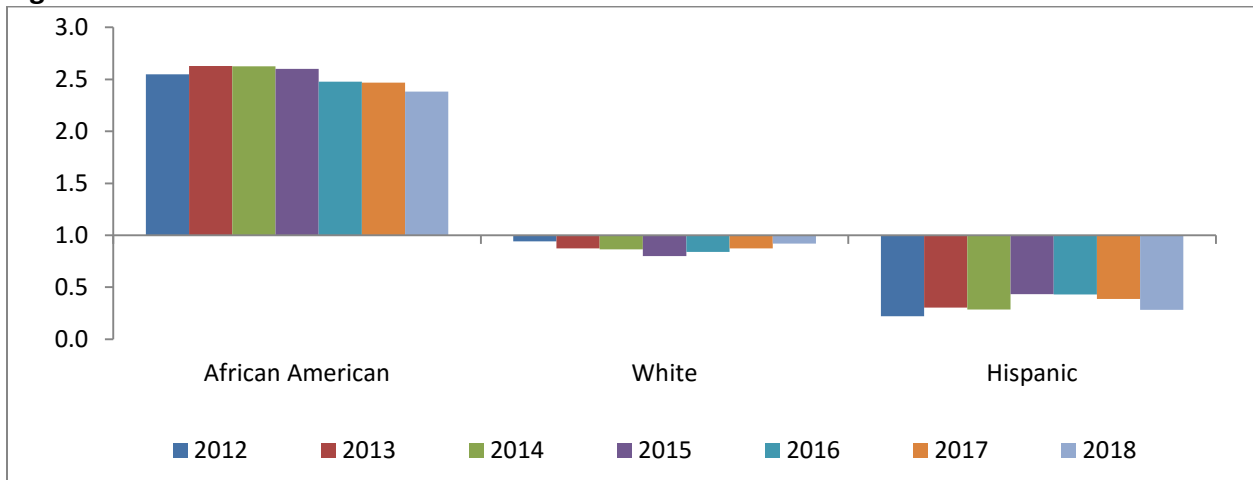
Figure 4 Absolute RDI for Investigated Reports—Regional (2018)



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.⁵ Figure 5 shows the absolute RDIs at this decision point for the three racial groups of children age 0 to 5 over the past seven years. The RDIs for White children are very close to 1.0, indicating proportional representation at this decision point. African American children are over-represented (RDIs range from 2.4 to 2.6) and Hispanic children are under-represented (RDIs range from 0.2 to 0.4). There is little change over time in any of the three groups (see Appendix, Table B.1).

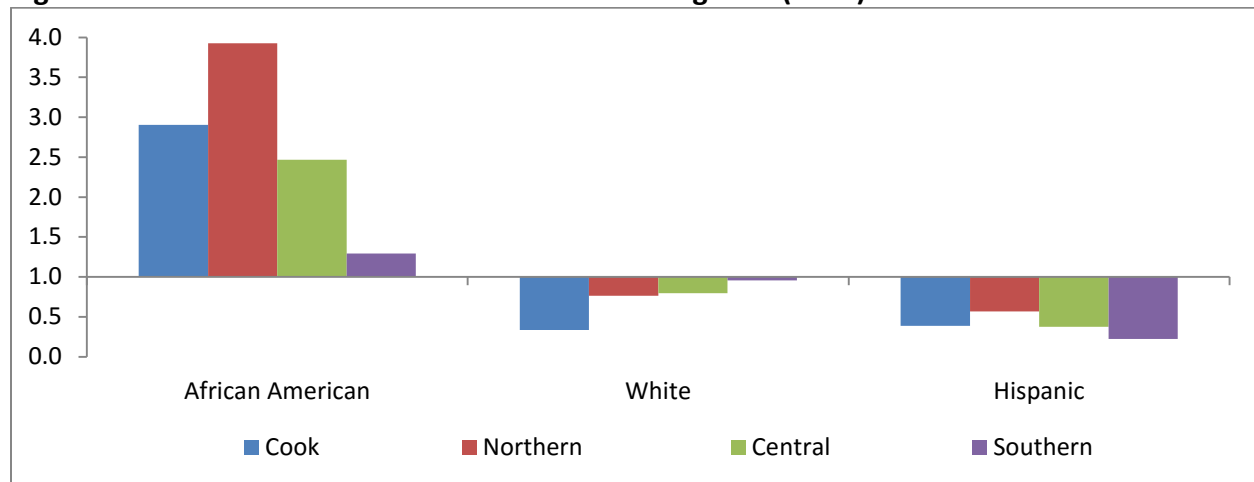
Figure 5 Absolute RDI for Protective Custodies—State



⁵ 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

When the absolute RDI for protective custodies are examined by region, there is a large amount of variation in the disproportionality indices. For African American children, Northern region has the highest RDI (3.9), followed by Cook (2.9), Central (2.5), and Southern (1.3) in 2018. The absolute RDI for White children in the Cook region was 0.3 in 2018; while White children in the rest of the three regions (RDIs between 0.8 and 1.0) were close to proportional representation at the Protective Custodies stage as compared to the general population in 2018. The absolute RDIs for Hispanic children ranged from 0.2 (Southern) to 0.6 (Northern) in 2018 (see Appendix, Table B.2).

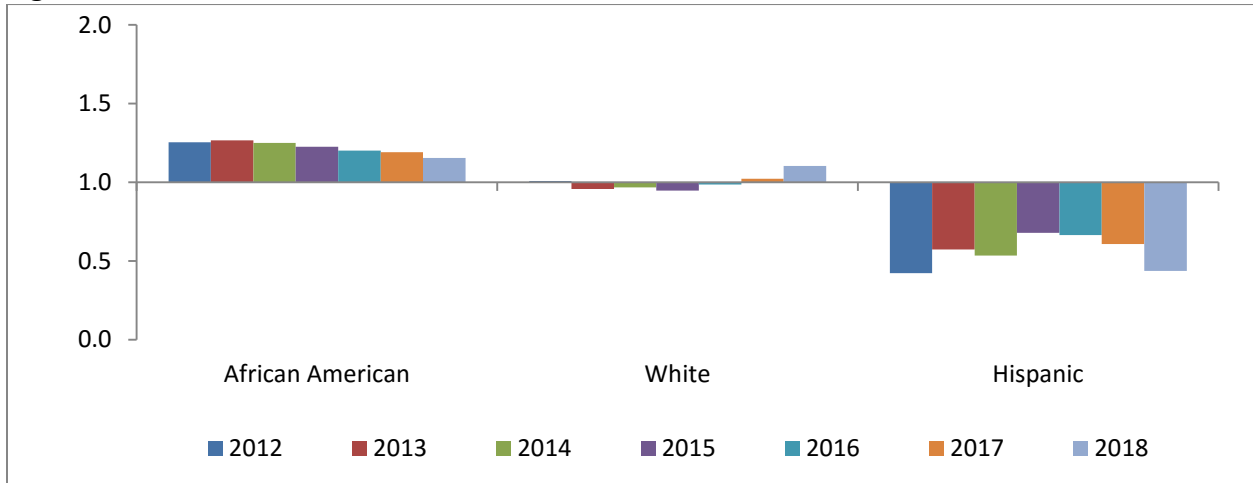
Figure 6 Absolute RDI for Protective Custodies—Regional (2018)



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.

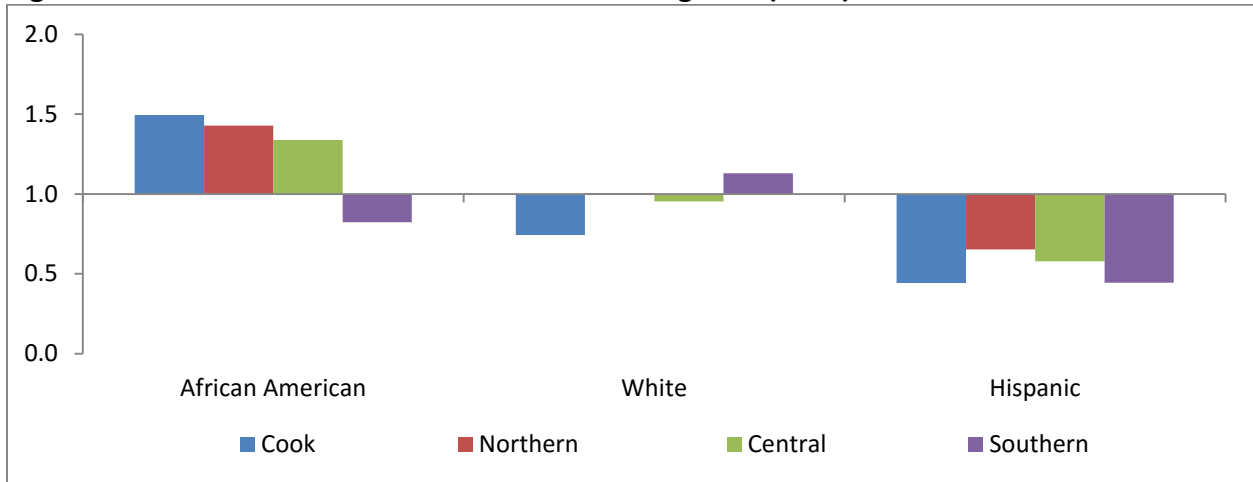
Examination of the relative RDI for the three groups of children age 0 to 5 at the state level (see Figure 7) shows that African American children are more likely to be taken into protective custody compared to the rate at which they are investigated (relative RDI is between 1.2 and 1.3 in the past 7 years), while Hispanic children are less likely to be taken into protective custody compared to their investigation rates (relative RDI is between 0.4 and 0.7 in the past 7 years). 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 is close or equal to 1.0, 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.3).

Figure 7 Relative RDI for Protective Custodies—State



Regional relative RDIs for protective custodies show an interesting pattern (see Figure 8). In the Cook (relative RDI=1.5), Northern (relative RDI=1.4), and Central (relative RDI=1.3) regions, relative RDIs indicated over-representation for African American children, while the relative RDI in the Southern region indicated under-representation at this stage in 2018 (relative RDI=0.8). The relative RDI for White children in the Cook region was 0.7 in 2018 (under-represented); while the rest of the three regions had relative RDIs equal to or close to 1.0. Hispanic children in all regions had relative RDIs less than 1.0 in 2018 (ranged from 0.4 to 0.7) (see Appendix, Table B.4).

Figure 8 Relative RDI for Protective Custodies—Regional (2018)

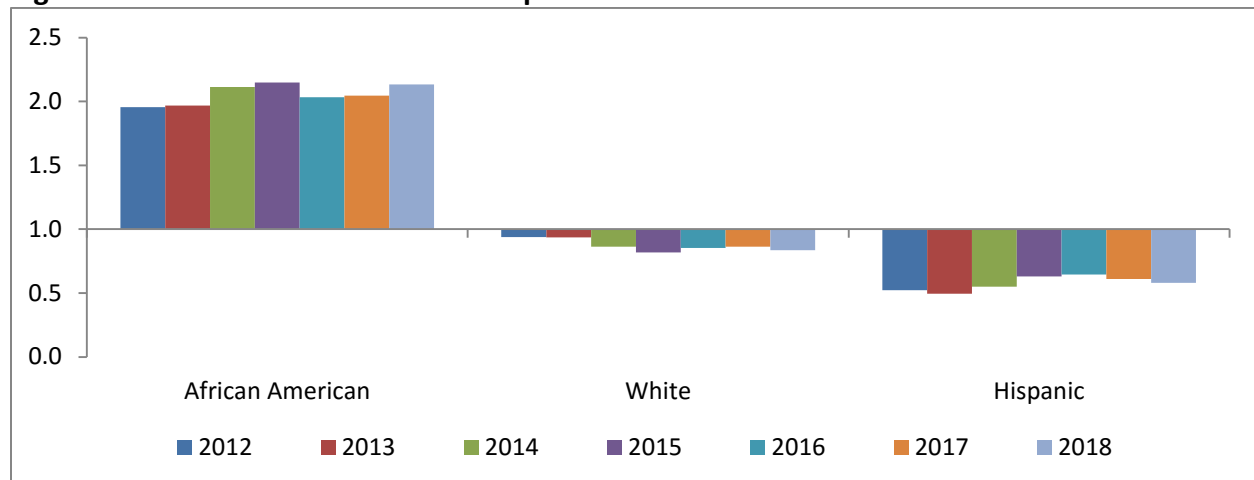


Indicated Reports

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.⁶ 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.⁷ The absolute RDIs for the three groups of children age 0 to 5 at this decision point over the past seven years are shown in Figure 9. As with the other decision points, African American children are over-represented (RDIs were between 2.0 and 2.1), Hispanic children are under-represented (RDIs were between 0.5 and 0.6), and White children are represented at rates close to their representation in the Illinois child population (RDIs were between 0.8 and 0.9) (see Figure 9 and Appendix, Table C.1).

At the regional level (see Figure 10 and Appendix, Table C.2), the Northern region had the highest over-representation of African American children in indicated reports (RDI = 3.2 in 2018), followed by the Central and Cook (RDIs = 2.3), and then Southern regions (RDI = 1.6). The absolute RDI for White children in the Cook region was 0.4 in 2018; while White children in the rest of the three regions (RDIs between 0.7 and 0.9) are close to proportional representation in 2018. Hispanic children in the Central (0.6) and Southern (0.4) regions were under-represented in 2018; whereas, the absolute RDIs of Cook (0.8) and Northern (0.9) were close to proportional representation in 2018.

Figure 9 Absolute RDI for Indicated Reports—State



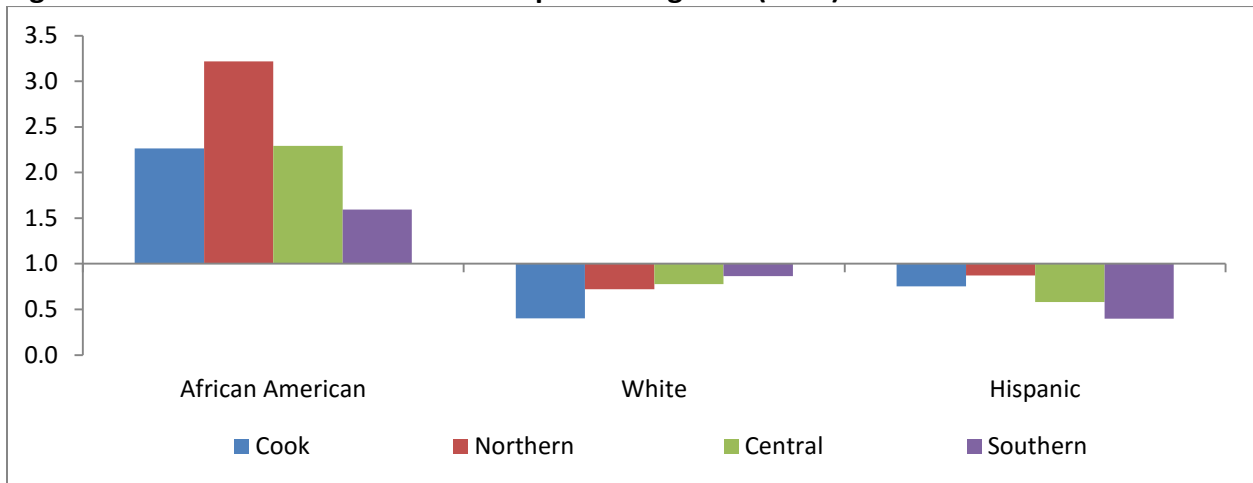
⁶ Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. (October, 2015). *Procedures 300 Section 50 Investigative Process*. Springfield: Author. Retrieved from

https://www.illinois.gov/dcf/aboutus/notices/Documents/procedures_300.pdf

⁷ 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 10 Absolute RDI for Indicated Reports—Regional (2018)

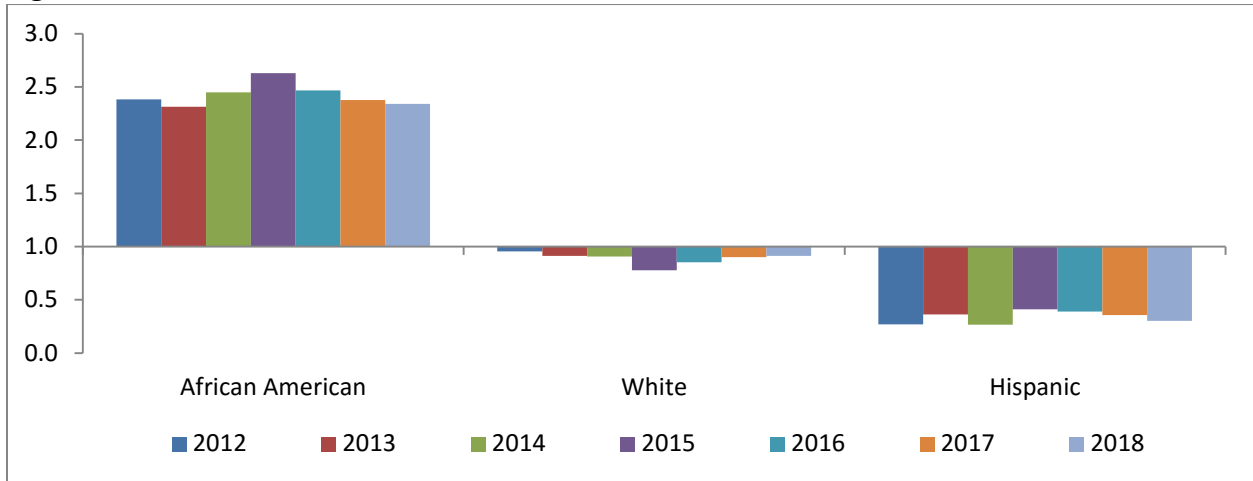


The relative RDIs at this decision point were calculated by comparing the percentage of children age 0 to 5 in indicated reports to the percentage of children age 0 to 5 in investigated reports. At the state level, all three racial groups have relative RDIs at or near 1.0, suggesting that the degree of disproportionality did not increase or decrease at this decision point compared to the previous decision point—investigated reports (see Appendix, Table C.3). The relative RDIs were also at or near 1.0 in all regions (ranged from 0.8 to 1.2) (see Appendix, Table C.4).

Substitute Care Entries

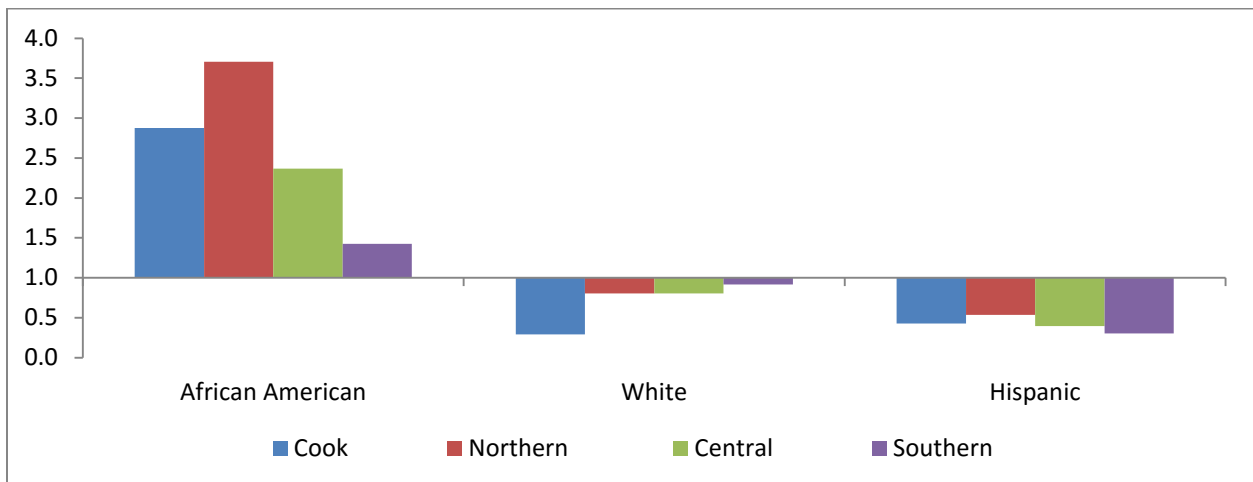
The next decision point is substitute care entries. If the CPS worker finds evidence that maltreatment has occurred and if the child cannot safely remain in the home, the child may be removed and placed into substitute care. Figure 11 shows the absolute RDIs for substitute care entries over the last seven years, and the patterns are similar to those at previous decision points. White children age 0 to 5 are proportionally represented compared to their representation in the general population (RDIs were between 0.8 and 1.0), while African American children age 0 to 5 are over-represented (RDIs were between 2.3 and 2.6) and Hispanic children age 0 to 5 under-represented (RDIs were between 0.3 and 0.4; see Appendix, Table D.1). There is little change over the past seven years.

Figure 11 Absolute RDI for Substitute Care Entries—State



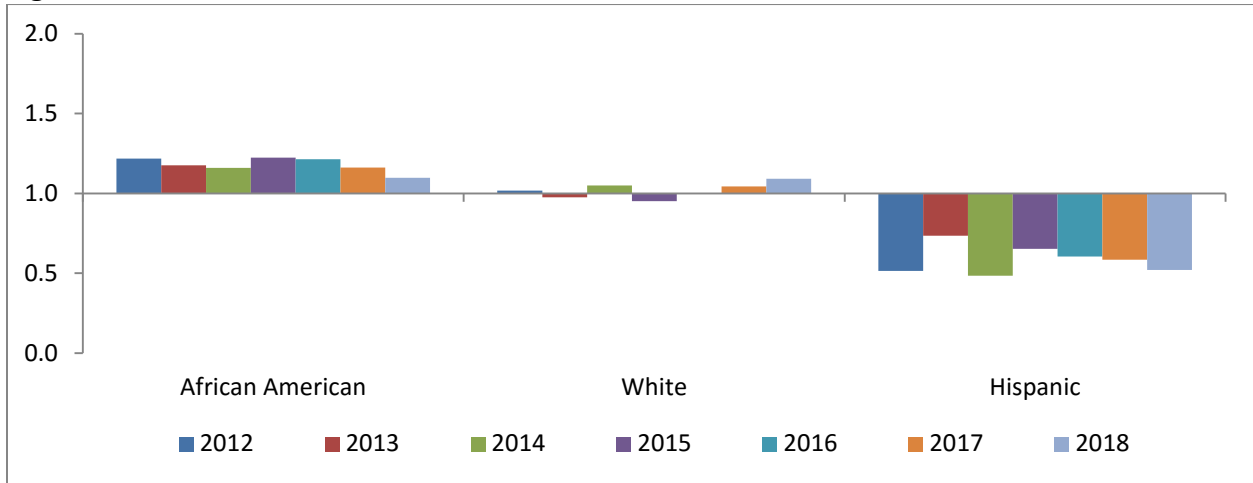
Across regions, absolute RDIs for substitute care entries showed similar patterns as those for previous stages (see Figure 12). The range of absolute RDIs for African American children age 0 to 5 was striking, ranging from 1.4 in the Southern region to 3.7 in the Northern region in 2018. There is variation between White children in Cook (0.3) and the remaining three regions (ranged from 0.8 to 0.9). Absolute RDIs for Hispanic children do not vary much by region (between 0.3 and 0.5) (see Appendix, Table D.2).

Figure 12 Absolute RDI for Substitute Care Entries—Regional (2018)



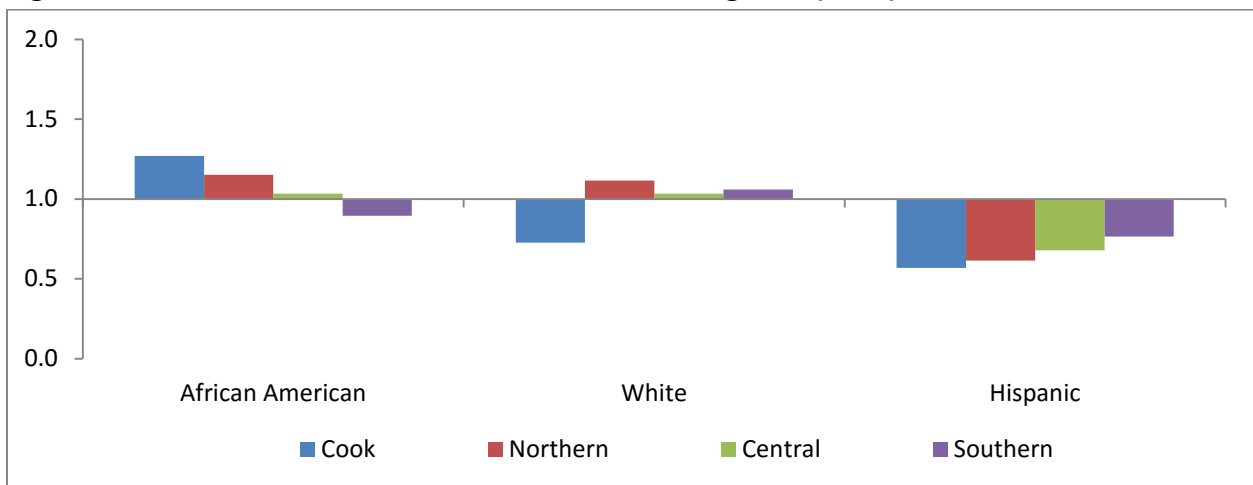
When the relative RDIs are examined, African American (RDIs between 1.1 and 1.2) and White (RDIs between 1.0 and 1.1) children age 0 to 5 enter substitute care at rates relatively proportional to their representation among indicated reports. Hispanic children had relative RDIs less than 1.0 (between 0.5 and 0.7), meaning that workers decide to remove Hispanic children age 0 to 5 from home and place them into substitute care less frequently than their indication rates (see Figure 13 and Appendix, Table D.3).

Figure 13 Relative RDI for Substitute Care Entries—State



When relative RDIs for substitute care entries were examined by region (see Figure 14 and Appendix, Table D.4), White children enter substitute care at rates proportional to their representation among indicated reports across all the regions except Cook (relative RDI=0.7). The disproportionality at this decision point increased for African American children in both Cook (relative RDI=1.3) and Northern (relative RDI=1.2) regions. Hispanic children were less likely to enter care than the rate at which they had an indicated report for all regions (relative RDIs ranged from 0.6 to 0.8).

Figure 14 Relative RDI for Substitute Care Entries—Regional (2018)

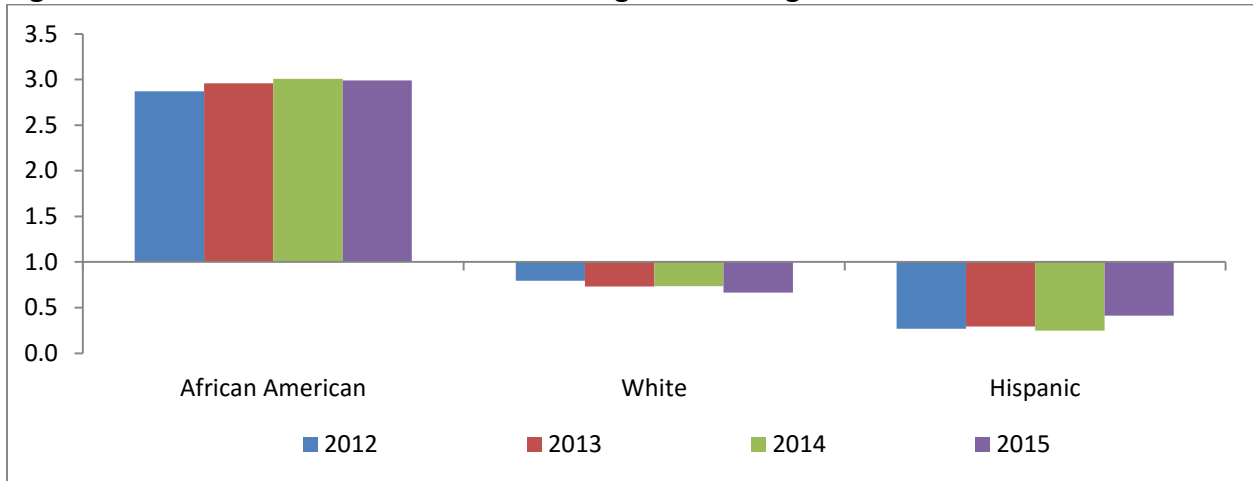


Substitute Care Exits

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 sizable percentage of children remain in substitute care for long periods of time

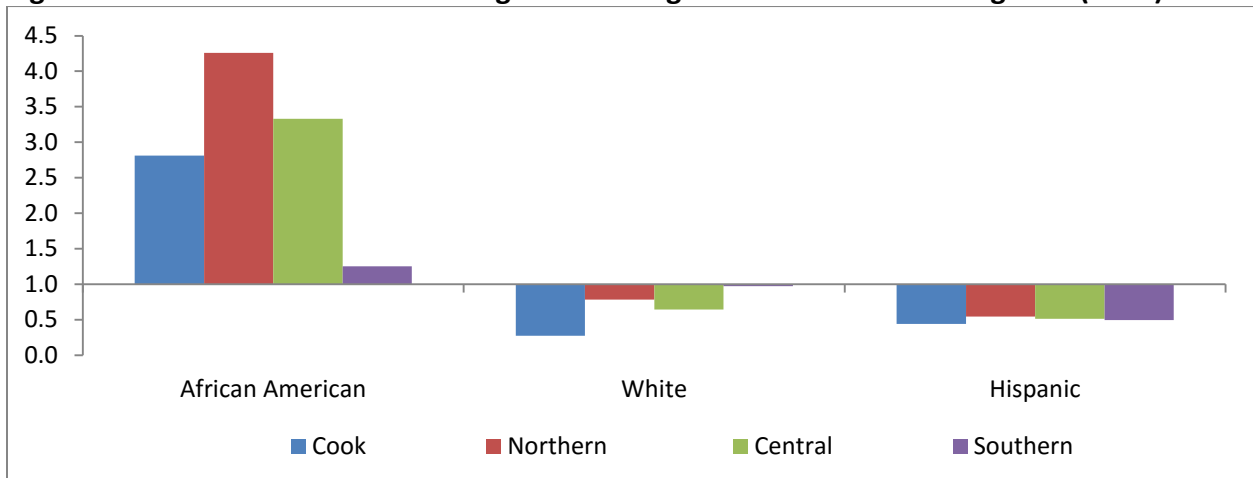
in Illinois, and this indicator examines the percentage of children age 0 to 5 in each racial group that remain in substitute care for more than three years. When the absolute RDI are examined at this stage from 2012 to 2015, African American children are over-represented, with RDIs around 3.0. Both White (RDIs between 0.7 and 0.8) and Hispanic (RDIs between 0.2 and 0.4) children are under-represented (see Figure 15 and Appendix, Table E.1).

Figure 15 Absolute RDI for Children Remaining In Care Longer than 36 Months—State



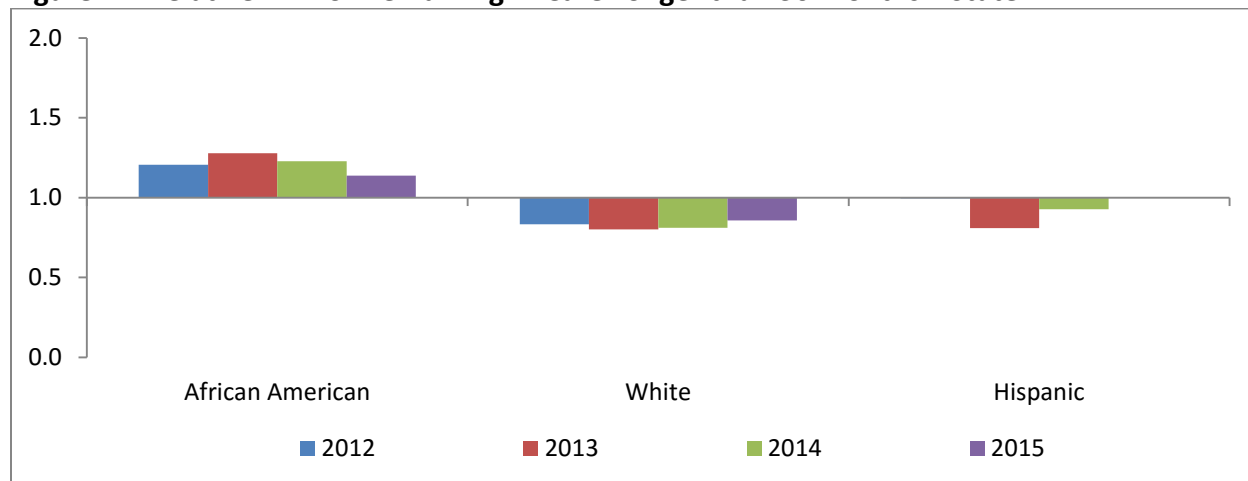
The regional patterns for the absolute RDI are similar to previous decision points (see Figure 16 and Appendix, Table E.2); disproportionality among African American children age 0 to 5 was highest in the Northern region (RDI = 4.3), followed by Central (RDI = 3.3), Cook (RDI = 2.8), and Southern (RDI = 1.3) regions in 2015. Under-representation among White children age 0 to 5 was highest in the Cook region (RDI = 0.3), followed by Central (RDI = 0.6) and then Northern (RDI = 0.8) regions in 2015. There is no variation across regions for Hispanic children: the RDIs in 2015 were all between 0.4 and 0.5.

Figure 16 Absolute RDI for Remaining In Care Longer than 36 Months—Regional (2015)



When examining relative RDIs, children age 0 to 5 remained in substitute care more than 36 months at rates relatively proportional to their entries into substitute care for most years (relative RDIs are close to 1.0; see Figure 17 and Appendix, Table E.3). Examination of the regional relative RDIs shows similar results across the regions and were also at or near 1.0 in all regions (ranged from 0.8 to 1.2 in 2015) (see Appendix, Table E.4).

Figure 17 Relative RDI for Remaining In Care Longer than 36 Months—State



Discussion and Conclusions: Disproportionality for Children Ages 0 to 5 in the Child Welfare System

This report examines racial disproportionality for children age 0 to 5 in the Illinois child welfare system in a number of ways. Absolute racial disproportionality indices were calculated that compared children’s percentages at several child welfare decision points with their corresponding percentage in the Illinois child population. The results of these analyses found that, compared to their percentage in the general child population, African American children were over-represented and Hispanic children were under-represented at every decision point in the child welfare system over the past 7 years. The absolute RDI for remaining in care longer than 36 months is especially high for both African American and Hispanic children age 0 to 5. Regional analysis indicates that the highest rate of disproportionality for African American children occurs in the Northern regions; RDIs are relatively lower in the Southern region at most decision points.

One drawback of the absolute RDI as a measure of disproportionality is that if a racial group is over- or under-represented at an early decision point, they are likely to be over- or under-represented at each decision point that follows it. For example, if African American children comprise 50% of the children who are investigated for maltreatment but only 25% of the general child population, the absolute RDI at this decision point is 2.0. Even if African American children make up 50% of the children at all subsequent stages (suggesting proportional

representation compared to investigations), their absolute RDI will remain at 2.0, indicating over-representation and concerning disproportionality throughout the child welfare system.

The relative RDI eliminates this drawback by examining the representation of a particular racial group at one decision point compared to the prior decision point. It therefore represents the amount of disproportionality over and above that which was present in the system. When relative RDIs were examined in Illinois for the three racial groups of children age 0 to 5, the analyses indicated that disproportionality among African American children slightly increased at the protective custody and substitute care entry decision points, and largely decreased among Hispanic children at these same decision points. There has been little change in either the absolute or relative RDIs over the past seven years.

Both over-representation and under-representation could result from unfair treatments or uneven resource allocations against a specific racial or ethnicity group. One of the goals in the DCFS strategic plan is to eliminate racial disparity through implementing the Family Focused, Trauma Informed, and Strengths Based (FTS) Illinois Core Practice Model in communities.⁸ Careful tracking of RDIs over time can inform any improvement in the Department's efforts in this important area.

⁸ Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. (January, 2017). *Illinois Child Welfare Transformation: 2016-2021*. Springfield, IL: Author. Retrieved from https://www.illinois.gov/dcf/aboutus/newsandreports/Documents/2016-2021_Illinois_Childwelfare_Transformation_Strategic_Plan_FINAL.pdf.

Appendix

This appendix provides data for the racial disproportionality analysis included in this report. For each indicator, data are presented for the state as whole and each region for the past seven fiscal years. The data used in this appendix come from two sources. First, the Illinois child population data were obtained from Easy Access to Juvenile Populations website. The second source comes from the Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) and the Child and Youth Centered Information System (CYCIS). Both the SACWIS data and the CYCIS data were extracted on December 31, 2018. Note that the numbers in the Appendix are all rounded to one decimal place for display purposes.

Table A.1	Absolute RDI for Investigated Reports – State		
Race/ Ethnicity	% of Total Child Population	% of Children in Investigated Reports	Absolute RDI
2012			
African American	16.8%	34.2%	2.0
White	52.4%	48.9%	0.9
Hispanic	25.3%	13.2%	0.5
2013			
African American	16.9%	35.0%	2.1
White	52.5%	48.0%	0.9
Hispanic	25.0%	13.3%	0.5
2014			
African American	16.9%	35.5%	2.1
White	52.7%	47.0%	0.9
Hispanic	24.7%	13.2%	0.5
2015			
African American	17.0%	36.1%	2.1
White	52.8%	44.6%	0.8
Hispanic	24.4%	15.6%	0.6
2016			
African American	17.0%	35.1%	2.1
White	52.9%	45.1%	0.9
Hispanic	24.3%	15.8%	0.6
2017			
African American	16.9%	34.9%	2.1
White	52.9%	45.2%	0.9
Hispanic	24.3%	15.4%	0.6
2018			
African American	16.9%	34.8%	2.1
White	52.9%	44.1%	0.8
Hispanic	24.3%	15.8%	0.6

Table A.2	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
2012	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	25.1%	51.8%	2.1	8.8%	23.9%	2.7	12.6%	22.8%	1.8	15.5%	21.5%	1.4
White	32.8%	19.9%	0.6	57.7%	53.5%	0.9	76.7%	69.5%	0.9	78.5%	72.7%	0.9
Hispanic	35.5%	22.4%	0.6	27.1%	17.4%	0.6	7.7%	3.5%	0.5	4.5%	1.8%	0.4
2013	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	24.9%	51.9%	2.1	8.9%	24.7%	2.8	12.9%	23.2%	1.8	15.4%	23.6%	1.5
White	33.3%	18.7%	0.6	57.8%	51.9%	0.9	76.2%	68.9%	0.9	78.5%	70.6%	0.9
Hispanic	34.9%	23.4%	0.7	26.9%	17.8%	0.7	7.6%	3.5%	0.5	4.6%	1.6%	0.4
2014	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	24.8%	51.1%	2.1	9.0%	26.2%	2.9	13.1%	24.4%	1.9	15.5%	23.1%	1.5
White	33.9%	18.3%	0.5	57.9%	48.6%	0.8	75.9%	66.8%	0.9	78.3%	70.2%	0.9
Hispanic	34.3%	24.3%	0.7	26.6%	19.6%	0.7	7.7%	3.7%	0.5	4.6%	2.0%	0.4
2015	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	24.8%	51.0%	2.1	9.1%	26.1%	2.9	13.5%	25.4%	1.9	15.5%	24.7%	1.6
White	34.3%	15.8%	0.5	57.9%	46.6%	0.8	75.5%	65.4%	0.9	78.2%	67.6%	0.9
Hispanic	33.8%	27.3%	0.8	26.4%	21.7%	0.8	7.7%	4.2%	0.6	4.7%	2.3%	0.5
2016	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	24.6%	49.2%	2.0	9.1%	25.2%	2.8	13.6%	25.3%	1.9	15.6%	24.0%	1.5
White	34.6%	16.7%	0.5	57.8%	46.0%	0.8	75.3%	64.5%	0.9	78.0%	68.3%	0.9
Hispanic	33.6%	28.1%	0.8	26.5%	23.2%	0.9	7.7%	4.5%	0.6	4.8%	2.6%	0.5
2017	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	24.4%	49.1%	2.0	9.3%	24.9%	2.7	13.5%	25.3%	1.9	15.6%	24.0%	1.5
White	34.8%	16.3%	0.5	57.4%	45.1%	0.8	75.5%	63.6%	0.8	77.8%	67.4%	0.9
Hispanic	33.5%	28.2%	0.8	26.7%	23.4%	0.9	7.7%	4.6%	0.6	4.8%	2.6%	0.5
2018	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	24.4%	47.4%	1.9	9.3%	25.4%	2.7	13.5%	24.8%	1.8	15.6%	24.5%	1.6
White	34.8%	15.7%	0.5	57.4%	43.6%	0.8	75.5%	63.2%	0.8	77.8%	65.9%	0.8
Hispanic	33.5%	29.2%	0.9	26.7%	23.2%	0.9	7.7%	5.0%	0.6	4.8%	2.4%	0.5

Table B.1	Absolute RDI for Protective Custodies – State		
Race/ Ethnicity	% of Total Child Population	% of Children in Protective Custodies	Absolute RDI
2012			
African American	16.8%	42.9%	2.5
White	52.4%	49.3%	0.9
Hispanic	25.3%	5.6%	0.2
2013			
African American	16.9%	44.3%	2.6
White	52.5%	45.9%	0.9
Hispanic	25.0%	7.6%	0.3
2014			
African American	16.9%	44.5%	2.6
White	52.7%	45.5%	0.9
Hispanic	24.7%	7.1%	0.3
2015			
African American	17.0%	44.3%	2.6
White	52.8%	42.2%	0.8
Hispanic	24.4%	10.6%	0.4
2016			
African American	17.0%	42.1%	2.5
White	52.9%	44.4%	0.8
Hispanic	24.3%	10.5%	0.4
2017			
African American	16.9%	41.7%	2.5
White	52.9%	46.2%	0.9
Hispanic	24.3%	9.4%	0.4
2018			
African American	16.9%	40.2%	2.4
White	52.9%	48.7%	0.9
Hispanic	24.3%	6.9%	0.3

Table B.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
2012	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	25.1%	70.0%	2.8	8.8%	37.8%	4.3	12.6%	34.7%	2.8	15.5%	21.8%	1.4
White	32.8%	16.6%	0.5	57.7%	52.0%	0.9	76.7%	62.0%	0.8	78.5%	76.1%	1.0
Hispanic	35.5%	10.0%	0.3	27.1%	8.2%	0.3	7.7%	2.1%	0.3	4.5%	0.6%	0.1
2013	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	24.9%	69.1%	2.8	8.9%	42.4%	4.8	12.9%	35.9%	2.8	15.4%	17.9%	1.2
White	33.3%	15.0%	0.5	57.8%	44.9%	0.8	76.2%	59.5%	0.8	78.5%	79.4%	1.0
Hispanic	34.9%	12.9%	0.4	26.9%	10.3%	0.4	7.6%	2.9%	0.4	4.6%	1.7%	0.4
2014	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	24.8%	68.4%	2.8	9.0%	40.8%	4.5	13.1%	36.3%	2.8	15.5%	22.0%	1.4
White	33.9%	13.8%	0.4	57.9%	45.9%	0.8	75.9%	59.2%	0.8	78.3%	75.6%	1.0
Hispanic	34.3%	13.7%	0.4	26.6%	10.7%	0.4	7.7%	1.8%	0.2	4.6%	0.3%	0.1
2015	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	24.8%	65.2%	2.6	9.1%	38.1%	4.2	13.5%	37.0%	2.7	15.5%	21.6%	1.4
White	34.3%	12.3%	0.4	57.9%	46.5%	0.8	75.5%	56.0%	0.7	78.2%	72.6%	0.9
Hispanic	33.8%	18.7%	0.6	26.4%	14.2%	0.5	7.7%	4.5%	0.6	4.7%	1.7%	0.4
2016	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	24.6%	66.5%	2.7	9.1%	39.6%	4.3	13.6%	34.3%	2.5	15.6%	20.4%	1.3
White	34.6%	11.7%	0.3	57.8%	41.3%	0.7	75.3%	57.8%	0.8	78.0%	75.4%	1.0
Hispanic	33.6%	19.2%	0.6	26.5%	16.9%	0.6	7.7%	3.9%	0.5	4.8%	1.7%	0.4
2017	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	24.4%	67.0%	2.7	9.3%	44.3%	4.8	13.5%	31.6%	2.3	15.6%	23.1%	1.5
White	34.8%	11.7%	0.3	57.4%	40.1%	0.7	75.5%	61.1%	0.8	77.8%	71.4%	0.9
Hispanic	33.5%	19.2%	0.6	26.7%	12.7%	0.5	7.7%	3.7%	0.5	4.8%	3.5%	0.7
2018	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	24.4%	70.7%	2.9	9.3%	36.3%	3.9	13.5%	33.2%	2.5	15.6%	20.2%	1.3
White	34.8%	11.7%	0.3	57.4%	43.8%	0.8	75.5%	60.2%	0.8	77.8%	74.5%	1.0
Hispanic	33.5%	12.9%	0.4	26.7%	15.2%	0.6	7.7%	2.9%	0.4	4.8%	1.1%	0.2

Table B.3	Relative RDI for Protective Custodies – State		
Race/ Ethnicity	% of Children in Investigated Reports	% of Children in Protective Custodies	Relative RDI
2012			
African American	34.2%	42.9%	1.3
White	48.9%	49.3%	1.0
Hispanic	13.2%	5.6%	0.4
2013			
African American	35.0%	44.3%	1.3
White	48.0%	45.9%	1.0
Hispanic	13.3%	7.6%	0.6
2014			
African American	35.5%	44.5%	1.3
White	47.0%	45.5%	1.0
Hispanic	13.2%	7.1%	0.5
2015			
African American	36.1%	44.3%	1.2
White	44.6%	42.2%	0.9
Hispanic	15.6%	10.6%	0.7
2016			
African American	35.1%	42.1%	1.2
White	45.1%	44.4%	1.0
Hispanic	15.8%	10.5%	0.7
2017			
African American	34.9%	41.7%	1.2
White	45.2%	46.2%	1.0
Hispanic	15.4%	9.4%	0.6
2018			
African American	34.8%	40.2%	1.2
White	44.1%	48.7%	1.1
Hispanic	15.8%	6.9%	0.4

Table B.4	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
2012	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	51.8%	70.0%	1.4	23.9%	37.8%	1.6	22.8%	34.7%	1.5	21.5%	21.8%	1.0
White	19.9%	16.6%	0.8	53.5%	52.0%	1.0	69.5%	62.0%	0.9	72.7%	76.1%	1.0
Hispanic	22.4%	10.0%	0.4	17.4%	8.2%	0.5	3.5%	2.1%	0.6	1.8%	0.6%	0.3
2013	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	51.9%	69.1%	1.3	24.7%	42.4%	1.7	23.2%	35.9%	1.5	23.6%	17.9%	0.8
White	18.7%	15.0%	0.8	51.9%	44.9%	0.9	68.9%	59.5%	0.9	70.6%	79.4%	1.1
Hispanic	23.4%	12.9%	0.6	17.8%	10.3%	0.6	3.5%	2.9%	0.8	1.6%	1.7%	1.0
2014	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	51.1%	68.4%	1.3	26.2%	40.8%	1.6	24.4%	36.3%	1.5	23.1%	22.0%	0.9
White	18.3%	13.8%	0.8	48.6%	45.9%	0.9	66.8%	59.2%	0.9	70.2%	75.6%	1.1
Hispanic	24.3%	13.7%	0.6	19.6%	10.7%	0.5	3.7%	1.8%	0.5	2.0%	0.3%	0.1
2015	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	51.0%	65.2%	1.3	26.1%	38.1%	1.5	25.4%	37.0%	1.5	24.7%	21.6%	0.9
White	15.8%	12.3%	0.8	46.6%	46.5%	1.0	65.4%	56.0%	0.9	67.6%	72.6%	1.1
Hispanic	27.3%	18.7%	0.7	21.7%	14.2%	0.7	4.2%	4.5%	1.1	2.3%	1.7%	0.8
2016	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	49.2%	66.5%	1.4	25.2%	39.6%	1.6	25.3%	34.3%	1.4	24.0%	20.4%	0.9
White	16.7%	11.7%	0.7	46.0%	41.3%	0.9	64.5%	57.8%	0.9	68.3%	75.4%	1.1
Hispanic	28.1%	19.2%	0.7	23.2%	16.9%	0.7	4.5%	3.9%	0.9	2.6%	1.7%	0.7
2017	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	49.1%	67.0%	1.4	24.9%	44.3%	1.8	25.3%	31.6%	1.2	24.0%	23.1%	1.0
White	16.3%	11.7%	0.7	45.1%	40.1%	0.9	63.6%	61.1%	1.0	67.4%	71.4%	1.1
Hispanic	28.2%	19.2%	0.7	23.4%	12.7%	0.5	4.6%	3.7%	0.8	2.6%	3.5%	1.3
2018	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	47.4%	70.7%	1.5	25.4%	36.3%	1.4	24.8%	33.2%	1.3	24.5%	20.2%	0.8
White	15.7%	11.7%	0.7	43.6%	43.8%	1.0	63.2%	60.2%	1.0	65.9%	74.5%	1.1
Hispanic	29.2%	12.9%	0.4	23.2%	15.2%	0.7	5.0%	2.9%	0.6	2.4%	1.1%	0.4

Table C.1	Absolute RDI for Indicated Reports – State		
Race/ Ethnicity	% of Total Child Population	% of Children in Indicated Reports	Absolute RDI
2012			
African American	16.8%	32.9%	2.0
White	52.4%	49.1%	0.9
Hispanic	25.3%	13.2%	0.5
2013			
African American	16.9%	33.2%	2.0
White	52.5%	49.1%	0.9
Hispanic	25.0%	12.4%	0.5
2014			
African American	16.9%	35.8%	2.1
White	52.7%	45.5%	0.9
Hispanic	24.7%	13.6%	0.6
2015			
African American	17.0%	36.6%	2.1
White	52.8%	43.2%	0.8
Hispanic	24.4%	15.4%	0.6
2016			
African American	17.0%	34.5%	2.0
White	52.9%	45.1%	0.9
Hispanic	24.3%	15.7%	0.6
2017			
African American	16.9%	34.5%	2.0
White	52.9%	45.7%	0.9
Hispanic	24.3%	14.8%	0.6
2018			
African American	16.9%	36.0%	2.1
White	52.9%	44.2%	0.8
Hispanic	24.3%	14.1%	0.6

Table C.2	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
2012	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	25.1%	50.2%	2.0	8.8%	28.0%	3.2	12.6%	26.3%	2.1	15.5%	20.6%	1.3
White	32.8%	21.3%	0.6	57.7%	47.9%	0.8	76.7%	66.0%	0.9	78.5%	74.0%	0.9
Hispanic	35.5%	23.1%	0.7	27.1%	19.1%	0.7	7.7%	3.7%	0.5	4.5%	1.7%	0.4
2013	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	24.9%	53.0%	2.1	8.9%	27.4%	3.1	12.9%	25.7%	2.0	15.4%	20.9%	1.4
White	33.3%	19.2%	0.6	57.8%	48.9%	0.8	76.2%	65.5%	0.9	78.5%	73.1%	0.9
Hispanic	34.9%	21.5%	0.6	26.9%	18.5%	0.7	7.6%	3.5%	0.5	4.6%	2.1%	0.5
2014	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	24.8%	52.5%	2.1	9.0%	29.9%	3.3	13.1%	32.0%	2.4	15.5%	22.3%	1.4
White	33.9%	17.9%	0.5	57.9%	44.3%	0.8	75.9%	60.2%	0.8	78.3%	70.6%	0.9
Hispanic	34.3%	23.2%	0.7	26.6%	21.3%	0.8	7.7%	3.2%	0.4	4.6%	1.9%	0.4
2015	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	24.8%	53.1%	2.1	9.1%	30.4%	3.3	13.5%	32.4%	2.4	15.5%	23.9%	1.5
White	34.3%	15.5%	0.5	57.9%	42.6%	0.7	75.5%	58.6%	0.8	78.2%	68.7%	0.9
Hispanic	33.8%	26.2%	0.8	26.4%	22.4%	0.8	7.7%	4.2%	0.5	4.7%	2.5%	0.5
2016	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	24.6%	49.8%	2.0	9.1%	29.5%	3.2	13.6%	31.7%	2.3	15.6%	24.4%	1.6
White	34.6%	17.6%	0.5	57.8%	41.1%	0.7	75.3%	59.2%	0.8	78.0%	68.2%	0.9
Hispanic	33.6%	27.7%	0.8	26.5%	24.7%	0.9	7.7%	4.6%	0.6	4.8%	2.6%	0.5
2017	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	24.4%	52.2%	2.1	9.3%	30.4%	3.3	13.5%	30.5%	2.3	15.6%	23.1%	1.5
White	34.8%	15.4%	0.4	57.4%	40.4%	0.7	75.5%	59.9%	0.8	77.8%	69.7%	0.9
Hispanic	33.5%	26.9%	0.8	26.7%	24.3%	0.9	7.7%	4.7%	0.6	4.8%	2.9%	0.6
2018	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	24.4%	55.2%	2.3	9.3%	29.8%	3.2	13.5%	30.9%	2.3	15.6%	24.9%	1.6
White	34.8%	14.0%	0.4	57.4%	41.4%	0.7	75.5%	58.6%	0.8	77.8%	67.3%	0.9
Hispanic	33.5%	25.2%	0.8	26.7%	23.3%	0.9	7.7%	4.5%	0.6	4.8%	1.9%	0.4

Table C.3	Relative RDI for Indicated Reports – State		
Race/ Ethnicity	% of Children in Investigated Reports	% of Children in Indicated Reports	Relative RDI
2012			
African American	34.2%	32.9%	1.0
White	48.9%	49.1%	1.0
Hispanic	13.2%	13.2%	1.0
2013			
African American	35.0%	33.2%	0.9
White	48.0%	49.1%	1.0
Hispanic	13.3%	12.4%	0.9
2014			
African American	35.5%	35.8%	1.0
White	47.0%	45.5%	1.0
Hispanic	13.2%	13.6%	1.0
2015			
African American	36.1%	36.6%	1.0
White	44.6%	43.2%	1.0
Hispanic	15.6%	15.4%	1.0
2016			
African American	35.1%	34.5%	1.0
White	45.1%	45.1%	1.0
Hispanic	15.8%	15.7%	1.0
2017			
African American	34.9%	34.5%	1.0
White	45.2%	45.7%	1.0
Hispanic	15.4%	14.8%	1.0
2018			
African American	34.8%	36.0%	1.0
White	44.1%	44.2%	1.0
Hispanic	15.8%	14.1%	0.9

Table C.4	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
2012	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	51.8%	50.2%	1.0	23.9%	28.0%	1.2	22.8%	26.3%	1.2	21.5%	20.6%	1.0
White	19.9%	21.3%	1.1	53.5%	47.9%	0.9	69.5%	66.0%	0.9	72.7%	74.0%	1.0
Hispanic	22.4%	23.1%	1.0	17.4%	19.1%	1.1	3.5%	3.7%	1.1	1.8%	1.7%	0.9
2013	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	51.9%	53.0%	1.0	24.7%	27.4%	1.1	23.2%	25.7%	1.1	23.6%	20.9%	0.9
White	18.7%	19.2%	1.0	51.9%	48.9%	0.9	68.9%	65.5%	0.9	70.6%	73.1%	1.0
Hispanic	23.4%	21.5%	0.9	17.8%	18.5%	1.0	3.5%	3.5%	1.0	1.6%	2.1%	1.3
2014	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	51.1%	52.5%	1.0	26.2%	29.9%	1.1	24.4%	32.0%	1.3	23.1%	22.3%	1.0
White	18.3%	17.9%	1.0	48.6%	44.3%	0.9	66.8%	60.2%	0.9	70.2%	70.6%	1.0
Hispanic	24.3%	23.2%	1.0	19.6%	21.3%	1.1	3.7%	3.2%	0.9	2.0%	1.9%	0.9
2015	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	51.0%	53.1%	1.0	26.1%	30.4%	1.2	25.4%	32.4%	1.3	24.7%	23.9%	1.0
White	15.8%	15.5%	1.0	46.6%	42.6%	0.9	65.4%	58.6%	0.9	67.6%	68.7%	1.0
Hispanic	27.3%	26.2%	1.0	21.7%	22.4%	1.0	4.2%	4.2%	1.0	2.3%	2.5%	1.1
2016	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	49.2%	49.8%	1.0	25.2%	29.5%	1.2	25.3%	31.7%	1.3	24.0%	24.4%	1.0
White	16.7%	17.6%	1.1	46.0%	41.1%	0.9	64.5%	59.2%	0.9	68.3%	68.2%	1.0
Hispanic	28.1%	27.7%	1.0	23.2%	24.7%	1.1	4.5%	4.6%	1.0	2.6%	2.6%	1.0
2017	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	49.1%	52.2%	1.1	24.9%	30.4%	1.2	25.3%	30.5%	1.2	24.0%	23.1%	1.0
White	16.3%	15.4%	0.9	45.1%	40.4%	0.9	63.6%	59.9%	0.9	67.4%	69.7%	1.0
Hispanic	28.2%	26.9%	1.0	23.4%	24.3%	1.0	4.6%	4.7%	1.0	2.6%	2.9%	1.1
2018	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	47.4%	55.2%	1.2	25.4%	29.8%	1.2	24.8%	30.9%	1.2	24.5%	24.9%	1.0
White	15.7%	14.0%	0.9	43.6%	41.4%	1.0	63.2%	58.6%	0.9	65.9%	67.3%	1.0
Hispanic	29.2%	25.2%	0.9	23.2%	23.3%	1.0	5.0%	4.5%	0.9	2.4%	1.9%	0.8

Table D.1	Absolute RDI for Substitute Care Entries – State		
Race/ Ethnicity	% of Total Child Population	% of Children Entering Substitute Care	Absolute RDI
2012			
African American	16.8%	40.1%	2.4
White	52.4%	50.0%	1.0
Hispanic	25.3%	6.8%	0.3
2013			
African American	16.9%	39.0%	2.3
White	52.5%	47.9%	0.9
Hispanic	25.0%	9.1%	0.4
2014			
African American	16.9%	41.5%	2.4
White	52.7%	47.7%	0.9
Hispanic	24.7%	6.6%	0.3
2015			
African American	17.0%	44.7%	2.6
White	52.8%	41.1%	0.8
Hispanic	24.4%	10.0%	0.4
2016			
African American	17.0%	41.9%	2.5
White	52.9%	45.1%	0.9
Hispanic	24.3%	9.5%	0.4
2017			
African American	16.9%	40.1%	2.4
White	52.9%	47.7%	0.9
Hispanic	24.3%	8.7%	0.4
2018			
African American	16.9%	39.5%	2.3
White	52.9%	48.3%	0.9
Hispanic	24.3%	7.3%	0.3

Table D.2	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
2012	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	25.1%	64.1%	2.6	8.8%	37.3%	4.2	12.6%	35.1%	2.8	15.5%	19.5%	1.3
White	32.8%	16.6%	0.5	57.7%	53.0%	0.9	76.7%	60.4%	0.8	78.5%	76.2%	1.0
Hispanic	35.5%	13.7%	0.4	27.1%	7.5%	0.3	7.7%	2.1%	0.3	4.5%	2.3%	0.5
2013	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	24.9%	62.5%	2.5	8.9%	38.1%	4.3	12.9%	30.7%	2.4	15.4%	15.8%	1.0
White	33.3%	15.2%	0.5	57.8%	45.9%	0.8	76.2%	63.4%	0.8	78.5%	79.4%	1.0
Hispanic	34.9%	15.5%	0.4	26.9%	12.7%	0.5	7.6%	3.1%	0.4	4.6%	2.4%	0.5
2014	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	24.8%	66.3%	2.7	9.0%	39.3%	4.4	13.1%	34.1%	2.6	15.5%	21.0%	1.4
White	33.9%	14.8%	0.4	57.9%	45.9%	0.8	75.9%	62.3%	0.8	78.3%	73.0%	0.9
Hispanic	34.3%	12.3%	0.4	26.6%	12.5%	0.5	7.7%	1.0%	0.1	4.6%	0.0%	0.0
2015	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	24.8%	65.3%	2.6	9.1%	41.1%	4.5	13.5%	39.4%	2.9	15.5%	19.4%	1.2
White	34.3%	10.5%	0.3	57.9%	45.2%	0.8	75.5%	52.3%	0.7	78.2%	73.7%	0.9
Hispanic	33.8%	18.4%	0.5	26.4%	11.9%	0.5	7.7%	4.5%	0.6	4.7%	2.0%	0.4
2016	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	24.6%	66.6%	2.7	9.1%	42.6%	4.7	13.6%	35.1%	2.6	15.6%	18.6%	1.2
White	34.6%	13.0%	0.4	57.8%	40.6%	0.7	75.3%	57.4%	0.8	78.0%	73.5%	0.9
Hispanic	33.6%	18.0%	0.5	26.5%	14.3%	0.5	7.7%	3.8%	0.5	4.8%	2.3%	0.5
2017	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	24.4%	65.4%	2.7	9.3%	42.7%	4.6	13.5%	31.2%	2.3	15.6%	22.5%	1.4
White	34.8%	12.4%	0.4	57.4%	41.6%	0.7	75.5%	60.9%	0.8	77.8%	72.9%	0.9
Hispanic	33.5%	18.8%	0.6	26.7%	12.1%	0.5	7.7%	3.1%	0.4	4.8%	3.1%	0.7
2018	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	24.4%	70.1%	2.9	9.3%	34.3%	3.7	13.5%	31.9%	2.4	15.6%	22.3%	1.4
White	34.8%	10.2%	0.3	57.4%	46.2%	0.8	75.5%	60.5%	0.8	77.8%	71.4%	0.9
Hispanic	33.5%	14.3%	0.4	26.7%	14.3%	0.5	7.7%	3.0%	0.4	4.8%	1.5%	0.3

Table D.3	Relative RDI for Substitute Care Entries – State		
Race/ Ethnicity	% of Children in Indicated Reports	% of Children Entering Substitute Care	Relative RDI
2012			
African American	32.9%	40.1%	1.2
White	49.1%	50.0%	1.0
Hispanic	13.2%	6.8%	0.5
2013			
African American	33.2%	39.0%	1.2
White	49.1%	47.9%	1.0
Hispanic	12.4%	9.1%	0.7
2014			
African American	35.8%	41.5%	1.2
White	45.5%	47.7%	1.0
Hispanic	13.6%	6.6%	0.5
2015			
African American	36.6%	44.7%	1.2
White	43.2%	41.1%	1.0
Hispanic	15.4%	10.0%	0.7
2016			
African American	34.5%	41.9%	1.2
White	45.1%	45.1%	1.0
Hispanic	15.7%	9.5%	0.6
2017			
African American	34.5%	40.1%	1.2
White	45.7%	47.7%	1.0
Hispanic	14.8%	8.7%	0.6
2018			
African American	36.0%	39.5%	1.1
White	44.2%	48.3%	1.1
Hispanic	14.1%	7.3%	0.5

Table D.4	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
2012	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	50.2%	64.1%	1.3	28.0%	37.3%	1.3	26.3%	35.1%	1.3	20.6%	19.5%	0.9
White	21.3%	16.6%	0.8	47.9%	53.0%	1.1	66.0%	60.4%	0.9	74.0%	76.2%	1.0
Hispanic	23.1%	13.7%	0.6	19.1%	7.5%	0.4	3.7%	2.1%	0.6	1.7%	2.3%	1.4
2013	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	53.0%	62.5%	1.2	27.4%	38.1%	1.4	25.7%	30.7%	1.2	20.9%	15.8%	0.8
White	19.2%	15.2%	0.8	48.9%	45.9%	0.9	65.5%	63.4%	1.0	73.1%	79.4%	1.1
Hispanic	21.5%	15.5%	0.7	18.5%	12.7%	0.7	3.5%	3.1%	0.9	2.1%	2.4%	1.2
2014	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	52.5%	66.3%	1.3	29.9%	39.3%	1.3	32.0%	34.1%	1.1	22.3%	21.0%	0.9
White	17.9%	14.8%	0.8	44.3%	45.9%	1.0	60.2%	62.3%	1.0	70.6%	73.0%	1.0
Hispanic	23.2%	12.3%	0.5	21.3%	12.5%	0.6	3.2%	1.0%	0.3	1.9%	0.0%	0.0
2015	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	53.1%	65.3%	1.2	30.4%	41.1%	1.4	32.4%	39.4%	1.2	23.9%	19.4%	0.8
White	15.5%	10.5%	0.7	42.6%	45.2%	1.1	58.6%	52.3%	0.9	68.7%	73.7%	1.1
Hispanic	26.2%	18.4%	0.7	22.4%	11.9%	0.5	4.2%	4.5%	1.1	2.5%	2.0%	0.8
2016	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	49.8%	66.6%	1.3	29.5%	42.6%	1.4	31.7%	35.1%	1.1	24.4%	18.6%	0.8
White	17.6%	13.0%	0.7	41.1%	40.6%	1.0	59.2%	57.4%	1.0	68.2%	73.5%	1.1
Hispanic	27.7%	18.0%	0.7	24.7%	14.3%	0.6	4.6%	3.8%	0.8	2.6%	2.3%	0.9
2017	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	52.2%	65.4%	1.3	30.4%	42.7%	1.4	30.5%	31.2%	1.0	23.1%	22.5%	1.0
White	15.4%	12.4%	0.8	40.4%	41.6%	1.0	59.9%	60.9%	1.0	69.7%	72.9%	1.0
Hispanic	26.9%	18.8%	0.7	24.3%	12.1%	0.5	4.7%	3.1%	0.7	2.9%	3.1%	1.1
2018	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	55.2%	70.1%	1.3	29.8%	34.3%	1.2	30.9%	31.9%	1.0	24.9%	22.3%	0.9
White	14.0%	10.2%	0.7	41.4%	46.2%	1.1	58.6%	60.5%	1.0	67.3%	71.4%	1.1
Hispanic	25.2%	14.3%	0.6	23.3%	14.3%	0.6	4.5%	3.0%	0.7	1.9%	1.5%	0.8

Table E.1	Absolute RDI for Remaining In Care Longer than 36 Months – State		
Race/ Ethnicity	% of Total Child Population	% of Children in Care Longer 36 Months	Absolute RDI
2012			
African American	16.8%	48.4%	2.9
White	52.4%	41.6%	0.8
Hispanic	25.3%	6.8%	0.3
2013			
African American	16.9%	49.9%	3.0
White	52.5%	38.4%	0.7
Hispanic	25.0%	7.3%	0.3
2014			
African American	16.9%	50.9%	3.0
White	52.7%	38.7%	0.7
Hispanic	24.7%	6.1%	0.2
2015			
African American	17.0%	50.9%	3.0
White	52.8%	35.1%	0.7
Hispanic	24.4%	10.1%	0.4

Table E.2	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
2012	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	25.1%	64.6%	2.6	8.8%	45.2%	5.1	12.6%	42.9%	3.4	15.5%	22.5%	1.5
White	32.8%	18.5%	0.6	57.7%	43.3%	0.7	76.7%	55.6%	0.7	78.5%	71.8%	0.9
Hispanic	35.5%	12.9%	0.4	27.1%	7.7%	0.3	7.7%	0.0%	-	4.5%	2.8%	0.6
2013	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	24.9%	67.4%	2.7	8.9%	50.4%	5.7	12.9%	35.8%	2.8	15.4%	24.6%	1.6
White	33.3%	13.7%	0.4	57.8%	37.6%	0.7	76.2%	59.2%	0.8	78.5%	71.9%	0.9
Hispanic	34.9%	12.0%	0.3	26.9%	8.0%	0.3	7.6%	3.3%	0.4	4.6%	0.0%	0.0
2014	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	24.8%	71.4%	2.9	9.0%	46.9%	5.2	13.1%	41.8%	3.2	15.5%	24.1%	1.6
White	33.9%	11.5%	0.3	57.9%	42.8%	0.7	75.9%	54.7%	0.7	78.3%	67.5%	0.9
Hispanic	34.3%	10.1%	0.3	26.6%	9.7%	0.4	7.7%	1.5%	0.2	4.6%	0.0%	0.0
2015	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	24.8%	69.6%	2.8	9.1%	38.6%	4.3	13.5%	45.0%	3.3	15.5%	19.4%	1.3
White	34.3%	9.3%	0.3	57.9%	45.5%	0.8	75.5%	48.5%	0.6	78.2%	76.0%	1.0
Hispanic	33.8%	14.9%	0.4	26.4%	14.4%	0.5	7.7%	3.9%	0.5	4.7%	2.3%	0.5

Table E.3		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	
2012				
African American	40.1%	48.4%	1.2	
White	50.0%	41.6%	0.8	
Hispanic	6.8%	6.8%	1.0	
2013				
African American	39.0%	49.9%	1.3	
White	47.9%	38.4%	0.8	
Hispanic	9.1%	7.3%	0.8	
2014				
African American	41.5%	50.9%	1.2	
White	47.7%	38.7%	0.8	
Hispanic	6.6%	6.1%	0.9	
2015				
African American	44.7%	50.9%	1.1	
White	41.1%	35.1%	0.9	
Hispanic	10.0%	10.1%	1.0	

Table E.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
2012	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	64.1%	64.6%	1.0	37.3%	45.2%	1.2	35.1%	42.9%	1.2	19.5%	22.5%	1.2
White	16.6%	18.5%	1.1	53.0%	43.3%	0.8	60.4%	55.6%	0.9	76.2%	71.8%	0.9
Hispanic	13.7%	12.9%	0.9	7.5%	7.7%	1.0	2.1%	0.0%	-	2.3%	2.8%	1.2
2013	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	62.5%	67.4%	1.1	38.1%	50.4%	1.3	30.7%	35.8%	1.2	15.8%	24.6%	1.6
White	15.2%	13.7%	0.9	45.9%	37.6%	0.8	63.4%	59.2%	0.9	79.4%	71.9%	0.9
Hispanic	15.5%	12.0%	0.8	12.7%	8.0%	0.6	3.1%	3.3%	1.1	2.4%	0.0%	0.0
2014	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	66.3%	71.4%	1.1	39.3%	46.9%	1.2	34.1%	41.8%	1.2	21.0%	24.1%	1.1
White	14.8%	11.5%	0.8	45.9%	42.8%	0.9	62.3%	54.7%	0.9	73.0%	67.5%	0.9
Hispanic	12.3%	10.1%	0.8	12.5%	9.7%	0.8	1.0%	1.5%	1.5	0.0%	0.0%	-
2015	Cook			Northern			Central			Southern		
African American	65.3%	69.6%	1.1	41.1%	38.6%	0.9	39.4%	45.0%	1.1	19.4%	19.4%	1.0
White	10.5%	9.3%	0.9	45.2%	45.5%	1.0	52.3%	48.5%	0.9	73.7%	76.0%	1.0
Hispanic	18.4%	14.9%	0.8	11.9%	14.4%	1.2	4.5%	3.9%	0.9	2.0%	2.3%	1.1